

Annual Industry Accounts

Revised Statistics for 2003–2010

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THE BUREAU of Economic Analysis (BEA) released revised statistics on real gross domestic product (GDP) by industry for 2003–2010 on December 13, 2011, reflecting BEA’s first “flexible” annual revision of the industry accounts.¹ The revised statistics incorporate newly available and revised source data that are more complete than those used in the previously published statistics. In particular, the statistics for 2003–2007 incorporate revised source data from the Census Bureau’s Service Annual Survey and Annual Retail Trade Survey as well as the incorporation of Federal Reserve Board price indexes for communications equipment. The reference year remains 2005.²

In this issue, we present updated statistics for the annual industry accounts, which detail interactions

among industries and the contributions of industries to gross domestic product (GDP). In 2010, 16 of 22 major industry groups contributed to the growth in real GDP. The durable-goods manufacturing and retail trade sectors were leading contributors to the 3.0 percent increase in U.S. economic growth.

Highlights for 2010 include the following:

- Real GDP grew 3.0 percent in 2010, following a decline of 3.5 percent in 2009. Both private goods-producing industries and private services-producing industries contributed to the growth, increasing 5.6 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively.
- Durable-goods manufacturing grew 17.0 percent in 2010 after a double-digit decline in 2009. Motor vehicles, machinery, and computer and electronic products led the recovery in durable-goods manufacturing.
- Retail trade, particularly new car dealers, grew 10.1 percent in 2010, recovering from the 2008–2009 downturn.
- The information-communications-technology-producing

1. See “Improving BEA’s Accounts Through Flexible Annual Revisions,” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 88 (June 2008): 29–32.

2. If estimates for the reference year were revised, the levels of the related index numbers and the chained-dollar estimates for the entire historical period were revised; percent changes before 2003 were unrevised.

Chart 1. Annual Growth in Real GDP

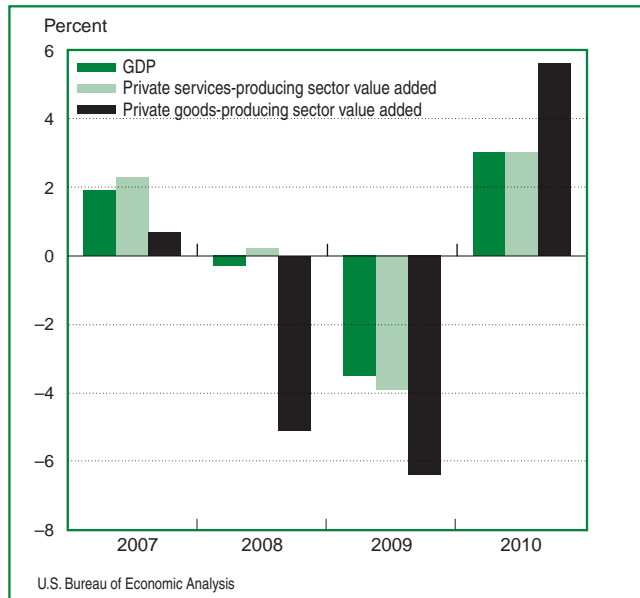
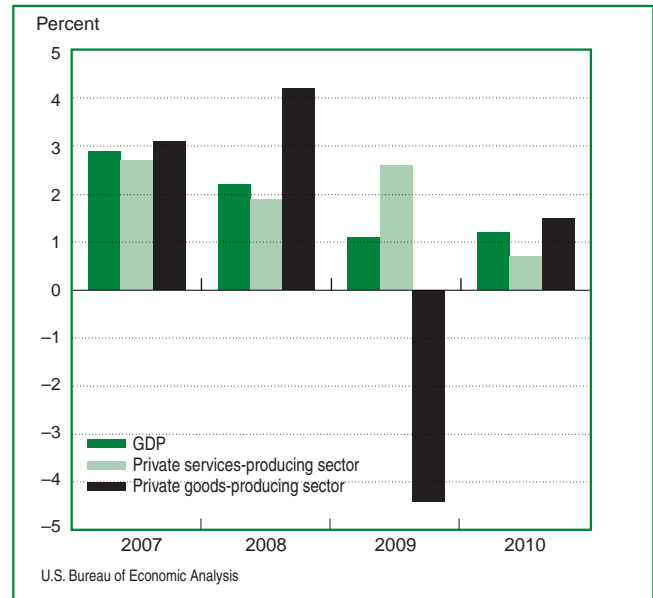


Chart 2. Annual Growth in Value-Added Prices



industry group returned to its previous double-digit growth trend in 2010, growing 14.7 percent. That followed modest growth in 2009.

- Overall growth in value-added prices remained low, increasing 1.2 percent in 2010 after increasing 1.1 percent in 2009. Private goods-producing industries, led by significant upturns in the mining and agriculture industries, contributed to the acceleration.

Improvements

These estimates reflect a number of improvements in methodology and source data and are consistent with the results of the “flexible” annual revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs).³ The improvements did not meaningfully alter the overall picture of the economy in 2003–2010. These improvements include the following:

- Incorporating an improved methodology for measuring wholesale trade gross output price indexes that use newly available margin price indexes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. BEA’s historical methodology used sales-based price indexes to deflate margin output. This change was made beginning with the 2008 estimates.
- Introducing Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and private trade source data to replace the benefits-to-premiums ratio based on Economic Census data that was held constant between Economic Census years. The change was made beginning with the 2004 estimates.
- Incorporating the Annual Retail Trade Survey and the Service Annual Survey, which have been benchmarked to the 2007 Economic Census, back to 2003.
- Incorporating improved quality-adjusted price indexes from the Federal Reserve Board’s Industrial Production Index program for communications equipment, for 2003 forward, to replace indexes

based on Bureau of Labor Statistics producer price indexes and import price indexes.

The revised statistics presented in this article incorporate more accurate and more detailed information on the industry composition of GDP growth than was available for the “advance” 2010 statistics released on April 26, 2011. In particular, these updated statistics incorporate Census Bureau annual survey data on industry output, Bureau of Labor Statistics data on producer prices, and BEA statistics on final demand and revised corporate profits by industry from the 2011 flexible annual NIPA revision. For information about the principal sources of data used, see tables E and F.

For 2010, these source data were compiled for the first time within an input-output framework that balances and reconciles industry production and commodity usages. The framework provides information on value added for 65 industries and commodities (see “Methodology” on page 23). The previously published “advance” statistics for 2010 were developed from summary source data; value added was presented for 22 industry groups.

Data Availability

The annual tables for GDP by industry and the input-output (I-O) accounts are available on BEA’s Web site. For tables for GDP by industry, online tools are available for users to customize the tables so that they show data only for the industries and years of interest. Tools are also available for creating graphs of data and downloading tables to update spreadsheets.

For I-O tables, online tools are available for users to create and store unique levels of aggregation of data for specific commodities and industries. Tools are also available for viewing and downloading entire I-O tables, including the “make” and “use” tables.

For a guide to the annual industry accounts, see “[A Primer on BEA’s Industry Accounts](#)” in the June 2009 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS.

3. See Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, “Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts,” SURVEY 91 (August 2011): 6–30.

Real Value Added

Table A. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1.9	-0.3	-3.5	3.0
Private industries	1.9	-1.0	-4.4	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	-7.5	8.7	10.8	-3.1
Mining.....	2.8	-3.8	20.9	-6.1
Utilities.....	3.4	4.6	-11.4	3.3
Construction.....	-5.5	-6.6	-12.9	-3.2
Manufacturing.....	3.5	-5.8	-9.4	11.2
Durable goods.....	3.7	-1.6	-14.9	17.0
Nondurable goods.....	3.3	-10.9	-2.7	5.1
Wholesale trade.....	5.5	-1.1	-13.5	3.9
Retail trade.....	0.3	-5.7	-2.4	10.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	1.1	0.9	-12.0	3.5
Information.....	7.7	1.7	-3.6	3.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	1.0	-0.7	1.1	-0.2
Finance and insurance.....	-3.5	-6.5	6.8	6.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	4.1	2.8	-1.9	-4.4
Professional and business services.....	2.8	3.9	-6.9	3.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	3.3	5.2	-7.0	4.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-1.4	2.0	-2.4	-4.4
Administrative and waste management services.....	4.3	1.7	-9.5	6.4
Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	1.7	4.6	1.0	2.8
Educational services.....	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	1.8	5.0	1.0	3.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	3.0	-5.1	-7.6	7.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.9	-5.8	-3.8	6.5
Accommodation and food services.....	2.7	-4.8	-8.8	8.2
Other services, except government.....	0.0	-4.2	-5.1	2.1
Government	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.6
Federal.....	0.3	2.7	3.7	3.2
State and local.....	1.0	1.4	-0.4	-0.7
Addenda:				
Private goods-producing industries ¹	0.6	-5.1	-6.4	5.6
Private services-producing industries ²	2.3	0.2	-3.9	3.0
Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	10.2	6.1	1.7	14.7

1. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of computer and electronic products; publishing industries (includes software); information and data processing services; and computer systems design and related services.

Real GDP grew 3.0 percent in 2010 after declining 3.5 percent in 2009; 16 of 22 industry groups contributed to real GDP growth.

Mining decreased 6.1 percent after growing 20.9 percent; the downturn was primarily due to a sharp decline in real value added for the oil and gas extraction industry in 2010, when oil and gas production stalled.

Construction fell for the sixth consecutive year. The 3.2 percent drop was the smallest since the 3.0 percent drop in 2006. In 2010, public construction spending decreased for the first time since 1982, reflecting a sharp decline in state and local government construction.

Manufacturing rose 11.2 percent after declining for 2 consecutive years.

Durable-goods manufacturing increased 17.0 percent after declining 14.9 percent in 2009 and 1.6 percent in 2008. The main contributor to the increase was motor vehicle and parts manufacturing; both production and sales of motor vehicles increased in 2010.

Transportation and warehousing grew 3.5 percent, a sharp upturn from a 12.0 percent decline. The upturn primarily reflected an upturn in the truck transportation industry.

Management of companies and enterprises fell for the second consecutive year, primarily because of falling employment within the offices of bank holding companies.

Administrative and waste management services increased 6.4 percent, a sharp recovery from a 9.5 percent decline.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation rebounded, growing 6.5 percent after declining in 2008 and 2009.

Real Value Added

Table B. Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP by Industry Group

[Percentage points]

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product ¹	1.9	-0.3	-3.5	3.0
Private industries	1.68	-0.87	-3.82	3.07
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-0.08	0.09	0.10	-0.03
Mining	0.05	-0.08	0.37	-0.10
Utilities	0.06	0.08	-0.22	0.06
Construction	-0.27	-0.30	-0.55	-0.12
Manufacturing	0.43	-0.71	-1.09	1.23
Durable goods	0.25	-0.10	-0.95	0.96
Nondurable goods	0.18	-0.60	-0.14	0.27
Wholesale trade	0.31	-0.06	-0.81	0.21
Retail trade	0.02	-0.36	-0.14	0.60
Transportation and warehousing	0.03	0.03	-0.36	0.10
Information	0.33	0.08	-0.16	0.13
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	0.22	-0.15	0.23	-0.05
Finance and insurance	-0.29	-0.51	0.49	0.53
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.50	0.36	-0.25	-0.58
Professional and business services	0.33	0.47	-0.86	0.46
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.23	0.38	-0.54	0.36
Management of companies and enterprises	-0.03	0.04	-0.04	-0.08
Administrative and waste management services	0.13	0.05	-0.28	0.18
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	0.13	0.35	0.08	0.24
Educational services	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Health care and social assistance	0.12	0.33	0.07	0.24
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	0.11	-0.20	-0.29	0.29
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.04	-0.06	-0.03	0.06
Accommodation and food services	0.08	-0.14	-0.25	0.23
Other services, except government	0.00	-0.10	-0.12	0.05
Government	0.10	0.22	0.12	0.08
Federal	0.01	0.11	0.15	0.14
State and local	0.09	0.12	-0.03	-0.06
Addenda:				
Private goods-producing industries ²	0.13	-1.00	-1.18	0.97
Private services-producing industries ³	1.55	0.13	-2.64	2.09
Information-communications-technology-producing industries ⁴	0.41	0.25	0.07	0.62

The upturn in real GDP growth in 2010 was mainly due to recoveries in durable-goods manufacturing, wholesale trade, and professional, scientific, and technical services.

Mining turned down, reflecting a contraction in the oil and gas extraction industry.

Durable-goods manufacturing was the largest contributor to the upturn in real GDP; 8 of 11 durable-goods industries contributed to the growth, led by motor vehicle and parts, machinery, computer and electronic products, and fabricated metal products.

Nondurable-goods manufacturing turned up after contributing the most to the downturn in 2008 and to the continued decline in 2009. The upturn mainly reflected an upturn in petroleum and coal products.

Wholesale trade accounted for 16 percent of the upturn in real GDP growth.

Retail trade turned up after declining in 2008 and 2009.

Private services-producing industries accounted for over 70 percent of the upturn in real GDP growth, led by professional, scientific, and technical services.

1. The estimates of gross domestic product under the contributions columns are percent changes.

2. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

3. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

4. Consists of computer and electronic products; publishing industries (includes software); information and data processing services; and computer systems design and related services.

NOTE: Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in real gross domestic product because the contribution of the "not allocated by industry" line is excluded.

Value-Added Prices

**Table C. Percent Changes in Chain-Type Price Indexes
for Value Added by Industry Group**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.2
Private industries	2.8	2.4	1.1	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	27.7	1.4	-20.7	15.7
Mining.....	7.8	30.3	-44.7	19.6
Utilities.....	1.8	-0.9	13.2	-0.7
Construction.....	6.3	0.6	1.3	-2.5
Manufacturing.....	-0.5	1.9	4.4	-0.7
Durable goods.....	-1.7	-2.3	4.0	-2.4
Nondurable goods.....	0.9	7.2	5.0	1.3
Wholesale trade.....	0.6	2.0	7.9	-0.1
Retail trade.....	1.1	1.4	1.1	-4.0
Transportation and warehousing.....	1.6	1.6	7.2	-0.7
Information.....	0.0	-1.5	0.2	-1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	2.2	2.8	0.5	1.7
Finance and insurance.....	2.5	3.2	-1.2	6.0
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2.1	2.6	1.4	-1.0
Professional and business services.....	5.4	1.1	1.1	2.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	4.7	2.0	1.0	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises.....	11.5	0.1	-3.1	10.8
Administrative and waste management services.....	3.3	-0.6	4.2	0.6
Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	4.3	2.4	3.9	2.2
Educational services.....	5.8	4.6	5.4	3.9
Health care and social assistance.....	4.1	2.1	3.6	2.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	4.0	3.1	4.3	-0.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.4	2.4	2.1	0.5
Accommodation and food services.....	4.2	3.3	5.0	-0.7
Other services, except government.....	3.7	4.1	4.8	2.5
Government	4.7	3.5	2.7	1.9
Federal.....	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.6
State and local.....	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.6
Addenda:				
Private goods-producing industries ¹	3.1	4.2	-4.4	1.5
Private services-producing industries ²	2.7	1.9	2.6	0.7
Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	-4.8	-3.9	-1.3	-3.4

Value-added prices for private industries slowed, reflecting a slowdown in prices for private services-producing industries that was partly offset by an upturn in prices for private goods-producing industries.

Value-added prices for agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting turned up, increasing 15.7 percent after falling 20.7 percent; the upturn primarily reflected strong increases in prices for crops.

Value-added prices for mining increased 19.6 percent after declining 44.7 percent; the upturn primarily reflected an increase in oil and gas extraction prices.

Construction prices fell for the first time since 1992, decreasing 2.5 percent after increasing 1.3 percent.

Value-added prices for wholesale trade turned down slightly, the first downturn since 2003.

Value-added prices for finance and insurance turned up, increasing 6.0 percent after falling 1.2 percent; the upturn primarily reflected rising output prices for Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities.

Value-added prices for accommodation and food services turned down slightly, the first downturn since 1955. This downturn reflected the second consecutive decline in accommodation prices and no change in prices for food services and drinking places.

1. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of computer and electronic products; publishing industries (includes software); information and data processing services; and computer systems design and related services.

Revisions

The first “flexible” annual revision of the annual industry accounts spans estimates 2003 through 2007 and reflects the major improvements detailed on page 16. The 2008–2010 revisions reflect the incorporation of newly available data on the prices paid by industries for their intermediate inputs, revised and newly available source data used to measure industries’ gross output, and revised and newly available source data used to measure corporate profits and proprietors’ income by industry. These revisions did not meaningfully change the overall picture of the economy described by the previously published GDP by industry statistics.

2003–2007

- For 2003, the downward revision of 0.7 percentage point to real value added for the information industry reflected downward revisions to gross output for

broadcasting and telecommunications and for information and data processing from the incorporation of data from the Service Annual Survey (SAS) that was benchmarked to the 2007 Economic Census.

- For 2003–2007, the upward revisions to real value added for durable-goods manufacturing reflected downward revisions to the gross output price index for the computer and electronic products industry that reflected the incorporation of newly available quality-adjusted price indexes for communications equipment from the Federal Reserve Board.
- For 2004, the downward revision to real value added for finance and insurance primarily reflected a downward revision to gross output of the insurance carriers industry, specifically medical and hospital insurance, which reflected a new method to measure benefits and premiums for medical and hospital insurance.

Table D. Revisions in Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group

	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision
Gross domestic product	2.5	2.5	0.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Private industries	2.4	2.3	0.1	3.7	3.9	-0.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	10.4	10.5	-0.1	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
Mining.....	-12.9	-13.0	0.1	-1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-16.1	-16.2	0.1	8.4	8.1	0.3
Utilities.....	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	-4.6	-4.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.2
Construction.....	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	0.2	-3.0	-2.9	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	3.2	2.9	0.3	8.2	8.0	0.2	3.5	3.3	0.2	4.2	4.4	-0.2
Durable goods.....	3.4	2.9	0.5	9.3	9.1	0.2	7.5	7.3	0.2	6.7	6.8	-0.1
Nondurable goods.....	2.8	2.8	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	-1.4	-1.5	0.1	1.1	1.3	-0.2
Wholesale trade.....	6.1	6.0	0.1	5.3	5.4	-0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	3.0	3.1	-0.1
Retail trade.....	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	-0.3	2.2	1.8	0.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	5.1	5.0	0.1	9.0	9.1	-0.1	6.5	6.6	-0.1	4.0	4.5	-0.5
Information.....	1.9	2.6	-0.7	12.3	13.1	-0.8	7.9	7.8	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	-0.5	5.8	5.7	0.1	4.0	4.2	-0.2
Finance and insurance.....	1.3	1.3	0.0	-1.0	0.0	-1.0	8.7	8.5	0.2	6.4	6.7	-0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	1.7	1.6	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	2.5	2.6	-0.1
Professional and business services.....	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.5	3.4	0.1	4.8	4.9	-0.1	3.2	3.4	-0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	1.4	1.5	-0.1	5.9	5.9	0.0	4.1	4.6	-0.5	4.7	4.7	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises.....	0.4	0.3	0.1	-2.2	-2.1	-0.1	-1.2	-1.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	-0.1
Administrative and waste management services.....	7.7	7.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	10.2	10.0	0.2	1.1	1.7	-0.6
Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	3.2	3.3	-0.1	3.0	3.1	-0.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0
Educational services.....	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.6	2.5	0.1	-2.6	-2.7	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.2
Health care and social assistance.....	3.6	3.7	-0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	2.3	2.4	-0.1	3.6	3.7	-0.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	2.5	2.3	0.2	4.4	4.0	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.4	2.6	3.0	-0.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	0.2	-0.2	0.4	5.4	4.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.5	4.9	-0.4
Accommodation and food services.....	3.3	3.1	0.2	4.1	4.0	0.1	2.9	2.4	0.5	1.9	2.4	-0.5
Other services, except government.....	-1.9	-1.6	-0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.4	-1.1	1.7	0.1	1.6
Government	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1
Federal.....	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
State and local.....	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0
Addenda:												
Private goods-producing industries ¹	1.8	1.6	0.2	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.5	2.7	-0.2
Private services-producing industries ²	2.5	2.6	-0.1	3.2	3.4	-0.2	3.8	3.9	-0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0
Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	10.2	9.5	0.7	20.2	20.0	0.2	12.4	12.3	0.1	8.3	7.8	0.5

1. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food

services; and other services, except government.

3. Consists of computer and electronic products; publishing industries (includes software); information and data processing services; and computer systems design and related services.

NOTE: The numbers under the revisions columns are percentage points.

Revisions

- For 2005–2006, the revisions to real value added for “other services, except government” were accounted for by revisions to both gross output and intermediate inputs, reflecting the incorporation of revised, benchmarked SAS data. The industries contributing to the revision include automotive repair and maintenance, commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance, business and professional organizations, and all other personal services.
- For 2007, the downward revision to real value added for finance and insurance reflected a downward revision to gross operating surplus for the securities industry.

2008–2009

- For 2008, the downward revision to real value added for durable-goods manufacturing primarily reflected

the incorporation of newly available data on corporate profits from the Internal Revenue Service *Statistics of Income*.

- For 2008, the downward revision to real value added for information reflected the incorporation of newly available data on corporate profits from *Statistics of Income*.
- For 2008, the downward revision to real value added for the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry group primarily reflected a downward revision to the tips component of compensation for amusements, gambling, and recreational industries that reflected the incorporation of updated SAS data.
- For 2009, the downward revision to real value added for wholesale trade primarily reflected an upward revision to gross output prices due to the incorporation of newly available margin price indexes from the Bureau

Table D. Revisions in Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision	Revised	Pre-viously published	Revision
Gross domestic product	1.9	1.9	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-3.5	-2.6	-0.9	3.0	2.9	0.1
Private industries	1.9	2.1	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-4.4	-3.0	-1.4	3.6	2.9	0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	-7.5	-7.4	-0.1	8.7	9.1	-0.4	10.8	5.3	5.5	-3.1	0.9	-4.0
Mining.....	2.8	3.0	-0.2	-3.8	-3.4	-0.4	20.9	27.4	-6.5	-6.1	3.0	-9.1
Utilities.....	3.4	3.4	0.0	4.6	6.0	-1.4	-11.4	-9.0	-2.4	3.3	1.3	2.0
Construction.....	-5.5	-5.3	-0.2	-6.6	-5.7	-0.9	-12.9	-15.6	2.7	-3.2	-3.7	0.5
Manufacturing.....	3.5	3.3	0.2	-5.8	-4.8	-1.0	-9.4	-8.6	-0.8	11.2	5.8	5.4
Durable goods.....	3.7	3.7	0.0	-1.6	1.0	-2.6	-14.9	-12.7	-2.2	17.0	9.9	7.1
Nondurable goods.....	3.3	2.8	0.5	-10.9	-11.8	0.9	-2.7	-3.4	0.7	5.1	0.8	4.3
Wholesale trade.....	5.5	5.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0	-13.5	2.8	-16.3	3.9	4.2	-0.3
Retail trade.....	0.3	1.3	-1.0	-5.7	-6.9	1.2	-2.4	-1.9	-0.5	10.1	5.2	4.9
Transportation and warehousing.....	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	-12.0	-13.0	1.0	3.5	1.8	1.7
Information.....	7.7	8.5	-0.8	1.7	4.1	-2.4	-3.6	-2.5	-1.1	3.0	4.9	-1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	1.0	1.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	-0.2	1.7	-1.9
Finance and insurance.....	-3.5	-2.2	-1.3	-6.5	-4.0	-2.5	6.8	6.1	0.7	6.6	3.2	3.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	4.1	4.3	-0.2	2.8	2.5	0.3	-1.9	-1.8	-0.1	-4.4	0.7	-5.1
Professional and business services.....	2.8	2.5	0.3	3.9	3.1	0.8	-6.9	-5.0	-1.9	3.8	2.9	0.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	3.3	3.0	0.3	5.2	4.2	1.0	-7.0	-3.4	-3.6	4.9	2.3	2.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	2.0	2.4	-0.4	-2.4	-2.1	-0.3	-4.4	1.4	-5.8
Administrative and waste management services.....	4.3	3.9	0.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	-9.5	-11.1	1.6	6.4	5.4	1.0
Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	1.7	1.8	-0.1	4.6	4.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	-0.1	2.8	2.5	0.3
Educational services.....	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.8	-1.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Health care and social assistance.....	1.8	1.9	-0.1	5.0	4.3	0.7	1.0	1.5	-0.5	3.2	2.8	0.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	3.0	1.5	1.5	-5.1	-4.6	-0.5	-7.6	-8.7	1.1	7.8	3.8	4.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.9	2.8	1.1	-5.8	-1.6	-4.2	-3.8	-7.8	4.0	6.5	5.4	1.1
Accommodation and food services.....	2.7	1.1	1.6	-4.8	-5.6	0.8	-8.8	-9.0	0.2	8.2	3.2	5.0
Other services, except government.....	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-4.2	-4.8	0.6	-5.1	-6.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	0.6
Government	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.8	2.1	-0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Federal.....	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.7	2.6	0.1	3.7	3.6	0.1	3.2	2.8	0.4
State and local.....	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.1
Addenda:												
Private goods-producing industries ¹	0.6	0.6	0.0	-5.1	-4.2	-0.9	-6.4	-6.4	0.0	5.6	3.2	2.4
Private services-producing industries ²	2.3	2.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-3.9	-2.1	-1.8	3.0	2.8	0.2
Information-communications-technology-producing industries ³	10.2	8.8	1.4	6.1	8.8	-2.7	1.7	-0.5	2.2	14.7	16.3	-1.6

1. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.
 2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational services, health care, and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food

services; and other services, except government.
 3. Consists of computer and electronic products; publishing industries (includes software); information and data processing services; and computer systems design and related services.

Note. The numbers under the revisions columns are percentage points.

Revisions

of Labor Statistics.

- For 2009, the downward revision to real value added for the mining industry reflected newly available data on corporate profits from *Statistics of Income*.
- For 2009, the upward revision to real value added for the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry group reflected newly available data on proprietor's income for farms.

2010

The revised statistics show that 16 of the 22 industry groups contributed to the increase in real GDP in 2010. In the previously published statistics, 20 of the 22 industry groups contributed to the increase in growth. The most notable revisions were upward revisions to durable-goods manufacturing and to accommodation and foods services and downward revisions to mining, to management of companies and enterprises, and to real estate and rental and leasing.

- Durable-goods manufacturing was the largest contributor to the growth in real GDP in both the previously published statistics and the revised statistics. Real value added for this industry group was revised up 7.1 percentage points, reflecting revised measures of corporate profits.
- Real value added for management of companies and enterprises was revised down 5.8 percentage points, reflecting an upward revision to the gross output price index.
- Real value added for the accommodation and food services industry was revised up 5.0 percentage points, primarily reflecting revised measures of corporate profits.
- Real value added for real estate and rental and leasing was revised down 5.1 percentage points, primarily reflecting downward revisions to owner-occupied housing output and the noncorporate net interest component of value added for the real estate industry.

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Methodology

The annual input-output (I-O) accounts and the GDP by industry accounts are created using an integrated methodology that makes the annual estimates of gross output, intermediate inputs, and value added by industry more timely and more consistent than previously published estimates.¹ Industry estimates are published for 65 detailed industries that are based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Commodity estimates are published at the same level of detail as the industry estimates plus two additional commodities.² Estimates of final uses and value added are also included in the annual estimates. The integrated methodology is applied at a finer level of industry and commodity detail than the previous methodologies in order to enhance the accuracy of aggregate-level estimates.

The integrated annual I-O accounts and GDP by industry accounts are prepared in five steps:

Step one. Industry estimates of current-dollar value added for 2008–2010 are extrapolated forward from the annual industry accounts estimates for 2007 using the percent changes in the annual estimates of gross domestic income (GDI) from the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). The GDI by industry estimates consist of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. Additionally, corporate data on profits before tax, net interest, and capital consumption allowances are converted from an enterprise basis to an establishment basis using data on employment. Finally, the statistical discrepancy (the difference between GDP and GDI) is distributed among the industries. In general, annual revisions to the industry estimates of value added largely reflect revisions to the components of GDI and to the statistical discrepancy from the annual NIPA revision.

Step two. Estimates of gross domestic output for 2003–2007 are extrapolated from the 2002 estimates for select series where updated source data are incorporated as part of the “flexible” annual revision. For a complete list of source data that are revised, see table E. Estimates of gross domestic output for 2008–2010 are extrapolated from the 2007 estimates. The extrapolators for these estimates are prepared using a wide array of source data, including surveys from the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other public and private sources.³ Annual revisions to estimates of gross output are due to revisions in these

source data.

Step three. The initial commodity composition of intermediate inputs for 2003–2009 is calculated for each industry by a process that uses the previously published intermediate input estimates and Census Bureau data on broad business expense categories by industry. In order to calculate the composition for 2010, first, gross output for each industry is revalued at the commodity prices for 2009. Next, the revalued gross output is multiplied by the industry’s direct requirements coefficients from 2009.⁴ The resulting commodity estimates of intermediate inputs for the industry are revalued in the commodity prices of the 2010. As a final step, the commodity mix of detailed intermediate inputs for all years is updated to be consistent with business expense data from the Census Bureau’s Service Annual Survey and Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Step four. The initial commodity composition of each GDP expenditure component for 2003–2009 is prepared using previously published expenditure estimates. The initial composition for 2010 is estimated by applying commodity-flow relationships from the revised 2002 benchmark I-O accounts to the domestic supply of each commodity in 2010. The annual I-O use tables are then balanced using a biproportional adjustment procedure to ensure that intermediate and final use of commodities is consistent with domestic supply, that intermediate use and value added are consistent with gross output and value added, and that final use is consistent with the final expenditure components from the NIPAs. The current-dollar measures of gross output, intermediate inputs, and value added are then incorporated into the GDP by industry accounts.

Step five. Price and quantity indexes for the GDP by industry accounts are prepared in three steps. First, indexes are derived for gross output by deflating each commodity produced by an industry that is included as part of its gross output. Second, indexes for intermediate inputs are derived by deflating all commodities that are consumed by an industry as intermediate inputs in the annual I-O use tables. Third, indexes for value added by industry are calculated using the double-deflation method in which real value added is computed as the difference between real gross output and real intermediate inputs.⁵ If estimates for the reference year were revised, the levels of the related index numbers and the chained-dollar estimates for the entire historical period were revised; percent changes before 2003 were unrevised.

1. See Nicole M. Mayerhauser and Erich H. Strassner, “[Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the Annual Industry Accounts](#),” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 90 (March 2010): 21–34.

2. These two commodities are (1) noncomparable imports and rest of the world adjustment to final uses and (2) scrap, used and secondhand goods as the other.

3. The estimates of the commodity composition of extrapolated industry gross output are largely consistent with the 2002 benchmark I-O relationships for nonmanufacturing industries and with most recent survey data for manufacturing industries.

4. Direct requirements coefficients specify the amount of each commodity required by the industry to produce a dollar of output.

5. Estimates of gross output and intermediate inputs are combined in a Fisher index-number formula in order to generate the indexes for value added by industry. This method is preferred because it requires the fewest assumptions about the relationships between gross output by industry and intermediate inputs by industry.

E. Principal Sources of Data for Industry and Commodity Output and Prices—Continues

Industry and commodity	Source data for annual current-dollar statistics	Source data for price indexes
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		
Farms	New U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) data and national income and product account (NIPA) farm output for 2010, revised data for 2009 and 2008.	USDA prices received by farmer; Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Producer Price Index (PPI).
Forestry, fishing and related activities	For forestry, new NIPA farm output for 2010, revised data for 2009 and 2008. For logging and forestry support activities, Census Bureau annual survey of manufactures (ASM) for 2008 and 2009, Census Bureau manufacturers' shipments, inventories and orders survey (M3) for 2010; for fishing, hunting and trapping, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) commercial landings and export value for 2008–2010.	BLS PPI; NIPA personal consumption expenditure (PCE) implicit price indexes; USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) unit prices.
Mining		
Oil and gas extraction	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Energy Information Administration (EIA) data on quantities produced and prices; 2008–2010.	BLS PPI; EIA.
Mining, except oil and gas	For coal mining, EIA U.S. Coal Supply and Demand in Review; for Uranium, EIA <i>Uranium Marketing Annual Report</i> , for all other, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) <i>Mineral Commodity Summaries</i> , 2008–2010.	EIA; USGS; and BLS PPI.
Support activities for mining	For mining exploration, trade source data on drilling costs and footage drilled; all other support activities, USGS <i>Mineral Commodity Summaries</i> , 2008–2010.	EIA; USGS; BLS PPI; and trade sources.
Utilities		
	For power generation and supply, EIA forms 861 and 826; for natural gas distribution, EIA <i>Natural Gas Monthly</i> new for 2010 revised for 2009 and 2008; for water, sewage and other systems, NIPA PCE water and sanitary services/maintenance; 2008–2010.	BLS Consumer Price Index (CPI); BLS PPI.
Construction		
Residential	New Census Bureau construction spending survey 2010, revised for 2009 and 2008.	Census Bureau price deflator for new single-family houses under construction; BEA price index for multi family home construction.
Non residential	New Census Bureau construction spending survey 2010, revised for 2009 and 2008; U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) expenditures; USDA expenditures.	BEA composite price indexes based on cost per square foot and cost indexes from trade source data and Census Bureau price deflator for single-family houses under construction; BLS PPI.
Manufacturing		
	Shipments and inventories data from Census Bureau M3 for 2010, ASM and Census Bureau Nonemployer Survey for 2008 and 2009.	BLS PPI; NIPA price indexes based on DOD prices paid for military equipment; NIPA hedonic price indexes.
Wholesale trade		
	Census Bureau <i>Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey</i> (MWTS) for 2010, Census Bureau <i>Annual Wholesale Trade Survey</i> (AWTS) data for 2008 and 2009.	BLS PPI
Retail trade		
	Census Bureau <i>Monthly Retail Trade Survey</i> (MRTS) for 2010; Census Bureau <i>Annual Retail Trade Survey</i> (ARTS) data for 2003–2009.	BLS PPI
Transportation and warehousing		
Air transportation	New Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Air Carrier Financial Statistics (ACFS) and Air Carrier Traffic Statistics (ACTS); and foreign trade statistics.	BLS PPI; BTS price deflators, NIPA price indexes.
Rail transportation	For rail passenger, <i>Amtrak Annual Report 2010</i> , for rail freight, trade sources.	For rail passenger BLS CPI, for freight BLS PPI.
Water transportation	For freight, Army Corps of Engineers' <i>Waterborne Commerce of the United States</i> for 2010; for inland passenger travel on ferry boats, American Public Transportation Association (APTA) 2008–2009, and cruise ships, NIPA PCE 2010; and trade source data on receipts 2008–2009.	BLS PPI; BLS CPI; trade source data.
Truck transportation	Census Bureau Service Annual Survey (SAS), preliminary for 2010 and revised for 2003–2009.	BLS PPI.
Transit and ground passenger transportation	BTS' National Transportation Statistics (NTS) 2009 and 2008; BLS, quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW) data; PCE for ground passenger transportation 2008–2010.	PCE price indexes; QCEW data; BLS PPI.
Pipeline transportation	Trade source data on receipts 2008–2009; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) form 6 2008–2009, EIA, Natural gas annual 2008–2010.	BLS PPI.
Other transportation and support activities	PCE 2010; trade source data on receipts 2008–2009; ACFS and ACTS for 2008.	PCE; BLS PPI.
Warehousing and storage	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	BLS PPI.
Information		
Publishing industries (includes software)	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	BEA price index for software; BLS PPI.
Motion picture and sound recording industries	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price indexes based on BLS CPI.
Broadcasting and telecommunications	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	BLS PPI.
Information and data processing services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price indexes for information services; BLS PPI for data processing services.
Finance and insurance		
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation and related activities	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) commercial bank call report data; Federal Reserve Board (FRB) data; National Credit Union Administration (NCUA); Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) data; BEA measures of financial services indirectly measured; private trade source data 2008–2010.	PCE implicit price deflators for financial services implicitly measured based on BLS quantity output indexes for commercial banks and employee hours for other depository institutions; BLS PPI and CPI; FRB Priced services.
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Focus Report for 2010; Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009; BLS QCEW data for auxiliary industries.	BLS PPI; PCE price indexes based on BLS CPI and BLS PPI.
Insurance carriers and related activities	For property and casualty insurance, life insurance, and reinsurance: private trade source data and BLS QCEW data 2008–2010. For medical and hospitalization insurance: private trade source data and US Department of Health and Human Services' <i>Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)</i> 2004–2010.	BLS PPI; PCE price indexes based on quantity extrapolations of property insurance premiums and benefits deflated with BLS CPI, composite input cost indexes for life insurance; quantity extrapolation of premium and benefits deflated with BLS PPI for medical insurance.

E. Principal Sources of Data for Industry and Commodity Output and Prices—Table Ends

Industry and commodity	Source data for annual current-dollar statistics	Source data for price indexes
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	NIPA imputed service charges for other financial institutions, Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) data on pension funds; 2008–2010.	BLS PPI and PCE price indexes based on quantity indexes for mutual funds sales deflator with BLS CPI.
Real estate and rental and leasing		
Real estate	For residential dwellings, NIPA Housing Data; USDA data on farm housing; for nonresidential dwellings, new Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tabulations of business tax returns for 2009; NIPA rental value of buildings owned by nonprofits, Balance of Payments exports data.	For residential dwellings, PCE Price Index for residential rents, NIPA farm rents paid; BLS CPI based deflator; for nonresidential dwellings, BLS PPI; for real estate managers and agents, BLS PPI and trade source data.
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	For rental and leasing services, Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009; for royalties, new IRS tabulations of business tax returns for 2009, revised 2008 data.	BLS PPI; BTS and construction index, mining, crude oil, receipts.
Professional, scientific, and technical services		
Legal services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	BLS PPI; BEA PCE.
Computer systems design and related services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	BEA price indexes for prepackage custom and own account software.
Miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	BLS PPI; BLS QCEW; BEA PCE.
Management of companies and enterprises		
Administrative and waste management services		
Administrative and support services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009; BLS QCEW data for auxiliary industries.	BLS QCEW; BLS PPI.
Waste management and remediation services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009; BLS QCEW data for auxiliary industries.	BLS QCEW; BLS PPI.
Educational services	PCE data for education services based on data from the Department of Education and data from BLS consumer expenditure survey; 2008–2010.	PCE price index based on trade source data for input costs.
Health care and social assistance		
Ambulatory health care services	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price index based on BLS CPI; BLS PPI.
Hospital and nursing and residential care facilities	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price index based on BLS CPI and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid services.
Social assistance	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price index based on trade source data on input costs.
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		
Performing arts, spectator sports, museums and related industries	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price index based on BLS CPI.
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009.	PCE price index based on BLS CPI.
Accommodation and food services		
Accommodations	PCE for hotels and motels; for RV Parks and Bed and Breakfasts, BLS QCEW data; 2008–2010.	BLS PPI; PCE price index based on BLS CPI.
Food services and drinking places	Census Bureau (ARTS); 2003–2010.	ARTS; BLS PPI.
Other services, except government	For religious, grant making, civic and other non profits services, and personal services, and dry cleaning services, Census Bureau preliminary SAS data for 2010 and revised data for 2003–2009 and data from the National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS); for repair and maintenance, BLS QCEW; for private household services, PCE data.	BLS CPI; PCE price indexes based on BLS CPI.
Federal		
General government	NIPA government expenditure statistics; for federal structures, DOD investment expenditures data; 2008–2010.	NIPA price index based on BLS PPI and BLS CPI; for military facilities DOD data on employment, prices for military construction, construction cost indexes from trade sources.
Government enterprises	U.S. Postal Service (USPS) receipts; EIA data for electric utilities, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Federal Housing Administration data (FHA). Government agency data for specific federal enterprises; 2008–2010.	BLS PPI; PCE price indexes based on BLS PPI and agency data.
State and local		
General	NIPA government expenditure statistics; 2008–2010.	BLS PPI; PCE price index based on CPI.
Enterprises	NIPA statistics on government enterprises based on annual survey of government finances; Alaska Railroad Administration for Alaska ferries, waterports, and airports; EIA data for electric utilities; state and local structures Census Bureau construction survey; 2008–2010.	BLS PPI.

F. Principal Sources of Data for Value-Added Extrapolators—Continues

Component of gross domestic income	Major source data	Distribution available in source data	Industrial distribution
			Data or assumption used if distribution by establishment is not available in source data
Compensation of employees, paid			
Wages and salary accruals ¹	For most private industries, federal government civilians, and state and local government, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tabulations from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) for 2008–2010. For other private, a variety of sources for 2008–2010. For military wages, Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for 2008–2010.	Establishment.	
Supplements to wages and salaries			
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	For health insurance, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Medical Expenditure Panel Survey for 2008–2010. For private pension plans, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and corporate financial data for 2009 and 2010; Department of Labor (DOL) tabulations of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 5500 for 2008. For federal retirement plans, outlays from <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> ; for state and local government plans, Census Bureau annual surveys, for 2008–2010. For other types, judgmental trend for 2010; trade association data for 2008 and 2009.	For pension plans, company; for the others, none.	BLS employer cost index; BLS QCEW.
Employer contributions for government social insurance	Tabulations from the Social Security Administration (SSA) and other agencies administering social insurance programs for 2008–2010.	None.	SSA and BLS tabulations.
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies			
Taxes on production and imports	For state and local government, Census Bureau data for 2008–2010. For federal government excise taxes, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau collections and IRS data for 2008–2010. For customs duties, Treasury Department <i>Monthly Treasury Statement</i> for 2008–2010.		
Subsidies	For federal government, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Commodity Credit Corporation subsidy payments and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of the United States for 2008–2010. For state and local government, Census Bureau and California administrative records for 2008–2010.	None.	Payments are assigned to the industries being supported.
Gross operating surplus			
Private enterprises			
Net interest and miscellaneous payments, domestic industries			
Corporate	Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) <i>Call Reports</i> data on commercial banks and trade association data for 2008–2010. IRS tabulations from corporate tax returns (Form 1120 series), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Census Bureau company-establishment employment matrix.
Noncorporate	FFIEC <i>Call Reports</i> data on commercial banks, Federal Reserve Board (FRB) mortgage debt times BEA interest rate for residential mortgage interest for 2008–2010. IRS tabulations of tax return data from sole proprietorships (Form 1040 Schedule C) and partnerships (Form 1065), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Assumed to be equivalent to an establishment distribution.
Business current transfer payments (net)	For government, OMB <i>Budget of the United States</i> , Census Bureau Census of Governments and annual surveys for 2008–2010. For persons, judgmental trend for 2010. IRS tabulations from business tax returns and information from government agency reports and trade sources for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Industry-specific payments are assigned to those industries; others are based on IRS company industry distribution.
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and without capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj)			
Farm	USDA farm income data for 2008–2010.	Establishment.	
Nonfarm			
Proprietors' income without IVA and CCAdj	Indicators of activity, such as construction spending (value put in place), for construction, trade, and services for 2010. For others, judgmental trend for 2010. IRS tabulations of tax returns from sole proprietorships (Form 1040 Schedule C) and partnerships (Form 1065), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Assumed to be equivalent to an establishment distribution.
IVA	BLS prices for 2008–2010. Census Bureau monthly surveys and <i>Quarterly Financial Report</i> for 2010; IRS inventory data for 2008 and 2009.	Establishment/company.	
Rental income of persons without CCAdj	Census Bureau data on housing units and rents from the American Housing Survey, FRB mortgage debt data, BEA interest rate data, and USDA data for 2008–2010. For royalties, judgmental trend for 2010, IRS tabulations of data from individual tax returns (Form 1040) for 2008–2009.	Establishment.	

F. Principal Sources of Data for Value-Added Extrapolators—Table Ends

Component of gross domestic income	Major source data	Distribution available in source data	Industrial distribution
			Data or assumption used if distribution by establishment is not available in source data
Corporate profits before tax with IVA and without CCAj, domestic industries	Census Bureau data from the <i>Quarterly Financial Report</i> , regulatory agency reports, and public financial statements for 2010. IRS tabulations from corporate tax returns (Form 1120 series), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Census Bureau company-establishment employment matrix.
Corporate profits before tax without IVA and CCAj.....			
IVA	BLS prices for 2008–2010. Census Bureau monthly surveys and <i>Quarterly Financial Report</i> for 2010; IRS inventory data for 2008 and 2009.	Establishment/ company.	
Capital consumption allowances	BEA estimates of tax-return-based depreciation for 2010. IRS tabulations from corporate tax returns (Form 1120 series), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Census Bureau company-establishment employment matrix.
Corporate.....			
Noncorporate.....	BEA estimates of tax-return-based depreciation for 2010. IRS tabulations of tax return data from sole proprietorships (Form 1040 Schedule C) and partnerships (Form 1065), adjusted for misreporting on tax returns and for conceptual differences, for 2008 and 2009.	Company.	Assumed to be equivalent to an establishment distribution.
Current surplus of government enterprises	For federal government, reports from various agencies and BEA consumption of fixed capital for 2008–2010. For state and local governments, Census Bureau surveys of government finances for 2008–2010.	Establishment.	
Consumption of fixed capital	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices for 2008–2010.	Establishment.	
Households and institutions ²			
Government.....	Perpetual-inventory method, based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices for 2008–2010.	Type of agency.	

1. Includes wage and salary disbursements to the rest of the world and excludes wages and salaries received from the rest of the world.

2. Consists of owner-occupied housing and non profit institutions primarily serving households.