



Defining and Measuring the U.S. Marine Economy

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Abstract The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has developed statistics to measure the marine's contribution to U.S. gross domestic product (GDP). Economic activity associated with the marine environment exists within BEA's national accounts but is not clearly visible within the standard national accounts structure. These new estimates were extracted from the national accounts supply-use framework and arranged to give a distinct view of U.S. marine-related production. These prototype statistics provide an opportunity for outside groups to give feedback on the methodology used to develop these results, and they are the first step in building a comprehensive measure of the marine environment's role in the overall U.S. economy in the form of a Marine Economy Satellite Account (MESA).

A satellite account is a framework that is harmonious with the national accounts, but in which portions of the detail that underlies the national accounts have been extracted and rearranged to present a view of a defined aspect of the economy. The marine economy prototype statistics that BEA has developed do not include the real estimates, price measures, and other information that a full BEA satellite account contains; however, they were constructed following the same techniques used to construct BEA's other satellite accounts. First, a conceptual definition of the marine economy was developed by NOAA and NOAA researchers identified specific goods and services relevant to the marine economy within BEA's supply-use framework. Second, BEA identified and defined the activities associated with the marine economy. Third, NOAA and BEA conducted research to estimate the marine-related portion of production within each of these goods and services. Lastly, BEA identified the industries responsible for producing these goods and services and measured the output, value added, compensation, and employment associated with that production.

These prototype statistics show that the marine economy accounted for 1.8 percent (\$372.8 billion) of national GDP in 2018. This paper will discuss the methodology used to arrive at this number as well as the challenges that remain in measuring the full scope of the marine economy.

1. Introduction

The marine environment provides a wealth of economic benefits to the everyday lives of Americans. Oil and gas are extracted from the ocean floor, and resources are extracted from its waters for food, for use in the development of medicines, and in support of a host of other scientific endeavors. Water freight transportation is the backbone for international and domestic goods commerce, providing retailers, farmers, manufacturers, and others with access to distant markets. Even leisure time is often spent vacationing along the ocean shores. The focus of this paper is on prototype statistics that measure the economic contributions of the oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes to U.S. gross domestic product (GDP).

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have partnered to create these prototype statistics. While NOAA has already developed a wide range of statistics related to the marine economy, the partnership between BEA and NOAA allows development of economic statistics consistent with the national accounting framework used by BEA in the measurement of GDP. This framework is a comprehensive and consistent accounting of the entire national economy and underpins the satellite account estimation methodology used in preparing these statistics.

Satellite accounts identify and present defined aspects of the U.S. economy that are not readily visible in the standard presentation of the national accounts. Supply-use tables are one element of the national accounting framework and form the foundation on which U.S. marine production statistics were developed. Marine production is already included in the supply-use framework but is not explicitly identified within the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code structure used in the national accounts. Table 1 shows a small portion of BEA's published 2018 GDP by industry statistics, which include embedded marine-related production. For example, the farm industry contains aquaculture, which is included as a marine economy activity that will be presented in the prototype statistics. Other marine economy activities included in Table 1 are commercial fishing, which is embedded in the forestry, fishing, and related activities industry, and offshore oil drilling, which is found in the oil and gas extraction industry.

Table 1. Value Added by Industry

[Billions of dollars]

Line		2018
1	Gross domestic product	20,580.2
2	Private industries	18,035.6
3	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	166.5
4	Farms	129.6
5	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	36.9
6	Mining	346.6
7	Oil and gas extraction	236.8
8	Mining, except oil and gas	60.6
9	Support activities for mining	49.3

The marine economy prototype statistics presented in this document are a first step toward creating a full marine economy satellite account. Results are presented in current dollars and are available at approximately the three-digit NAICS industry level of detail for gross output, value added, compensation, and employment. Gross output and value added are also available by activity groupings that reflect an emerging international consensus on how to characterize the composition of the marine economy. Results do not include real estimates (adjusted for the effects of inflation), price measures, and other information that a full BEA satellite account would contain.

Gross output is a measure of economic activity associated with the domestic production of goods and services, including goods and services sold both to final consumers (GDP) and to other industries (intermediate inputs). Gross output differs from value added, which is a measure of an industry's contribution to GDP. Value added by industry reflects the total value of domestic production less the value of inputs used up in the production process and can also be measured as the sum of production-related compensation, profits, and taxes. Compensation is defined as total wages and supplements by industry, and employment is defined as the average annual number of full-time and part-time employees.

The next section of this report explains the methodology used to prepare these statistics; results are presented in the subsequent section; and the report will conclude with a description of next steps in the project and future areas of research.

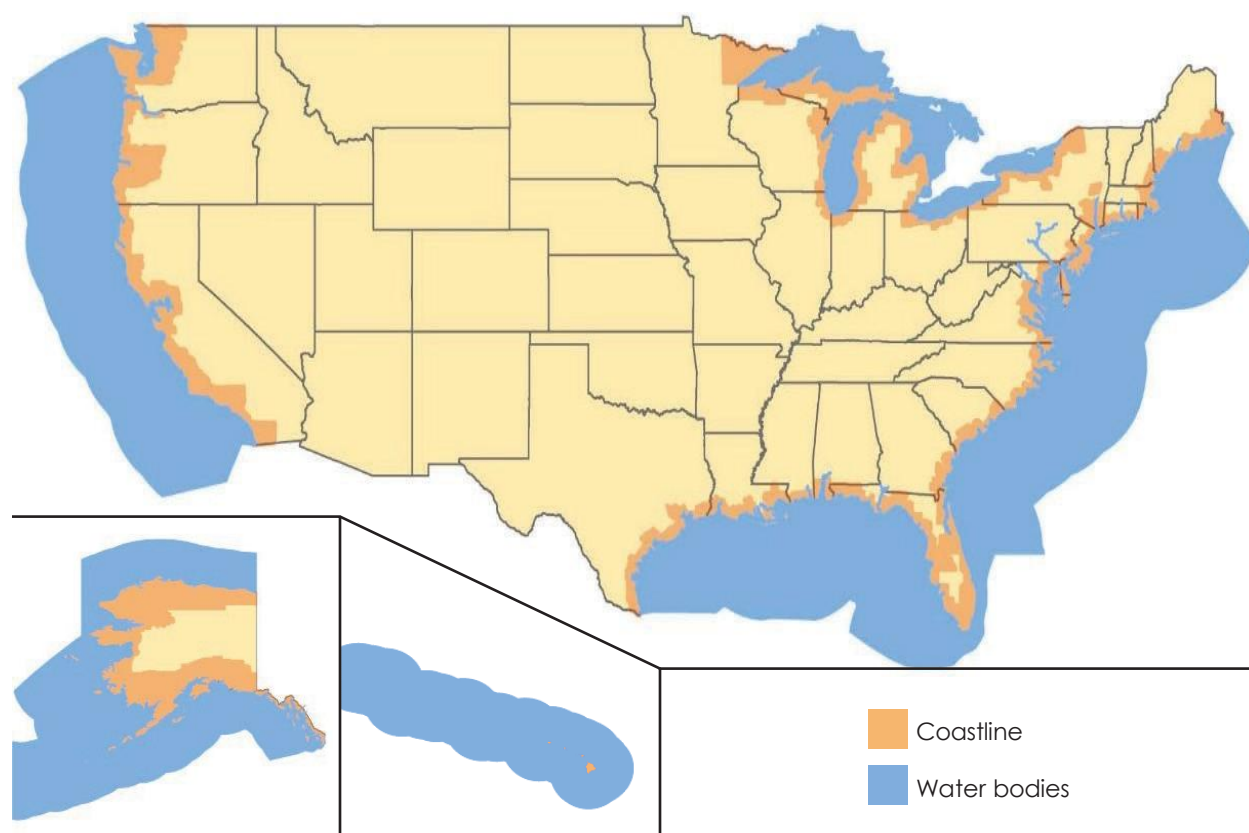
2. Methodology

The marine economy statistics were developed following the same underlying methodology used to estimate many other BEA satellite accounts. First, the geographic scope of the account was determined. Second, with the geographic scope as a guide, a conceptual definition of marine-related production was developed. Third, the conceptual definition was used by BEA and NOAA to identify the goods and services germane to measuring the marine economy statistics. Lastly, using the supply-use framework, BEA identified the industries responsible for producing these goods and services and measured the output, value added, compensation, and employment associated with their production.

2.1 Define the scope of the marine economy

The starting point for developing the marine economy statistics was to determine the geographical scope of the account. This geographical aspect differentiates the marine economy from the other BEA satellite accounts, which are primarily activity driven. Included in the geographical scope are all U.S. oceans and marginal seas. This comprises the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans within the Exclusive Economic Zone (approximately 200 nautical miles off the U.S. coast) as well as marginal seas such as the Gulf of America, Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, Long Island Sound, San Francisco Bay, and others. Also included is the U.S. shoreline directly along these bodies of water. Furthermore, the Great Lakes are included up to the international boundary with Canada. Lastly, portions of inland waters are included where there is significant marine activity. For example, Norfolk, VA, is a major inland port that serves marine-bound vessels.

Inclusion of the Great Lakes is likely the geographic aspect of the marine economy statistics that is the least intuitive. The geographic scope for the prototype statistics stems from the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, which provided for NOAA management of coastal resources and included the Great Lakes. Economic production of the Great Lakes tends to mimic economic production of the marine, including international and domestic water freight transportation, recreational fishing, beachgoing, and other coastal-based tourism.

Chart 1. Marine Economy Defined Water Bodies and Coastline

While the marine economy is defined to include all U.S. oceans, coasts, marginal seas, and Great Lakes, there is also marine-related production that takes place away from this geographically defined area of the account. The full scope of this account includes marine-related production that falls into one of three categories, based on earlier research by NOAA (Colgan, 2013).

The first category relates to production from the waters that are geographically in-scope. Included in this category is any production that takes place on the marine environment or which receives essential inputs from the marine environment. This includes such activities as water freight transportation, offshore oil and gas extraction, and commercial fishing.

The second category includes any production that, by necessity, takes place near the marine environment. The marine/coastal relationship of these production activities are identified and measured by geographic location in a shore adjacent zip code area. Within this category are such activities as coastal recreation and beach house rentals.

The third category includes commodities purchased for use on the marine environment, no matter where production takes place. Some production that is captured in this category is for exclusive or predominate use on the marine environment, such as ship and boat building or ocean navigation equipment. Other production in this category may be for a variety of uses, such as foul-weather gear and diesel fuel, but only marine-specific uses tied to the geographically relevant region are considered in scope for the marine economy statistics.

2.2 Identify and define marine-related activities

Once marine-related production was defined, the next step was to create activity groupings for the marine economy prototype statistics. This is the aspect of satellite accounts that allows a view of the economy that cannot be seen with standard national accounts and allows the flexibility to show a facet of the economy in a new way. Activity groupings provide a mechanism for production to be shifted away from the industry that produced the good or service and presented in a framework that shows how the production is being used within the context of the satellite account. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental economic organization with 36 member states, is endeavoring to produce international guidelines for marine account activities. BEA and NOAA have been working with OECD and monitoring the development of marine economy statistics by other nations in order to ensure that U.S. marine activities are consistent with these international accounts.

Major activity groupings for the marine economy account include the following:

- Living resources, marine
- Construction, coastal and marine
- Research and education, marine
- Transportation and warehousing, marine
- Professional and technical services, coastal and marine
- Minerals, offshore
- Utilities, coastal
- Ship and boat building, nonrecreational
- Tourism and recreation, coastal and offshore
- National defense and public administration

Additional detail is also available beneath each of these main activity groupings. At the more detailed level, the goods and services that comprise each activity become clear. For example, tourism and recreation, coastal and offshore, includes sub activities for recreational boating, marine guided tours, recreational fishing, water activities, and marine trips and travel. The recreational boating sub activity includes additional subcategories, such as motorboating. Finally, the motorboating subcategory is built up based on goods and services such as motorboats, insurance, fuel, repair, boating-related gear, boat rental, boat storage, and others. In the industry view of this data, production would be spread across many industries throughout the economy. In the activity view, it is brought together and shown as a single category of activity relevant for understanding the marine economy as defined in the account.

2.3 Calculate marine share of commodity output

BEA and NOAA researched the approximately 5,000 detailed commodities underlying the supply tables and identified the specific goods and services that fell under the definition of the marine economy. With the in-scope commodities established, further work was done to ensure the inclusion of only the output that fell under the geographic scope and three categories of marine-related production outlined in section 1 of this methodology. This share of in-scope commodity output to the marine economy was estimated using various government and nongovernment sources (see Appendix Table A) and applied to final demand categories or intermediate inputs. Some commodities were fully in-scope to the account and could be directly identified in the underlying detail of the BEA supply-use tables. In these cases, the entire value of commodity output was fully allocated to the marine economy statistics and additional outside information was not required. Deep-sea water transportation is an example of this category of commodity. In other cases, only a portion of the underlying commodity was relevant for the marine economy, and additional data were required to identify the marine component. Aquaculture is an example of this category of commodity. In this case, marine aquaculture had to be separated from freshwater aquaculture, and data from NOAA's *Fisheries of the United States* was used to determine the correct percentage.

2.4 Identify marine economy industries and prepare results

The supply-use tables were then used to determine which industries produced each of the relevant commodities as either primary or secondary production. This allows for the calculation of marine economy industry gross output, which represents the total value of marine-related domestic production in the U.S. economy. Value added, compensation, and employment are derived from the relationship between the industry output for the marine environment and total industry output. This means the ratio of intermediate consumption relative to industry output for the marine environment is the same as the ratio of total industry intermediate consumption to total industry output.

BEA Methodology for Estimating Supply-Use Tables

The supply-use tables are an integral and essential element of the U.S. economic accounts. First, they are the building blocks for other economic accounts. Prominent among these are BEA's National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs), which feature the estimates of expenditure-based GDP. Second, the supply-use tables show how industries interact; specifically, they show how industries provide input to, and use output from, each other to produce GDP. They are a complete, balanced set of economic statistics, and they present a full accounting of industry and final-use transactions.

The core of the supply-use tables consists of two basic national-accounting tables—a “supply” table and a “use” table. The supply table shows the commodities that are available for domestic consumption. The use table reveals how the U.S. domestics supply is used, showing both the purchases of supply by industries as intermediate inputs to production and purchases of supply by consumers as final consumption or investment. The use table also shows the value added produced by industry production. The use table is the most frequently requested table because of its applications to the estimates of GDP.

BEA uses the North American Industry Classification System to classify industries. The United States, Canada, and Mexico jointly developed this classification system with the aim of improving the comparability of their economic statistics. NAICS classifies industries based on their production processes. The NAICS codes comprise six digits, which reading from left to right, indicate the general sector down to a detailed industry.

BEA prepares benchmark supply-use tables roughly every 5 years based on the highest quality source data, most notably the U.S. Census Bureau's Economic Censuses. Largely because of their detailed source data, the benchmark supply-use tables are the most important statistical source of information for comprehensive updates of the NIPAs and are widely used by other statistical agencies. BEA released the most recent benchmark supply-use tables in November 2018. These accounts cover 2012 and use the 2012 NAICS for classification.

For information on the methodology for preparing the supply-use tables, see Jeffrey A. Young, Thomas F. Howells III, Erich H. Strassner, and David B. Wasshausen, “[Supply-Use Tables for the United States](#),” *Survey of Current Business* 95 (September 2015).

3. Results

The marine economy prototype results are in current dollars and show by-industry statistics for value added, gross output, compensation, and employment as well as by-activity statistics for gross output and value added. Results do not include real estimates (adjusted for the effects of inflation), price measures, and other information that a full BEA satellite account would contain.

3.1 Value added

Value added is an industry's contribution to GDP. It represents the value of an industry's output less the cost of inputs used up in production and can be measured as the sum of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. The marine economy contributed \$372.8 billion to current-dollar value added (GDP) in 2018, comparable in size to the mining industry, with a value of \$346.6 billion in 2018. A comparison of the marine economy against mining and other NAICS-based GDP by industry can be seen in Chart 2.

Within the marine economy, the top marine contributor by activity was tourism and recreation, coastal and off-shore, accounting for 38.3 percent (\$142.8 billion) of all value added in the marine economy. Within tourism and recreation, the coastal and offshore activity, trips and travel, coastal category was the top contributor, accounting for 25.4 percent (\$94.6 billion) of total marine economy GDP. The next largest contributors were national defense and public administration (\$124.4 billion, primarily from national defense), minerals, offshore (\$48.7 billion, primarily from oil and gas), and transportation and warehousing, marine (\$25.3 billion, primarily from freight transportation).

Chart 2. Marine Economy and Industry Share of Total Gross Domestic Product, 2018

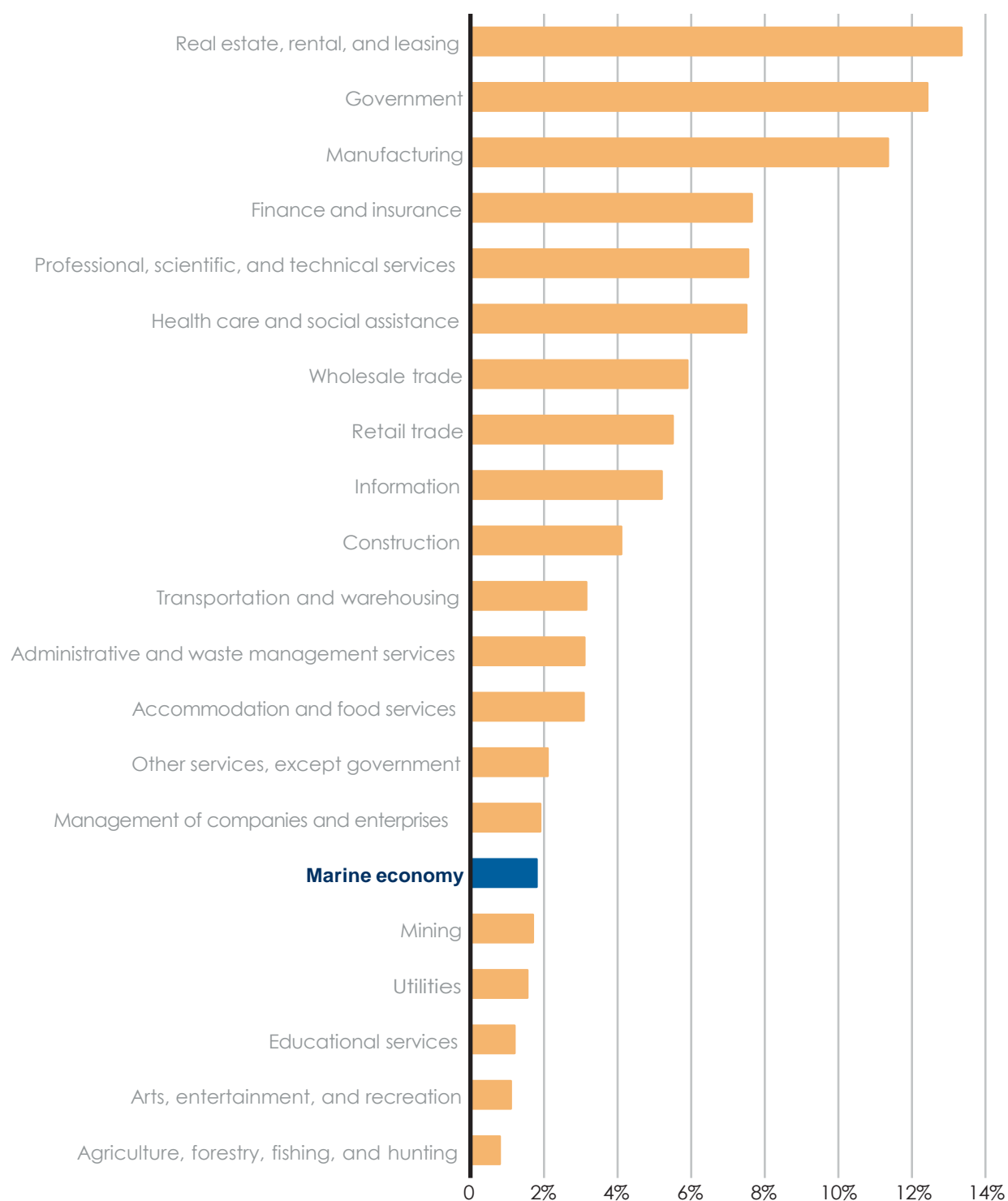
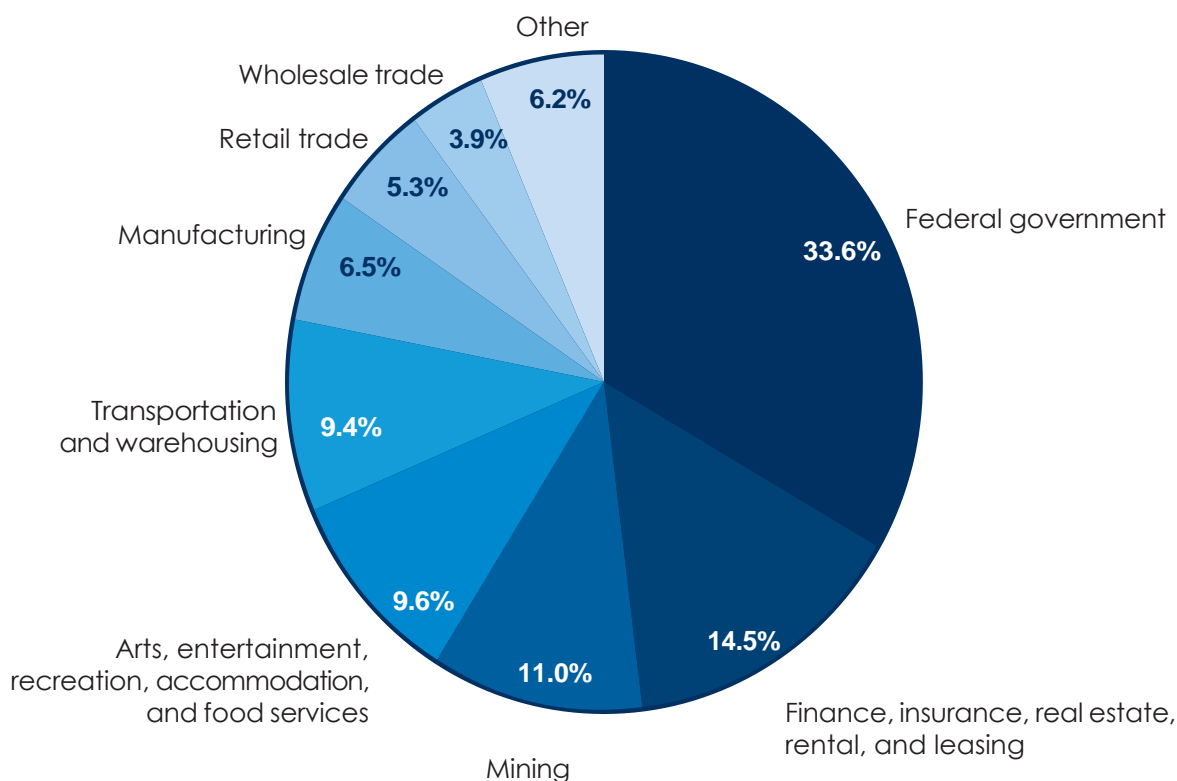


Chart 3. Marine Economy Value Added by Industry, 2018

3.2 Gross output

Gross output is the value of goods and services produced by the nation's economy. It is principally a measure of sales or receipts, including sales to final users (GDP) and sales to other industries (intermediate inputs). Total gross output for the marine economy was \$617.2 billion in 2018. Notable contributors to marine economy gross output included national defense and public administration (consists primarily of U.S. Navy) at \$178.1 billion; trips and travel, coastal at \$132.5 billion; oil and gas extraction at \$76.9 billion; and freight transportation at \$31.8 billion.

Data Availability

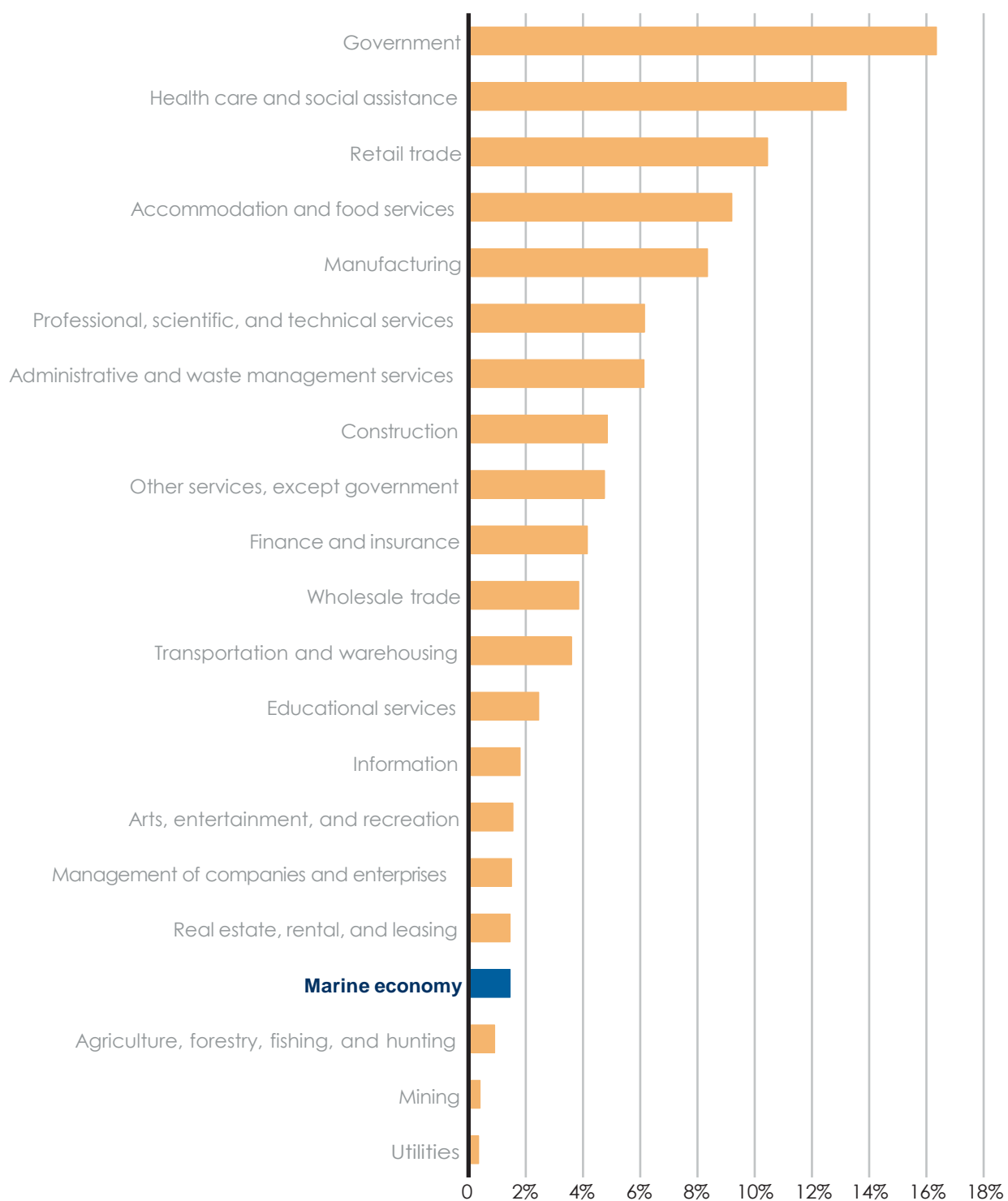
The entire time series of marine economy estimates (2014–2018) are available on the "[Marine Economy](#)" page on BEA's website. Data include current-dollar data for value added, gross output, compensation, and employment by industry. Data also include current-dollar data for value added and gross output by activity.

3.3 Employment and compensation

In 2018, the marine economy supported 2.3 million jobs, which accounted for 1.5 percent of total U.S. employment. This was comparable to the real estate industry, which also supported 2.3 million jobs in 2018 (Chart 4). Of the 2.3 million workers in the marine economy, 70 percent were employed in the private sector, with 83 percent of these private sector workers in the services sector. Within the private sector of the marine economy, food services and drinking places was the largest employer, with 269,000 full and part-time equivalent workers. Other retail trade was also a major employer, with 202,000 workers. Accommodations (194,000) and amusements, gambling, and recreation industries (191,000) were also among the top employers in the marine economy.

Compensation, which comprises total wages and benefits paid to employees, for the marine economy was \$161.9 billion in 2018. National defense accounted for 42.7 percent (\$69.2 billion) of all compensation. Other notable industries were other transportation and support activities (\$9.9 billion), other transportation equipment (\$6.9 billion), and food services and drinking places (\$6.9 billion). Employees working in the marine economy earned \$70,970 in average annual compensation, comparable to the \$71,450 in average annual compensation earned per worker for the total U.S. economy.

Chart 4. Marine Economy and Industry Share of Total Employment, 2018



3.4 Areas for future study

The marine economy prototype statistics provide an important first look at the impact of the marine economy on the overall U.S. economy. In addition, the publication of these prototype results provides an opportunity for stakeholders to review and provide feedback on the methodology that underlies the statistics and the presentation of the results. This feedback will be considered during future efforts to improve and refine the estimates.

Possible future enhancements currently under consideration include the addition of real (inflation-adjusted) estimates, price measures, measures of direct and indirect effects on the economy, and regional estimates that could include state-level statistics.

One area that BEA has already begun developing is the measurement of “blue technology” estimates. Blue technology is broadly defined by NOAA as any item that is engaged in providing technology and services designed for use in the marine environment (Goodhue and Ertis 2018), including, but not limited to, electronic and mechanical technologies and software used in marine navigation, oceanographic data collection and scientific endeavors, and ship and boat building. This view of the marine economy would show blue technology separately from nonblue technology and would highlight some of the innovations being developed for marine environments and their contributions to the overall marine economy. BEA will work closely with NOAA to better define blue technology in the marine economy as well as to refine the results of blue technology by marine activities. One challenge is that many blue technology products are intermediate inputs into other marine activities, such as new ship and boat building materials or new software for navigational equipment onboard ships. Work is ongoing to develop a methodology that will allow the role of these blue technology inputs to be accurately measured without double-counting their value as embedded inputs in other marine economy outputs. A promising avenue of research currently under investigation is the use of input-output modelling that allows better identification of the portions of the marine economy supply chain that are blue technology in order to separate them out from other activities in the supply chain.

4. Request for Feedback

BEA would like input from users to refine these estimates and further the effort to develop a comprehensive Marine Economy Satellite Account. Please email all comments to OceanEconomy@bea.gov. BEA is requesting feedback on the following questions:

1. Does the definition used by BEA accurately represent the ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes economy?
2. What goods and services not captured in the current definition of the marine economy should BEA consider in scope for the Marine Economy Satellite Account? Are there goods and services currently included in the definition that should not be included?
3. What datasets could BEA use to estimate shares of goods and services that are only partially in scope?
4. Who would use these new statistics and what would they use them for (please provide specific examples)?
5. Beyond statistics on value added, output, employment, and compensation, what other types of marine economy statistics would be useful?
6. Why are these new statistics needed? What benefits would flow to users from BEA-produced statistics in this area that they couldn't get elsewhere?

5. Tables

Table A. External Data Sources

External Data Sources
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Analysis of Dredging Costs, Study of Developed Shoreline Master Database
NOAA Habitat Restoration Expenditures
NOAA Chesapeake Bay Program Expenditures
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Everglades Restoration Budget
Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Expenditures
Energy Information Administration, Annual Electric Generation by Facility
Department of Defense Budget
Federal Ocean and Coastal Activities Report (FOCAR)
NOAA Commercial Fisheries Landing Statistics, Fisheries of the United States
Department of Agriculture, Census of Aquaculture
Seattle Genetics 2016 Annual Report
Jazz Pharmaceuticals 2016 Annual Report
Baker Hughes North America Rig Count, Average Day Rates for Offshore vs Onshore Drilling
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
National Marine Manufacturing Association, Recreational Boating Statistical Abstract
U.S. Coast Guard Boat Registration by State
Department of Transportation, Freight Analysis Framework
Bureau of Economic Analysis, Outdoor Recreational Satellite Account
DK Shifflet and Associates Demand for Travel Commodities by Type of Visitor
International Trade Administration, Survey of International Air Travelers
Census Bureau Service Annual Survey
Census Bureau ZIP Codes Business Patterns
National Association of Realtors

Table B. Items Used by Activity

Items Used by Activity
Construction, coastal and marine
Conservation and development facilities maintenance and repair construction – federal
Conservation and development facilities maintenance and repair construction – state and local
Federal nonresidential maintenance and repair construction
Highways and streets – private
New amusement and recreational structures – federal
New amusement and recreational structures – private
New amusement and recreational structures – state and local
New conservation and development structures – federal
New conservation and development structures – state and local
New other educational structures, including museums and libraries – private
New other educational structures, including museums and libraries – state and local
Private nonresidential maintenance and repair construction
State and local nonresidential maintenance and repair construction
National defense and public administration
Complete passenger vehicles, knockdown or assembled, passenger car chassis, etc.
Federal defense government services
Federal nondefense government services
State and local agriculture and natural resources
State and local other general government services
State and local parks and recreation
State and local police government services
State and local sanitation government services
Trucks, truck tractors, and bus chassis 14k lb. or less, including vans, minivans, SUVs
U.S. Coast Guard, Navy, and Marine auxiliary controls and accessories
Living resources, marine
Animal and marine feed and fertilizer byproducts, nsk
Beef cattle complete feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes
Cancer therapy products, including anti-neoplastic agents and radioactive isotopes.
Canned and cured fish and other seafoods, including soup (except frozen seafoods)
Chicken and turkey and other poultry feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes
Commercial fishing
Custom mixed animal feeds
Fresh and frozen seafood processing, nsk, total
Animal food manufacturing
Internal analgesics and antipyretics, both narcotic and non-narcotic
Other animal food manufacturing inventory change
Other animal food manufacturing other miscellaneous receipts
Other animal food manufacturing value of resales
Other livestock complete feed, feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes
Other pharmaceutical preparations affecting neoplasms, the endocrine system, and metabolic, for human use
Other poultry and livestock feed, nsk
Other prepared animal feeds, including feeding materials and adjuncts, nsk
Own account scientific research and development (taxable) pharmaceuticals and manufacturing

table continues on next page

Items Used by Activity
Pharmaceutical preparations, affecting neoplasms, the endocrine system, and metabolic diseases, for human use, nsk
Prepared feeds, nec, nsk, total
Prepared fresh fish and other fresh seafood
Prepared frozen fish, shellfish, and other prepared frozen seafoods, nec
Seafood product preparation and packaging inventory change
Seafood product preparation and packaging other miscellaneous receipts
Specialty bird and fish feed, other specialty pet, except dog and cat, food and other specialty feed
Swine complete feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes
Minerals, offshore
All other oil and gas field services – construction
Construction sand and gravel
Construction sand and gravel mining inventory change
Construction sand and gravel mining other miscellaneous receipts
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction inventory change
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction other miscellaneous receipts
Crude petroleum and natural gas, nsk
Crude petroleum, including lease condens. (vols. corrected to 60 deg. F) shipped
Drilling, spudding, or tailing oil, gas, dry, or service wells – construction
Industrial sand mining inventory change
Industrial sand, nsk, total
Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing inventory change
Natural gas
Oil and gas field exploration services
Oil and gas field machinery and equipment manufacturing, nsk, total
Oil and gas field production machinery and equipment (except pumps) (except parts)
Oil and gas field production machinery and equipment (except pumps), nsk
Oil and gas field derricks/substructures/accessories
Oil-well and oil-field pumps, except boiler feed (including the value of the driver if shipped as a complete unit)
Other industrial sand
Other oil and gas field drilling machinery and equipment, except parts
Portable drilling rigs used on the surface (above ground)
Rotary oil and gas field drilling machinery and equipment, nsk
Support activities for oil and gas operations inventory change
Professional and technical services, marine
General interest periodicals – subscriptions and sales
General reference books, all media except on-line publishing
Internet publishing and broadcasting – subscriptions and sales
Other periodicals – subscriptions and sales
Research and education, marine
All other laboratory receipts
All other miscellaneous schools and instruction (taxable)
Apprenticeship training schools (taxable)
Educational support services (taxable)
Expenses of apprenticeship training schools (tax exempt)

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Items Used by Activity
Expenses of educational support services (tax exempt)
Expenses of miscellaneous schools and instruction (tax exempt)
Expenses of other technical and trade schools (tax exempt)
Expenses of professional and management development schools (tax exempt)
Licensing of rights to use intellectual property of all other miscellaneous schools and instruction (taxable)
Licensing of rights to use intellectual property of educational support services (taxable)
Licensing of rights to use intellectual property of professional and management development schools (taxable)
Other technical and trade schools (taxable)
Outright sale of original works of intellectual property all other miscellaneous schools and instruction (taxable)
Outright sale of original works of intellectual property educational support services (taxable)
Outright sale of original works of intellectual property professional and management development schools (taxable)
Own account academic scientific research and development (tax exempt) state and local government
Own account scientific research and development (tax exempt) Federal government defense
Own account scientific research and development (tax exempt) Federal government non-defense
Professional and management development schools (taxable)
Tax exempt receipts from sales of apprenticeship training schools (tax exempt)
Tax exempt receipts from sales of educational support services (tax exempt)
Tax exempt receipts from sales of miscellaneous schools and instruction (tax exempt)
Tax exempt receipts from sales of other technical and trade schools (tax exempt)
Tax exempt receipts from sales of professional and management development schools (tax exempt)
Testing laboratories
Ship and boat building and repair, nonrecreational
Boat building inventory change
Boat building other miscellaneous receipts
Boat building, nsk, total
Hovercraft
Inboard cabin cruisers, including commercial and military (except sailboats and lifeboats)
Inboard motorboats, including commercial and military (except sailboats and lifeboats), nsk
Military self-propelled ships (including combat ships, troop transport vessels, fleet auxiliaries, and service craft), new construction
Nonmilitary self-propelled ferryboats, new construction
Nonpropelled ships, new construction
Other inboard motorboats (including houseboats)
Other nonmilitary ships (including container and trailer ships, dry bulk carriers, and tankers)
Outboard motorboats, including commercial and military (except sailboats and lifeboats)
Sailboats, all sizes (excluding military and commercial)
Self-propelled nonmilitary commercial fishing trawlers and vessels, tugboats, and support vessels for offshore drilling and mining
Self-propelled ships, nonmilitary, new construction, nsk
Ship building and repairing inventory change
Ship building and repairing other miscellaneous receipts
Tourism and recreation, coastal and offshore
Air transportation, passenger transportation – domestic
Air transportation, passenger transportation – international
Alarm clocks, household clocks, household timing mechanisms

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Items Used by Activity
Alaska ferries
Alcoholic beverage charges of drinking places
Alcoholic beverage charges of full-service restaurants
Alcoholic beverages of hotels and motels (except casino hotels)
Alcoholic beverages of limited-service eating places
All other amusement and recreation (taxable)
All other chemical product and preparation manufacturing inventory change
All other commercial, geophysical, meteorological and general purpose instruments
All other consumer, institutional, and commercial plastics products (excluding foam)
All other consumer, institutional, and commercial plastics products (excluding foam), inventory change
All other food manufacturing inventory change
All other miscellaneous engine equipment
All other miscellaneous food products, nsk, total
All other receipts from customers (hotels and motels)
All other transportation equipment manufacturing inventory change
All other travel arrangement and reservation services
All other traveler accommodation
Amtrak passenger receipts
Amusement parks and arcades (other)
Amusement parks and arcades (receipts)
Application service provisioning, website hosting, and other IT infrastructure provisioning services (includes collocation and streaming services)
Audio and video equipment manufacturing inventory change
Automobile and light truck boat trailers 26,000 lb. or less GVW
Automotive repair and maintenance, except car washes
Awnings
Backpacks, daypacks
Bed and breakfast inns
Boat building inventory change
Boat building other miscellaneous receipts
Boat Building research and development
Boat building, nsk, total
Boat repair, recreational
Boats, all other types, except military and commercial, nsk
Bus charter service, except local
Camping and outdoor stamped and spun aluminum cooking equipment
Camping tents
Canoes and all other boats (excluding hovercrafts), nec
Carnival and amusement park equipment (ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, etc.), excluding electric equipment, and coin-operated
Caterers – alcoholic beverages
Caterers – meals and nonalcoholic beverages
Chemical preparations, nec, nsk, including essential oils, waxes, waterproofing compounds and rubber processing preparations
Consumer audio and video equipment, including audio and video recorders and players (camcorders) and Power amplifiers, including preamplifiers

table continues on next page

Items Used by Activity
Convention and visitor bureaus
Creams, lotions, and oils, excluding shaving, hair, and deodorant
Cultural institutions – expenses
Cultural institutions – tax exempt receipts
Cultural institutions (taxable)
Cutlery, kitchen utensil, pot and pan manufacturing inventory change
Diesel, semidiesel, and dual-fuel engines (except automobile, highway truck, bus, and tank)
Digital cameras
Digital cameras, inventory change
Dried and dehydrated fruits (including freeze-dried)
Dried and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups, nsk
Dried and dehydrated vegetables (including freeze-dried)
Expenses of sports and recreation instruction schools (tax exempt)
Eye and face protection equipment, inventory change
Eye and face protection equipment, including face shields, masks, and welding helmets
Fabricated sleeping bags
First aid, snake bite, and burn kits, including household and industrial kits
Fishing line and fish netting, commercial and recreational, manmade fiber
Fishing tackle and equipment
Food contractors – alcoholic beverages
Food services and drinking places (residual)
Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying inventory change
Guestroom or unit rentals of hotels and motels
Hand and edge tool manufacturing, nsk, total
Hand tool and saw blade manufacturing inventory change
Hand-operated hacksaws
Hosiery and sock mills inventory change
Household and institutional pesticides and chemicals
Household and institutional pesticides and chemicals, inventory change
Household cooking appliance manufacturing inventory change
Inboard cabin cruisers, including commercial and military (except sailboats and lifeboats)
Inboard motorboats, including commercial and military (except sailboats and lifeboats), nsk
Inboard runabouts
Inboard-outdrive boats, including commercial and military (except sailboat and lifeboat), nsk
Inboard-outdrive houseboats
Inboard-outdrive runabouts, fish boats, and other inboard-outdrive boats, etc.
Incandescent hand portable lighting equipment
Inland marine insurance (property and casualty)
Interurban and rural bus transportation
Kerosene, except jet fuel
Lighting fixture manufacturing inventory change
Limousine services
Loan origination fees and other fees on all other consumer loans of depository credit intermediation
Local charter bus service
Marine hardware (including shackles, rope sockets, tackle blocks, wire rope clips, clamps, and joiner hardware)

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Items Used by Activity
Marine paints, ship yacht and pleasure craft, new construction, refinish, and maintenance and off-shore facilities and shelf goods for both new construction and marine refinish and maintenance, excludes spar varnish
Meal and nonalcoholic beverage charges of full-service restaurants
Meals and non-alcoholic beverages at hotels/motels
Meals and nonalcoholic beverages of drinking places
Meals and nonalcoholic beverages of limited-service eating places
Men's and women's socks and hosiery
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing inventory change
Men's and boys' garments, >=50% plastic or rubber, including raincoats and rubber pants (except wet suits)
Mobile food services – food
Motor gasoline, including finished base stocks and blending agents
Municipal parking facilities
Nonelectric lighting fixtures and equipment, including lamps and lanterns using kerosene, gasoline, propane, butane, etc.
Nonfarm rents paid - residential owner occupied permanent site
Nonfarm residential rents paid – tenant occupied permanent site
Nonfarm residential rents paid – tenant occupied permanent site – rental of durables
Non-margin retail trade, gift, novelty, and souvenir stores
Nonmilitary self-propelled yachts, 65 feet or more in length (requires a professional crew as specified by the Coast Guard)
Nonupholstered wood household furniture manufacturing inventory change
Other footwear manufacturing
Other hand tools, (excluding edge tools) and screw jacks
Other hosiery and socks, nsk, inventory change
Other hosiery and socks, nsk, total
Other household nonupholstered furniture inventory change
Other inboard motorboats (including houseboats)
Other men's and boys' cut and sew outerwear
Other miscellaneous transportation equipment manufacturing, nsk, total
Other nonelectric toys, including parts
Other personal safety equipment, including life preservers (buoys, jackets, and vests) (except cork life preservers)
Other polyurethane foam products, including medical, clothing, fillers, diapers
Other purchased products packaged with dried and dehydrated ingredients
Other revenue of real estate agents and managers
Other stamped and spun stainless steel cooking and kitchen utensils, including commercial, hospital, and outdoor cooking
Other tents, including air supported structures and tension structures
Other transit and ground passenger transportation services
Other water sports equipment, inventory change
Other water sports equipment, excluding cameras, watches, shoes, and apparel
Other women's and girls' cut and sew outerwear
Outboard motorboats, including commercial and military (except sailboats and lifeboats)
Outdoor lighting equipment (including parts and accessories)
Parking lots and garages
Participant sports (taxable)
Participant sports expenses (tax-exempt)

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Items Used by Activity
Participant sports tax-exempt receipts
Parts and accessories other cooking equipment (sold separately)
Parts for automobile and light truck trailers and other transportation equipment
Passenger car rental (including vans and SUVs)
Petroleum refineries inventory change
Photographic and photocopying equipment manufacturing inventory change
Photographic and photocopying equipment manufacturing, nsk, total
Piston-type natural gas engines, including LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) engines (excluding gas turbines)
Porch, lawn, beach, and similar wood outdoor furniture
Porch, lawn, outdoor, and casual furniture, metal
Private passenger auto insurance (property and casualty)
Property management
Railroad transportation, passenger
Railroads, dining car receipts
Railroads, tips
Receipts of food contractors for meals and nonalcoholic beverages
Recreational and vacation camps
Recreational goods and equipment rental
Recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds
Rental and leasing of equipment at participant sports centers (taxable)
Rental of public rooms (e.g., conference/convention meeting rooms) of hotels and motels for short-term business use
Rental of public rooms (e.g., conference/convention meeting rooms) of hotels and motels for short-term social use
Retail trade margin, gift, novelty, and souvenir stores
Rope, cordage, and twine, nsk, total
Rope, cordage, twine, tire cord, and tire fabric mills inventory change
Rubber and plastics footwear
Sailboats, all sizes (excluding military and commercial)
Sails
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, other
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water
Search, detection, navigation, and guidance systems
Search, detection, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical system and instrument manufacturing inventory change
Ship repair, nonmilitary
Sports and recreation instruction (taxable)
State and local government highway toll revenues
State and local government passenger transit
Still cameras (hand-type cameras, process cameras for photoengraving and photolithography, and other still cameras)
Tarpaulins and other covers
Tarpaulins and other covers, inventory change
Tax exempt receipts from sales of sports and recreation instruction schools (tax exempt)
Taxicab Services which include taxi dispatchers
Tinware (including household, commercial, hospital, and outdoor cooking equipment)

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Items Used by Activity
Tips for meal and nonalcoholic beverage charges of drinking places
Tips for meal and nonalcoholic beverage charges of hotels and motels (except casino hotels)
Tips for meal and nonalcoholic beverage charges of limited-service eating places
Tips for meal and nonalcoholic beverage service of full-service restaurant
Tips on alcoholic beverage service of drinking places
Tips on alcoholic beverages of full-service restaurants
Tips on alcoholic beverages of hotels and motels
Tips on alcoholic beverages of limited-services eating places
Toilet preparation manufacturing inventory change
Tour operators
Towels and washcloths
Transportation equipment, nec, including all-terrain vehicles, nsk
Travel agencies
Travelers' insurance (property and casualty)
Truck rental
Urban transit systems
Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing inventory change
Used pleasure boats
Used sporting goods
Utility trailer and RV rental
Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests (except those made principally of foam plastics) and other sheet metal
Vacuum and insulated bottles, jugs, and chests (except those made principally of foam plastics) and other sheet metal, inventory change
Watch, clock, and parts manufacturing inventory change
Watchcases, movements and modules (including watch parts)
Watches
Water sports equipment
Women's and girls' cut and sew apparel manufacturing inventory change
Women's and girls' garments, >=50% plastic or rubber, including raincoats and rubber pants (except wet suits)
Transportation and warehousing, marine
Farm product warehousing and storage
Freight forwarding
General warehousing and storage
International freight, water
Marine cargo handling
Navigational services to shipping
Other support activities for water transportation
Port and harbor operations
Refrigerated warehousing and storage
Water freight, margin
Water passenger transportation, Coastal and Great Lakes
Water passenger transportation, deep sea
Utilities, coastal
Electric power generation

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