



Chronicling 100 Years of the U.S. Economy

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GDP and the Economy

Advance Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2020

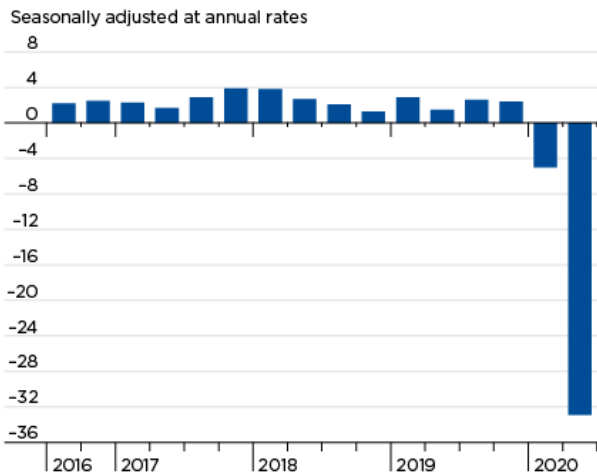
Real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased at an annual rate of 32.9 percent in the second quarter of 2020, according to the advance estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) (chart 1 and table 1).¹ In the first quarter of 2020, real GDP decreased 5.0 percent.

Annual Update of the National Income and Product Accounts

In conjunction with the release of the advance estimate of GDP for the second quarter of 2020, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) updated the estimates to reflect the results of the annual update of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs). The timespan of the update is the first quarter of 2015 through the first quarter of 2020 for estimates of real GDP and its major components and the first quarter of 1999 through the first quarter of 2020 for estimates of income and saving. The reference year remains 2012. For more information, see "[Information on Updates to the National Income and Product Accounts](#)" on the BEA website. This issue of the *Survey of Current Business* includes an article, "[The 2020 Annual Update of the National Income and Product Accounts](#)," describing the results in detail.

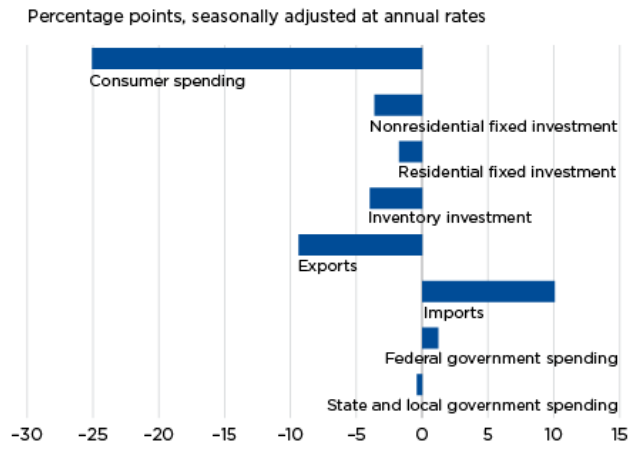
The decrease in real GDP in the second quarter reflected negative contributions from consumer spending, exports, inventory investment, nonresidential fixed investment, residential fixed investment, and state and local government spending that were partly offset by a positive contribution from federal government spending.² Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, decreased (chart 2 and table 1).

Chart 1. Real GDP: Percent Change From Preceding Quarter



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chart 2. Real GDP: Contributions to the Percent Change in 2020:II



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the Second-Quarter 2020 GDP Estimate

The decline in second-quarter GDP reflected the response to the spread of COVID-19, as “stay-at-home” orders issued in March and April were partially lifted in some areas of the country in May and June, and government pandemic assistance payments were distributed to households and businesses. This led to rapid shifts in activity, as businesses and schools continued remote work and consumers and businesses canceled, restricted, or redirected their spending. The full economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be quantified in the GDP estimate for the second quarter of 2020, because the impacts are generally embedded in source data and cannot be separately identified. More information can be found in the “[Technical Note](#)” for the advance estimate of second-quarter 2020 GDP.

GDP Component Detail

With the exception of federal government spending, all GDP components contributed to the larger decrease in real GDP in the second quarter. Imports decreased more in the second quarter than in the first quarter.

- Consumer spending was the main contributor to the larger decrease in real GDP. Consumer spending decreased more in the second quarter than in the first quarter, reflecting a larger decrease in spending on services and a downturn in spending on goods.
 - The main contributors to the larger decrease in services were health care (mainly hospitals and outpatient services), food services and accommodations (led by spending on purchased meals and beverages), recreation services (led by spending on membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters, and museums), and “other” services (mainly personal care services, which includes hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments), as “stay-at-home” orders to protect against COVID-19 affected both the availability of and demand for services in these categories (see [“Impact of the Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Pandemic on the Second-Quarter 2020 GDP Estimate”](#)).
 - The main contributors to the downturn in goods were downturns in food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption and in “other” nondurable goods (more than accounted for by pharmaceutical products) and a larger decrease in gasoline and other energy goods. Notable offsets to the downturn in goods included an upturn in motor vehicles and parts and an acceleration in spending on recreational goods and vehicles.
- Exports decreased more in the second quarter than in the first quarter, reflecting larger decreases in exports of both goods and services.
 - The larger decrease in goods exports primarily reflected larger decreases in nonautomotive capital goods and automotive vehicles, engines, and parts and a downturn in industrial supplies and materials (primarily petroleum and related products).
 - Larger decreases in travel services and transport services led the larger decrease in exports of services.
- Nonresidential fixed investment decreased more in the second quarter than in the first quarter; all subcomponents contributed to the slowdown.
 - The larger decrease in equipment primarily reflected larger decreases in transportation equipment, “other” equipment (mainly mining and oilfield machinery, furniture and fixtures, and construction machinery excluding tractors), and industrial equipment. A notable offset to these decreases was an upturn for investment in information processing equipment (mainly computers and peripheral equipment), as many businesses shifted to virtual and remote operations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - The larger decrease in structures investment was led by a large downturn in mining exploration, shafts, and wells.
 - Investment in intellectual property products turned down, with all subcomponents contributing.

- The larger decrease in inventory investment was more than accounted for by a downturn in retail trade (led by motor vehicle and parts dealers) that was partly offset by an upturn in nondurable goods manufacturing (mainly reflecting an upturn in petroleum and coal product manufacturing).
- The downturn in residential investment primarily reflected a downturn in single-family structures and a downturn in brokers' commissions and other ownership transfer costs.
- State and local government spending turned down in the second quarter, primarily reflecting a larger decrease in consumption expenditures that was more than accounted for by a larger decrease in employee compensation, specifically a larger decrease in educational compensation and a downturn in noneducational compensation. For details on educational compensation, see [“How does BEA measure public education services during the closings of schools and college campuses in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?”](#)
- The larger increase in federal government spending was led by a larger increase in federal nondefense consumption expenditures, primarily for intermediate services purchased by government, which in turn reflected payments to lending institutions for administering loans provided through the Paycheck Protection Program. For additional details, see [“How does the Paycheck Protection Program of 2020 impact the national income and product accounts \(NIPAs\)?”](#)
- Imports decreased more in the second quarter than in the first quarter, reflecting larger decreases in imports of both goods and services.
 - The larger decrease in imports of goods primarily reflected a larger decrease in imports of automotive vehicles, engines, and parts.
 - The larger decrease in imports of services was led by larger decreases in both travel and transport services.

Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Related Measures

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		Share of current-dollar GDP (percent)	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)			
		2020	2019		2020		2019		2020	
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1	Gross domestic product¹	100.0	2.6	2.4	-5.0	-32.9	2.6	2.4	-5.0	-32.9
2	Personal consumption expenditures	67.1	2.7	1.6	-6.9	-34.6	1.83	1.07	-4.75	-25.05
3	Goods	22.4	4.2	0.6	0.1	-11.3	0.87	0.12	0.03	-2.12
4	Durable goods	7.6	6.3	3.1	-12.5	-1.4	0.44	0.22	-0.93	0.04
5	Nondurable goods	14.8	3.1	-0.7	7.1	-15.9	0.43	-0.10	0.97	-2.16
6	Services	44.7	2.0	2.0	-9.8	-43.5	0.96	0.96	-4.78	-22.93
7	Gross private domestic investment	16.0	1.8	-3.7	-9.0	-49.0	0.34	-0.64	-1.56	-9.36
8	Fixed investment	17.6	2.4	1.0	-1.4	-29.9	0.42	0.17	-0.23	-5.38
9	Nonresidential	13.6	1.9	-0.3	-6.7	-27.0	0.25	-0.04	-0.91	-3.62
10	Structures	3.0	3.6	-5.3	-3.7	-34.9	0.11	-0.16	-0.11	-1.16
11	Equipment	5.4	-1.7	-1.7	-15.2	-37.7	-0.10	-0.10	-0.91	-2.13
12	Intellectual property products	5.2	5.3	4.6	2.4	-7.2	0.24	0.21	0.11	-0.33
13	Residential	4.0	4.6	5.8	19.0	-38.7	0.17	0.22	0.68	-1.76
14	Change in private inventories	-1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.09	-0.82	-1.34	-3.98
15	Net exports of goods and services	-2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.04	1.52	1.13	0.68
16	Exports	9.3	0.8	3.4	-9.5	-64.1	0.10	0.39	-1.12	-9.38
17	Goods	5.8	3.1	2.5	-2.7	-67.6	0.23	0.19	-0.20	-6.65
18	Services	3.4	-3.2	5.1	-20.8	-56.7	-0.13	0.20	-0.92	-2.73
19	Imports	12.1	0.5	-7.5	-15.0	-53.4	-0.06	1.13	2.25	10.06
20	Goods	10.0	0.7	-9.4	-11.4	-48.8	-0.08	1.15	1.36	7.25
21	Services	2.1	-0.7	0.9	-28.5	-69.7	0.02	-0.03	0.90	2.81
22	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	19.8	2.1	2.4	1.3	2.7	0.37	0.42	0.22	0.82
23	Federal	7.8	4.8	4.0	1.6	17.4	0.31	0.26	0.10	1.23
24	National defense	4.5	5.6	6.6	-0.3	4.1	0.22	0.26	-0.01	0.20
25	Nondefense	3.3	3.5	0.1	4.4	39.7	0.09	0.00	0.11	1.03
26	State and local	12.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	-5.6	0.06	0.16	0.12	-0.40
Addenda:										
27	Gross domestic income (GDI) ²	.....	0.8	3.3	-2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Average of GDP and GDI	.....	1.7	2.8	-3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Final sales of domestic product	101.7	2.7	3.2	-3.6	-29.3	2.66	3.18	-3.62	-28.93
30	Goods	29.4	4.2	3.2	-3.5	-30.9	1.23	0.94	-0.98	-7.91
31	Services	61.7	1.8	2.1	-7.6	-34.1	1.12	1.29	-4.82	-22.09
32	Structures	8.9	2.6	1.5	10.3	-30.7	0.22	0.13	0.85	-2.90
33	Motor vehicle output	1.7	21.5	-14.6	-24.7	-83.8	0.54	-0.43	-0.73	-3.64
34	GDP excluding motor vehicle output	98.3	2.1	2.9	-4.4	-30.8	2.03	2.80	-4.23	-29.27

1. The GDP estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

2. GDI is deflated by the implicit price deflator for GDP.

Note. Percent changes are from NIPA tables 1.1.1 and 1.2.1, contributions are from NIPA tables 1.1.2 and 1.2.2, and shares are from NIPA table 1.1.10 or are calculated from NIPA table 1.2.5.

Prices

Prices for gross domestic purchases, goods and services purchased by U.S. residents, decreased 1.5 percent in the second quarter after increasing 1.4 percent (revised) in the first quarter (table 2 and chart 3). Downturns in the prices paid by consumers and for state and local government spending were partly offset by an acceleration in the prices paid for investment in intellectual property products.

Food prices increased 15.7 percent in the second quarter after increasing 3.2 percent in the first quarter. Prices for energy goods and services decreased 44.6 percent after decreasing 7.0 percent. Gross domestic purchases prices excluding food and energy turned down, decreasing 1.0 percent after increasing 1.6 percent.

Consumer prices excluding food and energy, a measure of the “core” rate of inflation, turned down, decreasing 1.1 percent in the second quarter after increasing 1.6 percent in the first quarter.

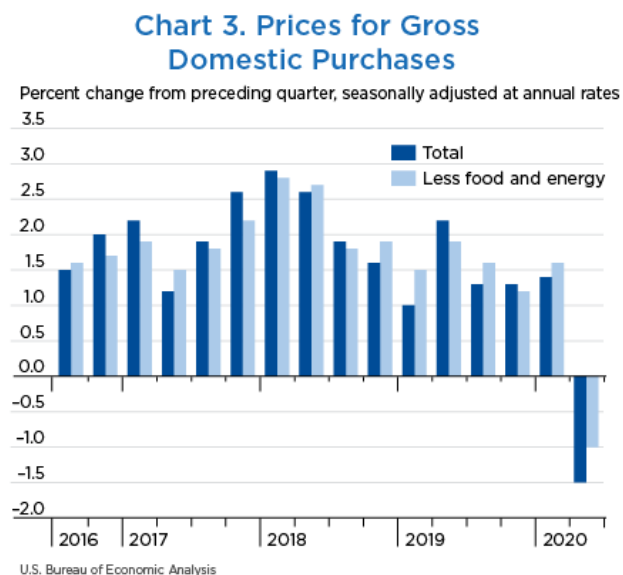


Table 2. Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases

[Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (2012=100)]

Line		Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in gross domestic purchases prices (percentage points)			
		2019		2020		2019		2020	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1	Gross domestic purchases¹	1.3	1.3	1.4	-1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	-1.5
2	Personal consumption expenditures	1.4	1.5	1.3	-1.9	0.92	1.02	0.85	-1.24
3	Goods	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-6.1	-0.19	0.05	-0.19	-1.32
4	Durable goods	-1.8	-2.7	-1.7	-4.5	-0.12	-0.19	-0.12	-0.32
5	Nondurable goods	-0.5	1.8	-0.5	-6.9	-0.06	0.24	-0.07	-1.00
6	Services	2.5	2.1	2.3	0.2	1.11	0.97	1.04	0.08
7	Gross private domestic investment	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.16	0.03	0.29	0.10
8	Fixed investment	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.17	0.03	0.21	0.14
9	Nonresidential	0.4	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.06	-0.06	0.12	0.10
10	Structures	2.1	1.5	1.5	-0.9	0.06	0.04	0.04	-0.03
11	Equipment	-1.0	-0.1	0.7	-0.3	-0.05	-0.01	0.04	-0.02
12	Intellectual property products	1.1	-2.0	0.9	3.0	0.05	-0.09	0.04	0.14
13	Residential	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.04
14	Change in private inventories	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.01	0.00	0.08	-0.04
15	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	1.0	1.7	1.8	-2.1	0.18	0.29	0.31	-0.38
16	Federal	0.6	1.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.04	0.08	-0.02	-0.05
17	National defense	0.8	1.5	-0.1	-2.3	0.03	0.06	-0.01	-0.10
18	Nondefense	0.2	1.1	-0.5	1.6	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.05
19	State and local	1.3	1.9	3.1	-2.9	0.14	0.20	0.32	-0.33
Addenda:									
Gross domestic purchases:									
20	Food	-0.4	0.9	3.2	15.7	-0.02	0.04	0.15	0.77
21	Energy goods and services	-6.2	7.4	-7.0	-44.6	-0.17	0.19	-0.19	-1.38
22	Excluding food and energy	1.6	1.2	1.6	-1.0	1.45	1.11	1.49	-0.91
Personal consumption expenditures:									
23	Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	-0.2	0.8	3.1	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Energy goods and services	-6.5	7.4	-9.8	-45.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Excluding food and energy	1.9	1.3	1.6	-1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Gross domestic product	1.5	1.4	1.4	-1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Exports of goods and services	-2.3	-1.7	-2.5	-17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Imports of goods and services	-3.2	-1.4	-1.4	-12.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. The estimates under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

Note. Most percent changes are from NIPA table 1.6.7; percent changes for PCE for food and energy goods and services and for PCE excluding food and energy are from NIPA table 2.3.7. Contributions are from NIPA table 1.6.8. GDP, export, and import prices are from NIPA table 1.1.7.

Note on Prices

BEA's gross domestic purchases price index is the most comprehensive index of prices paid by U.S. residents for all goods and services, regardless of whether those goods and services were produced domestically or imported. It is derived from the prices of personal consumption expenditures (PCE), private investment, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

The GDP price index measures the prices of goods and services produced in the United States, including the prices of goods and services produced for export. The difference between the gross domestic purchases price index and the GDP price index reflects the differences between imports prices (included in the gross domestic purchases index) and exports prices (included in the GDP price index). For other measures that are affected by import and export prices, see the FAQ "[How do the effects of dollar depreciation show up in the GDP accounts?](#)" on BEA's website.

BEA also produces price indexes for all the components of GDP. The PCE price index is a measure of the total cost of consumer goods and services, including durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. PCE prices for food, for energy goods and services, and for all items except food and energy are also estimated and reported.

Because prices for food and for energy can be volatile, the price measure that excludes food and energy is often used as a measure of underlying, or "core," inflation. The core PCE price index includes purchased meals and beverages, such as restaurant meals and pet food. (See "[What is the core PCE price index?](#)" on BEA's website.)

BEA also prepares a supplemental PCE price index, the "market-based" PCE price index, that is based on market transactions for which there are corresponding price measures. This index excludes many imputed expenditures, such as financial services furnished without payment, that are included in PCE and in the PCE price index. BEA also prepares a market-based measure that excludes food and energy.

Personal Income

Measured in current dollars, personal income increased \$1.39 trillion in the second quarter, compared with an increase of \$193.4 billion (revised) in the first quarter (table 3). The increase in personal income was more than accounted for by an increase in government social benefits that was partly offset by decreases in employee compensation and proprietors' income. The addenda to table 3 include details on the effects of selected federal pandemic response programs on personal income.

- Government social benefits increased \$2.42 trillion in the second quarter after increasing \$80.9 billion in the first quarter, as several provisions of federal recovery legislation took effect. Most notably, unemployment insurance and “other” government social benefits to persons increased to historic levels.
 - Within unemployment insurance, the increase was primarily attributable to new and expanded [unemployment insurance program benefits totaling \\$768.8 billion](#).
 - Within “other” social benefits, the increase primarily reflected one-time [economic impact payments](#) to individuals totaling \$1.08 trillion.
- Within compensation, the leading contributor to the decrease was private wages and salaries; government wages and salaries also decreased. For more information, see “[How does BEA adjust wages and salaries to account for the effects of COVID-19?](#)”
- The decrease in proprietors' income reflected declines in both farm and nonfarm proprietors' income that were partly offset by provisions of the [Paycheck Protection Program](#), which provided small businesses and farmers with forgivable loans totaling \$215.9 billion that took effect in the second quarter.

Personal current taxes decreased \$148.1 billion in the second quarter after increasing \$35.6 billion in the first quarter.

Disposable personal income (DPI) increased \$1.53 trillion in the second quarter after increasing \$157.8 billion in the first quarter. Personal outlays decreased \$1.57 trillion in the second quarter after decreasing \$232.5 billion in the first quarter.

The personal saving rate (chart 4)—personal saving as a percentage of DPI—was 25.7 percent in the second quarter; in the first quarter, the personal saving rate was 9.5 percent.

Real DPI (chart 5) increased 44.9 percent in the second quarter after increasing 2.6 percent in the first quarter. Current-dollar DPI increased 42.1 percent after increasing 3.9 percent.

Table 3. Personal Income and Its Disposition

[Billions of dollars; quarterly estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		Level		Change from preceding period			
		2020	2020	2019		2020	
		I	II	III	IV	I	II
1	Personal income	18,954.2	20,340.4	116.7	163.1	193.4	1,386.2
2	Compensation of employees	11,678.0	10,883.1	46.3	126.9	113.2	-795.0
3	Wages and salaries	9,529.5	8,849.9	36.4	111.2	107.0	-679.6
4	Private industries	8,047.9	7,428.2	19.7	100.7	94.9	-619.7
5	Goods-producing industries	1,543.5	1,407.6	-4.1	16.4	2.2	-136.0
6	Manufacturing	914.4	830.0	-7.0	13.5	-3.0	-84.4
7	Services-producing industries	6,504.4	6,020.6	23.9	84.3	92.7	-483.8
8	Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,444.6	1,351.3	5.4	10.7	17.4	-93.3
9	Other services-producing industries	5,059.8	4,669.3	18.5	73.6	75.3	-390.5
10	Government	1,481.6	1,421.7	16.7	10.5	12.1	-59.8
11	Supplements to wages and salaries	2,148.6	2,033.2	9.9	15.7	6.2	-115.4
12	Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj	1,706.0	1,481.6	48.5	20.7	8.3	-224.4
13	Farm	56.4	42.4	22.0	-0.2	-2.3	-14.0
14	Nonfarm	1,649.6	1,439.3	26.5	20.9	10.6	-210.4
15	Rental income of persons with CCAAdj	802.3	799.4	3.0	5.9	6.8	-2.9
16	Personal income receipts on assets	2,984.3	2,902.4	-0.1	10.4	3.9	-81.9
17	Personal interest income	1,679.7	1,629.4	-0.8	11.7	-13.7	-50.3
18	Personal dividend income	1,304.6	1,273.0	0.7	-1.3	17.6	-31.6
19	Personal current transfer receipts	3,235.5	5,654.6	23.3	13.3	80.3	2,419.1
20	Government social benefits to persons	3,189.6	5,608.8	23.8	13.9	80.9	2,419.2
21	Social security	1,068.5	1,076.8	7.6	8.8	25.4	8.3
22	Medicare	804.7	824.1	10.2	8.0	6.7	19.4
23	Medicaid	624.1	674.8	7.3	-2.9	4.7	50.8
24	Unemployment insurance	43.4	1,065.5	0.1	0.3	15.5	1,022.0
25	Veterans' benefits	138.6	142.1	2.1	2.6	4.1	3.5
26	Other	510.4	1,825.6	-3.5	-2.9	24.4	1,315.2
27	Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)	45.9	45.8	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1
28	Less: Contributions for government social insurance	1,452.0	1,380.7	4.2	13.9	19.1	-71.3
29	Less: Personal current taxes	2,256.8	2,108.6	-25.3	24.1	35.6	-148.1
30	<i>Equals:</i> Disposable personal income (DPI)	16,697.4	18,231.8	142.1	139.1	157.8	1,534.4
31	Less: Personal outlays	15,103.3	13,537.6	147.6	115.9	-232.5	-1,565.7
32	Personal consumption expenditures	14,545.5	13,017.8	148.0	113.9	-213.7	-1,527.6
33	Personal interest payments ¹	352.9	314.4	0.2	-0.3	-11.7	-38.6
34	Personal current transfer payments	204.9	205.4	-0.6	2.3	-7.1	0.5
35	<i>Equals:</i> Personal saving	1,594.1	4,694.2	-5.5	23.2	390.4	3,100.1
36	Personal saving as a percentage of DPI	9.5	25.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Addenda:							
Percent change at annual rate							
37	Current-dollar DPI	.....	.....	3.5	3.4	3.9	42.1
38	Real DPI, chained (2012) dollars	.....	.....	2.1	1.9	2.6	44.9
The effects of selected federal pandemic response programs on personal income (billions of dollars)							
In farm proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj:							
39	Paycheck Protecton Program loans to businesses ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.5
In nonfarm proprietors' income with IVA and CCAAdj:							
40	Paycheck Protecton Program loans to businesses ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209.4
In government social benefits to persons, Medicare:							
41	Increase in Medicare reimbursement rates ³	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.7
In government social benefits to persons, Unemployment insurance: ⁴							

Line		Level		Change from preceding period			
		2020	2020	2019		2020	
		I	II	III	IV	I	II
42	Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.1
43	Pandemic Unemployment Assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122.1
44	Pandemic Unemployment Compensation Payments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	639.6
	In government social benefits to persons, Other:						
45	Economic impact payments ⁵	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078.1
46	Paycheck Protection Program loans to NPISH ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.1
	In personal outlays, personal interest payments:						
47	Student loan forbearance ⁶	.....	.....	.....	.....	-7.1	-28.9

1. Consists of nonmortgage interest paid by households. Note that mortgage interest paid by households is an expense item in the calculation of rental income of persons.
2. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) provides forgivable loans to help small businesses and nonprofit institutions make payroll and cover other expenses. For more information, see "[How does the Paycheck Protection Program of 2020 impact the national income and product accounts \(NIPAs\)?](#)".
3. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act temporarily suspends a two percent reduction in reimbursements paid to Medicare service providers that went into effect in 2013. Increased reimbursement rates will be in effect from May 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.
4. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) expanded unemployment insurance benefits provided through three programs. The Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (PUC) program provides a temporary weekly supplemental payment of \$600 for people receiving unemployment benefits. The Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program provides temporary unemployment benefits to people who are not usually eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program provides a temporary extension of unemployment benefits for 13 weeks to people who exhausted all available regular and extended unemployment benefits. For more information, see "[How will the expansion of unemployment benefits in response to the COVID-19 pandemic be recorded in the NIPAs?](#)".
5. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) provides \$300 billion in direct support economic impact payments to individuals. For more information, see "[How are the economic impact payments for individuals authorized by the CARES Act of 2020 recorded in the NIPAs?](#)".
6. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES) provides for the temporary suspension of interest payments due on certain categories of federally held student loans. For more information, see "[How does the 2020 CARES Act affect BEA's estimate of personal interest payments?](#)".

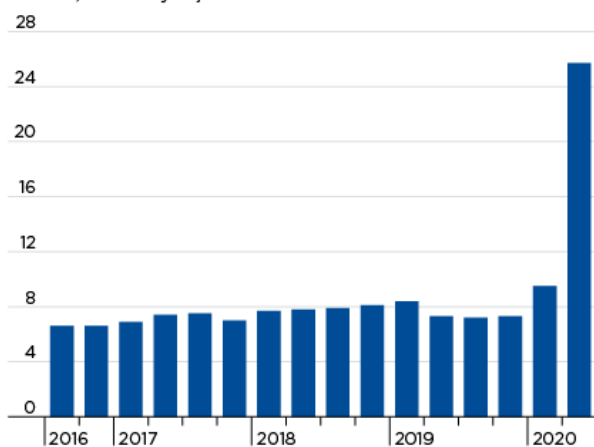
CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment

Note. Dollar levels and percent changes are from NIPA tables 2.1 and 2.2B.

Chart 4. Personal Saving Rate

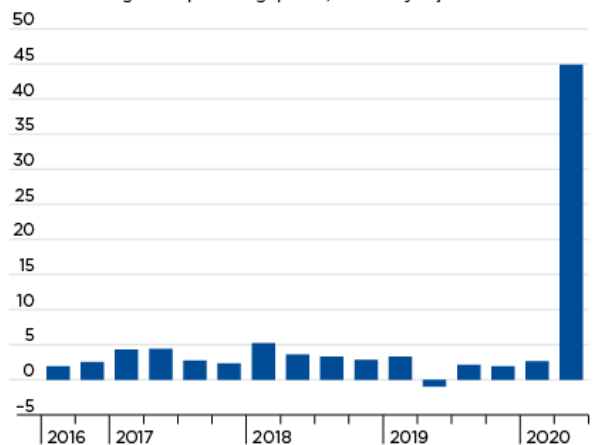
Percent, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note. The personal saving rate is personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Chart 5. Real Disposable Personal Income

Percent change from preceding quarter, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Information on Key Source Data, Assumptions, and Methodologies

A comprehensive table that presents the “[Key Source Data and Assumptions](#)” that are used to prepare each vintage of the estimate of GDP for the current quarter is available on BEA's website. For the advance estimates that are released near the end of the month after the close of the quarter, the table shows the months of source data for the quarter that are available; for most components of GDP, 3 months of data are available. For the components for which only 2 months of source data are available, BEA's assumptions for the third month are shown. Second estimates are released near the end of the second month after the close of the quarter, and third estimates are released near the end of the third month after the close of the quarter. With each vintage, the table is updated to add newly available and revised source data that have been incorporated into the estimates.

For additional details about the source data and the methodologies that are used to prepare the estimates, see “[Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts](#)” on BEA's website.

1. “Real” estimates are in chained (2012) dollars, and price indexes are chain-type measures. Each GDP estimate for a quarter (advance, second, and third) incorporates increasingly comprehensive and improved source data; for more information, see “[The Revisions to GDP, GDI, and Their Major Components](#)” in the January 2018 *Survey of Current Business*. Quarterly estimates are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates, which reflect a rate of activity for a quarter as if it were maintained for a year.
2. In this article, “consumer spending” refers to “personal consumption expenditures,” “inventory investment” refers to “change in private inventories,” and “government spending” refers to “government consumption expenditures and gross investment.”



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