

CHAPTER 9: GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES AND GROSS INVESTMENT

(Updated: October 2016)

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Government consumption expenditures and gross investment measures the portion of gross domestic product (GDP), or final expenditures, that is accounted for by the government sector. Government consumption expenditures consists of spending by government to produce and provide services to the public, such as national defense and public school education. Gross investment consists of spending by government for fixed assets that directly benefit the public, such as highway construction, or that assist government agencies in their production activities, such as purchases of military hardware.

Government activity—at the federal, state, and local levels—affects the economy in many ways. As noted above, governments contribute to economic output when they provide services to the public and when they invest in capital. They also provide social benefits, such as social security and Medicare, to households. Governments also affect the economy through taxes and by providing incentives for various business activities. In addition, governments affect the economy through their collective saving, the difference between their revenue and spending.¹

BEA prepares estimates of government consumption expenditures and gross investment for the federal government sector and for the state and local government sector.² Estimates of government consumption expenditures and gross investment by function—such as defense, health, and education—provide information on how governments allocate their funds. The full array of government estimates is particularly

¹ The estimates of government current receipts and expenditures are presented in table 3.1 of the national income and product accounts.

² For a detailed, though dated, description of the methodology used to prepare the estimates for the government sector, see U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *MP-5: Government Transactions* (Methodology Papers: U.S. National Income and Product Accounts, September 2005) at www.bea.gov/national/pdf/mp5.pdf.

useful to policymakers, business decisionmakers, and other data users in analyzing the effects of various economic policies.³

The estimates of government consumption expenditures and gross investment are an integral part of the U.S. national income and product accounts (NIPAs), a set of accounts that provides a logical and consistent framework for presenting statistics on U.S. economic activity (see “Chapter 2: Fundamental Concepts”). In addition, the estimates of gross investment by government provide the building blocks for the estimates of government-owned fixed assets in BEA’s fixed assets and consumer durable goods accounts.⁴

Definitions and Concepts

In the NIPAs, government is treated as a producer that uses labor, capital, and intermediate inputs to provide goods and services on behalf of the general public. In its role as a producer, value added by government measures the contribution of the government sector to total value added across all industries, which is equal to GDP. In addition, government is treated as either a consumer of, or an investor in, many of the goods and services that it produces. In its role as a consumer/investor, government consumption expenditures and gross investment measures the portion of final expenditures for GDP that is accounted for by the government sector. (For a discussion of the three methods for measuring GDP, see chapter 2.)

In the NIPAs, the framework for government consumption expenditures explicitly recognizes government as a producer of goods and services (table 9.1). The gross output of *general government* consists of all of the goods and services produced by general government (see the box “General Government and Government Enterprises” on the next page). The value of this output is measured by the cost of inputs—that is, as the sum of employee compensation, of consumption of fixed capital (CFC), and of intermediate goods and services purchased.⁵ This framework is parallel to the concepts and presentation of output and intermediate inputs of private business (and of government enterprises) in BEA’s input-output accounts and GDP-by-industry accounts. However,

³ See Mark S. Ludwick and Benjamin A. Mandel, “[Analyzing Federal Programs Using BEA Statistics: A Look at Unemployment Insurance Benefits Payments](#),” *Survey of Current Business* 91 (September 2011): 14-17.

⁴ As noted in chapter 2, fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in the production process—that is, in the production of other goods (including other fixed assets) or of services—for more than 1 year. For a description of the methodology for BEA’s estimates of the stocks and depreciation of fixed assets and of the investment flows used to derive them, see U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, [Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods in the United States 1925–97](#), September 2003, at www.bea.gov/national/pdf/Fixed_Assets_1925_97.pdf.

⁵ CFC, or depreciation, measures the decline in the value of the stock of fixed assets due to physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, and accidental damage; however, it does not include losses caused by a natural disaster or war losses of military equipment. CFC for general government provides a partial measure of the services derived from government capital investment—that is, of the value added (measured as the expense incurred) as a result of using government capital goods in the production of services. (CFC is only a partial measure because the rate of return on government assets is assumed to be zero.)

for business, output is valued at market prices, and the difference between the value of output and the costs of production is equal to the net operating surplus, while for general government, the difference between output and costs, by definition, is zero (see the box “Measuring the Output of Governments” on the next page).

General Government and Government Enterprises

Government output is divided into market and nonmarket output. Most government output is nonmarket in nature, meaning that services, such as public education and law enforcement, are provided without charge or with only a nominal charge. The nonmarket output of the government sector is classified in the NIPAs as *general government* output.

In contrast, certain government entities provide goods and services that are sold directly to households and businesses in market transactions that recover all or a considerable portion of their operating costs. In the NIPAs, these entities are called *government enterprises*. Generally, government enterprises provide services in the market economy because special circumstances—such as natural monopolies and externalities—prevent private companies from doing so. In addition, government enterprises may undertake projects of a scale too large for the private sector, or they may perform a public service that would result in operating losses if performed by the private sector.

The largest government enterprise is the United States Postal Service. Other federal government enterprises include power authorities, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, and insurance enterprises, such as the National Flood Insurance Program. State and local government enterprises include housing authorities, transit systems, airports, water ports, and utilities.

In the NIPAs, the value added by government enterprises (as producers of goods and services for the marketplace) is recorded in the business sector, along with that of private businesses. Sales of goods and services by government enterprises to persons are recorded as personal consumption expenditures, and those to businesses are recorded as intermediate purchases. However, the NIPA presentation of fixed investment, as with a number of other NIPA-table presentations, is split between “private” and “government” (rather than between “business” and “general government”), so the gross investment of government enterprises is included with that of general government.

Measuring the Output of Governments

Difficult conceptual and practical problems arise in measuring the output of governments, primarily because most of this output is not sold in the marketplace (see the box “General Government and Government Enterprises”). Among these problems are the measurement of nonmarket services and the measurement of change over time in the real services provided by government.

For the nonmarket services produced by general government, standard practice as recommended by the System of National Accounts is to value output in terms of the input costs incurred in production.⁶ These costs include labor, materials, and supplies, and they also include the use of fixed capital. BEA uses a depreciation measure known as “consumption of fixed capital” as a partial measure of the annual services produced by the existing stock of government fixed capital; this approach implicitly assumes that the net return for general government fixed assets is zero. In contrast, the cost of capital services for private market producers includes a positive net return. Alternatively, BEA could augment its measure of capital services by including a net return on assets, a change that would tend to raise the overall level of government output and consumption expenditures, and thus GDP. Several approaches have been suggested: using a private sector rate of return, a municipal bond rate, the Office of Management and Budget hurdle rate for investment, or others.⁷

For real services provided by government, BEA’s estimates of real government consumption expenditures are generally based on changes in the real inputs, and thus assume that there is no change in productivity. If possible, it would be preferable to measure actual changes in the quantity or volume of the services provided, thus allowing for changes in productivity. Some services, such as national defense, are pure public goods and are difficult to quantify, even in theory. However, other services, particularly for state and local governments, can be measured directly: for example, number of criminals arrested, number of fires extinguished, number of students educated, or number of patients treated. Some countries, including the United Kingdom, use caseload numbers as a way of quantifying real government output directly, but such measures have been subject to criticism.

BEA has conducted research in a number of areas pertaining to alternative measures of real government output.⁸ This research is currently preliminary, and further research is needed before these measures can be considered for implementation in the national accounts.

⁶ Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, and the World Bank, *System of National Accounts 2008*: 2.59, at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/SNA2008.asp>.

⁷ M. Courtney and Martin H. David, eds., *Measuring the Government Sector of the U.S. National Accounts*, National Research Council, Washington DC, National Academies Press, 1998.

⁸ For example, see Barbara Fraumeni, Marshall B. Reinsdorf, Brooks B. Robinson, Matthew P. Williams, “Price and Real Output Measures for the Education Function of Government: Exploratory Estimates for Primary and Secondary Education,” in *Price Index Concepts and Measurement*, W. Erwin Diewert, John S. Greenlees, and Charles R. Hulten, eds., University of Chicago Press, 2009, 373-403.

Table 9.1—Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment and Government Gross Output
[2012, billions of dollars]

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	3,158.6
Consumption expenditures	2,544.2
Gross output of general government	3,036.7
Value added	2,028.6
Compensation of general government employees	1,592.5
Consumption of general government fixed capital	436.1
Intermediate goods and services purchased	1,008.1
Durable goods	72.6
Nondurable goods	296.9
Services	638.6
Less: Own-account investment	73.2
Sales to other sectors	419.4
Gross investment	614.4
Structures	282.4
Equipment	142.8
Intellectual property products	189.2

The output of general government consists of the following: (1) services that are provided to the general public either free of charge or at a charge that is considerably less than the cost of providing the service and (2) structures, software, and research and development that are produced by government for use in future production by government (own-account investment).⁹ In the NIPAs, such own-account investment is classified as part of government gross investment. Thus, in order to avoid double counting in calculating GDP, own-account investment by general government, as measured by input costs, is subtracted from general government gross output in deriving government consumption expenditures.

The value of the services that are provided by government free of charge, whether to individual members of society (such as education at public elementary schools) or to society as a whole (such as national defense or law enforcement), is included in government consumption expenditures. In effect, government is treated as the final purchaser of these services.

For services that are provided by government at a reduced charge (such as tuition paid to public universities), the fees paid by the public are recorded as personal consumption expenditures (PCE) if paid by persons or as intermediate inputs if paid by business. Thus, in order to avoid double counting in calculating GDP, the portion of the value of the output of services that is covered by fees is recorded as “sales to other sectors” and is subtracted from gross output of general government in deriving government consumption expenditures. The remaining value of this output—that is, the difference between the costs incurred in providing the services and the fees collected for

⁹ The relatively small amount of noninvestment goods, such as books, that are produced by general government is included in services.

the services—is included in government consumption expenditures. In effect, government is treated as the final purchaser of the portion of these services that is not sold to the public.

Government gross investment is a measure of the additions to, and replacements of, the stock of government-owned fixed assets.¹⁰ It consists of investment by both general government and government enterprises in structures (such as highways and schools), in equipment (such as military hardware), and in intellectual property products (software and research and development), and it includes own-account investment by government.¹¹

Federally funded expenditures for research and development (R&D) are treated as government investment, regardless of whether the R&D is protected or made freely available to the public, because the provision of public services is part of the economic benefits generated by government R&D.¹² Federally funded R&D is supported through purchases or through grants. For purchases, ownership by the federal government is usually straightforward, because the federal government normally retains ownership of the outcome of the purchased R&D. For grants, both the federal government and the performer of the R&D can benefit from the transaction, but they are treated as federal government R&D because the federal government receives economic benefits and because of the difficulty in distinguishing ownership between the funder and the performer of the R&D in the source data.

Table 9.2 shows the types of transactions that are included in, and excluded from, government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

¹⁰ Unlike measures of gross private domestic investment, government gross investment excludes the change in inventories. Government expenditures on inventories are treated as current account purchases because data are generally not available to produce a comprehensive measure of government inventory investment or of inventory depreciation.

¹¹ In the 2013 comprehensive update of the national income and product accounts, BEA began treating expenditures on research and development and on entertainment, literary, and artistic originals as fixed investment and began presenting them, along with expenditures on software (which had previously been presented in the category “equipment and software”), in a new investment category—intellectual property products. (For government, the new investment category consists only of software and of research and development.) For more information, see [“Preview of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts,” Survey 93 \(March 2013\): 14-18.](#)

¹² This treatment is consistent with recommendations of the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008, 122, paragraph 6.230, 206, paragraph 10, 103).

Table 9.2—Content of Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

Category of expenditure	Comments
Consumption expenditures	Valued as gross output, based on costs of inputs, of federal and of state and local general government less sales to other sectors and own-account investment. Includes services that are provided to the general public free of charge or at below market prices; they may be consumed “collectively” (such as public safety) or “individually” (such as health care). Includes changes in the inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Excludes gross output and sales of federal and of state and local government enterprises, which are recorded in the business sector.
Gross investment	Consists of federal and of state and local government investment in fixed assets. Includes net purchases (purchases less sales) of fixed assets from other sectors of the economy. Includes own-account investment—that is, production of fixed assets by government for its own use. Includes investment by federal and by state and local government enterprises. Excludes inventory investment; as noted above, investment in CCC and SPR inventories is included in government consumption expenditures.

Recording in the NIPAs

As described in chapter 2, the NIPAs can be viewed as aggregations of accounts belonging to individual transactors in the economy. Government consumption expenditures and gross investment represents aggregate final demand by federal and state and local governments. In the seven summary accounts of the NIPAs, it appears as a component of final expenditures in the Domestic Income and Product Account (account 1). In the Government Receipts and Expenditures Account (account 4), government consumption expenditures appears as a current expenditure. In the Domestic Capital Account (account 6), government fixed investment appears as a component of gross domestic investment; in addition, government CFC is added to net saving in the calculation of gross saving.

NIPA table group 3.9 shows government consumption expenditures as gross output of general government less own-account investment and sales to other sectors. Additional detail is shown in table group 3.10. Detail on national defense consumption expenditures and gross investment is shown in NIPA table group 3.11. Annual estimates of government consumption expenditures and gross investment by function—that is, by the purposes or objectives for which the expenditures are made—are shown in NIPA table group 3.15. Annual estimates of gross government fixed investment by type are shown in table group 5.9.

The following is a list of the principal NIPA tables that present the estimates of government consumption expenditures and gross investment:

3.9.1 Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

- 3.9.2 Contributions to Percent Change in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
- 3.9.3 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment, Quantity Indexes
- 3.9.4 Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
- 3.9.5 Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
- 3.9.6 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment, Chained Dollars
- 3.10.1 Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output
- 3.10.3 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Quantity Indexes
- 3.10.4 Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output
- 3.10.5 Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output
- 3.10.6 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and General Government Gross Output, Chained Dollars
- 3.11.1 Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type
- 3.11.2 Contributions to Percent Change from Preceding Period in Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type
- 3.11.3 Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes
- 3.11.4 Price Indexes for National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type
- 3.11.5 National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type
- 3.11.6 Real National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Type, Chained Dollars
- 3.15.1 Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function
- 3.15.2 Contributions to Percent Change in Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function
- 3.15.3 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function, Quantity Indexes
- 3.15.4 Price Indexes for Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function
- 3.15.5 Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function
- 3.15.6 Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function, Chained Dollars
- 3.16 Selected Government Current and Capital Expenditures by Function
- 5.9.3B Real Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type, Quantity Indexes
- 5.9.4B Price Indexes for Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type
- 5.9.5B Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type
- 5.9.6B Real Gross Government Fixed Investment by Type, Chained Dollars

In addition, estimates of investment by government in fixed assets are presented as part of BEA’s fixed assets and consumer durable goods accounts.¹³

Overview of Source Data and Estimating Methods

As described earlier in the handbook, the NIPA estimates, including those for government consumption expenditures and gross investment, are prepared using a wide variety of source data (see “Chapter 3: Principal Source Data”) and using estimating methods that adjust the source data to the required NIPA concepts and that fill in gaps in coverage and timing (see “Chapter 4: Estimating Methods”). Tables 9.A (government consumption expenditures) and 9.B (gross investment) at the end of this chapter summarize the source data and estimating methods that are used to prepare the current-dollar benchmark estimates, nonbenchmark annual estimates, and current quarterly estimates, as well as the quantity and price indexes, for the categories shown in NIPA table groups 3.9 and 3.10.¹⁴

The estimates of government consumption expenditures and gross investment are prepared separately for the federal government and for the combined state and local governments.¹⁵

- For the federal government, the major sources for the estimates of consumption expenditures and gross investment are federal financial documents, primarily the *Budget of the United States Government*, an annual document published by the Executive Office of the President, and the Department of the Treasury’s *Monthly Treasury Statement of Receipts and Outlays* (MTS), which presents monthly data on federal agency expenditures in a budget framework but in considerably less detail than is available in the fiscal year budget. Additional source data come from many federal agencies, including the Department of Defense (DOD), the Social Security Administration (SSA), the Office of Personnel Management, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
- For state and local government, the estimates of consumption expenditures and gross investment are primarily based on information collected by the U.S. Census Bureau in the quinquennial *Census of Governments* and in the annual *Surveys of State and Local Government Finances*. Additional data come from many other federal agencies and from a number of private sources.

¹³ These estimates are available at www.bea.gov, look under “National,” and click on “Fixed Assets” and then on “Fixed Assets Tables.”

¹⁴ For a detailed, though dated, description of the concepts, source data, and methods for preparing the NIPA estimates for the government sector, see [MP-5: Government Transactions](#) at www.bea.gov/national/pdf/mp5.pdf.

¹⁵ In general, the NIPA estimates for state government and for local government are combined. However, aggregate annual estimates of current-dollar consumption expenditures and of current-dollar gross investment are provided separately for state government and for local government in NIPA tables 3.20 and 3.21, respectively. These tables of state government and of local government receipts and expenditures are published a few months after the initial release of the NIPA annual update.

Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates

Federal

In general, the benchmark and nonbenchmark annual NIPA estimates are prepared using data from U.S. Treasury financial reports and agency administrative reports in conjunction with detailed information from BEA's translation of the President's budget into a NIPA basis (see the box "NIPA Translation of the Federal Budget" below). The budget translation provides a detailed array of NIPA expenditures by program and by type of expenditure that is used as the basis for allocating the data on program outlays from the MTS to consumption expenditures and gross investment and to other expenditures, such as social benefits and subsidies. Supplemental data from other government sources are then used to estimate spending by type of consumption expenditure and gross investment.

NIPA Translation of the Federal Budget

Each year, BEA prepares a "translation" of the information in the President's fiscal year budget into a NIPA framework (see the annual article on the NIPA translation of the federal budget, which is usually published in the March issue of the *Survey of Current Business*). Unlike the federal budget, which is a financial plan of the government, the NIPA federal-sector estimates are designed to facilitate macroeconomic analyses of the effects of federal government activity on economic activity. The translation is based on actual budget data on receipts and outlays for the preceding fiscal year and on projected and proposed receipts and outlays for the current and the next fiscal year.

In translating the budget data into the framework of the NIPAs, three primary types of adjustments are made. These adjustments result in NIPA estimates of current receipts and expenditures that differ from corresponding estimates of receipts and expenditures in the budget.

- Coverage adjustments account for certain transactions that are included in the budget but are excluded from the NIPAs (and vice versa). For example, the NIPA estimates include consumption of fixed capital but the budget does not.
- Netting and grossing adjustments account for certain transactions that are recorded as offsets to outlays in the budget but are recorded as receipts in the NIPAs (and vice versa).
- Timing adjustments account for certain transactions that are recorded on a cash basis in the budget but are recorded on an accrual basis in the NIPAs.

Defense estimates. For most categories of defense consumption expenditures other than compensation and CFC, the federal budget information is supplemented with detailed data from DOD production and financial reports. For many goods and for some services, the estimates are prepared using a “direct-pricing” method—that is, as the product of a delivered quantity times the actual price paid.¹⁶

For compensation, the estimates of wages and salaries of military employees are based on federal budget data, and the estimates of supplements are primarily based on data from SSA and DOD, including the actuarial report for the military retirement fund. The estimates of wages and salaries of civilian defense employees are based on data from the BLS quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW), and the estimates of supplements are based on data from SSA, from the Office of Personnel Management, including actuarial reports for the major civilian employee retirement plans, and from the Thrift Investment Board. The estimates of CFC are derived using the perpetual inventory method—where investment flows are cumulated over time to derive estimates of stocks, which are then depreciated (see “Perpetual inventory method” in chapter 4).¹⁷

For most categories of defense gross investment, the federal budget information is supplemented with detailed data from DOD production and financial reports. Whenever possible, the direct-pricing method is used to prepare the estimates. The estimates of defense research and development (R&D) are based on R&D expenditures data from the National Science Foundation’s (NSF) annual Survey of Federal Funds for Research and Development.

Nondefense estimates. For most categories of nondefense consumption expenditures other than compensation and CFC, the estimates are primarily based on the federal budget data.

For compensation, the estimates of wages and salaries for federal nondefense employees are based on QCEW data, and the estimates of supplements are primarily based on data from SSA, from the Office of Personnel Management, including actuarial reports for the major civilian employee retirement plans, and from the Thrift Investment Board. As above, the estimates of CFC are derived using the perpetual inventory method.

For nondefense gross investment, the estimates for structures are primarily based on Census Bureau construction statistics, and the estimates for equipment are primarily based on federal budget data, supplemented with data from various federal agencies when available. The benchmark-year estimates for software are primarily based on receipts data from the Census Bureau’s economic census, and the estimates for nonbenchmark years are primarily based on receipts data from the Census Bureau’s service annual survey. The estimates for research and development (R&D) are based on R&D expenditures data from the following NSF annual surveys: the Survey of Federal Funds for Research and

¹⁶ For more information, see [MP-5: Government Transactions](#), II-33.

¹⁷ For more information on the derivation of the CFC estimates for government fixed assets, see “Methodology,” [Fixed Assets and Consumer Durable Goods in the United States, 1925–97](#), September 2003.

Development and the Higher Education Research and Development Survey. As explained earlier, federal purchases and grants of R&D are both treated as investment by the federal sector.

Estimates by function. The annual estimates of federal government consumption expenditures and gross investment by function are prepared on the basis of functional classifications for each appropriation in the federal budget. The portions of spending for all appropriations that are estimated by BEA to be consumption expenditures and gross investment are summed by budget function and then aggregated into classifications that are largely consistent with the System of National Account's "Classification of the Functions of Government" (COFOG). Sales of government services by appropriation are also assigned to budget functions and are subtracted from gross expenditures. In addition, a BEA estimate of CFC is added to each function.¹⁸

State and local

The annual estimates for state and local government, other than those for compensation and for CFC, are primarily based on compilations of financial data from the *Census of Governments* (COG) and from *Surveys of State and Local Government Finances* (GF); these data are supplemented with data from other sources.

- The COG is a voluntary census that is conducted in the same year as the Economic Census. It covers all the states and over 90,000 local governments—including, counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and school districts. Data are reported for each government's annual accounting period (fiscal year) that ends on or before June 30 of the census year.
- The GF data are compiled from three sources: an enumeration of all the states, a sample survey of local governments, and data from federal government agencies. Data are reported for each government's fiscal year that ends on or before June 30 of the survey year.

Generally, it takes about 2 years from the close of each fiscal year for final tabulations of the COG and GF data to become available. Because the fiscal years for many state and local governments do not coincide with the calendar year, the incorporation of the COG/GF data may affect the estimates for more than one calendar year. For example, in the 2016 annual update of the NIPAs, the estimates for calendar year 2013 (the third annual update of those estimates) were prepared using final FY 2013 GF data, and preliminary FY 2014 data. The estimates for calendar year 2014 (the second annual update of those estimates) were prepared using preliminary FY 2014 data and BEA projections for FY 2015. The estimates for calendar year 2015 (the first annual update of those estimates) were based on BEA projections for FY 2015 and FY 2016.

¹⁸ See Karl Galbraith, "[Government Spending by Function: A New Presentation](#)," *Survey* 80 (June 2000): 18–23. See also Bruce E. Baker, Pamela A. Kelly, and Brooks B. Robinson, "[Estimates of Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment by Function for 1959–2003](#)," *Survey* 84 (October 2004): 5–10.

For compensation, the estimates of wages and salaries for state and local government employees are based on QCEW data. Estimates of accrual-based pension contributions are drawn from a sample of actuarial reports from state pension systems. Other estimates of supplements are primarily based on data from the SSA, from the Department of Labor, from the COG/GF, and from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. For CFC, the estimates are derived using the perpetual inventory method.

Estimates by function. The annual estimates of state and local government consumption expenditures and gross investment by function are based on COG/GF data by function. These data are adjusted to conform to NIPA accounting concepts and then sorted into COFOG-based functions. The COG/GF data are supplemented with data from other sources. In addition, a BEA estimate of CFC is added to each function.¹⁹

Current quarterly estimates

Federal

For defense consumption expenditures other than compensation and CFC, the current quarterly estimates for most categories are based on MTS data on budget outlays and on DOD data from financial reports on disbursements when available. In addition, the second and third quarterly estimates for some categories are supplemented with other information from DOD when available.

For nondefense consumption expenditures other than compensation and CFC, the current quarterly estimates for most categories of goods are based on MTS data on budget outlays. The estimates for most categories of services are based on judgmental trend.

Although the MTS is the primary source for many of the NIPA estimates of federal consumption expenditures, it is important to note that critical differences in definition and coverage limit the usefulness of the MTS as an early indicator of movements in the NIPA measures. For example, current transfer payments, which account for a significant part of the federal budget, are not counted as production and are therefore excluded from the NIPA measures of consumption expenditures.²⁰

For compensation, the current quarterly estimates for military employees are based on DOD employment data. The estimates for civilian defense employees and for nondefense employees are based on an indicator series that is derived using changes in BLS current employment statistics. For CFC, the estimates are derived as part of the perpetual inventory method that is used to prepare BEA's estimates of the net stocks of fixed assets.

¹⁹ See Galbraith, 18–23, and see also Baker, Kelly, and Robinson, 5–10.

²⁰ For more information, see the box "[The Monthly Treasury Statement and BEA's Estimates of Federal Government Spending](#)," *Survey* 86 (February 2006): 6.

For defense gross investment, the current quarterly estimates for most categories are primarily based on MTS data on outlays and on DOD data from financial reports on disbursements. The second and third current quarterly estimates are also supplemented with other information from DOD when available. For nondefense gross investment, the estimates of structures are primarily based on Census Bureau monthly construction statistics, and the estimates of equipment and intellectual property products are primarily based on government agency data or on judgmental trend.

State and local

For most categories of state and local consumption expenditures other than compensation and CFC, the current quarterly estimates are derived by first preparing the quantity estimates and then “reflating” those estimates to current dollars by multiplying them by appropriate price indexes (generally BLS producer price indexes or consumer price indexes).

For compensation, the current quarterly estimates are based on an indicator series that is derived using changes in BLS current employment statistics and changes in the BLS employment cost index. For CFC, the estimates are derived as part of the perpetual inventory method that is used to prepare BEA’s estimates of the net stocks of fixed assets.

For gross investment, the estimates for structures, which account for over three-fourths of total investment, are based on Census Bureau monthly construction statistics. The estimates for investment in motor vehicles reflect monthly data on new motor vehicle registrations by state and local governments from R.L. Polk and Company. The estimates for other equipment and for intellectual property products are primarily based on judgmental trend.

Quantity and price estimates

The estimates of quantities purchased, or real spending, for most of the detailed government consumption expenditures and gross investment categories except compensation and CFC are prepared by deflation. Under this method, the quantities are calculated by dividing the current-dollar value of the component by an appropriate price index (with the reference year set equal to 100). For many defense categories, particularly for equipment, BEA directly prepares detailed price indexes based on DOD delivery and price information. In addition, as mentioned above, the current quarterly quantity estimates for most of the state and local government components are prepared by quantity extrapolation. The quantity and price estimates of compensation for military employees are prepared by quantity extrapolation using an indicator derived from DOD employment data, and the quantity and price estimates for federal civilian employees and for state and local government employees are prepared by quantity extrapolation using an indicator derived from BLS employment data. (For a general description of the deflation and quantity extrapolation methods, see “Estimates for detailed components” in chapter 4.)

The aggregate measures of government consumption expenditures and gross investment are calculated from the detailed components as chain-type quantity and price indexes (for information about these calculations, see “Estimates for NIPA aggregates” in chapter 4). BEA also prepares measures of real government consumption expenditures and gross investment and its components in a dollar-denominated form, designated “chained-dollar” estimates (see “Chained-dollar measures” in chapter 4).

Table 9.A—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Consumption Expenditures				
Line in NIPA table group 3.10	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates* (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimate)	
12	Federal consumption expenditures:			
23	Defense consumption expenditures: calculated as gross output of general government less own-account investment and sales to other sectors (line 24 less lines 32 and 33).			
24	Gross output of general government: calculated as value added plus intermediate goods and services purchased (line 25 plus line 28).			
25	Value added: calculated as compensation of general government employees plus consumption of general government fixed capital (line 26 plus line 27).			
26	Compensation of general government employees:			
	Military	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> federal budget data. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> SSA data for military personnel. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds:</u> the actuarial report for the military retirement fund from DOD.	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> DOD data on military employment. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> BEA wages and salaries estimate. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds:</u> projections from the actuarial report for the military retirement fund from DOD, BEA wages and salaries estimate, and federal budget data.	Quantity extrapolation using employment data from DOD.
	Civilian	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> QCEW data. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> SSA data for civilian personnel. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds:</u> OPM data, including actuarial reports for the major civilian employee retirement plans, and Thrift Investment Board data.	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> CES data on employment. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> BEA wages and salaries estimate. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds:</u> projections from actuarial reports for the major civilian retirement plans, CES data on employment, BEA wages and salaries estimate, and federal budget data.	Quantity extrapolation using BLS employment data.
27	Consumption of general government fixed capital	Perpetual inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as for annual estimates.	Perpetual inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.
28	Intermediate goods and services purchased:			

Table 9.A—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Consumption Expenditures

Line in NIPA table group 3.10	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates* (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimate)	
29	Durable goods	<u>Ships</u> : MTS data on outlays. <u>Other components</u> : DOD financial reports on disbursements and DOD contract award data.	<u>Ships</u> : same as for annual estimates. <u>Other components</u> : DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	Various PPIs, IPDs, and DOD price information.
30	Nondurable goods	<u>Petroleum products</u> : expenditures from DOD Defense Energy Support Center. <u>Other components</u> : DOD financial reports on disbursements and DOD contract award data.	<u>Petroleum products</u> : data from DOD Defense Finance and Accounting Services when available, or judgmental trend. <u>Other components</u> : DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or judgmental trend.	<u>Petroleum products</u> : DOD price and quantity information. <u>Other components</u> : various PPIs.
31	Services	<u>Installation support</u> : U.S. Postal Service, DOD contract award, Communication Services Industrial Fund, and McNeil Technologies data. <u>Weapons support</u> : DOD financial reports on disbursements and DOD contract award data. <u>Personnel support</u> : DOD contract award data and BEA international transactions accounts data on payments to foreign nationals. <u>Other components</u> : Federal budget data.	<u>Installation support</u> : judgmental trend. <u>Weapons support</u> : DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or judgmental trend. <u>Personnel support</u> : judgmental trend and, when available, BEA international transactions accounts data on payments to foreign nationals. <u>Other components</u> : judgmental trend.	<u>Installation support</u> : various PPIs, CPIs, and other price information. <u>Weapons support</u> : various BLS employment cost indexes and PPIs. <u>Personnel support</u> : various CPIs and other price information. <u>Other components</u> : various PPIs and other price information.
32	Less: Own-account investment	<u>Structures</u> : value put in place from MCS. <u>Software</u> : portion of national total for own-account software (see the technical note to chapter 6). <u>Research and development</u> : NSF survey and federal budget data.	<u>Structures</u> : same as for annual estimates. <u>Software</u> : judgmental trend. <u>Research and development</u> : federal budget data.	<u>Structures</u> : various PPIs and other price information. <u>Software</u> : BEA own-account software intermediate inputs index and BEA nondefense compensation price index. <u>Research and development</u> : based on various BEA federal prices.
33	Less: Sales to other sectors	DOD financial reports on disbursements and MTS data on outlays.	DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	IPD for military officers' compensation and various PPIs.

Table 9.A—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Consumption Expenditures

Line in NIPA table group 3.10	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates* (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimate)	
34	Nondefense consumption expenditures: calculated as gross output of general government less own-account investment and sales to other sectors (line 35 less lines 45 and 46).			
35	Gross output of general government: calculated as value added plus intermediate goods and services purchased (line 36 plus line 39).			
36	Value added: calculated as compensation of general government employees plus consumption of general government fixed capital (line 37 plus line 38).			
37	Compensation of general government employees	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> QCEW data. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> SSA data. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds:</u> OPM data, including actuarial reports for the major civilian retirement plans, and Thrift Investment Board data.	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> CES data on employment. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> wages and salaries estimate. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds:</u> projections from actuarial reports for the major civilian employee retirement plans and CES data on employment.	Quantity extrapolation using BLS employment data.
38	Consumption of general government fixed capital	Perpetual inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Same as for annual estimates.	Perpetual inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.
39	Intermediate goods and services purchased:			
40	Durable goods	MTS data on outlays.	Same as for annual estimates.	Various PPIs and IPDs.
41	Nondurable goods:			
42	Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) inventory change	CCC Inventory Operations by Commodities Report and the Donations Report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.	Same as for annual estimates.	Direct valuation using market price data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service.
43	Other nondurable goods	<u>Petroleum:</u> McNeil Technologies data. <u>Other components:</u> MTS data on outlays.	<u>Petroleum:</u> judgmental trend. <u>Other components:</u> same as for annual estimates.	<u>Petroleum:</u> for Strategic Petroleum Reserve, direct valuation using Department of Energy prices and quantities; for other petroleum

Table 9.A—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Consumption Expenditures

Line in NIPA table group 3.10	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates* (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimate)	
				purchases, PPI for light fuel oils, PPI for gasoline, and PPI for residual fuels. <u>Other components:</u> various PPIs.
44	Services	<u>Financial services furnished without payment:</u> commodity-flow method, primarily based on data from federal government agencies. <u>Other components:</u> federal budget data.	<u>Financial services furnished without payment:</u> for third estimate, data from federal government agencies; for second and advance estimates, judgmental trend. <u>Other components:</u> judgmental trend.	<u>Financial services furnished without payment:</u> for annual, quantity extrapolation using BLS banking output indexes; for quarterly, judgmental trend. <u>Other components:</u> various CPIs and PPIs.
45	Less: Own-account investment	<u>Structures:</u> value put in place from MCS. <u>Software:</u> portion of national total for own-account software (see the technical note to chapter 6). <u>Research and development:</u> NSF survey and federal budget data.	<u>Structures:</u> same as for annual estimates. <u>Software:</u> judgmental trend. <u>Research and development:</u> federal budget data.	<u>Structures:</u> various PPIs and other price information. <u>Software:</u> BEA own-account software intermediate inputs index and nondefense compensation price index. <u>Research and development:</u> based on various BEA federal prices.
46	Less: Sales to other sectors	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and MTS data on outlays.	Same as for annual estimates when available, or judgmental trend.	Various PPIs.
47	State and local consumption expenditures: calculated as gross output of general government less own-account investment and sales to other sectors (line 48 less lines 56 and 57).			
48	Gross output of general government: calculated as value added plus intermediate goods and services purchased (line 49 plus line 52).			
49	Value added: calculated as compensation of general government employees plus consumption of general government fixed capital (line 50 plus line 51).			
50	Compensation of general government employees	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> QCEW data. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> SSA, Department of Labor, and COG/GF data. <u>Employer contributions for employee pension funds:</u> actuarial reports from state pension plans.	<u>Wages and salaries:</u> CES data on employment and BLS employment cost index. <u>Employer contributions for social insurance:</u> BEA wages and salaries estimate and judgmental trend. <u>Employer contributions for employee</u>	Quantity extrapolation, primarily using BLS employment data.

Table 9.A—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Consumption Expenditures

Line in NIPA table group 3.10	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates* (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimate)	
		<u>Other contributions</u> : primarily data from COG/GF and from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey conducted by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.	<u>pension funds</u> : BEA wages estimate. <u>Other contributions</u> : judgmental trend.	
51	Consumption of general government fixed capital	Perpetual inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.	Judgmental trend.	Perpetual inventory method based on gross investment estimates and on investment prices.
52	Intermediate goods and services purchased:			
53	Durable goods	COG/GF, Bowker, and Association of American Publishers data on purchases.	Judgmental trend.	Various CPIs and PPIs.
54	Nondurable goods	COG/GF data on purchases.	Judgmental trend.	Various CPIs and PPIs.
55	Services	<u>Financial services furnished without payment</u> : commodity-flow method, primarily based on data from federal government agencies and financial industry sources (see the technical note to chapter 5). <u>Other components</u> : COG/GF data on purchases.	<u>Financial services furnished without payment</u> : for third estimate, same as for annual estimates; for second and advance estimates, judgmental trend. <u>Other components</u> : judgmental trend.	<u>Financial services furnished without payment</u> : quantity extrapolation using BLS banking output indexes and various PPIs. <u>Other components</u> : various CPIs and PPIs.
56	Less: Own-account investment	<u>Structures</u> : primarily based on COG/GF data. <u>Software</u> : portion of national total for own-account software (see the technical note to chapter 6). <u>Research and development</u> : NSF survey data.	<u>Structures</u> : value put in place data from MCS. <u>Other components</u> : judgmental trend.	<u>Structures</u> : various CPIs, PPIs, and IPDs. <u>Software</u> : BEA own-account software intermediate inputs index. <u>Research and development</u> : BEA academic and nonacademic aggregate composite input-cost indexes.
57	Less: Sales to other sectors:			
58	Tuition and related educational charges	COG/GF data.	Judgmental trend.	Various CPIs and PPIs.

Table 9.A—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Consumption Expenditures				
Line in NIPA table group 3.10	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates* (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimate)	
59	Health and hospital charges	COG/GF and SAS data.	Judgmental trend.	Various CPIs and PPIs.
60	Other sales	<u>Research and development:</u> NSF survey and federal budget data. <u>Other components:</u> COG/GF data.	<u>Research and development:</u> federal budget data. <u>Other components:</u> judgmental trend.	<u>Research and development:</u> BEA academic and nonacademic aggregate composite input-cost indexes. <u>Other components:</u> various CPIs and PPIs.

* For state and local government series, the current quarterly estimates are prepared by extrapolating the annual quantity estimate, either using an indicator series or judgmentally, to derive the quarterly quantity estimate and then reflatting that estimate using an appropriate price index.

- BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
- BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
- CES Current Employment Statistics, BLS
- COG/GF Census of Governments and Annual Surveys of Government Finances, Census Bureau
- CPI Consumer Price Index, BLS
- DOD Department of Defense
- IPD Implicit Price Deflator, BEA
- MCS Monthly construction statistics, Census Bureau
- MTS *Monthly Treasury Statement*, Department of the Treasury
- NIPAs National Income and Product Accounts, BEA
- NSF National Science Foundation
- OPM Office of Personnel Management
- PPI Producer Price Index, BLS
- QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, BLS
- SAS Service Annual Survey, Census Bureau
- SSA Social Security Administration

Table 9.B—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Gross Investment				
Line in NIPA table group 3.9, 3.11	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimates)	
9	Federal:			
17, 29	National defense:			
11, 30	Structures:			
	Residential	DOD financial reports on disbursements.	DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index.
	Industrial	Primarily based on value put in place from MCS.	Same as for annual estimates.	Unweighted average of Turner Construction Co. building cost index, FHWA highway structures construction index, and Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index.
	Military facilities	DOD financial reports on disbursements.	DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	Weighted average of Turner Construction Co. building cost index, FHWA composite index for highway construction, Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index, and Bureau of Reclamation composite index of construction costs.
	Net purchases of used structures	Based on data from GSA and DOD.	Judgmental trend.	Unweighted average of Turner Construction Co. building cost index, FHWA composite index for highway construction, FHWA highway structures construction index, Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index, and Bureau of Reclamation composite index of construction costs.
12, 31	Equipment:			
32	Aircraft	DOD production control reports, "budget exhibit" data, and financial reports on disbursements.	DOD production control reports, "budget exhibit" data, and financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	DOD production control reports, DOD "budget exhibit" data, and various PPIs.

Table 9.B—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Gross Investment				
Line in NIPA table group 3.9, 3.11	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimates)	
33	Missiles	DOD production control reports, “budget exhibit” data, and financial reports on disbursements.	DOD production control reports, “budget exhibit” data, and financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	DOD production control reports, DOD “budget exhibit” data, and various PPIs and IPDs.
34	Ships	MTS data on outlays.	Same as for annual estimates.	Various PPIs.
35	Vehicles	DOD production control reports, “budget exhibit” data, and financial reports on disbursements.	DOD production control reports, “budget exhibit” data, and financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	DOD production control reports, DOD “budget exhibit” data, and various PPIs and IPDs.
36	Electronics	DOD financial reports on disbursements, DOD contract awards data, and data from the Federal Procurement Data System.	DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	Various PPIs and IPDs.
37	Other equipment	DOD financial reports on disbursements.	DOD financial reports on disbursements when available, or MTS data on outlays.	Various PPIs.
38	Intellectual property products:			
39	Software	For benchmark year, BEA’s benchmark input-output accounts, primarily based on receipts data from Census Bureau economic census; for nonbenchmark years, primarily based on SAS receipts data.	For third estimate, QSS total revenue data; for second and advance estimates, receipts from company reports to the Security and Exchange Commission.	BEA price/cost index for custom software.
40	Research and development	NSF survey and federal budget data.	Federal budget data.	Based on various BEA federal prices and on BEA academic and nonacademic aggregate composite input-cost indexes.
27	Nondefense:			
28	Structures:			
	New	Primarily based on value put in place from MCS.	Same as for annual estimates.	PPI for new health care building construction, PPI for new office building construction, PPI for new school building construction, and PPI for other nonresidential construction; Turner

Table 9.B—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Gross Investment				
Line in NIPA table group 3.9, 3.11	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimates)	
				Construction Co. building cost index; Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index; Bureau of Reclamation composite index of constructions costs; Handy-Whitman construction cost indexes; various IPDs.
	Net purchases of used structures	Based on data from GSA, Federal Housing Administration, and the Veterans' Administration.	Judgmental trend.	Unweighted average of Turner Construction Co. building cost index, FHWA composite index for highway construction, FHWA highway structures construction index, Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index, and Bureau of Reclamation composite index of construction costs.
29	Equipment	Computers: GSA data. Aerospace equipment: Federal budget data. Vehicles: GSA data. Enterprise equipment: Federal budget data.	Computers: same as for annual estimates. Aerospace equipment: judgmental trend. Vehicles: same as for annual estimates. Enterprise equipment: judgmental trend.	Computers: various IPDs. Aerospace equipment: various PPIs. Vehicles: various PPIs. Enterprise equipment: various PPIs.
30	<u>Intellectual property products:</u>			
31	Software	For benchmark year, BEA's benchmark I-O accounts, primarily based on receipts data from Census Bureau economic census; for nonbenchmark years, primarily based on SAS receipts data.	For third estimate, QSS total revenue data; for second and advance estimates, receipts from company reports.	BEA price/cost index for custom software and various PPIs.
32	Research and development	NSF survey and federal budget data.	Federal budget data.	Based on various BEA federal prices and on BEA academic and nonacademic aggregate composite input-cost indexes.
35	State and local:			
36	Structures:			
	New	Primarily based on COG/GF data.	Value put in place from MCS.	PPI for new health care building construction, PPI for new office building construction, PPI for new school building

Table 9.B—Summary of Methodology Used to Prepare Estimates of Government Gross Investment				
Line in NIPA table group 3.9, 3.11	Component	Current-dollar estimates		Quantity and price estimates (Quantity estimate prepared by deflating with price index unless otherwise indicated)
		Benchmark-year and nonbenchmark-year estimates	Current quarterly estimates (Indicator series used to extrapolate annual estimates)	
				construction, PPI for new industrial building construction, and PPI for highway construction; Turner Construction Co. building cost index, Census Bureau single-family houses under construction index, Bureau of Reclamation composite index of construction costs, and Handy-Whitman construction cost indexes-
	Net purchases of used structures	COG/GF data.	Judgmental trend.	BEA price indexes for new private nonfarm residential structures, for new private farm residential structures, and for new private nonresidential structures.
37	Equipment	Computers and peripheral equipment: for benchmark year, BEA's benchmark I-O accounts, primarily based on manufacturers' shipments from Census Bureau economic census; for nonbenchmark years, primarily based on shipments data from Census Bureau annual survey of manufactures. <u>Motor vehicles</u> : registration data from R.L. Polk and company and unit price data from J.D. Power and Assoc. <u>Other components</u> : COG/GF data.	Computers and peripheral equipment: primarily based on shipments from Census Bureau monthly survey of manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders and from Federal Reserve Board industrial production index. <u>Motor vehicles</u> : same as for annual estimates. <u>Other components</u> : judgmental trend.	<u>Computers and peripheral equipment</u> : BEA price index for investment in computers and peripheral equipment. <u>Motor vehicles</u> : registration data. <u>Other components</u> : various PPIs.
38	<u>Intellectual property products</u> :			
39	Software	For benchmark year, BEA's benchmark I-O accounts, primarily based on receipts data from Census Bureau economic census; for nonbenchmark years, primarily based on SAS receipts data.	For third estimate, QSS total revenue data; for second and advance estimates, receipts from company reports.	BEA price index for custom software and various PPIs.
40	Research and development	NSF survey data.	Judgmental trend.	BEA academic and nonacademic aggregate composite input-cost indexes.

CHAPTER 9: GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES AND GROSS INVESTMENT

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
COG/GF Census of Governments and Annual Surveys of Government Finances, Census Bureau
CPI Consumer Price Index, BLS
DOD Department of Defense
FHWA Federal Highway Administration
GSA Government Services Administration
IPD Implicit Price Deflator, BEA
MCS Monthly construction statistics, Census Bureau
MTS *Monthly Treasury Statement*
NIPAs National Income and Product Accounts, BEA
PPI Producer Price Index, BLS
QSS Quarterly Services Survey, Census Bureau
SAS Service Annual Survey, Census Bureau