



## REGIONAL QUARTERLY REPORT

### State Personal Income and More...

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For information about BEA [regional statistics](#), go to BEA's Web site.

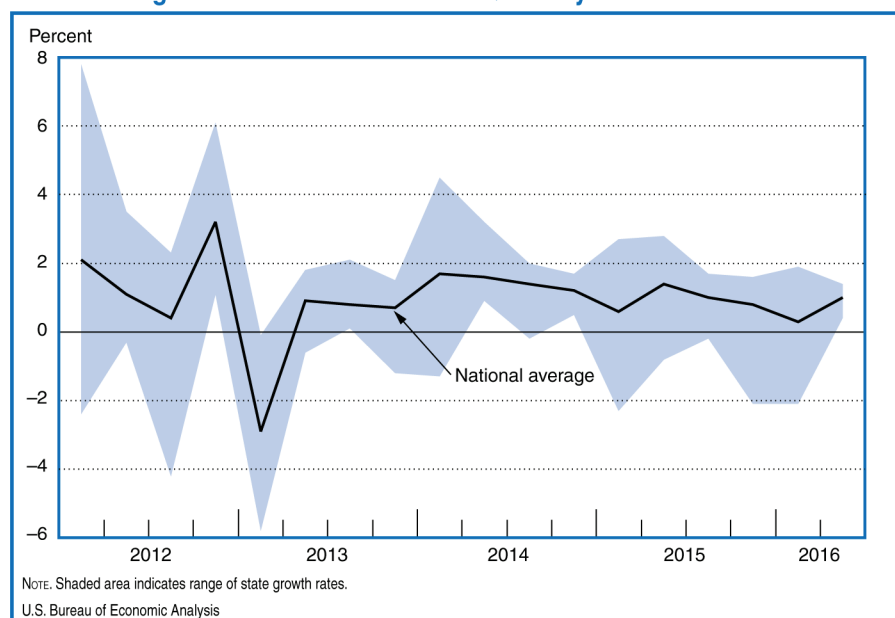
#### Second quarter of 2016

Personal income grew in all 50 states in the second quarter of 2016 with growth accelerating in 25 states (table A).<sup>1</sup> In the first quarter, personal income fell (or was unchanged) in 19 states, and growth slowed in an additional 18 states. Second-quarter growth rates ranged from 0.4 percent in Alaska to 1.4 percent in Utah. On average, personal income grew 1.0 percent in the second quarter, up from 0.3 percent in the first quarter (chart 1). However, price inflation, as measured by the national price index for personal consumption expenditures, also accelerated, rising to 0.5 percent in the second quarter from 0.1 percent in the first quarter.

In general, earnings contributed the most to personal income growth in the second quarter. The exceptions were North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, where property income growth was greater than earnings growth.

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

### Earnings

Overall, earnings growth resumed in the second quarter, increasing 1.1 percent after a quarter of no change (table B). Second-quarter growth was widespread with increases in 22 of the 24 industries for which BEA prepares

quarterly earnings estimates. (The declines were in mining and educational services.) In contrast, earnings fell in 11 industries in the first quarter.

Even with the second-quarter growth, earnings remained below the levels of the fourth quarter of 2015 in

**Table A. Growth of Personal Income by State**  
[Percent change from previous quarter]

	Personal income	
	2016	
	I	II
United States .....	0.3	1.0
Alabama .....	0.7	0.8
Alaska .....	0.0	0.4
Arizona .....	0.2	1.2
Arkansas .....	0.6	1.1
California .....	0.3	1.0
Colorado .....	0.3	1.1
Connecticut .....	-0.3	1.1
Delaware .....	-0.3	1.1
District of Columbia .....	0.8	1.5
Florida .....	0.8	1.2
Georgia .....	1.5	0.9
Hawaii .....	1.3	0.9
Idaho .....	0.0	1.3
Illinois .....	0.1	1.0
Indiana .....	-0.1	1.1
Iowa .....	-1.7	1.2
Kansas .....	0.4	1.2
Kentucky .....	-0.8	0.8
Louisiana .....	-0.6	1.2
Maine .....	0.3	0.7
Maryland .....	0.1	1.1
Massachusetts .....	0.1	1.1
Michigan .....	0.1	1.1
Minnesota .....	-0.5	0.9
Mississippi .....	0.9	0.8
Missouri .....	0.5	1.0
Montana .....	0.5	0.9
Nebraska .....	-0.3	1.3
Nevada .....	0.9	1.2
New Hampshire .....	0.0	1.1
New Jersey .....	0.2	1.0
New Mexico .....	0.1	0.9
New York .....	0.6	1.0
North Carolina .....	0.8	1.1
North Dakota .....	-2.1	0.5
Ohio .....	-0.4	1.0
Oklahoma .....	-0.2	0.5
Oregon .....	1.0	1.3
Pennsylvania .....	-0.6	1.0
Rhode Island .....	-0.1	0.9
South Carolina .....	0.6	0.9
South Dakota .....	-1.9	0.5
Tennessee .....	0.1	1.0
Texas .....	0.5	0.9
Utah .....	1.3	1.4
Vermont .....	1.0	0.8
Virginia .....	0.4	1.0
Washington .....	1.9	1.1
West Virginia .....	-0.3	1.0
Wisconsin .....	-0.3	1.0
Wyoming .....	-0.3	0.5

**Table B. Growth of U.S. Earnings by Industry**

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2016		2016	
	I	II	I	II
All industries .....	0.0	1.1	-346	119,136
Private .....	-0.2	1.1	-16,346	106,949
Farm .....	-11.2	0.1	-9,333	42
Nonfarm .....	-0.1	1.1	-7,013	106,907
Forestry, fishing, and related activities .....	3.9	0.9	1,336	302
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction .....	-2.8	-2.2	-4,227	-3,215
Utilities .....	0.7	0.9	600	778
Construction .....	1.8	0.3	11,904	1,756
Durable goods manufacturing .....	-1.6	0.7	-10,808	5,050
Nondurable goods manufacturing .....	-0.8	2.2	-3,057	8,333
Wholesale trade .....	-1.3	0.7	-7,375	3,741
Retail trade .....	-0.6	0.3	-3,761	2,115
Transportation and warehousing .....	-0.3	2.8	-1,332	11,595
Information .....	0.8	2.2	2,993	8,495
Finance and insurance .....	-0.2	1.2	-1,422	8,836
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	1.1	1.7	2,943	4,505
Professional, scientific, and technical services .....	0.6	1.5	6,833	17,157
Management of companies and enterprises .....	-1.0	3.2	-3,013	9,552
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services .....	-0.3	0.6	-1,521	2,583
Educational services .....	-0.1	-0.4	-236	-812
Health care and social assistance .....	0.0	1.4	-460	18,015
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	0.6	1.3	854	1,757
Accommodation and food services .....	0.5	1.0	1,783	3,881
Other services (except public administration) .....	0.2	0.6	953	2,485
Government .....	0.9	0.7	16,000	12,187
Federal, civilian .....	2.0	1.2	6,311	4,037
Military .....	1.7	0.1	2,192	192
State and local .....	0.5	0.6	7,497	7,958

## Quarterly State Personal Income

farming, mining, durable goods manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, and educational services.

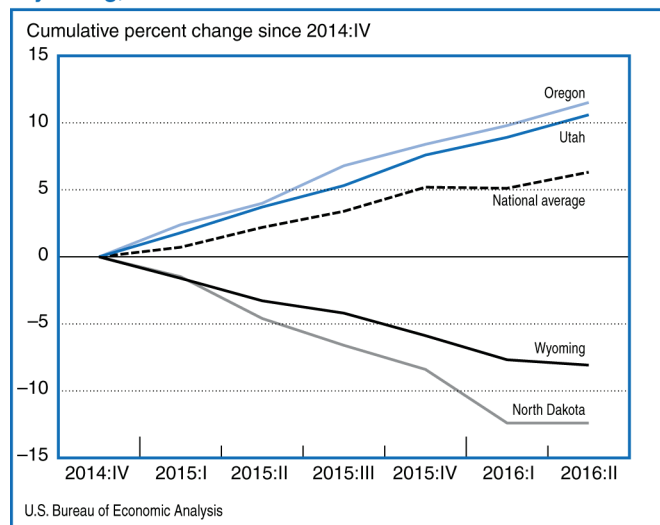
Health care, professional services, and transportation made the largest contributions to second-quarter growth.

Transportation earnings grew 2.8 percent in the second quarter, a pace exceeded only by the 3.2 percent increase in the management of companies industry. Transportation earnings have grown 11.2 percent since the fourth quarter of 2014, coincident with a 29.9 percent decline in the price of gasoline and other energy goods.<sup>2</sup> Over the same period, mining earnings have fallen 24.4 percent, with the 2.2 percent second-quarter decline being the smallest.

Since the fourth quarter of 2014, private nonfarm earnings have fallen 8.1 percent in Wyoming and 12.4

percent in North Dakota (chart 2). In contrast, private nonfarm earnings have grown 10.6 percent in Utah and 11.5 percent in Oregon. On average, private nonfarm earnings have grown 6.3 percent.

**Chart 2. Private Nonfarm Earnings for Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and North Dakota**



2. See NIPA "Table 2.3.4. Price Indexes for Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type of Product."

## 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. For the most part, the new estimates are based on 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.

**Earnings.** The annual earnings for three-digit NAICS industries provide additional insight into earnings growth trends identified in the quarterly two-digit industries. For example, the above-average growth of the transportation and warehousing industry in the first two quarters of 2016 was a continuation of the industry's strong growth in 2015, when earnings grew 7.9 percent compared with 4.6 percent for all industries. Air transportation earnings grew at an even faster 8.6 percent rate. The fastest earnings growth, however, was in pipeline transportation, 15.6 percent. This industry is highly concentrated in Oklahoma and Texas, which together accounted for 58 percent of national pipeline transportation earnings in 2015, followed by Colorado (11.5 percent), Pennsylvania (7.8 percent), and Nebraska (5.3 percent).

**Personal current transfer receipts.** Personal current transfer receipts growth accelerated to 5.4 percent in 2015 from 4.6 percent in 2014 (table C). Medical benefits increased 7.1 percent in 2015 after rising 7.0 percent in 2014, accounting for most of the increase in transfer receipts. In contrast, income maintenance benefits declined 0.2 percent in 2015, and unemployment insurance benefits declined 9.2 percent.

Personal current transfer receipts increased 10.4 per-

cent in Louisiana in 2015 after increasing 0.5 percent in 2014. This was the largest increase of all the states. Medical benefits increased 16.9 percent in Louisiana in 2015.

The state of Washington had the smallest increase in personal current transfer receipts, 1.7 percent. Medical benefits fell 2.1 percent in Washington in 2015 after spiking 20.5 percent in 2014.

**Dividends, interest, and rent.** Property income (dividends, interest, and rent) increased 2.8 percent in 2015 after growing 8.0 percent in 2014 (table D). The slowdown was primarily in personal dividend income, which grew 2.7 percent in 2015, down from 16.6 percent in 2014. Personal interest income growth also slowed, falling to 0.1 percent in 2015 from 3.1 percent in 2015. In contrast, rental income growth accelerated to 8.8 percent from 6.9 percent and contributed the most (\$53.5 billion) to overall property income growth.

**Table D. Growth of Dividends, Interest, and Rent, United States**

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Dividends, interest, and rent.....	8.0	2.8	209,678	80,402
Personal dividend income .....	16.6	2.7	131,631	25,014
Personal interest income.....	3.1	0.1	39,014	1,858
Rental income of persons.....	6.9	8.8	39,033	53,530

**Detailed farm income and expenses.** Farm proprietors' income fell 22.5 percent in 2015 after falling 23.6 percent in 2014 (table E). The value of farm production fell 10.0 percent while production expenses fell 5.3 percent. In addition, other farm-related income fell 0.8 percent. These declines were partly offset by a 7.5 percent increase in government payments. More than half of the decline in farm proprietors' income in 2015 was in just four states: Illinois (\$3.3 billion), Missouri (\$2.5 billion), Indiana (\$1.8 billion), and Nebraska (\$1.3 billion). In contrast to these declines, farm proprietors' income in Texas and the state of Washington increased by more than \$1 billion.

**Table C. Growth of Personal Current Transfer Receipts, United States**

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Personal current transfer receipts.....	4.6	5.4	112,403	138,256
Receipts of individuals from governments.....	4.6	5.4	107,757	132,927
Retirement and disability insurance benefits....	4.5	4.4	37,683	38,262
Medical benefits .....	7.0	7.1	73,265	79,259
Income maintenance benefits .....	-0.4	-0.2	-1,029	-663
Unemployment insurance compensation.....	-43.1	-9.2	-27,105	-3,285
Veterans benefits .....	5.9	7.3	4,654	6,118
Education and training assistance .....	1.5	-0.8	941	-491
Other transfer receipts of individuals from governments.....	150.3	42.6	19,348	13,727
Receipts of individuals from businesses .....	14.1	19.3	3,443	5,365
Receipts of nonprofit institutions .....	3.1	-0.1	1,203	-36

**Table E. Derivation of Farm Proprietors' Income, United States**

	Percent change		Dollar change (millions of dollars)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Value of farm production <sup>1</sup> .....	1.8	-10.0	7,569	-43,890
Livestock .....	19.2	-9.0	37,875	-21,234
Crops.....	-13.0	-11.2	-30,306	-22,655
Plus: Other farm-related income <sup>2</sup> .....	-17.6	-0.8	-7,335	-277
Plus: Government payments .....	-11.2	7.5	-1,237	728
Less: Production expenses <sup>3</sup> .....	7.3	-5.3	26,902	-21,036
Less: Net income of corporate farms <sup>4</sup> .....	-32.4	-55.2	-4,969	-5,720
Equals: Farm proprietors' income.....	-23.6	-22.5	-22,936	-16,682

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.

## 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),<sup>1</sup> to incorporate state source data that are more complete and more detailed than those previously available (table F), and to update the seasonal factors used for the quarterly estimates.

In addition, this year's annual revision introduced several major methodological improvements affecting nonfarm proprietors' income. These changes were discussed in the March and July issues of the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*.<sup>2</sup> The primary motivation for these methodological revisions was to address a long-term deterioration in the geocoding of the source data at the county level.<sup>3</sup> The solution, which entailed close coordination and cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service, entailed retabulating fifteen years of income returns for sole proprietorships and partnerships. This provided a unique opportunity to make some additional improvements in the tabulation of the data that mattered for state estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income as well. These included not only changes in editing the data at the level of the individual returns, but also (1) changes to the methods used to impute values to the suppressed data at the county and state level and (2) consistency in the use of net profits to allocate the national controls to states and counties. The new methods used to estimate nonfarm proprietors' income place greater reliance on the unadjusted IRS source data than in the past and on a net profits allocating series that better aligns with the source data used to estimate nonfarm proprietors' income in the NIPAs.

**Revisions 2014–2015.** The revisions to 2014 and 2015 are primarily the result of revision of the NIPAs and the

incorporation of newly available state source data. U.S. personal income was revised up 0.8 percent for 2014 and 0.9 percent for 2015, and most state revisions were in general not much larger (table G). The largest revision for 2015, 6.4 percent, was for South Dakota. For 2014, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Kansas were revised up 3.8 percent, 3.4 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively. All other revisions were less than 3.0 percent. These revisions are similar in magnitude to those observed in previous annual revision cycles.

Incorporating new gross income and expense data for 2015 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture contributed 2.1 percentage points to the revision of South Dakota's personal income (table H). Revisions to nonfarm proprietors' income contributed 4.2 percentage points to the revision of South Dakota's personal income and reflect the incorporation of new data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for amounts reported on 2014 income tax returns. In addition, the new IRS data used to estimate dividends, interest, and rent contributed 1.8 percentage points to the revision of personal income for North Dakota and New York.

**Revisions 1998–2012.** Revisions for this time span affected the state estimates, but not the U.S. control totals (table G). The largest upward revisions to personal income (between 5.0 percent and 10.1 percent) were for Delaware (2000–2003), Connecticut (2008–2011), and North Carolina (2008). All other upward revisions were smaller. The largest downward revision was 6.2 percent for the District of Columbia for 2008. All other downward revisions were less than 5.0 percent.

Nonfarm proprietors' income accounts for almost all of the revisions to personal income for 1998–2012. As noted above, the revisions to the state estimates arose primarily because of a switch to the use of net profits rather than net receipts to allocate the national estimate to the states and improvements to data editing and imputing rules.<sup>4</sup> In what follows, we illustrate the magnitude of the revisions for several states and industries.

**Allocation by net profits.** Proprietors' income is the current-production income of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives (see the box *What is Nonfarm Proprietors' Income?*). The national estimates of non-farm proprietors' income are based on the net profit (or loss) reported on Schedule C of Form

1. See Stephanie H. McCulla and Shelly Smith, "The 2016 Annual Update of the National Income and Product Accounts," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 96 (August 2016).

2. See Mauricio Ortiz and Lisa Ninomiya, "BEA's County-Level Personal Income and Employment Estimates: An Enhanced Geocoding Methodology," *SURVEY* 96 (March 2016) and David G. Lenze, "Preview of the 2016 Annual Revision of State and Local Area Personal Income Accounts" in the "Regional Quarterly Report," *SURVEY* 96 (July 2016).

3. There are four main reasons for this deterioration: (1) over time, the editing and geocoding the IRS returns became a patchwork of methods and did not keep pace with improvements in the tools available from the U.S. Postal Service; (2) the switch from an SIC industry classification to the NAICS industry classification; (3) the inherently high variation of the tabulations combined with the fact that proprietors' income can be negative as well as positive; and (4) access to the IRS returns.

4. In general, the magnitudes of the revisions arising from geocoding improvements were relatively small for the state estimates. They were larger for counties and this will be discussed further in a future *SURVEY* article.

## Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

1040 for sole proprietorships, ordinary business income (or loss) reported on Form 1065 for partnerships, and net rental real estate income (or loss) and other net rental income (or loss) from Schedule K of Form 1065.<sup>5</sup> (Collectively, these amounts are referred to as net profits.) Because the net profits data do not always reflect the income earned from current production and because they are incomplete, the data are adjusted in various ways to conform to NIPA requirements.<sup>6</sup>

Previously, the NIPA estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income (excluding the misreporting adjustment) for some industries were allocated to states using a weighted moving average of state-level tabulations of net profits. For other industries, a weighted moving average of state level tabulations of gross receipts and sales less returns and allowances (net receipts) from the IRS returns was used to allocate the NIPA estimates. The misreporting adjustment for all industries was allocated using the weighted average of net receipts.

BEA now uses a simple 3-year moving average of the net profits data to allocate the national controls of nonfarm proprietors' income, including the misreporting adjustment, for all industries, to states.

Proprietors' income for chemical manufacturing in Connecticut illustrates this change (chart 3). Previously, Connecticut had a share of national proprietors' income for chemical manufacturing that varied by between 0.8 percent and 3.4 percent. Now, Connecticut's share varies from 4.6 percent (in 2004) to as high as 88.6 percent in 2010.

**Data editing improvements.** Data editing changes included such things as (1) an increase in the IRS suppression threshold (the number of returns an estimate is based upon, below which the estimate must be suppressed), (2) the imputation methods used by BEA for suppressed values, and (3) an increase in the outlier threshold for individual returns from \$10 million to \$5 billion.

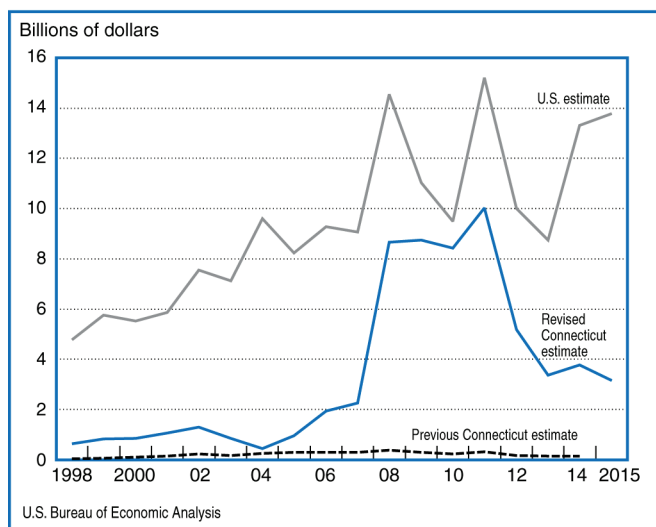
5. These source data are the best administrative data currently available for making detailed estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income by industry and by state and county. However, they are not the ideal data to use for regional estimates. In particular, it is not possible to determine how much of the income reported on the returns is received by businesses such as corporations (rather than by individuals) and by other partnerships (which leads to some double counting). Therefore, these data by themselves are not used to establish the national level of nonfarm proprietors' income. Rather they are used as allocators of an independently estimated national control total (from the national income and product accounts) for which it is possible to remedy these matters by adjustments using other data not available by state. BEA is continuing to research ways to refine the regional estimates.

6. Further details are in the state personal income methodology available on the BEA Web site.

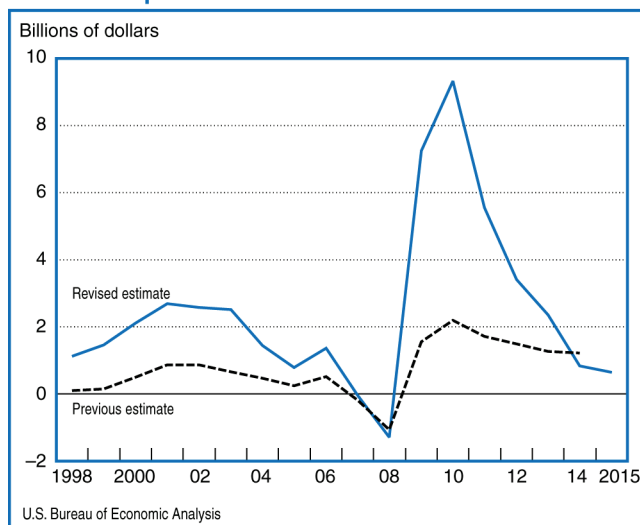
BEA also reduced the number of adjustments to the data once it was aggregated. These changes allow a higher year-to-year variance than previously. Proprietors' income in the securities industry in Connecticut, which was substantially increased for 2009–2012, illustrates how the new editing procedures allow the estimates to more fully reflect the source data (chart 4). The \$7.2 billion proprietors' income estimate for 2009, coming after a \$1.3 billion loss in 2008, exceeds the allowable limits of the former rules and would have been dampened.

BEA also changed the editing rule that deleted partnership returns that had zero ordinary business income.

**Chart 3. Proprietors' Income in Chemical Manufacturing for Connecticut**



**Chart 4. Proprietors' Income in Securities for Connecticut**





## Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

This rule eliminated partnerships, mostly in the real estate industry, that had rental income or losses but no ordinary business income. Using the previous editing rules, the sum of net profits for the real estate industry for 2013 as reported on the IRS returns was \$32.3 billion; using the new rules, the sum is \$62.9 billion. The upward revision varied by state, with some states obtaining a larger share of national real estate proprietors' income and others receiving a smaller share. For example, proprietors' income in the real estate industry in Florida was revised downward for all years as a consequence of the new editing rules (as well as a switch to the use of net profits to allocate the national control of the misreporting adjustment to states) (chart 5).

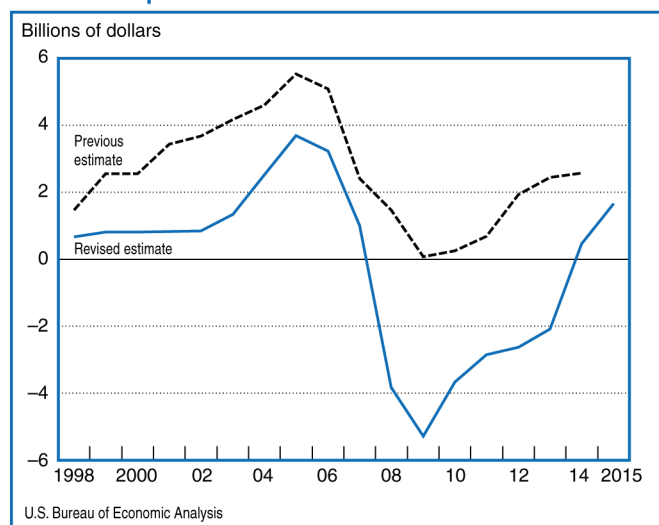
This case also illustrates an important aspect of the switch to net profits from net receipts as the allocating series. Net receipts are generally positive for all states for the real estate industry. This means that proprietors' income will also be positive for all states when the national control is positive, as it has been for the real estate industry every year since 1998. Net profits, on the other hand can be negative or positive. Particularly in 2008 and 2009, net profits were negative for Florida, and as a consequence real estate proprietors' income was also negative.

The new estimates reveal greater variation in the real estate industry across states. For example, the timing of the trough in real estate proprietors' income varied by several years among the four states at the center of the sub-prime mortgage crisis (table I). California peaked first (in 2004) and troughed first as well (in 2007). Even at the trough, real estate proprietors' income in California remained positive. By 2010 proprietors' income was at a record high.

Arizona, Florida, and Nevada all peaked in 2005. Nevada troughed in 2008—1 year after California. Florida troughed in 2009 and Arizona troughed last—in 2010.

As of 2015, real estate proprietors' incomes in Florida and Nevada have not yet recovered their former peaks.

**Chart 5. Proprietors' Income in Real Estate for Florida**



**Table I. Real Estate Proprietors' Income for the United States and Selected States**

(Billions of dollars)

	United States	Arizona	California	Florida	Nevada	Rest of U.S.
2001 .....	57.2	-0.5	13.0	0.8	-0.4	44.2
2002 .....	58.9	-0.5	13.7	0.9	-0.7	45.5
2003 .....	61.9	0.2	15.2	1.3	-0.7	45.9
2004 .....	61.0	1.2	16.6	2.5	-0.5	41.2
2005 .....	58.3	1.6	16.1	3.7	0.0	37.0
2006 .....	48.2	1.4	13.0	3.2	-0.2	30.7
2007 .....	19.8	0.6	6.0	1.0	-1.0	13.2
2008 .....	17.7	0.4	12.8	-3.8	-1.9	10.3
2009 .....	15.9	-0.8	16.2	-5.3	-1.3	7.0
2010 .....	24.0	-0.9	18.3	-3.7	-0.8	11.1
2011 .....	43.5	-0.6	26.4	-2.9	-0.6	21.2
2012 .....	67.6	-0.1	30.9	-2.6	-1.0	40.5
2013 .....	83.7	1.1	28.1	-2.1	-1.1	57.7
2014 .....	90.9	1.4	25.9	0.5	-1.3	64.4
2015 .....	98.3	1.6	26.2	1.7	-0.8	69.7

### What is Nonfarm Proprietors' Income?

Nonfarm proprietors' income represents the income earned from current production by unincorporated nonfarm businesses in the United States. Unlike the corporate sector, unincorporated nonfarm businesses generally do not report in financial statements or on tax returns, details by which to separate the income earned from current production into the compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, and net operating surplus. While unincorporated nonfarm businesses report the compensation paid to employees on partnership income returns (and other tax returns), the income that accrues to the owners' own labor and entre-

preneurship is not distinguished from the net operating surplus. Unincorporated businesses are able to move assets freely between business and personal accounts with little, if any, reporting requirements, and tax liabilities are not separated between unincorporated businesses and their owners. In fact, the income of unincorporated businesses is frequently reported on individual income tax returns. For these reasons, nonfarm proprietors' income is attributed to the personal sector (rather than splitting between the personal and business sectors) in the national income and product accounts.

## Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

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

Annual estimates	
<b>Wages and salaries by industry</b>	
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.
<b>Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds by industry</b>	
Rail transportation .....	FRA casualties data.
State and local government .....	Census Bureau Annual Survey of Public Pensions contributions and membership data; actuarial data from the CAFRRs 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.
<b>Employer contributions for government social insurance by industry</b>	
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.
<b>Proprietors income</b>	
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.
<b>Residence adjustment</b> .....	ACS Journey to work data; IRS wage data.
<b>Dividends, interest, and rent</b> .....	USDA gross rental value of farm dwellings data; IRS income tax data on dividends, taxable interest, S Corporation distributions, gross rents and royalties, and net royalty income; 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.
<b>Personal current transfer receipts</b> .....	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, state workers' compensation, 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; DOL black lung disability benefits data; Census Bureau population data; Department of the Treasury disability benefits for railroad employees; Railroad Retirement Board for unemployment compensation for railroad employees.
<b>Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance</b> .....	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.
<b>Personal current taxes</b> .....	IRS income tax data; Census Bureau quarterly tax collections and state tax collections data; Census Bureau state and local government finance data.
Quarterly estimates	
<b>Wages and salaries by industry</b>	
In general .....	QCEW wage data; CES employment data.
Transportation and warehousing .....	DOT payroll data.
Military .....	DOD personnel data; Coast Guard payroll data.
<b>Personal current transfer receipts</b> .....	DOL unemployment benefits data; CMS medical benefits data.

ACF TANF Administration for Children and Families, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families  
 ACS American Community Survey, Census Bureau  
 ARMS Agricultural Resource Management Survey  
 CAFR Comprehensive Annual Financial Report  
 CBP County Business Patterns, Census Bureau  
 CES Current Employment Statistics survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 CFFR Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census Bureau  
 CMS Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services  
 CPS Current Population Survey, Census Bureau  
 DOD Department of Defense  
 DOE Department of Education  
 DOL Department of Labor  
 DOT Department of Transportation  
 DVA Department of Veterans Affairs  
 FRA Federal Railroad Administration  
 IRS Internal Revenue Service

MEPS Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality  
 NAIC National Association of Insurance Commissioners  
 NASI National Academy of Social Insurance  
 OASDHI Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Hospital Insurance, Social Security Administration  
 OES Occupational Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 OPM Office of Personnel Management  
 PBGC Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation  
 QCEW Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 RRB Railroad Retirement Board  
 SNAP Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program  
 SSA Social Security Administration  
 USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition for Women, Infants, and Children



## Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

Table G. Revisions to Personal Income, by State and the District of Columbia, 1998–2015

	Percent revision																	
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
United States.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(L)	0.8	0.9
Alabama.....	-0.5	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	-2.3	-2.0	-1.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-1.2	-1.6	-2.4
Alaska.....	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4
Arizona.....	-0.4	-0.8	-1.2	-1.7	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-1.9	-2.2	-2.1	-0.6	0.3	0.2
Arkansas.....	(L)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	(L)	(L)	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-1.5	-0.5	-2.2
California.....	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-0.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.7	2.0	2.1
Colorado.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-2.0	-1.7	-1.4	-0.6	-2.2	-4.0	-4.7	-3.2	-2.9	0.1	1.8	1.0
Connecticut.....	0.8	1.7	2.6	3.6	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	6.0	8.9	8.4	6.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.6
Delaware.....	2.4	4.9	7.2	10.1	8.5	7.8	4.7	2.3	1.5	1.1	-1.2	-0.8	-1.7	0.4	-2.6	-2.2	-2.3	-0.1
District of Columbia.....	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-1.2	-2.9	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-6.2	-4.5	-3.0	-2.3	-3.4	-3.0	0.9	2.5
Florida.....	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-1.3	0.4	0.7
Georgia.....	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	-0.3	-1.6	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-1.1	-1.2	-0.4	-0.6
Hawaii.....	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1
Idaho.....	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-1.3	-1.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.1	0.5	0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.2	1.2	2.3
Illinois.....	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.3	-0.9	0.3	1.8	1.7
Indiana.....	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Iowa.....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	-1.4	-2.0	-1.9	-2.8	-2.0	-1.3	-1.1	2.1
Kansas.....	-0.3	-0.8	-1.2	-1.7	-1.6	-2.0	-4.2	-3.6	-1.8	-0.7	0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.3	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.8
Kentucky.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	(L)	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0
Louisiana.....	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	(L)	-0.9	-1.3	-1.8	-0.5	-0.7
Maine.....	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.7
Maryland.....	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	(L)	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Massachusetts.....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.6
Michigan.....	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	(L)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9
Minnesota.....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	(L)	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.6
Mississippi.....	(L)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	-0.5	-1.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-1.9
Missouri.....	(L)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	-1.1
Montana.....	-0.5	-1.0	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3
Nebraska.....	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	-1.0	-1.8	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	(L)	1.2	2.4	1.1	-0.8	1.7	1.1
Nevada.....	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	(L)	-2.0	-3.5	-1.8	-0.3	0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.7
New Hampshire.....	1.2	2.3	3.4	4.8	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0
New Jersey.....	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	(L)	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	(L)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
New Mexico.....	-0.6	-1.3	-2.0	-2.6	-2.7	-1.5	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4
New York.....	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.3	-1.6	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.7
North Carolina.....	-0.6	-1.2	-1.8	-2.5	-2.6	-1.9	-0.6	(L)	1.0	2.6	5.3	2.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	(L)	0.5	0.2
North Dakota.....	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	3.8	2.9
Ohio.....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	(L)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Oklahoma.....	-1.0	-2.3	-3.3	-4.6	-4.1	-3.0	-1.1	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.7	1.0	-0.1	-1.5	-1.1	1.7	3.4	2.9
Oregon.....	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.2	(L)	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.9
Pennsylvania.....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	0.9	-0.4	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.2	(L)	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1
Rhode Island.....	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	-0.4	(L)	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.1
South Carolina.....	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.5	-1.9	-1.5	-1.7	-2.7	-2.1	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.7
South Dakota.....	-0.5	-1.1	-1.7	-2.1	-2.4	-2.1	-1.2	1.0	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	-0.4	1.5	6.4
Tennessee.....	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.8	-1.8	-1.4	-1.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	(L)	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	0.0
Texas.....	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-1.1	0.3	0.4
Utah.....	-0.9	-1.7	-2.6	-3.6	-3.4	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	-2.5	-2.8	-2.0	-1.2	-1.3	(L)	0.7
Vermont.....	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5
Virginia.....	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2
Washington.....	(L)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	(L)	0.4	0.6	0.8	-1.0	-1.4	-1.3	(L)	0.6	1.5	1.5
West Virginia.....	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	(L)	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.1	-0.8
Wisconsin.....	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	(L)	0.5	0.6
Wyoming.....	-0.1	0.2	(L)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-2.0	-2.4	-2.2	-1.7	-0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.4
Average revision.....	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.1	(L)	(L)	-0.1	-0.1	(L)	(L)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	(L)	0.6	0.8
Average absolute revision.....	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4
Standard deviation of revision.....	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6

(L) Absolute value of less than 0.05 percent

NOTE: The annual revisions are calculated from the March 2016 release.

## Revisions to Annual State Personal Income

**Table H. Contributions to the Revision to Personal Income by Component by State for 2015**

	Revision (percent)	Contributions to the revision (percentage points)							
	Personal income	Wages and salaries	Supple- ments to wages and salaries	Nonfarm proprie- tors' income	Farm proprie- tors' income	Dividends, interest, and rent	Personal current transfer receipts	Contri- butions for govern- ment social insurance	Adjust- ment for residence
United States .....	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Alabama .....	-2.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.8	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Alaska .....	0.4	0.0	1.5	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0
Arizona .....	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Arkansas .....	-2.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0
California .....	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Colorado .....	1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Connecticut .....	2.6	0.4	-0.4	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Delaware .....	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
District of Columbia .....	2.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	3.7
Florida .....	0.7	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia .....	-0.6	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Hawaii .....	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Idaho .....	2.3	-0.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Illinois .....	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Indiana .....	2.3	0.3	-0.4	2.1	-0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Iowa .....	2.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Kansas .....	2.8	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Kentucky .....	-1.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Louisiana .....	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
Maine .....	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Maryland .....	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3
Massachusetts .....	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0
Michigan .....	0.9	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota .....	0.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Mississippi .....	-1.9	0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
Missouri .....	-1.1	0.1	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Montana .....	1.3	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Nebraska .....	1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.7	0.9	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Nevada .....	-0.7	0.2	0.4	-2.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0
New Hampshire .....	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
New Jersey .....	0.3	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4
New Mexico .....	-1.4	0.0	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
New York .....	1.7	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.0	1.8	0.2	-0.1	0.3
North Carolina .....	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
North Dakota .....	2.9	-0.5	0.4	2.0	-0.4	1.8	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Ohio .....	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Oklahoma .....	2.9	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon .....	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pennsylvania .....	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1
Rhode Island .....	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-1.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Carolina .....	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
South Dakota .....	6.4	-0.1	0.5	4.2	2.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Tennessee .....	0.0	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Texas .....	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Utah .....	0.7	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.1	1.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Vermont .....	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Virginia .....	-0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Washington .....	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.0
West Virginia .....	-0.8	0.0	0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Wisconsin .....	0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Wyoming .....	1.4	-0.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	-0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>
- 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 availability 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.<sup>3</sup> 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]

	2013	2014	2015
<b>Personal income in the NIPAs</b> .....	<b>14,073.7</b>	<b>14,809.7</b>	<b>15,458.5</b>
<b>Plus adjustments for:</b>			
<b>Coverage differences</b> .....	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
Federal workers abroad .....	-26.6	-27.1	-26.4
Wages and salaries .....	-17.8	-18.1	-17.5
Supplements to wages and salaries <sup>1</sup> .....	-5.9	-5.9	-5.7
Dividends, interest, and rent <sup>2</sup> .....	-4.7	-5.0	-5.0
Less: Contributions for government social insurance .....	-1.8	-1.9	-1.8
Rest-of-the-world difference .....	13.0	13.9	14.9
Wages of private foreign nationals in U.S. ....	14.2	15.1	16.1
Wages of private U.S. residents abroad .....	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
<b>Use of more current source data</b> .....	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Wages and salaries .....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Proprietors' income .....	9.5	5.8	17.7
Personal current transfer receipts .....	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Statistical discrepancy <sup>3</sup> .....	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
<b>Equals: State personal income</b> .....	<b>14,069.0</b>	<b>14,801.6</b>	<b>15,464.0</b>

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 OF CURRENT BUSINESS 85 (October 2005): 116.

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## 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 1998 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 301-278-9321, or e-mail [reis@bea.gov](mailto:reis@bea.gov).

	Time series	Time lag
<b>Quarterly Series</b>		
Personal Income Summary		
Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income (table SQ1)	1948:I–2016:II	3 months
Personal Income by Major Component (table SQ4)	1948:I–2016:II	3 months
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by NAICS Industry (table SQ5N)	1998:I–2016: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–2016: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–2016: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–2016:II	3 months
<b>State Annual Series</b>		
Personal Income Summary	1929–2015	3 months (preliminary)
Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Personal Income (table SA1)		9 months (revised)
Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (table SA4)	1929–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by NAICS Industry (table SA5N)	1998–2015	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)	1998–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Compensation of Employees by SIC Industry (table SA6)	1958–2001	*
Wages and Salaries by NAICS Industry (table SA7N)	1998–2015	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)	1998–2015	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)	1998–2015	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)	1958–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Personal Current Transfer Receipts (table SA35)	1929–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Property Income (table SA40)	1958–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Farm Income and Expenses (table SA45)	1969–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Personal Current Taxes (table SA50)	1948–2015	3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
Disposable Personal Income Summary	1948–2015	
Disposable Personal Income, Population, and Per Capita Disposable Personal Income (table SA51)		3 months (preliminary)
		9 months (revised)
BEA Regional Facts Sheets (BEARFACTS)	2015	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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