

Table 784. Capital Expenditures: 2000 to 2009

[In billions of dollars (1,161 represents \$1,161,000,000,000). Based on a sample survey and subject to sampling error; see source for details]

| Item | All companies | | | | Companies with employees | | | | Companies without employees | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Capital expenditures, total . . . | 1,161 | 1,145 | 1,374 | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,063 | 1,294 | 1,015 | 71 | 82 | 80 | 75 |
| Structures | 364 | 402 | 562 | 448 | 338 | 369 | 529 | 413 | 26 | 33 | 33 | 35 |
| New | 329 | 366 | 523 | 421 | 309 | 341 | 500 | 393 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 28 |
| Used | 35 | 36 | 39 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| Equipment and software | 797 | 743 | 812 | 642 | 752 | 694 | 765 | 602 | 45 | 49 | 47 | 40 |
| New | 751 | 701 | 765 | 607 | 718 | 665 | 728 | 577 | 32 | 37 | 37 | 30 |
| Used | 46 | 42 | 47 | 35 | 34 | 29 | 37 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| Capital leases | 20 | 18 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17 | (Z) | (Z) | 1 | 1 |

Z Less than \$500 million.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "2009 Annual Capital Expenditures Survey," February 2011, <<http://www.census.gov/econ/aces/>>, and earlier reports.

Table 785. Capital Expenditures by Industry: 2000 and 2009

[In billions of dollars (1,090 represents \$1,090,000,000,000). Covers only companies with employees. Data for 2000 based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 1997; 2009 based on NAICS, 2007; see text this section. Based on a sample survey and subject to sampling error; see source for details]

| Industry | NAICS code | 2000 | 2009 | Industry | NAICS code | 2000 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|------------|------|------|
| Total expenditures | (X) | 1,090 | 1,015 | | | | |
| Forestry, fishing, and agricultural services | 113-115 | 1 | 2 | Professional, scientific, and technical services | 54 | 34 | 27 |
| Mining | 21 | 43 | 101 | Management of companies and enterprises | 55 | 5 | 5 |
| Utilities | 22 | 61 | 102 | Admin/support waste mgmt/remediation services | 56 | 18 | 19 |
| Construction | 23 | 25 | 20 | Educational services | 61 | 18 | 28 |
| Manufacturing | 31-33 | 215 | 156 | Health care and social assistance | 62 | 52 | 79 |
| Durable goods | 321, 327, 33 | 134 | 77 | Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 71 | 19 | 16 |
| Nondurable goods | 31, 322-326 | 81 | 79 | Accommodation and food services | 72 | 26 | 26 |
| Wholesale trade | 42 | 34 | 25 | Other services (except public administration) | 81 | 21 | 29 |
| Retail trade | 44-45 | 70 | 58 | Structure and equipment expenditures serving multiple industry categories | (X) | 2 | 3 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 48-49 | 60 | 56 | | | | |
| Information | 51 | 160 | 88 | | | | |
| Finance and insurance | 52 | 134 | 100 | | | | |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 53 | 92 | 73 | | | | |

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "2009 Annual Capital Expenditures Survey," February 2011, <<http://www.census.gov/econ/aces/>>, and earlier reports.

Table 786. Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions—Months of Duration: 1945 to 2009

[A trough is the low point of a business cycle; a peak is the high point. Contraction, or recession, is the period from peak to subsequent trough; expansion is the period from trough to subsequent peak. Business cycle reference dates are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.]

| Business cycle reference date | | | | Contraction (Peak to trough) | Expansion (Previous trough to peak) | Length of cycle | |
|---|------|--------------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Peak | | Trough | | | | Trough from previous trough | Peak from previous peak |
| Month | Year | Month | Year | | | | |
| February | 1945 | October | 1945 | 8 | ¹ 80 | ¹ 88 | ² 93 |
| November | 1948 | October | 1949 | 11 | 37 | 48 | 45 |
| July | 1953 | May | 1954 | 10 | 45 | 55 | 56 |
| August | 1957 | April | 1958 | 8 | 39 | 47 | 49 |
| April | 1960 | February | 1961 | 10 | 24 | 34 | 32 |
| December | 1969 | November | 1970 | 11 | 106 | 117 | 116 |
| November | 1973 | March | 1975 | 16 | 36 | 52 | 47 |
| January | 1980 | July | 1980 | 6 | 58 | 64 | 74 |
| July | 1981 | November | 1982 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 18 |
| July | 1990 | March | 1991 | 8 | 92 | 100 | 108 |
| March | 2001 | November | 2001 | 8 | 120 | 128 | 128 |
| December | 2007 | June | 2009 | 18 | 73 | 91 | 81 |
| Average, all cycles: 1945 to 2009 (11 cycles) | | | | 11 | 59 | 73 | 66 |

¹ Previous trough: June 1938. ² Previous peak: May 1937.

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., Cambridge, MA, "Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions," <<http://www.nber.org/cycles.html>>, accessed May 2011.