

## UNITED STATES

The economy is gradually coming out of a severe recession. The decline of output has ceased since the summer, though significant trouble spots remain. The risk of new large bankruptcies in the banking system has diminished, but equity capital will need to be replenished to offset financial losses. The household sector is also undergoing significant adjustment, with a sharp reduction of debt and rebuilding of assets. Sizable macroeconomic stimulus and easing financial conditions will support growth, though it will be somewhat weaker than during past recoveries. Unemployment will decline slowly.

The Federal Reserve and the Administration must begin to withdraw the economic support as economic growth becomes self-sustaining. Gauging the appropriate timing will not be a simple task, but prolonged stimulus risks unanchoring inflation expectations and destabilising asset markets. While the need to be flexible in the face of changing economic conditions is desirable, exit strategies should nonetheless be communicated clearly.

### United States: Demand and output

	2008	2009	2010	2011	Fourth quarter		
					2009	2010	2011
	Current prices \$ billion	Percentage changes from previous year, volume (2005 prices)					
Private consumption	10 129.9	-0.6	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	2.8
Government consumption	2 386.9	2.0	1.8	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.2
Gross fixed investment	2 667.1	-14.3	2.1	7.8	-10.5	4.5	8.9
Public	496.4	2.4	2.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	0.2
Residential	477.2	-20.0	8.5	16.0	-11.3	11.7	17.3
Non-residential	1 693.6	-17.8	0.2	8.4	-14.9	3.9	9.9
Final domestic demand	15 183.9	-2.6	1.5	2.9	-0.9	2.0	3.3
Stockbuilding <sup>1</sup>	- 34.7	-0.7	1.1	0.1			
Total domestic demand	15 149.2	-3.4	2.5	3.0	-1.1	2.6	3.3
Exports of goods and services	1 831.1	-10.8	6.8	7.8	-4.9	6.9	8.2
Imports of goods and services	2 538.9	-14.8	6.2	8.1	-9.3	6.6	8.9
Net exports <sup>1</sup>	- 707.8	1.2	-0.1	-0.3			
GDP at market prices	14 441.4	-2.5	2.5	2.8	-0.3	2.5	3.0

Note: National accounts are based on official chain-linked data. This introduces a discrepancy in the identity between real demand components and GDP. For further details see *OECD Economic Outlook Sources and Methods* (<http://www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods>).

Detailed quarterly projections are reported for the major seven countries, the Euro area and the total OECD in the Statistical Annex.

1. Contributions to changes in real GDP (percentage of real GDP in previous year), actual amount in the first column.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 86 database.

[Click here for table in excel](#)