



Updated October 3, 2024

Introduction to U.S. Economy: Business Investment

What Is Business Investment?

Business investment is spending by private businesses and nonprofits on *physical capital*—long-lasting assets used to produce goods and services. Physical capital is generally grouped into three categories: equipment (e.g., machinery or computers), structures (e.g., offices or warehouses), and intellectual property (e.g., software development or research and development).

Through investment, businesses can build up their stock of physical capital, which increases their capacity to produce goods and services. For example, when a restaurant purchases an additional grill, it increases its capacity to prepare food over any given time period. However, physical capital tends to become less productive over time due to wear and tear and must eventually be replaced as it breaks down, a process known as depreciation. For a firm to continually increase its stock of physical capital, and therefore its productive capacity, it must invest in new physical capital faster than its current physical capital is depreciating. The same is true for the economy as a whole: For the economy’s stock of physical capital to increase, the investment rate must exceed the rate at which physical capital depreciates.

Economic Considerations

Business investment can affect the economy’s short-term and long-term growth. In the short term, an increase in business investment directly increases the current level of gross domestic product (GDP), because physical capital is itself produced and sold. Business investment is one of the more volatile components of GDP and tends to fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter.

In the long term, a larger physical capital stock increases the economy’s overall productive capacity, allowing more goods and services to be produced with the same level of labor and other resources. Long-term economic growth generally depends on growth in the economy’s productive capacity rather than swings in supply and demand. In turn, faster economic growth generally translates into faster income growth and improved living standards. For additional discussion of the long-term drivers of economic growth, see CRS In Focus IF10557, *Introduction to U.S. Economy: Productivity*, by Lida R. Weinstock.

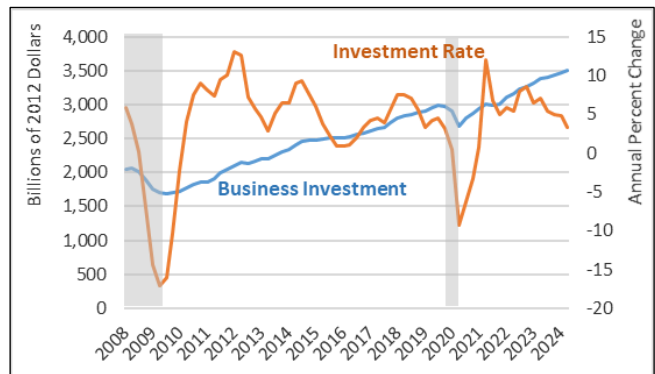
Drivers of Business Investment

The main determinants of business investment are broader economic conditions, business confidence and expectations, and long-term interest rates.

The business cycle is one of the largest drivers of business investment. As a recession occurs, businesses tend to see a decline in demand for their products, which leads them to

reduce investment spending. Alternatively, during a healthy economic expansion, businesses tend to see rising demand for their products, which leads them to increase investment in order to increase production to accommodate the increased demand. **Figure 1** illustrates this phenomenon—both business investment and the investment rate fell during the 2007-2009 recession and the recession caused by COVID-19. For more information regarding the business cycle, see CRS In Focus IF10411, *Introduction to U.S. Economy: The Business Cycle and Growth*, by Lida R. Weinstock.

Figure 1. Recent Business Investment Trends
Q1 2008-Q2 2024



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Notes: The investment rate is measured as the year-over-year change in real business investment. Gray bars denote recessions.

Business confidence and future expectations for the economy are also expected to influence business investment. If business owners expect rising sales and improving economic conditions, they are more likely to invest in their businesses, because they anticipate increased demand for their goods and services. Business confidence and future expectations can be unpredictable and difficult to influence through public policy.

Business investment is typically financed through loans and other debt. As such, interest rates influence business investment decisions by either increasing or decreasing the cost for a business to borrow funds, thus affecting the profitability of making additional investments. All else equal, when the interest rate rises, the cost of investing—the interest the business will pay—rises, resulting in less investment overall. This type of interest-sensitive behavior is what allows monetary policy to function. The Federal Reserve changes the short-term federal funds rate, which in turn affects other interest rates, in an effort to affect business investment (and interest-sensitive consumer spending). For additional discussion of monetary policy and the Federal Reserve, see CRS Report RL30354, *Monetary*

Policy and the Federal Reserve: Current Policy and Conditions, by Marc Labonte.

Saving and Investment

One of the long-term determinants of business investment is the level of savings available to the economy. When individuals deposit their savings with financial institutions, those funds are then available to be loaned out to businesses to invest. Because of the global nature of the U.S. economy, firms in the United States have access to savings from within the United States and from abroad. Thus, interest rates in the United States are influenced by the supply of global, in addition to national, savings. A higher supply of savings results in lower interest rates, and a lower supply of savings results in higher interest rates, all else equal. As such, an increase in the supply of savings should lead to an increase in business investment due to declining interest rates. For additional discussion of the supply of savings, see CRS In Focus IF10963, *Introduction to U.S. Economy: Personal Saving*, by Lida R. Weinstock.

Trends in Business Investment

Business investment declined sharply during the 2007-2009 recession. Deteriorating economic conditions during the recession reduced business revenues and confidence. The decline in business investment persisted through the third quarter of 2009 despite the Federal Reserve's previously unprecedented move of lowering its benchmark interest rate to zero beginning in late 2008. Following the 2007-2009 recession, business investment began rising again, with the year-over-year investment rate peaking around 13% in the first half of 2012. This rise in business investment coincided with historically low interest rates, improving business confidence, and broadly improving economic conditions.

Business investment began to slow considerably by mid-2014, remaining relatively flat between 2014 Q4 and 2016 Q2. This decline in investment coincided with a decline in business confidence as measured by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) business confidence index. Beginning in mid-2016, business investment began increasing again, peaking in mid-2018. Since this peak, investment slowed though the rest of 2018 and 2019. The temporary acceleration in business investment was potentially due to increased business confidence and changes to the tax code that made physical capital investment more attractive. For further discussion of the effect of the 2017 tax revision, see CRS Report R45736, *The Economic Effects of the 2017 Tax Revision: Preliminary Observations*, by Jane G. Gravelle and Donald J. Marples.

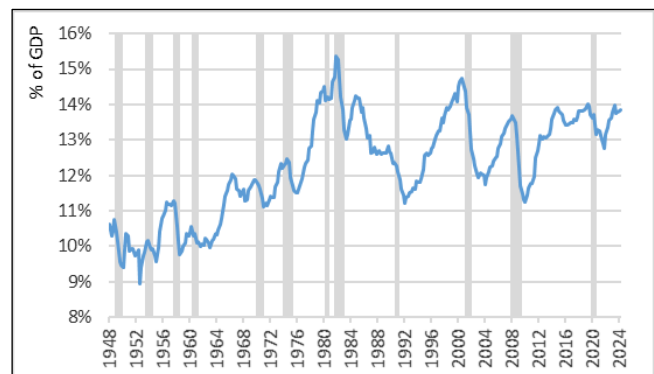
Business investment decreased during the initial months of COVID-19 but recovered by the second quarter of 2021. In dollar terms, investment did not decrease by as large a percentage as it did during the 2007-2009 recession. This could be the case for a few reasons. First, in contrast to the 2007-2009 recession, financial markets rebounded very quickly after the initial COVID-19 shock. Second, COVID-19 did not hit all businesses the same. While certain industries, such as hospitality, were hit hard by the pandemic, other industries remained unscathed or in some

cases grew. Third, the economy recovered much more quickly in the wake of the 2020 recession than after the 2007-2009 recession.

While generally volatile and closely correlated to the business cycle, business investment as a percentage of GDP has averaged about 13% and remained in a band of between 11% and 15% for about the past 40 years. As shown in **Figure 2**, after falling to about 11.3% by the end of 2009, this measure rose back to pre-recession levels and has stayed fairly constant since. Despite the effects of COVID-19, business investment as a percentage of GDP remained relatively steady and, at 13.8% as of the second quarter of 2024, is similar to 2019 levels.

Figure 2. Historical Business Investment as a Share of GDP

Q1 1948-Q2 2024



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Note: Gray bars denote recessions.

Foreign Investment

Business investment in the United States is made by both domestic and foreign individuals. Foreign investment can take the form of investment in U.S. financial assets, which indirectly funds business investment, or foreign direct investment, which directly funds business investment. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the United States receives significant foreign direct investment from abroad. The foreign direct investment in the United States position increased by \$227 billion in 2023, resulting in a total stock of \$5.39 trillion. By country of the foreign parent, the top four foreign investors in 2023—the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom—accounted for roughly half of total direct investment.

The United States also invests in foreign businesses. In 2023, the U.S. direct investment abroad position increased by \$364 billion to a total stock of \$6.68 trillion. Direct investment abroad in 2023 was largest in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Ireland, and Canada.

(Note: This In Focus was originally authored by Jeffrey Stupak, former CRS Analyst in Macroeconomic Policy.)

Lida R. Weinstock, Analyst in Macroeconomic Policy

IF11020

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.