

GDP and the Economy

Advance Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2024

August 6, 2024

This article reflects GDP statistics published on July 25, 2024. Refer to the GDP product page for the [latest statistics](#).

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 2.8 percent in the second quarter of 2024, according to the "advance" estimate of the National Income and Product Accounts (chart 1 and table 1).¹ In the first quarter, real GDP increased 1.4 percent.

Chart 1. Real GDP: Percent Change From Preceding Quarter

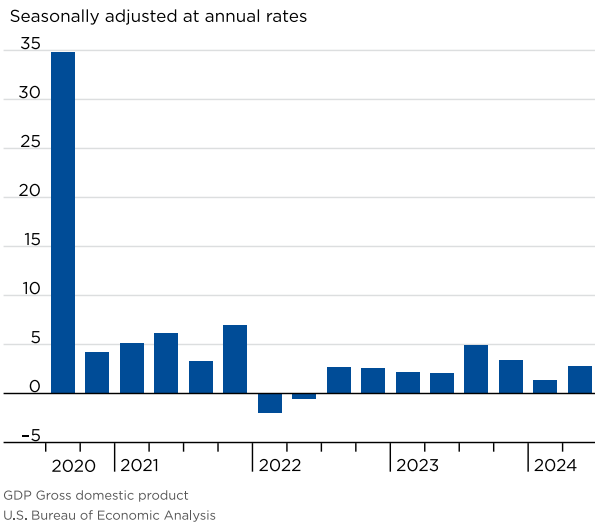
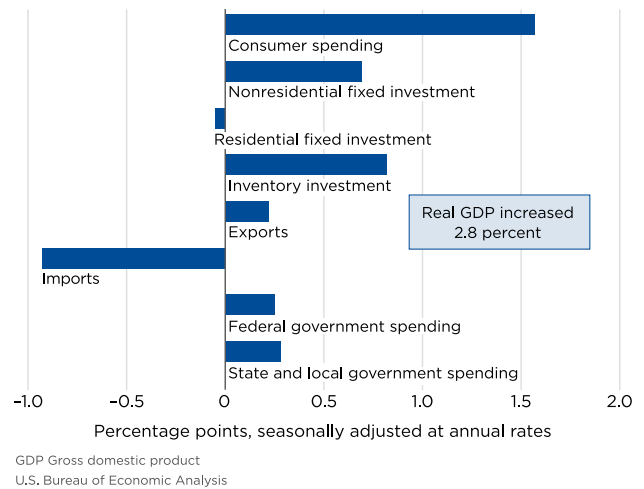


Chart 2. Real GDP: Contributions to the Percent Change in 2024:Q2



GDP by Expenditure

The increase in second-quarter real GDP primarily reflected increases in consumer spending, private inventory investment, and nonresidential fixed investment. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, increased (chart 2 and table 1).²

- The increase in consumer spending reflected increases in both services and goods. Within services, the leading contributors to the increase were health care, housing and utilities, and recreation services. Within goods, the leading contributors to the increase were motor vehicles and parts, recreational goods and vehicles, furnishings and durable household equipment, and gasoline and other energy goods.
 - The increase in health care was led by hospital and nursing home services (notably, hospital services) and outpatient services.
 - The increase in housing and utilities was led by housing.
 - Within recreation services, the increase was led by membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters and museums as well as gambling.
 - The increase in motor vehicles and parts was led by new light trucks.
 - The increase in recreational goods and vehicles primarily reflected an increase in information processing equipment.
 - Increases within furnishings and durable household equipment were widespread and led by glassware, tableware, and household utensils.
 - The increase in gasoline and other energy goods reflected an increase in motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids.
- Within private inventory investment, increases in wholesale trade and retail trade industries were partly offset by a decrease in mining, utilities, and construction industries.
- The increase in nonresidential fixed investment reflected increases in equipment and intellectual property products that were partly offset by a decrease in structures.
 - The increase in equipment was led by transportation (notably, aircraft).
 - The increase in intellectual property products was led by software (mainly prepackaged software).
 - The decrease in structures was led by commercial and health care structures.
- The increase in imports was led by imports of goods (notably, capital goods, except automotive).

Compared to the first quarter, the acceleration in real GDP in the second quarter primarily reflected an upturn in private inventory investment and an acceleration in consumer spending. These movements were partly offset by a downturn in residential fixed investment.

Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product and Related Measures

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line	Series	Share of current-dollar GDP (percent)	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)			
		2024	2023		2024		2023		2024	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1	GDP¹	100.0	4.9	3.4	1.4	2.8	4.9	3.4	1.4	2.8
2	Personal consumption expenditures	67.7	3.1	3.3	1.5	2.3	2.11	2.20	0.98	1.57
3	Goods	21.9	4.9	3.0	-2.3	2.5	1.09	0.67	-0.51	0.55
4	Durable goods	7.6	6.7	3.2	-4.5	4.7	0.53	0.25	-0.35	0.35
5	Nondurable goods	14.2	3.9	2.9	-1.1	1.4	0.56	0.41	-0.15	0.20
6	Services	45.8	2.2	3.4	3.3	2.2	1.02	1.54	1.49	1.02
7	Gross private domestic investment	18.0	10.0	0.7	4.4	8.4	1.74	0.15	0.77	1.46
8	Fixed investment	17.6	2.6	3.5	7.0	3.6	0.46	0.61	1.19	0.64
9	Nonresidential	13.6	1.4	3.7	4.4	5.2	0.21	0.50	0.59	0.69
10	Structures	3.1	11.2	10.9	3.4	-3.3	0.33	0.32	0.10	-0.10
11	Equipment	5.1	-4.4	-1.1	1.6	11.6	-0.22	-0.05	0.08	0.55
12	Intellectual property products	5.5	1.8	4.3	7.7	4.5	0.10	0.23	0.41	0.24
13	Residential	4.0	6.7	2.8	16.0	-1.4	0.26	0.11	0.59	-0.05
14	Change in private inventories	0.3	---	---	---	---	1.27	-0.47	-0.42	0.82
15	Net exports of goods and services	-3.1	---	---	---	---	0.03	0.25	-0.65	-0.72
16	Exports	10.9	5.4	5.1	1.6	2.0	0.59	0.55	0.17	0.22
17	Goods	7.2	7.7	6.2	-0.5	1.7	0.55	0.45	-0.04	0.12
18	Services	3.7	1.0	2.8	5.9	2.6	0.04	0.10	0.21	0.10
19	Imports	14.0	4.2	2.2	6.1	6.9	-0.56	-0.30	-0.82	-0.93
20	Goods	11.4	5.9	1.3	6.5	7.7	-0.64	-0.14	-0.71	-0.84
21	Services	2.6	-2.8	6.2	4.3	3.6	0.08	-0.15	-0.11	-0.09
22	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	17.5	5.8	4.6	1.8	3.1	0.99	0.79	0.31	0.53
23	Federal	6.5	7.1	2.4	-0.2	3.9	0.45	0.15	-0.02	0.25
24	National defense	3.7	8.4	0.5	-0.9	5.2	0.30	0.02	-0.03	0.19
25	Nondefense	2.8	5.5	4.8	0.6	2.2	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.06
26	State and local	11.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	2.6	0.53	0.64	0.33	0.28
Addenda:										
27	GDI ²	---	1.9	3.6	1.3	---	---	---	---	---
28	Average of GDP and GDI	---	3.4	3.5	1.4	---	---	---	---	---
29	Final sales of domestic product	---	3.6	3.9	1.8	2.0	---	---	---	---
30	Goods	30.6	7.3	2.6	-3.8	5.5	2.30	0.83	-1.18	1.66
31	Services	60.6	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.73	1.70	1.77	1.27
32	Structures	8.8	10.0	10.4	9.7	-1.1	0.83	0.86	0.82	-0.09

GDI Gross domestic income

GDP Gross domestic product

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 National Income and Product Accounts (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.

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Prices

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA's) featured measure of inflation for the U.S. economy, the price index for gross domestic purchases (goods and services purchased by U.S. residents), increased 2.3 percent in the second quarter after increasing 3.1 percent in the first quarter (table 2 and chart 3).

Within gross domestic purchases, food prices decreased 0.4 percent in the second quarter after increasing 2.0 percent in the first quarter. Prices for energy goods and services increased 2.5 percent after decreasing 1.3 percent. Excluding food and energy, gross domestic purchases prices increased 2.5 percent after increasing 3.3 percent.

The price index for personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased 2.6 percent in the second quarter after increasing 3.4 percent in the first quarter. The increase in PCE prices reflected an increase in prices for both services and goods.

- Within services, the leading contributors to the increase were housing and utilities (mainly housing), financial services and insurance (mainly banking and other financial services), and health care.
- Within goods, an increase in prices for nondurable goods was partly offset by a decrease in prices for durable goods. The leading contributors to the increase in nondurable goods were “other nondurable goods” (mainly pharmaceutical and other medical products) and clothing and footwear. The leading contributors to the decrease in durable goods were motor vehicles and parts as well as furnishings and durable household equipment.

Excluding food and energy, the “core” PCE price index increased 2.9 percent in the second quarter, following an increase of 3.7 percent in the first quarter.

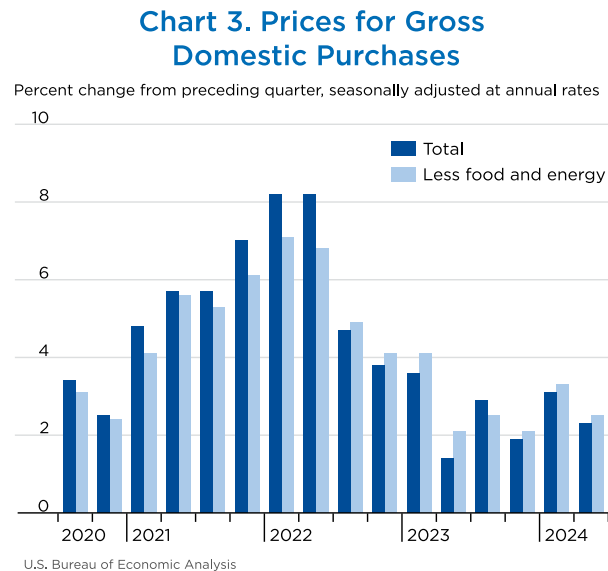


Table 2. Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases

[Percent change at annual rates; based on seasonally adjusted index numbers (2017=100)]

Line	Series	Change from preceding period (percent)				Contribution to percent change in gross domestic purchases prices (percentage points)			
		2023		2024		2023		2024	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1	Gross domestic purchases¹	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.3
2	Personal consumption expenditures	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.6	1.71	1.18	2.24	1.72
3	Goods	0.9	-1.4	-0.5	0.7	0.20	-0.31	-0.11	0.15
4	Durable goods	-4.4	-3.5	-0.5	-2.6	-0.35	-0.27	-0.03	-0.19
5	Nondurable goods	3.9	-0.2	-0.6	2.5	0.55	-0.03	-0.08	0.34
6	Services	3.5	3.4	5.4	3.6	1.51	1.48	2.35	1.57
7	Gross private domestic investment	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.7	0.30	0.39	0.17	0.30
8	Fixed investment	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.8	0.30	0.41	0.24	0.31
9	Nonresidential	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.12	0.26	0.24	0.19
10	Structures	-2.3	2.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.07	0.06	-0.01	0.01
11	Equipment	2.3	1.5	4.1	1.6	0.11	0.07	0.20	0.08
12	Intellectual property products	1.4	2.4	1.0	2.0	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.11
13	Residential	4.8	4.0	0.0	3.1	0.18	0.15	0.00	0.12
14	Change in private inventories	---	---	---	---	0.00	-0.02	-0.08	-0.01
15	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	5.1	1.9	3.9	1.8	0.84	0.32	0.66	0.31
16	Federal	4.0	4.0	4.1	1.9	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.12
17	National defense	4.2	4.7	4.2	1.9	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.07
18	Nondefense	3.7	3.0	4.1	2.0	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.05
19	State and local	5.7	0.6	3.8	1.8	0.59	0.07	0.41	0.19
Addenda:									
20	Gross domestic purchases:								
	Food	1.9	1.4	2.0	-0.4	0.10	0.07	0.10	-0.02
21	Energy goods and services	16.1	-2.9	-1.3	2.5	0.42	-0.08	-0.03	0.07
22	Excluding food and energy	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.34	1.90	3.00	2.28
	Personal consumption expenditures:								
23	Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	1.9	1.6	2.1	-0.4	---	---	---	---
24	Energy goods and services	16.2	-3.2	-1.3	2.4	---	---	---	---
25	Excluding food and energy	2.0	2.0	3.7	2.9	---	---	---	---
26	Gross domestic product	3.3	1.6	3.1	2.3	---	---	---	---
27	Exports of goods and services	4.0	-2.2	2.8	2.3	---	---	---	---
28	Imports of goods and services	0.3	0.5	2.8	2.7	---	---	---	---

1. The estimated prices for gross domestic purchases under the contribution columns are also percent changes.

Note. Most percent changes are from National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) table 1.6.7; percent changes for personal consumption expenditures (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. Gross domestic product, export, and import prices are from NIPA table 1.1.7.

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Note on Prices

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis' (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 gross domestic product (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 \$237.6 billion in the second quarter, compared to an increase of \$396.8 billion in the first quarter (table 3). The increase in the second quarter primarily reflected increases in compensation (led by private wages and salaries) and personal current transfer receipts.

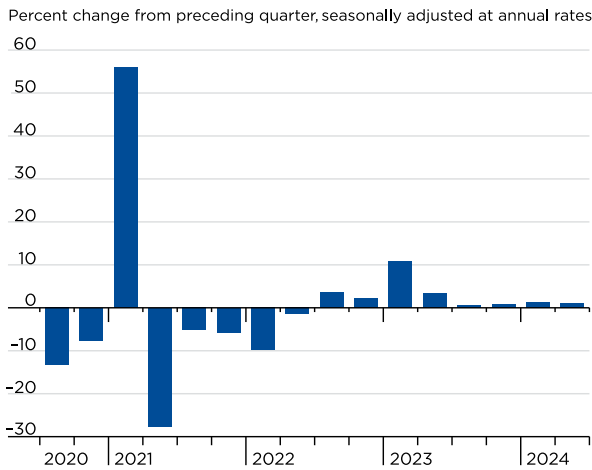
Personal current taxes increased \$51.3 billion in the second quarter after increasing \$156.6 billion in the first quarter.

Current-dollar disposable personal income (DPI) increased \$186.3 billion in the second quarter after increasing \$240.2 billion in the first quarter. Personal outlays increased \$243.1 billion after increasing \$222.6 billion in the first quarter.

Real DPI (chart 4) increased 1.0 percent in the second quarter after increasing 1.3 percent in the first quarter. Current-dollar DPI, which is deflated by the implicit price deflator for consumer spending, increased 3.6 percent in the second quarter after increasing 4.8 percent in the first quarter.

The personal saving rate (chart 5)—personal saving as a percentage of DPI—was 3.5 percent in the second quarter, compared with 3.8 percent in the first quarter.

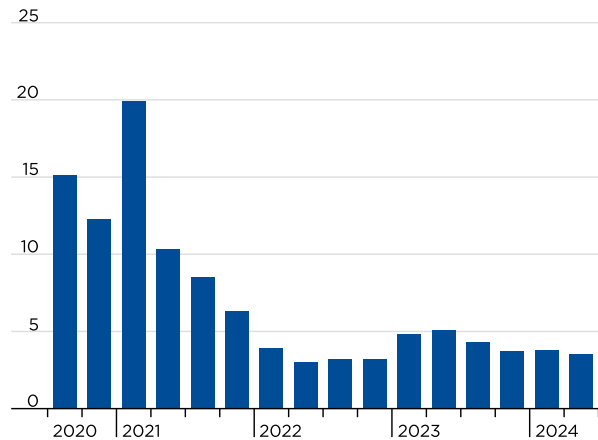
Chart 4. Real Disposable Personal Income



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Chart 5. Personal Saving Rate

Percent, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note. The personal saving rate is personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income.
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Table 3. Personal Income and Its Disposition

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

Line	Series	Level		Change from preceding period			
		2024		2023		2024	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1	Personal income	23,644.3	23,881.9	217.7	161.8	396.8	237.6
2	Compensation of employees	14,644.9	14,827.2	214.6	79.4	196.8	182.3
3	Wages and salaries	12,138.9	12,295.9	184.2	58.5	162.9	156.9
4	Private industries	10,313.4	10,441.3	141.8	24.5	124.8	127.9
5	Goods-producing industries	1,904.4	1,939.5	30.0	11.5	25.5	35.1
6	Manufacturing	1,114.6	1,136.9	20.8	0.0	12.0	22.3
7	Services-producing industries	8,409.0	8,501.8	111.8	12.9	99.3	92.8
8	Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,845.3	1,858.5	28.9	-0.1	18.0	13.3
9	Other services-producing industries	6,563.8	6,643.3	83.0	13.1	81.3	79.5
10	Government	1,825.5	1,854.6	42.4	34.1	38.1	29.1
11	Supplements to wages and salaries	2,506.0	2,531.4	30.4	20.9	33.9	25.4
12	Proprietors' income with IVA and CCAdj	1,890.4	1,894.3	35.5	23.1	7.8	3.8
13	Farm	35.6	27.1	-8.3	-11.9	-2.4	-8.5
14	Nonfarm	1,854.8	1,867.2	43.7	35.0	10.2	12.3
15	Rental income of persons with CCAdj	1,023.9	1,026.3	13.3	13.7	35.8	2.3
16	Personal income receipts on assets	3,699.5	3,700.4	3.9	60.8	32.2	1.0
17	Personal interest income	1,814.2	1,817.6	21.6	39.2	-1.4	3.4
18	Personal dividend income	1,885.3	1,882.8	-17.6	21.6	33.5	-2.4
19	Personal current transfer receipts	4,248.8	4,318.5	-26.5	-6.9	162.0	69.7
20	Government social benefits to persons	4,135.0	4,205.2	-29.5	-8.5	155.7	70.3
21	Social security	1,426.4	1,439.1	7.5	13.0	52.2	12.6
22	Medicare	965.3	983.2	4.4	5.0	13.9	17.9
23	Medicaid	916.9	942.7	-30.8	-12.3	48.6	25.9
24	Unemployment insurance	22.7	22.8	-1.3	1.7	0.1	0.0
25	Veterans' benefits	174.7	178.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	3.8
26	Other	629.0	639.0	-9.6	-16.7	39.9	10.0
27	Other current transfer receipts, from business (net)	113.8	113.3	3.0	1.7	6.3	-0.6
28	Less: Contributions for government social insurance	1,863.2	1,884.8	23.2	8.3	37.8	21.6
29	Less: Personal current taxes	2,949.1	3,000.4	61.5	27.1	156.6	51.3
30	<i>Equals:</i> Disposable personal income	20,695.2	20,881.5	156.2	134.7	240.2	186.3
31	Less: Personal outlays	19,917.9	20,161.0	319.9	238.8	222.6	243.1
32	Personal consumption expenditures	19,142.5	19,377.7	260.5	235.0	228.1	235.2
33	Personal interest payments ¹	523.5	529.8	55.9	1.1	-8.2	6.3
34	Personal current transfer payments	251.8	253.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	1.7
35	<i>Equals:</i> Personal saving	777.3	720.5	-163.7	-104.1	17.6	-56.9
36	Personal saving as a percentage of DPI	3.8	3.5	---	---	---	---

CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment

DPI Disposable personal income

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment

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.

Note. Dollar levels and percent changes are from National Income and Product Account tables 2.1 and 2.2B.

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](#)” (under Current Release) that are used to prepare each vintage of the estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) for the current quarter is available on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis’ (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](#)” available on the U.S. Bureau of Economics (BEA) website.

Annual Update of the National Economic Accounts

BEA will release results from the 2024 annual update of the National Economic Accounts, which include the NIPAs as well as the Industry Economic Accounts, on September 26, 2024. The update will present revised statistics for GDP, GDP by industry, and gross domestic income. For details, refer to “[Information on 2024 Annual Updates to the National, Industry, and State and Local Economic Accounts](#).”

Discontinued Data Tables

Selected [national and industry data tables](#) were discontinued on July 25, 2024, due to budget constraints.

1. “Real” estimates are in chained (2017) 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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