

# Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll Summary Report: 2011

## *Governments Division Briefs*

by  
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### INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series of reports that provides information on the structure, function, finances, taxation, employment, and pension systems of the United States' approximately 90,000 state and local governments. The U.S. Census Bureau currently produces the Census of Governments quinquennially for the years ending in "2" and "7." Additionally, associated intercensal surveys provide data quarterly and annually. These surveys provide a wealth of data on the economic activity of state and local governments.

For Census Bureau statistical purposes, a government is defined as an organized entity subject to public accountability, whose officials are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials, and which has sufficient discretion in the management of its affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other government unit. Types of governments canvassed include states, counties, cities, townships, special districts, and school districts.

This report presents data on state and local government employment and payroll based on information collected by the 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll for the month of March and historical data collected by prior surveys and censuses of government units. Data are published in tables at the federal, state, and local levels. Tables describing state and local level activities are compiled into national, as well as individual state totals. Employment estimates are available for full- and part-time workers, as well as full-time equivalent employees. Total pay amounts are also available separately for full- and part-time employees.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Uses of the Survey of Public Employment & Payroll include the following:

- Development of the government component of the gross domestic product (GDP) estimates
- Development of the national income accounts
- Development of personal income estimates for state and county areas
- Legislative research
- Comparative studies of state and local government employment

The Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll collects employment and payroll data broken out by functional category or type of job. The survey has maintained definitions consistently over the years, adding new services to definitions of functions as these services came to exist among state and local governments.

In addition to basic functional categories, three umbrella categories group functional categories together: Total Education, Total Police Protection, and Total Fire Protection. Education is an umbrella category covering all employees that are engaged in the operation, maintenance, and construction of public education facilities. This includes teachers, administrators, clerical, cafeteria, and maintenance workers, among others at the elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels. Education data are available by component at the elementary/secondary levels, as well as higher education for instructional and noninstructional employees.

Police protection includes employees of police departments who are sworn police officers, as

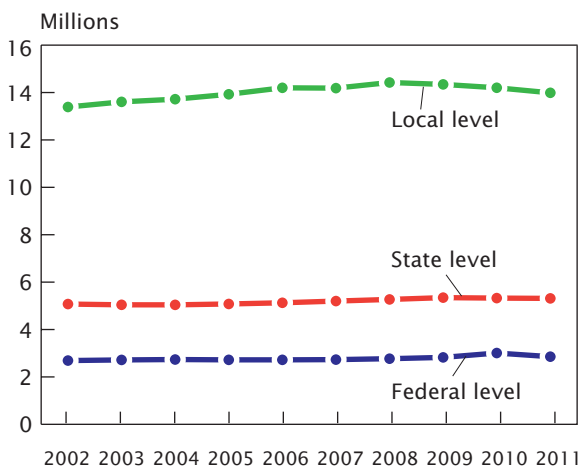
well as those in assistance, such as dispatchers, coroners, and crime lab employees. Sworn police officers are counted specifically and can be separated from the wider functional category as shown in Tables 1 and 2. Fire protection is divided between firefighters and other fire protection personnel.

Contracted employees of governments are not included in the employment or payroll amounts shown in this report. Additionally, these data do not account specifically for the effects of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 on public employment and payroll in state and local governments.

## EMPLOYMENT

In March 2011, federal, state, and local governments employed 22.2 million people. This is a decrease of 378,812 employees from the same period in 2010. The number of state government employees decreased by 12,086, or 0.2 percent. Local governments employed 213,039 fewer people, or 1.5 percent, while federal employment decreased by 153,687 employees, or 5.1 percent (see Figure 1).

Figure 1.  
**Total Employment for the Month of March for Federal, State, and Local Governments: 2002–2011**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll and Historical Tables.

State and local governments in the United States employed 14.6 million full-time and 4.7 million part-time employees in March of 2011. In March 2010, there were 14.8 million full-time and 4.8

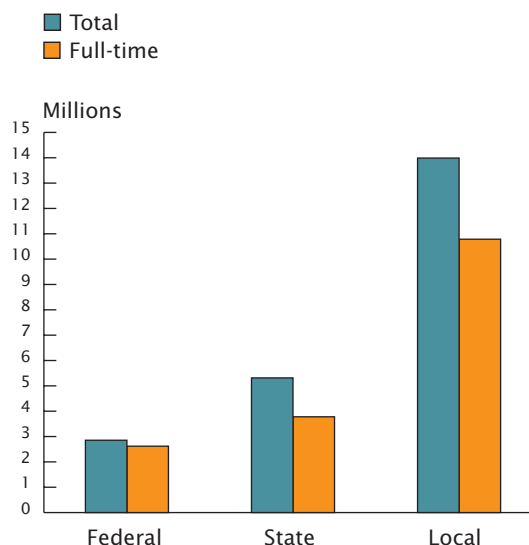
million part-time people employed nationally by state and local governments. There were 0.2 million fewer full-time employees, or 1.3 percent, working in March 2011. Part-time employment decreased by 26,826, or 0.6 percent, during this period. A comparison between the numbers of full-time and

## DID YOU KNOW?

Full-time employees are defined to include those persons whose hours of work represent full-time employment in their employer government. Because this can vary across governments, the Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll asks respondents to choose between six categories that best describe the reported full-time employees: 40 hours or more; 37.5 to 39.9 hours; 34 to 37.4 hours; 32 to 33.9 hours; 30 to 31.9 hours; and No Full-Time Employees.

Source: The 2006 Classification Manual for Federal, State, and Local Governments. <[www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006\\_classification\\_manual.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006_classification_manual.pdf)>.

Figure 2.  
**March 2011 Full-Time and Total Employment for Federal, State, and Local Governments**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

total employees for the three levels of government can be found in Figure 2.

Full-time employment decreased at both the state government and local government level, with losses of 24,656 jobs, or 0.6 percent, and 173,643 people, or 1.6 percent, respectively. Part-time employment

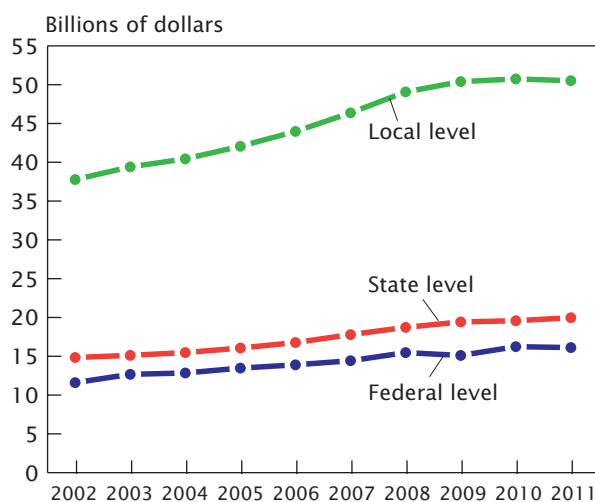
also saw a loss of employment, with 39,396 fewer people, or 1.2 percent, at the local level offset in part by an increase of 12,570 positions, or 0.8 percent, at the state level.

Nationally, local government workers comprised the majority of the state and local government workforce with 14.0 million local government employees, or 72.5 percent, working during this period. State governments employed 5.3 million people, or 27.5 percent, in March 2011. Full-time employees form the majority of the state and local government workforce. Local governments employed 10.8 million full-time employees, or 77.1 percent of all workers. There were 3.8 million, or 71.1 percent of state government employees working in full-time positions.

## PAYROLL

In March 2011, the three levels of governments in the United States paid their employees a total of \$86.6 billion. Federal and local government payroll

Figure 3.  
**Total Payrolls for the Month of March for Federal, State, and Local Governments: 2002-2011**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll and Historical Tables.

decreased by 0.7 and 0.4 percent, respectively; state government payroll offset that decrease by increasing 2.0 percent. This is the slowest rate of growth in wages for all levels of government combined in the last decade (see Figure 3).

Full-time state and local government employees were paid \$64.9 billion, or 92.1 percent of the total state and local government payroll amount. Part-

## DID YOU KNOW?

A government function that can be found in two different classifications is Emergency Medical Services. If these services are handled within a fire department, they are classified under Fire Protection: All Other. If they are a stand-alone entity, they are classified under Health.

Source: The 2006 Classification Manual for Federal, State, and Local Governments. <[www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006\\_classification\\_manual.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006_classification_manual.pdf)>.

time employees received the remaining 5.6 billion, or 7.9 percent.

During the month of March 2011, full-time state employees were paid \$17.9 billion, while their local counterparts earned \$47.0 billion. Part-time state employees earned \$2.1 billion. Local government part-time employees received \$3.5 billion. The number of hours paid can differ greatly between individual governments from year to year. Full-time employees can work from 30 hours to more than 40 hours per week.

Part-time employees are classified as those working less than 30 hours per week. Some government employees, like town council members, may earn a wage that is larger than that of an average full-time employee; however, because their wage is earned over fewer hours, such as to attend monthly meetings, they are classified as part-time.

Nationwide, average pay per state government employee for the month of March was \$3,759. Full-time employees averaged \$4,735 and part-time employees averaged \$1,353.

For local governments, average pay per public employee was \$3,611. An average full-time local government employee earned \$4,356 and an average part-time government employee earned \$1,100.

## FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Education, health and hospitals, and police protection constitute the largest functional categories of public employment nationwide. In March of 2011, 14.2 million people, or 64.0 percent of all public employees, were employed on a full- or part-time basis in a capacity related to these functions. The remaining 8.0 million employees, or 36.0 percent of all public workers, worked in other functional categories (see Table 1).

Education, the single largest functional category for all governments, employs 11.1 million people, or 50.0 percent of the total number of federal, state, and local government employees. Among those public education employees, 8.4 million, or 75.5

percent, worked at the local government level. State governments employed another 2.7 million people, or 24.4 percent. The federal government contributed 10,519 education positions to the total, or less than 0.1 percent of all education employees.

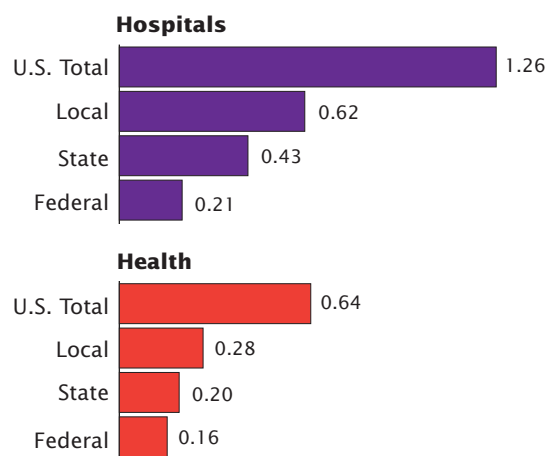
Nearly half (47.6 percent) of all education employees, 5.3 million, worked as instructional personnel for primary and secondary schools at the local government level. Instructors comprised 63.0 percent of all local education employees. These local government institutions employed another 2.5 million, or 29.6 percent, who performed other duties. The remaining 0.6 million people, or 7.4 percent, were employed by higher education institutions operated by local governments.

Of the 2.7 million people employed by state governments to work in education, 1.7 million, or 63.4 percent, worked as noninstructional personnel in higher education. State-administered institutions

Figure 4.

#### March 2011 Total Employment for Health and Hospitals

(In millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

of higher education employed 0.8 million people, or 30.9 percent, as instructional personnel. Another 60,945 employees, or 2.3 percent, worked in state-operated elementary and secondary institutions. In other state-operated educational institutions, 93,235 workers, or 3.4 percent, filled education positions.

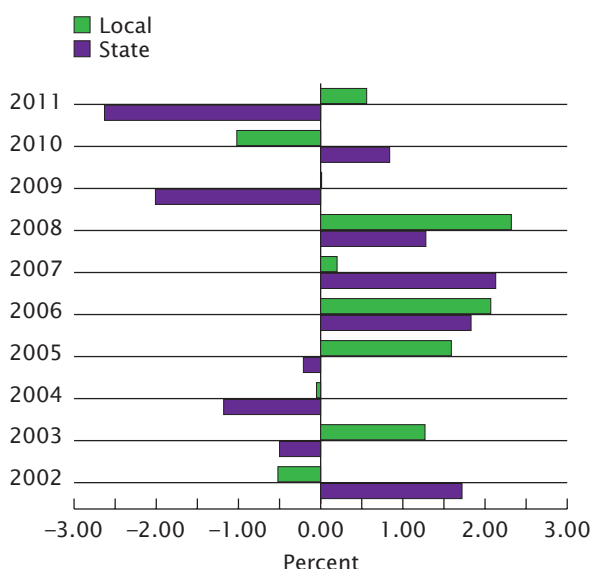
In March of 2011, 1.9 million public workers, or 8.6 percent of total federal, state, and local government employees, worked in healthcare and hospitals

making it the next largest functional category. Of those public employees, 0.9 million, or 47.4 percent, worked at the local government level. Another 0.6 million, or 33.1 percent, occupied state government positions. The federal government employed the remaining 0.4 million workers, or 19.5 percent. Figure 4 presents a breakdown in how employment in health and hospitals is distributed among the three levels of government.

Police protection accounted for 1.2 million workers, or 5.4 percent of total employees in the United States for federal, state, and local governments. Local level governments employed 0.9 million of all police protection workers, or

Figure 5.

#### Percentage Changes in Total March Police Protection Employment for State and Local Governments: 2002–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll and Historical Tables.

75.4 percent. Federal government employees accounted for another 0.2 million people, or 15.7 percent. The remaining 0.1 million, or 8.8 percent, were employed at the state level. See Figure 5 for percentage changes over the last 10 years in state and local police protection employment.

The highest compensated functional categories at the national level, across state and local governments, were in electrical power where employees earned an average of \$6,461 in March of 2011; followed by police officers who earned an average of \$5,654 that month. A complete listing of average pay in March of 2011 for each functional category is available in Table 2.

## DATA FOR STATE AREAS

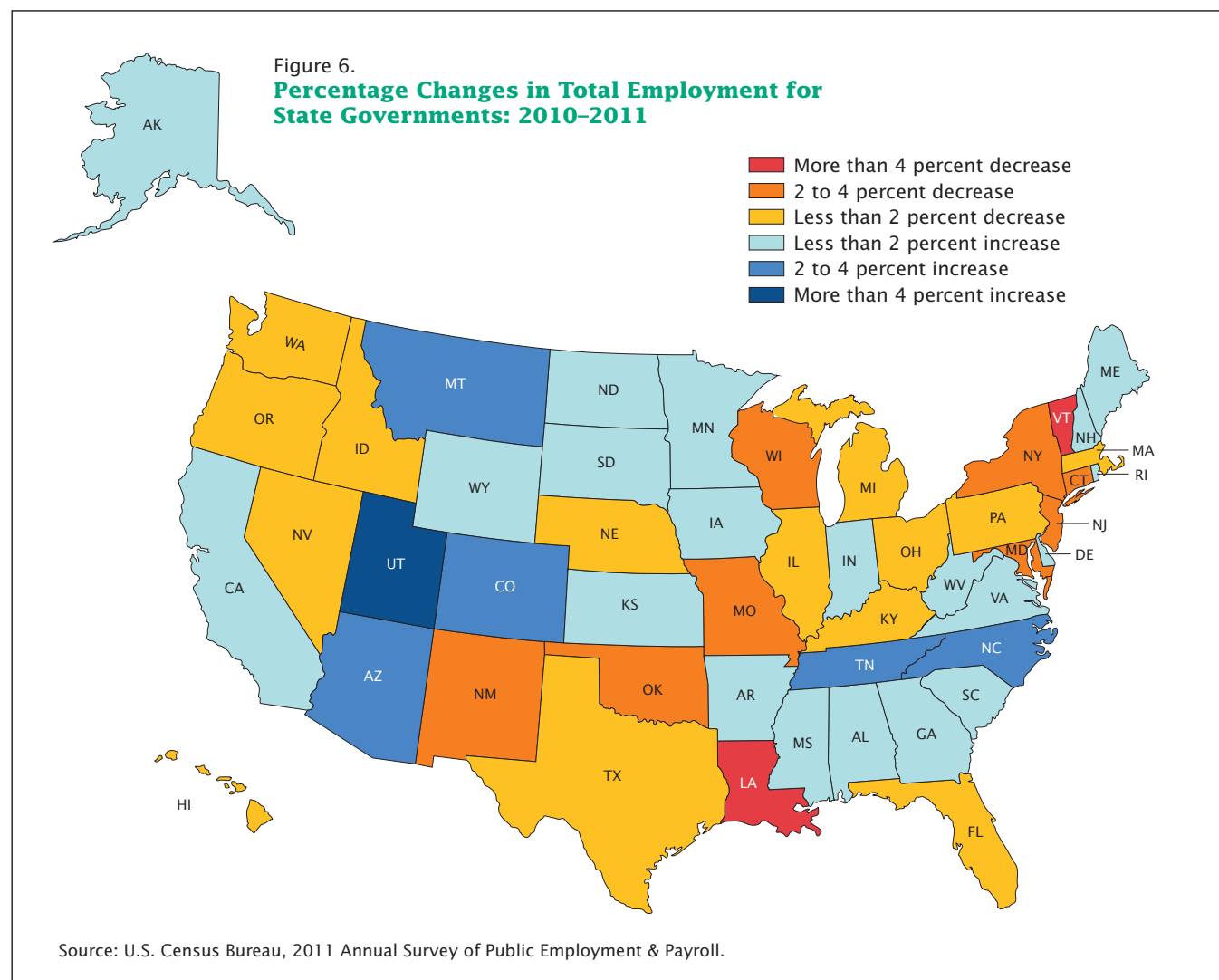
Total public employment in March 2011, state and local governments combined, varied greatly across the United States. A complete list of the number of state and local government employees for each of the states and the District of Columbia can be found in Table 3. While at the national level, state and local governments reported a 1.2 percent decrease in employment, declining from 19.5 million employees in 2010 to 19.3 million employees in 2011, changes in public employment among states were mixed.

For example, both Utah and Maine showed increases in total public employment between 2010 and 2011, adding 13,535 (or 7.3 percent) and 6,060 (or 6.5 percent) jobs, respectively. Utah saw a similar percentage increase in state government employment (7.6 percent or 4,963 jobs) as they did in local government employment (7.1 percent or 8,572 workers), even though the absolute number of workers were very different. Maine, however, saw a larger increase in number and percentage

in local government employment (5,600 personnel or 8.6 percent) but a much smaller increase in state government employment (460 employees or 1.6 percent).

For March 2011, as another example, New Jersey reported a decline of 4.7 percent in public employment. New Jersey's local government employees contributed 22,619 jobs, or 5.4 percent, to the loss. State government employees decreased 3.0 percent, or 5,296 positions, from 2010 to 2011 in New Jersey. See Figure 6 for the changes in state governments for all 50 states.

Four state areas employed a million or more state and local government workers in March of 2011. Reporting 2.2 million total public employees in 2011, California had the largest state and local government workforce. This was a decrease of 37,260 jobs, or 1.7 percent, from California's employment of the year prior. Texas reported 1.6 million total public employees, which was not a



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significant change from March of 2010. New York and Florida each showed decreases of 3.9 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, from the prior year by reporting 1.3 million and 1.0 million total public employees, respectively. Only Vermont and the District of Columbia each employed fewer than 50,000 total public employees, accounting for 47,245 and 43,462 state and local government jobs, respectively.

Full-time employees of state and local governments in the District of Columbia, California, and New Jersey earned the highest salaries in the nation for the month of March 2011, earning an average of \$6,069; \$5,952; and \$5,629, respectively. A complete listing of average monthly pay for full-time employees in each state is available in Table 4.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND DATA**

Because the data from local governments in this summary report are from a sample rather than a survey of all governments, these data and comparisons are subject to sampling error and have undergone statistical testing. Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons are statistically significant at the 10 percent significance level.

For more information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see [www.census.gov/govs/apes/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html).

Annual data for public employment by state and level of government, from 1992 to 2011, are also available on the Web site. Also available on the Web site is the Build-A-Table online query tool that allows users to create custom tables from the past three Censuses of Governments conducted in 1997, 2002, and 2007. Users of Build-A-Table can break out employment and payroll data by function, level of government, and census year for state geographic areas. The Build-A-Table query allows for searching at the state level. Data for county areas are available in text file format for census years, those years ending in “2” and “7.” Employment and payroll data are available for selected individual governments through individual unit data files, in text file format, from the Web site.

Table 1.

**Categories of Employees at the Federal, State, and Local Levels by Function: 2011**

Function	Total March full-time and part-time employment	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Percentage of total government employment	Percentage employed at the federal level	Percentage employed at the state level	Percentage employed at the local level
<b>Total U.S. Employment</b> .....	<b>22,155,839</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Financial administration .....	541,840	0.08	2.4	23.6	30.7	45.6
Other government administration .....	403,239	0.12	1.8	6.3	14.5	79.2
Judicial and legal .....	503,441	0.08	2.3	12.8	35.1	52.1
National defense and international relations .....	805,709	0.00	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0
Police protection .....	1,199,553	0.10	5.4	15.7	8.8	75.4
Persons with power of arrest .....	924,186	0.10	4.2	20.4	7.3	72.3
Other police employees .....	275,367	0.13	1.2	0.0	14.0	86.0
Fire protection .....	409,939	0.22	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Firefighters .....	377,307	0.22	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other fire employees .....	32,632	0.28	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Correction .....	771,794	0.10	3.5	5.0	60.4	34.6
Highways .....	524,588	0.12	2.4	0.6	43.8	55.6
Air transportation .....	96,115	0.15	0.4	50.3	3.3	46.4
Water transport and terminals .....	18,535	0.20	0.1	27.2	25.4	47.4
Public Welfare .....	528,794	0.18	2.4	1.8	44.7	53.5
Health .....	644,206	0.12	2.9	25.3	31.5	43.1
Hospitals .....	1,258,889	0.09	5.7	16.6	33.9	49.6
Social insurance administration .....	161,866	0.00	0.7	43.7	56.1	0.2
Housing and community development .....	129,520	0.33	0.6	11.8	0.0	88.2
Parks and recreation .....	420,364	0.21	1.9	6.5	9.8	83.7
Natural resources .....	381,477	0.03	1.7	49.3	39.8	10.9
Solid waste management .....	112,111	0.23	0.5	0.0	1.8	98.2
Sewerage .....	129,645	0.23	0.6	0.0	1.3	98.7
Water supply .....	179,713	0.24	0.8	0.0	0.4	99.6
Electric power .....	80,166	0.37	0.4	0.0	5.1	94.9
Gas supply .....	10,882	0.39	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Transit .....	239,863	0.18	1.1	0.0	14.0	86.0
Education .....	11,072,789	0.12	50.0	0.1	24.4	75.5
Elementary and secondary education .....	7,800,203	0.15	35.2	0.0	0.8	99.2
Instructional—elementary and secondary .....	5,308,748	0.16	24.0	0.0	0.8	99.2
Other employees—elementary and secondary ..	2,491,455	0.15	11.2	0.0	0.7	99.3
Higher education .....	3,168,832	0.06	14.3	0.0	80.5	19.5
Instructional—higher education .....	1,135,438	0.09	5.1	0.0	73.5	26.5
Other employees—higher education .....	2,033,394	0.04	9.2	0.0	84.3	15.7
Other education .....	103,754	0.00	0.5	10.1	89.9	0.0
Libraries .....	188,196	0.23	0.8	2.1	0.4	97.6
Space research and technology .....	18,727	0.00	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0
Postal service .....	632,471	0.00	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
State liquor stores .....	11,810	0.00	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0
All other and unallocable .....	679,597	0.08	3.1	29.3	28.5	42.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see <[www.census.gov/govs/apes/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html)>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.



Table 2.

# Full-Time and Part-Time Average Pay by Functional Categories (State and Local Combined): 2011

(In dollars)

Function	Average March earnings for all employees	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average March earnings for a full-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average March earnings for a part-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)
<b>Total U.S. ....</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Financial administration .....	4,098	0.14	4,448	0.14	1,218	0.41
Other government administration .....	3,092	0.19	4,517	0.22	727	0.31
Judicial and legal .....	4,628	0.11	4,949	0.12	1,628	0.27
Police protection .....	5,022	0.17	5,453	0.18	979	0.39
Persons with power of arrest .....	5,654	0.17	5,870	0.18	1,039	0.36
Other police employees .....	3,333	0.18	4,065	0.19	949	0.40
Fire protection .....	4,834	0.34	6,002	0.36	469	0.98
Firefighters .....	4,873	0.33	6,072	0.35	434	0.93
Other fire employees .....	4,385	0.41	5,209	0.42	919	1.34
Correction .....	4,117	0.12	4,187	0.13	1,935	0.33
Highways .....	4,011	0.16	4,177	0.17	1,458	0.14
Air transportation .....	4,739	0.38	4,989	0.40	1,415	1.14
Water transport and terminals .....	5,042	0.15	5,345	0.10	1,144	0.68
Public Welfare .....	3,703	0.24	3,912	0.25	1,660	0.74
Health .....	3,903	0.20	4,258	0.22	1,704	0.45
Hospitals .....	4,342	0.15	4,711	0.16	2,770	0.36
Social insurance administration .....	4,001	0.00	4,185	0.00	2,210	0.00
Housing and community development .....	4,073	0.52	4,378	0.56	1,200	0.59
Parks and recreation .....	2,193	0.29	3,852	0.32	787	0.49
Natural resources .....	3,797	0.10	4,323	0.11	1,418	0.08
Solid waste management .....	3,569	0.30	3,917	0.32	954	0.64
Sewerage .....	4,396	0.32	4,562	0.33	940	0.50
Water supply .....	4,333	0.36	4,578	0.38	988	0.37
Electric power .....	6,461	0.52	6,597	0.53	2,091	0.87
Gas supply .....	4,255	0.48	4,331	0.49	1,863	0.17
Transit .....	5,023	0.23	5,294	0.23	1,764	1.14
Education .....	3,295	0.18	4,278	0.22	1,128	0.21
Elementary and secondary education .....	3,362	0.23	4,031	0.27	1,099	0.30
Instructional—elementary and secondary .....	3,910	0.24	4,523	0.27	1,161	0.27
Other employees—elementary and secondary ..	2,193	0.22	2,760	0.27	1,025	0.32
Higher education .....	3,110	0.07	5,251	0.07	1,154	0.13
Instructional—higher education .....	4,039	0.09	7,166	0.07	1,606	0.18
Other employees—higher education .....	2,591	0.05	4,314	0.06	871	0.08
Other education .....	4,025	0.00	4,420	0.00	1,672	0.00
Libraries .....	2,285	0.33	3,721	0.40	950	0.53
State liquor stores .....	2,560	0.00	3,427	0.00	1,516	0.00
All other and unallocable .....	3,984	0.14	4,544	0.15	1,082	0.34

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see <[www.census.gov/govs/apes/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html)>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.



Table 3.

**Number of Employees at the State and Local Level by State: 2011**

State	Total March full-time and part-time employment	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Percentage of total government employment	Percentage employed at the state level	Percentage employed at the local level
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>19,301,588</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>
Alabama . . . . .	318,982	0.40	1.7	34.1	65.9
Alaska . . . . .	63,086	0.13	0.3	47.9	52.1
Arizona . . . . .	328,955	0.43	1.7	25.9	74.1
Arkansas . . . . .	201,773	0.67	1.0	36.3	63.7
California . . . . .	2,150,766	0.09	11.1	22.8	77.2
Colorado . . . . .	340,317	0.15	1.8	29.1	70.9
Connecticut . . . . .	220,545	0.71	1.1	34.8	65.2
Delaware . . . . .	57,395	0.18	0.3	54.5	45.5
District of Columbia . . . . .	43,462	0.00	0.2	0.0	100.0
Florida . . . . .	1,002,287	0.10	5.2	21.3	78.7
Georgia . . . . .	573,849	0.13	3.0	26.9	73.1
Hawaii . . . . .	89,538	0.00	0.5	81.5	18.5
Idaho . . . . .	99,466	0.73	0.5	28.5	71.5
Illinois . . . . .	789,218	0.50	4.1	20.1	79.9
Indiana . . . . .	396,207	0.28	2.1	29.8	70.2
Iowa . . . . .	224,892	0.64	1.2	29.7	70.3
Kansas . . . . .	238,274	0.39	1.2	23.0	77.0
Kentucky . . . . .	278,227	0.46	1.4	34.8	65.2
Louisiana . . . . .	303,882	0.27	1.6	32.8	67.2
Maine . . . . .	99,124	0.65	0.5	28.8	71.2
Maryland . . . . .	348,569	0.26	1.8	26.3	73.7
Massachusetts . . . . .	380,726	0.47	2.0	30.0	70.0
Michigan . . . . .	573,465	0.31	3.0	32.5	67.5
Minnesota . . . . .	353,784	0.29	1.8	28.1	71.9
Mississippi . . . . .	211,844	1.06	1.1	30.6	69.4
Missouri . . . . .	374,571	0.33	1.9	27.2	72.8
Montana . . . . .	72,847	0.74	0.4	36.8	63.2
Nebraska . . . . .	144,169	0.39	0.7	25.7	74.3
Nevada . . . . .	131,356	0.37	0.7	26.5	73.5
New Hampshire . . . . .	89,922	0.74	0.5	29.2	70.8
New Jersey . . . . .	570,089	0.30	3.0	30.1	69.9
New Mexico . . . . .	144,371	0.55	0.7	38.1	61.9
New York . . . . .	1,345,403	0.13	7.0	20.7	79.3
North Carolina . . . . .	644,404	0.34	3.3	27.7	72.3
North Dakota . . . . .	59,345	0.30	0.3	41.7	58.3
Ohio . . . . .	719,499	0.20	3.7	25.9	74.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	247,351	0.19	1.3	35.1	64.9
Oregon . . . . .	247,911	0.49	1.3	33.3	66.7
Pennsylvania . . . . .	705,649	0.19	3.7	29.6	70.4
Rhode Island . . . . .	57,902	0.58	0.3	41.1	58.9
South Carolina . . . . .	281,786	0.25	1.5	32.0	68.0
South Dakota . . . . .	60,128	0.49	0.3	31.3	68.7
Tennessee . . . . .	370,456	0.43	1.9	28.0	72.0
Texas . . . . .	1,610,025	0.22	8.3	22.6	77.4
Utah . . . . .	198,983	0.11	1.0	35.3	64.7
Vermont . . . . .	47,245	0.94	0.2	33.5	66.5
Virginia . . . . .	515,897	0.37	2.7	31.0	69.0
Washington . . . . .	417,912	0.23	2.2	37.0	63.0
West Virginia . . . . .	117,936	1.46	0.6	41.0	59.0
Wisconsin . . . . .	375,600	0.28	1.9	27.6	72.4
Wyoming . . . . .	62,198	0.67	0.3	25.7	74.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see <[www.census.gov/govs/apcs/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apcs/how_data_collected.html)>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Table 4.  
**Full-Time and Part-Time Average Pay by State (State and Local Combined): 2011**

(In dollars)

State	Average March earnings for all employees	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average March earnings for a full-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average March earnings for a part-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>3,652</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Alabama . . . . .	3,118	0.57	3,541	0.64	1,016	0.36
Alaska . . . . .	4,332	0.18	5,157	0.18	1,260	0.53
Arizona . . . . .	3,446	0.57	4,224	0.68	1,130	0.74
Arkansas . . . . .	2,898	1.10	3,379	1.21	768	1.39
California . . . . .	4,604	0.12	5,952	0.14	1,547	0.20
Colorado . . . . .	3,441	0.20	4,466	0.26	1,381	0.21
Connecticut . . . . .	4,362	1.08	5,418	1.27	1,357	1.24
Delaware . . . . .	3,633	0.78	4,398	0.78	1,233	0.77
District of Columbia . . . . .	5,862	0.00	6,069	0.00	1,943	0.00
Florida . . . . .	3,448	0.15	3,974	0.16	1,005	0.41
Georgia . . . . .	3,127	0.19	3,566	0.21	1,087	0.26
Hawaii . . . . .	3,432	0.00	4,223	0.00	815	0.00
Idaho . . . . .	2,745	1.02	3,613	1.25	816	1.16
Illinois . . . . .	3,908	0.81	5,044	0.96	1,028	0.58
Indiana . . . . .	3,005	0.43	3,784	0.50	999	0.98
Iowa . . . . .	3,182	0.97	4,402	1.19	1,010	1.25
Kansas . . . . .	2,861	0.56	3,577	0.67	911	0.76
Kentucky . . . . .	2,913	0.67	3,357	0.76	962	0.56
Louisiana . . . . .	3,197	0.37	3,689	0.41	888	0.64
Maine . . . . .	2,822	1.00	3,710	1.25	946	0.87
Maryland . . . . .	4,281	0.37	4,959	0.42	1,756	0.50
Massachusetts . . . . .	4,109	0.71	4,999	0.82	1,254	0.91
Michigan . . . . .	3,608	0.51	4,853	0.62	1,132	0.61
Minnesota . . . . .	3,541	0.42	4,792	0.51	1,212	0.62
Mississippi . . . . .	2,851	1.57	3,185	1.76	1,163	1.41
Missouri . . . . .	2,924	0.49	3,541	0.54	913	1.01
Montana . . . . .	2,836	1.11	3,785	1.38	975	1.21
Nebraska . . . . .	3,197	0.61	3,998	0.72	967	0.64
Nevada . . . . .	4,140	0.48	5,059	0.57	1,359	0.65
New Hampshire . . . . .	3,119	1.09	4,078	1.37	1,133	1.14
New Jersey . . . . .	4,642	0.46	5,629	0.53	1,151	0.43
New Mexico . . . . .	3,090	0.80	3,635	0.91	1,017	1.19
New York . . . . .	4,679	0.19	5,494	0.21	1,259	0.32
North Carolina . . . . .	3,087	0.49	3,664	0.56	1,046	0.75
North Dakota . . . . .	2,804	0.45	3,888	0.58	862	0.44
Ohio . . . . .	3,415	0.31	4,352	0.37	1,082	0.44
Oklahoma . . . . .	2,860	0.26	3,343	0.30	921	0.36
Oregon . . . . .	3,492	0.69	4,515	0.84	1,291	0.96
Pennsylvania . . . . .	3,635	0.30	4,465	0.35	1,229	0.30
Rhode Island . . . . .	4,326	0.87	5,238	0.98	990	1.12
South Carolina . . . . .	3,146	0.34	3,543	0.39	1,169	0.30
South Dakota . . . . .	2,490	0.75	3,420	0.90	655	0.93
Tennessee . . . . .	2,961	0.64	3,412	0.71	905	0.79
Texas . . . . .	3,367	0.31	3,813	0.35	1,084	0.27
Utah . . . . .	2,782	0.16	3,969	0.22	889	0.17
Vermont . . . . .	3,321	1.32	4,044	1.55	1,250	1.73
Virginia . . . . .	3,335	0.50	4,009	0.59	1,149	0.61
Washington . . . . .	4,204	0.35	5,398	0.43	1,739	0.53
West Virginia . . . . .	2,903	2.26	3,364	2.58	996	1.57
Wisconsin . . . . .	3,152	0.44	4,493	0.54	961	0.61
Wyoming . . . . .	3,322	0.99	4,127	1.15	1,066	1.55

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see <[www.census.gov/govs/apes/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html)>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.