

Overview of the 2009 NIPA Comprehensive Revision

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NIPA Users' Briefing

Washington, DC

June 11, 2009

www.bea.gov



2009 NIPA Comprehensive Revision

- BEA prepares comprehensive revisions about every five years.
- Opportunity to make improvements to the accounts as outlined in BEA's strategic plan.
- Information on revision is available in the Survey of Current Business and at www.bea.gov.



BEA's strategic objectives

BEA's mission:

"to promote a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing the most timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data possible in an objective and cost-effective manner."

- We improve accuracy by:
 - incorporating benchmark data,
 - integrating our accounts,
 - filling data gaps.
- We keep the accounts relevant by:
 - updating tables and classifications,
 - using new sources of information,
 - tracking new types of transactions.

Overview (1): Changes in definitions and presentation

- Classification of personal consumption expenditures (PCE).
- New treatment of disasters.
- Insurance services of government enterprises.
- Transactions with Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.
- Classification of investment in structures.
- Reference year for chain-type measures 2005.
- Terminology vintages of current quarterly GDP estimates.



PCE reclassification: Why?

- Consistency
 - International systems (COICOP / COPNI)
 - Available source data (NAICS)
 - Better price match
- Relevance
 - Remove antiquated categories.
 - Introduce relevant sectors.
 - Separate household spending and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH).



PCE reclassification: What's new?

- New structures for presenting PCE
 - Function by type of expenditure
 - Product by durability (Goods / Services)
- Full time series on new basis
 1929 Annually, 1947 Quarterly, 1959 Monthly
- No change in the production boundary
- McCully and Teensma, Survey of Current Business, May 2008.

PCE by function: Old to new

	Old	2002
1 F	Personal consumption expenditures	7350.7
2	Food and tobacco	1091.1
3	Clothing, accessories, and jewelry	407.0
4	Personal care	96.7
5	Housing	1123.1
6	Household operation	747.4
7	Medical care	1441.2
8	Personal business	547.0
9	Transportation	882.2
10	Recreation	629.9
11	Education and research	190.2
12	Religious and welfare activities	200.1
13	Foreign travel and other, net	-5.1

Billions of Current-dollars, pre-benchmark

See: McCully and Teensma, *Survey of Current Business*, May 2008 www.bea.gov

	New	2002
1	Personal consumption expenditures	7350.7
2	Household consumption expenditures	7188.0
3	Food and beverages purchased for off-	
	premise consumption	589.1
4	Clothing and footwear	310.4
5	Housing and utilities	1291.5
6	Furnishings, household equipment and	
0	routine household maintenance	347.6
7	Health	1334.2
8	Transportation	819.6
9	Communication	160.0
0	Recreation	659.3
1	Education	156.4
12	Food services and accommodations	442.7
13	Financial services and insurance	573.7
14	Other goods and services	508.9
15	Net foreign travel and expenditures	
	abroad by U.S. residents	-5.1
16	Final consumption expenditures of NPISH	162.7



PCE by function: Old to new

Old

- 1 Personal consumption expenditures
- 2 Food and tobacco
- 3 Clothing, accessories, and jewelry
- 4 Personal care
- 5 Housing
- 6 Household operation
- 7 Medical care
- 8 Personal business
- 9 Transportation
- 10 Recreation 、
- 11 Education and research
- 12 Religious and welfare activities.
- 13 Foreign travel and other, net

New

1	Personal consumption expenditures
2	Household consumption expenditures
3	Food and beverages purchased for off-
	premise consumption
4	Clothing and footwear
5	Housing and utilities
6	Furnishings, household equipment and
	routine household maintenance
7	Health
8	Transportation
9	Communication
10	Recreation
11	Education
12	Food services and accommodations
13	Financial services and insurance
14	Other goods and services
	Net foreign travel and expenditures

- abroad by U.S. residents
- 16 Tinal consumption expenditures of NPISH



PCE by product: Old to new

New



Old

Durable goods	1	Goods
	2	Durable goods
Motor vehicles and parts	3	Motor vehicles and parts
Furniture and household equipment	4	Furnishings and durable household equipment
Other	5	Recreational goods and vehicles
Nondurable goods	6	Other durable goods
Food	7	Nondurable goods
Clothing and shoes	8	Food and beverages purchased for off-premise consumption
Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	9	Clothing and footwear
Other	10	Gasoline and other energy goods
Services	11	Other non-durable goods
Housing	12	Services
Household operation	13	Household consumption expenditures
Transportation	14	Housing and utilities
	15	Health care
Medicalcare	16	Transportation services
Recreation	17	Recreationalservices
Other	18	Food services and accommodations
	19	Financial services and insurance
	20	Other services
	21	Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households
	22	Gross output of nonprofit institutions
	23	Less: Receipts from sales of goods and services by nonprofit institutions

PCE by product: Old to new



Old

New

		1	Goods
1	Durable goods	2	Durable goods
2	Motor vehicles and parts	3	Motor vehicles and parts
3	Furniture and household equipment	4	Furnishings and durable household equipment
4	Other	5	Recreational goods and vehicles
5	Nondurable goods	6	Other durable goods
6	Food	7	Nondurable goods
7	Clothing and shoes	8	Food and beverages purchased for off-premise consumption
8	Gasoline, fuel oil, and other energy goods	9	Clothing and footwear
9	Other		Gasoline and other energy goods
10	Services	11	Other non-durable goods
11	Housing	12	Services
12	Household operation	13	Household consumption expenditures
13	Transportation	14	Housing and utilities
	Medical care	15	Health care
14		16	Transportation services
15	Recreation	17	Recreational services
16	Other	18	Food services and accommodations
		19	Financial services and insurance
		20	Other services
		21	Final consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households
		22	Gross output of nonprofit institutions
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PCE price index changes

- PCE excluding food and energy
 - Will include Food services
 - Prices less volatile than Food purchased for off-premise consumption
 - Core CPI not changing
 - Will develop new PCE-CPI comparison
 - Tentative re-release in late Fall 2009



PCE price index changes

Percent change from previous month, annual rate



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New treatment of disasters

- Current treatment distorts current production measures of national income & personal income.
- New treatment better relates income to current economic activity.
- Example 2005:III Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (based on published data)
 - National income revised from -6.4% to +7.7% (annual rate).
 - Personal income revised from +4.2% to +8.3%.



Current treatment of disasters

- Losses of capital assets recorded as an increase in consumption of fixed capital (CFC, or "depreciation").
- Insurance payouts recorded as current transfer payments.
- Leading to swings in the measures of current income from production.



Reasons for change

- CFC defined as the decline in the current value stock of fixed assets as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.
- Insurance payments for disaster losses are not financed from current revenue of insurance companies.
- Recipients generally use insurance payments to pay for rebuilding (investment), not for current consumption.
- NIPAs more in line with updated international guidelines (*System of National Accounts* 2008).



New treatment

- Record loss of fixed assets
 - as other changes in volume of assets,
 - NOT CFC.

- Record insurance payouts
 - as capital transfer payments/receipts,
 - NOT as a charge against current production expenses/income.



Effects in 2005:III

- GDP unrevised.
- Net operating surplus revised upward.
 - CFC revised downward.
- Personal income revised upward.
 - Proprietors' income and rental income of persons revised upward.
 - Downward revision to personal current transfers.



Calculating disaster effects

 BEA will continue to provide the effects of catastrophic disasters on a quarterly basis.

 As "other changes in volume of assets" in the fixed asset account.

 As capital transfer payments for catastrophic losses in the capital account.



Insurance – government enterprises

- Government insurance enterprises:
 - National Flood Insurance Program
 - Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
 - Florida Citizens Property Insurance Corporation
- Will adopt same measure of insurance services that is used for private insurance:
 - = premiums + premium supplements - normal losses
- Treatment of disasters same as new treatment being adopted for private insurance.



Transactions with territories

- Puerto Rico and territories are not included in GDP.
 - "Domestic" in international transactions accounts.
- For estimating NIPA exports and imports, BEA makes "territorial adjustments".
- Similar adjustments will be made for social insurance contributions, benefits, grants, and subsidies.
- Small effects on government saving.
- Long-run goal: Expand GDP coverage to include the territories.



Classification of structures

- In 2003, BEA adopted a new classification of private investment in structures.
 - New classification began in 1997 (tables 5.4.1-5.4.6 "part B").
 - Old classification retained for 1929-97 ("part A").
- New classification will be carried back to 1929.
 - Time series will be consistent
 - Based on the newer classifications ("part B" tables).



Other presentational changes

- Reference year for price and quantity measures will be updated to 2005.
 - Currently 2000.
- The three vintages of quarterly GDP estimates will be renamed:
 - "Advance" (no change)
 - "Second" (currently known as "preliminary")
 - "Third" (currently known as "final").



Overview (2): Statistical changes

- Incorporate 2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts.
- Retail scanner data for consumer electronics.
- Improved retail control method for PCE.
- Census Service Annual Survey (SAS) data for hospital and telecommunications services.
- Seasonal adjustment of petroleum import prices.
- Better coverage of employee compensation— "cafeteria plans."
- Updated adjustments for underreporting of income.

2002 Benchmark Input-Output Accounts

- Input-output accounts provide the benchmark for GDP.
 - Largely based on 5-year economic census.
- The NIPA comprehensive revision will incorporate these and other data.
- I-O estimates for 2002 show an upward revision to GDP level of nearly 2 percent.
 - Upward revisions to housing services and equipment and software investment.
- For more information, see Survey of Current Business, March 2008. (<u>http://www.bea.gov/</u>)



Scanner data for electronics

- Census retail sales provide source data on sales by type of store.
 - Details on product lines available only every 5 years (for economic census).
- Need spending by type of product to deflate and calculate real PCE.
- BEA will use point-of-sale scanner data to estimate composition of PCE for electronics goods (TVs, audio equipment, cameras, etc.).



PCE goods and retail sales

Retail Control Group

- "Gasoline and oil" and "tobacco" continue to be estimated independently.
- Will exclude gasoline stations and tobacco stores (Census Retail Trade and Food Services).
- Food and beverage categories not impacted by gasoline and oil volatility.



Service Annual Survey

- Census Bureau SAS data will be used to estimate PCE hospital services and telecommunication services.
- Hospital services currently based on American Hospital Association data.
 - Cover expenses, not receipts.
- Landline telephone services currently based on Federal Communications Commission data.
 - Do not provide product detail or capture broadband telephone services.



Seasonal adjustment

- In 2004, Census Bureau began seasonally adjusting *petroleum imports* (starting with the estimates for 1989).
 - Because of the revision schedule, the NIPAs only carried back the revisions to 2001.
- Prices of petroleum imports are currently not seasonally adjusted
 - Residual seasonality for real imports.
- Petroleum prices will now be seasonally adjusted.
 - Also, NIPAs will fully incorporate the seasonally adjusted petroleum imports data.



Compensation – cafeteria plans

- "Cafeteria plans" allow employees to use a portion of their salaries on a pretax basis to pay for health insurance, other medical care, or dependent care.
- Voluntary should be included in NIPA wages and salaries.
- Wage estimates are based on the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (state UI).
- Some states do not include cafeteria plan contributions in wage data.
- BEA wages will include an estimate of these contributions for states that do not already include them.



Underreporting of income

- In principle, gross national income includes all income from current production, regardless of whether reported on tax returns.
- Income estimates include misreporting adjustments:
 - Nonfilers
 - Underreporting
- Underreporting adjustments currently extrapolated from 1980s-era Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program.
- Revised estimates will incorporate new data from the IRS National Research Program.



Beyond July 2009

- Research & development satellite account.
 - Treats R&D as investment.
 - Plan to incorporate in core BEA accounts in 2013.
- Health account
- Flexible annual revisions
- Improved integration



For more information

- BEA's Web site provides considerable information:
 - FAQs
 - Articles from Survey of Current Business (four major articles so far).
 - Stubs for redesigned tables.
- Please visit this Web address:

http://www.bea.gov/national/an1.htm