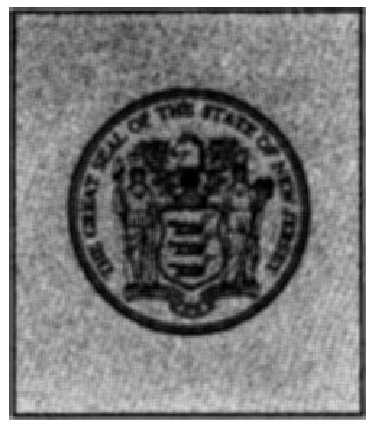

5th Annual Report

Economic Policy Council
and Office of Economic Policy

Department of the Treasury
State of New Jersey
April, 1972

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON

WILLIAM T. CAHILL
GOVERNOR

TO THE LEGISLATURE

I am pleased to transmit herewith the *Fifth Annual Economic Report* of the Economic Policy Council and the Office of Economic Policy.

My staff and I have maintained close consultation with the Economic Policy Council on the continuing issues of economic policy, particularly with reference to environmental protection and the economic restoration of our cities. The results of these considerations should appropriately be made evident in the near future in legislative proposals by my administration and are not discussed as substantive proposals in this report.

I do suggest review of the economic outlook statement initially released in Mid-December of 1971 and call attention both to the encouraging economic trends in the State and the need for stimulating job opportunities.

Unemployment still persists as we experience the economic recovery, and we must continue our efforts regarding veterans, the handicapped and those most liable to discrimination.

Respectfully,

Governor.

March 21, 1972.

ECONOMIC POLICY COUNCIL

DR. WILLIAM J. BAUMOL, *Chairman*
Professor of Economics, Princeton University

DR. WILLIAM C. FREUND, *Member*
Vice President and Chief Economist, New York Stock Exchange

DR. HARRY STARK, *Secretary*
Director, Institute of Management and Labor Relations
Rutgers University

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC POLICY
STATE HOUSE
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

March 14, 1972

HONORABLE WILLIAM T. CAHILL
Governor, State of New Jersey

DEAR GOVERNOR CAHILL:

The Economic Policy Council has the honor to transmit its *Fifth Annual Report* in accordance with Chapter 129 of the New Jersey Laws of 1966.

This report is briefer than in the past and contains less substantive comment on issues which have been the subject of our consultations with you and other members of the Executive Department. This is ascribable partly to the persisting significance of issues dealt with in last year's report—issues such as environmental quality and the economic viability of our urban centers.

Moreover, its brevity reflects the fact that we undertook no new major independent projects as we awaited the extensive reports of the New Jersey Tax Policy Committee.

As in the past, we provide comments on the economic outlook for the year ahead and a review of developments in the past year. The outlook statement was released through your office in December 1971 and has not been modified since then because the evidence that more recently became available indicates that the situation has not altered materially.

The Council has continued to study and comment on the issues and questions raised by you and other staff officials. As you know, we have not hesitated to raise for consideration those issues which we felt merit attention. This consultative process has matured in an encouraging fashion. We are grateful for your personal support and cooperation as well as that of Treasurer Joseph M. McCrane and the staff of the Department.

As in the past, we have relied heavily on the research and statistics staffs of the Department of Labor and Industry, and we are fortunate in having the generous cooperation of Commissioner Ronald M. Heymann in this work.

Our explorations in the use of economic incentives for pollution control have been made possible in large part by Commissioner of Environmental Protection Richard J. Sullivan and his staff. Draft legislation providing for effluent charges has been presented for your consideration.

Council member Monroe Berkowitz participated in our work through most of 1971, and resigned in the fall. This was in accordance with our intent to begin a gradual change in the membership of the Council which has been unchanged since its inception in 1966. We acknowledge Professor Berkowitz's long and useful contribution with deep appreciation.

Dr. Harry F. Stark has continued to perform essential functions as secretary to the Council and as liaison with your office and the executive departments. He has contributed in large measure to the establishment and acceptance of the work of the Council. The function of this office is expected to be further enhanced by the appointment of two full-time staff professionals.

Respectfully submitted,

William J. Baumol

WILLIAM J. BAUMOL, *Chairman*

William C. Freund

WILLIAM C. FREUND

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Appendix: STATISTICAL TABLES

I

THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1972*

In Retrospect

The turn of the year is traditionally the time to reflect on the past and to speculate about the future. Twelve months ago, the Governor's Economic Policy Council issued a statement on the economic outlook. In retrospect, that prediction proved reasonably accurate. The Council expected that housing would show signs of coming to life, and events have validated that opinion. In general, we looked for slow improvement in both the national and our state economy. However, we predicted that "the unemployment rate will stay relatively high and may even rise further during the first six months of the year." Unfortunately, that prognostication has also been fulfilled.

Now there are positive signs pointing to a more sustained economic recovery in 1972, both nationally and for New Jersey. We anticipate an increase in the momentum of business activity, a gradual but noticeable slowing in inflation, and an improved employment picture.

Since the State of New Jersey is so highly diversified, it mirrors to a large extent the national pattern of activity. To appreciate fully the reasons for our more optimistic appraisal of 1972, we begin with a brief summary of the national economic outlook.

The National Economic Outlook

Substantial anxiety exists about our national economy. In some ways, business and consumer sentiment has, in recent months, lagged behind the real performance of the economy. In particular, there has been much concern about international economic affairs and the workability of the Administration's wage-price restraints.

It is our hope and expectation that the international uncertainties can and will be resolved. Obviously, the U. S. must reduce its international deficit, and this will require changes in international currency relations. We believe that an interim accord covering new exchange parities will be achieved before the end of winter.**

Another major concern is the behavior of wages, prices, and profits under Phase II. Obviously, it is too early to judge the outcome of the new wage-price policies. We believe, how-

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* Prepared by William C. Freund, Member of the New Jersey Economic Policy Council; Vice President and Chief Economist of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. This material was released initially in December 1971.

** This expectation was realized in December with the signing of the international agreement reached at the Smithsonian Institution.

ever, that these policies stand a fair chance of reducing inflation.

So far as the total output of goods and services is concerned, we share the consensus of economists by projecting a rise of about $100 billion in gross national product next year—to $1,150 billion. This would be a gain of close to 9.5 percent which, by any historical yardstick, would make for a good year indeed. The 9.5 percent aggregate growth rate will consist of at least a 6 percent gain in real output and about a 3.5 percent increase from inflation.

The expansion is expected to be broad-based, involving higher spending by consumers, business, and government. Already there are signs, both in the nation and in the State of New Jersey, of an increase in retail sales. National auto sales are encouraging and New Jersey, with several assembly plants, has been a beneficiary.

There are other indications that consumers are more inclined to pour more of their income into the spending stream. The large volume of housing activity is particularly impressive. Housing has been rising throughout the nation, with housing starts exceeding a rate of two million units per year. As these homes are completed, families will surely be buying more furniture, appliances, carpeting, and other household items.

Business capital investment is also expected to furnish economic stimulus as plant and equipment outlays rise close to 10 percent. Again, New Jersey should benefit since there is a relatively high concentration of capital goods production within our borders. Replenishment of inventories is also likely as business sales expand.

So far as government spending is concerned, a total increase of some $20 billion is expected, with state and local outlays accounting for three-quarters of this rise.

If these national projections materialize, personal incomes will increase next year, with substantial percentage gains for disposable personal income—that is, income available after taxes.

Some slowing of price inflation is expected by most forecasters and we share that view. Although the Administration's goal of 2.5 percent per annum is not likely to be achieved a year from now, we are optimistic that the average price level increase can be held to about 3.5 percent in 1972.

This forecast is based only in part on the wage-price stabilization effort. Even before the new policies were inaugurated, there were signs of a winding down of inflationary expectations and pressures as a result of two factors: the slack which had developed in the economy, and the fact that many basic labor contracts had been negotiated. In the past, productivity gains have been most pronounced during periods of recovery from recession periods. That pattern of rising productivity should be evident in 1972, which should help to offset the effects of inflationary contract settlements.

Despite wage-price-profit restraints, many economists expect corporate profits to rise possibly as much as 15 percent after taxes. Since the New Jersey economy is in so many ways interlocked with national trends, we are optimistic that substantial volume increases and productivity gains will boost the profits of New Jersey firms comparably.

The Outlook for New Jersey

With accelerating national economic recovery, New Jersey's highest diversified industrial base will show more life. A broad range of leading indicators have been heralding real improvement in New Jersey's economy, as disclosed at greater length in the following section, *New Jersey Economy in 1971*. For example, in the latter half of 1971 new businesses in New Jersey were incorporating at a record pace and business failures had declined sharply. The average factory workweek recovered a good part of its recession loss, consumer spending was accelerating, and home building moved up to its highest volume since the mid-1960s.

We believe that housing will contribute significantly to New Jersey's economic gains. In recent months, dwelling units authorized have been about double their volume two years ago, and we expect this strength to continue in the months ahead. This surge in homebuilding coresponds to the national trend. It has been sustained by low vacancy rates, pent-up demands arising from our younger population, a freer flow of mortgage credit, and government subsidies.

To support a high level of housing activity not only in 1972, but in the years beyond, the Economic Policy Council believes more consideration should be given to altering the interest ceiling on mortgage rates. Whenever that ceiling is approached, lenders tend to shift their mortgage activities outside the state as much as possible. This is, of course, a rational decision in a free market where higher rates are available elsewhere. But the effect is to starve our own housing market. Thus, the interest ceiling fails in its laudable effort to protect consumers and, instead, deprives them of mortgage credit, which benefits neither New Jersey residents nor the economy.

Strength in housing during 1972 should stimulate retail sales. The latest figures show year-to-date dollar sales in the state some 9.4 percent ahead of the same period in 1970—a considerable gain even after discounting the inflationary factor. As the employment picture brightens and inflation becomes less intense, we expect consumers to reduce still further their savings rate. All indications point to a good Christmas season for our retail stores.

Although we see a definite pickup in the economy's momentum, existing slack in the supply of labor and industrial capacity will prevent a runaway boom in 1972. We estimate that our gross state product will rise by $4 billion to $47 billion. Along with that impressive increase will come rising employment opportunities, not only in the services sector, but also in the basic industries in which New Jersey excels. Total personal income in the state is expected to approach $39 billion in 1972, up from $35.5 billion this year. On a per capita basis, personal income should reach $5,200. Average income per household is projected at about $17,000.

The unemployment rate will decline slowly and grudgingly, but at least will be moving in the right direction. We calculate that it requires a 4 percent rate of real growth (apart from inflation) in New Jersey's gross state product just to keep the unemployment rate where it is. That is because the state's labor force continues to grow and requires a continuing expansion of employment opportunities. With real growth in 1972 projected at 6 percent, however, a perceptible reduction in the unemployment rate is in the offing. We believe that the recovery in industrial activity, while impressive, will not restore industrial employment rates to the pre-recession level. The reason is that our economy is growing more service oriented, so that each year, the *trend* of job opportunities tends to favor the service sector.

In short, we expect 1972 to be a year of gradual, sustained, and less inflationary economic expansion. We look for total output to rise over 9.5 percent, with real growth in excess of 6 percent and inflation of about 3.5 percent. The rise in activity will be predicated upon a broad-based expansion in all major economic sectors—rising consumer spending, housing outlays, business expenditures, and government spending. The unemployment rate should be declining gradually, along with the rate of inflation. Corporate profits should show a marked rise based upon volume increases and productivity gains.

II
THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1971*

The General Picture

As anticipated in the Economic Policy Council's forecast of a year ago, the national and New Jersey economies embarked on a moderately expansionary course during 1971. Personal income in New Jersey should total $35.5 billion in 1971 and gross state product will be on the order of $43 billion, up 8.5 percent from 1970. A good part of these increases will have reflected inflation, though it should be noted that prices rose less in 1971 than a year earlier. Consumer prices will show an annual advance in the neighborhood of 4.5 percent, compared with 7 percent between 1969 and 1970.**

Unfortunately, recovery of business activity since the 1969-70 recession hit bottom in November 1970 has been too slow to reduce unemployment significantly. In New Jersey, joblessness was still 7 percent of the labor force nearly a year after the recession trough. For the year as a whole, unemployment is expected to average about 220,000. The national unemployment rate also remained stuck at its recession high through most of 1971. To a large extent, gains in output of goods and services were accomplished through increased productivity per manhour and longer hours rather than through adding new employees. An expanding work force, augmented by a heavy influx of returning Vietnam veterans, aggravated the problem.

For the full year of 1971, it is expected that total employment in the state will average close to 2.9 million and that nonfarm wage and salary jobholding will approach 2.6 million, roughly the same as in 1970. Though declines in factory employment were nearly offset by gains in service-producing activities, the lack of nonfarm wage and salary employment growth during 1971 stands in sharp contrast with average annual gains in excess of 80,000 during the five years prior to the recession.

In terms of the impact on the labor market, the recession that began in 1969 resembles very closely the slump that followed the Korean War in 1953 and 1954. Both followed economic booms fueled by heavy military spending and

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* Prepared by Arthur J. O'Neal, Jr., Director of the Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry, who acknowledges the assistance of Eugene S. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, in providing material for the agricultural sector. This material was released initially in December 1971.

** Based on the average of consumer price indexes for the New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas, which include substantial portions of northern and southern New Jersey.

characterized by strong inflationary pressures. Insured unemployment rates in New Jersey—the percentage of covered workers receiving state unemployment insurance benefits—stood at 2.8 percent in February 1953 and 3.1 percent in April and May 1969, after seasonal adjustment. These were the lowest rates attained since World War II. The insured jobless rate rose by 3.6 percentage points to 6.4 percent in October 1954 and by 3.0 percentage points to 6.1 percent in June 1971. Thus, unless a slight decline between June and October 1971 to 5.8 percent is reversed, the 1969-1971 increase will not have been quite as steep as in 1953-54. Also, neither of these two recessions resulted in insured jobless rates as high as those in 1949, 1958, and 1961 when rates rose to 8.1 percent, 8.6 percent, and 6.6 percent respectively.

While the sluggishness of the recovery thus far has been disappointing, a broad range of New Jersey economic indicators have been signaling that real improvement is on its way in the year ahead. Retail sales in both the state and the nation began to show improvement as 1971 progressed and the outlook for consumer spending is now considerably brighter than a year ago. As of July—the latest month for which aggregate retail sales estimates for New Jersey are available from the U. S. Census Bureau—year-to-date dollar sales in the state were running 9.4 percent ahead of the same period in 1970, a considerable improvement even after allowing for inflation. Data on new car registrations through October indicate that new passenger car sales in New Jersey will approach 360,000. This would make 1971 the second best auto sales year in history. The only better year was 1965, when sales totaled 379,000 units.

New businesses currently are incorporating in the state at a record pace and business failures have declined sharply. The average factory workweek has been lengthening, job openings filed by employers with the State Training and Employment Service have been moving up, and homebuilding has surged to its highest volume since the mid-1960s. The behavior of these and other indicators pointing to expansion may be small comfort to those individuals still counted among the unemployed, but the outlook for them and their families is not nearly as bleak now as it was when the economy was on its way down in 1970.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector has been particularly hard hit over the past two years. After climbing to a record high of 900,000 in August 1969, spurred by the capital spending boom of the mid-1960s, strong consumer demand for durable goods, and the Vietnam War, manufacturing employment in New Jersey slipped into a steady decline that continued in 1971 as all of these plus factors turned negative. Altogether, there was a net loss of 85,000 factory jobs as of October, a drop of 9.4 percent. Nationally, a decline of 7.8 percent occurred over the same period.

The 1969-1971 decline in factory jobholding, which wiped out a good part of the gains of the 1960s, equaled or exceeded those of the preceding four post-World War II recessions. Numerically, the largest losses were in electrical and other types of machinery, fabricated metals, chemicals, primary metals, transportation equipment (mainly aircraft), and apparel. However, in percentage terms, substantial declines occurred in virtually all industry groups. The only industry with a gain was food processing, an industry relatively insensitive to the business cycle.

While there are no assurances that the downtrend has ended, there are some hopeful signs.

Industrial employment held steady between September and October, after seasonal adjustment, and the factory workweek has lengthened by nearly an hour since last winter, recouping about two-thirds of its recession drop of 1½ hours. A longer workweek is normally an advance signal of increased hiring. Unfortunately, the increased workweek has not been broad-based. Improvement is not yet discernible in some of the durable goods industries most hard hit by the recession, e.g., electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and instruments.

Construction

Construction activity in the state during 1971 matched 1970's record pace, with further strong gains in homebuilding offsetting sluggishness in industrial and other nonresidential building. Employment in the industry declined less during last winter than it usually does, but by summer its level was about the same as a year earlier. For the full year, contract construction jobholding should average about 120,000, the same as in 1970. This is a record somewhat better than in the nation as a whole, where construction employment declined during 1970 and has not yet fully recovered.

The number of new dwelling units authorized by building permits climbed sharply in 1971, with expansion most marked for single family homes. As of September, the total number of units authorized during the year to date was up 39 percent over the same period in 1970. Over-the-year increases amounted to 43 percent for single family homes and 29 percent for units in five-or-more family apartment houses. Residential construction contract awards show much the same picture, with a cumulative over-the-year gain of 40 percent as of September.

It now looks as though housing starts in New Jersey will approach 55,000 for the full year of 1971. This will make it the best year since 1965. The surge of homebuilding, which corresponds to the national trend, began early in 1970 following the unleashing of demand for new housing that had been held back during 1969's credit squeeze. It has been sustained thus far by the persistence of low vacancy rates and ready availability of credit, aided by government subsidies and actions to bolster lending capacity of thrift institutions. Through October, mortgage loans acquired by saving and loan associations in the state were running 72 percent ahead of a year earlier.

Reflecting the local impact of the nationwide slowdown in business investment in new plant, the number of plans for new manufacturing buildings and additions authorized by the N. J. Department of Labor and Industry declined in 1971 and construction contract awards for all types of nonresidential building in the state during the first three quarters of the year were 8 percent below the same period in 1970. However, there are signs in monthly data that nonresidential building may have begun to turn up. This should be reinforced in the months ahead by the generally anticipated upswing in business expenditures on plant expansion and modernization as recovery of the economy accelerates, plant capacity is utilized more fully, and businessmen respond to incentives in the new federal tax program.

Service-Producing Activities

Employment in service-producing activities continued to expand in New Jersey during 1971, but the rate of advance slowed markedly. After allowing for the effects of the recent dock strike, employment in private nonmanufacturing activities (exclusive of mining and construction) rose by just 9,000 between October 1970 and October 1971. Prior to the recession, annual gains in these industries were averaging close to 50,000 jobs.

Distributive type industries suffered in 1971 from the sluggishness of trade and production. Jobholding moved down moderately in the railroad industry, continuing its long-term decline. More significantly, trucking and other transportation jobs declined for the second year, following strong gains prior to the recession. Wholesale trade registered a fairly good gain, but retail establishments added very few employees in comparison with past trends. Employment growth rates also slowed in public utilities, finance, and other types of services.

Employment in the public sector also rose at a slower pace in 1971 due to budgetary restraint at the federal, state, and local levels. Federal jobs in New Jersey, which had declined rather sharply in 1970, moved down only fractionally between October 1970 and October 1971. However, state and local government employment increased by just 7,400, little more than half the annual rate of advance of 13,500 jobs between 1965 and 1970.

Agriculture

Weather conditions were generally favorable during the fall and winter months for the development of 1971 small grains. Early spring and summer temperatures averaged below normal and crop development during this period was about one week behind schedule. Below normal rainfall during June and July over much of Central and South Jersey prompted producers to use irrigating facilities frequently. By late August, however, excessive rains occurred and continued frequently through periods of September and October. Flooding in low areas of some fields, accompanied by above normal temperatures, resulted in heavy losses of some crops and increased harvesting expenses. Movement of some crops to normal distant marketing outlets was reduced because of poor quality.

Early season or summer production was mostly favorable for snap beans, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, fresh market asparagus, strawberries, blueberries and forage crops. Production of some late season crops including peaches, fall lettuce, spinach, snap beans and peppers as well as processing tomatoes and potatoes was significantly reduced because of excessive rain during the late summer and fall harvest period. Southern corn leaf blight infestation was heavy in many areas and field corn yields and quality were reduced. Apples, cranberries, sweet potatoes and fall forage crops, however, yielded heavily.

Although returns from early season crops were more favorable, total farm income in 1971 is expected to be reduced from a year earlier because of slightly fewer farming units and reduced production from the several later maturing crops hit by adverse weather which further increased production and harvesting expenses. When feasible, growers continue to increase purchases of mechanical harvesting equipment. In general, farm labor supply was adequate during most of the 1971 season. Estimated cash receipts from farm marketings in 1971 for the period January through September totaled $184.9 million, 5 percent below the $193.7 million during the comparable period in 1970.

III
THE 1970 POPULATION CENSUS FOR NEW JERSEY*

Introduction

New Jersey, one of the original thirteen states, has had a long and interesting history of population change. The first official Census of Population for the state was conducted in August 1790. This first census established that there were 184,139 persons residing within the state. In the latest Federal Census conducted April 1, 1970, New Jersey registered a population of 7,171,043.** This current head count represents nearly a fortyfold change from that first census conducted over 180 years ago.

From its ninth place position established in 1790, New Jersey has retained its high level of population. Today it ranks eighth among the states in population size, a position it reached in the 1960 census. According to the U. S. Bureau of Census, New Jersey is tenth in its rate of growth since 1960, with only the states of Florida, California, Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii, Colorado, and Maryland outpacing its growth rate.

The 1970 census has not only established a new population and growth level for the state, but it also reveals many intriguing and interesting facts about changes and shifts that have taken place. Likewise, New Jersey, with 7,171,043 persons residing within its boundaries, represents a microcosm of the nation's population characteristics.

Eighth in population size, but fourth smallest in area, New Jersey is also the most densely populated of the fifty states. While 88.9 percent of the population is concentrated within the state's urban centers, approximately 60 percent of the state remains sparsely populated.

Growth Patterns

The growth trend established by previous census counts has been maintained in the 1970 census although a slight slackening was recorded. Comparing the last two censuses, during the 1950-60 period, New Jersey was one of the fastest growing states in the nation, with a

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* Prepared by Henry A. Watson, Assistant Director, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor and Industry. Mr. Watson heads the Division's Office of Business Economics.

** The figures contained in this article represent the latest available corrections to the official 1970 Census of Population and Housing released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. These corrections are not reflected in the April 1, 1970, totals that have been thus far released by the Bureau of Census in their official publications. The Office of Business Economics, the State's official Office of Population, maintains a complete list of all corrections made to date.

growth rate of 25.5 percent. Over the 1960-70 decade, however, the state experienced an average population growth rate of 18.2 percent, exceeding the national average. Even with the figures indicating a slackening in the growth rate, New Jersey recorded a total gain of 1,104,261 new residents.

Census figures also show that the state has been able to hold most of its natural increment, that is the excess of births over deaths, while at the same time attracting substantial numbers of new residents into the state. Further, the 1970 census points to the fact that migration has continued to play, as it did in the past, a most important role in the state's population mix and patterns. In the ten years since the 1960 census, the natural increment (488,152) accounted for 44.3 percent of the population increase, whereas the rate of immigration represented 55.7 percent (613,230).

Counties

Historically, the population-sparse areas of the state such as Cape May, Ocean, and Cumberland, according to the latest census counts have begun to absorb a larger portion of the state's growth. Some of these counties are multiplying and expanding in population at an accelerated rate. No discernible pattern, however, can be detected. The counties adjacent to the established urban core centers of the state, that contain the major cities, did receive the majority segment of the new growth. Expanded economic encirclement is quite evident around core urban centers and in those locations that provided the most desirable accessible vacant residential land.

On a county-to-county basis, Ocean was at the forefront with 92.6 percent, but Sussex (75.4 percent), Morris (46.6 percent), and Burlington (43.9 percent) also witnessed rapid population increases. In the already saturated urban centers, as can be expected, population change was more moderate. In Passaic (13.3 percent), Bergen (15.0 percent), Union (7.7 percent), and Essex (1.0 percent) Counties, growth was at a slower pace, but dramatic changes over the decade were most apparent in the municipalities.

Municipalities

A new phenomenon has become evident with this census. In the larger cities, where the population has traditionally clustered, growth was recorded, in most cases, as negative or extremely slow. The older cities, such as Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Camden, Atlantic City, and Hoboken, all suffered large declines. These cities all lost in excess of 5 percent of their 1960 established levels.

Examination of suburbia immediately surrounding these core cities reveals a definite and substantial population increase. Furthermore, the outward movement toward suburban living appears to have been accelerated during the decade at the expense of the economic and social plight that is now facing most metropolitan areas in New Jersey and the nation.

A new type of economic encroachment, complete with the services and facilities that once were centered in the large cities, is in full motion. Improved means of transportation available to residents—that is, a second car, better county and interstate highways, and new mass transportation facilities—create a new direct threat. Municipalities with large undeveloped tracts of residential-zoned land now find that they are in direct competition with the older established cities.

The larger cities of New Jersey were not the only ones to register losses in this census. Decline was a general pattern that occurred in all major metropolitan areas across the country and more than half of the nation's twenty largest cities recorded a loss. The municipalities located in the peripheral of the nation's well-founded cities, like those in New Jersey, also appear to have been the benefactors.

In New Jersey this is especially true in those municipalities that have created an environment conducive to pleasant living, complete with new housing developments, apartment complexes, industrial parks, research centers, shopping malls as well as new roads and transit services. Such thriving communities include Woodbridge, Edison, and Madison Townships in Middlesex County, Hamilton Township in Mercer County, Cherry Hill Township in Camden County, Parsippany-Troy Hills in Morris County, and Middletown Township in Monmouth County.

More than fifty municipalities across the state experienced a growth increase of 60 percent or more. East Windsor Township in Mercer County led all the rest with a 222.5 percent increase, followed by Willingboro Township in Burlington County (207.0 percent), Manalapan Township in Monmouth (184.5 percent), Washington Township in Gloucester (143.1 percent), Edgewater Park Township in Burlington (136.9 percent), Jackson Township in Ocean (138.1 percent), and Stratford Borough in Camden (124.9 percent). In addition, eight other municipalities increased more than 100 percent.

Young communities on the rise illustrate the responsiveness of land developers to New Jersey's population pressures with the less densely populated areas having become more attractive, less expensive, and convenient to both the state's residents and immigrants.

Density

The 1970 census tabulations have confirmed that New Jersey, with 957.2 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated of all the states. The Census Bureau had estimated previously that the state assumed this position in 1965. New Jersey's change in density represents an average growth of 18.2 percent or an additional 147 persons on each square mile over the past decade.

Similar to the state's overall growth patterns, average densities also range widely across the twenty-one counties and their 567 municipalities. From the most intense concentration of 45,141 persons per square mile in West New York, Hudson County, to a low of 3.56 persons in Pahaquarry Township in Warren County, the state presents a broad range of densities. Hudson County still remains the most densely populated, with 13,539.5 persons per square mile. Sussex is the state's least densely populated county. Further, increases in density over the past decade show that in absolute amounts, the already heavily populated Bergen, Middlesex, and Union Counties have become even more so. The counties showing the greatest rates of increase in respect to density are Ocean, Burlington, Morris, and Sussex.

Regardless of the state's greater population concentration with its resulting increased density, there still remain many square miles of sparsely settled communities and rural areas. The balance between residential and the undeveloped land areas within the state have remained relatively unchanged over the decade. Almost 60 percent of the state's land area has remained in woodland and cultivated land and continues to be designated for either public or agricultural use.

Population Characteristics

There are three main categories that are classified under population characteristics: race, age, and sex. Currently, the census tells us that the race composition of New Jersey is comprised of 88.6 percent white, 10.7 percent black, and the remaining 0.7 percent of all other racial groups. Since the 1960 census, the overall composition of the population has remained for the most part relatively unchanged. A close scrutiny, however, of the figures shows that the black segment has increased slightly by 2.2 percent. This increase was not concentrated in any one place, but appears to be statewide.

The composition related to sex presently stands at 48.4 percent male and 51.6 percent female. Presently there are 93.7 males to every 100 females, whereas in 1960 the ratio was 99.1 to 100. The 1970 census indicates that ratio has reached its lowest point since 1900.

Projections

What will the future bring? By the year 2000, the population of New Jersey is expected to surpass the 10 million mark. The distribution of the increased population will likewise be uneven throughout the state with a continued shift away from the established major urban core centers and toward the suburbs and outer fringes.

POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY
NEW JERSEY, 1960-1970

County	*Total Population 1960*	*Total Population 1970*	*Revised Census 1970*	*Percent Change 1960-70*	*Area in Square Miles*	*Density Per Square Mile 1970*	*Estimated Population July 1, 1971*
Atlantic	160,880	175,043	175,043	8.8	566.97	308.73	180,350
Bergen	780,255	898,012	897,148	15.0	234.57	3,824.65	907,960
Burlington	224,499	323,132	323,132	43.9	817.64	395.20	335,895
Camden	392,035	456,291	456,291	16.4	222.01	2,055.27	467,280
Cape May	48,555	59,554	59,554	22.7	263.37	226.12	61,505
Cumberland	106,850	121,374	121,374	13.6	501.73	241.91	125,705
Essex	923,545	929,986	932,457	1.0	127.44	7,316.83	937,025
Gloucester	134,840	172,681	172,681	28.1	328.36	525.89	177,115
Hudson	610,734	609,266	607,839	—0.5	46.42	13,094.33	611,735
Hunterdon	54,107	69,718	69,718	28.9	429.60	162.29	71,855
Mercer	266,392	303,968	304,116	14.1	226.00	1,345.65	311,290
Middlesex	433,856	583,813	583,813	34.6	311.00	1,877.21	594,525
Monmouth	334,401	459,379	461,849	38.1	471.57	979.39	472,850
Morris	261,620	383,454	383,454	46.6	470.24	815.44	394,305
Ocean	108,241	208,470	208,470	92.6	637.09	327.22	219,455
Passaic	406,618	460,782	460,782	13.3	192.01	2,399.78	466,550
Salem	58,711	60,346	60,346	2.8	346.56	174.16	61,375
Somerset	143,913	198,372	198,372	37.8	305.55	649.23	202,350
Sussex	49,255	77,528	77,528	57.4	526.59	147.23	80,080
Union	504,255	543,116	543,116	7.7	102.93	5,276.56	548,480
Warren	63,220	73,879	73,960	17.0	361.55	204.56	75,315
State Total	6,066,782	7,168,164	7,171,043	18.2	7,489.20	957.52	7,303,000

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1971 estimate by Office of Business Economics.

IV
APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT, NEW JERSEY, 1956-1971

Year	Resident Population	Work Force[a] (In Thousands)	Employment (In Thousands)	Unemployment: Number (000)	Unemployment: Rate (Percent)	Insured Unemployment Rate (Percent)
1956 ...	5,516,100	2,406.6	2,263.2	138.6	5.8	4.6
1957 ...	5,631,700	2,448.1	2,290.0	156.8	6.4	5.3
1958 ...	5,739,800	2,472.6	2,248.1	222.5	9.0	7.6
1959 ...	5,960,000	2,483.1	2,303.2	175.5	7.1	5.5
1960 ...	6,070,780	2,507.4	2,337.2	168.5	6.7	5.7
1961 ...	6,222,160	2,543.5	2,355.9	185.5	7.3	6.0
1962 ...	6,370,650	2,575.1	2,415.0	159.0	6.2	5.2
1963 ...	6,503,190	2,618.4	2,447.9	168.8	6.4	5.4
1964 ...	6,614,560	2,655.5	2,489.6	162.1	6.1	4.8
1965 ...	6,720,300	2,724.5	2,582.2	140.0	5.1	3.9
1966 ...	6,821,050	2,790.3	2,665.3	122.6	4.4	3.2
1967 ...	6,917,450	2,854.5	2,721.7	128.3	4.5	3.4
1968 ...	7,012,750	2,921.0	2,783.4	132.1	4.5	3.2
1969 ...	7,103,310	3,018.8	2,882.1	133.5	4.4	3.0
1970 ...	7,171,043	3,088.4	2,911.3	170.9	5.5	4.1
1971 ...	7,303,000	3,130.6	2,907.6	217.5	6.9	5.2

a Persons involved in labor-management disputes are included in total work force estimates and are excluded from unemployment and employment estimates.

NOTES:

The rate of insured unemployment is based on weekly averages of insured unemployment (State UI Program) expressed as a percent of the average total number of jobs covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Program.

Work force, employment, and unemployment estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1971 benchmarks.

Annual average work force and employment data from 1963 on are based on monthly data.

Annual averages for 1962 and prior years are based on bi-monthly data.

The 1970 resident population estimate has been revised to reflect the 1970 census changes.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research.

TABLE 2

WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT ATLANTIC CITY LABOR AREA, 1956-1971
(In thousands)

		Unemployment		*Employment*		
				Nonagricultural		*Agricultural*
Year	*Work Force*[a]	*Number*	*Rate (Percent)*	*Wage and Salary Employment*	*All Other*[b]	
1956	62.8	5.6	8.9	44.2	10.4	2.6
1957	64.1	6.4	10.0	44.9	10.2	2.6
1958	66.6	7.9	11.9	45.3	10.7	2.7
1959	68.8	6.8	9.9	48.2	11.1	2.7
1960	67.9	5.7	8.4	49.3	10.1	2.8
1961	70.0	6.2	8.9	50.3	10.6	2.9
1962	71.4	5.7	8.0	52.0	10.5	3.2
1963	71.3	5.6	7.9	52.5	10.2	3.0
1964	72.9	5.5	7.5	54.0	10.3	3.1
1965	74.2	4.8	6.5	56.2	10.2	3.0
1966	76.9	4.4	5.7	59.5	10.1	2.9
1967	77.5	4.4	5.7	60.5	9.7	2.8
1968	78.9	4.4	5.6	62.3	9.5	2.6
1969	79.8	4.7	5.9	63.3	9.5	2.4
1970	80.8	5.6	6.9	63.4	9.3	2.4
1971	81.3	6.1	7.5	63.3	9.4	2.5

a Persons involved in labor-management disputes are included in total work force estimates and are excluded from unemployment and employment estimates.

b "All other" nonagricultural employment includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers in private households.

Atlantic City, Camden, Jersey City, Long Branch, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy and Trenton Labor Areas, for which data are presented in Tables 2 to 9, contained 91.7% of the New Jersey work force in 1971. The other labor areas are Bridgeton, Flemington, Lakewood, Newton, Phillipsburg, Salem, and Wildwood.

All estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1971 benchmarks.

Annual average work force and employment data from 1963 on are based on monthly data. Annual averages for 1962 and prior years are based on bi-monthly data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research.

TABLE 3

WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT CAMDEN LABOR AREA, 1956-1971

(In thousands)

		Unemployment		Employment		
				Nonagricultural		Agricultural
Year	Work Force[a]	Number	Rate (Percent)	Wage and Salary Employment	All Other[b]	
1956	220.1	15.1	6.9	168.7	26.4	9.9
1957	221.4	16.6	7.5	169.6	25.5	9.6
1958	229.6	20.2	8.8	171.9	27.0	9.7
1959	234.8	16.4	7.0	180.9	27.9	9.0
1960	241.5	16.5	6.8	187.7	28.3	8.6
1961	249.1	19.2	7.7	191.9	29.7	8.3
1962	257.3	19.2	7.5	199.5	29.7	8.9
1963	258.9	21.3	8.2	200.1	28.6	8.7
1964	259.8	20.6	7.9	202.4	28.4	8.3
1965	264.9	16.1	6.1	212.2	28.4	8.0
1966	272.7	13.1	4.8	224.3	27.8	7.3
1967	282.8	14.3	5.1	233.9	27.3	6.9
1968	287.8	14.2	4.9	239.8	26.4	6.8
1969	298.6	14.7	4.9	249.7	27.3	6.5
1970	309.2	19.0	6.1	254.5	27.6	6.6
1971	323.7	24.4	7.5	263.7	28.6	6.7

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 4

WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT JERSEY CITY LABOR AREA, 1956-1971

(In thousands)

		Unemployment		Employment		
				Nonagricultural		Agricultural
Year	Work Force[a]	Number	Rate (Percent)	Wage and Salary Employment	All Other[b]	
1956	327.6	18.7	5.7	282.1	26.7	.1
1957	324.8	20.3	6.3	278.8	25.5	.1
1958	315.5	28.5	9.0	261.7	25.1	.1
1959	304.7	22.6	7.4	257.8	23.9	.1
1960	299.9	21.6	7.2	256.7	21.2	.1
1961	298.5	23.3	7.8	253.5	21.5	.1
1962	295.4	18.0	6.1	255.4	21.0	.1
1963	291.2	19.4	6.7	251.4	19.7	.1
1964	287.0	17.9	6.2	249.5	19.3	.1
1965	289.7	15.2	5.2	255.3	18.7	.1
1966	292.4	12.9	4.4	261.3	17.8	0
1967	293.9	14.5	4.9	262.4	16.9	0
1968	296.2	15.7	5.3	263.8	16.0	0
1969	297.3	16.1	5.4	264.9	15.9	0
1970	294.9	19.5	6.6	259.1	16.0	0
1971	291.6	26.0	8.9	249.7	15.1	0

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 5
WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT LONG BRANCH LABOR AREA, 1956-1971
(In thousands)

		Unemployment		Employment		
				Nonagricultural		Agricultural
Year	*Work Force*[a]	*Number*	*Rate (Percent)*	*Wage and Salary Employment*	*All Other*[b]	
1956	100.3	7.0	7.0	69.7	18.2	5.4
1957	101.6	7.8	7.7	70.2	18.2	5.4
1958	105.5	10.7	10.1	70.1	19.2	5.5
1959	107.2	9.2	8.6	72.7	19.8	5.5
1960	107.9	8.8	8.2	74.5	19.2	5.4
1961	108.9	9.5	8.7	75.8	19.3	4.3
1962	113.1	8.3	7.3	80.9	19.7	4.1
1963	113.7	8.7	7.3	86.0	20.1	3.9
1964	124.0	8.2	6.6	91.0	20.9	3.8
1965	129.5	7.7	5.9	97.0	21.3	3.5
1966	134.7	6.7	5.0	103.4	21.2	3.4
1967	139.6	6.7	4.8	108.6	21.0	3.3
1968	145.3	7.2	5.0	113.6	21.0	3.2
1969	149.5	7.6	5.1	117.6	21.2	3.1
1970	153.8	9.6	6.2	119.9	21.3	3.0
1971	159.5	11.5	7.2	123.2	22.0	2.8

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 6
WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT NEWARK LABOR AREA, 1956-1971
(In thousands)

		Unemployment		Employment		
				Nonagricultural		Agricultural
Year	*Work Force*[a]	*Number*	*Rate (Percent)*	*Wage and Salary Employment*	*All Other*[b]	
1956	749.7	40.7	5.4	624.6	77.6	4.5
1957	769.3	46.2	6.0	640.0	78.6	4.3
1958	773.8	65.5	8.5	622.9	81.0	4.1
1959	776.7	51.1	6.6	639.4	82.4	3.6
1960	794.5	50.0	6.3	655.9	85.1	3.3
1961	801.9	54.0	6.7	656.0	87.7	3.1
1962	808.6	46.5	5.7	671.9	86.5	3.0
1963	815.6	48.3	5.9	680.3	83.9	2.9
1964	826.8	45.8	5.5	693.0	84.1	2.5
1965	849.4	39.3	4.6	723.6	83.6	2.2
1966	862.7	35.3	4.1	744.9	80.0	2.1
1967	875.1	36.3	4.1	759.0	77.4	1.9
1968	882.7	35.8	4.1	768.9	75.1	1.7
1969	904.2	34.9	3.9	792.4	74.5	1.5
1970	916.1	45.2	4.9	793.9	74.2	1.4
1971	914.9	56.8	6.2	780.7	74.0	1.1

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 7
WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT PATERSON LABOR AREA, 1956-1971
(In thousands)

		Unemployment		*Employment*		
				Nonagricultural		*Agricultural*
Year	*Work Force*[a]	*Number*	*Rate (Percent)*	*Wage and Salary Employment*	*All Other*[b]	
1956	439.2	23.7	5.4	347.1	64.4	3.6
1957	448.4	27.3	6.1	352.7	64.4	3.5
1958	452.9	42.1	9.3	341.8	65.2	3.4
1959	458.3	31.6	6.9	356.1	66.8	3.4
1960	457.0	30.6	6.7	362.0	60.8	3.2
1961	467.1	33.4	7.2	366.6	63.4	3.2
1962	476.9	26.4	5.5	383.4	63.9	3.1
1963	490.9	28.6	5.8	395.9	63.4	2.9
1964	500.2	30.3	6.1	402.5	63.7	2.6
1965	512.8	26.3	5.1	421.2	63.2	1.8
1966	527.1	22.6	4.3	441.6	61.3	1.2
1967	542.6	22.5	4.1	458.3	59.8	.7
1968	562.8	23.1	4.1	480.4	58.3	.5
1969	586.7	23.9	4.1	500.3	61.1	.5
1970	601.5	31.5	5.2	508.1	61.0	.5
1971	609.5	40.5	6.6	506.3	61.8	.5

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 8
WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT PERTH AMBOY LABOR AREA, 1956-1971
(In thousands)

		Unemployment		*Employment*		
				Nonagricultural		*Agricultural*
Year	*Work Force*[a]	*Number*	*Rate (Percent)*	*Wage and Salary Employment*	*All Other*[b]	
1956	201.0	9.2	4.6	165.4	21.2	4.2
1957	207.1	10.7	5.2	170.3	21.8	4.1
1958	211.2	17.7	8.4	166.8	22.6	4.0
1959	213.5	12.9	6.0	173.4	22.3	3.9
1960	219.4	12.8	5.8	180.6	22.1	3.9
1961	225.8	14.8	6.5	183.7	23.1	4.0
1962	231.4	14.3	6.1	190.0	23.1	3.8
1963	236.3	14.6	6.1	195.0	22.6	3.7
1964	242.4	13.6	5.6	201.8	23.1	3.6
1965	252.3	12.3	4.9	213.2	23.1	3.3
1966	263.4	10.6	4.0	226.1	22.8	2.9
1967	275.7	12.0	4.4	236.5	22.6	2.9
1968	290.7	13.3	4.6	250.5	23.0	2.8
1969	310.6	13.9	4.5	270.0	23.8	2.8
1970	326.6	18.4	5.6	279.4	24.4	2.8
1971	335.6	24.4	7.3	282.5	24.9	2.8

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 9

WORK FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT TRENTON LABOR AREA, 1956-1971 (In thousands)

Year	Work Force[a]	Unemployment: Number	Unemployment: Rate (Percent)	Employment: Nonagricultural: Wage and Salary Employment	Employment: Nonagricultural: All Other[b]	Employment: Agricultural
1956	125.8	7.0	5.6	102.8	12.8	2.3
1957	128.0	7.7	6.0	104.9	13.0	2.4
1958	127.8	11.2	8.8	100.7	13.4	2.1
1959	129.0	8.7	6.7	103.8	13.7	2.1
1960	129.0	8.0	6.2	106.3	12.8	1.9
1961	129.4	9.1	7.1	105.3	13.0	2.0
1962	129.2	6.9	5.4	107.4	12.8	1.9
1963	131.8	6.6	5.0	110.5	12.6	2.0
1964	134.9	5.8	4.3	114.1	12.8	1.7
1965	139.1	5.6	4.1	119.1	12.7	1.7
1966	142.0	5.3	3.7	122.9	12.1	1.7
1967	143.2	5.5	3.8	124.3	11.6	1.5
1968	145.6	5.4	3.7	127.1	11.4	1.6
1969	149.1	4.8	3.2	131.7	11.5	1.2
1970	153.3	6.1	4.0	134.0	11.4	1.0
1971	154.7	7.6	4.9	134.3	11.5	.9

See footnotes at the end of Table 2.

TABLE 10
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, NEW JERSEY, 1947-1971
(In thousands)

Year	*Total Non-Agricultural Employment*	*Manu-facturing*	*Mining*	*Contract Construction*	*Transportation and Public Utilities*	*Wholesale and Retail Trade*	*Finance, Insurance and Real Estate*	*Services and Miscellaneous*	*Government*
1947	1,622.6	782.6	4.0	65.4	142.2	249.7	63.1	158.8	156.8
1948	1,657.1	786.3	4.1	74.6	141.0	260.5	67.0	163.7	159.9
1949	1,595.6	721.8	4.0	72.5	134.0	264.5	66.5	166.2	166.1
1950	1,657.1	756.4	4.3	81.2	135.4	273.7	68.3	166.8	171.0
1951	1,768.1	821.2	4.5	95.4	143.9	285.8	69.8	169.8	177.7
1952	1,804.0	832.9	4.6	91.9	146.7	295.6	70.7	174.0	187.6
1953	1,850.2	856.2	4.7	90.3	147.8	303.4	73.6	180.6	193.6
1954	1,820.8	802.1	4.3	93.6	146.1	312.4	76.1	186.0	200.2
1955	1,865.3	811.1	4.0	98.7	148.4	322.5	78.8	195.4	206.4
1956	1,933.5	834.8	4.3	100.7	153.8	336.6	81.8	208.4	213.1
1957	1,968.3	835.0	4.4	96.2	154.3	349.1	85.4	222.7	221.2
1958	1,911.3	775.4	3.7	88.6	148.2	351.2	86.7	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.5	801.3	3.6	95.7	147.0	360.5	87.3	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	808.6	3.5	98.1	149.5	374.6	88.6	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.7	791.1	3.4	99.4	150.1	380.7	91.2	264.2	253.6
1962	2,097.8	812.8	3.4	100.7	150.8	393.3	93.4	280.6	262.8
1963	2,129.3	809.1	3.5	100.2	151.9	405.5	95.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.5	806.2	3.6	105.7	153.4	420.2	97.8	301.6	280.0
1965	2,256.4	836.7	3.5	109.3	157.0	439.0	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,358.4	878.2	3.0	109.8	162.2	460.0	102.4	330.8	312.0
1967	2,420.9	881.9	2.8	111.0	166.3	472.1	106.0	351.6	329.2
1968	2,486.3	886.2	3.1	114.3	166.3	489.7	109.7	373.5	344.4
1969	2,572.9	893.4	3.3	116.8	176.2	515.1	112.6	395.4	360.1
1970	2,608.9	861.8	3.2	119.2	182.3	538.4	117.7	411.7	474.7
1971	2,597.3	815.5	2.8	114.3	180.1	558.3	121.6	419.6	385.2

Series have been adjusted to March 1970 benchmarks.

Source: N. J. Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research.

TABLE 11

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, DURABLE GOODS, NEW JERSEY, 1947-1971
(In thousands)

Year	*Total Durable Goods*	*Lumber and Wood Products*	*Furniture and Fixtures*	*Stone, Clay and Glass Products*	*Primary Metal Industries*	*Ordnance and Fabricated Metals*	*Machinery, Except Electrical*	*Electrical Machinery*	*Trans-portation Equipment*	*Instruments and Related Products*	*Miscellaneous Manu-facturing Industries*
1947	403.0	6.9	7.7	31.0	45.8	45.7	56.0	108.9	47.4	18.2	35.5
1948	397.2	7.0	8.2	31.4	44.2	44.3	53.8	106.7	45.9	18.8	36.9
1949	346.1	6.5	7.6	29.0	37.6	40.7	48.8	87.3	37.5	17.9	33.2
1950	372.3	6.8	8.9	31.7	40.5	44.2	49.9	97.2	40.1	17.8	35.3
1951	427.9	7.1	9.1	35.3	46.5	48.3	60.0	115.1	47.5	22.4	36.6
1952	446.6	6.4	8.5	33.4	45.3	50.5	61.7	121.7	60.2	24.7	34.3
1953	470.4	6.3	8.6	33.8	46.2	57.2	64.0	132.5	62.7	26.5	32.6
1954	431.3	6.4	8.2	32.5	42.6	54.6	60.6	116.7	56.5	24.9	28.3
1955	435.5	6.4	8.5	34.1	43.9	55.7	59.1	117.5	57.1	25.3	27.8
1956	455.9	6.4	9.1	34.3	47.3	55.5	65.8	124.3	57.4	27.9	27.9
1957	457.3	6.3	9.2	33.9	46.9	56.7	65.5	125.6	55.9	29.4	27.9
1958	411.9	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	50.9	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	430.5	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	53.7	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.5	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.7	54.2	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.3	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	53.6	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.1	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	55.6	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	425.7	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.2	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	418.6	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	56.7	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.1	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.2	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	462.5	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	63.8	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	463.9	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	65.4	75.0	131.2	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.8	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.0	75.8	128.1	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.8	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.2	76.2	125.6	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	435.0	4.9	10.5	39.5	37.2	66.4	73.0	116.7	26.3	33.0	27.5
1971	402.7	4.4	10.7	38.5	33.7	61.7	66.3	105.3	25.2	31.6	25.5

Series have been adjusted to March 1970 benchmarks.

Source: N. J. Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research.

TABLE 12
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING, NONDURABLE GOODS, NEW JERSEY, 1947-1971
(In thousands)

Year	Total Nondurable Goods	Food and Kindred Products	Tobacco Manufactures	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Related Products	Paper and Allied Products	Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	Chemicals and Allied Products	Petroleum Refining and Related Industries	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	Leather and Leather Products
1947	379.6	56.9	5.5	61.1	78.9	21.7	18.6	80.1	15.6	29.5	11.7
1948	389.1	57.1	5.1	64.7	85.6	22.2	19.9	77.6	16.2	28.4	12.3
1949	375.7	55.9	4.9	57.8	88.9	21.8	21.4	71.9	16.3	24.7	12.1
1950	384.1	56.5	4.6	58.2	89.0	23.5	22.8	73.7	16.5	26.4	12.9
1951	393.3	59.8	4.4	53.7	89.8	24.8	23.4	79.1	17.3	28.4	12.6
1952	386.3	61.3	4.4	50.1	88.7	24.2	23.5	78.5	16.3	27.3	12.1
1953	385.8	60.9	4.3	48.3	85.0	26.5	24.8	79.2	16.4	28.4	12.0
1954	370.8	62.2	4.0	41.9	79.7	26.0	25.9	78.0	15.2	26.7	11.2
1955	375.6	61.7	3.4	42.7	79.6	26.3	27.1	80.8	14.5	27.5	11.9
1956	378.9	63.5	2.6	41.6	79.7	27.2	28.1	81.8	14.3	28.3	11.8
1957	377.7	62.9	2.0	38.6	79.2	28.3	30.5	83.3	13.8	27.7	11.4
1958	363.5	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.3	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.7	29.3	11.1
1960	372.1	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.8	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.7	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.6	34.2	11.2
1965	398.6	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.7	67.2	.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.3	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.5	37.7	11.3
1968	424.6	64.5	.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.3	9.6	39.9	11.5
1969	429.7	63.2	.3	30.8	77.2	34.8	43.3	118.2	9.8	41.4	10.6
1970	426.8	63.5	.3	29.5	72.5	34.6	44.8	122.1	10.6	40.0	9.6
1971	412.8	61.8	.3	29.3	69.8	34.8	43.3	116.8	10.0	37.3	9.5

Series have been adjusted to March 1970 benchmarks.
Source: N. J. Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Planning and Research.

TABLE 13

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS ON MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS, NEW JERSEY, 1947-1971

Year	*Employment (thousands)*	*Average Weekly Hours*	*Average Weekly Earnings (dollars)*	*Average Hourly Earnings (dollars)*
1947	n.a.	40.7	52.26	1.28
1948	n.a.	40.5	56.37	1.39
1949	n.a.	39.4	56.97	1.45
1950	n.a.	40.8	61.65	1.51
1951	n.a.	41.1	67.28	1.64
1952	n.a.	41.1	71.02	1.73
1953	n.a.	40.9	74.32	1.82
1954	n.a.	39.8	74.43	1.87
1955	n.a.	40.7	79.16	1.94
1956	n.a.	40.5	82.98	2.05
1957	n.a.	39.9	85.23	2.14
1958	563.7	39.4	86.80	2.20
1959	583.8	40.3	92.45	2.29
1960	580.8	39.6	93.93	2.37
1961	563.1	40.0	97.60	2.44
1962	576.0	40.5	101.66	2.51
1963	567.5	40.5	104.90	2.59
1964	564.4	40.6	108.40	2.67
1965	587.1	41.0	112.34	2.74
1966	616.5	41.3	117.29	2.84
1967	616.7	40.6	118.96	2.93
1968	616.9	40.7	125.76	3.09
1969	621.3	40.8	132.60	3.25
1970	591.8	40.3	139.44	3.46
1971	560.0	40.5	149.45	3.69

n.a.—not available.
Series have been adjusted to March 1971 benchmarks.
Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry; Division of Planning and Research.

TABLE 14

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

1967 = 100.0

Year	*United States*	*New York SCA*[a]	*Philadelphia SMSA*[b]	*Average of New York and Philadelphia Areas*
1947	66.9	67.0	66.4	66.7
1948	72.1	71.5	71.7	71.6
1949	71.4	70.7	70.9	70.8
1950	72.1	71.2	71.3	71.2
1951	77.8	76.5	77.9	77.2
1952	79.5	77.7	79.5	78.6
1953	80.1	78.2	79.8	79.0
1954	80.5	78.7	80.7	79.7
1955	80.2	78.2	80.6	79.4
1956	81.4	79.4	81.6	80.5
1957	84.3	82.0	84.2	83.1
1958	86.6	84.5	85.8	85.2
1959	87.3	85.6	86.8	86.2
1960	88.7	87.3	88.4	87.8
1961	89.6	88.1	89.4	88.8
1962	90.6	89.4	90.1	89.8
1963	91.7	91.3	91.8	91.6
1964	92.9	92.8	93.2	93.0
1965	94.5	94.3	94.7	94.5
1966	97.2	97.5	97.3	97.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	104.2	104.3	104.8	104.6
1969	109.8	110.8	110.4	110.6
1970	116.3	119.0	117.8	118.4
1971	121.3	125.9	123.5	124.7

a Standard Consolidated Area: New York-Northeastern New Jersey (17 counties).

b Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, including Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester Counties.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 15

PERSONAL INCOME, NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES, 1948-1971

Year	Total Personal Income: New Jersey (millions of current dollars)	Total Personal Income: United States (millions of current dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income: New Jersey (current dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income: United States (current dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income: New Jersey[a] (1957-59 dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income: United States[b] (1957-59 dollars)
1948	8,063	208,878	1,689	1,430	2,001	1,706
1949	8,131	205,791	1,663	1,384	1,994	1,667
1950	8,934	226,214	1,834	1,496	2,183	1,785
1951	10,151	253,233	2,028	1,652	2,228	1,825
1952	10,934	269,767	2,133	1,733	2,303	1,874
1953	11,750	285,458	2,247	1,804	2,414	1,936
1954	11,957	287,613	2,231	1,785	2,376	1,907
1955	12,688	308,265	2,306	1,876	2,464	2,011
1956	13,719	330,481	2,443	1,975	2,574	2,086
1957	14,550	348,462	2,536	2,045	2,588	2,087
1958	14,822	358,474	2,516	2,068	2,506	2,054
1959	15,845	380,963	2,634	2,161	2,592	2,129
1960	16,528	398,725	2,708	2,215	2,614	2,148
1961	17,336	414,411	2,765	2,264	2,643	2,173
1962	18,449	440,192	2,889	2,368	2,731	2,247
1963	19,400	463,053	2,965	2,455	2,745	2,301
1964	20,550	494,913	3,076	2,586	2,806	2,392
1965	22,148	535,949	3,260	2,765	2,926	2,516
1966	23,911	583,461	3,466	2,978	3,018	2,633
1967	25,685	625,068	3,668	3,159	3,111	2,716
1968	28,047	683,717	3,954	3,421	3,207	2,823
1969	30,312	744,479	4,241	3,687	3,250	2,887
1970	32,678	796,593	4,539	3,927	3,251	2,902
1971 (P)	35,330	883,800	4,838	4,350	3,291	3,083

[a] A simple average of the Consumer Price Indexes for the New York Standard Consolidated Area and the Philadelphia SMSA was used to express New Jersey per capita personal income in constant 1957-59 dollars.

[b] The Consumer Price Index for the United States was used to express United States per capita personal income in constant 1957-59 dollars.

Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics; Business Week and Office of Business Economics, Division of Planning and Research, N. J. Dept. of Labor and Industry.

Prepared by Office of Business Economics, February 1, 1972.

TABLE 16
PRODUCTION AND TRADE, NEW JERSEY, 1948-1971

Year	*Electric Power Sales* Total	Large Industrial and Commercial Users	Small Industrial and Commercial Users	Gasoline Consumption	Value of New Dwelling Units Authorized	Construction Contracts Awarded	Retail Store Sales	*Registration of New Vehicles* Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
	(kilowatt hours in thousands)			(000 gal.)	($000)	($000)	($000,000)	*(number)*	*(number)*
1948	6,887,131	3,736,931	1,359,854	1,108,524	n.a.	406,476	n.a.	116,847	25,504
1949	7,026,664	3,578,396	1,483,196	1,199,979	n.a.	408,007	n.a.	165,179	23,544
1950	8,023,122	4,161,454	1,630,075	1,337,876	n.a.	747,771	n.a.	210,436	27,229
1951	8,944,201	4,648,835	1,806,808	1,396,712	n.a.	676,458	n.a.	178,862	25,002
1952	9,578,722	4,837,880	1,969,215	1,487,026	n.a.	690,770	n.a.	149,168	19,335
1953	10,435,872	5,191,330	2,180,598	1,587,990	n.a.	793,889	n.a.	208,376	23,048
1954	10,931,039	5,214,694	2,348,391	1,677,573	n.a.	886,947	n.a.	207,252	20,601
1955	12,184,077	5,874,199	2,584,701	1,806,242	n.a.	1,010,459	n.a.	258,079	22,262
1956	13,224,653	6,323,544	2,807,035	1,846,099	n.a.	1,106,452	n.a.	219,297	21,903
1957	14,196,487	6,642,234	3,097,755	1,850,252	n.a.	1,048,449	n.a.	219,865	20,320
1958	14,949,906	6,829,115	3,322,774	1,907,497	n.a.	1,143,484	n.a.	183,770	17,616
1959	16,632,611	7,683,942	3,719,151	2,007,697	n.a.	1,303,736	n.a.	219,305	20,374
1960	17,569,054	8,125,141	3,967,306	2,050,208	558,591	1,256,532	n.a.	266,299	22,532
1961	19,248,349	8,730,727	4,471,379	2,050,731	622,482	1,307,832	n.a.	250,432	24,606
1962	20,630,556	9,506,486	4,848,024	2,045,680	618,663	1,392,618	n.a.	285,955	24,713
1963	22,077,818	10,108,217	5,309,982	2,148,500	681,597	1,534,448	8,992	318,127	26,804
1964	23,848,214	10,773,759	5,872,988	2,222,915	778,540	1,622,048	9,768	325,293	28,417
1965	25,964,004	11,712,402	6,433,961	2,322,560	804,151	1,555,689	10,396	378,768	30,980
1966	28,512,856	12,814,406	7,043,455	2,391,674	665,653	1,651,494	10,711	352,573	31,072
1967	30,146,448	13,147,596	7,620,829	2,447,834	652,963	1,906,577	10,947	302,680	27,471
1968	32,616,153	13,863,329	8,394,581	2,596,238	680,816	2,380,846	12,030	356,762	30,724
1969	35,637,643	15,042,515	9,214,088	2,676,055	661,820	2,205,705	12,591	356,583	34,616
1970	38,156,144	15,394,352	10,185,005	2,818,317	702,116	2,753,100	14,274*	348,294	36,027
1971 (P)	40,172,570	15,633,082	11,153,031	2,961,858	846,849	2,489,716	14,868*	348,682	32,733

* Figures for 1970 and 1971 are based on a new sample design and improved processing techniques developed as a result of the 1967 Census of Business by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

n.a.—not available.

P Provisional estimates based on data through October 1971.

NOTES:

Beginning with January 1967, construction contracts awarded were adjusted to reflect more complete coverage of one-family house construction.

Retail store sales not strictly comparable. New series began September 1967.

Sources: Electric Power Sales: Edison Electric Institute. Gasoline Consumption: American Petroleum Institute. New Dwelling Units Authorized: N. J. Department of Labor and Industry in Cooperation with U. S. Department of Commerce Construction Contracts Awarded: F. W. Dodge Corporation, Retail Sales: U. S. Depart. af Commerce. Registration of New Vehicles: New Jersey Auto Lists Inc.

TABLE 17
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, NEW JERSEY, 1948-1971

Year	*Postal Receipts*[a] (*dollars*)	*Advertising Linage*[b] (*000 lines*)	*Telephone Stations in Service* (000)	*Business Failures* (*number*)	*Liabilities of Business Failures* ($000)	*New Incorporations* (*number*)	*Apparent Consumption of Distilled Spirits* (*000 gal.*)	*New Jersey Turnpike* — *Toll Revenue* ($000)	*New Jersey Turnpike* — *Number of Vehicles* (000)
1948	25,521,507	133,515	1,425	219	15,286	5,510	6,852	n.a.	n.a.
1949	28,207,664	145,319	1,520	366	16,246	5,411	6,688	n.a.	n.a.
1950	29,428,662	151,024	1,620	346	10,926	6,009	8,243	n.a.	n.a.
1951	30,685,151	151,459	1,728	307	11,961	5,581	8,216	n.a.	n.a.
1952	33,226,624	162,413	1,840	319	18,627	6,146	7,824	16,245	17,948
1953	n.a.	172,671	1,964	360	25,856	6,651	8,443	19,195	22,005
1954	47,005,842	160,322	2,084	385	20,086	7,276	8,536	20,758	24,555
1955	48,516,344	171,876	2,235	456	29,753	8,386	9,045	21,124	25,888
1956	50,091,539	176,973	2,386	582	33,919	8,839	10,253	24,515	31,588
1957	52,614,766	172,607	2,526	565	39,604	8,097	9,331	29,025	39,270
1958	55,859,548	168,637	2,646	778	43,475	8,757	9,961	30,162	41,615
1959	63,172,822	178,818	2,801	639	27,619	10,436	10,702	33,321	46,199
1960	68,088,340	182,716	2,948	714	49,071	10,172	11,391	35,588	49,083
1961	71,359,658	177,863	3,074	717	53,282	9,650	11,743	37,197	51,738
1962	75,437,939	189,614	3,219	591	58,468	9,984	12,378	39,246	54,901
1963	85,541,527	197,736	3,345	509	256,075	9,716	12,810	40,781	56,677
1964	89,087,584	201,340	3,504	442	49,261	10,023	13,483	44,153	60,708
1965	89,863,285	266,092	3,693	512	96,334	10,439	14,383	46,128	64,958
1966	96,191,521	282,833	3,892	442	61,191	9,656	14,687	48,616	69,850
1967	99,363,477	278,160	4,081	414	64,215	10,220	15,064	51,238	73,529
1968	118,053,541	290,960	4,276	423	42,692	12,038	15,971	55,348	78,205
1969	122,074,437	311,353	4,510	343	53,141	13,168	16,572	57,645	80,618
1970	n.a.	285,963	4,681	463	142,196	13,958	16,289	63,944	89,655
1971 (P)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	428	104,585	15,420	16,561	70,136	98,245
	(Series Discontinued)								

n.a.—not available.

a 1949-52: postal receipts for 25 cities. 1954-68 postal receipts for 37 cities.

b 1948: 14 newspapers. 1949-53: 15 newspapers. 1954: 14 newspapers. 1955-64: 15 newspapers. 1965-70:18 newspapers.

Sources: Postal Receipts: O.B.E. Dept. of L & I. Advertising Lineage: Media Records, Inc. and the Office of Bus. Economics. Telephone Stations-in-Service: N. J. Bell Telephone Company and N. J. Telephone Co. only. Number and Liabilities of Business Failures and New Incorporations: Dunn and Bradstreet, Inc. Apparent Consumption of Distilled Spirits: Distilled Spirits Institute. New Jersey Turnpike-Toll Revenue and Number of Vehicles: New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

TABLE 18

FINANCE, NEW JERSEY, 1948-1971

Year	Bank Debits: Eight Cities	Bank Debits: Nine Cities	Bank Debits: Five SMSA Areas[a]	Savings in All Insured Savings and Loan Associations	Savings in All Mutual Savings Banks	Ordinary Life Insurance Sales
	(millions of dollars)			(thousands of dollars)		
1948	19,756	.....	.....	355,258	516,590	580,688
1949	19,485	.....	.....	422,501	535,518	604,291
1950	22,352	.....	.....	506,037	588,388	725,712
1951	25,455	.....	.....	604,436	650,368	805,489
1952	26,634	26,663	.....	724,481	739,695	890,944
1953	.....	29,575	.....	862,041	824,835	1,058,691
1954	.....	30,014	.....	1,083,298	924,330	1,107,907
1955	.....	32,752	.....	1,290,953	995,780	1,370,565
1956	.....	34,767	.....	1,460,342	1,103,782	1,620,565
1957	.....	36,264	.....	1,651,719	1,162,688	2,201,044
1958	.....	37,993	.....	1,889,145	1,256,831	2,189,707
1959	.....	41,319	.....	2,147,322	1,292,154	2,235,092
1960	.....	43,864	.....	2,414,376	1,327,447	2,171,985
1961	.....	48,851	.....	2,729,116	1,384,518	2,180,105
1962	.....	51,622	.....	3,052,389	1,547,302	2,163,371
1963	.....	56,596	.....	3,418,173	1,692,707	2,381,986
1964	.....	61,709	79,920	3,801,004	1,833,533	2,748,766
1965	.....	.....	90,719	4,171,487	1,992,759	3,112,622
1966	.....	.....	104,425	4,261,895	2,122,482	3,258,043
1967	.....	.....	110,503	4,634,388	2,317,453	3,521,854
1968	.....	.....	152,419	5,059,085	2,480,412	3,920,144
1969	.....	.....	150,669	5,361,151	2,585,228	4,304,833
1970	.....	.....	158,813	5,936,761	2,967,846	4,831,491
1971	.....	.....	178,055	7,648,154	*3,500,938	†5,366,214

* Provisional estimates based on data through October 1971.

† Provisional estimates based on data through September 1971.

a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Newark-Paterson-Clifton-Passaic; Atlantic City; Trenton and Jersey City.

n.a.—not available.

Sources: Bank Debits: Federal Reserve System. Savings in all Insured Savings and Loan Associations: Office of Bus. Economics. Savings in all Mutual Savings Banks; Savings Banks' Association of New Jersey. Ordinary Life Insurance Sales: Life Insurance Agency Management Association.

Prepared by Office of Business Economics, February 1, 1972.

TABLE 19

STATE TAX REVENUES, NEW JERSEY CALENDAR YEARS 1949-1971

(Thousands of dollars)

Year	*Total State Tax Revenues*	*Cigarette Tax*	*Corporation Tax*	*Inheritance Tax*	*Motor Fuel Tax*	*Motor Vehicle Tax*	*Pari-Mutuel Tax*	*All Other Taxes*	*Sales Tax*
1949	155,135	17,713	15,633	10,179	35,167	33,542	11,801	31,100	
1950	162,402	18,240	17,238	9,535	35,601	36,486	11,834	33,467	
1951	177,994	18,996	18,992	11,103	38,293	41,309	14,661	34,640	
1952	188,557	19,854	20,265	12,069	40,048	45,181	18,047	33,096	
1953	203,033	20,079	22,294	12,357	42,660	48,577	20,710	36,355	
1954	217,526	19,482	23,435	10,515	53,552	52,095	21,871	36,576	
1955	256,142	19,952	36,811	14,316	67,196	57,835	22,822	37,210	
1956	292,232	30,622	39,235	17,338	70,307	71,226	23,798	39,666	
1957	292,059	34,806	41,831	18,123	70,538	62,492	24,484	39,783	
1958	309,674	36,754	43,952	10,608	80,046	64,731	23,886	39,697	
1959	357,756	39,529	69,327	18,771	97,184	68,476	24,571	39,898	
1960	383,503	42,130	76,940	24,988	99,945	71,733	25,155	42,610	
1961	410,832	56,075	78,724	22,051	111,210	74,958	25,309	42,506	
1962	455,131	59,966	82,496	29,810	124,446	77,658	29,408	51,347	
1963	492,835	66,243	88,060	48,568	128,952	81,980	27,213	51,818	
1964	529,068	68,720	94,142	44,801	135,157	87,383	28,580	70,285	
1965	561,971	75,031	101,838	50,278	141,938	91,094	28,826	72,966	
1966	688,469	87,868	119,462	55,246	147,765	95,179	29,209	70,391	83,349
1967	859,639	97,241	134,406	54,097	150,166	97,288	31,215	73,119	222,107
1968	1,061,032	111,713	146,407	60,166	172,835	109,059	34,461	157,979	268,412
1969	1,219,074	117,603	223,814	64,266	193,534	127,631	34,829	179,644	277,753
1970	1,408,667	121,677	212,019	68,367	204,309	132,353	34,023	193,777	442,142*
1971	1,533,868	125,794	168,893‡	69,192	213,930	139,131	34,781	228,557†	553,590

* Reflects rate increase as of March 1, 1970.

† $10 million of this increase is represented through an accelerated tax provision (Chapters 108 and 109, P. L. 1971) regarding public utility excise tax.

‡ Revenue decrease anticipated in view of termination of accelerated tax collections.

Source: New Jersey Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 20

AGRICULTURE, NEW JERSEY, 1950-1971

Year	*Number of Workers on Farms (thousands)*	*Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings*		
		Total	*From Livestock and Products*	*From Crops*
			(thousands of dollars)	
1950	66	292,430	188,694	103,736
1951	65	348,831	229,976	118,855
1952	61	342,447	215,156	127,291
1953	58	346,187	223,750	122,437
1954	59	314,259	194,605	119,654
1955	58	307,674	200,178	107,496
1956	53	330,372	202,117	128,255
1957	51	314,627	193,991	120,636
1958	51	304,569	191,946	112,623
1959	45	286,467	169,690	116,777
1960	44	295,411	167,222	128,189
1961	42	286,167	156,180	129,987
1962	41	278,001	146,024	131,977
1963	39	271,135	138,904	132,231
1964	37	252,632	123,334	129,298
1965	33	269,520	117,995	151,525
1966	27	265,390	119,938	145,452
1967	23	249,416	102,164	147,252
1968	23	250,061	98,510	151,551
1969	23	250,089	102,549	147,540
1970	20	249,758	96,920	152,838
1971 (P)	19	238,870	89,040	149,830

P—Preliminary Estimates.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.