

Introducing Expanded Indicators in the U.S. Household Production Economic Statistics

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Abstract	This paper presents a significant expansion of indicators in BEA’s household production economic statistics. It expands service-level detail, adds expenditure and gross output measures, and aligns household production with comparable market industries. Household production remains a significant share of consumption, even though it has declined as a share of total output. The household sector dominates final consumption for the services it produces. The new indicators enable clearer comparisons between market and non-market production.
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JEL codes	D13, D57, E01, E21.



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1. Introduction

Household production is an important source of production outside gross domestic product (GDP). The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has tracked it for nearly 30 years in a supplementary economic account that estimates the value of production by households.¹ These earlier accounts only estimate aggregate value added. These data are good for tracking the overall size of household production over time. They also have the advantage that they can be calculated separately from market GDP with relatively limited source data requirements.

However, many applications require more detailed information about household production. For example, policymakers evaluating policies to support the provision of elder care will be interested in knowing the value of that care provided by families outside GDP. Such analysis requires breaking up household production into component services and providing detail on the input mix used to produce them.

This paper presents a much expanded set of household production indicators. It expands component service-level detail, adds expenditure and gross output measures, and aligns household production with comparable market industries. For the first time, the household production economic statistics report:

- Expenditure on household production.
- Both value added and expenditure for component household production services.
- Extended use tables that incorporate household production indicators.

This expansion of the accounts not only greatly expand the detail that the accounts provide, it integrates household production into the input-output structure of the economy. It makes the household production accounts much more similar to their market equivalent.

The accounts include an expenditure concept that has been absent from BEA's previous accounts. The expenditure concept is useful for many applications since it gives a clear interpretation when evaluating theories that center on household demand. A consumption item is a basket of different value-added industries. For example, a meal is a combination of value added from several industries: raw food items from agriculture, cooking services, and so on. While we can generate demand over value added, it will be a combination of wants (e.g. eating) and input-output structure that creates the products that satisfy

¹They are published in Landefeld & McCulla (2000), Landefeld, Fraumeni & Vojtech (2009), Bridgman, Dugan, Lal, Osborne & Villones (2012), Bridgman (2016a), Kanal & Kornegay (2019), and Bridgman, Craig & Kanal (2022)

those wants. (See Herrendorf, Rogerson & Valentinyi (2013) for a discussion.) For similar reasons, expenditure also is the natural concept for examining the mix of market and non-market activity, such as the decision to substitute home meals with restaurant meals. Since the value of the restaurant meal includes value of ingredients in the meal, we need to include the value of ingredients in the home meal as well.

This paper also integrates household production into the input-output structure of the market economy. It expands the level of service detail to a finer level than previous versions. It also places this detail in extended use tables for 2003 and 2024, the first and last years for which consistent time use data are available. This format allows for easy comparison with market indicators and reports household production component service-level expenditure, intermediate inputs, and value added. A companion dataset reports annual value added and gross output by service from 2003 to 2024.

Household production is a sizeable share of the extended indicators, accounting for a fifth of economic activity. This activity is concentrated in a few industries, where household production is a major source of output. It accounts for the majority of output and consumption in most of these industries. Even in those industries where it is not a majority (retail trade and education, health and social services), household production contributes no less than a fifth of total production.

Household production is even more important in the personal consumption expenditures (PCE). Since the household only produces final consumption, it accounts for a third of extended PCE. Many market services are inputs into production, rather than final demand. Education, health, and social services is the only category where the household is not the majority source of extended PCE.

This paper is part of a literature expanding the measurement of household production. (See Bridgman (2025) for a summary.) Similar exercises have been done for other countries. For example, Madsen, Weidema & Gershuny (2025) estimate an input-output account for the United Kingdom. Goldschmidt-Clermont & Pagnossin-Aligisakis (1999) report extended consumption measures for several countries. The closest work to this paper is Landefeld & McCulla (2000), who sketch an extended use table for 1992 U.S. data. This paper covers more recent data and has finer detail on capital services. These estimates support the compilation of other statistics. For example, Zacharias, Rios-Avila, Folbre & Masterson (2024) and Gautham & Folbre (2026) examine integrating household production into estimates of the distribution of consumption.

2. Methodology

This section reports the methods for assembling the extended set of indicators. It first reports the basis for estimating expenditure on household production. It then discusses how the aggregate measures are broken up into component services and concludes with how these services are integrated into the input-output structure of the economy.

2.1. Measuring Household Production Expenditure

The household production economic statistics impute payments to factors of production to get value added. This paper uses the method developed in Bridgman (2023) to extend this method to consumption expenditures on services produced by the household sector. This method treats household production as being produced by a firm owned by the household that sells those services back to itself [Diewert & Schreyer (2014)]. (A similar approach is used to impute the value of owner-occupied housing.) It assumes that there is no economic profit and the prices that the household pays are the same as those in the market. Therefore, nominal value added equals payments to factors:

$$P_Y Y = RK + WL$$

where Y is real value added, K is the stock of durables, and L is household production hours. The variables P_Y , R , and W are their respective prices.

Since we are comparing consumption produced in the household with that produced in the market, it is natural to use the expenditure measure of consumption rather than value added. For example, the comparison we would like to make is the value of restaurant versus home-cooked meals. Due to input-output structure, gross output includes value added and materials input. In the cooking example, the value of a restaurant meal includes the cost of the ingredients. To put household production on the same basis, the value of a home-cooked meal should also include the value of the ingredients. Using the Diewert & Schreyer (2014) method for expenditures implies:

$$P_G G = RK + WL + P_M M \tag{1}$$

where G is real gross output, M is materials, and P_G and P_M are their respective prices.

2.2. Industry Breakout

Previous versions of the household production statistics have treated the household as an industry: its output was treated as distinct from market production. In reality, the household is more like a sector. It produces multiple services that are similar to those produced by other sectors. It is distinguished more by its ownership structure than its outputs. So just like the corporate and non-corporate business sectors can produce the same commodities, so can the household sector.

The imputation method is easy to use for the component services. The factor payments in Equation 1 are the sum of payments for each component. We can break up those payments into the payments for each component service.

$$\sum_j P_{G,j}G_j = \sum_j \{RK_j + WL_j + P_{M,j}M_j\}$$

where j is the index of component household services.

A primary issue is the level of commodity detail to estimate. I follow the breakout proposed in the 2025 System of National Accounts Handbook: childcare services, adult care services, nutrition services, transport services, household management services, housework, and shopping. (See United Nations (2025) Table 34.7.) This largely matches the previous accounts' hours classification of cooking, housework, odd jobs, gardening, shopping, child care, and travel in support of household production.

The breakout requires the miscellaneous component "odd jobs" to be broken into component services: childcare for non-household members, adult care, household maintenance and administration, and a few shopping categories that are not included in main shopping. The odd jobs category was driven by back compatibility since the 1965 classification collected these activities together. The time series is limited to data that begin in 2003, when the American Time Use Survey began.

The advantage of the new classification is that it adds detail that these accounts have not had previously. It breaks out care categories into separate activities, components that have received significant interest recently. (See Jones, Ruiz & Undurraga (2025) for a recent discussion.)

2.3. Extended Use Tables

The final methodological issue to be settled is allocating these component services to industries so they can be compared to their market counterparts. A major output of this paper is extended use tables:

use tables that are extended to include household production. These tables are a useful summary of the inter-industry flows that show how commodities are used by industries to produce output. The table reports production on both a value added and expenditure basis with industry detail. The 2025 System of National Accounts handbook suggests reporting this table [United Nations (2025)].

Rows show how commodities are used, either as intermediate inputs or final demand. The bottom section shows industries' total broken out by intermediate inputs and payments to the factors of production. Columns show the components of production by industry with additional columns showing final demand categories like personal consumption expenditures.

The value of the extended use table is that it integrates household production so that we can compare market and non-market production by industry. Rows are added to incorporate the commodities produced by household, and columns are added to incorporate the production structure of household industries: The tables collect them into comparable market industries.

The mapping is reported in Appendix B. It matches household production with the market industries that include its closest market equivalent. For example, market house cleaners are included in “other services.”

2.4. Source Data

With the analytical basis for estimates settled, the next step is to find source data for the factor payments by household production component: labor, capital, and materials payments.

Since the products were selected using the time use categories, labor payments can be directly split using the time use data.

Consumer durables and materials are reported by major type, not by the activity it is used for. There is also no household capital flow or input-output tables to allocate them. They are allocated by category descriptions. In some cases, the capital or material type has a clear product match (e.g., vehicles to travel or food to cooking). In the absence of better information, items that cover multiple products are split evenly. For example, appliances are split equally between cooking and housework since cooking uses stoves and housework uses washing machines. The care categories and shopping only use labor.

There are certain capital categories that are not allocated to household production even though they contribute to its output. These are capital types that have significant non-household production uses:

personal computers and housing. Both have significant leisure uses, and housing services have significant personal care uses (e.g., sleeping and bathing). The exclusion of ambiguous categories is consistent with other thematic accounts. For example, the digital economy thematic account also excludes structures that have both digital and non-digital uses [Barefoot, Curtis, Jolliff, Nicholson & Omohundro. (2018)].

Allocation of capital and materials is imprecise, but the resulting data are of sufficient quality for many uses. The largest included capital and materials categories (vehicles and food) are unambiguous. The largest excluded capital type, housing, is included GDP, so its exclusion does not affect total extended GDP. Household production is not capital intensive, so errors in allocation are not likely to be quantitatively important. Hours are the most important factor, and these data are high quality.

Comparison of New and Old Estimates. This edition of the household production economic statistics makes a change to the methodology compared to previous estimates. Not all consumer durable services are allocated to household production in these accounts, whereas they were in the past. Only consumer durables that can be linked to household production are included. Therefore, the value added in these accounts will not add up to the total value added used in previous releases of these accounts.

This methodology aligns better with the “third person” criteria that is used to select the time use categories that are included in household production: household production activities are tasks that could be delegated to a person outside the household. The new estimates exclude recreational durables and the portion of transportation equipment used in commuting or in support of leisure activities. Neither of these activities can be delegated to a person outside the household.

Including durables that are not linked to a household production service would lead to a practical issue when compiling the industry detail. There would be a set of durable services, like leisure vehicles and boats, that cannot be allocated to a service. They would either have to be allocated arbitrarily to included services or kept in a capital services only “not elsewhere classified” category. Neither serves the goal of matching similar household production output with its market equivalent.

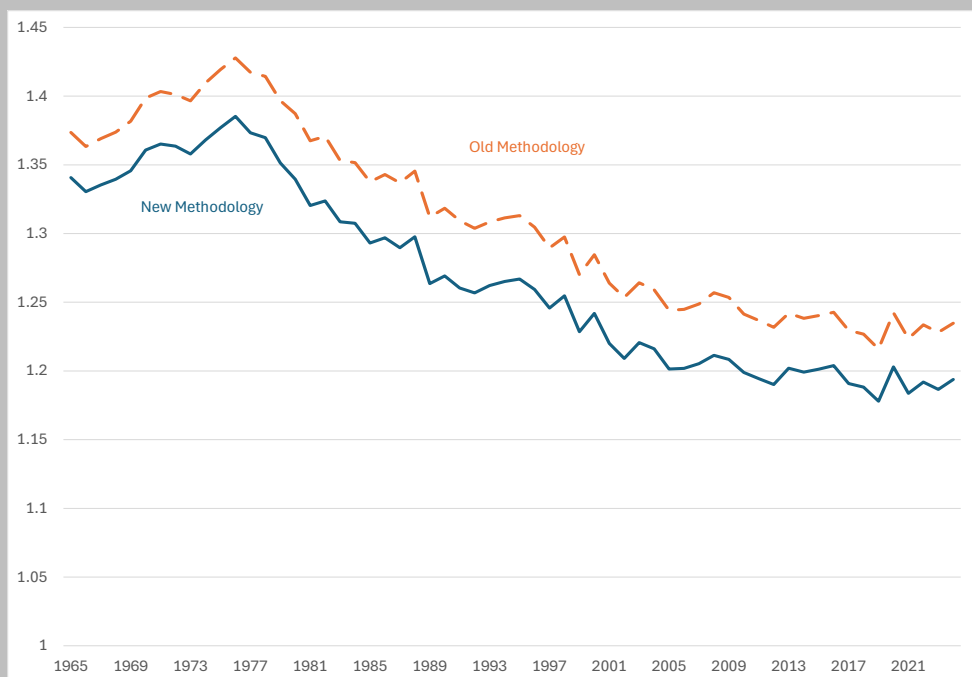


Figure 1. Household Production Share of Extended GDP, New and Old Methodology 1965–2024

This change does not affect the qualitative implications of the estimates. Figure 1 reports household production’s share of extended GDP under the new and previous methodology. Household production’s contribution to total output is similar regardless of the methodology. The new method shifts the level down a few percentage points, but the time series pattern is the same.

3. Results

This section begins with the aggregate estimates of household production on a value-added and expenditure basis. It then analyzes the components of these measures as reported in the extended use tables.

The extended use table is a concise way to present input-output data, but it still contains a lot of information. Abbreviated versions of tables for 2003 and 2024 are reported in the Appendix, and the full versions are available in [an accompanying electronic data file](#). Even the abbreviated tables are substantial, so the paper will discuss important subcomponents of these these tables. It examines the market/non-market production split and then the same split for consumption.

3.1. Extended PCE Trends

The analysis begins by looking at the overall size of household production relative to the market economy. Figure 2 reports the household production share of extended PCE. It also includes household production share of GDP for comparison.

Household production is a major source of consumption, accounting for about a third of extended PCE. This is twice the contribution of household production value added to extended GDP. Household production value added was 16 percent of extended GDP while it was 30 percent of extended PCE in 2024. Recall that extended PCE makes changes to the calculation of market PCE. This comparison uses the adjusted market PCE within the extended accounts.

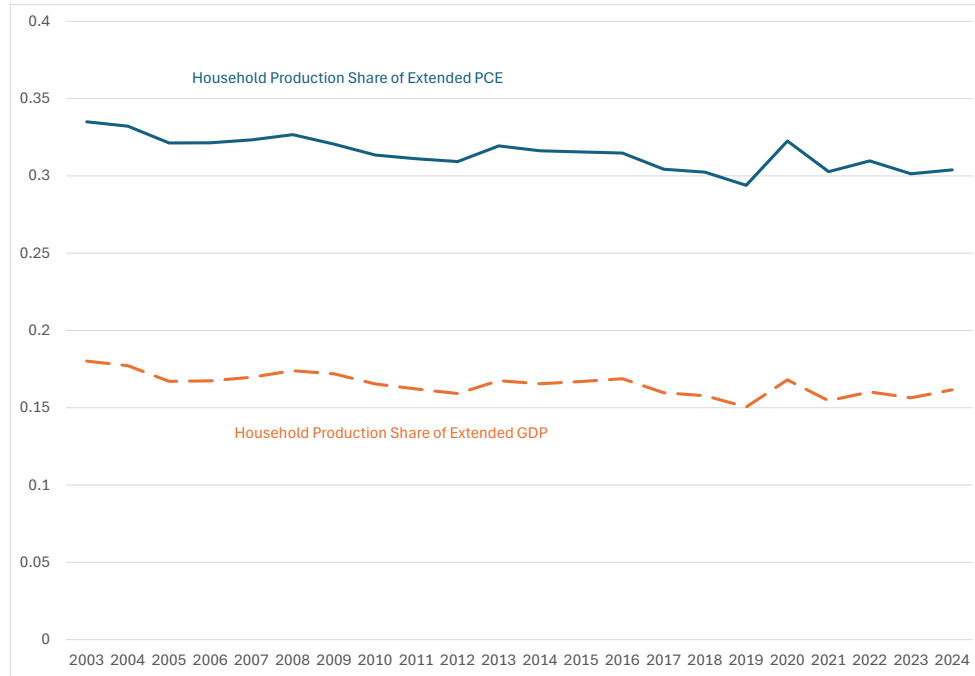
Household production is more important to consumption than GDP because the household only produces consumption services, while GDP includes consumption goods, investment, and government services. By convention, GDP includes goods made for own-account consumption, like farm produce eaten on the farm, and excludes services.

Expanding GDP also reallocates goods PCE to the value of household production services as an intermediate input. The largest such category is food for home consumption, which was over a trillion dollars of expenditure in 2024. An additional effect is that many durable goods become investment.

There has been a slight decline in household production share in both PCE and GDP. Previous work has found major declines in the contribution of household production between 1965 and 2003 (See Bridgman et al. (2012) and Bridgman (2023)). The period after 2003 does not share this pattern. Even the dislocations of COVID-19 in 2020 only generate a modest, temporary change. (See Bridgman et al. (2022) for a discussion of the impact of COVID-19.)

The large contribution of household production to PCE is striking given that the household only produces a limited set of consumption services. Table 1 reports the each component's contribution to total household production using the new classification.

Figure 2. Household Production Share of Extended National Accounts, 2003-24



The largest single service is nutritional services (meal preparation), making up a third of household production expenditure. This both reflects a high share of household production value added (24 percent in 2024) and the fact that it uses a lot of intermediate inputs. PCE is the sum of these two items, so nutritional services dominates this indicator. The other services are largely equal shares of the rest of household production PCE, especially if you combine the child and adult care into a single care category.

There has been remarkable stability in services shares category over the last 21 years. Nutritional services share has increased slightly, but no service shows a major decline. This is consistent with this period not being one of significant change in the household sector.

Table 1. Component Shares of Total Household Production

	PCE		Value Added	
	2003	2024	2003	2024
Childcare services	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.12
Adult care services	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03
Nutrition services	0.33	0.38	0.20	0.24
Transport services	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.16
HH mgmt	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.18
Housework	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.19
Shopping	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.09

3.2. Production

Household production is an important source of production in the industries in which the household produces. Table 2 reports the household production share of total commodity output and value added collected into industries. While the use table reports household production services and market services as separate commodities, I collect them into industries using the mapping in Appendix B.

Total household production is quantitatively important, representing about a sixth of output for both indicators. Household production is a bigger share of value added. It is not a large user of intermediate inputs relative to the broader economy, with only nutritional services using a lot of intermediates. Further, services production generally have lower intermediates share than goods production.

Since household production is concentrated in a few service industries, it is very important within those industries. It is often more than half of industry output, accounting for two-thirds of food services and accommodations and other services. It is sizable even in sectors with a significant market component. Retail, the lowest share industry, is a fifth of total output.

The results are not adjusted for inflation. Collecting production into industries helps overcome this issue. Under the assumption that the price of market and non-market production of the same service are the same, the real shares would be the same. Bridgman & Valentinyi (2026) find that the ratio of market produced to household production services is flat. There are not many differing price patterns within services. This contrasts with goods, where digital goods prices have fallen while other goods prices have increased. Therefore, relative prices are not likely to be important in measuring output shares.

Table 2. Non-Market Share of Commodity Production

2003	Retail	Transport	Admin.	Ed., Health, Social	Food, Accom.	Other Serv.	Total
Value Added	0.30	0.62	0.54	0.33	0.65	0.62	0.18
Gross Output	0.22	0.49	0.49	0.23	0.67	0.55	0.15
2024							
Value Added	0.21	0.49	0.52	0.24	0.59	0.62	0.16
Gross Output	0.16	0.39	0.42	0.17	0.64	0.52	0.12

3.3. Consumption

As seen in Figure 2, household production contributes twice as much to extended PCE as to extended GDP. This larger importance is even stronger within the industries in which the household produces. The share of household production in extended PCE is reported in Table 3. Education, health, and social services is the only industry where the household is not a majority of production. In some cases, the household is the source of nearly all consumption.

A lot of market versions of these services are intermediates so do not show up in final demand categories like PCE. This effect is particularly strong for retail trade and warehousing, which has very few sales to final demand. Only education, health, and social services have a large share of sales to final demand.

Table 3. Non-Market Share of Personal Consumption Expenditure

	2003	2024
Retail	1.00	0.97
Transport	0.82	0.73
Admin	0.91	0.88
Ed and social	0.22	0.16
Food	0.71	0.67
Other services	0.58	0.55
PCE	0.33	0.30

These results suggest that relative decline in household production is not due to these services being purchased in the market. Transportation shows a 9 percentage point decline, the largest of the categories. Time devoted to travel has been falling since the 1990s [Song & Wei (2018)]. Education, health, and social services fell 6 percentage points. Looking at a longer time period, Bridgman & Valentinyi (2026) find that the rise of market services in GDP is due to the expansion of services that are mostly produced

in the market. Health care is an important source of market services growth. The other industries only show a few percentage point declines.

These large shares hold despite the long-run decline in household production as a share of total output. The household still dominates final consumption in these services. Analysis of these sectors likely requires accounting for household production. The estimates in this paper and their linkage to market production supports such analysis.

4. Conclusion

This paper presents a significant expansion of the indicators in BEA's household production economic statistics. It expands service-level detail, adds expenditure and gross output measures, and aligns household production with comparable market industries. This expanded set of indicators improves measurement of non-market activity relevant for policymakers. Household production remains a major contributor to consumption and sectoral output. These expanded accounts make the household production accounts much closer in detail to market GDP.

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A. Data Appendix

The estimates are based on the methodology used in BEA's household production economic statistics (previously called a satellite account) into expenditure by product. For a detailed description of how these accounts are calculated, see Bridgman et al. (2012).

A.1. Labor

The hours are from the American Time Use Survey, multiyear file for 2003 to 2024. The included time use codes are the same as Bridgman et al. (2012), reported in Bridgman (2016*b*). "Odd jobs" is disaggregated using the time use codes reported in Appendix C. The labor value for 2020 is from Bridgman et al. (2022), which accounts for the lack of data collection during the onset of COVID-19.

A.2. Capital

Capital data are taken from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2025), Tables 8.1 and 8.6. Capital stocks only include those directly related to household production. A fraction of vehicles is allocated to household production since they are also used for non-household production transportation, such as commuting to work. Following Landefeld et al. (2009), half of vehicle usage is allocated to household production purposes.

Half of capital services of "motor vehicles and parts" is allocated to travel. "furniture and furnishings," "glassware, tableware, and household utensils," and half of "household appliances" is allocated to cooking. The other half of "household appliances" is allocated to housework. "Tools and equipment for house and garden" is split between odd jobs and gardening.

A.3. Materials

Materials data are drawn from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2026), Table 2.4.5U. All of "food purchased for off-premises consumption" (line 71) is allocated to cooking. Following the allocation of vehicle stocks, half of "motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids" (line 112) is allocated to travel. "Household supplies" (line 129) is split between housework and odd jobs.

B. Industry Classifications

This section reports the mapping of the various classifications into the industry codes used in the extended use table.

The mapping from use table codes to the industries is as follows:

Retail Trade 441, 445, 452, 4A0

Transportation and Warehousing 481-486, 487OS, 493

Admin/Support, Waste management 561, 562

Ed/Health/Social Assistance 61, 621-624

Food Services and Accommodation 721, 722.

Other Services, ex. Govt 81

The mapping from the industries to household production component services is as follows:

Retail Shopping + Odd jobs shopping

Transport Domestic Travel

Admin/Support HH mgmt and Gardening

Ed/Health Adult and Child care (household and non-household).

Food Services and Accommodation Cooking

Other Services Housework

C. Time Use Codes

This section reports the time use codes used to disaggregate the “odd jobs” category.

Household Management t020104 t020199 t020302 t020303 t020402 t020499 t020502 t020681 t020699
t020701 t020799 t020801 t020899 t020901 t020902 t020905 t020999 t029999

Adult Care t030401 t030402 t030403 t030404 t030405 t030499 t030501 t030502 t030503 t030504
t030599 t040401 t040402 t040403 t040405 t040499 t040501 t040502 t040503 t040504 t040505
t040506 t040507 t040508 t040599 t049999

Non-household childcare t040101 t040102 t040103 t040104 t040105 t040186 t040108 t040109 t040110
t040111 t040112 t040199 t040201 t040202 t040301 t040302 t040303 t040399

Shopping t070102 t070199

D. Extended Use Tables

This Appendix reports abbreviated extended use tables for 2003 and 2024. The complete tables are available in electronic format.

2024 Extended Use Table (\$bil.)		Retail		Transportation		Admin., support		Ed., health, social		Food serv. accom.		Other serv.		PCE	
Sector	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market
Market Commodities	338	0	290	89	172	47	533	0	256	600	185	47	6553	3301	
Own-Use Products															
Childcare services														324	
Adult care services														96	
Nutrition services														1124	
Transport services														557	
Household mgmt services														424	
Housework														507	
Shopping														270	
Total industry output	977	270	575	557	488	424	1393	419	542	1124	462	507			
Value Added	770	270	293	468	320	377	863	419	321	524	284	460			

2024 Extended Use Table (\$bil.)

Commodities/Industries Sector	Retail Market		Transportation		Admin., support		Ed., health, social		Food serv., accom.		Other serv.		PCE	
	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market	HH	Market
Market Commodities	0	985	834	834	207	603	96	1540	0	786	1480	467	96	17234
Own-Use Products														
Childcare services														667
Adult care services														155
Nutrition services														2849
Transport services														1139
Household mgmt services														1084
Housework														1141
Shopping														489
Total Production														
Total industry output	2527	1849	1791	1791	1139	1503	1084	4069	822	1625	2849	1074	1141	
Value Added	489	489	987	987	932	912	989	2544	822	960	1370	628	1046	