

The logo consists of four vertical bars of increasing height from left to right, colored purple, yellow, light blue, and green.

# US Chartbook 2.0

Notes:

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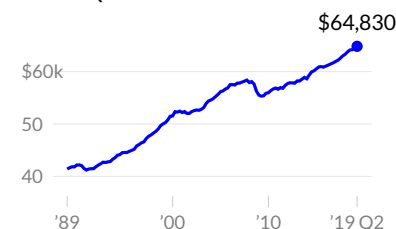
# Overall Economic Activity

This analysis of the United States economy begins with the most popular measure of economic activity, Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, GDP—the seasonally-adjusted annualized value of goods and services produced in the US—was \$21,337 billion in the second quarter of 2019, compared to an inflation-adjusted equivalent of \$10,208 billion in the first quarter of 1989.

The US population is growing by about sixth-tenths of a percent per year. GDP per capita (see —), adjusted for inflation to 2019 Q2 dollars, has increased to \$64,830 in 2019 Q2 from \$41,420 in 1989 Q1.

## GDP per capita

in 2019 Q2 dollars



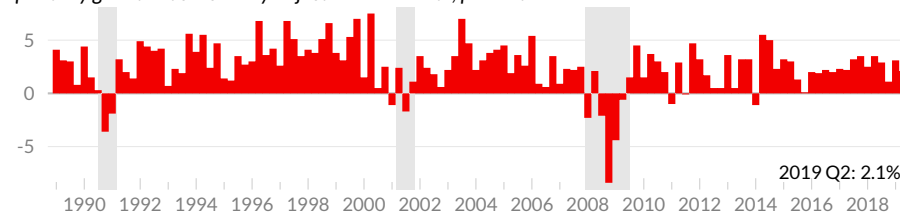
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Economic Growth

GDP (see ■) increased at an annual rate of 2.1 percent during the second quarter of 2019, compared to an increase of 3.1 percent in the first quarter of 2019. Quarterly growth has averaged 2.6 percent over the past three years, 2.3 percent over the past 10 years, and 2.5 percent over the past 30 years.

### Real Gross Domestic Product Growth

quarterly growth at seasonally adjusted annual rate, percent



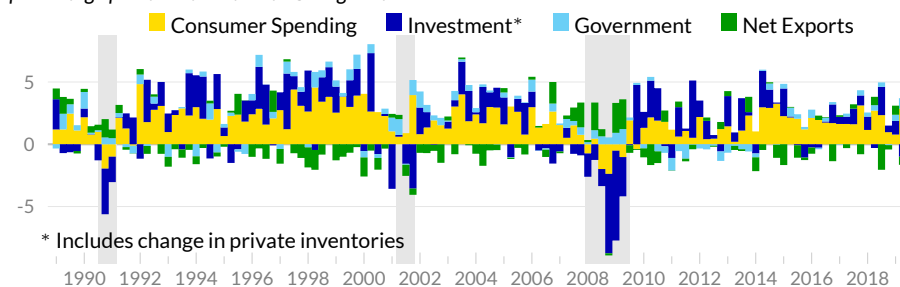
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Components of Growth

The **expenditure approach** compiles GDP from the sum of spending on domestic goods and services. Major spending categories are consumer spending (see ■), private investment (gross spending on capital goods) and changes in private inventories (see ■), government spending and investment (see ■), and net exports (see ■) which is measured as foreign spending on US goods and services less US spending on goods and services produced by the rest of the world.

### Real GDP Growth by Expenditure Type

percentage point contribution to GDP growth

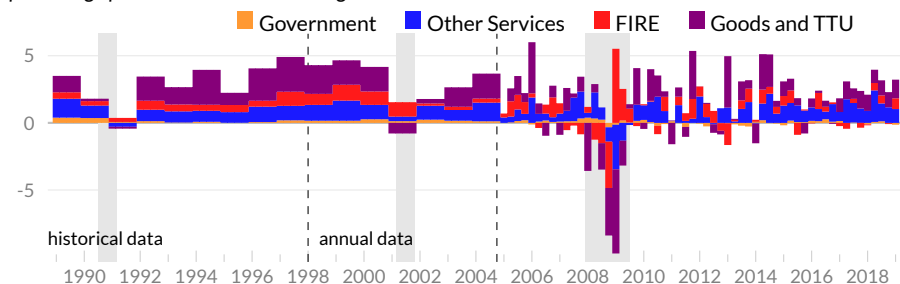


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The **production approach** calculates GDP as the sum of gross value added–output minus inputs–in each sector. This identifies contributions from: goods-producing sectors combined with trade, transportation, and utilities (see ■), finance, insurance, and real estate (see ■), other service-providing sectors (see ■), and government (see ■).

### Real GDP Growth by Industry Group

percentage point contribution to GDP growth

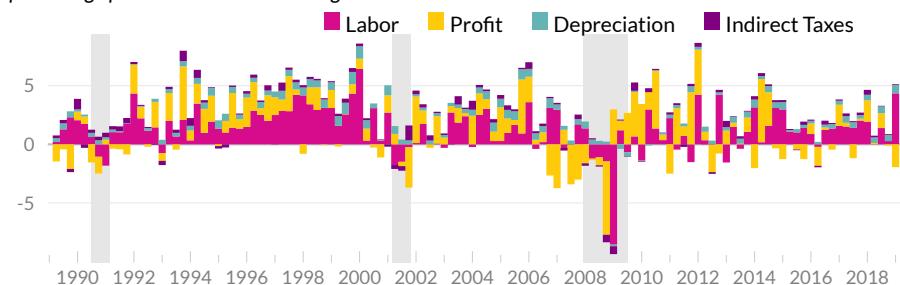


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The **income approach** calculates GDP as the sum of market income to persons (in exchange for labor (see ■) or from returns on capital (see ■), indirect taxes such as sales taxes or tariffs (see ■), and depreciation (see ■).

### Real Gross Domestic Income Growth

percentage point contribution to GDI growth

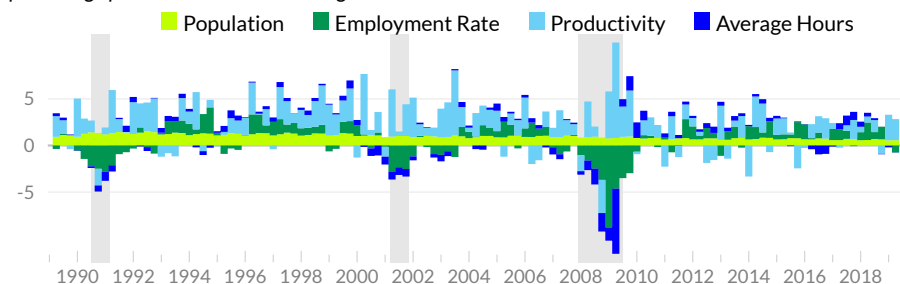


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Changes to GDP can be assigned to various **household inputs**: population (see ■), employment rates (see ■), average hours worked (see ■), and total economy productivity (see ■).

### Real GDP Growth by Inputs

percentage point contribution to GDP growth



Source: Author's Calculations

# Poverty

## Share of local population in bottom third of housing-adjusted income, 2017

Share of commuting zone householders with after-housing-expense annual income below \$13,060

