



Statistics, second quarter of 2009

Personal income increased in the second quarter in 37 states after falling in all states except Maryland in the first quarter.¹ The bulk of the second-quarter increase in all of these states was due to an increase in transfer receipts. For 15 states, this was the first personal income growth in a year. The percent change in second-quarter personal income ranged from 1.5 percent in North Dakota, where the farm sector accounted for a large portion of growth, to -1.0 percent in Wyoming, which had large losses in mining.

In Arizona, California, Nevada, and Michigan, earnings declined severely, ranging from 1.3 percent to 1.7 percent. Regional economists often mention Florida with this group of hard-hit states, but in the second quarter (as in the first quarter), Florida's earnings decline was less than the national average. Arkansas had the largest percentage decline in earnings in the second quarter; lump-sum payments associated with a merger in the information industry in the first quarter caused half of that decline.

Nationally, U.S. personal income grew 0.2 percent, or \$20 billion, in the second quarter, the first quarterly increase since the second quarter of 2008, as rising transfer receipts counterbalanced a continuing decline in income from production (earnings and property income). Net earnings fell 1.0 percent, or \$77 billion, property income fell 2.7 percent, or \$56 billion, and transfer receipts rose 7.7 percent, or \$153 billion.

Inflation exacerbated the declines in earnings and property income. The national price index for personal consumption expenditures rose 0.3 percent in the second quarter after falling in each of the previous two quarters.

For more on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, see page 70. For more on transfer receipts and earnings, see pages 68 and 69.

Comprehensive revision of state personal income

The comprehensive revision of the Bureau of Economic Analysis' state personal income statistics was released on October 16, 2009. The comprehensive revision reflected the comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts. For more information, see page 71.

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For information about BEA regional statistics, go to www.bea.gov.

1. Personal income is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. Net earnings is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income less contributions for government social insurance plus an adjustment to put place of work data on a place-of-residence basis.

Quarterly State Personal Income

Overview

Personal income grew in 37 states in the second quarter of 2009. In almost all of these states, increases in personal current transfer receipts offset declines in earnings and property income combined (table A). In the 13 states where personal income fell in the second quarter, increases in transfer receipts were sufficient to offset lost earnings but not property income losses.

Transfer receipts

Personal current transfer receipts rose more in the second quarter (\$153 billion) than in any previous quarter since the time series began in 1969. On a percentage basis, however, the 7.7 percent growth in the second quarter of 2009 was exceeded by the 8.0 percent growth in the second quarter of 2008. In earlier quarters, transfers occasionally grew by even larger percentages.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 provided for much of the second-quarter increase (see page 70). The Treasury Department paid \$250 lump sums to persons currently receiving social security, supplemental security income, veterans' pensions, and railroad retirement benefits; the Department of Agriculture boosted weekly benefits \$25 under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps); and state employment security agencies boosted weekly unemployment compensation \$25 and lengthened eligibility for the compensation by 13 weeks.

As a result of these actions as well as rising layoffs and trend growth (the steady expansion of entitlement programs from population growth), state unemployment insurance transfers rose \$44 billion in the second quarter of 2009, and all other transfers rose \$109 billion.

Table A. Personal Income Change by Component, 2009:II

	Percent change ¹	Dollar change (Millions of dollars)			
		Personal income	Net earnings ²	Dividends, interest, and rent	Transfer receipts
United States	0.2	19,847	-77,112	-56,071	153,030
Alabama	0.5	753	-960	-631	2,344
Alaska	0.0	6	-116	-135	257
Arizona	-0.1	-149	-1,706	-1,302	2,859
Arkansas	-0.4	-374	-1,319	-705	1,650
California	-0.4	-6,325	-15,734	-7,120	16,529
Colorado	-0.3	-658	-1,637	-1,125	2,104
Connecticut	-0.1	-267	-1,342	-962	2,037
Delaware	0.6	206	-199	-76	481
District of Columbia	0.1	20	-162	-101	283
Florida	-0.2	-1,141	-2,972	-6,810	8,640
Georgia	(L)	-93	-2,205	-1,713	3,825
Hawaii	0.5	277	-61	-261	599
Idaho	0.4	194	-238	-364	796
Illinois	0.1	529	-4,354	-2,189	7,072
Indiana	0.6	1,185	-1,714	-549	3,449
Iowa	1.2	1,291	4	-372	1,659
Kansas	0.2	213	-387	-639	1,239
Kentucky	1.0	1,264	-1,049	-442	2,754
Louisiana	-0.2	-275	-546	-1,690	1,961
Maine	1.0	458	-184	-87	729
Maryland	0.3	702	-795	-889	2,386
Massachusetts	0.3	1,082	-2,132	-1,056	4,270
Michigan	0.8	2,630	-2,770	-711	6,111
Minnesota	0.1	116	-1,659	-980	2,755
Mississippi	0.6	485	-542	-387	1,414
Missouri	0.4	771	-1,264	-837	2,872
Montana	0.4	118	-111	-276	505
Nebraska	-0.3	-213	-573	-333	693
Nevada	-0.5	-552	-1,097	-807	1,352
New Hampshire	0.2	101	-411	-105	616
New Jersey	0.3	1,200	-2,540	-1,030	4,770
New Mexico	0.6	420	-266	-260	946
New York	0.2	1,490	-3,782	-4,995	10,267
North Carolina	0.4	1,350	-2,404	-1,296	5,050
North Dakota	1.5	388	156	-71	302
Ohio	0.6	2,244	-2,633	-1,177	6,053
Oklahoma	0.1	117	-978	-770	1,865
Oregon	0.5	619	-932	-647	2,198
Pennsylvania	0.6	2,744	-3,175	-1,596	7,515
Rhode Island	0.8	328	-225	-53	606
South Carolina	0.7	1,011	-735	-703	2,448
South Dakota	-0.2	-73	-142	-239	308
Tennessee	0.6	1,254	-1,371	-393	3,018
Texas	0.1	641	-5,806	-4,443	10,890
Utah	-0.2	-182	-724	-419	962
Vermont	0.9	220	-96	-72	387
Virginia	0.3	931	-1,034	-1,182	3,146
Washington	0.5	1,349	-406	-1,949	3,704
West Virginia	1.3	727	-243	-100	1,070
Wisconsin	0.5	979	-1,346	-677	3,002
Wyoming	-1.0	-260	-193	-345	278

(L) Less than -0.05 percent

1. Percent changes are expressed at quarterly rates.

2. Net earnings is earnings by place of work—the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income—less contributions for government social insurance plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis.

Quarterly State Personal Income

Industry earnings

Overall, the earnings component of personal income subtracted 0.73 percentage point from second-quarter growth, much milder than the 2.35 percentage point subtraction from first-quarter personal income growth. Second-quarter job losses and reduced hours were especially large in construction, durable-goods manufacturing, and finance—the three industries that contributed the most to the earnings decline nationally (table B). These three industries contributed the most to the first-quarter earnings decline as well.

Among private nonfarm industries, only health care contributed to personal income growth—0.07 percentage point (table B). Farms added another 0.03 percentage point to growth; government added 0.18 percentage point. There was no growth in any of the other industries that BEA monitors on a quarterly basis.

Although many states have furloughed employees for a few days in response to falling tax revenue, second-quarter earnings for state and local government workers declined only in Arizona and Nevada. Earnings in this sector declined in 11 states and the District of Columbia in the first quarter—by more than \$1 billion in California and Wisconsin, between \$100–\$200 million in Arizona, the District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and smaller amounts in Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, and South Carolina.

Farm earnings grew \$172 million in North Dakota in the second quarter, which more than offset the \$18 million decline in the nonfarm sector. In every other state, total earnings by place of work was lower in the second quarter than in the first quarter.

Table B. Contributions of Earnings by Industry to Percent Change in U.S. Personal Income

[Percentage points, seasonally adjusted]

	2008			2009	
	II	III	IV	I	II
Construction	-0.10	-0.07	-0.14	-0.39	-0.20
Durable goods	-0.01	-0.04	-0.08	-0.39	-0.18
Finance and insurance	-0.10	0.05	-0.03	-0.55	-0.11
Transportation and warehousing	-0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.12	-0.07
Administrative and waste services	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.17	-0.06
Management of companies and enterprises	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.11	-0.06
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.10	0.05	-0.02	-0.11	-0.05
Other services, except public administration	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.08	-0.05
Mining	0.02	0.04	0.02	-0.07	-0.04
Information	0.02	0.03	-0.07	-0.07	-0.04
Nondurable goods	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.12	-0.03
Retail trade	0.00	-0.04	-0.11	-0.12	-0.02
Wholesale trade	0.02	0.01	-0.07	-0.16	-0.02
Educational services	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01
Real estate and rental and leasing	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.01
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Utilities	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.01
Accommodation and food services	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.06	0.00
Farm earnings	-0.15	0.04	-0.10	-0.06	0.03
Military	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.03
Federal, civilian	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.05
Health care and social assistance	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.07
State and local	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.10
Total	0.01	0.35	-0.42	-2.35	-0.73

NOTE: An industry's contribution to percent change in personal income equals the dollar change in that industry's earnings divided by personal income in the previous quarter times 100.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

The Bureau of Economic Analysis allocated to states the national estimates of payments to social security and supplemental security income recipients under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 in proportion to the number of beneficiaries in these programs in 2008. The national estimate of the additional Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits provided by ARRA was allocated to states in proportion to BEA state estimates of SNAP benefits for 2008. The amounts by state are presented in the table below.

Nationally, these payments amounted to \$60 billion and contributed 0.5 percentage point to second-quarter personal income growth. The contributions ranged from 0.3 percentage point in Colorado, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to 0.9 percentage point in Mississippi and West Virginia. Separate estimates of payments by state under ARRA to recipients of veterans' pensions, railroad retirement, and unemployment compensation (approximately \$23 billion nationally) were not made; they are combined with other personal current transfer receipts.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Payments by State, 2009:II

	Payments			Payments	
	Millions of dollars	Contribution to personal income growth Percentage points		Millions of dollars	Contribution to personal income growth Percentage points
United States	60,400	0.5	Missouri	1,313	0.6
Alabama	1,182	0.8	Montana	201	0.6
Alaska	116	0.4	Nebraska	325	0.5
Arizona	1,178	0.5	Nevada	415	0.4
Arkansas	739	0.8	New Hampshire	248	0.4
California	6,171	0.4	New Jersey	1,554	0.4
Colorado	710	0.3	New Mexico	423	0.6
Connecticut	664	0.4	New York	4,102	0.5
Delaware	181	0.5	North Carolina	1,941	0.6
District of Columbia	113	0.3	North Dakota	128	0.5
Florida	4,072	0.6	Ohio	2,439	0.6
Georgia	1,731	0.5	Oklahoma	803	0.6
Hawaii	260	0.5	Oregon	790	0.6
Idaho	277	0.6	Pennsylvania	2,899	0.6
Illinois	2,424	0.5	Rhode Island	234	0.5
Indiana	1,303	0.6	South Carolina	1,041	0.7
Iowa	627	0.6	South Dakota	164	0.5
Kansas	510	0.5	Tennessee	1,482	0.7
Kentucky	1,119	0.8	Texas	4,184	0.5
Louisiana	1,089	0.7	Utah	332	0.4
Maine	339	0.7	Vermont	138	0.6
Maryland	927	0.3	Virginia	1,376	0.4
Massachusetts	1,311	0.4	Washington	1,194	0.4
Michigan	2,244	0.7	West Virginia	538	0.9
Minnesota	907	0.4	Wisconsin	1,104	0.5
Mississippi	751	0.9	Wyoming	89	0.4

NOTE: The contribution of the ARRA payments to state personal income growth equals the amount of those payments divided by personal income in the previous quarter times 100.

David G. Lenze

Comprehensive Revision

On October 16, 2009, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released the results of the latest comprehensive revision of quarterly and annual statistics of state personal income; the results of the previous comprehensive revision were released in May 2004.

As part of the 2009 revision, BEA released revised annual estimates of state personal income and per capita personal income for 1969–2008 and revised quarterly estimates of personal income for 1969 through the first quarter of 2009. Additional revisions, covering 1929–1968, are scheduled to be released in 2010.

Comprehensive revisions in general adopt various changes—in methodologies, classifications, definitions and concepts—that allow BEA economic accounts to better capture the dynamic U.S. economy.

The 2009 state personal income comprehensive revision incorporated the changes that were adopted as part of the 2009 comprehensive revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), which was released in July 2009. The release of the state personal income comprehensive revision followed the NIPA comprehensive revision by just 21/2 months. That represents an acceleration from the previous release in 2004, when the state personal income comprehensive revision was released 4 months after the NIPA comprehensive revision.

The picture of state personal income that is shown by the revised estimates is similar to the picture shown by the previous estimates.

- The revisions to state personal income were generally small and fell within a relatively narrow range. In 2008, the revisions in level from the previously published estimates of personal income ranged from 5.5 percent to –2.5 percent. The revision to U.S. personal income was 1.2 percent.
- The largest revision to personal income, 22.1 percent for Louisiana in 2005, was primarily due to the change in the treatment of disasters in the personal income account.
- The effect of the comprehensive revision on the growth rates of state personal income was generally small. For 1992–2008, the average annual growth rate of U.S. personal income was 5.3 percent, 0.1 percentage point higher than in the previously published estimates. The revision to growth in all but two states ranged from –0.1 to 0.3 percentage point.
- The effect on the rankings of state per capita personal income in 2008 was generally small. Most states

changed no more than two positions in rank. The 10 states with the lowest per capita personal income in the revised estimates were also the 10 states with the lowest per capita personal income in the previously published estimates. Nine of the ten states with the highest per capita personal income in the revised estimates were also in the 10 highest per capita personal income states in the previously published estimates. Minnesota dropped in rank from 10 to 11, and California rose from 11 to 9.

The revised estimates of state personal income incorporated two changes in classifications and definitions as well as several statistical improvements, both nationally and by state.

Changes in classifications and definitions

- **New treatment of disasters.** The treatment was changed to better reflect the distinctions between current transactions and capital transactions regarding disasters. Under the new treatment, disaster-related damages to fixed assets, which were previously treated as depreciation and thus an expense to proprietors' income and rent, are recorded as "other changes in the volume of assets." Disaster-related insurance payouts are removed from personal current transfer receipts and now recorded as capital transfers.¹
- **New treatment of wages of U.S. workers in international organizations.** The treatment of wages earned by U.S. residents from employment at international organizations, foreign embassies, and foreign consulates in the United States was changed to improve consistency with NIPA private wage and salary disbursements and the treatment of other border workers. These wages have been classified as outside of the private domestic economy and therefore removed from private domestic wages in the state personal income accounts. Those wages have been added as an adjustment for residence from outside the United States into the appropriate state of residence of those employees. The change reduces state wages and salaries, but the adjustment for residence is increased by the same amount. State personal income totals are not affected.

1. See Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, "Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision of the NIPAs: Changes in Definitions and Presentations," *SURVEY* 89 (March 2009): 10–27.

Comprehensive Revision

National and state statistical improvements²

- **Improved estimates of wages and salaries that incorporate new information on employee “cafeteria plans.”** Under these plans, employees may use a portion of their salaries on a pretax basis to pay for health insurance and to contribute to “flexible spending arrangements,” which reimburse them for medical care and dependent care expenses. The national estimates for 1985 forward were developed from state

2. See Clinton P. McCully and Steven Payson, “Preview of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision of the NIPAs: Statistical Changes,” SURVEY 89 (May 2009): 6–16.

estimates for the 28 states that did not report employees’ contributions to these plans as wages in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The primary source data for the improvement are the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component.

- **Improved estimates of the industry distribution of private employer contributions for old age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI).** The improved estimates now incorporate state- and industry-level data on the distribution of employment by

Personal Income in the NIPAs and State Personal Income

The level of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), also known as the GDP accounts, differs from the national total in the state personal income statistics because of differences in coverage and the timing of the availability of source data.

The differences in coverage stem from different concepts of residence. For NIPA personal income, a U.S. resident has a center of economic interest in the country and resides, or expects to reside, in the country for a year or more. For state personal income, a resident is a participant in a U.S. regional economy, regardless of the individual’s national citizenship or duration of residence.¹

In general, the NIPA measure of personal income is broader than state personal income. Some key coverage differences are:

- NIPA personal income includes the earnings of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and the investment income received by the federal retirement plans of these workers. The regional measure of personal income does not include this income.²
- NIPA personal income includes all income earned by U.S. citizens living abroad for less than a year. State Personal Income excludes the portion earned while an individual lives abroad.
- NIPA personal income includes the income of foreign nationals only if they live and work in the United States for a year or more. State personal income includes the income of resident foreign nationals working in the United States—including migrant workers—regardless of length of residency.

1. See “State Personal Income and Employment Methodology” at www.bea.gov/regional/docs/spi2008.

2. For a description of military coverage, see “New Treatment of State Estimates of Military Compensation,” SURVEY 85 (October 2005):116.

The annual estimates of personal income in the NIPAs also diverge from the national totals of state personal income because of differences in the timing of the availability of source data. For example, farm proprietors’ income in the NIPAs for 2008 was \$3.2 billion lower than in state personal income, because the state estimates of farm proprietors’ income incorporated revised Department of Agriculture data that were not available until after the national estimate was released.

Both NIPA and state personal income include the income of U.S. residents employed by international organizations or by other countries while living in the United States and exclude the income of foreign nationals employed by their home governments or by international organizations in the United States. In addition, both measures exclude the income of private U.S. citizens living outside the country for a year or more.

State and National Estimates of Personal Income

[Billions of dollars]

	2006	2007	2008
Personal income in the NIPAs	11,268.1	11,894.1	12,238.8
Plus adjustments for:			
Coverage differences			
Federal workers abroad.....	-15.4	-15.5	-15.6
Wage and salary disbursements.....	-22.6	-23.0	-23.5
Supplements to wages and salaries ¹	-14.4	-14.4	-14.7
Dividends, interest, and rent ²	-8.6	-8.9	-9.2
Less: Contributions for government social insurance.....	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0
Rest-of-the-world difference.....	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Wages of private foreign nationals in U.S.	7.2	7.5	7.9
Wages of private U.S. nationals abroad.....	8.1	8.5	8.8
Use of more current source data.....	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9
Wage and salary disbursements.....	3.8	1.2	2.4
Proprietors’ income.....	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5
Personal current transfer receipts.....	4.9	2.5	3.2
Personal current transfer receipts.....	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3
Equals: State personal income	11,256.5	11,879.8	12,225.6

1. Employer contributions for government social insurance and for employee pension and insurance funds for federal workers stationed abroad.

2. Investment income received by federal retirement plans that is attributed to federal workers stationed abroad.

Tina C. Highfill

Comprehensive Revision

hourly wage rate intervals from the BLS Occupational Employment Survey (OES) and data on the distribution of employment by hours worked per week by industry from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This procedure was designed to adjust the industry distribution of employer contributions to OASDI to account for the annual limit of taxable wages set by law, which in 2008 was \$102,000. Wages above this limit are not taxed. This change lowered compensation in high-wage industries and raised compensation in low-wage industries for 1998 forward. This change, however, did not affect personal income as contributions to government social insurance are subtracted in the calculation of personal income.

• **Improved estimates of proprietors' income and wages and salaries.** These estimates now incorporate updated "misreporting adjustments"—adjustments for underreporting and nonreporting of income—using recent national data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Census Bureau.

• **Updated source data for farm proprietors' income.** These source data now incorporate national and state data prepared by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). In addition, 2007 Census of Agriculture data, including a tab-

ulation of data by legal form of ownership that is used to remove corporate farm income, are incorporated into the farm proprietors' income estimates.

• **Updated national source data for rental income of persons with the capital consumption adjustment for 1992 forward, specifically imputed rent.** These source data now incorporate newly available data from the 2001 Residential Finance Survey (RFS), which are extrapolated using the data from the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey.

Some of the statistical changes that were incorporated into the national estimates of personal income in the NIPAs (such as for misreported income and for rental income of persons) involve detailed estimation that cannot be replicated at the state level, because the underlying source data are not available for states. However, these changes are implicitly incorporated into the state estimates through the use of the national estimates as control totals.³

3. A state series is made to sum, or control, to a national estimate using an allocation procedure. For a complete description of statistical changes in the national statistics, see Eugene P. Seskin and Shelly Smith, "Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts: Results of the 2009 Comprehensive Revision," *SURVEY* 89 (September 2009): 15–41.

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Comprehensive Revision

Magnitude of Revisions

The 2009 comprehensive revision of state personal income generally resulted in relatively small revisions to the estimates for 1969–1992 and fell within a relatively narrow range (table C). For the nation, personal income was revised downward for all years in 1969–92 except in 1974; the largest revision was –0.8 percent in 1985. For states, the revisions for 1969–92 ranged between –2.5 percent and 1.5 percent.

After 1992, the revisions generally increased. In 1997, the U.S. revision reached 1.3 percent, and all states except Michigan had an upward revision to personal income. The national revision continued to increase to 2.5 percent in 2006 before dropping back to 1.2 percent in 2008. In 2006, all states had an upward revision to personal income, ranging from 4.9 percent in Nebraska to 0.3 percent in Texas. By 2008, with the incorporation of annual national and state source data updates, the revisions

Table C. Revisions to Personal Income for States and Regions for Selected Years

	Revision (millions of dollars)								Percent revision							
	1969	1992	1997	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	1969	1992	1997	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008
United States	-151	-14,116	87,056	181,910	223,696	278,463	245,514	139,055	0.0	-0.3	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.2
New England	-113	-1,267	5,468	10,376	9,318	15,348	11,499	6,174	-0.2	-0.4	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.7	0.9
Connecticut.....	-38	-248	1,683	2,469	1,576	3,846	2,191	85	-0.3	-0.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.0
Maine.....	7	-48	485	1,386	1,605	1,902	1,431	1,416	0.2	-0.2	1.7	3.9	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.0
Massachusetts.....	-88	-696	2,570	4,229	3,742	6,607	5,756	3,373	-0.4	-0.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.0
New Hampshire.....	7	-158	344	1,242	1,275	1,696	1,565	1,043	0.3	-0.6	1.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.9
Rhode Island.....	-6	-47	288	643	700	766	410	378	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.9
Vermont.....	4	-71	99	407	421	530	146	-120	0.3	-0.6	0.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	-0.5
Midwest	-427	-6,679	8,247	14,881	8,611	26,622	38,100	17,452	-0.2	-0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.8
Delaware.....	-2	-118	74	165	226	360	-38	-291	-0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	-0.1	-0.8
District of Columbia.....	-7	-133	181	530	322	732	821	667	-0.2	-0.8	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.7
Maryland.....	13	-134	1,720	3,324	4,572	6,902	3,253	1,618	0.1	-0.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.8	1.2	0.6
New Jersey.....	-82	-884	2,260	4,581	2,963	7,272	6,523	3,813	-0.3	-0.4	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.9
New York.....	-283	-3,175	2,903	1,042	-1,990	4,839	24,244	13,200	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.6	2.7	1.4
Pennsylvania.....	-66	-2,235	1,109	5,239	2,519	6,517	3,296	-1,555	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	-0.3
Great Lakes	-256	-1,584	10,780	24,090	28,792	40,830	21,967	7,473	-0.2	-0.2	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.3	0.4
Illinois.....	-94	38	4,892	9,682	9,096	13,945	7,155	-640	-0.2	0.0	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.4	-0.1
Indiana.....	34	349	1,793	2,924	4,427	5,508	3,427	3,203	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.5
Michigan.....	-110	-1,514	-172	-456	371	2,152	-2,355	-3,501	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.7	-1.0
Ohio.....	-92	-411	2,887	7,507	9,456	12,521	9,622	5,858	-0.2	-0.2	1.0	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.4	1.4
Wisconsin.....	6	-45	1,380	4,433	5,442	6,704	4,118	2,554	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.0	1.2
Plains	106	-787	5,089	16,445	18,616	26,206	19,738	18,118	0.2	-0.2	1.1	2.9	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.4
Iowa.....	24	-128	357	2,063	2,155	3,298	2,336	2,167	0.2	-0.2	0.5	2.5	2.3	3.4	2.2	2.0
Kansas.....	13	46	1,221	2,116	2,744	3,394	2,401	2,358	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.2
Minnesota.....	29	-617	674	3,981	3,652	5,508	3,415	1,382	0.2	-0.6	0.5	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.6	0.6
Missouri.....	9	-116	2,125	4,998	6,223	9,030	7,897	8,291	0.1	-0.1	1.6	3.1	3.4	4.8	4.0	4.0
Nebraska.....	2	87	503	1,904	2,599	2,944	2,718	2,533	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.8	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.8
North Dakota.....	14	-19	109	595	497	871	391	352	0.8	-0.2	0.8	3.6	2.5	4.2	1.7	1.4
South Dakota.....	14	-42	101	787	746	1,160	580	1,034	0.7	-0.3	0.6	3.8	3.0	4.6	2.0	3.4
Southeast	291	1,856	24,150	51,022	87,990	79,142	71,314	48,296	0.2	0.2	1.6	2.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	1.8
Alabama.....	21	-263	823	1,562	1,911	2,807	2,145	582	0.2	-0.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.4
Arkansas.....	28	-13	666	2,418	2,619	3,084	4,158	3,228	0.6	0.0	1.3	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.9	3.6
Florida.....	24	778	6,335	12,912	18,765	21,790	14,313	3,619	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.0	0.5
Georgia.....	15	433	3,783	6,307	8,334	10,945	10,965	8,890	0.1	0.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.7
Kentucky.....	34	-92	653	1,727	2,028	2,467	1,617	1,067	0.4	-0.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.8
Louisiana.....	-7	366	1,798	3,119	24,494	3,893	1,148	676	-0.1	0.5	2.0	2.8	22.1	2.8	0.7	0.4
Mississippi.....	31	242	915	2,179	4,485	2,717	2,946	2,440	0.6	0.6	1.8	3.4	6.1	3.5	3.5	2.8
North Carolina.....	50	301	3,180	8,010	9,217	12,113	11,001	8,341	0.3	0.2	1.8	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.6
South Carolina.....	20	206	1,155	2,938	4,155	4,284	4,237	3,499	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.4
Tennessee.....	37	-249	1,955	4,031	3,918	4,972	5,487	4,014	0.3	-0.3	1.6	2.5	-2.1	2.5	2.7	1.9
Virginia.....	32	201	2,649	5,248	7,488	8,647	11,922	10,470	0.2	0.1	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.7	3.1
West Virginia.....	7	-55	237	572	574	1,421	1,374	1,470	0.1	-0.2	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.6
Southwest	82	-3,109	6,882	8,238	6,724	14,406	4,464	-11,176	0.2	-0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	-0.8
Arizona.....	31	-59	1,749	4,024	5,620	7,492	10,036	8,981	0.5	-0.1	1.7	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.8	4.2
New Mexico.....	10	-21	479	1,355	1,960	2,404	2,864	2,657	0.3	-0.1	1.4	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.7	4.2
Oklahoma.....	11	-344	770	1,187	901	1,871	-2,384	-3,330	0.1	-0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	-1.9	-2.5
Texas.....	29	-2,685	3,883	1,673	-1,757	2,639	-6,052	-19,484	0.1	-0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-2.1
Rocky Mountain	65	-27	3,786	8,488	8,501	12,611	13,335	8,738	0.4	0.0	1.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.2
Colorado.....	18	-22	2,236	4,687	4,327	6,180	6,064	2,999	0.2	0.0	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.4
Idaho.....	17	-32	384	1,067	1,370	1,890	1,648	1,434	0.8	-0.2	1.5	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.9
Montana.....	11	-7	138	551	659	1,081	692	375	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.4	2.4	3.7	2.2	1.1
Utah.....	13	35	850	1,703	1,786	2,784	5,091	4,521	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.9	2.6	3.7	6.4	5.5
Wyoming.....	7	-1	177	480	359	676	-160	-592	0.6	0.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	3.0	-0.7	-2.2
Far West	101	-2,519	22,653	48,370	55,143	63,298	65,097	43,980	0.1	-0.3	1.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.0
Alaska.....	0	-47	269	579	486	374	757	493	0.0	-0.3	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.8	1.7
California.....	64	-1,643	18,615	39,645	44,929	49,979	51,516	34,743	0.1	-0.2	2.2	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.2
Hawaii.....	-8	-87	370	1,106	1,221	1,789	2,128	2,016	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.9
Nevada.....	10	20	450	1,195	1,799	1,306	3,300	2,155	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	3.2	2.1
Oregon.....	23	-101	1,272	2,815	3,292	3,591	2,927	1,293	0.3	-0.2	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.6	0.9
Washington.....	12	-662	1,677	3,031	3,417	6,258	5,269	3,280	0.1	-0.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.2
Addenda																
Average revision.....									0.2	-0.2	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.5
Average absolute revision.....									0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.9
Standard deviation of revision.....									0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.0	1.1	1.6	1.7

NOTE: Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding.

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were mixed, ranging from 5.5 percent in Utah to -2.5 percent in Oklahoma. From 2006 to 2008, the average percent revision for all states and the District of Columbia dropped from 2.9 percent to 1.5 percent.

Revisions to long term growth rates. The average annual percent change in personal income for the nation was unchanged for 1969–2008 (table D). For states, the revisions to the growth rates ranged between -0.1 percentage point and 0.1 percentage point. Since 1992,

Table D. Revisions to Average Annual Growth Rates in Personal Income
[Percent]

	1969–2008			1992–2008		
	Previously published	Revised	Revision	Previously published	Revised	Revision
United States	7.3	7.3	0.0	5.2	5.3	0.1
New England	7.0	7.1	0.1	5.0	5.1	0.1
Connecticut.....	6.9	6.9	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0
Maine.....	7.2	7.3	0.1	4.6	4.8	0.2
Massachusetts.....	7.0	7.0	0.0	5.1	5.2	0.1
New Hampshire.....	8.1	8.1	0.0	5.3	5.5	0.2
Rhode Island.....	6.6	6.6	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
Vermont.....	7.4	7.4	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
Mideast	6.6	6.7	0.1	4.7	4.8	0.1
Delaware.....	7.2	7.2	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0
District of Columbia.....	6.4	6.5	0.1	5.1	5.3	0.2
Maryland.....	7.5	7.5	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0
New Jersey.....	7.0	7.0	0.0	4.8	4.9	0.1
New York.....	6.4	6.5	0.1	4.6	4.8	0.2
Pennsylvania.....	6.4	6.4	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0
Great Lakes	6.3	6.3	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0
Illinois.....	6.4	6.4	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0
Indiana.....	6.5	6.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0
Michigan.....	6.0	6.0	0.0	3.9	3.8	-0.1
Ohio.....	6.0	6.1	0.1	3.9	4.0	0.1
Wisconsin.....	6.8	6.8	0.0	4.8	4.9	0.1
Plains	6.9	6.9	0.0	5.0	5.1	0.1
Iowa.....	6.3	6.3	0.0	4.7	4.8	0.1
Kansas.....	6.9	6.9	0.0	4.9	5.0	0.1
Minnesota.....	7.3	7.3	0.0	5.4	5.5	0.1
Missouri.....	6.7	6.8	0.1	4.6	4.9	0.3
Nebraska.....	6.8	6.9	0.1	4.9	5.1	0.2
North Dakota.....	6.8	6.9	0.1	5.2	5.3	0.1
South Dakota.....	7.2	7.3	0.1	5.5	5.8	0.3
Southeast	8.1	8.1	0.0	5.6	5.7	0.1
Alabama.....	7.5	7.5	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Arkansas.....	7.7	7.8	0.1	5.3	5.5	0.2
Florida.....	9.1	9.1	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0
Georgia.....	8.4	8.4	0.0	6.0	6.1	0.1
Kentucky.....	7.1	7.1	0.0	4.7	4.8	0.1
Louisiana.....	7.2	7.3	0.1	5.1	5.1	0.0
Mississippi.....	7.4	7.5	0.1	5.3	5.4	0.1
North Carolina.....	8.1	8.2	0.1	5.7	5.9	0.2
South Carolina.....	8.0	8.0	0.0	5.4	5.6	0.2
Tennessee.....	7.8	7.8	0.0	5.3	5.4	0.1
Virginia.....	8.0	8.1	0.1	5.6	5.8	0.2
West Virginia.....	6.5	6.5	0.0	4.2	4.3	0.1
Southwest	8.6	8.6	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0
Arizona.....	9.6	9.7	0.1	7.3	7.6	0.3
New Mexico.....	8.2	8.3	0.1	5.8	6.0	0.2
Oklahoma.....	7.5	7.4	-0.1	5.6	5.5	-0.1
Texas.....	8.6	8.6	0.0	6.6	6.5	-0.1
Rocky Mountain	8.4	8.5	0.1	6.6	6.7	0.1
Colorado.....	8.7	8.8	0.1	6.7	6.8	0.1
Idaho.....	8.2	8.2	0.0	6.3	6.5	0.2
Montana.....	7.1	7.1	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0
Utah.....	8.7	8.8	0.1	6.6	7.0	0.4
Wyoming.....	8.3	8.2	-0.1	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Far West	7.8	7.8	0.0	5.4	5.5	0.1
Alaska.....	8.1	8.2	0.1	4.8	4.9	0.1
California.....	7.6	7.7	0.1	5.2	5.4	0.2
Hawaii.....	7.3	7.4	0.1	4.0	4.3	0.3
Nevada.....	10.5	10.5	0.0	8.2	8.3	0.1
Oregon.....	7.7	7.7	0.0	5.5	5.6	0.1
Washington.....	8.0	8.1	0.1	5.8	5.9	0.1

NOTE: Growth rates based on unrounded data.

when the revisions to the nation began to increase in size, the revision to the nation was 0.1 percentage point. For states, the revisions ranged between -0.2 percentage point and 0.4 percentage point.

Revisions due to the change in the treatment of disasters. In 2005, five states were affected by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma. The largest revision—22.1 percent—occurred in Louisiana in 2005 (table E). This very large revision was primarily due to the change in the treatment of disasters. By removing the adjustment to rent for uninsured damages to fixed assets caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, Louisiana's personal income was raised 21.1 percent. Removing the adjustment to nonfarm proprietors' income raised personal income 4.8 percent, and removing the net insurance settlements in personal current transfer receipts in 2005 lowered Louisiana's personal income 6.4 percent. Excluding these adjustments, the revision to Louisiana was 2.6 percent.

Table E. Effect of the Change in Treatment of Disasters on Personal Income, 2005

	Personal income			Contributions to the revision of personal income (Percentage points)			All other revisions
	Millions of dollars		Percent revision	Change in treatment of disasters			
	Previously published	Revised		Nonfarm proprietors' income	Rent	Personal current transfer receipts	
Alabama.....	133,706	135,617	1.4	0.1	0.4	-0.2	1.1
Florida.....	614,433	633,198	3.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	3.2
Louisiana.....	110,823	135,317	22.1	4.8	21.1	-6.4	2.6
Mississippi.....	73,292	77,777	6.1	0.9	4.1	-2.8	3.9
Texas.....	758,443	756,686	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1

For Mississippi, which also suffered damages from Hurricane Katrina, the change in the treatment of disasters accounted for 2.2 percentage points of the 6.1 percent revision to personal income in 2005.

Revisions to wage and salary disbursements. Wage and salary disbursements were affected by two statistical changes and by the reclassification of wages of U.S. residents who work for international organizations, foreign embassies, and foreign consulates. In 2007, the most recent year for which detailed estimates of state wage and salary disbursements are available, the net revision to the nation was \$45.0 billion, or 0.7 percent of wages (table F). For the 28 states that do not report in the BLS QCEW data an employee's contributions to IRS Section 125 plans, also called "cafeteria plans," BEA developed estimates from data from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Medical Expenditure Panel

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Table F. Revisions to Wage and Salary Disbursements, 2007

(Millions of dollars)

	Previously published	Revised	Difference	Cafeteria plans	Rest of world ¹	Misreporting adjustments	All other revisions
United States	6,355,759	6,400,720	44,961	86,970	-1,965	-51,625	11,581
Alabama	77,878	77,384	-494	0	0	-615	121
Alaska	15,459	15,658	199	257	0	-96	38
Arizona	115,431	117,339	1,908	2,528	0	-824	204
Arkansas	42,614	43,758	1,144	1,455	0	-351	40
California	825,802	834,110	8,308	15,246	-65	-7,321	448
Colorado	110,858	112,604	1,746	2,493	0	-864	117
Connecticut	101,512	100,838	-674	0	0	-835	161
Delaware	21,182	21,035	-147	0	0	-181	34
District of Columbia	53,820	52,451	-1,369	0	-958	-510	99
Florida	335,378	343,331	7,953	10,409	-9	-2,978	531
Georgia	182,883	186,852	3,969	4,899	0	-1,306	376
Hawaii	28,561	28,511	-50	0	0	-176	126
Idaho	23,556	24,004	448	625	0	-250	73
Illinois	293,175	297,828	4,653	6,543	-31	-2,331	472
Indiana	114,165	116,830	2,665	3,173	0	-685	177
Iowa	55,890	55,622	-268	0	0	-385	117
Kansas	54,272	55,413	1,141	1,321	0	-334	154
Kentucky	71,033	70,720	-313	0	0	-505	192
Louisiana	76,342	78,224	1,882	2,358	-21	-603	148
Maine	22,362	23,039	677	843	0	-228	62
Maryland	132,453	134,946	2,493	3,230	0	-975	238
Massachusetts	185,821	184,477	-1,344	0	0	-1,799	455
Michigan	188,116	187,179	-937	0	0	-1,307	370
Minnesota	124,742	123,914	-828	0	0	-974	146
Mississippi	39,523	40,511	988	1,194	0	-337	131
Missouri	111,576	114,140	2,564	3,171	0	-795	188
Montana	15,203	15,087	-116	0	0	-136	20
Nebraska	35,343	36,314	971	1,128	0	-221	64
Nevada	57,529	57,732	203	0	0	-430	633
New Hampshire	28,743	28,579	-164	0	0	-224	60
New Jersey	221,666	220,251	-1,415	0	0	-1,867	452
New Mexico	31,948	32,503	555	812	0	-291	34
New York	529,084	523,663	-5,421	0	-851	-5,936	1,366
North Carolina	170,555	174,302	3,747	4,632	0	-1,170	285
North Dakota	12,405	12,365	-40	0	0	-81	41
Ohio	220,810	225,631	4,821	5,782	0	-1,317	356
Oklahoma	58,371	59,831	1,460	1,752	0	-407	115
Oregon	71,575	72,937	1,362	1,909	0	-712	165
Pennsylvania	255,535	254,099	-1,436	0	-9	-2,096	669
Rhode Island	21,049	21,452	403	518	0	-162	47
South Carolina	72,051	73,849	1,798	2,195	0	-520	123
South Dakota	13,401	13,381	-20	0	0	-95	75
Tennessee	112,742	112,232	-510	0	0	-708	198
Texas	482,788	480,038	-2,750	0	-21	-3,652	923
Utah	48,327	49,375	1,048	1,250	0	-313	111
Vermont	11,767	11,712	-55	0	0	-100	45
Virginia	185,606	188,679	3,073	4,147	0	-1,204	130
Washington	146,862	145,705	-1,157	0	0	-1,363	206
West Virginia	25,361	25,255	-106	0	0	-188	82
Wisconsin	110,912	113,129	2,217	2,864	0	-791	144
Wyoming	11,720	11,901	181	237	0	-76	20

1. The treatment of wages of U.S. residents who work for international organizations, foreign embassies, and foreign consulates.

Survey-Insurance Component. These estimates added \$87.0 billion to the nation; for states, they added 1.7 percent to 3.8 percent to total wages. The national statistical change for misreporting lowered wages for all states by \$51.6 billion, or 0.8 percent. In addition, the reclassification of U.S. resident wages who work for international organizations, foreign embassies, and foreign consulates reduced wages in seven states by \$2.0 billion with a corresponding increase to the adjustment for residence. The District of Columbia accounted for \$1.0 billion, or nearly half, of this reclassification. In summary, wage and salary disbursements were revised upward in the 28 states with wage and salary disbursements added to account for employee contributions to cafeteria plans. All other states had wage and salary disbursements revised downward.

Revisions to the 2008 statistics. National personal income for 2008 was revised up \$139.1 billion, or 1.2 percent, to \$12,225.6 billion. Personal income for all regions were revised upward except for the Southwest, which was revised down 0.8 percent. The U.S. revision was primarily due to revisions to dividends, interest, and rent.

Five states had revisions of 3.9 percent or more (table G). In Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Hawaii, the largest contributors to the revisions were dividends, interest, and rent and nonfarm proprietors' income. The revisions to dividends, interest, and rent are attributable to updated state and national source data plus the statistical change in rent. The revisions to nonfarm proprietors' income are attributable to updated national source data and the statistical change to the misreporting adjustment for the nation. In Missouri, the largest contributors to the revision were wage and salary disbursements and nonfarm proprietors' income. The revision to wage and salary disbursements is primarily attributable to the cafeteria plan improvement.

Table G. Contributions of Revisions to Personal Income by Component for Selected States for 2008

	Percent revision	Contributions to the revision (Percentage points)							
		Personal income	Wage and salary disbursements ¹	Supplements to wages and salaries	Nonfarm proprietors' income	Farm proprietors' income	Dividends, interest, and rent	Personal current transfer receipts	Contributions for government social insurance
United States	1.2	-0.05	-0.08	0.17	0.16	0.83	0.05	0.06	0.02
Utah	5.5	0.49	0.13	0.74	0.18	3.99	0.29	-0.36	0.00
Arizona	4.2	0.48	0.15	1.36	0.06	1.77	0.40	-0.02	-0.01
New Mexico	4.2	0.70	0.11	0.90	0.52	1.91	0.47	-0.43	-0.01
Missouri	4.0	1.69	0.41	0.96	0.53	0.74	0.07	-0.24	-0.17
Hawaii	3.9	-0.49	0.03	1.29	0.17	3.04	0.09	-0.26	0.00
Delaware	-0.8	-0.98	0.14	-0.26	-0.10	-0.45	0.69	-0.14	0.29
Michigan	-1.0	-0.49	-0.52	-0.79	0.15	0.59	0.22	-0.15	0.01
Texas	-2.1	-0.58	-0.58	-2.45	-0.02	1.05	-0.10	0.59	0.01
Wyoming	-2.2	0.52	0.70	-0.67	0.37	-2.47	0.20	-0.88	-0.02
Oklahoma	-2.5	0.86	0.02	-4.11	0.68	-0.09	0.06	0.11	-0.01

1. Wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and contributions for government social insurance are estimated by place of work. For the derivation of personal income, the net sum of these components (wages plus supplements less contributions) is converted to a place-of-residence basis by adding the adjustment for residence, which is not calculated for each component.

NOTE: Estimates may not add due to rounding.

Comprehensive Revision

Five states had downward revisions of 0.8 percent or more. Wage and salary disbursements more than accounted for the downward revision of 0.8 in Delaware. The revision to wage and salary disbursements in Delaware is attributable to the statistical change to the misreporting adjustment. In Michigan and Texas, the downward personal income revisions of 1.0 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively, are more than accounted for by downward revisions to nonfarm proprietors' income, supplements to wages, and wage and salary disbursements. The revisions to nonfarm proprietors' income are attributable to updated national source data and the statistical change to the misreporting adjustment. In Wyoming, the downward personal income revision of 2.2 percent is more than accounted for by a downward revision in dividends, interest, and rent; that revision is attributable to updated state and national source data plus the statistical change in rent. In Oklahoma, the 2.5 percent downward revision is more than accounted for by the large downward revision in nonfarm proprietors' income, which is attributable to updated national source data and the statistical change to the misreporting adjustment.

Revisions to the ranking of per capita personal income for 2008. The revisions to personal income did not change the rankings of per capita personal income for the regions (table H).

The Southwest was the only region revised downward, but it remained ranked seventh, while the Southeast remained eighth.

By state, Missouri and Oklahoma had the largest shifts in ranking. Missouri shifted from 35th to 29th, and Oklahoma shifted from 28th to 34th. Three other states shifted three places in ranking.

The rankings of the top three states were unchanged; Connecticut, at \$56,272, still has the highest per capita personal income of any state. In the top quintile, Minnesota dropped from 10th to 11th, and California rose from 11th to 9th.

All states in the bottom quintile remained in the bottom quintile. Mississippi, at \$30,399, still had the lowest per capita personal income.

Table H. Revisions to Per Capita Personal Income for 2008

	Dollars		Rank	
	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised
United States	39,751	40,208		
Alabama.....	33,643	33,768	41	42
Alaska.....	43,321	44,039	7	8
Arizona.....	32,953	34,335	42	41
Arkansas.....	31,266	32,397	47	46
California.....	42,696	43,641	11	9
Colorado.....	42,377	42,985	13	12
Connecticut.....	56,248	56,272	1	1
Delaware.....	40,852	40,519	16	18
District of Columbia.....	64,991	66,119		
Florida.....	39,070	39,267	21	21
Georgia.....	33,975	34,893	40	38
Hawaii.....	40,490	42,055	17	15
Idaho.....	32,133	33,074	43	44
Illinois.....	42,397	42,347	12	14
Indiana.....	34,103	34,605	39	40
Iowa.....	36,680	37,402	29	28
Kansas.....	37,978	38,820	24	23
Kentucky.....	31,826	32,076	46	47
Louisiana.....	36,271	36,424	30	31
Maine.....	35,381	36,457	33	30
Maryland.....	48,091	48,378	5	6
Massachusetts.....	50,735	51,254	3	3
Michigan.....	35,299	34,949	34	37
Minnesota.....	42,772	43,037	10	11
Mississippi.....	29,569	30,399	50	50
Missouri.....	35,228	36,631	35	29
Montana.....	34,256	34,644	38	39
Nebraska.....	37,730	39,150	25	22
Nevada.....	40,353	41,182	18	17
New Hampshire.....	42,830	43,623	9	10
New Jersey.....	50,919	51,358	2	2
New Mexico.....	32,091	33,430	44	43
New York.....	48,076	48,753	6	4
North Carolina.....	34,439	35,344	36	35
North Dakota.....	39,321	39,870	20	20
Ohio.....	35,511	36,021	32	33
Oklahoma.....	36,899	35,985	28	34
Oregon.....	35,956	36,297	31	32
Pennsylvania.....	40,265	40,140	19	19
Rhode Island.....	41,008	41,368	15	16
South Carolina.....	31,884	32,666	45	45
South Dakota.....	37,375	38,661	26	25
Tennessee.....	34,330	34,976	37	36
Texas.....	38,575	37,774	23	26
Utah.....	30,291	31,944	49	48
Vermont.....	38,880	38,686	22	24
Virginia.....	42,876	44,224	8	7
Washington.....	42,356	42,857	14	13
West Virginia.....	30,831	31,641	48	49
Wisconsin.....	37,314	37,767	27	27
Wyoming.....	49,719	48,608	4	5
BEA regions				
New England.....	48,715	49,146	1	1
Mideast.....	46,635	47,001	2	2
Great Lakes.....	37,405	37,566	6	6
Plains.....	38,217	39,115	4	4
Southeast.....	35,706	36,336	8	8
Southwest.....	37,052	36,745	7	7
Rocky Mountain.....	37,459	38,275	5	5
Far West.....	41,994	42,845	3	3

Data Availability

As part of the comprehensive revision of state personal income, changes in presentations have been made that update the tables to reflect changes in definitions and classifications and to make the tables more informative. The changes include the following:

- The “other” industry—which was part of the “forestry, fishing, related activities, and other” industry in the earnings, compensation, and wage tables—has been removed as part of the change in treatment of wages earned by U.S. residents from employment at international organizations, foreign embassies, and foreign consulates within the United States.
- A new table, SA40 State Property Income, has been introduced to make the dividends, interest, and rent available in a manner consistent with other components of personal income.
- North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS) data for 1990–2000 compensation, wages, and wage employment are presented for the first time in order to provide users a longer time series of industry statistics at the state level.
- BEARFACTS, the BEA regional fact sheets of computer generated narratives, have been updated to include charts, graphs, and tables, and they have been expanded to include GDP by state statistics.

The tables that follow this article present summary estimates of annual personal income and disposable personal income for 2003–2008; estimates of annual personal income by major source and earnings by industry for 2006–2008; and estimates of quarterly personal income for the third quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of 2009. These estimates and more detailed estimates of personal income and employment for states are available interactively on BEA’s Web site.

The following annual state estimates are available at www.bea.gov/regional/spi:

- Personal income, per capita personal income, and population for 1969–2008
- Disposable personal income and per capita disposable personal income for 1969–2008
- State income and employment summary, 1969–2008
- Personal income by major source and earnings by industry (NAICS three digit) for 1990–2008, (Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) two digit) for 1969–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001
- Compensation of employees by industry (NAICS three digit) for 2001–2008, (SIC two digit) for 1990–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001
- Wage and salary disbursements by industry (NAICS three digit) for 1990–2008, (SIC two digit) for 1969–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001
- Full-time and part-time employment by industry (NAICS three digit) for 1990–2008, (SIC two digit) for 1969–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001
- Full-time and part-time wage and salary employment by industry (NAICS three digit) for 1990–2008, (SIC two digit) for 1969–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001

- State economic profiles (a selection of personal income and employment data for each state) for 1969–2008
- Personal current transfer receipts by major program for 1969–2008
- State property income for 1969–2008
- Farm income and expenses (including the major categories of gross receipts and expenses for all farms and for measures of farm income) for 1969–2008
- Personal current tax receipts by level of government and by type for 1969–2008
- BEARFACTS, a computer generated set of analytical charts and graphs that describes a state’s personal income using current estimates, growth rates, and a breakdown of the sources of personal income

The following quarterly state estimates are available at www.bea.gov/regional/sqpi/:

- Personal income for the first quarter of 1969 to the second quarter of 2009
- Quarterly income summary for the first quarter of 1969 to the second quarter of 2009
- Personal income by major source and earnings by major industry (NAICS two digit) for the first quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 2009
- Personal income by major source and earnings by major industry (SIC division level) for the first quarter of 1969 to the fourth quarter of 2001
- Compensation of employees by industry (NAICS two digit) for the first quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 2009
- Compensation of employees by industry (SIC division level) for the first quarter of 1969 to the fourth quarter of 2001
- Wage and salary disbursements by major industry (NAICS two digit) for the first quarter of 1990 to the second quarter of 2009
- Wage and salary disbursements by major industry (SIC division level) for the first quarter of 1969 to the fourth quarter of 2001

The entire set of estimates for all states is available on CD-ROM, including an updated description of the sources and methods used to estimate state personal income. To order the CD-ROM State Personal Income, 1969–2008 (no charge, product number RCN-0994), call the BEA Regional Economic Information System at 202-606-5360, fax 202-606-5322, or e-mail reis@bea.gov.

The state personal income estimates are also available through the members of the BEA User Group, which consists of state agencies and universities that help BEA disseminate the estimates in their states. For a list of the BEA User Group on BEA’s Web site, go to www.bea.gov/regional/docs/usergrp.cfm.

The complete set of data from the comprehensive revision of state personal income, covering 1929–2008 for the annual statistics and 1948–2008 for the quarterly statistics will be available in 2010.

For more information about the estimates, contact the Regional Economic Information System.