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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY INDUSTRY FOR 2003:

Improved Annual Input-Output Accounts and GDP-by-Industry Accounts

With this release of data on GDP-by-industry for 2003, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has completed an important step in improving the accuracy of its industry data. This step introduces annual GDP-by-industry and input-output (I-O) accounts that are released concurrently and present identical estimates of gross output, intermediate inputs, and value added by industry. The estimates are produced using a new methodology. This methodology incorporates the most timely and highest quality source data within an I-O framework that balances and reconciles industry production with commodity usage. The new estimates present the same general economic trends as the previously published data, but estimates for individual industries differ for a number of reasons, including the new methodology, the adoption of the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the incorporation of results from the 2003 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs).

The next step in improving the industry accounts will further integrate the annual GDP-by-industry and I-O accounts with the NIPAs. This process will incorporate expanded data on intermediate inputs by industry from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Today's release of the annual I-O accounts for 1998-2002 accelerates the availability of these data from 36 to 18 months after the reference year. This fall, these accounts will, for the first time, be made available fully two years earlier than in the past – one year after the end of the reference year instead of 3 years as in the past.

The new GDP-by-industry data for 1998-2003 show: the information-technology-based expansion of the late 1990s, the downturn in private goods-producing industries in 2001, and the stronger growth in private services-producing industries in 2001-2003. More specifically:

• The services sector led real GDP growth in 2001-2003. Services sector industries increased 2.2 percent in 2001, moderating the economic slowdown. They increased 2.6 percent in 2002 and 3.6 percent in 2003, leading the economic recovery.

- In 2002 and 2003, growth in the services sector was led by strong growth in both the retail trade and information industries. Retail trade grew 7.9 percent in 2002 and information increased 9.3 percent in 2003. The strong growth in information continued a trend spanning the entire 1998-2003 period.
- The goods sector consisting primarily of manufacturing continued its recovery in 2003, growing 1.1 percent after increasing 0.9 percent in 2002. Manufacturing increased 2.4 percent in 2002 and 1.7 percent in 2003, after declining 5.4 percent in 2001.
- The services sector increased its share of current-dollar GDP in 1998-2003, accounting for 68.1 percent of the economy by 2003; the goods sector continued its long-term decline in share, accounting for 19.2 percent of the economy by 2003. Manufacturing's share of current-dollar GDP declined 2.7 percentage-points, from 15.4 percent in 1998 to 12.7 percent in 2003.

All of these data are available without charge on BEA's Web site:

<www.bea.gov>

Summary BEA estimates are available on recorded messages at the time of public release at the following telephone numbers:

(202) 606-5306 Gross domestic product 606-5303 Personal income and outlays 606-5362 U.S. international transactions

Most of BEA's estimates and analyses appear in the *Survey of Current Business*, BEA's monthly journal. Subscriptions and single copies of the printed *Survey* are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Internet: <br/>

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Table 1.--Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry Group

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average Annual Rate of Change 1998-2000
Gross domestic product	4.5	3.7	0.5	2.2	3.1	4.1
Private industries	4.9	4.0	0.6	2.2	3.0	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	3.3	12.2	-0.2	2.2	1.8	7.7
Mining	2.6	-4.1	-5.3	-0.2	-2.2	
Utilities.	4.6	5.6	-8.4	5.2	2.8	
Construction	2.4	0.6	-2.1	-3.1	0.1	1.5
Manufacturing	4.4	6.3	-5.4	2.4	1.7	5.3
Durable goods	6.2	11.6	-5.2	2.0	3.4	8.9
Nondurable goods	1.5	-1.3	-5.8	2.9	-0.6	0.1
Wholesale trade	5.2	-0.4	5.9	2.2	2.5	2.4
Retail trade	5.8	4.5	6.9	7.9	5.0	5.2
Transportation and warehousing	4.2	4.9	-3.4	-0.6	3.0	4.6
Information	16.1	4.7	3.5	3.1	9.3	10.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	5.3	5.3	2.4	1.7	3.8	5.3
Professional and business services	5.4	3.2	0.5	2.4	1.9	4.3
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.9	3.1	2.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	3.6	3.3	0.7	1.9	1.9	3.4
Other services, except government	-1.6	-0.2	2.3	-4.0	2.8	-0.9
Government	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6
Addenda:						
Goods-sector industries <sup>1</sup>	3.8	4.8	-4.4	0.9	1.1	4.3
Services-sector industries <sup>2</sup>	5.3	3.7	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.5

<sup>1.</sup> Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

<sup>2.</sup> Consists of utilities; 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; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

Table 2.--Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Average Annual Rate of Change 1998-2000
Gross domestic product	. 4.5	3.7	0.5	2.2	3.1	4.1
Private industries		4.0	0.6	2.2		4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting		12.2	-0.2	2.2		7.7
FarmsForestry, fishing, and related activities		13.7 8.0	-4.2 11.8			7.8 7.6
Mining.		-4.1	-5.3	-0.2		-0.8
Oil and gas extraction		-11.5	-2.4			-5.5
Mining, except oil and gas		1.1	-5.3			5.0
Support activities for mining		21.4 <b>5.6</b>	-20.7 <b>-8.4</b>	5.2	2.8	6.8 <b>5.</b> 1
Construction		0.6	-2.1	-3.1		1.5
Manufacturing		6.3	-5.4	2.4		5.3
Durable goods		11.6	-5.2	2.0		8.9
Wood products  Nonmetallic mineral products		3.2 1.4	-2.6 -1.8			2.8 1.8
Primary metals		0.1	-8.2			2.5
Fabricated metal products		5.9	-9.0			3.1
Machinery		4.1	-8.1			-2.0
Computer and electronic products.		48.0 5.3	0.5			38.8
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components		3.1	-5.3 -8.4			6.5 2.8
Other transportation equipment		-4.4	-1.9			-2.9
Furniture and related products		3.9	-9.4			4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing		10.5	-4.7			6.8
Nondurable goods.		-1.3	-5.8	2.9		0.1
Food and beverage and tobacco products		-0.2 3.5	-2.5 -17.3			0.6 0.4
Textile mills and textile product mills		3.5 2.7	-17.3			-2.5
Paper products		-8.9	-10.5			-3.8
Printing and related support activities	. 1.6	1.1	-6.6	-1.4		1.3
Petroleum and coal products		-21.6	-12.7			-15.2
Chemical products.		0.0	-2.6			2.4
Plastics and rubber products		3.2 <b>-0.4</b>	-8.1 <b>5.9</b>	2.2	2.5	3.4 <b>2.</b> 4
Retail trade		4.5	6.9	7.9		5.2
Transportation and warehousing		4.9	-3.4	-0.6		4.6
Air transportation		9.1	-0.7			8.9
Rail transportation.		2.9	-3.9			2.3
Water transportation		13.4 1.0	-3.5 -6.3			1.5 1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation		-1.9	4.6			0.6
Pipeline transportation.		12.7	-5.0			12.0
Other transportation and support activities.	. 5.7	6.1	-4.2	0.8		5.9
Warehousing and storage		6.5	-1.9			6.6
Information		4.7	3.5	3.1		
Publishing industries (includes software)  Motion picture and sound recording industries		-3.7 0.8	-1.2 -1.8			7.6 5.3
Broadcasting and telecommunications.		9.3	6.0			11.7
Information and data processing services	. 21.6	4.2	5.6	7.9		12.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing		5.3	2.4	1.7		5.3
Finance and insurance		<b>9.2</b> -2.9	2.9	1.6	7.2	8.0
Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities		-2.9 47.6	5.9 7.8			2.1 34.9
Insurance carriers and related activities.		6.3	-4.2			2.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	20.6	-24.1	-1.2			-22.4
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.9	2.0	1.7	-	
Real estate		2.9	2.2			3.5
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets  Professional and business services		2.6 <b>3.2</b>	0.2 <b>0.5</b>	2.4	1.9	4.8 <b>4.3</b>
Professional, scientific, and technical services		8.2	1.1	0.5		7.3
Legal services	. 2.3	2.7	-0.5	0.5		2.5
Computer systems design and related services		11.8	6.8			12.3
Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services		9.0	-0.1			7.7
Management of companies and enterprises  Administrative and waste management services		-1.2 -4.9	4.2 -3.1	8.0 3.5		-0.2 0.2
Administrative and support services		-5.5	-3.9	3.9		-0.3
Waste management and remediation services	10.4	2.1	4.9	0.0		6.2
Educational services, health care, and social assistance		2.8	2.2	3.9		2.3
Educational services		2.7	1.2	0.5		2.4
Health care and social assistance		<b>2.8</b> 4.2	<b>2.3</b> 4.3	<b>4.4</b>	3.4	<b>2.3</b> 3.1
Hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities.		0.4	-0.3			0.5
Social assistance		5.5	2.6			5.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	. 3.6	3.3	0.7	1.9		3.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.9	2.3	1.6		2.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities		-0.4 2.0	0.9 3.3			0.8 3.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries		2.0 <b>4.1</b>	0.2	1.3 <b>2.1</b>	1.8	3.8
Accommodation		4.2	-4.5			4.0
Food services and drinking places	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.1		3.7
Other services, except government		-0.2	2.3	-4.0	-	-0.9
Government		2.0	0.9	1.2		1.6
Federal		<b>1.5</b> 0.9	<b>-1.4</b> 0.2			<b>0.</b> 4
Government enterprises.		4.9	-9.5			2.4
State and local	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.3		2.1
General government	. 1.8	2.1	2.3			1.9
Government enterprises	4.1	4.0	-1.8	-1.9		4.0
Addenda:						
Goods-sector industries <sup>1</sup>	3.8	4.8	-4.4	0.9	1.1	4.3
Services-sector industries <sup>2</sup>		3.7	2.2	2.6		

<sup>1.</sup> Consists of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; mining; construction; and manufacturing.

2. Consists of utilities; 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; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and other services, except government.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis