

2024 Annual Update of the National Economic Accounts

Summary of Results

Released Thursday, September 26, 2024

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BEA plans to release the results of the annual update of the National Economic Accounts (NEAs), which include the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) and the Industry Economic Accounts (IEAs), on September 26, 2024. With the concurrent production and publication of the NIPAs, the IEAs, and the Regional Economic Accounts (REAs), improvements incorporated as part of the NEA annual update will impact all three sets of accounts, and each account will reflect the same update period. The annual update of the REAs will begin on September 27.

This year's update incorporates newly available and more comprehensive source data and improved estimation methodologies for the first quarter of 2019 through the first quarter of 2024, with revisions to GDP, GDI, and their components. The reference year remains 2017. This report summarizes the results for quarterly and annual data in the NIPAs and IEAs through the fourth quarter of 2023. Updated estimates for the first quarter of 2024 will be discussed in the news release for the "third" estimate of GDP for the second quarter of 2024, scheduled for release on September 26.

Availability of Data and Detailed Results

On September 26, most NIPA and IEA tables will be available through [BEA's Interactive Data application on the BEA website](#). Refer to "[Information on 2024 Annual Updates to the National, Industry, and State and Local Economic Accounts, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#)" for the complete table release schedule. Additionally, the [Survey of Current Business](#) will contain an article describing the update in more detail.

Previously published estimates, which are superseded by the September 26 release, can be found in [BEA's data archives](#).

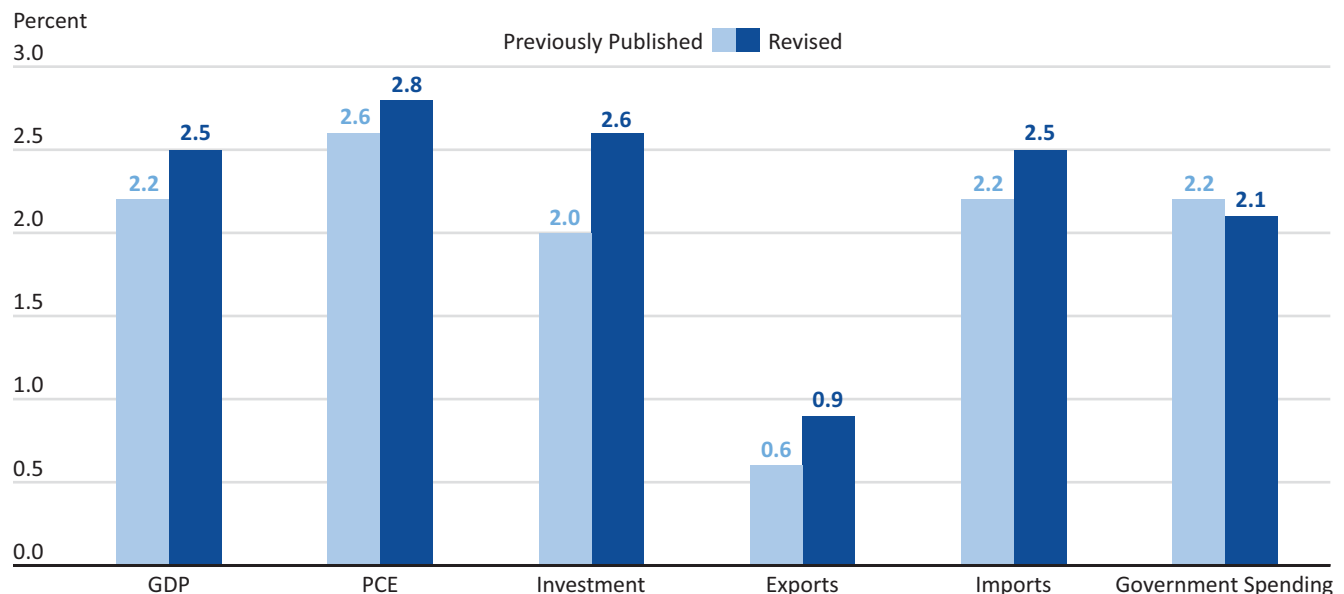
Real GDP

The picture of the economy presented in the updated estimates is little changed from the previously published estimates.

- From 2018 to 2023, real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent; in the previously published estimates, real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent (Table A1). When measured from the fourth quarter of 2018 to the fourth quarter of 2023, real GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.5 percent; revised up 0.3 percentage point from the previously published estimates (Chart 1 and Table A2).

Chart 1. Average Rates of Change for Real GDP

[2018:Q4–2023:Q4]



- The percent change in real GDP was revised up for 2019, 2021, 2022, and 2023, and was the same as previously published for 2020 (Table 1).
 - » For 2019, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.1 percentage point, from 2.5 percent to 2.6 percent, primarily reflecting an upward revision to consumer spending (Table 2).
 - » For 2020, the decrease in real GDP was the same as previously published at 2.2 percent, primarily reflecting an upward revision to government spending that was offset by a downward revision to consumer spending.
 - » For 2021, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.3 percentage point, from 5.8 percent to 6.1 percent, primarily reflecting an upward revision to consumer spending.
 - » For 2022, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.6 percentage point, from 1.9 percent to 2.5 percent, primarily reflecting upward revisions to consumer spending and nonresidential fixed investment.

- » For 2023, the percent change in real GDP was revised up 0.4 percentage point, from 2.5 percent to 2.9 percent, primarily reflecting upward revisions to consumer spending, nonresidential fixed investment, and residential fixed investment.
- From the first quarter of 2019 through the fourth quarter of 2023, the average revision (without regard to sign) in the percent change in real GDP was 0.3 percentage point. The revisions did not change the direction of change in real GDP (increase or decrease) for any of these quarters except for the second quarter of 2022. For this quarter, the percent change in real GDP was revised up 0.9 percentage point, from a decrease of 0.6 percent to an increase of 0.3 percent.
- Current-dollar GDP was revised up for all years from 2019 to 2023: by \$18.6 billion (0.1 percent) for 2019; \$31.1 billion (0.1 percent) for 2020; \$87.2 billion (0.4 percent) for 2021, \$262.8 billion (1.0 percent) for 2022, and \$359.8 billion (1.3 percent) for 2023 (Table 3A).

Gross Domestic Income and the Statistical Discrepancy

- From 2018 to 2023, real GDI increased at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent; in the previously published estimates, real GDI increased at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent (Table A1). From the fourth quarter of 2018 to the fourth quarter of 2023, real GDI increased at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent; in the previously published estimates, real GDI increased at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent (Table A2).
- The statistical discrepancy as a percentage of GDP was revised from 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent for 2019; was revised from 0.3 percent to 0.5 percent for 2020; was the same as previously published at less than 0.1 percent for 2021; was revised from -0.2 percent to -0.3 percent for 2022; and was revised from 1.9 percent to 0.9 percent for 2023 (Table 7).
- The average of GDP and GDI is a supplemental measure of U.S. economic activity that equally weights GDP and GDI. In real terms, this measure increased at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent from 2018 to 2023; in the previously published estimates, it increased at an average annual rate of 1.9 percent (Table A1).

Price Measures

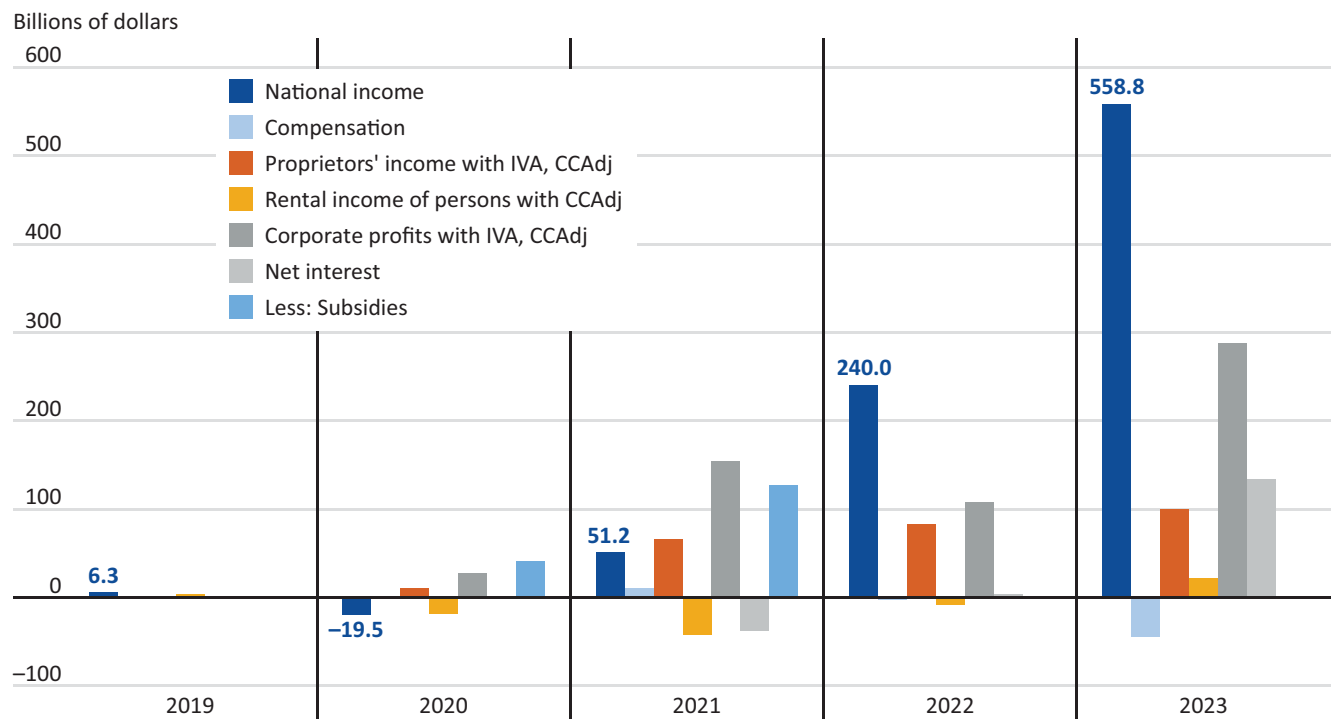
- From the fourth quarter of 2018 to the fourth quarter of 2023, the average annual rate of change in the price index for gross domestic purchases was 3.4 percent, the same as previously published (Table B2).
- From the fourth quarter of 2018 to the fourth quarter of 2023, the average annual rate of change in the price index for personal consumption expenditures (PCE) was 3.4 percent, the same as previously published. The increase in the “core” PCE price index, which excludes food and energy, was 3.3 percent, revised up 0.1 percentage point from the previously published estimates (Table B2).

Income and Saving Measures

- National income was revised up \$6.3 billion (less than 0.1 percent) for 2019; was revised down \$19.5 billion (0.1 percent) for 2020; was revised up \$51.2 billion (0.3 percent) for 2021; was revised up \$240.0 billion (1.1 percent) for 2022; and was revised up \$558.8 billion (2.5 percent) for 2023 (Chart 2 and Table 7).

Chart 2. National Income, Revisions in Levels

[2019–2023]



- » For 2019, the upward revision primarily reflected an upward revision to rental income of persons.
- » For 2020, the downward revision primarily reflected an upward revision to subsidies (a subtraction in the calculation of national income) and a downward revision to rental income of persons that were partly offset by upward revisions to corporate profits and to proprietors' income.
- » For 2021, the upward revision primarily reflected upward revisions to corporate profits, proprietors' income, and taxes on production and imports that were partly offset by an upward revision to subsidies and downward revisions to rental income of persons and net interest.
- » For 2022, the upward revision primarily reflected upward revisions to corporate profits and proprietors' income.
- » For 2023, the upward revision primarily reflected upward revisions to corporate profits, net interest, and proprietors' income that were partly offset by a downward revision to compensation (specifically, wages and salaries).

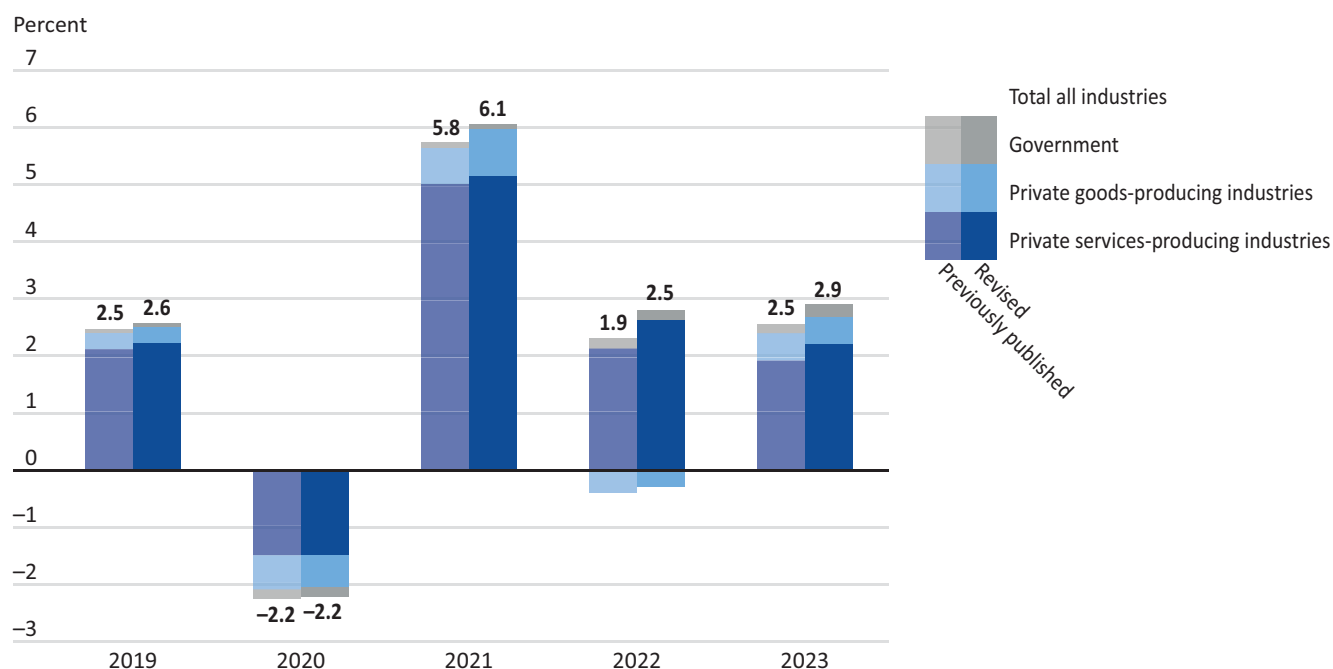
- Corporate profits was revised up \$1.0 billion (less than 0.1 percent) for 2019; was revised up \$28.0 billion (1.2 percent) for 2020; was revised up \$154.8 billion (5.3 percent) for 2021; was revised up \$108.0 billion (3.4 percent) for 2022; and was revised up \$288.5 billion (8.9 percent) for 2023 (Table 9A).
- Personal income was revised up \$7.0 billion (less than 0.1 percent) for 2019; was revised down \$8.9 billion (less than 0.1 percent) for 2020; was revised up \$11.8 billion (0.1 percent) for 2021; was revised up \$248.1 billion (1.1 percent) for 2022; and was revised up \$441.2 billion (1.9 percent) for 2023 (Table 8).
- From 2018 to 2023, the average annual rate of growth of real disposable personal income was 2.4 percent, revised up 0.3 percentage point from the previously published estimates (Table A1).
- The personal saving rate (personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income) was revised down from 7.4 percent to 7.3 percent for 2019; was revised down from 15.4 percent to 15.3 percent for 2020; was revised down from 11.4 percent to 11.2 percent for 2021; was revised down from 3.3 percent to 3.0 percent for 2022; and was revised up from 4.5 percent to 4.7 percent for 2023 (Table 8).

GDP by Industry

GDP by industry, or value added, is a measure of an industry's contribution to GDP. As with the estimates of GDP by expenditure, GDP by industry is little changed from the previously published estimates (Chart 3).

Chart 3. GDP by Industry

[2019–2023]



- For 2019, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.1 percentage point, from 2.5 percent to 2.6 percent (Table 12), primarily reflecting upward revisions to private services-producing industries (led by finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, as well as wholesale trade industries) (Table 13). The direction of change was the same as previously published for all 22 major industry groups.
- For 2020, the decrease in real GDP was the same as previously published at 2.2 percent. The direction of change was the same as previously published for all 22 major industry groups.
- For 2021, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.3 percentage point, from 5.8 percent to 6.1 percent. The revision primarily reflected upward revisions to private goods-producing industries (led by nondurable goods manufacturing and durable goods manufacturing), and to private services-producing industries (led by professional, scientific, and technical services). The direction of change was the same as previously published for all 22 major industry groups.
- For 2022, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.6 percentage point, from 1.9 percent to 2.5 percent. The upward revision primarily reflected upward revisions to private services-producing industries (led by real estate and rental and leasing; wholesale trade; and professional, scientific, and technical services) and to private goods-producing industries (led by agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting as well as construction). The direction of change was the same as previously published for 21 of 22 major industry groups.
- For 2023, the increase in real GDP was revised up 0.4 percentage point, from 2.5 percent to 2.9 percent. The upward revision mainly reflected upward revisions to private services-producing industries (led by finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, and information) and to government (led by state and local government) that were partly offset by a downward revision to private goods-producing industries (led by construction and durable goods manufacturing). The direction of change was the same as previously published for 19 of 22 major industry groups.

Gross Output by Industry

Gross output is principally a measure of an industry's sales or receipts, which includes sales to final users in the economy (GDP) and sales to other industries (intermediate inputs). The percent change in real gross output was revised down 0.1 percentage point to an increase of 1.8 percent in 2019; was revised up 0.2 percentage point to a decrease of 3.1 percent in 2020; was revised up 0.3 percentage point to an increase of 6.8 percent in 2021; was revised up 0.7 percentage point to an increase of 3.0 percent in 2022; and was revised up 0.2 percentage point to an increase of 2.3 percent in 2023 (Table 16).

Changes in Methodology and Presentation

The annual update incorporated improvements to estimating methodologies and to the presentation of the estimates, including the following:

- BEA has improved the territorial adjustment for trade in services with Puerto Rico. The improved measures will be prepared using exports and imports of services data from [BEA's Puerto Rico GDP estimates](#). Previously, the territorial adjustment for trade in services with Puerto Rico was based on balance-of-payments data from Puerto Rico. This change will improve the accuracy of the estimate and better align the NIPAs with BEA's Puerto Rico GDP estimates.
- BEA now uses data from the Census Bureau's Value of Construction Put in Place Survey to define the amount of aggregate investment in new structures by state and local governments each year. This amount was previously defined using data from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (GF). This change was necessary due to a consolidation of data on capital outlays in the GF survey.
- BEA has improved the classification of financial assistance provided by the federal government to extend the solvency of financially troubled multi-employer pension plans, as authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. This assistance will now be recorded as capital transfers to businesses rather than as financial transactions to improve consistency with international standards. Additionally, a new line "net transfers from other sources" will be added to the following tables:
 - » NIPA Table 7.20, "Transactions of Defined Benefit and Defined Contribution Pension Plans"
 - » NIPA Table 7.21, "Transactions of Defined Benefit Pension Plans"
 - » NIPA Table 7.22, "Transactions of Private Defined Benefit Pension Plans"

Major Source Data

The annual update incorporated data from the following major federal statistical sources:

Summary of Major Source Data Incorporated

Agency	Data	Years covered and vintage
Census Bureau	Annual Capital Expenditures Survey	2021 (revised) 2022 (new)
	Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	2019–2021 (revised) 2022 (new)
	Annual Retail Trade Survey	2019–2021 (revised) 2022 (new)
	Monthly indicators of manufactures, merchant wholesale trade, and retail trade	2019–2023 (revised)
	Service Annual Survey	2019–2021 (revised) 2022 (new)
	Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances	Fiscal years 2019–2021 (revised) Fiscal year 2022 (new)
	Monthly survey of construction spending (value put in place)	2019–2023 (revised)
	American Community Survey	2022 (new)
Office of Management and Budget	Federal budget	Fiscal year 2023 (revised) Fiscal year 2024 (new)
Internal Revenue Service	Tabulations of tax returns for corporations	2021 (revised) 2022 (new)
	Tabulations of tax returns for sole proprietorships and for partnerships	2022 (new)
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages	2019–2023 (revised)
	Occupational Employment Statistics program	2023 (new)
Department of Agriculture	Farm statistics	2019–2023 (revised)
Bureau of Economic Analysis	International Transactions Accounts	2019–2023 (revised)

Additional Information

Resources

Additional resources available at www.bea.gov:

- Stay informed about BEA developments by reading the [BEA blog](#), signing up for [BEA's email subscription service](#), or following BEA on X, formerly known as Twitter, [@BEA_News](#).
- Historical time series for these estimates can be accessed in [BEA's interactive data application](#).
- Access BEA data by registering for [BEA's data Application Programming Interface \(API\)](#).
- For more on BEA's statistics, refer to our online journal, the [Survey of Current Business](#).
- BEA's [news release schedule](#).
- The NIPA Handbook, [Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts](#).

Definitions

Gross domestic product (GDP), or **value added**, is the value of the goods and services produced by the nation's economy less the value of the goods and services used up in production. GDP is also equal to the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, net exports of goods and services, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

Gross domestic income (GDI) is the sum of incomes earned and costs incurred in the production of GDP. In national economic accounting, GDP and GDI are conceptually equal. In practice, GDP and GDI differ because they are constructed using largely independent source data.

Gross output is the value of the goods and services produced by the nation's economy. It is principally measured using industry sales or receipts, including sales to final users (GDP) and sales to other industries (intermediate inputs).

Current-dollar estimates are valued in the prices of the period when the transactions occurred—that is, at "market value." Also referred to as "nominal estimates" or as "current-price estimates."

Real values are inflation-adjusted estimates—that is, estimates that exclude the effects of price changes.

The **gross domestic purchases price index** measures the prices of final goods and services purchased by U.S. residents.

The **personal consumption expenditure price index** measures the prices paid for the goods and services purchased by, or on the behalf of, "persons."

Personal income is the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and business in the form of transfers. It includes income from domestic sources as well as the rest of world. It does not include realized or unrealized capital gains or losses.

Disposable personal income is the income available to persons for spending or saving. It is equal to personal income less personal current taxes.

Personal outlays is the sum of personal consumption expenditures, personal interest payments, and personal current transfer payments.

Personal saving is personal income less personal outlays and personal current taxes.

The **personal saving rate** is personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.

Profits from current production, referred to as corporate profits with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) and capital consumption (CCAdj) adjustment in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs), is a measure of the net income of corporations before deducting income taxes that is consistent with the value of goods and services measured in GDP. The IVA and CCAdj are adjustments that convert inventory withdrawals and depreciation of fixed assets reported on a tax-return, historical-cost basis to the current-cost economic measures used in the national income and product accounts. Profits for domestic industries reflect profits for all corporations located within the geographic borders of the United States. The rest-of-the-world (ROW) component of profits is measured as the difference between profits received from ROW and profits paid to ROW.

For more definitions, refer to the [Glossary: National Income and Product Accounts](#).

Statistical conventions

Annual-vs-quarterly rates. Quarterly seasonally adjusted values are expressed at annual rates, unless otherwise specified. This convention is used for BEA's featured, seasonally adjusted measures to facilitate comparisons with related and historical data. For details, refer to the FAQ "[Why does BEA publish estimates at annual rates?](#)"

Quarterly not seasonally adjusted values are expressed only at quarterly rates.

Percent changes. Percent changes in quarterly seasonally adjusted series are displayed at annual rates, unless otherwise specified. For details, refer to the FAQ "[How is average annual growth calculated?](#)" and "[Why does BEA publish percent changes in quarterly series at annual rates?](#)" Percent changes in quarterly not seasonally adjusted values are calculated from the same quarter one year ago. All published percent changes are calculated from unrounded data.

Calendar years and quarters. Unless noted otherwise, annual and quarterly data are presented on a calendar basis.

Quantities and prices. Quantities, or "real" volume measures, and prices are expressed as index numbers with a specified reference year equal to 100 (currently 2012). Quantity and price indexes are calculated using a Fisher-chained weighted formula that incorporates weights from two adjacent periods (quarters for quarterly data and annuals for annual data). For details on the calculation of quantity and price indexes, refer to Chapter 4: Estimating Methods in the [NIPA Handbook](#).

Chained-dollar values are calculated by multiplying the quantity index by the current dollar value in the reference year (2012) and then dividing by 100. Percent changes calculated from real quantity indexes and chained-dollar levels are conceptually the same; any differences are due to rounding. Chained-dollar values are not additive because the relative weights for a given period differ from those of the reference year. In tables that display chained-dollar values, a "residual" line shows the difference between the sum of detailed chained-dollar series and its corresponding aggregate.

Updates to GDP

BEA releases three vintages of the current quarterly estimate for GDP. "Advance" estimates are released near the end of the first month following the end of the quarter and are based on source data that are incomplete or subject to further revision by the source agency. "Second" and "third" estimates are released near the end of the second and third months, respectively, and are based on more detailed and more comprehensive data as they become available.

The table below shows the average revisions to the quarterly percent changes in real GDP between different estimate vintages, without regard to sign.

Vintage	Average Revision Without Regard to Sign (percentage points, annual rates)
Advance to second	0.5
Advance to third	0.6
Second to third	0.3

Note. Based on estimates from 1996 through 2022. For more information on GDP updates, refer to [Revision Information](#) on the BEA website.

Annual and comprehensive updates are released late September. Annual updates generally cover at least the 5 most recent calendar years (and their associated quarters) and incorporate newly available major annual source data as well as some changes in methods and definitions to improve the accounts. Comprehensive (or benchmark) updates are carried out at about 5-year intervals and incorporate major periodic source data, as well as major conceptual improvements.

Unlike GDP, advance current quarterly estimates of GDI and corporate profits are not released because data on domestic profits and on net interest of domestic industries are not available. For fourth-quarter estimates, these data are not available until the third estimate.

GDP by industry and gross output estimates are released with the third estimate of GDP.