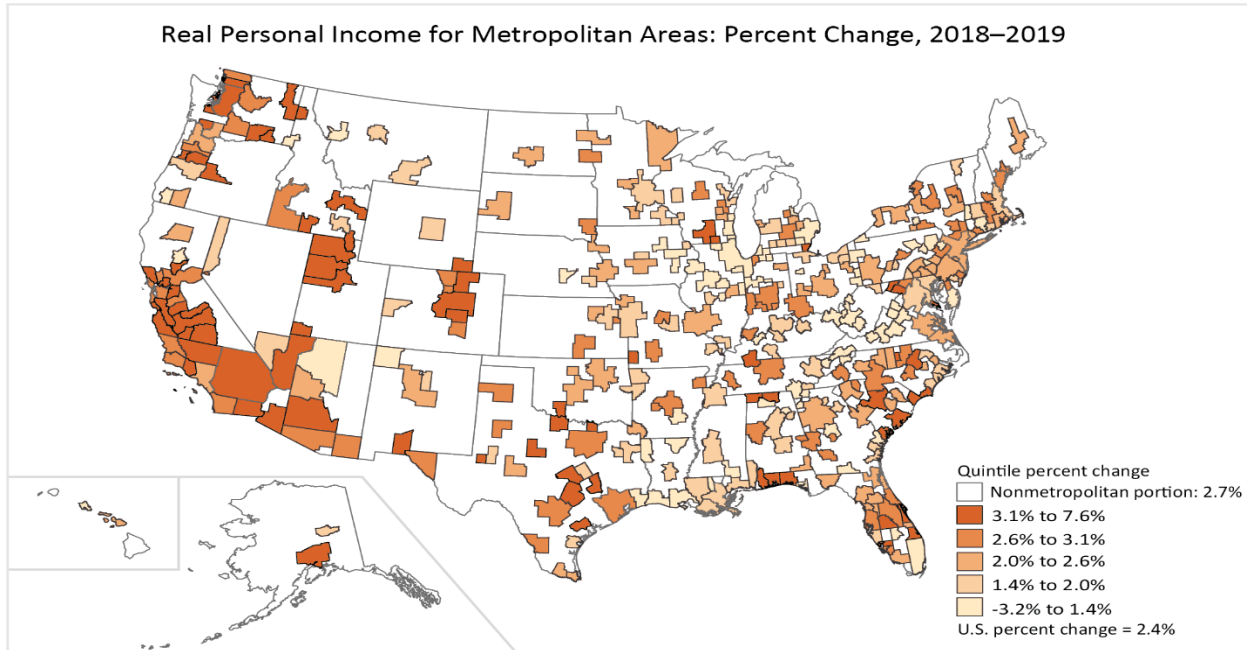


Real Personal Income by Metropolitan Area, 2019

The percent change in real metropolitan area personal income ranged from 7.6 percent in Hanford-Corcoran, CA, to -3.2 percent in Panama City, FL, and Wheeling, WV-OH.



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Large metropolitan areas—those with populations greater than two million—with the fastest growth in real personal income were Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX (5.3 percent), Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO (4.0 percent), and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA (3.7 percent).
- Large metropolitan areas with the slowest growth in real personal income were Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL (1.4 percent), Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI (1.4 percent), and Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (1.4 percent).

Regional price parities (RPPs) measure the differences in price levels across metropolitan areas for a given year and are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level.

- Large metropolitan areas with the highest RPPs were San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA (134.5), New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA (125.7), and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA (118.8).
- Large metropolitan areas with the lowest RPPs were Cleveland-Elyria, OH (89.9), St. Louis, MO-IL (90.1), and Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN (90.6).
- Across large metropolitan areas, San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA, had the highest RPP for housing rents (200.3), and Cleveland-Elyria, OH, had the lowest (76.3).

Bureau of Economic Analysis statistics—including gross domestic product, personal income, balance of payments, foreign direct investment, input-output data, 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 2020 will be released on December 14, 2021.