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## Executive Summary

Despite producing a somewhat smaller share of the overall GDP than it did a decade ago, small businesses continue to be incubators for innovation and employment growth during the current recovery. Small businesses produced 46 percent of the private nonfarm gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008 (the most recent year for which the source data are available to make these estimates).<sup>1</sup> That is down from the 48 percent share of GDP produced by small businesses in 2002. Preliminary information indicates that the weak business conditions through early 2009 affected small businesses about as much as large businesses resulting in only a minor change to the shares.<sup>2</sup> However, starting in late 2009 and early 2010, small businesses appear to have been more negatively affected by business conditions than large businesses. Corporate profits recovered more quickly than non-corporate profits in 2010. Since a larger share of corporations are large businesses, that likely resulted in a further weakening of the small business share of GDP.<sup>3</sup>

The net job gains of small businesses matched those of large businesses during the last half of 2010 and the gross job gains of small businesses outpaced those of large businesses by about 3 to 1, including virtually all the job gains from new businesses. While extremely important to the process of restructuring the economy to meet new challenges, this entrepreneurial edge is also quite volatile, resulting in many businesses

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<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this paper small businesses are firms that employ fewer than 500 people.

<sup>2</sup> The 2009 payroll shares can be calculated from the Census Bureau's *Statistics of U.S. Businesses* but the IRS data needed to calculate the business size share of GDP are not yet available for 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Analyzing corporate and non-corporate data is only a proxy for determining business size allocations because there are businesses of both sizes that use each type of organizational form. However, Census Bureau data show that large businesses make up about 69 percent of corporate employment and 76 percent of corporate receipts, while small businesses make up 73 percent of non-corporate employment and 77 percent of non-corporate receipts. (See Table 2) For this reason, looking at the differences between corporate and non-corporate profits provides a proxy for business size breakdowns.

failing. Accordingly, the net job gains of small businesses about matched those of large businesses.

Looking at longer term trends in the economy, the small business share of many of the industry sectors has been slowly declining. For example, the small business share of the trade sector has declined from over 50 percent in 1998 to about 44 percent by 2008. The professional and technical services sector has gone from about 70 percent small business in 1998 to roughly 60 percent in 2008. About 56 percent of the health services sector output was produced by small businesses in 1998 compared to about 52 percent by the end of the decade. Yet at the same time, some of the sectors with relatively large numbers of small businesses are becoming a larger share of the economy. For example, the total market share for health care and social services is now almost 9 percent of the U.S. economy compared with 7.2 percent in 1998. Therefore, despite the fact that the small business share of the health services output has declined somewhat, that decline has been partially offset by the growth in that industry relative to other industry sectors. Unfortunately, the construction sector is an example of both factors working towards reducing the share of small businesses in the economy. First, the small business share of the construction industry has declined from about 88 percent in 1998 to about 84 percent in 2008. Furthermore, the construction industry also ends up with a lower share with respect to the rest of the economy during this recession.

The general methodology used to calculate the 2002-2008 shares is largely the same as that used to produce earlier estimates of small business GDP for the Small

Business Administration.<sup>4</sup> The calculations begin with the BEA's GDP by industry data. Those data show current dollar GDP broken down into major industries, and by major components of income. However, BEA does not show any of its data by firm size. Consequently, to make estimates of small business GDP requires the division of each of the BEA components into small and large business shares.

The calculation of the compensation shares uses source data on payrolls from the annual *Statistics of U.S. Businesses* (SUSB) produced by the Census Bureau. That is combined with information on benefits costs by firm size from the *Medical Expenditure Panel Survey* and IRS *Statistics of Income*. The noncompensation components are estimated using information from *Statistics of Income* combined with data by legal form of organization produced for the SUSB.

The small business portion of compensation and each of the small business noncompensation components are summed to produce a small business GDP estimate for each industry. When that small business total is divided by the industry GDP total, it produces the small business share for that industry. Also, each of the components is summed across all industries to produce small and large business shares of compensation for the total nonfarm private economy, and small and large business shares of the noncompensation components. Summing the compensation and noncompensation components for each size group produces the small and large business shares of total GDP.

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<sup>4</sup> *The Small Business GDP, 1998-2004*, SBA-HQ-05M0413, April 2007. Earlier SBA-sponsored reports on GDP by firm size are listed in the bibliography of this paper. See Joel Popkin and Company (1988, 1997, 2001 and 2002).

## I. Introduction and Background

Small businesses produced 46 percent of private nonfarm gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008, down about two percentage points from 2002. Preliminary information indicates that the weak economy may have affected small businesses to a greater extent than large businesses in late 2009 and 2010, and resulted in a further decline in that share by 2010. These later estimates are less precise than the estimates through 2008 because only a small portion of the source data used to make the estimates is available for 2009-2010.<sup>5</sup>

Despite small firms' slightly smaller role overall in the economy (46 percent in 2008 and 48 percent in 2002), improved measurement of business dynamics shows that small businesses still play an important role in job creation. The most recent data show that since March of 2010, small businesses have provided slightly more than half of the net job gains in the private sector economy.<sup>6</sup>

GDP is defined as the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States. In short, it is the measure of production of the U.S. economy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates the growth in the overall economy each quarter and estimates the industry distribution of GDP once a year. However, BEA does not estimate the share of output that is produced by small businesses. This paper provides new annual estimates of small business GDP for the period 2003 to 2008. It also revises previously calculated estimates for 1998 to 2002, and

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<sup>5</sup> The 2009 payroll shares are available from the Census Bureau but none of the source data from the IRS are available for 2009 or 2010. The 2010 estimates are based on proxy data that were used to indicate relative direction of change. Those proxies are discussed further in Section II. B. iii.

<sup>6</sup> Business Employment Dynamics, Fourth Quarter 2010, August 2, 2011. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

provides preliminary estimates for 2009 and 2010. The estimates for 2009 and 2010 are based on very preliminary data. The calculation of the small business shares of GDP continues earlier work done for the Small Business Administration.<sup>7</sup>

## **II. Small Business Shares by Industry—1998 to 2010**

In analyzing the small business share of GDP it is helpful to think about two major factors that ultimately determine the importance of small businesses in the economy. The first is how important small businesses are in each of the major industry sectors of the economy over time. The second is the changing role in the economy of the industry sectors with large numbers of small businesses. Together these factors determine the share small businesses contribute to overall economic growth.

These two trends are influenced by both cyclical patterns in the economy and long-term changes in economic structure. Cyclical patterns, such as which industries are hardest hit by a business downturn, may cause a temporary shift in the relative shares of large and small business. However, more frequently, cyclical impacts hasten longer-run shifts in the structure of the economy.

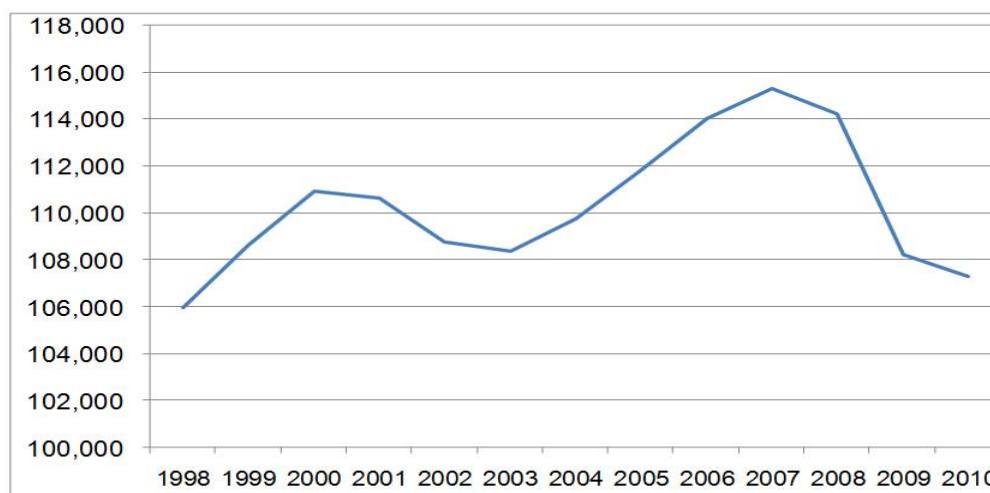
### **A. *Employment Distributions by Industry and Firm Size***

These small business GDP shares are estimated for the period 1998 to 2010. This period covers two recessions, the first from March 2001 to November 2001, and the second from December 2007 through June 2009. However, both of these recession periods were followed by periods of sluggish employment growth. Chart 1 shows the increases and decreases in total private nonfarm employment during this time period.

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<sup>7</sup> See *The Small Business Share of Economic Growth* (December 2001), *Small Business Share of NAICS Industries* (June 2002), and *The Small Business Share of GDP, 1998-2004* (April 2007).

Chart 1: Private Nonfarm Employment from 1998-2010  
(thousands)



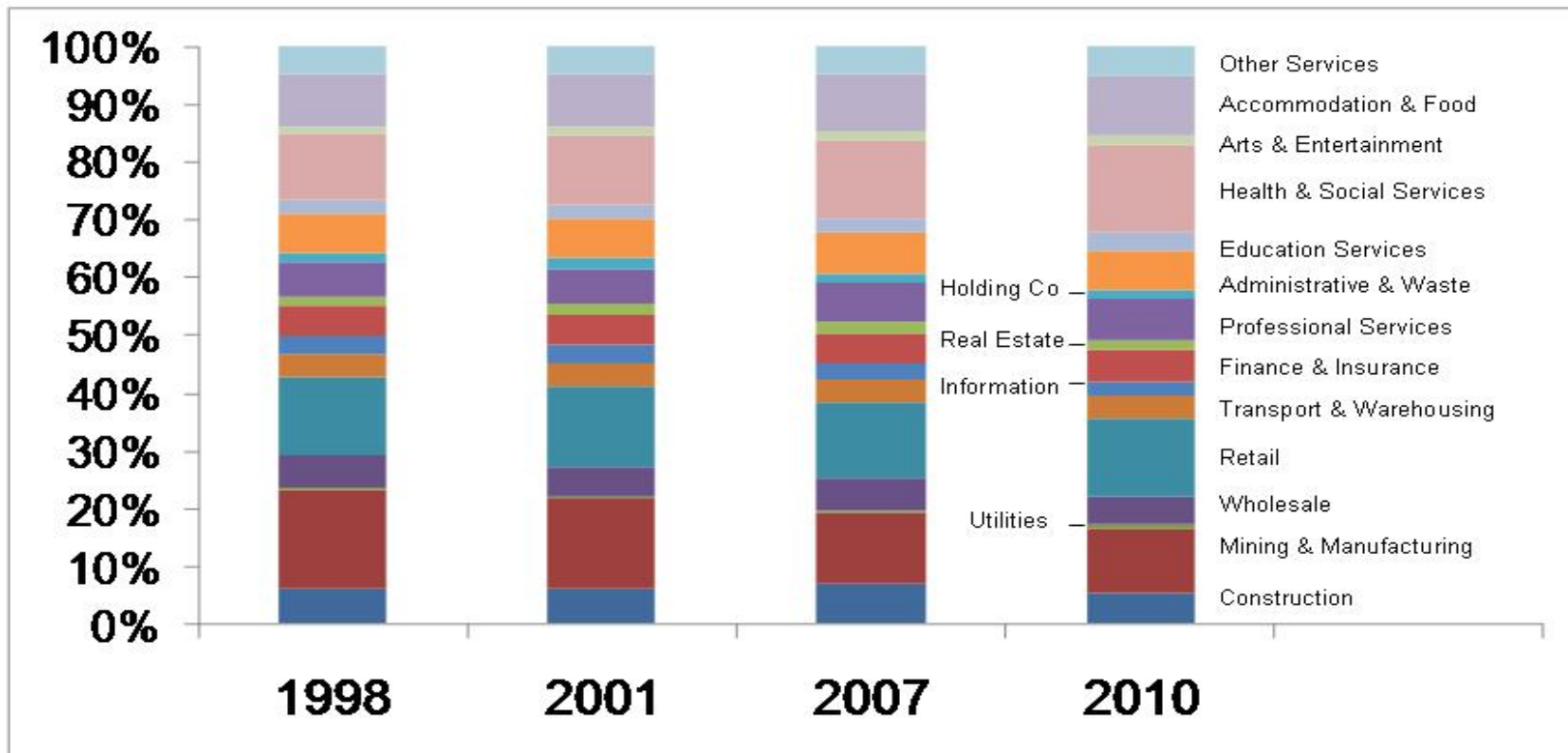
Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES

The first recession, which started in March 2001, began in manufacturing and spread to the services sectors, following the impact of September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2001, on the transportation and travel sectors. Construction and manufacturing were most heavily affected by the second recession, which started in December 2007. Chart 2 shows the distribution of employment among the industry sectors of the private nonfarm economy for 1998, 2001 (first recession), 2007 (peak employment for this time period), and 2010 (the most recent full year of employment data).

While the 2007 recession reduced employment across almost all industry sectors, it had the greatest effects on construction (an industry sector whose employment is predominately in small businesses), and manufacturing (an industry sector whose employment is more heavily skewed toward large businesses). Manufacturing and mining employment declined from just over 17 percent of private nonfarm employment in 1998 to just over 11 percent in 2010. The sector with the largest gain in its share



Chart 2: Distribution of Private Nonfarm Employment in 1998, 2001, 2007 and 2010



Bureau of Labor Statistics, CES

during this period is the health care and social services industry (about half of its employment is in small businesses), which increased from 11.5 percent of the private nonfarm economy to just over 15 percent.

Along with the cyclical changes in the economy, and the further shifts in the long-term movement from a goods-producing to a service-producing economy, there have also been longer term changes in the average size of businesses. As Table 1 shows, the small business share of employment has been falling in most industry sectors. In the two industries with the largest percentage of employees in small businesses, construction and “other services”, the small business shares declined between 1998 and 2008.<sup>8</sup> Real estate and leasing, another significant sector of small business employment, saw its small business share decline by almost 6 percentage points. However, the large- business-dominated manufacturing and mining sectors have seen some increases in their small business employment share between 1998 and 2008.

The health and social services industry has showed a relatively constant share of employees in small businesses over the 1998 to 2008 period, just over 50 percent. However, since that sector has been increasing as an overall share of the economy, it means that small businesses in that sector have added employment at about the same pace as large businesses. Thus, the small businesses in the health care field have become an increasingly important part of the overall economy.

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<sup>8</sup> The shares in the table are based on data from the Census Bureau’s Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB).

<b>Table 1: Share of Employment in Private Nonfarm Small Businesses</b> (small businesses are those with fewer than 500 employees) (percent)											
<b>Industry</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>
Manufacturing and Mining <sup>9</sup>	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.4	43.2	44.0	44.2	44.4	44.2	44.6
Utilities	15.2	15.3	16.0	16.2	17.1	17.0	16.9	17.2	17.8	17.7	17.0
Construction	88.3	87.5	86.3	85.1	85.0	86.0	86.4	86.1	85.4	85.2	84.1
Wholesale Trade	65.4	64.2	63.6	62.9	62.8	62.1	61.6	60.9	61.1	61.0	59.9
Retail Trade	44.9	44.1	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.2	41.1	40.0	39.0	38.5
Transportation & Warehousing	43.5	42.0	41.1	41.5	41.6	38.2	38.3	38.1	37.8	36.8	36.5
Information	28.7	28.2	28.1	26.5	25.6	25.6	26.2	26.2	26.3	25.8	26.7
Finance & Insurance	32.6	32.1	32.1	31.1	30.6	31.9	32.5	33.1	32.9	32.6	32.2
Real Estate & Leasing	72.2	70.6	69.9	68.6	68.8	69.3	69.1	68.2	68.6	67.6	65.8
Professional, Scientific & Professional	66.3	65.1	64.7	64.1	64.2	61.9	61.6	61.7	61.6	61.1	61.1
Management-Holding Companies	37.3	37.3	34.9	37.3	35.5	40.7	40.5	34.5	36.7	33.7	36.8
Administrative, Support & Waste Remediation	43.1	40.4	38.1	38.9	39.6	40.7	41.1	39.0	37.3	37.3	36.8
Educational Services	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.4	47.2	47.0	46.0	45.0	44.8	44.9	44.8
Health Care & Social Services	51.3	51.3	51.8	51.6	51.9	52.0	52.3	52.1	52.0	51.4	51.5
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	70.0	69.1	67.9	67.0	66.2	67.5	67.7	66.1	65.8	65.4	64.3
Accommodation & Food Service	61.4	60.7	60.3	60.2	60.6	60.8	61.1	60.0	60.2	59.3	58.7
Other Services	86.3	86.0	85.9	85.5	86.2	86.4	86.3	85.6	85.4	84.7	84.6
Source: Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau Management of businesses in this table covers only the holding companies portion of NAICS category 55 and health care excludes government hospitals. These categories are narrowed to better match the BEA private nonfarm business categories that are used in the small business GDP calculations.											

<sup>9</sup> Mining and Manufacturing are shown as combined sector because of the issues related to petroleum refining companies that have some establishments in each category.

## B. *Small Business Share of GDP and its Components*

### i. **Results Through 2008**

Between 1998 and 2010, GDP grew 27.3 percent between 1998 and 2010 in real terms (adjusted for inflation). In nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation) it grew 65.2 percent. Chart 3 shows the annual growth rates of nominal and real GDP. Real GDP declined during two years of the most recent recession and nominal GDP declined only one of those years.

Chart 3: Annual Percent Change in Real and Nominal Gross Domestic Product 1998-2010

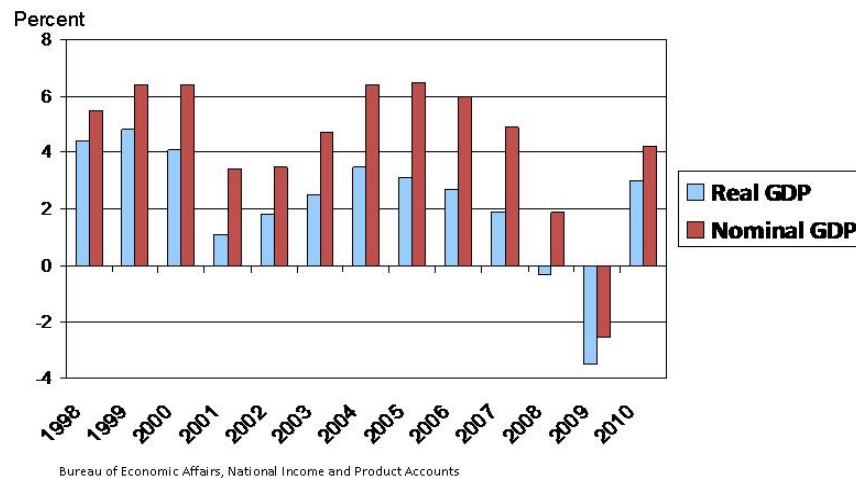


Chart 4 shows 2008 nominal private nonfarm GDP broken down by the industry that produces it. While mining and manufacturing declined from 20 percent of private nonfarm GDP in 1998 to 17.5 percent in 2008, respectively; it remains the single largest sector of the economy. Trade is the second largest sector, making up 14.8 percent of private nonfarm GDP in 2008. The professional and technical services industry is third, making up 9.9 percent, followed by finance and insurance, and health and social services

which each generated 8.7 percent of private nonfarm GDP in 2008. That represents an increase in share for health services which was 7.2 percent of GDP in 1998, whereas finance and insurance has gained only about 0.6 percentage point in the past decade.

Chart 4: Distribution of Private Nonfarm GDP by Industry Sector, 2008

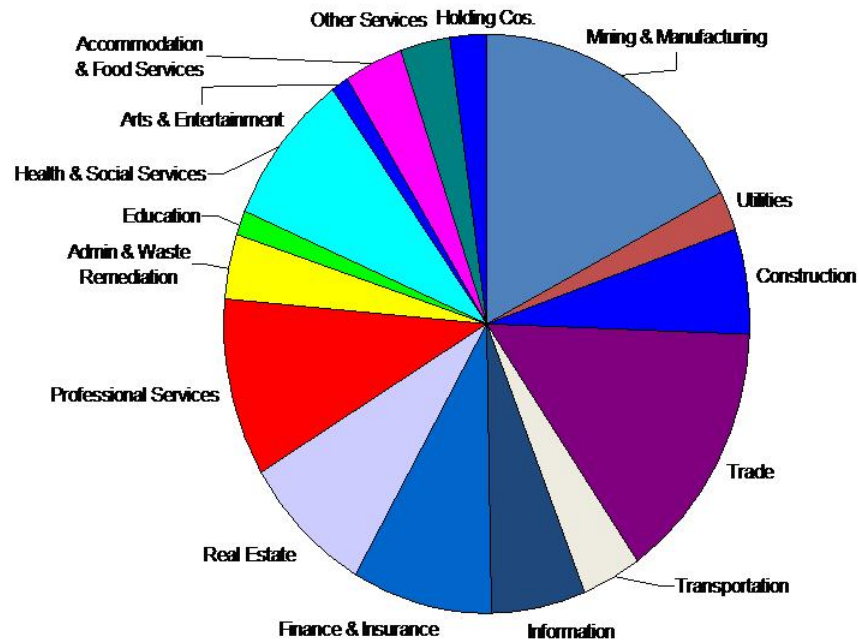


Table 3 shows small and large business private nonfarm GDP, the full set of tables showing the industry detail are shown in Section V-Appendix A. As noted in the table heading, there was a change in the methodology related to non-corporate businesses (specifically partnerships) starting in 2002. That change is discussed immediately following Table 3.

The compensation and noncompensation components of GDP are shown separately in Table 3 and then summed to obtain the total. Industry GDP is calculated from the source data used for the income side of the National Income and Product

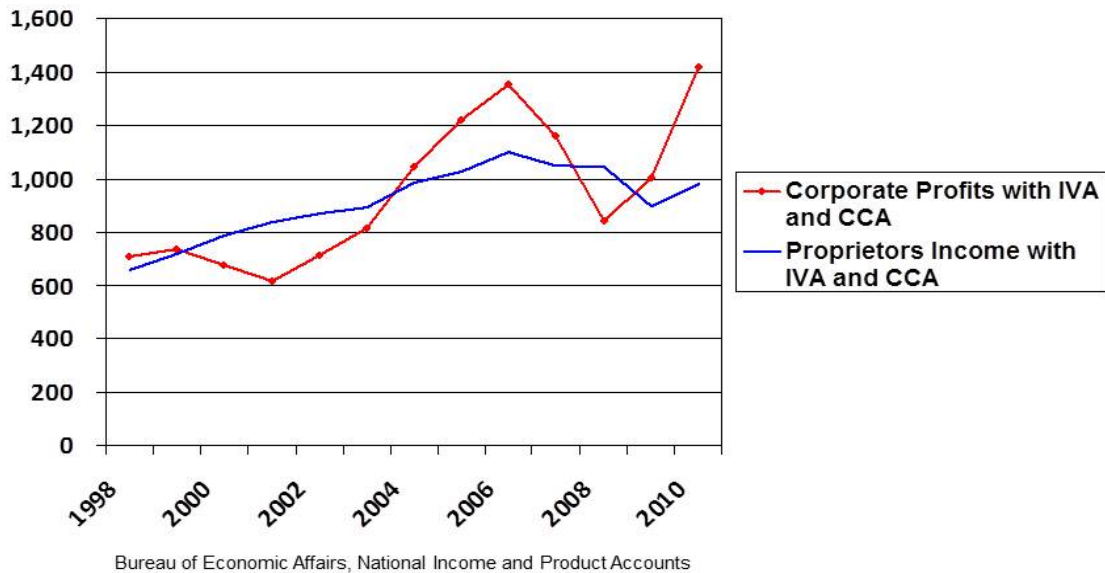
Accounts (NIPAs). Therefore, the subcomponents for each industry are broken down into compensation components (consisting of wages, salaries and benefits) and noncompensation components (consisting of business transfer payments, business taxes on production and imports, net interest, depreciation, and net income.) Firm-size estimates of GDP are calculated only in nominal terms because there are no reliable measures of price changes in small versus large businesses within each industry sector.

The share of GDP generated by small businesses stayed relatively constant from 1998 through 2001, at slightly more than 50 percent. Between 2002 and 2004, the small business share showed a small decline, but the share dropped noticeably in 2005. This is partly due to the relative strength in corporate profits during the recovery from the 2001 recession. A comparison of the growth in corporate profits to the growth non-corporate income is only a proxy for firm size allocations. However, it is not an unreasonable proxy. As can be seen in Table 2, large businesses account for a much larger proportion of corporate employment and receipts than do small businesses. Small businesses dominate the employment and receipts of non-corporate businesses.

Table 2: Nonfarm Corporate and Non-corporate Shares of Receipts and Employment-2007					
	Receipts			Employment	
	Small Business	Large Business		Small Business	Large Business
Corporate	24.3%	75.7%		31.0%	69.0%
Non-corporate	76.6%	23.4%		73.3%	26.7%
Total	30.2%	69.8%		48.8%	51.2%
Source: <i>Statistics of U.S. Businesses, 2007</i> and <i>Nonemployer Statistics</i> . U.S. Census Bureau					

Chart 5 shows corporate profits (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments) grew faster during this period than proprietors' income. Since most large businesses are corporations; this proxy suggests that large firms' profits grew faster than those of small firms, a larger percentage of which are non-corporate businesses.

Chart 5: Comparison of Corporate Profits and Proprietors' Income  
1998-2010  
(billions of nominal dollars)



**Table 3: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM GDP</b>														
Small Business GDP	3,578,026	50.5%	3836070	50.5%	4,068,879	50.3%	4,190,264	50.3%	4,139,771	48.3%	4,299,941	48.1%	4,522,139	47.5%
Compensation	1,951,708	48.3%	2076019	47.7%	2,231,086	47.2%	2,287,128	46.9%	2,334,808	47.3%	2,410,676	47.0%	2,520,466	46.9%
Nonlabor Components	1,626,318	53.4%	1760051	54.3%	1,837,793	54.8%	1,903,136	55.0%	1,804,963	49.5%	1,889,265	49.5%	2,001,673	48.3%
Large Business GDP	3,506,662	49.5%	3757240	49.5%	4,016,765	49.7%	4,143,305	49.7%	4,439,604	51.7%	4,646,881	51.9%	4,998,306	52.5%
Compensation	2,089,914	51.7%	2276711	52.3%	2,498,680	52.8%	2,586,543	53.1%	2,599,265	52.7%	2,719,761	53.0%	2,852,510	53.1%
Nonlabor Components	1,416,748	46.6%	1480529	45.7%	1,518,085	45.2%	1,556,762	45.0%	1,840,339	50.5%	1,927,120	50.5%	2,145,796	51.7%

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM GDP</b>												
Small Business GDP	4,698,197	46.3%	4,948,040	46.1%	5,182,230	46.2%	5,217,082	45.8%	5,080,329	46.0%	5,210,469	44.6%
Compensation	2,650,841	46.7%	2,788,759	46.3%	2,902,857	45.9%	2,951,310	45.7%	2,772,211	45.2%	2,809,979	44.8%
Nonlabor Components	2,047,356	45.9%	2159281	45.9%	2,279,373	46.6%	2,265,772	46.0%	2,308,118	47.0%	2,400,490	44.4%
Large Business GDP	5,443,589	53.7%	5,781,123	53.9%	6,025,888	53.8%	6,165,202	54.2%	5,971,081	54.0%	6,465,158	55.4%
Compensation	3,029,170	53.3%	3,234,894	53.7%	3,418,722	54.1%	3,505,231	54.3%	3,365,906	54.8%	3,455,528	55.2%
Nonlabor Components	2,414,419	54.1%	2,546,229	54.1%	2,607,166	53.4%	2,659,971	54.0%	2,605,175	53.0%	3,009,630	55.6%

Note: The industry detail underlying these estimates is shown in Appendix A—Section V.



## ii. **Discontinuity Between Pre and Post 2002 data**

It should be noted that the methodology used to produce the GDP shares by firm size was changed for the estimates generated from 2002 forward. This has resulted in a discontinuity in the series between 2001 and 2002. The result of the change in the methodology is a reduction in the overall small business share of private nonfarm GDP of almost 2 percentage points in 2002.

Under the old methodology, still used to produce the 1998-2001 estimates, the noncompensation components of all businesses that are sole proprietorships or partnerships were assumed to be small businesses.<sup>10</sup> That assumption was a generalization since there were always some firms among those legal forms of organization that employed 500 or more people, mostly in partnerships. However, because general partners' personal assets are at risk for business-related liabilities, most large companies became corporations.

The last time the GDP by firm size estimates were calculated, it was clear that the assumption that all partnerships were small businesses was likely to be increasingly inaccurate. At that time, ECS requested that the Census Bureau produce a table that showed the 2002 Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) data by firm size and by legal form of organization in order to obtain a more accurate assessment of the percentage of employment, payroll, and receipts of partnerships that were allocatable to large businesses. Since then, the Census Bureau has produced a similar table for the 2007 SUSB, and the 2008 SUSB. With information for 2002 and 2007, it was possible for the

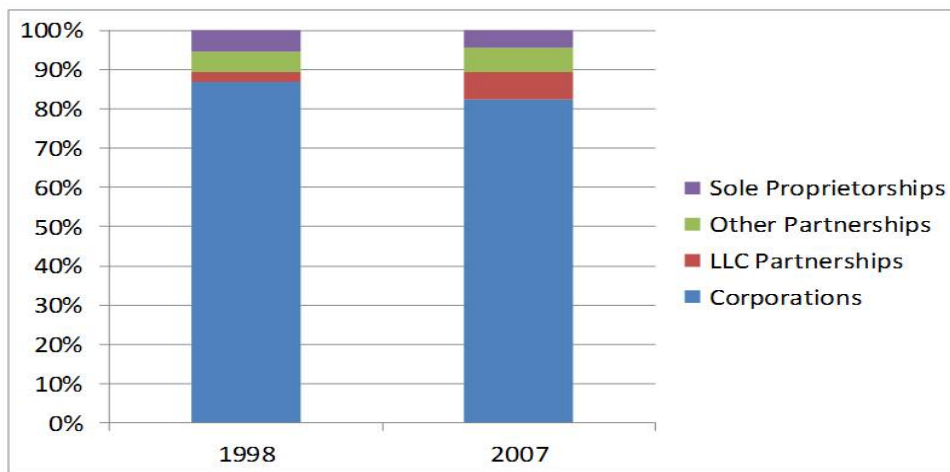
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<sup>10</sup> The compensation components were being correctly allocated since the payroll shares are directly allocated to firm size without regard to legal form of organization. It was only the noncompensation components, which were allocated using tax statistics based on legal form of organization that were impacted.

first time to estimate the trend of large partnership receipts.<sup>11</sup> Those data showed that the large business share of partnership receipts and payroll have been inching up.

This increasing share of partnerships that are large businesses reflects a 1988 IRS ruling that recognized a new form of partnership, the limited liability company or LLC. In an LLC the income passes through the partnership and is taxed at the tax rate of the individual partners, but the partners no longer have all their personal assets at risk. They are only liable to third-party business-related creditors up to the amount of their investment in the partnership. By 1997, LLCs were recognized in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.<sup>12</sup> That change in the law resulted in a growing number of businesses choosing to become LLCs (see Chart 6).<sup>13</sup>

Chart 6: Distribution of Receipts by Legal Form of Organization, 1998 and 2007



Source: IRS, Statistics of Income

<sup>11</sup> Using the receipts shares it was possible to allocate the partnerships' noncompensation components by business size. That will be more fully discussed in the Data and Methodology section of this report.

<sup>12</sup> *The Effects of Tax Reform on the Structure of U.S. Business*, by Ellen Legel, Kelly Bennett and Michael Parisi, Internal Revenue Service, p. 65.

<sup>13</sup> During the early 1990s the top marginal tax rate for corporations was higher than the top tax rate for individuals. This encouraged a change to a legal form of organization that taxed the partners at individual rates. Currently, the top marginal tax rate for individuals is the same as the top rate for corporations, 35 percent.

Table 4 shows this shift in legal form of organization by major industrial sector. In 1998, 20 percent of businesses were corporations covering almost 87 percent of business receipts. About 8 percent of businesses and receipts were generated by partnerships, and 72 percent of businesses, generating 5 percent of receipts were sole proprietorships. The number of businesses filing tax returns grew by a third between 1998 and 2007. However, the share of businesses that were corporations declined from 20 percent in 1998 to 18 percent in 2007, and 82 percent of business receipts were generated by corporations in 2007 compared with 1998's 87 percent share. The share of businesses that are sole proprietorships was almost exactly the same as in 1998, 72 percent with slightly less than 5 percent of business receipts. But partnerships grew to about 10 percent of businesses with 13 percent of receipts, and most of that growth was in LLCs. In 1998, LLCs were 2 percent of all businesses with about 2 percent of business receipts. By 2007, LLCs were 6 percent of businesses producing 7 percent of receipts. In some industry sectors the LLC form of organization has grown much faster. For example, real estate and leasing went from 6 percent of receipts in LLCs in 1998 to 23 percent in 2007. In professional, scientific and technical services, LLCs generated 4 percent of receipts in 1998 and over 9 percent in 2007. In the accommodation and food service industry, and the arts and entertainment sectors the LLC form of organization has increased from about 5 percent of receipts in 1998 to about 15 percent in 2007.

The data for the pre-2002 period cannot be easily recalculated to match the post-2002 period because we do not know the share of partnership business receipts and payrolls that were associated with large businesses in 1997. The information in Table 4

indicates that the share was probably relatively small in 1997 since the large growth in LLCs took place after the tax law changed. However, care should be used when drawing conclusions about the change in small business share between 1998 and 2008 since the methodology used to calculate those two periods is somewhat different.





































the 2009 IRS statistics for corporations are published. Consequently, these estimates are much more speculative than those for the earlier years.

## **V. Appendix A—Detailed Tables**

Following are the detailed industry estimates that were used to produce Table 3 above. Mining and manufacturing are shown as a combined sector because of the issues related to petroleum refining companies that have some establishments in each category. The wholesale and retail sectors' noncompensation components are combined because the IRS data show only a single corporate sector for those industries. Only a portion of NAICS industry 55 is shown because holding companies are the only part of that industry covered by the IRS and BEA.









**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**

**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>												
Small Business GDP	139,790	37.8%	147,783	37.4%	147,127	36.3%	150,352	36.2%	137,365	35.4%	140,836	34.9%
Compensation	75,079	32.1%	77,949	32.0%	78,946	30.9%	80,953	31.4%	74,708	30.6%	75,140	30.1%
Nonlabor Components	64,711	47.6%	69,834	45.9%	68,181	45.4%	69,399	44.0%	62,657	43.7%	66,001	42.7%
Large Business GDP	229,878	62.2%	247,698	62.6%	258,287	63.7%	265,444	63.8%	250,505	64.6%	262,234	65.1%
Compensation	158,682	67.9%	165,464	68.0%	176,159	69.1%	176,994	68.6%	169,779	69.4%	174,216	69.9%
Nonlabor Components	71,196	52.4%	82,234	54.1%	82,128	54.6%	88,450	56.0%	80,726	56.3%	87,713	57.3%
<b>Information</b>												
Small Business GDP	91,340	15.4%	88,657	14.9%	86,691	13.7%	89,999	13.8%	78,248	12.5%	74,738	11.7%
Compensation	52,660	22.2%	53,458	21.8%	55,445	21.5%	57,222	22.0%	52,652	21.3%	51,213	20.7%
Nonlabor Components	38,680	10.9%	35,199	10.1%	31,246	8.3%	32,777	8.4%	25,596	6.7%	24,477	6.3%
Large Business GDP	501,223	84.6%	504,618	85.1%	546,647	86.3%	561,593	86.2%	548,700	87.5%	564,026	88.3%
Compensation	184,828	77.8%	192,295	78.2%	202,926	78.5%	202,697	78.0%	194,022	78.7%	196,651	79.3%
Nonlabor Components	316,395	89.1%	312,323	89.9%	343,721	91.7%	358,896	91.6%	354,678	93.3%	366,423	93.7%
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>												
Small Business GDP	359,434	34.9%	362,441	32.8%	373,802	33.7%	288,594	27.0%	452,186	38.4%	513,139	33.7%
Compensation	148,970	27.5%	160,425	27.5%	165,065	27.0%	161,756	26.5%	161,413	28.4%	168,026	28.7%
Nonlabor Components	210,464	43.2%	202,016	38.8%	208,737	41.7%	126,838	27.7%	290,773	47.7%	345,837	36.9%
Large Business GDP	669,082	65.1%	743,109	67.2%	736,630	66.3%	780,213	73.0%	725,086	61.6%	1,007,540	66.3%
Compensation	392,830	72.5%	423,996	72.5%	445,210	73.0%	448,679	73.5%	406,543	71.6%	416,648	71.3%
Nonlabor Components	276,252	56.8%	319,113	61.2%	291,420	58.3%	331,534	72.3%	318,543	52.3%	590,168	63.1%
<b>Real Estate and Leasing</b>												
Small Business GDP	533,580	68.5%	550,545	70.9%	615,880	75.7%	675,754	76.2%	696,211	75.2%	651,873	75.4%
Compensation	66,624	65.5%	70,377	64.9%	72,395	64.3%	68,762	62.1%	65,092	63.1%	66,117	63.3%
Nonlabor Components	466,956	69.0%	480,168	71.9%	543,485	77.5%	606,992	78.3%	631,119	76.7%	585,840	77.1%
Large Business GDP	245,369	31.5%	225,523	29.1%	197,674	24.3%	210,533	23.8%	229,896	24.8%	212,209	24.6%
Compensation	35,116	34.5%	38,065	35.1%	40,135	35.7%	41,986	37.9%	37,992	36.9%	38,276	36.7%
Nonlabor Components	210,253	31.0%	187,458	28.1%	157,539	22.5%	168,547	21.7%	191,904	23.3%	173,849	22.9%

**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
<b>Professional and Technical Services</b>														
Small Business GDP	410,606	72.6%	443,614	71.8%	464,413	68.9%	492,595	69.1%	470,734	64.4%	477,892	63.0%	516,801	62.6%
Compensation	236,228	64.7%	254,171	63.0%	286,313	61.9%	293,003	61.5%	288,897	61.5%	277,445	57.8%	291,837	57.4%
Nonlabor Components	174,378	87.0%	189,443	88.1%	178,100	84.1%	199,592	84.4%	181,837	69.4%	200,447	71.8%	224,964	71.0%
Large Business GDP	154,671	27.4%	174,545	28.2%	209,590	31.1%	220,335	30.9%	260,673	35.6%	280,939	37.0%	308,256	37.4%
Compensation	128,670	35.3%	148,979	37.0%	175,985	38.1%	183,384	38.5%	180,497	38.5%	202,360	42.2%	216,481	42.6%
Nonlabor Components	26,001	13.0%	25,566	11.9%	33,605	15.9%	36,951	15.6%	80,176	30.6%	78,579	28.2%	91,775	29.0%
<b>Administration and Waste Management Services</b>														
Small Business GDP	118,816	50.8%	125,105	49.0%	135,527	47.8%	142,440	48.3%	142,405	47.3%	154,157	47.9%	159,953	48.0%
Compensation	79,037	44.5%	81,833	42.6%	88,957	40.6%	89,586	40.0%	90,786	39.9%	96,109	40.1%	100,779	40.6%
Nonlabor Components	39,779	70.4%	43,272	68.9%	46,570	72.3%	52,854	74.5%	51,619	70.2%	58,048	70.8%	59,174	69.6%
Large Business GDP	115,215	49.2%	129,993	51.0%	147,741	52.2%	152,554	51.7%	158,638	52.7%	167,519	52.1%	173,275	52.0%
Compensation	98,491	55.5%	110,468	57.4%	129,902	59.4%	134,459	60.0%	136,696	60.1%	143,629	59.9%	147,473	59.4%
Nonlabor Components	16,724	29.6%	19,525	31.1%	17,839	27.7%	18,095	25.5%	21,942	29.8%	23,890	29.2%	25,802	30.4%
<b>Education Services</b>														
Small Business GDP	31,539	43.2%	34,698	43.7%	37,375	43.5%	38,185	43.1%	42,016	42.5%	45,649	43.0%	48,930	42.2%
Compensation	26,781	41.9%	29,194	42.1%	31,325	42.2%	33,600	42.1%	36,869	41.5%	39,719	42.0%	41,642	40.6%
Nonlabor Components	4,758	52.4%	5,504	54.0%	6,050	52.2%	4,585	51.1%	5,147	51.4%	5,930	51.7%	7,288	54.1%
Large Business GDP	41,427	56.8%	44,757	56.3%	48,478	56.5%	50,507	56.9%	56,839	57.5%	60,415	57.0%	67,064	57.8%
Compensation	37,100	58.1%	40,076	57.9%	42,948	57.8%	46,116	57.9%	51,972	58.5%	54,877	58.0%	60,891	59.4%
Nonlabor Components	4,327	47.6%	4,681	46.0%	5,530	47.8%	4,391	48.9%	4,867	48.6%	5,538	48.3%	6,173	45.9%
<b>Health Services</b>														
Small Business GDP	284,737	56.3%	313,414	56.1%	329,888	55.7%	358,423	56.0%	376,560	54.5%	405,865	54.8%	427,265	54.1%
Compensation	210,877	51.5%	235,273	51.5%	251,084	51.7%	269,278	51.7%	288,776	51.2%	308,673	50.7%	323,593	49.8%
Nonlabor Components	73,860	76.5%	78,141	76.8%	78,804	73.7%	89,145	74.8%	87,784	69.2%	97,192	73.2%	103,672	73.4%
Large Business GDP	221,395	43.7%	245,605	43.9%	262,256	44.3%	282,078	44.0%	314,382	45.5%	335,335	45.2%	363,112	45.9%
Compensation	198,717	48.5%	221,936	48.5%	234,152	48.3%	251,977	48.3%	275,382	48.8%	299,805	49.3%	325,554	50.2%
Nonlabor Components	22,678	23.5%	23,669	23.2%	28,104	26.3%	30,101	25.2%	39,000	30.8%	35,530	26.8%	37,558	26.6%

**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2004**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
<b>Professional and Technical Services</b>												
Small Business GDP	549,454	61.7%	589,845	60.9%	633,167	60.5%	675,296	59.7%	618,740	58.0%	644,253	57.7%
Compensation	318,183	57.2%	343,680	56.6%	364,891	55.8%	382,137	55.0%	359,938	53.6%	368,066	53.2%
Nonlabor Components	231,271	69.0%	246,165	68.2%	268,276	68.3%	293,159	67.1%	258,802	65.4%	276,187	64.9%
Large Business GDP	341,539	38.3%	378,856	39.1%	413,788	39.5%	455,935	40.3%	448,511	42.0%	472,905	42.3%
Compensation	237,662	42.8%	263,826	43.4%	289,080	44.2%	312,029	45.0%	311,292	46.4%	323,636	46.8%
Nonlabor Components	103,877	31.0%	115,030	31.8%	124,708	31.7%	143,906	32.9%	137,219	34.6%	149,269	35.1%
<b>Administration and Waste Management Services</b>												
Small Business GDP	164,933	44.8%	177,030	46.0%	183,886	44.4%	180,106	43.2%	174,692	43.9%	186,604	44.4%
Compensation	107,443	39.1%	110,604	37.8%	115,886	37.4%	114,338	36.3%	105,858	36.3%	112,423	36.6%
Nonlabor Components	57,490	61.3%	66,426	71.7%	68,000	65.2%	65,768	64.1%	68,834	64.8%	74,269	65.5%
Large Business GDP	203,562	55.2%	207,989	54.0%	230,602	55.6%	237,154	56.8%	222,853	56.1%	233,637	55.6%
Compensation	167,221	60.9%	181,812	62.2%	194,304	62.6%	200,283	63.7%	185,400	63.7%	194,492	63.4%
Nonlabor Components	36,341	38.7%	26,177	28.3%	36,298	34.8%	36,871	35.9%	37,453	35.2%	39,057	34.5%
<b>Education Services</b>												
Small Business GDP	49,488	41.2%	52,950	41.2%	56,416	41.1%	59,231	40.4%	60,989	39.3%	67,266	39.7%
Compensation	42,177	39.7%	44,584	39.3%	47,788	39.4%	50,304	39.0%	51,644	38.1%	53,290	37.9%
Nonlabor Components	7,311	52.4%	8,366	54.8%	8,628	53.5%	8,927	50.5%	9,345	48.2%	13,976	49.0%
Large Business GDP	70,582	58.8%	75,711	58.8%	80,888	58.9%	87,368	59.6%	94,084	60.7%	101,959	60.3%
Compensation	63,943	60.3%	68,821	60.7%	73,391	60.6%	78,604	61.0%	84,024	61.9%	87,405	62.1%
Nonlabor Components	6,639	47.6%	6,890	45.2%	7,497	46.5%	8,764	49.5%	10,060	51.8%	14,554	51.0%
<b>Health Services</b>												
Small Business GDP	445,617	53.5%	465,597	52.5%	488,420	51.9%	524,350	52.1%	536,596	51.1%	551,558	51.0%
Compensation	341,765	49.7%	358,029	48.8%	371,795	48.0%	394,754	47.8%	404,134	46.9%	412,070	46.6%
Nonlabor Components	103,852	71.2%	107,568	70.1%	116,625	69.8%	129,596	71.2%	132,462	70.3%	139,488	71.0%
Large Business GDP	387,721	46.5%	420,918	47.5%	452,571	48.1%	482,788	47.9%	514,041	48.9%	529,801	49.0%
Compensation	345,667	50.3%	375,146	51.2%	402,024	52.0%	430,257	52.2%	458,096	53.1%	472,748	53.4%
Nonlabor Components	42,054	28.8%	45,772	29.9%	50,547	30.2%	52,531	28.8%	55,945	29.7%	57,053	29.0%

**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct	Dollars	Pct
<b>Arts and Entertainment</b>														
Small Business GDP	64,307	79.2%	71,492	78.6%	76,242	77.4%	71845	75.8%	75,473	73.9%	78,843	74.6%	83,972	74.1%
Compensation	33,730	73.8%	36,227	72.8%	38,629	70.1%	40663	70.3%	42,476	69.2%	44,919	70.0%	47,549	70.4%
Nonlabor Components	30,577	86.1%	35,265	85.6%	37,613	86.6%	31182	84.3%	32,997	81.0%	33,924	81.5%	36,423	79.6%
Large Business GDP	16,935	20.8%	19,473	21.4%	22,322	22.6%	22971	24.2%	26,667	26.1%	26,910	25.4%	29,319	25.9%
Compensation	11,991	26.2%	13,517	27.2%	16,492	29.9%	17161	29.7%	18,903	30.8%	19,226	30.0%	19,977	29.6%
Nonlabor Components	4,944	13.9%	5,956	14.4%	5,830	13.4%	5810	15.7%	7,764	19.0%	7,684	18.5%	9,342	20.4%
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>														
Small Business GDP	145,715	60.8%	157,361	59.5%	171,404	60.6%	173396	58.5%	172,893	56.0%	173,194	53.9%	184,346	53.7%
Compensation	84,041	56.3%	90,859	55.3%	95,023	54.3%	99790	54.5%	104,426	55.5%	107,293	54.2%	115,466	54.5%
Nonlabor Components	61,674	68.1%	66,502	66.4%	76,381	70.7%	73606	64.9%	68,467	56.7%	65,901	53.4%	68,880	52.3%
Large Business GDP	94,122	39.2%	107,072	40.5%	111,639	39.4%	122961	41.5%	136,117	44.0%	147,971	46.1%	159,079	46.3%
Compensation	65,290	43.7%	73,478	44.7%	79,953	45.7%	83202	45.5%	83,768	44.5%	90,547	45.8%	96,335	45.5%
Nonlabor Components	28,832	31.9%	33,594	33.6%	31,686	29.3%	39759	35.1%	52,349	43.3%	57,424	46.6%	62,744	47.7%
<b>Other Services (excluding govt)</b>														
Small Business GDP	214,711	87.4%	227651	87.8%	241,269	86.9%	226,446	85.7%	246,449	86.5%	249,026	86.0%	259,753	85.7%
Compensation	125,275	83.1%	131190	83.2%	139,677	82.1%	143,689	81.8%	154,320	82.5%	160,294	82.5%	168,399	82.1%
Nonlabor Components	89,436	94.4%	96461	94.8%	101,592	94.5%	82,757	93.6%	92,129	94.0%	88,732	92.9%	91,354	93.3%
Large Business GDP	30,839	12.6%	31690	12.2%	36,319	13.1%	37,747	14.3%	38,517	13.5%	40,645	14.0%	43,227	14.3%
Compensation	25,548	16.9%	26450	16.8%	30,462	17.9%	32,043	18.2%	32,650	17.5%	33,913	17.5%	36,636	17.9%
Nonlabor Components	5,291	5.6%	5240	5.2%	5,857	5.5%	5,704	6.4%	5,867	6.0%	6,732	7.1%	6,591	6.7%
<b>Holding Cos.</b>														
Small Business GDP	40,856	29.6%	45052	30.4%	48,345	28.3%	47,002	26.9%	50,728	28.4%	69,450	36.1%	68,212	33.6%
Compensation	35,585	30.5%	39172	31.4%	41,794	28.6%	42,212	28.2%	42,974	28.3%	62,131	37.9%	59,891	34.6%
Nonlabor Components	5,271	24.8%	5880	25.3%	6,551	26.3%	4,790	19.2%	7,754	29.6%	7,319	25.9%	8,321	27.7%
Large Business GDP	97,123	70.4%	103040	69.6%	122,745	71.7%	127,546	73.1%	127,594	71.6%	122,771	63.9%	134,887	66.4%
Compensation	81,123	69.5%	85707	68.6%	104,413	71.4%	107,334	71.8%	109,122	71.7%	101,878	62.1%	113,148	65.4%
Nonlabor Components	16,000	75.2%	17333	74.7%	18,332	73.7%	20,212	80.8%	18,472	70.4%	20,893	74.1%	21,739	72.3%

**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	<b>2005</b>		<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>		<b>2009</b>		<b>2010</b>	
	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>Pct</b>
<b>Arts and Entertainment</b>												
Small Business GDP	84,040	71.7%	90,065	71.2%	94,807	70.5%	91,563	69.3%	89,233	68.7%	93,034	68.8%
Compensation	47,471	68.6%	51,577	68.0%	53,897	66.9%	53,613	66.3%	52,536	65.3%	53,580	65.3%
Nonlabor Components	36,569	76.0%	38,488	75.9%	40,910	76.0%	37,950	73.9%	36,697	74.2%	39,454	74.1%
Large Business GDP	33,234	28.3%	36,505	28.8%	39,622	29.5%	40,642	30.7%	40,620	31.3%	42,234	31.2%
Compensation	21,707	31.4%	24,312	32.0%	26,690	33.1%	27,261	33.7%	27,889	34.7%	28,429	34.7%
Nonlabor Components	11,527	24.0%	12,193	24.1%	12,932	24.0%	13,381	26.1%	12,731	25.8%	13,805	25.9%
<b>Accommodation and Food Service</b>												
Small Business GDP	189,509	52.0%	203,485	52.9%	216,028	52.6%	208,681	51.8%	203,061	52.6%	216,980	52.7%
Compensation	119,315	53.7%	124,261	53.7%	134,374	53.0%	132,637	52.8%	128,501	53.4%	135,912	53.6%
Nonlabor Components	70,194	49.3%	79,224	51.7%	81,654	52.0%	76,044	50.2%	74,560	51.3%	81,068	51.3%
Large Business GDP	174,799	48.0%	181,219	47.1%	194,746	47.4%	193,967	48.2%	183,018	47.4%	194,591	47.3%
Compensation	102,680	46.3%	107,150	46.3%	119,310	47.0%	118,395	47.2%	112,141	46.6%	117,479	46.4%
Nonlabor Components	72,119	50.7%	74,069	48.3%	75,436	48.0%	75,572	49.8%	70,877	48.7%	77,112	48.7%
<b>Other Services (excluding govt)</b>												
Small Business GDP	271,672	85.3%	282,145	85.0%	291,005	84.4%	284,371	83.6%	282,600	84.1%	290,734	84.3%
Compensation	170,731	81.5%	177,225	81.4%	185,977	80.7%	192,179	80.4%	189,285	80.9%	191,959	81.2%
Nonlabor Components	100,941	92.6%	104,920	91.9%	105,028	92.0%	92,192	91.1%	93,315	91.3%	98,775	91.2%
Large Business GDP	46,781	14.7%	49,864	15.0%	53,616	15.6%	55,786	16.4%	53,623	15.9%	53,973	15.7%
Compensation	38,765	18.5%	40,582	18.6%	44,427	19.3%	46,818	19.6%	44,746	19.1%	44,472	18.8%
Nonlabor Components	8,016	7.4%	9,282	8.1%	9,189	8.0%	8,968	8.9%	8,877	8.7%	9,501	8.8%
<b>Holding Cos.</b>												
Small Business GDP	67,789	31.1%	69,631	29.7%	74,706	29.0%	84,932	32.6%	80,999	33.3%	85,675	33.4%
Compensation	58,583	31.5%	59,589	29.7%	63,412	28.9%	78,940	35.5%	75,214	35.9%	79,950	35.9%
Nonlabor Components	9,206	28.8%	10,042	29.9%	11,294	29.8%	5,992	15.9%	5,785	17.2%	5,725	16.9%
Large Business GDP	149,904	68.9%	164,624	70.3%	182,610	71.0%	175,245	67.4%	162,138	66.7%	171,147	66.6%
Compensation	127,182	68.5%	141,031	70.3%	156,036	71.1%	143,567	64.5%	134,338	64.1%	142,998	64.1%
Nonlabor Components	22,722	71.2%	23,593	70.1%	26,574	70.2%	31,678	84.1%	27,800	82.8%	28,149	83.1%

**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	<u>1998</u>		<u>1999</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>		<u>2002</u>		<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM GDP</b>														
Small Business GDP	3,578,026	50.5%	3836070	50.5%	4,068,879	50.3%	4,190,264	50.3%	4,139,771	48.3%	4,299,941	48.1%	4,522,139	47.5%
Compensation	1,951,708	48.3%	2076019	47.7%	2,231,086	47.2%	2,287,128	46.9%	2,334,808	47.3%	2,410,676	47.0%	2,520,466	46.9%
Nonlabor Components	1,626,318	53.4%	1760051	54.3%	1,837,793	54.8%	1,903,136	55.0%	1,804,963	49.5%	1,889,265	49.5%	2,001,673	48.3%
Large Business GDP	3,506,662	49.5%	3757240	49.5%	4,016,765	49.7%	4,143,305	49.7%	4,439,604	51.7%	4,646,881	51.9%	4,998,306	52.5%
Compensation	2,089,914	51.7%	2276711	52.3%	2,498,680	52.8%	2,586,543	53.1%	2,599,265	52.7%	2,719,761	53.0%	2,852,510	53.1%
Nonlabor Components	1,416,748	46.6%	1480529	45.7%	1,518,085	45.2%	1,556,762	45.0%	1,840,339	50.5%	1,927,120	50.5%	2,145,796	51.7%

**Appendix A: Gross Domestic Product by Industry and Business Size on a NAICS Industry basis, 1998-2001 (Old methodology), 2002- 2010 (New methodology)**  
**(Millions of Nominal Dollars and Business Size Percent of Total)**

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2006</u>		<u>2007</u>		<u>2008</u>		<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pct</u>
<b>PRIVATE NONFARM GDP</b>												
Small Business GDP	4,698,197	46.3%	4,948,040	46.1%	5,182,230	46.2%	5,217,082	45.8%	5,080,329	46.0%	5,210,469	44.6%
Compensation	2,650,841	46.7%	2,788,759	46.3%	2,902,857	45.9%	2,951,310	45.7%	2,772,211	45.2%	2,809,979	44.8%
Nonlabor Components	2,047,356	45.9%	2159281	45.9%	2,279,373	46.6%	2,265,772	46.0%	2,308,118	47.0%	2,400,490	44.4%
Large Business GDP	5,443,589	53.7%	5,781,123	53.9%	6,025,888	53.8%	6,165,202	54.2%	5,971,081	54.0%	6,465,158	55.4%
Compensation	3,029,170	53.3%	3,234,894	53.7%	3,418,722	54.1%	3,505,231	54.3%	3,365,906	54.8%	3,455,528	55.2%
Nonlabor Components	2,414,419	54.1%	2,546,229	54.1%	2,607,166	53.4%	2,659,971	54.0%	2,605,175	53.0%	3,009,630	55.6%

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