Pre-1992_Relative_Std_Errors_PubEmp.pdf

19-July-2011

This document contains selected pages from the US Census Bureau report series, *Public Employment*, that provided measures of statistical variability of the estimates produced from the sample-based annual survey of government employment.

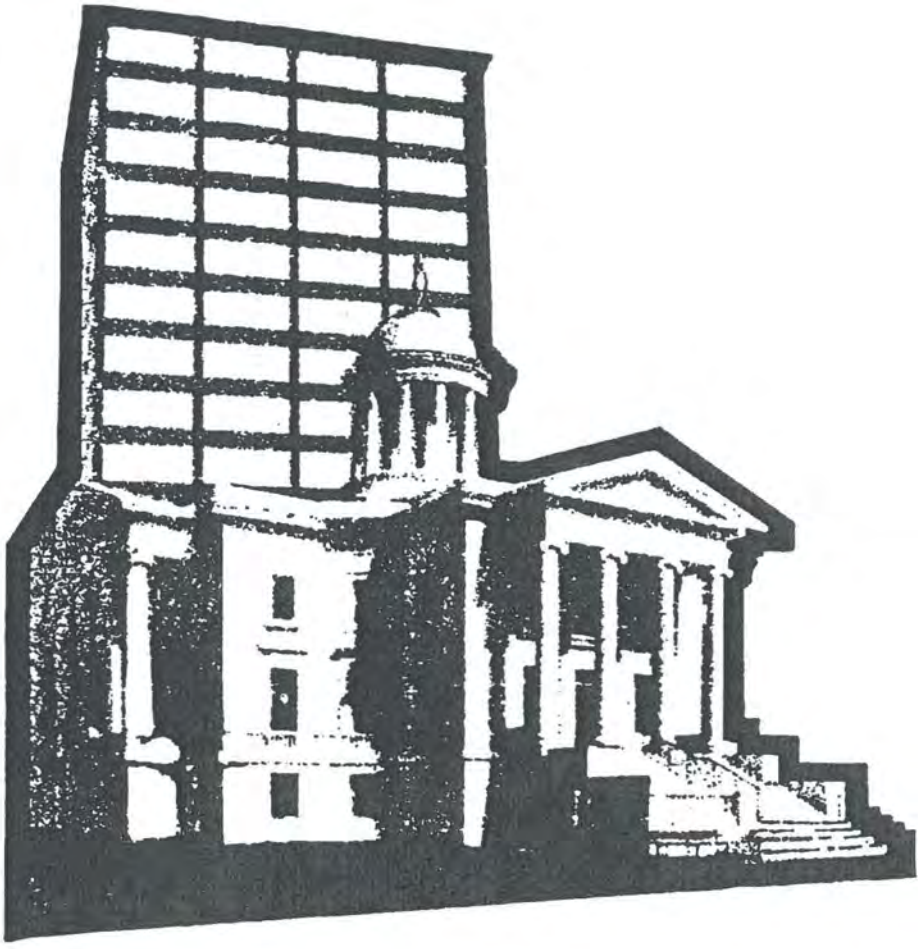
The sample-based reports for 1986 through 1991 included a separate appendix table showing relative standard errors, by state, for selected major employment items. Many reports for earlier years provided a text table showing the range of statistical variability for major items.

For all other years (not included here), measures of relative standard errors were not provided in any detail.

GE/91-1

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment: 1991



U.S. Department of Commerce
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Appendix B **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Government Estimates by State, in Percent: 1991**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

State	Major totals			Full-time equivalent employment and total payroll for selected functions					
				Elementary and secondary education		Public welfare		Hospitals	
	Total employment	Full-time equivalent employment	Total payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll
Alabama	.57	.44	.31	1.13	.68	1.07	.49	—	—
Alaska	1.09	.54	.16	.52	.37	.26	—	—	—
Arizona	.31	.34	.58	.94	1.65	.17	.01	—	—
Arkansas	.85	.68	.64	1.66	1.61	.47	.25	1.07	1.21
California	.32	.25	.25	.57	.61	.03	.02	.46	.28
Colorado	.40	.33	.24	.51	.36	4.08	.79	.50	.31
Connecticut	.09	.07	.06	—	—	.02	—	—	—
Delaware	.12	.01	.03	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	.18	.14	.14	.20	.21	.17	.12	.09	.29
Georgia	.42	.46	.35	1.10	.84	.23	.05	.64	.64
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	.82	.79	.65	1.80	1.53	.60	.63	2.15	1.73
Illinois	.57	.42	.49	.61	1.04	1.62	.77	.02	.06
Indiana	.73	.73	.59	.89	.87	.31	.16	.70	1.54
Iowa	.86	.46	.43	.78	1.07	1.56	.62	2.17	1.64
Kansas	.56	.26	.24	.65	.58	.28	1.12	1.13	.71
Kentucky	.68	.63	.73	1.24	1.85	.31	.12	.25	.77
Louisiana	.34	.24	.18	.58	.38	.82	.35	.37	.42
Maine	1.08	.53	.51	.44	.81	.51	.12	—	—
Maryland	.16	.07	.07	—	—	.37	.03	—	—
Massachusetts	.11	.11	.07	.18	.11	—	—	—	—
Michigan	.43	.35	.70	.87	1.55	2.02	1.92	2.16	5.05
Minnesota	1.36	1.12	.89	2.74	2.03	3.90	1.49	3.08	2.12
Mississippi	.59	.62	.39	1.49	.99	.39	.12	.89	1.00
Missouri	.60	.43	.34	.79	.70	4.75	2.71	.99	.75
Montana	2.61	2.41	2.42	4.60	4.90	1.09	.54	.66	1.11
Nebraska	.68	.55	.35	1.21	.81	6.66	3.28	1.39	1.81
Nevada	.58	.65	.47	.37	.29	.37	.40	.42	.76
New Hampshire	2.00	2.11	2.35	3.64	3.39	.20	.15	—	—
New Jersey	.25	.22	.25	.45	.49	.12	.09	—	—
New Mexico	.45	.36	.36	1.17	1.18	1.01	.55	—	—
New York	.24	.19	.23	.41	.67	.15	.17	.73	.44
North Carolina	.16	.17	.14	—	—	.08	.04	—	—
North Dakota	1.45	.54	.48	1.25	1.01	1.07	1.08	—	—
Ohio	.86	.56	1.00	1.19	1.66	1.75	1.55	1.07	1.19
Oklahoma	1.11	1.00	.71	2.19	1.79	.45	.31	2.37	2.01
Oregon	1.04	1.04	.58	2.86	1.47	3.79	2.12	.04	.19
Pennsylvania	.32	.24	.32	.53	.71	.55	.49	—	—
Rhode Island	.11	.10	.02	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	1.00	.86	.79	2.59	2.17	4.51	2.50	1.63	2.01
South Dakota	1.43	.46	.47	1.13	1.39	.58	.24	1.34	.47
Tennessee	.50	.22	.21	.09	.02	—	—	—	—
Texas	.33	.32	.30	.61	.46	.61	.24	.74	1.90
Utah	.41	.24	.28	.49	.48	.44	.13	.66	.54
Vermont	.60	.44	.44	.79	.85	—	—	—	—
Virginia	.08	.06	.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	.42	.26	.25	.46	.43	.06	—	.84	.83
West Virginia	1.16	.38	.63	.62	.53	—	.01	.75	.16
Wisconsin	.55	.47	.49	.96	1.19	2.93	2.54	1.98	.88
Wyoming	.47	.31	.39	.82	.78	1.86	1.97	.52	.56

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix B **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Government Estimates by State, in Percent: 1991**—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

State	Full-time equivalent employment and total payroll for selected functions—Con.									
	Health		Highways		Police protection		Fire protection		Correction	
	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll
Alabama	.30	.26	2.70	1.91	3.37	2.27	1.80	1.13	1.82	1.25
Alaska	.99	.70	.52	.30	7.23	3.51	.97	.34	—	—
Arizona	1.06	.01	.72	.56	1.08	.63	5.46	2.28	—	—
Arkansas	.20	.15	1.10	.63	1.68	1.63	.66	.30	1.67	.99
California	.16	.08	.40	.37	.64	.72	7.01	4.53	—	—
Colorado	6.06	1.87	1.71	.74	1.07	.67	5.77	5.99	.18	.09
Connecticut	—	—	.05	.04	.02	.06	.06	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	.42	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	.61	.69	.80	.53	.53	.46	.65	.92	.21	.11
Georgia	.80	.57	1.82	1.21	1.57	1.15	2.21	1.37	.48	.41
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1.35	.29	1.70	1.57	1.49	.84	.47	.51	1.89	1.16
Illinois	2.93	.79	1.49	1.10	2.35	2.18	6.64	1.83	.49	.52
Indiana	1.81	.88	.74	1.02	1.67	.91	1.50	1.47	.73	.49
Iowa	2.63	1.62	.99	.92	2.12	1.38	.65	.31	.87	.37
Kansas	1.09	.49	.65	.57	1.17	.93	1.13	.83	.23	.10
Kentucky	6.44	5.58	1.96	2.03	3.00	2.30	2.40	1.86	.74	.58
Louisiana	.17	.11	1.51	.80	1.88	1.10	.51	.52	.53	.25
Maine	1.11	—	1.52	1.12	1.85	1.30	.85	—	1.75	.73
Maryland	.11	.10	1.03	.83	.51	.30	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	2.04	1.96	1.87	1.36	.93	.85	2.18	.70	.31	.23
Minnesota	1.70	1.05	1.77	1.19	3.75	2.23	3.61	.33	1.30	.92
Mississippi	.90	.44	1.52	.89	1.71	1.38	1.35	.85	1.44	.41
Missouri	5.08	3.54	1.69	1.05	2.45	2.18	2.40	2.96	.84	.48
Montana	1.31	.33	.65	.57	1.70	1.15	1.04	.32	.30	.17
Nebraska	.76	.54	1.95	1.32	1.83	1.12	5.02	1.97	1.25	.70
Nevada	.17	.09	.34	.42	.40	.20	4.09	4.34	.24	.21
New Hampshire	8.57	.59	1.29	1.11	2.26	1.08	1.14	.68	—	—
New Jersey	.44	.36	.51	.41	1.10	1.17	1.07	1.00	.01	—
New Mexico	1.15	.52	.50	.47	2.10	.86	2.97	2.49	.75	.77
New York	.51	.36	1.25	.90	.47	.29	1.19	1.05	.22	.14
North Carolina	.03	.03	.07	.05	1.27	1.03	.91	1.00	—	—
North Dakota	.22	.04	1.24	.59	3.73	1.23	.65	—	—	—
Ohio	2.12	1.50	1.49	1.10	2.28	2.00	2.74	2.98	.75	.41
Oklahoma	.80	.59	1.92	1.52	1.84	1.05	2.56	1.84	.26	.14
Oregon	1.72	.99	.65	.51	2.21	1.63	2.84	2.87	.21	.11
Pennsylvania	1.22	.94	1.08	.68	1.31	.80	1.57	.49	.38	.50
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.78	—	—
South Carolina	1.10	.87	1.98	1.30	1.45	1.09	4.20	2.91	.25	.51
South Dakota	.87	.33	1.41	.80	1.22	.79	.33	—	.23	.14
Tennessee	.06	.05	1.51	1.21	1.92	1.60	1.47	1.30	—	—
Texas	.52	.35	1.17	.71	1.22	1.03	1.99	1.46	1.60	1.10
Utah	1.49	1.07	.70	.53	.76	.61	2.59	.09	.88	1.08
Vermont	.28	—	1.60	1.41	.66	.57	3.92	3.88	—	—
Virginia	—	—	.67	.53	.69	.45	.46	.30	—	—
Washington	.60	.54	.94	.63	1.08	.82	4.22	3.82	.72	.57
West Virginia	2.07	1.26	.44	.34	2.41	1.70	2.05	1.82	1.77	.92
Wisconsin	3.65	2.24	1.58	1.15	1.19	.87	1.42	.49	.67	.42
Wyoming	3.49	2.32	.89	.77	3.81	1.31	3.72	.48	4.79	2.54

Note: Estimates of the relative standard errors of local government totals can be calculated from the relative standard errors for State and local government estimates given in this table using the following equation:

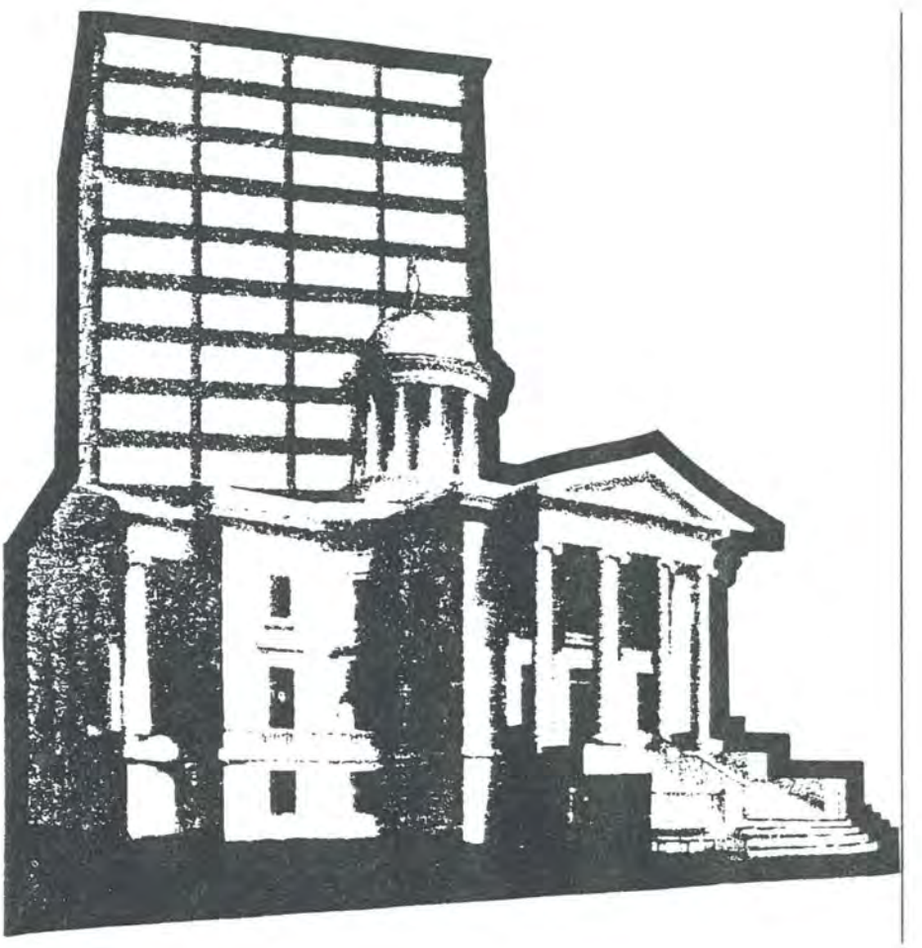
$$\text{Relative Standard Error of Local Total} = \frac{(\text{Relative Standard Error of State and Local Total}) \times (\text{Estimate of State and Local Total})}{\text{Estimate of Local Total}}$$

* U.S. G.P.O.:1992-311-892:60311

GE-90-1

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment: 1990



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Appendix B. **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Government Estimates by State, in Percent: 1990**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

State	Major totals			Full-time equivalent employment and total payroll for selected functions					
				Elementary and secondary education		Public welfare		Hospitals	
	Total employment	Full-time equivalent employment	Total payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll
Alabama	.50	.42	.31	1.13	.60	1.01	.35	–	–
Alaska	.28	.52	.23	–	–	.27	–	–	–
Arizona	.34	.33	.62	.96	1.89	.15	.15	–	–
Arkansas	.71	.51	.51	1.26	1.28	.36	.19	.03	.44
California	.22	.22	.22	.52	.59	.02	.01	.47	.30
Colorado	.33	.28	.21	.45	.35	3.96	3.52	.44	.32
Connecticut	.02	.03	.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delaware	.12	.01	.03	–	–	–	–	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	.21	.21	.19	.50	.39	.10	.16	.10	.30
Georgia	.45	.40	.27	.70	.59	.16	.04	.52	.47
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idaho	.76	.78	.62	1.78	1.53	1.11	.31	1.84	1.38
Illinois	.51	.35	.47	.54	1.01	1.57	.74	.05	.06
Indiana	.54	.39	.38	.85	.88	.22	.15	.59	1.27
Iowa	.82	.46	.41	.92	1.13	1.46	.52	2.01	1.39
Kansas	1.14	1.00	1.04	.63	1.24	.28	.18	1.15	.75
Kentucky	.57	.59	.56	1.26	1.22	.34	.13	.41	.83
Louisiana	.30	.21	.18	.53	.38	.92	.34	.35	.33
Maine	1.09	.49	.44	.30	.38	.14	–	–	–
Maryland	.17	.06	.04	–	–	.04	.04	–	–
Massachusetts	.08	.10	.07	.19	.10	–	–	–	–
Michigan	.45	.37	.63	1.09	1.44	2.01	.90	1.80	1.42
Minnesota	1.26	.99	.76	2.20	1.72	2.12	.95	3.72	2.00
Mississippi	.71	.62	.36	1.75	.79	.40	.13	1.42	1.12
Missouri	.64	.45	.5[illegible]	.68	.71	5.09	2.82	.88	.62
Montana	2.02	1.89	2.0[illegible]	4.08	4.57	.46	.31	.41	.89
Nebraska	.73	.50	.3[illegible]	1.14	.79	6.23	2.93	.52	.47
Nevada	.66	.74	.56	.45	.34	.30	.17	.26	.68
New Hampshire	1.11	.49	.40	.78	.69	.12	–	–	–
New Jersey	.21	.20	.25	.46	.52	.11	.08	–	–
New Mexico	.52	.46	.33	1.38	.90	.16	.10	–	–
New York	.22	.17	.22	.44	.65	.14	.14	.70	.40
North Carolina	.17	.18	.14	–	–	.09	.06	–	–
North Dakota	1.31	.58	.49	1.33	.99	.52	.84	–	–
Ohio	.73	.54	.7[illegible]	1.23	1.66	1.85	1.72	1.31	1.19
Oklahoma	.76	.79	.61	1.76	1.53	.06	.03	1.58	1.46
Oregon	.40	.38	.3[illegible]	.79	.61	4.77	2.75	.05	.25
Pennsylvania	.29	.21	.32	.48	.77	.40	.31	–	–
Rhode Island	.01	.05	.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	.94	.89	.77	2.62	2.12	2.38	.69	.87	1.29
South Dakota	1.18	.50	.4[illegible]	1.32	1.41	.46	.27	1.36	.41
Tennessee	.42	.19	.1[illegible]	.04	.01	–	–	–	–
Texas	.29	.28	.2[illegible]	.47	.40	.60	.23	.57	1.28
Utah	.29	.31	.4[illegible]	1.16	1.00	.49	.12	.39	.56
Vermont	.64	.70	.5[illegible]	1.56	1.38	–	–	–	–
Virginia	.11	.07	.0[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	.43	.24	.2[illegible]	.35	.32	.10	.05	.89	.46
West Virginia	.91	.49	.2[illegible]	.95	.36	–	.01	.95	.21
Wisconsin	.52	.43	.4[illegible]	1.02	1.14	3.02	2.53	2.03	1.12
Wyoming	.43	.31	.3[illegible]	.87	.81	1.77	2.08	.53	.41

See footnotes at end of table.

ppendix B. **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Government stimates by State, in Percent: 1990**—Con.

or meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

State	Full-time equivalent employment and total payroll for selected functions—Con.									
	Health		Highways		Police protection		Fire protection		Correction	
	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll
labama	1.39	.16	2.49	1.96	3.09	1.94	1.10	.88	1.33	.91
laska	.85	.61	.52	.27	8.61	5.03	.98	.96	—	—
rizona	.48	.17	.67	.45	1.09	.60	2.04	.61	.01	—
rkansas	.20	.14	.97	.63	1.61	1.63	.55	.32	1.16	.70
alifornia	.17	.09	.45	.37	.43	.51	5.76	3.55	—	—
olorado	8.86	2.33	1.48	.80	1.07	.68	1.92	2.10	.23	.09
onnecticut	—	—	.04	.04	.05	.03	.03	—	—	—
elaware	—	—	—	—	.21	—	—	—	—	—
istrict of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lorida	.37	.37	.52	.39	.58	.57	.63	.74	.19	.25
eorgia	.85	.79	2.10	1.27	1.51	1.06	3.94	1.60	.99	.72
awaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
daho	1.77	.53	1.25	.92	1.50	.95	.48	.51	1.30	.80
llinois	1.62	.62	1.22	.86	2.14	.46	3.17	1.73	.09	.51
ndiana	1.03	.86	.80	1.04	1.53	.73	1.19	1.21	.70	.46
owa	3.09	1.37	1.01	.96	2.12	1.47	1.02	.30	.80	.32
Kansas	1.16	.47	.86	.71	1.05	.89	1.52	.70	.19	.10
Kentucky	6.86	6.11	1.93	2.16	3.28	2.43	3.28	1.19	.70	.59
Louisiana	.20	.10	1.55	.88	1.85	1.31	.46	.52	.40	.25
Maine	1.28	—	1.38	1.03	1.84	1.32	.47	—	1.00	1.51
Maryland	.11	.09	1.42	.51	.37	.26	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	.02	.01	—	—
Michigan	1.42	.84	1.88	1.39	.89	.74	2.08	.60	.24	.14
Minnesota	1.24	.73	1.95	1.13	3.23	2.10	2.88	.30	.97	.75
Mississippi	.98	.49	1.53	.82	1.54	1.03	1.35	.82	.68	.39
Missouri	4.97	3.69	1.87	1.97	3.04	2.46	2.17	2.26	.91	.76
Montana	1.47	.33	.49	.50	1.96	1.34	1.35	.25	1.36	.54
Nebraska	1.36	.77	1.53	1.20	1.97	1.09	.10	.02	1.39	.55
Nevada	.24	.14	.33	.43	.48	.08	4.14	4.48	.26	.23
New Hampshire	8.75	.61	1.28	1.10	2.20	1.18	1.06	.46	—	—
New Jersey	.29	.22	.54	.40	1.08	1.25	.97	.93	.01	—
New Mexico	.85	.40	.32	.49	3.22	1.49	2.87	2.51	.70	.52
New York	.44	.46	1.21	.85	.45	.29	1.19	1.04	.09	.08
North Carolina	.02	.02	.81	.51	1.20	1.13	.77	.83	—	—
North Dakota	.76	.34	1.37	.64	1.47	1.19	—	—	—	—
Ohio	2.16	1.62	1.54	1.07	2.39	1.81	2.54	2.48	.77	.42
Oklahoma	.55	.35	1.69	1.47	1.55	.91	1.06	.75	.28	.14
Oregon	2.21	1.08	.61	.51	2.20	1.60	3.64	4.41	.53	.52
Pennsylvania	1.47	.95	1.00	.72	1.27	.75	1.51	.40	.23	.47
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	.47	.51	—	—
South Carolina	.85	.80	1.98	1.45	1.20	1.30	4.97	2.45	.64	.12
South Dakota	.82	.32	1.53	.80	.98	.70	—	—	.22	.31
Tennessee	.06	.05	1.58	1.10	1.61	1.51	1.42	1.47	—	—
Texas	.58	.39	1.11	.66	1.26	1.00	1.97	1.46	1.66	1.08
Utah	1.61	.85	.64	.54	.41	.22	2.58	.84	.88	1.04
Vermont	—	—	1.54	1.27	.59	.57	1.34	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	.65	.46	.68	.40	.47	.29	—	—
Washington	.56	.46	.56	.51	.73	.52	3.54	2.90	.37	.39
West Virginia	.48	.84	.85	.42	1.55	1.18	.22	.05	1.36	1.95
Wisconsin	4.75	1.70	1.93	1.22	1.15	.85	.87	.56	.72	.49
Wyoming	3.51	2.40	.85	.66	3.58	1.30	2.75	.46	4.59	2.06

Note: Estimates of the relative standard errors of local government totals can be calculated from the relative standard errors for State and local government estimates given in this table using the following equation:

$$\text{Relative Standard Error of Local Total} = \frac{\text{(Relative Standard Error of State and Local Total) X (Estimate of State and Local Total)}}{\text{Estimate of Local Total}}$$

* U.S. G.P.O.:1991-281-558:40277

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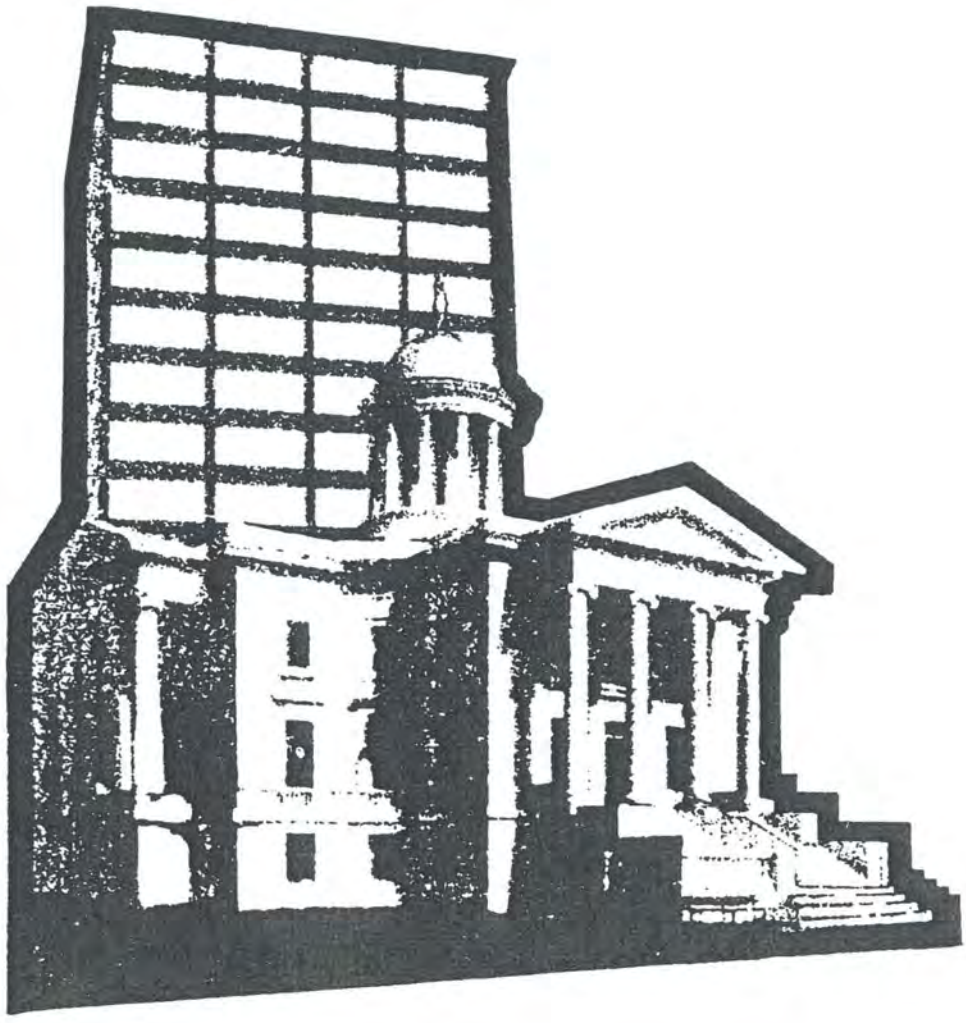
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment: 1989



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Appendix B. **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Government Estimates by State, in Percent: 1989**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

State	Major totals			Full-time equivalent employment and total payroll for selected functions					
				Elementary and secondary education		Public welfare		Hospitals	
	Total employment	Full-time equivalent employment	Total payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll
Alabama	.46	.39	.29	1.08	.51	.62	.40	–	–
Alaska	.24	.42	.46	.50	.38	–	–	–	–
Arizona	.27	.30	.60	.84	1.68	–	–	.72	.55
Arkansas	.59	.42	.59	1.09	1.45	.42	.14	.24	.15
California	.18	.19	.16	.40	.33	.03	.02	1.03	.90
Colorado	.36	.24	.16	.40	.25	3.82	.87	.30	.16
Connecticut	.02	.03	.01	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delaware	.13	.01	.04	–	–	–	–	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	.15	.11	.17	.17	.34	.18	.18	.07	.26
Georgia	.38	.40	.27	.94	.45	.18	.08	.39	.30
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idaho	.53	.41	.26	.68	.44	.65	.28	1.69	1.80
Illinois	.63	.35	.40	.50	.68	.55	.17	.50	.39
Indiana	.44	.38	.38	.80	.86	.24	.17	.55	1.06
Iowa	.72	.42	.43	.72	.98	1.40	.64	1.28	1.70
Kansas	.57	.27	.29	.46	.77	.29	.15	.88	.59
Kentucky	.47	.49	.47	1.00	1.03	.39	.29	1.98	1.69
Louisiana	.30	.18	.23	.50	.55	.37	.09	.28	.28
Maine	.36	.25	.23	.26	.47	.20	.14	–	–
Maryland	.20	.06	.04	–	–	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	.09	.07	.06	.14	.11	–	–	–	–
Michigan	.38	.29	.60	.58	1.34	1.16	.48	1.71	1.02
Minnesota	1.09	.89	.68	2.24	1.70	3.53	1.96	.90	.50
Mississippi	.52	.58	1.37	1.58	2.40	7.84	6.79	1.74	7.39
Missouri	.56	.43	.31	.83	.70	4.56	2.34	.09	.56
Montana	1.76	1.90	2.06	4.08	4.48	.32	.47	.08	.06
Nebraska	.61	.42	.30	.90	.84	4.99	2.47	.56	.39
Nevada	.75	.86	.65	.52	.30	.17	.07	.43	.25
New Hampshire	.69	.40	.38	.50	.73	.12	.06	–	–
New Jersey	.21	.19	.24	.38	.44	.14	.10	–	–
New Mexico	.34	.31	.34	.85	.92	.34	.18	–	–
New York	.19	.15	.18	.40	.47	.17	.10	.68	.43
North Carolina	.16	.16	.12	–	–	.30	.16	–	–
North Dakota	.88	.33	.25	.90	.54	.55	.60	–	–
Ohio	.74	.56	.62	1.28	1.34	1.96	1.72	.90	.71
Oklahoma	.69	.65	.46	1.27	.97	.05	.02	1.50	1.23
Oregon	.36	.34	.30	.52	.54	4.20	2.06	.02	.10
Pennsylvania	.30	.20	.31	.44	.72	.26	.11	–	–
Rhode Island	.01	.08	.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	.97	.82	.76	2.37	1.98	.08	.06	.21	.62
South Dakota	1.24	.51	.36	1.15	.96	.50	.34	1.24	.81
Tennessee	.49	.19	.17	.02	.01	–	–	–	–
Texas	.24	.23	.22	.43	.29	.63	.23	.51	1.29
Utah	.33	.29	.14	.81	.39	.46	.16	.37	.37
Vermont	.42	.46	.29	.78	.68	–	.01	–	–
Virginia	.05	.04	.05	–	–	–	–	–	–
Washington	.33	.21	.20	.28	.23	.03	.06	.61	.94
West Virginia	.93	.33	.27	.61	.42	–	–	.25	.24
Wisconsin	.50	.38	.47	.77	1.09	2.58	1.90	.31	.22
Wyoming	.42	.29	.28	.79	.65	1.55	1.00	.63	.45

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix B. **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Government Estimates by State, in Percent: 1989**—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

State	Full-time equivalent employment and total payroll for selected functions—Con.									
	Health		Highways		Police protection		Fire protection		Correction	
	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll	Full-time equivalent	Payroll
Alabama	1.64	.65	2.49	1.75	3.07	2.05	1.20	.84	.73	.36
Alaska	2.83	.89	.21	.06	7.40	3.46	—	.03	—	—
Arizona	.38	.20	.55	.42	.88	.63	2.52	.34	.01	.01
Arkansas	.22	.12	.72	.43	1.34	1.23	.69	.51	.88	.51
California	2.58	1.59	.53	.43	.52	.50	1.83	1.36	—	—
Colorado	8.77	2.08	1.81	.89	1.03	.61	1.83	1.82	.24	.10
Connecticut	—	.01	.04	.02	.04	.05	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	.22	.08	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	.60	.59	.62	.41	.72	.63	.54	.70	.21	.30
Georgia	.92	.76	1.90	1.32	1.60	1.20	2.88	1.57	1.16	.66
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	.35	.20	1.24	.98	1.32	1.14	1.01	.83	.99	.73
Illinois	.87	.61	1.18	.78	1.96	1.97	2.53	1.76	.35	.38
Indiana	1.15	.87	.63	.84	1.52	.87	1.30	1.36	.77	.34
Iowa	3.20	1.70	.90	.75	2.08	1.42	1.60	.77	.91	.37
Kansas	1.54	.48	.68	.61	3.10	2.58	.30	.21	.30	.17
Kentucky	2.25	2.58	1.10	1.33	3.08	2.30	1.00	.97	.91	.76
Louisiana	.22	.36	1.60	.98	1.79	1.39	.72	.40	.42	.29
Maine	.80	.44	1.58	.98	2.04	1.25	.87	.90	1.00	.92
Maryland	.11	.08	1.40	.46	.22	.14	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	.02	.02	—	—
Michigan	1.63	.97	1.40	.99	.75	.60	1.29	.69	.22	.13
Minnesota	1.41	.81	1.90	1.32	3.88	2.06	.79	.55	1.17	.80
Mississippi	1.67	.91	1.43	.70	1.62	1.47	1.35	.82	.90	.47
Missouri	5.10	2.87	1.84	.96	2.28	1.40	2.51	2.06	.84	.44
Montana	1.54	.69	.50	.39	1.81	1.23	1.36	.55	1.33	.36
Nebraska	.69	.09	1.73	1.13	1.57	1.26	.22	.13	1.41	.57
Nevada	.44	.15	.23	.14	.04	.25	4.36	4.39	.07	.04
New Hampshire	9.17	3.95	1.22	1.10	2.18	1.59	1.13	.65	—	—
New Jersey	.28	.22	.51	.38	1.16	1.26	1.63	1.35	.01	—
New Mexico	1.00	.66	.59	.65	2.36	1.26	1.43	1.09	.53	.45
New York	.48	.29	1.15	.78	.32	.24	.80	.87	.06	.05
North Carolina	.02	.02	.58	.42	1.31	.99	.73	.72	.07	—
North Dakota	.57	.37	1.31	.74	1.50	1.12	—	.07	.25	.09
Ohio	2.31	1.65	1.38	.99	2.11	1.59	2.19	2.30	.80	.36
Oklahoma	.43	.34	1.77	1.38	1.43	1.07	1.47	1.49	.28	.14
Oregon	1.56	2.12	.62	.35	2.18	1.50	4.80	4.38	.18	.21
Pennsylvania	—	.92	.98	.75	1.14	.81	1.46	.41	.39	.40
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	.47	.53	—	—
South Carolina	.11	.07	1.55	1.62	.83	2.39	2.84	1.32	.20	.18
South Dakota	.71	.51	1.42	1.15	.90	.69	—	.10	.41	.17
Tennessee	.06	.05	1.61	1.16	1.22	1.03	.70	.53	—	—
Texas	.47	.32	1.01	.67	1.28	1.00	1.95	1.40	1.47	.86
Utah	1.65	.92	.61	.40	.43	.32	.32	.17	.49	.30
Vermont	—	.02	1.42	.98	.87	.79	1.39	.34	—	—
Virginia	—	—	.67	.39	.68	.38	.47	.27	—	—
Washington	.53	.46	.80	.57	1.03	.82	3.67	2.96	.84	.55
West Virginia	1.81	.64	.59	.47	2.88	1.54	.19	.15	1.44	1.56
Wisconsin	4.28	1.55	1.86	1.09	1.16	.82	.74	.32	.83	.40
Wyoming	1.06	.18	.54	.44	4.47	1.07	.98	.40	2.78	1.37

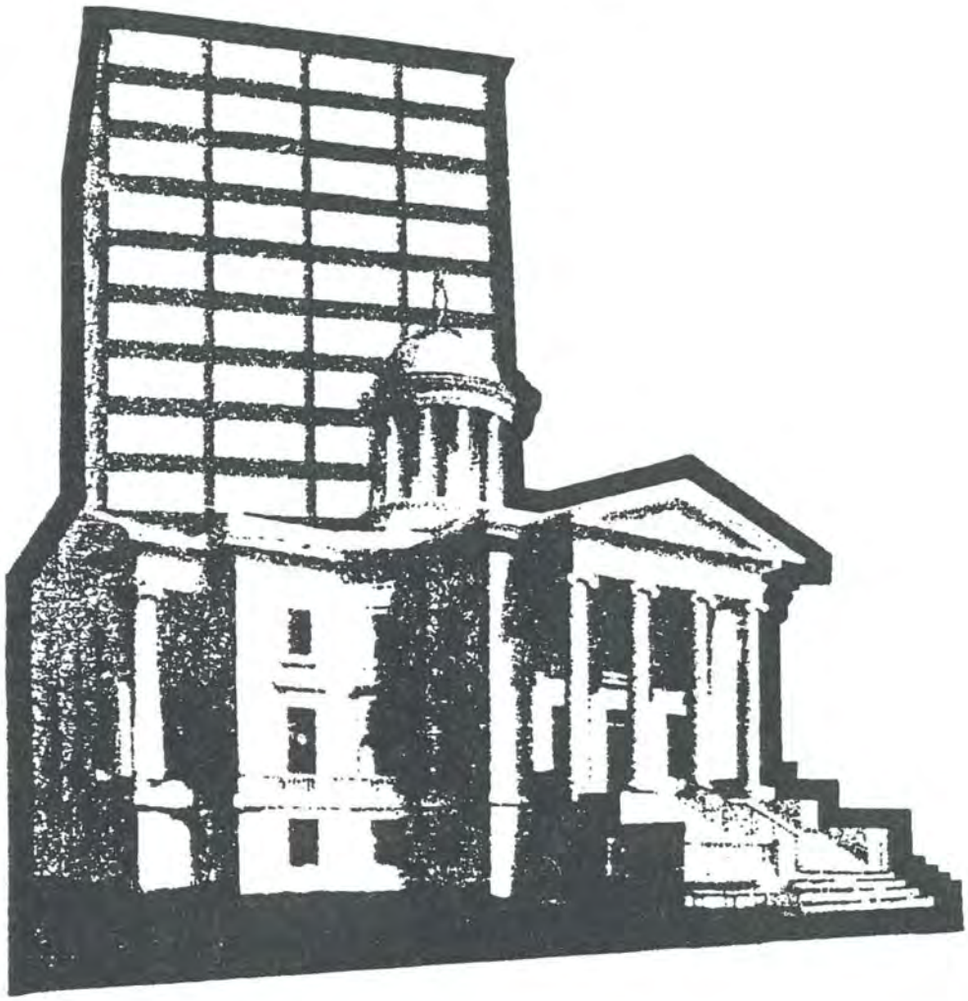
Note: Estimates of the relative standard errors of local government totals can be calculated from the relative standard errors for State and local government estimates given in this table using the following equation:

$$\text{Relative Standard Error of Local Total} = \frac{(\text{Relative Standard Error of State and Local Total}) \times (\text{Estimate of State and Local Total})}{\text{Estimate of Local Total}}$$

GE-88-1

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment in 1988



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appendix B. **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Estimates by State, in Percent: 1987** Sic

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text)

State	Total employees	Total full-time employees	Total payroll	Total full-time payroll	Financial administration full-time employees	Other government administration full-time employees
United States, total	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.5
Alabama	.5	.4	.4	.4	3.4	9.2
Alaska	1.3	.4	.2	.2	1.5	2.7
Arizona	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	3.5
Arkansas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.9	4.9
California	.3	.5	.6	.6	.2	.6
Colorado	1.2	1.5	.4	.5	1.1	2.5
Connecticut	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
Delaware	.2	.2	.2	.1	.9	1.7
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.4
Georgia	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.5
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1.0	.6	.5	.5	2.7	6.6
Illinois	.7	.4	.4	.4	1.9	3.2
Indiana	.8	.4	.4	.4	2.6	3.4
Iowa	1.0	.7	.5	.6	1.6	3.8
Kansas	.7	.5	.4	.4	1.7	10.7
Kentucky	.9	.8	.6	.7	8.1	14.1
Louisiana	.4	.4	.3	.3	1.3	2.6
Maine	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	4.5	4.3
Maryland	-	-	-	-	.3	1.0
Massachusetts	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Michigan	.7	.5	.3	.3	2.1	3.9
Minnesota	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.5	7.5
Mississippi	1.0	1.1	.9	.9	1.8	5.7
Missouri	.9	.8	.6	.6	2.7	5.0
Montana	3.5	1.0	.7	.8	.8	4.1
Nebraska	1.2	.8	.7	.7	1.7	5.1
Nevada	.7	.6	.3	.3	.8	1.4
New Hampshire	2.4	.6	.7	.6	3.5	2.4
New Jersey	.3	.2	.3	.3	.9	.9
New Mexico	.5	.6	.6	.6	1.1	2.7
New York	.3	.2	.2	.2	.7	1.1
North Carolina	1.2	.2	.3	.1	1.3	2.2
North Dakota	3.2	4.6	1.5	1.6	4.0	12.4
Ohio	.6	.4	.4	.4	1.7	2.6
Oklahoma	.7	.7	.5	.6	2.3	3.9
Oregon	.8	.7	.6	.6	1.1	2.7
Pennsylvania	.5	.5	.5	.5	.9	1.9
Rhode Island	.1	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	.4	.5	.5	.5	1.1	5.2
South Dakota	1.5	.8	.6	.6	1.2	5.1
Tennessee	.5	.3	.3	.3	2.0	19.0
Texas	.3	.4	.3	.3	1.1	2.9
Utah	.3	.3	.2	.2	1.4	2.0
Vermont	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.3	3.9
Virginia	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.1
Washington	.9	.4	.4	.4	1.2	1.7
West Virginia	.4	.2	.2	.2	1.0	3.7
Wisconsin	.9	.3	.3	.3	2.6	2.6
Wyoming	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	4.1

Appendix B. **Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Estimates by State, in Percent: 1987**—Con.

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text)

States	Elementary and secondary education full-time employees	Higher education full-time employees	Public welfare full-time employees	Hospital full-time employees	Highway full-time employees	Public utilities full-time employees	Police protection full-time employees
United States, total	.2	.1	.2	.5	.2	.6	.2
Alabama	.8	-	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.8	2.1
Alaska	-	-	4.5	-	.3	6.8	2.8
Arizona	1.8	-	1.3	-	.5	.3	1.0
Arkansas	1.3	-	.5	2.1	1.4	3.8	10.6
California	.6	.2	.3	.2	.2	.6	.2
Colorado	.4	-	1.0	1.3	.7	24.7	.9
Connecticut	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1
Delaware	.3	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.3
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	.3	-	1.6	.4	.6	.6	.5
Georgia	1.0	-	5.6	8.8	1.1	2.0	1.0
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1.0	-	.8	1.3	2.0	5.0	2.3
Illinois	.6	.9	1.2	.4	1.1	.7	.7
Indiana	.7	.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.0
Iowa	1.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.3	6.9	2.6
Kansas	.8	-	1.0	2.8	1.2	2.7	1.1
Kentucky	1.1	-	.9	3.0	1.2	3.3	2.8
Louisiana	.4	-	.3	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.2
Maine	4.5	-	.1	-	1.6	2.9	2.4
Maryland	-	-	-	-	.3	.3	.3
Massachusetts	.3	-	-	-	-	.2	-
Michigan	1.0	-	2.9	.9	3.1	3.7	1.1
Minnesota	4.4	-	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.4
Mississippi	2.2	-	.2	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.3
Missouri	1.3	-	.2	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.0
Montana	2.3	-	1.1	.3	.6	4.9	1.6
Nebraska	1.9	-	7.7	1.3	1.4	.6	1.5
Nevada	1.2	-	.3	3.8	.7	.9	.2
New Hampshire	1.0	-	-	-	2.0	.7	3.6
New Jersey	.4	-	.1	-	.7	1.8	.6
New Mexico	1.5	-	1.6	-	.9	1.4	.7
New York	.4	-	.1	-	.8	.1	.3
North Carolina	-	-	.1	-	.9	3.4	.9
North Dakota	4.4	-	1.4	-	1.1	4.5	1.7
Ohio	.6	2.9	.8	1.3	1.0	3.1	.4
Oklahoma	1.5	-	-	1.3	1.2	3.5	2.6
Oregon	1.2	-	1.2	.5	1.5	1.6	1.3
Pennsylvania	1.1	-	.9	-	.8	2.1	.8
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-
South Carolina	.8	-	.9	1.1	.8	2.8	.8
South Dakota	1.6	-	11.3	.2	1.1	2.4	1.7
Tennessee	-	-	.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.0
Texas	.7	-	.3	1.4	1.3	.7	.8
Utah	.3	-	.4	.8	.7	.8	.8
Vermont	3.0	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.7
Virginia	-	-	-	-	.4	.6	1.7
Washington	.9	-	.3	.6	1.1	.5	.6
West Virginia	.2	-	.1	-	.6	4.9	1.5
Wisconsin	.6	-	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	.7
Wyoming	3.1	-	.7	.1	.5	15.0	2.4

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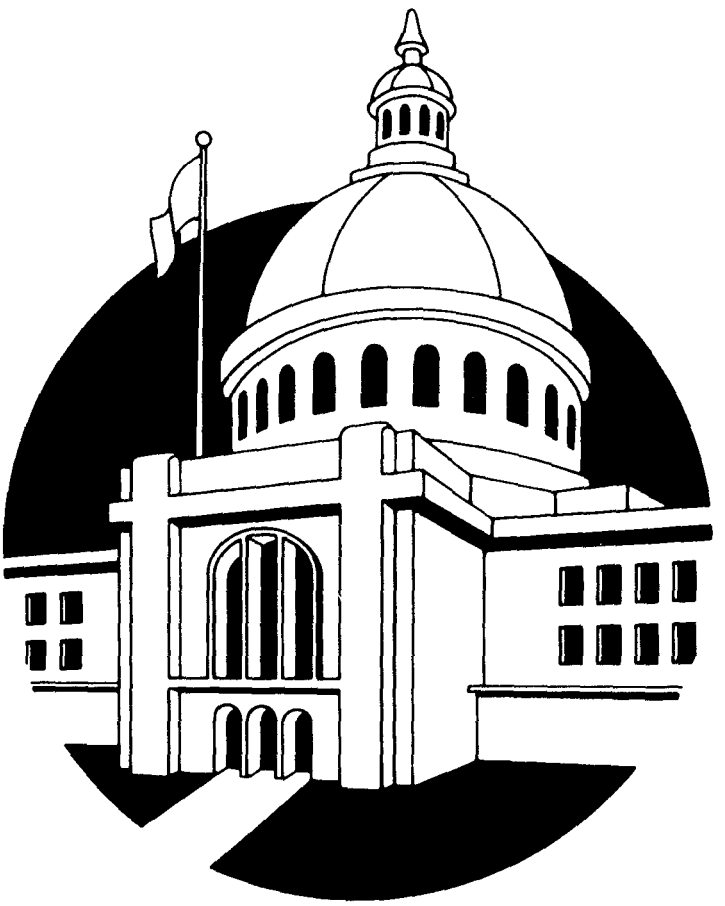
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment in 1986



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appendix B. Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Estimates by State, in Percent: 1986

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

State	Total employees	Total full-time employees	Total payroll	Total full-time payroll	Financial administration full-time employees	Other government administration full-time employees
United States, total	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.5
Alabama	.5	.4	.4	.4	3.6	9.3
Alaska	1.3	.5	.4	.5	1.6	3.7
Arizona	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.7
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7	.7	2.0	4.9
California	.3	.6	.7	.7	.2	.4
Colorado	.9	.2	.4	.4	1.1	2.5
Connecticut	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Delaware	.2	.2	.1	.1	.9	1.8
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.1	1.6
Georgia	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.8
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	.9	1.0	.5	.6	3.2	6.5
Illinois	.7	.3	.4	.4	1.3	3.3
Indiana	.8	.4	.3	.4	1.8	3.1
Iowa	1.1	.7	.5	.5	2.0	3.1
Kansas	.7	.5	.4	.4	1.4	10.9
Kentucky	.7	.6	.6	.6	8.2	13.3
Louisiana	.4	.4	.2	.3	1.2	2.6
Maine	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.2	4.6	3.8
Maryland	.1	-	-	-	.3	.6
Massachusetts	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Michigan	.7	.5	.4	.4	2.1	4.0
Minnesota	1.1	.6	.6	.6	2.3	7.8
Mississippi	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.7	5.8
Missouri	.6	.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	4.7
Montana	.9	.8	.6	.7	.8	4.5
Nebraska	1.1	.8	.7	.7	1.8	5.2
Nevada	.7	.6	.2	.3	.5	1.2
New Hampshire	2.9	.5	.6	.6	3.4	2.4
New Jersey	.2	.2	.3	.3	.9	.9
New Mexico	.3	.4	.5	.5	1.2	2.3
New York	.2	.1	.2	.2	.7	1.3
North Carolina	1.2	.1	.3	.1	2.1	4.3
North Dakota	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.9	11.7
Ohio	.5	.4	.4	.4	1.7	2.2
Oklahoma	.7	.7	.5	.5	2.4	3.9
Oregon	.8	.7	.5	.6	1.0	2.9
Pennsylvania	.4	.3	.4	.4	1.2	1.8
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	.4	.4	.5	.6	1.1	4.9
South Dakota	1.4	.8	.6	.6	.8	5.1
Tennessee	.5	.3	.4	.4	2.1	19.2
Texas	.3	.3	.3	.3	1.1	2.6
Utah	.3	.2	.1	.1	.7	1.9
Vermont	1.1	.8	.7	.7	2.7	2.5
Virginia	.1	.1	.1	.1	.5	1.2
Washington	.9	.4	.4	.4	.8	1.8
West Virginia	.4	.2	.2	.2	1.3	3.6
Wisconsin	.5	.3	.2	.3	2.8	2.6
Wyoming	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	4.4	3.4

Appendix B. Relative Standard Errors of Selected Variables for State and Local Estimates by State, in Percent: 1986—Con.

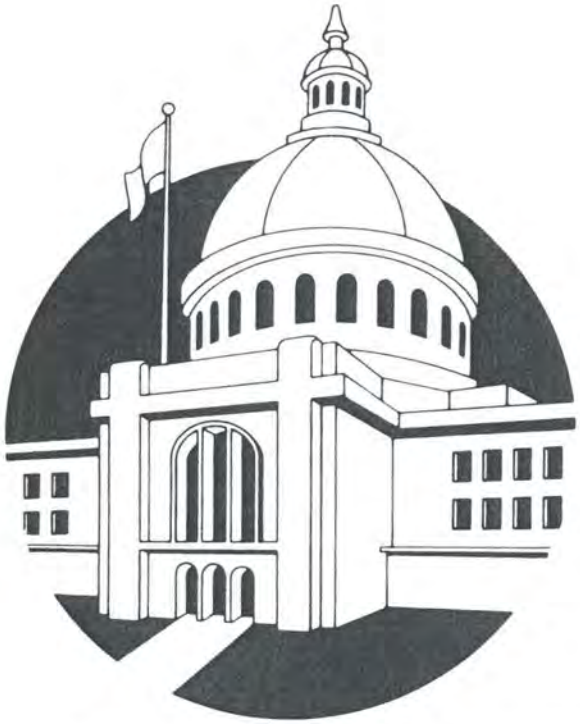
[For meaning of symbols, see text]

States	Elementary and secondary education full-time employees	Higher education full-time employees	Public welfare full-time employees	Hospital full-time employees	Highway full-time employees	Public utilities full-time employees	Police protection full-time employees
United States, total	.1	.1	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1
Alabama	.8	-	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.8
Alaska	-	-	4.5	-	.2	12.1	3.2
Arizona	1.5	-	-	-	.5	.2	.5
Arkansas	1.1	-	.5	1.8	1.0	9.1	1.4
California	.5	.2	.4	.3	.2	.6	.2
Colorado	.4	-	3.4	.6	.7	.7	.8
Connecticut	-	-	.1	-	.1	-	.1
Delaware	.2	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.3
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	.2	-	1.2	.4	.7	.5	.5
Georgia	1.1	-	5.6	6.7	1.0	2.2	.9
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1.9	-	1.1	1.3	2.1	3.9	2.7
Illinois	.6	.9	1.2	.1	1.1	.7	.6
Indiana	.8	.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.8	1.0
Iowa	.9	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.1	6.4	2.7
Kansas	.7	-	1.2	3.0	1.2	2.9	1.1
Kentucky	1.0	-	.6	2.9	1.5	3.7	2.8
Louisiana	.7	-	.3	1.1	2.3	1.9	1.3
Maine	4.6	-	.1	-	1.6	3.2	2.3
Maryland	-	-	-	-	.4	.3	.3
Massachusetts	.3	-	-	-	-	.2	.1
Michigan	1.1	-	1.0	.4	2.9	3.7	1.0
Minnesota	1.4	-	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2
Mississippi	2.0	-	.2	2.1	1.4	3.7	1.3
Missouri	1.4	-	.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	.8
Montana	1.8	-	.7	.3	.6	3.9	1.4
Nebraska	2.2	-	8.3	1.1	1.4	.8	1.3
Nevada	1.6	-	1.3	3.5	.4	1.2	.2
New Hampshire	.8	-	-	-	2.1	.5	3.6
New Jersey	.4	-	-	-	.6	1.5	.6
New Mexico	1.1	-	1.7	-	1.2	1.8	.7
New York	.4	-	.1	-	.9	.1	.3
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	1.3	3.4	.6
North Dakota	3.4	-	1.7	-	1.0	3.7	1.3
Ohio	.6	2.9	.9	1.2	.9	2.7	.4
Oklahoma	1.5	-	.1	1.1	1.2	3.8	2.8
Oregon	1.1	-	1.2	.5	1.5	6.3	1.1
Pennsylvania	.6	-	.8	-	.8	.5	.9
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-
South Carolina	.8	-	.9	1.0	.8	3.2	.6
South Dakota	1.6	-	11.5	.7	.8	2.6	1.6
Tennessee	-	-	.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.0
Texas	.6	-	.2	1.0	1.0	.7	.8
Utah	.3	-	.2	.9	.8	.9	.7
Vermont	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	1.5	1.8
Virginia	-	-	-	-	.4	.5	.6
Washington	.8	-	.2	.5	.4	.5	.6
West Virginia	.1	-	.1	-	.7	5.5	1.7
Wisconsin	.6	-	1.8	-	1.2	2.0	.6
Wyoming	3.1	-	.8	.1	.8	14.2	2.4

GE85-No. 1

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment in 1985



Issued August 1986

U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Robert Ortner, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
Director

of approximately 22,000 local units chosen from the universe of local governments identified in the 1982 Census of Governments and modified by the addition or deletion of local governments which came into existence or went out of existence since 1982.

Using 1980 population as a base, the sample includes all county governments having 50,000 or more population, all municipalities (and townships in New England and the Middle Atlantic States) having 25,000 or more population, and all school districts with 5,000 or more enrollment in October 1981. The sample also includes with certainty: all county, municipal, and township governments which operate their own school system(s); all school districts which provide college grade education; all transit special districts; all special districts with $10 million or more in long-term debt outstanding, or whose total revenues or total expenditures equaled $5 million or more in fiscal year 1982; and other local governments whose expenditures or level of indebtedness exceeded a specified ratio within each of certain specified counties (all county areas having 100,000 or more population).

A random selection of the remaining units was made from a compilation of all local governments within individual county areas having 100,000 or more population. The balance of each State was further grouped by type and size of government. The probability of selection for each noncertainty government was based on the ratio of that government's expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures or indebtedness of all noncertainty governments within each of the specified county areas or balance of State groups.

Usable replies were received from 85 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1985 survey of government employment. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies in the panel, prior year data were used.

The statistics in this report that are based wholly or partly on data from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all governments but otherwise conducted using the same questionnaires and procedures. Estimates based on a sample survey are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. The particular sample used in this survey is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Each of the possible samples generally would yield somewhat different results. 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 results obtained from a complete census.

The estimates of standard errors for major 1984 data items from this sample were generally within 2 percent of the estimated figure (and less than 1 percent in 33 States). Relative standard errors for the 1985 survey results were not completed at the time this report was prepared. These standard errors are expected, however, to be of the same order of magnitude since the same sample panel and survey procedures were used in the 1985 and 1984 surveys. The results of the computation of standard errors for October 1984 local government totals on a relative standard basis are summarized in table H; results of the computation of standard errors for the October 1985 local government totals will be made available upon request.

The estimated standard errors may be used in the following manner to form confidence intervals as a measurement of the sampling error. The lower bound of a two-thirds confidence interval is obtained by subtracting one standard error from the estimate. The upper bound is obtained by adding one standard error to the estimate. If confidence intervals are constructed in this manner for all possible samples of the same size and same sample design, approximately two-thirds of the constructed intervals would include the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census. For any one sample, we can then say that the chances are 2 out of 3 that an interval constructed in this manner will include the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census. The upper bound for a 95 percent confidence interval can be constructed by adding twice the standard

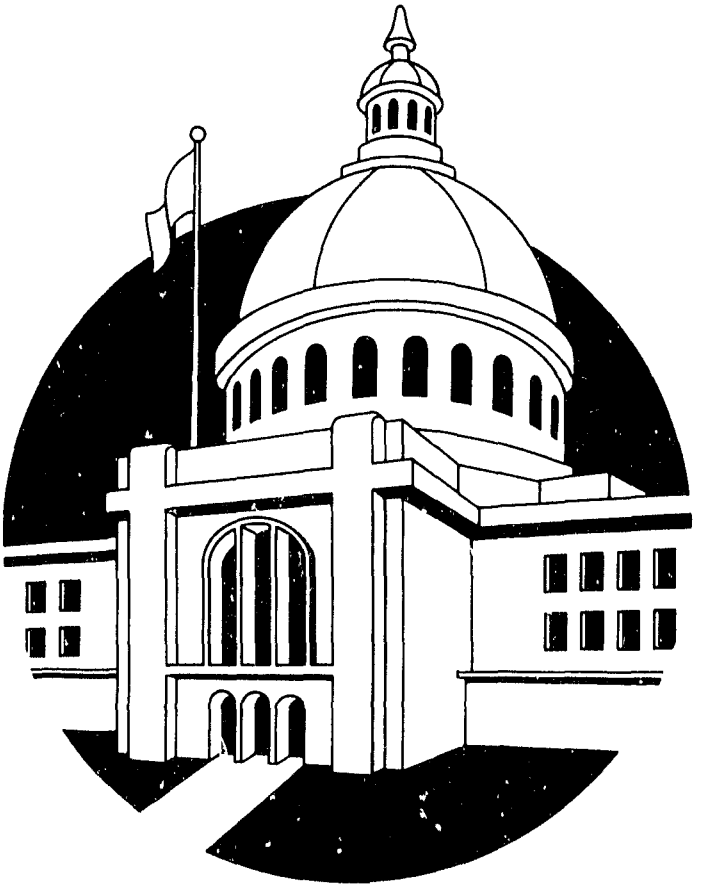
Table H. Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of All Employees, Full-Time Employees, Total Payrolls, and Full-Time Payrolls as a Percent of Estimated Total, by States

.5 or less		.5--1.0	1.0--2.0	2.0 or more
California	New Jersey	Alabama	Alaska	Maine
Colorado	New Mexico	Arizona	Indiana	New Hampshire
Connecticut	New York	Arkansas	Iowa	Oregon
Delaware	Ohio	Georgia	Kansas	Utah
District of Columbia	Pennsylvania	Idaho	Minnesota	Wyoming
Florida	Rhode Island	Illinois	Mississippi	
Hawaii	Utah	Kentucky	Missouri	
Louisiana	Virginia	Michigan	Nebraska	
Maryland	West Virginia	Montana	North Carolina	
Massachusetts		Nevada	South Dakota	
		North Dakota	Texas	
		Oklahoma	Washington	
		South Carolina	Wisconsin	
		Tennessee		

GE83-No. 1

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Public Employment in 1983



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of 814 per 10,000 population in Alaska. The following is a distribution of the 50 States and the District of Columbia in terms of full-time equivalent number of State and local government employees per 10,000 population:

Total	51
Less than 425	4
425-449	10
450-474	11
475-499	11
500-524	7
525-549	1
550-574	3
575 or more	3

Local governments averaged 332 full-time equivalent employees per 10,000 population in October 1983, or two and one-half times the corresponding ratio for State governments—133 per 10,000.

Tables 10 and 11 of this report provide functional distributions of full-time equivalent employment and October payrolls, by State. Table 12 presents the ratios of full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population by function; table F summarizes this relationship for selected functions.

SOURCES AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Data for State governments shown in this report result from a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. Local government data were estimated from a random sample of approximately 20,000 local units. Using 1975 estimated population as a base, the sample includes all county governments in the 75 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), other county governments having 50,000 or more inhabitants, all municipalities (and townships in New England and the Middle Atlantic States) having 25,000 or more inhabitants, and all school districts with 6,000 or more enrollment in October 1976. The sample also included with certainty those governments whose relative importance in their State, based on annual expenditure or indebtedness, was above a specified level. A random selection of the remaining units was made from a compilation of all local governments within selected large SMSA's, other major counties, and the balance of the State, further grouped by type and size of government. The sample was chosen using probabilities that were based on the ratio of each government's annual expenditure or indebtedness to the State total for noncertainty units. Usable replies were received from 79 percent of the panel canvassed. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies in the panel, prior year data were used.

The statistics in this report that are based wholly or partly on data from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all governments but otherwise conducted using the same questionnaires and procedures. Estimates based on a sample survey are subject to sampling variability. The particular sample used in this survey is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different results. 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 results obtained from a complete census.

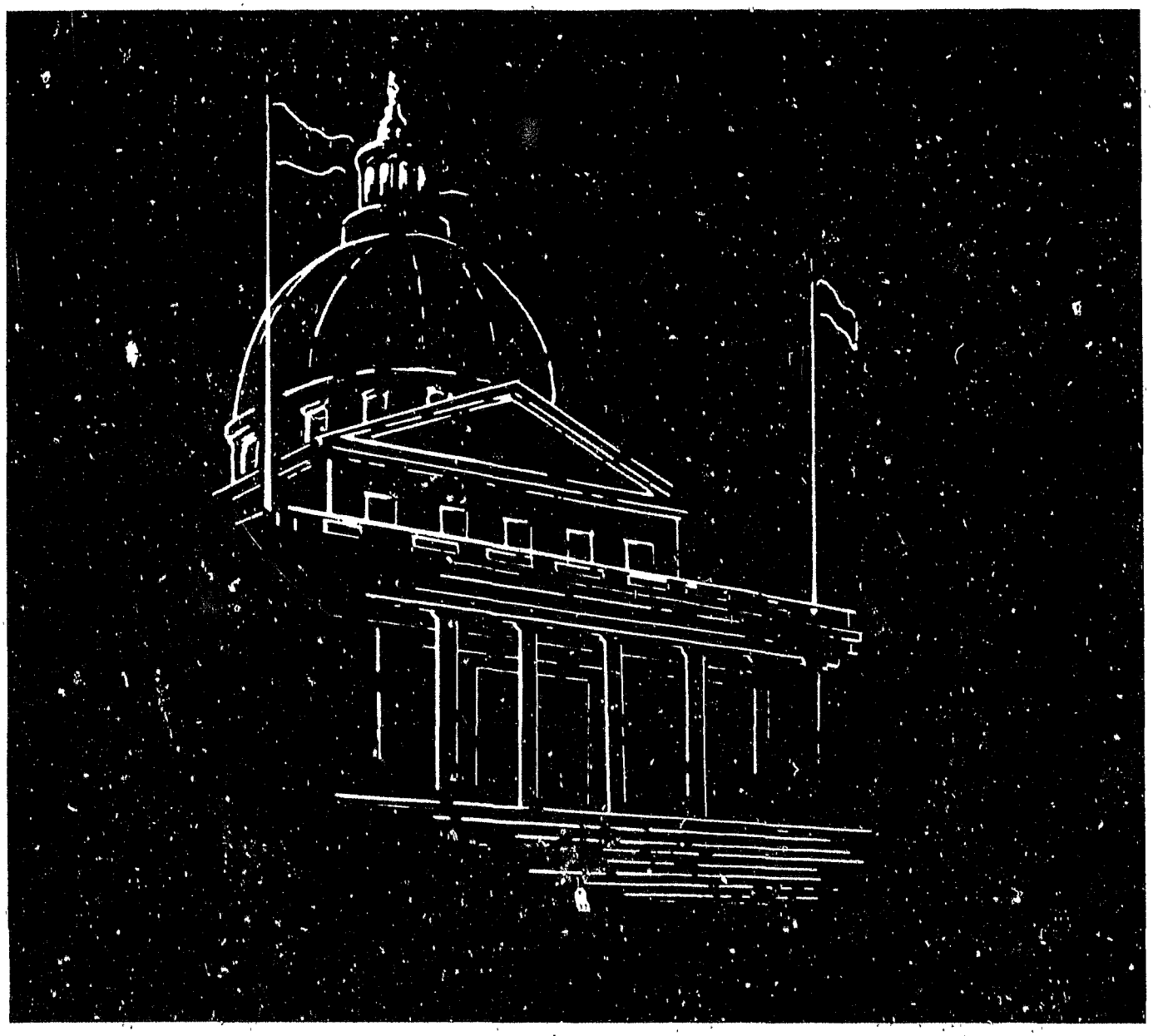
The estimates of standard errors for 1979 data from this sample were found to be generally within 2 percent of the estimated figure (and less than 1 percent in 43 States) for local government totals of full-time employees, full-time employee payrolls, and full-time equivalent employment. Sampling errors of the 1983 data are expected to be of the same order of magnitude since the same panel and survey procedures were used in the 1983 and 1979 surveys. The results of the computation of standard errors for October 1979 local government totals on a relative standard error basis are summarized in table G.

Table G. Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Full-Time Employees, Full-Time Employee Payrolls, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment as a Percent of Estimated Total, by States

0.5 or less		0.5--1.0		1.0--2.0	
California	Massachusetts	Arizona	New Hampshire	Alabama	Minnesota
Colorado	Nevada	Idaho	New York	Alaska	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Jersey	Kansas	Oklahoma	Arkansas	North Dakota
Delaware	New Mexico	Kentucky	Oregon	Iowa	South Dakota
District of Columbia	North Carolina	Louisiana	Pennsylvania		
Florida	Ohio	Maine	South Carolina		
Georgia	Rhode Island	Michigan	Texas		
Hawaii	Tennessee	Mississippi	Vermont		
Illinois	Utah	Missouri	West Virginia		
Indiana	Virginia	Montana	Wyoming		
Maryland	Washington				
	Wisconsin				

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1981

GE 81 No. 1



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The estimates of standard errors for 1979 data from this sample were found to be generally within 2 percent of the estimated figure (and less than 1 percent from 43 States) for local government totals of full-time employees, full-time employee payrolls, and full-time equivalent employment. Sampling errors of the 1981 data are expected to be of the same order of magnitude since the same panel and survey procedures were used in the 1981 and 1979 surveys. The results of the computation of standard errors for October 1979 local government totals on a relative standard error basis are summarized in table G.

A two-thirds confidence interval for a particular sample may be constructed in the following manner. The lower bound is obtained by subtracting one standard error from the estimate. The upper bound is obtained by adding one standard error to the estimate. We can then say with two-thirds confidence that this interval will include the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census.

State government figures are not subject to sampling; consequently, State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Nationwide estimates in this report are based upon the summation of State-by-State figures and, consequently, are more reliable than the State-area data. Estimates of major U.S. totals for local governments are expected to be subject to a sampling variability of less than one-half of 1 percent and other local government totals are generally subject to sampling variability of less than 1 percent.

State-area estimates shown in table 9 for specific types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for some locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability and should be interpreted with special caution.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any possible systematic biases in the data.

Employee and payroll figures reported in this annual survey by State and local government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and payroll records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) thorough examination of data collected—i.e., verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing phase.

Persons desiring further information on the estimation of sampling error of published statistics in this report may send inquiries to the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census.

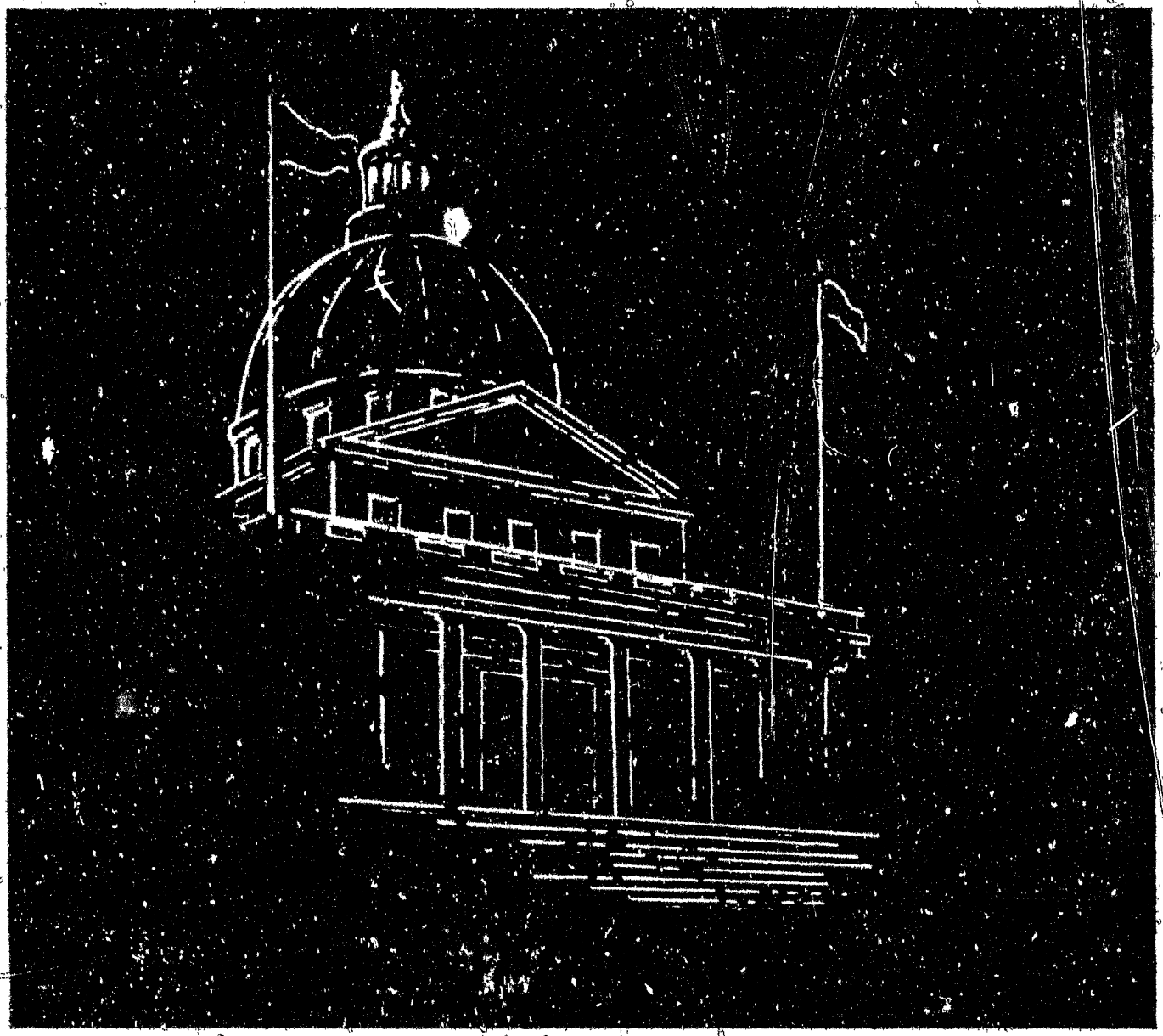
This report is one of several recurrent annual publications based on a survey of government employment in October. One companion report, **City Employment in 1981**, presents data individually for 444 municipalities and major townships which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1977 plus national and size-group totals for all cities. The second companion report, **County Government Employment in 1981**, provides data for each of the 374 individual county governments which had a population of 100,000 or more in 1977 plus national and size-group totals for all counties. **Local Government in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1981** presents data

Table G. Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Full-Time Employees, Full-Time Employee Payrolls, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment as a Percent of Estimated Total, by States

0.5 or less		0.5 – 1.0		1.0 – 2.0	
California	Massachusetts	Arizona	New Hampshire	Alabama	Minnesota
Colorado	Nevada	Idaho	New York	Alaska	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Jersey	Kansas	Oklahoma	Arkansas	North Dakota
Delaware	New Mexico	Kentucky	Oregon	Iowa	South Dakota
District of Columbia	North Carolina	Louisiana	Pennsylvania		
Florida	Ohio	Maine	South Carolina		
Georgia	Rhode Island	Michigan	Texas		
Hawaii	Tennessee	Mississippi	Vermont		
Illinois	Utah	Missouri	West Virginia		
Indiana	Virginia	Montana	Wyoming		
Maryland	Washington				
	Wisconsin				

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1980

GE 80 No. 1



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0.5 or less		0.5 - 1.0		1.0 - 2.0	
California	Massachusetts	Arizona	New Hampshire	Alabama	Minnesota
Colorado	Nevada	Idaho	New York	Alaska	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Jersey	Kansas	Oklahoma	Arkansas	North Dakota
Delaware	New Mexico	Kentucky	Oregon	Iowa	South Dakota
District of Columbia	North Carolina	Louisiana	Pennsylvania		
Florida	Ohio	Maine	South Carolina		
Georgia	Rhode Island	Michigan	Texas		
Hawaii	Tennessee	Mississippi	Vermont		
Illinois	Utah	Missouri	West Virginia		
Indiana	Virginia	Montana	Wyoming		
Maryland	Washington				
	Wisconsin				

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State government figures are not subject to sampling; consequently, State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Nationwide estimates in this report are based upon the summation of State-by-State figures and, consequently, are more reliable than the State-area data. Estimates of major U.S. totals for local governments are expected to be subject to a sampling variability of less than one-half of 1 percent and other local government totals are generally subject to sampling variability of less than 1 percent.

State-area estimates shown in table 9 for specific types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for some locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability and should be interpreted with special caution.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any possible systematic biases in the data.

Employee and payroll figures reported in this annual survey by State and local government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and payroll records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) thorough examination of data collected—i.e., verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing phase.

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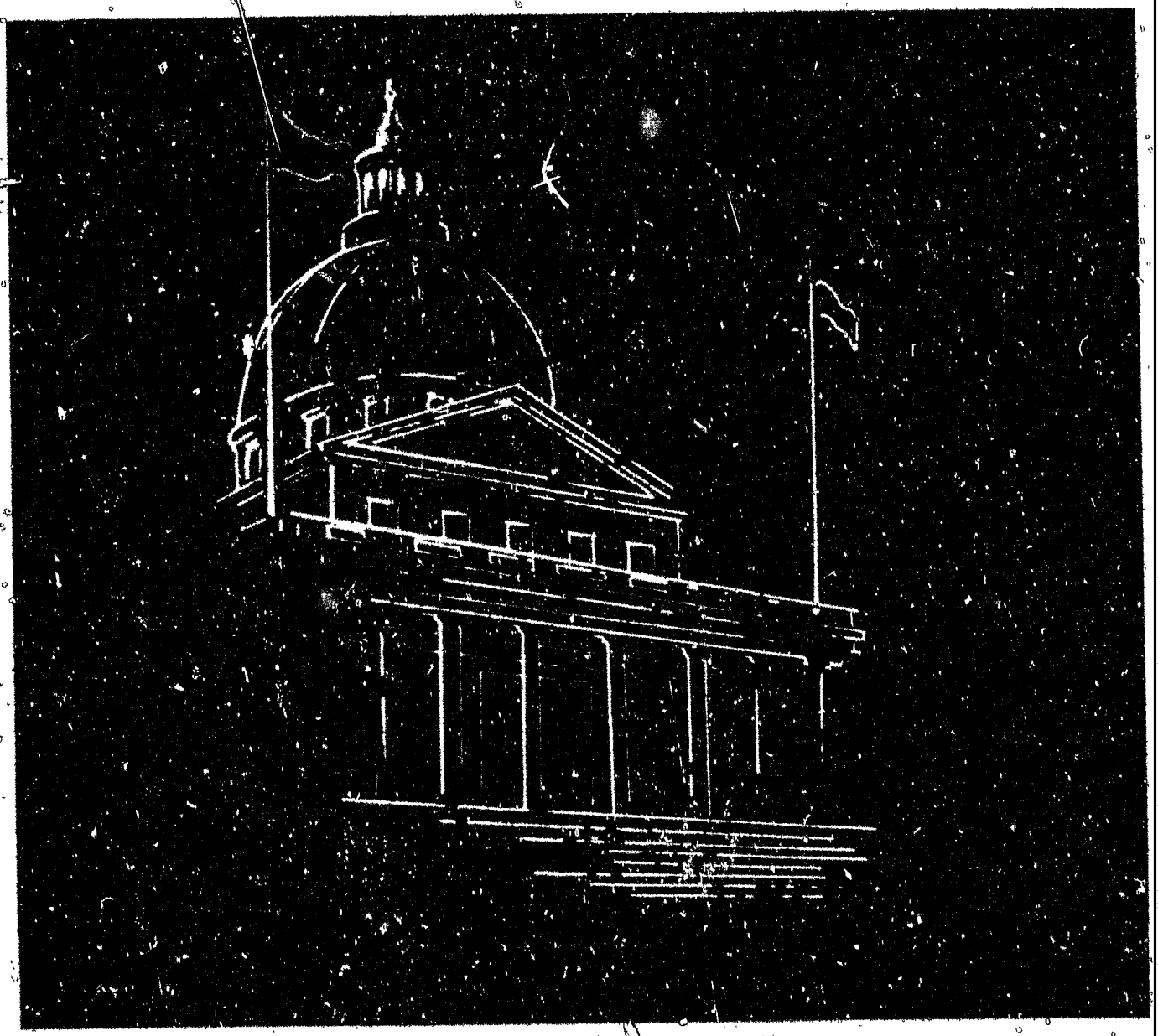
Final reports from the 1977 Census of Governments, particularly **Compendium of Public Employment**, Vol. 3, No.2, provide national and State-by-State figures on public employment in October 1977, together with additional geographic detail based on a canvass of all local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1979

GE 79 NO. 1



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0.5 or less		0.5 - 1.0		1.0 - 2.0	
California	Massachusetts	Arizona	New Hampshire	Alabama	Minnesota
Colorado	Nevada	Idaho	New York	Alaska	Nebraska
Connecticut	New Jersey	Kansas	Oklahoma	Arkansas	North Dakota
Delaware	New Mexico	Kentucky	Oregon	Iowa	South Dakota
District of Columbia	North Carolina	Louisiana	Pennsylvania		
Florida	Ohio	Maine	South Carolina		
Georgia	Rhode Island	Michigan	Texas		
Hawaii	Tennessee	Mississippi	Vermont		
Illinois	Utah	Missouri	West Virginia		
Indiana	Virginia	Montana	Wyoming		
Maryland	Washington				
	Wisconsin				

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State-area estimates shown in table 9 for specific types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for some locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability and should be interpreted with special caution.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any possible systematic biases in the data.

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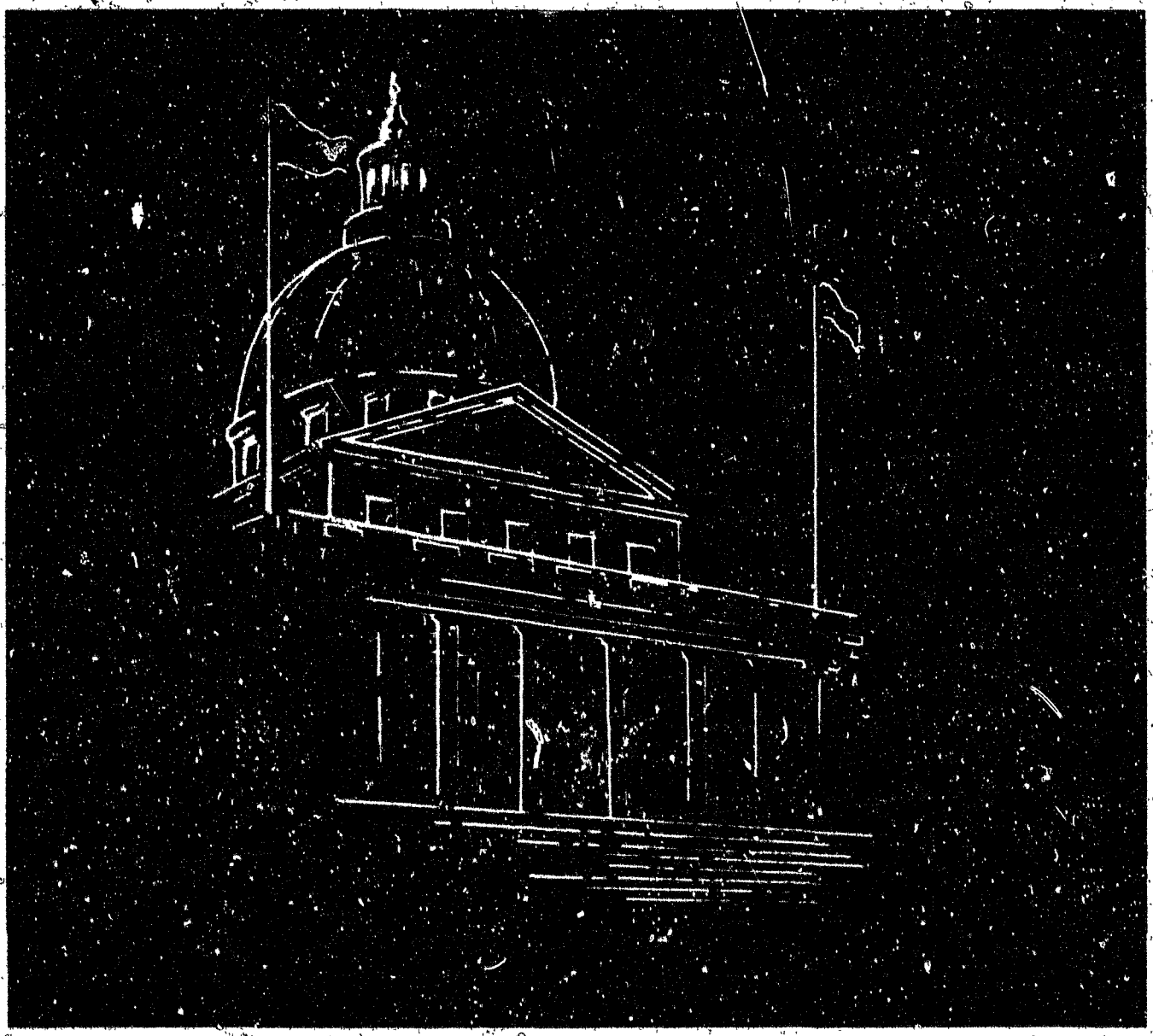
Final reports from the 1977 Census of Governments, particularly **Compendium of Public Employment**, Vol. 3, No.2, provide national and State-by-State figures on public employment in October 1977, together with additional geographic detail based on a canvass of all local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1978

GE 78 NO. 1



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0.5 or less		0.5 – 1.0		1.0 – 2.0	
California	Massachusetts	Alaska	Missouri	Alabama	New Hampshire
Connecticut	Nevada	Arizona	Nebraska	Arkansas	North Dakota
District of Columbia	New Jersey	Colorado	New Mexico	Idaho	South Carolina
Florida	New York	Delaware	North Carolina	Maine	Utah
Hawaii	Ohio	Georgia	Oklahoma	Mississippi	Vermont
Indiana	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Oregon	Montana	Virginia
Maryland	Rhode Island	Kansas	South Dakota		Wyoming
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Texas		
		Louisiana	Washington		
		Michigan	West Virginia		
		Minnesota	Wisconsin		

State government figures are not subject to sampling; consequently, State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) that the local government estimates they include. Nationwide estimates in this report are based upon the summation of State-by-State figures and, consequently, are more reliable than the State-area data. Estimates of major U.S. totals for local governments are expected to be subject to a sampling variability of less than one-half of 1 percent and other local government totals are generally subject to sampling variability of less than 1 percent.

State-area estimates shown in table 8 for particular types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for particular locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability and should be interpreted with special caution.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any possible systematic biases in the data.

For this annual survey, employee and payroll figures reported by State and local government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and payroll records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected—i.e., verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system.

Persons desiring further information on estimation of sampling error of published statistics in this report may send inquiries to the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census.

This report is one of four recurrent annual publications based on a survey of government employment in October. One companion report, **City Employment in 1978**, presents data individually for 426 municipalities and major townships which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1976. The second companion report, **County Government Employment in 1978**, provides data for each of the 348 individual county governments which had a population of 100,000 or more in 1976 plus National and size-group totals for all counties. **Local Government Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1978** presents data on the employment and payrolls of local governments in the 74 standard metropolitan areas which had a population in 1972 of 500,000 or more and in 68 large county areas outside these SMSA's.

Final reports from the 1977 Census of Governments, particularly **Compendium of Public Employment**, Vol. 3, No. 2, provide National and State-by-State figures on public employment in October 1977, together with additional geographic detail based on a canvass of all local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1976

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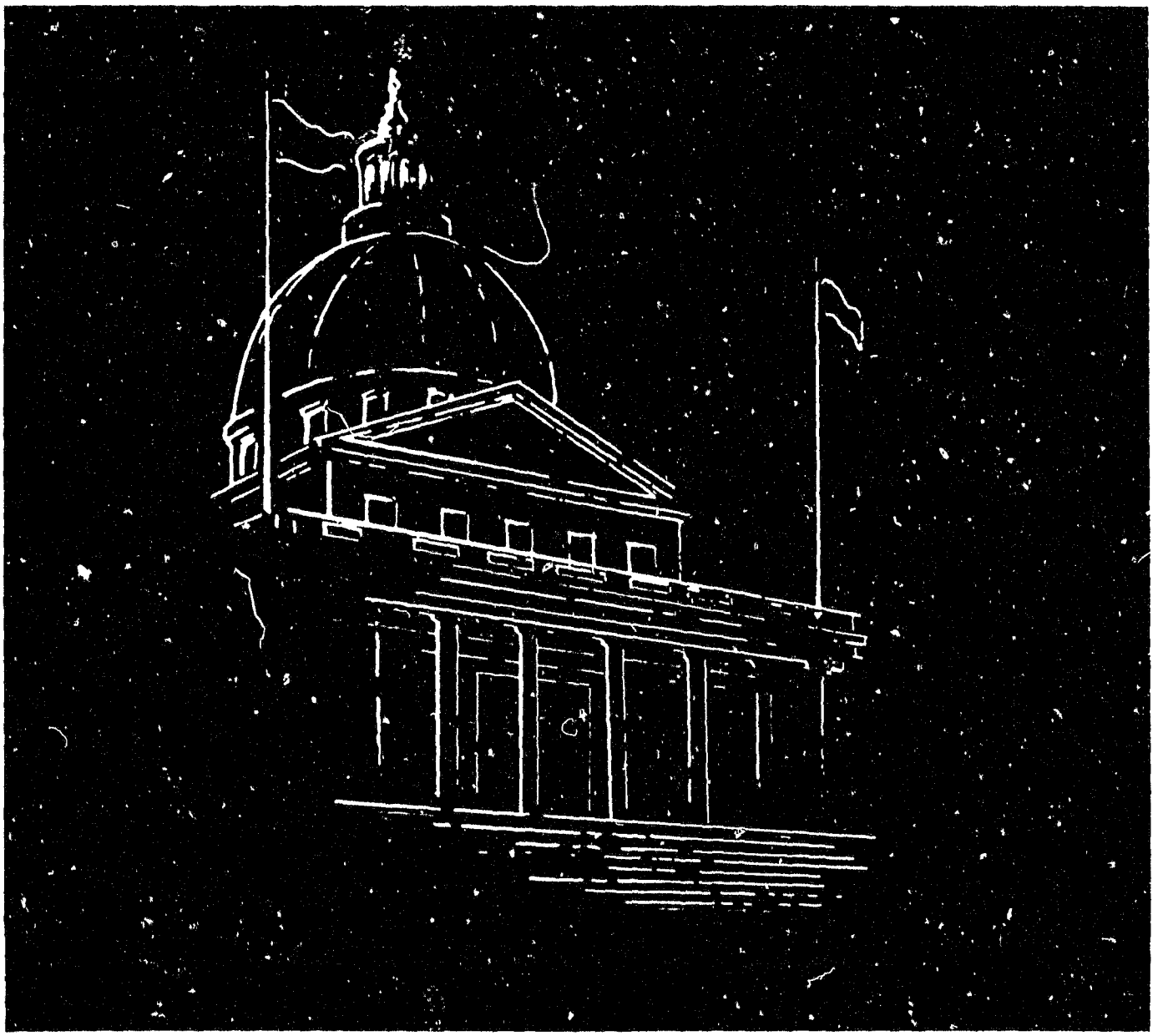

U.S. Department of Commerce
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Table G. **Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Full-Time Employees, Full-Time Employee Payrolls, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment by State as a Percent of Estimated Total**

0.5 or less	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0
California	Alaska	Alabama
Connecticut	Arizona	Arkansas
District of Columbia	Colorado	Idaho
Florida	Delaware	Iowa
Hawaii	Georgia	Maine
Indiana	Illinois	Mississippi
Maryland	Kansas	Montana
	Kentucky	
Massachusetts	Louisiana	New Hampshire
Nevada	Michigan	North Dakota
New Jersey	Minnesota	South Carolina
New York	Missouri	Utah
Ohio	Nebraska	Vermont
Pennsylvania	New Mexico	Virginia
Rhode Island	North Carolina	Wyoming
Tennessee	Oklahoma	
	Oregon	
	South Dakota	
	Texas	
	Washington	
	West Virginia	
	Wisconsin	

A two-thirds confidence interval may be constructed in the following manner. The lower bound is obtained by subracting one standard error from the estimate. The upper bound is obtained by adding one standard error to the estimate. Constructing intervals in this manner, we can say with two-thirds confidence that the interval for a particular sample will include the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census.

State government figures are not subject to sampling; consequently, State-local aggregates shown here for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Nationwide estimates in this report are based upon the summation of State-by-State figures and, consequently, are more reliable than the State-area data. Estimates of major U.S. totals for local governments are expected to be subject to a sampling variability of less than one-half of 1 percent and other local government totals are generally subject to sampling variability of less than 1 percent.

State-area estimates shown in table 8 for particular types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for particular locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability and should be interpreted with special caution.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any possible systematic biases in the data.

For this annual survey, employee and payroll figures reported by State and local government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and payroll records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected—i.e., verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system.

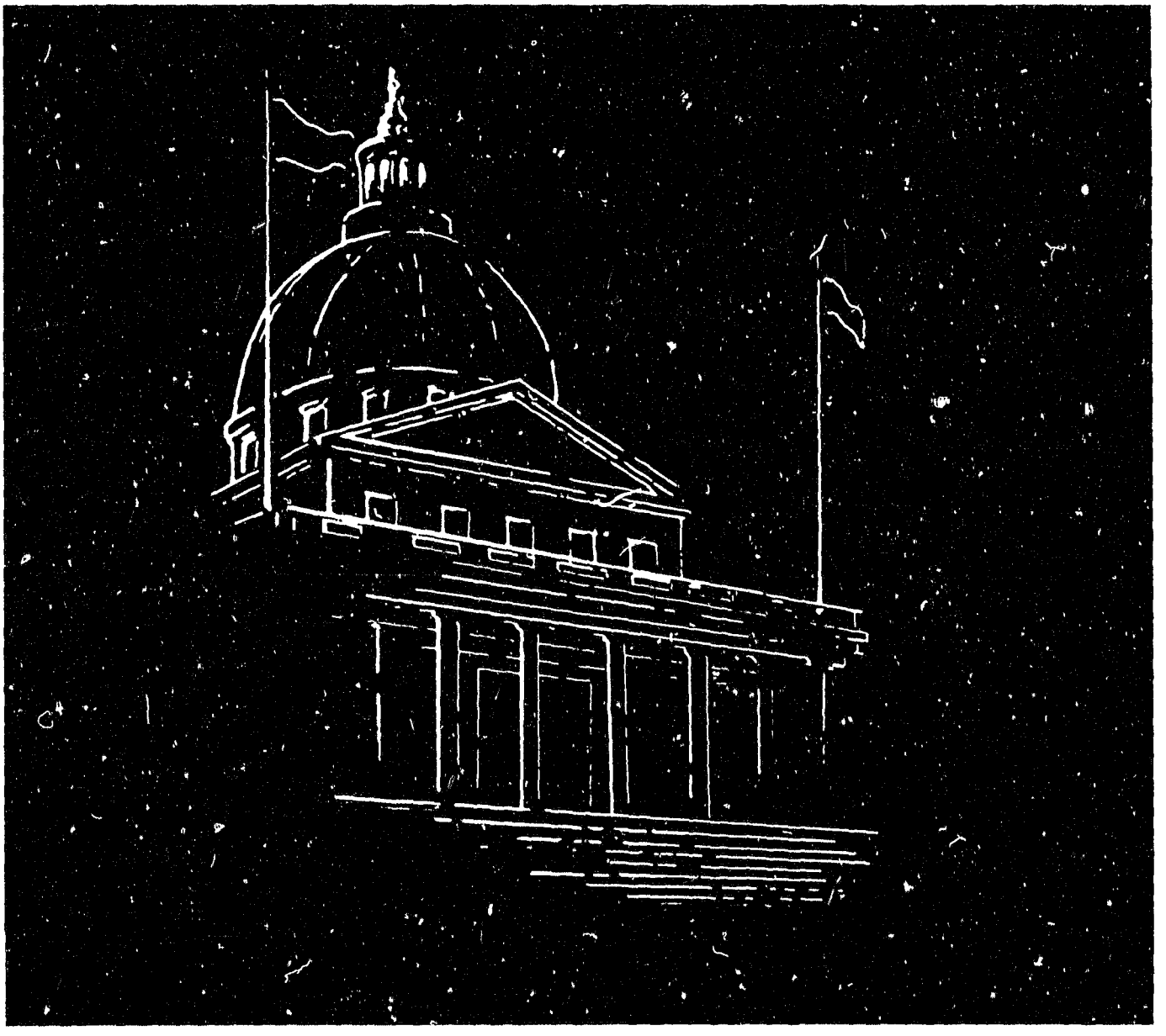
Persons desiring further information on estimation of sampling error of published statistics in this report may send inquiries to the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census.

This report is one of four recurrent annual publications based on a survey of government employment in October. One companion report, **City Employment in 1976**, presents data individually for 410 municipalities and major townships which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1973. The second companion report, **Local Government Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1976**, presents data on the employment and payrolls of local governments in the standard metropolitan areas which had a population in 1972 of 500,000 or more and 68 large county areas outside these SMSA's. **County Government Employment in 1976**, provides data for each of the 336 individual county governments which had a population of 100,000 or more in 1973 plus National and size-group totals for all counties.

Final reports from the 1972 Census of Governments, particularly **Compendium of Public Employment**, Vol. 3, No. 2, provide National and State-by-State figures on public employment in October 1972, together with additional geographic detail based on a canvass of all local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1975

GE 75 NO. 1



U.S. Department of Commerce
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expected to be subject to a sampling variability of less than one-half of 1 percent and other local government totals are generally subject to sampling variability of less than 1 percent.

Table G. **Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Full-Time Employees, Full-Time Employee Payrolls, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment by State as a Percent of Estimated Total**

0.5 or less	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0
California	Alaska	Alabama
Connecticut	Arizona	Arkansas
District of Columbia	Colorado	Idaho
Florida	Delaware	Iowa
Hawaii	Georgia	Maine
Indiana	Illinois	Mississippi
Maryland	Kansas	Montana
	Kentucky	
Massachusetts	Louisiana	New Hampshire
Nevada	Michigan	North Dakota
New Jersey	Minnesota	South Carolina
New York		Utah
Ohio	Missouri	Vermont
Pennsylvania	Nebraska	Virginia
Rhode Island	New Mexico	Wyoming
Tennessee	North Carolina	
	Oklahoma	
	Oregon	
	South Dakota	
	Texas	
	Washington	
	West Virginia	
	Wisconsin	

State-area estimates shown in table 8 for particular types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for particular locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability, and should be interpreted with special caution.

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For this annual survey, employee and payroll figures reported by State and local government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and payroll records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected–i.e., verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system.

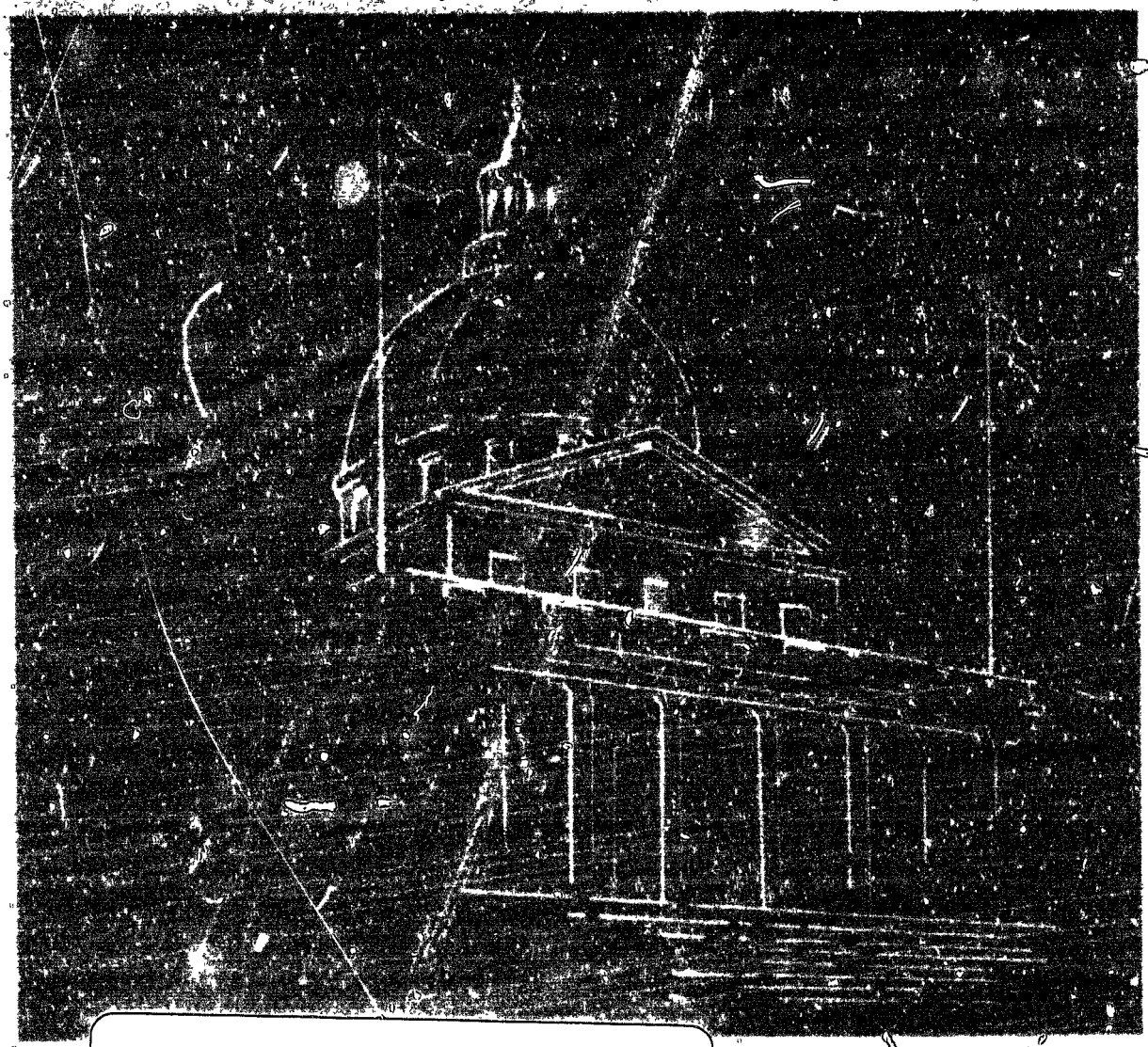
Persons desiring further information on estimation of sampling error of published statistics in this report may send inquiries to the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census.

This report is one of four recurrent annual publications based on a survey of government employment in October. One companion report, City Employment in 1975, presents data individually for 406 municipalities and major townships which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1970. The second companion report, Local Government Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1975, presents data on the employment and payrolls of local governments in the standard metropolitan areas which had a population in 1972 of 500,000 or more and 68 large county areas outside these SMSA's. County Government Employment in 1975, provides data for each of the 336 individual county governments which had a population of 100,000 or more in 1973 plus National and size-group totals for all counties.

Final reports from the 1972 Census of Governments, particularly Compendium of Public Employment, Vol. 3, No. 2, provide National and State-by-State figures on public employment in October 1972, together with additional geographic detail based on a canvass of all local governments.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1974

GE 74 NO. 1



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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table G. Relative Standard Errors of Local Government Totals of Full-Time Employees, Full-Time Employee Payrolls, and Full-Time Equivalent Employment by States as a Percent of Estimated Total

0.5 or less	0.5 – 1.0	1.0 – 2.0
California	Alaska	Alabama
Connecticut	Arizona	Arkansas
District of Columbia	Colorado	Idaho
Florida	Delaware	Iowa
Hawaii	Georgia	Maine
Indiana	Illinois	Mississippi
Maryland	Kansas	Montana
	Kentucky	
Massachusetts	Louisiana	New Hampshire
Nevada	Michigan	North Dakota
New Jersey	Minnesota	South Carolina
New York	Missouri	Utah
Ohio	Nebraska	Vermont
Pennsylvania	New Mexico	Virginia
Rhode Island	North Carolina	Wyoming
Tennessee	Oklahoma	
	Oregon	
	South Dakota	
	Texas	
	Washington	
	West Virginia	
	Wisconsin	

A two-thirds confidence interval may be constructed in the following manner. The lower bound is obtained by subtracting one standard error from the estimate. The upper bound is obtained by adding one standard error to the estimate. Constructing intervals in this manner, we can say with two-thirds confidence that the interval for a particular sample will include the figure that would have been obtained from a complete census.

State government figures are not subject to sampling; consequently, State-local aggregates shown here for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Nationwide estimates in this report are based upon the summation of State-by-State figures and, consequently, are more reliable than the State-area data. Estimates of major U.S. totals for local governments are subject to a sampling variability of less than one-half of 1 percent and other local government totals are subject to sampling variability of less than 1 percent.

State-area estimates shown in table 8 for particular types of local governments, and State-area estimates reported for particular locally performed functions, are likely to have a larger sampling variability than their related local government aggregates. Estimates for components that make up a relatively minor part of local government totals in a State may be subject to particularly large variability, and should be interpreted with special caution.

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Persons desiring further information on estimation of sampling error of published statistics in this report may send inquiries to Governments Division, Bureau of the Census.

This report is one of four recurrent annual publications based on a survey of government employment in October. One companion report, City Employment in 1974, presents data individually for 405 municipalities and major townships which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1970. The second companion report, Local Government Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas and Large Counties: 1974, presents data on the employment and payrolls of local governments in the standard metropolitan areas which had a population in 1972 of 500,000 or more and 68 large county areas outside these SMSA's. County Government Employment in 1974, a new annual report in this series, provides data for each of the 337 individual county governments which had a population of 100,000 or more in 1973 plus National and size-group totals for all counties.

Final reports from the 1972 Census of Governments, particularly Compendium of Public Employment, Vol. 3, No. 2, provide National and State-by-State figures on public employment in October 1972, together with additional geographic detail based on a canvass of all local governments.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1960

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Joseph F. Arbesa, Acting Chief

G-GE60-No. 1

FOR RELEASE MARCH 31, 1961

There were 8.8 million civilian public employees in October 1960, or 321,000 more than a year before. The increase was accounted for almost entirely by State and local governments, which had nearly 6.4 million employees in October 1960 as against 6.1 million in October 1959. The number of Federal civilian employees remained practically unchanged, at 2.4 million.

Public payrolls for October 1960 totaled more than $3.3 billion, or about $218 million more than for October 1959. The Federal Government portion, amounting to about $1.1 billion, was only slightly higher than the year before, but payrolls of State and local governments were up 8 percent, to more than $2.2 billion for the month of October 1960.

Figure 1, below, summarizes trends in public employment for the past decade. The sharper rise in monthly payroll amounts than in number of employees reflects in large part the effect of adjustments made in public pay rates in response to changes in living costs.

One-sixth of all persons counted as paid employees of State and local governments in October 1960 were engaged on only a part-time basis. When the number of these employees is discounted by applying average full-time earning rates, it is found that the full-time equivalent of all State and local government employment was 5,570,000 persons in October 1960. Of this total, local governments accounted for three-fourths, or 4,159,000 persons.

State and local government employment, on a full-time equivalent basis, rose by 228,000, or 4.3 percent, between October 1959 and October 1960. A major part of this increase was in the

Fig. 1—PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1950 TO 1960

DATA FOR OCTOBER, EXCEPT FOR 1957 DATA, WHICH ARE FOR APRIL

For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.--Price 25 cents.

In the comparison or interpretation of earning averages shown for individual States, account should be taken of factors such as those discussed above in relation to nationwide averages for particular functions.

A functional distribution of State and local government employment in each State is provided in table 7, and payroll amounts by function appear in table 8. The relation of employment for various functions to the population of individual States is indicated by table 9, upon which the following summary is based:

Function	State and local employees (full-time equivalent) per 10,000 population		
	U.S. average	Lowest State	Highest State
Education[1]	140.8	88.8	211.8
Local schools:			
Instructional personnel	86.0	63.7	128.3
Other	34.5	16.8	51.6
Institutions of higher education	18.9	2.6	38.4
All functions other than education[1]	169.8	116.7	244.1
Health and hospitals	36.5	13.1	61.1
Highways	27.8	16.5	61.1
Police protection	16.9	9.4	37.5
Local utilities	12.8	3.2	37.5
Local fire protection	8.1	2.7	19.4
Sanitation	7.8	1.3	29.8
Natural resources	6.8	2.4	23.0
Public welfare	6.4	2.9	23.2

[1]Including categories not shown separately.

Tables 10 and 11 provide a functional distribution of employee and payroll figures for State governments. Amounts shown in these tables differ from State-local aggregates in tables 7 and 8 to the extent of estimated employment and payrolls of local governments. However, a separate detailed presentation of local government amounts is not included here, since the relatively minor sums involved for a number of functions are not subject to close estimation by the limited sample coverage used for this survey.

SOURCES AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Local government data for October 1960 in this report represent estimates based on information collected by mail questionnaire from a sample of governmental units. Survey coverage in each State applies to State government and a random sample of local governments, stratified by size in terms of the number of employees they engaged on a full-time basis in April 1957, as determined by the 1957 Census of Governments.

The statistics in this report that are based wholly or partly on sample data are subject to sampling variation that may cause them to differ somewhat from the results that would have been obtained from a complete canvass of all units. There is presented below a frequency distribution which shows the approximate relative sampling variation for estimated State-area aggregates of full-time employment of State and local governments.

Distribution of States by Relative Sampling Variation of Certain Estimated State-Area Totals of Full-Time Employment Aggregates

State-area totals of full-time employment for--	Number of States with relative sampling variation* for indicated type of data of--				
	Less than 1%	1 to 2%	2 to 3%	3 to 4%	4 to 6%
State and local governments, all functions	26	19	3	...	...
Education	14	19	7	6	2
Other functions	18	21	7	1	1
Local governments only, all functions	16	22	5	5	...

*In repeated surveys using the same sampling and estimating procedures, the chances are that about 2 estimates out of 3 would be within the specified percentage of the results that would be obtained from a complete enumeration; about 19 out of 20 would be within double the indicated percentage. Persons interested in the approximate sampling variation for a particular State for the items in the above table may obtain this detail upon request to the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census.

In general, State estimates for items of smaller magnitude or greater detail than those covered in the table above are likely to have a larger sampling variability.

Nationwide estimates that appear in this report, being based upon the summation of State-by-State figures, are more reliable than State figures. The major totals are subject to a sampling variation of less than one-half of 1 percent and other totals are subject to variation of less than 1 percent.

For this survey, information was sought concerning all State governments and approximately 9,000 sample local governments. Mail requests for data were sent to 2,930 State government agencies and 9,679 local governmental units or agencies. Usable reports were received from 12,013, or 95.3 percent, of the panel canvassed. For unreported agencies of individual States and major local governments included in the panel, information from earlier surveys was utilized.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1956

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Robert W. Burgess, *Director*

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, *Chief*

G-GE56-No. 1

FOR RELEASE MARCH 4, 1957

There were 7.7 million civilian public employees in October 1956, or 250 thousand more than a year before. Governmental payrolls totaled $2,509 million for the month of October 1956.

Trends in public employment and payrolls since 1940 are summarized in the chart below, which is based on tables 1 and 2.

During World War II, as the chart indicates, Federal Government expansion caused an increase of more than 2 million persons in total public employment. Thereafter, the number of Federal civilian employees fell sharply but State and local government employment increased, and has grown by more than 100 thousand persons in each of the past 10 years.

The upward trend in public payrolls since 1940 reflects not only the considerable growth in number of employees but also, and even more, the upward adjustments that have been made in governmental pay rates to meet increased prices and living costs. Monthly public wage and salary payments have more than doubled since 1947, and have quadrupled since 1940.

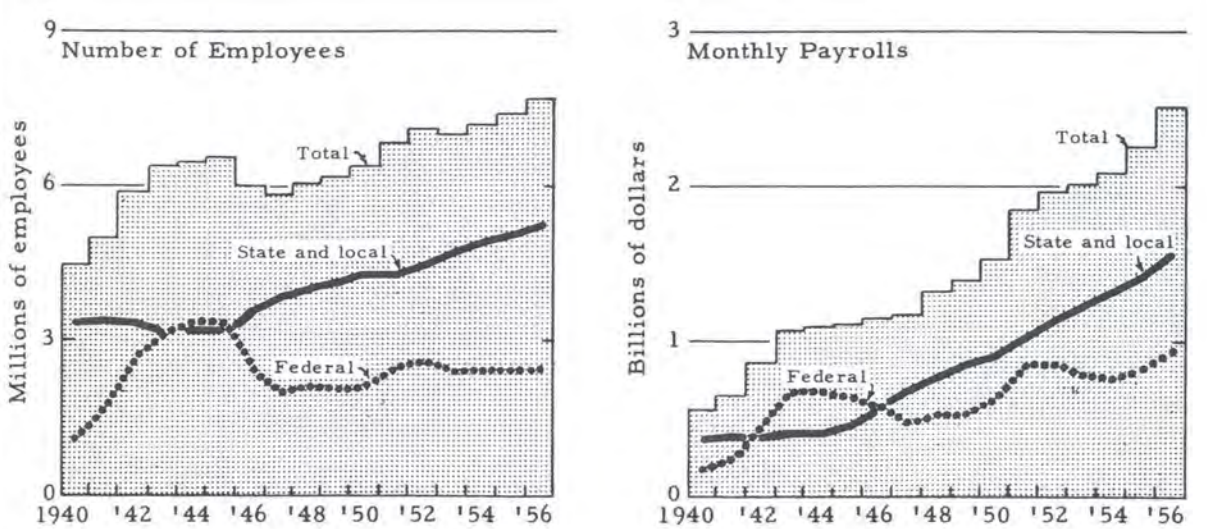
RECENT TRENDS

Federal civilian employment has ranged closely around 2.4 million persons during the past few years. The somewhat greater changes indicated here as to October payrolls for civilian Federal employees, from 1953 through 1956, are the result mainly of (1) pay increase legislation that became effective in 1955 and (2) differences in the number of paid working days that are covered by the Federal payroll data for particular months. Except for this difference in working days (23 in October 1956, as against 21 in October 1955), relatively little change in Federal payrolls would appear from 1955 to 1956.

By contrast, employment and payrolls of State and local governments increased considerably during the 12 months ended with October 1956, as they did also in each of the several immediately preceding years.

This trend is particularly marked for school personnel of State and local governments. School employment rose 5.3 percent in the past year, and by over one-fifth altogether in the 4-year period October 1952 to October 1956. All other State and local government employment

Fig. 1.--PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER: 1940 TO 1956



For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.--Price 20 cents

The following figures summarize the relationship to population of State and local government employment for various functions as indicated in table 11 for individual State areas, excluding the District of Columbia:

Function	State and local employees (full-time equivalent) per 10,000 population			
	U. S. average	Median	Lowest State	Highest State
Education	121.5	131.9	91.3	176.2
Public schools only	105.8	111.3	77.7	152.8
Highways	27.6	31.6	17.2	57.0
Health and hospitals	31.8	27.7	15.4	55.7
Police	15.8	13.6	8.7	24.9
Fire	7.5	6.0	2.3	20.4
Public welfare	6.2	5.0	2.0	12.8
Sanitation	7.1	5.7	1.2	13.1
Natural resources	6.8	8.9	2.3	25.0
Utilities and State liquor stores	13.9	9.6	4.1	35.5
General control	18.9	20.5	10.6	38.2
All other	23.4	17.8	7.6	40.8

The considerable variation among States in relative scale of various functions is evident from table 12, which provides a percent distribution of total State and local October payrolls for each State.

Tables 13 and 14 provide additional detail on employment and payrolls of each of the 48 State governments, supplementing the basic functional data for State governments included in tables 8 and 9.

STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE*

Scope of the Government Employment Survey

The Bureau of the Census mail survey of government employment regularly provides for October each year State-by-State estimates of employment and payrolls by type of government and by governmental function—education, highways, health and hospitals, etc. This survey provides a basis not only for the present "State Distribution" report, but also for an annual report on city government employment.

Prior to April 1951, data were not developed for "full-time" employment and payrolls as currently defined and, prior to 1946, the school data (being obtained from the U. S. Office of Education rather than by Census survey coverage) were reported only in terms of State and local aggregates, so that detail by level and type of government then covered only nonschool amounts.

After January 1955, responsibility for the provision of monthly statistics on government employment and payrolls was assumed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of the Census publication of monthly statistics ceased after release of the report, Public Employment in January 1955.

Data herein as to Federal Government civilian employment and payrolls since October 1952 have been obtained by the Bureau of the Census from the U. S. Civil Service Commission; earlier Federal data are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to this survey of governmental employment, the Bureau of the Census supplies, through its Current Population Reports, statistics on the labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States. Basic data for these reports are obtained through direct personal interviews each month with a scientifically selected sample of households throughout the Nation.

The widespread interest in public employment as such requires data for particular governments, for types of governments, and for governments in specific geographic areas. Such information, as well as data on public payrolls and functions of public employees, can be based only on a type of survey involving collection of information from governments as employers.

Because of differences in source of information and method of collection, the data shown here, which are based on reports from governments, will differ from the data obtained by household interview. Also, since some of the persons working for a government either hold another job or move between governmental and nongovernmental jobs during the survey period, the estimates given here may vary from the estimates based on household interviews. The latter are designed to provide unduplicated totals of persons employed during a given period since each individual is counted in only one job.

Sample for Government Employment Survey

Estimates presented in this report are based on data collected from a sample of governmental units. The sample includes, in each State, the State government and all its agencies, all municipalities having 10,000 or more inhabitants, all school systems having 6,000 or more enrollment, all "large" special districts and a sample of other local governments selected at rates varying with population or enrollment.

The sample has been designed to produce estimates having a measurable degree of sampling variation. Their specifications call for the following levels of reliability, in terms of

*See also "Definitions of Terms" on pages 26 and 27.

sampling variation, of estimates of employee numbers for each State and its local governments:[1] State government, no sampling; local governments nonschool total, 2 percent; and local governments school total, 2 percent.

The standards for sampling have been set in terms of the measure of total number of employees. Figures for number of full-time employees, total payroll, and amount of full-time payroll are believed to be subject to a lesser degree of sampling variation.

Nationwide estimates herein for October 1955, having been developed by adding State-by-State estimates, are subject to only negligible sampling variation (with the probable exception of some of the small figures appearing for particular functions of certain types of local governments in table 4).

Tests were made to determine sampling variation of certain key employment statistics presented in the Census report, State Distribution of Public Employment in 1954, based upon that year's State-by-State survey. Results of these tests for various State-area aggregates were as follows:

Type of data	Number of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that 1954 estimates were within the stated percentage of the results of a complete census				
	Less than 1%[1]	1 to 2%[1]	2 to 3%[1]	3 to 5%[1]	5% and over[1]
State-area totals of employment for:					
State and local governments	9	38	1	...	...
Local governments, total	2	30	14	2	...
School[2]	5	18	18	6	...
Nonschool	2	7	24	14	1
Cities	8	7	16	15	2
Counties[2]	10	5	10	9	13
School districts[2]	5	12	17	6	3

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimates were within double these percentages of the results of a complete census.

[2]Totaling less than 48 because only 47 States have local school employment, only 47 have county government, and only 43 have independent school districts.

Detail of State-by-State estimates for types of local government and for separate governmental functions are subject to larger sampling variation than estimates of State totals of data. In the structure of presentation called for by the tables of this report, some of the smaller magnitudes represent approximations of low reliability which should be used with caution. They are presented to facilitate combination and analysis of broader totals of information rather than to be used as exact measures in themselves. This is particularly true of amounts for the minor levels of local government in highly urbanized States and of amounts for governmental functions that are of relatively minor magnitude in a particular State.

[1]The chances are 2 out of 3 that estimates based on the sample would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by no more than the indicated percentage.

Survey Procedure

Substantially all basic data for State and local governments used for the government employment survey are collected by mail directly from the governmental establishments concerned. Several types of questionnaires, tailored to the type and size of the governments, are used.

For this State-by-State survey for October 1956, usable reports of employment and payrolls were received from 96.3 percent of the 18,497 establishments in the survey sample, distributed as follows:

Item	Number in existence[1]	Number in sample	Number reporting data
State governments and State agencies	[2]1,604	1,604	1,572
Cities	16,778	3,127	3,037
Over 10,000 inhabitants	1,233	1,233	1,215
Under 10,000 inhabitants	15,545	1,894	1,822
Counties	3,049	1,624	1,437
Townships	17,202	2,538	2,383
New England and Middle Atlantic	4,158	988	914
Other	13,044	1,550	1,469
Special districts	12,319	1,767	1,698
Large[3]	1,038	1,038	1,026
Small	11,281	729	672
Institutions of higher education	436	436	419
Public school systems[4]	69,755	7,401	7,269
Large[5]	762	762	745
Small	68,993	6,639	6,524

[1]Except for institutions of higher education, this count is based upon U. S. Bureau of the Census, Governments in the United States in 1952.

[2]Comprehensive coverage of the 48 State governments requires canvassing of 1,586 separate agencies (including single central sources of nonschool data for each of 27 States), in addition to State institutions of higher education, included elsewhere in this tabulation.

[3]All districts having at least 100 employees or $5 million of debt in 1952, plus in most States all districts above a specified lower minimum level of 1952 employment.

[4]Includes school systems operated by cities, counties, townships, and State governments (principally North Carolina and Delaware) as well as by independent school district governments.

[5]School systems having 6,000 or more pupils enrolled in 1952 and any systems of small enrollment administered by cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants.

As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While this possibility is recognized for the estimates in the present report, no attempt has been made to measure or

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1955

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, *Chief*

G-GE55-No. 2

FOR RELEASE MARCH 23, 1956

There were 7.4 million civilian public employees in October 1955, or 200 thousand more than a year before. Governmental payrolls totaled $2,265 million for this month, 7.7 percent more than in October 1954.

Trends in public employment and payrolls since 1940 are summarized in the chart below, which is based on tables 1 and 2.

During World War II, as the chart indicates, Federal Government expansion caused an increase of more than 2 million persons in total public employment. Thereafter, the number of Federal civilian employees fell sharply but State and local government employment increased, and has grown by more than 100 thousand persons in each of the past 10 years.

The upward trend in public payrolls since 1940 reflects not only the considerable growth in number of employees but also, and even more, the upward adjustments that have been made in governmental pay rates to meet increased prices and living costs. Monthly public wage and salary payments have approximately doubled since 1945, and have quadrupled since 1940.

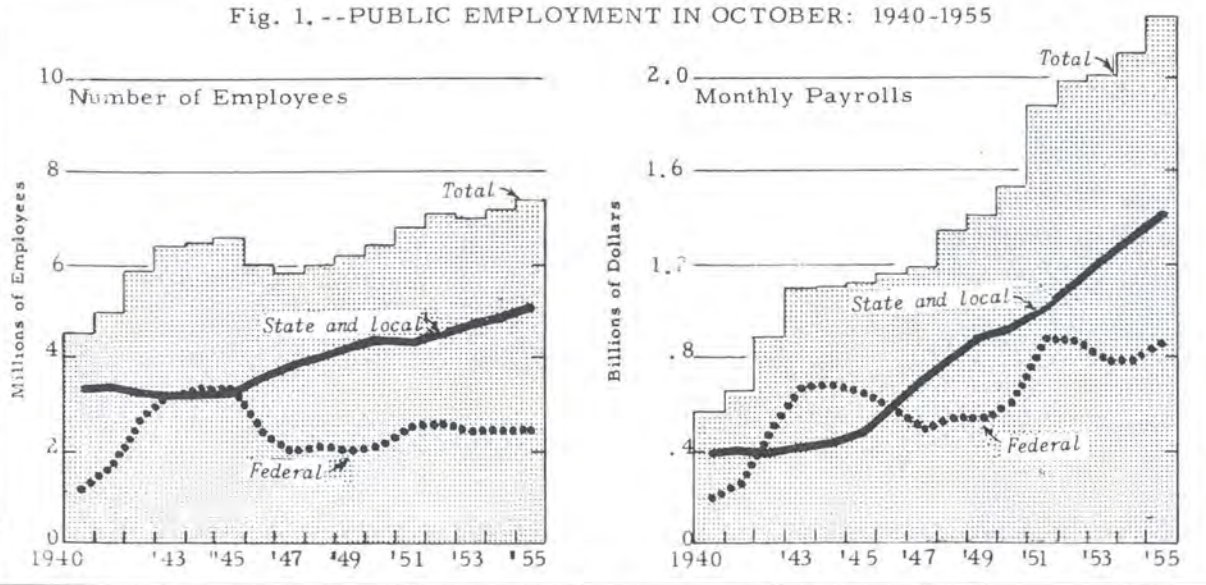
RECENT TRENDS

In October 1952, Federal civilian employment was at a post-Korea high of nearly 2.6 million persons. During the next year, this number was cut nearly 200 thousand, with most of the reduction applicable to defense agency personnel. The resulting level of total Federal civilian employment—a little less than 2.4 million persons—has continued with little change during the period 1953-55. Federal civilian payrolls also declined after 1952 but again moved upward in 1954-55 to equal $846 million in October 1955, nearly the same amount as in October 1952.

By contrast, employment and payrolls of State and local governments increased considerably during the 12 months ended with October 1955, as they did also in each of the several immediately preceding years.

This trend is particularly marked for school personnel of State and local governments. School employment rose 5.8 percent in the past year, and by about one-sixth altogether in the 3-year period October 1952 to October 1955. All other State and local govern-

Fig. 1.--PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER: 1940-1955



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Computed average earnings of all State and local government employees were $281 per month for October 1955, as indicated in table 6. This compares with $271 in October 1954, and $164 for October 1946. Being derived by dividing total payrolls by total employment, this type of average is affected not only by changes in rates of pay, but by shifts in the proportion of part-time personnel. The computed average earnings of full-time State and local government employees in October 1955 were $316 per month, as compared with $306 a year earlier, and $264 for October 1951.

Full-time school employees earned an average of $342 in October 1955, as compared with $297 for nonschool employees. It should be noted, however, that a considerable number (though not all) educational personnel are paid on a 9- or 10-month school term basis, so that average earnings for a single month during the school term, such as October, cannot be used directly as a measure of comparative annual earnings of school versus nonschool employees.

There is a considerable difference in the average monthly earnings of full-time State and local government employees as among various States. For October 1955, the range was from $209 in Mississippi up to $394 in California and the District of Columbia. Following is a distribution of the 48 States and the District of Columbia in terms of the average October 1955 earnings of full-time State and local government employees:

Less than $220	2
$220 to $239	2
$240 to $259	6
$260 to $279	11
$280 to $299	6
$300 to $319	9
$320 to $339	4
$340 or more	9
Total	49

TYPE-OF-GOVERNMENT AND FUNCTIONAL PATTERNS

Table 7 reflects the scale of each type of government in each State in terms of employment and payroll data for October 1955. Well-known differences from one part of the Nation to another—the major role of counties in most Southern States, the importance of townships (towns) in New England, the lack of independent school districts in a few States and their considerable scale in most areas—are expressed quantitatively. The figures also illustrate the range in importance of city governments from a role involving a major share of all local government operations in highly urbanized States down to only a minor position in predominantly rural States; and how special district governments vary in relative importance as governmental employers.

Tables 8 and 9 show State and local government employees and monthly payrolls for each State in terms of major governmental functions. Here again, diversity is evident—both in the relative magnitude of various functions and in the degree to which the State government and local governments are concerned.

Table 10 shows State and local government employment, by State, in terms of full-time equivalent numbers for each of the major functions. In table 11 these figures are translated into ratios which indicate the number of employees per 10,000 inhabitants.

The following figures summarize the relationship to population of State and local government employment for various functions as indicated in table 11 for individual State areas, excluding the District of Columbia:

Function	State and local employees (full-time equivalent) per 10,000 population			
	U. S. average	Median	Lowest State	Highest State
Education	117.8	128.6	84.3	182.2
Public schools only	102.1	108.4	74.2	156.4
Highways	27.0	30.5	16.3	56.7
Health and hospitals	30.6	26.7	13.3	53.0
Police	15.3	12.8	8.3	23.6
Fire	7.4	5.9	2.4	19.4
Public welfare	6.2	5.3	2.4	12.1
Sanitation	7.0	5.1	0.8	14.6
Natural resources	6.8	8.4	2.0	24.8
Utilities and State liquor stores	14.2	9.7	4.0	[illegible]
General control	18.5	20.3	10.9	41.2
All other	22.5	17.2	7.1	39.3

The considerable variation among States in relative scale of various functions is evident from table 12, which provides a percent distribution of total State and local October payrolls for each State.

Tables 13 and 14 provide additional detail on employment and payrolls of each of the 48 State governments, supplementing the basic functional data for State governments included in tables 8 and 9.

STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE

Scope of the Government Employment Survey

The Bureau of the Census mail survey of government employment regularly provides for October each year State-by-State estimates of employment and payrolls by type of government and by governmental function—education, highways, health and hospitals, etc. This survey provides a basis not only for the present "State Distribution" report, but also for an annual report on city government employment.

Prior to April 1951, data were not developed for "full-time" employment and payrolls as currently defined and, prior to 1946, the school data (being obtained from the U. S. Office of Education rather than by Census survey coverage) were reported only in terms of

State and local aggregates, so that detail by level and type of government then covered only nonschool amounts.

After January 1955, responsibility for the provision of monthly statistics on government employment and payrolls was assumed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of the Census publication of monthly statistics ceased after release of the report, Public Employment in January 1955. However, the Bureau of the Census will continue to collect and publish annual statistics on government employment to provide State-by-State statistics by type of government and statistics by governmental function similar to the data provided in tables 3 to 14 of this report, and in the annual Bureau of the Census report on city government employment.

Data herein as to Federal Government civilian employment and payrolls since October 1952 have been obtained by the Bureau of the Census from the U. S. Civil Service Commission; earlier Federal data are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to this survey of governmental employment, the Bureau of the Census supplies, through its Current Population Reports, statistics on the labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States. Basic data for these reports are obtained through direct personal interviews each month with a scientifically selected sample of households throughout the Nation.

The widespread interest in public employment as such requires data for particular governments, for types of governments, and for governments in specific geographic areas. Such information, as well as data on public payrolls and functions of public employees, can be based only on a type of survey involving collection of information from governments as employers.

Because of differences in source of information and method of collection, the data shown here, which are based on reports from governments, will differ from the data obtained by household interview. Also, since some of the persons working for a government either hold another job or move between governmental and nongovernmental jobs during the survey period, the estimates given here may vary from the estimates based on household interviews. The latter are designed to provide unduplicated totals of persons employed during a given period since each individual is counted in only one job.

Sample for Government Employment Survey

Estimates presented in this report are based on data collected from a sample of governmental units. The sample includes, in each State, the State government and all its agencies, all municipalities having 10,000 or more inhabitants, all school systems having 6,000 or more enrollment, all "large" special districts and a sample of other local governments selected at rates varying with population or enrollment.

The sample has been designed to produce estimates having a measurable degree of sampling variation. Their specifications call for the following levels of reliability, in terms of sampling variation, of estimates of employee numbers for each State and its local governments:[1] State government, no sampling; local governments nonschool total, 2 percent; and local governments school total, 2 percent.

The standards for sampling have been set in terms of the measure of total number of employees. Figures for number of full-time employees, total payroll, and amount of full-time payroll are believed to be subject to a lesser degree of sampling variation, since total employment includes a large and highly variable amount of part-time employment not present in the full-time measures and not as significant in the measure of total payroll.

Nationwide estimates herein for October 1955, having been developed by adding State-by-State estimates, are subject to only negligible sampling variation (with the probable exception of some of the small figures appearing for particular functions of certain types of local governments in table 4).

Tests were made to determine sampling variation of certain key employment statistics presented in the Census report, State Distribution of Public Employment in 1954, based upon that year's State-by-State survey. Results of these tests for various State-area aggregates were as follows:

Type of data	Number of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that 1954 estimates were within the stated percentage of the results of a complete census				
	Less than 1%[1]	1 to 2%[1]	2 to 3%[1]	3 to 5%[1]	5% and over[1]
State-area totals of employment for:					
State and local governments	9	38	1	...	...
Local governments, total	2	30	14	2	...
School[2]	5	18	18	6	...
Nonschool	2	7	24	14	1
Cities	8	7	16	15	2
Counties[2]	10	5	10	9	13
School districts[2]	5	12	17	6	3

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimates were within double these percentages of the results of a complete census.

[2]Totaling less than 48 because only 47 States have local school employment, only 47 have county government, and only 43 have independent school districts.

[1]The chances are 2 out of 3 that estimates based on the sample would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by no more than the indicated percentage.

Detail of State-by-State estimates for types of local government and for separate governmental functions are subject to larger sampling variation than estimates of State totals of data. In the structure of presentation called for by the tables of this report, some of the smaller magnitudes represent approximations of low reliability which should be used with caution. They are presented to facilitate combination and analysis of broader totals of information rather than to be used as exact measures in themselves. This is particularly true of amounts for the minor levels of local government in highly urbanized States and of amounts for governmental functions that are of relatively minor magnitude in a particular State.

Survey Procedure

Substantially all basic data for State and local governments used for the government employment survey are collected by mail directly from the governmental establishments concerned. Several types of questionnaires, tailored to the type and size of the governments, are used.

In general, employee and payroll figures reported by State and local government officials are accepted as substantially correct. Definitions of terms and the scope of the survey are described in the instructions accompanying mail-canvass requests for data. In some cases, varying local interpretations of the instructions and deficiencies in local records of employment may make it difficult for officials to render complete and comparable reports for their governments. These difficulties are overcome to a large extent by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence with officials concerned, and (3) intensive examination of data collected—i.e., verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, other sources of data, and related financial reports.

On the basis of information obtained for sample governments, State-by-State estimates of data are developed by relating reported figures to the population or enrollment of the reported units, within a detailed structure of estimating cells based on type and size of government. Ratios so derived are applied to the entire population or enrollment of each cell, and the resulting individual cell estimates are added to produce estimated State totals of data.

For this State-by-State survey for October 1955, usable reports of employment and payrolls were received from 95.7 percent of the 18,479 establishments in the survey sample distributed as follows:

Item	Number in existence[1]	Number in sample	Number reporting data
State governments and State agencies	[2]1,586	1,586	1,557
Cities	16,778	3,127	2,892
Over 10,000 inhabitants	1,233	1,233	1,162
Under 10,000 inhabitants	15,545	1,894	1,730
Counties	3,049	1,624	1,428
Townships	17,202	2,538	2,446
New England and Middle Atlantic	4,158	988	940
Other	13,044	1,550	1,506
Special districts	12,319	1,767	1,713
Large[3]	1,038	1,038	1,030
Small	11,281	729	683
Institutions of higher education	436	436	419
Public school systems[4]	69,755	7,401	7,232
Large[5]	762	762	740
Small	68,993	6,639	6,492

[1]Except for institutions of higher education, this count is based upon U. S. Bureau of the Census, Governments in the United States in 1952.

[2]Comprehensive coverage of the 48 State governments requires canvassing of 1,586 separate agencies (including single central sources of nonschool data for each of 27 States), in addition to State institutions of higher education, included elsewhere in this tabulation.

[3]All districts having at least 100 employees or $5 million of debt in 1952, plus in most States all districts above a specified lower minimum level of 1952 employment.

[4]Includes school systems operated by cities, counties, townships, and State governments (principally North Carolina and Delaware) as well as by independent school district governments.

[5]School systems having 6,000 or more pupils enrolled in 1952 and any systems of small enrollment administered by cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants.

As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While this possibility is recognized for the estimates in the present report, no attempt has been made to measure or adjust for bias. The approach here has been to attempt to reduce nonresponse to an insignificant factor by intensive efforts to obtain reports of employment from all governments included in the designated sample.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The cooperation of numerous State and local government officials, in supplying data for this report, is gratefully acknowledged.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Robert W. Burgess, *Director*

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1954

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Robert F. Drury, *Acting Chief*

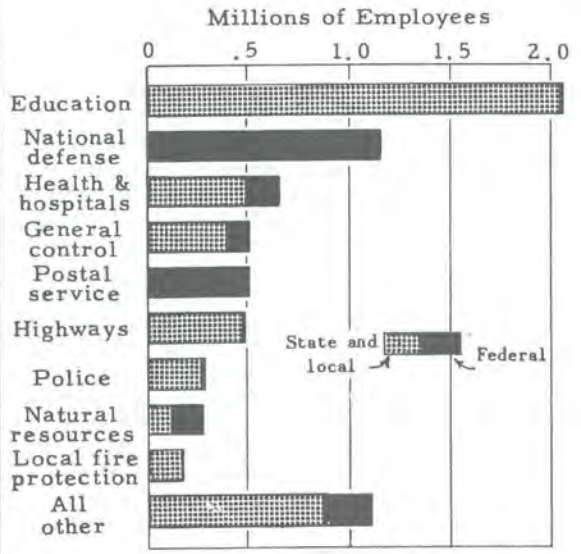
G-GE54-No. 5

FOR RELEASE MAY 9, 1955

Trends in public employment continued upward in 1954. State and local governments increased their personnel 196,000 during the 12 months ended in October. Over the same year Federal Government civilian employment exhibited almost no change. The net change in total governmental employment was an increase of approximately 2.6 percent to a new October high of 7,232 thousand persons in 1954.

Somewhat more than half of the State and local increase was in school employment. In October 1954 this function accounted for 28.5 percent of all public employment--Federal, State, and local. For the Federal Government, approximately half of all civilian employment is accounted for by personnel of defense agencies. National defense ranks next to education in volume of public employment and payrolls. In October 1954 these two functions accounted for 44.5 percent of the 7.2 million persons on Federal, State, and local government payrolls. Health and hospital facilities and services accounted for 9.2 percent; the postal service and "general control" activities, 7.0 percent each; and highway activities accounted for 6.6 percent. A distribution of government employment by function is shown in table 3 and illustrated in figure 1.

Fig. 1.--NUMBER OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1954



During the 12 months ending with October 1954 total civilian public payrolls for the year were as follows, by type of government:

Type of government	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total
All governments	$23,900	100.0
Federal	9,399	39.3
State and local	14,501	60.7
State	3,566	14.9
Local, total	10,935	45.8
Cities	4,488	18.8
Counties	1,551	6.5
School districts	4,194	17.5
Other (townships and special districts)	702	2.9

The total shown for State and local governments was made up of $6,225 million for school payrolls (of which school district governments accounted for $4,194 million), and $8,276 million for nonschool payrolls.

The national totals shown herein for the month of October 1954 differ slightly from figures presented in the report, Public Employment in October 1954, because of subsequent adjustments of preliminary Federal Government statistics and the development of final and more precise State and local government figures for that month, as described below under "Statement of Procedure." The principal purpose of this report, however, is to supplement the previous summary national totals with more detailed information by State and by governmental function.

RECENT TRENDS

The 12 months ending with October 1954 were marked by resumption of the rising trend of government employment which has continued since 1946-47 with the exception only of the period 1952-53 during which a slight decrease took place.

Wages and salaries paid to public employees totaled $2.1 billion dollars for October

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1 and 2) have been presented on a month-by-month basis since April 1951. Similar national totals of employment and payrolls have been published for the months of January, April, July, and October of the period 1940 through January 1951. However, prior to April 1951, data were not developed for "full-time" employment and payrolls as currently defined and, prior to 1946, the school data (being obtained from the U. S. Office of Education rather than by Census survey coverage) were reported only in terms of State-and-local aggregates, so that detail by level and type of government then covered only nonschool amounts.

After January 1955, responsibility for the provision of monthly statistics on government employment and payrolls will be assumed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bureau of the Census publication of monthly statistics will cease after release of the report, Public Employment in January 1955. However, the Bureau of the Census will continue to collect and publish annual statistics on government employment to provide State-by-State statistics by type of government and statistics by governmental function similar to the data provided in tables 3 to 14 of this report; and in the annual Bureau of the Census report on city government employment.

Data herein as to Federal Government civilian employment and payrolls since October 1952 have been obtained by the Bureau of the Census from the U. S. Civil Service Commission; earlier Federal data are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to this survey of governmental employment, the Bureau of the Census supplies, through its Current Population Reports, statistics on the labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States. Basic data for these reports are obtained through direct personal interviews each month with a scientifically selected sample of households throughout the Nation.

The widespread interest in public employment as such requires data for particular governments, for types of governments, and for governments in specific geographic areas. Such information, as well as data on public payrolls and functions of public employees, can be based only on a type of survey involving collection of information from governments as employers.

Because of differences in source of information and method of collection, the data shown here, which are based on reports from governments, will differ from the data obtained by household interview. Also, since some of the persons working for a government either hold another job or move between governmental and nongovernmental jobs during the survey period, the estimates given here may vary from the estimates based on household interviews. The latter are designed to provide unduplicated totals of persons employed during a given period since each individual is counted in only one job.

Sample for Government Employment Survey

Monthly statistics on State and local government employment that have been provided by the Bureau of the Census are based on data collected at quarterly intervals from a "national sample" of approximately 3,700 establishments canvassed to obtain data for about 2,200 State and local governmental units. (In certain instances, such as for States, it is necessary to canvass numerous separate agencies to obtain information covering an entire government.) This national sample includes all 48 States and their agencies and institutions of higher education, and a scientifically selected stratified random sample of local governments.

To produce State-by-State statistics each year, the national sample described above is supplemented by an additional 15,000 local government establishments. The enlarged total sample includes in each State, the State government and all its agencies, all municipalities having 10,000 or more inhabitants, all school systems having 6,000 or more enrollment, all "large" special districts and a sample of other local governments selected at rates varying with population or enrollment.

The national sample and supplemented sample described above have been designed to produce estimates having a measurable degree of sampling variation. Their specifications call for the following levels of reliability, in terms of sampling variation, of estimates of employee numbers:[1]

MONTHLY NATIONAL TOTALS (NATIONAL SAMPLE)

	Percent
Total State and local	1.0
State governments	0.0
Local governments	1.0
Cities	2.0
Counties	3.0
School districts	2.0
Townships and special districts	5.0

ANNUAL STATE TOTALS FOR OCTOBER (SUPPLEMENTED SAMPLE)

	Percent
State governments	0.0
Local governments, nonschool total	2.0
Local governments, school total	2.0

The standards for sampling have been set in terms of the measure of total number of employees. Figures for number of full-time employees, total payroll, and amount of full-time payroll are believed to be subject to a lesser degree of sampling variation, since total employment includes a large and highly variable amount of part-time employment not present in the full-time measures and not as significant in the measure of total payroll.

[1] The chances are 2 out of 3 that estimates based on the sample would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by no more than the indicated percentage.

Nationwide estimates herein for October 1954, having been developed by adding State-by-State estimates, are subject to only negligible sampling variation (with the probable exception of some of the small figures appearing for particular functions of certain types of local governments in table 4).

Tests were made to determine sampling variation of certain key employment statistics presented in the Census report, State Distribution of Public Employment in 1952, based upon that year's State-by-State survey. Results of these tests for various State-area aggregates were as follows:

Type of data	Number of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that 1952 estimates were within the stated percentage of the results of a complete census				
	Less than 1%[1]	1 to 2%[1]	2 to 3%[1]	3 to 5%[1]	5% and over[1]
State-area totals of employment for:					
State and local governments	6	39	3	.....	.....
Local governments, total	.....	29	16	2	1
School[2]	3	27	13	3	1
Nonschool	.....	4	22	19	3
Cities	3	5	14	18	8
Counties[2]	4	8	5	15	15
School districts[2]	4	22	12	3	2

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimates were within double these percentages of the results of a complete census.

[2]Totaling less than 48 because only 47 States have local school employment, only 47 have county governments, and only 43 have independent school districts.

Upon the basis of these findings, and taking advantage of newly available size-class information for special districts, the sample used for the 1952 survey was modified for the 1953 and 1954 surveys. Although the estimates presented herein have not been similarly tested, it is believed that the changes in survey coverage have materially reduced the number of instances where a relatively significant degree of sampling variation would apply to State-area aggregates, as compared with the 1952 findings summarized above.

Detail of State-by-State estimates for types of local government and for separate governmental functions are subject to larger sampling variation than estimates of State totals of data. In the structure of presentation called for by the tables of this report, some of the smaller magnitudes represent approximations of low reliability which should be used with caution. They are presented to facilitate combination and analysis of broader totals of information rather than to be used as exact measures in themselves. This is particularly true of amounts for the minor levels of local government in highly urbanized States and of amounts for governmental functions that are of relatively minor magnitude in a particular State.

Survey Procedure

Substantially all basic data for State and local governments used for the government employment survey are collected by mail directly from the governmental establishments concerned. Several types of questionnaires, tailored to the type and size of the governments, are used.

Usable reports of employment generally are obtained from 90 to 93 percent of the establishments canvassed for monthly employment statistics. For this State-by-State survey for October 1954, usable reports of employment and payrolls were received from 95.0 percent of the 18,301 establishments on the survey sample, distributed as follows:

Item	Number in existence[1]	Number in sample	Number reporting data
State governments and State agencies	([2])	1,457	1,425
Cities	16,778	3,127	2,922
Over 10,000 inhabitants	1,233	1,233	1,155
Under 10,000 inhabitants	15,545	1,894	1,767
Counties	3,049	1,624	1,480
Townships	17,202	2,538	2,308
New England and Middle Atlantic	4,153	938	874
Other	13,044	1,550	1,434
Special districts	12,319	1,767	1,701
Large[3]	1,038	1,038	1,017
Small	11,281	729	684
Institutions of higher education	431	431	409
Public school systems[4]	69,755	7,357	7,136
Large[5]	762	762	732
Small	68,993	6,595	6,404

[1]Except for institutions of higher education, this count is based upon U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments in the United States in 1952.

[2]Comprehensive coverage of the 48 State governments requires canvassing of 1,457 separate agencies (including single central sources of nonschool data for each of 29 States), in addition to State institutions of higher education, included elsewhere in this tabulation.

[3]All districts having at least 100 employees or $5 million of debt in 1952, plus in most States all districts above a specified lower minimum level of 1952 employment.

[4]Includes school systems operated by cities, counties, townships, and State governments (principally North Carolina and Delaware) as well as by independent school district governments.

[5]School systems having 6,000 or more pupils enrolled in 1952 and any systems of smaller enrollment administered by cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants.

As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1953

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, Chief

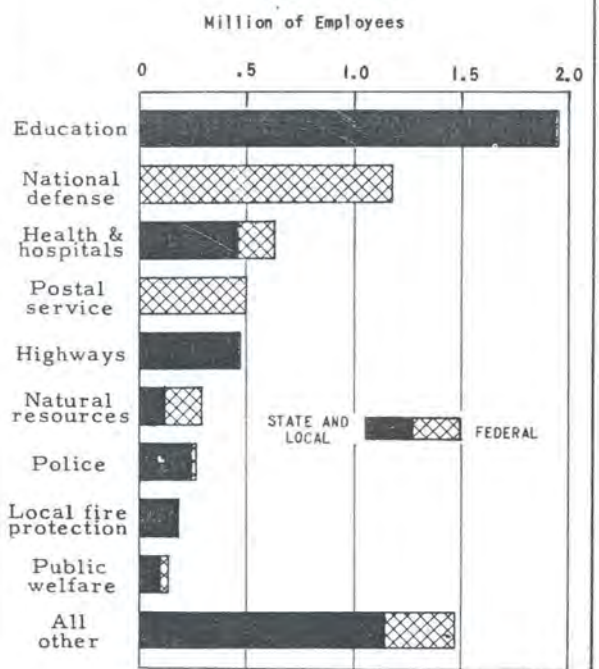
G-GE53-No. 5

FOR RELEASE APRIL 19, 1954

An increase in total State and local government employment of about 141 thousand between October 1952 and October 1953 was more than offset by a reduction of about 200 thousand in Federal civilian employment.

A major part of the State and local increase involved school employment, so that in October 1953 this function involved 27.8 percent—an even larger fraction than before—of all public employment. Most of the 12 months' reduction in Federal civilian employment involved personnel of national defense agencies. Nevertheless, defense still involves about one-half of all Federal civilian employment, and ranks next to education in volume of public employment and payrolls. In October 1953, these two functions accounted for 44.5 percent of the 7.0 million persons on Federal, State, and local government payrolls. Health and hospitals took 8.9 percent, the U. S. Postal Service 7.1 percent, and highway activities 6.6 percent, while other functions made up the remainder, as indicated in table 3 and illustrated in the chart below.

FIG. I—NUMBER OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1953



During the 12 months ending with October 1953, total public payrolls in the Nation were as follows, by type of government:

Type of government	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total
All governments	$23,197	100.0
Federal	9,865	42.5
State and local	13,332	57.5
State	3,294	14.2
Local, total	10,038	43.3
Cities	4,239	18.3
Counties	1,400	6.0
School districts	3,761	16.2
Other (townships and special districts)	638	2.8

The total shown for State and local governments was made up of $5,631 million for school payrolls (including the entire $3,761 million of school districts), and $7,701 for nonschool payrolls.

The national totals shown herein for the month of October 1953 differ slightly from figures presented in the report, *Public Employment in October 1953*, due to subsequent adjustments of preliminary Federal Government payroll amounts and the development of final and more precise State and local government figures for

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Federal data are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In addition to this survey of governmental employment, the Bureau of the Census supplies, through its Current Population Reports, statistics on the labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States. Basic data for these reports are obtained through direct personal interviews each month with a scientifically selected sample of households throughout the Nation.

The widespread interest in public employment as such requires data for particular governments, for types of governments, and for governments in specific geographic areas. Such information, as well as data on public payrolls and functions of public employees, can be based only on a type of survey involving collection of information from governments as employers.

Because of differences in source of information and method of collection, the data shown here, which are based on reports from governments, will differ from the data obtained by household interview. Also, since some of the persons working for a government either hold another job or move between governmental and nongovernmental jobs during the survey period, the estimates given here may vary from the estimates based on household interviews. The latter are designed to provide unduplicated totals of persons employed during a given period since each individual is counted in only one job.

SAMPLE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Monthly statistics on State and local government employment are collected at quarterly intervals from a "national sample" of approximately 3,700 establishments which are canvassed to obtain data for about 2,200 State and local governmental units. (In certain instances, such as for the States, it is necessary to canvass numerous separate agencies to obtain information covering an entire government.) This national sample includes all 48 States and their agencies and institutions of higher education, and a scientifically selected stratified random sample of local governments.

For the month of October each year, the national sample is supplemented by an additional 15,000 local government establishments. The enlarged total sample includes in each State the State government and all its agencies, all municipalities having 10,000 or more inhabitants, all school systems having 6,000 or more enrollment, all "large" special districts and a sample of other local governments selected at rates varying with population or enrollment.

The national sample and supplemented sample described above have been designed to produce estimates having a measurable degree of sampling variation. Their specifications call for the following levels of reliability, in terms of sampling variation, of estimates of employee numbers:[1]

Monthly national totals (national sample):

	Percent
Total State and local	1.0
State governments	0.0
Local governments	1.0
Cities	2.0
Counties	3.0
School districts	2.0
Townships and special districts	5.0

Annual State totals for October (supplemented sample):

	Percent
State governments	0.0
Local governments, nonschool total	2.0
Local governments, school total	2.0

The standards for sampling have been set in terms of the measure of total number of employees. Figures for number of full-time employees, total payroll, and amount of full-time payroll are believed to be subject to a lesser degree of sampling variation, since total employment includes a large and highly variable amount of part-time employment not present in the full-time measures and not as significant in the measure of total payroll.

Nationwide estimates herein for October 1953, having been developed by adding State-by-State estimates, are subject to only negligible sampling variation (with the probable exception of some of the small figures appearing for particular functions of certain types of local governments in table 4).

Tests were made to determine sampling variation of certain key employment statistics presented in the Census report, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1952*, based upon the last previous similar State-by-State survey.

[1] The chances are 2 out of 3 that estimates based on the sample would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by no more than the indicated percentage.

Results of these tests for various State-area aggregates were as follows:

Type of data	Number of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that 1952 estimates were within the stated percentage of the results of a complete census				
	Less than 1%[1]	1 to 2%[1]	2 to 3%[1]	3 to 5%[1]	5% and over[1]
State-area totals of employment for:					
State and local governments	6	39	3	.....	.....
Local governments, total	....	29	16	2	1
School[2]	3	27	13	3	1
Nonschool	....	4	22	19	3
Cities	3	5	14	18	8
Counties[2]	4	8	5	15	15
School districts[2]	4	22	12	3	2

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the estimates were within double these percentages of the results of a complete census.

[2]Totaling less than 48 because only 47 States have local school employment, only 47 have county governments, and only 43 have independent school districts.

Upon the basis of these findings, and taking advantage of newly available size-class information for special districts, the sample used for the 1952 survey was modified in advance of this 1953 survey. Although the estimates presented herein have not been similarly tested, it is believed that these changes in survey coverage have materially reduced the number of instances where a relatively significant degree of sampling variation would apply to State-area aggregates, as compared with the 1952 findings summarized above.

Detail of State-by-State estimates for types of local government and for separate governmental functions are subject to larger sampling variation than estimates of State totals of data. In the structure of presentation called for by the tables of this report, some of the smaller magnitudes represent approximations of low reliability which should be used with caution. They are presented to facilitate combination and analysis of broader totals of information rather than to be used as exact measures in themselves. This is particularly true of amounts for the minor levels of local government in highly urbanized States and of amounts for governmental functions that are of relatively minor magnitude in a particular State.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Substantially all basic data for State and local governments used for the government employment survey are collected by mail directly from the governmental establishments concerned. Several types of questionnaires, tailored to the type and size of the governments, are used.

Usable reports of employment generally are obtained from 90 to 93 percent of the establishments canvassed for monthly employment statistics. For this State-by-State survey for October 1953, usable reports of employment and payrolls were received from 93.5 percent of the 18,385 establishments on the survey sample, distributed as follows:

Item	Number in existance[1]	Number in sample	Number reporting data
State governments and State agencies	([2])	1,551	1,494
Cities	16,778	3,127	2,916
Over 10,000 inhabitants	1,233	1,233	1,144
Under 10,000 inhabitants	15,545	1,894	1,772
Counties	3,049	1,624	1,390
Townships	17,212	2,530	2,295
New England and Middle Atlantic	4,153	938	862
Other	13,044	1,550	1,433
Special districts	12,319	1,767	1,669
Large[3]	1,038	1,038	1,023
Small	11,281	729	646
Institutions of higher education	431	431	403
Public school systems[4]	69,755	7,357	7,084
Large[5]	762	762	707
Small	68,993	6,595	6,377

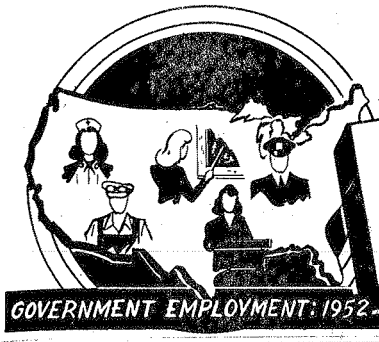
[1]Except for institutions of higher education, this count is based upon U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Governments in the United States in 1952*.

[2]Comprehensive coverage of the 48 State governments requires canvassing of 1,551 separate agencies (including single central sources of nonschool data for each of 23 States), in addition to State institutions of higher education, included elsewhere in this tabulation.

[3]All districts having at least 100 employees or $5 million of debt in 1952, plus in most States all districts above a specified lower minimum level of 1952 employment.

[4]Includes school systems operated by cities, counties, townships and State governments (principally North Carolina and Delaware) as well as by independent school district governments.

[5]School systems having 6,000 or more pupils enrolled in 1952 and any systems of smaller enrollment administered by cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants.



STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1952

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Robert W. Burgess, *Director*

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, Chief

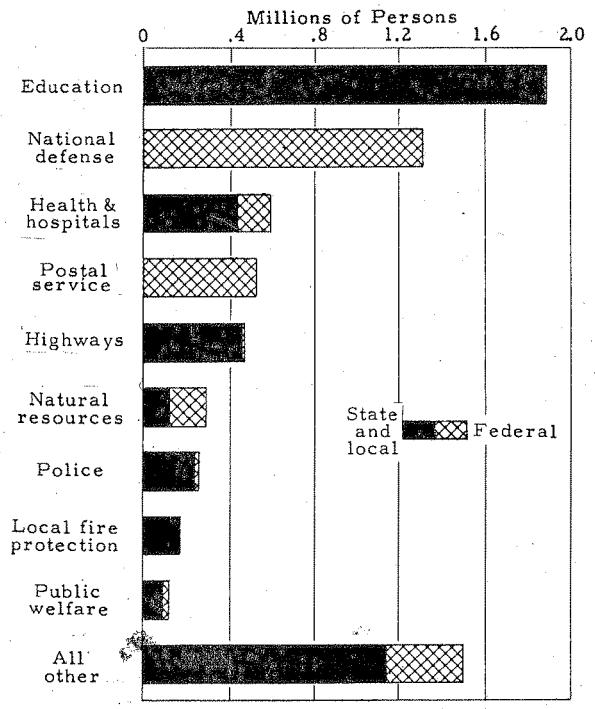
G-GE52-No. 7

FOR RELEASE MAY 11, 1953

Two major functions—education and national defense—account for nearly one-half of all public employment and payrolls. Of the 7.1 million persons on governmental payrolls in October 1952, more than one-fourth were concerned with education. The 1.3 million civilian employees of Federal defense agencies accounted for another one-fifth of the Federal-State-local total of public personnel and payrolls. The remaining 55 percent of governmental employment was distributed among numerous functions, as indicated in the chart below and in table 3.

During the 12 months ending with October 1952, total public payrolls in the Nation were as follows, by type of government:

FIG. 1—NUMBER OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER 1952



Item	Amount (in millions)	Percent of total
All governments	$22,236	100.0
Federal Government	10,042	45.2
State and local governments	12,195	54.8
State governments	3,055	13.7
Local governments, total	9,140	41.1
Cities	3,919	17.6
Counties	1,270	5.7
School districts	3,357	15.1
Other (townships and special districts)	594	2.7

The total shown for State and local governments was made up of $5,125 million for school payrolls (including the entire $3,357 million of school districts), and $7,069 for nonschool payrolls.

The national totals shown herein for the month of October 1952 differ slightly from figures presented in the report, *Public Employment in October 1952*, due to subsequent adjustments of preliminary Federal Government amounts and the development of final and more precise State and local government figures for that month. The principal purpose of this report, however, is to supplement the previous summary national totals with more detailed information, as of October 1952, by State area and by governmental function.

RECENT TRENDS IN GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT

Total public payrolls reached a new high of practically $2 billion for the month of October 1952. The entire rise of $114 million as compared with October 1951 was accounted for by State and local payrolls, up 11 percent during the interval. Total public employment of 7.1 million also represented a record high for this month, mainly due to an increase of 5 percent in State and local government personnel from the October 1951 level. Federal Government employment and payrolls changed very little during this period.

Trends in total public employment since 1940 can be briefly summarized in terms of three periods. During World War II, public employment rose by more than 2 million, with the entire increase attributable to the Federal Government. Between 1945 and 1947, the total dropped sharply, with a cut of 1.4 million in Federal employment only partly offset by an upward trend in State and local employment. Since 1947, total public employment has risen each year. Most of this change has been at the State and local levels, except for a rapid rise of about a half million in Federal employment after the Korea crisis developed in 1950.

For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.—Price 20 cents

Once each year, the coverage of the survey is enlarged and the detail of data requested is expanded sufficiently to provide State-by-State estimates of employment and payrolls by type of government and by governmental function—education, highways, health and hospitals, etc.

SAMPLE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Monthly statistics on State and local government employment are collected at quarterly intervals from a "national sample" of approximately 3,700 establishments which are canvassed to obtain data for about 2,200 State and local governmental units. (In certain instances, such as for the States, it is necessary to canvass numerous separate agencies to obtain information covering an entire government.) This "national" sample includes all 48 States and their agencies and institutions of higher education, and a scientifically selected stratified random sample of local governments.

For the month of October each year, the "national sample" is supplemented by an additional 15,000 local government establishments. The enlarged total sample includes in each State the State government and all its agencies, all municipalities having 10,000 or more inhabitants, all school systems having 6,000 or more enrollment, all special districts having 100 or more employees and a sample of other local governments selected at rates varying with population or enrollment size.

The "national sample" and supplemented sample described above have been designed to produce estimates having a measurable degree of sampling variation. Their specifications call for the following levels of reliability, in terms of sampling variation, of estimates of employee numbers:[1]

Monthly national totals ("national sample"):

	Percent
Total State and local	1.0
State governments	0.0
Local governments	1.0
Cities	2.0
Counties	3.0
School districts	2.0
Townships and special districts	5.0

Annual State totals for October ("supplemented sample"):

	Percent
State government	0.0
Local government, nonschool total	2.0
Local government, school total	2.0

The standards for sampling have been set in terms of the measure of total number of employees. Figures for number of full-time employees, total payroll, and amount of full-time payroll are believed to be subject to a lesser degree of sampling variation, since total employment includes a large and highly variable amount of part-time employment not present in the full-time measures and not as significant in the measure of total payroll.

Nationwide estimates herein for October 1952, having been developed by adding State-by-State estimates, are subject to only negligible sampling variation (with the probable exception of some of the small figures appearing for particular functions of certain types of local governments in table 4).

[1] The chances are 2 out of 3 that estimates based on the sample would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by no more than the indicated percentage.

Detail of State-by-State estimates for types of local government and for separate governmental functions are subject to larger sampling variation than estimates of State totals of data. In the structure of presentation called for by the tables of this report, some of the smaller magnitudes represent approximations of low reliability which should be used with caution. They are presented to facilitate combination and analysis of broader totals of information rather than to be used as exact measures in themselves. This is particularly true of amounts for the minor levels of local government in highly urbanized States and of amounts for governmental functions that are of relatively minor magnitude in a particular State.

The local government sample employed for this October 1952 survey has been completely redesigned and reselected, on the basis of a new identification and count, by the Bureau of the Census, of all local governments in existence as of 1952,[2] and involving the use of the 1950 population findings of the 17th Decennial Census. Some data herein—especially estimates of employment for particular types of local governments in several States—are for this reason not directly comparable with related figures presented in the report *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1950*, and in similar previous Census publications.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

Substantially all basic data for State and local governments used for the government employment survey are collected by mail directly from the governmental establishments concerned. Several types of questionnaires, tailored to the type and size of the governments, are used. Follow-ups by correspondence and by telephone from Census Bureau field offices (and in some instances personal visits) are used to obtain the highest possible response to these mail surveys.

As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While this possibility is recognized for the estimates in the present report, no attempt has been made to measure or adjust for bias. The approach here has been to attempt to reduce nonresponse to an insignificant factor by intensive efforts to obtain reports of employment from all governments included in the designated sample.

Usable reports of employment generally are obtained from 90 to 93 percent of the establishments canvassed for monthly employment statistics. For this State-by-State survey for October 1952, usable reports of employment and payrolls were received from 94 percent of the 18,375 establishments on the survey sample distributed as on page 7.

In general, employee and payroll figures reported by State and local government officials are accepted as substantially correct. Definitions of terms and the scope of the survey are described in the instructions accompanying mail-canvass requests for data. In some cases varying local interpretations of the instructions and deficiencies in local records of employment may make it difficult for officials to render complete and comparable reports for their governments. These difficulties are overcome to a large extent by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult

[2] See the forthcoming Census Bureau report, *Governments in the United States in 1952*.

Item	Number in existence	Number in sample	Number reporting data
Nonschool:			
State governments and State agencies	([1])	1,221	1,194
Cities	16,778	3,023	2,801
Over 10,000 inhabitants	1,233	1,233	1,110
Under 10,000 inhabitants	15,545	1,790	1,691
Counties	3,049	1,584	1,282
Townships	17,202	2,027	1,841
New England and Middle Atlantic	4,158	911	808
Other	13,044	1,116	1,033
Special districts	12,319	1,666	1,585
Large[2]	224	224	220
Small	12,095	1,442	1,365
School systems[3]	67,773	8,854	8,543
Institutions of higher education	427	427	382
Local schools[4]	67,346	8,427	8,161
Large[5]	762	762	715
Small	66,584	7,665	7,446

[1] Comprehensive coverage of nonschool employment statistics for the 48 State governments requires canvassing of 1,221 separate State agencies.

[2] Districts having more than 100 employees or more than $1,000,000 in district revenue or debt.

[3] Includes school systems operated by State, city, county, and township governments as well as independent school district governments.

[4] Includes State-operated elementary and secondary school systems in North Carolina, Delaware, and Maine and certain special State schools at the elementary and secondary level in a few other States.

[5] School systems having 6,000 or more pupils enrolled and city-operated school systems having less than 6,000 enrollment but associated with cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants.

cases, (2) supplementary correspondence with officials concerned, and (3) intensive examination of data collected—verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, other sources of data, and related financial reports.

On the basis of information obtained for sample governments, State-by-State estimates of data are developed by relating reported figures to the population or enrollment of the reported units, within a detailed structure of estimating cells based on type and size of government. Ratios so derived are applied to the entire population or enrollment of each cell, and the resulting individual cell estimates are added to produce estimated State totals of data.

Local government estimates for months other than October are similarly developed by relating employment and payroll amounts for reporting "national sample" units to their population or enrollment. These initial figures are then multiplied by a factor based on final national figures from the benchmark October survey last completed. This adjustment reduces the sampling variation by maintaining comparability over time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The cooperation of numerous State and local government officials, in supplying data for this report, is gratefully acknowledged.

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STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1950

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CHARLES SAWYER, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ROY V. PEEL, *Director*

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, Chief

G-GE50-No.7 Washington 25, D. C. March 1950

Governmental pay rolls in the Nation--Federal, State, and local--were at a new monthly high of more than $1.5 billion in October 1950. This exceeds by 7 percent the last previous high, which was for January 1950. The number of public employees was at a record level for the post-war period, though slightly less than during World War II.

National totals of public employment and pay rolls during the past decade are presented in figure 1 below and, by type of government, in tables 1 to 3. The October 1950 figures shown differ slightly from amounts which appeared originally in the report Public Employment in October 1950, due to subsequent adjustment of preliminary Federal Government amounts and the development of final State and local government data for that month.

The principal purpose of this report, however, is to supplement National totals with State-by-State figures, as presented in tables 4 to 10.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATED TO POPULATION

Of every 1,000 persons in the United States, 42 were publicly employed in October 1950. More than two-thirds of these worked for State and local governments, while the others were civilian employees of the Federal Government.

Aside from the District of Columbia, where public employees numbered nearly one-third of the population, the number of governmental workers ranged from less than 30 per 1,000 inhabitants in Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, and West Virginia up to over 50 per 1,000 in California, Colorado, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah (the highest), Washington, and Wyoming.

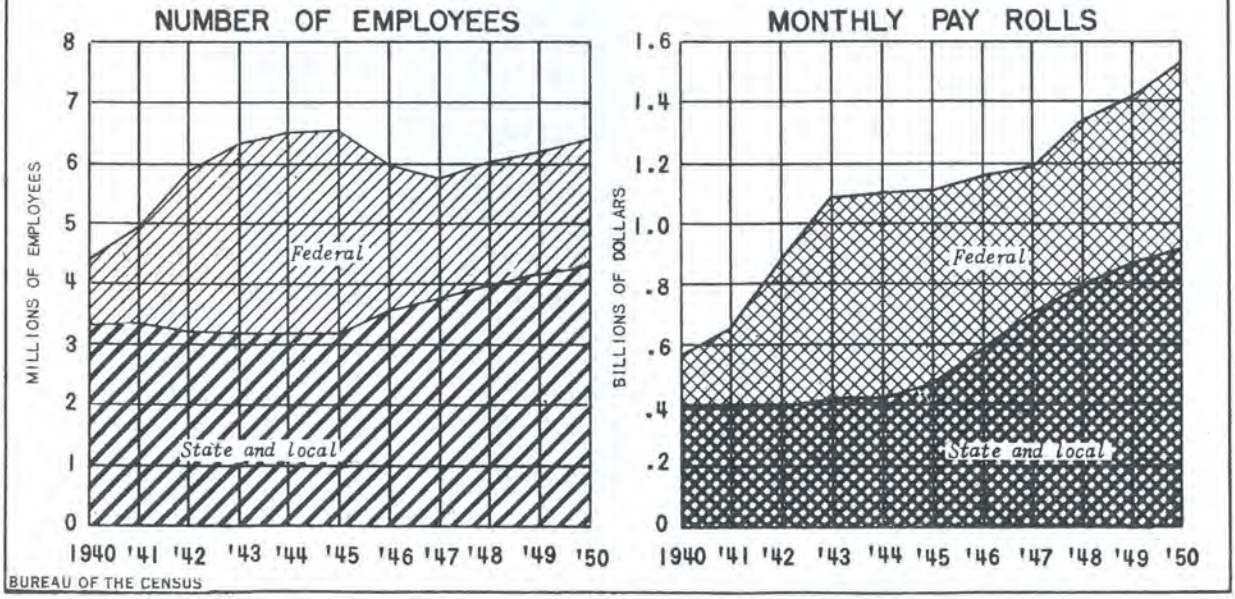
The relation of Federal employment to total population of the various States varies widely, depending on the location of large-scale Federal establishments. State and local government employment bears a more uniform relation to population. Both Federal and State and local employment tend to be relatively highest for the sparsely populated States. State and local employment is distinctly lower in proportion to population in the States of the South.

Figures on the relation of public employment to total population of the various States are presented in table 9 and charted in figure 2.

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

The number of State and local government employees was up 3.1 percent in October 1950

FIG. 1—PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER: 1940-1950



serving on a part-time basis even though they may receive only a nominal amount of compensation for their services.[1]

Employment status.--Permanent full-time employees are those having permanent or indefinite tenure and working the prescribed number of hours for a full-time week in their respective jurisdictions. Permanent part-time employees have permanent tenure but work less than the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week. Temporary employees are seasonal, emergency, and other employees with terms of less than one year.

Pay roll.--Pay rolls include salaries, wages, fees, and other compensation earned in the calendar month by officials and other employees, (amounts for semimonthly, biweekly, weekly, or other nonmonthly periods are adjusted to monthly equivalents).

Date of enumeration.--Data on number of employees are for number of persons on the pay roll in the pay period ending nearest the end of the month covered.

SOURCE OF DATA

Estimates of employment for State and local governments are derived from a sample mail canvass of governmental units. The sample of approximately 18,000 individual governments has been carefully selected to represent all types and sizes of the more than 150,000 governmental units in the United States. A sufficiently large and representative number of governments has been selected to provide usably accurate estimates of number of public employees and amount of pay rolls for each major type of government in each of the 48 States. Information concerning the distribution and composition of the sample is shown in table 11 of this report.

These State and local governments are sent mail questionnaires once each year. Each quarter a smaller sample of governments, numbering approximately 4,200, is canvassed to furnish the basis for the quarterly estimates of National totals of government employment that are published in addition to the annual State-by-State estimates. To minimize possible bias from the incomplete response that is inherent in the mail-canvass method of collecting data, every effort is made to encourage response and insure the boradest possible base for accurate estimates. Follow-up letters and, in selected instances, telephone calls and telegrams are employed to achieve maximum reporting from the designated sample of governments.

The reports of employment received are examined for completeness and accuracy and are tabulated. Estimates of total public employment are made by applying to the population of units and classes for which estimates are desired, ratios of employment characteristics to population derived from data for reporting governments. Employment of special districts and school districts whose area of service cannot easily be associated with specific populations, is estimated on the basis of averages per district computed from data for reporting districts.

In cases of absence of current employment reports among the extremely large governmental employers, such as State governments and cities having populations over 100,000, individual estimates are made on the basis of reports of employment for these governments for prior periods. Usually these cases involve governments employing from 1 to 3 percent of the estimated number of State and local government employees.

FACTORS AFFECTING ESTIMATES

The estimates appearing in this report are affected by the following factors:

Quality of basic data.--In general, basic data reported by State and local government officials are accepted as substantially correct. Definitions of terms and the scope of the survey are described in the instructions accompanying mail-canvass requests for data. In some cases varying interpretations by officials of the instructions and deficiencies in local records of employment may make it difficult for officials to render complete and comparable reports for their governments. These difficulties are overcome to a large extent by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence with officials concerned, and (3) intensive examination of data collected--verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, other sources of data, and related financial reports.

Nonresponse.--About 92 percent of the 18,000 governments canvassed for data for October 1950 furnished reports of employment. As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While the possibility of such a bias is recognized in the estimates in this report, no attempt has been made to measure or adjust for the bias. The approach here has been to attempt to reduce nonresponse to an insignificant factor by intensive efforts to obtain reports of employment from all governments included in the designated sample.

Sampling variation.--Since estimates of local government employment shown in this report are based on a sample, as described in the section on sources of data, they may differ somewhat from figures that would be obtained if reports of employment were solicited and received from all governments in existence. Employment data for the Federal Government and for State governments involve no sampling and are not subject, therefore, to this type of variation.

Tests of data shown in this report show that the chances were 2 out of 3 that National totals of employment and pay rolls estimated for cities, counties, other local governments,

[1] The State and local government component of Bureau of Labor Statistics series of data on nonagricultural employment, though based on Census data, reflects modified treatment of such part-time and "nominal" employees.

and "school districts only" would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by 1 percent,[2] or less.

Results of the tests of data for individual State areas may be summarized as follows.

The structure of each of tables 4, 5, and 6 provides for 735 distinct items of data (exclusive of National totals). Tests showed a sampling variation exceeding 15 percent for 3 items of "total employment" called for by table 4, so these particular entries have been omitted, as have also related "full-time employment" entries of table 5, and pay roll entries of table 6. The few other items in these tables found subject to a sampling variation of 10 to 15 percent are marked with an asterisk (*) and should be used with particular caution.

The accompanying tabulation shows, as to certain key totals published in table 4, a distribution of States by percent of sampling variation applicable to such totals.

[2]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice this percentage.

Type of State-area data	No. of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between estimated values and results of a complete census would be:			
	Less then 1%[1]	1 to 3%[1]	3 to 5%[1]	5% and over[1]
State-by-State figures for:				
Total number of State and local employees.....	8	33	5	[2]2
Number of State and local school employees.....	12	25	7	[3]4
Number of State and local nonschool employees.....	1	33	6	[4]8

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice these percentages.

[2]New Hampshire and Wyoming.

[3]Idaho, Maine, Montana, and Wyoming.

[4]Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON GOVERNMENTS

RECOMMENDED COMPLETE CITATION FOR THIS REPORT:

U. S. Bureau of the Census, State Distribution of Public Employment in 1950 (Government Employment: 1950, No. 7), Washington, D. C., March 1951, 22 pp. tables.

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STATE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN 1949

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1949

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CHARLES SAWYER, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ROY V. PEEL, *Director*

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, Chief

G-GE49-No.7 Washington 25, D. C. April 1950

Of every 1,000 persons in the United States, 40 were publicly employed in October 1949. More than two-thirds of these--28 per 1,000 of the population--worked for State and local governments, while the other 12 were civilian employees of the Federal Government.

Aside from the District of Columbia, where public employees numbered more than one-fourth of the population, the number of governmental workers ranged from less than 30 per 1,000 inhabitants in Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia up to over 50 per 1,000 in Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah (the highest), and Wyoming.

The distribution of Federal employment in relation to population varies depending on the location of large-scale Federal establishments. State and local government employment bears a more uniform relation to population. There is a general tendency, however, for both Federal and State and local employment to be relatively highest for the sparsely populated States. State and local employment is distinctly lower in proportion to population in the States of the South.

TOTAL PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

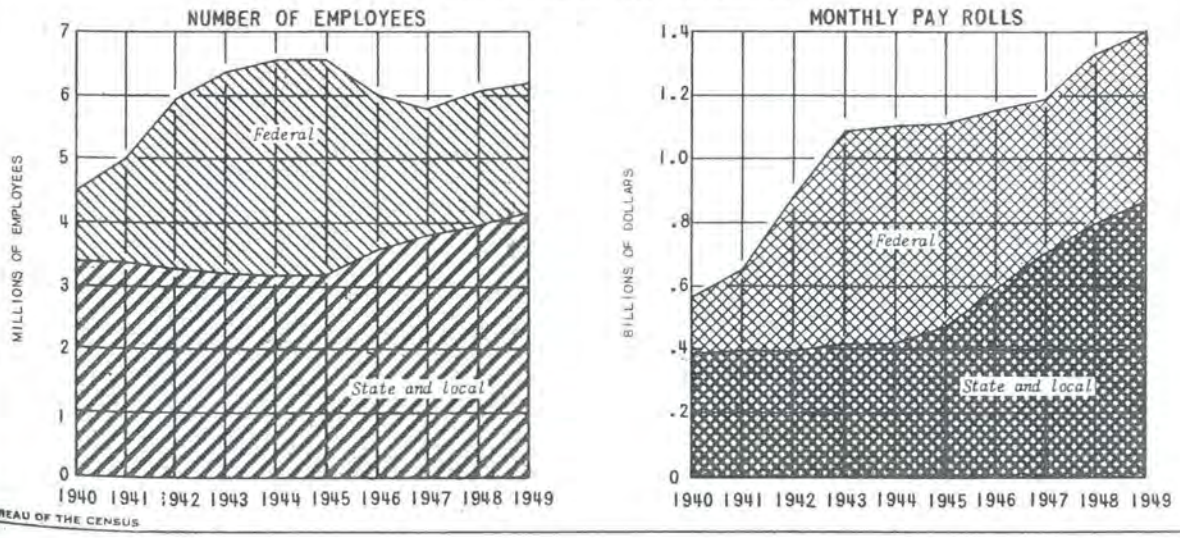
Public employees--Federal, State, and local --numbered 6,203 thousand in October 1949. This figure was substantially the same as that for April 1949 but was 3 percent more than the October 1948 level. Public pay rolls were at a record level of $1,406 million for October 1949, 2 percent higher than the April 1949 total and 6 percent higher than for October 1948.

National totals of public employment and pay rolls, by type of government, are presented in tables 1 to 3 for various months since October 1940. The October 1949 figures shown there are slightly revised from amounts which appeared originally in the report, Public Employment in October 1949. The present publication provides final State and local government data for that month. The principal purpose of the present report, however, is to supplement summary national totals by supplying State-by-State figures on number of public employees and amounts of governmental pay rolls.

TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

The number of State and local government employees was up 4.8 percent in October 1949 from

Fig. 1--PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER: 1940-1949



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by a type of survey in which the governmental unit itself is the unit for reporting and collection of data. Hence, differing uses of employment data demand both the labor-force type of employment survey and the individual-government reporting of employment information.

Because of differences in source of information and method of collection, the data shown here, which are based on reports from governments, will differ from the data obtained by household interview. Also, since some of the persons working for a government either hold another job or move between governmental and nongovernmental jobs during the survey period, the estimates given here may vary from the estimates based on household interviews. The latter are designed to provide unduplicated totals of persons employed during a given period, since each individual is counted in only one job.

For those who may wish to use governmental pay roll data published in the Census Bureau's series of governmental employment reports in conjunction with expenditure and other financial data in the Bureau's governmental finances reports, certain differences in concept and coverage between the two areas of subject matter should be pointed out.

As defined below, government employment as reported by the Census Bureau includes employment of enterprises—commercial and proprietary activities of governments—as well as "general government" employment. Enterprise finances are distinguished and excluded from "general government" finances in the Bureau's reporting of governmental revenue and expenditure and are reported separately. Enterprises account for a significant proportion of the pay rolls of city governments (more than one-fourth of the nonschool pay rolls of cities having populations over 25,000) and special-district governments. Enterprises are not significant, however, for States, counties, townships, or school districts.

Until 1946, the Census Bureau's coverage of government employment was limited to nonschool employment. In April 1946 the series was broadened to include school data. In making any comparison with financial data, the coverage of the employment statistics used should be checked to determine whether or not data are for total employment or for nonschool employment only.

Pay roll data published by the Bureau of the Census are monthly amounts, and can be related only by approximation to annual amounts for fiscal years shown in reports on the finances of governments.

Other differences in coverage and concepts as between the Census Bureau's reports of governmental employment and governmental finances are relatively minor. However, in using data from the two series together, careful note should be taken of the definitions and nomenclature applying to each.

DEFINITIONS

Employee.—As defined for the purpose of the Census Bureau's quarterly survey of public employment, the term public employee includes all paid officials and employees of Federal, State, and local governmental units—including special-purpose authorities and districts—except school board members. Employees of contractors, other persons serving governmental units on a contract basis, inmates of institutions receiving pay for their work, and persons on work relief are not considered public employees. The term, however, does include fee officials and persons serving on a part-time basis even though they may receive only a nominal amount of compensation for their services.[1]

Employment status.—Permanent full-time employees are those having permanent or indefinite tenure and working the prescribed number of hours for a full-time week in their respective jurisdictions. Permanent part-time employees have permanent tenure but work less than the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week. Temporary employees are seasonal, emergency, and other employees with terms of less than one year.

Pay roll.—Pay rolls include salaries, wages, fees, and other compensation earned in the calendar month by officials and other employees, (amounts for semimonthly, biweekly, weekly, or other nonmonthly periods are adjusted to monthly equivalents).

Date of enumeration.—Data on number of employees are for number of persons on the pay roll in the pay period ending nearest the end of the month covered.

SOURCE OF DATA

Estimates of employment for State and local governments are derived from a sample mail canvass of governmental units. The sample of approximately 18,000 individual governments has been carefully selected to represent all types and sizes of the more than 150,000 governmental units in the United States. A sufficiently large and representative number of governments has been selected to provide usably accurate estimates of number of public employees and amount of pay rolls for each major type of government in each of the 48 States. Information concerning the distribution and composition of the sample is shown in table 11 of this report.

These State and local governments are sent mail questionnaires once each year. Each quarter a smaller sample of governments, numbering approximately 4,200, is canvassed to furnish the basis for the quarterly estimates of national totals of government employment that are published in addition to the annual State-by-State estimates. To minimize possible bias from the incomplete response that is inherent in the mail-canvass method of collecting data, every effort is made to encourage response and insure the broadest possible base for accurate estimates. Follow-up letters and, in selected instances, telephone calls and telegrams are employed to achieve maximum reporting from the designated sample of governments.

The reports of employment received are examined for completeness and accuracy and are tabulated. Estimates of total public employment are made by applying to the population of units and classes for which estimates are desired ratios of employment characteristics to population derived from data for reporting governments. Employment of special districts and school districts, whose area of service cannot easily be associated with specific populations, is estimated on the basis of averages per district computed from data for reporting districts.

In cases of absence of current employment reports among the extremely large governmental employers, such as State governments and cities having populations over 100,000, individual estimates are made on the basis of reports of employment for these governments for prior periods. Usually these cases involve governments employing from 1 to 3 percent of the estimated number of State and local government employees.

FACTORS AFFECTING ESTIMATES

The estimates appearing in this report are affected by the following factors:

Quality of basic data.—In general, basic data reported by State and local government officials are accepted as substantially correct. Definitions of terms and the scope of the survey are described in the instructions accompanying mail-canvass requests for data. In some cases varying interpretations by officials of the instructions and deficiencies in local records of employment may make it difficult for officials to render complete and comparable reports for their governments. These difficulties are overcome to a large extent by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence with officials concerned, and (3) intensive examination of data collected—verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, other sources of data, and related financial reports.

[1] The State and local government component of Bureau of Labor Statistics series of data on nonagricultural employment, though based on Census data, reflects modified treatment of such part-time and "nominal" employees.

Nonresponse.—About 91 percent of the 18,000 governments canvassed for data for October 1949 furnished reports of employment. As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While the possibility of such a bias is recognized in the estimates in this report, no attempt has been made to measure or adjust for the bias. The approach here has been to attempt to reduce nonresponse to an insignificant factor by intensive efforts to obtain reports of employment from all governments included in the designated sample.

Sampling variation.—Since estimates of local government employment shown in this report are based on a sample, as described in the section on sources of data, they may differ somewhat from figures that would be obtained if reports of employment were solicited and received from all governments in existence.

The extent of variation arising from the use of the sampling technique for the Census Bureau's estimates of government employment can be measured. Extensive statistical tests are conducted each year to determine such variation. However, tests relating to October 1949 estimates have not yet been completed. Consequently, the results of tests relating to corresponding estimates for October 1948 are set forth below to show the extent of sampling variation found applicable to earlier data which were of the same type and constructed in the same manner as data published in this report.

No sampling is involved in the collection of Federal and State government employment data, so these statistics are not subject to this type of variation. As to local governments, the rate of response from the sample governments canvassed in October 1949 was as great in total and for most of the groups for which estimates are made as the response rate in October 1948. Thus it is believed that tests for sampling variation of October 1949 data will, when made, generally show results equal to those shown below for October 1948 data.

Tests of October 1948 data for total figures corresponding to those published in this report showed sampling variation to be as follows: chances were 2 out of 3 that national totals of employment and pay rolls estimated for cities, counties, other local governments, and "school districts only" would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by 1 percent[2] or less.

For the October 1948 survey of government employment, the results of tests of sampling variation may be summarized as follows:

Type of data in report for October 1948	No. of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between estimated values and results of a complete census would be:			
	Less than 1% (1)	1 to 3% (1)	3 to 5% (1)	5% and over (1)
State-by-State figures for:				
Total number of State and local employees.....	8	32	6	22
Number of State and local school employees.....	16	20	10	32
Number of State and local nonschool employees.....	1	34	6	47
Total State and local October pay roll.....	18	26	4	—
State and local October school pay roll.....	18	18	8	54
State and local October nonschool pay roll.....	11	33	2	62

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice these percentages. [2]New Hampshire and Vermont. [3]North Dakota and Wyoming. [4]Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont. [5]Kansas, Maine, Montana, South Dakota. [6]Georgia and Vermont.

The structure of table 4, relating to total employment of various categories on a State-by-State basis provides altogether for the showing, besides National totals, of 735 distinct items of data. Tests of amounts similarly derived for October 1948 showed that 5 of these items of data were subject to sampling variation exceeding 15 percent. Corresponding 1949 estimates are therefore omitted from table 4, as are also related "permanent full-time" employment figures from table 5. Only one item necessitated omission on this score in table 6 relating to pay roll data. The 1948 tests revealed 8 items of the nature presented in tables 4 and 5 and 3 items of the nature presented in table 6 which had a relating sampling variation of 10 to 15 percent. Corresponding items of 1949 data in tables 4, 5, and 6 are marked with an asterisk (*). Figures so indicated should be used with caution. For individual State estimates not so marked in this report, 1948 tests of corresponding data indicated a sampling variation of less than 10 percent—and in most cases of less than 3 percent.

[2]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice this percentage.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Charles Sawyer, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
J. C. Capt, *Director*

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION
Allen D. Manvel, Chief

G-GE48-No. 7 Washington 25, D. C. April 1949

State and local government employment reached a new high of practically 4 million in October 1948, as compared with the prewar total of 3.4 million in October 1941. Monthly pay rolls of State and local governments doubled in the same 7-year period, to reach $795 million in October 1948. When Federal Government amounts are added, total public pay rolls of $1,329 million are indicated for the month--also a new high. However, the total volume of public employment in October 1948 was materially below the wartime peak reached in 1945, when Federal civilian employment approached twice its present scale.

National totals of public employment and pay rolls, by type of government, are presented in tables 1 to 3 for various months since October 1940. The October 1948 figures shown there are slightly revised from amounts which appeared originally in the report, Public Employment in October 1948. The present publication provides final State and local government data for that month. The principal purpose of the present publication, however, is to supplement summary national totals by supplying State-by-State figures on number of public employees and amounts of governmental pay rolls.

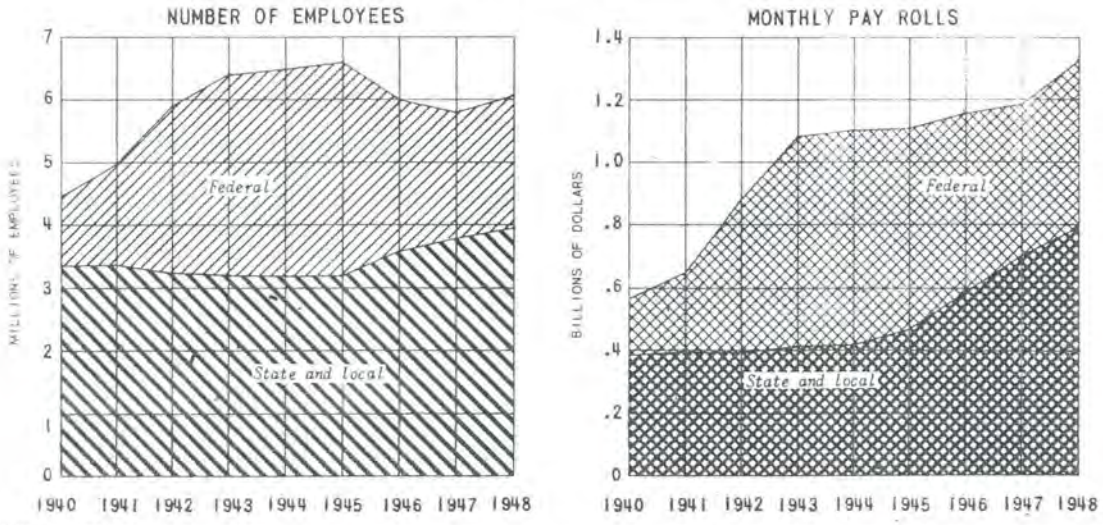
TRENDS IN STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYMENT

The number of State and local government employees was up 4.7 percent in October 1948 from the previous year's October level. Some increase in total State and local government employment occurred during the 12-month period in all but 5 States. As indicated by table 4, a rise of over 10 percent is estimated in 3 States—Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Tennessee.

Employment of State governments rose 5.9 percent during the 12 months ending in October 1948, while persons on local pay rolls increased 4.2 percent in number. Some increase in the volume of local government employment in October is estimated for all but 7 States.

These trends are summarized in the following distribution of the States according to the estimated percent of change in number of State and local government employees between October 1947 and October 1948:

Fig. 1- PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER: 1940-1948



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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In cases of absence of current employment reports among the extremely large governmental employers, such as State governments and cities having populations over 100,000, individual estimates are made on the basis of reports of employment for these governments for prior periods. Usually these cases involve governments employing from 1 to 3 percent of the estimated number of State and local government employees.

FACTORS AFFECTING ESTIMATES

The estimates appearing in this report are affected by the following factors:

Quality of basic data.—In general, basic data reported by State and local government officials are accepted as substantially correct. Definitions of terms and the scope of the survey are described in the instructions accompanying mail-canvass requests for data. In some cases varying interpretations by officials of the instructions and deficiencies in local records of employment may make it difficult for officials to render complete and comparable reports for their governments. These difficulties are overcome to a large extent by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplementary correspondence with officials concerned, and (3) intensive examination of data collected—verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports, other sources of data, and related financial reports.

Nonresponse.—About 91 percent of the 18,000 governments canvassed for data for October 1948 furnished reports of employment. As long as some nonresponse exists, there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While the possibility of such a bias is recognized in the estimates in this report, no attempt has been made to measure or adjust for the bias. The approach here has been to attempt to reduce nonresponse to an insignificant factor by intensive efforts to obtain reports of employment from all governments included in the designated sample. The 91 percent response attained for this October 1948 inquiry exceeds that for any previous Census survey of public employment.

Sampling variation.—Since estimates of local government employment shown in this report are based on a sample, as described in the section on sources of data, they may differ somewhat from figures that would be obtained if reports of employment were solicited and received from all governments in existence.

The extent of variation arising from the use of the sampling technique for the Census Bureau's estimates of government employment can be measured. Extensive statistical tests are conducted each year to determine such variation. However, tests relating to October 1948 estimates have not yet been completed. Consequently, the results of tests relating to corresponding estimates for October 1947 are set forth below to show the extent of sampling variation found applicable to earlier data which were of the same type and constructed in the same manner as data published in this report.

No sampling is involved in the collection of Federal and State government employment data, so these statistics are not subject to this type of variation. As to local governments, the rate of response from the sample governments canvassed in October 1948 was greater in total and greater for most of the groups for which estimates are made than the response rate in October 1947. Thus it is believed that tests for sampling variation of October 1948 data will, when made, generally show results equal to or better than those shown below for October 1947 data.

For the October 1947 survey of government employment, the results of tests of sampling variation may be summarized as follows:

Type of data in report for October 1947	No. of States for which the chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between estimated values and results of a complete census would be:			
	Less than 1% 1/	1 to 3% 1/	3 to 5% 1/	5% and over 1/
State-by-State figures for:				
Total number of State and local employees	13	22	9	2/4
Number of State and local school employees	11	21	10	3/6
Number of State and local nonschool employees	1	31	8	4/8

1/The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice these percentages.
2/Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont.
3/Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
4/Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Vermont.

Tests of October 1947 data for other figures corresponding to those published in this report showed sampling variation to be as follows: chances were 2 out of 3 that national totals of employment estimated for cities, counties, other local governments, and "school districts only" would differ respectively from values obtainable from a complete census by 1 percent[3] or less.

The structure of table 5, relating to total employment of various categories on a State-by-State basis, provides altogether for the showing, besides national totals, of 735 distinct items of data. Tests of amounts similarly derived for October 1947 showed that 4 of these items of data were subject to sampling variation exceeding 15 percent. Corresponding 1948 estimates are therefore omitted from table 5, as are also related "permanent full-time employment" figures from table 6 and pay roll figures from table 7. The 1947 tests revealed 15 items of the nature presented in table 5 which had a relative sampling variation of 10 to 15 percent (i.e., the chances were 2 out of 3 that such estimates were within this range of true values). Corresponding items of 1948 data in tables 5, 6, and 7 are marked with an asterisk (*). Figures so indicated should be used with caution. For individual-State estimates not so marked in this report, 1947 tests of corresponding data indicated a sampling variation of less than 10 percent—and in most cases of less than 5 percent.

[3]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice this percentage.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - W. Averell Harriman, Secretary BUREAU OF THE CENSUS - J. C. Capt, Director

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Vol. 7, No. 5--Final Washington 25, D.C. May

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER 1946

FINAL

EMPLOYEES 6.0 million

PAY ROLLS $1.1 billion

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
ALLEN D. MANVEL
Chief, Governments Division
Bureau of the Census

October 1946 marked a return to State and local government predominance in the field of public employment. For the first time since April 1942 non-Federal public pay rolls exceeded those of the National Government. Increases in number of State and local government employees have been associated with a substantial reduction in number of Federal employees so that in October three-fifths of all public employees were in State and local jurisdictions, whereas from January 1944 up until January 1946, the Federal Government had accounted for more than half of all public employees.

Current and historical information on public employment by level of government is shown in table 1 of this report and in the chart below.

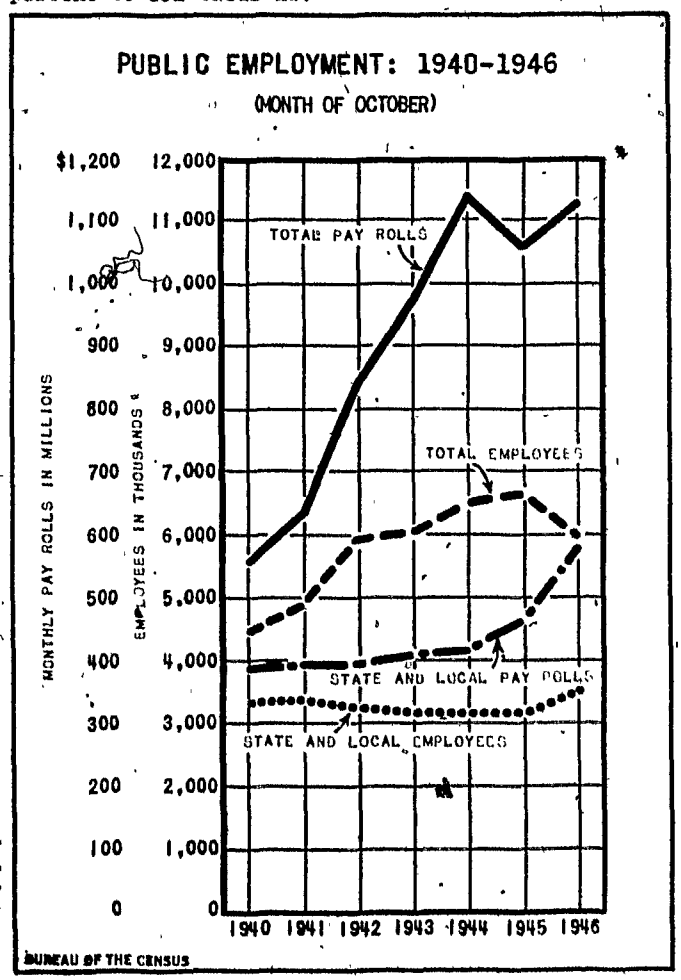
EMPLOYEE CHANGES

There were 6.0 million public employees in October 1946. Federal Government employees inside and outside of the continental United States numbered 2.4 million and accounted for 41 percent of the total. Employees engaged in public education numbered nearly 1.5 million, or 24 percent, and the remaining 2.1 million, or 35 percent, were in State and local government nonschool functions.

There was a decrease of 676 thousand public employees during the year from October 1945 to October 1946. This 10 percent decrease in public employment was the result of a large reduction in Federal employment which more than offset increases in the number of State and local employees. The decrease in the Federal civilian force from October 1945 to October 1946 amounted to 1.1 million, or 30 percent.

On the non-Federal levels of government during the six months prior to October 1946, there were increases of 4 percent in the number of school employees and in the number of nonschool employees. The 4 percent increase in total school employment reflected mainly an 18 percent rise in the number paid by State governments--for the most part, employees of institutions of higher education. Public education employees on State pay rolls numbered 225 thousand in October, 34 thousand more than in April 1946. All other school employees totaled 1.8 million in October, having increased 21 thousand, or 2 percent since April.

The 2.1 million nonschool employees in State and local government in October numbered 78 thousand more than nonschool employees in April. State governments accounted for 45 thousand of the increase; city nonschool employees increased 3 percent over the same period of time to bring their count to 955 thousand; and county nonschool employees increased 6 percent to 361 thousand.



STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE

SCOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

For the first month of each quarter—January, April, July, and October of each year—the Bureau of the Census collects data on the employment of State and local governments in the United States by a direct mail canvass addressed to a scientifically selected sample of governmental units. Corresponding information for the Federal Government is obtained from reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is brought together with State and local government data in quarterly publications concerning total public employment and trends in public employment.

Employment information collected includes data on number of employees for each governmental unit, employment status of employees, amount of pay roll for the month, and distribution of employees and pay rolls by governmental function.

In addition to its quarterly survey of public employment, the Bureau of the Census conducts a monthly cross-section survey of the Nation and publishes in its current population reports basic data on the labor force, employment, and unemployment in the United States. Basic data for these reports are obtained through direct personal interviews each month with a scientifically selected sample of about 25,000 households throughout the United States.

Data on employment and unemployment—including analysis of age and sex distribution, veteran status, class of worker, and other "population type" characteristics of the labor force—are valuable to governmental agencies, business, and the general public, as an index of the economic status of the Nation and for other important uses. However, there exists a need for other types of employment data which cannot be provided economically and precisely by a survey directed at individuals or households. The widespread interest in public employment as such expresses itself in a heavy demand for employment information for particular governments, for types of governments, and for governments in specific geographic areas. These types of data, as well as data on governmental pay rolls and functions of public employees, can be collected only by a type of survey in which the governmental unit itself is the unit for reporting and collection of data. Hence, differing uses of employment data demand both the labor-force type of employment survey and the individual-government reporting of employment information.

Because of differences in source of information and method of collection, the data shown here, which are based on reports from governments, will differ from the data obtained by household interview. Also, since some of the persons working for a government either hold another job or move between governmental and nongovernmental jobs during the survey period, the estimates given here may vary from the estimates based on household interviews. The latter are designed to provide unduplicated totals of persons employed during a given period, since each individual is counted in only one job.

DEFINITIONS

Employee.—As defined for the purpose of the Census Bureau's quarterly survey of public employment, the term public employee includes all paid officials and employees of Federal, State, and local governmental units—including special-purpose authorities and districts—except school board members. Employees of contractors, other persons serving governmental units on a contract basis, inmates of institutions receiving pay for their work, and persons on work relief are not considered public employees. The term, however, does include fee officials and persons serving on a part-time basis even though they may receive only a nominal amount of compensation for their services.

Employment status.—Permanent full-time employees are those having permanent or indefinite tenure and working the prescribed number of hours for a full-time week in their respective jurisdictions. Permanent part-time employees have permanent tenure but work less than the prescribed number of hours for a full-time week. Temporary employees are seasonal, emergency, and other employees with terms of less than one year.

Pay roll.—Pay rolls include salaries, wages, fees, and other compensation earned in the calendar month by officials and other employees.

Date of enumeration.—Data on number of employees are for number of persons on the pay roll in the pay period ending nearest the end of the month covered.

SOURCE OF DATA

Estimates of employment for State and local governments are derived from a sample mail canvass of governmental units. The sample of approximately 19,000 individual governments has been carefully selected to represent all types and sizes of the more than 155,000 governmental units in the United States. A sufficiently large and representative number of governments has been selected to provide usably accurate estimates of number of public employees and amount of pay rolls for each major type of government in each of the 48 States. Detailed information concerning the distribution and composition of the sample is shown in tables 7 and 8 of this report.

These State and local governments are sent mail questionnaires each quarter. To minimize bias resulting from the incomplete response that is inherent in the mail canvass method of collecting data, every effort is made to encourage response and insure the broadest possible base for accurate estimates. Follow-up letters and, in selected instances, telephone calls and telegrams, are employed to achieve maximum reporting from the designated sample of governments.

The reports of employment received are carefully examined for completeness and accuracy and are tabulated. Estimates of total public employment are made by applying to the population of units and classes for which estimates are desired ratios of employment characteristics to population derived from data for reporting governments. Employment of special districts and school districts, whose area of service cannot easily be associated with specific populations, is estimated on the basis of averages per district computed from data for reporting districts.

In cases of absence of current employment reports among the extremely large governmental employers, such as State governments and cities having populations over 100,000, individual estimates are made on the basis of reports of employment for these governments for prior periods. Usually these cases involve governments employing from 1 to 3 percent of the total number of State and local government employees.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The reliability of estimates appearing in this report is affected by the following factors:

Errors in reporting.—Although definitions of terms and the scope of the survey are described in the instructions accompanying mail canvass requests for data, it is known that instructions are given varying interpretations by public officials reporting data for their governments. In some cases, lack of adequate records and lack of centralization of records make it extremely difficult for officials to report complete and accurate data for their governments. Procedural steps have been taken to alleviate these difficulties when possible, and most of the important omissions in data are observed and corrected in the processing of reports of employment. However, there are many cases in which it is impossible to do other than accept reported figures as substantially correct.

Failure to report.—Approximately 2,000 of the 19,000 governments canvassed for data for October 1946 failed to render reports of any kind. A certain amount of such nonresponse is unavoidable in any mail canvass survey. As long as such nonresponse exists there is a possibility of a selectivity in the reporting governments that may introduce bias into the resulting estimates. While the possibility of such a bias is recognized in the estimates in this report, no attempt has been made to measure or adjust for the bias. The approach here has been to attempt to reduce nonresponse to an insignificant factor by intensive efforts to obtain reports of employment from all governments included in the designated sample. For the October 1946 survey it is estimated that reports of employment were received from governments accounting for 93 percent of the employment of all governments in the designated sample.

Sampling variation.—Since estimates of local government employment shown in this report are based on a sample, as described in the section on sources of data, they may differ somewhat from figures that would be expected to be obtained if reports of employment were solicited and received from all governments in existence. By means of statistical tests, the extent of such variation arising from the use of the sampling technique has been determined for the estimates published here.

No sampling is involved in the collection of Federal and State government employment data, so these statistics are not subject to this type of variation.

As to local governments, the chances are 2 out of 3 that the national totals estimated for city, county, and school district employment respectively will differ from true values obtainable from a complete census by 1 percent or less.[1] The

[1] The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice these percentages.

chances are 2 out of 3 that estimated values will differ from true values by less than 5 percent[1] for township totals and by less than 10 percent[1] for special district totals.

The following tabulation indicates the sampling variation attributable to State-by-State estimates of public employment contained in table 2:

TYPE OF DATA	Total number of items published in table 2	NUMBER OF ITEMS FOR WHICH THE CHANCES ARE 2 OUT OF 3 THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ESTIMATED VALUES AND THE RESULTS OF A COMPLETE CENSUS WOULD BE:			
		Less than 3 percent[1]	3 to 5 percent[1]	5 to 10 percent[1]	10 to 15 percent[1]
State-by-State data for:					
Local government totals	146	102	28	14	2
City governments	49	26	14	9	2
County governments	39	7	11	15	6
Other governments	45	10	17	11	7

[1]The chances are 19 out of 20 that the difference will not be more than twice these percentages.

Since permanent full-time employment does not vary so widely between governments of the same type and size as total number of employees or amount of pay roll, sampling variation associated with estimates in table 3 will be somewhat less than that for estimates in tables 2 and 4. Percentages and per capitas shown in tables 5 and 6 also are subject to a smaller degree of sampling variation than the basic estimates in table 2.

For all of the figures presented in this report the sampling variation is such that the chances are at least 2 out of 3 that estimated values will differ from true values by less than 15 percent. Estimates of lesser reliability have been omitted from the published data. For all estimates except those marked with an asterisk (*), the chances are at least 2 out of 3 that estimated values will differ from true values by less than 10 percent. The asterisk indicates figures of lesser reliability than this level, but still usable for purposes in which approximate magnitude and relationships with other totals are significant. Figures so marked, however, should be interpreted with caution. They are published, despite the limitations on their reliability, so that users of the statistics may make various combinations of the data as needed.

THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT REPORTS

Results of the Bureau of the Census' quarterly survey of governmental employment are issued in a series of quarterly and annual publications. Each quarter a brief summary of preliminary statistics on public employment is prepared. This report is followed up with a more detailed final report on public employment containing data for Federal, State, and local government employees in each of the 48 States. Annually, for the month of July each year, detailed statistics on State government employment, showing governmental functions of State employees, are prepared and published. A city employment report, featuring data for individual cities having populations over 10,000, is published each year with figures for the month of October. Reports concerning public employment of other types of government or special aspects of public employment are published from time to time as the need for them arises, and as time permits.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The assistance of State and local government officials furnishing reports of public employment for their jurisdictions is gratefully acknowledged. Publication of these statistics concerning government employment has been made possible by the cooperation of thousands of public officials throughout the Nation.

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