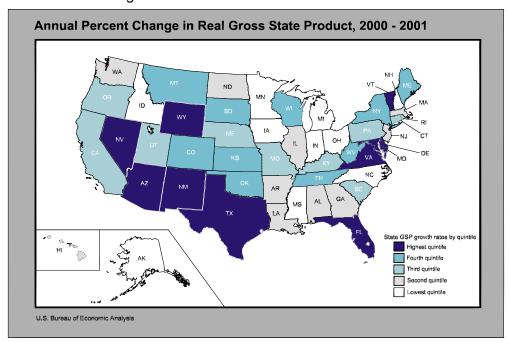


SLOWDOWN WAS WIDESPREAD IN 2001

New estimates of Gross State Product

BEA's estimates of real gross state product (GSP) for the nation—GSP adjusted to reflect price changes—confirm that the economic slowdown in 2001, while mild by historical standards, was geographically widespread.¹ Growing just 0.4 percent in 2001, down from 4.7 percent in 2000, real GSP declined in 20 states and growth decelerated in an additional 26 states.



The slowdown in real U.S. GSP was characterized by a decline in goods-producing industries (except mining) and decelerated growth in most services-producing industries.

- Manufacturing GSP declined in 40 states and was the largest contributor to declines in real total GSP for all of the bottom-quintile states except Alaska.
- Among the other goods-producing industry divisions, real GSP in construction declined in 37 states.
- Mining GSP was an important contributor to total GSP growth in a number of states, including Wyoming, West Virginia, New Mexico, and Nevada. But, mining, primarily oil and gas extraction, contributed significantly to a decline in Alaska's real GSP.
- Despite the deceleration in real U.S. GSP growth in several services-producing industries in 2001, growth in these industries overall remained relatively strong.

In 2001, current-dollar GSP for the nation was \$10.1 trillion. California accounted for the largest share (13.4 percent) of the nation; its GSP has exceeded \$1 trillion since 1997. The other four states with the largest shares of the U.S. total were New York (8.2 percent), Texas (7.5 percent), Florida (4.8 percent), and Illinois (4.7 percent).

BEA's data—including GDP, personal income, the balance of payments, foreign direct investment, the input-output accounts, and economic data for states, local areas, and industries—are available on its Web site: <www.bea.gov>.

NOTE: New estimates of GSP for 2002 reflecting a comprehensive revision and conversion to NAICS will be released on December 15, 2004.

Contact: Ralph Stewart 202-606-9690

¹ GSP is measured as the sum of distributions by industry and state of the components of gross domestic income (GDI) that are attributable to labor and property in a state. GDI and GDP differ by the statistical discrepancy, and GSP also includes adjustments for Federal military and civilians located abroad and for military equipment.