

U.S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)
1990 to 2016

YEAR	U.S. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	
	(billions of chained 2009 \$; Dec 31; seasonally adjusted)	(percent (%) change from previous year)
1990	8,907.4 [1]	
1991	9,016.4 [2]	1.2
1992	9,406.5	4.3
1993	9,653.5	2.6
1994	10,052.5	4.1
1995	10,281.2	2.3
1996	10,739.1	4.5
1997	11,210.3	4.4
1998	11,770.7	5.0
1999	12,323.3	4.7
2000	12,679.3	2.9
Average Change		3.6
2001	12,705.3 [3]	0.2
2002	12,964.0	2.0
2003	13,528.7	4.4
2004	13,950.4	3.1
2005	14,373.4	3.0
2006	14,716.9	2.4
2007	14,991.8 [4]	1.9
2008	14,577.0	-2.8
2009	14,541.9	-0.2
2010	14,939.0	2.7
Average Change		1.7
2011	15,190.3	1.7
2012	15,384.3	1.3
2013	15,793.9	2.7
2014	16,220.2	2.7
2015	16,547.6	2.0
2016	16,851.4 [5]	1.8
Average Change		2.0
Average Change		
1991 to 2016		2.5
1991 to 2000		3.6
2001 to 2010		1.7
2011 to 2016		2.0
Clinton Administration (1993 to 2000)		3.8
Bush Administration (2001 to 2008)		1.8
Obama Administration (2009 to 2016)		1.8

Reviewed October 09 2017

[1] U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real Gross Domestic Product [A191RL1Q225SBEA], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/A191RL1Q225SBEA>, February 1, 2017.

[2] The U.S. economy experienced an "8-month-long contraction" from July 1990 to March 1991. See Kevin L. Kliesen, "The 2001 Recession: How was It Different and What Developments May Have Caused It?", *Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, September/October, 2003, pp. 23-38.

[3] The U.S. economy experienced an "8-month-long contraction" from March 2001 to November 2001. Kliesen, Kevin, *Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, September/October, 2003, pp. 23-38.

[4] Conforming to the Kliesen recession-duration format, the U.S. economy experienced an 18-month-long contraction from December 2007 to June 2009.

[5] Current statistic (August 2017).

Indicates a recession during some or all months of highlighted years.