SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT DATA

This Data Reference Guide is a comparative outline of five different sources of employment data. 1990 employment statistics are shown for each of the 28 counties in the DVRPC data service region. The 28 counties are Kent and New Castle counties in Delaware; Cecil and Harford counties in Maryland; Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset and Warren counties in New Jersey; Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia and York counties in Pennsylvania. The five sources are defined, including the particular variables that each source includes for employment, unemployment or labor force characteristics.
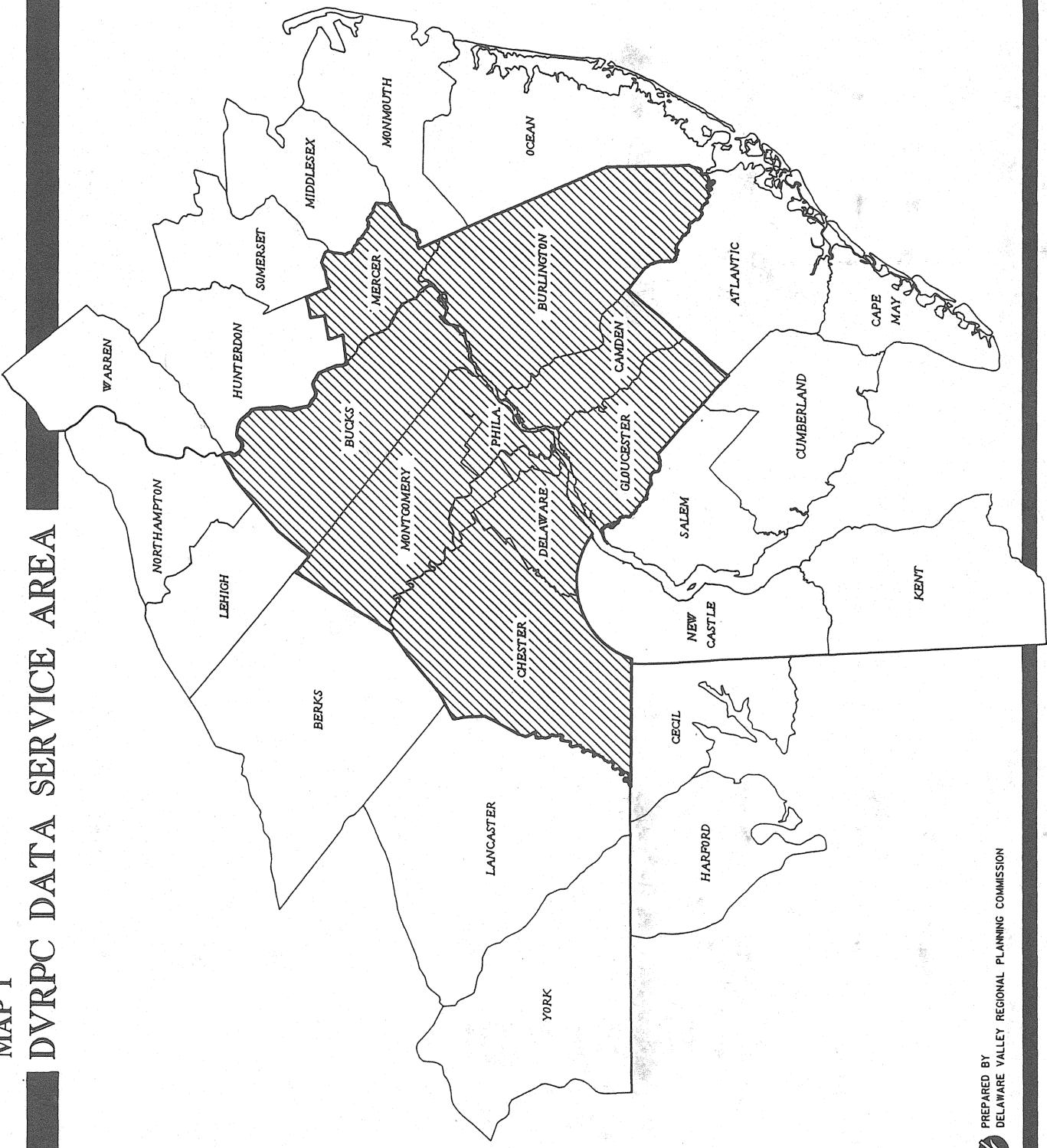
The employment sources that were compiled for this reference guide were: the 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing (Census); U.S. Department of Commerce (County Business Patterns); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); and Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP).

Each source may reflect slightly different statistics by definition. The BLS and Census release statistics for Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rate. County Business Patterns contain Employees per County, Total Payroll and Number of Establishments. The BEA produces Total Employment per County and Employment by Classification by Industry. The CTPP statistics reflect Total Employment by County of Employment. The Census and BLS figures are based on place of residence. The BEA, CBP and CTPP statistics reflect employment by place of work, rather than by residence.

All statistics in this Guide are 1990 tabulations, the most recent in which all numbers are available. This does not indicate that these are the most recent statistics available from each source. The Census and CTPP figures are released every ten years, with a one to four-year lag time. BLS figures are released monthly with a three-month lag time. The BEA figures are released annually, currently with a two-year lag period.

If you have any questions regarding this Reference Guide, or wish to obtain information on DVRPC's other publications call 215-592-1800.

MAP 1
DVRPC DATA SERVICE AREA

WARREN

MONMOUTH

MIDDLESEX

OCEAN

SOMERSET

MERCER

BURLINGTON

ATLANTIC

HUNTERDON

CAPE MAY

NORTHAMPTON

BUCKS

CAMDEN

CUMBERLAND

LEHIGH

MONTGOMERY

PHILA.

GLOUCESTER

DELAWARE

SALEM

CHESTER

NEW CASTLE

BERKS

KENT

CECIL

LANCASTER

HARFORD

YORK

SOURCE ONE: 1990 Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics for Labor Force Characteristics.

Table I identifies the Population, Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rates for the 28 counties of the DVRPC data service area, according to the 1990 Census. The Census definitions for employment figures include:

Employed--An employed person is define as; all civilians 16 years and over who were either (1) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed--All civilians who are of the age of 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week; (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks; and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Labor Force--All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus member of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

In accordance with census practice, each person is to be enumerated in the census short form. However, data on employment and labor force are obtained from the sample of persons.

The sample data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling error in the 1990 Census data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Non-sampling errors affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the 1990 Census. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Table I illustrates that the Census figure for Total Employment for the 28-County region is 5,009,404. The DVRPC nine-county region Total Employment is 2,473,989. This employment figure refers to the number civilian persons, over 16, who live in each county and are considered to be employed.

Table I

1990 LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

COUNTIES	POPULATION	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
KENT COUNTY	83,821	54,138	51,615	2,523	4.7%
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	346,258	239,989	230,822	9,167	3.8%
CECIL COUNTY	54,369	36,910	35,227	1,683	4.6%
HARFORD COUNTY	138,391	96,765	93,500	3,265	3.4%
ATLANTIC COUNTY	178,309	120,582	113,910	6,672	5.5%
BURLINGTON COUNTY	307,724	206,575	197,588	8,987	4.4%
CAMDEN COUNTY	383,942	253,621	238,771	14,850	5.9%
CAPE MAY COUNTY	76,104	44,105	40,777	3,328	7.5%
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	106,501	65,830	60,937	4,893	7.4%
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	174,725	118,425	112,523	5,902	5.0%
HUNTERDON COUNTY	84,625	60,121	58,463	1,658	2.8%
MERCER COUNTY	260,533	175,516	166,432	9,084	5.2%
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	543,180	379,620	360,509	19,111	5.0%
MONMOUTH COUNTY	433,161	290,218	275,140	15,078	5.2%
OCEAN COUNTY	345,672	192,759	181,415	11,344	5.9%
SALEM COUNTY	50,430	31,339	29,766	1,573	5.0%
SOMERSET COUNTY	193,205	141,546	136,761	4,785	3.4%
WARREN COUNTY	71,257	47,929	45,869	2,060	4.3%
BERKS COUNTY	266,721	174,191	166,292	7,899	4.5%
BUCKS COUNTY	417,015	295,336	283,836	11,500	3.9%
CHESTER COUNTY	292,642	204,622	198,581	6,041	3.0%
DELAWARE COUNTY	434,766	278,800	266,074	12,726	4.6%
LANCASTER COUNTY	321,751	222,213	215,292	6,921	3.1%
LEHIGH COUNTY	232,076	151,386	144,250	7,136	4.7%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	541,442	370,198	358,563	11,635	3.1%
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	195,429	123,211	117,962	5,249	4.3%
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	1,245,682	721,621	651,621	70,000	9.7%
YORK COUNTY	266,104	183,953	176,908	7,045	3.8%
28-COUNTY TOTAL	8,045,835	5,281,519	5,009,404	272,115	5.2%
DVRPC 9-COUNTY TOTAL	4,058,471	2,624,714	2,473,989	150,725	5.7%

SOURCE: 1990 Census

The County Business Patterns (CBP) publication includes the following definition for Number of Employees Per County, Payroll, and Establishments:

Employees--The data generally represents the types of employment covered by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). Data for employees of establishments totally exempt from FICA are excluded, as are self-employed persons, domestic service workers, railroad employed persons, agricultural production workers, most governmental employees, and employees on oceanborne vessels or in foreign countries.

Payroll--Total annual payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as; salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and the value of payments in kind (i.e., free meals and lodgings) paid during the year to all employees. Tips and gratuities received by employees from patrons and reported to employers are included. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or any other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the IRS on Form 941.

Establishment--An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprises, which may consist of one establishment or more. All activities are carried on at a location generally grouped together and classified on the basis of the major reported activity, and all data for the establishments are included in that classification. Administrative and auxiliary establishments primarily manage, administer, service, or support the activities of other establishments of the same company rather than the establishments of other business firms or the general public.

CBP is an annual series that includes a separate report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and a U.S. Summary. Each report presents state and county mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payrolls, total number of establishments, and number of establishments by employment-size class. The data are tabulated by industry as defined in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*: 1987. Most of the economic divisions of the Nation's economy are covered in these reports, i.e., agriculture services, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and services.

The CBP data generally represents the types of employment covered by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). Data for employees of establishments totally exempt from FICA are excluded, as are self-employed person, domestic service workers, railroad employees, agricultural production workers, most government employees, and employees on oceanborne vessels or in foreign countries. CBP is the only series that provides annual substantial data by two-, three-, and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The series is useful for making basic economic studies of small areas (counties), for analyzing the industrial structure of regions, and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses.

CBP basic data items are extracted for the Standard Statistical Establishment List, a file of all known single- and multi-establishment companies maintained and updated by the Bureau of the Census. The Annual Company Organization Survey provides individual establishment data for multi-location firms. The CBP obtains data for single-locations firms from various programs conducted by the Census Bureau, such as, the Annual Report of Organization,

the Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Current Business Survey, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

The CBP figure for Employees in the 28-county region is 4,167,899 and 2,153,349 for the nine-county region. These figures reflect the total number of people who work in the region according to CBP definitions. In comparison, the Census employment tabulations reflect the number of residents who are in the labor force. For example, in Table I, Philadelphia County has 651,621 residents who are employed, while Table II indicates that there are 612,419 workers employed in Philadelphia County. These workers need not live in Philadelphia to be counted. This 39,202 difference is one example of how employment statistics diverge.

Table II

1990 EMPLOYEES, ANNUAL PAYROLL AND ESTABLISHMENTS

COUNTIES	EMPLOYEES	ANNUAL PAYROLL	ESTABLISHMENTS
KENT COUNTY	35,537	611,347,000	2,588
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	235,413	6,213,729,000	12,457
CECIL COUNTY	16,657	315,204,000	1,417
HARFORD COUNTY	39,337	673,145,000	3,753
ATLANTIC COUNTY	118,916	2,638,359,000	6,054
BURLINGTON COUNTY	140,683	3,304,981,000	9,065
CAMDEN COUNTY	181,246	4,148,857,000	12,556
CAPE MAY COUNTY	23,799	462,784,000	3,736
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	50,314	1,066,521,000	3,170
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	63,008	1,365,009,000	4,839
HUNTERDON COUNTY	32,281	863,793,000	3,228
MERCER COUNTY	158,026	4,307,354,000	8,762
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	319,093	9,095,099,000	17,181
MONMOUTH COUNTY	183,832	4,311,416,000	8,762
OCEAN COUNTY	91,041	1,738,874,000	16,015
SALEM COUNTY	18,710	546,173,000	1,195
SOMERSET COUNTY	135,246	4,175,195,000	7,805
WARREN COUNTY	29,345	710,591,000	2,523
BERKS COUNTY	137,189	3,106,172,000	7,637
BUCKS COUNTY	207,355	4,609,672,000	14,840
CHESTER COUNTY	160,124	4,082,121,000	10,128
DELAWARE COUNTY	199,294	4,735,709,000	13,302
LANCASTER COUNTY	185,877	3,870,052,000	10,123
LEHIGH COUNTY	141,625	3,311,175,000	7,841
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	431,194	10,937,899,000	24,498
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	78,082	1,577,547,000	5,312
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	612,419	15,551,391,000	28,366
YORK COUNTY	142,256	3,045,038,000	7,791
28–COUNTY TOTAL	**4,167,899**	**101,375,207,000**	**254,944**
DVRPC 9–COUNTY TOTAL	**2,153,349**	**53,042,993,000**	**126,356**

SOURCE: 1990 County Business Patterns

SOURCE THREE: U.S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) figures are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the BLS and includes the following definitions:

Labor Force--Consists of all civilians 16 years of age and older, excludes the institutional population, which consists of inmates of penal and mental institutions, sanitariums, homes for the aged, infirm and needy.

Not in the Labor Force--Includes those classified as engaged in their own housework, in school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired, or other. Discouraged workers are also in this category, or those who want a job but are no longer actively looking.

Employed--Employed persons are (1) all those who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or in their own business, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-owned business; and (2) all those who did not work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Each person is counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In multiple job situations, a person is counted in the job at which she/he worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are persons whose only activity consisted of work around their own home (such as housework, painting, repairing, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--All persons who did not work at all during the survey week, were actively looking for work, and who were available for work during the reference period (except for temporary illness). Those who made specific efforts to find work within the preceding 4-week period-such as be registering at a public or private employment agency, writing letters of application, canvassing for work, etc. are considered to be looking for work. Persons who are awaiting recall to a job from which they had been laid off or volunteer that they expect to report to a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work and thus is a measure of an in-progress spell of joblessness. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Two useful measures of the duration of unemployment are the mean and median.   Mean duration is the arithmetic average computed form single weeks of unemployment. Median duration is the midpoint of a distribution of weeks of unemployment.

Unemployment Rate--The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. The measure is also computed for various groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, race, industry, occupation, etc., or for combinations of these characteristics. The job-loser, job-leaver, re-entrant, and new-entrant rates are each calculated as a percent of the total civilian labor force; the sum of the percentage for the four groups thus equals the unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

Each month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzes and publishes statistics on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force, classified by a variety of demographic, social, and economic characteristics. These statistics are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the BLS. The BLS monthly survey of the population is conducted using a scientifically selected sample of households, representative of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

The CPS provides statistics on the labor force status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Persons under 16 years of age are excluded from the official definition of the labor force because child labor laws, compulsory school attendance, and general social customs prevent most of these children from working in the United

States. The institutional population, which is also excluded from coverage, consists of inmates of penal and mental institutions, sanitariums, and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy. The CPS is collected each month for a probability sample of approximately 60,000 occupied households. Respondents are assured that all information obtained is completely confidential and is used for the purpose of statistical analyses. Although the survey is conducted on a strictly voluntary basis, refusals to cooperate have averaged about 2.5 percent since its inception.

The CPS sample is traditionally redesigned after each decennial census and a new sample is then selected. The 1980 sample design in use during the 1985-94 period includes about 71,000 housing units per month located in 727 selected geographic areas called primary sampling units.

Each month, during the calendar week containing the 19th day, interviewers contact a "responsible" person in each of the sample households, the interviewer visits the household and prepares a roster of the household members, including their personal characteristics and their relationship to the person maintaining the household. The roster is brought up to date at each subsequent interview to take account of new or departed residents, changes in marital status, and similar items. The estimation procedure involves weighing the data from each sample person by the inverse of the probability of the person being in the sample. This gives a rough measure of the number of persons the sample person represents.

The CPS provides a large amount of detail on the economic and social characteristics of the population. It is the source of monthly estimates of total employment, both farm and non-farm; of self-employed persons, domestics and unpaid helpers in family enterprises, as well as wage and salaried employees; and of total unemployment. The CPS is a comprehensive source of information on personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, education, and the marital and family status of the total civilian population 16 years of age and over and of the employed, the unemployed, and those not in the labor force. The survey provides distribution of workers by the number of hours worked, as distinguished from aggregated analyst of part-time workers, workers on overtime, etc. The survey is also a source of information on the occupation of workers and the industries in which they work. It also provides data on the usual weekly earnings of wage and salary workers, which are published on a quarterly basis because the monthly detail is collected from only a quarter of the sample.

The BLS table displays the amount who are in the labor force within each county, also divides the labor force into employed and unemployed, and give the unemployment rate for each county. Table III shows the BLS results, these can be compared to the Table I results of the decennial Census. The BLS Labor Force total for the 28-county region of 5,316,473 is 34,954 greater than the Census Labor Force figure of 5,281,519.

Table III

1990 LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
KENT COUNTY	52,472	49,235	3,237	6.2%
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	245,312	232,704	12,608	5.1%
CECIL COUNTY	37,942	35,270	2,672	7.0%
HARFORD COUNTY	94,325	90,083	4,242	4.5%
ATLANTIC COUNTY	137,285	129,256	8,029	5.8%
BURLINGTON COUNTY	200,155	192,442	7,713	3.9%
CAMDEN COUNTY	244,690	232,552	12,138	5.0%
CAPE MAY COUNTY	49,879	46,270	3,609	7.2%
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	61,829	56,897	4,932	8.0%
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	115,041	109,592	5,449	4.7%
HUNTERDON COUNTY	61,225	59,678	1,547	2.5%
MERCER COUNTY	176,390	169,222	7,168	4.1%
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	384,446	368,000	16,446	4.3%
MONMOUTH COUNTY	294,545	281,497	13,048	4.4%
OCEAN COUNTY	196,195	185,607	10,588	5.4%
SALEM COUNTY	31,126	29,714	1,412	4.5%
SOMERSET COUNTY	143,589	139,603	3,986	2.8%
WARREN COUNTY	44,078	42,062	2,016	4.6%
BERKS COUNTY	177,767	168,667	9,100	5.1%
BUCKS COUNTY	303,077	290,355	12,722	4.2%
CHESTER COUNTY	209,764	203,141	6,623	3.2%
DELAWARE COUNTY	283,084	272,184	10,900	3.9%
LANCASTER COUNTY	230,048	220,606	9,442	4.1%
LEHIGH COUNTY	146,702	138,927	7,775	5.3%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	381,064	366,798	14,266	3.7%
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	120,319	113,609	6,710	5.6%
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	710,413	666,586	43,827	6.2%
YORK COUNTY	183,711	174,454	9,257	5.0%
28−COUNTY TOTAL	**5,316,473**	**5,065,011**	**251,462**	**4.7%**
DVRPC 9−COUNTY TOTAL	**2,623,678**	**2,502,872**	**120,806**	**4.6%**

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statisics

SOURCE FOUR: 1990 Bureau of Economic Analysis: Department of Commerce.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) provides employment estimates by separating jobs into type and sector for both full-time and part-time employment, and list these findings by county. The BEA definitions for employment figures are:

Employment--Total Employment is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) based on ES 202 unemployment compensation data received from the stated departments of labor. Upward adjustments are made at the two-digit SIC code level in order to attribute employment not reported by county to counties. For those workers not counted in the ES 202 data statistics are received from other sources. Railroad workers are obtained directly from the American Association of Railroads. Military personnel are also added from the Department of Defense and the Department of Transportation (including reservists). Government workers statistics are obtained directly from the federal government. Self-employed persons are included from the Internal Revenue Service. Also included in BEA employment figures from other sources are: workers on commission, employed students, elected officials, church workers including clergy, and farm workers.

The BEA also provides these statistics by classification by industry which consists of both Farm and Non-Farm employment. Non-farm employment is divided into Private Sector employment (Agriculture Services, Mining, Trade, Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Services), and Government employment (Federal and Civilian, Military, State and Local).

BEA employment statistics are released yearly with a lag time of approximately two years. At the time of each new release, historic years are also revised and released concurrently. The BEA provides an estimate of employment by place-of-work county by type and sector, including both full-time and part-time employment. The tabulations are estimates and are calculated for the most current year as well as previous years. The current release contains revisions to previous releases. The BEA data may be revised for several years following release. Users are cautioned to note that data may not agree with previous releases due to retro-adjustment.

The BEA is under the Department of Commerce and the division that produces these statistics is the Department of Regional Economic Measurement. Further inquiries can be directed to this division in Washington D.C. 20230.

Table IV shows the BEA employment figures for residents living within the region, 5,639,458 residents are employed in the 28-county region, and 2,862,655 in the 9-county DVRPC region.

Table IV

1990 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT
KENT COUNTY	57,566
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	300,274
CECIL COUNTY	25,261
HARFORD COUNTY	73,971
ATLANTIC COUNTY	164,751
BURLINGTON COUNTY	204,814
CAMDEN COUNTY	249,758
CAPE MAY COUNTY	49,679
CLUMBERLAND COUNTY	67,417
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	91,238
HUNTERDON COUNTY	53,113
MERCER COUNTY	217,322
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	413,397
MONMOUTH COUNTY	280,160
OCEAN COUNTY	153,376
SALEM COUNTY	29,081
SOMERSET COUNTY	165,523
WARREN COUNTY	43,488
BERKS COUNTY	188,052
BUCKS COUNTY	270,077
CHESTER COUNTY	207,617
DELAWARE COUNTY	260,779
LANCASTER COUNTY	244,369
LEHIGH COUNTY	175,909
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	517,725
NORTHAMPTON	105,300
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	843,325
YORK COUNTY	186,116
28—COUNTY TOTAL	5,639,458
DVRPC 9—COUNTY TOTAL	2,862,655

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis

SOURCE FIVE: 1990 Census Transportation Planning Package: Bureau of the Census.

The Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) statistics are derived from information attained by the Census Bureau. The CTPP follows the same definitions for Employed, Unemployed and Labor Force as the U.S. Census of Population, except the CTPP provides employment data by place of work, rather than by place of residence as the Census.

The CTPP underestimates data due to (1) the information provided by the respondents may have been incomplete, inaccurate, or illegible; or (2) the reference materials developed by the Census Bureau may have been incomplete or inaccurate. The CTPP data underestimates the total jobs in a county, because employed persons who did not make a work trip, due to vacation, sickness, or whatever reason, were excluded from the tally. Also, some people had more than one job and made additional work trips during the reference week but the census only counted work trips to the primary job. The following definition for Employed, Unemployed and Labor Force are:

Employed--Employed persons are all civilians 16 years and over who were either (1) at work--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week by had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are person whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations: also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed--An unemployed person is explained as all civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week; and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

The figures contained in the CTPP data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons. Non-sampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census.

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions, for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent. A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit including all occupants.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form. In list/enumerate areas, about 5 percent of the population, each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed as assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

The CTPP figures for employment within the 28-county region is 4,769,085 and 2,433,682 for the DVRPC 9-county region. Both CTPP data and the BEA data is employment by place of work data. They can result in different employment. For example, the CTPP employment figure for employment in Monmouth County is 231,866. This indicates that 231,866 workers are employed within Monmouth County. The BEA (see Table IV) shows employment in Monmouth County at 280,160. The difference of 48,299 workers can only be explained by differences in the definitions and/or the collection of this information.

Table V

1990 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	
COUNTIES	**EMPLOYMENT**
KENT COUNTY	52,712
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	246,552
CECIL COUNTY	22,311
HARFORD COUNTY	65,609
ATLANTIC COUNTY	132,618
BURLINGTON COUNTY	171,279
CAMDEN COUNTY	207,286
CAPE MAY COUNTY	34,956
CLUMBERLAND COUNTY	59,794
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	78,012
HUNTERDON COUNTY	47,027
MERCER COUNTY	204,826
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	352,553
MONMOUTH COUNTY	231,886
OCEAN COUNTY	122,844
SALEM COUNTY	26,038
SOMMERSET COUNTY	139,938
WARREN COUNTY	33,530
BERKS COUNTY	157,186
BUCKS COUNTY	220,820
CHESTER COUNTY	175,975
DELAWARE COUNTY	207,309
LANCASTER COUNTY	206,113
LEHIGH COUNTY	153,367
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	406,931
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	92,685
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	761,244
YORK COUNTY	157,684
28-COUNTY TOTAL	**4,769,085**
DVRPC 9-COUNTY TOTAL	**2,433,682**

SOURCE: 1990 Census Transportation Planning Package

Table VI summarizes the total employment figures by county from each of the five sources. This Guide is in no way a comprehensive explanation of all employment statistics sources or a complete explanation of the five discussed. Rather, these five sources have been introduced and compared. More detailed information on each of the five sources can be obtained from the primary source.

If you have any questions on this Guide or any other DVRPC publications please call 215-592-1800.

TABLE VI

1990 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

COUNTIES	CENSUS	CBP	BLS	BEA	CTPP
KENT COUNTY	51,615	35,537	49,235	57,566	52,712
NEW CASTLE COUNTY	230,822	235,413	232,704	300,274	246,552
CECIL COUNTY	35,227	16,657	35,270	25,261	22,311
HARFORD COUNTY	93,500	39,337	90,083	73,971	65,609
ATLANTIC COUNTY	113,910	118,916	129,256	164,751	132,618
BURLINGTON COUNTY	197,588	140,683	192,442	204,814	171,279
CAMDEN COUNTY	238,771	181,246	232,552	249,758	207,286
CAPE MAY COUNTY	40,777	23,799	46,270	49,679	34,956
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	60,937	50,314	56,897	67,417	59,794
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	112,523	63,008	109,592	91,238	78,012
HUNTERDON COUNTY	58,463	32,281	59,678	53,113	47,027
MERCER COUNTY	166,432	158,026	169,222	217,322	204,826
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	360,509	319,093	368,000	413,397	352,553
MONMOUTH COUNTY	275,140	183,832	281,497	280,160	231,886
OCEAN COUNTY	181,415	91,041	185,607	153,376	122,844
SALEM COUNTY	29,766	18,710	29,714	29,081	26,038
SOMERSET COUNTY	136,761	135,246	139,603	165,523	139,938
WARREN COUNTY	45,869	29,345	42,062	43,488	33,530
BERKS COUNTY	166,292	137,189	168,667	188,052	157,186
BUCKS COUNTY	283,836	207,355	290,355	270,077	220,820
CHESTER COUNTY	198,581	160,124	203,141	207,617	175,975
DELAWARE COUNTY	266,074	199,294	272,184	260,779	207,309
LANCASTER COUNTY	215,292	185,877	220,606	244,369	206,113
LEHIGH COUNTY	144,250	141,625	138,927	175,909	153,367
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	358,563	431,194	366,798	517,725	406,931
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	117,962	78,082	113,609	105,300	92,685
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY	651,621	612,419	666,586	843,325	761,244
YORK COUNTY	176,908	142,256	174,454	186,116	157,684
28-COUNTY TOTAL	5,009,404	4,167,899	5,065,011	5,639,458	4,769,085
DVRPC 9-COUNTY TOTAL	2,473,989	2,153,349	2,502,872	2,862,655	2,433,682

SOURCE: Census, CBP, BLS and BEA