

Executive actions to improve U.S. economic measurements



March 2021 By Equitable Growth

Relevant federal offices and agencies:

- White House Office of Management and Budget
- Interagency Working Group on Equitable Data
- Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce
- Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury

Relevant laws and Executive orders:

- Internal Revenue Code, Section 5103(j)
- Executive Order On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government (Executive Order #13985)

Aggregate GDP growth, for example, is increasingly disconnected from the fortunes of lower and middle-class Americans as more and more growth accrues only to those at the top of the income distribution. But the media continues to focus on aggregate growth because that is what government agencies report. Consequently, economic news perversely reflects only the fortunes of the rich and policies are assessed similarly. The resulting press coverage may actually reward politicians for increasing economic inequality.

The answer: Growth should not be reported as a single aggregate number, but rather broken out for Americans in different income brackets. We call this measure GDP 2.0. In 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis, began producing, at Congress’ behest, a prototype of what this would look like. (See Figure 1.)

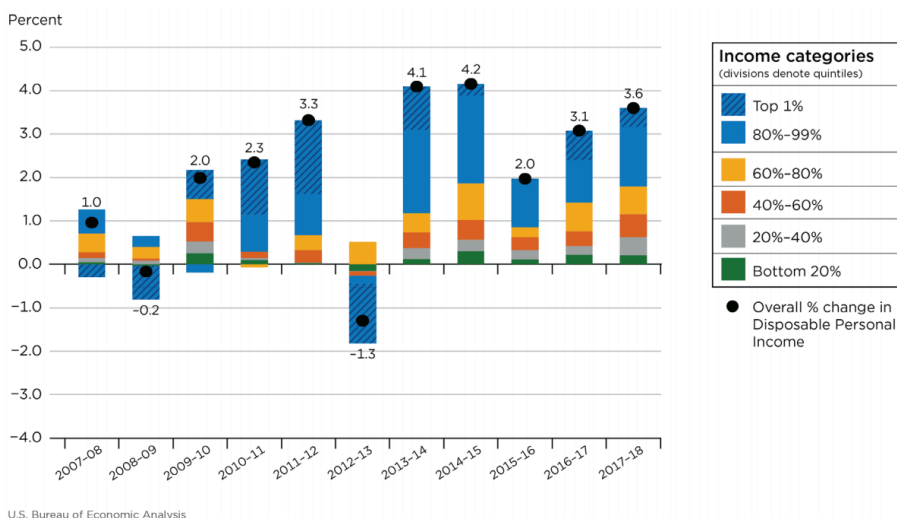
Overview

The rise of economic inequality over the past four decades has changed the U.S. economy in fundamental ways. Unfortunately, the data that our federal statistical agencies produce to measure the nation’s economic progress has not kept up with these structural changes. At the same time, historical racial economic disparities persist, and federal government data has failed to give policymakers the tools to close these gaps.

Our statistical infrastructure must adapt to fit the present shape of the U.S. economy and the current needs of policymakers.

FIGURE 1
Measuring U.S. economic growth by income groups

U.S. Gross Domestic Product disaggregated by income levels, 2007–2018



Disaggregation by income is meant to reflect a changing economy. It is also important to disaggregate by race and ethnicity to reveal more clearly the manifestations of long-standing discrimination. The two issues are not unrelated. Racial discrimination in employment and other areas is both an issue of justice and a drag on the entire economy.

There are two ways the federal statistical agencies can contribute to advancing economic research into racial economic disparities, which ultimately can help ensure more equitable economic treatment.

First, federal surveys often have insufficiently large samples to allow data users to analyze subsections of populations by race. Sample sizes are generally sufficient to look at male Hispanics versus female Hispanics, for example. But if we wanted to look at Hispanic females who have obtained a college degree, the level of precision of the estimate or margins of error, may be inadequate for analyses.

Here's just one case in point. Analyses frequently discuss issues of the "white working class," but policymakers are limited in their understanding of working class Hispanics, for instance, because federal statistics do not provide the tools to do so.

Second, there are few data releases that focus the attention of policymakers and the media on racial differences in earnings inequality and subsequent economic outcomes. Consider the annual poverty report, which is published every September by the U.S. Census Bureau. Its release serves as a news hook that engages the national and local press, policymakers and researchers in a dialogue about policies around poverty in the United States. This is a model for how economic data on inequality and racial differences can help drive conversations about addressing these problems.

Executive action

The Bureau of Economic Analysis should produce distributional growth statistics concurrently with regular GDP reports. The agency's prototype is promising, but BEA currently plans to produce statistics just once per year, and on a considerable lag of at least two years, limiting their

usefulness to Congress and the Executive Branch.

To produce these statistics more quickly and frequently, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will need the resources to devote more people to this effort. In addition, access to IRS tax return data would help BEA construct higher-quality baseline estimates. This access can only be given by Congress, but agencies should signal their support of this move.

Steps the Biden administration could take to support GDP 2.0 include:

- Direct the Bureau of Economic Analysis to estimate the cost of producing these statistics on a quarterly basis and include that request in president Biden's annual budget request for the U.S. Department of Commerce.
- Formally communicate to Congress through both the Annual Budget request of the Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of the Treasury's "Green Book" that U.S. statistical reporting would benefit from additional access to IRS tax return data through Section 5103(j) of the Internal Revenue Code.

In order to better describe the experiences of workers of color and their families in the United States and equip researchers, agencies, and Congress with the data tools necessary to advance racial equity, agencies should take the following steps:

- First, the Interagency Working Group on Equitable Data, itself created by a Biden executive order on January 20, 2021, should study the feasibility, desirability, and cost of instituting oversamples of Black, Latinx, Native American, Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander populations in surveys conducted by the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other federal statistical agencies.
- Second, this study also should examine the desirability of providing cash incentives to respondents if necessary. The Working Group should also consider recommending a similar expansion for the Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances.

- Third, statistical agencies should focus racial equity issues by issuing an annual report on racial equity across economic outcomes. For instance, an annual report out of the Census Bureau could track the nation's progress towards racial equity and would play an important role in creating space for a national dialogue about economic outcomes across race.

Experts

■ GDP 2.0

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■ Racial Disaggregation

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