

- 10,000 time series produced each month ■
- Nearly 2 million other data produced quarterly and annually ■
- Critical for monetary, fiscal, and public policy and business investment decisions ■

National Income and Product Accounts

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – The broadest measure of the U.S. economy. Components of GDP show how specific sectors of the economy are performing. GDP and the other components of the National Income and Product Accounts are key ingredients into Federal budget planning, monetary policy, and business planning.

Personal Income and Outlays – A comprehensive and timely monthly estimate of all income received by persons in the United States, the money they spend on goods and services, and the income they save.

Corporate Profits – The only comprehensive, timely, and consistent estimates of corporate earnings. These estimates are an important baseline for businesses and individuals in judging corporate earnings.

Fixed Assets – Comprehensive estimates of U.S. wealth including capital stocks, consumer durable goods, and depreciation. These estimates are crucial in the analysis of the effect of wealth on consumer spending, investment, and economic growth.

R&D Satellite Account – This satellite account provides estimates that treat R&D as an investment in GDP, rather than an expense. These estimates offer the first official glimpse of the effect of R&D and other intangibles activities have on our economy.

Industry Economic Accounts

Annual Industry Accounts – These accounts are a set of integrated estimates that include the GDP-by-industry and the annual input-output accounts. These accounts provide detailed information on the changing structure of the U.S. economy, including the annual contributions of private industries and government to the Nation's GDP.

Benchmark Input-Output Accounts – These accounts show how industries interact at the most detailed level by tracking the flow of goods and services between approximately 500 industries across the economy.

U.S. Travel and Tourism Accounts – This satellite account is the most comprehensive and timely picture of direct and indirect sales made in tourism-related industries and their role in the U.S. economy.

International Economic Accounts

Balance of Payments – The international transactions accounts are a statistical summary of transactions between U.S. and foreign residents, including, for example, transactions in goods and services, debt forgiveness, and transactions in U.S.-owned assets abroad and foreign-owned assets in the United States.

Trade in Goods and Services – Monthly estimates of U.S. imports and exports of goods and services.

International Investment Position – The only comprehensive comparison of the value of U.S.-owned assets abroad and the value of foreign-owned assets in the United States. These estimates facilitate analysis of the economic effects of international lending and investment on the U.S. economy.

MNC Financial and Operating Data – These data sets cover the financial structure and operations of U.S. multinational companies (MNCs) and of U.S. affiliates of foreign MNCs. The data are used to analyze the characteristics and performance of MNCs and to assess their impact on the U.S. and foreign host economies.

Regional Economic Accounts

Gross Domestic Product by State and Metro Area – The state and metro area counterpart to the GDP. GDP by State and Metro Area shows the portion of the Nation's output produced in each state and the portion of each industry's output by state and metro area.

State and Local Area Income – This measure reports income for state, county, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and BEA economic areas and is used along with GDP by State to allocate over 300 billion in Medicaid and other Federal transfers and grants. States use this estimate to project tax receipts and set spending caps.

Regional Input-Output Multipliers – These estimates provide a measure of the local economic impacts of changes in government regulations, policies, or programs, or in private-sector economic development plans. Multipliers have been used to study the effects of military base closings, firm relocation, sports facility construction, natural disasters, and terrorist attacks.