

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.