

## BEA BRIEFING

# Prototype Quarterly Statistics on U.S. Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2007–2011

By *Erich H. Strassner and David B. Wasshausen*

THE MOST recent recession and subsequent recovery have highlighted the need for more high-quality, “real-time” information on U.S. economic performance at the industry level. While the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ (BEA) annual statistics on the breakout of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry can be used to describe the leading contributors to business cycle dynamics over the period 2007–2011, these annual statistics are unable to provide a picture of the dynamic U.S. economy as it evolves from quarter to quarter.

To provide a more detailed and precise view of the turning points in the economy, BEA intends to soon produce quarterly GDP by industry statistics, which would provide more timely information on the accelerations, decelerations, and turning points in economic growth at the industry level, including key information about changes in the industrial infrastructure of the United States.

Such statistics would be available within 30 days of BEA’s third release of quarterly GDP.<sup>1</sup> These statistics would supplement other timely quarterly data—such as employment, wages and salaries, consumer spending, business investment, industrial production, and price statistics—allowing for a more complete analysis of business cycle dynamics and the sources of U.S. economic growth. Quarterly GDP by industry statistics would also enhance the existing quarterly national income and product accounts (NIPAs) statistics by providing a comprehensive accounting of consumer spending, investment, international trade, and industry performance on a quarterly basis.

This *BEA Briefing* is the third in a series of articles that details BEA’s efforts to produce GDP by industry statistics at quarterly intervals. These prototype statistics improve upon the statistics released in the July 2011 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS by incorporating an improved methodology for measuring value added by industry that makes better use of existing quarterly statistics from the NIPAs and that is more consistent with the methodology used for the annual GDP by industry

1. In other words, quarterly U.S. GDP by industry statistics would be available within 120 days after the reference quarter.

statistics.<sup>2</sup> These statistics also incorporate a streamlined method for preparing balanced use tables that was first introduced during the first flexible annual revision of the annual industry accounts; that is, previous vintage I-O use tables are now used to calculate the initial commodity composition of intermediate inputs in the revised use tables for a given period.<sup>3</sup>

In this update of the prototype quarterly GDP by industry, estimates are revised for 2007–2009 and newly available estimates are introduced for 2010–2011. Overall, the GDP by industry statistics align very closely with GDP statistics published in the NIPAs (chart 1). In this article, BEA—for the first time—also includes quarterly measures of gross output by industry that can be used with measures of value added to better understand changes in industry-level performance. In addition, this article outlines necessary areas of future work before the statistics can be released regularly as proposed in BEA’s fiscal year 2013 budget request, and it describes BEA’s prototype quarterly methodology in an appendix.

### Prototype quarterly results

Growth rates in real GDP and real value added for all industries are remarkably close for nearly all quarters, particularly when juxtaposed against growth rates in real gross domestic income (chart 1, table 1). Overall, revised quarterly estimates for 2007–2009 are largely consistent with estimates presented in the first prototype.<sup>4</sup> Highlights for the newly available quarterly estimates for 2010–2011 include the following:

- Durable-goods manufacturing was a leading contributor to growth in all quarters, with the exception of the first quarter of 2011, when growth in real

2. See Nicole M. Mayerhauser and Erich H. Strassner “[Prototype Quarterly Statistics on U.S. Gross Domestic Product by Industry](#),” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 91 (July 2011): 32–43.

3. The approach to use the previous vintage use table to produce a revised use table for the same period accelerates the ability to generate a balanced set of input-output and GDP by industry accounts without any trade off in accuracy. For more information, see Teresa L. Gilmore, Amanda S. Lyndaker, Sarah J. Pack, and Simon N. Randrianarivelo, “[Annual Industry Accounts: Revised Statistics for 2003–2010](#),” SURVEY 91 (December 2011): 15–27.

4. See Mayerhauser and Strassner.

value added for all industries slowed to 0.6 percent (chart 2, table 2).

- Nondurable-goods manufacturing grew steadily for most of 2010 and was a leading contributor to growth in the second and fourth quarters of 2010. But growth then fell notably for the third and fourth quarters of 2011 (chart 3, table 2).
- The professional, scientific, and technical services industry group showed steady growth in all eight quarters of 2010 and 2011 and was a leading contributor to the acceleration in real value added for

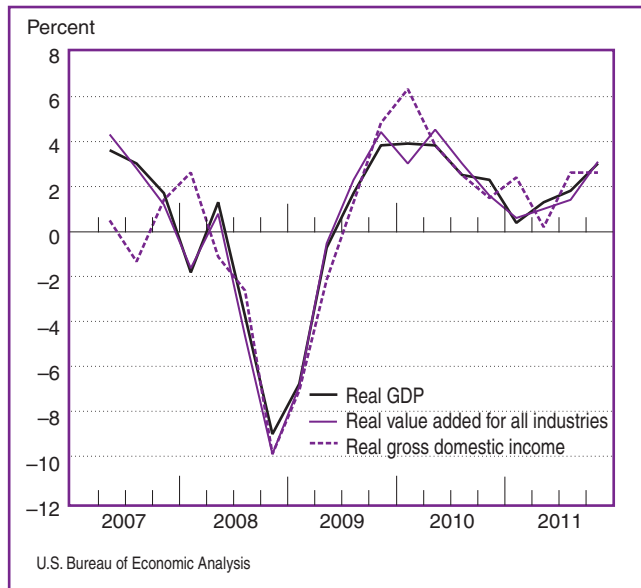
all industries in the fourth quarter of 2011 (chart 4, table 2).

**Comparison to 2011 advance statistics on GDP by industry**

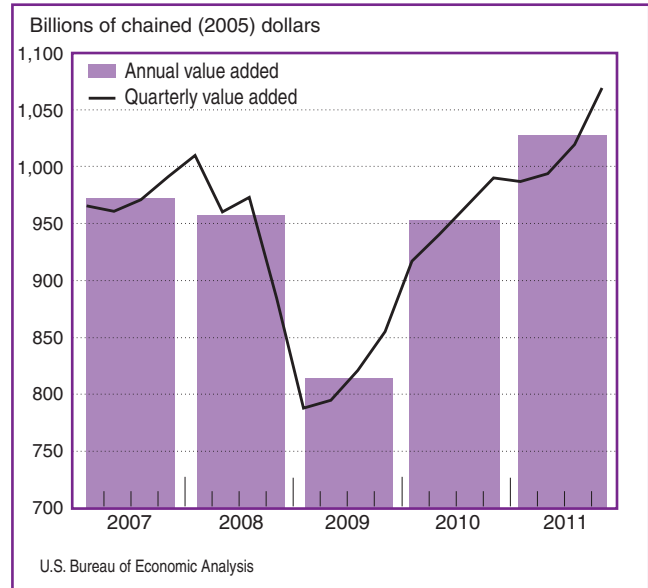
Advance annual statistics on GDP by industry for 2011 were released April 26, 2012. These statistics provided a first look at the distribution of growth in real GDP by industry in 2011, using an abridged methodology that was designed to incorporate summary source data.<sup>5</sup>

5. See Donald D. Kim, Teresa L. Gilmore, and William A. Jolliff, "Annual Industry Accounts: Advance Statistics on GDP by Industry for 2011," SURVEY 92 (May 2012): 6–22.

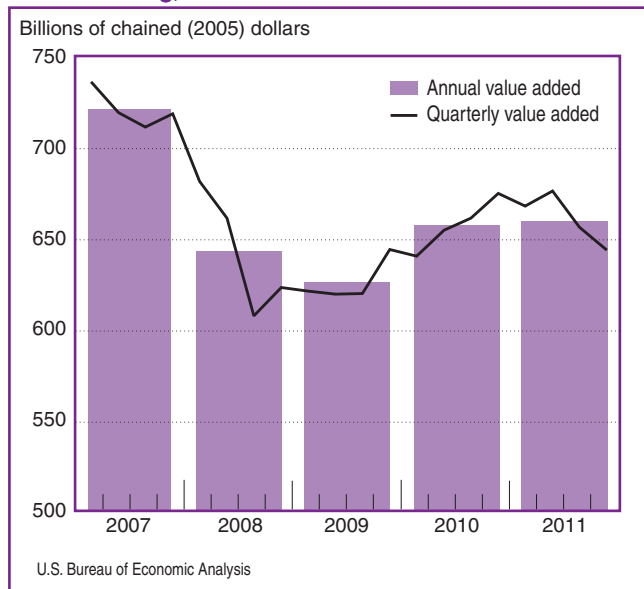
**Chart 1. Percent Changes in Real GDP, Value Added, and Gross Domestic Income, 2007–2011**



**Chart 2. Real Value Added for Durable-Goods Manufacturing, 2007–2011**



**Chart 3. Real Value Added for Nondurable-Goods Manufacturing, 2007–2011**



**Chart 4. Real Value Added for Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, 2007–2011**



Unlike quarterly GDP by industry statistics for 2007–2010, quarterly industry statistics for 2011 reflect quarterly extrapolations that are not controlled—that is, not forced to equal—a set of annual estimates. Table A presents a comparison of percent changes in real value added by industry group for 2011; the “Advance” column is taken directly from the recently published advanced annual statistics and the “Implied annual” column is computed directly from the quarterly GDP by industry statistics. The advance annual statistics for 2011 showed real value added for all industries growing 1.5 percent and similarly the implied annual is growing 1.7 percent (real GDP from the NIPAs grew 1.7 percent in 2011 as well). In both the advance annual statistics and the implied annual from the quarterly GDP by industry statistics, the leading contributors to real GDP growth included durable-goods manufacturing; professional, scientific, and technical services; and information services. There are several industries with notable differences that primarily reflect the different methodologies used to construct the advance annual versus the quarterly GDP by industry statistics.

These differences, in particular, are primarily due to the abridged, single-deflation advance methodology that does not incorporate separate prices for interme-

mediate inputs, while the quarterly statistics take these into account. For example, mining increased 6.4 percent in the advance annual statistics, while the implied annual from the quarters showed 0.7 percent growth. For mining, the price index for intermediate inputs increased by about half as much as the output price index, driving the value added price index up and real value added growth down. Real value added for transportation and warehousing, on the other hand, grew 0.3 percent in the advance annual statistics, while the implied annual from the quarters showed 4.2 percent growth. For transportation and warehousing, the price index for intermediate inputs increased by about twice as much as the output price index, driving the value added price index down and real value added growth up.

### Newly available quarterly gross output

As part of this prototype release, quarterly estimates for gross output are presented for the first time. Estimates for gross output are prepared using a variety of data sources, including surveys from the Census Bureau and from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, statistics from BEA’s national income and product accounts, and other private and public sources. Table B presents principal sources of data used to estimate quarterly output and prices.

Overall, real gross output and real value added track closely over the business cycle (chart 5). The sharp declines in real value added that began with the third quarter of 2008 and continued through the first quarter of 2009 were also present in real gross output. Similarly, the upturn in real value added that began with the third quarter of 2009 and the continued growth observed through the third quarter of 2010 can also be seen in real gross output. Comparing real gross output to real value added at the sector level is also telling. For example, coming out of the recession in 2009, real value added for the manufacturing industry group grew faster than real gross output (chart 6), suggesting an increase in manufacturing productivity over this period.

### Next steps

With the release of prototype quarterly GDP by industry statistics for 2007–2011, BEA has made further progress on its 2013 budget proposal to produce quarterly GDP by industry statistics. However, considerable work remains before BEA can move its quarterly project from prototype to regular production. To that end, BEA is seeking comment, which can be e-mailed to [IndustryEconomicAccounts@bea.gov](mailto:IndustryEconomicAccounts@bea.gov). Please address comments to Carol E. Moylan, Associate Director for Industry Economic Accounts at BEA.

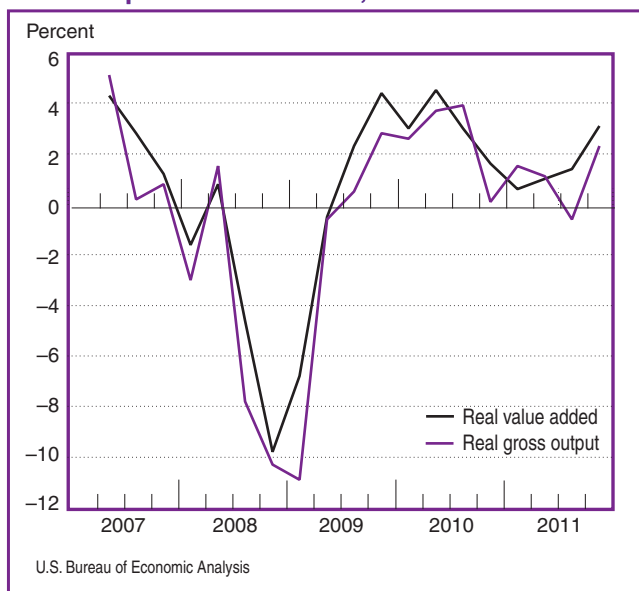
**Table A. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group, 2011**

	Advance	Implied annual
<b>Gross domestic product</b> .....	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>All industries</b> .....	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	-12.4	-10.9
Mining.....	6.4	0.7
Utilities.....	-6.2	-9.2
Construction.....	-0.3	-2.2
Manufacturing.....	4.3	3.6
Durable goods.....	7.9	6.7
Nondurable goods.....	0.3	0.5
Wholesale trade.....	3.3	5.0
Retail trade.....	2.0	1.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	0.3	4.2
Information.....	5.1	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....	-0.8	0.1
Finance and insurance.....	1.8	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	-2.6	0.1
Professional and business services.....	4.2	4.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services.....	4.9	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises.....	2.0	-0.1
Administrative and waste management services.....	3.7	4.7
Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....	2.1	2.4
Educational services.....	-0.9	-0.7
Health care and social assistance.....	2.6	2.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....	3.3	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	3.3	2.6
Accommodation and food services.....	3.3	5.6
Other services, except government.....	-0.2	0.7
<b>Government</b> .....	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Federal.....	0.7	0.9
State and local.....	-1.0	-0.9
<b>Addenda:</b>		
Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	2.5	1.3
Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	1.6	2.2

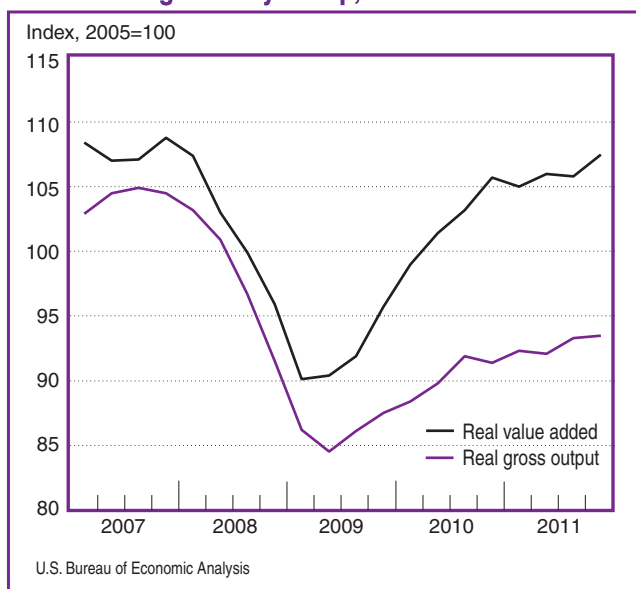
1. Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.  
2. Consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing; professional and business services; educational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

One outstanding methodology decision involves the appropriate use of establishment-based distributions of gross operating surplus derived from the NIPAs. This prototype release makes full use of the available quarterly gross domestic income (GDI) data, unlike the prototype results featured in the July 2011 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. The primary strength of the “GDI by industry approach” is that the estimates are based on some directly available quarterly source data, which allows for a more direct cross-walk to business income distributions by industry from the NIPAs. However, a drawback of these measures is that for many indus-

**Chart 5. Percent Changes in Real Value Added and Gross Output for All Industries, 2007–2011**



**Chart 6. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes for the Manufacturing Industry Group, 2007–2011**



tries, the GDI distributions are based on incomplete data and trend extrapolations, which can reduce the quality of the results for some industries.<sup>6</sup> BEA would like feedback on the approach taken to measuring nominal value added by industry.

BEA is also working to improve its operational efficiencies to facilitate the regular release of quarterly GDP by industry. Three specific operational improvements that BEA is working toward in this year and beyond include (1) developing more efficient internal data dissemination mechanisms through BEA’s information technology modernization initiative; (2) reducing timing differences between a proposed “current estimate” quarterly release schedule and the historical release date for the annual revision of industry accounts; and (3) simulating internal current estimate production of quarterly GDP by industry statistics within 1 month after the third release of quarterly GDP from the NIPAs.<sup>7</sup> These operational changes and efficiencies will test the feasibility of using the existing prototype methodology to produce “real time” quarterly GDP by industry statistics on a regular basis.

### Appendix: Methodology

BEA has developed its prototype quarterly GDP by industry statistics in a multiphase process.

- In the first phase, BEA developed nominal, or current-dollar, quarterly GDP by industry estimates based on adjusted gross domestic income (GDI) data by industry from BEA’s quarterly national accounts statistics. These estimates were adjusted for inflation using a single-deflation procedure; that is, the value-added estimates were deflated using price indexes for gross output.
- In the second phase, BEA improved the deflation process by separately accounting for changes in input prices as well as output prices, also known as double deflation, and also by using a balanced I-O

6. For a summary of three possible approaches to measuring nominal value added, see the appendix “Alternative Measures of Nominal Value Added by Industry” in Mayerhauser and Strassner, 38.

7. The proposed release schedule of quarterly GDP by industry statistics within 1 month of the release of the third estimate of quarterly GDP from the NIPAs implies that quarterly industry statistics will be released in January, April, July, and October of the calendar year. This “current estimate” release schedule introduces a timing difference for the synchronization of annual revisions of the national economic accounts and industry economic accounts because the third release of the second quarter from the NIPAs reflects the results of the NIPA annual revision, while the industry accounts are typically not revised to incorporate the NIPA revisions until December. To reduce this timing difference, BEA proposes releasing the results of future annual revisions of the industry accounts, along with estimates of quarterly GDP by industry for the second quarter, by about mid-November of each calendar year. Such a schedule would lead to the release of quarterly industry statistics for the second quarter about 45 days after the third estimate of second quarter GDP, while accelerating the annual revision data by about one month.

framework to align the estimates of industry inputs, outputs, and value added across the economy.<sup>8</sup>

- In the third phase, BEA improved its use of the balanced I-O framework for measuring quarterly time series.<sup>9</sup> These improvements included the following: (1) more robust commodity-specific output indicators were used to extrapolate industry gross output and commodity-specific prices used to deflate both gross output and intermediate inputs; and (2) gross output components, output and input prices, and current-dollar value added components were seasonally adjusted; and (3) an improved methodology for measuring nominal gross operating surplus that relies on the balanced I-O framework was used.
- In this phase, BEA has improved its methodology for measuring nominal gross operating surplus through the use of establishment-based distributions of gross domestic income derived from the national accounts statistics. Initial estimates of gross operating surplus are prepared for three-digit NAICS industries by using the percent change in NIPA gross operating surplus adjusted to an establishment basis.<sup>10</sup> These initial estimates are then adjusted through the balanced I-O framework to set the level of gross operating surplus and intermediate inputs for each industry.

The improved methodology is now more consistent with the methodology used to construct the time series estimates of the annual industry accounts, which can be described in five steps:

- **Prepare quarterly make tables.** The make table shows the production of commodities (goods and services) by industries. The make table is prepared by extrapolating the previous period industry and commodity output levels using nominal growth rates of gross output indicators.<sup>11</sup> These indicators are developed using a wide array of source data including monthly and quarterly surveys from the Census Bureau, regulatory data on financial institu-

tions, Bureau of Labor Statistics data on employment and wages, and a variety of trade source data (table B on page 56). Before these indicators are incorporated into the make table, they are tested and adjusted for seasonality using the Census Bureau's X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment process.

- **Prepare quarterly use tables.** The use table shows the consumption of commodities by industries (intermediate inputs) and by final demand. The initial use table is constructed in three steps (see chart 7 on page 54):

- **Domestic supply.** This aggregate is calculated as domestic commodity output, plus imports, less exports, less the change in private inventories. Imports and exports are based on foreign trade statistics from the Census Bureau and from BEA's international transactions accounts, tested and adjusted for seasonality where appropriate. Changes in private inventories align with industry aggregates published in the NIPAs.

- **Intermediate inputs and final uses.** The initial commodity composition of intermediate inputs and the major components of personal consumption expenditures, private investment, and government consumption and investment expenditures are based on the previously calculated I-O use tables. For 2007–2009, the quarterly use tables that were derived for the July 2011 prototype release were used to prepare the I-O use tables for the same period in this prototype. For 2010 and 2011, the annual I-O use table for 2010—the most recent table available—was used to prepare quarterly use tables during this period. These values then adjust as part of the process to balance the use table. The use of previously published or calculated use tables for the same period is consistent with the preparation of revised use tables on an annual basis.<sup>12</sup>

- **Value added by industry.** Nominal values of compensation and taxes on production less subsidies are consistent with the values that make up the domestic income estimates published as part of the NIPAs. Gross operating surplus by industry is prepared in two steps. First, initial values of gross operating surplus are extrapolated (interpolated)

8. For more information about these first two phases of development of quarterly GDP by industry statistics, please see Carol A. Robbins, Thomas F. Howells, and Wendy Li, "Experimental Quarterly U.S. Gross Domestic Product by Industry Statistics," *SURVEY 90* (February 2010): 24–31.

9. See Mayerhauser and Strassner.

10. For periods when there is an annual revision "control" value (that is, for 2007–2010), initial estimates of quarterly gross operating surplus are prepared by interpolating quarterly levels between adjacent annual periods using nominal growth rates of NIPA gross operating surplus adjusted to an establishment basis. This interpolation relies on the modified Denton proportional first difference method. See Baoline Chen and Stephen H. Andrews, "An Empirical Review of Methods for Temporal Distribution and Interpolation in the National Accounts," *SURVEY 88* (May 2008): 31–37.

11. Quarterly make table estimates are also prepared by interpolating industry and commodity output levels between adjacent annual periods using nominal growth rates of gross output indicators.

12. In the annual industry accounts, BEA also uses annual business expense data by industry collected by the Census Bureau in its Services Annual Survey and its Annual Survey of Manufacturers. The Census Bureau provides data on industries' expenses on nine different intermediate expense categories. In the use table, the commodity inputs of an industry are controlled—that is, forced to equal—these broad expense categories during the balancing process, which allows for a more accurate distribution of the use of intermediate inputs across industries.



using the growth rates in establishment-based gross operating surplus by industry derived from gross domestic income (GDI) in the NIPAs.<sup>13</sup> Second, these initial gross operating surplus levels adjust as part of the process to balance the use table. By using this approach, the estimates of gross operating surplus by industry incorporate quarterly data on profits and related business-income measures from the national economic accounts. They are also influenced by the “known” variables of the use table, which include the following: (1) gross output by industry and by commodity; (2) final expenditures by category for personal consumption expenditures, private fixed investment, change in private inventories, government investment, government consumption expenditures, exports, and imports; (3) compensation by industry; and (4) taxes on production and imports by industry. This approach makes complete use of the full suite of high-quality quarterly data that are available within the U.S. eco-

nomical statistical system. This approach for measuring the gross operating surplus is largely consistent with the approach used in BEA’s annual industry accounts.<sup>14</sup>

● **Balance the use table.** The balancing process ensures two simultaneous conditions. First, that each industry’s output equals its intermediate inputs plus its value-added components, and second, that the sum of intermediate and final uses for each commodity is equal to its gross output. The use table is balanced with a biproportional scaling procedure that sequentially adjusts the rows and columns to meet these two conditions and other predetermined controls, including NIPA final expenditure category values including total GDP, industry compensation, and commodity and industry gross output totals from the make table.<sup>15</sup> Intermediate inputs, gross operating surplus, and the

13. For 2007–2010, initial gross operating surplus levels are interpolated between annual “controls” before being adjusted during balancing. For 2011, the finalized (post-balance) gross operating surplus by industry for the fourth quarter of 2010 are extrapolated forward using the gross operating surplus indicators for each quarter in 2011.

14. In the annual industry accounts, the gross operating surplus is derived using business income data that underlie the measure of gross domestic income published in the NIPAs. These annual statistics are based mostly on business tax data from the Internal Revenue Service. On a quarterly basis, the available source data is incomplete, and the level of industry detail is more limited.

15. The use table balancing incorporates over 350 final expenditure category “controls” as published in the NIPAs.

**Chart 7. Quarterly Input-Output Use Table**

		Industries						Final expenditures				Commodity gross output
		Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Trade	Transportation	Services	Government	PCE	Investment	Government	
Commodities	Agriculture	Initial values = previously calculated quarterly use tables for 2007–2009 and annual use tables for 2010 and 2011.  Adjusts during balancing of use table						NIPA final expenditures				Make table
	Mining											
	Manufacturing											
	Trade											
	Transportation											
	Services											
	Government											
Value added	Compensation	NIPA income by industry										
	TOPI											
	Gross operating surplus	Initial value = percent changes in NIPA gross operating surplus adjusted to an establishment basis  Adjusts during balancing of use table										
	Industry gross output	Make table										Total gross output

- National income and product accounts controls (Industry economic accounts provides commodity composition for the final expenditures.)
- Industry economic accounts controls
- GDP Gross domestic product
- NIPA National income and product accounts
- PCE Personal consumption expenditures
- TOPI Taxes on production and imports less subsidies

commodity composition of final uses are subject to adjustment during the balancing process.

- **Prepare price and quantity indexes for GDP by industry.** Price-adjusted measures of GDP by industry are prepared using double deflation, which allows gross output and intermediate inputs to be deflated separately, an advantage over the single-deflation approach. This double-deflation method allows relative prices to affect output and intermediate uses differently. Price and quantity indexes for gross output by industry are derived by deflating the commodities produced by an industry as part of its gross output. Price and quantity indexes for intermediate inputs are derived by deflating the commodities that are consumed by an industry as intermediate inputs. The domestic and imported portions of intermediate inputs are deflated separately to account for the commodities purchased as inputs from domestic and from foreign sources. Real value added is computed as the difference between real output and real intermediate inputs.
- **Interpolate or extrapolate quarterly results.** The initial nominal industry and commodity gross output, intermediate inputs, and value-added results and corresponding quantity and price indexes for

2007–2010 are then interpolated (benchmarked) to the published annual data from the 2011 revision of the annual industry accounts released in December 2011 and the 2011 NIPA flexible annual revision released in July 2011. The interpolation methodology used by BEA is known as the modified Denton proportional first difference method.<sup>16</sup> This method preserves the pattern of growth in quarterly indicator series by minimizing the proportional period-to-period change while meeting the average annual level constraints. The result is a set of quarterly GDP by industry statistics consistent with currently published annual industry statistics and NIPA statistics. Quarterly estimates of gross output, intermediate inputs, value-added, and corresponding quantity and price indexes for 2011 are extrapolated from the fourth quarter of 2010 on a best-change basis.<sup>17</sup>

16. For more information on temporal distribution and interpolation procedures, see Chen and Andrews.

17. A best-change basis provides the most accurate measure of the period-to-period movement in an economic statistic using the best available source data. For more information, see “Chapter 4. Estimating Methods,” in *Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts* (Washington, DC: BEA, November 2011): 4–5–4–6; [www.bea.gov/national/pdf/chapters1-4.pdf](http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/chapters1-4.pdf).

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Table B. Principal Sources of Data for Quarterly Industry and Commodity Output and Prices

Industry and commodity	Source data for quarterly current-dollar statistics	Source data for price indexes
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</b>	<p>For farms: national income and product account (NIPA) farm output based on U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecasted annual cash receipts.</p> <p>For forestry: Federal Reserve Board (FRB) industrial price index (IPI) and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For fishing: commercial fishery landings data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.</p>	<p>For farms: NIPA prices based on USDA prices received by farmers.</p> <p>For forestry, fishing and related activities: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Producer Price Index (PPI), NIPA personal consumption expenditures (PCE) implicit price indexes, and USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service unit prices.</p>
<b>Mining</b>	<p>For oil and gas extraction: FRB IPI and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For mining, except oil and gas: FRB IPI and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For mining support activities: FRB IPI, BLS PPI, and NIPA data based on footage drilled from trade sources.</p>	<p>For oil and gas extraction: FRB IPI and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For mining, except oil and gas: FRB IPI and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For mining support activities: FRB IPI, BLS PPI, and NIPA data based on footage drilled from trade sources.</p>
<b>Utilities</b>	<p>For electric power generation, transmission, and distribution: Energy Information Administration (EIA) form 826.</p> <p>For natural gas distribution: EIA form 857.</p> <p>For water, sewage, and other systems: NIPA PCE.</p>	<p>BLS Consumer Price Index (CPI) and BLS PPI.</p>
<b>Construction</b>	<p>Census Bureau Value of Construction Put in Place Survey.</p>	<p>For residential: Census Bureau price deflator for new single-family houses under construction and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) price index for multifamily home construction.</p> <p>For nonresidential: BEA composite price indexes based on cost per square foot and cost indexes from trade source data, Census Bureau price deflator for single-family houses under construction, and BLS PPI.</p>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<p>Census Bureau Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders Survey (M3); NIPA electronic computer shipments.</p> <p>For petroleum products: EIA production data and BLS PPI.</p>	<p>BLS PPI, NIPA price indexes based on U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) prices paid for military equipment, and NIPA hedonic price indexes.</p>
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	<p>Census Bureau Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey (MWTS).</p>	<p>BLS PPI and NIPA wholesale sales deflators.</p>
<b>Retail trade</b>	<p>Census Bureau Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MRTS).</p>	<p>BLS PPI and NIPA price indexes.</p>
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>	<p>For air, rail, water, truck, transit and ground passenger, pipeline, and other transportation and support activities: for air, U.S. Department of Transportation Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Air Carrier Financial Statistics (Yellow Book), NIPA PCE, and Census Bureau Quarterly Services Survey (QSS); for rail, Surface Transportation Board freight earnings; for water, Census Bureau QSS; for truck, Census Bureau QSS; for transit and ground passenger, NIPA PCE and Census Bureau QSS; for pipeline, Census Bureau QSS and BLS QCEW; for other transportation and support activities: Census Bureau QSS and BLS QCEW.</p> <p>For warehousing: Census Bureau QSS and BLS QCEW.</p>	<p>For air: BLS PPI, BTS price deflators, and NIPA PCE.</p> <p>For rail: BLS CPI for rail passenger and BLS PPI for freight.</p> <p>For water: BLS PPI, BLS CPI, and trade source data.</p> <p>For truck: BLS PPI.</p> <p>For transit and ground passenger: NIPA PCE, BLS QCEW, and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For pipeline: BLS PPI.</p> <p>For other: NIPA PCE and BLS PPI.</p>
<b>Information</b>	<p>Census Bureau QSS and BLS QCEW</p> <p>For motion picture and sound recording: box office revenues.</p>	<p>For publishing industries (including software): BEA price index for software and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For motion picture and sound recording: NIPA PCE.</p> <p>For broadcasting and telecommunications: BLS PPI.</p> <p>For information and data processing: NIPA PCE for information services and BLS PPI for data processing services.</p>
<b>Finance and insurance</b>	<p>For Federal Reserve Banks, credit intermediation, and related activities: for commercial banks and savings institutions, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; for consumer credit, Federal Reserve Board (FRB) G-19 reports; for finance companies, FRB G-20 reports; Census Bureau QSS; for credit unions, National Credit Union Administration; for implicit banking services, NIPA data; for motor vehicle leasing, NIPA PCE.</p> <p>For securities, commodity contracts, and investments: Census Bureau QSS and Securities and Exchange Commission FOCUS reports.</p> <p>For insurance carriers and related activities: NIPA PCE, Census Bureau QSS, BLS QCEW, and private trade source data.</p> <p>For funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles: NIPA PCE and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Statistics of Income (SOI).</p>	<p>For Federal Reserve Banks, credit intermediation, and related activities: for financial services indirectly measured, NIPA PCE implicit price deflators; for financial service charges and fees, NIPA PCE; for motor vehicle leasing, NIPA PCE; BLS QCEW.</p> <p>For securities, commodity contracts, and investments: BLS PPI and NIPA PCE price indexes based on BLS CPI and on BLS PPI.</p> <p>For insurance carriers and related activities: BLS PPI; NIPA PCE based on quantity extrapolations of property insurance premiums and of benefits deflated with BLS CPI composite input cost indexes for life insurance; quantity extrapolation of premium and benefits deflated with BLS PPI or medical insurance.</p> <p>For funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles: NIPA PCE.</p>



Table B. Principal Sources of Data for Quarterly Industry and Commodity Output and Prices

Industry and commodity	Source data for quarterly current-dollar statistics	Source data for price indexes
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>	<p>For real estate: for residential dwellings, NIPA PCE housing, farm rents paid, housing data, and private fixed investment; and for nonresidential dwellings, BEA government receipts, BEA foreign expenditures from the international accounts, and BLS QCEW.</p> <p>For rental and leasing: NIPA PCE, Census Bureau QSS, IRS SOI royalties, and private trade data.</p>	<p>For real estate: for residential dwellings, NIPA PCE and NIPA implicit price deflator for farm rents paid; and for nonresidential dwellings, BLS PPI and NIPA implicit price deflator for imputed rents for nonprofit institutions serving households.</p> <p>For rental and leasing: BLS PPI and NIPA prices.</p>
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b>	<p>Census Bureau QSS; BLS QCEW.</p> <p>For veterinary services: NIPA PCE.</p>	<p>For legal services: BLS PPI and NIPA PCE.</p> <p>For computer systems and design and related services: NIPA price indexes for prepackaged, custom, and own-account software.</p> <p>For miscellaneous: BLS PPI, BLS QCEW, and NIPA PCE.</p>
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b>	<p>BLS QCEW.</p>	<p>BLS QCEW.</p>
<b>Administrative and waste management services</b>	<p>Census Bureau QSS and BLS QCEW.</p>	<p>BLS PPI, NIPA PCE, and BLS QCEW.</p>
<b>Educational services</b>	<p>NIPA PCE.</p>	<p>PCE price index based on trade source data for input costs.</p>
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>	<p>NIPA PCE.</p>	<p>For ambulatory health care services: NIPA PCE based on BLS CPI and BLS PPI.</p> <p>For hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities: NIPA PCE based on BLS CPI and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.</p> <p>For social assistance: NIPA PCE based on trade source data on input costs.</p>
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>	<p>Census Bureau QSS.</p>	<p>NIPA PCE based on BLS CPI.</p>
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>	<p>NIPA PCE.</p>	<p>For accommodation: BLS PPI and NIPA PCE based on BLS CPI.</p> <p>For food services: NIPA PCE.</p>
<b>Other services except government</b>	<p>For automotive repair: BLS QCEW.</p> <p>For personal services: NIPA PCE.</p> <p>For private households: NIPA compensation.</p>	<p>NIPA PCE based on BLS CPI.</p>
<b>Federal government</b>	<p>For general government: NIPA compensation.</p> <p>For government enterprises: U.S. Postal Service quarterly reports, EIA monthly electric utility sales and revenue data for publicly owned utilities and NIPA PCE data for broader aggregates for other components.</p>	<p>For general government: NIPA price index based on BLS PPI and BLS CPI, DOD data on employment and prices, BLS employment cost index, and construction cost indexes from trade source data.</p> <p>For government enterprises: BLS PPI and NIPA PCE based on BLS PPI and agency data.</p>
<b>State and local government</b>	<p>For general government: NIPA government expenditures.</p> <p>For government enterprises: NIPA statistics on government enterprises based on annual survey of government finances; for Alaska ferries, waterports, and airports, Alaska Railroad Administration; for electric utilities, EIA; Census Bureau Value of Construction Put in Place Survey.</p>	<p>For general government: NIPA price index.</p> <p>For government enterprises: BLS PPI.</p>

Tables 1 through 10 follow.



**Table 3. Percent Changes in Chain-Type Price Indexes for Value Added by Industry Group, 2007–2011**  
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Line	2007			2008				2009				2010				2011			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>All industries</b> .....																		
2	<b>Private industries</b> .....																		
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....																		
4	Mining.....																		
5	Utilities.....																		
6	Construction.....																		
7	Manufacturing.....																		
8	Durable goods.....																		
9	Nondurable goods.....																		
10	Wholesale trade.....																		
11	Retail trade.....																		
12	Transportation and warehousing.....																		
13	Information.....																		
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....																		
15	Finance and insurance.....																		
16	Real estate and rental and leasing.....																		
17	Professional and business services.....																		
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services.....																		
19	Management of companies and enterprises.....																		
20	Administrative and waste management services.....																		
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....																		
22	Educational services.....																		
23	Health care and social assistance.....																		
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....																		
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....																		
26	Accommodation and food services.....																		
27	Other services, except government.....																		
28	<b>Government</b> .....																		
29	Federal.....																		
30	State and local.....																		
	<b>Addenda:</b>																		
31	Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....																		
32	Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....																		
33	Gross domestic product.....																		

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.

**Table 4. Contributions to Percent Change in the Chain-Type Price Index for Gross Domestic Product by Industry Group, 2007–2011**  
(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Line	2007			2008				2009				2010				2011			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>Percent change:</b>																		
	<b>All industries</b> .....																		
2	<b>Percentage points:</b>																		
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....																		
4	Mining.....																		
5	Utilities.....																		
6	Construction.....																		
7	Manufacturing.....																		
8	Durable goods.....																		
9	Nondurable goods.....																		
10	Wholesale trade.....																		
11	Retail trade.....																		
12	Transportation and warehousing.....																		
13	Information.....																		
14	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing.....																		
15	Finance and insurance.....																		
16	Real estate and rental and leasing.....																		
17	Professional and business services.....																		
18	Professional, scientific, and technical services.....																		
19	Management of companies and enterprises.....																		
20	Administrative and waste management services.....																		
21	Educational services, health care, and social assistance.....																		
22	Educational services.....																		
23	Health care and social assistance.....																		
24	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services.....																		
25	Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....																		
26	Accommodation and food services.....																		
27	Other services, except government.....																		
28	<b>Government</b> .....																		
29	Federal.....																		
30	State and local.....																		
	<b>Addenda:</b>																		
31	Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....																		
32	Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....																		
33	Gross domestic product <sup>3</sup> .....																		

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. Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in the chain-type price index for gross domestic product because the contribution of the "Not allocated by industry" line is excluded.

**Table 5. Value Added by**  
[Billions of dollars, seasonally]

Line	2007				2008			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>13,758.5</b>	<b>13,976.8</b>	<b>14,126.2</b>	<b>14,253.2</b>	<b>14,273.9</b>	<b>14,415.5</b>	<b>14,395.1</b>	<b>14,081.7</b>
2	<b>12,024.9</b>	<b>12,227.1</b>	<b>12,357.5</b>	<b>12,465.5</b>	<b>12,451.8</b>	<b>12,572.9</b>	<b>12,528.1</b>	<b>12,195.7</b>
3	139.6	139.3	141.9	157.4	171.2	164.0	152.2	150.1
4	231.2	249.1	256.4	281.6	308.8	345.9	348.2	273.8
5	240.4	242.4	260.4	251.3	248.6	238.2	287.4	256.4
6	649.8	657.0	655.5	652.8	630.8	626.2	608.4	591.4
7	1,709.9	1,699.2	1,678.0	1,705.0	1,681.2	1,604.3	1,633.3	1,595.2
8	942.5	934.0	934.1	948.9	952.5	891.7	911.0	861.2
9	767.4	765.1	743.9	756.0	728.7	712.6	722.3	734.0
10	802.3	819.6	826.6	818.4	806.4	820.7	830.7	838.5
11	880.5	895.2	889.5	886.4	851.9	855.8	852.7	834.2
12	395.1	409.7	408.3	406.4	413.1	418.5	415.0	413.4
13	617.2	623.8	639.6	661.5	671.6	646.6	648.2	581.0
14	2,784.9	2,860.2	2,909.3	2,873.7	2,927.1	2,987.2	2,908.3	2,843.9
15	1,068.7	1,096.0	1,105.1	1,050.2	1,104.6	1,099.4	994.6	967.2
16	1,716.2	1,764.2	1,804.3	1,823.5	1,822.5	1,887.8	1,913.7	1,876.7
17	1,648.8	1,674.0	1,707.6	1,760.0	1,761.2	1,805.2	1,796.7	1,769.5
18	990.0	1,008.0	1,032.9	1,067.9	1,080.3	1,116.6	1,111.3	1,092.6
19	253.8	254.3	259.7	263.2	262.2	262.6	264.5	263.5
20	405.0	411.7	415.0	428.9	418.7	426.0	420.9	413.4
21	1,049.5	1,066.4	1,086.9	1,104.8	1,121.5	1,148.0	1,166.3	1,180.0
22	134.4	136.6	138.8	141.7	143.4	145.8	149.5	151.8
23	915.1	929.7	948.1	963.1	978.1	1,002.2	1,016.8	1,028.2
24	538.1	547.9	551.8	558.0	542.5	544.6	537.6	524.4
25	135.7	138.1	137.4	137.8	133.2	134.0	132.3	130.0
26	402.4	409.8	414.4	420.3	409.3	410.6	405.3	394.4
27	337.5	343.3	345.8	348.5	341.0	342.7	343.2	343.9
28	<b>1,733.7</b>	<b>1,749.7</b>	<b>1,768.6</b>	<b>1,787.6</b>	<b>1,822.1</b>	<b>1,842.5</b>	<b>1,866.9</b>	<b>1,886.1</b>
29	545.6	551.1	555.6	556.9	571.8	578.4	584.9	588.6
30	1,188.0	1,198.6	1,213.0	1,230.7	1,250.3	1,264.1	1,282.0	1,297.4
<b>Addenda:</b>								
31	2,730.6	2,744.5	2,731.8	2,796.7	2,792.1	2,740.4	2,742.0	2,610.5
32	9,294.3	9,482.6	9,625.8	9,668.8	9,659.8	9,832.6	9,786.1	9,585.2
33	13,758.5	13,976.8	14,126.2	14,253.2	14,273.9	14,415.5	14,395.1	14,081.7

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.

**Table 6. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes**  
[2005 = 100, seasonally]

Line	2007				2008			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>103.216</b>	<b>104.313</b>	<b>105.032</b>	<b>105.347</b>	<b>104.911</b>	<b>105.132</b>	<b>103.909</b>	<b>101.259</b>
2	<b>103.561</b>	<b>104.805</b>	<b>105.581</b>	<b>105.865</b>	<b>105.282</b>	<b>105.465</b>	<b>103.954</b>	<b>100.934</b>
3	96.508	92.678	88.811	94.598	101.764	99.846	95.586	107.920
4	112.241	109.927	114.362	109.179	105.508	94.013	100.986	128.437
5	99.946	103.091	106.707	106.271	109.140	107.269	121.606	97.256
6	90.648	92.880	92.190	90.706	87.690	88.196	86.583	79.719
7	108.439	107.018	107.095	108.833	107.383	103.009	99.872	95.915
8	109.903	109.365	110.518	112.834	114.941	109.306	110.784	100.698
9	106.551	104.094	102.925	104.007	98.573	95.653	87.818	90.107
10	105.514	108.945	110.268	109.752	108.536	109.186	107.562	104.378
11	102.220	102.705	102.837	102.129	98.379	97.800	95.214	95.059
12	101.219	106.050	105.319	108.334	111.067	110.998	106.963	95.699
13	106.943	107.105	109.282	113.907	112.688	117.069	113.491	101.375
14	103.562	105.954	106.820	104.164	105.377	106.624	103.944	101.483
15	102.973	105.192	104.684	97.605	101.790	100.039	91.939	89.806
16	103.902	106.409	108.151	108.313	107.647	110.802	111.543	108.835
17	103.461	104.776	106.574	109.748	109.058	112.133	111.204	108.757
18	105.505	106.769	108.671	111.776	112.252	115.758	114.842	112.582
19	96.521	98.196	100.720	102.382	100.208	101.620	100.885	103.088
20	102.931	104.131	105.211	109.549	107.003	110.117	109.017	103.028
21	103.364	104.511	105.532	106.506	107.534	109.832	111.070	110.897
22	100.835	101.984	102.344	102.771	102.977	104.458	105.122	104.780
23	103.736	104.883	106.003	107.061	108.214	110.639	111.966	111.820
24	105.078	106.805	105.610	105.683	102.343	102.603	100.118	96.021
25	108.303	109.204	108.864	107.867	103.836	104.104	101.763	99.451
26	104.030	105.072	104.566	104.977	101.858	102.112	99.574	94.919
27	100.892	101.988	101.791	101.966	98.412	97.973	96.982	96.186
28	<b>100.847</b>	<b>100.937</b>	<b>101.255</b>	<b>101.794</b>	<b>102.342</b>	<b>102.815</b>	<b>103.532</b>	<b>103.345</b>
29	99.654	99.392	100.231	100.419	101.229	101.973	103.218	103.967
30	101.403	101.658	101.732	102.433	102.859	103.206	103.679	103.066
<b>Addenda:</b>								
31	103.501	102.903	102.907	103.465	101.917	98.231	96.523	95.223
32	103.578	103.391	106.368	106.547	106.231	107.648	106.214	102.599
33	103.432	104.362	105.125	105.569	105.101	105.447	104.468	102.064

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.





**Table 7. Chain-Type Price Indexes for**  
[2005 = 100, seasonally]

Line	2007				2008			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1 <b>All industries</b> .....	<b>105.609</b>	<b>106.154</b>	<b>106.551</b>	<b>107.182</b>	<b>107.778</b>	<b>108.613</b>	<b>109.735</b>	<b>110.158</b>
2 <b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>105.212</b>	<b>105.710</b>	<b>106.049</b>	<b>106.684</b>	<b>107.150</b>	<b>107.999</b>	<b>109.177</b>	<b>109.461</b>
3 Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	113.712	118.169	125.673	130.793	128.917	124.939	124.939	109.235
4 Mining .....	107.839	118.291	116.397	132.726	148.897	186.595	175.006	108.696
5 Utilities .....	116.929	114.282	118.507	114.696	110.317	107.483	114.407	127.815
6 Construction .....	117.048	115.495	116.064	117.376	117.376	115.819	114.627	121,040
7 Manufacturing .....	100.509	101.189	99.834	99.781	99.670	99.129	104.092	105.878
8 Durable goods .....	97.654	97.242	96.220	95.719	94.292	92.810	93.560	97.319
9 Nondurable goods .....	104.289	106.407	104.577	105.097	106.767	107.550	118.739	117.649
10 Wholesale trade .....	104.768	103.672	103.326	102.800	102.418	103.571	106.359	110.630
11 Retail trade .....	102.809	104.057	103.284	103.651	103.401	104.454	106.881	104.757
12 Transportation and warehousing .....	105.704	104.592	104.854	101.348	100.345	101.636	104.584	116.532
13 Information .....	98.410	99.311	99.804	99.021	97.842	97.825	97.387	97.718
14 Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing .....	103.477	103.874	104.803	106.159	106.883	107.803	107.662	107.830
15 Finance and insurance .....	101.747	102.156	103.520	105.551	106.476	107.838	106.149	105.678
16 Real estate and rental and leasing .....	104.598	104.986	105.642	106.605	107.201	107.880	108.634	109.182
17 Professional and business services .....	109.150	109.428	109.736	109.828	110.598	110.249	110.646	111.421
18 Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	107.837	108.498	109.227	109.784	110.583	110.836	111.183	111.507
19 Management of companies and enterprises .....	120.314	118.498	118.031	117.734	119.874	118.341	120.000	116.918
20 Administrative and waste management services .....	105.932	106.457	106.192	105.384	105.306	104.103	103.916	107.995
21 Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	106.492	107.016	108.018	108.797	109.385	109.625	110.130	111.595
22 Educational services .....	110.927	111.470	112.852	114.715	115.868	116.152	118.327	120.527
23 Health care and social assistance .....	105.863	106.384	107.332	107.961	108.470	108.704	108.982	110.347
24 Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	105.524	106.413	107.642	108.772	109.168	109.318	110.592	112.482
25 Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	105.431	106.397	106.179	107.444	107.884	108.272	109.393	109.984
26 Accommodation and food services .....	105.558	106.422	108.124	109.212	109.592	109.666	110.998	113.316
27 Other services, except government .....	106.873	107.516	108.517	109.160	110.668	111.720	113.035	114.201
28 <b>Government</b> .....	<b>108.401</b>	<b>109.308</b>	<b>110.141</b>	<b>110.736</b>	<b>112.266</b>	<b>113.004</b>	<b>113.708</b>	<b>115.081</b>
29 Federal .....	109.108	110.492	110.460	110.511	112.558	113.041	112.926	112.823
30 State and local .....	108.076	108.767	109.992	110.833	112.127	112.981	114.062	116.122
<b>Addenda:</b>								
31 Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	105.484	106.637	106.132	108.059	109.506	111.515	113.569	109.599
32 Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	105.134	105.416	106.022	106.311	106.519	106.990	107.918	109.429
33 Gross domestic product .....	105.396	106.116	106.457	106.956	107.623	108.282	109.107	109.247

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.

**Table 8. Gross Output by**  
[Billions of dollars,

Line	2007				2008			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1 <b>All industries</b> .....	<b>25,199.7</b>	<b>25,772.8</b>	<b>25,942.8</b>	<b>26,364.7</b>	<b>26,537.6</b>	<b>27,180.0</b>	<b>26,972.2</b>	<b>25,561.8</b>
2 <b>Private industries</b> .....	<b>22,377.7</b>	<b>22,898.5</b>	<b>23,023.9</b>	<b>23,403.2</b>	<b>23,505.8</b>	<b>24,106.3</b>	<b>23,839.9</b>	<b>22,459.7</b>
3 Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting .....	335.1	341.4	345.3	365.8	384.2	389.4	385.1	368.1
4 Mining .....	432.4	467.1	462.8	503.5	555.6	635.4	635.4	465.8
5 Utilities .....	400.8	409.8	403.9	415.2	436.4	487.6	478.1	430.8
6 Construction .....	1,298.0	1,322.3	1,332.4	1,317.0	1,274.1	1,285.5	1,266.6	1,212.1
7 Manufacturing .....	5,055.5	5,229.1	5,282.5	5,391.8	5,470.5	5,543.1	5,494.3	4,807.8
8 Durable goods .....	2,611.0	2,678.7	2,695.1	2,697.0	2,689.0	2,678.2	2,616.7	2,382.2
9 Nondurable goods .....	2,444.6	2,550.4	2,587.3	2,694.8	2,781.0	2,865.0	2,877.6	2,425.7
10 Wholesale trade .....	1,153.5	1,180.2	1,199.1	1,196.2	1,218.7	1,283.3	1,255.5	1,138.4
11 Retail trade .....	1,292.2	1,319.0	1,331.5	1,329.6	1,281.2	1,306.6	1,300.4	1,197.6
12 Transportation and warehousing .....	774.0	793.9	793.3	812.1	841.2	852.7	846.9	805.2
13 Information .....	1,150.2	1,158.3	1,170.7	1,180.8	1,197.8	1,202.9	1,208.9	1,182.5
14 Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing .....	4,777.8	4,894.0	4,848.5	4,950.5	4,836.7	5,015.1	4,857.0	4,773.0
15 Finance and insurance .....	2,178.8	2,299.3	2,259.3	2,356.4	2,209.9	2,373.8	2,214.0	2,153.2
16 Real estate and rental and leasing .....	2,599.1	2,594.7	2,589.2	2,594.0	2,626.9	2,641.3	2,642.9	2,619.8
17 Professional and business services .....	2,487.3	2,531.7	2,559.5	2,596.1	2,623.9	2,661.2	2,670.8	2,640.1
18 Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	1,453.1	1,475.0	1,494.6	1,527.2	1,540.7	1,571.7	1,578.5	1,559.2
19 Management of companies and enterprises .....	389.2	390.4	396.8	398.5	397.8	401.3	401.9	398.3
20 Administrative and waste management services .....	645.0	666.3	668.0	670.4	685.4	688.2	690.4	682.6
21 Educational services, health care, and social assistance .....	1,714.0	1,728.5	1,755.8	1,789.0	1,818.2	1,843.5	1,866.5	1,884.8
22 Educational services .....	205.0	209.5	212.5	217.1	219.0	222.8	227.7	228.2
23 Health care and social assistance .....	1,509.0	1,519.0	1,543.3	1,571.9	1,599.2	1,620.7	1,638.8	1,656.6
24 Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services .....	961.8	971.8	980.8	993.4	998.6	1,004.6	1,003.0	990.3
25 Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	222.8	223.2	221.9	223.6	231.6	230.3	228.2	227.2
26 Accommodation and food services .....	739.0	748.5	758.9	769.8	767.0	774.3	774.8	763.1
27 Other services, except government .....	545.2	551.7	557.8	562.2	568.6	572.6	571.4	563.3
28 <b>Government</b> .....	<b>2,822.0</b>	<b>2,874.3</b>	<b>2,918.9</b>	<b>2,961.5</b>	<b>3,031.8</b>	<b>3,073.7</b>	<b>3,132.3</b>	<b>3,102.1</b>
29 Federal .....	926.8	947.6	969.3	977.7	1,018.2	1,027.2	1,056.9	1,059.7
30 State and local .....	1,895.2	1,926.8	1,949.7	1,983.7	2,013.6	2,046.5	2,075.4	2,042.4
<b>Addenda:</b>								
31 Private goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> .....	7,120.9	7,359.7	7,423.0	7,578.2	7,684.4	7,876.4	7,781.4	6,853.9
32 Private services-producing industries <sup>2</sup> .....	15,256.8	15,538.8	15,600.9	15,825.0	15,821.4	16,229.9	16,058.5	15,605.9

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

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Table 9. Chain-Type Quantity Indexes

[2005 = 100, seasonally]

Line	2007				2008			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>103.314</b>	<b>104.604</b>	<b>104.659</b>	<b>104.879</b>	<b>104.087</b>	<b>104.469</b>	<b>102.360</b>	<b>99.606</b>
2	<b>103.561</b>	<b>104.939</b>	<b>104.897</b>	<b>105.116</b>	<b>104.162</b>	<b>104.639</b>	<b>102.144</b>	<b>98.954</b>
3	101.012	100.132	97.854	99.037	100.886	98.611	95.379	99.317
4	108.613	110.037	110.089	109.468	110.885	112.179	111.661	113.490
5	96.419	97.344	96.256	98.198	101.162	105.554	101.129	96.540
6	93.362	94.756	94.730	92.713	89.136	89.353	87.304	82.596
7	102.928	104.473	104.907	104.480	103.180	100.900	96.717	91.505
8	104.974	107.073	108.078	108.130	107.180	104.392	100.335	92.394
9	100.771	101.770	101.668	100.826	99.261	97.438	93.129	90.282
10	103.003	105.920	107.697	107.333	109.083	113.320	108.492	96.605
11	102.810	103.811	105.085	104.332	100.363	101.092	98.725	92.593
12	103.616	105.521	104.504	105.292	106.566	104.482	101.239	98.511
13	107.587	107.714	108.489	109.666	111.547	111.588	111.871	109.208
14	105.504	107.556	105.619	106.419	103.438	106.180	102.987	101.465
15	108.267	113.656	110.236	112.965	105.359	111.721	105.115	102.658
16	103.281	102.660	101.916	101.158	101.938	101.726	101.293	100.508
17	105.697	107.107	107.830	108.783	108.913	110.160	109.983	109.056
18	106.732	107.631	108.378	110.045	110.143	111.791	111.748	110.441
19	101.158	102.360	104.073	104.368	102.764	104.133	103.086	100.663
20	106.106	108.790	108.846	108.602	109.880	110.150	110.206	108.957
21	104.057	104.339	105.206	106.358	107.270	108.131	108.682	109.172
22	102.043	103.748	104.274	105.146	104.991	105.929	106.439	105.858
23	104.334	104.418	105.333	106.524	107.585	108.435	108.991	109.634
24	106.615	106.709	106.636	106.927	106.541	106.304	104.705	103.038
25	111.950	111.250	110.526	110.191	113.252	111.858	109.712	109.215
26	105.110	105.429	105.537	106.003	104.655	104.740	103.292	101.301
27	100.961	101.519	101.742	101.717	101.711	101.348	100.271	98.627
28	<b>101.370</b>	<b>101.980</b>	<b>102.784</b>	<b>103.018</b>	<b>103.487</b>	<b>103.129</b>	<b>104.007</b>	<b>104.597</b>
29	99.547	100.551	102.588	102.884	105.216	104.985	107.506	109.138
30	102.284	102.696	102.883	103.085	102.634	102.213	102.290	102.373
<b>Addenda:</b>								
31	101.317	102.712	102.906	102.244	100.848	99.268	95.753	91.495
32	104.649	106.015	105.849	106.490	105.740	107.272	105.322	102.685

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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.

Table 10. Chain-Type Price Indexes

[2005 = 100, seasonally]

Line	2007				2008			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	<b>105.839</b>	<b>106.910</b>	<b>107.559</b>	<b>109.077</b>	<b>110.625</b>	<b>112.887</b>	<b>114.330</b>	<b>111.347</b>
2	<b>105.605</b>	<b>106.643</b>	<b>107.270</b>	<b>108.810</b>	<b>110.287</b>	<b>112.587</b>	<b>114.061</b>	<b>110.920</b>
3	111.293	114.378	118.390	123.914	127.732	132.440	135.401	124.302
4	107.103	114.172	113.025	123.562	134.441	157.553	152.871	110.314
5	106.221	107.583	107.242	108.074	110.268	118.080	120.861	114.097
6	111.575	111.987	112.867	113.980	114.670	115.409	116.394	117.752
7	105.459	107.466	108.115	110.804	113.840	117.962	121.982	112.825
8	103.759	104.357	104.009	104.621	104.621	106.947	108.717	107.496
9	107.314	110.862	112.588	118.253	123.977	130.124	136.752	118.903
10	105.139	104.606	104.524	104.611	104.833	106.227	108.512	110.506
11	103.463	104.595	104.320	104.930	105.106	106.397	108.422	106.461
12	105.978	106.726	107.670	109.386	111.922	115.699	118.604	115.892
13	100.831	101.425	101.775	101.544	101.273	101.658	101.907	102.111
14	104.082	104.580	105.508	106.917	107.473	108.558	108.394	108.116
15	103.459	104.005	105.371	107.253	107.845	109.249	108.292	107.827
16	104.602	105.059	105.600	106.590	107.115	107.927	108.459	108.349
17	107.861	108.341	108.796	109.384	110.423	110.722	111.299	110.955
18	106.955	107.660	108.340	109.023	109.887	110.442	110.962	110.904
19	114.616	113.619	113.618	113.792	115.368	114.824	116.162	113.998
20	106.054	106.858	107.077	107.691	108.818	109.001	109.284	109.299
21	105.786	106.390	107.179	108.022	108.852	109.485	110.292	110.872
22	108.639	109.192	110.206	111.626	112.791	113.695	115.881	116.535
23	105.405	106.015	106.774	107.540	108.326	108.923	109.575	110.120
24	105.662	106.663	107.727	108.812	109.766	110.669	112.177	112.550
25	105.699	106.569	106.633	107.770	108.604	109.330	110.466	110.469
26	105.649	106.688	108.049	109.120	110.110	111.067	112.688	113.173
27	106.240	106.910	107.863	108.724	109.972	111.140	112.102	112.357
28	<b>107.715</b>	<b>109.055</b>	<b>109.877</b>	<b>111.219</b>	<b>113.337</b>	<b>115.299</b>	<b>116.505</b>	<b>114.733</b>
29	107.339	108.649	108.922	109.547	111.534	112.765	113.304	111.906
30	107.905	109.259	110.356	112.060	114.246	116.588	118.143	116.173
<b>Addenda:</b>								
31	106.914	109.000	109.734	112.760	115.931	120.730	123.655	113.979
32	104.977	105.539	106.126	107.001	107.732	108.932	109.775	109.420

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

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