

**Small Business Share of Economic Growth
Contract # SBA-HQ-00-C-0001**

Final Report

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U.S. Small Business Administration

By

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"The findings and recommendations stated in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the positions and policies of the U.S. Small Business Administration."

Summary

The share of private, nonfarm Gross Domestic Product (GDP) produced by small businesses fell slightly between 1992 and 1997 from 51 percent of the total to 50 percent. However, this share has been relatively stable for the past two decades, varying between 49 percent in 1982 to 52 percent in the late 1970s. Very preliminary estimates for 1998 and 1999 indicate a possible increase in this small business share back to 52 percent. However, those estimates are based only on very preliminary compensation data. Data to determine the division of the non-compensation components of GDP by firm size are not yet available; therefore, the increase in the share from 50 percent to 52 percent must be considered preliminary.¹

The largest single component of GDP is compensation. The share of private nonfarm compensation that is paid to employees of small businesses has grown from 49 percent in 1992 to 50 percent in 1997. The preliminary estimates for the 1998-99 period indicate a further increase in the small business compensation share to about 52 percent by 1999. However, as was mentioned above those estimates are preliminary and subject to revision once more complete data become available. When the compensation amount is compared with total compensation (including that paid to government workers, agricultural and household employees), the small business private nonfarm share is 40 percent of the total as of 1997.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. When GDP is allocated according to the contribution each private industry sector and the government makes to its production, it is called gross product originating or GPO. This project (contract SBA-HQ-00-C-0001) takes each component of private nonfarm GPO and estimates what proportion of it was produced by small businesses and what proportion of it was produced by large businesses. This extends work previously done by Joel Popkin and Company for the

¹ The small private nonfarm business share of total GDP was 40 percent in 1997. The major sectors not covered by the private nonfarm business calculations are agriculture, government, home ownership and household employment.

SBA that calculated the small and large business share of private nonfarm GPO for the period 1958-1992 (most recently under contract SBAHQ-95-C-0021).

The major industry sectors of the economy covered in this analysis include: 1) manufacturing and mining; 2) wholesale and retail trade; 3) construction; 4) transportation, communications and public utilities (TCPU); 5) finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE); and 6) services excluding household domestic services.² Separate calculations were made for the compensation and non-compensation components of value-added for each of those six industrial sectors.³ The results for the six sectors were combined to produce the estimates for private nonfarm GDP overall.

The changes in the small business share of private nonfarm GDP are summarized on Table 1. It shows the small business share of private nonfarm GDP and the small business share of each of the major industry sectors covered in the analysis from 1958 through the latest estimates for 1999. The numbers newly calculated for this analysis include the numbers from 1993 through 1999. While the overall share of GDP produced by small businesses has remained quite stable over the past decade, there have been noticeable changes in the relative roles of small and large business in some individual industry sectors.

Two main factors affect the share of small business output in the economy. One factor is the change within each industry sector of the importance of small businesses. The second factor is the shift in the economy toward the industries in which small businesses are providing the highest share of output. The latter may be the most important factor in maintaining small businesses' share of total output. For example, the small business dominated services sector has grown steadily during the last

² These sectors are defined based on the Standard Industrial Classification system. While the North American Classification System (NAICS) is being phased into use by the government, the Bureau of Economic Analysis is still producing the GDP by industry (Gross Product Originating) numbers on the former Standard Industrial Classification system for the next few years. Therefore, the industry breakdown used in this report follows the SIC rather than the NAICS.

³ The major components of GDP are compensation, consumption of fixed capital, net interest, indirect business taxes and nontax payments and profit-type income.

decade. In 1987 it was about 21 percent of private nonfarm GDP, smaller than the large business dominated mining and manufacturing sector that produced almost 27 percent of private nonfarm GDP. However, by 1992 the services sector had grown to 25 percent of private nonfarm GDP and had edged out the mining and manufacturing sector, which was about 24 percent, for the role of the largest industry sector of the economy. By 1999, the services share had exceeded 26 percent while the mining and manufacturing share had fallen to less than 22 percent. Two of the other sectors of the economy, construction and trade, have remained a relatively constant share of the private nonfarm industry total during the past 15 years. The TCPU sector has fallen slightly from almost 12 percent of private sector GDP in 1987 to slightly more than 10 percent in 1999. FIRE has grown as a share of the economy, making up almost 15 percent of private nonfarm GDP in 1987 and over 16 percent by 1999.

The second factor that impacts the change in the share of small business in the economy is the change in the importance of small business within an industry sector. During the past decade, the change in the small business share of output has varied sector by sector. As can be seen in Table 1, the small business shares of construction and TCPU have grown over the ten-year period between 1987 and 1997. It's share of mining and manufacturing has remained relatively constant and its share of the trade, FIRE and services industries has fallen, albeit by only a small amount in the trade sector.

The following report will be presented in two sections. The first will provide an analysis of the change in GDP and small business GDP during the 1987-1999 period. The second will detail the methodology used to calculate the small and large business shares presented here.

Table 1: Small Business Share of Private Nonfarm Gross Product Originating, 1987-1997

	Total Private Nonfarm Business	Mining and Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Services
Benchmarked Results									
1958	0.57	0.30	0.90	0.29	0.76	0.95		0.78	0.88
1959	0.56	0.29	0.89	0.29	0.75	0.94		0.77	0.88
1960	0.56	0.29	0.89	0.28	0.74	0.94		0.75	0.87
1961	0.56	0.28	0.89	0.28	0.74	0.94		0.74	0.86
1962	0.55	0.27	0.88	0.28	0.73	0.94		0.73	0.86
1963	0.54	0.26	0.88	0.27	0.72	0.94		0.74	0.85
1964	0.54	0.26	0.88	0.26	0.71	0.93		0.73	0.85
1965	0.53	0.25	0.87	0.26	0.71	0.93		0.72	0.85
1966	0.53	0.25	0.87	0.25	0.70	0.92		0.72	0.84
1967	0.53	0.24	0.86	0.25	0.69	0.92		0.70	0.84
1968	0.53	0.24	0.86	0.24	0.69	0.92		0.69	0.84
1969	0.53	0.24	0.86	0.24	0.68	0.92		0.70	0.83
1970	0.53	0.23	0.86	0.24	0.67	0.91		0.68	0.83
1971	0.53	0.23	0.86	0.24	0.67	0.92		0.67	0.82
1972	0.53	0.23	0.86	0.24	0.67	0.92		0.67	0.82
1973	0.53	0.23	0.85	0.24	0.66	0.91		0.66	0.81
1974	0.53	0.23	0.84	0.24	0.67	0.90		0.63	0.80
1975	0.53	0.23	0.84	0.24	0.66	0.90		0.63	0.80
1976	0.52	0.23	0.84	0.24	0.65	0.89		0.63	0.79
1977	0.52	0.23	0.83	0.24	0.65	0.88		0.64	0.79
1978	0.52	0.23	0.83	0.24			0.74	0.65	0.78
1979	0.52	0.23	0.82	0.24			0.73	0.64	0.78
1980	0.51	0.24	0.81	0.23			0.72	0.63	0.77
1981	0.50	0.23	0.79	0.22			0.71	0.60	0.76
1982	0.49	0.23	0.79	0.21			0.70	0.59	0.76
1983	0.50	0.23	0.81	0.21			0.69	0.58	0.75
1984	0.50	0.24	0.83	0.22			0.69	0.57	0.75
1985	0.50	0.25	0.84	0.22			0.67	0.55	0.73
1986	0.51	0.25	0.86	0.22			0.66	0.53	0.73
1987	0.50	0.25	0.88	0.22			0.65	0.52	0.71
1988	0.50	0.24	0.89	0.22			0.65	0.52	0.71
1989	0.50	0.25	0.89	0.23			0.64	0.51	0.71
1990	0.51	0.25	0.89	0.23			0.64	0.50	0.71
1991	0.50	0.25	0.89	0.24			0.63	0.48	0.70
1992	0.51	0.26	0.90	0.24			0.64	0.50	0.70
1993	0.51	0.26	0.90	0.25			0.64	0.50	0.70
1994	0.51	0.26	0.90	0.25			0.64	0.49	0.69
1995	0.50	0.25	0.90	0.25			0.63	0.47	0.68
1996	0.50	0.25	0.91	0.26			0.63	0.46	0.68
1997	0.50	0.25	0.90	0.26			0.63	0.45	0.68
Preliminary Results									
1998	0.52	0.27	0.90	0.26			0.65	0.45	0.68
1999	0.52	0.27	0.90	0.26			0.65	0.45	0.68

The results through 1997 are considered benchmarked in that they are based on Census and IRS data that provided a basis for dividing each of the components of GDP into its small and large business components. The 1998 and 1999 results are based on preliminary and incomplete data that cover only the compensation components of GDP.

GDP Growth and Its Industry Sector Detail

The decade of the 1990s began inauspiciously with a recession that started in July of 1990 and did not end until March of 1991. Real nonfarm GDP declined about 1 percent between 1990 and 1991. However, once the economy recovered from that recession, it grew steadily until the combination of an investment slowdown and terrorist attacks in the U.S. again pushed the economy into a recession in 2001. Between 1991 and 2000, the nonfarm economy did well, growing 4.1 percent per year in real terms on average. Nominal nonfarm GDP grew slightly faster than real output during this period, about 6 percent per year on average.

During this time period both the components of GDP and its industry sectors have undergone some changes. This project has estimated and analyzed the five major income-side components of GDP by firm size for the six major industry sectors that make up the private nonfarm economy. The five income-side components are: 1) compensation of employees; 2) consumption of fixed capital; 3) indirect business taxes and non-tax payments (IBT); 4) net interest; and 5) profit-type income. The six major industry sectors of the economy for which these shares are calculated are: 1) manufacturing and mining; 2) construction; 3) trade; 4) transportation, communications and public utilities; 5) finance, insurance and real estate; and 6) services.⁴ Small business, for the purpose of this analysis, is defined as firms with fewer than 500 employees.

First, it is helpful to look briefly at the changes taking place in both the value-added and the industry sector make-up of the economy. Those changes can help in understanding similar

⁴ The industrial divisions are based on the Standard Industrial Classification rather than the North American Industrial Classification because the BEA is producing GPO (GDP by industry) on an SIC basis. Mining and manufacturing are shown as a combined sector because of the difficulties that ensue from the integrated petroleum companies that have both mining and manufacturing facilities. Wholesale and retail trade are shown as a combined sector because one of the main sources of data used for this project, IRS' *Statistics of Income*, presents data for only a combined trade sector. The FIRE sector has been recalculated to remove the imputations BEA makes for owner-occupied housing because it was felt that owner-occupied housing can not be considered a business under the definitions being applied in this analysis. In addition, private household services have been removed from services before the business size distribution was made.

distributions in gross product originating in the small business sector of the economy. During the decade of the 1990s, the compensation share of the economy has drifted downward from 59 percent in 1990 to about 57 percent in 1999. This decline does not take the compensation share outside of its historical range. Over the 1958-1999 period, the overall compensation share varied between 57 and 61 percent. However, as of 1999 the compensation share was at the low-end of its historical range. The share of GDP accounted for by profit-type income has risen from 15 percent in 1990 to 18 percent in 1999. This does not bring the profit-type income share up to its previous high. It was as high as 25 percent in 1959 and reached 20 percent in 1977. This decline in the share of profit-type income since the late 1950s appears to partially reflect the change in the organizational form of small businesses. That change tends to move what was formerly profit-type income into the compensation component as a larger share of businesses moved from an unincorporated to a corporate structure. This trend is more evident in the trend in the small business compensation share than it is in the total compensation trend. Table 2 shows the distribution in the shares of the five components for the private nonfarm economy for the major benchmark years from 1958-1987 and for each year over the 1987-1999 time period.

Table 2: Percent Distribution of Private Nonfarm GDP by Its Five Major Components
Benchmark Years and 1987-1999

	Compensation	Profit-type Income	Net Interest	IBT	Consumption of Fixed Capital
1958	58	24	1	10	8
1963	57	23	1	10	9
1967	58	22	2	9	9
1972	59	19	2	10	9
1977	59	20	3	9	9
1982	60	14	5	9	12
1987	59	14	6	9	13
1988	58	15	6	9	13
1989	58	14	6	9	12
1990	59	15	6	9	12
1991	58	15	5	9	12
1992	59	16	4	9	12
1993	58	17	4	9	11
1994	58	17	4	9	12
1995	57	18	4	9	12
1996	57	19	3	9	12
1997	57	19	4	9	12
1998	57	18	4	9	12
1999	57	18	4	9	12

Note: Components may not add to 100 due to rounding.

The other major shift in the economy has been a shift in the importance of major industry sectors in the private economy and the importance of the private economy to GDP overall. In 1958, the private nonfarm economy, as has been defined in this study, was 76 percent of nominal GDP. That share grew to 79 percent by 1997. The largest single sector outside the private industry sectors discussed here is the government sector. It was 13 percent of GDP in 1958, grew to about 15 percent of the total by the 1970s but by 1997 was again 13 percent of total GDP. The agricultural sector has declined throughout this time period, it was 5 percent of GDP in 1958 and by 1997 was less than 2 percent. Within the private nonfarm economy, the importance of various industry sectors also have shifted as the economy has become less oriented toward manufacturing and become more service-based. In 1958, manufacturing and mining made up almost 40 percent of private, nonfarm GDP and about 30 percent of total GDP. By 1999, those shares had declined to less than 22 percent and 17 percent respectively.

The shift away from the goods-producing sectors has been evident even during the more limited time frame that is the focus of this analysis, the 1990s. Table 3 shows the industrial shift in the distribution of gross product during the past decade. In general the share of manufacturing and mining has been moving down, continuing the longer-term trend. During the 1987-1999 period there has been a sharp reduction in the share of gross output being generated by the combined manufacturing and mining sector despite an improvement in the situation of manufacturing between the 1980s and 1990s.⁵ The construction sector has remained a relatively constant share of private nonfarm GDP over time. In 1987 it was about 6 percent of private sector gross product, virtually unchanged from its share in the late 1950s. While, construction's share was down noticeably in 1992, that partially reflected the lingering impacts of a recession on the economy. Its share has grown steadily since 1992 and by 1999 was almost back up to the 6 percent level seen in 1987. The trade sector was also remarkably stable during the past decade, producing about 20 percent of private nonfarm gross product throughout the

⁵ 1987 is used as a starting point because it is the last benchmark year prior to the start of the decade. 1992 and 1997 are also benchmark years.

1987-1999 period. After remaining a fairly constant 11-12 percent of GDP during the 60s, 70s and 80s, the share of private nonfarm gross product produced by the transportation, communications and public utility sector has fallen slightly, and by 1999 was down to about 10 percent. The finance, insurance and real estate sector's share has risen from a little less than 15 percent in 1987 to over 16 percent in 1999. However, the fastest growing sector continued to be services as it increased from 21 percent of gross product originating to over 26 percent during this time period. That continued a longer run trend that has resulted in the share of services growing from about 11 percent of GDP in 1958 to over a quarter of the total by 1999.

Table 3: Percent Distribution of Private Nonfarm GDP by Its Six Major Industrial Sectors

	Manufacturing and Mining	Construction	TCPU	Wholesale and Retail Trade	FIRE	Services
1987	26.5	5.9	11.5	20.1	14.8	21.1
1992	24.0	4.8	11.1	19.9	15.3	24.9
1997	22.8	5.1	10.5	19.9	16.2	25.5
1998	21.9	5.4	10.4	20.0	16.4	25.9
1999	21.5	5.6	10.4	20.0	16.2	26.3

These sorts of changes in the overall economy raise questions about changes in small businesses role. The two main questions are: 1) how have small businesses fared within individual industry sectors compared to previous periods; and 2) how have shifts in the relative importance of industry sectors impacted the small businesses during this time period. This analysis looks at both of those questions as well as how looking at the data split by firm size can clarify some of the underlying changes in the distribution of GDP.

To address these questions, nominal GDP by industry sector was separated by business size by dividing each of the five components that make up each sector into a large business and a small business share. The large and small business portions of each of the components can be added together to determine an overall division of the industry sector by business size. Once all the industry sectors are divided into their large and small business components, value-added components by business size can

be summed across all industry sectors to produce an estimate of total gross product originating in large business and in small business. New firm size estimates have been produced for the period 1993-1999 and estimates for 1987-1992 have been revised, as necessary, to reflect the benchmarking of the 1992 numbers.⁶

Small businesses' share of gross product for each industry sector is shown in Table 4. (The small business shares for the entire time period for which they are available can be found in Table 1 and in more detail in the Appendix.) An analysis of small business share over the 1987-1999 time period shows some interesting results. The only small-business dominated industry sector (where dominance is determined by which business size accounts for more than 50 percent of gross product originating in that sector) whose small business share has increased over this time period is construction. The other sectors that were predominantly small business in 1987 have experienced some loss in dominance during this time period. In the case of FIRE, the tide has turned and the industry sector has become dominated by large-businesses between the beginning and end of the decade.

However, small businesses appear to have made some gains in one of the traditionally large business dominated sectors, TCPU. If the preliminary small business share calculations for 1998-99 hold up to further analysis, the mining and manufacturing sector also has seen a small increase in the amount of output produced by small businesses. Overall, the share of private nonfarm output produced by small businesses is slightly more than half of the total and has remained very constant over this time period.

⁶ There may also be minor changes to years prior to 1987 due to changes in the source data. The BEA periodically revises the GDP by industry numbers and while the small and large business shares for each sector are not revised, applying them to the revised GDP numbers does result in revisions to the earlier numbers. In addition there has been a revision to the services sector shares back to 1958. That will be discussed later in the paper.

Table 4: Small Business Share of Private Nonfarm Gross Product Originating, 1987-1999

	Total Private Nonfarm Business	Mining and Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transportation Communication and Public Utilities	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Services
Benchmarked Results							
1987	0.50	0.25	0.88	0.65	0.22	0.52	0.71
1988	0.50	0.24	0.89	0.65	0.22	0.52	0.71
1989	0.50	0.25	0.89	0.64	0.23	0.51	0.71
1990	0.51	0.25	0.89	0.64	0.23	0.50	0.71
1991	0.50	0.25	0.89	0.63	0.24	0.48	0.70
1992	0.51	0.26	0.90	0.64	0.24	0.50	0.70
1993	0.51	0.26	0.90	0.64	0.25	0.50	0.70
1994	0.51	0.26	0.90	0.64	0.25	0.49	0.69
1995	0.50	0.25	0.90	0.63	0.25	0.47	0.68
1996	0.50	0.25	0.91	0.63	0.26	0.46	0.68
1997	0.50	0.25	0.90	0.63	0.26	0.45	0.68
Preliminary Results							
1998	0.52	0.27	0.90	0.65	0.26	0.45	0.68
1999	0.52	0.27	0.90	0.65	0.26	0.45	0.68

The results through 1997 are considered benchmarked in that they are based on Census and IRS data that provided a basis for dividing each of the components of GDP into its small and large business components. The 1998 and 1999 results are based on preliminary and incomplete data that cover only the compensation components of GDP.

The constancy of the small business share is a result of the combined impact of the shift in the industrial sectors and the shift in the importance of small businesses within industrial sectors. One way of looking at the combined impact of these effects is to look at the distribution of small business output across industrial sectors. That can be contrasted to the overall shifts examined in Table 3.

Table 5: Percent Distribution of Private Nonfarm Gross Product Originating from Small Businesses Across the Six Major Industry Sectors

	Manufacturing and Mining	Construction	TCPU	Wholesale and Retail Trade	FIRE	Services
Benchmarked Results						
1987	13.2	10.3	5.1	26.0	15.4	29.9
1992	12.1	8.5	5.2	24.9	15.0	34.3
1997	11.4	9.3	5.5	24.9	14.5	34.4
Preliminary Results						
1998	11.5	9.4	5.3	25.1	14.3	34.2
1999	11.3	9.6	5.2	25.0	14.1	34.6

Mining and manufacturing declined as a share of private nonfarm small business GDP during this time period, despite the increase in the small business share of that sector. Similarly, services continued to inch up as a share of small business gross product because of its growth in the economy overall, even though the share of service gross output that originated in small business showed a slight decline between 1987 and 1997. The decline in the share of gross product originating from small businesses in the FIRE sector was enough to cause that sector to decline as a share of private nonfarm small business gross product during this period of time. That is despite the growing importance of the finance and real estate sectors in the total economy.

The importance of small business in the economy overall is closely tied to the continued robust growth in the small business dominated sectors of the economy, particularly services. This may be obvious because in a growing economy some small businesses will grow out of their "smallness" and become big businesses as they expand their employment growth. That is part of an ongoing process in the life cycle of many businesses and reflects a myriad of factors. Some of those factors will be positive for businesses in general and for the small businesses that are growing rapidly. And that can be true even though the net effect may be to show a downward movement in the small business share. However, growth in those industry sectors that are easiest for small businesses to start and grow in will help promote an ongoing stream of new small businesses and the continued health of many of the others.

Methodology for Calculation of GDP by Firm Size

The basic concept for estimating private, nonfarm GDP by firm size is relatively simple. The Bureau of Economic Analysis publishes GDP by major industry by major value-added component. However, there is little information in the BEA data to enable one to estimate how much of GDP in each industry is being produced by small-firms and how much of it is being produced by large firms. The methodology described below calculates small-firm and large-firm shares for each value-added

component in each industry. Those shares are then applied to the BEA data to separate each component into a large and small-business share. Once all the components are divided they can be added up to determine how much of gross product originated in small business in each industry. Then all the small business components can be added to determine how much of private nonfarm GDP was produced by small businesses and how much was produced by large businesses.

However, producing business-size shares for each value-added component in each industry requires many different data sources. The data with which to produce the firm-size shares comes primarily from the quinquennial economic censuses, most recently collected by the Census Bureau during 1997, and annual data from the *Statistics of Income* (SOI) program of the Internal Revenue Service. The quinquennial census program collects business related information such as payroll and receipts from virtually all business establishments in the United States and produces a wide array of publications about each of the industries in the U.S. economy. The *Statistics of Income* program produces tax-related financial data about corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships and individuals in the U.S. from samples of tax returns filed by each of those groups.

Since the quinquennial economic census is such an important source of information for this project, the share estimates to be calculated are those for the census years. Those are considered to be benchmark years because it is when the most accurate data about the industrial make-up of the economy is available. The economic censuses currently collect data for years ending in 2 and 7 but in the 1950s and early 1960s they were collected on a different schedule. Once the benchmark estimates are created, the years between the benchmarks are interpolated. In most cases a simple straight-line interpolation is used although variations of that methodology are sometimes used if more information is available.

When Joel Popkin and Company produced the last set of GDP estimates by business size, the 1992 data were calculated using a combination of census and IRS data. However, at the time those

estimates were produced one of the major benchmark data sets from the economic census had not yet been published, *Enterprise Statistics* (ES). That has been the major source of firm-size data for benchmarking the gross product by firm-size estimates since they were first estimated. Consequently, one of the tasks of this project was to reassess the 1992 estimates using *Enterprise Statistics* for 1992 and, where necessary, change the intervening numbers between 1987 and 1992 to reflect the benchmarked numbers.

Data from the newest quinquennial census were just starting to be released as this project began. Normally, those data would be considered to be unbenchmarked until the 1997 *Enterprise Statistics* became available. However, the ES program has been discontinued. Therefore, the 1997 estimates have been calculated using census data and should be considered to be benchmarked. With the 1992 and the 1997 benchmark share estimates completed, the intervening years from 1993-1996 could be estimated from them.

The 1998 and 1999 estimates by firm-size are very preliminary. They are calculated by assuming that the large and small business shares of the noncompensation components of GDP remained unchanged from their 1997 levels. The compensation share is calculated using preliminary divisions of wages and salaries by business size for 1998 and assuming those shares held constant for 1999 as well. Consequently, the share estimates for 1998 and 1999 should be considered far less reliable than those for earlier years and used with that caveat in mind.

Compensation Components

Compensation of employees is the single largest value-added component, thus the determination of compensation by business size is a very important part of the calculation of overall GDP by business size. While, on average, compensation has made up almost 60 percent of private, nonfarm GDP over the past few decades, its share has declined somewhat between the early 1980s and

the end of the 1990s. Interestingly, during the 1990s the share of small business gross product going toward compensation has been about equal to the share of large business gross product going toward compensation, both slightly under 60 percent. However, for large business this reflects the continuation of a decline in the compensation share from about 67 percent in the late 1970s. Small businesses have experienced the opposite trend in their share trend. The compensation share has risen relatively steadily for small businesses from a low point of about 51 percent in the mid-1960s to its current level of about 57 percent. For small businesses this probably reflects the shift in the legal form of organization of small businesses toward a form where the owners are paid a salary, in a corporate structure, rather than mostly through profit-type income, as is more often true in an unincorporated business. The reason for the downward trend in the compensation shares for large business is less clear. However, the share of large business GPO accounted for by net interest and by capital consumption has been rising as the compensation share is falling while the profit share has been more stable.

Compensation is a combination of wages, salaries and benefits provided to employees. BEA calculates the wage and salary share of compensation separately from the estimate of total compensation. Consequently, it is possible to separately calculate the share of wages and salaries going to large and small businesses and then to determine the benefits that apply to the wage and salary numbers. This is a preferred method for calculating the compensation components for two reasons. The first reason is that the data sources used to make the business-size share distributions report data on payroll, which is nearly identical to BEA's definition of wages and salaries and does not include all the benefits payments associated with total compensation. Secondly, payroll shares can not be assumed to be the same as compensation shares. Many surveys have shown that benefits are a larger part of total compensation costs in large businesses than in small businesses.⁷ Consequently, the use of payroll

⁷ A simple example of this is the incidence of certain types of benefits in small and large businesses as shown in the most recent BLS surveys *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1997* and *Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments, 1996*. In medium and large establishments 76 percent of employees were covered by medical insurance and 79 percent participated in a retirement plan. In small establishments, 64 percent of employees were covered by medical insurance and 46 percent participated in a retirement plan. While establishment size is not synonymous with firm size, these surveys do provide an indication of some of the differences in benefits between small and large firms.

shares to calculate compensation shares would tend to bias the results. Therefore, it is best to calculate the compensation share in two steps.

The first step is to divide the wages and salaries into large and small business shares. Traditionally, the basic process used to calculate the benchmark shares of wages and salaries for these estimates used payroll information collected in the quinquennial censuses and published in *Enterprise Statistics*. *Enterprise Statistics* shows payroll paid out by firms in different employment-size groups for the major industrial sectors of the economy.

Since the prior estimates of firm-size shares had been done before the 1992 *Enterprise Statistics* was available, the first step in the calculation of these estimates was to calculate the small and large business wage and salary shares from the 1992 *Enterprise Statistics*. Those shares were compared to the previous estimates produced without *Enterprise Statistics*. Because of the discontinuation of the program that produces *Enterprise Statistics*, this was an important step in the process. The 1997 wage and salary shares would need to be calculated using the methodology used to estimate the preliminary 1992 shares and this provided a test of how good that methodology had worked.

In most cases the shares were very close. In those cases, the 1992 shares calculated from *Enterprise Statistics* were used in place of the previously estimated shares and, if necessary, the annual small business shares for the period between the 1987 and 1992 benchmarks were revised.⁸ Small business shares between benchmark years are interpolated using a straight-line method that moves the share from one benchmark point to the next assuming even increments of change each year. The one industry for which there was a relatively large difference between the old and new 1992 estimates was

⁸ There were two industries that were not benchmarked to the 1992 *Enterprise Statistics*. Those were TCPU and FIRE. Those industries were either not covered by the Enterprise Statistics program or not covered completely by the program until 1992. Consequently, those two industries had never been benchmarked to *Enterprise Statistics*. Since the ES program has been discontinued, it did not seem reasonable to benchmark those two industries to ES for just one time period. Therefore, other sources of data were relied upon to benchmark the TCPU and FIRE payroll shares.

the services sector. That sector was examined further and it was determined that the main causes of the discrepancies were related to large government-owned hospitals (which are not private businesses and therefore needed to be removed from the calculations) and some problems associated with incomplete coverage of nonprofit organizations in the earlier calculations of the payroll shares by business size. Those were resolved and the services wages and salaries shares were recalculated. The adjustment to properly account for the nonprofit organizations, required the benchmark shares to be recalculated in both 1987 and 1992. Then the services payroll shares were trended back to 1958 from the revised 1987 benchmark number. This revision lowered the small business payroll share by about 8 percentage points in 1987 and by about 5 percentage points in 1992.

Enterprise Statistics shows payroll for firms distributed by the employment size of the firm. Therefore, using that source it was possible to calculate the total payroll for firms with fewer than 500 employees and to calculate the total payroll for firms with 500 and more employees. From those totals small and large business shares of wages and salaries were calculated for each of the industries covered by ES. The shares calculated from the 1992 ES were compared to the shares calculated from the 1987 ES and the trend between the two points was calculated to provide wage and salary shares for each of the intervening years.

Unfortunately, the discontinuation of the ES program required a change in the methodology for calculating the shares for the period 1993-1997. Two sources of data are available for making the estimates for that time period. The first data source is the firm-size data produced by the Census Bureau for selected industrial sectors as part of the quinquennial census program. These data are not strictly comparable to the data derived from the former ES program (which were also based on quinquennial census data) because the firm-size data published in the individual economic censuses are limited to the industry coverage of a specific sector. The ES program attempted to combine data across all the industries covered by the economic censuses. For example, in ES, the integrated petroleum companies appeared as manufacturing firms but the mining (or petroleum extraction) establishments of those firms

were included in the determination of their size. If the Census Bureau produced a firm-size table for manufacturing directly from the census, it would not include the mining establishments because those would be outside the scope of the manufacturing census.⁹ Despite this limitation, these data are useful for determining the trend in payroll shares for industries where most of the establishments are within the scope of that census.

The second source of data that can be used to trend payroll shares forward from the 1992 benchmarks are the *Statistics of US Business* (SUSB). This program produces annual payroll shares estimates based on data collected for the annual *County Business Patterns*. To the extent that the SUSB produces estimates of payroll by firm size, it takes the place of the ES program. However, the data are collected differently and are assigned to industry categories in a different way. Therefore, they can not be considered to be a continuation of the ES program.¹⁰

Each of these data sources was used to calculate the trends in the small business wage and salary shares for the 1992-1997 time period. The first choice was the firm-size census data. If those data were not available or if there were other problems with using those data then the trend was taken from the SUSB data set.¹¹ The Census Bureau's firm-size data were used to produce the trends for TCPU, retail trade and services. The SUSB data were used for the combined mining and manufacturing industry, construction, wholesale trade and FIRE. For all but the FIRE industry, the choice to use SUSB was made because census firm-size data were not available. The choice to use SUSB for FIRE was made because of a change in the method of classifying industries that took place between 1992 and 1997.

⁹ Manufacturing is one of the industries for which the Census Bureau does not produce firm-size tables, presumably because of problems like these. Other industries for which the tables are not produced are mining and construction. While some firm-size information is produced for wholesale trade, it does not show the distribution above 100 employees and is therefore not useful for this analysis.

¹⁰ Also, the SUSB program focuses primarily on the payroll and employment counts of businesses and does not directly collect information on the receipts of the firm. The sales and receipts tabulated in SUSB, are calculated estimates rather than survey results. (Although 1997 census data on receipts have been added to this dataset.)

¹¹ The Census data were the first choice because they provided a consistent basis for calculating both the needed payroll shares and the receipts shares necessary for the calculation of the noncompensation components of GDP.

In 1992, the Standard Industrial Classification system was being used for all industrial classification and thus was the method of grouping industries for the 1992 economic census data. However, by the time the results of the 1997 economic censuses were published, the Census Bureau was in the process of converting its data system to conform with the North American Industrial Classification System.¹² Consequently, to produce a firm-size payroll trend between 1992 and 1997, required a conversion of the 1997 NAICS-based numbers back to an SIC basis. While this process was time consuming, it produced reasonable results for the most part. However, the treatment of the central bank and related institutions made the process of reconciling the FIRE numbers for 1992 and 1997 very difficult. To fully reconcile them would have required information about the individual home loan banks in 1992 and those data were not readily available. Consequently, a decision was made to use the SUSB data to produce the trend for FIRE, primarily because it treated those institutions consistently over this time period.

For industries that were calculated from the economic censuses wage and salary shares were calculated for 1992 and 1997, the change was applied to the level of the 1992 benchmark share from *Enterprise Statistics* and the intervening years interpolated. The interpolation method was to assume that the shares between the benchmarked years increased or decreased at a constant rate. For industry sectors based on the SUSB data, the shares for each year between 1992 and 1997 were calculated from SUSB and then benchmarked to the level of the 1992 *Enterprise Statistics* shares. That could be accomplished because the SUSB program produces payroll estimates for each year. Once wage and salary shares were determined for each year for each industry, those shares were used to separate the BEA wage and salary components into a small business component and a large business component. The next question was how to separate the benefits portion of compensation.

¹² The 1997 economic censuses were not collected on a NAICS basis, but that was the primary way in which the results of the censuses were published. However, some information was provided on both a NAICS and an SIC basis. Unfortunately, the firm-size tables necessary for this project were only published on a NAICS basis.

The calculation of fringe benefits by business size was more difficult than the calculation of the wage and salary shares. As was mentioned earlier, if one just uses the payroll share to allocate compensation between large and small business the result allocates too much of the benefits costs of compensation to small businesses. It is preferable to determine the ratio of fringe benefits to wages and salaries in small business and large business and to apply those to ratios of the appropriate payroll estimate in order to calculate a compensation estimate.

While ES did not provide a comprehensive breakdown of fringe benefits by business size like it did for payroll, it did provide information about fringe benefits paid by companies with more than 500 employees. That information was the basis for calculating the fringe benefits ratios by firm size required by this analysis. Three pieces of information were required for this calculation. The first piece of information was the ratio of compensation (wages and salaries plus fringe benefits) to wages alone for large businesses for each industry, calculated from ES. The second piece was the ratio of compensation to wages and salaries for each industry overall, calculated from the BEA's separate data on compensation, wages and salaries. The final piece of information was the small and large business payroll (wages and salaries) shares for each industry. With those three pieces of information the small business ratio of compensation to wages could be derived in the following manner for each industry for each benchmark year:

$$\text{Ratio of compensation to wages for small business} = \left[\text{Ratio of compensation to wages for the total industry} - \left[\text{Large business share of payroll} \times \text{Ratio of compensation to wages for large business} \right] \right] / \text{Small business share of payroll}$$

Using the construction industry in 1992 as an example: $1.2284 = (1.2319 - (0.1322 \times 1.2546)) / .8678$

This result indicates that in small construction businesses, benefits in 1992 were equal to about 22.8 percent of base wages compared to 25.5 percent in large construction businesses.

The ratio of compensation to wages for the total industry is available every year from the BEA data. But the ratio for large businesses was only available in the quinquennial census years because it was derived from ES. To calculate the small business ratio for the years between benchmarks required making an assumption. The assumption used to make those calculations was that, for each industry sector, the compensation to wages ratio of the total industry would be used to determine the compensation to wages ratio of the business size class that dominated that industry. For example, manufacturing is dominated by large businesses, and therefore, the ratio for all of manufacturing and for large business in manufacturing should move in a similar manner. Therefore the total business ratio could be used to determine the movement of the large business ratio for manufacturing and mining. This was also the method used to determine the benefits ratios for the period after 1992. It was necessary to use this methodology for the post-1992 period because the benefits ratios for large business came from the discontinued ES program and therefore were not available for the 1997 benchmark year.¹³

This method could produce fringe benefits ratios for both small and large businesses for each year. However, applying those separate ratios to the separate wage and salary components generated for each size class generally does not generate BEA's number for total compensation for the industry. Consequently, it is necessary to choose one of the business sizes, apply the fringe benefits ratio for that size class to the wage and salary estimate for that size class and produce an estimate of total compensation for that business size. To produce the estimate of compensation for the other business size class the first estimate is subtracted from the total compensation of the industry. It was decided that for each industry the business-size class that was to be calculated directly was the one that dominated that industry and that the nondominate size-class would be the residual in this calculation. Thus, once the ratio for the dominant business size class was calculated for each year, it was multiplied by the

¹³ For the period after 1992, the compensation to wages ratios for large-business dominated industries were calculated for manufacturing, mining, and TCPU combined. For small-business dominated industries, a combined ratio was calculated for construction, trade and services. These combined small and large business dominated ratios were then used to trend the appropriate compensation to wages ratio for each industry group.

wages and salaries level for the dominant-size class. That produced an estimate of compensation for that size class for each year. That amount was subtracted from total compensation to produce the compensation component for the nondominant-size class.

Methodology for the Noncompensation Components of GDP

While compensation is the single largest component of GDP, its share of the total has been falling over time. The four noncompensation components have become an increasingly large share of nominal GDP and accounted for almost half of the total by the end of the 1990s. The business size shares for these components are somewhat more difficult to determine than are the compensation shares. Neither the data obtained from the economic censuses or from the SUSB contains a breakdown of interest, consumption of fixed capital, business taxes and profit-type income by employment size of the firm. The IRS' *Statistics of Income* data do show some of the financial information from companies' income and balance sheets that can be used as proxies for the noncompensation components of GDP. To use those data in this analysis requires that each noncompensation component be assigned a proxy from the SOI data and that the SOI data can be split by firm size.

First, it was necessary to choose the financial items from the SOI that best represented each of the noncompensation components of gross product. The financial components that were used to calculate the previous estimates of GDP by size-class were again used for these estimates. For the indirect business tax component, business receipts was used to proxy the share that was to be allocated to each business-size class. Indirect business taxes are usually closely tied to receipts and makes this a logical choice. Depreciation from the SOI tables was the component used to determine the business-size shares for the consumption of fixed capital component of GDP. This is one of the sources of information that the BEA uses to calculate the consumption of fixed capital for the GDP and therefore it is logical to use it as a proxy for that component. The interest paid data from the SOI was used as a

proxy for the net interest component of GDP except for FIRE. For FIRE, the depreciation data from the SOI data were used to distribute net interest.¹⁴ The final component, profit-type income, was distributed based on the SOI line item entitled net income (less deficit). For all the SOI components except the last one, the procedure was to divide the corporate SOI data between large and small business using the receipts size of the hypothetical 500-employee corporation to determine the cutoff point between the business sizes for each line item. Then the appropriate line items from the SOI data on partnerships and sole proprietorships were added to the small business corporate total. Once that was done, small and large business shares for the each industry could be calculated. Profit-type income was done in a slightly different manner because BEA separately calculates the corporate profits sub-component of GDP and the noncorporate profit-type income. Consequently, the shares calculated from the SOI corporate net income (less deficit) were used to split the gross product corporate profits components and then the noncorporate profit-type income was assumed to be a product of small businesses.

Once the proxies from the SOI were chosen, the next step was to determine how those proxies could be split between large and small businesses. For corporate businesses much of the SOI data are distributed by business size of the firm. However, that distribution is done by the level of receipts of the

¹⁴ The net interest component used in BEA's gross product originating data is defined as monetary interest paid plus imputed interest paid minus monetary interest received less imputed interest received. For most industries, interest paid is significantly larger than interest received, and therefore, the SOI's interest paid line item is a relatively good proxy for net interest in those industries. FIRE is different because BEA's and SOI's definitions of interest in the FIRE industry differ significantly. As was mentioned earlier, the first adjustment to BEA's FIRE data is to remove all imputations having to do with owner-occupied housing. While BEA treats homeownership as a business in the national accounts (essentially one is assumed to be renting from one's self) that can not be considered a true business for these purposes. Consequently, all imputations having to do with homeownership are removed from BEA's FIRE numbers prior to them being separated by firm size. In addition, BEA assumes that depository institutions are not making profits from interest but rather distributes the excess of interest received over interest paid by the FIRE sector back out to businesses and persons as imputed interest payments. Whereas the IRS does recognize that profits are being made on such transactions. Consequently, interest paid by financial institutions under the BEA definition is much larger than the SOI's interest paid by FIRE. Excluding imputed interest, interest paid by the real estate industry dominates the net interest component of FIRE in the BEA data. Therefore, net interest was distributed by business size according to depreciation because the interest is probably being paid on capital assets. If information were available to accurately separate the monetary interest from the imputed interest by detailed industry, interest paid could be used to make the separation in FIRE. Unfortunately, the level of information required is not available. In reality, the distribution of depreciation and the distribution of interest paid by business size differs by only a few percentage points and probably would not significantly alter the results.

firm rather than the employment-size distributions used for the payroll calculations. What was needed for calculating the business-size shares for the noncompensation components was a method of bridging the receipts-size distributions in the corporate SOI tables and the employment-size distributions that were used to calculate the compensation shares. With such a bridge the corporate data could be separated between small and large businesses. The small-business corporate totals could be added to data from the sole proprietorship and partnership *Statistics of Income* data to produce small business share estimates for each of the noncompensation components.

One method of making a bridge between the receipts and employment distributions was to calculate a receipts level for the hypothetical 500-employee firm. That would then provide a basis for dividing the data in the tables distributed by receipts-size into a large business and a small business portion. That was the general methodology used in the calculation of the noncompensation component shares.

Receipt Cutoffs for the Noncompensation Shares

The first step in calculating the receipt cutoff points for the hypothetical 500-employee corporation in each industry sector was to approximate the share of corporate business receipts that should be allocated to each business size class. Since the 1992 numbers had not yet been benchmarked, this was done using the 1992 ES (this followed the general methodology used for the 1987 share calculations). Traditionally, ES showed receipts of companies distributed by employee size of the company for all companies but also showed total receipts by legal form of organization. The procedure for determining the receipt cutoffs was to sum the receipts for all firms with more than 500 employees and then calculate what percent that total was of the receipts of all the corporations in that industry sector. (This obviously made the assumption that all firms with more than 500 employees was a corporation.) That calculation resulted in a large business share of corporate business receipts. That

share was compared to the share calculated from earlier ES' and a trend line estimate for each of the intervening years was calculated.

This general procedure could be followed for benchmarking the 1992 shares except that the 1992 ES showed only the employment distribution of receipts for all firms. It did not provide the legal form of organization totals that former ES' had provided. That was a relatively minor problem because that number could be calculated from other information provided either in the 1992 economic census or determined from distributions in the SOI data. Thus, a large business share of corporate receipts was calculated for 1992 and shares for each year between 1987 and 1992 could be calculated using a trend line. The only additional adjustment that was necessary was to take into account the receipts of corporations that had no paid employees. The ES focuses on firms with paid employment but the census data also provides legal form of organization information for nonemployers. Therefore, it was relatively easy to include the nonemployers' receipts in the totals.

ES was not used to calculate the large corporate share for three industry sectors in 1992. Those were FIRE and TCPU and services. FIRE and TCPU had not been calculated from ES prior to 1992 because 1992 marked the first time that the economic censuses had covered those two industries in full.¹⁵ Since the ES had not been available when the 1992 business size shares had been calculated, the large business corporate shares for those two sectors had been calculated from the firm-size tables of the economic censuses (and other government data on receipts of airlines and railroads, both of which were assumed to be large businesses). Since those two sectors had never been calculated from ES data and since the ES program had been discontinued, there seemed little reason to revise the 1992 shares.

¹⁵ Even in 1992 and 1997 there was not complete coverage of the TCPU sector in the economic censuses. Certificated airlines and railroads, for example, were not included because information about those two industries is collected by regulatory bodies that have oversight responsibilities in those industries.

Traditionally, the services sector has used ES as the basis for the calculation of its large business corporate share. However, in investigating the problems surrounding the nonprofit organizations it was easier to make consistent estimates from the firm-size tables from the census because the nonprofit organizations were more completely covered there than in the ES. Consequently, the calculation of the trend in the share from 1987 to 1992 was done with the census data. It should be noted that nonprofit organizations are not included in the *Corporate Statistics of Income* data. Therefore, the trend line had to remove the impact of the nonprofits on the total in order to produce a reasonable share to be used in the SOI tables.

The large business corporate shares calculated from the ES were not the final ones used to enter the SOI tables. The SBA funded a project in which the 1982 SOI data were matched against payroll tax data to provide a distribution of several SOI financial variables by employment size. This SOI-match file is considered the best estimate of what is being approximated by the JPC methodology in later years. Consequently, the trend line that was calculated between 1987 and 1992 was used to move forward 1987 shares that had been benchmarked to the SOI-match shares.

To trend the shares forward from 1992 to 1997 posed several difficulties. Since *Enterprise Statistics* was not available for 1997 and would not be published, different methods of estimating the trend in the shares were examined. For industry sectors where firm-size tables were available from the census, it was possible to calculate the large business corporate share in much the same way as it had been done using the *Enterprise Statistics*. However, it had to be calculated for both 1992 and 1997 using the census firm-size tables and those two shares compared rather than compare the 1997 share calculated from the firm-size tables directly with the share calculated from the *Enterprise Statistics*. The firm-size tables were used to calculate the trends for the trade, services, TCPU and FIRE. Each of the share trends was used to move forward from the 1992 point.

Two sectors did not have firm-size tables to provide the needed information. One was the construction industry and the other was the mining and manufacturing sector. While the construction census did not have firm-size tables in 1997, it did have information on receipts by establishment size. Therefore, it was possible to obtain partial information about large companies in the construction industry. Establishments with 500 or more employees must, by definition, be part of large business. The problem is that there are establishments below the 500-employee mark that are also part of large businesses but there is no way to identify them. Obviously, this was not useful information for calculating the level of the large business corporate share in construction. However, only the change in the large business corporate share was needed for this calculation, not its level. Past analysis comparing the establishment share trends to the firm-based ES trends indicated that for this industry there was a relatively close correlation although the establishment based trends had a tendency to underestimate the change in the ES shares. Because of that it was decided that the trend in the large business corporate share could be calculated by using the change in share of receipts from establishments with more than 500 employees as a proxy for firms with more than 500 employees.

Mining and manufacturing provided the biggest challenge because there was no firm-size information about that sector in the 1997 census data. The SUSB data could also not be used effectively for making these estimates because the collection of receipts data is not part of the regular SUSB process. It was decided that the methodology that was used to make the original 1992 estimates would be used again to determine the movement in the share from 1992 to 1997. The SUSB data were used to assign detailed 4-digit SIC industries within the mining and manufacturing to either a large-business dominated category or a small-business dominated category as of 1992. From the census data, the 1992 and 1997 receipts totals for these detailed industries were allocated to their firm-size grouping. This provided a basis for determining the relative receipts growth by business size groups of firms over the 1992 to 1997 time period. From that information it was then possible to estimate the change in the shares that would have taken place between the two time periods as well.

Once the large business corporate receipts share was determined for each industry sector, it was time to use those shares in the corporate SOI tables. The corporate SOI shows the distribution of corporate receipts and various other tax-related data distributed across firm sizes by the size of the firm's receipts. Starting with the largest corporations, the receipts allocated to each size group were subtracted from the total until the large business share was fully accounted for. That point indicated the cutoff point for the hypothetical 500-employee firm for that particular industry sector. With that cutoff point determined it was possible to divide each of the other financial line items in the SOI table into a large and small corporate business share. As was mentioned earlier, for all the noncompensation components except for profit-type income the small business share was calculated by adding the small business corporate share to the totals for the proxy items from the sole proprietorship and partnership tables. The large business share was calculated from the large business corporate total. As with the receipts shares, the shares for the other items that were calculated from the SOI could be benchmarked against the SOI-match files.

Once all of the shares for the noncompensation components were calculated from the SOI proxies and benchmarked, they could then be applied to the gross product component totals. Thus for example, the business receipts shares from the SOI were used to split the indirect business tax component of GDP into small and large business totals. The corporate SOI shares for net income (less deficit) were used to split the corporate profits component of the GDP data but the other part of the GDP profit-type income component, proprietors' income, was assumed to be part of the small business totals.

Final Calculations of GDP by Firm Size

The final calculation of private nonfarm GDP by firm size is very straightforward. Once the compensation and noncompensation components were separated into their large and small business portions, they could be added together for each industry sector to produce the large and small industry

share totals. Then the large and small components can each be summed across all industry sectors to produce the estimates of private nonfarm GDP by business size. The totals, by business size for each of the five GDP components for each of the six industry sectors, are shown in the following Appendix for each benchmark year. Also shown in the Appendix are the small business and large business shares for every year as well as the business size shares for the compensation component and the sum of the noncompensation components.

APPENDIX

Table A1: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1958</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	41.885	95.537	137.422
Compensation of Employees	27.906	62.888	90.794
Profit-type Income	6.139	16.209	22.348
Net Interest	0.115	0.229	0.344
Indirect Business Taxes	4.273	7.859	12.132
Capital Consumption Allowances	3.453	8.351	11.804
CONSTRUCTION	19.459	2.272	21.731
Compensation of Employees	13.154	1.995	15.149
Profit-type Income	4.645	0.171	4.816
Net Interest	0.064	0.006	0.070
Indirect Business Taxes	0.432	0.033	0.465
Capital Consumption Allowances	1.164	0.067	1.231
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.234	29.748	41.982
Compensation of Employees	6.491	16.225	22.716
Profit-type Income	2.163	4.832	6.995
Net Interest	0.360	1.226	1.586
Indirect Business Taxes	1.471	3.265	4.736
Capital Consumption Allowances	1.749	4.200	5.949
WHOLESALE TRADE	29.369	1.695	31.064
Compensation of Employees	15.723	1.060	16.783
Profit-type Income	6.066	0.199	6.265
Net Interest	0.077	0.017	0.094
Indirect Business Taxes	6.042	0.340	6.382
Capital Consumption Allowances	1.461	0.079	1.540
RETAIL TRADE	34.424	10.916	45.340
Compensation of Employees	17.691	7.863	25.554
Profit-type Income	10.520	1.565	12.085
Net Interest	0.035	0.009	0.044
Indirect Business Taxes	4.044	0.854	4.898
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.134	0.625	2.759
FIRE 1/	28.890	8.387	37.277
Compensation of Employees	6.117	5.457	11.574
Profit-type Income	16.557	0.602	17.159
Net Interest	0.279	0.027	0.306
Indirect Business Taxes	2.106	1.937	4.043
Capital Consumption Allowances	3.830	0.365	4.195
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	35.676	4.943	40.619
Compensation of Employees	17.962	4.644	22.606
Profit-type Income	13.695	0.171	13.866
Net Interest	0.208	0.006	0.214
Indirect Business Taxes	1.260	0.086	1.346
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.551	0.036	2.587
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	201.938	153.497	355.435
Compensation of Employees	105.045	100.131	205.176
Profit-type Income	59.784	23.750	83.534
Net Interest	1.138	1.520	2.658
Indirect Business Taxes	19.629	14.373	34.002
Capital Consumption Allowances	16.342	13.723	30.065
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			21.860
Government & government enterprise			61.936
Private households			3.503
Owner-occupied housing			23.481
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			466.215

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A2: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1963</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	47.348	132.471	179.819
Compensation of Employees	32.175	84.742	116.917
Profit-type Income	6.771	25.432	32.203
Net Interest	0.140	0.402	0.542
Indirect Business Taxes	4.390	9.312	13.702
Capital Consumption Allowances	3.872	12.583	16.455
CONSTRUCTION	25.441	3.344	28.785
Compensation of Employees	17.236	3.035	20.271
Profit-type Income	6.113	0.141	6.254
Net Interest	0.179	0.027	0.206
Indirect Business Taxes	0.538	0.045	0.583
Capital Consumption Allowances	1.374	0.097	1.471
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14.852	40.269	55.121
Compensation of Employees	7.038	20.390	27.428
Profit-type Income	3.255	7.822	11.077
Net Interest	0.489	1.839	2.328
Indirect Business Taxes	1.918	3.973	5.891
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.152	6.245	8.397
WHOLESALE TRADE	40.178	2.618	42.796
Compensation of Employees	20.549	1.428	21.977
Profit-type Income	6.941	0.135	7.076
Net Interest	0.188	0.041	0.229
Indirect Business Taxes	10.797	0.927	11.724
Capital Consumption Allowances	1.703	0.087	1.790
RETAIL TRADE	41.961	16.273	58.234
Compensation of Employees	22.741	11.424	34.165
Profit-type Income	10.811	2.276	13.087
Net Interest	0.134	0.051	0.185
Indirect Business Taxes	5.766	1.469	7.235
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.509	1.053	3.562
FIRE 1/	36.736	12.885	49.621
Compensation of Employees	8.217	7.969	16.186
Profit-type Income	19.377	1.063	20.440
Net Interest	0.146	0.016	0.162
Indirect Business Taxes	3.299	3.219	6.518
Capital Consumption Allowances	5.696	0.619	6.315
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	50.951	8.741	59.692
Compensation of Employees	26.585	7.804	34.389
Profit-type Income	18.634	0.348	18.982
Net Interest	0.451	0.056	0.507
Indirect Business Taxes	1.794	0.159	1.953
Capital Consumption Allowances	3.486	0.375	3.861
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	257.467	216.601	474.068
Compensation of Employees	134.543	136.790	271.333
Profit-type Income	71.902	37.217	109.119
Net Interest	1.728	2.431	4.159
Indirect Business Taxes	28.502	19.104	47.606
Capital Consumption Allowances	20.792	21.059	41.851
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			22.286
Government & government enterprise			84.759
Private households			3.831
Owner-occupied housing			34.165
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			619.109

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A3: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1967</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	57.640	179.010	236.650
Compensation of Employees	38.399	118.348	156.747
Profit-type Income	9.353	31.278	40.631
Net Interest	0.547	1.762	2.309
Indirect Business Taxes	4.447	10.667	15.114
Capital Consumption Allowances	4.894	16.955	21.849
CONSTRUCTION	33.929	5.463	39.392
Compensation of Employees	23.013	4.782	27.795
Profit-type Income	8.221	0.384	8.605
Net Interest	0.241	0.047	0.288
Indirect Business Taxes	0.669	0.076	0.745
Capital Consumption Allowances	1.783	0.176	1.959
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	17.515	53.393	70.908
Compensation of Employees	8.283	27.608	35.891
Profit-type Income	3.896	8.984	12.880
Net Interest	0.634	2.791	3.425
Indirect Business Taxes	2.232	5.116	7.348
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.471	8.893	11.364
WHOLESALE TRADE	52.818	4.653	57.471
Compensation of Employees	27.357	2.481	29.838
Profit-type Income	8.980	0.269	9.249
Net Interest	0.310	0.093	0.403
Indirect Business Taxes	13.929	1.561	15.490
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.241	0.250	2.491
RETAIL TRADE	54.482	24.213	78.695
Compensation of Employees	28.931	17.023	45.954
Profit-type Income	14.323	3.366	17.689
Net Interest	0.359	0.170	0.529
Indirect Business Taxes	7.924	2.285	10.209
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.945	1.369	4.314
FIRE 1/	47.664	20.063	67.727
Compensation of Employees	10.697	11.603	22.300
Profit-type Income	23.050	2.411	25.461
Net Interest	1.928	0.288	2.216
Indirect Business Taxes	4.309	4.615	8.924
Capital Consumption Allowances	7.680	1.146	8.826
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	72.781	14.059	86.840
Compensation of Employees	38.644	12.717	51.361
Profit-type Income	26.399	0.604	27.003
Net Interest	0.740	0.082	0.822
Indirect Business Taxes	2.273	0.211	2.484
Capital Consumption Allowances	4.725	0.445	5.170
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	336.828	300.855	637.683
Compensation of Employees	175.324	194.562	369.886
Profit-type Income	94.222	47.296	141.518
Net Interest	4.760	5.232	9.992
Indirect Business Taxes	35.782	24.532	60.314
Capital Consumption Allowances	26.739	29.234	55.973
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			24.932
Government & government enterprise			118.606
Private households			4.182
Owner-occupied housing			43.881
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			829.284

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A4: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1972</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	70.624	239.905	310.529
Compensation of Employees	47.891	163.269	211.160
Profit-type Income	9.403	33.119	42.522
Net Interest	1.284	5.106	6.390
Indirect Business Taxes	5.335	14.009	19.344
Capital Consumption Allowances	6.711	24.402	31.113
CONSTRUCTION	53.391	8.661	62.052
Compensation of Employees	36.687	7.717	44.404
Profit-type Income	12.112	0.425	12.537
Net Interest	0.366	0.052	0.418
Indirect Business Taxes	1.430	0.168	1.598
Capital Consumption Allowances	2.797	0.298	3.095
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	26.086	82.866	108.952
Compensation of Employees	12.053	44.165	56.218
Profit-type Income	5.853	7.186	13.039
Net Interest	1.067	6.512	7.579
Indirect Business Taxes	3.579	9.281	12.860
Capital Consumption Allowances	3.533	15.723	19.256
WHOLESALE TRADE	79.656	7.214	86.870
Compensation of Employees	41.620	3.911	45.531
Profit-type Income	12.957	0.510	13.467
Net Interest	0.698	0.213	0.911
Indirect Business Taxes	21.094	2.147	23.241
Capital Consumption Allowances	3.287	0.433	3.720
RETAIL TRADE	79.899	39.330	119.229
Compensation of Employees	42.274	28.837	71.111
Profit-type Income	18.404	3.549	21.953
Net Interest	1.034	0.529	1.563
Indirect Business Taxes	13.927	4.389	18.316
Capital Consumption Allowances	4.259	2.027	6.286
FIRE 1/	71.657	35.542	107.199
Compensation of Employees	16.854	20.405	37.259
Profit-type Income	32.796	4.351	37.147
Net Interest	2.986	0.676	3.662
Indirect Business Taxes	6.627	7.304	13.931
Capital Consumption Allowances	12.394	2.806	15.200
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	115.309	25.491	140.800
Compensation of Employees	67.078	23.191	90.269
Profit-type Income	34.816	0.830	35.646
Net Interest	1.593	0.198	1.791
Indirect Business Taxes	4.140	0.402	4.542
Capital Consumption Allowances	7.682	0.870	8.552
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	496.622	439.009	935.631
Compensation of Employees	264.456	291.496	555.952
Profit-type Income	126.340	49.971	176.311
Net Interest	9.028	13.286	22.314
Indirect Business Taxes	56.133	37.699	93.832
Capital Consumption Allowances	40.665	46.557	87.222
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			37.315
Government & government enterprise			189.340
Private households			4.637
Owner-occupied housing			64.788
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			1231.711

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A5: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1977</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	119.469	397.290	516.759
Compensation of Employees	76.814	263.867	340.681
Profit-type Income	22.941	65.653	88.594
Net Interest	1.898	7.058	8.956
Indirect Business Taxes	6.536	19.743	26.279
Capital Consumption Allowances	11.281	40.968	52.249
CONSTRUCTION	78.704	16.083	94.787
Compensation of Employees	50.527	14.137	64.664
Profit-type Income	21.032	0.989	22.021
Net Interest	1.284	0.219	1.503
Indirect Business Taxes	1.712	0.227	1.939
Capital Consumption Allowances	4.149	0.511	4.660
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	42.906	136.445	179.351
Compensation of Employees	19.305	71.983	91.288
Profit-type Income	10.310	15.025	25.335
Net Interest	2.304	11.581	13.885
Indirect Business Taxes	4.778	13.193	17.971
Capital Consumption Allowances	6.208	24.664	30.872
WHOLESALE TRADE	125.212	17.032	142.244
Compensation of Employees	66.823	8.935	75.758
Profit-type Income	24.341	1.577	25.918
Net Interest	1.542	0.506	2.048
Indirect Business Taxes	27.065	5.018	32.083
Capital Consumption Allowances	5.440	0.997	6.437
RETAIL TRADE	123.284	67.574	190.858
Compensation of Employees	65.512	49.406	114.918
Profit-type Income	27.121	6.073	33.194
Net Interest	2.336	0.979	3.315
Indirect Business Taxes	22.097	8.090	30.187
Capital Consumption Allowances	6.218	3.026	9.244
FIRE 1/	116.210	64.997	181.207
Compensation of Employees	27.304	35.704	63.008
Profit-type Income	49.374	9.519	58.893
Net Interest	7.238	2.060	9.298
Indirect Business Taxes	11.864	11.902	23.766
Capital Consumption Allowances	20.429	5.813	26.242
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	197.660	52.581	250.241
Compensation of Employees	115.644	46.364	162.008
Profit-type Income	59.887	2.347	62.234
Net Interest	3.113	0.539	3.652
Indirect Business Taxes	7.109	0.937	8.046
Capital Consumption Allowances	11.907	2.394	14.301
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	803.445	752.002	1555.447
Compensation of Employees	421.929	490.396	912.325
Profit-type Income	215.007	101.182	316.189
Net Interest	19.716	22.941	42.657
Indirect Business Taxes	81.161	59.110	140.271
Capital Consumption Allowances	65.632	78.373	144.005
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			54.348
Government & government enterprise			293.061
Private households			5.931
Owner-occupied housing			101.000
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			2009.787

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A6: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1982</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	182.205	618.975	801.180
Compensation of Employees	118.736	396.807	515.543
Profit-type Income	19.682	51.264	70.946
Net Interest	6.309	29.456	35.765
Indirect Business Taxes	12.252	44.574	56.826
Capital Consumption Allowances	25.226	96.874	122.100
CONSTRUCTION	102.785	28.007	130.792
Compensation of Employees	69.349	25.181	94.530
Profit-type Income	21.098	1.156	22.254
Net Interest	1.990	0.467	2.457
Indirect Business Taxes	2.404	0.362	2.766
Capital Consumption Allowances	7.943	0.842	8.785
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	62.115	233.291	295.406
Compensation of Employees	32.400	118.040	150.440
Profit-type Income	10.017	24.012	34.029
Net Interest	4.313	25.024	29.337
Indirect Business Taxes	5.225	19.958	25.183
Capital Consumption Allowances	10.161	46.256	56.417
TRADE	356.266	155.997	512.263
Compensation of Employees	209.324	97.894	307.218
Profit-type Income	55.769	13.055	68.824
Net Interest	8.186	5.728	13.914
Indirect Business Taxes	60.277	27.437	87.714
Capital Consumption Allowances	22.710	11.883	34.593
FIRE 1/	180.218	127.547	307.765
Compensation of Employees	45.822	70.609	116.431
Profit-type Income	44.367	15.935	60.302
Net Interest	30.047	9.509	39.556
Indirect Business Taxes	19.839	18.789	38.628
Capital Consumption Allowances	40.143	12.705	52.848
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	353.934	114.683	468.617
Compensation of Employees	224.264	98.606	322.870
Profit-type Income	83.042	5.627	88.669
Net Interest	6.561	2.215	8.776
Indirect Business Taxes	12.137	2.266	14.403
Capital Consumption Allowances	27.929	5.970	33.899
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	1237.523	1278.500	2516.023
Compensation of Employees	699.895	807.137	1507.032
Profit-type Income	233.975	111.049	345.024
Net Interest	57.405	72.400	129.805
Indirect Business Taxes	112.135	113.385	225.520
Capital Consumption Allowances	134.113	174.529	308.642
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			77.082
Government & government enterprise			464.461
Private households			6.250
Owner-occupied housing			192.936
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			3256.752

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A7: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1987</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	246.252	734.507	980.759
Compensation of Employees	167.831	471.626	639.457
Profit-type Income	23.937	59.751	83.688
Net Interest	6.429	36.718	43.147
Indirect Business Taxes	12.049	36.873	48.922
Capital Consumption Allowances	36.006	129.539	165.545
CONSTRUCTION	192.222	27.035	219.257
Compensation of Employees	123.174	22.403	145.577
Profit-type Income	52.866	3.292	56.158
Net Interest	0.651	0.197	0.848
Indirect Business Taxes	4.110	0.376	4.486
Capital Consumption Allowances	11.421	0.767	12.188
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	95.405	330.769	426.174
Compensation of Employees	44.780	147.270	192.050
Profit-type Income	16.422	43.403	59.825
Net Interest	5.729	32.822	38.551
Indirect Business Taxes	10.216	31.178	41.394
Capital Consumption Allowances	18.257	76.097	94.354
TRADE	485.192	258.196	743.388
Compensation of Employees	289.663	154.115	443.778
Profit-type Income	64.144	20.288	84.432
Net Interest	9.575	10.946	20.521
Indirect Business Taxes	92.741	51.986	144.727
Capital Consumption Allowances	29.069	20.861	49.930
FIRE 1/	286.724	261.645	548.369
Compensation of Employees	76.085	128.550	204.635
Profit-type Income	55.344	37.549	92.893
Net Interest	62.004	28.566	90.570
Indirect Business Taxes	24.683	35.372	60.055
Capital Consumption Allowances	68.608	31.608	100.216
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	557.160	225.037	782.197
Compensation of Employees	348.229	195.215	543.444
Profit-type Income	130.837	6.949	137.786
Net Interest	11.110	5.821	16.931
Indirect Business Taxes	23.823	3.053	26.876
Capital Consumption Allowances	43.162	13.998	57.160
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	1862.954	1837.190	3700.144
Compensation of Employees	1049.761	1119.180	2168.941
Profit-type Income	343.549	171.233	514.782
Net Interest	95.498	115.070	210.568
Indirect Business Taxes	167.622	158.838	326.460
Capital Consumption Allowances	206.524	272.869	479.393
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			88.900
Government & government enterprise			661.049
Private households			7.709
Owner-occupied housing			281.312
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			4739.114

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A8: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1992</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	298.790	870.841	1169.631
Compensation of Employees	205.898	552.268	758.166
Profit-type Income	37.126	74.459	111.585
Net Interest	6.877	47.700	54.577
Indirect Business Taxes	15.051	49.297	64.348
Capital Consumption Allowances	33.839	147.116	180.955
CONSTRUCTION	210.439	24.004	234.443
Compensation of Employees	137.780	21.437	159.217
Profit-type Income	54.249	0.909	55.158
Net Interest	1.289	0.264	1.553
Indirect Business Taxes	5.317	0.465	5.782
Capital Consumption Allowances	11.803	0.930	12.733
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	129.252	409.223	538.475
Compensation of Employees	56.671	183.115	239.786
Profit-type Income	27.260	57.749	85.009
Net Interest	8.289	39.266	47.555
Indirect Business Taxes	15.438	42.340	57.778
Capital Consumption Allowances	21.594	86.753	108.347
TRADE	617.498	348.821	966.319
Compensation of Employees	363.855	207.821	571.676
Profit-type Income	82.594	27.500	110.094
Net Interest	9.850	11.215	21.065
Indirect Business Taxes	124.957	70.961	195.918
Capital Consumption Allowances	36.242	31.324	67.566
FIRE 1/	372.031	374.455	746.486
Compensation of Employees	99.492	175.953	275.445
Profit-type Income	125.467	77.387	202.854
Net Interest	41.747	22.460	64.207
Indirect Business Taxes	29.125	57.661	86.786
Capital Consumption Allowances	76.200	40.994	117.194
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	849.475	359.790	1209.265
Compensation of Employees	536.755	313.319	850.074
Profit-type Income	210.388	14.561	224.949
Net Interest	15.777	6.311	22.088
Indirect Business Taxes	32.271	6.950	39.221
Capital Consumption Allowances	54.284	18.649	72.933
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	2477.486	2387.133	4864.619
Compensation of Employees	1400.451	1453.913	2854.364
Profit-type Income	537.085	252.564	789.649
Net Interest	83.829	127.216	211.045
Indirect Business Taxes	222.159	227.674	449.833
Capital Consumption Allowances	233.962	325.766	559.728
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			111.654
Government & government enterprise			894.396
Private households			10.131
Owner-occupied housing			394.429
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			6275.229

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A9: Gross Product Originating and Its Components by Industry and Business Size

	<u>1997</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
MANUFACTURING & MINING	376.709	1121.821	1498.530
Compensation of Employees	244.178	643.432	887.610
Profit-type Income	65.541	166.215	231.756
Net Interest	7.913	54.150	62.063
Indirect Business Taxes	17.330	56.348	73.678
Capital Consumption Allowances	41.747	201.676	243.423
CONSTRUCTION	305.378	32.781	338.159
Compensation of Employees	193.009	27.880	220.889
Profit-type Income	84.211	2.414	86.625
Net Interest	2.664	0.409	3.073
Indirect Business Taxes	7.578	0.688	8.266
Capital Consumption Allowances	17.916	1.390	19.306
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	181.107	507.298	688.405
Compensation of Employees	77.447	221.938	299.385
Profit-type Income	44.610	81.051	125.661
Net Interest	9.227	46.898	56.125
Indirect Business Taxes	19.778	49.569	69.347
Capital Consumption Allowances	30.046	107.841	137.887
TRADE	821.285	486.066	1307.351
Compensation of Employees	454.553	278.936	733.489
Profit-type Income	126.172	44.350	170.522
Net Interest	18.018	18.258	36.276
Indirect Business Taxes	167.247	92.615	259.862
Capital Consumption Allowances	55.295	51.907	107.202
FIRE 1/	479.167	586.651	1065.818
Compensation of Employees	126.920	250.632	377.552
Profit-type Income	206.131	146.781	352.912
Net Interest	35.283	36.796	72.079
Indirect Business Taxes	33.182	71.460	104.642
Capital Consumption Allowances	77.651	80.982	158.633
SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	1136.693	542.757	1679.450
Compensation of Employees	748.358	451.323	1199.681
Profit-type Income	256.463	27.511	283.974
Net Interest	15.862	12.228	28.090
Indirect Business Taxes	45.110	13.803	58.913
Capital Consumption Allowances	70.900	37.892	108.792
GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:	3300.340	3277.373	6577.713
Compensation of Employees	1844.465	1874.141	3718.606
Profit-type Income	783.128	468.322	1251.450
Net Interest	88.968	168.738	257.706
Indirect Business Taxes	290.225	284.483	574.708
Capital Consumption Allowances	293.554	481.689	775.243
PLUS:			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			130.007
Government & government enterprise			1064.796
Private households			12.035
Owner-occupied housing			504.078
EQUALS: 2/			
Gross Domestic Product			8288.629

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing

2/ NIPA statistic discrepancy not listed

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
MINING & MANUFACTURING																
Small Business GPO	41,885	30	44,923	29	44,456	29	43,978	28	46,240	27	47,348	26	49,919	26	53,512	25
Compensation	27,906	31	30,157	30	30,589	29	29,957	29	31,629	28	32,175	28	33,338	27	34,929	26
Nonlabor Components	13,979	30	14,766	28	13,867	27	14,021	27	14,611	25	15,173	24	16,581	25	18,583	24
Large Business GPO	95,537	70	108,022	71	111,038	71	112,113	72	123,814	73	132,471	74	142,169	74	157,216	75
Compensation	62,888	69	70,059	70	73,282	71	74,039	71	80,678	72	84,742	72	91,225	73	99,370	74
Nonlabor Components	32,649	70	37,963	72	37,756	73	38,074	73	43,136	75	47,729	76	50,944	75	57,846	76
CONSTRUCTION																
Small Business GPO	19,459	90	21,052	89	21,474	89	22,278	89	23,821	88	25,441	88	27,531	88	30,061	87
Compensation	13,154	87	14,369	86	14,846	86	15,184	86	16,191	85	17,236	85	18,670	84	20,260	84
Nonlabor Components	6,305	96	6,683	96	6,628	97	7,094	96	7,630	96	8,204	96	8,861	95	9,801	95
Large Business GPO	2,272	10	2,522	11	2,634	11	2,821	11	3,101	12	3,344	12	3,910	12	4,415	13
Compensation	1,995	13	2,248	14	2,394	14	2,524	14	2,771	15	3,035	15	3,437	16	3,898	16
Nonlabor Components	277	4	274	4	240	3	297	4	330	4	310	4	473	5	517	5
TCPU																
Small Business GPO	12,234	29	12,938	29	13,373	28	13,789	28	14,360	28	14,852	27	15,332	26	16,437	26
Compensation	6,491	29	6,768	28	6,891	27	6,805	27	6,946	26	7,038	26	7,308	25	7,580	24
Nonlabor Components	5,743	30	6,170	29	6,482	29	6,985	29	7,414	29	7,814	28	8,024	27	8,857	28
Large Business GPO	29,748	71	32,327	71	34,146	72	35,305	72	37,841	72	40,269	73	43,265	74	46,263	74
Compensation	16,225	71	17,409	72	18,248	73	18,560	73	19,521	74	20,390	74	21,904	75	23,533	76
Nonlabor Components	13,523	70	14,918	71	15,898	71	16,744	71	18,320	71	19,879	72	21,361	73	22,730	72
WHOLESALE TRADE																
Small Business GPO	29,369	95	33,663	94	35,279	94	36,200	94	38,546	94	40,178	94	43,030	93	46,215	93
Compensation	15,723	94	16,917	94	17,938	94	18,500	94	19,515	94	20,549	94	21,851	93	23,380	93
Nonlabor Components	13,646	96	16,746	95	17,342	95	17,700	95	19,030	94	19,629	94	21,179	94	22,835	93
Large Business GPO	1,695	5	2,066	6	2,091	6	2,242	6	2,464	6	2,618	6	2,999	7	3,485	7
Compensation	1,060	6	1,148	6	1,224	6	1,270	6	1,348	6	1,428	6	1,632	7	1,870	7
Nonlabor Components	635	4	918	5	866	5	972	5	1,117	6	1,190	6	1,367	6	1,615	7
RETAIL TRADE																
Small Business GPO	34,424	76	37,155	75	37,390	74	38,305	74	40,595	73	41,961	72	45,683	71	48,570	71
Compensation	17,691	69	18,971	69	20,135	68	20,348	68	21,577	67	22,741	67	24,088	66	25,569	65
Nonlabor Components	16,733	85	18,184	83	17,255	81	17,956	82	19,018	81	19,219	80	21,595	79	23,000	80
Large Business GPO	10,916	24	12,339	25	13,330	26	13,719	26	15,097	27	16,273	28	18,231	29	19,796	29
Compensation	7,863	31	8,645	31	9,405	32	9,740	32	10,582	33	11,424	33	12,597	34	13,914	35
Nonlabor Components	3,053	15	3,694	17	3,925	19	3,980	18	4,515	19	4,850	20	5,634	21	5,883	20

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
COMBINED TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FIRE 2/																
Small Business GPO	28,890	78	30,709	77	31,608	75	33,122	74	34,455	73	36,736	74	38,926	73	41,578	72
Compensation	6,117	53	6,602	52	6,972	52	7,411	52	7,771	51	8,217	51	8,712	50	9,210	49
Nonlabor Components	22,773	89	24,107	88	24,636	85	25,711	84	26,684	83	28,519	85	30,214	84	32,368	83
Large Business GPO	8,387	22	9,288	23	10,805	25	11,694	26	12,894	27	12,885	26	14,434	27	15,966	28
Compensation	5,457	47	5,989	48	6,429	48	6,951	48	7,412	49	7,969	49	8,687	50	9,447	51
Nonlabor Components	2,930	11	3,299	12	4,376	15	4,743	16	5,482	17	4,916	15	5,747	16	6,519	17
SERVICES 2/																
Small Business GPO	35,676	88	39,262	88	41,444	87	44,333	86	47,865	86	50,951	85	55,683	85	60,020	85
Compensation	17,962	79	19,679	79	21,388	79	22,854	78	24,777	78	26,585	77	28,820	77	31,361	76
Nonlabor Components	17,714	98	19,583	98	20,057	97	21,479	97	23,088	97	24,365	96	26,863	97	28,659	96
Large Business GPO	4,943	12	5,594	12	6,341	13	6,972	14	7,689	14	8,741	15	9,611	15	10,856	15
Compensation	4,644	21	5,220	21	5,822	21	6,381	22	7,095	22	7,804	23	8,707	23	9,748	24
Nonlabor Components	299	2	374	2	518	3	591	3	594	3	938	4	904	3	1,108	4
PRIVATE NONFARM																
Small Business GPO	201,938	57	219,702	56	225,025	56	232,005	56	245,882	55	257,467	54	276,105	54	296,392	53
Compensation	105,045	51	113,465	51	118,758	50	121,058	50	128,407	50	134,543	50	142,787	49	152,290	48
Nonlabor Components	96,893	64	106,237	63	106,266	63	110,946	63	117,475	62	122,924	61	133,318	61	144,102	60
Large Business GPO	153,497	43	172,158	44	180,384	44	184,866	44	202,900	45	216,601	46	234,618	46	257,998	47
Compensation	100,131	49	110,716	49	116,805	50	119,466	50	129,406	50	136,790	50	148,189	51	161,779	52
Nonlabor Components	53,366	36	61,442	37	63,580	37	65,401	37	73,494	38	79,811	39	86,429	39	96,219	40

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
MINING & MANUFACTURING																
Small Business GPO	57,273	25	57,640	24	62,271	24	64,241	24	62,815	23	64,323	23	70,624	23	79,222	23
Compensation	37,787	25	38,399	24	41,293	24	44,184	24	43,920	23	44,227	23	47,891	23	54,083	23
Nonlabor Components	19,487	24	19,241	24	20,979	24	20,057	23	18,895	23	20,096	22	22,733	23	25,139	23
Large Business GPO	173,302	75	179,010	76	195,893	76	207,671	76	205,888	77	217,981	77	239,905	77	266,719	77
Compensation	111,847	75	118,348	76	129,805	76	141,694	76	143,715	77	147,703	77	163,269	77	184,656	77
Nonlabor Components	61,454	76	60,662	76	66,087	76	65,977	77	62,173	77	70,278	78	76,636	77	82,063	77
CONSTRUCTION																
Small Business GPO	32,612	87	33,929	86	37,065	86	41,335	86	43,745	86	48,042	86	53,391	86	59,874	85
Compensation	22,210	83	23,013	83	25,759	83	29,078	83	30,955	83	33,637	83	36,687	83	41,243	82
Nonlabor Components	10,402	95	10,915	94	11,306	94	12,257	94	12,790	95	14,406	95	16,705	95	18,631	94
Large Business GPO	5,018	13	5,463	14	6,066	14	6,923	14	7,196	14	7,865	14	8,661	14	10,354	15
Compensation	4,457	17	4,782	17	5,366	17	6,072	17	6,480	17	7,058	17	7,717	17	9,223	18
Nonlabor Components	561	5	682	6	700	6	851	6	716	5	806	5	943	5	1,131	6
TCPU																
Small Business GPO	17,180	25	17,515	25	18,742	24	19,923	24	21,479	24	23,468	24	26,086	24	28,392	24
Compensation	7,993	24	8,283	23	8,883	23	9,583	22	10,367	22	11,070	22	12,053	21	13,441	21
Nonlabor Components	9,187	27	9,233	26	9,858	26	10,340	26	11,112	27	12,398	26	14,033	27	14,950	26
Large Business GPO	50,425	75	53,393	75	58,034	76	63,162	76	67,201	76	74,359	76	82,866	76	91,264	76
Compensation	25,705	76	27,608	77	30,171	77	33,151	78	36,559	78	39,801	78	44,165	79	49,427	79
Nonlabor Components	24,720	73	25,784	74	27,864	74	30,011	74	30,642	73	34,558	74	38,701	73	41,838	74
WHOLESALE TRADE																
Small Business GPO	50,057	92	52,818	92	57,921	92	62,484	92	65,857	91	71,378	92	79,656	92	89,041	91
Compensation	25,638	92	27,357	92	29,745	92	32,837	92	35,559	92	37,857	91	41,620	91	46,726	91
Nonlabor Components	24,419	93	25,460	92	28,175	92	29,646	91	30,298	91	33,520	92	38,037	92	42,315	91
Large Business GPO	4,070	8	4,653	8	5,202	8	5,775	8	6,123	9	6,366	8	7,214	8	8,763	9
Compensation	2,187	8	2,481	8	2,717	8	3,021	8	3,295	8	3,533	9	3,911	9	4,752	9
Nonlabor Components	1,883	7	2,173	8	2,486	8	2,755	9	2,828	9	2,834	8	3,302	8	4,011	9
RETAIL TRADE																
Small Business GPO	51,194	70	54,482	69	59,828	69	64,239	68	67,817	67	73,425	67	79,899	67	87,177	66
Compensation	27,373	64	28,931	63	31,591	62	34,396	62	36,618	61	39,059	60	42,274	59	46,536	59
Nonlabor Components	23,821	79	25,551	78	28,238	78	29,843	77	31,199	77	34,366	77	37,625	78	40,641	78
Large Business GPO	21,913	30	24,213	31	27,243	31	30,404	32	32,866	33	36,250	33	39,330	33	43,917	34
Compensation	15,492	36	17,023	37	19,153	38	21,484	38	23,557	39	25,877	40	28,837	41	32,392	41
Nonlabor Components	6,421	21	7,190	22	8,089	22	8,920	23	9,309	23	10,373	23	10,493	22	11,525	22

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
COMBINED TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FIRE 2/																
Small Business GPO	45,245	72	47,664	70	51,904	69	56,978	70	59,824	68	65,884	67	71,657	67	78,050	66
Compensation	9,872	49	10,697	48	11,971	47	13,067	47	14,158	46	15,347	46	16,854	45	18,587	45
Nonlabor Components	35,373	83	36,967	81	39,933	80	43,911	81	45,667	79	50,537	78	54,803	78	59,463	77
Large Business GPO	17,592	28	20,063	30	23,082	31	24,955	30	28,258	32	32,319	33	35,542	33	40,800	34
Compensation	10,413	51	11,603	52	13,275	53	14,813	53	16,403	54	18,178	54	20,405	55	22,847	55
Nonlabor Components	7,179	17	8,460	19	9,807	20	10,142	19	11,854	21	14,141	22	15,137	22	17,953	23
SERVICES 2/																
Small Business GPO	66,304	84	72,781	84	79,678	84	88,781	83	96,154	83	104,137	82	115,309	82	129,051	81
Compensation	34,984	76	38,644	75	43,090	75	49,328	75	54,602	75	59,677	75	67,078	74	75,845	74
Nonlabor Components	31,320	96	34,137	96	36,588	96	39,453	97	41,552	96	44,460	96	48,231	95	53,206	95
Large Business GPO	12,489	16	14,059	16	15,653	16	17,889	17	20,235	17	22,141	18	25,491	18	29,821	19
Compensation	11,192	24	12,717	25	14,325	25	16,556	25	18,506	25	20,416	25	23,191	26	27,008	26
Nonlabor Components	1,297	4	1,342	4	1,328	4	1,333	3	1,729	4	1,725	4	2,300	5	2,813	5
PRIVATE NONFARM																
Small Business GPO	319,866	53	336,828	53	367,409	53	397,979	53	417,691	53	450,658	53	496,622	53	550,805	53
Compensation	165,857	48	175,324	47	192,332	47	212,473	47	226,178	48	240,875	48	264,456	48	296,460	47
Nonlabor Components	154,009	60	161,504	60	175,077	60	185,506	61	191,512	62	209,784	61	232,166	61	254,346	61
Large Business GPO	284,808	47	300,855	47	331,173	47	356,781	47	367,767	47	397,280	47	439,009	47	491,640	47
Compensation	181,293	52	194,562	53	214,812	53	236,791	53	248,516	52	262,565	52	291,496	52	330,306	53
Nonlabor Components	103,515	40	106,293	40	116,361	40	119,990	39	119,252	38	134,714	39	147,513	39	161,333	39

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Million Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
MINING & MANUFACTURING																
Small Business GPO	87,630	23	91,784	23	102,358	23	119,469	23	134,525	23	149,658	23	167,592	24	186,306	23
Compensation	58,906	23	59,812	23	67,887	23	76,814	23	87,112	23	98,243	23	106,106	23	117,527	23
Nonlabor Components	28,723	25	31,972	24	34,471	23	42,655	24	47,413	24	51,415	24	61,486	26	68,778	24
Large Business GPO	286,635	77	305,791	77	350,993	77	397,290	77	444,680	77	492,871	77	532,973	76	618,494	77
Compensation	201,431	77	204,840	77	232,849	77	263,867	77	297,599	77	333,788	77	358,536	77	394,964	77
Nonlabor Components	85,205	75	100,951	76	118,144	77	133,423	76	147,081	76	159,083	76	174,437	74	223,531	76
CONSTRUCTION																
Small Business GPO	63,402	84	63,481	84	71,970	84	78,704	83	92,542	83	103,077	82	104,862	81	104,459	79
Compensation	43,533	81	42,186	80	45,700	79	50,527	78	58,728	77	66,996	76	69,577	76	71,315	74
Nonlabor Components	19,870	94	21,295	94	26,269	94	28,177	94	33,814	94	36,081	94	35,286	94	33,144	93
Large Business GPO	11,640	16	12,049	16	13,859	16	16,083	17	19,489	17	23,393	18	24,957	19	27,040	21
Compensation	10,326	19	10,593	20	12,124	21	14,137	22	17,284	23	20,899	24	22,566	24	24,643	26
Nonlabor Components	1,313	6	1,456	6	1,736	6	1,946	6	2,205	6	2,494	6	2,390	6	2,397	7
TCPU																
Small Business GPO	31,756	24	34,056	24	38,785	24	42,906	24	48,585	24	53,398	24	56,088	23	61,692	22
Compensation	14,642	21	15,451	21	17,343	21	19,305	21	21,809	21	24,582	21	27,220	21	30,239	21
Nonlabor Components	17,114	28	18,605	27	21,442	27	23,601	27	26,777	27	28,817	28	28,868	25	31,453	24
Large Business GPO	98,340	76	108,379	76	122,587	76	136,445	76	153,751	76	165,641	76	186,287	77	212,944	78
Compensation	54,041	79	57,195	79	64,434	79	71,983	79	81,623	79	92,353	79	101,245	79	111,340	79
Nonlabor Components	44,299	72	51,184	73	58,153	73	64,462	73	72,127	73	73,287	72	85,042	75	101,604	76
WHOLESALE TRADE																
Small Business GPO	100,428	90	108,917	90	114,812	89	125,212	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	52,068	90	54,824	89	60,615	89	66,823	88	76,685	88	87,386	87	96,575	87	106,766	86
Nonlabor Components	48,360	91	54,093	90	54,197	89	58,389	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	10,644	10	12,174	10	14,304	11	17,032	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	5,703	10	6,440	11	7,609	11	8,935	12	10,699	12	12,705	13	14,612	13	16,793	14
Nonlabor Components	4,941	9	5,734	10	6,695	11	8,097	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RETAIL TRADE																
Small Business GPO	91,468	67	101,302	66	112,894	65	123,284	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	50,318	58	53,856	58	59,815	57	65,512	57	74,065	57	81,371	56	87,079	56	93,811	55
Nonlabor Components	41,150	81	47,446	79	53,079	77	57,773	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	45,494	33	51,878	34	59,833	35	67,574	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	35,737	42	39,026	42	44,219	43	49,406	43	56,753	43	63,346	44	68,866	44	75,361	45
Nonlabor Components	9,757	19	12,852	21	15,614	23	18,167	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
COMBINED TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	278,771	74	304,227	73	317,539	72	346,652	71
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150,750	69	168,757	69	183,654	69	200,577	69
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128,020	81	135,469	79	133,886	76	146,075	74
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98,101	26	113,116	27	124,723	28	142,524	29
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	67,452	31	76,051	31	83,478	31	92,154	31
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30,650	19	37,066	21	41,244	24	50,370	26
FIRE 2/																
Small Business GPO	81,428	63	88,381	63	99,149	63	116,210	64	137,598	65	153,304	64	164,313	63	174,722	60
Compensation	20,203	44	22,163	44	24,565	44	27,304	43	31,147	43	35,291	43	39,298	42	42,770	41
Nonlabor Components	61,225	74	66,218	73	74,583	75	88,906	75	106,451	76	118,013	76	125,015	74	131,952	71
Large Business GPO	47,233	37	52,203	37	57,006	37	64,997	36	74,746	35	84,952	36	98,002	37	116,838	40
Compensation	25,222	56	28,103	56	31,626	56	35,704	57	41,097	57	46,989	57	54,904	58	62,742	59
Nonlabor Components	22,011	26	24,100	27	25,381	25	29,293	25	33,649	24	37,963	24	43,098	26	54,096	29
SERVICES 2/																
Small Business GPO	140,914	80	155,695	80	173,948	79	197,660	79	225,811	78	254,434	78	287,537	77	321,881	76
Compensation	84,753	73	93,582	73	103,808	72	115,644	71	134,373	71	154,464	71	177,278	70	202,334	70
Nonlabor Components	56,161	95	62,113	94	70,141	94	82,016	93	91,438	92	99,970	92	110,258	92	119,548	90
Large Business GPO	34,137	20	39,189	20	45,028	21	52,581	21	62,755	22	73,465	22	85,256	23	100,028	24
Compensation	31,090	27	35,340	27	40,344	28	46,364	29	54,902	29	64,311	29	75,164	30	87,357	30
Nonlabor Components	3,047	5	3,849	6	4,683	6	6,217	7	7,853	8	9,154	8	10,093	8	12,670	10
PRIVATE NONFARM																
Small Business GPO	597,026	53	643,615	53	713,915	52	803,445	52	917,831	52	1,018,098	52	1,097,931	51	1,195,712	50
Compensation	324,423	47	341,875	47	379,734	47	421,929	46	483,919	46	548,334	46	603,132	46	664,763	46
Nonlabor Components	272,603	62	301,740	60	334,182	59	381,516	59	433,913	60	469,764	60	494,799	58	530,949	54
Large Business GPO	534,123	47	581,664	47	663,611	48	752,002	48	853,523	48	953,438	48	1,052,198	49	1,217,868	50
Compensation	363,550	53	381,536	53	433,204	53	490,396	54	559,957	54	634,390	54	695,894	54	773,199	54
Nonlabor Components	170,573	38	200,128	40	230,406	41	261,606	41	293,565	40	319,048	40	356,304	42	444,669	46

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
MINING & MANUFACTURING																
Small Business GPO	182,205	23	192,659	23	221,635	24	236,127	25	231,196	25	246,252	25	260,619	24	275,102	25
Compensation	118,736	23	125,272	24	141,604	24	151,648	25	158,430	26	167,831	26	179,953	26	187,200	27
Nonlabor Components	63,469	22	67,387	23	80,031	24	84,479	25	72,765	24	78,421	23	80,665	20	87,902	21
Large Business GPO	618,975	77	629,783	77	696,776	76	703,574	75	686,529	75	734,507	75	818,463	76	839,635	75
Compensation	396,807	77	403,759	76	440,547	76	455,787	75	460,367	74	471,626	74	501,066	74	516,475	73
Nonlabor Components	222,168	78	226,024	77	256,229	76	247,787	75	226,163	76	262,881	77	317,398	80	323,160	79
CONSTRUCTION																
Small Business GPO	102,785	79	112,998	81	138,308	83	157,416	84	179,236	86	192,222	88	210,001	89	218,343	89
Compensation	69,349	73	74,582	76	87,826	78	100,584	80	112,249	82	123,174	85	134,167	85	140,797	85
Nonlabor Components	33,436	92	38,416	94	50,481	95	56,832	94	66,986	94	69,048	94	75,834	96	77,546	96
Large Business GPO	28,007	21	26,801	19	27,764	17	28,901	16	28,661	14	27,035	12	27,190	11	27,480	11
Compensation	25,181	27	24,140	24	25,158	22	25,274	20	24,466	18	22,403	15	23,647	15	24,031	15
Nonlabor Components	2,826	8	2,661	6	2,607	5	3,627	6	4,196	6	4,632	6	3,543	4	3,449	4
TCPU																
Small Business GPO	62,115	21	66,457	21	78,023	22	82,926	22	88,390	22	95,405	22	100,617	22	106,969	23
Compensation	32,400	22	34,125	22	37,070	22	39,637	23	41,783	23	44,780	23	46,826	23	48,860	23
Nonlabor Components	29,715	20	32,332	19	40,953	21	43,289	21	46,607	22	50,624	22	53,791	22	58,110	22
Large Business GPO	233,291	79	257,583	79	279,491	78	296,112	78	307,067	78	330,769	78	348,364	78	361,688	77
Compensation	118,040	78	121,775	78	129,583	78	135,771	77	140,177	77	147,270	77	153,457	77	159,666	77
Nonlabor Components	115,251	80	135,808	81	149,908	79	160,341	79	166,890	78	183,500	78	194,907	78	202,021	78
WHOLESALE TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	111,649	86	114,780	85	127,058	85	134,793	84	140,909	83	149,961	83	164,033	82	175,143	82
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	18,230	14	19,743	15	22,980	15	25,593	16	28,043	17	31,237	17	34,891	18	38,030	18
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RETAIL TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	97,675	55	104,885	55	115,576	54	123,931	54	131,675	54	139,701	53	148,323	53	154,494	52
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	79,664	45	86,813	45	97,095	46	105,689	46	114,008	46	122,879	47	132,854	47	140,903	48
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
COMBINED TRADE																
Small Business GPO	356,266	70	384,974	69	434,126	69	456,584	67	470,319	66	485,192	65	524,485	65	552,979	64
Compensation	209,324	68	219,665	67	242,633	67	258,724	66	272,585	66	289,663	65	312,356	65	329,636	65
Nonlabor Components	146,942	72	165,309	71	191,492	71	197,860	67	197,734	66	195,529	65	212,129	65	223,342	64
Large Business GPO	155,997	30	174,296	31	198,857	31	226,862	33	246,014	34	258,196	35	283,595	35	304,416	36
Compensation	97,894	32	106,556	33	120,076	33	131,282	34	142,050	34	154,115	35	167,745	35	178,934	35
Nonlabor Components	58,103	28	67,740	29	78,782	29	95,580	33	103,964	34	104,081	35	115,850	35	125,483	36
FIRE 2/																
Small Business GPO	180,218	59	203,701	58	226,970	57	243,590	55	259,655	53	286,724	52	303,122	52	315,711	51
Compensation	45,822	39	50,732	39	55,499	38	61,221	38	68,860	38	76,085	37	81,883	37	84,282	37
Nonlabor Components	134,397	70	152,969	69	171,471	68	182,369	64	190,795	62	210,639	61	221,238	61	231,429	59
Large Business GPO	127,547	41	149,754	42	168,126	43	200,498	45	231,527	47	261,645	48	282,747	48	304,154	49
Compensation	70,609	61	79,618	61	88,707	62	99,668	62	114,200	62	128,550	63	139,612	63	144,999	63
Nonlabor Components	56,937	30	70,136	31	79,419	32	100,830	36	117,327	38	133,095	39	143,136	39	159,155	41
SERVICES 2/																
Small Business GPO	353,934	76	389,669	75	439,219	75	475,766	73	514,503	73	557,160	71	627,646	71	686,476	71
Compensation	224,264	69	244,337	68	270,179	67	292,136	66	314,614	65	348,229	64	386,424	64	425,394	64
Nonlabor Components	129,670	89	145,333	90	169,039	91	183,630	88	199,890	89	208,931	88	241,221	88	261,082	87
Large Business GPO	114,683	24	129,560	25	148,802	25	173,349	27	194,063	27	225,037	29	251,946	29	280,598	29
Compensation	98,606	31	112,988	32	131,243	33	148,945	34	168,247	35	195,215	36	218,356	36	242,375	36
Nonlabor Components	16,077	11	16,571	10	17,560	9	24,404	12	25,815	11	29,822	12	33,591	12	38,223	13
PRIVATE NONFARM																
Small Business GPO	1,237,523	49	1,350,460	50	1,538,280	50	1,652,410	50	1,743,299	51	1,862,954	50	2,026,489	50	2,155,580	50
Compensation	699,895	46	748,714	47	834,812	47	903,951	48	968,521	48	1,049,761	48	1,141,609	49	1,216,170	49
Nonlabor Components	537,628	53	601,746	54	703,468	55	748,459	54	774,778	55	813,193	53	884,879	52	939,410	52
Large Business GPO	1,278,500	51	1,367,775	50	1,519,817	50	1,629,295	50	1,693,861	49	1,837,190	50	2,012,306	50	2,117,971	50
Compensation	807,137	54	848,835	53	935,313	53	996,726	52	1,049,507	52	1,119,180	52	1,203,883	51	1,266,479	51
Nonlabor Components	471,363	47	518,940	46	584,504	45	632,569	46	644,354	45	718,010	47	808,424	48	851,492	48

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
MINING & MANUFACTURING																
Small Business GPO	285,749	25	285,869	25	298,790	26	315,964	26	340,291	26	347,894	25	356,567	25	376,709	25
Compensation	193,510	27	196,568	27	205,898	27	217,130	28	226,213	27	229,185	27	231,808	27	244,178	28
Nonlabor Components	92,239	21	89,300	22	92,892	23	98,834	23	114,079	23	118,709	22	124,758	22	132,531	22
Large Business GPO	866,715	75	854,371	75	870,841	74	903,819	74	973,143	74	1,036,826	75	1,072,520	75	1,121,821	75
Compensation	528,993	73	532,433	73	552,268	73	569,456	72	599,801	73	616,652	73	623,962	73	643,432	72
Nonlabor Components	337,722	79	321,939	78	318,573	77	334,363	77	373,341	77	420,174	78	448,559	78	478,389	78
CONSTRUCTION																
Small Business GPO	221,823	89	207,333	89	210,439	90	224,844	90	249,150	90	262,310	90	286,468	91	305,378	90
Compensation	146,347	86	138,196	86	137,780	87	144,592	87	160,106	88	168,805	87	182,601	88	193,009	87
Nonlabor Components	75,476	97	69,136	95	72,659	97	80,252	97	89,044	96	93,506	96	103,867	96	112,369	96
Large Business GPO	26,885	11	25,377	11	24,004	10	24,070	10	26,183	10	27,998	10	29,951	9	32,781	10
Compensation	24,169	14	22,067	14	21,437	13	21,262	13	22,501	12	24,330	13	25,598	12	27,880	13
Nonlabor Components	2,716	3	3,311	5	2,567	3	2,808	3	3,682	4	3,667	4	4,353	4	4,901	4
TCPU																
Small Business GPO	114,933	23	122,641	24	129,252	24	142,668	25	152,783	25	158,095	25	171,985	26	181,107	26
Compensation	52,033	23	54,041	24	56,671	24	58,507	23	64,311	24	67,013	24	72,665	25	77,447	26
Nonlabor Components	62,901	23	68,600	24	72,581	24	84,161	26	88,472	26	91,082	25	99,320	26	103,660	27
Large Business GPO	375,970	77	395,668	76	409,223	76	430,601	75	458,612	75	484,490	75	494,341	74	507,298	74
Compensation	169,437	77	175,387	76	183,115	76	191,681	77	203,006	76	208,098	76	212,350	75	221,938	74
Nonlabor Components	206,532	77	220,281	76	226,108	76	238,920	74	255,606	74	276,392	75	281,991	74	285,360	73
WHOLESALE TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	182,278	82	185,351	82	194,370	81	200,735	82	216,282	83	225,509	82	232,057	80	242,738	79
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	40,392	18	41,902	18	44,780	19	44,226	18	44,453	17	50,487	18	56,711	20	64,741	21
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RETAIL TRADE																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	159,938	52	162,207	51	169,485	51	174,024	51	183,389	50	191,863	50	199,020	50	211,815	50
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	148,512	48	153,332	49	163,041	49	169,089	49	179,977	50	190,183	50	199,256	50	214,195	50
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
COMBINED TRADE																
Small Business GPO	567,899	64	583,514	63	617,498	64	644,029	64	701,162	64	728,296	63	768,377	63	821,285	63
Compensation	342,216	64	347,557	64	363,855	64	374,759	64	399,671	64	417,373	63	431,076	63	454,553	62
Nonlabor Components	225,683	64	235,956	63	253,643	64	269,270	64	301,491	63	310,923	64	337,301	64	366,732	64
Large Business GPO	316,017	36	335,848	37	348,821	36	366,474	36	398,567	36	419,137	37	448,286	37	486,066	37
Compensation	188,904	36	195,235	36	207,821	36	213,315	36	224,430	36	240,669	37	255,968	37	278,936	38
Nonlabor Components	127,113	36	140,614	37	141,000	36	153,159	36	174,137	37	178,468	36	192,318	36	207,130	36
FIRE 2/																
Small Business GPO	326,792	50	331,163	48	372,031	50	394,498	50	398,558	49	421,119	47	442,130	46	479,167	45
Compensation	89,025	37	92,096	36	99,492	36	111,557	37	110,956	36	114,750	36	121,321	34	126,920	34
Nonlabor Components	237,767	58	239,067	54	272,539	58	282,940	57	287,602	57	306,369	54	320,809	53	352,247	51
Large Business GPO	325,069	50	363,651	52	374,455	50	400,506	50	420,177	51	466,242	53	512,337	54	586,651	55
Compensation	154,579	63	161,381	64	175,953	64	188,965	63	200,481	64	208,081	64	230,477	66	250,632	66
Nonlabor Components	170,490	42	202,270	46	198,502	42	211,542	43	219,696	43	258,161	46	281,860	47	336,019	49
SERVICES 2/																
Small Business GPO	751,544	71	785,430	70	849,475	70	888,676	70	930,937	69	991,269	68	1,055,024	68	1,136,693	68
Compensation	471,532	64	494,965	63	536,755	63	570,616	63	603,016	63	651,359	63	693,294	62	748,358	62
Nonlabor Components	280,012	88	290,466	87	312,720	87	318,060	86	327,921	83	339,910	83	361,730	82	388,335	81
Large Business GPO	310,603	29	329,197	30	359,790	30	388,250	30	422,967	31	459,271	32	497,206	32	542,757	32
Compensation	270,751	36	286,580	37	313,319	37	335,247	37	357,289	37	387,604	37	417,566	38	451,323	38
Nonlabor Components	39,852	12	42,616	13	46,471	13	53,003	14	65,678	17	71,667	17	79,640	18	91,434	19
PRIVATE NONFARM																
Small Business GPO	2,268,740	51	2,315,950	50	2,477,486	51	2,610,678	51	2,772,881	51	2,908,984	50	3,080,551	50	3,300,340	50
Compensation	1,294,663	49	1,323,424	49	1,400,451	49	1,477,161	49	1,564,274	49	1,648,485	49	1,732,766	50	1,844,465	50
Nonlabor Components	974,078	52	992,525	52	1,077,035	54	1,133,517	53	1,208,608	53	1,260,498	51	1,347,785	51	1,455,875	51
Large Business GPO	2,221,259	49	2,304,112	50	2,387,133	49	2,513,721	49	2,699,649	49	2,893,963	50	3,054,641	50	3,277,373	50
Compensation	1,336,833	51	1,373,082	51	1,453,913	51	1,519,926	51	1,607,507	51	1,685,434	51	1,765,920	50	1,874,141	50
Nonlabor Components	884,425	48	931,031	48	933,220	46	993,795	47	1,092,141	47	1,208,530	49	1,288,721	49	1,403,232	49

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1998		1999	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Dollars</u>	
MINING & MANUFACTURING				
Small Business GPO	421,949	27	439,669	27
Compensation	285,335	31	294,793	31
Nonlabor Components	136,614	22	144,876	22
Large Business GPO	1,119,645	73	1,172,935	73
Compensation	645,823	69	664,821	69
Nonlabor Components	473,822	78	508,114	78
CONSTRUCTION				
Small Business GPO	339,726	90	373,899	90
Compensation	210,547	87	232,919	87
Nonlabor Components	129,179	96	140,980	96
Large Business GPO	38,356	10	42,455	10
Compensation	32,467	13	35,917	13
Nonlabor Components	5,889	4	6,538	4
TCPU				
Small Business GPO	191,870	26	202,700	26
Compensation	84,199	26	90,475	26
Nonlabor Components	107,671	26	112,224	26
Large Business GPO	536,097	74	576,946	74
Compensation	235,434	74	256,393	74
Nonlabor Components	300,663	74	320,554	74
WHOLESALE TRADE				
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--
Compensation	272,580	82	291,262	82
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--
Compensation	59,646	18	63,743	18
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--
RETAIL TRADE				
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--
Compensation	242,608	53	258,850	53
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--
Compensation	212,246	47	226,449	47
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--

Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1999
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1998		1999	
	Million		Million	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
COMBINED TRADE				
Small Business GPO	911,115	65	970,689	65
Compensation	515,189	65	550,112	65
Nonlabor Components	395,926	64	420,577	64
Large Business GPO	496,586	35	528,959	35
Compensation	271,891	35	290,192	35
Nonlabor Components	224,695	36	238,767	36
FIRE 2/				
Small Business GPO	519,135	45	546,067	45
Compensation	142,265	34	152,763	34
Nonlabor Components	376,870	51	393,303	51
Large Business GPO	634,638	55	670,871	55
Compensation	279,547	66	300,178	66
Nonlabor Components	355,091	49	370,694	49
SERVICES 2/				
Small Business GPO	1,240,365	68	1,342,631	68
Compensation	823,932	63	893,296	63
Nonlabor Components	416,433	81	449,335	81
Large Business GPO	582,732	32	632,819	32
Compensation	487,944	37	528,704	37
Nonlabor Components	94,788	19	104,115	19
PRIVATE NONFARM				
Small Business GPO	3,624,160	52	3,875,655	52
Compensation	2,061,466	51	2,214,358	52
Nonlabor Components	1,562,694	52	1,661,297	52
Large Business GPO	3,408,054	48	3,624,985	48
Compensation	1,953,107	49	2,076,205	48
Nonlabor Components	1,454,947	48	1,548,780	48

1/ Percents are of total industry GPO, total industry compensation and total industry nonlabor components, respectively.

2/ FIRE excludes owner-occupied housing, and services exclude private household services.