

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT REPORT

Center for the Study of the States
The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government

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California, Florida and Texas Add 42% of All New Government Jobs in 1998-99

Growth in Local Government Adds Quarter of a Million Jobs

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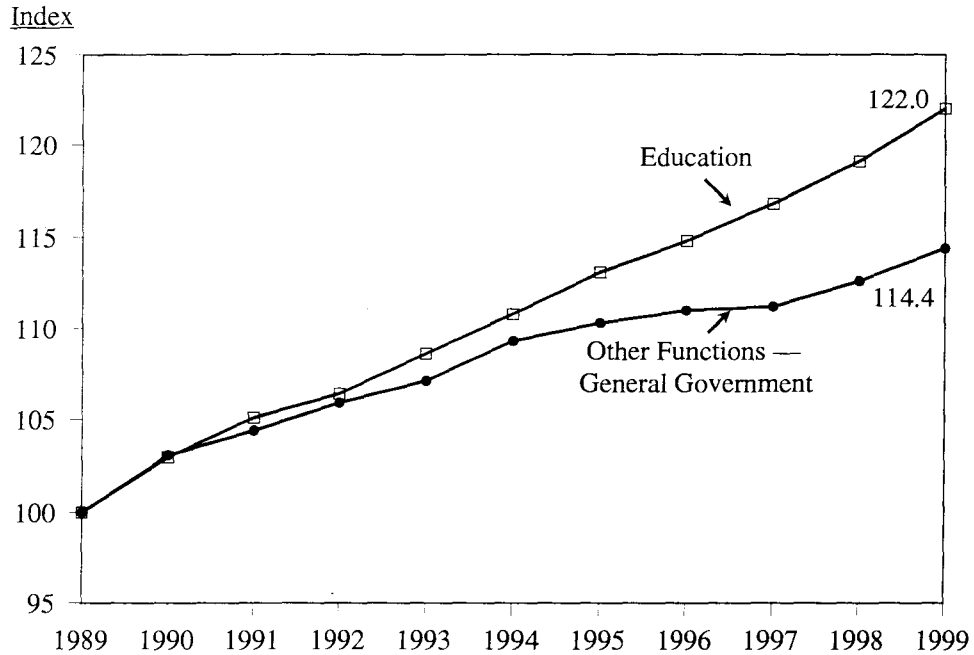
HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ Government employment was up in 43 states over the past year. The local government increase of a quarter of a million jobs accounted for three-fourths of the overall government rise, with vigorous hiring for both education and general government functions.
- ❖ Government hiring was substantially concentrated in three states — California, Florida and Texas — which accounted for two-fifths of the 50-state increase. For the 90's, state and local government employment in these three states has expanded by 26 percent, more than half again as much as for the rest of the states.
- ❖ Federal jobs were down in the second quarter and state and local hiring slowed, but was still higher than for most of the past five years.
- ❖ Restraint on government hiring continued in some large states in 1998-99. State and local increases under one percent were reported in Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and New York, and there was a small decline in Illinois.
- ❖ Government job increases in rapidly growing states were about double those in slow growing states, although the differentials have been narrowing. Low growth states have come closer to the average experience, both in overall economic growth and in government hiring.
- ❖ State and local hiring lags in the North, which has 42 percent of the state and local government employment base, but only 20 percent of the new jobs.

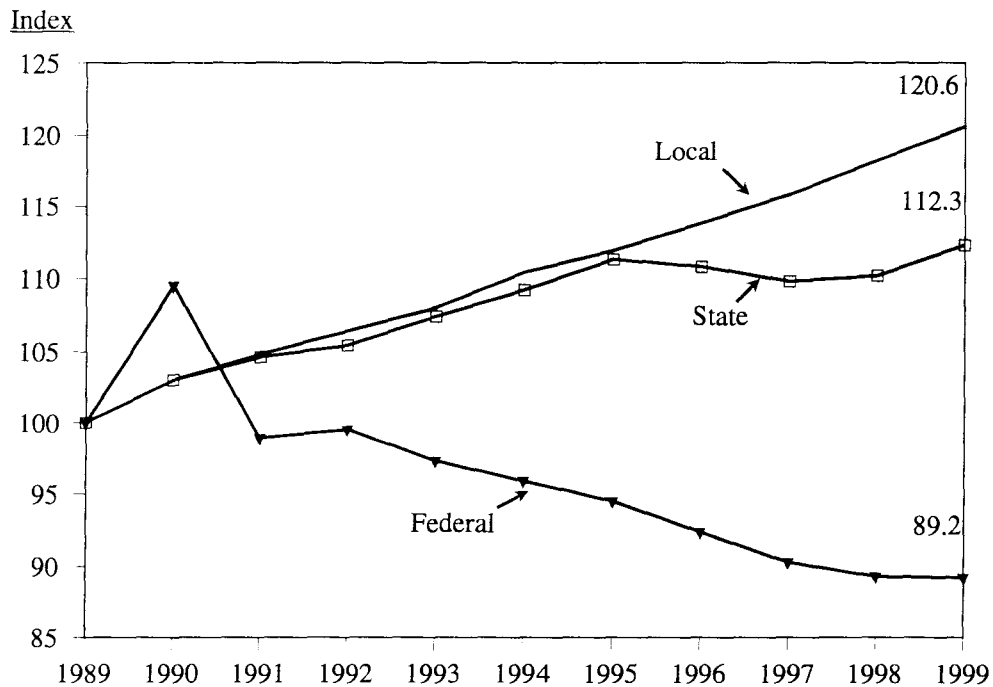
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**Employment in State and Local Government
Education and Other Functions
Years Ending Second Quarter (1989=100)**



**Federal, State and Local Government Employment
Years Ending Second Quarter (1989=100)**



Overview

The number of government jobs in the United States increased by 47,000 in the second quarter 1999, rising to 20,091,000. The increase was less than half the 100,000 increase in the previous quarter, the drop-off resulting from an unusually large decline in federal employment (reflecting the completion of some preliminary work on the decennial census), and fewer hires in state and local government. The smaller government employment rise in the second quarter followed three quarters of uncommonly rapid increases, averaging close to 100,000, that added up to the most rapid government employment expansion of the decade

(except for the hiring of several hundred thousand temporary census workers early in 1990).

Private sector increases also moderated in the second quarter. The expansion of jobs on private payrolls moved down to 533,000 from 676,000 in the first quarter. The second quarter rise was the smallest in over three years. The private sector growth rate continued to exceed the government rate, a pattern that has held for nearly seven years.

Compared to the second quarter 1998, government employment was up 336,000, an increase of 1.7 percent, a near-record for

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES, UNITED STATES, 1998-99			
(in thousands)			
<i>Category</i>	<i>Average Employment Second Quarter 1999</i>	<i>Changes</i>	
		<i>From Previous Quarter</i>	<i>From Quarter Ending June 1998</i>
Total Government	20,091	47	336
Federal Government	2,673	-35	-3
Post Office	878	-1	16
Other Federal	1,795	-34	-18
State and Local	17,418	82	339
Education	9,171	53	213
Other	8,247	29	125
State	4,682	18	87
Education	1,949	13	40
Other	2,734	6	47
Local	12,736	65	252
Education	7,222	40	174
Other	5,513	24	78
Government Hospitals*	1,211.9	-1.2	7.3
Federal*	219.1	-2.5	-4.8
State and Local*	992.9	1.3	12.8

* April-May Average

the 1990's. With federal government stable overall in the past year, the increases were all at the state and local levels. The local government increase of a quarter of a million jobs in the past year accounted for three-fourths of the overall government rise.

State and local government employment was up in 36 states in the second quarter of 1999, while federal job totals tended down in a majority of states. The largest government increases came in the West. Government hiring was substantially concentrated in three states — California, Florida and Texas — which accounted for two-fifths of the 50-state increase.

This report is the fourth in a series of Government Employment Reports analyzing quarterly and annual 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 covers all levels of government — federal, state and local — and all functions other than the military.

All quarterly averages in this report are seasonally adjusted. This report compares averages for the current quarter with those for the immediately preceding quarter. This is referred to as a quarterly change. Comparison is also made with the same quarter the year before and with longer-term trends, as appropriate. Annual data, representing averages for the entire year, are also used to point out notable developments. The national data in this report incorporate the improvements and more complete information based on the revisions to 1998 benchmarks.

Federal Job Count Down — Importance in Job Market Shrinks By One Fourth in 1990's

The federal job count was down 35,000 in the second quarter, mostly reflecting a temporary cutback in the number of census workers as some phases of preparatory work on the forthcoming decennial census were completed. From the vantage point of the past year, federal

job rolls were stable overall, following a string of declines for most of the 1990's. Defense reductions continued to moderate, employment in general functions leveled off from a number of years of decline, while the postal service added 17,000 jobs. At 1,180,000, employment in general government was 90,000 or 7.1 percent below its level in early 1993.

Defense employment moved lower in the past year. Based on the most recent data available, the number of civilian employees of the Department of Defense was down 23,000 as of April. It was the smallest year-to-year decline since 1993. At 646,000, defense employment is down 326,000 in the past 10 years, a drop of 1 in every 3 jobs.

Given the sustained strong expansion in the private sector, the federal government continues to decline in significance as a source of jobs. Since the 1980's, the federal share of all nonfarm jobs has declined from 2.8 percent to 2.1 percent. The federal jobs total was 2,673,000 in the second quarter, down 322,000 or 10.8 percent from where it had been 10 years before. The postal service, it may be noted, has added 42,000 jobs during this period, its share of federal jobs rising from 28 percent to 33 percent.

State and Local Government Hiring Slows

State and local government employment increased by 82,000 in the second quarter, slowing a bit from the rapid pace of the first quarter, when 103,000 jobs were added, based on the more complete data now available. But the second quarter increase was still higher than in most quarters of the past five years. Fewer jobs were added than in the first quarter, both in education and other functions.

State governments added 18,000 jobs in the second quarter, down from 24,000 in the first quarter, as general government (functions other than education) added

fewer jobs. Hiring in state colleges and universities continued strong, adding 12,000 jobs in the second quarter. The employment increases in local government totaled 65,000, down from the 79,000 increase in the first quarter, but above the average for most quarters in the past five years. Three-fifths of the second quarter increase was in local school systems. Local government staffing in other functions also continued active.

In the past year, state and local government added 339,000 jobs, up from 276,000 the year before and the largest over-the-year increase in four years. The greater increases in the past year came entirely in state government, where employment has risen by 87,000, up from 19,000 in the year ending the second quarter 1998, reflecting a quickened pace of hiring in both state colleges and universities and in other government functions. Local government added a quarter of a million jobs in the past year, continuing at the rapid pace of other recent years.

More than three-fifths of the new jobs in state and local government were in education, mostly in local schools and colleges (174,000) but state institutions also expanded (40,000), hiring at a more vigorous pace than in other recent years.

Government Hospital Employment Off Slightly

Employment in government hospitals was slightly lower at 1,211,900 in April-May 1999. There were small declines in federal and state hospitals that were partially offset by increases in local government hospitals. Overall, government hospitals had 7,300 more workers in the second quarter than the year before. But that was down 112,000 from their recent 1993 peak, a decline of 8.5 percent. Three-fifths of the decline came in state hospitals, where the number of jobs is down 67,000 or 16 percent to 347,000. Cutbacks in federal hospital employment totaled 16,000 in the past six years, a decline of 7 percent, while employment in local hospitals is down 30,000, or 4 percent. During this period, on the other hand, private and nonprofit hospitals have expanded rather than reduced employment, adding 186,000 jobs, an increase of 5 percent.

Government Jobs Rise in Two-Thirds of States

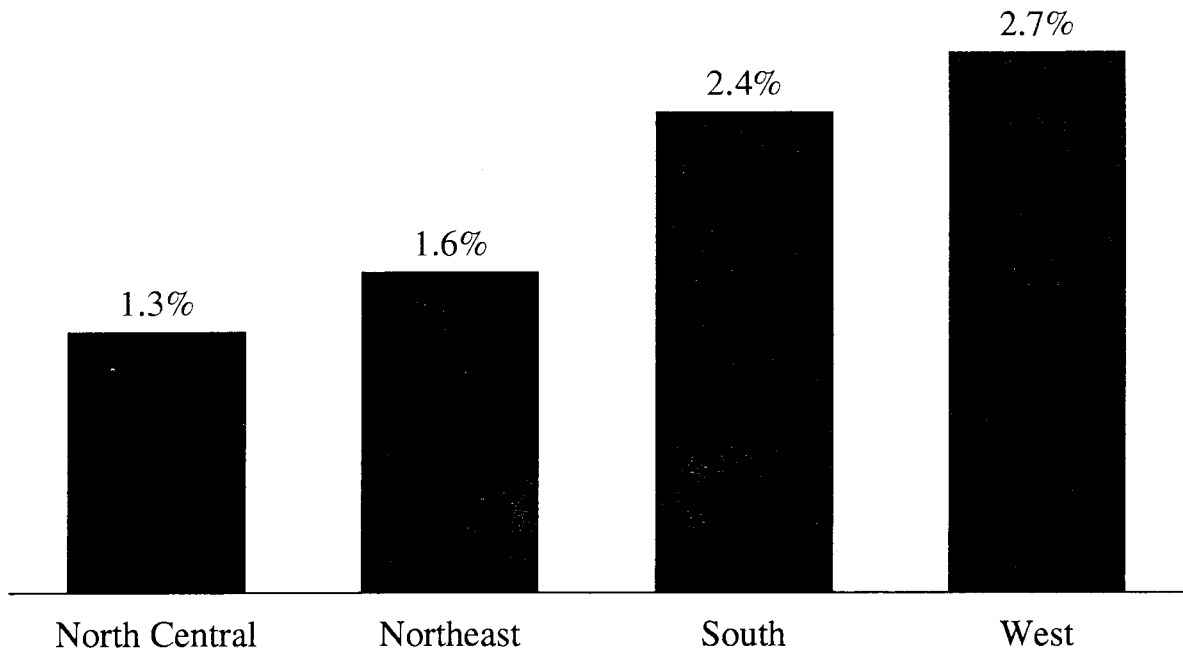
Private sector job gains moderated in the second quarter — and showed up in fewer states. While most states reported

**States With Largest Increases in State and Local Government Employment,
Second Quarter 1998-99**
(in thousands)

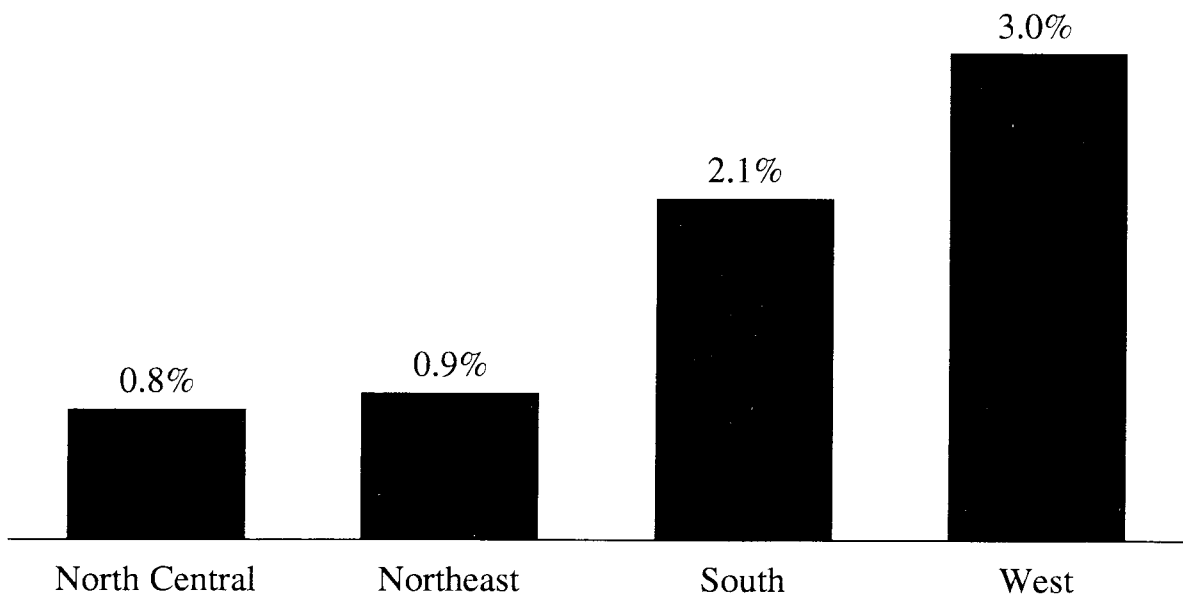
<i>State</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Increase</i>
California	72.5	Ohio	7.3
Texas	36.4	Kansas	7.2
Florida	18.3	Washington	7.1
North Carolina	13.8	Colorado	6.6
Virginia	11.0	Nevada	5.7
Maryland	10.2	Arizona	5.5
Georgia	10.0	Alabama	5.5
Oregon	8.4	Kentucky	5.5
New York	8.3	South Carolina	5.0

Comparative Regional Employment Increases,
Year Ending Second Quarter 1999

Private Sector



State and Local Government



private sector increases in other recent quarters, only about half reported employment expansion continuing in the second quarter, and the gains tended to be smaller. The largest increases were reported for California (16,000), and there were also increases of 5,000 or more in Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Texas and Washington.

With private sector job gains smaller, government increases exceeded the private sector's (or were smaller than private sector losses) in about three-fifths of the states, a shift from the prevailing pattern of recent years that tended to be marked by higher increases in the private sector for most states.

State and local government employment in the second quarter was up in 36 states. (See table on page 12.) Federal employment, on the other hand, was down in a majority of states, although declines were generally small, in most cases fewer than 500 jobs. The largest drop was in California, which lost about 3,000 jobs.

In the year ending the second quarter 1999 there were job gains in almost all the states. Forty-eight states reported expansion in private sector employment, and 43 saw government employment rise.

Over the year, private sector job gains in a majority of states exceeded the increase in state and local government employment. But in 21 states, up from seven as of the first quarter, state and local increases were larger than in the private sector. They included Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. Twelve of the 21 states, it may be noted, are in the South and West.

Looking at the states with the larger increases, there were 19 states with private sector increases of over 2 percent, compared to 34 such states in the first quarter. In government, the story was a bit different. There were 15 states with state and local government increases of over 2 percent, compared to 11 states

in the first quarter. In sum, we see something of a change in the pattern of job expansion: fewer states with larger private employment increases and more states with larger increases in state and local government jobs.

California, Florida and Texas Add Two-Fifths of New Government Jobs

In absolute terms, there were 18 states with state and local increases of 5,000 or more in the past year. The increases in three states — California, Florida and Texas — totaled 127,000, accounting for two-fifths of the 50-state rise. This was somewhat larger than their proportion of private sector gains and well above their longer term role in state and local employment increases over the past decade.

The 1998-99 increase for the three states combined came to 3.2 percent — for the other 47 states, 1.3 percent. The differential underscores the extraordinary significance of these three states in shaping state and local government employment developments on the national scene. To put this into perspective, at the outset of the 1990's the three states had only 22 percent of state and local government jobs. They accounted for close to 1 in 3 new state and local government jobs in the 1990's. The state and local government employment expansion in California, Florida and Texas combined was 25.6 percent for the decade, more than half again as large as for the rest of the states.

In the North Central and Northeast regions, as well as in the South, private sector employment gains continued to outpace increases in state and local government hiring in the past year. In the West, by contrast, the increase in government jobs exceeded that in the private sector, primarily because of the impact of California.

In California, the increase in the private sector was 2.9 percent, the fourth highest in

the country. But employment in state and local government increased 3.8 percent over the year, topped only by Nevada's 5.9 percent. For the 12 western states excluding California, the rate of private sector increase (2.4 percent), though lower than in some earlier years, continued to exceed job increases in state and local government (2.2 percent).

Large and Medium Size States Continue to Set the Pace

In the year ending the second quarter 1999, the most rapid increases in state and local government hiring came among large states (those with 1990 nonfarm totals of 2.5 million or more) and medium states (those with nonfarm employment of 1-2.5 million). The smallest increases were reported among the 19 states with fewer than 1 million nonfarm jobs as of 1990. The pattern of increases in the past year went along with broader developments that saw somewhat stronger economic performance in large and medium states as compared to smaller states.

The 14 large states added a combined total of 192,000 jobs in state and local government. This represented a rise of 1.8 percent compared to an average of 1.4 percent for the earlier years of the 90's, part of the picture of improved economies in a number of states.

The 1.8 percent average rise masks some significant variations. There were above-average increases in California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia. The state and local increase in these six states totaled 162,000 added jobs, over half the 50-state rise. On the other hand, restraints on hiring continued in others. State and local increases under one percent were reported in Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and New York, while there was a small decline in Illinois.

The state and local increase for medium states, those with employment of 1-2.5 million in 1990, averaged 1.8 percent in the past year, the same as the large-state average. Here again,

there was a connection to the overall growth experience.

As a group, the smaller states reported below-average increases of 1.1 percent in state and local government jobs in the past year. This compared to a two percent average rise for earlier years in the 1990's. Five of the 19 smaller states reported some declines in state and local jobs in the past year, and only five — Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Vermont — reporting hiring above the 50-state average.

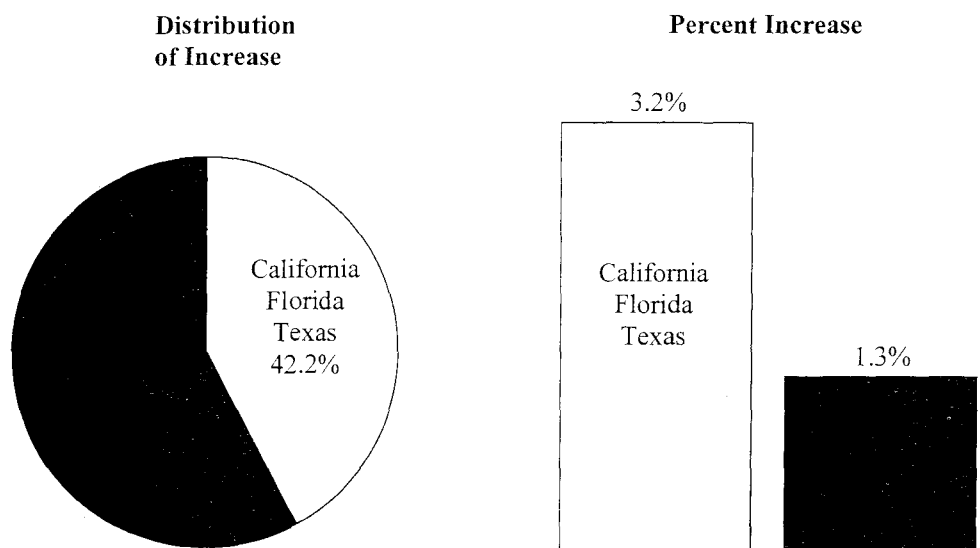
Rapid Growth States Hire Government Workers at Double the Slow Growth Rate

State and local job increases in the past year continue to be broadly related to overall economic performance. As in the earlier years of the 1990's we see state and local government hiring proceed more rapidly among fast-growing states than slow-growing states, with increases in medium growth states in between.

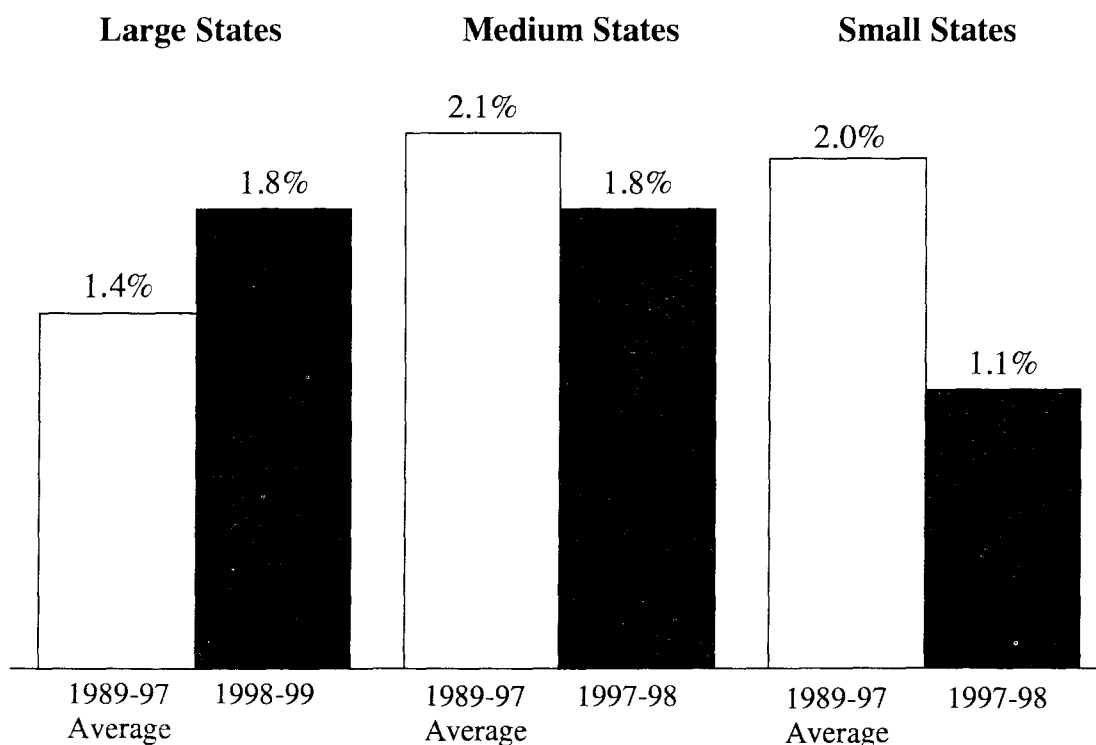
For purposes of identifying states based on their relative growth, rapid growth states are those with 1989-97 nonfarm job increases of 19.3 percent or more, thereby exceeding the 50-state growth rate by more than 50 percent. Slow growth states are those that experienced less than half the national growth, including also those with net employment declines for 1989-97, while the medium growth category includes 21 states in between, with nonfarm growth ranging from 7-19 percent.

The differences are substantial although narrower than in the early and mid-1990's. State and local job increases in rapid growth states were about double those in slow growth states during the past year. For the period 1989-97, nonfarm increases in rapid growth states averaged 2.7 percent; in slow growth states, 0.3 percent. In the past year, the increase for rapid growth states was 2.5 percent and in slow growth

Increases in California, Florida and Texas State and Local Government Employment, Second Quarter 1998-99

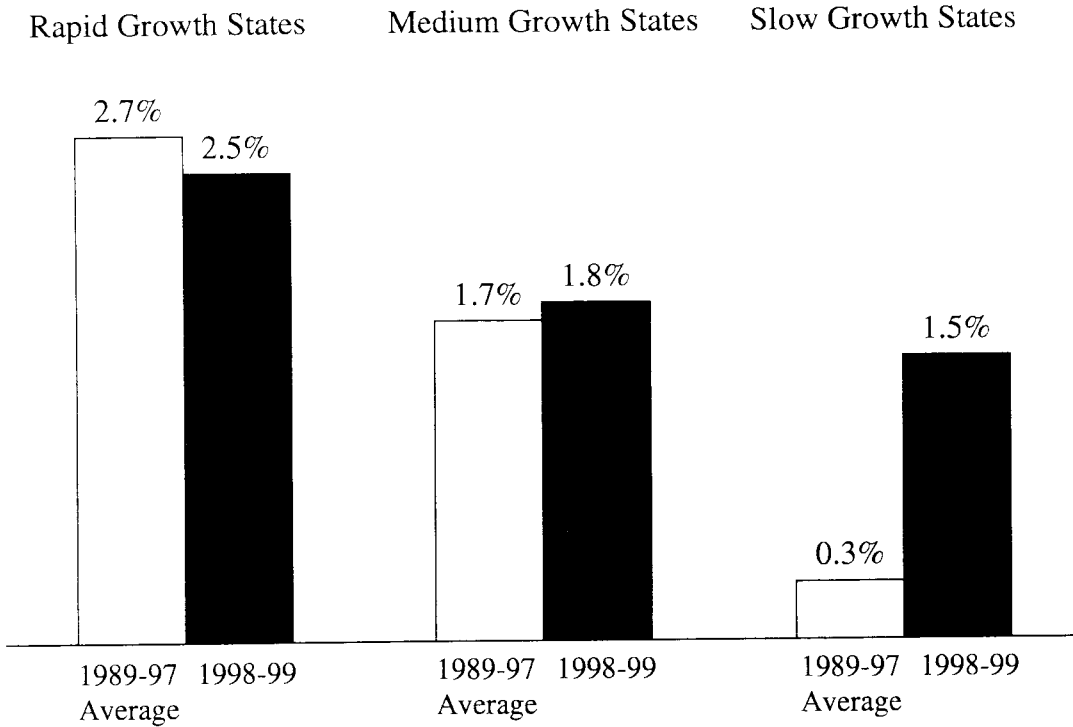


Annual Percent Increases in State and Local Government Employment, Large, Medium, and Small States, 1989-97 and Second Quarter 1998-99

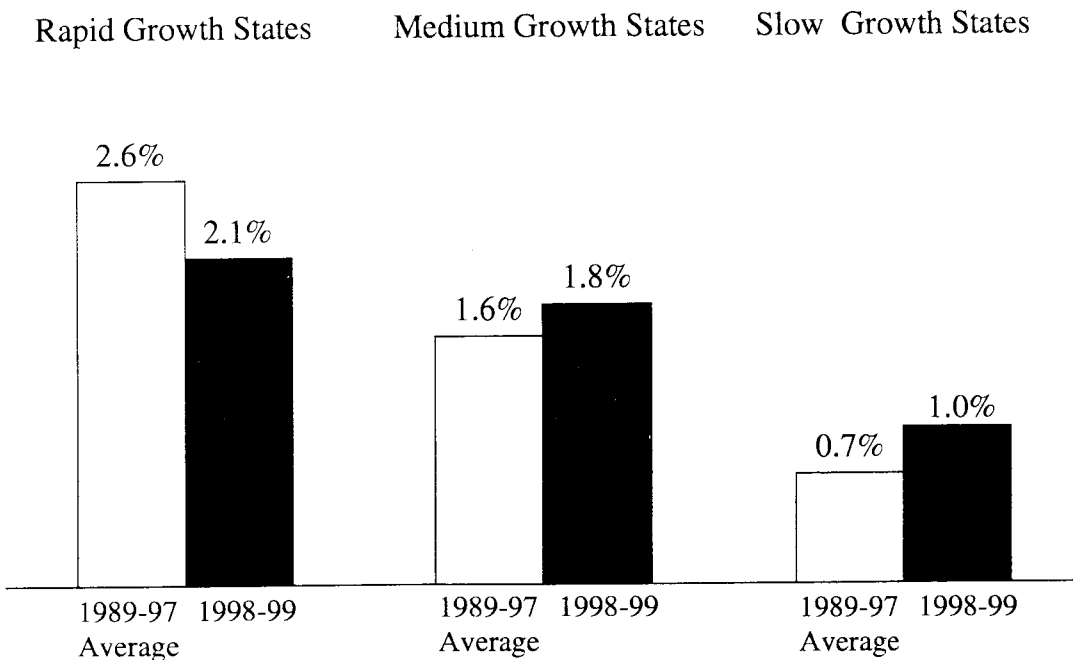


Job Increases in Rapid, Medium, and Slow Growth States, 1989-97 and Second Quarter 1998-99

Nonfarm



State and Local Government



states, 1.5 percent. Slow growth states have come closer to the average experience, both in overall economic growth and in government hiring. Over the year ending the second quarter, state and local jobs in the slow growth states rose 1.0 percent, up from 0.7 percent for earlier years in the 1990's, and compared to 2.1 percent for the rapid growth states.

Job increases in state and local government continued larger among rapid growth states, but were below the 1989-97 average for this group. Among the 21 medium growth states, state and local hiring was a bit higher than earlier in the 90's, and accounted for about half the increase for all 50 states combined. The average experience, it may be noted, includes considerable variation.

Among the 19 rapid growth states, five reported state and local increases of less than one percent: Arkansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. Among the ten slow growth states, there were four with increases exceeding two percent — Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Northern States Add Few Government Jobs

From a regional viewpoint, state and local hiring in the second quarter was primarily in the South and West. The increase in the North (including both the Northeast and North Central regions) came to 19,000 jobs, in the South and West, 54,000. In all regions the increases were overwhelmingly in local government, which accounted for about 80 percent of the hiring in the Northeast. Employment in state government was down, with small declines in five states.

Looking at the entire year ending the second quarter of 1999, the South and West combined added nearly a quarter of a million jobs in state and local government. The 21 states of the North, with 42 percent of the state and local government employment base, accounted for only 20 percent of the new jobs. The rate of increase was a third of that in the South and

West: 0.8 percent in the North as against 2.4 percent in the South and West combined.

Of the 25 states with below-average state and local increases or actual declines, 17 were in the North, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin. On the other hand, among the 25 states with average or above-average increases, only four were in the North (Connecticut, Kansas, Rhode Island and Vermont).

States with substantially above-average increases of 2.5 percent or more over the year were largely in the South and West, including California, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon and Texas. Only two Northern states, Kansas and Vermont, reported comparable increases.

Conclusions

Government employment increased more slowly in the second quarter, after an unusually large cutback in federal jobs and fewer hires at other levels, primarily in local education. For the full year ending the second quarter the government job rise was a near-record for the 1990's, with three-fourths of the new jobs in local government. The expansion of government job rolls was strongest in rapid growth states, heavily concentrated in the western and southern states that accounted for 80 percent of the new jobs, with about half that increase in three states — California, Florida and Texas.

Government Employment Report

Changes in State and Local Government Employment, by State, 1998-99, Quarterly Data, Seasonally Adjusted (numbers in thousands)							
State and Local Government	Employment			Changes to Second Quarter 1999			
	Second Quarter 1998	First Quarter 1999	Second Quarter 1999	From Previous Year		From Previous Quarter	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States							
50 State Total	17,262.1	17,490.0	17,563.0	300.9	1.7%	73.0	0.4%
North Central	4,114.1	4,128.7	4,145.9	31.8	0.8	17.2	0.4
Illinois	715.8	714.1	714.3	-1.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0
Indiana	360.4	364.1	363.6	3.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.2
Iowa	215.2	217.9	218.4	3.2	1.5	0.5	0.2
Kansas	211.7	216.7	218.9	7.2	3.4	2.2	1.0
Michigan	604.8	600.4	606.2	1.5	0.2	5.8	1.0
Minnesota	349.0	351.7	352.7	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.3
Missouri	360.1	362.5	364.7	4.6	1.3	2.2	0.6
Nebraska	134.9	133.6	133.7	-1.2	-0.9	0.1	0.0
North Dakota	61.8	62.1	61.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-1.0
Ohio	677.3	679.1	684.5	7.3	1.1	5.4	0.8
South Dakota	59.9	60.4	60.2	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Wisconsin	363.3	366.0	367.2	3.9	1.1	1.2	0.3
Northeast	3,178.6	3,203.9	3,205.5	27.0	0.8	1.7	0.1
Connecticut	203.9	207.1	208.5	4.6	2.3	1.4	0.7
Maine	81.0	80.6	80.7	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	355.9	362.0	360.4	4.5	1.3	-1.6	-0.4
New Hampshire	71.6	71.9	72.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
New Jersey	504.0	505.1	504.9	0.9	0.2	-0.2	0.0
New York	1,279.8	1,285.1	1,288.1	8.3	0.6	3.0	0.2
Pennsylvania	589.8	598.3	595.7	5.9	1.0	-2.7	-0.4
Rhode Island	52.4	52.4	53.5	1.1	2.2	1.0	2.0
Vermont	40.2	41.3	41.3	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.1
West	3,801.5	3,882.0	3,916.9	115.4	3.0	34.9	0.9
Alaska	56.2	56.8	56.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
Arizona	294.3	294.6	299.8	5.5	1.9	5.2	1.8
California	1,887.0	1,940.3	1,959.5	72.5	3.8	19.2	1.0
Colorado	266.1	271.2	272.8	6.6	2.5	1.6	0.6
Hawaii	81.1	80.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Idaho	89.7	91.5	93.1	3.4	3.8	1.6	1.7
Montana	65.2	66.2	66.1	1.0	1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Nevada	97.1	101.5	102.9	5.7	5.9	1.3	1.3
New Mexico	147.9	148.4	149.9	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.1
Oregon	223.9	231.2	232.3	8.4	3.8	1.1	0.5
Utah	144.4	146.2	146.8	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.4
Washington	397.5	401.9	404.6	7.1	1.8	2.7	0.7
Wyoming	51.2	51.3	51.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5

Continued

**Changes in State and Local Government Employment,
by State, 1998-99, Quarterly Data, Seasonally Adjusted**
(numbers in thousands)

State	Employment			Changes to Fourth Quarter 1998			
	Second Quarter 1998	First Quarter 1999	Second Quarter 1999	From Previous Year		From Previous Quarter	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
South	6,167.9	6,275.5	6,294.7	126.8	2.1%	19.2	0.3%
Alabama	292.0	297.4	297.5	5.5	1.9	0.1	0.0
Arkansas	164.6	166.0	166.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Delaware	48.6	49.2	49.5	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.6
Florida	833.5	846.4	851.9	18.3	2.2	5.5	0.7
Georgia	489.6	500.1	499.6	10.0	2.0	-0.5	-0.1
Kentucky	255.4	259.4	260.8	5.5	2.1	1.4	0.6
Louisiana	330.9	331.7	331.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Maryland	305.1	314.4	315.3	10.2	3.3	0.8	0.3
Mississippi	196.2	199.4	199.5	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.0
North Carolina	524.9	538.3	538.7	13.8	2.6	0.5	0.1
Oklahoma	232.5	235.4	237.2	4.6	2.0	1.8	0.8
South Carolina	277.3	280.4	282.3	5.0	1.8	1.9	0.7
Tennessee	332.7	334.7	335.2	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.1
Texas	1,316.4	1,347.2	1,352.8	36.4	2.8	5.7	0.4
Virginia	448.4	456.3	459.3	11.0	2.4	3.1	0.7
West Virginia	119.9	119.5	117.4	-2.5	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8

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.

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Government Employment Report

**Over the Year Changes in State and Local Government Employment by
Level of Government and State, 1998-99, Seasonally Adjusted**
(numbers in thousands)

State	State Government			Local Government		
	Employment Second Quarter 1999	Change From Second Quarter 1998		Employment Second Quarter 1999	Change From Second Quarter 1998	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Alabama	98.5	2.6	2.7%	199.1	2.9	1.4%
Alaska	21.9	0.6	2.6	35.0	0.2	0.5
Arizona	82.3	3.2	3.9	217.5	2.3	1.1
Arkansas	62.1	0.3	0.5	104.0	1.1	1.1
California	428.1	16.4	3.8	1,531.4	56.1	3.7
Colorado	77.4	2.0	2.6	195.4	4.6	2.4
Connecticut	64.8	1.4	2.1	143.7	3.2	2.3
Delaware	28.0	0.8	2.8	21.5	0.1	0.6
Florida	207.1	2.3	1.1	644.8	16.1	2.5
Georgia	153.9	6.2	4.0	345.7	3.9	1.1
Hawaii	64.5	0.2	0.3	16.7	-0.2	-1.0
Idaho	27.6	0.7	2.4	65.5	2.7	4.2
Illinois	160.7	0.1	0.1	553.6	-1.7	-0.3
Indiana	104.0	-0.3	-0.3	259.6	3.5	1.4
Iowa	61.6	0.4	0.6	156.8	2.8	1.8
Kansas	56.6	3.1	5.5	162.3	4.1	2.5
Kentucky	93.3	4.6	4.9	167.5	0.9	0.5
Louisiana	114.5	-0.3	-0.3	217.2	1.1	0.5
Maine	25.3	0.2	0.9	55.3	-0.6	-1.1
Maryland	98.6	1.6	1.6	216.6	8.6	4.0
Massachusetts	101.5	-1.5	-1.5	258.9	6.0	2.3
Michigan	170.9	1.8	1.1	435.4	-0.3	-0.1
Minnesota	86.3	0.8	0.9	266.5	2.9	1.1
Mississippi	59.0	1.1	1.8	140.5	2.2	1.5
Missouri	105.2	2.6	2.4	259.5	2.0	0.8
Montana	23.9	0.5	2.1	42.2	0.5	1.1
Nebraska	38.2	-1.2	-3.3	95.5	0.1	0.1
Nevada	30.1	2.4	7.8	72.8	3.4	4.7
New Hampshire	21.2	0.1	0.4	51.3	0.8	1.6
New Jersey	131.7	-1.2	-0.9	373.2	2.0	0.5
New Mexico	60.3	0.2	0.4	89.6	1.8	2.0
New York	256.9	-0.5	-0.2	1,031.2	8.8	0.9
North Carolina	176.2	6.7	3.8	362.6	7.1	1.9
North Dakota	20.1	0.0	0.1	41.4	-0.4	-0.9
Ohio	162.8	0.4	0.2	521.7	6.9	1.3
Oklahoma	78.3	1.7	2.1	158.8	2.9	1.9
Oregon	58.4	0.7	1.3	173.9	7.7	4.4
Pennsylvania	150.4	2.6	1.7	445.3	3.3	0.7
Rhode Island	18.3	0.4	2.0	35.2	0.8	2.2
South Carolina	99.7	0.2	0.2	182.5	4.8	2.6
South Dakota	16.4	0.0	0.3	43.8	0.2	0.6
Tennessee	93.8	1.7	1.8	241.3	0.8	0.3
Texas	319.6	-1.2	-0.4	1,033.2	37.6	3.6
Utah	55.6	0.8	1.5	91.2	1.5	1.7
Vermont	15.5	0.6	4.2	25.9	0.5	2.0
Virginia	144.6	4.7	3.2	314.7	6.3	2.0
Washington	137.3	3.2	2.3	267.3	3.9	1.5
West Virginia	44.6	0.8	1.9	72.8	-3.4	-4.6
Wisconsin	100.1	2.3	2.2	267.0	1.7	0.6
Wyoming	13.4	-0.1	-0.8	37.6	0.0	0.0

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