

BEA BRIEFING**Territorial Economic Accounts for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands****New Estimates of GDP for 2010 and New Estimates of GDP by Industry, Compensation by Industry, and Detailed Consumer Spending for 2002–2010**

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IN COLLABORATION with the Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) and with staff from the territorial governments, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) produces annual economic accounts for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The OIA provides funding for the work and facilitates interactions between BEA and the territorial governments.¹

The purpose of this ongoing project is to provide data users with a comprehensive, objective measure of economic activity for these four U.S. territories. Consistent measures of economic activity are critical for understanding the territorial economies and how they have developed over time. Without such measures, it is difficult for businesses and governments to make informed economic and financial planning decisions and for policymakers to assess the impact of their decisions on growth. For the United States, BEA produces gross domestic product (GDP) and other related economic measures as part of its national income and product accounts (NIPAs); however, these estimates cover only the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Transactions with the territories are classified as transactions with the "rest-of-the-world."

In previous years, BEA published estimates of GDP and its major components for these four territories.

1. OIA is the federal agency that manages the federal government's relations with the governments of American Samoa, the CNMI, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It works with these territories to encourage economic development, transparency of government, financial stability, and accountability.

This year, BEA released new estimates of GDP for 2010 and expanded the accounts to include annual GDP by industry statistics.² The estimates of GDP by industry provide additional information on economic growth and complement the GDP estimates that have been published in past releases. While the GDP estimates show how much the entire economy has grown (or contracted), the GDP by industry statistics show how major industries in each territory have contributed to that growth. Annual estimates of compensation by industry and more detailed estimates of consumer spending were also published for the first time. These additional statistics cover the period 2002–2010, the same period for which estimates of GDP have been published.

The estimates that were released this year show that the economies of all four territories grew in 2010. Real GDP for the United States (which excludes the territories) also grew in 2010. Highlights of the estimates for 2010 include the following:

- Government spending continued to play a large role in the economies of all four territories.³ In current dollars, government spending accounted for over 25

2. BEA released these estimates during separate visits to the four territories that took place between September and October of 2012. Individual news releases for each of the territories are available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov/national/gdp_territory.htm.

3. In this article, "consumer spending" refers to "personal consumption expenditures," "inventory investment" refers to "change in private inventories," and "government spending" refers to "government consumption expenditures and gross investment." Private inventory investment for the CNMI and Guam is assumed to be negligible, so it is not shown in the tables.

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percent of GDP in 2010 in each of the four territories. Government spending was particularly notable in Guam, where it accounted for over 60 percent of GDP; over half of this spending was by the federal government.

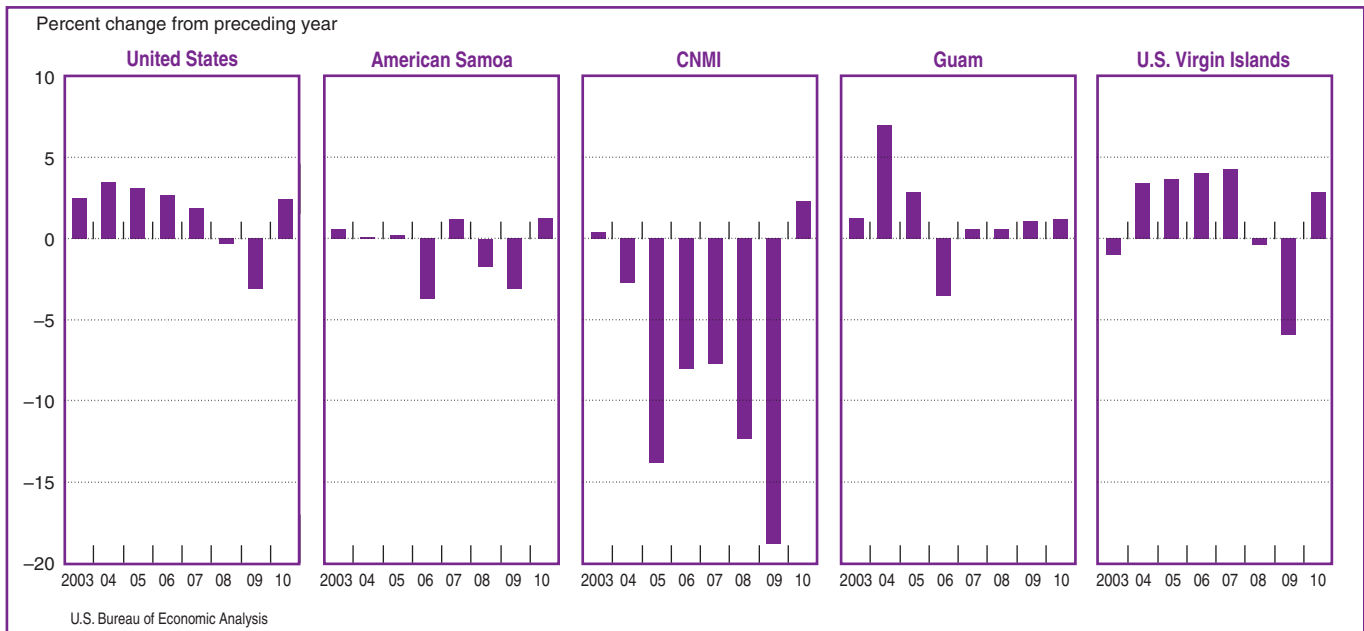
- The tourism industry continued to play a significant role in the economies of the CNMI, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; spending by tourists accounted for the majority of exports of services. In 2010, the tourism industry turned up in the CNMI and in Guam but continued to contract in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- The private sector contributed positively to economic growth in American Samoa, the CNMI, and the U.S. Virgin Islands but contributed negatively to economic growth in Guam.
- Compensation of employees increased in Guam, the

CNMI, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, reflecting increases in compensation of workers in both the private and public sectors. In American Samoa, compensation of government employees increased, but private sector compensation fell significantly.

The estimates of GDP for each territory (including the new detailed estimates of consumer spending) are presented in further detail in this article and in the accompanying tables. Revised estimates of GDP for 2002–2009 are also shown; these estimates incorporated improved source data and methodologies. GDP by industry and compensation by industry are also presented separately for each territory; the industry detail shown varies depending on the territory.

The methods used to derive the estimates of GDP and GDP by industry are summarized in the appendix “Summary of Methodologies.”

Chart 1. Real GDP for the United States and Four U.S. Territories in 2003–2010



American Samoa

American Samoa's economy grew in 2010 after declining for 2 years. Real GDP increased 1.3 percent, reflecting increases in territorial government spending and in private fixed investment, including construction.

Following the September 2009 earthquake and tsunami, the American Samoan government significantly increased its spending, including hiring temporary workers for cleanup and recovery operations. Construction activity increased as homes and other structures damaged or destroyed by the natural disaster were repaired and rebuilt.¹

Economic growth was tempered by a decline in exports of goods and services that was only partly offset by a decline in imports.² American Samoa's exports of goods, which consisted overwhelmingly of exports of the tuna canning industry, were a major contributor to the decline in total exports in 2010. The decline in the exports of the tuna canning industry reflected the closure of one of the territory's two tuna canneries in the third quarter of 2009.

Consumer spending continued to be a drag on the American Samoa economy in 2010, declining for the 6th consecutive year. The new detailed estimates of consumer spending show that for 2010, spending fell on both goods and services. Net foreign travel, calculated as spending by American Samoan residents abroad less spending by nonresidents in American Samoa, also contributed to the decline in consumer spending, as spending by visitors to the territory outpaced that of residents

traveling abroad.

The GDP by industry estimates show that the private sector and the government sector contributed positively to the growth of the economy in 2010. However, within the private sector, real value added in the manufacturing sector (primarily tuna canning) fell by almost 13 percent.

Total compensation fell in 2010, reflecting a decline in private sector compensation. Private sector compensation fell largely as a result of the tuna cannery closure in 2009. Territorial government compensation, which includes the compensation paid to temporary workers following the earthquake and tsunami, continued to increase in 2010.

Improvements to the estimates for 2002–2009 include the following:

- The incorporation of newly available data for food sold by farms and for food produced and consumed on farms from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 2008 Census of Agriculture.
- The incorporation of newly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau, including population and housing information from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and wage and salary data for 2008 and 2009 from County Business Patterns.
- The incorporation of newly available source data for territorial government spending from government financial statements for fiscal year 2010.

The pattern of growth in the revised estimates is similar to that of the previously published estimates. In both the revised and the published estimates, real GDP decreased in 2006, 2008, and 2009 and increased in all other years. The largest revision to real GDP was for 2009 and reflected an upward revision to territorial government spending that was based on the incorporation of information from the American Samoan government's fiscal year 2010 financial statements.

1. GDP, as a measure of an economy's current production of goods and services, is not affected directly by destruction of property caused by natural disasters, except to the extent that it affects production capacity. (The resulting loss of property does have a direct impact on balance sheets.) However, GDP is affected indirectly by the actions that consumers, businesses, and governments take in response to the natural disaster, such as increases in government spending for cleanup and recovery operations and increases in construction activity to rebuild damaged assets.

2. Imports are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP.

American Samoa

Table A.1.1. Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	549	561	545	550	544	571	609	714	615
Personal consumption expenditures	312	332	356	367	373	378	402	397	412
Goods	155	166	185	189	190	194	210	203	213
Durable goods	20	21	26	24	23	23	28	23	24
Nondurable goods	135	145	159	165	167	171	183	180	188
Services	156	164	172	181	184	185	194	199	205
Net foreign travel	1	1	-1	-3	-1	-1	-3	-4	-6
Private fixed investment	12	12	17	21	20	21	-17	20	17
Change in private inventories	5	9	8	-6	-3	-8	-17	-6	-7
Net exports of goods and services	-18	-41	-86	-81	-95	-66	-65	4	-136
Exports	527	522	470	507	504	512	646	536	366
Goods	503	495	442	480	477	488	621	509	338
Services	25	27	28	27	26	24	25	26	27
Imports	545	563	555	589	599	578	711	532	502
Goods	487	494	488	525	533	515	641	472	442
Services	58	69	68	64	66	62	70	60	60
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	238	249	250	250	245	268	303	325	325
Federal	10	20	26	24	19	17	21	28	21
Territorial	227	229	224	225	231	228	247	275	305

NOTE: Detail may not add to total, because of rounding.

Table A.1.2. Real Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	545	548	548	550	529	536	527	510	517
Personal consumption expenditures	347	356	371	367	362	356	352	348	345
Goods	172	179	193	189	185	183	183	173	172
Durable goods	22	23	27	24	22	22	23	19	20
Nondurable goods	150	156	166	165	162	161	159	153	152
Services	175	176	178	181	179	175	171	178	177
Net foreign travel	1	0	0	-3	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4
Private fixed investment	14	14	18	21	20	20	17	23	23
Change in private inventories	6	10	8	-6	-3	-7	-11	-7	-6
Net exports of goods and services	-91	-107	-107	-81	-88	-62	-75	-104	-109
Exports	590	577	485	507	474	479	475	374	313
Goods	560	547	456	480	448	456	452	352	291
Services	31	30	30	27	26	23	22	24	23
Imports	681	684	592	589	562	541	550	478	422
Goods	609	606	520	525	497	479	486	420	367
Services	73	79	72	64	65	63	64	59	56
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	263	270	258	250	239	228	243	273	290
Federal	13	23	29	24	18	16	18	25	18
Territorial	249	246	229	225	221	212	224	249	273
Addenda:									
Population (thousands) ¹	60.8	62.6	64.1	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.1	62.4	55.5
Per capita real GDP (chained dollars)	8,964	8,754	8,549	8,397	8,164	8,272	8,095	8,173	9,315

1. BEA estimates based on U.S. Census Bureau's Census of Population and Housing and American Samoa Statistical Yearbook.

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	0.6	0.1	0.2	-3.7	1.2	-1.7	-3.1	1.3
Personal consumption expenditures	2.5	4.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.1	-0.7
Goods	4.3	7.4	-2.0	-2.2	-1.1	0.0	-5.4	-0.4
Durable goods	4.1	17.0	-12.3	-5.5	-2.9	7.8	-17.4	2.3
Nondurable goods	4.3	5.9	-0.3	-1.7	-0.9	-1.0	-3.6	-0.7
Services	0.7	1.4	1.2	-0.9	-2.4	-1.8	3.9	-0.4
Net foreign travel								
Private fixed investment	0.7	32.0	14.1	-6.0	3.3	-0.4	-15.6	32.3
Change in private inventories								
Net exports of goods and services								
Exports	-2.2	-16.0	4.6	-6.6	1.1	-0.9	-21.2	-16.4
Goods	-2.3	-16.7	5.4	-6.8	1.8	-0.7	-22.2	-17.2
Services	-0.6	-2.7	-8.6	-3.2	-10.2	-4.4	4.8	-2.6
Imports	0.5	-13.5	-0.5	-4.5	-3.7	1.7	-13.1	-11.8
Goods	-0.5	-14.2	1.0	-5.3	-3.7	1.6	-13.7	-12.5
Services	8.2	-8.7	-11.2	1.7	-4.0	3.1	-8.0	-6.3
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	2.6	-4.4	-3.1	-4.4	-4.5	6.5	12.6	6.3
Federal	85.1	22.7	-14.2	-26.3	-13.4	17.3	33.8	-28.3
Territorial	-1.3	-6.8	-1.8	-2.0	-3.7	5.6	10.8	9.8
Addendum:								
Gross domestic product, previously published	0.6	0.5	0.7	-3.1	1.7	-2.1	-4.7	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	0.6	0.1	0.2	-3.7	1.2	-1.7	-3.1	1.3
Percentage points:								
Personal consumption expenditures	1.42	2.54	-0.66	-0.87	-1.11	-0.81	-0.65	-0.42
Goods	1.22	2.26	-0.68	-0.76	-0.39	0.02	-1.70	-0.12
Durable goods	0.15	0.67	-0.59	-0.24	-0.12	0.32	-0.72	0.08
Nondurable goods	1.07	1.59	-0.09	-0.52	-0.27	-0.31	-0.98	-0.20
Services	0.22	0.43	0.39	-0.30	-0.80	-0.59	1.11	-0.12
Net foreign travel	-0.01	-0.15	-0.37	0.19	0.08	-0.23	-0.06	-0.19
Private fixed investment	0.01	0.73	0.46	-0.23	0.12	-0.02	-0.47	0.83
Change in private inventories	0.63	-0.37	-2.64	0.72	-0.84	-0.91	0.84	0.05
Net exports of goods and services	-2.58	-0.81	4.55	-1.28	5.07	-2.65	-7.83	-2.13
Exports	-2.12	-15.68	4.02	-6.23	1.04	-0.83	-20.78	-12.16
Goods	-2.09	-15.54	4.47	-6.07	1.54	-0.64	-20.96	-12.06
Services	-0.03	-0.14	-0.45	-0.16	-0.49	-0.19	0.18	-0.11
Imports	-0.46	14.87	0.53	4.94	4.02	-1.82	12.95	10.03
Goods	0.45	13.74	-0.90	5.13	3.56	-1.48	12.15	9.43
Services	-0.91	1.13	1.43	-0.19	0.47	-0.34	0.80	0.60
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1.11	-2.04	-1.46	-2.04	-2.05	2.71	5.01	2.93
Federal	1.63	0.86	-0.72	-1.19	-0.48	0.52	1.06	-1.25
Territorial	-0.52	-2.90	-0.75	-0.85	-1.58	2.19	3.95	4.18

Table A.1.5. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product: Percent Change From Preceding Year

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1.6	-2.8	0.6	2.8	3.7	8.5	21.0	-14.9
Personal consumption expenditures	3.7	3.1	4.1	2.9	3.1	7.6	-0.1	4.4

American Samoa

Table A.2.1. Value Added by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	549	561	545	550	544	571	609	714	615
Private industries	425	428	399	392	388	413	446	547	445
Manufacturing.....	109	108	79	68	67	77	112	163	41
Nonmanufacturing.....	316	320	320	324	321	336	334	384	404
Government	124	133	146	158	156	158	163	168	170
Federal.....	8	11	16	22	16	14	17	19	17
Territorial.....	115	122	130	136	140	144	146	149	153

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A.2.2. Real Value Added by Industry

[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	545	548	548	550	529	536	527	510	517
Private industries	408	405	401	392	380	387	375	360	365
Manufacturing.....	65	64	61	68	66	68	68	54	47
Nonmanufacturing.....	343	341	341	324	315	319	307	316	333
Government	136	143	148	158	149	149	152	151	153
Federal.....	10	13	18	22	15	13	15	16	14
Territorial.....	125	130	130	136	134	136	137	135	139

Table A.2.3. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	0.6	0.1	0.2	-3.7	1.2	-1.7	-3.1	1.3
Private industries	-0.6	-1.1	-2.3	-3.0	1.7	-3.0	-4.1	1.4
Manufacturing.....	-0.5	-4.8	11.2	-3.7	3.5	0.1	-20.3	-12.9
Nonmanufacturing.....	-0.7	0.1	-5.1	-2.8	1.4	-3.8	3.0	5.3
Government	4.8	3.4	7.0	-5.5	-0.2	1.8	-0.2	1.0
Federal.....	25.0	38.0	22.7	-30.0	-15.6	16.1	7.8	-12.1
Territorial.....	3.3	0.3	4.9	-1.6	1.6	0.4	-1.2	2.7

Table A.2.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	0.6	0.1	0.2	-3.7	1.2	-1.7	-3.1	1.3
Percentage points:								
Private industries	-0.49	-0.81	-1.65	-2.10	1.24	-2.17	-3.11	0.97
Manufacturing.....	-0.10	-0.87	1.42	-0.45	0.45	0.02	-4.69	-2.16
Nonmanufacturing.....	-0.39	0.06	-3.07	-1.65	0.80	-2.19	1.58	3.13
Government	1.09	0.86	1.88	-1.60	-0.06	0.49	-0.05	0.27
Federal.....	0.39	0.80	0.71	-1.21	-0.47	0.40	0.20	-0.35
Territorial.....	0.70	0.06	1.17	-0.39	0.41	0.10	-0.26	0.62

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

Table A.2.5. Compensation of Employees by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total compensation	230	242	255	267	263	263	278	281	272
Private industries	121	124	120	123	122	120	132	132	113
Manufacturing.....	53	53	48	49	50	52	61	57	34
Nonmanufacturing.....	68	71	72	74	71	68	71	75	79
Government	109	119	134	145	141	143	146	149	159
Federal.....	9	11	17	22	17	15	18	20	18
Territorial.....	101	108	118	122	124	128	129	130	141

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

After declining for 6 consecutive years largely because of declines in the garment manufacturing industry, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)'s economy grew in 2010. Real GDP increased 2.3 percent, reflecting increases in territorial government spending, in consumer spending, and in exports of goods and services. In addition, per capita real GDP for the CNMI increased in 2010, reflecting the growth in real GDP and a continued decline in the population.

Exports increased for the first time after 5 consecutive years of decline. Tourism services (which make up the majority of exports of services) increased due to an increase in the number of visitors to the islands. This increase offset continued declines in exports of goods.

Consumer spending turned up after a significant decline in 2009. The detailed estimates of consumer spending show that expenditures on both goods and services contributed to the increase in overall consumer spending for the year, while net foreign travel contributed negatively.

The GDP by industry estimates show that the distributive services sector (including retail and wholesale trade) and the territorial government were the largest contributors to overall GDP growth in 2010. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector continued to contribute nega-

tively to economic growth. The significant declines in manufacturing from 2005 to 2009 reflected the decline of the garment manufacturing industry over that time, ending with the last manufacturer closing its doors in the first quarter of 2009.

Total compensation grew in 2010, reflecting increases in both private and government compensation. However, compensation for the manufacturing sector continued to decline, falling each year from 2005 to 2010.

Improvements to the estimates for 2002–2009 include the following:

- Improved methodologies for estimating consumer spending on goods and services.
- The incorporation of newly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau, including population and housing information from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and wage and salary data for 2008 and 2009 from County Business Patterns.
- The incorporation of newly available source data for territorial government spending from government financial statements for fiscal year 2010.

The pattern of growth in the revised estimates is similar to that of the previously published estimates. In both the revised and the published estimates, real GDP decreased in all years except 2003.

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Table B.1.1. Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1,221	1,177	1,151	1,001	918	867	851	725	733
Personal consumption expenditures	537	539	551	520	559	560	590	516	531
Goods.....	331	342	396	337	370	357	387	342	370
Durable goods.....	120	123	146	128	141	135	138	118	133
Nondurable goods.....	211	219	250	209	229	222	249	224	236
Services.....	428	409	433	418	398	389	401	362	377
Net foreign travel.....	-221	-212	-278	-235	-209	-186	-199	-188	-215
Private fixed investment	24	24	42	41	35	24	27	27	26
Net exports of goods and services	293	255	190	67	-40	-69	-109	-164	-194
Exports.....	1,077	1,030	1,128	910	729	526	376	218	242
Goods.....	848	810	842	668	514	333	172	23	20
Services.....	229	220	286	242	215	192	205	195	222
Imports.....	784	775	938	844	769	595	485	382	436
Goods.....	675	667	808	727	663	512	417	327	379
Services.....	109	108	130	117	106	83	69	55	57
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	367	358	369	374	364	352	343	346	370
Federal.....	14	16	13	17	14	13	16	21	22
Territorial.....	353	342	355	357	350	339	327	325	349

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table B.1.2. Real Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1,188	1,193	1,161	1,001	920	849	744	605	619
Personal consumption expenditures	580	595	585	520	525	506	499	433	444
Goods.....	370	379	421	337	358	338	343	294	313
Durable goods.....	136	133	158	128	139	132	130	107	117
Nondurable goods.....	234	246	263	209	219	206	213	187	196
Services.....	432	432	446	418	374	349	342	304	306
Net foreign travel.....	-225	-219	-281	-235	-206	-180	-184	-164	-175
Private fixed investment	25	25	43	41	34	23	26	26	25
Net exports of goods and services	188	177	146	67	-9	-26	-98	-163	-174
Exports.....	1,086	1,039	1,131	910	725	516	294	176	183
Goods.....	853	812	842	668	513	330	116	19	17
Services.....	232	226	289	242	212	186	190	170	180
Imports.....	898	862	984	844	734	543	392	339	357
Goods.....	790	752	854	727	636	471	337	295	315
Services.....	110	110	131	117	99	72	56	44	43
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	398	404	385	374	368	335	314	312	328
Federal.....	17	18	14	17	14	12	14	19	19
Territorial.....	381	386	371	357	355	324	300	293	309
Addenda:									
Population (thousands) ¹	74.4	76.6	78.9	70.6	60.7	59.3	57.6	55.5	53.9
Per capita real GDP (chained dollars).....	15,968	15,574	14,715	14,178	15,157	14,317	12,917	10,901	11,484

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	0.4	-2.7	-13.8	-8.0	-7.7	-12.3	-18.8	2.3
Personal consumption expenditures	2.6	-1.8	-11.1	1.0	-3.7	-1.2	-13.3	2.4
Goods.....	2.3	11.1	-19.9	6.2	-5.6	1.6	-14.2	6.3
Durable goods.....	-2.0	18.5	-18.9	8.8	-4.9	-1.8	-17.6	9.1
Nondurable goods.....	4.8	7.0	-20.5	4.6	-6.0	3.6	-12.4	4.8
Services.....	0.0	3.1	-6.3	-10.6	-6.5	-2.0	-11.1	0.8
Net foreign travel.....								
Private fixed investment	-0.2	70.4	-5.5	-15.7	-31.7	9.3	2.3	-4.0
Net exports of goods and services	-4.3	8.8	-19.5	-20.4	-28.8	-43.1	-40.1	4.0
Exports.....	-4.8	3.7	-20.6	-23.2	-35.8	-64.8	-83.4	-12.8
Goods.....	-2.6	27.8	-16.3	-12.6	-12.2	2.4	-10.6	5.9
Services.....	-4.0	14.2	-14.3	-13.0	-26.1	-27.7	-13.6	5.4
Imports.....	-4.7	13.4	-14.8	-12.6	-25.9	-28.6	-12.3	6.6
Goods.....	0.1	19.0	-11.0	-15.3	-27.2	-22.5	-21.3	-2.1
Services.....								
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1.5	-4.8	-2.8	-1.4	-9.0	-6.4	-0.5	5.0
Federal.....	10.0	-23.2	17.4	-18.7	-11.9	19.6	31.3	-0.4
Territorial.....	1.1	-3.9	-3.6	-0.6	-8.8	-7.4	-2.0	5.4
Addendum:								
Gross domestic product, previously published.....	1.2	-3.6	-14.3	-6.5	-7.7	-12.1	-19.8	

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	0.4	-2.7	-13.8	-8.0	-7.7	-12.3	-18.8	2.3
Percentage points:								
Personal consumption expenditures	1.17	-0.82	-5.46	0.54	-2.28	-0.74	-9.22	1.74
Goods.....	0.64	3.28	-7.03	2.13	-2.25	0.63	-6.56	3.02
Durable goods.....	-0.21	1.93	-2.49	1.14	-0.75	-0.26	-2.90	1.51
Nondurable goods.....	0.85	1.35	-4.54	0.99	-1.50	0.90	-3.65	1.51
Services.....	0.01	1.10	-2.40	-4.56	-2.86	-0.86	-5.27	0.40
Net foreign travel.....	0.52	-5.20	3.97	2.98	2.84	-0.52	2.61	-1.69
Private fixed investment	0.00	1.46	-0.20	-0.65	-1.21	0.24	0.07	-0.15
Net exports of goods and services	-1.21	-1.85	-7.19	-7.39	-0.63	-9.38	-9.42	-1.72
Exports.....	-3.90	7.74	-19.04	-18.58	-22.75	-27.98	-16.81	1.25
Goods.....	-3.41	2.51	-14.99	-15.50	-19.90	-28.47	-14.18	-0.41
Services.....	-0.50	5.22	-4.05	-3.08	-2.85	0.49	-2.63	1.66
Imports.....	2.70	-9.59	11.85	11.19	22.12	18.60	7.39	-2.97
Goods.....	2.71	-7.85	10.61	9.34	18.89	16.54	5.67	-3.14
Services.....	-0.01	-1.74	1.24	1.85	3.24	2.06	1.73	0.16
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	0.45	-1.51	-0.93	-0.54	-3.63	-2.46	-0.19	2.43
Federal.....	0.12	-0.33	0.21	-0.32	-0.19	0.28	0.59	-0.01
Territorial.....	0.32	-1.17	-1.13	-0.22	-3.44	-2.73	-0.78	2.45

Table B.1.5. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product: Percent Change From Preceding Year

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	-4.0	0.6	0.8	-0.3	2.4	12.0	4.9	-1.1
Personal consumption expenditures	-2.3	4.0	6.1	6.4	4.0	6.7	0.9	0.5

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Table B.2.1. Value Added by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1,221	1,177	1,151	1,001	918	867	851	725	733
Private industries	976	923	898	748	682	626	622	498	493
Manufacturing	408	399	390	353	247	176	66	25	24
Distributive services	169	164	142	100	104	120	104	89	93
Accommodations and amusement	115	102	97	71	89	73	116	110	109
Other private	284	258	268	223	242	257	337	274	268
Government	246	253	253	253	235	241	229	228	239
Federal	5	9	11	14	13	13	15	16	15
Territorial	240	244	243	240	223	228	214	211	224

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table B.2.2. Real Value Added by Industry

[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1,188	1,193	1,161	1,001	920	849	744	605	619
Private industries	918	906	896	748	677	617	529	402	410
Manufacturing	348	365	378	353	253	183	35	26	25
Distributive services	175	172	147	100	102	116	101	77	86
Accommodations and amusement	114	104	100	71	85	68	107	92	95
Other private	288	267	273	223	236	246	319	233	230
Government	262	290	263	253	245	233	213	207	213
Federal	7	10	11	14	12	11	13	14	12
Territorial	255	279	252	240	232	222	200	192	200

Table B.2.3. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	0.4	-2.7	-13.8	-8.0	-7.7	-12.3	-18.8	2.3
Private industries	-1.4	-1.0	-16.6	-9.4	-8.9	-14.2	-24.0	1.9
Manufacturing	5.1	3.4	-6.5	-28.5	-27.6	-81.1	-24.6	-2.9
Distributive services	-1.9	-14.6	-31.8	1.9	13.7	-13.3	-23.1	11.3
Accommodations and amusement	-8.8	-4.2	-28.7	18.9	-19.2	56.4	-14.4	3.5
Other private	-7.2	2.1	-18.3	6.0	4.0	29.9	-27.1	-1.2
Government	10.7	-9.2	-3.8	-3.4	-4.7	-8.6	-3.1	2.9
Federal	56.5	11.8	18.6	-10.2	-6.1	12.1	10.1	-12.2
Territorial	9.6	-10.0	-4.8	-3.0	-4.6	-9.7	-4.0	4.1

Table B.2.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	0.4	-2.7	-13.8	-8.0	-7.7	-12.3	-18.8	2.3
Percentage points:								
Private industries	-1.12	-0.80	-12.88	-7.06	-6.54	-10.64	-17.58	1.33
Manufacturing	1.67	1.13	-2.17	-9.98	-7.28	-21.50	-1.52	-0.10
Distributive services	-0.26	-2.03	-3.97	0.19	1.55	-1.67	-2.91	1.35
Accommodations and amusement	-0.84	-0.36	-2.45	1.38	-1.86	4.39	-2.02	0.52
Other private	-1.69	0.47	-4.29	1.36	1.06	8.15	-11.13	-0.45
Government	2.13	-2.08	-0.84	-0.84	-1.23	-2.21	-0.83	0.94
Federal	0.27	0.09	0.18	-0.14	-0.09	0.16	0.17	-0.28
Territorial	1.87	-2.17	-1.02	-0.69	-1.14	-2.37	-1.00	1.22

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

Table B.2.5. Compensation of Employees by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total compensation	699	702	752	659	598	569	518	514	533
Private industries	473	473	517	418	375	353	303	300	310
Manufacturing	225	224	255	203	145	91	30	10	9
Distributive services	48	52	53	45	50	66	59	60	63
Accommodations and amusement	70	69	71	54	66	60	77	89	90
Other private	129	128	138	117	114	136	137	141	147
Government	226	229	235	240	222	216	215	214	223
Federal	6	9	11	14	13	13	15	17	15
Territorial	220	220	224	226	209	203	200	197	208

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Guam

Guam's economy continued to grow for the fourth consecutive year. Real GDP grew 1.2 percent in 2010, reflecting increases in territorial government and federal government spending. The trade balance also contributed to economic growth as imports of goods and services declined more rapidly than exports. Economic growth was tempered by a decline in consumer spending.

The detailed estimates of consumer spending show that the decline in 2010 reflected decreases in spending on both goods and services. Within goods, spending on durable and nondurable goods contributed to the decrease. Net foreign travel also contributed negatively to growth in consumer spending.

Tourism contributed positively to economic growth in 2010 for the first time since 2005. Guam's exports of services, which are primarily tourism services, grew 1.2 percent after falling over 13 percent in 2009.

The GDP by industry estimates show that the public sector contributed positively to overall GDP growth in 2010. Also contributing positively were the private con-

struction industry and the accommodations and amusement industry.

Total compensation grew in 2010, reflecting increases in all major sectors of the economy. An increase in compensation of federal government employees was the largest contributor.

Improvements to the estimates for 2002–2009 include the following:

- Improved methodologies for estimating consumer spending on goods and services.
- The incorporation of newly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau, including population and housing information from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing and wage and salary data for 2008 and 2009 from County Business Patterns.
- The incorporation of newly available source data on federal government defense spending.

The pattern of growth in the revised estimates is similar to that of the previously published estimates for all years. In both the revised and the published estimates, real GDP increased in all years except 2006.

Guam

Table C.1.1. Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	3,349	3,494	3,774	4,056	4,077	4,207	4,335	4,542	4,577
Personal consumption expenditures	2,388	2,234	2,429	2,627	2,650	2,754	2,895	2,904	2,838
Goods	1,101	1,064	1,221	1,399	1,400	1,412	1,486	1,318	1,236
Durable goods	404	398	436	506	506	518	545	476	437
Nondurable goods	697	666	785	893	894	894	941	843	798
Services	1,788	1,620	1,814	1,935	1,996	2,043	2,072	2,172	2,200
Net foreign travel	-501	-450	-606	-707	-746	-700	-663	-586	-597
Private fixed investment	137	166	152	145	164	217	252	236	233
Net exports of goods and services	-859	-818	-822	-894	-996	-1,255	-1,422	-1,405	-1,445
Exports	579	526	682	782	830	820	801	689	675
Goods	74	73	71	70	80	115	133	98	73
Services	505	453	611	712	750	705	668	592	603
Imports	1,438	1,344	1,504	1,675	1,826	2,075	2,223	2,094	2,120
Goods	1,356	1,257	1,413	1,579	1,733	1,949	2,091	1,967	1,986
Services	82	87	92	96	93	126	132	127	135
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,684	1,911	2,016	2,179	2,258	2,490	2,610	2,806	2,951
Federal	1,002	1,199	1,295	1,385	1,410	1,579	1,698	1,857	1,912
Territorial	682	712	721	794	849	911	913	950	1,039

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table C.1.2. Real Gross Domestic Product

[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	3,640	3,688	3,944	4,056	3,916	3,939	3,962	4,005	4,052
Personal consumption expenditures	2,548	2,351	2,525	2,627	2,543	2,575	2,564	2,544	2,461
Goods	1,301	1,200	1,309	1,399	1,332	1,328	1,293	1,142	1,081
Durable goods	435	413	458	506	501	512	501	439	410
Nondurable goods	869	788	851	893	832	818	793	704	671
Services	1,853	1,678	1,872	1,935	1,909	1,887	1,836	1,892	1,876
Net foreign travel	-604	-521	-656	-707	-697	-641	-568	-493	-499
Private fixed investment	156	185	161	145	155	200	228	219	217
Net exports of goods and services	-1,048	-963	-885	-894	-936	-1,107	-1,133	-1,217	-1,175
Exports	696	608	738	782	777	746	678	580	563
Goods	87	83	77	70	75	101	104	82	59
Services	609	525	661	712	702	645	573	497	503
Imports	1,743	1,570	1,623	1,675	1,713	1,853	1,811	1,796	1,737
Goods	1,647	1,472	1,526	1,579	1,627	1,740	1,699	1,691	1,629
Services	96	98	98	96	86	114	112	105	108
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1,959	2,110	2,143	2,179	2,154	2,275	2,306	2,463	2,552
Federal	1,175	1,332	1,379	1,385	1,341	1,441	1,500	1,637	1,658
Territorial	782	777	764	794	813	833	806	826	894
Addenda:									
Population (thousands) ¹	155.7	156.2	156.6	157.1	157.5	158.0	158.4	158.9	159.4
Per capita real GDP (chained dollars)	23,378	23,611	25,185	25,818	24,863	24,930	25,013	25,205	25,420

1. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1.3	7.0	2.9	-3.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2
Personal consumption expenditures	-7.7	7.4	4.0	-3.2	1.2	-0.4	-0.7	-3.3
Goods	-7.7	9.1	6.9	-4.8	-0.3	-2.6	-11.7	-5.3
Durable goods	-5.1	11.0	10.5	-1.0	2.1	-2.0	-12.5	-6.4
Nondurable goods	-9.3	8.0	4.9	-6.9	-1.7	-3.0	-11.2	-4.7
Services	-9.4	11.6	3.4	-1.3	-1.1	-2.7	3.0	-0.9
Net foreign travel								
Private fixed investment	19.0	-13.1	-10.2	7.2	29.0	14.0	-4.1	-1.0
Net exports of goods and services	-12.6	21.5	5.9	-0.7	-3.9	-9.2	-14.4	-2.9
Exports	-4.1	-6.7	-9.2	6.4	34.4	3.1	-21.0	-27.9
Goods	-13.8	25.9	7.6	-1.4	-8.1	-11.3	-13.2	1.2
Services	-9.9	3.4	3.2	2.2	8.2	-2.3	-0.8	-3.3
Imports	-10.6	3.7	3.5	3.0	6.9	-2.3	-0.5	-3.7
Goods	2.1	-0.7	-1.4	-10.6	32.3	-1.7	-5.7	2.9
Services								
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	7.7	1.6	1.7	-1.1	5.6	1.4	6.8	3.6
Federal	13.3	3.5	0.4	-3.2	7.5	4.1	9.1	1.3
Territorial	-0.6	-1.7	3.9	2.4	2.5	-3.2	2.5	8.2
Addendum:								
Gross domestic product, previously published	0.7	7.3	3.2	-3.8	0.8	0.5	1.7

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	1.3	7.0	2.9	-3.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2
Percentage points:								
Personal consumption expenditures	-5.46	4.73	2.58	-2.06	0.81	-0.30	-0.49	-2.12
Goods	-2.57	2.83	2.26	-1.66	-0.11	-0.90	-3.95	-1.54
Durable goods	-0.62	1.24	1.22	-0.12	0.26	-0.25	-1.55	-0.67
Nondurable goods	-1.95	1.59	1.04	-1.54	-0.37	-0.65	-2.41	-0.86
Services	-4.97	5.35	1.60	-0.64	-0.56	-1.32	1.44	-0.43
Net foreign travel	2.08	-3.44	-1.27	0.25	1.48	1.93	2.02	-0.16
Private fixed investment	0.77	-0.63	-0.41	0.26	1.17	0.72	-0.23	-0.05
Net exports of goods and services	2.08	1.98	-0.21	-1.07	-4.51	-0.67	-2.23	1.10
Exports	-2.19	3.32	1.08	-0.13	-0.79	-1.84	-2.62	-0.45
Goods	-0.09	-0.14	-0.18	0.11	0.69	0.09	-0.61	-0.61
Services	-2.10	3.46	1.26	-0.25	-1.48	-1.92	-2.02	0.16
Imports	4.27	-1.35	-1.29	-0.94	-3.72	1.17	0.39	1.55
Goods	4.32	-1.36	-1.33	-1.19	-2.98	1.12	0.22	1.63
Services	-0.05	0.02	0.04	0.26	-0.74	0.05	0.17	-0.08
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	3.91	0.87	0.90	-0.61	3.13	0.83	4.04	2.25
Federal	4.04	1.23	0.14	-1.09	2.61	1.54	3.52	0.52
Territorial	-0.13	-0.36	0.75	0.48	0.52	-0.71	0.51	1.74

Table C.1.5. Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product: Percent Change From Preceding Year

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	3.0	1.0	4.5	4.1	2.6	2.5	3.7	-0.4
Personal consumption expenditures	1.4	1.2	4.0	4.2	2.6	5.6	1.1	1.0

Guam

Table C.2.1. Value Added by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	3,349	3,494	3,774	4,056	4,077	4,207	4,335	4,542	4,577
Private industries	2,003	2,034	2,239	2,403	2,354	2,371	2,416	2,486	2,422
Construction	127	220	187	156	176	269	308	314	321
Distributive services	363	420	459	476	454	433	443	425	402
Accommodations and amusement	358	331	379	382	380	377	388	392	392
Other private.....	1,155	1,062	1,214	1,390	1,344	1,292	1,278	1,355	1,306
Government	1,346	1,460	1,535	1,653	1,723	1,835	1,919	2,056	2,155
Federal	721	818	887	998	1,046	1,122	1,195	1,304	1,352
Territorial.....	625	642	647	655	677	713	723	752	802

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table C.2.2. Real Value Added by Industry

[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	3,640	3,688	3,944	4,056	3,916	3,939	3,962	4,005	4,052
Private industries	2,062	2,076	2,303	2,403	2,284	2,277	2,273	2,234	2,229
Construction	150	255	209	156	161	236	267	263	282
Distributive services.....	376	433	474	476	445	427	430	393	392
Accommodations and amusement	356	333	390	382	365	359	357	346	359
Other private.....	1,174	1,065	1,233	1,390	1,312	1,248	1,210	1,222	1,184
Government	1,575	1,607	1,629	1,653	1,643	1,676	1,702	1,785	1,835
Federal.....	857	911	946	998	995	1,023	1,058	1,148	1,164
Territorial.....	717	695	683	655	648	653	643	637	672

Table C.2.3. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	1.3	7.0	2.9	-3.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2
Private industries	0.7	10.9	4.4	-5.0	-0.3	-0.2	-1.7	-0.3
Construction	70.0	-18.2	-25.4	3.4	46.3	13.3	-1.4	7.2
Distributive services	15.3	9.3	0.4	-6.4	-4.0	0.6	-8.7	-0.1
Accommodations and amusement	-6.6	17.3	-2.2	-4.4	-1.6	-0.6	-3.0	3.7
Other private.....	-9.3	15.7	12.8	-5.6	-4.9	-3.1	1.0	-3.1
Government	2.0	1.4	1.5	-0.6	2.1	1.5	4.9	2.8
Federal	6.3	3.9	5.5	-0.4	2.9	3.5	8.5	1.3
Territorial.....	-3.0	-1.8	-4.1	-1.0	0.8	-1.5	-1.0	5.4

Table C.2.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	1.3	7.0	2.9	-3.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2
Private industries	0.42	6.29	2.58	-2.93	-0.17	-0.10	-0.96	-0.14
Construction	2.64	-1.16	-1.30	0.13	2.02	0.84	-0.10	0.49
Distributive services.....	1.64	1.11	0.05	-0.74	-0.44	0.06	-0.89	-0.01
Accommodations and amusement	-0.69	1.61	-0.22	-0.42	-0.15	-0.06	-0.27	0.32
Other private.....	-3.17	4.73	4.05	-1.91	-1.60	-0.94	0.31	-0.94
Government	0.81	0.60	0.60	-0.26	0.87	0.67	2.14	1.30
Federal.....	1.38	0.92	1.31	-0.09	0.74	0.93	2.30	0.39
Territorial.....	-0.57	-0.33	-0.71	-0.17	0.14	-0.26	-0.17	0.91

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

Table C.2.5. Compensation of Employees by Industry

[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total compensation	2,025	2,237	2,278	2,366	2,439	2,597	2,767	2,892	3,048
Private industries	978	1,101	1,114	1,128	1,161	1,250	1,347	1,371	1,443
Construction	63	116	113	99	114	140	169	172	187
Distributive services	193	226	239	237	241	240	250	239	248
Accommodations and amusement	215	199	217	207	210	211	222	228	239
Other private.....	507	560	544	584	597	659	706	731	770
Government	1,047	1,136	1,164	1,238	1,278	1,347	1,420	1,521	1,605
Federal	544	625	657	712	724	766	825	900	952
Territorial.....	503	511	507	526	554	582	594	621	653

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

U.S. Virgin Islands

After declining for 2 years, real GDP of the U.S. Virgin Islands grew 2.9 percent in 2010. The trade balance contributed significantly to economic growth in 2010 as imports of goods declined more rapidly than exports of goods. As in previous years, the oil refining industry continued to play a major role in the economy, accounting for the vast majority of imports and exports of goods.

The increase in real GDP also reflected increases in government spending and in private fixed investment, primarily construction. Inventory investment, which consists primarily of petroleum products, contributed negatively to economic growth.

Consumer spending grew slightly in 2010. The detailed estimates of consumer spending show that the increase reflected growth in spending on services, particularly on “other” services and health care services. Net foreign travel also contributed positively to the overall growth in consumer spending. Spending on goods, particularly durable goods, decreased.

The tourism industry continued to decline for the

third consecutive year. Exports of services, which are primarily tourism services, fell 2.7 percent in 2010.

Improvements to the estimates for 2002–2009 include the following:

- Incorporating newly available gross business receipts data from the Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue for 2010 and revised receipts for 2008 and 2009.
- Incorporating improved source data for expenditures in the U.S. Virgin Islands by foreign residents and for expenditures on foreign travel by U.S. Virgin Islands residents; because the resulting revisions were offsetting between consumer spending and net exports of services, GDP was not impacted.
- Incorporating additional information on government spending, including more detailed and higher frequency data for territorial government expenditures.

The pattern of growth in the revised estimates is similar to that of the previously published estimates. In both the revised and the published estimates, real GDP decreased in 2003, 2008, and 2009.

U.S. Virgin Islands

Table D.2.1. Value Added by Industry
[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	3,295	3,456	3,817	4,457	4,546	4,853	4,255	4,248	4,498
Private industries	2,671	2,758	3,128	3,766	3,765	4,047	3,418	3,397	3,595
Goods-producing industries	698	718	1,002	1,467	1,429	1,468	1,016	1,009	1,052
Services-producing industries	1,972	2,040	2,125	2,299	2,336	2,579	2,402	2,388	2,543
Wholesale and retail trade	344	336	355	396	410	442	374	381	399
Accommodation and food services	271	289	313	330	336	412	369	360	351
Other services, except government	1,358	1,415	1,457	1,573	1,590	1,726	1,659	1,647	1,793
Government	625	699	689	691	781	806	837	851	903
Federal	85	94	111	115	122	126	132	139	149
Territorial	539	604	578	576	659	680	705	712	753

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table D.2.2. Real Value Added by Industry
[Millions of chained (2005) dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	4,200	4,159	4,299	4,457	4,635	4,836	4,816	4,532	4,666
Private industries	3,553	3,452	3,588	3,766	3,935	4,125	4,085	3,807	3,940
Goods-producing industries	1,509	1,312	1,421	1,467	1,704	1,687	1,923	1,660	1,609
Services-producing industries	2,101	2,123	2,170	2,299	2,253	2,443	2,256	2,171	2,309
Wholesale and retail trade	375	358	367	396	401	427	368	352	372
Accommodation and food services	292	308	324	330	326	384	346	310	302
Other services, except government	1,435	1,457	1,478	1,573	1,527	1,632	1,540	1,509	1,636
Government	660	704	707	691	700	718	728	721	726
Federal	96	104	116	115	115	113	115	121	124
Territorial	563	599	591	576	585	605	613	600	603

Table D.2.3. Percent Changes in Real Value Added by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product	-1.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	-0.4	-5.9	2.9
Private industries	-2.8	3.9	5.0	4.5	4.8	-1.0	-6.8	3.5
Goods-producing industries	-13.1	8.3	3.3	16.1	-1.0	14.0	-13.7	-3.1
Services-producing industries	1.1	2.2	6.0	-2.0	8.4	-7.7	-3.7	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	-4.3	2.5	7.8	1.2	6.5	-13.6	-4.4	5.6
Accommodation and food services	5.4	5.4	1.8	-1.3	17.9	-9.9	-10.5	-2.5
Other services, except government	1.6	1.5	6.4	-2.9	6.9	-5.6	-2.0	8.5
Government	6.6	0.4	-2.2	1.2	2.6	1.4	-0.9	0.7
Federal	9.0	11.0	-0.5	-0.5	-1.8	2.1	5.2	2.2
Territorial	6.3	-1.3	-2.5	1.6	3.5	1.2	-2.1	0.5

Table D.2.4. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Percent change:								
Gross domestic product	-1.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	-0.4	-5.9	2.9
Percentage points:								
Private industries	-2.30	3.16	4.11	3.72	4.00	-0.76	-5.49	2.77
Goods-producing industries	-2.92	1.90	0.95	4.79	-0.31	3.59	-3.40	-0.75
Services-producing industries	0.62	1.27	3.16	-1.06	4.32	-4.35	-2.09	3.52
Wholesale and retail trade	-0.44	0.24	0.69	0.11	0.58	-1.31	-0.38	0.49
Accommodation and food services	0.44	0.44	0.14	-0.10	1.34	-0.89	-0.93	-0.21
Other services, except government	0.63	0.58	2.33	-1.07	2.40	-2.15	-0.77	3.24
Government	1.25	0.08	-0.38	0.20	0.45	0.24	-0.18	0.15
Federal	0.23	0.30	-0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.06	0.16	0.07
Territorial	1.03	-0.21	-0.36	0.22	0.50	0.18	-0.34	0.08

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

Table D.2.5. Compensation of Employees by Industry
[Millions of dollars]

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total compensation	1,683	1,676	1,775	1,922	2,064	2,174	2,222	2,153	2,274
Private industries	1,063	1,015	1,136	1,270	1,321	1,415	1,428	1,334	1,401
Goods-producing industries	261	188	224	286	329	369	344	318	330
Services-producing industries	802	827	911	984	992	1,046	1,083	1,016	1,071
Wholesale and retail trade	169	172	184	189	191	201	203	194	193
Accommodation and food services	149	159	172	177	183	199	209	184	196
Other services, except government	484	496	555	617	618	646	672	638	681
Government	621	661	640	652	743	758	794	818	873
Federal	86	94	111	116	123	126	132	140	150
Territorial	535	567	529	536	621	632	662	678	723

NOTE: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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Future Directions

This project represents an important step toward achieving BEA and OIA's long-term goal: to integrate these territories into the full set of U.S. national income and product accounts. A primary obstacle to realizing this goal is the lack of coverage of these four territories by most of the major surveys used by BEA to produce its estimates of GDP and related economic measures.¹ Until the territories are included in these surveys, BEA will continue to depend heavily on the assistance and information provided by each of the territorial governments.

Over the coming months, BEA will continue to work closely with the territorial governments to update the economic accounts for the four territories. Estimates for 2011, in addition to revised estimates for 2002–2010, are scheduled to be released in the spring of 2013.

Future enhancements to the estimates for the four territories (subject to data availability and funding) include developing supplementary measures included in the full set of the U.S. NIPAs, such as personal income and personal saving rates.

Appendix: Summary of Methodologies

The methodologies used to estimate GDP and GDP by industry for American Samoa, the CNMI, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are summarized in this appendix. These methods are consistent with the methods used to estimate GDP and GDP by industry for the United States (excluding the territories). Information from the Economic Census of Island Areas was used to establish levels of GDP for each territory for 2002 and 2007; for other years, annual series were developed and used to estimate the components of GDP and of GDP by industry.

Gross domestic product

Consumer spending. Personal consumption expenditures (PCE) consists primarily of purchases of goods and services by households.² For American Samoa, the CNMI, and Guam, economic census data on the consumer shares of sales for each industry sector were used to benchmark the estimates of household purchases of most goods. For the CNMI and Guam, annual growth

rates for most goods and services were derived using gross business revenue data, data on imports of goods, and trade source data; for American Samoa, annual growth rates for most goods were derived using data on imports of goods. Annual estimates of goods for the U.S. Virgin Islands were mostly based on imports data from the Census Bureau's *U.S. Trade With Puerto Rico and U.S. Possessions* (series FT895) and *U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services* (series FT900).³

Estimates not benchmarked to economic census data included housing services, utilities services, and financial services, which were estimated independently. Housing services were estimated using information on the number of occupied housing units and average rental rates reported in the Census of Population and Housing. Utilities services were estimated using revenue data reported by government-owned utilities and by the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Other services not covered by the economic census—such as financial services furnished without payment, insurance, and sales by government—were estimated using data from private trade sources and government finance reports.

Private investment. Private investment consists of spending on new fixed assets—equipment, software and structures by private businesses, and improvements to existing assets. It also includes the construction of new residential structures and the improvements to these structures.⁴ Because of data limitations, estimates of private investment in equipment and software and in structures were indirectly measured. Investment in equipment and software was estimated based on the value of imports of capital goods or on economic census data for the business share of sales of the wholesale durable-goods sector.⁵ Investment in structures was estimated using building permit data, payroll data, and construction industry receipts less sales to other construction firms and less sales to government as reported in the economic census.⁶

Net exports of goods and services. The estimates of exports of goods to the United States from the four territories reflected data from the Census Bureau's FT895

1. These surveys include merchant wholesale trade and retail trade surveys; the annual capital expenditures survey; value of construction put in place; the service annual survey; the annual survey of manufactures; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; and government finances. The Census Bureau's County Business Patterns program was recently expanded to include the U.S. territories.

2. A small portion of PCE consists of expenses of nonprofit institutions serving households.

3. It was assumed for both American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands that most consumer purchases of goods were imported.

4. For American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands, private investment also includes private inventory investment (or "change in private inventories").

5. For Guam, after discussion with officials in the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans, it was assumed that a majority of the goods purchased by durable-goods wholesalers for resale were imported.

6. The method assumed that the receipts by construction industry reported in the economic census were collected for work done in the same year.

Territorial Economic Accounts

publication. Estimates of exports of goods from American Samoa, the CNMI, and Guam to the rest of the world were based on information compiled by the territorial governments. Estimates of exports of goods from the U.S. Virgin Islands to the rest of the world were based on data from the Census Bureau's FT900 publication. Estimates of imports of goods for American Samoa, the CNMI, and Guam were based on values or quantities of imported commodities reported by the territorial governments. For the U.S. Virgin Islands, estimates of imports of goods reflected data from the series FT895 and FT900 publications.

Information on imports of services and on exports of services other than tourism was limited. Estimates of exports of tourism services for the CNMI and Guam were based on survey data on tourist expenditures and visitor arrivals provided by the territorial government visitors' authorities. For the U.S. Virgin Islands, the estimate of exports of tourism services was based on expenditures of cruise ship passengers available from the Florida-Caribbean Cruise Association and total visitor expenditures provided by the Virgin Islands Bureau of Economic Research.⁷

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment. The estimates of government expenditures were prepared separately for the territorial governments and for the federal government sector. The primary sources of information for the territorial government estimates were financial statements of the primary governments and of the government component units. The primary data sources for the federal government estimates were the Census Bureau's Consolidated Federal Funds Report, and the Federal Procurement Data System. Information on military pay was provided by the Department of Defense.

Estimates of real GDP. Inflation-adjusted estimates of total GDP and its components were derived within a chain-type Fisher Index framework. For most of the detailed components of GDP, inflation-adjusted estimates were calculated by deflating each component using an appropriate price index. Consumer price indexes produced by each territorial government were used to de-

flate most of the detailed components of PCE. Inflation-adjusted estimates for most components other than PCE were calculated using U.S. prices from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GDP by industry

Current-dollar estimates. The 2007 estimates of GDP by industry were prepared for broad industry groups using a methodology that was developed to incorporate data from the Economic Census of Island Areas. Current-dollar value added for most private industries was extrapolated using indicators such as gross business revenues and compensation. For select private industries, data were available to separately extrapolate gross output and intermediate inputs. These industries included the manufacturing sector in American Samoa and the CNMI and the goods-producing sector in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Current-dollar value added for the government sector was prepared separately for the territorial government and the federal government sectors; the primary sources of information were the data sources identified for government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

Real estimates. Inflation-adjusted estimates of GDP by industry were derived within a chain-type Fisher Index framework. For most industry sectors, the statistics on chained-dollar value added were prepared using the single-deflation method. Under this method, current-dollar value added of an industry is divided by a gross output price index.⁸ For industries for which data were available to separately estimate gross output and intermediate inputs, a double-deflation method was used. Under the double-deflation method, current-dollar gross output and current-dollar intermediate inputs are deflated separately, and real value added is computed as the difference between real gross output and real intermediate inputs. Price indexes and other value and quantity data produced by each territorial government, in addition to select U.S. prices, were used in the deflation of value added, gross output, and intermediate inputs.

7. Exports of tourism services were a small component of American Samoa's economy, so they are not discussed.

8. Single deflation approximates the results obtained by double deflation when the prices of an industry's intermediate inputs increase at about the same rate as its output prices.

Acknowledgments

Aya Hamano of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Wali Osman of the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) oversaw the preparation of the estimates of gross domestic product for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

From BEA, Andrew G. Schmidt prepared the estimates of GDP for American Samoa, Nicole M. Mayerhauser prepared the estimates of GDP for the CNMI and for Guam, and Nadia F. Sadée prepared the estimates of GDP for the U.S. Virgin Islands. Brian C. Moyer, Deputy Director, Brent R. Moulton, Associate Director for National Economic Accounts, and Carol E. Moylan, Associate Director for Industry Economic Accounts, provided overall supervision.

Other significant contributors from BEA were Melissa J. Braybrooks, William A. Jolliff, Erin M. Ludlow, Clinton P. McCully, Edward T. Morgan, William H. Nicolls IV, Sarah J. Pack, Andrew J. Pinard, Bonnie A. Retus, Marlyn Rodriguez, Karl V. Rohrer, and Keith P. Zipay.

The Company Statistics Division of the U.S. Census Bureau provided data from the Economic Census of Island Areas.

From the U.S. Department of the Interior, Tony Babauta, Assistant Secretary for Insular Affairs, and Nikolao Pula, Director of OIA, provided support throughout the project. Lydia Faleafine-Nomura and Basil Ottley of OIA served as liaisons between BEA and the territorial governments.

BEA would also like to thank the governor's offices of the four territories for their contributions. Governor Togiola T.A. Tulafono and Lieutenant Governor Faoa A. Sunia of American Samoa, Governor Benigno Fitial and Lieutenant Governor Eloy Inos of the CNMI, Governor Eddie B. Calvo and Lieutenant Governor Ray S. Tenorio of Guam, and Governor John P. de Jongh and Lieutenant Governor Gregory R. Francis of the U.S. Virgin Islands contributed guidance and support throughout the project.

Other key contributors from each territory are listed below.

American Samoa: Lelei Peau, Acting Director, DOC; Ma'u A-Leha, Chief Statistician, DOC; Mine Timoteo, Senior Administrative Assistant, DOC; Alex Zodiacal, Manager-Economic & Business Development Division, DOC; Magalei Logovi'i, Treasurer, Department of Treasury (DOT); Melvin Joseph, Manager, Tax Office, DOT; Glen Lefiti, Chief Customs Officer, DOT; Malemo

Tausaga, Director, Budget Office; Aleki Sene, CEO, American Samoa Telecommunications Authority; Andra Samoa, CEO, American Samoa Power Authority; Michael Gerstenberger, CEO, LBJ Medical Center; Seth Galea'i, Dean, American Samoa Community College; Sione Kava, Petroleum Officer, Office of Petroleum Management; Brett Butler, General Manager, Star Kist Samoa.

CNMI: Sixto Igisomar, Secretary, Department of Commerce; Ivan A. Blanco, Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce; Alfonis M. Sound, Director, Central Statistics Division (CSD); Perry Inos Jr., Former Director, CSD; Justin H. Andrew, Computer Specialist, CSD; Fermin Sakisat Jr., Statistics Specialist, CSD; Edward Deleon Guerrero, Executive Director, Commonwealth Ports Authority (CPA); MaryAnn Q. Lizama, Manager of the Port of Saipan, CPA; Derek T. Sasamoto, Comptroller, CPA; Perry J. P. Tenorio, Director, Marianas Visitors Authority (MVA); Judy C. Torres, Deputy Director, MVA; Larissa Larson, Secretary, Department of Finance (DOF); Pam Halstead, Business License Analyst, DOF; Canice Diaz, Revenue Agent, DOF; Marie T. Muna, Computer Programmer, DOF; Vivian P. Nogis, Statistics Specialist, DOF.

Guam: Franklin P. Arriola, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor; Henry Taitano, Special Assistant for Social and Economic Affairs, Office of the Governor; Thomas A. Morrison, Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans (BSP); Albert Perez, Chief Economist, BSP; Benita A. Manglona, Director, Department of Administration; George A. Santos, Director, Department of Labor (DOL); Gary Hiles, Chief Economist, DOL; John Camacho, Director, Department of Revenue and Taxation (DRT); Marie Benito, Deputy Director, DRT; John A. Rios, Director, Bureau of Budget and Management Research; Karl Pangelinan, Administrator, Guam Economic Development Authority; Doris F. Brooks, Public Auditor, Office of the Public Auditor; Joann G. Camacho, General Manager, Guam Visitors Bureau (GVB); Deborah M. Phillips, Research Manager, GVB.

U.S. Virgin Islands: Wharton Berger, Director, Virgin Islands Bureau of Economic Research (VIBER); Donnie Dorsett, Economist, VIBER; Claudette Watson-Ander-son, Director, Virgin Islands Bureau of Internal Revenue; Valdamier O. Collens, Executive Assistant Commissioner, Virgin Islands Department of Finance; Sandra Rey, Senior Research Analyst, Virgin Islands Department of Labor; Virgin Islands Office of Management and Budget.