

New Statistical Services

Brian C. Moyer, Director

June 4, 2019



The Challenge

Data users demand more timely and in-depth information to guide their economic decisions and expect better ways to extract, analyze, and visualize the data.

#1. Better Targeting: Satellite Accounts

- Supplemental data products that are outside, but still connected to, the main set of economic accounts
- Main advantages:
 - Call out specific topics that are of keen interest to data users
 - Ability to launch prototype measures without disrupting “core” accounts
 - Do not require “perfection,” so statistical agencies can develop and release new datasets more quickly
 - Development process includes built-in feedback mechanisms and opportunities for multiple rounds of improvements

Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account

\$412 billion of U.S. GDP in 2016

→ or **2.2%** of the economy



\$38.2 billion
Boating/Fishing



\$30.8 billion
RVing



\$19.5 billion
Motorcycling/ATVing

- Outdoor recreation GDP measures the value of production within the United States.
- Activities are measured by gross output, essentially sales or receipts.

Arts & Culture Satellite Account

4.3% of U.S. GDP in 2016

Arts & culture had
biggest economic
presence in:

District of Columbia
Washington
New York
California

Nevada
Colorado
Utah

5.0 million jobs in the U.S.

Job growth was fastest in Washington at 9.6%

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
Louisiana

Government



D.C.
Wyoming
Alaska

Sound recording



Tennessee
New York
Nevada

#2. Better Communicating

- A hidden statistic is a useless statistic—statistical agencies must leverage a variety of mechanisms to market their products to diverse customer bases, ensuring that the public understands their data offerings and knows how to use them.
- Tools:
 - Topic-driven Web site
 - “One-pagers”
 - FAQs
 - Social media and blogs
 - Data visualization

Topic-Driven Web sites

Data by Topic

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Consumer Spending

Income & Saving

Industries

International Trade & Investment

Prices & Inflation

Investment in Fixed Assets

Employment

Government

Special Topics

All Topics

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product

GDP is a comprehensive measure of the U.S. economy and its growth

GDP by Industry

Measures industries' performance and their contributions to GDP

GDP by State (with Industry Detail)

State counterpart of national GDP, including industries' contributions to each state economy

GDP by Metro Area (with Industry Detail)

GDP for metropolitan statistical areas, with industries' contributions to each metro economy

GDP by County

GDP for U.S. counties and county equivalents

GDP for U.S. Territories (with Industry Detail)

GDP for American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands

 [Learn about Gross Domestic Product](#)

“One-Pager” Quick Guides

5/22/2019 New EIA product expands access to state and regional energy information - Today in Energy - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

U.S. Energy Information Administration

Today in Energy
May 16, 2019
New EIA product expands access to state and regional energy information

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Total energy production and consumption by state, 2016

Consumption
 > 7,500
 2,000 to 7,500
 500 to 2,000
 < 500

Production
 > 7,500
 2,000 to 7,500
 500 to 2,000
 < 500

U.S. Territories
 American Samoa
 Guam
 Northern Mariana Islands
 Puerto Rico
 U.S. Virgin Islands

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Portal (Beta)

EIA's new State Energy Portal provides greater access to more state-level U.S. energy data with than 150 charts, tables, and maps. Infographics show the overall energy context for the states; states. Users can download charts and embed them in their websites. EIA developed this tool in variety of customers who use its state-level data. EIA released the new portal as a Beta product

EIA's new portal gives users access to more than 1,700 state- and regional-level data series from sources outside of EIA. While visualizing data for a state, users can add other state, regional, and national data. Much of the data in the charts and tables can also be filtered by data frequency, time period, and other criteria.

Users can either build personalized, interactive data dashboards that retain their settings or use the new portal to explore energy data. EIA also offers expanded download and export options in the new portal to make it easier to use energy sources, activities, or special topics such as energy storage and energy infrastructure data.

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EIA's data release of the State Energy Portal provides state data users the opportunity to email feedback to EIA. EIA's existing State Energy Profiles will remain available during the beta period. EIA's data release of the State Energy Portal provides state data users the opportunity to email feedback to EIA. EIA's existing State Energy Profiles will remain available during the beta period.

Principal contributors: Stacy Angel, Pauline George

NCHS Data Brief ■ No. 334 ■ May 2019

Prescription Drug Use in the United States, 2015–2016

Crescent B. Martin, M.P.H., M.A., Craig M. Hales, M.D., M.P.H., Giulping Gu, M.D., Ph.D., and Cynthia L. Ogden, Ph.D., M.R.P.

Key findings

Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

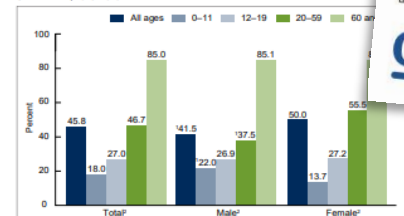
- In 2015–2016, 45.8% of the U.S. population used prescription drugs in the past 30 days.
- Prescription drug use increased with age, from 18.0% of children under age 12 years to 85.0% of adults aged 60 and over.
- Prescription drug use was highest among non-Hispanic white persons followed by non-Hispanic black persons, and lowest among non-Hispanic Asian and Hispanic persons.
- The most commonly used types of drugs included bronchodilators for ages 0–11 years, central nervous system stimulants for ages 12–19, antidepressants for ages 20–59, and lipid-lowering drugs for ages 60 and over.
- The percentage of the U.S. population that used prescription drugs decreased over the preceding decade.

Monitoring prescription drug use patterns at the population level (1) can inform research and clinical practice. These patterns may shift over time in response to changing health needs, updated clinical guidelines (2), policy changes, and other factors (1,3). The percentage of the U.S. population that used one or more prescription drugs increased from 1999–2000 through 2007–2008 (4). This report describes prescription drug use by age, sex, and race and Hispanic origin in 2015–2016 and trends over the preceding decade.

What percentage of the U.S. population used one or more prescription drugs in the past 30 days in 2015–2016, and do use differ by age and sex?

In 2015–2016, 45.8% of the U.S. population used one or more prescription drugs in the past 30 days (Figure 1). Prescription drug use increased with overall and among males and females.

Figure 1. Use of one or more prescription drugs in the past 30 days, by age (years) and sex—United States, 2015–2016



Age Group	Total	Male	Female
All ages	45.8	41.5	50.0
0–11	18.0	22.0	13.7
12–19	46.7	26.9	27.2
20–59	85.0	85.1	85.0
60+	85.1	85.0	85.0

United States®
Bureau
Census

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

NCHS reports can be downloaded from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/index.htm>

The 2020 Census at a Glance

Counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place.

The U.S. Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. We are dedicated to providing current facts and figures about America's people, places, and economy. Federal law protects the confidentiality of all individual responses the Census Bureau collects.

The U.S. Constitution requires that each decade we take a count—or a census—of America's population.

KEY MILESTONES

2018

- 2018 End-to-End Census Test
- 2020 Census questions sent to Congress by March 31, 2018
- Six regional 2020 Census offices and 40 area census offices open

2019

- Partnership activities launch
- Complete Count Committees establish
- Census takers update address list in person
- Remaining 248 area census offices open

2020

- Advertising begins in January 2020
- Public response (online, phone, or mail) begins
- Census Day—April 1, 2020
- Census takers visit households that haven't responded
- Apportionment counts sent to the President by December 31, 2020

2021

- Redistricting counts sent to the states by March 31, 2021

The census provides vital information for you and your community.

- It determines how many representatives each state gets in Congress and is used to redraw district boundaries.
- Communities rely on census statistics to plan for a variety of services.
- Businesses use census data to determine where to open places to shop.

Each year, the federal government distributes more than \$675 billion to states and communities based on Census Bureau data.

In 2020, we will implement new technology to make it easier than ever to respond to the census. For the first time, you will be able to respond online, by phone, as well as by mail. We will use data that the public has already provided to reduce follow-up visits. And, we are building an accurate address list and automating our field operations—all while keeping your information confidential.

Connect with us @uscensusbureau

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



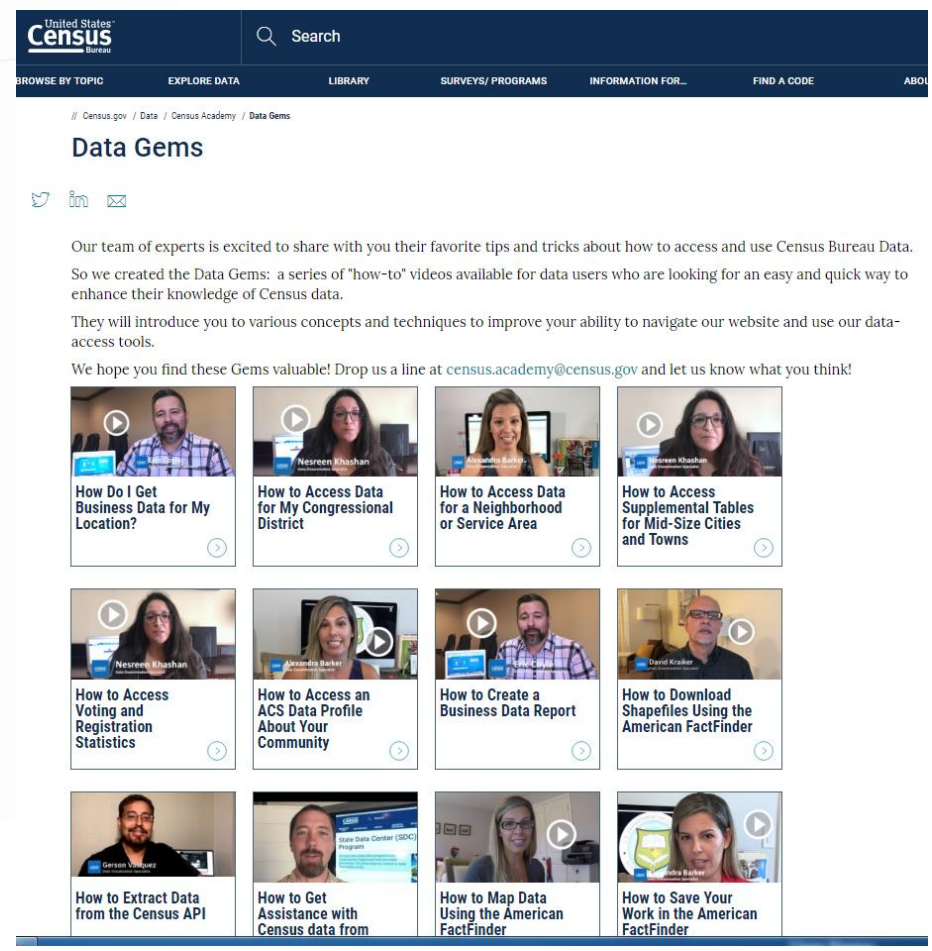
Home | Help | Frequently Asked Questions | Does BEA produce not seasonally adjusted estimates of GDP and GDI?

Does BEA produce not seasonally adjusted estimates of GDP and GDI?

Yes. In July 2018, BEA started producing not seasonally adjusted statistics (NSA) that are released at the same time as its quarterly GDP estimates each month. Not seasonally adjusted statistics can be used in conjunction with seasonally adjusted statistics and offer a new tool to evaluate the economy.

BEA publishes quarterly NSA estimates for GDP, gross domestic income, and their major components for the years 2002 and forward. NSA statistics are released concurrently with BEA's seasonally adjusted estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPAs) and can be found in Section 8 of the NIPA Interactive Data Tables and Appendix B of the monthly GDP news release.

- The NIPA table family 8.1 is a suite of tables that present dimensions of NSA GDP and its major components, including:
 - 8.1.3 Chain-type quantity indexes for Real GDP and its major components
 - 8.1.4 Chain-type price indexes for Real GDP and its major components
 - 8.1.5 GDP and its major components in billions of dollars
 - 8.1.6 Real GDP and its major components in chained 2012 dollars
 - 8.1.11 Percent change from the same quarter one year ago in Real GDP and its major components
- Table 8.2 presents gross domestic income and its major components in billions of dollars
- Tables 8.3 and 8.4 present federal and state and local government current receipts and expenditures



United States Census Bureau

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Data Gems

Our team of experts is excited to share with you their favorite tips and tricks about how to access and use Census Bureau Data. So we created the Data Gems: a series of "how-to" videos available for data users who are looking for an easy and quick way to enhance their knowledge of Census data.

They will introduce you to various concepts and techniques to improve your ability to navigate our website and use our data-access tools.

We hope you find these Gems valuable! Drop us a line at census.academy@census.gov and let us know what you think!

 <p>How Do I Get Business Data for My Location?</p>	 <p>How to Access Data for My Congressional District</p>	 <p>How to Access Data for a Neighborhood or Service Area</p>	 <p>How to Access Supplemental Tables for Mid-Size Cities and Towns</p>
 <p>How to Access Voting and Registration Statistics</p>	 <p>How to Access an ACS Data Profile About Your Community</p>	 <p>How to Create a Business Data Report</p>	 <p>How to Download Shapefiles Using the American FactFinder</p>
 <p>How to Extract Data from the Census API</p>	 <p>How to Get Assistance with Census data from State Data Center (SDC) Program</p>	 <p>How to Map Data Using the American FactFinder</p>	 <p>How to Save Your Work in the American FactFinder</p>

Social Media & Blogs




UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TED: The Economics Daily

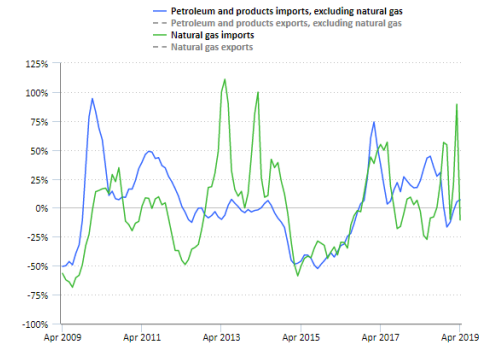
Fuel import prices increased 6.9 percent over the year ending April 2019

MAY 21, 2019

Fuel import prices rose 6.9 percent for the year ending April 2019. Petroleum import prices increased 7.0 percent, and prices for natural gas declined 10.5 percent. The decrease in natural gas import prices was the largest over-the-year decline since a 27.3-percent drop from June 2017 to June 2018. From April 2018 to April 2019, petroleum export prices increased 2.9 percent and natural gas export prices increased 6.6 percent.



12-month percent change in fuel import and export prices, not seasonally adjusted



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BEA Wire | BEA's Official Blog

Real Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas, 2017

May 16, 2019

The percent change in real metropolitan area personal income ranged from 14.8 percent in Midland, MI to -5.9 percent in Enid, OK.

Real Personal Income for States, 2017

May 16, 2019

The percent change in real state personal income ranged from 4.5 percent in New York to -1.3 percent in North Dakota.

March 2019 Trade Gap is \$50.0 Billion

May 9, 2019

The U.S. monthly international trade deficit increased in March 2019 according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau. The deficit increased from \$49.3 billion in February (revised) to \$50.0 billion in March, as imports increased more than exports. The previously published February deficit was \$49.4 billion. The goods deficit increased \$0.5 billion in March to \$72.4 billion. The services surplus decreased \$0.2... [Read More](#)

Gross Domestic Product by State, Fourth Quarter 2018

May 1, 2019

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased in 49 states and the District of Columbia in the fourth



@BEA_News on Twitter

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See how personal income fared in your metropolitan area in our latest blog, go.usa.gov/mpjWE.

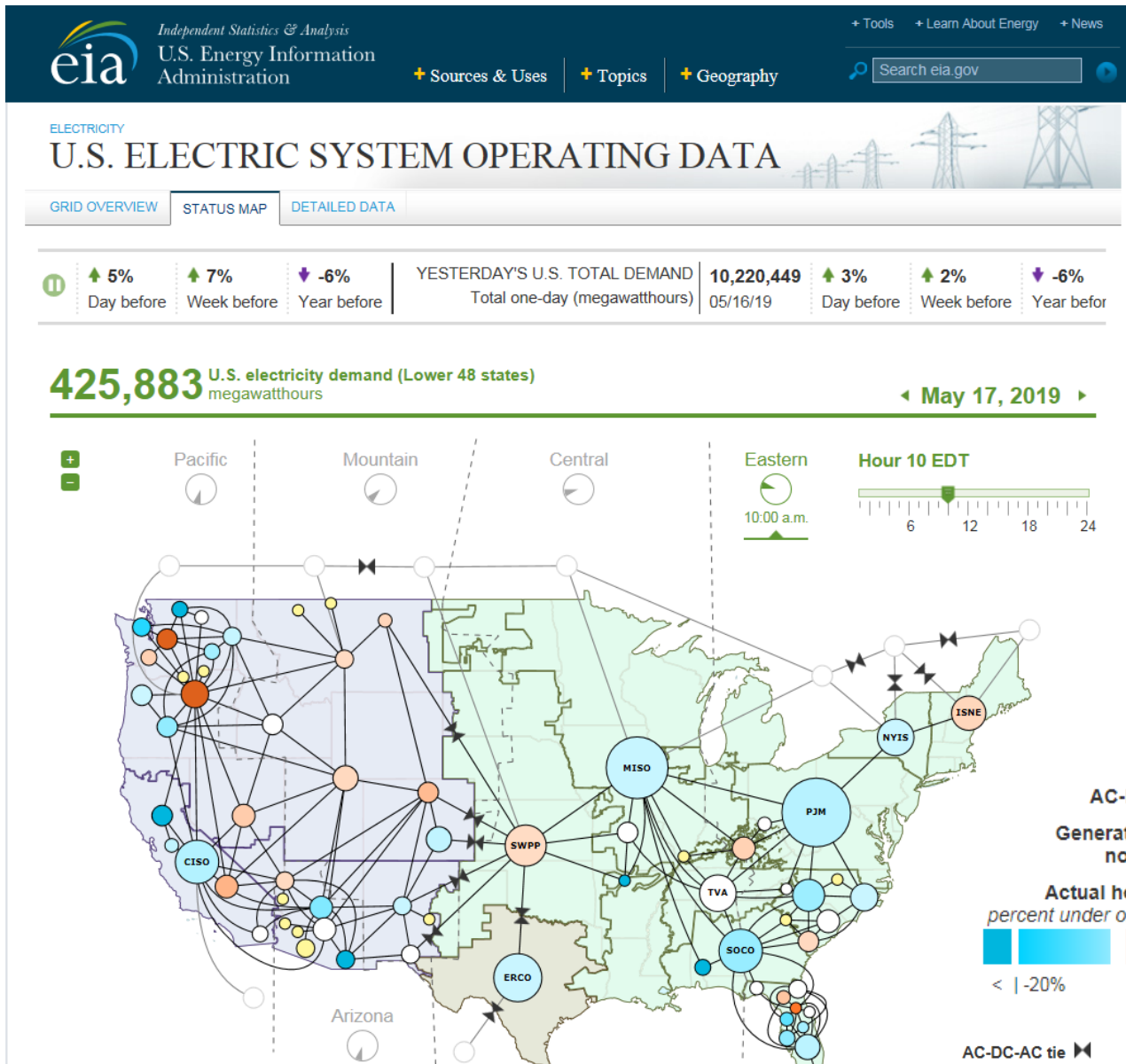
Real Personal Income for Metropolitan Areas: Percent Change, 2016-2017

BEA News @BEA_News

See how your state ranked in real personal income growth in our latest blog, go.usa.gov/mpjDs.

Real Personal Income for States: Percent Change, 2016-2017

Data Visualization



Data Visualization

OnTheMap for Emergency Management

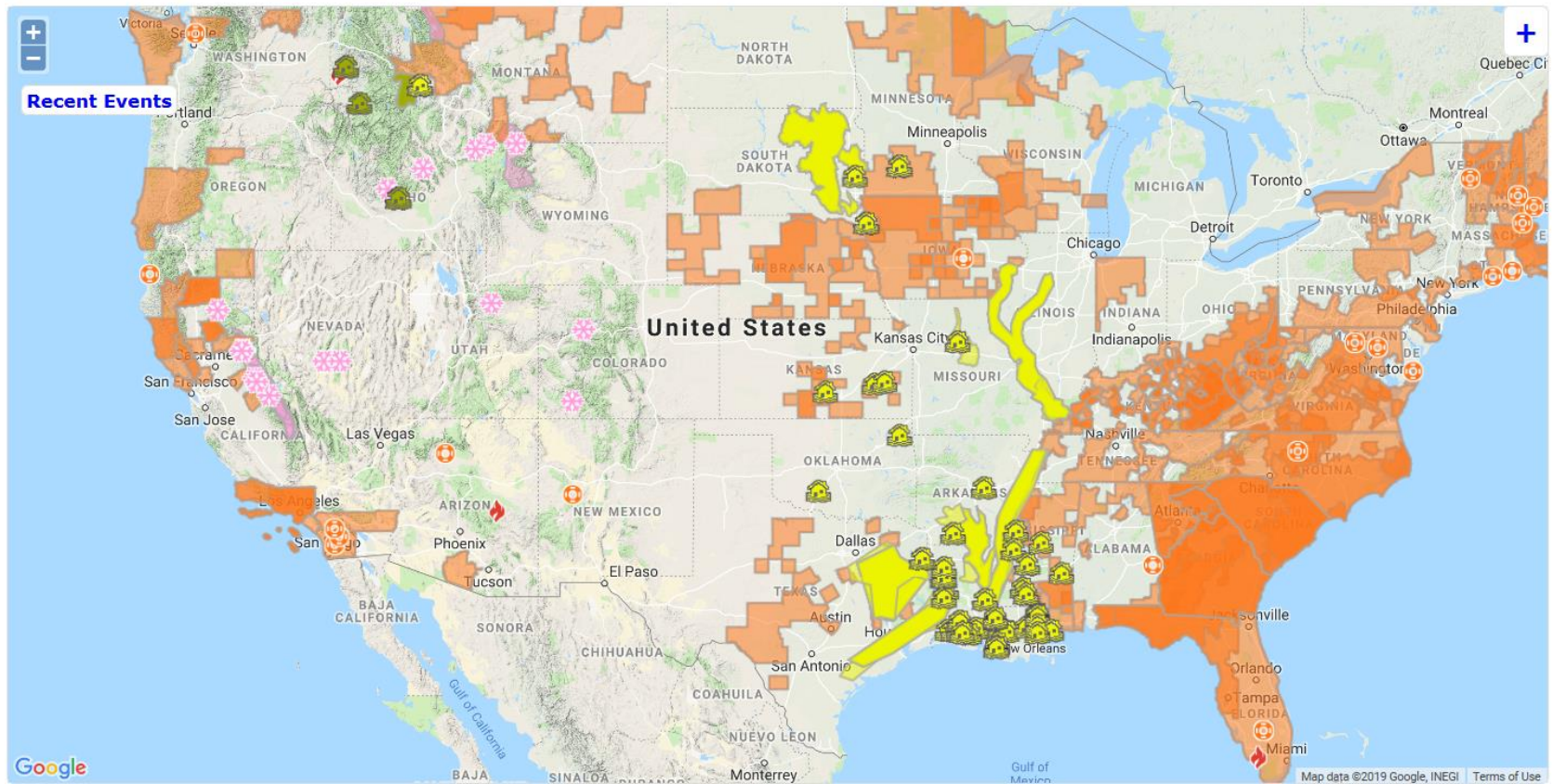
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Filter

U.S. Census Bureau data for disasters, natural hazards, and weather events. Click for more information on Pacific

Storms.

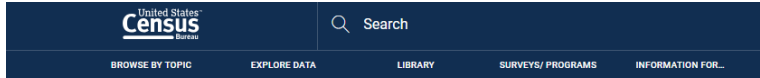


#3. Better Access

- Statistical agencies must harness the latest available technologies to push out increasing amounts of data in ways that are easily accessible and user friendly.
- Tools:
 - Cutting-edge platforms for developers and “power” users: APIs, R libraries, etc.
 - Interactive tables and charts: design-your-own products, build-your-own geographies
 - Federal Statistical Research Data Centers

Developer Tools

- Broad availability of APIs



United States Census Bureau
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Developers

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Available APIs

We plan on adding more of our publicly available datasets. Here you'll find which of our data sets are currently available via API. To make specific requests for the release of a data set, please sign up and submit your requests on our Developer Forum.

NEW: We now have a machine-readable dataset discovery service available in beta on our [Discovery Tool](#) page to learn more.

Page 1 of 2 >

SEPTEMBER 13, 2018
American Community Survey 1-Year Data (2011-2017)

Areas with populations of 65,000+. Covers a broad range of topographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the U.S. population.

OCTOBER 18, 2018
American Community Survey 1-Year Supplemental Data

High-level detailed tables tabulated on the 1-year microdata for the 1-year data.

SEPTEMBER 15, 2016
American Community Survey 3-Year Data (2012-2014)

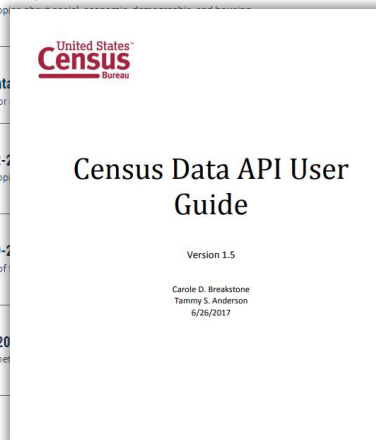
Areas with populations of 20,000+. Covers a broad range of topographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the U.S. population.

DECEMBER 06, 2018
American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2009-2013)

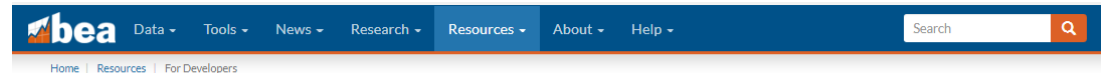
Data available down to the block-group level. Covers a range of topographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the U.S. population.

NOVEMBER 26, 2018
American Community Survey Migration Flows (2009-2013)

Migration flows between counties, minor civil divisions, and metropolitan areas. Covers selected characteristics.



United States Census Bureau
Census Data API User Guide
Version 1.5
Carole D. Breakstone
Tammy S. Anderson
6/26/2017



Home | Resources | For Developers

For Developers

Interactive Tables

Find the numbers you need in a flash, whether you're looking for national, international, regional or industry data. With BEA's interactive tables you can:

- Create customized charts
- Share your data with social media tools
- Download data as comma-separated files, spreadsheets or PDFs

API

Search, retrieve and analyze data with our application programming interface designed for developers and analysts. With BEA's API you can:

- Access the subsets of data you need for your analytical tools
- Retrieve data in various formats
- Get data in real-time

bea.R[®]

Use the R programming language and its universe of tools to do even more with BEA's API. With the bea.R open-source tool you can:

- Quickly and conveniently pull the latest data into R

BEA API for Data Retrieval

User Guide

Introduction

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes economic statistics in a variety of formats. This document describes the BEA Data Retrieval Application Programming Interface (API) - including detailed instructions for retrieving data and meta-data published by BEA. The API is intended to provide programmatic access to published economic statistics using industry-standard methods and procedures. The intended audience of this document is programmers who are familiar with the concepts and techniques of retrieving data from Web Services.

The BEA API includes methods for retrieving a subset of BEA statistical data, and meta-data that describes it. As additional datasets are added, the meta-data retrieval methods can be used to discover the current data accessible through the API.

Access to the BEA API

The API is available to registered users on the BEA public web site. Before using the API, users must obtain a unique 36-character UserID by registering at <https://apps.bea.gov/api/signup>. To register, API users must provide their name (or organization name), a valid email address, and agree to the published terms of service. After completing the registration form an email is sent containing the assigned UserID, and a link that completes the registration process. Assigned UserIDs are activated when the link has been clicked.

NOTE:
In mid-2018, BEA restructured its website and created a new subdomain, apps.bea.gov, to host all dynamic, database-driven web applications referenced from the primary domain, www.bea.gov. While API registration and documentation links remain on the primary domain, the URI for the API is accessed on the apps.bea.gov subdomain, as shown below.

The URI¹ of the API is: <https://apps.bea.gov/api/data>. All API access is through this URI; no other paths are used. Data is retrieved by sending an HTTP GET to the URI with appropriate (querystring) parameters supplied. The minimum parameters for every request include the UserID and the name of the method being invoked. For example:

<https://apps.bea.gov/api/data?&UserID=Your-36Character-Key&method=GETDATASETLIST>

would retrieve a list of the datasets currently offered by the BEA API (if the UserID was valid - it's not).

Statistical data offered by the API is organized into defined "Datasets". An API data retrieval request always specifies one dataset by name. Each dataset has a number of defined parameters, and each parameter has a defined set of valid values. There are four API methods that return meta-data about the API - corresponding to datasets, parameters, and valid parameter values. There is one method that returns data.

¹ Uniform Resource Identifier

Interactive Data Tables & Tools

National Data

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National Income and Product Accounts

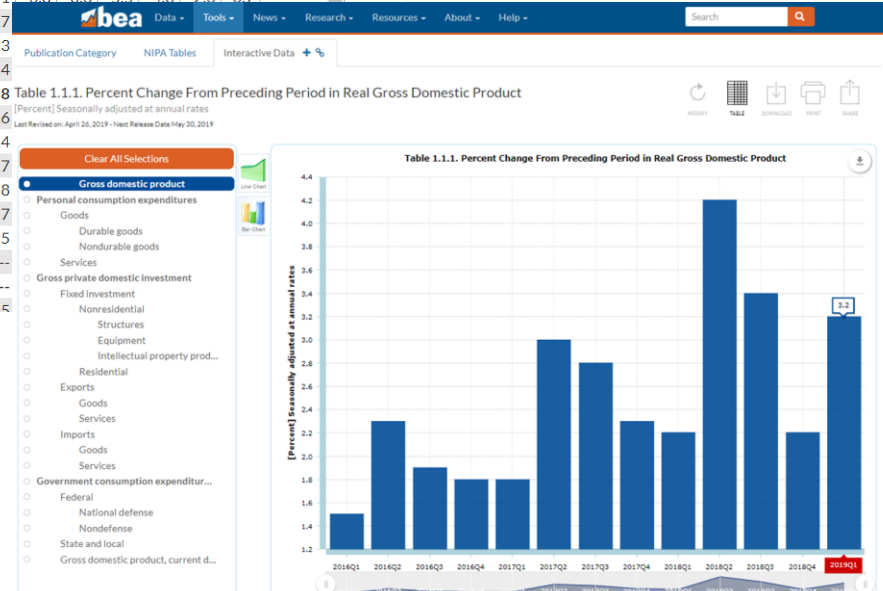
[Publication Category](#) | [NIPA Tables](#) | [Interactive Data](#) +

Table 1.1.1. Percent Change From Preceding Period in Real Gross Domestic Product



[Percent] Seasonally adjusted at annual rates
Last Revised on: April 26, 2019 - Next Release Date May 30, 2019

Line	2016				2017				2018				2019												
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1												
1	Gross domestic product												1.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	4.2	3.4	2.2	3.2
2	Personal consumption expenditures												2.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.9	0.5	3.8	3.5	2.5	1.2
3	Goods												3.4	4.8	3.3	2.7	1.9	5.6	4.1	6.8	-0.6	5.5	4.3	2.6	-0.7
4	Durable goods												3.2	6.6	10.4	7.1	1.9	8.7	7.7						
5	Nondurable goods												3.5	3.9	-0.1	0.6	1.9	4.0	2.3						
6	Services												2.0	2.8	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.4						
7	Gross private domestic investment												-1.8	-1.0	-0.4	8.1	4.9	5.7	8.8						
8	Fixed investment												1.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	9.9	4.3	2.6						
9	Nonresidential												-1.2	3.8	4.6	0.0	9.6	7.3	3.4						
10	Structures												-4.0	3.3	12.6	-1.2	12.8	3.8	-5.7						
11	Equipment												-6.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	9.1	9.7	9.8						
12	Intellectual property products												8.7	9.6	5.5	-0.4	8.0	6.6	1.7						
13	Residential												13.7	-1.0	-1.7	7.7	11.1	-5.5	-0.5						
14	Change in private inventories												---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
15	Net exports of goods and services												---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
16	Exports												2.4	2.4	6.1	2.6	5.0	2.6	2.5						



- Partnership between federal statistical agencies and leading research institutions
- Secure facilities providing authorized access to restricted-use microdata for statistical purposes only
 - 29 locations across the U.S. (previously only available at statistical agency headquarters)
 - Access to computing capacity to handle large datasets and complex calculations
 - Opportunity for collaboration with other FSRDC researchers across the U.S. through the secure RDC computing environment
- Researchers must meet certain security criteria to participate
- Fee based to defray cost to agencies to participate

Key Take-Aways

- **Better Target:** Spotlight key areas of stakeholder interest
- **Better Communicate:** Better educate customers about what information statistical agencies offer and how to find it
- **Better Access:** Make it easier for data users to explore, download, and merge large government datasets

New Statistical Services

Brian C. Moyer, Director

June 4, 2019

