REGIONAL QUARTERLY REPORT

State Personal Income and More . . .

In this report...

- Third-quarter 2010 state personal income statistics, page 67
- County compensation by industry statistics, 2009, page 70
- Map, growth of compensation by county, 2009, page 74

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State Personal Income Third Quarter of 2010

State personal income growth slowed to an average 0.7 percent in the third quarter of 2010, down from 1.4 percent in the second quarter. The slowdown was spread widely across the country, with growth decelerating in 41 states and accelerating in 6 states. Growth was unchanged in three states. The national price index for personal consumption expenditures increased 0.3 percent in the third quarter after remaining unchanged in the second quarter.

All three major sources of personal income grew more slowly in the third quarter. Growth of the net earnings of workers slowed to 0.8 percent, on average, from 1.5 percent in the second quarter; property income (dividends, interest and rent) fell 0.4 percent after rising 0.4 percent, and the growth of transfer receipts (such as social security and state unemployment insurance benefits) slowed to 1.3 percent from 1.8 percent.

Earnings by industry and state

The slowdown in earnings growth reflects the net effect of declines in some industries—such as construction, real estate, and government—and weak growth in other industries, such as finance (see table A on pages 72–73). Earnings growth in farming and in mining was relatively strong—reflecting high farm and energy prices—but in most states these are small industries. States on the 100th meridian, from Texas to North Dakota, where the farming and mining industries are relatively large, were among the fastest growing states in the third quarter.

Government earnings fell in most states in the third quarter. Federal civilian government earnings fell 1.0 percent, on average, as the temporary employees hired to take the 2010 census completed their work; excluding these jobs, federal civilian government earnings increased slightly. Employment of census field workers, such as enumerators to contact nonrespondents, was greatest from April to July with a peak in May. As counted in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 50,000 temporary census workers in the first quarter, 352,000 in

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State Personal Income

the second quarter, and 95,000 in the third quarter. The third-quarter decline in federal civilian earnings (1.0 percent) was much smaller than the third-quarter decline in employment (7.3 percent), because the enumerators worked fewer hours per week and earned less per hour than the typical federal employee. The geographic distribution and duration of employment of these temporary workers reflected the state distribution of population and mail back rates.[1]

Military earnings fell in 38 states and grew in 12 states, with the average percent change equalling –0.3 percent in the third quarter. The decline was mostly in reservists' pay, which was down nearly $1 billion over the last three quarters.

State and local government earnings also fell in the third quarter, with losses in all but eight states. The declines were largest in New Jersey (1.7 percent) and Washington (1.2 percent). The declines in Washington, California, and Kentucky, in particular, reflected the effects of furloughs, layoffs, and attrition. In contrast, the end of furloughs in Hawaii in the second quarter contributed to strong earnings growth in that state in the third quarter.

Construction earnings declined in most states in the third quarter, with the largest effects on personal income growth in Nevada and Hawaii. Real estate earnings in every state also fell, continuing the downward trend of the last 5 years. Commissions earned by real estate agents are a large portion of the earnings of this industry, which consist of wage and salary disbursements, wage supplements, and proprietors' income.[2] During the housing boom before 2006, proprietors' income in this industry exceeded wages and salaries. With the subsequent housing price deflation and collapse of the housing market, this income is currently less than half of wages.

Farm earnings grew 12 percent, on average, in the third quarter, with increases in every state. This strong growth contributed to making South Dakota, Kansas, and Minnesota three of the fastest growing states in the third quarter and three of the six states with an acceleration in their personal income growth rates. The main factor was higher commodity prices, particularly for wheat (which rose 22 percent in the third quarter) and milk (which rose 11 percent).

Finance earnings also grew in most states in the third quarter. The robust growth of finance in Delaware was especially noteworthy and accounted for more than a third of the state's total earnings growth. The decline in New York and Connecticut followed strong second-quarter growth and still left finance earnings 8 percent higher than in the first quarter in New York and 11 percent higher, in Connecticut.

Durable-goods manufacturing earnings grew in most states in the third quarter and made relatively large contributions to personal income growth in Washington State, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Mining earnings (including earnings in oil and gas extraction) grew 3.6 percent, on average, in the third quarter, making a relatively large contribution to personal income growth in Wyoming, Texas, and West Virginia.

Property income

The slowdown in property income was principally in the personal interest component, which fell 1.8 percent, on average, for all states and the District of Columbia after falling 0.3 percent in the second quarter. This was the largest percentage decline in more than a year (table B). In contrast, both personal dividend income and the rental income of persons grew in the third quarter, by 0.9 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

Interest income is particularly important in Florida, with its large concentration of retirees who have large accumulations of financial assets in IRAs, 401ks, and pension funds. The decline in interest income reduced Florida's third-quarter personal income growth rate 0.3 percentage point.

Table B. U.S. Property Income by Component

[Percent Change From the Preceding Quarter]

Year and Quarter		Interest	Dividends	Rent
2008:	III	1.4	–0.5	15.1
	IV	–2.9	–2.8	10.8
2009:	I	–4.3	–5.3	0.8
	II	–0.9	–4.9	1.8
	III	–1.3	–2.7	3.6
	IV	–0.6	0.8	1.3
2010:	I	0.2	2.8	3.5
	II	–0.3	1.0	2.1
	III	–1.8	0.9	2.0

1. BEA uses CES employment data to geographically distribute a national estimate of federal civilian wages for its preliminary state estimates. Unlike the allocators used for other industries, BEA continues to use CES employment to allocate quarterly federal civilian wages by state even after the Quarterly Census of Wages and Employment becomes available. BLS did not publish state estimates of temporary census workers. BEA's implicit state estimates of the wages paid to the temporary census workers reflects the state distribution of population.

2. Supplements to wages and salaries consist of employer contributions for government social insurance and employer contributions for employee pensions and insurance funds. Commissions are a type of proprietors' income.

State Personal Income

Homeowner assistance related to Hurricane Katrina (a component of the rental income of persons) fell $200 million in Louisiana and was unchanged in Mississippi in the third quarter (table C).[3]

Table C. Homeowner Assistance Payments for Louisiana and Mississippi

[Millions of dollars, annual rate]

	2008	2009	2009		2010		
			III	IV	I	II	III
Louisiana	2,240	600	400	400	800	600	400
Mississippi	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

Personal current transfer receipts

Personal current transfer receipts grew 1.3 percent, on average, in the third quarter, nearly double the growth rate of personal income. Since the onset of the 2007–2009 recession, transfer receipts have generally been the fastest growing of the three major components of personal income and are now larger than property income (dividends, interest, and rent). This is unprecedented in the personal current transfer receipts time series, which begins in 1969 on a quarterly basis and in 1929 on an annual basis.[4] The high growth rate reflects (1) the huge increase in state unemployment insurance benefits during the recession, (2) increases in other public assistance, such as food stamps and Medicaid, which also tend to rise rapidly during recessions, and (3) the burgeoning retiree population, which boosts social security and Medicare benefits.

Across states, the relative sizes of personal current transfer receipts and property income varied considerably. In the third quarter, transfers in West Virginia were more than twice as large as property income, while in Wyoming, property income was more than twice as large as transfers.

The explicit net effects of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 on personal current transfer receipts are now mainly limited to refundable tax credits, Pell Grants, and food stamps (table D). After peaking at $105 billion for all states and the District of Columbia in the first quarter of 2010, ARRA receipts were only $60 billion in the third quarter.

Table D. Personal Current Transfer Receipts Funded by ARRA

[Millions of dollars, annual rate]

	2009				2010		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States	**9,500**	**101,200**	**93,000**	**100,000**	**104,900**	**63,800**	**59,800**
Alabama	174	1,648	1,052	1,033	1,696	1,368	1,292
Alaska	9	149	106	123	149	108	91
Arizona	962	2,576	1,689	2,071	2,428	1,930	1,762
Arkansas	45	1,032	770	768	1,021	716	694
California	1,372	12,166	13,130	13,552	12,697	7,244	6,450
Colorado	174	1,313	1,266	1,400	1,374	766	714
Connecticut	62	1,218	1,326	1,504	1,270	513	473
Delaware	9	272	223	234	248	156	145
District of Columbia	10	202	232	257	239	114	122
Florida	690	6,538	5,322	5,618	6,710	4,460	4,169
Georgia	452	3,105	2,872	3,083	3,774	2,524	2,463
Hawaii	9	374	358	385	378	214	213
Idaho	61	502	438	407	462	288	284
Illinois	254	4,220	4,420	4,974	4,740	2,625	2,403
Indiana	282	2,470	2,685	2,497	2,459	1,297	1,276
Iowa	352	1,220	819	910	969	644	626
Kansas	45	819	650	725	780	459	437
Kentucky	114	1,662	1,418	1,227	1,476	978	918
Louisiana	114	1,262	638	734	1,444	1,287	1,220
Maine	18	443	289	299	335	227	212
Maryland	107	1,448	1,201	1,331	1,395	815	811
Massachusetts	91	2,372	2,735	3,148	2,419	932	874
Michigan	271	4,089	4,573	4,845	4,423	2,354	2,110
Minnesota	118	1,592	1,482	1,630	1,511	717	689
Mississippi	37	946	627	692	1,193	995	951
Missouri	145	1,974	1,530	1,458	1,781	1,243	1,144
Montana	11	295	198	205	252	166	159
Nebraska	47	477	245	268	375	266	262
Nevada	24	948	1,366	1,341	1,127	469	429
New Hampshire	17	345	205	230	263	142	140
New Jersey	204	3,320	4,312	4,796	3,755	1,416	1,266
New Mexico	43	596	429	507	668	506	472
New York	580	6,679	6,168	7,189	7,044	4,232	3,985
North Carolina	170	3,260	3,335	3,400	3,631	2,254	2,022
North Dakota	10	163	71	78	113	86	85
Ohio	312	3,879	3,269	3,693	3,950	2,376	2,228
Oklahoma	67	1,048	682	762	1,055	774	749
Oregon	232	1,588	1,506	1,850	1,546	795	748
Pennsylvania	300	5,002	4,942	5,342	4,705	2,300	2,166
Rhode Island	63	453	438	525	423	211	207
South Carolina	93	1,603	1,442	1,525	1,797	1,220	1,127
South Dakota	17	194	67	79	145	129	128
Tennessee	141	2,121	1,693	1,698	2,147	1,558	1,442
Texas	567	6,073	4,801	5,021	7,503	5,684	5,477
Utah	104	587	466	485	632	421	405
Vermont	4	200	157	173	163	89	88
Virginia	230	2,018	1,274	1,363	1,739	1,233	1,224
Washington	182	2,053	1,899	2,282	2,123	1,107	1,150
West Virginia	54	698	362	363	507	379	361
Wisconsin	43	1,854	1,735	1,820	1,745	942	867
Wyoming	8	137	84	103	122	72	68

ARRA American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

3. For a description of the homeowner assistance programs established after Hurricane Katrina, see "State Personal Income," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 88 (April 2008): 74–75.

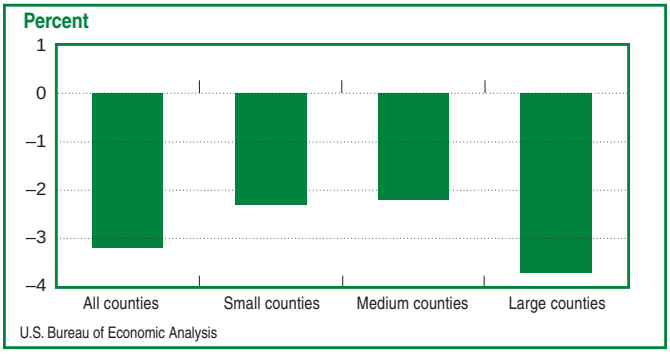
4. Quarterly state personal income estimates for 1948–68 are forthcoming.

County Compensation

Compensation decline in U.S. counties

Total compensation of U.S. workers contracted 3.2 percent in 2009, as compensation declined in two-thirds of the 3,113 counties in the United States (see the map on page 74). Large counties in the U.S. contracted 3.7 percent, medium counties contracted 2.2 percent, and small counties contracted 2.3 percent. Large counties are the 167 counties with total compensation greater than $10 billion in 2009. Medium counties are the 672 counties with total compensation between $1 billion and $10 billion. And small counties, those with total compensation of $1 billion or less, are the remaining 2,274 counties.

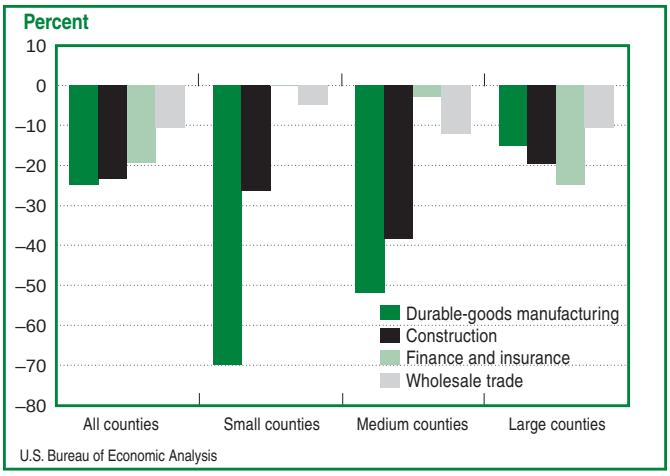
Change in Compensation by County Size, 2009



Industry contributions by county size

Nationwide, the following industries led the decline in 2009 compensation: durable-goods manufacturing, construction, finance and insurance, and wholesale trade. The relative impact of the compensation declines in these industries varied substantially across counties by county size. In large counties, the finance and insurance industry contributed the most to the decline in compensation (25 percent), but in small and medium counties, this industry contributed a negligible amount to the change in compensation (0 percent and 3 percent, respectively). In small and medium counties, durable-goods manufacturing was by far the largest contributor to the decline in compensation, accounting for over half of the contraction.

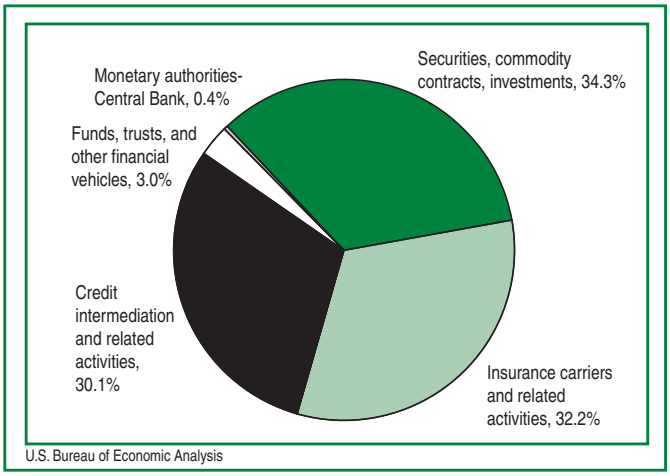
Industries With the Largest Negative Contribution to Compensation by County Size, 2009



Finance and insurance

Compensation in the finance and insurance sector in large counties declined by almost 10 percent in 2009. This decrease accounted for almost a fifth (18 percent) of the $260 billion contraction in total U.S. compensation for the year. The greatest decline for this sector occurred in its largest subsector: securities, commodity contracts, and investments, which contracted 19 percent. This subsector engages in activities such as underwriting securities issues, acting as agents between buyers and sellers, providing investment advice, and other services. New York County accounted for 35 percent of the nation's compensation in this subsector in 2009. "Insurance carriers and related activities" and "credit intermediation and related activities," the other large subsectors in finance and insurance in large counties, also declined in 2009 (2 percent and 7 percent, respectively).

Composition of Compensation in Finance and Insurance in Large Counties, 2009



County Compensation

Durable-goods manufacturing

Durable-goods manufacturing accounted for 25 percent of the decline in U.S. compensation in 2009. In small and medium counties, the contraction in this sector had a much larger impact, accounting for 70 percent and 52 percent, respectively, of the decline. These results reflect the difference in the composition of durable-goods manufacturing compensation between the United States as a whole and for small and medium counties. For example, in the durable-goods manufacturing industry in 2009, more than a fifth (22 percent) of compensation was generated by computer and electronic product manufacturing. But in small counties, this subsector accounted for just 5 percent of durable-goods manufacturing compensation, and in medium counties, only 12 percent. Nationally, compensation in computer and electronic product manufacturing declined 6.5 percent.

In small and medium counties, the primary subsectors for durable-goods manufacturing compensation are fabricated metal product manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, and motor vehicle manufacturing. Nationally, these subsectors contracted 13.5 percent, 11.4 percent, and 18.9 percent, respectively, in 2009. In small counties, these subsectors declined 13.6 percent, 14.3 percent, and 18.4 percent, respectively. Motor vehicle manufacturing was the largest contributor to the overall decline in durable-goods manufacturing compensation in small and medium counties, accounting for over 19.2 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively, of the contraction.

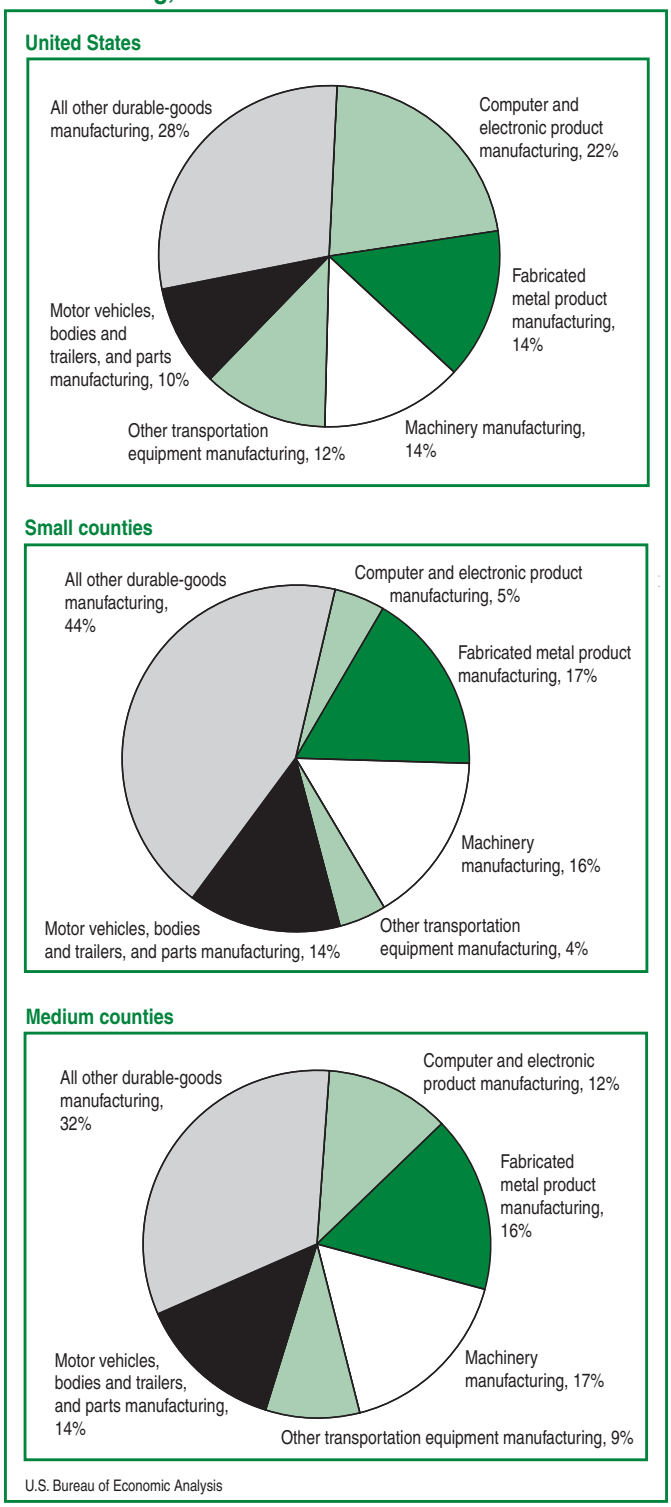
Table E. Compensation in Durable-Goods Manufacturing for 2009

[Percent]

	All counties			Small counties			Medium counties		
	Industry share	Growth rate	Contribution	Industry share	Growth rate	Contribution	Industry share	Growth rate	Contribution
Durable-goods manufacturing	100.0	–10.5	100.0	100.0	–14.3	100.0	100.0	–12.4	100.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	21.9	–6.5	12.9	4.7	–12.0	3.8	11.6	–7.2	6.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	14.3	–13.5	18.9	17.1	–13.6	16.1	16.4	–12.9	17.3
Machinery manufacturing	13.5	–11.4	14.9	16.0	–14.3	16.0	16.9	–12.0	16.4
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	11.9	–1.4	1.4	4.4	–13.9	4.3	8.7	–4.7	3.0
Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing	9.6	–18.9	19.0	14.3	–18.4	19.2	13.6	–18.3	21.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.9	–3.1	2.1	5.4	–4.6	1.6	6.1	–3.1	1.4
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	5.2	–7.4	3.5	5.5	–12.2	4.6	6.0	–8.0	3.7
Primary metal manufacturing	4.9	–17.9	9.2	8.3	–17.1	10.3	7.0	–18.9	11.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	4.4	–13.9	6.0	7.1	–11.4	5.4	5.9	–12.7	6.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	3.3	–17.4	6.0	5.8	–14.3	5.8	4.0	–16.7	5.7
Wood product manufacturing	3.2	–18.1	6.0	11.6	–15.9	13.1	3.7	–20.1	6.7

NOTE. Industry shares and contributions may not add to totals because of rounding.

Composition of Compensation in Durable-Goods Manufacturing, 2009



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

State Personal Income

Table A. Earnings by State and Industry: Percent Change from Previous Quarter, 2010:II–2010:III—Continues

[Seasonally adjusted]

	Total earnings[1]	Farm	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing		Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance and insurance
							Durable goods	Nondurable goods					
United States	**0.8**	**12.0**	**1.3**	**3.6**	**–0.3**	**–0.6**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**0.5**
New England													
Connecticut	0.0	5.7	1.8	3.5	–0.2	–1.7	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	–3.4
Maine	0.7	7.2	(D)	(D)	–0.2	–0.2	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.7
Massachusetts	0.8	6.2	1.0	3.7	–6.1	–0.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	–1.5	2.5
New Hampshire	0.1	13.6	2.2	2.2	–0.2	–0.4	–4.6	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.7	–3.8	2.8
Rhode Island	0.7	9.6	1.2	2.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Vermont	0.7	16.4	1.9	2.7	–0.1	–1.1	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.3
Mideast													
Delaware	1.0	7.0	(D)	(D)	–0.1	–0.7	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.0	2.7
District of Columbia	0.7	.....	2.9	4.0	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.1	–0.4	3.8	1.6	3.3
Maryland	0.9	11.6	1.4	3.0	–0.1	–0.2	0.9	–0.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.8
New Jersey	0.7	7.2	1.1	3.2	–0.2	–1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.8
New York	–0.4	12.1	1.7	3.0	–0.6	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	–0.2	0.5	–5.5
Pennsylvania	0.8	13.4	1.7	1.3	–0.1	–0.9	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.3	2.3
Great Lakes													
Illinois	1.0	19.3	2.0	3.7	–0.3	–1.4	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.3
Indiana	0.9	14.3	2.2	2.9	–0.1	–0.7	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.6	1.0	3.0
Michigan	0.8	13.9	1.3	2.8	–0.1	–1.7	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.2	2.2	1.4	1.7
Ohio	0.9	10.4	1.8	2.6	–0.2	–0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.9	2.2
Wisconsin	1.2	17.9	1.7	3.1	–0.2	–1.3	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.2	2.5
Plains													
Iowa	1.6	12.8	1.5	2.6	–0.5	–1.5	2.4	0.4	–0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.1
Kansas	1.6	22.3	2.1	3.2	–0.4	–0.1	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.6	2.1	0.6	2.0
Minnesota	1.4	17.2	1.8	2.4	–0.3	–0.6	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.8
Missouri	1.0	8.4	1.9	3.1	–0.1	–0.4	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.6
Nebraska	1.8	16.6	1.8	3.2	–0.2	–0.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	3.1
North Dakota	1.4	18.2	1.8	0.5	0.1	–0.3	–0.1	–0.1	1.4	0.6	2.3	2.6	2.6
South Dakota	2.4	12.2	2.0	1.9	–0.2	–0.1	2.6	1.7	2.0	0.1	2.6	2.0	3.2
Southeast													
Alabama	0.8	6.7	1.4	3.2	0.1	–0.7	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.6	2.4
Arkansas	1.2	12.5	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.4	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.0	2.2
Florida	0.7	17.2	0.8	3.0	0.1	–0.6	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	2.6
Georgia	0.9	11.6	1.1	2.8	0.0	–0.1	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	1.6
Kentucky	0.8	6.2	1.1	2.3	0.0	–2.2	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.9
Louisiana	1.1	9.7	1.4	1.0	1.7	3.0	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.6	0.3	1.9
Mississippi	0.6	8.5	1.4	3.5	–0.2	–1.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.8	1.8
North Carolina	0.9	5.5	1.3	2.5	–0.4	–1.1	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.7	2.8
South Carolina	0.8	9.3	1.0	3.0	–0.3	–0.4	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.2	2.4
Tennessee	0.6	16.5	2.1	3.2	–0.1	–1.1	1.6	0.3	1.2	–1.2	1.3	0.9	1.6
Virginia	0.9	11.5	1.5	3.4	–0.8	–1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.3
West Virginia	0.8	–9.3	1.9	3.7	–2.1	–0.9	1.8	–0.2	–0.6	0.5	0.6	2.5	1.8
Southwest													
Arizona	0.6	18.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	–2.0	1.3	–1.6	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.2
New Mexico	0.9	9.1	1.2	2.5	–0.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	–0.4	0.6	1.9	2.7	2.6
Oklahoma	1.2	21.1	1.6	2.1	–0.7	2.8	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	3.3
Texas	1.3	6.4	1.5	4.9	0.2	0.9	3.8	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.0	–0.8	2.4
Rocky Mountain													
Colorado	0.9	15.6	1.5	2.1	0.0	–1.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.5	2.3
Idaho	1.3	14.2	1.2	1.8	–0.5	–1.3	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.5	2.1
Montana	0.6	12.0	1.7	2.5	–0.4	–2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.4
Utah	0.7	22.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	–1.7	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.7	2.8
Wyoming	1.6	20.3	1.8	4.7	–0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
Far West													
Alaska	0.4	10.8	2.7	0.7	0.7	–0.9	1.6	1.1	2.7	0.2	–0.1	0.9	2.3
California	0.7	8.3	0.8	2.8	0.1	–1.7	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.0
Hawaii	0.9	9.7	1.2	1.6	–0.2	–4.0	1.6	1.4	–0.1	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.2
Nevada	0.2	14.0	1.2	1.6	–0.5	–4.6	–1.6	–0.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.5	–0.1
Oregon	0.9	5.4	1.5	2.3	–0.4	0.7	1.0	–1.5	1.0	0.2	2.1	3.8	2.4
Washington	1.1	8.6	1.7	0.0	–0.1	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	1.1
BEA regions													
New England	0.5	9.5	(D)	(D)	–2.9	–0.9	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	–0.7	0.1
Mideast	0.3	11.5	(D)	(D)	–0.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	–2.7
Great Lakes	0.9	15.7	1.8	3.2	–0.2	–1.1	1.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.6	1.2	2.3
Plains	1.4	15.1	1.8	2.3	–0.2	–0.6	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	2.6
Southeast	0.8	10.4	1.2	2.3	–0.1	–0.5	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	2.1
Southwest	1.2	10.0	1.3	4.5	0.1	0.6	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.8	–0.4	2.4
Rocky Mountain	0.9	15.0	1.5	2.8	–0.1	–1.6	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	2.4
Far West	0.7	8.2	1.1	2.0	0.0	–1.4	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.8

See the footnotes at the end of the table.

State Personal Income

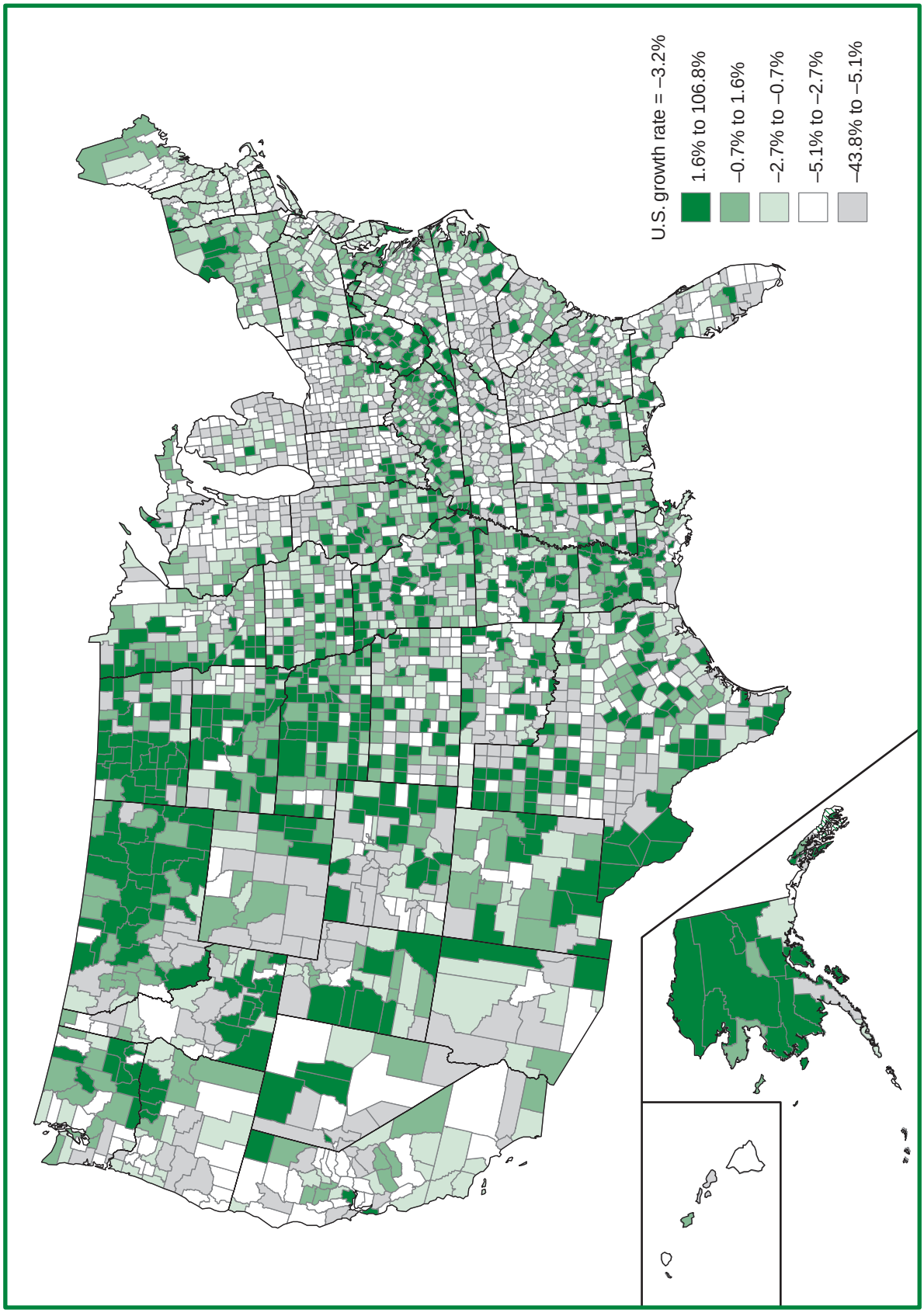
Table A. Earnings by State and Industry: Percent Change from Previous Quarter, 2010:II–2010:III—Table Ends

[Seasonally adjusted]

	Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional and technical services	Management of companies and enterprises	Administrative and waste services	Educational services	Health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Accommodation and food services	Other services, except public administration	Government		
										Federal, civilian	Military	State and local
United States	**–2.5**	**1.2**	**2.9**	**1.9**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**–1.0**	**–0.3**	**–0.6**
New England												
Connecticut	–3.1	1.1	2.7	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	–3.1	–1.1	–0.5
Maine	–1.9	1.4	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.8	–4.8	–2.8	0.2
Massachusetts	–2.4	1.5	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.9	–3.3	–2.0	–0.5
New Hampshire	–3.1	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	–2.6	–2.2	–0.2
Rhode Island	–2.3	1.1	2.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.4	1.3	–3.6	–3.4	–0.5
Vermont	–2.6	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	–2.9	–3.1	–0.4
Mideast												
Delaware	–2.4	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	–1.2	–0.6	–0.5
District of Columbia	–1.3	0.3	2.8	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	–0.3	0.6	–0.1	–0.3
Maryland	–1.7	1.4	3.7	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	–0.5
New Jersey	–3.2	1.7	2.8	1.7	–0.5	1.1	3.8	0.6	1.3	–0.3	–2.5	–1.7
New York	–0.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	4.1	–5.6	0.2	–0.9
Pennsylvania	–2.9	1.2	3.0	1.3	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.8	–1.7	–1.4	–0.4
Great Lakes												
Illinois	–3.3	1.3	2.8	2.1	–0.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	–2.5	–3.3	–0.3
Indiana	–2.0	0.3	1.7	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	–3.6	–0.5	–0.4
Michigan	–4.2	1.0	4.0	1.7	–1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.8	–0.6	–1.7	–0.5
Ohio	–2.0	1.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	–1.0	–0.4	–0.5
Wisconsin	–2.4	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.8	–1.7	–1.4	–0.5
Plains												
Iowa	–1.8	1.0	4.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	–3.8	–0.8
Kansas	–2.5	1.0	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7	–1.3	1.9	–0.3
Minnesota	–2.3	1.0	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.0	–2.8	–0.6
Missouri	–1.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.7	–1.8	–0.5
Nebraska	–2.5	1.3	2.4	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	–0.8	–0.1
North Dakota	–1.8	2.4	2.8	–0.4	–1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	–3.2	–0.5	0.7
South Dakota	–3.6	2.0	4.3	2.8	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8	–0.4	–0.1
Southeast												
Alabama	–2.4	1.0	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	–0.4	–2.1	–0.2
Arkansas	–2.7	1.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.2	–0.2	–1.2	–0.5
Florida	–2.5	1.4	3.1	0.8	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.2	–4.9	–1.1	–0.5
Georgia	–2.7	1.4	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	–1.4	–0.4	–0.4
Kentucky	–2.2	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	–1.5	1.9	–0.9
Louisiana	–1.6	1.6	2.7	3.7	–2.0	2.3	0.5	–0.3	0.7	–1.9	0.5	–0.2
Mississippi	–2.0	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.4	–0.2	–1.8	–0.6
North Carolina	–2.4	1.1	2.6	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	–1.5	1.3	–0.3
South Carolina	–2.0	1.3	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.8	–2.0	–0.4
Tennessee	–3.1	1.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	–1.6	–3.3	–0.5
Virginia	–2.0	1.3	3.1	2.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	1.6	0.7	1.3	–0.5	–0.2
West Virginia	–1.7	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	–1.3	–2.1	0.2
Southwest												
Arizona	–3.0	0.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	1.1	0.6	–0.2	–0.1	–2.4	–0.4	–0.6
New Mexico	–2.1	1.0	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.4	–2.4	1.1	0.1
Oklahoma	–2.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.5	0.4	3.5	1.4	–0.3	–1.0	–0.6
Texas	–2.0	0.6	4.3	4.4	–0.9	1.2	–0.6	1.6	0.4	–2.3	–0.9	–0.6
Rocky Mountain												
Colorado	–2.4	1.0	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.4	–0.3
Idaho	–3.0	1.1	2.8	0.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.6	–3.6	–0.4
Montana	–4.5	1.1	3.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	–1.3	–0.4	–0.7
Utah	–2.9	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.5	–3.0	–0.2
Wyoming	–3.0	2.1	2.8	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	–0.6	0.3
Far West												
Alaska	–3.4	0.1	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	–1.0	0.1
California	–3.3	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	–2.2	0.5	–0.8
Hawaii	–3.7	1.2	1.7	0.7	3.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.3	2.2
Nevada	–2.7	1.2	4.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	–0.3	1.9	0.0
Oregon	–3.6	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	–3.1	–0.5
Washington	–1.4	1.7	2.5	1.5	3.2	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	–0.2	0.5	–1.2
BEA regions												
New England	–2.6	1.4	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	–3.4	–2.2	–0.4
Mideast	–1.6	1.3	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	–0.6	–0.3	–0.9
Great Lakes	–3.0	1.1	2.9	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	–1.8	–1.8	–0.4
Plains	–2.2	1.2	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	–0.5	–0.5
Southeast	–2.4	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	–1.0	–0.2	–0.4
Southwest	–2.2	0.8	3.8	3.8	0.3	1.2	–0.1	1.4	0.4	–2.1	–0.7	–0.5
Rocky Mountain	–2.7	0.9	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	–0.3
Far West	–3.1	1.4	2.7	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	–1.2	0.7	–0.7

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
1. Earnings by place of work is the sum of wage and salary disbursements (payrolls), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income.

Percent Change in Compensation by County, 2009



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis