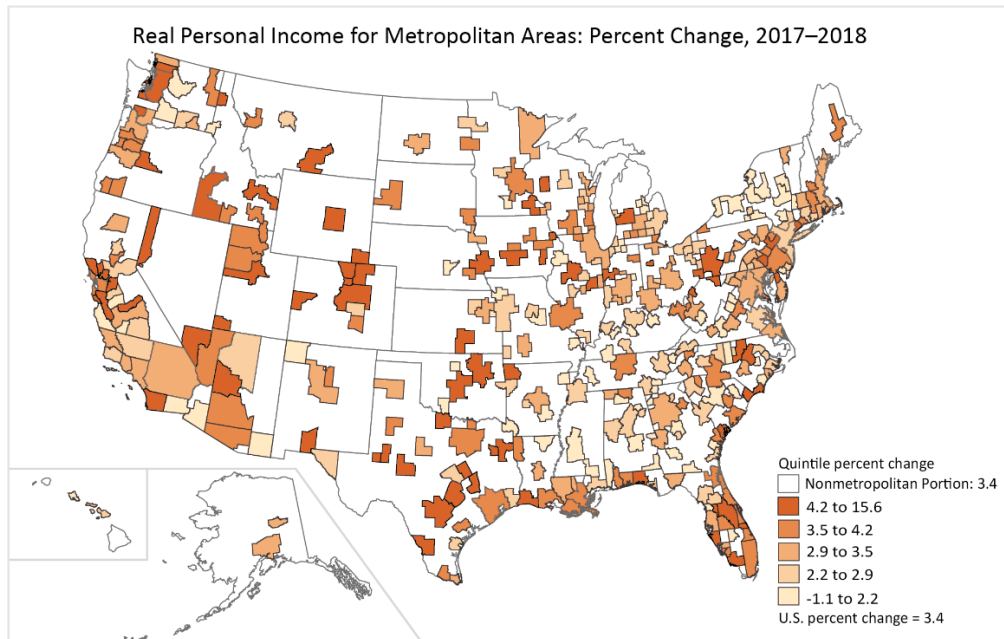


Real Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2018

The percent change in real metropolitan area personal income ranged from 15.6 percent in Midland, TX to -1.1 percent in Sebring-Avon Park, FL.



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Large metropolitan areas — those with population greater than two million — with the fastest growth in real personal income were Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX (6.1 percent), Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO (5.7 percent), and Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA (5.2 percent).
- The large metropolitan areas with the slowest growth in real personal income were Sacramento-Roseville-Folsom, CA (2.3 percent), New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA (2.5 percent), and Cleveland-Elyria, OH (2.6 percent).
- Large metropolitan areas with the highest regional price parities (RPPs) were San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA (131.6), New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA (124.1), and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, (117.8).
- Large metropolitan areas with the lowest RPPs were Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (90.0), Cleveland-Elyria, OH (90.1), and St. Louis, MO-IL (91.0).
- Across large metropolitan areas, San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA had the highest RPP for housing rents (199.5) and Cleveland-Elyria, OH had the lowest (77.0).

BEA data—including GDP, personal income, the balance of payments, foreign direct investment, the input-output accounts, and economic data for states, local areas, and industries—are available at www.bea.gov. [E-mail alerts](#) are also available.

NOTE: Real personal income by state and metropolitan area for 2019 will be released on December 15, 2020.