

Corporate Finance Briefing: Corporate Profits, Proprietors' Income & National Income Shares

Yardeni Research, Inc.

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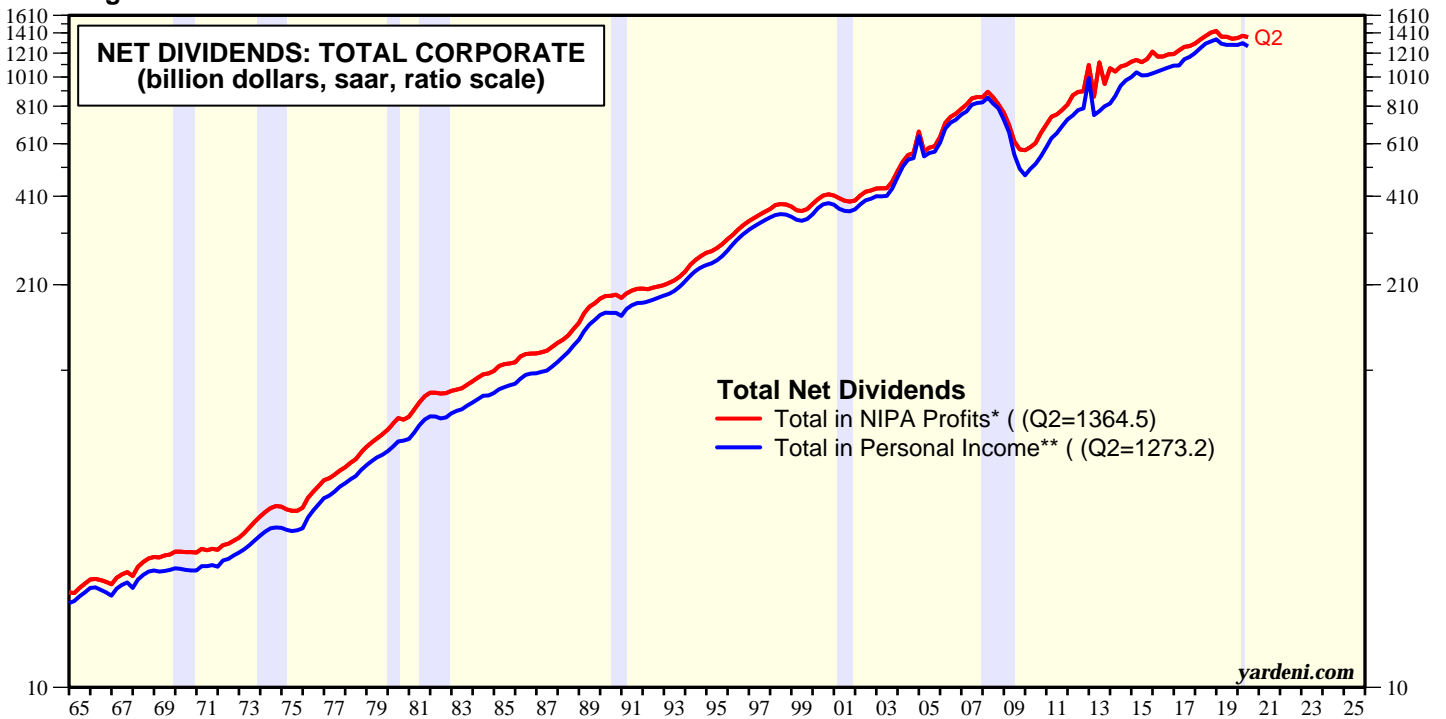
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thinking outside the box

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Figure 1.



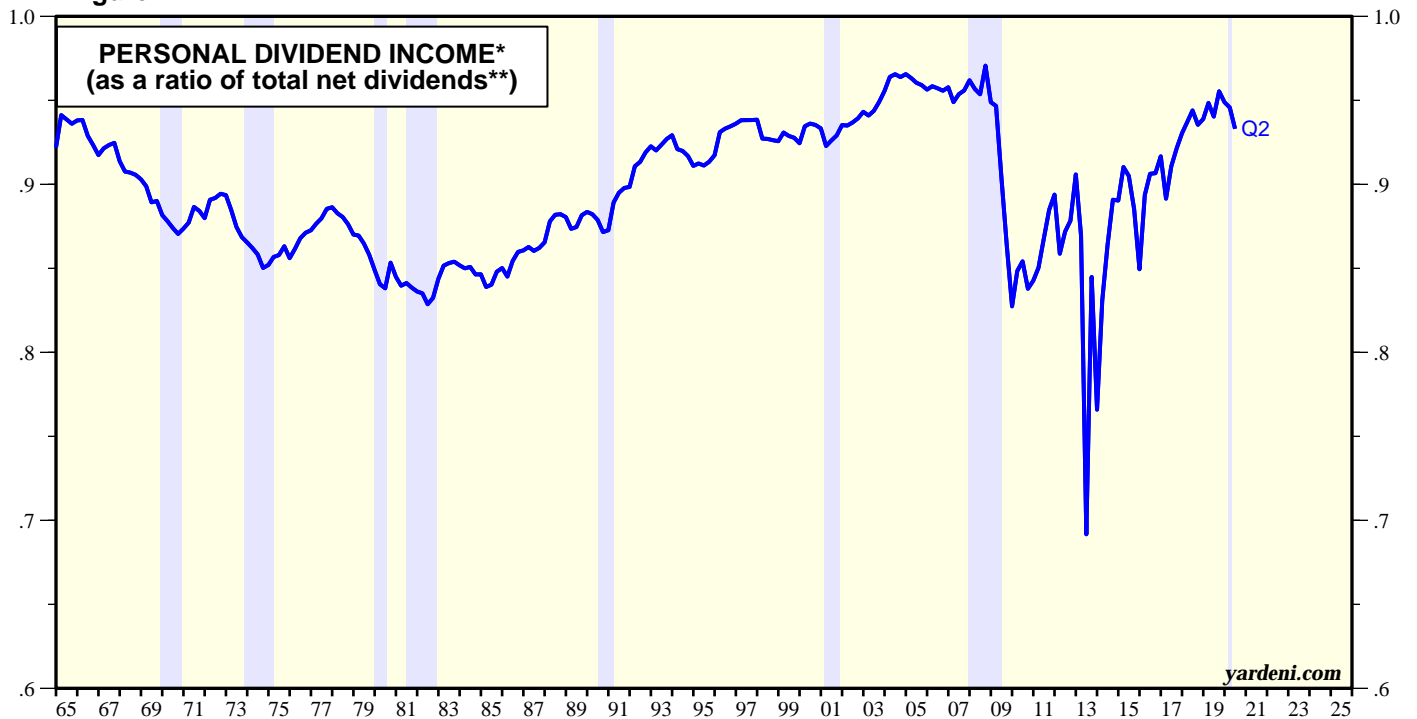
* Gross dividends paid by US corporations in cash or other assets, plus US receipts of dividends from the rest of the world, net of dividend payments to the rest of the world, less dividends received by US corporations.

** Personal dividend income from all sources.

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 2.



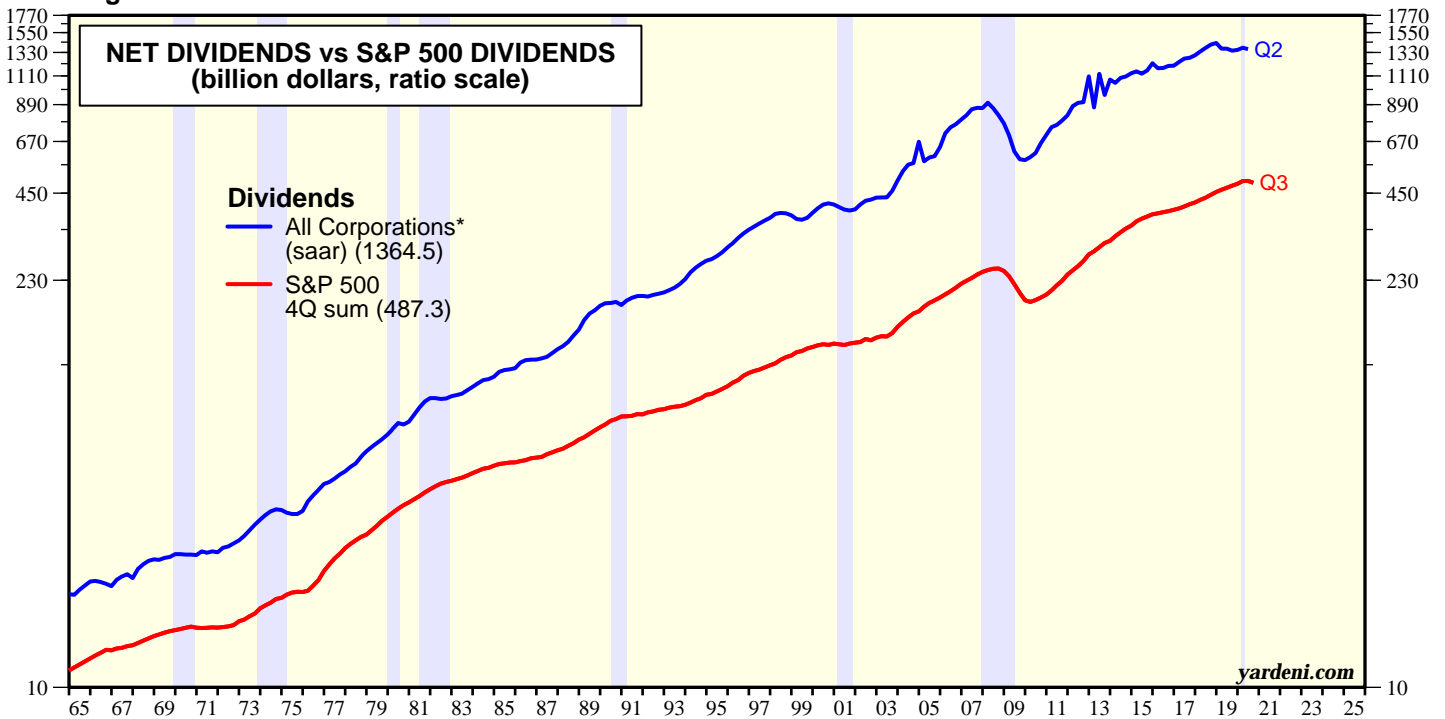
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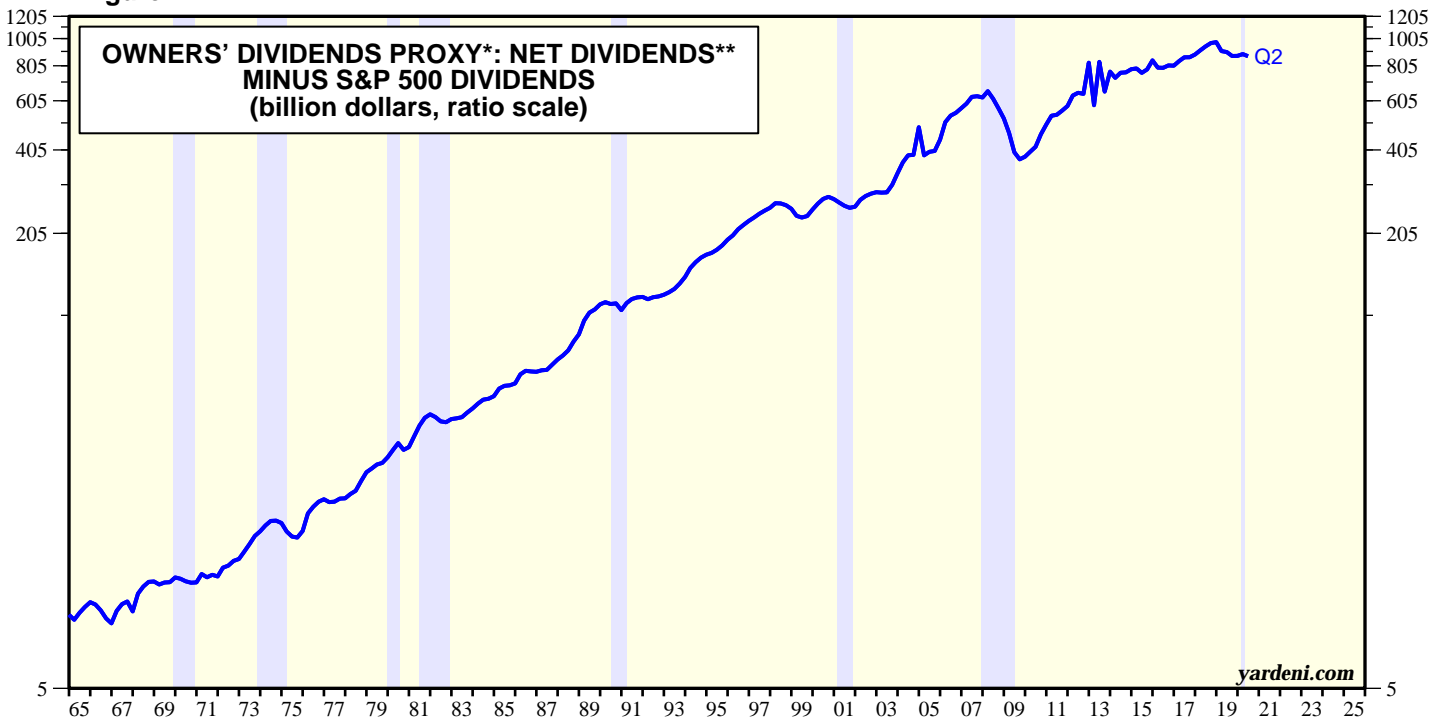
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 3.



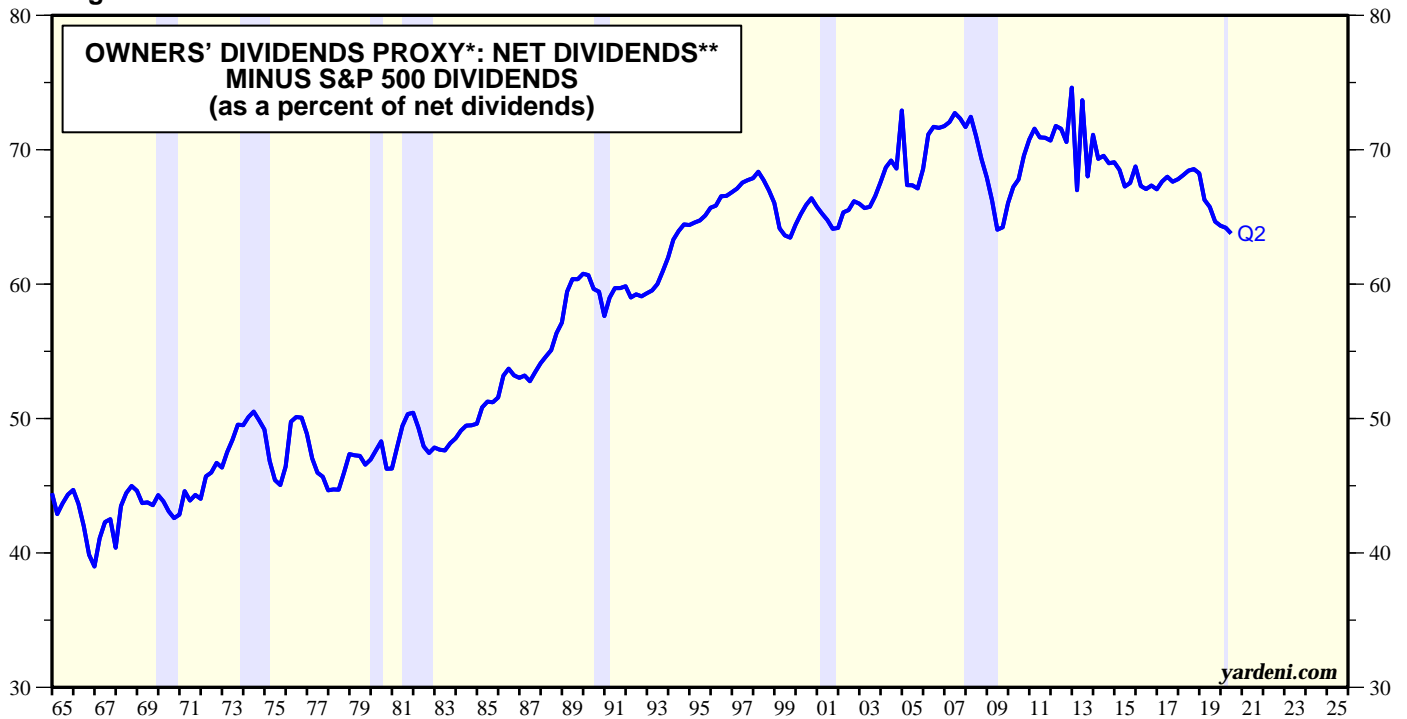
* Gross dividends paid by US corporations in cash or other assets, plus US receipts of dividends from the rest of the world, net of dividend payments to the rest of the world, less dividends received by US corporations.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Standard & Poor's and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 4.



* Quarterly dividends paid by all corporations at a seasonally adjusted annual rate minus four-quarter sum of S&P 500 dividends.
 ** Gross dividends paid by US corporations in cash or other assets, plus US receipts of dividends from the rest of the world, net of dividend payments to the rest of the world, less dividends received by US corporations.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Standard & Poor's and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 5.



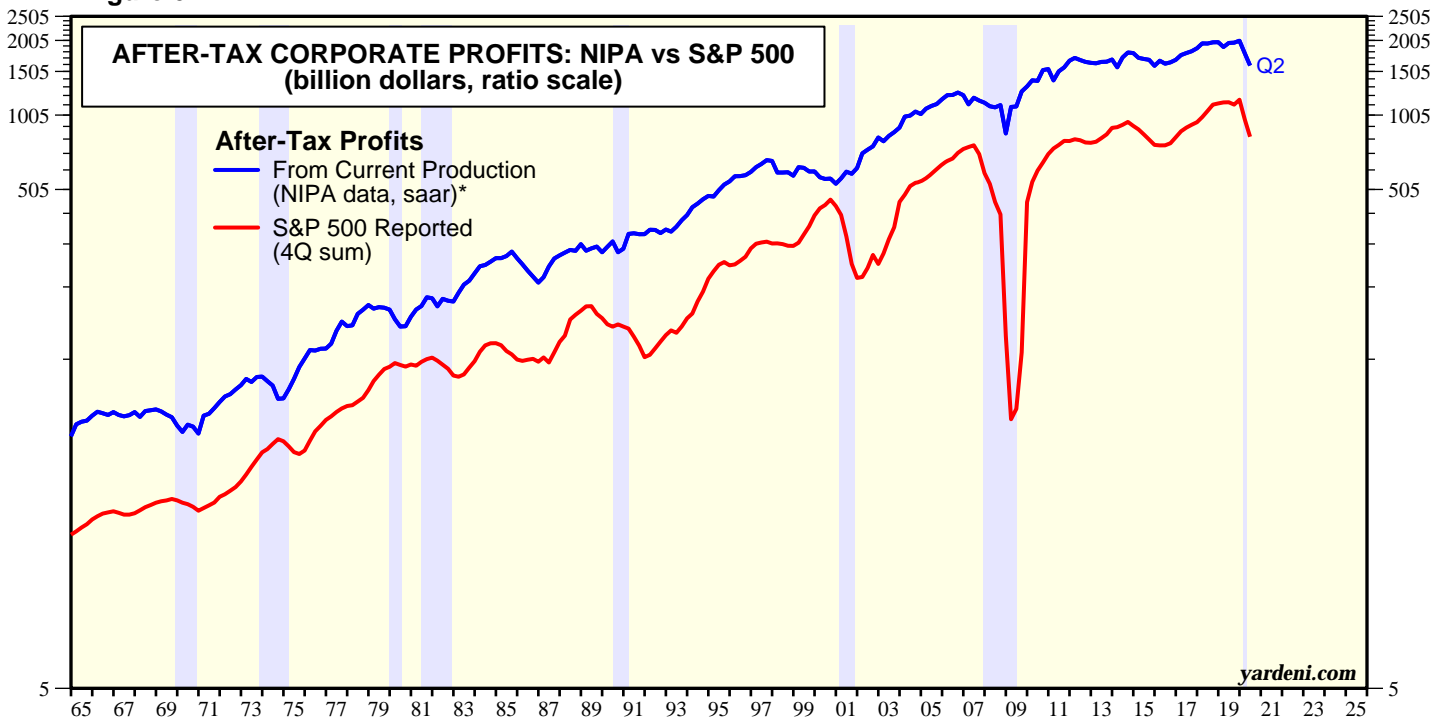
* Quarterly dividends paid by all corporations at a seasonally adjusted annual rate minus four-quarter sum of S&P 500 dividends.

** Gross dividends paid by US corporations in cash or other assets, plus US receipts of dividends from the rest of the world, net of dividend payments to the rest of the world, less dividends received by US corporations.

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Standard & Poor's and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 6.

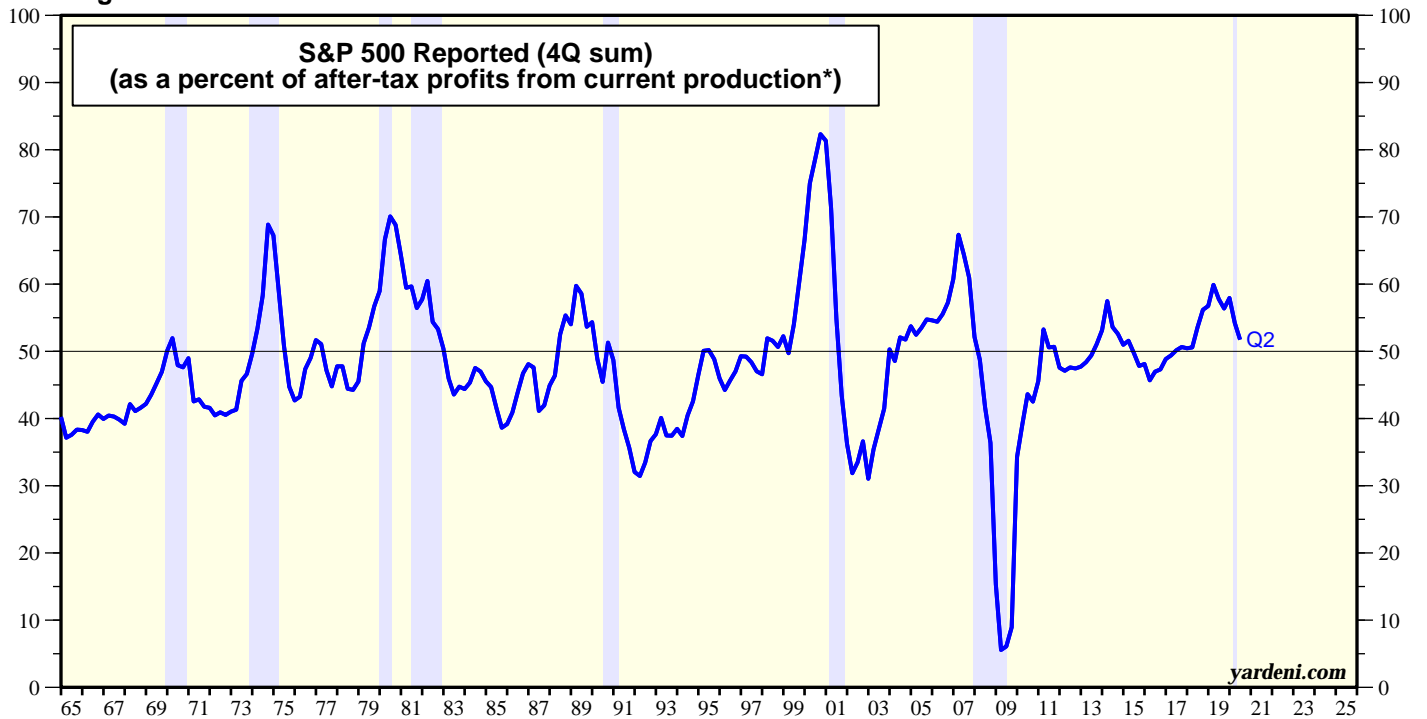


* After-tax profits of all corporations including Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment.

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

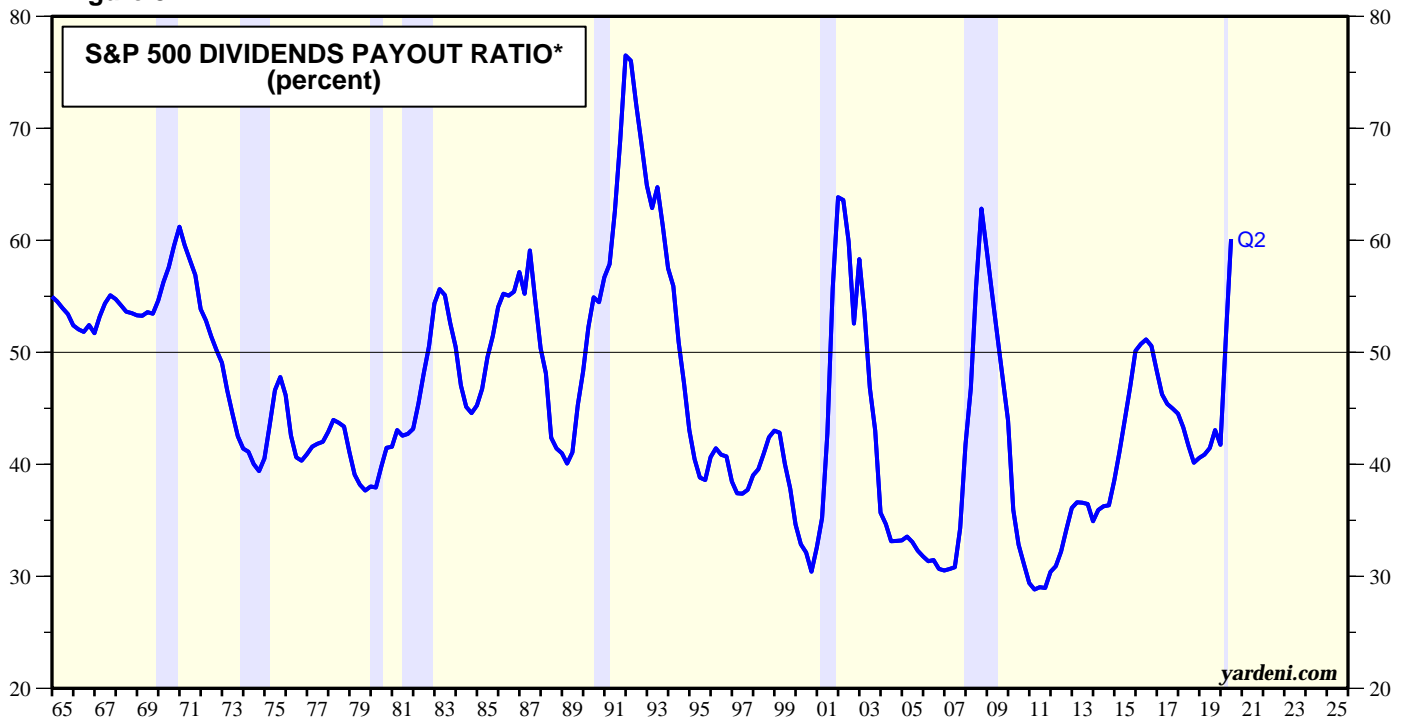
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 7.



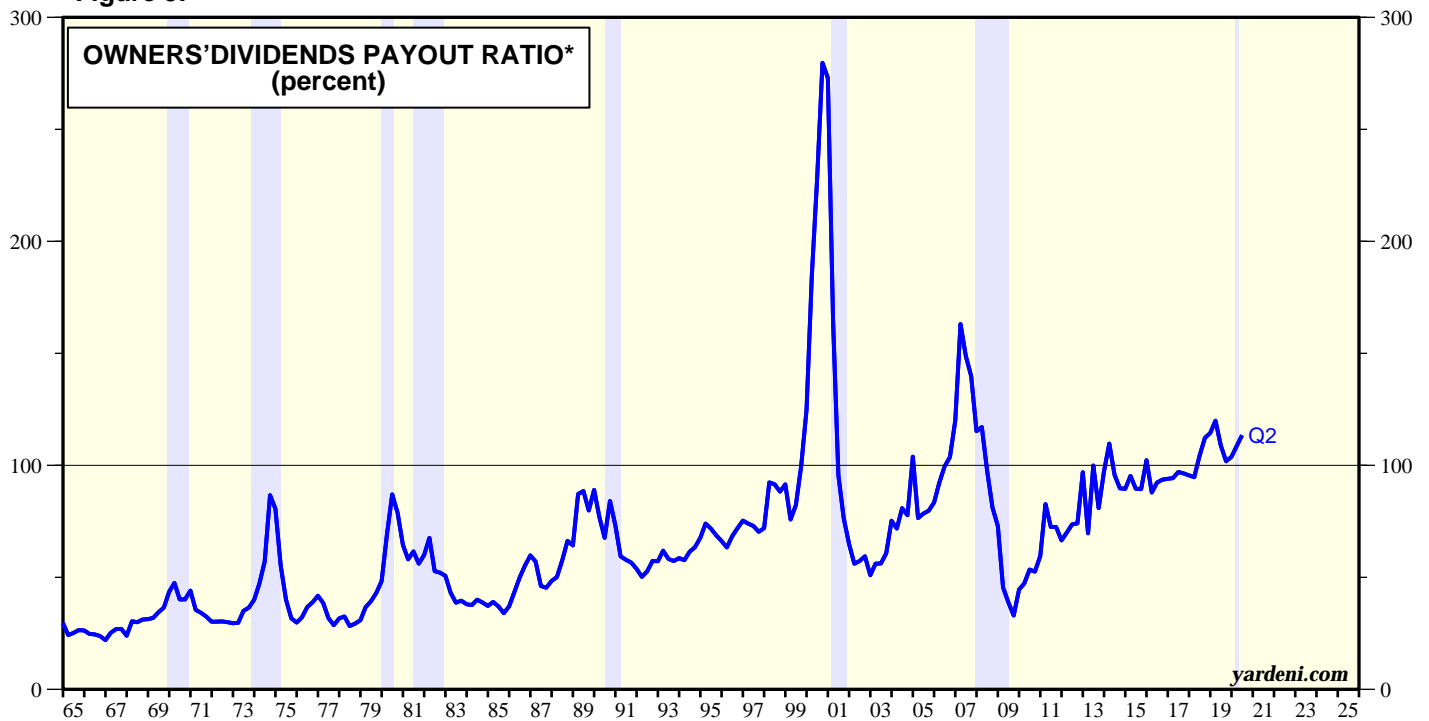
* After-tax profits of all corporations including Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 8.



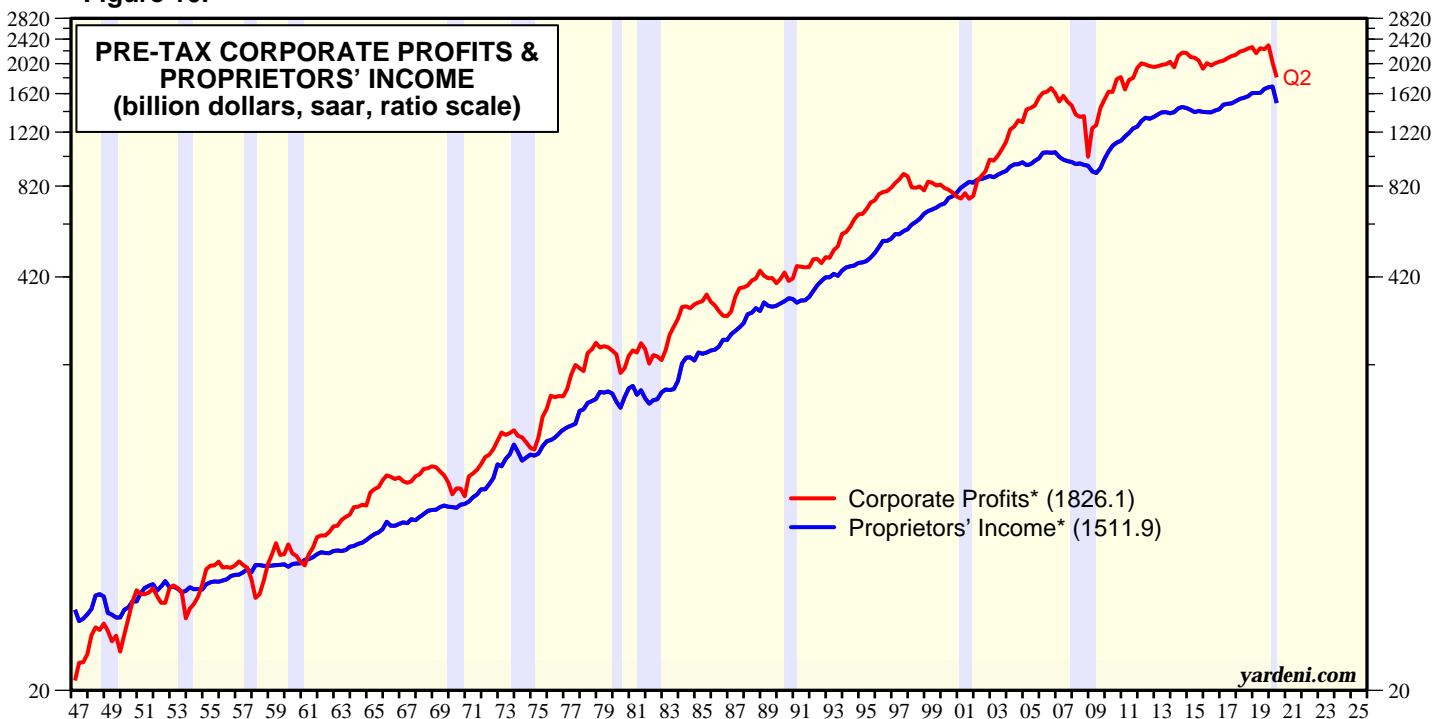
* Four-quarter sum of S&P 500 dividends as a percentage of four-quarter sum of S&P 500 reported earnings.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Standard & Poor's.

Figure 9.



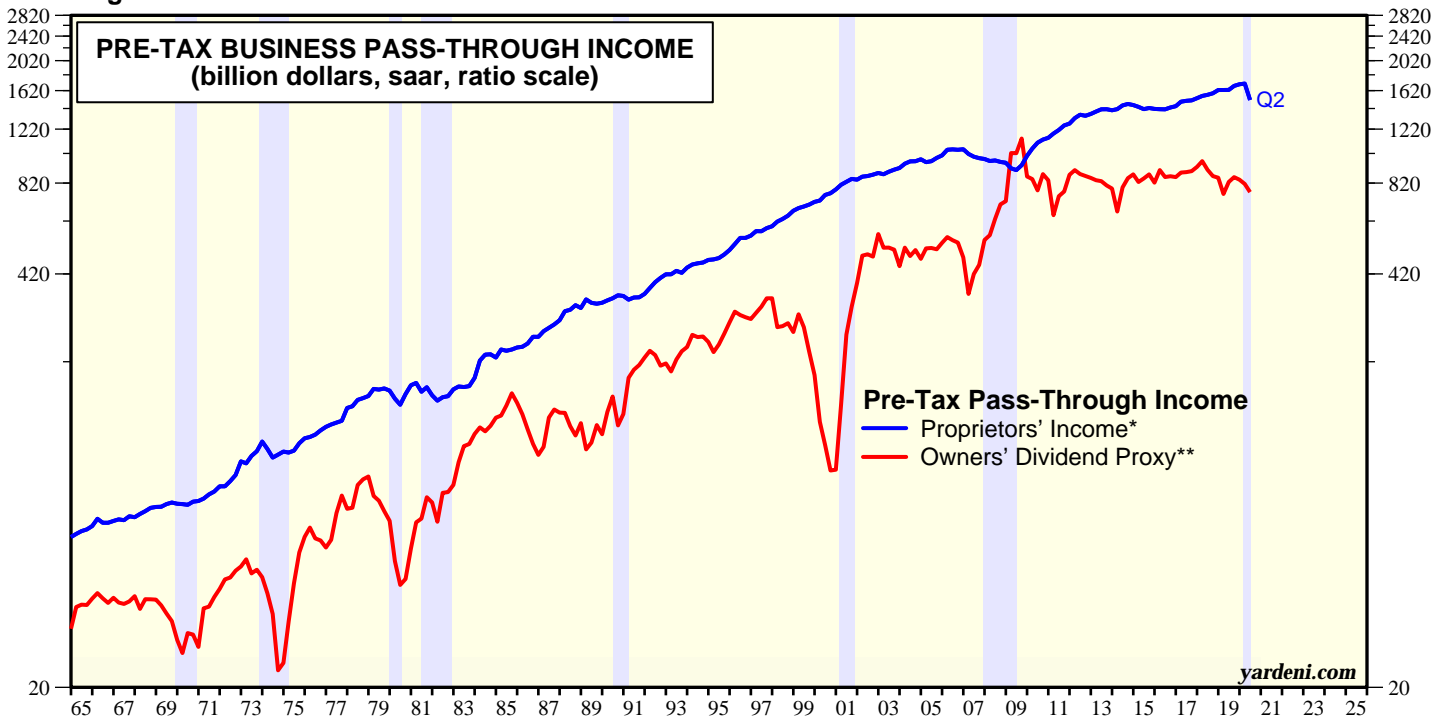
* Quarterly dividends paid by all corporations at a seasonally adjusted annual rate minus four-quarter sum of S&P 500 dividends divided by owners' profits proxy, which is total after-tax corporate profits from current production (saar) minus the four-quarter sum of S&P 500 reported profits.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Standard & Poor's and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 10.



* Pre-tax corporate profits from current production and proprietors' income both include Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment, which are used to restate the historical cost basis used in profits tax accounting for inventory withdrawals and depreciation to the current cost measures used in GDP.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 11.



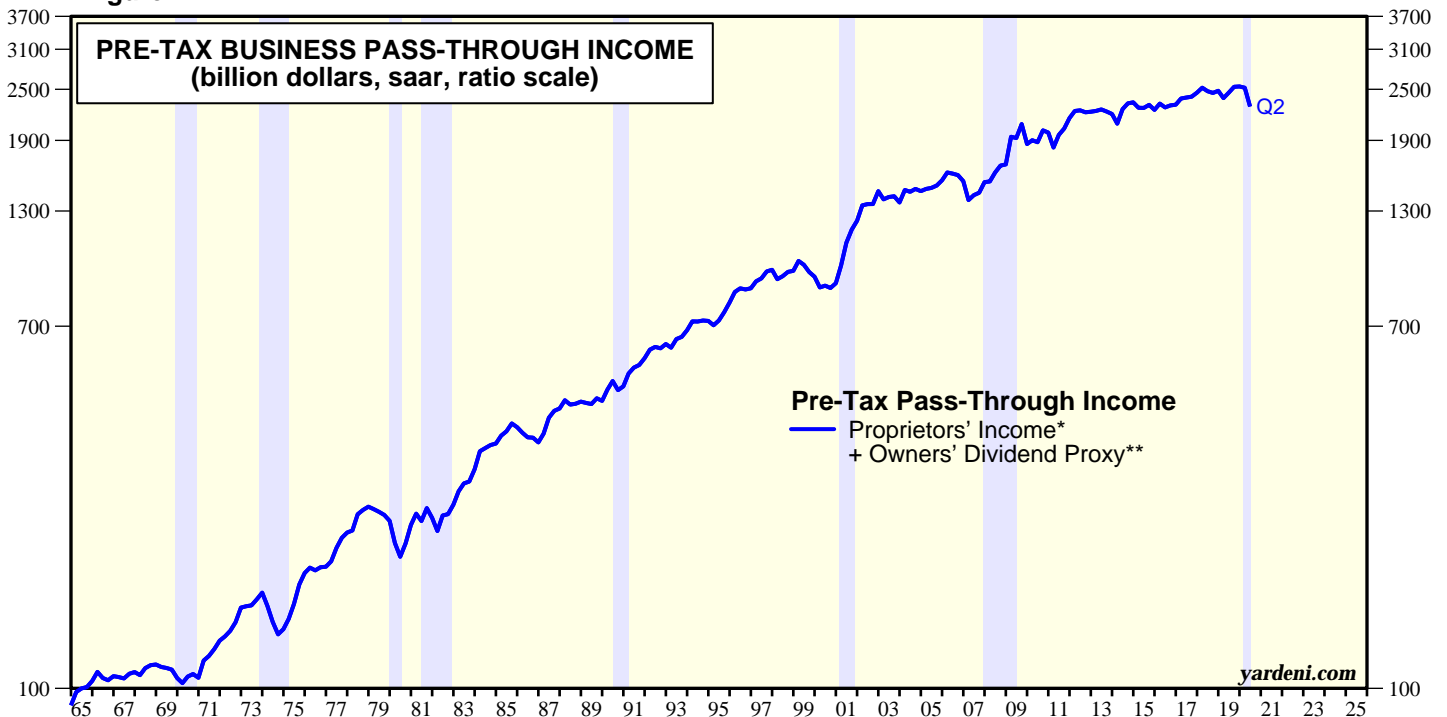
* Pre-tax proprietors' income includes Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment, which are used to restate the historical cost basis used in profits tax accounting for inventory withdrawals and depreciation to the current cost measures used in GDP.

** After-tax profits from current production less S&P 500 reported profits, assumed to be taxed as personal income.

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 12.



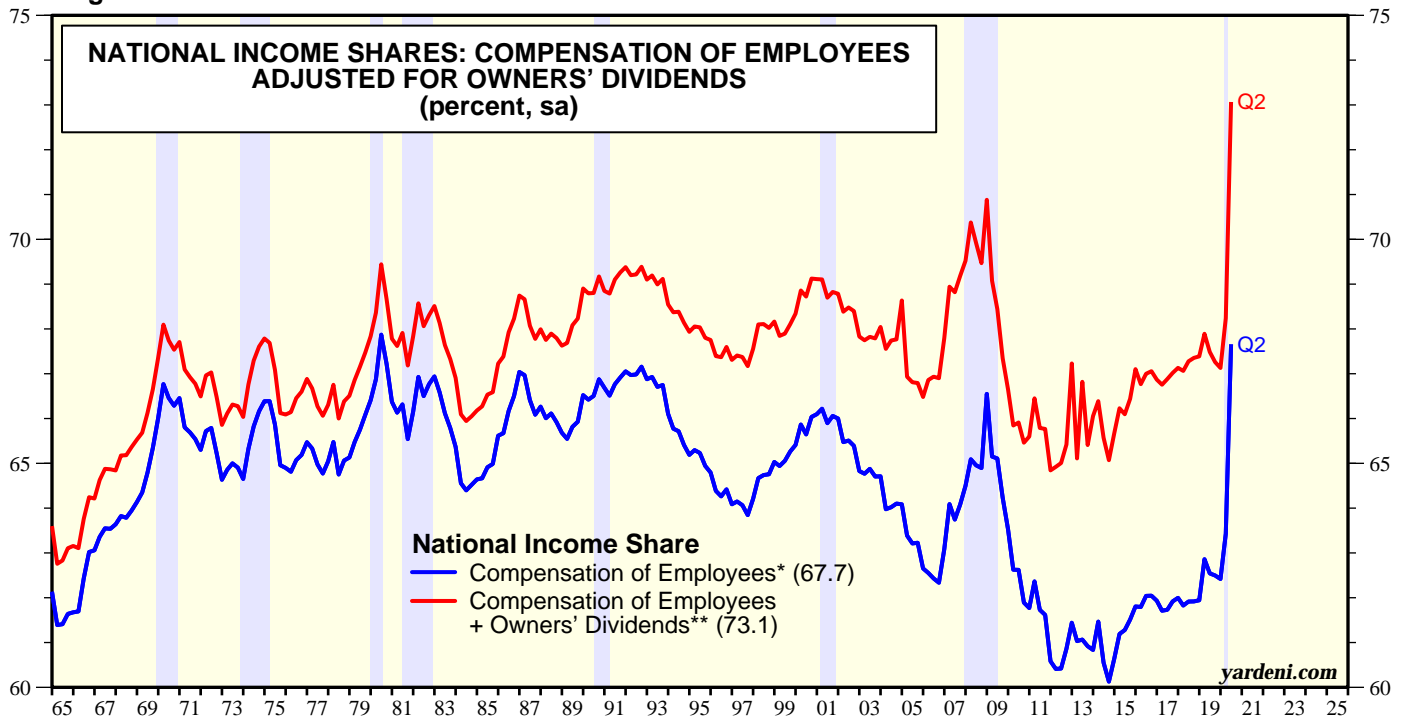
* Pre-tax proprietors' income includes Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment, which are used to restate the historical cost basis used in profits tax accounting for inventory withdrawals and depreciation to the current cost measures used in GDP.

** After-tax profits from current production less S&P 500 reported profits, assumed to be taxed as personal income.

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 13.



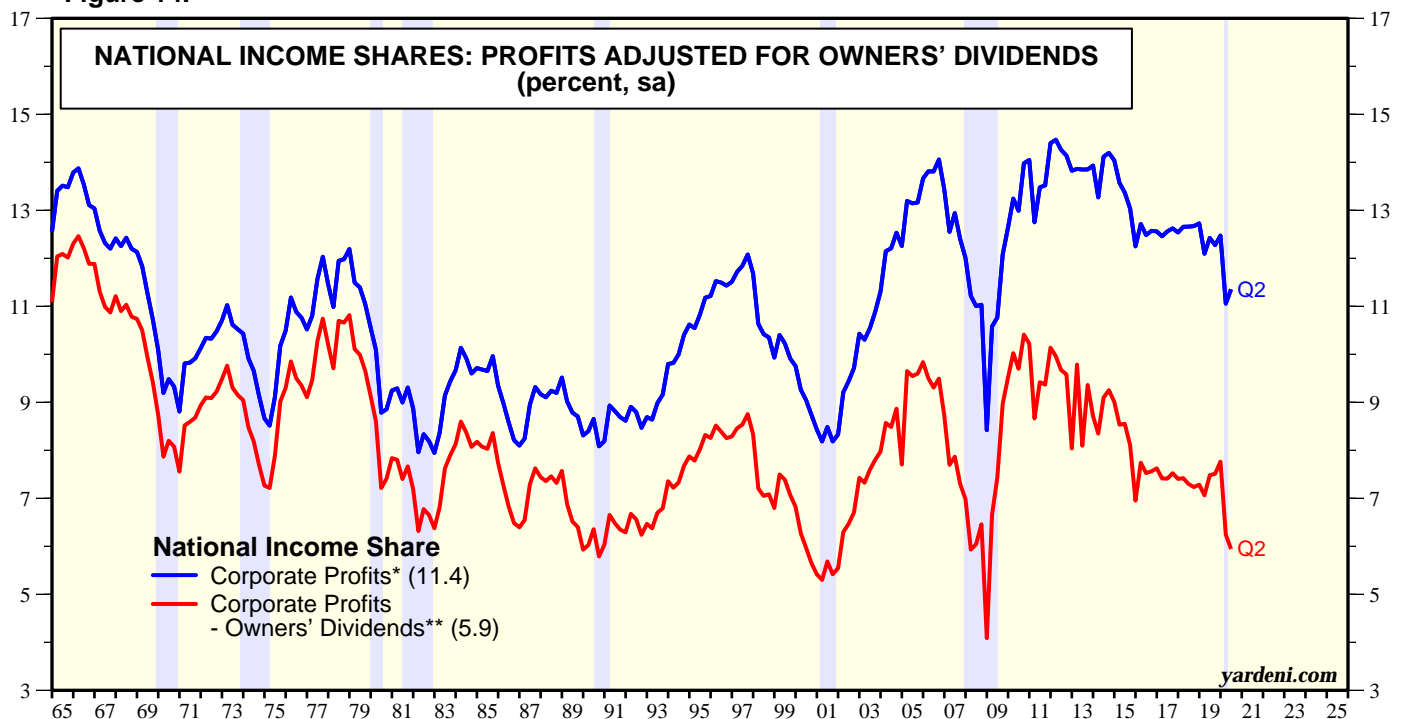
* Includes wages, salaries, and supplements to wages and salaries.

** Owners' dividends derived by YRI as difference between total corporate dividends (saar) less S&P 500 dividends (using four-quarter average).

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Yardeni Research, Standard & Poor's, and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 14.



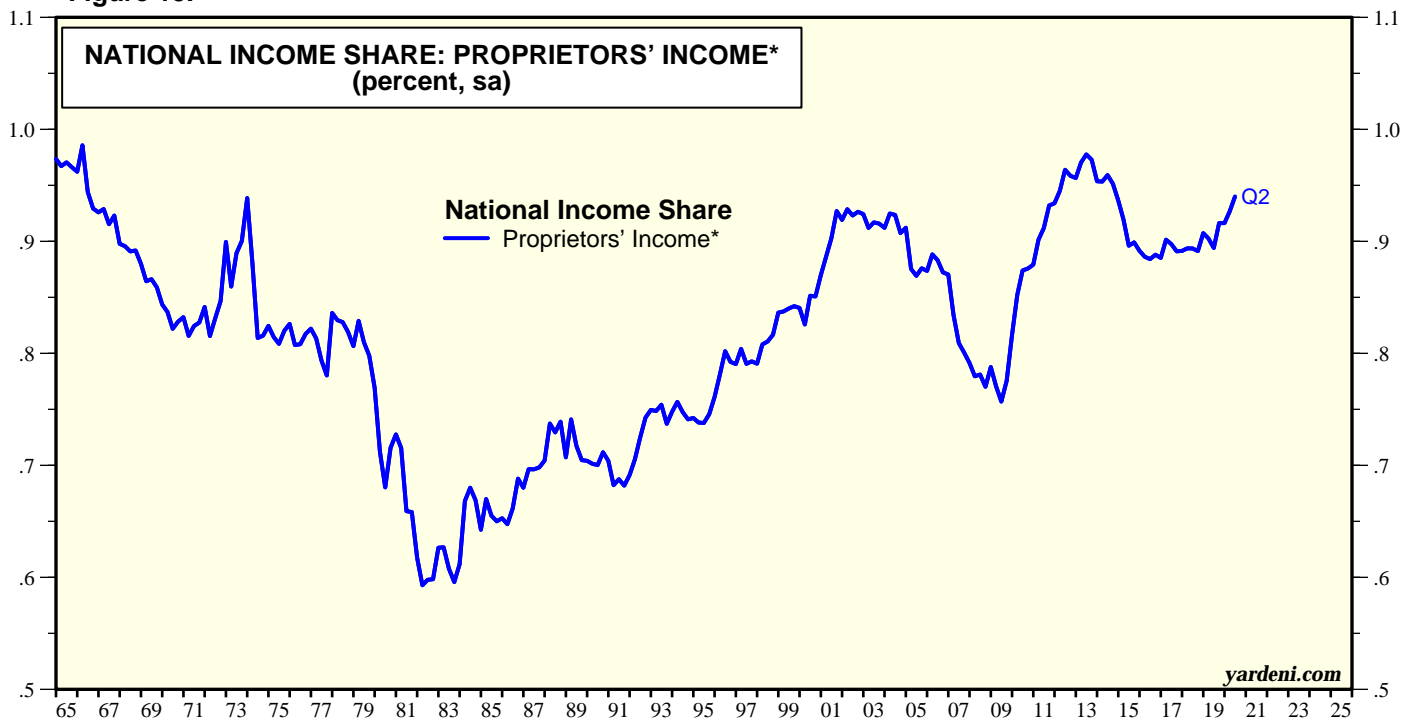
* Corporate profits with Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment.

** Owners' dividends derived by YRI as difference between total corporate dividends (saar) less S&P 500 dividends (using four-quarter average).

Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.

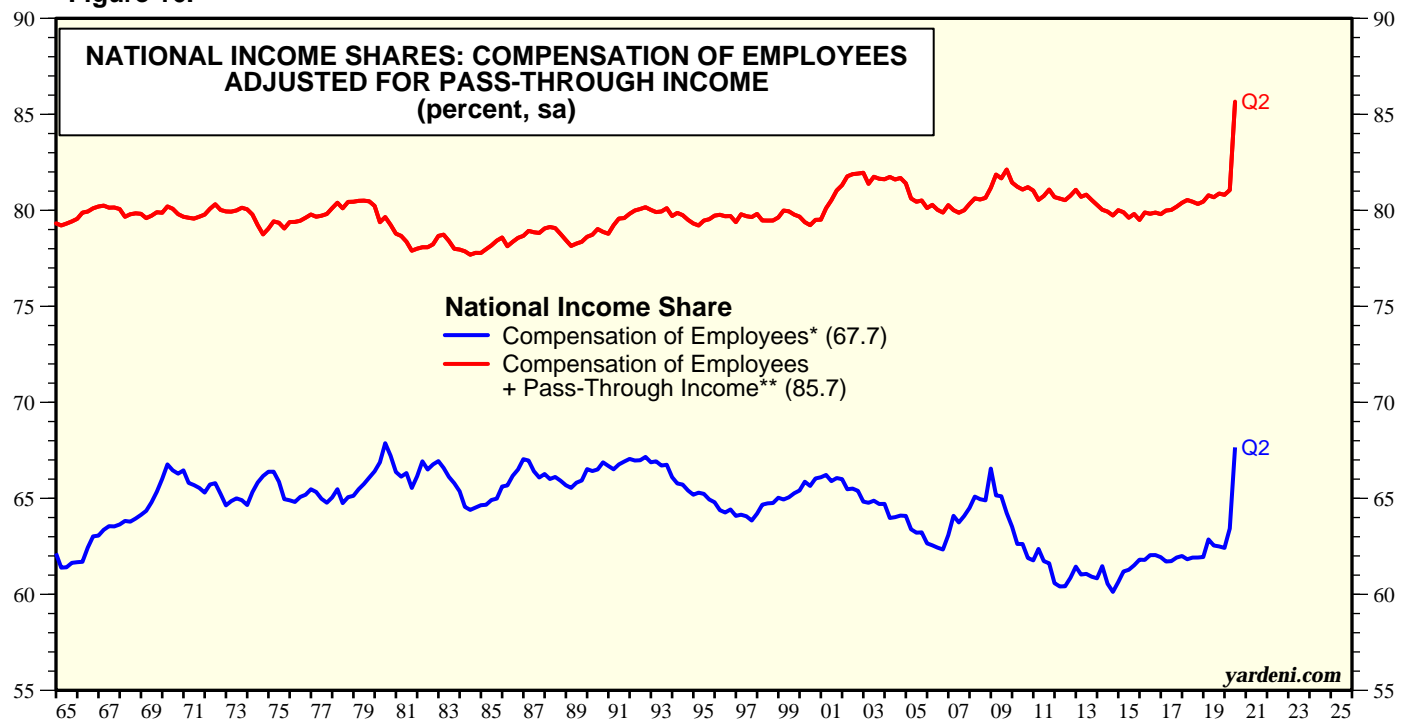
Source: Yardeni Research, Standard & Poor's and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 15.



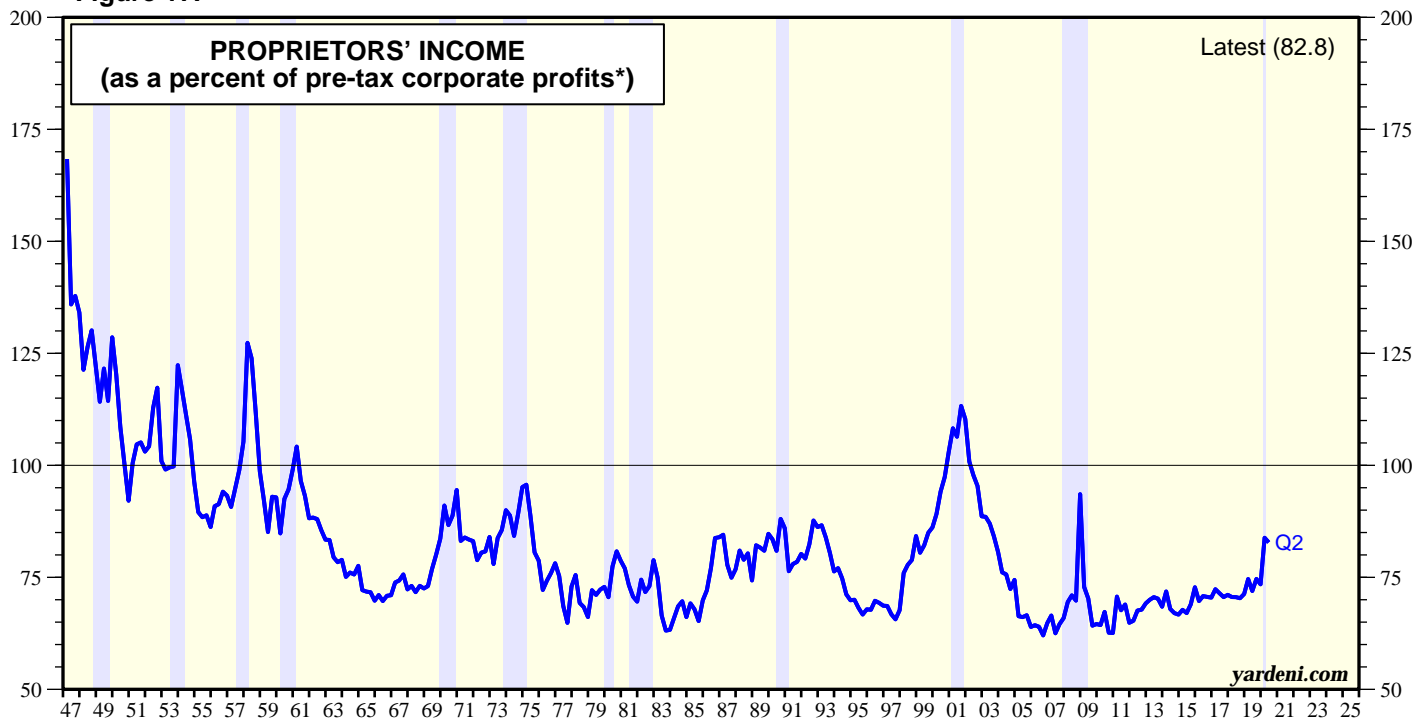
* Pre-tax proprietors' income includes Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment, which are used to restate the historical cost basis used in profits tax accounting for inventory withdrawals and depreciation to the current cost measures used in GDP.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 16.



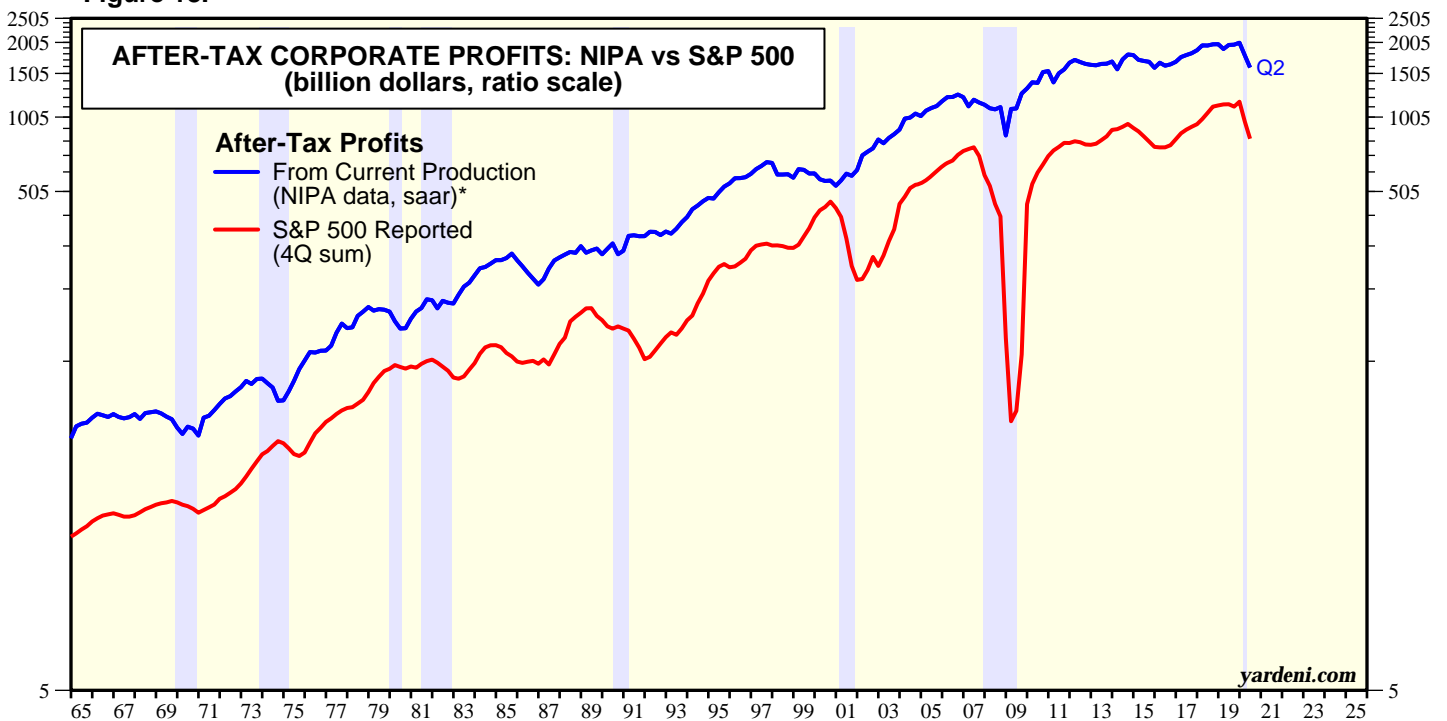
* Includes wages, salaries, and supplements to wages and salaries.
** Pre-tax proprietors' income including IVA and CCAj plus after-tax profits from current production less S&P 500 reported profits, assumed to be taxed as personal income.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 17.



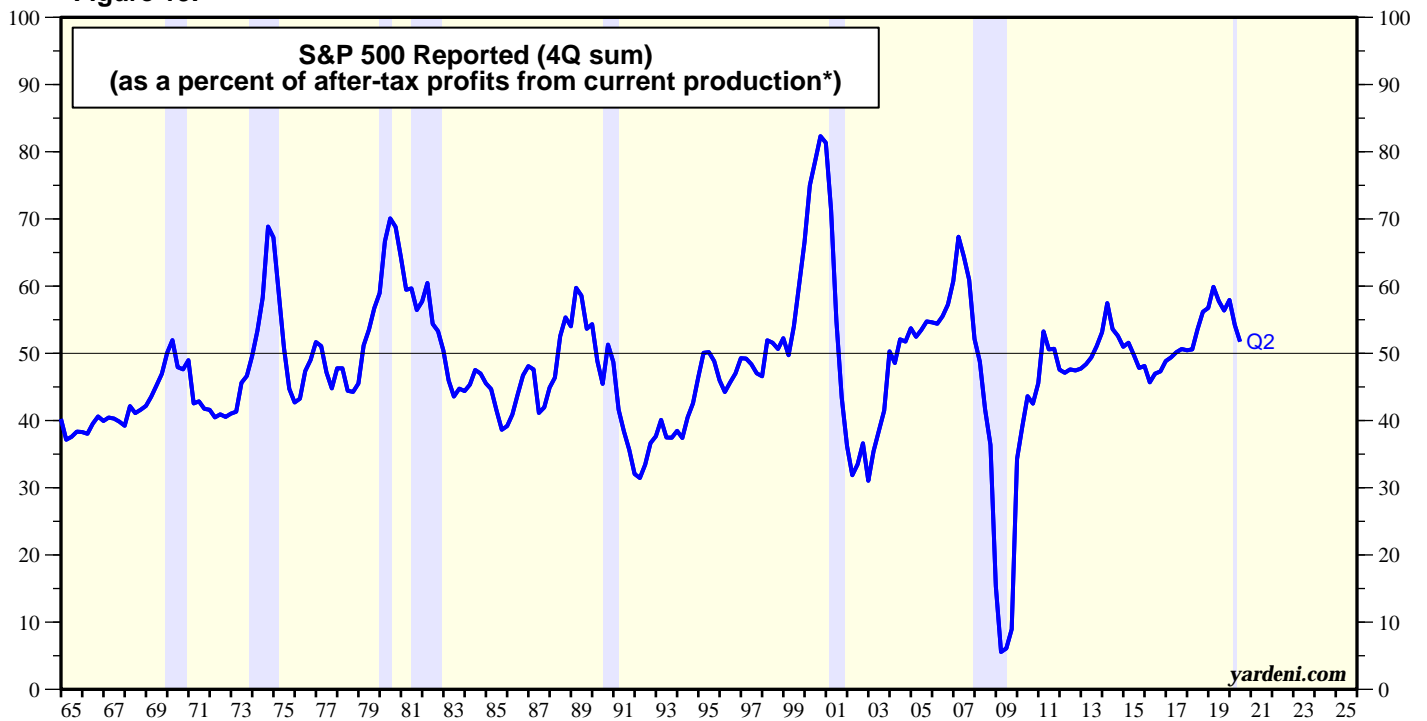
* From current production, i.e., with IVA and CCAdj.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Figure 18.



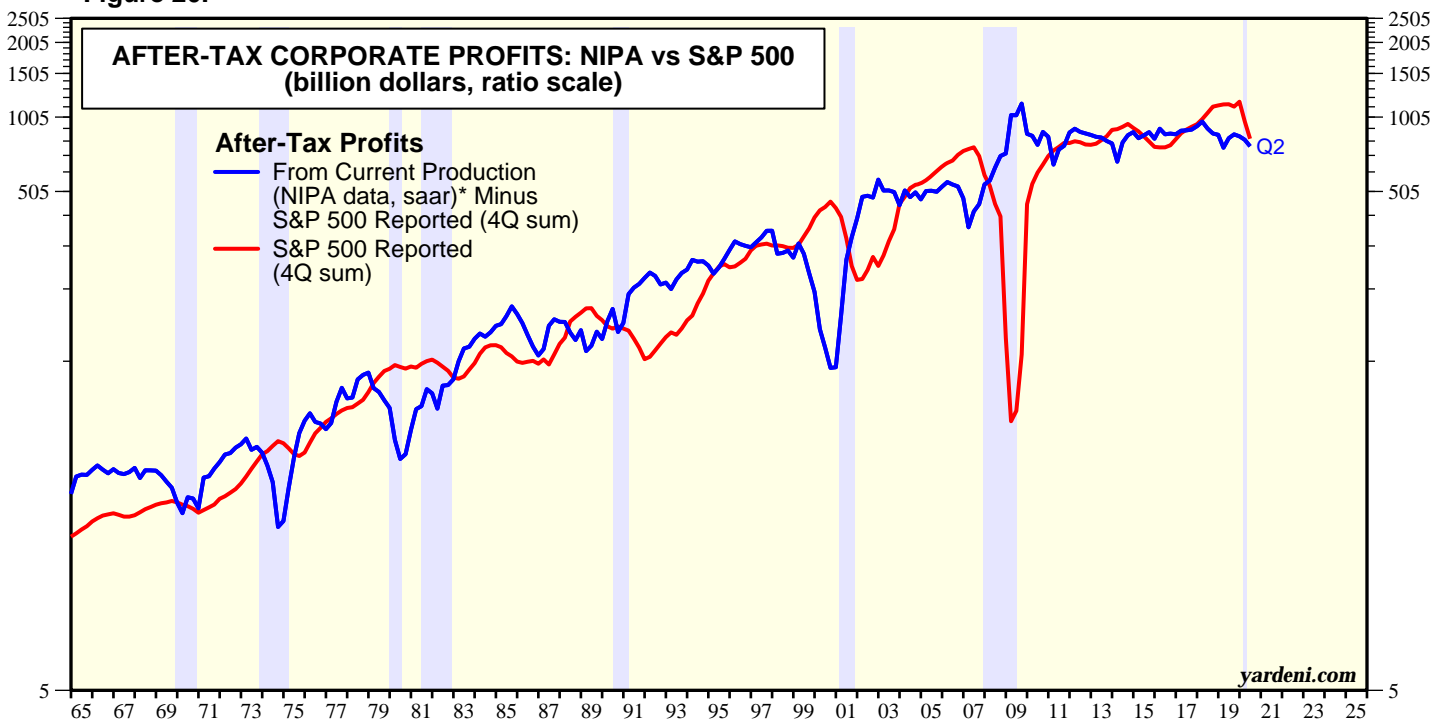
* After-tax profits of all corporations including Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 19.



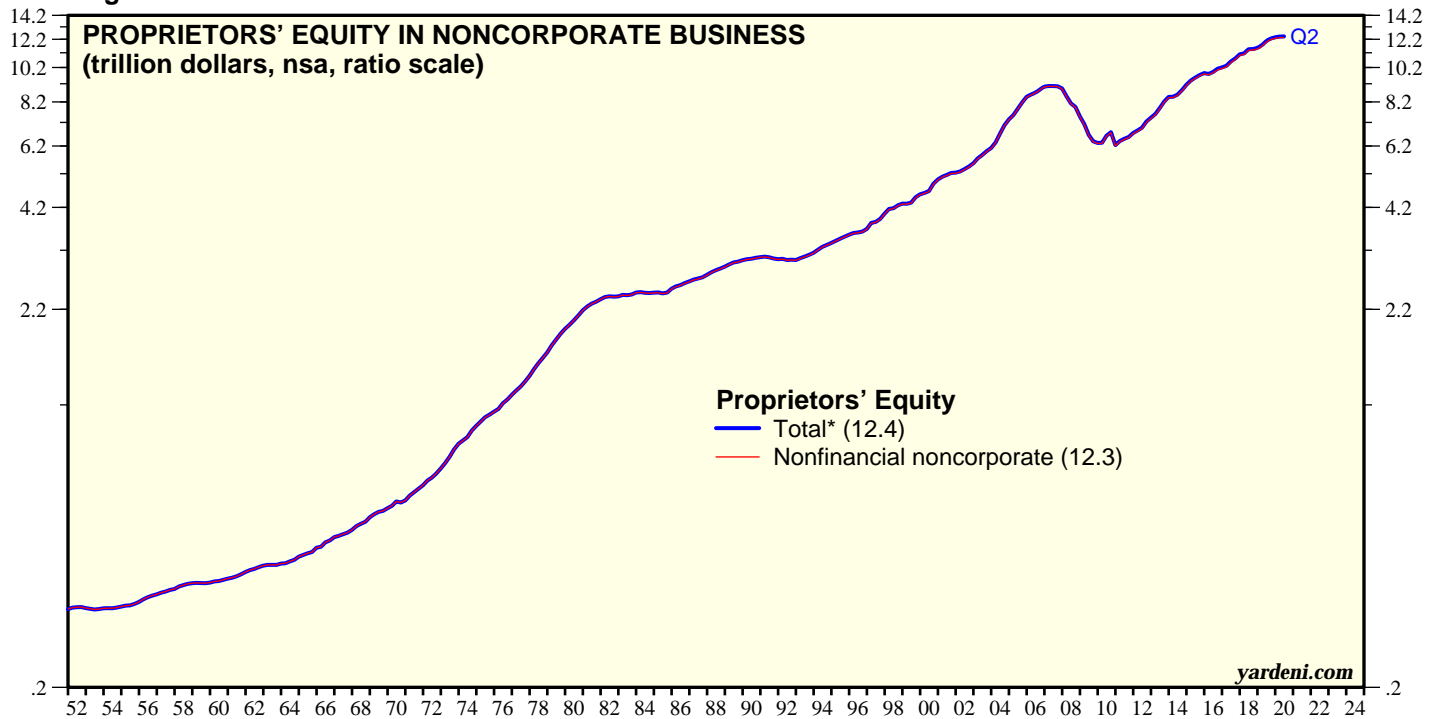
* After-tax profits of all corporations including Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 20.



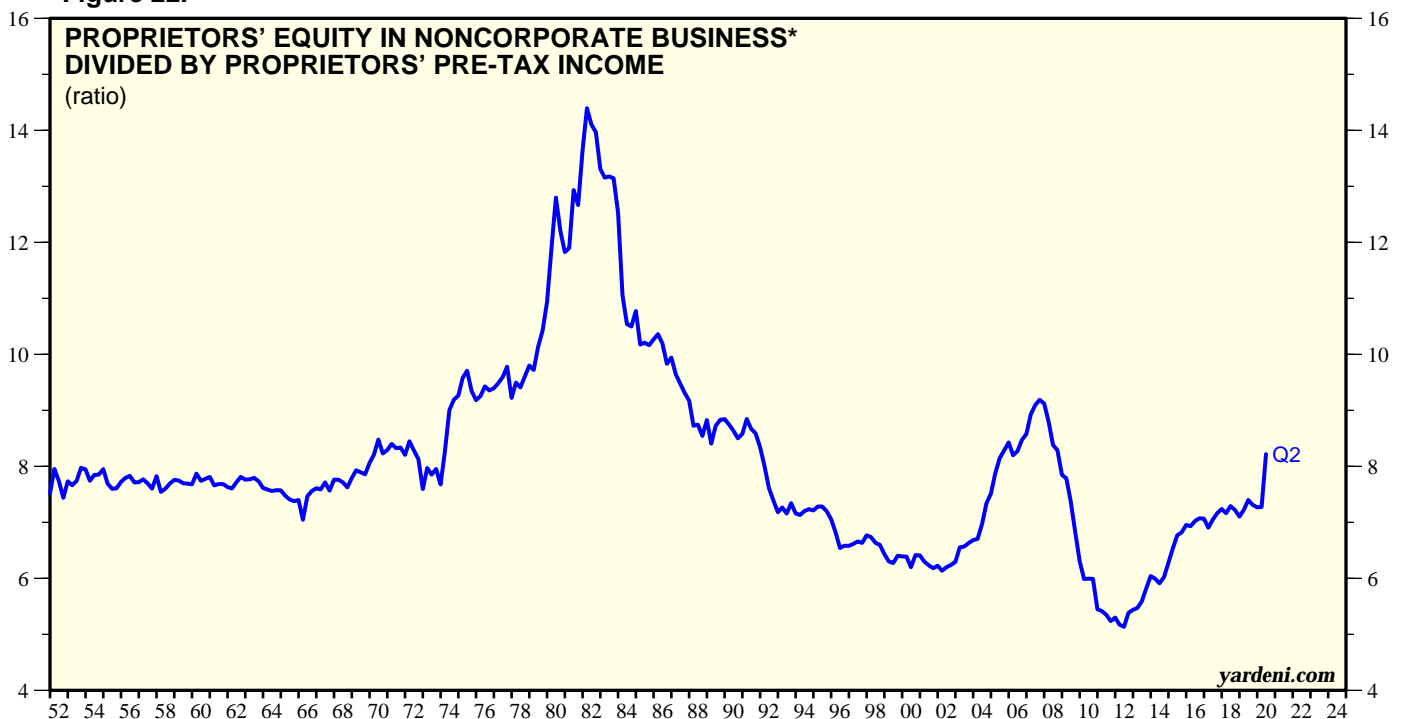
* After-tax profits of all corporations including Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment.
 Note: Shaded areas are recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Standard & Poor's.

Figure 21.



* Total includes nonfinancial noncorporate business and brokers and dealers.
Source: Federal Reserve Board, Financial Accounts of the United States.

Figure 22.



* Total includes nonfinancial noncorporate business and brokers and dealers.
Source: Federal Reserve Board, Financial Accounts of the United States and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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