

NEW JERSEY

JUL
06

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Jon S. Corzine, Governor
David J. Socolow, Commissioner

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LWD

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
n j . g o v / l a b o r

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 482 Based on data through July 21, 2006

This Month's Feature Article

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections for New Jersey: 2004-2014 1

The Economy

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers 11
The Economic Situation 12
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US 16

Articles & Briefs

2005 Municipal Population Estimates for New Jersey 19

Labor Area Focus

Regional Analysts' Corner 24
Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey Labor Areas 25
Civilian Labor Force Data for New Jersey Labor Areas 26

Statistical Section

Indicator Series, 1 to 30, Historical Tables and Charts S-2 — S-21
Indicator Series, 1 to 30, Annual Averages S-22
Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey (seasonally adjusted) S-23
Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey (not seasonally adjusted) S-24
Hours and Earnings of Production/Nonsupervisory Workers S-28
Comparative US and NJ Civilian Labor Force Trends S-29
Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed S-30
Sources and Notes S-31

New Jersey Economic Indicators (ISSN 1064-5942) is published monthly except February (due to annual revisions). The report is prepared with the cooperation of other state and federal agencies, and it is distributed without charge by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research. For copies or information, please contact Chester S. Chinsky at the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, PO Box 057, Trenton, NJ 08625-0057, phone: (609) 633-6434 or e-mail: cchinsky@dol.state.nj.us.

RESTRICTIONS: McGraw-Hill monthly construction contract data (Series 19-21) are published by special contract. REPRINTING AND ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF THESE DATA ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW. All other material may be reprinted without permission; however, it would be appreciated if appropriate credit were given.

ON THE INTERNET: Current and recent back issues are available via the *Labor Planning and Analysis* Web site (www.nj.gov/labor/lra).

July Feature Article

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections For New Jersey: 2004—2014

by *Thomas Sheppard and Robert Vaden, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research*

This article presents highlights of the New Jersey industry and occupational employment projections to the year 2014. The projections, which are neither predictions nor forecasts, reflect long-term economic and demographic trends. These projections show what employment growth patterns in New Jersey will likely be, given past long-term demographic and economic trends and expected future trends. Policy changes or exogenous shocks, such as a natural disaster, war or terrorist attack, could cause the economy to deviate from these trends.

Employment Projections Overview

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment, shown in Table 1, is projected to reach 4,403,200 in the year 2014 — an increase of 404,100 jobs over 2004's total of 3,999,100. The 10.1 percent employment gain translates into annual average growth of 1.0 percent over the 10-year projection period. Nationally, total nonfarm wage and salary employment is projected to increase by 14.1 percent between 2004 and 2014 or 1.3 percent annually.¹

Employment growth in New Jersey over the 2004-2014 period is projected to be slower than growth realized over the 1994-2004 period when it averaged 1.2 percent. The earlier period, however, includes the unprecedented employment boom of the late 1990s. Over the full 1990-2005 period, New Jersey employment growth averaged only 0.7 percent a year, a rate lower than our projected annual rate of 1.0 percent.

Continuing a long-term trend, private service-providing industries are projected to provide most of the new jobs. These industries will add approximately 418,700 new jobs while growing at an annual rate of 1.4 percent. Projected growth for the private service-providing industries is slower than the actual growth, 1.8 percent per year that occurred from 1994 to 2004. The share of New Jersey employment in private service-providing industries will increase from 71.5 percent in 2004 to 74.5 percent in 2014.

Occupational employment growth will occur largely in service and professional and related occupations. These two major occupational groups, together, are expected to add almost 273,000 new jobs or two-thirds of employment growth over the 2004-2014 period. These trends and findings are described in more detail in the pages below.

Goods-Producing Industries

New Jersey's goods-producing industries, comprised of mining, construction, and manufacturing, are projected to continue to lose employment and to decline in relative importance. The share of employment in goods-producing industries will decline to 10.5 percent in 2014, down from 12.6 percent in 2004. Nationally, 14.4 percent of total nonfarm wage and salary employment is projected to be in goods-producing industries by the year 2014, down from 16.5 percent in 2004.

Table 1

Estimated and Projected Employment by Major Industry Sector New Jersey: 2004 - 2014

NAICS Title	<u>2004</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2004-2014</u>	
	<i>Estimated Employment</i>	<i>Projected Employment</i>	<i>Projected Change</i>	<i>Annual Rate (%)</i>
Total Nonfarm	3,999,100	4,403,200	404,100	1.0
Goods-Producing	505,700	463,400	-42,300	-0.9
Natural Resources & Mining	1,600	1,500	-100	-0.3
Construction	165,900	183,600	17,700	1.0
Manufacturing	338,200	278,300	-59,900	-1.9
Service-Providing	3,493,400	3,939,800	446,400	1.2
Private Service-Providing	2,860,000	3,278,700	418,700	1.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	874,700	958,900	84,200	0.9
Wholesale Trade	231,900	260,900	29,000	1.2
Retail Trade	467,100	510,000	42,900	0.9
Transportation & Warehousing	161,000	174,000	13,000	0.8
Utilities	14,700	14,000	-700	-0.5
Information	98,000	91,600	-6,400	-0.7
Financial Activities	276,900	302,100	25,200	0.9
Professional & Business Services	584,500	692,300	107,800	1.7
Educational & Health Care Services	546,400	668,900	122,500	2.0
Educational Services	85,200	93,900	8,700	1.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	461,200	575,000	113,800	2.2
Leisure & Hospitality	325,500	379,800	54,300	1.6
Other Services	154,100	185,100	31,000	1.9
Government	633,400	661,100	27,700	0.4
Federal Government	62,200	57,600	-4,600	-0.8
State and Local Government	571,200	603,500	32,300	0.6

Notes: Employment data are rounded to the nearest hundred. Percentages and percent changes are based on unrounded data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, Bureau of Occupational Research.

Goods-producing industries will decline because employment losses in manufacturing are expected to continue to exceed employment gains in the construction industry. The long-term employment decline in New Jersey's manufacturing sector is well documented. Manufacturing employment was 529,500 in 1990, the earliest year for which North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) based estimates are available.

By 2005, manufacturing employment had declined to 328,800. Manufacturing, as a share of total employment, has declined from 14.6 percent in 1990 to 8.8 percent in 2005. Employment declines in manufacturing are expected to continue but at a much slower rate than in recent years. Overall, the manufacturing sector is projected to decline at an annual rate of 1.9 percent a year and lose another 59,900 jobs. By 2014, manufacturing is expected to account for only 6.3 percent of total nonfarm payroll employment in New Jersey.

Employment declines in manufacturing are expected to continue but at a much slower rate than in recent years. Overall, the manufacturing sector is projected to decline at an annual rate of 1.9 percent a year and lose another 59,900 jobs. From 1994 to 2004, manufacturing employment declined by 2.9 percent annually and 117,800 manufacturing jobs were lost.

Collectively, five industries – computer and electronic products manufacturing (-6,600), chemicals (-6,500), manufacturing machinery and equipment (-6,000), fabricated metal manufacturing (-5,200), and paper manufacturing (-4,700) will account for almost half (48 percent) of the projected job losses in manufacturing.

Despite the expected 6,500 job loss, the chemical industry, easily the state's largest manufacturing industry in 2004 with employment of 72,700 jobs, will remain the manufacturing sector's employment leader with 66,200 jobs in 2014. The pharmaceutical industry, part of the chemical industry and one of the state's key industries, is expected to lose 1,200 jobs. The food industry, with 27,700 jobs, is expected to be New Jersey's second largest manufacturing industry in 2014.

Manufacturing output has declined less than the employment numbers would suggest. From 1997 to 2004, manufacturing employment declined by 22 percent. As a percentage of nominal Gross State Product (GSP), manufacturing output declined from 12.4 percent in 1997 to 10.9 percent in 2004. The comparatively stable output shares in manufacturing are the result of higher productivity in manufacturing.

Construction employment is projected to increase by 10.7 percent, a gain of 17,700 jobs over the projection period. Construction employment is projected to grow at the same rate, 1.0 percent annually, as overall employment. However, the projected growth rate is a significant slowdown from the 3.1 percent annual growth realized from 1994 to 2004 when 44,200 jobs were created. Construction employment growth is expected to return to more sustainable long-term growth rates. For the last several years, the construction industry has avoided the cyclical boom and bust cycles which had previously afflicted it.

Rising interest rates and a slowdown in residential construction will likely slow construction employment growth in the future. The nation's and state's infrastructure is aging and in serious need of extensive and expensive repairs and rebuilding. However, budget restraints will likely limit spending on infrastructure projections. New Jersey's construction industry has had a recent boost from the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act of 2000. Any future construction funded through this program will be on a much smaller scale.

Service-Providing Industries

Service-providing industries will continue to account for the majority of New Jersey's (and the nation's) employment growth through 2014. All service-providing industries, with the exception of utilities, for which a small decline is projected, information, and the federal government are expected to add jobs.

Employment growth will vary significantly across the service-providing industries. The largest supersector, trade/transportation/utilities, with 2004 employment of 874,700, is projected to add 84,200 jobs while averaging growth of 0.9 percent annually. Within this supersector, retail trade will add 42,900 jobs while wholesale trade and transportation and warehousing will together add 42,000 jobs

The education/healthcare/social assistance supersector is expected to add the most jobs while having the fastest annual growth over the projection period. This sector is expected to add 122,500 jobs while averaging growth of 2.0 percent annually. Growth in this sector is expected to be double that of the state overall. Professional and business services is also pro-

jected to have significant growth, 107,800 new jobs, and relatively fast growth of 1.7 percent annually. These are the only two industry sectors which are expected to add more than 100,000 jobs over the 2004-2014 period.

The education/healthcare/social assistance industry, which has long been a source of fast employment growth, will continue to generate large numbers of employment opportunities. An older population, the result of the aging baby boom generation and increasing life expectancies, will contribute to strong growth for health services. From 2004 to 2014, the number of New Jersey residents aged 65+ will increase by 16 percent while the under 65 population will grow by only 4.3 percent.

The need to control health care costs will reduce employment or shift employment toward less expensive outpatient treatment facilities. Emphasis will continue to be on providing treatment on an outpatient basis. As a result, hospitals will have relatively slow growth while ambulatory health services will have faster growth.

Within health services and social assistance, ambulatory health care services is projected to add 52,300 jobs while increasing at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. Within ambulatory health services, outpatient care facilities and home health care services are both projected to enjoy fast growth, with each growing more than 4.0 percent annually or 50 percent over the projection period. Physicians' offices, the largest industry within ambulatory health services, is expected to add 17,300 jobs while growing at an annual rate of 2.4 percent a year.

Hospitals, reflecting a continuing need for cost containment, are expected to experience relatively slow growth, 1.0 percent a year. Still, in 2014, hospitals will provide 169,800 jobs, more than any component of the health care industry, with the exception of ambulatory health services.

Professional and business services is projected to add 107,800 jobs, with most of the growth, 63,700, originating in administrative support/waste management services. The professional, scientific and technical service industries are expected to add 37,300 jobs while growing at an annual rate of 1.3 percent. Within this key group, growth will be led by computer systems design and related services and management, scientific, and technical services. Each industry is expected to add over 6,000 jobs. Growth in professional, scientific, and technical services is especially important because of the large number of higher paying jobs found in this industry.

The most new jobs (63,700) and the fastest employment growth (2.2 percent annually) will occur in administrative support and waste management services. This industry provides a wide range of services, including temporary help services, telephone call centers, and the collection, transportation and disposition of waste materials. This industry group is led by expected strong growth in employment services where another 42,300 jobs are expected to be added. Growth in employment services is projected to average a robust 3.5 percent a year, reflecting the continued desire on the part of employers to maintain a more flexible workforce which can quickly expand or contract in response to changing employer needs. Growth will likely slow from its fast pace of recent years as the industry matures.

The leisure and hospitality industry has enjoyed strong growth in recent years. This sector is expected to have strong growth, 1.6 percent per year, and add 54,300 jobs. Most of the employment growth is projected to be in restaurants and food service establishments.

The hotel/casino industry is an important component of the leisure and hospitality industry. Despite increasing revenues, employment in this industry is expected to remain essentially unchanged at approximately 44,000. In fact, casino employment has declined in recent years from 46,200 in 2000 to 43,200 in 2005, despite the opening of the Borgota in 2003.

Employment in the public sector is expected to grow much slower (0.4 percent annually) than the state's overall employment growth rate of 1.0 percent annually. Fiscal restraints at all levels of government are likely to depress public sector employment growth through 2014. From 1994 to 2004, public sector employment in New Jersey had grown at an annual rate of 1.0 percent a year. The projected slower growth for the public sector suggests a widening gap between public and private sector employment growth.

Within the public sector, modest growth in state and local government will offset losses in federal government jobs. Employment gains in state and local government are expected largely in local government education.

Occupational Employment Projections

From 2004 to 2014, employment growth by occupation will increase by 411,000 or by approximately 41,000 annually, as shown in Table 2.² There will be an estimated 149,540 job openings each year, two-thirds of which will be created by the need to replace workers who have retired or left their occupation for whatever reason.³

Employment growth will occur largely in three major occupational groups: management, business, and financial (49,900 new jobs); professional and related (133,400 new jobs); and service occupations (139,900 new jobs). The first two groups contain higher paying occupations with high training and education requirements. Lower paying jobs dominate the service occupations. Together, these three major occupational groups will account for over 323,200 new jobs, or almost 80 percent of all new jobs. The remaining seven major occupational groups together will account for only 87,800 new jobs, less than the number added in either professional and related or service occupations. These three key major occupational employment groups are described in more detail below.

Management, business and financial occupations: This group, with 430,600 employees in 2004, is projected to grow by 11.6 percent and add 49,900 jobs. Within this group, general and operations managers (6,650 new jobs), accountants (5,400 new jobs), and financial managers (2,500 new jobs) are among the expected leaders in employment growth. The majority of jobs in this category require at least a bachelor's degree while many require work experience plus a bachelor's or a higher degree.

Professional and related occupations: In 2004, this group was New Jersey's largest major occupational group with 849,450 employees. It is expected to provide 982,850 jobs in 2014, and continue to be New Jersey's largest occupational group, while gaining 133,400 new jobs. One out of every five workers in 2014 is expected to be employed in a professional or related occupation.

Workers in three subgroups, computer specialists, education training and library, and health care practitioners and technical occupations, will together account for 102,000 of the new jobs in professional and related occupations or roughly three-quarters of the group's total

Table 2

Employment Projections by Major Occupational Group New Jersey: 2004 - 2014

Occupation	2004		2014		Change: 2004-2014		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total*	Growth*	Replacements
Total, All Occupations	4,321,650	100.0	4,732,600	100.0	411,000	9.5	149,540	48,150	101,390
Management, business, and financial occupations	430,600	10.0	480,500	10.1	49,900	11.6	12,930	5,100	7,830
Professional and related occupations	849,450	19.7	982,850	20.7	133,400	15.7	29,980	13,710	16,270
Service occupations	814,100	18.8	953,450	20.1	139,300	17.1	36,680	13,980	22,710
Sales and related occupations	479,700	11.1	517,550	10.9	37,900	7.9	19,280	4,000	15,280
Office and administrative support occupations	835,500	19.3	849,650	18.0	14,100	1.7	23,610	4,630	18,980
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4,350	0.1	5,700	0.1	1,350	30.7	250	130	120
Construction and extraction occupations	180,100	4.1	198,100	4.2	18,050	10.0	5,390	1,810	3,580
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	155,450	3.6	168,750	3.6	13,350	8.6	4,890	1,440	3,450
Production occupations	231,950	5.4	207,400	4.4	-24,550	-10.6	5,690	220	5,470
Transportation and material moving occupations	340,450	7.8	368,700	7.8	28,200	8.3	10,870	3,160	7,720

* "Average Annual New Jobs" will not equal annualized "Employment Change" since, for declining occupations, new jobs are tabulated as zero since no net job growth is projected, while the employment change is based solely on the difference between 2004 and 2014 employment totals.

Note: Occupational data include estimates of self-employed and unpaid family workers and are not directly comparable to the industry employment total. Totals may not add due to rounding. Employment data are rounded to the nearest fifty, job openings to the nearest ten. Percentages and percent changes are based on unrounded data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, Bureau of Occupational Research.

employment gain. This trend reflects fast growth for workers in computer and health services related industries, and the large number of professional and technical workers typically found in these industries.

Computer software engineers (application and software) and computer system analysts are expected to add the most new jobs in the computer specialists group. Employment losses are projected for computer programmers, a trend that reflects changes in the information technology environment.

Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, which contain the higher-level occupations in health care, is expected to add 44,150 new jobs. Employment of registered nurses is expected to increase by 20,550 jobs, by far the most of any occupation in the group. Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses, a distant second, is expected to add 3,800 new jobs.

Education training and library occupations are expected to add 40,950 jobs. Growth will be led by elementary school teachers and preschool teachers, which are projected to add 7,100 and 6,500 jobs respectively.

Service occupations: Service occupations are projected to add 139,300 new jobs, the most of any major occupational group. Service occupations are distributed across a wide

range of activities. Three groups, health care support, food preparation and related, and personal care and service occupations, are expected to account for almost 80 percent of the employment growth in service occupations. Prominent occupations in these groups include home health aides (10,600 new jobs), combined food preparation and serving workers (11,700 new jobs), and child care workers (9,900 new jobs).

The majority of these occupations require only short-term or moderate-term on-the-job training. As a result, many of New Jersey's lower wage occupations will be found in service occupations. Employee turnover also tends to be high so these occupations will generally have significant replacement demand.

Other Occupational Highlights

Office and administrative support occupations, New Jersey's second largest major occupational group in 2004, is projected to add only 14,100 new jobs. This modest growth, only 1.7 percent, reflects the continued application of labor saving technologies and office automation. In 2014, this group will lag both professional and related and service occupations in employment but will still be the source of a large number (849,650) of jobs.

Production occupations is the only major group projected to have an employment decline over the projection period. The expected loss of 24,550 jobs is the result of continued declines in manufacturing employment.

Employment in construction and extraction occupations will increase by 18,100. Employment in many of these occupations is already at a high level, reflecting the high demand for construction workers in New Jersey over the last several years.

Job openings: Employment growth, though important, is not a good indicator of the number of employment opportunities in an occupation. A better indicator of employment opportunities is the estimated total job openings in an occupation. Total job openings consist of those resulting from growth and those resulting from replacement demand, the most important source of openings for most occupations.

Replacement demand results from the need to replace workers who leave an occupation for reasons such as retirement, death, to return to school, or to pursue employment opportunities in other occupations. Replacement needs account for two-thirds of total job openings, although the percentage varies by occupation.

Table 2 shows job openings by major occupational group. On average, from 2004 to 2014, New Jersey will have 149,500 job openings each year. Unlike employment growth, which is concentrated in professional and service occupations, job openings are more evenly spread across all occupational groups. For example, while professional and service occupations together account for two-thirds of New Jersey employment growth, they are expected to provide only 45 percent of job openings. On the other hand, office and administrative support occupations will account for only 3.4 percent of growth but almost 16 percent of all job openings. Production occupations, though declining, will still create almost 5,700 openings each year because of replacement demand.

The service sector is projected to have 36,700 job openings annually, the most of any major group. Service occupations have both fast growth and a high replacement demand.

Education and Training Demands

As shown in Table 3, occupations having the highest training and education requirements, at least an associate degree, will have the fastest growth (14.6 percent) over the 2004-2014 period, and add 159,000 new jobs. These occupations will account for 39 percent of all projected new jobs, despite making up only 25 percent of year 2004 employment. Their employment share will increase to 26.2 percent. The employment share in occupations requiring moderate training and education will remain constant at 19.8 percent while the share of occupations having low requirements will decline from 55.1 to 54.0 percent.

These data illustrate that while high pay and high skill occupations are increasing in relative terms, the number of occupations with low skill requirements and low pay is still very high.

Occupations requiring only moderate or short-term on-the-job-training will account for 171,550 new jobs, 41.7 percent of the total, even though this group accounted for over 55 percent of occupational employment in 2004.

Occupations requiring an Associate's degree are expected to have the fastest growth, 20.0 percent, while occupations requiring only short-term on-the-job training are expected to add the most new jobs, 139,700.

Table 3 illustrates that the long-term trend is for occupations having higher training, education, and skill requirements to grow faster and for occupations with lower skill requirements to grow slower and have a declining share of total employment. However, it is notable that the majority of jobs, even in a computer-driven, knowledge based, information economy, are still in occupations where the knowledge and skill requirements are relatively modest. Over half of all jobs in 2014 will be in occupations having low training and education requirements.

However, the highest salaries and wages will be paid in those occupations having higher skill and education requirements. In recent years, the wage gap between the highly trained and the less trained has been growing. Success and satisfaction in the job market is now more highly dependent on training and education than at any time. At the same time, there are abundant job opportunities for people of all skill and education levels.

Occupational Supply Versus Demand

While the employment and job openings data presented here illustrate the projected need, or demand, for workers in certain occupations, they do not reflect the current or future supply of workers available to fill these jobs, an important consideration for anyone involved in the career decision-making process. For this purpose, the Center for Occupational Employment Information (COEI) has developed A Guide to Labor Market Demand Occupations, which is currently available on the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development's WNJPIN Web site at http://www.wnjpın.net/coei/labor_demand/labor_demand.htm. This guide lists occupations for which projected demand exceeds projected supply. In addition, the COEI publishes the New Jersey Occupational Outlook Handbook, which includes information on job outlook, job descriptions, educational requirements and earnings. For more information, contact COEI at 1-800-222-1309.

Table 3

Employment Projections by Education and Training Requirements New Jersey: 2004 - 2014

Occupation	2004		2014		Change: 2004-2014		Annual Average Job Openings		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total*	Growth*	Replacements
Total, All Occupations	4,321,650	100.0	4,732,600	100.0	411,000	9.5	149,540	48,150	101,390
Total High Requirements	1,083,700	25.1	1,242,650	26.2	158,950	14.6	36,610	16,290	20,310
First professional degree	61,950	1.4	70,600	1.5	8,700	14.0	1,780	870	910
Doctoral degree	26,100	0.6	30,650	0.6	4,600	17.6	1,040	460	580
Master's degree	98,700	2.3	114,350	2.4	15,650	15.9	3,640	1,580	2,070
Work experience plus bachelor's or higher degree	179,200	4.1	200,600	4.2	21,400	12.0	5,390	2,170	3,210
Bachelor's degree	552,650	12.9	628,250	13.3	75,600	13.7	18,350	7,880	10,460
Associate degree	165,100	3.8	198,100	4.2	33,000	20.0	6,410	3,330	3,080
Total Moderate Requirements	854,000	19.8	934,500	19.8	80,500	9.4	26,470	8,740	17,740
Postsecondary vocational training	262,900	6.1	301,050	6.4	38,150	14.5	9,240	3,910	5,330
Work experience in a related occupation	337,950	7.9	359,050	7.6	21,100	6.2	9,340	2,300	7,040
Long-term on-the-job training	253,150	5.8	274,400	5.8	21,250	8.4	7,890	2,530	5,370
Total Low Requirements	2,383,900	55.1	2,555,450	54.0	171,550	7.2	86,510	23,150	63,350
Short-term on-the-job training	807,700	18.6	839,550	17.6	31,850	3.9	22,350	6,060	16,290
Moderate-term on-the-job training	1,576,200	36.5	1,715,900	36.3	139,700	8.9	64,160	17,090	47,060

* "Average Annual New Jobs" will not equal annualized "Employment Change" since, for declining occupations, new jobs are tabulated as zero since no net job growth is projected, while the employment change is based solely on the difference between 2004 and 2014 employment totals.

Note: Occupational data include estimates of self-employed and unpaid family workers and are not directly comparable to the industry employment total. Totals may not add due to rounding. Employment data are rounded to the nearest fifty, job openings to the nearest ten. Percentages and percent changes are based on unrounded data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, Bureau of Occupational Research.

Data Availability

Detailed statewide industry and occupational employment projections for year 2014, as well as population and labor force projections, are available on the Labor Planning and Analysis (LPA) Web site at <http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra>. Questions or comments about the industry or occupational employment projections should be addressed to Tom Sheppard by phone: (609) 984-7616 or e-mail: tsheppar@dol.state.nj.us.

Footnotes:

1. National population, labor force, and industry and occupational employment projections for 2014 have been developed by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and were published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for November 2005. The data are also available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov>.
2. The total industry employment estimates and projections will differ from the total occupational employment estimates and projections because the occupational data includes self-employed and unpaid family workers.
3. The reader should note that, as shown in Table 2, the total new jobs resulting from growth in the calculation of total job openings will not equal annual employment growth because declining occupations show zero job openings resulting from employment growth.

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: July 21, 2006

Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)					Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)		
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ	US
\$391,527	\$385,860	\$375,123	1st Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	----	4.4	5.1
53,797	50,489	51,191	May	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	0.0	2.3
2,925	2,670	4,329	May	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-16	-17.7	-3.0
4,082.2	4,081.4	4,047.5	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.1	1.5
320.0	319.8	328.2	Jun	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-3.5	-0.1
2,939.7	2,939.6	2,906.5	Jun	Private Service-providing (000)	----	1.5	1.7
218.5	223.0	190.3	Jun	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	12.4	-8.7
4.9	5.0	4.3	Jun	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
104.4	104.2	112.1	Jun	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-8.2	-7.4
2.7	2.7	3.0	Jun	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
41.9	42.0	41.8	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	0.6	1.2
\$16.58	\$16.61	\$16.27	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	1.5	1.7
\$694.70	\$697.62	\$680.09	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	2.1	3.0

Notes: See pages S-31 to S-34 for notes on **Indicators'** series. (Nonbuilding construction contracts are not published; private service-providing data are found in 13-month tables on page S-23.)

¹ Monthly revisions to unadjusted data published by special contract with McGraw-Hill Construction. Reprinting and electronic dissemination are prohibited by law.

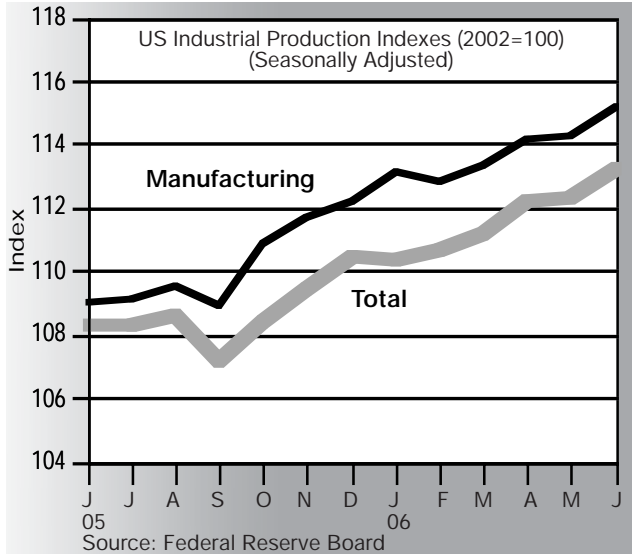
* Latest Month - 1st Qtr. 2006; Month Ago - 4th Qtr. 2005; Year Ago - 1st Qtr. 2005 (annualized data).

** Not seasonally adjusted.

*** Includes only total new cars and new light trucks/vans (weight class 0-10,000 lbs.) registered in NJ.

Economic Situation: The Nation

Economic data available through mid-July indicate that growth in the national economy is slowing from the pace set earlier in the year. A significant increase in industrial production was tempered by more moderate employment gains and a further cooling in the housing market, as evidenced by declines in housing starts and sales of existing homes. A slowdown in consumer inflation, including a temporary drop in gasoline prices, was not enough to offset a slight drop in retail sales as consumers cut back on purchases.



Industrial production jumped by 0.8 percent in June, reflecting increases in manufacturing, mining, utilities and auto production. June's upswing followed a gain of 0.1 percent in May and was 4.5 percent above the level of a year ago. After declining 1.3 percent in May, production of motor vehicles and parts advanced by 3.3 percent in June to drive manufacturing output up by 0.7 percent. Output at mines and utilities also increased, rising by 1.2 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

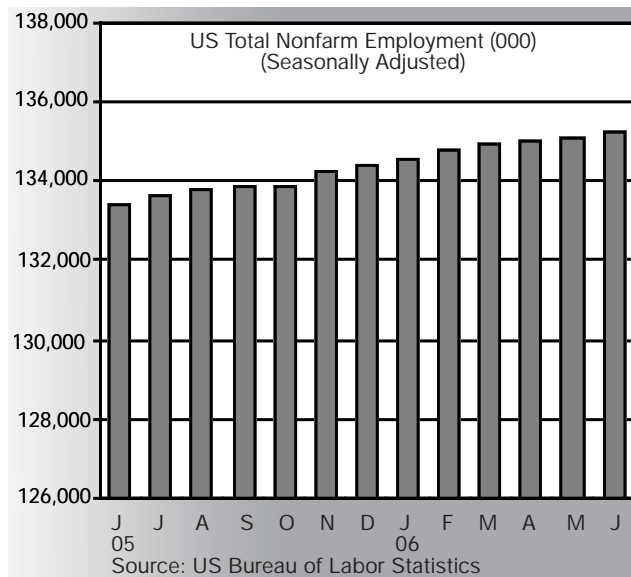
In contrast to the surge in industrial production, employment growth was more moderate, as nonfarm payrolls rose by 121,000 in June, following revised gains of 112,000 in April and 92,000 in May. During the second quarter, employment growth averaged 108,000 per month, compared with average monthly gains of 169,000 during the 12-month period ending in March.

The largest monthly gain occurred in the education and health services supersector, which added 26,000 jobs. Health care employment continued to trend up, increasing by 19,000 over the month, and was up by 278,000 since June 2005. Hiring was up in hospitals, doctors' offices and nursing and residential care facilities.

Employment in professional and business services also continued to expand in June, rising by 25,000. Job growth in this supersector during the first half of the year has slowed somewhat, averaging 27,000 per month, down from the average monthly gain of 41,000 recorded in 2005. While employment was up in accounting services and computer systems design, employment in temporary help services continued to drift down and has fallen by 36,000 since December.

Manufacturing employment edged up by 15,000 in June, as jobs were added in factories producing transportation equipment, machinery and electrical equipment and appliances.

The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.6 percent in June, but was down

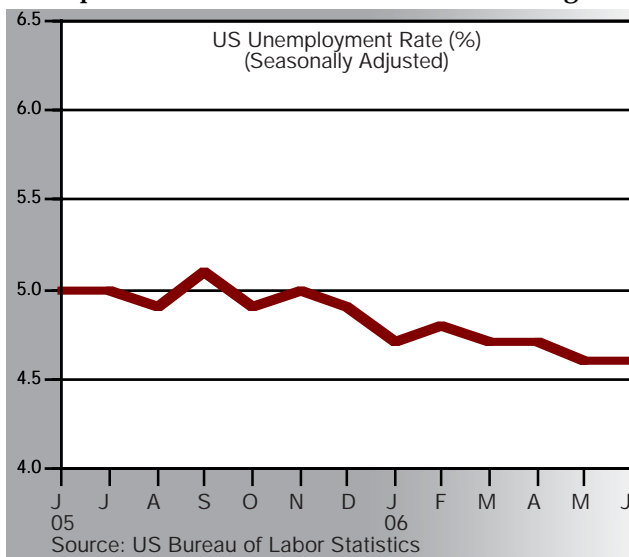


Economic Situation: The Nation

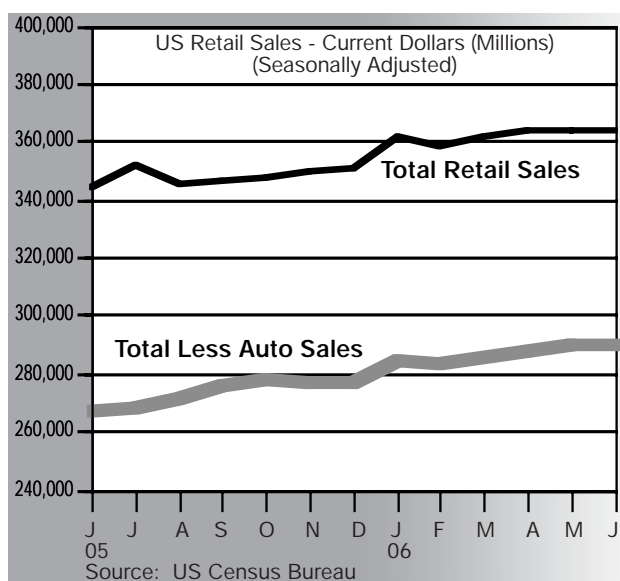
from the year ago rate of 5.0 percent. The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or longer fell to 1.1 million in June, accounting for 16.2 percent of total unemployment, down from 18.8 percent in May.

The housing market continued to show signs of weakening as new housing starts fell 5.3 percent in June and were 11.0 percent below the pace set in June 2005. Groundbreaking on single-family homes occurred at the slowest pace since November 2004, falling by 6.5 percent over the month. Building permits for future construction declined for the fifth consecutive month, dropping by 4.3 percent from May to June.

According to Freddie Mac, 30-year mortgage rates reached a four-year high during the week ending July 20, climbing to a nationwide average of 6.80 percent, and were up from a year ago when the average rate was 5.73 percent. Rising interest rates have contributed to a slowdown in the sales of existing homes, which account for about 80 percent of the home sales market. Existing home sales edged down 1.2 percent in May following a decline of 2.2 percent in April and were 6.6 percent below the level of a year ago. May's inventory of unsold existing homes represented a supply of 6.5 months, the highest level since 1997. New home sales posted an increase for the third consecutive month, rising 4.6 percent in May, but were down by 5.9 percent compared with May 2005.



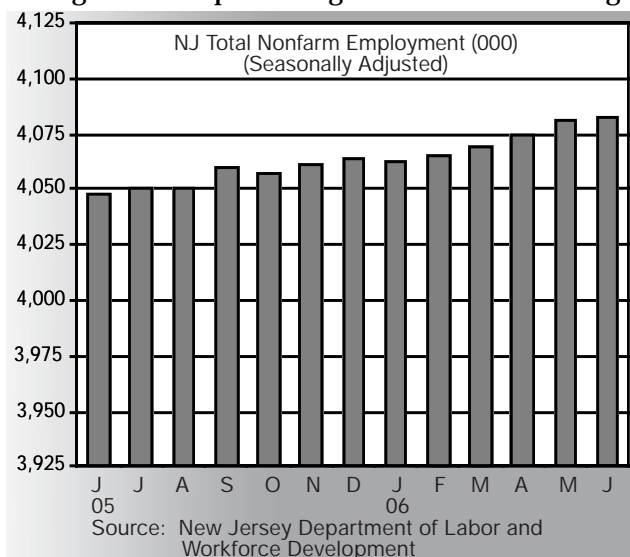
The Consumer Price Index rose by 0.2 percent in June, the smallest increase in four months and half of the 0.4 percent increase recorded in May. The slowdown in consumer inflation was helped by a monthly decline of 1.0 percent in gasoline prices, which remain 34.0 percent higher than a year ago. The drop in gasoline prices is expected to be short-lived as conflict in the Middle East has pushed crude oil prices up over \$78 a barrel in recent weeks.



High gasoline prices may be putting pressure on consumer spending as retail sales slipped by 0.1 percent in June, after edging up by the same amount in May. June's decrease was largely fueled by a drop of 1.4 percent in auto sales, which are down 3.5 percent from June 2005. Compared with a year ago, retail sales have risen 5.9 percent, with gasoline stations and nonstore retailers up over the year by 20.4 and 12.3 percent, respectively.

Economic Situation: The State

New Jersey's economy continued to show moderate strength during the first half of 2006, recording modest gains in employment and contracts awarded for future residential and nonresidential construction. During the past month, a slight downturn in the unemployment rate along with monthly increases in building permits, vehicle registrations and consumer confidence provided optimism for continued moderate economic growth despite rising interest rates and higher gasoline prices.



The number of persons working on nonfarm payrolls advanced by 800 in June to a record-high level of 4,082,200 following May's revised gain of 7,300. After retreating in January, nonfarm employment has increased in each of the past five months, with 17,700 jobs added since December 2005 and nearly 35,000 positions added over the year.

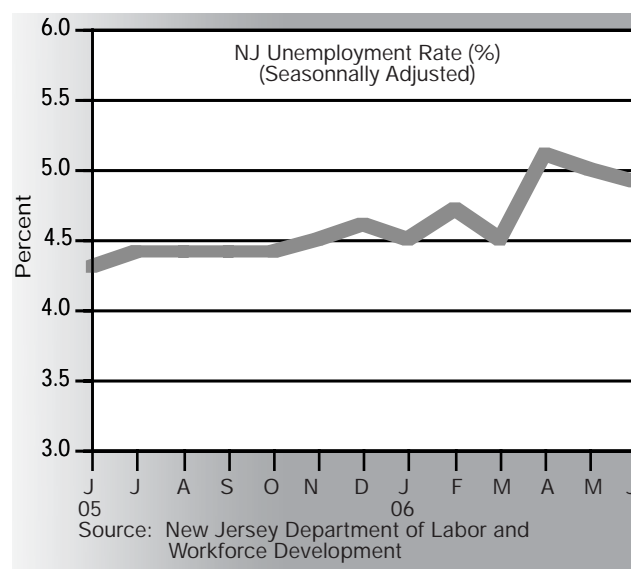
During June, employment in the public sector increased by 1,400, offsetting a loss of 600 in the private sector. Job holding increased over the month in all three government components: federal, state and local.

In the private sector, the largest monthly increase occurred in professional and business services which rose by 900, largely due to strength among firms in administrative/support and waste management/remediation services. Compared with June 2005, employment in this supersector has risen by 3,800. Other private sector gains were recorded in trade/transportation/utilities (+800) and other services (+500), which includes automotive repair, personal care services and religious and grant-making organizations.

The largest monthly decline occurred in financial activities, which shed 900 jobs largely due to weakness in the finance and insurance sector. Other monthly losses occurred in construction (-800), information (-700) and leisure and hospitality (-400).

New Jersey's unemployment rate edged down for the second consecutive month, falling to 4.9 percent in June from 5.0 percent in May. During the first half of 2006, the jobless rate has ranged from 4.5 percent to 5.1 percent. The national unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.6 percent in June.

Consumer confidence rebounded in the Middle Atlantic region during June rising by 5.1 percent as consumers' assessment of present economic conditions improved (+5.0%) and their expectations for the next six months were also more positive (+5.4%). The overall index was unchanged compared with the level a year ago.



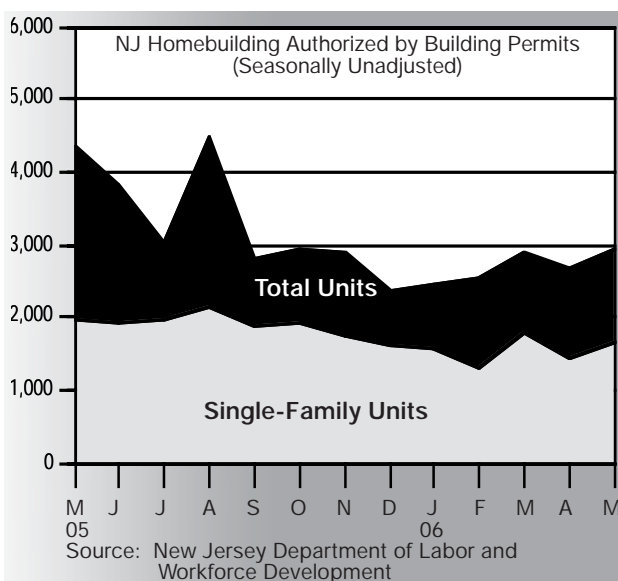
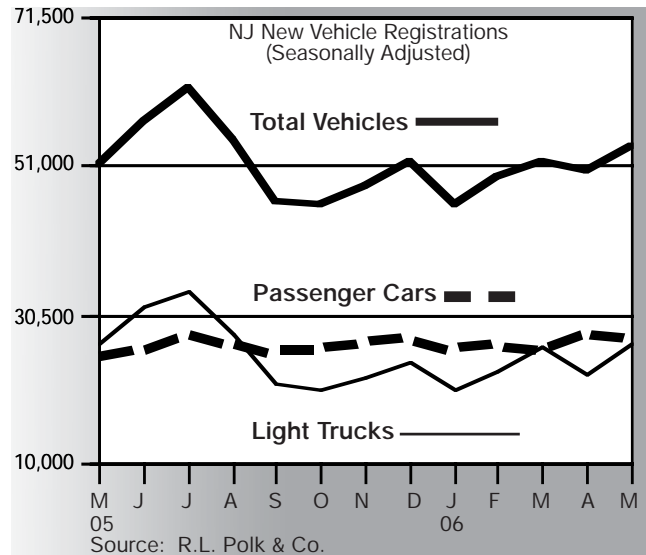
Economic Situation: The State

The number of vehicle registrations increased from April to May by 6.6 percent as an increase in registrations for light trucks/vans (+18.6%) offset a decline in those for passenger cars (-2.9%). Year-to-date auto sales, as measured by vehicle registrations, were running at essentially the same pace in New Jersey as during the first five months of 2005, compared with an increase of 2.3 percent nationally.

According to F.W. Dodge, contracts awarded for future construction in New Jersey rose during the first six months of the year for residential and nonresidential building by 3.3 and 2.3 percent, respectively, compared with the same period a year ago. However, contracts for nonbuilding projects, such as highway and bridge construction, were down by 22.2 percent compared with the first half of 2005, causing total year-to-date contracts to fall by 2.1 percent.

The number of dwelling units authorized by building permits rose from April to May by 9.6 percent, primarily due to an upswing in planned single-family construction (+17.2%). During the first five months of the year, planned homebuilding was down by 17.7 percent compared with the same period a year ago, with declines occurring in both single-family homes (-14.3%) and multi-family units (-33.4%).

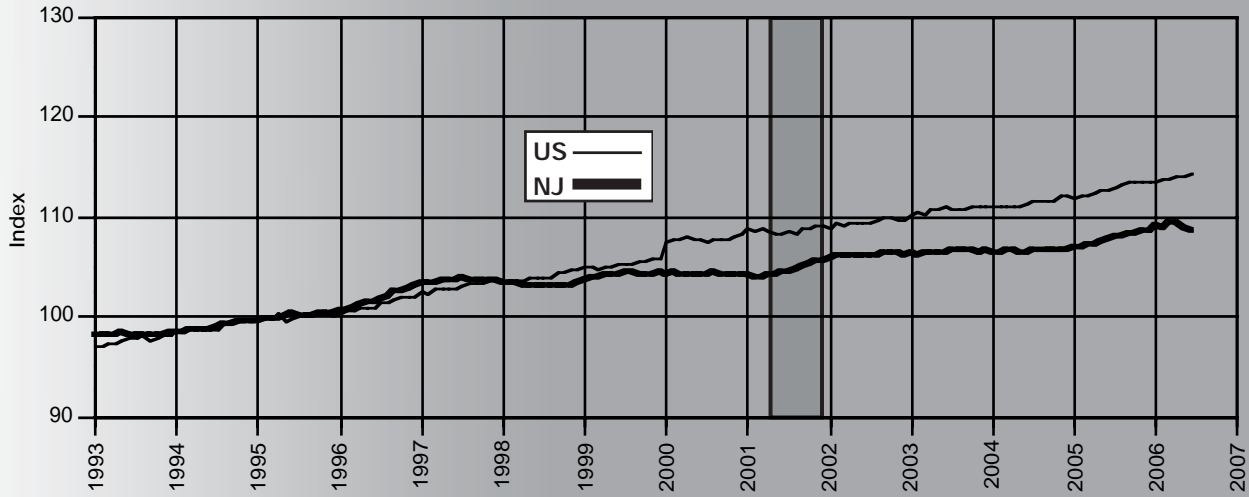
Planned homebuilding in the Northeast region as a whole also increased over the month, rising 6.1 percent, but was down 19.2 percent over the year. The regional housing market has generally been cooling at a faster pace than the nation as housing starts, as well as sales of new and existing homes, have declined more sharply and deeply in the Northeast than nationally.



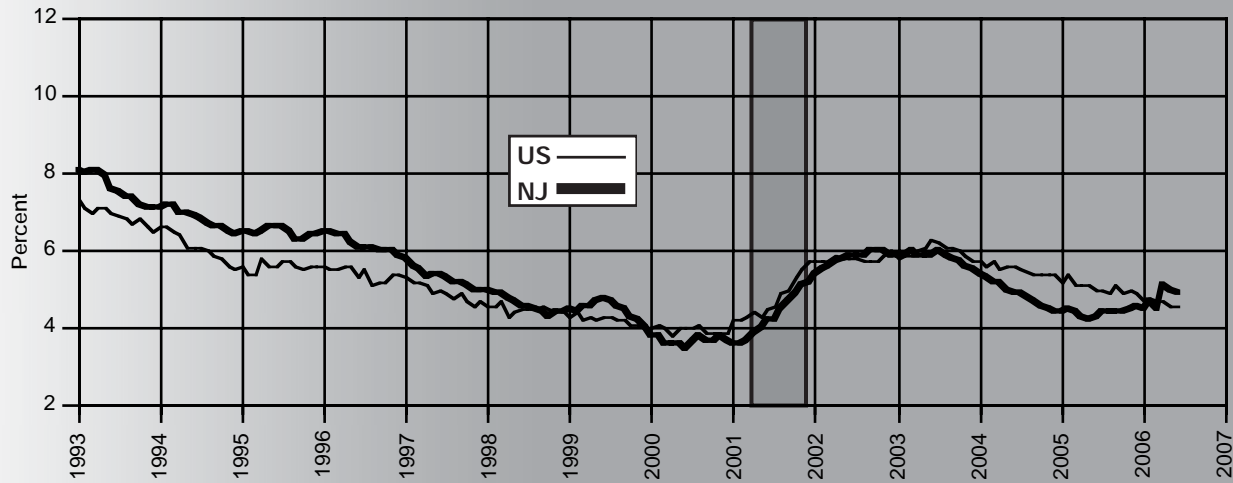
Consumer prices in the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area rose by 0.5 percent, on an unadjusted basis, from May to June, compared with an increase of 0.2 percent nationally. The Consumer Price Index in the Philadelphia-Atlantic City metropolitan area was up by 1.1 percent from April to June (the latest data available), while the national index increased by 0.7 percent during the same period. Compared with a year ago, prices rose by 5.6 percent in the Northern New Jersey-New York area and by 4.4 percent in the Philadelphia-Atlantic City area, while the national index was 4.3 percent higher than in June 2005.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

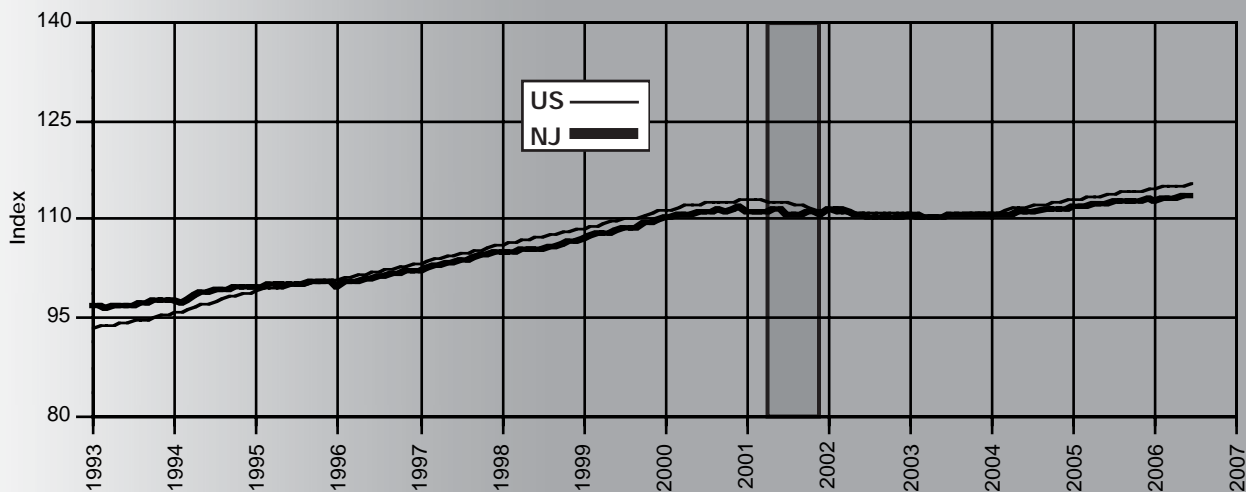
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



Unemployment Rate (%)



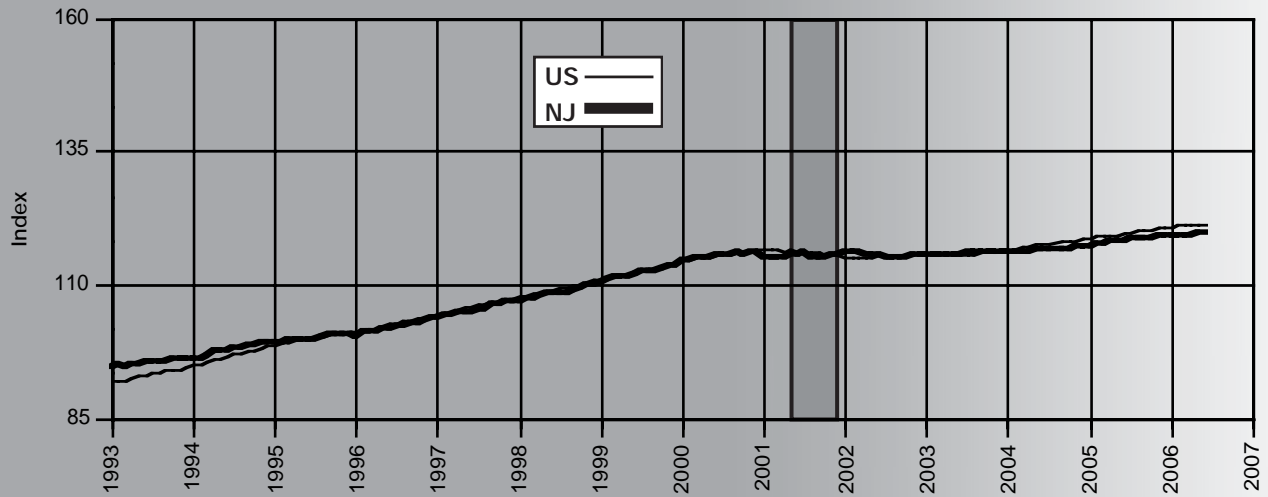
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



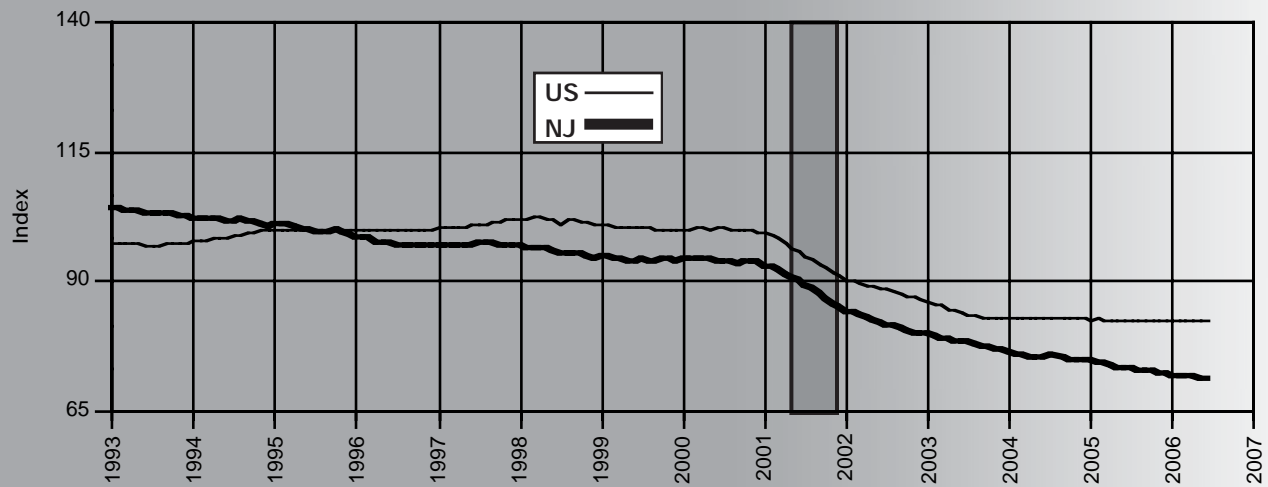
See notes on page 18.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

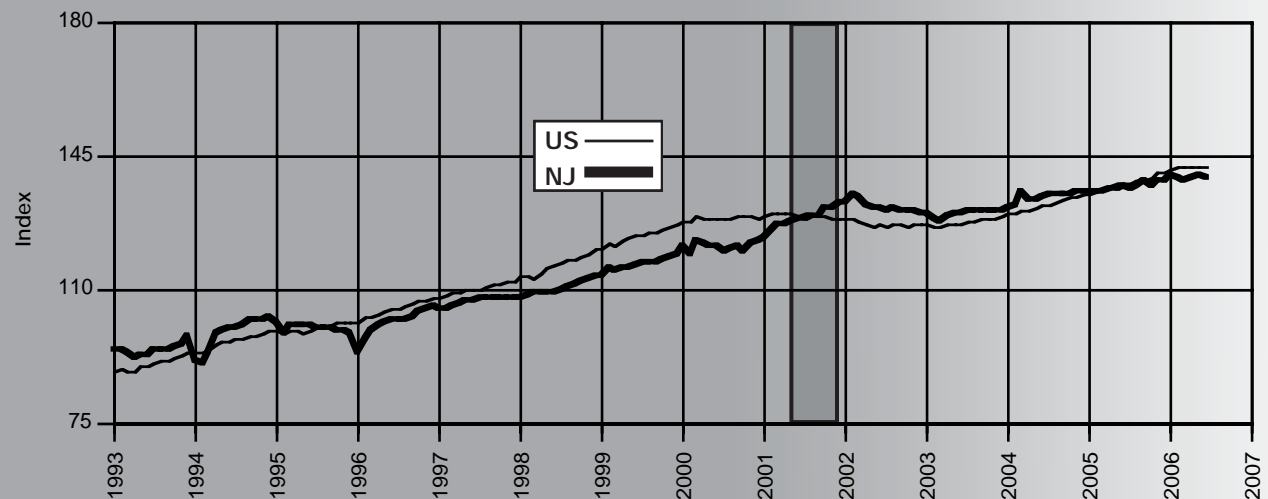
Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



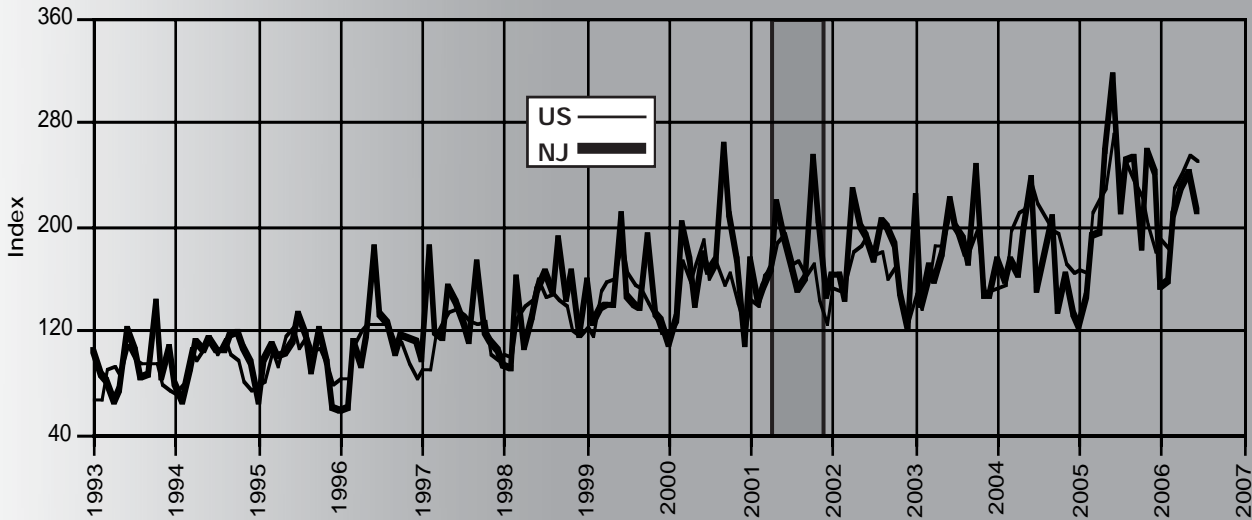
Construction Employment (1995=100)



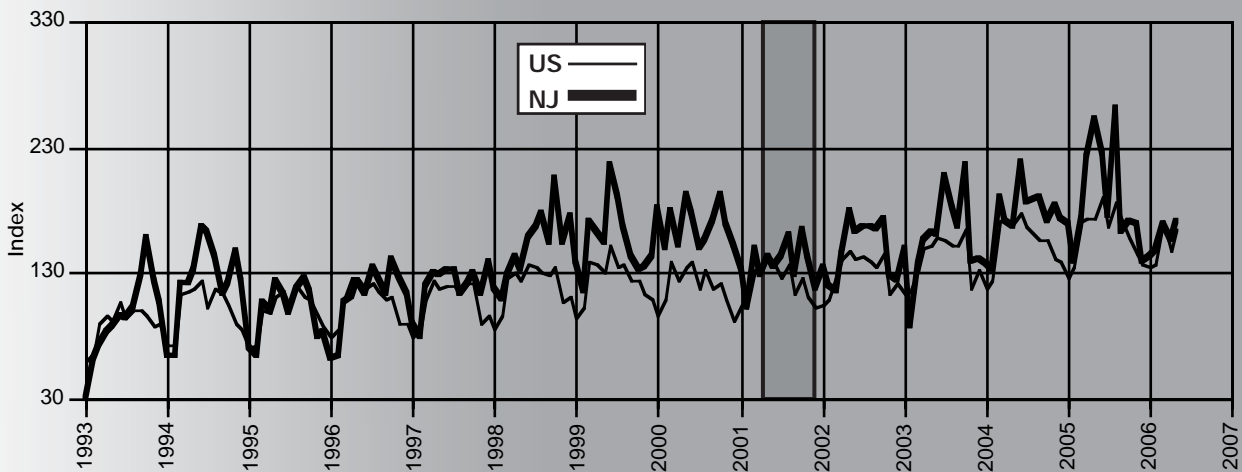
See notes on page 18.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

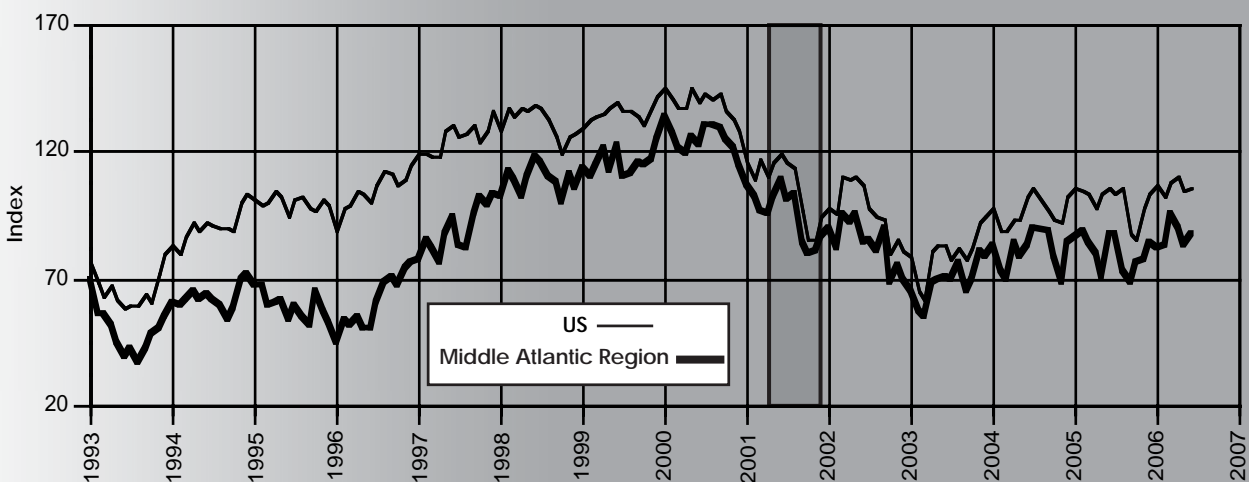
Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.



Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100) - Unadj.



Consumer Confidence Index (1985=100)-Unadj.



Notes: Unemployment rates are not indexed. Use of an index facilitates comparisons. All indexed data have a 1995 base except for the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), which has a 1985 base. All data are seasonally adjusted, except the Middle Atlantic Region CCI, Total Construction Contracts awarded and Dwelling Units Authorized.

2005 Municipal Population Estimates for New Jersey

by Sen-Yuan Wu, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

New Jersey's resident population increased from 8,414,350 on April 1, 2000 to 8,717,925 as of July 1, 2005, according to the US Bureau of the Census. With the exception of Cape May, Essex and Hudson, all other counties in the state gained population during the 2000-2005 period. An analysis of the state's 2005 county population estimates was published in the April 2006 issue of the New Jersey Economic Indicators. This article focuses on the population changes in the state's municipalities during the period of April 2000 to July 2005.

Municipalities with population size 5,000 – 9,999 grew fastest

When grouped by size, municipalities with 5,000-9,999 residents had the highest growth rate (+5.3%) from 2000 to 2005, followed by municipalities with 25,000-49,999 population (+4.2%). Together, these two groups of (203) municipalities accounted for more than 46 percent of the state's 2000-2005 total population growth. Since the 2000 Census, resident population has increased in 402 municipalities and declined in 156 municipalities while eight municipalities in New Jersey experienced no change.

On average, a New Jersey municipality had 14,866 residents in 2000 and 15,403 in 2005, while the median population was 7,998 in 2005, up from 7,660 in 2000.

Approximately 11.4 percent of New Jerseyans resided in the state's six largest municipalities (with 100,000 resident population or more) as of 2005. Between 2000 and 2005, population in these six large municipalities increased by 2.0 percent, slower than the state's average growth (+3.6%).

Between 2004 and 2005, municipalities with 5,000-9,999 residents were still the leader of population growth in New Jersey with a 0.7 percent annual growth rate. The 1,000-4,999 size group (includes 157 municipalities) also grew fast during the 2004-2005 period with a 0.5 percent growth rate.

Table 1

Population Change by Size of Municipality, New Jersey: 2000 — 2005									
Population Size	Number of Municipalities	2005 Population		2000 to 2005 Population Change			2004 to 2005 Population Change		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	% Change	Number	Percent	% Change
Total	566	8,717,925	100.0	303,578	100.0	3.6	32,759	100.0	0.4
100,000 or more	6	997,008	11.4	19,841	6.5	2.0	2,981	9.1	0.3
50,000 - 99,999	27	1,760,302	20.2	51,901	17.1	3.0	3,254	9.9	0.2
25,000 - 49,999	64	2,212,718	25.4	90,116	29.7	4.2	8,904	27.2	0.4
10,000 - 24,999	146	2,287,475	26.2	77,405	25.5	3.5	8,547	26.1	0.4
5,000 - 9,999	139	998,785	11.5	50,607	16.7	5.3	7,004	21.4	0.7
1,000 - 4,999	157	447,053	5.1	13,304	4.4	3.1	2,044	6.2	0.5
Less than 1,000	27	14,584	0.2	404	0.1	2.8	25	0.1	0.2

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Jackson and Lakewood Twps. have largest population gains

Two Ocean County municipalities recorded the largest increases in population. With a net gain of 9,100 residents, Jackson Township led the state's population growth between 2000 and 2005, followed closely by Lakewood Township (+8,500). Lakewood Township, however, had gained more population (+2,200) than any other municipalities during the 2004-2005 year.

Table 2

Municipalities with the Largest Numeric Population Gains: 2000-2005 and 2004-2005

<i>Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Gains: 2000-2005</i>					
Municipality	County	Census Estimates		Change: 00-05	
		4/1/00	7/1/05	Number	Rank
Jackson twp.	Ocean	42,816	51,870	9,054	1
Lakewood twp.	Ocean	60,352	68,834	8,482	2
Newark city	Essex	272,528	280,666	8,138	3
Franklin twp.	Somerset	50,903	58,461	7,558	4
Egg Harbor twp.	Atlantic	30,726	38,093	7,367	5
Monroe twp.	Middlesex	28,005	34,007	6,002	6
Montgomery twp.	Somerset	17,481	22,741	5,260	7
Elizabeth city	Union	120,568	125,809	5,241	8
Barneget twp.	Ocean	15,270	20,308	5,038	9
Dover twp.	Ocean	89,706	94,660	4,954	10

<i>Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Gains: 2004-2005</i>					
Municipality	County	Estimates		Change: 04-05	
		7/1/04	7/1/05	Number	Rank
Lakewood twp.	Ocean	66,641	68,834	2,193	1
Franklin twp.	Somerset	56,576	58,461	1,885	2
West Windsor twp.	Mercer	24,395	25,985	1,590	3
Winslow twp.	Camden	36,016	37,507	1,491	4
Woolwich twp.	Gloucester	6,121	7,563	1,442	5
Monroe twp.	Middlesex	32,568	34,007	1,439	6
Elizabeth city	Union	124,466	125,809	1,343	7
Egg Harbor twp.	Atlantic	36,825	38,093	1,268	8
Bridgeton city	Cumberland	22,705	23,959	1,254	9
Barneget twp.	Ocean	19,171	20,308	1,137	10

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Table 3

Municipalities with the Largest Numeric Population Losses: 2000-2005 and 2004-2005

<i>Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Losses: 2000-2005</i>					
Municipality	County	Census Estimates		Change: 00-05	
		4/1/00	7/1/05	Number	Rank
Union City city	Hudson	67,088	65,128	-1,960	1
Bayonne city	Hudson	61,842	59,987	-1,855	2
Irvington twp.	Essex	60,695	58,876	-1,819	3
Kearny town	Hudson	40,513	38,771	-1,742	4
East Orange city	Essex	69,824	68,190	-1,634	5
Bloomfield twp.	Essex	47,683	46,146	-1,537	6
Lower twp.	Cape May	22,945	21,442	-1,503	7
Belleville twp.	Essex	35,928	34,901	-1,027	8
Montclair twp.	Essex	38,658	37,798	-860	9
West Orange twp.	Essex	45,012	44,230	-782	10

<i>Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Losses: 2004-2005</i>					
Municipality	County	Estimates		Change: 04-05	
		7/1/04	7/1/05	Number	Rank
Union City city	Hudson	66,070	65,128	-942	1
Irvington twp.	Essex	59,561	58,876	-685	2
Bayonne city	Hudson	60,658	59,987	-671	3
Kearny town	Hudson	39,442	38,771	-671	4
East Orange city	Essex	68,782	68,190	-592	5
Paterson city	Passaic	150,418	149,843	-575	6
Bloomfield twp.	Essex	46,693	46,146	-547	7
Trenton city	Mercer	85,164	84,639	-525	8
Lower twp.	Cape May	21,952	21,442	-510	9
West Orange twp.	Essex	44,739	44,230	-509	10

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Another eight New Jersey municipalities had numeric growth of 5,000 or more from 2000 to 2005. With the exception of Newark City and Elizabeth City, they were all suburban townships located mostly in the state's coastal and central counties (i.e., Ocean Atlantic, Middlesex and Somerset counties). Together, these 10 municipalities accounted for more than 22 percent of the state's total population gains. Newark and Elizabeth have enjoyed moderately steady population growth since the 2000 Census due largely to the revival of residential construction activities in selected urbanized areas.

Four of these top ten municipalities were no longer on the top ten numeric growth list during the most recent one-year (2004-2005) period. Instead, Mercer County's West Windsor Township, Camden County's Winslow Township, Gloucester County's Woolwich Township and Cumberland County's Bridgeton City emerged as the leaders of population growth between 2004 and 2005 in New Jersey although they did not make the top 10 list for the entire 2000-2005 period.

Eight municipalities have declines of 1,000 or more

Eight New Jersey municipalities experienced population declines of 1,000 or more between 2000 and 2005. They consisted of four municipalities in Essex County, three in Hudson County, and one in Cape May County. Together with two additional Essex County townships, they rounded out the state's list of top ten municipalities with the largest population declines.

Hudson County's Union City lost more residents (-2,000) than any other municipality in New Jersey during the 2000-2005 period, followed by Bayonne City of the same county (-1,900). The net loss of housing units was mainly responsible for most of these municipalities' population declines.

The majority of the state's top ten municipalities with the largest population declines for the 2004-2005 period was similar to the 2000-2005 list. Only two municipalities (Essex County's Belleville and Montclair townships) were no longer on the list while Paterson City and Trenton City newly joined this large declining group after 2004.

Woolwich Twp. has more than doubled its population size

With a 149.4 percent rate of growth, Woolwich Township in Gloucester County was the fastest growing municipality in New Jersey from 2000 to 2005. Lebanon Borough's (Hunterdon County) 64.2 percent was the second highest rate of growth.

Resident population grew by at least 28 percent in ten New Jersey municipalities during the first half of this decade. These top ten fast growing municipalities were scattered in seven counties: two each in Burlington, Gloucester and Warren counties, and one each in Hunterdon, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset counties.

Woolwich Township and Lebanon Borough were also the state's fastest growing municipalities (+23.6% and +12.0%, respectively) in the 2004-2005 period. However, six of the 2000-2005's ten fastest growing municipalities were no longer the growth leaders during the recent one year (2004-2005) period. They were replaced by these new fast growing municipalities: Burlington County's Delanco Township, Salem County's Pilesgrove Township, Mercer County's West Windsor Township, Middlesex County's Cranbury Township, Cumberland County's Bridgeton City and Ocean County's Tuckerton Borough.

Table 4

Municipalities with the Highest Rate of Population Growth: 2000-2005 and 2004-2005

<i>Top 10 Fastest Growing Municipalities: 2000 - 2005</i>					
<i>Municipality</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Census 4/1/00</i>	<i>Estimates 7/1/05</i>	<i>Change: 00-05 Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Woolwich twp.	Gloucester	3,032	7,563	149.4	1
Lebanon borough	Hunterdon	1,065	1,749	64.2	2
Mansfield twp.	Burlington	5,090	7,921	55.6	3
Upper Freehold twp.	Monmouth	4,282	6,638	55.0	4
Hainseport twp.	Burlington	4,126	6,117	48.3	5
Lopatcong twp.	Warren	5,765	8,246	43.0	6
Barnegat twp.	Ocean	15,270	20,308	33.0	7
White twp.	Warren	4,245	5,626	32.5	8
Montgomery twp.	Somerset	17,841	22,741	30.1	9
Harrison twp.	Gloucester	8,788	11,301	28.6	10
<i>Top 10 Fastest Growing Municipalities: 2004 - 2005</i>					
<i>Municipality</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Census 7/1/04</i>	<i>Estimates 7/1/05</i>	<i>Change: 04-05 Percent</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Woolwich twp.	Gloucester	6,121	7,563	23.6	1
Lebanon borough	Hunterdon	1,561	1,749	12.0	2
Upper Freehold twp.	Monmouth	6,179	6,638	7.4	3
Delanco twp.	Burlington	3,693	3,965	7.4	4
Pilesgrove twp.	Salem	4,123	4,410	7.0	5
West Windsor twp.	Mercer	24,395	25,985	6.5	6
Cranbury twp.	Middlesex	3,720	3,947	6.1	7
Barnegat twp.	Ocean	19,171	20,308	5.9	8
Bridgeton city	Cumberland	22,705	23,959	5.5	9
Tuckerton borough	Ocean	3,599	3,780	5.0	10

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Eight municipalities in New Jersey had net population declines of more than five percent from 2000 to 2005. They included seven municipalities in Cape May County and one in Monmouth County. Cape May County's West Wildwood borough had the steepest rate of decline (-7.8%) in the state. Resident population declined in these Cape May County

municipalities due mainly to the natural decreases (more deaths than births) and net out-migration (fewer people moved in from abroad and other counties than moved out).

Table 5

Municipalities with the Highest Rate of Population Decline: 2000-2005 and 2004-2005

Top 10 Fastest Declining Municipalities: 2000 - 2005

Municipality	County	Census	Estimates	Change: 00-05	
		4/1/00	7/1/05	Percent	Rank
West Wildwood borough	Cape May	448	413	-7.8	1
Cape May city	Cape May	4,034	3,760	-6.8	2
Lower twp.	Cape May	22,945	21,442	-6.6	3
Dennis twp.	Cape May	6,492	6,079	-6.4	4
Highlands borough	Monmouth	5,318	4,998	-6.0	5
Stone Harbor borough	Cape May	1,128	1,062	-5.9	6
Woodbine borough	Cape May	2,716	2,569	-5.4	7
West Cape May borough	Cape May	1,095	1,038	-5.2	8
East Newark borough	Hudson	2,377	2,262	-4.8	9
Kearny town	Hudson	40,513	38,771	-4.3	10

Top 10 Fastest Declining Municipalities: 2004 - 2005

Municipality	County	Census	Estimates	Change: 04-05	
		7/1/04	7/1/05	Percent	Rank
West Cape May borough	Cape May	1,064	1,038	-2.4	1
Lower twp.	Cape May	21,952	21,442	-2.3	2
Cape May city	Cape May	3,845	3,760	-2.2	3
Upper twp.	Cape May	11,948	11,696	-2.1	4
Dennis twp.	Cape May	6,207	6,079	-2.1	5
Stone Harbor borough	Hudson	1,084	1,062	-2.0	6
Weehawken twp.	Hudson	13,176	12,933	-1.8	7
East Newark borough	Hudson	2,304	2,262	-1.8	8
Kearny town	Hudson	39,442	38,771	-1.7	9
Woodbine borough	Cape May	2,610	2,569	-1.6	10

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Monmouth County's Highlands Borough (-6.0%) was the only municipality outside Cape May County to experience a more than five percent population decline in 2000-2005. Following these major declining towns, Hudson County's East Newark Borough (-4.8%) and Kearny Town (-4.3%) rounded out the state's top ten rapid declining municipalities.

West Wildwood Borough had slowed its population decline in recent years, and did not make the list of the state's 2004-2005 top ten rapid declining municipalities. Cape May County's West Cape May Borough had the highest one-year rate of population decline (-2.4%) between 2004 and 2005. The state's ten rapid declining municipalities for the 2004-2005 period include seven municipalities in Cape May County and three municipalities in Hudson County.

Newark is still the state's most populous city

With 280,666 residents, Newark City's most populous status in the state remained unchallenged as of 2005. Newark ranked 65th among the nation's 254 incorporated places with populations of 100,000 or more. Hudson County's Jersey City (ranked 72nd nationally), Passaic County's Paterson City (ranked 150th nationally) and Union County's Elizabeth City (ranked 186th nationally) also had more than 100,000 residents in 2005.

Middlesex County's Woodbridge and Edison Townships, Ocean County's Dover Township, Mercer County's Hamilton Township and Trenton City, and Camden County's Camden City made up the rest of the state's ten most populous municipalities list. These ten municipalities have been the most populous in the state since the 2000 Census. However, their share of the state's total population declined somewhat to 15.4 percent in 2005, from 15.7 percent in 2000.

Nationally, New York City continued to be the most populous place with 8,143,197 residents as of 2005. Another eight incorporated places in the nation had one million or

more population in 2005. Among the nation's largest 254 incorporated places, 72 experienced population declines from 2000 to 2005 while 182 gained population. Gilbert Town (Arizona) was the fastest growing place (+58.1%) while Cincinnati City (Ohio) had the highest rate (-6.8%) of population decline.

The state's least populated municipality—Teterboro Borough (in Bergen County)—had 18 residents in 2005, unchanged from its 2000 Census count. Three more municipalities had less than 100 residents: Camden County's Pine Valley Borough (population: 22) and Tavistock Borough (population: 24), and Sussex County's Walpack Township (population: 41).

With 1,175 persons per square mile as of 2005, New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the nation. The 2005 population density in New Jersey ranged from two persons per square mile in Sussex County's Walpack Township to more than 56,000 persons per square mile in Hudson County's Guttenberg Town. The state's seven most densely populated municipalities

Table 6

**Most and Least Populous Municipalities
New Jersey: 2000-2005**

Top 10 Most Populous Municipalities: 2000 - 2005

Municipality	County	Census Estimates		Rank	
		4/1/00	7/1/05	2004	2005
Newark city	Essex	272,528	280,666	1	1
Jersey City city	Hudson	240,055	239,614	2	2
Paterson city	Passaic	149,222	149,843	3	3
Elizabeth city	Union	120,568	125,809	4	4
Woodbridge twp.	Middlesex	97,203	100,577	6	5
Edison twp.	Middlesex	97,591	100,499	5	6
Dover twp.	Ocean	89,706	94,660	7	7
Hamilton twp.	Mercer	87,109	89,993	8	8
Trenton city	Mercer	85,397	84,639	9	9
Camden city	Camden	79,904	80,010	10	10

Top 10 Least Populous Municipalities: 2004 - 2005

Municipality	County	Census Estimates		Rank	
		7/1/04	7/1/05	2000	2005
Teterboro borough	Bergen	18	18	1	1
Pine Valley borough	Camden	20	22	2	2
Tavistock borough	Camden	24	24	3	3
Walpack twp.	Sussex	41	41	4	4
Cape May Point borough	Cape May	241	236	5	5
Loch Arbour village	Monmouth	280	275	6	6
Harvey Cedars borough	Ocean	359	386	7	7
Rockleigh borough	Bergen	391	395	8	8
West Wildwood borough	Cape May	448	413	11	9
Millstone borough	Somerset	410	431	9	10

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

(with at least 20,000 persons per square mile) included five in Hudson County, and one each in Bergen and Passaic counties.

Six New Jersey municipalities still had less than 25 persons per square mile as of 2005. They include three municipalities in Burlington County, and one each in Bergen, Camden and Sussex counties.

Table 7

**Most and Least Densely Populated
Municipalities, New Jersey: 2000 & 2005**

Most Densely Populated Municipalities: 2000 & 2005

Municipality	County	Persons per square mile		Rank	
		2000	2005	2000	2005
Guttenberg town	Hudson	56,012	56,416	1	1
Union City city	Hudson	52,978	51,430	2	2
West New York town	Hudson	44,995	45,879	3	3
Hoboken city	Hudson	30,239	31,276	4	4
Cliffside Park borough	Bergen	23,848	23,877	6	5
East Newark borough	Hudson	23,330	22,201	5	6
Passaic city	Passaic	21,805	21,958	7	7

Least Densely Populated Municipalities: 2004 & 2005

Municipality	County	Persons per square mile		Rank	
		2000	2005	2000	2005
Pine Valley borough	Camden	21	23	561	561
Bass River twp.	Burlington	20	21	562	562
Teterboro borough	Bergen	16	16	563	563
Woodland twp.	Burlington	13	14	564	564
Washington twp.	Burlington	6	6	565	565
Walpack twp.	Sussex	2	2	566	566

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

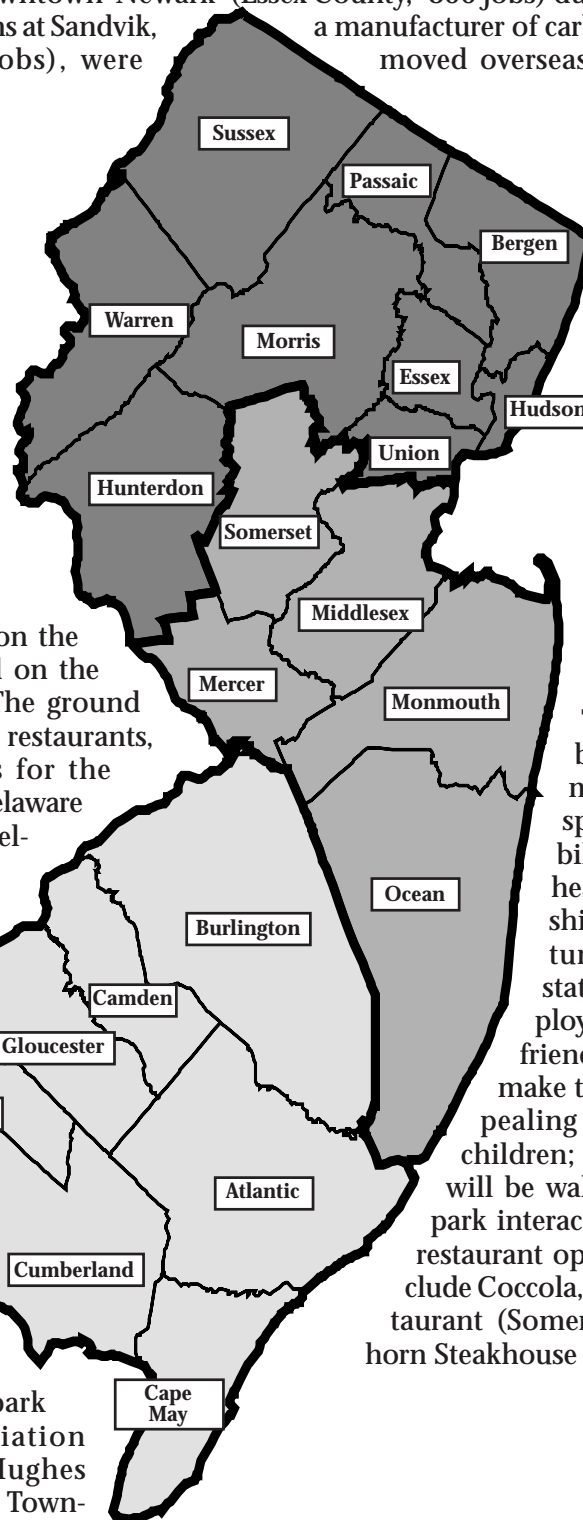
Data Availability

The 2000-2005 subcounty population estimates for New Jersey, including population density data, are available online at the Labor Planning and Analysis Web site <http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra>. For information regarding population estimates for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P. O. Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388, Telephone: 609-292-0076, e-mail: sywu@dol.state.nj.us.

Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

Northern Region

Job growth continued at Newark Liberty International Airport with the addition of more than 600 jobs at Continental Airlines and over 100 entry-level jobs by the Council for Airport Jobs. IDT Corp. closed its calling center in downtown Newark (Essex County, -300 jobs) due to a significant drop in customer activity while operations at Sandvik, a manufacturer of carbide cutting tools in Fair Lawn (Bergen County, -110 jobs), were moved overseas by its Swedish parent company.



Southern Region

Construction began in June on the Ferry Terminal Building located on the City of Camden's waterfront. The ground floor of the building will have restaurants, shops and boarding facilities for the RiverLink ferry that crosses the Delaware River to Penns Landing in Philadelphia. The upper floors of the 11-story building are expected to contain 86 condominiums and an office for Patriot Susquehanna Bank that will relocate from Evesham Twp. (Burlington County) with 70 to 100 jobs. The project is slated for completion in late 2007. Atlantic County plans to conduct a feasibility study for a 55-acre aviation technology research park planned for the Federal Aviation Administration's William J Hughes Technical Center in Egg Harbor Township. An Applebee's restaurant opened in Pennsville (Salem County) in June with 130 jobs.

Central Region

Mercer County has been experiencing a building boom along the Route 130 corridor, especially in Hamilton Twp. where demand has been high for both commercial and residential space. AAA, the automobile club, is building a new headquarters in the township. Six Flags Great Adventure (Jackson Twp.), the state's largest summer employer, is instituting a family-friendly formula intending to make the theme park more appealing to families with small children; employees in costumes will be walking around the theme park interacting with children. New restaurant openings in the region include Coccola, an American-Italian restaurant (Somerset County) and Longhorn Steakhouse (Mercer County).

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2005						2006						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	153.7	152.5	153.3	153.7	154.3	156.0	155.6	154.0	154.2	154.9	155.0	155.7	156.1
Total Private Sector	130.3	129.3	129.6	129.9	130.6	132.3	131.8	129.7	130.1	130.6	130.5	131.2	131.6
Government	23.4	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	659.5	657.3	656.5	655.1	655.7	656.4	656.5	655.8	657.1	656.2	656.6	657.4	655.5
Total Private Sector	579.2	576.9	576.3	575.3	576.1	576.3	576.4	575.7	577.0	576.1	576.4	577.0	574.8
Government	80.3	80.4	80.2	79.8	79.6	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.2	80.4	80.7
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Total Nonfarm	536.3	536.9	538.5	538.7	538.9	540.1	540.8	536.5	538.4	535.9	541.4	543.3	543.7
Total Private Sector	448.8	448.7	450.0	450.9	450.8	452.2	452.8	449.5	451.2	449.3	454.4	456.2	455.6
Government	87.5	88.2	88.5	87.8	88.1	87.9	88.0	87.0	87.2	86.6	87.0	87.1	88.1
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1020.1	1020.8	1022.3	1022.9	1025.0	1026.3	1028.2	1024.4	1025.5	1026.8	1036.4	1036.2	1037.1
Total Private Sector	871.8	870.9	871.9	872.0	874.3	875.4	877.0	876.2	876.7	877.4	886.8	887.1	888.4
Government	148.3	149.9	150.4	150.9	150.7	150.9	151.2	148.2	148.8	149.4	149.6	149.1	148.7
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	246.8	243.6	243.4	243.5	244.2	244.4	244.7	247.5	247.7	247.9	246.4	247.1	246.1
Total Private Sector	205.9	203.9	203.6	203.7	204.5	204.6	204.8	206.2	206.7	206.7	205.2	205.8	205.1
Government	40.9	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.9	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.0
Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1025.0	1038.7	1034.0	1024.5	1024.3	1023.9	1023.2	1022.3	1020.9	1020.7	1021.1	1021.7	1020.4
Total Private Sector	864.8	863.4	862.0	861.0	860.7	860.2	859.6	857.8	857.1	857.0	857.9	858.0	858.5
Government	160.2	175.3	172.0	163.5	163.6	163.7	163.6	164.5	163.8	163.7	163.2	163.7	161.9
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Total Nonfarm	44.2	45.4	45.7	45.9	46.2	46.1	46.4	44.3	44.2	44.9	44.8	45.2	46.1
Total Private Sector	35.1	35.6	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.7	36.1	34.6	34.6	35.2	35.1	35.6	36.5
Government	9.1	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Total Nonfarm	23.6	24.3	24.3	24.1	25.0	25.2	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.7
Total Private Sector	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.2	20.4	20.6	19.4	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.8
Government	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	235.9	236.6	237.4	237.6	238.1	238.9	239.5	238.7	238.5	239.8	240.0	240.3	241.6
Total Private Sector	169.5	170.1	170.5	170.6	170.9	171.4	171.8	170.3	169.9	170.9	171.1	171.4	172.3
Government	66.4	66.5	66.9	67.0	67.2	67.5	67.7	68.4	68.6	68.9	68.9	68.9	69.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	63.3	64.0	64.0	64.3	63.8	64.3	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.0	63.7
Total Private Sector	48.0	48.6	48.9	49.3	48.8	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.4	49.5	49.3	48.9	48.5
Government	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2005					2006							
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<u>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</u>													
Labor Force	137.8	137.7	138.4	138.4	138.6	138.8	138.9	139.1	139.6	141.2	141.1	141.0	140.3
Employment	130.9	130.6	131.3	131.1	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.6	131.7	133.6	132.4	132.4	132.1
Unemployment Volume	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.8
<u>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)</u>													
Labor Force	704.8	706.8	707.3	709.8	710.4	711.0	712.2	709.6	708.5	713.8	710.2	708.8	707.5
Employment	675.8	677.2	677.5	679.5	681.1	679.6	680.3	678.1	675.9	682.8	675.2	674.2	674.4
Unemployment Volume	29.0	29.5	29.8	30.2	29.2	31.5	31.8	31.5	32.6	31.0	35.0	34.6	33.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.7
<u>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)</u>													
Labor Force	651.6	655.2	657.8	658.8	657.8	659.0	660.5	659.2	659.5	661.9	664.5	664.4	663.5
Employment	624.8	627.5	629.9	630.2	630.1	628.7	630.0	630.0	629.4	633.4	630.9	631.6	631.2
Unemployment Volume	26.8	27.7	27.9	28.6	27.7	30.3	30.4	29.2	30.1	28.5	33.6	32.8	32.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.9	4.9
<u>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)</u>													
Labor Force	1,171.2	1,174.1	1,178.5	1,181.3	1,186.0	1,185.7	1,186.6	1,189.2	1,185.6	1,193.9	1,196.2	1,191.4	1,190.0
Employment	1,125.2	1,127.5	1,131.4	1,133.3	1,139.0	1,135.4	1,136.2	1,140.1	1,134.1	1,145.2	1,139.0	1,136.4	1,137.2
Unemployment Volume	46.1	46.6	47.0	48.0	47.0	50.3	50.5	49.1	51.5	48.7	57.2	55.0	52.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.4
<u>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</u>													
Labor Force	290.3	291.3	291.5	292.3	292.4	292.3	292.4	292.6	292.3	294.4	293.1	292.6	291.3
Employment	274.9	275.3	275.4	276.1	276.9	276.0	276.1	276.5	275.3	278.0	275.0	274.5	274.3
Unemployment Volume	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	17.0	16.4	18.1	18.1	17.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.8
<u>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)</u>													
Labor Force	1,054.9	1,058.4	1,058.9	1,060.4	1,060.6	1,060.9	1,061.4	1,065.4	1,062.8	1,066.7	1,064.9	1,060.0	1,059.1
Employment	1,009.4	1,012.0	1,012.4	1,013.2	1,014.8	1,011.9	1,011.9	1,015.4	1,011.2	1,017.5	1,009.3	1,005.4	1,006.9
Unemployment Volume	45.5	46.4	46.5	47.2	45.8	49.0	49.5	50.0	51.6	49.2	55.6	54.6	52.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.2	4.9
<u>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</u>													
Labor Force	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.7	59.1	59.7	58.9	58.8	59.2	59.8	59.2
Employment	54.9	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.8	54.8	55.1	55.8	55.1	55.0	54.7	55.4	54.9
Unemployment Volume	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.4	7.3
<u>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</u>													
Labor Force	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.0	31.9	32.0	31.8
Employment	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.9	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.1
Unemployment Volume	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.3
<u>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</u>													
Labor Force	194.1	195.3	196.2	196.4	196.9	197.2	197.4	198.0	197.4	198.8	199.2	198.6	199.1
Employment	187.0	188.1	188.8	188.8	189.4	189.1	189.3	190.0	189.2	190.9	190.0	189.7	190.3
Unemployment Volume	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	9.2	8.9	8.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4
<u>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</u>													
Labor Force	70.6	70.8	71.9	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.6	72.0	71.9	71.8	71.7	72.0	70.9
Employment	66.5	66.5	67.2	67.1	67.3	67.1	66.7	67.2	66.9	66.8	66.5	66.7	65.9
Unemployment Volume	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.1

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Statistical Section
and
Notes

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,359.2	4,369.9	4,356.8	4,373.9	4,350.2	4,390.6	4,450.4	4,481.8
Feb	4,370.9	4,368.8	4,361.0	4,376.3	4,376.8	4,399.5	4,454.2	4,479.1
Mar	4,368.5	4,372.2	4,367.5	4,378.1	4,385.7	4,404.6	4,482.1	4,496.7
Apr	4,365.5	4,371.2	4,359.9	4,381.9	4,387.1	4,408.7	4,474.1	4,501.8
May	4,363.2	4,371.8	4,357.3	4,375.4	4,405.3	4,415.4	4,466.8	4,478.5
Jun	4,424.8	4,370.8	4,420.5	4,376.3	4,465.1	4,428.2	4,515.1	4,466.7
Jul	4,428.5	4,380.1	4,449.9	4,381.3	4,502.2	4,437.2		
Aug	4,384.3	4,378.8	4,406.6	4,382.5	4,475.3	4,444.7		
Sep	4,337.1	4,379.6	4,345.4	4,381.2	4,428.1	4,448.8		
Oct	4,361.2	4,377.6	4,370.2	4,380.8	4,456.8	4,456.5		
Nov	4,368.7	4,376.0	4,383.8	4,384.0	4,464.6	4,463.3		
Dec	4,364.5	4,379.8	4,377.5	4,384.8	4,467.2	4,467.0		

2. Resident Employment (000)

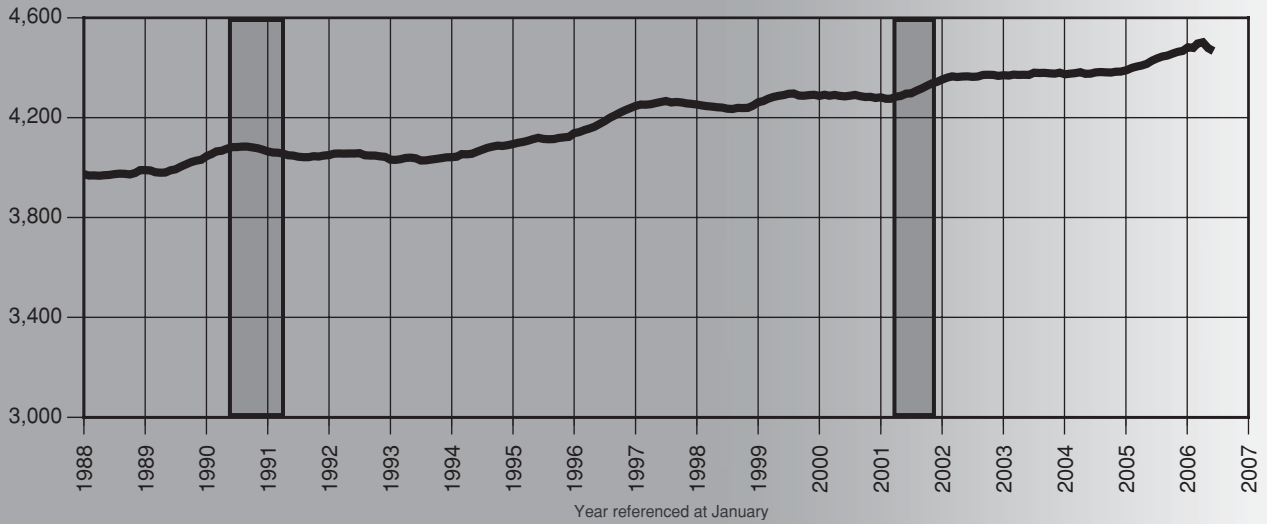
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,077.7	4,112.9	4,096.9	4,137.6	4,142.3	4,198.8	4,226.0	4,280.0
Feb	4,093.5	4,109.6	4,112.9	4,142.9	4,158.2	4,203.7	4,224.5	4,270.4
Mar	4,099.4	4,108.9	4,121.9	4,149.8	4,180.5	4,210.4	4,266.7	4,293.7
Apr	4,115.4	4,111.5	4,142.0	4,152.8	4,208.6	4,220.5	4,253.1	4,270.5
May	4,112.0	4,113.7	4,147.8	4,157.2	4,226.0	4,228.0	4,251.1	4,255.5
Jun	4,150.7	4,110.8	4,197.9	4,161.7	4,273.0	4,237.8	4,293.5	4,248.2
Jul	4,143.3	4,116.4	4,210.2	4,165.7	4,287.3	4,243.8		
Aug	4,133.1	4,120.6	4,203.3	4,171.1	4,286.8	4,247.9		
Sep	4,093.0	4,123.9	4,153.8	4,174.5	4,242.1	4,253.7		
Oct	4,127.2	4,128.8	4,184.4	4,179.0	4,279.4	4,261.0		
Nov	4,139.7	4,133.0	4,202.0	4,187.4	4,272.0	4,262.3		
Dec	4,144.3	4,139.1	4,200.1	4,193.6	4,275.0	4,263.2		

3. Unemployment (000)

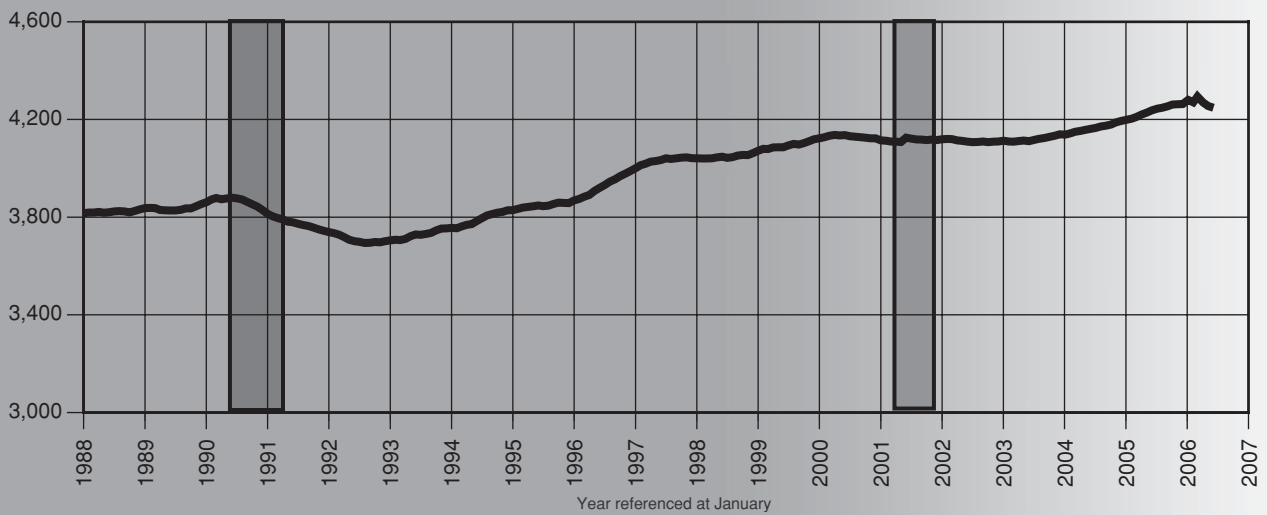
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	281.6	257.1	259.9	236.3	207.9	191.7	224.4	201.8
Feb	277.4	259.2	248.2	233.4	218.6	195.8	229.7	208.7
Mar	269.2	263.2	245.5	228.3	205.2	194.1	215.4	203.0
Apr	250.1	259.7	217.9	229.1	178.5	188.2	221.0	231.3
May	251.2	258.2	209.5	218.2	179.4	187.4	215.7	223.0
Jun	274.1	260.0	222.6	214.5	192.1	190.3	221.6	218.5
Jul	285.2	263.7	239.7	215.6	215.0	193.5		
Aug	251.2	258.3	203.3	211.5	188.5	196.8		
Sep	244.1	255.7	191.6	206.7	186.0	195.1		
Oct	234.0	248.8	185.7	201.8	177.4	195.5		
Nov	229.0	242.9	181.9	196.6	192.6	201.1		
Dec	220.2	240.7	177.4	191.2	192.2	203.8		

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

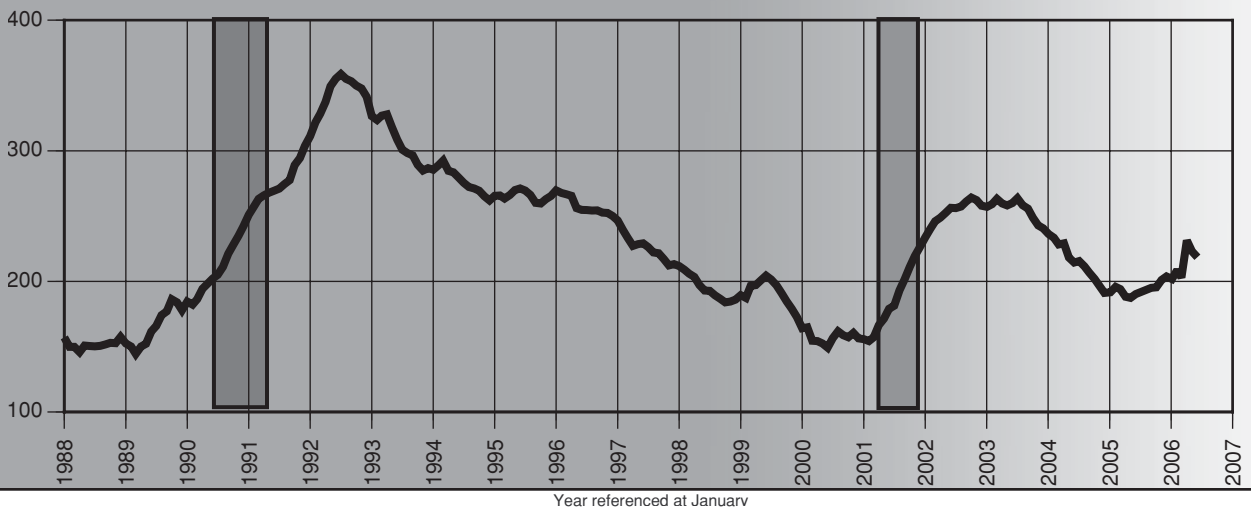
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	66.1	66.3	65.6	65.9	65.2	65.8	66.3	66.8
Feb	66.2	66.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	65.9	66.3	66.7
Mar	66.2	66.2	65.7	65.9	65.7	66.0	66.7	66.9
Apr	66.1	66.2	65.6	65.9	65.7	66.0	66.5	66.9
May	66.0	66.1	65.5	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.4	66.5
Jun	66.9	66.1	66.4	65.8	66.8	66.3	67.0	66.3
Jul	66.9	66.2	66.9	65.8	67.4	66.4		
Aug	66.2	66.1	66.2	65.8	66.9	66.4		
Sep	65.5	66.1	65.2	65.8	66.1	66.5		
Oct	65.8	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.5	66.5		
Nov	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.7	66.6	66.6		
Dec	65.8	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.6	66.6		

5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)

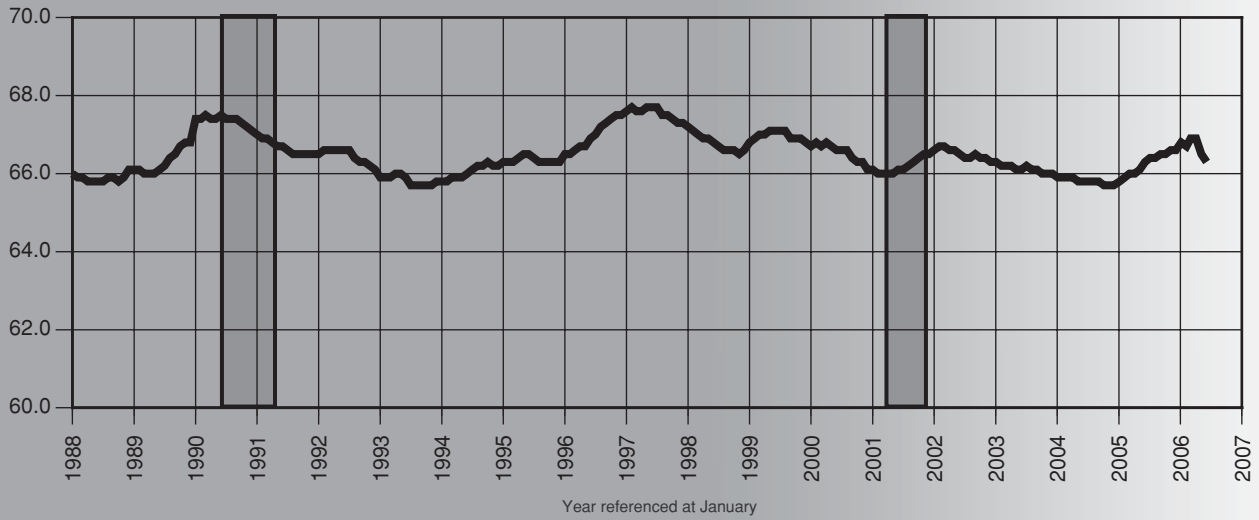
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61.8	62.4	61.7	62.3	62.1	62.9	62.9	63.7
Feb	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.4	62.3	63.0	62.9	63.6
Mar	62.1	62.2	62.0	62.5	62.6	63.1	63.5	63.9
Apr	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.5	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.5
May	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.2
Jun	62.7	62.1	63.1	62.6	63.9	63.4	63.7	63.1
Jul	62.6	62.2	63.3	62.6	64.1	63.5		
Aug	62.4	62.2	63.1	62.6	64.1	63.5		
Sep	61.8	62.2	62.3	62.7	63.4	63.5		
Oct	62.2	62.3	62.8	62.7	63.9	63.6		
Nov	62.4	62.3	63.0	62.8	63.7	63.6		
Dec	62.4	62.4	63.0	62.9	63.7	63.5		

6. Unemployment Rate (%)

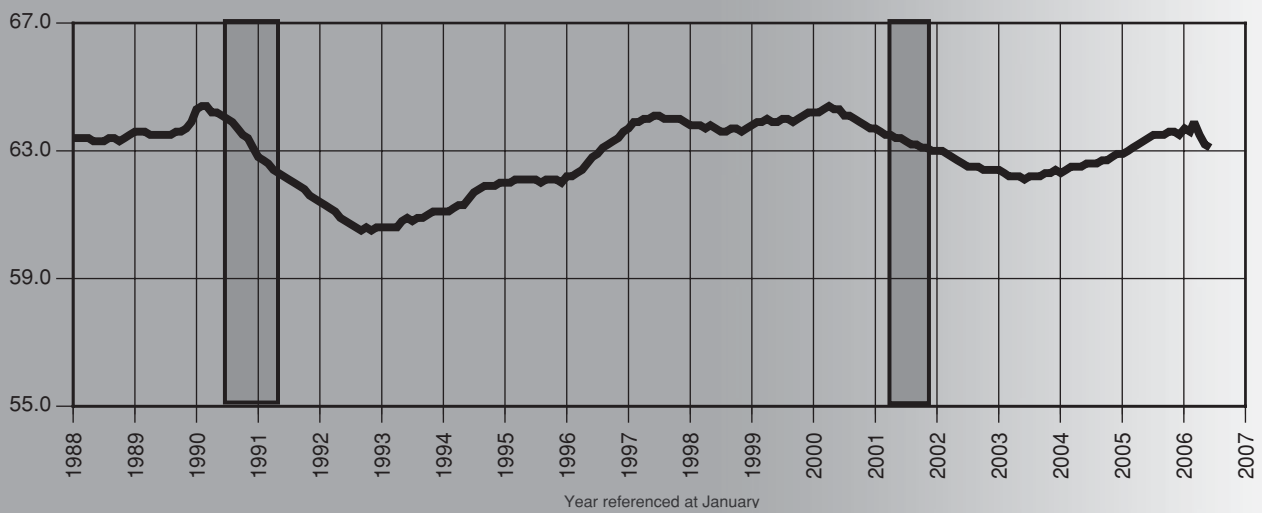
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.5
Feb	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.7
Mar	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.5
Apr	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.1
May	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0
Jun	6.2	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.9
Jul	6.4	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.4		
Aug	5.7	5.9	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.4		
Sep	5.6	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4		
Oct	5.4	5.7	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.4		
Nov	5.2	5.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5		
Dec	5.0	5.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6		

Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

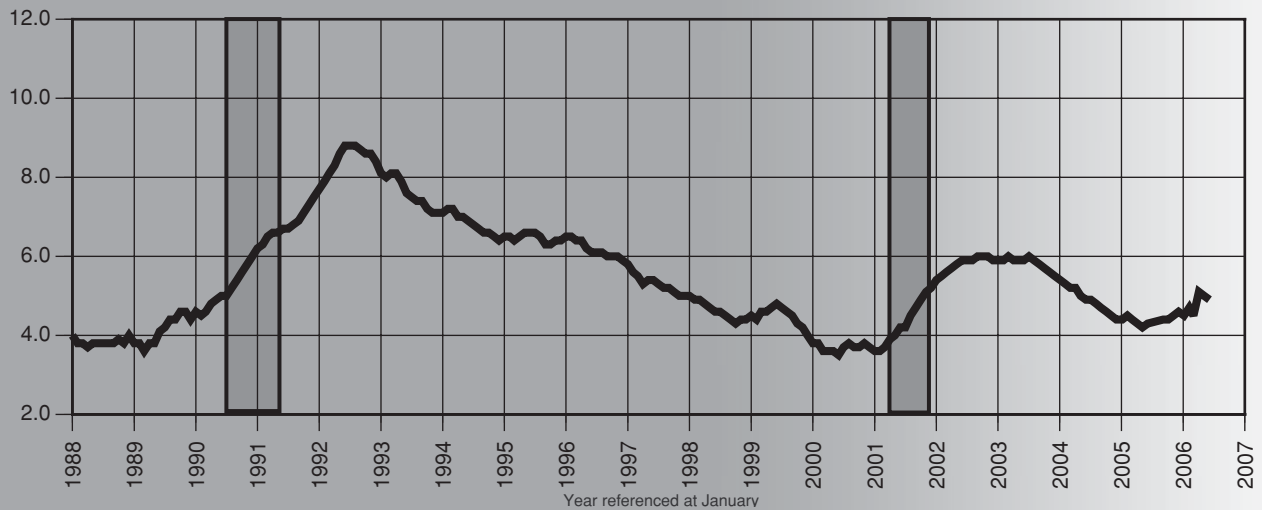
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,908.0	3,981.3	3,905.8	3,980.3	3,946.0	4,022.1	3,997.3	4,062.0
Feb	3,898.5	3,969.5	3,907.6	3,980.9	3,951.3	4,026.5	3,999.3	4,065.4
Mar	3,922.2	3,965.9	3,944.2	3,991.1	3,975.3	4,024.1	4,027.5	4,068.7
Apr	3,956.5	3,968.5	3,969.9	3,982.9	4,024.8	4,038.3	4,063.3	4,074.1
May	3,993.1	3,974.5	4,014.9	3,996.7	4,057.4	4,039.6	4,097.2 R	4,081.4 R
Jun	4,032.1	3,969.5	4,063.0	3,999.4	4,111.9	4,047.5	4,142.3	4,082.2
Jul	4,003.2	3,985.3	4,023.0	4,004.4	4,070.8	4,051.1		
Aug	3,986.4	3,985.1	4,005.1	4,003.5	4,053.5	4,051.3		
Sep	3,991.5	3,984.4	4,014.9	4,006.9	4,056.7	4,059.4		
Oct	4,006.7	3,987.9	4,026.9	4,006.3	4,076.3	4,056.7		
Nov	4,019.9	3,985.7	4,050.2	4,014.5	4,092.7	4,061.7		
Dec	4,027.9	3,983.6	4,064.0	4,018.5	4,101.5	4,064.5		

8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

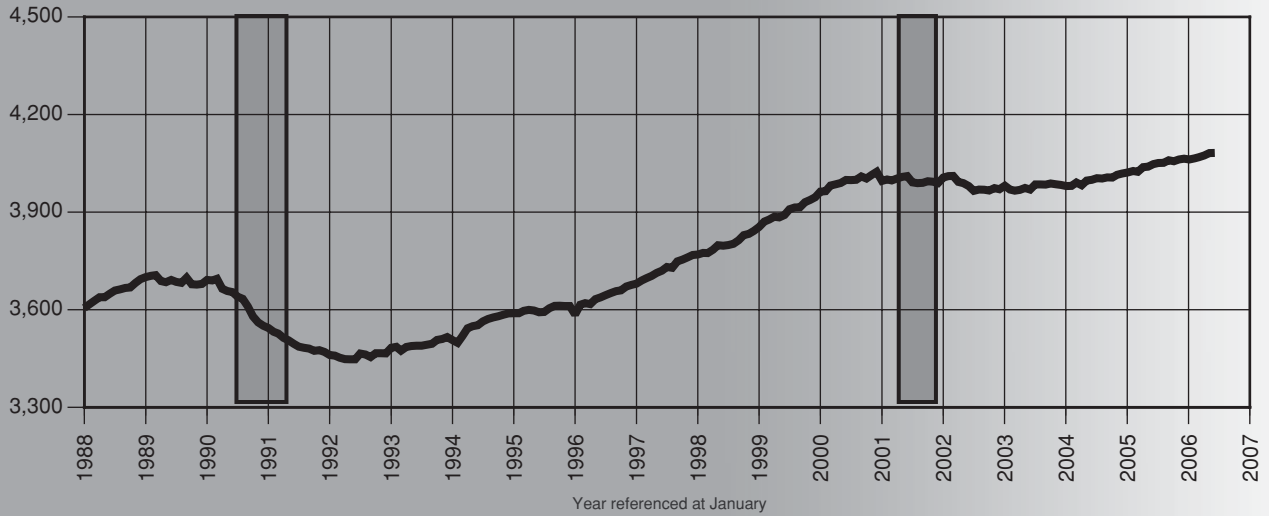
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,291.6	3,363.4	3,281.0	3,353.7	3,309.8	3383.7	3,352.8	3,417.1
Feb	3,271.1	3,350.8	3,271.3	3,353.5	3,302.7	3387.0	3,373.7	3,418.6
Mar	3,291.4	3,346.6	3,303.1	3,361.3	3,325.3	3385.0	3,370.3	3,421.7
Apr	3,325.1	3,347.6	3,329.6	3,353.2	3,372.9	3397.4	3,404.6	3,426.3
May	3,362.4	3,351.7	3,375.4	3,365.0	3,409.1	3398.8	3,441.8 R	3,434.0
Jun	3,402.2	3,347.2	3,422.0	3,366.4	3,461.4	3405.2	3,485.5	3,433.4
Jul	3,403.9	3,362.0	3,414.1	3,370.7	3,453.1	3408.5		
Aug	3,401.0	3,363.1	3,406.7	3,367.6	3,446.2	3407.8		
Sep	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,391.5	3,369.3	3,429.3	3414.6		
Oct	3,375.9	3,363.9	3,381.9	3,368.6	3,425.8	3413.9		
Nov	3,382.9	3,361.2	3,399.4	3,376.4	3,437.3	3419.3		
Dec	3,391.8	3,359.0	3,412.6	3,379.2	3,446.9	3422.1		

9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

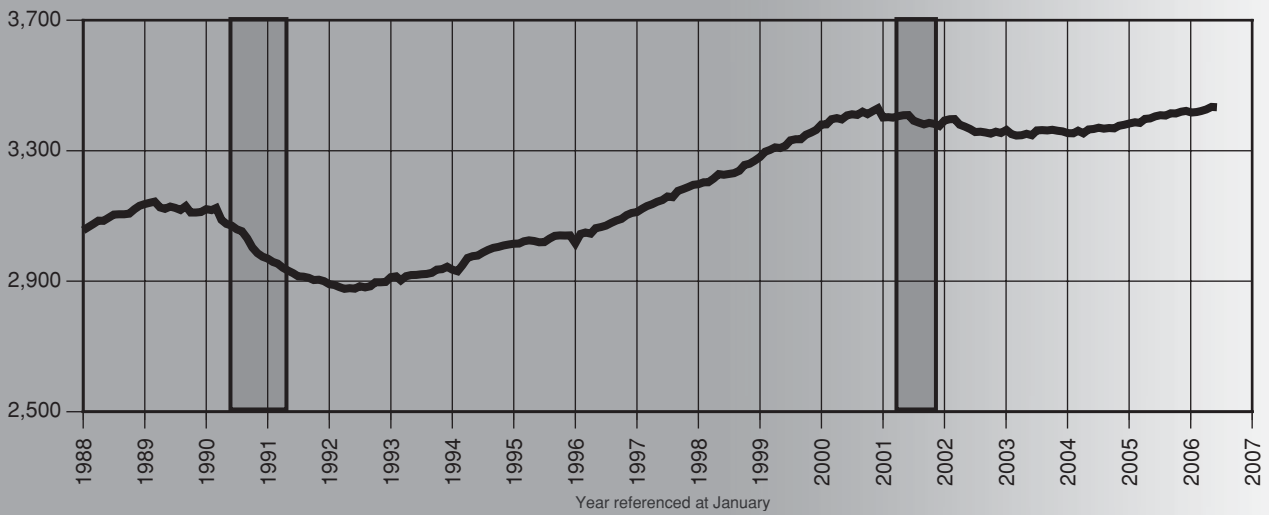
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	149.1	160.0	151.0	162.3	155.4	167.3	160.9	172.3
Feb	144.3	158.4	148.0	163.2	151.4	167.3	157.1	171.6
Mar	147.1	158.0	154.9	167.2	154.7	167.4	160.5	171.1
Apr	157.1	159.3	162.4	164.7	165.9	168.3	168.9	171.9
May	162.9	160.4	167.8	165.2	171.4	168.6	174.1 R	172.7 R
Jun	165.8	160.6	171.4	165.9	174.5	168.7	177.4	171.9
Jul	168.2	161.6	173.4	166.2	175.5	168.2		
Aug	169.1	161.4	174.7	166.4	176.7	168.8		
Sep	167.8	161.4	173.9	166.9	177.0	170.8		
Oct	167.1	161.2	173.0	166.9	174.7	169.5		
Nov	165.3	161.1	171.2	167.0	174.5	170.5		
Dec	162.0	160.9	169.0	167.8	172.6	171.0		

Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

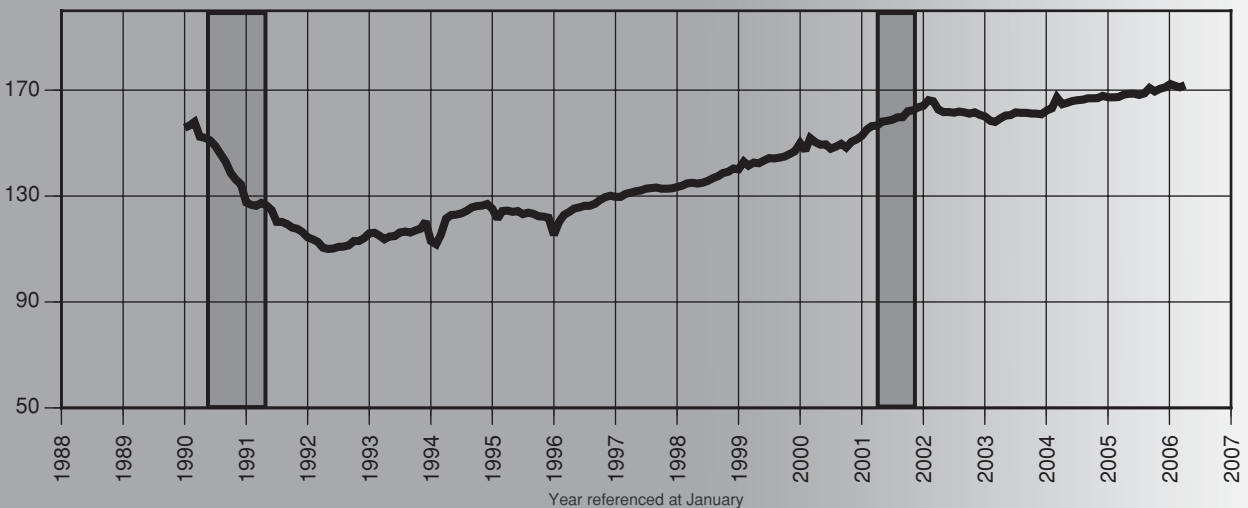
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)*



* Due to the conversion of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), data before 1990 are unavailable for this sector.

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	353.2	357.8 R	338.1	342.3	330.8	334.8	319.4	322.0
Feb	352.6	355.7	338.0	340.9	331.2	334.0	319.1	321.4
Mar	352.4	353.7	338.9	340.0	332.2	333.2	319.9	321.4
Apr	352.4	353.2	337.6	338.6	329.2	330.3	319.7	321.0
May	352.8	351.9	339.2	338.5	329.6	329.1	319.6 R	319.8 R
Jun	354.0	350.6	341.4	338.3	331.1	328.2	321.8	320.0
Jul	348.8	350.3	338.8	340.1	327.3	328.1		
Aug	349.6	348.8	338.5	337.6	327.7	327.2		
Sep	349.6	347.2	339.2	336.9	328.3	327.2		
Oct	346.9	346.3	336.5	335.9	327.4	326.0		
Nov	346.3	345.2	336.1	335.1	326.4	324.2		
Dec	346.3	344.4	336.2	334.3	324.9	323.2		

11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)

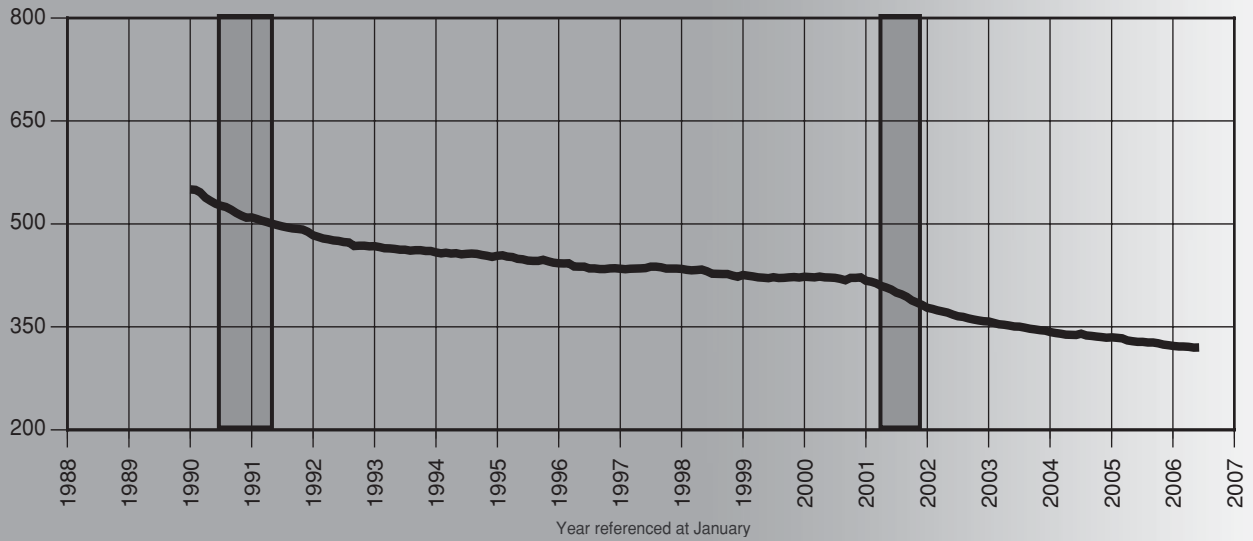
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	873.8	879.2	866.8	872.6	870.8	876.9	874.7	877.5
Feb	863.9	878.5	859.3	874.0	862.3	877.2	866.1	879.2
Mar	865.2	876.8	863.2	874.8	864.9	876.6	869.4	880.0
Apr	867.1	876.3	860.7	870.1	870.6	880.2	872.9	880.2
May	873.7	876.8	872.4	875.2	878.6	881.2	881.2 R	884.4 R
Jun	881.0	874.8	882.2	875.8	888.7	882.2	890.4	885.2
Jul	871.0	875.6	871.0	875.5	882.4	885.0		
Aug	869.0	875.0	869.5	875.5	879.5	883.2		
Sep	873.5	875.9	872.0	874.3	881.9	886.0		
Oct	880.1	876.7	879.7	876.0	888.8	885.9		
Nov	891.5	874.7	893.2	876.3	899.6	885.5		
Dec	904.4	873.8	906.5	875.9	910.6	884.9		

12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

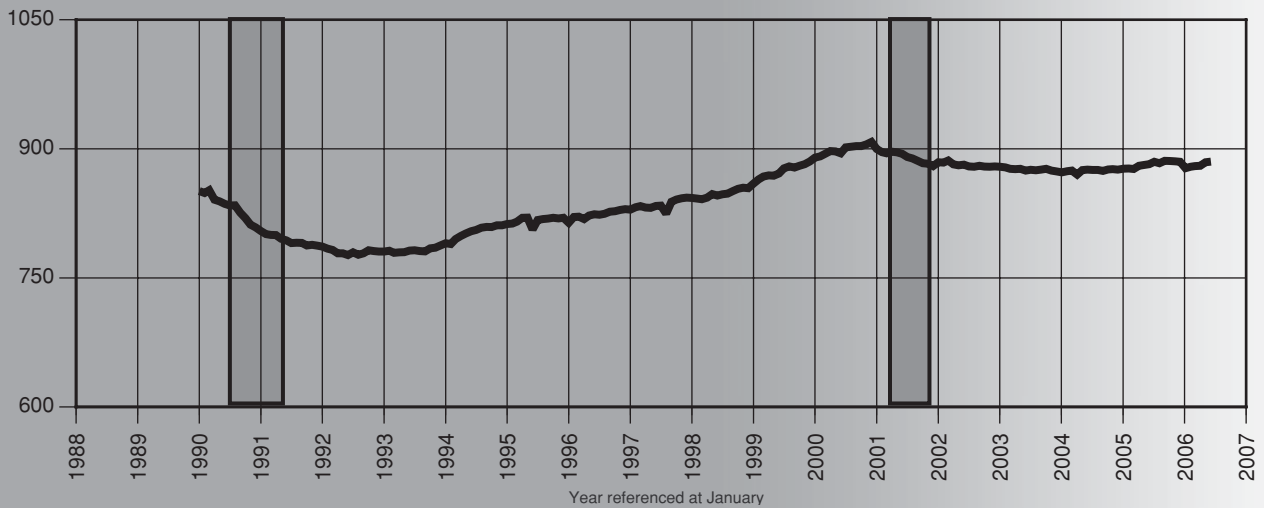
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	102.8	103.3	100.1	100.6	96.7	97.1	96.3	97.5
Feb	102.4	103.0	98.7	99.3	96.4	97.0	95.9	96.8
Mar	102.8	102.4	99.6	99.3	97.0	96.7	96.5	96.8
Apr	102.0	102.6	98.2	98.7	96.2	96.8	95.1	95.5
May	102.1	102.2	98.0	98.2	96.5	96.7	95.2	95.0
Jun	102.5	101.9	97.9	97.3	97.7	97.2	95.2	94.3
Jul	102.3	102.3	97.3	97.3	97.8	97.5		
Aug	102.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	97.6	97.3		
Sep	101.0	101.2	96.2	96.5	97.0	96.9		
Oct	101.1	101.5	96.9	97.2	97.1	97.1		
Nov	101.4	101.1	97.5	97.1	97.8	97.2		
Dec	101.2	100.3	97.9	97.1	97.4	97.1		

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

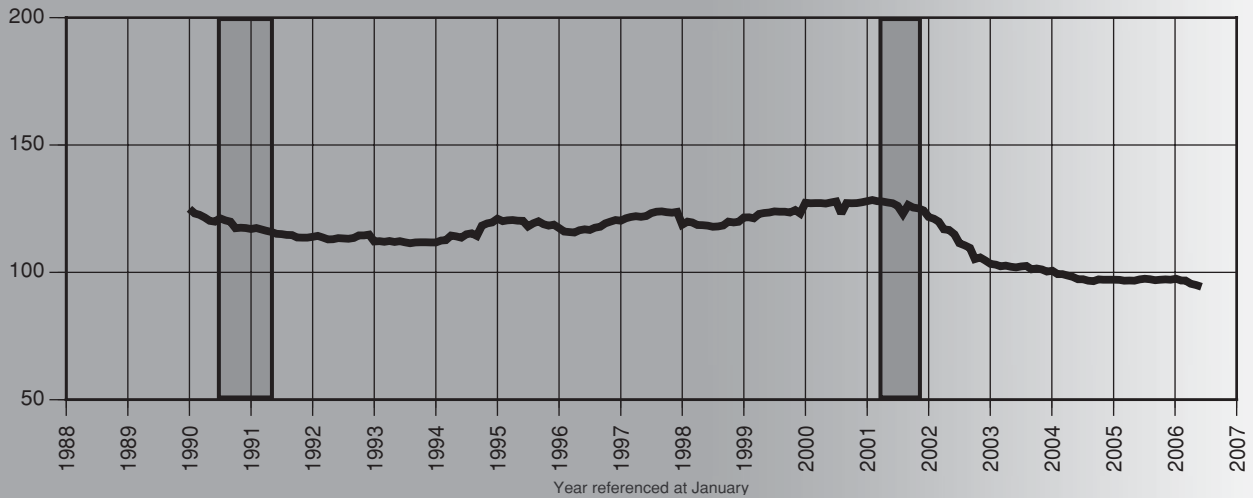
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)*



11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)*



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)*



* Due to the conversion of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), data before 1990 are unavailable for this sector.

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	274.5	276.9	273.1	275.5	275.8	278.2	282.2	284.2
Feb	273.8	276.8	272.7	275.8	275.1	278.2	281.3	283.0
Mar	274.3	276.9	273.6	276.2	275.9	278.5	281.3	283.0
Apr	274.0	275.4	275.6	277.0	277.2	278.6	282.6	284.0
May	275.0	275.3	276.9	277.3	278.4	278.8	283.8 R	284.3 R
Jun	278.2	275.8	279.5	277.0	281.7	279.2	285.7	283.4
Jul	279.5	275.7	280.9	277.2	284.1	281.3		
Aug	279.6	276.3	280.4	277.1	284.3	281.8		
Sep	276.9	276.3	277.0	276.5	281.8	282.0		
Oct	276.3	276.6	277.2	277.4	281.8	282.2		
Nov	276.1	276.4	277.7	277.8	282.5	282.7		
Dec	275.8	275.6	278.1	277.9	283.8	283.3		

14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

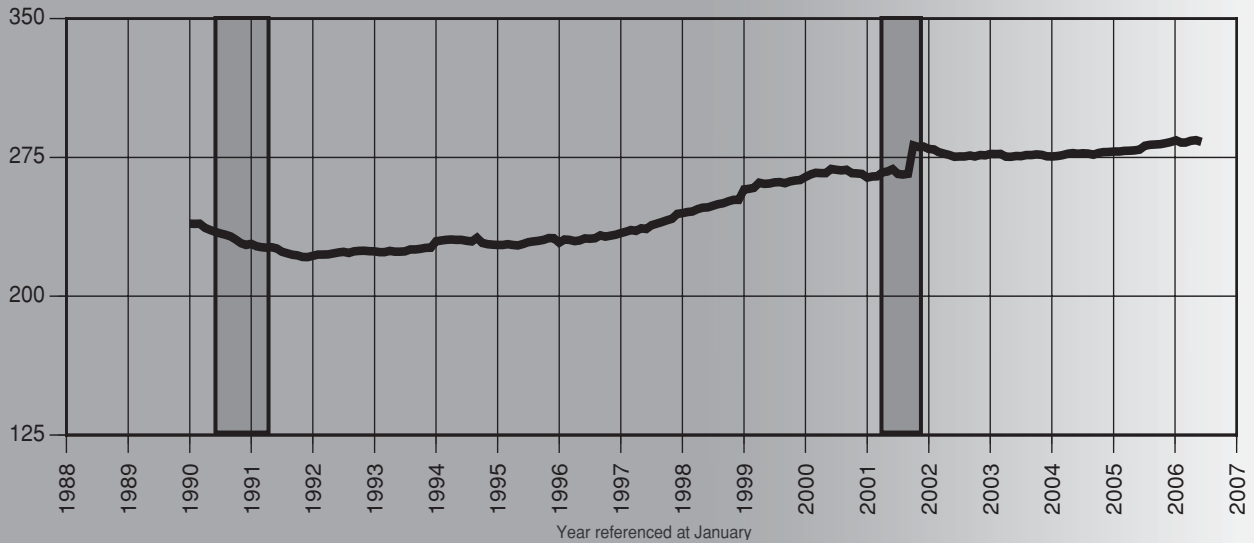
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	562.2	579.0	564.0	581.2	570.0	587.6	578.8	595.4
Feb	559.0	575.4	562.7	579.9	571.5	589.5	580.8	595.9
Mar	565.2	573.6	572.1	581.5	577.0	587.2	589.2	595.1
Apr	572.0	572.7	582.0	582.8	593.2	594.0	598.9	599.0
May	575.1	574.2	585.3	584.6	594.5	594.0	601.6	599.5
Jun	581.0	572.9	592.1	584.0	604.8	596.6	608.5	600.4
Jul	585.4	578.6	592.1	585.0	602.3	595.5		
Aug	589.1	580.2	593.0	583.9	603.6	595.0		
Sep	587.6	581.6	591.5	585.3	601.9	595.8		
Oct	586.8	582.3	592.3	587.3	598.7	595.9		
Nov	586.8	582.1	593.9	588.4	600.2	598.0		
Dec	587.6	583.6	592.8	588.4	597.9	596.8		

15. Education & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

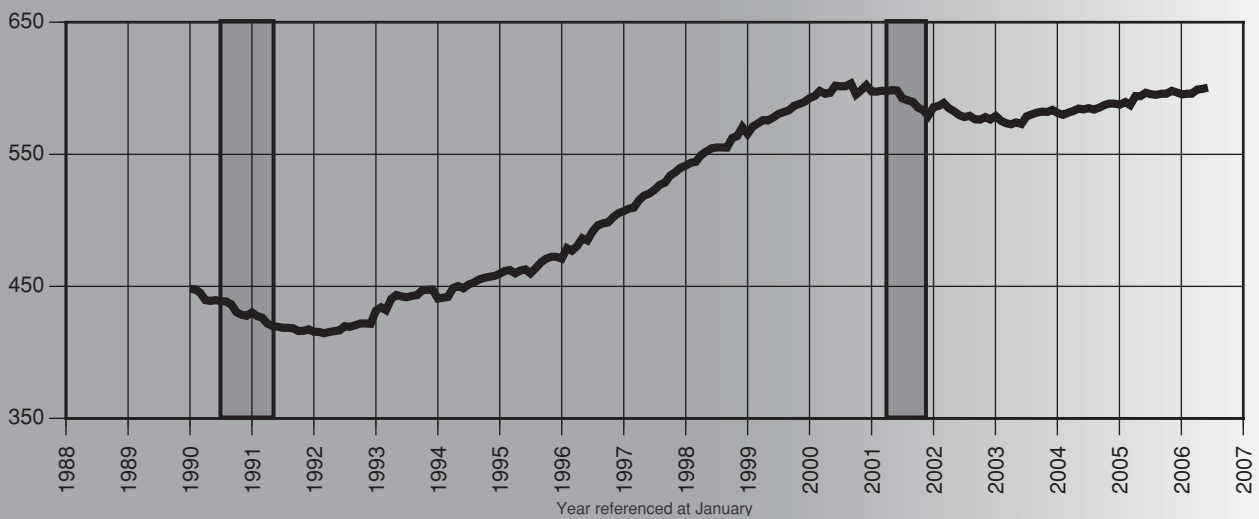
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	532.3	536.0	537.4	541.1	549.3	553.0	564.5	566.9
Feb	532.5	533.6	539.9	541.1	552.9	554.2	567.1	567.4
Mar	536.2	535.6	543.6	543.0	555.3	554.7	570.6	568.9
Apr	537.3	535.9	544.5	543.3	556.7	555.7	571.6	569.5
May	540.9	537.1	548.9	544.9	560.9	556.8	574.3 R	571.9 R
Jun	540.2	537.2	549.6	546.5	560.5	557.3	574.3	571.8
Jul	536.5	539.6	543.2	546.3	555.1	558.8		
Aug	531.8	538.8	540.1	547.2	552.3	559.6		
Sep	537.3	540.1	545.6	548.4	557.5	560.8		
Oct	541.6	540.4	552.5	551.2	562.7	560.8		
Nov	544.1	540.5	554.7	551.0	566.7	563.7		
Dec	544.8	540.7	556.4	552.3	569.3	565.9		

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

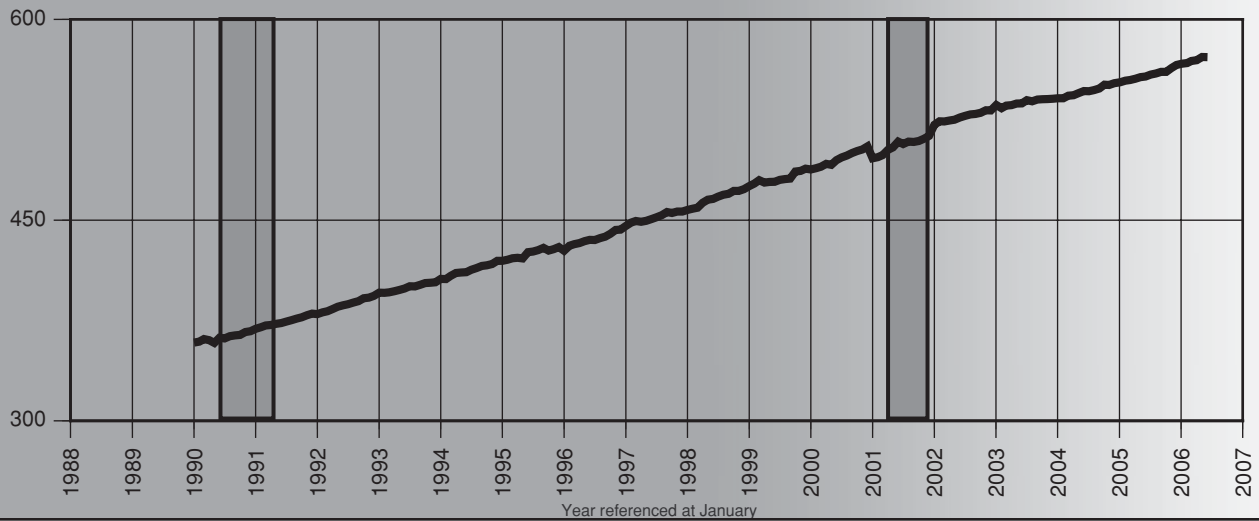
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)*



14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)*



15. Education & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)*



* Due to the conversion of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), data before 1990 are unavailable for this sector.

Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	293.7	318.0	298.1	322.5	305.1	329.7	317.7	341.2
Feb	292.7	316.8	299.2	323.8	305.3	330.2	317.5	341.9
Mar	297.3	316.9	303.5	323.7	311.3	331.8	323.3	344.0
Apr	310.3	318.9	314.0	323.0	323.9	333.1	333.7	343.4
May	325.8	320.3	330.3	325.1	338.2	333.2	349.4 R	344.4 R
Jun	342.8	319.3	349.5	325.8	359.1	335.2	367.7	344.0
Jul	354.8	324.3	358.5	327.5	365.4	334.4		
Aug	352.9	325.4	355.3	327.4	362.2	334.7		
Sep	334.9	323.2	340.5	328.6	345.1	335.1		
Oct	321.0	323.6	318.1	320.7	335.2	336.7		
Nov	316.2	324.7	319.3	327.7	329.9	337.7		
Dec	314.0	324.1	319.5	329.4	329.9	339.5		

17. Consumer Price Index — (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)

(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	181.7	194.7	*	185.2	199.9	*	190.7	208.1	*	198.3	215.9	*
Feb	183.1	196.2	182.0	186.2	201.1	191.4	191.8	208.9	200.1	198.7	216.4	209.0
Mar	184.2	197.1	*	187.4	203.4	*	193.3	212.4	*	199.8	218.2	*
Apr	183.8	196.7	183.1	188.0	204.0	194.8	194.6	212.5	203.3	201.5	220.2	211.6
May	183.5	196.8	*	189.1	204.4	*	194.4	211.4	*	202.5	221.6	*
Jun	183.7	196.9	189.7	189.7	206.0	198.0	194.5	210.7	204.8	202.9	222.6	213.9
Jul	183.9	197.7	*	189.4	205.5	*	195.4	212.5	*			
Aug	184.6	199.1	191.1	189.5	205.7	199.1	196.4	214.1	206.6			
Sep	185.2	199.6	*	189.9	205.9	*	198.8	215.8	*			
Oct	185.0	200.0	190.3	190.9	207.3	200.2	199.2	216.6	207.5			
Nov	184.5	199.4	*	191.0	207.2	*	197.6	215.3	*			
Dec	184.3	199.3	189.0	190.3	206.8	197.8	196.8	214.2	204.9			

18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

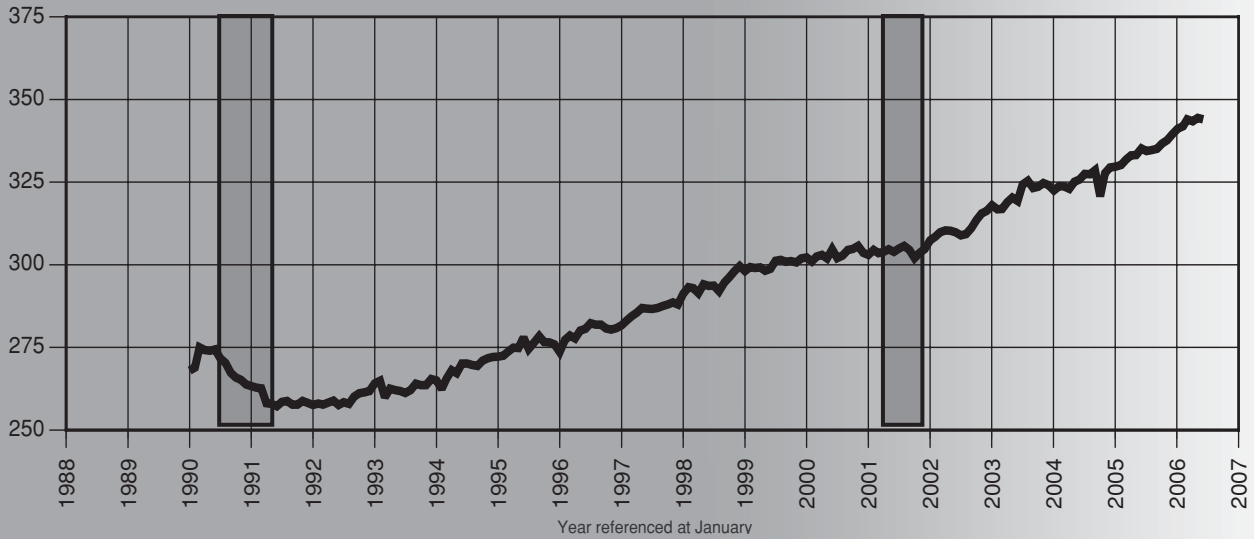
(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	65.4	83.6	86.7	82.5
Feb	57.3	72.6	89.0	83.4
Mar	54.7	69.4	83.9	95.0
Apr	68.4	83.7	79.2	90.0
May	69.2	78.8	70.7	83.6 R
Jun	70.6	82.9	87.9	87.9
Jul	69.9	89.5	88.0	
Aug	76.0	84.9	72.4	
Sep	65.3	89.0	67.9	
Oct	69.4	78.9	76.8	
Nov	80.5	67.9	77.7	
Dec	78.1	83.7	83.8	

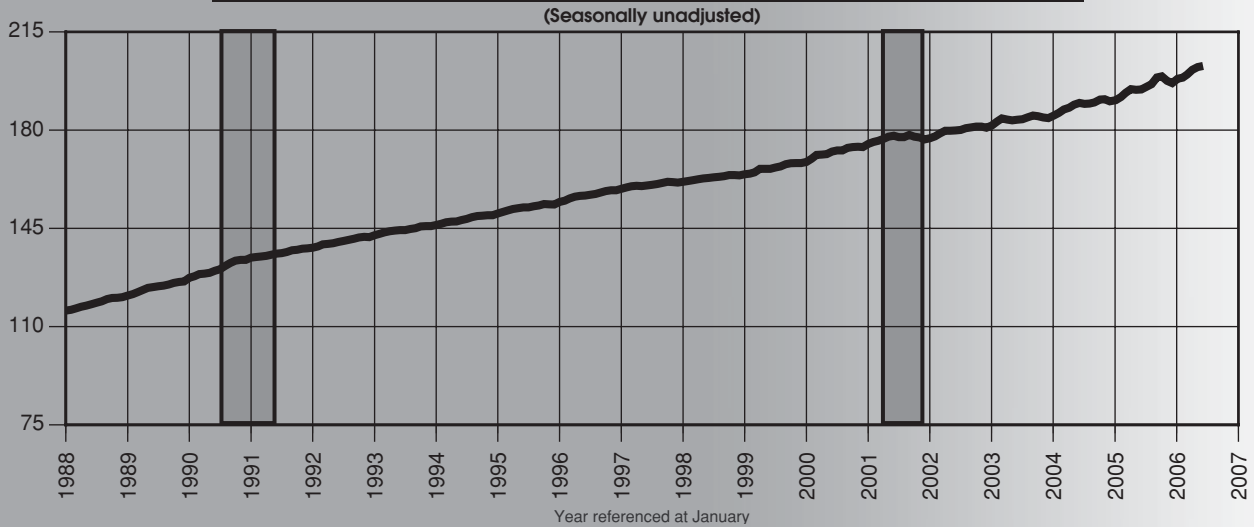
* CPI data for the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City Metro Area (PA) are produced bi-monthly.

Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

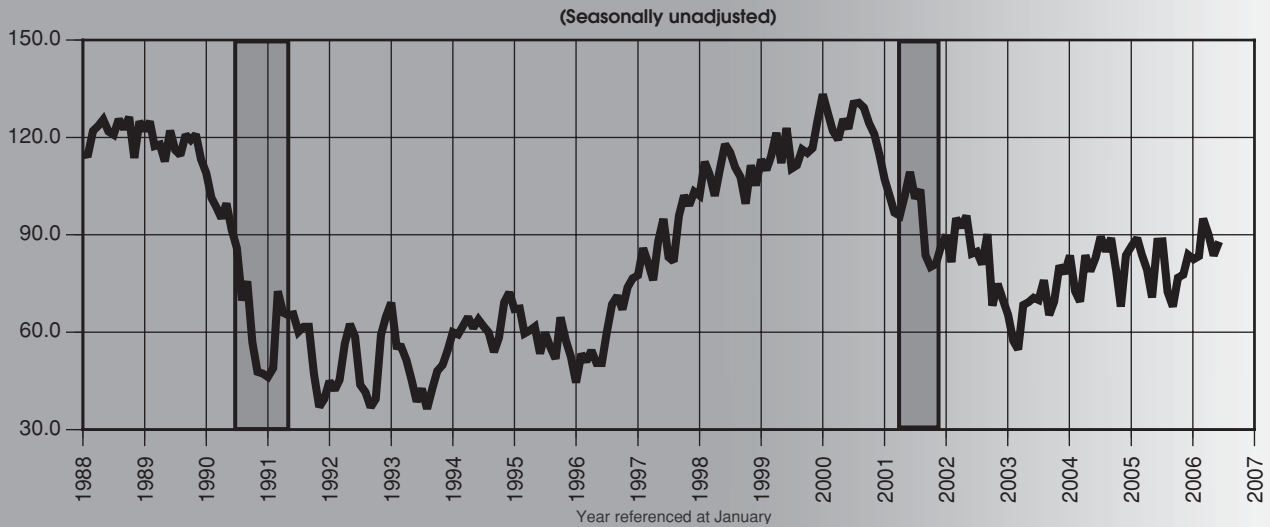
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)*



17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region



* Due to the conversion of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), data before 1990 are unavailable for this sector.

RESTRICTIONS: McGraw-Hill monthly construction contract data (series: 19-21) are published by special contract.

REPRINTING AND ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF THESE DATA ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW.

** Published by special contract with McGraw-Hill Construction. Reprinting is prohibited by law.*

RESTRICTIONS: McGraw-Hill monthly construction contract data (series: 19-21) are published by special contract.

REPRINTING AND ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF THESE DATA ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW.

** Published by special contract with McGraw-Hill Construction. Reprinting is prohibited by law.*

Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	2,575	2,334	2,881	2,459 R
Feb	1,482	2,260	2,376	2,520 R
Mar	2,349	3,372	2,964	2,889 R
Apr	2,671	2,924	3,805	2,670 R
May	2,776	2,853	4,329	2,925
Jun	2,745	3,737	3,830	
Jul	3,539	3,193	3,006	
Aug	3,111	2,994	4,471	
Sep	2,840	3,248	2,784	
Oct	3,711	2,937	2,936	
Nov	2,368	3,136	2,884	
Dec	2,414	2,957	2,367	

23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,699	1,975	1,417	1,771	1,458	1,927	1,591 R	1,952 R
Feb	1,093	1,477	1,385	1,804	1,611	2,027	1,319 R	1,714 R
Mar	1,778	1,792	1,943	1,825	2,104	1,966	1,780 R	1,621 R
Apr	1,642	1,681	1,929	1,907	1,952	2,019	1,425 R	1,560 R
May	1,913	1,816	1,952	1,959	1,963	1,841	1,670	1,512
Jun	2,043	1,813	2,385	2,096	1,934	1,659		
Jul	2,066	1,870	1,958	1,814	1,966	1,873		
Aug	2,078	1,935	2,006	1,785	2,159	1,910		
Sep	1,934	1,837	2,009	1,937	1,888	1,765		
Oct	2,279	1,926	1,857	1,655	1,907	1,776		
Nov	1,790	1,990	1,881	1,924	1,727	1,766		
Dec	1,530	1,737	1,718	1,888	1,607	1,853		

24. Private Multi-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

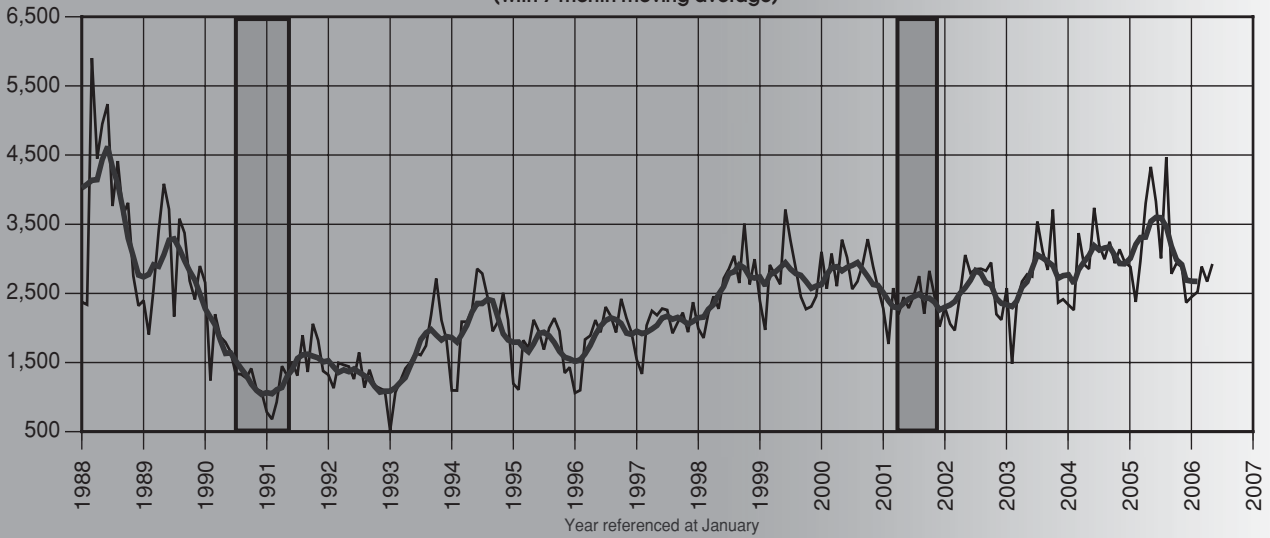
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	635	556	1,108	383 R
Feb	258	539	544	924 R
Mar	228	991	462	555 R
Apr	735	650	1,379	877 R
May	541	515	1,940	881
Jun	446	945	1,369	
Jul	1,095	721	642	
Aug	638	675	1,931	
Sep	596	876	529	
Oct	951	656	589	
Nov	237	818	763	
Dec	594	789	450	

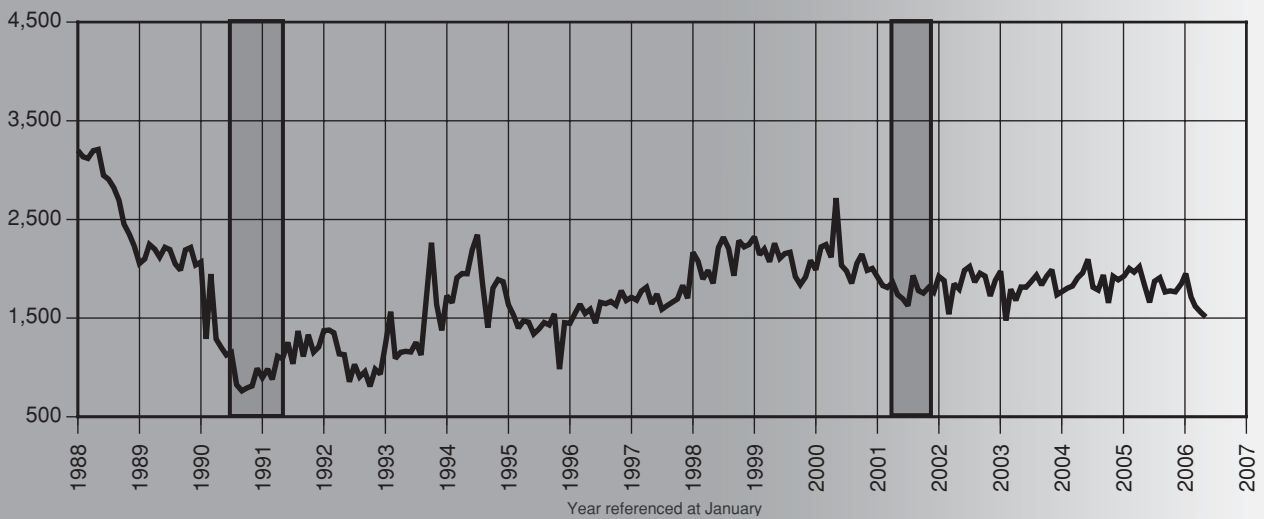
Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(With 7 month moving average)

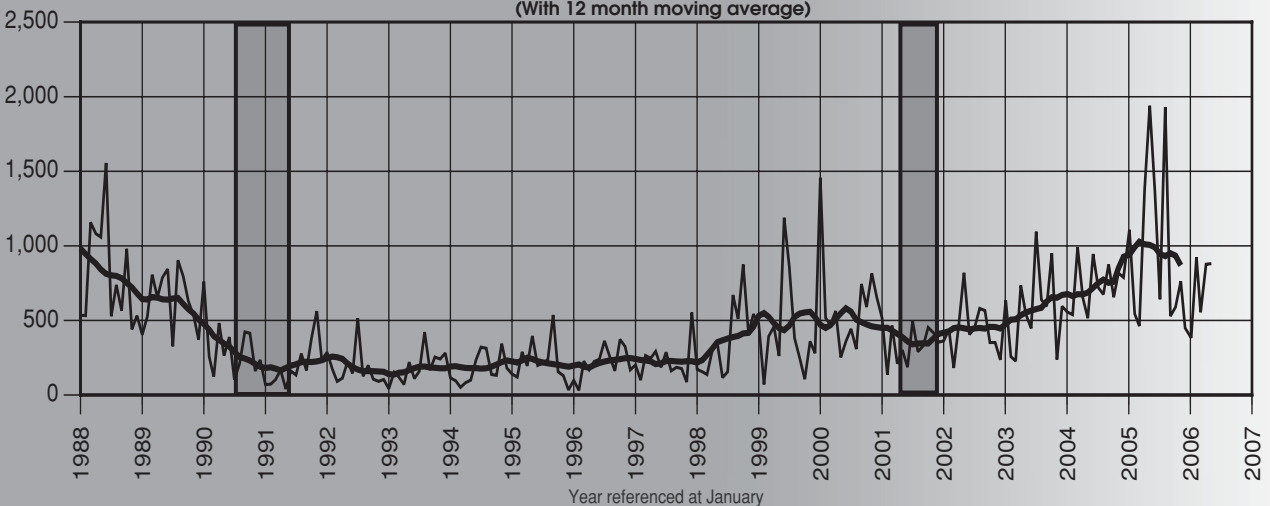


23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



24. Private Multi-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(With 12 month moving average)



Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,127	45,062	39,878	43,897	43,251	48,581	41,558 R	45,849 R
Feb	43,678	47,697	49,678	53,272	44,396	47,988	45,404 R	49,276 R
Mar	57,492	55,108	60,620	56,742	48,840	45,871	54,817 R	51,483 R
Apr	58,821	56,134	55,747	53,396	60,438	58,751	51,330 R	50,489 R
May	63,006	58,739	61,382	58,032	55,181	51,191	58,972	53,797
Jun	60,780	55,934	58,538	52,914	61,860	57,122		
Jul	57,778	55,356	57,134	53,364	62,914	61,609		
Aug	57,379	56,243	59,816	56,178	57,321	54,543		
Sep	56,426	56,241	50,988	55,953	45,910	46,143		
Oct	49,156	50,533	49,420	52,187	42,895	45,822		
Nov	49,232	54,076	48,808	51,811	45,348	48,218		
Dec	48,136	51,003	50,111	53,096	47,967	51,656		

26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22,776	26,711	18,923	22,942	21,641	26,971	21,281 R	25,572 R
Feb	23,404	27,423	24,863	28,457	21,262	24,854	22,755 R	26,627 R
Mar	30,790	28,406	31,202	27,324	24,854	21,885	28,891 R	25,557 R
Apr	32,413	29,726	28,866	26,515	31,320	29,633	29,070 R	28,229 R
May	33,790	29,523	31,804	28,454	28,631	24,641	32,582	27,407
Jun	33,276	28,430	31,303	26,098	30,363	25,625		
Jul	30,265	27,843	27,680	26,129	28,959	27,654		
Aug	30,353	29,217	28,779	26,724	29,472	26,694		
Sep	29,592	29,407	24,704	24,916	24,895	25,128		
Oct	24,816	26,193	23,843	26,610	22,925	25,852		
Nov	24,366	29,210	23,361	26,364	23,699	26,569		
Dec	21,950	24,817	24,239	27,224	23,902	27,591		

27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

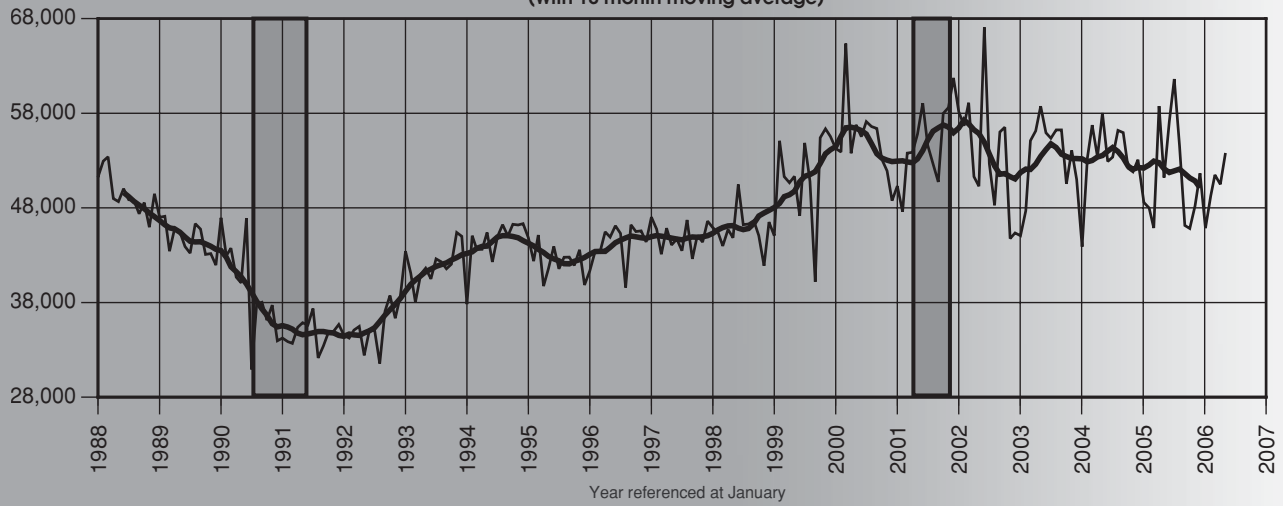
Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	18,351	20,955	21,610	20,277 R
Feb	20,274	24,815	23,134	22,649 R
Mar	26,702	29,418	23,986	25,926 R
Apr	26,408	26,881	29,118	22,260 R
May	29,216	29,578	26,550	26,390
Jun	27,504	27,235	31,497	
Jul	27,513	29,454	33,955	
Aug	27,026	31,037	27,849	
Sep	26,834	26,284	21,015	
Oct	24,340	25,577	19,970	
Nov	24,866	25,447	21,649	
Dec	26,186	25,872	24,065	

* Includes only new passenger car and light truck/van registrations.

Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

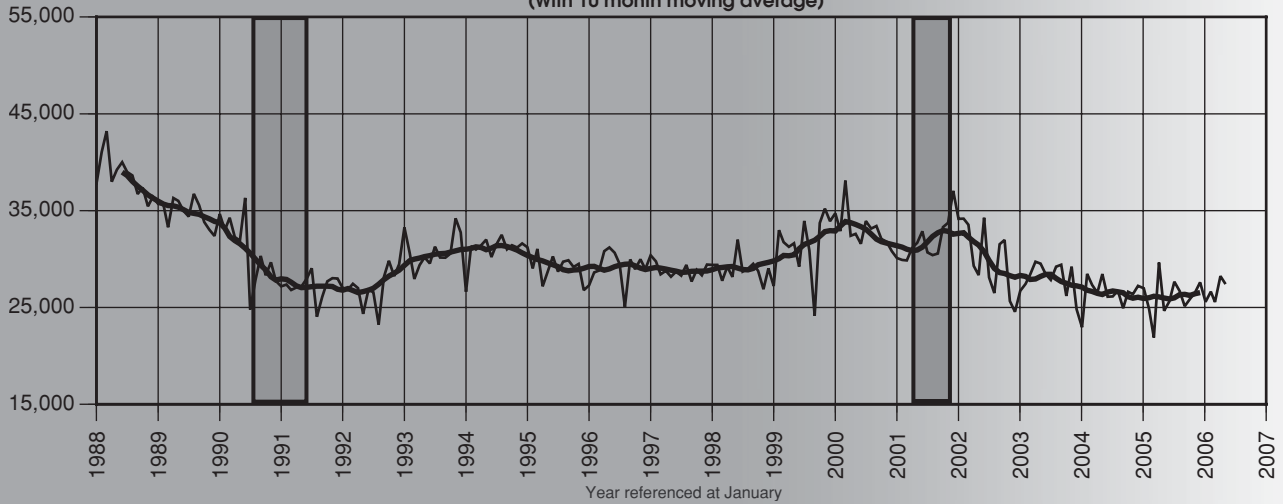
25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

(With 10 month moving average)



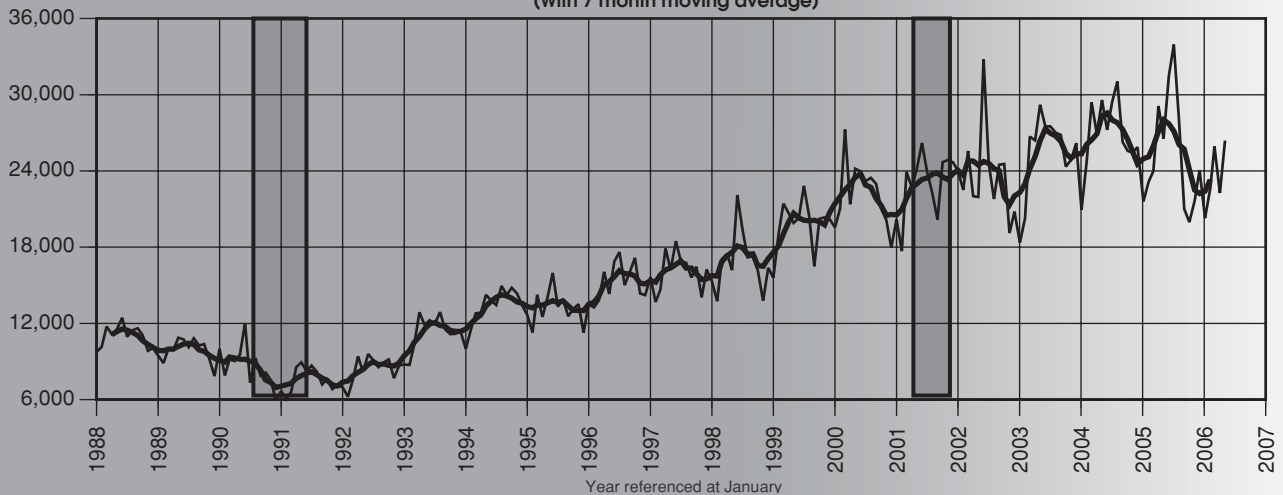
26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(With 10 month moving average)



27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(With 7 month moving average)



* Includes only new passenger car and light truck/van registrations.

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

28. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

(WA = Weekly Average of Weeks Claimed, IUR = Insured Unemployment Rate)(Seasonally adjusted)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	127.3	3.4	129.7	3.4	116.3	3.1	107.6	2.8
Feb	128.8	3.4	128.4	3.4	116.4	3.1	104.9	2.7
Mar	131.3	3.5	125.8	3.3	116.1	3.1	104.2	2.7
Apr	131.9	3.5	126.7	3.3	112.6	3.0	104.4	2.7
May	132.8	3.5	123.6	3.3	112.2	3.0	104.2	2.7
Jun	131.2	3.5	123.7	3.3	112.1	3.0	104.4	2.7
Jul	132.9	3.5	120.5	3.2	112.7	3.0		
Aug	131.5	3.5	119.9	3.2	112.6	3.0		
Sep	132.2	3.5	118.9	3.1	110.8	2.9		
Oct	131.4	3.5	117.4	3.1	110.6	2.9		
Nov	130.5	3.5	117.2	3.1	109.6	2.9		
Dec	130.5	3.5	116.6	3.1	109.9	2.9		

29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

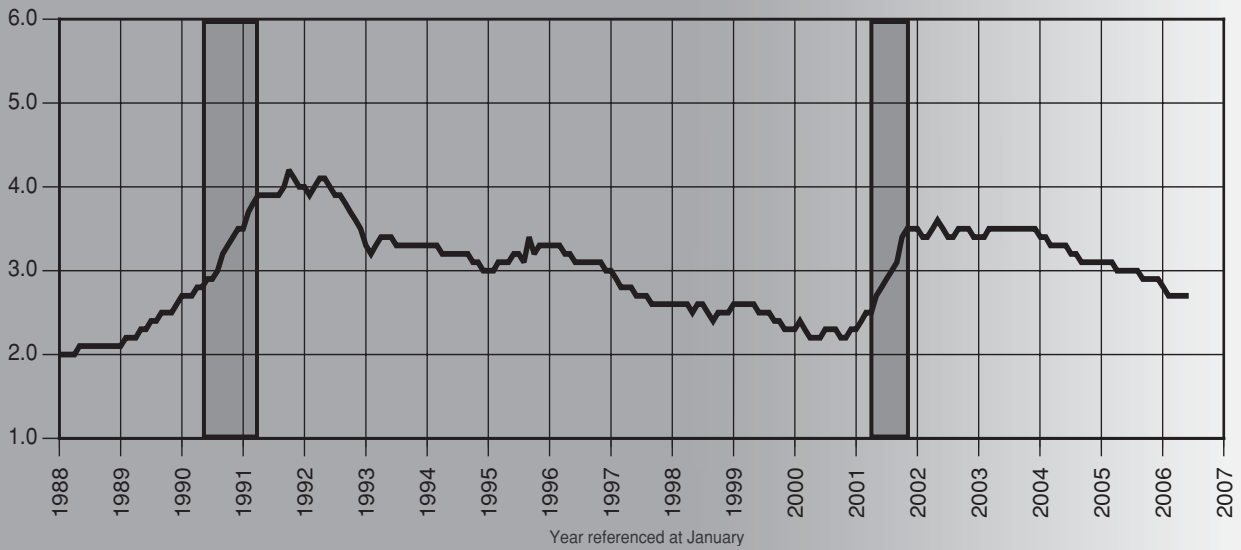
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,602	10,497	15,582	11,280	14,797	10,764	13,034	9,505
Feb	12,479	12,295	11,226	11,139	10,123	10,042	9,451	9,373
Mar	9,705	11,326	8,951	10,373	9,390	10,858	7,927	9,157
Apr	11,371	11,303	10,589	10,587	9,334	9,373	10,564	10,632
May	9,240	11,537	7,959	10,011	8,020	10,134	7,638	9,673
Jun	12,866	11,033	12,942	11,065	12,260	10,458	12,675	10,799
Jul	11,605	12,035	9,703	10,079	9,826	10,228		
Aug	8,822	10,918	8,853	10,993	8,231	10,203		
Sep	9,179	11,660	8,332	10,536	7,885	9,952		
Oct	9,145	10,812	8,690	10,246	9,212	10,894		
Nov	10,639	10,961	10,683	11,024	9,881	10,218		
Dec	16,317	11,615	15,247	10,764	14,921	10,453		

30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

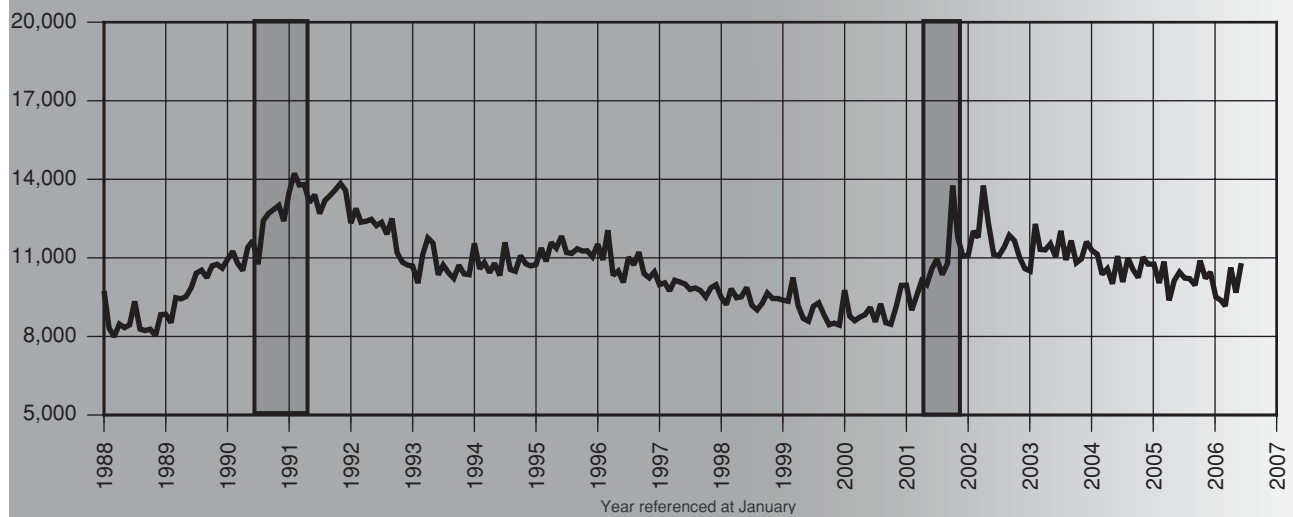
Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	16,018	15,167	13,490	13,638
Feb	15,410	14,162	11,462	10,404
Mar	18,392	17,522	13,935	11,647
Apr	18,738	14,569	12,398	11,352
May	15,933	14,929	13,358	12,753
Jun	16,034	14,682	11,448	10,096
Jul	18,422	14,775	12,686	
Aug	14,842	14,764	13,102	
Sep	17,502	11,427	9,837	
Oct	14,191	10,550	11,763	
Nov	12,923	13,850	11,598	
Dec	17,401	12,015	11,072	

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

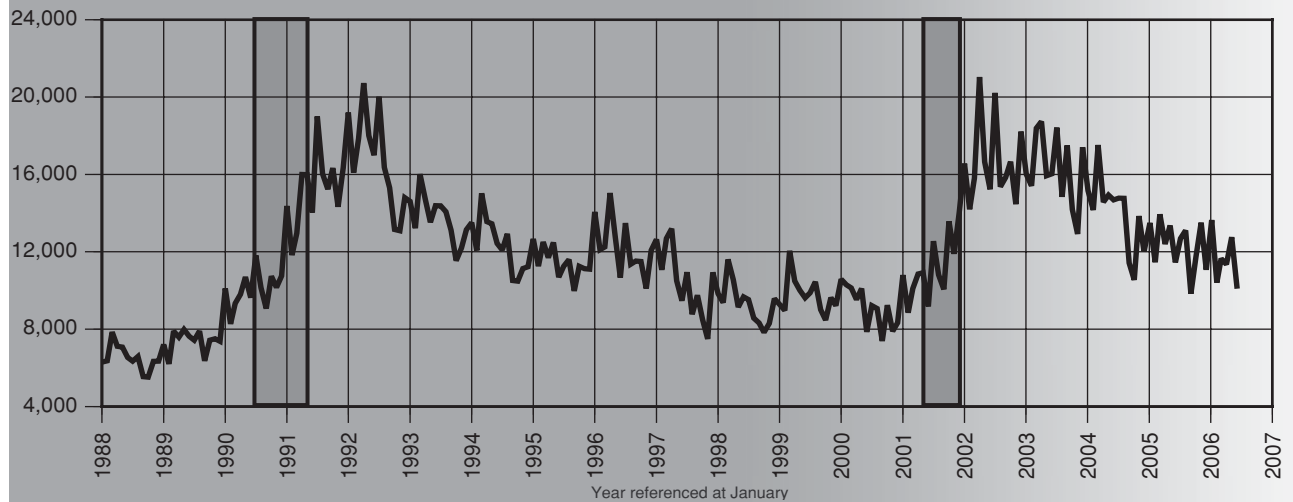
28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



Indicator Series 1 to 30

Annual Averages 1995 - 2005 (000)

Indicator Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,111.8	4,184.1	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,365.0	4,374.7	4,379.7	4,430.4
2 Resident Employment (000)	3,846.3	3,925.8	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,112.0	4,119.1	4,164.4	4,235.9
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	265.5	258.3	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.0	255.6	215.3	194.4
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.4	67.0	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.5	66.1	65.8	66.3
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	62.1	62.8	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	62.3	62.6	63.3
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.4
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,600.6	3,638.9	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,043.2
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,027.2	3,068.3	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,401.7
9 Construction Emp. (000)	123.3	125.0	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	168.7
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	448.6	437.4	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	328.8
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	816.6	823.5	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	881.6
12 Information Emp. (000)	119.6	117.5	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	229.1	231.2	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	280.2
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	464.7	489.3	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	593.0
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	425	435.6	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.3
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	275.3	279.6	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	334.2
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	59.3	60.1	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	538.6	594.0	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	984.1	931.9	1,174.4
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	188.0	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.8	412.0	497.2
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	409.9	425.4	361.6	461.8
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	1,793	2,014	2,335	2,612	2,665	2,882	2,356	2,537	2,749	2,995	3,216
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,528	1,738	1,956	2,122	2,094	2,105	1,792	1,865	1,847	1,869	1,855
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	196	186	276	374	424	598	347	434	587	728	973
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	42,408	44,430	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,360
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,211	29,246	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	25,994
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	13,197	15,184	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,369
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	106.9	108.5	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	11,243	10,805	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323
30 Exhaustions (No.)	11,467	12,246	10,497	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,338

Notes: See page S-32 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. For Dwelling Unit data, "F" = Final. Monthly revisions to Series 19-21 are published by special contract with McGraw-Hill Construction; reprinting is prohibited by law.

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005						2006						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,047.5	4,051.1	4,051.3	4,059.4	4,056.7	4,061.7	4,064.5	4,062.0	4,065.4	4,068.7	4,074.1	4,081.4	4,082.2
Total Private Sector	3,405.2	3,408.5	3,407.8	3,414.6	3,413.9	3,419.3	3,422.1	3,417.1	3,418.6	3,421.7	3,426.3	3,434.0	3,433.4
Goods Producing	498.7	498.1	497.8	499.8	497.3	496.5	496.0	496.1	494.8	494.3	494.7	494.4	493.7
Natural Resources and Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Construction	168.7	168.2	168.8	170.8	169.5	170.5	171.0	172.3	171.6	171.1	171.9	172.7	171.9
Manufacturing	328.2	328.1	327.2	327.2	326.0	324.2	323.2	322.0	321.4	321.4	321.0	319.8	320.0
Service Providing	3,548.8	3,553.0	3,553.5	3,559.6	3,559.4	3,565.2	3,568.5	3,565.9	3,570.6	3,574.4	3,579.4	3,587.0	3,588.5
Private Service Providing	2,906.5	2,910.4	2,910.0	2,914.8	2,916.6	2,922.8	2,926.1	2,921.0	2,923.8	2,927.4	2,931.6	2,939.6	2,939.7
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	882.2	885.0	883.2	886.0	885.9	885.5	884.9	877.5	879.2	880.0	880.2	884.4	885.2
Information	97.2	97.5	97.3	96.9	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.5	96.8	96.8	95.5	95.0	94.3
Financial Activities	279.2	281.3	281.8	282.0	282.2	282.7	283.3	284.2	283.0	283.0	284.0	284.3	283.4
Professional & Business Services	596.6	595.5	595.0	595.8	595.9	598.0	596.8	595.4	595.9	595.1	599.0	599.5	600.4
Educational & Health Services	557.3	558.8	559.6	560.8	560.8	563.7	565.9	566.9	567.4	568.9	569.5	571.9	571.8
Leisure and Hospitality	335.2	334.4	334.7	335.1	336.7	337.7	339.5	341.2	341.9	344.0	343.4	344.4	344.0
Other Services (2)	158.8	157.9	158.4	158.2	158.0	158.0	158.6	158.3	159.6	159.6	160.0	160.1	160.6
Total Government	642.3	642.6	643.5	644.8	642.8	642.4	642.4	644.9	646.8	647.0	647.8	647.4	648.8
Total Federal Government	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.7	60.4	60.6	60.4	60.7
Total State Government (3)	150.1	150.1	150.3	150.2	150.3	150.5	150.5	153.1	152.0	151.7	152.2	153.1	153.9
Total Local Government	430.1	428.6	431.3	435.1	432.0	431.7	431.9	430.5	433.9	434.5	435.0	434.5	434.9
Local Education	261.4	261.3	261.2	262.8	261.7	260.9	260.7	259.8	262.3	262.1	262.3	262.2	262.2
Local Other Government	169.1	170.1	170.8	172.5	170.7	170.7	171.0	170.7	171.3	171.9	172.2	172.0	172.3

Notes:

1. *Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family members and domestics in private households. All data are revised to March 2005 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.*
2. *"Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.*
3. *The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.*
4. *This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.*

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005							2006					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,111.9	4,070.8	4,053.5	4,056.7	4,076.3	4,092.7	4,101.5	3,997.3	3,999.3	4,027.5	4,063.3	4,097.2	4,142.3
Total Private Sector	3,461.4	3,453.1	3,446.2	3,429.3	3,425.8	3,437.3	3,446.9	3,352.8	3,343.7	3,370.3	3,404.6	3,441.8	3,485.5
Goods Producing	507.4	504.6	506.2	507.1	503.9	502.7	499.3	482.1	478.0	482.2	490.4	495.6	501.0
Natural Resources and Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Construction	174.5	175.5	176.7	177.0	174.7	174.5	172.6	160.9	157.1	160.5	168.9	174.1	177.4
Construction of Buildings	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.9	42.5	43.2
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.7	28.7	28.6	29.0	29.6	30.5	31.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.2	18.1	18.4	18.8	18.1	18.3	17.2	14.6	13.9	14.8	16.4	17.9	18.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	113.5	114.7	115.2	115.6	114.2	114.0	113.5	105.3	102.7	104.7	110.6	113.7	115.9
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	53.6	54.3	54.8	55.1	54.6	54.6	55.1	53.8	53.4	53.4	54.2	54.2	54.3
Manufacturing	331.1	327.3	327.7	328.3	327.4	326.4	324.9	319.4	319.1	319.9	319.7	319.6	321.8
Durable Goods	149.0	148.0	147.6	148.7	149.0	148.2	147.9	145.7	146.0	146.4	147.0	146.9	147.9
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.5
Fabricated Metal Product	27.9	27.6	27.5	28.0	27.7	28.0	27.9	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.6
Machinery Manufacturing	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.0
Computer and Electronic Products	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.9
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.3
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3
Miscellaneous Mfg.	22.9	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.9
Non-Durable Goods	182.1	179.3	180.1	179.6	178.4	178.2	177.0	173.7	173.1	173.5	172.7	172.7	173.9
Food Manufacturing	31.1	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.4	30.8	30.9	30.3	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.9	30.3
Paper Manufacturing	14.8	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4
Printing and Related Support	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.4	22.1	22.3
Chemical Manufacturing	70.2	69.6	69.7	69.1	68.7	68.7	68.1	67.5	68.2	68.3	67.6	67.6	68.1
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0
<i>Pharmaceutical & Medicine Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.0	38.8	38.6	38.1	38.4	38.6	37.8	37.8	38.2
<i>Plastics and Rubber Products</i>	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0
Plastics and Rubber Products	20.6	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.2	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.0
Service-Providing	3,604.5	3,566.2	3,547.3	3,549.6	3,572.4	3,590.0	3,602.2	3,515.2	3,521.3	3,545.3	3,572.9	3,601.6	3,641.3
Private Service-Providing	2,954.0	2,948.5	2,940.0	2,922.2	2,921.9	2,934.6	2,947.6	2,870.7	2,865.7	2,888.1	2,914.2	2,946.2	2,984.5
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	888.7	882.4	879.5	881.9	888.8	899.6	910.6	874.7	866.1	869.4	872.9	881.2	890.4
Wholesale Trade	237.8	237.2	237.4	237.0	237.5	237.2	237.8	236.3	236.2	237.3	239.1	239.4	239.8
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	115.9	115.5	115.3	115.2	115.4	115.0	115.5	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.2	115.0	115.2
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4
<i>Electrical & Electronic Goods</i>	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.8
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	32.7	32.7	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.2	33.3	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.5	33.9

See notes on page S-23. Shaded rows on pp. 24-27 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005							2006					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Retail Trade	475.3	476.2	474.9	469.7	473.3	483.9	494.9	466.2	457.3	458.7	461.8	467.7	475.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	49.0	48.9	48.9	48.8	48.5	48.3	48.1	48.0	48.1	48.0	48.4	48.6	48.8
Automobile Dealers	36.0	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.4
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	22.5	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.6	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.8	21.0	21.1
Building Material & Supplies	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.8	17.4	16.3	15.8	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.3
Electronic & Appliance Stores	40.0	39.6	38.7	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.2	36.8	36.7	37.6	39.6	40.6	40.5
Food and Beverage Stores	115.3	115.5	114.7	112.6	112.0	113.0	113.9	112.0	111.1	111.8	112.6	113.6	115.8
Health & Personal Care Stores	38.6	38.4	38.3	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.6	39.3
Gasoline Stations	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.7
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	57.4	58.2	58.7	57.5	57.7	61.0	63.6	57.2	54.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	57.0
Clothing Stores	44.5	45.3	45.7	44.6	44.7	47.3	49.2	43.6	40.9	40.5	41.1	42.0	43.5
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	21.2	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.7	26.7	23.0	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.0	22.3
General Merchandise Stores	66.1	66.8	67.0	66.4	67.6	72.6	76.2	66.3	62.9	63.0	63.3	64.2	65.1
Department Stores	50.7	51.2	51.7	51.1	52.0	56.4	59.6	51.3	48.5	48.6	49.0	49.8	50.8
Other General Merchandise Stores	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.6	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	175.6	169.0	167.2	175.2	178.0	178.5	177.9	172.2	172.6	173.4	172.0	174.1	175.3
Utilities	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3
Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Natural Gas Distribution	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Transportation & Warehousing	161.3	154.5	152.7	161.0	163.6	164.2	163.7	157.9	158.3	159.1	157.8	159.9	161.0
Air Transportation	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.9	17.1
Truck Transportation	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.6
General Freight Trucking	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.0	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.7	31.0
Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	31.6	24.3	22.6	30.6	32.3	32.2	31.9	30.9	31.0	31.3	30.3	31.4	31.4
Support Activities for Transportation	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.8	21.0	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.3
Couriers and Messengers	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.5	23.3	23.6	23.6	22.1	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5
Warehousing and Storage	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.8	24.4	23.8	24.1	24.0	23.5	23.6	23.9
Information	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.0	97.1	97.8	97.4	96.3	95.9	96.5	95.1	95.2	95.2
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	31.6	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.2	31.4	31.5	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7
Telecommunications	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.1	38.4	38.3	38.7
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	24.0	24.1	24.1	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.5	23.7	23.4	23.8	23.0	23.0	23.3
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0
Financial Activities	281.7	284.1	284.3	281.8	281.8	282.5	283.8	282.2	281.3	281.3	282.6	283.8	285.7
Finance and Insurance	221.2	223.7	224.0	222.4	223.0	223.7	224.7	224.2	223.2	223.0	223.6	223.9	224.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	80.6	81.8	82.2	81.6	81.9	82.8	84.3	85.4	85.3	85.2	85.4	85.4	86.0
Depository Credit Intermediation	50.0	50.4	50.7	50.1	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.8
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	22.2	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2

See notes on page S-23. Shaded rows on pp. 24-27 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005						2006						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments & Rel. Activities</i>	51.8	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.1
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	39.2	39.7	39.6	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.5
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	86.9	87.4	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.3	87.4	86.6	85.8	85.7	86.4	86.4	86.5
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	56.6	56.6	56.7	56.4	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.5	55.7	55.8	55.8
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.3	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.2	30.7	30.6	30.7
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	60.5	60.4	60.3	59.4	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.0	58.1	58.3	59.0	59.9	61.1
<i>Real Estate</i>	41.0	41.6	41.5	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	41.1	41.6	42.3
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.7	18.1	18.6
Professional and Business Services	604.8	602.3	603.6	601.9	598.7	600.2	597.9	578.8	580.8	589.2	598.9	601.6	608.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	269.0	268.6	269.6	266.7	266.3	268.1	268.5	264.7	266.3	267.7	269.3	267.0	269.8
<i>Legal Services</i>	42.4	42.3	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.5
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Svcs.</i>	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.5	33.5	33.4	33.3	30.1	30.4
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	43.9	44.3	45.0	43.6	43.4	43.6	44.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.8	44.2	44.9
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	51.6	51.4	52.3	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.2	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.8	50.9	50.9
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	32.1
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.1	27.0	27.2
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	68.3	68.7	68.1	67.7	67.4	67.8	68.4	68.1	68.0	68.3	68.4	68.8	69.4
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	267.5	265.0	265.9	267.5	265.0	264.3	261.0	246.0	246.5	253.2	261.2	265.8	269.3
<i>Employment Services</i>	103.6	102.8	104.5	106.2	105.5	105.6	104.2	96.9	97.2	99.9	100.1	101.3	102.3
<i>Business Support Services</i>	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.2	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.7
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	26.9	25.5	25.6	26.7	26.9	27.1	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.7
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	69.3	69.9	69.4	68.3	68.1	66.4	63.2	56.5	56.2	59.5	67.7	70.7	72.1
Educational and Health Services	560.5	555.1	552.3	557.5	562.7	566.7	569.3	564.5	567.1	570.6	571.6	574.3	574.3
Educational Services	86.3	80.8	79.7	83.6	87.2	89.0	88.6	84.5	87.1	88.4	88.1	88.8	86.4
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	39.0	34.5	34.4	38.0	39.1	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	23.8	23.2	22.9	24.8	26.1	26.6	26.4	23.6	25.3	25.8	26.2	26.0	24.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	474.2	474.3	472.6	473.9	475.5	477.7	480.7	480.0	480.0	482.2	483.5	485.5	487.9
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	169.6	169.5	169.3	169.6	169.4	170.4	171.6	171.0	171.4	172.8	173.5	174.6	175.7
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.6	66.1	66.1	66.4	65.8	65.9	66.2	66.6	67.0	67.5
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	27.2	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.9
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	27.8	27.5	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.1	27.8	28.0	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.0

See notes on page S-23. Shaded rows on pp. 24-27 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005							2006					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Hospitals	154.2	155.2	154.9	155.1	155.5	155.6	156.5	156.2	155.7	155.9	155.7	156.0	156.7
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	79.9	80.4	80.3	80.6	81.0	81.5	82.4	83.1	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.4	83.9
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	46.1	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.6	47.9	48.3	47.9	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.6
Social Assistance	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.9
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	70.5	69.2	68.1	68.6	69.6	70.2	70.2	69.7	70.3	70.6	71.0	71.5	71.6
	35.0	32.8	32.1	33.9	34.4	34.9	34.8	34.5	34.7	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.3
Leisure and Hospitality	359.1	365.4	362.2	345.1	335.2	329.9	329.9	317.7	317.5	323.3	333.7	349.4	367.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	59.9	65.9	64.6	54.1	51.2	47.8	46.7	42.3	42.3	44.6	50.1	54.4	61.5
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	49.3	55.2	53.9	43.9	40.0	36.7	35.4	32.3	32.7	34.2	39.3	43.5	50.2
Accommodation and Food Services	299.2	299.5	297.6	291.0	284.0	282.1	283.2	275.4	275.2	278.7	283.6	295.0	306.2
Accommodation	73.7	78.1	78.3	73.4	71.7	69.8	69.5	67.9	67.6	68.0	69.2	71.5	74.2
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	43.8	45.4	45.5	44.1	43.2	42.4	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.8	42.8	43.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	225.5	221.4	219.3	217.6	212.3	212.3	213.7	207.5	207.6	210.7	214.4	223.5	232.0
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	100.7	100.9	100.2	96.2	93.5	93.6	94.2	91.8	91.8	93.5	94.7	98.3	103.0
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	83.5	84.3	83.5	80.0	78.2	78.5	79.2	78.0	77.6	78.5	81.2	84.5	87.2
<i>Special Food Services</i>	28.9	23.6	23.1	29.7	29.1	28.9	29.0	26.5	26.7	27.2	26.9	28.6	28.9
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.6	12.1	12.9
Other Services	161.5	161.4	160.5	157.0	157.6	157.9	158.7	156.5	157.0	157.8	159.4	160.7	162.7
Repair and Maintenance	36.1	35.9	35.7	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.7
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.7	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.7	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.2
Personal and Laundry Services	47.6	47.2	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.7	46.6	45.8	45.9	46.2	46.6	47.4	47.4
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	27.0	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.7
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	77.8	78.3	77.6	74.4	75.1	75.5	76.4	75.7	75.9	76.2	77.3	77.7	79.6
Government	650.5	617.7	607.3	627.4	650.5	655.4	654.6	644.5	655.6	657.2	658.7	655.4	656.8
Federal Government	62.1	62.2	62.2	61.5	61.0	61.1	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.8
<i>Department of Defense</i>	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.9
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.6	29.8	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.5
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4
State Government (3)	145.4	145.4	144.8	149.0	153.9	154.8	154.1	149.3	154.7	155.2	155.6	152.4	148.8
<i>State Government Education</i>	40.4	40.0	39.2	43.8	49.0	49.6	48.8	43.8	49.2	49.6	50.0	46.3	42.2
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9
<i>Other State Government</i>	93.5	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.2	93.4	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.8	94.2	94.7
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	80.4	80.4	80.2	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.8	80.8	80.9	81.0	80.8	80.8	80.7
Local Government	443.0	410.1	400.3	416.9	435.6	439.5	438.9	434.4	440.6	441.9	442.9	442.8	447.2
<i>Local Government Education</i>	271.3	226.8	217.3	245.8	267.5	272.0	271.5	267.9	273.9	274.7	275.2	273.5	272.7
<i>Other Local Government</i>	171.7	183.3	183.0	171.1	168.1	167.5	167.4	166.5	166.7	167.2	167.7	169.3	174.5

See notes on page S-23. Shaded rows on pp. 24-27 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

Hours and Earnings Data

Production/Nonsupervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2005							2006					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers¹													
Manufacturing (production)	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.0	41.7	42.0	41.8	42.0	41.9
Durable Goods	42.1	41.7	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.7
Fabricated Metal	40.4	40.8	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.5	42.0	42.3	41.6	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.3
Machinery Manufacturing	44.1	42.3	41.9	42.2	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.7	42.1	41.9
Computer and Electr. Prod.	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.8	43.7	42.4	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.1	42.4	41.9
Misc. Manufacturing	38.2	38.4	38.7	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.3	39.8	39.0	38.9	39.2	38.9	39.0
Nondurable Goods	41.6	41.7	42.5	43.0	42.5	43.3	42.6	41.7	41.5	42.1	41.8	42.1	42.0
Food Manufacturing	43.2	43.2	45.7	45.3	44.2	43.6	43.3	42.6	42.0	42.5	42.1	42.5	42.2
Paper Manufacturing	41.9	42.3	43.0	43.8	42.8	42.6	42.0	41.1	41.5	42.8	42.3	42.4	42.8
Printing & Related Support	38.4	38.2	38.6	39.3	39.0	40.0	39.4	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.3
Chemical Manufacturing	41.6	41.1	40.6	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.6	43.4	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.8	41.9	42.5
Information⁴	37.0	36.5	37.1	37.6	37.7	37.6	36.8	37.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.5	35.4
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings²													
Manufacturing (production)	16.27	16.30	16.40	16.51	16.41	16.48	16.44	16.36	16.30	16.45	16.50	16.61	16.58
Durable Goods	17.35	17.29	17.43	17.52	17.60	17.50	17.60	17.68	17.56	17.63	17.68	17.81	17.90
Fabricated Metal	16.63	16.57	16.73	16.84	16.80	16.78	16.96	17.03	16.80	16.67	16.76	16.84	16.91
Machinery Manufacturing	16.54	16.36	16.16	16.33	16.24	16.25	16.35	16.31	16.48	16.68	16.77	16.85	16.98
Computer and Electr. Prod.	21.63	21.83	21.93	21.69	22.02	22.65	22.17	22.47	22.32	22.48	22.50	22.77	22.76
Misc. Manufacturing	15.86	15.91	16.25	16.40	16.72	16.67	16.92	16.78	16.49	16.43	16.56	16.50	16.81
Nondurable Goods	15.45	15.55	15.64	15.76	15.49	15.73	15.55	15.33	15.32	15.54	15.58	15.67	15.56
Food Manufacturing	13.26	13.18	13.73	13.55	13.34	13.13	13.15	13.08	12.99	13.17	13.19	13.16	13.11
Paper Manufacturing	14.70	15.03	15.37	15.58	15.46	15.39	15.16	14.99	15.10	15.32	15.27	15.19	15.32
Printing & Related Support	14.75	14.53	14.72	14.88	14.91	15.03	14.96	14.75	14.68	14.84	14.94	15.03	14.83
Chemical Manufacturing	21.01	20.92	20.44	20.62	20.29	20.77	20.40	20.21	20.47	20.81	20.97	21.02	21.07
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	15.29	15.43	15.40	15.26	15.69	15.91	15.86	15.63	15.76	15.57	15.56	15.63	15.83
Information⁴	29.80	29.03	29.38	30.22	30.67	30.65	30.37	31.07	33.27	33.00	32.92	32.49	32.70
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings³													
Manufacturing (production)	680.09	679.71	693.72	704.98	697.43	705.34	698.70	687.12	679.71	690.90	689.70	697.62	694.70
Durable Goods	730.44	720.99	733.80	739.34	748.00	736.75	744.48	751.40	735.76	736.93	737.26	744.46	746.43
Fabricated Metal	671.85	676.06	690.95	703.91	698.88	696.37	712.32	720.37	698.88	676.80	682.13	680.34	681.47
Machinery Manufacturing	729.41	692.03	677.10	689.13	672.34	674.38	683.43	680.13	695.46	710.57	716.08	709.39	711.46
Computer and Electr. Prod.	888.99	903.76	910.10	891.46	920.44	989.81	940.01	961.72	950.83	957.65	947.25	965.45	953.64
Misc. Manufacturing	605.85	610.94	628.88	636.32	672.14	661.80	681.88	667.84	643.11	639.13	649.15	641.85	655.59
Nondurable Goods	642.72	648.44	664.70	677.68	658.33	681.11	662.43	639.26	635.78	654.23	651.24	659.71	653.52
Food Manufacturing	572.83	569.38	627.46	613.82	589.63	572.47	569.40	557.21	545.58	559.73	555.30	559.30	553.24
Paper Manufacturing	615.93	635.77	660.91	682.40	661.69	655.61	636.72	616.09	626.65	655.70	645.92	644.06	655.70
Printing & Related Support	566.40	555.05	568.19	584.78	581.49	601.20	589.42	567.88	560.78	571.34	578.18	584.67	582.82
Chemical Manufacturing	874.02	859.81	829.86	849.54	833.92	861.96	836.40	822.55	843.36	863.62	870.26	872.33	876.51
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	652.88	660.40	657.58	648.55	676.24	693.68	688.32	656.46	668.22	655.50	650.41	654.90	672.78
Information⁴	1,102.60	1,059.60	1,090.00	1,136.27	1,156.26	1,152.44	1,117.62	1,158.91	1,174.43	1,161.60	1,158.78	1,153.40	1,157.58

(1) Average hours worked or paid are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours and part-time employment.

(2) Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation and sick leave. They are affected by changes in workforce composition and in wage rates.

(3) Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek and other factors.

(4) Non-supervisory workers. The Information Supersector includes the Publishing Industries, Telecommunications, and Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portal, and Data Processing Services Sectors.

Comparative Trends

US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1980-2006 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
Annual Averages 1980-2005								
1980	106,940	3,590.9	99,303	3,329.8	7,637	261.0	7.1	7.3
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,341.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,286.7	136,891	4,129.1	5,692	157.6		3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,365.0	136,485	4,112.0	8,378	253.0	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,374.7	137,736	4,119.1	8,774	255.6	6.0	5.8
2004	147,401	4,379.7	139,252	4,164.4	8,149	215.3	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,430.4	141,730	4,235.9	7,591	194.4	5.1	4.4
Monthly Data 2005-2006 (Seasonally Adjusted) *								
2005								
Jan	147,956	4,390.6	140,234	4,198.8	7,723	191.7	5.2	4.4
Feb	148,271	4,399.5	140,285	4,203.7	7,986	195.8	5.4	4.5
Mar	148,217	4,404.6	140,601	4,210.4	7,616	194.1	5.1	4.4
Apr	148,839	4,408.7	141,196	4,220.5	7,644	188.2	5.1	4.3
May	149,201	4,415.4	141,571	4,228.0	7,629	187.4	5.1	4.2
Jun	149,243	4,428.2	141,750	4,237.8	7,493	190.3	5.0	4.3
Jul	149,605	4,437.2	142,111	4,243.8	7,494	193.5	5.0	4.4
Aug	149,792	4,444.7	142,425	4,247.9	7,367	196.8	4.9	4.4
Sep	150,083	4,448.8	142,625	4,253.7	7,458	195.1	5.1	4.4
Oct	150,043	4,456.5	142,611	4,261.0	7,437	195.5	4.9	4.4
Nov	150,183	4,463.3	142,779	4,262.3	7,572	201.1	5.0	4.5
Dec	150,153	4,467.0	142,779	4,263.2	7,375	203.8	4.9	4.6
2006								
Jan	150,114	4,481.8	143,074	4,280.0	7,040	201.8	4.7	4.5
Feb	150,449	4,479.1	143,257	4,270.4	7,193	208.7	4.8	4.7
Mar	150,652	4,496.7	143,641	4,293.7	7,011	203.0	4.7	4.5
Apr	150,811	4,501.8	143,688	4,270.5	7,123	231.3	4.7	5.1
May	150,991	4,478.5	143,976	4,255.5	7,015	223.0	4.6	5.0
Jun	151,321	4,466.7	144,363	4,248.2	6,957	218.5	4.6	4.9
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

* New Jersey monthly data are based on a different estimating procedure. Monthly data have been revised to incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors which reflect the 2005 experience.

Unemployment Insurance Program

Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed¹ (000)

	June 2006	May 2006	June 2005	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed *	93.2	92.4	99.5	0.8	-6.3
Total Insured Unemployed	105.1	101.9	111.8	3.1	-6.0
By Gender					
Male	56.2	56.2	60.1	0.1	-6.4
Female	47.1	46.6	50.0	1.2	-5.9
By Race*					
White	54.3	53.3	57.7	1.7	-5.9
Black	21.1	20.9	22.3	0.9	-5.5
Asian	3.0	2.9	3.5	1.7	-14.7
Other	0.9	1.0	1.0	-7.6	-8.3
Chose Not To Answer	14.0	14.3	15.0	-2.1	-6.6
By Ethnicity*					
Hispanic	17.5	18.0	19.5	-2.9	-10.6
Not Hispanic	68.4	67.3	73.3	1.7	-6.7
Chose Not To Answer	7.3	7.2	6.6	2.3	11.7
By Age of Claimant					
Under 25 years	9.5	9.7	9.9	-1.6	-3.8
25 through 34 years	24.1	23.9	25.4	0.8	-5.1
35 through 44 years	26.4	26.1	28.8	1.3	-8.4
45 through 54 years	24.1	23.5	25.4	2.5	-5.2
55 through 64 years	14.5	14.2	15.3	2.0	-5.7
65 years and over	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.8	-0.9
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 weeks	18.4	17.2	18.3	7.3	0.6
3 to 4 weeks	12.9	12.2	11.5	5.3	12.3
5 through 14 weeks	43.4	43.8	46.2	-0.9	-6.1
15 weeks and over	29.6	30.2	32.2	-2.1	-7.9
By Industry					
Goods Producing	20.2	19.8	23.0	1.8	-12.2
Construction	11.2	10.4	11.7	7.5	-4.4
Manufacturing	8.5	8.9	10.7	-4.6	-21.0
Service Providing	83.6	82.2	87.3	1.7	-4.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	21.7	21.1	23.7	2.8	-8.5
Wholesale Trade	5.2	5.3	6.1	-1.5	-13.4
Retail Trade	11.0	10.7	11.9	2.6	-8.1
Transportation & Warehousing	5.3	4.9	5.4	8.8	-2.0
Financial Activities	5.3	5.1	5.7	3.9	-5.8
Professional & Business Services	16.4	15.7	17.5	4.5	-6.7
Educational and Health Services	11.3	11.0	11.5	2.2	-1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	10.3	8.7	10.8	19.1	-4.0
Other Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.9	-2.7
Government	1.7	1.6	1.7	4.2	-2.5

Notes: (1) Insured unemployed is the number of employed workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Totals may not add due to seasonal adjustment, rounding and differences in the availability of data.

* Not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Section Notes

Adjustment of Data

Seasonal Adjustment. All tables/charts, unless otherwise specified, contain data that are seasonally adjusted using the X-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

Both the X-12 version of the ARIMA procedure and the "two step" process to produce seasonal factors were used for nonfarm wage and salary employment Series 7-16. For the two-step process, factors from the benchmarked estimates were used through June 2005.

Trading Day Adjustment. Trading day effects that were detected were statistically removed in the process of seasonal adjustment for data series that may have been affected by the number of each particular day of the week during the course of a month in a given year.

Annual Revision and Internet Access

Annual revisions of the data series in *Economic Indicators* normally incorporate:

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2005 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2005 for Establishment Employment Indicators (Series 7-16).
- (2) new seasonal adjustment factors, which usually affect at least five years of seasonally adjusted data, or the period from January 2001 forward.

Internet Access: Available on the Labor Planning & Analysis (LPA) Web site, <http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra>, are:

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue. **NOTE:** McGraw-Hill's monthly construction contract data (Series 19-21) ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION and, therefore, are not available via the LPA Web site.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2005. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2004 to December 2005) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2001 to December 2005). Because revisions can affect various multi-year periods of original and seasonally adjusted data, it would be incorrect to generate a historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by tying together series from old issues. For example, seasonally adjusted data from January 2002 to December 2006 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

General Notes

Annual Averages. On p. S-22 are the annual averages of the data series for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

Charts. Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data.

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages (thick line) and nonaveraged data (thin line) superimposed.

Scales. The scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data series. Caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts with different scales.

Shaded Columns. Shaded areas indicate periods of general national contraction as identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The July 1990-March 1991 and the March 2001-November 2001 national recessions are shown in the graphs for Series 1-30.

Tables. Revised data are indicated by an "R" after the entry.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-30

No.	Title	Data Source
1	Civilian Labor Force	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research
2	Resident Employment	
3	Unemployment	
4	Labor Force Participation Rate	
5	Employment/Population Ratio	
6	Unemployment Rate	
7	Nonfarm Payroll Employment	
8	Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment	
9	Construction Payroll Employment	
10	Manufacturing Payroll Employment	
11	Trade, Transportation and Utilities Payroll Employment	
12	Information Payroll Employment	
13	Financial Activities Payroll Employment	
14	Professional and Business Services Payroll Employment	
15	Education and Health Services Payroll Employment	
16	Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment	
17	CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	Consumer Confidence Index for Middle Atlantic Region	The Conference Board
19	Total Construction Contracts Awarded	McGraw-Hill Construction
20	Residential Construction Contracts Awarded	
21	Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded	
22	Total Private Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits	US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division
23	Priv. Single-Fam. Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits	
24	Priv. Multi-Fam. Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits	
25	Total New Vehicle Registrations	R.L. Polk and Company
26	New Passenger Car Registrations	
27	New Light Truck/Van Registrations	
28	Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Program Planning, Analysis & Evaluation
29	Initial Claims - Weekly Average	
30	Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions	

Notes on Economic Time Series 1-30

- 1-6 **Resident Labor Force Indicators** are produced using a modeling procedure based on regression techniques, that allows for the construction of error ranges. This procedure includes data variables from the NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development's monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, unemployment insurance claims data and responses from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey (CPS) of 1,500 households in New Jersey. A new method was introduced effective with January 2005 estimates. Data are available monthly back to 1976.
- Beginning with 1990, data incorporate 2000 census-based population controls as well as improved estimates of immigration, emigration, births and deaths for the state and are not directly comparable to earlier figures.
- The **Labor Force Participation Rate** and the **Employment/Population Ratio** (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.
- 7-16 The **Establishment Employment Indicators** are generated from the monthly CES survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.
- Data reflect March 2005 benchmarks.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 2001. Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2004.

Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm employment.

Standard errors have been computed to estimate the variance of total private sector employment and for all supersector series statewide, as well as for total private sector employment for Metropolitan Statistical Areas. More detailed information is available at www.nj.gov/labor/lra under "New Jersey's Economy." Please see the technical note on sample variance.

Due to the conversion of nonfarm employment from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), data before 1990 are not available at the supersector/sector level.

- 17 The **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)** is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by all urban consumers (excluding military personnel and persons in institutions) for a fixed market basket of consumer goods and services. The month-to-month change in the CPI is a measure of inflation.

The CPI-U represents approximately 87% of the total population. The US CPI-U is the US City Average. The US CPI-U and Metro Area CPI-U (see definitions below) are not seasonally adjusted.

The CPI does not measure the relative cost of living between areas. There is no "New Jersey CPI." The division of New Jersey's 21 counties between two metropolitan areas for which CPIs are calculated is defined below.

Internet: US Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site may be accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/data/top20.htm> for all regional and national CPI data.

Metro Area definitions:

"NY" designates the *New York-Northern New Jersey - Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA area*. In New Jersey this includes Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren counties. In New York, it includes New York City (5 counties.), Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester counties. In Connecticut, it includes Fairfield and New Haven counties, plus parts of Litchfield and Middlesex counties. In Pennsylvania, it includes Pike County. Data are published monthly.

"PA" designates the *Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD area*. In New Jersey this includes Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties. In Pennsylvania, it includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties. In Delaware, it includes New Castle County, and in Maryland, Cecil County. Data are published bi-monthly.

- 18 **Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), Middle Atlantic Region (US 1985=100)** is based on a representative, random sample of 750 (15%) of a total of 5,000 US households surveyed monthly by NFO Research for The Conference Board. The index represents consumers' perceptions of the present general economy, their own financial conditions as well as their short-term (six months) outlook. Economists use the CCI as a leading indicator for consumer spending. The Middle Atlantic Region consists of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Regional data are not seasonally adjusted.

- 19-21 **Construction Contracts** monthly data for current and prior year are subject to revision. Construction contracts unadjusted data revisions are published by special contract with The McGraw-Hill Construction. **PROHIBITED BY LAW ARE (1) REPRINTING AND (2) ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF THE MONTHLY DATA.**

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Total Construction Contracts Awarded (Series 19) is the sum of not seasonally adjusted residential, nonresidential and nonbuilding construction contract awards. The nonbuilding series is not published in the *New Jersey Economic Indicators*; however, current month, prior-month, year-ago nonbuilding data as well as cumulative over-the-year change may be found in the *New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers* chart. (These data are not included on the Internet version of the chart.)

Beginning October 1993, dormitories and hotels were no longer categorized as residential (Series 20); they were included in nonresidential construction contract awards (Series 21).

- 22-24 The **Residential Building Permits Indicators** are compiled by the US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division as of the thirteenth workday of the following month. Data are collected for all permit-issuing places in the state through a monthly survey of local construction officials. If data are not received for a particular place for that month, the data are imputed. The Census Bureau conducts an annual follow-up to obtain as much data as possible for places for which the data were imputed during the year; these data are then considered to be **FINAL MONTHLY FIGURES**. (Final statewide totals used to produce the annual averages on p. S-22 also include "undistributed" units.) Data beginning January 1998 contain revisions allocated back to prior months and are directly comparable to over-the-year changes shown on the *New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers* chart.

Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits (Series 22) data are the sum of single-family, two-family, three-or-four family and five-or-more-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in the series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

Private Multi-Family (5+ units) Authorized by Building Permits (Series 24) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

- 25-27 These series on **New Passenger Car & New Light Truck/Van Registrations** present data only on total new passenger cars and total light trucks/vans (in the gross vehicle weight class 0-10,000 lbs.) registered in New Jersey, regardless of the state in which the sales occur. Included are both domestically produced and imported vehicles. Excluded are all federal government registrations. Monthly data for current and prior-year are subject to revision.

Because of unemployment insurance (UI) coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 28-30) may not be directly comparable between years.

- 28 **Weeks Claimed (Weekly Average)** is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under the Regular State UI Program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The **Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR)** is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI Program only), which is a proxy for a count of claimants, as a percent of employment covered by unemployment insurance.

- 29 The **Initial Claims Weekly Average** represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the Regular State UI program only.

- 30 **Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions** are for the Regular State UI Program only.