

# **“The Case for Sub-National Economic Statistics” United States**

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of Economic Statisticians

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# Sub-National Statistics Around the World

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## GDP and national statistics



White House and Congress to prepare budget estimates and projections



Federal Reserve to set monetary policy



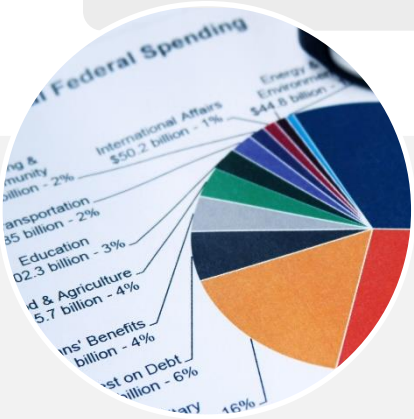
Wall Street to provide primary indicators of national economic activity



Business community to plan financial and investment strategies

# Importance of Sub-National Statistics

## State and local statistics



U.S. government  
to distribute over  
\$600 billion in  
federal funds



State governments to  
plan state spending,  
make revenue  
estimates, and track  
state economies



Regional  
development officials  
to measure the  
impact of business  
investment on  
regional growth



Businesses and  
labor to research  
local market  
conditions

# Measuring GDP

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## Expenditure Approach

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Consumption} + \text{Investment} + \text{Government Spending} + (\text{Exports} - \text{Imports})$$

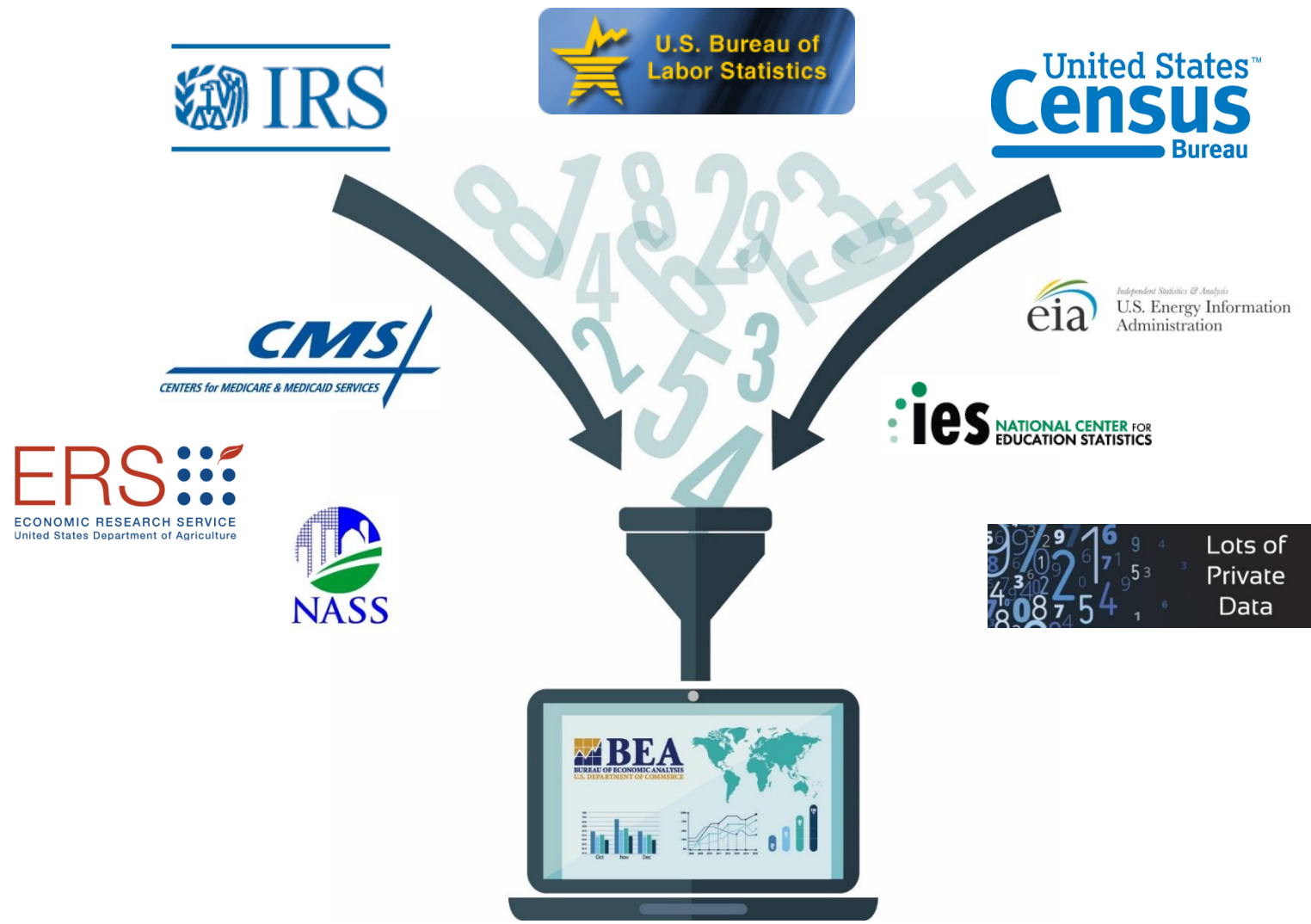
## Income Approach

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Compensation} + \text{Taxes on Production and Imports (less subsidies)} + \text{Gross Operating Surplus}$$

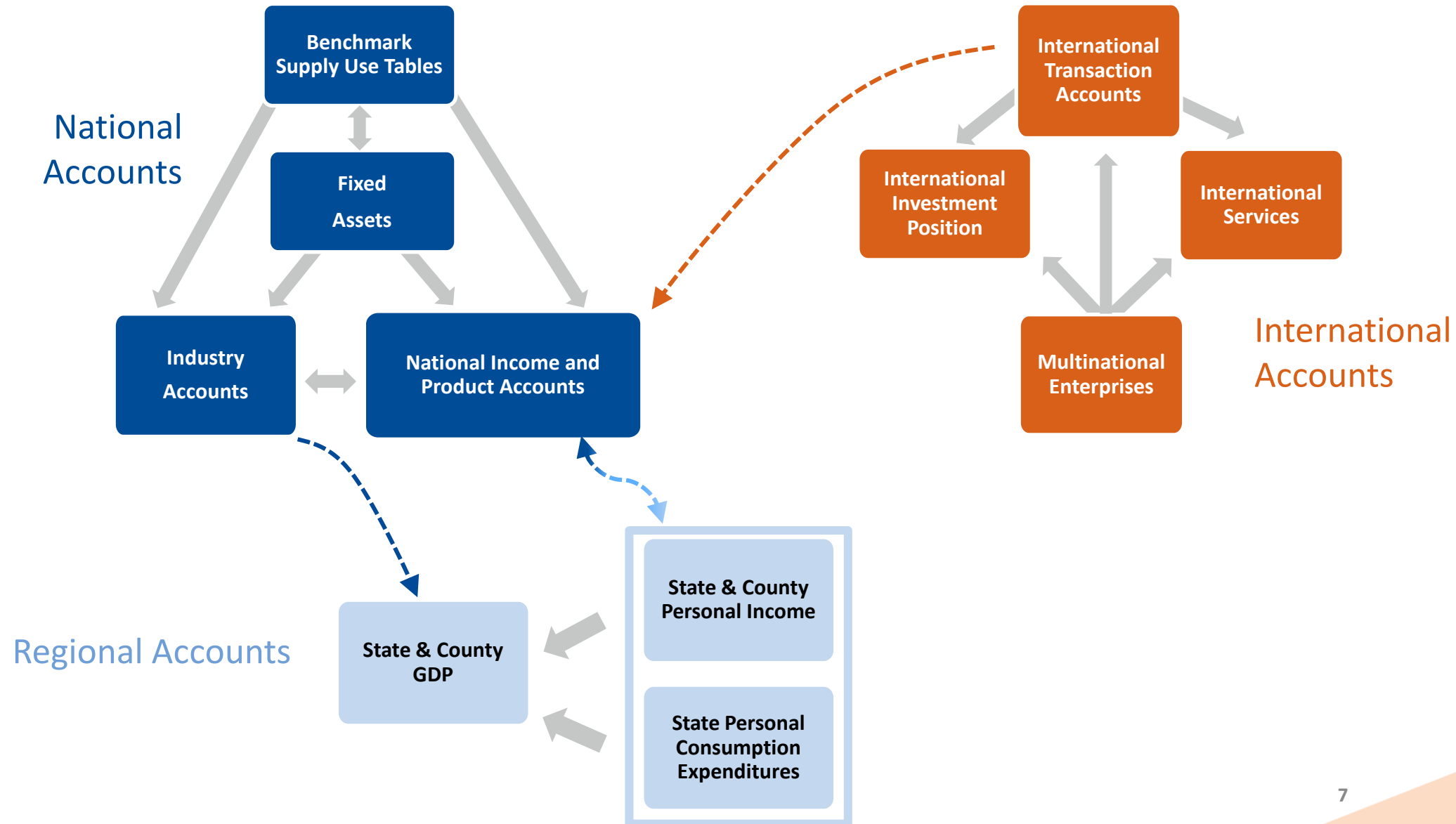
## Value-Added Approach

$$\text{GDP} = \text{Total Industry Output} - \text{Intermediate Inputs}$$

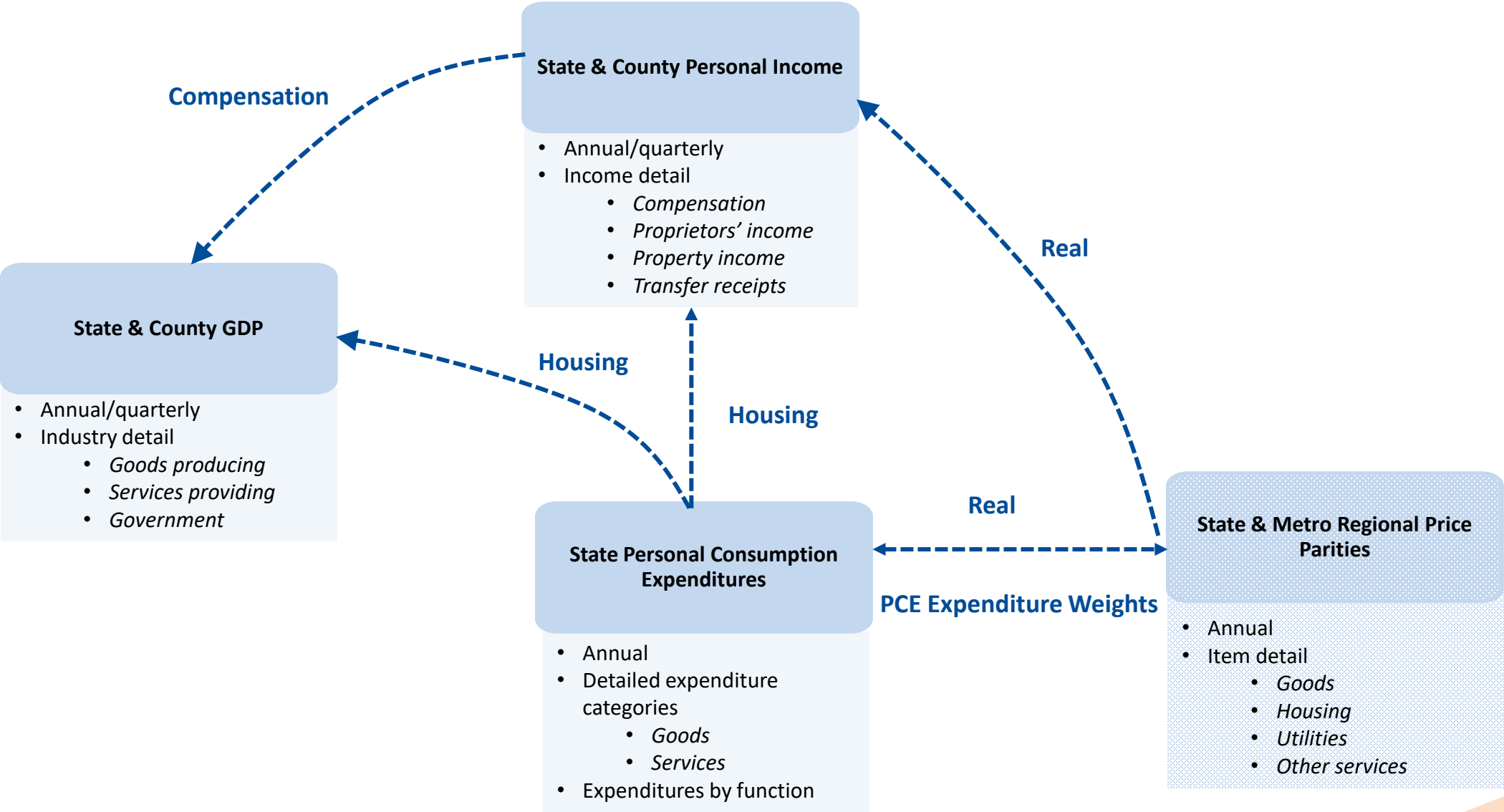
# Data Used by BEA



# BEA's Structure











## Regional Accounts

### The Core Statistics

- ✓ State and county gross domestic product (GDP)
- ✓ State and county personal income
- ✓ Consumer spending by state

### Thematic Statistics

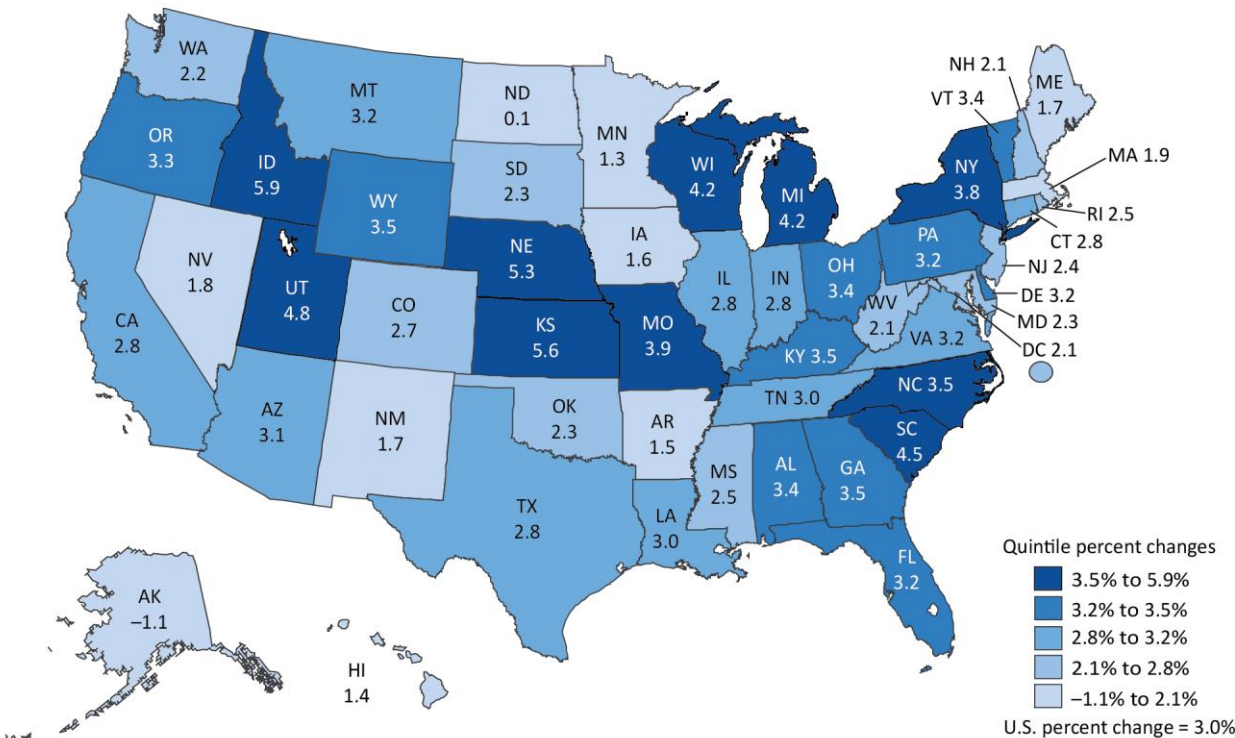
- ✓ Arts and culture by state
- ✓ Outdoor recreation by state

### Additional Statistics

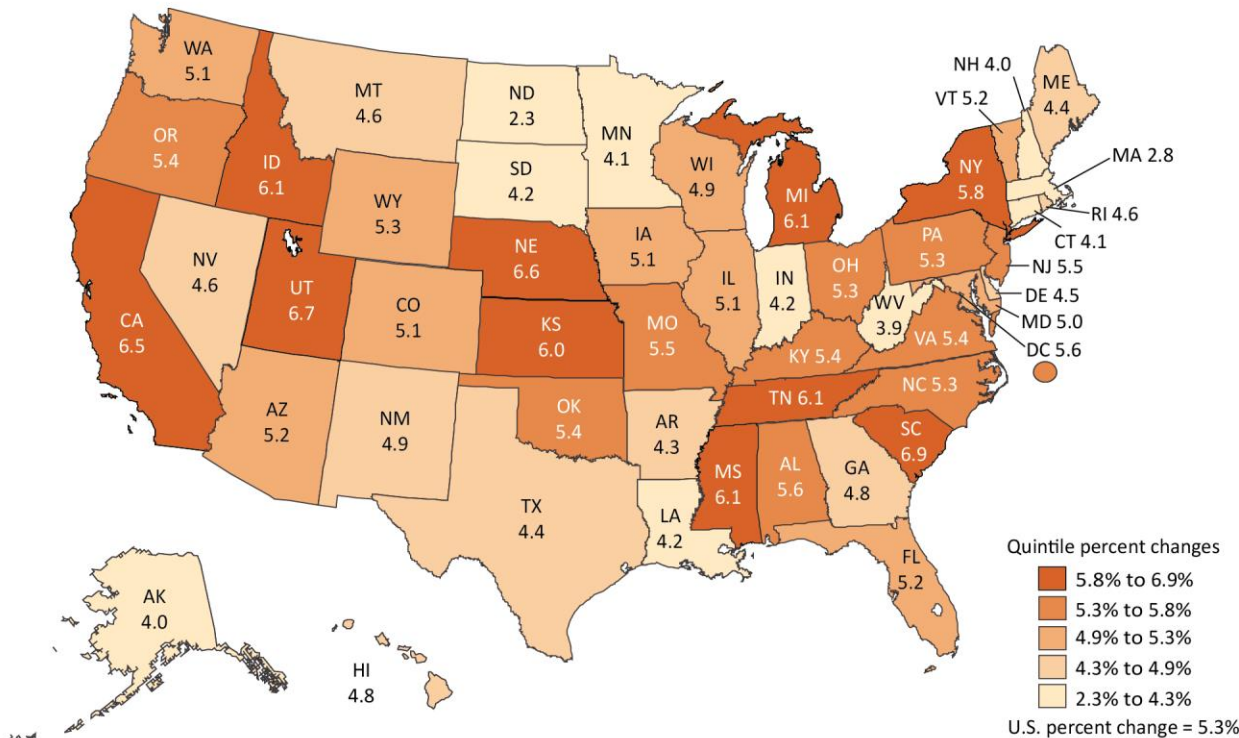
- ✓ GDP for U.S. territories
- ✓ Geographic price level differences

# GDP and Personal Income by State Statistics

Real GDP: Percent Change at Annual Rate, 2024:Q1–2024:Q2

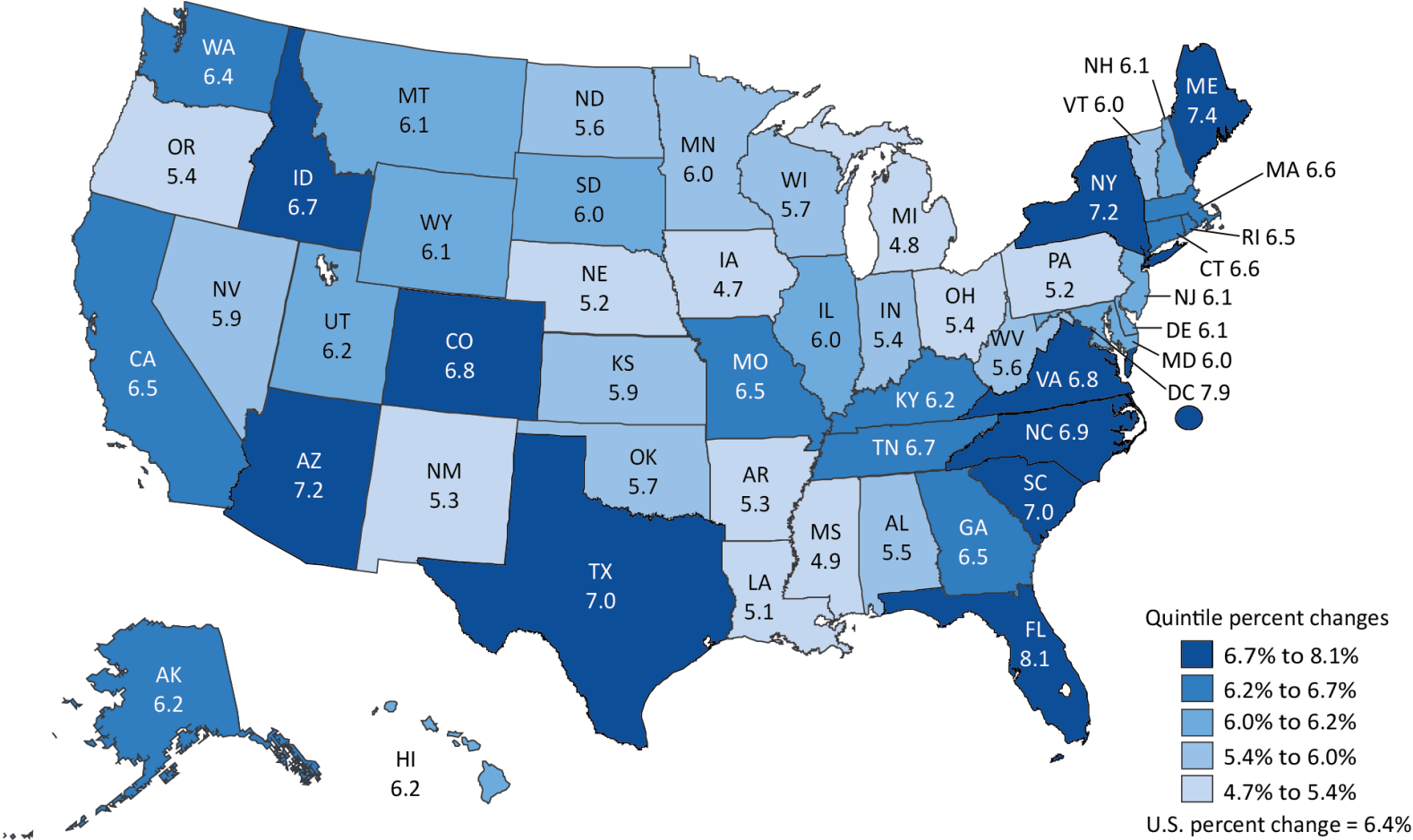


Personal Income: Percent Change at Annual Rate, 2024:Q1–2024:Q2



# Personal Consumption Expenditures by State Statistics

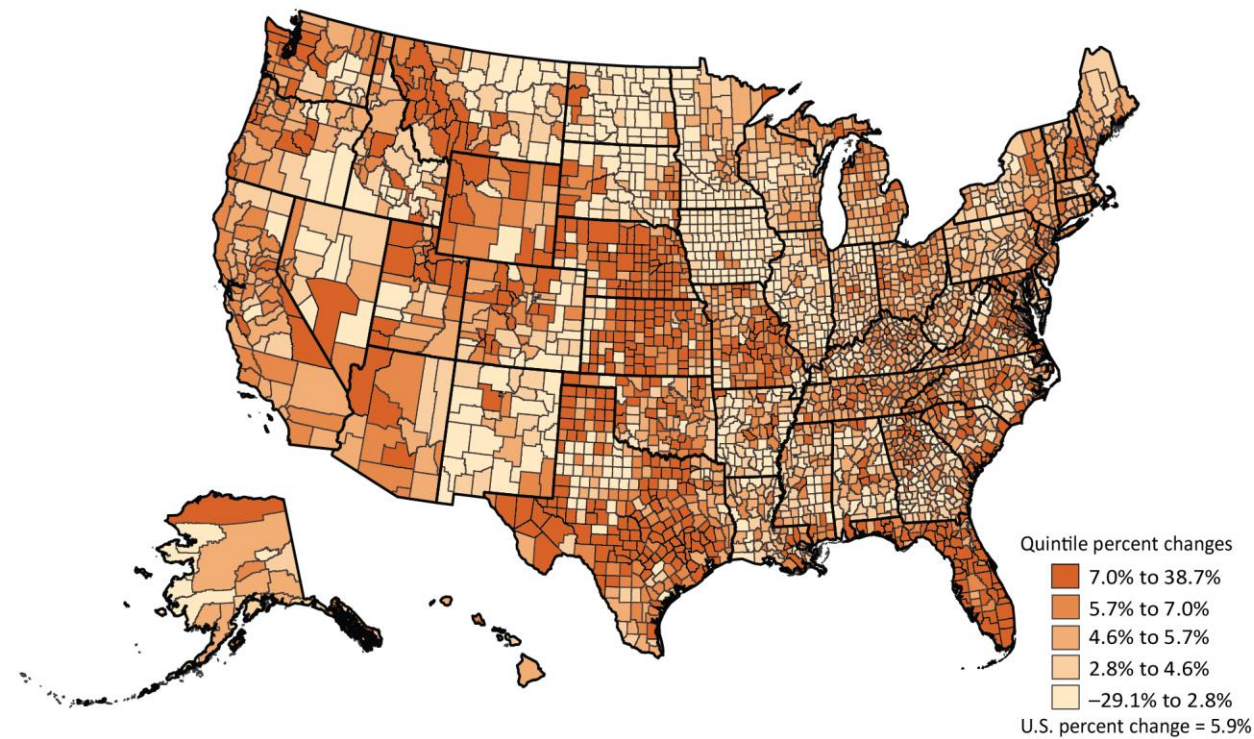
Personal Consumption Expenditures by State: Percent Change, 2022–2023





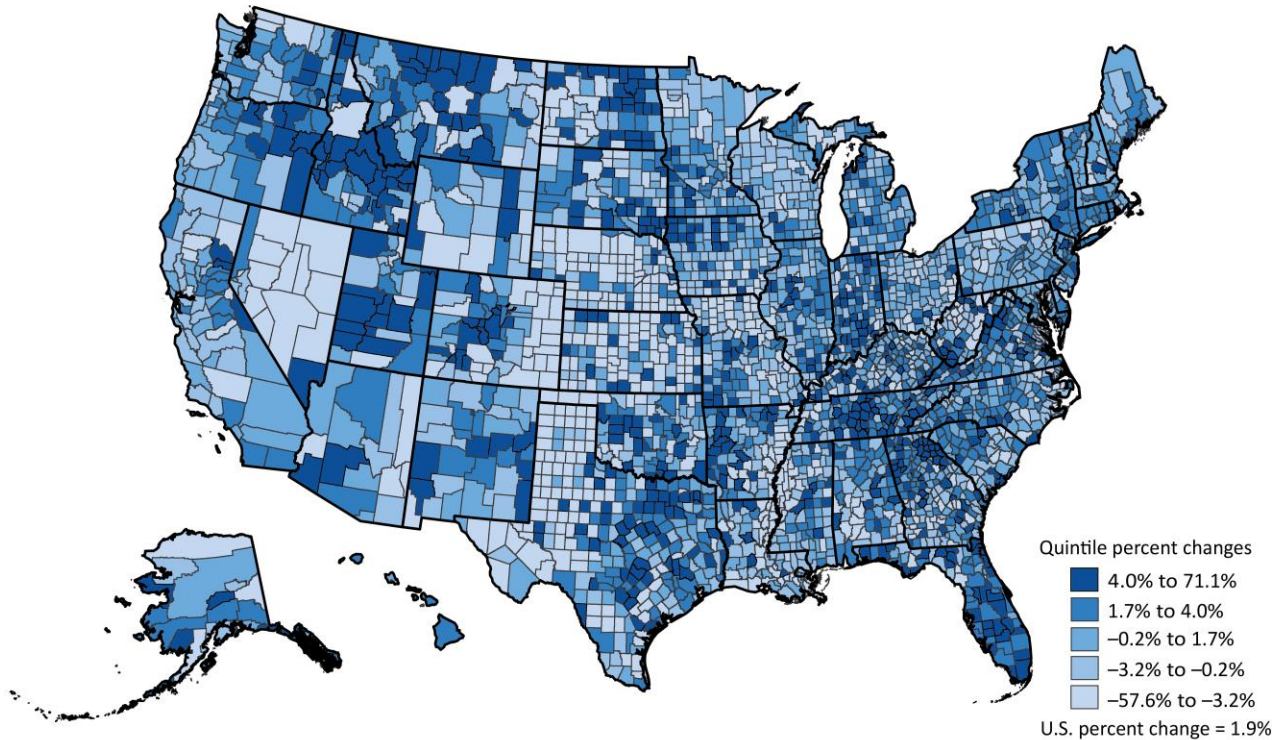
# GDP and Personal Income by County Statistics

Personal Income: Percent Change for Counties, 2022–2023



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Real GDP: Percent Change for Counties, 2021–2022

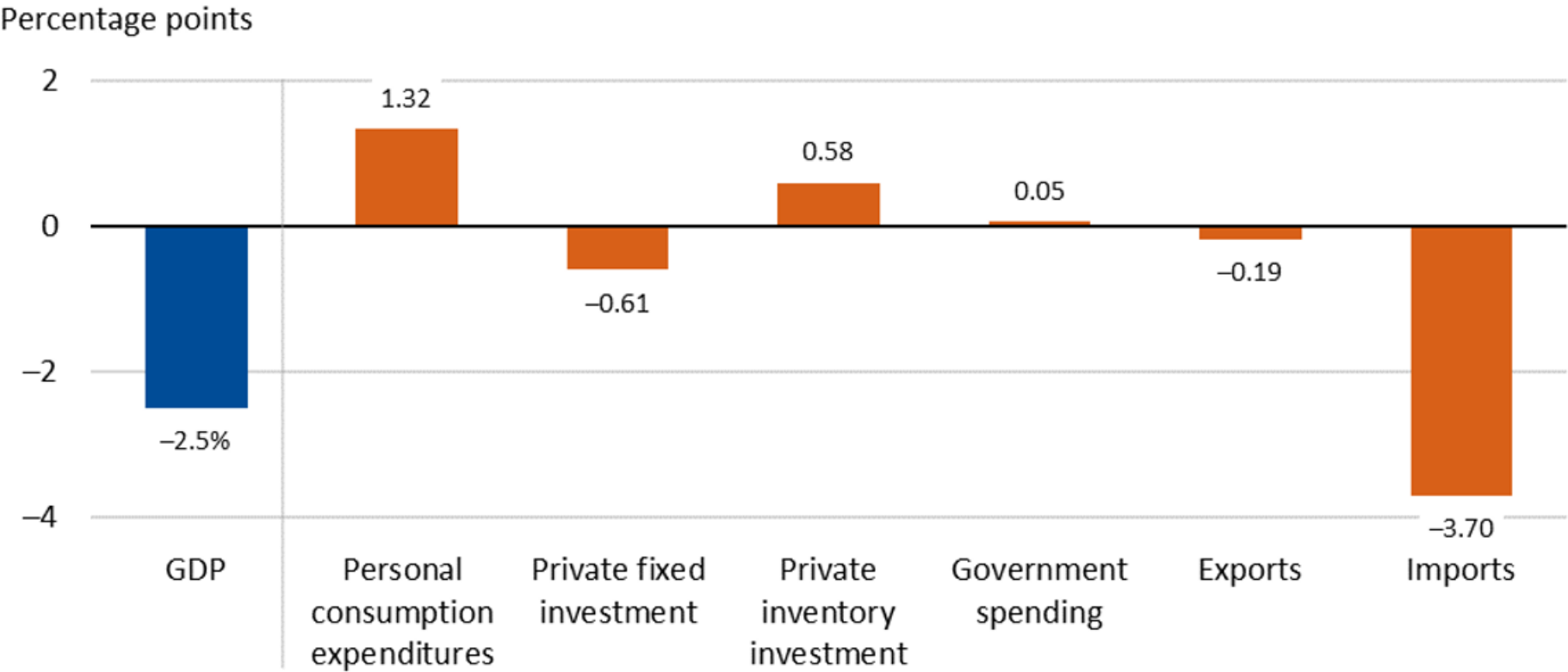


U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

# GDP for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (U.S. Territory)



**Chart 1. Puerto Rico: Contributions to the Percent Change in Real GDP, 2022**

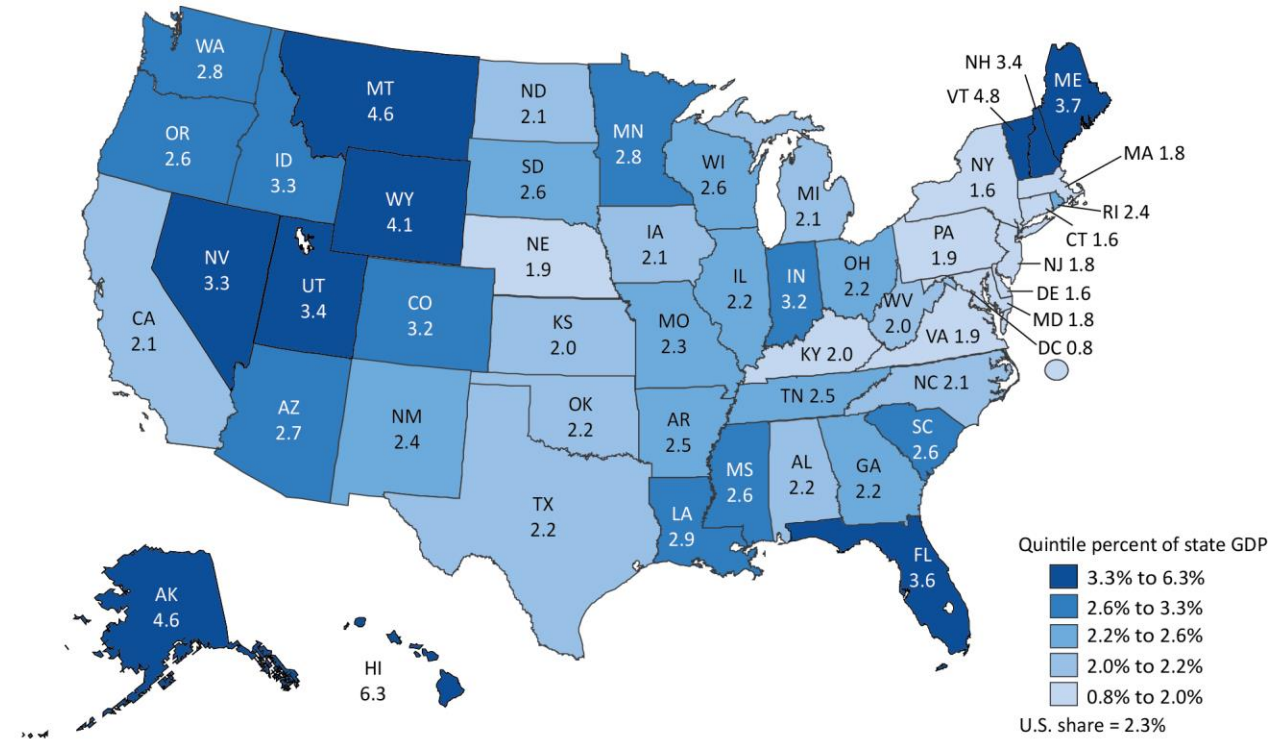


Note. The chart shows the percent change of total real GDP and the contributions (in percentage points) of each major component to that change. For example, exports accounted for -0.19 percentage point of the 2.5 percent decrease in real GDP in 2022. Imports are a subtraction item; thus, an increase in imports results in a negative contribution to GDP.

GDP Gross domestic product  
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

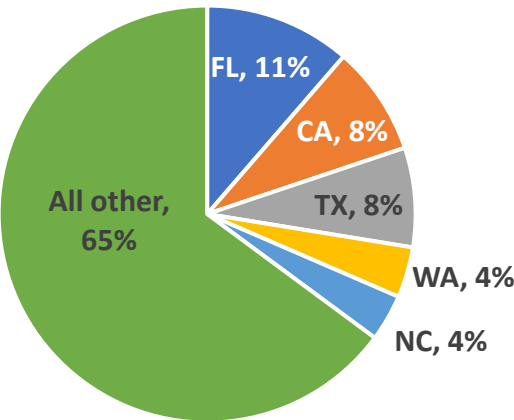
# Thematic Account: Outdoor Recreation by State

State Outdoor Recreation Value Added as a Percent of State GDP, 2023

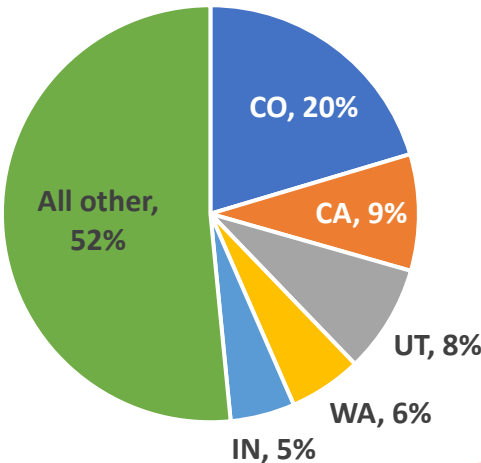


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Boating and Fishing, 2023



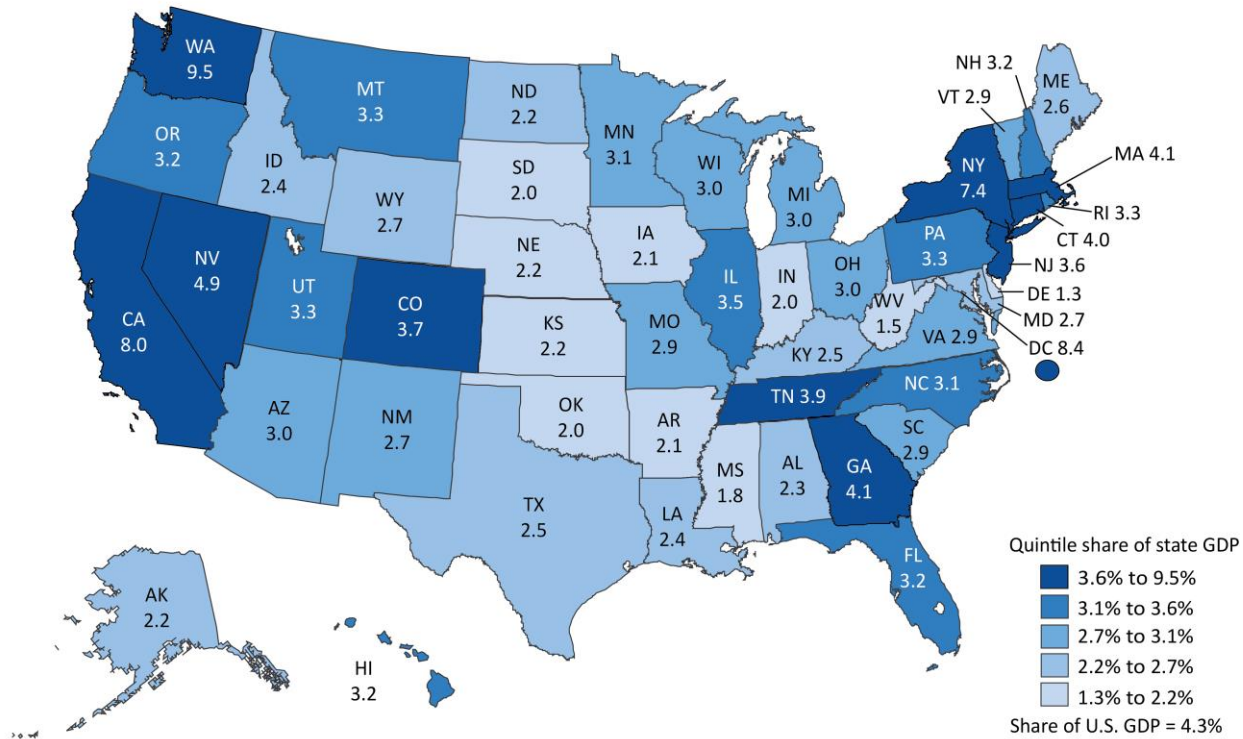
Snow Activities, 2023





# Thematic Account: Arts and Cultural Production by State

Arts and Cultural Value Added: Share of State GDP, 2022



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



**4.3%** of U.S. GDP in 2022

Arts & culture had  
biggest economic  
presence in:

**Washington**  
**District of Columbia**  
**California**  
**New York**

**5.2 million jobs in the U.S. in 2022**

*Louisiana had the largest growth in jobs related to arts and culture, 14.5 percent, for a total of more than 55,000 jobs*

Where is the economic contribution of these industries largest?

Performing arts companies



**Nevada**  
**Tennessee**  
**New York**

Advertising



**D.C.**  
**New York**  
**Illinois**

Motion pictures



**California**  
**New York**  
**Georgia**

Government



**D.C.**  
**Wyoming**  
**Alaska**

Broadcasting

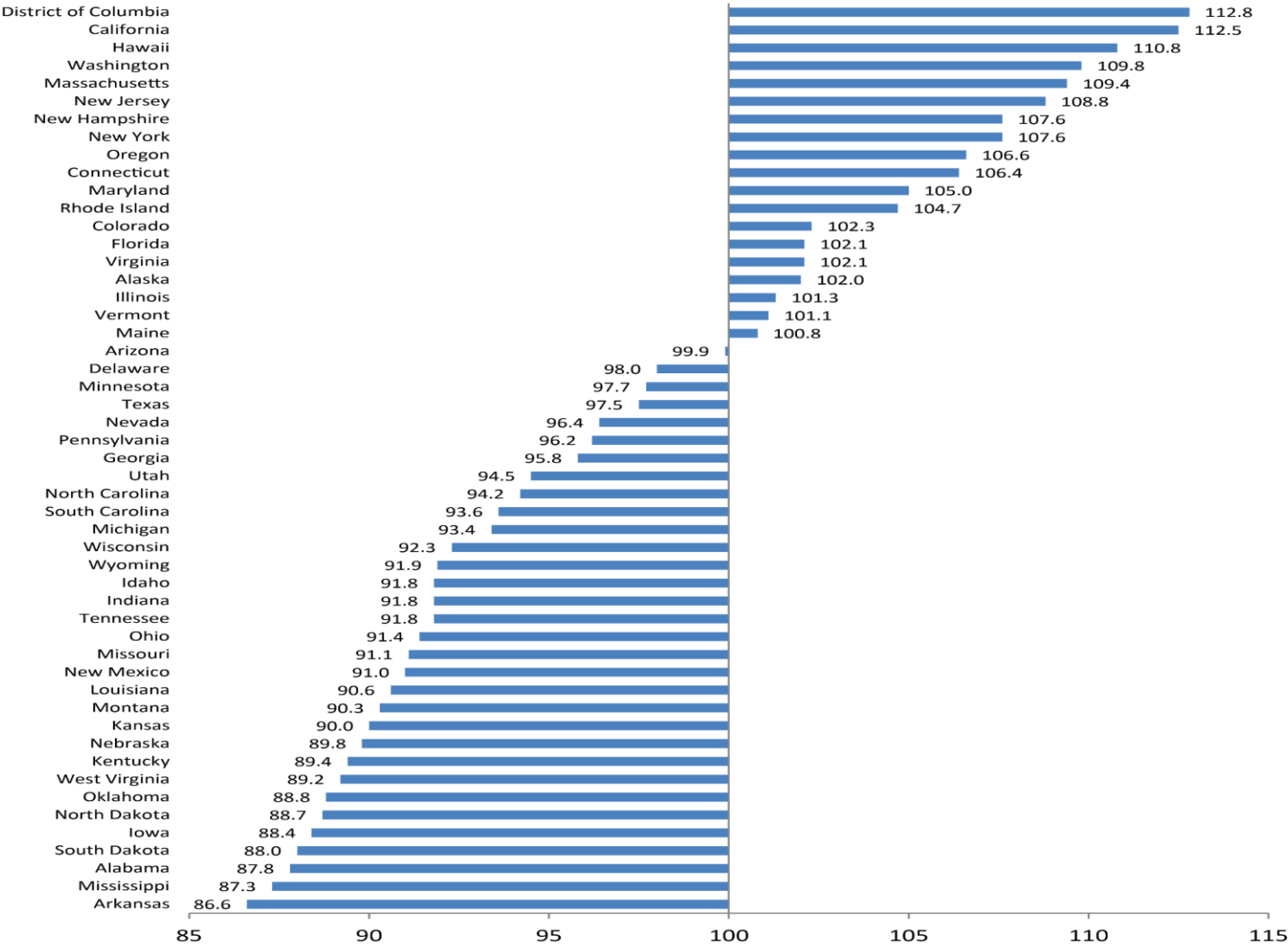


**New York**  
**Connecticut**  
**Georgia**



# Regional Price Parities

Regional Price Parities for States, 2022 (U.S. = 100)



# Challenges to Compiling Sub-National Statistics

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- **Availability of data and data privacy**
  - Problematic for small geographies
- **Trade across sub-national geographies**
  - Difficult to measure trade in services
- **Place of residence vs place of production**
  - Impact of movement of individuals and per capita measures
- **Treatment of special geographies like territories**
  - Included or not included

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