

The following is a reprint of a set of fliers that present an overview of the principal statistics prepared by BEA's industry economics program. BEA plans to prepare similar sets of fliers about its national, regional, and international programs.

BEA's Industry Accounts

The Bureau of Economic Analysis prepares and publishes a variety of economic statistics on industries. Specifically, it prepares the input-output accounts, the series on gross domestic product by industry, and two satellite accounts—one for travel and tourism and one for transportation.

Input-output accounts

The input-output accounts for the United States show how industries interact; specifically, they show how industries provide input to, and use output from, each other to produce gross domestic product. These accounts provide detailed information on the flows of the goods and services that make up the production processes of industries.

The Bureau prepares both benchmark and annual input-output accounts. The benchmark accounts are based on detailed data from the economic censuses that are conducted every 5 years by the Bureau of the Census. The annual accounts are prepared for selected years between the benchmarks; these accounts are based on less comprehensive data than the data from the censuses.

Gross domestic product by industry

Gross domestic product (GDP) by industry is a measure of the contribution of private industry and government to the Nation's gross domestic product. It is defined as an industry's gross output less its purchases of intermediate inputs.

The estimates of GDP by industry are presented in current dollars and in real, chained dollars for 62 industries and for 4 government categories. The

current-dollar estimates also present detail on the composition of GDP by industry—compensation of employees, indirect business taxes, and property-type income.

Satellite accounts

Satellite accounts are statistical frameworks that are designed to expand the analytical capacity of the national income and product accounts and the input-output accounts and to supplement these accounts by focusing on a particular aspect of economic activity. Two sets of satellite accounts that are based on the input-output accounts have been prepared: The travel and tourism satellite accounts and the transportation satellite accounts.

The travel and tourism satellite accounts show a detailed picture of the travel and tourism industries and their role in the U.S. economy. These accounts were developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, with the support of the Tourism Industries Office of the International Trade Administration in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The transportation satellite accounts present estimates of all the transportation activities in the United States. These accounts were developed jointly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics in the U.S. Department of Transportation.

For more information

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For more information about these statistics, go to our Web site at www.bea.doc.gov. See our online *Catalog of Products*, or for a free copy of the *Catalog*, call our Order Desk at 1-800-704-0415 (outside the United States, call 202-606-9666).

Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy

The Bureau of Economic Analysis prepares the input-output accounts for the United States. These accounts show how industries interact; specifically, they show how industries provide input to, and use output from, each other to produce gross domestic product. These accounts provide detailed information on the flows of the goods and services that make up the production processes of industries.

These accounts are presented in five tables—a make table, a use table, a direct requirements table, and two total requirements tables. The make table shows the commodities that are produced by each industry. The use table shows the inputs to industry production and the commodities that are consumed by final users (see the table).

The three requirements tables are derived from the make and the use tables. The direct requirements table shows the amount of a commodity that is required by an industry to produce a dollar of the industry's output. The two total requirements tables show the production that is required, directly and indirectly, from each industry and each commodity to deliver a dollar of a commodity to final users.

In addition, supplementary tables present more detailed information. For example, one table provides a bridge between the categories of producers' durable equipment in the national income and product accounts and the commodities in gross private fixed investment in the input-output accounts, and another table, the capital flows table, shows the detailed types of new equipment and structures that are used by industries.

The Bureau prepares both benchmark and annual input-output accounts. The benchmark accounts are based on detailed data from the economic censuses that are conducted every 5 years by the Bureau of the Census, and they are published at the summary level for 97 industries and at the detailed level for 498 industries. The annual accounts are prepared for selected years between the benchmarks; these accounts

are based on less comprehensive data than the data from the censuses, and they are published at the summary level.

Uses of the accounts

The input-output accounts can be used to study industry production or as a framework for preparing other economic statistics. The accounts are an important tool for analysis because they show the production functions of individual industries and the interactions among producers and between producers and final users in the economy.

Specifically, these accounts can be used

- To estimate the direct and indirect effects of changes in final uses on industries and commodities; for example, to estimate the effects of a strike or a natural disaster on the economy, or, supplemented with additional information, to estimate the effects of an increase in U.S. exports on employment
- To provide detail that is essential in determining weights for price indexes, such as the producer price index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and quantity indexes, such as the quantity index for gross product originating compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis
- To provide the basis for benchmarking the national income and product accounts every 5 years
- To provide a framework and data for the preparation of other economic statistics, such as the transportation satellite accounts and the travel and tourism satellite accounts, both of which are prepared by the Bureau

Availability

For more detailed information, see *Benchmark Input-Output Accounts of the United States, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998).

See also the following articles that were published

in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, the monthly journal of the Bureau.

- “Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1992: Make, Use, and Supplementary Tables” (November 1997)
- “Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1992: Requirements Tables” (December 1997)
- “Investment in New Structures and Equipment in 1992 by Using Industries” (December 1998)

These articles are available on our Web site at <www.bea.doc.gov>.

The tables are available for free in compressed files on our Web site. For more information, see our online *Catalog of Products*, or for a free copy of the *Catalog*, call our Order Desk at 1-800-704-0415 (outside the United States, call 202-606-9666).

- “Annual Input-Output Accounts of the U.S. Economy, 1998” (December 2001)

The annual accounts for 1996, 1997, and 1998 are the first annual accounts that are consistent and concurrent with the 1999 comprehensive, or benchmark, revision of the national income and product accounts. The annual accounts for 1998 were released in December 2001, and the annual accounts for 1999 will be released early in 2002.

In 2002, the benchmark accounts for 1997 will be released. These accounts will use a new classification system that is based on the North American Industry Classification System.

For more information

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The Use of Commodities by Industry Aggregates, 1998

[Millions of dollars at producers' prices]

Commodities	Industries ¹										Final uses (gross domestic product)							Total commodity output ³	
	Agriculture	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and utilities	Trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Other ²	Total intermediate use	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private fixed investment	Changes in private inventories	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	Gross domestic product ³		
Agricultural products	68,682	78	5,860	144,622	154	1,816	11,476	12,310	567	245,564	34,596		1,236	19,563	(23,438)	2,984	34,940	280,503	
Minerals	368	31,478	7,368	81,722	52,354	31	6	32	3,061	176,417	105	956	387	6,961	(47,469)	(180)	(39,241)	137,176	
Construction	3,369	4,693	895	28,756	47,369	12,694	66,515	28,785	25,895	218,971		577,089		78		210,040	787,208	1,006,179	
Manufactured products	49,395	14,510	299,429	1,380,590	70,485	68,005	19,318	340,944	17,593	2,260,269	1,078,057	587,174	41,694	523,300	(828,893)	210,188	1,611,520	3,871,789	
Transportation, communication, and utilities	12,625	12,652	24,847	179,922	200,933	68,214	52,626	120,762	22,872	695,452	437,478	17,996	1,250	70,106	(15,367)	74,784	586,248	1,281,700	
Trade	13,948	3,498	81,671	230,668	15,081	32,685	4,925	68,036	2,646	453,157	873,411	112,475	5,127	70,298	19,586	22,215	1,103,110	1,556,267	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20,647	33,253	16,485	71,167	40,283	108,418	445,679	243,750	7,945	987,627	1,369,009	51,135		73,154	(9,896)	37,315	1,520,718	2,508,344	
Services	8,998	5,851	103,708	240,141	144,495	219,223	191,363	530,971	13,585	1,458,335	2,010,510	166,967	25	38,456	(8,322)	6,745	2,214,382	3,672,717	
Other ²	166	29	1,076	13,826	3,306	11,226	28,196	24,713	3,034	85,574	5,119	(48,174)	23,409	93,720	(5,783)	963,760	1,032,052	1,117,626	
Noncomparable imports	64	1,872		22,929	21,939	7,722	8,553	5,189	1,144	69,413	47,744				(127,801)	10,644	(69,413)		
Total intermediate inputs	178,262	107,913	541,338	2,394,342	596,399	530,035	828,656	1,375,492	98,341	6,650,777							8,781,523		
Value added ⁴	105,028	39,826	464,841	1,559,242	653,908	1,022,277	1,718,897	2,104,140	1,113,367										
Total industry output ³	283,290	147,738	1,006,179	3,953,584	1,250,307	1,552,311	2,547,553	3,479,631	1,211,707			5,856,029	1,465,618	73,127	895,637	(1,047,382)	1,538,494		15,432,301

1. The input-output (I-O) accounts use two classification systems, one for industries and another for commodities, but both systems generally use the same I-O numbers and titles.

2. “Other” consists of government enterprises, general government industry, household industry, and the inventory valuation adjustment.

3. The details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

4. Value added consists of compensation of employees, indirect business tax and nontax liability, and “other value added,” which consists of the following components of gross domestic income: Consumption of fixed capital, net interest, proprietors' income, corporate profits, rental income of persons, business transfer payments, and “subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.”

Gross Domestic Product by Industry

The Bureau of Economic Analysis prepares estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry. GDP by industry is a measure of the contribution of each private industry and of government to the Nation's GDP. It is defined as an industry's gross output less its purchases of intermediate inputs. (Gross output consists of sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change; intermediate inputs consist of the goods and services that are purchased for use in production from other industries or imported.)

The Bureau prepares estimates of GDP by industry for 62 private industries and for 4 government classifications—Federal general government and government enterprises and State and local general government and government enterprises. The estimates by industry are available in current dollars (table 1). These estimates are also presented as a percentage of GDP to indicate an industry's share of, or its relative size in, the U.S. economy (table 2).

The current-dollar estimates are derived from the estimates of gross domestic income, which consists of three components—the compensation of employees, indirect business tax and nontax liability, and property-type income. The estimates of these components by industry group are presented in current dollars in table 3, and the shares of each component by industry group are presented in table 4.

Real, or inflation-adjusted, estimates are also prepared by the Bureau. The growth rates in real GDP (table 5) and the contributions to the change in real GDP (table 6) are available by industry group.

The Bureau also prepares detailed estimates of the components of income that underlie the current-dollar estimates of GDP by industry, the current-dollar and real estimates of gross output and of intermediate inputs, and the price measures for GDP by industry, for gross output, and for intermediate inputs.

Uses of the estimates of GDP by industry

These estimates can be used to examine changes in the structure of the U.S. economy and the importance of an industry and its contribution to GDP. Specifically, the estimates can be used

- To identify changes in labor and capital shares,
- To study production, capacity, and productivity across industries, and
- To compare price changes across industries.

Availability

For more detailed information, see the following articles that were published in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, the monthly journal of the Bureau.

- "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1998–2000" (November 2001)
- "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1997–99" (December 2000)
- "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98" (June 2000)
- "Gross Product by Industry Price Measures, 1977–96" (March 1998)
- "Note on Alternative Measures of Gross Product by Industry" (November 1997)

For more information

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The articles are available at our Web site at www.bea.doc.gov. The estimates are available on a CD-ROM and diskettes and in free, compressed files on our Web site. For more information, see our online *Catalog of Products*, or for a free copy of the *Catalog*, call our Order Desk at 1–800–704–0415 (outside the United States, call 202–606–9666).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Industry for 1997–2000

Table 1. In Current Dollars

[Billions of dollars]

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gross domestic product	8,318.4	8,781.5	9,268.6	9,872.9
Private industries	7,253.6	7,678.2	8,116.9	8,656.5
Private goods-producing industries	1,966.7	2,040.6	2,152.9	2,293.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	130.0	128.0	127.2	135.8
Farms	88.3	80.6	74.3	79.0
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	41.7	47.4	53.0	56.7
Mining	118.9	100.2	103.3	127.1
Metal mining	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9
Coal mining	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.1
Oil and gas extraction	91.9	72.8	76.2	99.5
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	10.8	11.3	11.5	12.6
Construction	338.2	380.8	425.5	463.6
Manufacturing	1,379.6	1,431.5	1,496.8	1,566.6
Durable goods	791.2	830.7	865.7	901.7
Lumber and wood products	41.2	41.9	46.3	44.4
Furniture and fixtures	22.7	24.3	26.0	26.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	37.2	38.7	42.5	43.9
Primary metal industries	52.6	53.1	50.2	52.9
Fabricated metal products	97.6	101.7	107.6	108.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	143.2	158.6	157.3	167.6
Electronic and other electric equipment	165.9	159.2	165.5	181.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	96.5	111.5	118.9	120.2
Other transportation equipment	55.5	58.4	64.5	62.7
Instruments and related products	53.6	57.5	58.8	64.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	25.2	25.9	28.3	29.1
Nondurable goods	588.4	600.8	631.0	664.8
Food and kindred products	123.1	121.8	132.9	137.0
Tobacco products	15.4	17.3	18.9	22.3
Textile mill products	25.7	25.8	25.5	24.7
Apparel and other textile products	26.5	26.0	24.3	23.6
Paper and allied products	53.8	55.7	58.0	59.9
Printing and publishing	91.1	95.6	102.7	105.5
Chemicals and allied products	164.8	164.8	175.1	191.1
Petroleum and coal products	31.4	32.9	30.4	36.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	52.1	56.8	59.3	60.2
Leather and leather products	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.0
Private services-producing industries	5,257.1	5,668.6	6,036.7	6,493.9
Transportation and public utilities	688.4	732.0	776.8	825.0
Transportation	261.8	288.7	302.7	313.9
Railroad transportation	23.0	24.3	23.2	22.9
Local and interurban passenger transit	14.9	16.8	17.6	18.7
Trucking and warehousing	99.4	114.1	122.0	126.0
Water transportation	13.1	13.6	13.7	14.8
Transportation by air	78.6	85.8	90.2	93.0
Pipelines, except natural gas	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2
Transportation services	27.1	28.0	29.9	32.3
Communications	220.8	238.5	258.5	281.1
Telephone and telegraph	166.7	179.4	196.4	208.9
Radio and television	54.1	59.1	62.1	72.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	205.9	204.8	215.6	230.0
Wholesale trade	566.8	607.9	633.5	674.1
Retail trade	740.5	790.4	834.9	893.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,569.9	1,708.5	1,810.6	1,936.2
Depository institutions	273.9	300.0	325.6	366.5
Nondepository institutions	49.9	52.8	53.7	59.0
Security and commodity brokers	120.8	143.9	138.8	144.2
Insurance carriers	146.1	150.2	158.3	167.7
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	51.3	56.4	65.4	67.3
Real estate	920.1	981.6	1,051.2	1,116.3
Nonfarm housing services	679.1	718.7	764.4	810.5
Other real estate	241.0	262.9	286.8	305.8
Holding and other investment offices	7.7	23.4	17.6	15.4
Services	1,691.5	1,829.9	1,980.9	2,164.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70.5	73.5	80.4	86.5
Personal services	51.0	57.0	57.4	60.4
Business services	395.5	439.8	502.6	571.7
Auto repair, services, and parking	72.8	81.0	88.1	93.9
Miscellaneous repair services	22.3	24.4	25.2	26.7
Motion pictures	26.3	29.1	32.0	34.9
Amusement and recreation services	64.9	70.1	75.1	80.8
Health services	472.2	491.1	516.3	546.8
Legal services	109.0	116.7	123.0	133.5
Educational services	61.2	67.5	72.1	78.6
Social services	52.6	57.6	61.8	67.5
Membership organizations	51.6	53.6	58.3	63.5
Other services	229.7	254.5	275.9	306.2
Private households	12.0	14.0	12.7	13.6
Statistical discrepancy ¹	29.7	-31.0	-72.7	-130.4
Government	1,064.8	1,103.3	1,151.7	1,216.4
Federal	354.7	359.9	369.7	387.0
General government	295.4	298.6	308.1	323.8
Government enterprises	59.2	61.3	61.6	63.2
State and local	710.1	743.4	782.0	829.5
General government	649.2	681.2	716.6	760.4
Government enterprises	60.9	62.2	65.4	69.1

Table 2. In Current Dollars as a Percentage of GDP

[Percent]

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private industries	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.7
Private goods-producing industries	23.6	23.2	23.2	23.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Farms	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Mining	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3
Metal mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Coal mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil and gas extraction	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7
Manufacturing	16.6	16.3	16.1	15.9
Durable goods	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.1
Lumber and wood products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Furniture and fixtures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Primary metal industries	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Electronic and other electric equipment	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other transportation equipment	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Instruments and related products	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nondurable goods	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7
Food and kindred products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Tobacco products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Textile mill products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Apparel and other textile products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Paper and allied products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Printing and publishing	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Leather and leather products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private services-producing industries	63.2	64.6	65.1	65.8
Transportation and public utilities	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Local and interurban passenger transit	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trucking and warehousing	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Water transportation	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transportation by air	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Pipelines, except natural gas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Communications	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Telephone and telegraph	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Radio and television	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wholesale trade	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8
Retail trade	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.9	19.5	19.5	19.6
Depository institutions	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7
Nondepository institutions	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Security and commodity brokers	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Real estate	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3
Nonfarm housing services	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Other real estate	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Holding and other investment offices	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.9
Hotels and other lodging places	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Personal services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Business services	4.8	5.0	5.4	5.8
Auto repair, services, and parking	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Miscellaneous repair services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Motion pictures	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Amusement and recreation services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Health services	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Legal services	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Educational services	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Social services	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Membership organizations	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other services	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Private households	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Statistical discrepancy ¹	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3
Government	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3
Federal	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
General government	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Government enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
State and local	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
General government	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Government enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

1. Equals gross domestic product that is measured as the sum of expenditures less gross domestic income.

Components of GDP by Industry Group for 1997–2000

Table 3. In Current Dollars
[Billions of dollars]

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gross domestic product	8,318.4	8,781.5	9,268.6	9,872.9
Compensation of employees.....	4,656.2	4,994.6	5,315.8	5,720.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	646.2	681.3	713.1	762.7
Property-type income.....	2,986.3	3,136.6	3,312.4	3,520.2
Statistical discrepancy ¹	29.7	-31.0	-72.7	-130.4
Private industries	7,253.6	7,678.2	8,116.9	8,656.5
Compensation of employees.....	3,773.5	4,079.6	4,361.7	4,711.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	646.2	681.3	713.1	762.7
Property-type income.....	2,804.1	2,948.3	3,114.8	3,312.8
Statistical discrepancy ¹	29.7	-31.0	-72.7	-130.4
Private goods-producing industries	1,966.7	2,040.6	2,152.9	2,293.0
Compensation of employees.....	1,151.4	1,224.8	1,283.3	1,365.6
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	77.2	81.0	84.6	95.6
Property-type income.....	738.1	734.8	785.0	831.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	130.0	128.0	127.2	135.7
Compensation of employees.....	42.9	46.4	49.8	51.6
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	7.0	6.9	7.4	7.5
Property-type income.....	80.2	74.7	70.1	76.6
Mining	118.9	100.2	103.3	127.1
Compensation of employees.....	35.2	35.8	34.3	36.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	12.1	11.7	11.7	13.7
Property-type income.....	71.6	52.8	57.3	76.9
Construction	338.2	380.8	425.5	463.6
Compensation of employees.....	220.9	246.2	272.9	298.2
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.8
Property-type income.....	109.4	126.0	143.5	155.7
Manufacturing	1,379.6	1,431.5	1,496.8	1,566.6
Compensation of employees.....	852.4	896.4	926.3	979.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	50.3	53.7	56.3	64.5
Property-type income.....	477.0	481.3	514.2	522.7
Durable goods	791.2	830.7	865.7	901.7
Compensation of employees.....	529.9	562.8	586.0	625.2
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	19.3	20.1	21.6	22.7
Property-type income.....	241.9	247.8	258.2	253.8
Nondurable goods	588.4	600.8	631.0	664.8
Compensation of employees.....	322.4	333.7	340.3	354.2
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	30.9	33.6	34.7	41.8
Property-type income.....	235.0	233.5	256.0	268.9
Private services-producing industries	5,257.1	5,668.6	6,036.7	6,493.9
Compensation of employees.....	2,622.1	2,854.8	3,078.4	3,345.9
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	569.0	600.3	628.5	667.1
Property-type income.....	2,066.0	2,213.5	2,329.8	2,480.9
Transportation and public utilities	688.4	732.0	776.8	825.0
Compensation of employees.....	299.4	321.9	349.8	374.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	68.5	73.9	76.9	81.0
Property-type income.....	320.5	336.2	350.0	369.7
Wholesale trade	566.8	607.9	633.5	674.1
Compensation of employees.....	307.5	335.8	359.6	385.6
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	122.0	126.5	130.9	138.9
Property-type income.....	137.4	145.6	143.1	149.7
Retail trade	740.5	790.4	834.9	893.9
Compensation of employees.....	426.0	448.7	478.4	510.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	133.9	141.5	150.3	162.0
Property-type income.....	180.6	200.2	206.1	221.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,569.9	1,708.5	1,810.6	1,936.2
Compensation of employees.....	377.6	427.1	458.7	498.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	194.1	203.6	211.4	222.2
Property-type income.....	998.2	1,077.8	1,140.4	1,215.8
Services	1,691.5	1,829.9	1,980.9	2,164.6
Compensation of employees.....	1,211.7	1,321.4	1,431.8	1,577.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	50.6	54.8	59.0	63.0
Property-type income.....	429.2	453.8	490.1	524.3
Government	1,064.8	1,103.3	1,151.7	1,216.4
Compensation of employees.....	882.6	915.1	954.1	1,009.0
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property-type income.....	182.2	188.3	197.6	207.5

Table 4. In Current Dollars as a Percentage of GDP
[Percent]

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	56.0	56.9	57.4	57.9
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Property-type income.....	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.7
Statistical discrepancy ¹	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3
Private industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	52.0	53.1	53.7	54.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Property-type income.....	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3
Statistical discrepancy ¹	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.5
Private goods-producing industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	58.5	60.0	59.6	59.6
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2
Property-type income.....	37.5	36.0	36.5	36.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	33.0	36.2	39.1	38.0
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.5
Property-type income.....	61.7	58.4	55.1	56.4
Mining	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	29.6	35.7	33.2	28.7
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	10.2	11.7	11.4	10.8
Property-type income.....	60.2	52.6	55.4	60.5
Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	65.3	64.6	64.1	64.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Property-type income.....	32.4	33.1	33.7	33.6
Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	61.8	62.6	61.9	62.5
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.1
Property-type income.....	34.6	33.6	34.4	33.4
Durable goods	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	67.0	67.7	67.7	69.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Property-type income.....	30.6	29.8	29.8	28.1
Nondurable goods	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	54.8	55.5	53.9	53.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	5.3	5.6	5.5	6.3
Property-type income.....	39.9	38.9	40.6	40.4
Private services-producing industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	49.9	50.4	51.0	51.5
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.3
Property-type income.....	39.3	39.0	38.6	38.2
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	43.5	44.0	45.0	45.4
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	9.9	10.1	9.9	9.8
Property-type income.....	46.6	45.9	45.1	44.8
Wholesale trade	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	54.2	55.2	56.8	57.2
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	21.5	20.8	20.7	20.6
Property-type income.....	24.2	23.9	22.6	22.2
Retail trade	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	57.5	56.8	57.3	57.1
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	18.1	17.9	18.0	18.1
Property-type income.....	24.4	25.3	24.7	24.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	24.0	25.0	25.3	25.7
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	12.4	11.9	11.7	11.5
Property-type income.....	63.6	63.1	63.0	62.8
Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	71.6	72.2	72.3	72.9
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Property-type income.....	25.4	24.8	24.7	24.2
Government	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Compensation of employees.....	82.9	82.9	82.8	82.9
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property-type income.....	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1

1. Equals gross domestic product that is measured as the sum of expenditures less gross domestic income.

Real GDP by Industry Group

Table 5. Percent Changes

	1998	1999	2000	1997 to 2000 ¹
Gross domestic product	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2
Private industries	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.6
Private goods-producing industries	4.4	5.4	2.9	4.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1.3	5.5	8.4	5.0
Mining	2.4	-6.5	-15.0	-6.6
Construction	7.5	6.0	2.5	5.3
Manufacturing	4.1	6.1	4.1	4.8
Durable goods	9.8	8.1	7.1	8.3
Nondurable goods	-3.3	3.3	-0.0	-0.0
Private services-producing industries ...	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	2.1	7.9	6.0	5.3
Transportation	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.1
Communications	6.2	10.9	10.7	9.2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-4.1	9.9	2.3	2.6
Wholesale trade	13.6	3.8	2.8	6.6
Retail trade	7.3	5.5	7.3	6.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.7	5.6	5.6	6.0
Services	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.5
Government	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.6

1. Average annual rate of change.

Table 6. Contributions to the Percent Change

	1998	1999	2000	1997 to 2000 ¹
Gross domestic product	Percent change			
	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2
Private industries	Percentage points			
	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.0
Private goods-producing industries	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Construction	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Durable goods	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Nondurable goods	-0.2	0.2	-0.0	-0.0
Private services-producing industries ...	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6
Transportation and public utilities	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
Transportation	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Communications	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wholesale trade	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
Retail trade	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0
Government	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2

1. Average annual rate of change.

NOTE. Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in GDP or to the percentage-point contribution for private industries, because the contributions of the statistical discrepancy and of "not allocated by industry" are excluded.

U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts

The U.S. travel and tourism satellite accounts show a detailed picture of the travel and tourism industries and their role in the U.S. economy (see table 1).

These accounts were developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, with the support of the Tourism Industries Office of the International Trade Administration, in order to more accurately measure the contribution of travel and tourism to the economy.

These accounts present estimates of the expenditures by tourists, or visitors, for 20 types of commodities (see table 2) and estimates of the output of 20 travel and tourism industries. The accounts also present estimates of the income generated by travel and tourism and estimates of employment in the travel and tourism industries.

The travel and tourism accounts are extensions of the U.S. input-output accounts. The methods that are used to prepare the travel and tourism accounts are consistent with the methods used to estimate U.S. gross domestic product, national income, and other national economic measures.

The travel and tourism satellite accounts show

- The total sales of travel industries, like airlines, and of tourism industries, like hotels
- The expenditures for tourism as a share of GDP
- The value added by tourism industries
- The employment and employee compensation accounted for by the travel and tourism industries

- The demand for tourism (measured by tourists' spending)

Uses of the accounts

The travel and tourism satellite accounts can be used to determine the size of tourism and the components of travel and tourism.

Specifically, these accounts can be used

- To determine the shares of the goods and services that were sold to visitors and the shares that were sold to local residents
- To assess the effect of travel and tourism on the U.S. economy
- To examine the relationship among the travel and tourism industries
- To determine the expenditures of tourists
- To compare travel and tourism industries to other manufacturing and services industries

Availability

For more detailed information, see the article on the accounts for 1996 and 1997 by Sumiye Okubo and David Kass that was published in the July 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, the monthly journal of the Bureau.

This article and the prototype accounts are also available on the Internet at our Web site at <www.bea.doc.gov>.

For more information

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Table 1. Key Indicators of Travel and Tourism Activity in 1992, 1996, and 1997

	Demand	Value added	Employment
Level			
1992.....	\$284.2–\$332.8 billion	\$120,500–\$135,700	3,749–4,353
1996.....	\$370.7–\$437.5 billion	\$160,200–\$186,300	4,255–5,206
1997.....	\$392.4–\$462.3 billion	\$172,300–\$200,600	4,302–5,263
Share			
1992.....	4.6–5.3 percent	1.9–2.2 percent	3.2–3.7 percent
1996.....	4.7–5.6 percent	2.1–2.4 percent	3.4–4.1 percent
1997.....	4.7–5.6 percent	2.1–2.4 percent	3.3–4.0 percent
Average annual growth rate			
1992–96.....	6.9–7.1 percent	7.4–8.2 percent	3.2–4.6 percent
1992–97.....	6.7–6.8 percent	7.4–8.1 percent	2.8–3.9 percent

NOTE. Demand is tourism demand less travel by U.S. residents abroad.

Table 2. Tourism Demand by Commodity in 1992, 1996, and 1997

[Millions of dollars in purchasers' prices]

Commodity	Tourism demand			Average annual growth rate	
	1992	1996	1997	1992–96	1992–97
Hotels and lodging places.....	56,577	70,229	74,103	5.6	5.5
Eating and drinking places.....	48,685	58,256	61,022	4.6	4.6
Passenger rail.....	1,226	1,217	1,296	-0.2	1.1
Passenger bus and other local transportation.....	3,934	4,603	4,841	4.0	4.2
Taxicabs.....	3,002	4,043	4,298	7.7	7.4
Domestic passenger air fares.....	48,466	60,529	64,856	5.7	6.0
International air fares.....	32,159	40,760	45,156	6.1	7.0
Passenger water.....	4,150	4,490	4,384	2.0	1.1
Auto and truck rental.....	12,132	20,553	21,092	14.1	11.7
Other vehicle rental.....	209	452	485	21.3	18.3
Arrangement of passenger transportation.....	2,919	3,761	3,766	6.5	5.2
Recreation and entertainment.....	15,500	29,434	32,202	17.4	15.7
Participant sports.....	3,678	5,103	5,311	8.5	7.6
Movie, theater, ballet, and musical events.....	4,673	5,987	6,511	6.4	6.9
Sports events.....	1,385	1,738	1,763	5.8	4.9
Travel by U.S. residents abroad.....	39,964	49,452	53,451	5.5	6.0
Gasoline and oil.....	11,864	14,217	14,371	4.6	3.9
Personal consumption expenditure nondurable commodities other than gasoline and oil.....	37,362	50,722	52,745	7.9	7.1
Parking, automotive repair, and highway tolls.....	7,008	9,066	9,514	6.6	6.3
Total.....	334,893	434,613	461,166	6.7	6.6

U.S. Transportation Satellite Accounts

The U.S. transportation satellite accounts show a detailed picture of transportation services and their role in the U.S. economy. These accounts were jointly developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics in the U.S. Department of Transportation in order to more accurately measure the contribution of transportation activities to the U.S. economy.

These accounts present estimates of both transportation services that are hired and transportation services that a firm provides for its own use (own account). These estimates are presented in dollars rather than in the more usual physical units.

The transportation satellite accounts consist of four tables—a make table, a use table, a direct requirements table, and a total requirements table. These tables are based on the input-output tables, but they have been expanded to include own-account transportation services as a commodity and as an industry. The make table shows the commodities that are produced by each industry (see table 1). The use table shows the factors of that production—the commodities, or intermediate inputs, and the labor and capital, or value added—and the commodities that are consumed by final users (see table 2).

The direct requirements table shows the amount of a commodity that is required by an industry to produce a dollar of the industry's output. The total requirements table shows the production that is required, directly and indirectly, from each industry to deliver a dollar of a commodity to final users.

Uses of the accounts

The transportation satellite accounts can be used to

determine the size of the transportation activities in the U.S. economy and the contribution of transportation to gross output and gross domestic product.

Specifically, the accounts can be used to determine

- The industries that account for the most transportation activities
- The proportion of services that are hired and that are provided by firms (own-account services)
- The industries that are the biggest users of transportation services
- The share of transportation services in the production costs of these industries
- The shares of government spending and business spending for transportation-related structures and equipment, such as highways and trucks

Availability

For more detailed information, see the article on the accounts for 1996 by Bingsong Fang, Xiaoli Han, Sumiye Okubo, and Ann M. Lawson in the May 2000 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, the monthly journal of the Bureau.

This article and the tables are also available on the Internet at our Web site at <www.bea.doc.gov>.

For more information

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Table 1. Use of Transportation Across Industries, 1992 and 1996

Industry	Millions of dollars at producers' prices						Percent					
	For-hire transportation		Own-account transportation ¹		Total transportation		Share of total for-hire transportation		Share of total own-account transportation		Share of total transportation	
	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996
	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996
Total	381,300	473,096	165,461	199,652	546,761	672,748	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intermediate	217,925	275,903	165,461	199,652	383,386	475,555	57.1	58.3	100.0	100.0	70.1	70.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,720	7,070	13,177	15,157	18,897	22,227	1.5	1.5	8.0	7.6	3.5	3.3
Mining	2,810	2,786	3,870	3,670	6,680	6,456	0.7	0.6	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.0
Construction	13,286	16,127	38,950	48,338	52,236	64,465	3.5	3.4	23.5	24.2	9.6	9.6
Manufacturing	80,248	94,275	21,806	22,316	102,054	116,591	21.0	19.9	13.2	11.2	18.7	17.3
Railroads and related services; passenger ground transportation	3,470	4,271			3,470	4,271	0.9	0.9			0.6	0.6
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	35,049	49,392			35,049	49,392	9.2	10.4			6.4	7.3
Water transportation	5,889	8,509			5,889	8,509	1.5	1.8			1.1	1.3
Air transportation	14,409	17,781			14,409	17,781	3.8	3.8			2.6	2.6
Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related services	1,294	1,572			1,294	1,572	0.3	0.3			0.2	0.2
State and local government passenger transit	173	271			173	271	*	0.1			*	*
Own-account transportation ¹	1,306	1,720			1,306	1,720	0.3	0.4			0.2	0.3
Communications and utilities	8,803	10,607	1,187	1,294	9,990	11,901	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	8,963	12,802	42,819	54,878	51,782	67,680	2.4	2.7	25.9	27.5	9.5	10.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,523	12,174	899	1,259	11,422	13,433	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.0
Services	21,482	28,745	42,035	51,918	63,517	80,663	5.6	6.1	25.4	26.0	11.6	12.0
Other ²	4,500	7,801	718	823	5,218	8,624	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.3
Final	163,375	197,193			163,375	197,193	42.9	41.7	0.0	0.0	29.9	29.4

See the footnotes to table 2.

Table 2. Transportation Value Added by Industry of Origin, 1992 and 1996

Industry	Value added						Percent					
	Millions of dollars						Share of total for-hire transportation		Share of total own-account transportation		Share of total transportation	
	For-hire transportation		Own-account transportation ¹		Total transportation		1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996
	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996	1992	1996
Total	191,644	236,257	121,531	141,981	313,175	378,238	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries			8,821	9,465	8,821	9,465			7.3	6.7	2.8	2.5
Mining			2,965	2,705	2,965	2,705			2.4	1.9	0.9	0.7
Construction			30,266	37,444	30,266	37,444			24.9	26.4	9.7	9.9
Manufacturing			15,899	15,011	15,899	15,011			13.1	10.6	5.1	4.0
Railroads and related services; passenger ground transportation	34,390	41,541			34,390	41,541	17.9	17.6			11.0	11.0
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	83,371	101,456			83,371	101,456	43.5	42.9			26.6	26.8
Water transportation	12,796	11,215			12,796	11,215	6.7	4.7			4.1	3.0
Air transportation	42,166	59,315			42,166	59,315	22.0	25.1			13.5	15.7
Pipelines, freight forwarders, and related services	19,624	23,192			19,624	23,192	10.2	9.8			6.3	6.1
State and local government passenger transit	-703	-462			-703	-462	-0.4	-0.2			-0.2	-0.1
Communications and utilities			771	799	771	799			0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade			30,999	39,186	30,999	39,186			25.5	27.6	9.9	10.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate			607	810	607	810			0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Services			30,740	36,072	30,740	36,072			25.3	25.4	9.8	9.5
Other ²			463	489	463	489			0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1

* Less than 0.1 percent.

1. "Own-account transportation" includes transportation by truck and bus provided by nontransportation industries for their own use.

2. "Other" consists of government enterprises (except state and local government passenger transit) and other I-O special industries. For a description of I-O special industries, see "Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for the U.S. Economy, 1992: Make, Use, and Supplementary Tables," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 77 (November 1997): 46-47.