



BlackEconomics.org

**“What Can Black Americans Produce in Shabazzland?
A Black American Supply and Use Table”**

By

Brooks B. Robinson

©BlackEconomics.org
P.O. Box 8848
Honolulu, HI 96830-8848
www.BlackEconomics.org
BlackEconomics@BlackEconomics.org
August 15, 2017

“What Can Black Americans Produce in Shabazzland?”

Introduction

What can Black Americans produce in Shabazzland? This is a double-barreled question because one must first answer the question: what is Shabazzland? Those who are familiar with our work at BlackEconomics.org know that we advocate for nation formation for Black Americans. Therefore, the simple answer to the latter questions is that “Shabazzland” is the name that we have assigned to the forthcoming homeland for Black Americans. The second question, then, becomes transparent: what can Black Americans produce in our homeland?

This is a very hypothetical question because there is great uncertainty concerning the conditions under which a Black American homeland will be founded. We have addressed many of these uncertainties in *Chosen: Black America’s Calling*—specifically the third chapter of that work entitled “Point Zero Nation Formation.”¹ The fundamental question about what can be produced does not concern itself so much with the quantity and quality of labor that will be available to produce, but with what technology and infrastructure may be available to produce. Given this uncertainty and our previous work, we have not attempted here to construct production technology and infrastructure for Shabazzland. Rather, we have begun where we are and with what we have.

Specifically, given that we currently function and produce in the United States (US), and given that we have a labor force, we decided to take a US production framework (technology and infrastructure) and to use it along with the known labor force in order to determine what Black Americans can produce in the US—if we were operating alone. Given estimates of what Black Americans can produce alone in the US, these estimates can be scaled up or down depending on the circumstances (technology and productive infrastructure) that we will have access to or that we can develop once we transition to Shabazzland.

Even more specifically, we developed estimates of what Black Americans can produce in the US alone using a Supply and Use Table (SUT) framework for 2015 that was developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), US Department of Commerce. We prepared the SUT mainly using the related Black American labor force existing for 2015 as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), US Department of Labor.

This is a technical analysis and we keep it as parsimonious as possible. The next section presents our methodology. The following section presents a tabular summary of the results along with selected analysis of results. Afterwards, we conclude.

¹Brooks Robinson (2009). *Chosen: Black America’s Calling*. BlackEconomics.org. Honolulu, Hawaii.

Methodology

Our first step was to obtain the SUT framework for 2015 from BEA.^{2,3} The SUT was designed with 71 industries, and 72 commodities (products), and with a full complement of valuation matrices/adjustments. The Supply table provides estimates of the commodities produced by each industry along with information on the commodities that are imported at basic prices. In addition, there is information on trade and transportation margins, taxes and subsides. The final column of the table shows the amount of each commodity supplied at purchaser's prices. The bottom row of the table with respect to the industries shows the gross output of the industries at basic prices.

The Use table is designed around the same industries and commodities reflected in the Supply table; however, the Use table shows the commodities consumed (intermediate consumption) or used by the supplying industry, which enables production/output. In addition to intermediate consumption, the Use table shows personal consumption expenditures (households and nonprofit institutions serving households); final government consumption; change in inventories; investment in structures, equipment, and intellectual property by the private sector and the general government sector; and the value exports of goods and services.

Our second step was to obtain information about employment that was associated with production in the SUT. We were informed by BEA that employment associated with SUT development is presented in BEA's National Income and Product Account (NIPA) Table 6.4D, Full- and Part-Time Employment by Industry.⁴ These industry employment data are available at 96 detailed and aggregate industries. We mapped these employment estimates to the 71 industries in the SUT.

The third step was to obtain data on Black American employment in 2015. These employment data were available by detailed industry from BLS.⁵ These employment data are presented as part of a broader picture of "minority" employment in the US. The first column of the table presents the total number estimated to be employed in industries. The second through fifth columns of the table present the percent of the total employed accounted for by women, Black Americans, Asians, and Hispanic Americans, respectively. The important point being that we were able to obtain the percent of Black Americans employed in specific industries. The table reflected 314 detailed and summary industries. We matched those industries and Black American employment percentages with the 71 industries presented in the SUT framework (Table 1).⁶

² The SUT framework is available from BEA at: https://www.bea.gov/industry/io_annual.htm. Go to the bottom of the page and the section labeled "Supplemental Estimate Tables," and find a tab labeled "Supply-Use Tables" (retrieved from the Internet on June 3, 2017).

³ A good source for the theory, concepts, and methods used to compile SUTs is the *Eurostat Manual of Supply, Use, and Input-Output Tables* at; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5902113/KS-RA-07-013-EN.PDF/b0b3d71e-3930-4442-94be-70b36cea9b39?version=1.0> (retrieved from the Internet on March 12, 2017).

⁴ These data were available at <https://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm#gdp> (retrieved from the Internet on June 2, 2017).

⁵ Black American employment by industry data were available from BLS through Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey; <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat18.htm> (retrieved from the Internet on June 17, 2017).

⁶ Two points are worth making. First, in certain cases, there was no one-to-one identical match for the industry in the BLS table and the industries presented in the SUT. We used our best judgement to map the employment by industry data to the SUT industries. Second, the BLS employment by industry data were, as indicated, on an industry basis. On the other hand, BEA's industries separately identify production or output performed in the private sector versus the general government sector. Therefore, there is at least one important mismatch. In the BLS data, teachers who

Given SUT industries, the total number employed in those industries, and after applying the percentage of Black Americans employed in related industries, we were able to determine the total number of Black Americans employed in the economy as a cross check. We determined that about 17.2 million Black Americans were working in industries during 2015. This is very consistent with BLS employment statistics.⁷

The fourth step was to apply the employment percentages by industries to industry output in the Supply table. That is, for every industry we assumed that Black Americans could produce an amount of primary and secondary commodities equal to their percentage in employment. (This is a controversial assumption because it assumes equal productivity for all workers in the industry irrespective of race, and it assumes constant returns to scale production.) Having determined domestic production, we derived estimates of imports, trade and transportation margins, taxes on products and imports, and subsidies on a proportional basis.⁸ Therefore, we arrived at a total supply for 2015 for Black Americans of \$3.6 trillion—this constitutes about 10 percent of US total supply of about \$33.9 trillion.

Given our decision to not adjust the infrastructure or technology when producing estimates for a Black American SUT, our fifth step was to prepare estimates of intermediate consumption for the Use table by maintaining BEA's output-to-intermediate consumption ratios. That is, we applied BEA's ratios to the gross output estimated in the Supply table to compute estimates of total intermediate consumption on an industry-by-industry basis. Total intermediate consumption by industries was distributed to all of the commodities consumed by industries proportionally to the distribution inherent in BEA's Use table. Having estimated total intermediate consumption, we developed estimates of personal consumption expenditures (for households and nonprofit institutions serving households); final government consumption; change in inventories; total investment in structures, equipment, and intellectual property for the private and government sectors; and total exports. These latter estimates were derived proportionally; each estimate as a proportion of the residual of total supply less intermediate consumption in BEA's Use table times the related residual from the Black American Use table.

Also for the Use table based on the proportional approach, we developed estimates of value added at basic and purchaser's prices, along with estimates of the components of value added: compensation of employees, taxes on production, and gross operating surplus (otherwise known as returns to capital, which includes consumption of fixed capital and net operating surplus).

produce educational services are identified in the “Education” industry. BEA, on the other hand, separately identifies teachers who work in private educational institutions and those that work in the general government sector. While there is no perfect method for addressing this difference given available data, fortunately, the percentage of Black American teachers working in the BLS Education industry is not very different from the percentage of Black Americans working in the general government sector and producing a wide-range of services, including educational services.

⁷ BLS provides Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Table 3, “Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race” for 2015; https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_aa2015.htm (retrieved on August 16, 2017). In 2015, 17.5 million Black Americans were employed.

⁸ While most of the entries in the valuation matrices were derived proportionally, we made judgmental adjustments to ensure full allocation of trade and transportation margins to associated commodities.

As expected, total Uses are consistent with total Supply in the SUT framework. However, as we discuss in the “Results” section, certain components of final demand reflect negative values, which is inconsistent with most SUT analysis. On the other hand, we knew that the uneven and, in certain cases, very sparse industry distribution of Black American employment in the context of the US economic framework would produce such imbalances (negative values). To facilitate a discussion of the results of our analysis, we aggregated the 72 by 71 SUT framework into an 18 by 26 Supply table (Table 2) and a 26 by 22 Use table (Table 3).⁹

Results

Beginning with Table 2, row 18 shows that a Black American economy would produce the highest gross output in the following industries: government (column 15); manufacturing (column 5); educational services, health care, and social assistance (column 12); and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (column 10). We should keep in mind that the latter industry’s appearance among the top four is largely caused by the contribution of owner and rental occupied housing that is central to this industry’s output. Column 26 of the table shows that the top four commodities or products that Black Americans would supply include: manufactured goods; educational services, health care, and social assistance; government; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing. As already mentioned, row 18 shows that total supply at purchasers’ prices is \$3.6 trillion (column 26), with total commodity output being \$3.3 trillion (column 16), Imports accounting for \$0.2 trillion (column 17), and net taxes (column 25) accounting for less than \$0.1 trillion.

Now turning to Table 3, row 26 indicates the top four contributing industries to value added at purchasers’ prices: government (column 15); finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (column 10); educational services, health care, and social assistance (column 12); and manufacturing (column 5). Total value added at purchasers’ prices (gross domestic product) is \$1.9 trillion (column 16). Looking at row 18, and columns 17-22, we find that personal consumption expenditures (i.e., final consumption of households and nonprofit institutions serving households) is \$1.5 trillion. Private fixed investment is a little less than \$0.1 trillion; and change in private inventories is \$9.3 billion. Government consumption expenditures and gross investment is just under \$0.5 trillion. Finally, exports of goods and services are valued at over \$0.1 trillion.

Row 19, column 16 shows that compensation of employees for Black Americans would stand at well over \$1.1 trillion, which is consistent with the often cited statistic that Black Americans have income that exceeds \$1 trillion. Sticking with column 16, but considering rows 20 and 24, we find that Black Americans would contribute well over \$0.1 trillion in taxes.

It is important to note in column 17, rows 1 and 2 that, after accounting for intermediate consumption, Black Americans would produce too little of the following two commodities for final consumption by households and nonprofit institutions serving households: farm, forestry, fishing, and related activities; and oil, gas extraction, and mining. This is particularly concerning because food and energy are essential to sustaining an economy. Column 20 for exports, shows similar shortages of food and energy related commodities (negative exports); and there also appears to be a shortage of professional and business services (row 11). Favorably, Black

⁹ The full 72 by 71 SUT is available from BlackEconomics.org upon request.

Americans would benefit from significant exports of the following commodities (column 20): manufacturing (row 5); transportation and warehousing services (row 8); and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing services (row 10).

Conclusion

When considering nation formation for Black Americans, one of the first questions for economists is: What would a Black American economy look like? This brief analysis addresses the question explicitly. Clearly, the analysis is partly hypothetical because it is based on the structure of the US economy (technology and infrastructure), assumes equal productivity for all workers, and is based on constant returns to scale production. However, it is clearly based on Black American employment by industry, which provides a picture of what can potentially be produced by our labor.

There is no question that Black American labor is associated with significant production in the following industries and of their related commodities: government; manufacturing; educational services, health care, and social assistance; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing. There is room to argue here that this information is a warning to us. Are these plateauing or dying industries? Would it not be better to have significant production in emerging industries? In our view, the answer is clear; however, we will leave this discussion to those who review this analysis.

Although considerable thought went into the method required to conduct this analysis, the exercise itself was quite rapid in completion. Those skilled in SUT or Input-Output table preparation, who have an interest in making the analysis more realistic, should be able to improve on this effort. Importantly, this analysis ushers up no major surprises, which bodes well for its validity. The important point is that, if someone asks, “What can Black Americans produce in our own homeland?” at least we have a point from which to start to develop a precise answer.

Table 1.—Black American Employment as a Percent of Total Employment by Industry

No.	Industries	Percent	No.	Industries	Percent
1	Farms	2.0%	37	Pipeline transportation	0.0%
2	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	10.8%	38	Other transportation and support activities	15.3%
3	Oil and gas extraction	3.5%	39	Warehousing and storage	26.1%
4	Mining, except oil and gas	2.4%	40	Publishing industries, except internet (includes software)	5.0%
5	Support activities for mining	6.1%	41	Motion picture and sound recording industries	10.5%
6	Utilities	8.5%	42	Broadcasting and telecommunications	13.2%
7	Construction	6.0%	43	Data processing, internet publishing, and other information services	7.1%
8	Wood products	9.7%	44	Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities	11.2%
9	Nonmetallic mineral products	6.8%	45	Securities, commodity contracts, and investments	6.2%
10	Primary metals	6.7%	46	Insurance carriers and related activities	10.1%
11	Fabricated metal products	7.2%	47	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	6.2%
12	Machinery	6.9%	48	Housing	8.7%
13	Computer and electronic products	5.8%	49	Other real estate	0.0%
14	Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	16.1%	50	Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	13.2%
15	Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts	15.4%	51	Legal services	6.2%
16	Other transportation equipment	0.5%	52	Computer systems design and related services	7.3%
17	Furniture and related products	7.3%	53	Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	5.7%
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.5%	54	Management of companies and enterprises	7.7%
19	Food and beverage and tobacco products	14.9%	55	Administrative and support services	12.2%
20	Textile mills and textile product mills	9.7%	56	Waste management and remediation services	12.2%
21	Apparel and leather and allied products	9.7%	57	Educational services	11.1%
22	Paper products	16.5%	58	Ambulatory health care services	17.8%
23	Printing and related support activities	7.7%	59	Hospitals	15.2%
24	Petroleum and coal products	5.8%	60	Nursing and residential care facilities	29.4%
25	Chemical products	10.2%	61	Social assistance	19.8%
26	Plastics and rubber products	12.0%	62	Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities	9.7%
27	Wholesale trade	8.2%	63	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	9.5%
28	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	8.9%	64	Accommodation	14.4%
29	Food and beverage stores	12.9%	65	Food services and drinking places	13.3%
30	General merchandise stores	16.5%	66	Other services, except government	10.1%
31	Other retail	8.3%	67	Federal general government (defense)	18.7%
32	Air transportation	13.7%	68	Federal general government (nondefense)	15.8%
33	Rail transportation	17.3%	69	Federal government enterprises	15.3%
34	Water transportation	12.2%	70	State and local general government	16.9%
35	Truck transportation	14.2%	71	State and local government enterprises	15.3%
36	Transit and ground passenger transportation	30.5%			

Table 2.—Black American Supply Table
(In millions of US dollars)

Row	Industries																											
	Commodities/Industries		Farms, forestry, fishing, and related activities		Oil, gas extraction, and mining		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		Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)															
1	Farms, forestry, fishing, and related activities	13,713	.....	.....	.....	90	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
2	Oil, gas extraction, and mining	14,672	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....														
3	Utilities	32,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
4	Construction	101	748	226	81,138	922	422	570	186	239	1,305	228	854	469														
5	Manufacturing	496	.....	.....	560,415	556	2,203	.....	53	.....	.....	321	.....	.....												
6	Wholesale trade	21	.....	4,857	103,004	.....	.....	18	599	13	451	.....	.....	.....											
7	Retail trade	.....	3	.....	.....	129,965	11	196	192	503	2,285	995	.....	.....												
8	Transportation and warehousing	.....	45	.....	.....	112	380	168,244	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....										
9	Information	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,574	.....	1,948	.....	48	.....	.....												
10	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	.....	.....	4	969	1,104	96	540	421,862	127	1,145	1,789	.....	.....	.....										
11	Professional and business services	48	68	15	12,241	1,684	391	430	24,022	1,596	271,705	4,869	724	.....	.....											
12	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	9	76	1	113	426,940	170	.....	.....	.....										
13	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	33	.....	.....	.....	4,128	56	8	.....	.....	2,651	150,118	.....	.....	.....										
14	Other services, except government	.....	.....	3	5,038	8,474	40	254	241	82	1	296	.....	.....	.....										
15	Government	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	19	.....	.....											
16	Scrap, used and secondhand goods	.....	.....	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....									
17	Noncomparable imports and rest-of-the-world adjustment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Total supply (basic prices)	13,847	15,986	32,505	81,154	578,895	111,876	147,296	169,089	155,563	425,297	275,654	438,346	154,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Row	Industries													Valuation adjustments														
	Commodities/Industries		Other services, except government		Government		Total commodity output (basic prices)		Imports		Total product supply (basic prices)		Trade margins		Transportation costs		Total trade margins and transportation costs		Import duties		Tax on products		Subsidies		Total tax less subsidies on products		Total product supply (purchasers' prices)	
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)		
1	Farms, forestry, fishing, and related activities	730	14,544	2,443	16,986	2,604	2,342	4,946	2	142	180	36	21,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Oil, gas extraction, and mining	80	14,823	5,097	19,920	247	2,463	2,710	3	723	.....	726	23,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Utilities	18,141	50,156	272	50,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,964	.....	1,964	52,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Construction	30	2,993	90,231	.....	90,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Manufacturing	1,232	665,276	180,665	745,941	223,374	38,102	261,476	3,954	33,271	50	37,175	1,044,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Wholesale trade	63	109,028	.....	109,028	-105,760	.....	-105,760	22	.....	22	.....	3,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Retail trade	476	755	135,380	.....	135,380	-134,820	.....	-134,820	12	.....	12	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Transportation and warehousing	4,367	173,236	3,668	176,905	.....	-50,595	-50,595	2,623	360	2,263	128,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Information	28	578	132,176	1,147	133,322	5,199	333	5,532	4,531	12	4,519	143,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	70	9,023	436,729	4,762	441,491	.....	.....	3,724	1,484	2,240	443,731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Professional and business services	176	20,758	338,527	8,518	347,045	.....	.....	2,421	.....	2,421	349,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Educational services, health care, and social assistance	5	52,092	479,475	650	480,125	.....	.....	612	280	332	480,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	500	10,795	168,289	110	168,399	.....	.....	7,455	.....	7,455	175,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Other services, except government	64,514	682	79,626	364	79,990	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800	81,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Government	475,631	476,778	56	475,833	.....	.....	.....	3,770	-3,770	472,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Scrap, used and secondhand goods	852	1,428	2,147	3,576	9,155	7,357	16,512	4	1,466	1,470	21,557	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Noncomparable imports and rest-of-the-world adjustment	526	528	36,885	37,413	.....	.....	.....	3,963	60,766	6,136	58,593	3,570,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Total supply (basic prices)	65,861	599,236	3,265,229	246,783	3,512,012	.....	.....	3,963	60,766	6,136	58,593	3,570,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 3.—Black American Use Table
(In millions of US dollars)

Row	Commodities/Industries	Industries										
		Farms, forestry, fishing, and related activities	Oil, gas extraction, and mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	Professional and business services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1	Farms, forestry, fishing, and related activities	3,136	3	129	44,352	134	352	17 .....	.....	6	213	
2	Oil, gas extraction, and mining	74	1,237	4,192	1,176	22,135	4	7	157	41	131	133
3	Utilities	103	72	234	175	5,539	306	1,089	1,212	489	279	874
4	Construction	63	161	398	11	1,041	87	242	831	367	6,314	153
5	Manufacturing	2,382	1,319	1,521	28,124	236,135	3,514	7,003	26,771	14,412	5,777	15,142
6	Wholesale trade	75	7	116	1	3,164	2,484	1,541	16	146	1,038	8
7	Retail trade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Transportation and warehousing	98	40	593	90	2,365	4,576	8,039	19,452	1,188	2,257	3,676
9	Information	14	23	105	371	2,322	1,238	2,008	1,053	28,004	3,769	6,647
10	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	545	458	829	2,484	9,051	7,632	16,220	14,991	7,557	70,482	20,157
11	Professional and business services	223	830	1,594	3,795	45,649	14,812	18,074	12,241	15,507	24,556	45,787
12	Educational services, healthcare, and social assistance	20	.....	10	2	7	94	1,006	10	127	5	74
13	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	16	41	216	211	2,359	661	625	590	4,538	3,903	5,924
14	Other services, except government	49	21	51	407	1,799	1,282	1,245	1,100	1,662	2,319	3,156
15	Government	2	.....	32	2	539	679	648	2,399	181	1,303	725
16	Scrap, used and secondhand goods	-1	.....	28	90	2,095	.....	4	682	.....	-4	29
17	Noncomparable imports and rest-of-the-world adjustment	19	37	69	161	1,659	302	230	2,412	1,392	2,248	609
18	Total intermediate inputs (purchasers' prices)	6,817	4,249	9,987	37,226	380,210	37,804	58,662	83,933	75,612	124,384	103,308
19	Compensation of employees	3,104	3,905	6,537	27,184	91,176	41,914	59,815	53,226	28,188	71,839	128,136
20	Other taxes on production	332	883	3,298	489	5,336	1,801	3,035	2,074	1,126	24,292	1,884
21	Gross operating surplus	3,594	6,949	12,683	16,254	102,173	30,357	25,783	29,857	50,637	204,783	42,326
22	Value added (basic prices)	7,030	11,737	22,518	43,927	198,685	74,072	88,633	85,157	79,951	300,914	172,346
23	Total industry output (basic prices)	13,847	15,986	32,505	81,154	578,895	111,876	147,296	169,089	155,563	425,297	275,654
24	Plus: Taxes on products and imports	39	1,451	1,986	.....	2,895	19,427	19,189	1,927	3,642	3,559	3,198
25	Less: Subsidies	180	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	360	12	1,484	.....	.....
26	Value added (purchasers' prices)	6,890	13,188	24,504	43,927	201,529	93,499	107,822	86,724	83,580	302,989	175,544
Row	Commodities/Industries	Industries					Final demand					
		Educational services, health care, and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	Other services, except government	Government	Total intermediate use (purchasers' prices)	Personal consumption expenditures	Private fixed investment	Change in private inventories	Exports of goods and services	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	Total use of commodities (purchasers' prices)
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
1	Farms, forestry, fishing, and related activities	177	1,283	9	684	50,496	-20,777	.....	-117	-7,706	.....	21,897
2	Oil, gas extraction, and mining	101	170	62	3,716	33,335	-295	5,000	1,082	-15,767	.....	23,356
3	Utilities	3,490	1,473	410	4,643	20,387	31,807	.....	.....	198	.....	52,392
4	Construction	453	289	322	12,005	22,736	.....	51,075	.....	7	16,412	90,231
5	Manufacturing	39,717	24,310	7,159	65,359	478,645	371,460	93,606	7,728	78,964	14,189	1,044,592
6	Wholesale trade	101	10	4	4	8,713	.....	.....	.....	-5,426	.....	3,290
7	Retail trade	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	572
8	Transportation and warehousing	3,352	1,207	421	7,925	55,279	45,209	.....	.....	28,085	.....	128,572
9	Information	5,191	1,725	943	13,282	66,696	58,391	12,260	114	5,553	359	143,373
10	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	59,211	14,083	9,292	22,912	255,902	259,511	-89,515	.....	17,833	.....	443,731
11	Professional and business services	47,617	21,095	4,639	46,018	302,434	36,536	21,156	.....	-15,522	4,863	349,467
12	Educational services, healthcare, and social assistance	4,587	187	258	7,487	13,874	465,938	.....	.....	644	.....	480,457
13	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	5,873	3,684	432	6,186	35,259	139,701	414	.....	481	.....	175,854
14	Other services, except government	6,135	1,697	735	4,676	26,334	55,450	.....	.....	7	.....	81,790
15	Government	1,218	925	171	1,563	10,387	14,685	.....	.....	234	446,757	472,063
16	Scrap, used and secondhand goods	46	27	1,536	-4	4,530	23,305	-12,507	473	4,980	777	21,557
17	Noncomparable imports and rest-of-the-world adjustment	130	348	29	2,758	12,402	-21,842	1,430	.....	45,423	.....	37,413
18	Total intermediate inputs (purchasers' prices)	177,398	72,511	26,422	199,215	1,397,738	1,459,322	82,920	9,281	137,988	483,356	3,570,606
19	Compensation of employees	220,118	55,389	28,886	313,881	1,133,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Other taxes on production	6,327	3,932	1,002	0	55,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Gross operating surplus	34,504	22,793	9,550	86,140	678,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Value added (basic prices)	260,948	82,115	39,438	400,021	1,867,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Total industry output (basic prices)	438,346	154,626	65,861	599,236	3,265,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Plus: Taxes on products and imports	524	5,690	1,143	59	64,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Less: Subsidies	280	.....	.....	3,770	6,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Value added (purchasers' prices)	261,192	87,805	40,581	396,310	1,926,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....