

# News Release

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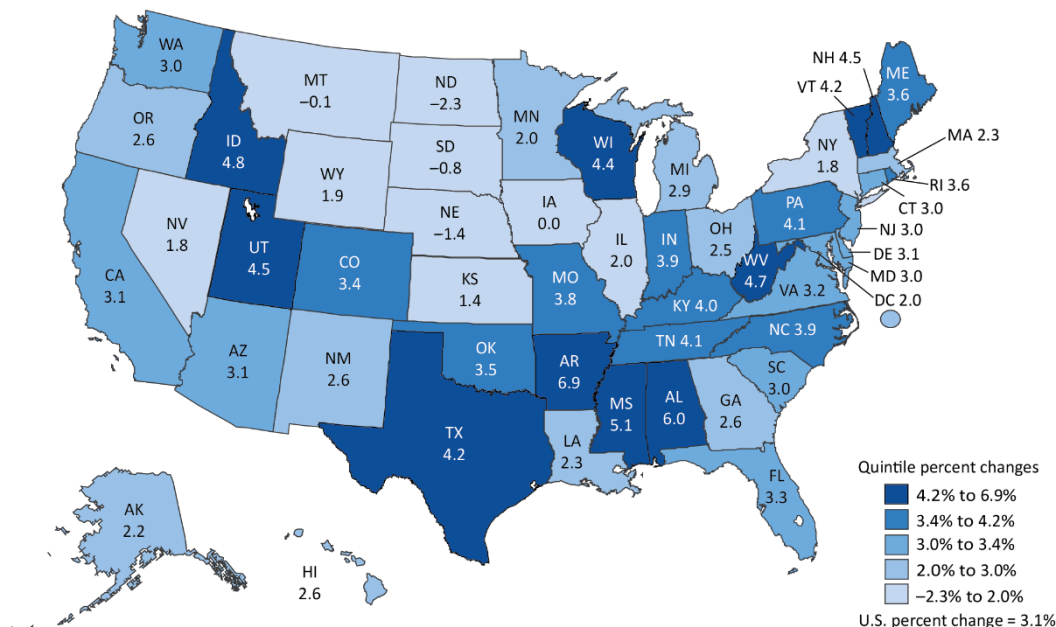
## Gross Domestic Product by State and Personal Income by State, 3rd Quarter 2024

**Real gross domestic product** increased in 46 states and the District of Columbia in the third quarter of 2024, with the percent change ranging from 6.9 percent at an annual rate in Arkansas to -2.3 percent in North Dakota, according to statistics released today by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (table 1).

**Current-dollar gross domestic product (GDP)** increased in 49 states and the District of Columbia, with the percent change ranging from 8.9 percent at an annual rate in Arkansas to -2.6 percent in North Dakota (table 1).

**Personal income**, in current dollars, increased in 49 states and the District of Columbia, with the percent change ranging from 5.4 percent at an annual rate in Arkansas to -0.7 percent in North Dakota (table 3).

Real GDP: Percent Change at Annual Rate, 2024:Q2–2024:Q3



## Real GDP

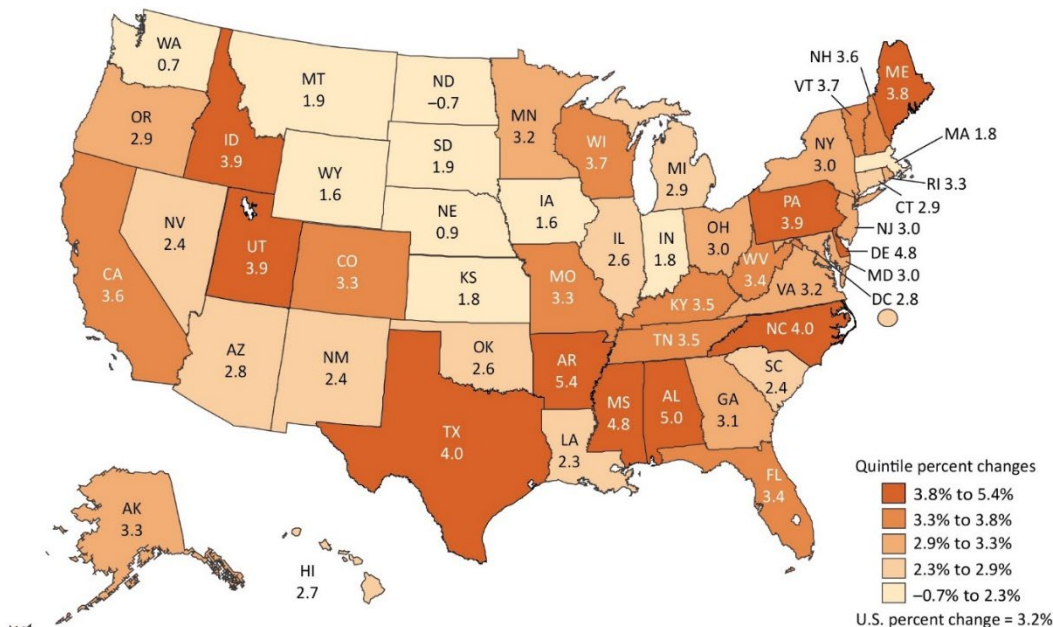
In the third quarter of 2024, real GDP for the nation grew at an annual rate of 3.1 percent. Real GDP increased in 16 of the 23 industry groups for which BEA prepares quarterly state estimates. Retail trade, health care and social assistance, and information were the leading contributors to growth in real GDP nationally (table 2).

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, which increased in 25 states, was the leading contributor to growth in five states including Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi, the states with the largest increases in real GDP. In contrast, this industry was the leading offset to growth in 14 states including North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana, the only states with declines in real GDP.
- Retail trade, which increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, was the leading contributor to growth in 39 states including Idaho, the state with the fourth-largest increase in real GDP.
- Mining, which increased in 17 states, was the leading contributor to growth in West Virginia, the fifth-largest growing state.

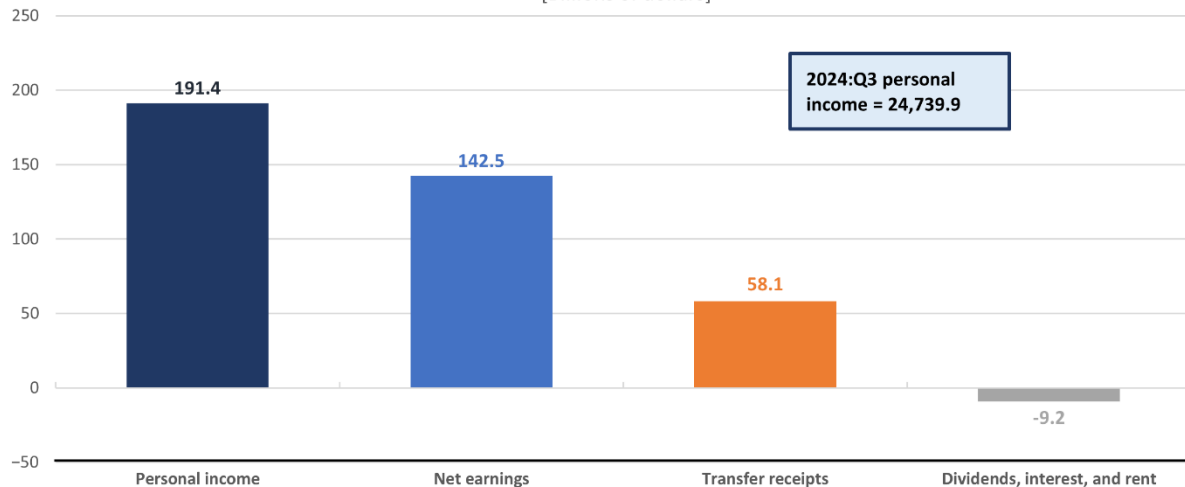
## Personal income

In the third quarter of 2024, current-dollar personal income increased \$191.4 billion, or 3.2 percent at an annual rate (table 3). Nationally, increases in earnings and transfer receipts were partially offset by a decrease in property income (dividends, interest, and rent) (chart 1).

Personal Income: Percent Change at Annual Rate, 2024:Q2–2024:Q3



**Chart 1. Change in Personal Income and Its Components for the United States, 2024:Q3**  
[Billions of dollars]



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Earnings** increased in 49 states and the District of Columbia, while growing 3.8 percent nationally. The percent change in earnings ranged from 10.5 percent in Arkansas to -1.9 percent in North Dakota. Earnings increased in 17 of the 24 industries for which BEA prepares quarterly estimates and was the largest contributor to growth in personal income in 47 states and the District of Columbia (tables 4 and 5).

- Farm earnings, which increased in 33 states, was the leading contributor to the increase in Arkansas, Alabama, Delaware, and Mississippi, the four states with the largest growth in personal income. In contrast, a decrease in farm earnings was the leading offset to growth in North Dakota, the only state with a decrease in personal income.
- In North Carolina, the state with the fifth-largest growth in personal income, professional, scientific, and technical services was the leading contributor to the increase in earnings.
- In Texas, the state with the sixth-largest growth in personal income, finance and insurance was the leading contributor to the increase in earnings.

**Transfer receipts** increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, while growing 5.2 percent nationally. The percent change in transfer receipts ranged from 7.8 percent in South Dakota to 1.6 percent in New Mexico (table 4). The increase in transfer receipts in South Dakota was due in part to an increase in Medicaid benefits, which increased 22.0 percent.

**Property income** decreased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, while declining 0.7 percent nationally. The percent change ranged from -0.2 percent in West Virginia to -1.3 percent in Arkansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota (table 4).

## Update of state statistics

Today, BEA also released revised quarterly estimates of personal income by state for the first and second quarters of 2024. This update incorporates new and revised source data that are more complete and more detailed than previously available and aligns the states with the national estimates from the National Income and Product Accounts released on December 19, 2024.

BEA also released new estimates of per capita personal income for the third quarter of 2024, along with revised estimates for the first quarter of 2024 through the second quarter of 2024. BEA used U.S. Census Bureau population figures to calculate per capita personal income estimates for the first quarter of 2020 through the third quarter of 2024. For earlier estimates, BEA continues to use intercensal population statistics that it developed based on Census Bureau methodology. See "[Note on Per Capita Personal Income and Population](#)."

## Note on state statistics

BEA's state quarterly estimates of wages and salaries are prepared using industry-level data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The QCEW is administered as part of each state's unemployment insurance system. On November 20, 2024, BLS [suspended publication of industry-level QCEW data for Colorado](#) due to concerns regarding data quality, which affected data for the second quarter of 2024. BLS will resume publication of the industry-level data once these concerns have been addressed. Due to the unavailability of industry-level QCEW wages, BEA used the all-industry QCEW wage data to prepare state quarterly estimates of wages and salaries for Colorado starting in the second quarter of 2024.

Next release: March 28, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. EDT  
Gross Domestic Product by State and Personal Income by State,  
4th Quarter 2024 and Year 2024 (Preliminary)

**Note:** Regional Economic Accounts news releases will no longer include a separate "Release Highlights" document as part of the releases' "Related Materials." Information previously included in Highlights will continue to be available in the news releases and on BEA's website.

## Additional Information

### Resources

- Stay informed about BEA developments by reading [The BEA Wire](#), signing up for BEA's [email subscription service](#), or following [@BEA\\_News](#) on X.
- Historical time series for these estimates can be accessed in BEA's [Interactive Data Application](#).
- Access BEA data by registering for BEA's [Data Application Programming Interface](#).
- For more on BEA's statistics, see our online journal, the [Survey of Current Business](#).
- For upcoming economic indicators, see BEA's [news release schedule](#).
- BEA Regional Facts ([BEARFACTS](#)) is a narrative summary of personal income, per capita personal income, components of income, and gross domestic product for counties, metropolitan statistical areas, and states.
- For complete information on the sources and methods used to estimate gross domestic product and personal income by state, see BEA's [gross domestic product by state](#) and [state personal income and employment methodologies](#).

### Definitions

**Gross domestic product (GDP) by state** is the market value of goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. GDP by state is the state counterpart of the nation's GDP, the Bureau's featured and most comprehensive measure of U.S. economic activity.

**Current-dollar statistics** are valued in the prices of the period when the transactions occurred—that is, at “market value.” They are also referred to as “nominal GDP” or “current-price GDP.”

**Real values** are inflation-adjusted statistics—that is, these exclude the effects of price changes.

**Contributions to growth** are an industry's contribution to the state's overall percent change in real GDP. The contributions are additive and can be summed to the state's overall percent change.

**Personal income** is the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and business in the form of transfers. It includes income from domestic sources as well as the rest of world. It does not include realized or unrealized capital gains or losses.

Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

**State personal income** differs slightly from the estimate of U.S. 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. In BEA's state statistics, estimates of personal income for the United States is the sum of the state estimates and the estimate for the District of Columbia.

**Per capita personal income** is calculated as the total personal income of the residents of a state divided by the population of the state. In computing per capita personal income, BEA uses mid-quarter population estimates based on unpublished U.S. Census Bureau data.

**Earnings by place of work** is the sum of wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income. BEA's industry estimates are presented on an earnings by place-of-work basis.

**Net earnings by place of residence** is earnings by place of work less contributions for government social insurance plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis. BEA presents net earnings on an all-industry level.

**Property income** is rental income of persons, personal dividend income, and personal interest income.

**Personal current transfer receipts** are benefits received by persons from federal, state, and local governments and from businesses for which no current services are performed. They include retirement and disability insurance benefits (mainly Social Security), medical benefits (mainly Medicare and Medicaid), income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance compensation, veterans' benefits, and federal education and training assistance.

Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

### Statistical conventions

**Quarter-to-quarter percent changes** are calculated from unrounded data and are annualized. Annualized growth rates show the rate of change that would have occurred had the pattern been repeated over four quarters (1 year).

Annualized rates of change can be calculated as follows:  $((\text{level of later quarter} / \text{level of earlier quarter})^4 - 1) * 100$ . Quarterly estimates are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates unless otherwise specified. Quarter-to-quarter dollar changes are differences between published estimates.

**Seasonal adjustment and annual rates.** Quarterly values are expressed at seasonally adjusted annual rates. For details, see the FAQ "[Why does BEA publish estimates at annual rates?](#)" on the BEA website.

**Quantities and prices.** Quantities, or "real" measures, are expressed as index numbers with a specified reference year equal to 100 (currently 2017). Quantity indexes are calculated using a Fisher chain-weighted formula that incorporates weights from two adjacent periods (quarters for quarterly data and annuals for annual data). "Real" dollar series are calculated by multiplying the quantity index by the current dollar value in the reference year and then dividing by 100. Percent changes calculated from chained-dollar levels and quantity indexes are conceptually the same; any differences are due to rounding.

**Chained-dollar values** are not additive, because the relative weights for a given period differ from those of the reference year.

Chained-dollar values of GDP by state are derived by applying national chain-type price indexes to the current dollar values of GDP by state for the 23 North American Industry Classification System-based industry sectors. The chain-type index formula that is used in the national accounts is then used to calculate the values of total real GDP by state and real GDP by state at more aggregated industry levels. Real GDP by state may reflect a substantial volume of output that is sold to other states and countries. To the extent that a state's output is produced and sold in national markets at relatively uniform prices (or sold locally at national prices), real GDP by state captures the differences across states that reflect the relative differences in the mix of goods and services that the states produce. However, real GDP by state does not capture geographic differences in the prices of goods and services that are produced and sold locally.

## BEA regions

BEA groups all 50 states and the District of Columbia into eight distinct regions for purposes of presentation and analysis as follows:

**New England** (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont)

**Mideast** (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania)

**Great Lakes** (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin)

**Plains** (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota)

**Southeast** (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia)

**Southwest** (Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas)

**Rocky Mountain** (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming)

**Far West** (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington)

## Uses of GDP and personal income by state statistics

GDP and personal income by state statistics provide a framework for analyzing current economic conditions in each state and can serve as a basis for decision-making. For example:

- Federal government agencies use the statistics in forecasting models to project energy and water use. The statistics are also used as a basis for allocating funds and determining matching grants to states.
- State governments use the statistics to project tax revenues and the need for public services.
- Academic regional economists use the statistics for applied research.
- Businesses, trade associations, and labor organizations use the statistics for market research.

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## News release tables

Table 1. Gross Domestic Product by State and Region: Level and Percent Change From Previous Period

Table 2. Contributions to Percent Change in Real Gross Domestic Product, by State and Region, 2024:Q2–2024:Q3

Table 3. Personal Income, by State and Region: Level and Percent Change From Preceding Period

Table 4. Personal Income Change by Component, by State and Region, 2024:Q2–2024:Q3

Table 5. Contributions of Earnings to Percent Change in Personal Income, by Industry and by State and Region, 2024:Q2–2024:Q3