

Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts

Results of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision

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ON JULY 31, 2013, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released the initial results of the 14th comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), beginning with revised estimates for 1929.

Comprehensive revisions provide opportunities for BEA to make changes to its economic accounts in order to increase the overall quality and usefulness of the accounts. For instance, as part of this comprehensive revision, BEA implemented improvements to important measures such as the value of pension compensation and the services provided by the financial sector, and it expanded the economic perspective of the accounts by recognizing the contributions of innovation to productivity. These improvements better align the NIPAs with the recommendations of new international standards for compiling national and international economic accounts in order to maintain comparability with other nations' accounts.¹

These and other improvements are implemented through changes in definitions, methodologies, and source data. To facilitate the analysis of the impact of these changes, BEA classifies these changes as definitional changes (those that involve a change in concepts or accounting treatments) and statistical changes (those that involve improvements in the sources or methods underlying the accounts). Most improvements were previewed in a series of articles in the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* earlier this year.²

1. See European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, and World Bank, *System of National Accounts 2008* (New York: United Nations, 2009) and International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual*, 6th ed. (Washington, DC: 2009).

2. See "Preview of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Changes in Definitions and Presentations," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 93 (March 2013): 13–39, and Nicole M. Mayerhauser and Sarah J. Pack, "Preview of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Statistical Changes," *SURVEY* 93 (May 2013): 6–14.

The major improvements include the following:

- Recognizing expenditures by business, government, and nonprofit institutions serving households for research and development (R&D) as fixed investment, thus improving BEA's measures of fixed investment and allowing users to better measure the effects of innovation and intangible assets on the economy.
- Recognizing expenditures by private enterprises for the creation of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals as fixed investment, further expanding BEA's measures of intangible assets.
- Expanding the set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets that are recognized as fixed investment and improving the accuracy of the associated asset values and service lives.
- Recording transactions of defined benefit pension plans on an accrual basis and recognizing the costs of unfunded liabilities. These improvements better align pension-related compensation with the corresponding productive activity.
- Improving the measures of the financial services provided by commercial banks by modifying the set of assets and liabilities included in the calculations, by establishing a new treatment of borrower defaults, and by refining the computation of the reference rate.³ This improvement establishes a more accurate picture of banking output.
- Harmonizing the treatment of wages and salaries by presenting accrual-based estimates consistently throughout the accounts.
- Updating the reference year for chain-type quantity and price indexes and for chained-dollar estimates to 2009 from 2005.

3. This change in treatment begins with estimates for 1985. For more information, see Kyle K. Hood, "Measuring the Services of Commercial Banks in the National Income and Product Accounts: Changes in Concepts and Methods in the 2013 Comprehensive Revision," *SURVEY* 93 (February 2013): 8–19.

Other changes include the following:

- For 1982 forward, the estimates of proprietors' income are improved to more accurately account for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) section 179 expenses.⁴
- For 1992 forward, the method for allocating the distribution of investment income of regulated investment companies by type of income is improved in order to more accurately reflect differences between the timing of each type of income and its distribution to shareholders.
- For 1993 forward, the estimates of mortgage interest paid for nonfarm permanent-site housing are improved by incorporating several new data sources.

The revised estimates also reflect the incorporation of newly available and revised source data, the most

4. The primary source for the estimates of proprietors' income is tax return information from the IRS; BEA makes a series of adjustments to these data to conform to NIPA coverage and definitions. One of these adjustments is for "section 179" expenses, which the IRS allows to be expensed because the property purchased is under a certain value, but which BEA treats as investment. Through additional research, BEA has improved the estimates of section 179 expenses, and the estimates of proprietors' income are revised accordingly.

significant of which is BEA's 2007 benchmark input-output (I-O) accounts (see the box "New and Revised Source Data"). These accounts, which provide the most thorough and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. economy, are used to benchmark the expenditure components of GDP and some of the income components.

In most important respects, the picture of the economy shown by the revised estimates is similar to the picture shown by the previously published estimates. The similarity and some of the differences can be seen in the following:

- The long-run growth rates of real gross domestic product (GDP) are similar to those in the previously published estimates. For 1929–2012, the average annual growth rate of real GDP is 3.3 percent, 0.1 percentage point higher than in the previously published estimates. For 2002–2012, the growth rate is 1.8 percent, 0.2 percentage point higher than in the previously published estimates, and for 2009–2012, the growth rate is 2.4 percent, 0.3 percentage point higher than in the previously published estimates. The percent change in real GDP is revised up 0.1 percentage point for 2010, is

New and Revised Source Data

The 2013 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) incorporated a wide array of new and revised source data.

The most important source data that affect the estimates prior to 2010 are BEA's benchmark 2007 input-output (I-O) accounts, which will be released in December 2013.¹ The revised estimates also incorporate data on inventories, on receipts and expenses of business establishments and of governments, on sales by detailed commodity and by product line, and on final industry and product shipments from the 2007 Economic Census and the 2007 annual surveys of merchant wholesale and retail trade.

The revised estimates also reflect data on housing from the 2010 decennial Census of Population and Housing and data on the expenditures and receipts of state and local governments for fiscal years 2006–2009 from Census Bureau government finances surveys. In addition, estimates that are based on BEA's international transactions accounts (ITAs)—primarily net exports of goods and services and rest-of-the-world income receipts and payments—are revised to reflect improvements to the

ITAs that have been introduced since 2009.

The revised estimates for 2010–2012 also reflect the incorporation of newly available and revised source data that became available after the last annual NIPA revision in July 2012. These data include the following:

- Census Bureau annual surveys of state and local governments for fiscal year 2010 (revised) and fiscal year 2011 (preliminary), of manufactures for 2010 (revised) and 2011 (preliminary), of merchant wholesale trade and retail trade for 2010 (revised) and 2011 (preliminary), of services and construction spending (value put in place) for 2010 and 2011 (revised) and 2012 (preliminary)
- Federal government budget data for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 (revised)
- ITA data for 2010–2012 (revised)²
- Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for 2010–2012 (revised)
- Internal Revenue Service tabulations of corporate tax returns for 2010 (revised) and 2011 (preliminary) and of sole proprietorship and partnership tax returns for 2011
- U.S. Department of Agriculture farm statistics for 2010–2012 (revised)

1. In the past, the benchmark I-O accounts were released before the comprehensive NIPA revisions, but this new timing allows the incorporation of changes in NIPA definitions and methodologies into the I-O accounts and improves the integration of the two sets of accounts. For more information, see "Preview: Statistical Changes."

2. Revisions to the ITAs for years prior to 2010 will be incorporated in future revisions of the NIPAs, see the box "Discontinuities in the Estimates of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts."

unrevised for 2011, and is revised up 0.6 percentage point for 2012 (table 1).

- The most recent recession was less steep than previously estimated. From the fourth quarter of 2007 to the second quarter of 2009, real GDP decreased 2.9

Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product

[Percent change from preceding year]

Year	Revised	Previously published	Revision
1930	-8.5	-8.6	0.1
1931	-6.4	-6.5	0.1
1932	-12.9	-13.1	0.2
1933	-1.3	-1.3	0.0
1934	10.8	10.9	-0.1
1935	8.9	8.9	0.0
1936	12.9	13.1	-0.2
1937	5.1	5.1	0.0
1938	-3.3	-3.4	0.1
1939	8.0	8.1	-0.1
1940	8.8	8.8	0.0
1941	17.7	17.1	0.6
1942	18.9	18.5	0.4
1943	17.0	16.4	0.6
1944	8.0	8.1	-0.1
1945	-1.0	-1.1	0.1
1946	-11.6	-10.9	-0.7
1947	-1.1	-0.9	-0.2
1948	4.1	4.4	-0.3
1949	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
1950	8.7	8.7	0.0
1951	8.1	7.7	0.4
1952	4.1	3.8	0.3
1953	4.7	4.6	0.1
1954	-0.6	-0.6	0.0
1955	7.1	7.2	-0.1
1956	2.1	2.0	0.1
1957	2.1	2.0	0.1
1958	-0.7	-0.9	0.2
1959	6.9	7.2	-0.3
1960	2.6	2.5	0.1
1961	2.6	2.3	0.3
1962	6.1	6.1	0.0
1963	4.4	4.4	0.0
1964	5.8	5.8	0.0
1965	6.5	6.4	0.1
1966	6.6	6.5	0.1
1967	2.7	2.5	0.2
1968	4.9	4.8	0.1
1969	3.1	3.1	0.0
1970	0.2	0.2	0.0
1971	3.3	3.4	-0.1
1972	5.2	5.3	-0.1
1973	5.6	5.8	-0.2
1974	-0.5	-0.6	0.1
1975	-0.2	-0.2	0.0
1976	5.4	5.4	0.0
1977	4.6	4.6	0.0
1978	5.6	5.6	0.0
1979	3.2	3.1	0.1
1980	-0.2	-0.3	0.1
1981	2.6	2.5	0.1
1982	-1.9	-1.9	0.0
1983	4.6	4.5	0.1
1984	7.3	7.2	0.1
1985	4.2	4.1	0.1
1986	3.5	3.5	0.0
1987	3.5	3.2	0.3
1988	4.2	4.1	0.1
1989	3.7	3.6	0.1
1990	1.9	1.9	0.0
1991	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
1992	3.6	3.4	0.2
1993	2.7	2.9	-0.2
1994	4.0	4.1	-0.1
1995	2.7	2.5	0.2
1996	3.8	3.7	0.1
1997	4.5	4.5	0.0
1998	4.4	4.4	0.0
1999	4.8	4.8	0.0
2000	4.1	4.1	0.0
2001	1.0	1.1	-0.1
2002	1.8	1.8	0.0
2003	2.8	2.5	0.3
2004	3.8	3.5	0.3
2005	3.4	3.1	0.3
2006	2.7	2.7	0.0
2007	1.8	1.9	-0.1
2008	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
2009	-2.8	-3.1	0.3
2010	2.5	2.4	0.1
2011	1.8	1.8	0.0
2012	2.8	2.2	0.6

percent at an average annual rate; in the previously published estimates, it had decreased 3.2 percent.

- For the current period of expansion from the second quarter of 2009 through the first quarter of 2013, real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent, revised up 0.1 percentage point from the previously published estimates.
- The average rate of change in the prices paid by U.S. residents for 2002–2012 was revised down to 2.3 percent from 2.4 percent. For 2009–2012, the average annual increase was revised down to 1.8 percent from 1.9 percent.
- Personal saving and the personal saving rate (personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income (DPI)) were revised up for most years, primarily reflecting upward revisions to personal income (table 2). For 2002–2012, the personal saving rate averaged 4.7 percent, revised up 1.0 percentage point from the previously published estimate.

Table 2. Personal and National Saving Rates

[Percent]

Year	Personal saving rate			National saving rate		
	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
1970	12.6	9.4	3.2	21.2	18.6	2.6
1971	13.3	10.0	3.3	21.1	18.6	2.5
1972	12.1	8.9	3.2	21.6	19.2	2.4
1973	13.1	10.5	2.6	23.4	21.1	2.3
1974	12.9	10.7	2.2	22.4	20.1	2.3
1975	13.0	10.6	2.4	20.6	18.2	2.4
1976	11.1	9.4	1.7	21.3	18.8	2.5
1977	10.2	8.7	1.5	22.0	19.6	2.4
1978	10.2	8.9	1.3	23.3	20.8	2.5
1979	9.8	8.8	1.0	23.4	20.9	2.5
1980	10.6	9.8	0.8	22.1	19.5	2.6
1981	11.2	10.6	0.6	23.2	20.7	2.5
1982	11.5	10.9	0.6	21.6	18.9	2.7
1983	9.4	8.7	0.7	19.9	17.1	2.8
1984	10.7	10.2	0.5	21.9	19.1	2.8
1985	8.6	8.2	0.4	20.5	17.6	2.9
1986	8.2	7.6	0.6	19.2	16.1	3.1
1987	7.3	6.5	0.8	19.6	16.6	3.0
1988	7.8	6.9	0.9	20.5	17.6	2.9
1989	7.8	6.6	1.2	19.8	17.0	2.8
1990	7.8	6.5	1.3	18.9	16.0	2.9
1991	8.2	7.0	1.2	18.9	16.0	2.9
1992	8.9	7.3	1.6	17.8	14.9	2.9
1993	7.4	5.8	1.6	17.3	14.6	2.7
1994	6.3	5.2	1.1	18.1	15.6	2.5
1995	6.4	5.2	1.2	18.8	16.5	2.3
1996	5.9	4.9	1.0	19.6	17.1	2.5
1997	5.7	4.6	1.1	20.7	18.2	2.5
1998	6.2	5.3	0.9	21.1	18.6	2.5
1999	4.3	3.1	1.2	20.5	18.1	2.4
2000	4.0	2.9	1.1	20.2	17.8	2.4
2001	4.3	2.7	1.6	19.1	16.2	2.9
2002	5.0	3.5	1.5	17.9	14.6	3.3
2003	4.8	3.5	1.3	17.2	13.9	3.3
2004	4.6	3.6	1.0	17.4	14.5	2.9
2005	2.6	1.5	1.1	17.7	15.0	2.7
2006	3.4	2.6	0.8	18.8	16.0	2.8
2007	3.0	2.4	0.6	17.2	14.5	2.7
2008	5.0	5.4	-0.4	15.4	13.2	2.2
2009	6.1	4.7	1.4	14.3	11.1	3.2
2010	5.6	5.1	0.5	14.9	12.1	2.8
2011	5.7	4.2	1.5	15.5	12.0	3.5
2012	5.6	4.1	1.5	16.2	12.7	3.5

This article discusses the revisions that are attributable to the various definitional and statistical changes for each of the major NIPA aggregates and their components. Specifically, it discusses the following:

- Revisions to the annual current-dollar estimates in detail.
- Revisions to the annual estimates of real GDP and of prices (see page 32).
- Revisions to the quarterly estimates of real GDP (see page 36).

Annual Current-Dollar Estimates

GDP. The revisions to the level of current-dollar GDP are upward and notable for all years of the revision period (1929–2012); the revisions exceed \$100 billion by 1983 and reach about \$560 billion (or 3.6 percent of the previously published estimate) for 2012 (table 3). These revisions reflect the definitional and statistical changes incorporated in this comprehensive revision (chart 1). In the aggregate, changes in definitions (mainly the recognition of new forms of fixed investment) raise current-dollar GDP and gross domestic income (GDI) for all years. Statistical changes (improved source data and methodologies) tend to have smaller effects that are often negative.

The definitional change that has the largest impact on the level of GDP is the capitalization of R&D, which accounts for over half of the upward revision for all years from 1959 forward; the largest impact (about \$397 billion) is for 2012. Statistical changes have their

greatest impact for 2008, reducing GDP by about \$57 billion, of which about \$44 billion is accounted for by the improved measurement of financial services.

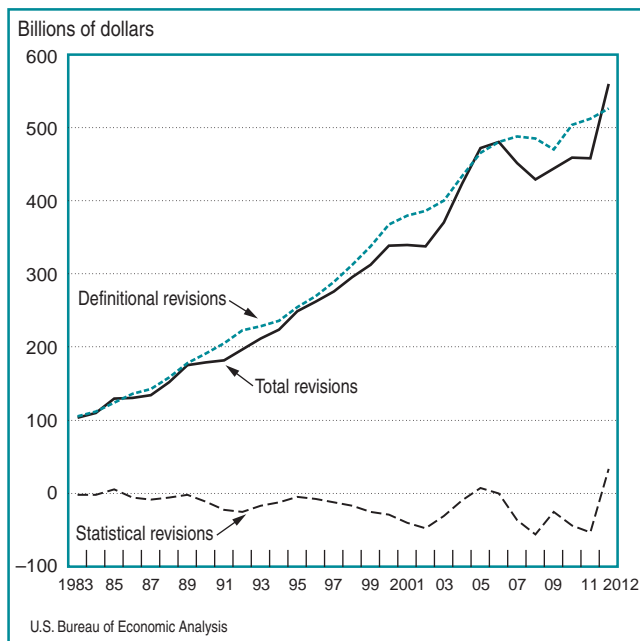
GDI. By 1941, the revisions to GDI exceed \$2 billion; from 1942 until the early 1970s, the revisions

Table 3. Revisions to Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Income, National Income, and Personal Income

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Gross domestic product	15.9	276.1	337.9	451.6	459.4	458.1	559.8
Definitional	16.4	288.9	385.7	488.0	503.4	512.0	526.0
Capitalization of research and development	8.7	207.0	244.4	330.9	362.5	380.6	396.7
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	2.2	46.1	57.6	70.4	72.2	73.8	74.3
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	4.9	9.3	37.7	29.7	31.8	20.8	12.6
Reclassification of software to intellectual property products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	-0.5	-12.8	-47.8	-36.4	-44.0	-53.9	33.8
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-10.8	-26.8	-23.7	-55.4	-50.1	-50.3
Other statistical	-0.5	-1.9	-21.1	-12.8	11.4	-3.7	84.2
Gross domestic income	16.2	249.9	385.9	419.4	439.6	543.7	617.0
Definitional	16.4	288.9	385.7	488.0	503.4	512.0	526.0
Capitalization of research and development	8.7	207.1	244.4	330.9	362.5	380.6	396.7
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	2.2	46.1	57.6	70.4	72.2	73.8	74.3
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	4.9	9.3	37.7	29.7	31.8	20.8	12.6
Statistical	-0.2	-39.0	0.2	-68.6	-63.8	31.7	91.0
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-10.8	-26.8	-23.7	-55.4	-50.1	-50.3
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical	-0.2	-16.4	40.0	-23.9	10.3	98.2	158.3
National income	6.1	-25.6	28.3	-74.1	-71.9	36.8	95.7
Definitional	6.0	21.0	34.1	7.2	6.3	4.3	0.3
Capitalization of research and development	1.2	23.5	18.5	39.4	30.4	32.5	33.5
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.6	12.3	12.7	13.4	12.6	12.9	11.7
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.7	-24.1	-34.8	-75.4	-68.5	-61.9	-57.5
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	4.9	9.3	37.7	29.7	31.8	20.8	12.6
Statistical	0.1	-46.6	-6.8	-81.3	-78.2	32.5	95.4
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-10.2	-25.0	-22.2	-52.5	-46.9	-46.7
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical	0.1	-24.7	32.3	-38.0	-6.9	95.8	159.1
Personal income	10.9	74.3	89.4	83.4	113.3	244.0	312.7
Definitional	10.7	63.4	93.1	76.1	129.7	114.7	126.0
Capitalization of research and development	0.0	1.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.7	-23.5	-33.7	-73.8	-67.4	-60.8	-56.3
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	11.3	90.8	124.4	156.6	198.4	177.0	183.9
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.2	10.9	-3.7	7.3	-16.4	129.3	186.7
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-14.8	-8.3	-9.4	1.2	0.5
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	33.6	-1.1	71.0	53.2	35.7	-26.3
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical	0.2	-10.2	25.2	-34.4	-41.4	108.7	229.6

Chart 1. Sources of Revision to Current-Dollar Gross Domestic Product, 1983–2012



continue to grow slowly but steadily until becoming larger in the late 1970s. The revisions exceed \$100 billion by 1984 and reach over \$615 billion for 2012. The dollar impact of the definitional changes on the level of GDI is the same as the impact on GDP (chart 2). For most years from the mid-1980s through 2012, the upward revisions to GDI due to definitional changes are slightly offset by downward revisions due to statistical changes, primarily reflecting the improved accounting of IRS section 179 expenses and the improved measures of financial services. For 2009, 2011, and 2012, the statistical revisions are notably upward and add to the total revision to GDI.

National income. The impacts of a number of revisions to GDI are the same as those for national income. However, because national income is net of consumption of fixed capital (CFC), the recognition of R&D as investment—which dominates the revisions to GDI and diminishes the relative impact of other changes—has less impact on national income. As a result, national income is generally affected more by the impacts of the other changes.

The revisions to national income vary in both direction and magnitude over time: they are downward and small until 1979, and then they are negative and are generally larger through 2001 (chart 3). For 2002–2012, the revisions are of mixed sign (upward for 2002–2004, downward for 2005–2010, and upward for 2011 and 2012).

Prior to 1980, both definitional and statistical changes lead to upward revisions for most years and for 1980–1990, both types of changes lead to downward revisions. For 1991–2012, downward revisions due to statistical changes (particularly the improved measures of financial services and the improved accounting for IRS section 179 expenses) more than offset upward revisions due to definitional changes (particularly the upward impacts of capitalizing R&D and entertainment originals and of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pensions, which more than offset the downward impact of including an expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed investment).

Personal income. The revisions to personal income are upward for most years for 1929–2012 (chart 4). The upward revisions are primarily accounted for by definitional changes, particularly the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans; statistical changes do not exceed \$2 billion until 1983.

Additional detail on GDP, GDI, and other NIPA aggregates and their major components is presented below. The accompanying tables show the revisions for 1959, 2002, 2007, and 2010–2012 as allocated among the changes in definition and the statistical improvements. Appendix A presents the revised current-dollar estimates for 2007, 2009, and 2012, shows the revisions in level for 2007–2012, and summarizes the major

Chart 2. Sources of Revision to Current-Dollar Gross Domestic Income, 1983–2012

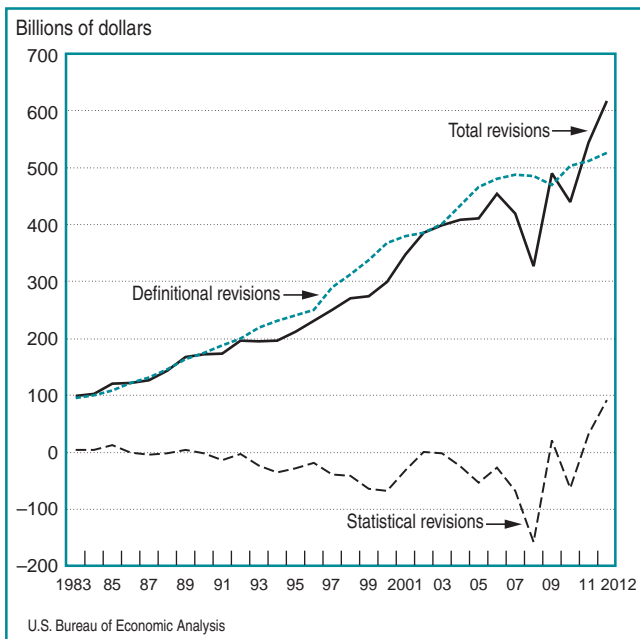


Chart 3. Sources of Revision to Current-Dollar National Income, 1979–2012

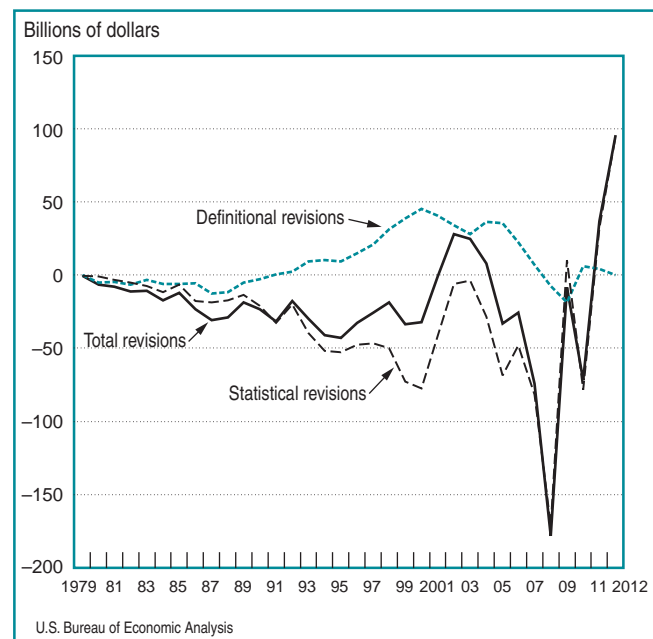
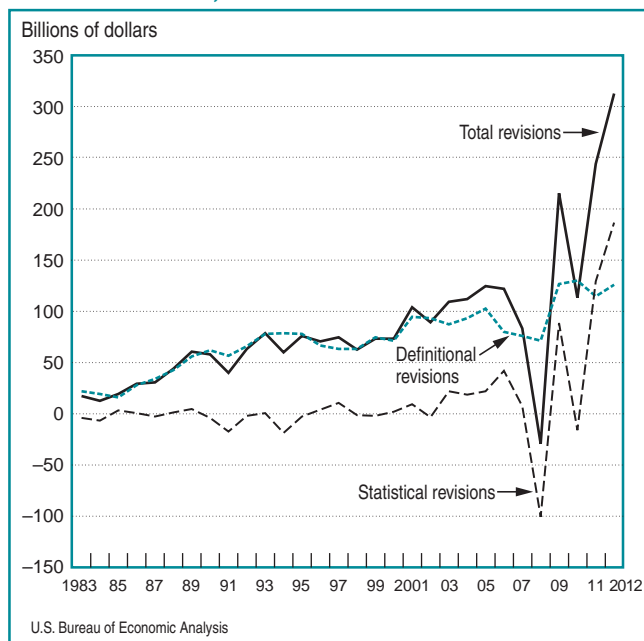


Chart 4. Sources of Revision to Current-Dollar Personal Income, 1983–2012



source data incorporated and the sources of revision for selected detailed components.

The remainder of this section is organized according to the seven-account framework for the NIPAs:

- Domestic income and product, account 1, shows the consolidated production of all sectors of the economy as the sum of goods and services sold to final users and as the sum of incomes generated by the production of those goods and services.
- Private enterprise income, account 2, provides additional information on the sources and uses of income by private enterprises.
- Personal income and outlays, account 3, shows the sources and uses of income of individuals, enterprises that are owned by households, and nonprofit institutions that serve households.
- Government current receipts and expenditures, account 4, shows the receipts and uses of income for federal, state, and local governments (including government enterprises).
- For foreign transactions, the foreign transactions current account, account 5, summarizes the current transactions of the United States with the rest of the world, and the foreign transactions capital account, account 7, summarizes the capital transactions with the rest of the world.
- Domestic capital, account 6, shows the relationship between saving and investment in the U.S. economy.

Domestic income and product (account 1)

GDP. The upward revisions to GDP begin with 1929, though the revisions are less than \$10 billion until 1953. The revisions for this early period primarily reflect the impact of recognizing new forms of fixed investment on gross private domestic investment and on government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

With few exceptions, the upward revisions to GDP grow larger throughout the period of revision. As a percentage of the previously published level of GDP, the revisions range from 1.0 percent to 3.7 percent; the revisions average 2.8 percent for 1929–2012. As noted above, definitional changes have a far greater impact on the level of GDP than statistical changes; for most years, statistical changes result in downward revisions to GDP.

GDI and the statistical discrepancy. Through 1977, the revisions to GDI increase steadily but slowly; for 1978–2006, the revisions increase more rapidly, primarily reflecting the impacts of the definitional changes. For 2007–2012, the revisions vary in size, primarily reflecting the impacts of the statistical changes. As a percentage of the previously published level of GDI, the revisions range from 1.0 percent to 3.9 percent of GDI. For 1929–2012, the revisions average 2.8 percent of the previously published level of GDI.

For 1929–1992, the statistical discrepancy—GDP less GDI—is revised by less than \$10 billion in absolute value.⁵ For 1993–2000, for 2004–2008, and for 2010, upward revisions to GDP are greater than upward revisions to GDI, and revisions to the statistical discrepancy range from about \$16 billion to about \$101 billion. For 2001–2003, for 2009, and for 2011 and 2012, upward revisions to GDI are greater than upward revisions to GDP, and the statistical discrepancy is revised down. For 1992–2012, the revised estimates (without regard to sign) of the statistical discrepancy average 0.7 percent of GDP, the same percentage as in the previously published estimates.

Product-side components

Personal consumption expenditures (PCE). For 1929–1984, the revisions to PCE are downward and are less than \$5 billion, reflecting the capitalization of R&D. Beginning with 1985, the revisions are downward for most years. The largest downward revision (about \$54 billion) is for 2002 (table 4). For 1985 and

5. In theory, GDP should equal GDI; in practice, GDP and GDI differ because their components are estimated using largely independent and less-than-perfect source data. See the box “The Statistical Discrepancy” in Robert P. Parker and Eugene P. Seskin, “Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts,” SURVEY 77 (August 1997): 19.

Table 4. Revisions to Personal Consumption Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	-0.2	-9.9	-53.9	-27.9	-13.8	-17.2	30.0
Definitional	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Capitalization of research and development	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Statistical	-0.1	-5.4	-48.2	-22.8	-5.9	-6.4	41.0
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-7.3	-19.3	-15.7	-36.4	-30.0	-29.5
Other statistical	-0.1	1.9	-28.9	-7.1	30.5	23.6	70.5
Source of revision by component							
Goods	0.0	0.0	-11.4	-2.3	-2.1	-22.1	-13.5
Durable goods	0.0	0.0	-6.7	-3.8	-8.7	-16.5	-16.2
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	-6.7	-3.8	-8.7	-16.5	-16.2
Nondurable goods	0.0	0.0	-4.7	1.4	6.6	-5.6	2.8
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	-4.7	1.4	6.6	-5.6	2.8
Services	-0.2	-9.9	-42.5	-25.4	-11.8	4.9	43.4
Definitional	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Capitalization of research and development	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Statistical	-0.1	-5.4	-36.8	-20.3	-3.9	15.7	54.4
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-7.3	-19.3	-15.7	-36.4	-30.0	-29.5
Other statistical	-0.1	1.9	-17.5	-4.6	32.5	45.7	83.9

1986, there are small upward revisions of about \$5 billion and about \$2 billion, respectively; the only notable upward revision to PCE is for 2012 (\$30 billion).

For 1929–1997, revisions to PCE are due to revisions to services, primarily reflecting the impacts of recognizing R&D as investment (for 1929 forward) and the improved measures of financial services (for 1985 forward).

For 1998–2011, revisions to PCE also reflect the incorporation of a significant amount of new and revised source data: BEA's 2007 benchmark I-O accounts; tabulations of Census Bureau data from the service annual survey (SAS), the annual retail trade survey, the current population survey, the housing vacancy survey, and the American housing survey; and data from the Energy Information Administration. The overall impacts of these data result in downward revisions to PCE for both goods and services for most years.

Private fixed investment. Private fixed investment is revised up for all years from 1929 forward; prior to 2003, the revisions are due almost exclusively to the impacts of recognizing R&D and entertainment originals as nonresidential fixed investment and of expanding the ownership transfer costs that are recognized as residential fixed investment (table 5).

For 2003 forward, the revisions to private fixed investment also generally reflect upward revisions to equipment and to the change in private inventories that are partly offset by downward revisions to nonresidential structures.

Nonresidential structures. Revisions to this component begin with 2002 and are downward for most years; the largest downward revision is for 2008 (about \$34 billion). The revisions are exclusively due to statistical changes—primarily the incorporation of data from the 2007 benchmark I-O accounts, of revised petroleum footage drilled and expenditure data from trade sources and the Census Bureau, and of revised Census Bureau construction spending data.

Equipment. Private equipment (excluding software) was revised up for 2003 forward, reflecting statistical changes, including the incorporation of BEA's 2007 benchmark I-O accounts, of new and revised data from Census Bureau surveys of manufactures, and of other new and revised source data.

The revisions to equipment are less than \$10 billion until 2005 and remain less than \$20 billion until 2010. For 2010–2012, new and revised Census Bureau annual survey of manufactures data for shipments result in upward revisions, particularly to information processing equipment; the upward revisions to equipment range from about \$31 billion for 2010 to about \$43 billion for 2012.

Intellectual property products. This new category of fixed investment consists of expenditures for software, for R&D, and for entertainment, literary, and artistic originals.

Private investment in software was previously included in the “equipment and software” category. Software is not revised until 2003; for 2003–2009, there are small, generally downward, revisions of less than \$2 billion. For 2010–2012, the downward revisions become larger, reaching about \$12 billion for 2012. The revisions reflect statistical changes that result primarily from the incorporation of data from the 2007 benchmark I-O accounts and of new and revised Census Bureau SAS data.

Table 5. Revisions to Gross Private Domestic Investment

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	7.2	206.9	278.0	348.5	363.5	377.2	412.9
Definitional	7.1	206.9	269.4	350.8	349.2	365.9	385.7
Capitalization of research and development	4.4	134.4	165.7	223.3	240.2	255.2	269.1
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	2.2	46.1	57.6	70.4	72.2	73.8	74.3
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3
Reclassification of software to intellectual property products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.1	0.0	8.6	-2.3	14.3	11.3	27.2
Source of revision by component							
Private fixed investment	7.1	207.0	271.6	343.2	360.3	377.3	404.9
Nonresidential	6.6	180.5	223.5	283.1	319.8	330.3	348.7
Structures	0.0	0.0	0.1	-28.0	-14.3	-24.2	-26.1
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.1	-28.0	-14.3	-24.2	-26.1
Equipment ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	30.7	36.7	43.1
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	30.7	36.7	43.1
Intellectual property products	6.6	180.5	223.3	293.7	312.4	329.0	343.4
Capitalization of research and development	4.4	134.4	165.7	223.3	240.2	255.2	269.1
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	2.2	46.1	57.6	70.4	72.2	73.8	74.3
Statistical revision to software	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.9	-8.9	-11.1	-11.8
Residential	0.5	26.5	48.1	60.0	40.5	47.1	56.3
Definitional	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3
Statistical	0.0	0.1	2.0	3.0	3.7	10.2	14.0
Change in private inventories	0.0	-0.1	6.5	5.4	3.1	-0.2	8.0
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	-0.1	6.5	5.4	3.1	-0.2	8.0

1. "Equipment" is a new NIPA category. Revisions are calculated by subtracting the new category from a comparable category derived from the previously published NIPA category "private fixed investment in equipment and software."

Expenditures for R&D and for entertainment originals were previously treated as intermediate expenses and were not recorded as final expenditures. Recognizing R&D and entertainment originals as fixed investment boosts the level of investment for all years. For R&D, private investment exceeds \$10 billion in 1969 and reaches nearly \$270 billion in 2012. For entertainment originals, private investment exceeds \$10 billion in 1979 and reaches over \$74 billion in 2012.

Residential fixed investment. This component is revised up, generally by increasing amounts, for all years. The revisions are less than \$1 billion until 1965, remain less than \$5 billion until 1978, and reach a peak of about \$81 billion for 2005. For 2006 forward, the upward revisions are of lesser amounts but remain mostly above \$40 billion.

The revisions for each year are primarily due to the expanded set of ownership transfer costs that are recognized as residential fixed investment. Statistical changes—primarily reflecting the incorporation of data from the 2007 benchmark I-O accounts and of new and revised Census Bureau construction spending data—are generally small and upward after 2000.

Change in private inventories. Revisions to the change in private inventories (“inventory investment”) begin with 2002 and are mostly upward; they are less than \$10 billion for each year. The revisions primarily reflect the impact on nonfarm inventory investment of the incorporation of new and revised Census Bureau

data on inventory book values and of new commodity price weights from the 2007 benchmark I-O accounts. Revisions to farm inventory investment are less than \$5 billion for all years and primarily reflect revised U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) farm statistics for 2010–2012. For 2012, the revision to farm inventory investment of over \$4 billion exceeds the revision to nonfarm inventories; this revision also reflects the incorporation of revised USDA data.

Net exports of goods and services. Revisions to net exports begin with 1985 and are of mixed sign, but they do not exceed \$2 billion in absolute value until 2002 (table 6). Revisions are upward for 2002–2007, downward for 2008–2011, and upward for 2012. The largest upward revision is for 2012 (about \$13 billion); the largest downward revision is for 2010 (almost \$7 billion).

For 1985–1998, the revisions to net exports are due solely to the impact of the improved measures of financial services on the exports of services.

For 1999–2012, the revisions to net exports are primarily due to the incorporation of revised data from BEA’s international transactions accounts (ITAs); there are no definitional revisions to net exports.⁶ For exports of goods and services, the revisions are small for most years; the largest revision is an upward revision of

6. Royalties for R&D and for entertainment originals were already included in the previously published estimates of exports of services and of imports of services.

Data Availability

An extensive set of estimates is presented in “National Income and Product Accounts” (NIPAs) in this issue. These estimates and annual estimates for 1929 forward and quarterly estimates for 1947 forward are available on BEA’s Web site at www.bea.gov.

The October SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS will present revised estimates of fixed assets and of consumer durable goods and revised estimates of real inventories, sales, and inventory-sales ratios for manufacturing and trade for the fourth quarter of 2009 through the second quarter of 2013.

The October SURVEY will also present revised estimates of state personal income for 2001–2012 that incorporate the results of this comprehensive NIPA revision.

The November SURVEY will feature the “Updated Summary of NIPA Methodologies,” which lists the principal source data and estimating methods that are used in preparing the current-dollar and chained-dollar estimates of GDP.

The January SURVEY will present the results from the 2007 benchmark input-output accounts, which are

incorporated in this comprehensive NIPA revision.

The following additional revised NIPA estimates and related tables will be released on BEA’s Web site and then published in upcoming issues of the SURVEY: NIPA table 2.9 (personal income by households and by nonprofit institutions serving households), tables 3.15–3.17 (government spending by function), table 3.18 (reconciliation of NIPA federal government estimates with federal budget data), table 3.19 (reconciliation of NIPA state and local government estimates with Census Bureau data), tables 3.20 and 3.21 (state government and local government current receipts and expenditures), and tables 3.22 and 3.23 (not seasonally adjusted estimates of federal government and state and local government current receipts and expenditures), table 5.10 (changes in the net stock of produced assets), NIPA table 7.12 (imputations in the NIPAs), table 7.15 (reconciliation of net farm income in the NIPAs with net farm income from the U.S. Department of Agriculture), and table 7.19 (reconciliation of NIPA income and outlays of nonprofit institutions with IRS revenue and expenses).

Table 6. Revisions to Net Exports of Goods and Services

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	0.0	-0.6	2.2	3.3	-6.9	-0.6	12.7
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	-0.6	2.2	3.3	-6.9	-0.6	12.7
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	-3.2	-3.6
Other statistical	0.0	0.1	3.9	4.8	-4.0	2.6	16.3
Source of revision by component							
Exports of goods and services	0.0	-0.6	1.7	4.0	-0.9	7.0	11.9
Goods	0.0	0.0	12.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.9	-6.8
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	12.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.9	-6.8
Services	0.0	-0.6	-10.6	0.7	-0.8	7.9	18.7
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	-0.6	-10.6	0.7	-0.8	7.9	18.7
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	-3.2	-3.6
Other statistical	0.0	0.1	3.9	4.8	-4.0	2.6	16.3
Imports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.7	5.9	7.6	-0.9
Goods	0.0	0.0	4.2	-0.4	4.2	5.4	3.5
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	4.2	-0.4	4.2	5.4	3.5
Services	0.0	0.0	-4.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	-4.4
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	-4.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	-4.4

about \$12 billion for 2012. For imports of goods and services, the revisions are less than \$5 billion in absolute value for each year except for 2010 and 2011, when they are about \$6.0 billion and about \$7.5 billion, respectively.

Government consumption expenditures and gross investment. Government consumption expenditures and gross investment (“government spending”) is revised up for each year; for 1961 forward, the revisions exceed \$10 billion and generally increase until about 2000, after which they are fairly steady through 2012 (table 7). The largest revision is for 2007 (about \$128 billion). For 1929–1975, the revisions to government spending are dominated by upward revisions to federal spending. For 1976–1988, upward revisions to federal spending are partly offset by downward revisions to state and local spending. For 1989–2012, upward revisions to state and local spending steadily increase, peaking at about \$57 billion for 2004 and supplementing the upward revisions to federal spending.

For federal spending, both defense and nondefense spending contribute to the upward revisions. Beginning with 1992, the upward revisions to defense spending begin to decrease, while the revisions to nondefense spending increase throughout the period.

Revisions to defense spending reflect upward revisions to consumption expenditures until 1979 and upward revisions to gross investment for the entire period. Defense consumption expenditures are revised up for 1929–1978; the largest upward revision (just over \$5 billion) is for 1970. Defense consumption expenditures are revised down for 1979–2012; the largest downward revision (almost \$52 billion) is for 2012. The revisions reflect the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans, which have an upward impact in early years but a downward

impact in the recent period, and the effects of removing R&D expenditures from consumption. The upward revisions to defense gross investment are more than accounted for by the capitalization of R&D expenditures. (For more on the impacts on government spending of recognizing R&D as investment, see the box “Government Research and Development.”)

The revisions to nondefense spending throughout the period are due primarily to the impact on gross investment of capitalizing R&D; revisions to consumption expenditures are small and mostly downward.

For state and local spending, revisions also begin with 1929. The revisions are upward and less than \$3 billion through 1975, are downward and larger for 1976–1988, and are upward and even larger for 1989–2012. For 1976–1988, the downward revisions are due to the impacts of removing R&D expenditures

Table 7. Revisions to Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	8.9	79.8	111.6	127.7	116.5	98.9	104.2
Definitional	9.3	86.6	122.0	142.4	162.1	156.9	151.3
Capitalization of research and development	4.4	77.2	84.4	112.7	130.3	136.1	138.6
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	4.9	9.3	37.7	29.7	31.8	20.8	12.6
Statistical	-0.4	-6.8	-10.4	-14.7	-45.6	-58.0	-47.1
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-2.9	-5.7	-6.5	-16.2	-17.0	-17.3
Other statistical	-0.4	-3.9	-4.7	-8.2	-29.4	-41.1	-29.8
Source of revision by component							
Federal	8.2	51.4	60.0	73.5	80.8	82.0	81.4
Defense	7.1	21.6	19.1	16.4	15.1	15.0	8.0
Consumption expenditures	1.9	-12.0	-22.6	-49.3	-49.3	-49.3	-51.6
Definitional	1.5	-15.0	-25.9	-49.7	-51.8	-53.9	-54.1
Capitalization of research and development	-1.9	5.5	-3.1	-11.6	-4.0	-3.0	0.0
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	3.4	-20.5	-22.8	-38.1	-47.8	-50.9	-54.1
Statistical	0.4	3.0	3.3	0.4	2.5	4.6	2.5
Gross investment	5.2	33.7	41.7	65.8	64.3	64.3	59.5
Definitional	5.7	33.6	41.4	65.4	65.3	66.6	64.3
Capitalization of research and development	5.7	33.6	41.4	65.4	65.3	66.6	64.3
Statistical	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-2.3	-4.8
Nondefense	1.1	29.9	40.9	57.0	65.8	66.9	73.5
Consumption expenditures	0.0	-6.8	-7.6	-1.2	-2.6	-3.6	3.7
Definitional	0.0	-13.0	-19.7	-22.5	-25.6	-22.4	-20.3
Capitalization of research and development	-0.6	-4.6	-10.0	-8.8	-11.0	-8.3	-5.1
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	0.6	-8.4	-9.7	-13.8	-14.6	-14.1	-15.2
Statistical	0.0	6.2	12.1	21.3	23.0	18.8	24.0
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical	0.0	6.2	12.2	21.4	23.0	18.8	24.0
Gross investment	1.1	36.6	48.4	58.3	68.3	70.6	69.8
Definitional	1.1	37.1	48.6	57.2	66.7	66.6	64.4
Capitalization of research and development	1.1	37.1	48.6	57.2	66.7	66.6	64.4
Statistical	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	1.6	4.0	5.4
State and local	0.6	28.3	51.6	54.3	35.8	17.0	22.8
Consumption expenditures	0.5	21.4	41.6	42.5	22.1	-0.6	5.6
Definitional	0.8	36.9	67.7	78.0	90.2	82.1	79.2
Capitalization of research and development	0.0	-1.3	-2.4	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6	-2.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	0.9	38.2	70.1	81.6	94.3	85.7	82.0
Statistical	-0.3	-15.5	-26.1	-35.5	-68.1	-82.7	-73.6
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-2.9	-5.6	-6.5	-16.1	-16.9	-17.3
Other statistical	-0.3	-12.6	-20.5	-29.0	-52.0	-65.8	-56.4
Gross investment	0.2	6.9	10.0	11.8	13.7	17.5	17.2
Definitional	0.2	6.9	10.0	14.1	17.3	17.8	17.8
Capitalization of research and development	0.2	6.9	10.0	14.1	17.3	17.8	17.8
Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-3.6	-0.3	-0.6

from consumption, of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans, and of other changes, including the incorporation of improved measures of state and local government-sponsored defined contribution pension plans; beginning with 1985, the downward revisions also reflect the improved measures of financial services.⁷ These downward revisions are partly offset by upward revisions due to the impact on gross investment of capitalizing R&D and the impact on consumption expenditures from the addition of CFC for R&D. For 1989–2012, upward revisions to both consumption expenditures and gross investment for most years primarily reflect the impacts of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans and the recognition

7. With this comprehensive revision, BEA improved its coverage of state and local defined contribution pension plans by incorporating new source data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics employer costs for employee compensation survey. See “[Preview: Statistical Changes](#),” 8–9.

Government Research and Development

In addition to the definitional change that reclassifies government research and development (R&D) spending from consumption to investment, the new treatment of R&D also changes the classification of government spending between the federal government and state and local governments. The federal government is a major funder of R&D through research grants, while state and local governments are major producers of R&D at public universities and hospitals.

With the recognition of R&D as a capital asset, ownership of the R&D asset must be assigned to a sector of the economy. BEA adopted the convention that the entity that funds R&D will be the owner of the R&D asset. Thus, federally funded R&D performed at public universities and hospitals is recorded as federal gross investment in intellectual property products.¹ Accordingly, federal research grants-in-aid to state and local governments are reclassified as federal gross investment and as state and local sales to other sectors; previously, they had been recorded as federal current transfer payments and as state and local current transfer receipts.

In addition to these changes, BEA introduced new source data for federal R&D spending. Previously, the estimates for R&D—which were treated as intermediate goods and services purchased—had been based on federal budget data; the newly published estimates for federal R&D investment are based on data from the National Science Foundation surveys of R&D by performer and by funder when available.

1. See “[Preview: Changes in Definitions and Presentations](#),” 15–16.

of R&D as investment; these upward revisions are partly offset by downward revisions due to the improved measures of financial services.

Income-side components

Compensation of employees, paid. This aggregate shows the income accruing to employees for their work for domestic production; it includes compensation paid to the rest of the world and excludes compensation received from the rest of the world.⁸

The revisions to compensation reflect revisions to wages and salaries and to supplements to wages and salaries (table 8). Prior to 1992, the revisions are due exclusively to revisions to supplements.

Revisions to wages and salaries reflect only statistical changes; the introduction of accrual accounting for wages and salaries affects only the measure of wages and salaries in personal income (the measures of wages and salaries in GDI and in national income were already on an accrual basis). The statistical revisions include updated measures of misreporting based on data from the IRS, revised data on wages and salaries paid to and received from the rest of the world from the ITAs, improved measures of wages paid by Indian tribal governments, revised estimates of wages from cafeteria plans, and the incorporation of new and revised data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Revisions to wages and salaries begin with 1992. For 1992–2012, revisions to wages and salaries are of mixed sign; the largest downward revision is for 2010

8. This measure of compensation differs from the measure that is a component of national income. The national income measure excludes compensation paid to the rest of the world and includes compensation received from the rest of the world.

Table 8. Revisions to Compensation of Employees, Paid
[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	5.3	49.1	33.3	45.8	-1.9	-16.6	19.6
Definitional.....	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....							
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries ..	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4
Statistical	0.0	7.0	1.8	-9.2	-5.4	-3.2	43.0
Source of revision by component							
Wages and salaries	0.0	3.2	1.3	-16.9	-26.1	-22.5	21.6
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	3.2	1.3	-16.9	-26.1	-22.5	21.6
Supplements to wages and salaries	5.4	45.8	32.0	62.7	24.4	5.9	-2.0
Definitional.....	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4
Statistical	0.1	3.7	0.5	7.7	20.9	19.3	21.4
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	5.3	45.9	32.1	60.9	23.1	6.4	-1.5
Definitional.....	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4
Statistical	0.0	3.8	0.6	5.9	19.6	19.8	21.9
Employer contributions for government social insurance	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.8	1.3	-0.5	-0.5
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.8	1.3	-0.5	-0.5

(just over \$26 billion), and the largest upward revision is for 2012 (over \$21 billion).

The revisions to supplements are upward for 1929–1975, are downward for 1976–1988, and are upward for 1989–2002. Revisions are downward for 2003, are upward for 2004–2011, and are downward for 2012. The largest upward revision is for 2000 (almost \$70 billion), and the largest downward revision is for 1984 (\$28 billion).

The revisions to supplements primarily reflect the impact on employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans. Beginning with 1992, statistical revisions exceed \$2 billion and reach a peak of over \$21 billion for 2012. Statistical revisions in the later years largely reflect new pensions data from the Department of Labor as well as new medical expenditures panel survey data from the Department of Health and Human Services.

Taxes on production and imports. The revisions to this component begin with 2002; revisions are downward for 2002, are upward for 2003–2010, and are downward for 2011 and 2012 (table 9). The largest upward revision is for 2007 (over \$7 billion), and the largest downward revision is for 2012 (about \$7 billion). For each year, the revisions are exclusively due to statistical changes, including upward revisions to property taxes and to state and local general sales taxes that are based primarily on the incorporation of new and revised Census Bureau government finances data.

Table 9. Revisions to Taxes on Production and Imports Less Subsidies
[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	0.0	0.0	-0.2	7.4	3.2	0.8	-3.6
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	-0.2	7.4	3.2	0.8	-3.6
Source of revision by component							
Taxes on production and imports	0.0	0.0	-0.2	7.4	2.1	-0.8	-7.1
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	-0.2	7.4	2.1	-0.8	-7.1
Less: Subsidies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.6	-3.5
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.6	-3.5

Subsidies. This component is revised for 1929–1958 and for 2006–2012 (table 9). For 1929–1958, upward revisions result from the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans for federal government enterprises, which are netted against subsidies in this period.⁹ For 2006–2012, the revisions are generally downward and small, reaching a peak of less than \$4 billion for 2012. The revisions result primarily

9. As part of the 2003 comprehensive revision, the current surplus of government enterprises was reclassified as a government receipt for 1959 forward; before this revision, it was classified as a negative government expenditure and netted against subsidies. The available source data do not allow the reclassification prior to 1959.

from new and revised federal budget data and the reclassification of certain federal transactions from subsidies to other transactions (such as capital transfers to business).¹⁰

Net operating surplus. This component is a profits-like measure that shows business income after subtracting the costs of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and CFC from gross value added but before subtracting financing costs (such as net interest) and business transfer payments. Net operating surplus consists of net interest and miscellaneous payments (of domestic industries), business current transfer payments (net), proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj), rental income of persons with CCAdj, corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj (of domestic industries), and the current surplus of government enterprises. Except for the current surplus of government enterprises discussed below, the revisions to these components are discussed in the section on the private enterprise income account.

Revisions to net operating surplus begin with 1931 and are less than \$5 billion until 1973. Revisions are upward for 1973–1985, are downward for 1986–2002, are upward for 2003, are downward for 2004–2010, and are upward for 2011 and 2012 (table 10). The largest downward revision is for 2008 (almost \$197 billion), and the largest upward revision is for 2012 (almost \$70 billion).

Current surplus of government enterprises. The revisions to this component begin with 1959 and are fairly small throughout the period, reaching \$5 billion in absolute value for only 4 years, all after 2005. Prior to 2006, the revisions are due primarily to the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans, which results in upward revisions for federal enterprises that are partly offset by downward revisions to state and local enterprises. For 2006–2009, the adoption of accrual-based measures results in downward revisions that are supplemented by downward statistical revisions. For 2011 and 2012, upward statistical revisions more than offset the downward revisions due to the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans.

CFC. CFC is revised up for all years; revisions reach \$10 billion by 1959 and grow steadily thereafter, reaching over \$531 billion for 2012 (table 11). Throughout

10. Payments to lenders who refinanced mortgages through the Home Affordable Modification Program are reclassified from subsidies to capital transfers to business based on new information from the Department of Treasury. In addition, certain payments made to commercial banks through the federal government's Student Loan Purchasing Authority are reclassified as financial transactions in order to maintain consistency with how BEA treats similar transactions related to other student loan programs.

the period, the revisions to private CFC exceed those to government CFC, and the revisions to business CFC exceed revisions to the CFC of households and institutions (that is, nonprofit institutions). The upward revisions to business CFC exceed \$300 billion for 2012 and are primarily due to the capitalization of R&D and, to a lesser degree, of entertainment originals.

For households and institutions, the upward revisions, which exceed \$101 billion for 2012, are primarily due to the expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets; these revisions are supplemented by smaller upward revisions due to the capitalization of R&D.¹¹

For the federal government, the revisions reach almost \$121 billion for 2012 and are mostly due to the capitalization of R&D. For state and local governments, the upward revisions are less than \$10 billion throughout the period and are also due primarily to the capitalization of R&D.

Table 10. Revisions to Net Operating Surplus

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	0.8	-75.3	-4.3	-130.5	-70.0	43.6	69.8
Definitional	0.6	-21.1	2.6	-47.9	2.8	17.7	23.7
Capitalization of research and development Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	1.2	23.5	18.5	39.4	30.4	32.5	33.5
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.6	12.3	12.7	13.4	12.6	12.9	11.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	-0.7	-24.1	-34.8	-75.4	-68.5	-61.9	-57.5
Statistical	-0.4	-32.7	6.1	-25.3	28.3	34.2	36.1
Improved measurement of financial services Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.2	-54.2	-6.9	-82.6	-72.8	25.9	46.1
Other statistical	0.0	-10.8	-26.8	-23.7	-55.4	-50.1	-50.3
Source of revision by component							
Private enterprises	1.2	-78.7	-5.0	-125.8	-66.6	40.8	63.5
Definitional	1.1	-24.5	1.8	-45.8	6.6	21.6	27.0
Capitalization of research and development Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	1.2	23.5	18.5	39.4	30.4	32.5	33.5
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.6	12.3	12.7	13.4	12.6	12.9	11.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	-0.7	-24.1	-34.8	-75.4	-68.5	-61.9	-57.5
Statistical	0.0	-36.1	5.4	-23.3	32.1	38.1	39.4
Improved measurement of financial services Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.1	-54.2	-6.8	-80.0	-73.2	19.2	36.5
Other statistical	0.0	-10.8	-26.8	-23.7	-55.4	-50.1	-50.3
Current surplus of government enterprises	-0.5	3.4	0.7	-4.6	-3.4	2.7	6.3
Definitional	-0.4	3.4	0.7	-2.0	-3.8	-3.9	-3.3
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	-0.4	3.4	0.7	-2.0	-3.8	-3.9	-3.3
Statistical	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-2.7	0.4	6.6	9.7

Table 11. Revisions to Consumption of Fixed Capital

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	10.0	276.2	357.1	496.9	508.2	515.8	531.2
Definitional	10.4	267.9	351.6	480.8	497.1	507.7	525.7
Capitalization of research and development Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	7.5	183.6	225.8	291.4	332.2	348.1	363.2
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	1.7	33.8	44.9	57.0	59.6	60.8	62.6
Statistical	1.2	50.5	80.9	132.4	105.3	98.8	99.9
Other statistical	-0.4	8.3	5.5	16.1	11.1	8.1	5.5
Source of revision by component							
Private	5.8	200.4	274.0	388.8	383.6	387.0	401.5
Business	4.7	149.4	192.9	260.5	278.0	285.9	300.4
Definitional	4.8	141.6	189.1	241.3	264.0	274.4	288.4
Capitalization of research and development	3.0	102.7	136.4	171.3	193.2	202.8	215.3
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	1.7	33.8	44.9	57.0	59.6	60.8	62.6
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.1	5.1	7.8	13.0	11.2	10.7	10.5
Statistical	-0.1	7.8	3.8	19.2	14.0	11.5	12.0
Households and institutions	1.1	50.9	81.1	128.2	105.6	101.2	101.1
Definitional	1.2	49.1	78.1	126.8	102.8	97.2	98.7
Capitalization of research and development	0.1	3.7	5.0	7.4	8.7	9.1	9.4
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	1.1	45.4	73.1	119.4	94.1	88.1	89.4
Statistical	0.0	1.8	3.0	1.4	2.8	4.0	2.4
Government	4.1	75.8	83.2	108.1	124.6	128.7	129.7
Federal	4.1	70.6	75.8	100.2	115.0	119.4	120.7
Definitional	4.3	71.6	76.8	102.1	117.0	122.0	123.6
Capitalization of research and development	4.3	71.6	76.8	102.1	117.0	122.0	123.6
Statistical	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.9	-2.0	-2.6	-2.9
State and local	0.1	5.2	7.2	7.9	9.4	9.3	8.9
Definitional	0.1	5.6	7.6	10.6	13.3	14.2	15.1
Capitalization of research and development	0.1	5.6	7.6	10.6	13.3	14.2	15.1
Statistical	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-2.7	-3.9	-4.9	-6.2

For state and local governments, the upward revisions are less than \$10 billion throughout the period and are also due primarily to the capitalization of R&D.

Private enterprise income (account 2)

Private enterprises consist of private businesses, owner-occupied housing, and nonprofit institutions serving households (for purposes of estimating monetary and imputed interest payments and imputed interest receipts).

Net interest and miscellaneous payments, domestic industries. Revisions begin with 1951 but are less than \$2 billion until 1973 and are less than \$5 billion until 1981. For 1973–2001, revisions are mostly upward. For 2002–2012, revisions are downward and range from about \$17 billion to about \$180 billion (table 12). Prior to 1985, the revisions are due primarily to the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans. For 1986 forward, the revisions also reflect the impact of the improved measures of financial services that causes the total revision to be

11. The revisions associated with ownership transfer costs also reflect a faster depreciation rate for brokers' commissions on residential structures.

Table 12. Revisions to Net Interest and Miscellaneous Payments, Domestic Industries

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	0.1	6.4	-16.7	-71.4	-82.4	-81.8	-86.4
Definitional	0.0	-13.6	22.9	-3.7	24.1	24.3	22.2
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	0.0	-13.6	22.9	-3.7	24.1	24.3	22.2
Statistical	0.1	20.0	-39.6	-67.7	-106.5	-106.1	-108.6
Improved measurement of financial services Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income ¹	0.0	25.4	-2.2	42.8	24.9	1.9	.....
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates Other statistical	0.0	5.3	-13.4	-96.6	-92.0	-95.4	-83.3
Other statistical	0.1	0.2	2.8	9.8	15.9	37.5	.....
Source of revision by component							
Net interest, domestic industries	0.0	6.4	-18.4	-75.2	-84.5	-85.7	-89.8
Definitional	0.0	-13.6	22.9	-3.7	24.1	24.3	22.2
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	0.0	-13.6	22.9	-3.7	24.1	24.3	22.2
Statistical	0.0	20.0	-41.3	-71.5	-108.6	-110.0	-112.0
Improved measurement of financial services Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income ¹	0.0	-10.8	-26.8	-23.7	-55.4	-50.1	-50.3
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates Other statistical	0.0	5.3	-13.4	-96.6	-92.0	-95.4	-83.3
Other statistical	0.1	0.2	2.8	9.8	15.9	37.5	.....
Miscellaneous payments	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.4
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.4

1. Revisions for 2012 are not shown because these data were not previously published.

downward for 1986, for 1991, and for 1992. For 1992 forward, the estimates reflect improvements to the distribution of the income of regulated investment companies and to the measures of mortgage interest paid. Prior to 2002, the impacts of these changes lead to upward revisions. For 2002–2012, the downward revisions to net interest are primarily accounted for by the improved measures of mortgage interest paid; the downward revisions are partly offset by upward revisions for most years resulting from the improved distribution of the income of regulated investment companies.

Business current transfer payments (net). This component consists of payments to persons, to government, and to the rest of the world.

Revisions to business current transfer payments are less than \$2 billion in absolute value until 2001; for 2001–2012, revisions are downward for most years and range from less than \$1.0 billion to about \$21 billion (table 13). For most years, the revisions are the result of the reclassification of certain payments to the federal government from transfers to rents and royalties. For 2010 and 2012, downward revisions to transfer payments to persons also contribute to the overall downward revision. For 2012, the reclassification of fines paid by the rest of the world also contributes to the downward revision.¹²

Table 13. Revisions to Business Current Transfer Payments (Net)

	[Billions of dollars]						
	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	-0.1	-1.2	-1.7	-4.7	-11.5	-3.0	-21.1
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	-0.1	-1.2	-1.7	-4.7	-11.5	-3.0	-21.1
Source of revision by component							
Payments to persons (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-4.4	1.8	-4.5
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-4.4	1.8	-4.5
Payments to government (net)	-0.1	-1.3	-1.7	-4.8	-7.3	-4.7	-13.8
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	-0.1	-1.3	-1.7	-4.8	-7.3	-4.7	-13.8
Payments to the rest of the world (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-2.7
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-2.7

Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj. For proprietors' income, downward revisions begin with 1929, but they are less than \$5 billion until 1985. For 1985–2011, revisions are downward and generally increasing; the largest downward revision is over \$111 billion for 2007. The only upward revision is for 2012 (about \$23 billion) (table 14).

Prior to 2011, the revisions are almost entirely attributable to nonfarm proprietors' income. Prior to

Table 14. Revisions to Proprietors' Income With Inventory Valuation and Capital Consumption Adjustments

	[Billions of dollars]						
	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	0.0	-40.3	-19.3	-111.2	-70.7	-2.2	22.6
Definitional	0.0	-5.1	-4.6	-10.5	-8.7	-8.8	-10.2
Capitalization of research and development	0.0	1.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	-4.1	-7.1	-10.1	-7.5	-7.4	-8.6
Statistical	0.0	-35.2	-14.7	-100.7	-62.0	6.6	32.9
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Other statistical	0.0	-23.5	-1.6	-79.7	-43.2	23.0	49.9
Source of revision by component							
Farm	0.0	-0.2	1.4	0.3	1.7	18.0	19.2
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	-0.2	1.4	0.3	1.7	18.0	19.2
Nonfarm	0.0	-40.1	-20.7	-111.5	-72.4	-20.2	3.5
Definitional	0.0	-5.1	-4.6	-10.5	-8.7	-8.8	-10.2
Capitalization of research and development	0.0	1.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	-4.1	-7.1	-10.1	-7.5	-7.4	-8.6
Statistical	0.0	-35.0	-16.1	-101.0	-63.7	-11.4	13.7
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Other statistical	0.0	-23.3	-3.0	-80.0	-44.9	5.0	30.7

1982, the revisions to nonfarm proprietors' income are due to the capitalization of R&D and of entertainment originals and to the expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets; these revisions are all downward and are generally small (less than \$2 billion). For 1982–2012, in addition to the changes noted above, the revisions also reflect the improved measures of the capital gains and losses attributable to corporate partners and to other statistical revisions.

For farm proprietors' income, the revisions are less than \$7 billion in absolute value until 2011. For 2011 and for 2012, the upward revisions reach almost \$20 billion, reflecting the incorporation of revised source data from USDA.

Rental income of persons with CCAdj. The revisions to this component are zero or very small (less than \$1 billion) and are downward until 1976; for 1976–2002, they are downward and larger, reaching a peak for 2000 (over \$27 billion) (table 15). For 2003–2012, the revisions are upward and large, reaching a peak in 2012 (over \$78 billion).

Prior to 2002, the downward revisions are due primarily to expanding the set of ownership transfer costs

Table 15. Revisions to Rental Income of Persons With Capital Consumption Adjustment

	[Billions of dollars]						
	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	-0.4	-24.5	-1.4	45.7	53.6	74.7	78.6
Definitional	-0.6	-19.4	-26.6	-63.7	-59.9	-53.4	-47.7
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.6	-19.4	-26.6	-63.7	-59.9	-53.4	-47.7
Statistical	0.2	-5.1	25.2	109.4	113.5	128.1	126.3
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	-5.3	13.4	96.6	92.0	95.4	83.3
Other statistical	0.2	0.3	11.8	12.8	21.6	32.8	43.0

12. The 2013 annual revision of the ITAs reclassified specific fines paid by foreign companies as part of transfer payments to the rest of the world (net). Previously, these fines and penalties were not captured in the ITAs. For more information, see Christopher L. Bach, "BEA Briefing: Fines and Penalties in the U.S. International Transactions Accounts," SURVEY 93 (July 2013): 55–60.

for residential fixed assets. Statistical revisions, including the improved method for estimating mortgage interest paid, and new and revised source data also contribute to the downward revisions. For 2001 and 2002, the statistical revisions are upward but are more than offset by the downward impact of expanding the set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets. For 2003–2012, the increasing upward statistical revisions, especially the improved estimates of mortgage interest paid, outweigh the downward revisions due to the expanded set of ownership transfer costs and result in upward revisions to rental income.

Corporate profits with IVA and CCA_{adj}. Corporate profits is revised up for 1929–1986, down for 1987–2001, and up for 2002–2012 (table 16). Revisions are less than \$2 billion until 1963 and are less than \$5 billion until 1972. For all years, revisions are almost exclusively to profits of domestic industries; revisions to profits of the rest of the world begin with 1999 and are generally small (exceeding \$2 billion in absolute value for only 4 years).

For 1972–1986, upward revisions, which reach a peak for 1981 and 1982 (about \$24 billion for both years), are primarily due to definitional changes—the

capitalization of R&D and of entertainment originals and the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans. These upward revisions are partly offset by downward revisions due to statistical changes, which are generally less than \$5 billion.

For 1987–2001, revisions are downward, reaching over \$38 billion for 2000. Until 1992, the primary cause of the revisions is the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans; these revisions are supplemented by the smaller downward revisions due to statistical changes and are only partly offset by the upward revisions due to the capitalization of R&D and of entertainment originals. For 1992 forward, the downward revisions are also due to the improved distribution of the income of regulated investment companies.

For 2002–2012, the upward revisions primarily reflect the capitalization of R&D and of entertainment originals as well as revisions due to certain statistical changes, including new and revised IRS tabulations of corporate income tax returns and improved measures of misreported income based on data from the IRS. These upward revisions are only partly offset by downward revisions that reflect the improved distribution of regulated investment company income and the sometimes downward impacts of the accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans.

Table 16. Revisions to Corporate Profits With Inventory Valuation and Capital Consumption Adjustments

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	1.7	-19.0	35.0	18.4	38.2	50.7	58.9
Definitional	1.7	13.7	10.2	32.0	51.1	59.4	62.6
Capitalization of research and development.....	1.2	21.7	14.0	35.3	27.1	29.2	30.3
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals.....	0.5	15.0	14.9	17.9	17.1	17.6	16.5
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	0.0	-22.5	-17.5	-19.6	8.0	13.7	17.2
Statistical.....	0.0	-32.7	24.8	-13.6	-12.9	-8.7	-3.7
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income ¹	0.0	-25.4	2.2	-42.8	-24.9	-1.9	.....
Other statistical.....	0.0	-7.3	22.6	29.1	12.1	-6.8	.....
Source of revision by component							
Profits before tax (without IVA and CCA_{adj})	2.2	-4.9	23.6	10.0	18.5	-6.7	27.8
Definitional	1.7	10.0	5.9	25.1	43.6	54.0	62.1
Capitalization of research and development.....	1.7	32.5	23.5	44.7	35.6	40.3	44.9
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals.....							
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	0.0	-22.5	-17.5	-19.6	8.0	13.7	17.2
Statistical.....	0.5	-14.9	17.7	-15.1	-25.1	-60.7	-34.3
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income ¹	0.0	-25.4	2.2	-42.8	-24.9	-1.9	.....
Other statistical.....	0.5	10.4	15.5	27.7	-0.2	-58.9	.....
IVA	0.0	0.0	8.7	7.7	-2.3	6.6	0.9
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	8.7	7.7	-2.3	6.6	0.9
CCA_{adj}	-0.5	-14.2	2.7	0.6	21.9	51.0	30.1
Definitional	-0.5	-11.4	-10.6	-11.0	-9.7	-12.3	-16.1
Capitalization of research and development.....	-0.5	-10.8	-9.5	-9.5	-8.6	-11.2	-14.8
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals.....							
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3
Statistical.....	0.0	-2.8	13.3	11.6	31.6	63.3	46.2

CCA_{adj} Capital consumption adjustment

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment

1. Revisions for 2012 are not shown because these data were not previously published.

Personal income and outlays (account 3)

Personal income. Revisions are \$1 billion or larger beginning with 1940 and reach \$10 billion by 1957. The revisions are upward for each year except 2008, which is revised down almost \$30 billion. The largest upward revision is for 2012 (almost \$313 billion) (table 17).

Compensation of employees. This component consists of wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries received by U.S. residents, including wages and salaries received from the rest of the world. The sources of revision to this aggregate are the same as those already discussed in the section “Compensation of employees, paid,” but they also include the impacts of introducing accrual-based measures of wages and salaries. The sources of revision to supplements are the same as those already discussed.

Wages and salaries are revised by less than \$1 billion in absolute value until 1992; for 1992–2004, revisions are of mixed sign (ranging from -\$8 billion to about \$6 billion). The revisions generally reflect offsetting effects from the adoption of accrual-based measures of wages and salaries and from statistical changes. For 2005–2009, the revisions to wages and salaries primarily reflect statistical revisions, including the updated measures of misreporting; the impacts of the adoption of accrual-based measures are of mixed sign and are

fairly small. For 2010–2012, the revisions are due exclusively to statistical changes; revisions for 2010 and 2011 are downward (reaching over \$27 billion for 2010), and for 2012, the revision is upward (almost \$21 billion).

Personal income receipts on assets. This aggregate consists of personal interest income and personal dividend income. Personal interest income consists of monetary and imputed interest received by persons from all sources, and it is calculated as net interest plus interest paid by persons and interest paid by government less interest received by government.

Revisions to personal interest income begin with 1929 but are less than \$5 billion until 1958. Thereafter,

revisions are upward and generally increase for most years. The largest upward revision is \$219 billion for 2012. For most years, the upward revisions are largely accounted for by the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans; for 2002–2012, these revisions are partly offset by downward revisions resulting from the improved measures of mortgage interest paid. The revisions also reflect the impact of the improved measurement of financial services (beginning with 1985), of the improved distribution of the income of regulated investment companies (beginning with 1992), and of other statistical changes (which grow to over \$10 billion by 2000 and reach about \$97 billion for 2011).

Table 17. Personal Income and Its Disposition

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012		1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Total revision	10.9	74.3	89.4	83.4	113.3	244.0	312.7	Less: Personal current taxes	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-3.3	6.0	17.6
Definitional	10.7	63.4	93.1	76.1	129.7	114.7	126.0	Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capitalization of research and development	0.0	1.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	Statistical	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-3.3	6.0	17.6
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8	Equals: Disposable personal income	10.8	74.3	89.5	84.3	116.6	238.1	295.0
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.7	-23.5	-33.7	-73.8	-67.4	-60.8	-56.3	Definitional	10.7	63.4	93.1	76.1	129.7	114.7	126.0
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	11.3	90.8	124.4	156.6	198.4	177.0	183.9	Capitalization of research and development	0.0	1.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8
Statistical	0.2	10.9	-3.7	7.3	-16.4	129.3	186.7	Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.7	-23.5	-33.7	-73.8	-67.4	-60.8	-56.3
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-14.8	-8.3	-9.4	1.2	0.5	Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	11.3	90.8	124.4	156.6	198.4	177.0	183.9
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	33.6	-1.1	71.0	53.2	35.7	-26.3	Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0	Statistical	0.1	10.9	-3.6	8.2	-13.1	123.4	169.0
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-14.8	-8.3	-9.4	1.2	0.5
Other statistical	0.2	-10.2	25.2	-34.4	-41.4	108.7	229.6	Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	33.6	-1.1	71.0	53.2	35.7	-26.3
Source of revision by component								Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Compensation of employees	5.3	46.1	31.1	36.9	-2.7	-16.7	18.7	Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Definitional	5.3	39.1	31.5	48.8	3.5	-13.4	-23.4	Other statistical	0.1	-10.2	25.3	-33.5	-38.1	102.8	211.9
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	5.3	42.1	31.5	55.0	3.5	-13.4	-23.4	Less: Personal outlays	-0.2	2.5	-32.2	15.7	49.1	59.2	98.1
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Definitional	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Statistical	0.0	7.0	-0.4	-11.9	-6.2	-3.3	42.1	Capitalization of research and development	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj	0.0	-40.3	-19.3	-111.2	-70.7	-2.2	22.6	Statistical	-0.1	7.0	-26.5	20.8	57.1	70.2	109.1
Definitional	0.0	-5.1	-4.6	-10.5	-8.7	-8.8	-10.2	Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-14.8	-8.3	-9.4	1.2	0.5
Capitalization of research and development	0.0	1.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	Other statistical	-0.1	7.8	-11.8	29.1	66.6	69.0	108.6
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8	Personal consumption expenditures	-0.2	-9.9	-53.9	-27.1	-13.8	-17.2	30.0
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	-4.1	-7.1	-10.1	-7.5	-7.4	-8.6	Definitional	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Statistical	0.0	-35.2	-14.7	-100.7	-62.0	6.6	32.9	Capitalization of research and development	-0.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.1	-7.9	-10.8	-11.0
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0	Statistical	-0.1	-5.4	-48.2	-22.8	-5.9	-6.4	41.0
Other statistical	0.0	-23.5	-1.6	-79.7	-43.2	23.0	49.9	Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-7.3	-19.3	-15.7	-36.4	-30.0	-29.5
Rental income of persons with CCAdj	-0.4	-24.5	-1.4	45.7	53.6	74.7	78.6	Other statistical	-0.1	1.9	-28.9	-7.1	30.5	23.6	70.5
Definitional	-0.6	-19.4	-26.6	-63.7	-59.9	-53.4	-47.7	Personal interest payments	0.0	12.4	21.7	45.0	67.0	80.0	75.7
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.6	-19.4	-26.6	-63.7	-59.9	-53.4	-47.7	Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.2	-5.1	25.2	109.4	113.5	128.1	126.3	Statistical	0.0	12.4	21.7	45.0	67.0	80.0	75.7
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	-5.3	13.4	96.6	92.0	95.4	83.3	Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	6.6	4.5	7.4	26.9	31.2	29.9
Other statistical	0.2	0.3	11.8	12.8	21.6	32.8	43.0	Other statistical	0.0	5.8	17.2	37.6	40.1	48.8	45.8
Personal income receipts on assets	6.0	93.0	80.8	109.6	141.3	199.5	208.8	Personal current transfer payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-4.0	-3.4	-7.6
Definitional	6.0	48.7	92.8	101.5	194.8	190.4	207.3	Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	6.0	48.7	92.8	101.5	194.8	190.4	207.3	Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-4.0	-3.4	-7.6
Statistical	0.0	44.3	-12.0	8.1	-53.5	9.1	1.5	Equals: Personal saving	11.0	71.8	121.7	68.5	67.5	178.8	196.9
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	-0.7	-14.8	-8.3	-9.4	1.2	0.5	Definitional	10.8	67.9	98.8	81.2	137.7	125.6	137.0
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	33.6	-1.1	71.0	53.2	35.7	-26.3	Capitalization of research and development	0.1	6.4	10.3	9.3	11.2	14.1	14.2
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	5.3	-13.4	-96.6	-92.0	-95.4	-83.3	Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8
Other statistical	0.0	6.0	17.2	41.9	-5.3	67.5	110.6	Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.7	-23.5	-33.7	-73.8	-67.4	-60.8	-56.3
Personal current transfer receipts	0.0	0.0	-1.8	4.3	-7.4	-12.3	-16.8	Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	11.3	90.8	124.4	156.6	198.4	177.0	183.9
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical	0.0	0.0	-1.8	4.3	-7.4	-12.3	-16.8	Statistical	0.2	3.9	22.9	-12.7	-70.2	53.2	59.9
Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	33.6	-1.1	71.0	53.2	35.7	-26.3
Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
								Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
								Other statistical	0.2	-18.0	37.0	-62.7	-104.6	33.9	103.2

The revisions to personal dividend income begin with 1991 and are upward for most years except for notable downward revisions for 2010 and 2012. The largest upward revision is for 2007 (over \$24 billion). The upward revisions primarily reflect the impact of the improved distribution of the income of regulated investment companies. For 2010, personal dividend income is revised down by about \$37 billion; the downward impacts of other statistical changes more than offset the upward revision from the improved distribution of the income of regulated investment companies. For 2012, personal dividend income is revised down by about \$10 billion, reflecting the impact of statistical changes.

Personal current transfer receipts. This aggregate consists of government social benefits to persons and business current transfer payments to persons (net). The revisions begin with a small downward revision for 2002; revisions are upward and less than \$5 billion for 2003–2009. For 2010–2012, revisions are downward and larger (almost \$17 billion for 2012). The revisions reflect the incorporation of new and revised source data for government social benefits and for business current transfer payments to persons.

Contributions for government social insurance, domestic. This component is deducted in the calculation of personal income and consists of both personal and employer contributions. The revisions begin with 2003, are of mixed sign, are less than \$2 billion in absolute value throughout the period, and reflect new and revised source data.

Personal current taxes. The revisions to personal current taxes begin with 2002, are of mixed sign, and are less than \$5 billion except for 2011 and 2012 (\$6 billion and over \$17 billion, respectively). The revisions reflect new and revised source data, particularly new and revised Census Bureau government finances data.

Disposable personal income (DPI). The pattern of revisions to DPI (which is equal to personal income less personal current taxes) primarily reflects the revisions to personal income. Through 1949, the revisions do not exceed \$5 billion; thereafter, the revisions are generally increasing with only one downward revision for 2008 (about \$29 billion). The largest upward revision is for 2012 (\$295 billion).

Personal outlays. This component consists of PCE, personal interest payments, and personal current transfer payments. The revisions to personal outlays are generally downward and are less than \$5 billion through 1984; thereafter, the revisions are of mixed sign, range from about –\$32 billion for 2002 to about \$98 billion for 2012, and primarily reflect revisions to

PCE and to personal interest payments. PCE is revised down for most years, but a notable exception is an upward revision for 2012 of \$30 billion.

For 1985–2012, personal interest payments are revised up by steadily increasing amounts, primarily reflecting the improved measurement of financial services and improved measures of interest payments on consumer loans based on data on interest rates and consumer credit outstanding from the Federal Reserve Board.

Personal saving. This component is the difference between DPI and personal outlays. The revisions do not exceed \$5 billion until 1950; thereafter, personal saving is revised up for all years by generally increasing amounts except for 2008, which is revised down \$41 billion; the largest upward revision is for 2012 (about \$197 billion).

The revisions to personal saving result in corresponding revisions to the personal saving rate—personal saving as a percentage of DPI. The revisions to the saving rate reach 1.0 percentage point by 1938 and peak at 3.3 percentage points for 1971.

Government current receipts and expenditures (account 4)

Government current receipts is the sum of current tax receipts, contributions for government social insurance, income receipts on assets, current transfer receipts, and current surplus of government enterprises. Current expenditures is the sum of consumption expenditures, current transfer payments, interest payments, and subsidies. Net government saving is the difference between current receipts and current expenditures.

Federal government. Revisions to current receipts begin with 1959, are downward, and are less than \$2 billion through 1979. For 1980–2009, the revisions are upward and range from less than \$1.0 billion to about \$8 billion. For 2010–2012, the revisions are downward and range from about \$3 billion to about \$20 billion (table 18). The upward revisions through 2009 mostly reflect the impact on the current surplus of government enterprises of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans. For 2010–2012, downward revisions to taxes on corporate income reflect new and revised IRS data, as well as new federal tax collections data, and the downward revisions to current transfer receipts reflect, in part, the reclassification of cross-border fines and penalties as negative current transfer payments to the rest of the world (net); these downward revisions are partly offset by upward revisions to the current surplus of government enterprises that primarily reflect the impact of

Table 18. Revisions to Government Current Receipts and Expenditures

(Billions of dollars)

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Federal							
Current receipts	-0.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	-3.7	-2.9	-20.4
Definitional.....	-0.4	6.2	6.2	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.5
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	-0.4	6.2	6.2	4.5	3.8	3.1	3.5
Statistical.....	0.0	-0.8	0.3	1.6	-7.5	-6.0	-23.9
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical.....	0.0	-0.8	0.4	1.6	-7.4	-6.0	-23.8
Current expenditures	6.8	36.5	24.6	27.5	17.9	7.9	15.0
Definitional.....	6.6	37.6	28.0	21.4	21.8	21.4	28.4
Capitalization of research and development.....	-2.5	0.9	-13.2	-20.4	-15.0	-11.3	-5.1
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	9.1	36.7	41.1	41.8	36.8	32.7	33.5
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.2	-1.1	-3.4	6.1	-3.9	-13.5	-13.4
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical.....	0.2	-1.1	-3.3	6.1	-3.9	-13.5	-13.4
Net federal government saving	-7.2	-31.1	-18.1	-21.5	-21.5	-10.9	-35.4
Definitional.....	-7.0	-31.4	-21.8	-16.8	-18.1	-18.3	-25.0
Capitalization of research and development.....	2.5	-0.9	13.2	20.4	15.0	11.3	5.1
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	-9.5	-30.5	-34.9	-37.2	-33.1	-29.6	-30.0
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	-0.2	0.3	3.7	-4.7	-3.4	7.4	-10.4
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical.....	-0.2	0.3	3.7	-4.7	-3.4	7.4	-10.4
State and local							
Current receipts	-0.2	-13.7	-24.3	-22.5	-43.9	-34.5	-30.1
Definitional.....	-0.1	-2.8	-5.5	-6.6	-7.6	-7.0	-6.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	-0.1	-2.8	-5.5	-6.6	-7.6	-7.0	-6.7
Statistical.....	-0.1	-10.9	-18.8	-15.9	-36.3	-27.5	-23.4
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	-0.6	-2.8	-2.8	-2.7
Other statistical.....	-0.1	-10.8	-17.8	-15.3	-33.5	-24.8	-20.7
Current expenditures	1.3	20.9	42.6	62.5	103.7	76.7	93.6
Definitional.....	1.7	33.7	64.0	89.6	161.6	150.5	161.5
Capitalization of research and development.....	0.0	-1.3	-2.4	-3.5	-4.1	-3.6	-2.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	1.7	35.0	66.4	93.1	165.7	154.1	164.3
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	-0.4	-12.8	-21.4	-27.1	-57.9	-73.8	-67.9
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	-0.6	-2.8	-2.8	-2.7
Other statistical.....	-0.4	-12.7	-20.4	-26.5	-55.1	-71.0	-65.3
Net state and local government saving	-1.6	-34.6	-66.8	-84.9	-147.6	-111.1	-123.7
Definitional.....	-1.8	-36.5	-69.5	-96.1	-169.2	-157.4	-168.3
Capitalization of research and development.....	0.0	1.3	2.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.....	-1.8	-37.8	-71.9	-99.7	-173.3	-161.1	-171.0
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.2	1.9	2.7	11.2	21.6	46.3	44.6
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical.....	0.2	1.9	2.7	11.2	21.6	46.3	44.6

the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans.¹³

Federal government current expenditures is revised up for all years, and the revisions generally increase until 1996, when they begin to increase more slowly; revisions range from less than \$1 billion before 1941 to almost \$40 billion for 1995. The upward revisions generally result from the impact of the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans on interest paid by the federal government; these up-

13. As part of the efforts to modernize the ITAs, BEA is now using data for specific fines to identify those that are paid by foreign companies and classifying them as part of transfer payments to the rest of the world (net). Previously, these fines and penalties were not captured in the ITAs. The source data underlying the previous NIPA estimates of fines received by the federal government included these data, but they were not distinguished from fines paid by domestic businesses.

ward revisions are offset to varying degrees over time by downward revisions to federal consumption expenditures that reflect the impact of reclassifying R&D expenditures from consumption to investment (particularly in the mid-1980s and the first half of the 2000s).

Federal government net saving is revised down for all years, as the upward revisions to current expenditures either outweigh upward revisions to, or supplement downward revisions to, current receipts. The downward revisions to federal government saving range from less than \$1 billion for 1929 to over \$35 billion for 2012.

State and local government. State and local current receipts is revised down for all years by generally increasing amounts, ranging from less than \$1 billion for 1929 to nearly \$44 billion for 2010. Prior to 2002, the downward revisions primarily reflect the incorporation of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans (which generally increases compensation costs for government enterprises and lowers their surplus) and the recognition of R&D as investment (which reduces grants-in-aid from the federal government (see the box “Government Research and Development”). For 2002–2012, the revisions also reflect the incorporation of new and revised data from the Census Bureau.

State and local government current expenditures is revised up for 1929–1981, down for 1982–1988, and up for 1989–2012. For 1929–1981 and 1989–2012, the upward revisions reflect the impact on compensation and on interest payments of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans; these revisions are partly offset by downward revisions from other sources, including large downward revisions for 2010–2012 that result from the incorporation of new and revised data from the Census Bureau (table 18). For 1982–1988, the downward revisions reflect the impact on compensation of incorporating accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans.¹⁴

State and local government net saving is revised down for all years except for 1987, when the revision is slightly upward (less than \$1 billion). The largest downward revision is about \$159 billion for 2009.

Foreign transactions (accounts 5 and 7)

Current receipts from the rest of the world. This aggregate consists of exports of goods and services and income receipts from the rest of the world. (The revisions to exports of goods and services were discussed previously.) The revisions to income receipts begin

14. The pattern of revisions to state and local compensation is driven primarily by the funding status of state and local pension plans. See “Preview: Changes in Definitions and Presentations.”

with 1985 and are upward and less than \$5 billion through 2010. The largest revisions are about \$19 billion for 2011 and about \$36 billion for 2012 (table 19). For 1985–1998, the revisions are due solely to the improved measurement of financial services. For 1999–2010, the revisions are primarily caused by the incorporation of revised estimates from the ITAs and the improved measurement of financial services in fairly similar magnitudes; the larger revisions for 2011 and 2012 are due primarily to the incorporation of the revised ITA data. (See the box “Discontinuities in the Estimates of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts.”)

Current payments to the rest of the world (net). This aggregate consists of imports of goods and services, income payments to the rest of the world, and current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net). (The revisions to imports of goods and services were discussed previously.) The revisions to income payments begin with 1985; they are of mixed

sign and are less than \$2 billion in absolute value until 1999. For 1999–2007, the revisions are upward and range from about \$1 billion to about \$7 billion. For 2008 and 2009, the revisions are downward and are less than \$4 billion. For 2010–2012, revisions are upward and larger; the largest revision is about \$26 billion for 2012 (table 19).

For 1985–1998, the revisions are due solely to the improved measurement of financial services. For 1999–2010, the revisions are caused primarily by the incorporation of revised estimates from the ITAs and by the improved measurement of financial services; the larger revisions for 2011 and 2012 are due primarily to the incorporation of revised ITA data.

The revisions to current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net) begin with 2004. They are generally downward and exceed \$1 billion in absolute value for only 2 years—2010 (over \$4 billion) and 2012 (over \$12 billion). These revisions are due to the incorporation of revised estimates from the ITAs.

Discontinuities in the Estimates of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts

The revision schedule and release for successive vintages of gross domestic product (GDP) and related estimates is primarily determined by the availability of revised or newly available source data. This is also true for the other accounts prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, including the international transactions accounts (ITAs), which are the major source data underlying the NIPA estimates of foreign transactions.

Like the NIPAs, the ITAs are revised annually; the revisions are typically released in June. Annual updates to the NIPAs are typically released in July, resulting in production constraints that sometimes prevent incorporating the entire period of ITA revisions. As a result, a discontinuity in the NIPA estimates exists between the years for which the revised ITA estimates have been incorporated and the years for which they have not been incorporated.¹

This year’s comprehensive revision of the NIPAs released on July 31, 2013, incorporated revised estimates of foreign transactions for 2010–2012 from the annual revision of the ITAs released in June.² However, revisions to the data from the ITAs for the years prior to 2010 were not incorporated. For most components of foreign transactions, the revisions to the ITAs for 2010–2012 were incorporated at their “best level.” As a result, there are discontinuities between the NIPA estimates for 2009 and those for 2010 (see the table). For current-dollar net

exports of goods and services (and for current-dollar GDP), the decline from 2009 to 2010 is overstated by \$4.5 billion. The revisions to the ITAs for years prior to 2010 will be incorporated in a future update to the NIPAs.

Discontinuities in NIPA Foreign Transactions, 2009–2010

[Billions of dollars]

	2009			2010	Change from 2009 to 2010	
	Published	Discontinuity ¹	Adjusted	Published	Adjusted	
Net exports of goods and services	-392.2	-4.5	-396.7	-518.5	-126.3	-121.8
Exports.....	1,583.8	-0.8	1,583.0	1,843.5	259.7	260.5
Goods.....	1,064.7	-0.3	1,064.4	1,278.4	213.7	214.0
Services.....	519.1	-0.5	518.6	565.1	46.0	46.5
Imports.....	1,976.0	3.7	1,979.7	2,362.0	386.0	382.3
Goods.....	1,587.3	4.5	1,591.8	1,951.2	363.9	359.4
Services.....	388.7	-0.8	387.9	410.8	22.1	22.9
Net receipts of income	147.2	3.9	151.1	206.0	58.8	54.9
Income receipts.....	643.7	5.2	648.9	720.0	76.3	71.1
Wage and salary receipts.....	5.5	0.3	5.8	5.9	0.4	0.1
Income receipts on assets.....	638.2	4.9	643.1	714.1	75.9	71.0
Interest.....	144.5	0.6	145.1	129.5	-15.0	-15.6
Dividends.....	230.9	-6.3	224.6	248.0	17.1	23.4
Reinvested earnings of U.S. direct investment abroad.....	262.8	10.7	273.5	336.6	73.8	63.2
Income payments.....	496.5	1.3	497.8	514.1	17.6	16.3
Wage and salary payments.....	13.3	1.1	14.4	14.0	0.7	-0.4
Income payments on assets.....	483.2	0.2	483.4	500.1	16.9	16.7
Interest.....	342.3	0.2	342.5	310.7	-31.6	-31.8
Dividends.....	119.0	0.0	119.0	126.6	7.6	7.6
Reinvested earnings of foreign direct investment in the United States.....	21.9	0.0	21.9	62.8	40.9	40.9
Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world (net)	136.1	-0.9	135.2	142.0	5.9	6.8
Addenda:						
Gross domestic product.....	14,417.9	-4.5	14,413.4	14,958.3	540.4	544.9
Gross national product.....	14,565.1	-0.6	14,564.5	15,164.2	599.1	599.7

NIPAs National income and product accounts

1. Equals revisions to the U.S. international transactions accounts that have not been carried back in the NIPAs at this time.

1. The differences between the ITAs and the NIPAs are shown in the lines for “statistical differences” in NIPA table 4.3B “Relation of Foreign Transactions in the NIPAs to the Corresponding Items in the ITAs.”

2. See Barbara H. Berman and Jeffrey R. Bogen, “Annual Revision of the U.S. International Transaction Accounts,” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 93 (July 2013): 43–54.

Table 19. Revisions to Foreign Transactions

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Current receipts from the rest of the world	0.0	-0.1	4.0	8.6	2.6	26.1	48.2
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	-0.1	4.0	8.6	2.6	26.1	48.2
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0
Other statistical.....	0.0	0.0	5.2	9.3	3.5	26.5	49.2
Source of revision by component							
Exports of goods and services	0.0	-0.6	1.7	4.0	-0.9	7.0	11.9
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	-0.6	1.7	4.0	-0.9	7.0	11.9
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	-0.7	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	-3.2	-3.6
Other statistical.....	0.0	0.1	3.4	5.5	2.0	10.2	15.5
Income receipts	0.0	0.6	2.3	4.5	3.5	19.1	36.3
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.6	2.3	4.5	3.5	19.1	36.3
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	2.0	2.8	2.5
Other statistical.....	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.7	1.5	16.3	33.8
Current payments to the rest of the world	0.0	-0.1	2.3	1.6	8.3	17.2	13.1
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	-0.1	2.3	1.6	8.3	17.2	13.1
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0
Other statistical.....	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.3	9.2	17.6	14.1
Source of revision by component							
Imports of goods and services	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.7	5.9	7.6	-0.9
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.7	5.9	7.6	-0.9
Income payments	0.0	-0.1	2.8	1.4	6.9	10.3	26.4
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	-0.1	2.8	1.4	6.9	10.3	26.4
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0
Other statistical.....	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.1	7.8	10.7	27.4
Current taxes and transfer payments (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-4.5	-0.6	-12.5
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-4.5	-0.6	-12.5
Balance on current account, NIPAs	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	35.1
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.0	-5.7	8.9	35.1
Improved measurement of financial services.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other statistical.....	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.0	-5.7	8.9	35.1
Addenda:							
Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	34.9
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	34.9
Balance on current account, NIPAs.....	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	35.1
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.0	-5.7	8.9	35.1
Less: Capital account transactions (net).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Definitional.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

NIPAs National income and product accounts

Domestic capital (account 6)

Gross saving consists of net saving and CFC. Net saving consists of net private saving and net government saving. The revisions to gross saving are upward and generally grow larger throughout the period of revision; they exceed \$15 billion by 1960 and peak at over \$650 billion for 2012 (table 20). For the entire period, upward revisions to CFC (about \$531 billion for 2012) dominate the revisions to gross saving. Revisions to net saving are of mixed sign; the largest downward revision is about \$136 billion for 2008, and the largest upward revision is about \$121 billion for 2012.

Within net saving, upward revisions to net private saving partly offset downward revisions to net government saving for most years and primarily reflect the adoption of accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans.

The upward revisions to CFC for the entire period primarily reflect the capitalization of R&D and of entertainment originals and the expanded set of owner-

ship transfer costs; of these, R&D has the largest effect.

“Net lending or net borrowing, NIPAs” (or “net lending”) is the difference between the sum of gross saving and the statistical discrepancy and the sum of gross domestic investment and capital account transactions (net).

The revisions to net lending begin with 2000 and are upward for all years except for 2010. The revisions are less than \$10 billion in absolute value except for 2012, which is revised up by about \$35 billion.

Annual Estimates of Real GDP and Real DPI

Real GDP

Revisions to the year-to-year growth rates of real GDP are generally small; for 59 of the 83 years since 1929, the revisions range from -0.1 percentage point to 0.1 percentage point, and for only 6 years, the revisions are greater than 0.3 percentage point in absolute value (table 21).

The revisions to real GDP result from the following:

- Revisions to the current-dollar components of GDP, such as those discussed above, for which chained-dollar estimates are prepared by deflation.
- Revisions to the prices used to estimate components of real GDP by deflation.
- Revisions to the quantities used to estimate the components of real GDP by extrapolation or direct valuation.

In contrast, changing the reference year (to 2009 from 2005) does not affect the percent changes in real GDP. (It also does not affect the percent changes in the price indexes.)

For 40 years, the rates of growth of real GDP are revised up (table 22). For 17 of these years, the revisions are greater than 0.1 percentage point; upward revisions to the percent change in current-dollar GDP play a role in 14 of these revisions; downward revisions to the percent change in prices play a role in 10 of these revisions. The largest upward revision, 0.6 percentage point, occurs for 3 years: 1941, 1943, and 2012.

For 16 years, the rates of growth of real GDP are revised down. Seven of the revisions are larger than 0.1 percentage point; downward revisions to the percent change in current-dollar GDP play a role in three of these revisions, and upward revisions to prices play a role in five of these revisions. Only one of the revisions is larger than 0.3 percentage point; the growth rate for 1946 is revised down 0.7 percentage point, primarily because of a relatively large upward revision to prices (1.1 percentage points) that is partly offset by a smaller upward revision to the rate of growth of current-dollar GDP.

For 27 years, the rates of growth of real GDP are unrevised.

For 1929–2012, the average annual growth rate of real GDP is revised up 0.1 percentage point (from

Table 20. Revisions to Saving and Investment

[Billions of dollars]

	1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012		1959	1997	2002	2007	2010	2011	2012
Gross saving	14.0	257.9	427.8	459.0	484.3	623.9	651.8	Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	33.6	-1.1	71.0	53.2	35.7	-26.3
Definitional	14.1	284.5	369.3	487.3	498.6	516.9	532.2	Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0
Capitalization of research and development	11.4	212.1	265.7	359.9	389.5	406.3	415.5	Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	2.2	46.1	57.6	70.4	72.2	73.8	74.3	Other statistical	0.2	-18.0	37.0	-62.7	-104.6	33.9	103.2
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3	Net government saving	-8.7	-65.7	-85.0	-106.4	-169.1	-121.9	-159.1
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Definitional	-8.7	-67.9	-91.3	-113.0	-187.3	-175.8	-193.2
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Capitalization of research and development	2.6	0.4	15.6	23.9	19.1	14.9	7.8
Statistical	-0.1	-26.6	58.5	-28.3	-14.3	107.0	119.6	Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	-11.3	-68.3	-106.8	-136.9	-206.4	-190.7	-201.0
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Statistical	0.0	2.2	6.3	6.6	18.2	53.9	34.1
Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing	0.0	-11.7	-13.1	-21.1	-18.7	-16.4	-17.0	Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improved mortgage interest paid estimates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Other statistical	0.0	2.2	6.3	6.6	18.2	53.9	34.1
Other statistical	-0.1	-14.9	71.5	-7.3	4.5	123.3	136.6	Consumption of fixed capital	10.0	276.2	357.1	496.9	508.2	515.8	531.2
Source of revision by component								Definitional	10.4	267.9	351.6	480.8	497.1	507.7	525.7
Net saving	4.0	-18.3	70.8	-37.8	-23.8	108.1	120.7	Capitalization of research and development	7.5	183.6	225.8	291.4	332.2	348.1	363.2
Net private saving	12.8	47.4	155.7	68.6	145.4	230.1	279.8	Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	1.7	33.8	44.9	57.0	59.6	60.8	62.6
Elimination of the adjustment converting wages to an accrual basis	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	1.2	50.5	80.9	132.4	105.3	98.8	99.9
Undistributed corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj	1.7	-27.3	34.1	-6.1	77.8	51.2	82.9	Statistical	-0.4	8.3	5.5	16.1	11.1	8.1	5.5
Definitional	1.7	13.7	10.2	32.0	51.2	59.5	62.7	Gross domestic investment, capital account transactions, and net lending, NIPAs	13.6	284.1	379.7	491.2	504.1	538.3	594.7
Capitalization of research and development	1.2	21.7	14.0	35.3	27.1	29.2	30.3	Gross domestic investment	13.7	284.1	378.2	484.3	509.7	529.6	559.6
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.5	15.0	14.9	17.9	17.1	17.6	16.5	Private	7.2	206.9	278.0	348.5	363.5	377.2	412.9
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	Definitional	7.1	206.9	269.4	350.8	349.2	365.9	385.7
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	0.0	-22.5	-17.5	-19.6	8.0	13.7	17.2	Capitalization of research and development	4.4	134.4	165.7	223.3	240.2	255.2	269.1
Statistical	0.0	-41.0	23.9	-38.1	26.6	-8.3	20.2	Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	2.2	46.1	57.6	70.4	72.2	73.8	74.3
Improved distribution of regulated investment companies investment income	0.0	-33.6	1.1	-71.0	-53.2	-35.7	26.3	Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	0.5	26.4	46.1	57.0	36.8	36.9	42.3
Other statistical	0.0	-7.3	22.8	32.9	79.8	27.5	-6.1	Statistical	0.1	0.0	8.6	-2.3	14.3	11.3	27.2
Personal saving	11.0	71.8	121.7	68.5	67.5	178.8	196.9	Government	6.6	77.1	100.1	135.7	146.3	152.4	146.7
Definitional	10.8	67.9	98.8	81.2	137.7	125.6	137.0	Definitional	7.0	77.7	100.0	136.6	149.3	151.0	146.5
Capitalization of research and development	0.1	6.4	10.3	9.3	11.2	14.1	14.2	Capitalization of research and development	7.0	77.7	100.0	136.6	149.3	151.0	146.5
Capitalization of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals	0.0	-2.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.5	-4.7	-4.8	Statistical	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	1.4	0.2
Expanded set of ownership transfer costs for residential fixed assets	-0.7	-23.5	-33.7	-73.8	-67.4	-60.8	-56.3	Capital account transactions, net	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Accrual accounting for defined benefit pension plans	11.3	90.8	124.4	156.6	198.4	177.0	183.9	Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accrual accounting for wages and salaries	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Statistical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Statistical	0.2	3.9	22.9	-12.7	-70.2	53.2	59.9	Net lending or net borrowing (-), NIPAs	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	34.9
Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Definitional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
								Statistical	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	34.9
								Improved measurement of financial services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
								Other statistical	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	-5.7	8.8	34.9
								Statistical discrepancy	-0.4	26.3	-48.0	32.2	19.8	-85.6	-57.2

CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
NIPAs National income and product accounts

Table 21. Distribution of Revisions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product

Size of revision (percentage point)	Number of revisions
-0.7	1
-0.3	2
-0.2	4
-0.1	9
0.0	27
0.1	23
0.2	5
0.3	7
0.4	2
0.6	3

Table 22. Summary of Revisions to Year-to-Year Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product for Selected Periods

	1929–2012	1929–1959	1959–2002	2002–2012
In percentage points:				
Average revision	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Average absolute revision	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Largest negative revision	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1
Largest positive revision	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Number of:				
Upward revisions	40	14	20	6
Downward revisions	16	9	6	1
Zero revisions	27	7	17	3

3.2 percent to 3.3 percent) (table 23). The period 1929–2012 can be usefully divided into three subperiods: 1929–1959, 1959–2002, and 2002–2012. For 1929–1959, the average growth rate of real GDP is revised up 0.1 percentage point (from 3.5 percent to 3.6 percent); for 1959–2002, the average growth rate in the revised estimates is the same as in the previously published estimates. For 2002–2012, the average rate of

growth of real GDP is revised up 0.2 percentage point (from 1.6 percent to 1.8 percent).

For all three subperiods, the contributions of gross private domestic investment and of government consumption expenditures and gross investment are revised up (table 24). Additionally, the contribution of net exports is unrevised or revised up very slightly (for 1929–1959, both exports and imports are unrevised,

Table 23. Gross Domestic Product and Its Major Components: Revisions to Average Annual Rates of Change Over Selected Periods

	Current dollars			Chained dollars			Current dollars			Chained dollars		
	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
	1929–2012						1929–1959					
Gross domestic product	6.3	6.2	0.1	3.3	3.2	0.1	5.5	5.4	0.1	3.6	3.5	0.1
Personal consumption expenditures	6.2	6.2	0.0	3.2	3.1	0.1	4.8	4.8	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Goods.....	5.5	5.5	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Durable goods.....	6.0	6.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0
Nondurable goods.....	5.4	5.4	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0
Services.....	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0
Gross private domestic investment	6.2	6.0	0.2	3.7	3.6	0.1	5.5	5.3	0.2	3.6	3.6	0.0
Fixed investment.....	6.3	6.1	0.2	3.3	3.2	0.1	5.7	5.5	0.2	2.8	2.7	0.1
Nonresidential.....	6.4	6.2	0.2	3.8	3.7	0.1	5.2	4.9	0.3	2.4	2.1	0.3
Structures.....	5.4	5.5	-0.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Equipment.....	6.3	.....	.....	4.5	.....	.....	5.6	.....	.....	2.9	.....	.....
Intellectual property products.....	8.7	.....	.....	6.3	.....	.....	8.3	.....	.....	5.9	.....	.....
Residential.....	5.8	5.6	0.2	2.1	1.9	0.2	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0
Change in private inventories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of goods and services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.....	7.4	7.4	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0
Goods.....	7.1	7.1	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
Services.....	8.8	8.8	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	8.2	8.2	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
Imports.....	7.7	7.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0
Goods.....	7.8	7.8	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0
Services.....	7.5	7.5	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	7.2	7.2	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	8.8	8.5	0.3	6.2	6.1	0.1
Federal.....	8.2	8.2	0.0	4.8	4.6	0.2	13.0	12.9	0.1	10.4	10.4	0.0
National defense.....	8.4	8.5	-0.1	4.9	4.9	0.0	14.7	14.6	0.1	11.9	12.1	-0.2
Nondefense.....	8.0	7.8	0.2	4.5	4.2	0.3	9.6	9.3	0.3	6.6	6.8	-0.2
State and local.....	6.8	6.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Addenda:												
Gross domestic income.....	6.3	6.2	0.0	3.3	3.2	0.1	5.5	5.5	0.0	3.6	3.5	0.1
Disposable personal income.....	6.2	6.2	0.0	3.2	3.1	0.1	5.0	4.9	0.1	3.1	3.0	0.1
	Current dollars			Chained dollars			Current dollars			Chained dollars		
	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
	1959–2002						2002–2012					
Gross domestic product	7.3	7.3	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.2
Personal consumption expenditures	7.6	7.6	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.1	4.2	4.1	0.1	2.0	1.8	0.2
Goods.....	6.5	6.5	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.1
Durable goods.....	7.4	7.5	-0.1	5.6	5.6	0.0	2.0	2.1	-0.1	3.8	3.9	-0.1
Nondurable goods.....	6.1	6.1	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	4.8	4.7	0.1	1.7	1.6	0.1
Services.....	8.5	8.5	0.0	3.8	3.7	0.1	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.8	1.5	0.3
Gross private domestic investment	7.5	7.3	0.2	4.3	4.3	0.0	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3
Fixed investment.....	7.6	7.4	0.2	4.3	4.3	0.0	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Nonresidential.....	7.8	7.7	0.1	5.0	5.1	-0.1	3.9	3.7	0.2	2.6	2.4	0.2
Structures.....	6.6	6.6	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	4.5	5.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Equipment.....	7.6	.....	.....	5.9	.....	.....	3.2	.....	.....	3.2	.....	.....
Intellectual property products.....	10.1	.....	.....	7.2	.....	.....	4.4	.....	.....	3.6	.....	.....
Residential.....	7.2	7.0	0.2	2.6	2.4	0.2	-2.4	-2.8	0.4	-4.4	-5.0	0.6
Change in private inventories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of goods and services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.....	9.2	9.2	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0	5.2	5.3	-0.1
Goods.....	9.2	9.1	0.1	6.5	6.4	0.1	8.0	8.2	-0.2	5.2	5.5	-0.3
Services.....	9.3	9.4	-0.1	5.5	5.5	0.0	8.5	7.8	0.7	5.3	4.8	0.5
Imports.....	10.2	10.2	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0
Goods.....	10.7	10.7	0.0	7.0	7.1	-0.1	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.0	3.1	-0.1
Services.....	8.5	8.5	0.0	4.3	4.4	-0.1	6.8	6.7	0.1	3.5	3.4	0.1
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	6.9	7.0	-0.1	2.3	2.3	0.0	4.2	4.4	-0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0
Federal.....	5.5	5.6	-0.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	5.8	6.0	-0.2	3.0	2.8	0.2
National defense.....	4.8	5.0	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	6.0	6.3	-0.3	3.1	3.0	0.1
Nondefense.....	7.5	7.4	0.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	5.4	5.2	0.2	2.8	2.4	0.4
State and local.....	8.2	8.2	0.0	3.2	3.3	-0.1	3.3	3.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Addenda:												
Gross domestic income.....	7.4	7.3	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.2
Disposable personal income.....	7.5	7.6	-0.1	3.6	3.6	0.0	4.2	4.1	0.1	2.0	1.8	0.2

Table 24. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, Averages for Selected Periods

	1929–2012			1929–1959			1959–2002			2002–2012		
	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
Percent change at annual rate:												
Gross domestic product	3.3	3.2	0.1	3.6	3.5	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.2
Percentage points at annual rates:												
Personal consumption expenditures	2.01	2.04	-0.03	1.85	1.89	-0.04	2.27	2.33	-0.06	1.38	1.28	0.10
Goods.....	0.95	0.98	-0.03	1.03	1.05	-0.02	0.98	1.01	-0.03	0.58	0.59	-0.01
Durable goods.....	0.38	0.40	-0.02	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.48	0.50	-0.02	0.32	0.33	-0.01
Nondurable goods.....	0.56	0.58	-0.02	0.77	0.78	-0.01	0.49	0.51	-0.02	0.27	0.26	0.01
Services.....	1.06	1.07	-0.01	0.82	0.84	-0.02	1.30	1.32	-0.02	0.80	0.70	0.10
Gross private domestic investment	0.57	0.51	0.06	0.42	0.38	0.04	0.77	0.70	0.07	0.18	0.11	0.07
Fixed investment.....	0.51	0.46	0.05	0.32	0.28	0.04	0.74	0.67	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.08
Nonresidential.....	0.42	0.36	0.06	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.62	0.56	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.07
Structures.....	0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.07	0.08	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Equipment.....	0.27	.....	.....	0.13	.....	.....	0.38	.....	.....	0.19	.....	.....
Intellectual property products.....	0.12	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	0.16	.....	.....	0.13	.....	.....
Residential.....	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.15	0.16	-0.01	0.12	0.11	0.01	-0.18	-0.19	0.01
Change in private inventories.....	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.10	0.11	-0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
Net exports of goods and services	-0.04	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.09	-0.10	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.00
Exports.....	0.34	0.35	-0.01	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.46	0.47	-0.01	0.57	0.59	-0.02
Goods.....	0.25	0.26	-0.01	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.35	0.36	-0.01	0.40	0.43	-0.03
Services.....	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.16	0.01
Imports.....	-0.38	-0.39	0.01	-0.11	-0.11	0.00	-0.54	-0.56	0.02	-0.46	-0.48	0.02
Goods.....	-0.31	-0.32	0.01	-0.06	-0.06	0.00	-0.47	-0.49	0.02	-0.37	-0.39	0.02
Services.....	-0.07	-0.07	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	0.00	-0.07	-0.08	0.01	-0.09	-0.09	0.00
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	0.86	0.83	0.03	1.62	1.56	0.06	0.50	0.47	0.03	0.18	0.16	0.02
Federal.....	0.62	0.57	0.05	1.42	1.35	0.07	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.22	0.20	0.02
National defense.....	0.50	0.47	0.03	1.26	1.19	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.00
Nondefense.....	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.01
State and local.....	0.25	0.26	-0.01	0.20	0.21	-0.01	0.34	0.36	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01

and for the other two subperiods, the revisions to exports offset the revisions to imports).

For 1929–1959 and for 1959–2002, the contribution of PCE is revised down, reflecting downward revisions to spending for both goods and services. In contrast, for 2002–2012, the contribution of PCE is revised up (the upward revision is more than accounted for by services).

Real DPI

The average annual rates of growth of real DPI for 1929–2012 (3.2 percent) and for 1929–1959 (3.1 percent) are 0.1 percentage point more than in the previously published estimates (table 23). The average annual rate of growth for 1959–2002 (3.6 percent) is the same as the previously published estimate. For 2002–2012, the average annual rate of growth of real DPI is 2.0 percent, 0.2 percentage point higher than in the previously published estimates.

The revisions to real DPI result from the following:

- Revisions to the current-dollar DPI.
- Revisions to the implicit price deflator for PCE, which is used to deflate DPI.

For 38 years, the percent change in real DPI is revised up. For 17 of these years, the revisions are greater than 0.2 percentage point; the largest revisions are for 1942 (1.0 percentage point), for 2009 (2.3 percentage points), and for 2011 (1.1 percentage points). Upward revisions to current-dollar DPI play a role in 16 of these 17 revisions, and downward revisions to the implicit price deflator for PCE play a role in eight of these

revisions.

For 32 years, the percent change in real DPI is revised down. Twelve of the downward revisions are larger than 0.2 percentage point; the largest revisions, at 0.9 percentage point, are for 1976 and for 2008. Downward revisions to current-dollar DPI play a role in all 12 of these revisions, while the implicit price deflator for PCE plays a minimal role.

For 13 years, the percent change in real DPI is unrevised.

For 1942 and for 1976, the revisions primarily reflect the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans. For 2008, the downward revision primarily reflects the impacts of the improved distribution of income of regulated investment companies, of the improved measurement of financial services, and of other statistical changes. For 2009, the upward revision primarily reflects the impacts of the adoption of accrual-based measures for defined benefit pension plans and of statistical changes, including the improved measurement of financial services. For 2011, the upward revision primarily reflects the incorporation of new and revised source data that underlie the components of personal income (see the section “Personal income and outlays (account 3)” above).

Annual Prices

The revisions to the percent changes in the chain-type price indexes result from the incorporation of revised and newly available source data and of revised weights into the chain formula.

For 1929–2012 and for the subperiods 1959–2002 and 2002–2012, the average annual rates of change in the price index for gross domestic purchases are 0.1 percentage point lower than in the previously published estimates (table 25). For 1929–1959, the average rate of change is unrevised.

For 1929–2012 and for the subperiods 1929–1959 and 1959–2002, the revised estimates of the average annual rates of change in the price index for GDP are the same as those in the previously published estimates. For 2002–2012, the average annual rate of change in the price index for GDP is 2.1 percent, a downward revision of 0.2 percentage point.

Notable revisions to the prices of major components of GDP for 2002–2012 include the following:

- Prices of PCE for services are revised down 0.1 percentage point.
- Prices of nonresidential structures are revised down 0.5 percentage point.
- Prices of federal consumption expenditures and gross investment are revised down 0.4 percentage point.

Quarterly Real GDP

The revisions to the quarterly (and monthly) NIPA estimates reflect the revisions to the annual estimates, the incorporation of new and revised monthly and

quarterly source data (including the updating of seasonal factors), and the introduction of changes in methodology.

This section focuses on the effect of the revisions on business cycles with an emphasis on the most recent period of contraction and the current period of expansion.¹⁵

In general, the revisions have very little effect on business cycles. In the revised estimates for the 11 contractions since 1947, all but the 2001 recession show more moderate declines than in the previously published estimates (table 26). For the 2001 recession, the average rate of growth in real GDP is revised down from a positive 1.0 percent to a positive 0.6 percent.¹⁶

In the revised estimates for the most recent contraction, real GDP decreases at an average annual rate of 2.9 percent through the second quarter of 2009; in the previously published estimates, it had decreased at a

15. These turning points are consistent with the business-cycle turning points determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

16. The NBER considers a number of monthly indicators—such as employment, personal income, and industrial production—as well as the change in GDP growth for dating business cycles. Therefore, declines in quarterly real GDP often track closely with recessions, but the movements of monthly indicators (especially employment) that the NBER also considers may affect the relationship between the pattern of change in real GDP and the identification of recessions. More information about the NBER business-cycle dating procedure is available at www.nber.org.

Table 25. Prices of Gross Domestic Product and Its Major Components: Revisions to Average Annual Rates of Change Over Selected Periods

	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision	Revised	Previously published	Revision
	1929–2012			1929–1959			1959–2002			2002–2012		
Gross domestic product (GDP)	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.1	2.3	-0.2
Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.1	2.2	-0.1
Goods.....	2.3	2.3	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
Durable goods.....	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	-1.7	-1.8	0.1
Nondurable goods.....	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Services.....	3.3	3.3	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	4.5	4.6	-0.1	2.6	2.7	-0.1
Gross private domestic investment	2.4	2.3	0.1	1.9	1.7	0.2	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.6	1.7	-0.1
Fixed investment.....	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.1	1.6	1.7	-0.1
Nonresidential.....	2.5	2.4	0.1	2.7	2.8	-0.1	2.6	2.4	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.0
Structures.....	4.1	4.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.7	5.2	-0.5
Equipment.....	1.8	.....	.....	2.7	.....	.....	1.6	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Intellectual property products.....	2.3	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	2.7	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....
Residential.....	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	4.5	4.4	0.1	2.2	2.3	-0.1
Change in private inventories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net exports of goods and services.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.....	2.5	2.5	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.8	2.9	-0.1	2.8	2.7	0.1
Goods.....	2.3	2.2	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.7	2.6	0.1
Services.....	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.6	3.7	-0.1	3.0	2.8	0.2
Imports.....	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0
Goods.....	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0
Services.....	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	4.0	3.9	0.1	3.2	3.2	0.0
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	3.6	3.6	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.5	4.6	-0.1	3.3	3.6	-0.3
Federal.....	3.3	3.5	-0.2	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.1	4.4	-0.3	2.7	3.1	-0.4
National defense.....	3.3	3.5	-0.2	2.4	2.2	0.2	4.1	4.4	-0.3	2.8	3.3	-0.5
Nondefense.....	3.3	3.5	-0.2	2.6	2.3	0.3	4.0	4.4	-0.4	2.5	2.8	-0.3
State and local.....	4.1	4.0	0.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	4.8	4.7	0.1	3.6	3.8	-0.2
Addenda:												
Gross domestic purchases.....	2.9	3.0	-0.1	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	2.3	2.4	-0.1
Gross domestic purchases excluding food and energy ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	2.2	-0.1
GDP excluding food and energy ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	2.3	-0.2
PCE excluding food and energy.....	2.9	2.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.8	1.9	-0.1

1. Price index begins with 1982.
2. Price index begins with 1985.

rate of 3.2 percent. The percent change in real GDP is revised down for three quarters and is revised up for three quarters (table 27). The average revision, without regard to sign, is 0.7 percentage point.

In the revised estimates for the 10 complete expansions since 1947, four have slightly stronger increases than in the previously published estimates—the expansions beginning in the fourth quarter of 1949, in the first quarter of 1961, in the fourth quarter of 1982, and in the fourth quarter of 2001 (table 26). For two of the expansions, the increases are slightly more moder-

ate than in the previously published estimates—the expansions beginning in the second quarter of 1958 and in the fourth quarter of 1970. For the remaining four expansions, the average annual rates of growth for real GDP are unrevised.

For the current expansion through the first quarter of 2013, real GDP increases at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent; in the previously published estimates, it had increased at a rate of 2.1 percent. The percent change in real GDP is revised up for seven quarters and is revised down for eight quarters (table 27). The average revision, without regard to sign, is 0.6 percentage point.

Table 26. Revisions to Cyclical Fluctuations in Real Gross Domestic Product, 1948–2013

	Revised	Previously published	Revision
Contractions			
1948:IV–1949:IV	-1.5	-1.6	0.1
1953:II–1954:II	-2.4	-2.5	0.1
1957:III–1958:II	-3.9	-4.2	0.3
1960:II–1961:I	-0.4	-0.7	0.3
1969:IV–1970:IV	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
1973:IV–1975:I	-2.5	-2.6	0.1
1980:I–1980:III	-4.3	-4.4	0.1
1981:III–1982:IV	-2.0	-2.1	0.1
1990:III–1991:I	-2.6	-2.7	0.1
2001:I–2001:IV	0.6	1.0	-0.4
2007:IV–2009:II	-2.9	-3.2	0.3
Expansions			
1949:IV–1953:II	7.6	7.5	0.1
1954:II–1957:III	4.0	4.0	0.0
1958:II–1960:II	5.6	5.7	-0.1
1961:I–1969:IV	4.9	4.8	0.1
1970:IV–1973:IV	5.1	5.2	-0.1
1975:I–1980:I	4.3	4.3	0.0
1980:III–1981:III	4.4	4.4	0.0
1982:IV–1990:III	4.3	4.2	0.1
1991:I–2001:I	3.6	3.6	0.0
2001:IV–2007:IV	2.8	2.7	0.1
2009:II–2013:I	2.2	2.1	0.1

Table 27. Rates of Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product

	Revised	Previously published	Revision
2008:I–2009:II			
2008:I	-2.7	-1.8	-0.9
2008:II	2.0	1.3	0.7
2008:III	-2.0	-3.7	1.7
2008:IV	-8.3	-8.9	0.6
2009:I	-5.4	-5.3	-0.1
2009:II	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
2009:III–2013:I			
2009:III	1.3	1.4	-0.1
2009:IV	3.9	4.0	-0.1
2010:I	1.6	2.3	-0.7
2010:II	3.9	2.2	1.7
2010:III	2.8	2.6	0.2
2010:IV	2.8	2.4	0.4
2011:I	-1.3	0.1	-1.4
2011:II	3.2	2.5	0.7
2011:III	1.4	1.3	0.1
2011:IV	4.9	4.1	0.8
2012:I	3.7	2.0	1.7
2012:II	1.2	1.3	-0.1
2012:III	2.8	3.1	-0.3
2012:IV	0.1	0.4	-0.3
2013:I	1.1	1.8	-0.7

Acknowledgments

Nicole M. Mayerhauser, Chief of the National Income and Wealth Division, supervised the preparation of this year's comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts. Pamela A. Kelly, Chief of the Government Division, directed major parts of the revision. Brent R. Moulton, Associate Director for National Economic Accounts, provided overall supervision.

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Secretarial and program assistance: Esther M. Carter, Katherine Dent, Beverly B. Goodwin, Angela P. Pointer. In addition, the National Economic Accounts Directorate expresses gratitude and appreciation for the contributions of staff from the Industry Accounts Directorate, led by their Associate Director Carol E. Moylan and Division Chiefs Erich H. Strassner and David B. Wasshausen.

Table A follows.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Continues

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	Gross domestic product	14,480.3	14,417.9	16,244.6	451.6	428.8	444.2	459.4	458.1	559.8	
2	Personal consumption expenditures	9,744.4	9,842.9	11,149.6	-27.9	-30.0	-3.0	-13.8	-17.2	30.0	
3	Goods	3,361.6	3,198.4	3,769.7	-2.3	-6.0	4.0	-2.1	-22.1	-13.5	
4	Durable goods	1,184.6	1,023.3	1,202.7	-3.8	-6.6	-6.3	-8.7	-16.5	-16.2	
5	Motor vehicles and parts	400.6	317.1	401.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	-0.7	-4.9	-5.3	
6	<i>Of which:</i> Net purchases of used motor vehicles	111.2	99.7	103.1	-5.5	-5.5	-4.5	-11.2	-15.9	-15.8	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau annual retail trade survey (ARTS) data on gross margins and on retail sales of used motor vehicle dealers for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised Census Bureau monthly retail trade survey (MRTS) data for 2012; new trade source data on cars and trucks in operation for 2012.
7	Furnishings and durable household equipment	283.5	244.3	275.1	12.2	10.8	8.9	9.1	8.4	9.3	
8	<i>Of which:</i> Furniture and furnishings	171.8	144.6	164.1	10.6	9.6	8.9	9.2	8.9	9.8	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised ARTS data for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised MRTS data for 2012.
9	Recreational goods and vehicles	335.8	303.8	334.5	-13.6	-14.7	-13.5	-14.0	-19.0	-19.5	
10	<i>Of which:</i> Video, audio, photographic, and information processing equipment and media	195.6	184.9	205.0	-15.6	-15.9	-14.1	-14.3	-16.6	-16.2	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised ARTS data for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised MRTS data for 2012.
11	Other durable goods	164.8	158.2	191.3	-3.0	-3.1	-2.6	-3.1	-1.1	-0.8	
12	Nondurable goods	2,176.9	2,175.1	2,567.0	1.4	0.6	10.3	6.6	-5.6	2.8	
13	Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	737.3	770.0	863.3	26.1	26.5	27.7	28.3	22.8	34.2	
14	<i>Of which:</i> Food and nonalcoholic beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	634.7	663.4	740.9	19.8	20.3	21.0	21.4	17.2	26.9	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised ARTS data for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised MRTS data for 2012; new trade source retail scanner data for 2012.
15	Clothing and footwear	323.7	306.5	354.6	-11.7	-11.4	-10.5	-11.0	-10.9	-11.3	
16	<i>Of which:</i> Men's and boys' clothing	85.3	81.5	93.5	-9.9	-9.8	-9.2	-9.6	-9.9	-10.1	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised ARTS data for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised MRTS data for 2012.
17	Gasoline and other energy goods	345.5	284.5	417.0	-19.3	-21.4	-14.8	-19.0	-19.4	-23.3	
18	<i>Of which:</i> Motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids	319.9	260.2	390.4	-23.1	-26.2	-18.5	-22.8	-24.3	-28.0	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Energy Information Administration supply data on non-diesel fuel for 2010–2012; new BLS consumer expenditure survey data on diesel fuel for 2008–2011.
19	Other nondurable goods	770.4	814.2	932.1	6.3	6.8	8.1	8.4	1.9	3.0	
20	<i>Of which:</i> Recreational items	124.5	123.8	142.0	-11.3	-11.2	-10.7	-11.1	-14.0	-14.1	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised ARTS data for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised MRTS data for 2012.
21	Personal care products	99.0	100.1	114.6	10.3	10.5	7.9	8.0	6.9	7.6	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised ARTS data for 2010; new ARTS data for 2011; revised MRTS data for 2012.
22	Tobacco	84.3	99.5	108.8	10.6	10.7	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.0	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Department of Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau data for 2010–2012.
23	Services	6,382.9	6,644.5	7,379.9	-25.4	-24.0	-7.0	-11.8	4.9	43.4	
24	Household consumption expenditures (for services)	6,134.1	6,368.5	7,089.4	-20.3	-21.6	-3.5	-7.5	18.9	54.3	
25	Housing and utilities	1,758.2	1,881.0	2,013.9	2.0	8.1	9.4	17.1	31.0	48.0	
26	Housing	1,480.0	1,591.6	1,719.9	7.1	13.8	15.4	23.1	36.7	55.0	
27	<i>Of which:</i> Rental of tenant-occupied nonfarm housing	316.0	359.7	430.4	4.9	6.1	6.6	12.4	24.7	36.3	Revised Census Bureau current population survey/housing vacancy survey (CPS/HVS) data for 2003–2011; new CPS/HVS data for 2012; revised BEA utilities data for 2003–2011; new BEA utilities data for 2012; revised Department of Energy (DOE) residential energy consumption survey (RECS) data for 2005; new DOE RECS data for 2009; new BLS consumer expenditure survey data on tenant expenditures for 2008–2011; new Census Bureau decennial census of housing (COH) data for 2010; new Census Bureau American housing survey (AHS) data for 2011.
28	Imputed rental of owner-occupied nonfarm housing	1,142.3	1,209.9	1,263.7	1.0	6.4	7.6	9.4	11.0	16.7	Revised Census Bureau CPS/HVS data for 2003–2011; new CPS/HVS data for 2012; revised BEA constant-dollar housing stock data for 2008–2011; new BEA constant-dollar housing stock data for 2012; new Census Bureau decennial COH data for 2010; new Census Bureau AHS data for 2011.
29	Household utilities	278.2	289.4	294.0	-5.1	-5.7	-6.0	-6.0	-5.8	-7.0	

See the footnotes and abbreviations at the end of the table.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Continues

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
30	Health care	1,481.8	1,627.4	1,847.6	24.1	23.9	25.8	27.7	16.2	29.5	
	Of which:										
31	Physician services	365.7	392.8	433.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	13.8	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau service annual survey (SAS) taxable and tax-exempt revenue data for 2010 and 2011; new SAS data for 2012.
32	Hospitals	658.1	736.6	861.2	17.9	19.9	21.3	23.2	17.9	22.6	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised SAS taxable and tax-exempt revenue data for 2010 and 2011; new SAS data for 2012.
33	Transportation services	312.2	289.7	318.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.3	
34	Recreation services	375.8	376.0	416.6	0.4	2.6	5.3	6.6	5.2	6.4	
35	Food services and accommodations	595.6	600.3	701.7	-4.9	-5.8	-6.9	-13.3	-12.2	-11.9	
36	Financial services and insurance	768.5	719.0	821.0	-21.8	-35.5	-22.8	-33.1	-6.0	-8.1	
37	Financial services	480.3	452.2	496.1	-21.5	-38.3	-25.1	-39.2	-27.8	-42.7	
	Of which:										
38	Financial services furnished without payment	236.6	229.4	259.1	-14.2	-32.0	-21.5	-34.5	-24.0	-39.6	Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data for 2010 and 2011; new flow of funds accounts data for 2012; revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations of corporate and sole proprietorship and partnership tax return data for 2011; new FDIC data for 2012; new trade source data on credit unions and on investment companies for 2012.
39	Insurance	288.2	266.7	325.0	-0.3	2.8	2.3	6.2	21.7	34.8	
	Of which:										
40	Life insurance	87.5	80.0	103.3	3.7	5.1	4.7	5.1	15.0	17.0	Revised trade source data on life insurance company expenses for 2007–2010; new trade source data for 2011; new BLS quarterly census of employment and wages data for 2012.
41	Net health insurance	131.3	119.4	154.5	-4.3	-2.6	-2.8	0.5	6.9	19.0	Revised benefits-to-premiums ratio based on new trade source data on medical insurance for 2011; new DHHS medical expenditures panel survey data for 2011 and 2012.
42	Other services	841.9	875.1	970.4	-25.5	-20.7	-19.6	-17.7	-21.4	-15.1	
43	Communication	203.3	217.9	251.7	-3.8	0.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	16.5	
	Of which:										
44	Telecommunication services	149.0	149.6	160.6	-10.4	-10.4	-9.5	-9.4	-13.0	-13.2	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised SAS product revenue data for 2007–2010; new SAS product revenue data for 2011; new SAS industry revenue data for 2012.
45	Internet access	42.3	56.3	80.7	3.9	7.5	8.3	9.3	15.7	27.4	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised SAS product revenue data for 2007–2010; new SAS product revenue data for 2011; new SAS industry revenue data for 2012.
46	Education services	196.6	219.9	264.9	0.9	-0.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.3	-0.5	
47	Professional and other services	163.6	161.5	169.4	-0.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.3	-1.0	-6.3	
48	Personal care and clothing services	111.5	109.9	124.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.0	2.4	4.9	
49	Social services and religious activities	124.6	133.2	147.3	-13.2	-13.9	-14.2	-14.6	-15.4	-15.3	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised SAS taxable and tax-exempt revenue data for 2010 and 2011; new SAS data for 2012.
50	Net foreign travel	-21.5	-27.5	-53.6	-12.3	-8.9	-8.1	-10.1	-12.9	-16.9	
	Of which:										
51	Foreign travel by U.S. residents ²	104.1	97.9	110.0	-9.8	-9.9	-9.2	-11.4	-15.0	-17.1	Revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.
52	Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions	248.8	276.0	290.5	-5.1	-2.5	-3.5	-4.3	-14.0	-10.9	
53	Gross output of nonprofit institutions	983.1	1,072.6	1,194.1	-6.3	-5.6	-6.1	-7.5	-22.9	-21.4	New treatment of research and development. For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised SAS tax-exempt expenses data for 2010 and 2011; new SAS data for 2012.
54	Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions	734.4	796.5	903.6	-1.1	-3.1	-2.7	-3.2	-8.8	-10.5	See entries under Household consumption expenditures (for services), line 24.
55	Gross private domestic investment	2,643.7	1,878.1	2,475.2	348.5	337.2	328.8	363.5	377.2	412.9	
56	Fixed investment	2,609.3	2,025.7	2,409.1	343.2	328.1	322.2	360.3	377.3	404.9	
57	Nonresidential	1,920.6	1,633.4	1,970.0	283.1	284.7	284.1	319.8	330.3	348.7	
58	Structures	496.9	438.2	437.3	-28.0	-33.9	-12.9	-14.3	-24.2	-26.1	
	Of which:										
59	Power	54.1	76.1	83.2	4.0	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.1	3.3	
60	Electric	41.5	60.4	66.8	7.9	14.1	18.6	12.3	17.2	22.9	Improved classifications of wind and solar power structures. For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts.
61	Other power	12.7	15.7	16.3	-3.8	-9.0	-12.9	-7.4	-12.1	-19.7	Improved classifications of wind and solar power structures. For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts.
62	Petroleum and natural gas	94.9	69.4	116.5	-31.7	-37.5	-15.9	-18.4	-28.6	-27.7	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised trade source data on footage drilled for 2008–2011; new trade source data for 2012; new Census Bureau annual capital expenditures survey data for 2011.
63	Equipment ³	885.8	644.3	907.6							
64	Information processing equipment ³	303.2	256.1	284.5							
	Of which:										
65	Communication equipment	106.2	79.4	95.8	6.8	6.8	3.5	5.7	13.4	17.6	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau annual survey of manufactures (ASM) data for 2010; new ASM data for 2011; revised Census Bureau monthly industry shipments data for 2012.
66	Industrial equipment	194.1	152.1	195.3	1.1	-1.6	-3.1	-2.4	0.8	-2.2	

See the footnotes and abbreviations at the end of the table.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Continues

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
67	Transportation equipment.....	188.8	70.6	214.4	-1.4	-0.7	-5.3	4.3	7.1	17.5	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised trade source data on motor vehicle unit sales and prices for 2007; revised trade source data on auto and light truck average expenditures for 2008–2011; revised trade source data on business motor vehicle registrations for 2012.
68	Other equipment	211.8	174.2	223.7	10.5	8.7	2.8	10.3	10.7	6.8	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau ASM data for 2010; new ASM data for 2011; revised Census Bureau monthly industry shipments data for 2012.
69	Less: Sale of equipment scrap, excluding autos	12.2	8.6	10.3	3.7	6.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	
70	Intellectual property products ³	537.9	550.9	625.0							New treatments of research and development and of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals.
71	Software	244.2	256.8	281.6	-0.8	1.3	-0.1	-8.9	-11.1	-11.8	For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau service annual survey (SAS) revenue data for 2010 and 2011; new SAS data for 2012; new BLS occupational employment survey data for 2012.
72	Research and development ³	223.3	229.0	269.1							New treatment of research and development.
73	Entertainment, literary, and artistic originals ³	70.4	65.1	74.3							New treatment of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals.
74	Residential.....	688.7	392.2	439.2	60.0	43.5	38.1	40.5	47.1	56.3	
75	Structures.....	678.8	383.9	430.2	60.4	43.8	38.5	41.0	47.5	56.6	
	Of which:										
76	Brokers' commissions and other ownership transfer costs ³	144.7	95.2	106.9							New treatment of ownership transfer costs.
77	Residential equipment.....	9.9	8.3	9.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	
78	Change in private inventories	34.5	-147.6	66.1	5.4	9.1	6.6	3.1	-0.2	8.0	
79	Farm.....	-0.7	-1.6	-11.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	4.4	
80	Nonfarm.....	35.2	-146.0	77.8	5.4	9.1	6.5	3.2	0.1	3.7	
81	Change in book value.....	92.4	-153.7	92.8	1.0	6.0	4.5	6.2	0.6	4.9	
82	Mining, utilities, and construction	3.4	-5.3	6.8	-0.4	1.0	6.0	-0.8	-6.4	0.7	
83	Manufacturing.....	38.5	-33.5	14.8	0.0	-0.7	0.0	6.4	1.1	-0.1	
84	Wholesale trade	33.2	-62.0	28.5	4.4	7.0	0.0	-3.3	-1.5	-1.9	
85	Merchant wholesale	25.8	-49.4	25.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.0	-3.1	-2.3	
86	Nonmerchant wholesale.....	7.5	-12.5	3.4	3.9	5.8	0.0	-5.2	1.6	0.5	
87	Retail trade.....	13.8	-47.8	33.8	1.6	-1.4	0.0	2.8	5.6	1.5	
	Of which:										
88	Retail motor vehicle dealers.....	3.7	-33.0	23.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	2.4	5.7	2.5	
89	Other industries.....	3.4	-5.1	8.9	-4.6	0.0	-1.5	1.1	1.8	4.6	
90	IVA.....	-57.2	7.7	-15.0	4.3	3.1	2.0	-3.0	-0.6	-1.2	
91	Net exports of goods and services ².....	-709.8	-392.2	-547.2	3.3	-3.5	-3.5	-6.9	-0.6	12.7	Revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.
92	Exports.....	1,665.7	1,583.8	2,195.9	4.0	-3.7	-3.6	-0.9	7.0	11.9	
93	Goods.....	1,165.3	1,064.7	1,536.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-6.8	
94	Services.....	500.4	519.1	659.9	0.7	-3.8	-3.6	-0.8	7.9	18.7	
	Of which:										
95	Royalties and license fees.....	97.8	98.4	124.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	Reclassification of distribution rights for film and television recordings from exports of "other" private services.
96	Other private services.....	211.6	237.3	294.5	-10.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.4	19.1	Reclassification of distribution rights for film and television recordings to exports of rents and royalties. Improved methodology for estimating expenditures by seasonal, border, and other short-term workers for 2003–2012. New BEA 2011 Benchmark Survey of Transactions in Selected Services and Intangible Assets with Foreign Persons data for 2011; corrected reporting and new data from major companies for 2011 and 2012.
97	Imports.....	2,375.5	1,976.0	2,743.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	5.9	7.6	-0.9	
98	Goods.....	2,000.3	1,587.3	2,295.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	4.2	5.4	3.5	
	Of which:										
99	Other.....	85.1	75.5	90.6	-10.7	0.2	0.0	4.4	5.5	4.5	Reallocation of adjustments for low-value imports and for inland freight in Canada and Mexico.
100	Services.....	375.3	388.7	447.7	1.3	-0.1	0.0	1.7	2.3	-4.4	
101	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	2,801.9	3,089.1	3,167.0	127.7	125.1	121.9	116.5	98.9	104.2	
102	Federal.....	1,049.8	1,217.7	1,295.7	73.5	75.5	74.1	80.8	82.0	81.4	Revised allocations of FY 2011 and FY 2012 OMB Budget data for 2010–2012; preliminary FY 2013 OMB Budget data for 2012.
103	National defense	678.7	788.3	817.1	16.4	16.3	12.3	15.1	15.0	8.0	
104	Consumption expenditures.....	526.1	613.3	652.0	-49.3	-50.5	-51.1	-49.3	-49.3	-51.6	
	Of which:										
105	Compensation of general government employees.....	201.5	228.8	248.6	-36.8	-40.2	-45.0	-46.0	-49.4	-55.3	New treatment of defined benefit pension plans.
106	Consumption of general government fixed capital	129.9	144.6	161.1	52.5	56.0	58.1	60.2	62.1	62.6	New treatment of research and development.
107	Services.....	156.5	192.8	190.9	-48.2	-49.2	-47.1	-46.2	-43.6	-39.8	New treatment of research and development.
108	Less: Own-account investment	18.6	19.5	20.0	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.3	18.3	17.7	New treatment of research and development.
109	Gross investment.....	152.7	175.0	165.1	65.8	66.8	63.5	64.3	64.3	59.5	
110	Structures.....	10.0	17.1	8.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	
111	Equipment ³	70.8	86.0	86.2							
112	Intellectual property products ³	71.9	71.8	70.5							
113	Software ³	6.5	6.8	7.7							
114	Research and development ³	65.4	65.0	62.9							New treatment of research and development.

See the footnotes and abbreviations at the end of the table.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Continues

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
115	Nondéfense	371.0	429.4	478.6	57.0	59.2	61.8	65.8	66.9	73.5	
116	Consumption expenditures.....	272.3	320.4	359.7	-1.2	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6	-3.6	3.7	
	<i>Of which:</i>										
117	Compensation of general government employees	128.1	146.7	162.5	-13.3	-13.7	-14.6	-15.0	-14.4	-16.1	New treatment of defined benefit pension plans.
118	Consumption of general government fixed capital	76.9	83.5	94.3	48.0	50.6	51.9	55.1	57.6	58.6	New treatment of research and development.
119	Services	62.7	81.4	91.0	-25.2	-27.6	-27.8	-30.9	-33.6	-27.4	New treatment of research and development.
120	Less: Own-account investment	14.2	15.4	15.1	11.6	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.1	New treatment of research and development.
121	Gross investment.....	98.8	109.0	118.9	58.3	60.6	63.9	68.3	70.6	69.8	
122	Structures.....	11.4	12.0	14.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.6	1.3	
123	Equipment ³	16.1	17.7	19.5							
124	Intellectual property products ³	71.3	79.3	85.3							
125	Software ³	14.2	15.0	17.2							
126	Research and development ³	57.2	64.3	68.0							New treatment of research and development.
127	State and local.....	1,752.2	1,871.4	1,871.3	54.3	49.6	47.8	35.8	17.0	22.8	
128	Consumption expenditures.....	1,411.4	1,508.4	1,536.4	42.5	39.5	35.1	22.1	-0.6	5.6	
	<i>Of which:</i>										
129	Compensation of general government employees	1,065.5	1,141.9	1,178.5	83.8	83.6	85.5	99.7	93.6	90.4	New treatment of defined benefit pension plans. Improved estimates of employers' contributions to defined contribution pension plans. Improved measures of wages paid by Indian tribal governments.
130	Consumption of general government fixed capital	144.7	162.1	178.8	7.8	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.7	New treatment of research and development.
131	Nondurable goods	207.1	212.0	247.8	-2.9	-5.2	0.5	-9.8	-16.4	-12.7	New treatment of research and development. For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2006–FY 2010 tabulations for 2005–2010; new government finances FY 2011 tabulations for 2010 and 2011.
132	Services	346.8	372.8	370.9	-16.2	-19.2	-30.4	-41.2	-43.6	-37.0	New treatment of research and development. For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2006–FY 2010 tabulations for 2005–2010; new government finances FY 2011 tabulations for 2010 and 2011.
133	Less: Own-account investment	33.6	36.2	35.2	12.0	12.9	13.1	13.4	14.0	14.2	New treatment of research and development.
134	Less: Sales to other sectors.....	343.0	369.4	428.2	18.1	15.9	16.6	22.2	29.2	30.6	
	<i>Of which:</i>										
135	Other sales.....	123.5	123.3	137.6	15.4	13.6	13.4	15.8	18.4	18.2	New treatment of research and development. For 2007, BEA benchmark input-output accounts. Revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2006–FY 2010 tabulations for 2005–2010; new government finances FY 2011 tabulations for 2010 and 2011.
136	Gross investment.....	340.8	363.0	334.9	11.8	10.0	12.7	13.7	17.5	17.2	
137	Structures.....	271.2	289.8	262.7	2.8	0.3	2.1	4.5	9.5	10.8	Revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2006–FY 2010 tabulations for 2005–2010; new government finances FY 2011 tabulations for 2010 and 2011; revised Census Bureau construction spending (value put in place) data for 2011 and 2012.
138	Equipment ³	43.9	44.5	41.1							
139	Intellectual property products ³	25.8	28.7	31.2							
140	Software ³	11.7	12.2	13.4							
141	Research and development ³	14.1	16.5	17.8							New treatment of research and development.
142	Gross domestic product	14,480.3	14,417.9	16,244.6	451.6	428.8	444.2	459.4	458.1	559.8	
143	Less: Statistical discrepancy ⁴	20.2	72.2	-17.0	32.2	101.4	-46.1	19.8	-85.6	-57.2	
144	Equals: Gross domestic income	14,460.1	14,345.7	16,261.6	419.4	327.2	490.3	439.6	543.7	617.0	
145	Compensation of employees, paid	7,908.8	7,795.7	8,620.0	45.8	10.9	-11.5	-1.9	-16.6	19.6	See entries under Compensation of employees, line 167.
146	Wages and salaries.....	6,405.7	6,260.1	6,935.1	-16.9	-13.0	-23.1	-26.1	-22.5	21.6	
147	To persons.....	6,390.9	6,246.8	6,920.5	-27.9	-18.1	-18.1	-27.3	-22.9	20.5	
148	To the rest of the world.....	14.7	13.3	14.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.1	
149	Supplements to wages and salaries.....	1,503.1	1,535.6	1,684.9	62.7	23.9	11.6	24.4	5.9	-2.0	
150	Taxes on production and imports.....	1,034.6	1,026.1	1,122.9	7.4	3.3	2.9	2.1	-0.8	-7.1	
151	Less: Subsidies	54.6	58.3	57.3	0.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.6	-3.5	
152	Net operating surplus	3,307.0	3,213.9	4,033.2	-130.5	-196.5	-4.5	-70.0	43.6	69.8	
153	Private enterprises	3,323.5	3,234.5	4,060.9	-125.8	-191.3	0.6	-66.6	40.8	63.5	
154	Current surplus of government enterprises	-16.4	-20.6	-27.7	-4.6	-5.2	-5.0	-3.4	2.7	6.3	
155	Consumption of fixed capital.....	2,264.4	2,368.4	2,542.9	496.9	509.3	502.1	508.2	515.8	531.2	
156	Private	1,865.0	1,925.7	2,049.3	388.8	394.0	382.9	383.6	387.0	401.5	New treatments of research and development, of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals, and of ownership transfer costs. Revised BEA fixed investment and price estimates for 2001–2012.
157	Domestic business	1,451.2	1,522.4	1,639.4	260.5	274.0	272.4	278.0	285.9	300.4	
158	Capital consumption allowances	1,330.0	1,558.6	1,595.0	242.8	259.5	275.7	283.9	327.7	337.4	New treatments of research and development, of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals, and of ownership transfer costs. Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing for sole proprietorships. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2001–2010; new IRS tabulations of corporate and of sole proprietorship and partnership tax return data for 2011; revised Office of Tax Analysis bonus depreciation estimates for 2012; revised BEA fixed investment estimates for 2001–2012.
159	Less: CCAAdj	-121.2	36.2	-44.4	-17.6	-14.5	3.3	5.9	41.9	37.0	CCAAdj is calculated as capital consumption allowances less consumption of fixed capital.
160	Households and institutions	413.7	403.3	409.9	128.2	120.0	110.6	105.6	101.2	101.1	New treatments of research and development and of ownership transfer costs. Revised BEA fixed investment and price estimates for 2001–2012.
161	Government.....	399.4	442.7	493.6	108.1	115.3	119.2	124.6	128.7	129.7	New treatment of research and development.
162	Plus: Income receipts from the rest of the world ²	875.5	643.7	818.6	4.5	0.7	1.3	3.5	19.1	36.3	Revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.
163	Less: Income payments to the rest of the world ²	749.1	496.5	565.7	1.4	-3.1	-2.4	6.9	10.3	26.4	Revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.

See the footnotes and abbreviations at the end of the table.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Continues

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
164	Equals: Gross national income	14,586.6	14,492.9	16,514.5	422.7	331.1	494.0	436.2	552.6	626.9	
165	Less: Consumption of fixed capital	2,264.4	2,368.4	2,542.9	496.9	509.3	502.1	508.2	515.8	531.2	See entries under Consumption of fixed capital, line 155.
166	Equals: National income	12,322.3	12,124.5	13,971.6	-74.1	-178.3	-8.1	-71.9	36.8	95.7	
167	Compensation of employees	7,899.1	7,787.8	8,611.6	43.2	10.9	-11.6	-2.7	-16.7	18.7	
168	Wages and salaries	6,396.0	6,252.2	6,926.8	-19.5	-13.1	-23.1	-27.1	-22.6	20.8	
169	Government	1,088.8	1,175.1	1,197.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-4.2	
170	Other	5,307.2	5,077.1	5,729.4	-19.2	-13.1	-23.0	-26.9	-21.7	24.9	Updated measures of misreporting based on IRS National Research Program (NRP) data for 2006. Revised BLS quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW) data for 2001–2011; new QCEW data for 2012.
171	Supplements to wages and salaries	1,503.1	1,535.6	1,684.9	62.7	23.9	11.6	24.4	5.9	-2.0	
172	Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds	1,041.4	1,077.5	1,170.6	60.9	22.7	10.3	23.1	6.4	-1.5	New treatment of defined benefit pension plans. New Department of Labor pension data for 2010; new DHHS medical expenditures panel survey data for 2011 and 2012.
173	Employer contributions for government social insurance	461.7	458.1	514.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	-0.5	-0.5	
174	Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	979.2	973.0	1,224.9	-111.2	-71.4	-6.4	-70.7	-2.2	22.6	
175	Farm	38.1	35.5	75.4	0.3	-4.8	-4.4	1.7	18.0	19.2	
176	Proprietors' income with IVA	44.2	41.8	81.3	0.3	-4.8	-4.4	1.7	18.0	19.1	Revised USDA data for 2001–2012.
177	CCAAdj	-6.1	-6.4	-5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
178	Nonfarm	941.1	937.5	1,149.6	-111.5	-66.6	-2.0	-72.4	-20.2	3.5	
179	Proprietors' income	865.5	796.8	1,004.9	-94.4	-47.2	13.9	-55.2	-10.4	-3.2	New treatments of research and development, of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals, and of ownership transfer costs. Updated measures of misreporting based on IRS NRP data for 2006. Improved methodology for estimating the adjustment made to remove corporate partners' income. Improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing for sole proprietorships. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for the posttabulation and mining depreciation adjustments for 2010; new IRS tabulations of sole proprietorship and partnership tax return data for 2011.
180	IVA	-6.5	1.4	-1.6	0.5	1.7	0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.4	
181	CCAAdj	82.0	139.3	146.2	-17.6	-21.1	-16.3	-16.7	-9.8	6.2	See entries under Consumption of fixed capital, line 155.
182	Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	189.4	333.7	541.2	45.7	30.5	44.0	53.6	74.7	78.6	
183	Rental income of persons	206.6	348.3	555.3	46.3	30.6	43.5	52.9	73.9	77.9	New treatment of ownership transfer costs. Improved estimates of mortgage interest paid based on new IRS Information Returns Program data on loan discount points for 1999–2010 and on new and revised trade source data on mortgage servicing for 2005–2012. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data on residential mortgage loan liabilities for 1980–2012; revised Census Bureau current population survey/housing vacancy survey (CPS/HVS) data for 2003–2011; new CPS/HVS data for 2012; revised IRS tabulations of corporate and of individual tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations for 2011; new Federal National Mortgage Corporation mortgage originations data for 2011; revised trade source data on insurance for 2010; new trade source data on insurance for 2011; revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2002–FY 2011 tabulations for 2001–2011; new FY 2012 Census Bureau annual survey of state government tax collections data for 2011 and 2012; new and revised OMB Budget data on subsidies for 2003–2012.
184	CCAAdj	-17.2	-14.6	-14.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	
185	Corporate profits with IVA and CCAAdj	1,529.0	1,392.6	2,009.5	18.4	36.7	50.3	38.2	50.7	58.9	
186	Domestic industries	1,175.6	1,039.8	1,590.5	15.8	36.6	50.3	44.5	53.1	69.9	
187	Financial	261.0	321.7	422.0	-62.8	-22.7	-7.2	-16.5	-25.4	-10.3	
188	Nonfinancial	914.6	718.1	1,168.5	78.7	59.3	57.5	61.1	78.5	80.2	
189	Rest of the world ²	353.4	352.8	418.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	-6.4	-2.3	-11.1	Revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.
190	Less: CCAAdj	-179.9	-82.2	-170.5	0.6	6.7	19.1	21.9	51.0	30.1	See entries under Consumption of fixed capital, line 155.
191	Equals: Corporate profits with IVA	1,708.9	1,474.8	2,180.0	17.8	30.0	31.2	16.1	-0.3	28.7	See entries under Corporate profits before tax without IVA and CCAAdj, line 208.
192	Domestic industries	1,355.5	1,122.0	1,761.1	15.3	29.9	31.2	22.5	2.1	39.9	
193	Financial	301.5	362.9	477.4	-44.0	-26.8	-11.9	-19.0	-24.2	-7.3	
194	Federal Reserve banks	36.0	47.3	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7	
195	Other financial	265.5	315.5	405.7	-44.0	-26.7	-12.0	-18.9	-24.2	-5.6	
196	Nonfinancial	1,054.0	759.2	1,283.7	59.3	56.7	43.2	41.5	26.3	47.2	
197	Utilities	49.5	23.8	37.1	-0.8	-0.6	0.7	1.9	-6.6	-2.0	
198	Manufacturing	321.9	171.4	404.3	50.6	45.1	40.4	51.4	59.0	32.6	
199	Durable goods	118.9	34.4	197.0	22.8	7.5	13.3	23.2	35.3	15.8	
200	Nondurable goods	203.0	137.0	207.3	27.8	37.7	27.1	28.2	23.7	16.8	
201	Wholesale trade	103.2	89.3	137.8	3.3	4.3	2.7	4.0	0.0	-1.5	
202	Retail trade	119.0	108.7	149.2	1.2	-1.3	0.7	-4.3	7.2	9.2	
203	Transportation and warehousing	23.9	22.4	51.5	-3.8	-3.1	-2.4	-3.5	-13.4	-2.9	
204	Information	108.4	81.2	110.6	14.8	17.1	8.4	8.7	1.9	-1.8	
205	Other nonfinancial	328.2	262.3	393.2	-6.0	-4.9	-7.4	-16.7	-22.0	13.5	
206	Rest of the world	353.4	352.8	418.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	-6.4	-2.3	-11.1	
207	Less: IVA	-39.5	6.7	-10.0	7.7	7.5	3.5	-2.3	6.6	0.9	
208	Equals: Corporate profits before tax without IVA and CCAAdj	1,748.4	1,468.2	2,190.0	10.0	22.5	27.7	18.5	-6.7	27.8	New treatments of research and development, of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals, and of ownership transfer costs, and of defined benefit pension plans. Improved methodology for distributing the income of regulated investment companies by type. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations for 2011; revised Census Bureau quarterly financial report data for 2012; new and revised regulatory and public financial reports profits data for 2012.

See the footnotes and abbreviations at the end of the table.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Continues

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
209	Less: Taxes on corporate income	445.5	269.4	434.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	-2.7	-4.8	-14.5	
210	Equals: Profits after tax	1,302.9	1,198.7	1,755.2	10.0	22.4	27.6	21.3	-2.0	42.3	
211	Less: Net corporate dividend payments	818.9	568.7	770.3	24.4	21.7	14.6	-37.0	4.4	-9.6	
212	Equals: Undistributed corporate profits	484.0	630.0	984.9	-14.4	0.7	13.0	58.2	-6.3	51.9	
213	Net interest and miscellaneous payments ...	663.4	563.1	439.6	-68.2	-176.7	-77.4	-78.5	-70.5	-64.7	
214	Net interest	640.8	544.8	418.1	-72.0	-180.6	-79.7	-80.7	-74.4	-68.1	
215	Domestic business	385.1	301.0	241.7	2.1	-107.8	-26.3	-41.7	-42.5		
216	Monetary interest paid	2,866.8	1,582.0	1,267.0	33.9	-105.0	5.4	-6.8	8.8		Improved methodology for distributing the income of regulated investment companies by type. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations of corporate and of sole proprietorship and partnership tax return data for 2011; revised FRB flow of funds accounts data on nonfinancial corporate liabilities for 2010 and 2011; new FRB data for 2012; revised USDA interest data for 2010 and 2011; new FDIC data for 2012; new trade source data on credit unions and on investment companies for 2012.
217	Less: Monetary interest received	3,151.5	1,924.3	1,692.2	149.2	142.6	129.3	95.4	113.5		New treatment of defined benefit pension plans. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations of corporate and of sole proprietorship and partnership tax return data for 2011; revised FRB flow of funds accounts data on nonfinancial corporate liabilities for 2010 and 2011; new FRB data for 2012; revised USDA interest data for 2010 and 2011; new USDA data for 2012; new FDIC data for 2012; new trade source data on credit unions and on investment companies for 2012.
218	Imputed interest paid, depositor, insurance, and pension services ³ ...	775.3	844.6	856.3							
219	Financial	777.5	819.0	836.6	247.6	239.4	317.5	310.5	316.1		
220	Banks, credit agencies, and investment companies	240.2	221.9	229.1	-1.7	-54.6	-12.8	-12.3	3.1		Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations for 2011; new FDIC data for 2012; new trade source data on credit unions and on investment companies for 2012.
221	Life insurance carriers	255.2	238.1	234.6	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-5.6	-16.2		New trade source data on investment income of life insurance carriers for 2011; revised FRB flow of funds accounts data on life insurance company assets for 2010 and 2011; new FRB data for 2012.
222	Property and casualty insurance companies	31.5	27.6	30.2	-1.2	0.8	-1.1	0.5	-0.4		
223	Employee pension plans ³	250.7	328.4	340.3							New treatment of defined benefit pension plans.
224	Other ³	-0.1	2.9	2.4							New treatment of defined benefit pension plans.
225	Nonfinancial ³	-2.2	25.6	19.7							New treatment of defined benefit pension plans.
226	Less: Imputed interest received, depositor, insurance, and pension services	175.6	256.2	252.7	110.2	127.2	201.3	195.7	190.8		New treatment of defined benefit pension plans. Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data for 2010 and 2011; new flow of funds accounts data for 2012; revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations for 2011; new FDIC data for 2012.
227	Imputed interest paid, borrower services	-73.3	-67.1	-73.0	23.1	6.8	39.7	56.6	63.2		Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Improved estimates of mortgage interest paid. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data for 2010 and 2011; new FRB data for 2012.
228	Less: Imputed interest received, borrower services	-143.5	-122.1	-136.2	40.7	15.2	83.8	132.0	147.7		Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks.
229	Owner-occupied housing	460.6	430.1	324.8	-78.3	-76.9	-58.7	-45.5	-46.0		
230	Monetary interest paid	510.9	467.8	361.9	-80.8	-74.9	-75.4	-76.1	-79.6		Improved estimates of mortgage interest paid. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data on residential mortgage liabilities for 2010–2012.
231	Imputed interest paid, borrower services	-48.9	-36.5	-35.8	2.6	-2.1	16.6	30.6	33.6		Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Improved estimates of mortgage interest paid. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data for 2010 and 2011; new FRB data for 2012.
232	Less: Imputed interest received, depositor, insurance, and pension services	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
233	Nonprofit institutions	12.3	11.5	9.4	0.9	0.4	1.7	2.6	2.7		
234	Rest of the world ²	-217.3	-197.8	-157.7	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	11.3		Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.
235	Miscellaneous payments	22.6	18.2	21.5	3.8	3.9	2.3	2.1	3.9	3.4	
236	Taxes on production and imports	1,034.6	1,026.1	1,122.9	7.4	3.3	2.9	2.1	-0.8	-7.1	
237	Federal	94.6	91.4	118.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.0	
238	State and local	940.0	934.8	1,004.9	7.3	3.3	3.0	0.9	-1.9	-9.1	
239	Less: Subsidies	54.6	58.3	57.3	0.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.6	-3.5	
240	Federal	47.5	56.9	56.8	0.1	-0.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.7	-3.6	
241	State and local	7.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
242	Business current transfer payments (net) ...	98.6	127.2	106.9	-4.7	-6.6	-6.2	-11.5	-3.0	-21.1	
243	To persons (net)	30.6	38.7	41.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-4.4	1.8	-4.5	
244	To government (net)	62.0	90.7	70.6	-4.8	-6.4	-5.3	-7.3	-4.7	-13.8	Reclassification of certain federal transfer receipts as rents and royalties and transfers to the rest of the world (net).
245	To the rest of the world (net)	6.0	-2.3	-5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-2.7	
246	Current surplus of government enterprises	-16.4	-20.6	-27.7	-4.6	-5.2	-5.0	-3.4	2.7	6.3	
247	Federal	2.0	0.8	-13.4	4.7	4.5	5.3	3.9	5.4	4.4	
248	State and local	-18.5	-21.4	-14.3	-9.4	-9.7	-10.3	-7.3	-2.7	2.0	New treatment of defined benefit pension plans. Revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2006–FY 2010 tabulations for 2005–2010; new government finances FY 2011 tabulations for 2010 and 2011.

See the footnotes and abbreviations at the end of the table.

Table A. Selected Components Detail and Major Source Data and Conceptual and Statistical Changes Incorporated, 2007–2012—Table Ends

Line	NIPA component	Billions of dollars									Major source data and conceptual and statistical changes incorporated ¹
		Revised level			Revision in level						
		2007	2009	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	Addenda:										
249	Gross national product	14,606.8	14,565.1	16,497.4	454.9	432.5	447.9	456.0	467.1	569.6	
250	Gross saving	2,506.7	2,071.7	2,672.2	459.0	373.7	515.9	484.3	623.9	651.8	
251	Personal income	11,995.7	12,082.1	13,743.8	83.4	-29.6	215.1	113.3	244.0	312.7	See entries under National income and additional sources below.
252	Compensation of employees	7,899.1	7,787.8	8,611.6	36.9	5.9	-6.6	-2.7	-16.7	18.7	
253	Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	979.2	973.0	1,224.9	-111.2	-71.4	-6.4	-70.7	-2.2	22.6	
254	Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	189.4	333.7	541.2	45.7	30.5	44.0	53.6	74.7	78.6	
255	Personal income receipts on assets	2,166.6	1,811.8	1,958.5	109.6	1.7	185.3	141.3	199.5	208.8	
256	Personal interest income	1,350.1	1,263.9	1,211.6	85.0	-20.4	170.6	178.4	195.3	219.0	New treatment of defined benefit pension plans. Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks. Improved methodology for distributing the income of regulated investment companies by type. Revised FRB flow of funds accounts data for 2010 and 2011; new FRB data for 2012; revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations of corporate and of sole proprietorship and partnership tax return data for 2011; new trade source data on investment income of life insurance carriers for 2011; new FDIC data for 2012; new trade source data on credit unions and on investment companies for 2012.
257	Personal dividend income	816.5	547.9	746.9	24.6	22.0	14.7	-37.1	4.2	-10.1	Improved methodology for distributing the income of regulated investment companies by type. Revised IRS tabulations of corporate tax return data for 2010; new IRS tabulations for 2011; new and revised regulatory agency and public financial statements data on dividends for 2012; revised BEA international transactions accounts data for 1999–2012.
258	Personal current transfer receipts	1,722.8	2,140.2	2,358.3	4.3	4.8	0.1	-7.4	-12.3	-16.8	
259	Government social benefits to persons	1,692.2	2,101.5	2,316.8	4.3	4.9	1.0	-2.9	-14.0	-12.4	
260	Federal	1,258.9	1,608.9	1,772.5	4.7	6.2	3.5	1.5	-7.6	-2.5	
261	State and local	433.3	492.6	544.3	-0.4	-1.3	-2.5	-4.5	-6.5	-9.9	
262	Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)	30.6	38.7	41.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-4.4	1.8	-4.5	
263	Less: Contributions for government social insurance, domestic	961.4	964.4	950.7	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	-1.1	-0.8	
264	Federal	942.5	945.8	933.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	-1.1	-0.8	
265	State and local	18.9	18.6	17.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.0	
266	Less: Personal current taxes	1,487.9	1,144.9	1,498.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	-3.3	6.0	17.6	
267	Federal	1,164.4	857.2	1,149.2	-1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.4	1.8	4.6	
268	State and local	323.5	287.8	348.8	0.4	-0.9	0.2	-3.0	4.2	13.0	Revised Census Bureau government finances FY 2006–FY 2011 tabulations for 2005–2011; new government finances FY 2012 tabulations for 2011 and 2012.
269	Equals: Disposable personal income	10,507.9	10,937.2	12,245.8	84.3	-29.1	214.8	116.6	238.1	295.0	
270	Less: Personal outlays	10,190.6	10,266.5	11,558.4	15.7	11.8	52.2	49.1	59.2	98.1	
271	Personal consumption expenditures	9,744.4	9,842.9	11,149.6	-27.9	-30.0	-3.0	-13.8	-17.2	30.0	
272	Personal interest payments	305.9	273.9	248.4	45.0	44.0	56.8	67.0	80.0	75.7	Improved estimates of implicit services of commercial banks and of mortgage interest paid. Improved treatment for the derivation of monetary interest paid on consumer loans. Revised FRB interest rate data for 1980–2012; revised FRB flow of funds accounts data for 2010 and 2011; new flow of funds accounts data for 2012; revised FRB consumer credit outstanding data for 2010–2012; new FDIC data for 2012.
273	Personal current transfer payments	140.3	149.6	160.4	-1.4	-2.1	-1.7	-4.0	-3.4	-7.6	
274	To government	81.0	83.5	88.5	-1.4	-2.1	-1.7	-3.5	-3.6	-3.0	
275	To the rest of the world (net)	59.3	66.1	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-4.5	
276	Equals: Personal saving	317.2	670.7	687.4	68.5	-41.0	162.5	67.5	178.8	196.9	

1. In these descriptions, "new" indicates this is the first time that data from the specific source are being incorporated into the component estimate for the given year, and "revised" indicates that data from the specific source were incorporated previously, and now revised data from that source are being incorporated.

2. Revisions reflect the annual revision of BEA's international transactions accounts (ITAs). The revised ITA estimates were incorporated into the NIPAs at their "best level" for 2010–2012. As a result, there are differences between the NIPA estimates and the ITA estimates for 1999–2009. For more information on the revisions to the International Transactions Accounts, see Barbara H. Berman and Jeffrey R. Bogen, Annual Revision of the U.S. International Transactions Accounts, SURVEY 93 (July 2013): 43–54. Additionally, revised estimates for 1999–2007 reflect changes previously incorporated into the ITAs but not into the NIPAs because they affected years outside of the periods open for revision, including the reclassification of distribution rights for film and television recordings and the reallocation of adjustments for low-value imports and for inland freight in Canada and Mexico; these changes were incorporated in the previously published NIPA estimates for 2008–2012.

3. Revisions are not shown because this component was not previously published.

4. The statistical discrepancy is gross domestic product (GDP) less gross domestic income (GDI); it is also the difference between gross national product (GNP) and gross national income (GNI), which is GDI plus net income receipts from the rest of the world. The statistical discrepancy arises because the product-side measures of GDP and GNP are estimated independently from the income-side measures of GDI and GNI.

NOTE. The new treatments of research and development, of entertainment, literary, and artistic originals, of ownership transfer costs, and of defined benefit pension plans begin with the estimates for 1929. The improved estimates of employers' contributions to state and local government-sponsored defined contribution pension plans begin with 1966. The improved measures of IRS section 179 expensing for sole proprietorships begin with the estimates for 1982. The improved estimates of the implicit services of commercial banks begin with 1985. The improved measures of wages paid by Indian tribal governments begin with the estimates for

1990. The improved methodology for distributing the income of regulated investment companies by type begins with the estimates for 1992. The improved classifications of wind and solar power structures, the improved methodology for estimating the adjustment made to remove corporate partners' income from nonfarm proprietors' income, and the improved estimates of mortgage interest paid begin with 1993. Updated measures of misreporting begin with the estimates for 2002. The improved treatment for the derivation of monetary interest paid on consumer loans begins with the estimates for 1980. For more information on the changes in definitions and in methodologies that were introduced as part of the 2013 comprehensive revision of the NIPAs, see "Preview of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Changes in Definitions and Presentations," SURVEY 93 (March 2013): 13–39 and Nicole M. Mayerhauser and Sarah J. Pack, "Preview of the 2013 Comprehensive Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Statistical Changes," SURVEY 93 (May 2013): 6–14.

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis
 BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics
 CCAAdj Capital consumption adjustment
 DHHS Department of Health and Human Services
 FDIC Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 FRB Federal Reserve Board
 FY Fiscal year
 IRS Internal Revenue Service
 IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
 NIPA National income and product account
 OMB Office of Management and Budget
 USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture