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New Jersey

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LWD

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NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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December Feature Article

New Jersey Going Green: An Industry Overview

by Tiffany Smith, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

“Going Green” is one of New Jersey’s highest priorities. From renewable energy standards in law or state policy, to the need to clean up older industrial and Super Fund sites; from the movement to local sustainable agriculture, to the tremendous need for weatherizing older housing stock in the State, there is a strong and growing demand for green products and services. In October 2008, New Jersey’s Energy Master Plan (EMP) was created to guide the development of the state’s green energy infrastructure. The EMP targets a 20.0 percent decrease in energy consumption by 2020. It also projects the creation of approximately 20,000 jobs during the same period, due in large part to a \$33 billion infrastructure investment. At the national level, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 includes \$500 million for training related to careers in the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries. These important measures mean that it is crucial to have an accurate profile of the green industry in New Jersey today.

This article provides a snapshot of the current status of green industries in New Jersey. It profiles “potentially green” industries, which are those with a significant proportion of activities related to the green economy. In addition, a brief regional analysis highlighting the green industry strengths in northern, central, and southern New Jersey is presented. This article summarizes the more detailed analysis from the October 2009 report “New Jersey Going Green”.

Overview of New Jersey’s Green Industry

There is a vast body of literature available on the green industry today. This article is based on a synthesis and application of the most widely accepted green industry definitions, which were adapted to reflect New Jersey. In New Jersey, green industries are grouped into four major sectors: 1) energy efficiency, 2) renewable energy, 3) waste reduction and management, and 4) transportation.

Energy efficiency includes industries that build and/or install systems designed to reduce energy consumption at the residential, commercial and industrial levels. Some of the industries in this group are concerned with retrofitting current residential, commercial, and industrial buildings to make them more efficient. Others construct new green buildings. Also included in this sector are industries that install renewable energy devices, such as solar panels or geothermal heating systems at residential, commercial, and industrial sites.

Renewable energy includes industries that design and manufacture renewable energy technologies, such as solar energy, wind energy, photovoltaic technologies, wind turbines, fuel cells, geothermal technologies, cogeneration, wave or tidal action, biofuels, and bio-mass. The industries in this sector are mainly classified in the manufacturing and professional and technical services sectors.

Environmental remediation includes industries related to recycled goods, waste reduction, and water treatment. The industries are mostly administrative support and waste management and remediation services; however, there are also wholesale industries in this group.

Transportation encompasses mass transit systems and ports. This industry is included for three reasons: first, an increase in demand for mass transit will result in less energy consumption and carbon emissions by personal cars; second, transit systems across the nation are involved in major developmental projects to implement more clean energy technologies; third, many of the ports are integral to the installation of off-shore power systems.

Employment in Green Industries

There are approximately 20,000 companies in New Jersey that are either already performing green functions or may become green, whether through the implementation of clean/green technologies or through producing green technologies, goods, or services. Combined, these industries employ almost 192,000 workers, which is five percent of New Jersey's total employment (Table 1). Some of these companies are producers of green/clean energy, while others are major current/potential consumers of green industry outputs. The remainder of the analysis focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energy industries because they comprise 90 percent of all green employment.

Table 1

Employment in New Jersey's Green Industries Average Annual Employment, 2009				
Green Industry		Number Of Firms	Average Annual Employment	Share Of Total Green Employment
Energy Efficiency	Building Installation	8,735	60,857	30.4%
	Residential Construction	7,268	24,905	12.4%
	Commercial And Industrial Construction	1,138	12,712	6.3%
	Building And Equipment Manufacturing	122	3,885	1.9%
	Total, Energy Efficiency	17,263	102,359	55.3%
Renewable Energy	Biofuel Energy	158	7,082	3.5%
	Solar Energy	453	14,247	7.1%
	Wind	439	12,501	6.2%
	Thermal, Hydraulic And Other Renewable Energy	1,127	30,550	15.2%
	Total, Renewable Energy	2,177	64,381	32.1%
Environmental Remediation		1,250	17,428	8.7%
Transportation		75	7,713	3.8%
Total, All Green Industries		20,764	191,888	100%

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Energy Efficiency

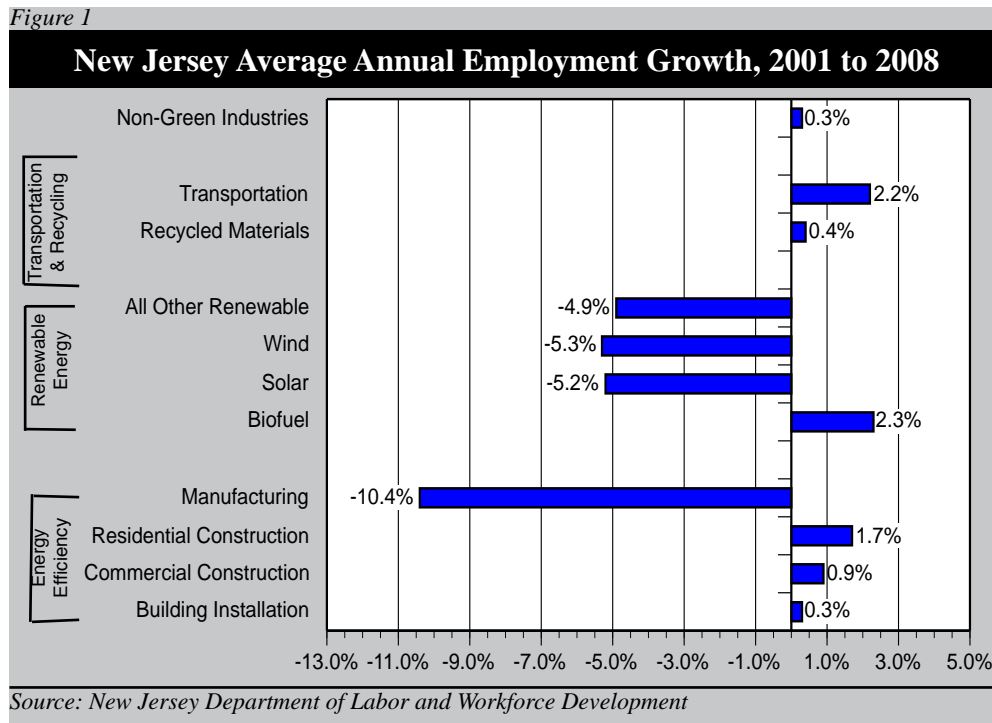
The energy efficiency sector accounts for more than half of the employment in New Jersey's green industries (about 102,000 jobs). Retrofitting existing buildings to become energy efficient and adding solar panels is currently the largest subcomponent in this sector. Fifty-nine percent of energy efficiency employment (over 60,000 jobs) is in the building installation industry. The 37,000 jobs in the residential and nonresidential construction industries are also becoming increasingly green. Another important green element is related to the manufacturing of greener, more energy-efficient equipment, including refrigerators, laundry equipment, etc.

Renewable Energy

Almost one-third of employment in New Jersey's green industries is in renewable energy; over half of this (almost 34,000) is distributed among biofuels, solar, and wind-related manufacturing. The production of other renewable resources (e.g., thermal, hydraulic) is a small but significant component in the green industry, currently employing about 31,000 workers, or 15 percent of total green employment in New Jersey. The comprehensive incentives designed in support of the Energy Master Plan are expected to significantly boost employment in these jobs. Most of the companies in the renewable energy sector are manufacturing companies producing products that are currently not green, such as plastics material, glass, copper wire, metal manufacturing, industrial fans, etc. Manufacturing employment has been on a decades-long downward trend, but that pace has accelerated over the course of the recession. The green economy, however, will create new opportunities for rejuvenating the manufacturing industry in New Jersey. Many of these companies will be incorporated into the extensive supply chain of the wind, solar, and biofuels energy production.

Employment Growth

Figure 1 depicts data on the average annual growth in the various green sectors between 2001 and 2008 and compares these growth patterns with that in all other industries. Significant growth was recorded in the biofuels and transportation sectors. Residential and commercial construction have also been growing. While infrastructure construction has been declining, this industry is expected to be targeted by both the state and federal recovery investments, which in turn should increase employment in this sector over the next five to ten years.



Regional Strengths

This section identifies the geographic specialization of green industries in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions of New Jersey. These specializations mean that the area has a disproportionately large share of a particular industry relative to the state as a whole and therefore has strengths or competitive advantages in that industry.

Northern Region

The eight county Northern Region includes Warren, Sussex, Morris, Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Hudson, and Union counties. Almost half of the state's total employment (46 percent) is in the Northern Region. The region has a strong energy efficiency manufacturing sector with about 63 companies employing over 2,000 workers. These firms manufacture building products or equipment for houses that consume a large amount of energy (light bulbs, refrigerators, laundry equipment) and which will become green(er) as the products they manufacture become more energy efficient.

Central Region

The Central Region includes Ocean, Monmouth, Somerset, Hunterdon, Middlesex, and Mercer counties. This region accounts for slightly less than one-third of the state's total employment. The employment patterns in the Central Region demonstrate a high level of specialization in the renewable energy sector overall. The sector size is 27,000 jobs, which is 42 percent of the state's renewable energy sector employment. Specific strengths were demonstrated in the wind subsector (relative employment share is 20 percent higher than the state). Although making up only one percent of total employment, the share of thermal, hydraulic, and other renewable energy industries in the central region's total employment was 60 percent higher than the state. All these industries depend heavily on research and development, which is among the region's greatest strengths given the high concentration of research institutions.

Southern Region

The Southern Region includes Atlantic, Cape May, Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties and holds less than one-fifth of the state's total employment. This region has a large relative employment share in the solar energy subsector, for which the Southern Region accounts for almost one-third of the total state employment. Analysis demonstrates significant regional specialization in both solar manufacturing and in the biofuels industry. Biofuels includes ecosystems and agricultural products, which have received some attention from the Southern Region's workforce system. Among the energy efficiency subsectors, building installation and commercial/industrial construction also have specialization in the region.

Conclusion

While the emergence of green industries in New Jersey is off to a promising start, it is important to note that the green economy involves extensive transformation in building and production models across all industries. Moving forward, more industries will become green. In addition, although the regional analysis focused on three distinct geographic areas, it is also true that the geographic concentrations of the green energy subsectors cross county and region-

al boundaries. It is important to capitalize on the specific strengths and policy infrastructure that were developed by the various local areas without ignoring the existing strengths in other areas. Lastly, there is also overlap in the green subsectors identified above. Some of the inputs in the solar energy subsector are also inputs in other renewable energy industries. Furthermore, each of the energy sectors identified in the analysis has production and consumption sites that are interdependent. It is important to keep in mind the supply chain in each sector that connects the producer to the consumer at every stage.

Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)			Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				NJ	US
\$441,693	\$438,702	\$447,587	3 rd Quarter 09	Personal Income (millions)*	----	-1.8	-1.7
34,481	32,943	38,400	Oct	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	-22.5	-25.8
996	1,111	1,279	Oct	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	-40.3	-42.9
3,911.6	3,921.0	4,014.6	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-3.0	-3.8
3,260.1	3,271.0	3,361.5	Nov	Private Sector Employment (000)	S-6	-3.6	-4.5
137.2	140.0	158.7	Nov	Construction Employment (000)	S-6	-12.7	-12.8
275.2	272.7	290.1	Nov	Manufacturing Employment (000)	S-8	-8.7	-10.9
825.6	835.3	848.6	Nov	Trade, Transportation & Utilities Employment (000)	S-8	-12.7	-7.5
87.9	88.6	90.2	Nov	Information Employment (000)	S-8	-2.7	-4.7
251.4	252.6	260.1	Nov	Financial Activities Employment (000)	S-10	-5.0	-4.6
576.4	578.3	603.7	Nov	Professional & Business Services Employment (000)	S-10	-5.7	-5.8
597.9	598.1	599.9	Nov	Educational & Health Services Employment (000)	S-10	1.0	2.2
340.9	338.8	346.0	Nov	Leisure & Hospitality Employment (000)	S-12	-1.5	-2.1
165.9	164.9	162.5	Nov	Other Services Employment (000)	----	0.0	-2.1
651.5	650.0	653.1	Nov	Total Government Employment (000)	----	-0.3	0.1
440.5	439.3	285.5	Nov	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	70.0	62.8
9.7	9.7	6.3	Nov	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
182.8	195.9	158.9	Nov	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	56.0	82.3
4.8	5.1	4.1	Nov	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
41.5	41.6	41.1	Nov	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-1.0	-2.8
18.08	18.10	17.89	Nov	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	2.9	2.7
750.32	752.96	735.28	Nov	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	1.9	-0.2

Notes: See pages S-29 to S-32 for notes on indicators' series. (Private service-providing data are found in 13-month tables on page S-21.)

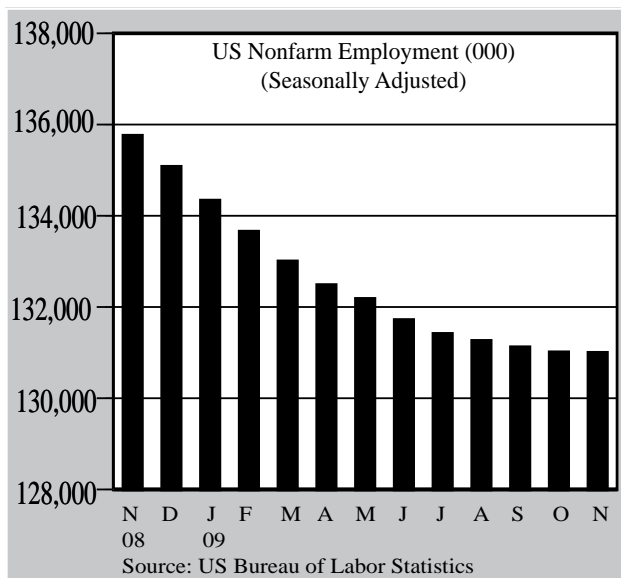
* *Latest Month - 3rd Qtr. 2009; Month Ago - 2nd Qtr. 2009; Year Ago - 3rd Qtr. 2008 (annualized data)*

** *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

The national economy showed some signs of improvement during the past month with positive reports from the labor and housing sectors. In November, the unemployment rate declined and employment dropped by the smallest amount since the start of the recession. Housing construction rebounded and sales of new and existing homes continued to trend up, helped by historically low mortgage rates and expanded federal tax credits for home buyers. Holiday shoppers contributed to a second consecutive monthly increase in retail sales, while inflation remained in check, despite rising energy prices.



Employment fell by 11,000 in November, the smallest monthly decrease since the onset of the recession in December 2007. During the previous three months, job losses averaged 135,000 per month. Since the recession began, employment declines have totaled 7.2 million.

Monthly job losses occurred in manufacturing (-41,000), construction (-27,000) and information (-17,000). Hiring by temporary help firms rose for the fourth consecutive month in November (+52,000), accounting for the majority of the gain in professional and business services (+86,000). Health care employment increased by 21,000 during the month and has risen by 613,000 since December 2007.

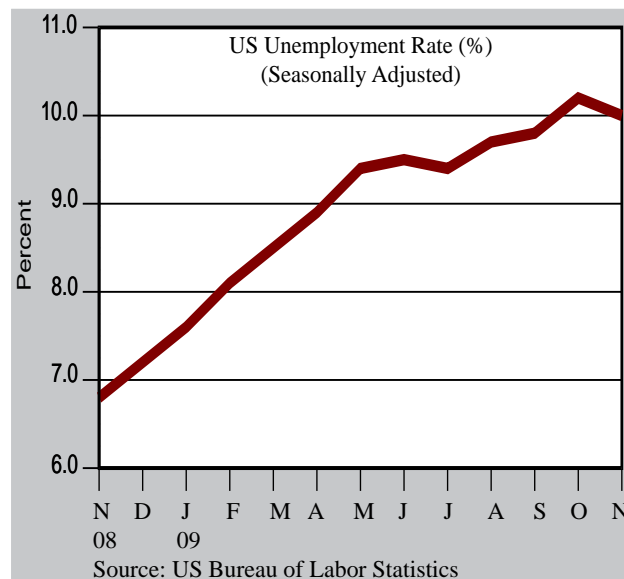
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The unemployment rate declined to 10.0 percent in November from 10.2 percent in October, but remained in double digits for only the second time since 1983. Since December 2007, the number of unemployed persons has more than doubled from 7.5 million to 15.4 million while the jobless rate has increased by 5.1 percentage points.

The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or longer has risen from 1.3 million in December 2007 to 5.9 million in November, the highest number on records dating back to 1948. The long-term unemployed now comprise 38.3 percent of the unemployed population, compared with 17.4 percent at the onset of the recession.

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Among the major worker groups, jobless rates were little changed in November, but the differences between groups have become more disparate since the recession began. The unemployment rate for blacks rose by 6.7 percentage points to 15.6 percent, compared with an increase for whites of 4.9 percentage points to 9.3 percent. The jobless rate for Hispanics increased from 6.2 to 12.7 percent during the same period. The unemployment rate for teenagers currently stands at 26.7 percent, an increase of nearly 10 percentage points since the end of 2007.

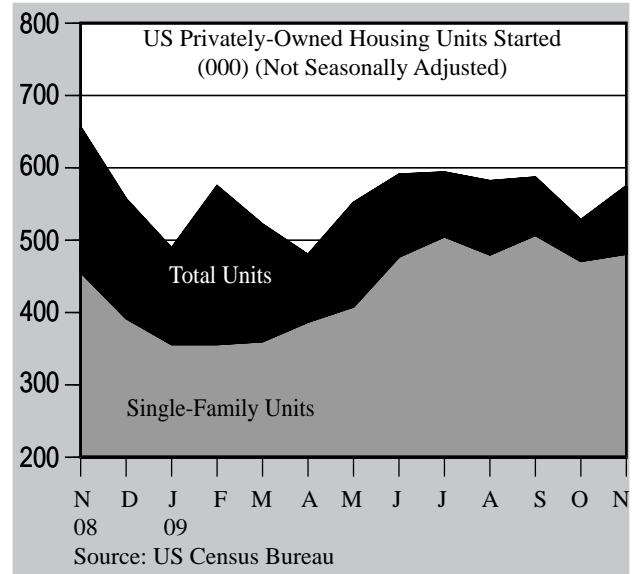


Economic Situation: The Nation

Industrial production recorded an unexpected increase in November of 0.8 percent, with manufacturing output up by 1.1 percent due to broad-based gains in both durable and nondurable industries. Mining rose by 2.1 percent, while utilities were down by 1.8 percent due to milder November temperatures.

Helped by the milder weather conditions, home construction rebounded in November, rising 8.9 percent following a decline in October of 10.1 percent. Compared with a year ago, housing starts were down by 12.4 percent. Building permits rose by 6.0 percent to the highest level since November 2008, a positive signal of future activity.

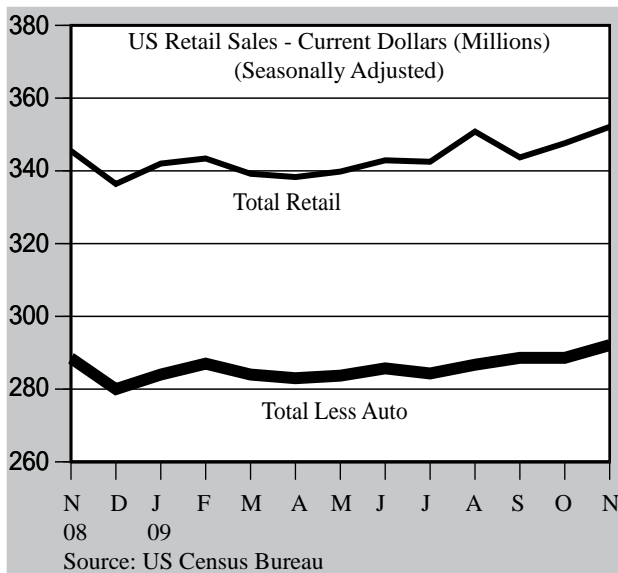
Average home mortgage rates have been at or below five percent throughout the past several months, hitting record lows of 4.71 percent during the first week of December, according to Freddie Mac. Historically low interest rates and expansion of the federal home buyer tax credit program helped boost sales of new and existing homes up in October by 6.2 and 10.1 percent, respectively. Sales of existing homes rose by 23.5 percent over the year, compared with an increase of 5.1 percent for new homes. Median sales prices for existing homes were down 7.1 percent from October 2008.



According to RealtyTrac, foreclosures fell for the fourth consecutive month in November (-7.7%). However, the decline may be a temporary one as mortgage companies evaluate borrowers to determine whether they qualify for new foreclosure prevention programs.

The Federal Reserve opted to leave interest rates unchanged at its December meeting to aid in the economic recovery. Inflation remained in check during November, despite an increase of 4.1 percent in the energy index which pushed the Consumer Price Index up by

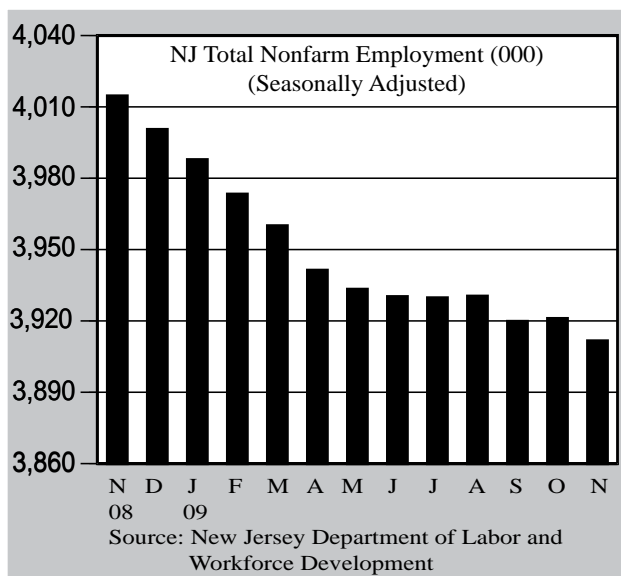
0.4 percent after an increase of 0.3 percent in October. Over the last 12 months, the index increased by 1.8 percent on an unadjusted basis, the first positive 12-month change since February 2009. The core price index, which excludes food and energy, was unchanged in November after rising 0.2 percent in each of the previous two months.



Holiday shoppers helped retail sales advance by 1.3 percent in November after a surge in auto sales of 7.1 percent drove October sales up by 1.1 percent. Auto sales increased by 1.6 percent in November while sales excluding autos rose by 1.2 percent. Higher energy prices were reflected in a monthly gain of 6.0 percent in retail sales at gasoline stations.

Economic Situation: The State

The unemployment rate in New Jersey held steady during November, but more jobs were lost during the month as holiday hiring by retail and wholesale businesses was below usual seasonal levels. Despite declines in the labor market, personal income continued to increase during the third quarter, with New Jersey ranking second among all states in personal income growth.



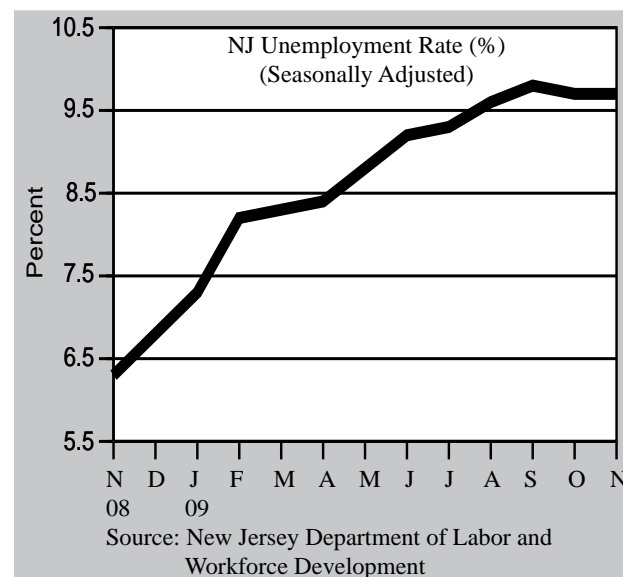
In November, employment declined by 9,400 following a revised gain of 1,200 jobs in October. Seasonal hiring by retail and wholesale employers did not reach the levels attained in prior years resulting in a monthly job loss of 9,700 in trade, transportation and utilities. Other supersectors with significant employment declines included construction (-2,800), professional and business services (-1,900) and financial activities (-1,200). Monthly job gains occurred in manufacturing (+2,500) and leisure and hospitality (+2,100). Employment declined during November in 31 states and the District of Columbia, while 19 states reported payroll increases.

Since the onset of the national recession in December 2007, employment has declined by 4.3 percent in New Jersey compared with a decrease of 5.2 percent nationally during the same period. However, job losses have moderated in New Jersey, as well as in the nation, during recent months. Monthly job losses in the Garden State during the past six months from June through November 2009 averaged 3,600 compared with average monthly employment declines of 13,600 from December 2008 through May 2009.

The unemployment rate held steady in New Jersey during November at 9.7 percent, remaining below the national rate of 10.0 percent. New Jersey was among six states with no rate change during the month.

The insured unemployment rate (IUR), which is based only on employment covered by unemployment insurance, continued to edge down in November, falling to 4.8 percent from 5.1 percent in October, but was up from 4.1 percent a year ago. The IUR has been trending down since May 2009 when it reached a recessionary peak of 5.9 percent. Other claims measures show that year-to-date unemployment claims volume continues to be substantially higher than during the same period in 2008, with the weekly average of initial claims and the number of claimants exhausting benefits up by 24.1 and 80.5 percent, respectively.

During the third quarter of 2009, personal income rose in New Jersey by 0.7 percent,



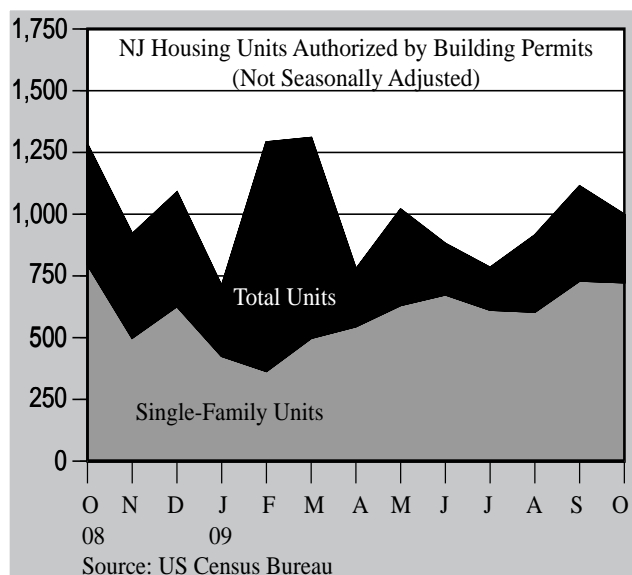
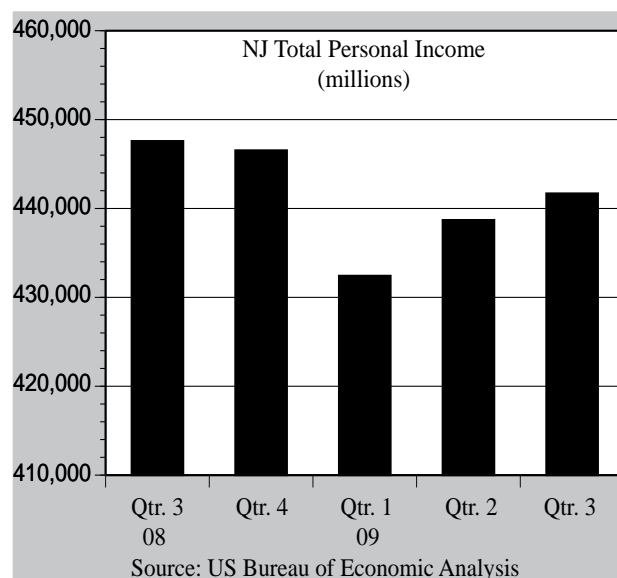
Economic Situation: The State

following an increase of 1.5 percent in the second quarter. New Jersey ranked second among all states in quarterly income growth behind Alaska (+0.8%). U.S. income growth averaged 0.3 percent in the third quarter compared with 0.8 percent in the prior quarter. While third-quarter growth slowed, its composition improved, with net earnings accounting for most of third-quarter income growth in 33 states and in the nation. In contrast, transfer receipts accounted for most of the second-quarter personal income growth in 41 states. Net earnings accounted for 0.44 percentage points, or more than 60 percent, of New Jersey's third-quarter income growth of 0.7 percent.

Auto sales in New Jersey lagged behind the pace set a year ago. Vehicle registrations for the first 10 months of the year were down by 22.5 percent compared with the same period in 2008. In the U.S., year-to-date auto registrations declined by 25.8 percent.

Consumer prices increased moderately in November rising by 0.2 percent on an unadjusted basis in the area covering northern New Jersey and New York compared with an increase of 0.1 percent in the U.S. city average. The monthly increase for the northern New Jersey and New York area was driven by a surge in the energy index of 3.8 percent, while the index for all items less food and energy fell by 0.2 percent. The index of all items was up by 1.8 percent over the year in northern New Jersey and in the nation.

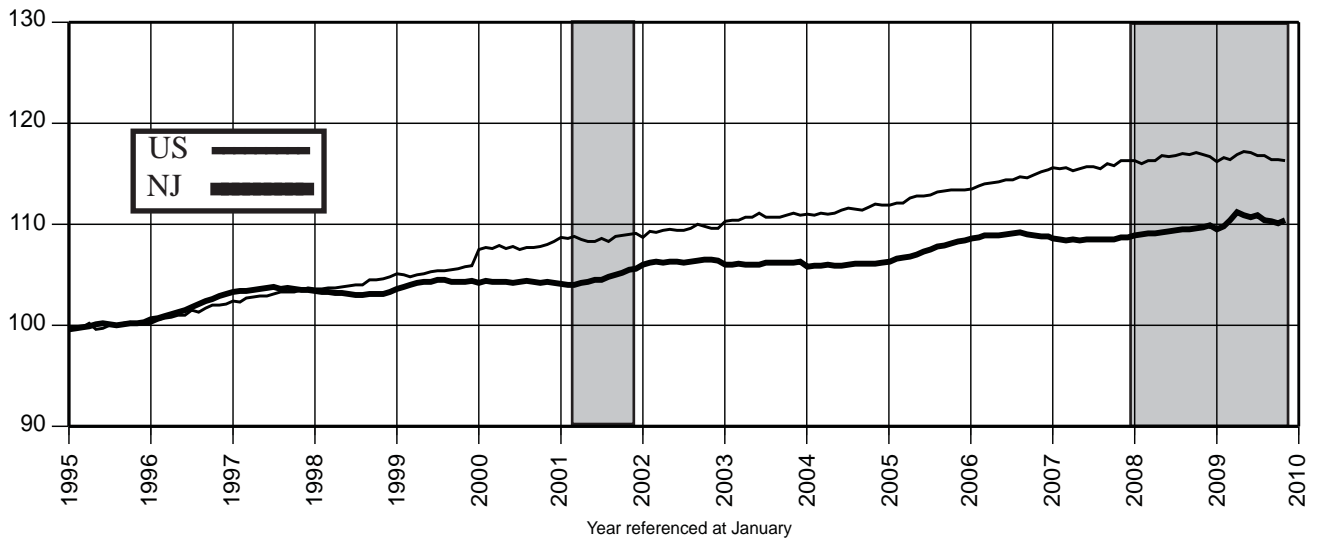
Building permits fell by 10.4 percent during October in New Jersey, with year-to-date totals well below those for the same period in 2008 (-40.3%). In the Northeast, building permits for future construction rose by 4.7 percent during November, but remained below the level of a year ago by 6.9 percent. Housing starts rose by 16.4 percent from October to November, the largest monthly gain among the four regions. Compared with a year ago, home construction was up by 14.3 percent in the Northeast, which was the only region to post an over-the-year increase.



Helped by low mortgage rates, federal tax credits and lower home prices, sales of new and existing homes in the Northeast rose during the past year by 5.7 and 27.7 percent, respectively. Existing home sales also recorded a monthly gain in October (+11.6%) while sales of new homes declined (-5.1%).

Foreclosure rates in New Jersey continued to climb in November, rising 24.1 percent according to data from RealtyTrac. Foreclosures were up by 65.3 percent in New Jersey since November 2008.

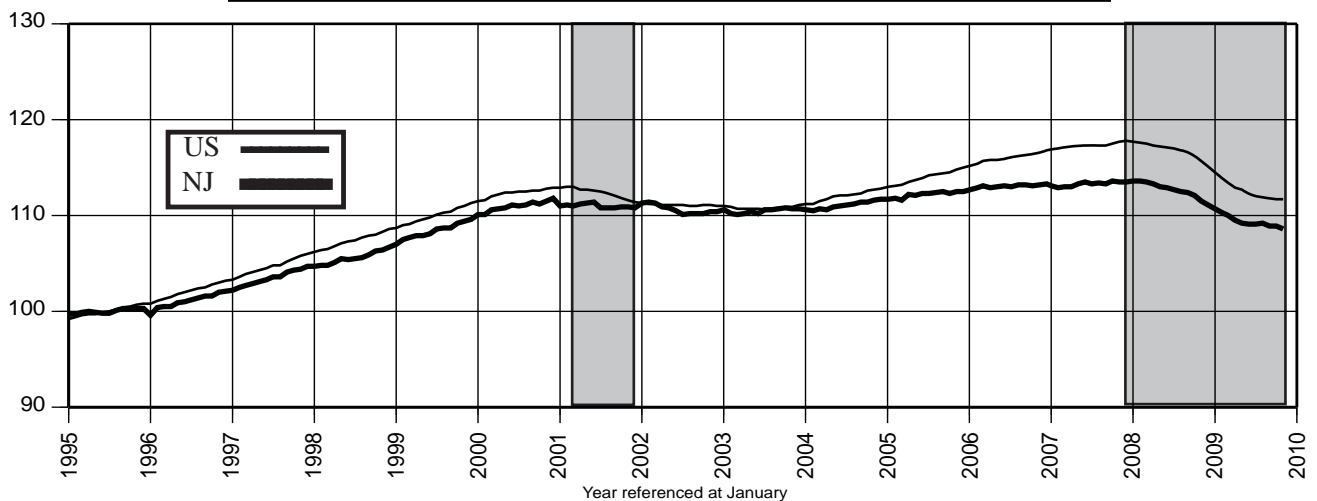
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



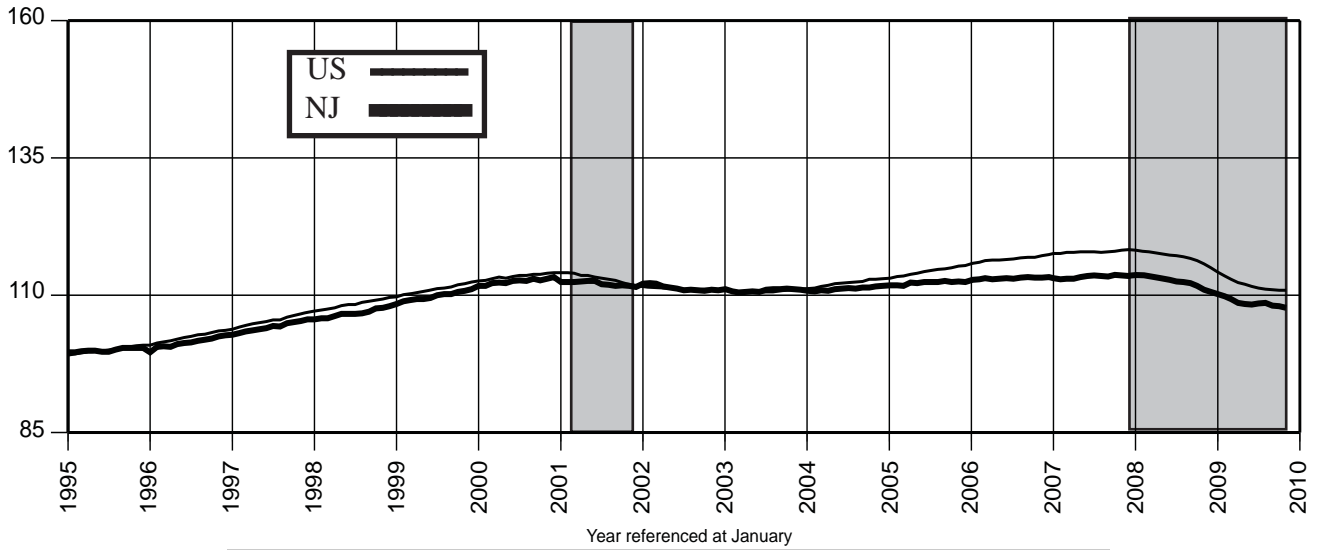
Unemployment Rate (%)



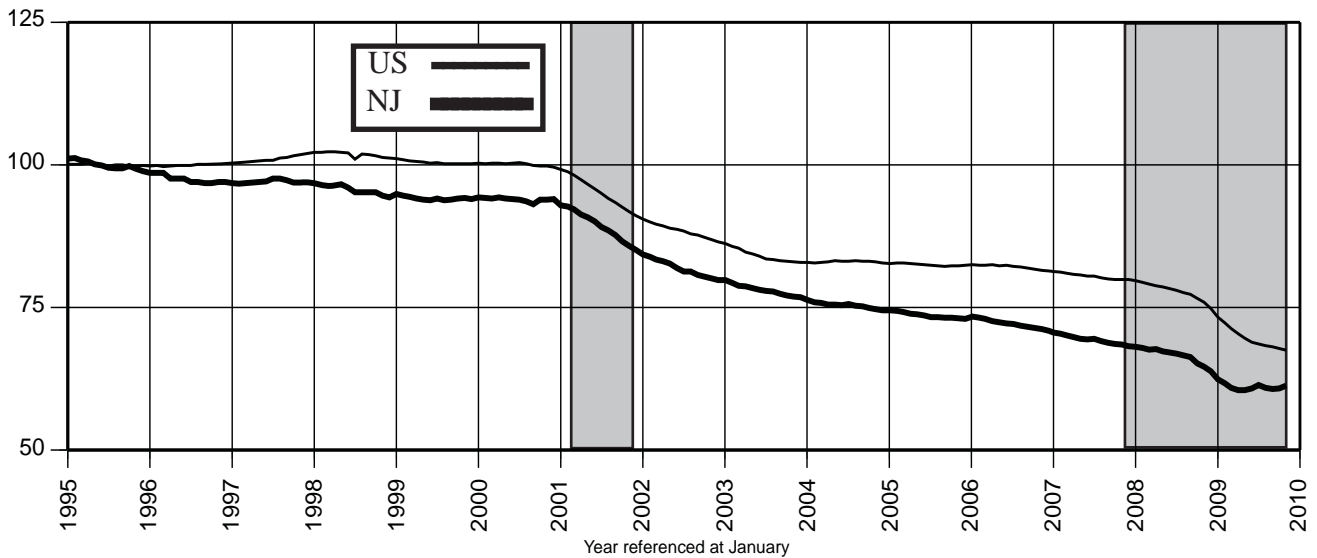
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



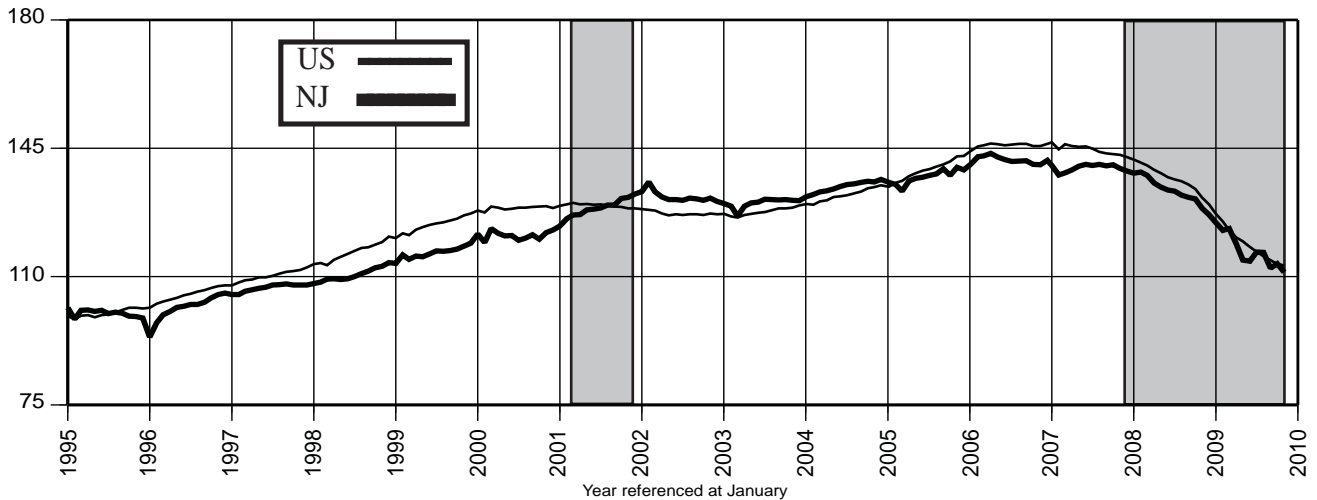
Private Sector Employment (1995=100)



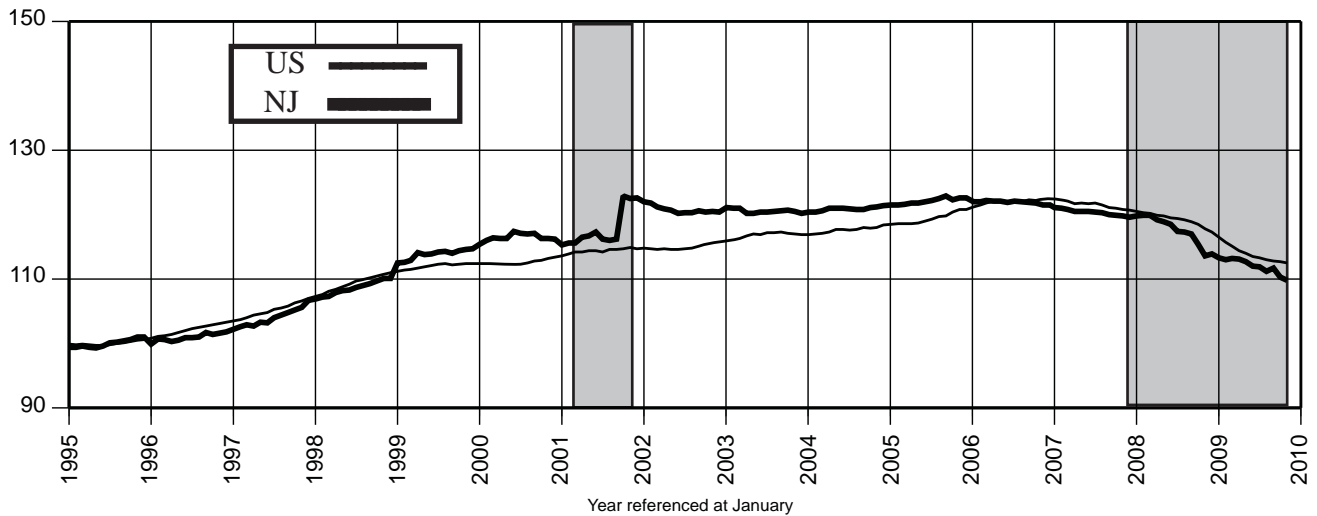
Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



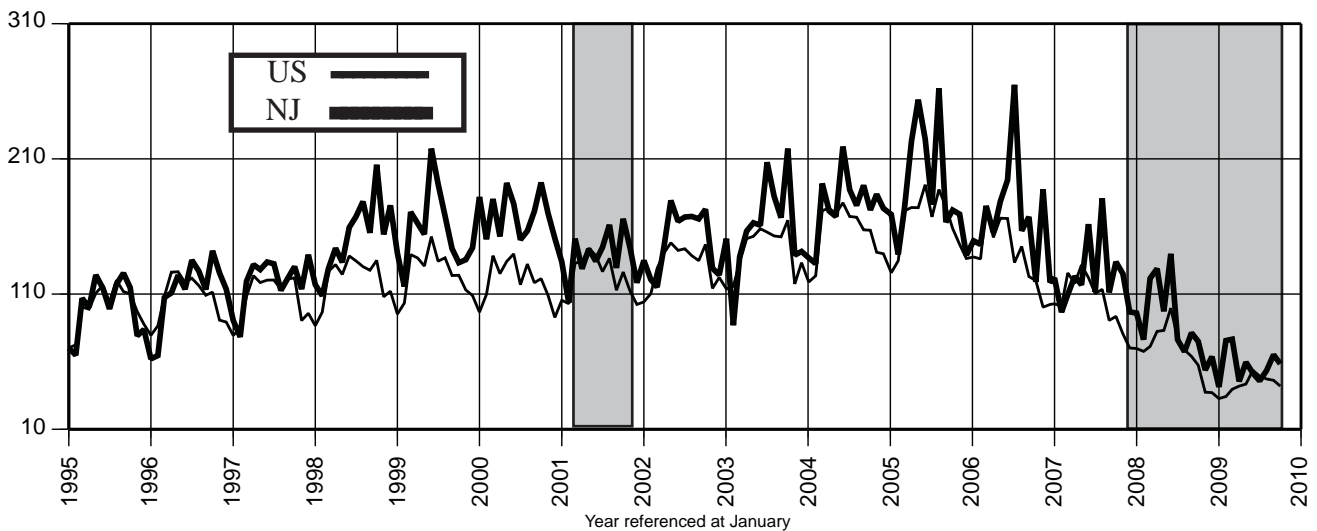
Construction Employment (1995=100)



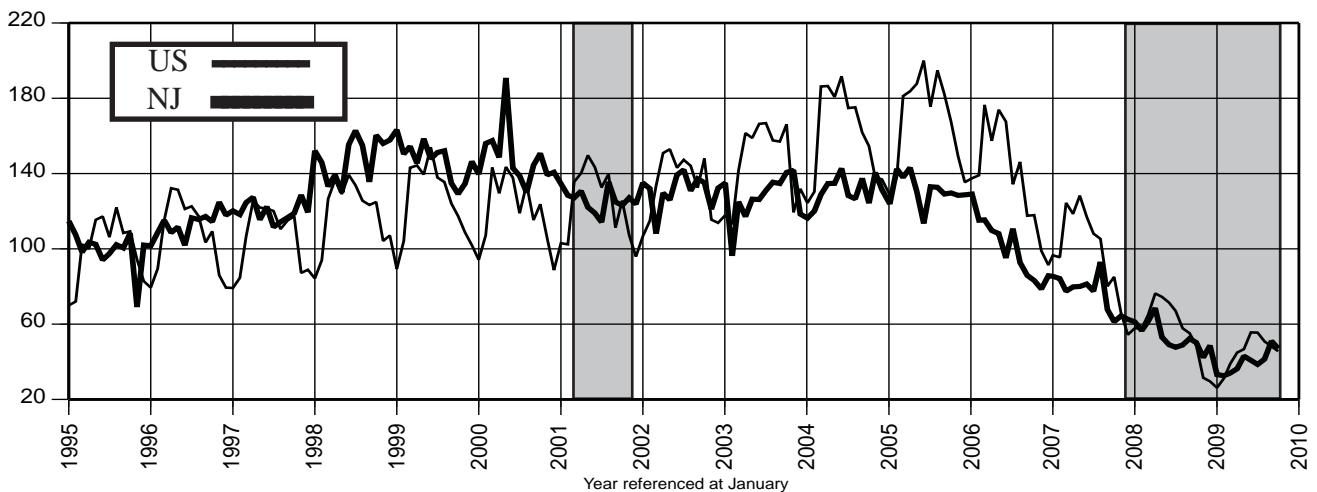
Financial Activities Employment (1995=100)



Total Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)-Unadj.



Single Family Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)-Unadj.



New Jersey Highlights of the 2008 American Community Survey

by Leonard Preston, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

The American Community Survey (ACS) is the US Census Bureau's answer to data user's ever-increasing need for more timely data. It is also a critical component of the bureau's re-engineered decennial census for 2010. The Census Bureau has defined the goals of the ACS as follows:

- *Provide federal, state, local, and tribal governments an information base for the administration and evaluation of their programs.*
- *Improve the 2010 Census.*
- *Provide data users with timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data updated every year that can be compared across states, communities, and population groups.¹*

In the past, the decennial census has been the source of data needed by federal, state, and local governments to distribute funding among jurisdictions and population groups. The problem with the decennial census is that the data became out-of-date quickly as the decade progressed. However, with the ACS, more timely annual data will be available to identify changes in population, housing and their related characteristics.

Throughout the decade, the ACS will annually collect data typically found on the decennial census' "long form" questionnaire. The "long form" is a sample based survey used to collect and estimate demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the population and housing stock. The ACS will replace the need for a "long form" questionnaire in 2010 and allow resources to focus on a "short form" census every 10 years. The "short form" will be used to provide counts of people and housing units only.

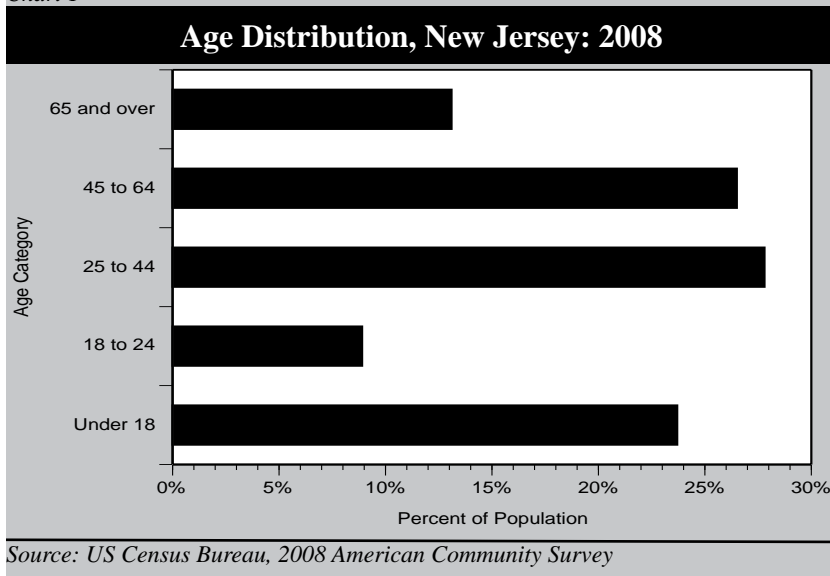
Population

According to the 2008 ACS, New Jersey's estimated total population was 8,682,661. The Garden State was the 11th most populated state in the U.S. in 2008. With 36.8 million residents, California was the most populated state, and Wyoming was the least populated state with 500,000 residents.

Among New Jersey counties, approximately 10.3 percent of the state's total population resided in Bergen County making it the highest populated county in the state with 894,840 residents. Salem County was the least populated county with 66,141 people. Based on the estimates released from the US Census Bureau's population estimates program, in December of 2006, New Jersey was no longer the tenth most populated state in the nation. In 2006, North Carolina replaced New Jersey as the tenth most populated state. In 2000, the state's population was ranked ninth and dropped in rankings to tenth in 2003.

Age, Race and Sex

Chart 1



The median age in New Jersey was 38.7 years old, which ranked 10th oldest among all states. Maine had the oldest median age at 41.9 years while Utah was the youngest state at 28.7 years. The median age nationally, in 2008, was 36.9 years of age. A look at New Jersey's counties reveals that the median age ranged from a slightly younger 36.2 years in Hudson and Cumberland Counties to a more distinguished 43.6 years in Cape May County. More than twenty-three percent or 2 million of New Jersey's total popula-

tion were under 18 years of age while 1.1 million or 13.2 percent were 65 years old and over. Approximately 5.5 million or 63.2 percent of total population were between 18 and 64 years of age.

Nearly 8.5 million (98.1%) New Jersey residents report themselves as one race. Just under 71.0 percent (6.1 million or 70.8%) were white; 13.6 percent (1.2 million) were black or African American; and 7.6 percent (0.7 million) were Asian. New Jersey ranks third behind Hawaii and California in the percentage of the population who report themselves as Asian alone. Among any of the race categories, 1.4 million (16.3%) report themselves as being Hispanic or of Latino origin.

As a state, New Jersey was 51.0 percent (4.4 million) female and 49.0 percent (4.3 million) male according to the 2008 ACS. This closely mirrors the national gender distribution of 50.7 percent female and 49.3 percent male.

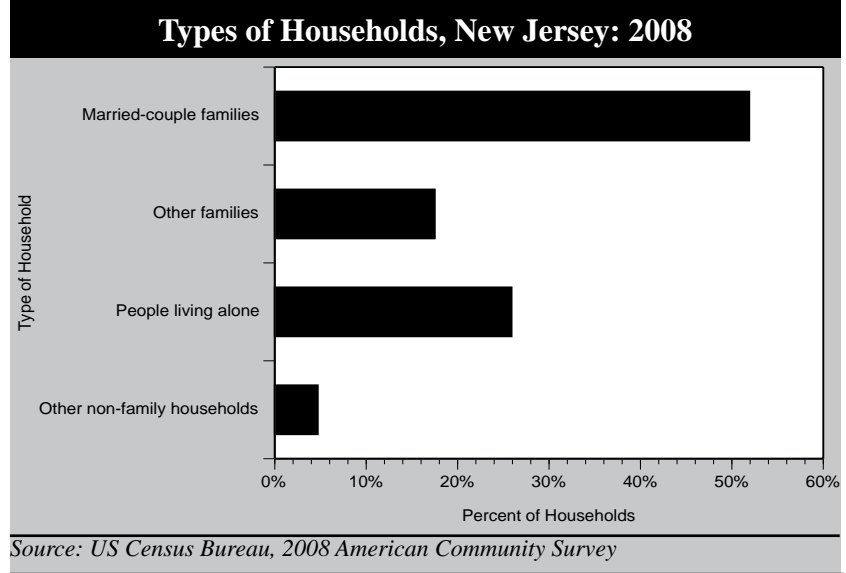
Households and Families

In 2008, the Garden State was home to some 3.2 million households. The size of an average household in New Jersey was 2.7 people which ranked 8th largest nationally. The national average household size in 2008 was 2.6 people. Utah was the state with the largest household size (3.2 people) and North Dakota had the smallest household size (2.2 people).

ACS data on household type in New Jersey, in 2008, reveals that approximately 2.2 million households (68.7%) were family households. The average family size was 3.3 people. Married-couple family households accounted for 1.6 million (51.5%) households in the state while other families totaled just over half a million people (543,542 or 17.2%).

Statewide, non-family households made up nearly 1 million (31.3%) of all households in 2008. People living alone accounted for 26.5 percent of households and those households with one or more people aged 65 years and over accounted for 25.5 percent of total households in the state. A closer look at both of these groups reveals that nearly 10 percent of New Jersey households are made up of householders aged 65 years and over and living alone.

Chart 2



Place of Birth and Language Spoken

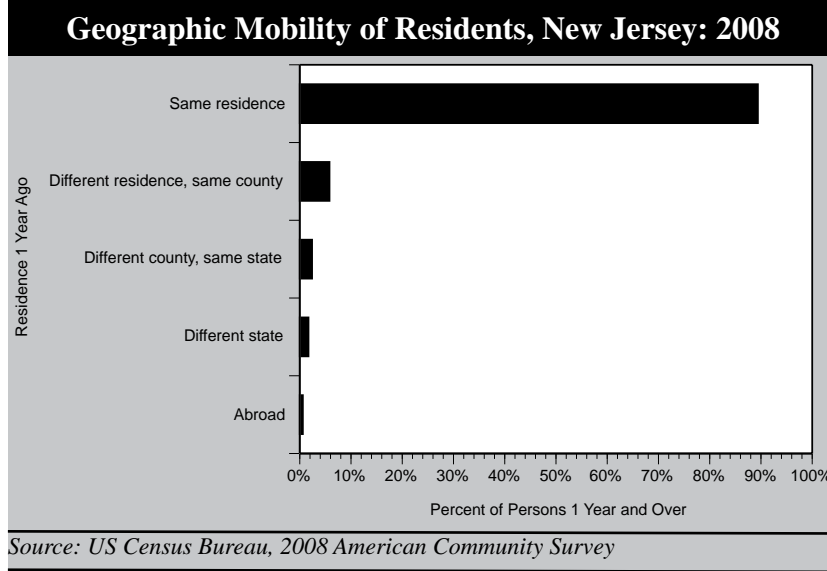
Results from the 2008 ACS show that, in the United States, 12.5 percent of the total population was foreign born. The results also show that approximately one out of every five people (1.7 million or 19.8%) living in New Jersey was foreign born. California (26.8%) and New York (21.7%) were the only states that had a higher percentage of total population in this category. Among New Jersey counties, Hudson County had the highest percentage of foreign born (40.2%) while Cape May County had the lowest percentage (1.4%). Nearly 4.6 million (52.6%) of the total population were born in New Jersey with another 2.2 million people (25.1%) born in a different state.

Among the population five years and over in New Jersey (8.1 million), 72.1 percent speak English while the remaining 27.9 percent speak a language other than English at home. This percentage tied for 5th nationally with Nevada behind the states of California (42.3%), New Mexico (35.4%), Texas (33.8%) and New York (29.0%). Out of residents who speak a language other than English, in New Jersey, 1.1 million (50.3%) speak Spanish and 42.4 percent reported that they did not speak English “very well”.

Place of Residence

The 2008 ACS also reports estimates of geographic mobility for the population aged one year and over. Of the 8.6 million people in this age range, 89.4 percent (7.7 million) were living in the same residence as in the previous year. Another 6.0 percent moved within the past year from another residence in the same county; 2.4 percent moved from a different county within New Jersey; 1.7 percent moved here from out of state, and 0.7 percent moved to the Garden State from abroad.

Chart 3

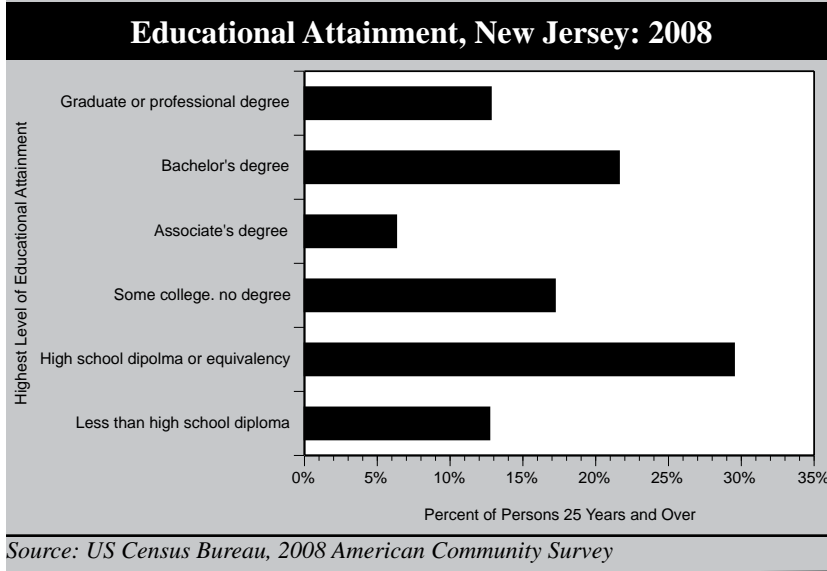


Educational Attainment

In 2008, the educational attainment level of New Jersey’s total population 25 years and older was above the national average. The ACS reported that 87.4 percent had a high school education or higher and 34.4 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher. This surpasses the national average of 85 percent with a high school education or higher and 27.7 percent with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

The ACS also reported that total school enrollment for 2008 was nearly 2.3 million. Enrollment in nursery school and kindergarten was approximately 296,466. Just under 1.4 million combined were enrolled in elementary (grades 1-8) and high (grades 9-12) school. Those pursuing higher-level education in college and graduate school accounted for more than 572,800 people.

Chart 4



Disability

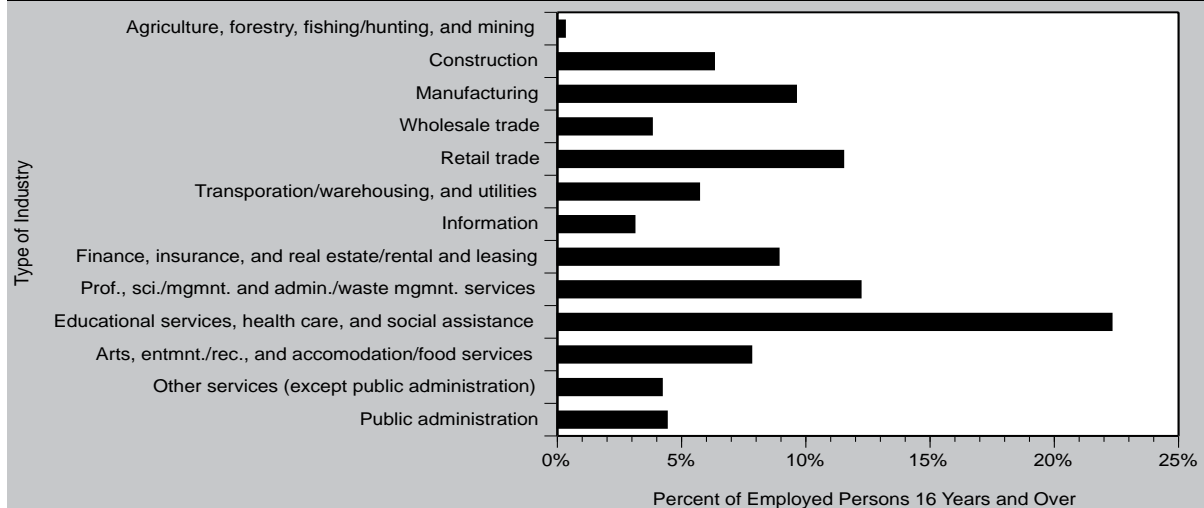
Among New Jersey's 8.6 million civilian non-institutionalized population in 2008, 9.8 percent reported a disability. This is below the US average of 12.1 percent. Across age groups, as one would expect, this percentage increased as age groups progress. In New Jersey, those under age 18, were reported to have a 3.3 percent (67,384) disability rate. The 18 to 64 year old category had 7.5 percent (404,933) reporting a disability. The 65-year and over age group had the largest rate of disabilities reported at 33.6 percent (370,468).

Employment Status and Industry Employment

The employment status data reported in the 2008 ACS relate to the population 16 years and over. Approximately 6.9 million people in New Jersey were part of this age group in 2008. Those considered in the labor force from this group accounted for 4.7 million or 68 percent of the population 16 years and over. Nationally, the rate of those considered in the labor force from this age group was 65.9 percent. In 2008, 47 percent of those people in the labor force aged 16 years and over were female, 53 percent were male.

Chart 5

Employment by Industry, New Jersey: 2008



Source: US Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

The 2008 ACS results for New Jersey indicated, for the employed population 16 years and over, that the industries employing the greatest number of people were educational services, health care and social assistance (978,769 or 22.3%); professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (534,042 or 12.2%); and retail trade (503,982 or 11.5%).

Occupations and Class of Worker

The 2008 ACS results also indicated that the most common occupations among New Jersey's employed population aged 16 years or older were management, professional, and related occupations (1,721,971 or 39.3%); sales and office occupations (1,164,565 or 26.6%); service occupations (691,479 or 15.8%); production, transportation, and material moving occupations (454,944 or 10.4%); and construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations (345,531 or 7.9%). The vast majority of people employed in New Jersey are private sector wage and salary workers (3,555,610 or 81.1%). Another 14.1 percent (616,854) worked for federal, state, or local government. Slightly more than five percent were self-employed in their own non-incorporated business (206,686 or 4.7%).

Commuting to Work

The preferred means of commuting to work in New Jersey, according to the 2008 ACS, is driving to work alone. More than 71.7 percent of workers traveled to work this way while an additional 9.1 percent carpoolled to work. Those who reported using public transportation to commute to work accounted for 10.3 percent of workers; 3.3 percent walked to work; and another 3.3 percent work at home. According to the ACS, the average commute time in New Jersey was 30.1 minutes. This ranked as the third longest commute time behind New York (31.6 minutes) and Maryland (31.5 minutes). North Dakota had the shortest commute time (16.0 minutes). Nationally, the average travel time to work was 25.5 minutes.

Income

Results from the 2008 ACS reveal that the median household income in New Jersey was second among all the states at \$70,378 behind only Maryland at \$70,545. Rounding out the top five were Connecticut (\$68,595), Alaska (\$68,460) and Hawaii (\$67,214). Nationally, the median household income was \$52,029. Mississippi was the state with the lowest median household income at \$37,790. Among New Jersey counties, the three counties with the highest median household income were Hunterdon County (\$102,683), Somerset County (\$100,608), and Morris County (\$99,706). The county with the lowest median household income was Cumberland County (\$50,833).

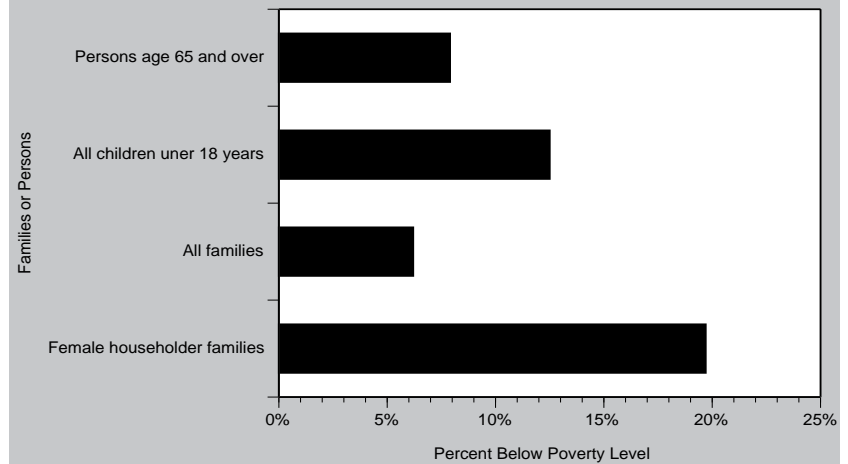
The median family income for the State in 2008 was \$85,761, ranking first among all states ahead of Connecticut (\$85,344) and Maryland (\$84,415). At \$46,668, Mississippi had the lowest median family income. The median family income for the US in 2008 was \$63,366. Not surprising, the three New Jersey counties with the highest median family income were the same as those with the highest median household income: Hunterdon County (\$125,551), Somerset County (\$117,972), and Morris County (\$115,413). Cumberland County had the lowest median household income (\$58,122).

Poverty

The 2008 ACS reports that 8.7 percent of people in New Jersey were living below the poverty level. Only Alaska (8.4%), Maryland (8.1%) and New Hampshire (7.6%) had lower percentages of people in poverty status. Mississippi (21.2%), Arkansas (17.3%), Kentucky (17.3%), and Louisiana (17.3%) had the highest percentage of people below poverty level. The percentage of people in poverty nationally, in 2008, was 13.2 percent. At the county geography level, Hudson County (15.2%), Essex County (14.8%), and Passaic County (14.4%) had the greatest percentage of people below poverty level while Somerset County (2.3%) had the lowest percentage.

Chart 6

Poverty Rates, New Jersey: 2008



Source: US Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

The percentage of people under 18 years of age that were below the poverty level was 12.5 percent while the percentage of people 65 years and over that were living in poverty was 7.9 percent. The percentage of all New Jersey families living below the poverty level was 6.2 percent in 2008. This percentage tripled for those families with a female householder but no husband present (19.7%).

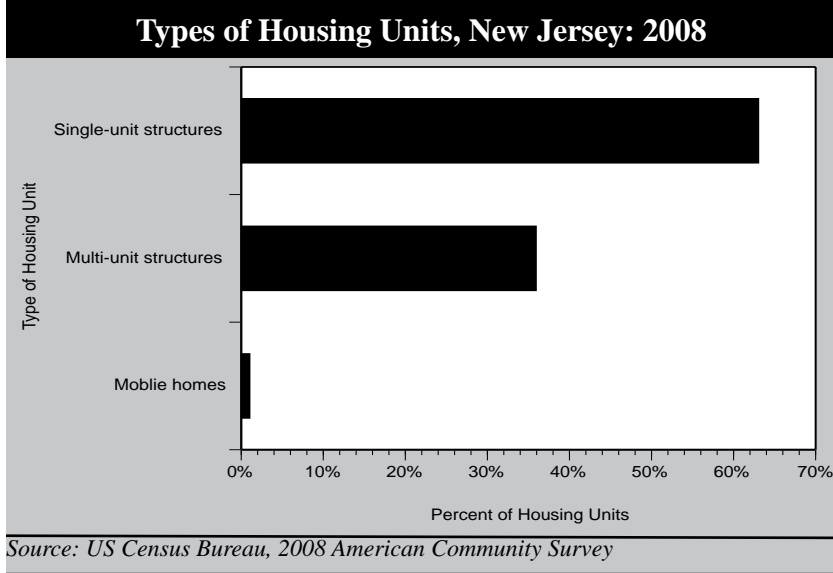
Housing Characteristics

New Jersey had approximately 3.5 million housing units in 2008. Just over 2.2 million (2,217,349 or 63.0%) were single unit structures. Another 35.9 percent (1,262,313) were multi-unit structures and the remaining one percent were mobile homes. Approximately 10.3 percent (361,911) of total housing units in the Garden State were vacant in 2008. Over half a million (586,766 or 16.7%) of the housing units in New Jersey were built in 1990 or later.

Among the 3.2 million occupied housing units in New Jersey, just over 2.1 million (2,113,974 or 67%) are owner occupied housing units. The remaining 33 percent (1,040,038) were renter occupied housing units. Some of the more interesting characteristics of occupied housing units in New Jersey include 2.1 percent (66,993) having no telephone service available; 11.5 percent (362,145) of housing units have no vehicles available while 54.0 percent (1,702,865) had two or more vehicles available; and 72.7 percent (2,293,931) of housing units heat their homes with natural gas from the utility company.

The median housing value of owner-occupied housing in New Jersey for 2008 was \$364,100. This value ranked fourth nationally behind Hawaii (\$560,200), the District of Colum-

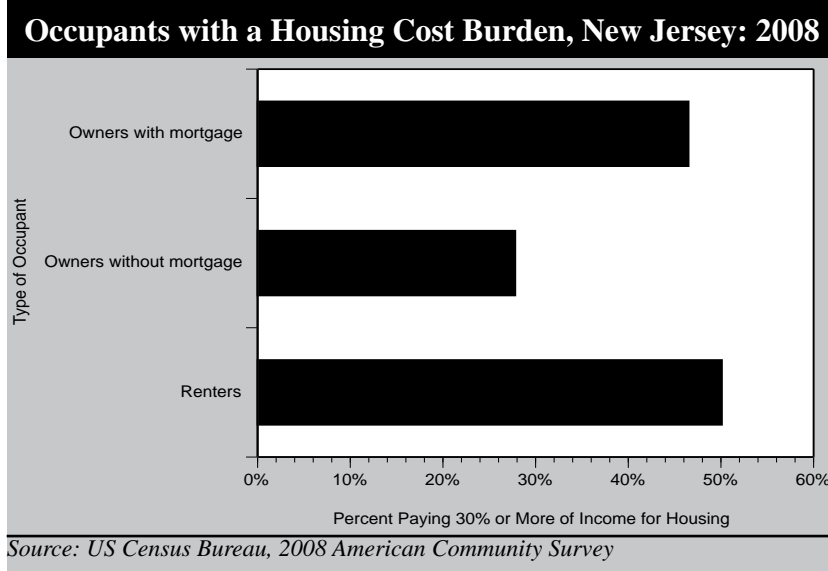
Chart 7



bia (\$474,100), and California (\$467,000). In the United States, the median housing value was \$197,600. The state with the lowest median housing value among owner-occupied housing units, in 2008, was West Virginia (\$95,900). Among counties in the Garden State, the three with the highest median value were Bergen County (\$486,300), Morris County (\$482,700), and Somerset County (\$452,500), while the three lowest were Cumberland County (\$184,500), Salem County (\$215,800) and Camden County (\$229,000).

According to the 2008 ACS, median monthly housing costs for owners with a mortgage was \$2,360 while owners without a mortgage paid \$874 monthly and renters paid \$1068 in housing costs. The number of housing units where 30.0 percent or more of income was spent on housing in 2008 among housing units with a mortgage was 703,776 (46.5%); housing units without a mortgage was 163,902 (27.8%) and renters was 494,026 (50.1%).

Chart 8



Sample Size and Data Availability

In 2005, the ACS began full implementation using a rolling, random sample of housing addresses throughout the US every month. The annual sample size of the ACS is about 3 million housing unit addresses nationally. Prior to 2005 (2000-2004), as part of its testing phase, the ACS had a sample size of about 800,000 addresses per year and produced estimates for all geographies with at least 250,000 people. These geographies included the US, states, places, counties and metropolitan areas. The release of annual estimates from the ACS for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more began in 2006. For New Jersey, single year estimates are now available each year for the State and all 21 counties, all 13 Congressional Districts, all 7 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), and the 19 largest county subdivisions (municipalities) with population greater than 65,000. Three year average estimates are also available for geographic areas with population of 20,000 or more. In 2010, 5-year average estimates will be available for geographies smaller than 20,000 people including census tracts and block groups. From 2010 on, all estimates will be updated annually.

Table 1

American Community Survey Release Dates

Type of Data	Population Size of Area	Data for the previous year released in the summer of:							
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010+
Annual Estimates	250,000+								→
Annual Estimates	65,000+								→
3-Year Averages	20,000+								→
5-Year Averages	Census Tract and Block Group								→

Data reflect American Community Survey testing through 2004.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office

More information, data, and other ACS topics are available online at the Office of Labor Planning and Analysis' Web site (www.nj.gov/labor/lra) and the US Census Bureau's Web site (www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html). For more information about ACS data for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, PO Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388. Telephone: (609) 984-2595 or e-mail Leonard.Preston@dol.state.nj.us.

Footnote: ¹US Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office.

Notes: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

Northern Region

In New Jersey, Census officials estimate they will need 15,000 temporary and full-time workers to help collect information and run 13 local offices. The northern counties will hire about 11,000 to 12,000, while the southern counties will take the rest of the jobs.

United Parcel Service (UPS) plans to hire nearly 1,300 temporary package handlers in northern New Jersey to handle deliveries during December. A Disney store with 45 employees and an Oshkosh B'Gosh children's clothing store with 18 employees opened at the Bergen Town Center in November.

Southern Region

In December, Sunoco ended oil refining operations at Eagle Point in Westville (Gloucester County). The refinery was shut down because of less consumer demand for gasoline; the facility will remain open as a distribution center for petroleum products. About 450 workers were laid off. Kane Steel closed its distribution center in Millville (Cumberland County) in November due to declining sales. The closure resulted in 29 layoffs.

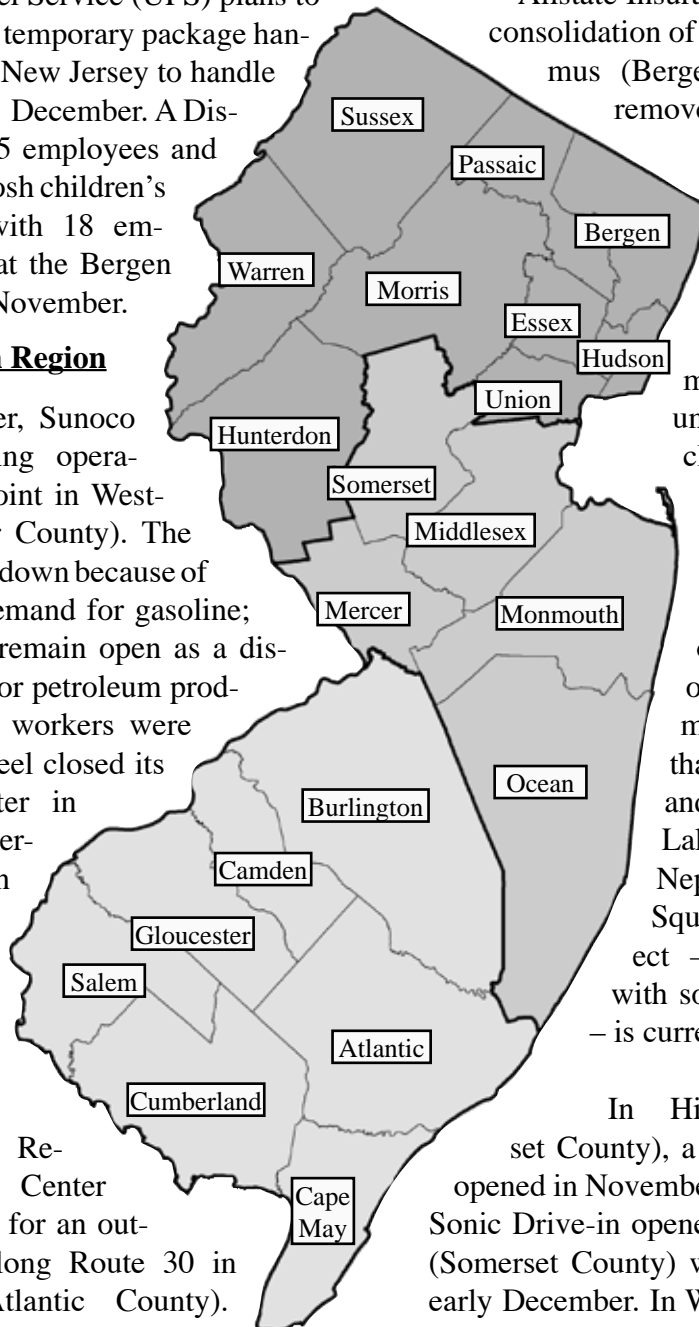
AtlantiCare Regional Medical Center announced plans for an outpatient center along Route 30 in Hammonton (Atlantic County). The facility will include an emergency department and medical imaging center, which will be relocated from the city's former Kessler Hospital. Construction is expected to begin sometime during 2010.

Allstate Insurance Company, due to consolidation of operations at its Paramus (Bergen County) location, removed 20 positions.

Central Region

In Neptune (Monmouth County), the West Lake Avenue Redevelopment Area project is underway. Phase I includes an office building that will house a Jersey Shore University Medical Center clinic and a state office. Later phases of the plan call for mixed-use buildings that include retail space and housing along West Lake Avenue. Also in Neptune, Schoolhouse Square, a residential project – affordable housing with some market rate units – is currently being built.

In Hillsborough (Somerset County), a Walgreens pharmacy opened in November with 18 new jobs. A Sonic Drive-in opened Franklin Township (Somerset County) with 30 employees in early December. In West Windsor (Mercer County), Home Goods, a retailer of home furnishings and gift items opened in a former Linens-N-Things. In Lawrence (Mercer County), a PC Richard & Son electronics and appliances store opened in a former Circuit City location with 35 employees.



Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	146.4	144.7	141.9	139.7	140.3	139.6	141.1	143.9	147.0	145.9	144.3	141.7	141.0
Total Private Sector	123.8	122.8	119.8	117.5	118.0	118.1	119.7	122.6	125.2	124.2	121.9	119.2	118.2
Government	22.6	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.8	21.5	22.4	22.5	22.8
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	659.7	656.5	639.5	633.5	635.6	639.1	640.9	649.2	640.4	635.6	635.4	641.9	646.8
Total Private Sector	572.8	569.5	556.4	548.2	550.0	552.9	557.3	564.1	560.5	558.4	554.2	554.0	557.5
Government	86.9	87.0	83.1	85.3	85.6	86.2	83.6	85.1	79.9	77.2	81.2	88.0	89.3
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Total Nonfarm	534.5	530.0	515.6	511.5	514.7	517.2	523.8	522.8	511.5	509.7	512.6	517.1	517.0
Total Private Sector	443.8	439.3	426.0	422.0	424.5	427.1	434.3	431.8	426.9	427.2	426.6	427.2	425.9
Government	90.7	90.7	89.6	89.5	90.2	90.1	89.5	91.0	84.6	82.5	86.0	89.9	91.1
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1,030.2	1,020.6	979.4	979.7	985.1	990.8	1,002.1	1,025.8	1,032.1	1,027.0	1,012.4	1,012.9	1,015.7
Total Private Sector	878.6	869.8	832.1	830.1	834.7	840.3	850.6	875.2	890.0	887.8	871.1	863.8	865.4
Government	151.6	150.8	147.3	149.6	150.4	150.5	151.5	150.6	142.1	139.2	141.3	149.1	150.3
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	247.0	246.9	242.2	241.3	242.0	241.7	241.2	242.2	237.6	236.5	239.0	243.6	244.8
Total Private Sector	203.6	203.1	200.0	198.1	198.9	198.8	199.4	200.7	198.0	198.2	198.8	200.6	202.2
Government	43.4	43.8	42.2	43.2	43.1	42.9	41.8	41.7	39.6	38.3	40.2	42.9	42.6
Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1,034.1	1,032.3	1,006.2	1,007.6	1,006.1	1,014.6	1,021.5	1,030.6	1,020.9	1,016.1	1,015.0	1,018.4	1,020.8
Total Private Sector	866.9	865.2	841.4	840.4	839.7	846.0	853.7	862.2	859.1	856.5	852.6	850.2	850.7
Government	167.2	167.1	164.8	167.2	166.4	168.6	167.8	168.4	161.8	159.6	162.4	168.2	170.1
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Total Nonfarm	38.4	37.8	33.0	32.9	33.5	36.5	42.2	49.1	51.8	52.7	47.5	39.6	36.0
Total Private Sector	29.4	28.9	23.8	23.7	24.3	27.2	32.4	39.0	42.3	43.1	38.1	30.0	26.8
Government	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.2
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Total Nonfarm	22.4	22.5	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.6	23.0	22.3	22.9	22.8
Total Private Sector	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.7	19.0	18.5	17.7	18.1	17.8
Government	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	240.1	240.0	235.1	235.5	236.3	237.9	238.4	239.9	236.5	235.3	233.6	233.4	233.2
Total Private Sector	174.9	174.8	170.1	170.5	170.8	172.4	173.9	175.3	173.2	172.9	170.1	169.0	168.9
Government	65.2	65.2	65.0	65.0	65.5	65.5	64.5	64.6	63.3	62.4	63.5	64.4	64.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	62.2	62.2	60.8	60.7	61.0	61.3	61.4	61.7	59.8	59.9	61.9	62.2	62.4
Total Private Sector	46.7	46.7	45.5	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.5	45.3	45.4	45.4
Government	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.6	14.2	14.4	16.6	16.8	17.0
Warren Labor Area (Warren County)													
Total Nonfarm	39.1	38.6	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.6	37.9	37.5	36.4	36.9	36.4	36.0
Total Private Sector	34.0	33.3	31.5	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.2	31.8	31.4	30.4	30.7	30.0	29.7
Government	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3

Estimates for the Salem and Warren Labor Areas are independently estimated by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Labor Area Focus (cont.)**Labor Area Civilian Labor Force**

(seasonally adjusted)

	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Labor Force	136.6	136.6	136.6	135.8	137.0	137.3	137.0	136.4	137.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.8
Employment	124.7	124.0	124.2	121.8	122.3	121.7	120.7	119.4	121.1	119.9	119.6	118.9	118.8
Unemployment Volume	11.9	12.6	12.4	14.0	14.7	15.6	16.3	17.0	15.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	19.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.7	9.2	9.1	10.3	10.7	11.4	11.9	12.5	11.6	13.1	13.3	13.8	13.8
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic Counties)													
Labor Force	715.6	718.1	721.3	722.7	728.2	733.6	731.3	731.6	731.7	727.7	721.2	721.5	723.9
Employment	673.0	669.6	670.3	664.4	668.6	672.8	667.9	664.4	665.5	659.2	651.4	653.3	656.6
Unemployment Volume	42.6	48.6	51.0	58.3	559.6	60.8	63.4	67.2	66.2	68.5	69.8	68.2	67.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	6.8	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.3
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties)													
Labor Force	661.0	662.0	659.2	657.6	663.8	668.9	672.3	663.9	658.8	660.3	661.4	662.9	662.5
Employment	616.8	613.4	611.4	604.2	607.7	610.2	611.0	601.2	599.1	594.0	592.5	592.2	592.6
Unemployment Volume	44.2	48.7	47.8	53.4	56.1	58.7	61.3	62.7	59.7	66.3	68.9	70.7	69.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	7.3	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.6
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset & Ocean Counties)													
Labor Force	1,195.3	1,202.1	1,192.7	1,198.9	1,204.8	1,210.4	1,209.5	1,212.7	1,225.1	1,218.4	1,210.9	1,204.6	1,207.7
Employment	1,127.0	1,122.3	1,109.3	1,104.5	1,108.9	1,113.2	1,108.7	1,107.1	1,120.6	1,110.2	1,100.5	1,097.1	1,101.1
Unemployment Volume	68.2	79.8	83.4	94.4	95.9	97.2	100.8	105.6	104.5	108.2	110.4	107.5	106.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Labor Force	295.3	296.3	296.3	297.3	299.9	302.9	302.0	301.3	300.9	301.8	300.1	301.2	301.9
Employment	273.1	271.4	272.3	269.6	271.3	273.1	271.1	269.6	270.1	267.5	264.3	265.0	266.3
Unemployment Volume	22.2	24.9	24.0	27.7	28.6	29.8	30.9	31.7	30.8	34.3	35.8	36.2	35.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	8.4	8.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	11.4	11.9	12.0	11.8
Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union Counties)													
Labor Force	1,069.2	1,073.3	1,073.0	1,078.5	1,083.0	1,092.3	1,092.1	1,091.4	1,094.7	1,089.7	1,084.6	1,081.0	1,083.1
Employment	1,002.6	999.5	996.7	992.5	995.6	1,004.3	999.7	993.8	997.1	988.6	981.1	978.2	981.1
Unemployment Volume	66.7	73.8	76.3	86.0	87.4	88.0	92.4	97.6	97.6	101.1	103.5	102.8	102.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	6.9	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.4
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Labor Force	59.5	59.8	56.8	56.8	57.0	56.5	57.7	55.6	54.4	57.0	58.6	57.9	55.9
Employment	54.0	54.2	51.5	51.0	51.1	50.4	51.4	48.6	47.7	49.4	50.9	50.1	48.5
Unemployment Volume	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.3	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.2
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Labor Force	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.4	31.8	31.6	31.3	31.3	31.6	31.3
Employment	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.9	28.7	28.2	28.3	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.6
Unemployment Volume	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.4	10.0	9.7	11.4	11.3	10.4	10.9	11.2	12.3	11.8
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Labor Force	199.5	201.3	199.8	200.6	202.3	203.8	202.7	201.7	201.5	201.4	199.9	198.3	198.6
Employment	188.5	188.4	187.3	186.4	187.6	188.6	187.0	186.0	186.5	184.8	183.1	181.8	182.3
Unemployment Volume	11.0	13.0	12.5	14.2	14.7	15.2	15.7	15.7	15.0	16.5	16.8	16.5	16.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Labor Force	70.1	70.3	69.7	70.1	70.3	71.2	71.3	71.0	71.0	71.6	72.3	72.0	72.3
Employment	63.3	63.1	62.8	62.4	62.5	62.8	62.5	61.8	62.3	61.9	62.3	61.6	61.8
Unemployment Volume	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.74	7.8	8.4	8.8	9.2	8.7	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	10.2	9.9	11.0	11.1	11.8	12.3	13.0	12.3	13.5	13.8	14.4	14.5

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1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

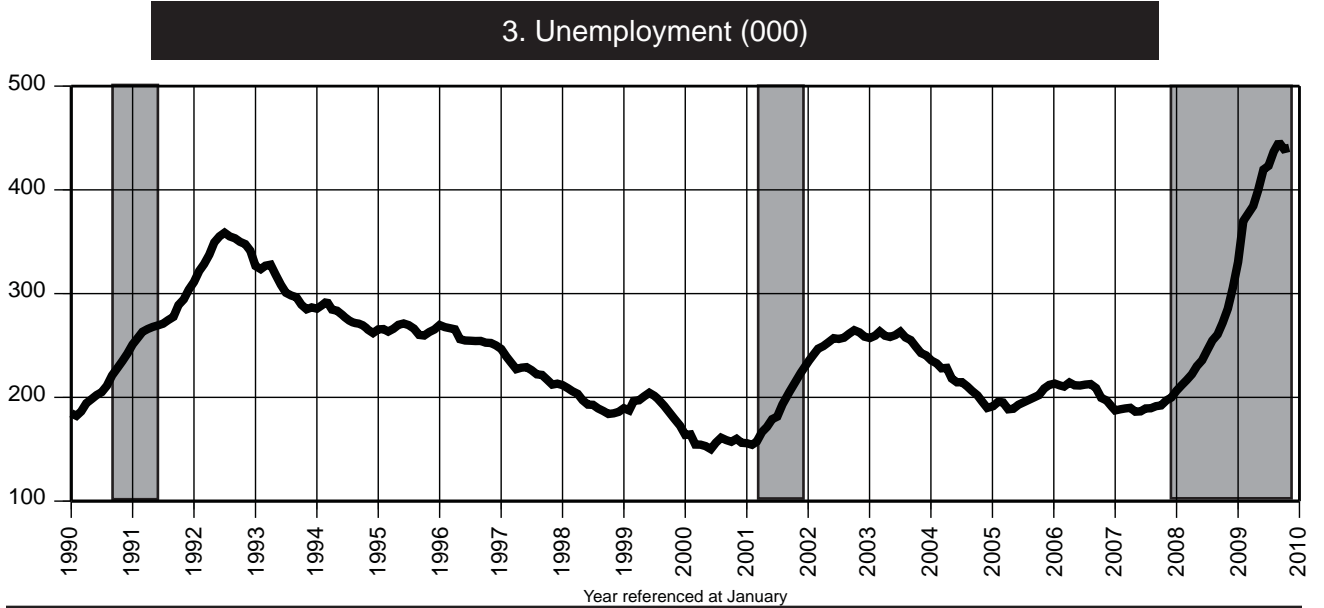
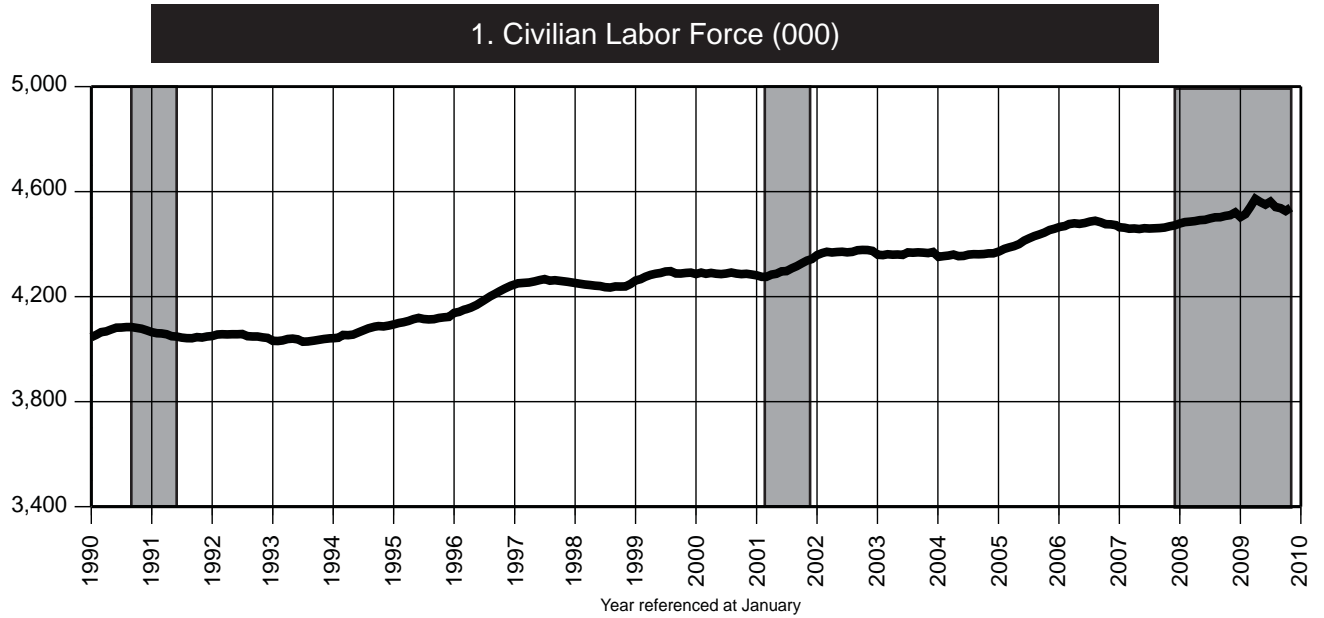
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,430.6	4,465.6	4,444.3	4,464.4	4,466.3	4,478.7	4,476.1	4,503.0
Feb	4,453.5	4,469.0	4,445.0	4,462.6	4,467.1	4,483.9	4,494.3	4,514.6
Mar	4,459.3	4,476.4	4,449.8	4,458.7	4,479.7	4,485.5	4,528.0	4,540.6
Apr	4,455.4	4,479.3	4,430.2	4,459.6	4,470.3	4,487.7	4,545.5	4,572.4
May	4,463.0	4,477.2	4,436.2	4,457.6	4,481.9	4,491.3	4,547.3	4,560.4
Jun	4,520.9	4,480.5	4,498.0	4,460.6	4,536.8	4,492.6	4,598.1	4,550.5
Jul	4,547.7	4,485.9	4,524.0	4,459.4	4,562.9	4,497.8	4,638.8	4,561.8
Aug	4,516.3	4,489.1	4,475.5	4,460.3	4,527.7	4,502.1	4,577.8	4,541.3
Sep	4,451.3	4,483.6	4,441.4	4,461.2	4,473.5	4,502.5	4,507.4	4,536.9
Oct	4,470.3	4,476.0	4,450.1	4,463.1	4,495.1	4,507.4	4,511.3R	4,526.3R
Nov	4,479.8	4,475.3	4,476.5	4,467.9	4,493.9	4,510.4	4,530.8	4,539.0
Dec	4,481.8	4,472.1	4,476.0	4,471.5	4,505.6	4,520.8		

2. Resident Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,205.4	4,252.3	4,231.9	4,277.0	4,234.9	4,272.3	4,121.1	4,172.5
Feb	4,219.3	4,257.5	4,238.9	4,274.1	4,238.7	4,272.1	4,100.7	4,144.6
Mar	4,238.2	4,265.9	4,255.7	4,269.4	4,253.2	4,268.9	4,137.2	4,163.8
Apr	4,244.5	4,265.0	4,251.4	4,269.6	4,268.4	4,265.5	4,170.6	4,188.0
May	4,254.6	4,265.5	4,258.5	4,271.4	4,258.9	4,261.2	4,154.1	4,160.3
Jun	4,305.6	4,269.1	4,308.2	4,274.2	4,302.0	4,256.9	4,174.9	4,130.9
Jul	4,306.6	4,273.6	4,307.6	4,270.1	4,296.2	4,252.6	4,193.1	4,138.6
Aug	4,306.9	4,276.2	4,292.4	4,270.8	4,275.0	4,247.3	4,145.8	4,104.4
Sep	4,254.5	4,274.6	4,258.8	4,269.7	4,224.1	4,241.9	4,073.8	4,091.0
Oct	4,294.7	4,276.5	4,276.0	4,270.8	4,240.5	4,235.6	4,091.1R	4,087.0R
Nov	4,297.8	4,278.4	4,296.5	4,270.9	4,223.4	4,224.9	4,105.6	4,098.5
Dec	4,307.6	4,281.1	4,283.7	4,271.7	4,199.0	4,215.1		

3. Unemployment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	225.2	213.3	212.4	187.4	231.4	206.4	355.0	330.5
Feb	234.2	211.5	206.0	188.5	228.4	211.8	393.6	370.0
Mar	221.1	210.4	194.1	189.3	226.5	216.6	390.8	376.8
Apr	210.9	214.3	178.8	189.9	201.9	222.2	374.9	383.6
May	208.4	211.6	177.8	186.2	223.0	230.1	393.2	400.0
Jun	215.3	211.4	189.7	186.5	234.8	235.7	423.2	419.6
Jul	241.1	212.3	216.4	189.3	266.7	245.2	445.6	423.1
Aug	209.4	212.8	183.1	189.5	252.6	254.8	432.0	436.9
Sep	196.8	209.0	182.6	191.5	249.4	260.6	433.5	445.9
Oct	175.6	199.5	174.1	192.2	254.5	271.8	420.2R	439.3R
Nov	182.0	197.0	180.0	197.0	270.5	285.5	425.2	440.5
Dec	174.2	191.0	192.2	199.8	306.6	305.7		



4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	66.3	66.9	66.3	66.6	66.3	66.5	66.0	66.4
Feb	66.7	66.9	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.5	66.2	66.5
Mar	66.7	67.0	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.5	66.7	66.9
Apr	66.7	67.0	66.0	66.4	66.3	66.5	66.9	67.3
May	66.8	67.0	66.1	66.4	66.4	66.6	66.9	67.1
Jun	67.6	67.0	67.0	66.4	67.2	66.5	67.6	66.9
Jul	68.0	67.1	67.3	66.4	67.6	66.6	68.2	67.1
Aug	67.5	67.1	66.6	66.3	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.6
Sep	66.5	67.0	66.0	66.3	66.1	66.6	66.2	66.4
Oct	66.7	66.8	66.1	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.4	66.5
Nov	66.9	66.8	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.6		
Dec	66.9	66.7	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.7		

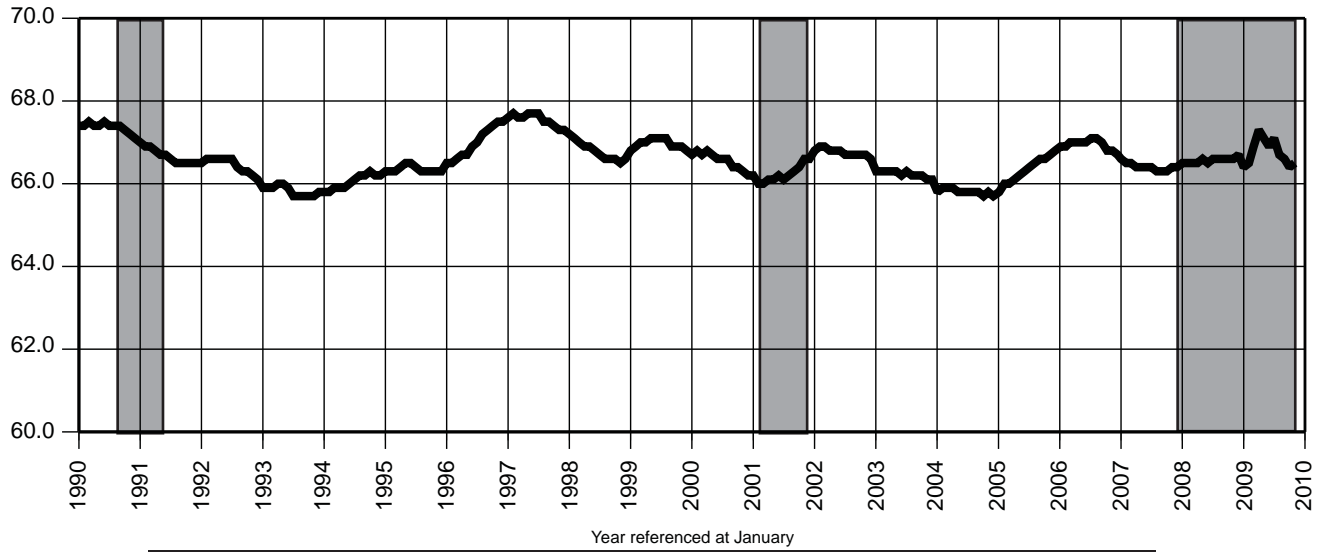
5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	63.0	63.7	63.1	63.8	62.8	63.4	60.8	61.5
Feb	63.2	63.7	63.2	63.7	62.9	63.4	60.4	61.1
Mar	63.4	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.1	63.3	60.9	61.3
Apr	63.5	63.8	63.3	63.6	63.3	63.2	61.4	61.7
May	63.7	63.8	63.4	63.6	63.1	63.1	61.1	61.2
Jun	64.4	63.9	64.1	63.6	63.7	63.1	61.4	60.8
Jul	64.4	63.9	64.1	63.6	63.6	63.0	61.6	60.8
Aug	64.4	63.9	63.9	63.5	63.2	62.8	60.9	60.3
Sep	63.5	63.8	63.3	63.5	62.4	62.7	59.8	60.0
Oct	64.1	63.8	63.5	63.5	62.6	62.6	60.0	59.9
Nov	64.1	63.8	63.8	63.4	62.3	62.4	60.2	60.1
Dec	64.3	63.9	63.6	63.4	61.9	62.2		

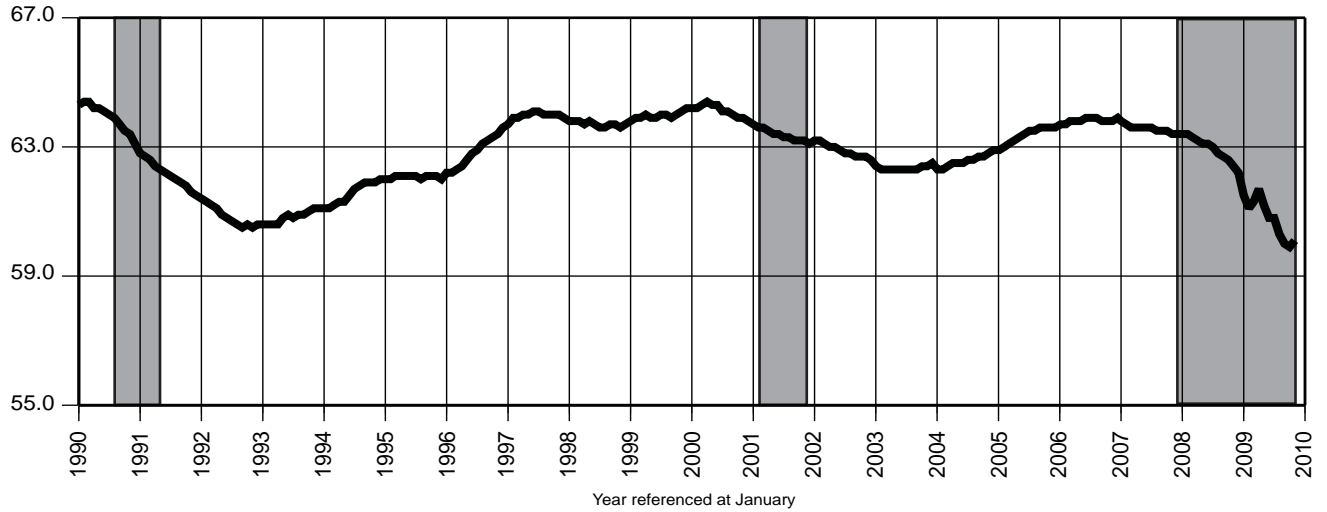
6. Unemployment Rate (%)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.6	7.9	7.3
Feb	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.7	8.8	8.2
Mar	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.8	8.6	8.3
Apr	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.0	8.2	8.4
May	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.1	8.6	8.8
Jun	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	9.2	9.2
Jul	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.2	5.8	5.5	9.6	9.3
Aug	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.2	5.6	5.7	9.4	9.6
Sep	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.8	9.6	9.8
Oct	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.3	5.7	6.0	9.3	9.7
Nov	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.3	9.4	9.7
Dec	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	6.8	6.8		

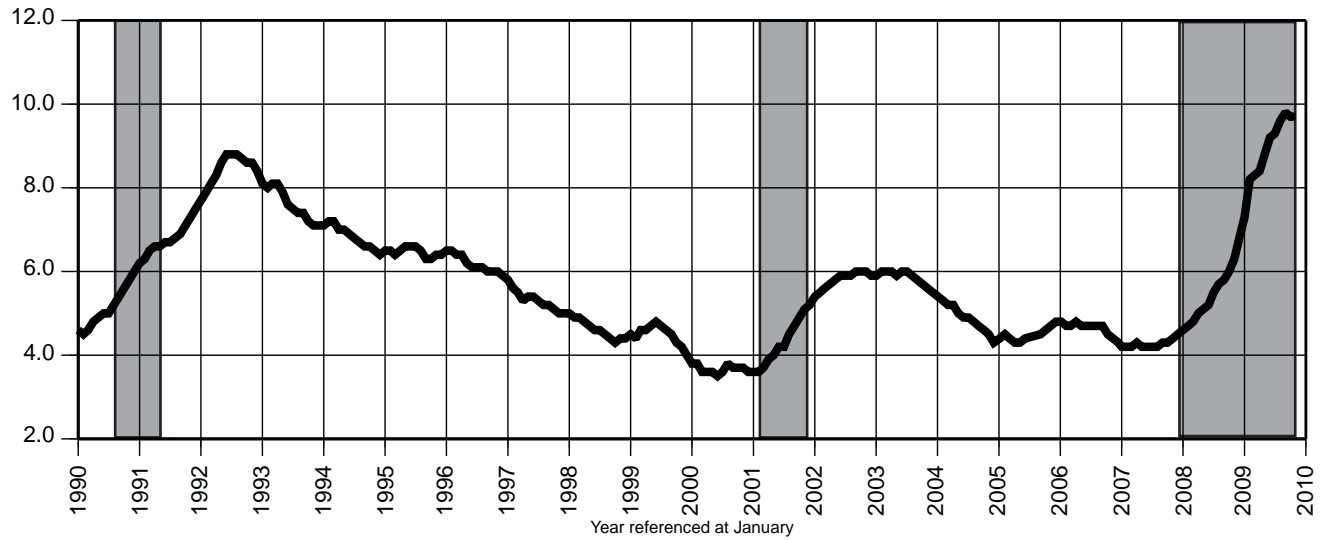
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,984.6	4,059.9	3,997.0	4,071.6	4,016.3	4,091.0	3,916.5	3,987.8
Feb	3,992.5	4,065.8	3,993.2	4,065.7	4,017.0	4,089.8	3,899.0	3,973.3
Mar	4,028.4	4,072.5	4,024.6	4,068.2	4,042.7	4,086.4	3,913.1	3,960.0
Apr	4,050.8	4,065.6	4,053.9	4,068.6	4,064.9	4,080.1	3,925.6	3,941.3
May	4,090.9	4,068.7	4,103.9	4,081.0	4,093.8	4,070.2	3,952.0	3,933.3
Jun	4,143.4	4,072.5	4,159.6	4,086.5	4,140.3	4,066.2	3,992.9	3,930.2
Jul	4,091.5	4,069.2	4,101.8	4,078.8	4,081.3	4,058.3	3,954.7	3,929.7
Aug	4,076.5	4,074.8	4,086.0	4,084.5	4,052.3	4,051.1	3,933.5	3,930.4
Sep	4,075.3	4,075.1	4,076.5	4,078.9	4,042.9	4,046.6	3,922.2	3,919.8
Oct	4,088.1	4,074.2	4,103.4	4,090.5	4,059.4	4,037.4	3,943.0R	3,921.0R
Nov	4,107.4	4,075.3	4,118.8	4,087.4	4,052.3	4,014.6	3,948.7	3,911.6
Dec	4,122.3	4,079.6	4,128.4	4,086.2	4,036.2	4,000.5		

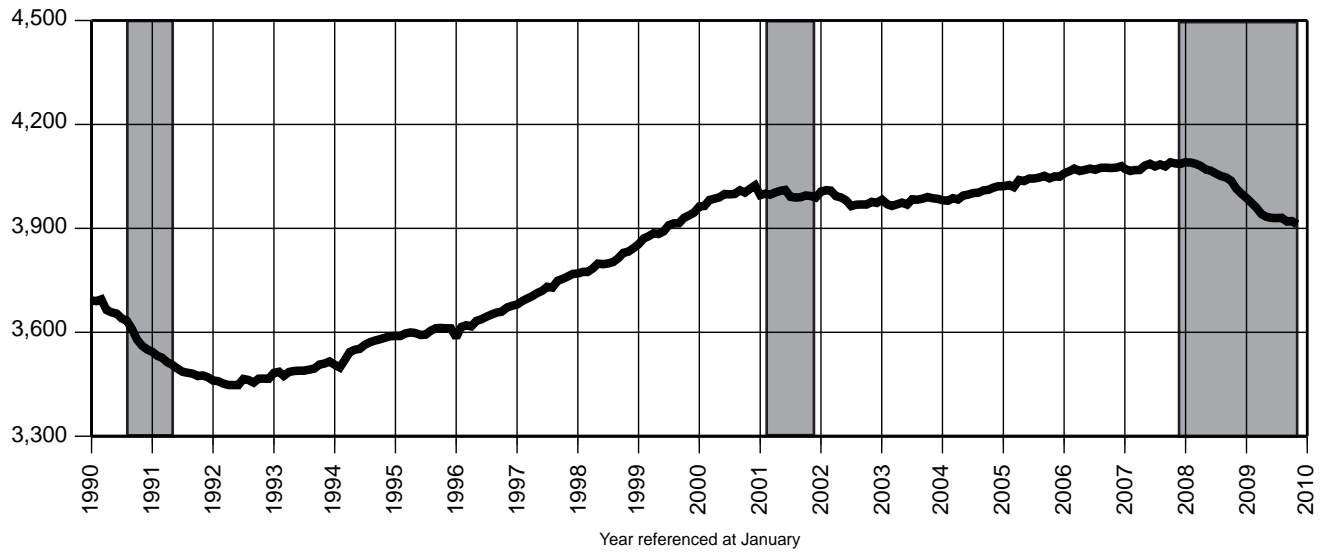
8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,340.7	3,413.6	3,351.8	3,424.0	3,368.9	3,441.2	3,265.8	3,335.8
Feb	3,336.1	3,418.2	3,336.6	3,418.0	3,358.3	3,440.0	3,239.6	3,322.8
Mar	3,370.0	3,425.4	3,364.8	3,419.7	3,381.6	3,436.7	3,251.4	3,309.1
Apr	3,392.0	3,418.0	3,394.6	3,420.4	3,404.2	3,430.4	3,261.9	3,289.2
May	3,435.5	3,421.5	3,446.0	3,431.5	3,434.8	3,419.8	3,291.5	3,282.0
Jun	3,486.1	3,425.3	3,499.1	3,436.7	3,478.1	3,414.9	3,332.5	3,279.8
Jul	3,469.4	3,422.3	3,485.3	3,437.7	3,453.8	3,406.5	3,335.2	3,285.4
Aug	3,465.5	3,426.7	3,476.3	3,437.5	3,440.1	3,401.4	3,328.6	3,287.3
Sep	3,445.1	3,429.3	3,446.7	3,432.9	3,409.3	3,396.5	3,293.4	3,272.9
Oct	3,433.0	3,425.7	3,447.8	3,441.4	3,396.9	3,382.9	3,284.8R	3,271.0R
Nov	3,447.6	3,427.4	3,457.9	3,438.4	3,387.2	3,361.5	3,285.1	3,260.1
Dec	3,462.8	3,431.5	3,467.6	3,436.8	3,372.3	3,348.1		

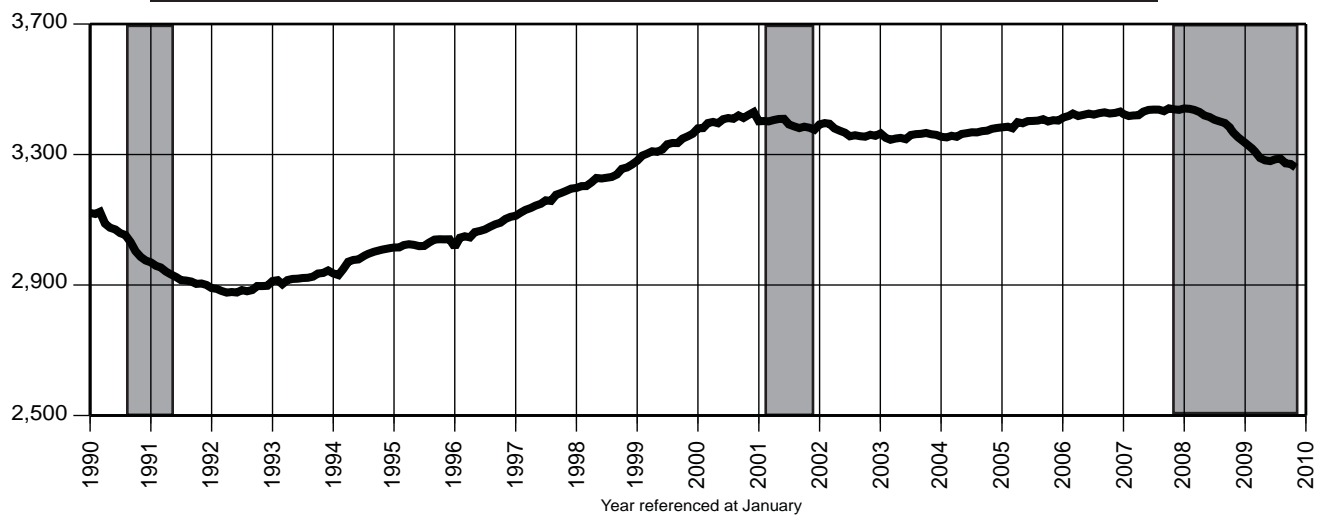
9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	161.5	173.6	161.2	173.1	158.7	170.5	143.5	153.8
Feb	161.2	176.0	155.4	169.9	156.7	170.9	136.9	151.2
Mar	166.5	176.3	160.7	170.6	160.1	169.8	141.2	151.9
Apr	175.4	177.1	169.9	171.6	165.3	167.2	144.0	146.8
May	178.8	175.9	175.7	172.8	168.6	165.8	143.3	141.3
Jun	180.9	175.0	179.5	173.5	170.7	164.8	146.1	140.9
Jul	181.0	174.4	179.6	173.1	171.0	164.4	150.6	144.0
Aug	182.2	174.5	181.0	173.4	170.6	163.1	151.6	143.8
Sep	181.1	174.7	179.1	173.0	168.3	162.3	145.0	138.5
Oct	178.3	173.5	178.1	173.3	167.1	161.8	145.3R	140.0R
Nov	176.7	173.3	175.5	172.1	162.2	158.7	140.7	137.2
Dec	175.2	174.8	171.5	171.2	157.8	156.6		

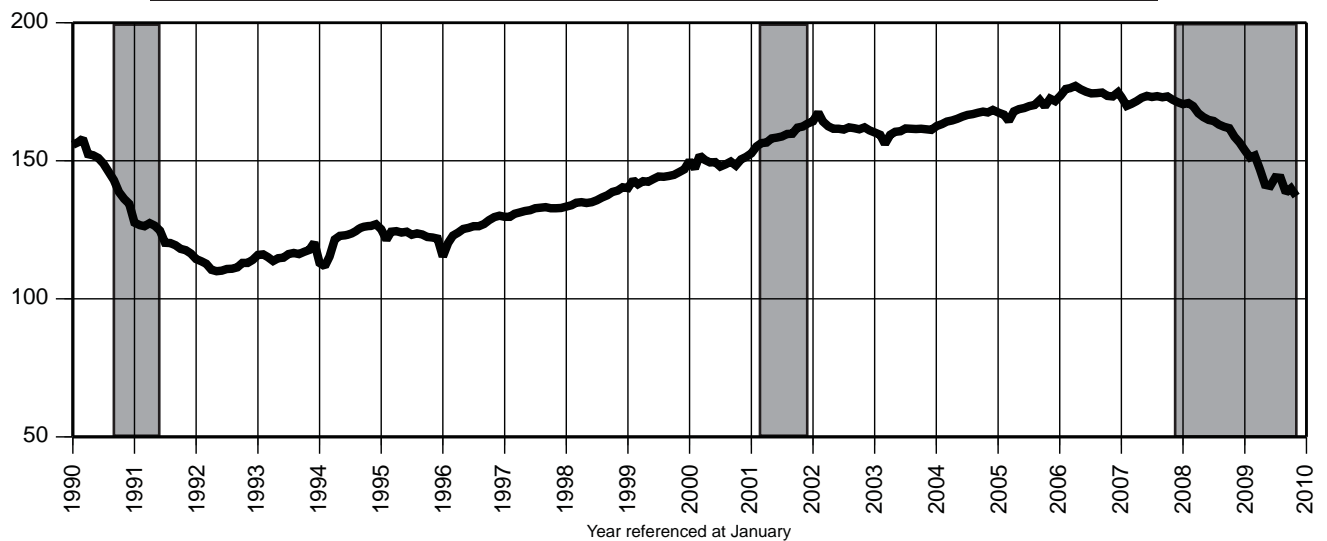
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)



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10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	326.4	329.3	314.5	317.0	303.4	305.7	277.6	280.1
Feb	325.9	328.3	313.5	315.8	302.1	304.5	274.7	276.9
Mar	326.6	327.4	313.5	314.4	302.6	303.5	272.3	273.2
Apr	324.7	325.8	312.3	313.3	302.9	303.8	270.7	271.4
May	325.3	325.1	312.2	312.0	302.2	301.9	271.1	271.4
Jun	326.5	324.1	313.5	311.3	303.5	301.3	274.6	272.8
Jul	323.7	323.6	312.1	311.8	300.3	300.0	275.6	275.5
Aug	323.1	322.3	310.9	310.1	299.7	298.8	273.6	273.2
Sep	322.5	321.4	309.5	308.6	298.5	297.6	273.8	272.6
Oct	321.1	320.6	308.6	308.0	293.4	292.5	273.5R	272.7R
Nov	320.3	319.5	308.0	307.2	291.3	290.1	276.4	275.2
Dec	319.1	318.1	306.9	306.2	287.2	286.2		

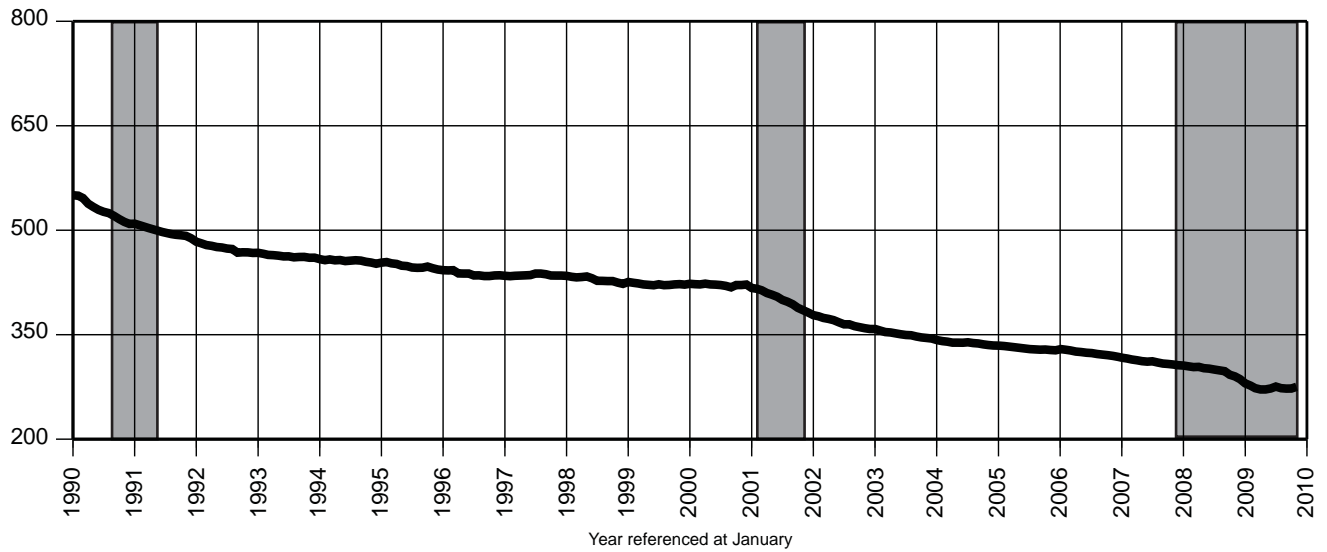
11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	870.9	875.4	870.2	874.5	870.5	874.5	843.9	851.3
Feb	858.6	874.3	856.7	872.7	856.8	872.8	836.3	853.5
Mar	863.1	875.8	859.5	872.0	859.5	872.1	837.8	851.7
Apr	862.4	874.0	860.2	872.0	857.9	869.8	835.6	847.7
May	871.8	874.1	873.0	875.3	865.6	867.9	840.8	843.9
Jun	880.5	873.5	884.4	877.3	874.0	866.8	849.1	843.7
Jul	871.5	873.9	873.8	876.1	863.2	865.4	835.5	836.6
Aug	868.9	874.2	869.8	875.1	859.4	864.7	835.8	839.4
Sep	870.8	874.3	870.7	874.7	859.2	863.3	838.2	839.1
Oct	877.4	875.6	875.5	874.0	858.4	855.2	838.3R	835.3R
Nov	894.0	876.3	892.4	874.7	870.4	848.6	847.0	825.6
Dec	908.8	876.9	907.2	875.0	872.6	844.0		

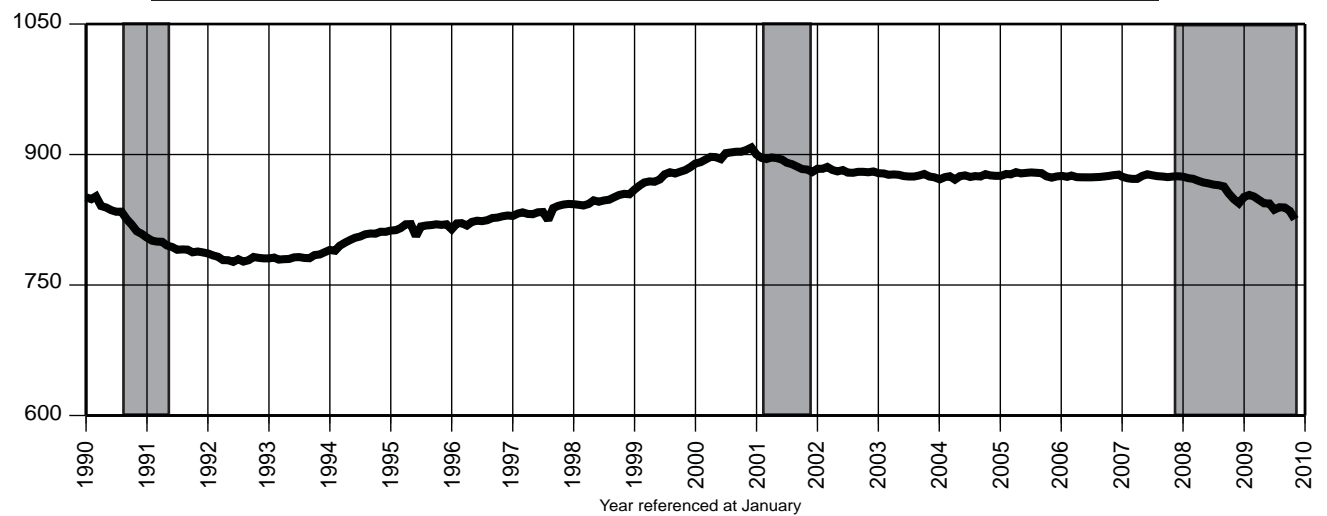
12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	97.4	97.9	96.3	96.8	93.7	94.2	90.0	90.4
Feb	98.1	98.2	97.1	97.1	94.2	94.1	89.0	89.8
Mar	98.2	97.8	97.5	97.1	94.2	93.8	88.8	88.9
Apr	97.0	97.5	96.7	97.1	93.1	93.5	89.6	90.1
May	97.4	97.6	96.5	96.7	92.7	92.9	88.6	88.8
Jun	98.3	97.7	96.7	96.0	93.4	92.7	88.1	87.7
Jul	97.6	97.4	96.5	96.3	92.1	92.0	88.7	88.6
Aug	98.0	97.7	97.2	96.9	92.1	91.8	89.9	89.5
Sep	97.8	98.3	95.4	95.8	91.2	91.5	89.1	89.2
Oct	96.3	96.9	94.0	94.6	90.8	90.7	88.7R	88.6R
Nov	96.1	96.0	94.3	94.3	90.7	90.2	88.3	87.9
Dec	96.4	95.8	93.9	93.4	90.7	90.1		

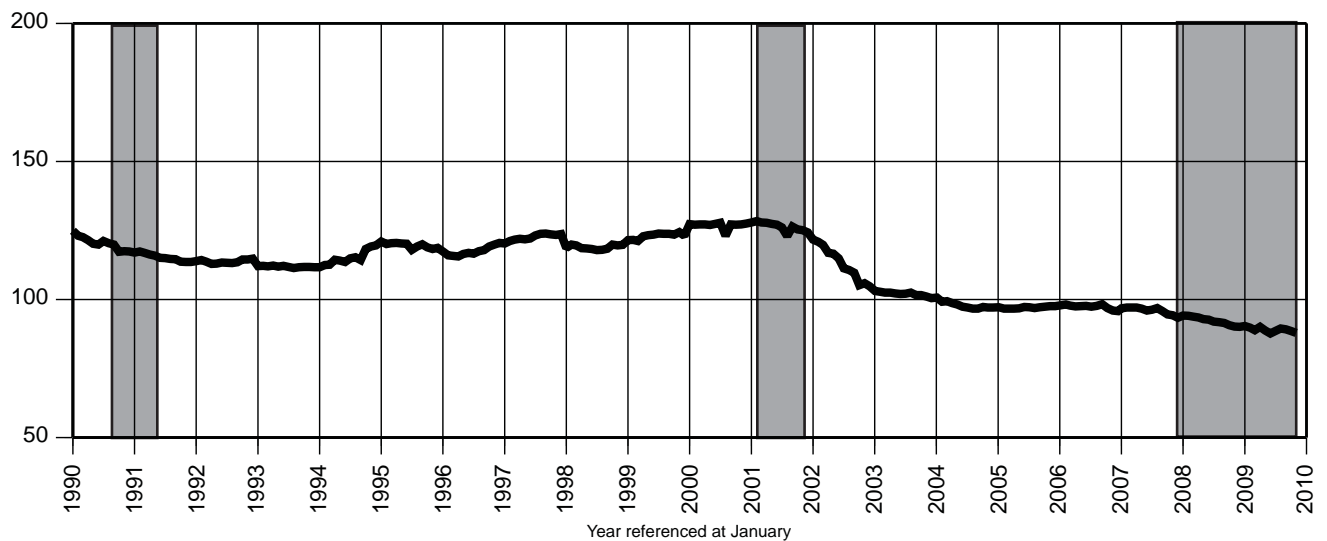
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)



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



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)



13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	276.8	279.4	274.9	277.5	272.0	274.5	257.9	259.6
Feb	276.5	279.5	274.3	277.2	271.9	274.6	256.6	258.8
Mar	277.3	279.9	274.3	276.7	272.3	274.6	257.5	259.2
Apr	278.3	279.7	274.8	276.1	271.8	273.1	257.7	259.0
May	279.6	279.7	276.1	276.1	272.5	272.3	258.1	258.2
Jun	281.9	279.3	278.7	276.0	274.2	271.4	259.1	256.6
Jul	283.6	279.6	279.9	275.9	272.8	268.8	259.1	256.4
Aug	283.0	279.4	279.0	275.5	272.1	268.7	257.5	254.7
Sep	279.1	279.2	274.7	274.9	267.7	268.0	255.5	255.8
Oct	278.4	279.0	274.0	274.7	264.0	264.4	252.2R	252.6R
Nov	278.1	278.3	274.0	274.4	259.7	260.1	251.0	251.4
Dec	278.3	278.3	273.9	273.9	260.8	260.8		

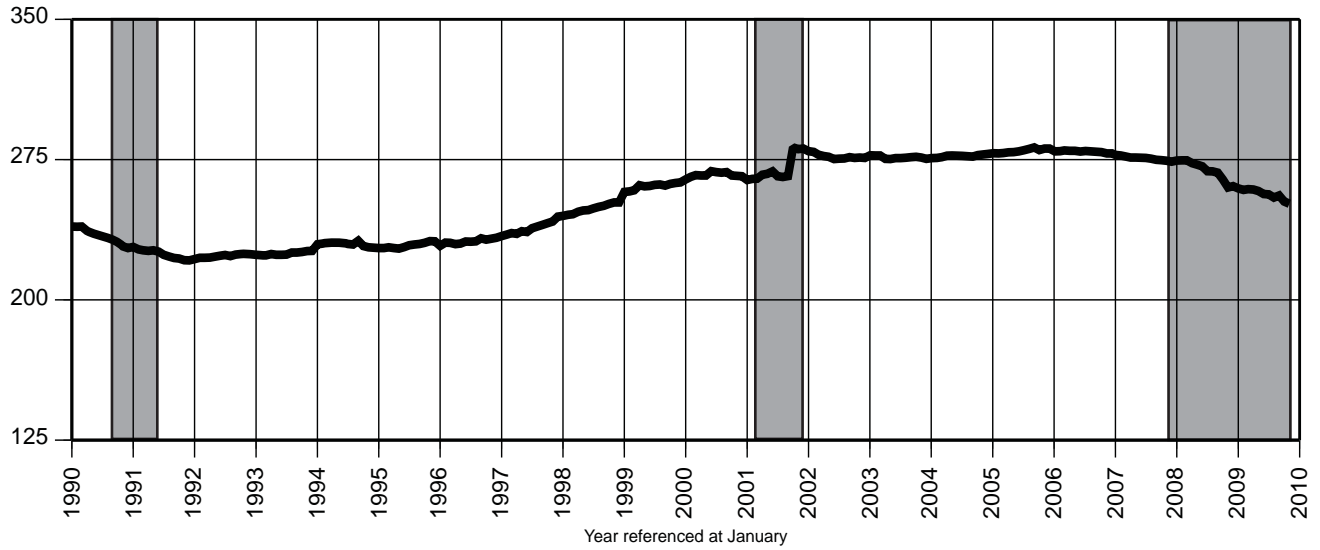
14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	577.8	596.7	588.8	607.8	605.5	624.7	574.1	591.5
Feb	583.3	600.9	590.1	607.3	606.8	624.2	566.6	584.4
Mar	592.3	602.5	599.1	609.2	612.7	622.9	570.4	581.1
Apr	598.2	599.8	610.3	612.1	618.7	620.7	575.6	577.8
May	603.9	602.8	616.5	615.5	619.4	618.6	579.3	578.3
Jun	613.7	604.8	626.5	617.3	625.5	616.4	585.1	578.3
Jul	611.9	604.2	628.0	620.0	624.7	616.8	591.4	582.4
Aug	616.0	606.8	630.7	621.1	624.9	615.3	593.9	583.5
Sep	613.1	607.6	626.3	621.2	618.4	613.7	588.8	580.1
Oct	614.2	608.6	627.6	622.2	613.4	606.3	585.4R	578.3R
Nov	615.6	609.6	628.9	622.8	609.2	603.7	581.8	576.4
Dec	615.1	610.7	626.9	622.4	599.9	599.3		

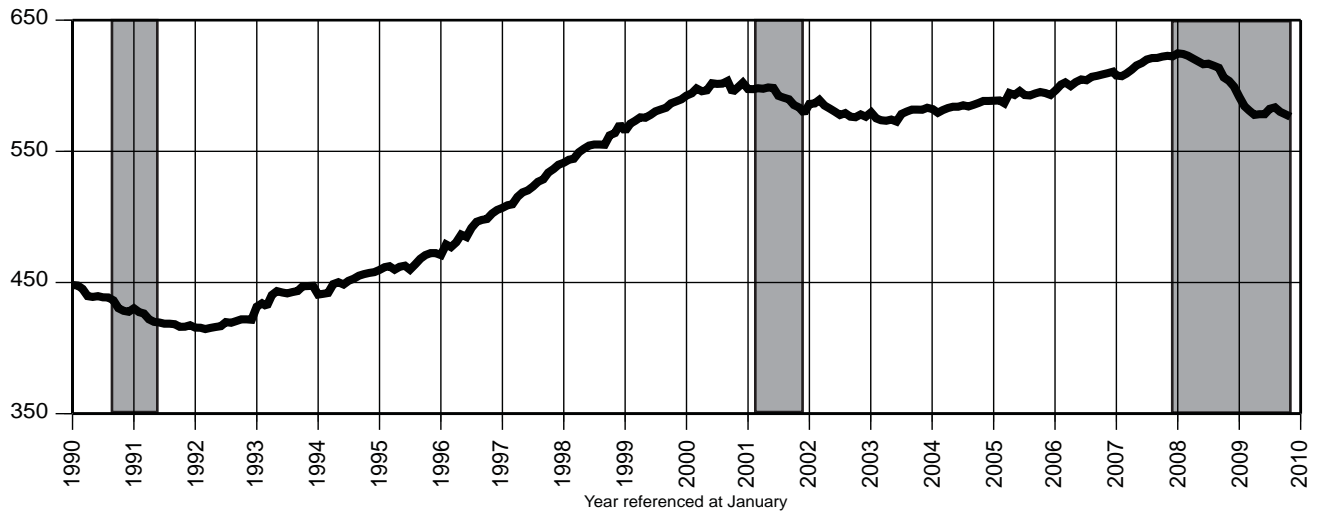
15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	560.8	564.4	571.6	575.0	583.7	586.9	595.3	597.9
Feb	563.2	563.9	575.6	576.0	587.7	587.9	598.6	599.1
Mar	567.1	565.2	580.1	577.9	590.5	588.2	600.5	598.3
Apr	566.1	565.2	577.4	576.5	590.9	589.9	601.3	599.2
May	571.1	566.8	583.8	579.5	592.7	588.3	601.7	597.7
Jun	571.3	567.9	582.0	578.5	593.7	590.2	599.4	596.7
Jul	563.7	568.1	575.1	579.8	585.2	590.1	589.2	593.5
Aug	562.0	570.5	571.4	580.2	582.1	591.0	585.7	594.7
Sep	567.3	571.2	577.2	581.3	587.6	591.8	588.8	593.1
Oct	572.7	570.6	586.7	584.7	601.5	599.8	599.8R	598.1R
Nov	575.9	572.5	586.1	582.8	603.6	599.9	601.6	597.9
Dec	579.1	574.4	589.6	584.8	604.4	600.3		

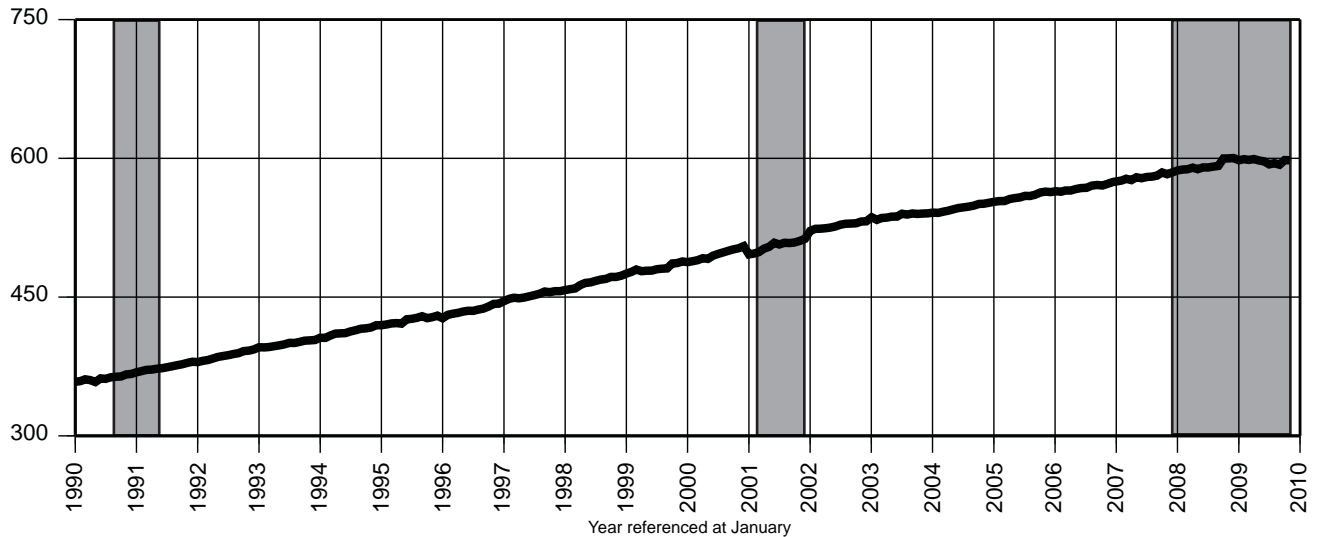
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)



14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)



15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)



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

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	310.7	336.3	313.2	338.9	317.3	343.8	321.5	346.0
Feb	310.8	336.4	312.8	338.6	317.9	344.5	318.1	343.4
Mar	319.0	339.0	318.2	338.1	325.0	345.2	320.2	340.1
Apr	327.5	337.0	328.0	337.3	336.5	345.8	323.2	332.8
May	343.7	337.3	345.6	338.8	352.4	345.2	341.6	336.6
Jun	366.5	340.0	367.9	340.7	371.8	343.9	358.0	333.6
Jul	371.5	339.2	371.9	339.3	374.1	341.6	371.3	338.7
Aug	368.7	339.4	369.2	339.7	369.8	340.2	367.4	338.3
Sep	352.7	340.4	349.7	337.7	352.3	340.5	348.8	338.6
Oct	333.2	338.6	337.9	343.6	340.9	344.3	335.4R	338.8R
Nov	329.2	339.0	333.4	343.7	337.0	346.0	331.9	340.9
Dec	328.1	339.1	332.1	343.6	335.1	345.7		

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

Date	2007			2008			2009		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	202.416	221.767	*	211.080	229.869	*	211.143	233.402	*
Feb	203.499	223.066	213.152	211.693	231.020	220.935	212.193	234.663	220.262
Mar	205.352	224.551	*	213.528	233.122	*	212.709	235.067	*
Apr	206.686	225.780	215.270	214.823	233.822	223.622	213.240	235.582	221.686
May	207.949	227.146	*	216.632	236.151	*	213.856	235.975	*
Jun	208.352	228.258	217.255	218.815	238.580	228.408	215.693	237.172	223.810
Jul	208.299	228.628	*	219.964	240.273	*	215.351	237.600	*
Aug	207.917	228.326	218.692	219.086	240.550	228.337	215.834	238.282	226.039
Sep	208.490	228.308	*	218.783	240.089	*	215.969	238.568	*
Oct	208.936	228.552	218.929	216.573	238.403	225.113	216.177	238.380	224.787
Nov	210.177	229.504	*	212.425	234.498	*	216.330	238.777	*
Dec	210.036	229.395	219.025	210.228	233.012	218.186			

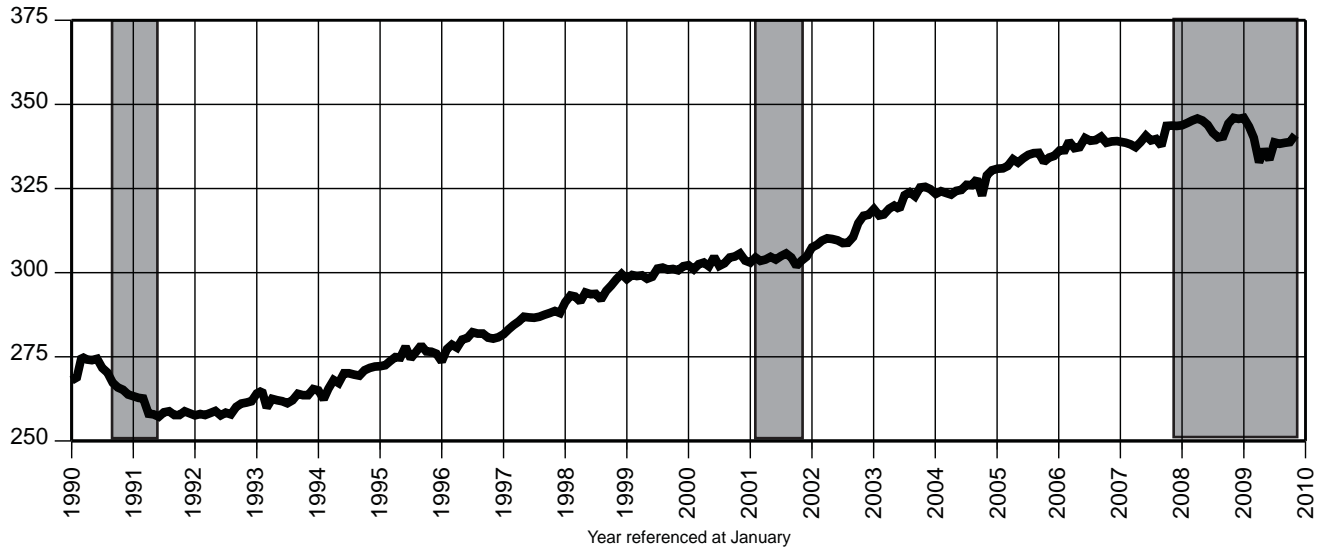
18. Consumer Confidence Index, US

(Seasonally unadjusted)

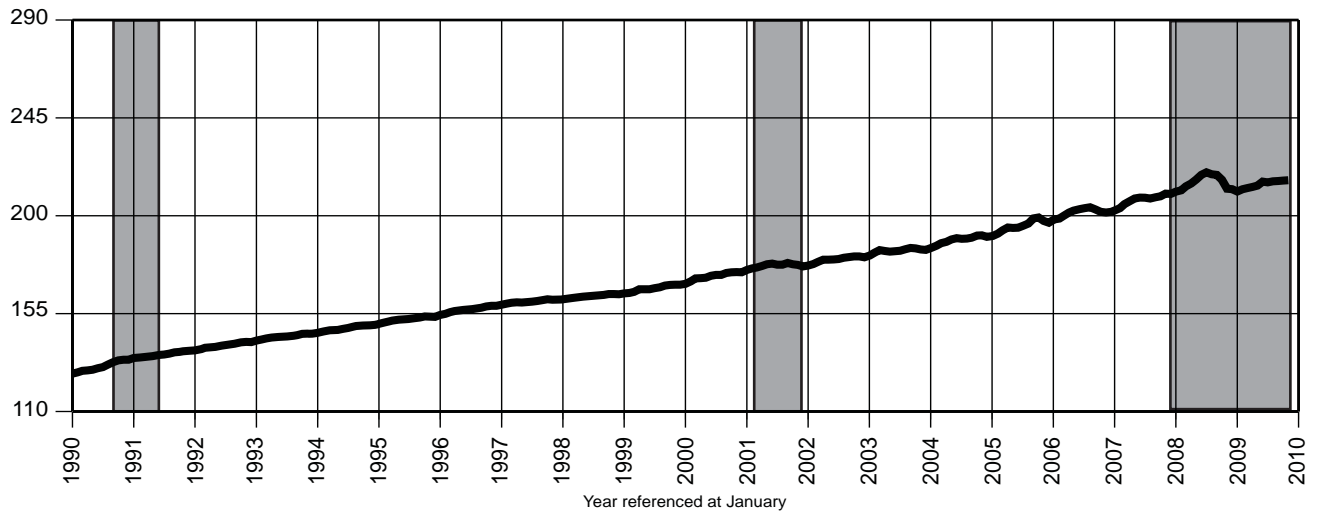
Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jan	106.8	110.2	87.3	37.4
Feb	102.7	111.2	76.4	25.3
Mar	107.5	108.2	65.9	26.9
Apr	109.8	106.3	62.8	40.8
May	104.7	108.5	58.1	54.8
Jun	105.4	105.3	51.0	49.3
Jul	107.0	111.9	51.9	47.4
Aug	100.2	105.6	58.5	54.5
Sep	105.9	99.5	61.4	53.4
Oct	105.1	95.2	38.8	47.7
Nov	105.3	87.8	44.7	49.5
Dec	110.0	90.6	38.6	

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

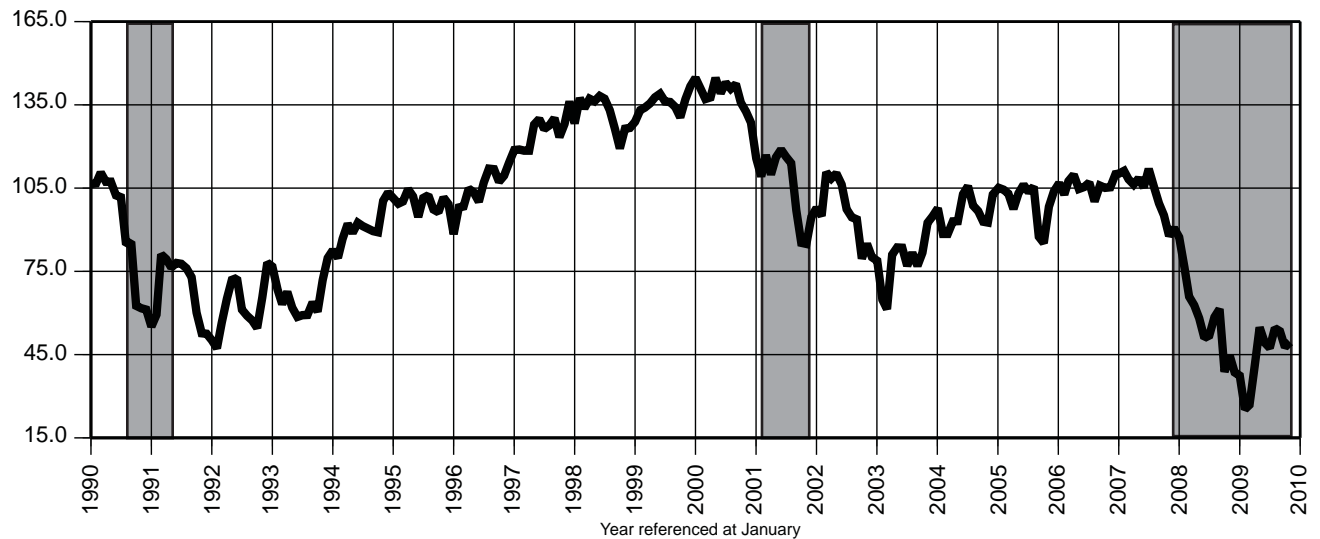
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



18. Consumer Confidence Index, US



Indicator Series 19-21 Private Residential Building Permits

19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,548	3,006	2,077	2,248	1,635	1,812	705	814
Feb	2,502	3,272	1,648	2,184	1,301	1,654	1,289	1,711
Mar	2,989	2,946	1,871	1,902	2,074	2,167	1,307	1,352
Apr	2,654	2,597	2,100	1,983	2,197	1,907	774R	683R
May	3,044	2,838	1,992	1,928	1,658	1,660	1,017	1,079
Jun	3,314	2,635	2,759	2,117	2,385	1,949	878	665
Jul	4,516	4,616	1,905	1,984	1,301	1,272	781R	770R
Aug	2,675	2,466	3,084	2,919	1,150	1,205	912R	947R
Sep	2,850	2,762	1,896	1,940	1,386	1,286	1,111R	1,010R
Oct	2,030	1,945	2,283	1,983	1,279	1,161	996	938
Nov	3,196	3,132	2,133	2,145	917	985		
Dec	2,024	2,492	1,652	2,000	1,086	1,135		

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

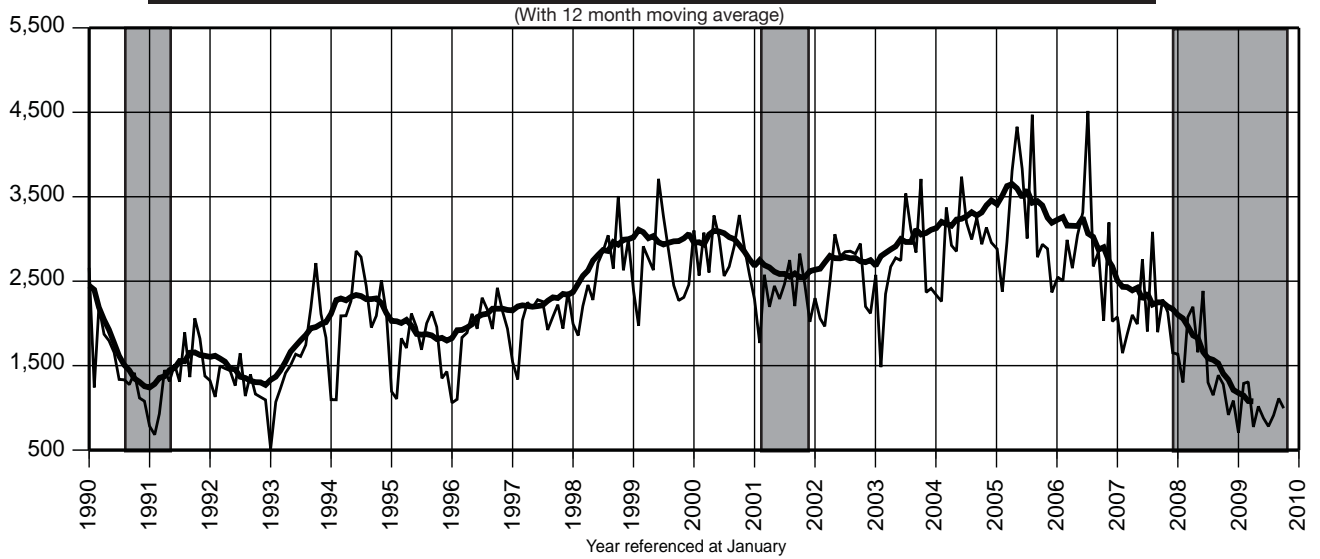
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,592	1,839	1,084	1,216	830	872	428	473
Feb	1,301	1,641	953	1,200	668	806	367	464
Mar	1,766	1,644	1,137	1,104	855	878	501	485
Apr	1,457	1,562	1,109	1,137	1,057	976	548 R	517 R
May	1,674	1,539	1,264	1,140	825	756	634	612
Jun	1,635	1,356	1,328	1,158	759	700	677	581
Jul	1,626	1,577	1,183	1,104	779	679	615 R	549 R
Aug	1,536	1,321	1,552	1,324	741	696	607 R	590 R
Sep	1,184	1,223	901	966	729	745	733 R	726 R
Oct	1,254	1,185	937	873	800	715	726	669
Nov	1,073	1,121	879	917	502	602		
Dec	1,032	1,221	750	891	630	692		

21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

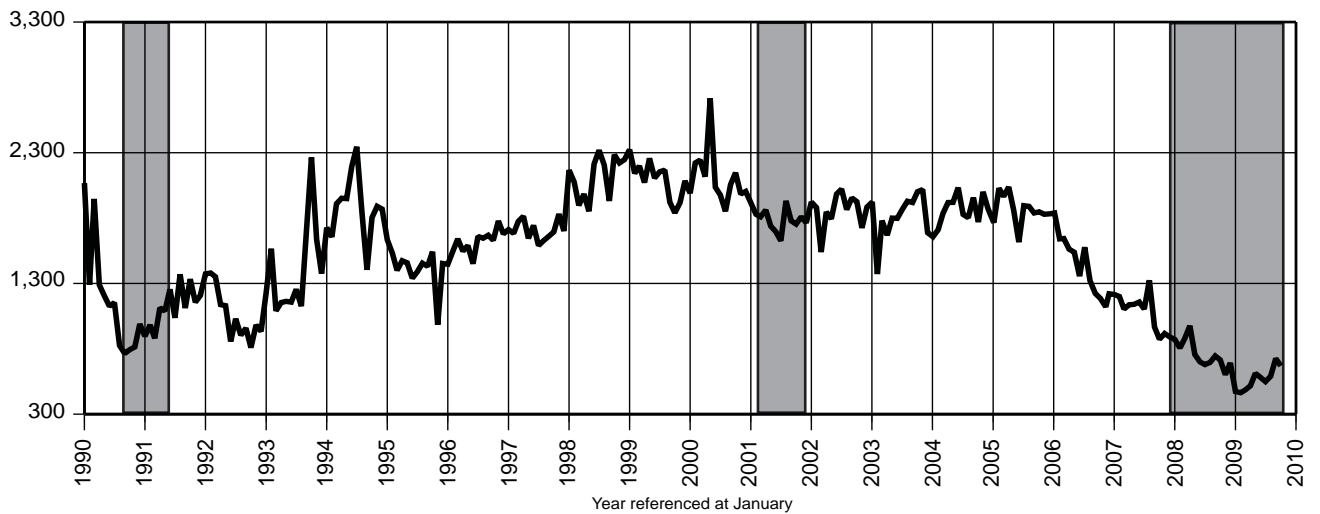
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	471	759	730	229
Feb	924	379	531	899
Mar	694	514	1,124	746
Apr	876	767	987	166
May	950	527	739	331
Jun	1,195	1,137	1,523	152
Jul	2,250	509	427	105
Aug	814	1,184	363	267R
Sep	1,306	821	589	293R
Oct	371	1,013	406	215
Nov	1,844	1,055	373	
Dec	719	655	327	

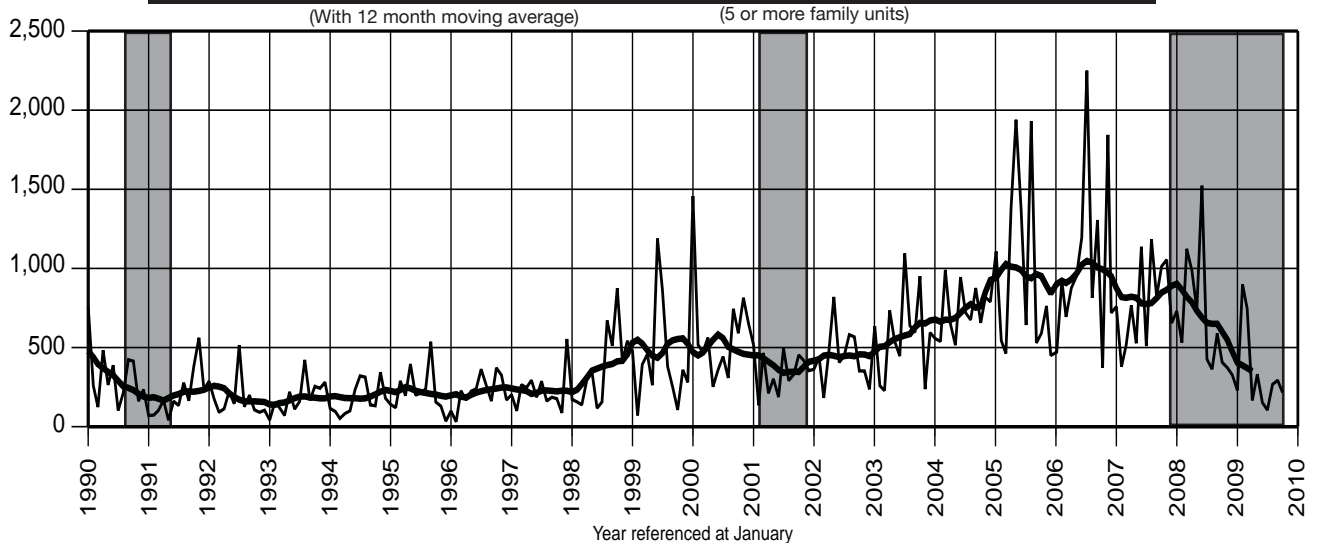
19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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



21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



22. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

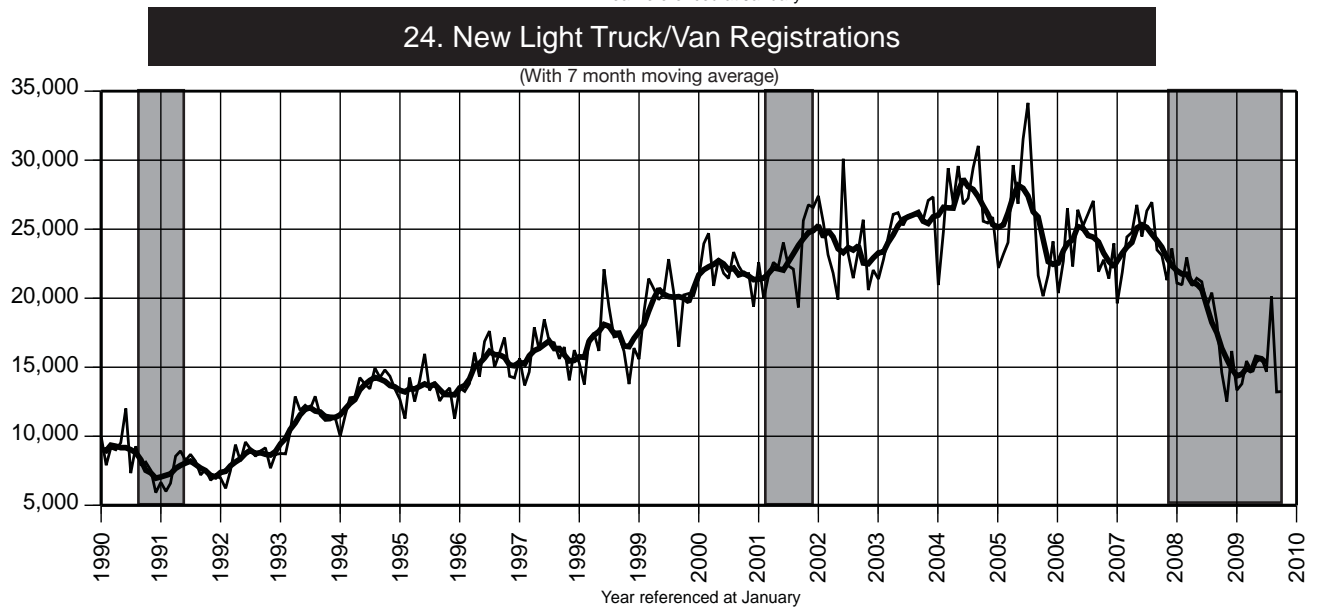
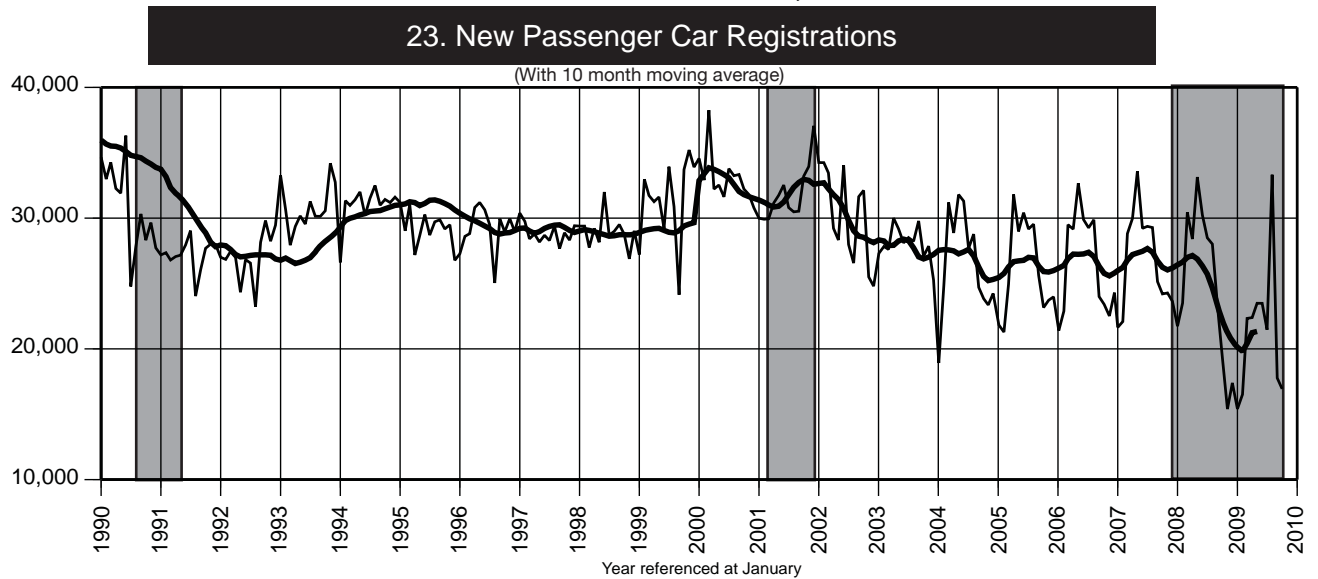
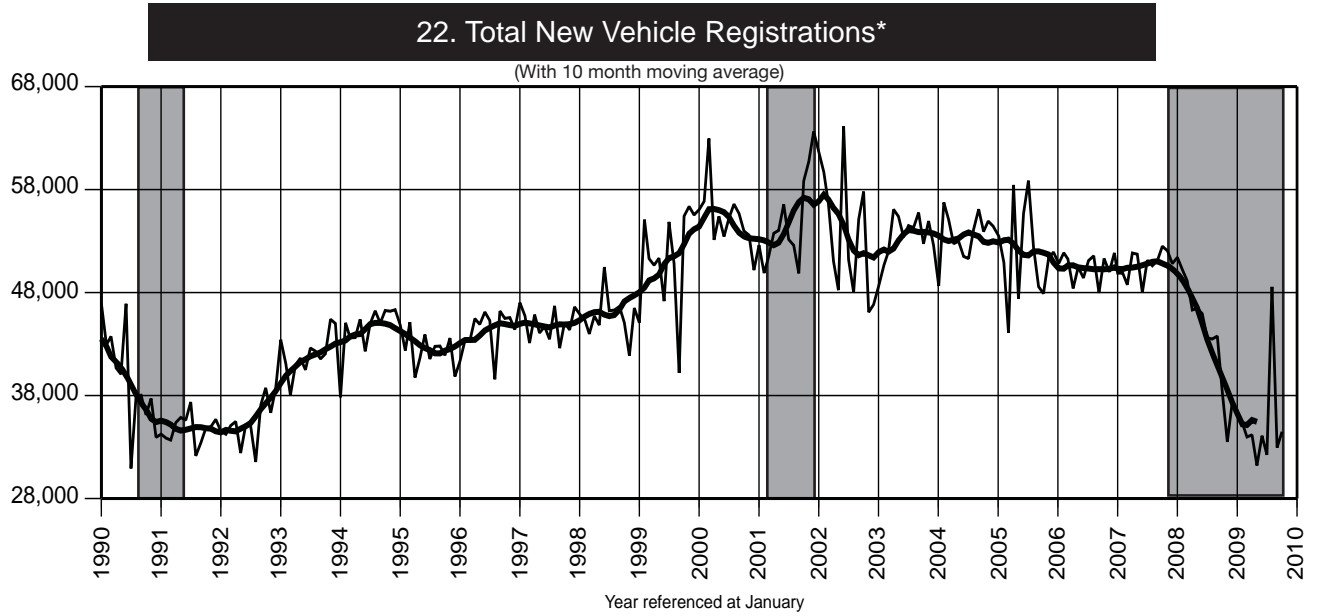
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,772	50,824	41,273	49,890	42,834	51,414	28,742	36,025
Feb	45,584	51,857	43,966	49,893	44,478	50,203	30,314	35,326
Mar	56,014	51,259	53,249	48,760	53,401	49,138	37,778R	33,977R
Apr	51,459	48,400	54,747	51,838	49,305	46,311	37,156R	34,176R
May	59,073	50,472	60,346	51,725	54,589	46,462	38,867R	31,202R
Jun	55,134	49,423	53,686	48,002	51,425	45,945	39,154R	34,100R
Jul	55,377	51,101	55,701	51,134	47,829	43,601	36,134R	32,244R
Aug	56,929	51,563	56,233	50,600	48,422	43,490	53,449R	48,554R
Sep	45,923	47,968	48,643	51,104	41,536	43,769	30,982R	32,943R
Oct	46,191	51,306	47,303	52,493	33,948	38,400	30,174	34,481
Nov	43,940	50,007	45,582	52,060	27,905	33,500		
Dec	48,275	51,848	47,245	50,815	33,572	37,350		

23. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,401	26,499	21,644	26,864	21,735	26,971	15,407	20,660
Feb	22,890	27,010	22,089	26,174	23,505	27,573	16,516	20,510
Mar	29,499	26,569	28,814	25,904	30,446	27,578	22,331R	19,444R
Apr	29,158	26,559	29,977	27,404	28,401	25,685	22,392R	19,611R
May	32,664	26,768	33,583	27,476	33,144	26,908	23,488R	17,148R
Jun	29,891	25,923	29,219	25,283	30,234	26,278	23,485R	19,503R
Jul	29,260	26,741	29,372	26,655	28,493	25,677	21,460R	18,638R
Aug	29,876	27,049	29,281	26,368	28,017	25,150	33,323R	30,496R
Sep	23,999	25,370	25,142	26,636	23,293	24,717	17,772R	19,165R
Oct	23,406	26,614	24,202	27,439	19,335	22,559	16,936	20,144
Nov	22,517	26,091	24,277	28,060	15,395	19,326		
Dec	24,301	27,699	23,636	27,150	17,398	21,172		

24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,371	24,325	19,629	23,026	21,099	24,442	13,335	15,366
Feb	22,694	24,847	21,877	23,720	20,973	22,631	13,798	14,816
Mar	26,515	24,690	24,435	22,857	22,955	21,560	15,447	14,533
Apr	22,301	21,841	24,770	24,434	20,904	20,626	14,764	14,565
May	26,409	23,704	26,763	24,249	21,445	19,553	15,379	14,055
Jun	25,243	23,500	24,467	22,719	21,191	19,668	15,669	14,597
Jul	26,117	24,361	26,329	24,479	19,336	17,924	14,674	13,606
Aug	27,053	24,514	26,952	24,232	20,405	18,341	20,126R	18,058R
Sep	21,924	22,597	23,501	24,469	18,243	19,049	13,210R	13,778R
Oct	22,785	24,692	23,101	25,054	14,613	15,841	13,238	14,337
Nov	21,423	23,915	21,305	24,000	12,510	14,174		
Dec	23,974	24,149	23,609	23,664	16,174	16,178		



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

Indicator Series 25-27 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

25. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	107.9	2.8	108.5	2.8	114.4	2.9	172.7	4.4
Feb	105.7	2.8	111.1	2.9	114.2	2.9	184.3	4.7
Mar	105.0	2.7	111.6	2.9	117.0	3.0	201.0	5.1
Apr	104.7	2.7	112.5	2.9	119.2	3.1	220.6	5.7
May	105.4	2.7	111.8	2.9	124.0	3.2	230.9	5.9
Jun	105.9	2.8	111.2	2.9	126.4	3.2	225.5	5.8
Jul	111.8	2.9	113.6	2.9	128.5	3.3	206.4	5.3
Aug	110.6	2.9	113.0	2.9	132.1	3.4	195.5	5.0
Sep	110.7	2.9	112.8	2.9	141.2	3.6	200.5	5.2
Oct	108.9	2.8	112.8	2.9	150.0	3.8	195.9	5.1
Nov	109.6	2.8	112.5	2.9	158.9	4.1	182.8	4.8
Dec	108.5	2.8	113.0	2.9	165.6	4.2		

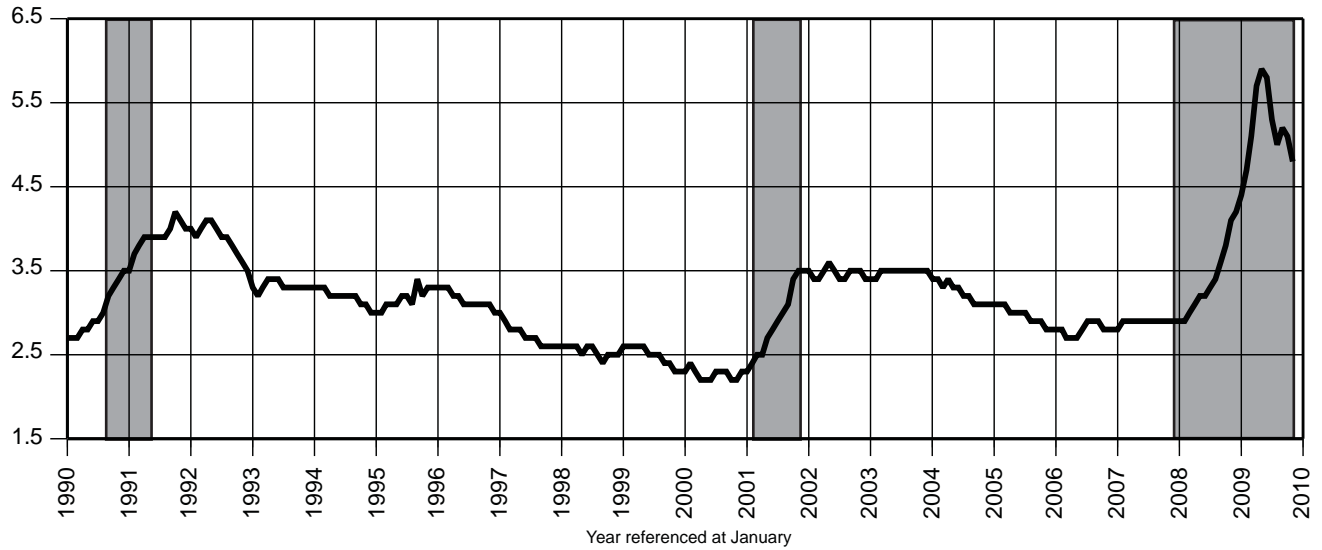
26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,034	10,111	13,850	10,859	13,768	10,606	20,137	14,634
Feb	9,451	9,749	10,515	10,923	10,184	10,004	17,193	17,917
Mar	7,927	9,357	8,609	10,073	10,260	12,631	13,895	17,723
Apr	10,564	10,202	11,080	10,822	10,163	10,088	14,848	14,086
May	7,638	10,387	8,087	10,746	8,653	10,793	12,197	15,503
Jun	12,675	10,165	12,320	9,911	13,684	11,511	16,656	14,325
Jul	10,521	10,881	10,299	11,042	10,839	11,331	13,673	13,614
Aug	8,617	10,682	8,600	10,150	9,691	11,507	10,978	13,426
Sep	7,736	9,626	8,138	10,428	10,258	13,694	10,907	14,552
Oct	8,535	10,348	9,136	11,027	11,748	13,201	12,042	13,337
Nov	10,883	10,466	11,304	10,430	16,083	15,264	13,061	12,565
Dec	13,813	9,540	14,785	10,609	17,301	12,952		

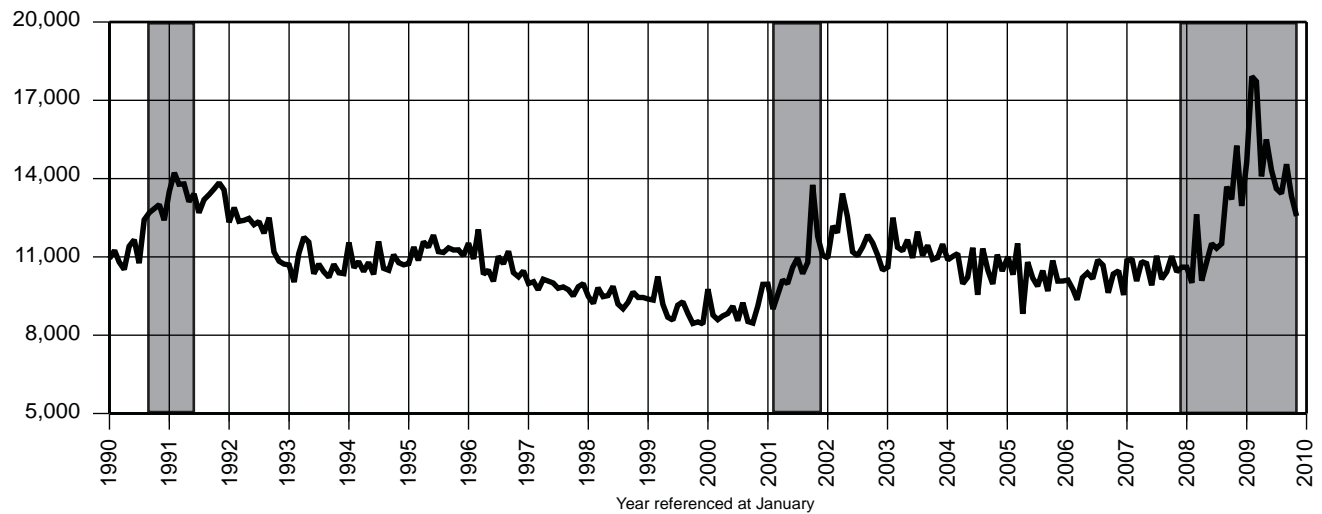
27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	13,638	13,845	12,987	16,512
Feb	10,404	10,443	10,694	16,379
Mar	11,647	11,335	13,131	21,982
Apr	11,352	12,919	13,650	21,928
May	12,753	12,807	11,961	23,347
Jun	10,096	10,064	12,531	27,659
Jul	12,361	13,085	14,466	29,284
Aug	10,841	10,486	12,481	28,916
Sep	9,439	10,014	14,953	26,810
Oct	11,752	12,248	13,695	22,507
Nov	9,862	9,909	13,103	24,000
Dec	10,409	11,961	18,460	

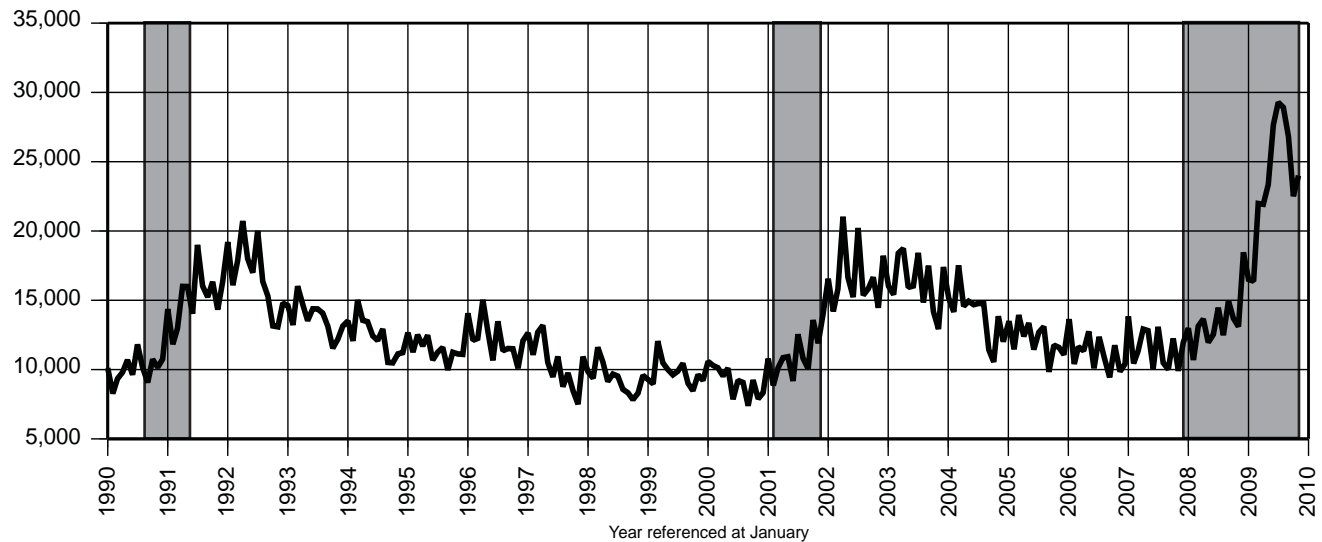
25. Insured Unemployment Rate



26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average



27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



Indicator Series 1 to 27

Annual Averages 1998-2008											
Indicator Series	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,370.8	4,363.9	4,358.9	4,416.1	4,477.5	4,462.3	4,496.7
2 Resident Employment (000)	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,117.3	4,108.4	4,144.2	4,218.5	4,269.6	4,271.7	4,251.2
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.5	255.5	214.7	197.6	207.9	190.6	245.5
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.7	66.1	65.8	66.3	66.9	66.4	66.2
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	62.2	62.6	63.4	63.8	63.6	62.9
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.5
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,039.1	4,071.0	4,078.9	4,058.3
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,397.5	3,423.7	3,431.2	3,407.1
9 Construction Emp. (000)	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	169.1	174.9	172.3	164.8
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	330.4	323.8	311.3	298.9
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	877.3	874.9	874.5	864.0
12 Information Emp. (000)	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1	97.4	96.0	92.4
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	279.7	279.2	275.7	269.3
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	592.5	604.6	616.6	614.9
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.4	568.4	579.7	592.0
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	333.4	338.5	340.0	344.2
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.3	215.3
18 US Consumer Confidence Index	131.7	135.3	139.0	106.6	96.6	79.8	96.1	100.3	105.9	103.4	58.0
19 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,612	2,665	2,880	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995	3,219	2,862	2,117	1,531
20 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	2,122	2,094	2,103	1,793	1,864	1,820	1,870	1,856	1,428	1,090	765
21 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	374	424	515	347	435	580	728	976	1,035	777	677
22 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,784	50,473	50,664	44,103
23 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	26,199	26,572	26,770	24,950
24 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,591	23,901	23,895	19,154
25 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9	107.9	112.0	131.6
26 Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4
Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323	10,116	10,560	11,886
27 Exhaustions (No.)	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,179	11,213	11,593	13,509

Notes: See page S-32 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. For Dwelling Unit data, "F"=Final.

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Total Nonfarm (1)*	4,014.6	4,000.5	3,987.8	3,973.3	3,960.0	3,941.3	3,933.3	3,930.2	3,929.7	3,930.4	3,919.8	3,921.0	3,911.6
Total Private Sector*	3,361.5	3,348.1	3,335.8	3,322.8	3,309.1	3,289.2	3,282.0	3,279.8	3,285.4	3,287.3	3,272.9	3,271.0	3,260.1
Goods Producing*	450.5	444.5	435.4	429.6	426.7	419.8	414.4	415.4	421.2	418.7	412.8	414.4	414.1
Natural Resources and Mining**	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	158.7	156.6	153.8	151.2	151.9	146.8	141.3	140.9	144.0	143.8	138.5	140.0	137.2
Manufacturing*	290.1	286.2	280.1	276.9	273.2	271.4	271.4	272.8	275.5	273.2	272.6	272.7	275.2
Durable Goods	130.9	128.9	125.9	122.6	120.6	120.2	120.1	120.4	122.2	121.2	119.8	119.8	119.6
Non-Durable Goods	159.2	157.3	154.2	154.3	152.6	151.2	151.3	152.4	153.3	152.0	152.8	152.9	155.6
Service-Providing*	3,564.1	3,556.0	3,552.4	3,543.7	3,533.2	3,521.5	3,518.9	3,514.8	3,508.5	3,511.7	3,507.0	3,506.6	3,497.5
Private Service-Providing*	2,911.0	2,903.6	2,900.4	2,893.2	2,882.4	2,869.4	2,867.6	2,864.4	2,864.2	2,868.6	2,860.1	2,856.6	2,846.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities*	848.6	844.0	851.3	853.5	851.7	847.7	843.9	843.7	836.6	839.4	839.1	835.3	825.6
Wholesale Trade	230.2	230.4	231.4	228.4	228.0	227.2	226.4	225.2	222.6	224.0	224.9	226.9	220.6
Retail Trade	447.4	443.7	449.3	455.3	455.9	454.9	452.9	452.6	451.8	453.2	454.7	448.3	445.7
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	171.0	169.9	170.6	169.8	167.8	165.6	164.6	165.9	162.2	162.2	159.5	160.1	159.3
Information	90.2	90.1	90.4	89.8	88.9	90.1	88.8	87.7	88.6	89.5	89.2	88.6	87.9
Financial Activities*	260.1	260.8	259.6	258.8	259.2	259.0	258.2	256.6	256.4	254.7	255.8	252.6	251.4
Finance and Insurance	199.2	200.4	203.4	204.2	204.6	204.7	203.2	202.2	199.3	198.4	199.9	198.0	198.3
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	60.9	60.4	56.2	54.6	54.6	54.3	55.0	54.4	57.1	56.3	55.9	54.6	53.1
Prof. and Business Services*	603.7	599.3	591.5	584.4	581.1	577.8	578.3	578.3	582.4	583.5	580.1	578.3	576.4
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	290.0	288.4	281.5	280.2	280.0	275.2	273.1	274.2	275.3	275.4	274.2	273.5	274.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	73.9	73.7	75.5	75.1	74.6	75.0	74.9	74.8	75.2	75.9	75.4	75.0	74.3
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Srvs.	239.8	237.2	234.5	229.1	226.5	227.6	230.3	229.3	231.9	232.2	230.5	229.8	228.1
Educational and Health Services*	599.9	600.3	597.9	599.1	598.3	599.2	597.7	596.7	593.5	594.7	593.1	598.1	597.9
Educational Services	93.7	94.8	94.2	96.3	95.8	94.3	92.6	91.6	89.5	89.6	86.3	90.0	89.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	506.2	505.5	503.7	502.8	502.5	504.9	505.1	505.1	504.0	505.1	506.8	508.1	508.2
Leisure and Hospitality*	346.0	345.7	346.0	343.4	340.1	332.8	336.6	333.6	338.7	338.3	338.6	338.8	340.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	55.5	56.0	56.4	56.6	55.4	51.0	52.1	51.2	56.2	56.3	53.9	52.5	55.1
Accommodation and Food Srvs.	290.5	289.7	289.6	286.8	284.7	281.8	284.5	282.4	282.5	282.0	284.7	286.3	285.8
Other Services (2)	162.5	163.4	163.7	164.2	163.1	162.8	164.1	167.8	168.0	168.5	164.2	164.9	165.9
Total Government*	653.1	652.4	652.0	650.5	650.9	652.1	651.3	650.4	644.3	643.1	646.9	650.0	651.5
Federal Government	58.8	58.7	59.3	58.9	58.8	60.7	60.7	59.0	59.1	58.9	58.9	59.3	58.8
State Government (3)	150.1	148.3	148.9	147.2	147.5	146.7	146.0	146.9	147.9	147.6	147.5	145.7	145.6
Local Government	444.2	445.4	443.8	444.4	444.6	444.7	444.6	444.5	437.3	436.6	440.5	445.0	447.1

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 2008 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.

* Seasonally adjusted total has been indirectly computed from the sum of the underlying industries.

** The industry is not seasonally adjusted because seasonality is not statistically significant.

Employment Data**New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)**

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,052.3	4,036.2	3,916.5	3,899.0	3,913.1	3,925.6	3,952.0	3,992.9	3,954.7	3,933.5	3,922.2	3,943.0	3,948.7
Total Private Sector	3,387.2	3,372.3	3,265.8	3,239.6	3,251.4	3,261.9	3,291.5	3,332.5	3,335.2	3,328.6	3,293.4	3,284.8	3,285.1
Goods Producing	455.2	446.7	422.6	413.1	415.1	416.3	416.1	422.4	427.9	426.9	420.5	420.5	418.8
Natural Resources and Mining	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	162.2	157.8	143.5	136.9	141.2	144.0	143.3	146.1	150.6	151.6	145.0	145.3	140.7
Construction of Buildings	37.0	37.8	35.6	34.3	33.8	33.0	32.2	34.1	34.0	34.8	33.6	34.6	33.4
Residential Building Construction	24.8	24.7	24.4	23.4	23.0	22.4	22.3	23.6	24.1	24.7	23.8	24.3	22.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.5	18.1	15.1	15.2	16.1	17.4	18.2	18.5	19.2	18.9	18.1	18.6	18.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	105.7	101.9	92.8	87.4	91.3	93.6	92.9	93.5	97.4	97.9	93.3	92.1	89.3
Building Equipment Contractors	54.7	54.2	50.6	48.6	48.7	46.9	46.8	47.7	48.9	48.8	47.7	47.4	46.7
Manufacturing	291.3	287.2	277.6	274.7	272.3	270.7	271.1	274.6	275.6	273.6	273.8	273.5	276.4
Durable Goods	130.9	129.2	124.9	121.9	120.5	120.2	120.2	121.4	122.3	121.2	120.0	119.9	119.6
Fabricated Metal Product	25.8	25.7	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.1
Machinery Manufacturing	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8
Computer and Electronic Products	30.6	30.4	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.2	29.9	29.6	29.5
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.2
Transportation Equip. Mfg.	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1
Miscellaneous Mfg.	20.2	20.0	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.4
Non-Durable Goods	160.4	158.0	152.7	152.8	151.8	150.5	150.9	153.2	153.3	152.4	153.8	153.6	156.8
Food Manufacturing	31.0	31.1	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.6	30.6	31.0	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.4	31.5
Paper Manufacturing	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.7
Printing and Related Support	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.7
Chemical Manufacturing	64.8	64.6	63.6	64.2	63.8	63.3	63.2	63.6	63.1	62.8	62.5	62.2	62.7
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	37.7	37.6	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.5	37.1	37.1	36.8	36.8
Plastics and Rubber Products	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.0
Service-Providing	3597.1	3,589.5	3,493.9	3,485.9	3,498.0	3,509.3	3,535.9	3,570.5	3,526.8	3,506.6	3,501.7	3,522.5	3,529.9
Private Service-Providing	2,932.0	2,925.6	2,843.2	2,826.5	2,836.3	2,845.6	2,875.4	2,910.1	2,907.3	2,901.7	2,872.9	2,864.3	2,866.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	870.4	872.6	843.9	836.3	837.8	835.6	840.8	849.1	835.5	835.8	838.2	838.3	847.0
Wholesale Trade	234.9	232.8	229.2	226.1	225.9	225.9	226.1	226.1	223.6	224.5	224.8	225.7	225.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	117.4	116.5	113.3	111.7	111.4	110.6	110.7	110.1	108.2	107.9	108.3	108.2	107.1
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.3
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	32.6	33.1	33.6	32.8	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.7	33.8	33.8	34.0

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	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Retail Trade	460.8	466.7	446.0	442.0	444.7	445.0	449.3	455.5	454.0	454.5	451.8	449.0	459.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	45.2	45.0	44.7	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.7	45.5	45.1
Automobile Dealers	32.8	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.7
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	19.0	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.6
Electronics and Appliance Stores	18.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.9
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlr.	33.1	32.6	31.5	31.7	31.7	32.9	34.1	34.0	33.3	32.6	32.1	31.9	31.8
Food and Beverage Stores	107.2	109.4	105.3	105.9	106.7	107.8	110.0	111.4	109.8	108.7	107.5	105.5	106.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	38.3	38.2	37.4	37.3	36.7	36.8	36.7	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.6	36.6	36.5
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	66.0	67.9	60.8	58.6	58.4	59.5	60.5	61.8	60.3	60.6	63.0	60.7	62.0
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	21.3	22.3	19.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.9	18.9	19.2	19.2	19.3	20.4
General Merchandise Stores	70.3	71.6	66.0	63.3	65.0	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.0	64.0	63.7	65.2	70.4
Department Stores	56.4	57.2	52.5	50.5	52.1	51.1	51.4	51.9	51.3	50.7	50.9	52.5	56.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	174.7	173.1	168.7	168.2	167.2	164.7	165.4	167.5	157.9	156.8	161.6	163.6	162.8
Utilities	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.9
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Natural Gas Distribution	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Transportation and Warehousing	162.7	161.0	156.4	156.0	154.7	152.2	152.8	154.6	145.0	143.7	148.7	150.8	149.9
Air Transportation	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.3	18.3
Truck Transportation	35.6	34.7	32.5	33.2	33.1	33.6	33.5	33.9	32.7	32.7	32.1	32.5	32.2
General Freight Trucking	26.9	26.7	25.8	26.0	25.9	26.1	26.1	26.0	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.8	25.8
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	30.8	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	29.8	30.6	30.8	24.1	22.6	29.2	29.8	29.7
Support Activities for Transportation	21.8	21.9	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.5
Couriers and Messengers	23.9	26.8	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.7	23.4	23.1	22.4	23.2
Warehousing and Storage	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.6	27.3	27.4
Information	90.7	90.7	90.0	89.0	88.8	89.6	88.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	89.1	88.7	88.3
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	26.6	26.7	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.9	24.9	24.9
Telecommunications	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.2	31.9	31.5	31.5	31.6
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2
Financial Activities	259.7	260.8	257.9	256.6	257.5	257.7	258.1	259.1	259.1	257.5	255.5	252.2	251.0
Finance and Insurance	198.9	200.6	203.0	203.6	204.2	204.3	203.0	203.3	200.6	199.4	199.0	197.5	198.0
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	67.9	68.1	67.6	68.0	68.1	68.0	67.6	68.4	68.2	67.8	67.4	66.8	67.0
Depository Credit Intermediation	50.6	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.2	51.1	51.0	51.4	51.2	51.1	50.7	50.3	50.6
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	14.9	14.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.6

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	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	52.5	52.8	52.7	50.8	50.7	50.8	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.0	49.0	49.0	48.9
Scrty & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.5	40.3	40.7	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.0	40.0
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	80.7	80.7	83.0	83.0	83.1	82.4	82.2	81.7	80.9	80.4	80.9	80.2	80.4
Insurance Carriers	50.5	50.5	49.9	49.9	50.3	50.0	49.7	49.3	49.1	48.9	49.0	48.7	48.9
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	30.2	30.2	33.1	33.1	32.8	32.4	32.5	32.4	31.8	31.5	31.9	31.5	31.5
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	60.8	60.2	54.9	53.0	53.3	53.4	55.1	55.8	58.5	58.1	56.5	54.7	53.0
Real Estate	42.1	41.8	37.1	35.9	36.6	36.6	37.6	37.9	40.2	40.2	39.0	37.4	35.8
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	18.2	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.9	17.1
Professional & Business Svcs.	609.2	599.9	574.1	566.6	570.4	575.6	579.3	585.1	591.4	593.9	588.8	585.4	581.8
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	290.3	289.1	279.2	278.8	279.7	276.2	272.1	275.7	277.3	276.4	272.8	273.6	274.3
Legal Services	39.7	39.3	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	39.0	39.1
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	35.8	35.0	34.3	35.5	34.8	35.4	32.5	32.5	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.2
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	41.4	40.4	38.2	37.9	37.2	38.3	38.7	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.0	39.5	39.3
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	62.7	63.6	58.8	58.5	58.1	55.9	55.4	56.1	56.9	56.8	56.8	58.0	58.0
Management, Sci & Tech Con- sulting Services	36.7	37.1	38.1	37.4	39.4	36.7	36.8	37.3	37.7	37.2	35.9	36.5	36.5
Scientific Research & Develop- ment Services	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.4	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.2
Advertising and Related Services	16.6	16.7	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.9	16.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	74.1	74.3	75.1	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.4	75.1	75.3	76.1	75.6	74.9	74.5
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Reme- diation Services	244.8	236.5	219.8	213.1	216.2	224.8	232.5	234.3	238.8	241.4	240.4	236.9	233.0
Employment Services	88.0	84.0	73.1	69.0	70.1	70.0	74.2	71.9	75.2	79.2	81.9	85.3	81.8
Business Support Services	17.5	17.9	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.9	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.5
Investigation & Security Svcs.	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	62.7	56.0	52.6	48.6	51.7	58.2	62.2	65.7	67.9	67.8	63.6	59.1	60.4
Educational & Health Services	603.6	604.4	595.3	598.6	600.5	601.3	601.7	599.4	589.2	585.7	588.8	599.8	601.6
Educational Services	96.4	97.4	92.6	97.1	97.9	96.5	95.4	91.6	85.2	82.4	84.1	92.0	92.4
Elementary and Secondary Schools	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.6	36.8	36.6	37.0	36.6	32.1	30.6	35.0	36.0	36.8
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	31.6	31.9	27.5	31.0	31.8	32.0	31.4	28.5	27.4	27.1	28.9	32.4	32.5
Health Care and Social As- sistance	507.2	507.0	502.7	501.5	502.6	504.8	506.3	507.8	504.0	503.3	504.7	507.8	509.2
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	186.1	186.3	183.4	184.7	185.6	186.7	188.2	190.0	190.7	190.9	189.5	188.8	190.3
Offices of Physicians	69.4	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.5	70.9	71.1	71.1	71.5	71.2	71.7	71.0	70.5
Offices of Dentists	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.9	27.4	27.8	28.3	28.1	27.2	28.1
Home Health Care Services	30.9	31.3	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.7

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	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Hospitals	156.6	155.8	155.0	153.7	152.9	153.5	152.9	153.8	155.2	154.0	153.4	154.0	154.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	85.1	84.7	83.6	83.3	83.8	84.4	84.6	84.5	84.9	85.2	84.6	85.1	85.7
Nursing Care Facilities	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.6	48.8	49.0	49.1	49.1	49.5	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.6
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.9
Social Assistance	79.4	80.2	80.7	79.8	80.3	80.2	80.6	79.5	73.2	73.2	77.2	79.9	79.0
Child Day Care Services	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.2	35.4	34.8	37.1	37.3	37.4
Leisure and Hospitality	337.0	335.1	321.5	318.1	320.2	323.2	341.6	358.0	371.3	367.4	348.8	335.4	331.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	50.8	50.0	45.4	45.5	46.6	48.2	53.6	60.7	72.8	71.1	56.6	51.1	50.4
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	39.7	39.3	36.1	36.2	37.2	38.3	43.7	49.7	62.5	60.6	46.6	41.7	39.8
Accommodation and Food Services	286.2	285.1	276.1	272.6	273.6	275.0	288.0	297.3	298.5	296.3	292.2	284.3	281.5
Accommodation	63.3	63.0	61.5	60.7	60.1	59.9	61.5	62.7	66.4	66.3	63.3	60.9	60.6
Casino Hotels	37.2	36.2	35.4	34.7	34.5	34.0	34.5	35.0	36.7	36.8	35.4	33.9	33.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	222.9	222.1	214.6	211.9	213.5	215.1	226.5	234.6	232.1	230.0	228.9	223.4	220.9
Full-Service Restaurants	96.7	97.6	95.3	93.3	93.9	95.5	101.6	108.3	112.9	111.9	107.9	105.8	104.1
Limited-Service Eating Places	86.3	84.6	83.2	82.1	83.1	82.8	86.2	87.5	86.2	85.3	82.9	79.7	79.3
Special Food Services	31.1	31.0	27.6	28.0	28.0	28.2	29.7	29.2	23.3	23.2	29.2	29.5	29.2
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.3
Other Services	161.4	162.1	160.5	161.3	161.1	162.6	165.3	171.3	172.1	171.5	163.7	164.5	164.7
Repair and Maintenance	34.7	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.8	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.1
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	24.9	23.8	24.1	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.7	23.6
Personal and Laundry Services	48.5	49.5	49.9	49.2	49.2	50.5	51.9	54.4	54.3	53.7	55.9	54.1	54.0
Personal Care Services	30.2	30.4	30.1	29.9	30.2	30.6	30.9	31.2	30.7	30.6	31.6	31.2	31.2
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	78.2	78.2	76.0	77.8	77.5	77.9	79.3	83.1	84.1	84.1	73.6	76.1	76.6
Government	665.1	663.9	650.7	659.4	661.7	663.7	660.5	660.4	619.5	604.9	628.8	658.2	663.6
Federal Government	58.6	59.1	58.9	58.2	58.2	60.5	60.7	59.3	59.9	59.5	58.9	59.4	58.6
Other Federal Government	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.7	19.6	20.6	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.3
Department of Defense	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	14.2	14.6	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.8
U.S. Postal Service	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.0	26.9	27.2	26.4	26.3	26.7	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.5
State Government	153.2	150.4	145.9	149.8	150.4	150.1	146.6	143.8	143.5	141.7	145.9	148.9	148.7
State Government Education	52.2	50.4	45.0	49.1	49.3	49.5	45.7	43.0	43.1	41.9	47.0	49.8	49.9
State Government Hospitals	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1
Other State Government	88.9	87.8	88.7	88.5	88.9	88.4	88.7	88.6	88.2	87.6	86.7	87.0	86.7
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.6	76.3	76.5	76.0	75.6	75.2	75.3	75.2
Local Government	453.3	454.4	445.9	451.4	453.1	453.1	453.2	457.3	416.1	403.7	424.0	449.9	456.3
Local Government Education	282.7	283.9	276.8	282.5	285.2	285.2	283.6	283.2	230.4	220.0	251.5	280.6	286.6
Other Local Government	170.6	170.5	169.1	168.9	167.9	167.9	169.6	174.1	185.7	183.7	172.5	169.3	169.7

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

Hours and Earnings Data

Production/Non-supervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2008		2009										
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers¹													
Manufacturing (production)	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.3	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.5
Durable Goods	41.5	40.9	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8
Nondurable Goods	40.8	42.1	41.6	41.4	41.5	40.7	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.0	42.1
Information⁴	34.8	34.9	34.4	34.7	34.3	34.4	34.8	34.3	35.0	34.6	35.3	34.7	34.9
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings²													
Manufacturing (production)	17.89	18.37	18.39	18.45	18.52	18.60	18.51	18.53	18.31	18.20	18.23	18.10	18.08
Durable Goods	20.25	21.10	21.10	21.23	21.33	21.32	21.30	21.17	20.96	20.89	20.99	21.02	21.18
Nondurable Goods	15.81	16.10	16.10	16.14	16.12	16.24	16.18	16.29	16.02	15.93	15.97	15.75	15.73
Information⁴	29.86	29.13	28.86	28.60	29.16	28.27	27.97	27.72	27.16	27.29	26.69	26.88	27.22
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings³													
Manufacturing (production)	735.28	762.36	757.67	760.14	764.88	755.16	762.61	767.14	759.87	753.48	756.55	752.96	750.32
Durable Goods	840.38	862.99	860.88	870.43	874.53	865.59	864.78	872.20	861.46	854.40	860.59	863.92	864.14
Nondurable Goods	645.05	677.81	669.76	668.20	668.98	660.97	674.71	676.04	669.64	665.87	669.14	661.50	662.23
Information⁴	1,039.13	1,016.64	992.78	992.42	1,000.19	972.49	973.36	950.80	950.60	944.23	942.16	932.74	949.98

* Eight manufacturing production series were deleted because these series failed to meet the criteria established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and will no longer be published.

- (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 Service Sectors.

Comparative Trends

US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1983-2009 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
Annual Averages: 1983-2008								
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	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	4,287.8	136,891	4,130.3	5,692	157.5	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,370.8	136,485	4,117.3	8,378	253.5	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,363.9	137,736	4,108.4	8,774	255.5	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,358.9	139,252	4,144.2	8,149	214.7	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,416.1	141,730	4,218.5	7,591	197.6	5.1	4.5
2006	151,428	4,477.5	144,427	4,269.6	7,001	207.9	4.6	4.6
2007	153,124	4,462.3	146,047	4,271.7	7,078	190.6	4.6	4.3
2008	154,287	4,496.7	145,362	4,251.2	8,924	245.5	5.8	5.5
2008 Monthly Data: 2008-2009 (Seasonally Adjusted)*								
Jan	153,873	4,478.7	146,317	4,272.3	7,555	206.4	4.9	4.6
Feb	153,498	4,483.9	146,075	4,272.1	7,423	211.8	4.8	4.7
Mar	153,843	4,485.5	146,023	4,268.9	7,820	216.6	5.1	4.8
Apr	153,932	4,487.7	146,257	4,265.5	7,675	222.2	5.0	5.0
May	154,510	4,491.3	145,974	4,261.2	8,536	230.1	5.5	5.1
Jun	154,400	4,492.6	145,738	4,256.9	8,662	235.7	5.6	5.2
Jul	154,506	4,497.8	145,596	4,252.6	8,910	245.2	5.8	5.5
Aug	154,823	4,502.1	145,273	4,247.3	9,550	254.8	6.2	5.7
Sep	154,621	4,502.5	145,029	4,241.9	9,592	260.6	6.2	5.8
Oct	154,878	4,507.4	144,657	4,235.6	10,221	271.8	6.6	6.0
Nov	154,620	4,510.4	144,144	4,224.9	10,476	285.5	6.8	6.3
Dec	154,447	4,520.8	143,338	4,215.1	11,108	305.7	7.2	6.8
2009								
Jan	153,716	4,503.0	142,099	4,172.5	11,616	330.5	7.6	7.3
Feb	154,214	4,514.6	141,748	4,144.6	12,467	370.0	8.1	8.2
Mar	154,048	4,540.6	140,887	4,163.8	13,161	376.8	8.5	8.3
Apr	154,731	4,572.4	141,007	4,188.0	13,724	384.4	8.9	8.4
May	155,081	4,560.4	140,570	4,160.3	14,511	400.0	9.4	8.8
Jun	154,926	4,550.5	140,196	4,130.9	14,729	419.6	9.5	9.2
Jul	154,504	4,561.8	140,041	4,138.6	14,462	423.1	9.4	9.3
Aug	154,577	4,541.3	139,649	4,104.4	14,928	436.9	9.7	9.6
Sep	154,006	4,536.9	138,864	4,091.0	15,142	445.9	9.8	9.8
Oct	153,975	4,526.3	138,275	4,087.0	15,700	439.3	10.2	9.7
Nov	153,877	4,539.0	138,502	4,098.5	15,375	440.5	10.0	9.7
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 2008 experience.

Characteristics of New Jersey's Unemployed (000)

	November	October	November	Percent Change From	
	2009	2009	2008	Month	Year
				Ago	Ago
Total Insured Unemployed *	162.4	160.7	139.6	1.1	16.4
Total Insured Unemployed	180.1	191.9	155.0	-6.1	16.2
By Gender					
Male	100.9	111.3	87.5	-9.3	15.4
Female	74.4	77.3	63.8	-3.6	16.6
By Race					
White	109.8	119.4	93.1	-8.0	17.9
Black	31.5	32.8	29.1	-3.8	8.3
Asian	6.5	7.1	5.0	-9.0	29.9
Other	1.8	1.9	1.5	-7.3	16.8
Chose not To Answer	24.7	24.5	21.2	0.7	16.7
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	32.9	34.2	29.4	-3.9	11.9
Not Hispanic	119.4	124.5	107.2	-4.1	11.4
Chose not to Answer	18.2	18.2	11.2	0.1	62.2
By Age of Claimant					
Under 25	17.5	18.5	14.2	-5.4	23.6
25 through 34 years	41.0	43.3	35.3	-5.3	16.1
35 through 44 years	37.5	39.4	34.5	-4.7	8.7
45 through 54 years	42.1	45.7	36.5	-7.8	15.2
55 through 64 years	27.9	30.5	22.9	-8.5	22.2
65 years and over	10.4	11.9	8.7	-12.2	20.2
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 weeks	23.4	25.7	24.8	-9.1	-5.7
3 to 4 weeks	17.0	19.3	18.9	-12.2	-10.3
5 to 14 weeks	71.3	73.8	64.7	-3.4	10.3
15 weeks and over	64.9	68.2	42.6	-4.8	52.4
By Industry					
Goods Producing	34.5	36.9	29.9	-6.4	15.5
Construction	19.6	20.6	16.5	-4.5	19.0
Manufacturing	14.6	16.3	13.2	-10.5	10.7
Service Providing	136.9	142.1	118.1	-3.7	15.9
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	39.2	40.8	32.8	-4.0	19.3
Wholesale Trade	9.3	9.9	8.1	-5.7	14.6
Retail Trade	20.6	21.4	17.1	-3.8	20.9
Transportation & Warehousing	9.1	9.4	7.6	-3.0	20.1
Financial Activities	9.0	9.8	9.2	-8.4	-2.5
Professional & Business Services	31.1	32.2	25.3	-3.4	22.9
Educational and Health Services	19.5	19.5	14.0	0.2	39.3
Leisure and Hospitality	17.2	18.6	13.1	-7.4	31.1
Other Services	4.3	4.2	3.3	0.7	27.3
Government	2.7	3.0	2.2	-9.1	24.8

Notes: 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-12 ARIMA** (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

The **X-12** procedure was used in a “two-step” process. One set of factors was generated for benchmarked estimates, based on absolute or universe counts of employment determined through Unemployment Insurance records. These factors were used to seasonally adjust historical, universe-based data through September 2007. A second set of factors was generated using the record of sample-based estimates, and applied to reprojected sample-based estimates for the last quarter of 2007 and sample-based estimates developed month by month in 2008.

Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2008 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2008 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 2004 forward.

Internet Access: Available on the Labor Planning & Analysis (LPA) Web site, <http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa>, are:

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2008. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2006 to December 2008) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2004 to December 2008). 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 2005 to December 2009 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

General Notes

Annual Averages. On p. S-20 are the annual averages of the 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 of 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 1-27.

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

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 and Hospitality Payroll Employment	
17	CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	Consumer Confidence Index for the United States	The Conference Board
19	Total Private Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits	US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division
20	Priv. Single-Fam. Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits	
21	Priv. Multi-Fam. Dwelling Units Auth. by Bldg. Permits	
22	Total New Vehicle Registrations	R.L. Polk and Company
23	New Passenger Car Registrations	
24	New Light Truck/Van Registrations	
25	Weeks Claimed and Insured Unemployment Rate	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Program Planning, Analysis and Evaluation
26	Initial Claims - Weekly Averages	
27	Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions	

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

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 2008 benchmarks.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 2004.
Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2006.

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 lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa under "Employment & Wages". Please see the technical note on sample variance.

- 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. Beginning with January 2007, monthly data is reported out to three decimal points.

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), (US 1985=100)** is based on a representative, random sample of 5,000 US households surveyed monthly by TNS 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.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

19-21 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-20 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** table.

Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits (Series 19) 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 21) 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.

22-24 These series on **New Passenger Car & New Light Truck/Van Registrations** present data only on total new passenger cars and total light truck/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 25-27) may not be directly comparable between years.

25 **Weeks Claimed (Weekly Average)** is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intra-state 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.

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

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