

Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll Summary Report: 2013

Economy-Wide Statistics Briefs: Public Sector

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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 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll for the month of March. 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 payroll amounts are also available separately for full- and part-time employees.

DID YOU KNOW?

Uses of the Survey of Public Employment & Payroll data 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

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.

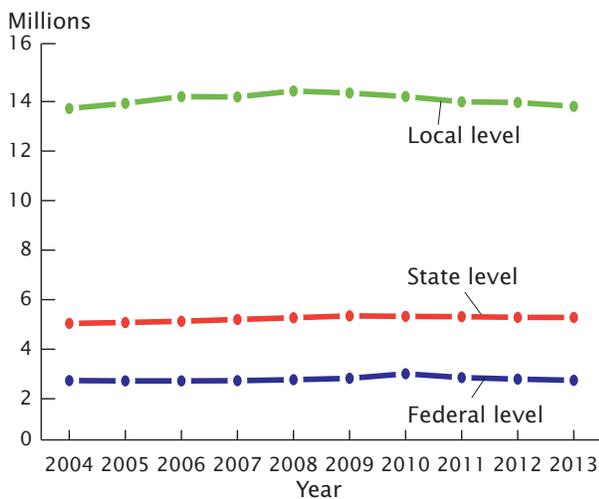
Police protection includes employees of police departments who are sworn police officers, as well as those in assistance, such as dispatchers, coroners, and crime lab employees. Sworn police officers are counted specifically and can be separated from the wider functional category as shown in Tables 1 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.

EMPLOYMENT

In March 2013, federal, state, and local governments employed 21.8 million people. This is a decrease of 208,851 employees (0.9 percent) from the same period in 2012. State governments employed 5.3 million people, a decrease of 4,169 (less than 0.1 percent). Local governments employed 13.8 million people, a decrease of 156,877 (1.1 percent). The federal government employed 2.7 million people, a decrease of 47,805 (1.7 percent) (see Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Total Employment for the Month of March for Federal, State, and Local Governments: 2004–2013

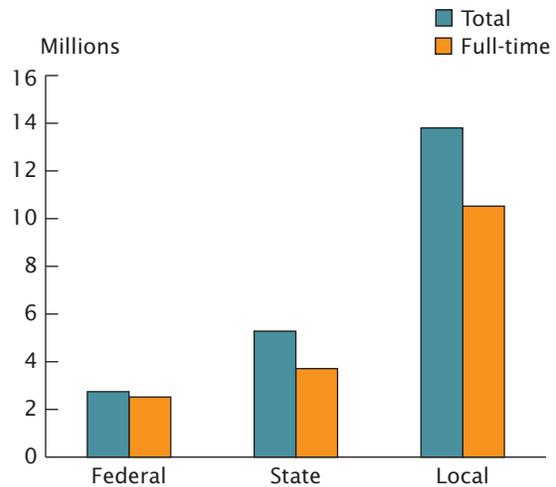


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll and Historical Tables.

State and local governments in the United States employed 14.2 million full-time and 4.8 million part-time employees in March of 2013. In March 2012, there were 14.4 million full-time and 4.9 million part-

time people employed nationally by state and local governments. There were 0.1 million fewer full-time employees, or 1.0 percent, working in March 2013. Part-time employment decreased by 24,101, or 0.5 percent, during this period. A comparison between the numbers of full-time and total employees for the three levels of government can be found in Figure 2.

Figure 2.
Full-Time and Total Employment for Federal, State, and Local Governments: March 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

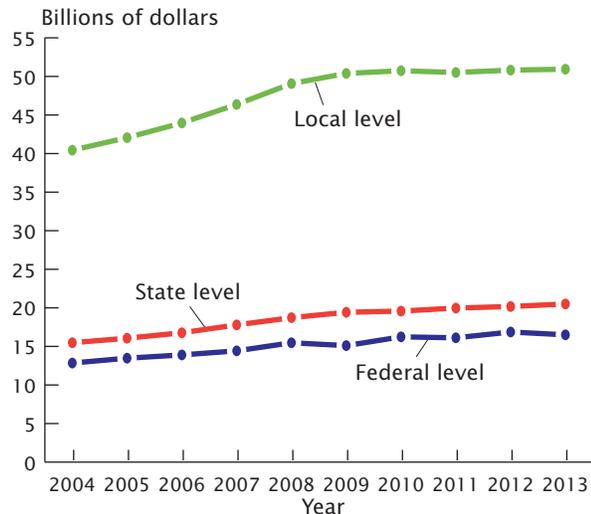
Full-time employment decreased at both the state government and local government level, with decreases of 16,614 employees, or 0.4 percent; and 120,331 employees, or 1.1 percent, respectively. Part-time employment also saw a decrease, with 36,546 fewer employees, or 1.1 percent, at the local level; offset in part by an increase of 12,445 positions, or 0.8 percent, at the state level.

Nationally, local government workers comprised the majority of the state and local government workforce with 13.8 million local government employees, or 72.3 percent, working during this period. State governments employed 5.3 million people, or 27.7 percent, in March 2013. Full-time employees form the majority of the state and local government workforce. Local governments employed 10.5 million full-time employees, or 76.2 percent of all local employees. There were 3.7 million, or 70.3 percent of state government employees working in full-time positions.

PAYROLL

In March 2013, the three levels of government in the United States paid their employees a total of \$87.9 billion. Federal government payroll decreased by 2.2 percent; state and local government payroll increased by 1.6 and 0.2 percent, respectively (see Figure 3).

Figure 3.
Total Payroll for the Month of March for Federal, State, and Local Governments: 2004–2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll and Historical Tables.

Full-time state and local government employees earned \$65.5 billion, or 91.7 percent of the total state and local government payroll amount of \$71.4 billion. Part-time employees received the remaining \$5.9 billion, or 8.3 percent.

During the month of March 2013, full-time state employees received \$18.3 billion, while local employees earned \$47.2 billion. Part-time state employees earned \$2.2 billion, while local government part-time employees received \$3.7 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.

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>.

Nationally for local governments, average monthly pay per public employee was \$3,690. Average full-time local government pay was \$4,487 and a part-time local government employee earned an average of \$1,133.

For state governments, average monthly pay per public employee was \$3,881. Average full-time state government pay was \$4,933 and a part-time state government employee earned an average of \$1,392.

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

Education, hospitals, and police protection constitute the largest functional categories of public employment nationwide. In March of 2013, 13.3 million people, or 61.0 percent of all public employees, were employed on a full- or part-time basis in a capacity related to these functions. The remaining 8.5 million employees, or 39.0 percent of all public workers, worked in other functional categories (see Table 1).

Education, the single largest functional category for all governments, employs nearly half (10.9 million people, or 49.9 percent) of the total federal, state, and local government workforce. Among the public education employees, 8.1 million, or 74.8 percent, worked at the local-government level. State governments employed another 2.7 million public education staff, or 25.1 percent. The federal government contributed 9,947 education positions to the total, or less than 0.1 percent of all education employees.

Nearly half, 47.5 percent, of all governmental education employees worked as instructional personnel for local government primary and secondary schools. These instructors, which totaled 5.2 million, comprised 63.5 percent of total local government education employees. Local government education institutions employed another 2.4 million in noninstructional personnel.

Higher education institutions operated by local governments employed 0.6 million employees, or 7.1 percent of the local governmental education workforce.

Of the 2.7 million people employed by state governments to work in education, 1.8 million, or 64.0 percent, worked as noninstructional personnel in higher education. State-administered institutions of higher education employed 0.8 million people, or 30.4 percent, as instructional personnel. Another 60,562 employees, or 2.2 percent of total state government education, worked in state-operated elementary and secondary institutions. For all other state-operated education, 92,650 workers, or 3.4 percent of total state government education, filled these education positions.

In March of 2013, 1.3 million public workers, or 5.8 percent of total federal, state, and local government employees, worked in hospitals making it the next largest functional category. Of those public employees, 0.6 million, or 49.6 percent, worked at the local-government level. Another 0.4 million, or 33.3 percent, occupied state government positions. The federal government employed the remaining 0.2 million workers, or 17.1 percent.

Police protection accounted for 1.2 million workers, or 5.3 percent of total employees in the United States for federal, state, and local governments. Local governments employed 0.9 million of all police protection workers, or 74.4 percent. Federal government employees accounted for another 0.2 million people, or 16.5 percent of all police protection workers. The remaining 0.1 million of police protection workers, or 9.1 percent, were employed at the state level. Figure 4 presents a breakdown of how employment in education, hospitals, and police protection are distributed among the three levels of government.

The highest-compensated functional category at the national level for state and local governments was in electrical power, who earned an average of \$6,654 in March of 2013. The second-highest compensated functional category was police protection officers, who earned an average of \$5,830. The lowest-compensated functional category was parks and recreation, who earned an average of \$2,209. A complete listing of average pay in March of 2013 for each functional category is available in Table 2.

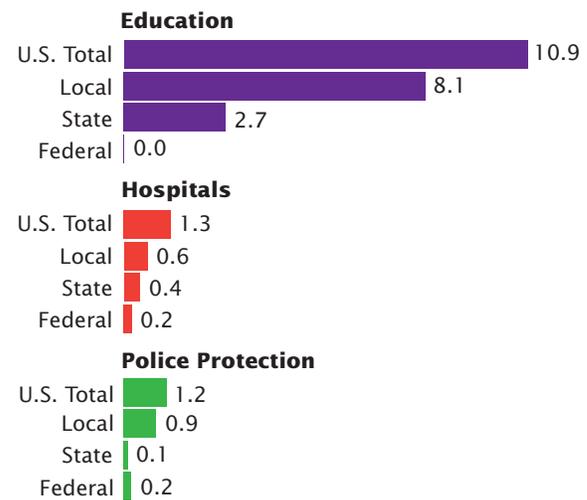
STATE AREAS

For state and local governments combined, total public employment in March 2013 varied greatly across the United States. A complete list of the number of state

Figure 4.

Total Employment for Education, Hospitals, and Police Protection: March 2013

(In millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

DID YOU KNOW?

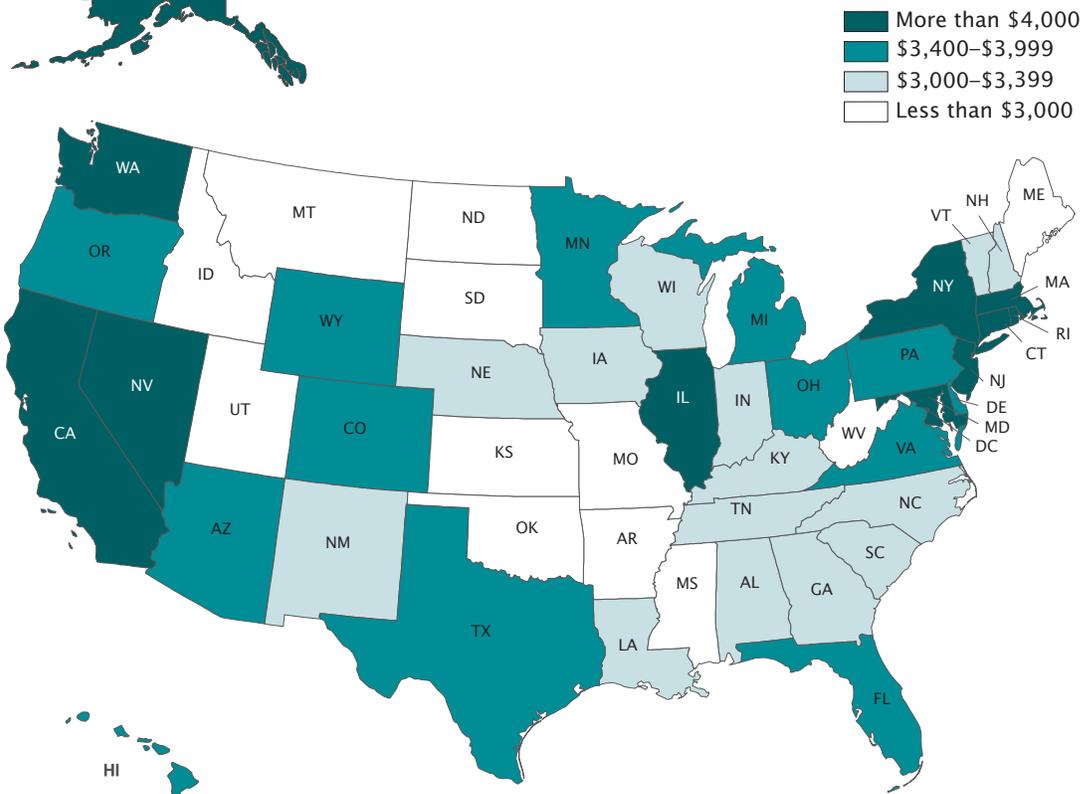
A government function that can be found in two different classifications is Emergency Medical Services. If these services are handled within a fire department, they are classified under Fire Protection: All Other. If they are a stand-alone entity, they are classified under Health.

Source: The 2006 Classification Manual for Federal, State, and Local Governments. <www2.census.gov/govs/pubs/classification/2006_classification_manual.pdf>.

and local government employees for each of the states and the District of Columbia can be found in Table 3. At the national level, state and local governments reported a 0.8 percent decrease in employment, declining from 19.2 million employees in 2012 to 19.1 million employees in 2013.

Three state areas employed a million or more state and local government workers in March of 2013. Reporting 2.1 million total public employees in 2013, California had the largest state and local government workforce. Texas and New York reported 1.6 million and 1.3 million total public employees, respectively. Only Vermont and the District of Columbia each employed fewer than 50,000 total public employees, accounting for 49,922 and 46,218 state and local government jobs, respectively.

Figure 5.
**Average Monthly Earnings for State and Local Governments
 by State Area: March 2013**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

For all full-time and part-time employees of both state and local governments, the District of Columbia, New York, and New Jersey earned the highest salaries in the nation by state area, with average monthly earnings of \$6,069; \$4,888; and \$4,849, respectively. The lowest average salaries by state area were South Dakota, North Dakota, and Idaho, with average monthly earnings of \$2,540; \$2,740; and \$2,763, respectively. See Figure 5 for a breakdown of average monthly earnings for the state areas. A complete list of average monthly earnings, including a breakout of average salaries for full-time employees, part-time employees, and coefficient of variation in each state area, is available in Table 4.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau collects state and local government data by law under Title 13, U.S. Code, Sections 161 and 182.

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

The standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average results of all possible samples. The coefficient of variation is the estimated standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimated total or proportion.

State government employment data are not subject to sampling error. Consequently, aggregates of state and local estimates displayed in this report are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Estimates of

national totals for local governments are subject to a computed sampling variability of generally less than one-half of 1 percent. State and local government totals are generally subject to sampling variability of less than 3 percent for each state.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

Although every effort is made in all phases of collection, processing, and tabulation to minimize errors, the data are subject to nonsampling errors such as the inability to obtain data for every variable from all units in the population of interest, inaccuracies in classification, response errors, misinterpretation of questions, mistakes in keying and coding, and coverage errors. Response to the sample survey is an important consideration in evaluating the quality of the estimates.

For more information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, please visit www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html.

OVERALL UNIT RESPONSE RATE

The unit response rate for the 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll was 81.4 percent. All unit response rates are above the 60 percent Census Bureau quality standard. All of the 50 state governments responded to the survey. The unit response rate was calculated for each state, as well as for the total United States, and gives the percentage of the units in the eligible universe that actually responded to the survey.

For 2013, weighted response rates are published for each item. This rate is calculated by dividing the weighted value of the item as reported by respondents by the weighted value of the item reported for respondents and imputations for nonrespondents.

TOTAL QUANTITY RESPONSE RATE (TQRR)

The TQRR is the percentage of the estimated total obtained from directly reported and equivalent quality data. It is calculated separately for each state and key variable, where the key variables for the survey are total employment and total payroll. The TQRR is

computed as the weighted sum of the respondent data divided by the weighted sum of the respondent and imputed data. This result is then multiplied by 100.

The Census Bureau's quality standard on releasing data products requires a 70 percent TQRR for the key variables. However, the state and local estimates of Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Washington failed to meet the 70 percent TQRR standard for at least one of the key variables.

For the state governments, there are ten states (Alaska, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Virginia) that are noncompliant for at least one TQRR key variable.

For the local estimates, there are 14 states (Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Washington) that are noncompliant for at least one TQRR key variable.

Files of the unit response rates and TQRRs for all states are available on the survey Web site at www.census.gov/govs/apes/.

ADDITIONAL DATA AND CONTACT INFORMATION

For the years 1992 through 2013, annual data for public employment and payroll, by state and level of government, are available at www.census.gov/govs/apes/. Beginning in 2012, data tables are available via American FactFinder at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>. 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 our Web site.

For additional information on the survey, please visit us at www.census.gov/govs/apes/. To contact us, please call 800-242-2184 or e-mail govs.cms.inquiry@census.gov.

Table 1.

Categories of Employees at the Federal, State, and Local Levels by Function: March 2013

Function	Total 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
Total U.S. Employment	21,831,255	0.04	100.0	12.6	24.2	63.2
Financial administration	536,812	0.07	2.5	21.8	31.8	46.4
Other government administration	424,200	0.10	1.9	5.7	13.6	80.6
Judicial and legal	489,088	0.06	2.2	12.7	36.0	51.2
National defense and international relations	775,999	0.00	3.6	100.0	0.0	0.0
Police protection ¹	1,162,141	0.08	5.3	16.5	9.1	74.4
Persons with power of arrest ¹	718,716	0.12	3.3	0.0	9.4	90.6
Other police employees ¹	251,212	0.12	1.2	0.0	15.0	85.0
Fire protection	420,318	0.17	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Firefighters	381,881	0.19	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other fire employees	38,437	0.47	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Correction	740,513	0.08	3.4	5.2	59.3	35.5
Highways	512,373	0.11	2.3	0.6	43.5	56.0
Air transportation	95,801	0.08	0.4	49.3	3.3	47.4
Water transport and terminals	18,387	0.12	0.1	25.1	25.6	49.3
Public welfare	530,737	0.10	2.4	1.9	44.8	53.3
Health	638,331	0.08	2.9	25.9	32.1	42.0
Hospitals	1,260,235	0.07	5.8	17.1	33.3	49.6
Social insurance administration	148,713	0.00	0.7	44.2	55.5	0.3
Housing and community development	129,294	0.22	0.6	10.0	0.0	90.0
Parks and recreation	422,834	0.13	1.9	6.1	9.7	84.2
Natural resources	365,079	0.02	1.7	48.9	39.2	11.9
Solid waste management	113,090	0.19	0.5	0.0	2.5	97.5
Sewerage	131,104	0.20	0.6	0.0	1.3	98.7
Water supply	183,280	0.22	0.8	0.0	0.4	99.6
Electric power	81,477	0.23	0.4	0.0	5.1	94.9
Gas supply	11,404	0.28	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Transit	236,032	0.09	1.1	0.0	13.6	86.4
Education	10,886,913	0.08	49.9	0.1	25.1	74.8
Elementary and secondary education	7,626,823	0.12	34.9	0.0	0.8	99.2
Instructional—elementary and secondary	5,212,997	0.16	23.9	0.0	0.9	99.1
Other employees—elementary and secondary	2,413,826	0.15	11.1	0.0	0.6	99.4
Higher education	3,157,493	0.03	14.5	0.0	81.7	18.3
Instructional—higher education	1,115,732	0.07	5.1	0.0	74.5	25.5
Other employees—higher education	2,041,761	0.03	9.4	0.0	85.6	14.4
Other education	102,597	0.00	0.5	9.7	90.3	0.0
Libraries	187,928	0.13	0.9	2.1	0.4	97.6
Space research and technology	17,922	0.00	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0
Postal service	579,694	0.00	2.7	100.0	0.0	0.0
State liquor stores	11,283	0.00	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0
All other and unallocable	720,273	0.06	3.3	27.0	25.9	47.1

¹ The data for "Police protection—persons with power of arrest" and "Police protection—other police employees" reflect only state and local government employees. These categories do not sum to "Police protection total" because a breakout is not available for police protection employees at the federal level.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. The data in this table come from a sample of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error.

Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology at <www2.census.gov/govs/apes/2013_methodology.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

Table 2.
**Full-Time and Part-Time Average Pay by Functional Categories
(State and Local Combined): March 2013**

(In dollars)

Function	Average earnings for all employees	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average earnings for a full-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average earnings for a part-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)
Total United States	3,743	0.07	4,603	0.09	1,217	0.09
Financial administration	4,241	0.12	4,624	0.12	1,309	0.34
Other government administration	2,961	0.16	4,593	0.18	689	0.37
Judicial and legal	4,801	0.09	5,136	0.10	1,695	0.23
Police protection	5,220	0.14	5,662	0.14	1,097	0.25
Persons with power of arrest	5,830	0.17	6,070	0.17	1,234	0.38
Other police employees	3,475	0.16	4,218	0.18	1,012	0.33
Fire protection	4,863	0.26	6,198	0.29	585	0.45
Firefighters	4,937	0.28	6,266	0.31	555	0.51
Other fire employees	4,130	0.53	5,469	0.70	825	0.48
Correction	4,242	0.10	4,324	0.11	1,986	0.23
Highways	4,198	0.15	4,399	0.16	1,607	0.15
Air transportation	4,892	0.20	5,231	0.21	1,299	0.18
Water transport and terminals	5,430	0.23	5,850	0.23	1,494	0.63
Public Welfare	3,766	0.13	3,988	0.14	1,688	0.35
Health	3,959	0.14	4,351	0.15	1,760	0.31
Hospitals	4,525	0.11	4,909	0.13	2,967	0.14
Social insurance administration	4,080	0.00	4,255	0.00	2,252	0.00
Housing and community development	4,142	0.34	4,522	0.37	1,291	0.27
Parks and recreation	2,209	0.20	3,915	0.24	812	0.28
Natural resources	3,884	0.07	4,435	0.08	1,432	0.07
Solid waste management	3,736	0.24	4,143	0.25	1,062	0.49
Sewerage	4,445	0.28	4,735	0.29	978	0.24
Water supply	4,435	0.33	4,773	0.35	1,015	0.24
Electric power	6,654	0.34	6,819	0.35	1,950	0.75
Gas supply	4,509	0.35	4,631	0.36	1,489	0.10
Transit	5,393	0.13	5,710	0.13	1,873	0.34
Education	3,387	0.13	4,413	0.16	1,164	0.12
Elementary and secondary education	3,430	0.19	4,122	0.22	1,134	0.23
Instructional—elementary and secondary	3,961	0.24	4,609	0.27	1,182	0.31
Other employees—elementary and secondary	2,284	0.22	2,862	0.27	1,074	0.35
Higher education	3,262	0.04	5,551	0.05	1,190	0.07
Instructional—higher education	4,218	0.08	7,501	0.08	1,656	0.13
Other employees—higher education	2,740	0.05	4,608	0.06	907	0.06
Other education	4,070	0.00	4,462	0.00	1,802	0.00
Libraries	2,323	0.19	3,794	0.23	1,027	0.29
State liquor stores	2,458	0.00	3,356	0.00	1,437	0.00
All other and unallocable	3,664	0.12	4,575	0.14	774	0.24

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. The data in this table come from a sample of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology at <www2.census.gov/govs/apes/2013_methodology.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

Table 3.

Number of Employees at the State and Local Levels by State: March 2013

State	Total 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
United States	19,086,324	0.05	100.0	27.7	72.3
Alabama	317,499	0.40	1.7	34.4	65.6
Alaska	64,086	0.13	0.3	48.1	51.9
Arizona	334,437	0.42	1.8	26.6	73.4
Arkansas	194,380	0.69	1.0	38.2	61.8
California	2,093,138	0.08	11.0	23.2	76.8
Colorado	339,244	0.15	1.8	30.2	69.8
Connecticut	222,606	0.70	1.2	35.4	64.6
Delaware	57,529	0.16	0.3	55.5	44.5
District of Columbia	46,218	0.00	0.2	0.0	100.0
Florida	977,816	0.10	5.1	21.3	78.7
Georgia	581,900	0.14	3.0	28.0	72.0
Hawaii	88,651	0.00	0.5	81.4	18.6
Idaho	102,485	0.76	0.5	28.2	71.8
Illinois	787,734	0.48	4.1	19.5	80.5
Indiana	385,918	0.25	2.0	28.4	71.6
Iowa	227,384	0.63	1.2	29.6	70.4
Kansas	247,634	0.37	1.3	24.7	75.3
Kentucky	272,001	0.48	1.4	35.5	64.5
Louisiana	289,360	0.26	1.5	31.8	68.2
Maine	92,788	0.52	0.5	29.1	70.9
Maryland	334,814	0.27	1.8	27.1	72.9
Massachusetts	382,911	0.48	2.0	32.0	68.0
Michigan	544,699	0.31	2.9	34.0	66.0
Minnesota	358,935	0.28	1.9	28.6	71.4
Mississippi	212,595	1.11	1.1	30.9	69.1
Missouri	376,554	0.31	2.0	27.2	72.8
Montana	72,708	0.65	0.4	37.3	62.7
Nebraska	145,832	0.37	0.8	25.3	74.7
Nevada	126,892	0.36	0.7	27.1	72.9
New Hampshire	87,201	0.74	0.5	29.6	70.4
New Jersey	543,890	0.32	2.8	29.7	70.3
New Mexico	143,254	0.57	0.8	37.9	62.1
New York	1,321,543	0.11	6.9	20.6	79.4
North Carolina	685,667	0.31	3.6	25.2	74.8
North Dakota	63,072	0.23	0.3	40.9	59.1
Ohio	712,697	0.17	3.7	26.4	73.6
Oklahoma	242,439	0.16	1.3	35.0	65.0
Oregon	241,104	0.45	1.3	33.8	66.2
Pennsylvania	684,530	0.19	3.6	30.0	70.0
Rhode Island	57,072	0.56	0.3	41.6	58.4
South Carolina	287,097	0.20	1.5	32.3	67.7
South Dakota	62,333	0.53	0.3	30.1	69.9
Tennessee	373,291	0.42	2.0	26.4	73.6
Texas	1,588,282	0.21	8.3	23.0	77.0
Utah	191,928	0.11	1.0	37.2	62.8
Vermont	49,922	0.85	0.3	34.3	65.7
Virginia	528,146	0.34	2.8	30.8	69.2
Washington	396,511	0.23	2.1	34.8	65.2
West Virginia	120,863	1.45	0.6	41.0	59.0
Wisconsin	366,364	0.27	1.9	29.1	70.9
Wyoming	60,370	0.73	0.3	25.8	74.2

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. The data in this table come from a sample of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology at <www2.census.gov/govs/apes/2013_methodology.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

Table 4.
Full-Time and Part-Time Average Pay by State (State and Local Combined): March 2013

(In dollars)

State	Average earnings for all employees	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average earnings for a full-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)	Average earnings for a part-time employee	Coefficient of variation (percent)
United States	3,743	0.07	4,603	0.09	1,217	0.09
Alabama	3,193	0.61	3,678	0.69	1,032	0.36
Alaska	4,465	0.18	5,344	0.18	1,221	0.53
Arizona	3,456	0.57	4,245	0.67	1,155	0.76
Arkansas	2,968	1.07	3,515	1.19	765	1.39
California	4,789	0.12	6,190	0.14	1,681	0.21
Colorado	3,580	0.21	4,598	0.26	1,468	0.23
Connecticut	4,554	1.07	5,739	1.28	1,461	1.21
Delaware	3,828	0.25	4,572	0.30	1,380	0.28
District of Columbia	6,069	0.00	6,391	0.00	2,446	0.00
Florida	3,435	0.15	3,996	0.15	951	0.37
Georgia	3,076	0.20	3,544	0.22	994	0.27
Hawaii	3,557	0.00	4,424	0.00	888	0.00
Idaho	2,763	1.07	3,710	1.30	801	1.46
Illinois	4,059	0.78	5,231	0.94	1,144	0.50
Indiana	3,093	0.38	3,878	0.45	1,050	0.50
Iowa	3,275	0.99	4,672	1.22	930	1.31
Kansas	2,962	0.54	3,745	0.64	882	0.63
Kentucky	3,055	0.69	3,631	0.79	886	0.64
Louisiana	3,231	0.36	3,754	0.40	929	0.55
Maine	2,900	0.83	3,802	1.01	909	0.79
Maryland	4,408	0.39	5,119	0.43	1,709	0.70
Massachusetts	4,253	0.74	5,222	0.85	1,353	1.12
Michigan	3,673	0.52	4,906	0.64	1,345	0.55
Minnesota	3,571	0.41	4,911	0.50	1,178	0.54
Mississippi	2,938	1.59	3,250	1.78	1,224	0.79
Missouri	2,951	0.48	3,594	0.54	913	0.69
Montana	2,961	1.10	3,982	1.35	1,056	1.09
Nebraska	3,229	0.57	4,157	0.68	900	0.71
Nevada	4,121	0.50	5,120	0.60	1,312	0.48
New Hampshire	3,217	1.12	4,306	1.42	1,139	1.20
New Jersey	4,849	0.49	5,800	0.56	1,255	0.43
New Mexico	3,283	0.78	3,875	0.89	1,060	1.21
New York	4,888	0.18	5,706	0.20	1,353	0.34
North Carolina	3,044	0.45	3,900	0.53	835	0.54
North Dakota	2,740	0.37	4,059	0.49	794	0.25
Ohio	3,412	0.28	4,399	0.34	1,114	0.31
Oklahoma	2,945	0.24	3,495	0.27	839	0.29
Oregon	3,596	0.63	4,745	0.77	1,404	0.90
Pennsylvania	3,746	0.30	4,639	0.35	1,255	0.30
Rhode Island	4,440	0.87	5,429	0.99	1,050	1.14
South Carolina	3,256	0.31	3,711	0.34	1,139	0.40
South Dakota	2,540	0.82	3,561	1.03	667	0.82
Tennessee	3,144	0.61	3,672	0.68	968	0.77
Texas	3,461	0.30	3,945	0.33	1,102	0.29
Utah	2,884	0.15	4,158	0.20	917	0.16
Vermont	3,259	1.22	4,220	1.47	1,118	1.68
Virginia	3,419	0.47	4,215	0.56	1,054	0.57
Washington	4,250	0.36	5,512	0.43	1,837	0.50
West Virginia	2,926	2.17	3,430	2.51	1,048	2.33
Wisconsin	3,267	0.43	4,661	0.54	1,071	0.53
Wyoming	3,442	1.11	4,317	1.26	1,084	1.88

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.