

# NIPA Translation of the Fiscal Year 2019 Federal Budget

By Mark Ludwick and Brendan Brankin

On February 12, 2018, the President submitted the *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2019* to Congress. This article presents projected estimates of federal government receipts and expenditures for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 that are consistent with the projected and proposed receipts and outlays defined in the budget but measured on a national income and product account (NIPA) basis. These estimates are presented to assist readers in projecting what the effects of budgeted receipts and outlays would be on aggregate economic activity. They will also be used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to inform estimates of federal government transactions for the coming year, including the federal government component of gross domestic product (GDP).

## Acknowledgments

Translation of fiscal year 2019 federal budget data into the framework of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) was conducted under the general direction of Pamela A. Kelly, Chief of the Government Division, and Mark Ludwick, Chief of the Federal Branch of the Government Division. The following economists contributed to the preparation of the NIPA federal government statistics presented in this article: Peter Beall, Stan Bellotti, Brendan Brankin, Andrea Cook, Kyle Kinler, Gregory Linder, Kyle Mulgrew, Michael Randall, Michelle Robinson, Mary Roy, Benyam Tsehaye, Andrew Vargo, and Bryan Williams.

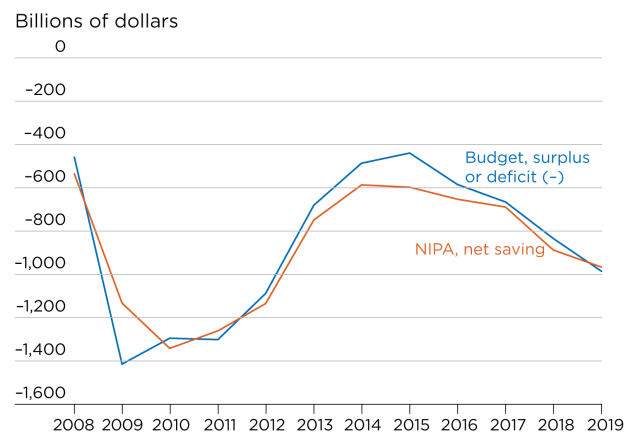
## Comparison of Budget and NIPA Estimates

For both 2018 and 2019, estimates of federal government current receipts measured on a NIPA basis are greater than budget estimates of receipts, and estimates of federal government current expenditures measured on a NIPA basis are greater than budget estimates of outlays.<sup>1</sup> Net federal government saving, defined as the difference between NIPA estimates of current receipts and current expenditures is -\$886.6 billion for 2018 and -\$964.6 billion for 2019. The budget surplus, defined as the difference between budget estimates of receipts and outlays, is -\$832.6 billion for 2018 and -\$984.4 billion for 2019 (chart 1, table 1).

The adjustments that were made to “translate” budget estimates into NIPA estimates are presented in table 2 and table 3. Differences between NIPA estimates and budget estimates of

**Chart 1. Federal Fiscal Position**

Budget Surplus or Deficit (-) and NIPA Net Saving



Sources: Office of Management and Budget and Bureau of Economic Analysis

spending on national defense are shown in table 4. For more information about the conceptual differences between NIPA measures and budget measures of government transactions, see the box [“NIPA Estimates of the Federal Sector and the Federal Budget Estimates”](#) at the end of this article.

**Table 1. Budget Receipts and Outlays and NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year			Change from preceding fiscal year	
	Actual	Estimates		2018	2019
	2017	2018	2019		
<b>Budget:</b>					
Receipts	3,316.2	3,340.4	3,422.3	24.2	81.9
Outlays	3,981.6	4,173.0	4,406.7	191.4	233.7
Surplus or deficit (-)	-665.4	-832.6	-984.4	-167.2	-151.8
<b>NIPAs:</b>					
Current receipts	3,522.3	3,554.0	3,671.9	31.7	117.9
Current expenditures	4,211.4	4,440.6	4,636.5	229.2	195.9
Net federal government saving	-689.1	-886.6	-964.6	-197.5	-78.0
Budget receipts less NIPA current receipts	-206.1	-213.6	-249.6	-7.5	-36.0
Budget outlays less NIPA current expenditures	-229.8	-267.6	-229.8	-37.8	37.8
Budget deficit less NIPA net federal government saving	23.7	54.0	-19.8	30.3	-73.8

NIPAs National income and product accounts

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 2. Relation of NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts to Budget Receipts**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Budget receipts</b>	<b>3,316.2</b>	<b>3,340.4</b>	<b>3,422.3</b>
<i>Less: Coverage differences</i>	35.8	38.5	31.5
Contributions received by federal employee pension and insurance funds <sup>1</sup>	4.2	4.7	5.0
Capital transfers received <sup>2</sup>	22.6	24.5	16.7
Financial transactions	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other <sup>3</sup>	9.0	9.3	9.8
<i>Less: Netting and grossing differences</i>	-239.6	-228.9	-265.2
Supplementary medical insurance premiums	-88.6	-99.9	-105.2
Interest receipts	-49.5	-35.7	-50.7
Current surplus of government enterprises	-1.1	10.5	-0.4
Other <sup>4</sup>	-100.5	-103.7	-109.0
<i>Plus: Timing differences</i>	2.3	23.3	15.8
Taxes on corporate income	4.2	9.2	2.7
Federal and state unemployment insurance taxes	1.6	-1.2	-0.2
Withheld personal income tax and social security contributions	-17.8	23.6	11.8
Excise taxes	9.1	-4.2	-1.5
Other	5.4	-4.1	2.9
<b>Equals: NIPA federal government current receipts</b>	<b>3,522.3</b>	<b>3,554.0</b>	<b>3,671.9</b>

- In the NIPAs, pension plans are treated as “pass-through” institutions that hold financial assets on behalf of households, which are the effective owners. Pension plans are classified as financial corporations that receive contributions and property income on behalf of plan participants but do not have saving or net worth of their own. NIPA table 7.23 shows transactions of the federal government defined-benefit pension subsectors.
- Consists of estate and gift taxes.
- Beginning with 1996, consists largely of Universal Service Fund receipts. Includes certain revenues collected from and repaid to U.S. territories and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Mariana Islands.
- Includes proprietary receipts that are netted against outlays in the budget and that are classified as receipts in the NIPAs and some transactions that are not reflected in the budget but that are added to both receipts and expenditures in the NIPAs.

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 3. Relation of NIPA Federal Government Current Expenditures to Budget Outlays**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Budget outlays</b>	<b>3,981.6</b>	<b>4,173.0</b>	<b>4,406.7</b>
<i>Less: Coverage differences</i>	22.2	-35.4	37.9
Federal employee pension and insurance fund transactions <sup>1</sup>	-96.0	-99.5	-107.7
Interest accrued	-181.3	-186.1	-190.8
Contributions accrued (employer)	-69.2	-66.5	-71.2
Benefits paid	154.3	152.9	154.1
Administrative expenses	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financing disbursements from credit programs <sup>2</sup>	-41.1	-100.7	-92.9
Other differences in funds covered <sup>3</sup>	12.3	12.3	12.8
Net investment <sup>4</sup>	10.1	17.2	41.0
Capital transfers paid <sup>5</sup>	81.8	73.2	109.2
Financial transactions	56.4	66.9	79.1
Loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales	69.5	82.4	70.8
Deposit insurance	1.3	-2.2	1.4
Net purchases of foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	-14.5	-13.3	7.0
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	-2.2	-5.6	-4.4
Other <sup>6</sup>	0.8	0.8	0.8
<i>Less: Netting and grossing differences</i>	-239.6	-228.9	-265.2
Supplementary medical insurance premiums	-88.6	-99.9	-105.2
Interest receipts	-49.5	-35.7	-50.7
Current surplus of government enterprises	-1.1	10.5	-0.4
Other <sup>7</sup>	-100.5	-103.7	-109.0
<i>Plus: Timing differences</i>	12.4	3.3	2.5
Purchases (increase in payables net of advances)	2.1	-1.5	2.7
Interest payments	0.2	0.2	0.2
Current transfer payments	-0.8	22.0	0.2
Other <sup>8</sup>	10.9	-17.4	-0.6
<b>Equals: NIPA federal government current expenditures</b>	<b>4,211.4</b>	<b>4,440.6</b>	<b>4,636.5</b>

**NIPAs** National income and product accounts

- In the NIPAs, pension plans are treated as “pass-through” institutions that hold financial assets on behalf of households, which are the effective owners. Pension plans are classified as financial corporations that receive contributions and property income on behalf of plan participants but do not have saving or net worth of their own. NIPA table 7.23 shows transactions of the federal government defined-benefit pension subsectors. Contributions for publicly administered insurance funds are transactions with the household sector and include the Medicare-eligible Retiree Health Care Fund.
- Consists of transactions (not included in the budget totals) that record all cash flows arising from post-1991 direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments. Many of these flows are for new loans or loan repayments; therefore, related entries are included in “Loan disbursements less loan repayments and sales.”
- Consists largely of agencies or accounts, such as the Postal Service and the Federal Financing Bank, that were not included in the budget in some periods, and the Universal Service Fund. Includes repayments of certain collections from the U.S. territories and the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Mariana Islands.
- Net investment is gross investment less consumption of fixed capital for government enterprises and general government.
- Consists of investment grants to state and local governments and maritime construction subsidies. Excludes the forgiveness of debts owed by foreign governments to the U.S. government or payments to the Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund to amortize unfunded liability; both are classified as capital transfers paid by the United States and are excluded from both budget outlays and NIPA current expenditures.
- Consists largely of net expenditures of foreign currencies.
- Includes proprietary receipts that are netted against outlays in the budget and that are classified as receipts in the NIPAs and some transactions that are not reflected in the budget data but that are added to both receipts and expenditures in the NIPAs.
- Primarily includes timing on subsidies and government enterprises.

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Table 4. Relation of National Defense Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment to National Defense Outlays**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Budget outlays for national defense</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>643.3</b>	<b>688.6</b>
Department of Defense, military	568.9	612.5	656.9
Military personnel	144.7	145.2	159.8
Operation and maintenance	245.2	255.9	275.2
Procurement	104.1	107.4	118.6
Aircraft	33.3	32.5	34.3
Missiles	6.0	6.7	8.1
Ships	14.2	14.6	16.1
Weapons	4.8	5.1	5.9
Ammunition	1.3	2.3	2.5
Other <sup>1</sup>	44.6	46.3	51.7
Research, development, test, and evaluation	68.1	72.8	86.1
Other	6.8	31.3	17.1
Atomic energy and other defense-related activities	29.8	30.7	31.7
<i>Plus:</i> Consumption of general government fixed capital	158.4	158.4	157.8
Additional payments to military and civilian retirement funds	95.4	98.5	100.7
<i>Less:</i> Grants-in-aid to state and local governments and net interest paid	0.5	0.5	0.6
Timing differences	3.3	-1.8	-5.1
Other differences	111.3	122.0	123.5
<b>Equals: NIPA national defense consumption expenditures and gross investment</b>	<b>737.4</b>	<b>779.5</b>	<b>828.1</b>
<i>Less:</i> National defense gross investment <sup>2</sup>	151.5	159.9	176.9
<b>Equals: NIPA national defense consumption expenditures</b>	<b>585.9</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>651.3</b>

**NIPAs** National income and product accounts

1. Includes outlays for military construction, family housing, and anticipated funding for war operations.

2. Gross investment consists of general government expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in federal government consumption expenditures.

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Budget Estimates

The *Budget* projects increases in federal receipts of \$24.2 billion in 2018 and \$81.9 billion in 2019 (table 5). These increases can be attributed largely to budget assumptions about economic activity and real GDP over these years.<sup>2</sup> Projected economic growth would result in an expansion of the tax base and an increase in individual and employment taxes in both years. Taxes on corporate income, which would normally also increase during periods of economic growth, are projected to decline in 2018 because of a lowering of corporate tax rates enacted by the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

**Table 5. Budget Receipts by Source**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year				Change from preceding year		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
<b>Budget receipts</b>	<b>3,268.0</b>	<b>3,316.2</b>	<b>3,340.4</b>	<b>3,422.3</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>
Individual income taxes	1,546.1	1,587.1	1,660.1	1,687.7	41.0	72.9	27.7
Corporation income taxes	299.6	297.0	217.6	225.3	-2.5	-79.4	7.7
Social insurance taxes and contributions	1,115.1	1,161.9	1,169.7	1,237.6	46.8	7.8	67.9
Excise taxes	95.0	83.8	108.2	108.4	-11.2	24.4	0.2
Estate and gift taxes	21.4	22.8	24.7	16.8	1.4	1.9	-7.8
Customs duties	34.8	34.6	40.4	43.9	-0.3	5.9	3.4
Miscellaneous receipts	156.0	129.0	119.7	106.0	-27.1	-9.3	-13.7
Other <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	0.0	0.0	-3.5

1. Includes a reduction in receipts resulting from a budget proposal to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act.

Source: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019*.

The *Budget* projects increases in federal outlays of \$191.4 billion in 2018 and \$233.7 billion in 2019 (table 6). The largest contributors to these increases are outlays for social security benefits, defense outlays, and interest on the public debt. The acceleration in projected federal outlays from 2018 to 2019 can be largely attributed to the pattern of outlays for federal direct student loan programs and Medicare benefits and to an increase in outlays for community and regional development related to a proposed infrastructure initiative.

**Table 6. Budget Outlays by Function**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Level for fiscal year				Change from preceding year		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
<b>Budget outlays</b>	<b>3852.6</b>	<b>3981.6</b>	<b>4173.0</b>	<b>4406.7</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>233.7</b>
National defense	593.4	598.7	643.3	688.6	5.4	44.5	45.4
International affairs	45.3	46.3	47.3	63.3	1.0	1.0	16.0
General science, space, and technology	30.2	30.4	31.7	32.5	0.2	1.3	0.7
Energy	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	-0.7
Natural resources and environment	39.5	37.9	40.4	38.3	-1.6	2.5	-2.1
Agriculture	18.3	18.9	26.9	20.5	0.5	8.1	-6.4
Commerce and housing credit	-34.1	-26.8	4.9	-23.4	7.2	31.7	-28.3
Transportation	92.6	93.6	94.4	94.0	1.0	0.8	-0.4
Community and regional development	20.1	24.9	54.3	70.4	4.8	29.4	16.0
Education, training, employment, and social services	109.7	144.0	98.6	100.6	34.2	-45.4	2.0
Health	511.3	533.1	594.1	594.3	21.8	60.9	0.2
Medicare	594.5	597.3	588.4	631.0	2.8	-8.9	42.7
Income security	514.1	503.5	498.8	499.6	-10.7	-4.7	0.8
Social security	916.1	944.9	992.5	1052.1	28.8	47.7	59.5
Veterans benefits and services	174.5	176.5	177.2	197.9	2.0	0.7	20.7
Administration of justice	55.8	57.9	69.6	65.2	2.2	11.6	-4.3
General government	22.7	23.9	26.3	29.3	1.2	2.4	3.0
Net interest	240.0	262.6	310.3	363.4	22.5	47.8	53.1
Allowances <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	-28.0	-9.9	0.0	-28.0	18.1
Undistributed offsetting receipts <sup>2</sup>	-95.3	-89.8	-102.0	-104.1	5.4	-12.1	-2.1

1. Allowances are included in budget totals to cover certain budgetary transactions that are expected to increase or decrease outlays, receipts, or budget authority but are not reflected in the program details.

2. Undistributed offsetting receipts are two categories of collections that are governmental in nature and that are not credited to expenditure accounts: receipts from performing business-like activities, such as proceeds from selling federal assets or leases, and shifts from one account to another, such as agency payments to retirement funds.

Source: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019*.

## Proposed legislative and program changes

The budget projections include the receipts and outlays that would result from the continuation of current laws and policies as well as the projected effects of policy proposals that have not yet been enacted. The Budget also presents estimates of receipts and outlays that are consistent with the current services baseline, which represents the expected deficit outlook. This baseline serves as the most appropriate benchmark against which to measure the effects of proposed policy changes. In this article, the term “proposed legislation” refers to any policies that are included in budget estimates but that are not included in current services baseline estimates.<sup>3</sup>

If enacted, proposed legislation would increase federal receipts \$3.3 billion for 2019 and would increase federal outlays \$18.6 billion for 2019. The resulting net effect of proposed legislation would be to increase the federal deficit \$15.3 billion (table 7). The legislative proposals that would have the largest effects on federal receipts and outlays in 2019 include the following:

- An initiative to incentivize nonfederal funding for infrastructure investment would increase outlays by \$44.6 billion. In NIPA estimates, these outlays are recorded primarily as capital transfer payments (table 10, line 126).
- An initiative to reform the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other welfare programs would decrease outlays by a \$21.4 billion. In NIPA estimates, these outlays are recorded as either social benefits (line 65) or as grants-in-aid to state and local governments (line 83).
- A proposal to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act would decrease federal receipts by \$3.5 billion and would increase federal outlays by \$3.3 billion. In NIPA estimates, the decrease in receipts is recorded as a reduction in personal taxes (line 3), and the increase in outlays is recorded as an increase in social benefits (line 65).

**Table 7. Proposed Legislative and Program Changes in the Budget**  
[Billions of dollars]

	Fiscal year	
	2018	2019
<b>Receipts</b>		
Current-services estimates	3,340.3	3,424.3
Plus: Proposed legislation excluding proposals assumed in the baseline <sup>1</sup>	0.1	-2.0
Repeal and Replace the Affordable Care Act	0.0	-3.5
Other	0.1	1.5
Equals: The budget	3,340.4	3,422.3
<b>Outlays</b>		
Current-services estimates	4,169.6	4,388.1
Plus: Program changes excluding proposals assumed in the baseline <sup>1</sup>	3.4	18.6
Infrastructure Initiative	0.0	44.6
Reform welfare programs	0.0	-21.4
Repeal and Replace the Affordable Care Act	0.0	3.3
Other	3.4	-7.8
Equals: The budget	4,173.0	4,406.7
Current-services surplus or deficit (-)	-829.3	-963.8
Plus: Proposed changes, receipts less outlays	-3.3	-20.6
Equals: Administration budget surplus or deficit (-)	-832.6	-984.4

1. Consistent with the budget, proposed legislation excludes budget reform proposals that are included in the baseline.

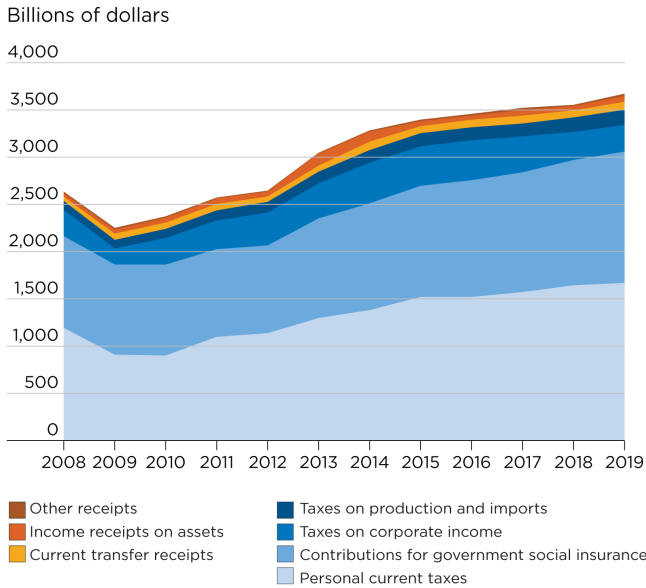
Source: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019*.

# NIPA Estimates

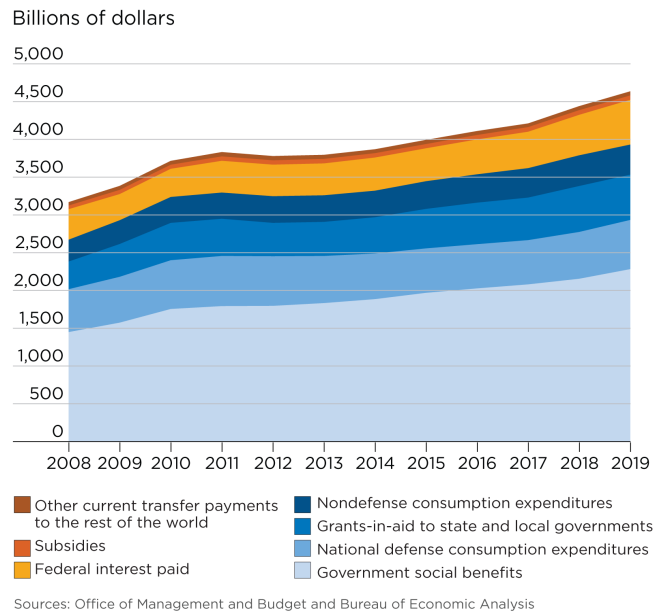
NIPA estimates of federal government current receipts that are consistent with the *Budget* increase \$31.7 billion in 2018 and \$117.9 billion in 2019 (table 8 and chart 2). The acceleration in 2019 is primarily due to a smaller decrease in corporate taxes and to upturns in dividends and other transfer receipts from businesses in 2018.

NIPA estimates of federal government current expenditures that are consistent with the *Budget* increase \$229.2 billion in 2018 and \$196.0 billion in 2019 (table 9 and chart 3). The deceleration in 2019 is largely due to downturns in grants-in-aid to state and local governments and in nondefense consumption expenditures. The deceleration in grants-in-aid is caused by a deceleration in federal funding for Medicaid and a downturn in federal funding for income security programs administered by state governments.

### Chart 2. Federal Government Current Receipts



### Chart 3. Federal Government Current Expenditures



**Table 8. Sources of Change in NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts**  
**[Billions of dollars]**

	Change from preceding fiscal year		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total current receipts</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>117.9</b>
Current tax receipts	8.3	7.0	16.5
Personal current taxes	51.7	72.0	24.2
Due to tax bases	51.7	72.0	26.9
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.0	-2.7
Taxes on production and imports	-2.0	17.8	8.0
Due to tax bases	-2.0	17.8	7.7
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.0	0.3
Taxes on corporate income	-42.2	-83.6	-15.7
Due to tax bases	-42.2	-83.6	-15.8
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.0	0.1
Taxes from the rest of the world	0.9	0.7	0.0
Contributions for government social insurance	32.4	58.5	64.0
Due to tax bases	32.4	58.5	64.0
Due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income receipts on assets	15.8	-12.5	15.1
Current transfer receipts	3.5	-9.7	11.3
Current surplus of government enterprises	3.9	-11.6	10.9
<b>Addenda:</b>			
Total due to tax bases	39.9	64.7	82.8
Total due to proposed legislation	0.0	0.0	-2.3

**NIPAs** National income and product accounts

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.



**Table 9. Sources of Change in NIPA Federal Government Current Expenditures**  
**[Billions of dollars]**

	Change from preceding fiscal year		
	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total current expenditures</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>196.0</b>
Consumption expenditures	15.0	50.4	23.8
National defense	-36.7	33.8	31.6
Pay raise and locality pay	0.0	5.3	7.9
Other	-36.7	28.5	23.7
Nondefense	51.7	16.6	-7.9
Pay raise and locality pay	0.0	2.7	1.0
Other	51.7	13.9	-8.8
Current transfer payments	63.2	124.3	119.5
Government social benefits to persons	51.6	73.4	126.0
Government social benefits to the rest of the world	1.6	1.1	1.4
Grants-in-aid to state and local governments	13.6	45.0	-8.9
Other current transfer payments paid to the rest of the world	-3.5	4.8	0.9
Federal interest paid	20.3	54.1	56.6
Subsidies	2.1	0.4	-3.9

**NIPAs** National income and product accounts

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Seasonally adjusted quarterly NIPA estimates for 2018 and 2019 are displayed in table 10. These quarterly estimates are extrapolated from NIPA estimates currently published for the fourth quarter of 2017, which were released on February 28, 2018.<sup>4</sup> The quarterly patterns of these NIPA estimates are based on economic assumptions from the *Budget* and on expectations about the timing of receipts and expenditures related to specific government programs or policy proposals. For example, the quarterly patterns of estimates of some tax receipts are based on the administration's projected pattern of wages while cost-of-living increases for social security and certain other programs are incorporated into estimates of social benefits in the first quarter of each calendar year.

Because these quarterly projections are based on budget estimates and assumptions, they should be viewed as approximations. Improvements will be made to these estimates as actual receipts and spending occur, as economic conditions change, as new laws are enacted, and as more source data become available. More reliable contemporaneous estimates will be published monthly in NIPA table 3.2 and in related underlying tables.

**Table 10. NIPA Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures**  
 [Billions of dollars; calendar year and quarters at seasonally adjusted annual rates]

	Line	Fiscal year estimates <sup>1</sup>			Calendar year		Published <sup>2</sup>				Quarter				Estimated				
		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2017				2018				I	II	III		
							Published	Estimated	I	II	III	IV	I	II				III	IV
<b>Current receipts</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,522.3</b>	<b>3,554.0</b>	<b>3,671.9</b>	<b>3,595.0</b>	<b>3,581.6</b>	<b>3,589.2</b>	<b>3,556.4</b>	<b>3,618.4</b>	<b>3,616.2</b>	<b>3,571.7</b>	<b>3,574.1</b>	<b>3,579.2</b>	<b>3,601.4</b>	<b>3,671.6</b>	<b>3,726.9</b>	<b>3,791.4</b>		
Current tax receipts	2	2,110.2	2,117.2	2,133.7	2,166.7	2,120.7	2,133.4	2,150.7	2,176.8	2,205.9	2,143.3	2,128.1	2,114.4	2,099.0	2,138.5	2,179.9	2,238.5		
Personal current taxes	3	1,572.0	1,644.0	1,668.2	1,603.5	1,613.5	1,574.0	1,586.5	1,613.8	1,639.8	1,605.0	1,621.4	1,622.4	1,605.3	1,627.1	1,653.3	1,699.9		
Withheld income taxes	4	1,295.7	1,319.9	1,299.7	1,336.2	1,285.3	1,308.4	1,319.7	1,345.8	1,370.8	1,282.4	1,294.2	1,291.2	1,273.5	1,272.8	1,289.2	1,322.5		
Declarations and final settlements less refunds	5	276.2	324.1	368.5	267.3	328.2	265.7	266.8	267.9	268.9	322.6	327.2	331.2	331.8	354.3	364.2	377.4		
Proposed legislation	6	.....	0.0	-2.7	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7		
Other	7	276.2	324.1	371.3	267.3	328.2	265.7	266.8	267.9	268.9	322.6	327.2	331.2	331.8	357.9	367.8	381.0		
Taxes on production and imports	8	135.7	153.6	161.6	132.2	153.8	128.8	131.6	132.8	135.4	152.1	153.3	154.1	155.8	155.6	156.8	158.6		
Proposed legislation	9	.....	0.0	0.3	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Other	10	135.7	153.6	161.2	132.2	153.8	128.8	131.6	132.8	135.4	152.1	153.3	154.1	155.3	156.3	156.3	158.2		
Taxes on corporate income	11	380.5	296.9	281.2	408.7	330.4	408.8	410.4	407.8	407.8	361.4	330.4	315.0	315.0	332.9	346.9	357.1		
Federal Reserve Banks	12	81.9	72.7	55.7	83.5	68.4	92.4	88.6	76.5	76.5	74.5	71.2	66.7	61.0	56.4	53.0	50.8		
Proposed legislation	13	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other	14	81.9	72.7	55.7	83.5	68.4	92.4	88.6	76.5	76.5	74.5	71.2	66.7	61.0	56.4	53.0	50.8		
Other corporate profit tax accruals	15	298.6	224.2	225.5	325.2	262.1	316.4	321.8	331.3	331.3	286.9	259.2	248.2	254.0	276.4	293.9	306.3		
Proposed legislation	16	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Other	17	298.6	224.2	225.4	325.2	262.1	316.4	321.8	331.3	331.3	286.9	259.2	248.2	254.0	276.4	293.8	306.2		
Taxes from the rest of the world	18	22.0	22.7	22.7	22.3	22.9	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9		
Contributions for social insurance	19	1,267.7	1,326.3	1,390.3	1,287.2	1,348.0	1,269.2	1,278.9	1,293.4	1,307.4	1,327.4	1,339.7	1,354.1	1,370.7	1,395.4	1,406.8	1,411.8		
Domestic	20	1,261.9	1,320.1	1,383.9	1,281.7	1,342.2	1,263.7	1,273.4	1,287.9	1,301.8	1,321.7	1,334.0	1,348.3	1,364.8	1,389.5	1,400.8	1,405.7		
Old age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance	21	1,108.5	1,156.0	1,213.7	1,129.2	1,178.0	1,111.4	1,121.1	1,135.3	1,148.9	1,158.5	1,170.2	1,183.9	1,199.7	1,221.9	1,233.0	1,237.9		
Tax on wages and salaries (FICA, gross)	22	1,045.9	1,090.9	1,144.9	1,064.3	1,109.3	1,047.6	1,056.6	1,070.1	1,082.8	1,091.1	1,101.9	1,114.7	1,129.5	1,150.7	1,161.0	1,165.4		
Proposed legislation	23	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rate change	24	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Base increases	25	.....	1.0	4.8	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	5.9	5.9		
January 2018	26	.....	1.0	1.3	.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		
January 2019	27	.....	.....	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6	4.6			
Other	28	1,045.9	1,089.9	1,140.1	1,064.3	1,108.0	1,047.6	1,056.6	1,070.1	1,082.8	1,089.8	1,100.6	1,113.3	1,128.1	1,144.8	1,155.1	1,159.5		
FICA refunds	29	-3.3	-3.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.5	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7		
Voluntary hospital insurance	30	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7		
Tax on self-employment earnings (SECA)	31	62.5	64.8	68.5	64.9	68.7	63.9	64.5	65.2	66.1	67.5	68.3	69.1	70.1	71.3	72.0	72.4		
Proposed legislation	32	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Base increases	33	.....	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9		
Other	34	62.5	64.3	67.7	64.9	68.1	63.9	64.5	65.2	66.1	66.8	67.6	68.5	69.4	70.4	71.2	71.6		
Supplementary medical insurance	35	84.1	95.1	101.2	81.5	94.4	81.4	81.5	81.6	81.6	93.7	94.1	94.6	95.1	97.6	97.8	97.8		
Unemployment insurance	36	47.9	47.4	46.9	49.4	47.8	49.5	49.3	49.4	49.4	47.7	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.6	47.6	47.6		
Other	37	21.4	21.6	22.1	21.6	22.0	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.4		
Rest of the world	38	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0		
Income receipts on assets	39	59.4	47.0	62.1	58.5	38.0	76.5	59.9	59.4	38.1	33.0	34.2	35.0	49.6	49.9	50.4	50.9		
Interest receipts	40	28.3	33.7	36.1	32.2	34.1	31.8	32.9	32.8	31.4	32.9	34.0	34.7	35.3	35.8	36.4	36.4		
Dividends	41	25.6	6.3	18.9	20.3	-3.2	40.0	20.2	20.6	0.2	-6.8	-6.8	-6.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5		
Rents and royalties	42	5.5	6.9	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.7	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0		
Current transfer receipts	43	83.9	74.1	85.5	86.5	82.3	113.5	70.7	92.8	68.8	76.2	80.3	84.6	87.9	89.6	89.1	88.6		
From business	44	44.4	49.6	59.4	43.6	51.8	62.1	37.8	37.6	37.0	45.8	50.4	54.5	56.7	57.7	56.6	55.9		
From persons	45	24.9	22.1	23.9	29.4	29.1	28.6	29.4	29.8	29.7	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.0	30.7	31.2	31.5		
From the rest of the world	46	14.5	2.5	2.2	13.4	1.4	22.7	3.5	25.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Current surplus of government enterprises	47	1.1	-10.5	0.4	-3.8	-7.3	-3.4	-3.8	-4.1	-4.1	-6.2	-8.2	-9.0	-5.7	-1.9	0.7	1.6		
Postal Service	48	-2.0	-1.9	-2.5	-2.4	-2.9	-1.9	-2.2	-2.6	-3.0	-2.1	-2.7	-4.0	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-3.1		
Federal Housing Administration	49	0.6	-10.7	0.1	-2.6	-5.2	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6	-1.9	-4.9	-6.2	-5.8	-3.8	0.0	2.3	3.3		
Tennessee Valley Authority	50	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2		
Other	51	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-2.2	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8	-2.0	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7		
<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4,211.4</b>	<b>4,440.6</b>	<b>4,636.5</b>	<b>4,253.3</b>	<b>4,531.2</b>	<b>4,242.0</b>	<b>4,198.3</b>	<b>4,235.5</b>	<b>4,337.3</b>	<b>4,470.5</b>	<b>4,525.9</b>	<b>4,557.1</b>	<b>4,571.1</b>	<b>4,661.4</b>	<b>4,703.3</b>	<b>4,739.0</b>		
Consumption expenditures	53	975.6	1,026.0	1,049.8	977.8	1,064.2	968.0	970.8	981.1	991.5	1,058.5	1,070.1	1,070.2	1,058.0	1,065.6	1,075.5	1,086.3		
National defense	54	585.9	619.6	651.3	588.7	627.7	581.6	584.7	590.1	598.5	618.1	628.7	630.4	644.3	656.3	668.2	668.2		
Pay raises and locality pay	55	.....	5.3	13.2	.....	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	15.2	15.2	15.2		
January 2018	56	.....	5.3	7.1	.....	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1		
January 2019	57	.....	.....	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	8.2	8.2			
Other	58	585.9	614.3	638.1	588.7	620.6	581.6	584.7	590.1	598.5	611.0	621.6	623.4	626.4	629.1	641.1	653.0		
Nondefense	59	389.8	406.4	398.5	389.1	436.5	386.3	386.1	391.0	393.0	440.3	441.4	439.8	424.6	421.3	419.1	418.1		
Pay raises and locality pay	60	.....	2.7	3.7	.....	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7		
January 2018	61	.....	2.7	3.7	.....	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7		
January 2019	62	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other	63	389.8	403.7	394.9	389.1	432.9	386.3	386.1	391.0	393.0	436.9	437.7	436.1	420.9	417.6	415.5			

	Line	Fiscal year estimates			Calendar year		Quarter											
					Published	Estimated	Published				Estimated							
		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2017				2018				2019			
							I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Recreation and culture	100	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Education	101	37.7	38.4	37.5	37.6	36.4	38.2	38.5	37.3	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.0	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.5	
Income security	102	95.2	111.9	97.5	100.6	109.6	97.3	95.9	101.3	108.2	112.5	113.1	109.8	102.8	97.4	93.9	92.1	
Disability	103	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Welfare and social services	104	80.9	85.9	79.2	83.0	83.8	82.3	82.9	82.6	84.2	85.5	85.4	83.7	80.7	78.4	76.8	76.1	
Unemployment	105	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	
Other	106	7.8	19.6	12.3	11.6	20.1	8.8	6.8	12.6	18.0	21.2	22.0	20.5	16.6	13.6	11.7	10.7	
Other current transfer payments paid to the rest of the world	107	49.0	53.8	54.7	52.4	55.6	54.0	51.0	48.5	56.2	55.9	56.6	50.7	59.1	57.2	57.0	50.0	
Federal interest paid	108	482.1	536.1	592.7	504.9	585.0	512.7	482.3	475.3	549.5	565.2	579.4	592.1	603.4	617.8	635.4	656.1	
Subsidies	109	61.3	61.7	57.8	61.1	62.0	60.5	59.6	60.8	63.4	63.5	62.7	61.1	60.9	59.1	57.9	57.3	
Agricultural	110	12.1	10.9	9.8	12.4	10.9	12.8	12.7	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	
Housing	111	37.2	37.6	35.3	36.3	35.7	36.8	36.2	35.8	36.3	36.4	36.2	35.6	34.7	33.9	33.5	33.2	
Other	112	11.9	13.1	12.7	12.4	15.4	10.9	10.7	12.7	15.4	15.6	15.4	14.7	15.9	15.0	14.4	14.2	
<b>Net federal government saving</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>-689.1</b>	<b>-886.5</b>	<b>-964.6</b>	<b>-658.2</b>	<b>-949.5</b>	<b>-652.8</b>	<b>-641.9</b>	<b>-617.0</b>	<b>-721.1</b>	<b>-898.8</b>	<b>-951.8</b>	<b>-977.9</b>	<b>-969.7</b>	<b>-989.8</b>	<b>-976.4</b>	<b>-947.6</b>	
<b>Addenda:</b>																		
Gross investment <sup>4</sup>	114	279.7	293.1	318.6	282.8	299.5	276.4	285.0	282.5	287.3	290.9	295.6	301.4	310.0	316.6	322.6	328.2	
National defense	115	151.5	159.9	176.9	155.7	162.1	148.6	156.6	156.5	160.9	156.5	159.3	163.1	169.5	174.4	179.4	184.4	
Nondefense	116	128.1	133.2	141.7	127.1	137.4	127.8	128.4	125.9	126.4	134.5	136.3	138.3	140.5	142.2	143.3	143.8	
Consumption expenditures and gross investment	117	1,255.3	1,319.1	1,368.4	1,260.7	1,363.7	1,244.3	1,255.8	1,263.5	1,278.9	1,349.4	1,365.7	1,371.7	1,368.0	1,382.2	1,398.1	1,414.5	
National defense	118	737.4	779.5	828.1	744.4	789.8	730.2	741.4	746.7	759.4	774.6	788.0	793.6	802.9	818.7	835.7	852.6	
Nondefense	119	517.9	539.6	540.3	516.2	573.9	514.1	514.5	516.9	519.5	574.8	577.7	578.1	565.1	563.5	562.4	561.9	
Total receipts	120	3,544.9	3,578.6	3,688.6	3,617.0	3,602.1	3,610.5	3,578.0	3,640.2	3,639.1	3,594.9	3,596.3	3,599.1	3,617.9	3,685.8	3,739.9	3,804.5	
Current receipts	121	3,522.3	3,554.0	3,671.9	3,595.0	3,581.6	3,589.2	3,556.4	3,618.4	3,616.2	3,571.7	3,574.1	3,579.2	3,601.4	3,671.6	3,726.9	3,791.4	
Capital transfer receipts	122	22.6	24.5	16.7	21.9	20.4	21.3	21.6	21.8	22.9	23.2	22.2	20.0	16.5	14.2	13.1	13.1	
Total expenditures	123	4,306.8	4,533.6	4,789.8	4,355.6	4,646.7	4,320.5	4,285.4	4,393.9	4,422.6	4,579.8	4,624.7	4,672.0	4,710.3	4,818.9	4,874.7	4,920.0	
Current expenditures	124	4,211.4	4,440.6	4,636.5	4,253.3	4,531.2	4,242.0	4,198.3	4,235.5	4,337.3	4,470.5	4,525.9	4,557.1	4,571.1	4,661.4	4,703.3	4,739.0	
Gross government investment	125	279.7	293.1	318.6	282.8	299.5	276.4	285.0	282.5	287.3	290.9	295.6	301.4	310.0	316.6	322.6	328.2	
Capital transfer payments	126	87.5	81.5	116.7	93.8	92.9	75.4	76.2	150.2	73.5	94.5	80.1	91.0	106.1	118.1	126.1	130.1	
Net purchases of nonproduced assets	127	-2.2	-5.6	-4.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Less: Consumption of fixed capital	128	269.6	275.9	277.6	273.8	276.5	272.8	273.6	273.9	274.9	275.6	276.2	276.9	277.3	277.6	277.7	277.7	
Net lending or net borrowing (-)	129	-761.9	-955.0	-1,101.2	-738.7	-1,044.6	-710.0	-707.4	-753.7	-783.5	-984.9	-1,028.4	-1,072.9	-1,092.4	-1,133.1	-1,134.8	-1,115.5	

**FICA** Federal Insurance Contributions Act  
**SECA** Self-Employment Contributions Act  
**NIPAs** National income and product accounts

1. Fiscal year estimates are the sum of quarterly estimates that are not seasonally adjusted and that are consistent with budget proposals.
2. These estimates are published in the NIPA tables 3.2 and 3.9.5.
3. Most transportation grants-in-aid to state and local governments are classified as capital transfers paid (see the addenda), but water and railroad transportation grants are still classified as current-account transactions.
4. Gross investment consists of general government and government enterprise expenditures for fixed assets; inventory investment is included in federal government consumption expenditures.

Sources: *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2019* and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Translating Budget Estimates into a NIPA Framework

Budget estimates of government receipts are allocated into five major NIPA receipts categories: current tax receipts, contributions for government social insurance, income receipts on assets, current transfer receipts, and current surplus of government enterprises. These allocations are consistent with national accounting standards and are based on information and assumptions from the Budget and on projections of the effects of specific budget proposals from the Department of the Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis.

Budget estimates of government outlays are organized by appropriation in the *Budget Appendix*. These data and supplemental data from the Office of Management and Budget are used to allocate federal budget outlays into four major NIPA expenditures categories: current transfer payments, interest payments, subsidies, and consumption expenditures and gross investment.

The allocation of budget receipts and outlays into NIPA categories will be used, along with supplemental administrative data, to inform how federal government receipts and spending reported by the U.S. Treasury Department are allocated into NIPA categories to produce monthly and quarterly NIPA estimates.

When quarterly NIPA estimates are published, estimates of defense consumption expenditures and gross investment will be reconciled with outlays reported in the *Monthly Treasury Statement* using financial, delivery, and other information from the Department of Defense. For nondefense expenditures, extrapolations of budget data will be used to estimate some categories of spending, including expenditures for durable goods, other nondurable goods, services, and equipment for which no quarterly source data are available. Other categories of spending will incorporate quarterly source data, such as data for construction from the Census Bureau and for compensation from the Office of Personnel Management and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares estimates of the federal sector in the framework of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs). 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.<sup>1</sup>

In translating budget estimates 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 outlays in the budget.

- **Coverage adjustments** are necessary because certain transactions that are included in the budget are excluded from the NIPAs (and vice versa).
- **Netting and grossing adjustments** are necessary because certain transactions that are recorded as offsets to outlays (receipts) in the budget are recorded as receipts (expenditures) in the NIPAs.
- **Timing adjustments** are necessary because certain receipts and outlays that are recorded on a cash basis in the budget are recorded on an accrual basis in the NIPAs.

The arrangement of federal transactions in NIPA statistics differs from that in budget estimates. One difference is in the treatment of capital transactions. Unlike budget estimates, the NIPAs distinguish between current transactions for production, income, and consumption and capital transactions, which include expenditures to acquire, improve, or dispose of nonfinancial assets, such as property, equipment, or certain intangible assets.<sup>2</sup> The following types of transactions are not included in NIPA federal government current receipts and current expenditures but are shown in the NIPA domestic capital account.

- **Government investment in fixed assets.** In the NIPAs, government consumption expenditures exclude investment in fixed assets but include consumption of fixed capital, a depreciation charge on fixed assets that are used in production.
- **Transfers involving the acquisition or disposal of assets.** In the NIPAs, these transactions are classified as capital transfers and are presented in the domestic capital account.
- **Transactions involving nonproduced assets.** In the NIPAs, purchases and sales of nonproduced assets, such as land and radio spectrum licenses, are included in “capital account transactions (net)” in the domestic capital account.<sup>3</sup>

NIPA estimates also differ from budget estimates because of different definitions of the scope and coverage of the federal government sector.

- **Federal employee pension and insurance funds.** In NIPA estimates, pension plans are treated as “pass-through” institutions that hold financial assets on behalf of households.<sup>4</sup> Contributions to government employee pension and insurance funds, which are included in budget receipts, are excluded from NIPA federal government receipts because these contributions are included in NIPA personal income as part of employee income. Similarly, federal employee retirement benefit payments, which are included in budget outlays, are excluded from NIPA current expenditures because these benefits are paid from assets that are held in the pension subsector of the corporate financial sector.
- **Other differences.** NIPA estimates also exclude contributions by telecommunications providers into the Federal Communication Commission Universal Service Fund and outlays from this fund. In the NIPAs, this fund is treated as a nonprofit institution serving business, and these transactions are included in the NIPA business sector.

### **Receipts**

For most years, the differences between NIPA current receipts and budget receipts primarily reflect capital transfers received, supplementary medical insurance premiums, and personal and business current transfer receipts that are classified as receipts in the NIPAs but are netted against outlays in the budget.

## Expenditures

For most years, the differences between NIPA current expenditures and budget outlays primarily reflect capital transfers paid, federal employee retirement plan transactions, personal and business current transfer receipts, and net investment.

Budget outlays for national defense and nondefense are included in NIPA estimates of both consumption expenditures and gross investment. For national defense, budget outlays differ from the NIPA estimates for several reasons.

- The NIPA measure includes general government consumption of fixed capital.
- The budget records contributions into military and civilian retirement funds and the receipts of these contributions by the retirement funds as intragovernmental transactions. The NIPAs include an accrual measure of contributions for military and civilian retirement benefits in defense consumption expenditures but contributions into these funds are excluded from government receipts.
- Budget outlays are recorded on a cash basis but NIPA expenditures are recorded on a delivery (accrual) basis. In the NIPAs work in progress, except for work on ships and structures, is recorded as a change in private inventories.

1. For a comparison of budget estimates and NIPA estimates, see tables 4 and 5 and NIPA table 3.18B.
2. Current transactions are presented in the "Domestic Income and Product Account," "Private Enterprise Income Account," "Personal Income and Outlay Account," "Government Receipts and Expenditures Account," and "Foreign Transactions Current Account." Capital transactions are presented in the "Domestic Capital Account" and the "Foreign Transactions Capital Account." See "[Summary National Income and Product Accounts, 2016](#)" *Survey of Current Business* 97 (August 2017): 29–30. The federal government components of the domestic capital account are often shown as addenda in tables presenting federal government current receipts and expenditures.
3. The flow of funds accounts of the Federal Reserve Board present detailed information on the acquisition and disposal of financial assets and liabilities by U.S. economic sectors, including the federal government. Capital transfers include transactions such as certain investment grants-in-aid to state and local governments, investment subsidies to businesses, lump-sum payments to amortize the unfunded liabilities of the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund and the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund, payments to retroactively reimburse veterans for the costs of some past medical treatments, the implied subsidy costs of financial stabilization equity purchases, the payments of insurance benefits related to catastrophes, and estate and gift taxes.
4. For more information about the treatment of pension plans in the NIPAs, see "[Preview of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts](#)," *Survey* 93 (March 2013): 21–25.

1. For a historical perspective of the relationship between budget receipts and outlays and NIPA receipts and expenditures, see NIPA "Table 3.18B. Relation of Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Budget."
2. For a more detailed accounting of the economic assumptions that underlie budget estimates, see chapter 2, "Economic Assumptions and Interactions with the Budget," in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the Budget.
3. The current services baseline for the fiscal year 2019 *Budget* includes the effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which was enacted in December 2017.
4. Because quarterly NIPA estimates are extrapolated from published estimates, the average of the 4 fiscal year quarters may not equal the displayed fiscal year values, which are consistent with budget data.



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