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# 2004 Redefinition of the BEA Economic Areas

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N November 17, 2004, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released updated definitions of BEA economic areas that reflect changes in economic growth and population in the U.S. regions and that now include the newly recognized micropolitan areas. As a result, BEA's estimates of personal income for these economic areas continue to support statistical analyses that reflect current regional economic activity.

This release marks an advance in the timeliness of the redefinition of BEA economic areas by a full quarter. BEA's estimates of personal income for these areas are now consistent with the new standards for statistical areas that were released by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in February 2004 and with population data from the 2000 decennial census. The accelerated redefinition of BEA economic areas meets BEA's Strategic Plan goals of continually improving methodologies and of improving the consistency among accounts in the Federal statistical system.

BEA's economic areas define the relevant regional markets surrounding metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas. They consist of one or more economic nodes—metropolitan or micropolitan statistical areas that serve as regional centers of economic activity—and the surrounding counties that are economically related to the nodes. These economic areas represent the relevant regional markets for labor, products, and information. They are mainly determined by labor commuting patterns that delineate local labor markets and that also serve as proxies for local markets where businesses in the areas sell their products. In less popu-

lated parts of the country, newspaper readership data are also used to measure the relevant regional markets.<sup>1</sup>

The redefinitions of the BEA economic areas are based on commuting data from the 2000 decennial population census, on redefined statistical areas from OMB (February 2004), and on newspaper circulation data from the Audit Bureau of Circulations for 2001.<sup>2</sup> This article describes the procedures that are used to disaggregate the Nation into economic areas, and it presents a sample of local area personal income estimates for the 179 new BEA economic areas.

The major highlights of the 2004 redefinition of the BEA economic areas are as follows:

- The number of BEA economic areas has increased from 172 to 179.
- The number of BEA component economic areas (CEAs) has decreased from 348 to 344.
- •The redefinitions incorporate OMB's 2004 revised standards for metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and new standards that recognize, for the first time, micropolitan statistical areas.

#### **OMB's Standards for Statistical Areas**

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) standardized definitions of urbanization-based statistical areas provide the foundation for BEA's economic area definitions. After each decennial census, OMB publishes the official standards for these areas, and according to these standards, the area definitions are reviewed and updated annually by the Census Bureau. The new standards published by OMB in 2000 recognize core based statistical areas (CBSAs)—a generic term for statistical areas that are based on urban cores with a population of 10,000 or more. CBSAs that have at least one urban core

that exceeds 50,000 people are designated as metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and smaller CBSAs are designated as micropolitan statistical areas. In the current standards, neighboring (contiguous) CBSAs that meet OMB criteria for interdependence are grouped into larger areas that are designated as combined statistical areas (CSAs). The redefined BEA economic areas are based on the CSAs, MSAs, and micropolitan areas that were recognized in the February 18, 2004, OMB Bulletin No. 040–03, "Update of Statistical Area Definitions and Additional Guidance on Their Uses."

<sup>1.</sup> County-to-county commuting data come from the most recent decennial population census, and statistical area definitions are from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). First defined in 1969, major redefinitions of the BEA economic areas occurred in 1974, 1977, 1983, and 1995. For a complete discussion of the procedures used to define the 1995 economic areas, see Kenneth P. Johnson, "Redefinition of the BEA Economic Areas," Survey of Current Business 75 (February 1995): 75–81.

<sup>2.</sup> See the box on OMB's standards in this article and "Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas," *Federal Register* 65 (December 27, 2000): 82, 228–238.

## Overview of the redefinition procedures

The BEA economic areas were redefined in three major phases: The identification of economic nodes, the assignment of counties to CEAs, and the aggregation of the CEAs to the BEA economic areas (chart 1). First, statistical areas from among those recently defined by OMB were identified to serve as nodes for the CEAs. As a result, 344 nodes were formed; these nodes consist of 1,311 counties from among the 3,141 counties and independent cities in the 2000 census of population. Second, the remaining 1,830 counties were assigned to 344 CEAs. Third, these CEAs were then aggregated to form 179 BEA economic areas. Throughout the three phases, linkages among counties, CEAs, and economic areas were developed in an iterative fashion, and assignments for all of the counties were "in play" until convergence was established.3

#### Identification of nodes

Economic nodes are metropolitan areas or micropolitan areas that serve as the main centers of economic activity. The regional economic nodes were identified in four steps. First, 107 of the 120 combined statistical areas (CSAs) that were identified by OMB include at least one metropolitan statistical area (MSA), and each of the 107 MSA-based CSAs was designated as a regional node. Second, an additional 198 MSAs that were identified by OMB and that are not part of any CSA were designated as regional nodes. Together, the 305 MSA-based regional nodes consist of 1,233 counties.

Third, selected micropolitan statistical areas were provisionally identified as regional nodes if they were located in counties that were not in any of the MSA nodes and if they had one or more of the following characteristics:

- The selected area has a population of at least 50,000 in the 2000 census,
- The selected area consists of at least 3 counties, or
- The selected area consists of at least one county that serves as the primary source of newspaper readership for 5 or more counties.

A provisional micropolitan-statistical-area-based node was designated as a regional node only if it formed a preliminary area of at least 5 counties. Thirty-seven micropolitan-based nodes that consist of 76 counties were designated.

Finally, two economically isolated, but geographically large, single-county micropolitan areas were designated as nodes—Juneau in the Alaskan panhandle and Alpena in northern Michigan. <sup>5</sup> Altogether, 344 nodes were identified, and these nodes consist of 1,311 counties.

## **Assignment of counties to CEAs**

In the next major phase, each of the 1,830 remaining counties was analyzed to determine the economic node to which it is most closely related. These counties were linked to the nodal counties to form CEAs in four steps. In each step, the counties assigned to a provisional CEA must be contiguous either to the CEA's node or to the counties that have already been assigned to its node.

First, about 70 percent of the 1,830 counties were provisionally assigned to nodes on the basis of their largest county-to-county commuting flows from the 2000 decennial census. A total of 1,295 counties were assigned provisional CEA links on the basis of this use of the census commuting data, and 535 counties lacked any CEA link at the end of this step.

Second, about 20 percent of the 1,830 counties were provisionally assigned to nodes based on the locations of the most widely read newspapers in these counties, using 2001 newspaper circulation data from the Audit Bureau of Circulations. The evaluation of potential

#### **Additional Information**

A complete discussion of the regional hierarchy that is associated with the economic areas is too voluminous to be presented in this article. The general order of the five levels of this hierarchy is

- Counties,
- Core based statistical areas, both metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and micropolitan statistical areas,
- Combined statistical areas,
- Component economic areas, and
- BEA economic areas.

At each level, coding and naming conventions are employed to ensure unique data processing and identification characteristics. Comprehensive code files with these five codes, five names, and an identifier for each MSA are available under the regional section at <www.bea.gov>.

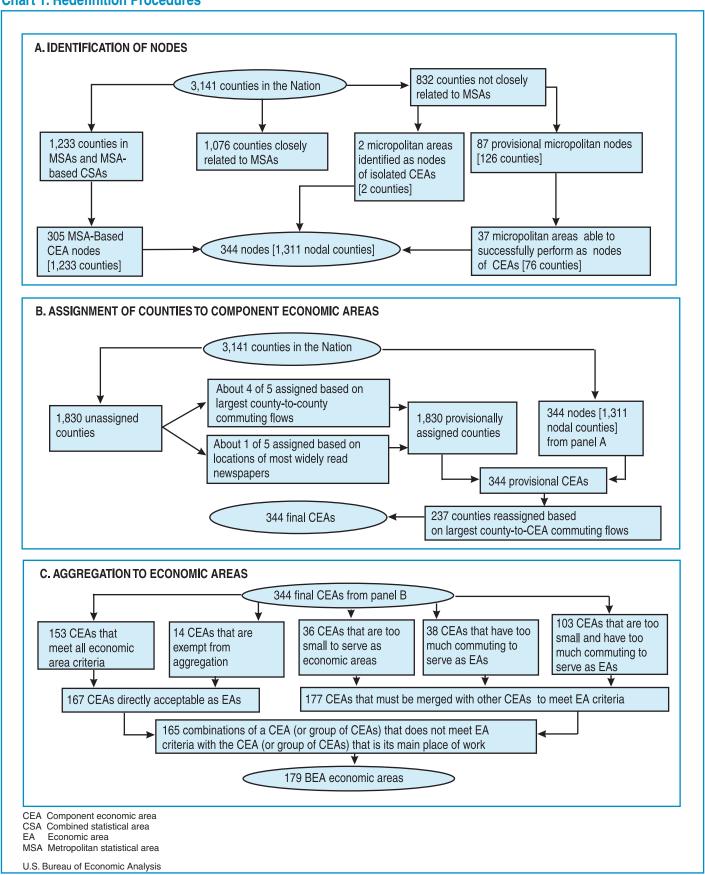
A large-scale map and all of BEA's local area personal income series for these new BEA economic area definitions are also available on BEA's Web site.

<sup>3.</sup> Convergence in this case refers to a steady state in the assignments of counties to CEAs and of CEAs to economic areas, where no further assignments were possible that would further minimize cross-boundary commuting.

<sup>4.</sup> See the box "OMB's Standards for Statistical Areas." In order to maintain the historical orientation of the economic areas to OMB's metropolitan areas (to the extent possible), the 13 CSAs that consist of only micropolitan areas are never recognized as nodes.

<sup>5.</sup> Juneau, Alaska, and Alpena, Michigan, are economic centers for two unique groups of remote counties. Each group is substantial in land area and relative economic size, but neither group can be linked to any of the more conventionally defined nodes.

### **Chart 1. Redefinition Procedures**



news readership links for all counties without a CEA link continued through numerous iterations until no additional provisional CEA assignments were possible. A total of 381 counties were given provisional CEA links on the basis of this use of newspaper readership data, and 154 counties (8 percent) lacked any CEA link at the end of this step.

Third, commuting information for the remaining 154 counties was again examined to determine if the counties assigned in the second step provided any indirect commuting links to a provisional CEA for any of these unassigned counties. An additional 57 counties (3 percent) were given provisional CEA links on the basis of such indirect commuting links, but 97 counties (5 percent) lacked any CEA link at the end of this step. These remaining counties generally are economically small and geographically remote from urban settlements, and the main commuting link for each is to another county in the group of 97 counties.

Fourth, in order to extend the application of the commuting data, these 97 counties were first grouped to form contiguous geographic units (pseudocounties), and a main county place of work was identified for each unit. All of these pseudocounties were contiguous with the provisional CEA that included their main place of work, and the CEA link for each county in each geographic unit was set equal to that of the main place of work for the unit as a whole.

The county-to-county relationships that were used to define provisional CEAs do not guarantee the prime objective that each county is assigned to the CEA to which it has the most commuting. The final assignment of counties to CEAs was based on an analysis of county-to-CEA commuting to identify and, if possible, to modify cases where this objective was not achieved. In a few cases, a desired reassignment could not be accomplished, because the required contiguity did not exist or because the reassignment would have created a break in contiguity in the CEA from which the county would have been moved.

During the finalization process, the CEA boundaries were continuously changing, so it was necessary to iteratively repeat the analysis and to reevaluate all 1,830 counties until no further reassignments were possible. This analysis resulted in changes for 237 counties. The resulting set of 344 final CEAs minimizes, to the extent possible, the amount of commuting across the boundaries of the CEAs.

#### Final economic areas

In the third major phase, the 344 CEAs were used as building blocks to form the new 179 BEA economic areas. The two major factors that were used in the aggregation process were commuting patterns and economic and geographic size. Specifically, the CEAs

were aggregated to form economic areas so that, to the extent possible, each economic area is a region of sufficient size to support regional statistical analyses and each economic area is a labor market that is independent of other labor markets.

To limit labor market interdependence, the maximum rate of total outcommuting for an economic area was set at 8 percent, and the maximum rate of commuting from one economic area to any other economic area was set at 4 percent.<sup>6</sup>

On the basis of the criteria established in the 1995 redefinition, a CEA generally was considered to be too small economically or geographically to form an independent economic area if it had one of the following characteristics:

- The CEA has fewer than 50,000 employed residents, or
- The CEA consists of fewer than 10 counties and has fewer than 100,000 employed residents, or
- The CEA consists of fewer than five counties and has fewer than 250,000 employed residents, or
- The CEA consists of fewer than three counties and has fewer than 500,000 employed residents.

Economic areas generally were required to satisfy these criteria, but selected exceptions were allowed. CEAs (or groups of CEAs) that have at least 500,000 employed residents or that consist of at least 10 counties were not merged if the net commuting for the area was less than 1 percent. In addition, a CEA (or a group of CEAs) that exceeded 10,000 square miles in area in the coterminous United States was not merged with others unless it had a total outcommuting rate of more than 12 percent or a commuting rate to another alternative economic area of more than 6 percent.

Of the 344 final CEAs, 153 satisfied all of the size and commuting criteria and were qualified to be designated as economic areas, and an additional 14 CEAs were deemed to be either large enough in area or in number of counties, so that they were also qualified to be designated as economic areas. Each of the remaining 177 CEAs was then merged with the CEA to which it had the strongest commuting link.

This merging process continued iteratively until all of the remaining CEAs or groups of CEAs met the above criteria. The set of 179 newly redefined BEA economic areas are shown in charts 2 and 3, and the names, economic area codes, and personal income data for all of the BEA economic areas are shown in table 1. BEA's local area personal income estimates for these redefined BEA economic areas are available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>.

<sup>6.</sup> Outcommuting is the number (or percent) of workers living in an economic area whose place of work is located outside that economic area.

Chart 2. BEA Economic Areas, Western United States, November 2004

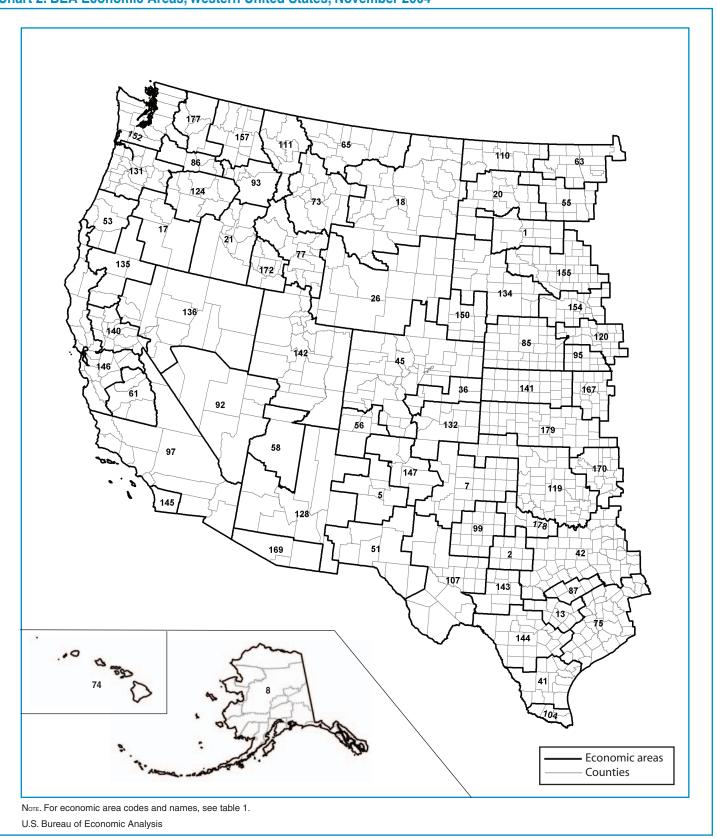


Chart 3. BEA Economic Areas, Eastern United States, November 2004



Table 1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Economic Area, 2000–2002

Code	Area name	Personal income				Per capita personal income 1			
		Millions of dollars			Percent change <sup>2</sup>	Dollars			Rank in U.S
		2000	2001	2002	2001–2002	2000	2001	2002	2002
	United States <sup>3</sup>	8,422,074	8,703,023	8,900,007	2.3	29,847	30,527	30,906	
001	BEA Economic Areas Aberdeen, SD	2,013	2,097	2,041	-2.7	24,437	25,732	25,206	109
002	Abilene, TX	5,077	4,943	5,139	4.0	22,846	22,557	23,521	152
003 004	Albany, GAAlbany-Schenectady-Amsterdam, NY	11,657 38,921	12,123 40,316	12,720 41,591	4.9 3.2	20,111 28,955	20,770 29,944	21,732 30,754	174 25
005		19,572	21,219	22,180	4.5	25,244	27,118	27,845	58
	Alpena, MI	5,399	5,635	5,801	2.9	22,848	23,621	24,192	140
007 008	Amarillo, TX	11,085 18,741	11,374 20,142	11,482 21,040	1.0 4.5	24,009 29,863	24,663 31,837	24,850 32,799	121 14
009	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	22,006	22,658	23,398	3.3	27,812	28,384	29,046	40
010 011	Asheville-Brevard, NC	14,927 186,322	15,223 193,679	15,643 197,821	2.8 2.1	24,412 30,081	24,684 30,529	25,152 30,562	110 28
	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	13,303	13,901	14,407	3.6	23,361	24,298	25,017	115
013	Austin-Round Rock, TX	43,572	45,686	45,293	-0.9	31,839	32,012	31,099	22
014	Bangor, MEBaton Rouge-Pierre Part, LA	7,442 17,801	7,848 18,538	8,174 19,231	4.2 3.7	23,126 24,023	24,433 24,918	25,387 25,670	105 95
016	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	10,523	10,761	11,133	3.5	23,063	23,701	24,555	129
017	Bend-Prineville, OR	4,232 8,018	4,504 8,453	4,709 8,667	4.5 2.5	24,883 24,229	25,735 25,564	26,150 26,162	88 87
019		42,316	44,590	46,216	3.6	25,779	27,065	27,979	54
	Bismarck, ND	4,135	4,331	4,316	-0.4	24,514	25,795	25,691	93
021 022	Boise City-Nampa, ID	15,460 294,818	16,054 305,511	16,568 308,557	3.2 1.0	27,071 36,679	27,314 37,700	27,546 37,873	64
023	Buffalo-Niagara-Cattaraugus, NY	39,070	39,558	40,659	2.8	25,938	26,360	27,165	69
024 025		10,472 6,182	11,057 6,414	11,368 6,630	2.8 3.4	28,069 21,134	29,424 21,925	30,035 22,559	34 166
	Casper, WY	9,056	9,587	9,897	3.2	29,466	31,226	31,762	18
027	Cedar Rapids, IA	13,509	13,894	14,183	2.1	28,793	29,353	29,751	36
028 029		12,599 26,405	13,038 27,611	13,265 28,560	1.7 3.4	23,786 21,870	24,615 22,985	24,969 23,797	116 148
030	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	14,666	15,201	15,966	5.0	24,912	25,619	26,534	79
031	Charlotte-Gastonia-Salisbury, NC-SC	68,303 341,957	70,667 349,682	72,648 353,876	2.8 1.2	28,467 34,091	28,884 34,570	29,218 34,741	38 10
032	Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington, OH-KY-IN	65,677	67,319	69,177	2.8	29,658	30,206	30,883	23
034	Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington, OH-KY-IN	6,763	7,145	7,443	4.2	21,423	22,643	23,501	153
035 036	Cleveland-Akron-Elyria, OH	133,611 17,280	134,452 17,879	136,757 18,235	1.7 2.0	28,470 28,501	28,677 28,685	29,181 28,837	39
037	Columbia, MO	10,954	11,386	11,674	2.5	23,877	24,674	25,067	113
	Columbia-Newberry, SC	23,345	23,976	24,694	3.0	24,555	25,053	25,567	99
039 040	Columbus-Auburn-Öpelika, GA-AL	9,603 67,701	10,139 69,921	10,498 72,067	3.5 3.1	22,367 27,432	23,497 28,074	24,125 28,707	142 47
041	Corpus Christi-Kingsville, TX	15,069	15,911	16,612	4.4	19,804	20,784	21,441	176
042 043	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	210,920 12,864	217,833 13,129	221,840 13,394	1.8 2.0	31,421 26,437	31,689 27,029	31,618 27,610	19 63
	Dayton-Springfield-Greenville, OH	38,187	38,761	39,342	1.5	27,407	27,879	28,315	51
045	Denver-Aurora-Boulder, CO	123,323	128,840	129,651	0.6	34,880	35,610	35,253	6
046 047	Des Moines-Newton-Pella, IA Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI	32,113 219,333	33,167 218,920	34,236 221,512	3.2 1.2	27,333 31,451	28,113 31,266	28,888 31,555	43 21
048	Dothan-Enterprise-Ozark, AL	6,362	6,831	7,074	3.6	21,719	23,330	24,086	146
049	Dover, DE	11,614 8,736	12,199 8,986	12,712 9,344	4.2 4.0	23,588 24,948	24,425 25,608	25,034 26,651	114 76
	El Paso, TX	18,454	19,563	20,673	5.7	18,199	19,167	20,031	178
052		12,338	12,368	12,621	2.1	23,773	23,863	24,423	133
053 054	Eugene-Springfield, OR	18,058 18,646	18,663 19,237	19,354 19,687	3.7 2.3	24,262 25,082	24,959 25,883	25,615 26,437	97 81
055	Fargo-Wahpeton, ND-MN	7,241	7,325	7,651	4.4	26,358	26,713	27,901	56
056	Farmington, NM	4,177 9,075	4,472 9,818	4,653 10,331	4.1 5.2	21,366 22,258	22,518 23,520	22,821 24,232	160 136
058	Flagstaff, AZ	2,793	2,928	3,084	5.3	22,762	23,712	24,232	13
059	Fort Smith, AR-OK	6,703	7,132	7,269	1.9	21,076	22,302	22,567	165
	Fort Wayne-Huntington-Auburn, IN	20,125 29,608	20,301 31,259	20,686 33,078	1.9 5.8	26,041 20,540	26,179 21,358	26,588 22,142	78 172
062	Gainesville, FL	8,858	9,243	9,592	3.8	21,106	21,812	22,372	168
063 064	Grand Forks, ND-MNGrand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	5,168 48,474	5,168 49,313	5,439 50,357	5.2 2.1	24,246 26,326	24,538 26,546	26,008 26,884	89 74
065		3,293	3,382	3,521	4.1	22,283	23,072	24,120	143
066	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC	47,853	48,502	49,347	1.7	26,561	26,694	26,973	72
067 068	Greenville, NC	14,728 31,448	15,051 32,233	15,517 32,769	3.1 1.7	23,700 25,111	24,223 25,475	24,855 25,691	119 93
069	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula MS	9,129	9,412	9,709	3.2	22,956	23,506	24,156	141
070		55,162	56,389	58,218	3.2	27,410	27,907	28,629	48
071	Harrisonburg, VAHartford-West Hartford-Willimantic, CT	6,590 72,818	6,965 75,047	7,079 76,842	1.6 2.4	22,694 33,099	23,871 33,974	24,096 34,509	144
073	Helena, MT	5,351	5,641	5,887	4.4	23,414	24,583	25,511	102
	Honolulu, HI	34,451 180,346	35,147 190,387	37,064 194,124	5.5	28,417 32,089	28,690	29,875 33,142	35 13
075 076	Houston-Baytown-Huntsville, TX	23,864	24,925	25,498	2.0 2.3	23,877	33,231 24,821	25,266	108
077	Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID	6,044	6,400	6,687	4.5	20,419	21,453	22,237	171
078 079	Indianapolis-Anderson-Columbus, IN	88,343 40,675	90,636 41,766	92,368 43,459	1.9 4.1	27,889 27,414	28,406 27,647	28,768 28,210	45 52
080	Jackson-Yazoo City, MS	34,520	36,181	37,190	2.8	20,762	21,764	22,372	168
081	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol (Tri-Cities), TN-VA	18,077	18,874	19,465	3.1	21,189	22,200	22,849	159
082 083	Jonesboro, ÁR	5,880 7,565	6,116 7,874	6,219 8,031	1.7 2.0	19,342 21,061	20,140 21,882	20,525 22,322	17 17
084		71,021	73,002	74,810		29,247	29,801	30,252	31
085	Kearney, NE	7,485	7,906	7,993	1.1	23,129	24,520	24,829	12:
086 087	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	11,036 13,389	11,667 13,959	12,257 14,615	5.1 4.7	23,249 22,144	24,345 22,926	25,123 23,775	11: 14:
	Knoxville-Sevierville-La Follette, TN	25,815	26,905	28,099	4.4	23,792	24,578	25,442	104

See footnotes at end of the table.

Table 1. Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income by Economic Area, 2000–2002—Continued

	Area name	Personal income				Per capita personal income <sup>1</sup>				
Code		Millions of dollars			Percent change <sup>2</sup>	Dollars			Rank in U.S	
		2000	2001	2002	2001–2002	2000	2001	2002	2002	
102 103 104 105 106 107 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121	La Crosse, WI-MN. Lafayette-Acadiana, LA Las Vegas-Paradise-Pahrump, NV Lewiston, ID-WA Lewiston, ID-WA Lewiston, ID-WA Lincoln, NE Lincoln, NE Little Rock-North Little Rock-Pine Bluff, AR Los Angeles-Long Beach-Riverside, CA Louisville-Elizabelthtown-Scottsburg, KY-IN Lubbock-Levelland, TX. Macon-Warner Robins-Fort Valley, GA Madison-Baraboo, WI Marinette, WI-MI Mason City, IA McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX Memphis, TN-MS-AR Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL Midland-Odessa, TX. Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha, WI. Minneapolis-St Paul-St Cloud, MN-WI Minnet, ND Missoula, MT Mohore-Baitrop, LA Montgomery-Alexander City, AL Montgomery-Mewander City, AL Montgomery-Alexander City, AL Montgomery-Al	5,799 17,066 6,913 47,482 2,031 31,870 10,490 33,442 525,065 40,614 9,330 13,854 7,357 4,098 13,603 49,239 175,245 12,342 70,038 157,134 3,095 5,932 15,264 20,698 68,104 12,564 20,698 68,000 42,752 84,651 45,690 29,207 92,282 5,728 5,511 3,032	6,103 18,422 7,367 49,103 2,111 32,703 10,812 35,133 550,828 42,015 9,503 14,501 32,003 7,534 4,207 14,623 51,580 182,639 12,810 72,149 162,441 3,162 6,308 15,875 7,155 13,154 21,663 67,326 45,568 908,417 47,518 30,386 96,318 5,823 5,732 3,101	6,356 18,949 7,579 51,652 2,181 33,753 11,070 36,076 569,073 42,921 9,807 15,211 33,272 7,712 4,380 15,642 53,038 188,723 13,056 6,611 16,245 7,428 13,646 22,211 69,607 47,240 913,952 48,711 31,164 100,652 5,910 6,060	2001–2002 4.2 2.9 5.2 3.3 3.2 2.4 4.7 3.3 2.2 4.9 4.0 2.4 4.1 7.0 2.8 3.3 1.9 2.2 2.6 6.3 6.3 8.3 3.7 2.5 3.6 4.8 2.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 2.5 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	23,934 21,267 20,579 27,627 22,966 22,978 27,590 22,910 29,007 27,793 22,693 22,760 28,279 21,580 24,499 13,815 25,500 31,157 23,086 31,023 32,082 23,452 22,239 21,965 20,442 23,486 23,490 26,579 24,786 39,568 24,161 29,968 24,161 29,968 21,162 21,200 23,834 21,020 23,834 21,020 23,834 21,161 29,968	25,089 22,940 21,994 27,426 24,124 22,566 28,296 28,567 23,052 23,656 29,154 22,175 25,382 14,477 26,601 31,913 24,081 31,870 32,786 24,279 23,392 22,588 21,592 24,570 24,297 27,224 26,440 40,341 25,068 30,998 25,698 24,306 21,730 22,306 21,730 22,306 21,730 22,306 21,730 22,000	26,005 23,500 22,724 27,734 24,852 23,140 28,736 24,557 30,453 22,700 26,619 15,002 27,222 32,383 24,997 32,452 33,331 25,369 24,216 23,053 22,452 24,216 24,555 31,512 27,222 27,222 32,383 24,997 32,452 33,331 25,369 24,216 23,053 31,614 24,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 21,555 32,452 21,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 21,555 31,614 22,755 22,818	90 154 163 60 120 155 46 128 29 41 150 129 33 164 77 179 67 16 134 15 12 107 138 156 167 103 127 567 103 127 567 103 127 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	
125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 140 141 142 143 144 145 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Peoria-Canton, IL Pholiadelphia-Camden-Vineland, PA-NJ-DE-MD Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Pittsburgh-New Castle, PA Portland-Lewiston-South Portland, ME Portland-Lewiston-South Portland, ME Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA Pueblo, CO Raleigh-Durham-Cary, NC Rapid City, SD Redding, CA Reno-Sparks, NV Richmond, VA Rochester-Batavia-Seneca Falls, NY Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Truckee, CA-NV Salina, KS Salt Lake City-Ogden-Clearfield, UT San Angelo, TX San Angelo, TX San Angelo, TX San Antonio, TX San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA Santa-Fe-Espanola, NM Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL Savannah-Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA Scotts Bluff, NE Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA Scattlle-Tacoma-Olympia, WA Shreveport-Bossier City-Minden, LA Sloux City-Vermillion, IA-NE-SD Sloux Falls, SD South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI Springfield, IL Springfield, IR Springfie	15,068 22,647 222,768 101,690 86,625 25,731 81,603 5,100 73,115 5,031 7,619 18,860 42,889 18,200 41,859 68,187 4,781 51,232 3,124 4,781 50,935 92,654 48,095 17,318 2,141 16,740 145,160 12,005 9,249 12,055 23,813 17,716 16,221 19,143	15,933 23,261 228,467 105,648 88,896 27,041 83,947 5,5961 5,322 8,057 19,705 44,958 18,885 4,924 53,087 3,273 52,590 97,141 382,080 6,986 52,136 18,108 2,207 17,033 148,821 12,660 9,627 12,644 24,261 18,178 16,736 20,162 98,164 11,794 71,522 6,752 6,752 6,752 27,151	16,887 23,704 235,753 109,080 91,143 28,133 85,440 5,429 77,672 5,462 8,497 20,196 46,090 19,412 43,202 75,149 54,392 101,293 373,864 47,485 54,491 18,837 2,256 17,482 151,885 12,734 24,983 18,798 16,980 20,941 11,0786 11,118	1.7 1.9 3.2 2.5 4.0 1.8 2.7 2.3 2.6 5.5 2.5 2.5 2.8 1.3 4.1 -0.8 2.3 4.3 4.3 2.2 2.6 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	24,128 26,301 33,153 26,821 29,058 26,930 29,873 22,2431 22,570 31,250 29,135 24,143 27,541 28,805 23,988 24,173 22,357 25,550 32,797 42,064 24,983 32,826 24,226 24,226 24,226 24,226 25,767 34,722 22,260 24,245 26,916 25,388 23,840 25,670 21,365 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 29,386 20,417 21,386 21,387 21,387 22,260 24,245 26,916 25,388 23,840 25,670 21,365 29,386 29,386 29,386 20,417 21,385 21,386 21,386 22,410 22,410 24,173 23,439 28,655 20,467	25,187 27,059 33,871 27,083 29,935 28,066 30,218 22,674 27,485 23,611 23,586 32,032 30,252 24,979 28,023 39,657 24,939 24,666 23,646 25,980 33,926 26,882 34,569 25,101 23,786 26,345 26	25,926 27,541 34,760 27,181 30,776 28,916 30,261 23,014 27,667 24,980 24,480 32,244 30,664 25,633 28,367 30,042 24,989 24,922 24,210 26,340 34,872 34,872 24,244 25,514 35,055 25,695 24,271 40,093 36,055 25,695 24,271 40,093 36,055 25,695 24,271 26,505 24,271 26,505 24,806 26,964 22,995 30,737 23,723 25,371 25,145 29,728 21,920 27,630	91 65 9 68 24 42 30 157 61 145 132 17 27 96 50 32 116 118 139 7 92 135 70 5 137 101 137 157 101 137 157 101 101 102 103 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	
167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175	Topeka, KS.  Traverse City, MI  Trucson, AZ  Tulsa-Bartlesville, OK  Tupelo, MS.  Tiven Falls, ID  Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC  Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia, DC-MD-VA-WV  Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA  Wausau-Merrill, WI  Wenatchee, WA.  Wichita Falls, TX.  Wichita Winfield, KS.	11,259 6,340 23,494 32,977 10,723 3,873 45,741 305,623 5,367 12,787 5,044 4,550 26,796	11,687 6,471 24,427 34,659 11,193 4,229 48,121 322,787 5,574 13,262 5,357 4,701	11,926 6,669 25,586 35,515 11,549 4,410 50,180 333,469 5,747 13,744 5,619 4,874 28,510	2.0 3.1 4.7 2.5 3.2 4.3 3.3 3.1 3.6 4.9 3.7	24,757 23,952 23,370 26,317 20,109 23,810 25,885 36,579 24,177 24,581 21,889 23,532 25,488	27,071 25,816 24,113 23,944 27,476 20,976 25,893 27,058 38,011 25,207 25,440 23,117 24,590 26,646	26,436 24,633 24,632 27,941 21,649 26,723 37,835 38,716 26,171 26,347 24,049 25,611 27,086	62 82 126 125 55 175 75 59 3 86 83 147 98	

It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data.

Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.
 Percent change calculated from unrounded data.
 The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates.