Notes on Estimating the Multi-Year Regional Price Parities by 16 Expenditure Categories: 2005-2009

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Price indexes are commonly used to measure price level differences between one time period and the next, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The percent change in the CPI is a measure inflation (or deflation). Less common are price indexes that measure price level differences between one place and another. This is in part because the methodology and sampling requirements for the two measures have important differences. Fortunately, advances in regional analysis and in the techniques used in estimating time-to-time indexes, such as hedonic regressions, are applicable to the estimation of place-to-place indexes. This article describes an update to the method developed by the BEA to estimate such place-to-place indexes that measure regional price level differences. Percent differences in regional price levels are called regional price parities (RPPs).

The main difference between a temporal index and the price parities described here is that the former measures changes in price levels across different time periods for **one specific place**, while the latter captures differences in price levels across various places for **one specific time period.**

The BEA, in a joint project with the BLS, first estimated regional price parities for 38 metropolitan and urban areas of the U.S. for 2003 and 2004 *(reference: Aten (2005, 2006))*. These areas, for which BLS produces the CPI, represent about 87% of the total population. The method was expanded to cover the remaining nonmetropolitan portions of each state, and estimates for 2005 and 2006 were reported in the Survey of Current Business in November *2008 (reference: Aten (2008) and Aten & D'Souza (2008)).*

The estimates in this article differ from previously published prototype estimates in a number of important ways. They incorporate the recently released five-year American Community Survey (ACS) from the Census Bureau that includes rural areas; they use updated expenditure

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data that reflect a regional distribution of rural weights and they will parallel the rolling multiyear average of the ACS that begins in 2005-2009, continuing next year with 2006-2010 and so forth.   In addition, RPPs will be available on an experimental basis for other expenditure headings such as Food, Apparel, Recreation, Transportation, Housing, Education, Recreation, Medical, and Other Goods and Services, as well as separately for Rents.

Overview of Methodology

First Stage: Hedonic Adjustment

Estimation begins with the individual price observations used in the CPI. The CPI collects price quotes for hundreds of consumer goods and services, ranging from new automobiles to haircuts, as well as observations on rents and owner equivalent rents. There are over one million price quotes observed each year, with multiple quotes for many of the observations. After taking the geometric average of the prices for each uniquely identified observation (by type of outlet, quote code and version), there remain approximately 245,000 annual observations.

These observations are organized into eight groups of goods and services: Housing (excluding Rents), Transportation, Food and Beverages, Education, Recreation, Medical, Apparel and Other. Each group is subdivided into Item Strata, such as "Major Appliances", and into more detailed headings called Elementary Level Items such as Refrigerators and Freezers. Some ELIs are further subdivided into Clusters. For example, the ELI for "Refrigerators and Freezers" is subdivided into two Clusters, one for "Refrigerators" and one for "Freezers". A full listing of Item Strata, ELIs and Clusters is found in _CPI Requirements of CE_ by William Casey (2010), (http://www.bls.gov/cex/duf2010casey2.pdf).

In cooperation with the BLS, we estimate hedonic regression models that take into account differences in the characteristics of the goods and services that are priced. These include differences in packaging, unit size, and type of outlet where they are sold. We estimate approximately 150 individual hedonic regressions for each year at the most detailed level possible, subject to the data. In the example above, this means separate regressions for Refrigerators and for Freezers. _(Note: details of a hedonic regression for an ELI are available in Aten (2005))._

The regressions target the most important Item Strata in terms of their overall contribution to total expenditures: we rank the Item Strata by expenditure weight and produce regressions for the top 75 (out of 207) for each year. These item strata account for approximately 85% of total expenditures. _(Note: we use the term expenditures to refer to the cost weights associated with each item and each area. Cost weights are derived from the Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey but are adjusted internally by the BLS for use with the CPI price data and do not match exactly the CE distributions which are published every two years)._

The graph in *Figure 1* shows the relationship between the cumulative expenditure weight percentage (vertical axis) and the number of Item Strata (horizontal axis) for the five years in our study. The cumulative weights are practically identical across the years, so the five lines appear as one.

Figure 1
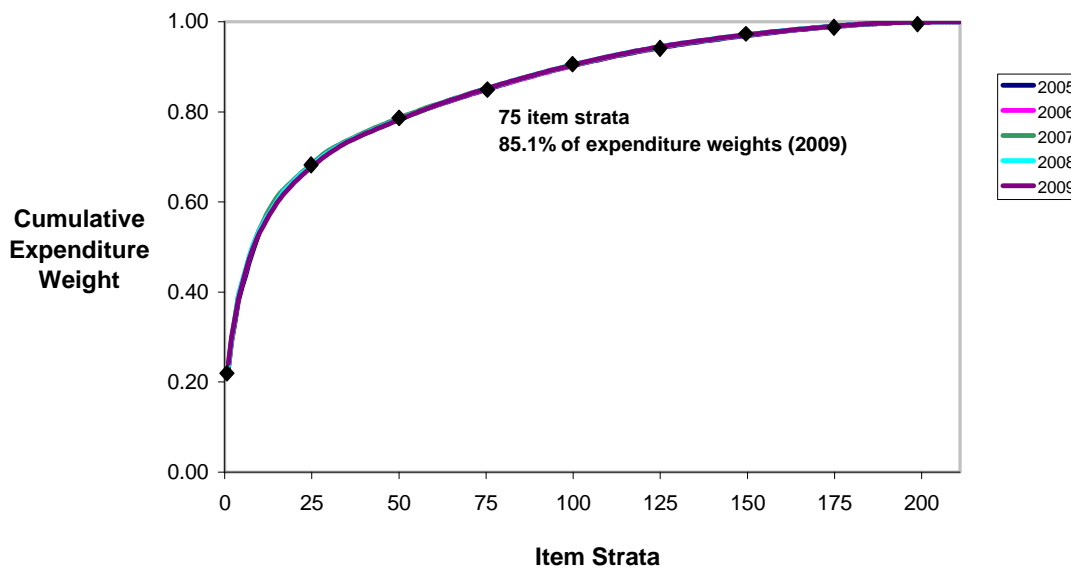
First Stage: Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents

Housing is the largest expenditure group with 43% of total expenditures. Within Housing, the distribution is as follows: Owners' Equivalent Rents 24%, followed by Household Furnishings 13%, and Rents at 6% of total expenditures. The Owners' Equivalent Rents and Rents are observations culled from the same Housing database, and require elaboration. Since Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents account for 30% of overall consumer expenditures, the regression models for these two categories will have the largest single impact on the overall price levels. An analysis of this sensitivity is given in *Aten (2005)*. The importance of Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents, suggests that these regressions require a more sophisticated prediction criteria and more detailed analysis of the source data *(see Moulton (1995) for example)*.

The Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents observations include observations on the same unit priced twice, on a six-month cycle: January and July, February and August, and so forth. Each observation is classified as a Rental or an Owners' Equivalent Rental, as the latter in current BLS practice is not directly observable and must be imputed. The imputation procedure is beyond the scope of this paper *(see for example, BLS Handbook of Methods (1992), Lane and Sommers (1984))*. After taking the geometric mean of the observations for each uniquely identified housing unit, the observations are reduced to a total of approximately 30,000 each for Rents and for Owners' Equivalent Rents.

In addition to the collection cycle and the classification of Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents, numerous housing characteristics are available for most observations, including the type of structure (single, multi-unit, detached, mobile), the number of rooms and bathrooms, the utilities that are included, the availability and type of parking, air conditioning, rent control status, length of occupancy, and approximate age of the unit. The quote weights associated with the Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents observations were adjusted to reflect sampling proportional to expenditures, rather than proportional to the population. The adjustment makes them consistent with the weights used in the regressions for all the remaining items in the CPI.

Appendix Table A1 shows the RPPs for Rents estimated from the BLS Rent data (excluding Owners' Equivalent Rents), for 2005-2009 as well as the average for the five-year period. CW refers to the Cost Weights on Rents (see note above on Expenditures versus Cost Weights). The geometric mean across index areas, weighted by the Cost Weights for each year, is equal to 100. The observations are ordered by their five-year unweighted average in descending order.

Once we obtain the hedonic regressions for the top 75 Item strata, and the detailed regressions for Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents, there still remain about 130 Item Strata area price levels to be estimated. To estimate these remaining Item Strata, we use a shortcut approach called a Weighted Country Product Dummy method (*see Summers (1973)* , Sergey (2004), Silver (2004), Diewert (2002), Rao (2002) and Selvanathan and Rao (1994)), that is equivalent to a weighted geometric mean across all ELIs within an Item Strata when there are no missing observations.

The sensitivity of the final estimates to the shortcut and the detailed regressions was reported in Aten (2006). In that study, for the 2003-2004 reference years, the full set of 373 regressions for 207 Item Strata was compared to a shortcut version that used only the top 50 Item Strata, corresponding to 72 regressions and 75% of expenditures. The maximum difference was less than 3% for any one particular area, and the range 5% across the areas. In general, areas with lower RPPs were slightly lower using the reduced set of regressions, and areas with higher RPPs were slightly higher. This means that the range of RPPs is greater when the shortcut version is used.

Multilateral Aggregation First Stage

The detailed hedonic regressions, Rents and Owners' Equivalent Rents, and the shortcut estimates result in a matrix of 38 area price relatives and 207 items, for each year. A paper by Aten & Reinsdorf (2010) analyzes the consistency of these results when compared to extrapolating individual area price relatives by the CPI inflation index. The results are computed using a broad range of multilateral price indexes, including a demand-model approach that has recently been used in connection with international price comparison work. In general, differences in formula do not result in significant differences in results across areas, except for the case of the Fisher-type formula which is more sensitive to outliers than other methods.

This finding led us to implement an outlier checking procedure, called Quaranta analysis, modeled after the methods used in the OECD, Eurostat, and in the International Comparison Program of the United Nations and World Bank. The Quaranta tables flag observations that are i) either very large or small relative to the mean in that area and ELI; ii) that are either large or small relative to the variance of the ELI observations; or iii) are large or small once they have been adjusted for the relative price level of the area. It is an iterative process that looks at the raw price data as well as the prices after the hedonic adjustment.

We completed three Quaranta rounds for each year, removing approximately 1.3% of the observations. *Table 1* gives the breakdown of outliers for each year, and their percentage of the total observations.

Table 1: Quaranta Outliers

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3
2005	2,806	691	377
2006	2,809	739	294
2007	2,664	805	335
2008	3,013	926	424
2009	2,611	791	357
Percent of Total	*1.0%*	*0.3%*	*0.1%*

Differences in the final results after two rounds are not significant (*Figure 2*). The largest difference is for Kentucky, which lowered the overall RPP by less than 0.05% after Q2. Removing the outliers may impact individual year or expenditure class estimates more noticeably, but for the overall 5-year average there is little change.

Figure 2 shows the relationship between the final multiyear RPPs by state after the first and second rounds.

Figure 2: Quaranta Robustness Check: RPPs by State Q1 vs Q2.

**Quaranta Robustness Check
RPPs by State**

y = 0.9965x + 0.0036
$R^2 = 0.9998$
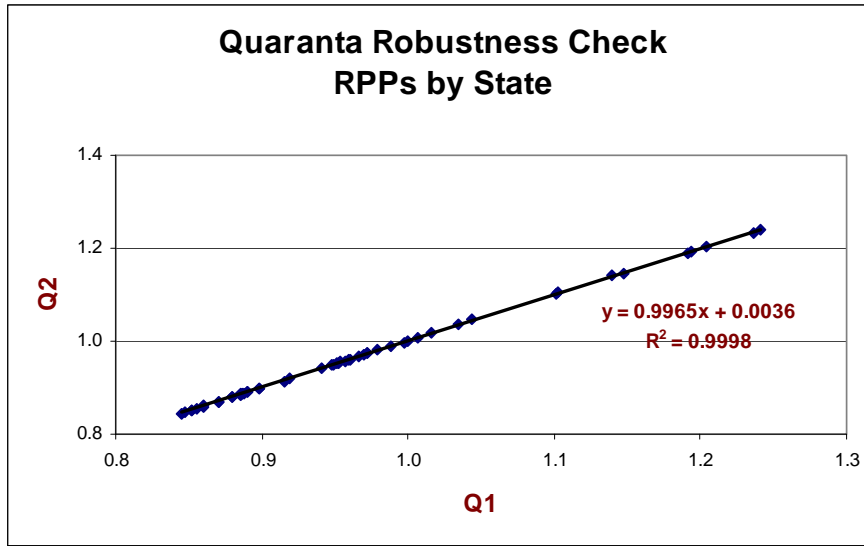
Once the Quaranta analysis has been completed, we take the individual item strata price levels for each of the 38 areas and aggregate them into 16 major expenditure classes: Food (at Home and Away-from-Home), Apparel, Education (Goods and Services), Medical (Goods and Services), Housing (Goods and Services), Recreation (Goods and Services), Transport (Goods and Services), Other (Goods and Services), and imputed and actual Rents. *Figure 3* shows the percentage of all expenditures in each class, categorized by goods and services.

Figure 3: Percentage of Household Expenditures by Expenditure Class
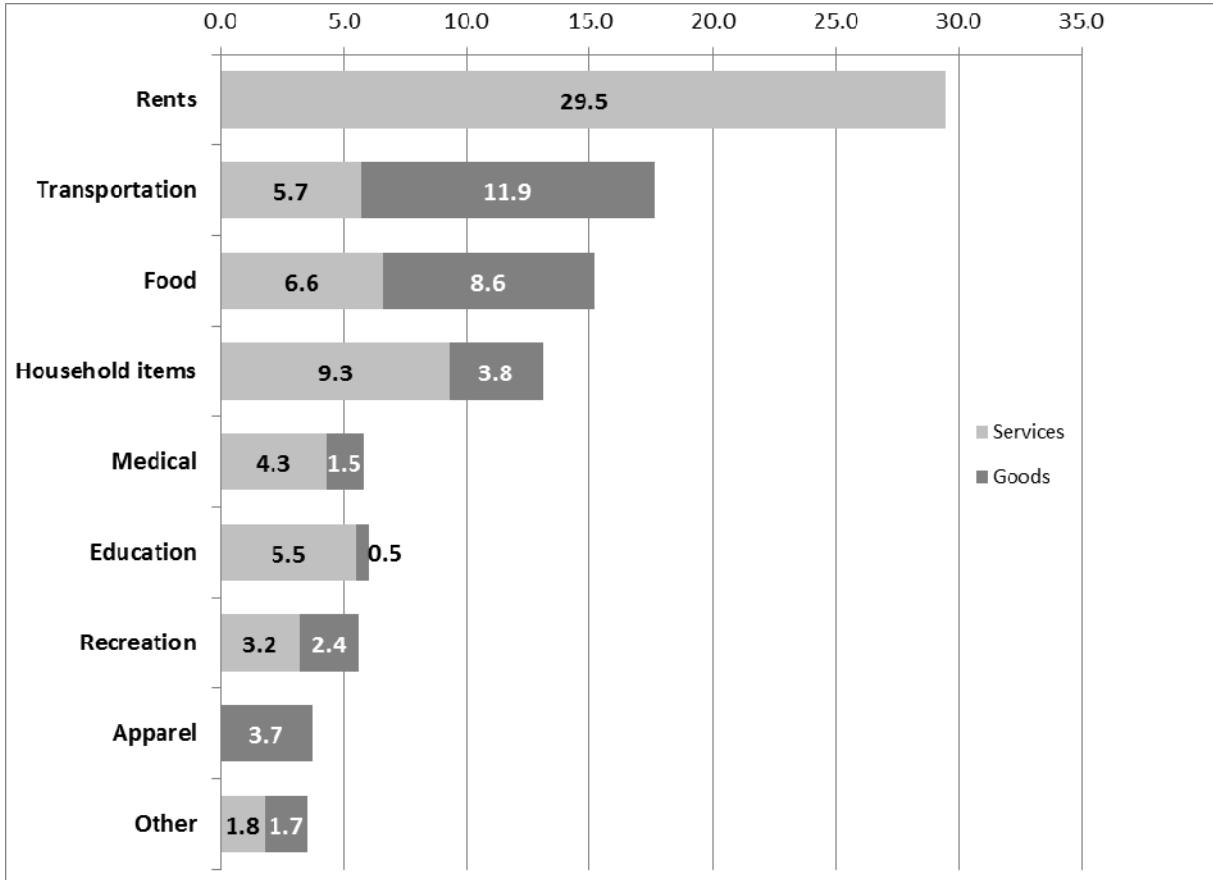
Goods account for about one third of expenditures, while services are two thirds, but the number of Item strata in each grouping is reversed: one third only for services (68/207) and two thirds for goods (139/207). **Table 2** shows this breakdown for the 16 expenditure classes. "N" equals the number of Item Strata in that class (for example, 20 Item Strata in Apparel, 6 in Education Goods and 11 in Education Services.

Table 2: Expenditure Classes

Expenditure Class	Weight (%)			N		
	Goods	Services	Both	Goods	Services	Total
Rents	-	29.5	29.5	-	2	2
Transportation	11.9	5.7	17.6	7	14	21
Food	8.6	6.6	15.2	56	6	62
Household items	3.8	9.3	13.1	20	14	34
Medical	1.5	4.3	5.8	4	6	10
Education	0.5	5.5	6.0	6	11	17
Recreation	2.4	3.2	5.6	19	7	26
Apparel	3.7	-	3.7	20	-	20
Other	1.7	1.8	3.5	7	8	15
Sum	*34.1*	*65.9*	*100*	*139*	*68*	*207*

The detailed item strata price levels for the 38 geographic areas are aggregated to the 16 expenditure classes using the Geary multilateral formula below.

Formula 1: Geary Aggregation.

$$P_{Geary}^c = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} p_n^c q_n^c}{\sum_{n=1}^{N} \pi_n q_n^c} \qquad \pi_n = \sum_{c=1}^{M} \frac{p_n^c}{P_{Geary}^c} \frac{q_n^c}{\sum_{d=1}^{M} q_n^d}$$

Notation and formulas follow Deaton & Dupriez (2009):

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{Geary} &= \text{Geary multilateral price index} \\
p &= \text{item price} \\
q &= \text{notional quantity} = (pq)/p \\
\text{Subscript } n &= 1...N \text{ indicates items} \\
\text{Superscript } c, d &= 1...M \text{ indicates areas}
\end{aligned}
$$

One advantage of the Geary system is that it is additive, meaning that we can obtain price indexes at any level of aggregation, and they are consistent with the overall index. This is done by dividing the nominal expenditures *(pq)* by the adjusted expenditures *(πq),* where *π* is the reference price defined as the average price across all areas for each item *n*.

Table A2 is a summary of the first stage multilateral results. It shows the average RPP across the five years for two categories of expenditures: Goods and Services, including Rents, and the overall RPP across all items. The areas are sorted by decreasing overall RPP.

The range of RPPs for services is much greater than for goods, as might be expected, and there is an inverse relationship between the two with respect to the overall RPP. That is, the RPP for Services is higher than that for Goods in the areas with higher overall RPPs, but lower than the RPP for Goods in the areas with lower overall RPPs. New York City, for example, has the highest overall RPP of 136.3, with a Goods RPP of 107.3 and a Services RPP of 149.8. The Midwest nonmetropolitan urban areas have the lowest overall RPP of 79.3, with Goods at 86.3 and Services at 75.5.

We examine this relationship a bit more in the discussion of incomes and RPPs that follows.
Second Stage: from 38 BLS Index Areas to U.S. States and Metropolitan areas

To extend the study beyond these 38 areas to states and metropolitan areas, it is necessary to obtain an estimate of price levels i) within the broad BLS index areas and ii) for the rural areas not covered by the CPI. We separate the process into two sections: estimates of a) Rents and of b) All other Goods and Services.

a) Second Stage: ACS Rents

With respect to Rents, the only comprehensive price level measure available for both i) and ii) above, is in the housing data of the 5-year American Community Survey (ACS) released by the Census Bureau in December 2010. The ACS consists of nearly eight million observations on housing units for 2005-2009. Approximately 3 million of these are for rentals, enabling us to make estimates at a very detailed level of geography, including for rural versus urban portions of counties.

We estimate a hedonic regression for rents from the ACS with the following characteristics: the number of rooms and bedrooms, and the age and type of housing unit. In our previous work, we included the housing cost data for owners, and ran separate regressions for those with mortgages and those without *(reference: Aten & D'Souza (2008))*. However, since the ACS does not collect information on the length of the mortgage loan or the applicable interest rates, we focus only on the rental price levels. The rents in the ACS and the rents in the BLS are the same, but owner-cost levels in the ACS are different in concept from the owner-equivalent rents of the BLS. (*see Crone and Nakamiura (2004), Short and O'Hara (2008), Garner and Short (2009), Garner and Verbrugge (2007), Heston and Nakamura (2009))*

The Poverty Statistics Branch of the Census Bureau is using only the rental data in the ACS for their geographic adjustments to the poverty thresholds, and by doing the same we hope to be consistent with them. *(Note: the rent levels used in the poverty adjustments are estimated using only a subset of the rental units. We estimate the group means across all types of units).*

Excluding Owners' Equivalent Rents and using the rural weight distribution follows the method used in the new experimental Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) which is the European Unions' official price index. *(See: "Comparing U.S. and European inflation: the CPI and the HICP" by Walter Lane and Mary Lynn Schmidt, Monthly Labor Review, May 2006, and http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2006/jun/wk4/art03.htm)*

Table A3 shows the difference between the BLS Rents and ACS Rents when measured at the 38 BLS index area level. The table is sorted in decreasing BLS order. The ACS results are only for the housing units sampled in the urban parts of the BLS index areas.

The range of RPPs for Rents using the ACS is 86.3 compared with 109.0 for BLS Rents. The highest values are in San Francisco and Honolulu and the lowest in the Midwest and South C areas. As described earlier in the section titled *First Stage: Rents and Owner Equivalent Rents*, the BLS Rent observations total approximately 30,000 per year, for a sum of 150,000 between 2005 and 2009. They include more detailed characteristics than available in the ACS, such as number of bathrooms and whether or not parking is included. The ACS has an indicator for Plumbing, but does not specify the number of bathrooms. ACS observations total over 3 million for the period.

We expect to further research the differences between the two sources of Rent, as there appears to be a systematic pattern between the two: areas with lower Rent RPPs are lower in the BLS data and areas with higher RPPs are higher in BLS data than in the ACS data.

b) Second Stage: All other Goods and Services excluding Rents

For the remaining goods and services other than Rents we make the assumption that the within-area price levels are the same as the average for the area. That is, if a BLS index-area is made up of *n* counties, the price level for each of the *n* counties will be the same. This applies to all counties within an area, including rural counties.

Of the 38 index areas, 31 are metropolitan areas made up of predominantly urban counties. The four X areas (X100, X200, X300 and X499) are 'Small metropolitan areas', while three D areas (D200, D300 and D400) are 'Urban, nonmetroplitan areas'. The D areas and some X areas may have rural counties, or parts of counties that are sparsely populated and would thus fall under Census-designated rural tracts.

Although we do not have any price level information for these rural counties, or for the parts of counties that are rural, BLS provides a distribution of expenditure weights for four broad rural regions (R100, R200, R300 and R400), corresponding to Northeast, Midwest, South and West, respectively.

We distribute the expenditure weights to counties within an index area based on a uniform per capita expenditure distribution. That is, the per capita expenditure distribution in the index area is assumed to be equal to the per capita expenditure distribution in the counties within that area, with the exception of the rural counties. For the latter, we use the rural regional distribution and assume that the per capita expenditure distribution in each region is equal to that of the rural counties within the region. In other words, we allocate expenditure weights to the counties based on the ratio of their populations to the total population of the index area or rural region.

Other allocation methods were considered, including using county-level earnings and income data. Both are highly correlated with the population distribution (0.966 and 0.981 respectively). However, since we do not have the relative proportions of expenditures across the 16 expenditure classes (Food, Apparel, etc.), those would remain the same as the distribution for the index-area, regardless of whether we used population, earnings or income as the allocation factor.

Table 3 shows the correlation between the expenditure weights, population, personal income, earnings by place-of-work and earnings by place-of-residence, in logs, for the 38 index areas plus the four rural regions. The correlations are averaged for the five years from 2005 to 2009.

Table 3

	Population	*Personal Income*	*Earnings by Place-of-Work*	*Earnings by Place-of-Residence*
Expenditures	0.952	0.953	0.926	0.941
Population	1	0.981	0.955	0.966
Personal Income		1	0.991	0.997
Earning by Place-of-Work			1	0.996
Earnings by Place-of-Residence				1

Second Stage: Multilateral Aggregation

Once the price levels and weights by all expenditure classes have been allocated to all the counties in each year, we re-aggregate them up to 1) the states and to 2) the metropolitan areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. This re-aggregation is simply the weighted geometric mean of the counties within states and metro areas.

We do this in two ways: first using the BLS Rent and Owner Equivalent Rents and secondly substituting the BLS data with the ACS Rents. Recall that the latter are *not* weighted geometric means built up from 38 allocated areas, but rather actual estimates of the state and metro areas, derived from the hedonic regressions on the ACS rental housing data.

A comparison of the two methods will be reported in a subsequent version of this paper, but here we focus only on the ACS Rents which we feel are more robust for the geographic aggregations used by BEA, rather than the one restricted to the BLS index-areas.

Thus we have a stacked panel of five years of annual data, one each for states and for metro areas, with price levels and weights for the 16 major expenditure headings. The panels are the final inputs to a multilateral Geary aggregation that yields the overall regional price parity

(RPP). These multiyear RPPs cover the five-year period; RPPs are not developed for individual years.

The multiyear RPPs are shown in **Tables A4 and A5 in the Appendix**. The state-level estimates are summarized in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4: 50 States (plus DC) ordered by increasing RPP.
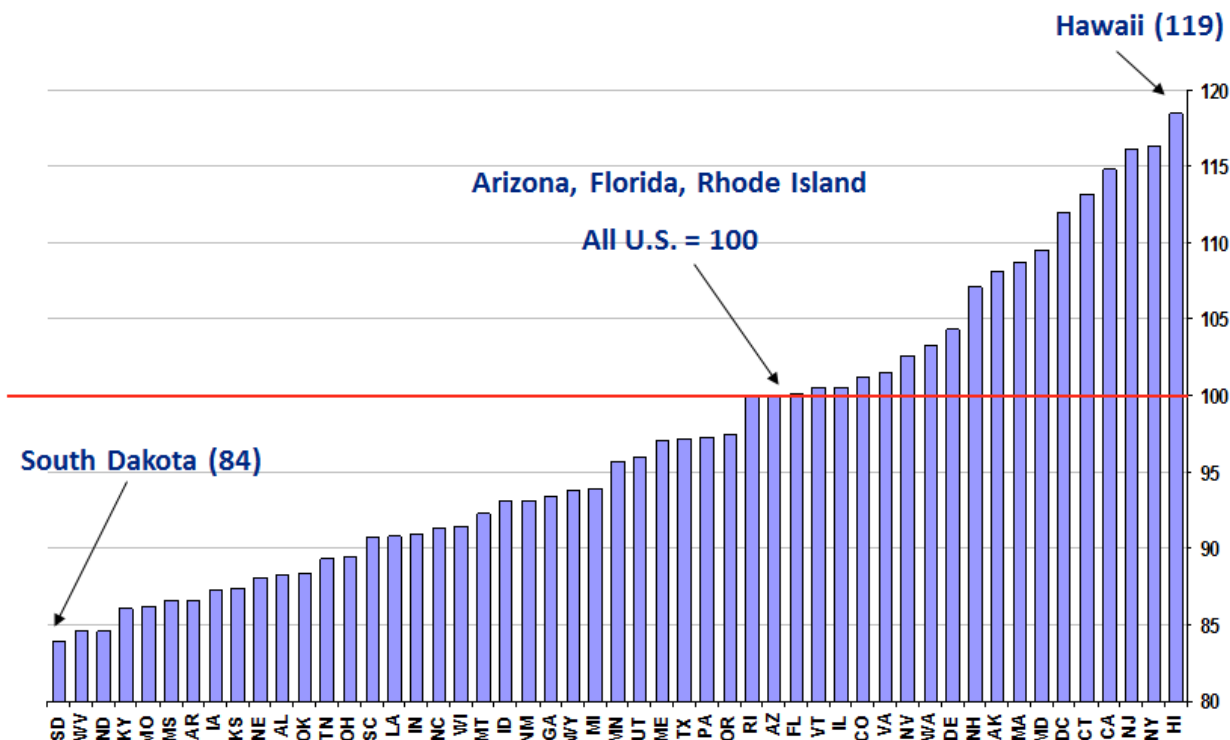
The lowest RPP is for South Dakota at 84 (with the U.S. equal to 100), and the highest for Hawaii at 119. New York and New Jersey are close behind at 116 and California is ranked fourth at 115. West Virginia (85) and North Dakota (85) join South Dakota (84) on the lower end of the scale.

Adjustments to Personal Income Estimates

One of the important applications of RPPs is to adjust measures of income and output for price level differences. This provides users with a better sense of differences in quantities, also known as volume differences, because the price level differences have been removed to the extent possible (*reference: Schreyer OECD*). In this section, we use the RPPs to adjust the regional measures of Personal Income published by the BEA.

Annual income data for 2005 to 2009 are adjusted using a single RPP covering the 5-year period. Although the RPPs do not vary across the 5-year period, the ratio of nominal to adjusted incomes does vary slightly. This is a result of rebalancing so that for each year, total nominal incomes across geographies equals the sum RPP-adjusted incomes across geographies. The adjustments are relatively minor as the balancing factors are close to one.

Selected Tables and Results

1. States

Table A6 shows RPPs and nominal and adjusted per capita personal income for 50 states and the District of Columbia. Over the 2005-2009 period, South Dakota had the lowest price parity of all states at 84% of the national average. Kentucky, Missouri, North Dakota and West Virginia were also among the five states with the lowest price parities. Over the same period, Hawaii had the highest price parity, 19% higher than the national average. California, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York joined Hawaii as the five states with the highest price parities.

The range between the highest and lowest state per capita incomes shrinks when the data are adjusted using regional price parities. In 2009, the unadjusted range was $38,443. After adjustment, that figure shrinks by 26% to $28,504.

State rankings in terms of per capita personal income shift when comparing unadjusted and adjusted data. In general, states with the lowest RPPs saw the largest increases in rank. While South Dakota's nominal per capita income fell in the middle of the distribution, when adjusting for its comparatively low price level, it had the 5th highest per capita personal income among all states in 2009.

States with the highest RPPs saw the largest declines in rank. Hawaii's nominal per capita income fell in the top third of the distribution; however, when adjusting for its relatively high price level, it dropped to the fifth-lowest among all states in terms of per capita personal income in 2009. Despite its inclusion among the five states with the highest RPPs, Connecticut saw only a slight drop in its 2009 rank, from 2nd to 3rd highest on an unadjusted and adjusted basis, respectively. The slight decrease is due to the state's relatively high level of per capita personal income, 40% higher than the national average in 2009.

We saw in the First Stage results for the 38 BLS index

areas (*Table A2*) that the RPPs vary systematically with respect to Services and Goods: areas with higher overall RPPs tend to have a higher RPP for Services than for Goods and vice versa. This pattern is similar after the Second Stage aggregation for the multiyear RPPs, for States (*Table A7*), Metropolitan, Micropolitan and Rural Areas (*Table A8)*, and the 366 Metropolitan areas (*Table A9*).

In *Figure 5* the relationship between overall RPPs and income is shown for states. The RPPs are plotted on the vertical axis against the nominal and adjusted per capita personal incomes for 2009. The RPPs are in natural logs to facilitate the interpretation of the regression coefficients. For nominal incomes, a small increase in per capita incomes is associated with nearly a 1% (0.96%) change in the RPPs while for adjusted incomes, the effect is smaller (0.3%) but still positive. The results are similar at the 366 MSA level, with nominal and adjusted percentage impacts of 0.88% and 0.27% respectively.

Figure 5: Relationship between RPPs and per capita Personal Income.

Ln RPP and per capita 2009 Personal Income ($000s)
By State

In RPP = 0.0096 (Nominal Y) + 4.19
$R^2 = 0.47$

In RPP = 0.0031 (Adjusted Y) + 4.45
$R^2 = 0.025$
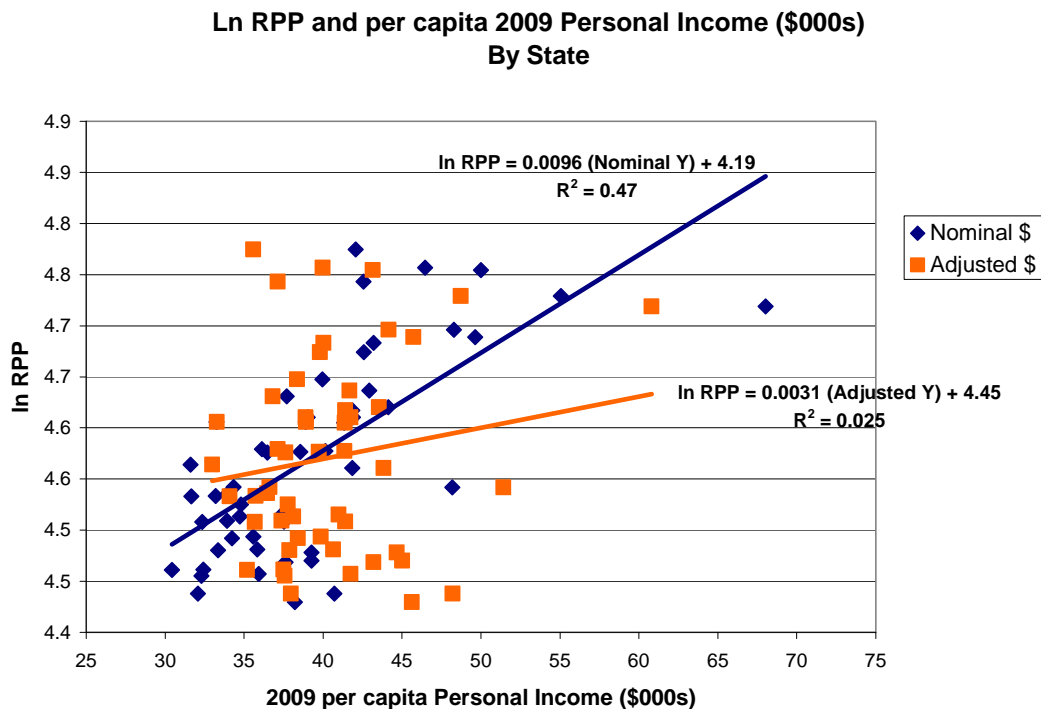
Table A7 summarizes the overall 5-year RPP by State, as well as the RPP specific to each expenditure class for goods and services in nine categories: Apparel, Education, Food, Household, Medical, Recreation, Transportation, Rent, and Other. To compare the price levels of two areas, examine the ratio of the two. For example, the average price level in New York is 1.4 times higher than South Dakota (116.4 / 83.8). The average price level across all states is 100.

The range of area price levels varies by expenditure category. In general, services tend to have a broader range of price level differences than goods. By expenditure category, Rents varied the most across the states, with the average price level in Hawaii being 2.2 times higher than in West Virginia (146.0 / 65.8), while Transportation goods (comprising new & used vehicle purchases) varied least, with most states being close to the national price average, California (104.7) having the highest average price level and South Dakota (93.3) the lowest.

2. Metropolitan, Micropolitan and Rural Areas

Table A8 summarizes RPPs by three geographical categories (Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural) as well as for nine expenditure classes of goods and services within those areas. A Metropolitan area is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as one or more counties with a high degree of social and economic integration, with a core urban population of 50,000 or more. Micropolitan areas have an urban core population of less than 50,000 but more than 10,000, and the remaining areas are Rural.

Metropolitan area price levels are 1.2 times higher on average than Rural areas (102.8 / 84.6). Additionally, as these economic areas become less rural and more urban, services by expenditure class tend to become more expensive relative to goods. For example, the price level ratios of Transportation services to goods in Rural, Micropolitan, and Metropolitan areas were 0.92, 0.94, and 1.02, respectively. One category that defies this tendency is Medical services, including visits to physicians, dentists and other professionals. While the RPPs of Medical goods such as over-the-counter drugs are lower in Rural and Micropolitan areas, they are relatively constant across the three geographic definitions for Medical services, with Metropolitan areas having a slightly lower price level (98.9) than in Micropolitan (101.3) and Rural (100.2) areas.

3. Detailed Metropolitan Areas

Table A9 shows the Metropolitan Area per capita personal income adjusted by RPPs for 2005-2009. Over the 2005-2009 period, Jefferson City, MO had the lowest price parity at 79% of the national average. The five metropolitan areas with the lowest RPPs also include Jonesboro, AR, Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL, Morristown, TN, and Danville, IL. Over the same period, Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT had the highest RPP, 24% higher than the national average. The five metropolitan areas with highest RPPs also include San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY and Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA.

For metropolitan areas, the range between the highest and lowest per capita incomes shrank when these data were adjusted using regional price parities. In 2009, the unadjusted range was $54,258. After adjustment, the figure shrank by 29%, to $38,510.

Metropolitan area rankings in terms of per capita personal income change when comparing unadjusted and adjusted data. Among all metropolitan areas in 2009, Jefferson City, MO saw the largest increase in rank. In 2009, the area increased from the second quartile in terms of unadjusted per capita personal income to the top quartile on an adjusted basis.

The five metropolitan areas with the highest RPPs were not among the areas with the largest declines in rank when comparing adjusted and unadjusted per capita personal income. For example, the area with the largest RPP, Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT only saw a slight drop in its 2009 rank, from 1st to 3rd highest on an unadjusted and adjusted basis, respectively. The slight decrease is due to the area's relatively high level of per capita personal income, 81% higher than the national average in 2009.

Among all metropolitan areas in 2009, Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY saw the largest decline in rank when comparing unadjusted and adjusted per capita personal income. The area dropped from the top quartile of metropolitan areas in terms of unadjusted per capita personal income to the bottom quartile on an adjusted basis.

Future research

An important extension of this work is to explore the development of RPPs that reflect more than consumption goods and services, such as investment and government price differences. In international comparisons, the price level of consumption is often a good approximation for GDP price levels from the expenditure side. This is because the relative prices of investment and government change systematically in opposite directions when measured across per capita incomes. It is not clear whether this pattern would be found across states or metro areas within a country, but it seems worth examining. One approach to this would be to see if there is a geographic pattern in the prices of inputs and outputs related to construction, producers' durable equipment and government compensation.

Another extension would be to use additional indicators of housing costs for owners, perhaps creating a hybrid approach using both the BLS Owner-Equivalent concept, the ACS owner cost data and asset-based estimates of housing. Since Rents and Owner Equivalent Rents are jointly the most important expenditure heading, it is critical to make explicit the commonalities and differences between the two sources of data.

A separate but important issue with respect to Rents is how to reconcile the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) weights in the national accounts with the expenditure weights in the Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey. The national share of rents out of total expenditures is significantly lower in the PCE than in the CE. Although the PCE does not have a regional distribution of weights, we would like to analyze whether redistributing that share to all other expenditure headings would impact the RPPs systematically by geographic region.

Lastly, we made a strong, albeit transparent, assumption with respect to the price levels of all other goods and services, excluding Rents: that they are uniformly distributed across counties within a BLS index area. For example, the Food price level in Jefferson county (WV), in Prince George's county (MD), and in Alexandria City (VA), are assumed to be the same as the average in the entire Washington-DC-MD-VA-WV area. Arguably, the more remote regions may purchase goods and services in the larger population centers, but there may be food 'deserts' and higher transport costs that are not captured by using the average for the

metropolitan area. However, neither the BLS nor Census collect relative prices of other consumption goods and services at this finer detail of geography, and obtaining supplementary local price and expenditure information was beyond the scope of this paper.

Similarly, we do not have the relative distribution of expenditures across item strata below the 38 BLS index areas. Thus we must assume the same relative distribution for the smaller counties as well as for the larger area. Since total expenditures are highly correlated with total populations, this is a reasonable assumption. Research is underway to possibly use a measure of income or of earnings. But whether we use income, earnings or population, the main constraint is that we would still not capture variations across expenditure headings within the areas. That is, the proportion spent on Food versus Apparel or Rents for different counties within larger areas is unknown. The ACS does have a measure of the proportion of nominal income that households spend on Rents, and we would try to incorporate that information in future estimates.

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Appendix Tables:
Multi-Year Regional Price Parities (RPPs), 2005-2009

Table A1: Regional Price Parities for BLS Rents, 2005-2009
Ranked by Geometric Mean

PSU[2]	Area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Geometric Mean	Total Rent as Share of Area Weight
A422	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	166.8	168.0	169.7	170.6	167.0	168.4	34.7%
A426	Honolulu, HI	148.5	165.9	166.2	164.7	163.3	161.6	35.6%
A109	New York City	148.3	155.5	159.0	160.8	161.5	156.9	38.4%
A419	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	144.9	151.9	155.4	156.1	152.6	152.1	36.4%
A424	San Diego, CA	147.5	149.2	149.4	148.1	146.4	148.1	35.2%
A420	Los Angeles Suburbs, CA	141.0	143.2	144.3	143.3	140.8	142.5	33.6%
A111	New Jersey-Pennsylvania Suburbs	135.0	135.7	136.2	135.8	137.2	136.0	32.7%
A103	Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT	137.5	135.8	136.1	134.7	133.1	135.4	32.8%
A110	New York-Connecticut Suburbs	137.6	136.8	131.7	134.6	135.9	135.3	34.5%
A312	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	122.0	124.7	124.0	126.0	128.4	125.0	35.8%
A320	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	112.0	112.7	111.7	112.8	112.4	112.3	37.9%
A207	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	105.8	105.0	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.6	29.8%
A427	Anchorage, AK	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.1	107.9	104.2	29.9%
A102	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	101.8	102.9	102.4	101.4	101.0	101.9	32.6%
A313	Baltimore, MD	96.9	99.9	99.8	103.4	105.5	101.0	34.5%
A423	Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	93.5	95.4	100.4	104.1	100.8	98.8	30.9%
A433	Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	100.6	99.1	97.7	96.5	97.3	98.2	29.4%
A321	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	92.3	92.0	91.1	91.5	90.6	91.5	32.4%
X499	West small metropolitan	87.2	87.5	86.9	87.0	86.7	87.0	28.6%
A425	Portland-Salem, OR-WA	85.3	86.0	86.9	87.2	86.8	86.4	30.1%
X100	Northeast small metroplitan	84.0	84.2	85.1	84.9	85.6	84.8	25.2%
A211	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	86.5	82.6	83.3	83.3	86.3	84.4	28.3%
A429	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	83.7	81.8	81.9	81.8	81.4	82.1	28.7%
A319	Atlanta, GA	83.6	82.4	82.9	80.3	78.6	81.5	34.0%
A208	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	82.3	80.2	79.2	77.3	77.7	79.3	26.9%
A316	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	81.2	80.0	76.1	76.9	78.8	78.6	26.5%
A318	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	82.0	79.2	75.2	76.1	78.1	78.1	25.0%
A212	Milwaukee-Racine, WI	77.1	76.5	77.0	76.0	76.9	76.7	29.0%
D400	West nonmetropolitan urban	75.6	74.4	74.8	72.6	72.1	73.9	26.3%
A209	St. Louis, MO-IL	75.1	73.9	72.7	70.5	70.2	72.4	26.8%
X300	South small metropolitan	71.9	72.3	71.6	72.2	72.4	72.1	26.6%
A213	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	75.6	75.7	72.1	69.2	67.8	72.0	26.5%
A214	Kansas City, MO-KS	72.8	70.9	69.8	70.3	70.9	70.9	27.2%
X200	Midwest small metropolitan	70.6	69.6	68.5	68.0	68.4	69.0	24.9%
A210	Cleveland-Akron, OH	70.2	69.1	68.8	65.6	66.5	68.0	28.1%
A104	Pittsburgh, PA	68.5	68.3	69.3	67.1	66.1	67.9	24.9%
D200	Midwest nonmetropolitan urban	61.5	60.3	60.1	59.8	60.7	60.5	22.8%
D300	South nonmetropolitan urban	58.9	60.3	59.1	59.6	59.3	59.4	24.6%
	Weighted Geometric Mean	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.5%
	Maximum	166.8	168.0	169.7	170.6	167.0	168.4	38.4%
	Minimum	58.9	60.3	59.1	59.6	59.3	59.4	22.8%
	Range	107.9	107.7	110.6	111.0	107.7	109.0	15.5%

1. These correspond to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) area definitions used in the CPI and are not the same as metropolitan statistical areas. For more information on BLS area definitions, see *BLS Handook of Methods*, Chapter 17: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf.
2. Primay Sampling Unit, see *BLS Handook of Methods*, Chapter 17: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf, page 12.

Table A2: Regional Price Parities for BLS Index Areas, 2005-2009
Ranked by Overall Regional Price Parity

PSU[2]	BLS Index Area[1] Area	Goods	Services	Overall
A109	New York City	107.3	149.8	136.3
A110	New York-Connecticut Suburbs	111.7	147.0	135.2
A422	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	113.6	140.8	131.5
A426	Honolulu, HI	106.8	145.5	130.6
A419	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	104.2	139.2	126.1
A111	New Jersey-Pennsylvania Suburbs	101.4	132.6	121.6
A424	San Diego, CA	103.0	126.2	118.0
A103	Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT	96.8	128.1	116.6
A312	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	99.8	120.9	114.1
A420	Los Angeles Suburbs, CA	101.7	120.4	113.4
A102	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	103.6	111.2	108.7
A427	Anchorage, AK	103.2	111.7	108.6
A423	Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	106.5	108.5	107.8
A313	Baltimore, MD	99.9	110.0	106.7
A207	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	103.2	108.3	106.5
A320	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	99.7	106.7	104.5
A433	Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	100.0	101.7	101.1
A211	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	98.2	100.3	99.6
A316	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	97.8	98.3	98.1
A425	Portland-Salem, OR-WA	92.2	100.4	97.5
A318	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	97.3	97.5	97.4
X100	Northeast small metroplitan	97.9	95.8	96.5
A429	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	102.2	93.4	96.4
X499	West small metropolitan	98.0	94.2	95.6
A208	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	97.1	93.5	94.7
A319	Atlanta, GA	95.7	93.2	94.0
D400	West nonmetropolitan urban	99.7	89.9	93.3
A321	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	97.6	90.3	92.7
A212	Milwaukee-Racine, WI	97.5	86.4	90.0
X300	South small metropolitan	96.5	86.5	89.9
A213	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	94.0	86.8	89.2
X200	Midwest small metropolitan	96.8	84.9	88.9
A210	Cleveland-Akron, OH	95.2	81.9	85.9
A214	Kansas City, MO-KS	96.4	79.7	85.1
A104	Pittsburgh, PA	93.2	80.7	84.8
A209	St. Louis, MO-IL	90.0	80.3	83.5
D300	South nonmetropolitan urban	90.9	76.2	81.4
D200	Midwest nonmetropolitan urban	86.3	75.5	79.3
	Overall	98.7	100.7	100.0
	Maximum	113.6	149.8	136.3
	Minimum	86.3	75.5	79.3
	Range	27.3	74.3	57.0

1. These correspond to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) area definitions used in the CPI and are not the same as metropolitan statistical areas. For more information on BLS area definitions, see BLS Handook of Methods, Chapter 17: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf.

2. Primay Sampling Unit, see BLS Handook of Methods, Chapter 17: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf, page 12.

Table A3: Regional Price Parities for Rents, 2005-2009, BLS and ACS
Ranked by Regional Price Parity for Rents, BLS

PSU[2]	BLS Index Area[1] — Area	Regional Price Parities for Rents — ACS	BLS
A422	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	146.9	168.4
A426	Honolulu, HI	140.6	161.6
A109	New York City	128.3	156.9
A419	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	134.1	152.1
A424	San Diego, CA	137.3	148.1
A420	Los Angeles Suburbs, CA	133.4	142.5
A111	New Jersey-Pennsylvania Suburbs	127.4	136.0
A103	Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT	112.8	135.4
A110	New York-Connecticut Suburbs	131.5	135.3
A312	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	132.8	125.0
A320	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	114.7	112.3
A207	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	103.6	104.6
A427	Anchorage, AK	115.3	104.2
A102	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	101.8	101.9
A313	Baltimore, MD	102.8	101.0
A423	Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	105.9	98.8
A433	Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO	96.6	98.2
A321	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	97.9	91.5
X499	West small metropolitan	92.0	87.0
A425	Portland-Salem, OR-WA	91.3	86.4
X100	Northeast small metroplitan	81.2	84.8
A211	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	96.5	84.4
A429	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	95.6	82.1
A319	Atlanta, GA	94.0	81.5
A208	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI	85.0	79.3
A316	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	94.5	78.6
A318	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	93.9	78.1
A212	Milwaukee-Racine, WI	88.0	76.7
D400	West nonmetropolitan urban	76.8	73.9
A209	St. Louis, MO-IL	81.1	72.4
X300	South small metropolitan	79.5	72.1
A213	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN	76.9	72.0
A214	Kansas City, MO-KS	81.5	70.9
X200	Midwest small metropolitan	74.0	69.0
A210	Cleveland-Akron, OH	75.8	68.0
A104	Pittsburgh, PA	72.1	67.9
D200	Midwest nonmetropolitan urban	61.1	60.5
D300	South nonmetropolitan urban	60.6	59.4
	Weighted Geometric Mean	100.0	100.0
	Maximum	146.9	168.4
	Minimum	60.6	59.4
	Range	86.3	109.0

1. These correspond to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) area definitions used in the CPI and are not the same as metropolitan statistical areas. For more information on BLS area definitions, see BLS Handook of Methods, Chapter 17: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf.

2. Primay Sampling Unit, see BLS Handook of Methods, Chapter 17: http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf, page 12.

Table A4: State Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

State	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Alabama	88.2	96.0	83.9
Alaska	108.1	102.5	111.7
Arizona	100.1	102.1	99.0
Arkansas	86.6	94.8	81.8
California	114.8	105.6	119.9
Colorado	101.1	101.0	101.1
Connecticut	113.2	106.1	116.8
Delaware	104.3	102.1	105.5
District of Columbia	112.2	100.9	117.3
Florida	100.1	98.2	101.2
Georgia	93.3	95.9	92.1
Hawaii	118.5	106.3	125.5
Idaho	93.0	100.3	89.0
Illinois	100.5	100.6	100.5
Indiana	90.8	96.4	87.9
Iowa	87.1	92.6	84.1
Kansas	87.3	94.2	83.6
Kentucky	86.0	94.5	81.2
Louisiana	90.7	96.3	87.6
Maine	97.1	99.1	96.0
Maryland	109.7	100.9	114.0
Massachusetts	108.8	98.1	114.5
Michigan	93.9	96.6	92.5
Minnesota	95.6	96.8	95.0
Mississippi	86.5	94.1	82.0
Missouri	86.2	92.6	82.9
Montana	92.2	100.5	87.6
Nebraska	88.0	93.6	84.9
Nevada	102.6	99.3	104.8
New Hampshire	107.2	98.4	112.0
New Jersey	116.2	103.0	122.8
New Mexico	93.1	99.8	89.4
New York	116.4	106.4	121.2
North Carolina	91.2	96.1	88.4
North Dakota	84.5	92.6	80.2
Ohio	89.4	95.6	86.2
Oklahoma	88.3	95.5	84.1
Oregon	97.4	96.2	98.1
Pennsylvania	97.3	99.8	95.9
Rhode Island	100.0	99.0	100.6
South Carolina	90.7	96.3	87.5
South Dakota	83.8	91.8	79.4
Tennessee	89.3	95.9	85.5
Texas	97.1	97.6	96.9
Utah	96.0	99.5	93.9
Vermont	100.5	99.1	101.4
Virginia	101.5	97.8	103.6
Washington	103.2	104.7	102.4
West Virginia	84.5	94.9	79.0
Wisconsin	91.4	95.6	89.1
Wyoming	93.8	100.4	90.0
Overall	100.0	99.3	100.4
Maximum	118.5	106.4	125.5
Minimum	83.8	91.8	79.0
Range	34.7	14.6	46.5

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Abilene, TX	89.3	95.7	85.8
Akron, OH	86.0	95.0	82.1
Albany, GA	83.8	95.7	77.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	98.2	97.8	98.4
Albuquerque, NM	92.8	97.9	89.9
Alexandria, LA	86.8	96.0	82.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	98.3	98.4	98.3
Altoona, PA	85.7	97.8	80.0
Amarillo, TX	90.0	96.2	86.6
Ames, IA	85.0	86.1	84.4
Anchorage, AK	108.3	102.6	111.6
Anderson, IN	86.3	96.6	81.4
Anderson, SC	84.8	96.3	79.2
Ann Arbor, MI	100.5	97.0	102.4
Anniston-Oxford, AL	83.2	96.3	77.0
Appleton, WI	88.4	96.6	84.3
Asheville, NC	89.2	95.1	86.0
Athens-Clarke County, GA	90.4	96.1	87.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	96.4	95.5	96.8
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	106.4	103.4	107.8
Auburn-Opelika, AL	83.9	90.7	80.0
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	87.1	96.1	82.4
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	97.2	96.3	97.7
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	94.2	97.8	92.1
Baltimore-Towson, MD	104.8	99.7	107.2
Bangor, ME	92.3	97.8	89.5
Barnstable Town, MA	101.3	97.8	103.4
Baton Rouge, LA	90.6	95.6	87.8
Battle Creek, MI	88.0	96.6	83.6
Bay City, MI	86.3	96.6	81.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	87.9	96.3	83.5
Bellingham, WA	95.4	97.8	94.0
Bend, OR	95.7	99.5	93.5
Billings, MT	89.6	97.9	85.3
Binghamton, NY	91.6	97.8	88.4
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	89.9	96.0	86.6
Bismarck, ND	85.9	96.6	80.7
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	84.0	90.7	80.2
Bloomington, IN	89.9	94.6	87.4
Bloomington-Normal, IL	91.0	96.6	88.1
Boise City-Nampa, ID	91.1	97.9	87.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	111.0	96.6	118.8
Boulder, CO	104.6	99.9	107.3
Bowling Green, KY	81.4	90.7	76.3
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	100.5	106.3	97.8
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	124.3	111.5	130.0
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	82.6	96.3	76.1
Brunswick, GA	83.2	90.7	78.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	92.2	97.8	89.4
Burlington, NC	89.0	96.3	85.2
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	100.6	97.8	102.3
Canton-Massillon, OH	85.2	96.6	79.8
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	97.0	96.3	97.4
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL	78.6	86.2	74.6
Carson City, NV	100.0	99.6	100.2
Casper, WY	88.5	97.8	83.7

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Cedar Rapids, IA	86.8	95.4	82.5
Champaign-Urbana, IL	92.0	95.8	89.9
Charleston, WV	83.4	95.8	77.4
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	94.0	96.3	92.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	92.2	96.3	90.0
Charlottesville, VA	96.8	96.1	97.2
Chattanooga, TN-GA	86.7	96.1	81.9
Cheyenne, WY	90.1	97.8	85.9
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	104.7	102.9	105.6
Chico, CA	97.3	97.8	96.9
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	89.8	93.8	87.7
Clarksville, TN-KY	86.1	96.0	81.1
Cleveland, TN	81.1	90.7	75.9
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	86.9	95.0	83.2
Coeur d'Alene, ID	93.1	99.5	89.7
College Station-Bryan, TX	91.2	95.9	88.6
Colorado Springs, CO	95.7	97.9	94.4
Columbia, MO	89.6	96.3	86.1
Columbia, SC	90.4	95.9	87.4
Columbus, GA-AL	87.5	96.2	83.1
Columbus, IN	83.4	86.1	81.7
Columbus, OH	91.6	96.3	89.0
Corpus Christi, TX	92.5	96.2	90.4
Corvallis, OR	95.9	99.6	93.9
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	95.9	96.3	95.7
Cumberland, MD-WV	82.6	96.3	76.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	99.8	97.6	101.1
Dalton, GA	83.1	90.7	78.7
Danville, IL	79.3	86.2	75.6
Danville, VA	84.1	96.3	78.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	87.5	96.3	83.2
Dayton, OH	89.0	96.3	85.3
Decatur, AL	82.8	96.3	76.4
Decatur, IL	86.0	96.6	80.9
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	95.0	96.3	94.2
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	100.5	99.9	100.9
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	91.4	96.3	88.8
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	95.6	97.0	94.9
Dothan, AL	82.2	95.4	75.8
Dover, DE	93.6	96.3	92.0
Dubuque, IA	87.1	96.6	82.5
Duluth, MN-WI	87.7	95.8	83.5
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	93.0	96.1	91.2
Eau Claire, WI	88.7	96.6	84.7
El Centro, CA	91.4	99.5	87.2
Elizabethtown, KY	81.0	90.7	75.7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	89.1	96.6	85.3
Elmira, NY	91.8	97.8	88.7
El Paso, TX	84.6	96.3	78.9
Erie, PA	90.1	97.8	86.3
Eugene-Springfield, OR	93.9	97.8	91.7
Evansville, IN-KY	87.2	95.9	82.8
Fairbanks, AK	103.5	99.6	106.0
Fargo, ND-MN	87.9	96.6	83.6
Farmington, NM	90.5	99.6	85.9
Fayetteville, NC	89.0	96.0	85.2

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	87.5	95.9	83.2
Flagstaff, AZ	97.5	99.6	96.3
Flint, MI	89.6	97.0	86.2
Florence, SC	83.4	95.3	77.5
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	81.2	96.3	74.2
Fond du Lac, WI	81.8	86.2	79.3
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	95.2	97.8	93.6
Fort Smith, AR-OK	83.4	95.6	77.4
Fort Wayne, IN	87.7	96.6	83.2
Fresno, CA	95.2	97.8	93.6
Gadsden, AL	82.2	96.3	75.6
Gainesville, FL	95.5	96.1	95.1
Gainesville, GA	86.4	90.7	83.8
Glens Falls, NY	96.3	97.8	95.5
Goldsboro, NC	82.8	96.3	76.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN	87.4	96.6	82.9
Grand Junction, CO	94.0	99.5	91.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	89.4	95.2	86.3
Great Falls, MT	83.8	97.8	77.0
Greeley, CO	93.6	99.8	90.7
Green Bay, WI	88.6	95.4	85.0
Greensboro-High Point, NC	88.4	95.9	84.5
Greenville, NC	87.4	96.0	82.9
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	87.6	96.0	83.3
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	91.6	96.1	89.1
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	94.5	99.4	92.7
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	94.5	99.6	91.7
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	94.5	97.8	92.8
Harrisonburg, VA	86.6	90.7	84.1
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	100.7	98.1	102.2
Hattiesburg, MS	83.2	90.7	78.9
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	85.7	96.3	80.4
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	83.8	90.7	79.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	91.0	96.6	88.1
Honolulu, HI	120.2	106.6	127.6
Hot Springs, AR	83.0	90.7	78.6
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	86.2	96.3	81.1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	100.2	97.1	102.1
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	81.7	96.3	74.9
Huntsville, AL	87.3	96.3	82.8
Idaho Falls, ID	90.2	99.5	85.5
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	91.6	96.4	89.0
Iowa City, IA	92.6	95.7	90.9
Ithaca, NY	101.3	97.8	103.5
Jackson, MI	88.0	96.6	83.7
Jackson, MS	90.2	96.0	87.0
Jackson, TN	81.4	90.7	76.3
Jacksonville, FL	94.8	96.3	94.0
Jacksonville, NC	90.1	96.3	86.8
Janesville, WI	89.4	96.6	85.8
Jefferson City, MO	78.6	86.2	74.5
Johnson City, TN	82.1	96.3	75.5
Johnstown, PA	80.9	97.8	73.7
Jonesboro, AR	78.7	90.7	72.4
Joplin, MO	84.6	96.6	78.9
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	89.6	96.6	86.0

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	95.5	103.0	92.2
Kansas City, MO-KS	85.7	96.0	80.8
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	91.8	97.8	88.5
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	90.6	96.2	87.6
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	81.6	96.3	74.9
Kingston, NY	102.6	97.8	105.6
Knoxville, TN	86.9	96.3	82.1
Kokomo, IN	85.2	96.6	79.8
La Crosse, WI-MN	87.6	96.6	83.2
Lafayette, IN	90.9	95.7	88.4
Lafayette, LA	88.2	96.3	84.0
Lake Charles, LA	86.0	96.2	80.8
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	93.7	97.8	91.4
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	93.8	96.3	92.4
Lancaster, PA	96.2	97.8	95.3
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	91.9	96.6	89.4
Laredo, TX	88.1	96.3	83.9
Las Cruces, NM	87.3	97.8	81.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	100.6	97.8	102.3
Lawrence, KS	92.8	96.6	90.7
Lawton, OK	86.8	96.3	82.0
Lebanon, PA	91.4	97.8	88.1
Lewiston, ID-WA	88.8	99.6	83.4
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	91.2	97.8	87.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	88.8	96.3	84.8
Lima, OH	84.3	96.6	78.6
Lincoln, NE	89.2	96.3	85.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	89.7	96.2	86.3
Logan, UT-ID	89.1	99.5	83.9
Longview, TX	87.8	95.6	83.7
Longview, WA	92.5	99.6	88.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	116.6	103.5	123.8
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	87.4	95.8	83.0
Lubbock, TX	91.1	96.2	88.3
Lynchburg, VA	85.9	96.2	80.7
Macon, GA	86.3	95.9	81.4
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	94.2	97.8	92.2
Madison, WI	95.0	95.7	94.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	108.1	96.7	114.0
Manhattan, KS	85.2	86.1	84.6
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	82.9	86.1	81.0
Mansfield, OH	85.2	96.6	79.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	82.4	96.3	75.9
Medford, OR	94.4	97.8	92.5
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	91.3	96.2	88.6
Merced, CA	92.8	97.8	90.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	104.5	98.9	107.3
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	82.6	86.2	80.5
Midland, TX	92.1	96.3	89.7
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	91.6	97.3	88.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	99.4	98.0	100.1
Missoula, MT	93.9	99.6	90.8
Mobile, AL	87.4	96.3	82.9
Modesto, CA	97.8	97.8	97.8
Monroe, LA	84.0	96.0	78.2
Monroe, MI	91.9	97.0	89.5

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Montgomery, AL	89.5	96.2	85.9
Morgantown, WV	82.9	90.7	78.6
Morristown, TN	79.5	90.7	73.6
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	98.5	99.6	97.9
Muncie, IN	87.2	96.6	82.6
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	85.7	96.6	80.5
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	92.8	96.3	90.8
Napa, CA	118.6	113.5	121.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	100.5	96.3	103.2
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	91.6	96.2	89.0
New Haven-Milford, CT	114.9	109.1	117.4
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	95.6	96.2	95.3
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY	121.1	106.0	128.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	85.6	96.6	80.3
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	98.6	96.3	100.0
Norwich-New London, CT	100.8	97.8	102.6
Ocala, FL	92.0	96.3	89.6
Ocean City, NJ	106.1	103.4	107.3
Odessa, TX	89.4	96.3	85.8
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	91.2	97.9	87.5
Oklahoma City, OK	89.3	96.1	85.6
Olympia, WA	101.7	106.3	99.5
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	90.9	96.2	88.1
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	97.9	96.3	98.9
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	87.8	96.6	83.4
Owensboro, KY	81.2	95.9	74.3
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	109.9	101.6	114.5
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	95.8	96.3	95.5
Palm Coast, FL	91.9	96.3	89.5
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	94.9	96.3	94.1
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	83.8	96.1	77.8
Pascagoula, MS	89.7	95.9	86.3
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	92.5	96.3	90.4
Peoria, IL	88.5	96.3	84.5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	107.3	103.4	109.1
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	99.5	102.0	98.1
Pine Bluff, AR	84.0	95.7	78.2
Pittsburgh, PA	86.1	93.1	82.6
Pittsfield, MA	93.9	97.8	91.8
Pocatello, ID	87.8	99.6	82.1
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	98.2	97.7	98.5
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	96.8	92.1	99.3
Port St. Lucie, FL	96.9	96.3	97.3
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	120.2	111.5	123.9
Prescott, AZ	96.7	99.6	95.0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	98.2	97.6	98.5
Provo-Orem, UT	93.0	97.9	90.2
Pueblo, CO	87.6	97.8	82.3
Punta Gorda, FL	95.0	96.3	94.2
Racine, WI	88.8	97.3	84.9
Raleigh-Cary, NC	93.5	96.3	91.9
Rapid City, SD	86.3	95.4	81.8
Reading, PA	94.4	97.8	92.6
Redding, CA	96.2	97.8	95.2
Reno-Sparks, NV	99.4	97.8	100.4
Richmond, VA	94.2	96.1	93.2

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	103.1	101.6	104.0
Roanoke, VA	88.2	95.8	84.2
Rochester, MN	90.7	95.2	88.3
Rochester, NY	96.3	97.8	95.5
Rockford, IL	89.2	96.6	85.4
Rocky Mount, NC	85.5	96.3	80.1
Rome, GA	82.0	90.7	77.1
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	101.4	97.8	103.8
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	87.5	96.6	83.0
St. Cloud, MN	89.7	96.6	86.2
St. George, UT	95.4	99.5	93.2
St. Joseph, MO-KS	84.5	95.6	79.2
St. Louis, MO-IL	85.5	89.8	83.3
Salem, OR	91.4	92.1	91.1
Salinas, CA	104.5	97.8	109.0
Salisbury, MD	87.5	90.7	85.5
Salt Lake City, UT	96.1	98.0	94.9
San Angelo, TX	88.8	96.3	84.9
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	91.5	96.1	89.0
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	111.7	102.8	116.1
Sandusky, OH	82.2	86.2	79.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	123.5	113.5	128.3
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	124.1	113.2	129.3
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	104.1	97.8	108.3
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	107.7	97.8	114.7
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	120.4	113.5	123.5
Santa Fe, NM	97.0	97.8	96.5
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	117.3	113.5	119.0
Savannah, GA	93.8	96.3	92.3
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	88.9	97.8	84.5
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	106.0	106.3	105.8
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	89.0	90.7	87.9
Sheboygan, WI	88.0	96.6	83.7
Sherman-Denison, TX	89.5	96.3	85.9
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	87.5	96.1	83.0
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	85.9	95.7	81.1
Sioux Falls, SD	88.6	96.3	84.7
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	88.0	95.6	84.1
Spartanburg, SC	85.5	96.3	80.2
Spokane, WA	91.5	97.8	88.1
Springfield, IL	88.8	96.6	84.8
Springfield, MA	95.5	97.8	94.2
Springfield, MO	86.0	95.9	81.1
Springfield, OH	86.1	96.6	81.0
State College, PA	97.9	97.8	98.0
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	82.1	96.6	75.6
Stockton, CA	99.7	97.8	100.8
Sumter, SC	85.2	96.3	79.7
Syracuse, NY	93.8	97.8	91.7
Tallahassee, FL	94.7	96.0	94.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	93.1	97.4	90.9
Terre Haute, IN	84.7	95.8	79.3
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	84.8	96.3	79.1
Toledo, OH	87.1	96.2	82.5
Topeka, KS	87.4	95.1	83.4
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	112.3	101.2	117.6

Table A5: Metropolitan Area Multi-Year Regional Price Parities, 2005-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Regional Price Parities		
	Overall	Goods	Services
Tucson, AZ	94.6	97.8	92.8
Tulsa, OK	88.5	96.1	84.5
Tuscaloosa, AL	88.2	96.0	84.1
Tyler, TX	92.2	96.3	90.0
Utica-Rome, NY	91.1	97.8	87.6
Valdosta, GA	82.4	90.7	77.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	115.8	113.5	116.8
Victoria, TX	89.2	95.6	85.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	99.3	103.4	97.5
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	96.2	96.3	96.1
Visalia-Porterville, CA	91.3	97.8	87.8
Waco, TX	89.6	96.3	86.1
Warner Robins, GA	90.1	96.3	86.8
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	115.2	99.6	122.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	87.1	95.2	83.0
Wausau, WI	87.7	96.6	83.3
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	91.7	99.6	87.7
Wheeling, WV-OH	79.5	96.3	72.1
Wichita, KS	88.3	96.4	84.2
Wichita Falls, TX	89.3	96.1	85.7
Williamsport, PA	89.0	97.8	84.7
Wilmington, NC	90.9	94.9	88.6
Winchester, VA-WV	88.1	90.7	86.5
Winston-Salem, NC	87.8	96.3	83.4
Worcester, MA	102.1	96.7	104.6
Yakima, WA	88.5	97.8	83.6
York-Hanover, PA	93.8	97.8	91.7
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	85.0	96.8	79.4
Yuba City, CA	95.6	97.8	94.4
Yuma, AZ	91.8	97.8	88.4
Overall	100.0	99.0	100.5
Maximum	124.3	113.5	130.0
Minimum	78.6	86.1	72.1
Range	45.7	27.4	57.9

Table A6: State Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) adjusted by Regional Price Parities (RPPs), 2005-2009

State	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)[1]					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)[1]				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	88.2	29.8	31.4	32.8	33.9	33.4	33.9	35.7	37.3	38.5	37.9
Alaska	108.1	36.8	38.8	41.2	44.4	43.2	34.1	36.0	38.2	41.2	40.0
Arizona	100.1	31.5	33.4	34.4	34.5	33.2	31.5	33.5	34.4	34.5	33.2
Arkansas	86.6	27.9	29.5	31.4	32.6	32.3	32.3	34.1	36.4	37.7	37.4
California	114.8	38.8	41.6	43.2	43.9	42.4	33.8	36.3	37.8	38.3	37.0
Colorado	101.1	38.6	40.9	42.4	43.6	41.9	38.2	40.6	42.0	43.2	41.5
Connecticut	113.2	48.5	52.8	56.5	57.2	55.3	43.0	46.8	50.0	50.6	48.9
Delaware	104.3	37.0	39.1	40.1	40.6	39.6	35.5	37.6	38.6	39.0	38.0
District of Columbia	112.2	54.9	59.6	64.0	68.9	68.8	49.1	53.3	57.2	61.5	61.5
Florida	100.1	35.6	38.2	39.4	40.1	39.0	35.6	38.2	39.5	40.2	39.0
Georgia	93.3	32.2	33.4	34.7	35.4	34.1	34.5	35.9	37.3	38.0	36.6
Hawaii	118.5	35.8	38.5	41.2	42.5	42.2	30.3	32.6	34.8	35.9	35.6
Idaho	93.0	29.6	31.6	32.7	33.1	31.9	31.9	34.1	35.3	35.6	34.3
Illinois	100.5	37.2	39.7	41.7	43.2	41.9	37.1	39.6	41.6	43.1	41.7
Indiana	90.8	31.3	32.8	33.8	35.0	34.0	34.5	36.3	37.4	38.6	37.5
Iowa	87.1	32.4	33.9	36.1	38.2	37.6	37.2	39.0	41.5	43.9	43.3
Kansas	87.3	33.1	35.8	37.8	40.0	39.2	38.1	41.1	43.4	45.9	44.9
Kentucky	86.0	28.5	30.0	31.2	32.3	32.3	33.2	35.0	36.3	37.6	37.6
Louisiana	90.7	30.1	33.8	35.8	38.1	37.6	33.2	37.3	39.6	42.1	41.5
Maine	97.1	32.0	33.7	35.2	36.6	36.5	33.0	34.8	36.3	37.8	37.7
Maryland	109.7	42.5	45.0	47.0	48.5	48.2	38.8	41.1	43.0	44.3	44.0
Massachusetts	108.8	43.8	47.1	49.6	51.0	49.7	40.3	43.5	45.7	47.0	45.7
Michigan	93.9	32.3	33.2	34.2	35.3	34.3	34.4	35.5	36.6	37.7	36.6
Minnesota	95.6	38.0	40.0	41.8	43.2	41.9	39.8	42.0	43.8	45.3	43.9
Mississippi	86.5	26.8	28.0	29.6	30.7	30.4	31.0	32.4	34.3	35.6	35.2
Missouri	86.2	32.2	33.9	35.4	36.9	36.2	37.4	39.4	41.2	42.9	42.0
Montana	92.2	30.1	32.2	33.9	35.3	34.8	32.8	35.0	36.9	38.3	37.8
Nebraska	88.0	34.3	35.7	38.2	40.2	39.3	39.1	40.7	43.5	45.7	44.8
Nevada	102.6	38.1	39.2	40.4	40.0	37.7	37.2	38.3	39.5	39.1	36.8
New Hampshire	107.2	38.4	41.0	42.8	43.7	42.6	35.9	38.3	40.1	40.9	39.8
New Jersey	116.2	44.0	47.7	50.5	51.7	50.0	38.0	41.2	43.6	44.6	43.1
New Mexico	93.1	28.9	30.5	32.0	33.6	33.3	31.1	32.9	34.5	36.2	35.8
New York	116.4	40.7	44.0	47.1	48.1	46.5	35.0	37.9	40.6	41.4	40.0
North Carolina	91.2	32.0	33.6	35.0	35.7	34.9	35.2	36.9	38.5	39.2	38.3
North Dakota	84.5	32.3	33.6	37.0	41.5	40.8	38.3	39.8	43.9	49.2	48.4
Ohio	89.4	32.4	34.0	35.1	36.0	35.4	36.3	38.1	39.4	40.3	39.7
Oklahoma	88.3	30.5	33.2	34.5	36.9	35.8	34.6	37.7	39.2	41.9	40.7
Oregon	97.4	32.5	34.6	35.8	36.8	36.2	33.5	35.7	36.9	37.9	37.2
Pennsylvania	97.3	34.8	37.1	39.1	40.4	40.2	35.9	38.3	40.3	41.7	41.4
Rhode Island	100.0	36.2	38.4	40.4	41.8	41.4	36.3	38.5	40.5	41.9	41.5
South Carolina	90.7	29.2	30.9	32.1	33.1	32.5	32.3	34.2	35.5	36.5	35.9
South Dakota	83.8	33.1	33.7	36.7	39.4	38.4	39.6	40.3	44.0	47.1	45.9
Tennessee	89.3	31.3	32.9	34.2	35.1	34.3	35.1	36.9	38.5	39.4	38.5
Texas	97.1	33.2	35.3	37.1	39.8	38.6	34.2	36.4	38.3	41.1	39.8
Utah	96.0	28.6	30.3	31.9	32.6	31.6	29.9	31.7	33.4	34.0	33.0
Vermont	100.5	33.4	36.0	38.0	39.4	39.2	33.3	36.0	37.9	39.3	39.1
Virginia	101.5	39.0	41.4	43.4	44.7	44.1	38.5	40.8	42.9	44.1	43.5
Washington	103.2	36.7	39.6	42.2	43.7	42.9	35.7	38.4	41.0	42.4	41.6
West Virginia	84.5	26.7	28.7	29.9	31.5	32.1	31.6	34.0	35.4	37.4	38.0
Wisconsin	91.4	33.7	35.6	36.9	37.9	37.4	36.9	39.1	40.5	41.6	41.0
Wyoming	93.8	39.4	44.7	46.3	50.7	48.3	42.1	47.8	49.5	54.1	51.6
Overall	100.0	35.4	37.7	39.5	40.7	39.6	35.4	37.7	39.5	40.7	39.6
Maximum	118.5	54.9	59.6	64.0	68.9	68.8	49.1	53.3	57.2	61.5	61.5
Minimum	83.8	26.7	28.0	29.6	30.7	30.4	29.9	31.7	33.4	34.0	33.0
Range	34.7	28.2	31.6	34.4	38.1	38.4	19.2	21.6	23.8	27.5	28.5
Balancing factors							0.9978	0.9972	0.9971	0.9980	0.9985

1. Nominal and Adjusted PCPI are based on preliminary population estimates.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Directorate

Table A7: State Multi-Year Regional Price Parities by Expenditure Class, 2005-2009

State	Regional Price Parities	Rents	Apparel	Education (Goods)	Education (Services)	Food (Goods)	Food (Services)	Housing (Goods)	Housing (Services)
Alabama	88.2	74.3	93.4	101.0	90.5	95.2	95.0	95.2	88.6
Alaska	108.1	122.7	92.0	102.2	103.1	111.1	105.4	99.2	93.4
Arizona	100.1	100.0	100.3	101.9	91.3	97.6	93.8	108.8	97.1
Arkansas	86.6	71.7	89.8	99.0	87.1	94.6	93.6	92.1	87.5
California	114.8	139.9	107.2	96.0	99.2	103.4	102.2	108.8	113.2
Colorado	101.1	100.9	107.3	106.3	97.4	99.2	98.8	105.5	89.2
Connecticut	113.2	118.5	108.2	103.6	126.3	108.4	111.5	109.8	120.4
Delaware	104.3	104.4	98.9	104.1	101.6	103.1	106.0	102.5	106.6
District of Columbia	112.2	127.6	110.1	105.7	135.4	109.0	115.1	92.1	105.3
Florida	100.1	111.0	100.2	100.6	82.6	97.6	95.9	99.0	93.8
Georgia	93.3	89.4	100.6	103.2	107.7	95.6	97.7	96.2	90.7
Hawaii	118.5	146.0	104.2	121.1	109.3	122.7	116.2	93.5	126.0
Idaho	93.0	78.8	94.7	98.8	99.4	101.7	96.8	96.8	94.8
Illinois	100.5	101.1	108.9	98.9	107.1	102.3	109.0	97.6	94.5
Indiana	90.8	80.5	95.7	98.4	96.0	95.8	95.9	98.7	91.8
Iowa	87.1	75.8	90.1	96.8	87.3	93.3	92.7	95.2	88.7
Kansas	87.3	79.6	94.9	99.3	83.3	94.8	83.1	101.2	87.3
Kentucky	86.0	70.2	89.3	98.2	87.7	94.6	92.6	90.6	87.8
Louisiana	90.7	81.1	94.4	101.5	91.3	95.4	95.3	96.0	88.9
Maine	97.1	88.2	88.7	101.3	93.5	101.0	102.3	96.8	106.7
Maryland	109.7	120.7	102.6	104.0	134.6	107.7	116.5	90.0	103.1
Massachusetts	108.8	117.5	101.9	88.2	114.5	96.5	108.8	102.2	118.6
Michigan	93.9	86.6	95.3	118.6	95.3	98.0	99.3	95.4	94.2
Minnesota	95.6	92.0	96.2	90.2	106.9	102.3	93.3	83.2	92.0
Mississippi	86.5	73.2	87.5	97.6	84.7	94.3	92.6	90.2	86.8
Missouri	86.2	79.5	94.8	84.9	90.4	94.8	86.3	93.2	80.9
Montana	92.2	76.1	95.7	97.4	101.3	103.7	95.1	95.6	93.9
Nebraska	88.0	76.9	91.0	97.2	89.6	93.7	93.0	96.5	89.5
Nevada	102.6	114.4	92.0	100.7	90.1	96.0	102.6	99.9	97.3
New Hampshire	107.2	115.4	98.8	92.1	109.8	97.6	107.3	100.9	115.4
New Jersey	116.2	132.8	101.5	118.1	121.0	104.7	106.6	108.7	124.0
New Mexico	93.1	80.1	93.4	99.9	95.4	98.8	99.6	98.4	96.0
New York	116.4	124.6	112.5	100.8	125.8	107.8	111.3	105.3	124.0
North Carolina	91.2	83.1	93.8	101.0	90.7	95.3	95.1	95.6	88.7
North Dakota	84.5	68.0	90.0	96.8	87.2	93.2	92.7	95.2	88.7
Ohio	89.4	79.4	93.2	94.1	89.3	95.7	92.5	94.9	93.2
Oklahoma	88.3	75.2	92.0	100.2	89.2	95.0	94.4	93.9	88.2
Oregon	97.4	94.6	106.2	101.8	107.7	99.5	93.6	97.7	98.3
Pennsylvania	97.3	88.8	93.9	101.6	98.0	102.7	98.1	96.9	108.2
Rhode Island	100.0	100.6	88.3	101.6	92.2	101.2	102.0	96.7	106.2
South Carolina	90.7	81.0	94.4	101.4	91.3	95.4	95.3	96.2	88.9
South Dakota	83.8	67.1	89.3	96.4	85.1	92.9	92.5	94.2	88.1
Tennessee	89.3	77.4	93.2	100.8	90.3	95.2	94.9	95.1	88.6
Texas	97.1	93.3	98.7	101.3	102.9	95.5	100.8	103.9	99.0
Utah	96.0	89.2	92.6	100.3	92.4	97.3	101.3	99.2	96.7
Vermont	100.5	102.4	88.2	101.7	92.5	101.2	102.0	96.6	106.3
Virginia	101.5	108.8	99.7	102.7	110.2	100.2	103.1	93.8	95.1
Washington	103.2	104.1	114.6	95.2	103.8	108.0	101.6	103.3	93.9
West Virginia	84.5	65.8	90.1	98.6	92.2	95.8	95.3	90.6	89.1
Wisconsin	91.4	87.4	96.7	99.6	85.0	95.0	90.9	91.2	91.1
Wyoming	93.8	80.6	95.2	97.9	100.1	102.8	96.0	96.1	94.3
Overall	100.0	101.0	100.0	99.8	100.2	99.7	99.9	99.3	99.8
Maximum	118.5	146.0	114.6	121.1	135.4	122.7	116.5	109.8	126.0
Minimum	83.8	65.8	87.5	84.9	82.6	92.9	83.1	83.2	80.9
Range	34.7	80.2	27.1	36.2	52.8	29.8	33.3	26.6	45.1

Table A7: State Multi-Year Regional Price Parities by Expenditure Class, 2005-2009

State	Regional Price Parities	Medical (Goods)	Medical (Services)	Other (Goods)	Other (Services)	Recreation (Goods)	Recreation (Services)	Trans. (Goods)	Trans. (Services)
Alabama	88.2	89.2	99.3	87.3	93.4	94.2	92.7	100.2	91.8
Alaska	108.1	85.9	111.8	119.6	100.3	112.7	108.8	99.5	115.3
Arizona	100.1	100.7	90.9	107.3	115.3	106.8	108.0	102.4	108.9
Arkansas	86.6	90.3	98.3	82.4	87.9	93.2	88.3	100.3	91.6
California	114.8	111.5	103.4	118.6	108.9	102.7	101.8	104.7	105.2
Colorado	101.1	106.4	130.2	83.4	79.3	111.6	116.1	99.0	110.6
Connecticut	113.2	121.4	101.7	115.0	126.8	103.9	102.7	100.2	117.5
Delaware	104.3	121.2	103.8	115.6	103.6	102.6	121.8	98.5	105.9
District of Columbia	112.2	107.7	77.5	79.4	123.0	99.1	112.1	97.7	102.3
Florida	100.1	90.8	94.1	91.9	101.8	96.5	96.7	100.1	100.0
Georgia	93.3	87.3	91.6	81.4	95.0	87.5	84.7	99.2	93.9
Hawaii	118.5	86.8	108.7	131.2	104.6	96.9	80.6	102.4	111.1
Idaho	93.0	94.6	100.9	104.5	96.6	107.2	105.7	100.8	103.8
Illinois	100.5	90.0	100.9	101.2	95.9	109.4	106.8	97.9	90.5
Indiana	90.8	96.8	101.9	92.2	91.7	97.4	89.1	96.5	87.3
Iowa	87.1	86.8	103.0	89.8	89.2	90.2	82.3	93.9	85.2
Kansas	87.3	85.8	98.9	86.7	93.7	91.3	81.1	94.4	83.5
Kentucky	86.0	91.6	101.0	82.2	86.1	92.6	90.2	100.0	90.4
Louisiana	90.7	88.8	99.6	88.8	94.8	94.4	93.8	100.1	91.9
Maine	97.1	110.5	99.3	106.4	105.0	103.9	104.4	97.6	96.8
Maryland	109.7	128.5	73.4	95.7	115.9	98.7	122.1	97.9	108.6
Massachusetts	108.8	98.2	93.9	109.2	118.1	103.4	119.6	95.3	112.2
Michigan	93.9	103.1	90.9	102.6	101.0	93.4	100.0	94.6	101.5
Minnesota	95.6	106.7	109.8	98.7	101.8	112.3	91.1	94.6	94.4
Mississippi	86.5	91.0	97.7	79.5	84.1	92.7	85.2	100.3	91.3
Missouri	86.2	81.6	91.8	83.1	90.0	90.9	83.7	94.2	81.0
Montana	92.2	90.2	102.8	106.4	95.8	107.2	107.1	100.8	103.1
Nebraska	88.0	90.6	102.5	90.0	89.6	92.0	83.3	94.6	85.6
Nevada	102.6	108.5	92.9	98.5	99.3	107.3	97.5	100.8	106.2
New Hampshire	107.2	102.3	95.3	108.5	115.4	103.5	116.1	96.0	108.3
New Jersey	116.2	117.0	98.8	132.1	104.1	103.4	117.7	95.4	120.5
New Mexico	93.1	101.1	96.9	101.6	97.9	107.3	102.2	100.8	105.0
New York	116.4	120.3	107.4	121.9	119.1	104.5	112.1	99.9	121.6
North Carolina	91.2	89.0	99.4	87.9	93.8	94.2	93.0	100.2	91.9
North Dakota	84.5	86.5	103.1	89.8	89.2	90.0	82.2	93.8	85.2
Ohio	89.4	99.6	102.1	94.3	80.4	95.1	94.1	96.2	84.2
Oklahoma	88.3	89.6	98.9	85.2	91.2	93.8	91.0	100.2	91.7
Oregon	97.4	96.3	102.0	99.9	99.9	79.1	110.0	95.6	103.7
Pennsylvania	97.3	117.9	97.3	112.7	96.9	100.0	109.6	96.8	99.9
Rhode Island	100.0	111.3	98.1	105.7	104.8	103.7	103.8	97.7	96.3
South Carolina	90.7	88.8	99.6	88.9	94.8	94.4	93.8	100.2	91.9
South Dakota	83.8	84.0	103.4	89.5	88.9	88.6	81.3	93.3	84.8
Tennessee	89.3	89.2	99.3	87.0	93.0	94.1	92.4	100.2	91.8
Texas	97.1	89.8	100.2	91.3	97.7	99.0	93.0	98.5	99.6
Utah	96.0	104.9	94.8	99.9	98.7	107.3	99.5	100.8	105.7
Vermont	100.5	110.8	99.3	106.2	104.5	103.9	103.8	97.7	96.3
Virginia	101.5	94.2	94.3	86.3	104.9	96.0	100.5	99.5	96.2
Washington	103.2	95.4	97.7	116.0	100.2	105.0	108.1	100.9	108.7
West Virginia	84.5	92.6	96.9	80.3	88.8	93.6	88.6	100.1	92.6
Wisconsin	91.4	99.7	95.4	95.2	90.5	97.7	93.6	96.0	87.4
Wyoming	93.8	92.1	101.9	105.4	96.1	107.2	106.1	100.8	103.5
Overall	100.0	98.3	98.9	98.7	100.3	99.1	100.1	99.0	100.3
Maximum	118.5	128.5	130.2	132.1	126.8	112.7	122.1	104.7	121.6
Minimum	83.8	81.6	73.4	79.4	79.3	79.1	80.6	93.3	81.0
Range	34.7	46.9	56.8	52.7	47.4	33.6	41.5	11.4	40.6

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Directorate

Table A8: Regional Price Parities for Metropolitan, Micropolitan and Rural Areas, by Expenditure Class, 2005-2009

	Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
Overall RPP	102.8		88.0		84.6	
Expenditure Class	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
Apparel	102.8	-	88.6	-	84.3	-
Education	100.7	103.4	97.2	87.1	94.9	80.5
Food	100.5	101.3	97.2	93.9	94.8	91.9
Household	101.9	102.0	92.0	91.3	88.0	88.0
Medical	102.2	98.9	89.5	101.3	86.7	100.2
Other	103.0	102.9	90.4	89.2	82.1	83.0
Recreation	101.0	102.8	94.4	90.5	91.1	82.3
Rent	-	106.4	-	74.7	-	67.4
Transportation	99.6	101.8	97.7	91.7	97.5	89.7
Overall	100.8	103.8	94.9	84.3	92.6	79.5

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Abilene, TX	89.3	28.2	29.8	32.3	35.6	35.2	31.7	33.6	36.4	40.0	39.6
Akron, OH	86.0	33.8	35.7	37.3	37.9	37.1	39.5	41.7	43.6	44.2	43.2
Albany, GA	83.8	25.9	26.5	27.8	29.2	29.2	31.1	31.8	33.4	35.1	35.0
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	98.2	36.2	38.3	40.4	42.1	42.2	37.1	39.2	41.3	43.1	43.2
Albuquerque, NM	92.8	31.7	33.5	34.5	35.6	35.3	34.4	36.3	37.4	38.6	38.2
Alexandria, LA	86.8	30.9	31.4	33.1	35.8	35.9	35.8	36.4	38.3	41.5	41.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	98.3	33.9	35.8	37.8	39.0	38.5	34.6	36.6	38.7	39.8	39.3
Altoona, PA	85.7	28.1	29.1	31.0	32.0	32.7	33.0	34.2	36.4	37.6	38.3
Amarillo, TX	90.0	29.5	31.1	32.9	35.8	35.5	33.0	34.7	36.8	39.9	39.6
Ames, IA	85.0	31.3	33.2	34.4	35.8	35.6	37.0	39.3	40.7	42.3	42.0
Anchorage, AK	108.3	40.2	42.2	44.6	47.9	46.2	37.3	39.2	41.5	44.4	42.8
Anderson, IN	86.3	28.0	29.3	30.0	31.8	30.6	32.5	34.1	34.9	37.0	35.6
Anderson, SC	84.8	27.4	28.7	29.8	30.8	30.3	32.5	34.1	35.4	36.5	35.9
Ann Arbor, MI	100.5	37.1	38.3	38.9	39.9	37.9	37.1	38.3	38.9	39.9	37.8
Anniston-Oxford, AL	83.2	27.5	29.1	31.1	32.5	32.0	33.2	35.1	37.6	39.2	38.6
Appleton, WI	88.4	34.5	36.2	37.3	38.1	36.8	39.2	41.1	42.5	43.3	41.8
Asheville, NC	89.2	30.6	32.4	34.2	35.1	34.4	34.4	36.5	38.5	39.5	38.7
Athens-Clarke County, GA	90.4	27.3	28.3	29.6	30.6	29.8	30.3	31.5	32.9	34.0	33.1
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	96.4	36.2	37.6	38.7	38.9	37.1	37.8	39.2	40.4	40.6	38.6
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	106.4	35.8	37.2	38.7	39.9	39.2	33.8	35.1	36.6	37.7	36.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL	83.9	24.8	26.2	27.4	28.2	27.6	29.7	31.4	32.8	33.8	33.1
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	87.1	29.5	30.7	32.1	33.6	33.6	34.0	35.4	37.1	38.8	38.8
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	97.2	34.9	36.7	37.6	38.9	37.5	36.1	38.0	38.9	40.3	38.8
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	94.2	26.5	27.8	29.4	30.1	29.6	28.3	29.7	31.4	32.1	31.6
Baltimore-Towson, MD	104.8	42.1	44.6	46.8	48.3	48.2	40.3	42.8	44.9	46.3	46.2
Bangor, ME	92.3	29.4	30.6	31.9	33.3	33.8	32.0	33.3	34.8	36.2	36.7
Barnstable Town, MA	101.3	43.8	47.0	49.8	51.3	50.1	43.4	46.6	49.5	50.9	49.7
Baton Rouge, LA	90.6	31.7	32.9	35.0	37.9	38.1	35.1	36.5	38.8	42.0	42.2
Battle Creek, MI	88.0	28.3	29.1	30.5	31.9	32.2	32.4	33.3	34.8	36.4	36.8
Bay City, MI	86.3	28.0	29.0	30.1	31.3	31.2	32.6	33.8	35.1	36.4	36.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	87.9	29.2	32.0	33.8	36.5	36.6	33.4	36.6	38.7	41.7	41.8
Bellingham, WA	95.4	30.3	32.6	35.5	36.3	35.5	31.9	34.4	37.4	38.2	37.3
Bend, OR	95.7	33.1	35.5	36.7	37.0	36.0	34.8	37.4	38.5	38.9	37.7
Billings, MT	89.6	33.9	36.3	38.2	40.0	39.2	38.0	40.7	42.8	44.8	43.9
Binghamton, NY	91.6	28.3	30.1	32.6	34.1	34.4	31.0	33.1	35.8	37.4	37.7
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	89.9	35.9	37.9	39.2	39.9	38.6	40.2	42.4	43.8	44.7	43.1
Bismarck, ND	85.9	33.5	34.9	36.9	38.7	39.3	39.2	40.9	43.3	45.3	46.0
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	84.0	24.9	26.4	27.9	28.5	28.4	29.8	31.6	33.4	34.0	33.9
Bloomington, IN	89.9	26.7	28.1	29.3	30.7	31.0	29.8	31.4	32.8	34.3	34.5
Bloomington-Normal, IL	91.0	33.7	36.0	37.1	39.0	38.7	37.3	39.8	41.0	43.0	42.7
Boise City-Nampa, ID	91.1	33.1	35.8	36.0	35.4	34.0	36.5	39.5	39.7	39.0	37.4
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	111.0	47.6	51.5	54.1	55.4	53.6	43.1	46.6	49.0	50.1	48.4
Boulder, CO	104.6	46.4	49.0	50.0	50.7	48.1	44.5	47.0	48.1	48.7	46.1
Bowling Green, KY	81.4	27.9	29.2	30.5	31.6	30.9	34.4	36.0	37.7	39.1	38.1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	100.5	37.8	39.8	42.2	43.9	43.4	37.8	39.8	42.2	43.8	43.3
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	124.3	68.5	76.8	80.9	79.6	74.8	55.4	62.1	65.5	64.4	60.4
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	82.6	18.5	19.4	20.6	22.1	22.4	22.6	23.6	25.0	26.9	27.2
Brunswick, GA	83.2	32.3	34.3	35.4	36.3	35.1	39.0	41.5	42.8	43.8	42.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	92.2	31.8	33.7	36.0	37.3	37.5	34.6	36.8	39.2	40.7	40.8
Burlington, NC	89.0	28.5	30.2	31.4	31.9	30.7	32.2	34.1	35.5	36.0	34.6
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	100.6	35.9	38.7	40.4	41.9	41.6	35.9	38.6	40.4	41.9	41.5
Canton-Massillon, OH	85.2	29.7	30.7	32.0	32.8	32.4	35.0	36.2	37.7	38.7	38.1
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	97.0	39.1	42.3	42.3	42.5	40.7	40.5	43.9	43.9	44.0	42.2
Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL	78.6	28.2	29.5	31.4	32.3	32.8	36.1	37.7	40.2	41.3	41.9

Table A9: Metropolitan Area Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI)
Adjusted by Regional Price Parities (RPPs), 2005-2009

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Carson City, NV	100.0	38.9	40.6	42.6	41.9	40.2	39.1	40.9	42.8	42.1	40.4
Casper, WY	88.5	43.2	49.7	50.0	57.3	53.4	49.0	56.5	56.9	65.1	60.5
Cedar Rapids, IA	86.8	33.7	35.4	37.6	39.5	39.0	38.9	41.0	43.6	45.7	45.1
Champaign-Urbana, IL	92.0	29.7	31.0	32.7	35.0	34.6	32.4	33.9	35.8	38.3	37.8
Charleston, WV	83.4	31.2	33.8	35.2	37.3	37.7	37.6	40.7	42.5	44.9	45.4
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	94.0	31.8	33.6	35.3	36.1	35.3	34.0	35.9	37.7	38.6	37.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	92.2	37.7	39.5	40.1	40.2	38.0	41.0	43.1	43.7	43.8	41.4
Charlottesville, VA	96.8	37.4	40.6	42.9	43.8	42.9	38.8	42.1	44.6	45.5	44.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA	86.7	31.2	32.9	34.3	34.7	33.8	36.1	38.2	39.8	40.2	39.1
Cheyenne, WY	90.1	37.6	41.3	43.3	46.2	46.0	42.0	46.1	48.4	51.6	51.2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	104.7	40.1	42.8	44.9	46.1	44.4	38.5	41.1	43.1	44.3	42.5
Chico, CA	97.3	28.0	29.9	31.6	32.6	32.6	28.9	30.9	32.6	33.6	33.6
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	89.8	35.7	37.4	38.1	39.0	38.0	40.0	41.9	42.7	43.6	42.5
Clarksville, TN-KY	86.1	30.1	32.6	33.1	35.9	35.3	35.1	38.0	38.6	41.8	41.2
Cleveland, TN	81.1	27.7	28.4	29.6	30.5	29.9	34.4	35.2	36.7	37.7	37.1
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	86.9	35.9	38.0	39.4	40.4	39.5	41.6	44.0	45.6	46.7	45.6
Coeur d'Alene, ID	93.1	28.7	30.5	31.9	32.5	31.8	31.0	33.0	34.4	35.1	34.3
College Station-Bryan, TX	91.2	24.5	25.9	27.6	29.8	29.8	26.9	28.5	30.4	32.8	32.8
Colorado Springs, CO	95.7	34.2	35.7	37.6	38.5	38.4	36.0	37.6	39.5	40.4	40.3
Columbia, MO	89.6	32.2	33.7	35.4	36.4	36.6	36.1	37.8	39.7	40.9	41.0
Columbia, SC	90.4	31.8	33.8	35.0	36.1	35.5	35.3	37.6	38.9	40.1	39.4
Columbus, GA-AL	87.5	31.1	33.0	34.8	37.1	36.6	35.6	37.9	40.0	42.5	41.9
Columbus, IN	83.4	33.2	35.8	36.8	39.7	37.6	40.0	43.2	44.4	47.8	45.3
Columbus, OH	91.6	35.6	37.0	38.1	38.6	38.0	39.0	40.6	41.8	42.4	41.7
Corpus Christi, TX	92.5	29.7	31.8	34.3	37.3	36.6	32.3	34.6	37.3	40.6	39.7
Corvallis, OR	95.9	34.1	35.7	36.9	38.6	37.9	35.7	37.5	38.7	40.5	39.7
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	95.9	36.3	39.2	41.1	42.3	42.0	38.1	41.1	43.1	44.3	44.0
Cumberland, MD-WV	82.6	26.0	27.3	28.5	30.3	31.4	31.6	33.2	34.7	36.8	38.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	99.8	37.9	39.9	41.5	43.7	41.8	38.2	40.2	41.8	44.0	42.0
Dalton, GA	83.1	27.4	28.0	29.1	28.9	28.0	33.2	33.9	35.3	35.0	33.9
Danville, IL	79.3	26.1	27.0	28.2	30.6	30.7	33.0	34.2	35.7	38.8	38.9
Danville, VA	84.1	27.1	27.5	29.1	29.9	30.1	32.4	32.9	34.8	35.8	35.9
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	87.5	33.0	35.0	37.1	39.2	38.7	37.9	40.2	42.6	45.0	44.3
Dayton, OH	89.0	32.1	33.8	34.9	35.4	35.3	36.2	38.2	39.4	40.0	39.7
Decatur, AL	82.8	28.4	29.9	31.2	32.2	32.0	34.5	36.3	37.9	39.0	38.8
Decatur, IL	86.0	33.6	35.3	37.7	39.6	39.2	39.2	41.3	44.0	46.2	45.7
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	95.0	29.3	30.9	32.3	32.8	32.3	31.0	32.7	34.2	34.7	34.1
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	100.5	43.2	46.2	47.3	48.6	46.6	43.2	46.2	47.4	48.6	46.6
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	91.4	38.3	40.4	42.0	43.0	42.0	42.1	44.4	46.2	47.2	46.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	95.6	36.5	37.3	38.5	39.6	37.9	38.4	39.2	40.5	41.6	39.8
Dothan, AL	82.2	29.6	30.8	32.5	33.4	33.0	36.2	37.7	39.8	40.9	40.4
Dover, DE	93.6	28.7	29.5	30.7	31.3	31.1	30.9	31.7	33.0	33.6	33.4
Dubuque, IA	87.1	30.8	32.8	34.7	36.1	35.6	35.6	37.9	40.0	41.6	41.1
Duluth, MN-WI	87.7	30.2	31.9	33.7	35.2	34.9	34.6	36.6	38.7	40.4	39.9
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	93.0	36.3	38.5	40.8	41.5	41.0	39.3	41.6	44.1	44.9	44.3
Eau Claire, WI	88.7	29.7	31.5	32.7	33.8	33.7	33.6	35.7	37.1	38.2	38.1
El Centro, CA	91.4	24.3	25.5	26.7	28.6	28.7	26.7	28.0	29.4	31.5	31.5
Elizabethtown, KY	81.0	29.9	32.1	33.0	34.6	35.1	37.1	39.8	41.0	43.0	43.5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	89.1	31.5	32.6	33.4	32.7	30.1	35.5	36.8	37.7	36.8	33.9
Elmira, NY	91.8	27.9	29.4	31.3	33.3	32.9	30.6	32.2	34.3	36.4	36.0
El Paso, TX	84.6	24.1	25.5	27.0	28.9	29.4	28.7	30.4	32.1	34.3	34.9
Erie, PA	90.1	27.8	29.3	31.2	32.6	32.6	31.0	32.6	34.8	36.3	36.3
Eugene-Springfield, OR	93.9	30.1	32.4	33.1	34.1	33.6	32.2	34.7	35.4	36.5	35.9
Evansville, IN-KY	87.2	32.6	34.5	34.9	37.0	36.5	37.6	39.7	40.2	42.6	42.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Directorate

Appendix page 18

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fairbanks, AK	103.5	32.3	34.9	36.4	39.5	38.9	31.3	33.9	35.3	38.4	37.7
Fargo, ND-MN	87.9	34.0	35.9	37.8	41.0	39.9	38.9	41.0	43.3	46.8	45.5
Farmington, NM	90.5	25.0	27.4	29.2	31.9	30.7	27.7	30.4	32.4	35.4	34.0
Fayetteville, NC	89.0	32.3	33.9	36.7	39.4	40.0	36.4	38.4	41.5	44.5	45.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	87.5	29.1	30.6	32.0	32.5	31.8	33.4	35.1	36.7	37.4	36.4
Flagstaff, AZ	97.5	29.5	31.8	33.2	34.8	34.5	30.4	32.8	34.3	35.8	35.5
Flint, MI	89.6	27.3	28.2	28.9	29.4	29.5	30.6	31.7	32.4	33.0	33.1
Florence, SC	83.4	28.5	30.5	31.7	32.8	32.7	34.3	36.6	38.2	39.5	39.4
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	81.2	26.4	27.7	29.6	30.8	30.8	32.6	34.3	36.7	38.2	38.1
Fond du Lac, WI	81.8	32.5	33.8	35.4	36.3	35.4	39.9	41.6	43.5	44.6	43.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	95.2	35.0	36.9	38.8	39.3	37.8	36.9	39.0	41.0	41.5	39.9
Fort Smith, AR-OK	83.4	27.1	28.7	30.1	31.6	30.9	32.6	34.6	36.3	38.1	37.2
Fort Wayne, IN	87.7	31.3	33.0	34.0	34.6	33.7	35.8	37.8	39.1	39.7	38.5
Fresno, CA	95.2	27.8	29.3	30.5	31.1	30.6	29.3	31.0	32.3	32.8	32.3
Gadsden, AL	82.2	26.4	27.4	29.1	30.2	30.0	32.2	33.5	35.7	36.9	36.6
Gainesville, FL	95.5	31.1	32.8	34.2	35.4	35.1	32.7	34.5	36.0	37.2	37.0
Gainesville, GA	86.4	29.0	29.9	30.3	30.5	29.0	33.7	34.8	35.3	35.5	33.7
Glens Falls, NY	96.3	28.7	29.9	31.4	32.9	33.1	30.0	31.2	32.8	34.3	34.5
Goldsboro, NC	82.8	27.2	28.5	30.5	31.7	31.7	33.0	34.6	37.1	38.5	38.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN	87.4	29.7	31.4	34.1	36.6	36.1	34.1	36.1	39.2	42.0	41.5
Grand Junction, CO	94.0	30.1	32.1	34.9	37.3	34.8	32.2	34.3	37.4	39.9	37.2
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	89.4	31.4	32.7	33.0	33.5	32.4	35.3	36.7	37.1	37.6	36.4
Great Falls, MT	83.8	30.6	33.7	35.2	37.1	37.4	36.7	40.4	42.3	44.6	44.9
Greeley, CO	93.6	26.6	27.2	28.2	28.7	27.2	28.5	29.2	30.3	30.8	29.1
Green Bay, WI	88.6	33.4	35.0	36.2	37.2	36.7	37.9	39.8	41.1	42.1	41.6
Greensboro-High Point, NC	88.4	32.6	34.2	35.3	35.7	34.9	37.1	38.9	40.1	40.5	39.7
Greenville, NC	87.4	28.9	30.1	31.4	32.7	32.3	33.3	34.7	36.2	37.6	37.1
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	87.6	30.4	32.3	33.7	34.5	33.4	34.9	37.0	38.7	39.5	38.3
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	91.6	29.2	32.4	37.6	36.1	35.9	32.0	35.5	41.3	39.6	39.3
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	94.5	29.4	30.9	32.0	32.8	33.1	31.2	32.9	34.1	34.8	35.2
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	94.5	23.7	24.1	26.8	27.3	26.4	25.2	25.7	28.5	29.0	28.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	94.5	35.3	36.7	38.5	39.7	39.7	37.5	39.0	40.9	42.2	42.2
Harrisonburg, VA	86.6	27.6	29.0	30.7	31.4	30.7	32.1	33.7	35.6	36.4	35.6
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	100.7	43.6	46.9	50.5	51.7	50.7	43.6	46.8	50.4	51.6	50.5
Hattiesburg, MS	83.2	26.1	27.7	28.5	29.5	29.3	31.5	33.5	34.5	35.6	35.3
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	85.7	28.2	29.3	30.2	30.6	29.8	33.1	34.3	35.4	35.8	35.0
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	83.8	22.7	24.4	25.5	28.3	26.4	27.2	29.2	30.6	33.9	31.6
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	91.0	30.6	32.0	32.4	32.8	32.3	33.8	35.4	35.8	36.3	35.7
Honolulu, HI	120.2	38.1	41.0	43.9	45.6	45.5	31.8	34.3	36.7	38.1	38.0
Hot Springs, AR	83.0	28.9	30.7	32.8	33.9	33.7	34.9	37.2	39.8	41.0	40.8
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	86.2	29.1	33.3	37.0	41.1	40.5	34.0	38.8	43.2	47.9	47.2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	100.2	39.6	42.7	44.6	48.9	46.6	39.7	42.8	44.8	49.1	46.7
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	81.7	25.9	27.6	29.1	30.9	31.6	31.9	34.0	35.9	38.0	38.8
Huntsville, AL	87.3	33.5	35.3	37.0	38.7	38.4	38.6	40.6	42.7	44.6	44.1
Idaho Falls, ID	90.2	30.4	31.9	33.1	33.8	32.6	33.8	35.5	37.0	37.6	36.3
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	91.6	36.5	38.3	38.8	39.8	38.5	40.0	42.0	42.6	43.7	42.2
Iowa City, IA	92.6	33.1	35.0	37.2	38.9	38.3	35.9	38.0	40.4	42.2	41.5
Ithaca, NY	101.3	28.3	29.7	31.9	33.9	33.7	28.0	29.4	31.6	33.6	33.4
Jackson, MI	88.0	26.9	27.5	28.5	29.8	29.5	30.8	31.4	32.6	34.0	33.6
Jackson, MS	90.2	31.9	34.0	34.9	36.5	36.0	35.6	37.9	38.9	40.7	40.1
Jackson, TN	81.4	29.2	30.1	31.6	32.8	32.1	36.0	37.1	39.0	40.4	39.5
Jacksonville, FL	94.8	36.5	39.3	40.3	40.5	39.4	38.7	41.7	42.7	43.0	41.7
Jacksonville, NC	90.1	31.7	33.1	36.9	40.3	42.5	35.4	36.9	41.2	44.9	47.3
Janesville, WI	89.4	29.2	31.1	31.6	32.1	31.3	32.8	34.9	35.6	36.1	35.1

Table A9: Metropolitan Area Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Adjusted by Regional Price Parities (RPPs), 2005-2009

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jefferson City, MO	78.6	30.4	31.5	33.2	34.8	34.7	38.8	40.3	42.4	44.5	44.3
Johnson City, TN	82.1	26.7	28.2	29.9	31.2	30.8	32.7	34.5	36.7	38.2	37.6
Johnstown, PA	80.9	26.7	28.0	30.1	31.6	32.0	33.1	34.8	37.4	39.2	39.6
Jonesboro, AR	78.7	26.6	27.7	29.0	30.6	30.2	33.9	35.4	37.1	39.1	38.5
Joplin, MO	84.6	26.6	27.7	28.8	30.0	29.8	31.5	32.9	34.3	35.6	35.4
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	89.6	30.3	31.5	32.6	33.8	33.1	34.0	35.4	36.6	37.9	37.1
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	95.5	27.7	28.8	30.3	31.7	31.8	29.2	30.3	31.9	33.4	33.4
Kansas City, MO-KS	85.7	36.1	38.4	40.1	41.3	40.4	42.3	45.0	47.1	48.4	47.3
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	91.8	29.4	30.1	32.6	34.0	34.5	32.2	32.9	35.7	37.2	37.8
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	90.6	30.1	32.8	35.5	38.3	39.3	33.4	36.4	39.4	42.5	43.6
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	81.6	27.3	29.1	30.6	32.1	31.8	33.6	35.9	37.7	39.4	39.1
Kingston, NY	102.6	30.7	33.0	35.3	36.5	36.5	30.0	32.4	34.6	35.8	35.7
Knoxville, TN	86.9	31.3	33.0	34.2	34.9	33.9	36.2	38.1	39.5	40.3	39.2
Kokomo, IN	85.2	30.4	31.7	33.2	33.1	31.7	35.9	37.4	39.2	39.1	37.3
La Crosse, WI-MN	87.6	31.3	33.0	34.2	35.7	35.9	35.8	37.8	39.2	40.9	41.1
Lafayette, IN	90.9	27.9	28.8	29.9	31.4	30.6	30.8	31.8	33.0	34.7	33.8
Lafayette, LA	88.2	33.3	36.6	39.2	42.8	41.7	37.9	41.7	44.7	48.7	47.4
Lake Charles, LA	86.0	28.9	31.8	34.6	37.4	36.2	33.8	37.2	40.4	43.7	42.3
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	93.7	23.5	24.6	25.9	26.5	26.2	25.2	26.4	27.8	28.4	28.0
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	93.8	30.3	31.7	32.5	33.2	32.3	32.5	34.0	34.9	35.6	34.6
Lancaster, PA	96.2	33.0	34.3	36.1	37.1	36.3	34.5	35.8	37.8	38.7	37.9
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	91.9	30.2	31.5	32.8	34.5	34.2	33.0	34.5	35.9	37.7	37.3
Laredo, TX	88.1	20.2	21.0	22.0	23.6	23.3	23.0	24.0	25.1	26.9	26.5
Las Cruces, NM	87.3	24.0	25.1	26.7	27.8	28.2	27.6	28.9	30.8	32.1	32.4
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	100.6	37.6	38.7	39.7	39.2	36.7	37.5	38.7	39.7	39.2	36.6
Lawrence, KS	92.8	27.6	29.9	31.0	32.2	32.1	29.9	32.4	33.6	34.8	34.7
Lawton, OK	86.8	28.6	31.6	33.0	35.8	36.6	33.1	36.6	38.3	41.5	42.3
Lebanon, PA	91.4	31.7	33.3	35.2	36.7	36.9	34.9	36.6	38.7	40.3	40.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	88.8	29.5	31.0	33.1	34.5	34.2	33.3	35.1	37.5	39.0	38.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	91.2	30.7	32.0	33.7	35.0	35.5	33.8	35.3	37.2	38.6	39.0
Lexington-Fayette, KY	88.8	33.3	35.3	36.4	36.6	35.7	37.7	40.0	41.2	41.5	40.4
Lima, OH	84.3	27.8	29.0	30.0	31.0	30.6	33.2	34.6	35.8	37.0	36.4
Lincoln, NE	89.2	33.8	35.4	36.8	38.0	37.4	38.1	39.9	41.5	42.8	42.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	89.7	34.0	36.1	38.9	39.5	39.4	38.1	40.4	43.6	44.2	44.1
Logan, UT-ID	89.1	22.6	23.4	25.1	26.1	25.2	25.5	26.4	28.3	29.4	28.4
Longview, TX	87.8	29.8	32.1	34.8	38.7	37.6	34.1	36.8	39.8	44.3	43.0
Longview, WA	92.5	26.8	27.7	29.7	30.6	30.9	29.1	30.1	32.3	33.3	33.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	116.6	38.9	42.2	43.6	44.5	42.8	33.5	36.4	37.6	38.3	36.8
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	87.4	34.1	36.3	37.5	38.2	37.7	39.2	41.8	43.1	44.0	43.3
Lubbock, TX	91.1	28.6	29.7	31.6	34.2	34.1	31.5	32.8	34.9	37.7	37.5
Lynchburg, VA	85.9	29.5	31.3	32.6	33.8	33.3	34.5	36.7	38.2	39.5	38.9
Macon, GA	86.3	30.5	31.9	33.1	34.6	34.4	35.6	37.1	38.5	40.3	40.0
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	94.2	23.9	25.0	26.6	26.9	26.8	25.4	26.6	28.4	28.7	28.5
Madison, WI	95.0	39.4	42.0	43.3	44.1	43.1	41.7	44.4	45.8	46.7	45.5
Manchester-Nashua, NH	108.1	40.4	42.8	44.9	45.7	44.2	37.5	39.9	41.8	42.5	41.1
Manhattan, KS	85.2	28.9	32.1	36.5	39.4	39.9	34.0	37.9	43.1	46.5	47.0
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	82.9	31.7	33.5	34.0	36.2	35.3	38.5	40.6	41.3	43.9	42.7
Mansfield, OH	85.2	27.2	28.1	28.9	30.1	29.6	32.1	33.2	34.1	35.6	34.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	82.4	17.5	18.0	19.2	20.3	20.5	21.4	22.0	23.4	24.8	25.0
Medford, OR	94.4	31.3	33.7	34.6	34.7	34.3	33.3	35.9	36.8	36.9	36.5
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	91.3	34.9	36.5	38.0	38.7	37.6	38.4	40.2	41.8	42.6	41.4
Merced, CA	92.8	24.4	25.2	28.2	28.0	27.5	26.4	27.3	30.6	30.3	29.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	104.5	38.7	41.9	43.6	44.5	42.8	37.2	40.3	42.0	42.8	41.1
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	82.6	27.4	28.9	29.8	31.2	30.2	33.4	35.2	36.3	38.0	36.7

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Midland, TX	92.1	43.0	49.2	52.3	59.7	54.2	47.0	53.7	57.1	65.1	59.1
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	91.6	37.9	40.7	41.8	43.0	42.3	41.6	44.7	45.9	47.2	46.4
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	99.4	42.7	45.0	46.8	47.7	45.8	43.2	45.5	47.3	48.2	46.3
Missoula, MT	93.9	31.4	33.2	34.5	35.3	35.2	33.6	35.6	36.9	37.8	37.6
Mobile, AL	87.4	26.5	28.6	29.6	31.0	30.9	30.4	32.9	34.0	35.6	35.4
Modesto, CA	97.8	28.5	29.7	31.1	31.7	31.2	29.3	30.5	31.9	32.5	32.1
Monroe, LA	84.0	28.5	30.3	31.6	33.8	34.2	34.1	36.3	37.8	40.4	40.9
Monroe, MI	91.9	31.5	32.3	33.5	33.5	32.0	34.4	35.4	36.7	36.6	34.9
Montgomery, AL	89.5	32.3	33.9	34.8	36.3	35.9	36.3	38.1	39.1	40.7	40.3
Morgantown, WV	82.9	28.3	30.5	32.9	34.0	34.8	34.2	37.0	39.9	41.2	42.1
Morristown, TN	79.5	24.8	25.8	26.8	27.7	27.6	31.4	32.6	33.9	35.1	34.8
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	98.5	32.3	35.4	37.7	38.8	38.2	32.9	36.1	38.4	39.6	38.9
Muncie, IN	87.2	27.0	27.7	28.7	29.7	29.4	31.1	31.9	33.1	34.2	33.9
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	85.7	25.7	26.6	27.3	28.1	27.8	30.2	31.2	32.1	33.0	32.5
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	92.8	28.1	29.5	30.1	30.0	29.1	30.5	31.9	32.6	32.4	31.5
Napa, CA	118.6	45.7	49.0	51.0	51.8	49.8	38.7	41.5	43.3	43.8	42.1
Naples-Marco Island, FL	100.5	54.7	61.4	63.6	63.7	60.0	54.7	61.4	63.7	63.7	60.0
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	91.6	36.1	38.2	39.5	40.2	38.7	39.6	41.9	43.4	44.2	42.4
New Haven-Milford, CT	114.9	40.3	43.2	46.5	48.2	47.4	35.3	37.8	40.7	42.1	41.4
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	95.6	33.1	43.7	44.7	44.4	42.7	34.8	46.0	47.0	46.7	44.8
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY	121.1	45.9	50.1	53.6	54.4	52.0	38.1	41.6	44.5	45.2	43.1
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	85.6	29.5	31.0	32.7	34.0	33.5	34.7	36.4	38.5	40.0	39.3
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	98.6	44.6	48.1	49.4	50.0	48.5	45.4	49.0	50.4	50.9	49.4
Norwich-New London, CT	100.8	40.1	42.2	46.2	47.4	46.8	40.0	42.1	46.1	47.2	46.6
Ocala, FL	92.0	28.5	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.1	31.2	33.5	34.4	34.5	33.9
Ocean City, NJ	106.1	40.3	42.3	44.8	46.1	46.3	38.2	40.1	42.5	43.6	43.8
Odessa, TX	89.4	26.5	29.7	32.6	36.1	33.5	29.7	33.4	36.6	40.5	37.7
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	91.2	28.9	30.8	32.9	33.4	32.7	31.9	33.9	36.3	36.8	36.0
Oklahoma City, OK	89.3	33.3	36.6	37.4	40.0	38.7	37.5	41.2	42.1	45.0	43.6
Olympia, WA	101.7	35.1	37.3	39.8	41.1	40.8	34.7	36.8	39.4	40.6	40.3
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	90.9	38.3	40.7	42.5	44.0	43.0	42.4	45.0	47.0	48.6	47.5
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	97.9	33.0	35.0	36.1	36.6	35.3	33.9	35.9	37.1	37.6	36.2
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	87.8	33.0	35.3	35.9	37.4	37.1	37.8	40.4	41.1	42.8	42.4
Owensboro, KY	81.2	28.3	29.8	31.0	32.8	32.8	35.0	36.9	38.4	40.6	40.6
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	109.9	42.2	45.3	47.2	47.1	45.9	38.6	41.5	43.3	43.1	41.9
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	95.8	33.4	35.6	37.0	37.6	37.5	35.0	37.4	38.8	39.4	39.2
Palm Coast, FL	91.9	29.0	30.9	31.8	32.8	32.7	31.7	33.8	34.8	35.9	35.7
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	94.9	31.8	33.6	35.5	36.4	36.3	33.7	35.6	37.6	38.6	38.4
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	83.8	26.7	28.6	30.0	31.5	31.9	32.1	34.4	36.0	37.8	38.2
Pascagoula, MS	89.7	27.8	28.9	33.6	33.9	33.9	31.2	32.4	37.6	37.9	38.0
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	92.5	29.3	31.4	33.0	33.8	33.9	31.8	34.2	35.8	36.7	36.8
Peoria, IL	88.5	34.3	37.2	39.0	41.0	39.8	39.0	42.2	44.3	46.5	45.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	107.3	40.4	43.4	45.3	46.7	46.1	37.9	40.6	42.4	43.7	43.1
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	99.5	33.9	36.0	36.7	36.2	34.5	34.2	36.3	37.1	36.5	34.8
Pine Bluff, AR	84.0	24.8	25.9	27.6	29.0	29.5	29.7	31.0	33.0	34.7	35.3
Pittsburgh, PA	86.1	35.8	38.9	40.9	42.6	42.3	41.8	45.4	47.8	49.7	49.3
Pittsfield, MA	93.9	37.3	39.6	41.8	43.3	42.8	39.9	42.4	44.8	46.3	45.8
Pocatello, ID	87.8	25.6	26.8	28.2	28.9	28.5	29.3	30.7	32.3	33.1	32.6
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	98.2	36.4	38.9	40.5	42.0	41.4	37.3	39.8	41.5	42.9	42.3
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	96.8	35.9	38.0	39.4	40.4	39.2	37.2	39.5	41.0	41.9	40.7
Port St. Lucie, FL	96.9	36.9	39.5	40.3	41.0	39.6	38.2	40.9	41.9	42.5	41.0
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	120.2	34.4	36.4	38.9	39.9	39.1	28.8	30.4	32.5	33.4	32.6
Prescott, AZ	96.7	26.7	28.1	29.9	30.1	29.1	27.8	29.3	31.1	31.3	30.3
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	98.2	35.7	37.9	39.9	41.2	40.8	36.5	38.8	40.8	42.2	41.7

Table A9: Metropolitan Area Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Adjusted by Regional Price Parities (RPPs), 2005-2009

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Provo-Orem, UT	93.0	22.1	22.9	23.9	24.4	23.4	23.9	24.8	25.9	26.3	25.3
Pueblo, CO	87.6	26.8	27.6	29.5	31.0	31.6	30.7	31.7	33.9	35.6	36.2
Punta Gorda, FL	95.0	31.9	34.4	35.8	36.4	35.9	33.7	36.5	37.9	38.5	37.9
Racine, WI	88.8	33.2	34.9	36.0	37.1	36.7	37.5	39.5	40.7	42.0	41.5
Raleigh-Cary, NC	93.5	36.9	38.8	40.0	39.7	38.0	39.7	41.8	43.1	42.7	40.8
Rapid City, SD	86.3	33.4	35.0	36.8	38.1	37.3	38.9	40.8	42.9	44.3	43.4
Reading, PA	94.4	32.0	34.2	35.7	36.7	36.3	34.1	36.5	38.1	39.0	38.6
Redding, CA	96.2	30.9	32.9	34.4	34.4	34.1	32.2	34.4	36.0	35.9	35.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	99.4	43.0	44.0	45.4	44.9	42.4	43.4	44.5	46.0	45.4	42.8
Richmond, VA	94.2	38.0	40.0	41.7	42.4	41.2	40.5	42.7	44.5	45.2	43.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	103.1	28.1	29.5	30.4	30.5	29.7	27.4	28.7	29.6	29.8	28.9
Roanoke, VA	88.2	33.7	35.4	37.6	38.8	38.3	38.4	40.4	42.9	44.2	43.6
Rochester, MN	90.7	37.7	39.7	41.8	42.7	42.2	41.8	44.0	46.3	47.2	46.7
Rochester, NY	96.3	34.1	35.9	38.0	39.4	39.0	35.6	37.4	39.7	41.1	40.7
Rockford, IL	89.2	29.3	31.2	32.2	32.8	32.0	33.1	35.1	36.3	37.0	36.0
Rocky Mount, NC	85.5	28.1	29.2	30.6	31.7	31.9	33.0	34.3	36.0	37.3	37.5
Rome, GA	82.0	28.5	29.6	31.1	32.3	31.8	35.0	36.3	38.2	39.5	39.0
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	101.4	37.0	39.0	40.5	41.3	40.3	36.6	38.6	40.2	41.0	39.9
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	87.5	27.3	28.2	29.3	30.1	30.1	31.4	32.4	33.7	34.6	34.6
St. Cloud, MN	89.7	29.9	31.5	32.7	34.4	33.6	33.5	35.3	36.7	38.5	37.6
St. George, UT	95.4	24.2	25.4	26.9	27.0	26.1	25.5	26.8	28.3	28.4	27.5
St. Joseph, MO-KS	84.5	27.0	28.5	30.2	31.8	32.2	32.1	33.9	35.9	37.8	38.2
St. Louis, MO-IL	85.5	36.5	38.8	40.3	42.3	40.7	42.8	45.6	47.4	49.7	47.8
Salem, OR	91.4	28.3	30.4	31.4	32.6	32.3	31.1	33.4	34.6	35.8	35.5
Salinas, CA	104.5	37.3	40.9	42.3	42.5	41.7	35.8	39.4	40.7	40.9	40.1
Salisbury, MD	87.5	29.3	30.1	31.7	32.9	33.2	33.6	34.6	36.5	37.8	38.0
Salt Lake City, UT	96.1	33.8	36.2	38.0	38.6	37.5	35.4	37.9	39.8	40.3	39.2
San Angelo, TX	88.8	29.7	30.8	32.4	36.0	35.9	33.6	34.8	36.7	40.7	40.6
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	91.5	31.2	33.0	34.7	36.5	36.3	34.3	36.2	38.2	40.1	39.8
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	111.7	41.5	44.0	45.8	47.0	45.7	37.3	39.6	41.2	42.3	41.1
Sandusky, OH	82.2	33.5	34.7	35.7	36.8	36.2	40.9	42.5	43.7	45.0	44.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	123.5	54.9	59.4	61.7	62.4	60.0	44.7	48.4	50.3	50.8	48.8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	124.1	51.6	55.8	59.3	58.4	55.2	41.8	45.2	48.1	47.2	44.6
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	104.1	35.6	38.6	40.7	41.1	40.1	34.4	37.2	39.3	39.7	38.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	107.7	41.7	46.0	47.1	48.0	46.6	38.9	42.9	44.0	44.8	43.4
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	120.4	44.0	48.2	51.3	51.2	49.1	36.8	40.3	42.9	42.8	41.0
Santa Fe, NM	97.0	39.1	41.5	43.3	44.4	42.6	40.5	43.0	44.9	46.0	44.1
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	117.3	42.3	46.0	47.8	47.3	44.8	36.3	39.4	41.0	40.5	38.3
Savannah, GA	93.8	33.7	36.0	38.0	39.5	38.3	36.1	38.6	40.7	42.3	41.0
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	88.9	30.9	32.5	34.5	35.9	36.2	35.0	36.7	39.1	40.6	40.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	106.0	43.2	47.0	49.9	51.6	50.4	40.9	44.6	47.4	49.0	47.7
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	89.0	50.3	56.3	56.9	59.6	56.3	56.7	63.6	64.2	67.3	63.5
Sheboygan, WI	88.0	34.7	36.6	37.9	38.5	37.8	39.6	41.9	43.3	44.0	43.1
Sherman-Denison, TX	89.5	26.6	27.9	30.0	32.0	32.1	29.8	31.3	33.7	35.9	36.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	87.5	31.4	33.6	34.5	38.7	38.4	36.1	38.7	39.7	44.5	44.0
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	85.9	30.0	30.7	33.0	35.6	34.7	35.1	35.9	38.7	41.6	40.6
Sioux Falls, SD	88.6	36.4	37.7	39.1	40.4	39.8	41.3	42.8	44.4	45.8	45.1
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	88.0	31.5	33.3	34.4	35.7	34.2	36.0	38.1	39.3	40.8	39.0
Spartanburg, SC	85.5	27.9	29.1	30.1	31.1	30.2	32.7	34.2	35.4	36.5	35.5
Spokane, WA	91.5	29.6	31.6	33.6	34.8	34.6	32.5	34.8	36.9	38.2	37.9
Springfield, IL	88.8	34.4	35.9	37.9	40.3	40.5	38.9	40.6	43.0	45.6	45.8
Springfield, MA	95.5	32.9	34.6	36.5	38.0	37.9	34.6	36.4	38.5	39.9	39.8
Springfield, MO	86.0	28.7	29.8	31.3	32.2	31.8	33.6	34.9	36.6	37.6	37.1
Springfield, OH	86.1	29.0	30.4	31.5	32.5	32.6	33.9	35.5	36.8	37.9	38.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Directorate

Metropolitan Area	RPPs	Nominal PCPI (thousands of dollars)					Adjusted PCPI (thousands of dollars)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
State College, PA	97.9	29.0	30.6	32.6	33.9	34.0	29.7	31.4	33.5	34.7	34.9
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	82.1	26.2	27.8	29.4	31.4	31.7	32.1	34.0	36.0	38.4	38.7
Stockton, CA	99.7	28.0	29.5	31.1	31.6	31.1	28.2	29.8	31.4	31.8	31.3
Sumter, SC	85.2	25.5	27.1	28.4	29.5	29.5	30.1	32.0	33.5	34.8	34.7
Syracuse, NY	93.8	31.5	33.1	35.5	36.7	36.8	33.7	35.5	38.0	39.3	39.4
Tallahassee, FL	94.7	30.9	32.3	33.5	34.2	33.8	32.8	34.3	35.6	36.3	35.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	93.1	34.6	36.7	37.8	38.4	37.6	37.4	39.6	40.8	41.5	40.6
Terre Haute, IN	84.7	26.2	27.2	28.6	30.0	30.1	31.1	32.3	33.9	35.6	35.6
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	84.8	27.9	29.2	31.4	33.3	33.1	33.0	34.6	37.3	39.4	39.2
Toledo, OH	87.1	30.5	32.0	32.9	33.5	33.2	35.2	36.9	38.1	38.7	38.3
Topeka, KS	87.4	30.9	32.8	34.9	36.6	36.8	35.5	37.8	40.2	42.1	42.3
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	112.3	45.9	50.4	52.5	54.0	51.9	41.1	45.1	47.0	48.3	46.4
Tucson, AZ	94.6	30.1	32.1	33.2	34.6	33.8	32.0	34.1	35.3	36.7	35.9
Tulsa, OK	88.5	34.9	38.5	39.5	42.1	40.4	39.6	43.8	44.9	47.8	45.8
Tuscaloosa, AL	88.2	29.4	31.1	32.8	34.0	33.5	33.5	35.5	37.4	38.8	38.1
Tyler, TX	92.2	32.6	33.8	35.7	39.2	38.3	35.5	36.9	39.0	42.7	41.7
Utica-Rome, NY	91.1	28.0	29.3	31.4	32.9	33.3	30.9	32.4	34.7	36.3	36.7
Valdosta, GA	82.4	25.9	26.7	28.2	29.6	29.2	31.5	32.6	34.4	36.1	35.5
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	115.8	34.7	36.6	38.5	39.2	39.0	30.1	31.8	33.4	34.0	33.8
Victoria, TX	89.2	30.3	32.4	34.7	37.7	36.4	34.1	36.5	39.1	42.5	41.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	99.3	27.8	29.2	30.3	31.7	31.9	28.1	29.6	30.7	32.1	32.2
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	96.2	34.1	36.3	38.4	39.8	39.5	35.6	38.0	40.1	41.6	41.2
Visalia-Porterville, CA	91.3	25.3	26.0	28.3	28.5	27.7	27.9	28.6	31.2	31.3	30.5
Waco, TX	89.6	27.3	28.6	30.1	31.9	32.3	30.6	32.1	33.8	35.8	36.1
Warner Robins, GA	90.1	29.5	30.9	32.2	33.2	33.1	32.9	34.5	35.9	37.0	36.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	115.2	50.1	53.4	56.0	57.8	57.0	43.7	46.6	48.9	50.4	49.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	87.1	30.9	32.5	34.5	36.6	36.4	35.7	37.5	39.8	42.2	41.9
Wausau, WI	87.7	33.4	34.8	36.2	36.7	36.1	38.2	39.9	41.5	42.1	41.3
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	91.7	28.2	29.8	31.8	33.5	33.3	30.9	32.6	34.9	36.7	36.4
Wheeling, WV-OH	79.5	27.7	29.3	30.4	32.3	32.3	35.0	37.1	38.4	40.8	40.8
Wichita, KS	88.3	34.0	37.6	38.3	40.3	38.9	38.7	42.8	43.7	45.8	44.3
Wichita Falls, TX	89.3	30.0	33.0	34.5	38.9	38.2	33.8	37.1	38.8	43.7	42.9
Williamsport, PA	89.0	27.4	28.7	30.1	31.5	31.9	30.9	32.5	34.1	35.5	36.0
Wilmington, NC	90.9	30.9	32.4	33.8	34.7	34.0	34.2	35.8	37.4	38.3	37.5
Winchester, VA-WV	88.1	30.8	32.7	33.9	34.6	34.1	35.1	37.3	38.7	39.4	38.8
Winston-Salem, NC	87.8	33.5	34.8	35.8	36.4	35.0	38.4	39.8	41.0	41.7	40.0
Worcester, MA	102.1	36.9	39.3	41.6	42.8	42.0	36.3	38.7	41.0	42.1	41.3
Yakima, WA	88.5	26.0	27.3	29.6	31.6	31.3	29.5	31.0	33.6	35.9	35.5
York-Hanover, PA	93.8	32.5	33.4	35.2	36.3	36.0	34.8	35.8	37.7	38.9	38.5
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	85.0	28.5	30.1	31.5	32.0	31.7	33.7	35.6	37.2	37.8	37.4
Yuba City, CA	95.6	27.3	28.6	29.7	30.9	31.3	28.7	30.1	31.2	32.4	32.8
Yuma, AZ	91.8	22.8	23.3	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.0	25.6	27.1	27.6	27.7
Overall	100.0	37.1	39.5	41.3	42.4	41.2	37.1	39.5	41.3	42.4	41.2
Maximum	124.3	68.5	76.8	80.9	79.6	74.8	56.7	63.6	65.5	67.3	63.5
Minimum	78.6	17.5	18.0	19.2	20.3	20.5	21.4	22.0	23.4	24.8	25.0
Range	45.7	51.0	58.7	61.7	59.3	54.3	35.4	41.6	42.1	42.5	38.5
Balancing factors							0.9952	0.9946	0.9944	0.9953	0.9962