

balance sheets and to bring the NIPAs in line with the recently updated *System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)*.⁶

Reclassify transactions between the federal government and the U.S. territories and commonwealths in order to improve consistency with the treatment of similar private-sector transactions.

Change the treatment of insurance services provided by government enterprises in order to improve consistency with the treatment of the services provided by private property and casualty insurance companies.

These major changes in definitions are associated with changes in presentations. In addition, several other important changes in presentations will be implemented:

A new classification system for personal consumption expenditures

A new presentation of the estimates of private fixed investment in structures for 1929–96 consistent with the estimates beginning with 1997

A change in the reference year—from 2000 to 2005—for the chain-type quantity and price indexes and for the chained-dollar estimates

A change in the terminology used to describe the vintages of the current quarterly GDP estimates

In the following sections of the article, each change in definition is described, the reason for the change is given, the current treatment and the new treatment are outlined, and when noteworthy, the detailed effects on the seven summary accounts are provided. In addition, in the section “Changes in Presentations,” descriptions of the major changes resulting from the changes in treatment are provided.

For each change in definition, table 1 lists the aggregates and components of the NIPA seven-account

Table 1. Changes in Definitions and Classifications

Change and initial year of revision	Principal components affected
New treatment of disasters, 1971	National income, net operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, current transfer receipts and payments, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, corporate profits, personal income, capital account transactions, capital transfer receipts and payments, personal saving, net government saving, net saving, and the balance on the current account, NIPAs.
Reclassify transactions between the federal government and the U.S. territories and commonwealths, 1951	Contributions for government social insurance, government social benefits paid to the rest of the world, other current transfer payments to the rest of the world, net federal government saving, gross saving, net lending or borrowing, NIPAs, and the balance on the current account, NIPAs.
New treatment of insurance services provided by government enterprises, 1976	GDI, subsidies, net operating surplus, business current transfer payments to government, rental income of persons, current surplus of government enterprises, personal income, personal saving, net government saving, net and gross saving, and the statistical discrepancy.

GDI Gross domestic income
NIPAs National income and product accounts

summary that will be affected and the initial year of the revision.

Changes in Definitions

Treatment of disasters

The treatment of disasters will be changed to better reflect the distinctions between current transactions, capital transactions, and events that directly affect balance sheets, and to bring the NIPAs in line with recommendations of the *SNA 2008*.

Disasters—such as Hurricane Katrina, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and other major catastrophes—affect economic activity because (1) production is interrupted, (2) structures, equipment, and other assets are damaged or destroyed, (3) transactions, such as payments of insurance benefits or government disaster relief, take place as a result of the damages incurred, and (4) the structures, equipment, and other assets that are damaged or destroyed must be replaced, often using funds from insurance benefits or disaster relief. The economic effects of interrupted production and the replacement of structures and equipment should be included in gross domestic product (GDP), and they are generally reflected in the source data used to estimate GDP and the national accounts. However, neither GDP nor the associated income measures should be adjusted to take account of damage to, or destruction of, assets. As part of the 2003

6. A preedited version of volume 1 of *SNA 2008* is available at unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/draftingPhase/Volume1.asp, and a draft version of volume 2 is available at unstats.un.org/unsd/sna1993/draftingPhase/reviewVolume2.asp.

Availability of Redesigned Tables

Drafts of the table formats for the new classification system for consumer spending are available on BEA's Web site, www.bea.gov; click on “National,” then under “Information about the upcoming comprehensive revision of the NIPAs,” click on “Draft of updated table formats for personal consumption expenditures (PCE).” Other redesigned NIPA table formats will be available on BEA's Web site in June.

comprehensive revision, BEA changed its measure of property and casualty insurance output to ensure that such disasters would not affect GDP.⁷ But under the current treatment, the value of disaster-related losses to fixed assets and the value of disaster-related insurance payments and uninsured losses are still reflected in the income measures; however, these values are offsetting and do not result in a statistical discrepancy with GDP.

An integrated set of macroeconomic, or national, accounts incorporates the following: (1) current accounts to show flows of current production, income, consumption, and saving; (2) capital accounts to show investment in assets—such as structures, equipment, software, and inventories—and the financing requirements from internal (saving) and external (net lending or borrowing) sources; (3) financial accounts to show financial-asset transactions and how they are reflected in net lending or borrowing; and (4) “other changes in volume of assets” that are not transactions but that directly affect the balance sheet, for example, revaluations (capital gains or losses) and disaster losses.⁸ By classifying disaster losses in “other changes in volume of assets” and by classifying disaster-related insurance benefits in the capital accounts, BEA will more consistently follow the accounting structure of an integrated set of national accounts.

Current treatment. The value of the irreparable damage to, or destruction of, fixed assets from disasters is recorded in the national accounts as consumption of fixed capital (CFC)—depreciation—during the period in which the disaster occurred.⁹ The insurance payouts to cover the losses of fixed assets, business interruptions, or consumer durable goods are recorded as current transfer payments or current transfer receipts. To the extent that these losses are insured, the entries for CFC and for transfer receipts offset each other.¹⁰ However, for losses that are not insured, the in-

come measures in the accounts—specifically, corporate profits, proprietors’ income, rental income of persons, and the current surplus of government enterprises—are reduced, and they are not offset by insurance payouts. This, in turn, can lead to large swings in these income measures when disasters occur.

New treatment. Under the new treatment of disasters, the value of the damage to, or destruction of, fixed assets will no longer be recorded as CFC. Instead, beginning with estimates for 1971, the value will be recorded as “other changes in volume of assets.” This new treatment is consistent with the current presentation in NIPA “Table 5.9. Changes in Net Stock of Produced Assets (Fixed Assets and Inventories),” which integrates the NIPA estimates of the flows of investment and of CFC with BEA’s estimates of the net stocks of produced assets.¹¹ No current-period measure of production or income will be affected.¹² Similarly, beginning with estimates for 1989, the value of all disaster-related insurance payouts will be recorded as *capital* transfer payments (and receipts) in NIPA summary “Account 6. Domestic Capital Account” rather than as *current* transfer payments (and receipts). Because insurance payouts and receipts among domestic sectors offset each other at the national level, only payments to and from the rest of the world will be reflected in this summary account.¹³

Effects on the accounts. As noted, the loss of capital and the insurance payouts associated with disasters do not affect current production. Disaster losses will no longer be recorded as depreciation (a current business expense), and the insurance payouts will no longer be recorded as a charge against insurance companies’ current profits or as current income for the claim holder. The effects of the change in the treatment of disasters are illustrated in table 2. Removing these losses and payouts from the current accounts preserves the accounts’ focus on major macroeconomic flows of ongoing business activity. At the same time, information on

7. For more information on this change, see Brent R. Moulton and Eugene P. Seskin, “Preview of the 2003 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Changes in Definitions and Classifications,” SURVEY 83 (June 2003): 19–23 and Baoline Chen and Dennis J. Fixler, “Measuring the Services of Property-Casualty Insurance in the NIPAs,” SURVEY 83 (October 2003): 10–26.

8. See Charlotte Anne Bond, Teran Martin, Susan Hume McIntosh, and Charles Ian Mead, “Integrated Macroeconomic Accounts for the United States,” SURVEY 87 (February 2007): 14–31.

9. In general, adjustments for disasters have been made if the cost of the damage equals at least 0.25 of 1 percent of total private CFC (about \$3.8 billion in 2008). Beginning with estimates for 2002, under the new treatment, the threshold for determining whether any single event is treated as a disaster will be if either the associated property losses or the insurance payouts exceed 0.1 percent of GDP (about \$14.3 billion in 2008). The effects of losses from events smaller than these thresholds are assumed to be already reflected in the estimates of CFC and net current insurance settlements.

10. Because consumer durable goods are not capitalized in the GDP accounts, no CFC adjustment is made for the loss of these goods. Insurance payouts for losses of these goods are recorded as personal current transfer receipts from business.

11. NIPA table 5.9 was introduced in 2000 to provide information on the role of investment and depreciation in determining changes in the value of the nation’s net stocks. Removing disaster losses from CFC and separately identifying them as “other changes in volume of assets” is required for analyzing the accumulation of wealth in a manner consistent with the recommendations of the *SNA 2008*.

12. Consistent with this change, the treatment of war losses for which CFC is currently reflected only in the fixed-asset accounts will also be changed, and the value of these losses will also be recorded as “other changes in volume of assets,” beginning with estimates for 1940. War losses and disaster losses were never included in general government CFC because general government output is measured on a cost-of-production basis (including CFC), and the inclusion of these losses would have increased government output. Thus, the new treatment will bring private CFC and government enterprise CFC in line with general government CFC.

13. However, separate estimates of capital transfers by sector will be shown in “NIPA Table 5.10. Capital Transfers (Net).” In addition, NIPA tables 3.1–3.3 present estimates of government capital transfers, and NIPA table 1.12 will be modified to show corporate capital transfers.

disasters will be provided in the capital account and in “other changes in volume of assets” in NIPA table 5.9 for long-run analysis.

More specifically, in the domestic income and product account (account 1), net operating surplus (line 4) will increase by the amount previously recorded in CFC (line 7), which will now decrease by an offsetting amount.

In the private enterprise income account (account 2), proprietors’ income, rental income of persons, and corporate profits (lines 21–23) will increase by the amount of uninsured losses—the difference between CFC and the amount of insurance payouts. In addition, corporate profits of insurance companies will also increase by the amount of insurance payouts that are no longer recorded as an expense. “Business current

transfer payments (net)” (line 17) will increase by the amount of net insurance payouts to persons, to business, and to the rest of the world, which are now reclassified as capital transfers.

In the personal income and outlay account (account 3), the combined effects on CFC and from disaster-related insurance payouts on proprietors’ income (line 33) and on rental income of persons (line 34) discussed for account 2 and the removal of insurance payouts from “personal current transfer receipts from business (net)” (line 38) will affect personal income (line 40) and personal saving (line 30).

In the government receipts and expenditures account (account 4), net government saving (line 46) will reflect the revised treatment of disasters. “Current transfer receipts from business (net)” (line 54) will no

Table 2. Illustrative Effects of the New Treatment of Disasters, 2005:III¹—Continues
[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Account 1. Domestic Income and Product Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
1	Compensation of employees, paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	Personal consumption expenditures.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Taxes on production and imports.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	Gross private domestic investment.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Less: Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	Net exports of goods and services.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Net operating surplus	383.8	383.8	0.0	14	Government consumption expenditures.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Private enterprises.....	369.2	369.2	0.0					
6	Current surplus of government enterprises	14.6	14.6	0.0					
7	Consumption of fixed capital	-383.8	-383.8	0.0					
8	Gross domestic income.....	0.0	0.0	0.0					
9	Statistical discrepancy	0.0	0.0	0.0					
10	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	0.0	0.0	0.0
Account 2. Private Enterprise Income Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
16	Income payments on assets.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	Net operating surplus	369.2	369.2	0.0
17	Business current transfer payments (net).....	85.2	0.0	85.2	26	Income receipts on assets.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	To persons (net)	-40.1	0.0	-40.1					
19	To government (net)	63.8	0.0	63.8					
20	To the rest of the world (net)	61.5	0.0	61.5					
21	Proprietors’ income with IVA and CCAAdj	24.3	51.0	-26.7					
22	Rental income of persons with CCAAdj.....	115.0	229.4	-114.4					
23	Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	144.7	88.8	55.9					
24	USES OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INCOME	369.2	369.2	0.0	27	SOURCES OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE INCOME	369.2	369.2	0.0
Account 3. Personal Income and Outlay Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
28	Personal current taxes.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	32	Compensation of employees, received.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Personal outlays	0.0	0.0	0.0	33	Proprietors’ income with IVA and CCAAdj	24.3	51.0	-26.7
30	Personal saving	99.2	280.4	-181.2	34	Rental income of persons with CCAAdj.....	115.0	229.4	-114.4
					35	Personal income receipts on assets.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
					36	Personal current transfer receipts.....	-40.1	0.0	-40.1
					37	Government social benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
					38	From business (net)	-40.1	0.0	-40.1
					39	Less: Contributions for government social insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	PERSONAL TAXES, OUTLAYS, AND SAVING ..	99.2	280.4	-181.2	40	PERSONAL INCOME	99.2	280.4	-181.2

See the footnote at the end of the table.

longer include the insurance payouts for losses to state and local government property, nor will it include transfer payments (negative transfer receipts) by government enterprises to private insurance companies, which are then passed through to claimholders. Under the new treatment, these transactions are reclassified as

Table 2. Illustrative Effects of the New Treatment of Disasters, 2005:III¹—Table Ends
[Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Account 4. Government Receipts and Expenditures Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
41	Consumption expenditures	0.0	0.0	0.0	50	Current tax receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0
42	Current transfer payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	51	Contributions for government social insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0
43	Interest payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	Income receipts on assets	0.0	0.0	0.0
44	Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	53	Current transfer receipts	63.8	0.0	63.8
45	Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	54	From business (net)	63.8	0.0	63.8
46	Net government saving	78.4	14.6	63.8	55	From persons	0.0	0.0	0.0
47	Federal	68.8	0.4	68.4	56	Current surplus of government enterprises	14.6	14.6	0.0
48	State and local	9.6	14.2	-4.6					
49	GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND NET SAVING	78.4	14.6	63.8	57	GOVERNMENT CURRENT RECEIPTS	78.4	14.6	63.8
Account 5. Foreign Transactions Current Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
58	Exports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	Imports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	Income receipts from the rest of the world	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	Income payments to the rest of the world	0.0	0.0	0.0
					63	Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	61.5	0.0	61.5
					64	From persons (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0
					65	From government (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0
					66	From business (net)	61.5	0.0	61.5
					67	Balance on current account, national income and product accounts	-61.5	0.0	-61.5
60	CURRENT RECEIPTS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD	0.0	0.0	0.0	68	CURRENT PAYMENTS TO THE REST OF THE WORLD AND BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	0.0	0.0	0.0
Account 6. Domestic Capital Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
69	Gross domestic investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	Net saving	322.3	383.8	-61.5
70	Capital account transactions (net)	-61.5	0.0	-61.5	76	Personal saving	99.2	280.4	-181.2
71	Transfer payments for catastrophic losses	-61.5	0.0	-61.5	77	Undistributed corporate profits with IVA and CCA _{adj}	144.7	88.8	55.9
72	Other capital account transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0	78	Wage accruals less disbursements (private)	0.0	0.0	0.0
73	Net lending or net borrowing (-), national income and product accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	79	Net government saving	78.4	14.6	63.8
					80	Plus: Consumption of fixed capital	-383.8	-383.8	0.0
					81	Private	-369.2	-369.2	0.0
					82	Government	-14.6	-14.6	0.0
					83	General government	0.0	0.0	0.0
					84	Government enterprises	-14.6	-14.6	0.0
					85	Equals: Gross saving	-61.5	0.0	-61.5
					86	Statistical discrepancy	0.0	0.0	0.0
74	GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT, CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS, AND NET LENDING	-61.5	0.0	-61.5	87	GROSS SAVING AND STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	-61.5	0.0	-61.5
Account 7. Foreign Transactions Capital Account									
Line		Total	CFC	Insurance	Line		Total	CFC	Insurance
					89	Capital account transactions (net)	-61.5	0.0	-61.5
					90	Transfer payments for catastrophic losses	-61.5	0.0	-61.5
					91	Other capital account transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0
					92	Net lending or net borrowing (-), national income and product accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0
88	BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, NIPAs	-61.5	0.0	-61.5	93	CAPITAL ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS (NET) AND NET LENDING, NIPAs	-61.5	0.0	-61.5

1. Estimates presented in this table reflect previously published damage and insurance settlements estimates from the BEA FAQ, "What are the effects of disasters on income measures?"
CCA_{adj} Capital consumption adjustment

CFC Consumption of fixed capital
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
NIPAs National income and product accounts

capital transfers. At the same time, the current surplus of government enterprises (line 56) will increase by the disaster-related amount previously recorded in CFC.

In the foreign transactions current account (account 5), “current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)” (line 63) will increase because the disaster-related insurance payouts (primarily reinsurance) from the rest of the world—a subtraction—will be excluded. As a result, the “balance on current account, NIPAs” (line 67) will be offset by the same amount.

In the domestic capital account (account 6), “capital account transactions (net)” (line 70) will now include disaster-related insurance payouts (both primary and reinsurance) to the rest of the world less what is received from the rest of the world. To aid users, two new subcomponents will be added under “capital account transactions (net)”: (1) “transfer payments for catastrophic losses” (line 71) and (2) “other capital account transactions” (line 72). Gross saving (line 85) will decrease by the same amount that “current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)” (line 63) increased. “Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs” (line 73) is unchanged because the changes to net saving (line 75) and to CFC (line 80) are offset by the changes to “capital account transactions (net).”

In the foreign transactions capital account (account 7), “capital account transactions (net)” (line 89) will decrease to reflect the disaster-related insurance payouts received from the rest of the world that will now be recorded in this account. The two new subcomponents added to account 6 will also be added to this account. As before, “net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs” (line 92) is unchanged.

Reclassification of territorial adjustments in the government accounts

Most transactions between the U.S. government and economic agents in the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa and in the commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands will now be included in federal government current receipts and expenditures. As a result, the measures of the fiscal balance of the federal government and its social insurance funds will be more accurate, and their consistency and comparability with NIPA measures of private saving will be enhanced.

Like private transactions (such as trade in goods and services), government transactions with the territories will be treated as transactions with the rest of the world. Inconsistencies will remain with BEA's international transactions accounts (ITAs), which treat the territories as part of the domestic economy, and the

“territorial adjustments” shown in NIPA “Table 4.3B. Relation of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Corresponding Items in the International Transactions Accounts” will reflect the new treatment.

BEA's long-run goal is to expand the coverage of the NIPAs to include the territories and to make the NIPAs consistent with the ITAs. To this end, BEA has a project underway with the Department of the Interior to work with the four insular areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) to develop macroeconomic accounts.

Current treatment. The federal government collects certain revenues from residents of these U.S. territories and commonwealths, and the residents of these areas participate in several social insurance programs and other benefit programs administered by the federal government. Furthermore, the federal government provides financial assistance through grants and subsidies to these areas.

The revenues and expenditures of the U.S. government associated with these areas are included in the *Budget of the United States Government (Budget)*, the *Monthly Treasury Statement*, and other data sources used to derive the federal-sector estimates in the NIPAs. However, at present, the related transactions are excluded from the NIPA estimates of government current receipts and expenditures by means of a “geographic” coverage adjustment that is shown in NIPA tables 3.18A and 3.18B.

New treatment. To achieve consistency within the NIPA framework, a number of transactions between the U.S. government and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa and the commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands will be recognized as transactions between the United States and the rest of the world.

The major categories of transactions between the federal government and the territories and commonwealths that will be reclassified as government current receipts and expenditures are as follows: contributions for government social insurance, government social benefits, grants, and subsidies.

Effects on the accounts. Classifying the transactions with the territories and commonwealths as U.S. government transactions with the rest of the world will have a very limited effect on three NIPA summary accounts; these effects are summarized in table 3. In the personal income and outlay account (account 3), the title of line 25 will become “less: contributions for government social insurance, domestic” to reflect that only the “domestic contributions” are included. In the government receipts and

expenditures account (account 4), line 19 “contributions for government social insurance” will now include both “domestic contributions” and “rest-of-the-world contributions.” Finally, in the foreign transactions current account (account 5), line 18, which

shows current taxes and transfer payments “from government (net)” will include rest-of-the-world contributions, which are a form of transfer payments shown in line 16 “current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net).”

Table 3. Changes to Select NIPA Summary Accounts From Reclassifying Transactions Between the Federal Government and U.S. Territories and Commonwealths

Account 3. Personal Income and Outlay Account			
Line		Line	
1	Personal current taxes	10	Compensation of employees, received
2	Personal outlays	11	Wage and salary disbursements
3	Personal consumption expenditures	12	Domestic
4	Personal interest payments	13	Rest of the world
5	Personal current transfer payments	14	Supplements to wages and salaries
6	To government	15	Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds
7	To the rest of the world (net)	16	Employer contributions for government social insurance
8	Personal saving	17	Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments
		18	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment
		19	Personal income receipts on assets
		20	Personal interest income
		21	Personal dividend income
		22	Personal current transfer receipts
		23	Government social benefits
		24	From business (net)
		25	Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic
9	PERSONAL TAXES, OUTLAYS, AND SAVING	26	PERSONAL INCOME
Account 4. Government Receipts and Expenditures Account			
Line		Line	
1	Consumption expenditures	14	Current tax receipts
2	Current transfer payments	15	Personal current taxes
3	Government social benefits	16	Taxes on production and imports
4	To persons	17	Taxes on corporate income
5	To the rest of the world	18	Taxes from the rest of the world
6	Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	19	Contributions for government social insurance
7	Interest payments	20	Domestic
8	Subsidies	21	Rest of the world
9	Less: Wage accruals less disbursements	22	Income receipts on assets
10	Net government saving	23	Interest and miscellaneous receipts
11	Federal	24	Dividends
12	State and local	25	Current transfer receipts
		26	From business (net)
		27	From persons
		28	Current surplus of government enterprises
13	GOVERNMENT CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND NET SAVING	29	GOVERNMENT CURRENT RECEIPTS
Account 5. Foreign Transactions Current Account			
Line		Line	
1	Exports of goods and services	9	Imports of goods and services
2	Income receipts from the rest of the world	10	Income payments to the rest of the world
3	Wage and salary receipts	11	Wage and salary payments
4	Income receipts on assets	12	Income payments on assets
5	Interest	13	Interest
6	Dividends	14	Dividends
7	Reinvested earnings on U.S. direct investment abroad	15	Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment in the United States
		16	Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)
		17	From persons (net)
		18	From government (net)
		19	From business (net)
		20	Balance on current account, national income and product accounts
8	CURRENT RECEIPTS FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD	21	CURRENT PAYMENTS TO THE REST OF THE WORLD AND BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

Insurance services provided by government enterprises

In the 2003 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs, the treatment of insurance services provided by property and casualty enterprises in the private sector was changed to recognize the implicit services funded by investment income and to provide a more appropriate treatment of insured losses.¹⁴ This treatment will now be applied to the property and casualty insurance services provided by two federal government insurance enterprises—the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC)—and by one state enterprise—the Florida Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (CPIC).¹⁵

Current treatment. The current methodology for measuring the current surplus of government property and casualty insurance enterprises is

$$(1) \quad \text{Current surplus} = \text{Revenues} + \text{Subsidies} - \text{Expenses}$$

where

$$(1a) \quad \text{Revenues} = \text{Insurance premiums}$$

$$(1b) \quad \text{Subsidies} = \text{Subsidies from other levels of government, for example, from the federal government to a state and local government}$$

$$(1c) \quad \text{Expenses} = \text{Actual losses} + \text{Compensation} + \text{Intermediate inputs} + \text{CFC}$$

In anticipation of the change in treatment of insurance services provided by government enterprises in the upcoming comprehensive revision, the current methodology was adjusted when large disasters occurred. For example, in 2004, when a series of hurricanes caused significant damage in Florida, BEA reclassified the large insurance payouts made by the CPIC as negative current transfer receipts from business.¹⁶ Similarly, in 2005, the payouts made by the NFIP when Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast were classified in the same way.

New treatment. Consistent with the treatment of insurance enterprises in the private sector, the value of the expected investment income on the reserve funds held by government insurance enterprises would

be added to the value of premiums.¹⁷ This implicit component of insurance services is called a *premium supplement* and reflects the fact that in setting premiums, insurance companies take into account the expected income earned from investing these reserves. However, for government enterprises, there is little evidence that investment income on technical reserves significantly affects premiums partly because reserve funds are either small or do not exist.

Like insurance enterprises in the private sector, normal losses will be substituted for actual losses incurred in a period in calculating the value of insurance services of government enterprises. This change recognizes that in setting premiums, insurance enterprises do not yet know the actual losses in a period, and as a consequence, normal losses may be used as an approximation. Equation (1c) becomes

$$(1c^*) \quad \text{Expenses} = \text{Normal losses} + \text{Compensation} + \text{Intermediate inputs} + \text{CFC}$$

This substitution in turn reduces the large swings in measured services when actual losses differ from expectations.

Normal losses will be calculated using the same methodology adopted for the private sector during the 2003 comprehensive revision.¹⁸ Specifically, normal losses will be calculated as a geometric-weighted moving average of past loss ratios (the ratio of actual losses to premiums earned) multiplied by the premiums earned during the current period. Source data on premiums collected and losses paid by the FCIC and the NFIP are identifiable in the *U.S. Budget Appendix*. Source data for the CPIC are available in the Census Bureau *Government Finances* surveys.

Consistent with the treatment of insurance enterprises in the private sector, the difference between the actual losses and the normal losses—the net insurance settlements—will be shown as negative “current transfer receipts from business” for most periods. Net insurance settlements related to catastrophic events will be treated as capital transfer payments (see “Treatment of disasters”).

Subsidies to federal insurance enterprises. To further improve the consistency between the treatment of private insurance enterprises and of government insurance enterprises, subsidies paid from the federal

14. See Moulton and Seskin, 19–23. The treatment of reinsurance was also changed, but it is not a factor for government enterprises.

15. Other state and local government insurance enterprises exist or are being formed, but they are either very small or are not yet in the source data. BEA will monitor developments in this area and include additional entities in this treatment when appropriate.

16. Government enterprise insurance payouts are shown as negative current transfer receipts from business in order to reflect the fact that private insurance companies obtain the coverage for policyholders from the government.

17. In the NIPAs, these reserve funds, or technical reserves, are considered to be owned by policyholders, and they consist of (1) premiums that have been paid to an insurance entity but that are not yet earned because the period for which insurance has been purchased has not yet occurred and (2) insured losses that have occurred but for which policyholders have not yet received payment.

18. See Chen and Fixler, 13–16.

government to federal insurance enterprises—specifically, to the FCIC—will now be included in calculating the current surplus of government insurance enterprises. This new treatment will also provide consistency with the treatment recommended by the *SNA 2008*.

The current treatment of excluding subsidies paid from the federal government to federal insurance enterprises from the calculation of the current surplus of these enterprises was based on the general exclusion of subsidy payments from one federal entity to another in the NIPAs. However, in undertaking the research behind the change in treatment of the insurance services provided by federal insurance enterprises, it became clear that the current treatment of the subsidy was not accurately reflecting the operations of the FCIC, which was using the payment as revenue in its operating activities, such as the setting of premium prices and of the terms of insurance policies. At this time, only subsidies to federal insurance enterprises, such as the FCIC, will be treated as revenue in calculating their current surplus.

Changes in Presentations

Several changes in presentations will be implemented, including the following:

Table changes that reflect the changes in definitions described above

The new classification system for personal consumption expenditures

A new presentation of the estimates of private fixed investment in structures for 1929–96 consistent with the estimates beginning with 1997

A change in the reference year—from 2000 to 2005—for chain-type quantity and price indexes and for chained-dollar estimates

A change in the terminology used to describe the vintages of the current quarterly GDP estimates

Detailed changes in the NIPA tables are presented in table 4, beginning on page 21.

Table changes reflecting changes in definitions. Most table changes that result from changes in definitions are described above or in table 4. The change in the treatment of disasters will have notable effects on several NIPA tables that were not previously discussed: “Table 1.12. National Income by Type of Income,” “Table 5.1. Saving and Investment,” “Table 5.10. Capital Transfers (Net),” and tables 7.14 and 7.16, which show the relation of NIPA nonfarm proprietors’ income and of NIPA corporate profits to corresponding measures published by the Internal Revenue Service.

In table 1.12, the net corporate cash flow detail will be modified. Net corporate cash flow, measured as undistributed profits with capital consumption adjust-

ment plus corporate CFC, measures the funds generated as a result of the production process that are available for investment. With the new treatment, disaster-related insurance payouts will not be treated as current expenses and will not be included in the calculation of corporate profits. However, insurance payouts made by private insurance companies reduce their cash flow available for investment (and insurance receipts by companies suffering losses add to the companies’ cash flow available for investment). Therefore, in order to continue to include the net effect of these capital transfer payments and receipts in the calculation of corporate net cash flow, a line will be added—“Less: Capital transfers paid (net)” —as part of the derivation of cash flow in table 1.12.

In NIPA table 5.1, the addenda will be expanded to include disaster losses for private domestic business, households and institutions, and federal and state and local governments. In NIPA table 5.10, detail will be added that shows the net capital transfers received by businesses and by persons. In NIPA tables 7.14 and 7.16, disaster losses will be an additional reconciliation item for nonfarm proprietors’ income and for corporate profits.

New classification system for personal consumption expenditures (PCE). As noted above, a new classification system for PCE will be incorporated in the comprehensive revision. This new system defines new categories of expenditures by type of product and by function to reflect changes that have occurred in consumer buying patterns since the 1940s when the currently used classifications were developed and to bring the classifications of expenditures closer to the recommendations of the *SNA 2008*.¹⁹ This new system will result in a significant redesign of the NIPA tables (see also the box “Availability of Redesigned Tables”).

The new product structure retains the three major product types of the current structure: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In addition, a new aggregate “goods”—the sum of durable goods and nondurable goods—will be added.

Changes to the current structure include the following:

The separate identification within services of household consumption from nonprofit consumption (expenses of nonprofit institutions serving households);

The addition of new major product categories, such as recreational goods and vehicles, food services and accommodations, and financial services and insurance;

19. See McCully and Teensma, 6–17.

The reclassification of purchased meals and beverages from nondurable goods to services under food services and accommodations. This change is more consistent with the definition of services as products that cannot be stored and that are consumed at the place and time of purchase.

In the new product structure, durable goods has four major product types; in the current structure, it has three. The additional type is recreational goods and vehicles. The new structure for nondurable goods has four major product types that except for food, are generally similar to the current structure. Under the new structure, food will consist only of “food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption.” Another major change in the new structure is that services will separately identify household consumption expenditures from final consumption expenditures of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). This change will also improve consistency with the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures of household expenditures and the related classifications used for the consumer price index.

The new functional structure replaces the current structure of presenting PCE by type of expenditure. In addition, a major feature of the new structure is the separation of PCE into household consumption expenditures and final consumption expenditures of NPISHs, which is consistent with the services part of the new product structure. The new functional structure also includes three new categories: communication, food services and accommodations, and financial services and insurance.

Because of the reclassification of purchased meals and beverages from nondurable goods to services, PCE excluding food and energy will be redefined. In the new structure, what is often referred to as the “core” PCE price index will include food services. The redefined price index will be more consistent with the purpose of a core price index—to strip away volatile components to reveal “underlying” inflation—because the prices of food services are relatively stable, and this product category’s importance has grown over time.²⁰

Similarly, the market-based PCE price index—which measures prices of goods and services purchased by, or on behalf of, households, using component consumer price indexes and producer price indexes—will be redefined. Under the current structure, the market-based PCE price index excludes the expenses of NPISHs and imputed expenditures except for owner-occupied space rent. Under the new classifi-

cation, the sales of primary services to households by NPISHs will be included in the market-based PCE price index.

The redefined market-based PCE and market-based PCE excluding food and energy price indexes will be added to the addenda of NIPA tables 2.3.4 and 2.8.4, which feature quarterly and monthly PCE price indexes, respectively. In addition, two new NIPA tables that present the percent change in PCE prices will be introduced: table 2.3.7 will present quarterly and annual estimates, and table 2.8.7 will present monthly estimates.

Other changes in presentations

Private fixed investment in structures. In the 2003 comprehensive revision, the NIPA estimates of nonresidential structures, beginning with the estimates for 1997, were classified by function rather than by type. As a result, NIPA tables 5.4.1–5.4.6, which present private fixed investment in structures, were split into two parts: part A, which presented estimates by type from 1929–97, and part B, which presented estimates by function beginning with 1997. For the upcoming comprehensive revision, the part A series of tables will be restated in the functional presentation, the part A series of tables by type will be discontinued, and the “B” designation will be dropped from the table title.

Updated reference year. For the upcoming comprehensive revision, BEA will feature output and price measures that use 2005 as the reference year; currently, 2000 is used as the reference year. Quantity and price indexes at the most detailed level will be expressed as 2005 equal to 100 and will provide the inputs used for calculating higher level chain-type measures. The estimates for most tables showing “real,” or chained-dollar, estimates will begin with 1995.²¹

Updating the reference year will not affect the percent changes in the price or quantity indexes (or chained-dollar estimates), because these changes are measured as chain-type indexes.²² Revisions to the percent changes in NIPA aggregates will reflect the incorporation of newly available and revised source data as well as changes in definitions, classifications, and methodologies.

New names for vintages of current quarterly GDP estimates. Effective with the release of the comprehensive revision in July, the three vintages of the current quarterly estimates of GDP will be named “advance,”

20. See Clinton P. McCully, “The PCE Price Index: Core Issues” (paper presented at the BEA Advisory Committee Meeting, November 3, 2006); www.bea.gov/about/pdf/1106_ACM_PCE.pdf.

21. The reference years used in tables 1.1.6A, 1.1.6B, and 1.1.6C (1937, 1952, and 1972, respectively) will not be changed. Table 1.1.6D will present chained-dollar estimates for 1977–97 using 1987 as the reference year.

22. See J. Steven Landefeld and Robert P. Parker, “Preview of the Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: BEA’s New Featured Measures of Output and Prices,” *SURVEY* 75 (July 1995): 31–38.

“second,” and “third.” The new terminology will not only be more straightforward than the current designations, but it will also be more accurate in describing the vintages of the estimates.

The estimates released near the end of the first month after the end of the quarter will continue to be designated “advance” estimates. The term recognizes that for many important components of GDP, assumptions must be made for the missing third month of source data. The estimates released near the end of the second month after the end of the quarter, which have been designated “preliminary” estimates, will be renamed “second” estimates. The new terminology will be less ambiguous because in many statistical agencies (including BEA), “preliminary” is often used for the first available estimates, which has not been the case for the “preliminary” GDP estimates.

The estimates released near the end of the third month after the end of the quarter will be named “third” estimates instead of “final” estimates. This change recognizes that the present designation has caused confusion for data users because in fact, the estimates are not “final”; they are revised during subsequent annual revisions and comprehensive revisions.

Expanded table. “Table 3.2. Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures” will show an additional line for dividends under “income receipts on assets.” This addition reflects the increasing importance of dividends received by the federal government as a

result of the intervention in response to the current financial crisis.²³ Estimates will begin with the third quarter of 2004.

Discontinued tables. Several NIPA tables will be discontinued. As mentioned above, part A of the table on private fixed investment in structures (NIPA table family 5.4.1–5.4.6) will be discontinued, and the 5.4.1–5.4.6 part B tables will be restated historically.

As previously announced, “Table 7.19. Comparisons of Personal Income in the NIPAs with Adjusted Gross Income as Published by the Internal Revenue Service” and tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.5, and 8.6, which present the seasonally unadjusted estimates for GDP, PCE, foreign transactions, and corporate profits, respectively, will be discontinued because of budgetary considerations.²⁴

Tables 8.3 and 8.4, which present seasonally unadjusted federal and state and local government current receipts and expenditures, will be renumbered tables 3.22 and 3.23, respectively.

23. For a discussion of this intervention, see the box “The 2008 Financial Crisis and the National Accounts” by Benjamin Mandel, SURVEY 89 (February 2009): 7.

24. See “Impact of 2008 Federal Budget on the Availability and Quality of Data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis” on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov/agency/availability_and_quality_of_data.htm.

Table 4 follows.

Table 4. Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number		Table title	Comments ¹
New	Old		
Summary Table			
A	A	Summary National Income and Product Accounts.....	Summary account one includes new line for PCE goods. Summary account 3 "contributions for government social insurance" renamed "contributions for government social insurance, domestic"; see text. Summary accounts 6 and 7 include new detail for "capital account transactions (net)"; "transfer payments for catastrophic losses" and "other capital account transactions"; see text.
1. National Product and Income			
1.1.1*	1.1.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.2*	1.1.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.3*	1.1.3*	Real Gross Domestic Product, Quantity Indexes.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.4*	1.1.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.5*	1.1.5*	Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.6*	1.1.6*	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained Dollars.....	Chained (2005) dollars. Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.6A	1.1.6A	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained (1937) Dollars.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.6B	1.1.6B	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained (1952) Dollars.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.6C	1.1.6C	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained (1972) Dollars.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.6D	1.1.6D	Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained (1987) Dollars.....	Includes new line for PCE goods. Reference year changed from 1982 to 1987. Annual and quarterly estimates presented for 1977–1997.
1.1.7*	1.1.7*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Prices for Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.8*	1.1.8*	Contributions to Percent Change in the Gross Domestic Product Price Index.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.9*	1.1.9*	Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.1.10*	1.1.10*	Percentage Shares of Gross Domestic Product.....	Includes new line for PCE goods.
1.2.1*	1.2.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product	
1.2.2*	1.2.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product	
1.2.3*	1.2.3*	Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product, Quantity Indexes	
1.2.4*	1.2.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product	
1.2.5*	1.2.5*	Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product	
1.2.6*	1.2.6*	Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars	
1.3.1*	1.3.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Value Added by Sector	
1.3.3*	1.3.3*	Real Gross Value Added by Sector, Quantity Indexes	
1.3.4*	1.3.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Value Added by Sector	
1.3.5*	1.3.5*	Gross Value Added by Sector	
1.3.6*	1.3.6*	Real Gross Value Added by Sector, Chained Dollars	
1.4.1*	1.4.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers	
1.4.3*	1.4.3*	Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Quantity Indexes	
1.4.4*	1.4.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers	
1.4.5*	1.4.5*	Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers	
1.4.6*	1.4.6*	Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Chained Dollars	
1.5.1*	1.5.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail.....	Includes new line for PCE goods. PCE categories modified to reflect new classification structure; see text.
1.5.2*	1.5.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail.....	Reflects new 1.5.1 detail.
1.5.3*	1.5.3*	Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail, Quantity Indexes.....	Reflects new 1.5.1 detail.
1.5.4*	1.5.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail.....	Reflects new 1.5.1 detail.
1.5.5*	1.5.5*	Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail.....	Reflects new 1.5.1 detail.
1.5.6*	1.5.6*	Real Gross Domestic Product, Expanded Detail, Chained Dollars.....	Reflects new 1.5.1 detail.
1.6.4*	1.6.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Purchases.....	Includes new line for PCE goods. PCE categories modified to reflect new classification structure; see text.
1.6.7*	1.6.7*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases.....	Reflects new 1.6.4 detail.
1.6.8*	1.6.8*	Contributions to Percent Change in the Gross Domestic Purchases Price Index.....	Reflects new 1.6.4 detail.
1.7.1*	1.7.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product	
1.7.3*	1.7.3*	Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product, Quantity Indexes	
1.7.4*	1.7.4*	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, and Net National Product	
1.7.5*	1.7.5*	Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income.....	"Contributions for government social insurance" renamed "contributions for government social insurance, domestic"; see text.
1.7.6*	1.7.6*	Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product, Chained Dollars	
1.8.3*	1.8.3*	Command-Basis Real Gross National Product, Quantity Indexes	
1.8.6*	1.8.6*	Command-Basis Real Gross National Product, Chained Dollars	

See the footnote and note at the end of the table.

Table 4. Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number		Table title	Comments ¹
New	Old		
1. National Product and Income			
1.9.3	1.9.3	Real Net Value Added by Sector, Quantity Indexes	
1.9.4	1.9.4	Price Indexes for Net Value Added by Sector	
1.9.5	1.9.5	Net Value Added by Sector	
1.9.6	1.9.6	Real Net Value Added by Sector, Chained Dollars	
1.10*	1.10*	Gross Domestic Income by Type of Income	
1.11	1.11	Percentage Shares of Gross Domestic Income	
1.12*	1.12*	National Income by Type of Income	Corporate cash flow detail includes new line "less: capital transfers paid (net)," reflecting the change in the treatment of disasters; see text.
1.13	1.13	National Income by Sector, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Income	
1.14*	1.14*	Gross Value Added of Corporate Business in Current Dollars and Gross Value Added of Nonfinancial Corporate Business in Current and Chained Dollars	
1.15*	1.15*	Price, Costs, and Profit Per Unit of Real Gross Value Added of Nonfinancial Corporate Business	
1.16	1.16	Sources and Uses of Private Enterprise Income	
2. Personal Income and Outlays			
2.1*	2.1*	Personal Income and Its Disposition	"Contributions for government social insurance" renamed "contributions for government social insurance, domestic"; see text.
2.2A	2.2A	Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry	
2.2B*	2.2B*	Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry	
2.3.1*	2.3.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.3.2*	2.3.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.3.3*	2.3.3*	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Quantity Indexes	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.3.4*	2.3.4*	Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure. Addenda lines added for "Market-based PCE" and "Market-based PCE excluding food and energy."
2.3.5*	2.3.5*	Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.3.6*	2.3.6*	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.3.7*	2.3.7*	Percent Change from Preceding Period in Prices for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product	New table. Reflects 2.3.4 detail.
2.4.3	2.4.3	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product, Quantity Indexes	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.4.4	2.4.4	Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.4.5	2.4.5	Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.4.6	2.4.6	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Product, Chained Dollars	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.5.3	2.5.3	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditure, Quantity Indexes	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.5.4	2.5.4	Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditure	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.5.5	2.5.5	Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditure	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.5.6	2.5.6	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Type of Expenditure, Chained Dollars	Categories changed to reflect new PCE classification structure.
2.6	2.6	Personal Income and Its Disposition, Monthly	"Contributions for government social insurance" renamed "contributions for government social insurance, domestic"; see text.
2.7A	2.7A	Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry, Monthly	
2.7B	2.7B	Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry, Monthly	
2.8.1	2.8.1	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Monthly	Includes new line for PCE goods.
2.8.3	2.8.3	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Monthly, Quantity Indexes	Includes new line for PCE goods.
2.8.4	2.8.4	Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Monthly	Includes new line for PCE goods. Addenda lines added for "PCE energy goods and services," "PCE excluding food and energy," "Market-based PCE," and "Market-based PCE excluding food and energy."
2.8.5	2.8.5	Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Monthly	Includes new line for PCE goods.
2.8.6	2.8.6	Real Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Monthly, Chained Dollars	Includes new line for PCE goods.
2.8.7	2.8.7	Percent Change from Preceding Period in Prices for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product, Monthly	New table. Reflects 2.8.4 detail.
2.9	2.9	Personal Income and Its Disposition by Households and by Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households	"Nonprofit institution gross consumption expenditures" changed to "gross output of nonprofit institutions." New detail on the gross output and the receipts from sales of nonprofit institutions serving households presented, reflecting the new PCE classification structure. "Contributions for government social insurance" renamed "contributions for government social insurance, domestic"; see text.

See the footnote and note at the end of the table.

Table 4. Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number		Table title	Comments ¹
New	Old		
3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures			
3.1*	3.1*	Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	
3.2*	3.2*	Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	Includes new "dividends" line under "income receipts on assets"; see text.
3.3*	3.3*	State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	
3.4	3.4	Personal Current Tax Receipts	
3.5	3.5	Taxes on Production and Imports	
3.6	3.6	Contributions for Government Social Insurance.....	New line added for "rest-of-the-world" contributions; see text.
3.7	3.7	Government Current Transfer Receipts	
3.8	3.8	Current Surplus of Government Enterprises	
3.9.1*	3.9.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment	
3.9.2*	3.9.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment	
3.9.3*	3.9.3*	Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment, Quantity Indexes	
3.9.4*	3.9.4*	Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment	
3.9.5*	3.9.5*	Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment	
3.9.6*	3.9.6*	Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment, Chained Dollars	
3.10.1*	3.10.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output	
3.10.3*	3.10.3*	Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Quantity Indexes	
3.10.4*	3.10.4*	Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output	
3.10.5*	3.10.5*	Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output	
3.10.6*	3.10.6*	Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Chained Dollars	
3.11.1*	3.11.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type	
3.11.3*	3.11.3*	Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes	
3.11.4*	3.11.4*	Price Indexes for National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type	
3.11.5*	3.11.5*	National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type	
3.11.6*	3.11.6*	Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Chained Dollars	
3.12	3.12	Government Social Benefits.....	"Food stamp benefits" series renamed "Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)."
3.13	3.13	Subsidies	
3.14	3.14	Government Social Insurance Funds Current Receipts and Expenditures.....	New line added for federal "rest-of-the-world" contributions.
3.15.3	3.15.3	Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function, Quantity Indexes	
3.15.5	3.15.5	Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function	
3.15.6	3.15.6	Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function, Chained Dollars	
3.16	3.16	Government Current Expenditures by Function	
3.17	3.17	Selected Government Current Expenditures by Function.....	Includes new "income security" line under "federal capital transfers paid," to reflect the portion of the military retirement lump sum payment that is capital transfers.
3.18A	3.18A	Relation of Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Consolidated Cash Statement, Fiscal Years.....	
3.18B	3.18B	Relation of Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Budget, Fiscal Years.....	"Geographic" coverage lines eliminated.
3.19	3.19	Relation of State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts to Bureau of Census <i>Government Finances</i> Data, Fiscal Years	"Geographic" coverage lines eliminated.
3.20	3.20	State Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	
3.21	3.21	Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	
3.22	8.3	Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures, Not Seasonally Adjusted	
3.23	8.4	State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures, Not Seasonally Adjusted	
4. Foreign Transactions			
4.1*	4.1*	Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts	
4.2.1*	4.2.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product	
4.2.2*	4.2.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Exports and in Real Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product	
4.2.3*	4.2.3*	Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product, Quantity Indexes	
4.2.4*	4.2.4*	Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product	
4.2.5*	4.2.5*	Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product	
4.2.6*	4.2.6*	Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product, Chained Dollars	
4.3A	4.3A	Relation of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Corresponding Items in the International Transactions Accounts	
4.3B	4.3B	Relation of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Corresponding Items in the International Transactions Accounts	

See the footnote and note at the end of the table.

Table 4. Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number		Table title	Comments ¹
New	Old		
5. Saving and Investment			
5.1*	5.1*	Saving and Investment.....	Addenda expanded to include lines for "disaster losses," representing damages to fixed assets; see text.
5.2.3	5.2.3	Real Gross and Net Investment by Major Type, Quantity Indexes	
5.2.5	5.2.5	Gross and Net Investment by Major Type	
5.2.6	5.2.6	Real Gross and Net Investment by Major Type, Chained Dollars	
5.3.1*	5.3.1*	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Private Fixed Investment by Type	
5.3.2*	5.3.2*	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Private Fixed Investment by Type	
5.3.3*	5.3.3*	Real Private Fixed Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes	
5.3.4*	5.3.4*	Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment by Type	
5.3.5*	5.3.5*	Private Fixed Investment by Type	
5.3.6*	5.3.6*	Real Private Fixed Investment by Type, Chained Dollars	
5.4.1	5.4.1B	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type.....	Table begins in 1930.
5.4.2	5.4.2B	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type	Table begins in 1930.
5.4.3	5.4.3B	Real Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type, Quantity Indexes.....	Table begins in 1929.
5.4.4	5.4.4B	Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type.....	Table begins in 1929.
5.4.5	5.4.5B	Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type.....	Table begins in 1929.
5.4.6	5.4.6B	Real Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type, Chained Dollars.....	Table begins in 1995.
5.5.1	5.5.1	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type	
5.5.2	5.5.2	Contributions to Percent Change in Real Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type	
5.5.3	5.5.3	Real Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type, Quantity Indexes	
5.5.4	5.5.4	Price Indexes for Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type	
5.5.5	5.5.5	Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type	
5.5.6	5.5.6	Real Private Fixed Investment in Equipment and Software by Type, Chained Dollars	
5.6.5A	5.6.5A	Change in Private Inventories by Industry	
5.6.5B*	5.6.5B*	Change in Private Inventories by Industry	
5.6.6A	5.6.6A	Real Change in Private Inventories by Industry, Chained Dollars	
5.6.6B*	5.6.6B*	Real Change in Private Inventories by Industry, Chained Dollars	
5.7.5A	5.7.5A	Private Inventories and Domestic Final Sales of Business by Industry	
5.7.5B*	5.7.5B*	Private Inventories and Domestic Final Sales by Industry	
5.7.6A	5.7.6A	Real Private Inventories and Real Domestic Final Sales of Business by Industry, Chained Dollars	
5.7.6B*	5.7.6B*	Real Private Inventories and Real Domestic Final Sales by Industry, Chained Dollars	
5.7.9A	5.7.9A	Implicit Price Deflators for Private Inventories by Industry	
5.7.9B*	5.7.9B*	Implicit Price Deflators for Private Inventories by Industry	
5.8.3A	5.8.3A	Real Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes	
5.8.3B	5.8.3B	Real Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes	
5.8.4A	5.8.4A	Price Indexes for Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type	
5.8.4B	5.8.4B	Price Indexes for Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type	
5.8.5A	5.8.5A	Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type	
5.8.5B	5.8.5B	Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type	
5.8.6A	5.8.6A	Real Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type, Chained Dollars	
5.8.6B	5.8.6B	Real Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type, Chained Dollars	
5.9	5.9	Changes in Net Stock of Produced Assets (Fixed Assets and Inventories)	"Consumption of fixed capital, except disaster losses" renamed "consumption of fixed capital." Private fixed assets detail under "other changes in volume of assets" added for "nonresidential structures," "nonresidential equipment and software," and "residential fixed assets," see text. Addenda expanded to include "sale of equipment scrap; excluding autos" and "other." ("Other" will consist primarily of statistical revisions to the NIPAs that have not been incorporated into the fixed assets accounts.)
5.10	5.10	Capital Transfers (Net).....	Table expanded to include detail on capital transfers between business, persons, governments, and the "rest of the world"; see text.
6. Income and Employment by Industry			
6.1A	6.1A	National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry	
6.1B	6.1B	National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry	
6.1C	6.1C	National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry	
6.1D*	6.1D*	National Income Without Capital Consumption Adjustment by Industry	
6.2A	6.2A	Compensation of Employees by Industry	
6.2B	6.2B	Compensation of Employees by Industry	
6.2C	6.2C	Compensation of Employees by Industry	
6.2D	6.2D	Compensation of Employees by Industry	
6.3A	6.3A	Wage and Salary Accruals by Industry	
6.3B	6.3B	Wage and Salary Accruals by Industry	
6.3C	6.3C	Wage and Salary Accruals by Industry	
6.3D	6.3D	Wage and Salary Accruals by Industry	

See the footnote and note at the end of the table.

Table 4. Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number		Table title	Comments ¹
New	Old		
6. Income and Employment by Industry			
6.4A	6.4A	Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.4B	6.4B	Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.4C	6.4C	Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.4D	6.4D	Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.5A	6.5A	Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Industry	
6.5B	6.5B	Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Industry	
6.5C	6.5C	Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Industry	
6.5D	6.5D	Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Industry	
6.6A	6.6A	Wage and Salary Accruals Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee by Industry	
6.6B	6.6B	Wage and Salary Accruals Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee by Industry	
6.6C	6.6C	Wage and Salary Accruals Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee by Industry	
6.6D	6.6D	Wage and Salary Accruals Per Full-Time Equivalent Employee by Industry	
6.7A	6.7A	Self-Employed Persons by Industry	
6.7B	6.7B	Self-Employed Persons by Industry	
6.7C	6.7C	Self-Employed Persons by Industry	
6.7D	6.7D	Self-Employed Persons by Industry	
6.8A	6.8A	Persons Engaged in Production by Industry	
6.8B	6.8B	Persons Engaged in Production by Industry	
6.8C	6.8C	Persons Engaged in Production by Industry	
6.8D	6.8D	Persons Engaged in Production by Industry	
6.9B	6.9B	Hours Worked by Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.9C	6.9C	Hours Worked by Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.9D	6.9D	Hours Worked by Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry	
6.10B	6.10B	Employer Contributions for Government Social Insurance by Industry	
6.10C	6.10C	Employer Contributions for Government Social Insurance by Industry	
6.10D	6.10D	Employer Contributions for Government Social Insurance by Industry	
6.11A	6.11A	Employer Contributions for Employee Pension and Insurance Funds by Industry and by Type	
6.11B	6.11B	Employer Contributions for Employee Pension and Insurance Funds by Industry and by Type	
6.11C	6.11C	Employer Contributions for Employee Pension and Insurance Funds by Industry and by Type	
6.11D	6.11D	Employer Contributions for Employee Pension and Insurance Funds by Industry and by Type	
6.12A	6.12A	Nonfarm Proprietors' Income by Industry	
6.12B	6.12B	Nonfarm Proprietors' Income by Industry	
6.12C	6.12C	Nonfarm Proprietors' Income by Industry	
6.12D	6.12D	Nonfarm Proprietors' Income by Industry	
6.13A	6.13A	Noncorporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.13B	6.13B	Noncorporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.13C	6.13C	Noncorporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.13D	6.13D	Noncorporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.14A	6.14A	Inventory Valuation Adjustment to Nonfarm Incomes by Legal Form of Organization and by Industry	
6.14B	6.14B	Inventory Valuation Adjustment to Nonfarm Incomes by Legal Form of Organization and by Industry	
6.14C	6.14C	Inventory Valuation Adjustment to Nonfarm Incomes by Legal Form of Organization and by Industry	
6.14D	6.14D	Inventory Valuation Adjustment to Nonfarm Incomes by Legal Form of Organization and by Industry	
6.15A	6.15A	Net Interest by Industry	
6.15B	6.15B	Net Interest by Industry	
6.15C	6.15C	Net Interest by Industry	
6.15D	6.15D	Net Interest by Industry	
6.16A	6.16A	Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.16B	6.16B	Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.16C	6.16C	Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.16D*	6.16D*	Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.17A	6.17A	Corporate Profits Before Tax by Industry	
6.17B	6.17B	Corporate Profits Before Tax by Industry	
6.17C	6.17C	Corporate Profits Before Tax by Industry	
6.17D	6.17D	Corporate Profits Before Tax by Industry	
6.18A	6.18A	Taxes on Corporate Income by Industry	
6.18B	6.18B	Taxes on Corporate Income by Industry	
6.18C	6.18C	Taxes on Corporate Income by Industry	
6.18D	6.18D	Taxes on Corporate Income by Industry	
6.19A	6.19A	Corporate Profits After Tax by Industry	
6.19B	6.19B	Corporate Profits After Tax by Industry	
6.19C	6.19C	Corporate Profits After Tax by Industry	
6.19D	6.19D	Corporate Profits After Tax by Industry	
6.20A	6.20A	Net Corporate Dividend Payments by Industry	
6.20B	6.20B	Net Corporate Dividend Payments by Industry	
6.20C	6.20C	Net Corporate Dividend Payments by Industry	
6.20D	6.20D	Net Corporate Dividend Payments by Industry	

See the footnote and note at the end of the table.

Table 4. Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number		Table title	Comments ¹
New	Old		
6. Income and Employment by Industry			
6.21A	6.21A	Undistributed Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.21B	6.21B	Undistributed Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.21C	6.21C	Undistributed Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.21D	6.21D	Undistributed Corporate Profits by Industry	
6.22A	6.22A	Corporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.22B	6.22B	Corporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.22C	6.22C	Corporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
6.22D	6.22D	Corporate Capital Consumption Allowances by Industry	
7. Supplemental Tables			
7.1*	7.1*	Selected Per Capita Product and Income Series in Current and Chained Dollars.....	Includes new lines for PCE goods.
7.2.1A	7.2.1A	Percent Change from Preceding Period in Real Auto Output	
7.2.1B*	7.2.1B*	Percent Change from Preceding Period in Real Motor Vehicle Output	
7.2.3A	7.2.3A	Real Auto Output, Quantity Indexes	
7.2.3B*	7.2.3B*	Real Motor Vehicle Output, Quantity Indexes	
7.2.4A	7.2.4A	Price Indexes for Auto Output	
7.2.4B*	7.2.4B*	Price Indexes for Motor Vehicle Output	
7.2.5A	7.2.5A	Auto Output	
7.2.5B*	7.2.5B*	Motor Vehicle Output	
7.2.6B*	7.2.6B*	Real Motor Vehicle Output, Chained Dollars	
7.3.5	7.3.5	Farm Sector Output, Gross Value Added, and Net Value Added	
7.3.6	7.3.6	Real Farm Sector Output, Real Gross Value Added, and Real Net Value Added, Chained Dollars	
7.4.5	7.4.5	Housing Sector Output, Gross Value Added, and Net Value Added	
7.4.6	7.4.6	Real Housing Sector Output, Real Gross Value Added, and Real Net Value Added, Chained Dollars	
7.5	7.5	Consumption of Fixed Capital by Legal Form of Organization and Type of Income	
7.6	7.6	Capital Consumption Adjustment by Legal Form of Organization and Type of Adjustment	
7.7	7.7	Current Business Transfer Payments by Type	
7.8	7.8	Supplements to Wages and Salaries by Type	
7.9	7.9	Rental Income of Persons by Legal Form of Organization and by Type of Income	
7.10	7.10	Dividends Paid and Received by Sector	
7.11	7.11	Interest Paid and Received by Sector and Legal Form of Organization	
7.12	7.12	Imputations in the National Income and Product Accounts.....	"Space rent" renamed "imputed rental of owner-occupied housing." "Services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries except life insurance carriers" renamed "financial services furnished without payment." "Contributions for government social insurance" renamed "contributions for government social insurance, domestic"; see text.
7.13	7.13	Relation of Consumption of Fixed Capital in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) to Depreciation and Amortization as Published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Corporate and nonfarm sole proprietors and partnerships "Accidental damage to fixed capital other than repairable damage" will exclude disaster losses, series renamed "Normal accidental damage to fixed capital other than repairable damage."
7.14	7.14	Relation of Nonfarm Proprietors' Income in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) to Corresponding Measures as Published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Includes new line for disaster adjustments.
7.15	7.15	Relation of Net Farm Income in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) to Net Farm Income as Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	
7.16	7.16	Relation of Corporate Profits, Taxes, and Dividends in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) to Corresponding Measures as Published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Includes new line for disaster adjustments.
7.17	7.17	Relation of Monetary Interest Paid and Received in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) to Corresponding Measures as Published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	
7.18	7.18	Relation of Wages and Salaries in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) to Wages and Salaries as Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	"Adjustment for thrift savings plans," "adjustments for selected industries," and "other" adjustments combined into one series: "adjustment for wages and salaries not covered or not fully covered by unemployment insurance." Detail shown for "government" and for "other."
7.20	7.20	Comparison of Receipts and Outlays of Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households with Receipts and Expenses as Published by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	"Nonprofit institution gross consumption expenditures" changed to "gross output of nonprofit institutions."

See the footnote and note at the end of the table.

