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For information about [BEA regional statistics](http://www.bea.gov), go to www.bea.gov.

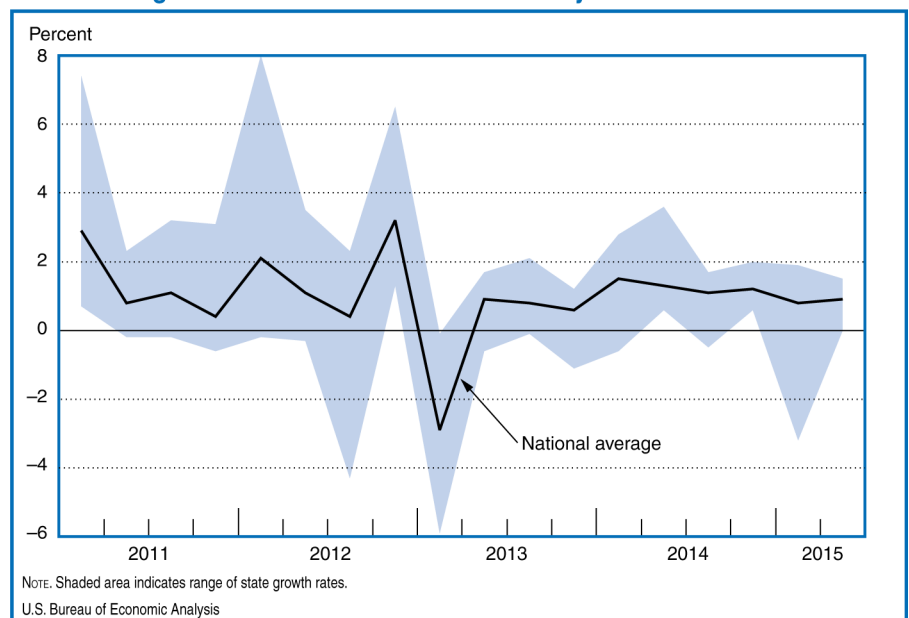
Second quarter of 2015

States displayed three distinctive patterns of current-dollar personal income growth in the second quarter of 2015. In New York and 15 other states, personal income resumed growing in the second quarter (table A).¹ On average personal income grew 1.0 percent in these states after falling 0.4 percent in the first quarter. In California, Florida, Texas, and 13 other states, personal income growth slowed in the second quarter of 2015. On average, these states grew 0.9 percent after growing 1.3 percent in the first quarter. In Nevada, Washington, and 11 other states, personal income growth accelerated to 1.0 percent in the second quarter from 0.6 percent in the first quarter.

Overall, state personal income grew 0.9 percent in the second quarter, up from 0.8 percent in the first quarter (chart 1). Across states, second-quarter personal income growth rates ranged from zero in Oklahoma to 1.5 percent in the state of Washington.

1. State personal income, which is measured in current dollars, is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, property income, and personal current transfer receipts. Quarterly estimates in dollars are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates; quarter-to-quarter percent changes are not annualized.

Chart 1. Range of State Personal Income Quarterly Growth Rates



David G. Lenze prepared the report on state personal income.

Quarterly State Personal Income

For the first time, BEA is making population growth statistics available in this article (table A). Overall, population grew 0.2 percent in both quarters. Population growth rates ranged from -0.1 percent in West Virginia to 0.5 percent in North Dakota.

The inflation rate, as measured by the national price index for personal consumption expenditures, was 0.5 percent in the second quarter, compared with -0.5 percent in the first quarter.

Table A. Growth of Personal Income and Population by State

[Percent change from previous quarter]

	Personal income		Population	
	2015		2015	
	I	II	I	II
United States.....	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
Alabama.....	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Alaska.....	1.9	0.4	(L)	(L)
Arizona.....	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3
Arkansas.....	0.2	0.8	(L)	(L)
California.....	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.2
Colorado.....	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Connecticut.....	0.1	1.1	(L)	(L)
Delaware.....	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3
District of Columbia.....	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.4
Florida.....	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.4
Georgia.....	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.2
Hawaii.....	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Idaho.....	-0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
Illinois.....	0.8	0.7	(L)	(L)
Indiana.....	(L)	0.8	0.1	0.1
Iowa.....	-2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
Kansas.....	0.4	0.3	(L)	0.1
Kentucky.....	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
Louisiana.....	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
Maine.....	-0.9	0.9	(L)	(L)
Maryland.....	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Massachusetts.....	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1
Michigan.....	0.8	1.0	(L)	(L)
Minnesota.....	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Mississippi.....	0.3	0.8	(L)	(L)
Missouri.....	(L)	0.8	0.1	0.1
Montana.....	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.2
Nebraska.....	-1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2
Nevada.....	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4
New Hampshire.....	-0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1
New Jersey.....	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1
New Mexico.....	-0.3	0.7	(L)	(L)
New York.....	-0.2	1.3	(L)	(L)
North Carolina.....	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2
North Dakota.....	-3.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ohio.....	-0.1	0.9	(L)	(L)
Oklahoma.....	0.8	(L)	0.1	0.1
Oregon.....	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.3
Pennsylvania.....	0.5	0.7	(L)	(L)
Rhode Island.....	0.3	1.0	(L)	(L)
South Carolina.....	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3
South Dakota.....	-2.4	1.0	0.2	0.2
Tennessee.....	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2
Texas.....	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Utah.....	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3
Vermont.....	-0.7	0.8	(L)	(L)
Virginia.....	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.2
Washington.....	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.3
West Virginia.....	(L)	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Wisconsin.....	-0.2	0.9	(L)	(L)
Wyoming.....	-0.3	0.5	(L)	(L)

(L) Absolute value less than 0.05 percent

In most states, including the four largest—California, Florida, New York, and Texas—property income together with personal current transfer receipts contributed more to personal income growth than net earnings (table B). Notable exceptions included the capital region (Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia) and New Jersey and Washington state, where net earnings growth exceeded the combined growth of property income and transfers.

Table B. Growth of Personal Income, by Component, by State, 2015:II

	Millions of dollars			
	Personal income	Net earnings	Dividends, interest, and rent	Personal current transfer receipts
United States.....	142,605	65,064	50,119	27,422
Alabama.....	851	21	488	341
Alaska.....	169	79	111	-21
Arizona.....	2,766	1,038	1,032	695
Arkansas.....	950	426	361	164
California.....	24,634	10,593	8,872	5,169
Colorado.....	2,758	1,287	919	553
Connecticut.....	2,497	1,379	852	266
Delaware.....	538	247	145	146
District of Columbia.....	594	325	229	40
Florida.....	9,550	4,235	3,403	1,912
Georgia.....	3,571	1,797	974	800
Hawaii.....	649	367	260	22
Idaho.....	681	332	234	116
Illinois.....	4,201	1,217	2,220	764
Indiana.....	2,142	1,184	649	309
Iowa.....	1,151	597	383	172
Kansas.....	370	-224	452	142
Kentucky.....	1,297	693	400	205
Louisiana.....	1,668	437	524	707
Maine.....	481	245	144	92
Maryland.....	2,895	2,018	1,078	-202
Massachusetts.....	3,100	1,376	1,426	297
Michigan.....	3,963	1,665	1,158	1,140
Minnesota.....	2,349	1,500	684	166
Mississippi.....	822	370	229	223
Missouri.....	2,043	951	764	328
Montana.....	368	144	157	68
Nebraska.....	750	387	279	84
Nevada.....	1,676	835	542	298
New Hampshire.....	780	320	252	208
New Jersey.....	5,137	3,137	1,756	244
New Mexico.....	575	94	229	253
New York.....	14,418	7,022	3,740	3,656
North Carolina.....	3,967	2,040	1,168	759
North Dakota.....	203	-56	143	116
Ohio.....	4,585	2,382	1,449	754
Oklahoma.....	77	-530	410	197
Oregon.....	2,062	934	574	554
Pennsylvania.....	4,413	2,127	1,996	290
Rhode Island.....	506	247	169	90
South Carolina.....	1,952	867	473	612
South Dakota.....	363	201	113	49
Tennessee.....	2,123	1,105	623	395
Texas.....	7,305	1,731	3,249	2,326
Utah.....	1,264	654	439	170
Vermont.....	222	56	97	69
Virginia.....	5,107	2,957	1,465	686
Washington.....	5,389	3,164	1,720	506
West Virginia.....	227	-69	164	132
Wisconsin.....	2,290	1,227	777	287
Wyoming.....	153	-67	145	74

NOTE: Net earnings is earnings by place of work less contributions for government social insurance plus the adjustment for residence.

Quarterly State Personal Income

Earnings by Industry

Overall, earnings in current dollars increased 0.6 percent in the second quarter of 2015 after increasing 0.4 percent in the first quarter (table C). Earnings declined in the

Table C. Growth of U.S. Earnings by Industry

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2015		2015	
	I	II	I	II
All industries	0.4	0.6	42,999	69,803
Private sector	0.3	0.6	30,163	56,271
Farm	-23.4	-1.2	-25,537	-1,022
Nonfarm	0.6	0.6	55,699	57,293
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	7.1	-0.8	2,377	-287
Mining	-0.6	-3.6	-1,093	-6,740
Utilities	2.8	0.8	2,348	700
Construction	0.3	0.6	2,148	3,837
Durable-goods manufacturing	-1.0	-0.4	-6,591	-2,827
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.2	-0.1	649	-290
Wholesale trade	0.6	0.9	3,484	4,911
Retail trade	-0.5	0.4	-3,436	2,273
Transportation and warehousing	1.3	0.5	4,732	1,858
Information	0.4	0.4	1,367	1,388
Finance and insurance	0.3	1.4	2,417	10,792
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0	1.7	4,777	4,061
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2.0	1.5	21,304	15,824
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	1.2	1,548	3,495
Administrative and waste management services	1.0	1.1	4,449	4,806
Educational services	2.0	-0.1	3,605	-205
Health care and social assistance	0.6	0.9	6,602	10,026
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.5	0.3	615	387
Accommodation and food services	0.9	0.7	3,064	2,562
Other services, except public administration	0.3	0.2	1,332	723
Government sector	0.7	0.8	12,836	13,532
Federal government, civilian	1.9	1.6	5,676	4,926
Military	0.1	(L)	170	-37
State and local government	0.5	0.6	6,991	8,643

(L) Absolute value less than 0.05 percent

second quarter in 6 of the 24 industries for which BEA publishes quarterly statistics, including mining—which declined 3.6 percent—and durable-goods manufacturing—which declined 0.4 percent. This was the second consecutive decline for both industries.

Earnings declined in five states in the second quarter. In three states, North Dakota (down 0.3 percent), West Virginia (down 0.4 percent), and Wyoming (down 0.4 percent), the decline was the second consecutive decline and was concentrated in mining.² In North Dakota, for example, earnings fell in construction, manufacturing, transportation, and seven other industries, with 50 percent of the decline in mining.

Mining earnings declined 3.6 percent in the second quarter in Texas, a state which accounts for nearly half of the nation's mining earnings. However, in contrast to other major mining states, the earnings decline in Texas was offset by earnings growth in other industries, such as finance, professional services, and government, so that total earnings in Texas continued to grow. Total earnings

2. Not only did earnings fall for two consecutive quarters, state unemployment insurance (UI) benefits rose for two consecutive quarters, rising 115 percent in North Dakota, 66 percent in Wyoming, and 27 percent in West Virginia. Second-quarter earnings also declined in Oklahoma (0.5 percent) and Kansas (0.4 percent).

grew 0.2 percent in the second quarter in Texas and 0.9 percent in the first quarter.

Mining in Texas and Oklahoma is dominated by oil and gas extraction, which accounted for 75 percent or more of mining earnings in 2014 (table D). In contrast,

Table D. Composition of Mining Earnings, 2014

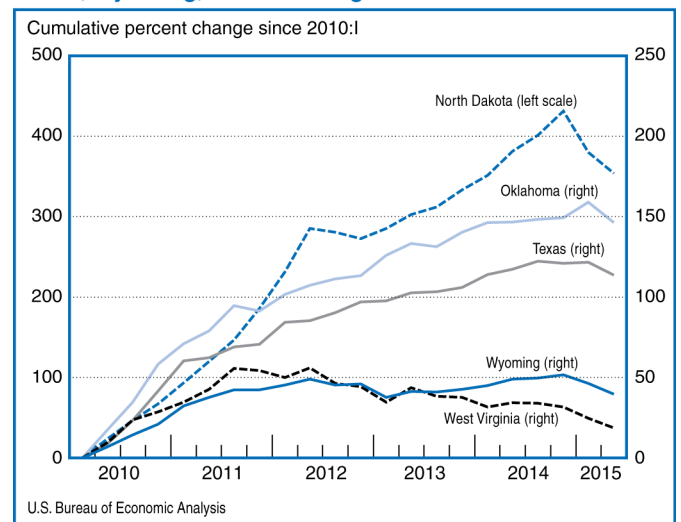
	United States	North Dakota	Oklahoma	Texas	West Virginia	Wyoming
Total mining earnings (billions of dollars)	183.9	3.8	17.1	90.0	3.4	3.8
	Percent of total					
Oil and gas extraction	63.4	16.9	78.8	74.8	20.7	33.4
Mining (except oil and gas)	11.7	6.2	0.9	1.2	59.6	32.6
Support activities for mining	24.9	76.9	20.3	24.0	19.6	34.0

the relatively young mining industry in North Dakota is dominated by support activities, which accounted for 77 percent of mining earnings. West Virginia's mining earnings are concentrated in mining other than oil and gas (coal, most importantly), which peaked in the second quarter of 2012, much earlier than in the other states (chart 2).

Professional services contributed the most to second-quarter earnings growth nationally, as it did in the first quarter. Earnings in professional services grew 1.5 percent in the second quarter after increasing 2.0 percent in the first quarter (table C).

Total earnings grew 1.0 percent or more in the second quarter in 4 states: Washington (1.4 percent), Nevada (1.1 percent), New York (1.0 percent), and Virginia (1.0 percent). Professional services was the largest contributor to second-quarter earnings growth in Washington and Virginia, accommodations was the largest contributor in Nevada, and in New York, finance contributed the most.

Chart 2. Mining Earnings for North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, and West Virginia



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Annual State Personal Income

As is customary in September, BEA released several sets of detailed annual statistics for the previous year: tax payments by level of government; transfer receipts by major program; a decomposition of property income into imputed and monetary components; detailed farm income and expenses; and wages, compensation, earnings, and employment for three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. The new estimates are based on surveys and tabulations of administrative data. In some cases they replace previously reported averages of quarterly estimates of personal current transfer receipts and farm proprietors' income that were based on extrapolations of past trends.

Personal current transfer receipts

Personal current transfer receipts growth accelerated to 4.2 percent in 2014 from 2.5 percent in 2013 (table E). Medical benefits, which increased 6.7 percent in 2014 after rising 3.9 percent in 2013, played a major role in the acceleration as did other transfer receipts. In contrast, income maintenance benefits declined 0.9 percent in 2014, and unemployment insurance benefits declined 42.6 percent.

Most of the growth in other transfer receipts was from two components that are new for 2014: the health insurance premium assistance tax credit (\$14.8 billion) and

the cost-sharing reduction subsidies (\$5.3 billion). Both are related to provisions of the Affordable Care Act. The health insurance premium assistance tax credit is a refundable federal income tax credit for health insurance purchased through an Affordable Care Act Exchange.¹ The cost-sharing reduction subsidy, available to some recipients of health insurance premium assistance tax credits, reduces deductibles, copayments, and other out-of-pocket charges incurred while using the health insurance.

Personal current transfer receipts increased 19.2 percent in Alaska in 2014 after increasing 0.1 percent in 2013. This was the largest increase of all the states. The biggest contributor to the increase in 2014 was the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, which amounted to \$1,629 per person in 2014 (3 percent of per capita personal income) up from \$770 in 2013.

Detailed farm income and expenses

Farm proprietors' income fell 17.6 percent in 2014 (table F) from its record high level of \$99.3 billion in 2013. Although the value of farm production increased 2.5 percent, production expenses increased 6.9 percent. In

1. Under BEA's new accounting treatment for refundable income tax credits, the full amount of the tax credit is treated as a personal current transfer receipt rather than as an offset to personal current taxes.

Table E. Components of Personal Current Transfer Receipts, United States

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Personal current transfer receipts.....	2.5	4.2	60,297	102,533
Receipts of individuals from governments.....	2.7	4.3	61,723	101,558
Retirement and disability insurance benefits.....	4.6	4.4	36,598	36,802
Medical benefits.....	3.9	6.7	39,083	69,440
Income maintenance benefits.....	1.2	-0.9	3,112	-2,441
Unemployment insurance compensation.....	-25.7	-42.6	-21,736	-26,816
Veterans benefits.....	12.8	5.9	8,945	4,653
Education and training assistance.....	-1.0	0.4	-655	258
Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments.....	-21.9	152.5	-3,624	19,662
Receipts of individuals from businesses.....	-7.3	1.9	-1,937	465
Receipts of nonprofit institutions.....	1.3	1.3	511	510

Table F. Components of Farm Proprietors' Income, United States

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Farm proprietors' income.....	49.8	-17.6	32,986	-17,510
Value of farm production ¹	9.3	2.5	36,772	10,649
Livestock.....	6.5	19.1	12,104	37,746
Crops.....	11.8	-11.6	24,668	-27,096
Other farm related income ²	4.9	-15.8	1,927	-6,475
Government payments.....	3.5	-11.2	369	-1,237
Production expenses ³	1.6	6.9	5,921	25,376
Net income of corporate farms ⁴	1.0	-30.6	162	-4,931

1. Cash receipts from marketings plus value of inventory change.

2. Imputed and miscellaneous income received.

3. Including the value of inventory change of materials and supplies.

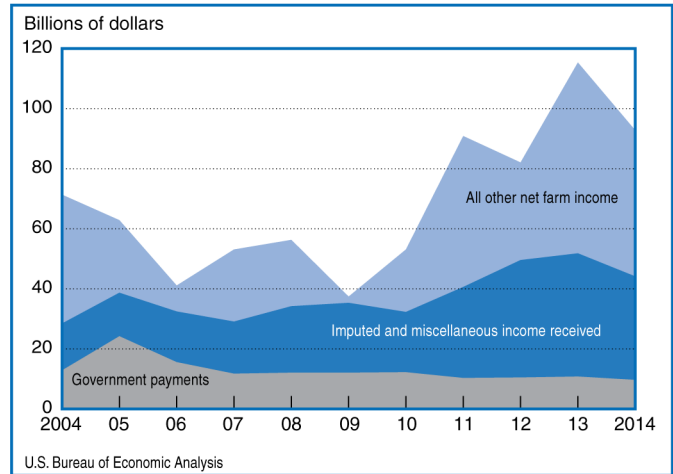
4. Including statistical adjustment.

Annual State Personal Income

addition, government payments fell 11.2 percent and other farm-related income fell 15.8 percent in 2014 after rising in 2013. The decline in government payments brought them to the lowest level since 1997. As government payments have become a smaller share of net farm income, imputed and miscellaneous income received, which includes indemnity payments (benefits) from crop insurance, has become more important (chart 3).²

More than half of the decline in farm proprietors' income in 2014 was in just five states: Illinois (\$4.2 billion), Kansas (\$2.2 billion), Minnesota (\$1.7 billion), Iowa (\$1.7 billion), and Indiana (\$1.6 billion).

Chart 3. Components of Net Farm Income, United States



2. Net farm income consists of the net income of corporate farms and farm proprietors' income.

Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has revised its quarterly and annual state personal income statistics. Each September, BEA typically revises the preliminary estimates released in March in order to incorporate the results of the annual revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), to incorporate state source data that are more complete and more detailed than those previously available (table G), and to update the seasonal factors used for the quarterly estimates.¹

In addition, this year's annual revision introduced a set of changes in data sources and methodological improvements that were discussed in detail in the July issue of the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*.² They include the following:

- A new treatment of federal refundable income tax credits affects estimates of personal current transfer receipts and personal current taxes for 1976 forward.
- New journey-to-work data from the American Community Survey replace extrapolations of journey-to-work patterns from the Census of Population and affect estimates of the residence adjustment for 2002 forward.
- A more comprehensive tabulation of certain items reported on income tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service for monetary rental income of persons affects estimates for 1998 forward.
- Data from the Department of Labor for black lung disability benefits replace statistics formerly obtained from the Department of the Treasury and affect estimates for 2009 forward.
- Data from the Department of the Treasury for unemployment compensation for railroad employees and for railroad retirement and disability benefits replace statistics formerly obtained from the Census Bureau and affect estimates from 2009 onwards.
- New estimates of mid-quarter population based on data from the Census Bureau and new estimates of quarterly per capita personal income for the first quarter of 2010 forward.

1. See Stephanie H. McCulla and Shelly Smith, "The 2015 Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts," *SURVEY 95* (August 2015).

2. See David G. Lenze, "Preview of the 2015 Annual Revision of the State Personal Income Accounts" in the "Regional Quarterly Report," *SURVEY 95* (July 2015).

Revisions to personal income for 1976 to 1997 were minor for every state and entailed raising personal current transfer receipts (and personal income) by the non-refundable portion of the earned income tax credit, which had formerly been an offset to personal current taxes.

Revisions for 1998–2001 were similarly small but included revisions to monetary rent as well as to personal current transfer receipts.

Revisions to personal income for 2002 and subsequent years are larger (table H). These revisions are primarily related to the introduction of new journey-to-work data for the residence adjustment; revised source data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (which incorporated the 2012 Census of Agriculture) for 2008 forward; and new source data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for income reported on 2013 income tax returns.

The largest revisions to personal income resulting from the new journey-to-work data were for Alaska (less earnings outflows), the District of Columbia (more earnings outflows) and Connecticut (more earnings inflows). The residence adjustment contributed 3.56 percentage points to the revision to Connecticut's personal income for 2014, 4.38 percentage points to the revision to Alaska's personal income, and –10.45 percentage points to the revision to the District of Columbia's personal income (table I).

The largest revisions to personal income resulting from the new USDA source data were for Nebraska, Iowa, and Idaho. Farm proprietors' income contributed 2.12 percentage points to the revision to personal income for Nebraska in 2014, 1.15 percentage points for Iowa, and –1.20 percentage points for Idaho.

The largest revisions to personal income resulting from the new IRS source data were to personal income for Alaska, North Carolina, and South Dakota. Nonfarm proprietors' income contributed –2.36 percentage points to the revision to personal income for North Carolina, –1.92 percentage points for South Dakota, and –1.40 percentage points for Alaska. Dividends, interest, and rent contributed 1.08 percentage points to the revision to personal income for Wyoming and –0.95 percentage point for Nebraska.

Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

Table G. Regional Source Data Used to Estimate State Personal Income and Personal Current Taxes

Annual estimates	
Wages and salaries by industry	
In general	QCEW wage data; MEPS employee contributions for health insurance data (certain states only).
Farm	USDA farm labor expense data.
Agriculture and forestry support activities	USDA farm labor expense data.
Rail transportation	RRB state payroll and employment data; Journey to work data from the Census of Population.
Educational services	CBP payroll data; Official Catholic Directory data.
Membership associations and organizations	CBP payroll data; RRB payroll data.
Private households	Census Bureau ACS data; Census Bureau population data.
Military	DOD personnel data; Coast Guard personnel and payroll data.
State and local government	Census Bureau Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll data; CES employment data.
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds by industry	
Rail transportation	FRA casualties data.
State and local government	Census Bureau Annual Survey of Public Pensions contributions and membership data; actuarial data from the CAFRs for a sample of state and local government retirement systems; MEPS employee contributions for health insurance data.
All other industries	NAIC earned premium data and NASI employers cost of self insurance data; MEPS employee contributions for health insurance data.
Employer contributions for government social insurance by industry	
All industries	Census Bureau State Government Finances data; QCEW data on contributions to unemployment insurance funds; OES data on employee wage distributions; CPS industry data on hours worked.
Proprietors income	
Farm	USDA gross income and expense data; USDA ARMS corporate farm income data; Census of Agriculture livestock purchased and corporate farm income data.
Nonfarm industries	IRS data on net receipts and profits of proprietorships and partnerships.
Residence adjustment	ACS Journey to work data; IRS wage data.
Dividends, interest, and rent	USDA gross rental value of farm dwellings data; IRS income tax data on dividends, taxable interest, S Corporation distributions, and gross rents and royalties; ACS data on the aggregate value of dwellings and mobile homes; OPM federal civilian retirement payments data and DOD military retirement payments data; SSA Social Security benefits data.
Personal current transfer receipts	SSA data on Social Security benefits and Supplemental Security Income benefits; Census Bureau state and local government finance data on disability benefits, income maintenance benefits, and education benefits; CMS and DOD medical benefits data; DVA veterans benefits data; USDA SNAP data; USDA WIC data; IRS Refundable Earned Income Tax Credits and Child Tax Credit data; PBGC benefits data; DOL unemployment benefits data; DOE Pell Grants data; ACF TANF foster care and adoption assistance data; World Trade Center Health Registry data; DOL black lung disability benefits data; Census Bureau population data; Department of the Treasury unemployment compensation and disability benefits for railroad employees.
Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance	SSA Earnings and Employment Data for Workers Covered under Social Security and Medicare and other unpublished SSA data; California state temporary disability insurance data; Census Bureau state temporary disability insurance data; CMS supplemental medical insurance enrollment data; personal contributions for state unemployment insurance data from the states; DVA veterans' insurance premiums data.
Personal current taxes	IRS income tax data; Census Bureau quarterly tax collections and state tax collections data; Census Bureau state and local government finance data.
Quarterly estimates	
Wages and salaries by industry	
In general	QCEW wage data; CES employment data.
Transportation and warehousing	DOT payroll data.
Military	DOD personnel data; Coast Guard payroll data.
Personal current transfer receipts	DOL unemployment benefits data; CMS medical benefits data.
ACF TANF Administration for Children and Families, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	MEPS Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
ACS American Community Survey, Census Bureau	NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners
ARMS Agricultural Resource Management Survey	NASI National Academy of Social Insurance
CAFR Comprehensive Annual Financial Report	OASDHI Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance, Social Security Administration
CBP County Business Patterns, Census Bureau	OES Occupational Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics
CES Current Employment Statistics survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics	OPM Office of Personnel Management
CFFR Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census Bureau	PBGC Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
CMS Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics
CPS Current Population Survey, Census Bureau	RRB Railroad Retirement Board
DOD Department of Defense	SNAP Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program
DOE Department of Education	SSA Social Security Administration
DOL Department of Labor	USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
DOT Department of Transportation	WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children
DVA Department of Veterans Affairs	
FRA Federal Railroad Administration	
IRS Internal Revenue Service	

Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

Table H. Revisions to Personal Income, by State and the District of Columbia, 2001–2014

	Percent revision													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
United States.....	0.1	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.5	(L)	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.6	-0.2
Alabama.....	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	(L)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.8	0.1
Alaska.....	(L)	0.5	1.3	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.1
Arizona.....	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.6	(L)
Arkansas.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	(L)	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.1
California.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	(L)	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.2
Colorado.....	(L)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	(L)	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.3
Connecticut.....	(L)	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	2.5	3.8
Delaware.....	(L)	-0.1	(L)	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	(L)	0.9
District of Columbia.....	0.1	0.8	-0.5	-1.4	-3.3	-4.3	-4.9	-5.1	-7.3	-8.2	-9.0	-9.0	-8.6	-8.7
Florida.....	0.1	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.2
Georgia.....	0.1	-0.1	(L)	0.1	(L)	(L)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.3
Hawaii.....	(L)	0.3	0.1	(L)	(L)	(L)	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	(L)	(L)	-1.6	-0.8
Idaho.....	(L)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4	-2.1
Illinois.....	(L)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.7	(L)	0.3	0.3	0.2	-1.0	-1.0
Indiana.....	(L)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	0.1	(L)	-0.4	-0.9	0.4
Iowa.....	(L)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	(L)	-0.1	-0.3	-1.6	-0.9	-1.4	-1.2	-2.2	-0.4
Kansas.....	(L)	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	(L)	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	-0.2	-1.4
Kentucky.....	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.1	(L)	-0.6	-0.7
Louisiana.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1	(L)	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6
Maine.....	(L)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-3.3	-3.2
Maryland.....	(L)	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-2.2	-1.8
Massachusetts.....	(L)	0.2	0.3	(L)	(L)	(L)	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-1.0	-0.8
Michigan.....	(L)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	(L)	(L)	0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Minnesota.....	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	(L)	(L)	-0.2	-0.2	0.6
Mississippi.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	0.3
Missouri.....	(L)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	(L)	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.1
Montana.....	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	(L)	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-1.7
Nebraska.....	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-1.9	1.0
Nevada.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	(L)	1.7
New Hampshire.....	(L)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	-1.0	-0.7
New Jersey.....	(L)	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.2	1.4
New Mexico.....	0.1	(L)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-1.9	-1.4
New York.....	0.1	0.4	0.4	(L)	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1
North Carolina.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.5	(L)	0.4	0.3	0.3	-2.3	-1.2
North Dakota.....	(L)	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	(L)	(L)	-1.6	-0.7	(L)	-1.6	2.3	1.5
Ohio.....	(L)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	(L)	0.1	0.7	(L)	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.8
Oklahoma.....	(L)	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2
Oregon.....	(L)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-1.1
Pennsylvania.....	(L)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	(L)	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.1
Rhode Island.....	(L)	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	(L)	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-1.6	-1.0
South Carolina.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	-1.1	-0.7
South Dakota.....	(L)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	(L)	-0.1	0.2	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-1.9	-2.7	-2.3
Tennessee.....	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	(L)	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.5
Texas.....	0.1	-0.1	(L)	(L)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5
Utah.....	(L)	0.2	0.1	(L)	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	(L)	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3
Vermont.....	(L)	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-1.4	-1.9
Virginia.....	(L)	-0.6	-0.5	(L)	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.3
Washington.....	(L)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.5	0.1
West Virginia.....	0.1	(L)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	-1.1	-1.4
Wisconsin.....	(L)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	(L)	(L)	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.1	(L)	-1.2	-0.9
Wyoming.....	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	(L)	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-1.9	-0.4
Average revision.....	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2	(L)	-0.9	-0.4
Average absolute revision.....	(L)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Standard deviation of revision.....	(L)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7

(L) Absolute value less than 0.05 percent

NOTE: The annual revisions are calculated from the March 2015 release.

Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

Table I. Contributions to the Revision to Personal Income by Component by State for 2014

	Revision (percent)	Contributions to the revision (percentage points)							
	Personal income	Wages and salaries	Supplements to wages and salaries	Nonfarm proprietors' income	Farm proprietors' income	Dividends, interest, and rent	Personal current transfer receipts	Contributions for government social insurance	Adjustment for residence
United States.....	-0.17	0.26	-0.03	-0.31	0.10	-0.25	0.04	-0.02	0.00
Alabama.....	0.05	0.14	0.15	-0.61	0.42	-0.25	0.05	-0.02	0.13
Alaska.....	2.10	0.31	-1.47	-1.40	-0.03	-0.61	0.47	-0.44	4.38
Arizona.....	0.00	0.22	0.12	-0.58	0.08	-0.17	0.07	-0.06	0.21
Arkansas.....	0.08	0.29	0.14	-0.52	0.70	-0.40	-0.05	0.03	-0.06
California.....	-0.25	0.11	-0.20	-0.25	0.16	-0.12	0.05	-0.09	-0.09
Colorado.....	0.28	0.37	-0.12	0.12	-0.07	-0.09	0.10	0.06	0.04
Connecticut.....	3.84	0.31	0.74	-0.15	0.00	-0.61	-0.01	0.01	3.56
Delaware.....	0.95	0.07	0.87	-0.44	0.63	-0.62	0.08	0.12	0.50
District of Columbia.....	-8.75	1.17	1.67	-0.54	0.00	-0.08	-0.24	0.28	-10.45
Florida.....	0.21	0.23	-0.22	0.02	-0.01	-0.12	0.19	0.02	0.14
Georgia.....	-0.30	0.45	0.08	-0.56	-0.17	-0.19	0.13	-0.01	-0.04
Hawaii.....	-0.78	0.38	-0.24	-0.75	-0.13	-0.43	0.02	-0.38	0.00
Idaho.....	-2.13	0.18	-0.78	-0.06	-1.20	0.09	0.00	0.01	-0.37
Illinois.....	-0.99	0.26	-0.32	-0.32	-0.19	-0.52	-0.03	-0.05	0.07
Indiana.....	0.37	0.32	0.33	-0.19	0.33	-0.30	0.01	0.03	-0.10
Iowa.....	-0.39	0.14	0.50	-1.37	1.15	-0.62	-0.05	-0.10	-0.25
Kansas.....	-1.44	0.13	-0.51	-0.78	-0.04	-0.37	-0.07	-0.01	0.19
Kentucky.....	-0.68	0.22	0.28	-0.42	-0.30	-0.30	0.02	0.03	-0.16
Louisiana.....	-0.61	0.06	0.20	-0.23	-0.16	-0.20	-0.25	-0.03	-0.07
Maine.....	-3.15	0.49	-0.42	-0.86	-0.05	-0.84	-0.83	-0.02	-0.67
Maryland.....	-1.75	0.20	0.38	-0.46	0.05	-0.67	0.12	0.00	-1.37
Massachusetts.....	-0.75	0.45	-0.37	-0.39	0.00	-0.40	-0.11	-0.02	0.04
Michigan.....	0.45	0.21	0.12	-0.08	-0.01	0.31	-0.14	-0.06	-0.01
Minnesota.....	0.59	0.13	0.26	-0.29	0.65	-0.40	0.18	-0.13	-0.09
Mississippi.....	0.29	0.16	0.38	-0.49	0.61	-0.05	0.20	0.07	-0.47
Missouri.....	0.06	0.13	-0.43	-0.43	0.78	-0.08	0.00	-0.07	0.03
Montana.....	-1.72	0.16	-0.43	-0.80	-0.19	-0.86	0.04	-0.05	0.30
Nebraska.....	1.03	0.23	0.10	-0.71	2.12	-0.95	0.10	0.07	0.21
Nevada.....	1.66	0.36	1.04	-0.42	-0.01	0.17	0.77	0.48	0.23
New Hampshire.....	-0.71	0.47	-0.65	-0.64	0.03	-0.27	0.15	-0.09	0.12
New Jersey.....	1.43	0.29	0.54	-0.16	0.00	-0.52	0.01	0.04	1.31
New Mexico.....	-1.37	0.26	0.03	-0.12	-0.56	-0.28	-0.07	0.08	-0.54
New York.....	-1.10	0.63	0.39	-0.19	0.02	-0.41	0.02	0.14	-1.43
North Carolina.....	-1.20	0.25	0.63	-2.36	0.20	-0.26	0.18	-0.17	-0.01
North Dakota.....	1.55	0.39	0.14	0.06	0.50	0.49	0.21	0.07	-0.17
Ohio.....	-0.79	0.23	-0.39	-0.50	0.19	-0.37	-0.11	-0.05	0.11
Oklahoma.....	1.16	0.15	0.09	0.58	0.65	-0.21	-0.02	-0.16	-0.25
Oregon.....	-1.11	-0.05	-0.45	-0.28	0.32	-0.33	0.05	-0.01	-0.38
Pennsylvania.....	-0.10	0.14	-0.25	-0.09	0.16	-0.48	0.06	-0.01	0.35
Rhode Island.....	-0.98	0.45	-0.24	-0.18	0.01	-0.80	0.05	-0.03	-0.31
South Carolina.....	-0.70	0.23	-0.39	-0.89	-0.04	-0.09	0.08	-0.10	0.30
South Dakota.....	-2.30	0.12	0.13	-1.92	-0.50	-0.70	0.10	-0.06	0.41
Tennessee.....	-0.49	0.27	-0.49	-0.22	0.08	-0.13	-0.16	0.00	0.17
Texas.....	0.53	0.16	-0.06	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.09	-0.03	0.11
Utah.....	-0.27	0.26	-0.82	0.23	0.17	-0.21	0.06	-0.03	0.00
Vermont.....	-1.91	0.28	-0.14	-0.81	0.01	-0.50	-0.09	0.00	-0.65
Virginia.....	1.28	0.29	0.07	-0.25	0.02	-0.35	0.03	0.04	1.51
Washington.....	0.05	0.47	-0.46	-0.23	0.08	-0.02	0.08	-0.10	0.03
West Virginia.....	-1.40	0.11	-1.03	-1.03	-0.01	-0.30	-0.03	0.10	0.99
Wisconsin.....	-0.89	0.42	-0.59	-0.29	-0.10	-0.43	0.11	0.05	0.03
Wyoming.....	-0.41	0.30	0.09	-1.05	-0.21	1.08	0.05	0.02	-0.64

Personal Income in the NIPAs and State Personal Income

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

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

In general, the NIPA measure of personal income is broader than state personal income:

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

The annual estimates of personal income in the NIPAs also diverge from the national totals of state personal income because of differences in the timing of the avail-

ability of source data. For example, farm proprietors' income in the NIPAs differs from farm proprietors' income in state personal income because the latter incorporates revised U.S. Department of Agriculture data that were not available until after the national estimate was released.

Both NIPA and state personal income include the income of U.S. residents employed by international organizations or by other countries while living in the United States, and both exclude the income of foreign nationals employed by their home governments. NIPA personal income also includes the income of foreign nationals working at international organizations in the United States.³ In addition, both measures exclude the income of private U.S. citizens living outside the country for a year or more.

3. For more information on the treatment of border workers in the residence adjustment, see [State Personal Income and Employment](#).

State and National Estimates of Personal Income

[Billions of dollars]

	2012	2013	2014
Personal income in the NIPAs	13,915.1	14,068.4	14,694.2
Plus adjustments for:			
Coverage differences	-14.9	-13.7	-14.0
Federal workers abroad.....	-27.0	-26.5	-27.3
Wages and salaries.....	-17.9	-17.8	-18.1
Supplements to wages and salaries ¹	-6.1	-5.8	-5.9
Dividends, interest, and rent ²	-4.6	-4.7	-5.1
Less: Contributions for government social insurance.....	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8
Rest-of-the-world difference.....	12.1	12.8	13.3
Wages of private foreign nationals in U.S.	13.2	14.0	14.5
Wages of private U.S. residents abroad.....	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2
Use of more current source data	4.7	10.5	3.6
Wages and salaries.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proprietors' income.....	4.7	10.5	3.6
Personal current transfer receipts.....	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Statistical discrepancy ³	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7
Equals: State personal income	13,904.5	14,064.5	14,683.1

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

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

3. Includes revisions made in the NIPAs that are not yet reflected in state personal income concerning wages of border workers and foreign nationals working for international organizations.

1. See [State Personal Income and Employment](#) on BEA's Web site.

2. For a description of military coverage in state personal income, see "New Treatment of State Estimates of Military Compensation," SURVEY 85 (October 2005): 116.

Jeffrey L. Newman

Data Availability

The complete set of quarterly and annual statistics on state personal income and employment for all states and the District of Columbia and for all years are available interactively on BEA's Web site.

In general, the estimates were revised for 1976 forward.

The state personal income statistics are also available through members of the BEA User Group, which consists of

state agencies and universities that help BEA disseminate the statistics in their states. A list of the BEA user groups is available on BEA's Web site.

For more information about the statistics, contact the Regional Income Division at 202-606-5360, fax 202-606-5322, or email reis@bea.gov.

	Time series	Time lag
Quarterly Series		
Personal Income Summary		
Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income (table SQ1)	1948:I–2015:II	3 months
Personal Income by Major Component (table SQ4)	1948:I–2015:II	3 months
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by NAICS Industry (table SQ5N)	1998:I–2015:II	3 months
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by SIC Industry (table SQ5)	1958:I–2001:IV	*
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry (Historical) (table SQ5H)	1948:I–1957:IV	*
Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry (table SQ6N)	1998:I–2015:II	3 months
Compensation of Employees by SIC Industry (table SQ6)	1958:I–2001:IV	*
Wages and Salaries by NAICS Industry (table SQ7N)	1998:I–2015:II	3 months
Wages and Salaries by SIC Industry (table SQ7)	1958:I–2001:IV	*
Wages and Salaries by Industry (Historical) (table SQ7H)	1948:I–1957:IV	*
Personal Current Transfer Receipts (table SQ35)	1948:I–2015:II	3 months
State Annual Series		
Personal Income Summary	1929–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income (table SA1)		
Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (table SA4)	1929–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by NAICS Industry (table SA5N)	1998–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by SIC Industry (table SA5)	1958–2001	*
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry (Historical) (table SA5H)	1929–1957	*
Compensation of Employees by NAICS Industry (table SA6N)	1998–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Compensation of Employees by SIC Industry (table SA6)	1958–2001	*
Wages and Salaries by NAICS Industry (table SA7N)	1998–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Wages and Salaries by SIC Industry (table SA7)	1958–2001	*
Wages and Salaries by Industry (Historical) (table SA7H)	1929–1957	*
Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by NAICS Industry (SA25N)	1998–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by SIC Industry (table SA25)	1969–2001	*
Full-Time and Part-Time Wage and Salary Employment by NAICS Industry (table SA27N)	1998–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised))
Full-Time and Part-Time Wage and Salary Employment by SIC Industry (table SA27)	1969–2001	*
Economic Profile (table SA30)	1958–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Personal Current Transfer Receipts (table SA35)	1929–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Property Income (table SA40)	1958–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Farm Income and Expenses (table SA45)	1969–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Personal Current Taxes (table SA50)	1948–2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
Disposable Personal Income Summary	1948–2014	
Disposable Personal Income, Population, and Per Capita Disposable Personal Income (table SA51)		3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)
BEA Regional Facts Sheets (BEARFACTS)	2014	3 months (preliminary) 9 months (revised)

* The data in these tables are only revised as part of a flexible annual revision and as part of a comprehensive revision.

NAICS North American Industry Classification System
SIC Standard Industrial Classification

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