

**SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF PRIVATE, NONFARM  
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

**Contract #SBAHQ-95-C-0021**

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**by**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	1
<b>THE SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF GROSS PRODUCT, 1982-1992</b> .....	4
<b>METHODOLOGY</b> .....	14
Calculating Compensation Shares When Enterprise Statistics Was Available (1982 & 1987) .....	15
Calculating Compensation Shares When ES Was Not Available (1992) .....	19
Methodology for the Noncompensation Components of GPO .....	26
Calculating the Receipts Cutoffs for the 1987 Noncompensation Shares .....	29
Calculating Receipts Cutoffs When ES Was Not Available (1992) .....	33
Noncompensation Components of TCPU and FIRE .....	35
Calculation of the Final Small Business Shares .....	39
Methodology for Separating Mining and Manufacturing .....	39
<b>POSSIBLE METHODS FOR MORE FREQUENTLY UPDATING GPO BY BUSINESS     SIZE CLASS</b> .....	47
<b>APPENDIX A</b>	

## SUMMARY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. When GDP is allocated, according to the contribution each private industry sector and the government makes to its production, it is called gross product originating or GPO. This project (SBAHQ-95-C-0021) takes each component of total private, nonfarm GPO for the period 1982-1992 and estimates what proportion of it was produced by small business and what proportion of it was produced by large business. This extends work previously done by Joel Popkin and Company for the SBA that calculated the small and large business shares of private, nonfarm GPO for the period 1958-1982.

The share of private, nonfarm, gross domestic product that originated in small business was stable at 51 percent in both 1982 and in 1992, although it reached a level of 52 percent during the 1985 to 1987 period. However, there was more movement in the small business shares for individual industries than is indicated by the stability of the overall share.

Estimates of GPO by firm size were produced for the total private, nonfarm economy and for six major industrial sectors. Those sectors are: (1) mining and manufacturing; (2) construction; (3) transportation, communications and public

utilities (TCPU); (4) trade (wholesale and retail); (5) finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE); and (6) services.

As can be seen from Table 1, construction is the only industry in which the small business share rose significantly during this ten-year period. The small business share in trade, FIRE, and services fell and small gains were made by small businesses in TCPU and manufacturing and mining.

**Table 1: Small Business Share of Private Nonfarm Gross Product, 1982-1992**

	<u>Total Private Nonfarm Business</u>	<u>Mining and Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>TCPU</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>Services</u>
1982	51	23	78	22	70	62	81
1983	51	23	81	21	69	60	81
1984	51	24	83	22	68	60	80
1985	52	25	84	23	67	58	79
1986	52	25	86	23	66	56	78
1987	52	25	87	23	65	55	77
1988	51	24	88	23	64	54	76
1989	51	24	88	23	64	52	76
1990	51	24	88	24	63	51	75
1991	51	25	88	24	61	50	74
1992	51	25	88	24	62	51	74

That the small business share of the private, nonfarm economy remained stable during a period when the small business share fell in several industries stems from a shift in the overall economy away from the large-business dominated mining and manufacturing sector and toward the small-business dominated services sector during

this decade. Between 1982 and 1992 the share of private, nonfarm GPO accounted for by mining and manufacturing fell from 31.7 percent to 24.4 percent. At the same time the services share rose from 18.5 percent in 1982 to 25.0 percent in 1992. Consequently, even though the share of services being produced by small businesses in 1992 was smaller than in 1982, the fact that the services sector of the economy grew significantly helped maintain the share of small business output overall.

This report is presented in four parts. The first section will present and analyze the change in the shares of small and large business GPO for the 1982-1992 decade. The second section will discuss the methodology for making the small and large business share estimates. The third section will discuss data sources that might be used for more frequent updates of the business size shares. And a final appendix will contain the tables of small and large business GPO by industry for the entire 1958-1992 period for which estimates are now available.

## THE SMALL BUSINESS SHARE OF GROSS PRODUCT, 1982-1992

Small businesses produced 51 percent of gross product originating (GPO) from the private, nonfarm sector of the economy in 1992, which is equal to its share in 1982, but is down from a 58 percent share in 1958. The share of employee compensation that is provided by small businesses has been more stable during this period than that of the overall share. The small business compensation share fell from 62 percent in 1958 to 48 percent in 1977, and then rose to 50 percent in 1987 and remained at that level in 1992.

GPO by industry is the contribution of each major industrial sector (including government) to the production of GDP. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) produces annual estimates of GPO for each major industrial sector. However, BEA's estimates of GPO do not provide a basis for determining how much of each industry's gross product is produced by small business and how much is produced by large business. Estimates of the small and large business shares of private, nonfarm GPO for 1982-1992 were calculated by Joel Popkin and Company under contract to the Small Business Administration (SBAHQ 95-C-0021) and are presented in this report. This report continues earlier work performed by JPC that produced share estimates for the private, nonfarm economy for the period 1958-1982.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Those estimates are published in *Small Business Gross Product Originating 1958-1982* (SBA 1040-OA-86) Final Report, April 1988. Earlier work on the small business share of GPO

Estimates for small and large business were calculated for six major industrial sectors of the private, nonfarm economy: (1) mining and manufacturing; (2) construction; (3) transportation, communications and public utilities; (4) trade (retail and wholesale); (5) finance, insurance and real estate; and (6) services.<sup>2</sup> For each industry, GPO is defined as the sum of its five major value-added components. Value added is the amount that remains after subtracting an industry's intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported) from its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income and inventory change.) The five major components of value added are: (1) compensation of employees; (2) indirect-business taxes; (3) net interest; (4) capital consumption; and (5) profit-type income. Small businesses are companies with fewer than 500 employees.

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can be found in the final reports for contracts SBA 2624-OA-79 (September 1980) and SBA 6022-OA-82 (September 1982).

<sup>2</sup>Mining and manufacturing are shown as a combined sector because of the difficulties that ensue from the integrated petroleum companies that have both mining and manufacturing facilities. Wholesale and retail trade are presented as a combined sector because one of the main data sources used for this project presents data for only a combined trade sector (compensation for the trade sector is shown separately). BEA's GPO estimates for FIRE include an imputation for owner occupied housing because of their method of handling housing in the National Income and Product Accounts. However, it was felt that owner-occupied housing could not be viewed as a true small business. Therefore, the amount of net interest, capital consumption, indirect taxes and profit-type income applicable to owner occupied housing was removed before the business size distribution was made. In addition, private household services have been removed from services before the business size distribution was made.

Small businesses' overall share of the private economy was unchanged between 1982 and 1992. However, the share of GPO produced by small businesses in individual industrial sectors was more volatile than the total private, nonfarm number. While all of the major industrial sectors showed a decline between 1958 and 1992 in the share of their gross product that was generated by small businesses, two industries showed small increases in small business' share of gross product between 1982 and 1992. Those industries were manufacturing and mining where the small business share rose from 23 percent in 1982 to 25 percent in 1992 and TCPU where the small business share showed an increase from 22 percent to 24 percent. Construction showed a somewhat larger increase in its small business share. Its small business share increased from 78 percent to 88 percent during the decade. The remaining industries showed declines in the small business share of gross product. Between 1982 and 1992, the small business share of trade fell from 70 percent to 62 percent, in FIRE the share declined from 62 percent to 51 percent and in services the small business share declined from 81 percent to 74 percent.

Table 2 shows the small business share of GPO, as well as the small business share of the compensation and non-compensation components of GPO for each of the six major industrial sectors and the total private, nonfarm economy. Some of the estimates have changed slightly from those calculated for *Small Business Gross Product Originating 1958-1982*. Those changes come from several sources. The BEA

has revised GPO and its components since the earlier estimates were produced.<sup>3</sup> In addition, there have been some minor changes to the methodology that have impacted the calculation of the small business share of GPO, especially in the TCPU and FIRE sectors. Those sectors were newly covered in the 1992 Censuses and the availability of that information as well as other information on those industry sectors resulted in some minor changes to the previously calculated numbers.

**Table 2: Small Business Share of Private Nonfarm GPO  
by Component and by Industry in the Census Years  
(Percent of Total)**

	CURRENT ESTIMATES			PREVIOUS ESTIMATES <sup>1</sup>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nonlabor Income and Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nonlabor Income and Indirect Taxes</u>
	<b>Private Nonfarm Total</b>					
1958	58	52	65	57	52	64
1963	55	51	60	54	51	60
1967	54	49	60	53	49	60
1972	54	49	61	54	49	60
1977	53	48	59	52	48	59
1982	51	48	54	50	48	54
1987	52	50	54	--	--	--
1992	51	50	53	--	--	--
	<b>Mining and Manufacturing</b>					
1958	31	31	30	31	31	30
1963	26	28	24	26	28	24
1967	24	25	24	24	25	24
1972	23	23	23	23	23	23
1977	23	23	24	23	23	22
1982	23	23	22	22	23	21
1987	25	26	23	--	--	--
1992	25	27	23	--	--	--

<sup>3</sup>This report uses the GPO numbers released by BEA in May 1995.

**Table 2: Small Business Share of Private Nonfarm GPO  
by Component and by Industry in the Census Years  
(Percent of Total)**

	CURRENT ESTIMATES			PREVIOUS ESTIMATES <sup>1</sup>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nonlabor Income and Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nonlabor Income and Indirect Taxes</u>
	<b>Construction</b>					
1958	90	87	96	90	87	96
1963	88	85	96	88	85	96
1967	86	83	94	86	83	94
1972	86	83	95	86	83	95
1977	83	78	94	84	78	94
1982	78	73	93	80	74	93
1987	87	84	94	--	--	--
1992	88	84	97	--	--	--
	<b>Transportation, Communications &amp; Public Utilities</b>					
1958	29	29	30	27	25	30
1963	27	26	28	25	23	28
1967	25	24	26	23	20	26
1972	24	22	27	23	19	27
1977	24	22	27	23	19	28
1982	22	23	21	20	19	21
1987	23	25	22	--	--	--
1992	24	25	23	--	--	--
	<b>Wholesale Trade</b>					
1958	94	93	96	94	93	96
1963	94	93	95	94	93	95
1967	92	91	92	92	91	92
1972	92	91	92	92	91	92
1977	88	88	88	88	88	88
1982	--	86	--	--	86	--
1987	--	82	--	--	--	--
1992	--	79	--	--	--	--

**Table 2: Small Business Share of Private Nonfarm GPO  
by Component and by Industry in the Census Years  
(Percent of Total)**

	CURRENT ESTIMATES			PREVIOUS ESTIMATES <sup>1</sup>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nonlabor Income and Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Compensation</u>	<u>Nonlabor Income and Indirect Taxes</u>
<b>Retail Trade</b>						
1958	76	69	85	76	69	85
1963	72	67	80	72	67	80
1967	69	63	78	69	63	87
1972	67	60	78	67	60	78
1977	65	57	76	65	57	76
1982	--	55	--	--	55	--
1987	--	53	--	--	--	--
1992	--	49	--	--	--	--
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>						
1992	70	68	72	69	68	71
1987	65	65	68	--	--	--
1992	62	62	62	--	--	--
<b>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate<sup>2</sup></b>						
1958	79	55	89	75	56	84
1963	75	53	85	72	53	80
1967	72	50	82	70	51	78
1972	68	47	78	65	48	75
1977	65	45	76	63	46	73
1982	62	41	74	60	42	72
1987	55	40	64	--	--	--
1992	51	37	60	--	--	--
<b>Services Excluding Private Household</b>						
1958	93	89	98	93	89	98
1963	91	87	96	91	87	96
1967	89	84	96	89	84	96
1972	88	83	96	88	83	96
1977	84	80	93	84	80	93
1982	81	78	89	81	78	89
1987	77	71	88	--	--	--
1992	74	68	88	--	--	--

1. Previous estimates are from the final report for SBA Contract SBA 1040-OA-86.

2. FIRE estimates exclude owner-occupied housing.

One reason the overall small business share of GPO remained relatively constant, while its share in several individual industries fell, stems from an industrial shift in the U.S. economy. The share of GPO accounted for by the large-business dominated mining and manufacturing sector has fallen over time while the share of the small-business dominated services sector has increased. Table 3 shows the industrial distribution of private, nonfarm GPO for each quinquennial census year between 1958 and 1992 and the distribution of small business GPO by industry.

**Table 3: Distribution of Private Nonfarm GPO by Industry in Current Dollars  
(Percent of Total)**

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
Mining & Manufacturing	38.3	36.2	37.2	33.5	33.5	31.7	26.3	24.4
Construction	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.8	4.7
TCPU	11.6	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.3
Trade	21.3	20.6	20.7	21.5	21.1	20.1	20.4	20.3
FIRE	11.3	11.1	11.4	11.9	11.8	12.8	14.8	14.4
Services	11.3	12.5	13.5	14.9	16.1	18.5	21.2	25.0

**Distribution of Small Business Private Nonfarm GPO by Industry in Current Dollars  
(Percent of Total)**

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>
Mining and Manufacturing	20.2	18.4	17.0	14.2	14.8	14.2	12.5	12.1
Construction	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.6	9.5	8.0	9.8	8.1
TCPU	5.9	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.2
Trade	30.8	30.4	30.3	30.8	29.9	27.6	25.6	24.4
FIRE	15.4	15.2	15.4	14.9	14.6	15.6	15.7	14.3
Services	18.3	20.6	22.4	24.3	25.8	29.6	31.3	35.9

FIRE excludes owner-occupied housing, and services excludes private households.

In 1958, the combined mining and manufacturing sector made up almost 40 percent of the private, nonfarm U.S. economy, but by 1992 that share had fallen to slightly less than a quarter of the economy. Over half of that decline took place during the past decade.<sup>4</sup> The services sector, in 1958, was about 11 percent of the economy. It was very similar in size to TCPU and FIRE and was only about half the size of the trade sector. In the three and a half decades between 1958 and 1992, the services sector has increased dramatically. It is now larger than the combined mining and manufacturing sector and larger than the trade sector. Of the almost 14 percentage-point change in the services share during that time period, slightly less than half of it took place during the period from 1982 to 1992. The shares of the other industrial sectors changed only slightly, construction and trade shares edged down about a percentage point each, TCPU's share remained roughly unchanged and FIRE's share increased about 3 percentage points, half of that change took place since 1982.

The distribution of small business GPO has also changed significantly over time. In 1958, slightly more than 30 percent of GPO in small business was in the wholesale

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<sup>4</sup>This analysis is done using current-dollar GPO. Since this methodology requires using the five major value-added components of GPO and price deflators are not available for each of those components, the small and large business shares of GPO can only be calculated in current dollar terms. However, the constant-dollar distribution of industries over time would look somewhat different because the price deflators associated with each industry have moved differently. This is especially true since 1982. On a constant dollar basis manufacturing's share has declined roughly 2 percentage points compared to the decline of about 7 percentage points seen on a current dollar basis between 1982 and 1992. Similarly, services has registered a smaller increase.

and retail trade sector. The combined mining and manufacturing sector accounted for slightly more than 20 percent and the services sector accounted for slightly less than 20 percent. By 1982, services accounted for almost 30 percent of small business generated GPO and by 1992 services were nearly 36 percent of small business gross output. Despite the fact that small business' share of service output was declining between 1982 and 1992, that sector still accounted for most of the growth in small business' share of GPO.

Trade, the largest small business sector in 1958, generated about 28 percent of small business GPO in 1982, only slightly smaller than that of services. However, the continued decline in the small business share of trade combined with trade's roughly constant share of total GPO, resulted in a decline in trade's share of small business gross output between 1982 and 1992. In 1992, slightly less than a quarter of small business GPO was generated in the trade sector. Small business' share of the construction industry grew during the 1982 to 1992 period, but the share of small business GPO generated by the construction industry remained at about 8 percent. That reflects the declining share of construction in overall GPO. And even though the small business share of mining and manufacturing sector grew slightly, it was not by enough to offset the overall decline in that sector's share of total GPO. Mining and manufacturing generated only 12 percent of small business gross output in 1992, down from about 14 percent in 1982.

The overall stability in the small business share of GPO should not be viewed as stagnancy. Change is an integral part of economic growth and small businesses have played an important role in the growth of the services sector of the U.S. economy. As is shown in Table 5, if the industrial makeup of the U.S. economy had remained constant at its 1982 distribution, the small business share of GPO would have declined from 51 percent in 1982 to 48 percent in 1992. Table 5 uses the distribution of GPO by industries in 1982 (as shown in the first column of numbers) to weight the small business shares calculated for each industry for 1982, 1987 and 1992. Given the 1982 distribution, the total small business share would have declined from 51 percent in 1982 to 49 percent in 1987 and then to 48 percent in 1992. Instead, the growth in the small business dominated sectors of the economy maintained the small business share of GPO at 51 percent.

**Table 5: Small Business Share of the Economy Given the 1982 Industrial Distribution (Percent)**

	<u>1982 Share of U.S. Economy</u>	<u>1982 Small Business Share of Each Industry</u>	<u>1987 Small Business Share of Each Industry</u>	<u>1992 Small Business Share of Each Industry</u>
Mining & Manufacturing	31.7	23	25	25
Construction	5.2	78	87	88
TCPU	11.7	22	23	24
Trade	20.1	70	65	62
FIRE	12.8	62	55	51
Services	18.5	81	77	74
Small Business Share of GPO Based on 1982 Industrial Distribution			49	48
Actual Small Business Share of GPO		51	52	51

## METHODOLOGY

The estimates of GPO by business size were derived by dividing each of the five major value-added components of BEA's gross product originating by industry into a small business portion and a large business portion. Once that was done the estimates for each business size were summed to produce separate estimates of GPO from small and large businesses in the private, nonfarm economy. The five major value-added components of GPO for which business size estimates were derived are (1) compensation, (2) net interest, (3) indirect business taxes, (4) capital consumption, and (5) profit-type income.

Several sources of data were used to make the small and large business share estimates that were applied to each of the GPO components. The major sources of data used for the 1982-1992 share estimates were *Enterprise Statistics* (ES) for 1982 and 1987, *Statistics of Income* (SOI) for 1982 through 1992 and the quinquennial economic censuses for 1982, 1987 and 1992. Other data sources needed for the calculations were the BEA's National Income and Products Accounts, *Employee Benefits* from the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., and the Input-Output (I-O) tables of the U.S.

The procedures for calculating the estimates by business size required numerous steps. The 1982-1987 estimates were calculated using the methodology

that JPC developed for calculating the 1958-1982 estimates of GPO by business size. Unfortunately, the previously-used methodology could not be followed for the 1988-1992 estimates because of a delay in the publication of one of the more important data sources, the 1992 *Enterprise Statistics*. Additionally, two of the major industry sectors were covered by the quinquennial economic censuses for the first time in 1992. Those sectors were FIRE and TCPU. Consequently, some of the methodology had to be revised and other data sources consulted to produce the 1988-1992 numbers.

The business size estimates were first developed for the benchmark years. The benchmark years correspond to the years for which quinquennial economic censuses are conducted. Two censuses have been completed since the last set of GPO estimates by business size were released, 1987 and 1992. Once business size shares for those benchmark years were calculated, the remaining years were interpolated.

#### Calculating Compensation Shares When Enterprise Statistics Was Available (1982 & 1987)

Compensation is the largest single component of private, nonfarm GPO making up about 60 percent of the total on average. Consequently, the calculation of the compensation shares is quite important in the calculation of small business GPO.

Compensation is made up of two major components, wages and salaries and fringe benefits. The calculation of the wage and salary component of GPO by business size was straightforward for those industries that were included in the economic censuses, and therefore, appeared in ES. ES shows a breakdown of employment, payrolls, and receipts by the employment size of the company. The definition of wages and salaries in GPO and payroll in ES are virtually the same. Consequently, for each benchmark year, the share of payrolls generated by companies with fewer than 500 employees could be calculated for each industry from the tables in ES and that share used to disaggregate the GPO wages and salaries number into a small business portion and a large business portion. Once the shares were calculated for the 1982 and 1987 benchmark years, the shares for the intervening years were interpolated.

The calculation of fringe benefits by business size was more difficult. One could make a simple assumption that compensation should be divided based on payroll shares. That would make the assumption that large businesses and small businesses pay the same percentage of their payroll in fringe benefits. However, research has indicated that large businesses tend to provide more fringe benefits than do small businesses. Consequently, if fringe benefits were divided based on payroll shares, it would allocate too much of them to small businesses and not enough to large businesses. A better method was to determine the ratio of fringe benefits to

wages and salaries in small business and large business and use those to calculate compensation from payroll.

While ES does not provide a comprehensive breakdown of fringe benefits by business size, it does provide information about fringe benefits paid by companies with more than 500 employees. From that information, it was possible to calculate the ratio of compensation (fringe benefits plus wages) to wages alone for large businesses for each industry. In addition, the GPO data provided a basis for calculating the ratio of compensation to wages for each industry as a whole. With those two pieces of information and the small and large business payroll shares, the small business ratio of compensation to wages was derived in the following manner:

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

Using the construction industry in 1987 as an example:

$$1.1694 = (1.1779 - .1522 \times 1.225) / .8478$$

This example shows that the ratio of compensation to wages for the entire construction industry in 1987 was 1.1779, but for large businesses that ratio was 1.225. Consequently, using those two ratios and the small and large business shares

of payroll in the construction industry, the compensation to wages ratio for small business could be derived. It was equal to 1.1694.

The ratio of compensation to wages for the total industry is available every year. But the ratio for large businesses is only available in the benchmark years. To calculate the small business ratio for the years between benchmark years required an assumption be made. The assumption used to make these calculations was that the compensation to wages ratio for the total industry moved most like the ratio for the business size class that dominated that industry. For example, manufacturing is dominated by large businesses, and therefore, the ratio for all of manufacturing and for large business in manufacturing should move in a similar manner.

Given that assumption, the annual movement in the ratio of compensation to wages for the whole industry was used to move the ratio for the size class that dominates the industry. Once a ratio for the dominant business size class was calculated for each year, it was multiplied by the wages and salaries level for the dominant-size class. That produced an estimate of compensation for that size class for each year. That amount was subtracted from total compensation to produce the compensation component for the nondominant-size class.

### Calculating Compensation Shares When ES Was Not Available (1992)

If the 1992 ES was available, the calculation of most of the compensation shares for 1992 would have been accomplished using the same method as was used for 1987. Unfortunately, the publication of the 1992 ES was delayed and those data were not available for this project. An additional complication was the first-time coverage of the FIRE and TCPU industries in the 1992 economic censuses. The new information about those industries needed to be considered when calculating the 1992 shares.

Since ES was not available, it was decided that the next best source of information on payroll shares by business size and industry came from the firm size tables in the 1992 economic censuses. While those tables show employment, payroll and sales by employee size of the company, they are not strictly comparable to the ES tables that have been used in the past. That is because the coverage is somewhat different. In the 1992 census tables, the data do not cross industry boundaries. Consequently, none of the information about establishments that fall outside of a company's primary industry is included when producing the numbers. For example, if a firm in the services industry also owned a retail store, that retail store would not be counted when the firm's employment, payroll and sales are determined. Whereas, in ES, all of a firm's establishments are counted regardless of whether or not the establishment is part of the firm's primary industry classification.

For the industries that were in the 1987 ES, and for which firm size tables were available (services and retail trade), payroll shares were calculated from the firm size tables of the 1987 and the 1992 censuses. This determined the payroll trend for the five-year period and was used to move forward the payroll share that had been calculated for each industry for 1987 from ES. A direct comparison could not be made between the 1992 payroll shares calculated from the census tables and the 1987 payroll shares calculated from the ES because the establishment coverage of the two data sources is somewhat different.<sup>5</sup>

Firm size tables were not available for manufacturing, mining, and construction in 1992. While some information by firm size was available from the wholesale trade census, the distribution of payrolls was not. Consequently, the 1992 payroll shares for those industries could not be calculated from the census data. Another database was used to calculate payroll share trends for those industries. That was the Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) data file produced by the Census Bureau from the Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL) for use by SBA. This data file has been produced annually from 1988 through 1993. It contains employment, payroll and estimated receipts by enterprise size.

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<sup>5</sup>It may also be the case that the trend calculated from the two sources could be different. However, without the 1992 ES, this was the best assumption that could be made.

The basis for classification in the SUSB database is somewhat different from either ES or the firm size tables in the economic censuses. In this database, enterprises are defined as the collection of all domestic establishments under common ownership or control; therefore, in determining the size of the enterprise all of its establishments are taken into account. That is the same procedure as is used for ES, but the classification of the data is done by the industry of the establishment. That is different from ES. The classification in ES is done by assigning an entire firm to the industry in which it has the most employment. Consequently, some establishments will show up in a different industry in ES than in the SUSB. For example, a wholesale establishment with 20 employees that is owned by a manufacturing company with 900 employees would be counted in the large business portion of manufacturing in ES along with all the other establishments of its owning company. But in the SUSB file, it would be included in the counts for large business wholesale trade while the other establishments in the company would be counted in with large business manufacturing.

Because of the differences in classification of establishments, the payroll shares calculated from the SUSB could not be directly compared with the payroll shares calculated from ES. Consequently, to calculate the payroll shares for wholesale trade, construction and mining and manufacturing, the small business and large business shares had to be calculated for each of the years from 1988-1992. Then the trend for that period was extended back one year to produce a 1987 number. That series

could then be used to move forward the 1987 payroll shares calculated from ES for mining and manufacturing, construction and wholesale trade.

New fringe benefits ratios for large business could not be calculated for 1992 without ES. The next best option was to use a variation of the method used to calculate fringe benefits for inter-benchmark years. That was to use the movement in the compensation to wages ratio for the entire industry to move forward the 1987 compensation to wages ratios of the dominant business size class. For example, the services industry is a small business dominated industry; therefore, the movement in the compensation to wages ratio for the entire services industry was used to move forward the small business compensation to wages ratio that was calculated based on the 1987 ES and BEA data. Once the fringe benefits ratios were estimated for each year, the payroll for the dominant business size could be used in conjunction with the ratios to calculate compensation by business size.

Two of the major industrial sectors were not included in ES until 1992 because the Census Bureau did not conduct economic censuses of them. Those are transportation, communications and public utilities and finance, insurance and real estate.<sup>6</sup> Because of the highly regulated nature of those industries, it was not considered necessary to cover them in the quinquennial census program until 1992.

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<sup>6</sup>There has been some limited coverage of TCPU in earlier censuses but that was confined mostly to trucking and warehousing activities.

The lack of ES coverage has made estimating the payroll shares by business size of those two industries difficult. It was possible to benchmark FIRE and TCPU in 1982 because of a special data set that was created for the Small Business Administration by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This was called the *Statistics of Income* (SOI) match file because it matched the financial data in the sample of companies chosen for the SOI tabulations to their employment levels through use of the form 941 payroll filings that are required by the IRS. That data file was used to determine the 1982 small business payroll shares in FIRE and TCPU.<sup>7</sup>

The Census Bureau did cover the FIRE and TCPU sectors in the 1992 economic censuses. However, payroll shares calculated in 1992 could not be compared with similar shares from the 1987 censuses because those industries were not covered in the 1987 censuses. The payroll shares calculated from the 1992 censuses were relatively close to the 1982 benchmark numbers from the SOI-match files for both industries—for FIRE, the 1992 census share was 40.8 percent compared to a 1982 share of 42.3 percent and for TCPU, the 1992 share was 25.4 percent compared to a 1982 share of 19.9 percent.<sup>8</sup> However, the definitional differences between the two data sets made it impossible to assume that a direct comparison could be made.

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<sup>7</sup>See *Small Business Gross Product Originating 1958-1982* (SBA #1040-OA-86) Final Report, April 1988 for a further description of this methodology.

<sup>8</sup>The FIRE numbers exclude the Federal Reserve Banks because they are not part of the private, nonfarm economy.

Consequently, the SUSB data file was examined for use as a partial bridge between the other two data sets.

The SUSB data file provided payroll share information for 1988 and 1992. For TCPU, the small business payroll share varied from 25.5 percent in 1988 to 25.7 percent in 1992. For FIRE, the share varied from 39.1 percent in 1988 to 36.9 percent in 1992. However, unlike the other industries for which the SUSB data were used, these two industries did not have a 1987 benchmark point that could be extended using these trends. Instead, the shares had to be estimated back to 1982.

The calculation of the 1958-1982 GPO estimates had required a similar estimate of the trend in these industries' shares. During the calculation of those estimates, the trends for TCPU and FIRE had been determined using trends from industries that were considered to be similar in organization and structure. For TCPU, the proxy had been manufacturing and for FIRE, the proxy had been retail trade. Using that same methodology, the trend of the small business payroll shares in manufacturing was used to move the 1992 TCPU share calculated from the SUSB back to 1982. The 1988 share calculated from this method was compared to the 1988 share calculated directly from the SUSB file. The two shares were less than half a percentage point different. A similar calculation was done using the small business share for retail trade to move the small business share for FIRE as estimated

from the 1992 SUSB back to 1982. Again the 1988 share calculated from this method was virtually identical to the 1988 share calculated directly from the SUSB.

Once 1982 shares had been calculated based on trending the 1992 shares back in time, they needed to be compared to the 1982 shares calculated from the SOI-match data file that had been used in the previous set of estimates. Again, the shares were fairly close. For FIRE, the original payroll share was 42.3 percent in 1982 compared with 41.8 percent under the new method. For TCPU, the original 1982 small business payroll share was 19.9 percent compared with 22.7 percent under the new method. For both series, the payroll shares for 1982 were adjusted to the new levels and the years prior to 1982 were revised to be consistent with those levels but maintain the same trends. This resulted in only minor changes to the payroll shares for these two series.<sup>9</sup>

The payroll shares calculated for FIRE and TCPU could then be used to split the wages and salaries portion of GPO compensation into small and large business components. The fringe benefits portion of compensation was somewhat more difficult because good estimates for the large business ratio of compensation to

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<sup>9</sup>There are classification differences between the SUSB/census data and the SOI-match data that might account for some differences in the levels of the shares. SUSB and census are classified according to the industry of the establishment whereas SOI is classified based on the industry of the firm. However, the shares from all the sources were very similar and may indicate that this classification issue is not a major problem in these industries.

wages and salaries for TCPU do not exist and information exists for only some parts of FIRE.

The compensation to wages ratio for the entire industry of TCPU was used to move forward the 1982 ratio calculated for the 1958-1982 estimates.<sup>10</sup> For FIRE, the Chamber of Commerce collects some information about fringe benefits by company size in selected subsectors of FIRE: insurance companies, banks, finance companies and trust companies. Using those data the relative relationship between the compensation to wages ratio for small businesses and the ratio for all business sizes was determined. That relationship was applied to BEA's ratio of compensation to wages for all of FIRE. This produced an estimate of a small business compensation to wages ratio that was consistent with BEA's ratio for the total FIRE industry.

#### Methodology for the Noncompensation Components of GPO

The business size shares for the noncompensation components of GPO were more difficult to calculate than the compensation components. ES does not contain a breakdown of each of the interest, capital consumption, business tax and profit components of GPO by employment size of the firm as it does for payroll and receipts.

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<sup>10</sup>This was estimated using information about manufacturing fringe benefit ratios. See the prior final report for a more complete explanation of those estimates.

The IRS' SOI data do show some of the financial information from income and balance sheets distributed by business size of the firm. However, that distribution is based on the receipts size of the firm rather than the employment size of the firm. What was needed for calculating the business-size shares was a method of bridging the receipts-size and employment-size distributions. One method of making that bridge was to estimate the receipts size of a hypothetical, standard firm with 500 employees for each industry. The financial information in the SOI tables then could be divided at that dollar level of receipts and the small business and large business shares could be calculated. Those shares could then be used to divide the GPO components. That was the general methodology used to calculate the shares for the noncompensation components of GPO.

The IRS publishes SOI data on businesses in three separate parts based on the legal form of the organization. Those three are sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations. For this study, all sole proprietorships and partnerships were assumed to be small businesses. Since all of the dollar amounts associated with proprietorships and partnerships could be assigned to small business, only the financial information associated with corporate business needed to be separated according to business size. The basis for making that separation was the corporate SOI table that shows financial items from the income and balance sheets of corporations distributed according to the receipts size of the corporations reporting them.

Before the calculation of the shares could begin, it was necessary to choose the financial items from the SOI that best represented each of the noncompensation components of GPO. Those choices were made when the previous estimates of GPO by business size class were made and were used again for the 1982 to 1992 estimates. The percent of business receipts allocatable to small business was used to proxy the small business share of the indirect business taxes component of GPO. Depreciation from the SOI was used to allocate the capital consumption portion of GPO. Interest paid from the SOI was used as the proxy for GPO net interest for all industries except for FIRE. For FIRE, depreciation was used to distribute net interest.<sup>11</sup> The final GPO component, profit-type income, was distributed based on the SOI line item entitled net income (less deficit). For all the SOI components except

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<sup>11</sup>GPO net interest is defined as monetary interest paid plus imputed interest paid minus monetary interest received less imputed interest received. For most industries, interest paid is significantly larger than interest received, and therefore, the SOI's interest paid line item is a relatively good proxy for net interest in those industries. FIRE is different partly because the GPO and SOI definitions of interest in the FIRE industry differ significantly. As was mentioned earlier, the first adjustment is to remove all imputations having to do with owner-occupied housing from the FIRE sector. While BEA treats the ownership of one's home as a business in the national accounts, it is not a true small business. Consequently, imputations for homeownership have been removed from the GPO numbers for FIRE. In addition, BEA assumes that depository institutions are not making profits from interest and distributes the excess of interest received over interest paid by FIRE back out to businesses and persons as imputed interest payments. Consequently, interest paid by financial institutions under the GPO definition is much larger than the SOI's interest paid by FIRE. Excluding imputed interest, interest paid by the real estate industry dominates the net interest component of FIRE in the GPO data. Therefore, net interest was distributed by business size according to depreciation because the interest is probably being paid on capital assets. If information were available to accurately separate the monetary interest from the imputed interest by detailed industry, interest paid could be used to make the separation in FIRE. Unfortunately, the level of information required is not available. In reality, the distribution of depreciation and the distribution of interest paid by business size differs by only a few percentage points and probably would not significantly alter the results.

the last one, the procedure was to divide the corporate SOI data between large and small business using the receipts size of the hypothetical 500-employee corporation to determine the cutoff between the business sizes. Then the appropriate line items from the SOI data on proprietorships and partnerships were added to the small business corporate total. Once that was done, small and large business shares for the entire industry could be calculated. Profit-type income was done in a slightly different manner because BEA calculates corporate profits separately from noncorporate profit-type income. Consequently, the shares calculated for corporate-SOI net income (less deficit) were used to split the GPO corporate profits components and all of the noncorporate profit-type income in GPO was allocated to small business.

#### Calculating the Receipts Cutoffs for the 1987 Noncompensation Shares

Following the methodology used to produce the 1958-1982 estimates, the first step in calculating the 1987 level of receipts of the hypothetical 500-employee corporation, which was used to separate small and large business in the corporate SOI tables, was to approximate the share of corporate business receipts allocatable to each business size class from the 1987 ES. ES shows receipts of companies distributed by employee size of the company for all companies and also shows receipts by legal form of organization. Consequently, for each industry, it was possible to sum the receipts for all firms with more than 500 employees and then calculate what percent that total was of the receipts of all the corporations in that

industry. (The assumption was being made that all of the firms with more than 500 employees were corporations.) That calculation resulted in a large business share of corporate business receipts. That share was compared to the share calculated from the 1982 ES to produce a trend line estimate for each year between 1982 and 1987 for each industry included in ES.

Those shares were not used as the final level estimates of the receipts share of large corporate business. The trend estimates were used to move forward the large business corporate share of receipts calculated from the 1982 SOI-match data files. As was mentioned earlier, the SOI-match files were produced for the SBA by the IRS in 1979 and 1982. They were produced by matching the financial information for the firms in the SOI sample with the employee and payroll information filed on IRS form 941. This allowed each of the companies in the SOI files to be classified according to the domestic employment size of the overall enterprise. That, in turn, allowed each of the major SOI-financial line items to be allocated between small and large businesses. The shares calculated from the 1979 and 1982 match files were considered to be the most accurate estimate of the SOI shares by firm size. Consequently, the goal of producing the 1983-1987 shares was to determine the change in the corporate large business share starting with the 1982 share.

For most of the industries in ES, that was a relatively straightforward process. A few small adjustments to the 1987 ES numbers were required. The economic

censuses began covering hospitals for the first time in 1987. However, the 1982 number in ES did not include them. Consequently, hospitals needed to be removed from the 1987 services share calculation before the 1982-1987 trend was calculated in order to make the two end points consistent. That does not mean that hospitals were not included in the final numbers. Hospitals filing income tax forms would have been eligible for selection into the SOI-match files and consequently should be considered to have been included in the benchmarked estimates. The only other adjustment required was to add estimates of receipts from corporations with no employees to the ES corporate totals in the construction, trade and services industries. ES covers only companies with employees. So for industries with large numbers of nonemployee corporations, other census information needed to be used to adjust the totals. Once those adjustments were made, the ES trends were calculated. Table 6 shows the large business share of receipts calculated from ES and the resulting SOI-benchmarked shares for each industry.

The 1982-1987 trend for two industries showed that large business had a declining share of corporate receipts--construction and the combined mining and manufacturing industry. Trade and services both showed that large business had an increasing share of receipts.

**Table 6: Large Business Share of Corporate Business Receipts from Enterprise Statistics and Benchmarked to 1982 SOI-Match Data**

	<i>Manufacturing &amp; Mining</i>		<i>Construction</i>		<i>Trade</i>		<i>Services</i>	
	<u>ES Share</u>	<u>SOI Benchmark</u>	<u>ES Share</u>	<u>SOI Benchmark</u>	<u>ES Share</u>	<u>SOI Benchmark</u>	<u>ES Share</u>	<u>SOI Benchmark</u>
1982	78.8	80.1	24.8	16.3	30.3	35.5	31.6	23.4
1983	78.2	79.5	23.1	15.2	31.0	36.3	31.9	23.7
1984	77.6	78.9	21.3	14.0	31.8	37.2	32.3	23.9
1985	77.1	78.4	19.6	12.9	32.5	38.0	32.6	24.2
1986	76.5	77.8	17.8	11.7	33.2	38.9	32.9	24.4
1987	75.9	77.2	16.1	10.6	34.0	39.8	33.3	24.7

Once the receipts shares had been benchmarked, they could be used to determine dollar cut-off points in the regular annual SOI tables. The SOI tables show corporate business receipts for all the corporations in an industry distributed according to the receipts size of each of the reporting corporations. Starting with the largest corporations, the receipts allocated to each size group were subtracted from the total until the large business share was fully accounted for. That point indicated the receipts size of the hypothetical 500-employee corporation. Once that cut-off point was determined, it could be used to divide each of the other financial line items in the SOI tables, and the shares for the GPO proxies were calculated. As with the business receipts shares, the shares that were calculated directly from the SOI were benchmarked to the level of the 1982 shares calculated from the SOI-match files.

### Calculating Receipts Cutoffs When ES Was Not Available (1992)

Calculating the 1988-1992 business size shares for the noncompensation portions of GPO was difficult without the 1992 ES. What was needed was a method of trending the large business shares of corporate receipts forward from the 1987 levels. There was a relatively straightforward method of proceeding for the services and trade industries because the censuses for those industries contained tables that distributed sales by firm size and by legal form of organization. From those tables, it was possible to calculate a large business share of corporate receipts from the 1987 and 1992 censuses, then calculate a trend between 1987 and 1992 and use that trend to move the 1987 benchmarked share levels forward to 1992.<sup>12</sup>

The construction census had no firm size breakdowns; it did, however, show a distribution of sales by establishment size. For most industries that would not be sufficient for determining shares by business size because establishment distributions give only a general indication of what firm size distributions will look like. However, for construction the trend in the establishment-size shares for the 1982-1987 period showed a close correlation to the trend in firm-size shares calculated from the 1982 and 1987 ES. Consequently, the trend in the share of receipts generated by large establishments calculated from the 1987 and 1992 censuses was used to generate

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<sup>12</sup>Data on manufacturers sales branches in wholesale trade were removed before the large business share was calculated. That was done to more closely approximate the classification procedures in ES. In ES, most of the manufacturers sales branches would be classified in manufacturing because their owning firm's primary function would be a manufacturing one.

the large business share of corporate receipts starting from its benchmarked level in 1987.

For the remaining industries, there were more difficult problems to solve. The mining and manufacturing censuses had no distribution of receipts by firm size nor did they have establishment-size tables that could be used as a good proxy. The SUSB data file that had been used to determine the 1988-1992 trend in the payroll shares for these industries also was not helpful for these calculations. Sales were not included in the 1988 version of the SUSB data file, and in later versions sales were imputed. Sales were also not included in SUSB's legal form of organization data. While a few other methods were investigated to calculate a large business share of corporate receipts for 1992, they generated sales shares that seemed unlikely.

The final methodology that was used for manufacturing and mining was to use the 1992 SUSB data file to assign each four-digit SIC level industry in mining and manufacturing to either a large-business dominated category or a small-business dominated category depending on whether more of the employment in that industry was in firms with greater or fewer than 500 employees. At that point, the 1987 and 1992 censuses were used to attach receipts numbers to each industry for those two periods. Then the receipts for the small-business dominated industries were summed and a trend calculated for the 1987 to 1992 period and a similar process followed for the large-business dominated industries. Once those trends were calculated, the

small and large business receipts levels for manufacturing and mining calculated from the 1987 ES were moved forward to 1992 based on the differing rates of growth between the large-business dominated firms and the small-business dominated firms. Using those 1992 receipts, a new set of receipts shares by business size for 1992 could be calculated.

Once the large-business share of corporate receipts had been calculated for 1992, the same procedures used for 1987 could be followed to generate the receipts cut-off points for the SOI tables. The cut-off points provided the basis for deriving a small and large business share for each of the financial line items in the SOI being used as proxies for the noncompensation components of GPO.

#### Noncompensation Components of TCPU and FIRE

The lack of firm size information for TCPU and FIRE have always made them the most difficult industries for which to produce the firm-size shares for the noncompensation components of GPO. Since they traditionally have not been covered in ES, the methodology used to calculate the cut-off points for the other industries could not be used for them. However, TCPU and FIRE are included in the SOI tables. Consequently, the general concept used for the other industries remained the same—calculate the receipts size of the hypothetical 500-employee corporation and use that in conjunction with the SOI tables to calculate business size shares for

each of the SOI line items being used as proxies for the noncompensation components of GPO.

The 1992 economic censuses for TCPU and FIRE included firm-size tables that distributed receipts by employee size of the firm. The censuses also showed receipts by legal form of organization for each industry. This was the first time that information was available. It was possible from that data to calculate a large business share of corporate receipts. However, since this was the first year these industries had been covered, it was not possible to compare that share with any other year and calculate a trend line.

In calculating the share estimates for the 1958-1982 period, a methodology had been developed for approximating the cut-off points for the SOI. This technique involved calculating a payroll per employee number for a benchmark year, multiplying that value by 500 to represent the payroll for a firm of 500 employees and increasing that estimate to approximate compensation by multiplying it by the ratio of compensation to wages for the industry as a whole. Once that was done, a receipts number for the hypothetical firm of 500 employees could be approximated by using a ratio of compensation to total output calculated from an I-O matrix for the United States. That receipts level could be used as the cut-off point in the SOI tables for dividing large and small business.

That method was again used to derive a trend line with which to move the shares calculated from the 1992 censuses. The first step was to derive payroll per employee for 1992 for each industry for a firm of about 500 employees. For FIRE, that was done by using the firm size category of 250-499 employees and calculating payroll per employee (excluding the Federal Reserve Banks).<sup>13</sup> For TCPU, there was a problem. Census information for some large sectors of TCPU had been collected from secondary sources, and consequently, there were no firm-size breakdowns for sectors like railroads and airlines. For the calculation of small and large business shares, it was assumed that all of those businesses were large businesses. But for the calculation of payroll per employee at a more detailed level, those sectors became a stumbling block. For the sectors where there was firm-size detail, payroll per employee was calculated for the whole sector and for the two-size classes that bounded the 500-employee corporation. In TCPU, there was not a great deal of variation between the size classes, but there was some variability between sectors. Consequently, it was decided that using payroll per employee for all of TCPU was a better way of estimating that number for the 500-employee firm size than was the use of payroll per employee for only those sectors having firm-size detail.

The 1992 estimates of payroll per employee were moved back to each of the benchmark years using average weekly earnings for the respective industries. Then

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<sup>13</sup>The choice of the 250-499 employee category was made when the estimates had been made for the 1958-1982 period.

for each benchmark year, the payroll per employee estimate was multiplied by 500 then multiplied by the ratio of compensation to wages for the industry. That resulted in an estimate of compensation for the hypothetical 500-employee corporation. The estimate of compensation was divided by the average ratio of compensation to nominal dollar output for the industry calculated from the I-O matrices for the benchmark years.<sup>14</sup> That produced an estimate of the average receipts size of a firm with 500 employees for the benchmark years. That receipts estimate was used to enter the SOI tables and calculate a small and large business share of corporate receipts for each of the benchmark years. From those numbers the trend could be calculated and used to move the 1992 census numbers back to 1982.

The 1958-1982 estimates had been benchmarked in 1979 and 1982 to the SOI-match tables. It was possible to compare the 1982 ratios calculated from the SOI-match data files to the ones estimated by trending the shares from the 1992 censuses back. Despite the numerous assumptions being made, the two estimates were quite close. For TCPU, the 1982 numbers were virtually identical, with a less than one percentage point difference. For FIRE, the difference was about five percentage points. Once a large business corporate share of receipts had been calculated for each year, the SOI tables could be used in the normal manner to

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<sup>14</sup>The I-O matrices are calculated by BEA and include an estimate for owner-occupied space rents in the FIRE industry. That amount was removed before the ratio was calculated so that it was more representative of the coverage of the FIRE industry in the censuses and the SOI. Since the 1992 I-O table is not yet available, the 1987 ratio was used for 1992.

produce estimates of small and large business shares for each of the SOI line items used as proxies. As with the other industries, those shares were benchmarked to the 1982 SOI-match levels and applied to each of the GPO components to produce small and large business estimates of each noncompensation component.

#### Calculation of the Final Small Business Shares

Once business size shares had been calculated for each value-added component of GPO, they were multiplied by the individual GPO components to produce small and large business estimates for each component, for each industry, and for each year. Next the small business estimates for each component by year were summed to produce a small business estimate of GPO for that industry, and the large business estimates were summed to produce a large business estimate. Then shares were calculated for each year for each industry.

Once estimates had been made for every industry, each business size group could be totaled across industries to produce a small and large business estimate of private, nonfarm GPO. From there the share estimates by business size were a simple calculation. The detailed GPO estimates for each year are shown in Appendix A.

#### Methodology for Separating Mining and Manufacturing

In calculating private, nonfarm GPO, the mining and manufacturing industries were combined into one sector. That was done because of the difficulties of

reconciling the treatment of the integrated petroleum firms across all the data sources used for the calculation of business size shares. ES and SOI classify all the establishments of the integrated petroleum firms into the manufacturing industry, but BEA's classification procedures for GPO put the mining establishments of the integrated petroleum firms into mining and the manufacturing establishments into manufacturing. Consequently, the most desirable way of solving this classification problem was to make business size estimates of the combined sector. For the overall estimate of GPO, it was the combined sector that was used.

However, the manufacturing sector is a substantial part of GPO. It made up almost 23 percent of the private, nonfarm economy in 1992. Consequently, it would be useful to have an estimate of small businesses' share of manufacturing GPO alone. To make that estimate required adjustments to the SOI and ES data being used to calculate the manufacturing shares of GPO. Those adjustments removed from manufacturing the portions of payroll and receipts that were allocatable to the mining establishments of the integrated petroleum firms and added those parts to mining. After those adjustments were made, the data approximated what would have been generated using an establishment based classification system and the shares calculated from those numbers could be applied to the GPO manufacturing and mining numbers separately.

The adjustment to the SOI numbers, and thus to the proxies for the noncompensation shares of GPO, could not be done directly from the SOI tables. The SOI tables that show the income and balance sheet items distributed by receipts size of the corporation do not show any industry detail below the total manufacturing level. Consequently, it was necessary to calculate the business size shares for manufacturing from the SOI first and then make an adjustment to those numbers to remove the amounts that could be allocated to the petroleum extraction mining establishments. The process to calculate the 1982-1987 noncompensation proxies from the SOI was exactly the same for manufacturing as for the other industries in ES. The ES was used to determine a large business share of corporate receipts. That share was used to enter the SOI tables and produce shares for each of the components. Those shares were then benchmarked to the 1982 SOI-match tables.<sup>15</sup> However, those shares could not be applied to the GPO components as had been done with the other industries. That was because of the classification differences between the ES/SOI and the GPO. That was the point where the portion of the SOI proxies that could be allocated to the mining establishments needed to be removed from the large business manufacturing totals. The difficulty was in determining those amounts.

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<sup>15</sup>All establishments of integrated petroleum companies are in the manufacturing sector in the SOI and the ES; therefore, no adjustments for classification were required for this step.

The procedures that previously had been used to approximate the dollar amounts that needed to be moved from manufacturing to mining required the use of detailed ES tables. However, the ES tables were not available for 1992. In addition, the procedures had made some assumptions about the structure of the petroleum industry that might have been accurate through the 1970s but could not be projected to the 1990s. Consequently, a new method for estimating the amount allocatable to the mining establishments of integrated petroleum companies needed to be found.

The censuses for mining and manufacturing were the basic source of data used for the revised procedures. The first step was to add up the payroll and receipts for the mining establishments classified in SIC 1311, crude petroleum and natural gas, and the manufacturing establishments classified in SIC 2911, petroleum refining, and calculate the share the SIC 1311 establishments contributed to those totals. However, that share could not simply be applied to the data from the Petroleum Refining (manufacturing) category of ES because: (1) the ES category did not contain all of the establishments that were classified as SIC 1311 in the census and (2) it did contain establishments other than mining and manufacturing establishments. Large integrated petroleum companies may have trade, service and construction establishments in addition to mining and manufacturing establishments. To use the census ratios required that the payroll and receipts numbers used from ES be limited as much as possible to the same subsector of establishments as was used to calculate the census ratios. That was done by summing the data about

establishments considered to be "in category," classified in the same SIC as their owning firm, from the ES category for petroleum refining (manufacturing) and the ES category for crude petroleum and natural gas (mining). Those totals approximated the payroll and receipts in the mining and manufacturing establishments associated with petroleum extraction and refining activities. The ratios calculated from the census could be applied to those totals. The result was the dollar value of payroll and receipts for establishments involved in petroleum and natural gas extraction but benchmarked to the level of ES payroll and receipts. Part of that total was already classified in the mining industry by ES (the part that was considered to be "in category" for the ES sector, petroleum and natural gas (mining)) the remainder of that total was the amount that needed to be removed from ES' large business manufacturing total before the payroll and receipts shares could be calculated. For both payroll and receipts, the amount that needed to be removed was compared to the total large business payroll and receipts numbers for manufacturing. That produced a percent of each total that needed to be moved from manufacturing to mining.

This calculation was done for each benchmark year from 1958 through 1987. It was necessary to recalculate the 1958-1982 benchmarks because this methodology was somewhat different from the one that had been used to calculate the original 1958-1982 shares and a consistent methodology needed to be used throughout. For payroll, the calculations were relatively straightforward. The original shares for

manufacturing were calculated from ES, estimates for mining establishment payrolls were removed and the new small and large business shares for manufacturing could be calculated for the benchmark years and the intervening years interpolated. Those shares could then be used to divide the wages and salaries portion of manufacturing GPO.

For the noncompensation portions, the SOI proxies had been calculated using the original methodology, the share of large business receipts that needed to be removed (as calculated from the ES and interpolated for intervening years) from manufacturing was multiplied by the large business levels for each component calculated from the SOI.<sup>16</sup> That amount was subtracted from the large business numbers. Once the correction was made, the small business and large business shares were recalculated. Those shares could be used to split the GPO components.

The 1992 numbers could not be calculated in the same method as the other years because there was no ES to use. To calculate the payroll share for the 1988-1992 period was straightforward. The SUSB trend for the period was used to move

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<sup>16</sup>Using a percent of receipts to determine the amount to be moved for all of the components probably is not a true measure of the actual amount that should be moved. However, there is no source of information that could provide separate estimates for each component. Therefore, this general assumption was made in order to produce the estimates.

forward the 1987 manufacturing payroll share that had been calculated after the adjustments for the mining establishments were made.<sup>17</sup>

The calculation of the 1988-1992 noncompensation component shares was more difficult because the SOI tables needed to be used and they showed the mining establishments as a part of manufacturing. Consequently, a large business corporate share for manufacturing needed to be estimated for 1992 that included the mining establishments. From that the SOI shares could be calculated and then the amounts applicable to the mining establishments removed. The methodology used was the same one as had been used to establish the 1987 to 1992 trend for the combined mining and manufacturing sector. The growth in the receipts of small-business dominated firms from the censuses was used to move the 1987 small-business manufacturing receipts totals from SOI forward to 1992. The growth in the receipts of large-business dominated firms (plus SIC 1311) was used to trend the large business manufacturing receipts totals forward to 1992 (these included petroleum refining). From those receipts levels, new small and large business shares of receipts were calculated and the large business corporate share derived. At that point, the usual calculations took place to calculate the shares for the noncompensation proxies. After that was done, the portion that could be allocated to the mining establishments

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<sup>17</sup>The SUSB uses the same classification system as the GPO; therefore, this was an appropriate match of the data.

was removed. Since the 1992 ES was unavailable, the share that needed to be removed from manufacturing was estimated directly from the 1992 census numbers.

The petroleum-refining mining establishments are a relatively small part of manufacturing GPO. Consequently, while their removal does make a noticeable impact on the manufacturing numbers, they probably do not alter the overall trend in manufacturing by very much. They would have a much larger impact if a direct calculation of mining were made. However, it is thought that the estimates for the combined mining and manufacturing sector are the most accurate and those made for manufacturing are impacted only a small amount by removal of the mining establishments. Consequently, those two sectors can be used to derive a mining sector residually rather than calculate the mining estimates directly. Therefore, the mining estimates undoubtedly have a larger variance than the other industries and their residual nature should be considered when they are used.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>In cases where the mining shares showed very large year-to-year changes, they were smoothed somewhat. However, the smoothing procedures required that the manufacturing share was always maintained at the two-digit level of accuracy.

## **POSSIBLE METHODS FOR MORE FREQUENTLY UPDATING GPO BY BUSINESS SIZE CLASS**

There is a significant lag in developing the estimates of GPO by business size class. This is the result of the five-year cycle for the economic censuses that are needed to produce ES. More up-to-date information about small businesses' share of U.S. economic activity would be useful. To this end, other data sources have been examined to determine their usefulness in providing a more frequent update on small business' role in the production of GDP.

There are several possible sources for determining payroll shares by business size. The ES is the data source that has historically been used for the determination of the GPO payroll shares. However, other sources have also been used including the censuses themselves and the SUSB, which has been produced annually for the 1988-1993 period. A third source of payroll information is the *Current Population Survey (CPS)*. The CPS is primarily used to gather labor force information for use in calculating the household employment statistics. But, it also allows payroll shares by firm size to be calculated on a regular basis. The collection of firm size information used to be done every few years in a special supplement to the May CPS. The questions on firm size have now been added to the supplement to the March CPS and are collected every year.

A comparison of the estimates of small business payroll shares from the different sources of data is presented in Table 7. The data sources compared are the ES, firm size information from the economic censuses where it is available, the SUSB data file, and the March and May supplements to the CPS. For TCPU and FIRE, the SOI-match estimates for 1982 have also been included. The estimates have been grouped by three-time periods: 1982-83, 1987-88, and 1992-93. Some of these sources are not available every year, but the two-year groupings generally encompass estimates from each source.

For most of the major industries, the magnitudes of the payroll shares are roughly in line for all of the data sources. For the major exceptions, mining and wholesale trade, there are some reasonable explanations. The differences in wholesale trade are largely explainable by how manufacturers' sales branches are classified. In ES, most manufacturers' sales branches are classified in the large business sector of the manufacturing industry. In the SUSB and in the CPS, those establishments would show up in the large business part of wholesale trade.<sup>19</sup> This would explain why the small business share of wholesale payrolls is larger in the ES than it is in the SUSB or the CPS. The classification of those wholesale establishments as large business establishments in manufacturing would also tend to

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<sup>19</sup>The differences between the March and May CPS estimates of the small business share calculated for manufacturing have been difficult to explain. A part of this difference may be an inconsistency in the classification of manufacturers' sales branches in the two time periods. Another factor influencing this may be the period of the year that the question references.

push down the ES estimate of the small business payroll share in manufacturing relative to the CPS and the SUSB estimates of that share. The data also seem to confirm that. The differences in the level of the mining shares also may be partly a classification issue. In the ES, the mining establishments of integrated petroleum companies are classified in manufacturing along with the rest of the owning firm. However, the SUSB and the CPS would generally classify those establishments as part of the large business mining sector. Consequently, the ES' estimate of the small business payroll share in mining tends to be larger than the estimates produced from the other sources. An additional problem with mining probably explains the seeming volatility in the CPS estimates for the industry. The CPS is done using a sample of households. The number of persons who are working in the mining industry in that sample is quite small. Consequently, those estimates may have a larger variance than some of the other industries. The problems with the integrated petroleum industry is, of course, the reason the main GPO estimates are done with manufacturing and mining combined. The combined industry is also shown on the table and is significantly more stable than mining alone.

The trends in the payroll shares from the different sources also tend to be similar most of the time. All of the sources, for example, indicate a modest upward trend in the small business payroll share for manufacturing between the early 1980s and the early 1990s. Most of the sources show a general downward movement in the small business share of services and retail trade during the same period.

This comparison shows that the CPS and the SUSB are useful in providing more insight into the inter-benchmark year movements in the small business payroll shares. The CPS has one advantage in that the annual March supplement is usually available for analysis before the end of the year in which the survey is taken, whereas the SUSB data is usually lagging by about two years.

It is much more difficult to use noncensus sources to make more up-to-date estimates of the noncompensation components of GPO. Those estimates require estimates of sales by business size class and that is not information that is available from the CPS. The SUSB does produce some information on receipts by business size, but it is not as reliable as the payroll estimates because the receipts are imputed using payroll to receipts ratios. However, those imputed receipts might still be useful in calculating a general trend for the noncompensation components of GPO.

**TABLE 7: SMALL BUSINESS PAYROLL SHARES  
COMPARISON OF THE ESTIMATES FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES**

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Mining						
ES	50	--	53.8	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUSB	--	--	--	30.3	30.1	31.7
CPS-March	--	--	45.6	--	36.4	--
CPS-May	--	21	--	31.2	--	44.2
Construction						
ES	74	--	84.8	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUSB	--	--	--	65.4	65.2	65.8
CPS-March	--	--	86.9	--	66.4	--
CPS-May	--	75	--	81.1	--	86.4
Manufacturing						
ES	24	--	26.0	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUSB	--	--	--	30.2	30.9	31.2
CPS-March	--	--	37.9	--	40.7	--
CPS-May	--	29	--	32.6	--	34.7
TCPU						
ES	--	--	--	--	--	--
SOI-match	19.9	--	--	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	25.4	--
SUSB	--	--	--	25.5	25.7	25.8
CPS-March	--	--	31.3	--	31.7	--
CPS-May	--	30	--	29.9	--	24.1
Wholesale						
ES	86	--	82.9	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUSB	--	--	--	62.1	60.1	60.6
CPS-March	--	--	71.4	--	68.2	--
CPS-May	--	67	--	66.2	--	62.8
Retail						
ES	57	--	53.8	--	--	--
Census	--	--	60.6	--	56.6	--
SUSB	--	--	--	56.8	53.0	52.8
CPS-March	--	--	58.2	--	56.6	--
CPS-May	--	59	--	55.4	--	57.6
FIRE						
ES	--	--	--	--	--	--
SOI-match	42.3	--	--	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	41.1	--
SUSB	--	--	--	39.0	36.8	37.7
CPS-March	--	--	49.0	--	45.2	--
CPS-May	--	46	--	39.8	--	36.4
Services						
ES	78	--	72.3	--	--	--
Census	--	--	72.7	--	69.3	--
SUSB	--	--	--	61.3	55.8	55.7
CPS-March	--	--	65.9	--	64.4	--
CPS-May	--	53	--	68.7	--	60.9
Mining and Manufacturing						
ES	25	--	26.6	--	--	--
Census	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUSB	--	--	--	30.2	30.9	31.2
CPS-March	--	--	38.3	--	40.5	--
CPS-May	--	--	--	32.7	--	35.1

ES - Enterprise Statistics  
Census - Firm size information from individual industry censuses  
SUSB - Statistics of U.S. Businesses  
CPS - Current Population Survey (March or April/May tapes)  
SOI-match - Statistics of Income/841 match file

# APPENDIX A

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

	<u>1958</u>		
	Small Business	Large Business	Total
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	41.897	95.317	137.2
Compensation of employees	28.006	62.805	90.8
Profit-type income	6.122	16.206	22.3
Net interest	0.115	0.229	0.3
Indirect business taxes	4.201	7.726	11.9
Capital consumption allowances	3.453	8.351	11.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	19.479	2.271	21.8
Compensation of employees	13.159	1.993	15.2
Profit-type income	4.642	0.171	4.8
Net interest	0.064	0.006	0.1
Indirect business taxes	0.45	0.034	0.5
Capital consumption allowances	1.164	0.067	1.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	12.282	29.429	41.7
Compensation of employees	6.628	16.093	22.7
Profit-type income	2.16	4.832	7.0
Net interest	0.36	1.226	1.6
Indirect business taxes	1.384	3.072	4.5
Capital consumption allowances	1.752	4.206	6.0
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	29.348	1.729	31.1
Compensation of employees	15.696	1.093	16.8
Profit-type income	6.061	0.199	6.3
Net interest	0.077	0.017	0.1
Indirect business taxes	6.052	0.341	6.4
Capital consumption allowances	1.462	0.079	1.5
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	34.401	10.893	45.3
Compensation of employees	17.713	7.848	25.6
Profit-type income	10.513	1.565	12.1
Net interest	0.035	0.009	0.0
Indirect business taxes	4.007	0.846	4.9
Capital consumption allowances	2.133	0.625	2.8
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	31.95	8.484	40.4
Compensation of employees	6.416	5.253	11.7
Profit-type income	18.096	0.58	18.7
Net interest	0.549	0.052	0.6
Indirect business taxes	2.359	2.168	4.5
Capital consumption allowances	4.53	0.431	5.0
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	37.812	2.795	40.6
Compensation of employees	20.113	2.496	22.6
Profit-type income	13.692	0.171	13.9
Net interest	0.208	0.006	0.2
Indirect business taxes	1.248	0.086	1.3
Capital consumption allowances	2.551	0.036	2.6
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	207.169	150.918	358.1
Compensation of employees	107.729	97.581	205.3
Profit-type income	61.286	23.724	85.0
Net interest	1.408	1.545	3.0
Indirect business taxes	19.701	14.273	34.0
Capital consumption allowances	17.045	13.795	30.8
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			21.9
Government & government enterprise			48.9
Private households			3.5
Owner-occupied housing			23.5
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			455.835

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

	<b>1963</b>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	48.206	133.906	182.1
Compensation of employees	32.318	84.647	117.0
Profit-type income	6.743	25.398	32.1
Net interest	0.14	0.402	0.5
Indirect business taxes	5.143	10.908	16.1
Capital consumption allowances	3.862	12.551	16.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	25.506	3.344	28.9
Compensation of employees	17.246	3.033	20.3
Profit-type income	6.164	0.141	6.3
Net interest	0.179	0.027	0.2
Indirect business taxes	0.546	0.046	0.6
Capital consumption allowances	1.371	0.097	1.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	14.839	39.772	54.6
Compensation of employees	7.192	20.244	27.4
Profit-type income	3.244	7.793	11.0
Net interest	0.489	1.839	2.3
Indirect business taxes	1.762	3.65	5.4
Capital consumption allowances	2.152	6.246	8.4
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	38.001	2.46	40.5
Compensation of employees	20.516	1.472	22.0
Profit-type income	7.146	0.134	7.3
Net interest	0.198	0.041	0.2
Indirect business taxes	8.453	0.726	9.2
Capital consumption allowances	1.698	0.087	1.8
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	41.66	16.233	57.9
Compensation of employees	22.775	11.407	34.2
Profit-type income	10.557	2.273	12.8
Net interest	0.134	0.052	0.2
Indirect business taxes	5.688	1.45	7.1
Capital consumption allowances	2.508	1.051	3.6
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	39.843	13.048	52.9
Compensation of employees	8.637	7.702	16.3
Profit-type income	20.226	0.98	21.2
Net interest	0.913	0.099	1.0
Indirect business taxes	3.661	3.571	7.2
Capital consumption allowances	6.406	0.696	7.1
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	54.049	5.547	59.6
Compensation of employees	29.778	4.622	34.4
Profit-type income	18.593	0.341	18.9
Net interest	0.451	0.056	0.5
Indirect business taxes	1.756	0.155	1.9
Capital consumption allowances	3.471	0.373	3.8
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	262.104	214.31	476.4
Compensation of employees	138.462	133.127	271.6
Profit-type income	72.673	37.06	109.7
Net interest	2.494	2.516	5.0
Indirect business taxes	27.009	20.506	47.5
Capital consumption allowances	21.466	21.101	42.6
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			22.3
Government & government enterprise			68.4
Private households			3.8
Owner-occupied housing			34.2
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			605.117

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

	1967		
	Small Business	Large Business	Total
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	58.493	180.424	238.9
Compensation of employees	38.574	118.158	156.7
Profit-type income	9.295	31.161	40.5
Net interest	0.547	1.762	2.3
Indirect business taxes	5.227	12.539	17.8
Capital consumption allowances	4.85	16.804	21.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	34.004	5.46	39.5
Compensation of employees	23.021	4.779	27.8
Profit-type income	8.289	0.383	8.7
Net interest	0.241	0.047	0.3
Indirect business taxes	0.676	0.076	0.8
Capital consumption allowances	1.777	0.175	2.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	17.531	52.807	70.3
Compensation of employees	8.47	27.416	35.9
Profit-type income	3.89	8.978	12.9
Net interest	0.634	2.791	3.4
Indirect business taxes	2.073	4.753	6.8
Capital consumption allowances	2.464	8.869	11.3
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	50.377	4.418	54.8
Compensation of employees	27.308	2.541	29.8
Profit-type income	9.227	0.268	9.5
Net interest	0.313	0.094	0.4
Indirect business taxes	11.321	1.269	12.6
Capital consumption allowances	2.208	0.246	2.5
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	54.088	24.14	78.2
Compensation of employees	28.97	16.996	46.0
Profit-type income	14.008	3.357	17.4
Net interest	0.362	0.171	0.5
Indirect business taxes	7.819	2.254	10.1
Capital consumption allowances	2.929	1.362	4.3
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	53.005	20.441	73.4
Compensation of employees	11.268	11.267	22.5
Profit-type income	24.154	2.15	26.3
Net interest	4.236	0.632	4.9
Indirect business taxes	4.775	5.113	9.9
Capital consumption allowances	8.572	1.279	9.9
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	77.195	9.407	86.6
Compensation of employees	43.278	8.091	51.4
Profit-type income	26.315	0.591	26.9
Net interest	0.74	0.082	0.8
Indirect business taxes	2.224	0.207	2.4
Capital consumption allowances	4.638	0.436	5.1
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	344.693	297.097	641.8
Compensation of employees	180.889	189.248	370.1
Profit-type income	95.178	46.888	142.1
Net interest	7.073	5.579	12.7
Indirect business taxes	34.115	26.211	60.3
Capital consumption allowances	27.438	29.171	56.6
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			24.9
Government & government enterprise			98.8
Private households			4.2
Owner-occupied housing			43.8
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			813.5

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

	<b>1972</b>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	71.697	242.264	314.0
Compensation of employees	48.235	163.356	211.6
Profit-type income	9.377	33.533	42.9
Net interest	1.284	5.106	6.4
Indirect business taxes	6.211	16.309	22.5
Capital consumption allowances	6.59	23.96	30.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	53.857	8.669	62.5
Compensation of employees	36.748	7.726	44.5
Profit-type income	12.52	0.425	12.9
Net interest	0.366	0.052	0.4
Indirect business taxes	1.441	0.169	1.6
Capital consumption allowances	2.782	0.297	3.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	26.184	82.113	108.3
Compensation of employees	12.384	44.045	56.4
Profit-type income	5.829	7.137	13.0
Net interest	1.067	6.512	7.6
Indirect business taxes	3.394	8.803	12.2
Capital consumption allowances	3.51	15.616	19.1
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	76.241	6.929	83.2
Compensation of employees	41.624	4.005	45.6
Profit-type income	13.154	0.504	13.7
Net interest	0.701	0.213	0.9
Indirect business taxes	17.612	1.793	19.4
Capital consumption allowances	3.15	0.414	3.6
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	79.566	39.287	118.9
Compensation of employees	42.402	28.848	71.3
Profit-type income	18.105	3.55	21.7
Net interest	1.038	0.531	1.6
Indirect business taxes	13.794	4.347	18.1
Capital consumption allowances	4.227	2.011	6.2
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	75.498	35.998	111.5
Compensation of employees	17.835	19.939	37.8
Profit-type income	31.609	3.835	35.4
Net interest	5.469	1.238	6.7
Indirect business taxes	7.223	7.961	15.2
Capital consumption allowances	13.362	3.025	16.4
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	122.872	17.403	140.3
Compensation of employees	75.226	15.183	90.4
Profit-type income	34.663	0.798	35.5
Net interest	1.593	0.198	1.8
Indirect business taxes	4.041	0.392	4.4
Capital consumption allowances	7.349	0.832	8.2
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	505.915	432.663	938.6
Compensation of employees	274.454	283.102	557.6
Profit-type income	125.257	49.782	175.0
Net interest	11.518	13.85	25.4
Indirect business taxes	53.716	39.774	93.5
Capital consumption allowances	40.97	46.155	87.1
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			37.3
Government & government enterprise			160.4
Private households			4.6
Owner-occupied housing			65.0
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			1205.905

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

**1977**

	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	121.189	399.7	520.9
Compensation of employees	77.65	263.867	341.5
Profit-type income	22.927	65.537	88.5
Net interest	1.898	7.058	9.0
Indirect business taxes	7.733	23.359	31.1
Capital consumption allowances	10.981	39.879	50.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	78.047	15.882	93.9
Compensation of employees	50.565	14.141	64.7
Profit-type income	20.219	0.768	21.0
Net interest	1.284	0.219	1.5
Indirect business taxes	1.857	0.246	2.1
Capital consumption allowances	4.122	0.508	4.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	43.328	135.831	179.2
Compensation of employees	19.83	71.731	91.6
Profit-type income	10.309	15.004	25.3
Net interest	2.304	11.581	13.9
Indirect business taxes	4.727	13.049	17.8
Capital consumption allowances	6.158	24.466	30.6
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>	121.436	16.503	137.9
Compensation of employees	66.923	9.09	75.9
Profit-type income	24.189	1.563	25.8
Net interest	1.542	0.506	2.0
Indirect business taxes	23.849	4.422	28.3
Capital consumption allowances	5.033	0.922	6.0
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>	123.062	67.381	190.4
Compensation of employees	65.678	49.403	115.1
Profit-type income	27.223	6.072	33.3
Net interest	2.275	0.953	3.2
Indirect business taxes	21.709	7.948	29.7
Capital consumption allowances	6.177	3.005	9.2
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	119.531	63.719	183.3
Compensation of employees	28.917	34.951	63.9
Profit-type income	47.231	8.154	55.4
Net interest	11.147	3.171	14.3
Indirect business taxes	11.509	11.548	23.1
Capital consumption allowances	20.727	5.897	26.6
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	210.949	38.83	249.8
Compensation of employees	129.513	32.769	162.3
Profit-type income	59.929	2.294	62.2
Net interest	3.113	0.539	3.7
Indirect business taxes	6.794	0.896	7.7
Capital consumption allowances	11.6	2.332	13.9
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	817.542	737.846	1,555.4
Compensation of employees	438.976	475.952	914.9
Profit-type income	212.027	99.392	311.4
Net interest	23.563	24.027	47.6
Indirect business taxes	78.178	61.466	139.6
Capital consumption allowances	64.798	77.009	141.8
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			54.4
Government & government enterprise			247.1
Private households			5.9
Owner-occupied housing			100.4
<b>EQUALS: 2/ Gross domestic product</b>			1963,245

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

	<u>1982</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	<b>180.459</b>	<b>613.172</b>	<b>793.6</b>
Compensation of employees	118.098	395.402	513.5
Profit-type income	19.508	50.649	70.2
Net interest	6.309	29.456	35.8
Indirect business taxes	13.245	48.189	61.4
Capital consumption allowances	23.299	89.476	112.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>101.538</b>	<b>27.876</b>	<b>129.4</b>
Compensation of employees	69.224	25.266	94.5
Profit-type income	20.445	0.98	21.4
Net interest	1.99	0.467	2.5
Indirect business taxes	2.621	0.394	3.0
Capital consumption allowances	7.258	0.769	8.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>63.343</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>292.1</b>
Compensation of employees	33.8	116.328	150.1
Profit-type income	9.933	21.679	31.6
Net interest	4.313	25.024	29.3
Indirect business taxes	5.281	20.17	25.5
Capital consumption allowances	10.016	45.599	55.6
<b>TRADE</b>	<b>349.942</b>	<b>153.175</b>	<b>503.1</b>
Compensation of employees	209.763	97.978	307.7
Profit-type income	53.691	12.368	66.1
Net interest	8.187	5.73	13.9
Indirect business taxes	56.87	25.886	82.8
Capital consumption allowances	21.431	11.213	32.6
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	<b>181.397</b>	<b>119.941</b>	<b>301.3</b>
Compensation of employees	48.892	69.739	118.6
Profit-type income	40.532	8.807	49.3
Net interest	31.264	9.895	41.2
Indirect business taxes	19.485	18.453	37.9
Capital consumption allowances	41.224	13.047	54.3
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>197.989</b>	<b>122.045</b>	<b>320.0</b>
Compensation of employees	48.892	69.739	118.6
Profit-type income	50.476	8.807	59.3
Net interest	37.912	11.999	49.9
Indirect business taxes	19.485	18.453	37.9
Capital consumption allowances	41.224	13.047	54.3
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	<b>1269.421</b>	<b>1232.451</b>	<b>2,501.9</b>
Compensation of employees	730.534	777.199	1,507.7
Profit-type income	236.36	99.663	336.0
Net interest	65.272	74.891	140.2
Indirect business taxes	108.778	115.197	224.0
Capital consumption allowances	128.477	165.501	294.0
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			77.0
Government & government enterprise			388.0
Private households			6.3
Owner-occupied housing			183.8
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			3,157.0

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

	<u>1987</u>		
	Small Business	Large Business	Total
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	236.9	724.0	960.9
Compensation of employees	160.2	465.2	625.4
Profit-type income	22.1	57.8	79.9
Net interest	6.0	34.0	39.9
Indirect business taxes	14.6	44.7	59.3
Capital consumption allowances	34.0	122.3	156.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	186.2	26.9	213.0
Compensation of employees	118.0	22.2	140.2
Profit-type income	51.6	3.2	54.8
Net interest	1.0	0.3	1.3
Indirect business taxes	4.2	0.4	4.6
Capital consumption allowances	11.3	0.8	12.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	96.6	323.3	419.9
Compensation of employees	46.2	140.5	186.7
Profit-type income	16.6	44.5	61.1
Net interest	5.5	31.4	36.9
Indirect business taxes	9.8	30.0	39.8
Capital consumption allowances	18.5	76.9	95.4
<b>TRADE</b>	484.8	260.1	744.8
Compensation of employees	287.1	157.1	444.2
Profit-type income	74.2	23.9	98.1
Net interest	9.1	10.4	19.4
Indirect business taxes	85.6	48.0	133.5
Capital consumption allowances	28.9	20.7	49.6
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	298.2	243.8	542.0
Compensation of employees	82.7	122.7	205.4
Profit-type income	55.4	24.0	79.4
Net interest	67.8	31.3	99.1
Indirect business taxes	24.0	34.4	58.3
Capital consumption allowances	68.3	31.4	99.7
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	594.5	180.4	774.8
Compensation of employees	381.5	152.1	533.6
Profit-type income	138.6	7.6	146.2
Net interest	11.8	4.5	16.3
Indirect business taxes	21.2	2.7	23.9
Capital consumption allowances	41.4	13.4	54.9
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	1,897.0	1,758.4	3,655.4
Compensation of employees	1,075.8	1,059.8	2,135.6
Profit-type income	358.4	161.1	519.6
Net interest	101.1	111.8	212.9
Indirect business taxes	159.4	160.1	319.5
Capital consumption allowances	202.3	265.5	467.8
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			88.5
Government & government enterprise			545.3
Private households			7.7
Owner-occupied housing			267.8
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			4,564.8

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.  
2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

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

	<u>1992</u>		
	<u>Small Business</u>	<u>Large Business</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>MANUFACTURING &amp; MINING</b>	290.9	857.3	1,148.2
Compensation of employees	198.2	549.6	747.9
Profit-type Income	30.6	72.3	103.0
Net interest	5.8	34.5	40.2
Indirect business taxes	20.5	61.3	81.8
Capital consumption allowances	35.7	139.6	175.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	195.3	26.8	222.1
Compensation of employees	128.0	24.4	152.5
Profit-type income	49.2	0.8	50.0
Net interest	0.8	0.2	1.0
Indirect business taxes	5.6	0.5	6.1
Capital consumption allowances	11.7	0.9	12.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS &amp; PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	126.2	403.1	529.3
Compensation of employees	61.2	179.5	240.6
Profit-type Income	20.2	56.0	76.2
Net interest	8.2	39.0	47.3
Indirect business taxes	14.5	39.7	54.2
Capital consumption allowances	22.1	88.9	111.0
<b>TRADE</b>	586.8	365.1	951.9
Compensation of employees	351.2	218.3	569.4
Profit-type income	87.9	33.7	121.6
Net interest	7.7	11.3	19.1
Indirect business taxes	109.8	69.6	179.4
Capital consumption allowances	30.2	32.2	62.4
<b>FIRE 1/</b>	344.5	330.6	675.1
Compensation of employees	102.5	171.0	273.5
Profit-type income	109.7	48.4	158.1
Net interest	71.9	38.7	110.6
Indirect business taxes	27.7	54.9	82.6
Capital consumption allowances	32.7	17.6	50.3
<b>SERVICES LESS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD</b>	865.3	307.3	1,172.6
Compensation of employees	565.4	264.7	830.1
Profit-type Income	212.0	15.0	227.0
Net interest	12.6	5.5	18.1
Indirect business taxes	26.8	5.5	32.3
Capital consumption allowances	48.4	16.7	65.1
<b>GROSS PRODUCT ORIGINATING FROM ABOVE INDUSTRIES:</b>	2,408.9	2,290.3	4,699.2
Compensation of employees	1,406.5	1,407.5	2,814.0
Profit-type Income	509.7	226.2	735.9
Net Interest	107.1	129.2	236.3
Indirect business taxes	205.0	231.5	436.5
Capital consumption allowances	180.8	295.8	476.6
<b>PLUS:</b>			
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries			115.5
Government & government enterprise			755.7
Private households			10.1
Owner-occupied housing			431.0
<b>EQUALS: 2/</b>			
Gross domestic product			6,011.5

1/ Excludes owner-occupied housing.

2/ NIPA statistical discrepancy not listed.

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent 1%)

	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>																
Small Business GPO	41,897	31	45,614	29	45,281	29	44,816	28	47,082	27	48,206	26	50,781	26	54,387	26
Compensation	28,006	31	30,275	30	30,714	30	30,085	29	31,765	28	32,318	28	33,489	27	35,090	26
Nonlabor Components	13,891	30	15,339	28	14,567	27	14,731	27	15,317	26	15,888	24	17,292	25	19,297	24
Large Business GPO	95,317	69	109,083	71	112,406	71	113,477	72	125,222	73	133,906	74	143,619	74	158,723	74
Compensation	62,805	69	69,985	70	73,208	70	73,964	71	80,592	72	84,647	72	91,118	73	99,253	74
Nonlabor Components	32,512	70	39,098	72	39,198	73	39,513	73	44,630	74	49,259	76	52,501	75	59,470	76
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>																
Small Business GPO	19,479	90	21,128	89	21,549	89	22,356	89	23,905	89	25,506	88	27,604	88	30,139	87
Compensation	13,159	87	14,375	86	14,853	86	15,192	86	16,198	85	17,246	85	18,680	84	20,271	84
Nonlabor Components	6,320	98	6,753	96	6,696	97	7,164	96	7,707	96	8,260	96	8,924	95	9,868	95
Large Business GPO	2,271	10	2,524	11	2,634	11	2,822	11	3,102	11	3,344	12	3,909	12	4,413	13
Compensation	1,993	13	2,248	14	2,393	14	2,524	14	2,771	15	3,033	15	3,436	16	3,896	16
Nonlabor Components	278	4	276	4	241	3	298	4	331	4	311	4	473	5	517	5
<b>TCPU</b>																
Small Business GPO	12,282	29	12,966	29	13,391	28	13,794	28	14,359	28	14,839	27	15,330	26	16,443	26
Compensation	6,626	29	6,912	29	7,039	28	6,952	27	7,097	27	7,192	26	7,470	26	7,753	25
Nonlabor Components	5,656	30	6,054	29	6,352	29	6,842	29	7,262	29	7,647	28	7,860	27	8,690	28
Large Business GPO	29,429	71	31,942	71	33,727	72	34,865	72	37,381	72	39,772	73	42,760	74	45,739	74
Compensation	16,093	71	17,275	71	18,110	72	18,423	73	19,380	73	20,244	74	21,751	74	23,370	75
Nonlabor Components	13,336	70	14,667	71	15,617	71	16,442	71	18,001	71	19,528	72	21,009	73	22,369	72
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	29,348	94	32,194	94	33,349	94	34,239	94	36,511	94	38,001	94	40,821	94	43,886	93
Compensation	15,696	93	16,890	93	17,908	93	18,472	93	19,485	93	20,516	93	21,815	93	23,343	92
Nonlabor Components	13,652	96	15,304	95	15,441	96	15,767	95	17,026	95	17,485	95	19,006	94	20,543	94
Large Business GPO	1,729	6	1,994	6	1,991	6	2,120	6	2,325	6	2,460	6	2,823	6	3,283	7
Compensation	1,093	7	1,184	7	1,264	7	1,309	7	1,390	7	1,472	7	1,681	7	1,921	8
Nonlabor Components	636	4	810	5	717	4	811	5	935	5	988	5	1,142	6	1,362	6
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	34,401	76	36,835	75	37,088	74	38,010	74	40,293	73	41,660	72	45,337	71	48,232	71
Compensation	17,713	69	18,999	69	20,163	68	20,360	68	21,610	67	22,775	67	24,122	66	25,607	65
Nonlabor Components	16,688	85	17,836	83	16,925	81	17,630	82	18,683	81	18,885	80	21,215	79	22,625	79
Large Business GPO	10,893	24	12,311	25	13,302	26	13,686	26	15,062	27	16,233	28	18,186	29	19,744	29
Compensation	7,848	31	8,627	31	9,390	32	9,722	32	10,565	33	11,407	33	12,580	34	13,893	35
Nonlabor Components	3,045	15	3,684	17	3,912	19	3,964	18	4,497	19	4,826	20	5,606	21	5,851	21

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct	Million	Pct
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
<b>COMBINED TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>FIRE 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	31,950	79	33,949	78	34,655	76	36,373	75	37,316	74	39,843	75	42,266	74	45,373	74
Compensation	6,416	55	6,931	55	7,318	54	7,781	54	8,164	53	8,637	53	9,162	52	9,696	51
Nonlabor Components	25,534	89	27,018	88	27,337	85	28,592	85	29,152	83	31,206	85	33,104	84	35,677	84
Large Business GPO	8,484	21	9,413	22	10,912	24	11,820	25	13,021	26	13,048	25	14,626	26	16,122	26
Compensation	5,253	45	5,773	45	6,201	46	6,705	46	7,156	47	7,702	47	8,407	48	9,155	49
Nonlabor Components	3,231	11	3,640	12	4,711	15	5,115	15	5,865	17	5,346	15	6,219	16	6,967	16
<b>SERVICES 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	37,810	93	41,602	93	43,975	92	47,031	92	50,777	91	54,045	91	59,044	91	63,660	90
Compensation	20,111	89	22,038	88	23,952	88	25,593	88	27,749	87	29,774	87	32,278	86	35,121	85
Nonlabor Components	17,699	98	19,564	98	20,023	97	21,438	97	23,028	98	24,271	96	26,766	97	28,539	96
Large Business GPO	2,797	7	3,242	7	3,782	8	4,239	8	4,723	9	5,551	9	6,157	9	7,088	10
Compensation	2,498	11	2,869	12	3,267	12	3,652	12	4,133	13	4,626	13	5,261	14	6,000	15
Nonlabor Components	299	2	373	2	515	3	587	3	590	2	925	4	896	3	1,088	4
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM</b>																
Small Business GPO	207,169	58	224,260	57	229,290	56	236,620	56	250,244	55	262,104	55	281,184	55	302,122	54
Compensation	107,729	52	116,422	52	121,949	52	124,456	52	132,069	51	138,462	51	147,017	50	156,883	50
Nonlabor Components	99,440	65	107,868	63	107,341	62	112,164	63	118,175	61	123,642	60	134,167	60	145,239	60
Large Business GPO	150,918	42	170,507	43	178,742	44	183,028	44	200,835	45	214,310	45	232,079	45	255,120	46
Compensation	97,581	48	107,959	48	113,831	48	116,298	48	125,986	48	133,127	49	144,233	50	157,486	50
Nonlabor Components	53,337	35	62,546	37	64,911	38	66,730	37	74,849	39	81,183	40	87,846	40	97,634	40

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
 (Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

(Cont'd)

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>																
Small Business GPO	58,137	25	58,493	24	63,191	24	65,244	24	63,865	23	65,396	23	71,697	23	80,784	23
Compensation	37,960	25	38,574	25	41,460	24	44,415	24	44,182	24	44,521	23	48,235	23	54,481	23
Nonlabor Components	20,177	24	19,919	24	21,731	24	20,829	23	19,683	23	20,875	22	23,462	23	26,303	23
Large Business GPO	174,715	75	180,424	76	197,331	76	209,639	76	207,991	77	220,157	77	242,264	77	270,574	77
Compensation	111,690	75	118,158	75	129,536	76	141,517	76	143,657	76	147,685	77	163,356	77	184,830	77
Nonlabor Components	63,025	76	62,266	76	67,795	76	68,122	77	64,334	77	72,472	78	78,908	77	85,744	77
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>																
Small Business GPO	32,691	87	34,004	86	37,231	86	41,456	86	43,914	86	48,194	86	53,857	86	59,519	85
Compensation	22,220	83	23,021	83	25,771	83	29,095	83	30,987	83	33,686	83	36,748	83	41,324	82
Nonlabor Components	10,471	95	10,983	94	11,460	94	12,361	94	12,927	95	14,508	95	17,109	95	18,195	95
Large Business GPO	5,015	13	5,460	14	6,084	14	6,921	14	7,196	14	7,868	14	8,669	14	10,272	15
Compensation	4,455	17	4,779	17	5,365	17	6,070	17	6,482	17	7,062	17	7,726	17	9,236	18
Nonlabor Components	560	5	681	6	699	6	851	6	714	5	806	5	943	5	1,036	5
<b>TCPU</b>																
Small Business GPO	17,192	26	17,531	25	18,721	25	19,967	24	21,537	24	23,536	24	26,184	24	28,575	24
Compensation	8,174	24	8,470	24	9,089	23	9,809	23	10,625	23	11,361	22	12,384	22	13,809	22
Nonlabor Components	9,018	27	9,061	26	9,632	26	10,158	26	10,912	27	12,175	26	13,800	27	14,766	26
Large Business GPO	49,869	74	52,807	75	57,422	75	62,512	76	66,499	76	73,604	76	82,113	76	90,569	76
Compensation	25,526	76	27,416	76	29,974	77	32,950	77	36,373	77	39,638	78	44,045	78	49,279	78
Nonlabor Components	24,343	73	25,391	74	27,451	74	29,562	74	30,126	73	33,966	74	38,068	73	41,290	74
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	47,659	93	50,377	92	55,247	92	59,610	92	62,775	91	68,216	92	76,241	92	85,090	91
Compensation	25,595	92	27,308	91	29,697	91	32,792	91	35,534	91	37,839	91	41,624	91	46,725	91
Nonlabor Components	22,064	93	23,069	92	25,550	92	26,818	92	27,244	92	30,377	92	34,617	92	38,365	92
Large Business GPO	3,852	7	4,418	8	4,948	8	5,513	8	5,850	9	6,098	8	6,929	8	8,417	9
Compensation	2,243	8	2,541	9	2,782	9	3,095	9	3,373	9	3,621	9	4,005	9	4,862	9
Nonlabor Components	1,609	7	1,877	8	2,166	8	2,418	8	2,477	8	2,477	8	2,924	8	3,555	8
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	50,830	70	54,088	69	59,423	69	63,835	68	67,415	67	73,049	67	79,566	67	87,170	67
Compensation	27,411	64	28,970	63	31,637	62	34,459	62	36,697	61	39,165	60	42,402	60	46,685	59
Nonlabor Components	23,419	79	25,118	78	27,786	78	29,376	77	30,718	77	33,884	77	37,164	78	40,485	78
Large Business GPO	21,850	30	24,140	31	27,169	31	30,333	32	32,802	33	36,195	33	39,287	33	43,861	33
Compensation	15,468	36	16,996	37	19,128	38	21,468	38	23,553	39	25,875	40	28,848	40	32,412	41
Nonlabor Components	6,382	21	7,144	22	8,041	22	8,865	23	9,249	23	10,320	23	10,439	22	11,449	22

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

(Cont'd)

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>COMBINED TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO																
Compensation																
Nonlabor Components																
Large Business GPO																
Compensation																
Nonlabor Components																
<b>FIRE 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	49,091	73	53,005	72	56,802	71	60,590	71	63,543	69	70,795	68	75,498	68	81,598	67
Compensation	10,395	51	11,268	50	12,623	49	13,791	49	14,944	48	16,221	48	17,835	47	19,664	47
Nonlabor Components	38,696	83	41,737	82	44,179	81	46,799	81	48,599	80	54,574	78	57,663	78	61,934	77
Large Business GPO	17,773	27	20,441	28	23,495	29	25,221	29	28,503	31	32,749	32	35,998	32	40,838	33
Compensation	10,102	49	11,267	50	12,907	51	14,419	51	15,978	52	17,735	52	19,939	53	22,329	53
Nonlabor Components	7,671	17	9,174	18	10,588	19	10,802	19	12,525	20	15,014	22	16,059	22	18,509	23
<b>SERVICES 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	70,328	89	77,192	89	84,559	89	94,349	89	102,289	88	110,807	88	122,864	88	137,709	87
Compensation	39,176	85	43,275	84	48,256	84	55,258	84	61,172	84	66,883	83	75,218	83	85,043	83
Nonlabor Components	31,152	96	33,917	96	36,303	97	39,091	97	41,117	96	43,924	96	47,646	96	52,666	95
Large Business GPO	8,290	14	9,410	14	10,480	14	11,957	14	13,664	12	14,971	12	17,411	12	20,702	13
Compensation	7,010	15	8,094	16	9,173	16	10,683	16	11,996	16	13,305	17	15,191	17	17,977	17
Nonlabor Components	1,280	4	1,316	4	1,307	3	1,294	3	1,668	4	1,666	4	2,220	4	2,725	5
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM</b>																
Small Business GPO	325,930	54	344,693	54	375,177	53	405,056	53	425,345	54	459,999	54	505,915	54	560,456	54
Compensation	170,933	49	180,869	49	198,536	49	219,624	49	234,145	49	249,682	49	274,454	49	307,742	49
Nonlabor Components	154,997	60	163,804	60	176,641	60	185,432	60	191,200	61	210,317	61	231,461	61	252,714	61
Large Business GPO	281,362	46	297,097	46	326,906	47	352,091	47	362,498	46	391,636	46	432,663	46	485,222	46
Compensation	176,492	51	189,248	51	208,859	51	230,177	51	241,405	51	254,915	51	283,102	51	320,914	51
Nonlabor Components	104,870	40	107,849	40	118,047	40	121,914	40	121,093	39	136,721	39	149,561	39	164,308	39

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent)

(Cont'd)

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>																
Small Business GPO	88,933	24	93,090	23	103,678	23	121,189	23	136,045	23	150,963	23	167,982	24	185,458	23
Compensation	59,391	23	60,301	23	68,384	23	77,650	23	87,838	23	98,768	23	106,354	23	117,472	23
Nonlabor Components	29,542	25	32,789	24	35,294	24	43,539	24	48,207	24	52,195	24	61,628	26	67,986	24
Large Business GPO	289,320	76	308,459	77	353,486	77	399,700	77	447,281	77	495,920	77	532,939	76	615,673	77
Compensation	201,720	77	205,174	77	233,143	77	263,867	77	297,623	77	333,688	77	358,275	77	394,574	77
Nonlabor Components	87,600	75	103,285	76	120,343	77	135,833	76	149,658	76	162,232	76	174,664	74	221,099	76
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>																
Small Business GPO	62,330	85	63,260	84	71,430	84	78,047	83	91,490	83	101,650	83	103,934	81	102,681	79
Compensation	43,641	81	42,259	80	45,757	79	50,565	78	58,735	77	66,911	76	69,405	76	71,000	74
Nonlabor Components	18,689	95	21,001	94	25,673	94	27,482	94	32,755	94	34,739	94	34,529	94	31,681	94
Large Business GPO	11,322	15	11,965	16	13,630	16	15,882	17	19,225	17	23,133	19	24,723	19	26,750	21
Compensation	10,344	19	10,601	20	12,127	21	14,141	22	17,274	23	20,911	24	22,491	24	24,631	26
Nonlabor Components	978	5	1,364	6	1,503	6	1,741	6	1,951	6	2,222	6	2,232	6	2,119	6
<b>TCPU</b>																
Small Business GPO	32,047	25	34,401	24	39,171	24	43,328	24	49,166	24	54,250	25	57,095	24	62,707	23
Compensation	15,048	22	15,877	22	17,821	22	19,830	22	22,480	22	25,412	22	28,239	22	31,462	22
Nonlabor Components	16,999	28	18,524	27	21,350	27	23,498	27	26,686	27	28,838	28	28,856	25	31,245	24
Large Business GPO	97,822	75	107,912	76	122,052	76	135,831	76	153,016	76	164,880	75	185,141	76	210,596	77
Compensation	53,880	78	57,040	78	64,242	78	71,731	78	81,181	78	91,621	78	100,236	78	109,962	78
Nonlabor Components	43,942	72	50,872	73	57,810	73	64,100	73	71,835	73	73,259	72	84,905	75	100,634	76
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	96,812	90	105,262	90	111,000	89	121,436	88	76,753	88	87,469	87	96,676	87	106,876	86
Compensation	52,071	90	54,818	89	60,606	89	66,823	88	76,753	88	87,469	87	96,676	87	106,876	86
Nonlabor Components	44,741	91	50,444	91	50,394	89	54,613	88	76,753	88	87,469	87	96,676	87	106,876	86
Large Business GPO	10,295	10	11,774	10	13,830	11	16,503	12	10,851	12	12,838	13	14,716	13	16,858	14
Compensation	5,831	10	6,572	11	7,750	11	9,090	12	10,851	12	12,838	13	14,716	13	16,858	14
Nonlabor Components	4,464	9	5,202	9	6,080	11	7,413	12	10,851	12	12,838	13	14,716	13	16,858	14
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	91,442	67	101,191	66	112,746	65	123,062	65	74,277	57	81,565	56	87,244	56	93,942	56
Compensation	50,470	59	53,983	58	59,938	58	65,678	57	74,277	57	81,565	56	87,244	56	93,942	56
Nonlabor Components	40,972	81	47,208	79	52,810	77	57,384	76	74,277	57	81,565	56	87,244	56	93,942	56
Large Business GPO	45,446	33	51,774	34	59,701	35	67,381	35	56,759	43	63,316	44	68,789	44	75,231	44
Compensation	35,772	41	39,035	42	44,222	42	49,403	43	56,759	43	63,316	44	68,789	44	75,231	44
Nonlabor Components	9,674	19	12,739	21	15,479	23	17,978	24	56,759	43	63,316	44	68,789	44	75,231	44

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

(Cont'd)

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>COMBINED TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	274,962	74	300,042	73	313,174	72	341,536	71
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151,030	69	169,034	69	183,920	69	200,818	69
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	123,932	81	131,008	79	129,254	77	140,718	74
Large Business GPO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97,020	26	111,736	27	123,095	28	140,430	29
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	67,610	31	76,154	31	83,505	31	92,089	31
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,410	19	35,582	21	39,590	23	48,341	26
<b>FIRE 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	84,483	64	91,827	65	102,742	65	119,531	65	140,157	66	157,974	66	174,509	65	188,920	63
Compensation	21,371	46	23,457	46	26,010	46	28,917	45	32,958	45	37,292	45	41,498	44	45,123	42
Nonlabor Components	63,112	74	68,370	74	76,732	76	90,614	76	107,199	76	120,692	76	133,011	76	143,797	74
Large Business GPO	47,071	36	51,114	36	55,813	35	63,719	35	73,503	34	83,120	34	95,755	35	112,451	37
Compensation	24,649	54	27,479	54	30,948	54	34,951	55	40,200	55	45,889	55	53,637	56	61,256	58
Nonlabor Components	22,422	26	23,635	26	24,865	24	28,768	24	33,303	24	37,231	24	42,118	24	51,195	26
<b>SERVICES 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	150,876	86	166,703	86	186,151	85	210,949	84	241,186	84	271,603	83	306,889	83	343,285	82
Compensation	95,069	82	104,968	81	116,441	81	129,513	80	150,397	79	172,817	79	198,269	78	226,086	78
Nonlabor Components	55,807	95	61,735	94	69,710	94	81,436	93	90,789	92	98,786	92	108,620	92	117,199	91
Large Business GPO	23,975	14	27,979	14	32,572	15	38,830	16	46,829	16	55,024	17	64,016	17	75,689	18
Compensation	20,985	18	24,205	19	27,983	19	32,769	20	39,202	21	46,223	21	54,362	22	63,637	22
Nonlabor Components	2,990	5	3,774	6	4,589	6	6,061	7	7,627	8	8,801	8	9,654	8	12,052	9
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM</b>																
Small Business GPO	606,932	54	655,743	53	726,926	53	817,542	53	933,066	53	1,036,482	53	1,123,583	52	1,224,567	51
Compensation	337,070	49	355,672	49	394,963	48	438,376	48	503,438	48	570,224	48	627,685	48	691,961	48
Nonlabor Components	269,862	61	300,071	60	331,963	59	378,568	59	429,628	59	466,258	59	495,898	58	532,606	55
Large Business GPO	525,242	46	570,968	47	651,076	47	737,846	47	836,874	47	933,813	47	1,025,669	48	1,181,589	49
Compensation	353,172	51	370,097	51	420,407	52	475,952	52	543,090	52	614,486	52	672,506	52	746,149	52
Nonlabor Components	172,070	39	200,871	40	230,669	41	261,894	41	293,784	41	319,327	41	353,163	42	435,440	45

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent-1)

(Cont'd)

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>																
Small Business GPO	180,459	23	188,277	23	215,607	24	230,573	25	227,902	25	236,869	25	249,178	24	264,446	24
Compensation	118,098	23	123,782	24	139,032	24	147,642	25	152,983	25	160,233	26	172,872	26	179,976	26
Nonlabor Components	62,361	22	64,495	22	76,575	23	82,931	25	74,919	25	76,636	23	76,306	20	84,470	21
Large Business GPO	613,172	77	632,978	77	695,356	76	698,508	75	684,055	75	724,002	75	799,709	76	824,400	76
Compensation	395,402	77	402,310	76	438,897	76	452,930	75	458,310	75	465,203	74	497,810	74	513,845	74
Nonlabor Components	217,770	78	230,668	78	256,459	77	245,578	75	227,745	75	258,799	77	301,899	80	310,555	79
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>																
Small Business GPO	101,538	78	111,495	81	133,912	83	150,962	84	173,888	86	186,166	87	200,118	88	207,233	88
Compensation	69,224	73	73,492	75	86,287	78	97,606	80	108,126	82	118,036	84	128,519	84	134,235	84
Nonlabor Components	32,314	93	38,003	94	47,625	95	53,356	94	65,762	94	68,130	94	71,599	96	72,998	96
Large Business GPO	27,876	22	26,388	19	27,308	17	28,266	16	27,981	14	26,872	13	27,504	12	28,652	12
Compensation	25,266	27	23,907	25	24,838	22	24,642	20	23,675	18	22,207	16	22,207	16	25,341	16
Nonlabor Components	2,610	7	2,481	6	2,470	5	3,624	6	4,316	6	4,665	6	5,336	4	3,311	4
<b>TCPU</b>																
Small Business GPO	63,343	22	69,198	21	80,571	22	86,945	23	91,038	23	96,563	23	99,996	23	106,913	23
Compensation	33,800	23	35,688	23	38,617	23	41,043	24	43,362	24	46,242	25	49,155	25	51,734	25
Nonlabor Components	29,543	21	33,510	20	41,954	22	45,902	22	47,676	22	50,321	22	50,841	21	55,179	22
Large Business GPO	228,800	78	257,519	79	278,256	78	291,077	77	302,804	77	323,311	77	342,124	77	356,340	77
Compensation	116,328	77	119,723	77	126,321	77	130,952	76	134,995	76	140,501	75	148,840	75	155,025	75
Nonlabor Components	112,472	79	137,796	80	151,935	80	160,125	78	167,809	78	182,810	78	193,284	79	201,315	78
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	111,679	86	114,614	85	127,000	84	134,498	84	140,214	83	148,379	82	161,928	81	172,200	81
Compensation	18,237	14	20,004	15	23,614	16	26,569	16	29,351	17	32,812	18	37,081	19	40,825	19
Nonlabor Components	93,442	86	94,610	85	103,386	84	107,929	84	110,863	83	118,567	82	124,847	81	131,375	81
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	98,084	55	105,052	55	115,387	54	122,854	54	130,355	53	138,672	53	145,753	52	151,799	51
Compensation	79,741	45	87,095	45	97,562	46	105,943	46	114,657	47	124,301	47	134,809	48	144,340	49
Nonlabor Components	18,343	19	17,957	17	17,825	15	16,911	14	15,698	12	14,374	11	13,944	10	13,459	10

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
 (Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

(Cont'd)

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>COMBINED TRADE</b>																
Small Business GPO	349,942	70	374,912	69	420,812	68	444,296	67	485,510	66	484,753	65	518,822	64	543,371	64
Compensation	209,763	68	219,666	67	242,387	67	257,352	66	270,569	65	287,051	65	307,681	64	323,999	64
Nonlabor Components	140,179	72	155,246	71	178,425	70	186,944	67	194,941	66	197,702	66	209,141	65	219,372	64
Large Business GPO	153,175	30	169,777	31	198,952	32	223,196	33	244,144	34	260,077	35	285,859	36	310,772	36
Compensation	97,978	32	107,099	33	121,176	33	132,512	34	144,008	35	157,113	35	171,900	36	185,165	36
Nonlabor Components	55,197	28	62,678	29	77,776	30	90,684	33	100,136	34	102,964	34	113,959	35	125,607	36
<b>FIRE 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	197,989	62	217,231	60	237,958	60	264,034	58	277,624	56	298,192	55	309,976	54	317,337	52
Compensation	48,892	41	54,549	41	59,104	40	66,270	41	74,863	41	82,706	40	87,673	39	88,181	38
Nonlabor Components	149,087	74	162,682	71	178,854	71	197,764	67	202,761	65	215,486	64	222,303	63	229,156	61
Large Business GPO	122,045	38	145,065	40	160,949	40	192,112	42	216,706	44	243,786	45	264,649	46	290,391	48
Compensation	69,739	59	78,372	59	86,938	60	95,895	59	109,699	59	122,692	60	135,367	61	142,468	62
Nonlabor Components	52,306	26	66,693	29	74,011	29	96,217	33	107,007	35	121,094	36	129,282	37	147,923	39
<b>SERVICES 2/</b>																
Small Business GPO	376,150	81	415,411	81	464,131	80	506,707	79	550,061	78	594,470	77	652,491	76	709,662	76
Compensation	250,757	78	272,023	76	298,991	75	322,404	74	346,234	73	381,545	71	421,137	71	459,040	70
Nonlabor Components	125,393	89	143,388	90	165,140	91	184,303	89	203,827	89	212,925	88	231,354	88	250,622	88
Large Business GPO	87,383	19	99,560	19	115,440	20	136,855	21	155,014	22	180,365	23	204,716	24	230,206	24
Compensation	72,486	22	84,202	24	98,978	25	113,746	26	130,012	27	152,097	29	172,948	29	194,899	30
Nonlabor Components	14,897	11	15,358	10	16,462	9	23,109	11	25,002	11	28,268	12	31,768	12	35,307	12
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM</b>																
Small Business GPO	1,269,421	51	1,376,524	51	1,552,991	51	1,683,517	52	1,786,023	52	1,897,013	52	2,028,581	51	2,148,962	51
Compensation	730,534	48	779,200	49	864,418	49	932,317	50	996,137	50	1,075,813	50	1,167,037	50	1,237,165	50
Nonlabor Components	538,887	54	597,324	54	688,573	54	751,200	55	789,886	56	821,200	54	861,544	53	914,797	53
Large Business GPO	1,232,451	49	1,331,287	49	1,476,261	49	1,570,014	48	1,630,714	48	1,758,413	48	1,924,561	49	2,040,761	49
Compensation	777,199	52	815,613	51	897,148	51	950,677	50	998,699	50	1,059,813	50	1,151,033	50	1,216,743	50
Nonlabor Components	455,252	46	515,674	46	579,113	46	619,337	45	632,015	44	698,600	44	773,528	47	824,018	47

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1988-1992**  
 (Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1990		1991		1992	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>						
Small Business GPO	273,029	24	279,729	25	280,854	25
Compensation	186,826	26	189,804	26	198,237	27
Nonlabor Components	86,203	21	89,925	22	92,617	23
Large Business GPO	854,727	76	844,805	75	857,325	75
Compensation	528,565	74	533,276	74	549,643	73
Nonlabor Components	326,162	79	311,529	78	307,682	77
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>						
Small Business GPO	211,163	88	195,355	88	195,322	88
Compensation	138,505	84	129,388	84	128,014	84
Nonlabor Components	72,658	96	65,967	95	67,308	97
Large Business GPO	28,918	12	27,790	12	26,793	12
Compensation	26,248	16	24,616	16	24,448	16
Nonlabor Components	2,670	4	3,174	5	2,345	3
<b>TCPU</b>						
Small Business GPO	113,883	24	119,168	24	126,228	24
Compensation	55,509	25	57,795	25	61,190	25
Nonlabor Components	58,374	22	61,373	22	65,038	23
Large Business GPO	367,295	76	387,865	76	403,071	76
Compensation	165,351	75	172,028	75	179,458	75
Nonlabor Components	201,944	78	215,837	78	223,613	77
<b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b>						
Small Business GPO	177,979	80	180,263	80	188,155	79
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	43,640	20	45,684	20	49,254	21
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>						
Small Business GPO	155,873	50	157,423	50	163,000	49
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--
Large Business GPO	152,833	50	158,559	50	169,010	51
Compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonlabor Components	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table A9: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent 1/)

	1990		1991		1992	
	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct	Million Dollars	Pct
<b>COMBINED TRADE</b>						
Small Business GPO	550,003	63	556,266	61	586,756	62
Compensation	333,852	63	337,686	62	351,155	62
Nonlabor Components	216,151	62	218,580	60	235,601	62
Large Business GPO	328,751	37	349,012	39	365,137	38
Compensation	196,473	37	204,243	38	218,264	38
Nonlabor Components	132,278	38	144,769	40	146,873	38
<b>FIRE 2/</b>						
Small Business GPO	323,191	51	335,106	50	344,526	51
Compensation	92,783	38	96,172	38	102,461	37
Nonlabor Components	230,408	59	238,934	57	242,065	60
Large Business GPO	310,333	49	338,999	50	330,608	49
Compensation	150,521	62	156,253	62	171,047	63
Nonlabor Components	159,812	41	182,746	43	159,561	40
<b>SERVICES 2/</b>						
Small Business GPO	772,473	75	807,492	74	865,257	74
Compensation	503,437	70	524,985	69	565,394	68
Nonlabor Components	269,036	88	282,507	88	299,863	88
Large Business GPO	258,075	25	276,585	26	307,320	26
Compensation	220,055	30	237,795	31	264,672	32
Nonlabor Components	38,020	12	38,790	12	42,648	12
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM</b>						
Small Business GPO	2,243,742	51	2,293,116	51	2,408,943	51
Compensation	1,310,912	50	1,335,830	50	1,406,451	50
Nonlabor Components	932,830	52	957,286	52	1,002,492	53
Large Business GPO	2,148,089	49	2,225,056	49	2,290,254	49
Compensation	1,287,213	50	1,328,211	50	1,407,532	50
Nonlabor Components	860,866	48	896,845	48	882,722	47

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

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

**Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent-1)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>							
Small Business GPO	41,897	45,614	45,281	44,816	47,082	48,206	50,781
Compensation	28,006	30,275	30,714	30,085	31,765	32,318	33,489
Nonlabor Components	13,891	15,339	14,567	14,731	15,317	15,888	17,292
Large Business GPO	95,317	109,083	112,406	113,477	125,222	133,906	143,619
Compensation	62,805	69,985	73,208	73,964	80,592	84,647	91,118
Nonlabor Components	32,512	39,098	39,198	39,513	44,630	49,259	52,501
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>							
Small Business GPO	37,339	40,987	40,917	40,065	42,523	43,644	46,018
Compensation	26,362	28,595	29,059	28,455	30,115	30,666	31,841
Nonlabor Components	10,977	12,392	11,878	11,610	12,408	12,978	14,177
Large Business GPO	87,223	101,165	103,907	105,235	116,627	124,996	134,529
Compensation	60,127	67,246	70,439	71,223	77,813	81,837	88,114
Nonlabor Components	27,096	33,919	33,468	34,012	38,814	43,159	46,415
<b>MINING</b>							
Small Business GPO	4,558	4,627	4,364	4,751	4,559	4,562	4,763
Compensation	1,644	1,680	1,675	1,630	1,650	1,652	1,648
Nonlabor Components	2,914	2,947	2,689	3,121	2,909	2,910	3,115
Large Business GPO	8,094	7,918	8,499	8,242	8,595	8,910	9,090
Compensation	2,678	2,739	2,769	2,741	2,779	2,810	3,004
Nonlabor Components	5,416	5,179	5,730	5,501	5,816	6,100	6,086

**Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent)

(cont'd)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>							
Small Business GPO	54,387	58,137	58,493	63,191	65,244	63,865	65,396
Compensation	26	25	24	24	24	23	23
Nonlabor Components	35,090	37,960	38,574	41,460	44,415	44,182	44,521
Large Business GPO	19,297	20,177	19,919	21,731	20,829	19,683	20,875
Compensation	74	75	76	76	76	77	77
Nonlabor Components	158,723	174,715	180,424	197,331	209,639	207,991	220,157
Compensation	74	75	75	76	76	76	76
Nonlabor Components	99,253	111,690	118,158	129,536	141,517	143,657	147,685
Compensation	76	76	76	76	76	77	77
Nonlabor Components	59,470	63,025	62,266	67,795	68,122	64,334	72,472
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>							
Small Business GPO	49,413	53,198	53,400	57,561	59,698	58,083	59,635
Compensation	25	24	24	24	24	23	23
Nonlabor Components	33,446	36,296	36,951	39,768	42,562	42,233	42,517
Large Business GPO	15,967	16,902	16,449	17,793	17,136	15,850	17,118
Compensation	23	23	23	23	22	22	21
Nonlabor Components	14,966	16,498	17,031	18,670	19,808	19,504	20,705
Compensation	75	76	76	76	76	77	78
Nonlabor Components	960,338	1,082,119	1,144,718	1,256,559	1,371,194	1,389,021	1,427,071
Compensation	74	75	75	76	76	77	77
Nonlabor Components	53,624	56,764	55,840	61,043	60,889	56,138	64,352
Compensation	77	77	77	77	77	78	79
<b>MINING</b>							
Small Business GPO	4,974	4,939	5,093	5,630	5,546	5,782	5,761
Compensation	35	34	34	35	35	32	31
Nonlabor Components	1,644	1,664	1,623	1,692	1,853	1,949	2,004
Large Business GPO	3,330	3,275	3,470	3,938	3,693	3,833	3,757
Compensation	36	34	35	37	34	32	32
Nonlabor Components	9,061	9,732	10,106	10,629	11,556	12,951	13,098
Compensation	65	66	66	65	68	69	69
Nonlabor Components	3,215	3,471	3,680	3,877	4,323	4,755	4,978
Compensation	66	68	69	70	71	71	71
Nonlabor Components	5,846	6,261	6,426	6,752	7,233	8,196	8,120
Compensation	64	66	65	63	66	68	68



(cont'd)

**Table A10: Gross Product by Industry and Business Size, 1958-1992**  
(Million Dollars and Percent)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars	Million Dollars
	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct	Pct
<b>MINING &amp; MANUFACTURING</b>							
Small Business GPO	150,963	167,982	185,438	180,459	188,277	215,607	230,573
Compensation	98,768	106,354	117,472	118,098	123,782	139,032	147,642
Nonlabor Components	52,195	61,628	67,966	62,361	64,495	76,575	82,931
Large Business GPO	495,920	532,939	615,673	613,172	632,978	695,356	698,508
Compensation	333,688	358,275	394,574	395,402	402,310	438,897	452,930
Nonlabor Components	162,232	174,664	221,099	217,770	230,668	256,459	245,578
	23	24	23	23	23	24	25
	23	23	23	23	23	24	25
	24	26	24	22	22	23	25
	77	76	77	77	77	76	75
	77	77	77	77	77	76	75
	76	74	76	78	78	77	75
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>							
Small Business GPO	128811	131241	141036	137553	150132	171894	181640
Compensation	90631	96434	104917	104917	111697	126249	135078
Nonlabor Components	38180	34807	35900	32636	38435	45645	46562
Large Business GPO	446882	457045	511954	509955	543190	601994	616849
Compensation	317807	339009	370539	370580	380868	415908	430227
Nonlabor Components	129075	118036	141415	139375	162322	186086	186622
	22	22	22	21	22	22	23
	22	22	22	22	23	23	24
	23	23	20	19	19	20	20
	78	78	78	79	78	78	77
	78	78	78	78	77	77	76
	77	77	80	81	81	80	80
<b>MINING</b>							
Small Business GPO	22,152	36,741	44,402	42,906	38,145	43,713	48,933
Compensation	8,137	9,920	12,336	13,181	12,085	12,783	12,564
Nonlabor Components	14,015	26,821	32,066	29,725	26,060	30,930	36,369
Large Business GPO	49,038	75,894	103,719	103,217	89,788	93,362	81,659
Compensation	15,881	19,266	24,035	24,822	21,442	22,989	22,703
Nonlabor Components	33,157	56,628	79,684	78,395	68,346	70,373	58,956
	31	33	30	29	30	32	37
	34	34	34	35	36	36	36
	30	32	29	27	28	31	38
	69	67	70	71	70	68	63
	66	66	66	65	64	64	64
	70	68	71	73	72	69	62

