

BUSINESS SITUATION

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THE pace of economic activity slowed a little more in the fourth quarter of 2000 than had previously been estimated. According to the “preliminary” estimates of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs),

- Real gross domestic product (GDP)—a measure of domestic production of goods and services—increased 1.1 percent in the fourth quarter, 0.3 percentage point less than was shown in last month’s “advance” estimate. GDP had increased 2.2 percent in the third quarter and 5.6 percent in the second (chart 1 and table 1).¹
- Gross domestic purchases—a measure of domestic demand for goods and services regardless of where they were produced—was also revised down 0.3 percentage point, to 1.6 percent. Gross domestic purchases had increased 3.0 percent in the third quarter and 6.5 percent in the second.

As discussed at the end of this article, these revisions reflect the incorporation of revised and newly available source data.

Because the NIPA revisions were relatively small, the overall picture of the economy in the preliminary estimates is quite similar to that in the advance estimates:

- Fourth-quarter GDP growth was the lowest since the second quarter of 1995, when growth was 0.8 percent. On average over the current expansion, which began in the second quarter of 1991, GDP has increased at an annual rate of 3.6 percent.
- The major contributors to the fourth-quarter increase in real GDP were consumer spending and government spending (table 2).² The major contributors to the third-quarter increase were consumer spending, exports, and nonresidential fixed investment.

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

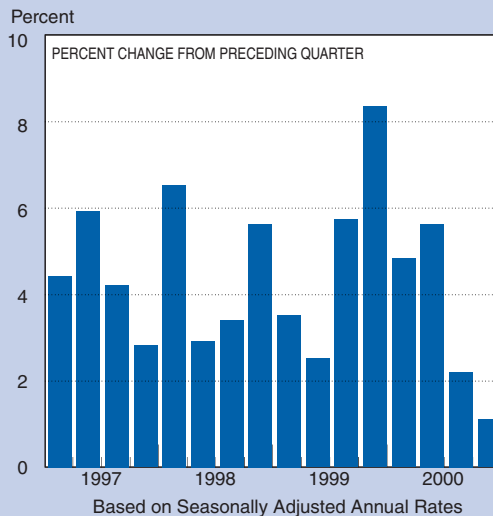
Real estimates are calculated using a chain-type Fisher formula with annual weights for all years and quarterly weights for all quarters; real estimates are expressed both as index numbers (1996=100) and as chained (1996) dollars. Price indexes (1996=100) are also calculated using a chain-type Fisher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

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

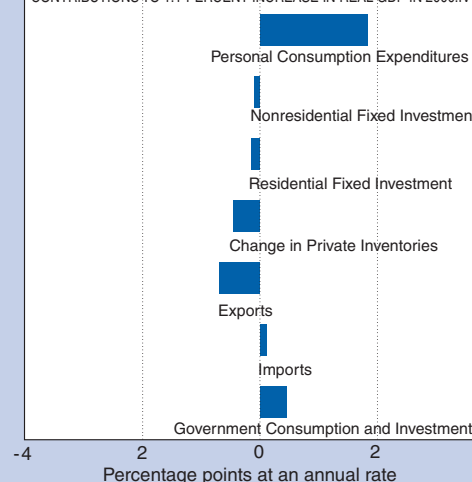
- The production of goods decreased 2.8 percent in the fourth quarter, while production of services and structures increased 3.8 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively (table 3). The drop in goods production was the first decrease in 2½ years and the largest of its five decreases during the current expansion. (Over the expansion, goods production has increased at an average annual rate of 5.1 percent.)

CHART 1

Real Gross Domestic Product



CONTRIBUTIONS TO 1.1-PERCENT INCREASE IN REAL GDP IN 2000:IV



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- The fourth-quarter deceleration in GDP growth reflected downturns in exports and nonresidential fixed investment and a slowdown in consumer spending. The third-quarter deceleration had reflected downturns in inventory investment and government spending and a slowdown in nonresidential fixed investment.³
- Real motor vehicle output decreased sharply in the third and fourth quarters, and real final sales of computers slowed sharply in the fourth quarter after slowing moderately in the third (table

3. In the NIPA's, inventory investment is measured as change in private inventories.

3). However, GDP decelerated in both quarters even if these components are excluded.

- Gross domestic purchases decelerated a little more than GDP.⁴ (In the last 8 quarters and in 15 of the last 16 quarters, gross domestic purchases increased more than GDP.)

4. Gross domestic purchases is calculated as the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment; thus, gross domestic purchases includes imports of goods and services, which are subtracted in the calculation of GDP, and does not include exports of goods and services, which are added in the calculation of GDP.

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

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter			
	Level	Change from preceding quarter				2000			
		2000				I	II	III	IV
		IV	I	II	III					IV
Gross domestic product	9,394.2	107.7	127.1	50.6	24.7	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.1
Less: Exports of goods and services	1,140.7	16.4	37.0	37.0	-18.1	6.3	14.3	13.9	-6.1
Plus: Imports of goods and services	1,583.6	40.8	63.5	61.2	-2.8	12.0	18.6	17.0	-7
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	9,804.9	129.5	150.7	71.7	38.9	5.6	6.5	3.0	1.6
Less: Change in private inventories	59.5	-44.3	42.0	-6.1	-13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonfarm	54.4	-40.0	39.3	-4.9	-13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm	5.2	-4.3	2.6	-1.2	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	9,737.0	169.5	110.6	76.8	49.7	7.5	4.7	3.2	2.1
Personal consumption expenditures	6,373.7	112.5	47.1	69.2	43.9	7.6	3.1	4.5	2.8
Durable goods	896.7	46.4	-11.5	16.5	-6.5	23.6	-5.0	7.6	-2.8
Nondurable goods	1,886.4	26.7	16.3	21.5	3.8	6.0	3.6	4.7	.8
Services	3,603.3	44.2	39.5	32.6	44.0	5.2	4.6	3.7	5.0
Private fixed investment	1,785.5	64.3	46.7	13.7	-5.8	16.4	11.2	3.1	-1.3
Nonresidential	1,436.5	63.5	47.2	26.3	-2.3	21.0	14.6	7.7	-6
Structures	292.7	13.4	3.0	9.6	6.1	22.3	4.4	14.6	8.8
Equipment and software	1,152.1	50.3	46.2	15.8	-10.3	20.6	17.9	5.6	-3.5
Residential	359.1	2.9	1.2	-10.3	-3.2	3.2	1.3	-10.6	-3.4
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,588.9	-4.4	18.6	-5.5	10.7	-1.1	4.8	-1.4	2.7
Federal	550.8	-21.0	21.7	-13.0	5.0	-14.2	17.2	-9.0	3.7
National defense	353.6	-19.4	13.6	-8.9	7.4	-19.8	16.9	-9.7	8.8
Nondefense	197.1	-1.7	8.2	-4.2	-2.3	-3.3	17.8	-7.9	-4.6
State and local	1,037.5	16.2	-2.8	7.3	5.6	6.6	-1.1	2.9	2.2
Addendum: Final sales of domestic product	9,326.6	147.5	87.3	55.6	35.7	6.7	3.9	2.4	1.5

NOTE.—Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates usually are not additive. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals, which measure the extent of nonadditivity in each table, are shown in NIPA tables 1.2, 1.4, and 1.6. Percent changes are calculated from unrounded data. Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table S.1. (See "Selected NIPA Tables," which begins on page D-2 in this issue.)

Table 2.—Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	2000			
	I	II	III	IV
Percent change at annual rate:				
Gross domestic product	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.1
Percentage points at annual rates:				
Personal consumption expenditures	5.03	2.14	2.99	1.88
Durable goods	1.79	-.42	.61	-.23
Nondurable goods	1.19	.74	.93	.16
Services	2.04	1.83	1.46	1.95
Gross private domestic investment	.92	3.66	.33	-.69
Fixed investment	2.68	1.93	.55	-.23
Nonresidential	2.54	1.87	1.02	-.09
Structures	.63	.14	.44	.28
Equipment and software	1.91	1.73	.58	-.37
Residential	.14	.06	-.47	-.14
Change in private inventories	-1.76	1.73	-.22	-.46
Net exports of goods and services	-.94	-1.00	-.90	-.59
Exports	.67	1.48	1.45	-.70
Goods	.46	1.37	1.54	-.71
Services	.21	.11	-.09	.01
Imports	-1.61	-2.48	-2.35	.11
Goods	-1.28	-2.26	-1.90	.21
Services	-.33	-.22	-.44	-.10
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	-.18	.85	-.24	.47
Federal	-.93	.97	-.57	.22
National defense	-.86	.60	-.38	.32
Nondefense	-.07	.37	-.18	-.10
State and local	.75	-.12	.33	.25

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

- Real disposable personal income increased 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter after increasing 2.6 percent in the third and 3.7 percent in the second. The slowdown in the fourth quarter largely reflected the pattern of Federal farm subsidy payments (see last month's "Business Situation").
- The personal saving rate fell to -0.8 percent, the lowest since 1946 (the first year for which quarterly estimates were prepared).⁵ The third-quarter rate was -0.2 percent. A negative saving rate indicates that outlays are being financed by the sale of assets, by borrowing, or by using savings

from previous periods. As pointed out in last month's "Business Situation," the negative saving is not surprising in light of the large gains in household wealth and the increased willingness of consumers to finance outlays with debt.

5. The personal saving rate is measured as personal saving as a percentage of current-dollar DPI. The fourth-quarter estimate of the *national* saving rate (which is measured as gross saving as a percentage of gross national product) will be released at the end of March with the "final" estimate of fourth-quarter GDP.

Table 3.—Real Gross Domestic Product by Type of Product

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter			
	Level	Change from preceding quarter							
	2000	2000				2000			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	9,394.2	107.7	127.1	50.6	24.7	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.1
Goods	3,830.6	57.5	76.9	39.0	-27.2	6.4	8.5	4.1	-2.8
Services	4,777.6	28.3	59.5	14.8	44.0	2.5	5.2	1.3	3.8
Structures	801.6	23.0	-6.1	-1.2	4.0	12.3	-3.0	-6	2.0
Addenda:									
Motor vehicle output	319.9	.3	-4.1	-16.1	-19.2	.3	-4.5	-16.9	-20.8
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output	9,072.9	107.2	130.6	65.5	43.1	5.0	6.0	3.0	1.9
Final sales of computers						76.2	55.4	40.6	18.6
Gross domestic product less final sales of computers						4.3	5.2	1.8	.9

NOTE.—See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals for most items are shown in NIPA table 1.4.

Personal Consumption Expenditures

Consumer spending slowed in the fourth quarter. Real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased 2.8 percent after increasing 4.5 percent in the third quarter (table 4 and chart 2). Over the current expansion, PCE has increased at an average annual rate of 3.8 percent. The fourth-quarter slowdown reflected a downturn in durable goods and a deceleration in nondurable goods. In contrast, services stepped up.

Expenditures for durable goods decreased 2.8 percent after increasing 7.6 percent. Motor vehicles and parts turned down, primarily reflecting a downturn in light trucks. Furniture and household equipment and "other" durable goods increased substantially less than in the third quarter.⁶

Expenditures for nondurable goods slowed to a 0.8-percent increase after a 4.7-percent increase. Clothing and shoes turned down, and "other" nondurable goods increased much less than in the third quarter.⁷

Expenditures for services increased 5.0 percent after increasing 3.7 percent. Electricity and gas turned up, reflecting a colder-than-usual fourth

6. "Other" durable goods includes jewelry and watches, ophthalmic products and orthopedic equipment, books and maps, bicycles and motorcycles, guns and sporting equipment, photographic equipment, boats, and pleasure aircraft.

7. "Other" nondurable goods includes tobacco, toilet articles, drug preparations and sundries, stationery and writing supplies, toys, film, flowers, cleaning preparations and paper products, semidurable house furnishings, and magazines and newspapers.

CHART 2

Real Personal Consumption Expenditures

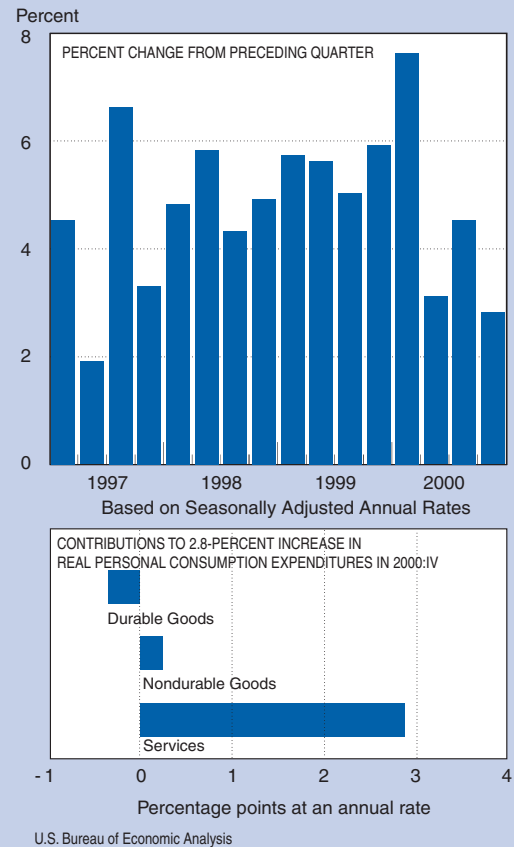


Table 4.—Real Personal Consumption Expenditures

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

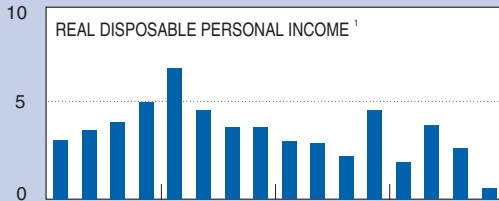
	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter			
	Level	Change from preceding quarter							
	2000	2000				2000			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Personal consumption expenditures	6,373.7	112.5	47.1	69.2	43.9	7.6	3.1	4.5	2.8
Durable goods	896.7	46.4	-11.5	16.5	-6.5	23.6	-5.0	7.6	-2.8
Motor vehicles and parts	332.3	20.9	-15.9	6.1	-9.7	27.7	-16.9	7.5	-10.9
Of which:									
New autos	98.1	5.6	-3.7	-4.0	-3.2	23.6	-13.0	-14.4	-11.9
New light trucks	103.9	10.3	-7.8	7.0	-3.7	49.2	-25.7	30.7	-13.1
Furniture and household equipment	390.8	15.9	5.2	7.9	3.6	19.1	5.6	8.6	3.7
Other	178.6	9.1	1.0	2.6	1.0	24.1	2.3	6.1	2.3
Nondurable goods	1,886.4	26.7	16.3	21.5	3.8	6.0	3.6	4.7	.8
Food	881.3	6.2	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.2	1.0
Clothing and shoes	349.9	15.6	4.6	7.9	-3	20.9	5.6	9.5	-4
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	149.2	-5.7	1.7	2.0	-3	-14.0	4.5	5.7	-7
Other	508.1	11.9	5.9	9.4	2.2	10.3	4.9	7.8	1.7
Services	3,603.3	44.2	39.5	32.6	44.0	5.2	4.6	3.7	5.0
Housing	856.8	4.9	5.6	4.7	5.1	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4
Household operation	380.4	5.4	10.1	.4	5.2	6.1	11.6	.4	5.7
Electricity and gas	138.6	2.3	6.5	-2.6	4.7	7.2	21.4	-7.4	14.9
Other household operation	241.4	3.2	3.7	3.0	.3	5.6	6.4	5.2	.5
Transportation	252.4	2.5	2.4	.9	1.6	4.2	3.9	1.5	2.5
Medical care	916.5	4.6	6.4	5.3	7.4	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.3
Recreation	242.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.7	9.6	9.0	7.9	10.1
Other	953.2	21.3	10.6	16.3	18.9	9.9	4.8	7.3	8.3

NOTE.—See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals are shown in NIPA tables 2.3 and 8.9B (motor vehicles). Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table S.1.

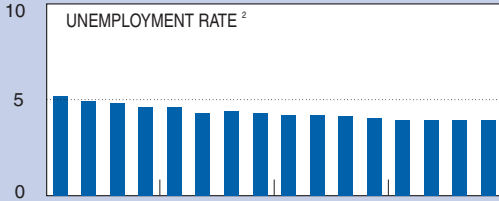
CHART 3

Selected Factors Affecting Consumer Spending

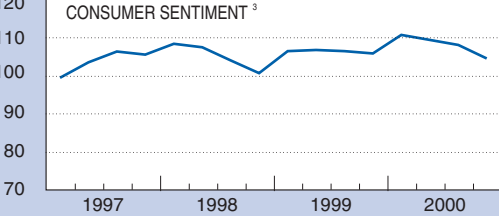
Percent change



Percent



Index



1. Based on seasonally adjusted annual rates.

2. All civilian workers, seasonally adjusted. Data: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

3. Data: University of Michigan's Survey Research Center

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quarter after a milder-than-usual third quarter. Each of the other categories of services increased more than in the third quarter.

Factors frequently considered in analyses of consumer spending have turned somewhat less favorable in recent quarters (chart 3). Real disposable personal income slowed in both the third and fourth quarters. The Index of Consumer Sentiment (prepared by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center) decelerated for the third consecutive quarter. Household wealth was adversely affected by the recent decline in equity prices. The unemployment rate remained flat in the fourth quarter, at 4.0 percent.

Private Fixed Investment

In the fourth quarter, fixed investment fell for the first time in 5 ½ years. Real private fixed investment decreased 1.3 percent after increasing 3.1 percent in the third quarter (table 5 and chart 4). Nonresidential investment decreased a little after increasing; residential investment decreased less than in the third quarter.

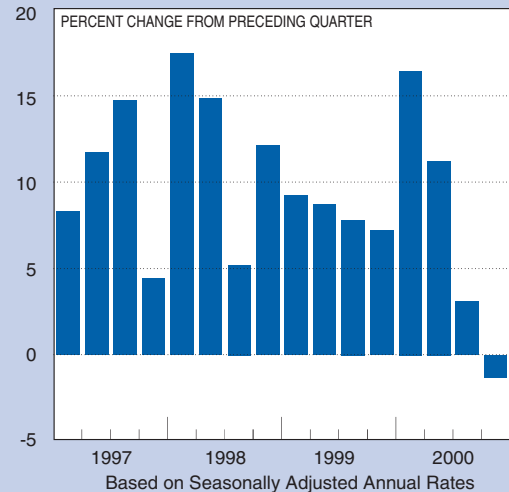
Nonresidential fixed investment.—Real private nonresidential fixed investment decreased 0.6 percent after increasing 7.7 percent; the decrease was the first since the first quarter of 1992. Equipment and software turned down, and structures decelerated. All the components of equipment and software weakened. Computers slowed sharply, registering its smallest percentage increase in 7 years. Transportation equipment decreased twice as much as in the third quarter; the last time transportation equipment decreased a comparable amount was in the second quarter of 1995.

Several aspects of the investment climate have become less favorable in recent quarters. Real final sales of domestic product slowed in each of the past three quarters. Domestic corporate profits

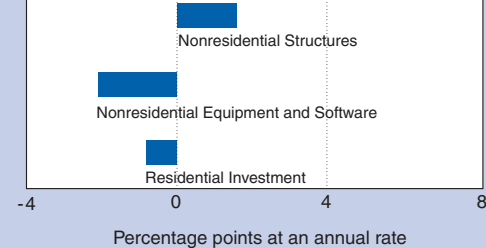
CHART 4

Real Private Fixed Investment

Percent



CONTRIBUTIONS TO -1.3-PERCENT DECREASE IN REAL PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT IN 2000:IV



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Table 5.—Real Private Fixed Investment

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter			
	Level	Change from preceding quarter							
	2000	2000				2000			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private fixed investment	1,785.5	64.3	46.7	13.7	-5.8	16.4	11.2	3.1	-1.3
Nonresidential	1,436.5	63.5	47.2	26.3	-2.3	21.0	14.6	7.7	-0.6
Structures	292.7	13.4	3.0	9.6	6.1	22.3	4.4	14.6	8.8
Nonresidential buildings, including farm	205.7	11.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	27.1	6.2	6.6	6.0
Utilities	47.5	.9	-2.1	2.8	1.9	8.6	-17.4	28.6	17.8
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	31.9	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.4	27.0	40.9	33.3	19.7
Other structures	7.9	-6	-4	1.6	-2	-27.2	-24.3	147.1	-8.0
Equipment and software	1,152.1	50.3	46.2	15.8	-10.3	20.6	17.9	5.6	-3.5
Information processing equipment and software	713.4	41.5	39.7	26.5	17.8	31.4	27.7	16.8	10.7
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	331.0	20.3	33.2	27.0	6.7	37.8	60.5	41.6	8.6
Software ²	241.1	9.7	9.5	9.8	6.8	20.3	18.9	18.6	12.2
Other	202.3	15.7	9.3	.9	4.8	41.9	21.4	1.7	10.1
Industrial equipment	166.4	6.1	5.1	3.4	-1.0	16.9	13.5	8.5	-2.3
Transportation equipment	171.1	1.4	1.9	-8.6	-19.5	2.9	3.9	-16.1	-35.1
Of which: Motor vehicles	135.7	4.4	-8.0	-4.4	-18.7	11.4	-17.8	-10.6	-40.4
Other	137.9	5.2	3.4	-1.1	-2.4	16.6	10.2	-3.3	-6.7
Residential	359.1	2.9	1.2	-10.3	-3.2	3.2	1.3	-10.6	-3.4
Structures	349.4	2.6	1.1	-10.3	-3.2	2.9	1.3	-10.9	-3.6
Single-family	183.9	7.0	-2.3	-8.6	-1.0	15.6	-4.5	-16.7	-2.2
Multifamily	22.1	.8	-2	-1.8	.3	14.7	-2.5	-27.7	7.1
Other structures ³	143.4	-5.5	3.7	.3	-2.6	-13.9	10.6	.9	-7.0
Equipment	9.9	.4	0	.1	.1	16.4	1.9	1.2	4.6

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

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

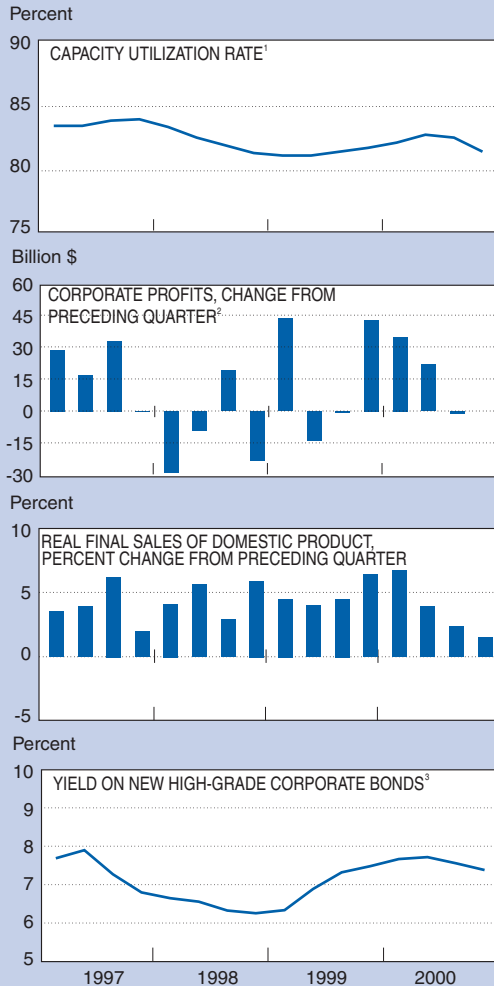
3. Other structures includes home improvements, new manufactured home sales, brokers' commissions on home sales, net purchases of used structures, and other residential structures (which

consists primarily of dormitories and of fraternity and sorority houses).

NOTE.—See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals are shown in NIPA tables 5.5 and 8.9B (motor vehicles). Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table S.1.

CHART 5

Selected Factors Affecting Nonresidential Investment



1. All industries. Data: Federal Reserve Board

2. Domestic industries.

3. Data: U.S. Treasury Department

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slowed in the first two quarters of 2000 and decreased in the third.⁸ The capacity utilization rate edged down in the third quarter and dropped further in the fourth. One of the few bright spots was a decrease in long-term interest rates; for example, the yield on high-grade corporate bonds decreased from 7.85 percent in May to 7.21 percent in December (chart 5).

Residential investment.—Real private residential investment decreased 3.4 percent after decreasing 10.6 percent. Single-family structures decreased much less than in the third quarter, and multifamily structures turned up. In contrast, “other” residential structures decreased after a small increase, largely reflecting a downturn in brokers’ commissions on home sales.⁹

8. Fourth-quarter corporate profits will be released along with “final” estimates of fourth-quarter GDP at the end of March.

9. “Other” residential structures includes home improvements, new manufactured home sales, brokers’ commissions on home sales, and other residential structures (which consists primarily of dormitories and of fraternity and sorority houses).

Inventory Investment

Inventories grew at a slower pace in the fourth quarter. Inventory accumulation stepped down to \$59.5 billion from \$72.5 billion (table 6 and chart 6).

Real inventory investment—that is, change in private inventories—decreased \$13.0 billion in the fourth quarter after decreasing \$6.1 billion in the third. The fourth-quarter decrease in inventory investment was accounted for by wholesale trade and manufacturing. Inventory investment in retail trade increased.

Wholesale trade inventories increased \$12.3 billion, about half as much as in the third quarter. Inventories of merchant wholesalers increased \$9.4 billion after increasing \$15.8 billion. The slowdown reflected downturns in inventories of professional and commercial equipment and of farm

products that were only partly offset by an upturn in inventories of motor vehicles. Inventories of nonmerchant wholesalers increased \$2.8 billion after increasing \$6.3 billion; inventories of both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the slowdown.

Manufacturing inventories increased \$14.9 billion after increasing \$22.6 billion. The slowdown was more than accounted for by a downturn in inventories of nondurable-goods manufacturers: Inventories of chemical and allied products increased substantially less than in the third quarter, and inventories of printing and publishing, of paper, and of tobacco turned down.

Retail trade inventories increased \$24.3 billion after increasing \$20.0 billion; the step-up was partly accounted for by an upturn in inventories of furniture and furnishings.

Table 6.—Real Change in Private Inventories

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars; seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Level					Change from preceding quarter			
	1999	2000				2000			
		IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Change in private inventories	80.9	36.6	78.6	72.5	59.5	-44.3	42.0	-6.1	-13.0
Farm	7.9	3.6	6.2	5.0	5.2	-4.3	2.6	-1.2	.2
Nonfarm	73.0	33.0	72.3	67.4	54.4	-40.0	39.3	-4.9	-13.0
Manufacturing	7.6	10.3	17.6	22.6	14.9	2.7	7.3	5.0	-7.7
Durable goods	3.3	6.5	11.3	15.4	19.0	3.2	4.8	4.1	3.6
Nondurable goods	4.2	3.8	6.4	7.2	-3.4	-4	2.6	.8	-10.6
Wholesale trade	18.5	21.5	32.5	22.3	12.3	3.0	11.0	-10.2	-10.0
Durable goods	15.2	17.3	23.8	10.6	7.7	2.1	6.5	-13.2	-2.9
Nondurable goods	3.4	4.4	8.9	11.4	4.6	1.0	4.5	2.5	-6.8
Retail trade	41.7	-4.4	21.5	20.0	24.3	-46.1	25.9	-1.5	4.3
Durable goods	27.7	-3.6	16.0	13.9	15.7	-31.3	19.6	-2.1	1.8
Of which: Motor vehicle dealers	14.7	-6.4	9.7	10.5	8.2	-21.1	16.1	.8	-2.3
Nondurable goods	14.2	-8	5.7	6.2	8.7	-15.0	6.5	.5	2.5
Other	4.2	6.1	.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	-5.2	1.9	0
Durable goods	1.9	1.3	-1.5	.2	1.0	-6	-2.8	1.7	.8
Nondurable goods	2.2	4.8	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	-2.3	.1	-8
Addenda:									
Motor vehicles	14.4	-2.0	14.7	6.4	9.7	-16.4	16.7	-8.3	3.3
Autos	4.7	.4	2.3	8.9	5.7	-4.3	1.9	6.6	-3.2
Trucks	9.1	-2.1	11.2	-1.8	4.0	-11.2	13.3	-13.0	5.8

NOTE.—See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals are shown in NIPA tables 5.11 and 8.9B (motor vehicles).

Farm inventories increased \$5.2 billion, about the same as in the third quarter. Crop inventories accounted for the increase in both quarters.

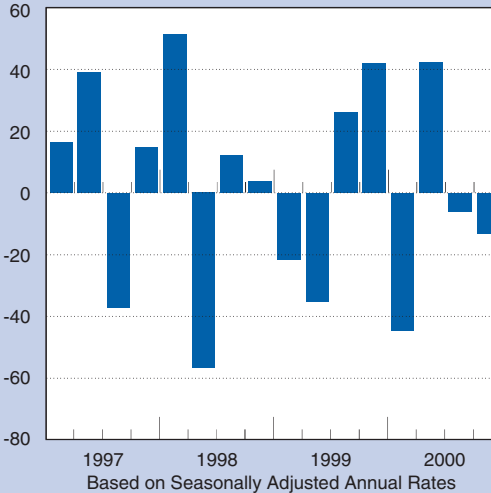
The ratio of real private nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures increased to 3.66 from 3.61 (see NIPA table 5.13); despite the jump, the ratio remained low relative to its level over the current expansion. An inventory-sales ratio that includes all final sales of domestic businesses in its denominator presents a somewhat different picture; this ratio, which increased to 2.09 from 2.08, was a little below the middle of the range in which it has moved during the expansion.¹⁰

10. The ratio that includes all final sales of domestic businesses in the denominator suggests that the production of services results in a demand for inventories similar to that generated in the production of goods and structures. In contrast, the "goods and structures" ratio suggests that the production of services does not generate any demand for inventories. Both suggestions are extreme. In actuality, the production of some services may require substantial inventories, while production of other services may not.

CHART 6

**Real Private Inventory Investment:
Change from Preceding Quarter**

Billion chained (1996) \$



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Exports and Imports

In the fourth quarter, exports decreased for the first time in almost 2 years, and imports decreased for the first time in almost 10 years. Real exports decreased 6.1 percent after increasing 13.9 percent in the third quarter (table 7 and chart 7). Real imports decreased 0.7 percent after increasing 17.0 percent in the third quarter (chart 8).

The downturn in exports was more than accounted for by goods. All major end-use categories

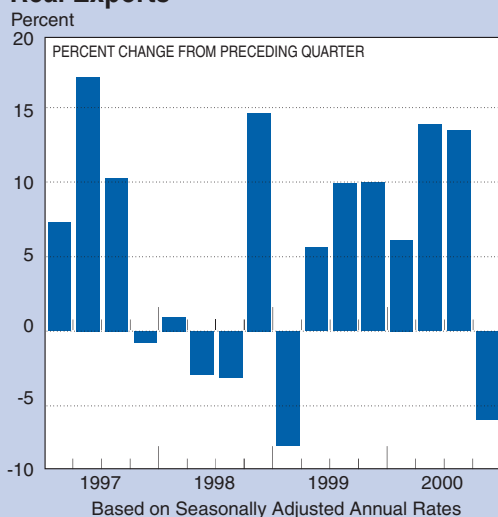
decreased in the fourth quarter after increasing in the third. The sharpest downturns were in nonautomotive capital goods, in foods, feeds, and beverages, and in industrial supplies and materials.

Exports of services increased a little after decreasing. Royalties and license fees turned up, and "other" private services decreased less than in the third quarter.¹¹

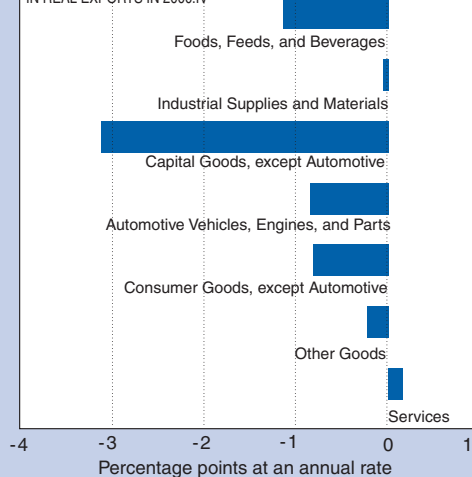
11. "Other" private services includes education; financial services; telecommunications; insurance; and business, professional, and technical services.

CHART 7

Real Exports



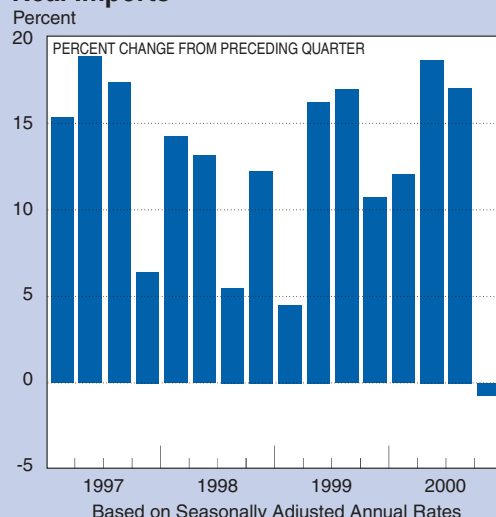
CONTRIBUTIONS TO -6.1-PERCENT DECREASE IN REAL EXPORTS IN 2000:IV



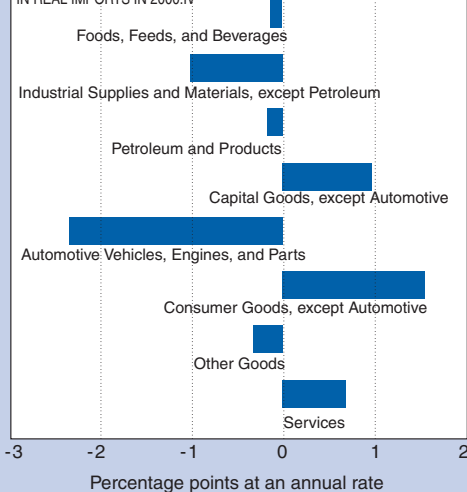
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 8

Real Imports



CONTRIBUTIONS TO -0.7-PERCENT DECREASE IN REAL IMPORTS IN 2000:IV



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Imports of goods decreased 1.6 percent. All major end-use categories contributed to the decrease except nonautomotive capital goods and nonautomotive consumer goods. The largest decreases were in autos and in industrial supplies and materials.

Imports of services increased 4.7 percent after jumping 22.3 percent. A downturn in royalties and license fees partly accounted for the deceleration; in the third quarter, license fees had been boosted by payments for the rights to broadcast the 2000 Summer Olympic Games.

Table 7.—Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter			
	Level	Change from preceding quarter				2000			
	2000	2000							
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Exports of goods and services	1,140.7	16.4	37.0	37.0	-18.1	6.3	14.3	13.9	-6.1
Exports of goods ¹	855.1	11.6	35.4	40.7	-19.1	6.0	19.0	21.0	-8.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	60.5	1.0	-5	5.8	-4.2	6.4	-3.3	45.7	-23.3
Industrial supplies and materials	173.3	1.3	3.7	8.1	-2	3.5	9.4	21.0	-5
Capital goods, except automotive	406.4	2.8	34.3	20.8	-9.9	3.2	43.6	22.9	-9.2
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	76.4	2.6	-4	.6	-2.4	14.3	-2.1	3.2	-11.6
Consumer goods, except automotive	88.5	3.5	1.2	3.0	-2.3	17.9	5.7	14.8	-9.9
Other	51.5	.1	-1.7	3.2	-7	.7	-12.5	28.2	-5.3
Exports of services ¹	289.3	4.8	2.5	-2.1	.4	6.9	3.5	-2.8	.4
Imports of goods and services	1,583.6	40.8	63.5	61.2	-2.8	12.0	18.6	17.0	-7
Imports of goods ¹	1,358.4	32.8	58.6	50.1	-5.6	11.2	20.0	16.2	-1.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	50.6	-1	1.5	2.3	-5	-3	13.0	20.0	-4.0
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products	166.4	2.0	-1.3	4.6	-3.6	4.9	-3.0	11.6	-8.3
Petroleum and products	86.6	5.2	6.5	-1.1	-5	30.3	35.3	-4.9	-2.0
Capital goods, except automotive	485.9	13.9	33.7	27.4	4.9	14.4	36.2	26.5	4.2
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	190.1	4.9	1.4	6.8	-8.7	11.1	3.1	14.9	-16.4
Consumer goods, except automotive	298.6	8.7	17.7	4.2	6.2	13.9	28.9	5.9	8.8
Other	91.0	-2.0	2.0	10.0	-1.2	-9.2	10.0	58.7	-5.2
Imports of services ¹	227.4	7.8	5.3	11.1	2.6	16.6	10.6	22.3	4.7

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

NOTE.—See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals are shown in NIPA table 4.4. Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table S.1.

Government Spending

Government spending continued its up-and-down pattern of recent quarters. Real spending increased 2.7 percent after decreasing 1.4 percent in the third quarter (table 8 and chart 9). Federal Government spending more than accounted for the upturn; State and local government spending slowed.

Federal defense spending increased 8.8 percent after decreasing 9.7 percent. Investment increased sharply after decreasing, reflecting an upturn in equipment and software. Consumption spending also increased after decreasing, reflecting an upturn in "other services."¹²

Federal nondefense spending decreased less than in the third quarter, reflecting an upturn in investment spending, primarily for equipment and software.

State and local government spending increased 2.2 percent after increasing 2.9 percent, reflecting a slowdown in consumption spending. A pickup in investment spending was attributable to structures.

12. "Other services" includes contractual research and development, installation support, weapons support, personnel support, transportation of material, and travel of persons.

CHART 9

Real Government Consumption and Investment

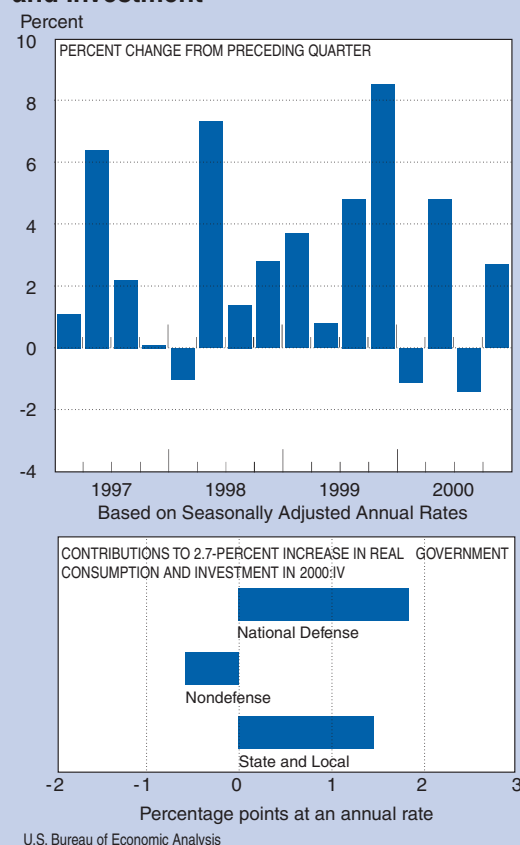


Table 8.—Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Billions of chained (1996) dollars					Percent change from preceding quarter			
	Level	Change from preceding quarter							
	2000	2000				2000			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	1,588.9	-4.4	18.6	-5.5	10.7	-1.1	4.8	-1.4	2.7
Federal	550.8	-21.0	21.7	-13.0	5.0	-14.2	17.2	-9.0	3.7
National defense	353.6	-19.4	13.6	-8.9	7.4	-19.8	16.9	-9.7	8.8
Consumption expenditures	291.9	-18.3	12.7	-7.9	1.4	-22.0	19.0	-10.1	1.9
Gross investment	62.6	-9	7	-1.0	6.6	-6.1	5.4	-7.0	55.7
Nondefense	197.1	-1.7	8.2	-4.2	-2.3	-3.3	17.8	-7.9	-4.6
Consumption expenditures	148.1	1.1	5.4	-3.5	-3.8	3.0	15.1	-8.6	-9.9
Gross investment	50.1	-3.1	3.0	-7	1.8	-22.4	27.7	-5.4	15.7
State and local	1,037.5	16.2	-2.8	7.3	5.6	6.6	-1.1	2.9	2.2
Consumption expenditures	824.1	6.1	5.3	5.7	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.9	1.6
Gross investment	213.7	10.3	-8.4	1.5	2.4	21.3	-14.5	2.9	4.6

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

NOTE.—See note to table 1 for an explanation of chained (1996) dollar series. Chained (1996) dollar levels and residuals are shown in NIPA table 3.8. Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table S.1.

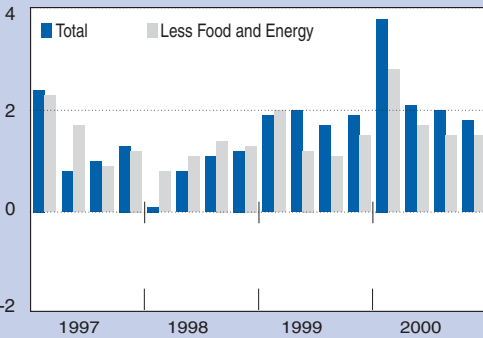
Prices

Inflation remained moderate in the fourth quarter, as the prices of gross domestic purchases increased 1.8 percent, a little less than in the preceding two quarters (table 9 and chart 10). The small deceleration was accounted for by food and energy prices; excluding these items, prices of gross domestic purchases increased 1.5 percent, the same as in the third quarter.

CHART 10

Gross Domestic Purchases Prices: Change From Preceding Quarter

Percent



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

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Prices of PCE and of government spending increased about as much as in the third quarter. Prices of nonresidential fixed investment decreased slightly after three consecutive quarterly increases; the downturn was partly accounted for by software prices.

Table 9.—Percent Changes in Prices

[Annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (1996=100)]

	2000			
	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.9
Less: Exports of goods and services	1.9	1.9	.7	.6
Plus: Imports of goods and services	5.6	.2	3.8	.3
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	3.8	2.1	2.0	1.8
Less: Change in private inventories				
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	3.8	2.1	2.0	1.8
Personal consumption expenditures	3.5	2.1	1.8	1.9
Durable goods	-2.0	-6	-2.3	-1.1
Nondurable goods	5.4	3.3	2.2	2.0
Services	3.7	2.0	2.5	2.5
Private fixed investment	2.6	1.9	2.0	.7
Nonresidential	1.8	1.6	1.8	-1
Structures	4.7	3.7	5.0	4.9
Equipment and software	.9	1.0	.8	-1.7
Residential	5.2	2.6	2.7	3.7
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	6.4	2.7	2.9	2.7
Federal	7.7	.6	2.6	1.4
National defense	7.1	.8	2.9	1.3
Nondefense	8.9	.4	2.1	1.7
State and local	5.7	3.8	3.1	3.4
Addenda:				
Gross domestic purchases:				
Food	2.3	2.3	3.5	1.8
Energy	37.7	11.2	11.1	10.2
Less food and energy	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Personal consumption expenditures:				
Food	2.4	2.3	3.7	1.6
Energy goods and services ¹	35.1	13.0	8.6	8.9
Less food and energy	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.6

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

NOTE.—Percent changes in major aggregates are shown in NIPA table 8.1. Index numbers are shown in tables 7.1, 7.2, and 7.4.

Revisions

In general, the revisions to the fourth-quarter estimates were small. The preliminary estimate of a 1.1-percent increase in real GDP in the fourth quarter is 0.3 percentage point lower than the ad-

Table 10.—Revisions to Change in Real Gross Domestic Product and Prices, Fourth Quarter 2000

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Percent change from preceding quarter		Preliminary estimate minus advance estimate	
	Advance estimate	Preliminary estimate	Percentage points	Billions of chained (1996) dollars
Gross domestic product	1.4	1.1	-0.3	-7.3
Less: Exports	-4.3	-6.1	-1.8	-5.5
Goods	-6.0	-8.5	-2.5	-5.7
Services	.5	.4	-.1	0
Plus: Imports	.5	-.7	-1.2	-4.8
Goods	-.4	-1.6	-1.2	-4.2
Services	5.8	4.7	-1.1	-.5
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	1.9	1.6	-.3	-6.5
Less: Change in private inventories				-7.6
Farm				.5
Nonfarm				-8.0
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	2.1	2.1	0	0
Personal consumption expenditures	2.9	2.8	-.1	-.9
Durable goods	-3.4	-2.8	.6	1.2
Nondurable goods	.8	.8	0	.1
Services	5.3	5.0	-.3	-2.0
Fixed investment	-1.7	-1.3	.4	1.8
Nonresidential	-1.5	-.6	.9	2.9
Structures	9.3	8.8	-.5	-.4
Equipment and software	-4.7	-3.5	1.2	3.5
Residential	-2.5	-3.4	-.9	-.9
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	2.9	2.7	-.2	-.7
Federal	4.6	3.7	-.9	-1.1
National defense	10.2	8.8	-1.4	-1.1
Nondefense	-4.5	-4.6	-.1	0
State and local	2.1	2.2	.1	.4
Addenda:				
Final sales of domestic product	1.6	1.5	-.1	-.7
Gross domestic purchases price index	1.9	1.8	-.1	
GDP price index	2.1	1.9	-.2	

NOTE.—The preliminary estimates for the fourth quarter of 2000 incorporate the following revised or additional major source data that were not available when the advance estimates were prepared.

Personal consumption expenditures: Retail sales for November and December (revised), consumers' share of new-car purchases for December, average unit value for domestic new autos for December (revised), and consumers' share of new-truck purchases for December.

Nonresidential fixed investment: Construction put-in-place for October and November (revised) and December, manufacturers' shipments of machinery and equipment for November and December (revised), manufacturers' shipments of complete civilian aircraft for November (revised) and December, and exports and imports of machinery and equipment for November (revised) and December.

Residential fixed investment: Construction put-in-place for October and November (revised) and December.

Change in private inventories: Manufacturing and trade inventories for November (revised) and December.

Exports and imports of goods and services: Exports and imports of goods for November (revised) and December.

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment: Monthly Treasury Statement detailed data for December, Department of Defense detailed financial reports for the fourth quarter, and State and local government construction put-in-place for October and November (revised) and December.

Wages and salaries: Employment, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours for November and December (revised).

GDP prices: Detailed merchandise export and import price indexes for October through December (revised), unit-value index for petroleum imports for November (revised) and December, and housing prices for the fourth quarter.

vance estimate (table 10); for 1981–2000, the average revision, without regard to sign, from the advance estimate to the preliminary estimate was 0.5 percentage point.

The major contributors to the 0.3-percentage point downward revision were change in private nonfarm inventories (which contributed –0.30 percentage point), exports (–0.21 percentage point), and PCE for services (–0.09 percentage point). The negative contributions of those components were partly offset by positive contributions from imports (0.18 percentage point) and from private nonresidential investment in equipment and software (0.13 percentage point).

The downward revision to private nonfarm inventory investment was mostly attributable to inventories of merchant wholesalers and primarily reflected the incorporation of newly available Census Bureau data on inventories for December and revised data for November.

The downward revisions to exports and imports mainly reflected the incorporation of newly available Census Bureau data on trade in goods for December and revised data for November.

The downward revision to PCE for services was more than accounted for by local and long-distance telephone services and reflected the incorporation of newly available data from company reports for the quarter.

The upward revision to private nonresidential investment in equipment and software reflected the incorporation of newly available Census Bureau data on aircraft shipments for December and revised data for November. It also reflected the incorporation of newly available data on imports of aircraft for December.

The preliminary estimate of a 0.7-percent increase in real disposable personal income (DPI) is 0.1 percentage point more than the advance estimate. The upward revision reflected a downward revision to the implicit price deflator for PCE, which is used to deflate current-dollar DPI. The increase in current-dollar DPI was revised down 0.1 percentage point, largely reflecting a small downward revision to personal income. The personal saving rate of –0.8 percent was unrevised.

Trends in Consumer Spending, 1959–2000

By Larry R. Moran and Clinton P. McCully

Jennifer S. Argueta assisted in preparing this article.

RISING consumer demand for goods and services has been a key element of U.S. economic growth over the past 40 years. Consumer spending, which is measured in the national income and product accounts as personal consumption expenditures (PCE), accounts for about two-thirds of total domestic demand, as measured by gross domestic purchases.¹

The major trends and developments in consumer spending over 1959–2000 include the following:

- Real consumer spending grew 3.6 percent, slightly faster than total domestic demand.² The consumer-spending share of domestic demand in current dollars increased from 62 percent to 65 percent.
- Services' share of consumer spending increased from 40 percent in 1959 to 58 percent in 2000, primarily reflecting increases in the shares of medical care services, financial services, recreation services, and education and research services.³
- The increased share of medical care services partly reflected an increase in third-party payments for these services—payments by health-insurance programs and public programs such as Medicare and Medicaid—and partly reflected the aging of the U.S. population.
- The increased share of financial services partly reflected an increase in the net worth of households and the growing portion of household assets accounted for by financial assets, such as pension fund reserves, stocks, mutual funds, and money market funds.

1. Gross domestic purchases—a measure of purchases by U.S. residents regardless of where the purchased goods and services were produced—is calculated as the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment; thus, gross domestic purchases includes imports of goods and services and does not include exports of goods and services.

2. Unless otherwise specified, all percent changes in this article are at average annual rates.

3. Financial services include brokerage charges, investment counseling, bank service charges, trust services, safe deposit, services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers, and expense of handling life insurance and pension plans.

- The increased share of recreation services partly reflected increased affluence that supported spending for newly available services, such as cable television and the Internet.
- The increased share of education and research services partly reflected an increase in the percent of the adult population that attended college.
- Nondurable goods' share of consumer spending decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent, reflecting declining shares of most categories.
- The decreased share of food reflected a large decrease in the share of food for meals prepared at home that more than offset a slight increase in the share of meals purchased away from home.⁴
- The decreased share of clothing and shoes reflected declining relative prices.
- In contrast, the share of prescription drugs increased, reflecting the development of new drugs, the increase in third-party payments from private health insurance and public programs such as Medicaid, and the aging of the population.
- Durable goods' share of consumer spending decreased from 13 percent to 12 percent, reflecting declining shares of new cars, household appliances, and furniture and bedding that more than offset increasing shares of new trucks and consumer electronics.
- The decreased share of household appliances and furniture and bedding partly reflected declining relative prices.
- The decreased share of new cars partly reflected declining relative prices and a shift in consumer preference to minivans and sport utility vehicles.
- The cyclical pattern of real consumer spending was less pronounced than that of business investment, mainly reflecting spending for ser-

4. In the NIPA's, food for meals prepared at home are "food purchased for off-premise consumption," and meals purchased away from home are "purchased meals."

vices, which increased in each of the six recessions.

- Despite services' moderate cyclical pattern and its growing share of PCE, PCE's cyclical pattern did not become less pronounced over time, largely because of the growing importance of services that are more sensitive to changes in income—such as financial services, recreation, and foreign travel by U.S. residents.

The remainder of this article discusses the growth in real PCE and its components from 1959 to 2000, the cyclical patterns in real PCE, and the changes in the composition of current-dollar PCE.

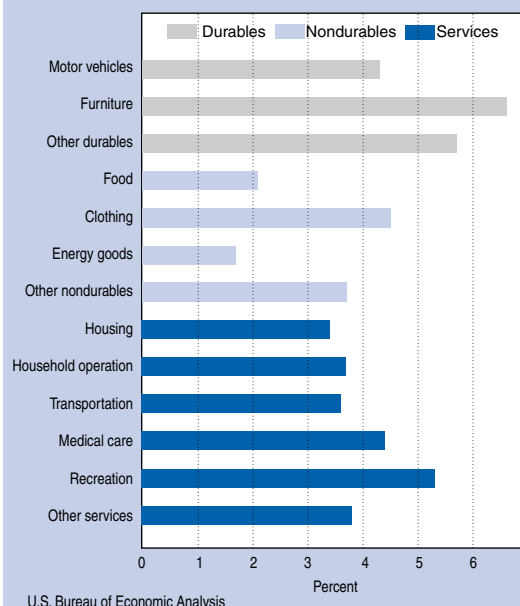
Long-term trends

From 1959 to 2000, real consumer spending grew 3.6 percent, slightly faster than the 3.5-percent growth rate of total domestic demand. Consumer spending increased 5.5 percent for durable goods, 3.8 percent for services, and 2.8 percent for non-durable goods (table 1 and chart 1).

The long-term trends in the growth of consumer spending reflected the interaction of many factors that influence consumer decision-making.

CHART 1

Average Annual Growth Rates of Components of PCE, 1959–2000



Personal Consumption Expenditures: Definition and Coverage

In the national income and produce accounts, personal consumption expenditures (PCE) is a major component of gross domestic product, which is measured as the sum of goods and services produced in the United States and purchased by final users. It is also a major component of gross domestic purchases, a measure of purchases by U.S. residents regardless of where the purchased goods and services were produced.

PCE measures the goods and services purchased by individuals and by the nonprofit organizations that serve them. These individuals and organizations consist of those in the United States who have resided, or expect to reside, in this country for 1 year or more. PCE also includes purchases by U.S. civilian and military personnel stationed abroad, regardless of the duration of their assignments, and by U.S. residents traveling or working temporarily abroad.

PCE consists primarily of market transactions and includes purchases from private business, from government enterprises, and from government agencies. The purchases from government agencies consist mainly of tuition payments for higher education, charges for medical care, and charges for water and sanitary services. PCE includes expenditures financed through certain government programs—primarily those that provide medical care to the elderly, poor, military dependents and retirees, and active-duty military personnel at nonmilitary facilities, and that provide aid to students and assistance for purchases of food and fuel.

PCE also includes imputed purchases that keep PCE invariant to the way in which certain activities are carried out, such as (1) whether housing and institutional struc-

tures and equipment are rented or owned, (2) whether employees are paid in cash or in kind, (3) whether farm products are sold or consumed on the farm, (4) whether saving, lending, and borrowing are direct or are intermediated, and (5) whether intermediated financial transactions involve an explicit or an implicit service charge. These imputations include the rental value of owner-occupied housing, employment-related imputations (including the value of food, lodging, and clothing received in kind by employees and the value of employer contributions to employee health insurance), farm products consumed on farms, and services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers.

PCE of nonprofit organizations serving individuals equals their operating expenses, including an imputed rental charge for the buildings and equipment that they own and use. The rental charge covers net interest (mortgage interest), indirect business taxes (property taxes), and consumption of fixed capital.

PCE differs in both coverage and definition from measures of household consumption, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX). Unlike the CEX, PCE coverage includes U.S. military personnel in the United States and abroad, employees of U.S. businesses abroad for 1 year or less, U.S. government civilian personnel stationed abroad, and nonprofit institutions serving individuals. In addition, the CEX is a measure of out-of-pocket spending, so it does not include imputations for housing and financial services, employment-related imputations except for the value of rent and meals as pay, and expenditures financed through government programs.

Table 1.—Average Annual Growth of Real PCE and of PCE Prices for 1959–2000, Average Contribution to Percent Change in Real PCE, and Components' Shares of Current-Dollar PCE

	Percent change in quantity index	Contribution to percent change in real PCE (percentage points)	Percent change in price index	Shares of current-dollar PCE (percent)			Percent change in quantity index	Contribution to percent change in real PCE (percentage points)	Percent change in price index	Shares of current-dollar PCE (percent)	
				1959	2000					1959	2000
Personal consumption expenditures	3.6	3.6	4.0	100.0	100.0	Domestic service	-.9	-.01	4.9	1.1	.3
Durable goods	5.5	.71	1.9	13.4	12.1	Other household operation services ⁹	2.7	.02	5.0	.7	.7
Motor vehicles and parts	4.3	.26	2.8	5.9	5.0	Transportation	3.6	.13	4.5	3.3	4.0
New vehicles	4.3	.18	2.5	4.2	3.1	User-operated transportation	3.9	.11	4.6	2.3	3.2
Autos	2.7	.11	2.4	4.1	1.5	Motor vehicle repair	3.3	.06	4.7	1.4	1.7
Trucks	11.4	.07	2.7	.1	1.6	Motor vehicle rental	3.7	.00	3.8	.0	.1
Net purchases of used vehicles	2.4	.03	5.6	.9	1.1	Motor vehicle leasing ¹⁰	21.4	.02	1.0	.....	.6
Recreational vehicles ¹	9.6	.01	3.4	.0	.2	Other user-operated transportation ¹¹	2.8	.03	4.9	.9	.8
Tires, tubes, accessories, and other parts ..	5.7	.05	1.8	.7	.7	Purchased local transportation	-.4	.00	5.1	.6	.2
Furniture and household equipment	6.6	.33	.5	5.7	4.6	Mass transit systems	-.3	.00	5.0	.4	.1
Furniture and bedding	3.8	.05	2.6	1.5	1.0	Taxicab	-.2	.00	4.9	.2	.1
Household appliances	4.3	.04	1.0	1.3	.6	Purchased intercity transportation	4.9	.03	3.9	.4	.6
China, glassware, tableware, and utensils ..	4.1	.02	3.3	.5	.5	Railway	-2.4	.00	5.0	.1	.0
Consumer electronics	13.0	.17	-3.4	1.0	1.6	Bus	.1	.00	5.1	.1	.0
Televisions	9.5	.04	-2.4	.5	.4	Airline	6.5	.03	3.7	.2	.5
Video equipment and media ²	25.9	.02	-5.6	.....	.2	Other ¹²	7.5	.00	5.2	.0	.1
Audio equipment and musical instruments ³	8.3	.05	-.3	.5	.3	Medical care	4.4	.42	5.9	5.2	14.8
Computers and peripherals ²	69.4	.05	-19.4	.....	.4	Physicians	3.5	.09	5.9	1.7	3.6
Software ²	65.8	.01	-16.8	.....	.1	Dentists	2.9	.02	5.7	.6	.9
Other durable house furnishings ⁴	4.9	.06	2.1	1.3	1.0	Home health care	12.0	.02	5.4	.0	.7
Other durable goods	5.7	.12	2.7	1.8	2.5	All other professional medical services ¹³ ..	5.8	.05	5.3	.4	1.5
Ophthalmic and orthopedic equipment	5.1	.01	3.9	.2	.3	Hospitals	4.6	.17	6.0	1.8	5.9
Wheel goods and sporting equipment	6.3	.05	2.1	.6	.9	Nursing homes	8.5	.04	5.5	.1	1.2
Jewelry and watches	6.2	.05	2.1	.6	.8	Health insurance	2.7	.02	6.6	.5	1.0
Books and maps	4.0	.01	4.4	.3	.5	Recreation	5.3	.14	4.0	2.0	3.9
Nondurable goods	2.8	1.05	3.7	46.7	29.7	Motion picture admissions	-.3	.00	5.4	.3	.1
Food	2.1	.41	4.0	25.4	14.1	Live entertainment, excluding sports	3.7	.00	5.2	.1	.2
Food and alcohol purchased for consumption at home	1.8	.25	3.7	19.1	8.3	Spectator sports	4.3	.01	4.0	.1	.1
Food and alcohol purchased for consumption away from home	3.0	.17	4.7	5.5	5.7	Radio and television repair	1.7	.00	2.2	.3	.1
Food furnished to employees (including military) and food produced and consumed on farms	-.8	.00	4.3	.8	.1	Casino gambling	10.5	.02	4.2	.0	.7
Clothing and shoes	4.5	.28	1.7	8.3	4.9	Cable television	16.8	.02	4.9	.0	.6
Shoes	3.4	.03	2.4	1.4	.7	Lotteries	21.4	.01	4.3	.0	.2
Women's and children's clothing and accessories	5.0	.17	1.3	4.5	2.7	Video rental ¹⁴	20.0	.01	-.4	.....	.1
Men's and boys' clothing and accessories ..	4.3	.08	2.1	2.4	1.5	Internet service providers ¹⁵	76.9	.01	-3.8	.....	.2
Energy goods	1.7	.06	4.4	4.8	2.7	Other recreation services ¹⁶	3.8	.06	3.2	1.2	1.6
Gasoline and oil	2.4	.08	4.2	3.5	2.4	Other services	3.8	.46	5.0	9.3	15.6
Fuel oil and coal	-1.5	-.01	5.6	1.3	.3	Personal care ¹⁷	1.6	.02	4.6	1.9	1.1
Other nondurable goods	3.7	.29	3.9	8.2	8.1	Personal business	4.2	.27	5.4	4.3	9.5
Tobacco products	-.4	.00	6.6	2.1	1.1	Financial services	4.5	.23	3.6	2.9	7.7
Prescription drugs	6.6	.05	3.6	.6	1.6	Brokerage charges and investment counseling	6.8	.05	3.7	.4	1.2
Nonprescription drugs	4.6	.02	3.6	.4	.5	Bank service charges, trust services, and safe deposit box rental	5.8	.03	5.2	.3	1.0
Nondurable toys and sport supplies ⁵	7.0	.06	1.5	.7	1.0	Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers	5.0	.11	5.6	1.2	4.0
Other ⁶	3.6	.16	3.6	4.4	3.9	Expense of handling life insurance and pension plans	3.1	.04	5.6	1.0	1.5
Services	3.8	1.87	4.7	39.9	58.1	Legal services	2.5	.02	6.5	.6	1.0
Housing	3.4	.50	4.2	14.2	14.2	Funeral and burial expenses	.8	.00	5.4	.4	.3
Owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings—space rent	3.8	.37	4.1	9.1	10.4	Other personal business ¹⁸	4.0	.02	4.9	.3	.5
Tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings—rent ..	2.8	.11	4.1	3.9	3.1	Education and research	3.8	.07	5.4	1.3	2.4
Rental value of farm dwellings	-1.9	-.01	5.1	.6	.1	Higher education	3.4	.03	5.9	.6	1.2
Hotels and motels	3.4	.01	5.5	.3	.4	Private elementary and secondary schools	2.8	.01	5.2	.3	.4
Other housing services ⁷	2.5	.01	4.7	.1	.2	Private nursery schools	7.7	.00	4.6	.0	.1
Household operation	3.7	.23	3.8	5.9	5.7	Commercial and vocational schools	5.3	.02	4.6	.2	.5
Electricity	4.0	.07	3.6	1.5	1.5	Foundations and nonprofit research	5.4	.01	4.4	.1	.2
Gas	1.2	.01	5.2	.9	.6	Religious and welfare activities	4.6	.10	4.4	1.6	2.7
Water and other sanitary services	3.4	.02	5.8	.4	.7	Net foreign travel .....	.....	.00	.....	.3	-.2
Telephone and telegraph	7.1	.12	1.5	1.3	1.9	Foreign travel by U.S. residents	5.7	.05	3.4	.7	1.2
Cellular telephone ⁸	51.8	.02	-3.9	.....	.4	Less: Expenditures in the United States by nonresidents	6.9	-.05	4.5	.3	1.4
Local telephone	4.8	.04	2.5	.7	.7						
Long distance telephone	7.7	.06	.4	.6	.7						

¹ Includes motor homes and nonmotor trailers.² Changes from 1977 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1977.³ Includes audio equipment; records, tapes and disks; and musical instruments.⁴ Includes such house furnishings as floor coverings, comforters, quilts, blankets, pillows, picture frames, mirrors, art products, portable lamps, and clocks. Also includes writing equipment and hand, power, and garden tools.⁵ Includes toys, dolls, games, sport supplies, ammunition, and film and photo supplies.⁶ Toilet articles, medical supplies, gynecological goods, stationery and writing supplies, net foreign remittances, magazines, newspapers, sheet music, flowers, seeds, potted plants, cleaning and polishing preparations, textile house furnishings, lamp shades, brooms, and brushes.⁷ Includes clubs, schools, and other group housing.⁸ Changes from 1985 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1985.⁹ Includes maintenance services for appliances and house furnishings, moving and warehouse expenses, postage and express charges, premiums for fire and theft insurance on personal property less benefits and dividends, and miscellaneous household operation services.¹⁰ Changes from 1984 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1984.¹¹ Includes other motor vehicle services; bridge, tunnel, ferry, and road tolls; and premiums less benefits and dividends for motor vehicle insurance.¹² Includes baggage charges, coastal and inland waterway fares, travel agents' fees, and airport bus fares.¹³ Includes medical laboratories, eye examinations, and all other professional medical services.¹⁴ Changes from 1982 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1982.¹⁵ Changes from 1988 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1988.¹⁶ Includes other commercial participant amusements, clubs and fraternal organizations; sightseeing; private flying; bowling and billiards; pari-mutuel net receipts; pets and pets services excluding veterinarians; veterinarians; film developing; photo studios; sports and recreational camps; and high school recreation.¹⁷ Includes cleaning, storage, and repair of clothing and shoes; barbershops, beauty parlors, and health clubs; and watch, clock, and jewelry repair, costume and dress suit rental, and miscellaneous personal services.¹⁸ Includes current expenditures (including consumption of fixed capital) of trade unions and professional associations, employment agency fees, money order fees, spending for classified advertisements, and tax return preparation services.

NOTE.—For each component, the contribution to change in real PCE for 1959–2000 was calculated as the mean of the component's annual contributions to change in real PCE.

Among these, increasing affluence, changing demographics, technological innovations, and changing tastes and lifestyles were particularly important.

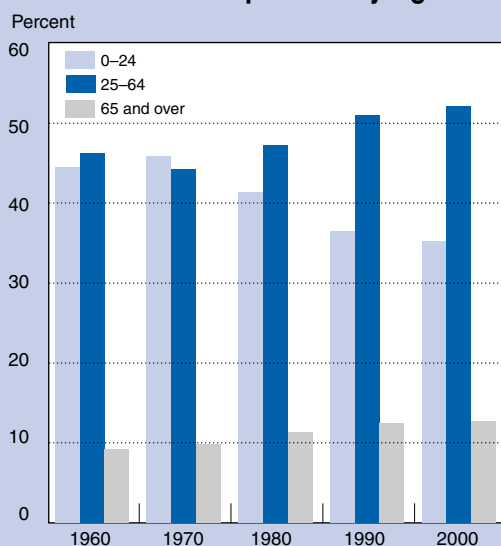
Increasing real incomes, accumulation of household assets, and consumers' willingness to take on more debt resulted in higher spending on discretionary items relative to spending on basic necessities. In 1959–2000, real per capita disposable personal income (DPI) grew at an annual rate of 2.3 percent; this growth partly reflected demographic changes, as workers matured into their more productive earning years and as labor force participation rates rose because more women worked outside the home (charts 2 and 3). Over the period, the net worth of households increased at an annual rate of 7.9 percent, about double the increase in PCE prices. The share of household assets accounted for by pension fund reserves, corporate equities, mutual funds, and money market funds nearly doubled from 23 percent to 42 percent; the share of families that owned stocks directly or indirectly increased from 11 percent to 52 percent. The ratio of consumer credit to DPI rose from 16.3 percent to 22.5 percent.

Much of the increase in discretionary spending was for home furnishings, motor vehicles, recreation (including home entertainment activities and recreation away from the home), brokerage charges and investment counseling (largely reflecting the increases in household financial assets), intercity travel (particularly by air), and electricity

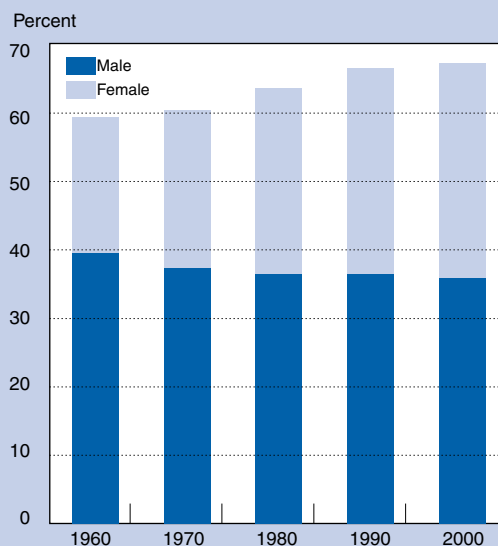
(for air conditioning, household appliances, audio and video equipment, and computers). The trends toward a more mature American population and increased affluence led to higher home-ownership rates and to higher spending for home furnishings (chart 4). In addition, increased third-party payments from private health insurance and public programs including Medicare and Medicaid, and the increased number of elderly contributed to higher spending for medical care—including home health care, nursing homes, and prescription drugs.

Technological innovations resulted in a proliferation of newly available goods and services, including cable television, computers, new electronic toys and games, cellular telephone services, video equipment, Internet services, video rentals, and newly developed medical services and prescription drugs. For example, three-fourths of households had cable and satellite television by 2000, and one-half had Internet service. Innovations also lowered the relative prices of many of these new goods and services and of some of the more established goods and services (such as audio equipment and long-distance telephone services) and thus affected consumer spending patterns; of special note, computer prices decreased at an annual rate of 19.4 percent from 1977 to 2000.

Changes in spending patterns also reflected changes in consumer tastes and lifestyles. For example, a more affluent and active population ate

CHART 2
Shares of Total Population by Age Groups


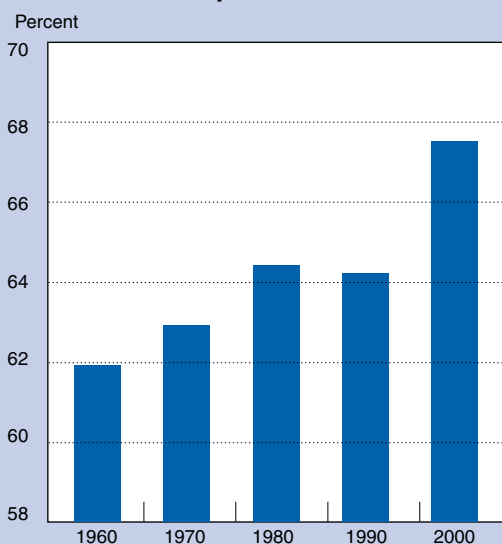
Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 3
Labor Force Participation Rate


Note.—Civilian labor force age 16 years and older as percent of total civilian population age 16 years and older.
Data: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 4

Home Ownership Rates



Note.—Percent of U.S. households owning their homes.
Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

more meals away from home and bought vehicles, such as minivans and sport utility vehicles, that were more versatile than the traditional family car. Families spent more on child-care services. Faster growth in population and employment in suburban areas led to higher spending for user-operated transportation and to lower spending for mass transportation.⁵ Faster growth in the population in the southern and western regions of the country led to higher spending for air-conditioning and for activities associated with warmer climates. Consumers spent more on recreational activities—particularly on casino gambling, lotteries, sightseeing, and amusement parks.

Cyclical patterns

The cyclical pattern of consumer spending was less pronounced than that of total domestic demand, largely reflecting the more moderate cyclical movements of services, which increased in each of the six recessions (table 2). Housing increased in all of the recessions, and medical care, household operations, and recreation increased in all but one.

In light of services' moderate cyclical pattern and its growing share of PCE, one might expect the cyclical pattern of PCE to have become less pronounced over time. However, that was not the case, partly because of the growing importance of services that are more sensitive to changes in in-

come—services such as brokerage charges and investment counseling, recreation, airline services, and foreign travel by U.S. residents.

Of the major PCE components, durable goods had the most pronounced cyclical pattern. In particular, motor vehicles fell sharply in recessions and increased strongly in expansions. For most recessions, durable goods tended to turn down before the recession began, while nondurable goods and services did not.

Current expansion.—In the current expansion (which began in the second quarter of 1991), real consumer spending has increased at an annual rate of 3.8 percent. This rate of growth has been slower than those in all but the short 1980–81 expansion; the slower growth has been mainly attributable to slower growth in services. In the current expansion, as in most of the previous expansions, the growth rate of consumer spending has been slightly less than that of total domestic demand.

Durable goods has increased 7.3 percent, a little less than its average for expansions. The largest increases have been in computers (51.0 percent), software (40.4 percent), video goods (13.4 percent), new trucks (8.9 percent), wheel goods and sporting equipment (8.0 percent), and jewelry and watches (7.7 percent).

Nondurable goods increased 3.4 percent, about half a percentage point above its average for expansions. The largest increases have been in toys and sport supplies (9.7 percent), clothing and shoes (6.1 percent), and prescription drugs (6.0 percent).

Services increased 3.3 percent, about half a percentage point below its average for expansions. The slow growth has been largely accounted for by housing services (2.0 percent) and medical care

Table 2.—Average Annual Growth Rates for Real Gross Domestic Purchases and Real Personal Consumption Expenditures During Recessions and Expansions

[Percent]

	Gross domestic purchases	Personal consumption expenditures			
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services
Recessions:					
1960:II-1961:I	-1.4	-0.5	-12.0	0.0	2.7
1969:IV-1970:IV	-0.3	1.7	-7.6	2.7	3.6
1973:IV-1975:I	-3.8	-0.8	-7.7	-2.0	2.3
1980:I-1980:III	-7.5	-2.6	-13.4	-3.0	0.8
1981:III-1982:IV	-1.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.4
1990:II-1991:I	-2.9	-1.2	-9.9	-1.3	0.7
Expansions:					
1961:I-1969:IV	5.0	4.8	8.1	3.6	5.1
1970:IV-1973:IV	4.8	4.8	11.9	2.8	4.6
1975:I-1980:I	4.4	4.0	5.9	3.3	4.0
1980:III-1981:III	5.2	2.2	5.4	1.8	1.7
1982:IV-1990:II	4.4	4.0	7.0	3.0	4.0
1991:I-2000:IV	4.1	3.8	7.3	3.4	3.3

5. User-operated transportation includes motor vehicle repair, rental, leasing, parking, washing, tolls, and insurance.

services (2.4 percent). In contrast, the largest increases have been in recreation services (5.4 percent) and financial services (4.9 percent).

Changes in shares of PCE

The share of current-dollar PCE accounted for by services increased from 39.9 percent in 1959 to 58.1 percent in 2000 (chart 5). The increase was primarily accounted for by medical care, whose share increased from 5.2 percent to 14.8 percent, and by financial services, whose share increased from 2.9 percent to 7.7 percent (chart 6 and table 1). The increase in the share of medical care was primarily accounted for by hospitals, physicians, and nursing homes and was partly a result of increased third-party payments from health insurance and public programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, and of the aging population. The increases in hospitals' share largely occurred before 1979; thereafter, the increases were moderated by declines in admissions and in average length of stay in community hospitals.

The increase in the share accounted for by financial services largely reflected the increased affluence of consumers. The increase was primarily accounted for by services furnished by commercial banks, loans expenses of mutual funds, and bro-

kerage charges and investment counseling.

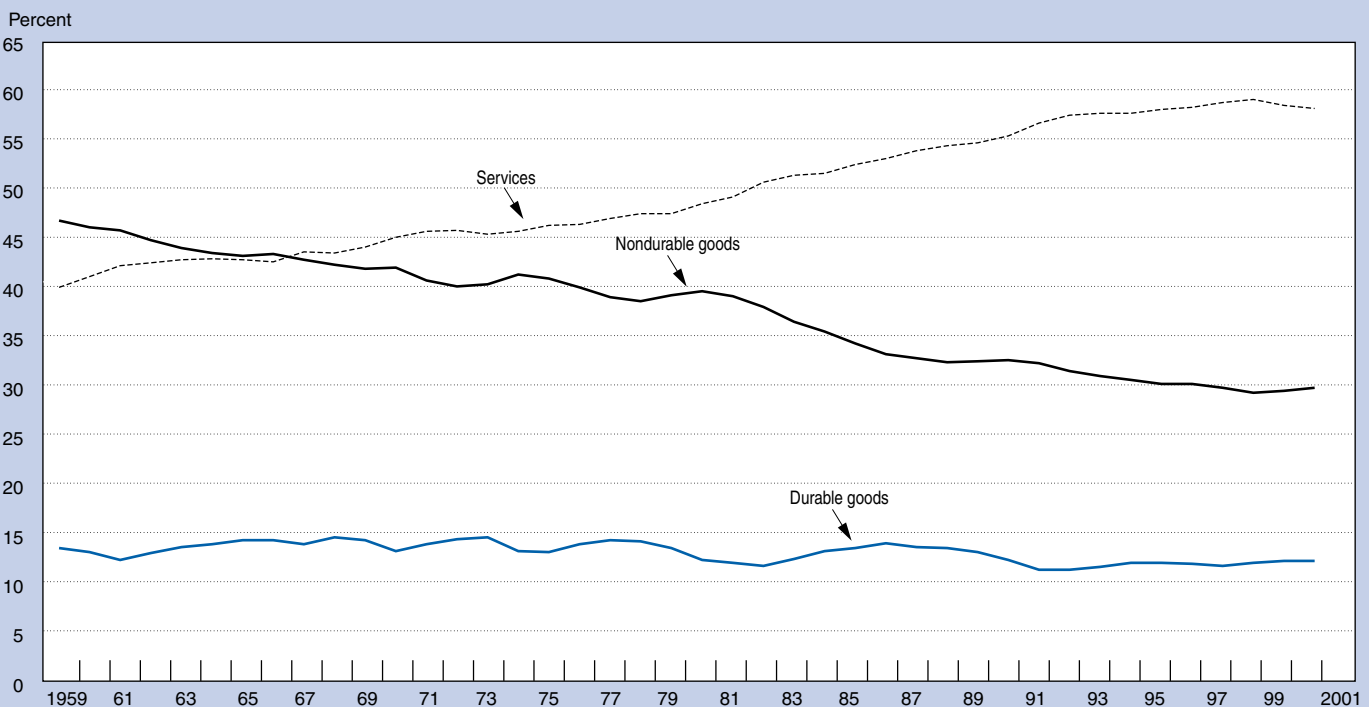
The share accounted for by recreation services increased from 2.0 percent to 3.9 percent. The increase was primarily accounted for by casino gambling, partly due to an increase in the number of jurisdictions where such activities were legal, and by cable television, partly due to increased availability.

The share accounted for by education and research services increased from 1.3 percent to 2.4 percent. Shares for all categories of education increased, but the share for higher education increased the most—from 0.6 percent to 1.2 percent. This increase reflected the increased value placed on college education; college enrollment increased at an annual rate of 3.7 percent from 1959 to 1997, more than triple the 1.1-percent increase in the U.S. population.

The share accounted for by telephone services increased from 1.3 percent to 1.9 percent, largely reflecting increases in the share of U.S. households with telephones, in the average number of lines per household, in the use of cellular phones, in the use of long-distance services, and in the use of new services—such as caller ID, call forwarding, and call waiting. The increased use of cellular phones reflected both increases in the availability of cellu-

CHART 5

Shares of PCE by Type of Product



lar services and sharply decreasing rates. The increased use of long-distance services was partly due to much lower rates that resulted from advances in technologies, changes in Federal regulations for the industry in the mid-1980's, and the deregulation of long-distance service providers in the mid-1990's.

The share accounted for by intercity transportation services increased from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent, largely reflecting increases in purchases of airline services, as consumers took advantage of discount fares after the deregulation of airlines in 1978, and in purchases of travel agency services. In contrast, the share accounted for by local transportation services decreased from 0.6 percent to 0.2 percent, largely reflecting relatively small growth in population in the areas of the country that have extensive mass transportation systems, the growth of employment centers in suburban areas, and the relatively larger increases in the cost of commuting by mass transportation than by car.

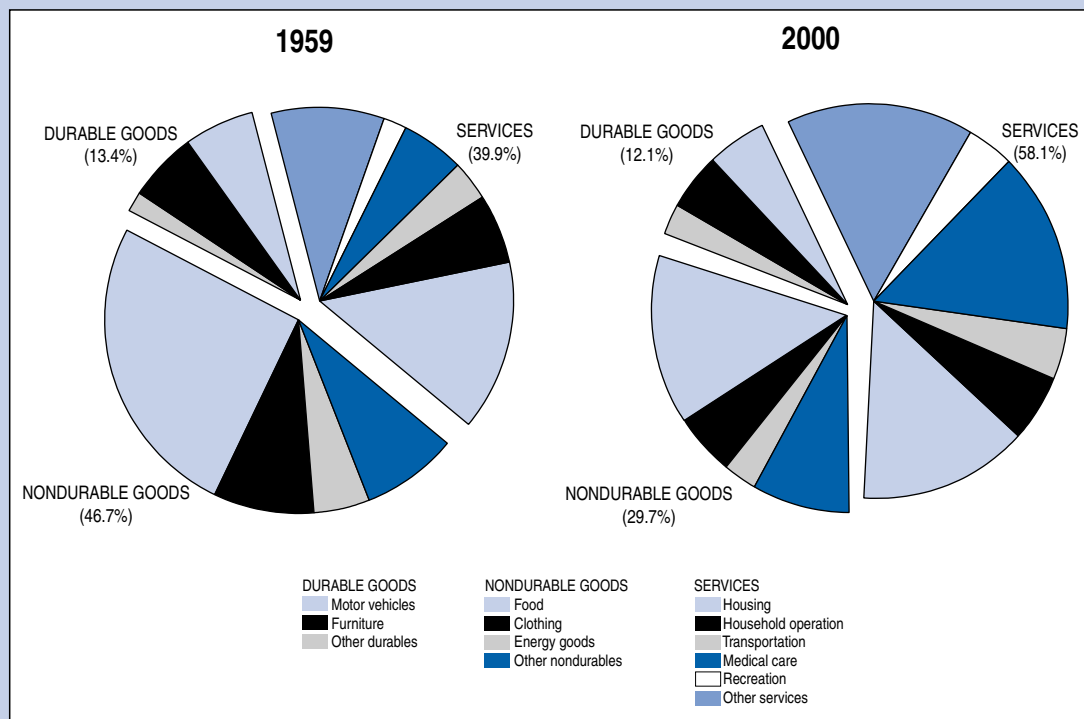
The share accounted for by nondurable goods decreased from 46.7 percent to 29.7 percent, reflecting decreases in the shares of most categories

of nondurable goods. The share accounted for by food decreased from 25.4 percent in 1959 to 14.1 percent in 2000; a large decrease in the share of food for meals prepared at home more than offset a slight increase in the share of meals purchased away from home. The share of clothing and shoes decreased from 8.3 percent to 4.9 percent, and the share of energy goods decreased from 4.8 percent to 2.7 percent.

The share accounted for by durable goods was 13.4 percent in 1959; it fluctuated between 11.2 percent and 14.5 percent thereafter and was 12.1 percent in 2000. The decrease in durable goods' share was accounted for by furniture and household equipment and by motor vehicles and parts. The share of furniture and household equipment decreased from 5.7 percent to 4.6 percent, largely reflecting decreases in the shares of household appliances and of furniture and bedding. The share of motor vehicles and parts decreased from 5.9 percent to 5.0 percent, reflecting a decrease in the share of new autos that more than offset an increase in the share of new trucks. 

CHART 6

Shares of PCE



Trends in Consumer Spending, 1959–2000

By Larry R. Moran and Clinton P. McCully

Jennifer S. Argueta assisted in preparing this article.

RISING consumer demand for goods and services has been a key element of U.S. economic growth over the past 40 years. Consumer spending, which is measured in the national income and product accounts as personal consumption expenditures (PCE), accounts for about two-thirds of total domestic demand, as measured by gross domestic purchases.¹

The major trends and developments in consumer spending over 1959–2000 include the following:

- Real consumer spending grew 3.6 percent, slightly faster than total domestic demand.² The consumer-spending share of domestic demand in current dollars increased from 62 percent to 65 percent.
- Services' share of consumer spending increased from 40 percent in 1959 to 58 percent in 2000, primarily reflecting increases in the shares of medical care services, financial services, recreation services, and education and research services.³
- The increased share of medical care services partly reflected an increase in third-party payments for these services—payments by health-insurance programs and public programs such as Medicare and Medicaid—and partly reflected the aging of the U.S. population.
- The increased share of financial services partly reflected an increase in the net worth of households and the growing portion of household assets accounted for by financial assets, such as pension fund reserves, stocks, mutual funds, and money market funds.

1. Gross domestic purchases—a measure of purchases by U.S. residents regardless of where the purchased goods and services were produced—is calculated as the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment; thus, gross domestic purchases includes imports of goods and services and does not include exports of goods and services.

2. Unless otherwise specified, all percent changes in this article are at average annual rates.

3. Financial services include brokerage charges, investment counseling, bank service charges, trust services, safe deposit, services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers, and expense of handling life insurance and pension plans.

- The increased share of recreation services partly reflected increased affluence that supported spending for newly available services, such as cable television and the Internet.
- The increased share of education and research services partly reflected an increase in the percent of the adult population that attended college.
- Nondurable goods' share of consumer spending decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent, reflecting declining shares of most categories.
- The decreased share of food reflected a large decrease in the share of food for meals prepared at home that more than offset a slight increase in the share of meals purchased away from home.⁴
- The decreased share of clothing and shoes reflected declining relative prices.
- In contrast, the share of prescription drugs increased, reflecting the development of new drugs, the increase in third-party payments from private health insurance and public programs such as Medicaid, and the aging of the population.
- Durable goods' share of consumer spending decreased from 13 percent to 12 percent, reflecting declining shares of new cars, household appliances, and furniture and bedding that more than offset increasing shares of new trucks and consumer electronics.
- The decreased share of household appliances and furniture and bedding partly reflected declining relative prices.
- The decreased share of new cars partly reflected declining relative prices and a shift in consumer preference to minivans and sport utility vehicles.
- The cyclical pattern of real consumer spending was less pronounced than that of business investment, mainly reflecting spending for ser-

4. In the NIPA's, food for meals prepared at home are "food purchased for off-premise consumption," and meals purchased away from home are "purchased meals."

vices, which increased in each of the six recessions.

- Despite services' moderate cyclical pattern and its growing share of PCE, PCE's cyclical pattern did not become less pronounced over time, largely because of the growing importance of services that are more sensitive to changes in income—such as financial services, recreation, and foreign travel by U.S. residents.

The remainder of this article discusses the growth in real PCE and its components from 1959 to 2000, the cyclical patterns in real PCE, and the changes in the composition of current-dollar PCE.

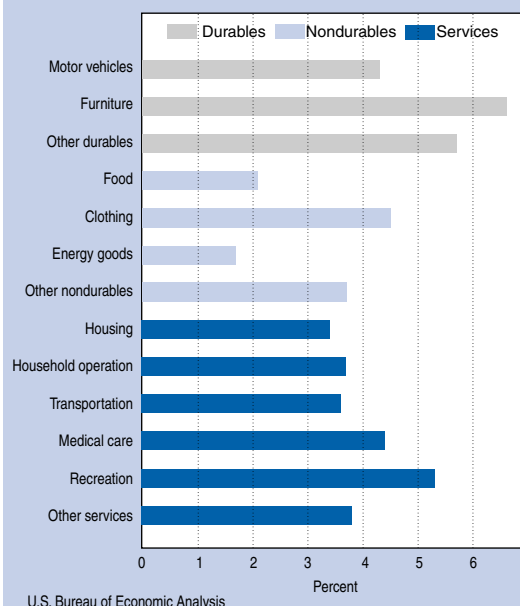
Long-term trends

From 1959 to 2000, real consumer spending grew 3.6 percent, slightly faster than the 3.5-percent growth rate of total domestic demand. Consumer spending increased 5.5 percent for durable goods, 3.8 percent for services, and 2.8 percent for non-durable goods (table 1 and chart 1).

The long-term trends in the growth of consumer spending reflected the interaction of many factors that influence consumer decision-making.

CHART 1

Average Annual Growth Rates of Components of PCE, 1959–2000



Personal Consumption Expenditures: Definition and Coverage

In the national income and produce accounts, personal consumption expenditures (PCE) is a major component of gross domestic product, which is measured as the sum of goods and services produced in the United States and purchased by final users. It is also a major component of gross domestic purchases, a measure of purchases by U.S. residents regardless of where the purchased goods and services were produced.

PCE measures the goods and services purchased by individuals and by the nonprofit organizations that serve them. These individuals and organizations consist of those in the United States who have resided, or expect to reside, in this country for 1 year or more. PCE also includes purchases by U.S. civilian and military personnel stationed abroad, regardless of the duration of their assignments, and by U.S. residents traveling or working temporarily abroad.

PCE consists primarily of market transactions and includes purchases from private business, from government enterprises, and from government agencies. The purchases from government agencies consist mainly of tuition payments for higher education, charges for medical care, and charges for water and sanitary services. PCE includes expenditures financed through certain government programs—primarily those that provide medical care to the elderly, poor, military dependents and retirees, and active-duty military personnel at nonmilitary facilities, and that provide aid to students and assistance for purchases of food and fuel.

PCE also includes imputed purchases that keep PCE invariant to the way in which certain activities are carried out, such as (1) whether housing and institutional struc-

tures and equipment are rented or owned, (2) whether employees are paid in cash or in kind, (3) whether farm products are sold or consumed on the farm, (4) whether saving, lending, and borrowing are direct or are intermediated, and (5) whether intermediated financial transactions involve an explicit or an implicit service charge. These imputations include the rental value of owner-occupied housing, employment-related imputations (including the value of food, lodging, and clothing received in kind by employees and the value of employer contributions to employee health insurance), farm products consumed on farms, and services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers.

PCE of nonprofit organizations serving individuals equals their operating expenses, including an imputed rental charge for the buildings and equipment that they own and use. The rental charge covers net interest (mortgage interest), indirect business taxes (property taxes), and consumption of fixed capital.

PCE differs in both coverage and definition from measures of household consumption, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX). Unlike the CEX, PCE coverage includes U.S. military personnel in the United States and abroad, employees of U.S. businesses abroad for 1 year or less, U.S. government civilian personnel stationed abroad, and nonprofit institutions serving individuals. In addition, the CEX is a measure of out-of-pocket spending, so it does not include imputations for housing and financial services, employment-related imputations except for the value of rent and meals as pay, and expenditures financed through government programs.

Table 1.—Average Annual Growth of Real PCE and of PCE Prices for 1959–2000, Average Contribution to Percent Change in Real PCE, and Components' Shares of Current-Dollar PCE

	Percent change in quantity index	Contribution to percent change in real PCE (percentage points)	Percent change in price index	Shares of current-dollar PCE (percent)			Percent change in quantity index	Contribution to percent change in real PCE (percentage points)	Percent change in price index	Shares of current-dollar PCE (percent)	
				1959	2000					1959	2000
Personal consumption expenditures	3.6	3.6	4.0	100.0	100.0	Domestic service	-.9	-.01	4.9	1.1	.3
Durable goods	5.5	.71	1.9	13.4	12.1	Other household operation services ⁹	2.7	.02	5.0	.7	.7
Motor vehicles and parts	4.3	.26	2.8	5.9	5.0	Transportation	3.6	.13	4.5	3.3	4.0
New vehicles	4.3	.18	2.5	4.2	3.1	User-operated transportation	3.9	.11	4.6	2.3	3.2
Autos	2.7	.11	2.4	4.1	1.5	Motor vehicle repair	3.3	.06	4.7	1.4	1.7
Trucks	11.4	.07	2.7	.1	1.6	Motor vehicle rental	3.7	.00	3.8	.0	.1
Net purchases of used vehicles	2.4	.03	5.6	.9	1.1	Motor vehicle leasing ¹⁰	21.4	.02	1.0	.....	.6
Recreational vehicles ¹	9.6	.01	3.4	.0	.2	Other user-operated transportation ¹¹	2.8	.03	4.9	.9	.8
Tires, tubes, accessories, and other parts ..	5.7	.05	1.8	.7	.7	Purchased local transportation	-.4	.00	5.1	.6	.2
Furniture and household equipment	6.6	.33	.5	5.7	4.6	Mass transit systems	-.3	.00	5.0	.4	.1
Furniture and bedding	3.8	.05	2.6	1.5	1.0	Taxicab	-.2	.00	4.9	.2	.1
Household appliances	4.3	.04	1.0	1.3	.6	Purchased intercity transportation	4.9	.03	3.9	.4	.6
China, glassware, tableware, and utensils ..	4.1	.02	3.3	.5	.5	Railway	-2.4	.00	5.0	.1	.0
Consumer electronics	13.0	.17	-3.4	1.0	1.6	Bus	.1	.00	5.1	.1	.0
Televisions	9.5	.04	-2.4	.5	.4	Airline	6.5	.03	3.7	.2	.5
Video equipment and media ²	25.9	.02	-5.6	.....	.2	Other ¹²	7.5	.00	5.2	.0	.1
Audio equipment and musical instruments ³	8.3	.05	-.3	.5	.3	Medical care	4.4	.42	5.9	5.2	14.8
Computers and peripherals ²	69.4	.05	-19.4	.....	.4	Physicians	3.5	.09	5.9	1.7	3.6
Software ²	65.8	.01	-16.8	.....	.1	Dentists	2.9	.02	5.7	.6	.9
Other durable house furnishings ⁴	4.9	.06	2.1	1.3	1.0	Home health care	12.0	.02	5.4	.0	.7
Other durable goods	5.7	.12	2.7	1.8	2.5	All other professional medical services ¹³ ..	5.8	.05	5.3	.4	1.5
Ophthalmic and orthopedic equipment	5.1	.01	3.9	.2	.3	Hospitals	4.6	.17	6.0	1.8	5.9
Wheel goods and sporting equipment	6.3	.05	2.1	.6	.9	Nursing homes	8.5	.04	5.5	.1	1.2
Jewelry and watches	6.2	.05	2.1	.6	.8	Health insurance	2.7	.02	6.6	.5	1.0
Books and maps	4.0	.01	4.4	.3	.5	Recreation	5.3	.14	4.0	2.0	3.9
Nondurable goods	2.8	1.05	3.7	46.7	29.7	Motion picture admissions	-.3	.00	5.4	.3	.1
Food	2.1	.41	4.0	25.4	14.1	Live entertainment, excluding sports	3.7	.00	5.2	.1	.2
Food and alcohol purchased for consumption at home	1.8	.25	3.7	19.1	8.3	Spectator sports	4.3	.01	4.0	.1	.1
Food and alcohol purchased for consumption away from home	3.0	.17	4.7	5.5	5.7	Radio and television repair	1.7	.00	2.2	.3	.1
Food furnished to employees (including military) and food produced and consumed on farms	-.8	.00	4.3	.8	.1	Casino gambling	10.5	.02	4.2	.0	.7
Clothing and shoes	4.5	.28	1.7	8.3	4.9	Cable television	16.8	.02	4.9	.0	.6
Shoes	3.4	.03	2.4	1.4	.7	Lotteries	21.4	.01	4.3	.0	.2
Women's and children's clothing and accessories	5.0	.17	1.3	4.5	2.7	Video rental ¹⁴	20.0	.01	-.4	.....	.1
Men's and boys' clothing and accessories ..	4.3	.08	2.1	2.4	1.5	Internet service providers ¹⁵	76.9	.01	-3.8	.....	.2
Energy goods	1.7	.06	4.4	4.8	2.7	Other recreation services ¹⁶	3.8	.06	3.2	1.2	1.6
Gasoline and oil	2.4	.08	4.2	3.5	2.4	Other services	3.8	.46	5.0	9.3	15.6
Fuel oil and coal	-1.5	-.01	5.6	1.3	.3	Personal care ¹⁷	1.6	.02	4.6	1.9	1.1
Other nondurable goods	3.7	.29	3.9	8.2	8.1	Personal business	4.2	.27	5.4	4.3	9.5
Tobacco products	-.4	.00	6.6	2.1	1.1	Financial services	4.5	.23	3.6	2.9	7.7
Prescription drugs	6.6	.05	3.6	.6	1.6	Brokerage charges and investment counseling	6.8	.05	3.7	.4	1.2
Nonprescription drugs	4.6	.02	3.6	.4	.5	Bank service charges, trust services, and safe deposit box rental	5.8	.03	5.2	.3	1.0
Nondurable toys and sport supplies ⁵	7.0	.06	1.5	.7	1.0	Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers	5.0	.11	5.6	1.2	4.0
Other ⁶	3.6	.16	3.6	4.4	3.9	Expense of handling life insurance and pension plans	3.1	.04	5.6	1.0	1.5
Services	3.8	1.87	4.7	39.9	58.1	Legal services	2.5	.02	6.5	.6	1.0
Housing	3.4	.50	4.2	14.2	14.2	Funeral and burial expenses	.8	.00	5.4	.4	.3
Owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings—space rent	3.8	.37	4.1	9.1	10.4	Other personal business ¹⁸	4.0	.02	4.9	.3	.5
Tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings—rent ..	2.8	.11	4.1	3.9	3.1	Education and research	3.8	.07	5.4	1.3	2.4
Rental value of farm dwellings	-1.9	-.01	5.1	.6	.1	Higher education	3.4	.03	5.9	.6	1.2
Hotels and motels	3.4	.01	5.5	.3	.4	Private elementary and secondary schools	2.8	.01	5.2	.3	.4
Other housing services ⁷	2.5	.01	4.7	.1	.2	Private nursery schools	7.7	.00	4.6	.0	.1
Household operation	3.7	.23	3.8	5.9	5.7	Commercial and vocational schools	5.3	.02	4.6	.2	.5
Electricity	4.0	.07	3.6	1.5	1.5	Foundations and nonprofit research	5.4	.01	4.4	.1	.2
Gas	1.2	.01	5.2	.9	.6	Religious and welfare activities	4.6	.10	4.4	1.6	2.7
Water and other sanitary services	3.4	.02	5.8	.4	.7	Net foreign travel .....	.....	.00	.....	.3	-.2
Telephone and telegraph	7.1	.12	1.5	1.3	1.9	Foreign travel by U.S. residents	5.7	.05	3.4	.7	1.2
Cellular telephone ⁸	51.8	.02	-3.9	.....	.4	Less: Expenditures in the United States by nonresidents	6.9	-.05	4.5	.3	1.4
Local telephone	4.8	.04	2.5	.7	.7						
Long distance telephone	7.7	.06	.4	.6	.7						

¹ Includes motor homes and nonmotor trailers.² Changes from 1977 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1977.³ Includes audio equipment; records, tapes and disks; and musical instruments.⁴ Includes such house furnishings as floor coverings, comforters, quilts, blankets, pillows, picture frames, mirrors, art products, portable lamps, and clocks. Also includes writing equipment and hand, power, and garden tools.⁵ Includes toys, dolls, games, sport supplies, ammunition, and film and photo supplies.⁶ Toilet articles, medical supplies, gynecological goods, stationery and writing supplies, net foreign remittances, magazines, newspapers, sheet music, flowers, seeds, potted plants, cleaning and polishing preparations, textile house furnishings, lamp shades, brooms, and brushes.⁷ Includes clubs, schools, and other group housing.⁸ Changes from 1985 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1985.⁹ Includes maintenance services for appliances and house furnishings, moving and warehouse expenses, postage and express charges, premiums for fire and theft insurance on personal property less benefits and dividends, and miscellaneous household operation services.¹⁰ Changes from 1984 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1984.¹¹ Includes other motor vehicle services; bridge, tunnel, ferry, and road tolls; and premiums less benefits and dividends for motor vehicle insurance.¹² Includes baggage charges, coastal and inland waterway fares, travel agents' fees, and airport bus fares.¹³ Includes medical laboratories, eye examinations, and all other professional medical services.¹⁴ Changes from 1982 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1982.¹⁵ Changes from 1988 to 2000; no expenditures are recorded before 1988.¹⁶ Includes other commercial participant amusements, clubs and fraternal organizations; sightseeing; private flying; bowling and billiards; pari-mutuel net receipts; pets and pets services excluding veterinarians; veterinarians; film developing; photo studios; sports and recreational camps; and high school recreation.¹⁷ Includes cleaning, storage, and repair of clothing and shoes; barbershops, beauty parlors, and health clubs; and watch, clock, and jewelry repair, costume and dress suit rental, and miscellaneous personal services.¹⁸ Includes current expenditures (including consumption of fixed capital) of trade unions and professional associations, employment agency fees, money order fees, spending for classified advertisements, and tax return preparation services.

NOTE.—For each component, the contribution to change in real PCE for 1959–2000 was calculated as the mean of the component's annual contributions to change in real PCE.

Among these, increasing affluence, changing demographics, technological innovations, and changing tastes and lifestyles were particularly important.

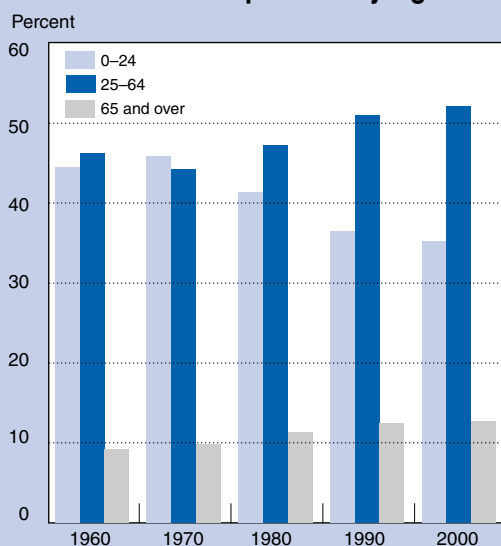
Increasing real incomes, accumulation of household assets, and consumers' willingness to take on more debt resulted in higher spending on discretionary items relative to spending on basic necessities. In 1959–2000, real per capita disposable personal income (DPI) grew at an annual rate of 2.3 percent; this growth partly reflected demographic changes, as workers matured into their more productive earning years and as labor force participation rates rose because more women worked outside the home (charts 2 and 3). Over the period, the net worth of households increased at an annual rate of 7.9 percent, about double the increase in PCE prices. The share of household assets accounted for by pension fund reserves, corporate equities, mutual funds, and money market funds nearly doubled from 23 percent to 42 percent; the share of families that owned stocks directly or indirectly increased from 11 percent to 52 percent. The ratio of consumer credit to DPI rose from 16.3 percent to 22.5 percent.

Much of the increase in discretionary spending was for home furnishings, motor vehicles, recreation (including home entertainment activities and recreation away from the home), brokerage charges and investment counseling (largely reflecting the increases in household financial assets), intercity travel (particularly by air), and electricity

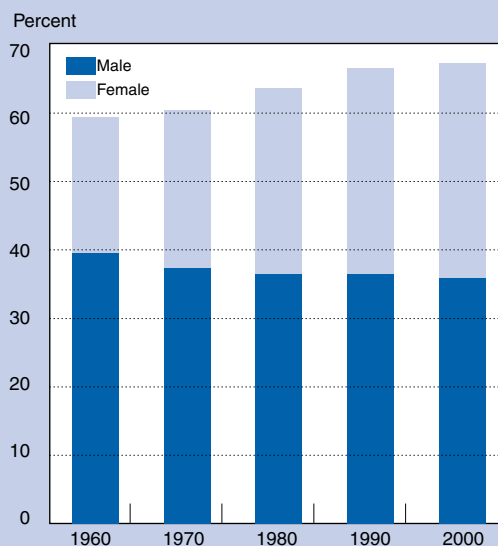
(for air conditioning, household appliances, audio and video equipment, and computers). The trends toward a more mature American population and increased affluence led to higher home-ownership rates and to higher spending for home furnishings (chart 4). In addition, increased third-party payments from private health insurance and public programs including Medicare and Medicaid, and the increased number of elderly contributed to higher spending for medical care—including home health care, nursing homes, and prescription drugs.

Technological innovations resulted in a proliferation of newly available goods and services, including cable television, computers, new electronic toys and games, cellular telephone services, video equipment, Internet services, video rentals, and newly developed medical services and prescription drugs. For example, three-fourths of households had cable and satellite television by 2000, and one-half had Internet service. Innovations also lowered the relative prices of many of these new goods and services and of some of the more established goods and services (such as audio equipment and long-distance telephone services) and thus affected consumer spending patterns; of special note, computer prices decreased at an annual rate of 19.4 percent from 1977 to 2000.

Changes in spending patterns also reflected changes in consumer tastes and lifestyles. For example, a more affluent and active population ate

CHART 2
Shares of Total Population by Age Groups


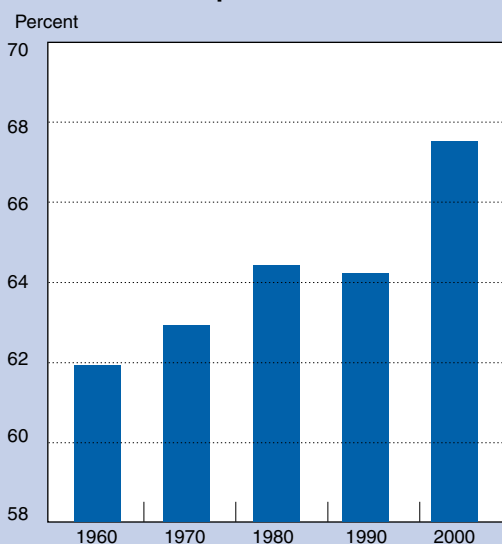
Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 3
Labor Force Participation Rate


Note.—Civilian labor force age 16 years and older as percent of total civilian population age 16 years and older.
Data: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 4

Home Ownership Rates



Note.—Percent of U.S. households owning their homes.
Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

more meals away from home and bought vehicles, such as minivans and sport utility vehicles, that were more versatile than the traditional family car. Families spent more on child-care services. Faster growth in population and employment in suburban areas led to higher spending for user-operated transportation and to lower spending for mass transportation.⁵ Faster growth in the population in the southern and western regions of the country led to higher spending for air-conditioning and for activities associated with warmer climates. Consumers spent more on recreational activities—particularly on casino gambling, lotteries, sightseeing, and amusement parks.

Cyclical patterns

The cyclical pattern of consumer spending was less pronounced than that of total domestic demand, largely reflecting the more moderate cyclical movements of services, which increased in each of the six recessions (table 2). Housing increased in all of the recessions, and medical care, household operations, and recreation increased in all but one.

In light of services' moderate cyclical pattern and its growing share of PCE, one might expect the cyclical pattern of PCE to have become less pronounced over time. However, that was not the case, partly because of the growing importance of services that are more sensitive to changes in in-

come—services such as brokerage charges and investment counseling, recreation, airline services, and foreign travel by U.S. residents.

Of the major PCE components, durable goods had the most pronounced cyclical pattern. In particular, motor vehicles fell sharply in recessions and increased strongly in expansions. For most recessions, durable goods tended to turn down before the recession began, while nondurable goods and services did not.

Current expansion.—In the current expansion (which began in the second quarter of 1991), real consumer spending has increased at an annual rate of 3.8 percent. This rate of growth has been slower than those in all but the short 1980–81 expansion; the slower growth has been mainly attributable to slower growth in services. In the current expansion, as in most of the previous expansions, the growth rate of consumer spending has been slightly less than that of total domestic demand.

Durable goods has increased 7.3 percent, a little less than its average for expansions. The largest increases have been in computers (51.0 percent), software (40.4 percent), video goods (13.4 percent), new trucks (8.9 percent), wheel goods and sporting equipment (8.0 percent), and jewelry and watches (7.7 percent).

Nondurable goods increased 3.4 percent, about half a percentage point above its average for expansions. The largest increases have been in toys and sport supplies (9.7 percent), clothing and shoes (6.1 percent), and prescription drugs (6.0 percent).

Services increased 3.3 percent, about half a percentage point below its average for expansions. The slow growth has been largely accounted for by housing services (2.0 percent) and medical care

Table 2.—Average Annual Growth Rates for Real Gross Domestic Purchases and Real Personal Consumption Expenditures During Recessions and Expansions

[Percent]

	Gross domestic purchases	Personal consumption expenditures			
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services
Recessions:					
1960:II-1961:I	-1.4	-0.5	-12.0	0.0	2.7
1969:IV-1970:IV	-0.3	1.7	-7.6	2.7	3.6
1973:IV-1975:I	-3.8	-0.8	-7.7	-2.0	2.3
1980:I-1980:III	-7.5	-2.6	-13.4	-3.0	0.8
1981:III-1982:IV	-1.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.4
1990:II-1991:I	-2.9	-1.2	-9.9	-1.3	0.7
Expansions:					
1961:I-1969:IV	5.0	4.8	8.1	3.6	5.1
1970:IV-1973:IV	4.8	4.8	11.9	2.8	4.6
1975:I-1980:I	4.4	4.0	5.9	3.3	4.0
1980:III-1981:III	5.2	2.2	5.4	1.8	1.7
1982:IV-1990:II	4.4	4.0	7.0	3.0	4.0
1991:I-2000:IV	4.1	3.8	7.3	3.4	3.3

5. User-operated transportation includes motor vehicle repair, rental, leasing, parking, washing, tolls, and insurance.

services (2.4 percent). In contrast, the largest increases have been in recreation services (5.4 percent) and financial services (4.9 percent).

Changes in shares of PCE

The share of current-dollar PCE accounted for by services increased from 39.9 percent in 1959 to 58.1 percent in 2000 (chart 5). The increase was primarily accounted for by medical care, whose share increased from 5.2 percent to 14.8 percent, and by financial services, whose share increased from 2.9 percent to 7.7 percent (chart 6 and table 1). The increase in the share of medical care was primarily accounted for by hospitals, physicians, and nursing homes and was partly a result of increased third-party payments from health insurance and public programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, and of the aging population. The increases in hospitals' share largely occurred before 1979; thereafter, the increases were moderated by declines in admissions and in average length of stay in community hospitals.

The increase in the share accounted for by financial services largely reflected the increased affluence of consumers. The increase was primarily accounted for by services furnished by commercial banks, loans expenses of mutual funds, and bro-

kerage charges and investment counseling.

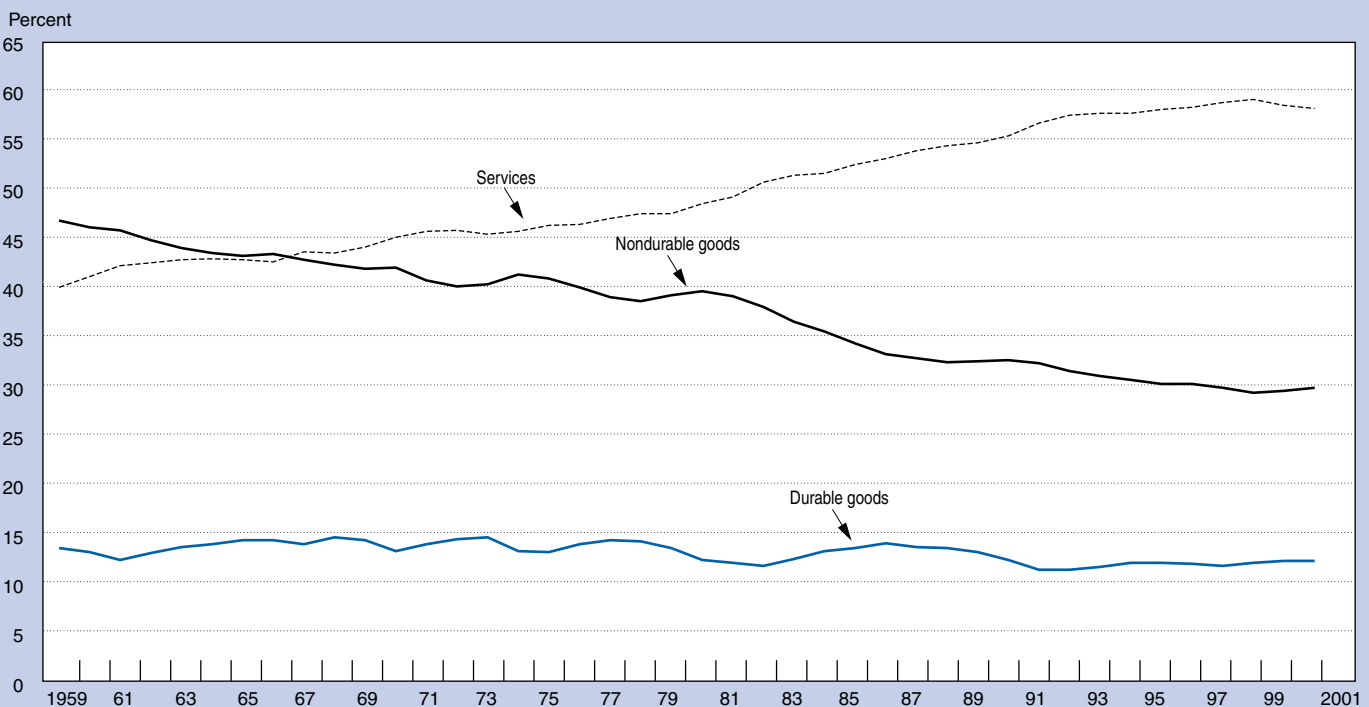
The share accounted for by recreation services increased from 2.0 percent to 3.9 percent. The increase was primarily accounted for by casino gambling, partly due to an increase in the number of jurisdictions where such activities were legal, and by cable television, partly due to increased availability.

The share accounted for by education and research services increased from 1.3 percent to 2.4 percent. Shares for all categories of education increased, but the share for higher education increased the most—from 0.6 percent to 1.2 percent. This increase reflected the increased value placed on college education; college enrollment increased at an annual rate of 3.7 percent from 1959 to 1997, more than triple the 1.1-percent increase in the U.S. population.

The share accounted for by telephone services increased from 1.3 percent to 1.9 percent, largely reflecting increases in the share of U.S. households with telephones, in the average number of lines per household, in the use of cellular phones, in the use of long-distance services, and in the use of new services—such as caller ID, call forwarding, and call waiting. The increased use of cellular phones reflected both increases in the availability of cellu-

CHART 5

Shares of PCE by Type of Product



lar services and sharply decreasing rates. The increased use of long-distance services was partly due to much lower rates that resulted from advances in technologies, changes in Federal regulations for the industry in the mid-1980's, and the deregulation of long-distance service providers in the mid-1990's.

The share accounted for by intercity transportation services increased from 0.4 percent to 0.6 percent, largely reflecting increases in purchases of airline services, as consumers took advantage of discount fares after the deregulation of airlines in 1978, and in purchases of travel agency services. In contrast, the share accounted for by local transportation services decreased from 0.6 percent to 0.2 percent, largely reflecting relatively small growth in population in the areas of the country that have extensive mass transportation systems, the growth of employment centers in suburban areas, and the relatively larger increases in the cost of commuting by mass transportation than by car.

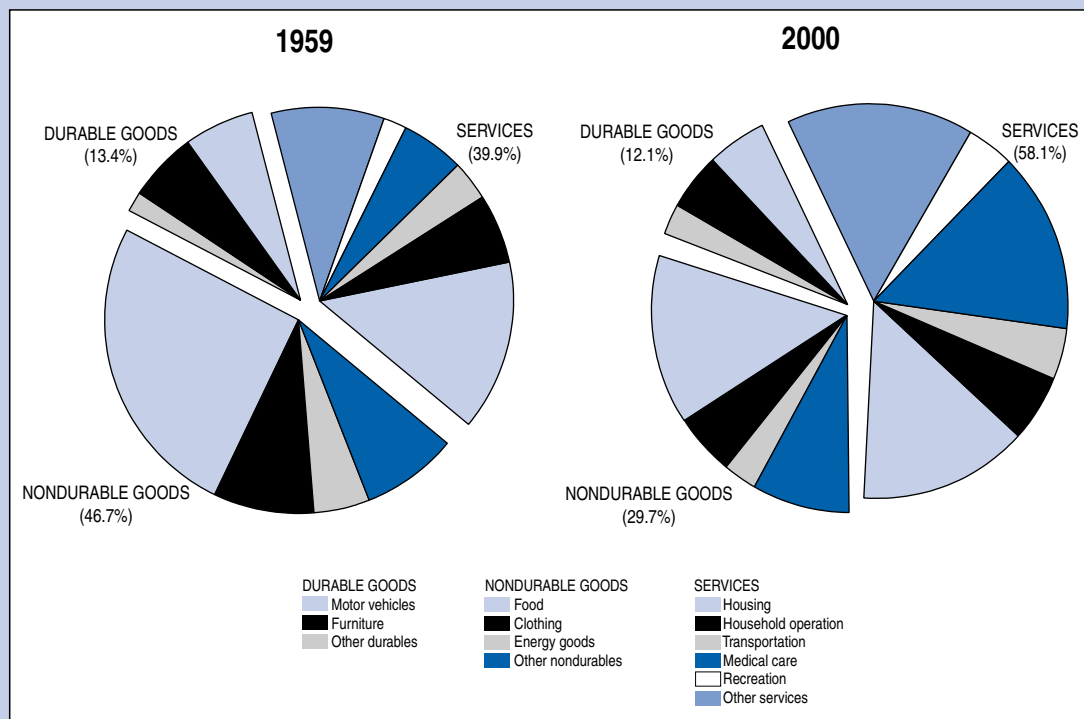
The share accounted for by nondurable goods decreased from 46.7 percent to 29.7 percent, reflecting decreases in the shares of most categories

of nondurable goods. The share accounted for by food decreased from 25.4 percent in 1959 to 14.1 percent in 2000; a large decrease in the share of food for meals prepared at home more than offset a slight increase in the share of meals purchased away from home. The share of clothing and shoes decreased from 8.3 percent to 4.9 percent, and the share of energy goods decreased from 4.8 percent to 2.7 percent.

The share accounted for by durable goods was 13.4 percent in 1959; it fluctuated between 11.2 percent and 14.5 percent thereafter and was 12.1 percent in 2000. The decrease in durable goods' share was accounted for by furniture and household equipment and by motor vehicles and parts. The share of furniture and household equipment decreased from 5.7 percent to 4.6 percent, largely reflecting decreases in the shares of household appliances and of furniture and bedding. The share of motor vehicles and parts decreased from 5.9 percent to 5.0 percent, reflecting a decrease in the share of new autos that more than offset an increase in the share of new trucks. 

CHART 6

Shares of PCE



Measuring the New Economy

By J. Steven Landefeld and Barbara M. Fraumeni

THE “new economy” and the favorable economic conditions accompanying it have been the subject of considerable attention in the media, on Wall Street, among economists, at central banks, and in government agencies. Although some seem to take it on faith that there is a permanent change in the economy powering the strong performance of the U.S. economy over the last 5 years, many question this view and are scouring economic statistics for evidence on the importance of this new economy to economic performance and whether there really has been a fundamental and lasting change in the structure of the economy. This concern has been accentuated by the recent slowdown in the economy, leading many to ask if the change was simply cyclical; while others have speculated on the impact of just-in-time inventories and other aspects of the new economy on the depth and length of a possible downturn.

This paper provides background information on the new economy and how it relates to BEA’s economic accounts. It is designed to answer the following questions:

- What structural changes have occurred that define the new economy?
- Why is it important that these changes in the economy be captured in gross domestic product (GDP) and BEA’s other economic accounts estimates?
- What do we know now about the size and impact of these changes on the economy?
- Where does the new economy show up in the accounts?

NOTE.—This article updates a paper that the authors presented at the inaugural meeting of the BEA Advisory Committee on May 5, 2000. The authors wish to thank Jennifer Argueta, Joanne Buenzli, and John Sporing for their research assistance and the members of the BEA Advisory Committee for their comments on the earlier version of this paper.

- How well are the new aspects of the economy recorded in the accounts?
- What should be BEA’s highest priority in improving the capacity of the accounts to measure the new changes in the economy?

What is the new economy?

Many have hypothesized that we are in a new economy that is the product of various structural changes occurring in the last two decades and that has contributed to the recent improvement in economic performance. The expansion that began in 1991 is characterized by unprecedented length, strong growth in real GDP and real GDP per capita, a pickup in productivity, higher profitability, higher rates of investment, low inflation, low unemployment, and a somewhat more equitable distribution of the gains in income (charts 1–6).

The forces behind these changes include the effect of globalization and increased international competition on labor and management practices and the resulting reductions in costs and improvements in efficiency associated with these changes. But most prominently, the new economy is associated with the impact of technological innovation over the last several decades that appears to have begun to bear fruit by the mid-1990’s. These include the impact of sharply lower prices and increased efficiency in computers, cell phones, and the Internet; a host of other new goods and services, innovation in financial markets, and new methods of payment; and reductions in costs and improvements in quality and efficiency associated with the use of these technologically based changes in other goods and services.

The new economy has been described by the media in such exuberant terms as the Internet age, the information technology (IT) revolution, and the digital economy. Estimates of the importance of the new economy vary widely, and a cottage industry seems to have sprung up in estimating the size of the high-tech economy and its impact on

growth, productivity, and other aspects of economic activity—including exports, investment, and retail sales. The wide variations in such estimates stem from the absence of common definitions for the new economy or its subcomponents—including high-tech products, IT goods and services, E-business, business-to-business E-commerce, and retail E-commerce.

Why is it important?

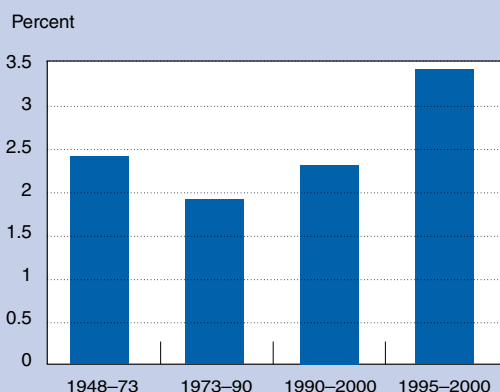
Among the central questions being asked about the new economy are: Is it real, or is it an illusion of measurement?; Does it represent a funda-

mental and lasting change in the structure of the economy, or is it the result of a number of temporary phenomena?; Can we accurately measure the new economy? The answers to these questions are important because if it is real, structural, and likely to last, then there are major implications for:

- Tax and spending projections;
- The funding and allocation of Federal and State and local programs;
- Technology policy; regulations, laws, and tax rules affecting saving; investment in physical and human capital, R&D, financial markets, and the Internet;

CHART 1

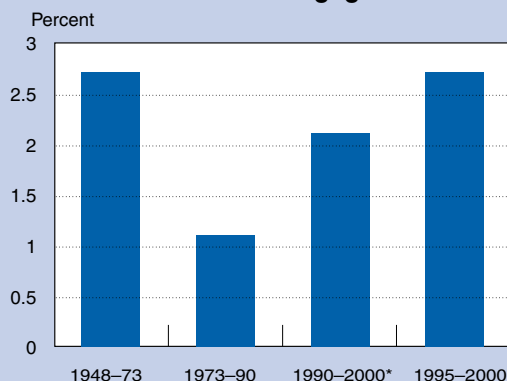
Growth Rate of Real GDP Per Capita



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 2

Growth Rate of Real Gross Business Product Per Person Engaged

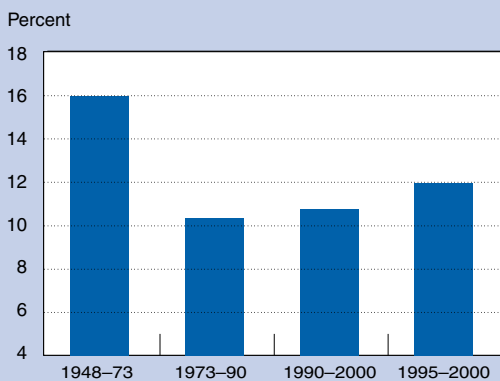


Data: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
 *Estimates for per person engaged in production for the year 2000 is extrapolated based on the number of employees on nonfarm payrolls and on total civilian employment.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 3

Average Profit Margin

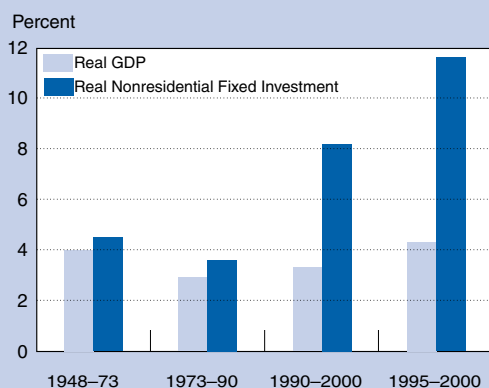


Note.—Estimates of the profit margin for the year 2000 are based on averages of the estimates for the first, second, and third quarters for corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments (unit profits from current production) and for price per unit of real gross product of nonfinancial corporate business.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 4

Growth Rate of Real GDP and Real Nonresidential Fixed Investment



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Understanding of long-term growth and productivity.

Conversely, if the new economy isn't real and isn't likely to last, there are major implications for Federal budget projections. According to the Office of Management and Budget, a sustained 1-percent decrease in real GDP growth could lower the projected surplus over the usual 5-year planning horizon (2001–05) by as much as \$518 billion, from \$965 billion to \$447 billion. Similarly, a 1-percent decrease in long-term real GDP growth could raise the long-term Social Security deficit (in 2025) by two-thirds. As Chairman Greenspan has pointed out, such large uncertainty about the ability to sustain growth and about the likely long-term growth rate has—or should have—a large impact on current debates and proposals regarding tax cuts and spending. Undoubtedly, it also has an impact on the conduct of monetary policy (see the next section on the uncertainty and problems in capturing the impact of the new economy on GDP).

Changes in the economy can have a significant, variable, and sometimes distorting impact on BEA's measures of economic activity across different geographic areas and regions (see the next section). It is critical that BEA's regional estimates be as accurate as possible because they are used to allocate over \$120 billion in funds for programs ranging from Medicaid to Appalachian Development Assistance to State and local governments. Seventeen large States that account for almost half the U.S. population are required by statute or State

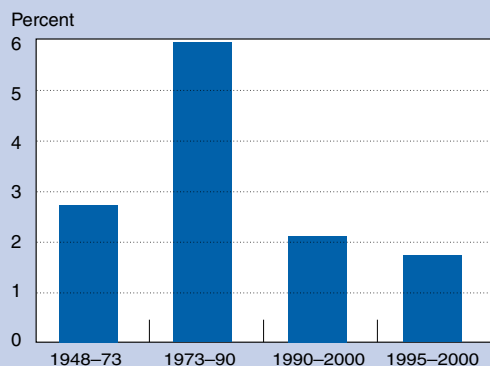
constitution to use BEA's regional income and product data in establishing limits for tax receipts and expenditures. In addition to the mandatory use of BEA data by these States, almost all the States use BEA data in their tax projections, infrastructure planning, and allocation of funds to counties.

Accurate and up-to-date measurement of the economy is essential to providing an objective baseline for assessing the effects of a wide range of policies, regulations, laws, and tax rules; for assessing the relative contributions of various factors to economic growth; and for assessing the means by which technology is transmitted and appropriated by various industries. For example, one of the major issues highlighted by recent studies is the impact on economic growth of innovations in the computer, software, and telecommunications industries and in other high-tech industries. In particular, do the benefits extend beyond the computer, software, and telecommunications industries making the new technology? Are there spillover effects to industries using the new technologies beyond those associated with direct returns from increased investment in these technologies?

Other issues relate to changes in the form of compensation and profitability of new technologies. That is, how are tax policies and changes in tax policies affecting, or likely to affect, the use of stock options? How widespread is the use of stock options? Are stock options moderating wage de-

CHART 5

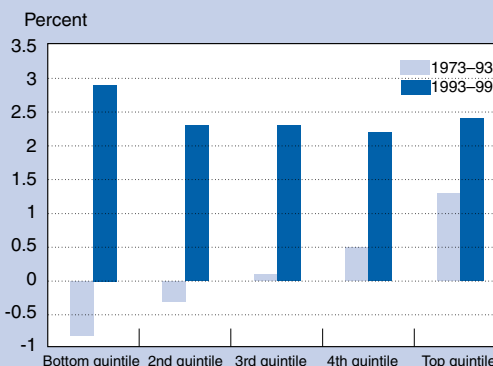
Growth Rate of the Chain-Type Price Index for Gross Domestic Purchases



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 6

Growth of Mean Real Family Income [Average annual percent change]



Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

mands? What is the impact of changes in equity values on household consumption and saving behavior?

What do we know now about the size and impact of the new economy?

Recent press attention has focused on the E-business aspects of the new economy. Two estimates released in recent years illustrate the range of estimates on the size of Internet business. One of the first comprehensive estimates of the E-business sector was provided by a study by the University of Texas at Austin that was funded by Cisco Systems, the largest manufacturer of routers and other networking hardware and software. Based on data collected from 2,830 firms, total sales by the "Internet economy" were initially estimated at \$331 billion in 1998, which was then adjusted down to \$301 billion; this 9-percent downward adjustment was for double-counted sales between the Internet layers (column 1, table 1). For many purposes, such a sales-based estimate may be appropriate. However, in order to compare the size of this estimate, or its growth rate, with GDP (rather than total sales in the economy), it must be adjusted to reflect intermediate sales to all firms and not just the intercompany sales between these Internet economy firms. Table 1 illustrates what the impact might be on the Texas Internet economy estimates of counting just final sales. Although the match between the firms reporting in the University of Texas study and the 1996 input-output (I-O) categories is somewhat arbitrary, sorting the types of companies in each of the Internet layers used in the study into relevant 1996 I-O categories, shows (column 2, table 1) the high proportion of intermediate sales relative to final sales for these firms (or gross output, in I-O terminology). Weighting by gross output from the Cisco study produces an

overall contribution to GDP of \$159 billion. Thus, an adjustment for intermediate product results in a total that is roughly 1.8 percent of GDP, rather than the 3.8 percent implied by the \$331 billion Internet economy sales figure.

The second recent set of estimates of the size of the Internet economy is the estimate of retail Internet sales by the Bureau of the Census. This estimate was based on a supplemental question on the Census Bureau's retail survey, which measures sales of goods from businesses directly to consumers, whether through brick and mortar outlets or by mail order, phone, or Internet. It does not include sales of services to consumers. According to this estimate, 1.01 percent of retail sales are E-commerce sales.¹

The estimates, particularly the Census Bureau's estimates, provide important insight into various aspects of the new economy, but a comprehensive examination of the major issues requires further information on the overall volume of E-business, as well as its impact on GDP, across products, industries, and regions, and on incomes and prices. In a budget proposal now before the U.S. Congress, BEA is proposing a comprehensive measure of E-business and high-tech that would measure the new economy in a comprehensive and consistent fashion through the lens of BEA's national, industry, international, and regional accounts.

However, absent such E-business measures, researchers have attempted to measure the impact of the new economy using existing BEA estimates—mainly information from BEA's national income and product account (NIPA) estimates, its wealth accounts, its international transactions accounts, and its I-O and GDP-by-industry accounts—supplemented with other information and estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Census Bureau, and other sources.

The simplest estimates of the impact of changes in the economy are those that compute the contribution of high-tech goods and services to real GDP growth and to inflation as measured by the chain-price index for gross domestic purchases. The difficulties with this approach include the computational complexities of estimating contributions to growth in Fisher chain indexes, the lack of detailed product categories for high-tech goods and services, and the absence of measures of the impact of the IT revolution on the non-high-tech

Table 1.—Estimates of the Internet Economy

[Adjusted to GDP concepts]

Layer	Description	Estimates for 1998		
		Estimated Internet revenues ¹ (billions)	GDP share ²	Contribution to GDP ³ (billions)
One	Internet infrastructure	115.0	0.37	43.1
Two	Internet applications	56.3	.60	34.0
Three	Internet intermediary	58.2	.18	10.3
Four	Internet commerce	101.9	.70	71.4
	Total	331.4	.....	158.8

1. Values are from text and table in Whinston (1999).

2. GDP shares are calculated by BEA from the 1996 annual input-output accounts. For each layer, commodities were selected from the 1996 input-output accounts and an average share of the final expenditure of the commodities to GDP was calculated.

3. The share of the Internet revenues in GDP is calculated by BEA as Internet revenues times the GDP share.

1. Table 1 of a recent paper by Fraumeni (2001) provides a range of estimates and forecasts for business-to-business and business-to-consumer E-commerce.

goods and services that are included in the final demand measure of GDP. As a result of these limitations, product-side measures focus on the direct contribution of broad groupings of high-tech goods and services included in GDP—such as computers, peripherals, and software—but do not capture the indirect contribution. These include the impact of computers and software used in designing, ordering, and manufacturing on the price (and output) of clothing, furniture, and other goods and services. Nor does it capture the relatively low-tech goods not included in broader high-tech categories or the high-tech goods included in low-tech categories. On the whole, such estimates of the impact of high-tech goods would seem to represent a lower bound estimate of the impact of the new economy. Based on BEA data, the direct contributions of high-tech products—such as computers, software, and telecommunications—to real GDP growth in 1995–2000 averaged 29 percent or 1.20 percentage point of the 4.1-percent growth in real GDP (table 2).

Because of the limited nature of this “product-side” approach, other researchers interested in the impact of technical change—including Corrado and Slifman (1999), Gullickson and Harper (2000), Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000), and Department of Commerce (1999)—have used GDP-by-industry and gross output-by-industry data to analyze technical change. Corrado and Slifman and Gullickson and Harper used this industry data to focus on the implausibly low and negative rates of output and productivity growth in IT-using service industries and the potential impact of measurement problems on real GDP and productivity growth. Corrado and Slifman used real GDP-by-industry data, which are value-added, income-side estimates of industries’ contributions to real GDP and labor productivity. They show that if all industries with negative productivity growth instead had zero productivity growth, productivity growth would be raised by 0.3 percentage point per year over the 1977 to 1997 period. Gullickson and Harper and Jorgenson and Stiroh used Domar weights to calculate the contributions of industry gross output (final and intermediate output) on real GDP and on labor and multi-factor productivity. Gullickson and Harper estimate that if all industries with negative productivity growth had zero productivity growth, annual productivity growth would be raised 0.38 percentage point over the 1977 to 1997 period; Jorgenson and Stiroh, using similar gross output data and weights but

somewhat different adjustments, find a somewhat smaller increase in multi-factor productivity growth of 0.22 percentage point. All of these estimates found that those broad groupings of industries that were most closely associated with high-tech—with the exception of high-tech using industries—had above-average productivity growth. It should also be noted that all but the Gullickson and Harper estimates were made using at least some pre-1999 benchmark data and thus would be larger using post-benchmark data.

The Department of Commerce industry estimates used Census Bureau sales and BEA GDP-by-industry data to produce more detailed industry breakdowns to better assess the impact of high-tech industries on real GDP and productivity growth. Based on these breakdowns, they estimated that high-tech industries accounted for more than one-third of real GDP growth in 1995–98.

Aggregate estimates by Gordon (1999), Whelan (2000), Macroeconomic Advisors (1999), Oliner and Sichel (2000), Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000), and others use variants of growth-accounting models to measure the direct contributions of high-tech to real GDP growth and the indirect contributions of high-tech to growth. The indirect contributions are measured by the capital services/rental value of investments in high-tech equipment. All of the authors find that the increase in trend growth in real GDP and productivity is

Table 2.—Final Sales of Computers, Software, and Telecommunications

	Contributions to real gross domestic product growth						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Average 1995–00
Percent change at annual rate:							
Gross domestic product	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.1
Contributions in percentage points:							
Computers and software ¹	.62	.74	.90	.94	1.04	1.10	.89
Telecommunications services ²	.10	.14	.11	.13	.14	.13	.13
Communication equipment ³	.19	.15	.17	.10	.24	.25	.18
Total	.91	1.03	1.18	1.17	1.42	1.48	1.20
Contributions to gross domestic purchases prices growth							
Percent change at annual rate:							
Gross domestic purchases prices	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.7
Contributions in percentage points:							
Computers and software ¹	-.24	-.44	-.45	-.53	-.44	-.18	-.38
Telecommunications services ²	.00	.02	.03	.01	-.02	-.03	.00
Communication equipment ⁴	-.05	-.05	-.03	-.05	-.07	-.08	-.06
Total	-.29	-.47	-.45	-.57	-.53	-.29	-.43

¹ Includes computers, software, and audio and video products.

² Includes cable TV and local and long distance telephone.

³ Includes PCE, GDP, net exports, and government.

⁴ Includes PCE, GDP, and government.

largely due to IT. Table 3 summarizes the computer hardware findings of all but Gordon, whose analysis emphasizes departures from the trend growth rate. In all cases, the 1996–98 or 1996–99 contribution of computer hardware is at least twice the contribution of the earlier period. Gordon's results suggest that the impact is mainly through the direct impact of high-tech products on GDP, rather than through an indirect effect. Jorgenson and Stiroh also do not find any empirical evidence of a significant indirect effect, but note that measurement difficulties may cloud the picture.

The most recent results are consistent with those of the previously cited studies. Nordhaus (2001c) and Baily and Lawrence (2001) find significant acceleration in productivity growth in both new economy and other sectors; Gordon (2001) finds less acceleration outside new economy sectors and continues to emphasize the cyclical effect. Nordhaus, in a series of papers, utilized BEA income-side GDP-by-industry data to examine productivity for 1996–98 for three aggregates: Total output, business sector output, and well-measured output. Regardless of the aggregate considered, the increase in labor productivity growth in the most recent period over the period 1978–95 was significant in both new economy and other sectors. Labor productivity growth in 1996–98 ranges from 1.2 percentage point to 2.1 percentage point. Use of income-side data during the second half of the 1990's raises output and productivity estimates; for example, Nordhaus' estimate of labor productivity growth in the business sector in 1996–98 is 0.65 percentage point higher than the comparable BLS product-side estimate. Baily and Lawrence and Gordon recently debated whether there is a new economy, both using the recently released BEA GDP-by-industry data through 1999. The Baily and Lawrence estimate of the post-1995 la-

bor productivity revival at 1.43 percentage point is one-third higher than the Gordon estimate of 1.08 percentage point. Gordon attributes the differences to methodology, for example, use of income-side estimates instead of product-side estimates and employees in the denominator instead of hours, and the comparison for a shorter historical time period, but he agrees that there are remaining differences in their findings regarding the extent of the cyclical effect and the contribution of non-IT-producing sectors.²

Where does the new economy show up in the accounts and how well is it recorded?

Gross Domestic Product:

Consumer spending.—The main impact of the new economy on consumer spending probably shows up in spending on computers and equipment, telecommunications services, software, and other high-tech goods. The accounts capture nominal spending on computers, peripherals, and software (NIPA table 2.6) fairly well. These products are deflated using hedonic indexes that adjust for the rapid technical change in those products.³

Nominal spending on telecommunications equipment and services—including Internet services—appears to be adequately covered, and BEA uses an index developed by Hausman (1999) to deflate cellular services, but there are other areas where the price indexes used for deflation do not fully capture the advances in quality, speed, convenience and the reductions in cost per minute associated with a number of communications products. Similarly, nominal spending on video and audio goods is relatively well represented, but the price indexes used are not hedonic indexes. However, recent research by Liegey and Shepler (1999) at BLS suggests that the use of a hedonic index for VCR's may have little impact.

The largest difficulties in measuring the impact of changes in the economy are probably in consumer spending for services. For both goods and services, the problem with the digital economy, including E-business, is that it is mainly business-to-business, or intermediate transactions, with only a small share of it, such as household payments to Internet service providers, showing up as final demand. As a result, if you want to know E-busi-

Table 3.—Contribution of Computer Hardware to Annual Real Output or GDP Growth

Study	Previous period		Current period	
	Years covered	Annual real contribution	Years covered	Annual real contribution
Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000)	1991–95	.19	1996–99 1996–98	.49 .46
Macroeconomic Advisers (1999)	1994–95	.2–.3	1996–99 1996–98	.5–.7 .5–.6
Oliner and Sichel (2000)	1991–95	.25	1996–99 1996–98	.63 .59
Whelan (2000)	1990–95	.33	1996–98	.82

Sources: Jorgenson and Stiroh, table 2, page 143; estimates reflect the use of a broader definition of output than that used by the other researchers.

Macroeconomic Advisers, table 4, page 85; annual numbers based on conditional projections of growth in potential GDP.

Oliner and Sichel, table 3, page 31 for Oliner and Sichel and also for Whelan.

2. Elsewhere, such as in the 2001 *Economic Report of the President*, the Council of Economic Advisors used an average of the income-side and product-side estimates of labor productivity.

3. The consumption component of software is prepackaged software, which is deflated using a combination of hedonic and matched-model indexes through 1997 and the consumer price index for "computer software and accessories" thereafter.

nesses of high-tech's net effect—not just substitution of sales from brick and mortar retailers to E-business firms (and much of E-business is accounted for by brick and mortar firms)—you need to measure its impact on real final product and productivity. Are the prices of the consumer goods and services using E-business and high-tech falling, and are we seeing greater efficiencies, for example, increases in real output per unit of input in production? For goods, many of the efficiencies of the new economy are likely to be captured in the estimates. However, for services, the absence of adequate price data makes it difficult, if not impossible, for measures to reflect higher measured output and productivity arising from new technologies.

This is a significant problem because owing to the absence of price indexes 23 percent of GDP is measured using either physical inputs as extrapolators (mainly labor hours) or as input-cost indexes, which produce zero or low growth in labor productivity and often negative growth in multifactor productivity because of the rapid rate of growth in investment and capital stocks. Input-type deflation of personal consumption expenditures (PCE)—mainly of spending on services such as insurance, education, and medical care—alone represent 7 percent of GDP. Many of these services are major users of IT products and services. These include financial services such as insurance, as well as nonprofit hospitals, private education, and other services that are, or would be expected to be, beneficiaries of IT advances (table 4, table 5, table 6, and table 7). In addition to these categories of PCE and other components of GDP estimated using input or cost-based indexes, there are other components, such as brokerage services, where real output is estimated using partial output measures that probably do not capture improvements in service quality associated with IT innovations. As Jorgenson and Stiroh observed:

Many of the goods and services produced using high-tech capital may not be adequately measured, as suggested in the already classic paper of Griliches (1994). This may help to explain the surprisingly low productivity growth in many of the high-tech intensive, service industries. If the official data are understating both real investment in high-tech assets and the real consumption of commodities produced from these assets, the under-estimation of U.S. economic performance may be far more serious than we have suggested. Only as the statistical agencies continue their slow progress towards improved data and implementation of state-of-the-art

methodology will this murky picture become more transparent. (Jorgenson and Stiroh 2000, 186–187)

The last benchmark revision of the NIPA's made some progress on these issues through the replacement of a labor-hours extrapolator with a transactions-based measure of banking output and with the treatment of purchases of computer software as investment, both of which contributed to a 0.42-percentage-point upward revision in private nonfarm business real GDP over the 1992–98 period. While it is not clear that the introduction of

Table 4.—Use of Input Cost Deflators and Quantity Extrapolation and Percent Share of GDP in 1999

	Billions of dollars	Percent share
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	.....
Input-type deflation	2,134.7	23
Input-cost deflation	1,289.0	14
Input-based quantity extrapolation	845.7	9
Personal consumption expenditures	693.1	7
Input-cost deflation	693.1	7
Input-based quantity extrapolation		
Gross private domestic investment	330.7	4
Input-cost deflation	330.7	4
Input-based quantity extrapolation		
Net exports of goods and services	.0	0
Input-cost deflation		
Input-based quantity extrapolation		
Federal Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	325.9	4
Input-cost deflation	105.5	1
Input-based quantity extrapolation	220.4	2
State and local government consumption expenditures and gross investment	785.0	8
Input-cost deflation	159.7	2
Input-based quantity extrapolation	625.3	7
Addenda:		
Compensation of general government employees	844.5	9

Table 5.—Personal Consumption Expenditures and Gross Private Domestic Investment: Components Measured by Input Cost and Percent Share of GDP in 1999

	Billions of dollars	Percent share
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	.....
Components of personal consumption expenditures	693.1	7.45
Nonprofit hospitals	245.5	2.6
Expense of handling life insurance and pension plans	98.0	1.05
Labor unions	9.6	.10
Professional association expenses	5.1	.06
Clubs and fraternal organizations	15.8	.17
Religious and welfare activities	170.2	1.83
Education and research	148.9	1.60
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	.....
Components of gross private domestic investment	330.7	3.56
Components of nonresidential structures	237.8	2.56
Telecommunication	15.1	.16
Electric light and power	14.2	.15
Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm	204.0	2.19
Farm buildings	4.5	.05
Residential improvements	93.0	1.00

hedonic or other output-based deflators would produce similar increases in productivity growth in other poorly measured goods and services, if one assumes an increase in output similar to that in banking services for these industries, the growth rate of real GDP for private business could be increased by as much as 0.3 percentage point for the 1990–99 period.⁴

Medical services is another product affected by technology, but the effects are more complex. There have been significant improvements in the producer and consumer price indexes used in de-

4. For a review of the impact of hedonic indexes currently used in measuring real GDP, see J. Steven Landefeld and Bruce T. Grimm, "A Note on the Impact of Hedonics on Real GDP," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 80 (December 2000): 17–22.

Table 6.—Federal Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment: Components Measured by Input Cost or Quantity Extrapolator and Percent Share of GDP in 1999

	Billions of dollars	Percent share
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	.....
Components of Federal Government	325.9	3.50
Input-cost deflation	105.5	1.13
Components of national defense installation support services	20.1	.22
National defense weapons support services	8.7	.09
National defense personnel support services	24.1	.26
Components of national defense "other services"	17.3	.19
National defense buildings, residential and industrial	1.9	.02
Components of nondefense "other services"	22.4	.24
Nondefense structures	11.0	.12
Input-based quantity extrapolation	220.4	2.37
National defense compensation of general government employees except own-account investment	133.2	1.43
Nondefense compensation of general government employees except own-account investment	87.2	.94

Table 7.—State and Local Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment: Components Measured by Input Cost or Quantity Extrapolator and Percent Share of GDP in 1999

	Billions of dollars	Percent share
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	.....
Components of State and local	785.0	8.44
Input-cost deflation	159.7	1.72
Components of "other services"	2.2	.02
Residential buildings	4.3	.05
Educational buildings	38.3	.41
Hospital buildings	2.8	.03
Other buildings	24.4	.26
Highways and streets	53.6	.58
Conservation and development	2.3	.03
Sewer systems	10.3	.11
Water systems	7.4	.08
Other structures	10.5	.11
Net purchases of used structures	3.7	.04
Input-based quantity extrapolation	625.3	6.73
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment	624.1	6.71
Components of "other services"	1.2	.01

flating several components of medical services, including public hospitals. These new BLS indexes track the price of treatment and presumably reflect the value of improvements in technology that reduce cost or the reduce the length of treatment. However, as pointed out by Shapiro and Wilcox (1997) in their study of cataract surgery, by Cutler, McClellan, and Newhouse (1999) in their study of heart attacks, and by Berndt, Busch, and Frank (1998) in their study of depression, there are significant benefits in terms of quality of life and length of life that are not reflected in these indexes.

The difficulty with measuring the economic value quality of life aspects of medical interventions is that in addition to the problems in objectively measuring the value of life, use of measures such as quality-adjusted life years from medical interventions would require an expansion of the production boundary for the accounts to include time-use and other willingness-to-pay estimates. This would be a useful exercise but one better suited to a set of satellite accounts. This would not be the case if the value was associated with a hedonic index that was based on market-clearing prices. However, the prevalence of third-party payments, physician-directed demand, administered prices, and other problems with medical markets suggest that the results of hedonic work may not represent the market value that consumers place on the various quality changes associated with advances in medical care.

Fixed investment.—The main impact of high-tech within investment is on computers, peripherals equipment, and software. While computers and peripheral equipment use hedonic indexes for all components, only approximately one-half of computer software uses such indexes. As noted above, prepackaged software is deflated with a hedonic index. However, in-house software is deflated with an input-cost index, and custom software is deflated with a price index that is a weighted average of the prepackaged index and a cost-based price index. Although advances in technology have undoubtedly affected a broad range of types of equipment and structures in a manner that is unlikely to be picked up by conventional price indexes, the largest probably relate to investments in telecommunications and imbedded chips and other technology embodied in equipment and structures. Other than switching equipment, there are no quality-adjusted indexes used for telecommunications. In addition to the evidence on cell phones, advances in telecommunications equip-

ment that significantly expand the carrying capacity of fiber optic cables suggest rapid declines in other areas of telecommunications. As Jorgenson and Stiroh note, if the price deflators currently used for the other components of telecommunications were replaced by indexes that showed moderate-to-rapid price declines, real product and productivity growth could be raised between 0.16 and 0.34 percentage points.

An interesting and related issue is the impact of the increasingly short-lived high-tech equipment and software on real GDP growth versus net domestic product (NDP) growth. NDP is often used as a measure of sustainable growth, in the sense that it subtracts depreciation from GDP to indicate the amount of current product/income that should be set aside for the using up of capital stock in production during the current period. Over the 1947–73 period, both real GDP and real NDP grew at an annual rate of 4.0 percent. In contrast, with a pickup in investment and shorter lived investment, including software, over the 1973–2000 period, real GDP grew 3.1 percent, versus 2.8 percent for NDP, and over the 1995–2000 period, real GDP grew 4.3 percent, versus 4.0 percent for NDP. This is important because as Gordon has pointed out, continuation of the current pickup in real GDP and productivity growth may require sustained high rates of real investment.⁵

Inventory investment.—Although advances in technology have been essential to “just-in-time” inventory-control methods, to increased direct sale by manufacturers to the public, to the use of courier services, and to other changes in the distribution system, most of these will be captured by the existing data-collection system. One area where changes are not well captured is the inventories of “nonmerchant” wholesalers. These are essentially non-brick-and-mortar wholesalers that do not take physical possession of goods and essentially act as agents or intermediaries who put together buyers and sellers and arrange for shipment, temporary storage, financing, and billing. In some respects, the Internet may be reducing use of these intermediaries, but in other respects, it may be increasing them. Unfortunately, information on

these intermediaries is collected only once every 5 years in the quinquennial census.

Exports and imports.—The largest impacts of high-tech and E-business are likely to be in low-value exports of computers, peripherals, software, semiconductors, and aircraft. Further enhancements in price indexes for software and communications equipment will probably raise the measured impact of high-tech on trade in goods, as will replacement of cost-based deflators for services trade components.

The largest impact, however, may be omitted from the estimates. According to the Census Bureau, total exports may be underestimated by between 3 and 7 percent. A significant share of this understatement may be in low-value exports, which are exempt from direct reporting and are indirectly estimated using out-of-date information. The increase in direct transactions between overseas customers and U.S. companies associated with globalization and the IT revolution has presumably contributed to the undercount of exports.

Government.—The largest impact of IT in government shows up in purchases of computer equipment and software and of telecommunications equipment, which are treated symmetrically with consumer spending and private investment for these products. The overall impact of IT on government, however, is limited by the long-standing national accounts treatment of real output by government. Government output is measured by costs, and real output for a significant share of government is extrapolated by employee hours. Investment and other expenditures for goods and services are deflated by output price indexes, but for high-tech military and other noncomputer hardware, hedonic indexes are not employed. The services of government capital are partial cost-based estimates that use the value of depreciation to estimate the rental value of the capital rather than depreciation plus an imputed return to the asset (a treatment that BEA hopes to address in the future).

IT and other technological innovations, therefore, will show up in measured government output and real GDP through a) government investment in computers and other high-tech equipment; b) government purchases of goods; c) government’s use of banking and other services not extrapolated by inputs or cost indexes; and d) the depreciation on high-tech equipment that it owns. However, for the 12 percent of government output measured by

5. High rates of real investment will be required if, as Gordon suggests, most of the pickup is attributable to the increased rate of real investment in IT. However, if—as suggested above—the contribution to real GDP growth by IT-using industries is understated because of measurement problems, then higher real GDP growth—appropriately measured—might be possible with a lower rate of investment. Alternatively, if there is a lagged increase in productivity from the IT investment, higher real GDP growth may be possible, at least in the intermediate term, even if the rate of investment slows.

either output extrapolated using employee hours or purchased real services estimated by input extrapolation of cost deflation, there will be no increase in measured output from IT. In addition, to the extent that the full service value of government IT assets exceeds the depreciation on those assets, the capital services of government IT assets will be understated (which, based on Jorgenson and Stiroh and other estimates, is likely to be large).

Gross Domestic Income:

Compensation of employees.—A significant share of the compensation paid by high-tech companies is in difficult to measure components of national (and personal) income. BEA's estimates of wages and salaries for the monthly and quarterly NIPA estimates of personal income are mainly based on the BLS monthly payroll survey of employers. Although the monthly survey collects employment data on all employees, the information on wages and salaries is collected only for production and nonsupervisory workers, thereby omitting nearly 50 percent of employee compensation. BEA estimates the wages and salaries of nonproduction and supervisory workers for its quarterly estimates, as well as bonuses, stock options, and other irregular forms of compensation. However, the volatility of some of these components makes estimation difficult, and there are often significant revisions when complete data on wages and salaries from the unemployment insurance system become available and are incorporated in the annual and benchmark revisions of the NIPA's.

In addition to the absence of current data on wages and salaries for many of the professional and supervisory workers in the high-tech industries, the reporting of bonuses, stock options, and other forms of compensation appears to be quite uneven across and within States in the unemployment insurance (UI) data. Although coverage in the UI reports is quite comprehensive, one of the difficulties with the data is that they are collected for purposes of administering the UI system. Thus, while employers are usually instructed to report total wages (including gross wages and salaries, bonuses, and stock options), employers only pay UI taxes on the first \$7,000 of employee wages in most States. As a result, the accuracy of the data on total wages may not be as great as it would be if the entire amount were taxable. Also, the requirements for reporting stock options, 401k plans, and other income are based on State law rather than on Federal law. However, it is likely—given the incentives for employers to report total wages from all

sources and the UI reporting instructions—that most stock options and bonuses are usually included.

There are two ways stock options can overstate BEA estimates of income earned in the current period from production. First, if the stock options are nonqualified options, which are the majority of employee stock options, they are taxable under Federal law and should be included in employees reported income; they are deductible expenses for employers and hence will be deducted from profits for tax purposes, but they do not have to be deducted from profits reported on financial reports to stockholders. Although the exercise of stock options may overstate income earned in the current period from production activities, there is an offsetting reduction in profits as firms deduct the cost of these options. A problem arises, however, because—as noted above—UI estimates of total wages may contain most if not all of the exercised stock options in the current period, but firms may have an incentive to boost reported profits to stockholders by not deducting exercised stock options from quarterly profit reports (although they most certainly deduct them from IRS profits). As a result, there may be no offsetting deduction in profits until BEA replaces the profits reported on financial reports with IRS data, which normally occurs with a lag of 2 years.

Second, if the stock options are qualified options, they are not taxable as ordinary income (but are taxable as capital gains), should not be included in employees' reported incomes, and cannot be deducted from profits for tax purposes. The problem is that if all labor income (including both qualified and nonqualified stock options) is included in total wages, there will be no offsetting reduction in profits, either in the current period or when IRS data become available.

This latter phenomenon may help explain the increasing gap in recent years between adjusted gross income (AGI) for wage and salary income as reported to the IRS and BEA estimates of wage and salary income adjusted to the IRS definition (chart 7). The AGI gap as a share of BEA wages and salaries, which had reached a postwar low of 1.0 percent in 1982, began rising along with the stock market in the late 1980's and reached a postwar high of 5.5 percent in 1998, the most recent year for which IRS data are available.

Finally, there is the broader issue that companies and stockholders may "accept" operating losses, or below-normal returns on tax-reported profits if they are making large capital gains. As a

result, rates of return to capital and wages during a period of large capital gains may be a misleading measure of “sustainable” wages (wage pressure) and profits.

Profits.—Profits have always been one of the most difficult components of national income to measure, and the high-tech, E-business world of stock options, capital gains, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property, writeoffs, and changing tax laws just makes it that much more difficult. BEA’s goal is to measure operating profits, or what we call profits from current production. BEA must therefore adjust reported profits to exclude capital gains and losses, restate profits to reflect economic depreciation rather than accelerated-tax depreciation or historical-cost depreciation, capitalize and depreciate various items that are expensed, and adjust for misreporting to tax authorities. The upward spiral in high-tech and other stocks and the associated pressure to report strong profits has, along with financial innovation, made the interpretation and adjustment of profits more difficult.

For financial reports, the focus on growth in profits may cause an upward bias in profits reported to stockholders, but there is clearly an incentive for firms to minimize profits reported to the IRS and hence taxes paid to the IRS. The key questions are whether this differential has gotten larger and how well BEA has been able to keep up in adjusting for this differential. One example of the changing dynamics is the treatment of the substantial capital gains earned by firms in the 1990’s. Large corporations can face a 3-percentage-point higher tax rate on operating profits than on capital

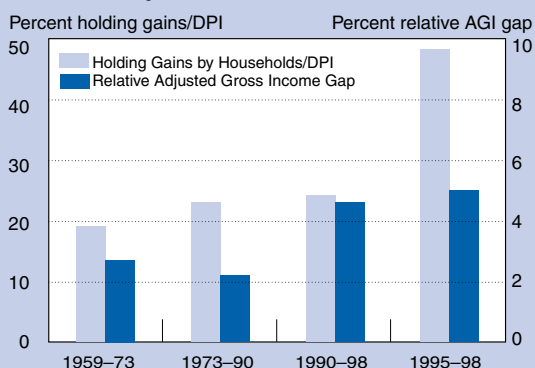
gains and thus have an incentive to shift as many costs as possible to operations and to shift operating profits to capital gains. On the other hand, changes in tax laws and the resurgence in income from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations appear to have contributed to an overstatement of domestic income in the NIPA estimates, though this may have been addressed in the recent NIPA benchmark. The net result of these forces is unclear.

Proprietors’ income.—BEA estimates proprietors’ income using IRS data adjusted for misreporting adjustments. Estimates for the current period are extrapolated using indicators of activity, such as the value of new construction put in place and judgmental extrapolation. Such income is consistently underreported to the IRS. In 1988, the date of the last taxpayer compliance measurement program estimates (before the program—popularly known as the “tax audits from hell”—was eliminated by the Congress), proprietors’ actual income was estimated to be more than twice as large as that reported to the IRS. Since then, it is difficult to know what has happened in terms of compliance. Increased use of computers and recording of transactions from the video store to the local restaurant suggests better compliance in the retail sector, whereas higher tax rates, which result in a somewhat higher return to noncompliance, suggest worse compliance. Although little is known about changes in taxpayer compliance by entrepreneurs over the last decade, the problem appears to have gotten somewhat smaller, largely because of a slight decline in self-employed persons during this expansion. This experience is contrary to the experience in the 1970’s and 1980’s expansions when self-employment rose. This falling self-employment may be associated with the increasing use of S-corporations. Form 1040 data show net income of S-corporations increasing from \$7.6 billion in 1987 to \$100.7 billion in 1997.

Rental income, dividends, interest, and other property income.—Aside from the licensing and leasing of computer software and other intellectual property, which should be picked up in the source data, there are no major or obvious new economy measurement issues related to these types of income. To the extent the new economy is raising productivity and increasing wealth and returns to wealth, these types of income will be affected as follows: Higher productivity of capital raises the returns to capital, but it also lowers inflation and the nominal

CHART 7

Holding Gains and Adjusted Gross Income Gap



Data: U.S. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

return to capital; and increased wealth and returns to wealth raise these types of income, but the tax structure and the focus on capital gains may act to lower dividends.

On net, the new economy is likely to exacerbate the tendency for BEA, as Boskin pointed out in his recent paper on the NIPA's (Boskin 2000), to underestimate the size and strength of growth both in nominal GDP and gross domestic income (GDI) by a small but persistent margin. This tendency probably relates to the fact that BEA concepts, estimating methods, and source data tend to lag somewhat in adapting to changes in the structure of the economy, including new suppliers, changes in sources of demand, technical change, changes in business and accounting practices, changes in the prices and characteristics of products, and changes in tax laws affecting the source data. BEA has worked hard to adapt to changes in the economy and is proud of its record in updating the accounts, but the time and resources necessary to develop new surveys, new methodologies, and new classification systems—and the need to develop a consensus regarding these changes—make it difficult to appreciably accelerate this process. The increased rate of change and growth in the new economy just make the task that much more difficult.

Wealth Stocks:

The IT revolution has raised the productivity, rate of return, and value of capital investments; raised the rate of investment in the economy; and dramatically increased the net worth of households. The increase in the value of tangible wealth associated with the new economy shows up in the form of increases in the overall size of the capital stock. The declining prices of computers and other equipment and their short service lives have meant that the largest impact on net stocks of capital equipment is through the increased rate of investment and hence an increased (albeit less dramatic) rate of growth in the capital stock for nonresidential equipment and software from 3.9 percent in 1973–92 to 5.4 percent in 1992–99. The real rate of increase in investment is probably somewhat understated because of the absence of quality-adjusted price indexes for investment in certain types of telecommunications and other high-tech equipment.

The rise in household wealth associated with the new economy is unprecedented. Led by IT company stocks, household net worth has more than doubled in the 1990's, increasing from \$20.6

trillion in 1990 to \$42.0 trillion in 1999. According to the Federal Reserve Board's balance sheets, nominal holding gains, primarily related to changes in stock prices, increased household net worth \$1,099.2 billion in 1991, or one-fourth of disposable personal income (DPI). These gains relative to DPI particularly rose during the second half of the 1990's (chart 7). In 1999, these gains increased household net worth by \$4,447.9 billion, an amount equal to two-thirds of DPI. If these gains are compared with personal saving, the potential impact of the wealth effect is even more dramatic. The ratio of nominal holding gains to NIPA personal saving grew from a negative in 1991 to 28½ in 1999, dwarfing the post-World War II high of 8½ in 1947.⁶ The ratio of nominal holding gains to DPI in 1999 is the highest since this measure became available in 1946.

These large gains along with steady growth in income and high levels of consumer confidence have contributed to a decline in personal savings that began in the 1980's and accelerated in the 1990's (chart 8). The NIPA personal saving rate declined to –0.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2000, the lowest rate since 1933. This phenomenon has put renewed attention on the wealth effect and the importance of looking at both financial and tangible wealth in an integrated fashion. BEA has begun work on developing an integrated set of income and wealth accounts for the household and nonprofit sector that should address the need for an integrated picture of household saving and wealth.

The new economy has also focused attention on the importance of intangibles. In addition to the computer software that BEA capitalized in the last benchmark revision, there is renewed interest in measures of the stock of R&D capital, the returns to investment in R&D capital, and the cross-industry effects of such investment. BEA developed prototype estimates of R&D capital in 1994 but has not been able to update or expand that earlier effort. The Office of Management and Budget, however, as part of their efforts to encourage construction of a national balance sheet, has updated and maintained a set of estimates of real R&D capital that show growth at an annual rate of 3.5 percent since 1990; in 1999, these estimates would add roughly 8 percent to the stock of fixed

6. The increases in the value of asset holdings may not result in increases in consumer spending in the same period that the value increases, because the increases may not be realized in that period and because the gains may not be spent in the same period they are realized. Comprehensive data on "realizations" of asset gains are not available, but it is likely that the gains realized in 1997 reflected value increases in earlier periods as well as in 1997.

assets in BEA's estimates of tangible wealth.

Personal Income and Saving:

Many of the new economy issues raised with respect to the NIPA's also carry through to the personal income, expenditures, and saving estimates. These include the impact of the statistical discrepancy on personal saving, which is the residual between personal income and spending, the measurement and treatment of capital gains, and the need to measure personal saving out of current income in the context of an integrated set of income and wealth accounts. Finally, there are issues specific to personal income and saving, including

the treatment of capital gains taxes as a transaction tax that is deducted in computing DPI (rather than as a capital transfer tax, such as inheritance taxes, that is not deducted from personal income).

Regional Income:

Although the regional accounts must face many of the same issues confronting the NIPA's, the major new economy issue for the regional accounts is the further weakening of the physical links between consumers and the location of production, workers and the location of production, and pensions and the location of production. Much of the source data used in the regional accounts, such as sales and earnings (including pensions), are based on the physical location of business firms. To the extent that the Internet age increases the volume and lowers the cost of on-line shopping, banking, investment trading, and E-mail communications, it increases the mobility of the population and makes BEA's task of allocating pension and other earnings across the Nation more difficult. Also, to the extent that the increase in household net worth is a result of the new economy, the new economy hastens retirement and therefore will accelerate and exacerbate the measurement problems associated with the retirement of baby-boomers.

Input-Output Accounts:

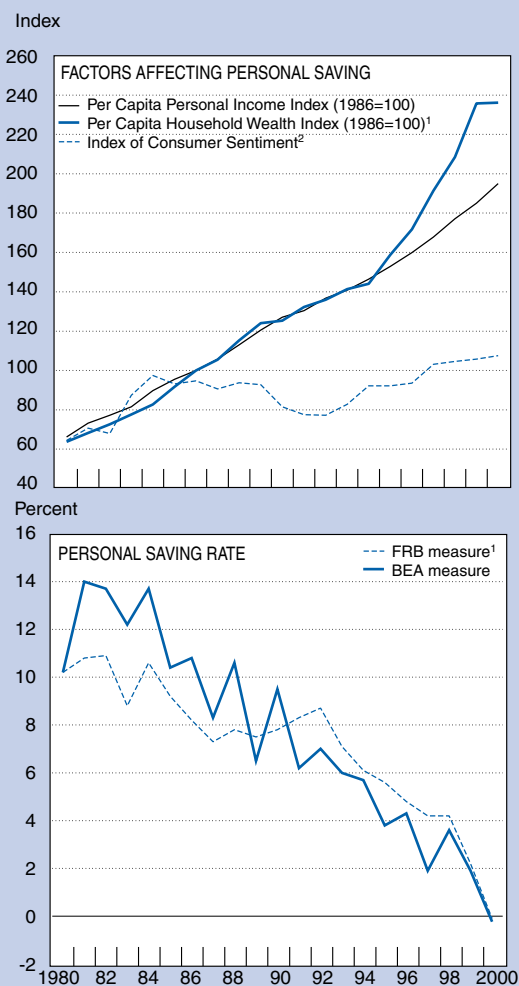
In terms of completeness of information, the I-O accounts are the place one should look to examine changes in the structure of the economy. With data on nearly 500 industries at the I-O six-digit level, the I-O accounts provide a much more detailed look at high-tech goods and services than the relatively broad final demand categories in GDP or the two- and three-digit industry categories in BEA's GDP-by-industry or gross output-by-industry estimates. The industries in the GDP and gross output estimates are so broad that many contain a mix of high-tech and low-tech industries that may make interpretation difficult.

The I-O accounts can provide useful information on the new economy in that they provide a means of measuring the impact of shifts in final demand associated with technology, the effect of changes in technology on intermediate purchases as well as on final demand, and the effect of technology on incomes. When paired with BEA's regional accounts, they can also provide information on the effect of technology across States and regions of the country.

The drawback in using the benchmark and the annual I-O accounts is the lag in availability of

CHART 8

Perspectives on Personal Saving



Note.—The estimates of the Federal Reserve Board's measures of household wealth and the personal saving rate for the year 2000 are averages of the estimates for the first, second, and third quarters.

1. U.S. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

2. University of Michigan's Survey Research Center

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

current data. The benchmark U.S. I-O accounts are based on the quinquennial economic censuses and are produced within 5 years after the reference year (BEA's 1992 I-O accounts were released in 1997). The lag in production has been reduced from 9 years to 5 years through estimation of still-to-be-released source data. The reestablished annual I-O tables (BEA's 1997 I-O accounts were released in late 2000) can answer a number of questions about the new economy. They can tell us about changes in input use, but only to the extent that they involve shifts in final demand for goods and services with a different mix of input requirements. (At the detailed level, the technical coefficients still reflect 1992 I-O relationships.)

For example, to the extent that changes in the new economy are reflected in components of final demand, such as the impact of direct sales to consumers on wholesale inventories and the associated increase in deliveries to consumers by couriers, the impact on other industries and commodities can be assessed using the 1997 I-O tables. What will not be captured are changes such as the reduction in the use of wiring harnesses and other gauges in automobile production as a result of the use of microchips.

In this context, the I-O tables can also be quite helpful in trying to trace through the impact of shifts in final demand associated with technological innovations or to estimate the likely impact, or pass-through, of technologically based cost savings in an industry on the users of its products. Another use suggested by Scherer (1984) is to use an augmented set of I-O accounts to estimate the upstream returns to R&D in an industry.

GDP and Gross Output by Industry:

Because much of E-business and other IT innovations affect business-to-business transactions, or intermediate product, BEA's gross output measures of industry production are quite important in assessing the cross-industry impact of the new economy. This is because gross output reflects the effects of both intermediate inputs and value-added—gross product—inputs on industry production. The largest impact of the new economy on industry output and productivity, as measured using either the published BEA gross output data or its close relative the BLS sectoral output data, is in durable-goods manufacturing, mainly in computers with contributions from other manufacturing industries that appear to be either producers of other high-tech equipment or users of computers and other high-tech equipment. Another industry

that is affected substantially is trade, mainly wholesale trade, which may be a beneficiary—directly or indirectly—of computer and other innovations in purchasing, inventory control, and distribution systems.⁷ However, as a number of researchers have pointed out, the construction and service industries show low-to-negative contributions to multi-factor productivity growth. As noted above, this is in great part due to the use of either input extrapolators or input-cost deflators in measuring output. Indeed, many of these industries—if measured using output price deflators—would be expected to show a significant contribution to multi-factor productivity growth. Construction is the beneficiary of innovations in energy efficiency, new design techniques, and new materials, and services-producing industries, such as banking and insurance, are the beneficiary of ATM's, electronic funds transfers, on-line banking, and automated clearance, billing, and customer service systems.

The extension of double-deflation to the remaining 12 industries in the recent GDP-by-industry comprehensive revision addressed at least some of the likely underestimation of services output and productivity and helped in the assessment of the contribution of new technology to economic growth. However, further progress will require the development of additional output-based price indexes.

International and Balance of Payments Accounts:

The IT revolution and the globalization that has accompanied it have had a large impact on both the current and capital accounts and on the direct investment accounts. In the current account, the IT revolution and globalization have contributed to a significant increase in trade in goods and services—especially in computers, semiconductors, and other high-tech products and in financial and other services that are major users of the new technology. The quantitative impact on real exports and imports is largest in computers and peripheral equipment, semiconductors, digital telecommunications switching equipment, and software, where BEA uses quality-adjusted or partial quality-adjusted price indexes.⁸ As suggested in the NIPA

7. Wholesale and retail trade are margin industries and are measured by the margin between sales/receipts and the cost of goods sold plus any commissions received. These industries may therefore benefit from changes in input costs associated with cost-saving innovations by suppliers that the wholesale and retail firms may not fully pass on to their customers.

8. BEA's hedonic indexes for semiconductors and switching equipment are used only for 1996 and earlier years; estimates beginning with 1997 use BLS price indexes that have a flatter price profile. As noted earlier, BEA's hedonic index for computer software is used only for prepackaged software; custom and in-house software are deflated using cost-based indexes.

section above, more extensive use of quality-adjusted or output-based price indexes for services and other high-tech equipment would likely raise the measured contribution of IT to real GDP and productivity growth.

The impact of IT may also be understated to the extent that the portion of the understatement in exports associated with an increase in low-value shipments is driven by direct transactions related to “just-in-time” inventories, IT, and globalization. The resulting understatement in nominal exports will probably raise nominal and real GDP growth (and productivity) in IT and non-IT industries.

In the financial accounts, there has been a large increase in the volume of U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States. Electronic banking, new intermediaries, and the increasing globalization of financial markets has been accompanied by enormous growth, much of it in direct securities transactions—that is, transactions that are not channeled through U.S. brokers, banks, and other financial intermediaries—and in new financial instruments, such as derivatives. BEA has worked with the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to address the measurement gaps associated with this globalization through data exchanges with foreign central banks, internationally coordinated benchmark surveys of portfolio investment, improved coverage of pension and other funds, expanded surveys of short-term instruments, and methodological innovations; however, the large and persistent errors and omissions in the balance of payments estimates suggest that further work is needed.

Toward improved measures of the new economy

Although BEA received initial funding to begin work on a number of initiatives to update its GDP and related statistics and to update its IT systems, additional funding will be required to carry on the work outlined below:

Measuring E-Business and High-Tech in the GDP Accounts:

In order to address the need for better data, BEA—working with BLS and the Census Bureau—is seeking additional financial resources to develop the following new and revised measures of E-business-related and high-tech economic activity:

Index of investment in E-business/high-tech.

- This would be a new index of quarterly investment in E-business-related and high-tech equip-

ment and associated measures of its contribution to real GDP growth and inflation. These data would include:

- E-business-related/high-tech investment index;
- Current-dollar and chain-dollar estimates of E-business-related/high-tech investment;
- Contribution to growth and inflation of E-business-related/high-tech investment.

Revised and new output and price indexes for E-business-intensive/high-tech industries.

- BEA would attempt to develop revised quarterly price and real GDP indexes for the following major E-business/high-tech-using products/sectors:
 - Insurance;
 - Banking and other financial services;
 - Computer and related business services;
 - Engineering, design, management consulting, and related services.
- BEA would work to develop revised estimates of employee compensation, personal income, wealth, and saving that better reflect the impact of stock options and capital gains of workers in E-business-related and other high-tech industries.
- BEA would revise and expand its surveys of international trade in services and of direct investment to fill gaps in the coverage of E-business/high-tech-related transactions and to identify E-business-related direct investment in the United States and abroad.
- BEA would work to develop new aggregations using earnings by place of work for E-business/high-tech-related industries.
- BEA would attempt to develop updated and revised “input-output” and GDP-by-industry estimates to help disentangle the effects of E-business and high-tech on final demand versus on intermediate product.

Updating the GDP Accounts to Keep Up with the Changing Economy:

Reduction in persistent measurement error in GDP and GDI.—There are two major focuses in the attempt to reduce persistent measurement error: Updated measures of services and other product-side components, and updated measures of compensation and other key income-side components.

- BEA will conduct research on expanding the use of supplemental measures that use more up-to-date public and private source data to update BEA’s estimates for the inaccuracies that result

from the lags between when economic activity occurs and when the data on that activity is provided to BEA.

- BEA will attempt to develop new estimating methods that use more up-to-date public and private source data to correct the GDI estimates for lags in the availability of BLS, IRS, and other source data on the incomes earned by individuals and businesses. New supplemental income estimates will be developed for:
 - Wages and salaries for nonproduction and supervisory workers;
 - Bonuses and stock options for all employees;
 - Employer-provided fringe benefits;
 - Profits, proprietors' income, interest, and rent.

Development of improved measures of the 20 percent of GDP that is deflated using physical-input extrapolators and cost-based deflators.—Telecommunications equipment installation (fiber optic cable and infrastructure), as well as other goods and services identified by the Advisory Commission to Study the CPI ("Boskin Commission"), present special problems for the quality-adjustment necessary for GDP estimation.

- BEA will work with BLS on the development and incorporation of quality-adjusted price indexes and real GDP indexes for the following components of GDP that have significant measurement problems:
 - Telecommunication services;
 - Insurance and other financial services;
 - Selected medical services;
 - Private education services;
 - Selected personal business services;
 - Telecommunication equipment;
 - Nonresidential construction.

Development of new measures of saving, wealth, and international trade and finance.

- BEA will work to develop and incorporate the following measures to better understand the interaction between the large changes in wealth and productive stocks on the one hand, and investment, saving, consumption, capital flows, trade, and productivity on the other:
 - Comprehensive income and wealth accounts for the U.S. economy that integrate the Federal Reserve Board's "Financial Accounts" with BEA's tangible wealth, international investment position, GDP, national income, national investment, and balance of payments accounts; and

- New output-based price indexes for components of investment in computer software. At present, those indexes are estimated using inferior cost-based indexes that impair measurement of productivity in the U.S. economy, one of the most-often-cited weaknesses in the present GDP accounts.
- BEA would develop and incorporate the following to update and improve BEA's estimates of new and rapidly growing services, financial instruments, and direct transactions across U.S. borders:
 - An expanded quarterly survey of international trade in services to cover computer services, legal services, data base services, and financial services; and
 - A new set of quarterly and annual estimates of U.S. international assets and liabilities in financial derivatives and other short-term instruments, and selected data on transactions in those instruments.

Other Work:

- *Satellite Accounts.* Although BEA currently has no budget initiatives related to satellite accounts, the Bureau has on occasion received resources from other government agencies for such accounts. If there were other interested agencies, BEA would be able to develop a set of R&D satellite accounts that would build upon BEA's preliminary work on these accounts.
- *Contribution to Growth Software.* BEA's chain indexes provide more accurate estimates of real GDP growth, but they are computationally more difficult to manipulate. BEA hopes to be able to develop an on-line piece of software that would allow users interested in the new economy and contributions to growth to specify aggregates of their own choosing from detailed NIPA data and to compute growth rates over periods specified by the user.
- *Implementation of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).* NAICS is an updated industrial classification system that is replacing the old Standard Industrial Classification system. This new system gives an updated view of new and emerging industries, service industries, and industries engaged in the production of advanced technologies. Incorporating this new classification system will be a major effort for the Bureau but will provide a significantly updated view of economic activity.

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National Data

A. Selected NIPA Tables

The tables in this section include the most recent estimates of gross domestic product and its components; these estimates were released on February 28, 2001, and include the “preliminary” estimates for the fourth quarter of 2000.

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

The news release on gross domestic product is available within minutes of the time of release, and the “Selected NIPA Tables” are available later that day, on BEA’s Web site <www.bea.doc.gov> and on STAT-USA’s Web site <www.stat-usa.gov>.

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

S. Summary Tables

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

[Percent]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	4.2	5.0	5.7	8.3	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.1
Personal consumption expenditures	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.9	7.6	3.1	4.5	2.8
Durable goods	12.4	9.6	8.0	13.0	23.6	-5.0	7.6	-2.8
Nondurable goods	5.6	5.0	4.9	7.4	6.0	3.6	4.7	.8
Services	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.2	4.6	3.7	5.0
Gross private domestic investment	6.6	10.2	15.0	17.9	5.1	21.7	1.8	-3.7
Fixed investment	9.2	9.2	7.8	7.2	16.4	11.2	3.1	-1.3
Nonresidential	10.1	12.6	11.8	9.5	21.0	14.6	7.7	-6
Structures	-1.4	9.0	-6.2	9.7	22.3	4.4	14.6	8.8
Equipment and software	14.1	13.7	18.0	9.5	20.6	17.9	5.6	-3.5
Residential	6.4	-5	-3.1	.5	3.2	1.3	-10.6	-3.4
Change in private inventories								
Net exports of goods and services								
Exports	2.9	9.1	10.2	10.3	6.3	14.3	13.9	-6.1
Goods	4.0	11.7	15.9	12.6	6.0	19.0	21.0	-8.5
Services	.5	2.7	-2.5	4.6	6.9	3.5	-2.8	.4
Imports	10.7	13.6	16.9	10.7	12.0	18.6	17.0	-7
Goods	12.5	13.9	19.0	11.2	11.2	20.0	16.2	-1.6
Services	1.7	11.6	6.3	8.2	16.6	10.6	22.3	4.7
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	3.3	2.8	4.8	8.5	-1.1	4.8	-1.4	2.7
Federal	2.5	1.5	6.9	13.2	-14.2	17.2	-9.0	3.7
National defense	2.0	.2	12.3	12.6	-19.8	16.9	-9.7	8.8
Nondefense	3.4	3.8	-2.2	14.4	-3.3	17.8	-7.9	-4.6
State and local	3.8	3.5	3.7	6.1	6.6	-1.1	2.9	2.2
Addenda:								
Final sales of domestic product	4.6	4.8	4.5	6.4	6.7	3.9	2.4	1.5
Gross domestic purchases	5.2	5.7	6.6	8.4	5.6	6.5	3.0	1.6
Final sales to domestic purchasers	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.6	7.5	4.7	3.2	2.1
Gross national product	4.1		5.5	8.3	5.1	5.6	2.1	
Disposable personal income	3.2	2.8	2.2	4.5	1.9	3.7	2.6	.6

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

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Percent change at annual rate:								
Gross domestic product	4.2	5.0	5.7	8.3	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.1
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Personal consumption expenditures	3.52	3.57	3.43	4.08	5.03	2.14	2.99	1.88
Durable goods	.96	.78	.64	1.04	1.79	-.42	.61	-.23
Nondurable goods	1.10	1.00	.97	1.47	1.19	.74	.93	.16
Services	1.46	1.79	1.81	1.58	2.04	1.83	1.46	1.95
Gross private domestic investment	1.15	1.81	2.50	3.04	.92	3.66	.33	-.69
Fixed investment	1.53	1.59	1.33	1.26	2.68	1.93	.55	-.23
Nonresidential	1.26	1.61	1.47	1.22	2.54	1.87	1.02	-.09
Structures	-.05	.28	-.19	.29	.63	.14	.44	.28
Equipment and software	1.30	1.33	1.66	.94	1.91	1.73	.58	-.37
Residential	.27	-.02	-.13	.03	.14	.06	-.47	-.14
Change in private inventories	-.37	.22	1.17	1.78	-1.76	1.73	-.22	-.46
Net exports of goods and services	-1.03	-.87	-1.08	-.37	-.94	-1.00	-.90	-.59
Exports	.32	.96	1.05	1.09	.67	1.48	1.45	-.70
Goods	.30	.88	1.13	.94	.46	1.37	1.54	-.71
Services	.02	.09	-.08	.15	.21	.11	-.09	.01
Imports	-1.35	-1.84	-2.13	-1.45	-1.61	-2.48	-2.35	.11
Goods	-1.32	-1.59	-1.99	-1.28	-1.28	-2.26	-1.90	.21
Services	-.04	-.24	-.13	-.17	-.33	-.22	-.44	-.10
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	.59	.49	.84	1.50	-.18	.85	-.24	.47
Federal	.16	.09	.41	.79	-.93	.97	-.57	.22
National defense	.08	.01	.46	.48	-.86	.60	-.38	.32
Nondefense	.08	.08	-.05	.30	-.07	.37	-.18	-.10
State and local	.43	.40	.43	.71	.75	-.12	.33	.25

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

1. National Product and Income

Table 1.1.—Gross Domestic Product

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	9,962.7	9,340.9	9,559.7	9,752.7	9,945.7	10,039.4	10,112.8
Personal consumption expenditures	6,268.7	6,757.3	6,319.9	6,446.2	6,621.7	6,706.3	6,810.8	6,890.4
Durable goods	761.3	820.5	767.2	787.6	826.3	814.3	824.7	816.5
Nondurable goods	1,845.5	2,009.7	1,860.0	1,910.2	1,963.9	1,997.6	2,031.5	2,045.8
Services	3,661.9	3,927.2	3,692.7	3,748.5	3,831.6	3,894.4	3,954.6	4,028.1
Gross private domestic investment	1,650.1	1,832.9	1,659.1	1,723.7	1,755.7	1,852.6	1,869.3	1,854.0
Fixed investment	1,606.8	1,777.4	1,622.4	1,651.0	1,725.8	1,780.5	1,803.0	1,800.4
Nonresidential	1,203.1	1,361.6	1,216.8	1,242.2	1,308.5	1,359.2	1,390.6	1,387.9
Structures	285.6	323.8	281.2	290.4	308.9	315.1	330.1	341.1
Equipment and software	917.4	1,037.8	935.6	951.8	999.6	1,044.1	1,060.5	1,046.8
Residential	403.8	415.9	405.6	408.8	417.3	421.3	412.4	412.5
Change in private inventories	43.3	55.5	36.7	72.7	29.9	72.0	66.4	53.5
Net exports of goods and services	-254.0	-371.0	-280.5	-299.1	-335.2	-355.4	-389.5	-403.9
Exports	990.2	1,097.6	999.5	1,031.0	1,051.9	1,092.9	1,130.8	1,114.9
Goods	699.2	789.5	708.9	734.6	747.5	783.6	821.9	804.8
Services	291.0	308.2	290.7	296.4	304.4	309.2	308.9	310.1
Imports	1,244.2	1,468.6	1,280.0	1,330.1	1,387.1	1,448.3	1,520.3	1,518.8
Goods	1,048.6	1,248.9	1,081.7	1,127.3	1,176.1	1,233.9	1,294.7	1,291.1
Services	195.6	219.7	198.3	202.8	211.0	214.4	225.6	227.7
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,634.4	1,743.4	1,642.4	1,688.8	1,710.4	1,742.2	1,748.8	1,772.3
Federal	568.6	595.1	570.4	591.6	580.1	604.5	594.2	601.8
National defense	365.0	376.9	367.5	380.8	366.6	381.9	375.0	384.2
Nondefense	203.5	218.2	202.8	210.7	213.5	222.6	219.2	217.6
State and local	1,065.8	1,148.3	1,072.1	1,097.3	1,130.4	1,137.7	1,154.6	1,170.6

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

Table 1.2.—Real Gross Domestic Product

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	8,875.8	9,318.6	8,905.8	9,084.1	9,191.8	9,318.9	9,369.5	9,394.2
Personal consumption expenditures	5,978.8	6,294.4	6,013.8	6,101.0	6,213.5	6,260.6	6,329.8	6,373.7
Durable goods	817.8	896.2	826.2	851.8	898.2	886.7	903.2	896.7
Nondurable goods	1,779.4	1,868.7	1,786.1	1,818.1	1,844.8	1,861.1	1,882.6	1,886.4
Services	3,390.8	3,544.1	3,411.1	3,443.0	3,487.2	3,526.7	3,559.3	3,603.3
Gross private domestic investment	1,669.7	1,840.4	1,680.8	1,751.6	1,773.6	1,863.0	1,871.1	1,853.7
Fixed investment	1,621.4	1,771.3	1,637.8	1,666.6	1,730.9	1,777.6	1,791.3	1,785.5
Nonresidential	1,255.3	1,413.3	1,272.5	1,301.8	1,365.3	1,412.5	1,438.8	1,436.5
Structures	259.2	282.6	254.6	260.6	274.0	277.0	286.6	292.7
Equipment and software	1,003.1	1,140.4	1,026.6	1,050.1	1,100.4	1,146.6	1,162.4	1,152.1
Residential	368.3	366.3	368.0	368.5	371.4	372.6	362.3	359.1
Change in private inventories	45.3	61.8	39.1	80.9	36.6	78.6	72.5	59.5
Net exports of goods and services	-322.4	-412.7	-342.6	-352.5	-376.8	-403.4	-427.7	-442.9
Exports	1,033.0	1,126.5	1,042.6	1,068.4	1,084.8	1,121.8	1,158.8	1,140.7
Goods	752.2	840.2	763.4	786.5	798.1	833.5	874.2	855.1
Services	281.7	289.4	280.5	283.7	288.5	291.0	288.9	289.3
Imports	1,355.3	1,539.2	1,385.2	1,420.9	1,461.7	1,525.2	1,586.4	1,583.6
Goods	1,161.1	1,322.9	1,190.5	1,222.5	1,255.3	1,313.9	1,364.0	1,358.4
Services	195.9	218.6	196.7	200.6	208.4	213.7	224.8	227.4
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,536.1	1,579.0	1,537.8	1,569.5	1,565.1	1,583.7	1,578.2	1,588.9
Federal	540.1	548.1	541.0	558.1	537.1	558.8	545.8	550.8
National defense	348.5	349.1	350.4	360.9	341.5	355.1	346.2	353.6
Nondefense	191.5	198.9	190.5	197.1	195.4	203.6	199.4	197.1
State and local	995.6	1,030.3	996.4	1,011.2	1,027.4	1,024.6	1,031.9	1,037.5
Residual	-6	-7.9	.1	-5.2	-8.0	-10.6	-11.2	-2.4

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

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

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

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	9,962.7	9,340.9	9,559.7	9,752.7	9,945.7	10,039.4	10,112.8
Final sales of domestic product	9,255.9	9,907.2	9,304.2	9,486.9	9,722.8	9,873.7	9,973.1	10,059.3
Change in private inventories	43.3	55.5	36.7	72.7	29.9	72.0	66.4	53.5
Goods	3,510.2	3,794.5	3,527.3	3,638.7	3,710.2	3,806.1	3,842.9	3,819.0
Final sales	3,466.9	3,739.1	3,490.6	3,566.0	3,680.3	3,734.1	3,776.5	3,765.5
Change in private inventories	43.3	55.5	36.7	72.7	29.9	72.0	66.4	53.5
Durable goods	1,678.3	1,844.9	1,697.1	1,749.3	1,794.4	1,857.9	1,869.8	1,857.4
Final sales	1,651.1	1,807.2	1,669.4	1,701.8	1,773.7	1,809.6	1,830.6	1,814.8
Change in private inventories	27.2	37.7	27.6	47.5	20.7	48.3	39.2	42.6
Nondurable goods	1,831.9	1,949.7	1,830.2	1,889.4	1,915.8	1,948.2	1,973.0	1,961.6
Final sales	1,815.8	1,931.9	1,821.1	1,864.1	1,906.6	1,924.5	1,945.9	1,950.7
Change in private inventories	16.1	17.8	9.1	25.2	9.2	23.7	27.2	11.0
Services	4,934.6	5,253.3	4,965.2	5,050.3	5,135.2	5,231.4	5,281.6	5,365.0
Structures	854.3	914.8	848.5	870.7	907.4	908.2	915.0	928.8
Addenda:								
Motor vehicle output	346.6	342.9	352.6	357.8	355.9	355.5	339.6	320.7
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output	8,952.5	9,619.7	8,988.3	9,201.8	9,396.8	9,590.2	9,699.9	9,792.1

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

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

Gross domestic product	9,299.2	9,962.7	9,340.9	9,559.7	9,752.7	9,945.7	10,039.4	10,112.8
Less: Exports of goods and services	990.2	1,097.6	999.5	1,031.0	1,051.9	1,092.9	1,130.8	1,114.9
Plus: Imports of goods and services	1,244.2	1,468.6	1,280.0	1,330.1	1,387.1	1,448.3	1,520.3	1,518.8
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	9,553.2	10,333.7	9,621.4	9,858.8	10,087.9	10,301.1	10,429.0	10,516.7
Less: Change in private inventories	43.3	55.5	36.7	72.7	29.9	72.0	66.4	53.5
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	9,509.9	10,278.2	9,584.7	9,786.1	10,058.0	10,229.1	10,362.6	10,463.2

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

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

Gross domestic product	9,299.2	9,962.7	9,340.9	9,559.7	9,752.7	9,945.7	10,039.4	10,112.8
Business ¹	7,872.4	8,460.1	7,908.0	8,110.8	8,277.9	8,449.9	8,526.9	8,585.5
Nonfarm ²	7,798.2	8,386.8	7,837.1	8,041.1	8,207.0	8,375.0	8,454.2	8,511.0
Nonfarm less housing	7,054.0	7,596.2	7,088.4	7,280.5	7,431.1	7,589.9	7,660.3	7,703.7
Housing	744.3	790.5	748.7	760.6	775.9	785.0	793.9	807.3
Farm	74.2	73.3	70.9	69.8	71.0	74.9	72.8	74.5
Households and institutions	401.7	422.0	403.2	407.4	412.0	418.2	425.1	432.8
Private households	11.5	9.4	11.0	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.6
Nonprofit institutions	390.3	412.7	392.2	397.9	402.9	408.9	415.7	423.1
General government ³	1,025.0	1,080.6	1,029.7	1,041.4	1,062.7	1,077.6	1,087.4	1,094.6
Federal	309.5	327.3	309.7	311.7	322.9	328.6	328.6	329.1
State and local	715.5	753.3	720.0	729.8	739.8	749.0	758.8	765.4

1. Equals gross domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and of general government.
2. Equals gross domestic business product less gross farm product.
3. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital as shown in table 3.7.

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	8,875.8	9,318.6	8,905.8	9,084.1	9,191.8	9,318.9	9,369.5	9,394.2
Final sales of domestic product	8,826.9	9,250.2	8,861.8	9,000.5	9,148.0	9,235.3	9,290.9	9,326.6
Change in private inventories	45.3	61.8	39.1	80.9	36.6	78.6	72.5	59.5
Residual	3.6	6.6	4.9	2.7	7.2	5.0	6.1	8.1
Goods	3,543.8	3,812.3	3,565.3	3,684.4	3,741.9	3,818.8	3,857.8	3,830.6
Final sales	3,495.7	3,743.6	3,522.4	3,599.6	3,699.5	3,733.9	3,778.3	3,762.8
Change in private inventories	45.3	61.8	39.1	80.9	36.6	78.6	72.5	59.5
Durable goods	1,780.6	1,971.1	1,805.5	1,867.8	1,919.7	1,984.1	1,995.7	1,985.0
Final sales	1,752.5	1,932.2	1,776.9	1,818.2	1,899.0	1,933.9	1,955.2	1,941.0
Change in private inventories	28.2	38.6	28.6	48.9	21.2	49.5	40.2	43.5
Nondurable goods	1,769.1	1,853.2	1,766.9	1,824.2	1,832.3	1,847.8	1,874.4	1,858.2
Final sales	1,749.3	1,823.7	1,752.7	1,788.9	1,811.5	1,813.1	1,836.2	1,834.1
Change in private inventories	17.1	23.6	10.5	32.1	15.5	29.5	32.5	16.8
Services	4,563.3	4,722.3	4,581.1	4,631.0	4,659.3	4,718.8	4,733.6	4,777.6
Structures	776.5	800.7	768.1	781.9	804.9	798.8	797.6	801.6
Residual	-11.1	-22.5	-12.1	-16.9	-19.6	-24.7	-25.8	-20.4
Addenda:								
Motor vehicle output	348.2	343.3	352.0	359.0	359.3	355.2	339.1	319.9
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output	8,528.8	8,975.2	8,555.1	8,726.5	8,833.7	8,964.3	9,029.8	9,072.9

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

Percent changes from preceding period for gross domestic product and for final sales of domestic product are shown in table 8.1. Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.17.

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

Gross domestic product	8,875.8	9,318.6	8,905.8	9,084.1	9,191.8	9,318.9	9,369.5	9,394.2
Less: Exports of goods and services	1,033.0	1,126.5	1,042.6	1,068.4	1,084.8	1,121.8	1,158.8	1,140.7
Plus: Imports of goods and services	1,355.3	1,539.2	1,385.2	1,420.9	1,461.7	1,525.2	1,586.4	1,583.6
Equals: Gross domestic purchases	9,179.1	9,702.2	9,226.7	9,414.1	9,543.6	9,694.3	9,766.0	9,804.9
Less: Change in private inventories	45.3	61.8	39.1	80.9	36.6	78.6	72.5	59.5
Equals: Final sales to domestic purchasers	9,130.3	9,633.7	9,182.8	9,330.4	9,499.9	9,610.5	9,687.3	9,737.0

NOTE.—Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. Percent changes from preceding period for selected series in this table are shown in table 8.1. Chain-type quantity indexes for selected series in this table are shown in table 7.2.

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

Gross domestic product	8,875.8	9,318.6	8,905.8	9,084.1	9,191.8	9,318.9	9,369.5	9,394.2
Business ¹	7,557.0	7,974.8	7,585.1	7,758.4	7,859.0	7,975.8	8,021.9	8,042.5
Nonfarm ²	7,450.2	7,866.2	7,479.2	7,652.7	7,749.9	7,868.5	7,912.9	7,933.6
Nonfarm less housing	6,767.8	7,161.1	6,794.1	6,961.6	7,050.6	7,165.4	7,206.7	7,221.5
Housing	683.1	706.7	685.9	692.7	700.6	704.7	707.9	713.6
Farm	106.3	105.9	104.5	103.1	103.3	104.1	106.2	105.9
Households and institutions	378.3	385.7	378.7	380.9	382.3	384.5	386.5	389.6
Private households	10.6	8.3	10.1	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4
Nonprofit institutions	367.8	377.6	368.7	372.3	374.2	376.4	378.3	381.3
General government ³	942.1	961.4	943.6	947.4	953.5	962.0	964.6	965.7
Federal	286.5	292.3	286.3	287.0	289.1	294.5	292.9	292.7
State and local	655.4	669.0	657.1	660.2	664.2	667.4	671.6	672.8
Residual	-1.7	-2.3	-9	-1.0	-2.4	-1.8	-2.4	-2.0

1. Equals gross domestic product less gross product of households and institutions and of general government.
2. Equals gross domestic business product less gross farm product.
3. Equals compensation of general government employees plus general government consumption of fixed capital as shown in table 3.8.

NOTE.—Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. The residual line is the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines. Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.14.

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

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	9,299.2	9,962.7	9,340.9	9,559.7	9,752.7	9,945.7	10,039.4	10,112.8
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	305.9		314.4	331.2	350.9	375.4	372.8	
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	316.9		328.0	344.6	358.6	383.7	381.7	
Equals: Gross national product	9,288.2		9,327.3	9,546.3	9,745.0	9,937.4	10,030.5	
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	1,161.0	1,256.9	1,181.8	1,188.5	1,215.4	1,244.3	1,272.3	1,295.5
Private	961.4	1,040.3	980.8	983.5	1,005.6	1,029.8	1,053.3	1,072.6
Capital consumption allowances	984.9	1,053.2	1,000.6	1,007.7	1,026.3	1,043.9	1,062.0	1,080.8
Less: Capital consumption adjustment	23.5	12.9	19.8	24.2	20.8	14.1	8.6	8.1
Government	199.6	216.6	201.0	205.0	209.8	214.6	219.0	222.9
General government enterprises	170.3	185.0	171.5	175.0	179.1	183.2	187.1	190.6
Government enterprises	29.3	31.6	29.5	30.0	30.7	31.4	31.8	32.3
Equals: Net national product	8,127.1		8,145.5	8,357.7	8,529.6	8,693.1	8,758.2	
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability	718.1	769.5	721.6	745.5	755.9	764.6	772.0	785.4
Business transfer payments	39.7	41.8	39.9	40.6	41.3	42.0	41.6	42.2
Statistical discrepancy	-71.9		-89.5	-67.8	-77.7	-72.5	-101.8	
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	28.4	27.9	19.5	41.4	23.5	24.2	42.0	22.0
Equals: National income	7,469.7		7,493.1	7,680.7	7,833.5	7,983.2	8,088.5	
Less: Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	856.0		842.0	893.2	936.3	963.6	970.3	
Net interest	507.1		513.8	530.6	545.4	565.9	575.7	
Contributions for social insurance	662.1	705.5	666.9	676.1	691.2	701.7	710.2	718.9
Wage accruals less disbursements	5.2	0	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0
Plus: Personal interest income	963.7	1,033.7	969.4	989.0	1,011.6	1,031.3	1,042.9	1,049.2
Personal dividend income	370.3	396.6	373.5	380.2	386.9	392.6	399.7	407.2
Government transfer payments to persons	986.5	1,037.0	990.4	997.3	1,016.5	1,035.5	1,043.5	1,052.7
Business transfer payments to persons	29.7	30.7	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.0
Equals: Personal income ...	7,789.6	8,281.0	7,828.5	7,972.3	8,105.8	8,242.1	8,349.0	8,427.1
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income	9,371.1		9,430.4	9,627.5	9,830.4	10,018.3	10,141.3	
Gross national income	9,360.1		9,416.8	9,614.0	9,822.7	10,010.0	10,132.3	
Net domestic product	8,138.1	8,705.8	8,159.1	8,371.2	8,537.3	8,701.4	8,767.1	8,817.2

Table 1.10.—Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	8,875.8	9,318.6	8,905.8	9,084.1	9,191.8	9,318.9	9,369.5	9,394.2
Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world	294.1		301.9	316.2	332.0	353.2	348.7	
Less: Income payments to the rest of the world	301.5		312.0	325.0	335.8	357.9	354.8	
Equals: Gross national product	8,868.3		8,895.4	9,075.0	9,187.7	9,313.7	9,362.8	
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	1,169.7	1,269.5	1,190.1	1,202.8	1,229.1	1,256.0	1,283.0	1,310.0
Private	974.1	1,062.7	993.3	1,003.2	1,026.7	1,050.7	1,074.8	1,098.8
Government	195.8	207.2	197.0	199.7	202.7	205.6	208.6	211.8
General government enterprises	167.8	177.7	168.8	171.2	173.7	176.3	179.0	181.8
Government enterprises	28.0	29.5	28.2	28.5	29.0	29.3	29.6	30.0
Equals: Net national product	7,701.6		7,709.1	7,875.1	7,962.3	8,062.2	8,086.1	
Addenda:								
Gross domestic income ¹	8,944.4		8,991.1	9,148.4	9,265.0	9,386.9	9,464.6	
Gross national income ²	8,936.9		8,980.8	9,139.4	9,260.9	9,381.7	9,457.8	
Net domestic product	7,709.0	8,054.8	7,719.3	7,884.1	7,966.4	8,067.4	8,092.7	8,092.6

1. Gross domestic income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross domestic product.

2. Gross national income deflated by the implicit price deflator for gross national product.

NOTE.—Except as noted in footnotes 1 and 2, chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.

The chain-type quantity index for gross national product is shown in table 7.3.

Table 1.11.—Command-Basis Real Gross National Product

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

Gross national product	8,868.3		8,895.4	9,075.0	9,187.7	9,313.7	9,362.8	
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world	1,327.4		1,345.0	1,385.6	1,418.6	1,477.5	1,508.9	
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world ¹	1,374.0		1,385.3	1,418.9	1,443.4	1,508.9	1,532.8	
Equals: Command-basis gross national product	8,915.0		8,935.7	9,108.3	9,212.5	9,345.1	9,386.7	
Addendum:								
Terms of trade ²	103.5		103.0	102.4	101.7	102.1	101.6	

1. Exports of goods and services and income receipts deflated by the implicit price deflator for imports of goods and services and income payments.

2. Ratio of the implicit price deflator for exports of goods and services and income receipts to the corresponding implicit price deflator for imports divided by 100.

NOTE.—Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. Percent changes from preceding period for gross national product are shown in table 8.1.

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.3.

Table 1.14.—National Income by Type of Income

(Billions of dollars)

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
National income	7,469.7	7,493.1	7,493.1	7,680.7	7,833.5	7,983.2	8,088.5	
Compensation of employees ...	5,299.8	5,637.9	5,340.9	5,421.1	5,512.2	5,603.5	5,679.6	5,756.3
Wage and salary accruals	4,475.1	4,769.1	4,512.2	4,583.5	4,660.4	4,740.1	4,804.9	4,870.9
Government	724.4	760.8	727.5	734.5	749.9	760.2	765.4	767.9
Other	3,750.7	4,008.3	3,784.7	3,849.0	3,910.5	3,980.0	4,039.5	4,103.1
Supplements to wages and salaries	824.6	868.8	828.7	837.7	851.8	863.3	874.7	885.4
Employer contributions for social insurance	323.6	344.8	325.9	330.3	337.8	342.9	347.1	351.4
Other labor income	501.0	524.0	502.8	507.4	514.0	520.5	527.6	533.9
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	663.5	710.5	659.7	689.6	693.9	709.5	724.8	713.8
Farm	25.3	22.6	15.5	31.7	19.1	21.5	31.7	17.9
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment	33.6	31.1	24.8	39.8	27.4	29.9	40.3	26.7
Capital consumption adjustment	-8.3	-8.5	-9.3	-8.1	-8.3	-8.4	-8.6	-8.8
Nonfarm	638.2	688.0	644.2	657.9	674.8	688.1	693.1	695.8
Proprietors' income	586.9	634.9	593.7	605.7	624.1	635.2	639.6	640.9
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1.4	-1.2	-2.6	-1.7	-2.9	-9	-7	-3
Capital consumption adjustment	52.7	54.2	53.1	53.9	53.6	53.8	54.2	55.2
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	143.4	140.1	136.6	146.2	145.6	140.8	138.1	136.0
Rental income of persons	199.4	198.4	196.3	202.3	203.1	198.8	196.6	195.2
Capital consumption adjustment	-56.0	-58.3	-59.7	-56.1	-57.5	-58.0	-58.5	-59.3
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	856.0	842.0	893.2	936.3	963.6	970.3		
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment	813.9	799.3	851.5	895.7	928.8	940.5		
Profits before tax	823.0	819.0	870.7	920.7	942.5	945.1		
Profits tax liability	255.9	254.2	270.8	286.3	292.0	290.6		
Profits after tax	567.1	564.8	599.9	634.4	650.4	654.4		
Dividends	370.7	397.0	373.9	380.6	387.3	393.0	400.1	407.6
Undistributed profits	196.4	190.9	219.3	247.1	257.4	254.4		
Inventory valuation adjustment	-9.1	-19.7	-19.2	-25.0	-13.6	-4.5		
Capital consumption adjustment	42.1	33.6	42.7	41.6	40.6	34.7	29.7	29.5
Net interest	507.1	513.8	530.6	545.4	565.9	575.7		
Addenda:								
Corporate profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	600.1	587.9	622.3	650.0	671.5	679.7		
Net cash flow with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments ..	906.3	901.7	936.5	974.2	1,009.5	1,029.6		
Undistributed profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	229.4	214.0	241.7	262.7	278.5	279.6		
Consumption of fixed capital	676.9	739.3	687.7	694.8	711.5	731.1	750.0	764.8
Less: Inventory valuation adjustment	-9.1	-19.7	-19.2	-25.0	-13.6	-4.5		
Equals: Net cash flow	915.4	921.3	955.8	999.2	1,023.2	1,034.2		

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	Billions of dollars							
Gross product of corporate business	5,692.5		5,722.6	5,852.7	5,975.9	6,094.7	6,175.9	
Consumption of fixed capital	676.9	739.3	687.7	694.8	711.5	731.1	750.0	764.8
Net product	5,015.6		5,034.9	5,157.9	5,264.5	5,363.7	5,425.8	
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies	523.3	564.4	523.3	542.9	554.5	561.1	564.1	577.9
Domestic income	4,492.3		4,511.5	4,614.9	4,710.0	4,802.5	4,861.7	
Compensation of employees	3,585.2	3,823.6	3,617.3	3,677.1	3,733.0	3,797.1	3,852.8	3,911.4
Wage and salary accruals	3,082.1	3,293.5	3,111.6	3,167.5	3,213.3	3,270.4	3,319.1	3,371.2
Supplements to wages and salaries	503.1	530.1	505.7	509.6	519.7	526.7	533.7	540.2
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	744.6		730.1	772.7	807.4	829.3	828.1	
Profits before tax	711.6		707.0	750.2	791.8	808.2	802.9	
Profits tax liability	255.9		254.2	270.8	286.3	292.0	290.6	
Profits after tax	455.7		452.9	479.4	505.5	516.1	512.3	
Dividends	328.9		331.1	338.7	345.3	347.9	354.7	
Undistributed profits	126.7		121.8	140.7	160.2	168.3	157.6	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-9.1		-19.7	-19.2	-25.0	-13.6	-4.5	
Capital consumption adjustment	42.1	33.6	42.7	41.6	40.6	34.7	29.7	29.5
Net interest	162.5		164.2	165.2	169.6	176.2	180.8	
Gross product of financial corporate business	643.7		642.0	660.8	675.7	680.7	695.8	
Gross product of nonfinancial corporate business	5,048.8		5,080.6	5,191.9	5,300.3	5,414.0	5,480.1	
Consumption of fixed capital	569.6	620.2	579.2	584.0	597.5	613.4	628.8	641.0
Net product	4,479.3		4,501.4	4,607.9	4,702.7	4,800.7	4,851.3	
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies	482.5	521.0	482.3	501.1	511.7	517.8	520.6	534.0
Domestic income	3,996.8		4,019.0	4,106.8	4,191.0	4,282.9	4,330.7	
Compensation of employees	3,267.0	3,484.1	3,295.8	3,352.2	3,401.6	3,460.0	3,510.7	3,564.1
Wage and salary accruals	2,804.4	2,996.7	2,830.9	2,884.0	2,923.7	2,975.7	3,020.0	3,067.4
Supplements to wages and salaries	462.7	487.4	464.9	468.3	477.9	484.4	490.7	496.7
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	588.5		579.1	602.0	632.8	660.1	653.0	
Profits before tax	539.5		539.9	563.0	599.9	620.1	607.4	
Profits tax liability	166.6		167.1	173.5	186.0	193.5	188.3	
Profits after tax	373.0		372.8	389.5	413.8	426.7	419.2	
Dividends	250.9		252.1	257.5	262.5	264.5	269.7	
Undistributed profits	122.1		120.6	132.0	151.3	162.2	149.5	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-9.1		-19.7	-19.2	-25.0	-13.6	-4.5	
Capital consumption adjustment	58.0	53.0	58.9	58.2	57.9	53.7	50.1	50.3
Net interest	141.3		144.1	152.6	156.6	162.7	167.0	
	Billions of chained (1996) dollars							
Gross product of nonfinancial corporate business	4,957.1		4,987.0	5,093.6	5,171.0	5,251.2	5,308.1	
Consumption of fixed capital ¹	586.7	647.3	597.2	607.3	623.1	639.2	655.4	671.5
Net product ²	4,370.4		4,389.8	4,486.3	4,547.9	4,612.0	4,652.7	

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

2. Chained-dollar net product of nonfinancial corporate business is the difference between the gross product and the consumption of fixed capital.

2. Personal Income and Outlays

Table 2.1.—Personal Income and Its Disposition

(Billions of dollars)

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Personal income	7,789.6	8,281.0	7,828.5	7,972.3	8,105.8	8,242.1	8,349.0	8,427.1
Wage and salary disbursements	4,470.0	4,769.1	4,507.0	4,578.3	4,660.4	4,740.1	4,804.9	4,870.9
Private industries	3,745.6	4,008.3	3,779.6	3,843.8	3,910.5	3,980.0	4,039.5	4,103.1
Goods-producing industries	1,089.2	1,153.1	1,097.8	1,111.2	1,130.9	1,147.1	1,161.4	1,172.9
Manufacturing	782.4	815.9	789.0	795.1	802.8	813.1	821.4	826.3
Distributive industries	1,020.3	1,107.1	1,029.9	1,049.4	1,070.9	1,095.7	1,118.1	1,143.6
Service industries	1,636.0	1,748.1	1,651.8	1,683.2	1,708.6	1,737.2	1,760.1	1,786.5
Government	724.4	760.8	727.5	734.5	749.9	760.2	765.4	767.9
Other labor income	501.0	524.0	502.8	507.4	514.0	520.5	527.6	533.9
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	663.5	710.5	659.7	689.6	693.9	709.5	724.8	713.8
Farm	25.3	22.6	15.5	31.7	19.1	21.5	31.7	17.9
Nonfarm	638.2	688.0	644.2	657.9	674.8	688.1	693.1	695.8
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	143.4	140.1	136.6	146.2	145.6	140.8	138.1	136.0
Personal dividend income	370.3	396.6	373.5	380.2	386.9	392.6	399.7	407.2
Personal interest income	963.7	1,033.7	969.4	989.0	1,011.6	1,031.3	1,042.9	1,049.2
Transfer payments to persons	1,016.2	1,067.7	1,020.3	1,027.4	1,046.9	1,066.1	1,074.2	1,083.6
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	588.0	622.4	589.7	592.8	607.9	624.3	627.2	630.4
Government unemployment insurance benefits	20.3	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.1	19.4	19.9	20.7
Veterans benefits	24.3	25.1	24.4	24.5	24.9	24.9	25.1	25.4
Other transfer payments	383.6	400.2	386.1	390.1	393.9	397.5	402.0	407.2
Family assistance ¹	17.8	18.6	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.9
Other	365.8	381.5	368.2	371.9	375.6	379.0	383.2	388.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	338.5	360.7	341.0	345.9	353.4	358.8	363.1	367.5
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	1,152.0	1,291.8	1,164.0	1,197.3	1,239.3	1,277.2	1,308.1	1,342.4
Equals: Disposable personal income	6,637.7	6,989.3	6,664.5	6,775.0	6,866.5	6,964.9	7,040.9	7,084.7
Less: Personal outlays	6,490.1	6,998.4	6,543.3	6,674.1	6,855.6	6,944.3	7,054.7	7,138.9
Personal consumption expenditures	6,268.7	6,757.3	6,319.9	6,446.2	6,621.7	6,706.3	6,810.8	6,890.4
Interest paid by persons	194.8	212.0	196.8	200.2	205.3	209.7	214.4	218.8
Personal transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	26.6	29.0	26.6	27.6	28.5	28.3	29.5	29.7
Equals: Personal saving	147.6	-9.1	121.1	101.0	11.0	20.6	-13.8	-54.3
Addenda:								
Disposable personal income: Total, billions of chained (1996) dollars ²	6,331.0	6,510.6	6,341.7	6,412.2	6,443.1	6,502.0	6,543.7	6,553.4
Per capita:								
Current dollars	24,314	25,376	24,384	24,728	25,014	25,322	25,535	25,633
Chained (1996) dollars	23,191	23,638	23,203	23,404	23,472	23,639	23,732	23,711
Population (mid-period, millions)	273.0	275.4	273.3	274.0	274.5	275.1	275.7	276.4
Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income	2.2	-1.1	1.8	1.5	.2	.3	-2.1	-8.0

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

2. Equals disposable personal income deflated by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

NOTE.—Percent changes from preceding period for disposable personal income are shown in table 8.1.

Table 2.2.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

(Billions of dollars)

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Personal consumption expenditures	6,268.7	6,757.3	6,319.9	6,446.2	6,621.7	6,706.3	6,810.8	6,890.4
Durable goods	761.3	820.5	767.2	787.6	826.3	814.3	824.7	816.5
Motor vehicles and parts	320.7	339.7	323.2	330.3	349.3	335.5	341.4	332.8
Furniture and household equipment	288.5	311.9	291.0	298.8	309.7	311.1	314.1	312.8
Other	152.0	168.8	153.0	158.5	167.3	167.7	169.3	170.8
Nondurable goods	1,845.5	2,009.7	1,860.0	1,910.2	1,963.9	1,997.6	2,031.5	2,045.8
Food	897.8	953.1	900.4	926.1	938.4	948.3	959.9	966.0
Clothing and shoes	307.0	328.3	308.7	311.9	323.1	325.6	330.9	333.5
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	142.7	182.2	148.5	157.0	172.9	182.0	185.8	188.0
Gasoline and oil	128.3	162.4	133.4	142.0	154.5	163.3	165.5	166.3
Fuel oil and coal	14.4	19.8	15.1	15.6	18.5	18.7	20.3	21.7
Other	498.0	546.1	502.4	514.6	529.5	541.7	554.9	558.3
Services	3,661.9	3,927.2	3,692.7	3,748.5	3,831.6	3,894.4	3,954.6	4,028.1
Housing	906.2	956.2	911.6	923.5	936.7	950.0	962.2	975.9
Household operation	360.2	382.7	366.7	363.0	369.0	380.6	385.7	395.7
Electricity and gas	128.9	139.9	133.7	126.7	129.5	138.4	141.1	150.7
Other household operation	231.3	242.8	232.9	236.3	239.5	242.2	244.5	245.0
Transportation	256.5	273.6	258.1	262.3	267.4	272.8	275.5	278.9
Medical care	943.6	997.9	950.0	964.0	979.3	989.6	1,005.6	1,017.0
Recreation	237.1	264.6	240.5	244.5	253.0	260.7	268.5	276.4
Other	958.4	1,052.1	965.8	991.2	1,026.3	1,040.8	1,057.2	1,084.3
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹	271.6	322.1	282.2	284.4	302.4	320.4	326.9	338.7
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	5,099.3	5,482.1	5,137.3	5,235.8	5,380.9	5,437.6	5,524.1	5,585.6

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

Table 2.3.—Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

(Billions of chained (1996) dollars)

Personal consumption expenditures	5,978.8	6,294.4	6,013.8	6,101.0	6,213.5	6,260.6	6,329.8	6,373.7
Durable goods	817.8	896.2	826.2	851.8	898.2	886.7	903.2	896.7
Motor vehicles and parts	323.0	340.5	324.9	330.9	351.8	335.9	342.0	332.3
Furniture and household equipment	338.7	382.9	343.9	358.2	374.1	379.3	387.2	390.8
Other	157.3	176.3	158.9	164.9	174.0	175.0	177.6	178.6
Nondurable goods	1,779.4	1,868.7	1,786.1	1,818.1	1,844.8	1,861.1	1,882.6	1,886.4
Food	845.9	877.3	846.7	866.0	872.2	876.5	879.1	881.3
Clothing and shoes	318.5	345.1	322.1	322.1	337.7	342.3	350.2	349.9
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	149.6	148.0	149.6	151.5	145.8	147.5	149.5	149.2
Gasoline and oil	134.2	132.8	133.6	136.2	131.2	132.2	133.8	133.9
Fuel oil and coal	15.5	15.3	16.0	15.3	14.7	15.3	15.8	15.4
Other	466.0	500.3	468.5	478.7	490.6	496.5	505.9	508.1
Services	3,390.8	3,544.1	3,411.1	3,443.0	3,487.2	3,526.7	3,559.3	3,603.3
Housing	828.3	849.2	830.7	836.5	841.4	847.0	851.7	856.8
Household operation	358.0	373.8	364.7	359.3	364.7	374.8	375.2	380.4
Electricity and gas	130.9	134.7	135.5	127.7	130.0	136.5	133.9	138.6
Other household operation	226.9	238.8	229.1	231.2	234.4	238.1	241.1	241.4
Transportation	241.2	250.2	242.7	245.0	247.5	249.9	250.8	252.4
Medical care	881.7	906.7	885.6	892.8	897.4	903.8	909.1	916.5
Recreation	217.8	234.6	220.1	222.2	227.3	232.2	236.7	242.4
Other	863.1	928.2	867.0	886.1	907.4	918.0	934.3	953.2
Residual	-10.2	-18.5	-11.5	-12.8	-18.2	-17.9	-19.4	-17.9
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹	280.4	282.0	284.9	279.2	275.4	283.0	282.9	286.9
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	4,851.4	5,133.6	4,881.3	4,954.3	5,064.4	5,099.5	5,166.5	5,204.1

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

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

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.4.

Contributions to the percent change in real personal consumption expenditures are shown in table 8.3.

3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

Table 3.1.—Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Current receipts	2,788.0		2,806.6	2,889.8	2,972.8	3,035.6	3,081.0	
Personal tax and nontax receipts	1,152.0	1,291.8	1,164.0	1,197.3	1,239.3	1,277.2	1,308.1	1,342.4
Corporate profits tax accruals	255.9		254.2	270.8	286.3	292.0	290.6	
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	718.1	769.5	721.6	745.5	755.9	764.6	772.0	785.4
Contributions for social insurance	662.1	705.5	666.9	676.1	691.2	701.7	710.2	718.9
Current expenditures	2,613.5	2,739.5	2,612.0	2,679.8	2,684.9	2,734.5	2,764.4	2,774.4
Consumption expenditures	1,325.7	1,407.0	1,334.4	1,364.5	1,376.2	1,410.3	1,415.2	1,426.4
Transfer payments (net)	998.1	1,050.2	999.5	1,016.2	1,024.8	1,044.7	1,054.9	1,076.3
To persons	986.5	1,037.0	990.4	997.3	1,016.5	1,035.5	1,043.5	1,052.7
To the rest of the world (net)	11.6	13.1	9.1	18.9	8.3	9.1	11.4	23.6
Net interest paid	261.7	254.8	258.9	258.2	260.8	255.7	252.8	250.0
Interest paid	357.0	356.3	354.3	355.1	360.6	358.0	354.2	352.4
To persons and business	261.8		257.8	254.5	256.3	250.4	244.7	
To the rest of the world	95.1		96.6	100.6	104.3	107.6	109.5	
Less: Interest received by government	95.2	101.4	95.5	96.9	99.8	102.2	101.4	102.4
Less: Dividends received by government	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	28.4	27.9	19.5	41.4	23.5	24.2	42.0	22.0
Subsidies	43.9	45.3	35.3	57.7	40.7	41.6	59.1	39.8
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises	15.6	17.4	15.8	16.3	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.8
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	174.4		194.7	210.0	287.9	301.1	316.6	
Social insurance funds	90.3	109.8	94.3	102.7	106.1	103.6	111.2	118.4
Other	84.1		100.4	107.2	181.8	197.4	205.3	
Addenda:								
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	94.9		115.8	121.7	192.0	212.6	228.3	
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	174.4		194.7	210.0	287.9	301.1	316.6	
Plus: Consumption of fixed capital	199.6	216.6	201.0	205.0	209.8	214.6	219.0	222.9
Plus: Capital transfers received (net)	36.8	36.5	36.2	39.2	37.1	36.2	36.4	36.3
Less: Gross investment	308.7	336.4	308.0	324.4	334.2	331.9	333.6	345.9
Less: Net purchases of nonproduced assets	7.2	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.6	7.5	10.0	8.2

Table 3.2.—Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Current receipts	1,874.6		1,890.3	1,941.0	2,011.9	2,054.8	2,089.4	
Personal tax and nontax receipts	902.2	1,017.7	913.7	938.2	978.0	1,003.6	1,030.9	1,058.2
Income taxes	892.7	1,007.6	904.1	928.4	968.2	993.7	1,020.8	1,047.9
Nontaxes	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2
Corporate profits tax accruals	219.3		217.8	232.3	245.7	250.5	249.4	
Federal Reserve banks	25.4		25.2	27.7	29.2	29.3	30.0	
Other	193.9		192.6	204.6	216.5	221.3	219.4	
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	100.5	108.4	101.4	103.9	106.8	108.9	108.9	109.0
Excise taxes	65.6	70.0	66.0	66.2	70.1	70.0	69.2	70.7
Customs duties	19.2	21.0	19.7	20.8	19.4	21.8	22.0	21.0
Nontaxes	15.8	17.4	15.6	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.6	17.3
Contributions for social insurance	652.5	695.6	657.4	666.6	681.5	691.8	700.2	708.8
Current expenditures	1,750.2	1,813.8	1,743.1	1,797.7	1,776.0	1,813.9	1,836.0	1,829.3
Consumption expenditures	470.8	489.2	471.3	487.0	478.7	499.0	489.9	489.0
Transfer payments (net)	746.1	782.4	745.0	757.7	763.2	779.0	785.2	802.1
To persons	734.5	769.3	735.9	738.8	754.9	769.9	773.8	778.4
To the rest of the world (net)	11.6	13.1	9.1	18.9	8.3	9.1	11.4	23.6
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	229.3	244.6	234.0	238.8	235.0	240.9	251.2	251.2
Net interest paid	264.7	259.3	262.2	261.8	265.0	260.3	257.2	254.6
Interest paid	281.8	279.7	279.0	279.4	284.5	281.5	277.4	275.2
To persons and business	186.7		182.4	178.8	180.2	173.9	167.9	
To the rest of the world	95.1		96.6	100.6	104.3	107.6	109.5	
Less: Interest received by government	17.1	20.4	16.8	17.6	19.6	21.2	20.2	20.7
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	39.3	38.4	30.5	52.3	34.1	34.6	52.4	32.4
Subsidies	43.5	44.8	34.8	57.2	40.3	41.1	58.6	39.3
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises	4.2	6.4	4.3	4.9	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.8
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	124.4		147.3	143.3	235.8	240.9	253.3	
Social insurance funds	90.7	110.3	94.8	103.3	106.6	104.1	111.6	118.8
Other	33.7		52.5	40.0	129.3	136.9	141.7	
Addenda:								
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	117.1		135.6	131.6	224.4	227.0	240.6	
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	124.4		147.3	143.3	235.8	240.9	253.3	
Plus: Consumption of fixed capital	92.8	99.8	93.4	95.0	97.2	98.9	100.8	102.3
Plus: Capital transfers received (net)	-3.2	-8.0	-5.9	-2.4	-7.0	-8.3	-7.7	-9.1
Less: Gross investment	97.8	106.0	99.0	104.5	101.3	105.5	104.3	112.8
Less: Net purchases of nonproduced assets	-8	.2	0	-2	.3	-9	1.6	-3

Table 3.3.—State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Current receipts	1,142.7		1,150.3	1,187.6	1,195.9	1,221.7	1,242.8	
Personal tax and nontax receipts	249.7	274.1	250.3	259.2	261.4	273.6	277.2	284.3
Income taxes	194.8	216.3	195.0	203.2	204.6	216.1	219.0	225.4
Nontaxes	35.1	37.3	35.4	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.6	38.1
Other	19.8	20.5	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7
Corporate profits tax accruals	36.6		36.3	38.5	40.6	41.5	41.2	
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	617.5	661.1	620.2	641.6	649.2	655.7	663.2	676.4
Sales taxes	307.1	331.7	310.8	318.3	327.4	329.8	334.0	335.8
Property taxes	238.5	248.5	239.7	242.1	244.8	247.5	249.8	252.1
Other	71.9	80.8	69.7	81.2	77.0	78.5	79.4	88.6
Contributions for social insurance	9.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1
Federal grants-in-aid	229.3	244.6	234.0	238.8	235.0	240.9	251.2	251.2
Current expenditures	1,092.7	1,170.3	1,102.9	1,121.0	1,143.9	1,161.6	1,179.6	1,196.3
Consumption expenditures	855.0	917.9	863.1	877.4	897.5	911.3	925.2	937.4
Transfer payments to persons	252.0	267.8	254.5	258.5	261.6	265.6	269.6	274.2
Net interest paid	-3.0	-4.4	-3.3	-3.6	-4.2	-4.6	-4.4	-4.5
Interest paid	75.1	76.6	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.8	77.2
Less: Interest received by government	78.1	81.1	78.6	79.3	80.2	81.0	81.2	81.7
Less: Dividends received by government	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	-11.0	-10.5	-11.0	-10.9	-10.6	-10.4	-10.5	-10.4
Subsidies	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9
Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	50.0		47.4	66.6	52.0	60.1	63.2	
Social insurance funds	-4	-4	-5	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Other	50.4		47.9	67.2	52.5	60.6	63.6	
Addenda:								
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	-22.1		-19.9	-9.9	-32.3	-14.4	-12.3	
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	50.0		47.4	66.6	52.0	60.1	63.2	
Plus: Consumption of fixed capital	106.8	116.8	107.7	109.9	112.7	115.6	118.2	120.6
Plus: Capital transfers received (net)	40.0	44.5	42.1	41.6	44.2	44.5	44.1	45.4
Less: Gross investment	210.9	230.4	209.0	219.8	232.9	226.4	229.3	233.1
Less: Net purchases of nonproduced assets	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5

Table 3.7.—Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	1,634.4	1,743.4	1,642.4	1,688.8	1,710.4	1,742.2	1,748.8	1,772.3
Federal	568.6	595.1	570.4	591.6	580.1	604.5	594.2	601.8
National defense	365.0	376.9	367.5	380.8	366.6	381.9	375.0	384.2
Consumption expenditures	311.2	319.7	312.2	324.7	311.2	325.7	319.6	322.4
Durable goods ²	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.3	22.4	22.2	21.9	23.0
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.4	10.0	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.0
Services	280.7	287.0	278.2	293.8	277.9	292.9	287.7	289.3
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	133.2	137.9	133.4	132.8	137.0	137.2	138.9	138.7
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	63.1	65.3	63.2	63.8	64.5	65.0	65.6	66.0
Other services	84.4	83.7	81.6	97.2	76.4	90.8	83.1	84.6
Gross investment	53.8	57.2	55.4	56.1	55.4	56.2	55.4	61.9
Structures	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5
Equipment and software	48.5	52.6	50.1	50.8	50.6	51.7	50.8	57.4
Nondefense	203.5	218.2	202.8	210.7	213.5	222.6	219.2	217.6
Consumption expenditures	159.6	169.5	159.1	162.3	167.5	173.3	170.3	166.7
Durable goods ²	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	9.4	8.8	9.0	10.4	9.7	9.5	10.1	6.0
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change ...	1.1	1.3	.7	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6
Other nondurables	8.2	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	4.4
Services	148.9	159.4	149.0	150.7	156.5	162.5	159.1	159.5
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	87.2	94.1	86.5	87.8	92.9	97.0	93.5	92.9
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	24.2	28.2	24.6	25.5	26.6	27.7	28.7	29.7
Other services	37.5	37.1	38.0	37.4	36.9	37.7	36.9	36.9
Gross investment	44.0	48.8	43.7	48.5	46.0	49.3	48.9	50.9
Structures	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.9
Equipment and software	33.0	38.0	33.1	36.8	35.1	38.7	38.4	40.0
State and local	1,065.8	1,148.3	1,072.1	1,097.3	1,130.4	1,137.7	1,154.6	1,170.6
Consumption expenditures	855.0	917.9	863.1	877.4	897.5	911.3	925.2	937.4
Durable goods ²	15.9	17.1	16.0	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.5
Nondurable goods	91.3	109.5	94.2	97.4	105.1	107.6	111.1	114.2
Services	747.7	791.3	752.9	763.7	775.8	786.8	796.9	805.7
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	624.1	653.2	627.9	635.4	643.5	650.2	657.4	661.8
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	83.0	91.5	83.7	85.7	88.0	90.5	92.8	94.9
Other services	40.6	46.6	41.3	42.6	44.4	46.1	46.7	49.1
Gross investment	210.9	230.4	209.0	219.8	232.9	226.4	229.3	233.1
Structures	157.5	169.5	154.8	163.9	175.0	166.2	167.1	169.5
Equipment and software	53.4	61.0	54.2	56.0	57.9	60.1	62.2	63.7
Addenda:								
Compensation of general government employees ³	854.7	895.6	858.2	866.4	883.6	894.4	900.2	904.0
Federal	222.2	233.8	222.0	222.4	231.7	235.9	234.3	233.4
State and local	632.5	661.7	636.3	644.0	651.9	658.5	666.0	670.6

1. Gross government investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in government consumption expenditures.
 2. Consumption expenditures for durable goods excludes expenditures classified as investment, except for goods transferred to foreign countries by the Federal Government.

3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expenditures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software. The compensation of all general government employees is shown in the addenda.

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

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

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	1,536.1	1,579.0	1,537.8	1,569.5	1,565.1	1,583.7	1,578.2	1,588.9
Federal	540.1	548.1	541.0	558.1	537.1	558.8	545.8	550.8
National defense	348.5	349.1	350.4	360.9	341.5	355.1	346.2	353.6
Consumption expenditures	293.8	291.6	294.1	304.0	285.7	298.4	290.5	291.9
Durable goods ²	22.7	22.5	24.4	22.5	22.6	22.3	21.9	23.1
Nondurable goods	8.9	9.4	10.6	8.7	10.2	10.0	9.0	8.5
Services	262.5	260.1	259.7	273.0	253.4	266.4	259.9	260.9
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	121.0	120.1	121.2	120.2	119.7	119.8	120.7	120.4
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	62.7	63.6	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.4	63.7	64.0
Other services	78.9	76.6	76.0	90.1	70.6	83.4	75.7	76.7
Gross investment	55.0	58.0	56.6	57.2	56.3	57.0	56.0	62.6
Structures	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Equipment and software	50.3	54.3	52.0	52.7	52.4	53.4	52.3	59.1
Nondefense	191.5	198.9	190.5	197.1	195.4	203.6	199.4	197.1
Consumption expenditures	147.5	151.4	146.8	148.9	150.0	155.4	151.9	148.1
Durable goods ²	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Nondurable goods	10.0	10.1	9.5	11.4	10.7	10.2	11.6	7.9
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change ...	2.0	3.0	1.5	3.4	2.6	2.3	3.7	3.6
Other nondurables	8.1	7.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	4.3
Services	136.9	141.4	136.6	137.6	139.2	144.8	141.0	140.6
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	77.2	79.9	76.3	77.2	78.8	82.8	79.4	78.6
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	24.4	27.8	24.8	25.6	26.5	27.3	28.2	29.0
Other services	35.5	34.1	35.9	35.1	34.2	34.8	33.8	33.5
Gross investment	44.7	48.3	44.4	49.1	46.0	49.0	48.3	50.1
Structures	10.1	9.5	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.6
Equipment and software	35.0	39.5	35.1	39.1	36.7	40.2	39.7	41.3
State and local	995.6	1,030.3	996.4	1,011.2	1,027.4	1,024.6	1,031.9	1,037.5
Consumption expenditures	794.6	817.5	797.6	803.7	809.8	815.1	820.8	824.1
Durable goods ²	16.1	17.1	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.5
Nondurable goods	93.4	98.3	94.0	95.3	96.5	97.7	98.9	100.1
Services	685.8	702.8	688.1	692.5	697.3	701.2	705.5	707.4
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	567.5	575.7	568.6	570.2	573.1	575.0	577.5	577.1
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	80.6	86.4	81.3	82.6	84.1	85.6	87.1	88.8
Other services	37.7	41.1	38.2	39.8	40.3	40.9	41.2	42.0
Gross investment	201.2	213.3	199.0	207.9	218.2	209.8	211.3	213.7
Structures	143.2	148.0	140.2	146.9	155.2	145.5	145.2	146.0
Equipment and software	58.9	67.2	60.0	62.1	64.0	66.3	68.4	70.3
Residual	-4.4	-7.7	-5.2	-6.1	-6.1	-7.1	-8.0	-9.9
Addenda:								
Compensation of general government employees ³	774.9	784.9	775.4	777.0	780.7	786.7	786.8	785.4
Federal	199.9	201.7	199.3	199.0	200.1	204.3	201.8	200.6
State and local	575.1	583.2	576.2	578.0	580.6	582.3	585.0	584.8

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

See footnotes to table 3.7.

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.11.

Contributions to percent change in real government consumption expenditures and gross investment are shown in table 8.6.

Table 3.10.—National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	365.0	376.9	367.5	380.8	366.6	381.9	375.0	384.2
Consumption expenditures	311.2	319.7	312.2	324.7	311.2	325.7	319.6	322.4
Durable goods²	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.3	22.4	22.2	21.9	23.0
Aircraft	10.9	10.1	11.9	10.5	10.7	9.7	10.3	9.9
Missiles	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6
Ships	1.0	1.5	1.0	.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Vehicles	.8	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	.8
Electronics	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.9
Other durable goods	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3
Nondurable goods	8.1	10.4	10.0	8.6	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.0
Petroleum products	2.6	4.1	3.8	2.6	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.3
Ammunition	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.9
Other nondurable goods	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.3	5.4	5.4	3.6	3.8
Services	280.7	287.0	278.2	293.8	277.9	292.9	287.7	289.3
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	133.2	137.9	133.4	132.8	137.0	137.2	138.9	138.7
Military	85.0	88.7	85.1	85.1	87.9	87.8	89.6	89.6
Civilian	48.2	49.2	48.3	47.7	49.1	49.4	49.3	49.0
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	63.1	65.3	63.2	63.8	64.5	65.0	65.6	66.0
Other services	84.4	83.7	81.6	97.2	76.4	90.8	83.1	84.6
Research and development	19.0	18.1	18.1	23.2	14.5	20.4	18.3	19.2
Installation support	25.8	25.6	25.1	30.1	25.6	28.1	24.9	23.7
Weapons support	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.1	8.0	9.3	9.4	9.7
Personnel support	24.1	24.9	24.0	28.9	23.5	26.3	24.7	25.0
Transportation of material	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Travel of persons	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
Other	-1.8	-1.8	-2.7	-2.0	-3.0	-1.2	-2.0	-8
Gross investment	53.8	57.2	55.4	56.1	55.4	56.2	55.4	61.9
Structures	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5
Equipment and software	48.5	52.6	50.1	50.8	50.6	51.7	50.8	57.4
Aircraft	7.0	7.7	9.1	6.5	9.1	6.7	7.9	7.2
Missiles	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.0	4.2
Ships	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.8
Vehicles	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
Electronics and software	15.6	19.2	16.5	16.3	17.6	18.9	19.3	21.0
Other equipment	14.7	14.6	13.8	16.0	14.1	14.9	13.0	16.6
Addendum:								
Compensation of general government employees ³	133.7	138.8	134.1	133.4	137.8	138.0	139.8	139.5

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

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

3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expenditures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software. The compensation of all general government employees is shown in the addendum.

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

Table 3.11.—Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
National defense consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	348.5	349.1	350.4	360.9	341.5	355.1	346.2	353.6
Consumption expenditures	293.8	291.6	294.1	304.0	285.7	298.4	290.5	291.9
Durable goods²	22.7	22.5	24.4	22.5	22.6	22.3	21.9	23.1
Aircraft	11.0	10.2	12.1	10.6	10.8	9.8	10.3	10.0
Missiles	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.7
Ships	1.0	1.5	1.1	.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Vehicles	.7	.6	.7	.7	.5	.6	.6	.6
Electronics	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3
Other durable goods	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3
Nondurable goods	8.9	9.4	10.6	8.7	10.2	10.0	9.0	8.5
Petroleum products	3.3	3.1	4.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.7
Ammunition	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.9
Other nondurable goods	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.2	5.3	5.2	3.4	3.7
Services	262.5	260.1	259.7	273.0	253.4	266.4	259.9	260.9
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	121.0	120.1	121.2	120.2	119.7	119.8	120.7	120.4
Military	78.5	78.9	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.4	79.3	79.3
Civilian	42.5	41.4	42.4	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.2
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	62.7	63.6	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.4	63.7	64.0
Other services	78.9	76.6	76.0	90.1	70.6	83.4	75.7	76.7
Research and development	17.9	16.7	17.1	21.7	13.5	18.9	16.8	17.5
Installation support	24.6	24.0	23.7	28.5	24.3	26.4	23.2	22.2
Weapons support	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.2	7.2	8.3	8.3	8.4
Personnel support	21.4	21.6	21.3	25.2	20.5	23.0	21.5	21.3
Transportation of material	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
Travel of persons	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Other	-1.6	-1.5	-2.4	-1.8	-2.7	-1.0	-1.8	-7
Gross investment	55.0	58.0	56.6	57.2	56.3	57.0	56.0	62.6
Structures	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Equipment and software	50.3	54.3	52.0	52.7	52.4	53.4	52.3	59.1
Aircraft	7.2	8.2	9.3	6.5	9.4	7.1	8.4	7.7
Missiles	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	4.5
Ships	6.8	6.4	6.5	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.6
Vehicles	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8
Electronics and software	17.2	20.7	18.1	18.1	19.2	20.4	20.7	22.5
Other equipment	14.7	14.5	13.8	16.1	14.0	14.8	12.9	16.4
Residual	-8	-1.8	-1.3	-6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-2.2
Addendum:								
Compensation of general government employees ³	121.5	120.9	121.7	120.7	120.4	120.5	121.4	121.1

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

Chain-type indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.12.

See footnotes to table 3.10.

4. Foreign Transactions

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

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Receipts from the rest of the world	1,296.1		1,314.0	1,362.2	1,402.8	1,468.3	1,503.6	
Exports of goods and services ...	990.2	1,097.6	999.5	1,031.0	1,051.9	1,092.9	1,130.8	1,114.9
Goods ¹	699.2	789.5	708.9	734.6	747.5	783.6	821.9	804.8
Durable	504.5	570.6	511.6	528.4	538.1	569.3	594.4	580.4
Nondurable	194.7	218.9	197.3	206.1	209.4	214.3	227.5	224.4
Services ¹	291.0	308.2	290.7	296.4	304.4	309.2	308.9	310.1
Income receipts	305.9		314.4	331.2	350.9	375.4	372.8	
Payments to the rest of the world	1,296.1		1,314.0	1,362.2	1,402.8	1,468.3	1,503.6	
Imports of goods and services ...	1,244.2	1,468.6	1,280.0	1,330.1	1,387.1	1,448.3	1,520.3	1,518.8
Goods ¹	1,048.6	1,248.9	1,081.7	1,127.3	1,176.1	1,233.9	1,294.7	1,291.1
Durable	715.4	823.5	732.5	758.7	783.8	818.8	850.3	841.4
Nondurable	333.2	425.4	349.3	368.6	392.3	415.1	444.4	449.7
Services ¹	195.6	219.7	198.3	202.8	211.0	214.4	225.6	227.7
Income payments	316.9		328.0	344.6	358.6	383.7	381.7	
Transfer payments (net)	48.1	53.2	45.7	57.0	47.8	48.9	51.7	64.6
From persons (net)	26.6	29.0	26.6	27.6	28.5	28.3	29.5	29.7
From government (net)	11.6	13.1	9.1	18.9	8.3	9.1	11.4	23.6
From business	9.9	11.1	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.4	10.8	11.3
Net foreign investment	-313.2		-339.8	-369.6	-390.7	-412.5	-450.1	

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

Table 4.2.—Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services and Receipts and Payments of Income

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Exports of goods and services	1,033.0	1,126.5	1,042.6	1,068.4	1,084.8	1,121.8	1,158.8	1,140.7
Goods ¹	752.2	840.2	763.4	786.5	798.1	833.5	874.2	855.1
Durable	538.7	609.2	547.8	564.2	575.3	608.1	633.8	619.7
Nondurable	213.4	230.9	215.5	222.1	222.7	225.4	240.3	235.3
Services ¹	281.7	289.4	280.5	283.7	288.5	291.0	288.9	289.3
Income receipts	294.1		301.9	316.2	332.0	353.2	348.7	
Imports of goods and services	1,355.3	1,539.2	1,385.2	1,420.9	1,461.7	1,525.2	1,586.4	1,583.6
Goods ¹	1,161.1	1,322.9	1,190.5	1,222.5	1,255.3	1,313.9	1,364.0	1,358.4
Durable	802.6	928.7	824.3	854.4	880.5	920.8	958.8	954.6
Nondurable	358.8	395.9	366.5	369.1	376.2	394.5	407.2	405.7
Services ¹	195.9	218.6	196.7	200.6	208.4	213.7	224.8	227.4
Income payments	301.5		312.0	325.0	335.8	357.9	354.8	

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

NOTE.—Chained (1996) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 1996 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive. Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.9.

Table 4.3.—Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product

(Billions of dollars)

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Exports of goods and services	990.2	1,097.6	999.5	1,031.0	1,051.9	1,092.9	1,130.8	1,114.9
Exports of goods ¹	699.2	789.5	708.9	734.6	747.5	783.6	821.9	804.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages	45.5	48.1	47.8	46.3	47.1	47.3	50.1	47.9
Industrial supplies and materials	141.8	166.3	143.0	153.1	157.6	163.3	172.3	172.1
Durable goods	53.8	63.0	53.9	57.3	60.7	63.0	64.1	64.1
Nondurable goods	87.9	103.4	89.2	95.8	96.9	100.3	108.2	108.0
Capital goods, except automotive	311.8	356.8	317.8	325.3	326.3	356.9	376.6	367.3
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	52.9	48.6	53.0	53.0	43.6	52.9	50.1	47.7
Computers, peripherals, and parts	46.7	55.4	47.8	47.7	51.2	55.4	58.6	56.6
Other	212.1	252.8	216.9	224.5	231.5	248.7	268.0	263.0
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	75.8	79.9	77.4	77.5	80.3	80.1	80.9	78.4
Consumer goods, except automotive	80.8	89.1	80.7	83.6	87.3	88.5	91.7	89.1
Durable goods	41.4	46.3	41.4	44.0	46.3	45.6	47.6	45.6
Nondurable goods	39.4	42.9	39.2	39.6	41.0	42.9	44.1	43.5
Other	43.6	49.2	42.2	48.8	49.0	47.5	50.3	50.0
Exports of services ¹	291.0	308.2	290.7	296.4	304.4	309.2	308.9	310.1
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts	15.4	13.4	14.7	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.4	13.6
Travel	74.9	80.6	74.8	77.9	79.0	80.3	81.1	82.0
Passenger fares	19.8	20.3	20.4	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.5
Other transportation	27.0	29.5	26.9	28.4	28.8	29.3	30.0	29.8
Royalties and license fees	36.5	37.6	36.4	36.4	37.0	38.3	37.4	37.6
Other private services	96.5	105.6	97.1	100.5	105.7	106.1	105.4	105.3
Other	21.0	21.2	20.3	20.1	20.9	21.5	21.2	21.3
Imports of goods and services	1,244.2	1,468.6	1,280.0	1,330.1	1,387.1	1,448.3	1,520.3	1,518.8
Imports of goods ¹	1,048.6	1,248.9	1,081.7	1,127.3	1,176.1	1,233.9	1,294.7	1,291.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	43.6	46.0	44.0	44.6	44.6	45.6	47.3	46.4
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products	148.6	172.3	151.7	159.4	165.2	168.6	177.4	177.9
Durable goods	78.9	88.9	79.6	84.1	89.0	89.9	89.9	86.7
Nondurable goods	69.7	83.4	72.2	75.3	76.2	78.7	87.6	91.3
Petroleum and products	67.8	120.1	79.6	85.7	108.0	117.1	127.0	128.1
Capital goods, except automotive	297.1	352.0	302.6	314.7	324.3	348.5	367.4	367.8
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	23.8	26.3	25.6	24.1	23.2	24.9	26.8	30.5
Computers, peripherals, and parts	81.5	89.7	82.0	83.8	83.8	89.9	95.0	90.2
Other	191.9	235.9	195.0	206.8	217.2	233.7	245.7	247.1
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	179.4	196.3	186.8	188.0	193.3	195.4	202.6	193.7
Consumer goods, except automotive	239.6	275.8	243.7	253.1	260.6	276.6	280.3	285.5
Durable goods	123.8	143.1	126.9	131.0	137.1	143.9	144.1	147.3
Nondurable goods	115.8	132.6	116.8	122.1	123.5	132.7	136.2	138.2
Other	72.5	86.6	73.3	81.8	80.0	82.1	92.6	91.6
Imports of services ¹	195.6	219.7	198.3	202.8	211.0	214.4	225.6	227.7
Direct defense expenditures ...	13.7	13.7	14.5	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.7
Travel	59.4	66.0	59.2	61.1	63.4	64.5	67.1	69.0
Passenger fares	21.4	24.5	21.4	22.3	23.3	24.0	25.1	25.7
Other transportation	34.1	39.9	35.8	36.9	37.9	38.8	41.0	42.0
Royalties and license fees	13.3	16.6	13.3	14.6	15.1	15.6	19.0	16.7
Other private services	46.7	51.6	46.7	47.4	50.4	50.5	52.3	53.3
Other	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
Addenda:								
Exports of agricultural goods ²	49.6	53.7	52.7	50.0	52.5	52.8	55.8	53.6
Exports of nonagricultural goods	649.6	735.8	656.2	684.6	695.0	730.8	766.1	751.2
Imports of nonpetroleum goods	980.8	1,128.9	1,002.1	1,041.6	1,068.0	1,116.8	1,167.7	1,163.0

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

2. Includes parts of foods, feeds, and beverages, of nondurable industrial supplies and materials, and of nondurable nonautomotive consumer goods.

Table 4.4.—Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product

(Billions of chained (1996) dollars)

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Exports of goods and services	1,033.0	1,126.5	1,042.6	1,068.4	1,084.8	1,121.8	1,158.8	1,140.7
Exports of goods ¹	752.2	840.2	763.4	786.5	798.1	833.5	874.2	855.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	56.6	60.9	59.8	58.4	59.4	58.9	64.7	60.5
Industrial supplies and materials	152.8	168.5	153.1	160.4	161.7	165.4	173.5	173.3
Durable goods	58.1	66.8	58.3	61.5	64.6	66.7	67.8	68.2
Nondurable goods	94.6	101.8	94.8	98.9	97.3	98.9	105.7	105.1
Capital goods, except automotive	342.6	394.9	350.6	358.4	361.2	395.5	416.3	406.4
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	49.4	43.7	49.5	49.0	39.9	47.8	44.8	42.2
Computers, peripherals, and parts	68.3	85.7	71.0	71.2	78.0	85.6	91.0	88.2
Other	225.9	270.7	231.5	239.5	248.0	266.4	286.5	282.0
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	74.6	78.0	76.2	76.0	78.6	78.2	78.8	76.4
Consumer goods, except automotive	80.4	88.4	80.4	83.1	86.6	87.8	90.8	88.5
Durable goods	41.3	45.9	41.4	43.9	46.0	45.2	47.2	45.4
Nondurable goods	39.1	42.5	39.0	39.2	40.5	42.6	43.7	43.2
Other	45.6	50.8	44.3	50.6	50.7	49.0	52.2	51.5
Exports of services ¹	281.7	289.4	280.5	283.7	288.5	291.0	288.9	289.3
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts	15.3	13.5	14.7	13.2	13.0	13.7	13.5	13.7
Travel	70.5	72.4	70.0	72.4	72.3	72.0	72.4	72.8
Passenger fares	19.2	19.2	19.7	18.8	19.2	19.0	19.2	19.6
Other transportation	27.7	27.7	27.1	28.3	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.2
Royalties and license fees	35.0	35.2	34.9	34.7	34.9	36.0	34.9	35.0
Other private services	96.6	103.6	97.1	100.6	104.4	104.5	103.0	102.6
Other	17.8	18.4	17.5	16.4	17.5	18.4	18.8	19.0
Residual	-2.6	-10.3	-4.2	-4.2	-7.5	-9.1	-13.1	-11.9
Imports of goods and services	1,355.3	1,539.2	1,385.2	1,420.9	1,461.7	1,525.2	1,586.4	1,583.6
Imports of goods ¹	1,161.1	1,322.9	1,190.5	1,222.5	1,255.3	1,313.9	1,364.0	1,358.4
Foods, feeds, and beverages	46.1	49.5	47.1	47.4	47.3	48.8	51.1	50.6
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products	157.3	167.1	159.2	164.7	166.7	165.4	170.0	166.4
Durable goods	81.1	86.9	80.7	85.3	86.9	87.1	87.5	85.9
Nondurable goods	76.1	80.1	78.5	79.4	79.6	78.2	82.4	80.4
Petroleum and products	81.5	85.9	84.1	76.5	81.7	88.2	87.1	86.6
Capital goods, except automotive	378.2	460.1	389.2	406.0	419.9	453.6	481.0	485.9
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	22.1	23.9	23.8	22.3	21.4	22.7	24.2	27.3
Computers, peripherals, and parts	130.5	153.6	134.9	138.6	139.5	153.0	162.9	158.9
Other	229.2	286.4	234.1	249.0	262.5	282.4	298.9	302.0
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	177.6	192.9	184.7	185.7	190.6	192.0	198.8	190.1
Consumer goods, except automotive	247.6	287.4	252.3	261.8	270.5	288.2	292.4	298.6
Durable goods	131.6	153.9	135.2	139.6	146.8	154.6	155.0	159.0
Nondurable goods	116.1	133.8	117.3	122.3	124.0	133.8	137.4	139.8
Other	73.1	86.4	73.9	82.2	80.2	82.2	92.2	91.0
Imports of services ¹	195.9	218.6	196.7	200.6	208.4	213.7	224.8	227.4
Direct defense expenditures ...	14.9	15.7	15.8	14.4	15.2	15.6	16.0	16.1
Travel	60.6	70.9	60.6	62.0	65.5	68.5	72.8	76.6
Passenger fares	19.4	21.0	19.2	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.3
Other transportation	31.8	34.1	31.7	32.1	32.9	33.6	34.8	35.2
Royalties and license fees	12.7	15.5	12.7	13.9	14.3	14.6	17.7	15.6
Other private services	49.3	54.4	49.5	51.0	53.1	53.5	54.9	56.1
Other	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
Residual	-5.4	-12.9	-5.8	-7.9	-7.4	-11.5	-15.8	-16.1
Addenda:								
Exports of agricultural goods ²	63.1	69.5	67.7	64.1	67.8	67.5	73.7	69.1
Exports of nonagricultural goods	688.5	769.9	695.7	721.4	729.8	764.9	799.9	784.9
Imports of nonpetroleum goods	1,076.7	1,233.8	1,103.1	1,143.8	1,170.2	1,221.1	1,274.5	1,269.4

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

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.10.

Contributions to the percent change in real exports and in real imports of goods and services are shown in table 8.5.

See footnotes to table 4.3.

5. Saving and Investment

Table 5.1.—Gross Saving and Investment

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross saving	1,717.6		1,716.8	1,746.3	1,777.0	1,844.5	1,854.7	
Gross private saving	1,343.5		1,321.1	1,331.4	1,279.2	1,328.8	1,319.2	
Personal saving	147.6	-9.1	121.1	101.0	11.0	20.6	-13.8	-54.3
Undistributed corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	229.4		214.0	241.7	262.7	278.5	279.6	
Undistributed profits	196.4		190.9	219.3	247.1	257.4	254.4	
Inventory valuation adjustment	-9.1		-19.7	-19.2	-25.0	-13.6	-4.5	
Capital consumption adjustment	42.1	33.6	42.7	41.6	40.6	34.7	29.7	29.5
Corporate consumption of fixed capital	676.9	739.3	687.7	694.8	711.5	731.1	750.0	764.8
Noncorporate consumption of fixed capital	284.5	301.0	293.1	288.7	294.1	298.7	303.3	307.8
Wage accruals less disbursements	5.2	0	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0
Gross government saving	374.0		395.7	414.9	497.7	515.7	535.5	
Federal	217.3		240.6	238.4	333.0	339.9	354.1	
Consumption of fixed capital	92.8	99.8	93.4	95.0	97.2	98.9	100.8	102.3
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	124.4		147.3	143.3	235.8	240.9	253.3	
State and local	156.8		155.1	176.6	164.7	175.8	181.4	
Consumption of fixed capital	106.8	116.8	107.7	109.9	112.7	115.6	118.2	120.6
Current surplus or deficit (-), national income and product accounts	50.0		47.4	66.6	52.0	60.1	63.2	
Gross investment	1,645.6		1,627.3	1,678.5	1,699.3	1,771.9	1,752.8	
Gross private domestic investment	1,650.1	1,832.9	1,659.1	1,723.7	1,755.7	1,852.6	1,869.3	1,854.0
Gross government investment	308.7	336.4	308.0	324.4	334.2	331.9	333.6	345.9
Net foreign investment	-313.2		-339.8	-369.6	-390.7	-412.5	-450.1	
Statistical discrepancy	-71.9		-89.5	-67.8	-77.7	-72.5	-101.8	
Addendum:								
Gross saving as a percentage of gross national product	18.5		18.4	18.3	18.2	18.6	18.5	

Table 5.4.—Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private fixed investment	1,606.8	1,777.4	1,622.4	1,651.0	1,725.8	1,780.5	1,803.0	1,800.4
Nonresidential	1,203.1	1,361.6	1,216.8	1,242.2	1,308.5	1,359.2	1,390.6	1,387.9
Structures	285.6	323.8	281.2	290.4	308.9	315.1	330.1	341.1
Nonresidential buildings, including farm	208.5	232.4	204.7	208.7	224.5	229.3	235.0	240.9
Utilities	45.0	47.9	45.1	45.8	47.1	45.4	48.5	50.7
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	24.3	35.3	23.8	27.8	29.8	33.2	37.6	40.6
Other structures	7.8	8.1	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.1	9.0	8.9
Equipment and software	917.4	1,037.8	935.6	951.8	999.6	1,044.1	1,060.5	1,046.8
Information processing equipment and software	433.0	532.4	445.5	461.4	495.3	527.5	548.6	558.0
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	94.3	114.3	97.6	98.9	104.3	113.6	120.3	119.0
Software ²	180.1	229.6	184.7	196.8	210.5	224.5	238.4	245.1
Other	158.6	188.4	163.2	165.7	180.6	189.3	189.9	194.0
Industrial equipment	150.7	168.3	151.8	156.3	162.7	168.0	171.8	170.8
Transportation equipment	193.5	191.9	200.3	196.5	198.7	201.6	193.8	173.7
Other	140.2	145.2	137.9	137.6	142.9	147.1	146.4	144.3
Residential	403.8	415.9	405.6	408.8	417.3	421.3	412.4	412.5
Structures	394.9	406.3	396.6	399.6	407.8	411.7	402.8	402.8
Single family	207.2	217.0	206.1	211.5	222.8	220.6	211.9	212.6
Multifamily	27.3	27.7	27.5	27.3	28.7	28.6	26.5	27.2
Other structures	160.4	161.5	163.1	160.9	156.3	162.5	164.4	163.0
Equipment	8.9	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

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

Table 5.5.—Real Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private fixed investment	1,621.4	1,771.3	1,637.8	1,666.6	1,730.9	1,777.6	1,791.3	1,785.5
Nonresidential	1,255.3	1,413.3	1,272.5	1,301.8	1,365.3	1,412.5	1,438.8	1,436.5
Structures	259.2	282.6	254.6	260.6	274.0	277.0	286.6	292.7
Nonresidential buildings, including farm	187.4	201.1	183.2	185.1	196.5	199.5	202.7	205.7
Utilities	43.5	45.2	43.6	44.0	44.9	42.8	45.6	47.5
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	21.5	29.2	21.3	24.6	26.1	28.4	30.5	31.9
Other structures	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.9	6.5	8.1	7.9
Equipment and software	1,003.1	1,140.4	1,026.6	1,050.1	1,100.4	1,146.6	1,162.4	1,152.1
Information processing equipment and software	542.2	676.9	561.1	587.9	629.4	669.1	695.6	713.4
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	217.3	304.2	230.9	243.8	264.1	297.3	324.3	331.0
Software ²	188.0	228.7	192.5	205.3	215.0	224.5	234.3	241.1
Other	163.1	195.9	168.1	171.6	187.3	196.6	197.5	202.3
Industrial equipment	147.8	164.2	148.9	152.8	158.9	164.0	167.4	166.4
Transportation equipment	191.8	189.5	199.1	195.9	197.3	199.2	190.6	171.1
Other	135.6	139.4	133.3	132.8	138.0	141.4	140.3	137.9
Residential	368.3	366.3	368.0	368.5	371.4	372.6	362.3	359.1
Structures	359.2	356.7	358.8	359.2	361.8	362.9	352.6	349.4
Single family	187.6	189.5	185.6	188.8	195.8	193.5	184.9	183.9
Multifamily	23.2	22.8	23.3	23.0	23.8	23.6	21.8	22.1
Other structures	148.5	144.3	150.1	147.5	142.0	145.7	146.0	143.4
Equipment	9.1	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9
Residual	-50.3	-99.9	-58.4	-65.4	-75.4	-95.1	-112.5	-116.6

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

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

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

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.6.

Contributions to the percent change in real private fixed investment are shown in table 8.4.

Table 5.10.—Change in Private Inventories by Industry Group

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Change in private inventories	43.3	55.5	36.7	72.7	29.9	72.0	66.4	53.5
Farm	-2	-1.3	-5.3	.9	-2.5	-1	-1.1	-1.4
Nonfarm	43.5	56.7	42.0	71.8	32.4	72.2	67.5	54.9
Change in book value ¹	59.1	79.8	73.3	95.5	65.1	99.2	78.0	76.9
Inventory valuation adjustment ²	-15.6	-23.1	-31.3	-23.7	-32.7	-27.1	-10.6	-21.9
Manufacturing	.2	15.9	3.4	7.4	9.9	16.9	22.0	14.6
Durable goods	-1	12.6	3.1	3.2	6.3	10.8	14.9	18.4
Nondurable goods	.3	3.3	.2	4.1	3.6	6.1	7.2	-3.7
Wholesale trade	16.7	21.8	21.9	17.9	21.0	32.1	21.9	12.2
Durable goods	12.5	14.3	11.9	14.6	16.7	23.0	10.3	7.4
Nondurable goods	4.2	7.4	10.0	3.3	4.3	9.1	11.6	4.8
Merchant wholesalers	15.3	17.2	19.6	19.9	15.7	28.4	15.4	9.2
Durable goods	11.2	10.5	10.6	16.7	11.9	20.6	4.9	4.5
Nondurable goods	4.1	6.7	9.1	3.2	3.8	7.8	10.6	4.8
Nonmerchant wholesalers	1.4	4.6	2.3	-1.9	5.2	3.7	6.5	2.9
Durable goods	1.3	3.9	1.3	-2.1	4.8	2.4	5.4	2.9
Nondurable goods	.1	.7	1.0	.2	.5	1.3	1.1	0
Retail trade	21.0	15.8	15.8	42.4	-4.5	22.1	20.5	25.0
Durable goods	14.2	10.5	12.9	27.7	-3.6	16.1	13.9	15.8
Motor vehicle dealers ³	7.5	5.5	9.6	14.6	-6.4	9.7	10.4	8.2
Other ³	6.7	5.0	3.3	13.1	2.8	6.3	3.5	7.6
Nondurable goods	6.8	5.2	2.9	14.7	-9	6.0	6.6	9.2
Other	5.6	3.3	.9	4.1	6.1	1.1	3.1	3.1
Durable goods	.7	.2	-3	2.0	1.3	-1.6	.2	1.0
Nondurable goods	5.0	3.1	1.2	2.1	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.1

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.

3. Inventories of auto and home supply stores are included in "other durable goods."

Table 5.11.—Real Change in Private Inventories by Industry Group

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Change in private inventories	45.3	61.8	39.1	80.9	36.6	78.6	72.5	59.5
Farm	0	5.0	-5.0	7.9	3.6	6.2	5.0	5.2
Nonfarm	44.9	56.8	43.5	73.0	33.0	72.3	67.4	54.4
Manufacturing	.1	16.3	3.5	7.6	10.3	17.6	22.6	14.9
Durable goods	-1	13.0	3.3	3.3	6.5	11.3	15.4	19.0
Nondurable goods	.2	3.5	.2	4.2	3.8	6.4	7.2	-3.4
Wholesale trade	17.4	22.1	23.0	18.5	21.5	32.5	22.3	12.3
Durable goods	13.0	14.8	12.5	15.2	17.3	23.8	10.6	7.7
Nondurable goods	4.4	7.3	10.5	3.4	4.4	8.9	11.4	4.6
Merchant wholesalers	16.0	17.6	20.6	20.6	16.2	28.9	15.8	9.4
Durable goods	11.7	10.8	11.1	17.4	12.3	21.3	5.0	4.6
Nondurable goods	4.4	6.7	9.5	3.3	3.9	7.7	10.6	4.7
Nonmerchant wholesalers	1.4	4.5	2.4	-2.0	5.2	3.6	6.3	2.8
Durable goods	1.4	4.0	1.4	-2.2	5.0	2.5	5.7	3.0
Nondurable goods	.1	.6	1.0	.2	.4	1.2	.9	0
Retail trade	20.8	15.3	15.7	41.7	-4.4	21.5	20.0	24.3
Durable goods	14.2	10.5	13.0	27.7	-3.6	16.0	13.9	15.7
Motor vehicle dealers ¹	7.6	5.5	9.7	14.7	-6.4	9.7	10.5	8.2
Other ¹	6.7	5.0	3.3	13.0	2.7	6.3	3.4	7.5
Nondurable goods	6.7	5.0	2.9	14.2	-8	5.7	6.2	8.7
Other	6.1	3.2	1.1	4.2	6.1	.9	2.8	2.8
Durable goods	.6	.2	-3	1.9	1.3	-1.5	.2	1.0
Nondurable goods	5.4	2.9	1.4	2.2	4.8	2.5	2.6	1.8
Residual	.6	-4	.6	.8	-5	-7	-2	-8

1. Inventories of auto and home supply stores are included in "other durable goods."

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

Table 5.12.—Private Inventories and Domestic Final Sales of Business by Industry Group

[Billions of dollars]

	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals					
	1999		2000			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private inventories ¹	1,387.9	1,416.3	1,446.5	1,472.4	1,492.8	1,521.6
Farm	96.4	100.3	108.3	108.0	105.3	112.3
Nonfarm	1,291.4	1,316.0	1,338.3	1,364.3	1,387.5	1,409.2
Durable goods	714.9	729.7	737.0	749.6	758.7	769.4
Nondurable goods	576.6	586.3	601.3	614.7	628.9	639.8
Manufacturing	452.6	458.6	466.1	472.6	480.7	484.2
Durable goods	280.7	283.3	286.2	288.4	292.4	296.9
Nondurable goods	171.9	175.3	179.9	184.2	188.4	187.3
Wholesale trade	356.4	363.4	373.2	381.3	387.8	391.2
Durable goods	225.7	230.4	235.3	241.4	243.4	244.6
Nondurable goods	130.7	133.0	137.9	140.0	144.5	146.6
Merchant wholesalers	308.5	315.4	322.7	329.6	334.0	337.1
Durable goods	196.6	201.7	205.4	210.8	211.5	212.1
Nondurable goods	111.9	113.7	117.4	118.8	122.4	124.9
Nonmerchant wholesalers	47.9	48.0	50.4	51.7	53.9	54.1
Durable goods	29.1	28.7	29.9	30.6	31.9	32.5
Nondurable goods	18.8	19.3	20.5	21.1	22.0	21.6
Retail trade	363.5	374.6	375.5	382.2	387.4	395.1
Durable goods	198.0	205.1	204.0	208.8	211.9	216.7
Motor vehicle dealers ²	101.4	104.9	103.2	106.3	109.0	112.0
Other ²	96.6	100.1	100.9	102.5	102.9	104.7
Nondurable goods	165.5	169.5	171.5	173.3	175.5	178.4
Other	118.9	119.5	123.5	128.2	131.5	138.6
Durable goods	10.5	11.0	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.2
Nondurable goods	108.4	108.4	112.0	117.2	120.5	127.5
Final sales of domestic business ³	655.9	669.8	687.3	698.2	705.0	711.0
Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ³	361.6	369.7	382.3	386.9	391.0	391.2
Ratio of private inventories to final sales of domestic business						
Private inventories to final sales	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.14
Nonfarm inventories to final sales	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.95	1.97	1.98
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures	3.57	3.56	3.50	3.53	3.55	3.60

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

2. Inventories of auto and home supply stores are included in "other durable goods."

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

Table 5.13.—Real Private Inventories and Real Domestic Final Sales of Business by Industry Group

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals					
	1999		2000			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private inventories ¹	1,420.8	1,441.1	1,450.2	1,469.9	1,488.0	1,502.9
Farm	106.2	108.2	109.1	110.6	111.9	113.2
Nonfarm	1,314.1	1,332.4	1,340.6	1,358.7	1,376.6	1,389.1
Durable goods	736.9	749.2	754.5	766.8	776.9	787.8
Nondurable goods	577.1	583.2	586.2	592.1	598.9	601.9
Manufacturing	469.0	470.9	473.5	477.9	483.5	487.3
Durable goods	293.2	294.0	295.7	298.5	302.3	307.1
Nondurable goods	175.8	176.8	177.8	179.4	181.2	180.4
Wholesale trade	368.5	373.1	378.5	386.6	392.1	395.2
Durable goods	235.2	239.0	243.3	249.3	251.9	253.8
Nondurable goods	133.2	134.1	135.2	137.4	140.2	141.4
Merchant wholesalers	319.6	324.8	328.8	336.0	340.0	342.3
Durable goods	204.7	209.0	212.1	217.4	218.7	219.8
Nondurable goods	114.9	115.7	116.7	118.6	121.3	122.5
Nonmerchant wholesalers	48.8	48.3	49.6	50.5	52.1	52.8
Durable goods	30.5	30.0	31.2	31.8	33.3	34.0
Nondurable goods	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.0
Retail trade	357.5	368.0	366.9	372.2	377.2	383.3
Durable goods	198.2	205.1	204.2	208.2	211.7	215.6
Motor vehicle dealers ²	101.9	105.6	104.0	106.4	109.0	111.0
Other ²	96.2	99.5	100.2	101.8	102.6	104.5
Nondurable goods	159.4	163.0	162.8	164.2	165.7	167.9
Other	119.1	120.2	121.7	121.9	122.6	123.3
Durable goods	10.2	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.0
Nondurable goods	108.8	109.4	110.6	111.2	111.8	112.3
Residual	.7	.9	.5	.6	.5	.2
Final sales of domestic business ³	628.4	639.6	651.3	657.7	661.9	664.6
Final sales of goods and structures of domestic business ³	357.3	364.8	375.1	377.3	380.8	379.9
Ratio of private inventories to final sales of domestic business						
Private inventories to final sales	2.26	2.25	2.23	2.23	2.25	2.26
Nonfarm inventories to final sales	2.09	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09
Nonfarm inventories to final sales of goods and structures	3.68	3.65	3.57	3.60	3.61	3.66

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. Inventories of auto and home supply stores are included in "other durable goods."

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

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

6. Income and Employment by Industry

Table 6.1C.—National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry Group

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
National income without capital consumption adjustment	7,439.2	7,466.3	7,649.4	7,805.1	7,961.2	8,071.6		
Domestic industries	7,450.2	7,479.9	7,662.8	7,812.7	7,969.4	8,080.5		
Private industries	6,497.0	6,522.8	6,696.9	6,828.8	6,974.1	7,078.4		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	109.2	100.3	118.6	106.9	110.9	124.5		
Mining	51.3	51.2	52.3	53.8	57.6	59.5		
Construction	381.8	384.1	393.1	410.8	418.5	423.8		
Manufacturing	1,193.3	1,200.1	1,202.5	1,237.0	1,257.2	1,258.9		
Durable goods	704.6	708.8	716.1	726.0	735.6	736.9		
Nondurable goods	488.7	491.3	486.5	510.9	521.6	522.0		
Transportation and public utilities	534.6	540.5	562.3	578.3	596.5	612.7		
Transportation	236.9	239.1	244.4	248.3	257.7	261.3		
Communications	161.9	163.7	174.2	183.2	188.6	194.4		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	135.9	137.7	143.7	146.7	150.3	157.0		
Wholesale trade	441.8	443.0	457.1	465.0	480.6	486.5		
Retail trade	635.2	632.8	651.5	674.5	682.6	691.0		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,366.9	1,371.5	1,418.5	1,439.8	1,459.8	1,482.8		
Services	1,782.9	1,799.4	1,841.0	1,862.7	1,910.4	1,938.7		
Government	953.2	957.1	965.9	984.0	995.3	1,002.1		
Rest of the world	-11.0	-13.6	-13.4	-7.7	-8.3	-8.9		

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

Table 6.16C.—Corporate Profits by Industry Group

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	856.0	842.0	893.2	936.3	963.6	970.3		
Domestic industries	744.6	730.1	772.7	807.4	829.3	828.1		
Financial	156.1	150.9	170.6	174.6	169.1	175.2		
Nonfinancial	588.5	579.1	602.0	632.8	660.1	653.0		
Rest of the world	111.4	111.9	120.5	128.9	134.3	142.1		
Receipts from the rest of the world	169.3	176.4	181.7	194.8	206.8	202.9		
Less: Payments to the rest of the world	57.9	64.5	61.2	66.0	72.5	60.8		
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment	813.9	799.3	851.5	895.7	928.8	940.5		
Domestic industries	702.5	687.4	731.0	766.8	794.5	798.4		
Financial	172.0	167.2	187.3	191.9	188.1	195.5		
Federal Reserve banks	25.8	25.6	28.1	29.6	29.7	30.5		
Other	146.2	141.5	159.1	162.3	158.3	165.0		
Nonfinancial	530.4	520.2	543.8	574.9	606.5	602.9		
Manufacturing	181.6	179.8	173.0	193.7	201.8	192.1		
Durable goods	92.2	90.0	92.6	94.7	97.2	92.4		
Primary metal industries	2.6	2.0	2.2	4.8	5.1	3.6		
Fabricated metal products	18.3	18.0	16.7	18.5	18.0	16.9		
Industrial machinery and equipment	22.8	22.9	24.5	20.8	21.2	24.2		
Electronic and other electric equipment	12.3	13.3	14.3	16.1	16.4	13.0		
Motor vehicles and equipment	6.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.1	4.6		
Other	29.4	28.3	29.2	28.3	30.3	30.1		
Nondurable goods	89.4	89.9	80.4	99.0	104.6	99.7		
Food and kindred products	21.9	25.3	14.1	21.0	20.3	21.5		
Chemicals and allied products	29.9	26.9	25.3	32.7	37.9	35.2		
Petroleum and coal products	5.4	7.2	7.1	10.4	15.4	15.2		
Other	32.2	30.5	34.0	34.8	30.9	27.8		
Transportation and public utilities	88.4	88.6	101.4	101.9	103.9	103.1		
Transportation	23.0	22.6	24.9	22.6	28.2	24.5		
Communications	26.9	26.7	32.6	35.2	31.9	31.2		
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	38.4	39.3	43.8	44.1	43.8	47.5		
Wholesale trade	56.7	54.3	59.2	61.2	69.7	71.1		
Retail trade	81.5	75.4	81.9	90.2	92.4	91.8		
Other	122.3	122.1	128.3	127.9	138.7	144.9		
Rest of the world	111.4	111.9	120.5	128.9	134.3	142.1		

NOTE.—Estimates in this table are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.

7. Quantity and Price Indexes

Table 7.1.—Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted							1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000							1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product:								Exports of goods and services:									
Current dollars	119.02	127.51	119.55	122.35	124.82	127.29	128.49	129.43	Current dollars	113.27	125.56	114.34	117.94	120.34	125.02	129.36	127.54
Chain-type quantity index	113.60	119.27	113.98	116.27	117.65	119.27	119.92	120.24	Chain-type quantity index	118.17	128.87	119.27	122.22	124.10	128.33	132.56	130.49
Chain-type price index	104.77	106.98	104.90	105.31	106.17	106.80	107.22	107.73	Chain-type price index	95.86	97.44	95.88	96.51	96.98	97.43	97.60	97.75
Implicit price deflator	104.77	106.91	104.89	105.24	106.10	106.73	107.15	107.65	Implicit price deflator	95.86	97.44	95.87	96.50	96.97	97.42	97.59	97.74
Personal consumption expenditures:								Exports of goods:									
Current dollars	119.69	129.02	120.67	123.08	126.43	128.04	130.04	131.56	Current dollars	113.07	127.66	114.63	118.78	120.88	126.72	132.90	130.14
Chain-type quantity index	114.15	120.18	114.82	116.49	118.63	119.54	120.86	121.69	Chain-type quantity index	121.63	135.87	123.45	127.18	129.06	134.79	141.37	138.28
Chain-type price index	104.85	107.36	105.10	105.67	106.58	107.13	107.61	108.12	Chain-type price index	92.96	93.96	92.87	93.41	93.68	94.02	94.02	94.13
Implicit price deflator	104.85	107.35	105.09	105.66	106.57	107.12	107.60	108.11	Implicit price deflator	92.96	93.96	92.86	93.40	93.67	94.01	94.01	94.12
Durable goods:								Exports of services:									
Current dollars	123.49	133.09	124.46	127.75	134.03	132.09	133.78	132.44	Current dollars	113.77	120.49	113.64	115.90	119.01	120.91	120.79	121.24
Chain-type quantity index	132.65	145.37	134.01	138.17	145.70	143.83	146.50	145.46	Chain-type quantity index	110.14	113.16	109.67	110.92	112.79	113.78	112.98	113.09
Chain-type price index	93.09	91.54	92.86	92.44	91.98	91.83	91.30	91.04	Chain-type price index	103.30	106.48	103.62	104.50	105.52	106.27	106.92	107.21
Implicit price deflator	93.09	91.55	92.87	92.46	91.99	91.84	91.32	91.05	Implicit price deflator	103.30	106.48	103.62	104.49	105.52	106.27	106.92	107.20
Nondurable goods:								Imports of goods and services:									
Current dollars	117.24	127.68	118.17	121.36	124.77	126.91	129.06	129.97	Current dollars	129.19	152.48	132.90	138.11	144.02	150.37	157.85	157.69
Chain-type quantity index	113.05	118.72	113.47	115.50	117.20	118.24	119.60	119.84	Chain-type quantity index	140.72	159.82	143.82	147.53	151.76	158.36	164.72	164.42
Chain-type price index	103.71	107.56	104.15	105.09	106.48	107.35	107.93	108.47	Chain-type price index	91.80	95.47	92.47	93.68	94.97	95.03	95.91	95.98
Implicit price deflator	103.71	107.54	104.14	105.07	106.46	107.33	107.91	108.45	Implicit price deflator	91.80	95.41	92.41	93.61	94.90	94.95	95.83	95.91
Services:								Imports of goods:									
Current dollars	120.18	128.89	121.19	123.02	125.75	127.81	129.79	132.20	Current dollars	129.72	154.51	133.82	139.46	145.49	152.64	160.17	159.72
Chain-type quantity index	111.29	116.32	111.95	113.00	114.45	115.75	116.82	118.26	Chain-type quantity index	143.64	163.66	147.28	151.23	155.29	162.54	168.74	168.05
Chain-type price index	107.99	110.81	108.26	108.88	109.88	110.43	111.12	111.80	Chain-type price index	90.31	94.47	90.93	92.30	93.77	93.99	95.00	95.13
Implicit price deflator	107.99	110.81	108.26	108.87	109.88	110.43	111.11	111.79	Implicit price deflator	90.31	94.41	90.86	92.22	93.69	93.91	94.92	95.04
Gross private domestic investment:								Imports of services:									
Current dollars	132.79	147.49	133.51	138.71	141.28	149.08	150.43	149.19	Current dollars	126.39	141.93	128.11	131.05	136.32	138.50	145.78	147.12
Chain-type quantity index	134.36	148.10	135.25	140.95	142.72	149.92	150.57	149.17	Chain-type quantity index	126.54	141.21	127.05	129.59	134.66	138.07	145.20	146.89
Chain-type price index	98.84	99.92	98.76	98.76	99.32	99.76	100.22	100.38	Chain-type price index	99.89	100.54	100.85	101.14	101.25	100.33	100.41	100.17
Implicit price deflator	98.83	99.59	98.71	98.41	99.49	99.44	99.90	100.01	Implicit price deflator	99.89	100.51	100.84	101.12	101.24	100.31	100.40	100.15
Fixed investment:								Government consumption expenditures and gross investment:									
Current dollars	132.50	146.57	133.78	136.14	142.31	146.83	148.67	148.46	Current dollars	114.94	122.61	115.51	118.77	120.29	122.52	122.98	124.64
Chain-type quantity index	133.70	146.07	135.05	137.43	142.73	146.59	147.71	147.23	Chain-type quantity index	108.03	111.04	108.14	110.38	110.07	111.37	110.99	111.74
Chain-type price index	99.10	100.34	99.06	99.07	99.71	100.17	100.66	100.84	Chain-type price index	106.41	110.43	106.82	107.62	109.30	110.02	110.82	111.56
Implicit price deflator	99.10	100.35	99.06	99.07	99.70	100.16	100.65	100.84	Implicit price deflator	106.40	110.42	106.81	107.61	109.28	110.01	110.81	111.55
Nonresidential:								Federal:									
Current dollars	133.76	151.38	135.28	138.11	145.48	151.12	154.61	154.31	Current dollars	106.96	111.95	107.30	111.28	109.12	113.71	111.78	113.21
Chain-type quantity index	139.56	157.13	141.47	144.73	151.79	157.04	159.97	159.71	Chain-type quantity index	101.61	103.11	101.77	104.98	101.04	105.13	102.67	103.62
Chain-type price index	95.84	96.33	95.62	95.42	95.84	96.23	96.64	96.62	Chain-type price index	105.27	108.59	105.45	106.02	108.01	108.18	108.88	109.27
Implicit price deflator	95.84	96.34	95.62	95.42	95.84	96.23	96.65	96.62	Implicit price deflator	105.27	108.58	105.43	106.00	108.00	108.17	108.87	109.26
Structures:								National defense:									
Current dollars	126.96	143.92	125.00	129.07	137.30	140.06	146.70	151.62	Current dollars	102.25	105.58	102.95	106.67	102.68	106.97	105.04	107.63
Chain-type quantity index	115.22	125.61	113.18	115.83	121.80	123.12	127.40	130.11	Chain-type quantity index	97.62	97.78	98.14	101.09	95.65	99.46	96.97	99.04
Chain-type price index	110.19	114.54	110.44	111.42	112.72	113.75	115.15	116.53	Chain-type price index	104.75	107.99	104.92	105.54	107.35	107.57	108.34	108.69
Implicit price deflator	110.19	114.58	110.44	111.43	112.73	113.75	115.15	116.53	Implicit price deflator	104.75	107.98	104.90	105.51	107.34	107.55	108.33	108.67
Equipment and software:								Nondefense:									
Current dollars	136.03	153.87	138.71	141.12	148.21	154.81	157.25	155.21	Current dollars	116.59	125.00	116.17	120.72	122.29	127.51	125.56	124.62
Chain-type quantity index	148.74	169.08	152.21	155.70	163.16	170.00	172.34	170.82	Chain-type quantity index	109.72	113.93	109.14	112.88	111.95	116.62	114.24	112.91
Chain-type price index	91.46	90.98	91.11	90.62	90.82	91.05	91.22	90.84	Chain-type price index	106.27	109.73	106.45	106.95	109.26	109.35	109.92	110.38
Implicit price deflator	91.46	91.00	91.13	90.64	90.84	91.07	91.24	90.86	Implicit price deflator	106.27	109.72	106.44	106.94	109.24	109.34	109.92	110.37
Residential:								State and local:									
Current dollars	128.89	132.75	129.48	130.50	133.21	134.49	131.64	131.67	Current dollars	119.71	128.97	120.41	123.24	126.96	127.78	129.67	131.47
Chain-type quantity index	117.56	116.94	117.48	117.63	118.56	118.93	115.64	114.64	Chain-type quantity index	111.82	115.72	111.91	113.57	115.40	115.07	115.89	116.53
Chain-type price index	109.64	113.53	110.21	110.94	112.36	113.08	113.83	114.85	Chain-type price index	107.06	111.46	107.60	108.52	110.03	111.05	111.90	112.84
Implicit price deflator	109.64	113.52	110.22	110.94	112.36	113.08	113.83	114.86	Implicit price deflator	107.05	111.45	107.59	108.51	110.02	111.04	111.89	112.82

NOTE.—Chain-type quantity and price indexes are calculated from weighted averages of the detailed output and prices used to prepare each aggregate and component. Implicit price deflators are weighted averages of the detailed price indexes used to prepare each aggregate and component and are calculated as the ratio of current- to chained-

dollar output multiplied by 100.

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

Table 7.2.—Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Final Sales, and Purchases

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product:								
Current dollars	119.02	127.51	119.55	122.35	124.82	127.29	128.49	129.43
Chain-type quantity index	113.60	119.27	113.98	116.27	117.65	119.27	119.92	120.24
Chain-type price index	104.77	106.98	104.90	105.31	106.17	106.80	107.22	107.73
Implicit price deflator	104.77	106.91	104.89	105.24	106.10	106.73	107.15	107.65
Final sales of domestic product:								
Current dollars	118.92	127.29	119.54	121.89	124.92	126.86	128.14	129.24
Chain-type quantity index	113.41	118.85	113.86	115.64	117.54	118.66	119.37	119.83
Chain-type price index	104.86	107.10	105.00	105.41	106.29	106.92	107.35	107.86
Implicit price deflator	104.86	107.10	104.99	105.40	106.28	106.91	107.34	107.86
Gross domestic purchases:								
Current dollars	120.89	130.77	121.76	124.76	127.66	130.36	131.98	133.09
Chain-type quantity index	116.16	122.78	116.76	119.13	120.77	122.68	123.59	124.08
Chain-type price index	104.08	106.58	104.30	104.80	105.78	106.33	106.86	107.34
Implicit price deflator	104.08	106.51	104.28	104.72	105.70	106.26	106.79	107.26
Final sales to domestic purchasers:								
Current dollars	120.80	130.56	121.75	124.31	127.77	129.94	131.64	132.91
Chain-type quantity index	115.98	122.38	116.65	118.52	120.68	122.08	123.06	123.69
Chain-type price index	104.16	106.70	104.39	104.89	105.88	106.45	106.98	107.47
Implicit price deflator	104.16	106.69	104.38	104.88	105.87	106.44	106.97	107.46
Addenda:								
Final sales of computers ¹ :								
Current dollars	118.22	147.34	124.29	123.88	136.17	145.95	152.41	154.82
Chain-type quantity index	314.26	475.01	337.95	358.44	413.00	461.08	502.06	523.91
Chain-type price index	37.62	30.86	36.49	34.26	32.68	31.37	30.09	29.29
Implicit price deflator	37.62	31.02	36.78	34.56	32.97	31.65	30.36	29.55
Gross domestic product less final sales of computers:								
Current dollars	119.03	127.31	119.51	122.34	124.71	127.11	128.25	129.18
Chain-type quantity index	112.39	117.53	112.69	114.89	116.10	117.57	118.10	118.35
Chain-type price index	105.91	108.39	106.07	106.56	107.49	108.18	108.67	109.23
Implicit price deflator	105.90	108.32	106.05	106.48	107.42	108.11	108.60	109.14
Gross domestic purchases less final sales of computers:								
Current dollars	120.75	130.46	121.57	124.59	127.45	130.06	131.61	132.74
Chain-type quantity index	114.58	120.65	115.08	117.35	118.87	120.59	121.35	121.78
Chain-type price index	105.39	108.21	105.66	106.25	107.30	107.93	108.53	109.09
Implicit price deflator	105.38	108.14	105.64	106.17	107.22	107.85	108.46	109.00
Chain-type price indexes for gross domestic purchases:								
Food	105.75	108.19	105.94	106.54	107.14	107.75	108.70	109.17
Energy goods and services	96.02	114.22	98.51	101.34	109.78	112.74	115.75	118.61
Gross domestic purchases less food and energy	104.26	106.12	104.38	104.78	105.49	105.95	106.33	106.72

1. For some components of final sales of computers, includes computer parts.

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

Table 7.3.—Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross National Product and Command-Basis Gross National Product

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

Gross national product:							
Current dollars	118.60	.....	119.10	121.90	124.44	126.89	128.08
Chain-type quantity index	113.24	.....	113.59	115.88	117.32	118.93	119.56
Chain-type price index	104.74	.....	104.87	105.27	106.14	106.77	107.20
Implicit price deflator	104.73	.....	104.86	105.19	106.07	106.70	107.13
Less: Exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world:							
Chain-type quantity index	118.55	.....	120.12	123.74	126.69	131.95	134.75
Plus: Command-basis exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world:							
Chain-type quantity index	122.72	.....	123.72	126.73	128.91	134.76	136.89
Equals: Command-basis gross national product:							
Chain-type quantity index	113.84	.....	114.10	116.31	117.64	119.33	119.86

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

Table 7.4.—Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	Chain-type quantity indexes							
Personal consumption expenditures	114.15	120.18	114.82	116.49	118.63	119.54	120.86	121.69
Durable goods	132.65	145.37	134.01	138.17	145.70	143.83	146.50	145.46
Motor vehicles and parts	126.03	132.85	126.75	129.11	137.24	131.05	133.44	129.66
Furniture and household equipment	142.98	161.63	145.17	151.20	157.95	160.13	163.48	164.97
Other	127.62	142.98	128.89	133.71	141.12	141.91	144.03	144.85
Nondurable goods	113.05	118.72	113.47	115.50	117.20	118.24	119.60	119.84
Food	107.62	111.62	107.73	110.19	110.97	111.53	111.85	112.13
Clothing and shoes	123.17	133.45	124.58	124.56	130.61	132.40	135.45	135.32
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	107.09	105.93	107.04	108.39	104.37	105.54	107.00	106.81
Gasoline and oil	108.06	106.92	107.59	109.68	105.65	106.46	107.73	107.86
Fuel oil and coal	99.60	98.07	103.03	98.19	94.30	98.17	101.16	98.66
Other	119.55	128.35	120.18	122.80	125.86	127.38	129.80	130.36
Services	111.29	116.32	111.95	113.00	114.45	115.75	116.82	118.26
Housing	107.22	109.92	107.53	108.27	108.91	109.63	110.25	110.91
Household operation	112.82	117.80	114.94	113.24	114.94	118.12	118.25	119.90
Electricity and gas	101.68	104.65	105.21	99.22	100.97	105.99	103.98	107.65
Other household operation	120.33	126.64	121.52	122.66	124.33	126.28	127.90	128.07
Transportation	112.61	116.80	113.33	114.38	115.57	116.68	117.11	117.83
Medical care	108.26	111.33	108.73	109.62	110.19	110.97	111.62	112.53
Recreation	114.02	122.81	115.17	116.27	118.96	121.54	123.86	126.87
Other	117.04	125.87	117.56	120.16	123.04	124.48	126.69	129.25
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹	104.45	105.05	106.10	103.99	102.58	105.41	105.36	106.86
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	115.98	122.72	116.69	118.44	121.07	121.91	123.51	124.41
	Chain-type price indexes							
Personal consumption expenditures	104.85	107.36	105.10	105.67	106.58	107.13	107.61	108.12
Durable goods	93.09	91.54	92.86	92.44	91.98	91.83	91.30	91.04
Motor vehicles and parts	99.29	99.79	99.50	99.81	99.30	99.88	99.81	100.16
Furniture and household equipment	85.19	81.44	84.58	83.38	82.73	81.97	81.05	80.00
Other	96.62	95.74	96.24	96.11	96.12	95.85	95.32	95.65
Nondurable goods	103.71	107.56	104.15	105.09	106.48	107.35	107.93	108.47
Food	106.14	108.65	106.35	106.95	107.59	108.20	109.20	109.63
Clothing and shoes	96.38	95.15	95.83	96.84	95.67	95.12	94.48	95.31
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	95.39	123.17	99.34	104.16	118.69	123.52	124.37	126.09
Gasoline and oil	95.66	122.40	99.91	104.39	117.85	123.65	123.84	124.27
Fuel oil and coal	92.92	129.65	94.23	101.97	125.95	122.27	128.85	141.53
Other	106.86	109.15	107.26	107.51	107.94	109.10	109.69	109.87
Services	107.99	110.81	108.26	108.88	109.88	110.43	111.12	111.80
Housing	109.40	112.60	109.74	110.41	111.33	112.17	112.98	113.91
Household operation	100.63	102.39	100.55	101.04	101.18	101.55	102.80	104.03
Electricity and gas	98.43	103.81	98.73	99.20	99.61	101.43	105.44	108.76
Other household operation	101.98	101.70	101.68	102.18	102.17	101.72	101.42	101.47
Transportation	106.35	109.39	106.32	107.09	108.02	109.16	109.84	110.53
Medical care	107.02	110.06	107.29	107.98	109.13	109.50	110.62	110.97
Recreation	108.84	112.78	109.31	110.06	111.33	112.28	113.47	114.03
Other	111.04	113.36	111.41	111.86	113.12	113.38	113.17	113.76
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹	96.85	114.20	99.09	101.88	109.84	113.25	115.61	118.10
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	105.11	106.79	105.25	105.69	106.26	106.64	106.93	107.34

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

Table 7.6.—Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment by Type

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Chain-type quantity indexes								
Private fixed investment	133.70	146.07	135.05	137.43	142.73	146.59	147.71	147.23
Nonresidential	139.56	157.13	141.47	144.73	151.79	157.04	159.97	159.71
Structures	115.22	125.61	113.18	115.83	121.80	123.12	127.40	130.11
Nonresidential buildings, including farm	115.92	124.39	113.36	114.48	121.56	123.39	125.37	127.22
Utilities	120.76	125.45	120.92	122.09	124.63	118.82	126.53	131.82
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	102.09	138.70	100.86	116.53	123.71	134.79	144.82	151.48
Other structures	118.37	118.67	115.09	120.95	111.74	104.25	130.69	128.00
Equipment and software	148.74	169.08	152.21	155.70	163.16	170.00	172.34	170.82
Information processing equipment and software	188.74	235.63	195.33	204.64	219.11	232.93	242.13	248.35
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	306.72	429.30	325.92	344.08	372.78	419.58	457.68	467.17
Software ²	197.65	240.40	202.34	215.75	225.96	235.97	246.24	253.44
Other	134.50	161.54	138.59	141.52	154.45	162.13	162.82	166.78
Industrial equipment	108.31	120.31	109.15	111.99	116.44	120.20	122.67	121.95
Transportation equipment	138.07	136.46	143.35	141.03	142.04	143.39	137.23	123.16
Other	121.25	124.65	119.18	118.76	123.42	126.47	125.42	123.27
Residential	117.56	116.94	117.48	117.63	118.56	118.93	115.64	114.64
Structures	117.54	116.70	117.42	117.53	118.37	118.75	115.38	114.32
Single family	117.92	119.11	116.65	118.66	123.03	121.62	116.21	115.57
Multifamily	113.95	112.28	114.43	112.95	116.89	116.14	107.12	108.98
Other structures	117.69	114.35	118.95	116.89	112.59	115.47	115.72	113.63
Equipment	118.61	127.78	120.07	122.07	126.79	127.37	127.76	129.21
Chain-type price indexes								
Private fixed investment	99.10	100.34	99.06	99.07	99.71	100.17	100.66	100.84
Nonresidential	95.84	96.33	95.62	95.42	95.84	96.23	96.64	96.62
Structures	110.19	114.54	110.44	111.42	112.72	113.75	115.15	116.53
Nonresidential buildings, including farm	111.26	115.55	111.70	112.75	114.22	114.95	115.94	117.09
Utilities	103.42	105.99	103.41	104.02	104.85	106.01	106.30	106.79
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	112.81	120.32	111.99	113.24	114.24	116.94	122.98	127.14
Other structures	106.74	110.47	106.73	107.47	108.24	110.35	110.97	112.31
Equipment and software	91.46	90.98	91.11	90.62	90.82	91.05	91.22	90.84
Information processing equipment and software	79.87	78.59	79.32	78.42	78.62	78.76	78.80	78.15
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	43.40	37.42	42.00	40.28	39.20	37.96	36.84	35.70
Software ²	95.75	100.34	95.93	95.89	97.91	100.03	101.78	101.65
Other	97.27	96.17	97.11	96.53	96.40	96.27	96.14	95.88
Industrial equipment	101.98	102.54	101.95	102.27	102.41	102.46	102.64	102.63
Transportation equipment	100.89	101.26	100.60	100.31	100.70	101.18	101.64	101.53
Other	103.40	104.14	103.45	103.62	103.55	103.98	104.38	104.67
Residential	109.64	113.53	110.21	110.94	112.36	113.08	113.83	114.85
Structures	109.93	113.92	110.52	111.26	112.72	113.45	114.22	115.28
Single family	110.41	114.50	111.01	112.01	113.80	114.00	114.60	115.59
Multifamily	117.69	121.61	118.09	118.96	120.87	121.08	121.72	122.77
Other structures	108.05	111.97	108.68	109.09	110.04	111.55	112.58	113.72
Equipment	98.08	98.10	97.94	97.95	97.76	98.39	98.18	98.08

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

Table 7.9.—Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services and for Receipts and Payments of Income

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

[index numbers, 1996=100]								
	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Chain-type quantity indexes								
Exports of goods and services	118.17	128.87	119.27	122.22	124.10	128.33	132.56	130.49
Goods ¹	121.63	135.87	123.45	127.18	129.06	134.79	141.37	138.28
Durable	127.75	144.47	129.90	133.80	136.42	144.21	150.31	146.96
Nondurable	108.46	117.38	109.56	112.91	113.21	114.56	122.14	119.60
Services ¹	110.14	113.16	109.67	110.92	112.79	113.78	112.98	113.09
Income receipts	119.78	.....	122.93	128.75	135.20	143.82	141.98	.....
Imports of goods and services	140.72	159.82	143.82	147.53	151.76	158.36	164.72	164.42
Goods ¹	143.64	163.66	147.28	151.23	155.29	162.54	168.74	168.05
Durable	150.51	174.14	154.56	160.22	165.10	172.67	179.79	179.00
Nondurable	130.45	143.93	133.26	134.18	136.78	143.42	148.03	147.50
Services ¹	126.54	141.21	127.05	129.59	134.66	138.07	145.20	146.89
Income payments	132.53	.....	137.14	142.85	147.59	157.34	155.98	.....
Chain-type price indexes								
Exports of goods and services	95.86	97.44	95.88	96.51	96.98	97.43	97.60	97.75
Goods ¹	92.96	93.96	92.87	93.41	93.68	94.02	94.02	94.13
Durable	93.65	93.65	93.39	93.65	93.54	93.62	93.77	93.66
Nondurable	91.25	94.84	91.58	92.84	94.07	95.13	94.74	95.40
Services ¹	103.30	106.48	103.62	104.50	105.52	106.27	106.92	107.21
Income receipts	103.99	.....	104.16	104.76	105.69	106.30	106.91	.....
Imports of goods and services	91.80	95.47	92.47	93.68	94.97	95.03	95.91	95.98
Goods ¹	90.31	94.47	90.93	92.30	93.77	93.99	95.00	95.13
Durable	89.14	88.67	88.84	88.78	89.00	88.90	88.66	88.12
Nondurable	92.85	107.58	95.46	100.06	104.48	105.42	109.36	111.06
Services ¹	99.89	100.54	100.85	101.14	101.25	100.33	100.41	100.17
Income payments	105.10	.....	105.19	106.10	106.85	107.25	107.61	.....

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

Table 7.10.—Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

			Seasonally adjusted									Seasonally adjusted					
	1999	2000	1999		2000					1999	2000	1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	Chain-type quantity indexes									Chain-type price indexes							
Exports of goods and services	118.17	128.87	119.27	122.22	124.10	128.33	132.56	130.49	Exports of goods and services	95.86	97.44	95.88	96.51	96.98	97.43	97.60	97.75
Exports of goods ¹	121.63	135.87	123.45	127.18	129.06	134.79	141.37	138.28	Exports of goods ¹	92.96	93.96	92.87	93.41	93.68	94.02	94.02	94.13
Foods, feeds, and beverages	101.94	109.60	107.69	105.24	106.90	106.02	116.48	109.00	Foods, feeds, and beverages	80.42	78.99	79.91	79.24	79.24	80.31	77.36	79.05
Industrial supplies and materials	108.29	119.44	108.52	113.69	114.67	117.27	123.00	122.83	Industrial supplies and materials	92.80	98.77	93.49	95.52	97.48	98.80	99.37	99.41
Durable goods	114.10	131.13	114.40	120.59	126.74	130.90	133.02	133.84	Durable goods	92.57	94.26	92.41	93.21	93.98	94.48	94.54	94.05
Nondurable goods	105.00	112.95	105.19	109.79	107.98	109.76	117.36	116.68	Nondurable goods	92.96	101.62	94.16	96.94	99.67	101.53	102.44	102.82
Capital goods, except automotive	135.28	155.91	138.43	141.52	142.64	156.15	164.40	160.46	Capital goods, except automotive	91.01	90.35	90.63	90.75	90.32	90.25	90.45	90.37
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	160.30	141.82	160.71	159.17	129.42	155.29	145.58	136.99	Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	107.22	111.17	107.19	108.13	109.47	110.54	111.67	113.01
Computers, peripherals, and parts	156.22	196.02	162.30	162.77	178.48	195.83	208.11	201.64	Computers, peripherals, and parts	68.41	64.67	67.34	67.05	65.56	64.64	64.33	64.14
Other	126.39	151.46	129.54	133.98	138.76	149.06	160.27	157.75	Other	93.90	93.37	93.67	93.74	93.32	93.33	93.54	93.27
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	114.72	120.00	117.23	116.96	120.92	120.28	121.24	117.57	Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	101.56	102.43	101.57	101.96	102.19	102.39	102.59	102.53
Consumer goods, except automotive	114.81	126.21	114.72	118.56	123.55	125.27	129.68	126.34	Consumer goods, except automotive	100.42	100.83	100.38	100.64	100.86	100.88	100.91	100.66
Durable goods	115.67	128.59	115.82	122.89	128.88	126.41	132.07	127.00	Durable goods	100.07	100.76	100.17	100.20	100.61	100.95	100.91	100.58
Nondurable goods	113.91	123.76	113.58	114.09	118.04	124.11	127.22	125.68	Nondurable goods	100.78	100.88	100.60	101.12	101.12	100.78	100.89	100.73
Other	136.23	151.87	132.27	151.18	151.45	146.46	155.83	153.74	Other	95.60	96.80	95.31	96.36	96.59	96.82	96.54	97.24
Exports of services ¹	110.14	113.16	109.67	110.92	112.79	113.78	112.98	113.09	Exports of services ¹	103.30	106.48	103.62	104.50	105.52	106.27	106.92	107.21
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts	104.98	92.25	100.88	90.27	89.34	93.84	92.28	93.55	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts	100.17	99.42	99.86	100.68	99.83	99.39	99.25	99.22
Travel	101.08	103.76	100.32	103.77	103.60	103.29	103.80	104.35	Travel	106.21	111.41	106.87	107.67	109.39	111.48	112.06	112.68
Passenger fares	94.19	94.17	96.43	92.32	93.81	93.00	94.02	95.85	Passenger fares	102.86	105.45	103.73	105.17	104.46	105.92	106.61	104.83
Other transportation	106.28	106.39	104.04	108.67	107.21	107.57	106.27	104.51	Other transportation	97.55	106.27	99.22	100.20	102.89	104.60	108.22	109.38
Royalties and license fees	107.88	108.37	107.54	106.94	107.58	110.80	107.47	107.64	Royalties and license fees	104.10	106.74	104.31	104.91	105.85	106.46	107.07	107.58
Other private services	133.43	143.12	134.12	138.87	144.25	144.29	142.30	141.63	Other private services	99.89	101.92	99.97	99.93	101.18	101.52	102.31	102.67
Other	88.86	91.94	87.29	82.00	87.06	92.02	93.81	94.89	Other	117.75	115.14	115.99	122.31	119.69	116.35	112.62	111.88
Imports of goods and services	140.72	159.82	143.82	147.53	151.76	158.36	164.72	164.42	Imports of goods and services	91.80	95.47	92.47	93.68	94.97	95.03	95.91	95.98
Imports of goods ¹	143.64	163.66	147.28	151.23	155.29	162.54	168.74	168.05	Imports of goods ¹	90.31	94.47	90.93	92.30	93.77	93.99	95.00	95.13
Foods, feeds, and beverages	129.15	138.50	131.82	132.67	132.58	136.70	143.08	141.63	Foods, feeds, and beverages	94.49	92.98	93.55	94.05	94.12	93.46	92.55	91.77
Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products	125.63	133.53	127.18	131.60	133.17	132.16	135.85	132.94	Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products	94.47	103.16	95.37	96.85	99.21	101.98	104.42	107.02
Durable goods	128.54	137.63	127.93	135.10	137.77	138.03	138.65	136.08	Durable goods	97.21	102.37	98.59	98.67	102.46	103.25	102.76	101.00
Nondurable goods	122.54	129.11	126.43	127.89	128.29	125.94	132.72	129.50	Nondurable goods	91.65	104.15	92.03	94.98	95.80	100.76	106.39	113.65
Petroleum and products	112.04	118.08	115.60	105.17	112.37	121.19	119.67	119.08	Petroleum and products	83.20	139.69	94.67	112.06	132.18	132.79	145.93	147.85
Capital goods, except automotive	165.82	201.73	170.66	177.99	184.09	198.87	210.90	213.06	Capital goods, except automotive	78.56	76.47	77.67	77.46	77.17	76.77	76.31	75.62
Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	174.50	188.60	187.72	175.95	168.51	179.33	190.86	215.67	Civilian aircraft, engines, and parts	107.52	110.16	107.46	108.04	108.81	109.52	110.63	111.68
Computers, peripherals, and parts	212.12	249.65	219.36	225.25	226.80	248.66	264.86	258.27	Computers, peripherals, and parts	62.43	58.38	60.68	60.36	59.99	58.68	58.20	56.65
Other	148.93	186.14	152.09	161.79	170.57	183.51	194.21	196.25	Other	83.73	82.34	83.26	83.04	82.70	82.71	82.16	81.78
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	137.71	149.60	143.22	143.99	147.82	148.93	154.19	147.46	Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	101.03	101.76	101.15	101.27	101.44	101.79	101.91	101.91
Consumer goods, except automotive	143.85	167.02	146.61	152.15	157.18	167.48	169.89	173.50	Consumer goods, except automotive	96.79	95.94	96.58	96.65	96.35	95.95	95.87	95.61
Durable goods	145.63	170.26	149.60	154.54	162.45	171.12	171.58	175.92	Durable goods	94.09	93.01	93.85	93.80	93.41	93.04	92.93	92.67
Nondurable goods	142.02	163.66	143.52	149.68	151.74	163.72	168.16	171.02	Nondurable goods	99.76	99.17	99.58	99.79	99.58	99.15	99.12	98.85
Other	160.15	189.45	161.95	180.19	175.90	180.15	202.21	199.53	Other	99.30	100.16	99.25	99.51	99.70	99.91	100.42	100.63
Imports of services ¹	126.54	141.21	127.05	129.59	134.66	138.07	145.20	146.89	Imports of services ¹	99.89	100.54	100.85	101.14	101.25	100.33	100.41	100.17
Direct defense expenditures	135.39	142.45	143.68	130.79	137.37	141.88	144.75	145.79	Direct defense expenditures	91.41	87.38	91.52	93.11	90.03	87.88	86.61	85.03
Travel	126.22	147.48	126.16	129.02	136.37	142.61	151.59	159.35	Travel	97.86	93.27	97.66	98.56	96.72	94.07	92.12	90.17
Passenger fares	122.96	132.63	121.27	127.86	129.54	131.42	134.94	134.61	Passenger fares	110.06	116.81	111.52	110.12	113.63	115.61	117.45	120.57
Other transportation	115.91	124.52	115.66	117.02	119.92	122.67	127.16	128.35	Other transportation	107.48	116.90	112.99	114.92	115.38	115.28	117.65	119.27
Royalties and license fees	162.66	198.34	162.16	177.87	182.23	186.55	226.07	198.52	Royalties and license fees	104.13	106.72	104.30	104.90	105.83	106.44	107.05	107.56
Other private services	129.76	143.27	130.24	134.17	139.87	140.99	144.62	147.60	Other private services	94.68	94.86	94.45	93.05	94.85	94.34	95.22	95.02
Other	104.54	107.18	107.47	102.77	105.75	106.64	107.83	108.49	Other	102.61	102.46	103.34	104.13	103.00	102.58	102.42	101.84
Addenda:									Addenda:								
Exports of agricultural goods ²	102.69	113.06	110.18	104.24	110.29	109.74	119.91	112.30	Exports of agricultural goods ²	78.58	77.18	77.74	77.90	77.36	78.17	75.66	77.51
Exports of nonagricultural goods	123.62	138.24	124.92	129.53	131.04	137.35	143.63	140.93	Exports of nonagricultural goods	94.35	95.58	94.33	94.91	95.25	95.56	95.78	95.73
Imports of nonpetroleum goods	146.37	167.73	149.96	155.50	159.09	166.01	173.26	172.57	Imports of nonpetroleum goods	91.09	91.48	90.84	91.06	91.26	91.45	91.61	91.61

NOTE.—See footnotes to table 4.3.

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

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted							1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000							1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV				III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	Chain-type quantity indexes									Chain-type price indexes							
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment ¹	108.03	111.04	108.14	110.38	110.07	111.37	110.99	111.74	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment ¹	106.41	110.43	106.82	107.62	109.30	110.02	110.82	111.56
Federal	101.61	103.11	101.77	104.98	101.04	105.13	102.67	103.62	Federal	105.27	108.59	105.45	106.02	108.01	108.18	108.88	109.27
National defense	97.62	97.78	98.14	101.09	95.65	99.46	96.97	99.04	National defense	104.75	107.99	104.92	105.54	107.35	107.57	108.34	108.69
Consumption expenditures	97.16	96.44	97.27	100.54	94.47	98.68	96.08	96.54	Consumption expenditures	105.93	109.65	106.16	106.83	108.95	109.17	110.04	110.44
Durable goods ²	108.28	107.13	116.32	107.48	107.56	106.44	104.58	109.97	Durable goods ²	98.67	99.62	98.45	98.85	99.37	99.62	99.74	99.75
Nondurable goods	115.92	122.62	138.58	112.98	132.50	130.29	117.41	110.28	Nondurable goods	91.30	111.28	94.22	100.49	106.97	106.10	112.70	119.36
Services	95.88	95.03	94.89	99.75	92.57	97.32	94.95	95.29	Services	106.94	110.32	107.12	107.61	109.71	109.97	110.70	110.92
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	90.90	90.28	91.04	90.32	89.95	90.05	90.68	90.45	Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	110.08	114.81	110.11	110.47	114.48	114.44	115.15	115.19
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	99.54	100.89	99.61	99.90	100.26	100.64	101.06	101.60	Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	100.68	102.72	100.70	101.31	102.18	102.49	103.07	103.13
Other services	101.65	98.66	97.85	115.98	90.95	107.39	97.54	98.76	Other services	106.91	109.34	107.44	108.02	108.23	108.90	109.79	110.43
Gross investment	100.64	106.10	103.61	104.65	103.01	104.38	102.51	114.51	Gross investment	97.97	98.68	97.86	98.16	98.37	98.57	98.83	98.94
Structures	72.18	59.89	70.98	70.12	62.68	59.50	59.40	57.97	Structures	110.09	114.40	110.58	111.79	112.65	113.95	114.97	116.03
Equipment and software	104.93	113.25	108.56	109.89	109.20	111.31	109.16	123.34	Equipment and software	96.51	96.90	96.33	96.55	96.70	96.82	97.02	97.06
Nondefense	109.72	113.93	109.14	112.88	111.95	116.62	114.24	112.91	Nondefense	106.27	109.73	106.45	106.95	109.26	109.35	109.92	110.38
Consumption expenditures	103.22	105.92	102.71	104.22	104.99	108.75	106.33	103.61	Consumption expenditures	108.18	111.96	108.43	108.98	111.66	111.51	112.08	112.58
Durable goods ²									Durable goods ²								
Nondurable goods									Nondurable goods								
Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change									Commodity Credit Corporation inventory change								
Other nondurables	123.98	108.76	122.46	122.72	125.11	122.36	121.37	66.19	Other nondurables	102.17	106.16	103.34	104.86	106.50	106.98	108.64	102.53
Services	100.86	104.18	100.68	101.39	102.56	106.66	103.92	103.58	Services	108.80	112.74	109.03	109.51	112.43	112.23	112.83	113.46
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	101.13	104.62	99.85	101.06	103.15	108.44	104.01	102.88	Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	112.94	117.75	113.39	113.72	117.97	117.14	117.66	118.21
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	135.52	154.26	137.65	142.28	147.20	151.96	156.64	161.25	Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	99.11	101.57	99.11	99.55	100.56	101.45	101.95	102.33
Other services	85.80	82.46	86.86	84.98	82.78	84.20	81.81	81.04	Other services	105.75	108.86	105.69	106.53	107.87	108.28	109.14	110.16
Gross investment	141.01	152.59	140.06	154.86	145.36	154.54	152.39	158.05	Gross investment	98.47	100.90	98.45	98.78	99.86	100.76	101.34	101.62
Structures	90.85	85.58	87.38	94.47	88.21	85.15	83.17	85.79	Structures	108.85	112.68	109.02	110.29	111.15	112.31	113.15	114.11
Equipment and software	170.31	192.26	170.91	190.31	178.93	195.69	193.48	200.95	Equipment and software	94.26	96.29	94.19	94.27	95.39	96.21	96.72	96.83
State and local	111.82	115.72	111.91	113.57	115.40	115.07	115.89	116.53	State and local	107.06	111.46	107.60	108.52	110.03	111.05	111.90	112.84
Consumption expenditures	109.37	112.52	109.78	110.62	111.46	112.18	112.98	113.44	Consumption expenditures	107.59	112.29	108.22	109.20	110.84	111.83	112.73	113.76
Durable goods ²	123.10	131.10	123.74	126.18	128.12	130.08	132.08	134.10	Durable goods ²	98.95	99.58	98.84	99.17	99.34	99.50	99.73	99.77
Nondurable goods	116.88	123.01	117.64	119.32	120.78	122.26	123.75	125.27	Nondurable goods	97.79	111.50	100.29	102.23	108.98	110.28	112.51	114.22
Services	108.24	110.93	108.60	109.31	110.06	110.67	111.36	111.65	Services	109.04	112.59	109.43	110.29	111.26	112.22	112.95	113.91
Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	104.64	106.15	104.86	105.15	105.68	106.02	106.49	106.42	Compensation of general government employees, except own-account investment ³	109.99	113.47	110.43	111.43	112.28	113.08	113.84	114.68
Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	118.18	126.61	119.11	121.12	123.23	125.42	127.71	130.09	Consumption of general government fixed capital ⁴	102.91	105.93	103.04	103.76	104.61	105.76	106.48	106.88
Other services	163.57	178.43	165.92	172.94	175.11	177.56	178.99	182.08	Other services	107.82	113.21	108.00	106.95	109.98	112.78	113.13	116.96
Gross investment	122.79	130.17	121.44	126.89	133.18	128.06	128.98	130.45	Gross investment	104.82	108.07	105.03	105.76	106.73	107.90	108.54	109.10
Structures	116.88	120.79	114.43	119.94	126.68	118.75	118.54	119.18	Structures	110.02	114.57	110.44	111.54	112.79	114.27	115.10	116.10
Equipment and software	142.56	162.61	145.17	150.32	154.83	160.25	165.40	169.95	Equipment and software	90.55	90.69	90.22	90.08	90.37	90.77	91.00	90.61
Addenda:									Addenda:								
Compensation of general government employees ³	102.04	103.35	102.11	102.31	102.80	103.59	103.60	103.42	Compensation of general government employees ³	110.30	114.10	110.68	111.51	113.19	113.70	114.42	115.11
Federal	94.72	95.59	94.45	94.33	94.83	96.83	95.63	95.08	Federal	111.18	115.93	111.38	111.73	115.81	115.47	116.10	116.35
State and local	104.86	106.34	105.07	105.39	105.87	106.18	106.68	106.63	State and local	109.99	113.47	110.43	111.43	112.28	113.08	113.84	114.68

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.14.—Chain-Type Quantity and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product by Sector

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Chain-type quantity indexes								
Gross domestic product	113.60	119.27	113.98	116.27	117.65	119.27	119.92	120.24
Business ¹	115.27	121.64	115.70	118.34	119.88	121.66	122.36	122.68
Nonfarm ²	115.26	121.70	115.71	118.39	119.90	121.73	122.42	122.74
Nonfarm less housing	116.27	123.02	116.72	119.60	121.13	123.10	123.81	124.06
Housing	106.27	109.94	106.70	107.70	108.99	109.63	110.12	111.01
Farm	115.26	114.85	113.32	111.82	116.37	112.92	115.17	114.92
Households and institutions ...	108.54	110.66	108.66	109.27	109.68	110.31	110.89	111.77
Private households	87.94	68.83	84.08	72.02	67.99	68.36	69.05	69.91
Nonprofit institutions	109.29	112.19	109.55	110.63	111.20	111.84	112.41	113.29
General government ³	103.68	105.81	103.85	104.26	104.93	105.87	106.16	106.28
Federal	98.12	100.10	98.05	98.29	99.01	100.85	100.29	100.25
State and local	106.29	108.49	106.57	107.07	107.72	108.22	108.91	109.11
Chain-type price indexes								
Gross domestic product	104.77	106.98	104.90	105.31	106.17	106.80	107.22	107.73
Business ¹	104.18	106.16	104.27	104.63	105.41	106.03	106.38	106.84
Nonfarm ²	104.67	106.62	104.79	105.08	105.91	106.45	106.85	107.29
Nonfarm less housing	104.23	106.08	104.34	104.59	105.41	105.94	106.31	106.69
Housing	108.95	111.86	109.16	109.87	110.76	111.40	112.15	113.13
Farm	69.84	74.62	68.40	73.44	71.34	77.37	73.59	76.16
Households and institutions ...	106.19	109.41	106.47	106.97	107.77	108.77	109.99	111.09
Private households	108.58	113.33	108.95	110.00	111.34	112.99	114.09	114.90
Nonprofit institutions	106.10	109.29	106.39	106.88	107.67	108.65	109.87	110.98
General government ³	108.80	112.39	109.13	109.93	111.46	112.03	112.74	113.34
Federal	108.03	111.99	108.17	108.58	111.69	111.61	112.21	112.43
State and local	109.16	112.59	109.57	110.54	111.39	112.23	112.99	113.77

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

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

[Dollars]

Price per unit of real gross product of nonfinancial corporate business ¹	1.019	.....	1.019	1.019	1.025	1.031	1.032	.....
Compensation of employees (unit labor cost)	.659	.....	.661	.658	.658	.659	.661	.....
Unit nonlabor cost	.241	.....	.242	.243	.245	.247	.247	.....
Consumption of fixed capital	.115	.....	.116	.115	.116	.117	.118	.....
Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments less subsidies	.097	.....	.097	.098	.099	.099	.098	.....
Net interest	.029	.....	.029	.030	.030	.031	.031	.....
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments (unit profits from current production)	.119	.....	.116	.118	.122	.126	.123	.....
Profits tax liability	.034	.....	.034	.034	.036	.037	.035	.....
Profits after tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments ...	.085	.....	.083	.084	.086	.089	.088	.....

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

Table 7.16.—Implicit Price Deflators for Private Inventories by Industry Group

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	Seasonally adjusted					
	1999		2000			
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Private inventories ¹	97.68	98.28	99.75	100.17	100.32	101.24
Farm	90.79	92.73	99.28	97.67	94.11	99.25
Nonfarm	98.28	98.77	99.82	100.42	100.87	101.45
Durable goods	97.01	97.41	97.68	97.76	97.66	97.68
Nondurable goods	99.90	100.52	102.57	103.83	105.00	106.30
Manufacturing	96.50	97.38	98.43	98.90	99.42	99.38
Durable goods	95.74	96.34	96.79	96.63	96.70	96.70
Nondurable goods	97.80	99.14	101.19	102.70	103.96	103.86
Wholesale	96.74	97.40	98.60	98.64	98.90	98.99
Durable goods	95.96	96.40	96.70	96.83	96.62	96.38
Nondurable goods	98.15	99.21	102.02	101.89	103.02	103.67
Merchant wholesalers	96.53	97.11	98.14	98.10	98.22	98.46
Durable goods	96.06	96.51	96.83	96.96	96.74	96.50
Nondurable goods	97.40	98.22	100.55	100.17	100.94	102.04
Nonmerchant wholesalers	98.13	99.32	101.64	102.25	103.41	102.48
Durable goods	95.29	95.60	95.79	95.95	95.78	95.58
Nondurable goods	102.81	105.39	111.26	112.62	116.07	113.88
Retail trade	101.68	101.80	102.36	102.67	102.71	103.09
Durable goods	99.92	99.98	99.93	100.30	100.12	100.51
Motor vehicle dealers	99.52	99.39	99.25	99.95	100.03	100.89
Other	100.39	100.64	100.67	100.71	100.25	100.16
Nondurable goods	103.83	104.01	105.37	105.58	105.90	106.26
Other	99.77	99.40	101.45	105.15	107.21	112.41
Durable goods	102.50	102.90	104.05	103.50	102.75	102.00
Nondurable goods	99.59	99.15	101.30	105.42	107.74	113.52

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

Table 7.17.—Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross domestic product	113.60	119.27	113.98	116.27	117.65	119.27	119.92	120.24
Final sales of domestic product	113.41	118.85	113.86	115.64	117.54	118.66	119.37	119.83
Change in private inventories								
Goods	120.08	129.17	120.80	124.84	126.79	129.40	130.72	129.79
Final sales	119.66	128.15	120.58	123.22	126.64	127.82	129.34	128.81
Change in private inventories								
Durable goods	131.80	145.90	133.65	138.26	142.10	146.86	147.72	146.93
Final sales	131.58	145.07	133.41	136.51	142.58	145.20	146.80	145.73
Change in private inventories								
Nondurable goods	110.55	115.80	110.41	113.99	114.49	115.47	117.12	116.11
Final sales	110.06	114.74	110.27	112.55	113.97	114.08	115.53	115.40
Change in private inventories								
Services	108.89	112.68	109.31	110.50	111.18	112.59	112.95	114.00
Structures	115.74	119.35	114.48	116.54	119.98	119.06	118.89	119.47
Addenda:								
Motor vehicle output	126.35	124.57	127.71	130.25	130.35	128.86	123.03	116.06
Gross domestic product less motor vehicle output	113.15	119.07	113.50	115.77	117.20	118.93	119.80	120.37

Table 7.18B.—Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for Motor Vehicle Output

[Index numbers, 1996=100]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Motor vehicle output ...	126.35	124.57	127.71	130.25	130.35	128.86	123.03	116.06
Auto output	102.34	95.01	99.97	103.97	103.88	96.72	93.98	85.45
Truck output ¹	146.35	149.13	150.77	152.13	152.39	155.53	147.14	141.45
Final sales of domestic product	121.07	120.18	122.51	123.04	129.35	121.59	118.97	110.80
Personal consumption expenditures	126.94	133.23	127.69	129.43	138.07	131.61	133.95	129.31
New motor vehicles	130.15	139.03	130.75	134.24	144.92	137.22	139.28	134.70
Autos	120.73	126.35	120.09	126.32	133.18	128.63	123.72	119.87
Light trucks	141.32	153.99	143.33	143.66	158.77	147.41	157.60	152.16
Net purchases of used autos	117.17	115.85	118.39	114.95	117.57	114.78	117.93	113.14
Private fixed investment	131.60	127.44	137.38	134.41	138.07	131.48	127.85	112.34
New motor vehicles	126.83	122.88	132.44	128.53	132.91	125.82	123.13	109.65
Autos	106.96	101.23	110.99	105.29	109.78	100.72	99.71	94.69
Trucks	145.85	143.57	152.96	150.72	155.00	149.76	145.49	124.05
Light trucks	149.20	154.96	159.04	153.56	163.55	158.47	160.33	137.49
Other	139.13	122.10	141.18	144.88	138.69	133.18	117.63	98.87
Net purchases of used autos	109.19	105.99	114.14	106.81	113.79	104.95	105.68	99.54
Gross government investment	118.29	122.60	123.73	135.82	123.54	115.38	118.65	132.83
Autos	99.01	102.00	108.11	108.30	86.04	93.99	123.35	104.63
New trucks	129.04	134.04	132.38	151.25	144.75	127.34	115.53	148.53
Net exports								
Exports	96.65	98.82	95.51	98.34	100.25	101.69	97.45	95.88
Autos	94.99	95.27	91.69	95.86	96.79	98.45	93.91	91.94
Trucks	99.94	105.54	102.74	103.14	106.83	107.87	104.17	103.31
Imports	142.99	156.67	148.85	149.50	153.68	153.82	162.17	156.99
Autos	142.71	161.65	149.45	149.62	154.15	157.77	168.05	166.61
Trucks	144.23	133.08	145.96	148.84	151.37	135.07	134.32	111.57
Change in private inventories								
Autos								
New								
Domestic								
Foreign								
Used								
New trucks								
Domestic								
Foreign								
Addenda:								
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers	128.35	130.79	131.09	131.46	137.60	131.04	131.24	123.27
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks	124.11	123.06	130.51	124.90	131.63	124.20	124.36	112.05
Domestic output of new autos ²	100.70	100.07	101.90	100.85	105.06	101.48	101.99	91.75
Sales of imported new autos ³	144.38	150.93	145.99	152.66	152.30	150.64	149.25	151.53

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Contributions to the percent change in real gross domestic product are shown in table 8.2.

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Percent change at annual rate:								
Gross domestic product	4.2	5.0	5.7	8.3	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.1
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Personal consumption expenditures	3.52	3.57	3.43	4.08	5.03	2.14	2.99	1.88
Durable goods	.96	.78	.64	1.04	1.79	-.42	.61	-.23
Motor vehicles and parts	.35	.19	-.02	.27	.87	-.64	.25	-.39
Furniture and household equipment	.44	.39	.45	.52	.56	.18	.26	.11
Other	.17	.19	.20	.25	.37	.04	.10	.04
Nondurable goods	1.10	1.00	.97	1.47	1.19	.74	.93	.16
Food	.39	.36	.41	.90	.28	.20	.11	.09
Clothing and shoes	.29	.27	.24	0	.63	.18	.30	-.01
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	.05	-.02	-.02	.09	-.26	.08	.10	-.01
Other	.37	.39	.34	.48	.54	.27	.41	.10
Services	1.46	1.79	1.81	1.58	2.04	1.83	1.46	1.95
Housing	.25	.25	.25	.29	.23	.27	.22	.23
Household operation	.17	.17	.39	-.22	.23	.42	.02	.21
Electricity and gas	.01	.04	.23	-.32	.09	.27	-.11	.20
Other household operation	.16	.13	.16	.10	.14	.16	.12	.01
Transportation	.10	.10	.14	.11	.12	.11	.04	.07
Medical care	.26	.29	.36	.36	.22	.30	.24	.33
Recreation	.13	.20	.18	.10	.24	.23	.20	.26
Other	.55	.78	.49	.94	1.00	.50	.74	.85
Gross private domestic investment	1.15	1.81	2.50	3.04	.92	3.66	.33	-.69
Fixed investment	1.53	1.59	1.33	1.26	2.68	1.93	.55	-.23
Nonresidential	1.26	1.61	1.47	1.22	2.54	1.87	1.02	-.09
Structures	-.05	.28	-.19	.29	.63	.14	.44	.28
Equipment and software	1.30	1.33	1.66	.94	1.91	1.73	.58	-.37
Information processing equipment and software	1.03	1.13	1.20	.91	1.37	1.28	.84	.56
Computers and peripheral equipment	.39	.37	.43	.23	.34	.53	.41	.10
Software ¹	.40	.42	.48	.53	.39	.39	.40	.28
Other	.25	.34	.29	.15	.63	.37	.03	.18
Industrial equipment	.01	.18	.15	.17	.26	.22	.14	-.04
Transportation equipment	.27	-.02	.45	-.13	.06	.08	-.35	-.79
Other	-.01	.04	-.13	-.02	.23	.15	-.05	-.10
Residential	.27	-.02	-.13	.03	.14	.06	-.47	-.14
Change in private inventories	-.37	.22	1.17	1.78	-1.76	1.73	-.22	-.46
Farm	-.01	.05	-.14	.49	-.15	.10	-.05	.01
Nonfarm	-.37	.17	1.32	1.29	-1.60	1.63	-.17	-.48
Net exports of goods and services	-1.03	-.87	-1.08	-.37	-.94	-1.00	-.90	-.59
Exports	.32	.96	1.05	1.09	.67	1.48	1.45	-.70
Goods	.30	.88	1.13	.94	.46	1.37	1.54	-.71
Services	.02	.09	-.08	.15	.21	.11	-.09	.01
Imports	-1.35	-1.84	-2.13	-1.45	-1.61	-2.48	-2.35	.11
Goods	-1.32	-1.59	-1.99	-1.28	-1.28	-2.26	-1.90	.21
Services	-.04	-.24	-.13	-.17	-.33	-.22	-.44	-.10
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	.59	.49	.84	1.50	-.18	.85	-.24	.47
Federal	.16	.09	.41	.79	-.93	.97	-.57	.22
National defense	.08	.01	.46	.48	-.86	.60	-.38	.32
Consumption expenditures	.04	-.03	.36	.46	-.82	.57	-.34	.06
Gross investment	.04	.03	.10	.03	-.04	.03	-.04	.26
Nondefense	.08	.08	-.05	.30	-.07	.37	-.18	-.10
Consumption expenditures	0	.05	.01	.10	.05	.25	-.15	-.17
Gross investment	.07	.04	-.06	.20	-.12	.12	-.03	.07
State and local	.43	.40	.43	.71	.75	-.12	.33	.25
Consumption expenditures	.26	.27	.31	.30	.29	.25	.26	.15
Gross investment	.17	.14	.12	.41	.46	-.37	.07	.10
Addenda:								
Goods	2.28	2.85	3.92	5.14	2.41	3.18	1.57	-1.08
Services	1.64	1.86	2.09	2.45	1.34	2.75	.67	1.96
Structures	.30	.29	-.31	.67	1.09	-.28	-.05	.18
Motor vehicle output	.34	-.05	.45	.31	.01	-.16	-.64	-.79
Final sales of computers ²	.40	.46	.55	.25	.60	.50	.40	.20

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

2. For some components of final sales of computers, includes computer parts.

NOTE.—The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, 7.9, 7.11, and 7.17.

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Percent change at annual rate:								
Personal consumption expenditures	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.9	7.6	3.1	4.5	2.8
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Durable goods	1.45	1.15	.95	1.52	2.67	-.64	.91	-.34
Motor vehicles and parts	.53	.28	-.03	.39	1.29	-.95	.37	-.57
Furniture and household equipment	.66	.58	.67	.77	.83	.26	.39	.17
Other	.26	.29	.30	.36	.55	.06	.15	.06
Nondurable goods	1.64	1.49	1.43	2.14	1.81	1.06	1.39	.25
Food	.59	.53	.61	1.32	.44	.29	.17	.14
Clothing and shoes	.43	.40	.35	0	.94	.27	.45	-.02
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	.07	-.03	-.03	.12	-.38	.12	.15	-.02
Gasoline and oil	.05	-.03	-.05	.17	-.34	.07	.12	.01
Fuel oil and coal	.02	0	.02	-.05	-.04	.05	.04	-.03
Other	.55	.58	.50	.70	.81	.39	.62	.14
Services	2.20	2.64	2.27	3.10	2.64	2.19	2.89	
Housing	.38	.37	.37	.42	.36	.38	.33	.34
Household operation	.26	.25	.57	-.34	.35	.62	.03	.32
Electricity and gas	.02	.06	.34	-.48	.14	.39	-.16	.30
Other household operation	.24	.19	.23	.14	.21	.23	.19	.02
Transportation	.14	.15	.21	.16	.18	.16	.06	.10
Medical care	.39	.43	.53	.51	.34	.42	.36	.49
Recreation	.20	.29	.27	.15	.36	.33	.30	.38
Other	.83	1.15	.72	1.37	1.51	.73	1.11	1.26
Addenda:								
Energy goods and services ¹	.09	.03	.31	-.35	-.24	.51	-.01	.28
Personal consumption expenditures less food and energy	4.62	4.72	4.13	4.96	7.38	2.27	4.32	2.38

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

NOTE.—The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.4. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real personal consumption expenditures, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product.

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Percent change at annual rate:								
Private fixed investment	9.2	9.2	7.8	7.2	16.4	11.2	3.1	-1.3
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Nonresidential	7.54	9.32	8.58	7.04	15.37	10.83	5.71	-5.0
Structures	-28	1.62	-1.09	1.66	3.80	.86	2.47	1.57
Nonresidential buildings, including								
farm	-13	.96	-1.20	.53	3.26	.84	.83	.77
Utilities	.04	.11	.11	.11	.26	-.50	.66	.45
Mining exploration, shafts, and								
wells	-23	.55	.19	.92	.43	.63	.57	.39
Other structures	.04	0	-.20	.10	-.15	-.12	.41	-.04
Equipment and software	7.82	7.70	9.67	5.38	11.57	9.97	3.24	-2.07
Information processing equipment								
and software	6.21	6.57	6.95	5.26	8.15	7.37	4.68	3.11
Computers and peripheral								
equipment ¹	2.33	2.17	2.50	1.35	2.02	3.01	2.28	.55
Software ²	2.40	2.45	2.77	3.04	2.38	2.24	2.21	1.54
Other	1.49	1.96	1.68	.87	3.75	2.12	.18	1.02
Industrial equipment	.06	1.03	.86	1.00	1.59	1.26	.78	-.23
Transportation equipment	1.62	-.14	2.60	-.78	.45	.49	-1.94	-4.40
Other	-.07	.24	-.73	-.10	1.38	.85	-.27	-.56
Residential	1.62	-.08	-.74	.18	1.00	.41	-2.61	-.80
Structures	1.57	-.12	-.78	.14	.91	.40	-2.62	-.82
Single family	.86	.18	-.77	.90	2.02	-.54	-2.20	-.26
Multifamily	.12	-.02	.06	-.08	.25	-.04	-.50	.10
Other structures	.60	-.28	-.07	-.68	-1.35	.97	.08	-.66
Equipment	.05	.04	.04	.04	.09	.01	.01	.02

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

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

NOTE.—The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.6. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real private fixed investment, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product.

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

	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Percent change at annual rate:								
Exports of goods and services	2.9	9.1	10.2	10.3	6.3	14.3	13.9	-6.1
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Exports of goods¹	2.78	8.25	10.82	8.84	4.31	13.13	14.47	-6.25
Foods, feeds, and beverages	.13	.34	1.38	-.41	.29	-.12	1.71	-1.15
Industrial supplies and materials	.12	1.51	.95	2.80	.54	1.47	3.03	-.06
Capital goods, except automotive	1.72	4.73	6.98	2.95	1.04	11.95	7.12	-3.13
Automotive vehicles, engines, and								
parts	.22	.35	.93	-.04	1.03	-.11	.28	-.85
Consumer goods, except automotive	.18	.81	.51	1.11	1.37	.52	1.19	-.82
Other	.40	.50	.07	2.44	.04	-.58	1.14	-.23
Exports of services¹	.15	.81	-.64	1.43	1.99	1.21	-.62	.16
Percent change at annual rate:								
Imports of goods and services	10.7	13.6	16.9	10.7	12.0	18.6	17.0	-.7
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Imports of goods¹	10.39	11.79	15.77	9.42	9.52	16.85	13.86	-1.40
Foods, feeds, and beverages	.34	.25	.40	.10	-.01	.43	.61	-.13
Industrial supplies and materials,								
except petroleum and products	.60	.74	1.48	1.69	.64	-.23	1.42	-1.01
Petroleum and products	0	.54	-.29	-2.41	1.95	2.54	-.34	-.17
Capital goods, except automotive	3.58	4.97	5.14	4.13	3.33	7.77	6.02	.98
Automotive vehicles, engines, and								
parts	2.60	1.23	4.02	.37	1.57	.58	2.03	-2.33
Consumer goods, except automotive	2.19	3.01	3.70	2.94	2.60	5.13	1.28	1.56
Other	1.08	1.05	1.32	2.60	-.55	.62	2.83	-.32
Imports of services¹	.29	1.78	1.13	1.30	2.45	1.71	3.19	.69

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

NOTE.—The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.10. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real exports and to real imports, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product. Because imports are subtracted in the calculation of gross domestic product, the contributions of components of real imports have opposite signs in this table and in table 8.2.

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

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Percent change at annual rate:								
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment¹	3.3	2.8	4.8	8.5	-1.1	4.8	-1.4	2.7
Percentage points at annual rates:								
Federal	.88	.51	2.35	4.47	-5.27	5.51	-3.24	1.26
National defense	.45	.04	2.62	2.75	-4.86	3.42	-2.20	1.84
Consumption expenditures	.20	-.14	2.04	2.61	-4.65	3.25	-1.97	.36
Durable goods ²	.07	-.01	.36	-.44	0	-.05	-.09	.26
Nondurable goods	.05	.02	.44	-.46	.36	-.04	-.24	-.14
Services	.08	-.15	1.24	3.51	-5.02	3.34	-1.63	.24
Compensation of general								
government employees,								
except own-account								
investment ³	-.23	-.05	.09	-.24	-.13	.04	.22	-.08
Consumption of general								
government fixed capital ⁴	.02	.05	.03	.05	.05	.06	.06	.08
Other services	.29	-.15	1.12	3.69	-4.94	3.24	-1.91	.24
Gross investment	.25	.18	.58	.15	-.21	.17	.23	1.48
Structures	-.02	-.06	-.04	-.01	-.13	-.06	0	-.03
Equipment and software	.27	.23	.61	.16	-.07	.23	-.23	1.51
Nondefense	.43	.48	-.26	1.72	-.41	2.09	-1.04	-.58
Consumption expenditures	.02	.26	.06	.59	.29	1.41	-.88	-.99
Durable goods ²	.10	0	-.03	.01	.02	0	-.05	.02
Nondurable goods	.01	-.04	-.04	.30	-.14	-.06	.12	-.90
Services	-.09	.30	.13	.28	.41	1.47	-.96	-.11
Compensation of general								
government employees,								
except own-account								
investment ³	.04	.19	-.21	.27	.43	1.11	-.91	-.23
Consumption of general								
government fixed capital ⁴	.18	.20	.20	.20	.21	.20	.20	.19
Other services	-.31	-.09	.15	-.19	-.23	.15	-.25	-.08
Gross investment	.41	.22	-.33	1.13	-.70	.68	-.16	.42
Structures	-.03	-.04	.02	.21	-.18	-.09	-.06	.08
Equipment and software	.43	.26	-.35	.92	-.52	.77	-.10	.34
State and local	2.46	2.28	2.43	4.04	4.17	-.69	1.87	1.46
Consumption expenditures	1.50	1.51	1.75	1.72	1.60	1.40	1.49	.86
Durable goods ²	.06	.06	.05	.08	.06	.06	.06	.06
Nondurable goods	.29	.31	.32	.34	.29	.31	.30	.31
Services	1.14	1.14	1.38	1.30	1.25	1.04	1.13	.49
Compensation of general								
government employees,								
except own-account								
investment ³	.55	.55	.67	.52	.77	.52	.66	-.09
Consumption of general								
government fixed capital ⁴	.32	.36	.34	.36	.35	.37	.38	.40
Other services	.28	.23	.37	.43	.13	.15	.09	.19
Gross investment	.96	.77	.68	2.31	2.57	-2.09	.38	.60
Structures	.53	.32	.17	1.84	2.18	-2.56	-.07	.21
Equipment and software	.43	.45	.51	.47	.40	.48	.44	.39

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

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

3. Compensation of government employees engaged in new own-account investment and related expenditures for goods and services are classified as investment in structures and in software.

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

NOTE.—The quantity indexes on which the estimates in this table are based are shown in table 7.11. The estimates in this table differ from those in table 8.2 because this table shows contributions to real government consumption expenditures and gross investment, whereas table 8.2 shows contributions to real gross domestic product.

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

[Dollars]

			Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
	1999	2000	1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Current dollars:								
Gross domestic product	34,063	36,172	34,176	34,892	35,528	36,158	36,410	36,589
Gross national product	34,023		34,127	34,843	35,500	36,128	36,377	
Personal income	28,534	30,067	28,643	29,098	29,529	29,965	30,279	30,490
Disposable personal income	24,314	25,376	24,384	24,728	25,014	25,322	25,535	25,633
Personal consumption expenditures	22,962	24,534	23,123	23,528	24,122	24,381	24,701	24,930
Durable goods	2,789	2,979	2,807	2,875	3,010	2,961	2,991	2,954
Nondurable goods	6,760	7,297	6,805	6,972	7,154	7,262	7,367	7,402
Services	13,414	14,259	13,511	13,681	13,958	14,158	14,342	14,574
Chained (1996) dollars:								
Gross domestic product	32,512	33,834	32,584	33,156	33,485	33,880	33,980	33,989
Gross national product	32,485		32,546	33,123	33,470	33,861	33,956	
Disposable personal income	23,191	23,638	23,203	23,404	23,472	23,639	23,732	23,711
Personal consumption expenditures	21,901	22,854	22,003	22,268	22,635	22,761	22,956	23,061
Durable goods	2,996	3,254	3,023	3,109	3,272	3,224	3,275	3,244
Nondurable goods	6,518	6,785	6,535	6,636	6,720	6,766	6,828	6,825
Services	12,421	12,868	12,480	12,567	12,703	12,822	12,908	13,037
Population (mid-period, thousands)	272,996	275,423	273,315	273,980	274,508	275,059	275,735	276,388

Table 8.8B.—Motor Vehicle Output

[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Motor vehicle output	346.6	342.9	352.6	357.8	355.9	355.5	339.6	320.7
Auto output	126.1	118.1	125.4	128.8	127.2	120.6	117.4	107.2
Truck output ¹	220.5	224.8	227.2	229.1	228.7	234.9	222.2	213.5
Final sales of domestic product	336.3	334.7	340.3	342.0	358.1	339.2	332.4	309.2
Personal consumption expenditures	254.2	268.1	256.4	260.7	276.2	265.2	269.8	261.1
New motor vehicles	195.4	208.5	196.2	201.8	216.9	206.5	209.1	201.6
Autos	97.3	101.9	96.7	101.8	107.0	103.9	100.0	96.6
Light trucks	98.1	106.6	99.5	100.0	109.8	102.5	109.1	104.9
Net purchases of used autos	58.7	59.6	60.2	58.9	59.3	58.7	60.7	59.5
Private fixed investment	159.9	154.4	166.3	161.9	166.7	159.4	155.5	136.1
New motor vehicles	195.5	189.7	204.0	197.5	204.1	194.2	190.7	169.9
Autos	79.7	75.4	82.6	78.4	81.5	75.2	74.5	70.5
Trucks	115.8	114.3	121.4	119.1	122.5	119.0	116.3	99.3
Light trucks	76.7	80.0	81.7	78.7	83.7	81.7	83.2	71.3
Other	39.0	34.3	39.7	40.5	38.8	37.3	33.1	28.0
Net purchases of used autos	-35.6	-35.3	-37.6	-35.7	-37.4	-34.9	-35.2	-33.8
Gross government investment	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.9	13.5	12.7	13.1	14.7
Autos	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.8	5.0	4.2
New trucks	9.0	9.4	9.2	10.5	10.1	8.9	8.1	10.5
Net exports	-90.8	-101.3	-96.0	-95.5	-98.3	-98.1	-106.0	-102.6
Exports	26.0	27.0	25.6	26.6	27.3	27.8	26.7	26.2
Autos	16.5	16.7	15.8	16.7	17.0	17.3	16.5	16.1
Trucks	9.5	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.1
Imports	116.7	128.2	121.6	122.1	125.6	125.8	132.7	128.8
Autos	96.3	109.2	100.9	101.0	104.0	106.5	113.4	112.7
Trucks	20.4	19.1	20.7	21.2	21.6	19.3	19.3	16.1
Change in private inventories	10.3	8.2	12.3	15.9	-2.1	16.3	7.2	11.5
Autos	1.8	4.8	4.3	5.2	.3	3.0	9.3	6.7
New	1.6	4.1	3.0	4.1	-1.5	2.2	9.4	6.2
Domestic	.3	3.5	2.4	1.5	-3.4	3.4	8.2	5.6
Foreign	1.3	.6	.7	2.6	1.9	-1.2	1.2	.6
Used	.2	.8	1.3	1.1	1.8	.8	-1	.5
New trucks	8.5	3.4	8.0	10.7	-2.4	13.3	-2.1	4.8
Domestic	8.1	2.5	8.9	8.6	-2.3	11.6	-7	1.4
Foreign	.5	.9	-9	2.1	-2	1.7	-1.5	3.4
Addenda:								
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers	427.0	436.0	436.3	437.5	456.4	437.3	438.4	411.8
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks	156.4	155.4	164.3	157.0	165.3	156.9	157.6	141.9
Domestic output of new autos ²	116.8	116.3	119.7	117.1	121.3	118.3	118.8	107.0
Sales of imported new autos ³	78.7	82.3	79.5	83.1	82.7	82.3	81.5	82.6

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

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

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

Table 8.9B.—Real Motor Vehicle Output

[Billions of chained (1996) dollars]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999		2000			
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Motor vehicle output	348.2	343.3	352.0	359.0	359.3	355.2	339.1	319.9
Auto output	129.1	119.8	126.1	131.2	131.0	122.0	118.6	107.8
Truck output ¹	218.7	222.9	225.3	227.4	227.8	232.5	219.9	211.4
Final sales of domestic product	338.6	336.1	342.6	344.1	361.7	340.0	332.7	309.9
Personal consumption expenditures	255.9	268.6	257.4	260.9	278.3	265.3	270.0	260.7
New motor vehicles	195.4	208.7	196.3	201.6	217.6	206.0	209.1	202.2
Autos	98.8	103.4	98.3	103.4	109.0	105.3	101.3	98.1
Light trucks	96.5	105.1	97.9	98.1	108.4	100.6	107.6	103.9
Net purchases of used autos	60.3	59.6	60.9	59.1	60.5	59.0	60.7	58.2
Private fixed investment	159.0	153.9	166.0	162.4	166.8	158.8	154.4	135.7
New motor vehicles	196.8	190.7	205.5	199.4	206.2	195.2	191.1	170.1
Autos	80.9	76.6	84.0	79.7	83.1	76.2	75.4	71.6
Trucks	116.0	114.2	121.6	119.8	123.2	119.1	115.7	98.6
Light trucks	78.0	81.0	83.2	80.3	85.5	82.9	83.8	71.9
Other	37.9	33.2	38.4	39.4	37.7	36.2	32.0	26.9
Net purchases of used autos	-37.5	-36.4	-39.2	-36.7	-39.1	-36.1	-36.3	-34.2
Gross government investment	12.8	13.3	13.4	14.7	13.4	12.5	12.9	14.4
Autos	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.7	4.0
New trucks	9.0	9.4	9.3	10.6	10.1	8.9	8.1	10.4
Net exports	-88.6	-98.9	-93.6	-93.4	-96.2	-95.9	-103.7	-100.0
Exports	25.1	25.7	24.8	25.5	26.0	26.4	25.3	24.9
Autos	16.1	16.2	15.6	16.3	16.4	16.7	15.9	15.6
Trucks	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.3
Imports	113.7	124.6	118.4	118.9	122.2	122.3	129.0	124.9
Autos	94.0	106.5	98.4	98.5	101.5	103.9	110.7	109.7
Trucks	19.7	18.2	20.0	20.4	20.7	18.5	18.4	15.3
Change in private inventories	9.4	7.2	9.1	14.4	-2.0	14.7	6.4	9.7
Autos	1.4	4.3	1.8	4.7	.4	2.3	8.9	5.7
New	1.2	3.5	.4	3.6	-1.5	1.5	8.9	5.1
Domestic	0	2.9	-3	.9	-3.3	2.7	7.8	4.6
Foreign	1.2	.6	.7	2.6	1.8	-1.2	1.1	.5
Used	.2	.8	1.3	1.1	1.9	.8	-1	.5
New trucks	7.3	2.8	6.8	9.1	-2.1	11.2	-1.8	4.0
Domestic	6.9	2.1	7.5	7.2	-2.0	9.7	-5	1.2
Foreign	.5	.8	-.9	2.0	-2	1.6	-1.3	3.1
Residual	.3	-7	.3	.5	-1.2	1.0	-1.4	-7
Addenda:								
Final sales of motor vehicles to domestic purchasers	427.7	435.8	436.8	438.0	458.5	436.6	437.3	410.8
Private fixed investment in new autos and new light trucks	158.8	157.5	167.0	159.8	168.4	158.9	159.1	143.4
Domestic output of new autos ²	117.5	116.8	118.9	117.7	122.6	118.4	119.0	107.1
Sales of imported new autos ³	79.9	83.5	80.8	84.5	84.3	83.4	82.6	83.8

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

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

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

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

Chain-type quantity indexes for the series in this table are shown in table 7.18B.

B. Other NIPA and NIPA-Related Tables

Monthly Estimates

Tables B.1 and B.2 include the most recent estimates of personal income and its components; these estimates were released on March 1, 2001 and include “preliminary” estimates for January 2001 and “revised” estimates for October–December 2000.

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

	1999	2000	1999	2000												2001
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	Jan. ^p
Personal income	7,789.6	8,281.0	7,994.3	8,056.4	8,099.6	8,161.6	8,209.3	8,237.6	8,279.5	8,300.0	8,326.5	8,420.6	8,405.7	8,420.1	8,455.5	8,504.3
Wage and salary disbursements	4,470.0	4,769.1	4,602.7	4,637.4	4,657.8	4,685.9	4,726.9	4,730.0	4,763.5	4,789.1	4,797.8	4,827.8	4,858.9	4,872.9	4,881.0	4,916.3
Private industries	3,745.6	4,008.3	3,865.9	3,890.6	3,908.5	3,932.3	3,969.9	3,966.6	4,003.4	4,025.3	4,032.5	4,060.8	4,091.3	4,105.5	4,112.4	4,138.3
Goods-producing industries	1,089.2	1,153.1	1,113.2	1,125.9	1,128.8	1,138.0	1,148.3	1,142.2	1,150.7	1,162.2	1,158.8	1,163.2	1,173.4	1,177.0	1,168.4	1,180.3
Manufacturing	782.4	815.9	794.3	800.7	802.9	804.8	813.2	809.4	816.7	824.0	819.7	820.3	827.8	829.3	821.7	824.2
Distributive industries	1,020.3	1,107.1	1,060.1	1,065.9	1,070.7	1,076.2	1,091.5	1,090.2	1,105.5	1,112.1	1,113.2	1,129.0	1,136.5	1,144.5	1,150.0	1,154.4
Service industries	1,636.0	1,748.1	1,692.6	1,698.8	1,708.9	1,718.0	1,730.2	1,734.2	1,747.2	1,751.0	1,760.5	1,768.6	1,781.4	1,784.0	1,794.0	1,803.5
Government	724.4	760.8	736.9	746.9	749.2	753.6	757.0	763.4	760.1	763.8	765.3	767.0	767.7	767.4	768.6	778.0
Other labor income	501.0	524.0	509.0	511.8	514.1	516.2	518.4	520.5	522.5	525.1	527.6	530.0	532.0	533.9	535.9	537.8
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	663.5	710.5	681.2	685.1	690.0	706.6	707.0	704.7	716.9	706.0	712.3	756.0	712.3	710.8	718.2	715.8
Farm	25.3	22.6	15.8	17.3	18.4	21.7	23.1	17.5	23.7	17.5	14.7	62.9	16.9	15.4	21.5	15.4
Nonfarm	638.2	688.0	665.5	667.9	671.7	684.9	683.9	687.1	693.2	688.5	697.7	693.1	695.4	695.4	696.7	700.4
Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	143.4	140.1	144.1	144.4	145.3	147.0	144.3	140.0	138.1	136.0	134.5	144.0	134.8	135.3	137.8	136.9
Personal dividend income	370.3	396.6	382.4	384.7	387.0	388.9	390.6	392.4	394.8	397.2	399.6	402.2	404.7	407.1	409.8	412.0
Personal interest income	963.7	1,033.7	993.1	1,002.1	1,011.4	1,021.2	1,026.1	1,030.9	1,036.8	1,040.0	1,042.4	1,046.1	1,047.9	1,049.1	1,050.6	1,052.0
Transfer payments to persons	1,016.2	1,067.7	1,029.2	1,042.5	1,047.3	1,050.9	1,053.8	1,077.3	1,067.3	1,068.7	1,074.9	1,079.1	1,082.0	1,078.6	1,090.3	1,108.3
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance benefits	588.0	622.4	593.9	605.0	607.7	611.1	613.4	634.4	625.0	623.5	627.2	630.9	629.1	626.7	635.2	649.3
Government unemployment insurance benefits	20.3	20.0	19.6	20.2	20.5	19.7	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.7	20.8	21.1
Other	407.9	425.2	415.7	417.3	419.1	420.1	420.9	423.5	422.9	425.4	427.8	428.1	432.3	431.2	434.2	437.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	338.5	360.7	347.5	351.8	353.2	355.2	357.9	358.2	360.4	362.1	362.6	364.6	366.7	367.6	368.2	374.7

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment.

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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

	1999	2000	1999	2000												2001
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	Jan. ^p
	Billions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated															
Personal income	7,789.6	8,281.0	7,994.3	8,056.4	8,099.6	8,161.6	8,209.3	8,237.6	8,279.5	8,300.0	8,326.5	8,420.6	8,405.7	8,420.1	8,455.5	8,504.3
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	1,152.0	1,291.8	1,210.9	1,225.7	1,241.1	1,251.2	1,269.6	1,274.1	1,287.9	1,293.6	1,308.7	1,322.0	1,334.2	1,342.9	1,350.2	1,364.8
Equals: Disposable personal income	6,637.7	6,989.3	6,783.4	6,830.6	6,858.5	6,910.4	6,939.7	6,963.5	6,991.5	7,006.4	7,017.8	7,098.6	7,071.5	7,077.2	7,105.3	7,139.5
Less: Personal outlays	6,490.1	6,998.4	6,735.7	6,791.7	6,868.7	6,906.2	6,920.2	6,939.9	6,972.9	7,017.3	7,045.5	7,101.3	7,115.7	7,137.2	7,163.9	7,211.8
Personal consumption expenditures	6,268.7	6,757.3	6,506.3	6,558.9	6,635.0	6,671.3	6,683.7	6,702.1	6,733.1	6,775.2	6,801.2	6,856.2	6,868.6	6,888.1	6,914.5	6,961.4
Durable goods	761.3	820.5	797.6	820.2	834.2	824.3	819.2	811.5	817.3	821.1	835.8	825.8	816.0	807.7	823.5	823.5
Nondurable goods	1,845.5	2,009.7	1,940.2	1,937.1	1,965.4	1,989.2	1,989.2	1,994.6	2,009.1	2,023.9	2,025.7	2,044.8	2,047.3	2,044.4	2,045.7	2,057.7
Services	3,661.9	3,927.2	3,768.4	3,801.6	3,835.4	3,857.7	3,875.3	3,895.3	3,912.5	3,934.0	3,954.3	3,975.6	3,995.5	4,027.8	4,061.0	4,080.1
Interest paid by persons	194.8	212.0	201.8	204.3	205.2	206.4	208.1	209.5	211.4	212.7	214.8	215.6	217.3	219.3	219.8	220.7
Personal transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	26.6	29.0	27.6	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.3	28.3	28.3	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7
Equals: Personal saving	147.6	-9.1	47.7	38.9	-10.3	4.2	19.5	23.6	18.7	-10.9	-27.7	-2.7	-44.2	-60.0	-58.7	-72.3
Addenda:																
Disposable personal income:																
Billions of chained (1996) dollars ¹	6,331.0	6,510.6	6,412.0	6,438.7	6,434.9	6,455.9	6,483.2	6,507.4	6,515.6	6,513.2	6,531.9	6,585.9	6,553.9	6,546.0	6,560.2	6,560.4
Per capita:																
Current dollars	24,314	25,376	24,741	24,898	24,985	25,159	25,248	25,317	25,399	25,432	25,451	25,722	25,604	25,606	25,689	25,793
Chained (1996) dollars	23,191	23,638	23,387	23,469	23,442	23,504	23,587	23,658	23,670	23,642	23,689	23,864	23,730	23,684	23,719	23,701
Population (thousands)	272,996	275,423	274,174	274,347	274,503	274,674	274,859	275,054	275,264	275,496	275,738	275,970	276,191	276,389	276,585	276,798
Personal consumption expenditures:																
Billions of chained (1996) dollars	5,978.8	6,294.4	6,150.0	6,182.6	6,225.2	6,232.5	6,244.0	6,263.1	6,274.8	6,298.3	6,330.3	6,360.9	6,365.9	6,371.1	6,384.0	6,396.7
Durable goods	817.8	896.2	864.8	890.4	907.3	896.9	891.5	883.0	885.5	892.8	900.2	916.5	907.1	896.1	886.9	902.8
Nondurable goods	1,779.4	1,868.7	1,841.7	1,836.6	1,847.6	1,850.1	1,853.6	1,863.8	1,866.0	1,877.0	1,885.4	1,885.4	1,888.2	1,883.6	1,887.4	1,893.6
Services	3,390.8	3,544.1	3,456.8	3,471.7	3,488.3	3,501.5	3,513.9	3,529.6	3,536.7	3,542.7	3,559.4	3,575.8	3,585.5	3,604.0	3,620.3	3,613.7
Implicit price deflator, 1996=100	104.85	107.35	105.79	106.09	106.58	107.04	107.04	107.01	107.30	107.57	107.44	107.79	107.90	108.12	108.31	108.83
Personal saving as percentage of disposable personal income ²	2.2	-0.1	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
	Percent change from preceding period, monthly changes at monthly rates															
Personal income, current dollars	5.4	6.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
Disposable personal income:																
Current dollars	5.0	5.3	0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
Chained (1996) dollars	3.2	2.8	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0	0.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0
Personal consumption expenditures:																
Current dollars	7.1	7.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
Chained (1996) dollars	5.3	5.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

1. Disposable personal income in chained (1996) dollars equals the current-dollar figure divided by the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures.

2. Monthly estimates equal personal saving for the month as a percentage of disposable personal income for that month.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Annual Estimates

Except as noted for table B.3 below and for table B.12, these tables are derived from the NIPA tables that were published in the August 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS; they are consistent with the most recent comprehensive and annual revisions.

Table B.3.—Gross Domestic Product by Industry, Current-Dollar and Real Estimates for 1997–99

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars				Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Gross domestic product	8,318.4	8,790.2	9,299.2	8,159.5	8,515.7	8,875.8	Transportation services	27.1	28.5	30.2	26.4	28.2	30.1
Private industries	7,253.6	7,684.4	8,140.8	7,151.2	7,499.9	7,860.7	Communications	220.8	234.1	260.2	217.7	232.0	264.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	130.0	127.2	125.4	143.7	144.0	150.9	Telephone and telegraph	166.7	173.9	195.1	167.9	180.9	215.1
Farms	88.3	80.8	74.2	103.6	100.2	106.3	Radio and television	54.1	60.2	65.1	49.9	51.4	51.9
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	41.7	46.5	51.2	40.3	43.2	44.4	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	205.9	206.0	216.0	202.0	197.4	216.3
Mining	118.9	105.6	111.8	117.0	126.2	121.9	Wholesale trade	566.8	610.9	643.3	584.1	665.3	709.3
Metal mining	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.3	7.3	8.6	Retail trade	740.5	796.8	856.4	745.3	805.5	847.3
Coal mining	10.6	11.3	11.3	11.2	12.5	13.1	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,569.9	1,689.5	1,792.1	1,520.8	1,605.9	1,692.1
Oil and gas extraction	91.9	77.4	82.8	89.1	94.9	89.1	Depository institutions	273.9	292.7	305.3	246.1	249.5	255.0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	10.8	11.8	12.3	10.4	11.5	11.4	Nondepository institutions	49.9	48.4	45.3	53.6	53.1	52.5
Construction	338.2	378.1	416.4	324.6	345.8	361.1	Security and commodity brokers	120.8	135.3	152.1	128.4	153.7	207.8
Manufacturing	1,379.6	1,436.0	1,500.8	1,387.2	1,446.4	1,529.4	Insurance carriers	146.1	154.4	165.0	135.5	139.9	142.6
Durable goods	791.2	833.4	877.8	813.0	892.4	970.5	Insurance agents, brokers, and service	51.3	52.6	56.9	48.9	48.5	50.5
Lumber and wood products	41.2	41.4	44.1	39.5	39.5	40.8	Real estate	920.1	969.2	1,034.0	903.7	933.5	973.5
Furniture and fixtures	22.7	24.1	25.9	22.1	22.7	23.6	Nonfarm housing services	679.1	714.6	756.8	661.1	674.2	694.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	37.2	38.2	41.0	36.6	35.9	36.9	Other real estate	241.0	254.6	277.2	243.0	260.1	280.7
Primary metal industries	52.6	54.1	54.9	52.7	54.7	60.7	Holding and other investment offices	7.7	36.8	33.5	5.8	25.1	21.5
Fabricated metal products	97.6	102.2	105.5	96.2	96.7	95.9	Services	1,691.5	1,837.1	1,986.9	1,632.2	1,704.4	1,772.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	143.2	150.8	158.2	158.4	187.0	216.6	Hotels and other lodging places	70.5	76.0	83.5	64.7	65.5	67.3
Electronic and other electric equipment	165.9	172.8	186.6	182.2	225.1	276.8	Personal services	51.0	55.4	58.2	49.2	52.2	53.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	96.5	107.2	114.5	97.1	107.0	110.4	Business services	395.5	447.1	510.8	384.1	417.4	463.5
Other transportation equipment	55.5	59.2	59.6	54.8	57.5	56.3	Auto repair, services, and parking	72.8	80.9	86.8	69.8	74.8	78.3
Instruments and related products	53.6	57.7	60.0	49.8	49.2	48.8	Miscellaneous repair services	22.3	24.5	25.8	21.1	21.6	20.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	25.2	25.7	27.6	24.8	24.6	26.0	Motion pictures	26.3	28.8	29.8	25.8	27.8	27.2
Nondurable goods	588.4	602.6	623.1	574.7	557.9	566.9	Amusement and recreation services	64.9	72.2	78.7	62.9	67.4	70.7
Food and kindred products	123.1	124.8	131.4	118.1	115.0	117.1	Health services	472.2	492.6	514.2	459.5	462.0	463.5
Tobacco products	15.4	16.8	19.9	13.9	11.5	7.0	Legal services	109.0	116.4	125.1	104.3	107.0	111.9
Textile mill products	25.7	25.4	25.3	25.0	23.6	22.9	Educational services	61.2	66.7	71.1	58.7	61.2	61.2
Apparel and other textile products	26.5	25.8	25.5	26.5	25.0	23.6	Social services	52.6	57.1	61.3	50.5	52.0	53.0
Paper and allied products	53.8	55.1	57.0	58.3	55.3	56.0	Membership organizations	51.6	54.0	57.4	49.0	49.0	50.8
Printing and publishing	91.1	94.0	99.0	86.4	84.0	84.3	Other services	229.7	251.5	272.8	221.2	233.9	241.9
Chemicals and allied products	164.8	168.4	176.3	164.2	159.8	168.6	Private households	12.0	14.0	11.5	11.7	13.3	10.6
Petroleum and coal products	31.4	32.9	28.6	25.6	26.6	34.9	Statistical discrepancy ¹	29.7	-24.8	-71.9	29.2	-24.1	-69.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	52.1	55.1	55.8	53.2	53.8	54.4	Government	1,064.8	1,105.8	1,158.4	1,035.5	1,049.8	1,070.4
Leather and leather products	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	Federal	354.7	360.7	375.4	347.2	348.4	352.6
Transportation and public utilities	688.4	728.0	779.6	668.7	686.4	752.3	General government	295.4	298.6	309.5	287.9	286.4	286.5
Transportation	261.8	287.8	303.4	248.9	257.1	272.4	Government enterprises	59.2	62.1	65.9	59.4	62.2	66.4
Railroad transportation	23.0	25.4	23.4	22.8	23.9	22.8	State and local	710.1	745.2	783.0	688.3	701.3	717.7
Local and interurban passenger transit	14.9	16.2	17.1	14.7	15.6	17.2	General government	649.2	680.7	715.5	629.3	642.2	655.4
Trucking and warehousing	99.4	109.3	116.6	90.5	90.7	95.7	Government enterprises	60.9	64.4	67.5	58.9	59.1	62.2
Water transportation	13.1	14.1	14.4	13.2	13.5	12.5	Not allocated by industry ²				-33.3	-51.1	-116.8
Transportation by air	78.6	88.2	95.0	75.2	79.0	87.5							
Pipelines, except natural gas	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.5	7.2							

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

2. Equals GDP in chained (1996) dollars less the statistical discrepancy and the sum of GDP by industry of

the detailed industries. The value of not allocated by industry reflects the nonadditivity of chained-dollar estimates and the differences in source data used to estimate real GDP by industry and the expenditures measure of real GDP.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification. The table is derived from tables 1 and 6 in "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1997–99" in the December 2000 Survey.

Table B.4.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditure

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars				Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Personal consumption expenditures	5,529.3	5,850.9	6,268.7	5,423.9	5,678.7	5,978.8	Brokerage charges and investment counseling (s.)	50.9	59.1	70.6	50.5	60.3	74.6
Food and tobacco	862.0	900.2	963.8	842.1	858.8	887.8	Bank service charges, trust services, and safe deposit box rental (s.)	47.9	55.8	63.5	45.6	51.7	57.1
Food purchased for off-premise consumption (n.d.)	486.5	504.2	531.8	477.6	488.6	506.9	Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers (s.)	204.2	222.6	243.8	188.4	195.8	209.5
Purchased meals and beverages ¹ (n.d.)	316.6	332.2	356.3	308.0	315.3	329.9	Expense of handling life insurance and pension plans ¹⁷ (s.)	89.3	92.2	98.0	84.6	82.9	83.7
Food furnished to employees (including military) (n.d.)	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	Legal services (s.)	55.0	58.7	62.3	52.8	53.9	54.7
Food produced and consumed on farms (n.d.)	5	5	5	5	5	5	Funeral and burial expenses (s.)	15.2	16.3	16.2	14.4	14.9	14.4
Tobacco products (n.d.)	49.8	54.4	66.0	47.6	46.2	43.4	Other ¹⁸ (s.)	26.6	29.1	31.9	25.7	27.2	28.8
Addenda: Food excluding alcoholic beverages (n.d.)	710.9	737.8	782.3	695.5	708.9	737.3	Transportation	626.7	648.6	705.5	619.3	656.0	698.3
Alcoholic beverages purchased for off- premise consumption (n.d.)	58.1	63.1	69.3	57.2	61.8	66.4	User-operated transportation	578.9	599.4	654.6	573.5	608.5	649.1
Other alcoholic beverages (n.d.)	43.2	44.8	46.2	41.8	42.1	42.2	New autos (d.)	82.5	87.8	97.3	82.4	88.4	98.8
Clothing, accessories, and jewelry	348.0	368.3	397.2	348.8	376.3	411.5	Net purchases of used autos (d.)	53.1	55.3	58.7	54.4	57.7	60.3
Shoes (n.d.)	40.1	41.7	43.3	40.1	42.2	45.0	Other motor vehicles (d.)	89.0	104.0	119.9	88.1	103.2	117.9
Clothing and accessories except shoes ²	231.3	244.4	263.4	231.2	249.8	273.3	Tires, tubes, accessories, and other parts (d.)	39.6	41.7	44.8	39.9	42.3	45.7
Women's and children's (n.d.)	148.0	156.2	168.7	148.4	161.2	177.6	Repair, greasing, washing, parking, storage, rental, and leasing (s.)	146.3	153.1	162.1	144.2	148.3	153.9
Men's and boys' (n.d.)	83.3	88.2	94.7	82.8	88.5	95.7	Gasoline and oil (n.d.)	128.1	115.2	128.3	128.1	131.2	134.2
Standard clothing issued to military personnel (n.d.)	3	3	3	3	3	3	Bridge, tunnel, ferry, and road tolls (s.)	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.8
Cleaning, storage, and repair of clothing and shoes (s.)	13.2	13.5	14.2	12.8	13.0	13.5	Insurance ¹⁹ (s.)	36.3	38.0	39.1	32.5	33.6	34.2
Jewelry and watches (d.)	41.2	44.2	48.8	42.9	47.8	54.0	Purchased local transportation	11.6	12.1	12.3	11.3	12.0	12.3
Other ³ (s.)	22.0	24.2	27.3	21.4	23.4	25.8	Mass transit systems (s.)	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.3
Personal care	76.1	80.5	86.0	75.2	78.2	81.9	Taxicab (s.)	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.0
Toilet articles and preparations (n.d.)	50.6	53.4	57.5	50.5	52.5	55.7	Purchased intercity transportation	36.2	37.2	38.7	34.5	35.6	37.0
Barbershops, beauty parlors, and health clubs (s.)	25.5	27.1	28.5	24.7	25.7	26.2	Railway (s.)	7	7	7	7	7	7
Housing	810.5	858.2	906.2	787.2	807.7	828.3	Bus (s.)	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0
Owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings—space rent ⁴ (s.)	585.5	622.7	661.1	569.0	586.7	605.7	Airline (s.)	29.0	29.5	30.7	27.3	28.2	29.5
Tenant-occupied nonfarm dwellings—rent ⁵ (s.)	186.1	193.8	200.6	181.0	182.9	183.7	Other ²⁰ (s.)	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7
Rental value of farm dwellings (s.)	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	Recreation	456.6	489.8	534.9	463.7	507.3	567.5
Other ⁶ (s.)	32.5	35.0	37.5	31.1	32.2	33.4	Books and maps (d.)	26.3	27.8	29.8	26.0	26.8	29.2
Household operation	617.8	643.8	682.5	611.6	641.1	681.9	Magazines, newspapers and sheet music (n.d.)	29.1	32.5	37.0	28.8	31.5	35.0
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings (d.)	53.8	56.4	60.3	53.8	56.6	60.6	Nondurable toys and sport supplies (n.d.)	53.2	57.3	63.1	53.7	60.7	71.1
Kitchen and other household appliances ⁷ (d.)	30.8	32.2	34.5	30.9	32.8	36.0	Wheel goods, sports and photographic equipment boats, and pleasure aircraft (d.)	42.8	46.4	51.3	43.1	47.2	53.3
China, glassware, tableware and utensils (d.)	27.2	29.2	31.8	27.3	28.9	32.2	Video and audio goods, including musical instruments, and computer goods (d.)	83.7	90.7	99.1	97.0	122.1	154.3
Other durable house furnishings ⁸ (d.)	53.5	57.4	62.8	53.3	57.0	63.1	Video and audio goods, including musical instruments (d.)	57.9	62.1	67.3	60.4	68.1	79.0
Semidurable house furnishings ⁹ (n.d.)	33.1	35.2	38.3	33.8	36.8	40.5	Computers, peripherals, and software (d.)	25.9	28.6	31.9	38.1	60.8	92.3
Cleaning and polishing preparations, and miscellaneous household supplies and paper products (n.d.)	51.4	53.5	57.1	50.9	52.1	54.6	Radio and television repair (s.)	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Stationery and writing supplies (n.d.)	20.0	21.4	23.1	19.2	19.9	21.7	Flowers, seeds, and potted plants (n.d.)	15.3	16.3	17.5	15.8	16.6	18.3
Household utilities	188.1	185.8	189.8	184.1	186.1	189.4	Admissions to specified spectator amusements	22.1	23.6	25.8	21.5	22.5	23.4
Electricity (s.)	93.8	96.1	96.2	93.5	99.6	100.3	Motion picture theaters (s.)	6.3	6.9	7.4	6.1	6.6	6.7
Gas (s.)	36.6	32.4	32.7	34.1	30.8	30.9	Legitimate theaters and opera, and entertainments of nonprofit institutions (except athletics) (s.)	8.6	9.1	10.2	8.4	8.7	9.2
Water and other sanitary services (s.)	42.6	44.5	46.5	41.6	42.1	43.0	Spectator sports ²¹ (s.)	7.1	7.6	8.2	6.9	7.2	7.4
Fuel oil and coal (n.d.)	15.1	12.8	14.4	15.0	14.0	15.5	Clubs and fraternal organizations ²² (s.)	14.6	15.0	15.8	14.3	14.2	14.6
Telephone and telegraph (s.)	105.0	113.0	121.7	104.7	114.4	126.3	Commercial participant amusements ²³ (s.)	52.8	56.4	63.1	51.5	54.1	58.8
Domestic service (s.)	13.9	16.0	17.4	13.5	15.1	16.0	Parimutuel net receipts (s.)	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6
Other ¹⁰ (s.)	41.2	43.6	45.7	40.1	41.5	42.0	Other ²⁴ (s.)	109.1	116.0	124.6	105.3	108.6	113.7
Medical care	984.4	1,040.9	1,102.6	963.2	997.0	1,030.0	Education and research	130.5	139.4	148.9	126.0	130.0	133.9
Drug preparations and sundries ¹¹ (n.d.)	110.6	121.8	136.8	109.0	117.4	127.2	Higher education ²⁵ (s.)	69.4	73.2	76.7	66.9	67.9	69.1
Ophthalmic products and orthopedic appliances (d.)	19.1	20.6	22.1	18.9	19.9	21.2	Nursery, elementary, and secondary schools ²⁶ (s.)	29.0	29.9	30.8	28.1	28.1	28.1
Physicians (s.)	208.8	221.2	232.3	206.0	213.7	219.5	Other ²⁷ (s.)	32.1	36.3	41.3	31.0	34.0	36.6
Dentists (s.)	51.9	55.0	57.8	49.6	50.5	50.6	Religious and welfare activities ²⁸ (s.)	149.5	162.6	170.2	145.5	154.0	156.1
Other professional services ¹² (s.)	125.9	132.3	137.2	121.1	124.3	126.8	Foreign travel and other, net	-21.8	-15.2	-15.4	-20.6	-11.2	-10.8
Hospitals and nursing homes ¹³	408.9	428.7	451.8	401.1	410.4	422.3	Foreign travel by U.S. residents ²⁹ (s.)	63.6	68.9	72.9	62.4	69.3	71.5
Hospitals	339.6	355.1	375.0	334.2	342.0	353.4	Expenditures abroad by U.S. residents (n.d.)	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8
Nonprofit (s.)	221.7	233.1	245.5	217.3	222.0	228.2	Less: Expenditures in the United States by nonresidents ³⁰ (s.)	86.7	85.6	89.9	84.7	82.4	84.2
Proprietary (s.)	41.5	42.6	46.0	41.2	41.9	44.5	Less: Personal remittances in kind to nonresidents (n.d.)	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9
Government (s.)	76.3	79.3	83.5	75.7	78.1	80.8	Residual				-2.1	-16.0	-41.5
Nursing homes (s.)	69.3	73.6	76.8	66.8	68.3	68.9							
Health insurance	59.3	61.3	64.6	57.8	61.0	62.7							
Medical care and hospitalization ¹⁴ (s.)	48.5	51.7	55.2	46.7	48.2	50.2							
Income loss ¹⁵ (s.)	1.2	1.4	1.5	9	9	9							
Workers' compensation ¹⁶ (s.)	9.6	8.3	7.8	10.2	12.3	11.4							
Personal business	489.0	533.7	586.2	462.1	485.9	520.4							

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

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Private fixed investment in structures	576.1	640.4	680.5	557.2	600.7	618.4
Nonresidential	255.8	283.2	285.6	245.4	263.0	259.2
New	254.3	282.4	284.7	243.9	262.1	258.3
Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm	178.9	198.0	204.0	173.3	185.1	183.4
Industrial	33.1	36.5	31.5	32.1	34.1	28.3
Commercial	89.7	100.7	109.1	86.9	94.1	98.1
Office buildings ¹	39.9	49.1	54.2	38.7	45.9	48.7
Other ²	49.8	51.6	54.9	48.2	48.2	49.4
Religious	5.6	6.4	7.3	5.4	6.0	6.6
Educational	9.8	10.9	10.6	9.5	10.2	9.5
Hospital and institutional	15.1	15.4	15.2	14.6	14.4	13.6
Other ³	25.5	28.2	30.4	24.7	26.3	27.3
Utilities	36.1	44.5	45.0	35.3	43.0	43.5
Railroads	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.0
Telecommunications	12.3	13.2	15.1	12.0	12.9	15.0
Electric light and power	11.4	12.5	14.2	11.2	12.0	13.5
Gas	6.5	11.8	9.3	6.3	11.4	8.7
Petroleum pipelines	1.0	1.3	1.5	.9	1.2	1.4
Farm	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.0
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	30.1	29.3	24.3	26.2	24.4	21.5
Petroleum and natural gas	28.4	28.0	22.8	24.5	23.2	20.2
Other	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3
Other ⁴	5.5	6.2	6.9	5.3	5.9	6.4
Brokers' commissions on sale of structures	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
Net purchases of used structures	-.5	-1.5	-1.5	-.5	-1.4	-1.3
Residential	320.4	357.1	394.9	311.8	337.7	359.2
New	281.2	311.0	342.9	272.9	293.0	310.4
New housing units	199.6	225.5	248.6	193.7	212.2	224.2
Permanent site	186.1	210.4	234.4	180.5	197.5	210.7
Single-family structures	163.2	185.8	207.2	158.6	175.9	187.6
Multifamily structures	22.9	24.6	27.3	21.9	21.7	23.2
Manufactured homes	13.5	15.2	14.2	13.3	14.7	13.4
Improvements	80.8	84.5	93.0	78.4	79.9	85.1
Other ⁵	.8	1.0	1.3	.8	.9	1.2
Brokers' commissions on sale of structures	41.5	48.9	54.3	41.2	47.5	51.0
Net purchases of used structures	-2.3	-2.8	-2.3	-2.3	-2.7	-2.1
Residual .....	.....	.....	.....	.3	-.4	-.9

1. Consists of office buildings, except those constructed at industrial sites and those constructed by utilities for their own use.

2. Consists of stores, restaurants, garages, service stations, warehouses, mobile structures, and other buildings used for commercial purposes.

3. Consists of hotels and motels, buildings used primarily for social and recreational activities, and buildings not elsewhere classified, such as passenger terminals, greenhouses, and animal hospitals.

4. Consists primarily of streets, dams and reservoirs, sewer and water facilities, parks, and airfields.

5. Consists primarily of dormitories and of fraternity and sorority houses.

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

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

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	751.5	832.6	926.3	772.0	887.3	1,012.1
Nonresidential equipment and software	743.6	824.3	917.4	764.2	879.0	1,003.1
Information processing equipment and software	325.2	367.4	433.0	349.8	431.6	542.2
Computers and peripheral equipment ¹	79.6	84.9	94.3	102.9	149.3	217.3
Software ²	116.5	144.1	180.1	119.0	151.0	188.0
Communication equipment	73.7	80.7	99.1	74.5	83.0	103.8
Instruments	33.3	36.4	39.0	33.2	36.2	38.7
Photocopy and related equipment	14.1	13.5	12.7	14.1	13.7	12.9
Office and accounting equipment	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9
Industrial equipment	141.0	148.9	150.7	140.0	146.9	147.8
Fabricated metal products	12.2	12.6	13.0	12.2	12.6	13.1
Engines and turbines	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.1	4.6	5.4
Metalworking machinery	33.3	34.7	34.8	33.2	34.3	34.2
Special industry machinery, n.e.c.	35.8	37.3	38.3	35.4	36.6	37.1
General industrial, including materials handling, equipment	32.8	35.3	34.2	32.4	34.7	33.2
Electrical transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	22.8	24.1	24.9	22.7	24.1	24.8
Transportation equipment	151.4	168.2	193.5	150.5	168.0	191.8
Trucks, buses, and truck trailers	85.7	97.9	113.5	86.3	99.8	113.6
Autos	42.4	40.6	44.1	41.1	39.2	43.4
Aircraft	14.8	20.0	25.7	14.6	19.7	24.9
Ships and boats	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Railroad equipment	5.9	7.0	7.7	6.0	7.1	7.8
Other equipment	130.5	143.5	144.4	129.1	140.9	140.7
Furniture and fixtures	32.3	36.0	35.8	31.7	35.2	34.9
Tractors	14.0	14.9	13.6	14.0	14.7	13.3
Agricultural machinery, except tractors	12.2	12.8	12.0	12.1	12.5	11.6
Construction machinery, except tractors	18.3	20.9	19.4	18.0	20.2	18.3
Mining and oilfield machinery	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.9
Service industry machinery	14.0	15.3	16.5	13.8	14.9	15.9
Electrical equipment, n.e.c.	12.2	13.8	14.6	12.4	14.2	15.2
Other	23.0	25.1	27.5	22.8	24.7	26.8
Less: Sale of equipment scrap, excluding autos	4.5	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.2
Residential equipment	7.9	8.3	8.9	7.9	8.3	9.1
Residual .....	.....	.....	.....	-3.1	-13.9	-41.2
Addenda:						
Private fixed investment in equipment and software	751.5	832.6	926.3	.....	.....	.....
Less: Dealers' margin on used equipment	7.7	8.2	8.1	.....	.....	.....
Net purchases of used equipment from government	.9	1.2	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Plus: Net sales of used equipment	38.3	39.3	39.8	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of used equipment	.4	.5	.7	.....	.....	.....
Sale of equipment scrap	4.6	3.8	4.3	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Private fixed investment in new equipment and software	786.3	866.8	962.1	.....	.....	.....

1. Includes new computers and peripheral equipment only.

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

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

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

Table B.7.—Compensation and Wage and Salary Accruals by Industry
[Millions of dollars]

	Compensation			Wage and salary accruals				Compensation			Wage and salary accruals		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Total	4,651,280	4,984,194	5,299,765	3,885,977	4,192,775	4,475,142							
Domestic industries	4,656,151	4,989,375	5,305,152	3,890,848	4,197,956	4,480,529							
Private industries	3,773,522	4,075,046	4,351,977	3,226,590	3,505,274	3,756,128							
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	42,881	46,493	49,947	37,483	40,863	43,790							
Farms	17,563	18,675	19,446	15,138	16,222	16,575							
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	25,318	27,818	30,501	22,345	24,641	27,215							
Mining	35,245	36,036	34,461	29,792	30,587	29,290							
Metal mining	3,190	2,956	2,907	2,678	2,481	2,449							
Coal mining	5,653	5,569	5,206	4,717	4,666	4,367							
Oil and gas extraction	21,429	22,234	20,888	18,181	18,948	17,813							
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	4,973	5,277	5,460	4,216	4,492	4,661							
Construction	220,889	243,014	268,836	189,456	210,384	233,781							
Manufacturing	852,365	895,122	925,153	714,638	755,391	783,049							
Durable goods	529,924	560,865	584,774	443,497	472,581	494,007							
Lumber and wood products	25,817	27,252	28,820	21,741	23,075	24,481							
Furniture and fixtures	16,535	17,840	18,885	13,866	15,065	16,003							
Stone, clay, and glass products	23,487	24,782	25,906	19,431	20,634	21,628							
Primary metal industries	36,042	36,745	37,105	29,637	30,427	30,819							
Fabricated metal products	61,786	64,619	66,858	51,357	54,094	56,122							
Industrial machinery and equipment	110,141	117,372	121,946	93,957	100,604	104,579							
Electronic and other electric equipment	85,705	91,567	97,885	71,809	77,237	82,848							
Motor vehicles and equipment	58,375	61,774	65,430	48,371	51,601	54,866							
Other transportation equipment	49,100	52,454	52,553	40,137	43,364	43,585							
Instruments and related products ...	48,777	51,731	54,059	41,372	44,104	46,160							
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	14,159	14,729	15,327	11,819	12,376	12,916							
Nondurable goods	322,441	334,257	340,379	271,141	282,810	289,042							
Food and kindred products	62,478	64,923	66,467	52,659	55,034	56,561							
Tobacco products	2,928	2,706	2,669	2,375	2,188	2,170							
Textile mill products	18,878	18,843	18,290	16,102	16,141	15,687							
Apparel and other textile products	19,855	19,441	18,520	16,754	16,467	15,697							
Paper and allied products	33,383	33,880	34,621	28,437	28,977	29,679							
Printing and publishing	64,088	67,467	69,778	54,831	58,020	60,187							
Chemicals and allied products	70,667	74,657	77,347	57,901	61,798	64,430							
Petroleum and coal products	9,772	10,173	9,811	8,116	8,499	8,211							
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	37,755	39,614	40,399	31,721	33,507	34,301							
Leather and leather products	2,637	2,553	2,477	2,245	2,179	2,119							
Transportation and public utilities	299,385	319,633	346,868	247,831	266,868	291,788							
Transportation	163,507	175,713	186,061	133,757	145,260	154,893							
Railroad transportation	15,752	17,047	16,999	11,756	12,886	12,740							
Local and interurban passenger transit	10,495	11,189	11,874	8,862	9,516	10,159							
Trucking and warehousing ¹	62,099	66,240	70,421	50,688	54,688	58,689							
Water transportation	8,349	8,780	9,034	6,889	7,312	7,575							
Transportation by air ¹	49,875	54,141	58,478	41,092	45,120	49,117							
Pipelines, except natural gas	969	985	981	827	845	843							
Transportation services	15,968	17,331	18,274	13,643	14,893	15,770							
Communications	82,157	88,796	102,678	69,025	75,099	87,566							
Telephone and telegraph	62,592	66,455	77,879	52,329	55,891	66,176							
Radio and television	19,565	22,341	24,799	16,696	19,208	21,390							
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	53,721	55,124	58,129	45,049	46,509	49,329							
Wholesale trade	307,479	332,226	355,005	266,391	288,718	308,791							
Retail trade	426,010	454,854	485,299	365,711	392,737	420,635							
Finance, insurance, and real estate	377,552	421,812	452,941	327,411	368,133	396,575							
Depository institutions	87,566	94,243	97,933	73,726	80,080	83,593							
Nondepository institutions	29,516	37,865	40,027	25,405	32,860	34,792							
Security and commodity brokers	79,430	92,618	105,872	71,315	83,641	95,669							
Insurance carriers	78,125	85,098	89,700	67,229	73,551	77,697							
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	34,456	36,084	38,148	30,395	31,863	33,733							
Real estate	47,750	53,256	56,890	41,565	46,548	49,859							
Holding and other investment offices	20,709	22,648	24,371	17,776	19,590	21,232							
Services	1,211,716	1,325,856	1,433,467	1,047,877	1,151,593	1,248,429							
Hotels and other lodging places	39,609	42,560	46,006	34,575	37,277	40,424							
Personal services	25,441	26,962	28,561	22,477	23,880	25,336							
Business services	256,124	302,015	353,616	223,096	264,072	310,041							
Auto repair, services, and parking	32,091	34,408	37,093	28,133	30,250	32,673							
Miscellaneous repair services	12,458	13,317	13,607	10,870	11,643	11,903							
Motion pictures	20,220	21,799	22,591	17,732	19,143	19,839							
Amusement and recreation services ...	40,283	43,664	47,481	34,722	37,793	41,242							
Health services	378,558	395,515	410,078	319,481	335,629	349,355							
Legal services	62,903	68,037	72,301	54,931	59,595	63,443							
Educational services	57,563	62,382	66,437	49,601	54,002	57,692							
Social services and membership organizations	99,414	106,435	113,608	87,956	94,358	100,862							
Social services	50,415	54,995	58,982	43,606	47,765	51,357							
Membership organizations	48,999	51,440	54,626	44,350	46,593	49,505							
Other services ²	175,017	194,782	210,621	152,577	170,311	184,471							
Private households	12,035	13,980	11,467	11,726	13,640	11,148							
Government	882,629	914,329	953,175	664,258	692,682	724,401							
Federal	266,816	270,094	278,402	177,133	179,468	184,902							
General government	213,247	215,071	222,200	141,026	142,471	147,112							
Civilian	127,331	129,515	135,250	86,121	87,401	90,921							
Military ³	85,916	85,556	86,950	54,905	55,070	56,191							
Government enterprises	53,569	55,023	56,202	36,107	36,997	37,790							
State and local	615,813	644,235	674,773	487,125	513,214	539,499							
General government	576,759	603,836	632,487	455,682	480,433	505,096							
Education	307,530	323,824	339,529	240,923	255,448	269,023							
Other	269,229	280,012	292,958	214,759	224,985	236,073							
Government enterprises	39,054	40,399	42,286	31,443	32,781	34,403							
Rest of the world	-4,871	-5,181	-5,387	-4,871	-5,181	-5,387							
Receipts from the rest of the world	1,802	1,934	2,208	1,802	1,934	2,208							
Less: Payments to the rest of the world ⁴	6,673	7,115	7,595	6,673	7,115	7,595							
Addenda:													
Households and institutions	363,230	385,149	401,727										
Nonfarm business	3,485,352	3,766,644	4,029,292										

1. Reflects the reclassification of air couriers from trucking and warehousing to transportation by air.

2. Consists of museums, botanical and zoological gardens; engineering and management services; and services, not elsewhere classified.

3. Includes Coast Guard.

4. Includes estimates of foreign professional workers and undocumented Mexican migratory workers employed

temporarily in the United States.

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

Compensation equals wage and salary accruals plus supplements to wages and salaries. "Supplements" are listed in table 8.17 of the August 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table B.8.—Employment by Industry
[Thousands]

	Full-time and part-time employees			Persons engaged in production ¹				Full-time and part-time employees			Persons engaged in production ¹		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Total	130,118	133,433	136,363	126,790	129,711	132,216							
Domestic industries	130,640	133,964	136,915	127,237	130,166	132,689							
Private industries	108,587	111,684	114,358	108,802	111,559	113,919							
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2,130	2,182	2,288	3,315	3,340	3,384							
Farms	876	880	923	1,814	1,705	1,693							
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	1,254	1,302	1,365	1,501	1,635	1,691							
Mining	601	595	540	603	603	545							
Metal mining	54	49	44	54	49	45							
Coal mining	97	93	87	95	93	86							
Oil and gas extraction	340	341	296	345	350	304							
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	110	112	113	109	111	110							
Construction	5,965	6,299	6,707	7,255	7,605	8,026							
Manufacturing	18,772	18,922	18,665	18,776	18,932	18,655							
Durable goods	11,059	11,265	11,176	11,132	11,344	11,221							
Lumber and wood products	821	839	857	864	895	915							
Furniture and fixtures	514	534	551	531	543	563							
Stone, clay, and glass products	555	566	570	563	569	571							
Primary metal industries	710	715	698	706	711	697							
Fabricated metal products	1,485	1,515	1,530	1,481	1,512	1,518							
Industrial machinery and equipment	2,170	2,212	2,142	2,168	2,212	2,136							
Electronic and other electric equipment	1,695	1,709	1,669	1,684	1,699	1,655							
Motor vehicles and equipment	983	998	1,024	976	996	1,019							
Other transportation equipment	857	899	874	854	902	872							
Instruments and related products	865	872	854	860	864	841							
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	404	406	407	445	441	434							
Nondurable goods	7,713	7,657	7,489	7,644	7,588	7,434							
Food and kindred products	1,694	1,694	1,694	1,676	1,672	1,677							
Tobacco products	41	40	37	40	39	36							
Textile mill products	617	597	559	619	598	555							
Apparel and other textile products	830	770	697	831	775	708							
Paper and allied products	686	679	669	678	672	664							
Printing and publishing	1,579	1,594	1,575	1,562	1,578	1,556							
Chemicals and allied products	1,037	1,043	1,039	1,024	1,029	1,028							
Petroleum and coal products	137	136	130	135	135	130							
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,000	1,017	1,010	990	1,005	1,000							
Leather and leather products	92	87	79	89	85	80							
Transportation and public utilities	6,466	6,674	6,899	6,472	6,650	6,852							
Transportation	4,175	4,339	4,479	4,283	4,435	4,565							
Railroad transportation	220	223	222	208	211	210							
Local and interurban passenger transit	457	473	491	481	486	504							
Trucking and warehousing ²	1,709	1,777	1,846	1,880	1,954	2,018							
Water transportation	182	185	187	178	185	184							
Transportation by air ²	1,140	1,198	1,245	1,067	1,122	1,163							
Pipelines, except natural gas	14	13	13	14	13	13							
Transportation services	453	470	475	455	464	473							
Communications	1,420	1,475	1,556	1,323	1,363	1,426							
Telephone and telegraph	1,003	1,044	1,109	938	958	1,013							
Radio and television	417	431	447	385	405	413							
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	871	860	864	866	852	861							
Wholesale trade	6,750	6,917	7,001	6,739	6,922	7,024							
Retail trade	22,636	23,003	23,583	20,258	20,417	20,988							
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,257	7,536	7,723	7,425	7,634	7,826							
Depository institutions	2,033	2,047	2,053	1,927	1,934	1,932							
Nondepository institutions	574	662	710	563	643	692							
Security and commodity brokers	630	681	727	679	732	796							
Insurance carriers	1,526	1,575	1,609	1,462	1,502	1,527							
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	767	787	795	875	880	873							
Real estate	1,481	1,534	1,571	1,684	1,706	1,762							
Holding and other investment offices	246	250	258	235	237	244							
Services	38,010	39,556	40,952	37,959	39,456	40,619							
Hotels and other lodging places	1,833	1,874	1,936	1,665	1,701	1,760							
Personal services	1,326	1,340	1,365	1,789	1,804	1,833							
Business services	8,147	8,780	9,449	8,260	8,988	9,577							
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,248	1,276	1,331	1,511	1,523	1,561							
Miscellaneous repair services	389	395	391	582	591	553							
Motion pictures	569	593	618	610	645	664							
Amusement and recreation services	1,664	1,726	1,783	1,485	1,494	1,547							
Health services	10,038	10,217	10,349	9,402	9,521	9,638							
Legal services	1,084	1,112	1,138	1,200	1,223	1,216							
Educational services	2,183	2,272	2,350	2,006	2,101	2,164							
Social services and membership organizations	4,951	5,155	5,350	4,818	4,992	5,157							
Social services	2,622	2,751	2,861	2,881	2,993	3,087							
Membership organizations	2,329	2,404	2,489	1,937	1,999	2,070							
Other services ³	3,345	3,536	3,641	3,797	3,991	4,087							
Private households	1,233	1,280	1,251	834	882	862							
Government	22,053	22,280	22,557	18,435	18,607	18,770							
Federal	5,265	5,194	5,139	4,269	4,208	4,157							
General government	4,275	4,200	4,147	3,476	3,417	3,367							
Civilian	1,899	1,878	1,856	1,869	1,846	1,818							
Military ⁴	2,376	2,322	2,291	1,607	1,571	1,549							
Government enterprises	990	994	992	793	791	790							
State and local	16,788	17,086	17,418	14,166	14,399	14,613							
General government	15,954	16,244	16,564	13,304	13,529	13,737							
Education	8,736	8,947	9,164	7,070	7,228	7,373							
Other	7,218	7,297	7,400	6,234	6,301	6,364							
Government enterprises	834	842	854	862	870	876							
Rest of the world ⁵	-522	-531	-552	-447	-455	-473							

1. Equals the number of full-time equivalent employees plus the number of self-employed persons. Unpaid family workers are not included.

2. Reflects the reclassification of air couriers from trucking and warehousing to transportation by air.

3. Consists of museums, botanical and zoological gardens; engineering and management services; and services, not elsewhere classified.

4. Includes Coast Guard.

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

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

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

	Wage and salary accruals per full-time equivalent			Full-time equivalent employ- ees ¹				Wage and salary accruals per full-time equivalent			Full-time equivalent employ- ees ¹		
	Dollars			Thousands				Dollars			Thousands		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Total	33,429	35,124	36,653	116,246	119,370	122,095	Pipelines, except natural gas	59,071	65,000	64,846	14	13	13
Domestic industries	33,343	35,034	36,555	116,693	119,825	122,568	Transportation services	32,796	34,555	36,170	416	431	436
Private industries	32,838	34,631	36,187	98,258	101,218	103,798	Communications	53,425	56,086	62,148	1,292	1,339	1,405
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20,449	20,701	21,288	1,833	1,974	2,057	Telephone and telegraph	57,315	58,957	65,847	913	948	1,005
Farms	20,157	21,515	20,954	751	754	791	Radio and television	44,053	49,125	52,946	379	391	404
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	20,652	20,198	21,497	1,082	1,220	1,266	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	52,444	54,975	58,034	859	846	850
Mining	50,581	52,465	55,369	589	583	529	Wholesale trade	41,224	43,606	45,856	6,462	6,621	6,734
Metal mining	49,593	50,633	55,659	54	49	44	Retail trade	19,495	20,602	21,414	18,759	19,063	19,643
Coal mining	49,653	51,275	51,376	95	91	85	Finance, insurance, and real estate	48,170	52,403	55,357	6,797	7,025	7,164
Oil and gas extraction	54,598	56,731	61,424	333	334	290	Depository institutions	38,279	41,492	43,402	1,926	1,930	1,926
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	39,402	41,211	42,373	107	109	110	Nondepository institutions	46,444	52,325	51,928	547	628	670
Construction	32,932	34,625	36,127	5,753	6,076	6,471	Security and commodity brokers	118,661	129,475	139,459	601	646	686
Manufacturing	38,941	40,830	42,862	18,352	18,501	18,269	Insurance carriers	45,984	48,969	50,882	1,462	1,502	1,527
Durable goods	40,770	42,617	44,902	10,878	11,089	11,002	Insurance agents, brokers, and service	41,982	43,116	45,401	724	739	743
Lumber and wood products	27,382	28,278	29,040	794	816	843	Real estate	31,924	34,660	36,447	1,302	1,343	1,368
Furniture and fixtures	27,622	28,860	29,635	502	522	540	Holding and other investment offices	75,643	82,658	87,016	235	237	244
Stone, clay, and glass products	35,719	36,978	38,621	544	558	560	Services	31,116	32,759	34,197	33,677	35,154	36,507
Primary metal industries	42,038	42,855	44,536	705	710	692	Hotels and other lodging places	21,569	22,633	23,626	1,603	1,647	1,711
Fabricated metal products	35,152	36,280	37,192	1,461	1,491	1,509	Personal services	19,360	20,306	21,008	1,161	1,176	1,206
Industrial machinery and equipment	43,987	46,212	49,728	2,136	2,177	2,103	Business services	29,647	32,326	35,244	7,525	8,169	8,797
Electronic and other electric equipment	42,871	45,729	50,333	1,675	1,689	1,646	Auto repair, services, and parking	23,801	24,897	25,666	1,182	1,215	1,273
Motor vehicles and equipment	49,662	52,175	53,949	974	989	1,017	Miscellaneous repair services	30,194	31,639	32,522	360	368	366
Other transportation equipment	47,276	48,669	50,329	849	891	866	Motion pictures	39,669	40,904	40,488	447	468	490
Instruments and related products	48,616	51,403	55,215	851	858	836	Amusement and recreation services	25,531	27,150	28,462	1,360	1,392	1,449
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	30,540	31,897	33,118	387	388	390	Health services	35,541	36,793	37,776	8,989	9,122	9,248
Nondurable goods	36,278	38,156	39,775	7,474	7,412	7,267	Legal services	57,042	60,258	62,629	963	989	1,013
Food and kindred products	31,895	33,394	34,176	1,651	1,648	1,655	Educational services	26,092	27,109	27,965	1,901	1,992	2,063
Tobacco products	59,375	56,103	60,278	40	39	36	Social services and membership organizations	20,739	21,305	21,884	4,241	4,429	4,609
Textile mill products	26,354	27,311	28,470	611	591	551	Social services	18,926	19,656	20,227	2,304	2,430	2,539
Apparel and other textile products	20,838	22,103	23,255	804	745	675	Membership organizations	22,896	23,308	23,915	1,937	1,999	2,070
Paper and allied products	42,129	43,185	44,900	675	671	661	Other services ³	49,044	51,531	53,939	3,111	3,305	3,420
Printing and publishing	37,427	39,256	41,083	1,465	1,478	1,465	Private households	14,060	15,465	12,933	834	882	862
Chemicals and allied products	56,766	60,350	62,859	1,020	1,024	1,025	Government	36,032	37,227	38,594	18,435	18,607	18,770
Petroleum and coal products	60,119	63,425	63,651	135	134	129	Federal	41,493	42,649	44,480	4,269	4,208	4,157
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	32,237	33,574	34,508	984	998	994	General government	40,571	41,695	43,692	3,476	3,417	3,367
Leather and leather products	25,225	25,940	27,882	89	84	76	Civilian	46,079	47,346	50,012	1,869	1,846	1,818
Transportation and public utilities	41,059	42,898	45,422	6,036	6,221	6,424	Military ⁴	34,166	35,054	36,276	1,607	1,571	1,549
Transportation	34,429	35,991	37,189	3,885	4,036	4,165	Government enterprises	45,532	46,772	47,835	793	791	790
Railroad transportation	56,519	61,071	60,667	208	211	210	State and local	34,387	35,642	36,919	14,166	14,399	14,613
Local and interurban passenger transit	21,201	22,028	22,676	418	432	448	General government	34,252	35,511	36,769	13,304	13,529	13,737
Trucking and warehousing ²	31,740	32,945	34,042	1,597	1,660	1,724	Education	34,077	35,341	36,488	7,070	7,228	7,373
Water transportation	40,524	42,266	43,286	170	173	175	Other	34,450	35,706	37,095	6,234	6,301	6,364
Transportation by air ²	38,693	40,430	42,379	1,062	1,116	1,159	Government enterprises	36,477	37,679	39,273	862	870	876
							Rest of the world ⁵				-447	-455	-473

1. Full-time equivalent employees equals the number of employees on full-time schedules plus the number of employees on part-time schedules converted to a full-time basis. The number of full-time equivalent employees in each industry is the product of the total number of employees and the ratio of average weekly hours per employee for all employees to average weekly hours per employee on full-time schedules.

2. Reflects the reclassification of air couriers from trucking and warehousing to transportation by air.

3. Consists of museums, botanical and zoological gardens; engineering and management services; and services,

not elsewhere classified.

4. Includes Coast Guard.

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

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

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

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Farm output	226.3	214.6	208.4	237.5	238.4	243.9
Cash receipts from farm marketings	208.6	198.2	190.7	218.7	220.5	224.3
Crops	112.0	104.0	95.3	121.2	122.2	123.7
Livestock	96.6	94.2	95.4	97.6	98.3	100.6
Farm housing	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.7
Farm products consumed on farms	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Other farm income	7.8	8.6	10.4	8.2	9.6	12.4
Change in farm inventories	2.9	.6	-0.2	3.2	1.2	0
Crops	3.3	.9	.5	3.5	1.5	.9
Livestock	-4	-3	-7	-4	-3	-7
Less: Intermediate goods and services purchased	138.1	133.9	134.2	134.4	138.0	138.4
Intermediate goods and services, other than rent	122.1	118.8	120.1	119.0	122.4	124.0
Rent paid to nonoperator landlords	16.0	15.1	14.1	15.5	15.7	14.4
Equals: Gross farm product	88.3	80.8	74.2	103.6	100.2	106.3
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	26.3	27.4	29.2	25.9	26.6	28.1
Equals: Net farm product	61.9	53.4	45.0	78.1	73.5	78.2
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability	5.2	5.2	5.6	.....	.....	.....
Plus: Subsidies to operators	6.3	10.3	17.6	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Farm national income	63.1	58.5	56.9	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of employees	17.6	18.7	19.4	.....	.....	.....
Wage and salary accruals	15.1	16.2	16.6	.....	.....	.....
Supplements to wages and salaries	2.4	2.5	2.9	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors' income and corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments	35.8	29.8	27.2	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors' income	29.7	25.4	25.3	.....	.....	.....
Corporate profits	6.1	4.4	1.9	.....	.....	.....
Net interest	9.7	10.0	10.3	.....	.....	.....

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

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

	Billions of dollars			Billions of chained (1996) dollars		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
Housing output ¹	778.0	823.2	868.7	756.1	775.5	795.0
Nonfarm housing	771.6	816.6	861.7	750.1	769.6	789.4
Owner-occupied	585.5	622.7	661.1	569.0	586.7	605.7
Tenant-occupied	186.1	193.8	200.6	181.0	182.9	183.7
Farm housing	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.7
Less: Intermediate goods and services consumed	106.0	115.4	118.6	102.0	107.9	107.1
Equals: Gross housing product	672.0	707.9	750.2	654.0	667.6	687.9
Nonfarm housing	666.7	702.3	744.3	649.0	662.6	683.1
Owner-occupied	504.0	534.0	570.8	490.3	503.3	523.6
Tenant-occupied	162.6	168.3	173.5	158.7	159.4	159.5
Farm housing	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.8
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	126.5	133.7	143.7	122.7	125.8	130.1
Capital consumption allowances	67.6	72.0	77.5	.....	.....	.....
Less: Capital consumption adjustment	-58.8	-61.7	-66.2	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Net housing product	545.5	574.2	606.5	531.3	541.7	557.8
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability plus business transfer payments	124.2	129.9	135.6	.....	.....	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	23.7	23.7	24.2	.....	.....	.....
Equals: Housing national income	445.0	468.0	495.2	.....	.....	.....
Compensation of employees	8.8	9.5	10.1	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment	21.3	20.7	20.2	.....	.....	.....
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment	109.0	119.0	126.4	.....	.....	.....
Corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption adjustment	4.7	4.5	4.4	.....	.....	.....
Net interest	301.2	314.4	334.1	.....	.....	.....

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

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

Table B.12.—Net Stock of Private Fixed Assets; Equipment, Software, and Structures; by Type

[Yearend estimates]

	Current-cost valuation (Billions of dollars)						Chain-type quantity indexes (1996=100)					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Private fixed assets	15,203.7	15,908.5	16,722.5	17,653.1	18,670.3	19,882.3	94.99	97.30	100.00	102.96	106.37	110.15
Equipment and software	3,051.1	3,243.8	3,416.3	3,585.3	3,797.0	4,080.7	90.55	94.93	100.00	105.94	113.06	121.98
Nonresidential equipment and software	2,992.4	3,182.8	3,352.2	3,519.8	3,729.4	4,010.9	90.51	94.90	100.00	105.98	113.17	122.17
Information processing equipment and software	802.8	850.2	906.0	974.8	1,050.0	1,182.5	83.43	90.81	100.00	111.57	125.69	145.38
Computers and peripheral equipment	86.4	93.6	101.5	112.2	117.8	141.8	53.99	71.80	100.00	142.35	202.40	292.07
Software ¹	142.9	158.3	173.7	200.7	240.1	296.8	81.69	89.64	100.00	116.26	139.38	168.53
Communication equipment	334.7	344.3	363.8	388.2	411.1	449.3	88.04	93.40	100.00	108.02	117.02	131.68
Instruments	153.7	165.1	175.0	181.9	191.2	201.4	90.28	95.07	100.00	104.07	109.22	115.11
Photocopy and related equipment	65.7	68.8	71.5	70.2	68.3	69.5	97.04	99.22	100.00	99.34	97.55	98.63
Office and accounting equipment	19.5	20.1	20.5	21.6	21.4	23.7	94.59	97.17	100.00	105.39	105.62	115.47
Industrial equipment	1,010.7	1,075.1	1,119.1	1,156.9	1,198.7	1,240.8	94.31	97.07	100.00	102.97	106.04	109.26
Fabricated metal products	90.3	95.6	98.7	98.6	98.7	101.2	97.12	98.06	100.00	100.28	100.60	103.63
Engines and turbines	55.2	55.8	57.3	58.5	59.3	60.9	99.88	99.36	100.00	100.11	100.76	102.02
Steam engines	49.2	49.5	50.4	51.2	51.6	52.4	101.07	99.89	100.00	99.28	99.49	99.56
Internal combustion engines	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.5	91.07	95.40	100.00	106.25	110.27	120.27
Metalworking machinery	193.7	209.2	219.2	227.8	236.8	246.5	92.82	96.54	100.00	103.54	106.90	110.90
Special industry machinery, n.e.c.	225.0	240.5	253.1	262.1	273.3	282.7	93.44	96.72	100.00	103.09	106.05	108.84
General industrial, including materials handling, equipment	213.4	225.3	234.9	243.0	253.7	261.9	94.55	97.21	100.00	102.69	106.14	109.21
Electrical transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	233.1	248.7	255.9	266.8	276.9	287.5	93.89	96.87	100.00	104.29	108.48	112.13
Transportation equipment	604.3	650.5	690.4	716.5	767.5	840.3	90.93	95.20	100.00	104.95	111.52	121.39
Trucks, buses, and truck trailers	206.7	234.1	260.8	283.0	323.1	369.1	80.98	89.85	100.00	111.12	124.62	142.43
Autos	142.3	150.0	159.0	159.9	159.4	161.9	92.01	95.59	100.00	101.49	101.77	104.06
Aircraft	137.4	143.6	147.1	149.6	159.0	178.2	99.48	100.14	100.00	101.57	107.17	117.00
Ships and boats	46.1	45.9	46.5	46.9	46.8	48.1	104.28	101.57	100.00	99.16	98.12	98.86
Railroad equipment	71.8	76.9	77.1	77.1	79.2	83.1	98.60	99.38	100.00	101.34	104.17	108.43
Other equipment	574.6	607.1	636.8	671.6	713.2	747.2	93.97	96.73	100.00	104.58	110.35	114.82
Furniture and fixtures	159.2	169.7	178.2	189.3	200.3	209.0	93.83	96.85	100.00	104.92	111.11	115.38
Household furniture	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.8	99.53	99.47	100.00	100.37	102.51	108.10
Other furniture	150.6	160.9	169.2	180.2	191.1	199.1	93.53	96.71	100.00	105.16	111.56	115.76
Tractors	56.0	57.9	59.3	63.4	67.9	68.3	96.40	98.45	100.00	106.36	112.71	112.81
Farm tractors	45.7	47.6	48.6	51.7	54.9	55.1	95.85	98.53	100.00	105.88	111.54	111.64
Construction tractors	10.3	10.3	10.6	11.7	13.0	13.2	98.92	98.06	100.00	108.56	117.98	118.10
Agricultural machinery, except tractors	69.6	72.6	74.9	77.2	79.9	82.3	97.33	98.44	100.00	102.00	104.30	106.21
Construction machinery, except tractors	72.4	76.8	82.1	87.2	94.9	100.1	92.56	95.48	100.00	104.53	111.57	115.60
Mining and oilfield machinery	16.3	16.5	16.6	18.1	19.4	21.1	104.08	101.57	100.00	106.90	113.87	121.91
Service industry machinery	60.4	64.6	68.8	72.1	75.4	79.0	91.85	95.61	100.00	103.58	107.60	112.42
Electrical equipment, n.e.c.	41.8	43.4	44.7	46.9	50.3	52.6	93.21	96.01	100.00	106.49	115.20	122.18
Household appliances	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	100.89	100.22	100.00	99.49	100.56	106.00
Other	39.0	40.5	41.9	44.1	47.5	49.6	92.69	95.72	100.00	106.97	116.20	123.29
Other nonresidential equipment	98.9	105.5	112.2	117.4	125.1	135.0	91.78	95.68	100.00	104.39	110.33	117.75
Residential equipment	58.7	61.0	64.1	65.5	67.5	69.8	92.87	96.41	100.00	103.62	107.52	112.35
Structures	12,152.6	12,664.6	13,306.3	14,067.9	14,873.3	15,801.6	96.16	97.92	100.00	102.21	104.73	107.30
Nonresidential structures	4,739.1	4,941.4	5,175.0	5,487.0	5,749.0	6,035.7	96.97	98.31	100.00	102.04	104.39	106.54
Nonresidential buildings, excluding farm	2,992.3	3,125.1	3,285.6	3,498.9	3,742.2	3,990.8	95.81	97.71	100.00	102.71	105.70	108.55
Industrial buildings	673.6	700.4	729.2	765.4	807.4	843.4	97.21	98.67	100.00	101.24	102.70	103.31
Office buildings ²	694.6	723.1	756.3	804.9	865.6	930.6	96.56	98.17	100.00	102.63	106.15	109.87
Commercial buildings	757.9	796.6	843.8	902.7	965.4	1,032.1	94.55	96.99	100.00	103.19	106.24	109.35
Mobile structures	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.9	96.45	97.98	100.00	102.63	106.13	109.43
Other commercial ³	750.2	788.4	835.2	893.7	956.1	1,022.1	94.53	96.98	100.00	103.20	106.24	109.35
Religious buildings	135.3	140.2	145.7	153.9	163.5	174.1	97.69	98.82	100.00	101.88	104.11	106.69
Educational buildings	122.5	129.2	137.9	149.7	163.7	177.5	93.35	96.23	100.00	104.61	110.06	114.93
Hospital and institutional buildings	298.2	311.9	327.7	348.7	371.1	393.6	95.68	97.81	100.00	102.61	105.09	107.32
Other	310.2	323.7	345.1	373.6	405.4	439.6	94.61	96.46	100.00	104.49	109.25	114.18
Hotels and motels	156.2	164.1	177.5	194.8	215.3	237.5	92.61	95.07	100.00	105.90	112.61	119.47
Amusement and recreational buildings	81.4	86.6	92.7	101.0	109.8	119.4	92.37	96.01	100.00	105.12	109.90	115.10
Other nonfarm buildings ⁴	72.5	73.0	75.0	77.7	80.3	82.7	102.11	100.32	100.00	100.35	100.43	100.40
Utilities	1,148.4	1,190.2	1,229.0	1,264.7	1,285.4	1,310.8	98.49	99.13	100.00	100.88	102.40	103.64
Railroad	281.6	287.5	299.2	301.2	295.3	287.2	101.50	100.62	100.00	99.54	99.30	98.72
Telecommunications	204.4	219.3	235.3	239.5	243.9	250.4	95.84	97.94	100.00	102.15	104.55	107.43
Electric light and power	460.6	478.0	483.4	503.9	515.0	530.3	98.50	99.19	100.00	101.01	102.31	103.31
Gas	160.3	163.7	168.9	176.7	186.9	197.1	96.43	97.83	100.00	101.34	105.61	108.43
Petroleum pipelines	41.5	41.7	42.1	43.4	44.3	45.9	100.14	99.97	100.00	99.85	100.34	101.36
Farm related buildings and structures	197.1	200.0	204.4	210.7	218.1	224.5	101.44	100.53	100.00	99.42	99.01	98.14
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	272.5	287.3	311.2	360.8	346.0	345.2	101.13	100.06	100.00	101.65	102.56	102.55
Petroleum and natural gas	240.4	254.5	277.4	325.5	309.8	307.8	101.31	100.12	100.00	101.82	102.94	103.01
Other mining	32.1	32.8	33.8	35.2	36.2	37.4	99.78	99.54	100.00	100.25	99.26	98.69
Other nonfarm structures ⁵	128.7	138.7	144.8	152.1	157.2	164.3	95.42	98.21	100.00	101.40	103.19	105.30
Residential structures	7,413.5	7,723.3	8,131.2	8,580.8	9,124.3	9,765.9	95.65	97.67	100.00	102.31	104.94	107.78
Housing units	6,058.9	6,301.5	6,624.6	6,995.2	7,450.6	7,984.1	95.77	97.75	100.00	102.25	104.87	107.67
Permanent site	5,936.8	6,169.1	6,483.0	6,845.0	7,289.6	7,812.7	95.86	97.80	100.00	102.20	104.76	107.52
1-to-4-unit	5,170.2	5,383.9	5,663.1	5,959.4	6,335.3	6,817.4	95.46	97.59	100.00	102.38	105.18	108.19
5-or-more-unit	766.6	785.2	819.9	885.6	954.3	995.3	98.67	99.23	100.00	100.94	101.92	103.09
Manufactured homes	122.1	132.4	141.6	150.2	161.0	171.4	91.43	95.46	100.00	104.68	110.15	114.50
Improvements	1,326.1	1,392.8	1,477.1	1,555.1	1,641.8	1,748.0	95.00	97.25	100.00	102.65	105.33	108.42
Other residential ⁶	28.6	28.9	29.6	30.5	31.9	33.8	100.94	100.33	100.00	100.33	101.11	102.74

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

2. Consists of office buildings, except those occupied by electric and gas utility companies.

3. Consists primarily of stores, restaurants, garages, service stations, warehouses, and other buildings used for commercial purposes.

4. Consists of buildings not elsewhere classified, such as passenger terminals, greenhouses, and animal hospitals.

5. Consists primarily of streets, dams, reservoirs, sewer and water facilities, parks, and airfields.

6. Consists primarily of dormitories and of fraternity and sorority houses.

NOTE.—The data in this table are from "Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods for 1925-99" in the September 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

C. Historical Measures

This table is derived from the "GDP and Other Major NIPA Series" tables that were published in the August 2000 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS and from the "Selected NIPA Tables" that are published in this issue. (Changes in prices are calculated from indexes expressed to three decimal places.)

Table C.1.—Historical Measures of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Gross Domestic Purchases

[Quarterly estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Year and quarter	Billions of chained (1996) dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Chain-type price indexes		Implicit price deflators		Percent change from preceding period			
	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross national product	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product	Chain-type price index		Implicit price deflators	
										Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product
1959	2,319.0	2,317.4	2,332.8	7.2	6.3	21.88	21.41	21.88	21.88	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1960	2,376.7	2,378.5	2,391.9	2.5	2.6	22.19	21.71	22.19	22.18	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
1961	2,432.0	2,435.5	2,448.8	2.3	2.4	22.43	21.94	22.44	22.43	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
1962	2,578.9	2,569.5	2,598.0	6.0	5.5	22.74	22.23	22.74	22.74	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
1963	2,690.4	2,683.6	2,710.8	4.3	4.4	22.99	22.50	23.00	22.99	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
1964	2,846.5	2,844.1	2,868.5	5.8	6.0	23.34	22.85	23.34	23.34	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
1965	3,028.5	3,008.5	3,051.7	6.4	5.8	23.77	23.26	23.78	23.77	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
1966	3,227.5	3,191.1	3,248.9	6.6	6.1	24.45	23.91	24.46	24.45	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
1967	3,308.3	3,288.2	3,330.4	2.5	3.0	25.21	24.61	25.21	25.21	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1
1968	3,466.1	3,450.0	3,489.8	4.8	4.9	26.29	25.66	26.30	26.29	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
1969	3,571.4	3,555.9	3,594.1	3.0	3.1	27.59	26.92	27.59	27.59	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
1970	3,578.0	3,588.6	3,600.6	.2	.9	29.05	28.37	29.06	29.05	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3
1971	3,697.7	3,688.1	3,722.9	3.3	2.8	30.52	29.84	30.52	30.52	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1
1972	3,898.4	3,887.7	3,925.7	5.4	5.4	31.81	31.17	31.82	31.82	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2
1973	4,123.4	4,094.3	4,161.0	5.8	5.3	33.60	32.99	33.60	33.60	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6
1974	4,099.0	4,080.7	4,142.3	-6	-3	36.60	36.35	36.62	36.62	9.0	10.2	9.0	9.0
1975	4,084.4	4,118.5	4,117.7	-4	.9	40.03	39.69	40.03	40.03	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3
1976	4,311.7	4,288.8	4,351.4	5.6	4.1	42.29	41.93	42.30	42.31	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
1977	4,511.8	4,478.8	4,556.6	4.6	4.4	45.02	44.80	45.02	45.03	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4
1978	4,760.6	4,722.9	4,805.3	5.5	5.5	48.22	48.02	48.23	48.24	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1
1979	4,912.1	4,894.4	4,973.9	3.2	3.6	52.24	52.26	52.25	52.26	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.3
1980	4,900.9	4,928.1	4,962.3	-2	.7	57.05	57.79	57.04	57.05	9.2	10.6	9.2	9.2
1981	5,021.0	4,989.5	5,075.4	2.5	1.2	62.37	63.05	62.37	62.38	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.3
1982	4,919.3	4,954.9	4,973.6	-2.0	-7	66.26	66.71	66.25	66.26	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.2
1983	5,132.3	5,154.5	5,184.9	4.3	4.0	68.87	69.05	68.88	68.89	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.0
1984	5,505.2	5,427.9	5,553.8	7.3	5.3	71.44	71.46	71.44	71.45	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7
1985	5,717.1	5,698.8	5,750.9	3.8	5.0	73.69	73.56	73.69	73.70	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2
1986	5,912.4	5,912.6	5,932.5	3.4	3.8	75.22	75.22	75.31	75.32	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
1987	6,113.3	6,088.8	6,130.8	3.4	3.0	77.58	77.70	77.58	77.58	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
1988	6,368.4	6,352.6	6,391.1	4.2	4.3	80.22	80.36	80.22	80.22	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
1989	6,591.8	6,565.4	6,615.5	3.5	3.3	83.27	83.45	83.27	83.28	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
1990	6,707.9	6,695.6	6,740.0	1.8	2.0	86.53	86.85	86.53	86.53	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
1991	6,676.4	6,681.5	6,703.4	-5	-2	89.66	89.81	89.66	89.67	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
1992	6,880.0	6,867.7	6,905.8	3.0	2.8	91.85	92.03	91.84	91.84	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
1993	7,062.6	7,043.8	7,087.8	2.7	2.6	94.05	94.14	94.05	94.06	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
1994	7,347.7	7,285.8	7,364.3	4.0	3.4	96.01	96.06	96.01	96.02	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
1995	7,543.8	7,512.2	7,564.0	2.7	3.1	98.10	98.20	98.10	98.11	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
1996	7,813.2	7,783.2	7,831.2	3.6	3.6	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
1997	8,159.5	8,095.2	8,168.1	4.4	4.0	101.95	101.64	101.95	101.93	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9
1998	8,515.7	8,435.2	8,515.1	4.4	4.2	103.23	102.45	103.22	103.19	1.3	.8	1.3	1.2
1999	8,875.8	8,826.9	8,868.3	4.2	4.6	104.77	104.08	104.77	104.73	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
2000	9,318.6	9,250.2	.....	5.0	4.8	106.98	106.58	106.91	.....	2.1	2.4	2.0	.....
1959: I	2,273.0	2,275.1	2,286.2	8.6	9.1	21.79	21.33	21.83	21.82	.9	1.2	.1	.1
II	2,332.4	2,314.9	2,345.5	10.9	7.2	21.84	21.37	21.83	21.83	.9	.9	.1	.1
III	2,331.4	2,344.3	2,345.5	-2	5.2	21.90	21.43	21.88	21.88	1.2	1.1	.9	.9
IV	2,339.1	2,335.5	2,354.1	1.3	-1.5	21.99	21.52	21.98	21.98	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
1960: I	2,391.0	2,360.4	2,405.4	9.2	4.3	22.04	21.57	22.08	22.07	.9	.8	1.7	1.8
II	2,379.2	2,382.7	2,393.9	-2.0	3.8	22.14	21.66	22.15	22.15	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.3
III	2,383.6	2,380.0	2,398.9	.7	-5	22.23	21.76	22.23	22.23	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
IV	2,352.9	2,391.1	2,369.3	-5.0	1.9	22.33	21.86	22.30	22.29	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.1
1961: I	2,366.5	2,392.9	2,383.7	2.3	.3	22.36	21.88	22.35	22.34	.5	.4	1.0	1.0
II	2,410.8	2,418.3	2,427.1	7.7	4.3	22.40	21.91	22.40	22.39	.7	.5	.8	.8
III	2,450.4	2,437.7	2,467.2	6.8	3.2	22.45	21.96	22.46	22.45	.9	.9	1.1	1.1
IV	2,500.4	2,493.2	2,517.5	8.4	9.4	22.51	22.01	22.53	22.53	1.0	.9	1.4	1.4
1962: I	2,544.0	2,522.5	2,561.0	7.2	4.8	22.64	22.13	22.67	22.67	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5
II	2,571.5	2,564.6	2,590.3	4.4	6.8	22.71	22.20	22.71	22.70	1.1	1.3	.6	.6
III	2,596.8	2,586.2	2,615.7	4.0	3.4	22.77	22.26	22.76	22.75	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
IV	2,603.3	2,604.6	2,625.1	1.0	2.9	22.84	22.34	22.83	22.83	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
1963: I	2,634.1	2,619.3	2,654.8	4.8	2.3	22.93	22.42	22.91	22.90	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
II	2,668.4	2,663.9	2,688.2	5.3	7.0	22.95	22.45	22.94	22.93	.3	.4	.6	.6
III	2,719.6	2,712.0	2,739.8	7.9	7.4	22.98	22.49	22.98	22.97	.8	.6	.6	.6
IV	2,739.4	2,739.6	2,760.3	2.9	4.1	23.12	22.63	23.16	23.15	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.2
1964: I	2,800.5	2,799.3	2,823.2	9.2	9.0	23.20	22.72	23.22	23.22	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2
II	2,833.8	2,833.5	2,855.7	4.8	5.0	23.27	22.79	23.28	23.27	1.2	1.3	.9	.9
III	2,872.0	2,868.3	2,894.7	5.5	5.0	23.39	22.90	23.37	23.37	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
IV	2,879.5	2,875.5	2,900.5	1.0	1.0	23.49	22.99	23.49	23.48	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0
1965: I	2,950.1	2,920.2	2,974.0	10.2	6.4	23.60	23.08	23.61	23.60	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.1
II	2,989.9	2,973.2	3,014.6	5.5	7.4	23.71	23.19	23.71	23.71	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
III	3,050.7	3,029.4	3,073.6	8.4	7.8	23.81	23.30	23.81	23.80	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5
IV	3,123.6	3,111.4	3,144.5	9.9	11.3	23.97	23.46	23.97	23.97	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
1966: I	3,201.1	3,165.1	3,222.6	10.3	7.1	24.11	23.59	24.13	24.12	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.6
II	3,213.2	3,180.0	3,234.8	1.5	1.9	24.33	23.81	24.32	24.32	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.3
III	3,233.6	3,205.0	3,254.7	2.6	3.2	24.57	24.03	24.58	24.58	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.3
IV	3,261.8	3,214.5	3,283.7	3.5	1.2	24.79	24.22	24.79	24.79	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5

Table C.1.—Historical Measures of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Gross Domestic Purchases—Continued
 [Quarterly estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Year and quarter	Billions of chained (1996) dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Chain-type price indexes		Implicit price deflators		Percent change from preceding period			
	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross national product	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product	Chain-type price index		Implicit price deflators	
										Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product
1967: I	3,291.8	3,246.9	3,313.4	3.7	4.1	24.90	24.32	24.89	24.89	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
II	3,289.7	3,281.5	3,310.7	-3	4.3	25.06	24.47	25.05	25.04	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
III	3,313.5	3,297.4	3,336.6	2.9	2.0	25.29	24.70	25.31	25.31	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3
IV	3,338.3	3,326.9	3,360.8	3.0	3.6	25.57	24.96	25.59	25.59	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
1968: I	3,406.2	3,394.2	3,429.2	8.4	8.3	25.86	25.24	25.88	25.87	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
II	3,464.8	3,428.5	3,488.3	7.1	4.1	26.15	25.51	26.14	26.14	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
III	3,489.2	3,478.1	3,513.4	2.8	5.9	26.39	25.77	26.39	26.39	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9
IV	3,504.1	3,499.5	3,528.1	1.7	2.5	26.76	26.13	26.76	26.76	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
1969: I	3,558.3	3,535.0	3,582.2	6.3	4.1	27.02	26.37	27.03	27.03	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1
II	3,567.6	3,551.3	3,590.6	1.0	1.9	27.39	26.73	27.39	27.38	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.3
III	3,588.3	3,569.0	3,610.3	2.3	2.0	27.79	27.11	27.79	27.79	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0
IV	3,571.4	3,568.3	3,593.3	-1.9	-1	28.15	27.46	28.15	28.15	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
1970: I	3,566.5	3,578.9	3,589.1	-6	1.2	28.54	27.85	28.55	28.54	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8
II	3,573.9	3,573.2	3,597.4	.8	-6	28.94	28.24	28.94	28.94	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7
III	3,605.2	3,605.0	3,628.3	3.6	3.6	29.17	28.51	29.18	29.17	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.3
IV	3,566.5	3,597.4	3,587.6	-4.2	-8	29.55	28.89	29.56	29.56	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3
1971: I	3,666.1	3,643.1	3,691.3	11.6	5.2	30.00	29.31	30.00	30.00	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
II	3,686.2	3,667.8	3,712.8	2.2	2.7	30.40	29.71	30.40	30.40	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
III	3,714.5	3,698.9	3,738.4	3.1	3.4	30.71	30.04	30.71	30.71	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.2
IV	3,723.8	3,742.5	3,749.2	1.0	4.8	30.96	30.30	30.96	30.96	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3
1972: I	3,796.9	3,802.2	3,823.4	8.1	6.5	31.42	30.76	31.41	31.41	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.8
II	3,883.8	3,862.7	3,910.0	9.5	6.5	31.61	30.98	31.61	31.61	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6
III	3,922.3	3,897.2	3,950.7	4.0	3.6	31.92	31.30	31.92	31.92	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0
IV	3,980.5	3,988.5	4,018.7	7.1	9.7	32.30	31.67	32.32	32.32	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1
1973: I	4,092.3	4,075.5	4,125.0	10.6	9.0	32.73	32.09	32.71	32.71	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.9
II	4,133.3	4,094.4	4,168.3	4.1	1.9	33.27	32.69	33.25	33.25	6.8	7.7	6.9	6.9
III	4,117.0	4,100.7	4,158.0	-1.6	.6	33.90	33.29	33.86	33.86	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5
IV	4,151.1	4,106.3	4,192.5	3.4	.5	34.48	33.91	34.58	34.58	7.0	7.6	8.7	8.7
1974: I	4,119.3	4,101.8	4,168.1	-3.0	-4	35.18	34.80	35.20	35.20	8.4	10.9	7.4	7.4
II	4,130.4	4,105.6	4,176.5	1.1	.4	35.97	35.79	36.02	36.02	9.2	11.9	9.6	9.6
III	4,084.5	4,089.8	4,126.5	-4.4	-1.5	37.07	36.87	37.09	37.08	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.4
IV	4,062.0	4,025.8	4,098.0	-2.2	-6.1	38.20	37.93	38.20	38.19	12.7	12.0	12.5	12.5
1975: I	4,010.0	4,054.7	4,040.1	-5.0	2.9	39.08	38.76	39.08	39.08	9.6	9.0	9.6	9.6
II	4,045.2	4,099.2	4,075.6	3.6	4.5	39.63	39.33	39.63	39.63	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7
III	4,115.4	4,135.9	4,148.4	7.1	3.6	40.35	39.99	40.33	40.33	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.3
IV	4,167.2	4,164.3	4,206.7	5.1	4.8	41.05	40.67	41.05	41.05	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.3
1976: I	4,266.1	4,248.8	4,304.2	9.8	6.3	41.49	41.11	41.50	41.50	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
II	4,301.5	4,264.1	4,341.2	3.4	1.4	41.93	41.56	41.92	41.92	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1
III	4,321.9	4,289.7	4,362.0	1.9	2.4	42.51	42.18	42.50	42.51	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.7
IV	4,357.4	4,352.4	4,398.4	3.3	6.0	43.25	42.88	43.27	43.28	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.4
1977: I	4,410.5	4,393.8	4,457.6	5.0	3.9	43.97	43.68	43.97	43.97	6.9	7.7	6.6	6.6
II	4,489.8	4,464.0	4,535.9	7.4	6.5	44.69	44.45	44.69	44.71	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.8
III	4,570.6	4,509.7	4,616.4	7.4	4.2	45.32	45.14	45.23	45.25	5.8	6.4	4.9	4.9
IV	4,576.1	4,547.5	4,616.6	.5	3.4	46.08	45.92	46.16	46.17	6.9	7.0	8.5	8.4
1978: I	4,588.9	4,552.0	4,636.0	1.1	.4	46.86	46.67	46.86	46.87	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.2
II	4,765.7	4,730.8	4,804.8	16.3	16.7	47.79	47.60	47.77	47.78	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0
III	4,811.7	4,774.7	4,854.6	3.9	3.8	48.64	48.45	48.60	48.61	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
IV	4,876.0	4,834.2	4,925.8	5.5	5.1	49.62	49.37	49.59	49.60	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.4
1979: I	4,888.3	4,855.1	4,939.6	1.0	1.7	50.58	50.38	50.55	50.56	8.0	8.4	7.9	7.9
II	4,891.4	4,852.9	4,949.3	.3	-2	51.73	51.58	51.71	51.72	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.5
III	4,926.2	4,921.9	4,995.6	2.9	5.8	52.79	52.89	52.81	52.82	8.5	10.5	8.8	8.8
IV	4,942.6	4,947.7	5,011.4	1.3	2.1	53.86	54.20	53.90	53.90	8.3	10.3	8.5	8.5
1980: I	4,958.9	4,961.4	5,028.8	1.3	1.1	55.08	55.73	55.11	55.12	9.4	11.8	9.3	9.3
II	4,857.8	4,861.6	4,922.5	-7.9	-7.8	56.35	57.14	56.34	56.35	9.5	10.5	9.2	9.2
III	4,850.3	4,923.9	4,911.3	-6	5.2	57.62	58.43	57.60	57.61	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2
IV	4,936.6	4,965.2	4,986.3	7.3	3.4	59.16	59.89	59.13	59.14	11.1	10.4	11.0	11.1
1981: I	5,032.5	4,985.6	5,086.4	8.0	1.7	60.67	61.42	60.66	60.67	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8
II	4,997.3	4,995.9	5,048.1	-2.8	.8	61.75	62.53	61.76	61.77	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5
III	5,056.8	5,003.5	5,110.5	4.9	.6	62.95	63.56	62.95	62.97	8.0	6.7	8.0	8.0
IV	4,997.1	4,972.9	5,056.8	-4.6	-2.4	64.10	64.70	64.10	64.11	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5
1982: I	4,914.3	4,959.7	4,969.4	-6.5	-1.1	65.00	65.56	64.99	65.00	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.7
II	4,935.5	4,954.2	4,996.9	1.7	-4	65.84	66.29	65.83	65.84	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.2
III	4,912.1	4,916.8	4,963.4	-1.9	-3.0	66.75	67.16	66.75	66.76	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7
IV	4,915.6	4,989.1	4,964.8	.3	6.0	67.44	67.83	67.45	67.46	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3
1983: I	4,972.4	5,036.1	5,021.5	4.7	3.8	67.98	68.22	67.95	67.96	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.0
II	5,089.8	5,113.1	5,142.2	9.8	6.3	68.59	68.80	68.56	68.57	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7
III	5,180.4	5,200.3	5,233.9	7.3	7.0	69.17	69.35	69.16	69.18	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6
IV	5,286.8	5,268.5	5,342.0	8.5	5.4	69.75	69.83	69.77	69.79	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.6
1984: I	5,402.3	5,313.9	5,452.6	9.0	3.5	70.59	70.67	70.59	70.60	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
II	5,493.8	5,410.8	5,544.3	7.0	7.5	71.18	71.25	71.16	71.17	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
III	5,541.3	5,456.0	5,591.1	3.5	3.4	71.74	71.72	71.73	71.74	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.2
IV	5,583.1	5,531.0	5,627.1	3.1	5.6	72.24	72.18	72.24	72.25	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9
1985: I	5,629.7	5,619.8	5,664.3	3.4	6.6	73.01	72.80	73.00	73.01	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.2
II	5,673.8	5,657.0	5,710.9	3.2	2.7	73.49	73.32	73.50	73.50	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
III	5,758.6	5,746.0	5,788.6	6.1	6.4	73.88	73.73	73.85	73.86	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
IV	5,806.0	5,772.5	5,839.6	3.3	1.9	74.40	74.38	74.39	74.40	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.0
1986: I	5,858.9	5,828.7	5,887.3	3.7	3.9	74.69	74.71	74.68	74.69	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
II	5,883.3	5,872.6	5,901.9	1.7	3.1	75.04	74.85	75.05	75.05	1.9	.7	2.0	2.0
III	5,937.9	5,956.0	5,959.0	3.8	5.8	75.51	75.37	75.51	75.51	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.5
IV	5,969.5	5,993.1	5,981.7	2.1	2.5	76.05	75.94	76.01	76.02	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7
1987: I	6,013.3	5,985.4	6,027.6	3.0	-5	76.73	76.76	76.70	76.71	3.6	4.4	3.7	3.7
II	6,077.2	6,066.8	6,095.8	4.3	5.6	77.27	77.40	77.27	77.27	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0
III	6,128.1	6,138.7	6,145.8	3.4	4.8	77.83	78.01	77.84	77.84	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0
IV	6,234.4	6,164.1	6,254.1	7.1	1.7	78.46	78.64	78.46	78.46	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

Table C.1.—Historical Measures of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Gross Domestic Purchases—Continued
 [Quarterly estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Year and quarter	Billions of chained (1996) dollars			Percent change from preceding period		Chain-type price indexes		Implicit price deflators		Percent change from preceding period			
	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross national product	Gross domestic product	Final sales of domestic product	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product	Chain-type price index		Implicit price deflators	
										Gross domestic product	Gross domestic purchases	Gross domestic product	Gross national product
1988: I	6,275.9	6,263.0	6,302.0	2.7	6.6	78.99	79.21	78.98	78.99	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7
II	6,349.8	6,334.0	6,372.8	4.8	4.6	79.79	80.01	79.79	79.79	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
III	6,382.3	6,365.9	6,402.0	2.1	2.0	80.73	80.75	80.71	80.72	4.8	3.8	4.7	4.7
IV	6,465.2	6,447.5	6,487.4	5.3	5.2	81.36	81.46	81.33	81.34	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.1
1989: I	6,543.8	6,492.7	6,565.6	5.0	2.8	82.20	82.36	82.20	82.20	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3
II	6,579.4	6,542.8	6,599.7	2.2	3.1	83.02	83.26	83.01	83.02	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0
III	6,610.6	6,605.8	6,633.4	1.9	3.9	83.62	83.74	83.62	83.63	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.0
IV	6,633.5	6,620.4	6,663.4	1.4	.9	84.24	84.43	84.24	84.25	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
1990: I	6,716.3	6,705.8	6,743.6	5.1	5.3	85.19	85.48	85.18	85.20	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.6
II	6,731.7	6,697.6	6,780.8	.9	-.5	86.17	86.27	86.16	86.17	4.7	3.7	4.7	4.6
III	6,719.4	6,699.2	6,742.6	-.7	-.1	87.00	87.26	86.99	87.00	3.9	4.7	3.9	3.9
IV	6,664.2	6,680.0	6,713.3	-3.2	-1.1	87.76	88.41	87.74	87.76	3.5	5.3	3.5	3.5
1991: I	6,631.4	6,652.5	6,667.4	-2.0	-1.6	88.78	89.09	88.76	88.78	4.7	3.1	4.8	4.7
II	6,668.5	6,692.5	6,692.1	2.3	2.4	89.41	89.51	89.40	89.41	2.9	1.9	2.9	2.9
III	6,684.9	6,689.2	6,704.7	1.0	-.2	89.99	90.04	89.99	90.00	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6
IV	6,720.9	6,692.0	6,749.4	2.2	.2	90.47	90.60	90.47	90.48	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
1992: I	6,783.3	6,788.9	6,811.1	3.8	5.9	91.16	91.25	91.16	91.15	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0
II	6,846.8	6,827.1	6,873.8	3.8	2.3	91.68	91.81	91.67	91.67	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
III	6,899.7	6,882.7	6,923.3	3.1	3.3	91.98	92.26	91.97	91.97	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3
IV	6,990.6	6,972.4	7,015.1	5.4	5.3	92.56	92.81	92.55	92.55	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
1993: I	6,988.7	6,953.6	7,020.9	-.1	-1.1	93.33	93.42	93.32	93.32	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.4
II	7,031.2	7,006.8	7,056.0	2.5	3.2	93.83	93.98	93.82	93.83	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
III	7,062.0	7,057.9	7,092.4	1.8	2.8	94.26	94.32	94.24	94.26	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8
IV	7,168.7	7,154.8	7,182.1	6.2	5.6	94.79	94.83	94.79	94.81	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
1994: I	7,229.4	7,187.1	7,249.8	3.4	1.8	95.28	95.22	95.28	95.29	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1
II	7,330.2	7,250.2	7,346.3	5.7	3.6	95.72	95.74	95.71	95.73	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8
III	7,370.2	7,318.5	7,385.1	2.2	3.8	96.29	96.43	96.28	96.29	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4
IV	7,461.1	7,387.2	7,476.0	5.0	3.8	96.74	96.86	96.74	96.74	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
1995: I	7,488.7	7,427.3	7,510.2	1.5	2.2	97.45	97.51	97.45	97.45	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
II	7,503.3	7,469.6	7,528.6	.8	2.3	97.86	98.04	97.86	97.87	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7
III	7,561.4	7,549.7	7,572.3	3.1	4.4	98.31	98.42	98.30	98.31	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
IV	7,621.9	7,602.5	7,645.2	3.2	2.8	98.79	98.85	98.78	98.79	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
1996: I	7,676.4	7,669.6	7,703.1	2.9	3.6	99.40	99.42	99.39	99.39	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
II	7,802.9	7,773.4	7,820.4	6.8	5.5	99.74	99.74	99.74	99.74	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
III	7,841.9	7,792.1	7,853.5	2.0	1.0	100.23	100.16	100.22	100.22	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9
IV	7,931.3	7,897.6	7,947.9	4.6	5.5	100.63	100.68	100.63	100.63	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6
1997: I	8,016.4	7,966.4	8,025.1	4.4	3.5	101.36	101.28	101.34	101.33	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8
II	8,131.9	8,043.2	8,145.6	5.9	3.9	101.82	101.49	101.82	101.80	1.9	.8	1.9	1.8
III	8,216.6	8,164.9	8,225.1	4.2	6.2	102.12	101.74	102.12	102.10	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
IV	8,272.9	8,206.3	8,276.9	2.8	2.0	102.49	102.07	102.49	102.46	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
1998: I	8,404.9	8,289.4	8,412.9	6.5	4.1	102.75	102.08	102.74	102.70	1.0	.1	1.0	1.0
II	8,465.6	8,402.7	8,471.4	2.9	5.6	103.04	102.28	103.03	102.99	1.1	.8	1.1	1.1
III	8,537.6	8,463.4	8,526.7	3.4	2.9	103.42	102.57	103.41	103.38	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5
IV	8,654.5	8,585.0	8,649.3	5.6	5.9	103.69	102.87	103.70	103.67	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
1999: I	8,730.0	8,680.3	8,726.0	3.5	4.5	104.25	103.35	104.29	104.25	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3
II	8,763.2	8,764.9	8,776.7	2.5	4.0	104.63	103.86	104.65	104.62	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.4
III	8,905.8	8,861.8	8,895.4	5.7	4.5	104.90	104.30	104.89	104.86	1.1	1.7	.9	.9
IV	9,084.1	9,000.5	9,075.0	8.3	6.4	105.31	104.80	105.24	105.19	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
2000: I	9,191.8	9,148.0	9,187.7	4.8	6.7	106.17	105.78	106.10	106.07	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.4
II	9,318.9	9,235.3	9,313.7	5.6	3.9	106.80	106.33	106.73	106.70	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4
III	9,369.5	9,290.9	9,362.8	2.2	2.4	107.22	106.86	107.15	107.13	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6
IV	9,394.2	9,326.6	.....	1.1	1.5	107.73	107.34	107.65	.....	1.9	1.8	1.9	.....

D. Domestic Perspectives

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

Table D.1.—Domestic Perspectives

	1999	2000	1999	2000												2001
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Consumer and producer prices (monthly data seasonally adjusted) ¹															
Consumer price index for all urban consumers, 1982-84=100:																
All items	166.6	172.2	168.9	169.4	170.2	171.2	171.1	171.3	172.2	172.7	172.8	173.6	173.9	174.3	174.6	175.7
Less food and energy	177.0	181.3	179.0	179.4	179.7	180.3	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.7	182.1	182.6	182.8	183.3	183.5	184.1
Services	188.8	195.3	191.2	192.0	192.4	193.1	193.5	194.1	195.0	195.7	196.4	196.9	197.5	198.1	198.8	200.5
Producer price index, 1982=100:																
Finished goods	133.0	138.0	135.2	135.1	136.3	137.5	137.1	137.1	138.3	138.2	138.0	139.0	139.5	139.7	140.0	141.6
Less food and energy	146.1	147.9	147.0	146.7	147.3	147.4	147.4	147.7	147.8	148.0	148.3	148.7	148.5	148.5	148.7	149.7
Finished consumer goods	132.0	138.1	134.8	134.5	136.2	137.6	137.1	137.1	138.6	138.4	138.1	139.4	140.0	140.3	140.6	142.6
Capital equipment	137.6	138.8	138.0	138.1	138.2	138.3	138.4	138.6	138.8	139.0	139.1	139.4	139.3	139.3	139.5	139.9
Intermediate materials	123.2	129.1	125.7	126.2	127.2	128.5	128.4	128.4	129.5	129.8	129.4	130.4	130.6	130.4	130.9	131.8
Crude materials	98.2	119.8	104.3	106.9	110.9	112.9	111.2	114.7	124.5	122.0	117.6	126.0	128.9	126.3	137.0	156.1
	Money, interest rates, and stock prices															
Money stock (monthly and quarterly data seasonally adjusted): ²																
Percent change:																
M1			1.32	-.13	-1.25	.40	.37	-.96	-.08	-.16	-.39	-.35	.05	-.65	.19	1.01
M2			.73	.44	.34	.66	.79	.14	.44	.44	.65	.68	.47	.36	.81	1.03
Ratio:																
Gross domestic product to M1	8.441	9.021			8.748			8.961			9.129			9.258		
Personal income to M2	1.722	1.725	1.720	1.726	1.729	1.731	1.727	1.731	1.732	1.729	1.723	1.731	1.720	1.716	1.710	1.702
Interest rates (percent, not seasonally adjusted): ²																
Federal funds rate	4.97	6.24	5.30	5.45	5.73	5.85	6.02	6.27	6.53	6.54	6.50	6.52	6.51	6.51	6.40	5.98
Discount rate on new 91-day Treasury bills	4.66	5.84	5.23	5.34	5.57	5.72	5.67	5.92	5.74	5.93	6.11	5.99	6.10	6.18	5.83	5.27
Yield on new high-grade corporate bonds	7.00	7.57	7.55	7.83	7.59	7.54	7.49	7.85	7.75	7.66	7.47	7.50	7.50	7.41	7.21	7.15
10-Year U.S. Treasury bonds	5.65	6.03	6.28	6.66	6.52	6.26	5.99	6.44	6.10	6.05	5.83	5.80	5.74	5.72	5.24	5.16
Yield on municipal bonds, 20-bond average	5.43	5.71	5.95	6.08	6.00	5.83	5.75	6.00	5.80	5.63	5.51	5.56	5.59	5.54	5.22	5.10
Mortgage commitment rate	7.43	8.06	7.91	8.21	8.33	8.24	8.15	8.52	8.29	8.15	8.03	7.91	7.80	7.75	7.38	7.03
Average prime rate charged by banks	8.00	9.23	8.50	8.50	8.73	8.83	9.00	9.24	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.05
Index of stock prices (not seasonally adjusted): ³																
500 common stocks, 1941-43=10	1,326.06	1,426.76	1,428.68	1,425.59	1,388.87	1,442.21	1,461.36	1,418.48	1,461.96	1,473.00	1,485.46	1,468.05	1,390.14	1,375.04	1,330.93	1,335.63
	Labor markets (thousands, monthly and quarterly data seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise noted) ¹															
Civilian labor force	139,368	140,863	140,185	140,645	140,860	140,705	141,114	140,573	140,757	140,546	140,724	140,847	141,000	141,136	141,489	141,955
Labor force participation rates (percent):																
Males 20 and over	76.7	76.6	76.7	76.9	77.0	76.8	76.7	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.6	76.7
Females 20 and over	60.7	60.9	60.8	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.4	61.0	60.9	60.9	60.5	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1
16-19 years of age	52.0	52.2	52.2	52.1	52.1	51.6	52.7	51.9	52.6	51.5	52.8	52.0	52.1	52.4	52.3	51.9
Civilian employment	133,488	135,208	134,498	134,976	135,120	135,013	135,517	134,843	135,183	134,898	134,939	135,310	135,464	135,478	135,836	135,999
Ratio, civilian employment to working-age population (percent)	64.3	64.5	64.4	64.6	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.5	64.5
Persons engaged in nonagricultural activities	130,207	131,903	131,173	131,620	131,753	131,675	132,157	131,549	131,870	131,603	131,622	131,954	132,223	132,302	132,562	132,819
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	128,786	131,417	130,038	130,387	130,482	131,009	131,419	131,590	131,647	131,607	131,528	131,723	131,789	131,842	131,861	132,129
Goods-producing industries	25,482	25,661	25,561	25,677	25,624	25,738	25,725	25,684	25,700	25,756	25,644	25,639	25,665	25,635	25,560	25,645
Services-producing industries	103,304	105,756	104,477	104,710	104,858	105,271	105,694	105,906	105,947	105,851	105,884	106,084	106,124	106,207	106,301	106,484
Average weekly hours, manufacturing (hours)	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.2	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.9
Average weekly overtime hours, manufacturing (hours)	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1
Number of persons unemployed	5,880	5,655	5,687	5,669	5,740	5,692	5,597	5,730	5,574	5,648	5,785	5,537	5,536	5,658	5,653	5,956
Unemployment rates (percent):																
Total	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
15 weeks and over	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	1
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	13.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6
Nonfarm business sector, 1992=100:																
Output per hour of all persons	113.2	118.1			116.2			118.0			118.8			119.5		
Unit labor costs	109.7	110.5			109.8			109.7			110.6			111.7		
Hourly compensation	124.2	130.5			127.6			129.4			131.4			133.5		

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table D.1.—Domestic Perspectives—Continued

	1999	2000	1999	2000												2001
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Construction (monthly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ⁴															
Total new private construction put in place (billions of dollars)	591.6	624.5	605.8	614.6	629.6	637.7	629.5	629.8	624.4	619.0	616.9	625.3	620.1	624.9	630.3	641.6
Residential	348.8	358.5	358.2	365.1	368.7	372.1	368.9	367.7	363.8	355.2	350.8	351.7	348.9	347.9	349.1	355.2
Nonresidential	195.8	217.4	199.7	202.5	215.5	218.0	214.6	215.6	213.6	216.0	219.5	222.7	222.1	224.8	224.9	237.9
Housing starts (thousands of units):																
Total	1,667	1,592	1,769	1,744	1,822	1,630	1,652	1,591	1,571	1,527	1,519	1,537	1,529	1,564	1,568	1,651
1-unit structures	1,335	1,262	1,441	1,361	1,324	1,327	1,310	1,258	1,227	1,201	1,229	1,226	1,232	1,233	1,304	1,340
New 1-family houses sold (thousands of units)	907	906	916	927	905	947	865	875	827	914	860	924	940	900	1,034	921
	Manufacturing and trade, inventories and sales (millions of dollars, monthly data seasonally adjusted) ⁴															
Inventories:																
Total manufacturing and trade ...	1,136,555	1,206,143	1,151,147	1,156,942	1,162,448	1,165,746	1,171,965	1,182,162	1,192,224	1,197,112	1,205,636	1,207,688	1,215,754	1,219,868	1,221,210	.....
Manufacturing	460,048	482,178	470,377	472,706	475,999	475,887	477,868	479,362	482,041	486,303	487,644	488,884	492,282	493,386	493,582	.....
Merchant wholesalers	309,445	329,947	308,691	310,368	312,230	314,206	317,164	320,188	323,252	324,313	326,195	326,352	327,653	328,810	328,892	.....
Retail trade	367,062	394,018	372,079	373,868	374,219	375,653	376,933	382,612	386,931	386,496	391,797	392,452	395,819	397,672	398,736	.....
Sales:																
Total manufacturing and trade ...	9,996,943	10,724,582	872,159	877,271	881,157	891,597	886,555	895,965	902,798	897,634	901,289	903,881	898,912	895,583	896,839	.....
Manufacturing	4,259,532	4,514,324	367,872	370,565	370,865	377,562	373,079	381,157	384,208	377,584	380,780	380,025	375,428	373,703	372,897	.....
Merchant wholesalers	2,742,482	2,978,255	241,771	243,213	243,128	245,678	246,357	247,391	250,154	249,405	249,960	251,142	250,994	250,949	252,676	.....
Retail trade	2,994,929	3,232,003	262,516	263,493	267,164	268,357	267,119	267,417	268,436	270,645	270,549	272,714	272,490	270,931	271,266	.....
	Industrial production indexes and capacity utilization rates (monthly data seasonally adjusted) ²															
Industrial production indexes, 1992=100:																
Total	139.6	147.0	142.8	143.6	144.3	145.2	146.3	147.2	147.9	147.6	148.6	149.0	148.7	148.2	147.4	147.0
By industry:																
Durable manufactures	175.6	193.2	182.6	185.1	186.3	188.9	191.0	193.0	194.6	194.7	196.9	198.4	197.6	196.7	194.9	194.4
Nondurable manufactures	115.4	116.1	116.5	116.0	116.3	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.3	116.3	116.0	116.3	115.5	114.0	114.2
By market category:																
Consumer goods	120.8	123.0	122.4	122.1	122.8	122.2	123.2	123.5	124.2	122.9	123.8	123.8	122.7	122.7	122.4	121.0
Capacity utilization rates (percent):																
Total industry	81.2	82.1	81.7	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.5	82.7	82.7	82.3	82.6	82.4	82.0	81.4	80.7	80.2
Manufacturing	80.5	81.3	81.0	81.2	81.2	81.6	81.8	81.9	82.0	81.6	81.7	81.7	81.2	80.4	79.2	78.9
	Credit market borrowing (billions of dollars, quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ²															
All sectors, by instrument:																
Total	2,233.6	.....	.....	.....	1,676.0	.....	.....	1,764.4	.....	.....	1,535.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Open market paper	229.9	.....	.....	.....	223.7	.....	.....	205.1	.....	.....	133.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. government securities	520.8	.....	.....	.....	33.6	.....	.....	-43.5	.....	.....	285.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal securities	68.2	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	34.0	.....	.....	29.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corporate and foreign bonds	465.9	.....	.....	.....	398.4	.....	.....	355.0	.....	.....	397.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank loans, n.e.c.	68.9	.....	.....	.....	147.7	.....	.....	174.2	.....	.....	43.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other loans and advances	172.6	.....	.....	.....	225.7	.....	.....	229.4	.....	.....	-46.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgages	612.9	.....	.....	.....	496.0	.....	.....	675.6	.....	.....	571.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumer credit	94.4	.....	.....	.....	142.0	.....	.....	134.6	.....	.....	120.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sources:

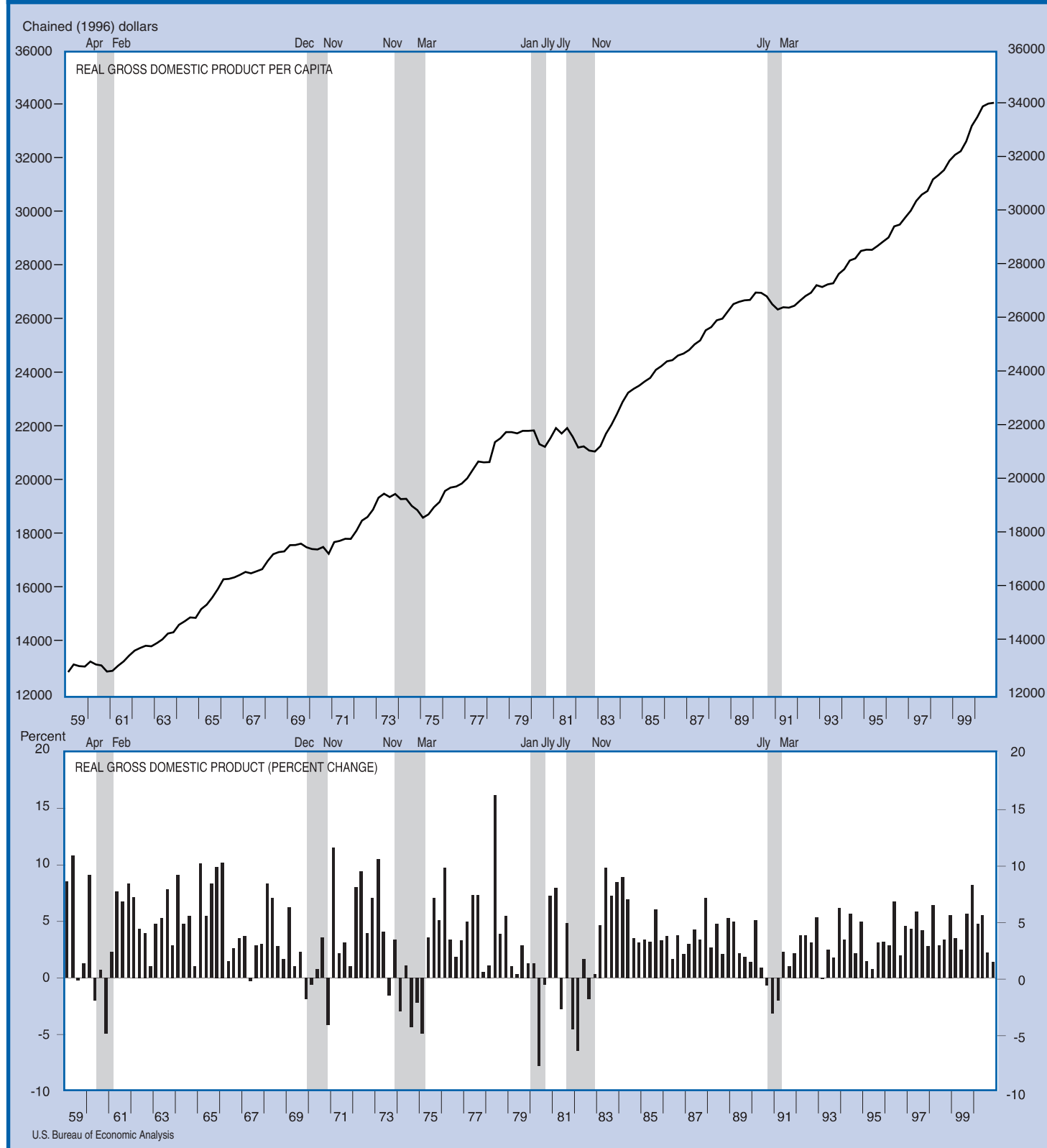
1. Bureau of Labor Statistics
2. Federal Reserve Board

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

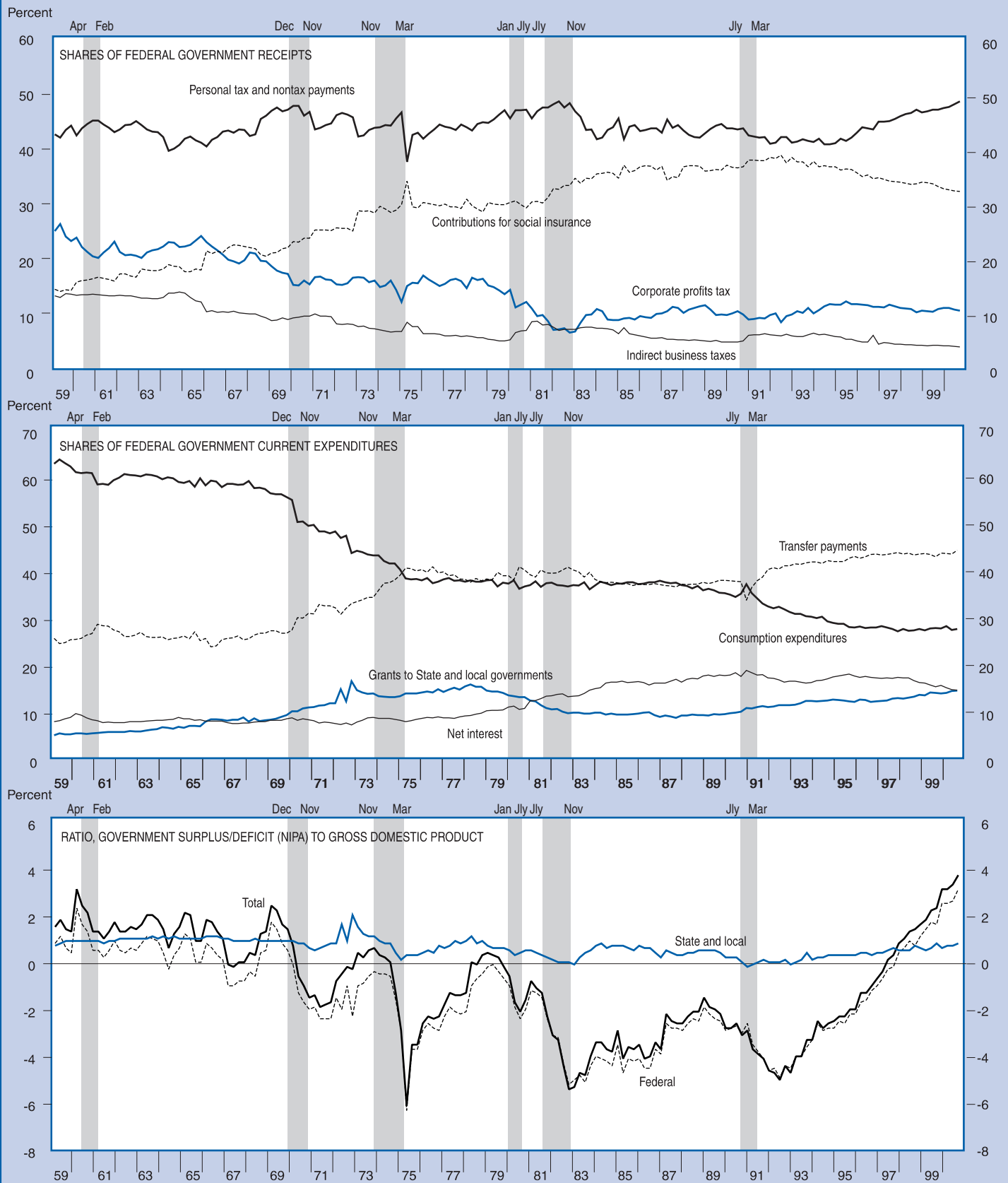
E. Charts

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

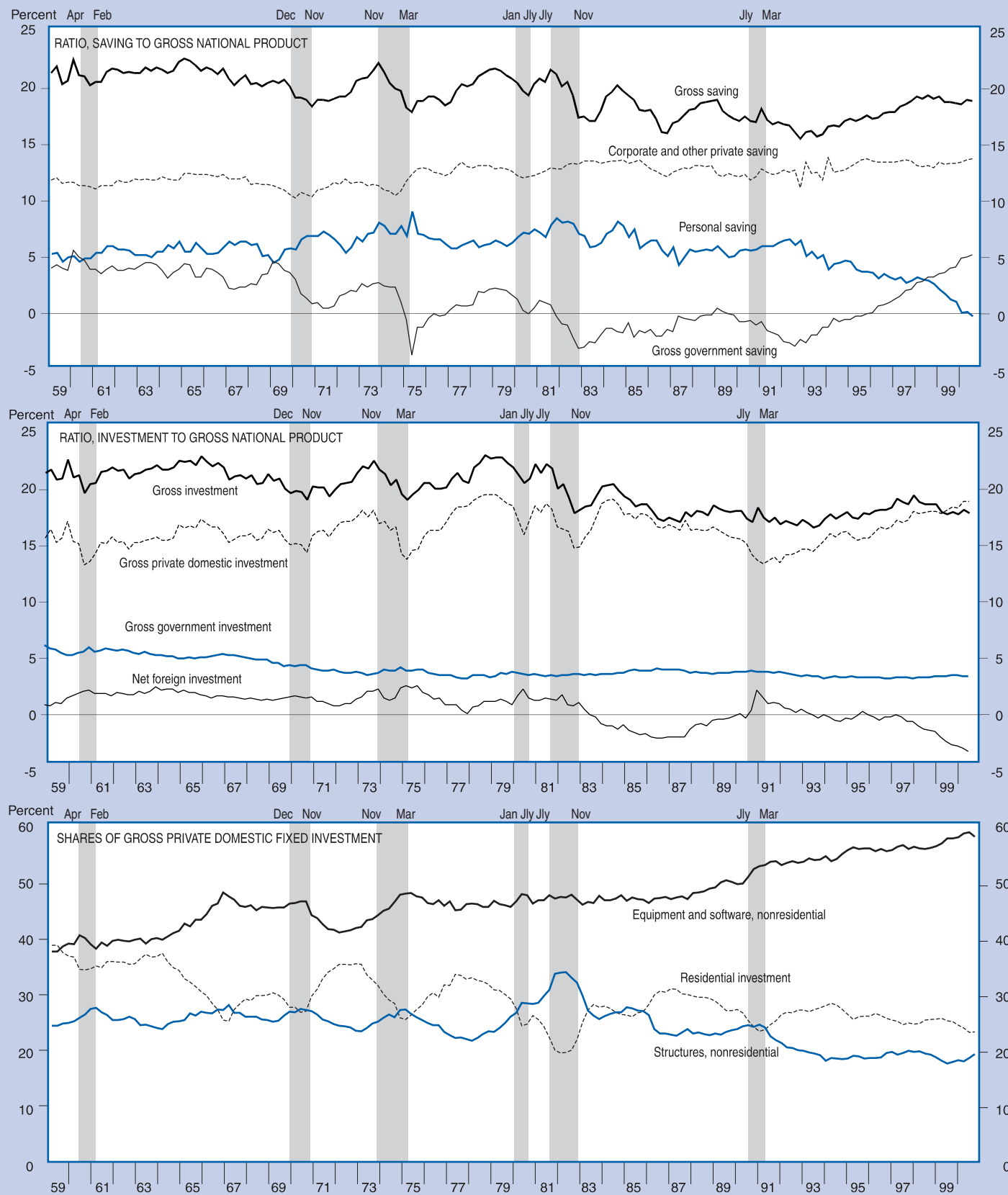
SELECTED NIPA SERIES



SELECTED NIPA SERIES

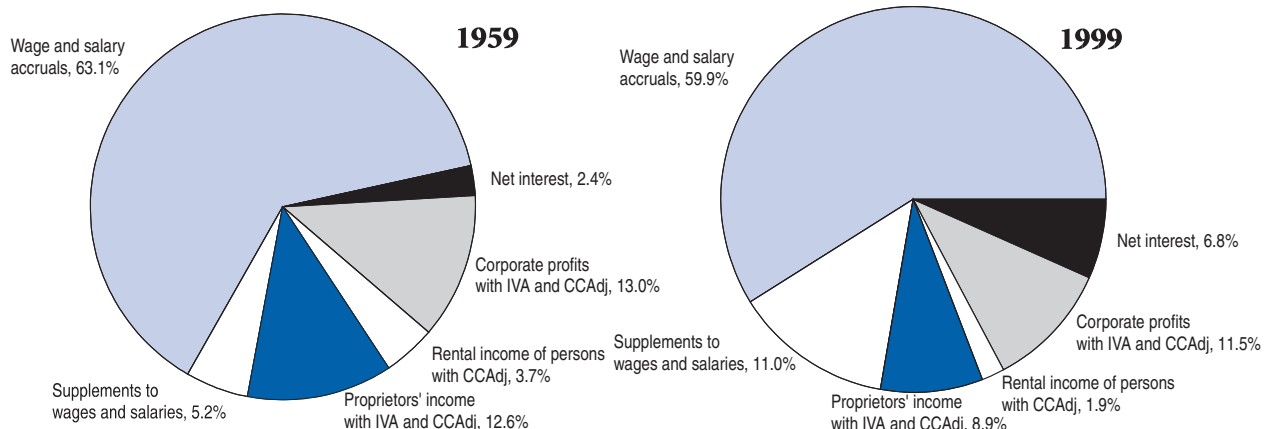


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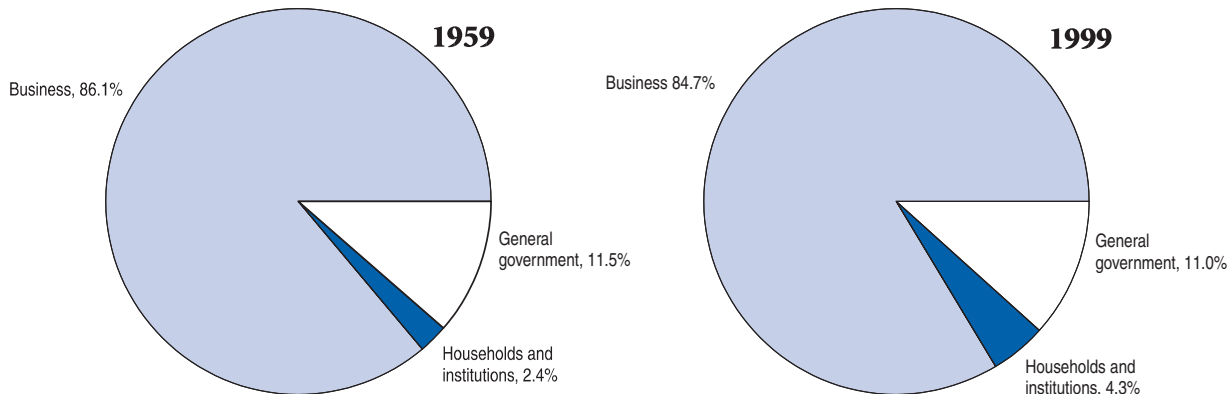


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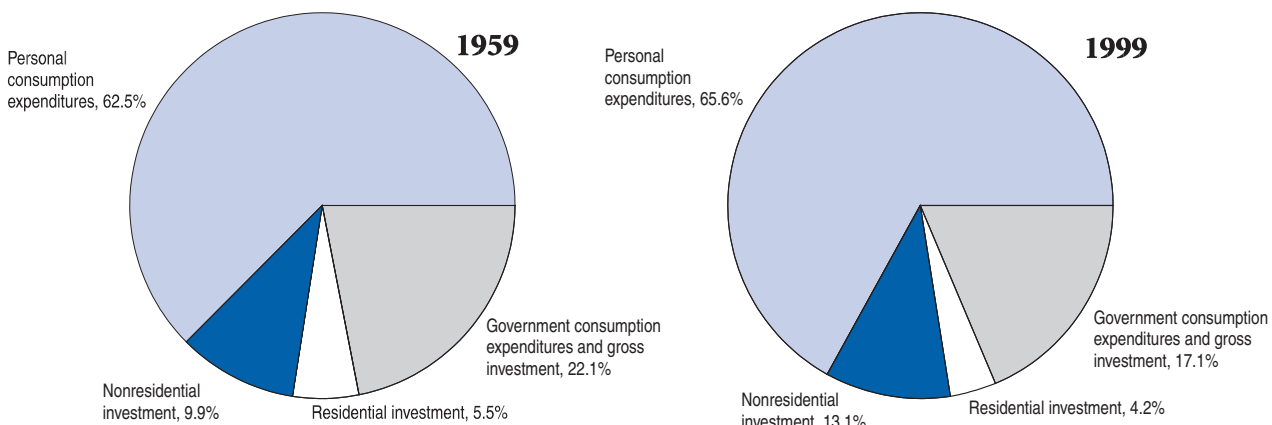
SHARES OF NATIONAL INCOME



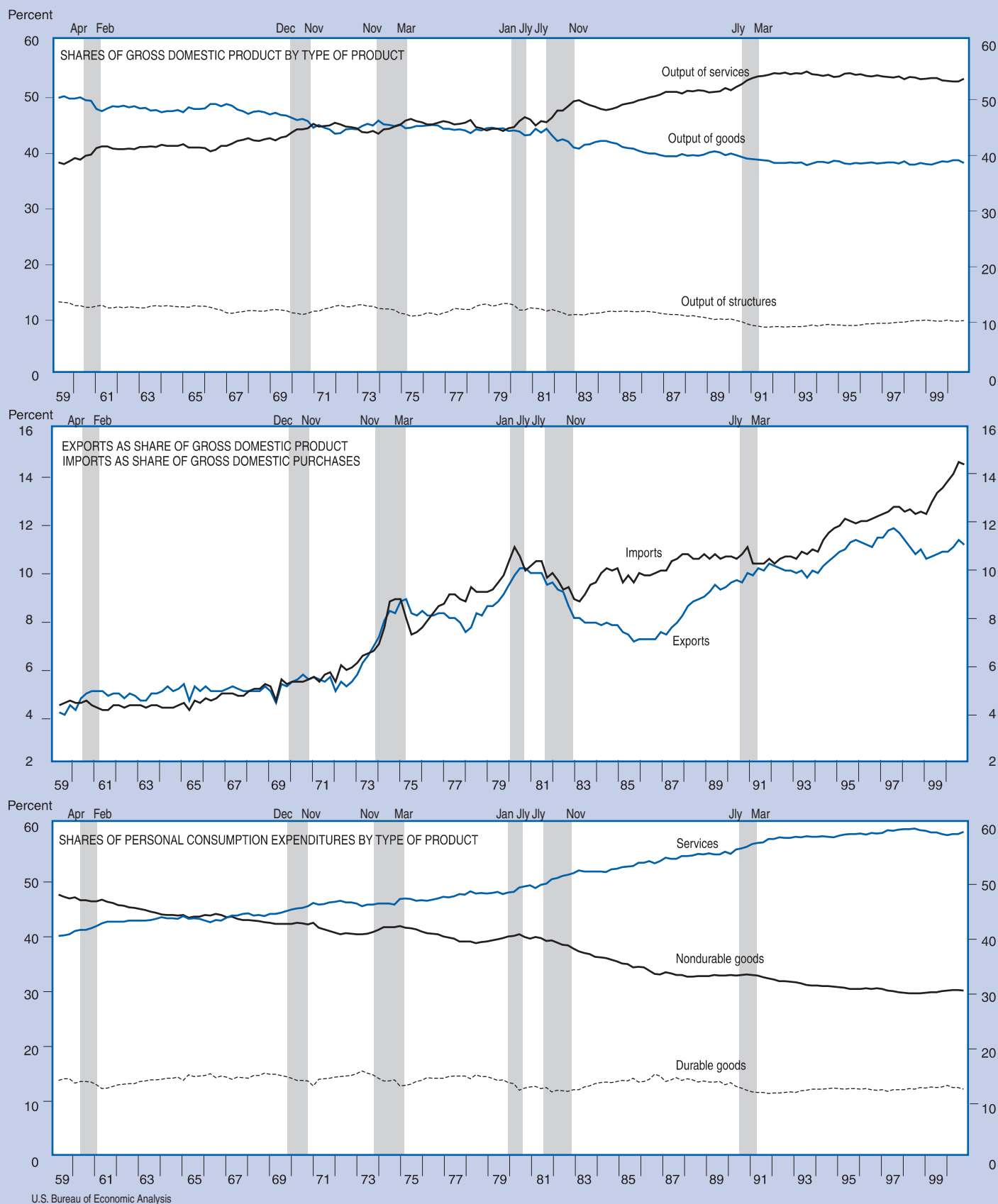
SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR



SHARES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PURCHASES



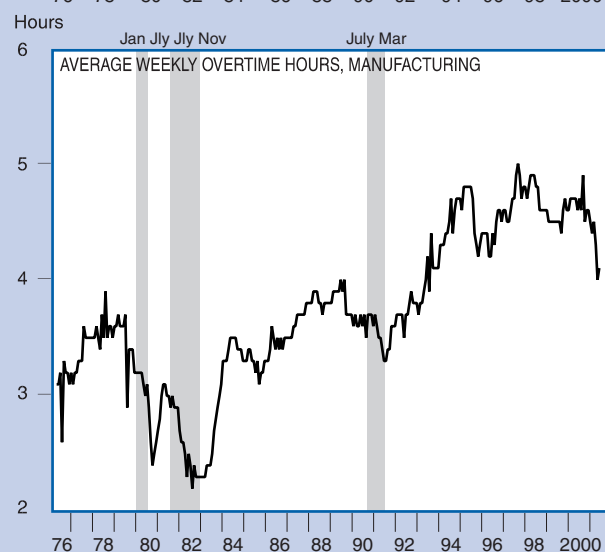
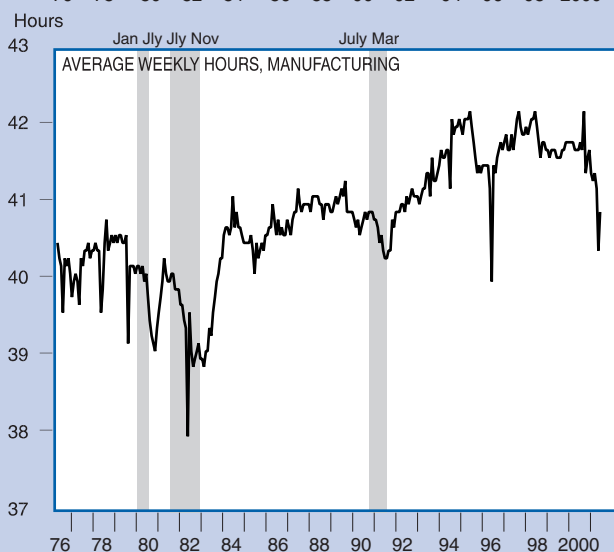
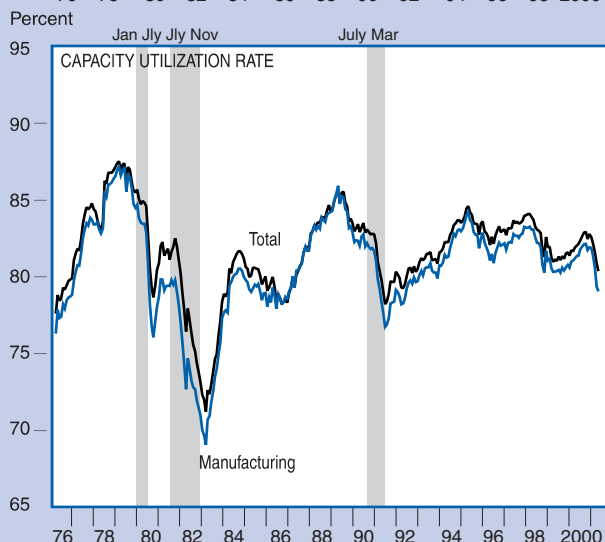
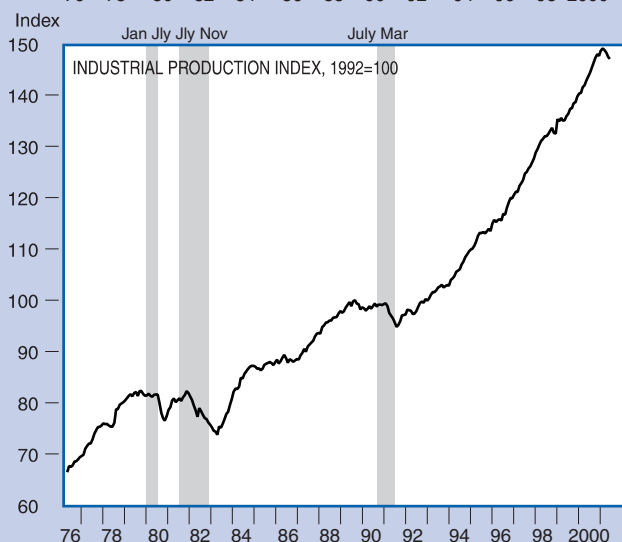
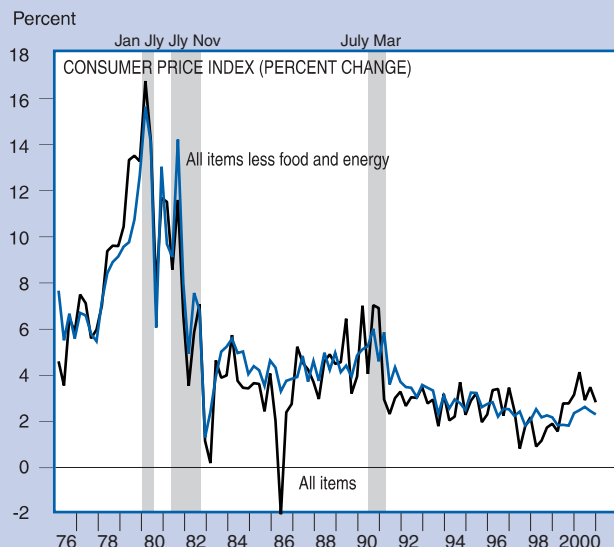
SELECTED NIPA SERIES



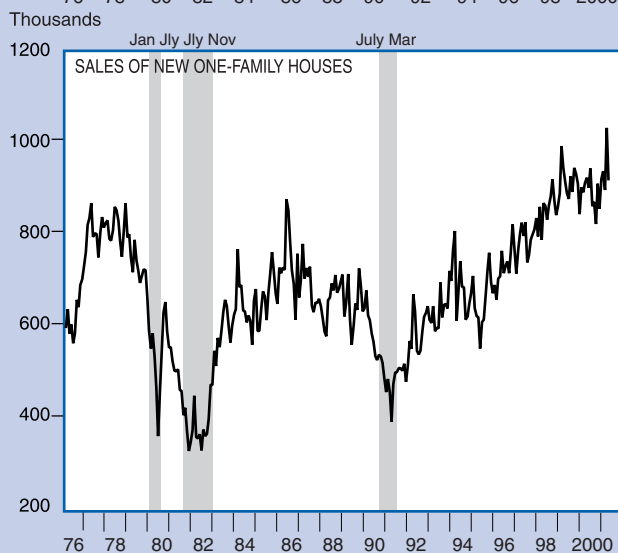
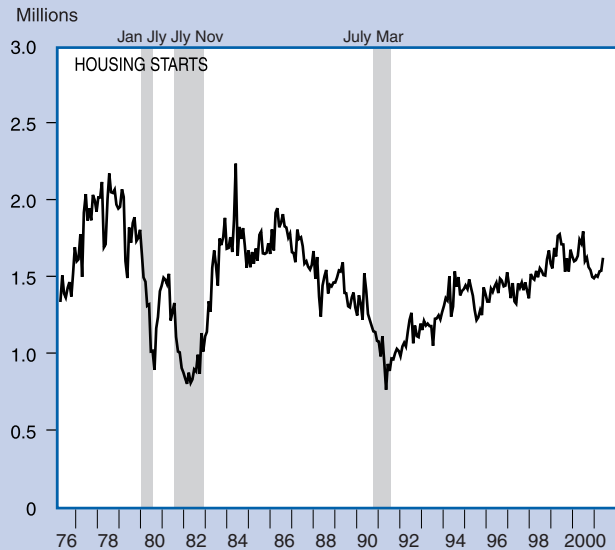
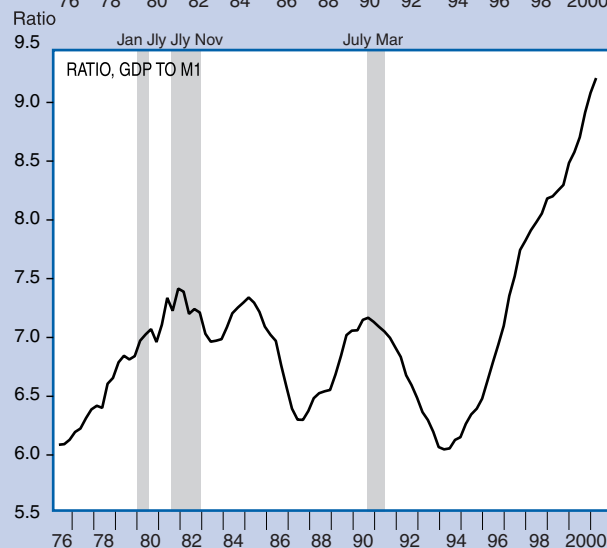
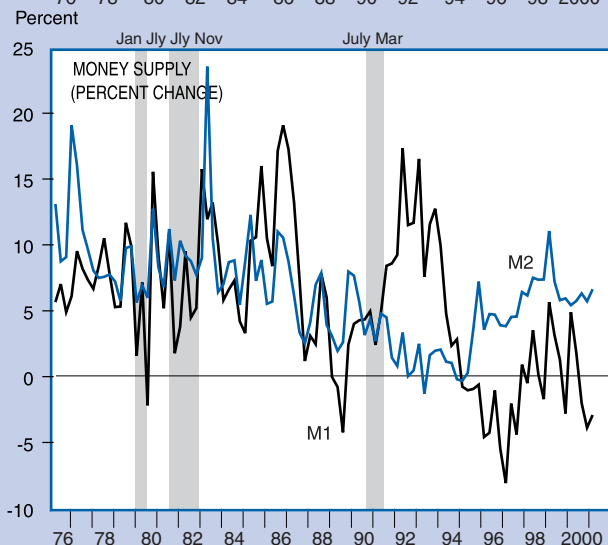
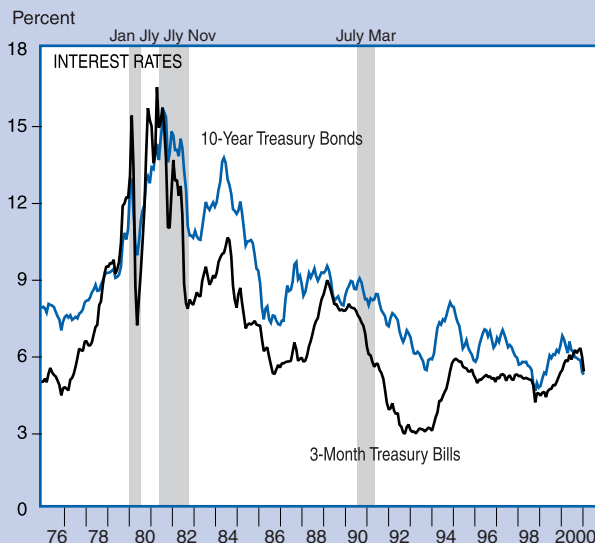
SELECTED NIPA SERIES



OTHER INDICATORS OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY



OTHER INDICATORS OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY



International Data

F. Transactions Tables

Table F.1 includes the most recent estimates of U.S. international trade in goods and services; the estimates were released on February 21, 2001 and include "preliminary" estimates for December 2000 and "revised" estimates for November 2000. The sources for the other tables in this section are as noted.

Table F.1.—U.S. International Transactions in Goods and Services

[Millions of dollars; monthly estimates seasonally adjusted]

	1999	2000	1999		2000											
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^r	Feb. ^r	Mar. ^r	Apr. ^r	May ^r	June ^r	July ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^p
Exports of goods and services	956,242	1,068,397	83,198	84,107	83,668	85,289	86,952	87,582	87,051	91,265	89,632	92,845	92,631	91,105	90,557	89,820
Goods	684,358	773,304	59,682	61,211	60,298	60,871	62,490	62,542	62,726	66,445	65,073	67,950	67,813	66,323	65,848	64,925
Foods, feeds, and beverages	45,532	47,825	3,748	3,846	3,930	3,843	3,931	3,829	3,956	3,978	4,062	4,257	4,133	3,987	3,890	4,028
Industrial supplies and materials	147,000	172,190	13,717	13,559	13,270	13,849	14,636	13,715	13,736	14,265	13,974	14,830	15,287	15,031	15,120	14,476
Capital goods, except automotive	311,406	356,822	26,379	27,784	27,431	26,975	27,179	29,059	29,058	31,126	30,664	31,815	31,687	31,066	30,659	30,103
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	75,756	80,003	6,397	6,596	6,643	6,556	6,909	6,424	6,575	7,040	6,462	7,141	6,637	6,689	6,454	6,472
Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive	80,768	89,167	6,915	7,193	7,031	7,376	7,423	7,216	7,167	7,755	7,557	7,693	7,672	7,269	7,428	7,582
Other goods	35,336	36,422	2,789	3,124	3,003	3,380	2,989	2,842	2,932	3,170	2,894	2,973	2,979	3,104	3,132	3,024
Adjustments ¹	-11,439	-9,125	-263	-891	-1,009	-1,108	-576	-542	-697	-889	-541	-761	-582	-823	-836	-760
Services	271,884	295,093	23,516	22,896	23,370	24,418	24,462	25,040	24,325	24,820	24,559	24,895	24,818	24,782	24,709	24,895
Travel	74,881	85,149	6,731	6,174	6,616	6,998	6,817	7,394	6,916	7,053	7,047	7,177	7,343	7,209	7,234	7,345
Passenger fares	19,776	21,412	1,693	1,590	1,456	1,851	1,755	1,822	1,762	1,803	1,760	1,840	1,875	1,837	1,832	1,819
Other transportation	27,033	29,832	2,398	2,344	2,334	2,384	2,534	2,454	2,462	2,518	2,504	2,563	2,529	2,515	2,529	2,506
Royalties and license fees	36,467	37,695	3,034	3,038	3,092	3,117	3,144	3,197	3,201	3,186	3,134	3,113	3,102	3,121	3,133	3,155
Other private services	96,508	105,539	8,412	8,478	8,612	8,820	8,942	8,875	8,710	8,920	8,762	8,878	8,705	8,789	8,703	8,823
Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ²	16,334	14,610	1,175	1,201	1,191	1,180	1,203	1,228	1,203	1,268	1,279	1,251	1,190	1,239	1,207	1,171
U.S. Government miscellaneous services	885	856	73	71	69	68	67	70	71	72	73	73	74	72	71	76
Imports of goods and services	1,221,213	1,438,086	108,909	109,764	111,001	112,838	117,389	116,822	116,722	121,158	121,523	122,971	126,439	124,725	123,684	122,814
Goods	1,029,917	1,222,772	92,082	93,466	94,414	95,580	99,705	99,505	99,268	103,374	103,664	104,701	107,209	106,278	104,973	104,101
Foods, feeds, and beverages	43,579	45,981	3,747	3,768	3,648	3,668	3,827	3,769	3,802	3,836	3,930	3,966	3,928	3,824	3,982	3,799
Industrial supplies and materials	222,024	298,088	20,816	21,274	21,847	23,577	24,595	23,399	23,942	25,446	25,818	25,111	26,532	26,086	25,098	26,638
Capital goods, except automotive	297,112	352,234	26,230	26,592	26,567	26,792	27,769	28,689	28,832	29,664	29,573	30,789	31,549	31,098	30,355	30,557
Automotive vehicles, engines, and parts	179,393	196,266	15,523	16,119	16,363	15,594	16,371	16,501	15,619	16,740	17,000	16,918	16,726	16,770	16,533	15,131
Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive	239,466	275,729	21,130	21,202	21,417	21,191	22,549	22,949	23,042	23,141	23,079	23,295	23,698	23,826	24,131	23,409
Other goods	43,046	48,444	3,717	3,758	3,878	3,897	3,920	3,947	3,765	4,143	4,092	4,296	4,159	4,066	4,251	4,031
Adjustments ¹	5,299	6,029	922	753	693	860	674	251	265	403	173	325	618	607	623	536
Services	191,296	215,314	16,827	16,298	16,587	17,258	17,684	17,317	17,454	17,784	17,859	18,270	19,230	18,447	18,711	18,713
Travel	59,351	65,774	5,236	4,863	5,004	5,302	5,531	5,313	5,242	5,489	5,404	5,547	5,753	5,619	5,737	5,833
Passenger fares	21,405	24,278	1,898	1,796	1,779	1,947	2,051	1,957	1,957	2,030	2,011	2,086	2,106	2,056	2,144	2,154
Other transportation	34,137	40,643	3,142	3,082	3,076	3,217	3,289	3,218	3,341	3,402	3,402	3,529	3,530	3,582	3,604	3,514
Royalties and license fees	13,275	15,717	1,221	1,241	1,198	1,194	1,198	1,208	1,219	1,234	1,268	1,283	1,961	1,342	1,307	1,305
Other private services	46,657	52,419	3,986	3,979	4,185	4,253	4,269	4,248	4,312	4,301	4,382	4,432	4,491	4,469	4,546	4,531
Direct defense expenditures ²	13,650	13,614	1,115	1,109	1,108	1,107	1,107	1,136	1,145	1,150	1,152	1,151	1,147	1,142	1,137	1,132
U.S. Government miscellaneous services	2,821	2,869	229	228	237	238	239	237	238	239	240	242	242	237	236	244
Memoranda:																
Balance on goods	-345,559	-449,468	-32,401	-32,255	-34,117	-34,709	-37,215	-36,962	-36,542	-36,930	-38,591	-36,751	-39,396	-39,955	-39,125	-39,176
Balance on services	80,588	79,779	6,689	6,598	6,783	7,160	6,778	7,723	6,871	7,036	6,700	6,625	5,588	6,335	5,998	6,182
Balance on goods and services	-264,971	-369,689	-25,712	-25,657	-27,334	-27,549	-30,437	-29,239	-29,671	-29,894	-31,891	-30,126	-33,808	-33,620	-33,127	-32,994

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

2. Contains goods that cannot be separately identified.

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

1. Reflects adjustments necessary to bring the Census Bureau's component data in line with the concepts and definitions used to prepare BEA's international and national accounts.

Table F.2.—U.S. International Transactions

(Millions of dollars)

Line	(Credits +; debits -) ¹	1999	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted				
			1999		2000			1999		2000		
			III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^r	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^r
Current account												
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts	1,232,407	310,234	329,184	335,995	353,294	358,652	313,084	324,612	336,854	353,622	361,467
2	Exports of goods and services	956,242	239,133	254,892	254,449	265,506	272,007	241,969	249,653	255,977	265,969	274,657
3	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	684,358	166,831	185,724	184,593	193,191	192,913	173,881	180,085	183,728	191,783	200,385
4	Services ³	271,884	72,302	69,168	69,856	72,315	79,094	68,088	69,568	72,249	74,186	74,272
5	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ⁴	16,334	3,944	3,589	3,574	3,699	3,720	3,944	3,589	3,574	3,699	3,720
6	Travel	74,881	21,908	18,620	17,783	21,365	25,299	18,695	19,482	20,431	21,363	21,567
7	Passenger fares	19,776	5,760	4,794	4,697	5,231	6,200	5,105	4,955	5,062	5,387	5,475
8	Other transportation	27,033	7,079	7,056	6,920	7,440	7,975	6,728	7,097	7,252	7,434	7,596
9	Royalties and license fees ⁵	36,467	9,007	9,710	9,088	9,278	9,238	9,106	9,107	9,353	9,584	9,349
10	Other private services ⁵	96,508	24,365	25,179	27,590	25,089	26,442	24,271	25,118	26,373	26,506	26,345
11	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	885	239	220	204	213	220	239	220	204	213	220
12	Income receipts	276,165	71,101	74,292	81,546	87,788	86,645	71,115	74,959	80,877	87,653	86,810
13	Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets abroad	273,957	70,542	73,726	80,971	87,205	86,056	70,556	74,393	80,302	87,070	86,221
14	Direct investment receipts	118,802	31,246	31,044	34,734	38,252	37,066	31,361	31,691	34,116	37,898	37,340
15	Other private receipts	151,958	38,449	41,970	45,091	47,938	48,050	38,449	41,970	45,091	47,938	48,050
16	U.S. Government receipts	3,197	847	712	1,146	1,015	940	746	732	1,095	1,234	831
17	Compensation of employees	2,208	559	566	575	583	589	559	566	575	583	589
18	Imports of goods and services and income payments	-1,515,861	-397,633	-409,741	-416,801	-447,191	-468,578	-391,337	-406,575	-426,335	-446,323	-462,488
19	Imports of goods and services	-1,221,213	-320,955	-329,276	-332,009	-354,899	-377,275	-314,687	-325,933	-341,094	-354,567	-371,160
20	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	-1,029,917	-268,507	-281,526	-284,485	-300,624	-317,524	-266,199	-276,318	-289,566	-302,014	-315,801
21	Services ³	-191,296	-52,448	-47,750	-47,524	-54,275	-59,751	-48,488	-49,615	-51,528	-52,553	-55,359
22	Direct defense expenditures	-13,650	-3,626	-3,358	-3,322	-3,431	-3,450	-3,626	-3,358	-3,322	-3,431	-3,450
23	Travel	-59,351	-18,017	-13,147	-13,313	-17,404	-20,198	-14,799	-15,274	-15,837	-16,044	-16,704
24	Passenger fares	-21,405	-5,964	-5,015	-5,258	-6,381	-6,909	-5,348	-5,568	-5,777	-5,944	-6,203
25	Other transportation	-34,137	-9,185	-9,241	-9,227	-9,957	-10,743	-8,953	-9,214	-9,582	-9,900	-10,461
26	Royalties and license fees ⁵	-13,275	-3,223	-3,881	-3,528	-3,591	-4,411	-3,314	-3,656	-3,590	-3,661	-4,512
27	Other private services ⁵	-46,657	-11,667	-12,418	-12,162	-12,797	-13,316	-11,682	-11,855	-12,706	-12,859	-13,305
28	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	-2,821	-766	-690	-714	-724	-690	-766	-690	-714	-714	-724
29	Income payments	-294,648	-76,778	-80,465	-84,792	-92,292	-91,303	-76,650	-80,642	-85,241	-91,756	-91,328
30	Income payments on foreign-owned assets in the United States	-287,059	-74,696	-78,404	-82,964	-90,412	-89,297	-74,749	-78,712	-83,289	-89,776	-89,393
31	Direct investment payments	-56,098	-15,607	-15,108	-16,723	-19,519	-15,686	-15,660	-15,416	-17,048	-18,883	-15,782
32	Other private payments	-135,830	-34,942	-38,136	-40,167	-43,992	-46,242	-34,942	-38,136	-40,167	-43,992	-46,242
33	U.S. Government payments	-95,131	-24,147	-25,160	-26,074	-26,901	-27,369	-24,147	-25,160	-26,074	-26,901	-27,369
34	Compensation of employees	-7,589	-1,982	-2,061	-1,828	-1,880	-2,006	-1,901	-1,930	-1,952	-1,980	-1,935
35	Unilateral current transfers, net	-48,025	-11,355	-14,690	-12,249	-11,874	-12,832	-11,396	-14,260	-12,024	-12,270	-12,752
36	U.S. Government grants ⁴	-13,774	-2,847	-5,256	-2,912	-3,232	-3,581	-2,847	-5,256	-2,912	-3,232	-3,581
37	U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	-4,401	-1,010	-1,641	-1,087	-912	-1,024	-1,080	-1,181	-1,114	-1,125	-1,129
38	Private remittances and other transfers ⁶	-29,850	-7,498	-7,793	-8,250	-7,730	-8,227	-7,469	-7,823	-7,998	-7,913	-8,042
Capital and financial account												
Capital account												
39	Capital account transactions, net	-3,500	171	-3,993	166	170	165	171	-3,993	166	170	165
Financial account												
40	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-))	-430,187	-124,257	-108,555	-181,783	-94,922	-78,677	-122,909	-114,882	-178,958	-92,424	-77,204
41	U.S. official reserve assets, net	8,747	1,951	1,569	-554	2,020	-346	1,951	1,569	-554	2,020	-346
42	Gold ⁷ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Special drawing rights	10	-184	-178	-180	-180	-182	-184	-178	-180	-180	-182
44	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund	5,484	2,268	1,800	-237	2,328	1,300	2,268	1,800	-237	2,328	1,300
45	Foreign currencies	3,253	-133	-53	-137	-128	-1,464	-133	-53	-137	-128	-1,464
46	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net	2,751	-686	3,711	-131	-574	110	-686	3,711	-131	-574	110
47	U.S. credits and other long-term assets	-6,175	-1,595	-1,099	-1,750	-1,235	-1,052	-1,595	-1,099	-1,750	-1,235	-1,052
48	Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁸	9,560	1,026	5,093	1,328	720	1,263	1,026	5,093	1,328	720	1,263
49	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net	-634	-117	-283	291	-59	-101	-117	-283	291	-59	-101
50	U.S. private assets, net	-441,685	-125,522	-113,835	-181,098	-96,368	-78,441	-124,174	-120,162	-178,273	-93,870	-76,968
51	Direct investment	-150,901	-44,900	-26,953	-45,788	-39,985	-37,561	-43,552	-33,280	-42,963	-37,487	-36,088
52	Foreign securities	-128,594	-41,420	-17,150	-27,236	-38,196	-30,428	-41,420	-17,150	-27,236	-38,196	-30,428
53	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	-92,328	-27,943	-24,428	-52,563	-36,507	931	-27,943	-24,428	-52,563	-36,507	931
54	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	-69,862	-11,259	-45,304	-55,511	18,320	-11,383	-11,259	-45,304	-55,511	18,320	-11,383
55	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow(+))	753,564	194,924	183,002	236,634	245,932	200,936	194,210	184,567	236,535	245,149	200,169
56	Foreign official assets in the United States, net	42,864	12,191	27,495	22,015	6,346	11,625	12,191	27,495	22,015	6,346	11,625
57	U.S. Government securities	32,527	14,798	11,852	24,305	6,334	5,271	14,798	11,852	24,305	6,334	5,271
58	U.S. Treasury securities ⁹	12,177	12,963	5,122	16,198	-4,000	-9,001	12,963	5,122	16,198	-4,000	-9,001
59	Other ¹⁰	20,350	1,835	6,730	8,107	10,334	14,272	1,835	6,730	8,107	10,334	14,272
60	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹¹	-3,255	-760	89	-644	-781	-620	-760	89	-644	-781	-620
61	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	12,692	-2,032	14,427	-2,577	-111	6,339	-2,032	14,427	-2,577	-111	6,339
62	Other foreign official assets ¹²	900	185	1,127	931	904	635	185	1,127	931	904	635
63	Other foreign assets in the United States, net	710,700	182,733	155,507	214,619	239,586	189,311	182,019	157,072	214,520	238,803	188,544
64	Direct investment	275,533	56,277	47,825	49,601	101,106	65,700	55,563	49,390	48,962	100,323	64,933
65	U.S. Treasury securities	-20,464	9,639	-17,191	-9,248	-20,597	-12,642	9,639	-17,191	-9,248	-20,597	-12,642
66	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	331,523	95,620	92,250	132,416	87,107	118,882	95,620	92,250	132,416	87,107	118,882
67	U.S. currency	22,407	4,697	12,213	-6,847	989	757	4,697	12,213	-6,847	989	757
68	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	34,298	-8,085	792	58,061	24,038	2,633	-8,085	792	58,061	24,038	2,633
69	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	67,403	24,585	19,618	-8,824	46,943	13,981	24,585	19,618	-8,824	46,943	13,981
70	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	11,602	27,916	24,793	38,038	-45,409	334	18,177	30,531	43,762	-47,924	-9,357
70a	Of which seasonal adjustment discrepancy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-9,739	5,738	5,724	-2,515	-9,691
Memoranda:												
71	Balance on goods (lines 3 and 20)	-345,559	-101,676	-95,802	-99,892	-107,433	-124,611	-92,318	-96,233	-105,838	-110,231	-115,416
72	Balance on services (lines 4 and 21)	80,588	19,854	21,418	22,332	18,040	19,343	19,600	19,953	20,721	21,633	18,913
73	Balance on goods and services (lines 2 and 19)	-264,971	-81,822	-74,384	-77,560	-89,393	-105,268	-72,718	-76,280	-85,117	-88,598	-96,503
74	Balance on income (lines 12 and 29)	-18,483	-5,577	-6,173	-3,246	-4,504	-4,658	-5,535	-5,683	-4,364	-4,103	-4,518
75	Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35)	-48,025	-11,355	-14,690	-12,249	-11,874						

Table F.3.—U.S. International Transactions, by Area
[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; debits -) ¹	Western Europe			European Union ^{1,4}			United Kingdom			European Union (6) ^{1,5}		
		2000			2000			2000			2000		
		I	II ^r	III ^p	I	II ^r	III ^p	I	II ^r	III ^p	I	II ^r	III ^p
Current account													
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts	104,910	109,343	109,132	93,199	98,064	98,510	31,984	33,066	32,697	46,714	48,950	50,496
2	Exports of goods and services	68,077	70,535	70,624	60,474	64,040	64,440	17,178	17,774	17,607	32,993	34,708	35,936
3	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	43,726	44,452	42,590	38,838	40,529	39,256	10,030	10,097	9,587	22,753	23,400	23,568
4	Services ³	24,351	26,083	28,034	21,636	23,511	25,184	7,148	7,677	8,020	10,240	11,308	12,368
5	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ⁴	957	1,001	981	592	617	607	90	93	92	209	218	214
6	Travel	5,470	7,061	8,460	4,922	6,478	7,761	1,979	2,541	2,911	2,070	2,790	3,620
7	Passenger fares	1,368	1,817	2,314	1,326	1,725	2,177	508	678	791	663	847	1,136
8	Other transportation	2,147	2,253	2,448	1,849	1,940	2,139	419	460	511	972	999	1,123
9	Royalties and license fees ⁵	4,558	4,571	4,480	4,261	4,214	4,064	947	799	798	2,265	2,279	2,143
10	Other private services ⁵	9,811	9,338	9,306	8,650	8,499	8,395	3,198	3,099	2,909	4,037	4,149	4,104
11	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	40	42	45	36	38	41	7	7	8	24	26	28
12	Income receipts	36,833	38,808	38,508	32,725	34,024	34,070	14,806	15,292	15,090	13,721	14,242	14,560
13	Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets abroad	36,795	38,769	38,471	32,690	33,988	34,036	14,789	15,274	15,073	13,707	14,228	14,547
14	Direct investment receipts	16,374	16,957	16,473	14,247	14,542	14,300	6,141	6,300	5,786	6,386	6,358	6,779
15	Other private receipts	20,168	21,665	21,754	18,232	19,313	19,531	8,648	8,974	9,287	7,186	7,753	7,636
16	U.S. Government receipts	253	147	244	211	133	205	.....	.....	.....	135	117	132
17	Compensation of employees	38	39	37	35	36	34	17	18	17	14	14	13
18	Imports of goods and services and income payments	-120,768	-130,643	-131,036	-108,057	-117,476	-117,195	-40,081	-42,513	-43,654	-53,725	-57,966	-56,007
19	Imports of goods and services	-77,357	-83,340	-85,503	-68,945	-75,317	-76,507	-16,866	-17,714	-17,724	-40,170	-43,600	-44,424
20	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	-58,413	-59,737	-60,504	-52,155	-54,434	-54,757	-10,523	-10,755	-10,558	-31,997	-32,910	-33,551
21	Services ³	-18,944	-23,603	-24,999	-16,790	-20,883	-21,750	-6,343	-6,959	-7,166	-8,173	-10,690	-10,873
22	Direct defense expenditures	-1,981	-1,986	-2,080	-1,585	-1,520	-1,600	-158	-152	-150	-1,298	-1,275	-1,350
23	Travel	-3,784	-6,875	-7,371	-3,512	-6,329	-6,544	-1,217	-1,766	-1,815	-1,758	-3,384	-3,288
24	Passenger fares	-2,491	-3,361	-3,560	-2,212	-2,999	-3,189	-998	-1,086	-1,208	-873	-1,401	-1,323
25	Other transportation	-3,028	-3,345	-3,656	-2,474	-2,757	-2,986	-640	-737	-782	-1,179	-1,284	-1,394
26	Royalties and license fees ⁵	-1,922	-1,850	-1,899	-1,568	-1,501	-1,469	-401	-334	-377	-848	-806	-830
27	Other private services ⁵	-5,455	-5,899	-6,141	-5,195	-5,530	-5,710	-2,910	-2,864	-2,813	-2,020	-2,341	-2,485
28	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	-283	-287	-292	-244	-247	-252	-19	-20	-21	-197	-199	-203
29	Income payments	-43,411	-47,303	-45,533	-39,112	-42,159	-40,688	-23,215	-24,799	-25,930	-13,555	-14,366	-11,583
30	Income payments on foreign-owned assets in the United States	-43,325	-47,227	-45,461	-39,044	-42,097	-40,629	-23,193	-24,778	-25,910	-13,516	-14,331	-11,549
31	Direct investment payments	-11,890	-13,815	-10,994	-10,429	-12,196	-9,865	-3,892	-4,350	-4,898	-6,218	-6,961	-4,041
32	Other private payments	-20,598	-22,647	-23,818	-18,615	-19,901	-20,871	-13,587	-14,744	-15,468	-4,040	-4,141	-4,337
33	U.S. Government payments	-10,837	-10,765	-10,649	-10,000	-10,000	-9,893	-5,714	-5,684	-5,544	-3,258	-3,229	-3,171
34	Compensation of employees	-86	-76	-72	-68	-62	-59	-22	-21	-20	-39	-35	-34
35	Unilateral current transfers, net	-395	-251	-372	-44	25	-69	290	328	323	-49	-31	-101
36	U.S. Government grants ⁴	-166	-134	-132	-1	.....	-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	-351	-341	-355	-304	-308	-314	-53	-54	-51	-167	-169	-179
38	Private remittances and other transfers ⁶	122	224	115	261	333	250	343	382	374	118	138	78
Capital and financial account													
Capital account													
39	Capital account transactions, net	37	37	37	35	34	34	13	12	12	16	16	16
Financial account													
40	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-))	-149,764	-40,716	-67,869	-108,889	-68,001	-41,398	-63,862	-52,957	-37,134	-28,772	-11,204	-5,574
41	U.S. official reserve assets, net	-379	-310	-4,124	-100	-79	-619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Gold ⁷ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Special drawing rights .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Foreign currencies	-379	-310	-4,124	-100	-79	-619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net	256	28	14	193	16	55	11	-6	.....	19	-1	2
47	U.S. credits and other long-term assets	-73	-39	-308	-29	-11	-171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁸	295	85	311	189	33	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net	34	-18	11	33	-6	1	11	-6	.....	19	-1	2
50	U.S. private assets, net	-149,641	-40,434	-63,759	-108,982	-67,938	-40,834	-63,873	-52,951	-37,134	-28,791	-11,203	-5,576
51	Direct investment	-29,237	-19,974	-23,754	-27,579	-17,707	-21,851	-11,496	-9,409	-13,508	-11,830	-4,256	-6,484
52	Foreign securities	-9,730	-33,860	-32,647	-9,913	-32,727	-26,045	-11,998	-27,051	-19,922	2,457	-8,960	-9,863
53	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	nonbanking concerns	-26,331	-17,651	.....	-24,925	-17,971	.....	-26,790	-8,389	.....	4,155	-10,631	.....
55	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	-84,343	31,051	-7,358	-46,565	467	7,062	-13,589	-8,102	-3,704	-23,573	12,644	10,771
56	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow (+))	190,802	136,786	146,995	144,178	130,288	110,643	91,843	66,051	60,987	38,956	54,086	31,251
57	Foreign official assets in the United States, net	1,661	2,228	-936	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
58	U.S. Government securities	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
59	U.S. Treasury securities ⁹	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
60	Other ¹⁰	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
61	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹¹	-432	-209	-185	-238	-11	-54	-84	-88	-86	-39	-16	22
62	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
63	Other foreign official assets ¹²	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
64	Other foreign assets in the United States, net	189,141	134,558	147,931	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
65	Direct investment	34,952	80,869	52,990	34,339	73,219	49,558	8,225	34,680	16,636	23,848	35,331	27,384
66	U.S. Treasury securities	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
67	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	102,565	67,112	79,577	93,428	65,660	75,148	53,537	35,986	53,073	31,727	24,791	13,470
68	U.S. currency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	nonbanking concerns	58,425	933	.....	43,798	-14,223	.....	43,950	-12,842	.....	524	-1,729	.....
71	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	(17)	(17)	(17)	18-27,149	18-5,643	18-14,009	18-13,785	18-8,315	18-8,636	18-17,104	18-4,291	18-9,625
72	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	-24,822	-74,556	-56,887	-20,422	-42,934	-50,525	-20,187	-3,987	-13,231	-3,140	-33,851	-20,081
Memoranda:													
73	Balance on goods (lines 3 and 20)	-14,687	-15,285	-17,914	-13,317	-13,905	-15,501	-493	-658	-971	-9,244	-9,510	-9,983
74	Balance on services (lines 4 and 21)	5,407	2,480	3,035	4,846	2,628	3,434	805	718	854	2,067	618	1,495
75	Balance on goods and services (lines 2 and 19)	-9,280	-12,805	-14,879	-8,471	-11,277	-12,067	312	60	-117	-7,177	-8,892	-8,488
76	Balance on income (lines 12 and 29)	-6,578	-8,495	-7,025	-6,387	-8,135	-6,618	-8,409	-9,507	-10,840	166	-124	2,977
77	Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35)	-395	-251	-372	-44	25	-69	290	328	323	-49	-31	-101
78	Balance on current account (lines 1, 18, and 35 or lines 73, 74, and 75) ¹³	-16,253	-21,551	-22,276	-14,902	-19,387	-18,754	-7,807	-9,119	-10,634	-7,060	-9,047	-5,612

6. Beginning in 1982, the "other transfers" component includes taxes paid by U.S. private residents to foreign governments and taxes paid by private nonresidents to the U.S. Government.

7. At the present time, all U.S. Treasury-owned gold is held in the United States.

8. Includes sales of foreign obligations to foreigners.

9. Consists of bills, certificates, marketable bonds and notes, and nonmarketable convertible and nonconvertible bonds and notes.

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

[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; debits -) ¹	Eastern Europe			Canada			Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere			Japan		
		2000			2000			2000			2000		
		I	II ^c	III ^d	I	II ^c	III ^d	I	II ^c	III ^d	I	II ^c	III ^d
Current account													
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts	3,606	3,620	3,635	57,649	59,423	53,791	69,448	75,075	78,961	26,458	26,993	28,935
2	Exports of goods and services	2,685	2,381	2,649	51,561	52,456	47,595	52,260	55,982	59,853	23,747	23,709	25,579
3	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	1,646	1,305	1,450	45,587	46,714	42,092	39,310	42,066	44,022	15,366	15,612	16,012
4	Services ³	1,039	1,076	1,199	5,974	5,742	5,503	12,950	13,916	15,831	8,381	8,097	9,567
5	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ⁴	87	71	137	26	27	27	212	188	243	240	251	246
6	Travel	283	361	396	1,978	1,953	1,680	4,684	5,404	6,743	2,441	2,392	3,362
7	Passenger fares	19	23	19	487	409	377	1,356	1,466	1,653	993	910	1,157
8	Other transportation	56	133	91	648	678	688	796	857	1,004	806	852	900
9	Royalties and license fees ⁵	68	69	71	447	480	493	698	745	751	1,594	1,644	1,655
10	Other private services ⁵	513	407	472	2,373	2,177	2,218	5,163	5,215	5,396	2,293	2,033	2,231
11	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	13	12	13	15	18	20	41	41	41	14	15	16
12	Income receipts	921	1,239	986	6,088	6,967	6,196	17,188	19,093	19,108	2,711	3,284	3,356
13	Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets abroad	916	1,234	981	6,067	6,948	6,176	17,156	19,061	19,075	2,709	3,282	3,354
14	Direct investment receipts	317	350	372	3,102	3,777	3,072	4,228	4,946	4,534	1,410	1,846	1,835
15	Other private receipts	554	546	539	2,965	3,171	3,104	12,836	14,012	14,431	1,297	1,425	1,518
16	U.S. Government receipts	45	338	70	.....	.....	.....	92	103	110	2	11	1
17	Compensation of employees	5	5	5	21	19	20	32	32	33	2	2	2
18	Imports of goods and services and income payments	-5,029	-5,170	-6,131	-63,171	-65,946	-63,666	-74,005	-78,392	-83,229	-50,363	-52,593	-53,131
19	Imports of goods and services	-4,501	-4,535	-5,424	-60,524	-63,066	-61,716	-58,220	-60,908	-64,777	-39,068	-41,313	-41,716
20	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	-4,018	-3,682	-4,441	-57,105	-58,906	-56,353	-49,353	-52,121	-54,710	-34,684	-36,515	-36,740
21	Services ³	-483	-853	-983	-3,419	-4,160	-5,363	-8,867	-8,787	-10,067	-4,384	-4,798	-4,976
22	Direct defense expenditures	-41	-20	-20	-18	-16	-20	-27	-63	-65	-308	-322	-350
23	Travel	-166	-402	-569	-1,009	-1,590	-2,693	-4,452	-4,171	-5,060	-694	-919	-846
24	Passenger fares	-55	-165	-126	-169	-232	-278	-874	-783	-943	-201	-266	-263
25	Other transportation	-49	-76	-62	-873	-916	-902	-765	-769	-795	-1,298	-1,383	-1,550
26	Royalties and license fees ⁵	-11	-24	-23	-216	-250	-280	-260	-269	-282	-868	-945	-971
27	Other private services ⁵	-147	-152	-169	-1,083	-1,105	-1,138	-2,358	-2,601	-2,791	-979	-930	-962
28	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	-14	-14	-14	-51	-51	-52	-131	-131	-131	-36	-33	-34
29	Income payments	-528	-635	-707	-2,647	-2,880	-1,950	-15,785	-17,484	-18,452	-11,295	-11,280	-11,415
30	Income payments on foreign-owned assets in the United States	-507	-618	-691	-2,563	-2,801	-1,872	-14,330	-15,901	-16,718	-11,272	-11,264	-11,401
31	Direct investment payments	-9	-32	-44	-850	-586	124	-259	-390	-272	-2,238	-2,098	-1,877
32	Other private payments	-182	-253	-276	-1,321	-1,724	-1,470	-11,033	-12,320	-13,097	-2,940	-2,660	-2,877
33	U.S. Government payments	-316	-333	-371	-392	-491	-526	-3,038	-3,191	-3,349	-6,094	-6,506	-6,647
34	Compensation of employees	-21	-17	-16	-84	-79	-78	-1,455	-1,583	-1,734	-23	-16	-14
35	Unilateral current transfers, net	-945	-948	-1,018	-187	-154	-188	-3,858	-3,888	-4,053	-97	-42	-60
36	U.S. Government grants ⁴	-465	-501	-535	.....	.....	.....	-427	-501	-536	.....	.....	.....
37	U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	-12	-12	-10	-124	-124	-134	-181	-169	-172	-28	-28	-24
38	Private remittances and other transfers ⁶	-468	-435	-473	-63	-30	-54	-3,250	-3,218	-3,345	-69	-14	-36
Capital and financial account													
Capital account													
39	Capital account transactions, net	7	6	6	21	24	34	64	62	54	6	6	6
Financial account													
40	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-))	-231	-996	1,799	-11,940	-10,607	3,360	-7,161	-30,787	-14,756	1,391	559	6,883
41	U.S. official reserve assets, net .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	182	2,660
42	Gold ⁷ .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Special drawing rights .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Foreign currencies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	182	2,660
46	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net	-73	-418	10	.....	.....	.....	3	65	123	37	.....	-1
47	U.S. credits and other long-term assets	-95	-454	-17	.....	.....	.....	-209	-129	-184	.....	.....	.....
48	Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁸	22	31	30	.....	.....	.....	225	206	361	.....	.....	.....
49	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net .....	.....	5	-3	.....	.....	.....	-13	-12	-54	37	.....	-1
50	U.S. private assets, net	-158	-578	1,789	-11,940	-10,607	3,360	-7,164	-30,852	-14,879	1,112	377	4,224
51	Direct investment	-903	-283	1,868	-2,889	-5,237	-3,937	-3,822	-6,760	-2,178	-671	-1,782	-929
52	Foreign securities	-108	-269	-208	-3,789	-3,252	169	-10,673	-10,257	-8,339	-1,475	13,730	7,692
53	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	-73	-28	.....	959	-1	.....	-27,081	-15,262	5,197	2,611	-6,182	.....
54	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	926	2	129	-6,221	-2,117	7,128	34,412	1,427	-9,559	647	-5,389	-2,539
55	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow (+))	4,821	862	5,241	21,284	11,228	1,393	27,666	44,939	25,526	-14,083	25,293	15,418
56	Foreign official assets in the United States, net	(18)	(18)	(18)	1,162	-140	-425	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
57	U.S. Government securities	(18)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
58	U.S. Treasury securities ⁹	(18)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
59	Other ¹⁰	(18)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
60	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹¹	113	137	123	-18	1	-4	-8	-20	-19	-238	-191	28
61	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	(18)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
62	Other foreign official assets ¹²	(18)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
63	Other foreign assets in the United States, net	(18)	(18)	(18)	20,122	11,368	1,818	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
64	Direct investment	660	796	170	10,261	5,646	1,348	-1,661	3,140	958	-546	1,328	7,848
65	U.S. Treasury securities	(18)	(18)	(18)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
66	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	84	149	-44	5,083	2,884	3,152	17,949	-443	15,473	-1,043	6,961	14,473
67	U.S. currency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	42	-82	.....	2,432	-601	.....	-3,111	17,250	6,306	-851	3,639	.....
69	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	18 3,922	18 -138	18 4,992	(17)	(17)	(17)	18 14,497	18 25,012	18 2,808	18 -11,405	18 13,556	18 -6,931
70	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	-2,229	2,626	-3,532	-3,656	6,032	5,276	-12,154	-7,009	-2,503	36,688	-216	1,949
Memoranda:													
71	Balance on goods (lines 3 and 20)	-2,372	-2,377	-2,991	-11,518	-12,192	-14,261	-10,043	-10,055	-10,688	-19,318	-20,903	-20,728
72	Balance on services (lines 4 and 21)	556	223	216	2,555	1,582	140	4,083	5,129	5,764	3,997	3,299	4,591
73	Balance on goods and services (lines 2 and 19)	-1,816	-2,154	-2,775	-8,963	-10,610	-14,121	-5,960	-4,926	-4,924	-15,321	-17,604	-16,137
74	Balance on income (lines 12 and 29)	393	604	279	3,441	4,087	4,246	1,403	1,609	656	-8,584	-7,996	-8,059
75	Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35)	-945	-948	-1,018	-187	-154	-188	-3,858	-3,888	-4,053	-97	-42	-60
76	Balance on current account (lines 1, 18, and 35 or lines 73, 74, and 75) ¹³	-2,368	-2,498	-3,514	-5,709	-6,677	-10,063	-8,415	-7,205	-8,321	-24,002	-25,642	-24,256

13. Conceptually, line 76 is equal to "net foreign investment" in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). However, the foreign transactions account in the NIPAs (a) includes adjustments to the international transactions accounts for the treatment of gold, (b) includes adjustments for the different geographical treatment of transactions with U.S. territories and Puerto Rico, and (c) includes services furnished without payment by financial pension plans except life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans. A reconciliation of the balance on goods and services from the international accounts and the NIPA net exports appears in reconciliation table 2 in appendix A in this issue. A reconciliation of the other foreign transactions in the two sets of accounts appears

in table 4.5 of the full set of NIPA tables published annually in the August issue of the Survey.

14. The "European Union" includes the "European Union (6)," United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, and Portugal. Beginning with the first quarter of 1995, the "European Union" also includes Austria, Finland, and Sweden.

Table F.3.—U.S. International Transactions, by Area—Continued
[Millions of dollars]

Line	(Credits +; debits -) ¹	Australia			Other countries in Asia and Africa			International organizations and unallocated ¹⁶		
		2000			2000			2000		
		I	II ^r	III ^p	I	II ^r	III ^p	I	II ^r	III ^p
Current account										
1	Exports of goods and services and income receipts	5,963	6,574	6,459	59,175	63,296	68,785	8,786	8,970	8,954
2	Exports of goods and services	4,283	4,726	4,547	50,304	54,199	59,605	1,532	1,518	1,555
3	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	2,960	3,274	3,008	35,998	39,768	43,739			
4	Services ³	1,323	1,452	1,539	14,306	14,431	15,866	1,532	1,518	1,555
5	Transfers under U.S. military agency sales contracts ⁴	65	68	67	1,987	2,093	2,019			
6	Travel	408	510	562	2,519	3,684	4,096			
7	Passenger fares	123	145	155	351	461	525			
8	Other transportation	76	84	98	2,258	2,442	2,590	133	141	156
9	Royalties and license fees ⁵	173	192	190	1,068	1,087	1,110	482	490	488
10	Other private services ⁵	476	451	465	6,044	4,581	5,443	917	887	911
11	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	2	2	2	79	83	83			
12	Income receipts	1,680	1,848	1,912	8,871	9,097	9,180	7,254	7,452	7,399
13	Income receipts on U.S.-owned assets abroad	1,679	1,847	1,911	8,851	9,077	9,160	6,798	6,987	6,928
14	Direct investment receipts	749	889	965	5,007	5,841	6,119	3,547	3,646	3,696
15	Other private receipts	930	958	946	3,271	3,001	2,708	3,070	3,160	3,050
16	U.S. Government receipts				573	235	333	181	181	182
17	Compensation of employees	1	1	1	20	20	20	456	465	471
18	Imports of goods and services and income payments	-2,617	-2,954	-3,140	-97,980	-108,335	-124,522	-2,868	-3,158	-3,723
19	Imports of goods and services	-2,274	-2,604	-2,720	-89,471	-98,491	-114,023	-594	-642	-1,396
20	Goods, balance of payments basis ²	-1,346	-1,677	-1,736	-79,566	-87,986	-103,040			
21	Services ³	-928	-927	-984	-9,905	-10,505	-10,983	-594	-642	-1,396
22	Direct defense expenditures	-19	-31	-15	-928	-993	-900			
23	Travel	-352	-333	-401	-2,856	-3,114	-3,258			
24	Passenger fares	-170	-181	-157	-1,298	-1,393	-1,582			
25	Other transportation	-56	-52	-58	-2,843	-3,054	-3,288	-315	-362	-432
26	Royalties and license fees ⁵	-17	-18	-32	-66	-65	-78	-168	-170	-846
27	Other private services ⁵	-305	-303	-312	-1,724	-1,697	-1,685	-111	-110	-118
28	U.S. Government miscellaneous services	-9	-9	-9	-190	-189	-192			
29	Income payments	-343	-350	-420	-8,509	-9,844	-10,499	-2,274	-2,516	-2,327
30	Income payments on foreign-owned assets in the United States	-341	-348	-418	-8,352	-9,737	-10,409	-2,274	-2,516	-2,327
31	Direct investment payments	7	-26	-26	-114	-1,077	-1,233	-1,370	-1,519	-1,364
32	Other private payments	-246	-232	-262	-2,949	-3,163	-3,485	-898	-993	-957
33	U.S. Government payments	-102	-114	-130	-5,289	-5,497	-5,691	-6	-4	-6
34	Compensation of employees	-2	-2	-2	-157	-107	-90			
35	Unilateral current transfers, net	-70	-71	-73	-4,178	-4,006	-4,861	-2,519	-2,514	-2,207
36	U.S. Government grants ⁴				-1,497	-1,645	-2,202	-357	-451	-176
37	U.S. Government pensions and other transfers	-10	-11	-10	-122	-127	-128	-259	-100	-191
38	Private remittances and other transfers ⁶	-60	-60	-63	-2,559	-2,234	-2,531	-1,903	-1,963	-1,840
Capital and financial account										
Capital account										
39	Capital account transactions, net	2	2	2	29	33	26			
Financial account										
40	U.S.-owned assets abroad, net (increase/financial outflow (-))	-2,732	323	352	-7,828	-10,689	-1,592	-3,518	-2,009	-6,854
41	U.S. official reserve assets, net							-417	2,148	1,118
42	Gold ⁷									
43	Special drawing rights							-180	-180	-182
44	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund							-237	2,328	1,300
45	Foreign currencies									
46	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets, net	1			-107	16	271	-248	-265	-307
47	U.S. credits and other long-term assets				-1,125	-348	-236	-248	-265	-307
48	Repayments on U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁸				786	398	561			
49	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets, net	1			232	-34	-54			
50	U.S. private assets, net	-2,733	323	352	-7,721	-10,705	-1,863	-2,853	-3,892	-7,665
51	Direct investment	-600	483	137	-4,415	-3,040	-5,277	-3,251	-3,392	-3,491
52	Foreign securities	874	-358	452	-2,510	-3,986	2,706	175	56	-253
53	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	-944	2,391		-1,696	216		-8	10	-4,266
54	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	-2,063	-2,193	-237	900	-3,895	708	231	-566	345
55	Foreign-owned assets in the United States, net (increase/financial inflow (+))	2,830	-297	2,214	5,939	21,843	11,599	-2,625	5,278	-7,450
56	Foreign official assets in the United States, net	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	1	1	3
57	U.S. Government securities	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
58	U.S. Treasury securities ⁹	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
59	Other ¹⁰	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
60	Other U.S. Government liabilities ¹¹	-10	-31	10	-52	-469	-576	1	1	3
61	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)			
62	Other foreign official assets ¹²	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	18	18	18
63	Other foreign assets in the United States, net	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	-2,626	5,277	-7,453
64	Direct investment	2,853	195	143	1,427	7,994	1,074	1,115	1,138	1,169
65	U.S. Treasury securities	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
66	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	544	307	493	7,355	10,130	5,593	-121	7	165
67	U.S. currency							-6,847	989	757
68	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	-1,117	-1,108		2,212	3,943		29	64	-3,673
69	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	18,560	18,340	18,158	18,500	18,245	18,508	18,319	18,379	18,571
70	Statistical discrepancy (sum of above items with sign reversed)	-3,376	-3,577	-5,814	44,843	37,858	50,565	2,744	-6,567	11,280
Memoranda:										
71	Balance on goods (lines 3 and 20)	1,614	1,597	1,272	-43,568	-48,218	-59,301			
72	Balance on services (lines 4 and 21)	395	525	555	4,401	3,926	4,883	938	876	159
73	Balance on goods and services (lines 2 and 19)	2,009	2,122	1,827	-39,167	-44,292	-54,418	938	876	159
74	Balance on income (lines 12 and 29)	1,337	1,498	1,492	362	-747	-1,319	4,980	4,936	5,072
75	Unilateral current transfers, net (line 35)	-70	-71	-73	-4,178	-4,006	-4,861	-2,519	-2,514	-2,207
76	Balance on current account (lines 1, 18, and 35 or lines 73, 74, and 75) ¹³	3,276	3,549	3,246	-42,983	-49,045	-60,598	3,399	3,298	3,024

15. The "European Union (6)" includes Belgium, France, Germany (includes the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) beginning in the fourth quarter of 1990), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, European Atomic Energy Community, European Coal and Steel Community, and European Investment Bank.

16. Includes, as part of international and unallocated, the estimated direct investment in foreign affiliates engaged in international shipping, in operating oil and gas drilling equipment internationally, and in petroleum trading. Also includes taxes withheld; current-cost adjustments associated with U.S. and foreign direct investment; small trans-

actions in business services that are not reported by country; and net U.S. currency flows, for which geographic source data are not available.

17. Details not shown separately; see totals in lines 56 and 63.

18. Details not shown separately are included in line 69.

NOTE.—The data in tables F.2 and F.3 are from tables 1 and 10 in "U.S. International Transactions, Third Quarter 2000" in the January 2001 issue of the SURVEY.

Table F.4.—Private Service Transactions

[Millions of dollars]

Line		1998	1999	Seasonally adjusted					
				1999			2000		
				II	III	IV	I	II ^r	III ^r
1	Exports of private services	244,099	254,665	63,070	63,905	65,759	68,471	70,274	70,332
2	Travel (table F.2, line 6)	71,286	74,881	18,564	18,695	19,482	20,431	21,363	21,567
3	Passenger fares (table F.2, line 7)	20,098	19,776	4,902	5,105	4,955	5,062	5,387	5,475
4	Other transportation (table F.2, line 8)	25,604	27,033	6,692	7,288	7,097	7,252	7,434	7,596
5	Freight	11,048	11,667	2,813	2,927	3,142	3,257	3,299	3,396
6	Port services	14,557	15,365	3,880	3,801	3,956	3,995	4,135	4,200
7	Royalties and license fees (table F.2, line 9)	36,197	36,467	9,140	9,106	9,107	9,353	9,584	9,349
8	Affiliated	26,809	26,307	6,628	6,540	6,484	6,674	6,849	6,556
9	U.S. parents' receipts	24,720	24,576	6,114	6,097	6,238	6,132	6,251	6,019
10	U.S. affiliates' receipts	2,089	1,731	514	443	246	542	598	537
11	Unaffiliated	9,388	10,160	2,512	2,566	2,623	2,679	2,735	2,793
12	Industrial processes ¹	3,573	3,551	888	886	886	886	886	887
13	Other ²	5,814	6,609	1,624	1,680	1,737	1,793	1,848	1,905
14	Other private services (table F.2, line 10)	90,914	96,508	23,772	24,271	25,118	26,373	26,506	26,345
15	Affiliated services	28,397	28,943	6,937	7,127	7,527	8,059	7,748	7,540
16	U.S. parents' receipts	18,232	18,111	4,336	4,569	4,693	4,534	4,687	4,561
17	U.S. affiliates' receipts	10,165	10,832	2,601	2,558	2,834	3,525	3,061	2,979
18	Unaffiliated services	62,517	67,565	16,835	17,144	17,591	18,314	18,758	18,805
19	Education	9,037	9,572	2,377	2,417	2,435	2,484	2,518	2,566
20	Financial services	11,273	13,325	3,496	3,613	3,915	4,389	4,656	4,416
21	Insurance, net	2,169	2,295	563	579	599	625	651	678
22	Premiums received	7,265	8,259	2,043	2,091	2,135	2,178	2,220	2,262
23	Losses paid	5,076	5,964	1,480	1,512	1,536	1,553	1,568	1,584
24	Telecommunications	5,538	4,460	1,152	1,099	1,048	1,015	972	962
25	Business, professional, and technical services	22,175	24,368	6,055	6,172	6,269	6,378	6,507	6,675
26	Other unaffiliated services ³	12,305	12,946	3,192	3,264	3,325	3,424	3,453	3,508
27	Imports of private services	167,607	174,825	43,122	44,096	45,567	47,492	48,408	51,185
28	Travel (table F.2, line 23)	56,509	59,351	14,718	14,799	15,274	15,837	16,044	16,704
29	Passenger fares (table F.2, line 24)	19,971	21,405	5,274	5,348	5,568	5,777	5,944	6,203
30	Other transportation (table F.2, line 25)	30,363	34,137	8,187	8,953	9,214	9,582	9,900	10,461
31	Freight	19,412	22,214	5,273	5,915	6,049	6,251	6,420	7,021
32	Port services	10,950	11,925	2,914	3,038	3,165	3,331	3,480	3,440
33	Royalties and license fees (table F.2, line 26)	11,713	13,275	3,224	3,314	3,856	3,590	3,661	4,512
34	Affiliated	8,754	10,208	2,470	2,530	2,846	2,761	2,816	2,981
35	U.S. parents' payments	1,755	2,134	508	536	590	621	629	658
36	U.S. affiliates' payments	6,999	8,074	1,962	1,994	2,256	2,140	2,187	2,323
37	Unaffiliated	2,959	3,067	754	784	810	829	845	1,531
38	Industrial processes ¹	1,536	1,883	461	483	502	515	527	537
39	Other ²	1,423	1,185	293	301	308	314	318	993
40	Other private services (table F.2, line 27)	49,051	46,657	11,719	11,682	11,855	12,706	12,859	13,305
41	Affiliated services	19,756	22,437	5,703	5,677	5,795	6,176	6,001	5,884
42	U.S. parents' payments	10,406	11,427	2,852	2,873	2,941	3,135	2,818	2,759
43	U.S. affiliates' payments	9,350	11,010	2,851	2,804	2,854	3,041	3,183	3,125
44	Unaffiliated services	29,295	24,220	6,016	6,005	6,060	6,530	6,858	7,421
45	Education	1,591	1,840	453	469	486	502	524	543
46	Financial services	3,561	3,574	845	985	977	1,188	1,290	1,347
47	Insurance, net	9,080	4,078	988	884	972	1,182	1,408	1,651
48	Premiums paid	20,290	21,242	5,308	5,264	5,301	5,367	5,461	5,568
49	Losses recovered	11,210	17,164	4,320	4,400	4,329	4,185	4,053	3,717
50	Telecommunications	7,687	6,766	1,759	1,658	1,571	1,565	1,500	1,498
51	Business, professional, and technical services	6,869	7,430	1,840	1,873	1,911	1,949	1,993	2,040
52	Other unaffiliated services ³	507	532	132	136	143	145	145	142
Memoranda:									
53	Balance on goods (table F.2, line 71)	-246,854	-345,559	-83,984	-92,318	-96,233	-105,838	-110,231	-115,416
54	Balance on private services (line 1 minus line 27)	76,492	79,840	19,948	19,809	20,192	20,979	21,866	19,147
55	Balance on goods and private services (lines 53 and 54)	-170,362	-265,719	-64,036	-72,509	-76,041	-84,859	-88,365	-96,269

^p Preliminary.^r Revised.

1. Patented techniques, processes, and formulas and other intangible property rights that are used in goods production.

2. Copyrights, trademarks, franchises, rights to broadcast live events, and other intangible property rights.

3. Other unaffiliated services receipts (exports) include mainly expenditures of foreign governments and international organizations in the United States. Payments (imports) include mainly expenditures of U.S. residents temporarily working abroad and film rentals.

NOTE.—The data in this table are from table 3 in "U.S. International Transactions, Third Quarter 2000" in the January 2001 issue of the SURVEY.

G. Investment Tables

Table G.1.—International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend, 1998 and 1999

[Millions of dollars]

Line	Type of investment	Position, 1998 ^a	Changes in position in 1999 (decrease -)					Position, 1999 ^a
			Attributable to:				Total (a+b+c+d)	
			Financial flows	Valuation adjustments				
				Price changes	Exchange rate changes ¹	Other changes ²		
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
1	Net international investment position of the United States:							
2	With direct investment positions at current cost (line 3 less line 24)	-1,111,813	-323,377	344,215	-60,235	68,702	29,305	-1,082,508
	With direct investment positions at market value (line 4 less line 25)	-1,407,670	-323,377	301,897	-57,364	12,829	-66,015	-1,473,685
3	U.S.-owned assets abroad:							
4	With direct investment positions at current cost (lines 5+10+15)	5,079,056	430,187	455,115	-71,115	-4,215	809,972	5,889,028
	With direct investment positions at market value (lines 5+10+16) ...	6,045,544	430,187	755,413	-63,035	5,264	1,127,829	7,173,373
5	U.S. official reserve assets	146,006	-8,747	642	-1,500	17	-9,588	136,418
6	Gold	75,291		³ 642		⁴ 17	659	75,950
7	Special drawing rights	10,603	-10		-257		-267	10,336
8	Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund	24,111	-5,484		-677		-6,161	17,950
9	Foreign currencies	36,001	-3,253		-566		-3,819	32,182
10	U.S. Government assets, other than official reserve assets	86,768	-2,751		7	202	-2,542	84,226
11	U.S. credits and other long-term assets ⁵	84,850	-3,384		-11	202	-3,193	81,657
12	Repayable in dollars	84,528	-3,363			202	-3,161	81,367
13	Other ⁶	322	-21		-11		-32	290
14	U.S. foreign currency holdings and U.S. short-term assets	1,918	633		18		651	2,569
15	U.S. private assets:							
16	With direct investment at current cost (lines 17+19+22+23)	4,846,282	441,685	454,473	-69,622	-4,434	822,102	5,668,384
	With direct investment at market value (lines 18+19+22+23)	5,812,770	441,685	754,771	-61,542	5,045	1,139,959	6,952,729
17	Direct investment abroad:							
18	At current cost	1,207,059	150,901	5,475	-17,646	-14,602	124,128	1,331,187
19	At market value	2,173,547	150,901	305,773	-9,566	-5,123	441,985	2,615,532
20	Foreign securities	2,052,929	128,594	448,998	-47,135		530,457	2,583,386
21	Bonds	576,745	14,193	-31,341	-2,849		-19,997	556,748
22	Corporate stocks	1,476,184	114,401	480,339	-44,286		550,454	2,026,638
23	U.S. claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	565,466	92,328		-8,037	-6,010	78,281	643,747
	U.S. claims reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	1,020,828	69,862		3,196	16,178	89,236	1,110,064
24	Foreign-owned assets in the United States:							
25	With direct investment at current cost (lines 26+33)	6,190,869	753,564	110,900	-10,880	-72,917	780,667	6,971,536
	With direct investment at market value (lines 26+34)	7,453,214	753,564	453,516	-5,671	-7,565	1,193,844	8,647,058
26	Foreign official assets in the United States	837,701	42,864	-11,231			31,633	869,334
27	U.S. Government securities	620,285	32,527	-23,905			8,622	628,907
28	U.S. Treasury securities	589,023	12,177	-22,975			-10,798	578,225
29	Other	31,262	20,350	-930			19,420	50,682
30	Other U.S. Government liabilities ⁷	18,000	-3,255				-3,255	14,745
31	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	125,883	12,692				12,692	138,575
32	Other foreign official assets	73,533	900	12,674			13,574	87,107
33	Other foreign assets:							
34	With direct investment at current cost (lines 35+37+38+41+42+43) ...	5,353,168	710,700	122,131	-10,880	-72,917	749,034	6,102,202
	With direct investment at market value (lines 36+37+38+41+42+43) ...	6,615,513	710,700	464,747	-5,671	-7,565	1,162,211	7,777,724
35	Direct investment in the United States:							
36	At current cost	928,645	275,533	1,766	-5,209	-75,521	196,569	1,125,214
37	At market value	2,190,990	275,533	344,382		-10,169	609,746	2,800,736
38	U.S. Treasury securities	729,738	-20,464	-48,552			-69,016	660,722
39	U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury securities	2,012,431	331,523	168,917	-3,549		496,891	2,509,322
40	Corporate and other bonds	902,155	232,814	-67,690	-3,549		161,575	1,063,730
41	Corporate stocks	1,110,276	98,709	236,607			335,316	1,445,592
42	U.S. currency	228,250	22,407				22,407	250,657
43	U.S. liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by U.S. nonbanking concerns	437,973	34,298		-1,050	2,604	35,852	473,825
	U.S. liabilities reported by U.S. banks, not included elsewhere	1,016,131	67,403		-1,072		66,331	1,082,462

^a Preliminary.^b Revised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—The data in this table are from table 1 in "International Investment Position of the United States at Yearend 1999" in the July 2000 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.2.—U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Selected Items, by Country and by Industry of Foreign Affiliate, 1997–99

[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis			Capital outflows (inflows (–))			Income		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
All countries, all industries	871,316	1,014,012	1,132,622	95,769	134,083	138,510	104,794	92,775	105,001
By country									
Canada	96,626	101,871	111,707	7,642	9,152	14,268	11,024	7,527	11,103
Europe	425,139	528,113	581,791	48,318	93,805	72,090	48,333	52,618	53,584
Of which:									
France	36,630	42,067	39,984	2,971	3,805	786	2,688	2,066	1,644
Germany	40,726	46,405	49,617	2,464	3,284	5,875	3,707	5,256	4,243
Netherlands	68,619	93,592	106,436	12,450	24,034	7,980	11,588	11,804	12,482
Switzerland	30,634	40,144	51,227	–792	9,418	11,910	5,071	6,614	6,566
United Kingdom	154,462	192,663	213,070	22,961	36,552	29,824	13,469	13,198	14,465
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	180,818	200,477	223,182	21,539	16,830	19,522	21,723	17,262	18,578
Of which:									
Bermuda	38,071	40,403	45,959	589	1,352	5,122	3,965	3,080	4,173
Brazil	35,778	38,195	35,003	7,138	4,834	455	4,965	2,906	1,626
Mexico	24,050	28,396	34,265	5,596	4,718	5,355	3,893	3,885	4,721
Panama	22,016	25,982	33,429	354	718	1,803	1,277	1,812	2,074
Africa	11,330	14,241	15,062	3,436	3,150	1,302	1,948	1,574	2,106
Middle East	8,836	10,632	11,137	619	2,150	1,417	1,340	825	949
Asia and Pacific	144,815	155,364	185,912	13,733	8,366	29,362	20,009	12,322	18,410
Of which:									
Australia	28,404	31,150	33,662	1,209	4,697	4,063	3,674	1,880	2,495
Japan	33,854	35,633	47,786	–339	1,394	10,616	3,511	1,917	4,102
International	3,752	3,315	3,832	482	631	549	416	647	271
By industry									
Petroleum	84,116	92,964	99,925	11,555	8,517	8,892	12,508	7,597	10,213
Manufacturing	278,447	294,129	318,121	28,326	22,126	35,524	38,468	29,879	32,472
Food and kindred products	32,773	35,074	36,126	4,080	2,342	1,416	5,030	4,306	3,604
Chemicals and allied products	76,394	79,868	82,794	6,974	5,245	7,100	10,023	9,428	9,431
Primary and fabricated metals	15,898	18,776	18,803	408	2,954	808	1,376	1,281	1,365
Industrial machinery and equipment	30,179	31,348	37,833	4,873	1,888	6,705	5,022	3,986	3,450
Electronic and other electric equipment	31,308	32,398	38,449	2,727	1,866	6,231	4,663	2,147	3,737
Transportation equipment	35,537	33,939	36,013	4,667	–1,190	4,857	5,478	2,495	4,371
Other manufacturing	56,357	62,725	68,103	4,687	9,021	8,406	6,876	6,237	6,514
Wholesale trade	64,929	70,014	80,148	121	6,434	11,801	9,047	9,909	10,560
Depository institutions	37,932	40,582	39,937	1,508	2,140	–920	3,286	743	1,693
Finance (except depository institutions), insurance, and real estate	297,828	375,965	436,024	39,001	62,161	54,475	31,986	34,921	37,867
Services	46,533	60,696	68,763	4,306	12,210	10,778	6,109	5,955	8,193
Other industries	61,532	79,663	89,705	10,953	20,494	17,962	3,391	3,770	4,003

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

The data in this table are from tables 16 and 17 in "U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: Detail for Historical-Cost Position and Related Capital and Income Flows, 1999" in the September 2000 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.3.—Selected Financial and Operating Data for Nonbank Foreign Affiliates and Majority-Owned Nonbank Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies by Country and by Industry of Affiliate, 1998

	All nonbank affiliates						Majority-owned nonbank foreign affiliates (MOFA's)						
	Millions of dollars					Thou- sands of employ- ees	Millions of dollars						Thou- sands of employ- ees
	Total assets	Sales	Net income	U.S. ex- ports of goods shipped to affili- ates	U.S. im- ports of goods shipped by affili- ates		Total assets	Sales	Net income	Gross product	U.S. ex- ports of goods shipped to MOFA's	U.S. im- ports of goods shipped by MOFA's	
All countries, all industries	4,000,842	2,443,350	155,292	217,153	187,610	8,388.0	3,434,808	2,027,782	136,957	510,735	210,634	178,150	6,899.9
By country													
Canada	313,647	263,849	10,666	67,776	70,577	935.3	284,995	242,668	9,992	54,739	65,988	67,601	862.1
Europe	2,302,253	1,331,199	90,889	63,782	36,638	3,532.2	2,093,970	1,148,312	84,422	303,505	62,802	35,463	3,145.2
Of which:													
France	171,797	141,586	4,391	(D)	3,907	501.1	146,118	123,941	4,538	35,915	5,362	3,729	447.9
Germany	279,338	253,825	11,759	8,322	4,542	643.1	233,313	188,259	9,820	56,464	8,304	4,519	590.0
Netherlands	244,324	140,385	16,601	(D)	(D)	179.9	226,984	118,114	14,904	20,243	13,605	2,739	167.5
United Kingdom	1,025,588	366,114	15,646	13,839	9,924	1,038.7	973,745	334,572	16,128	90,735	13,803	9,854	953.5
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	570,042	297,670	31,792	37,081	37,759	1,807.4	434,375	230,736	22,728	61,336	35,677	36,271	1,416.4
Of which:													
Brazil	129,977	83,715	5,003	4,168	2,882	395.1	84,673	64,555	3,239	21,922	4,015	2,753	341.5
Mexico	99,105	98,344	8,861	24,660	27,223	907.1	55,006	65,147	4,114	13,961	23,802	26,061	668.9
Africa	47,990	28,033	2,155	887	(D)	202.9	35,867	20,830	1,551	6,752	856	1,542	111.2
Middle East	40,169	22,443	1,506	938	(D)	88.6	16,591	9,340	784	3,764	696	855	49.5
Asia and Pacific	707,708	492,388	17,224	46,689	39,734	1,810.8	558,121	371,509	16,796	79,129	44,615	36,419	1,305.4
Of which:													
Australia	96,615	65,874	2,629	4,761	1,290	291.0	75,555	52,315	2,209	16,756	4,731	1,217	221.6
Japan	298,485	182,288	4,006	13,514	4,773	404.2	232,322	103,644	3,133	23,648	12,185	2,003	187.8
International	19,032	7,768	1,060	0	0	10.9	10,888	4,387	684	1,510	0	0	10.1
By industry													
Petroleum	341,685	340,447	10,269	4,762	11,414	241.8	252,603	233,056	6,988	89,484	4,655	11,383	176.9
Manufacturing	982,117	1,087,302	56,908	136,201	156,492	4,652.9	839,666	954,037	52,342	251,442	131,652	147,637	3,977.3
Food and kindred products	129,038	133,141	7,492	3,501	5,161	646.6	95,898	108,529	6,362	26,570	3,187	4,788	434.9
Chemicals and allied products	236,473	200,698	19,537	15,429	10,117	609.3	209,859	179,830	18,517	55,040	14,707	9,661	543.6
Primary and fabricated metals	51,675	43,506	1,870	3,253	3,597	228.4	43,460	35,206	1,546	10,729	3,004	3,274	190.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	131,304	173,128	8,266	21,487	34,919	602.1	123,477	163,797	8,088	34,758	21,211	34,193	563.6
Electronic and other electric equipment	90,176	110,418	3,231	21,574	25,787	781.8	82,424	103,537	3,003	22,774	21,462	24,972	721.4
Transportation equipment	147,949	241,818	5,604	54,872	62,580	752.4	118,489	204,365	5,472	41,618	52,939	57,746	642.0
Other manufacturing	195,501	184,593	10,909	16,085	14,329	1032.4	166,060	158,773	9,355	59,952	15,141	13,002	881.7
Wholesale trade	244,358	438,792	16,207	69,521	16,740	601.2	238,236	420,288	15,893	59,109	68,119	16,468	569.7
Finance (except depository institutions), insurance, and real estate	1,794,120	154,402	51,409	31	8	239.5	1,732,655	146,236	49,514	22,912	27	8	222.0
Services	194,427	150,262	7,500	2,047	814	1086.6	173,177	135,679	7,120	52,509	2,010	813	962.8
Other industries	444,134	272,145	12,998	4,590	2,142	1,566.0	198,472	138,486	5,099	35,279	4,172	1,840	991.1

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

NOTE.—The data in this table are from "U.S. Multinational Companies: Operations in 1998" in the July 2000 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.4.—Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Selected Items, by Country of Foreign Parent and by Industry of Affiliate, 1997–99

[Millions of dollars]

	Direct investment position on a historical-cost basis			Capital inflows (outflows (-))			Income		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
All countries, all industries	689,834	793,748	986,668	103,513	181,764	271,169	40,359	32,782	51,004
By country									
Canada	65,144	74,143	79,716	10,838	16,012	12,228	2,840	1,563	1,482
Europe	433,876	528,601	685,845	71,860	160,722	234,548	30,883	25,722	42,504
<i>Of which:</i>									
France	49,515	58,051	77,622	10,932	10,371	19,310	2,851	1,475	3,035
Germany	70,901	94,404	111,138	12,186	42,110	22,701	3,361	4,860	6,244
Luxembourg	11,433	26,650	54,894	5,334	14,299	25,888	476	1,162	2,766
Netherlands	87,584	98,926	130,703	12,710	9,606	32,845	6,957	5,618	8,638
Switzerland	37,874	48,403	55,280	8,611	6,392	4,930	3,110	1,582	5,181
United Kingdom	130,883	143,165	183,145	11,395	65,701	116,605	10,925	6,929	12,355
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	33,008	27,854	44,591	3,819	-2,817	16,787	1,730	907	1,155
<i>Of which:</i>									
Bermuda	3,506	3,740	13,054	1,853	-139	9,737	232	172	222
Mexico	3,244	2,432	3,612	323	1,057	1,214	199	246	260
Panama	5,898	6,504	5,896	328	1,121	-124	725	872	753
United Kingdom Islands—Caribbean	11,425	9,009	13,883	3,457	-2,082	4,351	149	-339	244
Africa	1,464	862	1,545	434	-593	415	-352	-90	-78
Middle East	6,585	6,346	7,087	768	509	371	576	371	165
Asia and Pacific	149,757	155,943	167,884	15,795	7,931	6,820	4,682	4,309	5,777
<i>Of which:</i>									
Australia	13,977	12,883	10,818	1,821	904	-2,507	36	-245	-569
Japan	126,464	134,590	148,947	10,559	7,563	9,529	5,513	5,160	5,892
By industry									
Petroleum	42,632	51,729	55,940	3,847	58,813	5,558	4,110	1,383	5,113
Manufacturing	271,287	334,898	391,013	34,218	87,010	72,610	17,842	19,795	27,570
Food and kindred products	26,196	22,026	16,717	-1,793	-5,031	-2,285	1,384	594	1,631
Chemicals and allied products	86,558	95,662	103,465	11,804	10,340	9,416	5,270	6,815	6,604
Primary and fabricated metals	20,466	19,340	21,808	2,067	853	1,619	1,486	1,784	1,458
Machinery	51,693	62,067	76,584	11,147	19,675	24,132	2,691	1,417	2,362
Other manufacturing	86,373	135,803	172,440	10,992	61,173	39,729	7,011	9,184	15,514
Wholesale trade	86,248	89,980	108,936	13,020	10,364	11,853	4,148	4,435	7,381
Retail trade	17,546	21,090	23,386	3,181	4,123	2,478	446	766	1,830
Depository institutions	38,956	43,804	60,118	7,626	4,618	18,331	3,860	2,694	2,934
Finance, except depository institutions	44,024	45,895	52,133	6,970	2,388	8,793	1,949	-1,975	-138
Insurance	71,327	77,785	101,760	12,922	5,537	27,014	4,599	3,795	4,383
Real estate	38,922	43,558	44,720	5,149	2,980	1,341	584	490	939
Services	35,410	41,271	57,558	4,680	6,764	16,876	985	1,067	2,157
Other industries	43,481	43,741	91,106	11,901	-832	106,315	1,835	333	-1,166

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

The data in this table are from tables 16 and 17 in "Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Detail for Historical-Cost Position and Related Capital and Income Flows, 1999" in the September 2000 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table G.5.—Selected Financial and Operating Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and Majority-Owned Nonbank U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner and by Industry of Affiliate, 1998

	All nonbank affiliates							Majority-owned nonbank affiliates						
	Millions of dollars				Thou- sands of employ- ees	Millions of dollars		Millions of dollars				Thou- sands of employ- ees	Millions of dollars	
	Total assets	Sales	Net income	Gross product		U.S. ex- ports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. im- ports of goods shipped to affiliates	Total assets	Sales	Net income	Gross product		U.S. ex- ports of goods shipped by affiliates	U.S. im- ports of goods shipped to affiliates
All countries, all industries	3,525,885	1,881,865	33,276	418,138	5,633.0	150,836	289,679	3,043,966	1,623,767	23,970	352,756	4,655.0	137,912	277,599
By country														
Canada	371,546	153,157	2,868	40,425	661.9	8,118	15,484	347,913	133,495	2,758	34,635	541.4	7,846	15,063
Europe	2,234,177	1,080,158	25,779	267,066	3,563.5	80,329	119,590	2,019,390	929,236	19,460	228,162	2,936.0	72,698	117,772
Of which:														
France	387,383	142,434	1,505	37,349	525.7	15,140	12,649	334,708	106,113	232	25,347	306.4	(P)	12,381
Germany	427,162	282,786	8,780	66,597	782.4	28,987	55,246	402,534	254,117	7,341	57,658	638.3	27,875	54,783
Netherlands	320,861	145,575	1,200	29,464	406.8	4,124	10,842	294,479	114,442	549	26,314	396.8	3,952	10,790
Sweden	45,528	34,423	359	7,679	105.3	3,880	6,562	45,177	33,848	339	7,542	103.7	3,860	6,514
Switzerland	454,836	105,372	4,395	28,039	375.5	5,640	6,815	415,446	87,216	2,491	22,955	285.3	5,280	6,654
United Kingdom	493,554	269,069	8,499	76,214	986.8	16,700	15,555	447,428	254,152	6,774	71,064	916.3	16,254	15,070
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	75,307	60,235	972	16,995	222.0	5,537	10,276	57,272	52,367	872	15,421	204.7	5,272	8,458
Of which:														
Bermuda	24,778	18,474	679	5,806	118.3	(P)	857	(P)	18,242	721	5,793	116.3	(P)	855
Mexico	7,807	9,217	132	1,582	29.2	720	3,001	7,053	8,160	102	1,300	24.4	(P)	(P)
Panama	3,362	2,601	-191	943	13.4	599	200	3,240	2,536	-195	(P)	J	599	200
United Kingdom Islands—Caribbean	8,158	3,223	-40	1,009	19.1	17	350	6,714	2,711	221	1,017	15.7	16	349
Venezuela	12,175	15,360	554	5,301	9.1	115	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	I	(P)	(P)
Africa	12,923	12,233	263	2,543	20.7	788	875	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	J	(P)	(P)
Middle East	17,959	16,094	439	4,614	73.1	814	2,358	15,149	10,869	552	2,422	52.7	792	(P)
Asia and Pacific	670,164	535,198	-392	78,714	1,031.0	54,303	140,248	587,556	483,007	530	67,496	871.0	50,051	133,994
Of which:														
Australia	59,088	27,764	-720	6,633	83.8	1,404	1,307	50,895	22,698	-713	5,421	67.4	679	(P)
Japan	560,799	453,381	2,059	65,482	835.9	45,989	122,315	491,406	412,991	2,691	56,617	715.2	42,775	117,569
United States	143,808	24,791	3,346	7,780	60.7	946	849	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	K	(P)	743
By industry ¹														
Manufacturing	878,864	834,396	17,025	224,372	2,539.6	87,581	126,924	793,094	730,082	14,934	201,870	2,285.3	80,843	118,125
Of which:														
Food	44,315	49,815	743	10,796	159.0	3,023	2,498	41,771	46,103	677	9,716	141.3	2,931	2,439
Chemicals	199,557	141,875	3,226	42,935	380.0	14,930	14,429	186,187	130,516	2,836	39,637	349.0	13,538	13,936
Primary and fabricated metals	66,493	66,578	1,644	17,250	224.1	5,212	8,893	50,641	48,372	1,091	13,104	188.5	3,915	6,941
Machinery	42,770	49,751	855	14,622	209.7	7,936	7,438	39,535	45,604	1,053	13,667	196.1	7,133	6,675
Computers and electronic products	81,604	97,391	-1,922	19,402	282.9	14,306	26,771	73,184	87,159	-1,895	17,810	259.4	13,417	26,100
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	30,535	32,865	1,157	9,925	167.6	4,957	2,967	29,618	31,570	1,100	9,545	162.4	4,748	2,934
Transportation equipment	143,045	169,701	6,957	36,056	368.2	24,609	45,241	138,545	160,177	6,569	33,862	344.8	23,638	43,140
Wholesale trade	283,125	491,520	3,884	51,292	526.9	56,127	155,164	268,168	462,280	2,817	47,122	467.9	50,332	152,884
Retail trade	51,304	97,275	1,373	26,032	679.2	1,401	4,089	38,872	68,812	723	17,043	493.5	(P)	3,399
Information	156,163	74,060	-788	23,186	266.9	870	208	99,165	49,587	34	13,746	179.3	(P)	(P)
Of which:														
Publishing industries	51,457	23,676	1,034	9,595	105.1	717	(P)	(P)	19,853	-103	6,948	95.9	(P)	(P)
Broadcasting and telecommunications	77,942	35,036	-2,438	9,616	106.0	1	(P)	28,139	14,685	-485	2,795	29.6	1	1
Finance (except depository institutions) and insurance	1,789,405	187,956	10,292	23,954	234.9	4	49	1,556,470	162,016	4,895	19,970	198.2	4	49
Real estate and rental and leasing	123,474	21,121	1,411	9,679	39.1	27	224	101,316	17,582	1,047	7,678	35.4	27	224
Professional, scientific, and technical services	24,332	20,541	-202	7,961	104.5	283	232	19,093	17,486	3	6,665	80.7	263	(P)
Other industries	219,218	154,995	281	51,662	1,241.9	4,542	2,790	167,788	115,922	-482	38,663	914.7	4,428	2,543

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

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

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

nies; see "U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Companies: Operations in 1998," in the August 2000 issue of the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

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

H. International Perspectives

Quarterly data in this table are shown in the middle month of the quarter.

Table H.1.—International Perspectives

	1999	2000	1999		2000											
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Exchange rates per U.S. dollar (not seasonally adjusted) ¹															
Canada (Can.\$/US\$)	1.4858	1.4855	1.4674	1.4722	1.4486	1.4512	1.4608	1.4689	1.4957	1.4770	1.4778	1.4828	1.4864	1.5125	1.5426	1.5219
Euro zone (US\$/Euro) ²	1.0653	.9234	11.0328	11.0110	11.0131	.9834	.9643	.9449	.9059	.9505	.9386	.9045	.8695	.8525	.8552	.8983
Japan (¥/US\$)	1.1373	1.0782	1.0465	1.0258	1.0530	1.0939	1.0631	1.0563	1.0832	1.0613	1.0821	1.0808	1.0684	1.0844	1.0901	1.1221
Mexico (Peso/US\$)	9.5530	9.4590	9.4160	9.4270	9.4940	9.4270	9.2890	9.3940	9.5060	9.8340	9.4190	9.2720	9.3610	9.5370	9.5080	9.4670
United Kingdom (US\$/£)	1.6172	1.5159	1.6205	1.6132	1.6404	1.6000	1.5799	1.5823	1.5090	1.5092	1.5076	1.4889	1.4336	1.4506	1.4258	1.4629
Addendum: Exchange value of the U.S. dollar ³ ...	116.87	119.93	116.08	116.09	115.95	117.44	117.24	117.63	120.20	118.94	119.34	120.12	121.53	123.27	124.21	123.28
	Unemployment rates (percent, monthly data seasonally adjusted)															
Canada	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
France	11.2	9.7	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.2
Germany	10.5	9.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2
Italy	11.4	10.6	11.0	.....	.....	11.2	.....	.....	10.7	.....	.....	10.5	.....	.....	10.0	.....
Japan	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Mexico	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9
United Kingdom	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Addendum: United States	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
	Consumer prices (monthly data seasonally adjusted, 1995=100)															
Canada	106.1	109.0	106.9	107.0	106.9	107.5	108.2	107.9	108.4	109.1	109.5	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.4	110.5
France	104.6	106.3	104.8	105.4	105.4	105.5	106.0	106.0	106.2	106.4	106.2	106.4	107.0	106.8	107.1	107.0
Germany	104.9	106.9	105.2	105.5	105.8	106.2	106.4	106.4	106.3	106.9	107.4	107.2	107.7	107.5	107.7	107.8
Italy	110.0	112.8	111.0	111.1	111.3	111.7	112.0	112.1	112.5	112.8	113.0	113.1	113.3	113.7	114.0	114.1
Japan	102.2	101.5	102.0	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.3	101.3	101.6	101.7	101.5	101.5
Mexico	219.1	239.9	226.6	228.8	231.9	234.0	235.3	236.6	237.5	238.9	239.8	241.1	242.9	244.6	246.7	249.3
United Kingdom	111.0	114.2	111.8	112.2	111.8	112.4	113.0	114.1	114.5	114.8	114.4	114.4	115.2	115.1	115.5	115.5
Addendum: United States	109.3	113.0	110.5	110.8	111.0	111.6	112.3	112.3	112.5	113.1	113.4	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.4	114.6
	Real gross domestic product (percent change from preceding quarter, quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates)															
Canada	4.5	4.7	5.1	.....	.....	5.5	.....	.....	4.6	.....	.....	4.8	.....	.....	2.6	.....
France	3.2	3.2	4.5	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	2.8	.....	.....	2.4	.....	.....	3.9	.....
Germany	1.4	.....	3.1	.....	.....	3.6	.....	.....	4.6	.....	.....	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	1.4	.....	2.3	.....	.....	4.4	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.8	.....	-5.8	.....	.....	10.0	.....	.....	.9	.....	.....	-2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	3.8	6.9	5.4	.....	.....	7.7	.....	.....	7.6	.....	.....	7.3	.....	.....	5.1	.....
United Kingdom	2.3	3.0	3.3	.....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	4.2	.....	.....	3.3	.....	.....	1.3	.....
Addendum: United States	4.2	5.0	8.3	.....	.....	4.8	.....	.....	5.6	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	1.1	.....

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table H.1.—International Perspectives—Continued

	1999	2000	1999		2000											
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Short-term, 3-month, interest rates (percent, not seasonally adjusted)															
Canada	4.83	5.61	4.86	5.12	5.04	5.07	5.35	5.39	5.84	5.83	5.79	5.81	5.79	5.83	5.86	5.74
Euro zone	2.97	4.39	3.47	3.44	3.34	3.54	3.75	3.93	4.35	4.50	4.58	4.78	4.85	5.04	5.09	4.94
Japan	.25		.34	.26	.12	.10										
Mexico	22.38	16.15	18.68	17.65	17.43	16.44	14.46	14.37	15.58	16.61	14.62	15.71	16.15	17.06	18.01	17.41
United Kingdom	5.45	6.10	5.78	5.96	6.05	6.15	6.15	6.20	6.23	6.13	6.11	6.13	6.12	6.08	6.00	5.88
Addendum: United States	4.66	5.84	5.07	5.23	5.34	5.57	5.72	5.67	5.92	5.74	5.93	6.11	5.99	6.10	6.18	5.83
	Long-term interest rates, government bond yields (percent, not seasonally adjusted)															
Canada	5.68	5.92	6.15	6.22	6.48	6.19	5.93	5.90	6.10	5.89	5.84	5.77	5.81	5.79	5.78	5.58
Euro zone	4.66	5.44	5.18	5.30	5.70	5.66	5.49	5.41	5.52	5.35	5.45	5.40	5.47	5.42	5.34	5.07
France	4.94	5.89	5.66	5.81	6.11	5.96	5.73	5.84	5.92	5.94	6.00	6.04	5.93	5.92	5.78	5.55
Germany	4.5	5.27	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9
Italy	4.73	5.58	5.25	5.36	5.75	5.73	5.58	5.47	5.67	5.51	5.59	5.56	5.63	5.58	5.55	5.30
Japan	1.75	1.75	1.82	1.77	1.69	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
United Kingdom	5.08	5.31	5.28	5.38	5.82	5.62	5.36	5.30	5.40	5.20	5.20	5.29	5.34	5.19	5.07	4.90
Addendum: United States	5.65	6.03	6.03	6.28	6.66	6.52	6.26	5.99	6.44	6.10	6.05	5.83	5.80	5.74	5.72	5.24
	Share price indices (not seasonally adjusted, 1995=100)															
Canada	159.2	216.7	169.7	189.8	191.3	205.9	213.4	210.8	208.7	229.9	234.7	253.7	234.1	217.4	198.9	201.5
France	234.6	321.7	264.9	289.3	295.1	316.7	329.7	318.2	324.2	333.4	332.6	336.5	336.5	316.5	317.0	303.6
Germany	204.9	260.3	218.1	234.8	253.6	279.6	293.8	272.9	265.8	266.0	262.9	261.8	256.6	242.6	240.7	227.0
Italy	246	319	241	271	283	320	337	309	316	321	328	325	327	317	332	312
Japan	100		117	119	120	124										
Mexico	240.3	293.6	276.5	321.3	296.7	332.0	336.7	299.2	268.6	313.1	293.5	300.3	285.4	288.1	254.7	254.7
United Kingdom	168.4	178.5	175.0	185.1	183.7	178.2	189.8	178.7	175.2	182.1	182.3	180.7	179.2	172.5	172.2	167.4
Addendum: United States	213	221.4	218	219	218	208	214	222	220	223	224	229	233	222	222	222

1. All exchange rates are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

2. Rates for selected euro-area currencies can be derived by using the following conversion rates: 1 euro = 6.55957 French francs, 1.93627 German marks, and 1936.27 Italian lire.

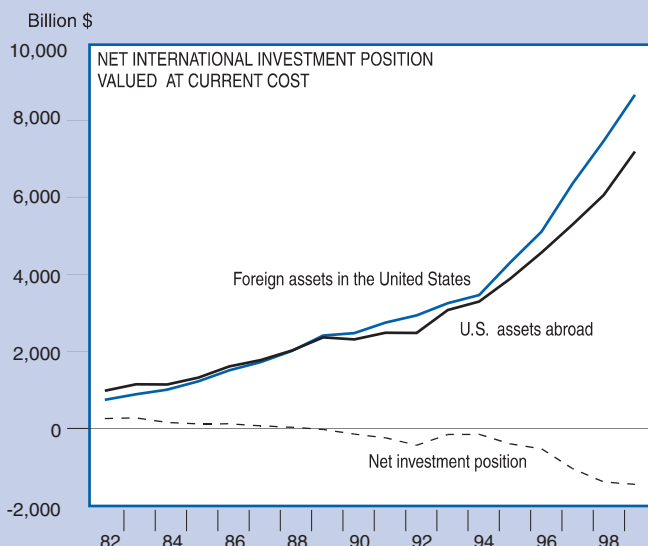
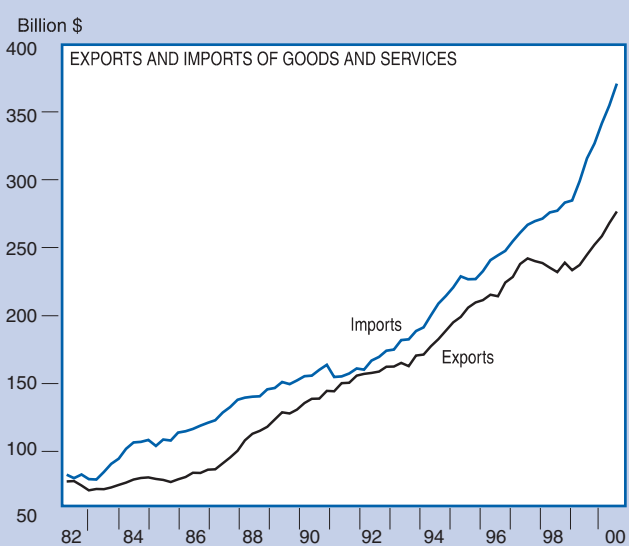
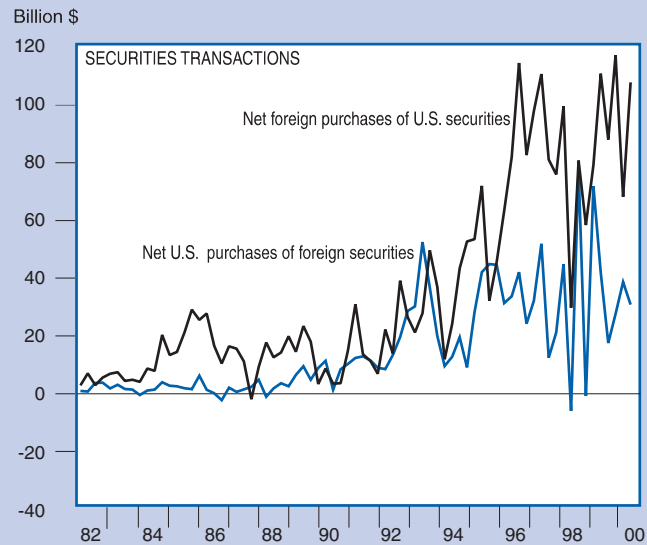
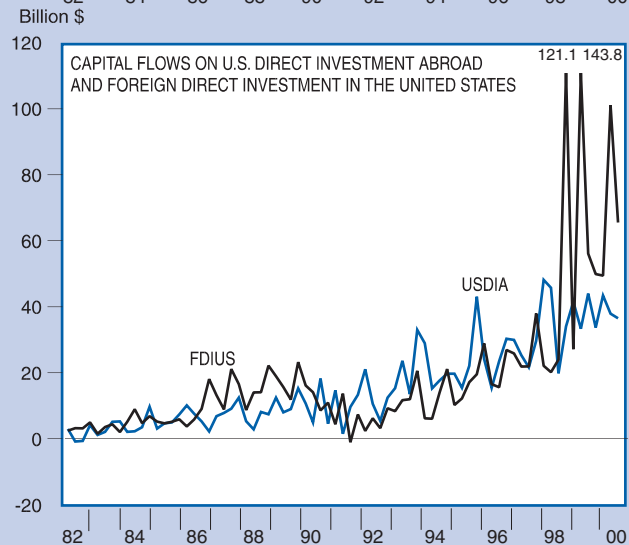
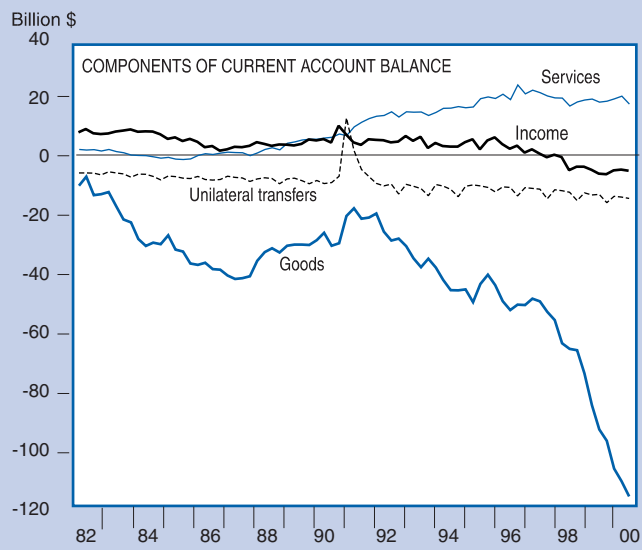
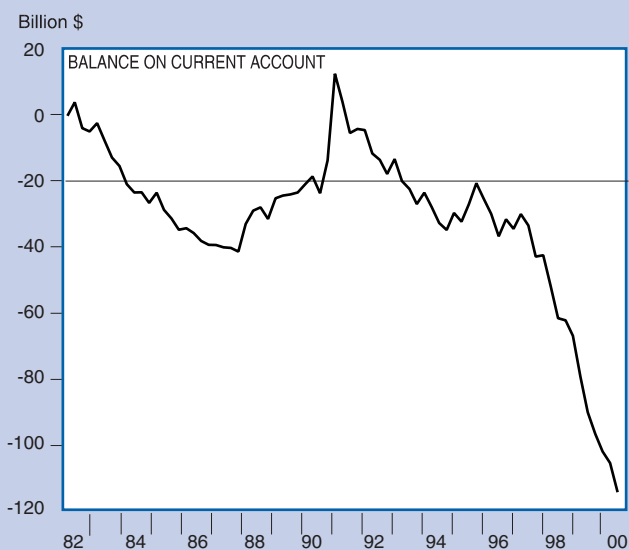
3. The rate shown for the United States is an index of the weighted average of the foreign exchange value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of a broad group of major U.S. trading partners, January 1997=100 and reflects revised trade weights. For more information on the exchange rate indexes, see "New Summary Measures

of the Foreign Exchange Value of the Dollar," Federal Reserve Bulletin, vol. 84 (October 1998), pp. 811-18.

NOTE.—U.S. interest rates, unemployment rates, and GDP growth rates are from the Federal Reserve, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and BEA, respectively. GDP growth rates for other countries are calculated from levels published by those countries. Most other data (including U.S. consumer prices and U.S. share prices, both of which have been rebased to 1995 to facilitate comparison) are c OECD and are reproduced with permission.

I. Charts

THE U.S. IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY



Regional Data

J. State and Regional Tables

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

The quarterly and annual State personal income estimates and the gross state product estimates are available on CD-ROM. For information on State personal income, E-mail reis.remd@bea.doc.gov; write to the Regional Economic Information System, BE-55, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; or call 202-606-5360. For information on gross state product, E-mail gspread@bea.doc.gov; write to the Regional Economic Analysis Division, BE-61, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; or call 202-606-5340.

Table J.1.—Quarterly Personal Income by State and Region

Area name	Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates														Percent change ¹	
	1997			1998				1999				2000			2000:I- 2000:II	2000:II- 2000:III
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III		
United States	6,870,797	6,970,442	7,090,024	7,222,862	7,331,807	7,437,309	7,542,770	7,620,356	7,722,844	7,820,923	7,968,485	8,101,562	8,237,808	8,344,329	1.7	1.3
New England	404,719	409,838	417,782	423,846	431,043	438,955	444,618	448,798	455,967	466,775	473,238	485,832	489,898	494,797	.8	1.0
Connecticut	115,481	116,727	119,086	120,087	121,443	123,451	125,273	125,997	127,915	130,305	131,713	133,769	135,516	136,828	1.3	1.0
Maine	27,643	27,783	28,282	28,603	29,172	29,653	29,986	29,922	30,624	31,529	31,238	31,795	32,430	32,680	2.0	.8
Massachusetts	189,724	192,597	196,100	199,617	203,669	207,586	209,885	213,107	216,394	222,322	226,310	234,032	234,777	237,416	.3	1.1
New Hampshire	32,060	32,664	33,378	34,037	34,756	35,652	36,330	36,299	36,945	37,710	38,532	40,036	40,158	40,558	.3	1.0
Rhode Island	26,189	26,316	26,834	27,125	27,434	27,858	28,253	28,449	28,795	29,435	29,750	30,250	30,617	30,910	1.2	1.0
Vermont	13,624	13,752	14,101	14,377	14,570	14,754	14,892	15,023	15,293	15,475	15,695	15,949	16,401	16,405	2.8	0
Mideast	1,302,937	1,320,701	1,345,178	1,363,080	1,386,674	1,401,655	1,414,291	1,440,769	1,448,788	1,470,205	1,484,411	1,507,617	1,532,603	1,544,497	1.7	.8
Delaware	19,799	20,371	20,701	21,508	21,886	22,109	22,507	22,721	22,879	23,377	23,794	23,742	24,192	24,441	1.9	1.0
District of Columbia	18,969	19,149	19,269	19,323	19,546	19,817	19,973	20,253	20,535	20,781	21,176	21,316	21,495	21,834	.8	1.6
Maryland	147,724	149,168	152,084	154,300	157,312	159,573	161,870	164,308	166,527	169,323	171,422	173,970	176,057	178,066	1.2	1.1
New Jersey	258,243	261,930	266,584	272,605	276,258	280,493	281,672	285,924	286,897	289,804	295,387	299,441	307,117	308,695	2.6	.5
New York	546,776	555,426	566,680	572,430	585,158	589,800	594,101	611,201	610,755	621,524	623,232	636,099	646,034	651,562	1.6	.9
Pennsylvania	311,426	314,656	319,860	322,913	326,513	329,863	334,168	336,363	341,195	345,396	349,399	353,049	357,707	359,900	1.3	.6
Great Lakes	1,129,996	1,144,791	1,163,154	1,181,878	1,196,594	1,210,518	1,230,522	1,235,034	1,252,885	1,264,663	1,286,855	1,298,296	1,317,224	1,334,179	1.5	1.3
Illinois	337,730	342,865	349,052	353,864	359,244	364,332	369,660	370,970	375,960	377,699	386,346	389,801	395,151	401,185	1.4	1.5
Indiana	138,479	139,941	142,642	145,223	147,598	149,951	152,297	152,382	154,259	155,901	158,920	159,448	162,131	164,763	1.7	1.6
Michigan	248,519	251,693	254,595	259,940	261,896	262,393	268,778	271,028	275,989	278,448	282,718	286,862	290,798	293,776	1.4	1.0
Ohio	277,316	280,665	285,030	288,888	291,808	295,582	299,831	300,313	303,911	306,827	311,520	314,485	318,373	321,940	1.2	1.1
Wisconsin	127,953	129,628	131,835	133,962	136,048	138,260	139,956	140,340	142,767	144,789	147,350	147,699	150,772	152,516	2.1	1.2
Plains	458,694	465,269	472,452	479,898	487,019	493,759	504,491	501,590	510,591	513,650	530,874	529,995	541,813	554,903	2.2	2.4
Iowa	67,512	68,070	69,435	69,247	70,233	71,402	73,440	71,743	72,790	73,393	76,071	75,088	76,855	79,406	2.4	3.3
Kansas	63,277	64,194	65,104	66,163	67,179	68,109	69,668	69,382	70,429	70,970	73,993	72,944	74,409	76,601	2.0	2.9
Minnesota	128,028	130,423	132,548	136,155	138,506	140,132	142,974	143,178	146,146	147,277	151,600	152,585	156,582	159,558	2.6	1.9
Missouri	130,011	131,704	133,794	135,136	137,171	139,291	140,915	141,628	143,515	144,538	147,259	148,529	151,963	154,449	2.3	1.6
Nebraska	40,472	40,930	41,381	41,877	42,506	43,180	44,235	43,723	44,656	44,687	47,192	46,399	47,184	48,854	1.7	3.5
North Dakota	13,196	13,479	13,641	14,246	14,265	14,384	15,188	14,282	14,765	14,531	15,512	15,358	15,380	15,971	.1	3.8
South Dakota	16,198	16,470	16,549	17,073	17,159	17,261	18,071	17,653	18,290	18,254	19,247	19,093	19,441	20,064	1.8	3.2
Southeast	1,519,559	1,539,593	1,566,737	1,595,658	1,621,786	1,646,448	1,668,295	1,680,215	1,702,597	1,718,561	1,748,282	1,773,234	1,807,478	1,830,162	1.9	1.3
Alabama	90,640	91,516	92,849	94,687	95,654	96,767	97,922	98,744	100,082	100,910	102,073	102,270	104,110	104,932	1.8	.8
Arkansas	50,688	51,181	52,201	53,074	53,534	54,096	55,144	55,769	56,659	58,422	58,158	58,555	59,031	60,464	.8	2.4
Florida	374,689	380,496	385,983	393,458	399,533	404,437	408,470	411,752	417,831	422,398	427,189	432,628	441,354	446,755	2.0	1.2
Georgia	181,981	184,824	188,417	193,708	197,381	201,949	205,267	208,396	211,262	213,865	218,194	223,907	228,005	230,763	1.8	1.2
Kentucky	82,370	83,248	84,543	86,041	87,406	88,769	89,563	90,069	91,322	92,669	94,085	95,391	96,357	97,641	1.0	1.3
Louisiana	91,600	92,589	94,411	95,803	97,292	98,141	98,828	98,443	99,707	99,937	101,460	102,158	103,899	105,471	1.7	1.5
Mississippi	51,281	51,714	52,723	53,961	54,614	55,420	56,257	56,092	56,913	57,574	58,531	58,590	59,709	60,617	1.9	1.5
North Carolina	178,079	180,325	184,327	187,548	190,544	193,549	196,638	195,730	198,615	197,595	203,834	207,948	213,147	215,548	2.5	1.1
South Carolina	80,388	81,415	82,805	84,111	85,651	87,557	88,922	89,315	90,876	92,258	93,512	94,787	97,138	98,429	2.5	1.3
Tennessee	124,291	125,808	128,559	130,283	132,842	134,541	136,391	136,943	139,372	141,339	143,283	145,429	147,459	149,095	1.4	1.1
Virginia	178,471	181,204	184,257	186,798	190,849	194,315	197,756	201,698	202,302	205,506	209,438	212,864	217,758	220,655	2.3	1.3
West Virginia	35,080	35,273	35,660	36,187	36,485	36,907	37,138	37,267	37,656	38,088	38,524	38,706	39,511	39,792	2.1	.7
Southwest	671,020	683,942	696,568	716,197	725,951	738,173	748,146	756,172	769,039	776,955	793,047	810,889	824,392	837,378	1.7	1.6
Arizona	102,583	104,469	106,800	109,380	111,427	113,699	116,036	116,154	119,868	121,625	123,794	127,850	129,170	130,983	1.0	1.4
New Mexico	34,734	35,069	35,400	36,298	36,485	37,244	37,158	37,925	38,252	38,747	39,088	40,350	40,903	42,141	3.2	1.4
Oklahoma	69,316	70,128	71,507	72,957	73,747	74,582	75,247	75,798	76,670	77,118	78,723	78,931	80,455	81,717	1.9	1.6
Texas	464,387	474,276	482,861	497,563	504,292	513,071	519,619	527,062	534,575	539,960	551,782	565,020	574,416	583,775	1.7	1.6
Rocky Mountain	204,783	209,182	212,079	218,624	220,863	224,181	228,535	230,919	236,318	239,603	246,100	249,878	257,864	260,992	3.2	1.2
Colorado	107,552	110,182	111,968	116,244	117,100	119,172	121,539	123,357	126,648	128,732	133,084	134,695	140,360	141,475	4.2	.8
Idaho	25,065	25,408	25,697	26,515	26,746	27,058	27,623	27,865	28,360	28,718	29,386	30,143	30,788	31,307	2.1	1.7
Montana	17,559	17,845	18,144	18,400	18,656	18,711	19,252	19,078	19,477	19,223	19,973	20,058	20,435	20,949	1.9	2.5
Utah	43,268	44,208	44,618	45,726	46,480	47,193	47,925	48,281	49,289	50,134	50,697	51,761	52,914	53,628	2.2	1.3
Wyoming	11,339	11,539	11,653	11,739	11,881	12,047	12,198	12,337	12,545	12,796	12,960	13,221	13,366	13,632	1.1	2.0
Far West	1,179,089	1,197,125	1,216,074	1,243,682	1,261,878	1,283,622	1,303,871	1,326,861	1,346,659	1,370,511	1,405,679	1,445,822	1,466,538	1,487,420	1.4	1.4
Alaska	16,470	16,552	16,658	17,071	17,062	17,154	17,381	17,449	17,608	17,754	18,003	18,482	18,585	18,736	.6	.8
California	855,418	869,194	882,788	902,618	915,372	931,826	947,197	965,113	980,950	996,567	1,022,897	1,057,616	1,073,445	1,088,077	1.5	1.4
Hawaii	31,149	31,371	31,296	31,649	31,730	31,779	32,102	32,013	32,480	33,005	33,115	33,300	34,084	34,556	2.4	1.4
Nevada	46,785	47,633	48,719	50,078												

Table J.2.—Annual Personal Income and Disposable Personal Income for States and Regions

Area name	Personal income					Disposable personal income				
	Millions of dollars			Percent change ¹		Millions of dollars			Percent change ¹	
	1997	1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99	1997	1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99
United States	6,928,762	7,383,687	7,783,152	6.6	5.4	5,960,966	6,313,822	6,632,353	5.9	5.0
New England	408,160	434,615	461,194	6.5	6.1	342,534	361,447	382,203	5.5	5.7
Connecticut	116,347	122,564	128,983	5.3	5.2	95,651	99,372	104,030	3.9	4.7
Maine	27,774	29,353	30,828	5.7	5.0	24,201	25,359	26,520	4.8	4.6
Massachusetts	191,613	205,189	219,533	7.1	7.0	159,690	169,586	180,895	6.2	6.7
New Hampshire	32,389	35,194	37,372	8.7	6.2	28,192	30,568	32,398	8.4	6.0
Rhode Island	26,284	27,667	29,107	5.3	5.2	22,843	23,890	25,109	4.6	5.1
Vermont	13,752	14,648	15,371	6.5	4.9	11,956	12,672	13,251	6.0	4.6
Mideast	1,315,305	1,391,425	1,461,043	5.8	5.0	1,114,005	1,168,787	1,221,832	4.9	4.5
Delaware	20,143	22,003	23,192	9.2	5.4	16,986	18,600	19,608	9.5	5.4
District of Columbia	19,081	19,665	20,686	3.1	5.2	16,066	16,321	17,078	1.6	4.6
Maryland	148,826	158,264	167,895	6.3	6.1	125,597	132,608	140,236	5.6	5.8
New Jersey	260,727	277,757	289,503	6.5	4.2	220,986	233,040	241,717	5.5	3.7
New York	553,004	585,372	616,678	5.9	5.3	463,929	486,687	509,868	4.9	4.8
Pennsylvania	313,523	328,364	343,088	4.7	4.5	270,442	281,531	293,326	4.1	4.2
Great Lakes	1,138,409	1,204,878	1,259,859	5.8	4.6	975,316	1,026,548	1,069,723	5.3	4.2
Illinois	340,490	361,775	377,744	6.3	4.4	291,402	307,669	319,997	5.6	4.0
Indiana	139,454	148,767	155,365	6.7	4.4	119,821	127,277	132,401	6.2	4.0
Michigan	250,211	263,252	277,296	5.2	5.3	214,495	223,930	235,117	4.4	5.0
Ohio	279,342	294,027	305,643	5.3	4.0	239,874	251,603	260,595	4.9	3.6
Wisconsin	128,912	137,056	143,811	6.3	4.9	109,723	116,069	121,615	5.8	4.8
Plains	462,250	491,292	514,176	6.3	4.7	399,702	423,294	443,002	5.9	4.7
Iowa	67,930	71,080	73,499	4.6	3.4	59,286	61,982	63,977	4.5	3.2
Kansas	63,721	67,780	71,194	6.4	5.0	55,106	58,538	61,430	6.2	4.9
Minnesota	129,136	139,442	147,050	8.0	5.5	109,299	117,439	124,702	7.4	6.2
Missouri	131,131	138,128	144,235	5.3	4.4	113,988	119,486	124,377	4.8	4.1
Nebraska	40,722	42,949	45,065	5.5	4.9	35,530	37,255	38,936	4.9	4.5
North Dakota	13,330	14,521	14,773	8.9	1.7	11,852	12,954	13,121	9.3	1.2
South Dakota	16,280	17,391	18,361	6.8	5.6	14,642	15,640	16,468	6.8	5.3
Southeast	1,532,182	1,633,047	1,712,414	6.6	4.9	1,336,078	1,418,043	1,481,552	6.1	4.5
Alabama	91,283	96,257	100,452	5.4	4.4	80,341	84,653	88,142	5.4	4.1
Arkansas	51,059	53,962	56,752	5.7	5.2	45,067	47,480	49,834	5.4	5.0
Florida	377,681	401,474	419,792	6.3	4.6	329,690	348,142	362,376	5.6	4.1
Georgia	183,762	199,576	212,929	8.6	6.7	158,356	171,212	182,071	8.1	6.3
Kentucky	82,905	87,945	92,036	6.1	4.7	71,894	76,046	79,348	5.8	4.3
Louisiana	92,290	97,516	99,887	5.7	2.4	81,435	86,198	88,190	5.8	2.3
Mississippi	51,589	55,063	57,278	6.7	4.0	46,237	49,250	51,128	6.5	3.8
North Carolina	179,688	192,070	198,943	6.9	3.6	155,308	165,273	170,056	6.4	2.9
South Carolina	81,049	86,560	91,490	6.8	5.7	70,884	75,530	79,872	6.6	5.7
Tennessee	125,449	133,514	140,234	6.4	5.0	111,625	118,615	124,332	6.3	4.8
Virginia	180,226	192,429	204,736	6.8	6.4	154,063	163,213	172,777	5.9	5.9
West Virginia	35,200	36,679	37,884	4.2	3.3	31,181	32,432	33,425	4.0	3.1
Southwest	677,722	732,117	773,803	8.0	5.7	596,805	641,449	676,394	7.5	5.4
Arizona	103,704	112,635	120,360	8.6	6.9	90,219	97,361	103,789	7.9	6.6
New Mexico	34,861	36,712	38,020	5.3	3.6	30,760	32,353	33,456	5.2	3.4
Oklahoma	69,952	74,133	77,077	6.0	4.0	61,222	64,770	67,239	5.8	3.8
Texas	469,205	508,636	538,345	8.4	5.8	414,604	446,966	471,910	7.8	5.6
Rocky Mountain	206,831	223,051	238,235	7.8	6.8	178,178	191,470	204,058	7.5	6.6
Colorado	108,763	118,514	127,955	9.0	8.0	92,925	100,597	108,194	8.3	7.6
Idaho	25,217	26,986	28,582	7.0	5.9	22,035	23,557	24,887	6.9	5.6
Montana	17,721	18,755	19,438	5.8	3.6	15,616	16,491	17,041	5.6	3.3
Utah	43,696	46,831	49,600	7.2	5.9	37,715	40,527	43,071	7.5	6.3
Wyoming	11,434	11,966	12,660	4.6	5.8	9,887	10,298	10,865	4.2	5.5
Far West	1,187,903	1,273,263	1,362,427	7.2	7.0	1,018,348	1,082,785	1,153,588	6.3	6.5
Alaska	16,465	17,167	17,704	4.3	3.1	14,473	15,036	15,501	3.9	3.1
California	862,114	924,253	991,382	7.2	7.3	735,730	782,340	835,087	6.3	6.7
Hawaii	31,209	31,815	32,653	1.9	2.6	27,361	27,819	28,541	1.7	2.6
Nevada	47,254	51,976	56,127	10.0	8.0	41,122	44,861	48,280	9.1	7.6
Oregon	80,578	85,197	89,614	5.7	5.2	68,542	72,551	76,280	5.8	5.1
Washington	150,283	162,855	174,948	8.4	7.4	131,119	140,177	149,899	6.9	6.9

1. Percent change was calculated from unrounded data.

NOTE.—The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the State estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data. In particular, it differs from the

NIPA estimate because, by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms.

Source: Tables 1 and 2 in "State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1997-99" in the October 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

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

Area name	Per capita personal income ¹				Per capita disposable personal income ¹			
	Dollars			Rank in U.S.	Dollars			Rank in U.S.
	1997	1998	1999	1999	1997	1998	1999	1999
United States	25,874	27,322	28,542	.....	22,260	23,363	24,322	.....
New England	30,510	32,365	34,173	.....	25,604	26,916	28,320	.....
Connecticut	35,596	37,452	39,300	1	29,264	30,365	31,697	1
Maine	22,305	23,529	24,603	37	19,435	20,327	21,165	37
Massachusetts	31,332	33,394	35,551	2	26,112	27,600	29,294	3
New Hampshire	27,607	29,679	31,114	8	24,030	25,778	26,973	6
Rhode Island	26,631	28,012	29,377	15	23,144	24,188	25,342	13
Vermont	23,362	24,803	25,889	32	20,310	21,456	22,318	32
Midwest	29,511	31,161	32,628	.....	24,995	26,175	27,286	.....
Delaware	27,405	29,571	30,778	11	23,109	24,997	26,021	12
District of Columbia	36,087	37,714	39,858	.....	30,384	31,300	32,905	.....
Maryland	29,222	30,850	32,465	5	24,661	25,849	27,116	5
New Jersey	32,372	34,310	35,551	2	27,437	28,786	29,683	2
New York	30,480	32,236	33,890	4	25,570	26,801	28,020	4
Pennsylvania	26,092	27,358	28,605	16	22,507	23,456	24,456	17
Great Lakes	25,825	27,224	28,348	.....	22,125	23,195	24,070	.....
Illinois	28,347	29,974	31,145	7	24,260	25,491	26,384	9
Indiana	23,748	25,182	26,143	30	20,404	21,544	22,279	34
Michigan	25,570	26,807	28,113	18	21,920	22,803	23,836	20
Ohio	24,913	26,164	27,152	23	21,393	22,389	23,150	25
Wisconsin	24,790	26,245	27,390	21	21,100	22,226	23,163	24
Plains	24,861	26,282	27,350	.....	21,497	22,644	23,564	.....
Iowa	23,798	24,844	25,615	33	20,770	21,664	22,296	33
Kansas	24,355	25,687	26,624	27	21,062	22,185	23,146	26
Minnesota	27,548	29,503	30,793	10	23,316	24,847	26,113	10
Missouri	24,252	25,403	26,376	29	21,081	21,974	22,745	28
Nebraska	24,590	25,861	27,049	24	21,455	22,432	23,370	23
North Dakota	20,798	22,767	23,313	39	18,491	20,311	20,692	38
South Dakota	22,275	23,797	25,045	36	20,034	21,402	22,463	31
Southeast	23,518	24,780	25,703	.....	20,508	21,518	22,238	.....
Alabama	21,129	22,123	22,987	42	18,596	19,456	20,170	42
Arkansas	20,229	21,260	22,244	46	17,855	18,706	19,532	46
Florida	25,722	26,930	27,780	19	22,453	23,352	23,981	19
Georgia	24,547	26,134	27,340	22	21,153	22,420	23,378	22
Kentucky	21,215	22,353	23,237	41	18,397	19,329	20,033	43
Louisiana	21,209	22,352	22,847	44	18,715	19,758	20,171	41
Mississippi	18,885	20,013	20,688	50	16,925	17,900	18,467	50
North Carolina	24,188	25,454	26,003	31	20,907	21,903	22,227	35
South Carolina	21,385	22,544	23,545	38	18,702	19,671	20,555	39
Tennessee	23,324	24,576	25,574	34	20,754	21,834	22,674	29
Virginia	26,768	28,343	29,789	14	22,882	24,040	25,139	15
West Virginia	19,388	20,246	20,966	49	17,174	17,902	18,498	49
Southwest	23,414	24,857	25,862	.....	20,619	21,779	22,606	.....
Arizona	22,781	24,133	25,189	35	19,819	20,860	21,721	36
New Mexico	20,233	21,178	21,853	48	17,853	18,663	19,229	48
Oklahoma	21,106	22,199	22,953	43	18,472	19,395	20,023	44
Texas	24,242	25,803	26,858	26	21,421	22,674	23,544	21
Rocky Mountain	24,259	25,756	27,072	.....	20,898	22,110	23,188	.....
Colorado	27,950	29,880	31,546	6	23,880	25,346	26,674	8
Idaho	20,830	21,923	22,835	45	18,201	19,138	19,863	45
Montana	20,167	21,324	22,019	47	17,771	18,749	19,303	47
Utah	21,156	22,294	23,288	40	18,261	19,294	20,222	40
Wyoming	23,820	24,927	26,396	28	20,597	21,452	22,654	30
Far West	26,671	28,168	29,727	.....	22,864	23,954	25,170	.....
Alaska	27,042	27,904	28,577	17	23,772	24,441	25,022	16
California	26,759	28,280	29,910	13	22,836	23,937	25,195	14
Hawaii	26,241	26,725	27,544	20	23,006	23,368	24,075	18
Nevada	28,201	29,806	31,022	9	24,542	25,726	26,685	7
Oregon	24,845	25,958	27,023	25	21,134	22,105	23,003	27
Washington	26,817	28,632	30,392	12	23,397	24,645	26,041	11

1. Per capita personal income and per capita disposable personal income were computed using midyear population estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

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 (NIPA's) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the

estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data. In particular, it differs from the NIPA estimate because, by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms.

Source: Tables 1 and 2 in "State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1997-99" in the October 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

Table J.4.—Gross State Product for States and Regions by Industry, 1998

[Millions of dollars]

State and region	Rank of total gross state product	Total gross state product	Agri- culture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government
United States		8,745,219	125,205	105,914	373,228	1,432,753	759,132	613,800	781,888	1,674,162	1,841,278	1,037,857
New England		501,809	3,520	378	18,551	79,122	32,897	34,678	41,346	122,319	120,938	48,059
Connecticut	21	142,099	923	60	4,957	23,513	9,138	9,776	10,595	39,841	31,206	12,089
Maine	42	32,318	525	16	1,531	5,243	2,443	1,954	3,862	5,928	6,349	4,468
Massachusetts	11	239,379	1,271	167	8,542	33,210	14,953	17,730	18,868	56,916	65,235	22,486
New Hampshire	38	41,313	267	40	1,632	9,830	2,636	2,671	3,862	9,129	7,917	3,331
Rhode Island	44	30,443	199	23	1,139	4,492	2,382	1,611	2,579	7,615	6,698	3,706
Vermont	50	16,257	335	72	750	2,836	1,345	935	1,580	2,890	3,534	1,980
Mideast		1,642,760	8,987	2,602	57,711	210,398	138,501	108,452	120,930	421,122	380,237	193,820
Delaware	41	33,735	272	5	931	5,472	1,657	1,258	2,222	13,886	4,997	3,034
District of Columbia		54,100	14	9	527	1,285	2,572	621	1,372	8,791	18,706	20,205
Maryland	16	164,798	1,283	133	8,766	13,467	13,156	10,373	14,597	34,737	39,356	28,930
New Jersey	8	319,201	1,567	197	11,494	42,268	31,119	30,135	23,165	73,735	73,880	31,641
New York	2	706,886	2,806	481	21,384	75,907	57,152	43,593	47,686	222,686	162,042	73,147
Pennsylvania	6	364,039	3,045	1,777	14,609	71,999	32,844	22,473	31,888	67,288	81,255	36,861
Great Lakes		1,393,449	16,585	4,423	60,364	332,880	111,829	101,133	124,290	230,366	268,497	143,082
Illinois	4	425,679	4,835	1,024	18,089	72,431	40,563	33,441	33,937	86,215	93,610	41,535
Indiana	15	174,433	2,498	792	8,708	54,258	13,623	10,784	15,576	22,731	28,313	17,150
Michigan	9	294,505	2,470	1,136	12,752	78,153	19,873	22,072	28,318	42,903	56,618	30,211
Ohio	7	341,070	3,505	1,163	13,792	86,163	26,465	24,603	32,403	53,480	62,619	36,877
Wisconsin	20	157,761	3,276	307	7,023	41,875	11,306	10,234	14,056	25,038	27,337	17,309
Plains		575,958	19,431	2,973	26,522	105,785	54,519	45,519	53,202	91,095	109,606	67,305
Iowa	29	84,628	4,597	207	3,657	20,157	6,932	6,238	7,157	12,465	13,536	9,681
Kansas	31	76,991	2,714	832	3,295	13,503	8,632	6,311	7,779	10,100	13,563	10,263
Minnesota	18	161,392	3,294	688	7,565	29,082	12,477	13,571	14,842	29,723	33,357	16,794
Missouri	17	162,772	2,315	448	7,826	31,838	17,286	12,268	15,388	24,512	32,813	18,078
Nebraska	36	51,737	3,171	127	2,460	6,883	5,811	4,138	4,379	7,738	9,726	7,306
North Dakota	49	17,214	1,510	470	865	1,464	1,717	1,552	1,649	2,311	3,121	2,556
South Dakota	46	21,224	1,831	200	856	2,858	1,664	1,441	2,008	4,247	3,490	2,628
Southeast		1,909,142	29,272	30,439	86,328	325,609	175,733	133,239	188,365	308,735	374,423	256,999
Alabama	25	109,833	2,037	1,288	4,799	22,408	9,834	7,277	11,246	15,168	18,627	17,149
Arkansas	34	61,628	2,358	643	2,484	14,401	6,736	3,981	6,774	7,052	9,679	7,520
Florida	5	418,851	6,751	1,050	20,443	30,444	37,271	31,726	47,078	90,271	102,009	51,807
Georgia	10	253,769	3,459	1,232	10,295	43,335	29,384	23,519	22,718	40,287	48,429	31,113
Kentucky	26	107,152	2,397	2,558	4,456	28,936	8,910	6,689	10,041	11,929	16,832	14,404
Louisiana	24	129,251	1,227	18,033	6,510	19,453	12,184	7,630	11,013	16,319	21,699	15,185
Mississippi	33	62,216	1,640	490	2,750	13,634	6,181	3,715	6,572	7,043	10,601	9,590
North Carolina	12	235,752	4,587	305	10,752	58,452	18,053	15,396	21,377	38,108	38,490	30,231
South Carolina	28	100,350	1,105	265	5,141	23,672	7,734	6,156	10,772	14,019	16,513	14,973
Tennessee	19	159,575	1,576	404	6,715	32,425	13,140	12,276	17,860	23,311	33,519	18,348
Virginia	13	230,825	1,874	1,109	10,185	31,774	21,518	12,723	19,115	40,633	51,125	40,771
West Virginia	39	39,938	262	3,062	1,799	6,673	4,787	2,152	3,799	4,596	6,900	5,908
Southwest		908,787	12,376	45,164	43,882	134,800	96,048	68,524	85,829	134,794	177,795	109,574
Arizona	23	133,801	2,009	970	8,146	19,935	10,289	8,972	13,935	25,085	28,238	16,221
New Mexico	37	47,736	964	3,323	2,156	7,627	3,682	2,095	4,483	6,404	8,730	8,271
Oklahoma	30	81,655	1,644	3,192	2,784	14,137	8,352	5,077	8,401	10,036	14,967	13,064
Texas	3	645,596	7,758	37,679	30,796	93,101	73,725	52,380	59,011	93,269	125,859	72,017
Rocky Mountain		269,742	5,564	9,904	15,234	32,802	30,086	16,746	26,000	43,007	54,522	35,877
Colorado	22	141,791	2,065	2,744	8,200	15,303	17,288	9,037	13,420	24,284	31,836	17,614
Idaho	43	30,936	1,702	219	1,813	6,015	2,702	2,007	3,182	3,917	5,123	4,256
Montana	47	19,861	867	792	1,024	1,579	2,386	1,321	2,020	2,708	3,965	3,200
Utah	35	59,624	585	1,352	3,436	8,863	5,257	3,734	6,103	10,062	11,747	8,485
Wyoming	48	17,530	346	4,797	760	1,043	2,453	647	1,276	2,036	1,851	2,322
Far West		1,543,572	29,468	10,032	64,637	211,356	119,518	105,508	141,924	322,725	355,261	183,141
Alaska	45	24,236	443	3,647	1,070	1,109	4,354	757	1,740	2,795	3,245	5,075
California	1	1,118,945	20,900	4,337	41,390	154,608	81,756	77,932	102,726	249,999	260,620	124,677
Hawaii	40	39,712	438	27	1,650	1,063	4,157	1,535	4,233	9,154	8,783	8,673
Nevada	32	63,044	444	1,529	5,648	2,867	5,202	3,021	6,374	11,295	20,071	6,592
Oregon	27	104,771	2,783	117	5,428	26,326	7,387	8,183	8,760	15,461	18,295	12,029
Washington	14	192,864	4,460	374	9,451	25,382	16,663	14,080	18,090	34,021	44,247	26,094

NOTE.—Totals shown for the United States differ from the national income and product account estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) because GSP is derived from gross domestic income, which differs from GDP by the statistical discrepancy. In addition, GSP excludes and GDP includes the compensation of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and

for military equipment, except office equipment. Also, GSP and GDP have different revision schedules.

Source: Tables 7 and 8 in "Gross State Product by Industry, 1977-98" in the October 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

K. Local Area Table

Table K.1.—Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1996–98

Area name	Personal income				Per capita personal income ¹				Area name	Personal income				Per capita personal income ¹			
	Millions of dollars			Percent change	Dollars			Rank in U.S.		Millions of dollars			Percent change	Dollars			Rank in U.S.
	1996	1997	1998		1996	1997	1998			1996	1997	1998		1996	1997	1998	
United States ²	6,538,103	6,942,114	7,351,547	5.9	24,651	25,924	27,203		Columbia, MO	2,928	3,119	3,302	5.9	23,294	24,394	25,606	130
Metropolitan portion	5,537,748	5,888,223	6,251,031	6.2	26,104	27,471	28,872		Columbia, SC	11,695	12,412	13,256	6.8	23,598	24,721	25,995	120
Nonmetropolitan portion	1,000,355	1,053,891	1,100,516	4.4	18,844	19,719	20,478		Columbus, GA-AL	5,433	5,791	6,091	5.2	20,017	21,288	22,435	235
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas									Columbus, OH	36,547	39,391	41,914	6.4	25,361	27,069	28,454	66
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	254,130	269,815	285,768	5.9	29,201	30,795	32,389		Corpus Christi, TX	7,445	7,840	8,242	5.1	19,555	20,380	21,326	271
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	48,223	51,501	54,505	5.8	25,132	26,624	27,975		Corvallis, OR	1,895	2,050	2,125	3.7	24,643	26,442	27,307	88
Cleveland-Akron, OH	75,742	80,003	83,577	4.5	25,954	27,434	28,694		Cumberland, MD-WV	1,814	1,907	1,961	2.8	18,010	19,132	19,776	300
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	123,313	134,468	146,431	8.9	27,089	28,785	30,541		Dallas, TX	87,113	94,986	103,788	9.3	28,723	30,471	32,406	26
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	66,080	72,406	79,121	9.3	29,116	31,236	33,485		Danville, VA	1,978	2,072	2,137	3.1	18,116	19,046	19,738	302
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	145,721	154,172	162,363	5.3	26,863	28,330	29,775		Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA	8,302	8,865	9,304	5.0	23,248	24,810	26,003	119
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	112,191	122,128	132,134	8.2	26,551	28,352	30,026		Dayton-Springfield, OH	23,362	24,636	25,406	3.1	24,214	25,622	26,422	110
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	377,560	396,704	422,989	6.6	24,566	25,491	26,778		Daytona Beach, FL	9,167	9,762	10,229	4.8	20,249	21,186	21,869	255
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	85,943	89,340	94,488	5.8	24,209	24,755	25,826		Decatur, AL	2,952	3,110	3,248	4.4	21,012	21,954	22,767	221
Milwaukee-Racine, WI	44,336	47,230	49,779	5.4	26,936	28,718	30,258		Decatur, IL	2,704	2,799	2,918	4.3	23,465	24,522	25,674	127
New York-New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	656,669	691,794	731,539	5.7	33,119	34,749	36,582		Denver, CO	55,187	60,480	66,024	9.2	29,643	31,813	34,092	17
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	167,458	176,777	186,297	5.4	28,014	29,576	31,119		Des Moines, IA	11,428	12,107	12,897	6.5	26,710	28,037	29,527	46
Portland-Salem, OR-WA	53,575	57,945	61,184	5.6	25,848	27,391	28,453		Detroit, MI	120,526	127,707	134,613	5.4	27,029	28,585	30,118	40
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	40,520	43,160	46,278	7.2	24,487	25,701	27,102		Dothan, AL	2,666	2,795	2,931	4.9	19,870	20,820	21,790	260
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	219,438	237,395	254,915	7.4	33,161	35,333	37,414		Dover, DE	2,555	2,602	2,757	6.0	21,003	21,212	22,178	242
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	93,370	102,812	112,135	9.1	28,241	30,528	32,762		Dubuque, IA	1,971	2,054	2,153	4.8	22,296	23,293	24,499	162
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV	218,231	230,658	244,282	5.9	30,564	32,019	33,602		Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	5,274	5,520	5,838	5.8	22,206	23,215	24,676	153
Metropolitan Statistical Areas ³									Dutchess County, NY	6,818	7,256	7,913	9.1	25,949	27,525	29,812	43
Abilene, TX	2,576	2,708	2,808	3.7	21,251	22,270	23,012	210	Eau Claire, WI	2,948	3,156	3,369	6.7	20,649	22,003	23,431	197
Akron, OH	16,675	17,681	18,530	4.8	24,341	25,740	26,934	96	El Paso, TX	10,165	10,796	11,363	5.3	15,081	15,751	16,359	315
Albany, GA	2,395	2,473	2,546	3.0	20,472	21,059	21,619	265	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	3,910	4,109	4,409	7.3	23,164	24,056	25,527	133
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	21,743	22,698	23,884	5.2	24,794	26,005	27,433	86	Elmira, NY	1,927	1,996	2,077	4.1	20,648	21,565	22,524	233
Albuquerque, NM	15,296	16,089	16,806	4.5	22,925	23,900	24,842	146	Enid, OK	1,172	1,251	1,294	3.4	20,603	22,019	22,720	225
Alexandria, LA	2,559	2,652	2,790	5.2	20,274	20,988	22,062	252	Erie, PA	6,053	6,341	6,570	3.6	21,617	22,685	23,622	192
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	15,193	16,183	17,002	5.1	24,799	26,335	27,599	82	Eugene-Springfield, OR	6,727	7,178	7,568	5.4	21,960	23,072	24,151	173
Altoona, PA	2,643	2,765	2,900	4.9	20,139	21,113	22,216	241	Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	6,804	7,159	7,569	5.7	23,552	24,677	26,079	117
Amarillo, TX	4,340	4,633	4,865	5.0	21,204	22,480	23,495	194	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	3,754	3,933	4,223	7.4	22,761	23,601	25,073	142
Anchorage, AK	7,561	7,949	8,348	5.0	30,295	31,622	32,659	23	Fayetteville, NC	6,299	6,621	6,851	3.5	22,205	23,183	24,104	175
Ann Arbor, MI	15,119	16,207	17,316	6.8	28,517	30,067	31,616	29	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	5,563	5,952	6,384	7.3	20,870	21,731	22,895	213
Annapolis, MD	2,175	2,287	2,379	4.0	18,658	19,522	20,315	294	Flagstaff, AZ-UT	2,138	2,269	2,412	6.3	18,112	18,942	20,050	297
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	8,166	8,691	9,194	5.8	24,066	25,411	26,659	104	Flint, MI	10,077	10,258	10,433	1.7	23,148	23,564	23,947	177
Asheville, NC	4,791	5,141	5,405	5.1	22,914	24,370	25,347	137	Florence, AL	2,766	2,875	2,887	4.7	20,252	20,988	21,054	282
Athens, GA	2,897	3,026	3,211	6.1	21,226	21,917	23,160	205	Florence, SC	2,490	2,632	2,757	4.0	20,218	21,161	22,114	248
Atlanta, GA	98,182	106,039	115,272	8.7	27,803	29,194	30,788	35	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	5,326	5,818	6,380	9.7	27,060	28,799	29,607	61
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	9,462	9,787	10,326	5.5	28,433	29,288	30,735	36	Fort Lauderdale, FL	39,013	40,657	43,041	5.9	27,042	27,530	28,546	62
Auburn-Opelika, AL	1,700	1,824	1,892	3.7	17,823	18,529	19,831	309	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	9,533	10,245	10,860	6.0	25,114	26,557	27,640	79
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	9,434	9,882	10,379	5.0	20,878	21,722	22,665	227	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	7,539	8,039	8,485	5.5	26,332	27,604	28,732	57
Austin-San Marcos, TX	25,054	27,912	32,130	15.1	24,176	26,136	29,087	54	Fort Smith, AR-OK	3,683	3,910	4,118	5.3	19,311	20,326	21,577	273
Bakersfield, CA	11,399	11,893	12,407	4.3	18,444	19,042	19,643	304	Fort Walton Beach, FL	3,650	3,935	4,155	5.6	22,040	23,471	24,655	155
Baltimore, MD	66,109	69,915	73,308	4.9	26,785	28,252	29,548	45	Fort Wayne, IN	11,466	12,197	12,830	5.2	24,188	25,479	26,659	104
Bangor, ME (NECMA)	2,836	2,984	3,140	5.2	19,466	20,573	21,743	262	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,200	39,481	42,643	8.0	23,826	25,404	26,790	98
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA (NECMA)	5,908	6,358	6,799	6.9	29,175	30,987	32,612	24	Fresno, CA	16,165	16,714	17,345	3.8	18,946	19,365	19,947	298
Baton Rouge, LA	12,676	13,173	14,013	6.4	22,415	23,107	24,403	165	Gadsden, AL	1,922	2,035	2,113	3.8	18,701	19,616	20,328	293
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	7,543	8,114	8,571	5.6	20,174	21,661	22,848	216	Gainesville, FL	4,312	4,567	4,887	7.0	21,948	23,114	24,656	154
Bellingham, WA	3,175	3,371	3,575	6.1	20,836	21,766	22,732	223	Galveston-Texas City, TX	5,370	5,706	5,954	4.3	22,399	23,548	24,303	167
Benton Harbor, MI	3,521	3,776	3,874	2.6	21,855	23,543	24,235	169	Gary, IN	14,220	15,059	15,963	6.0	22,797	24,072	25,451	135
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	46,267	49,416	53,165	7.6	34,853	37,057	39,750	6	Glens Falls, NY	2,474	2,569	2,685	4.5	20,267	21,121	22,109	249
Billings, MT	2,784	2,918	3,083	5.7	22,173	23,168	24,425	164	Goldsboro, NC	2,037	2,139	2,205	3.1	18,240	19,106	19,710	303
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	6,617	6,997	7,602	8.6	19,378	20,303	21,828	256	Grand Forks, ND-MN	2,164	2,125	2,243	5.6	20,908	20,955	22,921	212
Binghamton, NY	5,430	5,691	5,919	4.0	21,427	22,723	23,775	182	Grand Junction, CO	2,173	2,373	2,539	7.0	20,081			

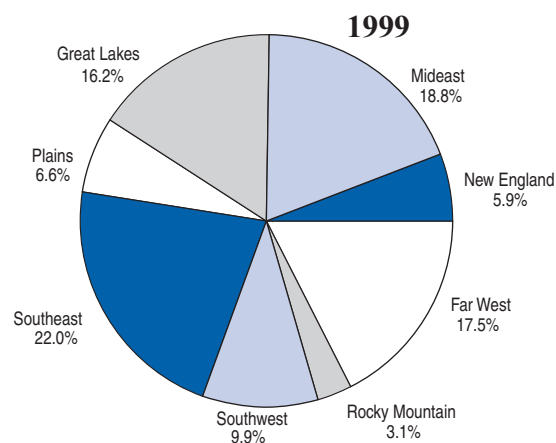
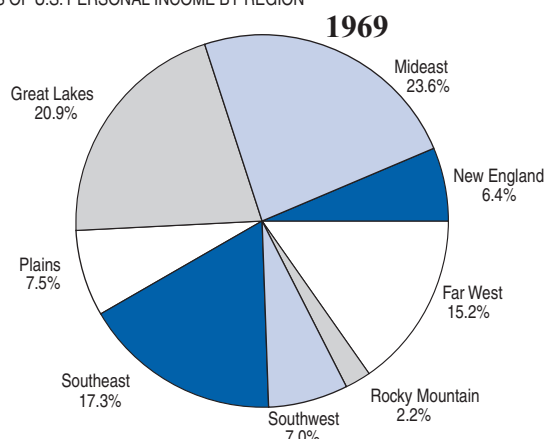
Table K.1.—Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 1996–98—Continued

Area name	Personal income				Per capita personal income ¹				Area name	Personal income				Per capita personal income ¹			
	Millions of dollars			Percent change	Dollars			Rank in U.S.		Millions of dollars			Percent change	Dollars			Rank in U.S.
	1996	1997	1998		1997-98	1996	1997			1998	1998	1996		1997	1998	1997-98	
Kenosha, WI*	3,147	3,391	3,730	10.0	22,266	23,725	25,833	123	Reading, PA	8,814	9,356	9,787	4.6	25,046	26,439	27,511	83
Killeen-Temple, TX	5,784	6,086	6,289	3.3	19,633	20,615	21,178	278	Redding, CA	3,282	3,467	3,609	4.1	20,344	21,322	21,986	253
Knoxville, TN	14,733	15,544	16,420	5.6	22,490	23,500	24,640	156	Reno, NV	9,134	9,706	10,342	6.6	30,611	31,687	33,040	22
Kokomo, IN	2,426	2,536	2,644	4.3	24,185	25,306	26,423	109	Richland-Kennebec-Pasco, WA	3,872	3,992	4,170	4.5	21,637	22,072	22,829	218
La Crosse, WI-MN	2,706	2,848	3,011	5.7	22,337	23,477	24,742	149	Richmond-Petersburg, VA	24,626	26,023	27,267	4.8	26,400	27,602	28,635	61
Lafayette, LA	7,005	7,655	8,062	5.3	19,041	20,585	21,487	268	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA*	58,143	61,729	66,385	7.5	19,411	20,246	21,300	272
Lafayette, IN	3,627	3,870	4,067	5.1	21,139	22,539	23,312	200	Roanoke, VA	5,722	5,998	6,297	5.0	25,046	26,250	27,624	80
Lake Charles, LA	3,648	3,844	3,988	3.7	20,476	21,450	22,139	245	Rochester, MN	3,099	3,314	3,611	9.0	27,413	28,928	30,880	33
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	8,990	9,461	10,234	8.2	20,428	21,179	22,609	229	Rochester, NY	27,296	28,598	29,603	3.5	25,154	26,396	27,390	87
Lancaster, PA	10,760	11,384	12,012	5.5	23,895	25,094	26,303	111	Rockford, IL	8,366	8,814	9,258	5.0	23,683	24,820	25,938	121
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	10,192	10,690	10,909	2.0	22,692	23,738	24,226	170	Rocky Mount, NC	2,927	3,120	3,207	2.8	20,375	21,475	21,979	254
Laredo, TX	2,200	2,436	2,591	6.4	12,617	13,508	13,870	316	Sacramento, CA*	36,874	39,310	42,325	7.7	24,489	25,729	27,232	92
Las Cruces, NM	2,490	2,635	2,805	6.5	15,383	15,832	16,599	314	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	9,273	9,768	10,044	2.8	23,034	24,277	25,010	143
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	30,650	33,792	36,686	8.6	25,654	26,813	27,780	73	St. Cloud, MN	3,224	3,332	3,670	10.1	20,124	20,593	22,539	232
Lawrence, KS	1,731	1,886	1,993	5.7	18,671	19,878	20,645	289	St. Joseph, MO	1,989	2,092	2,184	4.4	20,488	21,533	22,434	236
Lawton, OK	2,154	2,211	2,299	4.0	19,613	20,336	21,257	273	St. Louis, MO-IL	67,326	71,492	74,516	4.2	26,406	27,951	29,089	53
Lewisville-Auburn, ME (NECMA)	2,116	2,218	2,296	3.5	20,834	21,973	22,671	226	Salem, OR*	6,810	7,235	7,621	5.3	21,377	22,277	23,072	208
Lexington, KY	10,595	11,360	12,098	6.5	24,108	25,593	26,912	97	Salinas, CA	9,036	9,769	10,333	5.8	26,018	27,221	28,185	68
Lima, OH	3,224	3,399	3,521	3.6	20,740	21,949	22,818	219	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	27,043	29,335	31,201	6.4	22,007	23,448	24,698	152
Lincoln, NE	5,752	6,050	6,474	7.0	24,907	25,926	27,487	85	San Angelo, TX	2,072	2,156	2,273	5.4	20,360	21,075	22,140	244
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR ...	13,066	13,777	14,468	5.0	23,919	25,028	26,105	116	San Antonio, TX	32,119	34,585	36,655	6.0	21,688	22,840	23,800	181
Longview-Marshall, TX	4,126	4,418	4,615	4.5	20,086	21,315	22,131	246	San Diego, CA	66,403	71,126	76,502	7.6	24,836	26,129	27,657	78
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA*	225,144	233,234	246,949	5.9	24,860	25,557	26,773	100	San Francisco, CA*	66,781	71,370	76,080	6.6	40,398	42,706	45,199	1
Louisville, KY-IN	24,826	26,134	27,717	6.1	25,102	26,290	27,749	75	San Jose, CA*	55,782	61,581	67,034	8.9	35,003	37,974	40,828	4
Lubbock, TX	4,906	5,108	5,352	4.8	21,243	22,201	23,451	195	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	5,024	5,492	5,807	5.7	21,984	23,730	24,807	147
Lynchburg, VA	4,265	4,427	4,624	4.4	20,769	21,401	22,268	240	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	10,149	10,628	11,177	5.2	26,554	27,476	28,698	59
Macon, GA	6,824	7,051	7,362	4.4	21,889	22,636	23,067	209	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA*	6,651	7,188	7,613	5.9	28,225	30,093	31,302	30
Madison, WI	11,367	12,106	12,831	6.0	27,377	28,678	30,214	39	Santa Fe, NM	3,669	3,875	4,145	7.0	26,766	27,729	29,375	48
Mansfield, OH	3,527	3,737	3,853	3.1	19,914	21,108	21,784	261	Santa Rosa, CA*	11,484	12,440	13,408	7.8	27,392	29,173	30,911	32
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	5,789	6,215	6,631	6.7	11,815	12,330	12,759	318	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	16,405	17,653	18,558	5.1	31,015	32,980	34,178	15
Medford-Ashland, OR	3,583	3,815	4,022	5.4	21,301	22,368	23,214	204	Savannah, GA	6,575	6,779	7,170	5.8	23,414	23,896	25,135	141
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	9,830	10,530	11,043	4.9	21,680	22,934	23,758	185	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA	13,593	14,157	14,641	3.4	21,663	22,792	23,764	184
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	26,848	28,009	30,053	7.3	24,991	25,886	27,511	83	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA*	69,785	77,181	85,191	10.4	31,356	33,968	36,854	11
Merced, CA	3,241	3,361	3,498	4.1	16,972	17,337	17,732	312	Sharon, PA	2,360	2,475	2,585	4.4	19,310	20,275	21,231	275
Miami, FL*	46,930	48,682	51,448	5.7	22,270	22,833	23,919	178	Sheboygan, WI	2,612	2,715	2,876	5.9	23,882	24,734	26,149	114
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	37,384	40,288	42,920	6.5	34,287	36,473	38,414	7	Sherman-Denison, TX	2,017	2,150	2,287	6.4	20,187	21,356	22,417	237
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI*	39,791	42,358	44,637	5.4	27,224	29,022	30,582	37	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	8,029	8,271	8,630	4.3	21,186	21,776	22,858	214
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	82,373	88,381	94,991	7.5	29,836	31,621	33,561	20	Sioux City, IA-NE	2,717	2,782	2,909	4.6	22,491	23,092	24,173	172
Missoula, MT	1,852	1,951	2,066	5.9	20,981	21,963	23,234	203	Sioux Falls, SD	4,124	4,378	4,686	7.0	26,304	27,678	29,131	52
Mobile, AL	10,156	10,715	11,200	4.5	19,504	20,332	21,062	281	South Bend, IN	5,994	6,348	6,657	4.9	23,279	24,591	25,782	125
Modesto, CA	7,954	8,479	9,022	6.4	19,237	20,214	21,136	280	Spokane, WA	8,663	9,158	9,573	4.5	21,434	22,581	23,450	196
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ*	30,560	32,687	34,639	6.0	28,688	30,289	31,682	28	Springfield, IL	5,048	5,324	5,552	4.3	24,759	26,108	27,215	94
Monroe, LA	2,949	3,011	3,117	3.5	20,103	20,489	21,230	276	Springfield, MO	6,379	6,822	7,130	4.5	21,488	22,660	23,399	198
Montgomery, AL	7,127	7,415	7,745	4.5	22,523	23,219	24,084	176	Springfield, MA (NECMA)	13,915	14,736	15,409	4.6	23,525	24,947	26,131	115
Muncie, IN	2,537	2,619	2,739	4.6	21,477	22,252	23,545	193	State College, PA	2,779	2,945	3,072	4.3	21,043	22,230	23,272	202
Myrtle Beach, SC	3,437	3,761	4,030	7.2	20,984	22,202	23,088	207	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	2,617	2,626	2,723	3.7	18,935	19,235	20,224	295
Naples, FL	7,218	8,082	8,553	5.8	38,806	41,913	42,813	2	Stockton-Lodi, CA	10,345	11,015	11,440	3.9	19,462	20,398	20,813	285
Nashville, TN	29,754	32,036	33,910	5.8	26,687	28,171	29,344	49	Sumter, SC	1,798	1,855	1,943	4.7	16,191	16,650	17,294	313
Nassau-Suffolk, NY*	89,857	95,415	99,865	4.7	33,870	35,878	37,381	9	Syracuse, NY	16,439	17,079	17,797	4.2	22,099	23,122	24,219	171
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT*	61,489	65,661	69,039	5.1	37,874	40,383	42,346	3	Tacoma, WA*	14,257	15,657	16,561	5.8	21,785	23,617	24,500	161
New London-Norwich, CT (NECMA)	6,891	7,257	7,392	1.9	27,394	28,993	29,933	42	Tallahassee, FL	5,762	6,071	6,472	6.6	22,464	23,497	24,978	144
New Orleans, LA	29,928	31,508	32,955	4.6	22,876	24,104	25,225	139	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	53,581	57,542	61,373	6.7	24,408	25,861	27,224	93
New York, NY*	286,900	298,107	315,195	5.7	33,273	34,463	36,316	12	Terre Haute, IN	2,918	3,006	3,144	4.6	19,450	20,149	21,154	279

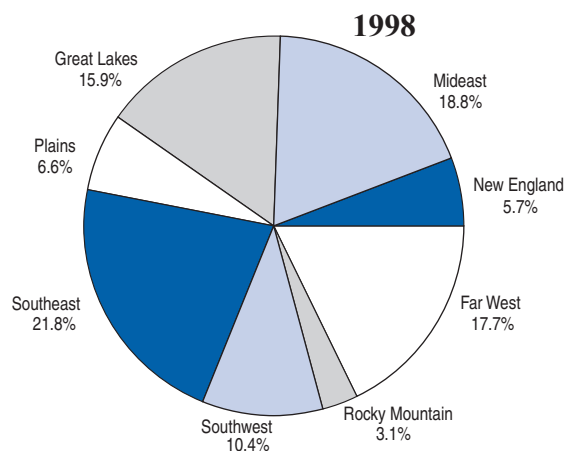
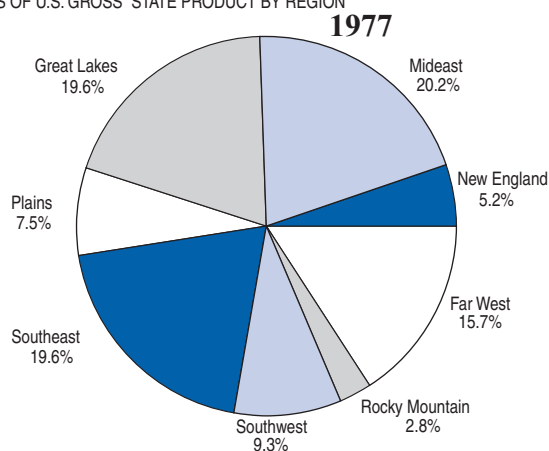
L. Charts

SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES

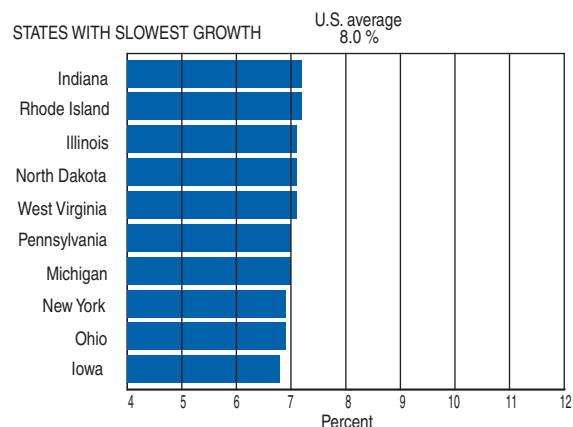
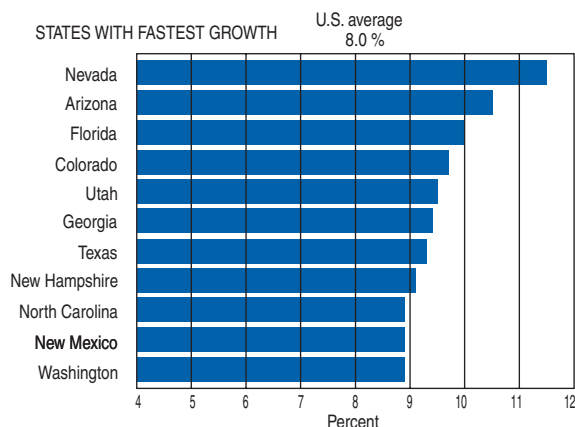
SHARES OF U.S. PERSONAL INCOME BY REGION



SHARES OF U.S. GROSS STATE PRODUCT BY REGION

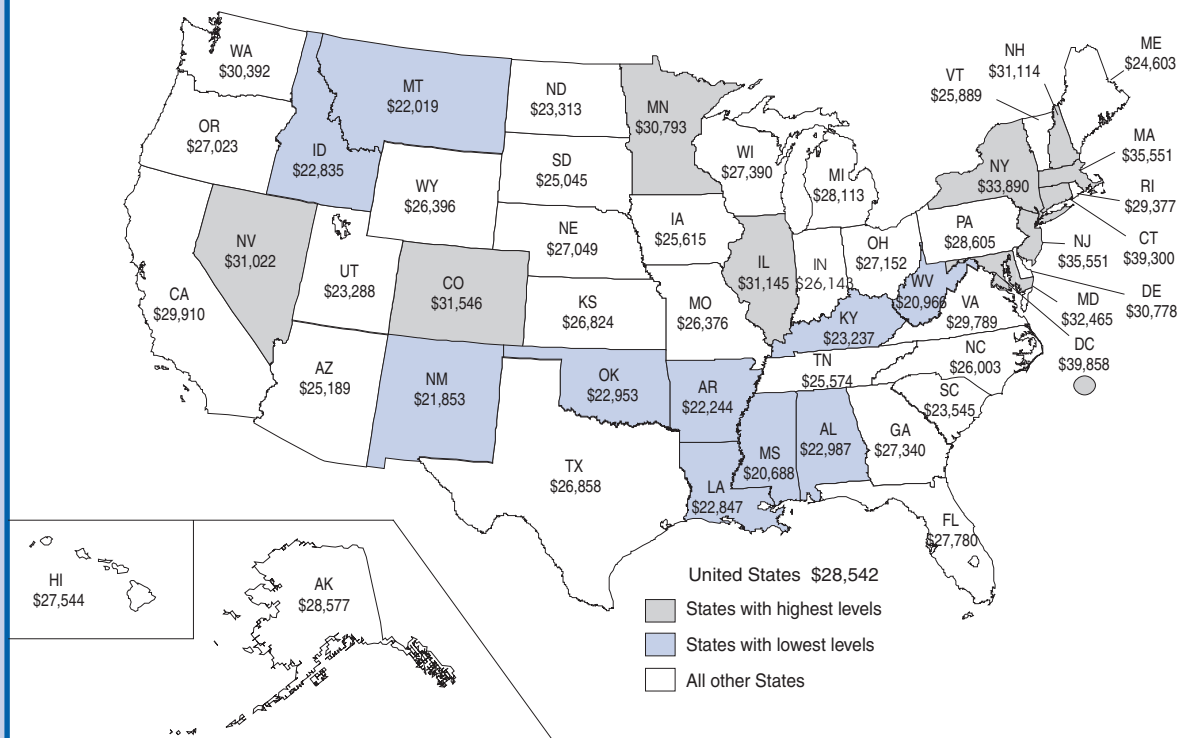


AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1969-99

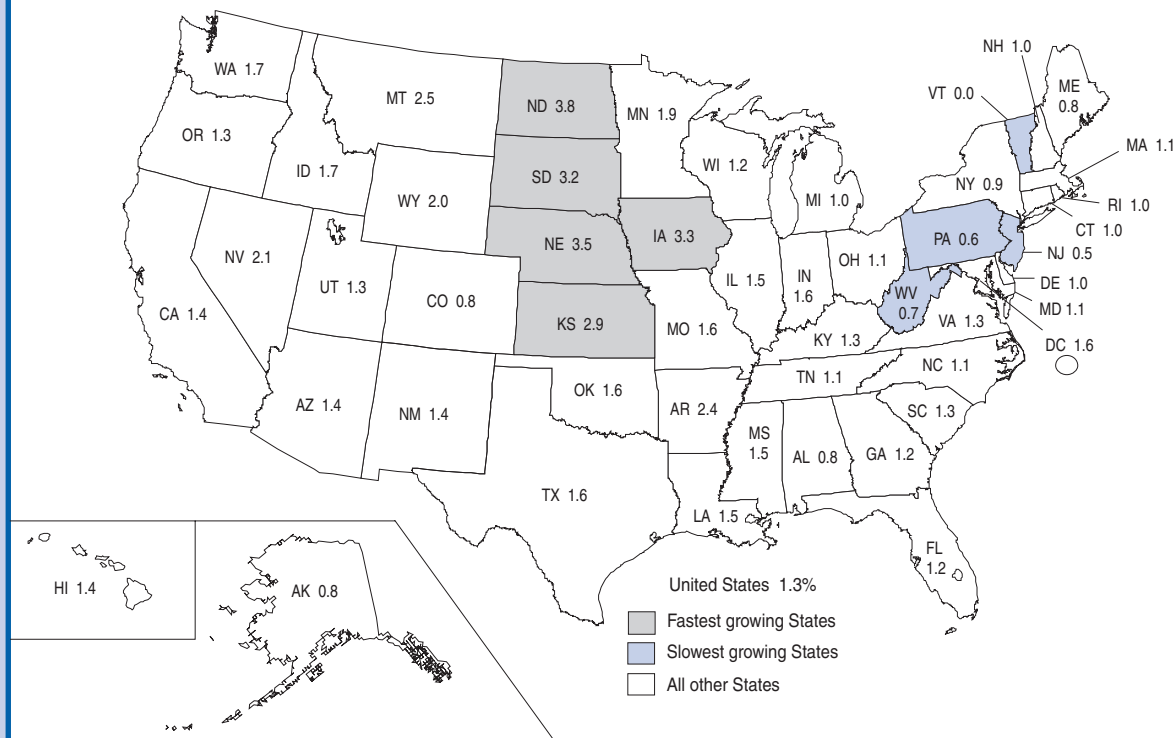


SELECTED REGIONAL ESTIMATES

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1999



PERSONAL INCOME: PERCENT CHANGE, 2000:II-2000:III



Appendix A

Additional Information About the NIPA Estimates

Statistical Conventions

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

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

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

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

increased by 10 percent in 1997, then the “chained (1996) dollar” value of this component in 1997 would be \$110 ($\100×1.10). Note that percentage changes in the chained (1996) dollar estimates and the percentage changes calculated from the quantity indexes are identical, except for small differences due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reconciliation Tables

Table 1.—Reconciliation of Changes in BEA-Derived Compensation Per Hour with BLS Average Hourly Earnings

[Percent change from preceding period]

	1999	2000	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
			1999			2000		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV ^P
BEA-derived compensation per hour of all persons in the nonfarm business sector (less housing)¹	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.9	5.7	6.4
Less: Contribution of supplements to wages and salaries per hour	−3	−1	−5	−4	.1	.2	.1	.1
Plus: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of persons in housing and in nonprofit institutions	−1	−4	−5	−3	−1	−1	−9	−3
Less: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of persons in government enterprises, unpaid family workers, and self-employed	0	−1	−1	−1	−1	−3	−1	−3
Equals: BEA-derived wages and salaries per hour of all employees in the private nonfarm sector	5.0	4.8	5.5	4.4	3.7	5.9	4.8	6.3
Less: Contribution of wages and salaries per hour of nonproduction workers in manufacturing	−1	0	.4	0	.2	.4	.6	.4
Less: Other differences ²	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	−3	1.6	.5	1.2
Equals: BLS average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.7
Addendum: BLS estimates of compensation per hour in the nonfarm business sector ³	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.1	6.0	6.2	6.6

^P Preliminary.

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

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

differences in seasonal adjustment procedures.

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

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

[Billions of dollars]

	Line	1998	1999	Seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
				1999			2000		
				II	III	IV	I	II	III
Exports of goods, services, and income receipts, ITA's	1	1191.4	1232.4	1204.0	1252.3	1298.4	1347.4	1414.5	1445.9
Less: Gold, ITA's	2	5.5	5.3	3.2	6.1	8.8	9.6	3.7	4.2
Statistical differences ¹	3	0	0	0	0	0	8.8	15.3	13.3
Other items	4	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
Plus: Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments	5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.8
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico	6	43.3	48.9	48.0	48.6	52.8	52.7	51.3	54.3
Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers	7	18.5	16.4	16.7	15.7	15.5	16.4	16.9	16.6
Equals: Exports of goods and services and income receipts, NIPA's	8	1251.4	1296.1	1268.9	1314.0	1362.2	1402.8	1468.3	1503.6
Imports of goods, services, and income payments, ITA's	9	1364.5	1515.9	1473.8	1565.3	1626.3	1705.3	1785.3	1850.0
Less: Gold, ITA's	10	6.5	5.8	3.2	7.4	9.3	9.6	3.0	4.2
Statistical differences ¹	11	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	7.5	9.0
Other items	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus: Gold, NIPA's	13	−3.1	−2.7	−2.7	−2.6	−2.7	−3.2	−3.1	−2.8
Adjustment for grossing of parent/affiliate interest payments	14	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.8
Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico	15	28.4	32.6	30.0	32.5	39.6	36.2	37.5	45.6
Imputed interest paid to rest of world	16	18.5	16.4	16.7	15.7	15.5	16.4	16.9	16.6
Equals: Imports of goods and services and income payments, NIPA's	17	1406.4	1561.1	1519.0	1608.1	1674.8	1745.7	1832.0	1902.0
Balance on goods, services, and income, ITA's (1–9)	18	−173.1	−283.5	−269.8	−313.0	−327.9	−357.9	−370.8	−404.1
Less: Gold (2–10+13)	19	−4.1	−3.2	−2.7	−3.9	−3.2	−3.2	−2.4	−2.8
Statistical differences (3–11) ¹	20	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	7.8	4.3
Other items (4–12)	21	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
Plus: Adjustment for U.S. territories and Puerto Rico (6–15)	22	14.9	16.3	18.0	16.1	13.2	16.5	13.8	8.7
Equals: Net exports of goods and services and net receipts of income, NIPA's (8–17)	23	−155.0	−265.0	−250.1	−294.1	−312.6	−342.9	−363.7	−398.4

1. Consists of statistical revisions in the NIPA's that have not yet been incorporated into the ITA's (2000:III) and statistical revisions in the ITA's that have not yet been incorporated into the NIPA's (2000:I-2000:III).

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

Appendix B

Suggested Reading

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has published a wealth of information about the methodologies that are used to prepare its national, regional, and international accounts.

National accounts

The national accounts encompass the detailed estimates in the national income and product accounts (including gross domestic product), the estimates of wealth and related estimates, gross product by industry, the input-output accounts, and the satellite accounts.

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

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

Corporate Profits: Profits Before Tax, Profits Tax Liability, and Dividends (1985)

Foreign Transactions (1987) [A revised version is forthcoming.]

GNP: An Overview of Source Data and Estimating Methods (1987) [Most of the information in this paper has been superseded by “A Guide to the NIPAs” (March 1998 SURVEY).]

Government Transactions (1988)

Personal Consumption Expenditures (1990)

These methodologies have been updated and improved, typically as part of the comprehensive and annual revisions of the NIPAs. The most recent revisions are described in the following SURVEY articles.

“A Preview of the 1999 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts”
Definitional and Classification Changes (August 1999)

New and Redesigned Tables (September 1999)

Statistical Changes (October 1999)

“Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts: Results of the Comprehensive Revision”

For 1959–98 (December 1999)

For 1929–99 (April 2000)

“Annual Revision of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts” (August 2000)

“A Guide to the NIPAs” (March 1998) provides the definitions of the major NIPA aggregates and components, discusses the measures of real output and prices, explains how production is classified and how the NIPAs are presented, describes the statistical conventions that are used, and lists the principal source data and methods that are used to prepare the estimates of gross domestic product (GDP).

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

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

“Reliability of the Quarterly and Annual Estimates of GDP and Gross Domestic Income” (December 1998) evaluates these estimates by examining the record of revisions to them.

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

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

Gross product by industry. “Improved Estimates of

Mission and Strategic Plan

The mission statement of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the latest update to its strategic plan for improving the accuracy, reliability, and relevance of the national, regional, and international accounts are available on BEA’s Web site at <www.bea.doc.gov>. For information about the development and the implementation of the plan, see these SURVEY articles.

“Mid-Decade Strategic Review of BEA’s Economic Accounts: Maintaining and Improving Their Performance” (February 1995)

“Mid-Decade Strategic Review of BEA’s Economic Accounts: An Update” (April 1995)

“BEA’s Mid-Decade Strategic Plan: A Progress Report” (June 1996)

[Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98](#) (June 2000) describes the most recent comprehensive revision of these estimates.

[“Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1997–99”](#) (December 2000) describes the most recent annual revision of these estimates.

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

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

[For 1996](#) (January 2000)

[For 1997](#) (January 2001)

Satellite accounts. These accounts extend the analytical capacity of the national accounts by focusing on one aspect of economic activity.

[“Integrated Economic and Environmental Satellite Accounts”](#) and [“Accounting for Mineral Resources: Issues and BEA’s Initial Estimates”](#) (April 1994)

[“A Satellite Account for Research and Development”](#) (November 1994)

[“U.S. Transportation Satellite Accounts”](#)

[For 1992](#) (April 1998)

[For 1996](#) (May 2000)

[“U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts”](#)

[For 1992](#) (July 1998)

[For 1996 and 1997](#) (July 2000)

International accounts

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

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

[“U.S. International Transactions, Revised Estimates”](#) is a series of articles about the annual ITA revisions and the improvements in methodology; the latest article is published in the July 2000 issue.

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

[“Methodology for U.S. Direct Investment Abroad,”](#) which is also available in [U.S. Direct](#)

[Investment Abroad: 1994 Benchmark Survey, Final Results](#) (1998)

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

[“Methodology for Foreign Direct Investment in the United States,”](#) which is also available in [Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: 1992 Benchmark Survey, Final Results](#) (1995)

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

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

Regional accounts

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

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

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

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

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

Availability

Most of the items listed here are available on our Web site at <www.bea.doc.gov>; in particular, look under “Methodologies.” Our online *Catalog of Products* provides descriptions of both our printed and electronic publications. The *Catalog* also includes links to compressed files of our diskette products that can be downloaded for free.

For specific information about the availability of our most recently released estimates and products, see [“Getting BEA’s Estimates”](#) on the inside back cover.