

GDP and the Economy

Third Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2018

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Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 4.2 percent in the second quarter of 2018, according to the third estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) (chart 1 and table 1, line 1).¹ The third estimate of real GDP growth was unrevised from the second estimate, and the general picture of economic growth remains the same. Small upward revisions to most other GDP components were offset by a downward revision to inventory investment. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, were revised down slightly.² In the first quarter, real GDP increased 2.2 percent.

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

Chart 1. Real GDP: Percent Change From Preceding Quarter

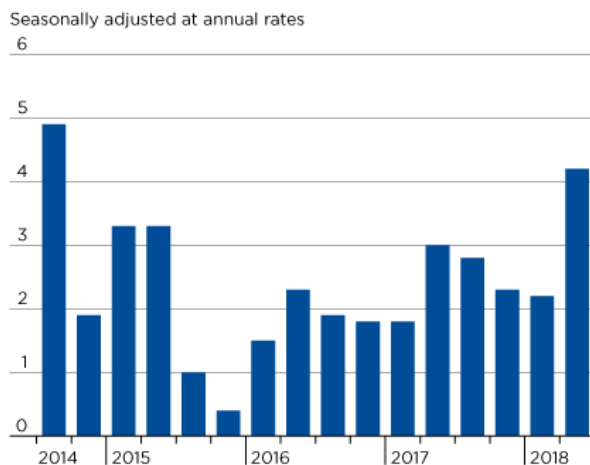
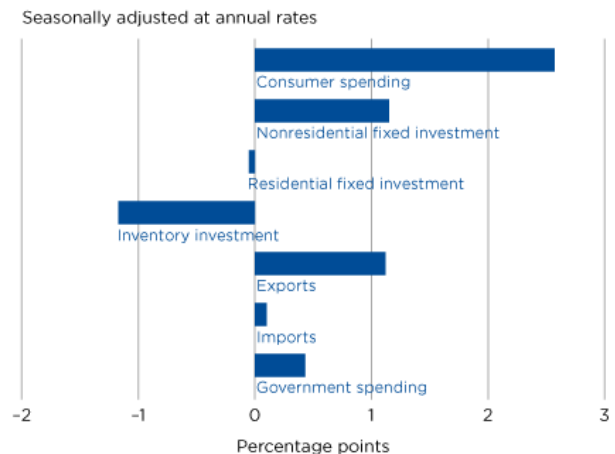


Chart 2. Real GDP: Contributions to the Percent Change in 2018:II



GDP Component Detail

The acceleration in real GDP growth in the second quarter reflected accelerations in consumer spending, exports, state and local government spending, and federal government spending as well as a smaller decrease in residential fixed investment. These movements were partly offset by a downturn in private inventory investment and a deceleration in nonresidential fixed investment. Imports decreased in the second quarter after increasing in the first quarter.

- The acceleration in consumer spending (table 1, line 2) reflected an upturn in spending on goods and an acceleration in spending on services.
 - The upturn in goods (line 3) reflected an upturn in durable goods (mainly motor vehicles and parts) and an acceleration in nondurable goods (mainly due to an upturn in clothing and footwear).
 - The main contributors to the acceleration in services (line 6) were an upturn in spending on “other” services and accelerations in food services and accommodations and in housing and utilities. The upturns in “other” services were mainly in personal care and clothing services, in social services and religious activities, and in professional and “other” services.
- The deceleration in nonresidential fixed investment (line 9) primarily reflected decelerations in equipment (mainly due to a deceleration in transportation equipment and a downturn in industrial equipment) and in intellectual property products (mainly software).
- The smaller decrease in residential fixed investment reflected an upturn in investment in “other” structures (mainly improvements) and a smaller decrease in multi-family structures that were partly offset by a downturn in investment in single-family structures.
- The downturn in private inventory investment (line 14) mainly reflected a downturn in wholesale trade industries (primarily nondurable goods).
- The acceleration in exports (line 16) reflected an acceleration in exports of goods that was partly offset by a deceleration in exports of services.
- The acceleration in exports of goods (line 17) primarily reflected an upturn in exports of industrial supplies and materials (mainly petroleum and products) and an acceleration in foods, feeds, and beverages (notably, soybeans).
- Real gross domestic income (line 27), which measures the output of the economy as the incomes earned and costs incurred in the production of goods and services (as measured by GDP), increased 1.6 percent in the second quarter after increasing 3.9 percent in the first quarter.

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)			
		2018	2017		2018		2017		2018	
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1	Gross domestic product¹	100.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.2	4.2
2	Personal consumption expenditures	68.0	2.2	3.9	0.5	3.8	1.52	2.64	0.36	2.57
3	Goods	21.2	4.1	6.8	-0.6	5.5	0.86	1.42	-0.13	1.16
4	Durable goods	7.1	7.7	12.7	-2.0	8.6	0.54	0.87	-0.15	0.60
5	Nondurable goods	14.1	2.3	4.0	0.1	4.0	0.32	0.55	0.02	0.56
6	Services	46.8	1.4	2.6	1.0	3.0	0.65	1.22	0.49	1.42
7	Gross private domestic investment	17.5	8.8	0.8	9.6	-0.5	1.47	0.14	1.61	-0.07
8	Fixed investment	17.6	2.6	6.2	8.0	6.4	0.44	1.04	1.34	1.10
9	Nonresidential	13.7	3.4	4.8	11.5	8.7	0.45	0.63	1.47	1.15
10	Structures	3.2	-5.7	1.3	13.9	14.5	-0.18	0.04	0.40	0.43
11	Equipment	6.0	9.8	9.9	8.5	4.6	0.56	0.56	0.49	0.27
12	Intellectual property products	4.5	1.7	0.7	14.1	10.5	0.08	0.03	0.58	0.45
13	Residential	3.9	-0.5	11.1	-3.4	-1.3	-0.02	0.41	-0.14	-0.05
14	Change in private inventories	-0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.04	-0.91	0.27	-1.17
15	Net exports of goods and services	-2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.01	-0.89	-0.02	1.22
16	Exports	12.6	3.5	6.6	3.6	9.3	0.42	0.79	0.43	1.12
17	Goods	8.4	2.1	10.9	3.2	13.5	0.17	0.83	0.26	1.06
18	Services	4.2	6.3	-1.0	4.2	1.5	0.25	-0.04	0.18	0.07
19	Imports	15.3	2.8	11.8	3.0	-0.6	-0.41	-1.68	-0.45	0.10
20	Goods	12.4	2.5	14.2	2.4	-0.4	-0.29	-1.62	-0.30	0.06
21	Services	2.9	4.4	2.0	5.5	-1.4	-0.12	-0.06	-0.15	0.04
22	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	17.2	-1.0	2.4	1.5	2.5	-0.18	0.41	0.27	0.43
23	Federal	6.4	-1.3	4.1	2.6	3.7	-0.08	0.26	0.17	0.24
24	National defense	3.8	-2.9	2.9	3.0	5.9	-0.11	0.11	0.11	0.22
25	Nondefense	2.6	1.1	5.7	2.1	0.5	0.03	0.15	0.06	0.01
26	State and local	10.7	-0.9	1.4	0.9	1.8	-0.10	0.15	0.10	0.20
Addenda:										
27	Gross domestic income (GDI) ²	.....	1.3	1.5	3.9	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Average of GDP and GDI	.....	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Final sales of domestic product	.....	1.8	3.2	1.9	5.4	1.79	3.20	1.94	5.33
30	Goods	29.4	8.4	1.1	4.1	6.5	2.40	0.34	1.20	1.91
31	Services	62.0	1.2	2.1	1.2	2.9	0.74	1.32	0.73	1.78
32	Structures	8.6	-3.7	7.9	3.4	5.5	-0.32	0.64	0.28	0.47
33	Motor vehicle output	2.7	-3.8	23.2	9.5	-5.8	-0.10	0.58	0.26	-0.17

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—increased 2.4 percent in the second quarter after increasing 2.5 percent in the first quarter (table 2, line 1, and chart 3). The deceleration primarily reflected a deceleration in the prices paid for consumer nondurable goods (line 5) that was partly offset by an acceleration in the prices paid for nonresidential fixed investment (line 9).

The main contributors to the deceleration in consumer nondurable goods prices were decelerations in gasoline and other energy goods as well as clothing and footwear.

All subcomponents contributed to the acceleration in the prices paid for nonresidential fixed investment.

Consumer prices excluding food and energy (line 25), a measure of the “core” rate of inflation, decelerated, increasing 2.1 percent in the second quarter after increasing 2.2 percent in the first quarter.

The GDP price index accelerated in the second quarter, increasing 3.0 percent (line 26) after increasing 2.0 percent in the first quarter. The movement in the GDP price index differs from the movement in the gross domestic purchases price index because of the changes in import and in export prices. Import prices, which are included in gross domestic purchases and excluded from GDP, decelerated, increasing 0.8 percent in the second quarter after increasing 7.3 percent in the first quarter. Export prices, which are included in GDP and excluded from gross domestic purchases, accelerated, increasing 5.8 percent in the second quarter after increasing 4.0 percent in the first quarter.

Chart 3. Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases

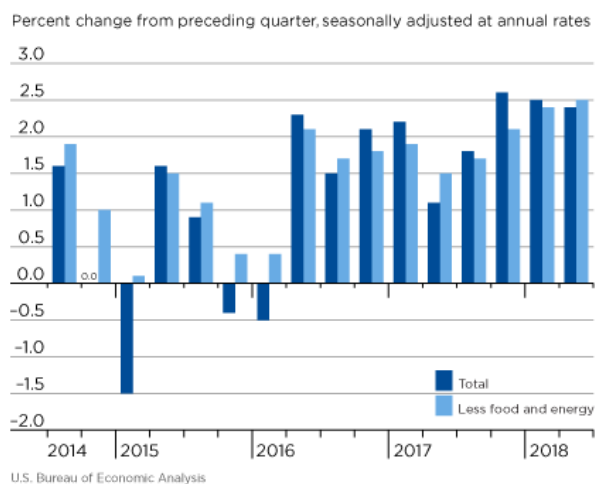


Table 2. Prices for Gross Domestic Purchases

[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)			
		2017		2018		2017		2018	
		III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
1	Gross domestic purchases¹	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
2	Personal consumption expenditures	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.06	1.81	1.63	1.32
3	Goods	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.14	0.30	0.46	0.08
4	Durable goods	-2.4	-2.2	-1.1	-1.6	-0.17	-0.16	-0.07	-0.11
5	Nondurable goods	2.3	3.4	3.9	1.4	0.31	0.46	0.53	0.19
6	Services	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.7	0.91	1.50	1.17	1.24
7	Gross private domestic investment	1.9	1.3	2.5	3.1	0.33	0.22	0.42	0.53
8	Fixed investment	2.0	1.2	2.5	3.2	0.34	0.21	0.42	0.53
9	Nonresidential	1.3	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.26
10	Structures	3.9	2.3	3.2	5.1	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.15
11	Equipment	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.8	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.05
12	Intellectual property products	2.0	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.06
13	Residential	4.5	3.1	8.8	7.3	0.17	0.11	0.32	0.27
14	Change in private inventories	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01
15	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.3	0.42	0.53	0.48	0.55
16	Federal	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.13
17	National defense	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
18	Nondefense	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.0	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08
19	State and local	3.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	0.35	0.45	0.37	0.42
Addenda:									
Gross domestic purchases:									
20	Food	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
21	Energy goods and services	8.5	24.9	12.6	0.4	0.21	0.61	0.33	0.01
22	Excluding food and energy	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.59	1.95	2.19	2.33
Personal consumption expenditures:									
23	Food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Energy goods and services	8.3	24.1	12.7	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Excluding food and energy	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Gross domestic product	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Exports of goods and services	3.8	6.1	4.0	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Imports of goods and services	1.0	5.7	7.3	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

1. The estimated prices for gross domestic purchases 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.

Revisions

With the third estimates, real GDP increased 4.2 percent in the second quarter, the same rate of increase as in the second estimate released last month. Consumer spending on goods and state and local government investment grew more than previously estimated. Imports, a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, were revised down. These revisions were offset by a downward revision to inventory investment.

- The upward revision to consumer spending on goods was mostly accounted for by gasoline and other energy goods.
- The upward revision to state and local government investment was primarily accounted for by structures.
- The downward revision to imports was primarily accounted for by services, specifically "other" business services led by telecommunication, computer, and information services and by insurance services.
- The revision to inventory investment reflected a downward revision to nonfarm inventory investment (mostly accounted for by information industries, which is a component of "other" industries).
- Real gross domestic income increased 1.6 percent in the second quarter, a downward revision of 0.2 percentage point from the second estimates. The downward revision primarily reflected downward revisions to corporate profits and proprietors' income.

Table 3. Second and Third Estimates for the Second Quarter of 2018

[Seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

Line		Change from preceding period (percent)			Contribution to percent change in real GDP (percentage points)		
		Second estimate	Third estimate	Third estimate minus second estimate	Second estimate	Third estimate	Third estimate minus second estimate
1	Gross domestic product (GDP)¹	4.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
2	Personal consumption expenditures	3.8	3.8	0.0	2.55	2.57	0.02
3	Goods	5.4	5.5	0.1	1.12	1.16	0.04
4	Durable goods	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.60	0.60	0.00
5	Nondurable goods	3.7	4.0	0.3	0.52	0.56	0.04
6	Services	3.1	3.0	-0.1	1.43	1.42	-0.01
7	Gross private domestic investment	0.4	-0.5	-0.9	0.10	-0.07	-0.17
8	Fixed investment	6.2	6.4	0.2	1.07	1.10	0.03
9	Nonresidential	8.5	8.7	0.2	1.13	1.15	0.02
10	Structures	13.2	14.5	1.3	0.39	0.43	0.04
11	Equipment	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.27	0.27	0.00
12	Intellectual property products	11.0	10.5	-0.5	0.47	0.45	-0.02
13	Residential	-1.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.06	-0.05	0.01
14	Change in private inventories	.....	.....	.....	-0.97	-1.17	-0.20
15	Net exports of goods and services	.....	.....	.....	1.17	1.22	0.05
16	Exports	9.1	9.3	0.2	1.10	1.12	0.02
17	Goods	13.1	13.5	0.4	1.03	1.06	0.03
18	Services	1.6	1.5	-0.1	0.07	0.07	0.00
19	Imports	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.07	0.10	0.03
20	Goods	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.05	0.06	0.01
21	Services	-0.8	-1.4	-0.6	0.02	0.04	0.02
22	Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.41	0.43	0.02
23	Federal	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.24	0.24	0.00
24	National defense	6.0	5.9	-0.1	0.22	0.22	0.00
25	Nondefense	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.00
26	State and local	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.17	0.20	0.03
Addenda:							
27	Final sales of domestic product	5.3	5.4	0.1	5.20	5.33	0.13
28	Gross domestic income (GDI)	1.8	1.6	-0.2	.....	.....	.....
29	Average of GDP and GDI	3.0	2.9	-0.1	.....	.....	.....
30	Gross domestic purchases price index	2.3	2.4	0.1	.....	.....	.....
31	GDP price index	3.0	3.0	0.0	.....	.....	.....

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

Corporate Profits

Measured in current dollars, profits from current production (corporate profits with the inventory valuation (IVA) adjustment and the capital consumption adjustment), increased \$65.0 billion, or 3.0 percent at a quarterly rate, in the second quarter after increasing \$26.7 billion, or 1.2 percent, in the first quarter (table 4, line 1). In the second quarter, profits of domestic financial corporations increased \$16.5 billion (line 3), profits of domestic nonfinancial corporations increased \$53.0 billion (line 4), and rest-of-the-world profits decreased \$4.5 billion (line 5).

Profits after tax (with the inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments) increased \$42.2 billion in the second quarter after increasing \$148.4 billion in the first quarter (line 10).

Table 4. Corporate Profits
[Seasonally adjusted]

Line		Billions of dollars (annual rate)					Percent change from preceding quarter (quarterly rate)			
		Level	Change from preceding quarter				2017		2018	
		2018	2017		2018		2017		2018	
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
	Current production measures:									
1	Corporate profits with IVA and CCAdj	2,242.3	11.6	49.5	26.7	65.0	0.6	2.4	1.2	3.0
2	Domestic industries	1,760.2	-28.9	26.4	23.0	69.5	-1.7	1.6	1.4	4.1
3	Financial	457.7	20.2	-8.4	-9.3	16.5	4.6	-1.8	-2.1	3.7
4	Nonfinancial	1,302.5	-49.2	34.8	32.3	53.0	-4.0	2.9	2.7	4.2
5	Rest of the world	482.1	40.6	23.1	3.7	-4.5	9.7	5.0	0.8	-0.9
6	Receipts from the rest of the world	820.1	38.3	39.3	20.9	0.5	5.3	5.2	2.6	0.1
7	Less: Payments to the rest of the world	338.0	-2.3	16.2	17.2	5.0	-0.7	5.4	5.4	1.5
9	Less: Taxes on corporate income	234.8	9.4	-31.4	-121.8	22.8	2.6	-8.6	-36.5	10.7
10	<i>Equals:</i> Profits after tax	2,007.5	2.2	80.9	148.4	42.2	0.1	4.7	8.2	2.1
11	Net dividends	1,223.0	-17.8	-20.7	18.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	1.5	0.8
12	Undistributed profits from current production	784.5	20.1	101.6	130.0	32.4	4.0	19.5	20.9	4.3
13	Net cash flow with IVA	2,558.2	-107.9	-737.5	1,150.1	59.4	-4.9	-35.4	85.3	2.4

CCAdj Capital consumption adjustment

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment

Note. Levels of these and other profits series are shown in NIPA tables 1.12 and 6.16D.

Note on Measuring Corporate Profits

Corporate profits is a widely followed economic indicator used to gauge corporate health, assess investment conditions, and analyze the effect on corporations of economic policies and conditions. In addition, corporate profits is an important component in key measures of income.

BEA's measure of corporate profits aims to capture the income earned by corporations from current production in a manner that is fully consistent with the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs). The measure is defined as receipts arising from current production less associated expenses. Receipts exclude income in the form of dividends and capital gains, and expenses exclude bad debts, natural resource depletion, and capital losses.

Because direct estimates of NIPA-consistent corporate profits are unavailable, BEA derives these estimates in three steps.

First, BEA measures profits before taxes to reflect corporate income regardless of any redistributions of income through taxes. Estimates for the current quarter are based on corporate earnings reports from sources including the Census Bureau Quarterly Financial Report, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation call reports, other regulatory reports, and tabulations from corporate financial reports. The estimates are benchmarked to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data when these data are available for two reasons: the IRS data are based on well-specified accounting definitions, and they are comprehensive, covering all incorporated businesses—publicly traded and privately held—in all industries.

Second, to remove the effects of price changes on inventories valued at historical cost and of tax accounting for inventory withdrawals, BEA adds an inventory valuation adjustment that values inventories at current cost.

Third, to remove the effects of tax accounting on depreciation, BEA adds a capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj). CCAdj is defined as the difference between capital consumption allowances (tax return depreciation) and consumption of fixed capital (the decline in the value of the stock of assets due to wear and tear, obsolescence, accidental damage, and aging).

Corporate Profits by Industry

Industry profits (corporate profits by industry with the inventory valuation adjustment) increased \$70.4 billion, or 3.5 percent at a quarterly rate, in the second quarter after increasing \$26.6 billion, or 1.3 percent, in the first quarter (table 5, line 1).

Table 5. Corporate Profits by Industry
[Seasonally adjusted]

Line		Billions of dollars (annual rate)					Percent change from preceding quarter (quarterly rate)			
		Level	Change from preceding quarter							
		2018	2017		2018		2017		2018	
		II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
	Industry profits:									
1	Corporate profits with IVA	2,107.3	12.5	-189.6	26.6	70.4	0.6	-8.6	1.3	3.5
2	Domestic industries	1,625.2	-28.0	-212.7	23.0	74.9	-1.6	-12.2	1.5	4.8
3	Financial	461.6	20.3	-35.3	-9.2	17.1	4.3	-7.2	-2.0	3.8
4	Nonfinancial	1,163.6	-48.3	-177.4	32.2	57.8	-3.7	-14.2	3.0	5.2
5	Utilities	-0.7	-2.6	-1.3	-2.5	0.4	-48.4	-49.2	n.m.	n.m.
6	Manufacturing	267.7	13.9	-56.3	-26.0	29.2	4.5	-17.5	-9.8	12.2
7	Wholesale trade	83.3	-14.2	-28.4	2.3	-5.4	-11.0	-24.8	2.7	-6.0
8	Retail trade	141.1	-2.0	-29.5	16.2	-14.3	-1.2	-17.5	11.6	-9.2
9	Transportation and warehousing	54.0	-6.8	-9.0	-2.7	6.2	-10.3	-15.1	-5.4	12.9
10	Information	161.6	9.2	-33.8	24.9	12.7	6.2	-21.4	20.1	8.5
11	Other nonfinancial	456.6	-45.9	-19.1	20.0	29.0	-9.7	-4.5	4.9	6.8
12	Rest of the world	482.1	40.6	23.1	3.7	-4.5	9.7	5.0	0.8	-0.9
	Addenda:									
13	Profits before tax (without IVA and CCAj)	2,197.2	30.3	-146.0	26.4	86.1	1.4	-6.5	1.3	4.1
14	Profits after tax (without IVA and CCAj)	1,962.3	20.9	-114.7	148.1	63.4	1.1	-6.1	8.5	3.3
15	IVA	-89.9	-17.8	-43.6	0.2	-15.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	CCAj	135.1	-0.9	239.1	0.1	-5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

CCAj Capital consumption adjustment

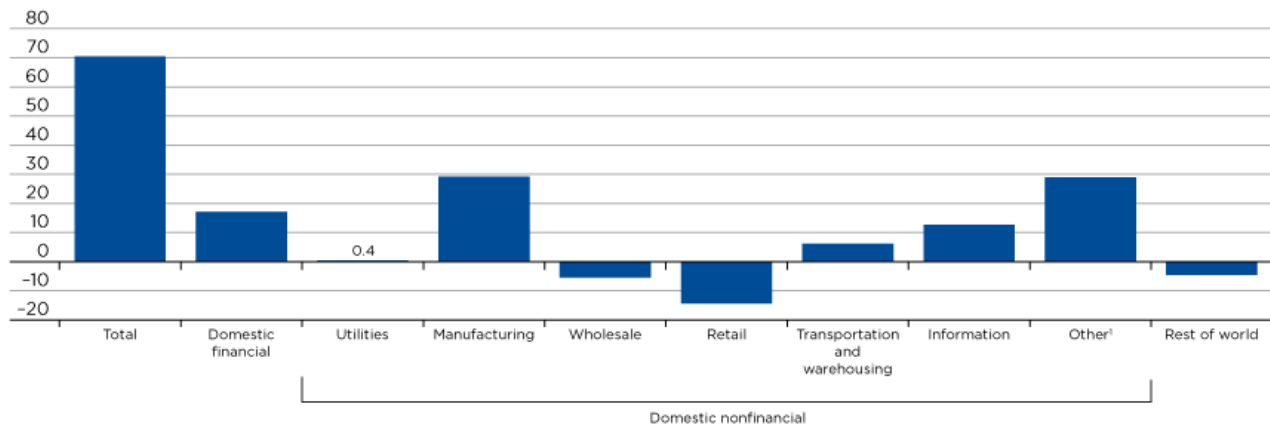
IVA Inventory valuation adjustment

n.m. Value not meaningful

Note. Levels of these and other profits series are shown in NIPA tables 1.12, 1.14, 1.15, and 6.16D.

Chart 4. Corporate Profits with Inventory Valuation Adjustment, 2018:II

Change from preceding period, billions of dollars



1. "Other" nonfinancial corporations include the agriculture, mining, construction, and services industries.

Note. Based on seasonally adjusted estimates.

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Note on Corporate Profits by Industry

Industry profits are corporate profits by industry with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA). The IVA removes the effect of price changes on inventories. The IVA is the difference between the cost of inventory withdrawals at acquisition cost and replacement cost. Ideally, BEA would also add the capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj) for each industry. However, estimates of the CCAdj are only available for two broad categories: total financial industries and total nonfinancial industries. For more information about BEA's methodology, see "Corporate Profits" in Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts on BEA's website.

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.

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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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