

Gross State Product

U.S. Department of Commerce



Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Bureau of Economic Analysis prepares annual estimates of gross state product (GSP) for all States and the District of Columbia. GSP is often considered the State counterpart of the Nation's gross domestic product (GDP), the Bureau's featured and most comprehensive measure of U.S. economic activity. GSP is the value added in production by the labor and property located in a State. In concept, it is the "value added" of all industries in a State and is equivalent to their gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus their intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other United States industries or imported). In practice, GSP estimates are measured as the sum of the distributions by industry and State of the components of gross domestic income—that is, the sum of the costs incurred and incomes earned in the production of GDP.

The Bureau prepares GSP estimates in millions of current and chained dollars by State for 63 industries, beginning with 1977 (table 1). For each industry, current-dollar GSP is composed of three components: Compensation of employees, indirect business tax and nontax liability, and property-type income.

GSP estimates are released 17 months after the end of the year and 6 months after the annual release of GDP by industry for the United States. The Bureau prepares regular analyses of the GSP estimates that accompany the release of new estimates.

Uses of the gross state product estimates

The GSP estimates are used widely in the public and private sectors to study economic trends for States and regions and are used by the Federal and State governments for a variety of administrative purposes. For

example:

- Federal Government agencies use the estimates as a basis for allocating funds and determining matching grants. They also use the estimates in econometric models, such as those used to project energy and water use.
- State governments use the estimates in econometric models to project tax revenues and the need for public services.
- Academic researchers use the estimates for theoretical and applied economic research.
- Businesses, trade associations, and labor organizations use the estimates for market research.

Availability

The annual GSP estimates and analyses of the estimates are published in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, the monthly journal of the Bureau. Examples of articles include:

- "Gross State Product by Industry, 1998–2000," by Sharon D. Panek and George K. Downey in the June 2002 SURVEY
- "Gross State Product by Industry, 1977–98," by Richard M. Beemiller and Clifford H. Woodruff III in the October 2000 SURVEY
- "Comprehensive Revision of Gross State Product by Industry, 1977–94," by Howard L. Friedenberg and Richard M. Beemiller in the June 1997 SURVEY

SURVEY articles for recent years are available on our Web site at <www.bea.gov>. The estimates are available on our Web site in free, interactively accessible files.

For more information

Call the Gross State Product by Industry staff at 202–606–5340, or e-mail <gspread@bea.gov>.

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Table 1. Industries for Which Gross State Product Estimates Are Available

	1987 SIC code		1987 SIC code
Private industries		Local and interurban passenger transit	41
		Trucking and warehousing	42
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	A	Water transportation	44
Farms	01-02	Transportation by air	45
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	07-09	Pipelines, except natural gas	46
		Transportation services	47
Mining	B	Communications	48
Metal mining	10	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49
Coal mining	12		
Oil and gas extraction	13	Wholesale trade	F
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14		
Construction	C	Retail trade	G
Manufacturing	D		
Durable goods		Finance, insurance, and real estate	H
Lumber and wood products	24	Depository institutions	60
Furniture and fixtures	25	Nondepository institutions	61
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	Security and commodity brokers	62
Primary metal industries	33	Insurance carriers	63
Fabricated metal products	34	Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	Real estate	65
Electronic and other electric equipment	36	Holding and other investment offices	67
Motor vehicles and equipment	371		
Other transportation equipment	372-79	Services	I
Instruments and related products	38	Hotels and other lodging places	70
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	Personal services	72
		Business services	73
Nondurable goods		Auto repair, services, and parking	75
Food and kindred products	20	Miscellaneous repair services	76
Tobacco products	21	Motion pictures	78
Textile mill products	22	Amusement and recreation services	79
Apparel and other textile products	23	Health services	80
Paper and allied products	26	Legal services	81
Printing and publishing	27	Educational services	82
Chemicals and allied products	28	Social services	83
Petroleum and coal products	29	Membership organizations	86
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	Other services	84,87,89
Leather and leather products	31	Private households	88
Transportation and public utilities	E	Government	J
Transportation		Federal civilian	91-96
Railroad transportation	40	Federal military	97
		State and local	91-96

NOTE. The tables of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry for the Nation that were published in the November 2001 SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS present estimates for all of the industries shown in this table except Federal civilian and Federal military. In addition, the GDP by industry tables present estimates for the following industries: Telephone and telegraph; radio and television; nonfarm housing services; other real estate; Federal general government; Federal government enterprises; State and local general government; and State and local

government enterprises.
SIC Standard Industrial Classification. See Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987).