# U.S. Benchmark Input-Output Accounts, 2002 

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ON September 21, 2007, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its benchmark inputoutput (I-O) accounts for 2002. ${ }^{1}$ Based on the highest quality source data available, these accounts provide an accurate and comprehensive picture of the inner workings of the economy, showing relationships among more than 400 industries and commodities.

For many economists, analysts, and policymakers, the benchmark I-O accounts are an essential research tool. (See the box "Uses of the Benchmark I-O Accounts.") For BEA, the benchmark I-O accounts provide a foundation for other economic accounts. For example, the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) benchmark personal consumption expenditures and private equipment and software expenditures estimates to the benchmark I-O accounts.

Because benchmark I-O accounts are based largely on every 5 -year data from the Census Bureau, the benchmark I-O accounts lag the reference year by about 5 years; this year, they were released on an accelerated schedule, 3 months earlier than the previous benchmark I-O release. The accounts incorporated several methodological and statistical improvements. These changes updated the accounts to more accurately reflect the structure of the economy and to improve estimates in areas where source data were previously sparse. In addition, the 2002 benchmark I-O estimates benefited from the first-time use of a balancing model to help determine the estimates of intermediate inputs and gross operating surplus.

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## Data Availability

The estimates from the 2002 benchmark input-output (I-O) accounts at the summary level ( 135 commodities and 133 industries) and at the detailed level (428 commodities and 426 industries) are available interactively on the BEA Web site. Go to <www.bea.gov>, and under "Industry," select "Interactive Tables: Input-Output." Online tools will enable you to create and store unique levels of aggregation of data for specific commodities and industries. To download publication tables, click on "2002" under "Benchmark I-O Data Tables."

Highlights from the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts include the following:

- Private goods-producing industries accounted for about 18 percent of the economy, compared with about 21 percent in 1997. ${ }^{2}$ Private services-producing industries accounted for about 69 percent of GDP in 2002, compared with about 66 percent in 1997. ${ }^{3}$ Government's share of GDP was 13 percent in 2002, unchanged from 1997.4
- Health care-related services industries maintained their share of GDP at 6 percent in 2002. Hospitals value added increased about 44 percent; nursing and residential care facilities value added increased about 48 percent. At the same time, pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing value added grew about 78 percent. The average increase across all industries was 28 percent.
- Electronic information-based industries accounted for less than 1 percent of total GDP and about 11 percent of the information sector's value added. The 2002 accounts are the first to provide detailed information on electronic shopping, electronic auctions, Web search portals, Internet service providers, and Internet publishing and broadcasting as well as data on the interactions between the Internet industries and all other industries.
- Private goods-producing industries accounted for 28 percent of gross output, compared with 33 percent in 1997. Private services-producing industries accounted for 61 percent of the total, compared with 59 percent in 1997. Government gross output accounted for the remaining 11 percent in 2002, up from 8 percent in 1997.
- Intermediate purchases of materials and services were about $\$ 9$ trillion, with 39 percent purchased by private goods-producing industries, 51 percent purchased by private services-producing industries,

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## Uses of the Benchmark I-O Accounts

The benchmark I-O accounts, produced every 5 years by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), are used by economists and policy makers in a variety of ways. Broadly speaking, they facilitate the study of economic activity by providing a highly detailed look at interindustry activity. Within BEA, benchmark I-O data are used as the starting point for other accounts, including the national income and product accounts (NIPAs).

General usage. The I-O tables, both benchmark and annual, allow researchers to analyze the economic effects of specific events. For example, they can be used in emergency planning and in estimating the economic effects of natural disasters and strikes. Supplemented with additional information, the I-O accounts can be used for broader analyses, such as estimating the effects of an increase in exports on employment or the impact of a petroleum price increase on production in specific industries and on commuting patterns and consumer spending. Recently, Nobel Laureate Lawrence Klein used I-O data to examine the role of information technology on productivity in the financial services industry. ${ }^{1}$

In business, economists use data from the I-O accounts and other BEA accounts to develop forecasting models, which estimate future earnings among other things.

BEA usage. BEA uses the benchmark I-O accounts as the foundation for several other accounts (chart A). The benchmark I-O accounts are in fact the most important statistical source for the comprehensive revision of the NIPAs. They are

[^2]used to establish the benchmark year level for consumer spending, private equipment and software investment and to provide information on the composition of final demand. This in turn provides the basis for the estimates of GDP for the nonbenchmark years.
Also, the benchmark I-O accounts provide the framework and foundation for the capital flow table and the quantity index for the GDP-by-industry accounts, which are compiled by the Industry Accounts Directorate. ${ }^{2}$ The benchmark I-O accounts also provide the foundation for the annual I-O accounts.
BEA's regional program uses data from the I-O accounts to generate its Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), which can be used to analyze the impact of various projects or changes in economic programs on local economies. For example, state and local government planners can use the model to assess the impact of a military base closing or a new development project.
Other statistical agencies' usage. The benchmark I-O accounts also are used by other statistical agencies as a framework for preparing further economic statistics. The I-O accounts provide the detail that is essential in determining quantity weights for price indexes, such as the producer price index that is compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). BLS also uses the benchmark I-O accounts in their projections of industry employment.
2. The capital flow table expands the gross private fixed investment component of the I-O use table in order to show the types of new equipment and structures purchased for use by each industry. The capital flow table is produced once every 5 years, generally in the year after the release of the benchmark I-O accounts.

## Chart A. Relationship Between the Benchmark I-O Accounts and Other BEA Accounts


and the remaining 10 percent purchased by government.

- On average, intermediate purchases of materials, energy, and services accounted for 44 cents of each dollar of gross output. Value added accounted for the remaining 56 cents (compensation accounted for 32 cents, taxes on production and imports less subsidies for 4 cents, and gross operating surplus for 20 cents). This distribution was virtually unchanged from 1987.
In addition to every 5 -year benchmark I-O accounts, BEA also produces annual I-O accounts. ${ }^{5}$ Both of these complementary accounts provide information on the structure of the U.S. economy and an accounting of the production of goods and services by each industry. Both portray the goods and services purchased by each industry, the incomes earned in each industry, and the distribution of sales for each good and service to industries and final users.

However, the benchmark I-O and annual I-O accounts differ in several respects. The benchmark I-O accounts' rich source data-mainly the every 5 -year Economic Census-allows them to paint a more detailed picture of the economy at a point in time. The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts detail the flows of 428 commodities to 426 industries and to 13 categories of final uses. In contrast, the annual I-O accounts, which are based primarily on annual survey data from the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, provide an aggregate time series of information about the flow of goods and services of industries. The annual $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{O}$ accounts present information on 65 industries and commodities. Additionally, the annual I-O accounts rely on source data and statistical conventions that are more consistent with other BEA accounts, notably the NIPAs and the GDP-by-industry accounts.

The remainder of this article presents the key improvements in the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts. The first part summarizes the major changes in classification and definition. The second part describes statistical changes. The third part summarizes the methodology used to compile the accounts. A technical note describing the 2002 benchmark I-O tables is followed by several appendix tables that provide information on the classification of industries, value added, final uses, and bridge tables that link the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts to the NIPAs.
5. Benchmark I-O accounts are prepared at 5 -year intervals and are based on detailed data from the Economic Census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 10 previous benchmark I-O accounts covered 1947, 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. The 1997 accounts were presented in the December 2002 Survey of Current Business.

## Changes in Classification and Definition

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts incorporated changes made by the 2003 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs. Some changes were the result of classification and definition changes designed to make the NIPAs more accurately reflect the structure of the U.S. economy. The changes also corrected various gaps in data and made the accounts more consistent with other economic accounts and international guidelines. Specific changes include the following:
-The definition of government was changed to recognize government as a producing industry.
-The definitions of commercial banking and insurance were changed to include more services for which explicit fees are not charged.
-The presentation of Indian tribal governments was changed so that they now appear as autonomous governments.

- "Other value added" was replaced by "gross operating surplus" as a measure of proprietors' income, corporate profits, net interest, and business transfer payments.
- "Indirect business taxes" was replaced by "taxes on production and imports less subsidies" as a measure of tax and nontax liabilities that are chargeable to business expenses.
The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts also reflected changes in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which are the I-O accounts' foundation for classifying industries.


## Government as a producer

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts treat general government as an intermediate industry that produces services available for final consumption. In previous benchmark I-O accounts, government was presented as a final user of capital and current account goods.

The new treatment created two new industries-a general Federal Government services industry and a general state and local government services indus-try-that appear in the intermediate use portion of the I-O accounts and represent government use of inputs of goods, services, labor, and capital to produce output (services). Intermediate government I-O industry output is equal to gross output of general government, which is the sum of compensation, consumption of fixed capital, and intermediate goods and services purchased less own-account construction, own-account software, and sales to other sectors. ${ }^{6}$

[^3]Capital account government investment appears in the final demand portion of the I-O table and is a measure of durable goods purchased, including structures and equipment and software. Services that are directly purchased by households, such as college education, are treated as secondary products of the government industry and flow into personal consumption expenditures. If sold to business, these services are treated as intermediate inputs of business. The remaining services are treated as consumption expenditures in government final use and valued at the expense of providing the services.

With this new treatment, the total value of government consumption expenditures and gross investment does not change, because the value of the newly recognized services produced by government equals the cost of inputs. Estimates of government output, purchases, and investment in the benchmark I-O tables equal the estimates made by BEA's Government Division and published in NIPA table 3.10.5, which presents government consumption expenditures and general government gross output.

## Commercial banking

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts changed the treatment of commercial banking output. Previously, the gross output of banks and other depository institutions was calculated as interest received from borrowers less interest paid to depositors. The new treatment recognizes that bank services may be fee-based services or they may be implicit charges resulting in a bank paying a lower interest rate rather than charging a fee for each service. Because banks and other financial intermediaries serve to reduce transactions costs for both depositors and borrowers, the value of the implicit services produced by banks should be allocated to both groups. Incorporating this change reduces GDP by reallocating a portion of the implicit services from final expenditures to intermediate consumption and attributing the larger share of borrowed funds to business.

## Insurance

The 2002 accounts incorporate a new definition of property and casualty insurance services. Previously, insurance services were measured as premiums received less actual incurred losses and less dividends payable by insurance companies to policyholders. The new treatment recognizes the implicit services that are funded by investment income on policyholders' reserves. Under this treatment, industry output is revised so that expected investment income earned on reserves is treated as a supplement to premiums received. In addition, normal losses (expected losses) are now used instead of actual losses to calculate the value of insur-
ance services output. This change reflects the fact that insurance companies base premiums on expected losses instead of actual losses, because actual losses are not known when premiums are set. This change also reduces the effect of catastrophic events on industry output.

## Indian governments

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts recognize tribal governments as autonomous governments and their activities as similar to state and local government enterprises. Previously, the activities of tribal govern-ments-mainly gaming and hotels, fuel stations, and retail sales-were included within private industry output in the I-O accounts. As a result of this new treatment, a new industry was created, Indian gaming, in the I-O accounts. This industry captures the activities of tribal governments and now reports them as a part of state and local government enterprises. Because these activities were previously treated as part of private industry, the combined output for casinos, hotels, retail trade, and motor gasoline was reduced by the value of output of the industry Indian gaming.

## Gross operating surplus

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts recognize "gross operating surplus" as a profits-like measure that includes such items as proprietors' income, corporate profits, net interest, and business transfer payments. In practice, in the benchmark I-O accounts, gross operating surplus is a residual, calculated as gross output less intermediate inputs, employee compensation, and taxes on production and imports less subsidies. Gross operating surplus replaces "other value added" as the profits measure in the I-O accounts.

## Taxes on production and imports less subsidies

The 2002 accounts modified the "indirect business tax" component of value added in order to remove tax payments that are not related to corporate profits-type income and to reclassify these payments primarily as transfer payments to government. The portion that remains includes Federal excise taxes and customs duties, state and local sales taxes, property taxes (including residential real estate taxes), motor vehicle licenses, severance taxes, other taxes, and special assessments. This new tax component was renamed "taxes on production and imports less subsidies" (TOPI). TOPI does not include the following: State and local fines and other nontaxes (now called business transfer payments to government), Federal outer continental shelf royalties, and state and local rents and royalties (now called income payments on assets). This
change provides more detail on the makeup of payments by corporations by separating special payments, such as tobacco settlements and payments not dependent on production, from taxes levied according to actual corporate production and imports.

## NAICS changes

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts reflect the 2002 NAICS, which included major changes from the 1997 NAICS to the classification of industries within NAICS sector 51, information. The sector was restructured, and new industries were created to account for new services and emerging technologies. Internet publishing and broadcasting was moved from 1997 NAICS 511 and 514 into its own industry, 2002 NAICS 5161. This new industry includes electronic publishing by newspapers, periodicals, books, databases, greeting cards, and atlases and maps. "Web search portals" was moved from "other information services" (NAICS 51419), and a new industry, "Internet service providers, Web search portals, and data processing" (NAICS 5180), was created. "On-line information services" was renamed "Internet service providers" to better reflect the activity of the industry.

## Statistical Changes

In addition to classification and definition changes, the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts incorporated statistical changes in three areas: Inventories, royalties, and personal consumption expenditures. These statistical changes to I-O accounts reflect new and improved estimation methodologies and incorporate newly available or revised source data.

## Inventory valuation adjustment

Inventories can be viewed as consumable physical assets that are produced in one period but stored for sale or use in a later period. In the I-O accounts and the NIPAs, change in private inventories includes an inventory valuation adjustment (IVA), which removes the effects of price changes while products are in inventory. Because of the IVA, change in private inventories is valued in current prices, that is, on a replacement-cost basis. In the NIPAs, estimates of IVA by holding industry are based on data from the previous benchmark I-O accounts, changes in product prices, and information on types of inventory accounting methods used (such as LIFO, FIFO, and average cost). The benchmark I-O accounts have traditionally shown the IVA as an aggregate balancing entry in the accounts. The previous benchmark I-O treatment included an IVA commodity and an IVA industry. In the IVA commodity row, the aggregate value for the IVA appeared in the final uses column for inventory
change. In the IVA industry column, it appeared as other value added (which included corporate and noncorporate IVA as two of its subcomponents).

The 2002 benchmark adopted a new treatment that explicitly accounts for the IVA by holding industry, commodity, and inventory type, which includes materials and supplies, work-in-process, finished goods, and merchandise trade inventories. The I-O accounts included IVA in output only where it was appropriate.

## Royalties

BEA improved its measurement of royalties output with new source data and methodology changes. Income from royalties (except copyrighted works) is included in the gross output for the "lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets" industry. Because Economic Census source data for royalty and licensing income and payments are not comprehensive, BEA uses information from the Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income (SOI) corporate income tax return data in measuring income from royalties. ${ }^{7}$ However, these data provide income from royalties and copyrights combined.

BEA's international services data on royalties and licensing fees were used to develop a distribution of payments for the use of U.S. intellectual property by type. ${ }^{8}$ This distribution was applied to the SOI corporate royalty data in order to estimate and remove copyright receipts from royalty receipts. Additional adjustments were made to account for royalty income from individuals, partnerships, and fiduciaries.

## Personal consumption expenditures

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts improved the estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for telecommunications, air transportation, and "food away from home." The changes reflect the results of extensive research into new source data and estimation methodologies so that estimates would better reflect changes to household purchasing patterns.

Telecommunications. A new methodology was adopted that estimates and redistributes reimbursed expenses of telecommunications services for those who use their personal telephone and/or Internet service for business use when working from home. In previous I-O accounts, consumer spending on telecommunications was based on historical expenditure levels that included within household expenditures, the business use of personal (household) telecommunications services; the business use was not treated as an intermediate expenditure.
7. For more information, go to <www.irs.gov>.
8. See "Table 4. Royalties and License Fees, 1986-2005" at <www.bea.gov/international/intlserv.htm>.

For the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts, information from the Current Population Survey's Work at Home Supplement and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on household expenditures on local, long distance, and cellular telephone services was used to estimate personal telephone service expenditures by workers at home. This estimate was then combined with information from the Consumer Expenditure Survey from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to estimate the portion of telephone service expenditures attributable to work activities and reimbursed to the household. ${ }^{9}$

Estimates for reimbursed personal Internet service expenses were derived similarly. Both of these reimbursed expenses for business use were removed from personal consumption expenditures and redistributed as inputs or expenses of intermediate industries.

Air transportation. The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts updated the methodology and source data used to prepare PCE estimates for domestic passenger air transportation.

Previous benchmark I-O accounts estimates of PCE for domestic passenger air transportation included only domestic recreational or leisure air travel of U.S. residents. Nonresident travel and personal nonrecreational travel were not included. ${ }^{10}$ The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts incorporated nonresident travel data from the U.S. travel and tourism satellite accounts and personal and family business trip activity (nonrecreational) data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics' 2001 National Household Travel Survey. This resulted in qualitative and quantitative adjustments to include nonresident and nonrecreational domestic air travel within PCE. ${ }^{11}$

As a result, the share of domestic passenger air transportation output that is attributed to households (PCE) increased significantly, which in turn increased GDP. Additionally, the estimates of intermediate consumption by business and government of air travel were reduced, and their value added was increased. The nonresident travel correction was included in the
9. The Current Population Survey is conducted by the Census Bureau for BLS. It provided estimates of the number of wage and salary workers and self-employed workers who worked at home and used a telephone or the Internet. The FCC's Reference Book of Rates, Price Indices, and Household Expenditures for Telephone Service provided the average annual household expenditures on local, long distance, and cellular telephone services. The 2002 Consumer Expenditure Survey provided percentages of consumers deducting telephone and Internet services as business expenses and the average annual Internet household expenditures.
10. Personal nonrecreational travel includes trips made for medical purposes, shopping, college visits, and funerals and other family-related emergencies.
11. See "Table 3. Demand for Commodities by Type of Visitor" in Peter D. Kuhbach, Mark A. Planting, and Erich H. Strassner, "U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts for 1998-2003," Survey 84 (September 2004): 58.

I-O accounts as a rest-of-the-world adjustment.
Food away from home. In previous benchmark I-O accounts, the PCE estimates for food and beverages in purchased meals were based on historical household expenditures. The new methodology uses information from the BLS Telephone Point of Purchase Survey combined with the Census Bureau's Economic Census "class-of-customer" data to estimate household expenditures on food and nonalcoholic beverages in purchased meals. The Economic Census class-of-customer data were used to estimate the portion of overall food service industry sales that stem from households and individuals. Households and individuals purchase food and beverages in different ways, sometimes as part of a full service meal or a fast food meal, that reflect different pricing. The Telephone Point of Purchase Survey data were then used to measure the portion of food service industry sales that represent household expenditures at full service and limited service restaurants. The use of these two data sources updated PCE for food and beverages in purchased meals to reflect the differences in pricing and expenditure patterns for food away from home.

## Compilation of the 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts

The calculation of the benchmark I-O accounts is a complex process that involves the collection and integration of data from a variety of sources. ${ }^{12}$ BEA prepared the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts in seven steps:
(1) A consistent classification framework that could be used for presenting the tables on a 2002 NAICS basis and for linking backwards with the aid of concordances was developed.
(2) Output for each industry and commodity, which formed the basis for the I-O make table, was estimated.
(3) Domestic supply of each commodity was estimated.
(4) Final uses of commodities were estimated, either directly or by using the commodity-flow method.
(5) Intermediate and value-added inputs required by each industry to produce its output were estimated.
(6) Wholesale and retail trade margins, transportation costs, and excise and sales taxes were estimated in order to convert all transactions by final and intermediate users from the prices received by producers to the prices paid by purchasers.
(7) The gross operating surplus from the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts was reconciled with the 2002 GDP-by-industry accounts, while simultaneously

[^4]balancing the benchmark I-O use table.

## Step 1: Classification framework

The classification of industries in the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts was based on the 2002 NAICS. Over the past few years, many statistical agencies, including the Census Bureau, have completed the conversion from Standard Industrial Classification to NAICS, allowing for consistency and comparability between most Federal statistical data. The Harmonized System, the classification system for foreign trade, was used as the basis for foreign trade estimates in the I-O accounts; it was translated into a NAICS basis in order to create consistency across all estimates within the accounts.

## Step 2: Industry and commodity outputs

BEA released a preliminary I-O make table showing industry and commodity output estimates in September 2005. ${ }^{13}$ These preliminary estimates were based on early 2002 Economic Census data and Department of Agriculture data on receipts and shipments. Data for all industries were not available at the time; the gross output estimates included some estimates based on extrapolation from annual survey data or estimated using other similar techniques. The industry estimates included in the September 2005 release were revised, based on final Economic Census data.

The output of most commodities and industries was based on receipts and shipments data from the 2002 Economic Census and for agriculture, data from the Department of Agriculture. Output was estimated using various approaches. For example, mining and manufacturing output was measured by shipments. Nonprofit and auxiliary industry output was measured using expenses. Commodities data formed the basis for agriculture output estimates. Receipts less cost of goods sold were used to estimate margin output of wholesale and retail trade. Most other industry output was estimated using receipts. Principal data sources used to estimate commodity and industry output are shown in table A.

While the Economic Census covered the majority of establishments, it did not cover businesses without employees, such as real estate agents and small, independent "mom and pop" businesses. For these entities, estimates were based on administrative records of the IRS, primarily from sole proprietorship businesses filing IRS Form 1040, and compiled as nonemployer data by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau's nonemployer data were added to BEA's output estimates to

[^5]ensure complete coverage of all establishments.
The following industries were among those not covered by the Economic Census: Large certificated passenger air transportation and rail transportation, private elementary and secondary schools, and private colleges and universities. For these industries, BEA used data from other sources-such as the Department of Transportation and the Department of Education. These sources are identified in table A. BEA also made imputations for estimates for which data were not available, notably for owner-occupied housing, own-account construction, and own-account software.

Industry output includes all primary and secondary activities. For example, the output for an industry that primarily produced milk and a small amount of butter would be classified within the milk industry. However, at the commodity level, the shipments were separated so the milk commodity included only the production of milk and the butter production was part of the butter commodity.

## Step 3: Domestic supply

The domestic supply of each commodity is the total value of goods and services available for consumption as intermediate inputs by industries or as final uses. Domestic supply represents the value of commodities produced by domestic firms, plus imports and government sales, less exports and changes in inventory. Changes in private inventories by commodity were based on Economic Census data and on information on corporate inventories by industry from the IRS Statistics of Income. Exports and imports were based on foreign trade statistics from the Census Bureau and on data from BEA's international transactions accounts. Domestic supply was measured in producers' prices; therefore, transportation costs and wholesale trade margins were removed from exports before the final calculation.

## Step 4: Final uses

Many final demand estimates were created using the commodity-flow method. In many cases, a predominant user of a commodity can be identified and a portion of that commodity can be assigned to flow to a particular final use for purchase by consumers or by business for investment. Class-of-customer data from the Economic Census or information developed from alternative sources-such as trade associations, private businesses, and other government agencies-was used to identify who is purchasing a commodity. For example, using class-of-customer data from the Economic Census, purchases of tax return preparation services for PCE were estimated as 94.4 percent of domestic supply.

The coverage of class-of-customer data may vary from year to year. If 2002 information was not available, commodity-flow estimates were carried forward
from previous benchmark I-O accounts and sometimes adjusted to reflect changes in purchasing patterns.

Table A. Principal Data Sources for Industry or Commodity Outputs, 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts

| Industry or commodity | Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.. | U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Economic Research Service and National Agriculture Statistical Service <br> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries of the United States <br> Census Bureau, Statistics of United States Businesses |
| Mining .. | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 21, Mining |
| Utilities. | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 22, Utilities U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration |
| Construction...................................................... | Census Bureau, Value of Construction Put In Place Statistics |
| Manufacturing ...................................................... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing Census Bureau, 2003 Current Industrial Reports |
| Wholesale trade.................................................. | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 42, Wholesale Trade Census Bureau, 2002 Annual Wholesale Trade Survey |
| Retail trade ........................................................... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 44-45, Retail Trade Census Bureau, 2002 Annual Retail Trade Survey |
| Transportation and warehousing............................... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing U.S. Department of Transportation: Air Carrier Financial Statistics Quarterly <br> U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics <br> U.S. Department of Transportation, Surface Transportation Board <br> Alaska Railroad 2003 Annual Report <br> Association of American Railroads, 2004 Railroad Facts <br> Amtrak 2004 Annual Report |
| Information.......................................................... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 51, Information |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing ...... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 52, Finance and Insurance <br> Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 53, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing <br> Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 2003 Statistics on Banking <br> New York Stock Exchange, 2002 Annual Report <br> Federal Reserve Board, Flow of Funds Accounts <br> Internal Revenue Service, 2002 Statistics of Income <br> A. M. Best and Company, Bests 2003 Aggregate and Averages, Property/Casualty Insurance <br> Mortgage Insurance Companies of America, 2003-2004 Fact Book <br> American Council of Life Insurers, 2003 Life Insurance Fact Book <br> Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts |
| Professional and business services....... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 54, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services <br> Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services |
| Educational services, health care, and social assistance. $\qquad$ | U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2002 Digest of Education Statistics <br> Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 61, Educational Services Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 62, Health Care and Social Assistance |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services. | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 71, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 72, Accommodation and Food Services |
| Other services, except government......................... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 81, Other Services Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts |
| Government........ | Census Bureau, 2002 Census of Governments Census Bureau, 2002 Government Finances Census Bureau, 2002 Public Employment Federal Budget Data and Federal Government Agency Reports Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts |
| Noncomparable imports....................................... | Bureau of Economic Analysis, International Transactions Accounts |
| Scrap, used and secondhand goods ......................... | Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 42, Wholesale Trade Census Bureau, 2002 Economic Census, NAICS Sector 44-45, Retail Trade |

If percentage distributions to final users were not precisely known, a modified commodity-flow method was used. In this method, government expenditures for, and intermediate purchases by businesses of, a commodity were subtracted from the commodity domestic supply in order to obtain a residual that reflects purchases by persons for consumption or by business for investment. For example, purchases of cereal for PCE were estimated using this method, with the entire residual value allocated to PCE.

The estimates of final uses of the Federal Government and of state and local governments were based on the estimates of total consumption and investment expenditures by type of purchase from the NIPAs. These estimates were then allocated to I-O commodities based on professional judgment and on information from the 2002 Census of Governments, Federal budget data, and government agency reports.

The estimates of residential and nonresidential structures in gross private fixed investment were generally based on information from Census Bureau data on the value of construction put in place. Estimates of oil and gas well drilling, new access structures for solid mineral development, and manufactured mobile structures were based on 2002 Economic Census data.

## Step 5: Industry intermediate inputs and value added

As shown in table B, most of the detailed data available to estimate commodity inputs were from the 2002 Economic Census and the Business Expenses Survey, which included expanded information about industry expenses. In particular, BEA's input estimates were greatly improved because of the inclusion of a catch-all expense category on the Census Bureau reporting forms used by the manufacturing sector for "all other expenses." This expense category allowed for the reporting of all expenses, rather than the limited number of specific expenses available in the past. These data were available in previous benchmark I-O accounts for service industries, but for manufacturing industries, only select expenses data were available.

When only aggregate data for expenses were available, BEA combined that information (for example, purchases of fuel by manufacturing industries) with information on purchases of individual commodities (for example, purchases of petroleum products, natural gas, and coal in purchased fuels) to estimate the purchases of specific commodities by an industry (for example, purchases of natural gas by a manufacturing industry). If BEA did not have direct information for intermediate inputs, estimates were extrapolated from 1997 benchmark I-O accounts relative to the change in industry output from 1997 to 2002.

In the I-O accounts, value added consists of three components-compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and gross operating surplus. The first two components were estimated from a variety of data sources (table B). Total compensation estimates were based on values reported in the 2002 Economic Census that were scaled to NIPA total compensation. Taxes on production and imports less subsidies data from the NIPAs were distributed to all appropriate industries either using a general distribution or by allocating industry specific taxes to the most correct industry. For general sales and excise taxes, the values were incorporated as part of each industry's output on the basis of information from census annual surveys for sales taxes and from the GDP-by-industry accounts for excise taxes. For other indirect business taxes, such as property taxes, estimates were allocated based on a variety of source data, including state government tax collections and highway statistics. Depreciation, a part of gross operating surplus, was estimated for auxiliaries and government industries.

## Step 6: Transportation costs, trade margins, and excise and sales taxes

To estimate the cost of transporting commodities from producers to users, BEA first estimated all transportation services bought and sold in the economy by mode-that is, by rail, truck, water, air, and pipeline. Total transportation receipts for each mode were then separated into receipts from travel by persons, such as household consumers' purchases of airline services for vacation travel, and from receipts from the transport of goods, such as mining operators shipping coal by rail. The receipts for moving goods were allocated to commodities by mode: For rail, the allocation was based on information from the American Association of Railroads; for air, from the Department of Transportation; and for all other modes, from the Census Bureau's 2002 Commodity-Flow Survey. For transportation margins on pipeline transmissions, BEA used data directly from the 2002 Economic Census.

The estimates of wholesale and retail trade margins were based on sales data from the 2002 Economic Census supplemented by information from the 2002 Annual Trade Survey and the 2002 Annual Retail Trade Survey. Margin output was then allocated to commodities using information on sales for major commodity lines by type of business (for example, sales of kitchen appliances by household appliance stores) from the Economic Census. The estimates of sales and excise taxes were based on information from Census Bureau annual trade surveys and from the NIPAs.

## Step 7: Reconciling gross operating surplus and final balancing

The final step was to balance the benchmark I-O use table. The output of each commodity (row) in the use table must equal the sum of the transactions for that commodity, and the output of each industry (column) in the table must equal the sum of input transactions, including value added, for that industry. In practice, the estimates often result in various discrepancies that require adjustments.

This balancing was achieved via a new process designed to reconcile the gross operating surplus esti-
mates in the 2002 benchmark I-O accounts with the gross operating surplus estimates in the 2002 GDP-byindustry accounts. ${ }^{14}$ The reconciliation produced a balanced benchmark I-O use table and improved the intermediate inputs and the gross operating surplus estimates.

The new reconciliation and balancing model is con-
14. The annual I-O accounts and the GDP-by-industry accounts were integrated in 2004; see Brian C. Moyer, Mark A. Planting, Paul V. Kern, and Abigail M. Kish, "Improved Annual Industry Accounts for 1998-2003: Integrated Annual Input-Output Accounts and Gross-Domestic-Product-byIndustry Accounts," Survey 84 (June 2004): 21-57.

Table B. Principal Data Sources and Methods for Estimating Intermediate Inputs and Value-Added, 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts

| Input component | Source data and methods used |
| :---: | :---: |
| Intermediate inputs.............................................. | Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <br> Inputs to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries were estimated from U.S. Department of Agriculture's 2002 Census of Agriculture or by extrapolating 1997 benchmark I-O estimates. These estimates were adjusted during the process of balancing commodity purchases across industries with commodity output totals. <br> Mining <br> Inputs to the mining industries were estimated primarily from the 2002 Economic Census' mining sector reports. Detailed cost data on accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; advertising and promotional expenses; communication services; legal services; purchased electricity; purchased fuels consumed; rental payments for buildings and other structures; rental payments for machinery and equipment; supplies used and minerals received; and all other operating expenses were used to estimate intermediate inputs. Inputs were also extrapolated using the 1997 benchmark I-O estimates. Estimates were adjusted during the process of balancing commodity purchases across industries with commodity output totals. <br> Construction <br> Inputs to the construction industries were estimated primarily from 2002 Economic Census construction data. <br> Manufacturing <br> Inputs to the manufacturing industries were estimated primarily from the 2002 Economic Census' manufacturing sector reports. Detailed cost data on accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; advertising and promotional services; communication services; legal services; management consulting and administrative services; materials, parts, containers, packaging, etc., used; purchased computer services; purchased electricity; purchased fuels; refuse removal services; rental payments for buildings and other structures; rental payments for machinery and equipment; repair and maintenance services of buildings and/or machinery; and all other operating expenses were used to estimate intermediate inputs. Inputs were also extrapolated using the 1997 benchmark I-O estimates. Estimates were adjusted during the process of balancing commodity purchases across industries with commodity output totals. <br> Services, trade, transportation and warehousing, and utilities <br> For selected census-covered industries, information from the 2002 Business Expenses Survey (BES) on operating expenses was used, including accounting services; advertising services; communication services; contract labor costs; data processing and other computer related services; insurance costs; lease and rental payments; legal services; management consulting and other professional services; packaging and container costs; printing services; repair and maintenance services; transportation, shipping and warehousing services; cost of utilities; and other operating expenses. Estimates were adjusted during the process of balancing commodity purchases across industries with commodity output totals. <br> For noncensus-covered industries, inputs were estimated from trade association data or by extrapolating 1997 benchmark I-O estimates by the change in industry output from 1997 to 2002. Estimates were adjusted during the process of balancing commodity purchases across industries with commodity output totals. |
| Value-added: <br> Compensation of employees |  |
|  | For census-covered industries, payroll data from the 2002 Economic Censuses were used; data were adjusted for misreporting and I-O industry definitions. Benefits data for manufacturing and mining were from the 2002 Economic Census. Benefits data for industries covered by the BES were based on the relationship between the BES benefits and payroll data applied to the 2002 Economic Census payroll data. For the remaining industries, benefits were estimated using indirect techniques. <br> For noncensus-covered industries, tabulations of wages and salaries covered by state unemployment insurance and estimates of benefits from the national income and product accounts were used; data were adjusted for misreporting and I-O industry definitions. <br> All estimates were adjusted to balance to total compensation in the national income and product accounts. |
| Taxes on production and imports less subsidies ...... | The estimates by industry were prepared in two parts: For excise and general sales taxes, the values were estimated as part of each industry's output; for other taxes, assessments and license fees, the estimates were distributed on the basis of a variety of source data, including state government tax collections statistics and the BES. For all other tax liabilities, estimates were distributed to industries using indirect techniques. <br> All estimates were adjusted to balance to total taxes on production and imports, less subsidies in the national income and product accounts. |
| Gross operating surplus ...................................... | For most industries, the residual method (total industry output less total intermediate inputs, compensation of employees, and taxes on production and imports, less subsidies) was used. |

sidered a milestone in the development of the BEA industry accounts; BEA has made integration of these accounts a priority. A full discussion of the new process will be published in an upcoming issue of the Survey of Current Business. In addition to enhanced transparency and flexibility, the new reconciliation and balancing framework has two notable advantages over past models. First, the model is built on a firm statistical foundation in which adjustments reflect the relative reliability of the initial estimates. Second, the least squares framework ensures that adjustments made to initial estimates are as small as possible and still satisfy the accounting constraints of the model.

## Technical Note <br> The 2002 Benchmark I-O Accounts Tables

The 2002 benchmark I-O accounts include standard make and use tables and several supplementary tables. The supplementary tables consist of make and use tables based on the standard tables, four requirements tables, and bridge tables.

## Standard tables

The standard make and use tables are based on the 2002 NAICS. For the purpose of data collection, an establishment or a business unit is assigned to an industry according to its output and production process. However, most establishments produce more than one product, so the establishment is categorized by its primary source of revenue or its primary product. The other products that the establishment produces are identified as secondary products. For example, a hotel may also provide restaurant services, but these services are not part of the hotel industry's primary product of lodging, so they are treated as a secondary product of the hotel industry. The standard make and use tables are constructed before the redefinition of selected secondary products; all of the products-primary and secondary-that are produced by an industry are assigned to that industry. As a result, the data in these tables are consistent with GDP-by-industry accounts, the gross-domestic-product-by-state accounts, and with other industry data reported by other statistical agencies on a NAICS basis.

Table 1, standard make table. The standard make table is a matrix that shows the value in producers' prices of each commodity produced by each industry (see the schematic in the upper panel of chart 1 and estimates in table C). In the matrix, commodities are presented in the columns, and industries are presented in the rows. The entries in a row represent the dollar value of commodities produced by an industry. The entries in a column represent the value of the production by each industry of a commodity. The diagonal
cell in each row (a shaded cell in chart 1 ) shows the value of production of the commodity for which the industry has been designated the "primary" producer. Any entries in the other cells in the row show the value of production of commodities for which other industries are the primary producers (and for which the given industry is a "secondary" producer). The row total in the make table is total industry output, and the column total is total commodity output. As indicated by the shading in chart 1 , the row totals of the make table equal the column totals of the use table, and the column totals of the make table equal the row totals of the use table.

Table 2, standard use table. The standard use table is a matrix that shows the commodities consumed, or used, by each industry and final consumer (see the schematic in the lower panel of chart 1 and estimates in table D). The entries in a row represent the dollar value of the use by each industry of a commodity and of the sales of the commodity to final uses. The industry uses add up to total intermediate use (the far right column of the industries' portion in chart 1). The final uses sum to GDP (the far right column of the final uses' portion in chart 1). The entries in a column represent the value of the commodities-that is, of raw materials, semi finished products, and services-used and the value added that is generated in production by an industry. The row total (total commodity output) is the production of the commodity (regardless of which industry contributed to that production), and the column total (total industry output) is the production of the industry (regardless of what commodity was produced).

## Supplementary tables

The supplementary make and use tables are based on the standard make and use tables. In the supplementary make and use tables, some of the secondary products are reassigned to the industries in which these products are primary products. The estimates in the supplementary make and use tables are used to calculate four requirements tables-commodity-by-industry direct requirements, commodity-by-commodity total requirements, industry-by-commodity total requirements, and industry-by-industry total require-ments-that quantify the direct and indirect effects of changes in final demand on the economy. The data in the supplementary make and use tables and in the total requirements tables that are derived from them are valuable for performing economic structural analysis, impact analysis, and other types of economic modeling because they show the interdependence among the producers and consumers in the economy. Using these tables, analysts can estimate the direct and indirect
Chart 1. The Input-Output Accounts

effects of changes in final uses on industries and commodities. For example, these tables can be used to determine the economic impact of a disaster or to compute the effect on output of a shift in demand from domestic to imported goods.

Tables 3 and 4, supplementary make and use tables (after redefinitions). In traditional I-O analysis, industries are required to have homogeneous production processes: Each industry produces only one commodity, and each commodity is produced by only one industry. Thus, secondary products present a special problem because they represent heterogeneity in an industry's output. In order to transform the make and use tables into the required format, assumptions about the technology of producing secondary products are needed. The two most commonly used technology assumptions are the industry-technology assumption and the commodity-technology assumption.

BEA developed a two-step process to reassign the secondary products from the industry in which they were produced to the industries in which these products are primary products. ${ }^{15}$ The first step is the "redefinition process." In this step, it is assumed (1) that the input structure of a secondary product differs from the

[^6]input structure of the primary product of the industry in which the secondary product was produced and (2) that the input structure of a secondary product is similar to that of the primary product of the industry to which it is reassigned. ${ }^{16}$ As a result of the redefinition process, the total value of secondary products is decreased, and the total value of primary products is increased, by the same amount. Redefinitions affect numerous industries within the I-O accounts, most notably wholesale trade, retail trade, and accommodations and food services.

The second step refers to "reclassifications and other secondary products." ${ }^{17}$ In this step, the remaining secondary products are reassigned so that each industry produces only its primary product. This step also assumes that the input structure of each secondary product is the same as, or similar to, that of the primary product that the industry produces. ${ }^{18}$ For example, newspapers are treated as the primary product of the newspaper industry, while advertising is treated as the primary product of the advertising industry. Newspaper advertising is treated as a secondary product of the newspaper industry, since the same input structure is

[^7]Table C. The Make of Commodities by Industries before Redefinitions, 2002
(Millions of dollars at producers' prices)

|  | Commodities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry/Commodity |  | Mining | Utilities | Construction | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Transpor-warehousing | Information | Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Pro- } \\ \text { fessional } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { business } \\ \text { services } \end{array}$ | Educational services, health care, and social assistance | Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, services | Other services, except government | Government | Scrap, used and secondhand goods | Total industry output |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| hunting.............................. | 269,262 |  |  |  | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,243 |  |  |  | 270,548 |
| Mining................................... |  | 168,826 |  |  | 15,367 | 106 |  |  | ............ | ............... | 161 | ...... | .............. | ........ |  | ........... | 184,520 |
| Utilities.................................. |  |  | 314,459 | 1,961 |  |  | 21 | 290 | .... | ............... | 641 | ........ | .... | ............. | 961 | ............ | 318,367 |
| Construction......................... |  |  | 63 | 967,588 | 3770,270 |  |  |  | ............ |  |  | ..... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 967,588 |
| Manufacturing....................... | 0 | 807 | 63 | 1,840 | 3,770,270 |  | ..... | 407 |  | 7.887 | 36,507 | 21 |  | 27.815 |  | 2,204 | 3,850,503 |
| Wholesale trade $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 901 |  |  | 879,480 | 2,227 |  | 10,775 | 3,262 | 489 | 19,738 | 85,803 |  |  | r 8 884,521 |
| Transportation and warehousing. $\qquad$ | 5 |  | 181 | 4,448 |  | 271 | 469 | 587,905 |  | 299 | 2,427 | 68 | 4 | 462 |  |  | 596,538 |
| Information ........................................... |  |  |  | 1,168 |  | 1,974 | 1,229 |  | 772,278 | 2,022 | 175,692 | 925 | 85 | 14 |  |  | 955,387 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing |  |  |  | 34,637 |  | 140 | 2,254 | 21 |  | 3,490,882 | 9,823 |  | 56 | 558 |  |  | 3,538,373 |
| Professional and business services $\qquad$ |  | 46 |  | 271 |  | 1 | 5,137 |  | 4,477 | 1,029 | 1,982,973 | 550 |  | 3,523 |  | 422 | 1,998,428 |
| Educational services, health care, and social assistance |  |  |  | 1,715 |  |  | 7,986 |  |  | 2,109 | 4,314 | 1,266,102 | 10,549 | 16 |  |  | 1,292,791 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services. $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 1,735 |  |  | 5,901 |  | 35 | 8,949 | 3,800 | 2,002 | 683,916 | 505 |  | 66 | 706,909 |
| Other services, except government |  |  |  |  |  | 322 | 2,843 |  |  | 335 | 2,024 | 9 | 3,091 | 447,485 |  |  | 456,778 |
| Government......................... |  |  | 71,890 | 15,185 |  |  | 2,976 | 16,158 | 2,622 | 24,482 | 28,341 | 179,453 | 41,787 | 2,218 | 1,753,381 | 2,523 | 2,146,307 |
| Total commodity output........ | 271,812 | 170,068 | 386,593 | 1,032,363 | 3,802,641 | 871,529 | 908,295 | 607,007 | 779,412 | 3,548,769 | 2,263,411 | 1,449,620 | 760,469 | 568,489 | 1,754,342 | 5,215 | 19,180,034 |

[^8]used in production, and is reclassified to the advertising commodity. This step is performed by the mathematical equations that are used to derive the three total requirements tables. ${ }^{19}$ The reclassification process also affects a wide range of industries, including state and local government enterprises, manufacturing, "news-
19. For information about deriving the total requirements tables and traditional I-O tables, see Handbook of Input-Output Table, Compilation and Analysis (New York: United Nations, 1999).
paper, book, and directory publishers," "radio and television broadcasting," and finance.

Table 5, commodity-by-industry direct requirements table. This table is derived from the use table by relating commodity input for an industry to the industry's output. The values in the table, referred to as the "direct requirements coefficients," show the amount of a commodity required by the industry to produce a dollar of the industry's output.

Table D. The Use of Commodities by Industries Before Redefinitions, 2002
(Millions of dollars at producers' prices)

| Commodity/Industry | Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | Mining | Utilities | Construction | Manufacturing | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | Transportation and warehousing | Information | Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing | Professional and business services | Educational services, health care, and social assistance |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. | 72,028 | 361 |  | 2,665 | 145,447 | 254 | 1,738 | 19 |  | 1,433 | 738 | 275 |
| Mining ............................................... | 703 | 8,611 | 61,790 | 8,541 | 140,715 | 84 | 81 | 1,189 | 264 | 1,357 | 441 | 299 |
| Utilities. | 6,328 | 5,466 | 377 | 4,340 | 70,011 | 5,319 | 14,295 | 4,152 | 4,969 | 20,669 | 9,269 | 17,912 |
| Construction.. | 1,168 | 6,621 | 7,234 | 672 | 12,191 | 1,093 | 3,040 | 4,508 | 5,320 | 55,738 | 4,985 | 2,673 |
| Manufacturing... | 40,494 | 17,120 | 8,463 | 232,213 | 1,337,307 | 41,001 | 62,197 | 65,536 | 54,393 | 56,852 | 69,117 | 111,888 |
| Wholesale trade... | 10,469 | 2,584 | 1,349 | 27,203 | 191,839 | 28,144 | 15,040 | 8,456 | 7,033 | 12,945 | 8,775 | 18,860 |
| Retail trade ... | 227 | 434 | 61 | 46,778 | 9,155 | 848 | 2,488 | 2,409 | 188 | 8,801 | 944 | 2,268 |
| Transportation and warehousing .......... | 6,873 | 3,696 | 22,505 | 16,435 | 88,482 | 28,448 | 28,967 | 69,044 | 12,229 | 13,518 | 23,677 | 10,532 |
| Information.......................................... | 383 | 593 | 1,107 | 8,524 | 31,982 | 8,561 | 11,468 | 6,439 | 131,341 | 29,372 | 53,650 | 18,821 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing | 29,994 | 23,413 | 8,696 | 34,707 | 91,028 | 44,753 | 95,289 | 48,684 | 51,805 | 668,345 | 149,840 | 142,576 |
| Professional and business services ........................................ | 4,114 | 22,018 | 14,470 | 84,141 | 383,802 | 102,447 | 91,382 | 58,776 | 114,083 | 210,443 | 287,573 | 125,587 |
| Educational services, health care, and social assistance assistance | 1,026 | 1 | 129 | 39 | 84 | 427 | 2,037 | 65 | 403 | 73 | 491 | 20,937 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services | 315 | 238 | 3,910 | 3,178 | 17,024 | 4,471 | 5,637 | 5,211 | 19,513 | 24,307 | 41,963 | 13,717 |
| Other services, except government..................... | 1,266 | 373 | 727 | 15,050 | 20,017 | 6,725 | 7,514 | 5,826 | 7,995 | 27,516 | 21,908 | 12,985 |
| Government.............................................. | 70 | 13 | 269 | 53 | 2,335 | 7,303 | 6,889 | 13,010 | 3,724 | 6,516 | 6,228 | 7,233 |
| Scrap, used and secondhand goods ........ | -14 | 24 | 54 | 88 | 11,838 | 2 | 604 | 1,045 | 77 | -784 | 510 | 87 |
|  | 97 | 971 | 489 | 267 | 17,032 | 7,388 | 486 | 16,130 | 11,214 | 21,343 | 8,489 | 32 |
| Total intermediate inputs .. | 175,541 | 92,537 | 131,630 | 484,890 | 2,570,286 | 287,266 | 349,151 | 310,499 | 424,550 | 1,158,443 | 688,597 | 506,681 |
| Compensation of employees ... | 31,838 | 28,686 | 56,976 | 368,239 | 764,996 | 323,241 | 376,391 | 202,720 | 246,334 | 546,756 | 948,554 | 655,656 |
| Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies | -3,239 | 13,532 | 36,177 | 5,387 | 32,554 | 142,855 | 133,421 | 12,527 | 40,420 | 225,834 | 24,532 | 11,530 |
| Gross operating surplus .................................. | 66,407 | 49,766 | 93,585 | 109,073 | 482,666 | 131,159 | 153,513 | 70,793 | 244,084 | 1,607,339 | 336,746 | 118,924 |
| Total value added.. | 95,006 | 91,983 | 186,737 | 482,698 | 1,280,217 | 597,255 | 663,325 | 286,039 | 530,837 | 2,379,929 | 1,309,832 | 786,110 |
| Total industry output......................................... | 270,548 | 184,520 | 318,367 | 967,588 | 3,850,503 | 884,521 | 1,012,476 | 596,538 | 955,387 | 3,538,373 | 1,998,428 | 1,292,791 |


| Commodity/Industry | Industries |  |  | Totalintermediateuse | Final uses (GDP) |  |  |  |  |  | Totalfinal uses (GDP) | Total commodity output |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Other services, except government | Government |  | Personal consumption expenditures | Private fixed investment | Change in private inventories | Exports of goods and services | Imports of goods and services | Government consumption expenditures and gross investment |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. | 4,180 | 95 | 1,689 | 230,923 | 48,655 |  | -3,756 | 20,976 | -24,985 |  | 40,890 | 271,812 |
| Mining....... | 342 | 178 | 7,910 | 232,504 | 118 | 30,444 | -2,782 | 3,768 | -93,985 |  | -62,437 | 170,068 |
| Utilities ............................. | 16,646 | 5,332 | 30,877 | 215,963 | 171,307 |  |  | 524 | -1,201 |  | 170,630 | 386,593 |
| Construction. | 2,768 | 2,646 | 42,488 | 153,144 |  | 662,526 |  | 66 |  | 216,628 | 879,220 | 1,032,363 |
| Manufacturing... | 76,968 | 36,368 | 200,102 | 2,410,018 | 1,248,059 | 565,745 | 13,781 | 495,415 | -1,014,741 | 84,364 | 1,392,623 | 3,802,641 |
| Wholesale trade.. | 13,228 | 5,899 | 29,370 | 381,193 | 303,995 | 86,312 | 2,288 | 68,164 | 19,917 | 9,659 | 490,335 | 871,529 |
| Retail trade. | 1,964 | 4,854 | 281 | 81,700 | 789,492 | 37,103 |  |  |  |  | 826,596 | 908,295 |
| Transportation and warehousing ........ | 8,007 | 7,092 | 37,724 | 377,229 | 161,939 | 19,460 | 208 | 58,334 | -12,102 | 1,939 | 229,778 | 607,007 |
| Information................................................ | 8,702 | 9,697 | 58,598 | 379,236 | 311,503 | 59,242 | -206 | 26,305 | -3,598 | 6,929 | 400,176 | 779,412 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing | 55,647 | 72,769 | 61,562 | 1,579,109 | 1,845,787 | 70,858 |  | 80,158 | -27,142 |  | 1,969,660 | 3,548,769 |
| Professional and business services ..... | 80,885 | 42,351 | 251,866 | 1,873,936 | 160,652 | 159,572 |  | 56,852 | -8,970 | 21,370 | 389,476 | 2,263,411 |
| Educational services, health care, and social assistance | 405 | 1,687 | 17,795 | 45,597 | 1,403,815 |  |  | 703 | -495 |  | 1,404,023 | 1,449,620 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services | 19,458 | 6,356 | 23,426 | 188,723 | 571,253 |  | $\ldots$ | 603 | -110 |  | 571,746 | 760,469 |
| Other services, except government... | 8,041 | 5,986 | 26,492 | 168,422 | 401,798 |  |  | 141 | -1,872 |  | 400,067 | 568,489 |
| Government............................... | 7,601 | 2,445 | 9,833 | 73,520 | 47,774 |  |  | 238 |  | 1,632,810 | 1,680,822 | 1,754,342 |
| Scrap, used and secondhand goods ..................... | 328 | 1,911 | -3 | 15,766 | 68,346 | -85,528 | 4,142 | 7,692 | -8,041 | 2,838 | -10,551 | 5,215 |
|  | 388 | 55 | 16,774 | 101,155 | -35,665 | 2,758 |  | 89,812 | -158,060 |  | -101,155 |  |
| Total intermediate inputs. | 305,559 | 205,720 | 816,785 | 8,508,135 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation of employees ... | 255,379 | 156,243 | 1,134,622 | 6,096,629 | ................. |  |  | ......... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots \cdots . . . . . . . . . .$. | .................. |
| Total value added. | 401,351 | 251,058 | 1,329,522 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total industry output. | 706,909 | 456,778 | 2,146,307 |  | 7,498,829 | 1,608,492 | 13,675 | 909,752 | -1,335,385 | 1,976,536 |  | 19,180,034 |

[^9]Table 6, commodity-by-commodity total requirements table. This table is derived from both the make and use tables. The values in the table, referred to as "commodity-by-commodity total requirements coefficients," show the production required both directly and indirectly of the commodity at the beginning of each row per dollar of delivery to final use of the commodity at the top of the column.

Table 7, industry-by-commodity total requirements table. This table is derived from both the make and use tables. The values in the table, referred to as "industry-by-commodity total requirements coefficients," show the production required directly and indirectly from the industry at the beginning of the row per dollar of delivery to final use of the commodity at the top of the column.

Table 8, the industry-by-industry total requirements table. This table is also derived from both the make and use tables. The values in the table, referred to as "industry-by-industry total requirements coefficients," show the production required directly and indirectly from the industry at the beginning of the row per dollar of delivery to final use by the industry at the top of the column.

Bridge tables. Three additional supplementary tables serve as bridges between the I-O estimates and NIPA estimates. The first bridge table (appendix C) covers the I-O commodity composition of NIPA personal consumption expenditures. The second table (appendix D) covers the I-O commodity composition of NIPA private equipment and software expenditures. The third table (appendix E) reconciles the I-O estimates of exports and imports with those in the NIPAs.

The commodity composition tables are necessary because the valuations and definitions used in the I-O accounts differ from those used in the NIPAs. In the I-O accounts, the final use categories are expressed in producers' prices; in the NIPAs, final demand categories are expressed in purchasers' prices, except for merchandise imports where the value at the foreign port is used. Also, the definitions of the export and import components of I-O final use categories differ from
those of the NIPA final demand categories mainly because the I-O data are adjusted to account for goods that are returned to the country that originally exported it. Before the I-O total requirements tables can be used to analyze changes in commodity or industry output requirements that result from changes in the level or composition of NIPA final demand, the NIPA final demand categories must be converted to the I-O final use categories; that is, the analysis should be consistent with I-O final use commodities that are valued at producers' prices for the I-O year and include separate entries for transportation costs and trade margins.

Some adjustments are necessary in order to reconcile the I-O estimates of exports and imports of goods and services with those in the NIPAs. In the NIPAs, unlike in the I-O accounts, imports include the U.S. merchandise that is returned to the United States from other countries, and exports include the foreign merchandise that is reexported from the United States to other countries. The same adjustments are made for both exports and imports, so total GDP is not affected.

## New personal consumption expenditures classification system

The 2002 benchmark input-output accounts have incorporated a new classification structure for personal consumption final uses that classifies commodities according to function and type of product. The purpose of the new classification is to incorporate changes that reflect shifts in consumer buying patterns related to changing incomes, changing demographics, technological innovations, changing tastes and preferences, new government programs, and legislative changes.

This change was made in conjunction with the NIPAs and takes into consideration guidelines of the System of National Accounts (SNA). Under the new PCE classification system, there are numerous changes to commodities and commodity categories, and the aggregation structure is changed for each classification type. However, there is no change in the total level of PCE. For more information, see appendix C.

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Appendix A. Industries in the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues


Appendix A. Industries in the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues


Appendix A. Industries in the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues


Appendix A. Industries in the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Table Ends


Appendix B. Classification of Value Added and Final Uses in the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts

|  | I-O number and title | I-O number and title |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Compensation of employees VALUE ADDED | F050 | Imports of goods and services <br> F05000 Imports of goods and services |
| V001 | Compensation of employees V00100 Compensation of employees | F06C | Federal Government consumption expenditures, national defense |
| V002 | Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies V00200 Taxes on production and imports, less subsidies | F061 | F06C00 Federal Government consumption expenditures, national defense Federal Government gross investment, national defense F06100 Federal Government gross investment, national defense |
| V003 | Gross operating surplus V00300 Gross operating surplus | F07C | Federal Government consumption expenditures, nondefense F07C00 Federal Government consumption expenditures, nondefense |
|  | FINAL USES | F071 | Federal Government gross investment, nondefense F07100 Federal Government gross investment, nondefense |
| F010 | Personal consumption expenditures F01000 Personal consumption expenditures | F08C | State and local government consumption expenditures, education F08C00 State and local government consumption expenditures, education |
| F020 | Private fixed investment F02000 Private fixed investment | F081 | State and local government gross investment, education F08100 State and local government gross investment, education |
| F030 | Change in private inventories F03000 Change in private inventories | F09C | State and local consumption expenditures, other F09C00 State and local consumption expenditures, other |
| F040 | Exports of goods and services <br> F04000 Exports of goods and services | F091 | State and local government gross investment, other F09100 State and local government gross investment, other |

Note. The titles in boldface represent the value added and final use components used for the summary version of the 2002 tables

## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New domestic autos Total | 44,217 | 1,397 | 18,670 | 64,285 | 332B Other fabricated metal products $\qquad$ 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 110 889 | 3 | 170 | 283 |
| 3361 Motor vehicles | 44,198 | 1,397 | 18,658 | 64,253 | 4A00 Retail trade........................................ | 11 | 8 |  | 2,470 |
| 336A Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, and parts ......... | 19 |  | 13 | 32 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods..................................... | 308 | 155 | 386 | 849 |
| New foreign autos Total. $\qquad$ | 23,404 | 692 | 9,227 | 33,322 | Non-electric cookware and tableware Total. | 7,538 | 449 | 12,420 | 20,407 |
| 3361 Motor vehicles. | 23,404 | 692 | 9,227 | 33,322 | 3210 Wood products.............................. | 423 | 22 | 700 | 1,145 |
| New light trucks |  |  |  |  | 3260 Plastics and rubber products ... | 4,337 | 81 | 6,996 | 11,414 |
| Total.... | 117,635 | 2,253 | 21,792 | 141,681 | 3315 Foundry products. | 12 | 4 | 26 551 | 42 |
| 3361 Motor vehicles | 117,635 | 2,253 | 21,792 | 141,681 | 3321 Forgings and stampings ................. | 312 | 6 | 424 | 742 |
| Net purchases of used autos |  |  |  |  | 3322 Cutlery and handtools... | 1,502 | 38 | 2,466 | 4,005 |
| Total.. | 33,238 | 271 | 24,526 | 58,035 | 3324 Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers ........... | 46 | 1 | 62 | 109 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 33,238 | 271 | 24,526 | 58,035 | 332B Other fabricated metal products.................. | 577 -40 | 15 | 1,115 | 1,708 |
| Net purchases of used light trucks |  |  |  |  | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -40 | 259 | 81 | 299 |
| Total..................................... | 37,494 | 121 | 16,552 | 54,167 | Tools, hardware, and supplies |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 37,494 | 121 | 16,552 | 54,167 | Tota | 10,302 | 192 | 4,978 | 15,472 |
| Tires |  |  |  |  | 3140 Nonapparel textile products....... | 19 | 1 | 19 | 39 |
| Total. | 6,716 | 123 | 10,505 | 17,344 | 3255 Paints, coatings, and adhesives .................. | 416 | 14 | 370 | 799 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products. | 6,715 | 123 | 10,505 | 17,343 | 3256 Soaps, cleaning compounds, and toiletries ................................. | 70 | 8 | 68 | 584 140 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.... | 1 |  |  | 1 | 3260 Plastics and rubber products.... | 38 | 1 | 17 | 56 |
| Accessories and parts |  |  |  |  | 3270 Nonmetallic mineral products ...... | 248 | 1 | 280 | 551 |
| Total. | 9,794 | 290 | 13,000 | 23,085 | 331A Primary ferrous metal products ...................... | 12 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| 3256 Soaps, cleaning compounds, and toiletries. | 309 | 10 | 194 | 512 | 3322 Cutlery and handtools .............................. | 1,448 | 25 | 1,336 | 2,809 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products. | 397 | 8 | 400 | 805 | 332B Other fabricated metal products.................... | 215 | 5 | 162 | 382 |
| 3270 Nonmetallic mineral products. | 44 | 1 | 41 | 86 | 3332 Industrial machinery ................................. | 205 | 5 | 180 | 390 |
| 331A Primary ferrous metal products.... | 18 | 1 | 18 | 37 | 3335 Metalworking machinery............................. | 40 | 1 | 30 | 70 |
| 332B Other fabricated metal products.. | 154 | 4 | 147 | 305 | 3339 Other general purpose machinery.................. | 1,635 | 21 | 1,722 | 3,378 |
| 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery |  |  | 1 | 1 | 3353 Electrical equipment.................................. | 124 | 1 | 98 | 223 |
| 334A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 4 |  | 4 | 8 | 3370 Furniture and related products ........ | 5 | 3 | 6 | + |
| 3351 Electric lighting equipment ......................... | 151 | 2 | 211 | 363 | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 7 | 44 |  | 425 |
| 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 858 | 69 | 367 | 1,294 | 532A Consumer goods and general rentals ............ | 5,117 |  |  | 5,117 |
| 336A Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, and parts ........ | 10,265 | 174 | 9,598 | 20,036 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand g | 34 | 7 | 6 | 47 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 143 | 15 | 167 | 324 | Outdoor equipment and supplies |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -2,549 | 8 | 1,853 | -688 |  | 1,218 | 31 | 1,371 | 2,620 |
| Furniture |  |  |  |  | 3210 Wood products.. | 9 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| Total. | 39,888 | 4,808 | 35,450 | 80,146 | 3260 Plastics and rubber products ............... | 86 |  | 66 | 154 |
| 3370 Furniture and related products ..................... | 37,162 | 4,043 | 33,126 | 74,332 | 3322 Cutlery and handtools ........................... | 182 | 3 | 5 |  |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies .................. | 140 | 15 | 142 | 297 | 332B Other tabricated metal products............. | 1 | - | 3 | 7 |
| 532A Consumer goods and general rentals ............ | 1,725 |  |  | 1,725 | 3331 Agriculture, construction, and mining |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 861 | 750 | 2,182 | 3,792 |  | 89 | 1 | 89 | 1,617 |
| Clocks, lamps, lighting fixtures, and other household decorative items |  |  |  |  | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 41 | 3 | 3 | 47 |
| Total......................................... | 10,646 | 851 | 10,952 | 22,450 | Televisions |  |  |  |  |
| 3160 Leather and allied products.. | 86 | 3 | 115 | 204 |  | 11,699 | 181 | 6,561 | 18,441 |
| 3210 Wood products .......................................... | 1,535 | 75 | 1,576 | 3,187 | 334 A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 11,741 | 141 41 | 6,536 | 18,418 |
| 3230 Printed products ..................................... | 92 | 1 | 79 | 172 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -42 | 41 | 25 | 23 |
| 3270 Nonmetallic mineral products ....................... | 1,546 | 42 | 1,597 | 3,185 | Other video equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 331 A Primary ferrous metal products.................... | 170 | $\stackrel{10}{*}$ | 133 | 313 | Total.... | 12,501 | 150 | 7,505 | 20,157 |
| 3323 Architectural and structural metal products ..... | 57 |  | 37 | 95 | 334A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 12,054 | 144 | 7,218 | 19,416 |
| 3324 Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers .......... | , |  | 20 | 11 | 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 447 | 6 | 287 | 740 |
| 332B Other fabricated metal products.................... | 322 | 7 | 280 | 611 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3345 Electronic instruments ............ | 525 | 7 | 627 | 1,159 | Audio equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 3351 Electric lighting equipment .......................... | 2,236 | 82 | 2,215 | 4,533 | Total... | 11,745 | 205 | 7,113 | 19,063 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 3,157 | 362 | 3,649 | 7,168 | 3344 Semiconductors and electronic components | 326 | 4 | 250 | 581 |
| 4A00 Retail trade............................................... | 10 |  |  | 10 | 334A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 10,091 | 117 | 5,963 | 16,170 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 908 | 259 | 644 | 1,811 | 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 1,337 | 17 | 858 | 2,212 |
| Carpets and other floor coverings Total. | 8,054 | 599 | 8,429 | 17,082 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -10 | 68 | 42 | 100 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products.......................................................... | 7,595 | 453 | 7,813 | 15,861 | files, and downloads |  |  |  |  |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products...................... | 220 | 5 | 284 | 509 | Total................................................ | 10,198 | 123 | 9,799 | 20,120 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 239 | 141 | 332 | 712 | 3346 Magnetic media products $\qquad$ <br> 5120 Motion pictures and sound recordings. $\qquad$ |  | 123 | 9 ${ }^{2}$ | 20,115 |
| Window coverings Total $\qquad$ | 4,499 | 476 | 4,253 | 9,228 | Video cassettes and discs, blank and | 10,195 | 123 | 9,797 | 20,15 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products.... | 2,155 | 90 | 1,919 | 4,165 | rerecorded |  |  |  |  |
| 3370 Furniture and related products .................... | 2,350 | 349 | 2,303 | 5,002 |  | 14,284 |  | 3,382 | 17,666 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............... | -6 | 36 | 31 | 61 | 3346 Magnetic media products ............................. | 545 |  | 137 | 682 |
| Major household appliances |  |  |  |  | 5120 Motion pictures and sound recordings............ | 12,926 |  | 3,245 | 16,171 |
| Total................................................ | 19,485 | 591 | 12,569 | 32,646 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 813 |  |  | 813 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products........... | 63 | 1 | 30 | 94 | Photographic equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 331 BPrimary nonferrous metal products. | 28 |  | 15 | 43 | Total.................................................. | 1,583 | 45 | 2,005 | 3,633 |
| 3332 Industrial machinery ......................................... | 310 | 2 | 210 | 522 | 3160 Leather and allied products .......................... | 22 | 1 | 18 | 40 |
| 3334 HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment | 2,271 | 58 | 2,086 | 4,415 | 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery | 1,559 | 40 | 1,985 | 3,584 |
| 3351 Electric lighting equipment .......................... | 17 |  | 10 | 26 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| 3352 Household appliances ....... | 16,812 | 473 | 10,178 | 27,462 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3359 Other electrical equipment and components S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods. | -8 | 57 | 5 35 | 13 69 | Personal computers and peripheral equipment Total | 18,549 | 217 | 12,444 | 31,210 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3341 Computer and peripheral equipment.............. | 18,196 | 154 | 12,210 | 30,560 |
| Small electric household appliances <br> Total. | 2,006 | 63 | 1,256 | 3,326 | 3344 Semiconductors and electronic components S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............ | 402 -50 | 5 58 | 210 25 | 618 33 |
| 3339 Other general purpose machinery................. | 31 |  |  | 68 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............. |  |  |  | 3 |
| 3352 Household appliances .............................. | 2,018 | 32 | 1,194 | 3,243 | Computer software and accessories |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -43 | 32 | 27 | 15 | Total................................................ | 8,217 | 20 | 3,061 | 11,298 |
| ishes and flatware |  |  |  |  | 5112 Software publishers ..... | 8,217 | 20 | 3,061 | 11,298 |
| Total................................................ | 8,537 | 512 | 10,785 | 19,834 | Calculators, typewriters, and other information |  |  |  |  |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products ....................... | 2,454 | 46 | 3,119 | 5,619 | processing equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 3270 Nonmetallic mineral products ...................... | 4,376 | 110 | 5,121 | 9,606 | Total............................................ | 368 | 7 | 1,134 | 1,510 |
| 3322 Cutlery and handtools ............................... | 388 | 10 | 596 | 995 | 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery | 368 | 7 | 1,134 | 1,510 |

## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and l-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sporting equipment, supplies, guns, and ammunition |  |  |  |  | Bakery products Total | 38,838 | 653 | 23,035 | 62,525 |
| Total. | 20,235 | 1,522 | 22,346 | 44,103 | 3110 Food products........... | 38,838 | 653 | 23,035 | 62,525 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products........................ | 882 | 35 | 977 | 1,894 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3160 Leather and allied products ......................... | 108 | 4 | 118 | 230 | Beef and veal |  |  |  |  |
| 3259 Other chemical products ............................ | 674 | 25 | 558 | 1,256 | Total... | 16,849 | 589 | 9,022 | 26,460 |
| 331A Primary ferrous metal products.................... | 11 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 3110 Food products ........................................ | 16,849 | 589 | 9,022 | 26,460 |
| 3322 Cutlery and handtools ............................... | 297 | 8 | 341 | 646 | Pork |  |  |  |  |
| 332A Ordnance and accessories ......................... | 2,384 | 64 | 2,447 | 4,896 | Total | 12,294 | 306 | 5,869 | 18,469 |
| 336B Other transportation equipment .................... | 3,368 | 37 | 2,150 | 5,554 | 3110 Food products. | 12,294 | 306 | 5,869 | 18,469 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies ................... | 344 | 42 | 249 | 635 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 12,173 | 1,258 | 15,451 | 28,882 | Other meats Total. |  |  |  |  |
| 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods repair. | 45 |  |  | 45 |  | 11,829 145 | 265 | 4,170 | 16,265 146 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -50 | 49 | 46 | 45 | 3110 Food products ............................................ | 11,684 | 265 | 4,170 | 16,119 |
| Motorcycles |  |  |  |  | Poultry |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 4,523 | 1,065 | 4,269 | 9,857 | Tota | 22,271 | 249 | 10,051 | 32,571 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products........................ | 198 | 4 | 333 | 535 | 3110 Food products. | 22,271 | 249 | 10,051 | 32,571 |
| 336B Other transportation equipment .................... | 4,521 | 48 | 3,451 | 8,020 | Fish and seafood |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -196 | 1,012 | 485 | 1,301 | Total | 5,646 | 156 | 3,309 | 9,111 |
| Bicycles and accessories |  |  |  |  | 1120 Animal products ...................................... | 76 2316 | 82 | r 29 | 107 3655 |
| 336B Total............................................................ | 1,587 1,587 | 17 | 1,214 | 2,818 | 1140 Fish and other nonfarm animals ................... | 2,316 | 81 73 | 1,258 | 3,655 |
| 336B Other transportation equipment.................... | 1,587 | 17 | 1,214 | 2,818 | 3110 Food products ............................... | 3,254 | 73 | 2,022 | 5,349 |
| Pleasure boats Total. | 7,687 | 111 | 3,178 | 10,977 | Fresh milk | 9,835 | 163 | 4,492 | 14,491 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products. | 26 |  | 20 | 46 | 3110 Food products. | 9,835 | 163 | 4,492 | 14,491 |
| 332B Other fabricated metal products.. | 10 |  | 6 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3336 Turbine and power transmission equipment.. | 254 | 1 | 148 | 403 |  | 16,941 | 328 | 9270 |  |
| 336A Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, and parts ......... | 270 | 3 | 164 | 437 | Food produc | 1 | 328 |  | 26,539 |
| 336B Other transportation equipment .............. | 7,151 | 108 | 2,840 | 10,098 | ood prod |  |  | ,270 |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -24 |  |  | -24 | Eggs |  |  |  |  |
| Pleasure aircraft |  |  |  |  | Total <br> 1120 Animal products | 3,563 2,525 | 175 <br> 152 | 1,691 1,069 | 5,429 3,746 |
| T Total..... | 599 | 10 | 359 | 968 | 3110 Food products..... | 1,038 | 22 | 622 | 1,682 |
| 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 13 | 1 | 7 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3364 Aerospace products and parts .................... | 488 | 3 | 152 | 643 | Fats and oils |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 98 | 6 | 200 | 304 | Total | 6,382 | 153 | 3,178 | 9,713 |
| Other recreational vehicles |  |  |  |  | 3110 Food products. | 6,382 | 153 | 3,178 | 9,713 |
| Total. | 9,134 | 102 | 3,060 | 12,295 | Fruit (fresh) |  |  |  |  |
| 336A Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, and parts ......... | 9,063 | 99 | 2,961 | 12,123 |  | 9,379 | 1,181 | 8,207 | 18,767 |
| 336B Other transportation equipment .................... | 250 | 3 | 98 | 351 | 1110 Crop products | 9,379 | 1,181 | 8,207 | 18,767 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -178 |  |  | -178 | Vegetables (fresh) |  |  |  |  |
| Musical instruments |  |  |  |  | Total. | 14,378 | 3,063 | 13,347 | 30,788 |
| Total. | 2,024 | 284 | 2,763 | 5,071 | 1110 Crop products ..... | 14,378 | 3,063 | 13,347 | 30,788 |
| 3160 Leather and allied products. | 116 | 5 | 118 | 239 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 1,935 | 221 | 2,590 | 4,746 | Processed fruits and vegetables Total |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -27 | 58 | 55 | 86 | Total 1110 Crop products | 9,938 344 | 440 <br> 137 | 5,747 452 | 16,126 932 |
| Jewelry |  |  |  |  | 3110 Food products.... | 9,594 | 304 | 5,295 | 15,193 |
| Total. | 21,521 | 1,399 | 20,838 | 43,759 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 22,145 | 1,069 | 20,269 | 43,483 | Sugar and sweets |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -624 | 330 | 570 | 276 | Total <br> 3110 Food products | $\begin{aligned} & 20,154 \\ & 20,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 453 \\ & 453 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,833 \\ & 10,833 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,440 \\ & 31,440 \end{aligned}$ |
| Watches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total........................................ | 2,464 | 41 | 3,082 | 5,588 | Food, n.e.c. |  |  |  |  |
| 3345 Electronic instruments........... | 2,464 | 41 | 3,082 | 5,588 | 1110 Crop products. | 51,935 825 | 1,185 | 29,793 410 | $\begin{array}{r} 82,913 \\ 1,311 \end{array}$ |
| Therapeutic medical equipment |  |  |  |  | 2123 Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying..... | 6 50876 | 10 | $2{ }^{6}$ | 21 |
| Total............................................................. | 6,137 | 493 | 6,978 | 13,609 | 3110 Food products .................................... | 50,876 | 1,091 | 29,273 | 81,239 |
| 3345 Electronic instruments ............ | 1,323 | 18 | 1,685 | 3,026 | 3251 Basic chemicals. | 107 | , | 44 | 154 |
| 3351 Electric lighting equipment ...... | 2 |  | 3 | 5 | 3259 Other chemical products...... | 119 | 5 | 60 | 185 |
| 3352 Household appliances ................................ | 5 |  | 6 | 11 | 4A00 Retail trade........................................... | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 280 |  | 336 | 620 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies .................... | 4,527 | 470 | 4,947 | 9,945 | Coffee, tea, and other beverage materials <br> Total | 3,261 | 114 |  | 7,135 |
| Corrective eyeglasses and contact lenses |  |  |  |  | 3121 Beverage products...................................................................... | +902 | 19 | 532 | 1,454 |
| Total.................................................. | 12,031 | 78 | 8,274 | 20,383 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods .............. | -1,425 |  |  | -1,425 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies .................... | 5,732 | 78 | 8,273 | 14,082 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6210 Ambulatory health care services ................... | 6,299 |  |  | 6,299 |  |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods..... |  |  | 1 |  | vegetable juices <br> Total | 30,916 | 573 | 22,173 | 53,662 |
| Books |  |  |  |  | 3110 Food products.......... | 3,646 | 137 | 2,043 | 5,826 |
| Total. | 20,711 | 1,060 | 14,077 | 35,848 | 3121 Beverage products......................................... | 27,270 | 436 | 20,130 | 47,836 |
| 3230 Printed products ...................................... | 10 |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5111 Newspapers, books, and directories .............. | 20,731 | 820 | 13,904 | 35,455 | Spirits .............................................................. |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -30 | 239 | 167 | 376 | Total <br> 3110 Food products | 7,348 504 | 343 11 | 9,094 224 | 16,785 739 |
| Luggage and similar personal items Total. | 5,614 | 290 | 6,691 | 12,596 | 3121 Beverage products.................................................................... | 6,843 | 333 | 8,870 | 16,046 |
| 3160 Leather and allied products........................ | 4,458 | 175 | 5,307 | 9,940 | Wine .............. |  |  |  |  |
| 3210 Wood products ...... | 174 | 7 | 134 | 315 | Total | 10,210 | 272 | 8,325 | 18,806 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 982 | 109 | 1,250 | 2,341 | 3121 Beverage products. | 10,210 | 272 | 8,325 | 18,806 |
| Telephone and facsimile equipment |  |  |  |  | Beer.................................................. |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................. | 2,367 | 24 | 3,833 | 6,225 | Total. | 22,202 | 817 | 21,198 | 44,217 |
| 334A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 2,367 | 24 | 3,833 | 6,225 | 3121 Beverage products... | 22,202 | 817 | 21,198 | 44,217 |
| Cereals |  |  |  |  | Food produced and consumed on farms |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................................... | 16,703 | 465 | 10,101 | 27,270 | Total ...................................... | 516 |  |  | 516 |
| 1110 Crop products............................................ | 223 | 40 |  | 318 | 1110 Crop products .............................. | 417 | .................... |  | 417 |
| 3110 Food products........................................... | 16,480 | 425 | 10,046 | 26,951 | 1120 Animal products ....................................... | 99 | ................... | .................... | 99 |

## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and l-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men's and boys' clothing Total $\qquad$ | 39,463 | 1,242 | 42,059 | 82,765 | Flowers, seeds, and potted plants Total | 13,955 | 1,004 | 12,272 | 27,231 |
| 3130 Yarn, fabrics, and other textile mill products .... | 3 |  | 3 | 7 | 1110 Crop products | 11,914 | 756 | 10,441 | 23,111 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products.... | 41 | 2 | 42 | 85 | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 2,043 | 235 | 1,813 | 4,091 |
| 3150 Apparel. | 39,568 | 999 | 41,832 | 82,398 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods ............. | -2 | 14 | 17 | 29 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 9 | 1 | 11 | 21 | Film and photographic supplies |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............. | -159 | 241 | 170 | 252 | Total 3259 Other chemical products | 1,228 1,189 | 37 37 | 1,459 1,422 | 2,724 2,647 |
| Women's and girls' clothing <br> Total | 56,555 | 2,238 | 75,309 | 134,103 | 3351 Electric lighting equipment........ | 31 | 37 | -32 | 2,647 63 14 |
| 3130 Yarn, fabrics, and other textile mill products .... | 10 |  | 13 | 23 | 3353 Electrical equipment ..... | 7 |  | 6 | 14 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products........................ | 248 | 10 | 344 | 602 | Household cleaning products |  |  |  |  |
| 3150 Apparel .................................................. | 56,708 | 1,559 | 74,361 | 132,627 | Total ................................................ | 16,972 | 731 | 13,102 | 30,805 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies .. | 2 |  | 3 | 6 | 2123 Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying...... | 35 | 47 | 27 | 108 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 14 | 1 | 24 | 39 | 3251 Basic chemicals ....................................... | 20 | 2 | 10 | 31 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -427 | 667 | 565 | 805 | 3253 Agricultural chemicals ................................. | 3,153 | 103 | 2,325 | 5,581 |
| Children's and infants' clothing |  |  |  |  | 3256 Soaps, cleaning compounds, and toiletries .... | 12,946 | 440 | 10,005 | 23,391 |
| Total........... | 5,217 | 504 | 6,471 | 12,193 | 3259 Other chemical products. | 120 | 4 | 53 | 178 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products... | 75 | 3 | 103 | 182 | 3328 Other fabricated metal products ........... | 45 | 13 | 32 | 78 |
| 3150 Apparel. | 2,626 | 104 | 3,554 | 6,284 | 3391 Medical equipment and supplies............. | + 52 | 131 | 48 | 190 |
| 3222 Converted paper products .......................... | 2,574 | 100 | 2,612 | 5,287 | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured | 525 | 121 | 601 | 1,247 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............. | -58 | 296 | 202 | 440 | Household paper products |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing materials |  |  |  |  | Total ............................................... | 16,650 | 744 | 9,790 | 27,184 |
| Total...... | 1,666 | 111 | 2,372 | 4,149 | 3130 Yarn, tabrics, and other textile mill products.... 3140 Nonapparel textile products | $131$ | 6 | 76 | 213 |
| 3130 Yarn, fabrics, and other textile mill products .... | 1,345 | 71 | 1,861 | 3,278 | 3210 Wood products | 468 | 5 |  |  |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products... | 108 | 4 | 167 | 280 | 3221 Pulp, paper, and paperboard. | 10,314 | 470 | 6,936 | 17,719 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 82 | 9 | 114 | 205 | 3222 Converted paper products .... | 2,532 | 183 | 1,190 | 3,904 |
| 5111 Newspapers, books, and directories.............. | 122 | 5 | 155 | 282 | 3230 Printed products. | 102 | 3 | 40 | 144 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | , | 21 | 74 | 104 | 3260 Plastics and rubber products | 2,626 | 45 | 932 | 3,603 |
| Standard clothing issued to military personnel Total $\qquad$ | 269 | 9 | 80 | 358 | 332B Other fabricated metal products .................... | 472 | 13 | 323 | 809 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products....................................................... | 8 |  | 2 | 10 | Household linens |  |  |  |  |
| 3150 Apparel................................................ | 214 | 8 | 67 | 289 | Total | 12,784 | 389 | 11,941 | 25,115 |
| 3160 Leather and allied products ......................... | 47 | 1 | 11 | 59 | 3130 Yarn, tabrics, and other textile mill products.... | 26 | 1 | 21 | 48 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products |  |  |  |  | 3140 Nonapparel textile products ......................... | 10,444 | 238 | 9,638 | 20,321 |
| Shoes and other footwear |  |  |  |  | 3230 Printed products.. | 1,108 | 34 | 864 | 2,006 |
| Total. | 17,101 | 529 | 24,296 | 41,926 | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 898 | 103 | 913 | 1,914 |
| 3160 Leather and allied products. | 17,146 | 433 | 24,233 | 41,813 |  |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods. | -45 | 96 | 63 | 113 | Sewing items |  |  |  |  |
| Gasoline and other motor fuel |  |  |  |  | 3130 Yarn, fabrics, and other textile mill products.... | 564 | 35 32 | 642 639 | 1,240 |
| Total. | 57,941 | 4,029 | 97,772 | 159,741 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods | 564 | + 2 | 639 3 | 1,235 |
| 3240 Petroleum and coal products. | 57,941 | 4,029 | 97,772 | 159,741 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lubricants and fluids Total | 2,017 | 134 | 1,344 | 3,494 | Miscellaneous household products <br> Total | 3,195 | 129 | 3,462 4 | 6,786 |
| 3240 Petroleum and coal products. | 2,015 | 134 | 1,342 | 3,492 | 3259 Other chemical products | 87 | 3 | 71 | 161 |
| 3256 Soaps, cleaning compounds, and toiletries ... | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | 331A Primary ferrous metal products ......................... | 17 | 1 | 16 | 33 |
| Fuel oil |  |  |  |  | 3351 Electric lighting equipment...... | 942 | 12 | 1,209 | 2,163 |
| Total | 7,952 | 262 | 4,335 | 12,548 | 3353 Electrical equipment | 52 | 1 | 51 | 104 |
| 3240 Petroleum and coal products.. | 7,952 | 262 | 4,335 | 12,548 | 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 1,247 | 15 | 1,193 | 2,455 |
| Other fuels |  |  |  |  | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 845 | 97 | 918 | 1,860 |
| Total. | 845 | 204 | 626 | 1,675 | Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |
| 2121 Coal mining.. | 14 | 8 | 13 | 35 | personal care products, excluding electrical |  |  |  |  |
| 3210 Wood products ........................................ | 143 | 8 | 88 | 239 | products |  |  |  |  |
| 3240 Petroleum and coal products ....................... | 222 | 163 | 225 | 610 |  | 23,605 | 1,184 | 16,433 | 41,222 |
| 3251 Basic chemicals....... | 466 | 25 | 300 | 791 | 3140 Nonapparel textile products .. | 124 | 5 | 89 | 218 |
| Pharmaceutical products |  |  |  |  | 3150 Apparel.. | 14 |  | 18 | 33 |
| Total............. | 106,914 | 1,973 | 89,186 | 198,073 | 3221 Pup, paper, and paperboard........................ | 32 | 1 | 523 | 556 |
| 3240 Petroleum and coal products... | 62 |  | 76 | 141 | 3222 Converted paper products ......................... | 1,971 | 77 | 2,001 | 4,048 |
| 3251 Basic chemicals....................................... | 128 | 7 | 180 | 315 | 3256 Soaps, cleaning compounds, and toiletries .... | 15,640 | 502 | 10,400 | 26,542 |
| 3254 Pharmaceuticals and medicines................... | 106,724 | 1,962 | 88,930 | 197,616 | 3260 Plastics and rubber products ........................ | 366 | 7 | 435 | 808 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 332 Cutiery and handools.. | 856 | 23 | 799 | 1,678 |
| Other medical products |  |  |  |  | 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery |  |  |  |  |
| Total................ | 955 | 91 | 1,160 | 2,206 | 3339 Other general purpose machinery ................ | 101 | 3 | 105 | 209 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products........... | 134 | 3 | 139 | 276 | 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 436 | 31 | 212 | 679 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies .................... | 821 | 89 | 1,021 | 1,931 | 3391 Medical equipment and supplies.................... |  |  |  | 6 |
| Games, toys, and hobbies Total $\qquad$ | 17,947 | 2,273 | 21,962 | 42,183 | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 4,061 | 534 | 1,849 | 6,445 |
| 3222 Converted paper products ........................... | 219 | 10 | 130 | 358 | Cosmetics, perfumes, bath, nail preparations, and implements |  |  |  |  |
| 3230 Printed products ...................................... | 136 | 1 | 105 | 243 | Total .............................................. | 16,247 | 522 | 11,304 | 28,072 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products... |  |  |  | 129 | 3256 Soaps, cleaning compounds, and toiletries .... | 16,117 | 518 | 11,181 | 27,816 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 17,192 | 1,852 | 20,697 | 39,741 | 3322 Cutlery and handtools................................ | 130 | 3 | 123 | 256 |
| 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods repair. | 20 |  |  | 20 | Electric appliances for personal care |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 315 | 409 | 967 | 1,690 | Total | 2,126 | 34 | 1,202 | 3,363 |
| Pets and related products Total | 16,577 | 504 | 12,003 | 29,084 | 3322 Cutlery and handtools. $\qquad$ <br> 3352 Household appliances. | 2,123 ${ }^{3}$ | 34 | 1,200 | 3,357 ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1110 Crop products.. | 267 | 33 | 171 | 472 | Tobacco |  |  |  |  |
| 1120 Animal products. | 2,562 | 58 | 926 | 3,545 | Total | 43,320 | 516 | 26,142 | 69,978 |
| 2123 Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ...... |  | 71 | 57 | 191 | 3122 Tobacco products... | 43,320 | 516 | 26,142 | 69,978 |
| 3110 Food products........................................... | 10,859 | 255 | 8,759 | 19,873 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products.... | 72 | 2 | 48 | 122 | Newspapers and periodicals |  |  |  |  |
| 3160 Leather and allied products.... | 346 | 13 | 297 | 656 | Total. | 28,468 | 889 | 5,102 | 34,459 |
| 3254 Pharmaceuticals and medicines.... | 1,018 | 19 | 821 | 1,857 | 3230 Printed products.................................. | 129 | 1 | 25 | 156 |
| 3259 Other chemical products............ | 18 | 1 | 10 | 29 | 5111 Newspapers, books, and directories......... | 28,250 | 866 | 4,998 | 34,114 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products... | 1,100 | 20 | 718 | 1,838 | 5120 Motion pictures and sound recordings........... | 96 | 15 | 77 | 188 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 273 | 31 | 196 | 500 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods ............. | -7 |  |  |  |

## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues

[Millions of dollars]


## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spectator sports |  |  |  |  | Meals at drinking places |  |  |  |  |
| Total..... | 13,472 |  |  | 13,472 | Total | 2,307 |  |  | 2,307 |
| 5615 Travel arrangement and reservation services | 595 |  |  | 595 | 7220 Food services and drinking places ............. | 2,307 |  |  | 2,307 |
| 6100 Educational services ................................... | 4,225 |  |  | 4,225 | Alcohol in purchased meals |  |  |  |  |
| 71A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and museums | 8,652 |  |  | 8,652 | Total <br> 4810 Air transportation | 49,677 123 |  |  | 49,677 123 |
| Museums and libraries-HH Total |  |  |  |  | 4820 Rail transportation ..................................... | 8 |  |  | $8$ |
|  | 4,729 |  |  | 4,729 | 71A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and |  |  |  |  |
| 5190 Other information services $\qquad$ <br> 71A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and | 3,073 | $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | .................... | 3,073 | museums. <br> 7220 Food services and drinking places | $\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ 49,139 \end{array}$ |  | .................... | $\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ 49,139 \end{array}$ |
| museums................................................ | 1,656 |  |  | 1,656 | Food furnished to employees (including military) |  |  |  |  |
| Amusement parks, campgrounds, and related recreational services-HH |  |  |  |  | 1110 Crop products ................................................................................... | 8,089 305 | 237 55 | 1,186 108 | 9,512 467 |
| Total............................. | 30,287 | 14 | 644 | 30,945 | 1120 Animal products ..................................... | 158 | 9 | 4 | 172 |
| 1140 Fish and other nonfarm animals ... | 2,276 | 14 | 644 | 2,934 | 1140 Fish and other nonfarm animals ... | 29 | 1 |  | 34 |
| 5324 Machinery and equipment rental and leasing | 51 |  |  | 51 | 3110 Food products............................ | 7,441 | 170 | 1,030 | 8,641 |
| 532A Consumer goods and general rentals............. | 1,177 |  |  | 1,177 | 3121 Beverage products...................................... | 155 | 2 | 41 | 198 |
| 6100 Educational services ................................... | 4,429 |  |  | 4,429 | Hotels and motels |  |  |  |  |
| 7130 Amusements, gambling, and recreation .......... | 16,464 |  |  | 16,464 | Hotels and Total ........ | 42,592 |  |  | 42,592 |
| 71 A0 Perrorming arts, spectator sports, and | 1.321 |  |  | 1321 | 7210 Accommodation... | 42,592 |  |  | 42,592 |
| 7210 Accommodation | 4,542 |  |  | 4,542 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods repair $\qquad$ | r 27 |  |  | 27 | Total <br> 7210 Accommodation | $\begin{aligned} & 11,196 \\ & 11,196 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 11,196 11,196 |
| Cable and satellite television and radio services Total $\qquad$ | 45,812 |  |  | 45,812 | Financial services indirectly measured, commercial banks |  |  |  |  |
| 5170 Telecommunications .................................... | 45,812 |  |  | 45,812 | Total............................... | 69,419 |  |  | 69,419 |
| Video media rental Total $\qquad$ | 7,996 |  |  | 7,996 | 52A0 Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities | 69,419 |  |  | 69,419 |
| 532A Consumer goods and general rentals... | 7,996 |  |  | 7,996 | Financial services indirectly measured, other |  |  |  |  |
| Photo processing Total | 6,137 |  |  | 6,137 | financial institutions Total $\qquad$ | 96,734 |  |  | 96,734 |
| 8120 Personal and laundry services .... | 6,137 |  |  | 6,137 | 5250 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.... 52A0 Monetary authorities, credit intermediation | 52,582 |  |  | 52,582 |
| Photo studios Total. | 6,630 |  |  | 6,630 | and related activities ............................... | 44,152 |  |  | 44,152 |
| 5419 Other professional and technical services.. | 6,630 |  |  | 6,630 | Financial service charges and fees Total | 67,491 |  |  | 67,491 |
| Repair of audio-visual, photographic, and information processing equipment |  |  |  |  | 5170 Telecommunications $\qquad$ 52A0 Monetary authorities, credit intermediation | 1,764 |  |  | 1,764 |
| Total....................................... | 7,224 |  |  | 7,224 | and related activities ........................... | 65,533 |  |  | 65,533 |
| 532A Consumer goods and general rentals............ | 4,125 |  |  | 4,125 | S001 Federal Government enterprises.................. | 194 |  |  |  |
| 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods repair. $\qquad$ | 3,098 |  |  | 3,098 | Direct commissions, exchange-listed equities Total | 15,692 |  |  | 15,692 |
| Gambling Total. | 74,171 |  |  | 74,171 | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities. | 15,692 |  |  | 15,692 |
| 7130 Amusements, gambling, and recreation <br> 71A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and | 54,509 |  |  | 54,509 | Direct commissions, other equity securities |  |  |  |  |
| museums................................................ | 13 |  |  | 3,413 | Total........................ | 13,861 |  |  | 13,861 |
| S002 State and local government enterprises ......... | 16,249 |  |  | 16,249 | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities. | 13,861 |  |  | 13,861 |
| Veterinary and other services for pets Total | 16,512 |  |  |  | Indirect commissions, over-the-counter equity |  |  |  |  |
| 1150 Support activities for agriculture and forestry | 416 |  |  | 416 | securities |  |  |  |  |
| 5419 Other professional and technical services....... | 12,267 |  |  | 12,267 | 5230 Securitios | 1,064 |  |  | 1,064 |
| 8120 Personal and laundry services ..................... | 3,829 |  |  | 3,829 | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, |  |  |  |  |
| Package tours ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.................................................. | 5,961 |  |  | 5,961 | Indirect commissions, other equity securities |  |  |  |  |
| 5615 Travel arrangement and reservation services | 5,961 |  |  | 5,961 | Total <br> 5230 Securities, commodi............................................ | 3,270 |  |  | 3,270 |
| Maintenance and repair of recreational vehicles and sports equipment |  |  |  |  | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities. | 3,270 |  |  | 3,270 |
| Total............................................... | 4,893 |  |  | 4,906 | Mutual fund sales charges |  |  |  |  |
| 3345 Electronic instruments $\qquad$ 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods |  |  | 13 |  | Total | 8,364 |  |  | 8,364 |
| 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods repair. $\qquad$ | 4,866 |  |  | 4,866 | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities | 8,364 |  |  | 8,364 |
| Elementary and secondary school lunches Total $\qquad$ | 6,216 |  |  | 6,216 | Portfolio management and investment advice services |  |  |  |  |
| 7220 Food services and drinking places ...... | 6,216 |  |  | 6,216 | services <br> Total | 51,217 |  |  | 51,217 |
| Higher education school lunch Total $\qquad$ | 10,948 |  |  | 10,948 | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, and related activities. | 51,217 |  |  | 51,217 |
| 7220 Food services and drinking places .... | 10,948 |  |  | 10,948 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meals at limited service eating places |  |  |  |  | Trust, fiduciary, and custody activities <br> Total | 7,353 |  |  | 7,353 |
| 720 Total................................. | 155,625 |  |  | 155,625 | 5230 Securities, commodity contracts, investments, |  |  |  |  |
| 7220 Food services and drinking places .... | 155,625 |  |  | 155,625 | d related activities.. | 7,353 |  |  | 7,353 |
| Meals at restaurants |  |  |  |  | Pension services |  |  |  |  |
| 7220 Total............ | 113,248 |  |  | 113,248 | Total .................................... | 27,662 |  |  | 27,662 |
| 7220 Food services and drinking places ..... | 113,248 |  |  | 113,248 | 5250 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles...... | 27,662 |  |  | 27,662 |
| Meals at hotels |  |  |  |  | Life insurance services |  |  |  |  |
| Total... | 13,269 |  |  | 13,269 | Total ............... | 58,796 |  |  | 58,796 |
| 7220 Food services and drinking places ..... | 13,269 |  |  | 13,269 | 5240 Insurance carriers and related services......... | 58,796 |  |  | 58,796 |
| Meals at other retailers |  |  |  |  | Net household insurance |  |  |  |  |
| Total............... | 24,206 |  | $\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 24,206 | Total | 4,215 |  |  | 4,215 |
| 4820 Rail transportation ........................ |  |  | ................... |  | 5240 Insurance carriers and related services.......... | 4,215 |  |  | 4,215 |
| 5120 Motion pictures and sound recordings....... <br> 71A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and | 3,148 | ................... | .................. | 3,148 | Net medical care and hospitalization insurance |  |  |  |  |
| 71 A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and museums |  |  |  |  | Net medical care and hospitalization insurance <br> Total $\qquad$ | 80,176 |  |  | 80,176 |
| 7220 Food services and drinking places .......... | 20,154 |  |  | 20,154 | 5240 Insurance carriers and related services.......... | 80,176 |  |  | 80,176 |

## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and l-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income loss insurance Total $\qquad$ | 1,999 |  |  | 1,999 | Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments |  |  |  |  |
| 5240 Insurance carriers and related services .......... | 1,999 |  |  | 1,999 | Total | 33,515 |  |  | 33,515 |
| Net workers' compensation insurance |  |  |  |  | 6100 Educational services............................ | 159 |  |  | 159 |
| Total........................................ | 14,453 |  |  | 14,453 | 7210 Accommodation. | 1,594 |  |  | 1,594 |
| 5240 Insurance carriers and related services .......... | 14,453 |  |  | 14,453 | 8120 Personal and laundry | 31,762 |  |  | 31,762 |
| Net m |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous personal care services |  |  |  |  |
| insurance |  |  |  |  | Total ............................................... | 39,119 |  |  | 39,119 |
| Total. | 45,960 |  |  | $45,960$ | 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods repair | 2,226 |  |  | 2,226 |
| 5240 Insurance carriers and related services .......... | 45,960 |  |  | $45,960$ | 8120 Personal and laundry services. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,226 \\ 36,892 \end{array}$ |  |  | 36,892 |
| Land line telephone services, local charges Total $\qquad$ | 61,102 |  |  | 61,102 | Laundry and drycleaning services |  |  |  |  |
| 5170 Telecommunications ......................................................... | 59,695 |  |  | 59,695 | Total ............................... | 13,332 |  |  | 13,332 |
| onsumer goods and general rentals. | 284 |  |  | 284 | 7210 Accommodation..................................... | 285 |  |  | 285 |
| 561A All other administrative and support services | 666 |  |  | 666 | 8120 Personal and laundry services..................... | 13,047 |  |  | 13,047 |
| 7210 Accommodation...................................... | 458 |  |  | 458 | gr |  |  |  |  |
| Land line telephone services, long-distance charges |  |  |  |  | Total 532A Consumer goods and general rentals | $\begin{array}{r} 2,691 \\ 939 \end{array}$ |  |  | 2,691 939 |
| Total................................................... | 29,815 |  |  | 29,815 | 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods |  |  |  |  |
| 5170 Telecommunications....... | 29,815 |  |  | 29,815 | repair .................................................. | 1,752 |  |  | 1,752 |
| Cellular telephone services |  |  |  |  | Repair and hire of footwear |  |  |  |  |
| Total..................... | 48,902 |  |  | 48,902 | Total............ | 435 |  |  | 435 |
| 5170 Telecommunications ..................................... | 48,902 |  |  | 48,902 | 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods |  |  |  |  |
| First class postal services (by U.S. postal facilities) |  |  |  |  | repair $\qquad$ <br> Child care-HH | 435 |  |  | 435 |
| Total................................................. | 7,721 | 3 | 8 | 7,733 | Total | 22,688 |  |  | 22,688 |
| S001 Federal Government enterprises .................... S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods. | 7,720 1 | 3 | 8 | 7,720 13 | 6240 Social assistance.................................... | 22,688 |  |  | 22,688 |
| ther delivery services (by non-U.S. postal |  |  |  |  | Social assistance-HH |  |  |  |  |
| facilities) |  |  |  |  | 6230 Nursing and residential care. | 26,911 |  |  | 62,190 $\mathbf{2 6 , 9 1 1}$ |
| Total................................................... | 1,731 |  |  | 1,731 | 6240 Social assistance. | 35,279 |  |  | 35,279 |
| 4920 Courier and messenger services ................. | 1,345 |  |  | 1,345 |  |  |  |  | 35,27 |
| 561A All other administrative and support services | 386 |  |  | 386 | Social advocacy and civic and social |  |  |  |  |
| ternet access |  |  |  |  | organizations-HH |  |  |  |  |
| Total... | 21,929 |  |  | 21,929 | Total .... | 7,774 |  |  | 7,774 |
|  | 21,929 |  |  | 21,929 | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy 813B Civic, social, professional and similar | 654 |  |  | 1,654 |
| Proprietary and public higher education Total |  |  |  |  | organizations...... | 6,119 |  |  | 6,119 |
| 6100 Educational services .................................................. | 47,062 |  |  | 47,062 | Religious organization services-HH |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ioious, grantmaking and socia advocacy | $\begin{aligned} & 4,931 \\ & 4931 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 4,931 4,931 |
| ervices-HH |  |  |  |  | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy |  |  |  |  |
| Total................................ | 39,924 |  |  | 39,924 | Foundations and grantmaking and giving |  |  |  |  |
| 6100 Educational services ........................ | 39,924 |  |  | 39,924 | services-HH |  |  |  |  |
| ementary and secondary schools-HH |  |  |  |  | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy | 466 |  |  | 466 |
| Total........................................ | 19,331 |  |  | 19,331 | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy |  |  |  |  |
| 6100 Educational services | 19,331 |  |  | 19,331 | Domestic services |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | 18,441 |  |  | 18,441 |
| Total. | 7,354 |  |  | 7,354 | 561A All other administrative and support services 8140 Private household services.................. | 5,926 12,515 |  |  | 5,926 |
| 6240 Social assistance............................. | 7,354 |  |  | 7,354 |  |  |  |  | 2,515 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Moving, storage, and freight services |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial and vocational schools-HH Total $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | T810 Total........................................... | 11,833 |  |  | 11,833 |
| 6100 Educational services .................................................... | 26,691 |  |  | 26,691 | 4810 Air transportation ....................................... |  |  |  | 23 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4830 Water transportation $\qquad$ <br> 4840 Truck transportation $\qquad$ | 9,225 |  |  | 9,225 |
| Total. | 75,897 |  |  | 75,897 | 4930 Warehousing and storage.... | 291 |  |  | 291 |
| 5411 Legal services ............................... | 75,897 |  |  | 75,897 | 5310 Real estate........................................... | 2,291 |  |  | 2,291 |
| Accounting and other business services Total | 20,673 |  | 1 | 20,674 | Repair of furniture, furnishings, and floor coverings |  |  |  |  |
| 3230 Printed products. |  |  | 1 | 39 | Total. | 2,139 |  |  | 2,139 |
| 4A00 Retail trade........................................... | 870 |  |  | 870 | 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods |  |  |  |  |
| 5412 Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services | 12,498 |  |  | 12,498 | repair | 2,139 |  |  | 2,139 |
| 5414 Specialized design services ......................... | 1,702 |  |  | 1,702 | Repair of household appliances |  |  |  |  |
| 5418 Advertising and related services .................. | 960 |  |  | 960 | Total .................................................. | 3,482 |  |  | 3,482 |
| 5613 Employment services ............................... | 662 |  |  | 662 | 532A Consumer goods and general rentals ........... | 423 |  |  | 423 |
| 561A All other administrative and support services | 3,638 |  |  | 3,638 | 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods |  |  |  |  |
| 813B Civic, social, professional and similar organizations | 306 |  |  | 306 | repair | 3,059 |  |  | 3,059 |
| organizations $\qquad$ | 306 |  |  | 306 | Other household services Total | 9,677 |  |  | 9,677 |
| bor organization services-HH Total. | 10,006 |  |  | 10,006 | 561 A All other administrative and support services.............................. | 8,933 |  |  | 8,933 |
| 813B Civic, social, professional and similar | 10,006 |  |  | 10,006 | 811A Electronic, commercial, and household goods |  |  |  |  |
| organizations .......................................... | 9,842 |  |  | 9,842 | pair | 744 |  |  | 744 |
| S003 Noncomparable imports..................... | 164 |  |  | 164 | Passenger fares for foreign travel |  |  |  |  |
| ofessional association services-HH |  |  |  |  | Total ................................................ | 30,926 |  |  | 30,926 |
| Total | 5,392 |  |  | 5,392 | 4810 Air transportation ..................................... | 24,196 |  |  | 24,196 |
| 813B Civic, social, professional and similar |  |  |  |  | 4830 Water transportation .................................... | 6,730 |  |  | 6,730 |
| organizations ............................................. | 5,392 |  |  | 5,392 | U.S. travel outside the U.S. |  |  |  |  |
| Funeral and burial services |  |  |  |  | Total .......................................... | 44,769 |  |  | 44,769 |
| Total..................... | 15,791 | 40 | 708 | 16,539 | S003 Noncomparable imports ............................... | 44,769 |  |  | 44,769 |
| 3270 Nonmetallic mineral products ...... | 1,654 | 39 | 678 | 2,370 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 332B Other fabricated metal products. | 37 | 1 | 31 | 69 | U.S. student expenditures |  |  |  |  |
| 4810 Air transportation....................................... |  |  |  |  | S003 Total .............................................. | 2,701 | ................... | ................... | 2,701 |
| 8120 Personal and laundry services ...................... | 13,953 |  |  | 13,953 | S003 Noncomparable imports .............................. | 2,701 |  |  | 2,701 |

## Appendix C. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Personal Consumption Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Table Ends

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and $1-\mathrm{O}$ descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less: Expenditures in the United States by nonresidents Total. <br> S009 Rest of the world adjustment. | $-87,334$ $-87,334$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & -87,334 \\ & -87,334 \end{aligned}$ | Residential mental health and substance abuse-NPISH <br> Total. <br> 6230 Nursing and residential care | 1,462 |  |  | 1,462 1,462 |
| Physician services-NPISH |  |  |  |  | Individual and family services-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
| 6210 Ambulatory health care services | $\begin{aligned} & 270 \\ & 270 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 270 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,346 \\ & 18,346 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,346 \\ & 18,346 \end{aligned}$ |
| Home health care-NPISH Total | 51 |  |  | 51 | Vocational rehabilitation services-NPISH Total $\qquad$ | 4,011 |  |  | 4,011 |
| 6210 Ambulatory health care services .... | 51 |  |  | 51 | 6240 Social assistance .......................... | 4,011 |  |  | 4,011 |
| Other paramedical services-NPISH Total. | 5,898 |  |  | 5,898 | Community food and housing, emergency, and other relief services-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
| 6210 Ambulatory health care services ........ | 5,898 |  |  | 5,898 | Total | 8,722 |  |  | 8,722 |
| Hospital services-NPISH |  |  |  |  | 6240 Social assistance. | 8,722 |  |  | 8,722 |
| Total.................... | 1,674 |  |  | 1,674 | Other residential care facilities-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
| 6220 Hospital care.............. | 1,674 |  |  | 1,674 | Total | $\begin{aligned} & 1,769 \\ & 1769 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,769 1,769 |
| Nursing homes-NPISH |  |  |  |  | 6230 Nursing and residential care $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 1,769 |
|  | 2,600 |  |  | 2,600 | Religious organizations-NPISH | 59,449 |  |  | 59,449 |
| 6230 Nursing and residential care.... | 2,600 |  |  | 2,600 | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy | 59,449 59,449 | .................. |  | 59,449 59,449 |
| Recreation-NPISH | 14,376 |  |  | 14,376 | Grantmaking and giving services-NPISH Total. | 13,281 |  |  | 13,281 |
| 5151 Radio and television broadcasting................ | 2,463 | .................. |  | 2,463 | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy | 13,281 |  |  | 13,281 |
| 6100 Educational services .................................. | 166 |  |  | 166 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7130 Amusements, gambling, and recreation 71A0 Performing arts, spectator sports, and | 2,146 |  |  | 2,146 | Social advocacy-NPISH | 7,782 |  |  | 7,782 |
| museums .................. | 9,601 |  |  | 9,601 | 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy | 7,782 | …................ |  | 7,782 |
| Nursery schools-NPISH Total. | 1,477 |  |  | 1,477 | Civic and social organizations-NPISH Total. | 3,083 |  |  | 3,083 |
| 6240 Social assistance... | 1,477 |  |  | 1,477 | 813B Civic, social, professional and similar organizations | 3,083 |  |  | 3,083 |
| Elementary and secondary schools-NPISH Total. | 8,817 |  |  | 8,817 | Labor unions and political organizations-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
| 6100 Educational services ................................... | 8,817 |  |  | 8,817 | Total <br> 813B Civic, social, professional and similar | 4,319 |  |  | 4,319 |
| Private higher education-NPISH | 18773 |  |  | 18773 | organizations | 4,319 |  |  | 4,319 |
| 6100 Educational services ........................................... | 18,773 |  |  | 18,773 | Professional associations-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total ........................................ | 2,152 |  |  | 2,152 |
| Other education and research-NPISH Total. | 21,158 |  |  | 21,158 | 813B Civic, social, professional and similar organizations | 2,152 |  |  | 2,152 |
| 5417 Scientific research and development services | 10,588 |  |  | 10,588 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6100 Educational services ................................ | 6,283 |  |  | 6,283 | All other similar organizations, excluding |  |  |  |  |
| 813A Religious, grantmaking, and social advocacy | 4,286 |  |  | 4,286 | condominium and homeowners associations-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
| Child care-NPISH |  |  |  |  | 813B Total........................................... | -397 |  |  | -397 |
| 6240 Social assistance | $\begin{aligned} & 2,945 \\ & 2,945 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,945 \\ & 2,945 \end{aligned}$ | 813B Civic, social, professional, and similar | -397 |  |  | -397 |
| Home for the elderly-NPISH |  |  |  |  | Legal services-NPISH |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................. | 372 |  |  | 372 | Total............................................ | -87 |  |  | -87 |
| 6230 Nursing and residential care........................ | 372 | ................. |  | 372 | 5411 Legal services....................................... | -87 |  |  | -87 |

[^10]Appendix D. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Private Equipment and Software Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Continues
[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Computers and peripheral equipment Total. | 61,904 | 2,364 | 15,456 15,164 | 79,724 | General industrial, including materials handling, equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 3341 Computer and peripheral equipment. 5415 Computer systems design and related services. | 52,601 9,299 | 458 | 15,164 | 68,223 9,299 | Total $\qquad$ <br> 3331 Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery $\qquad$ | 35,528 51 | 866 2 | 9,107 | 45,501 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............... |  | 1,906 | 292 | 2,203 | 3334 HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment | 2,237 | 61 | 361 | 2,659 |
| Software |  |  |  |  | 3339 Other general purpose machinery ................. | 30,376 | 722 | 6,870 | 37,968 |
| Total. | 176,313 | 126 | 4,607 | 181,046 | 3345 Electronic instruments $\qquad$ | 155 | 2 | 21 | 179 |
| 5112 Software publishers $\qquad$ 5415 Computer systems design and related | 52,132 | 126 | 4,607 | 56,865 | services <br> S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods | $\begin{array}{r} 2,833 \\ -124 \end{array}$ | 79 | 1,845 | 2,833 1,800 |
| Services............................................................................ | $2,758$ | $\ldots$ | Ine. | $\begin{array}{r} 21,423 \\ 2,758 \end{array}$ | Electrical transmission, distribution, |  |  |  |  |
| Communication equipment | 74,151 | 684 | 8,900 | 83,735 | industrial apparatus Total. | 17,417 | 323 | 2,536 | 20,277 |
| 3341 Computer and peripheral equip | 34 |  | 15 |  | 3345 Electronic instruments .......................... | 3,866 | 53 | 134 | 4,053 |
| 3345 Electronic instruments ... | 10,551 | 147 | 1,268 | 11,965 | 3353 Electrical equipment ...................................... | 9,340 | 230 | 1,981 | 11,552 |
| 334A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 50,532 | 535 | 7,578 | 58,644 | 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 2,892 | 40 | 421 | 3,353 |
| 3359 Other electrical equipment and components | 169 | 2 | 40 | 210 | 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  |  |
| 3364 Aerospace products and parts ..... | 81 |  |  | 1 | services .................................... | 1,319 |  |  | 1,319 |
| 5170 Telecommunications .................... | 7,110 |  |  | 7,110 | Light trucks (including utility vehicles) |  |  |  |  |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related | 5,607 |  |  |  | Light trucks (Tal .................................... | 24,070 | 1,247 | 8,335 | 33,652 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods..... | 67 |  |  | -607 | 3361 Motor vehicles | 63,080 | 1,229 | 4,865 | 69,174 |
| Medical equipment and instruments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............................... | 35,866 | 2,086 | 5,833 | 43,785 | Other trucks, buses, and truck trailers |  |  |  |  |
| 3345 Electronic instruments. | 15,087 | 210 | 2,944 | 18,242 | Total | 17,811 | 321 | 3,241 | 21,373 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies | 17,922 | 1,876 | 2,889 | 22,687 | 3361 Motor vehicles | 12,407 | 239 | 2,316 | 14,962 |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  |  | 336A Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, and parts.......... S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods....... | 5,484 | 67 14 | 814 | 6,366 44 |
| services ....................................... | 2,858 |  |  | 2,858 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods .............. |  | 14 | 110 |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods............... | -2 |  |  |  | Autos |  |  |  |  |
| Nonmedical instruments and related equipment Total. | 17,600 | 477 | 1,669 | 19,747 | $\qquad$ | 26,007 62,959 | 2,031 1,990 | 13,134 12,092 | 41,172 77,042 |
| 3345 Electronic instruments... | 13,533 | 189 | 1,246 | 14,969 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods. | -36,953 | 41 | 1,042 | -35,869 |
| 3391 Medical equipment and supplies. | 2,712 | 287 | 423 | 3,422 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services | 1,278 |  |  | 1,278 | Aircraft <br> Total | 25,429 | 268 | 1,542 | 27,239 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods..... | 77 |  |  | 77 | 3345 Electronic instruments . | 539 | 7 | 65 | 611 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3364 Aerospace products and parts.. | 26,318 | 152 | 164 | 26,634 |
| Photocopy and related equipment Total. | 3,111 | 42 | 1,423 | 4,576 | 336A Motor vehicle bodies, traiers, and parts S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods... | - 402 | 6 103 | 7 1,306 | 415 -421 |
| 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery | 2,637 | 42 | 1,423 | 4,102 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods. | -1,830 | 103 | 1,306 |  |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  |  | Ships and boats |  |  |  |  |
| services ...................................... | 370 |  |  | 370 | Total ... | 3,462 | 55 | 310 | 3,826 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.. | 104 |  |  | 104 | 336B Other transportation equipment. | 3,421 | 54 | 292 | 3,768 |
| Office and accounting equipment |  |  |  |  | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods | 41 | 1 | 17 |  |
| Total............ | 3,552 | 49 | 1,567 | 5,168 | Railroad equipment |  |  |  |  |
| 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery | 2,089 | 40 | 1,219 | 3,348 | Total ..... | 4,506 | 121 | 160 | 4,787 |
| 3341 Computer and peripheral equipment....... | 1,048 | ${ }_{*}$ | 347 | 1,405 | 336B Other transportation equipment........... | 4,168 | 121 | 99 | 4,387 |
| 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products |  |  | 1 | 2 | 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  |  |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services. | 322 |  |  | 322 | services $\qquad$ | 312 27 |  | 61 | 312 88 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.... | 92 |  |  | 92 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal products |  |  |  |  | Furniture and fixtures Total. | 26,008 | 2,942 | 7,082 | 36,032 |
| Total......... | 9,958 | 118 | 622 | 10,700 | 3370 Furniture and related products.... | 23,791 | 2,742 | 7,000 | 33,534 |
| 2122 Metal ores mining | 46 | 12 | 1 |  | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 12 |  |  | 15 |
| 3251 Basic chemicals... | 2,510 |  |  | 2,510 | 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  |  |
| 3322 Cutlery and handtools ..................................... | 181 | 5 | 44 | 229 | S43 services .................................... | 2,361 |  |  | 2,361 |
| 3323 Architectural and structural metal products ...... | 417 | 5 | 70 | 491 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods .... | -156 | 198 | 80 | 122 |
| 3322 Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers ..... | 3,511 | 49 | 50 | 3,609 | , us |  |  |  |  |
| 332 BO Other fabricated metal products.................... | 2,615 | 47 | 453 | 3,115 | Agricultural machinery, including tractors |  |  |  |  |
| 3334 HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment | 23 |  | 5 | 29 | Total ............................................ | 12,353 | 450 | 4,549 | 17,353 |
| 3370 Furniture and related products $\qquad$ <br> 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  | 10 | 3331 Agriculture, construction, and mining |  |  |  |  |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services. $\qquad$ | 646 |  |  | 646 | machinery $\qquad$ | 11,386 | 417 | 3,158 | 14,96 |
| Engines and turbines |  |  |  |  | services | 1,055 |  |  | 1,055 |
| Total........... | 11,153 | 121 | 304 | 11,578 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods | -87 | 34 | 1,391 | 1,337 |
| 3336 Turbine and power transmission equipment..... | 10,471 | 121 | 304 | 10,896 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services. | 682 |  |  | 682 | Construction machinery, including tractors Total $\qquad$ | 16,225 | 642 | 2,686 | 19,554 |
| Metalworking machinery |  |  |  |  | 3331 Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery. | 13,214 | 576 | 2,207 | 15,997 |
| 3335 Metalworking machinery . | 19,188 | 333 | 2,100 | 21,621 | 3339 Other general purpose machinery................ | 1,639 | 42 | 158 | 1,839 |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services. | 1,495 |  |  |  | 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services | 1,247 |  |  | 1,247 |
|  | -143 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,495 \\ & -143 \end{aligned}$ | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods .............. | 126 | 23 | 321 | 471 |
| Special industrial machinery, n.e.c. Total. | 26,181 | 545 | 4,005 | 30,732 | Mining and oilfield machinery Total. | 2,815 | 93 | 1,200 | 4,107 |
| 3260 Plastics and rubber products. | 91 | 2 | 17 | 109 | 2130 Mining support services | 149 |  |  | 149 |
| 3322 Cutlery and handtools .................... | 66 | 1 | 16 |  | 3331 Agriculture, construction, and mining |  |  |  |  |
| 3332 Industrial machinery ................................. | 23,611 | 499 | 3,470 | 27,581 | machinery................... | 1,993 | 43 | 495 | 2,531 |
| 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related | 469 | 9 | 177 | 655 | 3339 Other general purpose machinery 5413 Architectural engineering and related | 477 | 13 | 84 | 574 |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services. | 1,983 |  |  | 1,983 | 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services | 225 |  |  | 225 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | -38 | 34 | 326 | 322 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods .............. | -29 | 37 | 620 | 629 |

## Appendix D. Input-Output Commodity Composition of NIPA Private Equipment and Software Expenditure Categories, in Producers' and Purchasers' Prices, 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts-Table Ends

[Millions of dollars]

| NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices | NIPA description and I-O descriptions | Producers' prices | Transportation costs | Wholesale and retail trade margins | Purchasers' prices |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service industry machinery Total. | 15,059 | 304 | 4,117 | 19,480 | 3210 Wood products 3260 Plastics and rubber products $\qquad$ | $3{ }^{1}$ | 1 | 30 | 65 |
| 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery | 7,984 | 170 | 2,751 | 10,905 | 3322 Cutlery and handtools................................. | 15 |  | 3 | 18 |
| 3334 HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment | 5,013 | 114 | 1,126 | 6,253 | 3331 Agriculture, construction, and mining |  |  |  |  |
| 3339 Other general purpose machinery................. | 736 | 20 | 240 | 997 | machinery.. | 6,158 | 177 | 7,593 | 13,927 |
| 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related |  |  |  |  | 3333 Commercial and service industry machinery | 19 |  | 7 | 26 |
| $\bigcirc$ services ......................................... | 1,269 |  |  | 1,269 | 336A Motor vehicle bodies, trailers, and parts........ | 933 | 10 | 353 | 1,296 |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods......................... | 56 |  |  | 56 | 336B Other transportation equipment................... | 1,759 | 20 | 659 | 2,437 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3399 Other miscellaneous manufactured products | 10,794 | 1,471 | 1,694 | 13,959 |
| Total. | 4,310 | 85 | 582 | 4,977 | 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related services. | 2,653 |  |  |  |
| 3346 Magnetic media products .... | 179 | 2 | 28 | 210 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods ................ | 71 | 2 | 72 | 144 |
| 3351 Electric lighting equipment ....................... | 627 | 14 | 118 87 | 759 | Less: sale of equipment scrap, excluding autos |  |  |  |  |
| 3352 Household appliances .............................. | 810 2.343 | 16 52 | 87 349 | 913 2745 | Total ...................................... | -2,802 |  |  | -2,802 |
| 3359 Other electrical equipment and components 5413 Architectural, engineering, and related | 2,343 | 52 | 349 | 2,745 | S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods ............... | -2,802 |  |  | -2,802 |
| services .............................................. | 335 |  |  | 335 | Residential equipment |  |  |  |  |
| S004 Scrap, used and secondhand goods.............. | 15 |  |  | 15 | Total $\qquad$ | 5,468 1,043 | 242 65 | 2,322 | 8,032 1,849 |
| Other nonresidential equipment |  |  |  |  | 3260 Plastics and rubber products ... | 19 |  | 16 | 1,85 |
| Total......................... | 26,034 | 1,905 | 12,966 | 40,905 | 334A Audio, video, and communications equipment | 203 | 3 | 94 | 300 |
| 3130 Yarn, fabrics, and other textile mill products ..... |  |  |  |  | 3352 Household appliances.............................. | 3,848 | 136 | 1,372 | 5,357 |
| 3140 Nonapparel textile products....................... | 3,594 | 224 | 2,551 | 6,369 | 3370 Furniture and related products...................... | 354 | 38 | 99 | 491 |

* Less than +/- \$500,000

Note. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Appendix E. Relationship of Exports and Imports in the Input-Output Accounts to the National Income and Product Accounts, 2002
[Millions of Dollars]



[^0]:    1. Supplemental tables will be released in late October 2007.
[^1]:    2. Private goods-producing industries consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.
    3. Private services-producing industries consists of utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.
    4. Government includes government industries and other special I-O industries; for more information, see the table "Appendix A. Industries in the 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts."
[^2]:    1. See Lawrence R. Klein, Cynthia Saltzman, and Vijaya G. Duggal, "Information Technology and Productivity: The Case of the Financial Sector," Survey of Current Business 83 (August 2003): 32-37.
[^3]:    6. Own-account construction refers to new construction activities that are performed by businesses, governments, or persons rather than purchased from construction businesses. Own-account software refers to software production activities performed by businesses or governments, not purchased from software-producing businesses.
[^4]:    12. For more information, see Karen J. Horowitz and Mark A. Planting, Concepts and Methods of the Input-Output Accounts on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov/papers/pdf/IOmanual_092906.pdf>.
[^5]:    13. See Karla L. Stanley-Allen, Nicholas R. Empey, Douglas S. Meade, Stanislaw J. Rzeznik, Mary L. Streitwieser, and Monica S. Strople, "Preview of the Benchmark Input-Output Accounts for 2002," Surver 85 (September 2005): 66-77.
[^6]:    15. See Jiemin Guo, Ann M. Lawson, and Mark A. Planting, "From Make-Use to Symmetric I-O Tables; An Assessment of Alternative Technology Assumptions" (paper presented at the 14th International Conference on Input-Output Techniques, Montreal, Canada, October 10-15, 2002, sponsored by the International Input-Output Association) for the detailed procedures and technology assumptions used for secondary products in the preparation of benchmark I-O tables.
[^7]:    16. This step is based on the commodity-technology assumption, which assumes that each commodity has an input structure that is independent of the industry that produced it.
    17. For more information, see Concepts and Methods of the Input-Output Accounts on BEA's Web site.
    18. This step is based on the industry-technology assumption, which assumes that the input structure of all the commodities produced by an industry is the same.
[^8]:    Note. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

[^9]:    1. Includes noncomparable imports and rest-of-the-world adjustments

    Note. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

[^10]:    * Less than +/- $\$ 500,000$
    Note. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

    HH Households. Equals household consumption expenditures.
    NPISH Nonprofit institutions serving households. Equals final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households

