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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

july 1978

August 25, 1978

Report No. 11

New Jersey's nonfarm wage and salary employment increased for the tenth consecutive month in July. The July seasonally adjusted total was 2,945,400. This was 7,800 above the June level and 275,200 above the recession low reached in May 1975. However, private sector employment dropped for the second consecutive month, dropping by 3,800 from June to 2,418,400 in July.

On an unadjusted basis, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in July totaled 2,988,400, a decrease of 3,200 from the June level as manufacturing losses outweighed gains in the nonmanufacturing sector. Durable goods employment slipped by 2,700 while nondurable goods employment dropped by 10,400 reflecting unpaid seasonal vacation leaves of workers in several industries in the nondurable goods sector. Six out of ten nondurable goods component industries had employment losses

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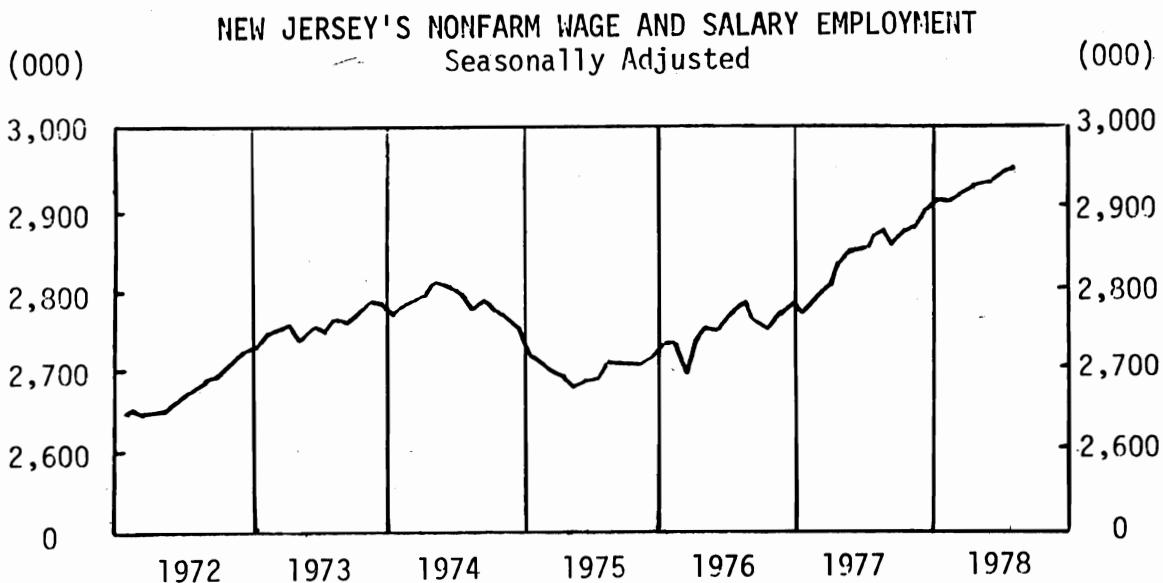


Table 1
 NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
 Seasonally Adjusted
 (000)

Date	TOTAL	Manufacturing	Constr'n	Transport. Pub., Util.	Trade	Finance Insurance Real Est.	Services	Gov't
1969	2570.9	893.6	116.8	176.2	515.3	112.6	393.2	360.1
1970	2608.6	863.0	119.2	182.2	538.2	117.7	410.4	374.8
1971	2611.8	822.2	116.3	181.1	558.4	121.7	421.2	388.0
1972	2674.7	825.4	121.6	181.2	577.3	124.6	436.0	405.3
1973	2750.9	834.1	126.8	186.3	596.8	131.0	455.6	416.9
1974	2782.8	825.8	119.0	185.9	603.3	136.5	469.4	439.9
1975	2700.7	747.9	99.4	174.2	599.2	135.2	472.0	470.0
1976	2755.5	756.9	93.9	176.0	618.4	138.2	489.5	479.9
1977	2844.5	768.7	95.7	179.9	636.9	143.7	516.4	500.4
1977								
Jan	2777.9	757.9	85.5	175.9	625.1	141.3	498.8	490.5
Feb	2787.9	759.9	84.7	177.2	627.6	141.9	500.2	493.7
Mar	2806.3	764.0	91.3	177.9	628.4	142.5	502.7	496.7
Apr	2827.1	766.9	95.0	180.0	634.3	142.6	508.2	497.3
May	2838.5	770.1	97.7	180.3	638.0	143.0	511.4	495.2
Jun	2850.6	772.3	97.4	180.3	638.9	143.8	516.5	498.5
Jul	2858.8	769.1	93.4	181.7	636.3	144.0	518.7	512.6
Aug	2870.0	767.3	97.7	179.1	638.1	144.2	521.2	519.6
Sep	2859.1	766.7	98.1	182.5	641.9	144.2	523.4	499.4
Oct	2872.7	772.7	100.6	178.7	642.5	144.8	529.2	501.2
Nov	2882.9	777.0	102.9	181.1	643.3	145.7	531.4	498.5
Dec	2902.5	780.6	104.0	184.5	648.0	146.2	535.1	501.0
1978								
Jan	2910.9	785.8	106.3	187.3	648.0	147.1	530.8	502.6
Feb	2911.2	788.2	98.8	187.9	649.7	147.4	533.1	503.1
Mar	2919.4	784.2	99.9	189.3	650.7	148.3	538.2	506.1
Apr	2929.4	788.3	107.1	187.8	646.2	148.8	538.5	509.9
May	2935.5	784.1	109.1	190.2	650.4	149.6	540.1	509.2
Jun	2937.6	778.2	110.5	189.1	651.4	150.7	539.6	515.4
Jul	2945.4	777.7	108.3	190.4	649.1	150.1	539.9	527.0
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

TECHNICAL NOTES APPEAR ON THE BACK COVER

Continued from page 1

over the month with the apparel industry dropping by 7,500 showing the most sizable loss as the majority of workers were on unpaid vacation leave. Expected seasonal drops also occurred in textiles, printing, and rubber; each dropping by 800.

Among the durable goods industries, increases in three industries were more than offset by losses in five other industries. The recall of over 1,400 auto workers following retooling layoffs in June accounted for the increase of 800 in transportation equipment while seasonal declines dominated the losses with fabricated metals and electrical machinery, each dropping by 900. Miscellaneous manufacturing decreased by 1,300, which was somewhat larger than seasonally expected.

Nonmanufacturing employment expanded by 9,900 from June to July as five out of seven component industries in the sector recorded gains. Government, up by 9,400, accounted for almost all of the sector's increase as this year's Title III CETA summer programs expanded local government payrolls by about 33,900 jobs. Wholesale and retail trade, dropping by 2,400, represented the largest drop in this sector.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, nonmanufacturing employment rose by 8,300 while manufacturing employment remained virtually stable, decreasing slightly by 500. Over-the-month employment changes in manufacturing presented a mixed picture, with nondurable declines of 1,900 outweighing the 1,400 employment advances in the durable goods sector. The highly volatile apparel industry, dropping by 2,700, led declines while food, up by 600, had the largest increase among the nondurable goods industries.

Among the durable goods industries, six out of ten industries gained employment over the month with primary metals, up by 1,200, showing the strongest growth almost offsetting the 1,400 loss in miscellaneous manufacturing representing the largest loss in the durable goods industries.

In the nonmanufacturing sector, government had the largest change, expanding by 11,600 on a seasonally adjusted basis with local government accounting for 9,900 of this increase with the advent of the summer CETA program. The large local government gain reflected the seasonal increases that have existed since 1975 when summer work experience programs greatly increased. Notable declines were in wholesale and retail trade which dropped by 2,300 and contract construction which fell by 2,200, partially reflecting 750 striking operating engineers, ironworkers, and riggers.

Compared with a year ago, July's nonfarm employment was higher by 88,900, or 3.1%, as a result of increases of 80,400 in nonmanufacturing and 8,500 in manufacturing. Durable goods employment increased by 5,700 over the year. The only losses were 3,300 in transportation equipment and 1,300 in miscellaneous manufacturing; electrical machinery, up by 3,300, showed the largest growth. Jobholdings increased by 2,800 in nondurable industries from last year with chemicals, up by 2,600, having the largest increase and apparel, down by 2,000, having the largest loss. In the nonmanufacturing sector all major industry

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Table 2
EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY'S MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS
Not Seasonally Adjusted
(000)

Date	Atlantic City	Camden	Hackensack	Jersey City	Long Branch-Asbury Park	Newark	Patterson-Clifton-Passaic	Perth Amboy-New Brunswick-Sayreville	Trenton	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton
1969	63.3	250.0	317.0	264.9	117.6	852.9	183.5	209.4	132.6	NA
1970	63.4	254.8	324.0	259.5	119.9	855.1	184.4	217.2	135.4	43.8
1971	62.5	264.3	325.3	248.6	123.8	847.2	182.4	220.9	137.9	48.7
1972	64.0	276.2	335.0	247.8	128.3	857.5	185.9	228.5	142.9	51.3
1973	65.7	286.8	347.9	245.6	133.3	873.9	187.4	242.4	148.0	53.0
1974	66.0	292.6	352.7	244.0	136.2	869.7	184.1	249.6	148.7	52.1
1975	64.2	284.6	345.0	233.4	136.0	845.9	175.8	241.9	145.7	50.1
1976	65.7	292.5	354.8	231.5	139.5	857.0	178.0	242.5	149.5	51.7
1977	67.0	303.4	369.7	231.0	145.4	892.7	181.2	257.5	155.8	54.6
Jan	60.1	292.2	356.8	223.3	135.0	860.8	174.8	246.0	150.4	51.9
Feb	59.0	293.9	354.0	226.3	135.0	860.8	175.7	245.6	150.8	51.8
Mar	60.6	295.7	362.4	226.9	136.7	870.6	177.2	250.4	152.5	53.2
Apr	64.4	300.8	367.2	227.7	140.4	883.1	179.3	252.9	154.5	54.1
May	67.8	302.9	370.0	230.6	144.8	890.9	182.0	256.8	155.3	54.4
Jun	71.9	308.3	375.7	233.3	151.8	900.4	185.2	261.3	157.6	55.4
Jul	75.9	305.7	369.1	235.2	153.4	906.3	181.4	259.1	155.4	55.3
Aug	76.8	305.4	368.1	237.2	154.0	905.3	181.7	258.9	155.3	56.1
Sep	70.4	306.2	372.9	231.9	148.6	898.7	180.9	260.2	157.6	55.7
Oct	66.6	307.3	378.0	233.3	148.3	905.6	184.8	263.7	159.0	55.1
Nov	65.9	309.8	380.4	234.0	148.4	912.4	185.6	265.3	160.1	56.1
Dec	64.2	312.9	381.8	232.6	148.1	917.8	186.4	269.3	160.8	56.6
1978										
Jan	62.4	304.4	368.4	227.9	143.0	898.9	183.0	264.5	157.4	55.5
Feb	60.8	304.1	368.1	229.9	142.9	892.2	181.8	261.5	157.7	55.3
Mar	62.0	307.8	373.8	231.0	145.0	900.5	184.2	263.7	158.2	55.9
Apr	65.9	310.5	380.7	229.3	148.8	911.6	187.4	265.8	160.3	56.4
May	69.3	312.4	382.9	230.2	152.5	916.8	189.5	267.4	160.6	56.5
Jun	77.6	319.8	388.1	232.3	156.2	922.5	192.6	269.1	160.8	57.3
Jul	80.8	318.2	382.0	235.2	156.6	925.4	191.6	269.1	158.3	57.8
Aug										
Sep										
Oct										
Nov										
Dec										

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groups except mining increased over the year. Service employment showed the largest gain, expanding by 22,200 followed by construction and government which had increases of 16,000 and 14,300 respectively.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF FACTORY PRODUCTION WORKERS

The weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers averaged \$255.23 during July, a decrease of 19 cents from June and an increase of \$15.86 from a year ago. The average hourly earnings of \$6.18 were up 4 cents from June and up 37 cents from a year ago. During the July survey week, production workers averaged 41.3 hours compared with 41.6 hours a month ago.

After seasonal adjustment, the average weekly hours increased to 41.6 hours and from 41.5 hours in June and from 41.5 hours in July 1977.

On an unadjusted basis, 14 of the primary manufacturing industrial groups had decreases in weekly earnings over the month, while 5 had increases. The largest decrease was in transportation equipment, which dropped \$19.31 because the majority of workers in the motor vehicle equipment sector were on paid vacation resulting in lower hours and earnings. The largest increase was in printing and publishing, which rose \$5.23 due to overtime at premium rates.

The highest average weekly earnings in July were in the petroleum industry with \$388.17 for a 48.4-hour workweek. The highest hourly earnings were also registered in the petroleum industry with \$8.02. The lowest average weekly earnings were in the leather products industry with \$147.29 for a 36.1-hour workweek.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES AMONG THE STATE'S MAJOR LABOR AREAS

The unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary level of employment rose in July in five of the state's ten major labor areas. Atlantic City showed the greatest rise, up by 3,200 workers, followed by Newark and Jersey City, each up by 2,900. Losses occurred in four of the areas while New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville showed no change. Hackensack registered the largest decline, a loss of 6,100 jobs as both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors dropped.

Manufacturing employment dropped over the month in all of the areas due largely to seasonal declines in the nondurable goods sector. However, durable goods employment also declined in all labor areas except New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, up by 1,100 workers due primarily to a recall in the automotive industry, and in the Long Branch-Ashbury Park area, up by 200.

On the nonmanufacturing level three areas showed decreases, Hackensack, Trenton, and Camden, led by losses in government and trade. Sizable summer job increases funded through Title III of CETA, occurring in all labor areas, were not enough to offset the seasonal job losses in government employment due to layoffs of support staff as school closed for the summer in the above labor areas and in Long Branch-Ashbury Park and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville. Seasonal increments in services and trade were evident in the shore areas.

TECHNICAL NOTES APPEAR ON THE BACK COVER

Table 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS OF NEW JERSEY FACTORY PRODUCTION WORKERS
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Date	All Manufacturing			Durable Goods			Nondurable Goods		
	Earnings		Hours per Week	Earnings		Hours per Week	Earnings		Hours per Week
	Weekly	Hourly		Weekly	Hourly		Weekly	Hourly	
1969	132.60	3.25	40.8	136.70	3.31	41.3	127.84	3.18	40.2
1970	139.44	3.46	40.3	143.26	3.52	40.7	134.64	3.40	39.6
1971	150.29	3.72	40.4	152.69	3.77	40.5	147.13	3.66	40.2
1972	163.35	3.99	40.9	167.07	4.06	41.2	159.77	3.93	40.7
1973	176.41	4.26	41.4	182.62	4.37	41.8	170.43	4.16	41.0
1974	186.11	4.57	40.7	191.42	4.66	41.1	180.93	4.48	40.4
1975	199.68	4.99	39.9	206.55	5.12	40.4	193.43	4.88	39.6
1976	215.71	5.33	40.4	222.95	5.46	40.8	209.16	5.22	40.1
1977	239.79	5.80	41.3	248.59	5.94	41.9	231.39	5.68	40.8
1977									
Jan	227.29	5.64	40.3	234.70	5.73	40.9	220.34	5.55	39.7
Feb	230.83	5.62	41.0	236.97	5.71	41.5	225.33	5.55	40.6
Mar	236.97	5.71	41.5	245.60	5.82	42.2	229.04	5.60	40.9
Apr	236.65	5.73	41.3	244.28	5.83	41.9	229.14	5.63	40.7
May	237.06	5.74	41.3	246.71	5.86	42.1	228.58	5.63	40.6
Jun	242.02	5.79	41.8	253.04	5.94	42.6	231.65	5.65	41.0
Jul	239.37	5.81	41.2	246.86	5.92	41.7	232.15	5.69	40.8
Aug	241.53	5.82	41.5	250.74	5.97	42.0	232.88	5.68	41.0
Sep	242.43	5.87	41.3	250.80	6.00	41.8	234.60	5.76	40.8
Oct	245.08	5.92	41.4	254.14	6.08	41.8	235.58	5.76	40.9
Nov	247.16	5.97	41.4	258.52	6.17	41.9	236.40	5.78	40.9
Dec	251.03	6.02	41.7	261.22	6.19	42.2	241.02	5.85	41.2
1978									
Jan	245.83	6.04	40.7	251.33	6.16	40.8	239.76	5.92	40.5
Feb	230.20	6.09	37.8	231.13	6.18	37.4	228.60	6.00	38.1
Mar	254.14	6.08	41.8	262.06	6.21	42.2	245.32	5.94	41.3
Apr	254.59	6.12	41.6	261.88	6.25	41.9	246.97	5.98	41.3
May	251.94	6.13	41.1	258.55	6.23	41.5	245.42	6.03	40.7
Jun	255.42	6.14	41.6	263.55	6.26	42.1	248.02	6.02	41.2
Jul	255.23	6.18	41.3	262.71	6.30	41.7	247.85	6.06	40.9
Aug									
Sep									
Oct									
Nov									
Dec									

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; federal military personnel are excluded.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, or who work during any part of the pay period but are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who, during the pay period which includes the 12th, are laid off, on leave without pay or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not work during the period.

Average Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payroll and man-hours for production and related workers in manufacturing. When the reported pay period exceeds one week, the payroll and man-hour figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Excluded from average earnings are irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, and payroll taxes paid by employers.