

News Release

EMBARGOED UNTIL RELEASE AT 6:00 p.m. EST, Thursday, November 21, 2024

BEA 24-54

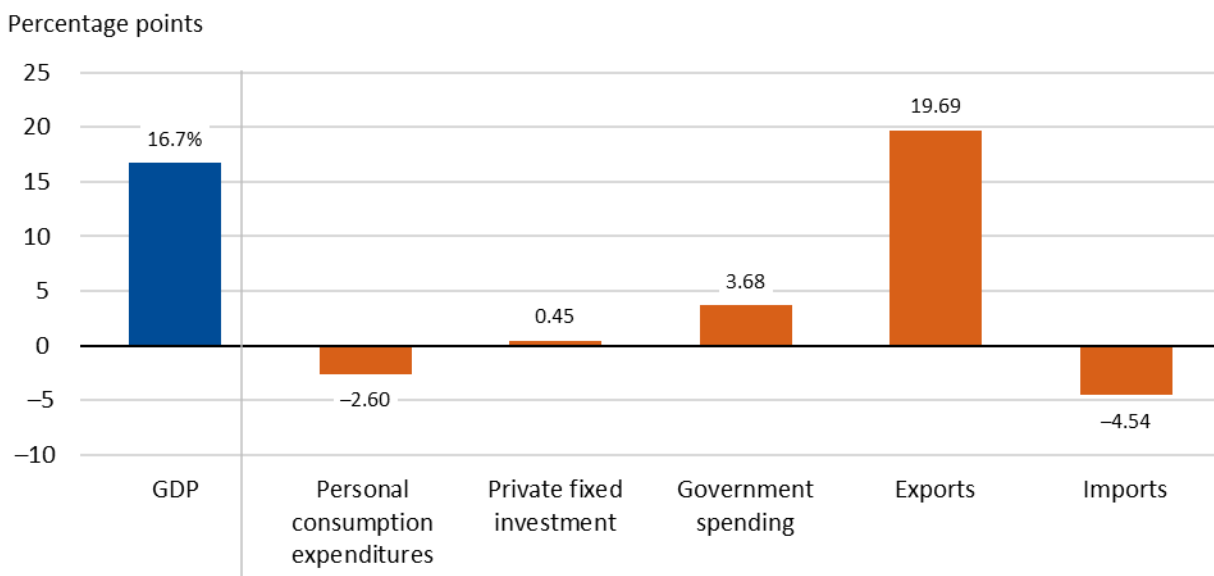
Technical: Michelle Grier (BEA) 301-278-9076 Territories@bea.gov
 Media: Connie O’Connell (BEA) 301-278-9003 Connie.OConnell@bea.gov
 Melissa Braybrooks (OIA) 202-336-2651 Melissa_Braybrooks@ios.doi.gov

Gross Domestic Product for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 2021 & 2022

Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Compensation by Industry, 2020 & 2021

Real gross domestic product for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands increased 16.7 percent in 2022 and 5.1 percent in 2021 after decreasing 29.1 percent in 2020, according to statistics released today by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (table 1.3). These statistics were developed under the Statistical Improvement Program funded by the Office of Insular Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Chart 1. CNMI: Contributions to the Percent Change in Real GDP, 2022



Note. The chart shows the percent change of total real GDP and the contributions (in percentage points) of each major component to that change. For example, government spending accounted for 3.68 percentage points of the 16.7 percent increase in real GDP in 2022. Imports are a subtraction item; thus, an increase in imports results in a negative contribution to GDP.

CNMI Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

GDP Gross domestic product

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross domestic product for 2022

The growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) from 2021 to 2022 reflected increases in exports, government spending, and private fixed investment (chart 1). These increases were partly offset by a decrease in personal consumption expenditures (PCE). Imports, a subtraction item in the calculation of GDP, increased.

Exports increased 324.9 percent (table 1.3). The increase in exports was accounted for by exports of services, which consists primarily of visitor spending (table 1.4). Visitor arrivals increased 656.4 percent in 2022 according to [statistics published by the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands \(CNMI\) government](#).

Government spending increased 4.7 percent, reflecting increases in both territorial and federal government spending.

- Territorial government spending increased 3.3 percent, supported by federal grants, including Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds payments and Education Stabilization Fund payments authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020; the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act of 2021; and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.
- Federal government spending increased 22.8 percent. The increase reflected construction spending associated with the U.S. Air Force's Tinian Divert Airfield project.

Private fixed investment increased 3.8 percent, primarily reflecting an increase in business spending on equipment.

Personal consumption expenditures decreased 3.3 percent, reflecting an increase in consumer prices (table 1.5) that outpaced the increase in current-dollar PCE (table 1.1).

GDP for 2021

The growth in real GDP from 2020 to 2021 reflected increases in government spending and personal consumption expenditures (chart 2). These increases were partly offset by declines in exports and private fixed investment. Imports, a subtraction item in the calculation of GDP, increased.

Government spending increased 19.2 percent, reflecting increases in both territorial and federal government spending.

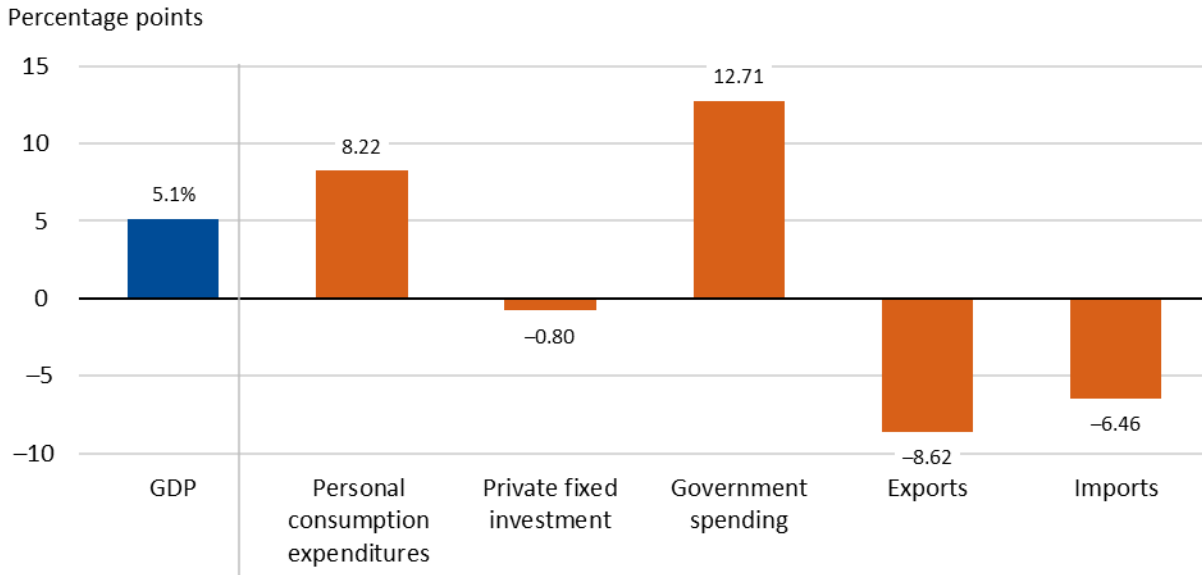
- Territorial government spending increased 19.9 percent, supported by federal grants, including Coronavirus Relief Fund payments and Education Stabilization Fund payments authorized by the CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan Act.
- Federal government spending increased 11.2 percent, primarily reflecting an increase in federal reconstruction activities related to Typhoon Yutu.

Personal consumption expenditures increased 11.1 percent, supported by government assistance payments distributed to households through the CRRSA Act and the American Rescue Plan Act.

Exports decreased 58.1 percent. The decrease in exports was accounted for by exports of services, which consists primarily of visitor spending. Visitor arrivals decreased 85.7 percent in 2021 according to [statistics published by the CNMI government](#).

Private fixed investment decreased 6.4 percent, reflecting a decline in business spending on structures and equipment.

Chart 2. CNMI: Contributions to the Percent Change in Real GDP, 2021



Note. The chart shows the percent change of total real GDP and the contributions (in percentage points) of each major component to that change. For example, government spending accounted for 12.71 percentage points of the 5.1 percent increase in real GDP in 2021. Imports are a subtraction item; thus, an increase in imports results in a negative contribution to GDP.

CNMI Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

GDP Gross domestic product

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

GDP by industry and compensation by industry for 2021

In 2021, real GDP increased 5.1 percent. The government sector was the primary contributor to the increase, according to the newly available GDP by industry data (table 2.5).

The **government sector** increased 13.2 percent, primarily reflecting growth in compensation of territorial government employees (table 2.4).

The **private sector** increased 0.6 percent, reflecting an increase in “other private industries,” such as professional services and construction. The increase was partly offset by a decline in accommodations, food services, and amusement. As noted above, the number of visitor arrivals to the CNMI decreased 85.7 percent in 2021.

Total compensation increased from \$578 million in 2020 to \$604 million in 2021 (table 2.6). The \$26 million increase was mostly accounted for by an increase in territorial government compensation.

GDP by industry and compensation by industry for 2020

In 2020, real GDP decreased 29.1 percent. The private sector was the primary contributor to the decline, according to the newly available GDP by industry data.

The **private sector** decreased 40.6 percent, reflecting widespread declines as businesses throughout the CNMI operated at a reduced capacity due to the COVID–19 pandemic. Visitor arrivals declined 81.7

percent in 2020 according to [statistics published by the CNMI government](#). Additionally, casino gambling revenue dropped over 95 percent in 2020 according to publicly available financial statements.

The **government sector** increased 9.7 percent, primarily reflecting a reduction in the operating losses of government utilities, whose expenditures returned to normal levels following several years of elevated spending in the aftermath of Typhoon Yutu.

Total compensation decreased from \$701 million in 2019 to \$578 million in 2020. The \$123 million decrease reflected widespread declines in private-sector compensation including accommodations, food services, and amusement, other private industries, and wholesale and retail trade.

Updates to GDP and its components

Estimates for 2018–2020 that were released on January 31, 2023, have been revised to incorporate updates to source data, including the following:

- financial statements for fiscal year 2021 for the CNMI government and its independent agencies,
- tabulations of imports of goods by type provided by CNMI Customs,
- tabulations of business revenues data provided by the CNMI Department of Finance, and
- federal government contract obligations data from the U.S. General Services Administration Federal Procurement Data System.

The revised estimates exhibit a pattern of inflation-adjusted GDP growth similar to the previously published estimates (table 1.7).

Information on Lags in Key Source Data

Due to lags in the availability of data for various components of GDP, the statistics presented today for 2022 are preliminary estimates. In particular, the estimates of territorial government spending are based on very limited information. As of November 2024, the CNMI government-wide audited financial statements were not available for fiscal year 2022 or 2023. In the absence of these key data sources on government spending, BEA used alternative methods to estimate expenditures, including:

- residually estimating payroll by extrapolating total wages and subtracting estimates of private-sector wages and
- assuming inflation-adjusted intermediate purchases of goods and services, equipment investment, and depreciation expenses were unchanged from calendar year 2021.

For more information on the data sources underlying these estimates, see [Summary of Methodologies: Gross Domestic Product for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands](#).

GDP Statistics for the CNMI Paused

The annual publication of BEA's GDP statistics for the CNMI is made possible through funding by the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) of the U.S. Department of the Interior. OIA has paused funding of this work to conduct an exploratory assessment of territorial source data with the goal of informing how to strategically invest in and support the CNMI's economic statistics into the future. Without funding, BEA is pausing the production of GDP statistics for the CNMI. When funding and improved data sources become available, BEA plans to resume production of these statistics.

Archived GDP statistics for the CNMI will continue to be available on BEA's website.

Additional Information

Resources

- Stay informed about BEA developments by reading [The BEA Wire](#), signing up for BEA's [email subscription service](#), or following [@BEA News](#) on X.
- Historical time series for gross domestic product for the U.S. territories can be accessed at [BEA's website](#).
- For more on BEA statistics, see our online journal, the [Survey of Current Business](#).
- For upcoming economic indicators, see BEA's [news release schedule](#).

Definitions

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of the goods and services produced by the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) economy less the value of the goods and services used up in production. GDP is also equal to the sum of personal consumption expenditures, private fixed investment, change in private inventories, net exports of goods and services, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

Personal consumption expenditures measures the goods and services purchased by “persons”—that is, by households and by nonprofit institutions serving households—who are resident in the CNMI.

Private fixed investment measures spending by private businesses, nonprofit institutions, and households on structures and equipment that are used in the production of goods and services in the CNMI.

Net exports of goods and services is the difference between exports of goods and services and imports of goods and services. Exports measures the portion of total CNMI production of goods and services that is provided to

the rest of the world. Imports measures the portion of total CNMI expenditures that is accounted for by goods and services provided by the rest of the world.

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment, or “government spending,” measures the portion of GDP that is accounted for by the government sector. Government consumption expenditures consists of spending by government to produce and provide services to the public. Gross investment consists of spending by government for fixed assets that directly benefit the public or that assist government agencies in their production activities.

Gross domestic income (GDI) is the sum of incomes earned and costs incurred in the production of GDP. In national economic accounting, GDP and GDI are conceptually equal.

Current-dollar estimates are valued in the prices of the period when the transactions occurred—that is, at “market value” (also referred to as “nominal estimates” or “current-price estimates”).

Real values are inflation-adjusted estimates—that is, estimates that exclude the effects of price changes.

Statistical conventions

Quantities (or “real” volume measures) and prices are expressed as index numbers with a specified reference year equal to 100 (currently 2012). Quantity and price indexes are calculated using a Fisher chain-weighted formula that incorporates weights from two adjacent years. “Real” dollar series are calculated by multiplying the quantity index by the current-dollar value in the reference year and then dividing by 100.

Chained-dollar values are not additive, because the relative weights for a given period differ from those of the reference year.

News release tables

Table 1.1. Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.2. Real Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.3. Percent Change From Preceding Year in Real Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.5. Percent Change From Preceding Year in Prices for Gross Domestic Product and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.6. Gross Domestic Income

Table 1.7. Revisions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

Table 2.1. Value Added by Industry

Table 2.2. Value Added by Industry as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

Table 2.3. Real Value Added by Industry

Table 2.4. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

Table 2.5. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

Table 2.6. Compensation of Employees by Industry

Table 1.1. Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of dollars]

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
1	Gross domestic product	746	772	832	910	1230	1560	1301	1179	866	914	1096
2	Personal consumption expenditures	460	490	525	529	571	654	678	683	637	717	726
3	Goods	399	412	433	428	435	490	483	467	328	339	420
4	Durable goods	143	153	164	169	173	192	190	183	140	140	171
5	Nondurable goods	256	260	269	259	262	298	293	284	188	199	249
6	Services	418	456	507	563	992	1215	822	669	417	413	529
7	Net foreign travel	-357	-378	-414	-461	-855	-1051	-626	-452	-107	-34	-223
8	Private fixed investment	79	88	112	192	398	379	222	183	105	104	117
9	Net exports of goods and services	-98	-123	-123	-153	-116	112	-95	-233	-428	-611	-533
10	Exports	379	402	437	482	882	1081	660	501	128	55	244
11	Goods	16	17	15	13	19	23	26	41	16	19	19
12	Services	364	385	422	469	863	1059	634	460	111	35	225
13	Imports	478	525	560	635	998	969	755	734	556	666	777
14	Goods	409	449	477	488	636	621	598	601	418	435	537
15	Services	69	76	82	147	362	348	157	133	138	230	240
16	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	305	317	318	342	376	415	495	546	553	703	785
17	Federal	21	20	22	28	24	26	52	77	44	51	67
18	Territorial	284	297	296	314	352	390	443	469	508	652	718

r Revised

p Preliminary

Note. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1.2. Real Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of chained (2012) dollars]

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
1	Gross domestic product	746	766	798	825	1066	1313	1057	936	664	697	813
2	Personal consumption expenditures	460	497	533	555	595	662	668	670	626	695	672
3	Goods	399	415	425	430	437	476	455	436	306	309	362
4	Durable goods	143	154	162	175	177	187	181	171	131	128	149
5	Nondurable goods	256	261	263	256	260	289	275	266	175	181	213
6	Services	418	454	497	558	953	1148	755	613	382	377	465
7	Net foreign travel	-357	-371	-390	-433	-774	-935	-539	-388	-92	-29	-182
8	Private fixed investment	79	88	111	191	392	361	202	164	94	88	91
9	Net exports of goods and services	-98	-128	-145	-248	-320	-98	-222	-348	-506	-629	-520
10	Exports	379	395	411	453	804	968	574	433	110	46	195
11	Goods	16	17	15	13	20	23	26	40	16	17	16
12	Services	364	378	397	439	783	944	549	396	95	30	184
13	Imports	478	523	556	701	1124	1067	795	781	616	675	715
14	Goods	409	448	477	555	749	710	654	666	488	451	494
15	Services	69	75	79	142	344	327	141	119	123	203	201
16	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	305	309	300	320	349	369	413	445	443	528	552
17	Federal	21	19	21	27	23	23	45	66	37	42	51
18	Territorial	284	290	279	293	326	346	368	381	405	486	502

r Revised

p Preliminary

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1.3. Percent Change From Preceding Year in Real Gross Domestic Product

Line		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
1	Gross domestic product	2.7	4.2	3.3	29.3	23.2	-19.5	-11.4	-29.1	5.1	16.7
2	Personal consumption expenditures	8.1	7.2	4.2	7.2	11.2	0.9	0.2	-6.6	11.1	-3.3
3	Goods	3.9	2.5	1.1	1.6	9.0	-4.3	-4.2	-29.9	1.2	17.1
4	Durable goods	7.3	5.2	7.8	1.7	5.4	-3.2	-5.7	-23.2	-2.0	16.1
5	Nondurable goods	2.0	1.0	-2.9	1.5	11.4	-5.0	-3.3	-34.1	3.5	17.8
6	Services	8.6	9.5	12.4	70.7	20.5	-34.2	-18.8	-37.7	-1.3	23.6
7	Net foreign travel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Private fixed investment	11.1	26.8	72.0	104.6	-7.9	-43.9	-19.0	-42.8	-6.4	3.8
9	Net exports of goods and services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Exports	4.1	4.1	10.1	77.5	20.5	-40.8	-24.5	-74.7	-58.1	324.9
11	Goods	6.9	-11.7	-9.0	48.2	16.5	11.8	57.4	-59.9	6.5	-6.6
12	Services	4.0	4.8	10.7	78.3	20.6	-41.9	-27.8	-76.0	-68.1	505.6
13	Imports	9.4	6.4	26.0	60.4	-5.1	-25.4	-1.8	-21.2	9.6	6.0
14	Goods	9.5	6.5	16.4	34.9	-5.2	-7.9	1.9	-26.7	-7.7	9.7
15	Services	9.0	6.3	78.4	142.7	-4.9	-56.8	-15.7	3.2	65.0	-1.1
16	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1.4	-2.8	6.5	9.0	5.9	11.8	7.9	-0.6	19.2	4.7
17	Federal	-6.4	7.9	26.5	-14.1	2.4	93.4	45.9	-43.3	11.2	22.8
18	Territorial	1.9	-3.5	5.0	11.0	6.2	6.5	3.5	6.4	19.9	3.3

r Revised

p Preliminary

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

Line		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
	Percent change:										
1	Gross domestic product	2.7	4.2	3.3	29.3	23.2	-19.5	-11.4	-29.1	5.1	16.7
	Percentage points:										
2	Personal consumption expenditures	4.91	4.48	2.54	4.12	5.21	0.38	0.11	-3.75	8.22	-2.60
3	Goods	2.07	1.34	0.55	0.73	3.18	-1.35	-1.56	-11.64	0.44	6.44
4	Durable goods	1.39	1.02	1.47	0.30	0.77	-0.40	-0.83	-3.53	-0.32	2.50
5	Nondurable goods	0.68	0.32	-0.92	0.43	2.42	-0.96	-0.73	-8.10	0.77	3.94
6	Services	4.79	5.56	7.31	43.51	16.37	-26.56	-11.80	-21.10	-0.65	10.69
7	Net foreign travel	-1.95	-2.42	-5.32	-40.13	-14.34	28.30	13.48	28.98	8.43	-19.73
8	Private fixed investment	1.17	3.01	9.40	21.67	-2.56	-10.73	-3.24	-6.54	-0.80	0.45
9	Net exports of goods and services	-3.92	-2.16	-11.03	0.16	18.69	-12.32	-11.34	-18.56	-15.08	15.14
10	Exports	2.09	2.16	5.16	40.81	14.59	-28.17	-12.36	-31.30	-8.62	19.69
11	Goods	0.14	-0.25	-0.16	0.68	0.25	0.17	1.13	-2.04	0.13	-0.14
12	Services	1.95	2.41	5.32	40.13	14.33	-28.34	-13.48	-29.26	-8.75	19.83
13	Imports	-6.01	-4.31	-16.19	-40.65	4.10	15.85	1.02	12.74	-6.46	-4.54
14	Goods	-5.18	-3.70	-8.65	-17.98	2.68	3.17	-0.86	13.10	3.97	-4.82
15	Services	-0.83	-0.61	-7.54	-22.67	1.42	12.68	1.88	-0.35	-10.43	0.28
16	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	0.57	-1.15	2.42	3.31	1.81	3.18	3.01	-0.28	12.71	3.68
17	Federal	-0.18	0.20	0.69	-0.43	0.05	1.54	1.82	-2.80	0.58	1.30
18	Territorial	0.75	-1.35	1.73	3.74	1.77	1.64	1.19	2.52	12.13	2.38

r Revised

p Preliminary

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1.5. Percent Change From Preceding Year in Prices for Gross Domestic Product and Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
Percent												
1	Gross domestic product	1.4	0.7	3.4	5.9	4.6	3.0	3.5	2.4	3.6	0.4	2.8
2	Personal consumption expenditures	0.9	-1.4	0.0	-3.3	0.7	2.9	2.8	0.5	-0.1	1.3	4.7
Index numbers, 2012=100												
3	Gross domestic product	100.0	100.7	104.2	110.3	115.4	118.8	123.0	126.0	130.6	131.1	134.8
4	Personal consumption expenditures	100.0	98.6	98.6	95.3	96.0	98.7	101.5	102.0	101.9	103.2	108.0

r Revised

p Preliminary

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1.6. Gross Domestic Income

[Millions of dollars]

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^r	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
1	Gross domestic income	746	772	832	910	1230	1560	1301	1179	866	914	1096
2	Compensation of employees	415	433	471	499	584	661	721	701	578	604	661
3	Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	102	121	153	165	229	244	205	170	105	89	118
4	Gross operating surplus	229	218	208	246	417	655	375	308	183	221	317

r Revised

p Preliminary

Note. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 1.7. Revisions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

Line		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent change:									
1	Revised	2.7	4.2	3.3	29.3	23.2	-19.5	-11.4	-29.1
2	Previously published	2.7	4.2	3.3	29.3	23.2	-19.3	-11.3	-29.7
Percentage points:									
3	Revision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.6

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2.1. Value Added by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020	2021
1	Gross domestic product	746	772	832	910	1,230	1,560	1,301	1,179	866	914
2	Private industries	559	574	629	696	1,004	1,299	1,017	910	562	553
3	Manufacturing	12	11	16	20	23	19	21	27	23	23
4	Wholesale and retail trade	157	172	182	193	205	220	239	255	171	173
5	Accommodations, food services, and amusements	114	131	144	180	437	691	385	249	87	53
6	Other private	276	260	287	302	339	369	373	379	281	304
7	Government	187	198	203	214	226	261	284	269	304	361
8	Federal	14	14	14	15	16	17	17	20	22	24
9	Territorial	173	184	189	199	210	244	266	249	282	337

r Revised

Note. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2.2. Value Added by Industry as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020	2021
1	Gross domestic product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Private industries	75	74	76	76	82	83	78	77	65	61
3	Manufacturing	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
4	Wholesale and retail trade	21	22	22	21	17	14	18	22	20	19
5	Accommodations, food services, and amusements	15	17	17	20	36	44	30	21	10	6
6	Other private	37	34	34	33	28	24	29	32	32	33
7	Government	25	26	24	24	18	17	22	23	35	39
8	Federal	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	3
9	Territorial	23	24	23	22	17	16	20	21	33	37

r Revised

Note. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2.3. Real Value Added by Industry

[Millions of chained (2012) dollars]

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020	2021
1	Gross domestic product	746	766	798	825	1,066	1,313	1,057	936	664	697
2	Private industries	559	574	606	629	860	1,084	827	723	430	432
3	Manufacturing	12	11	15	19	22	18	19	25	22	21
4	Wholesale and retail trade	157	170	179	187	199	209	218	225	147	141
5	Accommodations, food services, and amusements	114	128	136	163	366	572	308	192	66	42
6	Other private	276	264	275	260	270	279	281	283	197	228
7	Government	187	193	193	195	204	226	227	211	232	262
8	Federal	14	14	13	14	15	15	15	16	18	19
9	Territorial	173	179	179	181	189	211	212	195	214	243

r Revised

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2.4. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

[Percent]

Line		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020	2021
1	Gross domestic product	2.7	4.2	3.3	29.3	23.2	-19.5	-11.4	-29.1	5.1
2	Private industries	2.6	5.6	3.9	36.7	26.0	-23.6	-12.6	-40.6	0.6
3	Manufacturing	-4.1	35.7	24.1	16.2	-16.4	4.0	33.0	-14.1	-4.2
4	Wholesale and retail trade	8.3	5.3	4.4	6.5	5.0	4.2	3.3	-34.6	-4.3
5	Accommodations, food services, and amusements	12.0	6.6	19.8	124.3	56.0	-46.1	-37.5	-65.6	-36.3
6	Other private	-4.4	4.1	-5.3	3.8	3.3	0.7	0.6	-30.1	15.7
7	Government	3.2	-0.1	1.4	4.3	10.8	0.6	-7.1	9.7	13.2
8	Federal	-1.6	-3.4	5.0	4.4	1.7	-0.2	10.8	10.0	6.2
9	Territorial	3.6	0.2	1.2	4.3	11.5	0.7	-8.3	9.7	13.8

r Revised

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2.5. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

Line		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020	2021
	Percent change:									
1	Gross domestic product	2.7	4.2	3.3	29.3	23.2	-19.5	-11.4	-29.1	5.1
	Percentage points:									
2	Private industries	1.93	4.20	2.92	28.22	21.17	-19.61	-9.89	-31.34	0.39
3	Manufacturing	-0.06	0.52	0.44	0.34	-0.30	0.05	0.52	-0.32	-0.11
4	Wholesale and retail trade	1.75	1.16	0.93	1.34	0.84	0.60	0.61	-7.44	-0.86
5	Accommodations, food services, and amusements	1.85	1.12	3.41	25.24	19.72	-20.42	-11.18	-13.77	-3.55
6	Other private	-1.60	1.41	-1.86	1.29	0.91	0.16	0.16	-9.81	4.92
7	Government	0.80	-0.02	0.35	0.99	2.00	0.11	-1.55	2.21	4.75
8	Federal	-0.03	-0.06	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.16
9	Territorial	0.83	0.04	0.27	0.92	1.98	0.11	-1.70	2.04	4.59

r Revised

Note. Percentage-point contributions do not sum to the percent change in real gross domestic product (GDP) because of rounding and differences in source data used to estimate GDP by industry and the expenditures measure of real GDP.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 2.6. Compensation of Employees by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

Line		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020	2021
1	Total compensation	415	433	471	499	584	661	721	701	578	604
2	Private industries	252	267	299	313	387	441	465	425	302	261
3	Manufacturing	8	6	6	9	10	9	9	12	14	11
4	Wholesale and retail trade	63	67	70	73	76	80	88	94	82	71
5	Accommodations, food services, and amusements	64	73	80	105	160	198	213	173	85	52
6	Other private	119	121	143	126	140	155	156	147	121	128
7	Government	162	165	171	186	197	220	255	275	276	343
8	Federal	14	14	14	15	16	16	17	19	21	23
9	Territorial	148	152	158	171	182	203	238	256	255	320

r Revised

Note. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis