

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT REPORT

Center for the Study of the States
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Government Job Increase Largest in Five Years, Mostly in South and West

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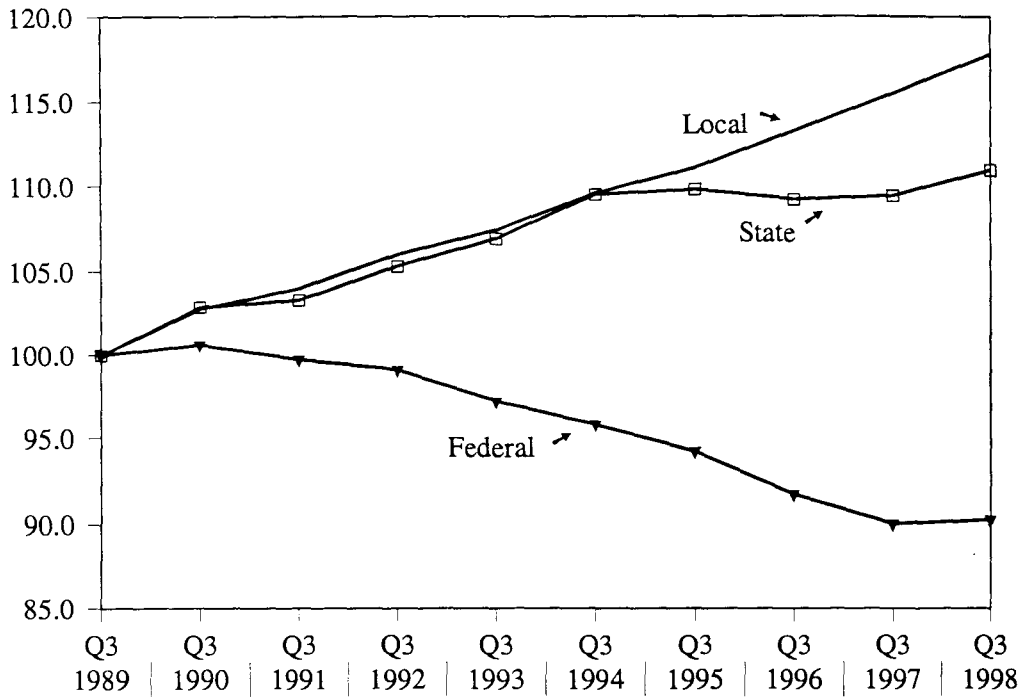
HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ Government hiring sped up in recent months, at the same time that private sector job gains slowed. Total government job growth in the three months ending October 1998 was the largest in five years. State and local government employment increased in 38 states.
- ❖ State and local government employment rose by nearly 98,000 jobs, as local school systems added 54,000 jobs, the largest quarterly increase in eight years.
- ❖ Educational services have been the primary driving force expanding government employment in the 1990's, fueled by sharply higher enrollment and other factors.
- ❖ The South and West added the most state and local government jobs in the July-September quarter compared with the previous quarter— 84 percent of the 50-state total.
- ❖ With private sector employment expansion subdued, the government job growth rate exceeded the private rate, reversing a six-year pattern of more-rapid private sector job gains.

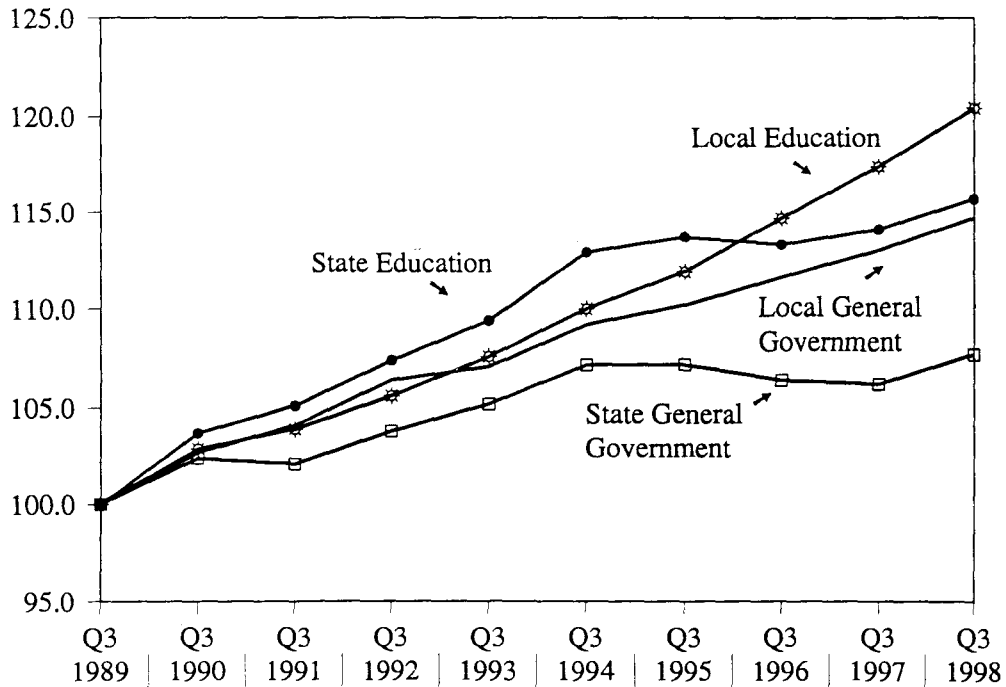
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Federal, State and Local Government (1989=100)



State & Local Education and Other Functions (1989=100)



Overview

The number of government jobs in the United States increased by 121,000 for the three months ending October 1998 compared to the prior three months, rising to 19.943 million. The previous quarter's increase was 85,000. Both increases were the highest in five years. Indeed, the most recent rise was exceeded in the 1990s only at the outset of the decade when several hundred thousand temporary federal workers were added to take the decennial census.

While government hiring accelerated, private sector job increases slowed. The private sector gain of 486,000 was down from the gain of 649,000 in the previous quarter. It was the smallest private sector rise since early 1996. With private sector hiring subdued, the government growth rate exceeded the private sector rate slightly, reversing a pattern of more-rapid private increases that had been uninterrupted for nearly six years.

Compared to the same period in 1997, government employment was up 323,000, the largest over-the-year rise in four years. The increases in the past year have been almost entirely in state and local government.

This report marks the start of a series of Government Employment Reports that will analyze quarterly changes in government employment, based on the surveys and records of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, state departments of labor, U.S. Bureau of the Census and other agencies. It will cover all levels of government — federal, state and local — and all functions. The first three Government Employment Reports provided background on recent federal, state, and local government employment trends. The quarterly series will analyze government employment developments nationally and in the 50 states, and trace emerging trends in major regions, groupings of large and small states, and rapidly growing and slowly growing states.

This report covers the most recent three months of data available, which for this issue in-

cludes seasonally adjusted August-October 1998 averages for national data and July-September 1998 for state-by-state data, which become available with a one-month lag after the national data. Educational enrollment data are from the National Center for Education Statistics at the U.S. Department of Education. Except where noted otherwise, this report compares data for the most recent quarter to the immediately preceding quarter, which we refer to as a "quarterly" change. In some instances we compare employment to the same quarter a year ago, and we also examine longer term trends.

Local Government Adds Most New Jobs

State and local government employment in the August-October period increased 98,000 over the preceding three month period, with two-thirds of the new jobs in education, reflecting enrollment increases as the new school year began. Local school systems added 54,000 jobs, the largest increase in eight years.

The increase in other local government functions was 15,000, unchanged from the pace of the previous three-month period. State government hiring was also relatively strong, with 30,000 jobs added, including 13,000 in education, primarily colleges and universities. The state increase, an acceleration from recent quarters, continued a reversal from declines in 1996 and early 1997.

Federal Jobs Up After Six Years of Decline

The quarterly increase in federal jobs, in the midst of longer term declines, was mostly due to two agencies. The Bureau of the Census added 18,000 workers in October in preparation for the forthcoming decennial census. The Post Office added 14,000 jobs in the August-October period, the largest increase in the 1990s. The postal

service, which employs one-third of all federal workers, has added 82,000 jobs in the past five years. Employment in other activities of the federal government is down by nearly 300,000 jobs in the past five years. Two-thirds of the decline has taken place in the civilian workforce of the Department of Defense.

Education Primary in State and Local Job Rise

State and local government added 316,000 jobs in the past year, close to two-thirds of them in education. The rise in education employment was mostly in local schools (+ 172,000) but state institutions also expanded (+ 27,000).

Education services have been the primary driving force expanding government employment in the 1990s. Education has accounted for 1.3 million of the 2.1 million new jobs in state and local government employment combined, with 81 percent of the increase coming in local government.

The employment increases have been fueled by sharply higher enrollments — nearly 500,000 in 1998 — as the children of the baby boom generation swelled the nation's school-age population, first in elementary schools in the 1980s, and then the high schools beginning in the early 1990s. From 1986 to 1990, high school enrollment went down by 1 million, a decline of 8 percent.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES, UNITED STATES, 1997-98			
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
<i>Category</i>	<i>Average Employment 3 Months Ending October 1998</i>	<i>Changes</i>	
		<i>From Previous Quarter Ending July 1998</i>	<i>From Quarter Ending October 1997</i>
Total Government	19,943.3	121.0	322.6
Federal Government	2,695.0	22.7	6.7
Post Office	875.3	14.0	16.6
Other Federal	1,819.7	8.7	-9.9
State and Local	17,248.3	98.3	316.0
Education	9,059.7	66.7	199.4
Other	8,188.7	31.7	116.7
State	4,668.0	30.0	63.0
Education	2,721.0	17.3	36.0
Other	1,947.0	12.7	27.0
Local	12,580.3	68.3	253.0
Education	5,467.7	14.4	80.7
Other	7,112.7	54.0	172.4
Government Hospitals	1,239.2	1.6	11.5
Federal	219.5	-1.6	-3.1
State and Local	1,019.6	3.0	14.5

Changes in Public Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment, Fall 1989 to Fall 1996				
State	Enrollment		Change	
	Fall 1989	Fall 1996	Number	Percent
United States	40,542,707	45,228,526	4,685,819	11.6
Northeast	7,200,252	7,984,040	783,788	10.9
Connecticut	461,560	523,054	61,494	13.3
Maine	213,775	218,560	4,785	2.2
Massachusetts	825,588	936,794	111,206	13.5
New Hampshire	171,696	194,581	22,885	13.3
New Jersey	1,076,005	1,221,013	145,008	13.5
New York	2,565,841	2,825,000	259,159	10.1
Pennsylvania	1,655,279	1,807,250	151,971	9.2
Rhode Island	135,729	151,181	15,452	11.4
Vermont	94,779	106,607	11,828	12.5
North Central	9,848,522	10,576,978	728,456	7.4
Illinois	1,797,355	1,961,299	163,944	9.1
Indiana	954,165	984,610	30,445	3.2
Iowa	478,486	504,511	26,025	5.4
Kansas	430,864	465,140	34,276	8.0
Michigan	1,576,785	1,662,100	85,315	5.4
Minnesota	739,553	836,700	97,147	13.1
Missouri	807,934	883,327	75,393	9.3
Nebraska	270,920	292,121	21,201	7.8
North Dakota	117,816	118,427	611	0.5
Ohio	1,764,410	1,841,095	76,685	4.4
South Dakota	127,329	142,910	15,581	12.2
Wisconsin	782,905	884,738	101,833	13.0
West	8,888,561	10,384,371	1,495,810	16.8
Alaska	109,280	126,015	16,735	15.3
Arizona	607,615	749,759	142,144	23.4
California	4,771,978	5,535,312	763,334	16.0
Colorado	562,755	673,438	110,683	19.7
Hawaii	169,493	188,485	18,992	11.2
Idaho	214,932	245,252	30,320	14.1
Montana	151,265	166,909	15,644	10.3
Nevada	186,834	282,131	95,297	51.0
New Mexico	296,057	330,522	34,465	11.6
Oregon	472,394	537,783	65,389	13.8
Utah	438,554	478,085	39,531	9.0
Washington	810,232	971,903	161,671	20.0
Wyoming	97,172	98,777	1,605	1.7
South	14,605,372	16,283,137	1,677,765	11.5
Alabama	723,743	741,933	18,190	2.5
Arkansas	434,960	457,076	22,116	5.1
Delaware	97,808	110,549	12,741	13.0
District of Columbia	81,301	79,159	-2,142	-2.6
Florida	1,789,925	2,240,283	450,358	25.2
Georgia	1,126,535	1,321,239	194,704	17.3
Kentucky	630,688	663,071	32,383	5.1
Louisiana	783,025	777,570	-5,455	-0.7
Maryland	698,806	818,947	120,141	17.2
Mississippi	502,020	504,168	2,148	0.4
North Carolina	1,080,744	1,199,962	119,218	11.0
Oklahoma	578,580	620,379	41,799	7.2
South Carolina	616,177	648,980	32,803	5.3
Tennessee	819,660	891,101	71,441	8.7
Texas	3,328,514	3,809,186	480,672	14.4
Virginia	985,346	1,096,093	110,747	11.2
West Virginia	327,540	303,441	-24,099	-7.4

From 1990 to 1996, high school enrollment increased by 1.5 million, or 13.5 percent, reversing course as more youngsters reached high school age.

The effects of the baby boom echo, although important, are far from the whole story. Other factors expanding education employment include the higher birth rates of the rapidly increasing and relatively young immigrant population and the expansion of pre-primary programs. By 1996, three-fifths of all children 3-5 years of age were in school.

The accelerated employment increases in public education have also been propelled by the need to accommodate young people staying in school longer, the expansion by local governments of community colleges, and the shift of enrollment gains to the high schools, where classes tend to be smaller. The number of students per teacher has been relatively stable in the 1990s, after declining in the 1980s.

Enrollment Increases Most Rapid in the West

Both employment and enrollment increases have varied sharply among states and regions. From 1989 through 1996, enrollment changes ranged from a loss of seven percent in West Virginia to an increase of 51 percent in Nevada. The National Center on Education Statistics projects the increases will continue over the next decade, but at a much slower rate, concentrated in western and southern states.

The variation among the four broad regions of the country — Northeast, North Central, West and South — is substantial. The national enrollment rise was 11.6 percent from 1989 to 1996. The increase in the North Central region was 7.4 percent, the West's was more than double that at 16.8 percent, with the Northeast region at 10.9 percent, and the South at 11.5 percent. There were also very substantial variations within these major regions.

While employment data on education from state departments of labor have substantial

gaps, we have separate records on employment changes in local government education for the 1990s covering 28 of the 50 states. The increases ranged from 29.6 percent in Idaho to 1.2 percent in West Virginia. The increase for the nation as a whole was 14.6 percent.

In half of these 28 states the growth rates in local education employment exceeded the rates in private sector employment. This occurred in states where total employment was increasing rapidly, such as New Mexico, Tennessee and Georgia, as well as a number of states that grew slowly in the 1990s as a whole, such as California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Thus, there is no direct link between education employment and overall employment growth. Education employment is driven by factors such as growth in the number of school-age children and preferences for class sizes, and is only indirectly related to overall employment growth.

For example, while 17 of the 28 states analyzed enjoyed a private sector growth rate that was more than 25 percent above the national rate in the 1990s, in only a handful of these states was there a significant above-average rise in enrollment.

What does emerge from the data is a significant pattern of increases in education employment that exceeds economic growth in half the states and exceeds increases in enrollment in three-fourths of the states. Both suggest widespread augmentation of education resources for efforts to raise standards and improve outcomes.

State educational institutions, primarily colleges and universities, also expanded their employment substantially in the 1990s, though at a slower rate than in the 1980s. Employment increased from 1.668 million to 1.912 million, a rise of 14.6 percent for the years 1989 through 1997. State education institutions began the 1990s with 40 percent of state jobs, but have accounted

Comparative Percent Changes in Employment in Local Education, Public School Enrollment and Private Sector Employment, 28 States, 1989-96

State	Employment in Local Education 4th Quarter 1989-96	Public School Enrollment Fall 1989-96	Private sector Employment 4th Quarter 1989-96
Sum of States	14.6%	11.6%	11.7%
Idaho	29.6	14.1	36.4
Kentucky	29.4	5.1	17.3
Washington	26.6	20.0	17.4
New Mexico	25.4	11.6	24.3
Georgia	22.8	17.3	21.9
Tennessee	20.4	8.7	18.1
Delaware	17.8	13.0	9.2
Wyoming	17.8	1.7	16.7
Montana	17.2	10.3	27.4
Colorado	16.9	19.7	32.2
Oregon	16.7	13.8	24.3
Indiana	15.0	3.2	15.0
Illinois	14.1	9.1	10.0
South Carolina	13.4	5.3	12.8
California	13.2	16.0	4.3
Maryland	12.6	17.2	3.9
South Dakota	12.1	12.2	27.7
North Carolina	11.9	11.0	15.5
Massachusetts	11.1	13.5	0.0
North Dakota	11.0	0.5	22.3
Alabama	10.7	2.5	16.1
Pennsylvania	9.5	9.2	4.1
Iowa	9.0	5.4	16.4
Mississippi	8.2	0.4	21.1
Ohio	8.2	4.3	10.7
New Jersey	7.7	13.5	-0.5
Michigan	7.5	5.4	12.8
West Virginia	1.2	-7.4	14.0

for 59 percent of the increase in state employment.

Slight Increase in Government Hospitals Continues Upturn After 4-Year Decline

Government hospitals, employed 1.239 million in August-October 1998, up slightly from the previous three months by 1,600 jobs. This continued a series of small increases that have totaled 11,500 in the past year, reversing a pattern of decline from late 1993 to early 1997. The increase has been entirely in local hospitals.

Overall, employment in government hospitals is down 84,000 from its 1993 peak, with declines of 15,000 or 6.5 percent in federal hospitals, 48,000 or 11.6 percent in state hospitals, and 20,000 or 3 percent in local hospitals. During this period, private and nonprofit hospitals have expanded rather than reduced employment, adding 195,000 jobs, an increase of 5.1 percent.

Government Increases Top Private Economy

The government job rise exceeded employment gains in the private sector econ-

omy. This is a marked change from the experience of recent years, when government job increases consistently lagged the private sector. But for the July-September quarter, the government increase for the 50 states came to 0.6 percent, compared to a private sector gain of 0.4 percent.

Both private sector and government job increases were widespread, with 39 of the 50 states showing an increase in each sector. But the July-September quarter marked a shift: private sector jobs grew more slowly, even after taking into account the effect of the GM strikes. Few states had sizable increases compared to earlier quarters, while the government job increases tended to be larger and to be reported by more states.

State and local government employment rose in 38 states in the July-September quarter over the April-June quarter with the largest gains in the following states:

California	18,000
Texas	11,200
North Carolina	10,800
Pennsylvania	6,700
Ohio	6,400
Washington	5,000
Georgia	4,400
Mississippi	3,900
Florida	3,800
Maryland	3,600
Wisconsin	3,500

State and local employment was down in 12 states, with the largest losses in:

South Carolina	3,200
New Jersey	2,800
Missouri	2,200
Indiana	2,100

For the federal government, it may be noted, small increases were reported in 17 states, adding more than 1,000 workers in only 2 states. Over the past year, there were federal declines in 26 states, totaling 16,500 or 0.6 percent, led by declines of 5,700 in California,

2,500 in New York, 2,400 in Virginia, 2,300 in Texas, and 2,000 in Ohio.

State and local government employment increases exceeded 0.5 percent in 29 states in the third quarter, as against only 15 states with private sector job gains of that magnitude. For 10 of those 15 states, the state and local increases were larger than those in the private sector.

In contrast, when compared to the July-September quarter of 1997, the picture is quite different. The long-prevailing earlier pattern is still evident: there were 24 states with private sector job gains of over two percent, while only 17 states had state and local government increases of more than two percent. Among the 19 states with the most rapid private sector growth employment from 1989 to 1997, only five saw state and local jobs expanding faster than the private sector.

This pattern held for three of the four major regions of the country — private sector gains exceeded the state and local increases in the South, North Central and Northeast regions, with the disparity particularly notable in the Northeast. The West was the only exception: its state and local increases matched the 3.1 percent job expansion in the private economy.

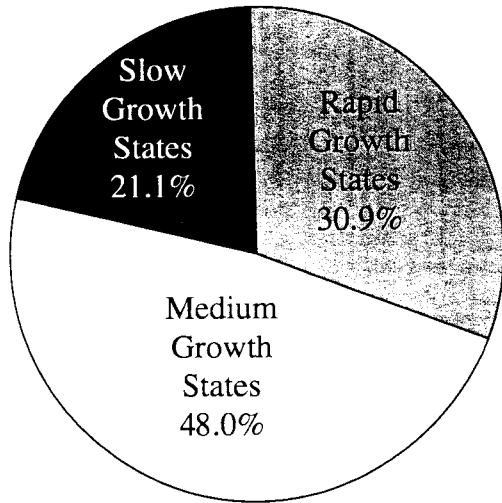
The Growth Connection: Larger Government Increases in Rapid Growth States

While state and local government job increases have tended to lag those in the private economy in recent years, the connection to growth is strong in the 1997-98 experience. We see a clear pattern of more rapid government job increases among states on the fast growth track and smaller increases among states growing more slowly in the 1990s.

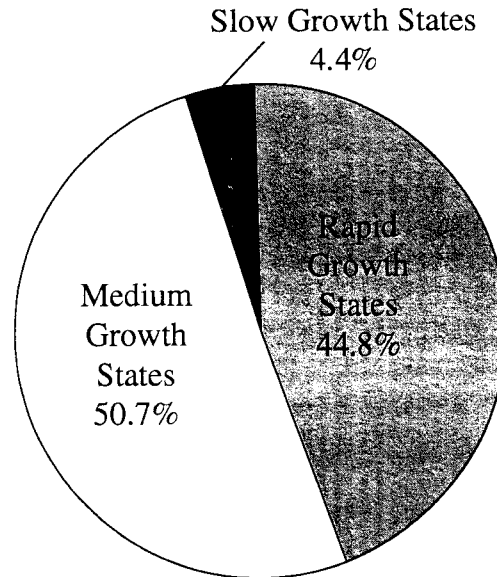
The 10 states that grew most slowly between 1989 and 1997 have about one-fifth

Distribution of State and Local Government Job Growth in Rapid Growth and Slow Growth States, 1997-98

**Distribution of Nonfarm Jobs,
3rd Quarter 1998**



**Distribution of State and Local
Government Job Increases, 1997-98**

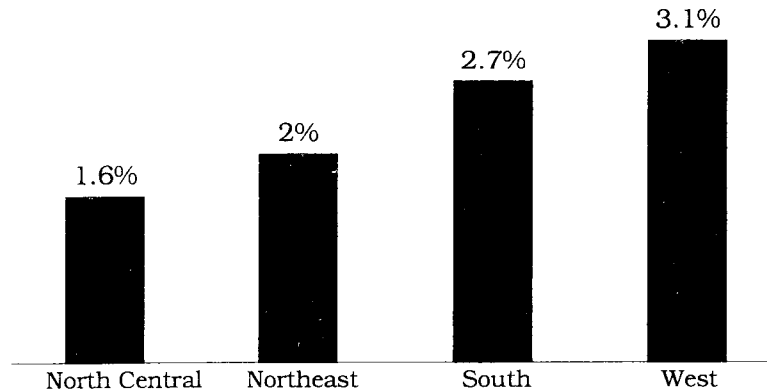


**States With Largest Increases in State and
Local Government Employment, 1997-98
(in thousands)**

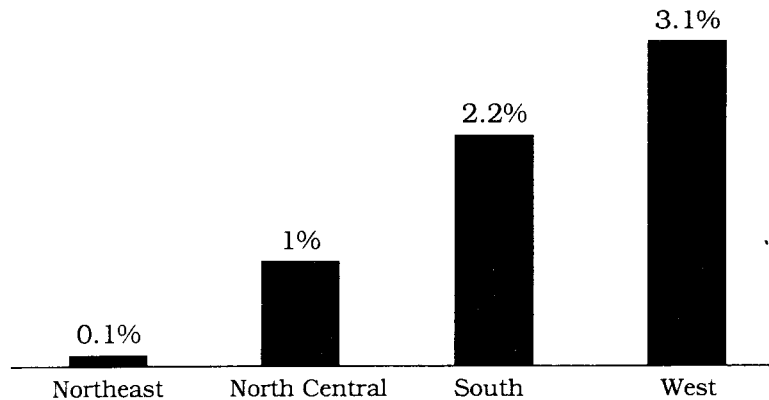
<i>State</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Increase</i>
California	55.3	Oregon	8.4
Texas	31.4	Maryland	7.6
North Carolina	21.3	Colorado	7.6
Arizona	17.1	Utah	6.9
Florida	14.2	Nevada	6.2
Georgia	12.2	Ohio	5.8
Michigan	11.7	Mississippi	5.6
Virginia	10.1	Washington	5.5
Wisconsin	9.5	Louisiana	5.4
Oklahoma	9.1	Massachusetts	5.0

Comparative Regional Employment Increases, Year Ending Third Quarter 1998

Private Sector



State and Local Government



of the nation's nonfarm jobs but accounted for less than five percent of the added state and local government workers in the past year. The 19 rapidly growing states have 31 percent of the nation's jobs — but 45 percent of the state and local government job growth of the past year.

For purposes of identifying states based on their relative growth, rapid growth states are those with 1989-97 nonfarm job increases of 19.3 percent or more, thereby exceeding the 50-state growth rate by more than 50 percent. Slow growth states are those that experienced less than half the national growth, including

also those with employment declines between 1989 and 1997, while the medium growth category includes the 21 states in between, with nonfarm growth ranging from 7.1 percent in California to 19.0 percent in Kentucky.

Northern States Add Few Government Jobs

The third quarter increase in state and local government was largely in the West and South. While the 21 states of the North have 44 percent of the nonfarm jobs, they ac-

counted for only 16 percent of the state and local job rise in the third quarter. There, government has played a distinctly minor role in overall 1998 employment gains, particularly in the Northeast. The 45,900 increase in state and local government jobs in the North represented only one in 20 jobs added in the past year.

South and West Add Quarter Million Government Jobs

Looking at third quarter developments on a regional basis, we find that the South and West were the primary regions in state and local government hiring, accounting for 84 percent of all new jobs. The increase in the South came to 48,000, or 0.8 percent growth, and in the West, 45,600, or 1.2 percent growth. In both regions, as in the country as a whole, the new jobs were overwhelmingly in local government.

Compared to the third quarter of 1997, the South and West added 245,800 state and local government jobs, 131,700 in the South and 114,100 in the West. Only about 1 in 6 new jobs were in state government.

The largest 1997-98 increases — of 5,000 jobs or more — came in California, Texas, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, and 12 other Southern and Western states. Only three Northern states had that much government hiring.

States with unchanged or declining state and local government employment were predominantly in the North, including Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and South Dakota. In the rest of the country, this group included only Alabama.

Conclusion

Government employment grew more rapidly than private sector employment in the most recent quarter, counter to the longer term trend of the 1990's. State and local government employment accounted for most of the growth, and this growth was disproportionately concentrated in the South and the West. Local government education employment was the driving force behind this growth.

About the Author and The Center for the Study of the States

The Center is part of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, the public policy research arm of the State University of New York. Established in May 1990, the Center is a leading authority on developments in state finances and programs.

Samuel M. Ehrenhalt is a Senior Fellow at the Institute and a former Regional Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bradley Wright, a graduate assistant at the Center, helped compile and organize the data for this report. Michael Cooper, head of the publications department for the Institute, designed and prepared the layout of this report. Elizabeth Davis, Senior Policy Analyst at the Center, coordinated production. Donald Boyd is the Director of the Center for the Study of the States.

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Government Employment Report

Changes in State and Local Government Employment, by State, 1997-98, Quarterly Data, Seasonally Adjusted (numbers in thousands)							
<i>State and Local Government</i>	<i>Employment</i>			<i>Changes to Third Quarter 1998</i>			
	<i>Third Quarter 1997</i>	<i>Second Quarter 1998</i>	<i>Third Quarter 1998</i>	<i>From Previous Year</i>		<i>From Previous Quarter</i>	
				<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
United States							
50 State Total	17,032.4	17,212.5	17,324.0	291.5	1.7%	111.4	0.6%
North Central	4,068.8	4,102.3	4,111.6	42.4	1.0%	9.4	0.2%
Illinois	709.4	707.7	708.5	-0.9	-0.1%	0.9	0.1%
Indiana	353.5	355.4	353.3	-0.3	-0.1%	-2.1	-0.6%
Iowa	214.3	217.8	217.5	3.1	1.5%	-0.3	-0.1%
Kansas	208.9	211.9	213.2	4.3	2.0%	1.3	0.6%
Michigan	590.9	603	602.6	11.7	2.0%	-0.5	-0.1%
Minnesota	345.3	348.4	350.1	4.8	1.4%	1.7	0.5%
Missouri	353.5	359.8	357.6	4.1	1.2%	-2.2	-0.6%
Nebraska	137.2	135.2	136.3	-1	-0.7%	1.1	0.8%
North Dakota	60.7	62.1	62.4	1.7	2.9%	0.4	0.6%
Ohio	679.4	678.8	685.2	5.8	0.8%	6.4	0.9%
South Dakota	59.2	59.6	58.8	-0.4	-0.7%	-0.8	-1.4%
Wisconsin	356.5	362.6	366.1	9.5	2.7%	3.5	1.0%
Northeast	3,129.4	3,124.3	3,132.9	3.4	0.1%	8.5	0.3%
Connecticut	204.2	202.7	205.2	1	0.5%	2.5	1.2%
Maine	80	79.3	79.2	-0.8	-1.0%	-0.1	-0.2%
Massachusetts	351.7	354.3	356.7	5	1.4%	2.4	0.7%
New Hampshire	70.4	71	70.2	-0.2	-0.3%	-0.8	-1.2%
New Jersey	500.5	500.1	497.3	-3.2	-0.6%	-2.8	-0.6%
New York	1,233.2	1,230.5	1,231.5	-1.8	-0.1%	1	0.1%
Pennsylvania	596	591.9	598.5	2.5	0.4%	6.7	1.1%
Rhode Island	53.2	54.4	53.5	0.3	0.5%	-1	-1.8%
Vermont	40.2	40.1	40.8	0.6	1.6%	0.6	1.6%
West	3,739.2	3,807.6	3,853.2	114.1	3.1%	45.7	1.2%
Alaska	55.7	56.1	55.7	0	0.0%	-0.4	-0.7%
Arizona	277.8	293.2	294.9	17.1	6.2%	1.7	0.6%
California	1,862.0	1,899.2	1,917.3	55.3	3.0%	18	0.9%
Colorado	261.9	264.6	269.5	7.6	2.9%	4.9	1.8%
Hawaii	82.3	80.7	84	1.7	2.1%	3.3	4.1%
Idaho	87.6	88.1	89.4	1.8	2.1%	1.4	1.5%
Montana	64.1	64.8	64.8	0.7	1.1%	0	-0.1%
Nevada	93.6	97	99.8	6.2	6.6%	2.8	2.9%
New Mexico	148.4	149.5	150.8	2.4	1.6%	1.3	0.8%
Oregon	221.3	226.5	229.7	8.4	3.8%	3.2	1.4%
Utah	141.2	145.6	148	6.9	4.9%	2.4	1.6%
Washington	391.6	392.1	397.1	5.5	1.4%	5	1.3%
Wyoming	51.7	50.2	52.2	0.5	0.9%	2.1	4.1%

Continued

Changes in State and Local Government Employment, by State, 1997-98, Quarterly Data, Seasonally Adjusted (numbers in thousands)							
State	Employment			Changes to Third Quarter 1998			
	Third Quarter 1997	Second Quarter 1998	Third Quarter 1998	From Previous Year		From Previous Quarter	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
South	6,094.7	6,178.3	6,226.4	131.7	2.2%	48	0.8%
Alabama	291.3	292	293.1	1.8	0.6%	1.1	0.4%
Arkansas	164.5	164.5	167.2	2.7	1.6%	2.7	1.6%
Delaware	48.2	48.9	49.1	0.9	1.9%	0.1	0.2%
Florida	823.6	834	837.8	14.2	1.7%	3.8	0.5%
Georgia	486.1	493.9	498.3	12.2	2.5%	4.4	0.9%
Kentucky	253.7	254.6	256	2.3	0.9%	1.4	0.6%
Louisiana	327.8	331.9	333.2	5.4	1.6%	1.2	0.4%
Maryland	292.2	296.3	299.9	7.6	2.6%	3.6	1.2%
Mississippi	194.9	196.6	200.4	5.6	2.9%	3.9	2.0%
North Carolina	521.5	532	542.8	21.3	4.1%	10.8	2.0%
Oklahoma	229.5	235.5	238.6	9.1	4.0%	3.1	1.3%
South Carolina	272.5	277.7	274.5	2	0.7%	-3.2	-1.1%
Tennessee	333.4	336.5	337.1	3.7	1.1%	0.6	0.2%
Texas	1,298.4	1,318.6	1,329.8	31.4	2.4%	11.2	0.8%
Virginia	438.7	444.6	448.8	10.1	2.3%	4.3	1.0%
West Virginia	118.4	120.7	119.8	1.4	1.2%	-1	-0.8%

Government Employment Report

Over the Year Changes in State and Local Government Employment by Level of Government and State, 1997-98, Seasonally Adjusted

(numbers in thousands)

State	State Government			Local Government		
	Employment Third Quarter	Change From Third Quarter 1997		Employment Third Quarter	Change From Third Quarter 1997	
	1998	Number	Percent	1998	Number	Percent
Alabama	96.8	-1.2	-1.2%	196.3	3.0	1.6%
Alaska	21.3	-0.1	-0.6	34.4	0.2	0.5
Arizona	77.4	2.2	3.0	217.5	14.9	7.3
Arkansas	61.5	0.9	1.5	105.7	1.8	1.7
California	414.1	6.6	1.6	1,503.2	48.7	3.3
Colorado	77.1	2.0	2.7	192.4	5.5	3.0
Connecticut	59.9	-2.3	3.7	145.2	3.3	2.3
Delaware	27.5	0.7	2.7	21.5	0.2	0.9
Florida	204.6	1.6	0.8	633.2	12.6	2.0
Georgia	152.3	2.8	1.9	345.9	9.3	2.8
Hawaii	66.8	1.4	2.2	17.2	0.3	1.6
Idaho	25.5	-0.3	-1.0	63.9	2.1	3.3
Illinois	161.5	-0.2	-0.1	547.1	-0.7	-0.1
Indiana	102.3	-1.5	-1.4	251.0	1.2	0.5
Iowa	60.4	-0.3	-0.5	157.1	3.5	2.2
Kansas	57.4	1.2	2.1	155.8	3.1	2.0
Kentucky	89.2	0.1	0.1	166.9	2.2	1.4
Louisiana	114.4	1.1	0.9	218.8	4.3	2.0
Maine	25.0	-0.1	-0.4	54.2	-0.7	-1.3
Maryland	96.1	1.4	1.5	203.8	6.2	3.1
Massachusetts	100.5	-0.2	-0.2	256.2	5.2	2.1
Michigan	171.9	6.4	3.9	430.6	5.3	1.2
Minnesota	86.7	0.1	0.1	263.3	4.7	1.8
Mississippi	58.8	0.1	0.1	141.6	5.5	4.0
Missouri	102.2	1.9	1.9	255.4	2.1	0.8
Montana	23.2	0.2	1.0	41.6	0.5	1.2
Nebraska	39.2	-0.8	-2.1	97.1	-0.1	-0.1
Nevada	29.3	1.9	6.9	70.5	4.3	6.5
New Hampshire	20.4	0.0	-0.2	49.8	-0.2	-0.3
New Jersey	130.7	-1.2	-0.9	366.7	-1.9	-0.5
New Mexico	61.0	1.4	2.3	89.8	1.0	1.1
New York	252.7	-0.7	-0.3	978.8	-1.1	-0.1
North Carolina	169.3	2.2	1.3	373.5	19.1	5.4
North Dakota	20.7	0.5	2.4	41.7	1.3	3.1
Ohio	164.8	-0.3	-0.2	520.4	6.1	1.2
Oklahoma	80.2	1.8	2.3	158.4	7.3	4.8
Oregon	59.4	1.9	3.3	170.3	6.5	4.0
Pennsylvania	152.8	-0.3	-0.2	445.7	2.8	0.6
Rhode Island	18.3	0.5	2.7	35.2	-0.2	-0.6
South Carolina	100.3	1.4	1.4	174.2	0.6	0.3
South Dakota	16.6	0.6	3.4	42.2	-1.0	-2.3
Tennessee	91.9	-1.0	-1.1	245.2	4.7	2.0
Texas	328.0	3.7	1.2	1,001.8	27.6	2.8
Utah	56.5	3.0	5.6	91.6	3.9	4.4
Vermont	15.6	0.7	4.8	25.2	-0.1	-0.4
Virginia	138.3	4.5	3.3	310.5	5.6	1.8
Washington	133.5	0.7	0.6	263.6	4.8	1.8
West Virginia	44.6	0.8	1.8	75.2	0.6	0.8
Wisconsin	99.9	4.2	4.4	266.2	5.4	2.1
Wyoming	13.4	-0.1	-1.1	38.8	0.6	1.7

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