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• County Business Patterns 1973

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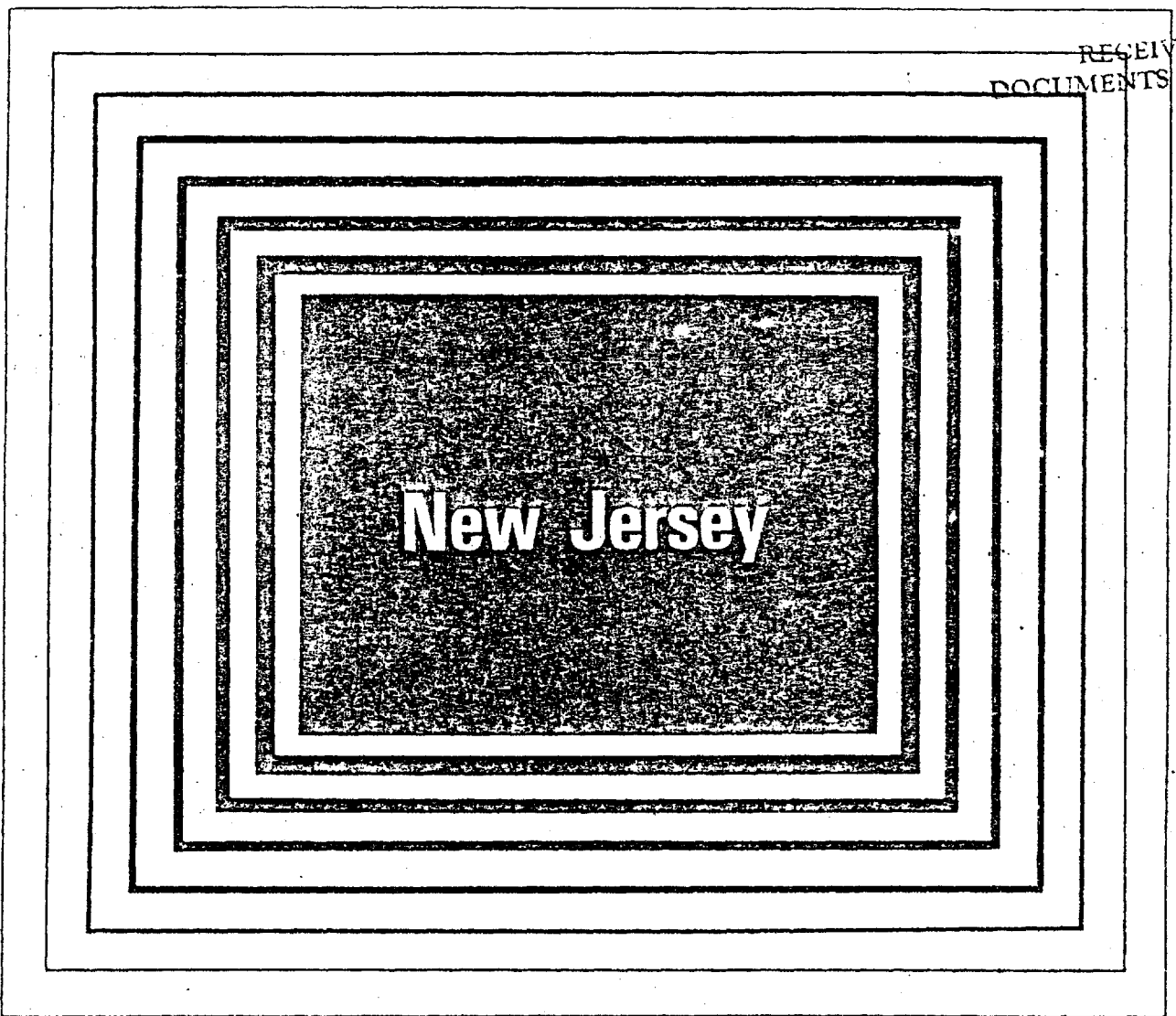
# COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS 1973

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For the Social Security Administration, the work necessary to supply the basic coded records was performed by the staffs of John J. Carroll, Assistant Commissioner for Research and Statistics, William E. Hanna, Jr., and Joseph Carmody, Director and Deputy Director, respectively, Bureau of Data Processing. Guidelines by industrial and geographic classification were provided by the Division of Statistics under Henry F. Patt, Director. The resolution of problems relating to the Establishment Reporting Plan was performed under supervision of John G. Kulick, and geographic and industrial code problems were handled under direction of Laurie J. Gillespie. Assistant Bureau Directors in the Bureau of Data Processing responsible for the direction of activities relating to the development and processing of basic coded source materials included: Louis Lazarus, Donald V. Brown, Robert A. Lilly, and William E. Napfel. Important contributions were made by James H. Bode, Francis P. Nagle, Salvatore J. D'Avella, Charles L. Childress, Donald O. Gorman, Edwin C. Turner, Doris Katzenstein, Fredric Iwanowski and others.

# COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS 1973

Employment and Taxable Payrolls  
Number and Employment-Size of Reporting Units | by Industry Groups

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## Column Headings of the Tables

Tables

1A. The State: 1973 and 1972  
1F. The State, by County: 1973 and 1972

SIC code	Major industry group	1973			1972		
		Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units

Tables

1B. The State, by Industry: 1973  
2. Counties: 1973  
3. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1973  
Metropolitan State Economic Areas: 1973 (Replaces SMSA's for New England)

SIC code	County and industry *	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment-size class					
					1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249

\*Major industry group in table 3.

Table 1C. The State; Employees, by Employment-Size Class: 1973

SIC code	Major industry group	Total mid-March pay period	Employees, by employment-size class of reporting units							
			1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more

Tables 1D. The State; Administrative and Auxiliary Units: 1973

SIC code	Major industry group	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units
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Table 1E. The State: Reporting Units with 500 Employees or More, Employment-Size Class: 1973

SIC code	Major industry group	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment-size class				
			500 to 999	1,000 to 1,499	1,500 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 or more

# General Explanation

## Introduction

This is the 20th in a series of publications presenting first quarter employment and payroll statistics by county and by industry. Summary data, by industry, are also provided for the United States, for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam.

County Business Patterns was first published in 1946. A description of previous publications in this series is provided on the inside back cover. Beginning with the 1964 edition, the series has been issued annually.

Because County Business Patterns statistics provide information on reporting units, payroll, and employment by industry classification and county location, they are useful for analyzing market potential, measuring the effectiveness of sales and advertising programs, setting sales quotas and budgets, analyzing the industrial structure of regions, making basic economic studies of small areas, and serving other business uses. They are also useful to government agencies for administration and planning purposes.

The County Business Patterns reports are a statistical byproduct derived from employment and payroll information reported on Treasury Form 941, Schedule A, supplemented by a special survey of multiunit companies. The special survey was designed to provide industry and county detail needed for County Business Patterns purposes but not reported on Treasury Form 941, Schedule A. The Social Security Administration cooperated closely with the Bureau of the Census in the development and the assemblage of the data.

Included in this edition are appendix tables which provide Federal employment data by county for most States. These data, which are not part of the basic County Business Patterns tabulations, have been made available through the cooperation of the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor, the State Employment Security Agencies, and the Regional Economics Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.

An appendix table to the U.S. Summary report provides data tabulated by each legal entity (corporation, partnership, single proprietorship, etc.) by 2-digit industry classifications for the United States. Employment for multiestablishment legal entities has been summarized by 2-digit industry classifica-

tion, then assigned the 2-digit industry code having the largest employment. The tabulated employment and taxable payroll is the first quarter total for each legal entity.

## Types of Employment Covered

The data in this publication represent the following types of employment covered by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act: (a) All covered wage and salary employment of private nonfarm employers and of nonprofit membership organizations under compulsory coverage and (b) all employment of religious, charitable, educational, and other nonprofit organizations covered under the elective provisions of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Data for the following types of employment covered in whole or in part by the Social Security Program are excluded from the basic tabulations of this report: Government employees, self-employed persons, farm workers, and domestic service workers reported separately. Also, railroad employment subject to the Railroad Retirement Act and employment on oceanborne vessels are not included.

### Estimated Percent Distribution of Paid Civilian Wage and Salary Employment by Coverage Status Under the Social Security Program: 1973

Employment group	Percent
Total, paid civilian wage and salary employment <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0
Covered by Social Security .....	90.3
In County Business Patterns scope .....	76.5
Not in County Business Patterns scope .....	13.8
Agriculture .....	1.1
Domestic service .....	1.3
Government .....	10.6
Railroad employment <sup>2</sup> .....	0.8
Not covered by Social Security .....	9.7
Agriculture .....	0.1
Domestic service .....	0.6
Government .....	8.0
Other .....	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Excluded from these data are self-employed persons who comprise about 9 percent of all paid civilian employment.

<sup>2</sup> Jointly covered by Social Security and railroad retirement programs.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Division of OASDI Statistics, February 28, 1974.

only 70.2% of total employment

## Definitions of Basic Data Items

### A. Reporting Unit

The statistics in County Business Patterns are tabulated in terms of "reporting units." However, the reporting unit as used for manufacturing industries differs from that for nonmanufacturing industries. Each manufacturing location of a company is counted as a separate reporting unit. In manufacturing industries, reporting units are, therefore, conceptually the same as "establishments" in Census Bureau terminology. In nonmanufacturing industries, employers (i.e., separate legal entities) are counted once in each county for each industry in which they operate, regardless of the number of establishments operated.

Each legal entity (corporation, partnership, single proprietorship, etc.) is required to file a separate Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, Treasury Form 941, regardless of affiliation, stock ownership, or control. Multiestablishment legal entities generally provide reporting unit breakdowns of their payroll and employment in accordance with the Establishment Reporting Plan, described in the Sources of Data section below. Because a combined report cannot be submitted for two or more legal entities where multiple legal entities operate in one establishment (e.g., leased departments with separate ownership from that of the "main" establishment), the system of reporting used results in multiple reporting units.

Special rules of the Social Security Administration provide that whenever an individual employer has fewer than 50 employees (or has 50 or more employees, but not more than 5 in a secondary State, or not more than 10 percent in secondary counties or industries) his entire business shall be regarded as a single reporting unit regardless of the county and industry distribution of this operation. However, the data in County Business Patterns for such employers are distributed by county and industry, on the basis of the last previous census records for those industries within the scope of the census.

Size of reporting unit is measured by employment in the mid-March 1973 pay period. The size group "1 to 3" also includes reporting units that did not have any employees in the mid-March pay period but paid wages to at least one employee at some time during the quarter.

### B. Taxable Payrolls

Taxable payrolls are defined as the amount of taxable wages paid for covered employment during the January-March 1973 quarter. Under the law in effect on January 1, 1973, taxable wages for covered employment include all payments up to the first \$10,800 paid to any one employee by any one employer during the year, including the cash value of payments in kind. Generally, first quarter taxable wages closely approximate total wages as all payments in the first quarter would be taxable unless the employee was paid at the rate of more than \$43,200 per year.

### C. Mid-March Employment

Mid-March pay period employment is the count of employees during the pay period that includes March 12, 1973, as reported on Treasury Form 941, or as corrected by estimates in those cases where it was incompletely or improperly reported. Employment of units of multiunit employers is obtained from three sources: (1) Treasury Form 941, as adapted by the Social Security Administration's Establishment Reporting Plan (see Sources of Data), (2) the special first-quarter 1973 Survey of Multiunit Companies (see Sources of Data), and (3) a distribution, based on the 1967 Economic Censuses (see Industry and County Classification).

Estimating techniques were used to provide mid-March employment figures for a considerable number of employers (most of whom were small employers) who failed to report mid-March employment on Schedule A of their quarterly Form 941, or who confused that figure with the total number of persons employed at any time during the quarter, or who otherwise failed to report correctly. In addition to totals for their firms, a large proportion of multiunit employers provide separate mid-March employment figures for each of their individual reporting units on a recapitulation attached to their quarterly Form 941. In instances where mid-March employment was not shown for individual reporting units, it was estimated on the basis of the relationships between (1) mid-March employment, taxable wages, and the total during-the-quarter employment of the entire firm and (2) the reported taxable wages during-the-quarter employment of the reporting unit. If a multiunit employer failed to provide a 1973 employment figure, the wage-employment relationship for the employer in the 1972 County Business Patterns was used as a basis for estimation; otherwise, the employment figure was derived by applying a factor to the number of different persons employed during the quarter as reported for each reporting unit.

## Industry and County Classifications

### A. General

Initially, all employers are assigned industry and county classifications by the Social Security Administration on the basis of nature of business and location information supplied on their applications for employer identification numbers (Treasury Form SS-4) under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Where classification information has not been satisfactorily reported on Form SS-4, the Social Security Administration has obtained this information on supplemental Form OAA-100. For multiunit employers, additional information on nature of business and location is obtained for each reporting unit on Form OAA-5019, List of Establishments and Reporting Units Used in the Establishments Reporting Plan.

The Bureau of the Census also assigned industry and county classifications to each establishment canvassed in its economic censuses and its annual surveys of manufactures, on the basis of current information on actual physical location and major activity, as determined by nature of business, type of operation, class of customer, and commodities handled or services rendered.

The Bureau of the Census and the Social Security Administration participate in a coordination program designed to update the classifications of reporting units in the Social Security Administration files and to provide County Business Patterns data comparable and consistent with other statistics issued by the Bureau of the Census.

The industry codes assigned to establishments in the 1967 Economic Census were used as a basis for the industry classifications in the 1973 County Business Patterns. Also, based on the 1967 census records, a county and industry breakdown was made for small multiunit employers, which, for purposes of the Social Security Administration, were considered single reporting units.

### B. Industry Classification

Industry classifications are based on the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.<sup>1</sup> Additional information on industry classification is furnished in various appendixes that appear in the U.S. Summary report. In a few instances, the most detailed industrial classifications for which data are presented represent combinations of more detailed SIC industries. These classifications are explained in appendix B of the U.S. Summary.

<sup>1</sup> Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967.

The industry titles shown in County Business Patterns are the short SIC titles. Complete descriptions are contained in the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The 1972 classifications have been retained in the 1973 County Business Patterns except for new reporting units, and for establishments included in the Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures that have changed in classification since the 1967 census.

"Unclassified establishments" include reporting units that could not be classified in any major industry group because of insufficient information. An advance estimate indicates about 3.0 percent of the total number of reporting units remains unclassified by industry because nature-of-business information is incomplete or unreported; however, these reporting units are generally very small, accounting for about 0.8 percent of total employment and 0.6 percent of taxable payrolls.

The administrative and auxiliary unit classification in this publication represents central administrative offices and auxiliary units, such as warehouses, research laboratories, and maintenance locations. Such data are shown separately by industry division for each county and by major industry group for each State and for the United States.

Employees engaged in force-account construction (construction work performed for its own account and use by an establishment primarily engaged in some business other than construction) are classified in the principal nonconstruction activity that is being performed or will be performed at the site.

Establishments that are selling and installing or erecting such products as structural steel buildings and bridges, elevators and escalators, sprinkler systems, central air-conditioning systems, automatic temperature controls, "prefab" metal room dividers, and others where the installation or erection costs are a major part of the total costs are classified as contract construction.

### C. County Classification

Reporting units are assigned county classifications on the basis of the physical location of the establishments covered by the reporting units. The independent cities in Virginia and the independent cities of Baltimore, Md., and St. Louis, Mo., are treated as separate counties.

Reporting units without a fixed location within a State or of unknown county locations are included in County Business Patterns under a "Statewide" classification, at the end of the county tables for each State. This incomplete county detail causes only



slight understatement of county employment in most major industry groups and significant understatement in only a few cases. Tables 1F and 1G in the U.S. Summary show totals of "Statewide" reporting units by State and SIC. "Statewide" data represented are estimated to be about 1.0 percent of total employment in 1973.

Summary totals for all standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) outside of New England and for metropolitan State economic areas (MSEA's) in New England which are whole-county equivalents of SMSA's are shown in table 3 of the U.S. Summary. Data by major industry group are shown in table 3 of each State report for those SMSA's or MSEA's that are a combination of more than one county. For those SMSA's or MSEA's which are coextensive with a county, separate data are not shown in table 3, but a cross-reference is made to the county table.

A description of the counties included in each SMSA and New England MSEA, is included in appendixes of the U.S. Summary.

## Sources of Data

### A. Social Security Administration

1. TREASURY FORM 941—Each employer (other than agriculture and household) within the scope of County Business Patterns, whether a corporation, partnership, or single ownership, is required to file a report each quarter on Treasury Form 941, Schedule A, showing the names, account numbers, and taxable wages of all employees (except exempt nonelectives).

Employers must also report the number of persons employed during the pay period that includes the 12th of March. Affiliates of companies, if separately incorporated, are treated as distinct employers and required to file separate reports. Employment and taxable wage data for employers operating only one establishment and for certain employers operating more than one establishment (see Reporting Unit above) were derived from first quarter 1973 Forms 941 filed by such employers. Data for other employers were derived by use of the Establishment Reporting Plan and/or the Special Multiunit Survey, both of which are described below.

This issue of County Business Patterns includes first quarter 1973 data on Form 941 reports received through the second quarter of 1973. Reports received after the tabulation cutoff date, and therefore not included, are estimated to represent about 1.7 percent of the total reporting units, 0.6 percent of employment, and 0.3 percent of taxable payrolls.

2. ESTABLISHMENT REPORTING PLAN—Since a substantial part of employment is reported by employers whose wage reports include employment in two or more establishments that are often in different counties or industries, the Social Security Administration uses a voluntary Establishment Reporting Plan that makes county industry data available from the reports of cooperating employers. Under this plan, selected multiunit employers are asked to report their employment and taxable wages by establishment or group of establishments in the same kind of business and county (i.e., reporting unit) and to provide a county and kind-of-business description of each reporting unit. (See Definitions of Basic Data Items.)

In general, cooperation in the use of the Establishment Reporting Plan is solicited only from employers having 50 or more workers, with either 6 or more workers in a secondary State or 10 percent of the employment in secondary counties or industries. If the employer meets these criteria, every attempt is made to obtain his cooperation in reporting on this basis. Information for multiunit employers who meet the minimum standards but have not participated or have participated incompletely in the Establishment Reporting Plan is obtained by the Special Multiunit Survey described below.

### B. Special Multiunit Survey

The county and industry distribution of the operations of approximately 4,000 multiunit employers who did not participate or who participated incompletely in the Establishment Reporting Plan was obtained either in the Special Multiunit Survey conducted by the Social Security Administration or in a subsequent similar survey conducted by the Census Bureau, in which reporting was mandatory. The forms used in these surveys required separate information for each manufacturing plant and for each county-industry nonmanufacturing operation with respect to first quarter 1973 payrolls and mid-March employment. Industry and location information was also requested for classification purposes.

### C. Federal Employment and Payroll Data

Data on Federal employment and payrolls include Federal civilian employment and payroll data covered under 5—U.S.C. 8501-8508 (formerly 42 U.S.C. 1361-1369) of the Social Security Act. These data are not included in the regular County Business Patterns tables.

The data include all installations of Federal agencies having employees covered by the Act except

the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and Federal Bureau of Investigation which for security reasons have been omitted.

The Department of Defense (except units paid from nonappropriated funds) reports separately for each installation with 101 or more employees. Installations with less than 101 employees are included in a statewide category.

Other Federal agencies and units paid from non-appropriated funds report data separately by installation except where the option is exercised to combine small installations in a single "statewide" report.

Mid-March pay period employment (except for Department of Defense) is the count of employees during the pay period that includes March 12, 1973. The Department of Defense includes persons employed on the last work day of the month plus all intermittent employees during the month. Intermittent workers are defined as occasional workers who were employed at any time during the month.

Total wages for the quarter are shown for Federal employees. They include cash allowances and the cash equivalent of any type of remuneration. They also include all payments for sick leave, lump sum payments for terminal leave, withholding taxes, and civil service retirement deductions.

## Data Withheld from Publication

In accordance with Federal law, data that disclose the operations of an individual employer are not published. However, the number of reporting units in a kind of business and their distribution by employment-size class are not considered a disclosure, and these items may appear in instances where other items of information, such as employment and payrolls, are withheld.

Data are not shown separately for any industry that does not have a least 100 employees or 10 reporting units in the area—county, State, or United States—covered by the tabulation. However, data for an unpublished industry are included in the total shown for the broader industry group of which it is a part. Also, data for some reporting units that could not be classified by detailed kind of business are included in the tabulations in a broader kind-of-business group.

During the final review of the tables, corrections made at the most detailed kind-of-business line were corrected to the broader kind-of-business grouping only where the employment was revised by 5 percent or more.

For the reasons shown above, the details shown in this report may differ from the sum of the published components.

## Comparability With Other Data

### A. Data in County Business Patterns for 1967

Due to changes in the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, data prior to 1968 for some 3- and 4-digit SIC's may not be comparable (see appendix C of the 1968 U.S. Summary). There have been no significant changes in the Social Security coverage of workers between 1973 and 1972.

### B. Employment and Payroll Data in the Economic Censuses

Comparability of employment and payroll data shown in this report and the reports of the economic censuses is affected by the following definitional differences:

1. The County Business Patterns count represents the number of employees reported on Treasury Form 941 for the pay period including March 12, 1973 (see Definitions of Basic Data Items); for the 1967 economic censuses, employment data for retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service trade (in scope of the census), and public warehouses for the most recent economic census represents counts for the pay period including March 12 for the year 1967. For manufacturing and mineral industries, employment represents an average of all production workers on the payroll during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus all other employees on the payroll during the pay period including March 12. The employment for the construction industry represents estimates of the average number of employees on the payroll for the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

2. The census of business classifies employees of leased departments located within retail establishments as employees of the main establishment. In County Business Patterns, these employees were classified in the industry of the leased department that was tabulated as a separate reporting unit with its own industry classification. For example, the employees of a leased shoe department located in a department store were classified in the census as

employees of the department store but in County Business Patterns as employees of a shoe store.

3. Liquor stores operated by State and local governments are included in the Census of Business, Retail Trade, but are not included in County Business Patterns.

4. In the economic censuses, reporting is on an establishment basis and all employees are accounted for and tabulated as being in the industry and at the physical location of an establishment. The "reporting unit" (see Definition of Basic Data Items) for multiunit firms in nonmanufacturing industries, as used in County Business Patterns, is not identical with the census establishments. A census establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted with the exception of the construction industry. A census construction establishment is usually defined as a relatively permanent office which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis.

In County Business Patterns separate reporting units are set up under the Social Security Administration Establishment Reporting Plan for those employees of an establishment who do not work in the county in which the establishment is located; such reporting units are classified as "Statewide" within those States in which there are such employees working. This difference in classification of such employees especially affects manufacturing companies. Thus, sales employees of a manufacturing plant or sales employees of a sales branch (wholesale trade), who work principally in a State or county other than that of the plant or the sales branch were included in the census at the manufacturing or sales branch. For County Business Patterns, these sales employees are generally classified as wholesale trade employees in a reporting unit assigned to the statewide location category in the State in which they worked.

First quarter payroll data in the economic censuses are total first quarter payroll in contrast to first quarter taxable payrolls shown in County Business Patterns.

#### C. Employment and Payroll Data Under the State Unemployment Insurance Program

Employment and payroll data, similar in a number of respects to the statistics in these reports, are compiled for each of the unemployment insurance

agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and for Puerto Rico and are published each quarter by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (and, prior to 1972, by the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor). These State data and related county or other local-area data are derived from the quarterly reports submitted to the State employment security agencies by employers subject to the State unemployment insurance laws and are compiled by each State under uniform definitions and minimum standards maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The SIC system is employed for industry classification purposes.

Major reasons for differences between the data in this publication and those in the unemployment insurance series are attributable to the following factors:

1. Differences in industrial classifications that arise because of differences in what constitutes the reporting unit that is to be classified.

2. Differences in coverage of small nonprofit organizations, churches, religious organizations, and private schools—both elementary and secondary.

3. Differences between total payroll published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and taxable payroll shown in County Business Patterns.

4. Other factors, such as differences in reports submitted by employers to Federal and State agencies and differences in methods of processing and adjusting data.

#### **D. Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment and Labor Force Estimates**

1. **EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES**—In cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), agencies in each State and the District of Columbia, including 47 employment security agencies affiliated with the Manpower Administration, prepare current monthly employment estimates by industry, both statewide and for 227 selected areas. These estimates are based on employment data reported each month by a sample of employers in each industry, and are periodically adjusted to levels indicated by social-insurance statistics, primarily State unemployment insurance data supplemented by small-firm data from County Business Patterns sources.

The March 1973 estimates of these series for comparable industry groups, which are published both by BLS in Employment and Earnings and by the State agencies in their monthly news releases, may differ from the corresponding County Business Patterns figures for a number of reasons. There may be differences in level within national and State figures because BLS estimates are adjusted to levels described above, which may differ from those shown by data in this publication. There are also other differences, such as: (a) The two sets of data differ in overall scope (e.g., County Business Patterns excludes interstate railroads and government); (b) the County Business Patterns reporting unit may differ from the BLS reporting unit; and (c) the industry classifications assigned to the same reporting unit may also differ.

2. LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES—National estimates of the number of employed and unemployed persons in the labor force and data on their characteristics are currently published in the BLS monthly report, Employment and Earnings. This information is obtained for one calendar week each month from a sample of households throughout the country. Sub-national data from the same survey are published only on an annual average basis. For 1973, separate estimates of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment were published for the 10 Federal Administrative Regions, the 16 largest States, the

30 largest SMSA's, and 18 of their central cities. Publication was made by means of a BLS Report entitled "Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1973" (BLS Report 431).

These labor force statistics, compiled from household interviews, differ in definition, concepts, and methods of measurement from data based on business payroll records. They serve different purposes and differ from the County Business Patterns data for a number of reasons. For the household survey, workers are counted according to their place of residence; whereas for County Business Patterns, they are counted according to their place of work. The statistics from the household survey count each employed person only once according to his major activity during the survey period; persons "with a job but not at work" and in a nonpaying status are classified as employed. In the County Business Patterns data, an employee who worked for more than one employer during the mid-March pay period may be counted more than once. In addition, there are various reasons for differences in the two series of data because of the reporting systems used; differences in the time period to which the reports refer; sampling variations in the figures based on the sample survey; and differences in industrial classification resulting from the fact that the survey information is obtained from respondents in workers' households, whereas the County Business Patterns industrial classification is based upon information provided by the employer.

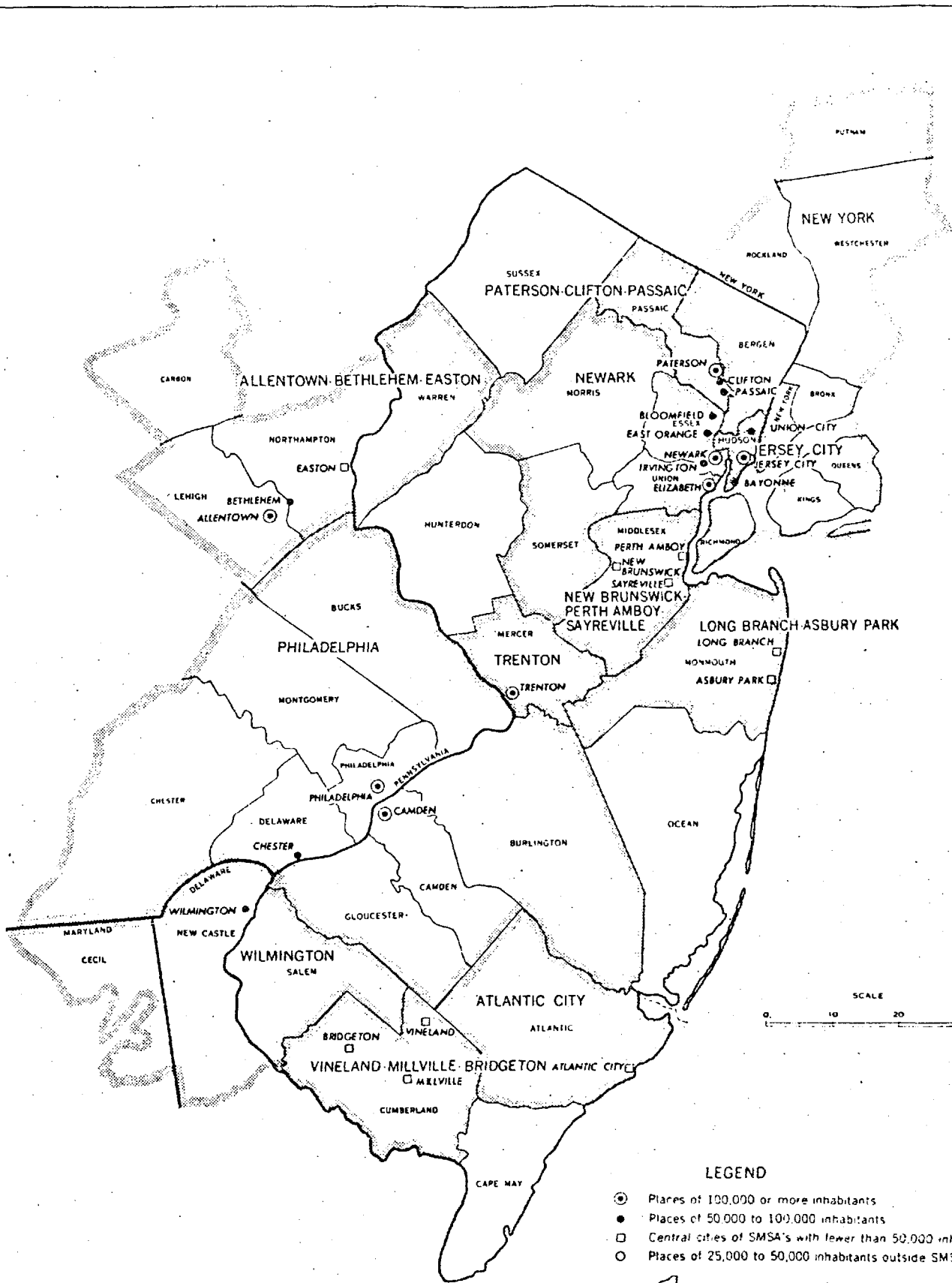
## County Business Patterns Data Available on Computer Tapes

The tapes provide data on first quarter employment, taxable payroll, number of reporting units, and employment-size class of reporting unit by county and by industry to the 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) level for each county in the United States. They contain the same county data published in the County Business Patterns publications. Data on employment and taxable payrolls are withheld if the data might disclose information about individual employers.

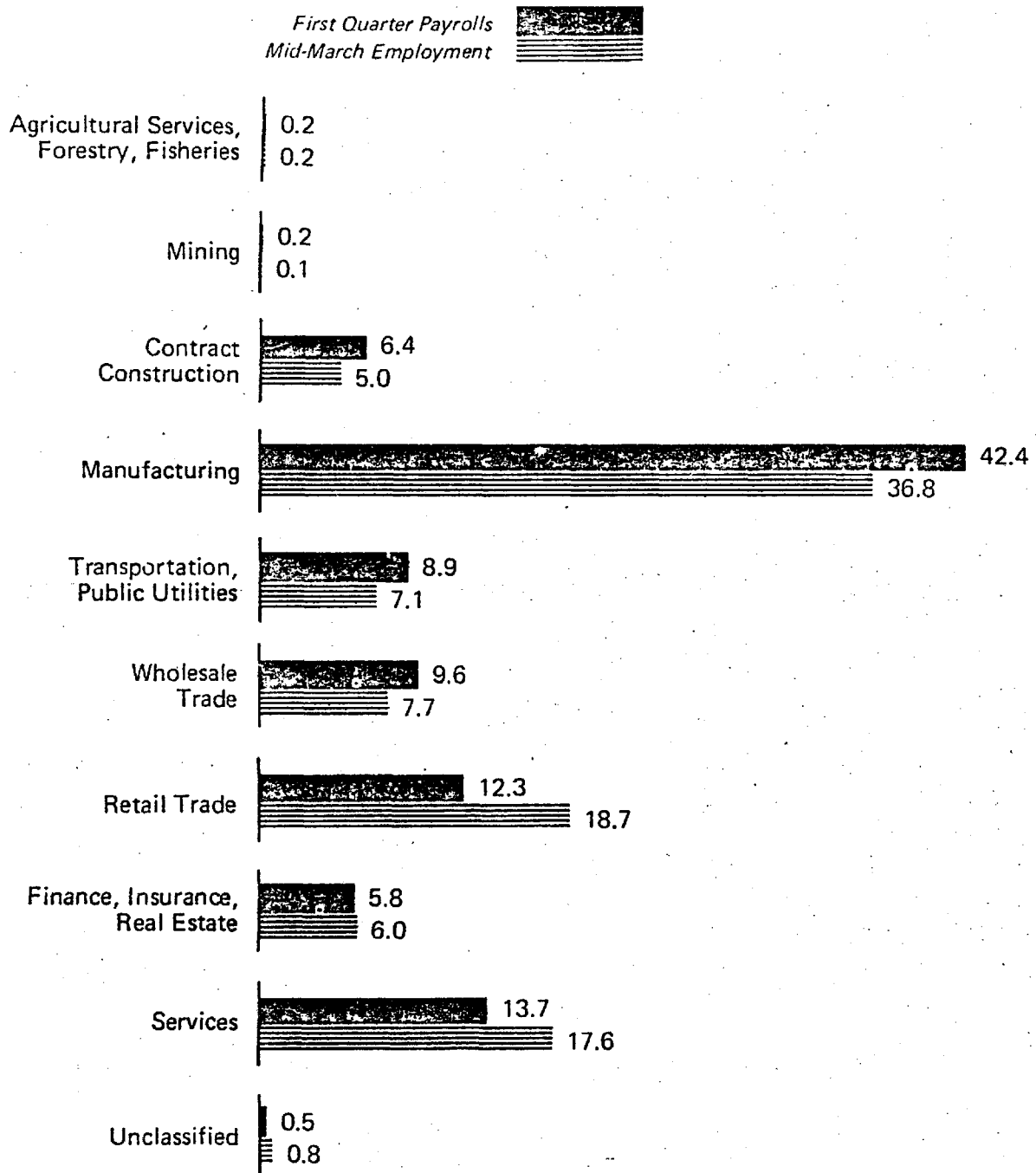
The following table provides the estimated costs of purchasing IBM computer tapes containing data from County Business Patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	Year available	Estimated cost per year	
		IBM tapes	
		Current year	Previous year
2-digit level-----	1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973	\$340	\$430
2- and 3-digit level-----	1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973	\$460	\$550
2-, 3-, and 4-digit level-----	1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973	\$580	\$670

Inquiries should be addressed to  
Chief, Economic Censuses and Surveys Division,  
Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

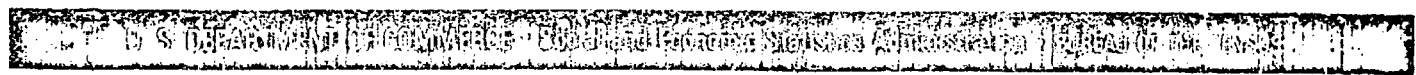


## Percent Distribution of Payrolls and Employment by Industry Division: 1973





# County Business Patterns 1973 NEW JERSEY



CBP-73-32

Issued March 1975

## CHANGE SHEET

(Page 11)

### TABLE 1A. The State: 1973 and 1972

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. - see "General Explanation." "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Major industry group	1973			1972		
		Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units
	<b>Total</b>						
	As published.....	2 245 552	4 819 101	140 474			
	As revised.....	2 234 291	4 814 418	139 968			
	<b>Unclassified</b>						
--	As published.....	18 787	23 955	13 714			
	As revised.....	11 529	19 702	2 964			

(Pages 12 and 23)

### TABLE 1B. The State, by Industry: 1973

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. - see "General Explanation." "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment-size class						
					1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499
	<b>Total</b>										
	As published.....	2 245 552	4 819 101	140 474	73 858						
	As revised.....	2 238 291	4 814 418	139 666	63 070						
	<b>Unclassified</b>										
--	As published.....	16 787	23 955	13 714	12 688						
	As revised.....	11 529	19 302	2 998	1 840						

(Page 24)

### TABLE 1C. The State; Employees, by Employment-Size Class: 1973

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. - see "General Explanation." "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Major industry group	Total mid-March pay period	Employees, by employment-size class of reporting units							
			1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more
	<b>Total</b>									
	As published.....	2 245 552	115 282							
	As revised.....	2 234 291	108 021							
	<b>Unclassified</b>									
--	As published.....	18 787	8 941							
	As revised.....	11 529	3 688							



TABLE 1F. The State, by County: 1973 and 1972

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

County	1973			1972		
	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units
Total						
As published.....	2 245 502	4 819 101	140 474			
As revised.....	2 234 294	4 811 444	129 666			
Statewide						
As published.....	21 260	37 693	13 256			
As revised.....	14 002	33 010	2 444			

(Pages 117 and 118)

TABLE 2. Counties: 1973

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." Size class 1 to 3 includes reporting units having payroll during 1st quarter but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment-size class						
					1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499
<u>Statewide</u>											
Total											
As published.....		21 260	37 693	13 256	12 185						
As revised.....		14 002	33 010	2 444	1 377						
<u>Unclassified</u>											
As published.....		10 198	9 653	11 768	11 422						
As revised.....		2 910	5 000	900	614						



TABLE 1F. The State, by County: 1973 and 1972

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. - see "General Explanation." "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

County	1973			1972		
	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units
TOTAL	2 245 552	4 819 101	140 474	2 144 707	4 365 690	125 642
ATLANTIC	48 135	80 256	3 636	46 781	72 806	3 559
BERGEN	302 036	664 824	17 643	290 965	605 773	17 005
BURLINGTON	60 650	116 314	3 903	54 867	98 547	3 635
CAMDEN	126 568	256 288	7 523	119 641	232 314	7 206
CAPE MAY	11 317	18 705	1 482	10 412	15 793	1 381
CUMBERLAND	41 708	81 406	2 273	40 451	73 225	2 151
ESSEX	349 718	784 369	18 495	342 166	718 124	18 243
GLOUCESTER	31 364	63 302	2 229	29 674	56 604	2 079
HUDSON	209 730	455 137	11 182	203 590	420 392	11 071
HUNTERDON	14 756	27 877	1 261	13 645	23 867	1 175
MERCER	109 761	234 420	5 291	105 612	211 127	5 241
MIDDLESEX	177 941	398 314	8 334	170 142	364 503	8 000
MONMOUTH	97 927	181 086	7 347	90 939	161 476	6 960
MORRIS	101 638	233 909	6 182	93 684	200 583	5 710
OCEAN	40 613	67 126	3 724	35 117	54 829	3 362
PASSAIC	164 652	345 816	9 065	158 333	318 852	8 846
SALEM	19 897	51 445	871	18 936	46 661	850
SOMERSET	51 235	111 341	3 138	48 465	101 574	2 897
SUSSEX	14 461	23 336	1 338	13 258	20 266	1 216
UNION	227 154	539 333	11 026	218 693	487 797	10 805
WARREN	23 021	47 804	1 275	21 845	43 268	1 219
STATEWIDE	21 260	37 693	13 256	17 501	37 309	3 031

NED-1

TABLE 2. Counties: 1973—Continued

includes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." Size class 1 to 3 includes reporting units having payroll during 1st quarter but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

Industry	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment-size class							
				1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more
<b>SALEM--CON.</b>											
PERSONAL SERVICES . . . . .	105	91	42	33	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING PLANTS . . . . .	31	25	10	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
BEAUTY SHOPS . . . . .	52	38	23	20	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICES . . . . .	119	116	9	5	2	1	--	1	--	--	--
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES . . . . .	66	101	23	17	5	1	--	--	--	--	--
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOPS . . . . .	49	75	20	17	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES . . . . .	800	1 204	66	41	20	2	--	1	1	1	--
OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS . . . . .	107	166	36	23	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
OFFICES OF DENTISTS, DENTAL SURGEONS . . . . .	47	53	17	12	4	1	--	--	--	--	--
HOSPITALS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
LEGAL SERVICES . . . . .	28	38	13	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES . . . . .	101	161	8	3	1	2	2	--	--	--	--
NONPROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS . . . . .	201	168	32	19	8	3	2	--	--	--	--
CIVIC AND SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	113	115	11	4	3	3	1	--	--	--	--
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS . . . . .	42	50	14	10	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
UNCLASSIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS . . . . .	10	15	6	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>SOMERSET</b>											
TOTAL . . . . .	51 235	111 341	3 138	1 576	680	471	248	83	48	18	14
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, FORESTRY, FISHERIES . . . . .	236	358	41	21	10	8	2	--	--	--	--
AGRICULTURE SERVICES AND HUNTING . . . . .	236	358	41	21	10	8	2	--	--	--	--
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES . . . . .	(0)	(0)	16	8	4	3	1	--	--	--	--
HORTICULTURAL SERVICES . . . . .	133	211	23	12	6	4	1	--	--	--	--
MINING . . . . .	311	890	5	--	--	1	1	2	1	--	--
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	4	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--
CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE . . . . .	(0)	(0)	4	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--
CRUSHED AND BROKEN GRANITE . . . . .	(0)	(0)	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE, N.E.C . . . . .	(0)	(0)	3	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION . . . . .	2 632	7 744	406	259	75	44	22	5	1	--	--
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS . . . . .	739	2 244	111	68	24	10	7	2	--	--	--
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	27	11	6	5	3	1	1	--	--
HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION . . . . .	(0)	(0)	13	6	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, N.E.C. . . . .	356	1 078	14	5	3	2	2	1	1	--	--
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS . . . . .	1 428	4 097	266	179	45	28	12	2	--	--	--
PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING . . . . .	455	1 477	58	37	10	5	5	1	--	--	--
PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, DECORATING . . . . .	155	419	26	22	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
ELECTRICAL WORK . . . . .	198	596	33	18	9	3	3	--	--	--	--
MASONRY, STONEMWORK, AND PLASTERING . . . . .	148	305	35	25	4	5	1	--	--	--	--
MASONRY AND OTHER STONEMWORK . . . . .	(0)	(0)	33	23	4	5	1	--	--	--	--
CARPENTERING AND FLOORING . . . . .	93	178	33	24	6	3	--	--	--	--	--
CARPENTERING . . . . .	72	134	26	19	5	2	--	--	--	--	--
ROOFING AND SHEET METAL WORK . . . . .	61	101	21	14	5	2	--	--	--	--	--
MISC. SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS . . . . .	272	944	44	25	9	7	3	--	--	--	--
EXCAVATING AND FOUNDATION WORK . . . . .	64	145	18	13	2	3	--	--	--	--	--
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS, N.E.C. . . . .	143	525	20	10	6	2	--	--	--	--	--
MANUFACTURING . . . . .	20 492	55 513	252	50	50	35	43	29	26	11	8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS . . . . .	773	1 785	19	5	4	1	5	3	--	1	--
MEAT PRODUCTS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	5	--	2	1	--	1	1	--	--
WEAVING MILLS, SYNTHETICS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS . . . . .	367	520	10	3	--	--	4	3	--	--	--
MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C. . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTERWEAR . . . . .	(0)	(0)	3	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR . . . . .	130	201	3	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--
CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BLOUSES . . . . .	130	201	3	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS . . . . .	186	303	6	2	--	2	1	--	1	--	--
MILLWORK, PLYWOOD & RELATED PRODUCTS . . . . .	186	303	6	2	--	2	1	--	1	--	--
PREFABRICATED WOOD STRUCTURES . . . . .	(0)	(0)	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS . . . . .	361	924	6	1	--	1	--	3	1	--	--
MISC. CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	4	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--
SANITARY PAPER PRODUCTS . . . . .	130	314	3	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--
BUILDING PAPER AND BOARD MILLS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING . . . . .	690	1 286	30	8	10	4	4	3	1	--	--
NEWSPAPERS . . . . .	437	692	7	2	--	1	1	2	1	--	--
COMMERCIAL PRINTING . . . . .	202	511	16	3	8	2	2	1	--	--	--
COMM. PRINTING, EXCEPT LITHOGRAPHIC . . . . .	160	402	10	1	5	2	1	1	--	--	--

TABLE 2. Counties: 1973—Continued

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." Size class 1 to 3 includes reporting units having payroll during 1st quarter but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment size class							
					1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more
<b>SOMERSET--CON.</b>												
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS . . . . .	3 360	9 468	20	5	-	3	5	-	4	2	1
281	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS . . . . .	2 370	6 745	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
2815	CYCLIC INTERMEDIATES AND CRUDES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2816	INORGANIC PIGMENTS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
282	PLASTICS MATERIALS AND SYNTHETICS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
2821	PLASTICS MATERIALS AND RESINS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
283	DRUGS . . . . .	785	2 159	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
2834	PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
29	PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
295	PAVING AND ROOFING MATERIALS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
2952	ASPHALT FELTS AND COATINGS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
30	RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS, N.E.C. . . . .	421	872	15	1	3	3	6	1	1	-	-
307	MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS . . . . .	358	747	12	1	2	2	5	1	1	-	-
32	STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS . . . . .	2 573	7 152	22	2	2	3	1	4	4	1	1
325	STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS . . . . .	333	934	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
3251	BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY TILE . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
3259	STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS, N.E.C. . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
327	CONCRETE, GYPSUM, & PLASTER PRODUCTS . . . . .	400	1 099	6	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
3272	CONCRETE PRODUCTS N.E.C. . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
3273	READY-MIXED CONCRETE . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
329	MISC. NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS . . . . .	1 829	5 101	10	-	-	1	-	1	7	1	1
3292	ASBESTOS PRODUCTS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
3293	GASKETS AND INSULATIONS . . . . .	1 181	3 344	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
3295	MINERALS, GROUND OR TREATED . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
33	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES . . . . .	315	705	7	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	-
336	NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
3362	BRASS, BRONZE AND COPPER CASTINGS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
34	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS . . . . .	539	1 237	19	5	3	3	4	2	2	-	-
349	MISC. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS . . . . .	316	713	6	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-
3494	VALVES AND PIPE FITTINGS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3499	FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS, N.E.C. . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
35	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL . . . . .	2 381	7 691	40	7	14	7	5	2	2	2	1
355	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY . . . . .	652	2 804	9	-	2	-	3	2	1	1	-
3555	PRINTING TRADES MACHINERY . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
3559	SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY, N.E.C. . . . .	(D)	(D)	6	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
356	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY . . . . .	1 303	4 405	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
3564	BLOWERS AND FANS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3567	INDUSTRIAL FURNACES AND OVENS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3569	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, NEC . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
359	MISC. MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL . . . . .	125	266	16	5	5	5	1	-	-	-	-
36	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES . . . . .	2 916	7 340	17	1	6	3	1	2	1	1	2
363	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
3631	HOUSEHOLD COOKING EQUIPMENT . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
367	ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESSORIES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
3674	SEMICONDUCTORS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3679	ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS, N.E.C. . . . .	(D)	(D)	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
38	INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	7	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
384	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
3841	SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3842	SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
--	ADMINISTRATIVE AND AUXILIARY . . . . .	2 368	7 288	17	4	1	2	1	3	3	-	2
...	TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . . . . .	2 215	5 150	132	56	30	24	17	3	-	1	1
41	LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT . . . . .	427	408	33	9	8	11	3	2	-	-	-
415	SCHOOL BUSES . . . . .	316	294	22	4	6	4	3	1	-	-	-
42	TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING . . . . .	570	1 275	65	32	15	9	8	1	-	-	-
421	TRUCKING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE . . . . .	(D)	(D)	61	30	15	8	3	-	-	-	-
4211	TRUCKING WITHOUT STORAGE . . . . .	404	929	55	28	13	8	6	-	-	-	-
47	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES . . . . .	34	67	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	COMMUNICATION . . . . .	(D)	(D)	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
481	TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
49	ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICE . . . . .	724	2 184	14	6	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
493	COMBINATION COMPANIES AND SYSTEMS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4931	ELECTRIC & OTHER SERVICES COMBINED . . . . .	(D)	(D)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
...	WHOLESALE TRADE . . . . .	3 254	9 151	168	60	44	34	23	3	2	-	-
501	MOTOR VEHICLES & AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT . . . . .	221	477	22	5	9	5	3	-	-	-	-
5013	AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT . . . . .	113	219	14	4	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
502	DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS . . . . .	182	865	10	3	3	2	1	-	1	-	-
5022	DRUGS, PROPRIETARIES, AND SUNDRIES . . . . .	(D)	(D)	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
504	GROCERIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS . . . . .	(D)	(D)	14	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
506	ELECTRICAL GOODS . . . . .	75	174	12	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-
507	HARDWARE, PLUMBING & HEATING EQUIP. . . . .	100	275	9	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2. Counties: 1973—Continued

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." Size class 1 to 3 includes reporting units having payroll during 1st quarter but no employees during mid March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees, mid-March pay period	Taxable payrolls, Jan.-Mar., (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment-size class							
					1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more
<b>SOMERSET--CON.</b>												
508	MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES.	626	1 903	36	10	8	7	8	2	1	-	-
5081	COMMERCIAL MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT	(0)	(0)	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
5084	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT.	114	276	8	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
5086	PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	135	674	5	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
5087	SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT EQUIPMENT . . .	131	220	5	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
509	MISCELLANEOUS WHOLESALERS . . . . .	1 320	3 357	58	25	12	10	9	1	-	-	1
5098	LUMBER AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS .	184	611	14	5	2	3	4	-	-	-	1
5099	WHOLESALERS, N.E.C. . . . .	950	2 246	22	10	5	3	2	1	-	-	1
--	ADMINISTRATIVE AND AUXILIARY. . . . .	(0)	(0)	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
...	<b>RETAIL TRADE. . . . .</b>	<b>11 624</b>	<b>16 028</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
52	BUILDING MATERIALS & FARM EQUIPMENT .	478	885	50	22	10	11	6	1	-	-	-
521	LUMBER AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS .	275	535	19	4	5	6	3	1	-	-	-
525	HARDWARE AND FARM EQUIPMENT . . . . .	104	139	17	11	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
5251	HARDWARE STORES . . . . .	(0)	(0)	15	10	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
53	GENERAL MERCHANDISE . . . . .	2 500	2 855	56	20	10	13	6	1	3	1	2
531	DEPARTMENT STORES . . . . .	1 708	2 094	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
533	VARIETY STORES. . . . .	509	406	11	1	3	3	2	1	-	1	-
535	DIRECT SELLING ORGANIZATIONS. . . . .	(0)	(0)	10	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
539	MISC. GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES. . .	133	131	21	9	4	7	1	-	-	-	-
54	FOOD STORES . . . . .	1 934	2 975	96	45	16	18	9	2	5	1	1
541	GROCERY STORES . . . . .	1 570	2 618	47	18	9	9	3	2	5	1	1
542	MEAT AND FISH (SEA FOOD) MARKETS. . .	41	64	15	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
546	RETAIL BAKERIES . . . . .	215	183	19	4	5	6	4	-	-	-	-
55	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS .	1 688	3 424	177	72	48	33	20	3	1	-	-
551	NEW AND USED CAR DEALERS. . . . .	843	2 241	35	2	2	12	16	3	-	-	-
553	TIRE, BATTERY, AND ACCESSORY DEALERS.	246	513	14	2	8	2	1	-	1	-	-
554	GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS . . . . .	564	608	119	63	36	17	3	-	-	-	-
56	APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES. . . . .	629	680	69	35	29	19	5	1	-	-	-
561	MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS.	58	95	11	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
562	WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR STORES. . . . .	186	191	25	11	4	7	3	-	-	-	-
563	WOMEN'S ACCESSORY & SPECIALTY STORES.	131	120	10	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
566	SHOE STORES . . . . .	128	159	25	11	8	6	6	-	-	-	-
57	FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	(0)	(0)	72	34	21	15	1	1	-	-	-
571	FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS. . . . .	312	590	41	17	13	9	1	1	-	-	-
5712	FURNITURE STORES. . . . .	173	370	25	8	9	7	1	-	-	-	-
572	HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE STORES. . . . .	90	194	14	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
573	RADIO, TELEVISION, AND MUSIC STORES .	52	96	14	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
58	EATING AND DRINKING PLACES. . . . .	2 660	2 321	216	101	34	34	35	10	2	-	-
59	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES . . . . .	1 178	1 789	194	103	48	28	14	1	-	-	-
591	DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES. .	366	455	32	5	10	11	6	-	-	-	-
592	LIQUOR STORES . . . . .	231	427	37	23	8	3	2	1	-	-	-
596	FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLY STORES . . . . .	47	90	14	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
597	JEWELRY STORES. . . . .	78	90	11	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
598	FUEL AND ICE DEALERS. . . . .	145	334	17	6	5	3	3	-	-	-	-
5983	FUEL OIL DEALERS. . . . .	81	172	13	5	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
599	RETAIL STORES, N.E.C. . . . .	195	237	52	36	10	5	1	-	-	-	-
5992	FLORISTS. . . . .	52	56	15	10	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
5997	GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS . .	49	59	15	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
5999	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES, N.E.C.	56	82	18	13	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
...	<b>FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE . . .</b>	<b>2 377</b>	<b>4 742</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
60	BANKING . . . . .	1 180	2 151	13	2	-	3	4	1	1	2	-
602	COMMERCIAL AND STOCK SAVINGS BANKS. .	1 169	2 126	11	1	-	2	4	1	1	2	-
61	CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS. . . .	127	210	21	11	7	2	1	-	-	-	-
614	PERSONAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS. . . . .	55	86	16	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	INSURANCE CARRIERS. . . . .	386	1 076	13	2	1	5	2	2	1	-	-
631	LIFE INSURANCE. . . . .	131	398	6	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
633	FIRE, MARINE, AND CASUALTY INSURANCE .	255	678	7	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-
64	INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICE. .	173	338	54	35	16	3	-	-	-	-	-
65	REAL ESTATE . . . . .	400	759	124	89	26	9	-	-	-	-	-
651	REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AND LESSORS . . .	193	294	48	31	11	6	-	-	-	-	-
653	AGENTS, BROKERS, AND MANAGERS . . . . .	97	191	41	34	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
656	OPERATIVE BUILDERS. . . . .	43	102	15	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
66	COMBINED REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, ETC. .	52	107	11	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
...	<b>SERVICES. . . . .</b>	<b>7 881</b>	<b>11 360</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
70	HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES . . . . .	266	307	20	11	3	3	1	1	1	-	-
701	HOTELS, TOURIST COURTS, AND MOTELS. . .	(0)	(0)	12	6	2	3	-	-	1	-	-
72	PERSONAL SERVICES . . . . .	699	833	143	91	37	10	3	2	-	-	-
721	LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING PLANTS . . .	200	245	31	10	15	4	2	-	-	-	-
7216	DRY CLEANING PLANTS, EXCEPT RUG . . .	163	219	22	5	12	3	2	-	-	-	-
723	BEAUTY SHOPS. . . . .	249	288	68	45	17	5	1	-	-	-	-
724	BARBER SHOPS. . . . .	20	16	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2. Counties: 1973—Continued

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc.—see "General Explanation." Size class 1 to 3 includes reporting units having payroll during 1st quarter but no employees during mid-March pay period. "D" denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of operations of individual reporting units)

SIC code	Industry	Number of employees, mid March pay period	Taxable payroll, Jan.-Mar. (\$1,000)	Total reporting units	Number of reporting units, by employment size class							
					1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more
<b>SOMERSET--CON.</b>												
73	MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICES . . . . .	1 056	1 858	96	49	15	19	7	6	-	-	-
734	SERVICES TO BUILDINGS . . . . .	328	206	19	10	2	3	1	3	-	-	-
7349	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO BUILDINGS . . . . .	328	206	19	10	2	3	1	3	-	-	-
739	MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS SERVICES . . . . .	656	1 473	61	30	10	12	6	3	-	-	-
7391	RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES . . . . .	(0)	(0)	4	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7392	BUSINESS CONSULTING SERVICES . . . . .	316	547	30	15	5	4	5	1	-	-	-
7399	BUSINESS SERVICES, N.E.C. . . . .	123	317	14	9	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
75	AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES & GARAGES . . . . .	280	454	55	34	13	6	1	1	-	-	-
753	AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOPS . . . . .	154	261	43	28	10	5	-	-	-	-	-
7531	TOP AND BODY REPAIR SHOPS . . . . .	59	110	19	12	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
7538	GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOPS . . . . .	54	76	15	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
76	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES . . . . .	109	240	38	28	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
762	ELECTRICAL REPAIR SHOPS . . . . .	16	25	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
769	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SHOPS . . . . .	70	178	19	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
7699	REPAIR SERVICES, N.E.C. . . . .	(0)	(0)	16	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
79	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES, NEC. . . . .	363	426	37	14	9	10	3	1	-	-	-
793	BOWLING AND BILLIARD ESTABLISHMENTS . . . . .	120	149	9	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
7933	BOWLING ALLEYS . . . . .	118	148	8	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
794	MISC. AMUSEMENT, RECREATION SERVICES . . . . .	229	255	22	8	5	7	1	1	-	-	-
7947	GOLF CLUBS AND COUNTRY CLUBS . . . . .	158	159	7	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	-
7949	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION, N.E.C. . . . .	61	79	12	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
80	MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH SERVICES . . . . .	2 493	3 764	219	143	51	17	1	2	3	1	1
801	OFFICES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS . . . . .	321	799	92	61	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
802	OFFICES OF DENTISTS, DENTAL SURGEONS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	92	63	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
806	HOSPITALS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
809	HEALTH AND ALLIED SERVICES, N.E.C. . . . .	625	592	26	12	4	5	-	2	3	-	-
8092	SANATORIA CONVALESCENT & REST HOMES . . . . .	375	328	6	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-
8099	HEALTH & ALLIED SERVICES, N.E.C. . . . .	231	251	19	11	3	4	-	-	1	-	-
81	LEGAL SERVICES . . . . .	261	446	71	50	14	6	1	-	-	-	-
82	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES . . . . .	814	1 254	46	9	11	15	8	3	-	-	-
821	ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS . . . . .	599	960	29	5	6	9	7	2	-	-	-
829	SCHOOLS & EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, NEC . . . . .	(0)	(0)	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
86	NONPROFIT MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS . . . . .	1 100	907	89	46	17	18	5	1	1	1	-
864	CIVIC AND SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	118	96	17	9	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
866	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS . . . . .	674	456	46	22	8	13	2	-	1	-	-
869	NONPROFIT MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS, NEC . . . . .	(0)	(0)	4	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
89	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES . . . . .	361	804	68	41	13	11	3	-	-	-	-
891	ENGINEERING & ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES . . . . .	229	543	39	22	8	7	2	-	-	-	-
893	ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, AND BOOKKEEPING . . . . .	41	82	13	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
...	UNCLASSIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS . . . . .	213	405	45	28	8	7	2	-	-	-	-
<b>SUSSEX</b>												
...	TOTAL . . . . .	14 461	23 336	1 338	755	278	184	72	25	18	5	1
...	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, FORESTRY, FISHERIES . . . . .	63	88	17	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
07	AGRICULTURE SERVICES AND HUNTING . . . . .	63	88	17	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
...	MINING . . . . .	347	809	12	2	2	3	3	1	1	-	-
10	METAL MINING . . . . .	(0)	(0)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
103	LEAD AND ZINC ORES . . . . .	(0)	(0)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14	NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	10	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
142	CRUSHED AND BROKEN STONE . . . . .	137	305	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
1422	CRUSHED AND BROKEN LIMESTONE . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
...	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION . . . . .	1 019	2 341	211	137	46	21	5	2	-	-	-
15	GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS . . . . .	264	516	67	44	14	7	2	-	-	-	-
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS . . . . .	255	898	17	9	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
161	HIGHWAY AND STREET CONSTRUCTION . . . . .	116	510	9	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
162	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION, N.E.C. . . . .	139	388	8	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS . . . . .	500	927	127	84	29	12	2	-	-	-	-
171	PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING . . . . .	115	266	26	16	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
173	ELECTRICAL WORK . . . . .	89	191	16	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
174	MASONRY, STONEMWORK, AND PLASTERING . . . . .	54	70	23	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
1741	MASONRY AND OTHER STONEMWORK . . . . .	(0)	(0)	21	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	CARPENTERING AND FLOORING . . . . .	44	51	15	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
1751	CARPENTERING . . . . .	41	47	12	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
179	MISC. SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS . . . . .	82	133	23	15	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1794	EXCAVATING AND FOUNDATION WORK . . . . .	52	79	14	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
...	MANUFACTURING . . . . .	2 607	5 149	71	17	16	11	13	4	9	1	-
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
225	KNITTING MILLS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2256	KNIT FABRIC MILLS . . . . .	(0)	(0)	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-