Preview of the 2015 Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts

By Stephanie H. McCulla and Shelly Smith

ON JULY 30, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) will release its annual update of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) in conjunction with the advance estimate for the second quarter of 2015. As is usual for annual NIPA revisions, the revised estimates will incorporate newly available source data that are more complete, more detailed, and otherwise more reliable than those that were previously incorporated. The major source data that will be incorporated as part of this year's annual revision are shown in table A.

This year's annual revision will introduce the following:

- An improved treatment of federal refundable tax credits in the personal income and outlays account and the government receipts and expenditures account
- Two new aggregates—the average of gross domestic product (GDP) and gross domestic income (GDI) and final sales to private domestic purchasers—that will facilitate the analysis of macroeconomic trends
- Improvements to the seasonal adjustment of GDP components, including federal defense spending on services, and of the source data underlying several other NIPA components
- An expanded presentation of payments and receipts of transfers and taxes between the United States and the "rest of world" that will harmonize the NIPA presentation of these transactions with the presentation in BEA's international transactions accounts (ITAs)
- An improved presentation of exports and imports that provides detail on exports of petroleum and products that will align the NIPA presentation of trade in industrial supplies and materials with the presentation in the ITAs

The timespan of the revisions will be generally limited to 2012 through the first quarter of 2015 with two exceptions. First, the new treatment of federal refundable tax credits will revise some series, including personal income, government current receipts, and government current expenditures, back to 1976. Second, the updated presentation of the transfer and tax flows between the United States and the rest of the

Table A. Major Source Data To Be Incorporated as Part of the 2015 Annual Revision

Agency	Data	Years covered and vintage
Census Bureau	Annual survey of wholesale trade	2012 (revised) and 2013 (new)
	Annual survey of retail trade	2012 (revised) and 2013 (new)
	Annual survey of manufactures	2013 (new)
	Economic census	2012 (new)
	Monthly indicators of manufactures, merchant wholesale trade, and retail trade	2012–2014 (revised)
	Service annual survey	2012 and 2013 (revised) and 2014 (new)
	Annual surveys of state and local government finances	Fiscal years 2012 (revised) and 2013 (new)
	Monthly survey of construction spending (value put in place)	2013–2014 (revised)
	Quarterly services survey	2012–2014 revised)
	Current population survey/housing vacancy survey	2012 and 2013 (revised) and 2014 (new)
Office of Management and Budget	Federal Budget	Fiscal years 2014 and 2015 (revised)
Internal Revenue Service	Tabulations of tax returns for corporations	2012 (revised) and 2013 (new)
	Tabulations of tax returns for sole proprietorships and partnerships	2013 (new)
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Quarterly census of employment and wages	2012–2014 (revised)
Department of Agriculture	Farm statistics	2012–2014 (revised)
Bureau of Economic Analysis	International transactions accounts	2012–2014 (revised)

world will result in changes to the estimates back to 1999. None of the changes will affect the current reference year (2009) for price and quantity measures; the revisions to GDP and its components will be limited to 2012 and later.

The effects of these changes and other changes to the NIPA tables are itemized in "Table B. Upcoming Changes to the NIPA Tables" at the end of this article.

Federal refundable tax credits

Federal income tax credits allow taxpayers who meet certain eligibility criteria to reduce the amount they are required to pay in federal income taxes. A tax credit is considered to be "refundable" if any excess of the tax credit over a taxpayer's total tax liability is paid to the taxpayer as a refund. In contrast, tax credits are considered to be "nonrefundable" if taxpayers can only claim the credit up to the amount of their tax liability.[1] Examples of refundable tax credits include the earned income tax credit and the temporary "Making Work Pay" tax credit (see table C).

Table C. Federal Refundable Tax Credit Programs

Major programs	Program dates
Earned Income Tax Credit	1975–present
Additional Child Tax Credit	1998–present
2008 Economic Stimulus Payments	2008
American Opportunity Tax Credit	2009–present
Making Work Pay Tax Credit	2010–2011
Health Insurance Premium Assistance Credits	2014–present

Current treatment. In the NIPAs, the portion of refundable tax credits that is not directly paid to taxpayers as refunds (that is, the amount up to, but not exceeding, the total liability) is recorded as a reduction in the income taxes paid by persons to the federal government, and the portion that is paid to taxpayers as refunds (that is, any excess of the credit over the liability) is recorded as a government social benefit. This treatment provides an accurate picture of actual tax revenues and payments, but it obscures the full costs and benefits of government tax policies; that is, households not only receive the amount by which tax credits exceed their tax liabilities—but they are also relieved of the associated liabilities. Similarly, the government not only pays the refunds, but it also relinquishes its claim on the associated tax liabilities.

New treatment. As part of this annual revision, the NIPAs will record the full value of the liabilities and the credits associated with refundable tax credit programs administered by the federal government in the accounts for personal income and outlays and for federal government receipts and expenditures.[2] This change will improve the consistency of the NIPAs with the *System of National Accounts 2008*, the international guidelines for national economic accounts, which recommends that the total value of refundable tax credits, not just the amount paid to persons, be recognized as a transfer from the government to the household sector.[3] As a result, estimates of federal government social benefit payments to persons will be revised up to reflect the total amount of the refundable tax credits, and estimates of personal current taxes paid to the federal government will be revised up by an equal amount to reflect the total tax liability of taxpayers (which does not include the refunds).

Effects on the accounts. Within the personal income and outlays account, current transfer receipts of government social benefits will increase; these increased benefits will result in increases to personal income. As personal current tax payments will increase by the same amount, disposable personal income, derived as personal income less personal current taxes, will not be affected. In addition, estimates of personal saving and the personal saving rate will be unrevised by this change. Within the government receipts and expenditures account, equal increases in government social benefits and in personal current taxes will result in equal increases in government current expenditures and current receipts. As a result, government saving will not be affected.[4]

This change will be carried back to 1976, reflecting the introduction of the earned income tax credit, which is the earliest major refundable tax credit program. Revisions will range from less than $1 billion in early years to about $70 billion (0.5 percent of personal income) in 2008, when the rebate payments from the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 were made. Annual estimates through 2013 will be based on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data; for years when IRS data are unavailable, the estimates will be based on projections of fiscal-year tax expenditures for the relevant credits produced by the Office of Management and Budget

1. In contrast to refundable and nonrefundable tax credits, tax allowances, exemptions, and deductions are subtracted in the calculation of taxable income, reducing the amount of the original liability.

2. Refundable tax credits are also offered by some state governments, but source data are not currently available for estimating the value of these credits, and no change will be made to their treatment in the NIPAs at present. Preliminary BEA research suggests that the value of state government credits is much smaller than the value of federal credits, and for most state and local tax credit programs, the full value is already captured in the NIPA estimates of government social benefit payments.

3. 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), paragraphs 22.95–22.98.

4. Similarly, net lending or net borrowing of the federal government will be unrevised.

and the Treasury Department's Office of Tax Analysis. These preliminary estimates will be updated as part of a future NIPA annual revision when the final IRS data are available. For quarterly and monthly estimates, in most cases, the total amount of the estimated tax liability for each year and the total amount of the tax credit will be spread evenly across the 12 months of that year.[5]

New aggregates

This year's annual revision will introduce two new statistics to the suite of NIPA products: one that presents the average of GDP and GDI and one that presents final sales to private domestic purchasers (sometimes referred to as "private domestic demand").

Average of GDP and GDI. Several studies in recent years have compared the reliability of two of BEA's measures of production—GDP, which is derived as the sum of final expenditures, and GDI, which is derived as the sum of incomes generated in production. Some of these studies have concluded that an average of these measures would better reflect the economic growth in a particular period by recognizing known measurement inconsistencies between the two statistics, such as timing differences, gaps in underlying source data, and survey measurement errors.[6] The average of GDP and GDI is also one of the macroeconomic indicators used by the National Bureau of Economic Research's Business Cycle Dating Committee when determining turning points in the U.S. business cycle.[7] With this annual revision, BEA will present this supplemental measure of economic growth, simply labeled "Average of GDP and GDI," along with the existing measures of GDP and GDI.

The new series will be calculated in current dollars and in chained dollars. Current-dollar measures will be derived as the equally weighted average of GDP and GDI for any given quarter or year. Chained-dollar, or real, measures will be derived by deflating the current-dollar values by the GDP price index. Measures of the percent change in the current-dollar and chained-dollar estimates will also be provided. Annual estimates will be available beginning with 1929, and quarterly estimates will be available beginning with the first quarter of 1947. The series will be presented in a number of NIPA tables (see table B on pages 7 and 8).

Final sales to private domestic purchasers. This new measure will provide users with a new statistic for analyzing private demand in the domestic economy. The current-dollar measure will be derived as the sum of consumer spending and private fixed investment. Chained-dollar measures and price and volume indexes will be calculated using BEA's standard methodologies for Fisher-weighted, chain-type indexes.[8] Measures of the percent change in the estimates will also be provided. Annual estimates will be available beginning with 1929, and quarterly estimates will be available beginning with the first quarter of 1947. The series will be presented in a number of NIPA tables (see table B on pages 7 and 8).

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustments remove recurring seasonal variations (variations that occur in the same month or quarter each year) from economic series so that the remaining movements in the series better reflect underlying trends in economic activity. Many of the data series used by BEA to estimate GDP are seasonally adjusted by the source data agencies. For series that are not seasonally adjusted by the source data agency, BEA adjusts some series using the X–12 ARIMA process.[9] In other cases, relatively new source data cannot be seasonally adjusted with conventional methods until the time series is sufficiently long (usually, at least 5 years) to adequately capture seasonal variations.

In general, the seasonal adjustment techniques used by BEA and its source data agencies successfully remove seasonal patterns from the estimates. However, for a variety of reasons, including differences between monthly and quarterly seasonal patterns and the

5. Consistent with other NIPA estimates of tax settlements and refunds, revisions will be made to estimates for the year following the year of tax liability (for example, a tax credit earned for 1996 will be recognized in the NIPAs for 1997, the year in which the taxes are filed).

6. Several studies have suggested the use of a weighted average of GDP and GDI; see Dennis J. Fixler, Ryan Greenaway-McGrevy, and Bruce T. Grimm, "The Revisions to GDP, GDI, and Their Major Components," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 94 (August 2014); S. Boragan Aruoba, Francis X. Diebold, Jeremy Nalewaik, Frank Schorfheide, and Dongho Song, "Improving GDP Measurement: A Forecast Combination Perspective," in *Causality, Prediction, and Specification Analysis: Recent Advances and Future Directions: Essays in Honor of Halbert L. White Jr.,* edited by Xiaohong Chen and Norman R. Swanson (New York, NY: Springer, 2012): 1–26; and William D. Nordhaus, "Income, Expenditures, and the 'Two Map Problem'" (paper presented at the BEA Advisory Committee Meeting, Washington, DC, November 4, 2011). These papers suggested using weighted averages of GDP and GDI and propose various criteria for determining the weights. The weights proposed in these papers are generally between 0.3 and 0.7. BEA will present an equally weighted average because according to the criteria specified in these papers, the estimates appear to be similar with respect to accuracy, and the equally weighted average will avoid the complications associated with updating and revising the weights.

7. See the announcement of September 20, 2010, from the National Bureau of Economic Research's Business Cycle Dating Committee on its Web site.

8. For more information on BEA's estimating methodology for chain-type indexes, see "Chapter 4. Estimating Methods" in *Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts* on BEA's Web site.

9. X–12 ARIMA is a software program developed by the Census Bureau to identify and remove seasonal effects from a time series; for more information, see the Census Bureau Web site. In cases where a series lacks a sufficient timespan to derive seasonal factors, BEA often uses smoothing techniques, such as moving averages, to reduce seasonality in the data.

aggregation of data from different sources, residual seasonality may arise, as discussed in the box "Seasonality in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs)." Each year, BEA and its source data agencies update the estimated seasonal factors and review and update seasonal adjustment procedures to account for changes in seasonal patterns and to address residual seasonality emerging over time.

As part of this year's annual revision, BEA will begin seasonally adjusting several of the indicators used to estimate two components: personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for services and change in private inventories. Additionally, BEA has identified, and will address, residual seasonality in its measures of federal government defense spending on services. If additional changes are necessary for this annual revision, they will

Seasonality in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs)

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) removes seasonal patterns from its estimates by using seasonally adjusted source data whenever possible and by regularly reviewing and updating its adjustment procedures. BEA prefers using seasonally adjusted source data because this approach maintains the transparency of BEA's estimating methods, allowing users to trace the estimating process—from the incorporation of the initial source data to the publication of NIPA estimates.

Recently, several reports have noted that over the last decade, first-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) has tended to grow, on average, at a slower pace than in the other quarters. Analysts have debated the extent to which this phenomenon reflects special factors, such as unusually harsh winter weather, or if it reflects "residual" seasonality in the seasonally adjusted GDP estimates.[1]

While BEA has not taken a position in this debate, it is aware that its approach to the measurement of GDP introduces the potential for residual seasonality. Residual seasonality is a manifestation of seasonal patterns in data that have already been seasonally adjusted. It can result for a variety of reasons. Seasonal patterns may change over time, and it may take time for statistical adjustment techniques to identify the new patterns. Residual seasonality may result when seasonally adjusted individual series are aggregated. Source data that are seasonally adjusted at one frequency (such as monthly) may exhibit seasonality when aggregated to another frequency (such as quarterly). Finally, when seasonally adjusted current-dollar values are deflated by seasonally adjusted prices, the resulting real estimates may exhibit seasonality.

While BEA constructs seasonally adjusted estimates of GDP using seasonally adjusted source data, some countries use unadjusted source data and apply techniques to remove seasonality only after the detailed estimates have been aggregated. While this approach eliminates the potential for residual seasonality, users are unable to replicate the estimates without also replicating the seasonal adjustment process. In some cases, BEA does not have access to the unadjusted data because of gaps in the availability of high frequency (quarterly and monthly) source data.

BEA works closely with its source data agencies to improve seasonal adjustment techniques. For example, when residual seasonality was identified in estimates of real petroleum imports, which had been derived by deflating seasonally adjusted current-dollar estimates by seasonally adjusted price indexes, BEA worked with the Census Bureau to seasonally adjust the data on the quantity of petroleum imported; improved estimates were introduced as part of the 2011 annual revision of the NIPAs.[2] BEA has expanded its efforts to address seasonality in its GDP statistics. As part of this year's annual revision, BEA will do the following: (1) adopt new methods to seasonally adjust the indicators that it uses to estimate personal consumption expenditures for services and the change in private inventories and (2) seasonally adjust its measure of federal defense spending on services, beginning with the first quarter of 2012. BEA also plans to implement technology improvements in processing systems for the GDP estimates that will allow faster aggregate-level reviews for residual seasonality.

In addition, BEA is developing a comprehensive strategy to review the estimation methods it currently uses to derive seasonally adjusted GDP. First, a component-by-component review will identify the origins of residual seasonality within the BEA's source data used to derive GDP. The results of this analysis will help BEA and its source data agencies to develop improved seasonal adjustment techniques and estimation procedures that mitigate residual seasonality in estimates of quarterly GDP. Second, BEA will develop a not seasonally adjusted GDP series that will be released in parallel with BEA's quarterly GDP estimates.[3] This unadjusted series will facilitate analyses of BEA's seasonally adjusted GDP estimates and may provide earlier indications of changes in seasonal patterns.

1. See, for example, Jason Furman, "Second Estimate of GDP for the First Quarter of 2015," Council of Economic Advisers Blog, May 29, 2015; and Charles E. Gilbert, Norman J. Morin, Andrew D. Paciorek, and Claudia R. Sahm, "Residual Seasonality in GDP," FEDS Notes, May 14, 2015.

2. See Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," Survey 91 (August 2011): 27.

3. BEA previously published not seasonally adjusted estimates of GDP and its major components, in current dollars only, for quarters within published years. These estimates were provided annually at the time of the annual revisions of the NIPAs. Estimates for current quarters were not included, and neither were not seasonally adjusted estimates of real GDP. The not seasonally adjusted GDP estimates were discontinued in 2008 in response to budget cuts.

be described in future articles or on BEA's Web site.

Quarterly measures of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for services. BEA uses data from the Census Bureau's quarterly services survey (QSS) as quarterly indicators in the estimation of many of the detailed components within the PCE categories for health care, transportation, recreation, financial services, and components of "other" services (specifically, communication, education, professional, personal care and clothing, household maintenance, and social services). QSS data are also used as indicators in the estimation of the final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.[10]

For several of the detailed components within these PCE categories—such as hospitals and nursing homes, garbage and trash collection, and legal services—the QSS data are seasonally adjusted, either by the Census Bureau or by BEA. For many other components, the underlying QSS data became available more recently and only now have a time series of sufficient length for calculating seasonal factors.[11] As part of this annual revision, BEA will seasonally adjust the QSS data series for which reliable seasonal patterns have been identified, and it will apply the seasonally adjusted indicators to corresponding PCE components beginning with the first quarter of 2012; the effects on overall PCE and GDP will vary.[12] Previously, BEA used four-quarter moving averages to smooth possible seasonal variations in these source data and will continue to do so for those QSS data for which reliable seasonal patterns have not been identified or for which additional observation is warranted. The seasonally adjusted indicators will be incorporated for periods before 2012 as part of the next comprehensive revision of the NIPAs.

Change in private inventories. Similarly, beginning with the first quarter of 2012, BEA will begin seasonally adjusting inventory data from the Census Bureau's *Quarterly Financial Report* (*QFR*) that are used to derive quarterly estimates of the change in inventories for the mining and information industries.[13] Mining is included in "mining, utilities, and construction," and information is included in "other" industries.

Federal defense consumption expenditures. BEA's measures of federal defense consumption expenditures and gross investment are constructed from detailed expenditures data from the Department of Defense and from data from the Treasury Department. BEA makes a number of adjustments to these data for coverage and timing, but in recent years, a seasonal pattern has become apparent in the Treasury data that does not reflect the accrual-based accounting method that BEA uses for estimating federal defense expenditures for services.

As part of this year's annual revision, BEA will seasonally adjust the estimates of defense expenditures on services beginning with the first quarter of 2012. Initial research suggests that the fourth-quarter growth rates are currently understated, while the third-quarter growth rates are overstated; preliminary estimates indicate most of the revisions will occur between the third and fourth quarters of each year.

Improved prices for financial services

BEA will improve its price measures for two components of PCE for financial services charges, fees, and commissions: portfolio management and investment advice services and trust, fiduciary, and custody activities. Currently, prices for portfolio management and investment advice services are derived using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data on employment, hours, and earnings. Prices for trust services are implicitly derived using expenditure data from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's *Call Report* and quantity data based on the BLS productivity index for commercial bank trust services. Beginning with the first quarter of 2012, BEA will replace these prices with BLS producer price indexes (PPIs) that are conceptually more closely aligned with these services.

Specifically, prices for portfolio management and investment advice services will be based on a weighted average of PPIs for portfolio management and for investment advice. Prices for trust services will be based on the PPI for commercial bank services. These PPIs show faster price growth than previously estimated for

10. QSS data are used as indicators to estimate over 42 percent of the quarterly measures of PCE for services.

11. The QSS was first conducted in 2004, and the data were introduced as indicators as part of the 2005 annual revision. Since then, as the Census Bureau has expanded the survey's coverage, BEA has expanded the use of QSS data for an increasing number of NIPA components. For example, see Eugene P. Seskin and Alyssa E. Holdren, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," SURVEY 92 (August 2012): 26.

12. Detailed PCE series for which seasonally adjusted QSS data and not seasonally adjusted QSS data are currently used to derive the quarterly estimates are listed in a spreadsheet linked to the BEA FAQ "How is BEA using the Census Bureau's quarterly services survey in its estimates of personal consumption expenditures?" With the release of the annual revision in July, this spreadsheet will be updated to reflect the current use of seasonally adjusted QSS data.

13. For the mining industry, the *QFR* data are used for the estimates beginning with the second quarter of 2010. For the information industry, the *QFR* data are used beginning with the second quarter of 2012.

both of these financial services, which implies slower growth in price-adjusted, or real, portfolio management and investment services and in trust services.

Changes in presentation

Two significant changes in presentation will be introduced with this annual revision: an improved presentation of current transfers and taxes to and from the rest of the world as well as additional detail on exports and imports of goods. In addition, other changes to the NIPA tables are itemized in table B on pages 7 and 8.

Improved presentation of transfers and taxes to and from the rest of the world. As part of the 2014 annual revision of the NIPAs, BEA incorporated several changes to reflect the recommendations of the 6th edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual and International Investment Position Manual* (*BPM6*) and to maintain consistency with BEA's international transactions accounts (ITAs), which incorporated most of the *BPM6* recommendations as part of its 2014 comprehensive restructuring of the accounts.[14] This year, the NIPAs will incorporate an additional change—to show transfers and taxes to and from the rest of the world on a gross basis—in accordance with these recommendations and with the ITAs.

Currently, the NIPAs present current transfer and tax payments to the rest of the world net of the transfers and taxes received from the rest of the world. The *BPM6* recommends that these transfers be shown on a gross basis as "secondary" income payments and receipts. The ITAs made this change in 2014; this year, the NIPAs will adopt a similar presentation, which will be carried back to the first quarter of 1999. The effects of these changes on specific NIPA tables are noted in table B on pages 7 and 8.

Improved presentation of exports and imports of industrial supplies and materials. As part of this annual revision, BEA will improve the NIPA presentation of net exports by providing additional detail on exports of petroleum and petroleum products—a frequent request of data users—and by aligning the presentations of exports and imports of industrial supplies and materials. Specifically, NIPA table group 4.2 will add new lines—"Petroleum and products" and "Nondurable goods excluding petroleum"—to the "Nondurable goods" category of exports under "Industrial supplies and materials." Currently, detail on petroleum and petroleum products is presented only for imports. Additionally, the presentation of imports in table group 4.2 will present the aggregate measure of "Industrial supplies and materials" that will correspond to the measure that is currently provided for exports; the detail under this aggregate will mirror the new detail for exports. Currently, the NIPAs present import measures of "Industrial supplies and materials, except petroleum and products" and of "Petroleum and products."[15]

New data for exports and imports of goods for advance GDP estimates

BEA's estimates of exports and imports of goods are based primarily on data from the joint BEA-Census Bureau report "U. S. International Trade in Goods and Services." For advance GDP estimates, Census Bureau data previously were available for the first and second months of the quarter, and BEA made assumptions for the missing third month of data. However, on July 30 (the same day the advance GDP report for the second quarter of 2015 will be issued), the Census Bureau will begin publishing an advance report on U.S. international trade in goods. The new trade report will feature statistics on exports and imports of goods for the most recent month; for example, it will feature new trade statistics for June.

Beginning in July, the Census Bureau will provide BEA access to this report in advance of the official publication date to allow BEA to incorporate the data into its estimates of exports and imports for the advance GDP estimates. Replacing BEA's trade in goods assumptions with data from the new Census Bureau report will significantly improve the advance estimates of GDP and is expected to reduce the size of revisions to GDP growth in the second estimates.[16]

14. For information on the *BPM6* and the restructuring of the ITAs, see *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual,* 6th ed. (Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, 2009) and Maria Borga and Kristy L. Howell, "The Comprehensive Restructuring of the International Economic Accounts: Changes in Definitions, Classifications, and Presentations," Survey 94 (March 2014). For information on the changes incorporated during the 2014 annual revision of the NIPAs, see Stephanie H. McCulla, Alyssa E. Holdren, and Shelly Smith, "The 2014 Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," Survey 94 (August 2014).

15. The same changes will be made to the corresponding underlying detail tables (table group 4.2U).

16. For more information, see BEA's FAQ "How will the Census Bureau's new advance trade report impact BEA's GDP estimate?"

Table B. Upcoming Changes to the NIPA Tables—Continues

Table number	Table title	Major changes
	Section 1. Domestic Product and Income	
1.1.11	Real Gross Domestic Product: Percent Change From Quarter One Year Ago	New aggregates "final sales to private domestic purchasers" and "average of gross domestic product (GDP) and gross domestic income (GDI)" will be added to the addenda.
1.4.1	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers	A new aggregate "final sales to private domestic purchasers" will be added to the addenda.
1.4.3	Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Quantity Indexes	
1.4.4	Price Indexes for Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers	
1.4.5	Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Purchases, and Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers	
1.4.6	Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Chained Dollars	
1.7.1	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product	A new aggregate "average of GDP and GDI" will be added to the addenda. In table 1.7.1, the addenda will also present the percent change in current-dollar GDI. In table 1.7.5, the addenda will also present the statistical discrepancy as a percentage of GDP.
1.7.5	Relation of Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Net National Product, National Income, and Personal Income	
1.7.6	Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product, Chained Dollars	
1.17.1	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Income, and Other Major NIPA Aggregates	Under "production in the United States," a new aggregate "average of GDP and GDI" will be added. Under "final expenditures by U.S. residents," a new aggregate "final sales to private domestic purchasers" will be added.
1.17.5	Gross Domestic Product, Gross Domestic Income, and Other Major NIPA Aggregates	
1.17.6	Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Income, and Other Major NIPA Aggregates, Chained Dollars	
	Section 3. Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	
3.1 3.2	Government Current Receipts and Expenditures Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	"Contributions for government social insurance" will now show receipts "from persons" and "from the rest of the world." "Current transfer receipts" will now show receipts "from the rest of the world." "Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world" will no longer be presented net of current transfer receipts.
3.3	State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	"Current transfer receipts" will now show receipts "from the rest of the world." In "current expenditures," a new aggregate "current transfer payments" that will show "government social benefit payments to persons" and "current transfer payments to the rest of the world" will be added.
3.7	Government Current Transfer Receipts	"Current transfer receipts from the rest of the world" will now show total government, "federal," and "state and local" receipts "from the rest of the world."
3.19	Relation of State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures in the National Income and Product Accounts to Census Bureau "Government Finances" Data, Fiscal Years	New "statistical difference" lines will be added to account for differences between Census Bureau revenues and NIPA current receipts and to account for differences between Census Bureau expenditures and NIPA current expenditures.
3.20 3.21	State Government Current Receipts and Expenditures Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures	"Current transfer receipts" will now show receipts "from the rest of the world." In "current expenditures," a new aggregate "current transfer payments" that will show "government social benefit payments to persons," "grants-in-aid to state governments," and "current transfer payments to the rest of the world" will be added.
3.22	Federal Government Current Receipts and Expenditures, Not Seasonally Adjusted	"Other current transfer payments to the rest of the world" will no longer be presented net of current transfer receipts.
3.23	State and Local Government Current Receipts and Expenditures, Not Seasonally Adjusted	See changes for table 3.3.

Table B. Upcoming Changes to the NIPA Tables—Ends

Table number	Table title	Major changes
	Section 4. Foreign Transactions	
4.1	Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs)	In "current receipts from the rest of the world," a new aggregate "current taxes, contributions for government social insurance, and transfer receipts from the rest of the world" will be added. This aggregate will also present details on receipts "to persons," "to business," and "to government." In "current payments to the rest of the world," "current taxes and transfer payments" "from persons," "from government," and "from business" will no longer be presented net of current receipts.
4.2.1 4.2.2 4.2.3 4.2.4 4.2.5 4.2.6	Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Exports and in Real Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product Contributions to Percent Change in Real Exports and in Real Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product, Quantity Indexes Price Indexes for Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product Real Exports and Imports of Goods and Services by Type of Product, Chained Dollars	In "exports of goods," "industrial supplies and materials" will present additional detail under "nondurable goods": "petroleum and products" and "nondurable goods, excluding petroleum and products." In "imports of goods," a new aggregate "industrial supplies and materials" will be added. This aggregate will present details on "durable goods" and "nondurable goods," which will now show "petroleum and products" and "nondurable goods, excluding petroleum and products."
4.3B	Relation of Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts to the Corresponding Items in the International Transactions Accounts (ITAs)	Two new sections will be added. One will present the reconciliation of ITA "secondary income receipts" with NIPA "current taxes, contributions for government social insurance, and transfer receipts from the rest of the world." The other will present the reconciliation of ITA "secondary income payments" with NIPA "current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world."
	Section 7. Supplemental Tables	
7.7	Business Current Transfer Payments by Type	In "payments to the rest of the world (net)," the new lines "current transfer payments to the rest of the world" and "current transfer receipts from the rest of the world" will be added.
7.12	Imputations in the National Income and Product Accounts	In "current receipts from the rest of the world," a new aggregate "current taxes, contributions for government social insurance, and transfer receipts from the rest of the world" will be added. "Current taxes and transfer payments to the rest of the world" will no longer be presented net of current receipts.