

- 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 Economic 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 statistic 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 statistics of corporate earnings. These statistics are an important baseline for businesses and individuals in judging corporate earnings.

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

**Integrated Macroeconomic Accounts for the U.S.** – Integrated accounts that link production and income to changes in net worth for the U.S. economy. These accounts detail the sources and uses of funds made available for capital formation or net lending as well as track assets and liabilities of all major sectors of the U.S. economy.

## Industry Economic Accounts

**GDP by Industry Accounts** – These quarterly and annual accounts provide an industry-by-industry breakout of GDP. They are ideally suited for analysis of an industry’s returns to labor and capital and its contribution to U.S. economic growth and inflation.

**Input-Output Accounts** – These accounts provide detailed information on the flows of goods and services to industries for use in their production processes and to final users in the U.S. economy. The annual statistics detail these interactions for 71 industries while the benchmark account provides the most comprehensive statistics for approximately 400 industries across the U.S. 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.

**Arts and Cultural Production Account** – This satellite account provides national statistics on select arts and cultural commodities and industries, including industry output, employment, compensation of employees and “value added” by industry.

**Integrated BEA/BLS Industry-Level Production Account** – This account integrates statistics on GDP by industry produced by the BEA with statistics on capital and labor input from the BLS in order to trace the sources of U.S. economic growth.

## International Economic Accounts

**Balance of Payments** – The international transactions accounts summarize 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 U.S.

**Trade in Goods and Services** – Monthly statistics 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 statistics facilitate analysis of the effects of international lending and investment on the U.S. economy.

**Activities of Multinational Enterprises** – These data sets cover the financial structure and operations of U.S. multinational enterprises (MNEs) and of U.S. affiliates of foreign MNEs. The data are used to analyze the characteristics and performance of MNEs and to assess their impact on the U.S. and foreign host economies.

## Regional Economic Accounts

**GDP by State and Metropolitan Area** – The state and metro area counterpart to the Nation’s GDP. These Regional statistics show the distribution of the Nation’s output produced in each state and the portion of each industry’s output by state and metropolitan area.

**State and Local Area Income** – This measure reports income for states, counties, and metropolitan areas, and it is used along with GDP by State to allocate over \$300 billion in Medicaid and other Federal transfers and grants. States use this measure to project tax receipts and set spending caps.

**Regional Input-Output Multipliers** – These statistics provide measures of the economy-wide 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.