

July 2009



New Jersey

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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## July Feature Article

# 2008 Municipal Population Estimates for New Jersey

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

According to the latest population estimates prepared by the US Bureau of the Census, New Jersey had 8,682,661 residents as of July 1, 2008, up from 8,414,360 on April 1, 2000. Gloucester was the fastest growing county between 2000 and 2008 while Ocean added more population than any other county in the state. An analysis of the state's 2008 county population estimates was published in the April 2009 issue of the New Jersey Economic Indicators. This article presents the 2008 municipal population estimates and population changes during the 2000 to 2008 and 2007 to 2008 periods.

### Small Municipalities Grew Faster Than Their Larger Counterparts

When grouped by size, the 141 municipalities with 5,000 to 9,999 residents had the highest overall growth rate (5.2%) from 2000 to 2008, followed by the 63 municipalities with populations between 25,000 and 49,999 (4.3% growth rate). This group had gained more residents (90,500) than any other group. The population of the 153 small municipalities (with 1,000-4,999 residents) also expanded at a rate above the state's average (3.3% vs. 3.2%, respectively). Growth rates among large municipalities (with 50,000-99,999 and 100,000+ population) and very small municipalities (with less than 1,000 residents) were relatively slow.

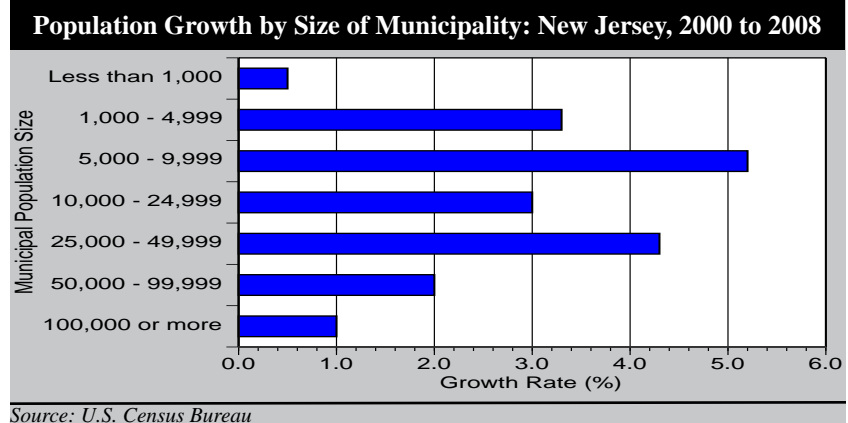
Among the state's 566 municipalities, 310 gained population, 12 had no change, while the other 244 experienced a population decline between 2007 and 2008. Since the 2000 Census, resident population has increased in 344 municipalities and declined in 221 municipalities in New Jersey. Somerset County's Millstone Borough was the only municipality to experience neither an increase nor a decrease in population so far in this decade.

On average, a New Jersey municipality had 14,866 residents in 2000 and 15,340 in 2008. The median municipal population was 8,119 in 2008, up from 7,660 in 2000.

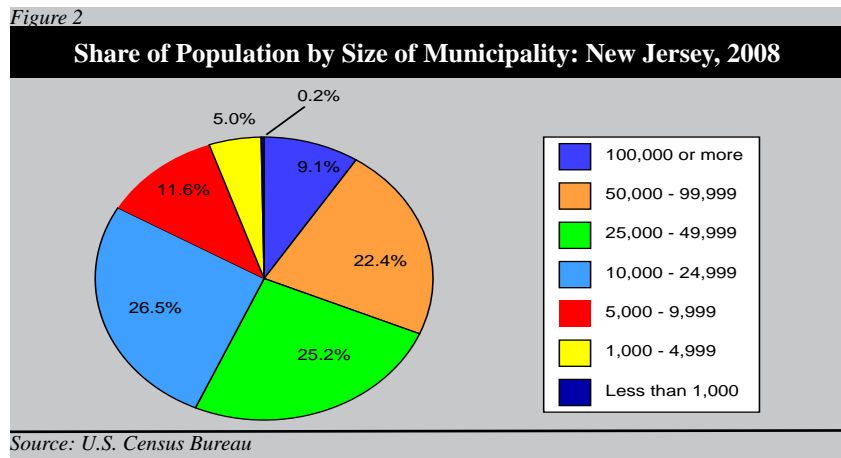
Approximately 9.1 percent of New Jerseyans resided in the state's four largest municipalities (those with a resident population of 100,000 or more), as of 2008. Between 2000 and 2008, population in these four large municipalities increased by 1.0 percent – a rate substantially slower than the state's average growth rate of 3.2%.

Between 2007 and 2008, municipalities with 5,000-9,999 residents were the leader in population growth in New Jersey with a 0.45 percent annual growth rate, followed by the 10,000-

Figure 1



24,999 residents group (includes 154 municipalities) with an annual growth rate of 0.38 percent.



## Lakewood and Jackson Townships Posted the Largest Population Gains

With a net gain of 10,600 residents, Ocean County's Lakewood Township led the state's population growth between 2000 and 2008, followed closely by Jackson Township (+9,800) of the same county. Another eight New Jersey municipalities experienced numeric growth of 5,500 or more from 2000 to 2008. With the exception of Newark City (+6,400), they were all suburban townships located mostly in the state's coastal and central counties (i.e., Atlantic, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset). Together, these 10 municipalities accounted for approximately 29 percent of the state's total population gains. Elizabeth City was another city to register a substantial population gain in the state (+4,200). These two cities have enjoyed moderately steady population growth since the 2000 Census due largely to the revival of the state's residential construction activities in selected urbanized areas.

**Table 1**  
**Municipalities with the Largest Population Gains: 2000-2008 and 2007-2008**

*A. Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Gains: 2000-2008*

Municipality	County	Census 4/1/00	Estimates 7/1/08	Change: 2000-2008	
				Number	Rank
Lakewood township	Ocean	60,352	70,983	10,631	1
Jackson township	Ocean	42,816	52,587	9,771	2
Egg Harbor township	Atlantic	30,726	39,863	9,137	3
Monroe township	Middlesex	28,015	37,122	9,107	4
Franklin township	Somerset	50,903	59,417	8,514	5
Barnegat township	Ocean	15,270	22,255	6,985	6
Newark city	Essex	272,533	278,980	6,447	7
Toms River township	Ocean	89,706	95,933	6,227	8
Woolwich township	Gloucester	3,021	9,174	6,153	9
Manalapan township	Monmouth	33,459	38,956	5,497	10

(continued)

*continued***Municipalities with the Largest Population Gains: 2000-2008 and 2007-2008****B. Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Gains: 2007-2008**

Municipality	County	Estimates 7/1/07	Estimates 7/1/08	Change: 2007-2008	
				Number	Rank
East Rutherford borough	Bergen	8,743	10,074	1,331	1
Englewood city	Bergen	27,831	29,112	1,281	2
Harrison town	Hudson	14,013	15,201	1,188	3
Lakewood township	Ocean	69,849	70,983	1,134	4
Jersey City city	Hudson	240,036	241,114	1,078	5
Monroe township	Middlesex	36,157	37,122	965	6
New Brunswick city	Middlesex	50,211	51,149	938	7
Toms River township	Ocean	95,027	95,933	906	8
Carteret borough	Middlesex	22,563	23,367	804	9
South Brunswick township	Middlesex	40,459	41,089	630	10

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau***Some Demographic Shifts Took Place Recently**

The majority of the top ten 2000-2008 population gainers were no longer on the list of the top ten for the most current one-year (2007-2008) period, implying that their hefty population growth had occurred earlier in this decade. Ocean County's Lakewood and Toms River Townships, as well as Middlesex County's Monroe Township are the exceptions – population growth in these three townships was still substantial between 2007 and 2008. Bergen County's East Rutherford Borough was the new leader of population growth between 2007 and 2008, with a net gain of 1,331 residents, followed by Englewood City (+1,281) of the same county. Hudson County's Harrison Town and Jersey City, and Ocean County's Lakewood Township also registered population gains of at least 1,000 from 2007 to 2008. For the first time in this decade, the top ten municipalities with the largest numeric gains include more urban places (3 cities, 2 boroughs and 1 town) than suburban townships (4).

**Seven Municipalities Each Lost More Than 3,500 Residents**

Three municipalities in Hudson County (Union City, Bayonne City and Kearny Town), three in Essex County (East Orange City, Irvington Township and Bloomfield Township) and one in Passaic County (Paterson City) each experienced population declines of 3,500 or more between 2000 and 2008. The greatest population loss occurred in Union City (-4,900). Another three municipalities whose net population loss was at least 2,500 (Hudson County's North Bergen Township, Cape May County's Lower Township and Mercer County's Trenton City) rounded out the state's list of the top ten municipalities with the greatest 2000-2008 numeric declines in resident population.

One-half of these 10 municipalities (Union City, Bayonne City, Paterson City, Lower Township and Trenton City) were no longer the leaders in resident decline in the 2007-2008 period as their population losses have slowed down in recent years. Camden County's Gloucester and Cherry Hill townships, Burlington County's Willingboro and Evesham townships and

Atlantic County's Atlantic City were the new entrants to the large population losses list due to their substantial numeric declines after 2007.

Table 2

<b>Municipalities with the Largest Population Losses: 2000-2008 and 2007-2008</b>					
<b>A. Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Losses: 2000-2008</b>					
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Census 4/1/00</b>	<b>Estimates 7/1/08</b>	<b>Change: 2000-2008</b>	
				<b>Number</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Union City city	Hudson	67,096	62,183	-4,913	1
East Orange city	Essex	69,824	65,390	-4,434	2
Irvington township	Essex	60,695	56,299	-4,396	3
Bayonne city	Hudson	61,842	57,448	-4,394	4
Bloomfield township	Essex	47,683	43,885	-3,798	5
Kearny town	Hudson	40,513	36,746	-3,767	6
Paterson city	Passaic	149,222	145,643	-3,579	7
North Bergen township	Hudson	58,092	55,270	-2,822	8
Lower township	Cape May	22,945	20,328	-2,617	9
Trenton city	Mercer	85,397	82,883	-2,514	10
<b>B. Top 10 Municipalities in Numeric Losses: 2007-2008</b>					
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Estimates 7/1/07</b>	<b>Estimates 7/1/08</b>	<b>Change: 2007-2008</b>	
				<b>Number</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Gloucester township	Camden	65,092	64,756	-336	1
Irvington township	Essex	56,631	56,299	-332	2
Cherry Hill township	Camden	71,176	70,846	-330	3
North Bergen township	Hudson	55,600	55,270	-330	4
Bloomfield township	Essex	44,177	43,885	-292	5
Willingboro township	Burlington	36,806	36,530	-276	6
Evesham township	Burlington	45,549	45,306	-243	7
East Orange city	Essex	65,616	65,390	-226	8
Kearny town	Hudson	36,953	36,746	-207	9
Atlantic City city	Atlantic	39,586	39,408	-178	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Population More Than Tripled in Woolwich Township Since 2000

With a 204.0 percent growth rate, Gloucester County's Woolwich Township was the fastest growing municipality in New Jersey from 2000 to 2008. Lebanon Borough's (Hunterdon County) 84.0 percent was the distant second.

Resident population grew by at least 35.0 percent in ten New Jersey municipalities during the first eight years of this decade. These top ten fastest growing municipalities were scattered in six counties: three in Burlington, three in Gloucester and one each in Hunterdon, Monmouth, Ocean and Warren counties.

Table 3

**Municipalities with the Highest Population Growth Rates: 2000-2008 and 2007-2008****A. Top 10 Fastest Growing Municipalities: 2000-2008**

Municipality	County	Census 4/1/00	Estimates 7/1/08	Change: 2000-2008	
				Percent	Rank
Woolwich township	Gloucester	3,021	9,174	203.7%	1
Lebanon borough	Hunterdon	1,065	1,955	83.6%	2
Upper Freehold township	Monmouth	4,282	6,874	60.5%	3
Mansfield township	Burlington	5,090	7,984	56.9%	4
Lopatcong township	Warren	5,765	8,404	45.8%	5
Barneгат township	Ocean	15,270	22,255	45.7%	6
Hainesport township	Burlington	4,126	5,962	44.5%	7
Delanco township	Burlington	3,237	4,654	43.8%	8
East Greenwich township	Gloucester	5,441	7,788	43.1%	9
Harrison township	Gloucester	8,788	12,436	41.5%	10

**B. Top 10 Fastest Growing Municipalities: 2007-2008**

Municipality	County	Estimates 7/1/07	Estimates 7/1/08	Change: 2007-2008	
				Percent	Rank
East Rutherford borough	Bergen	8,743	10,074	15.2%	1
Swedesboro borough	Gloucester	2,071	2,250	8.6%	2
Harrison town	Hudson	14,013	15,201	8.5%	3
East Greenwich township	Gloucester	7,250	7,788	7.4%	4
Tavistock borough	Camden	28	30	7.1%	5
Delanco borough	Burlington	4,370	4,654	6.5%	6
Chesterfield township	Burlington	6,985	7,423	6.3%	7
South Bound Brook borough	Somerset	4,823	5,110	6.0%	8
Wanaque borough	Passaic	11,588	12,195	5.2%	9
Raritan borough	Somerset	6,931	7,289	5.2%	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**A New List of Fastest Growing Municipalities  
for the 2007-2008 Period**

All but two of the municipalities on the 2000-2008 list of the ten fastest growing have slowed their population gains recently. Consequently, the ten growth leaders list over the most recent one-year (2007-2008) period contains almost all new entrants except Hudson County's Harrison Town and Burlington County's Delanco Township. With a 15.2 percent population increase in one year, Bergen County's East Rutherford Borough was the newly emerged population growth leader in the state. An additional two municipalities each in Burlington, Gloucester and Somerset Counties, and one each in Camden, Hudson and Passaic counties rounded out the top ten fastest growing municipalities in 2007-2008. Population in each one of these municipalities had increased more than five percent from 2007 to 2008.

## The Most Rapidly Declining Municipalities Were Found in Cape May County

Cape May County's Dennis and Lower townships experienced the steepest rates of population decline (11.8% and 11.4%, respectively) in the state between 2000 and 2008. Six more municipalities in Cape May County also experienced rapid population declines. These Cape May County localities were joined by two municipalities in Hudson County to constitute the top 10 list of municipalities with the highest rate of population decline since the 2000 Census. Population declines in Cape May County municipalities resulted mainly from the natural decreases (more deaths than births) and net out-migration (fewer people moved into the county from abroad and other counties than moved out).

Table 4

<b>Municipalities with the Highest Rate of Population Decline: 2000-2008 and 2007-2008</b>					
<i>A. Top 10 Rapid Declining Municipalities: 2000-2008</i>					
Municipality	County	Census 4/1/00	Estimates 7/1/08	Change: 2000-2008	
				Percent	Rank
Dennis township	Cape May	6,492	5,725	-11.8%	1
Lower township	Cape May	22,945	20,328	-11.4%	2
West Wildwood borough	Cape May	448	400	-10.7%	3
West Cape May borough	Cape May	1,095	980	-10.5%	4
Stone Harbor borough	Cape May	1,128	1,012	-10.3%	5
East Newark borough	Hudson	2,377	2,138	-10.1%	6
Upper township	Cape May	12,115	10,941	-9.7%	7
Woodbine township	Cape May	2,716	2,463	-9.3%	8
Kearny town	Hudson	40,513	36,746	-9.3%	9
Cape May city	Cape May	4,034	3,686	-8.6%	10
<i>B. Top 10 Rapid Declining Municipalities: 2007-2008</i>					
Municipality	County	Estimates 7/1/07	Estimates 7/1/08	Change: 2007-2008	
				Percent	Rank
Wildwood Crest borough	Cape May	4,049	3,985	-1.6%	1
West Wildwood borough	Cape May	406	400	-1.5%	2
Upper township	Cape May	11,098	10,941	-1.4%	3
Cape May Point borough	Cape May	226	223	-1.3%	4
Cape May city	Cape May	3,725	3,686	-1.0%	5
Dennis township	Cape May	5,785	5,725	-1.0%	6
Ocean City city	Cape May	14,908	14,756	-1.0%	7
North Wildwood city	Cape May	4,845	4,800	-0.9%	8
Fieldsboro borough	Burlington	567	562	-0.9%	9
Branchville borough	Sussex	821	814	-0.9%	10
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau</i>					

Cape May County still had the most fast declining municipalities in 2007-2008. The ten most rapidly declining municipalities from 2007 to 2008 include eight localities in Cape May County and one each in Burlington and Sussex counties. Each has lost at least 0.9 percent of their resident base from 2007 to 2008. Wildwood Crest Borough's (Cape May County) 1.6 percent decline in one year was the most rapid.

### Newark Remains the State's Most Populous Municipality

With a moderate yet steady population growth so far in this decade, Newark City's most populous status in the state remained unchallenged as of 2008. Newark's 279,000 current population ranked 68th among the nation's 273 incorporated places with populations of 100,000 or more. Hudson County's Jersey City (ranked 78th nationally), Passaic County's Paterson City (ranked 161st nationally) and Union County's Elizabeth City (ranked 192nd nationally) also had more than 100,000 residents in 2008.

Table 5

#### New Jersey's Ten Most Populous Municipalities: 2000 and 2008

Municipality	County	Census 4/1/00	Estimates 7/1/08	Rank	
				2000	2008
Newark city	Essex	272,533	278,980	1	1
Jersey City city	Hudson	240,055	241,114	2	2
Paterson city	Passaic	149,222	145,643	3	3
Elizabeth city	Union	120,568	124,755	4	4
Edison township	Middlesex	97,597	99,706	5	5
Woodbridge township	Middlesex	97,203	97,963	6	6
Toms River township	Ocean	89,706	95,933	7	7
Hamilton township	Mercer	87,109	90,402	8	8
Trenton city	Mercer	85,397	82,833	9	9
Camden city	Camden	79,904	79,383	10	10

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

Middlesex County's Edison and Woodbridge townships, Ocean County's Toms River Township, Mercer County's Hamilton Township and Trenton City, as well as Camden County's Camden City made up the rest of the state's ten most populous municipalities. These cities and townships were also the ten top municipalities in 2000. Most of the ten large municipalities experienced population growth, albeit modest, in this decade. With moderate population declines, Paterson and Trenton were the exceptions. Together, the top ten's share of the state's total population shrank somewhat to 15.4 percent in 2008, from 15.7 percent in 2000.

In 2008, there were nine large cities with one million or more residents in the nation. New York City continued to be the nation's most populous incorporated place with 8,363,700 residents in 2008, followed by Los Angeles City (population: 3,834,000). The nation's nine largest cities have remained the same since 2000. However, Phoenix (Arizona) replaced Philadelphia as the nation's fifth largest city in 2005, and San Antonio (Texas) moved up from the ninth place in 2000 to the seventh place in 2008, surpassing Dallas (Texas) and San Diego (California).

Among the nation's largest 273 incorporated places, 61 experienced population declines from 2000 to 2008 while 212 gained population. McKinney City (Texas) was the fastest growing large place (+122.7%) so far in this decade, while the City of New Orleans (Louisiana) was the growth leader in 2007-2008 (+8.2%) although the "Big Easy" still had the highest rate (-35.7%) of population decline for the eight year (2000-2008) period due, at least partly, to the effect of hurricane Katrina.

### Eleven Municipalities Had Less Than 500 Residents

The state's least populated municipality – Teterboro Borough (in Bergen County) – had only 17 residents in 2008. Three more municipalities had less than 100 residents: Camden County's Pine Valley Borough (population: 24) and Tavistock Borough (population: 30), and Sussex County's Walpack Township (population: 39).

Six other municipalities with population counts ranging from 223 to 410 rounded out the state's ten least populous municipalities list. Ocean County's Mantoloking Borough (population: 452) was the only municipality outside of the list with less than 500 residents, as of 2008.

Table 6

**New Jersey's Ten Least Populous Municipalities: 2000 and 2008**

Municipality	County	Census 4/1/00	Estimates 7/1/08	Rank	
				2000	2008
Teterboro borough	Bergen	18	17	1	1
Pine Valley borough	Camden	20	24	2	2
Tavistock borough	Camden	24	30	3	3
Walpack township	Sussex	41	39	4	4
Cape May Point borough	Cape May	241	223	5	5
Loch Arbour village	Monmouth	280	274	6	6
Rockleigh borough	Bergen	391	388	8	7
Harvey Cedars borough	Ocean	359	393	7	8
West Wildwood borough	Cape May	448	400	11	9
Millstone borough	Somerset	410	410	9	10

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

### Guttenberg Town Was the State's Most Densely Populated Municipality

With 1,171 persons per square mile as of 2008, New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the nation. Population density in New Jersey ranged from less than two persons per square mile in Sussex County's Walpack Township to more than 54,500 persons per square mile in Hudson County's Guttenberg Town. The state's seven most densely populated municipalities (with at least 20,000 persons per square mile) included five in Hudson County, and one each in Bergen and Passaic counties.

The six most sparsely populated municipalities in New Jersey still had less than 30 persons per square mile as of 2008. They include three municipalities in Burlington County, and one each in Bergen, Camden and Sussex counties.

Table 7

**New Jersey's Most and Least Densely Populated Municipalities: 2000 and 2008**

Municipality	County	Persons per square mile		Rank	
		2000	2008	2000	2008
Guttenberg town	Hudson	56,012	54,566	1	1
Union City city	Hudson	52,984	49,104	2	2
West New York town	Hudson	44,995	45,687	3	3
Hoboken city	Hudson	30,239	31,807	4	4
Cliffside Park borough	Bergen	23,848	23,698	5	5
Passaic city	Passaic	21,804	21,491	7	6
East Newark borough	Hudson	23,330	20,984	6	7
Pine Valley borough	Camden	21	25	561	561
Bass River township	Burlington	20	20	562	562
Teterboro borough	Bergen	16	15	563	563
Woodland township	Burlington	13	14	564	564
Washington township	Burlington	6	7	565	565
Walpack township	Sussex	2	2	566	566

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

**Data Availability**

The 2000-2008 municipal population estimates for New Jersey, including population density data, are available online at the Labor Planning and Analysis Web site [http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/est/est\\_index.html](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/est/est_index.html). For information regarding population estimates for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P. O. Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388, Telephone: 609-292-0076, e-mail: [sywu@dol.state.nj.us](mailto:sywu@dol.state.nj.us).

## 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
\$440,318	\$442,450	\$441,236	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 09	Personal Income (millions)*	----	-0.2	0.8
31,101	34,185	46,462	May	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	-29.4	-35.9
938	785	1,658	May	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	-42.8	-48.4
3,931.2	3,933.3	4,066.2	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-3.2	-3.5
3,280.5	3,282.0	3,414.9	Jun	Private Sector Employment (000)	S-6	-3.8	-4.3
140.7	141.3	164.8	Jun	Construction Employment (000)	S-6	-12.8	-12.8
272.0	271.4	301.3	Jun	Manufacturing Employment (000)	S-8	-9.7	-10.4
256.8	258.2	271.4	Jun	Financial Activities Employment (000)	S-10	-5.4	-4.4
420.8	400.0	235.7	Jun	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	73.2	71.0
9.2	8.8	5.2	Jun	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
225.5	230.9	126.4	Jun	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	71.3	98.2
5.8	5.9	3.2	Jun	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
41.3	41.2	42.5	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-2.1	-4.0
18.57	18.51	17.83	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	3.9	2.6
766.94	762.61	757.78	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	1.7	-1.5

*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 - 1<sup>st</sup> Qtr. 2009; Month Ago - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2008; Year Ago - 1<sup>st</sup> 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

There was ongoing weakness in the labor market during June as employment continued to decline and the jobless rate edged higher. The federal stimulus package helped to boost disposable personal income and consumer spending and pushed the savings rate to a 15-year high. A spike in gasoline prices fueled a monthly surge in consumer prices and contributed to an increase in retail sales. Reflecting low home mortgage rates and home prices and the impact of a new \$8,000 tax credit for first-time home buyers, monthly gains were recorded for the second consecutive month in housing construction, building permits, pending home sales and sales of existing homes.



Nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in June, falling by 467,000 after a decrease of 322,000 in May. The rate of decline has moderated somewhat during recent months, with monthly job losses from April through June averaging 436,000 compared with an average of 670,000 during the period from November through March. The unemployment rate rose from 9.4 to 9.5 percent, reaching its highest level since August 1983.

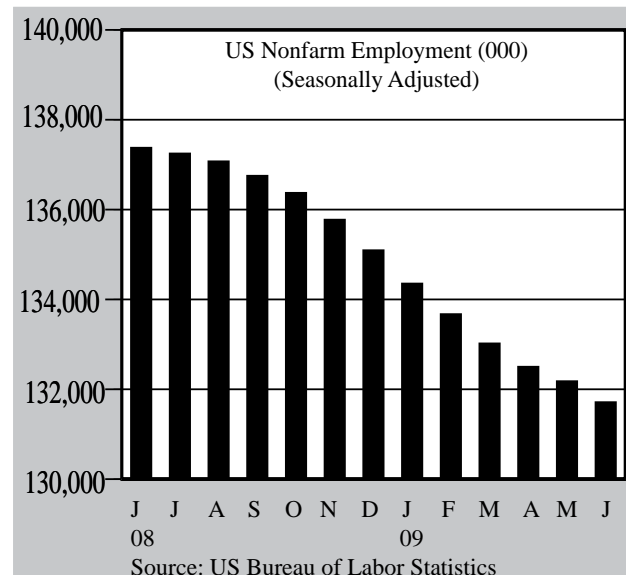
Since the recession began in December 2007, employment has fallen by 6.5 million and the unemployment rate has risen by 4.6 percentage points.

Monthly job losses during June were widespread, with the largest decline of 136,000 occurring in manufacturing where 1.9 million jobs have been lost since the onset of the recession. Motor vehicle and parts employment fell by 27,000 during the month with the industry accounting for about one-third of the recessionary decline in manufacturing.

Employment at temporary help firms fell by 38,000 in June, contributing to a decrease of 118,000 in the professional and business services supersector. Construction employment decreased by 79,000 in June, with losses spread throughout the industry. During the recession, job losses in professional and business services and in construction have totaled 1.5 million and 1.3 million, respectively.

The health care industry continued to add jobs, increasing by 21,000 in June. Job gains averaged 21,000 per month during the first six months of 2009, down from a monthly average of 30,000 during 2008.

Reflecting ongoing weakness in the labor market, consumer confidence retreated in June (-10.0%), after posting back-to-back gains in April and May. The decrease in consumer sentiment was due to declines in consumers' evaluation of present economic conditions (-16.5%), as well as their outlook for the next six months (-8.4%).



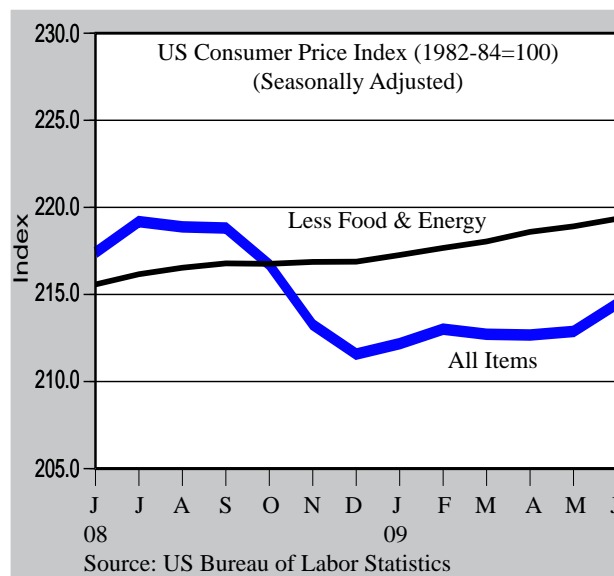
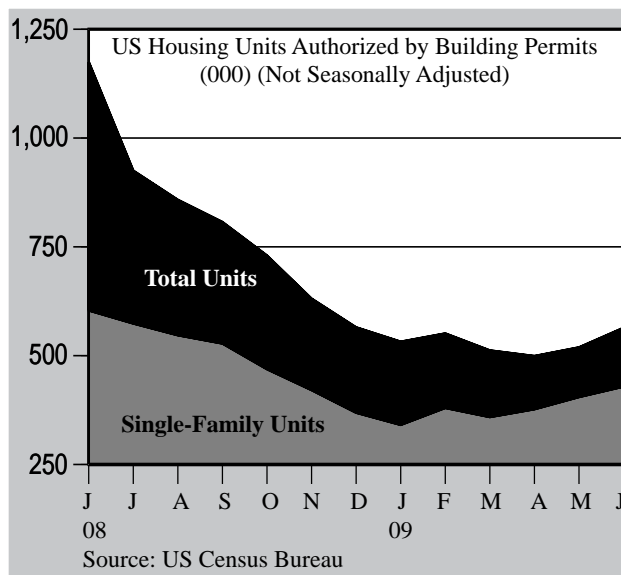
## Economic Situation: The Nation

The federal stimulus package helped to boost disposable personal income by 1.6 percent during May. Consumers used the bulk of the increase in personal income less taxes to bolster their savings, pushing the savings rate up to 6.9 percent, the highest level in more than 15 years. However, personal consumption expenditures also rose during May by 0.3 percent, following flat spending in April and a decline of 0.3 percent in March. During May, consumer spending was up for durable (+0.8%) and nondurable goods (+0.5%), while spending on services remained unchanged.

During June, the Consumer Price Index surged ahead by 0.7 percent after rising by 0.1 percent in May. The acceleration was fueled largely by an increase in the gasoline index which rose by 17.3 percent in June and accounted for over 80 percent of the monthly jump. Core inflation, which excludes the food and energy categories, rose by 0.2 percent following an increase of 0.1 percent in May.

Retail sales rose by 0.6 percent in June, the second consecutive monthly increase, but remained 9.0 percent below the level of a year ago. A large portion of the monthly gain was due to increased sales by motor vehicle and parts dealers (+2.3%) and by gasoline stations (+5.0%). All categories of retail sales remained down over the year, except for health and personal care stores and food services and drinking places, which posted gains of 1.8 and 0.3 percent, respectively, compared with June 2008.

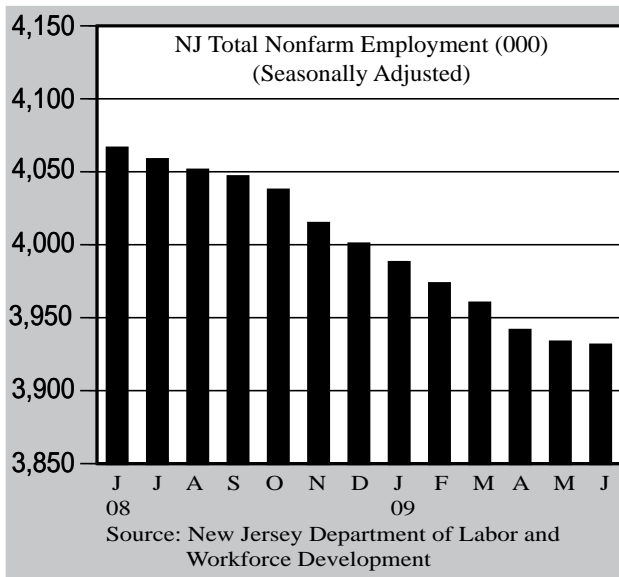
Federal tax credits for first-time buyers, low home mortgage rates and lower home prices provided support to the troubled housing market. During June, housing starts rose to their highest level since December, increasing by 3.6 percent, following a gain of 17.3 percent in May. Construction of single-family homes was up by 14.4 percent in June, the largest monthly increase since December 2004. Building permits, which are an indicator of future construction, rose by 8.7 percent in June. Despite the recent gains, housing construction indicators remain well below the levels of a year ago.



Pending home sales, which are analyzed as a barometer of future home sales, rose for the fourth consecutive month in May, edging up by 0.1 percent following a jump of 7.1 percent in April. Sales of existing homes rose in May, matching the gain of 2.4 percent recorded in April. Compared with May 2008, existing home sales were down by 3.6 percent with average home prices falling by 14.7 percent. After increasing in April, sales of new homes edged down by 0.6 percent in May and were nearly 33 percent below the level of a year ago.

## Economic Situation: The State

While the pace of job losses in New Jersey slowed during June, the unemployment rate continued to climb higher, following the national trend. In the Middle Atlantic region, consumer confidence continued to rebound, increasing for the third consecutive month during June, while the national index retreated. Consumer prices increased at a slower pace from April to June in New Jersey's metropolitan areas than the average for all U.S. cities. In the Northeast, the housing sector continued to show small signs of improvement as building permits, housing starts, and home sales each posted back-to-back monthly gains.



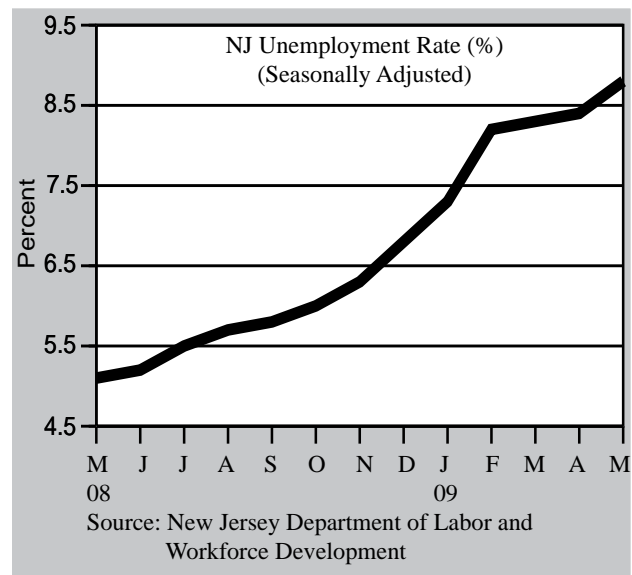
Nonfarm employment declined in June by 2,100, following a loss of 8,000 jobs in May. It was the smallest monthly employment decline since February 2008. Job losses during the past two months have moderated compared with the period from October 2008 to April 2009 when monthly job losses averaged 15,000. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, nonfarm payroll employment in the Garden State has declined by 3.8 percent (-155,000), compared with a decrease of 4.7 percent nationally (-6.5 million).

During June, the largest monthly job losses occurred in leisure and hospitality (-2,600), professional and business services (-2,300) and financial activities (-1,400). The job losses were partially offset by job gains during the month in other services (+3,700), educational and health services (+1,200) and trade, transportation and utilities (+900).

While employment losses moderated, the unemployment rate continued to climb, rising from 8.8 percent in May to 9.2 percent in June. New Jersey's jobless rate remained below the national rate which also rose during the month to 9.5 percent. Regional and state unemployment rates were generally higher in June, with 38 states and all four regions recording over-the-month increases.

The insured unemployment rate (IUR), which is based only on employment covered by unemployment insurance, edged down to 5.8 percent in June from 5.9 percent in May, but was up from 3.2 percent a year ago. The decrease in the IUR was due to a monthly decline in the weekly average of continued weeks claimed (-2.3%), which remains more than 78 percent higher than a year ago. Other claims measures showed that unemployment claims volume during the first six months of 2009 was up substantially compared with the same period in 2008, with the weekly average of initial claims and the number of claimants exhausting benefits up by 43.5 and 70.5 percent, respectively.

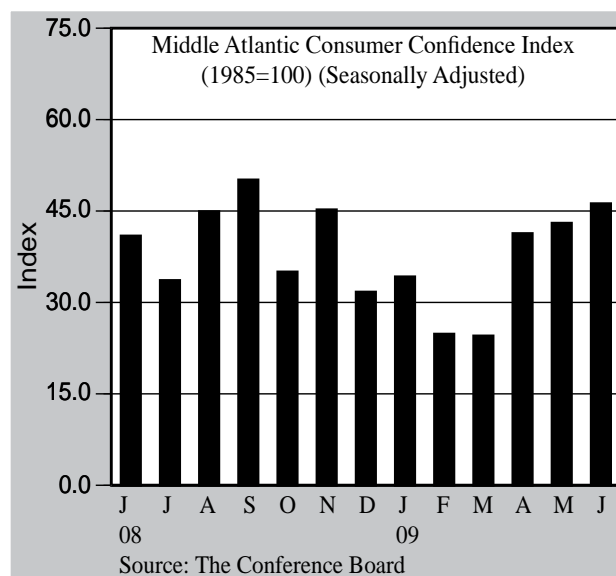
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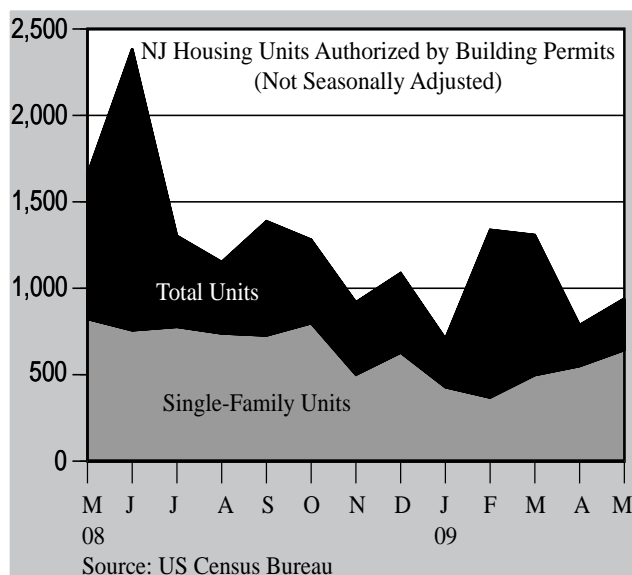
## Economic Situation: The State

Consumer confidence in the Middle Atlantic region continued to rebound in June, rising for the third consecutive month. The index increased by 7.4 percent over the month, with gains in both the present situation (+13.3%) and expectations (+6.3%). Consumers expressed greater optimism compared with a year ago, with the index up by 13.0 percent. The over-the-year increase was entirely due to improved expectations for the next six months (+77.4%) as consumers' assessment of current economic conditions grew less favorable (-56.7%).

A surge in energy prices during June caused consumer prices to rise in New Jersey with prices in the area covering northern New Jersey and New York increasing 0.7 percent on an unadjusted basis from April to June, while prices in the southern New Jersey and Philadelphia area were up by 1.0 percent. The U.S. city average increased 1.2 percent over the same period. Despite the recent upswing, both areas experienced the largest over-the-year price declines in more than 50 years, with the Consumer Price Index down by 0.6 percent in New York and Northern New Jersey and 2.0 percent in the Philadelphia area.



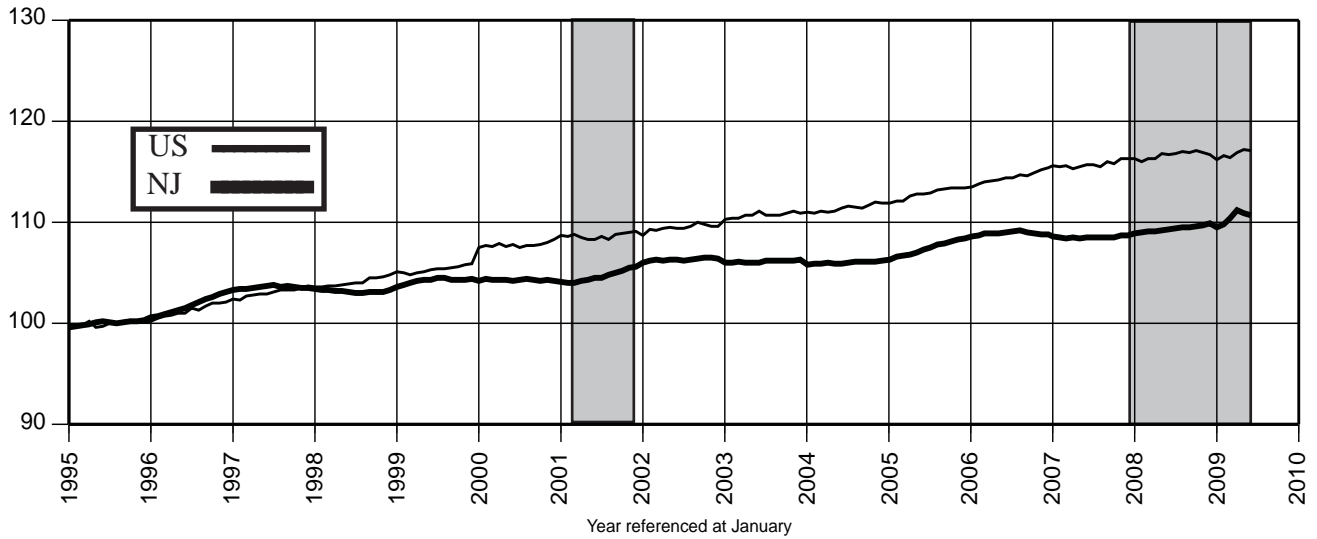
Lower sales prices in the Northeast region, along with low home mortgage rates and federal tax credits for first-time homebuyers, helped spur increases in the sales of new and existing homes for the second consecutive month during May. Existing home sales rose by 3.9 percent during May, while new home sales were up by 28.6 percent over the month. Compared with a year ago, sales of new and existing homes remained down by 12.9 and 10.1 percent, respectively. Pending home sales, which are an indicator of future home sales, rose by 3.1 percent in the Northeast during May and were up by 6.8 percent compared with a year ago.



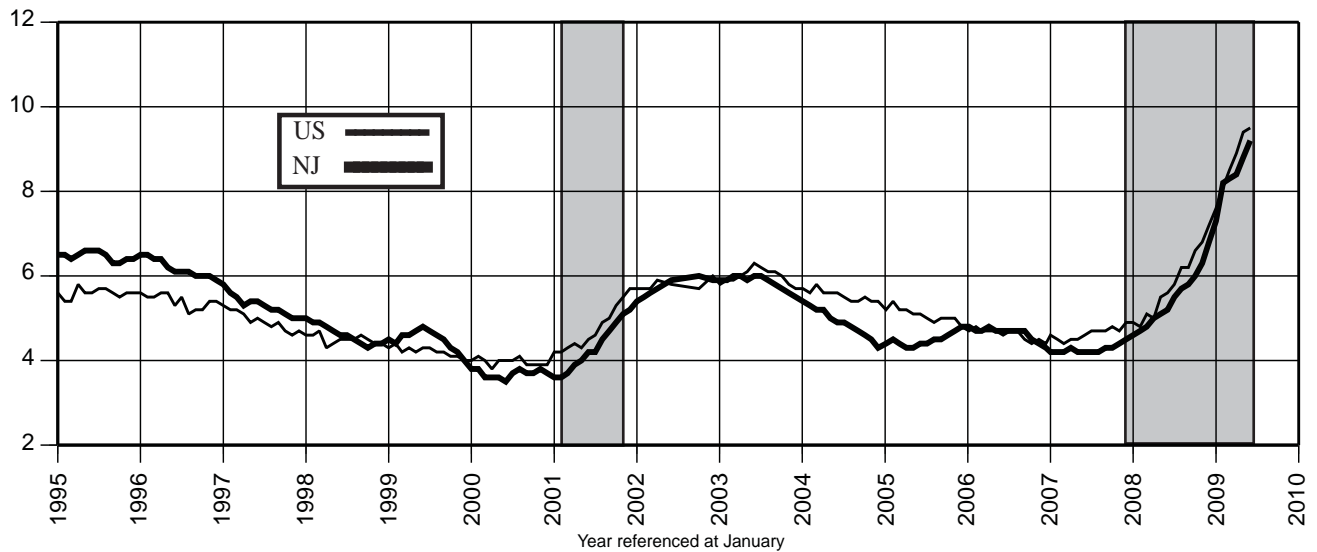
In New Jersey, building permits, which are an indicator of future construction, increased from April to May by 19.5 percent. However, planned homebuilding for the period from January through May was down by 42.8 percent in New Jersey, compared with a decline of 48.4 percent in the U.S during the first five months of 2009. Building permits rose by 5.4 percent in June in the Northeast region, but remained far below the level of a year ago (-80.5%).

In the Northeast, housing starts increased by 28.6 percent in June, following a gain of 26.0 percent in May, but were down over the year by 67.5 percent. Construction of single-family homes rose by 24.3 percent over the month in the Northeast, but was down by 27.0 percent compared with June 2008.

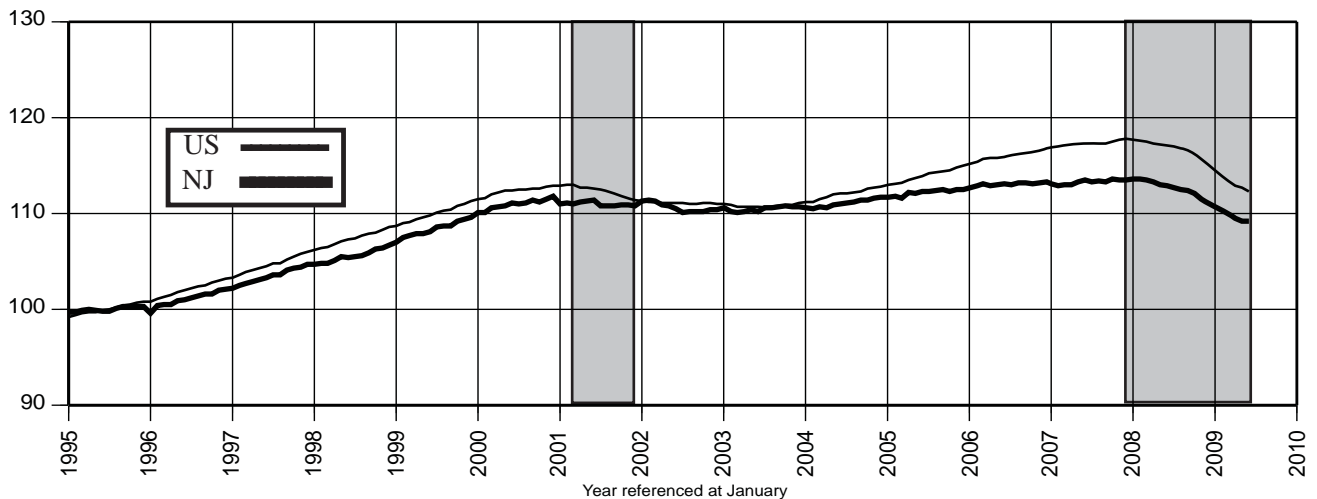
**Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)**



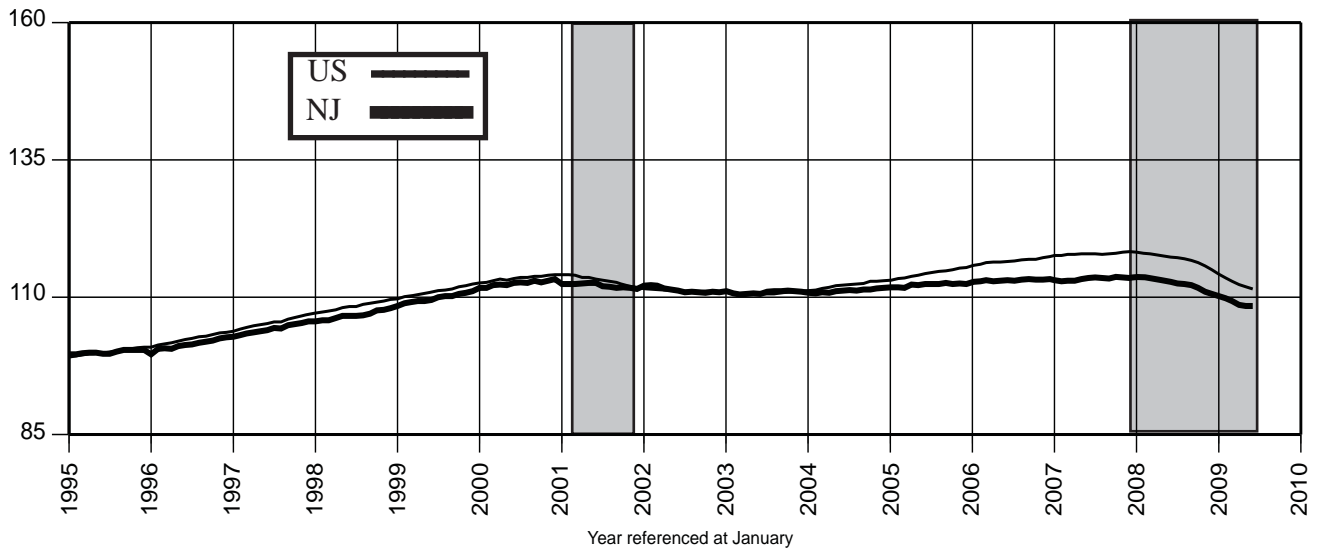
**Unemployment Rate (%)**



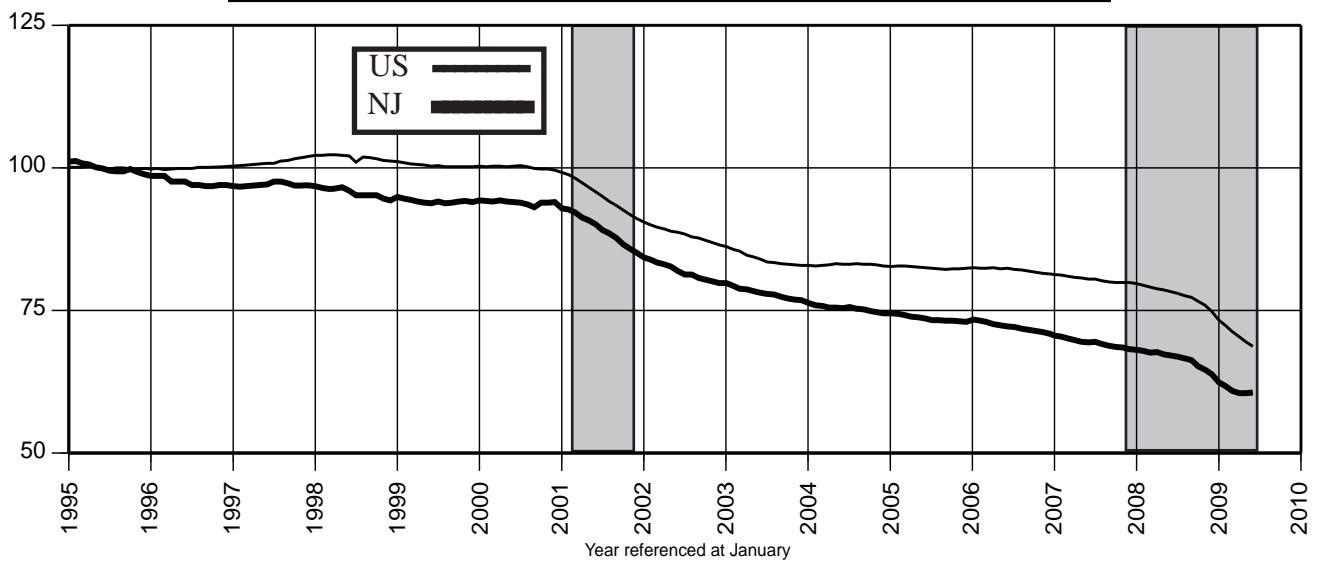
**Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)**



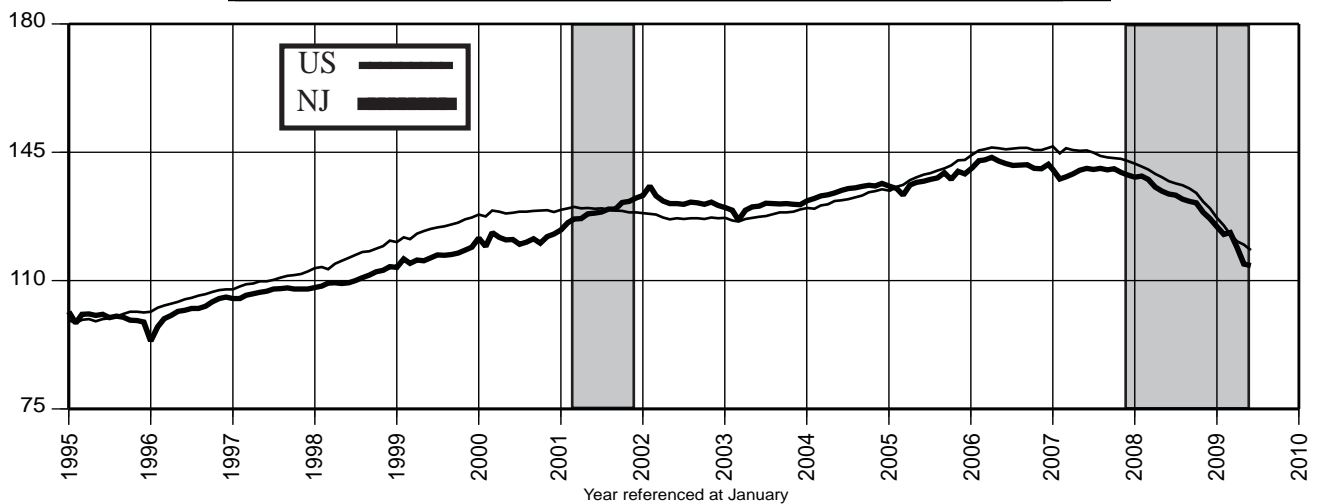
**Private Sector Employment (1995=100)**



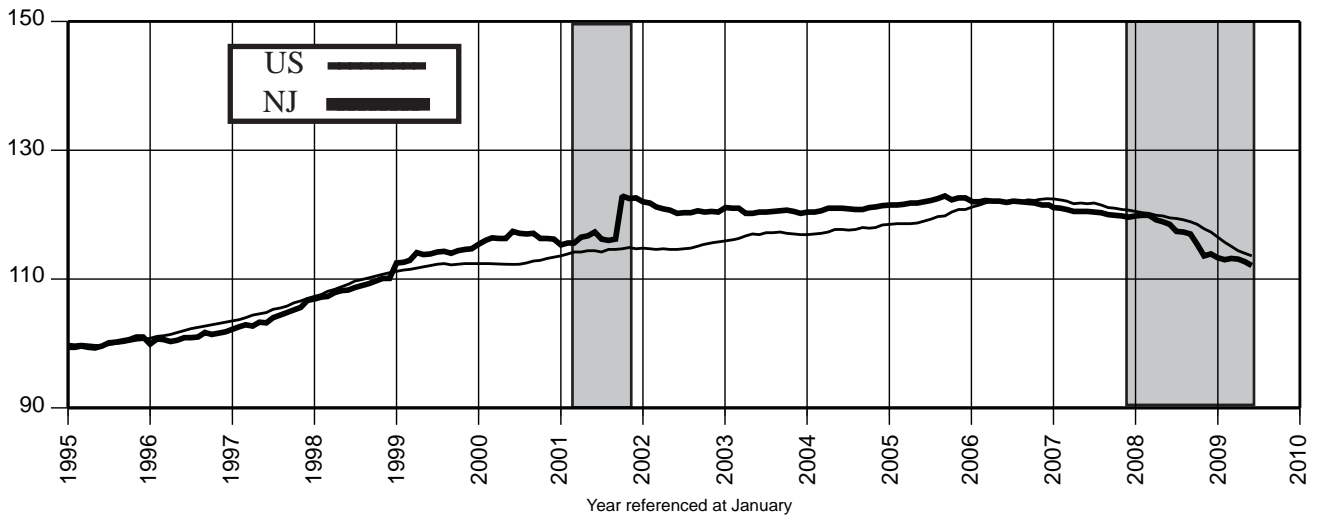
**Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)**



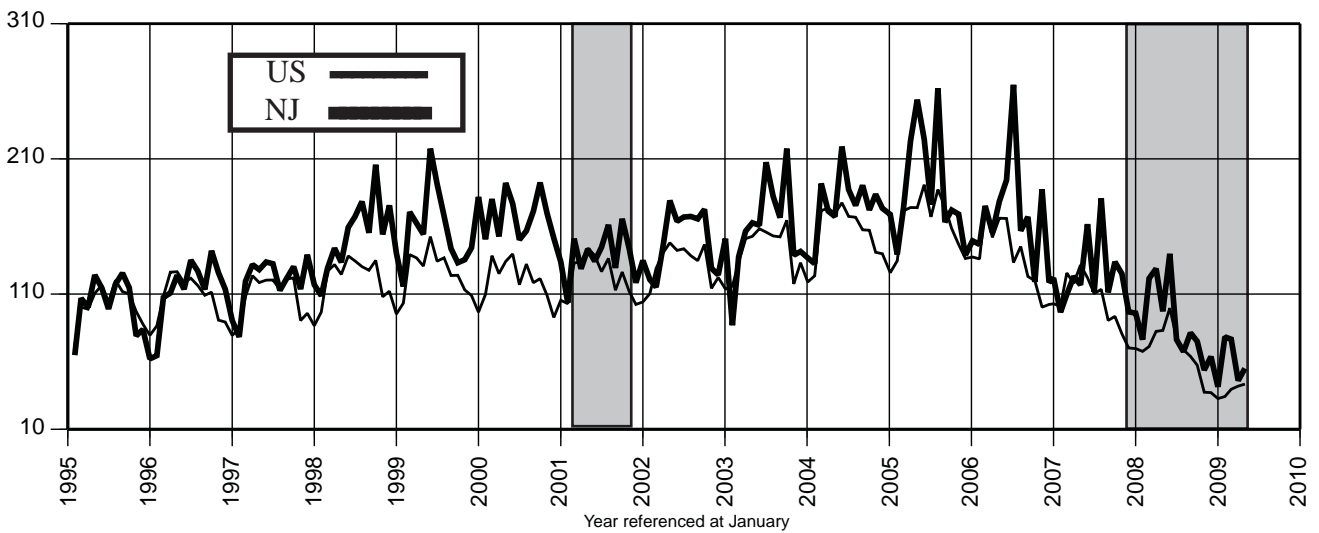
**Construction Employment (1995=100)**



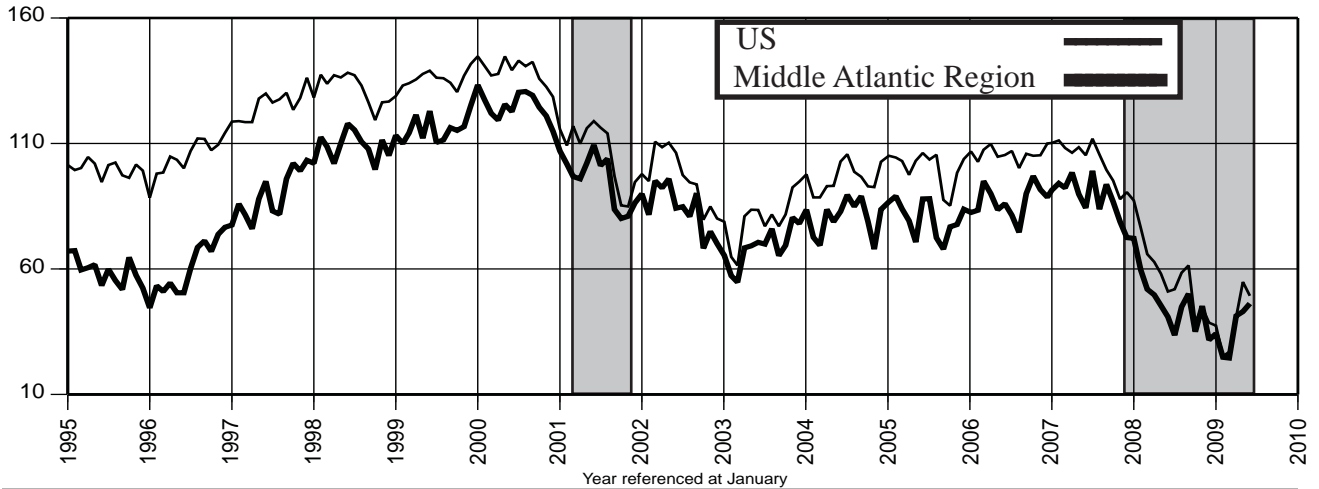
**Financial Activities Employment (1995=100)**



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



**Consumer Confidence Index (1985=100)-Unadj.**



## Estimates of 2008 Population by Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin

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

The estimates of 2008 total population by state and county were published earlier this year in the January 2009 (see the “2008 State Population Estimates” article) and April 2009 issues (see the “2008 Population Estimates for New Jersey by County and Metropolitan Area” article). The focus of this article is the demographic characteristics of New Jersey’s state and county population as well as their changes from April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008.

### Cape May County had the Highest Median Age

New Jersey’s median age was estimated to increase from 36.7 years in 2000 to 38.7 in 2008, about 1.9 years older than the national median (36.8) and ranked 10th among the 50 states. The nation’s ten “oldest states” (based on median age) include seven northeastern states. Massachusetts (38.6) and New York (38.0) were the only northeastern states with lower median ages than New Jersey. Maine had the nation’s highest median age (42.0 years), followed by Vermont (41.2 years). Utah’s 28.7 years was the nation’s lowest, while Texas’ 32.2 years was the distant second youngest median age.

Among New Jersey’s 21 counties, the median age ranged from 44.0 years (the highest) in Cape May to 35.6 years (the lowest) in Cumberland in 2008. The median age increased from 2000 to 2008 in every county except Ocean and Cumberland. Ocean County’s median age decreased somewhat from 41.0 in 2000 to 40.9 in 2008, and was no longer the second highest in the state. The median age in Cumberland County remained unchanged so far in this decade. With a significant increase, Hunterdon County’s median age became the second highest in the state in 2008 (41.9 years). Hudson County continued to have the second lowest median age (36.4 years) among New Jersey counties, as of 2008.

Table 1

Median Age: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000 and 2008		
State/County	2000	2008
United States	35.3	36.8
<i>Selected States</i>		
Maine	38.6	42.0
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Texas	32.3	33.2
Utah	27.1	28.7
Vermont	37.7	41.2
<i>Selected Counties</i>		
Cape May	42.3	44.0
Cumberland	35.6	35.6
Hudson	33.6	36.4
Hunterdon	38.8	41.9
Ocean	41.0	40.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Primary School-Age Population Declined while Secondary School-Age Population Increased in New Jersey

Nationally, the number of primary school-age children (5-13 years old) decreased by 2.8 percent so far in this decade. New Jersey, along with 39 other states, also experienced a decline of its 5-13 year old population between 2000 and 2008 (-5.9%). Vermont (-19.2%) and North Dakota (-16.2%) had the steepest declines among the 50 states. With hefty increases of 24.4 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively, between 2000 and 2008, Nevada and Arizona led the other eleven states that experienced growth in the 5-13 year old population.

Table 2

State/County	Change (%): 2000 - 2008	
	5-13 years	14-17 years
United States	-2.8%	5.2%
<i>Selected States</i>		
Arizona	19.4%	24.9%
Nevada	24.4%	37.1%
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
North Dakota	-16.2%	-17.7%
Vermont	-19.2%	-6.5%
Wyoming	-5.4%	-12.7%
<i>Selected Counties</i>		
Cape May	-23.9%	-6.6%
Hudson	-10.8%	-3.6%
Hunterdon	-9.6%	16.1%
Ocean	3.4%	15.1%
Salem	-13.6%	-2.1%
Somerset	4.6%	29.4%
Sussex	-16.8%	9.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The secondary school-age population (14-17 years old) increased by 5.2 percent in the nation between 2000 and 2008, due mainly to the “baby boom echo” generation entering this age group en masse. Nevada and Arizona, again, had the nation’s highest growth (37.1% and 24.9%, respectively) in this age group, while New Jersey’s 8.3 percent increase ranked twelfth among the 50 states. Twenty states, however, experienced declines in the 14-17 population. Among them, North Dakota (-17.7%) and Wyoming (-12.7%) had the sharpest rates of decline.

From 2000 to 2008, the high school age population increased in most counties in New Jersey, with Somerset (29.4%) and Hunterdon (16.1%) ranking first and second, respectively. Cape May’s -6.6 percent decline was the most severe among the four counties whose 14-17 age population dropped.

Somerset (+4.6%) and Ocean (+3.4%) were the only two New Jersey counties to experience growth in the total number of primary school-age children. The counties that realized the steepest declines in the primary school-age population between 2000 and 2008 were Cape May (-23.9%), Sussex (-16.8%) and Salem (-13.6%).

### New Jersey’s Elderly Population Grew Faster Than its Younger Counterparts

The elderly population (65 years and over) grew faster than its younger counterparts in most states. Only three states experienced modest declines in their elderly population between 2000 and 2008 – Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and North Dakota. Alaska and Nevada’s 41 percent and 36 percent increases, respectively, were the highest in the nation. New Jersey’s elderly population grew by 3.4 percent, compared to a 3.2 percent increase in the under 65 population so far in this decade.

Consequently, the proportion of seniors in the state’s total population increased slightly from 13.2 percent in 2000 to 13.3 percent in 2008. The nation’s percentage of elderly persons also increased from 2000 (12.4%) to 2008 (12.8%).

Florida still had the highest proportion of elderly persons among the 50 states, although its proportion dropped somewhat from 17.6 percent in 2000 to 17.4 percent in 2008. Eight other states in the nation also saw their proportion of elderly decline. West Virginia had the nation’s second highest proportion of elderly residents (15.7%) as of 2008. The senior citizen’s share of Alaska’s population increased from 5.7 percent in 2000 to 7.3 percent in 2008. Despite its largest percentage point increase in the nation, Alaska still had the lowest proportion of elderly persons in the nation. With 9.0 percent of the population elderly, Utah was the only other state where elderly residents accounted for less than ten percent of the base population. New Jersey’s elderly population accounted for 13.3 percent of the total population in 2008, ranking it 26th in the nation.

Due to hefty growth of the under 65 population, Ocean County's proportion of elderly persons declined from 22.2 percent to 20.9 percent between 2000 and 2008 – the steepest decline among New Jersey's 21 counties. However, Ocean County still had the highest proportion of elderly residents in the state in 2008, followed by Cape May County (20.8%) – another locus of New Jersey's retirees. Sussex County's 10.5 percent elderly remains the lowest in the state, followed by Hudson County's 10.9 percent. Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage point changes of the proportion of elderly population ranged from 1.4 percentage points in Sussex to -1.3 percentage points in Ocean, with increases occurring in 11 counties while decreases were observed in the other 10 counties.

Table 3

Percentage of Elderly Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000 and 2008		
State/County	2000	2008
United States	12.4	12.8
<i>Selected States</i>		
Alaska	5.7	7.3
Florida	17.6	17.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Utah	8.5	9.0
West Virginia	15.3	15.7
<i>Selected Counties</i>		
Cape May	20.2	20.8
Hudson	11.4	10.9
Ocean	22.2	20.9
Sussex	9.1	10.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### The Moderate Decline of New Jersey's Non-Hispanics Was More Than Compensated for by Hefty Growth of Hispanics

With a 27 percent gain in this decade, New Jersey's Hispanic (or Latino) population reached 1.42 million in 2008. In contrast, the state's non-Hispanic population declined by 0.5 percent over the same period. That is, without a hefty growth of Hispanics, New Jersey's population would have declined so far during this decade. New Jersey was not alone. Five other states – Rhode Island, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut also experienced

declines in their non-Hispanic population between 2000 and 2008. Nationally, Hispanics accounted for 51.4 percent of the US population growth, with a 33.1 percent increase from 2000 to 2008. In 2008, New Jersey had the nation's seventh largest Hispanic population, trailing only California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois and Arizona. No other state besides the top seven had Hispanic populations of one million or more. Together, these seven states accounted for almost three quarters (74.2%) of the nation's total Hispanic population.

Persons of Hispanic origin increased in every state between 2000 and 2008. New York's 13.3 percent growth was the nation's slowest, while South Carolina's 93.5 percent was the fastest. Nearly one-half (44.9%) of New Mexico's total residents were persons of Hispanic origin. Califor-

Table 4

Hispanic Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000 and 2008			
State/County	2008 Population (000)	2008 Percent of Total (%)	Percent Change (%) 2000-2008
United States	46,831.3	15.4	33.1
<i>Selected States</i>			
California	13,457.4	36.6	22.7
Maine	16.8	1.3	79.6
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>1,418.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>
New Mexico	891.0	44.9	16.4
New York	3,250.0	16.7	13.3
South Carolina	184.0	4.1	93.5
West Virginia	20.6	1.1	68.2
<i>Selected Counties</i>			
Cape May	4.5	4.7	32.4
Gloucester	11.0	3.8	64.9
Hudson	241.9	40.6	-0.1
Hunterdon	5.8	4.5	73.1
Passaic	174.0	35.5	18.7
Warren	7.4	6.7	95.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

nia's 36.6 percent was the nation's second highest proportion. At the other end of the spectrum, Hispanics constituted just 1.1 percent and 1.3 percent of total residents in West Virginia and Maine, respectively, in 2008.

The Hispanic population increased in every county in New Jersey except Hudson between 2000 and 2008. Hudson County still had the greatest number of Hispanics among the state's 21 counties although the county had experienced a net loss of about 200 Hispanics in this decade. Bergen County realized the largest numeric gain (43,700), while Warren County had the state's fastest rate of growth (95.9%) from its small Hispanic population base. Without the substantial increase in Hispanics, resident population would have declined in Bergen, Camden, Mercer, Passaic and Union counties. Total population declined in Essex County even though the county's Hispanics increased by about 19 percent in this decade. Hudson and Passaic counties had both the highest number and percentage of Hispanics in New Jersey. More than four in ten Hudson County residents, and more than one-third of Passaic County residents, were Hispanics. These two counties accounted for almost 30 percent of the state's Hispanic population. On the other hand, the proportion of Hispanic population remained low in Gloucester (3.8%), Hunterdon (4.5%), and Cape May (4.7%) counties, since 2000.

### Four "Majority-Minority" Counties in New Jersey, as of 2008

In 2008, four states and the District of Columbia were "majority-minority" because more than 50 percent of their population was made up of people other than single-race non-Hispanic whites: Hawaii (75.1%), DC (66.9%), New Mexico (58.3%), California (57.7%), and Texas (52.6%). With 38.3 percent minorities, New Jersey ranked 13th among the 50 states. Maine's 4.7 percent minority was the nation's lowest.

In New Jersey, the proportion of minority population ranged from 10.7 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively, in Sussex and Cape May counties to 65.5 percent in Hudson County. In addition to Hudson, Essex (64.2% minority), Passaic (52.6% minority) and Union (52.5% minority) counties were also "majority-minority" in 2008.

Table 5

Percent of Minority Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2008	
State/County	2008
United States	34.4
<i>Selected States</i>	
California	57.7
District of Columbia	66.9
Hawaii	75.1
Maine	4.7
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>38.3</b>
New Mexico	58.3
Texas	52.6
<i>Selected Counties</i>	
Cape May	11.3
Essex	64.2
Hudson	65.5
Passaic	52.6
Sussex	10.7
Union	52.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### The Share of White, Non-Hispanic Population Shrank in Every County in New Jersey

New Jersey experienced a net numeric loss of 250,100 in the white, non-Hispanic population between 2000 and 2008 – the second largest in the nation, next only to California (-520,800), due mainly to domestic migration. Pennsylvania and New York also had substantial losses in their non-Hispanic white population. Their 2000-2008 numeric losses ranked third and fourth,

respectively, in the nation. Florida, with a net gain of 548,700, led the nation's 34 states with growth in the number of white, non-Hispanic persons. The total increase of the white, non-Hispanic population in the nation as a whole was 3.9 million since the 2000 Census. In spite of some numeric gains, the share of the white, non-Hispanic population declined in almost all states except Hawaii and the District of Columbia, due to substantial growth of the minorities. Nevada's 8.5 percentage points was the heaviest decline among all states. New Jersey's 4.9 percentage point decline was the sixth highest in the nation.

A decline in the white, non-Hispanic population was found in 14 counties in New Jersey. Bergen had the greatest numeric loss (-70,600) from 2000 to 2008, while Ocean experienced the state's largest gain (+35,000). Not surprisingly, the share of the white, non-Hispanic population shrank in every county in New Jersey, as the racial and ethnic minorities grew rapidly. Middlesex and Somerset counties encountered the largest retreat in percentage points between 2000 and 2008 (-9.9 and -9.2, respectively), while Cape May County had the most modest decline of 1.5 percentage points.

Table 6

<b>Non-Hispanic White Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000-2008</b>			
State/County	Numeric Change 2000-2008 (000)	% of non-Hispanic White	
		2000	2008
United States	3,914.5	69.5	65.6
<i>Selected States</i>			
California	-520.8	47.4	42.3
District of Columbia	34.8	28.2	33.1
Florida	548.7	65.8	60.3
Hawaii	38.2	23.3	24.9
Nevada	173.5	65.7	57.1
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>-250.1</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>
<i>Selected Counties</i>			
Bergen	-70.6	72.9	64.1
Cape May	-7.3	90.2	88.7
Middlesex	-53.8	62.5	52.6
Ocean	35.0	90.1	87.0
Somerset	-9.8	74.5	65.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### The Black (or African American) Population Increased in Sixteen New Jersey Counties

Table 7

<b>Black/African American Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000-2008</b>			
State/County	Numeric Change 2000-2008	Percent of Blacks (%)	
		2000	2008
United States	3,353,963	12.7	12.8
<i>Selected States</i>			
Delaware	29,308	19.6	20.9
District of Columbia	-27,369	61.1	54.4
Georgia	537,045	29.0	30.0
Louisiana	-47,490	32.6	32.0
Michigan	-1,731	14.4	14.2
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>43,577</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<i>Selected Counties</i>			
Cape May	-575	5.3	5.1
Essex	-19,131	43.2	41.9
Middlesex	12,295	9.8	10.9
Warren	1,962	2.0	3.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The number of blacks (or African Americans) increased in all states except Louisiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia from 2000 to 2008. Georgia had the largest gain (+537,000) among all states. There was an increase of 43,600 black persons in New Jersey during the eight-year period, but New Jersey's proportion of black population remained little changed (14.4% in 2000 and 14.5% in 2008). The black's share of the nation's population was also unwavering during the period (12.7 percent in 2000 to 12.8 percent in 2008). Delaware had the largest percentage point increase (from 19.6% to 20.9%), while the District of Columbia suffered the sharpest drop in percentage points (from 61.1% to 54.4%).

Three New Jersey counties, Essex, Union and Camden, each had a black population of 100,000 or more in 2008. Together, these three counties accounted for 43.7 percent of the state's total black population. Between 2000 and 2008, five counties experienced a numeric loss of black population, ranging from Essex County's -19,100 to Cape May County's -600. Middlesex County (+12,300) added more black persons than any other county during this period. The proportion of blacks increased in 15 counties but decreased in 6 counties. Warren had the largest increase in percentage points (from 2.0% to 3.6%) while Essex had the steepest decrease (from 43.2% to 41.9%) between 2000 and 2008.

### Asians Continued to Expand Their Share of New Jersey's Population

Table 8

<b>Asian Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000 and 2008</b>			
State/County	2008 Population (000)	2008 Percent of Total (%)	Percent Change (%) 2000-2008
United States	13,549.1	4.5	28.0
<i>Selected States</i>			
California	4,581.9	12.5	20.1
Hawaii	506.2	39.3	-0.9
Montana	6.1	0.6	27.5
Nevada	161.4	6.2	72.4
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>664.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<i>Selected Counties</i>			
Bergen	128.4	14.3	33.8
Essex	34.0	4.4	11.1
Middlesex	151.2	19.2	42.3
Salem	0.6	0.8	35.9
Warren	2.9	2.6	118.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

More than one-third of the nation's 13.5 million Asian population resided in California (4.6 million). New Jersey's Asian population (664,300) was the fourth largest in the nation (trailing California, New York and Texas). The Asian share of individual state populations ranged from 39.3 percent in Hawaii to 0.6 percent in Montana, as of 2008. The 7.7 percent share of Asians in New Jersey's population was the third highest among the 50 states, next only to Hawaii and California. Asians accounted for 4.5 percent of the U.S. population in 2008. With a 28 percent growth rate, Asians have increased at a much faster pace than their white and black counterparts in the nation from 2000 to 2008. Nevada's 72.4 percent growth rate was the fastest among the 50 states. New Jersey has also experienced substantial growth in the Asian population (34.4%) since the 2000 Census.

Middlesex and Bergen counties had the most Asians in the state as of 2008. Together, these two counties accounted for 42 percent of the state's total Asian population. They have been the locus of the state's Asian population since the 1980s. The Asian share of county population ranged from 19.2 percent in Middlesex County to 0.8 percent in Salem County. Every New Jersey county experienced growth in their Asian population between 2000 and 2008. The 11.1 percent increase in Essex County was the lowest among the state's 21 counties while Warren County's 118 percent gain was the highest.

### Hudson and Passaic Had More Native Americans and Pacific Islanders Than Any Other Counties in New Jersey

The American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population in New Jersey rose from 24,000 in 2000 to 30,100 in 2008, an increase of 25 percent. Hudson County had the state's largest AIAN population (4,100) as of 2008, followed by Passaic (3,400) and Essex (3,100).

New Jersey's Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (NHPI) population increased by 35 percent, from 5,700 in 2000 to 7,700 in 2008. Essex County's 1,100 NHPI population was the largest in the state in 2008. Hudson (960) and Passaic (850) counties also had large numbers of NHPI persons.

In 2008, the AIAN and NHPI populations constituted 0.35 percent and 0.09 percent, respectively, of New Jersey's total residents. The percentages were 1.01 and 0.18, respectively, in the nation as a whole. Alaska had the highest proportion of AIAN residents (15.2%) while Hawaii had the highest proportion of NHPI residents (9.1%) among the nation's 50 states.

## Approximately 1.4 Percent of New Jersey's Residents Were Multiracial<sup>1</sup>

New Jersey's 123,100 multiracial persons accounted for about 1.4 percent of the state's total population, lower than the national average of 1.7 percent. Among the 50 states, the multiracial population accounted for the largest share in Hawaii (18.3%) and the lowest share in Mississippi (0.9%). Multiracial persons increased 32.6 percent in the nation between 2000 and 2008, and grew in all states except Hawaii (-3.4%). The 70.2 percent growth rate experienced in Georgia was the nation's highest.

Bergen (12,100), Middlesex (11,800) and Hudson (11,300) counties had more multiracial residents than all other counties. Together, they accounted for nearly 30 percent of the state's total multiracial population in 2008. Burlington County had the state's highest proportion of persons of two or more races (2.0%), followed by Cumberland (1.9%) and Hudson (1.9%). Hunterdon (0.8%) was the only county with less than one percent multiracial residents. Between 2000 and 2008, the multiracial population increased in every county in New Jersey, with growth rates ranging from 54.5 percent in Gloucester to 24.6 percent in Essex.

*Table 9*

<b>Multiracial Population: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000 and 2008</b>			
<b>State/County</b>	<b>2008 Population (000)</b>	<b>2008 Percent of Total (%)</b>	<b>Percent Change (%) 2000-2008</b>
United States	5,167.0	1.7	32.6
<i>Selected States</i>			
Georgia	124.1	1.3	70.2
Hawaii	235.7	18.3	-3.4
Mississippi	25.7	0.9	62.7
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<i>Selected Counties</i>			
Bergen	12.1	1.3	38.8
Burlington	8.8	2.0	36.0
Essex	10.9	1.4	24.6
Gloucester	3.8	1.3	54.5
Hunterdon	1.1	0.9	44.7

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau*

## The Ratio of Males to Females Increased in all New Jersey Counties

The nation's sex ratio (males per 100 females) has increased gradually from 96.3 in 2000 to 97.3 in 2008, as the male population grew faster than its female counterpart between 2000 and 2008. However, there were still more females than males in most states (39) including New Jersey (sex ratio 96.0) as of 2008. Alaska (108.8) and Nevada (103.8) had the highest sex ratio in the nation, while the lowest ratios were found in the District of Columbia (89.7) and Maryland (93.8). Only three states had a declining sex ratio, led by North Carolina (from 94.4 to 94.1). In contrast, Alaska had the most substantial increase in sex ratio (from 107.0 to 108.8) during the most recent eight years.

The increase in the ratio of males to females was universal among the state's 21 counties. Union County had the most substantial increase (from 92.7 to 95.1), while the increase in Burlington County (from 97.9 to 98.2) was the most modest. Cumberland continued to have the state's highest sex ratio (106.4) as of 2008. In fact, it was the only county with more male residents than female residents in the state, due to its substantial group quarters population. Ocean County had the lowest sex ratio (92.1) in the state due to its high proportion of elderly residents. The sex ratio among senior citizens has been low. In 2008, New Jersey's sex ratio for the elderly (65 years and over) population was 70.2.

Table 10

<b>Sex Ratio: U.S. and Selected States and Counties, 2000 and 2008</b>		
<b>State/County</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2008</b>
United States	96.3	97.3
<i>Selected States</i>		
Alaska	107.0	108.8
District of Columbia	89.0	89.7
Maryland	93.4	93.8
Nevada	103.9	103.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>96.0</b>
North Carolina	94.4	94.1
<i>Selected Counties</i>		
Burlington	97.9	98.2
Cumberland	104.2	106.4
Ocean	90.4	92.1
Union	92.7	95.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Data Availability

The 2000-2008 state and county population estimates by age, race, sex and Hispanic origin are available online at the Labor Market Information web site [http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/est/est\\_index.html](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/est/est_index.html). For more information regarding population estimates for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P. O. Box 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388, telephone 609-292-0076, e-mail [Sen-Yuan.Wu@dol.state.nj.us](mailto:Sen-Yuan.Wu@dol.state.nj.us).

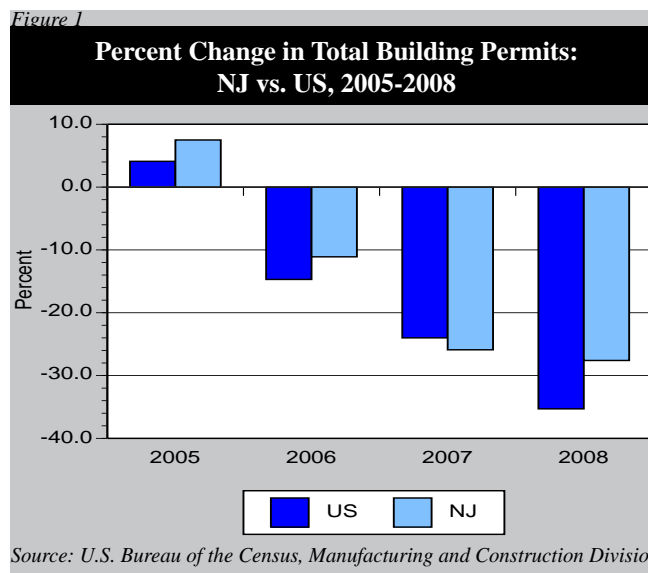
### *Footnotes:*

1. The 2000 Census enumerated 213,755 multiracial persons in New Jersey. They accounted for 2.5% of the state's total population. The 2000 Census Modified Race data redistributed persons of "Some Other Races" to specified race groups. Hence, the number of multiracial persons decreased substantially to 90,355 (or 1.07% of total) in the Modified Race Data because the majority of the largest multiracial group – "White and Some Other Races" was reclassified as white alone, as most "Some Other Races" were redistributed to "white alone". The 2000 Modified Race Data is the basis for the Census Bureau's population estimates and projections.

## New Jersey Residential Housing Units Authorized to be Built Fall to a 17-Year Low in 2008

by Walter Nyakanga, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The recently released US Census Bureau data on housing units authorized by building permits indicates a continued slowdown of housing demand in New Jersey during 2008. The situation in the state reflects the national trend which has seen a weakened housing market since early 2007 brought on by the subprime mortgage crisis. In 2008, only 18,363 new residential units were authorized to be built, the lowest total since 1991 when only 14,856 units were authorized. Low interest rates which made credit more affordable and lenient lending practices by banks in the early part of the current decade helped to spur demand for new housing, but the national recession which began in December 2007 combined with the current credit crisis drastically impacted that demand.



The number of housing units authorized to be built throughout New Jersey in 2008 was 40.7 percent below the state's annual average of 30,986 units issued during the first nine years of the current decade. However, the total number of units authorized in the 2000s (278,876 through 2008) has already surpassed the number of permits issued during the decade of the 1990s which saw only 239,100 units authorized for construction, which was a half-century low and well below the production levels of the 1960s (501,000 units<sup>1</sup>), 1970s (405,600 units) and the 1980s (379,100 units).

In 2008, New Jersey's planned homebuilding declined by 27.7 percent from the 2007 figure of 25,389 units. Nationally, planned residential construction declined at a much higher rate of 35 percent from 2007 to 2008. Every state experienced an over-the-year decline. This year marks the third consecutive annual decline in residential permit activity both nationally and in New Jersey.

*Table 1*

<b>Dwelling Units Authorized by Type: New Jersey, 2007 and 2008</b>						
Type of Dwelling	2007		2008		Change: 2007 to 2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units Authorized	25,389	100.0	18,363	100.0	-7,026	-27.7
Single-Family Units	13,066	51.5	9,169	49.9	-3,897	-29.8
Two-Family Units	1,692	6.7	664	3.6	-1,028	-60.8
3-or-4-Family Units	1,311	5.2	411	2.2	-900	-68.6
5-or-More-Family Units	9,320	36.7	8,119	44.2	-1,201	-12.9

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division

The state's over-the-year loss of 7,026 units was distributed among all types of construction. The single-family category dropped by 3,897 units (-55.5%) and the combined multi-family categories accounted for the remaining 3,129 units (-44.5%).

During 2008, residential housing units authorized for construction were evenly divided among the single-family and multi-family categories. The single-family category accounted for 9,169 of the total units authorized in 2008; the lowest level for this type of construction on record (data by type of construction available since 1960). The five-or-more-family category accounted for 44.2 percent or 8,119 units of the state's total authorized permits while the two-to-four-

family category made up almost 6 percent or 1,075 units. Since the decade began, the multi-family categories have accounted for about 37 percent (103,530 units) of the state's total units authorized. The multi-family categories have been significant contributors to total planned residential construction since 2000 compared to the 1990s when they only accounted for about 17 percent of all authorized permits. Most of this increase occurred in the northern coastal counties of the state that lie closest to New York City.

Table 2

**Dwelling Units Authorized by Type: New Jersey, 1981-2008**

Year	Municipalities Reported	Total	Single-Family	Two-Family	3-or-4-Family	5-or-More-Family
1980	567	22,270	14,780	1,598	296	5,596
1981	567	20,676	12,329	1,422	419	6,506
1982	567	21,297	14,005	960	499	5,833
1983	567	35,897	25,539	1,346	567	8,445
1984	567	43,824	32,518	1,684	608	9,014
1985	567	55,027	39,216	2,088	752	12,971
1986	567	57,352	42,606	2,558	584	11,604
1987	567	51,462	36,497	2,408	715	11,842
1988	567	40,909	28,452	1,708	522	10,227
1989	567	30,337	20,880	1,198	334	7,925
1990	567	17,524	12,801	654	130	3,939
1991	567	14,856	12,869	402	101	1,484
1992	567	19,072	16,506	510	74	1,982
1993	567	25,188	21,340	758	129	2,961
1994	567	25,388	22,437	722	121	2,108
1995	567	21,521	18,341	670	158	2,352
1996	567	24,173	20,853	880	211	2,229
1997*	566	28,018	23,472	916	324	3,306
1998	566	31,345	25,459	1,172	221	4,493
1999	566	31,976	25,129	1,468	290	5,089
2000	566	34,585	25,260	1,844	305	7,176
2001	566	28,267	21,503	1,827	779	4,158
2002	566	30,441	22,379	2,110	742	5,210
2003	566	32,984	22,163	2,870	912	7,039
2004	566	35,936	22,429	3,300	1,476	8,731
2005	566	38,588	22,264	3,212	1,437	11,675
2006	566	34,323	17,113	3,088	1,708	12,414
2007	566	25,389	13,066	1,692	1,311	9,320
2008	566	18,363	9,169	664	411	8,119

Note: \*On July 1, 1997, Pahaquarry Twp. was incorporated into Hardwick Twp. in Warren County

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division

## Hudson County is the Leading Choice of Homebuilders for the Fourth Consecutive Year

During 2008, new residential construction slowed in all counties except Hudson and Salem. Several counties that benefited from a strong housing market during the first half of the decade were adversely affected by the recent weakness in the housing market. Hudson County, for the fourth consecutive year, was the number one choice of homebuilders (total and 5-or-more-family units) in New Jersey with 3,229 total units authorized. Nearly all permits issued (89%) were for 5-or-more-family unit construction, the bulk of these originated from permits issued in three municipalities, Jersey City, Bayonne and Hoboken.

The extraordinary demand for housing in Hudson County began in the mid 1990s as the number of permits authorized jumped from a modest 360 units in 1996 to an annual average of 2,777 units during the current decade. The only county to top this average was Ocean County which averaged 3,281 units authorized yearly during the same period.

The past year continued a trend that began in mid-decade as the more urban northern coastal counties of the state have taken over as the preferred location for new homebuilding on the strength of multi-family permitting. Ocean County, which had led the state for eight consecutive years until 2004, was runner-up for the fourth year, with 1,527 units authorized. The northern counties of Monmouth (1,526 units), Essex (1,314 units), and Bergen (1,311 units) rounded out the top five. Approximately 72 percent of the total units planned in the four of

Table 3

<b>Dwelling Units Authorized: New Jersey Counties, 1998-2008</b>											
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
NEW JERSEY	31,345	31,976	34,585	28,267	30,441	32,984	35,936	38,588	34,323	25,389	18,363
Atlantic County	1,220	1,401	1,625	1,685	2,020	2,285	2,075	2,002	1,893	1,136	794
Bergen County	1,931	1,661	2,847	1,784	1,771	1,289	2,142	2,972	2,164	2,952	1,311
Burlington County	2,715	2,755	2,775	2,184	2,359	1,805	1,516	1,475	2,784	1,040	976
Camden County	874	867	796	757	1,160	1,934	1,413	1,706	1,183	1,191	895
Cape May County	1,015	1,226	1,242	1,403	1,422	1,693	2,149	2,433	1,580	1,081	485
Cumberland County	416	371	255	256	310	374	566	630	737	683	336
Essex County	844	1,343	1,491	1,548	1,588	2,235	2,343	3,128	3,284	1,854	1,314
Gloucester County	1,366	1,527	1,337	1,635	1,802	1,859	2,050	2,075	1,141	920	788
Hudson County	1,788	1,921	1,338	1,116	1,534	2,116	3,808	4,498	4,275	3,081	3,229
Hunterdon County	875	708	616	685	602	814	648	506	350	316	206
Mercer County	1,393	1,159	1,283	1,355	1,428	1,188	1,641	1,296	847	700	625
Middlesex County	2,837	3,102	2,460	1,884	1,999	2,306	2,622	3,206	2,567	1,597	1,020
Monmouth County	3,277	2,974	2,912	2,194	2,372	2,756	2,628	2,584	2,820	2,054	1,526
Morris County	1,881	1,853	2,684	1,577	1,914	1,555	1,427	2,503	1,670	1,052	795
Ocean County	3,934	4,192	5,633	3,830	3,534	4,009	3,818	2,904	2,114	2,160	1,527
Passaic County	509	533	457	631	689	829	763	647	850	760	432
Salem County	138	147	161	180	170	307	334	297	298	148	198
Somerset County	2,508	2,146	2,282	1,439	1,530	1,260	1,362	1,220	1,058	924	791
Sussex County	552	687	719	808	679	587	612	668	603	359	296
Union County	488	513	776	551	681	1,198	1,399	1,278	1,593	1,123	673
Warren County	784	890	896	765	877	585	620	560	512	258	146

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division

the top five counties located in the northern half of the state in 2008 were in the multi-family category. Historically (prior to 2004), permit activity had been fueled by single-family authorizations in the suburban counties of New Jersey.

Homebuilding activity in the top-ranking northern counties is a sharp contrast to the type of construction being planned in suburban Ocean County, which has led the state since 1993 for the highest issuance of building permits for single-family units. In 2008, 73.0 percent of the total units authorized in Ocean County were in the single-family category. Almost half (49%) of the planned residential construction in the state was authorized in the five top ranking counties. While Hudson and Ocean counties have been perennially two of the top destinations for homebuilders in the state since 2004, Monmouth, Essex and Bergen are relative newcomers as a top choice for planned new residential construction.

Table 4

<b>Dwelling Units Authorized by Type: New Jersey Counties, 2008</b>						
	<b>Total Value</b>	<b>Total Units</b>	<b>Single-Family Units</b>	<b>Two-Family Units</b>	<b>3-or-4-Family Units</b>	<b>5-or-More-Family Units</b>
New Jersey	\$2,801,255,065	18,363	9,169	664	411	8,119
Atlantic County	104,629,573	794	690	10	14	80
Bergen County	306,744,467	1,311	671	114	29	497
Burlington County	139,022,360	976	653	0	0	323
Camden County	88,340,161	895	370	20	0	505
Cape May County	132,600,436	485	379	62	10	34
Cumberland County	40,999,629	336	331	0	0	5
Essex County	174,503,356	1,314	455	100	142	617
Gloucester County	127,851,449	788	739	32	0	17
Hudson County	400,355,073	3,229	115	158	68	2,888
Hunterdon County	42,855,445	206	146	10	4	46
Mercer County	89,753,410	625	325	2	6	292
Middlesex County	134,335,381	1,020	589	2	27	402
Monmouth County	283,210,418	1,526	831	12	15	668
Morris County	134,519,923	795	402	2	13	378
Ocean County	245,394,725	1,527	1,115	2	38	372
Passaic County	52,672,244	432	208	62	4	158
Salem County	18,245,203	198	90	0	0	108
Somerset County	110,687,839	791	411	0	35	345
Sussex County	46,519,769	296	190	2	0	104
Union County	103,785,543	673	323	74	6	270
Warren County	24,228,661	146	136	0	0	10

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division

## Jersey City Leads All Municipalities in 2008

Jersey City led all New Jersey municipalities for the fourth consecutive year with 1,457 housing units authorized in 2008. In fact, planned construction in Jersey City was higher than the county total in all but three of the state's 21 counties. Nearly all of Jersey City's authorizations were in the multi-family categories. The top 25 ranking municipalities by number of units authorized saw three of Hudson County's municipalities lead the list; the county had five municipalities make the list overall, more than any other county. Bayonne (626 units) and Hoboken (462 units) ranked second and third, respectively. Additionally, Secaucus town (245 units) and West New York town (195 units) ranked in the top 25 in the state, demonstrating the continued high demand for housing for people who work in and around New York City.

Newark in Essex County, which had been holding second position since 2004, was pushed to fourth place in 2008 with 415 planned units. Rounding out the top five municipalities was Toms River in Ocean County with 347 units.

The top 25 municipalities accounted for 40.0 percent (7,356 units) of the state's total units authorized in 2008. Of these, the top four are all urban places. Their combined 2,960 permits constitute 16.1 percent of all permits issued indicating increased urban homebuilding activity and demand.

Table 5

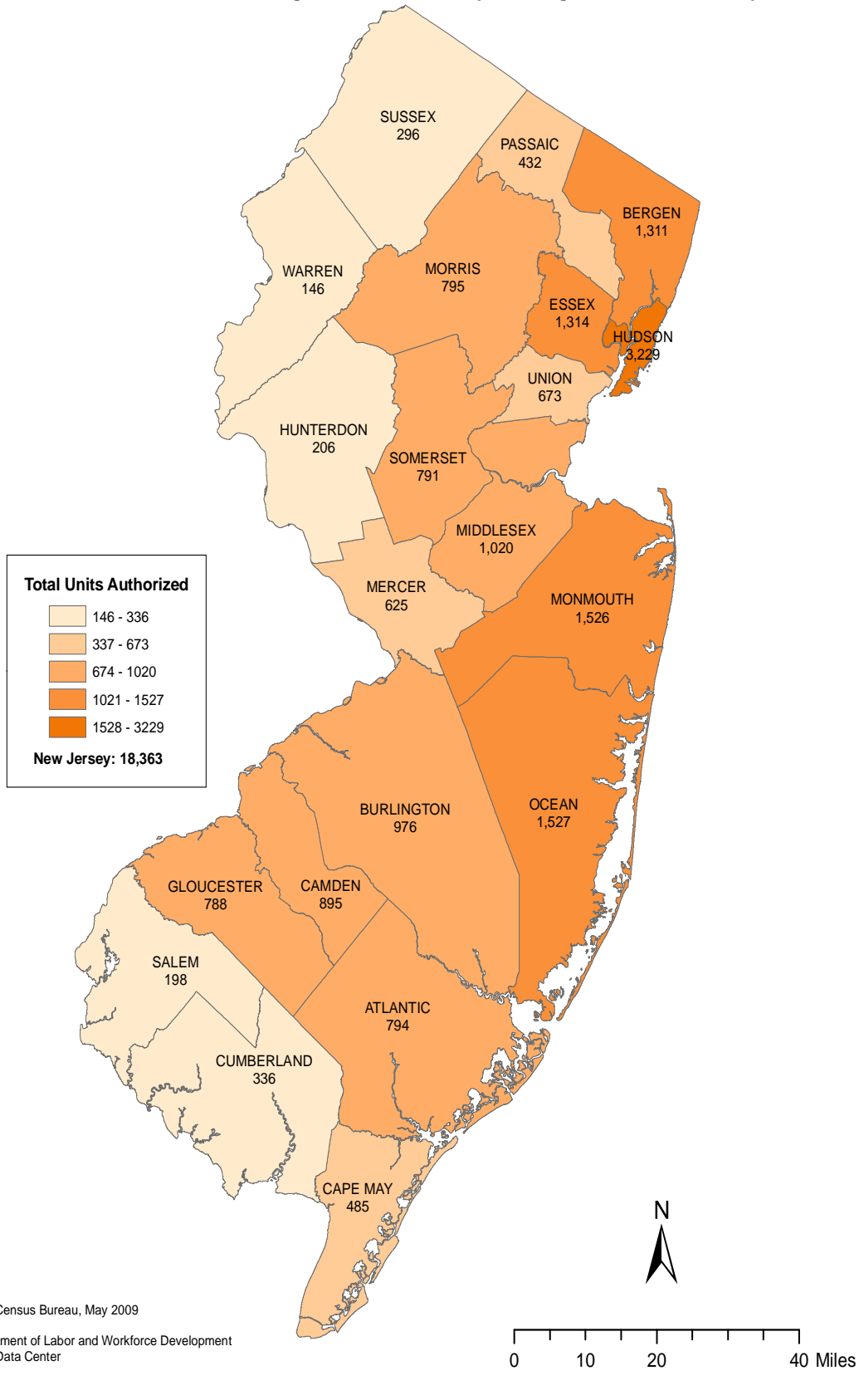
### Dwelling Units Authorized by Type: Top 25 New Jersey Municipalities Ranked by Total Units Authorized, 2008

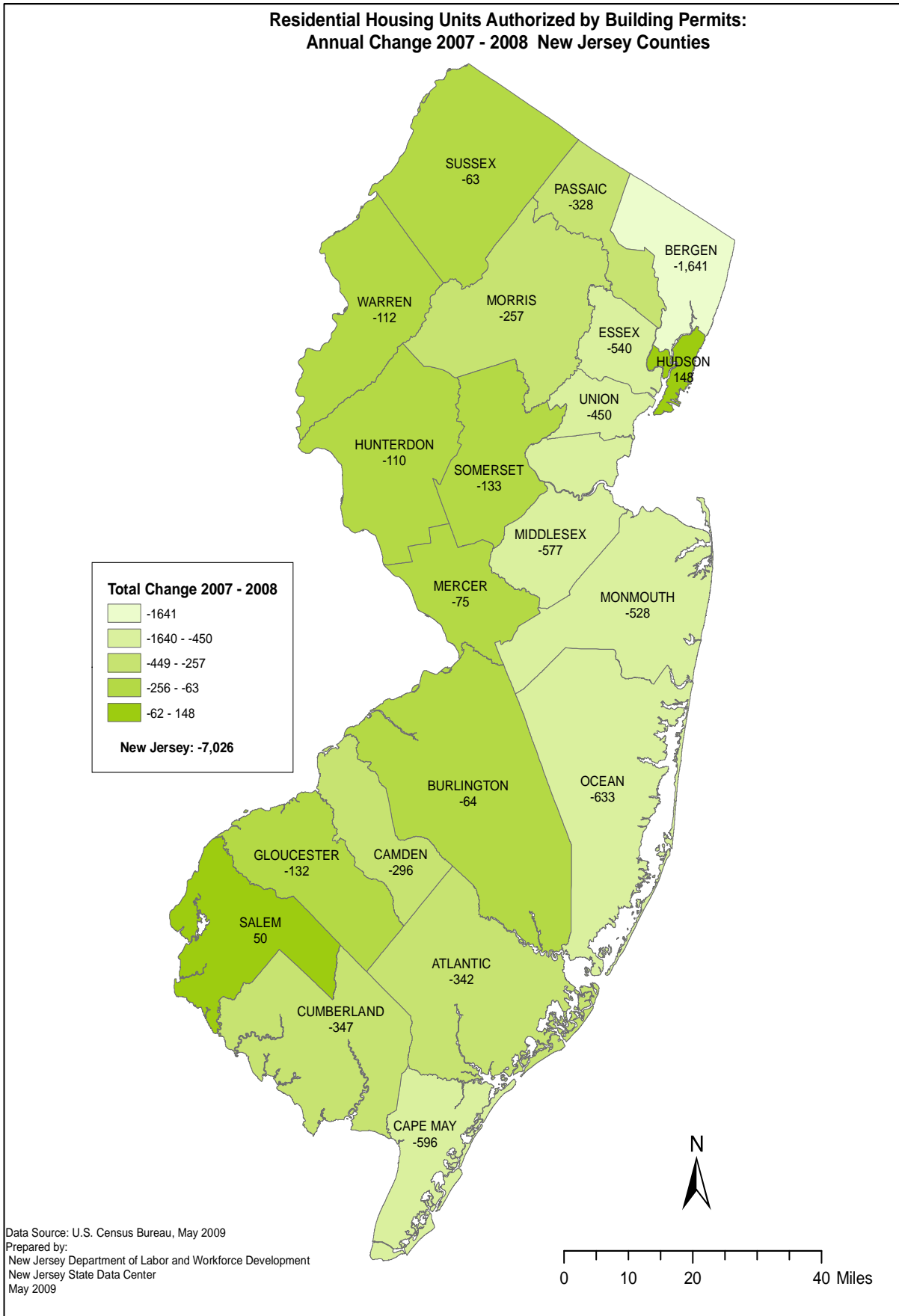
Municipality	County	Total Units	Single-Family-Units	Two-Family-Units	3-or-4 Family-Units	5-or-More-Family-Units
Jersey City city	Hudson	1,457	16	108	31	1,302
Bayonne city	Hudson	626	23	0	0	603
Hoboken city	Hudson	462	3	4	16	439
Newark city	Essex	415	99	82	132	102
Toms River township	Ocean	347	122	0	35	190
Monroe township	Middlesex	249	249	0	0	0
Secaucus town	Hudson	245	55	2	0	188
Voorhees township	Camden	242	8	0	0	234
Montclair township	Essex	232	16	0	0	216
Long Branch city	Monmouth	224	13	0	4	207
East Greenwich township	Gloucester	219	219	0	0	0
Franklin township	Somerset	204	102	0	0	102
Mount Laurel township	Burlington	197	37	0	0	160
West New York town	Hudson	195	0	8	9	178
Stafford township	Ocean	192	78	0	0	114
Englewood city	Bergen	191	13	0	0	178
Manalapan township	Monmouth	187	187	0	0	0
Egg Harbor township	Atlantic	186	186	0	0	0
New Brunswick city	Middlesex	184	37	0	23	124
Carteret borough	Middlesex	177	34	0	0	143
Atlantic City city	Atlantic	164	156	0	3	5
Riverdale borough	Morris	163	0	0	4	159
Matawan borough	Monmouth	161	2	2	0	157
Ewing township	Mercer	151	1	0	0	150
Barneget township	Ocean	143	143	0	0	0
Raritan borough	Somerset	143	9	0	0	134

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division

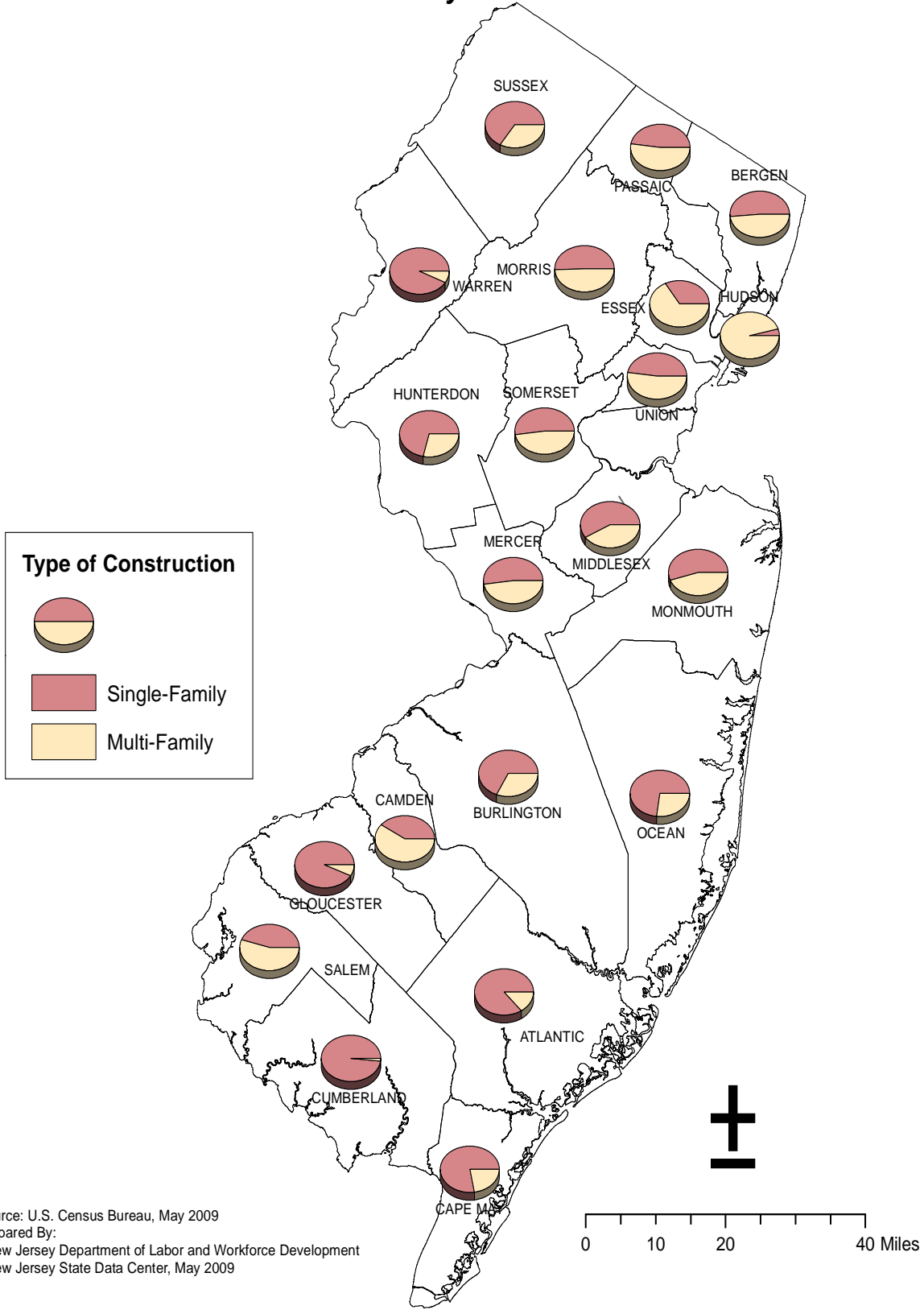
Prepared by: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, May 2009

### 2008 Residential Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits: New Jersey Counties





## 2008 Residential Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits by Type of Construction New Jersey Counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, May 2009  
Prepared By:  
New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
New Jersey State Data Center, May 2009

## Data Availability

Detailed residential building permit data for New Jersey, its counties, as well as all 566 municipalities are available from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development on the Internet ([http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/industry/bp/bp\\_index.html](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/industry/bp/bp_index.html)). For more information, please contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, P.O. Box 388 Trenton, NJ 08625-0388. Telephone: (609) 984-7349. Email: [Walter.Nyakanga@dol.state.nj.us](mailto:Walter.Nyakanga@dol.state.nj.us)

*Footnotes:*

1. *Source: Residential Housing Units Authorized to be Built data from 1960 through 1979 are from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Data from 1980 forward are from the US Bureau of the Census.*

### Northern Region

Two new leases were signed at the Picatinny Applied Research Campus located at Picatinny Arsenal in Morris County. The two new tenants are InSitech, Inc., a partnership intermediary representing the business interests of the Armaments Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC) and Raytheon Company, a technology and electronics defense company.

Natrel Communications Inc., a pharmaceutical advertising agency, will be moving into its new Parsippany-Troy Hills (Morris County) headquarters in September. The new facility is expected to help accommodate the company's growth.

Phase II construction of Crane's Mill Continuing Care Retirement Community in West Caldwell (Essex County) is nearly 40% complete. The project began in August 2008 and should be completed in early 2010.

### Southern Region

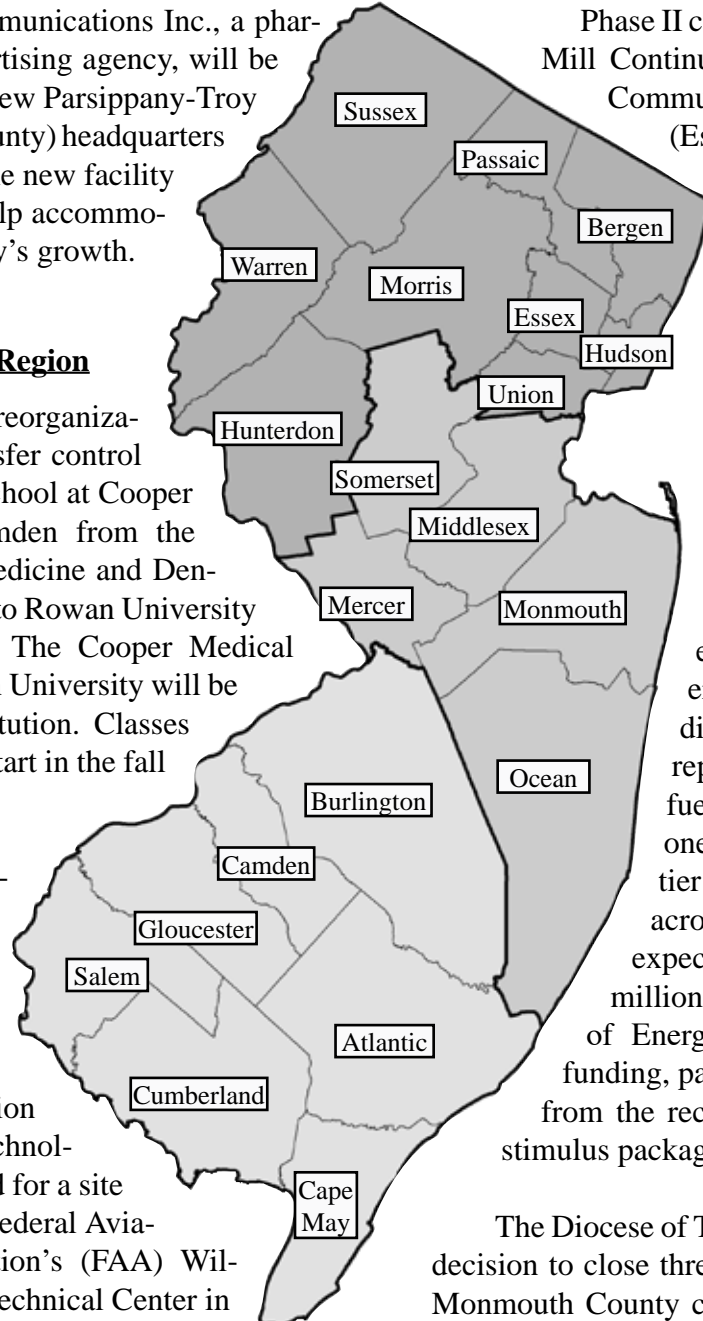
In June, a reorganization plan to transfer control of the medical school at Cooper Hospital in Camden from the University of Medicine and Dentistry (UMDNJ) to Rowan University was announced. The Cooper Medical School of Rowan University will be a four-year institution. Classes are expected to start in the fall of 2012.

Construction could begin this September on the first of seven planned buildings in a 58-acre Aviation Research and Technology Park planned for a site adjacent to the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) William J. Hughes Technical Center in Galloway Township. The Technical Center is the focal point for the development of the FAA's Next Generation national transportation system. A fully developed park could create up to 2,000 high paying jobs.

### Central Region

Princeton University will be home to a new \$20 million energy research center for combustion science, as part of a federal initiative to spur discoveries of clean replacements for fossil fuels. The center will be one of 46 Energy Frontier Research Centers across the nation that are expected to receive \$777 million in U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science funding, part of which will come from the recent federal economic stimulus package.

The Diocese of Trenton announced the decision to close three Catholic schools in Monmouth County citing the schools' declining enrollment figures and rising operating costs. Saint Joseph School (Keyport), Holy Family School (Hazlet) and Saint Ann School (Keansburg) shut their doors when classes for the 2008-2009 school year ended in June.



## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2008						2009						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	152.9	152.1	150.6	149.8	147.5	146.4	144.7	141.9	139.7	140.3	139.6	141.1	143.8
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	130.3	130.5	129.0	127.6	125.0	123.8	122.8	119.8	117.5	118.0	118.1	119.7	122.6
<b>Government</b>	22.6	21.6	21.6	22.2	22.5	22.6	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.5	21.4	21.2
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	667.1	655.7	651.2	655.8	660.2	659.7	656.5	639.5	633.5	635.6	639.1	640.9	649.2
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	584.0	577.5	575.6	575.3	574.6	572.8	569.5	556.4	548.2	550.0	552.9	557.3	564.0
<b>Government</b>	83.1	78.2	75.6	80.5	85.6	86.9	87.0	83.1	85.3	85.6	86.2	83.6	85.2
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	546.0	533.5	530.9	532.8	537.4	534.5	530.0	515.6	511.5	514.7	517.2	523.8	521.9
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	457.3	452.4	450.7	447.5	447.1	443.8	439.3	426.0	422.0	424.5	427.1	434.3	431.1
<b>Government</b>	88.7	81.1	80.2	85.3	90.3	90.7	90.7	89.6	89.5	90.2	90.1	89.5	90.8
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	1,061.5	1,047.1	1,040.9	1,029.2	1,034.6	1,030.2	1,020.6	979.4	979.7	985.1	990.8	1,002.1	1,022.0
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	905.8	904.6	901.0	885.4	884.0	878.6	869.8	832.1	830.1	834.7	840.3	850.6	871.4
<b>Government</b>	155.7	142.5	139.9	143.8	150.6	151.6	150.8	147.3	149.6	150.4	150.5	151.5	150.6
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	248.6	242.9	241.6	246.2	247.9	247.0	246.9	242.2	241.3	242.0	241.7	241.2	242.3
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	207.5	203.8	203.8	206.0	204.9	203.6	203.1	200.0	198.1	198.9	198.8	199.4	200.5
<b>Government</b>	41.1	39.1	37.8	40.2	43.0	43.4	43.8	42.2	43.2	43.1	42.9	41.8	41.8
<b>Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	1,048.3	1,032.9	1,027.4	1,026.5	1,033.8	1,034.1	1,032.3	1,006.2	1,007.6	1,006.1	1,014.6	1,021.5	1,031.5
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	880.6	871.1	868.0	863.5	866.3	866.9	865.2	841.4	840.4	839.7	846.0	853.7	863.1
<b>Government</b>	167.7	161.8	159.4	163.0	167.5	167.2	167.1	164.8	167.2	166.4	168.6	167.8	168.4
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	52.4	56.0	55.2	48.4	39.9	38.4	37.8	33.0	32.9	33.5	36.5	42.2	49.1
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	41.9	46.8	45.9	38.3	30.7	29.4	28.9	23.8	23.7	24.3	27.2	32.4	39.0
<b>Government</b>	10.5	9.2	9.3	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.1
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	23.2	21.7	21.7	22.6	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.9	23.2
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.4
<b>Government</b>	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	247.0	241.0	238.6	238.8	240.6	240.1	240.0	235.1	235.5	236.3	237.9	238.4	239.7
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	176.9	175.5	174.5	174.2	175.5	174.9	174.8	170.1	170.5	170.8	172.4	173.9	174.8
<b>Government</b>	70.1	65.5	64.1	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.0	65.0	65.5	65.5	64.5	64.9
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	63.0	60.0	60.0	61.7	62.5	62.2	62.2	60.8	60.7	61.0	61.3	61.4	61.6
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	47.8	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.1	46.7	46.7	45.5	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.7	46.1
<b>Government</b>	15.2	13.1	13.1	14.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.5
<b>Warren Labor Area (Warren County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	40.0	37.2	36.9	38.7	38.4	39.1	38.6	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.6	37.8
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.4	33.3	34.0	33.3	31.5	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.2	31.7
<b>Government</b>	6.2	3.8	3.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1

Estimates for the Ocean City, 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						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Labor Force	135.5	134.9	135.3	135.6	136.1	136.6	136.6	136.6	135.8	137.0	137.3	137.0	136.4
Employment	126.7	125.9	125.3	125.3	124.9	124.7	124.0	124.2	121.8	122.3	121.7	120.7	119.4
Unemployment Volume	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.2	11.1	11.9	12.6	12.4	14.0	14.7	15.6	16.3	17.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.1	10.3	10.7	11.4	11.9	12.5
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	171.1	718.2	719.0	718.2	718.1	715.6	718.1	721.3	722.7	728.2	733.6	731.3	732.4
Employment	681.1	681.2	679.8	678.6	676.5	673.0	669.6	670.3	664.4	668.6	672.8	667.9	665.1
Unemployment Volume	36.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	41.6	42.6	48.6	51.0	58.3	559.6	60.8	63.4	67.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.7	9.2
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	660.5	660.0	661.8	662.3	663.8	661.0	662.0	659.2	657.6	663.8	668.9	672.3	663.4
Employment	626.0	624.5	623.3	622.7	621.1	616.8	613.4	611.4	604.2	607.7	610.2	611.0	600.8
Unemployment Volume	34.5	35.5	38.6	39.5	42.8	44.2	48.7	47.8	53.4	56.1	58.7	61.3	62.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset &amp; Ocean Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,201.3	1,200.8	1,201.2	1,199.1	1,200.0	1,195.3	1,202.1	1,192.7	1,198.9	1,204.8	1,210.4	1,209.5	1,210.9
Employment	1,143.2	1,141.3	1,137.9	1,134.9	1,133.6	1,127.0	1,122.3	1,109.3	1,104.5	1,108.9	1,113.2	1,108.7	1,105.0
Unemployment Volume	58.1	59.5	63.3	64.2	66.4	68.2	79.8	83.4	94.4	95.9	97.2	100.8	105.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.7
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Labor Force	294.4	294.9	295.7	295.4	295.9	295.3	296.3	296.3	297.3	299.9	302.9	302.0	301.8
Employment	276.4	276.5	275.8	275.3	274.3	273.1	271.4	272.3	269.6	271.3	273.1	271.1	269.9
Unemployment Volume	17.9	18.4	19.9	20.2	21.5	22.2	24.9	24.0	27.7	28.6	29.8	30.9	31.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.6
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,069.0	1,070.4	1,072.2	1,070.7	1,071.2	1,069.2	1,073.3	1,073.0	1,078.5	1,083.0	1,092.3	1,092.1	1,093.2
Employment	1,014.1	1,013.7	1,012.0	1,009.4	1,006.4	1,002.6	999.5	996.7	992.5	995.6	1,004.3	999.7	995.1
Unemployment Volume	55.0	56.7	60.3	61.3	64.9	66.7	73.8	76.3	86.0	87.4	88.0	92.4	98.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.9	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.5	9.0
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Labor Force	56.9	56.8	57.4	58.1	58.9	59.5	59.8	56.8	56.8	57.0	56.5	57.7	55.7
Employment	52.6	52.4	52.5	53.0	53.4	54.0	54.2	51.5	51.0	51.1	50.4	51.4	48.7
Unemployment Volume	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.3	7.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.4	10.8	10.9	12.6
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Labor Force	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.6	31.8	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.4	32.0
Employment	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.9	28.7	28.4
Unemployment Volume	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.4	10.0	9.7	11.4	11.3
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Labor Force	201.0	200.2	199.8	199.9	199.8	199.5	201.3	199.8	200.6	202.3	203.8	202.7	201.7
Employment	191.6	190.5	189.6	189.6	189.0	188.5	188.4	187.3	186.4	187.6	188.6	187.0	186.0
Unemployment Volume	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.0	13.0	12.5	14.2	14.7	15.2	15.7	15.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Labor Force	69.2	69.1	69.3	70.0	70.2	70.1	70.3	69.7	70.1	70.3	71.2	71.3	71.0
Employment	64.0	63.7	63.4	63.9	63.5	63.3	63.1	62.8	62.4	62.5	62.8	62.5	61.8
Unemployment Volume	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.74	7.8	8.4	8.8	9.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.5	9.7	10.2	9.9	11.0	11.1	11.8	12.3	13.0

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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**Statistical Section  
and  
Notes**

INDICATORS

INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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**1. Civilian Labor Force (000)**

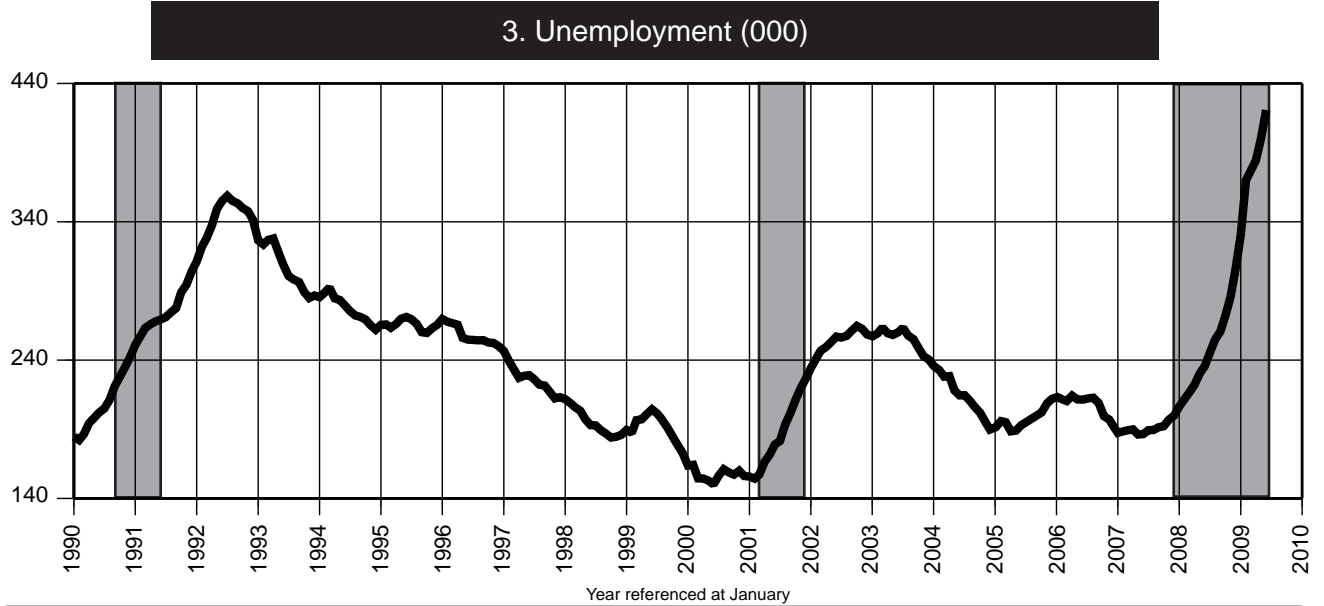
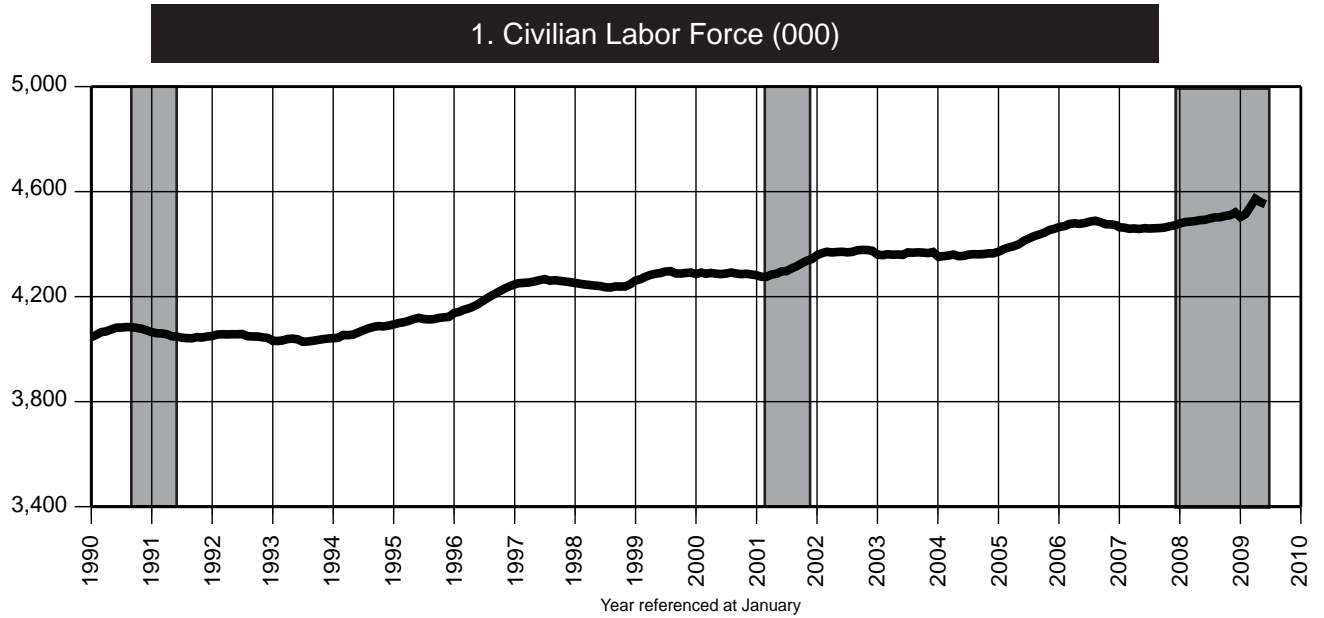
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,430.6	4,465.6	4,444.3	4,464.4	4,466.3	4,478.7	4,476.1	4,503.0
Feb	4,453.5	4,469.0	4,445.0	4,462.6	4,467.1	4,483.9	4,494.3	4,514.6
Mar	4,459.3	4,476.4	4,449.8	4,458.7	4,479.7	4,485.5	4,528.0	4,540.6
Apr	4,455.4	4,479.3	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	4,547.3R	4,560.4R
Jun	4,520.9	4,480.5	4,498.0	4,460.6	4,536.8	4,492.6	4,599.4	4,551.8
Jul	4,547.7	4,485.9	4,524.0	4,459.4	4,562.9	4,497.8		
Aug	4,516.3	4,489.1	4,475.5	4,460.3	4,527.7	4,502.1		
Sep	4,451.3	4,483.6	4,441.4	4,461.2	4,473.5	4,502.5		
Oct	4,470.3	4,476.0	4,450.1	4,463.1	4,495.1	4,507.4		
Nov	4,479.8	4,475.3	4,476.5	4,467.9	4,493.9	4,510.4		
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	4,175.0	4,131.0
Jul	4,306.6	4,273.6	4,307.6	4,270.1	4,296.2	4,252.6		
Aug	4,306.9	4,276.2	4,292.4	4,270.8	4,275.0	4,247.3		
Sep	4,254.5	4,274.6	4,258.8	4,269.7	4,224.1	4,241.9		
Oct	4,294.7	4,276.5	4,276.0	4,270.8	4,240.5	4,235.6		
Nov	4,297.8	4,278.4	4,296.5	4,270.9	4,223.4	4,224.9		
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	393.2R	400.0R
Jun	215.3	211.4	189.7	186.5	234.8	235.7	424.4	420.8
Jul	241.1	212.3	216.4	189.3	266.7	245.2		
Aug	209.4	212.8	183.1	189.5	252.6	254.8		
Sep	196.8	209.0	182.6	191.5	249.4	260.6		
Oct	175.6	199.5	174.1	192.2	254.5	271.8		
Nov	182.0	197.0	180.0	197.0	270.5	285.5		
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		
Aug	67.5	67.1	66.6	66.3	67.0	66.6		
Sep	66.5	67.0	66.0	66.3	66.1	66.6		
Oct	66.7	66.8	66.1	66.3	66.4	66.6		
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		
Aug	64.4	63.9	63.9	63.5	63.2	62.8		
Sep	63.5	63.8	63.3	63.5	62.4	62.7		
Oct	64.1	63.8	63.5	63.5	62.6	62.6		
Nov	64.1	63.8	63.8	63.4	62.3	62.4		
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	8.6R	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		
Aug	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.2	5.6	5.7		
Sep	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.8		
Oct	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.3	5.7	6.0		
Nov	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.3		
Dec	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	6.8	6.8		



**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	3,952.0R	3,933.3R
Jun	4,143.4	4,072.5	4,159.6	4,086.5	4,140.3	4,066.2	3,993.9	3,931.2
Jul	4,091.5	4,069.2	4,101.8	4,078.8	4,081.3	4,058.3		
Aug	4,076.5	4,074.8	4,086.0	4,084.5	4,052.3	4,051.1		
Sep	4,075.3	4,075.1	4,076.5	4,078.9	4,042.9	4,046.6		
Oct	4,088.1	4,074.2	4,103.4	4,090.5	4,059.4	4,037.4		
Nov	4,107.4	4,075.3	4,118.8	4,087.4	4,052.3	4,014.6		
Dec	4,122.3	4,079.6	4,128.4	4,086.2	4,036.2	4,000.5		

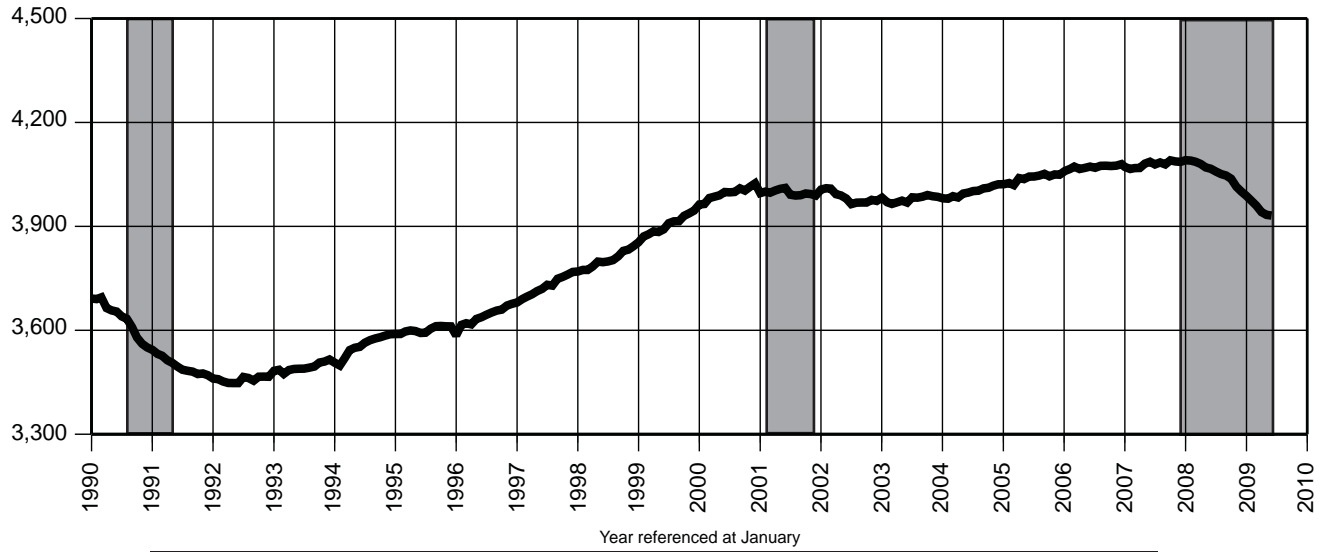
**8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)**

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	3,291.5R	3,282.0R
Jun	3,486.1	3,425.3	3,499.1	3,436.7	3,478.1	3,414.9	3,333.2	3,280.5
Jul	3,469.4	3,422.3	3,485.3	3,437.7	3,453.8	3,406.5		
Aug	3,465.5	3,426.7	3,476.3	3,437.5	3,440.1	3,401.4		
Sep	3,445.1	3,429.3	3,446.7	3,432.9	3,409.3	3,396.5		
Oct	3,433.0	3,425.7	3,447.8	3,441.4	3,396.9	3,382.9		
Nov	3,447.6	3,427.4	3,457.9	3,438.4	3,387.2	3,361.5		
Dec	3,462.8	3,431.5	3,467.6	3,436.8	3,372.3	3,348.1		

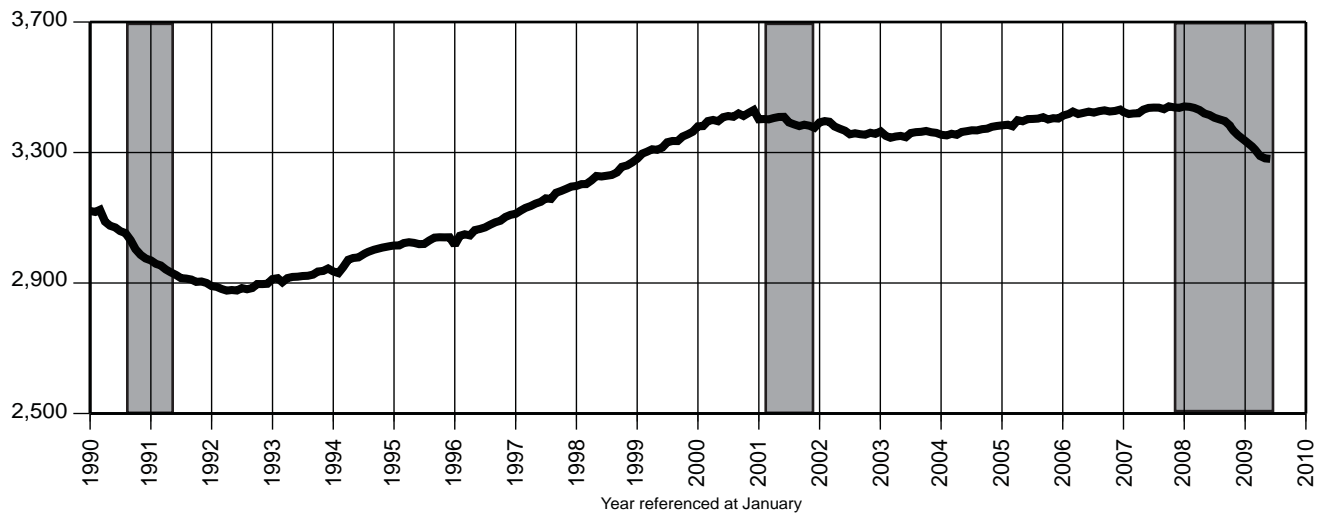
**9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)**

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	143.3R	141.3R
Jun	180.9	175.0	179.5	173.5	170.7	164.8	145.9	140.7
Jul	181.0	174.4	179.6	173.1	171.0	164.4		
Aug	182.2	174.5	181.0	173.4	170.6	163.1		
Sep	181.1	174.7	179.1	173.0	168.3	162.3		
Oct	178.3	173.5	178.1	173.3	167.1	161.8		
Nov	176.7	173.3	175.5	172.1	162.2	158.7		
Dec	175.2	174.8	171.5	171.2	157.8	156.6		

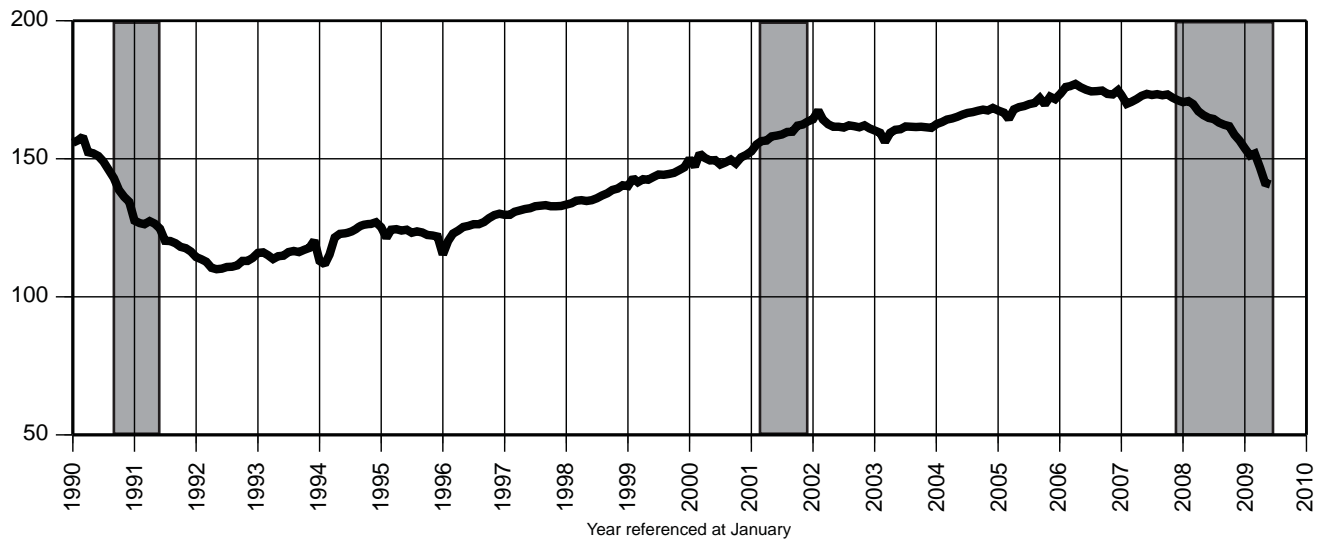
**7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)**



**8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)**



**9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)**



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**Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment**

**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	271.1R	271.4R
Jun	326.5	324.1	313.5	311.3	303.5	301.3	273.8	272.0
Jul	323.7	323.6	312.1	311.8	300.3	300.0		
Aug	323.1	322.3	310.9	310.1	299.7	298.8		
Sep	322.5	321.4	309.5	308.6	298.5	297.6		
Oct	321.1	320.6	308.6	308.0	293.4	292.5		
Nov	320.3	319.5	308.0	307.2	291.3	290.1		
Dec	319.1	318.1	306.9	306.2	287.2	286.2		

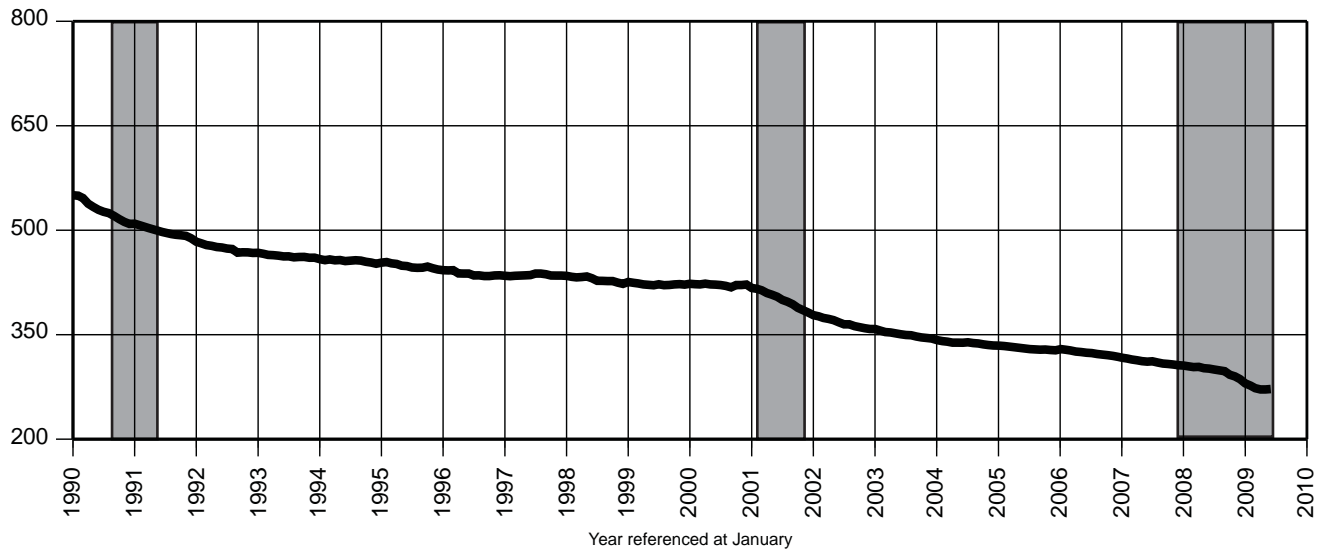
**11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)**

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	840.8R	843.9R
Jun	880.5	873.5	884.4	877.3	874.0	866.8	850.2	844.8
Jul	871.5	873.9	873.8	876.1	863.2	865.4		
Aug	868.9	874.2	869.8	875.1	859.4	864.7		
Sep	870.8	874.3	870.7	874.7	859.2	863.3		
Oct	877.4	875.6	875.5	874.0	858.4	855.2		
Nov	894.0	876.3	892.4	874.7	870.4	848.6		
Dec	908.8	876.9	907.2	875.0	872.6	844.0		

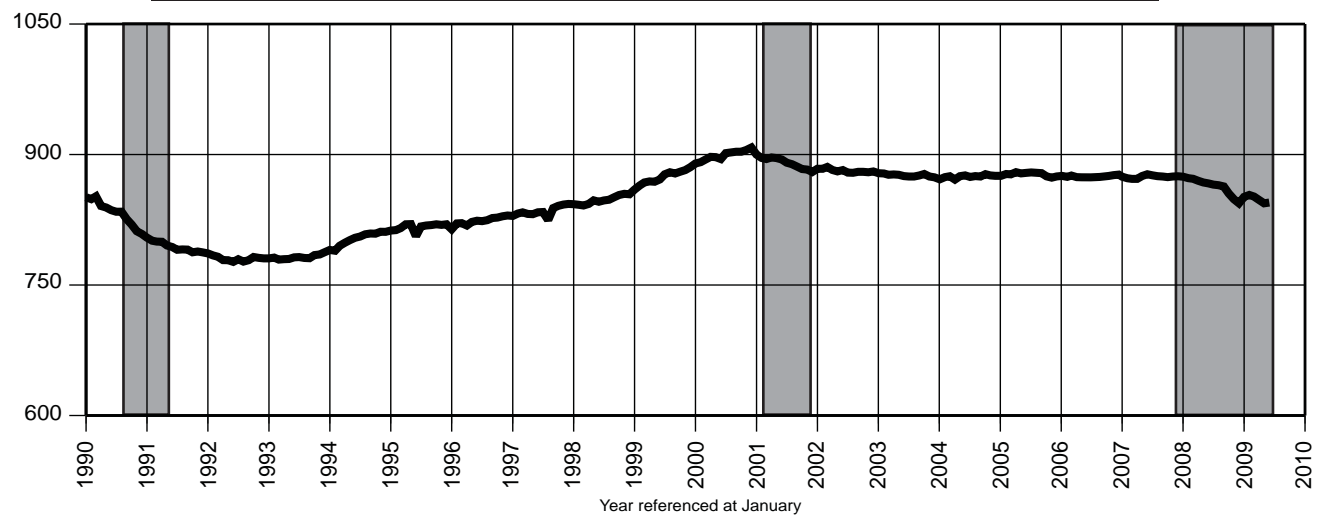
**12. Information Payroll Employment (000)**

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	88.6R	88.8R
Jun	98.3	97.7	96.7	96.0	93.4	92.7	88.2	87.8
Jul	97.6	97.4	96.5	96.3	92.1	92.0		
Aug	98.0	97.7	97.2	96.9	92.1	91.8		
Sep	97.8	98.3	95.4	95.8	91.2	91.5		
Oct	96.3	96.9	94.0	94.6	90.8	90.7		
Nov	96.1	96.0	94.3	94.3	90.7	90.2		
Dec	96.4	95.8	93.9	93.4	90.7	90.1		

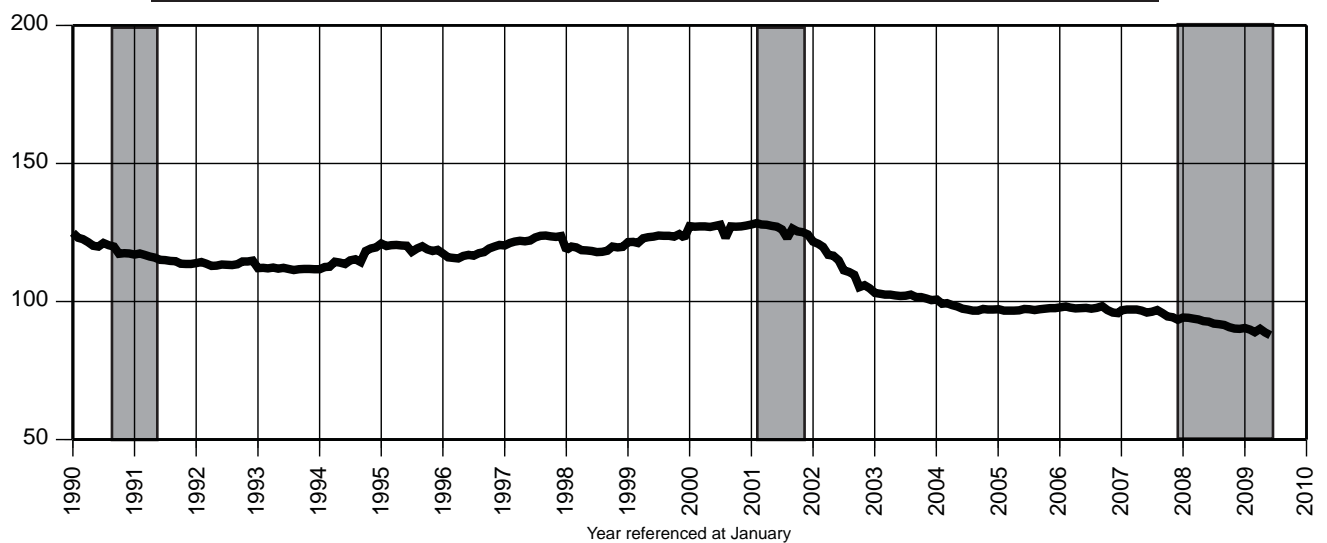
**10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)**



**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	258.1R	258.2R
Jun	281.9	279.3	278.7	276.0	274.2	271.4	259.3	256.8
Jul	283.6	279.6	279.9	275.9	272.8	268.8		
Aug	283.0	279.4	279.0	275.5	272.1	268.7		
Sep	279.1	279.2	274.7	274.9	267.7	268.0		
Oct	278.4	279.0	274.0	274.7	264.0	264.4		
Nov	278.1	278.3	274.0	274.4	259.7	260.1		
Dec	278.3	278.3	273.9	273.9	260.8	260.8		

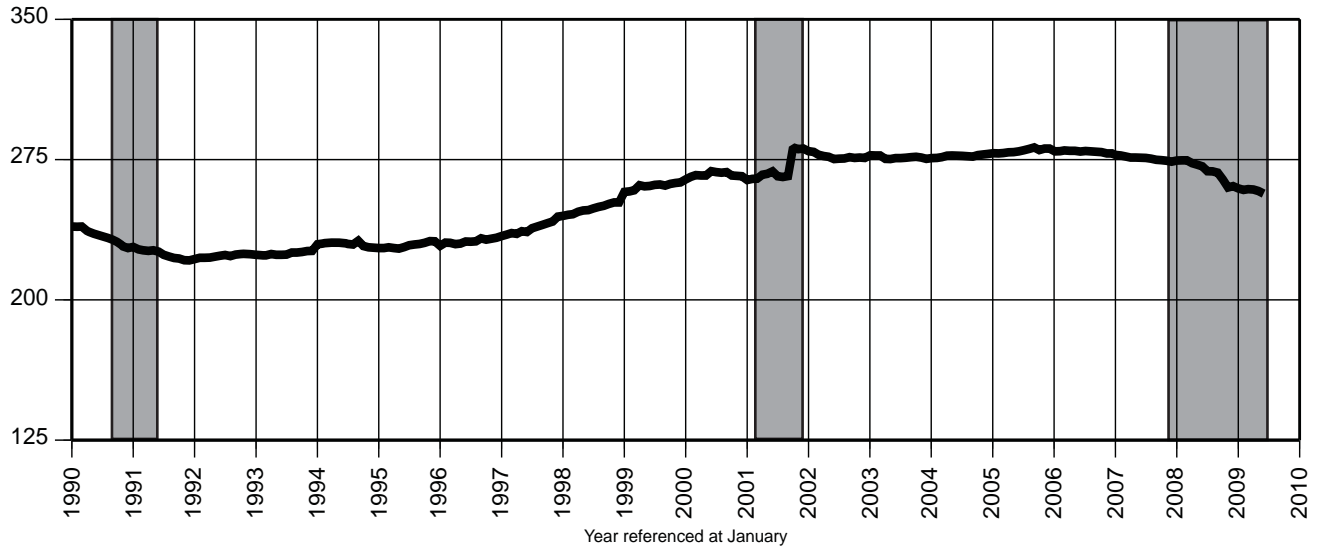
**14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)**

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	579.3R	578.3R
Jun	613.7	604.8	626.5	617.3	625.5	616.4	582.7	576.0
Jul	611.9	604.2	628.0	620.0	624.7	616.8		
Aug	616.0	606.8	630.7	621.1	624.9	615.3		
Sep	613.1	607.6	626.3	621.2	618.4	613.7		
Oct	614.2	608.6	627.6	622.2	613.4	606.3		
Nov	615.6	609.6	628.9	622.8	609.2	603.7		
Dec	615.1	610.7	626.9	622.4	599.9	599.3		

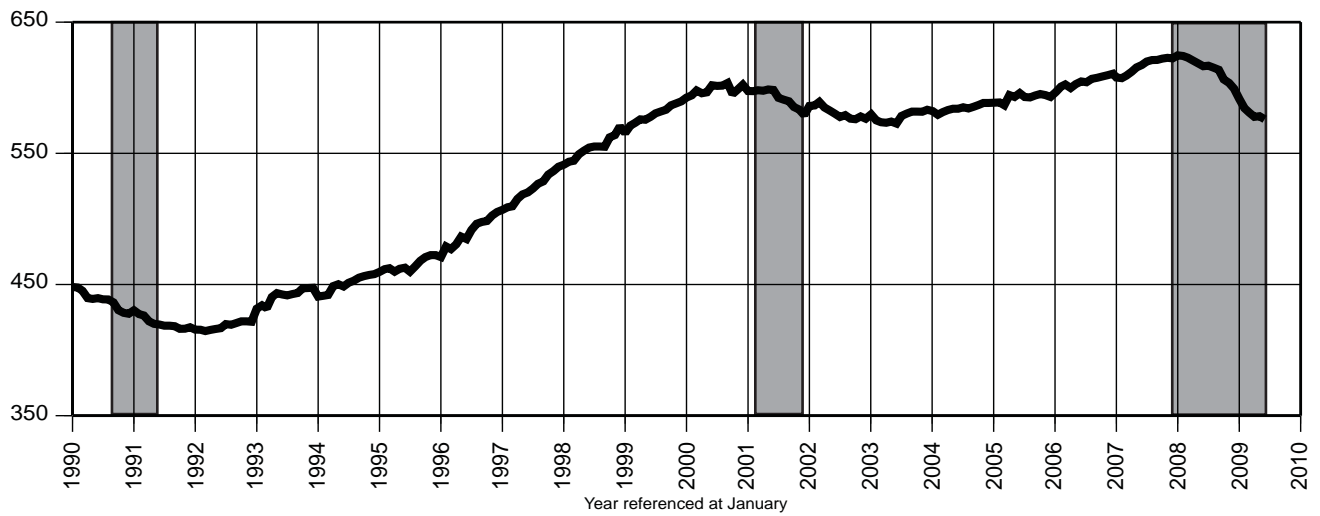
**15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)**

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	601.7R	597.7R
Jun	571.3	567.9	582.0	578.5	593.7	590.2	601.6	598.9
Jul	563.7	568.1	575.1	579.8	585.2	590.1		
Aug	562.0	570.5	571.4	580.2	582.1	591.0		
Sep	567.3	571.2	577.2	581.3	587.6	591.8		
Oct	572.7	570.6	586.7	584.7	601.5	599.8		
Nov	575.9	572.5	586.1	582.8	603.6	599.9		
Dec	579.1	574.4	589.6	584.8	604.4	600.3		

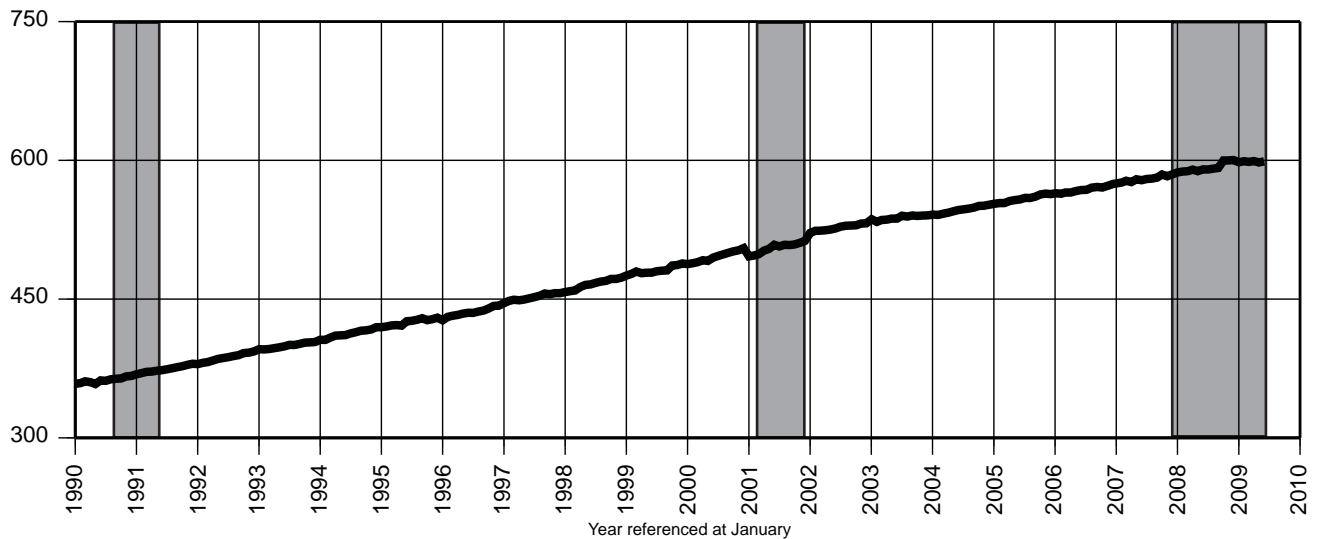
**13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)**



**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	341.6R	336.6R
Jun	366.5	340.0	367.9	340.7	371.8	343.9	358.5	334.0
Jul	371.5	339.2	371.9	339.3	374.1	341.6		
Aug	368.7	339.4	369.2	339.7	369.8	340.2		
Sep	352.7	340.4	349.7	337.7	352.3	340.5		
Oct	333.2	338.6	337.9	343.6	340.9	344.3		
Nov	329.2	339.0	333.4	343.7	337.0	346.0		
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	*			
Aug	207.917	228.326	218.692	219.086	240.550	228.337			
Sep	208.490	228.308	*	218.783	240.089	*			
Oct	208.936	228.552	218.929	216.573	238.403	225.113			
Nov	210.177	229.504	*	212.425	234.498	*			
Dec	210.036	229.395	219.025	210.228	233.012	218.186			

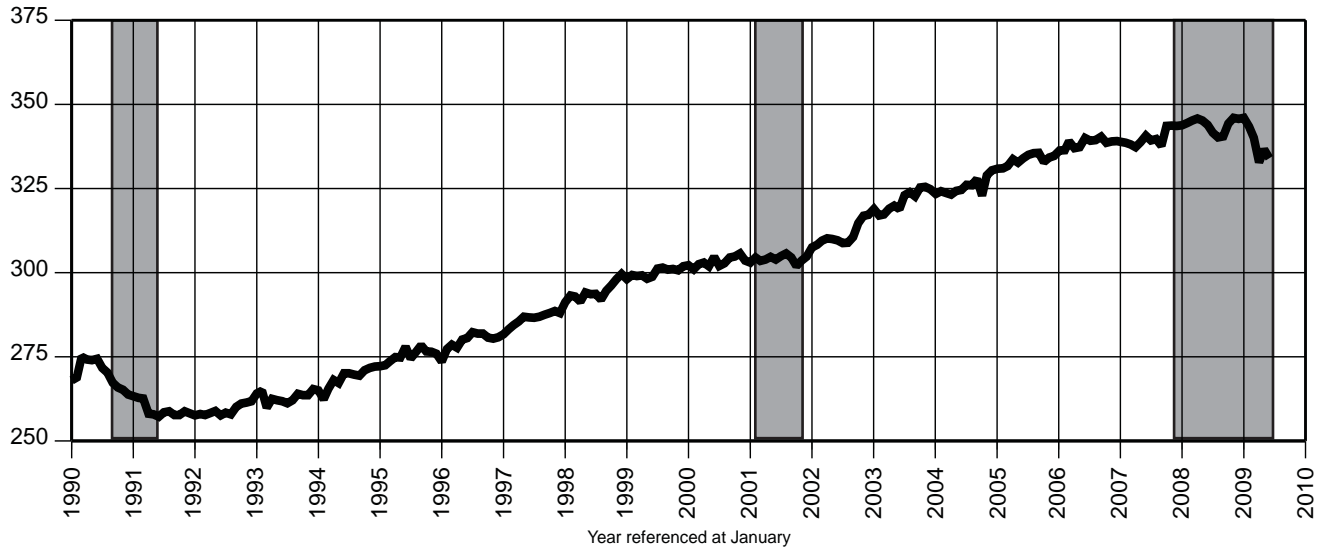
### 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)

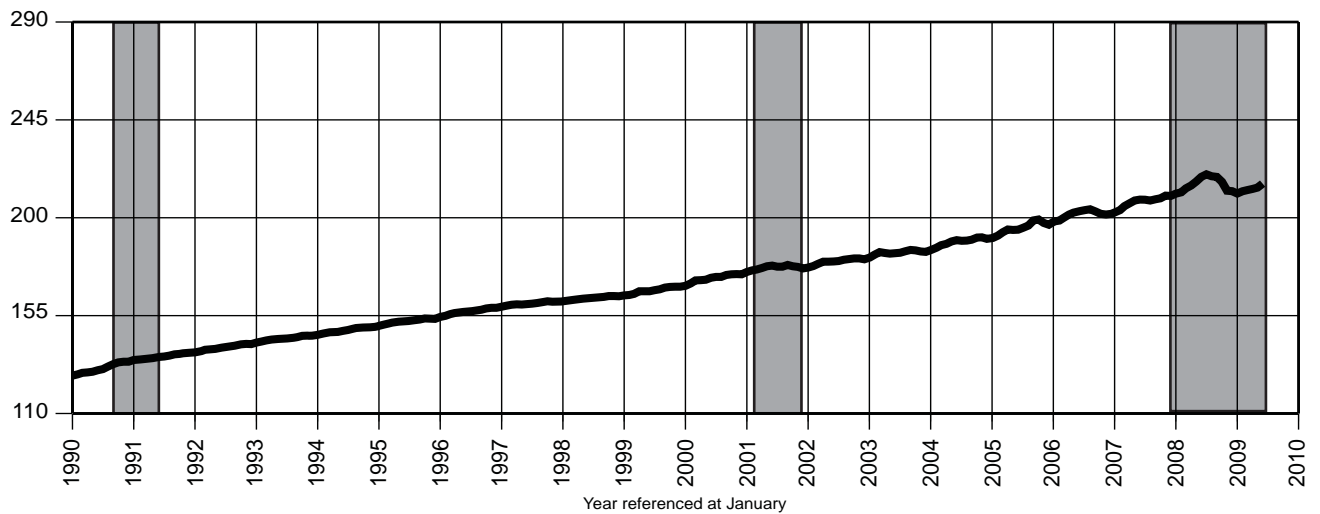
Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jan	82.5	91.4	72.2	34.2
Feb	83.4	94.1	59.6	24.8
Mar	95.0	92.3	51.9	24.5
Apr	90.0	98.4	49.7	41.3
May	83.6	89.8	45.4	43.0R
Jun	86.0	84.3	40.9	46.2
Jul	81.4	99.1	33.6	
Aug	74.6	83.8	44.9	
Sep	90.0	93.7	50.1	
Oct	97.0	86.8	35.0	
Nov	91.6	78.8	45.2	
Dec	88.6	72.5	31.7R	

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

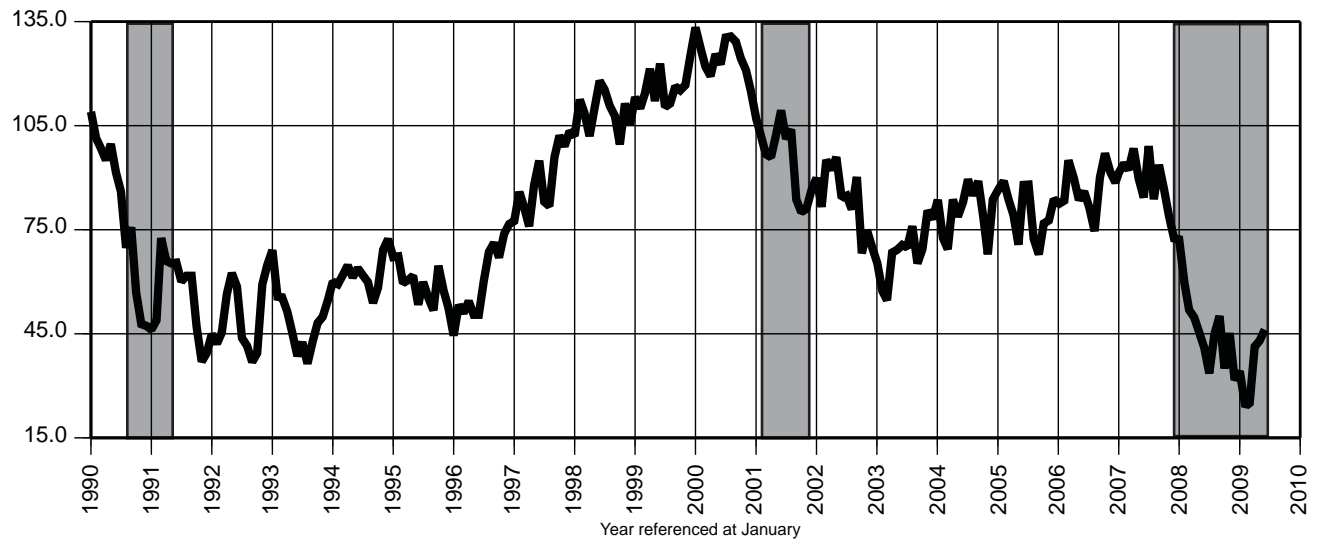
### 16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



### 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region



## 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	1,635R	1,812R	707	817
Feb	2,502	3,272	1,648	2,184	1,301R	1,654R	1,336R	1,774R
Mar	2,989	2,946	1,871	1,902	2,074R	2,167R	1,306R	1,351R
Apr	2,654	2,597	2,100	1,983	2,197R	1,907R	785R	692R
May	3,044	2,838	1,992	1,928	1,658R	1,660R	938	995
Jun	3,314	2,635	2,759	2,117	2,385R	1,949R		
Jul	4,516	4,616	1,905	1,984	1,301R	1,272R		
Aug	2,675	2,466	3,084	2,919	1,150R	1,205R		
Sep	2,850	2,762	1,896	1,940	1,386R	1,286R		
Oct	2,030	1,945	2,283	1,983	1,279R	1,161R		
Nov	3,196	3,132	2,133	2,145	917R	985R		
Dec	2,024	2,492	1,652	2,000	1,086R	1,135R		

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

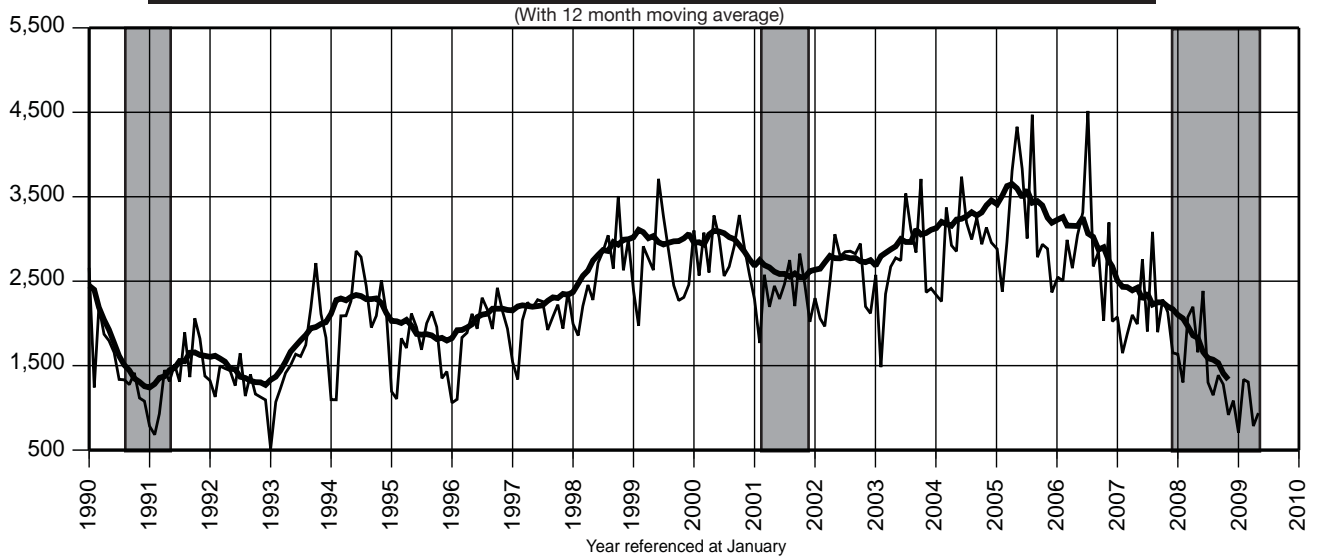
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,592	1,839	1,084	1,216	830R	872R	430	475
Feb	1,301	1,641	953	1,200	668R	806R	370	468
Mar	1,766	1,644	1,137	1,104	855R	878R	500R	484R
Apr	1,457	1,562	1,109	1,137	1,057R	976R	552R	521R
May	1,674	1,539	1,264	1,140	825R	756R	645	623
Jun	1,635	1,356	1,328	1,158	759R	700R		
Jul	1,626	1,577	1,183	1,104	779R	679R		
Aug	1,536	1,321	1,552	1,324	741R	696R		
Sep	1,184	1,223	901	966	729R	745R		
Oct	1,254	1,185	937	873	800R	715R		
Nov	1,073	1,121	879	917	502R	602R		
Dec	1,032	1,221	750	891	630R	692R		

### 21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

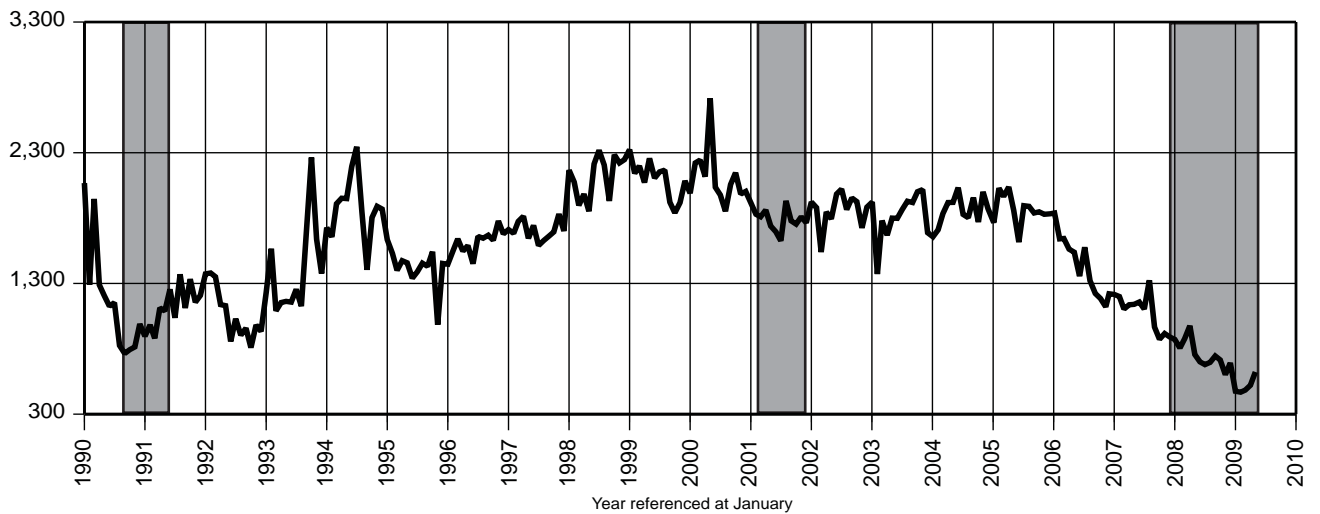
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	471	759	730R	229
Feb	924	379	531R	943R
Mar	694	514	1,124R	746R
Apr	876	767	987R	172R
May	950	527	739R	240
Jun	1,195	1,137	1,523R	
Jul	2,250	509	427R	
Aug	814	1,184	363R	
Sep	1,306	821	589R	
Oct	371	1,013	406R	
Nov	1,844	1,055	373R	
Dec	719	655	327	

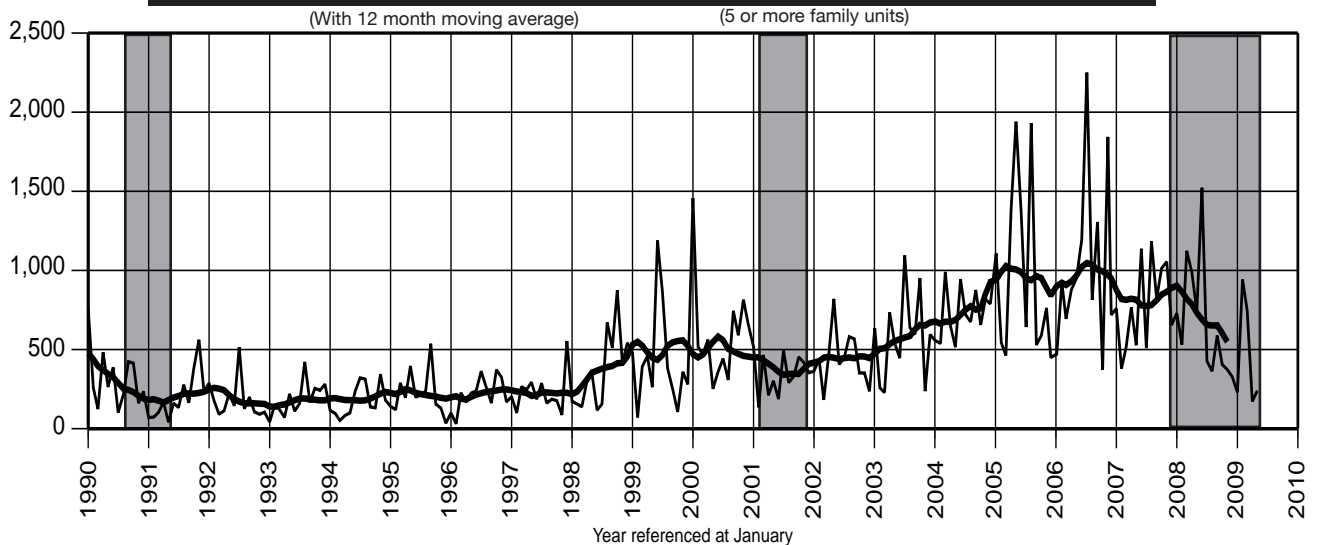
**19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**



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



**21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**



**22. Total New Vehicle Registrations\***

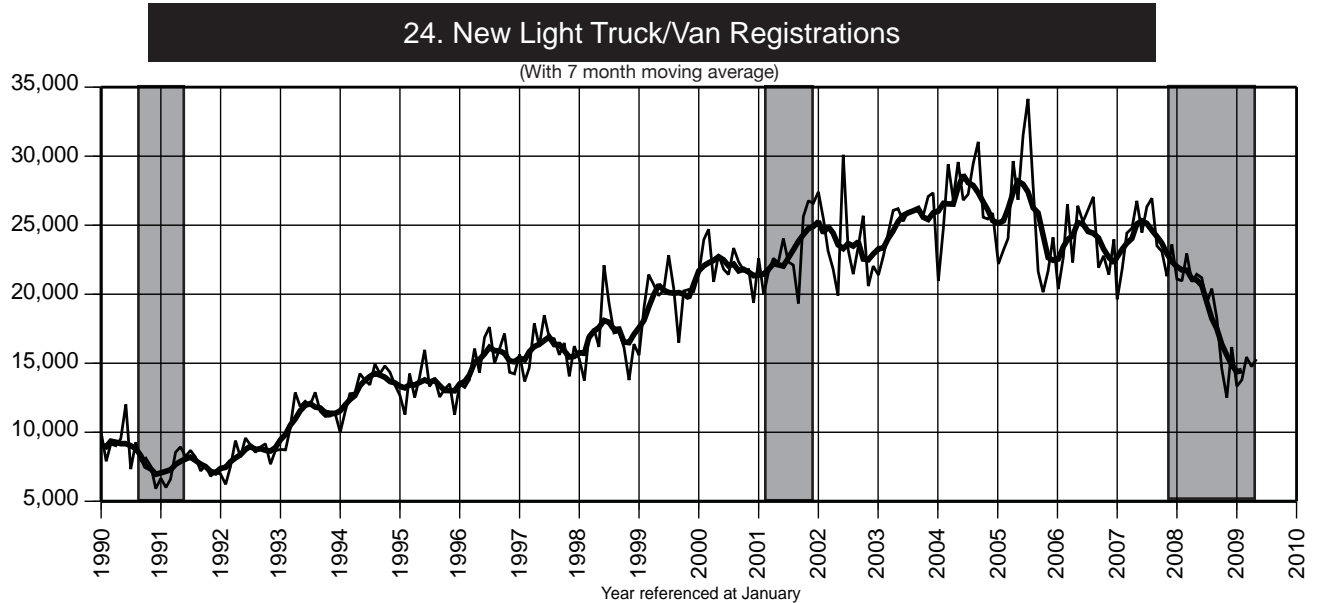
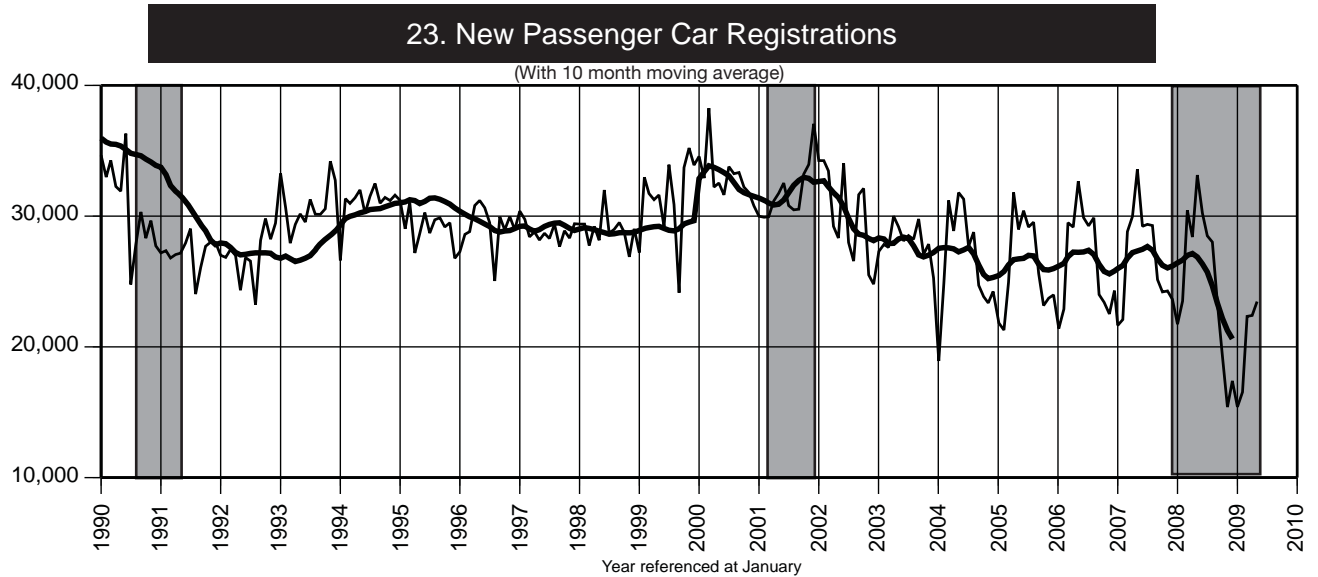
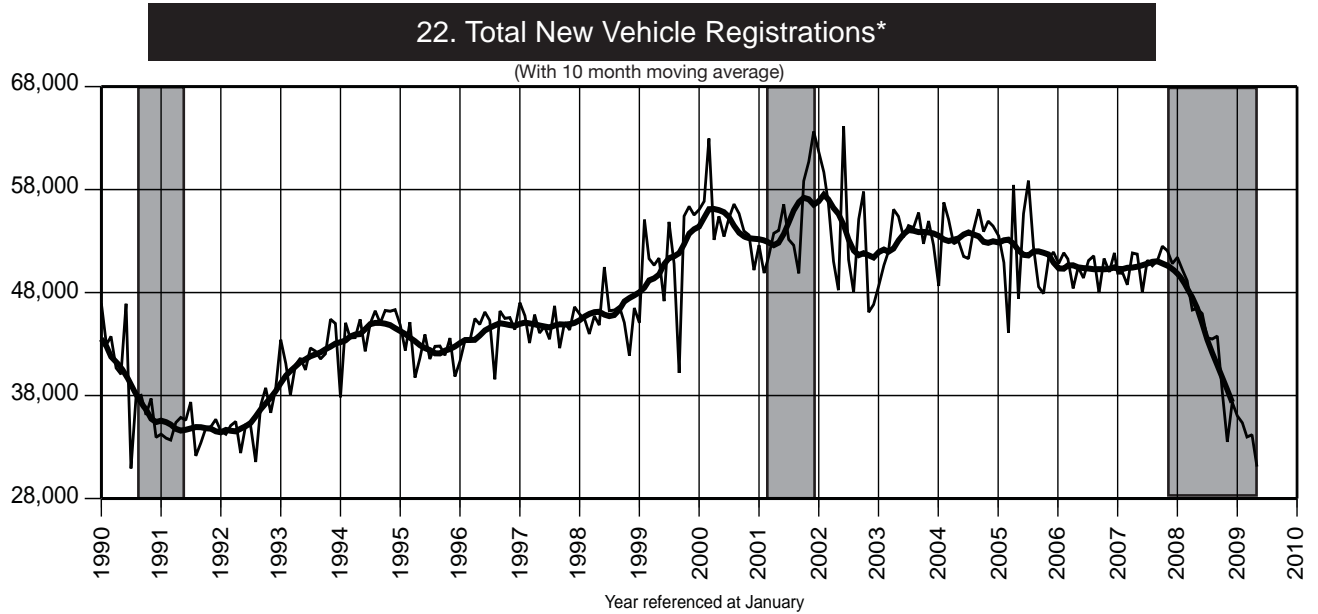
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,772	50,824	41,273	49,890	42,834R	51,414R	28,743R	36,026R
Feb	45,584	51,857	43,966	49,893	44,478	50,203	30,337R	35,349R
Mar	56,014	51,259	53,249	48,760	53,401	49,138	37,780R	33,979R
Apr	51,459	48,400	54,747	51,838	49,305	46,311	37,165R	34,185R
May	59,073	50,472	60,346	51,725	54,589	46,462	38,758	31,101
Jun	55,134	49,423	53,686	48,002	51,425	45,945		
Jul	55,377	51,101	55,701	51,134	47,829	43,601		
Aug	56,929	51,563	56,233	50,600	48,422R	43,490R		
Sep	45,923	47,968	48,643	51,104	41,536R	43,769R		
Oct	46,191	51,306	47,303	52,493	33,948R	38,400R		
Nov	43,940	50,007	45,582	52,060	27,905R	33,500R		
Dec	48,275	51,848	47,245	50,815	33,572R	37,350R		

**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	15,408R	20,661R
Feb	22,890	27,010	22,089	26,174	23,505	27,573	16,540R	20,534R
Mar	29,499	26,569	28,814	25,904	30,446	27,578	22,334R	19,447R
Apr	29,158	26,559	29,977	27,404	28,401	25,685	22,402R	19,621R
May	32,664	26,768	33,583	27,476	33,144	26,908	23,465	17,125
Jun	29,891	25,923	29,219	25,283	30,234	26,278		
Jul	29,260	26,741	29,372	26,655	28,493	25,677		
Aug	29,876	27,049	29,281	26,368	28,017R	25,150R		
Sep	23,999	25,370	25,142	26,636	23,293	24,717		
Oct	23,406	26,614	24,202	27,439	19,335R	22,559R		
Nov	22,517	26,091	24,277	28,060	15,395R	19,326R		
Dec	24,301	27,699	23,636	27,150	17,398R	21,172R		

**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	21,099R	24,442R	13,335R	15,366R
Feb	22,694	24,847	21,877	23,720	20,973	22,631	13,797R	14,815R
Mar	26,515	24,690	24,435	22,857	22,955	21,560	15,446R	14,532R
Apr	22,301	21,841	24,770	24,434	20,904	20,626	14,763R	14,564R
May	26,409	23,704	26,763	24,249	21,445	19,553	15,293	13,976
Jun	25,243	23,500	24,467	22,719	21,191	19,668		
Jul	26,117	24,361	26,329	24,479	19,336	17,924		
Aug	27,053	24,514	26,952	24,232	20,405	18,341		
Sep	21,924	22,597	23,501	24,469	18,243R	19,049R		
Oct	22,785	24,692	23,101	25,054	14,613	15,841		
Nov	21,423	23,915	21,305	24,000	12,510R	14,174R		
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		
Aug	110.6	2.9	113.0	2.9	132.1	3.4		
Sep	110.7	2.9	112.8	2.9	141.2	3.6		
Oct	108.9	2.8	112.8	2.9	150.0	3.8		
Nov	109.6	2.8	112.5	2.9	158.9	4.1		
Dec	108.5	2.8	113.0	2.9	165.6	4.2		

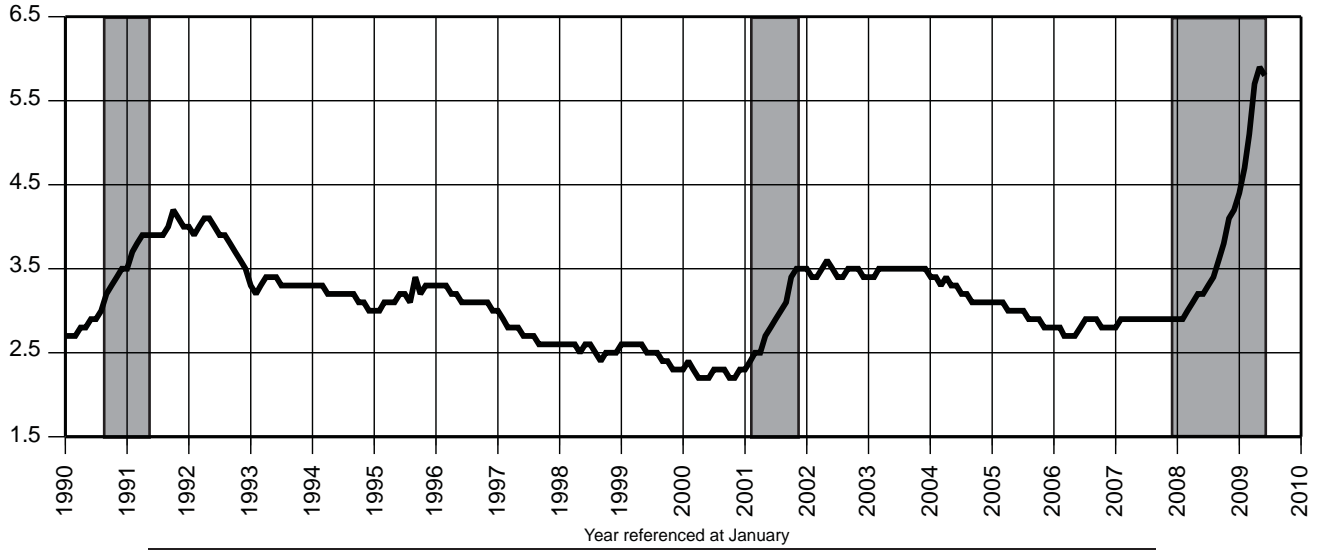
### 26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

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		
Aug	8,617	10,682	8,600	10,150	9,691	11,507		
Sep	7,736	9,626	8,138	10,428	10,258	13,694		
Oct	8,535	10,348	9,136	11,027	11,748	13,201		
Nov	10,883	10,466	11,304	10,430	16,083	15,264		
Dec	13,813	9,540	14,785	10,609	17,301	12,952		

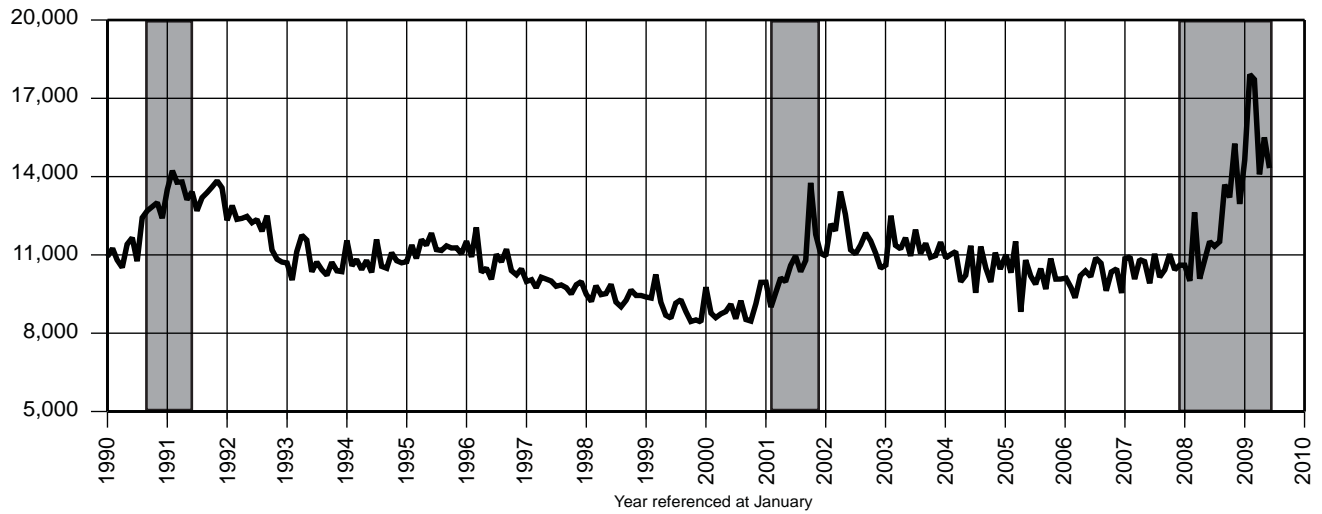
### 27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

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	
Aug	10,841	10,486	12,481	
Sep	9,439	10,014	14,953	
Oct	11,752	12,248	13,695	
Nov	9,862	9,909	13,103	
Dec	10,409	11,961	18,460	

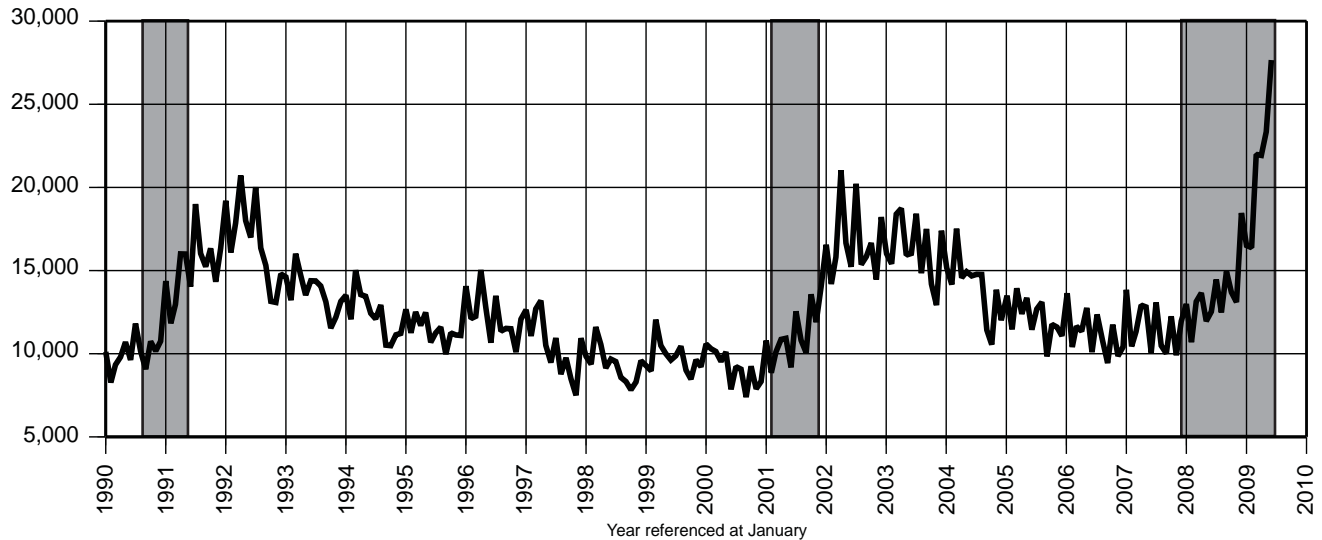
**25. Insured Unemployment Rate**



**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 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3	87.0	88.8	46.7
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						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)*</b>	4,066.2	4,058.3	4,051.1	4,046.6	4,037.4	4,014.6	4,000.5	3,987.8	3,973.3	3,960.0	3,941.3	3,933.3	3,931.2
<b>Total Private Sector*</b>	3,414.9	3,406.5	3,401.4	3,396.5	3,382.9	3,361.5	3,348.1	3,335.8	3,322.8	3,309.1	3,289.2	3,282.0	3,280.5
<b>Goods Producing*</b>	467.8	466.1	463.6	461.6	456.0	450.5	444.5	435.4	429.6	426.7	419.8	414.4	414.4
<b>Natural Resources and Mining**</b>	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>Construction</b>	164.8	164.4	163.1	162.3	161.8	158.7	156.6	153.8	151.2	151.9	146.8	141.3	140.7
<b>Manufacturing*</b>	301.3	300.0	298.8	297.6	292.5	290.1	286.2	280.1	276.9	273.2	271.4	271.4	272.0
Durable Goods	136.0	135.5	135.0	134.2	132.8	130.9	128.9	125.9	122.6	120.6	120.2	120.1	120.4
Non-Durable Goods	165.3	164.5	163.8	163.4	159.7	159.2	157.3	154.2	154.3	152.6	151.2	151.3	151.6
<b>Service-Providing*</b>	3,598.4	3,592.2	3,587.5	3,585.0	3,581.4	3,564.1	3,556.0	3,552.4	3,543.7	3,533.2	3,521.5	3,518.9	3,516.8
<b>Private Service-Providing*</b>	2,947.1	2,940.4	2,937.8	2,934.9	2,926.9	2,911.0	2,903.6	2,900.4	2,893.2	2,882.4	2,869.4	2,867.6	2,866.1
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities*</b>	866.8	865.4	864.7	863.3	855.2	848.6	844.0	851.3	853.5	851.7	847.7	843.9	844.8
Wholesale Trade	232.1	231.4	230.9	230.7	229.9	230.2	230.4	231.4	228.4	228.0	227.2	226.4	225.6
Retail Trade	459.4	459.5	459.1	459.0	453.9	447.4	443.7	449.3	455.3	455.9	454.9	452.9	453.1
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	175.3	174.5	174.7	173.6	171.4	171.0	169.9	170.6	169.8	167.8	165.6	164.6	166.1
<b>Information</b>	92.7	92.0	91.8	91.5	90.7	90.2	90.1	90.4	89.8	88.9	90.1	88.8	87.8
<b>Financial Activities*</b>	271.4	268.8	268.7	268.0	264.4	260.1	260.8	259.6	258.8	259.2	259.0	258.2	256.8
Finance and Insurance	211.3	209.3	209.1	208.3	203.0	199.2	200.4	203.4	204.2	204.6	204.7	203.2	202.4
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	60.1	59.5	59.6	59.7	61.4	60.9	60.4	56.2	54.6	54.6	54.3	55.0	54.4
<b>Prof. and Business Services*</b>	616.4	616.8	615.3	613.7	606.3	603.7	599.3	591.5	584.4	581.1	577.8	578.3	576.0
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	289.4	290.5	290.5	290.4	291.8	290.0	288.4	281.5	280.2	280.0	275.2	273.1	274.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	75.1	75.3	75.1	75.1	74.3	73.9	73.7	75.5	75.1	74.6	75.0	74.9	74.8
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Srvs.	251.9	251.0	249.7	248.2	240.2	239.8	237.2	234.5	229.1	226.5	227.6	230.3	226.6
<b>Educational and Health Services*</b>	590.2	590.1	591.0	591.8	599.8	599.9	600.3	597.9	599.1	598.3	599.2	597.7	598.9
Educational Services	91.2	90.3	90.2	90.7	94.8	93.7	94.8	94.2	96.3	95.8	94.3	92.6	94.2
Health Care and Social Assistance	499.0	499.8	500.8	501.1	505.0	506.2	505.5	503.7	502.8	502.5	504.9	505.1	504.7
<b>Leisure and Hospitality*</b>	343.9	341.6	340.2	340.5	344.3	346.0	345.7	346.0	343.4	340.1	332.8	336.6	334.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	54.1	53.7	53.8	53.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.4	56.6	55.4	51.0	52.1	51.9
Accommodation and Food Srvs.	289.8	287.9	286.4	287.4	290.0	290.5	289.7	289.6	286.8	284.7	281.8	284.5	282.1
<b>Other Services (2)</b>	165.7	165.7	166.1	166.1	166.2	162.5	163.4	163.7	164.2	163.1	162.8	164.1	167.8
<b>Total Government*</b>	651.3	651.8	649.7	650.1	654.5	653.1	652.4	652.0	650.5	650.9	652.1	651.3	650.7
Federal Government	59.9	59.9	59.8	59.6	59.8	58.8	58.7	59.3	58.9	58.8	60.7	60.7	59.8
State Government (3)	154.0	153.6	152.1	152.5	151.2	150.1	148.3	148.9	147.2	147.5	146.7	146.0	146.5
Local Government	437.4	438.3	437.8	438.0	443.5	444.2	445.4	443.8	444.4	444.6	444.7	444.6	444.4

**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							
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	4,140.3	4,081.3	4,052.3	4,042.9	4,059.4	4,052.3	4,036.2	3,916.5	3,899.0	3,913.1	3,925.6	3,952.0	3,933.9
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	3,478.1	3,453.8	3,440.1	3,409.3	3,396.9	3,387.2	3,372.3	3,265.8	3,239.6	3,251.4	3,261.9	3,291.5	3,333.2
<b>Goods Producing</b>	475.9	473.0	472.0	468.5	462.2	455.2	446.7	422.6	413.1	415.1	416.3	416.1	421.4
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>Construction</b>	170.7	171.0	170.6	168.3	167.1	162.2	157.8	143.5	136.9	141.2	144.0	143.3	145.9
Construction of Buildings	39.3	39.1	38.8	38.0	37.3	37.0	37.8	35.6	34.3	33.8	33.0	32.2	34.1
Residential Building Construction	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.4	23.4	23.0	22.4	22.3	23.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.9	19.5	18.1	15.1	15.2	16.1	17.4	18.2	18.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	112.1	112.2	112.2	110.8	109.9	105.7	101.9	92.8	87.4	91.3	93.6	92.9	93.3
Building Equipment Contractors	54.3	54.8	55.0	54.5	54.6	54.7	54.2	50.6	48.6	48.7	46.9	46.8	47.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	303.5	300.3	299.7	298.5	293.4	291.3	287.2	277.6	274.7	272.3	270.7	271.1	273.8
Durable Goods	136.9	135.9	135.2	134.5	132.9	130.9	129.2	124.9	121.9	120.5	120.2	120.2	121.4
Fabricated Metal Product	26.6	26.4	26.3	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.4
Machinery Manufacturing	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.1
Computer and Electronic Products	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.3
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6
Transportation Equip. Mfg.	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Miscellaneous Mfg.	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7
Non-Durable Goods	166.6	164.4	164.5	164.0	160.5	160.4	158.0	152.7	152.8	151.8	150.5	150.9	152.4
Food Manufacturing	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.8	30.0	31.0	31.1	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.8
Paper Manufacturing	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0
Printing and Related Support	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.9
Chemical Manufacturing	66.1	65.6	65.2	65.2	65.0	64.8	64.6	63.6	64.2	63.8	63.3	63.2	63.6
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	38.3	38.4	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.1	37.3	37.5
Plastics and Rubber Products	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
<b>Service-Providing</b>	3,664.4	3,608.3	3,580.3	3,574.4	3,597.2	3,597.1	3,589.5	3,493.9	3,485.9	3,498.0	3,509.3	3,535.9	3,572.5
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	3,002.2	2,980.8	2,968.1	2,940.8	2,934.7	2,932.0	2,925.6	2,843.2	2,826.5	2,836.3	2,845.6	2,875.4	2,911.8
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	874.0	863.2	859.4	859.2	858.4	870.4	872.6	843.9	836.3	837.8	835.6	840.8	850.2
Wholesale Trade	234.1	232.7	231.7	230.7	228.6	234.9	232.8	229.2	226.1	225.9	225.9	226.1	226.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	117.2	116.7	116.4	115.7	113.7	117.4	116.5	113.3	111.7	111.4	110.6	110.7	111.2
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.8	29.1
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.1	30.9	32.6	33.1	33.6	32.8	32.8	33.0	33.1	33.3

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						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Retail Trade	463.0	461.6	459.5	453.6	454.6	460.8	466.7	446.0	442.0	444.7	445.0	449.3	456.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	47.0	46.6	46.5	45.9	45.6	45.2	45.0	44.7	45.2	45.4	45.7	45.7	46.0
Automobile Dealers	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	32.8	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.1	32.2
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	18.1	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.9	19.0	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.4	17.1	17.0	16.7
Electronics and Appliance Stores	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.2	18.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.7
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlr.	35.9	34.9	34.0	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.6	31.5	31.7	31.7	32.9	34.1	34.0
Food and Beverage Stores	111.8	112.2	111.8	109.4	106.8	107.2	109.4	105.3	105.9	106.7	107.8	110.0	111.5
Health and Personal Care Stores	39.1	38.3	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.2	37.4	37.3	36.7	36.8	36.7	37.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	60.0	60.1	60.0	58.2	60.7	66.0	67.9	60.8	58.6	58.4	59.5	60.5	61.6
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.1	21.3	22.3	19.9	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.6	19.0
General Merchandise Stores	65.5	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.5	70.3	71.6	66.0	63.3	65.0	63.9	64.5	65.2
Department Stores	51.7	51.8	51.8	52.3	52.8	56.4	57.2	52.5	50.5	52.1	51.1	51.4	51.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	176.9	168.9	168.2	174.9	175.2	174.7	173.1	168.7	168.2	167.2	164.7	165.4	167.7
Utilities	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.9
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
Natural Gas Distribution	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Transportation and Warehousing	164.8	156.7	156.0	162.9	163.2	162.7	161.0	156.4	156.0	154.7	152.2	152.8	154.8
Air Transportation	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6
Truck Transportation	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	35.7	35.6	34.7	32.5	33.2	33.1	33.6	33.5	33.9
General Freight Trucking	27.6	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.4	26.9	26.7	25.8	26.0	25.9	26.1	26.1	26.0
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	31.0	24.0	22.5	30.3	31.2	30.8	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	29.8	30.6	30.8
Support Activities for Transportation	22.3	22.0	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.4	21.3	21.5
Couriers and Messengers	22.7	22.9	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.9	26.8	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.5
Warehousing and Storage	28.2	27.7	27.9	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.7	27.7
<b>Information</b>	93.4	92.1	92.1	91.2	90.8	90.7	90.7	90.0	89.0	88.8	89.6	88.6	88.2
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	27.1	26.8	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.8	25.3	25.4
Telecommunications	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.8	39.7	39.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	32.3	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.4
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5
<b>Financial Activities</b>	274.2	272.8	272.1	267.7	264.0	259.7	260.8	257.9	256.6	257.5	257.7	258.1	259.3
Finance and Insurance	212.5	211.5	210.7	207.3	202.5	198.9	200.6	203.0	203.6	204.2	204.3	203.0	203.5
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	74.3	73.0	72.6	71.6	70.3	67.9	68.1	67.6	68.0	68.1	68.0	67.6	68.4
Depository Credit Intermediation	51.9	51.0	51.2	50.6	50.4	50.6	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.2	51.1	51.0	51.4
Nondepository Credit Interditiion	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9

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

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008						2009						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	54.6	55.0	54.7	53.1	52.7	52.5	52.8	52.7	50.8	50.7	50.8	50.4	50.5
Scrty & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	41.5	41.9	41.6	40.1	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.5	40.3	40.7
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	82.3	82.2	81.9	81.3	81.1	80.7	80.7	83.0	83.0	83.1	82.4	82.2	81.8
Insurance Carriers	51.5	51.4	51.1	50.7	50.5	50.5	50.5	49.9	49.9	50.3	50.0	49.7	49.4
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.2	33.1	33.1	32.8	32.4	32.5	32.4
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	61.7	61.3	61.4	60.4	61.5	60.8	60.2	54.9	53.0	53.3	53.4	55.1	55.8
Real Estate	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.1	42.7	42.1	41.8	37.1	35.9	36.6	36.6	37.6	37.9
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	19.0	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.8
<b>Professional &amp; Business Svcs.</b>	<b>625.5</b>	<b>624.7</b>	<b>624.9</b>	<b>618.4</b>	<b>613.4</b>	<b>609.2</b>	<b>599.9</b>	<b>574.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>	<b>570.4</b>	<b>575.6</b>	<b>579.3</b>	<b>582.7</b>
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	290.8	291.9	291.1	287.7	291.7	290.3	289.1	279.2	278.8	279.7	276.2	272.1	276.1
Legal Services	41.9	41.6	41.1	40.6	40.1	39.7	39.3	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.8
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.3	35.4	35.8	35.0	34.3	35.5	34.8	35.4	32.5	32.6
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	41.4	41.7	41.4	40.7	41.8	41.4	40.4	38.2	37.9	37.2	38.3	38.7	40.2
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	62.9	63.8	64.0	63.4	64.4	62.7	63.6	58.8	58.5	58.1	55.9	55.4	55.7
Management, Sci & Tech Con- sulting Services	36.5	36.6	36.9	36.1	36.1	36.7	37.1	38.1	37.4	39.4	36.7	36.8	37.4
Scientific Research & Develop ment Services	31.6	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.5
Advertising and Related Services	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.4
Management of Companies and Enterprises	75.3	75.6	75.4	74.8	74.2	74.1	74.3	75.1	74.7	74.5	74.6	74.4	75.1
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Reme- diation Services	259.4	257.2	258.4	255.9	247.5	244.8	236.5	219.8	213.1	216.2	224.8	232.5	231.5
Employment Services	91.0	90.0	91.7	91.7	88.3	88.0	84.0	73.1	69.0	70.1	70.0	74.2	71.9
Business Support Services	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.9	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.9
Investigation & Security Svcs.	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.1	28.2
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	72.6	72.0	71.3	69.4	65.9	62.7	56.0	52.6	48.6	51.7	58.2	62.2	63.3
<b>Educational &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>593.7</b>	<b>585.2</b>	<b>582.1</b>	<b>587.6</b>	<b>601.5</b>	<b>603.6</b>	<b>604.4</b>	<b>595.3</b>	<b>598.6</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>601.3</b>	<b>601.7</b>	<b>601.6</b>
Educational Services	91.5	85.6	83.1	88.4	96.8	96.4	97.4	92.6	97.1	97.9	96.5	95.4	94.2
Elementary and Secondary Schools	36.6	33.0	31.9	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.6	36.8	36.6	37.0	36.6
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	26.9	26.5	26.2	29.0	32.1	31.6	31.9	27.5	31.0	31.8	32.0	31.4	28.3
Health Care and Social As- sistance	502.2	499.6	499.0	499.2	504.7	507.2	507.0	502.7	501.5	502.6	504.8	506.3	507.4
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	183.5	183.0	183.1	183.2	185.2	186.1	186.3	183.4	184.7	185.6	186.7	188.2	189.8
Offices of Physicians	69.0	69.0	69.1	68.9	69.2	69.4	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.5	70.9	71.1	71.4
Offices of Dentists	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.9	27.4
Home Health Care Services	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.3	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.7	31.1

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						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Hospitals	156.9	156.8	156.6	156.3	156.6	156.6	155.8	155.0	153.7	152.9	153.5	152.9	154.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	84.6	84.4	84.7	84.2	84.8	85.1	84.7	83.6	83.3	83.8	84.4	84.6	84.5
Nursing Care Facilities	48.7	48.7	48.8	48.5	48.6	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.6	48.8	49.0	49.1	49.1
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.6	18.7
Social Assistance	77.2	75.4	74.6	75.5	78.1	79.4	80.2	80.7	79.8	80.3	80.2	80.6	78.8
Child Day Care Services	37.9	35.1	34.6	36.7	37.6	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>371.8</b>	<b>374.1</b>	<b>369.8</b>	<b>352.3</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>335.1</b>	<b>321.5</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>320.2</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>341.6</b>	<b>358.5</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	64.9	70.5	69.2	56.8	52.8	50.8	50.0	45.4	45.5	46.6	48.2	53.6	61.5
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	52.4	58.1	57.2	45.3	41.3	39.7	39.3	36.1	36.2	37.2	38.3	43.7	50.6
Accommodation and Food Services	306.9	303.6	300.6	295.5	288.1	286.2	285.1	276.1	272.6	273.6	275.0	288.0	297.0
Accommodation	69.3	72.5	71.7	68.1	65.6	63.3	63.0	61.5	60.7	60.1	59.9	61.5	62.8
Casino Hotels	39.3	40.2	39.5	39.2	37.9	37.2	36.2	35.4	34.7	34.5	34.0	34.5	35.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	237.6	231.1	228.9	227.4	222.5	222.9	222.1	214.6	211.9	213.5	215.1	226.5	234.2
Full-Service Restaurants	107.5	108.4	107.8	102.2	98.8	96.7	97.6	95.3	93.3	93.9	95.5	101.6	108.0
Limited-Service Eating Places	91.8	92.6	91.8	87.3	86.1	86.3	84.6	83.2	82.1	83.1	82.8	86.2	87.1
Special Food Services	28.3	20.0	19.2	28.5	28.8	31.1	31.0	27.6	28.0	28.0	28.2	29.7	29.5
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>171.3</b>
Repair and Maintenance	36.5	36.2	36.0	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.8
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.8	24.9	24.9	23.8	24.1	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.3
Personal and Laundry Services	51.3	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.4	48.5	49.5	49.9	49.2	49.2	50.5	51.9	54.5
Personal Care Services	30.6	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.1	29.9	30.2	30.6	30.9	31.2
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	81.8	81.7	81.1	77.8	79.6	78.2	78.2	76.0	77.8	77.5	77.9	79.3	83.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>662.2</b>	<b>627.5</b>	<b>612.2</b>	<b>633.6</b>	<b>662.5</b>	<b>665.1</b>	<b>663.9</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>659.4</b>	<b>661.7</b>	<b>663.7</b>	<b>660.5</b>	<b>660.7</b>
Federal Government	60.2	60.5	60.3	59.6	59.8	58.6	59.1	58.9	58.2	58.2	60.5	60.7	60.1
Other Federal Government	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.7	19.6	20.6	20.1
Department of Defense	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7
U.S. Postal Service	28.1	28.3	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.0	26.9	27.2	26.4	26.3
State Government	150.4	148.8	146.2	150.5	154.3	153.2	150.4	145.9	149.8	150.4	150.1	146.6	143.4
State Government Education	45.5	44.8	44.0	48.8	52.5	52.2	50.4	45.0	49.1	49.3	49.5	45.7	42.5
State Government Hospitals	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
Other State Government	92.8	92.0	90.3	89.8	89.7	88.9	87.8	88.7	88.5	88.9	88.4	88.7	88.6
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	79.4	78.9	77.4	77.1	77.1	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.6	76.3	76.5
Local Government	451.6	418.2	405.7	423.5	448.4	453.3	454.4	445.9	451.4	453.1	453.1	453.2	457.2
Local Government Education	276.8	230.2	220.9	250.1	277.1	282.7	283.9	276.8	282.5	285.2	285.2	283.6	283.1
Other Local Government	174.8	188.0	184.8	173.4	171.3	170.6	170.5	169.1	168.9	167.9	167.9	169.6	174.1

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						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	42.5	41.8	41.6	41.5	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.3	40.6	41.2	41.3
Durable Goods	42.9	42.5	42.2	41.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.6	41.2
Nondurable Goods	42.2	41.2	41.0	41.3	40.7	40.8	42.1	41.6	41.4	41.5	40.7	41.7	41.5
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	35.2	34.5	34.3	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.4	34.7	34.3	34.4	34.8	34.2
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	17.83	17.88	17.93	17.99	17.73	17.89	18.37	18.39	18.45	18.52	18.60	18.51	18.57
Durable Goods	19.74	19.68	19.88	19.93	20.17	20.25	21.10	21.10	21.23	21.33	21.32	21.30	21.21
Nondurable Goods	16.10	16.24	16.18	16.29	15.60	15.81	16.10	16.10	16.14	16.12	16.24	16.18	16.26
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	32.05	31.53	31.52	31.18	30.06	29.86	29.13	28.86	28.60	29.16	28.27	27.97	27.64
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	757.78	747.38	745.89	746.59	723.38	735.28	762.36	757.67	760.14	764.88	755.16	762.61	766.94
Durable Goods	846.85	836.40	838.94	833.07	824.95	840.38	862.99	860.88	870.43	874.53	865.59	864.78	873.85
Nondurable Goods	679.42	669.09	663.38	672.78	634.92	645.05	677.81	669.76	668.20	668.98	660.97	674.71	674.79
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	1,128.16	1,087.79	1,081.14	1,081.95	1,040.08	1,039.13	1,016.64	992.78	992.42	1,000.19	972.49	973.36	945.29

\* 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
<b>Annual Averages: 1983-2008</b>								
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
<b>2008 Monthly Data: 2008-2009 (Seasonally Adjusted)*</b>								
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
<b>2009</b>								
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	4,551.8	140,196	4,131.0	14,729	420.8	9.5	9.2
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

\* New Jersey monthly data are based on a different estimating procedure. Monthly data have been revised to incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors which reflect the 2008 experience.

## Unemployment Insurance Program

### Characteristics of New Jersey's Unemployed (000)

			Percent Change From		
	June 2009	May 2009	June 2008	Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed *</b>	194.6	199.8	108.8	-2.6	78.9
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	221.2	223.7	123.6	-1.1	79.0
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	131.7	129.9	70.0	1.4	88.1
Female	87.3	88.2	53.6	-1.1	62.9
<b>By Race</b>					
White	138.2	143.0	74.0	-3.4	86.8
Black	36.5	37.0	25.5	-1.2	43.6
Asian	8.7	8.8	3.7	-0.5	136.2
Other	2.3	2.2	1.2	2.0	82.4
Chose not To Answer	30.2	31.2	16.4	-3.1	84.0
<b>By Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	40.8	42.0	23.8	-2.7	71.4
Not Hispanic	144.1	147.1	88.1	-2.0	63.6
Chose not to Answer	21.8	21.9	9.0	-0.7	141.8
<b>By Age of Claimant</b>					
Under 25	20.7	20.4	11.4	1.5	81.1
25 through 34 years	49.5	49.4	28.3	0.2	75.2
35 through 44 years	46.5	47.6	28.7	-2.3	62.1
45 through 54 years	53.2	53.8	29.2	-1.1	82.5
55 through 64 years	34.9	35.9	18.4	-2.9	89.7
65 years and over	13.5	14.0	7.2	-3.6	87.1
<b>By Duration of Unemployment</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	27.9	30.0	20.0	-7.0	39.4
3 to 4 weeks	20.4	21.5	14.8	-5.1	37.9
5 to 14 weeks	88.4	92.6	51.9	-4.6	70.3
15 weeks and over	79.7	73.8	36.4	8.1	119.2
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	46.7	47.5	24.9	-1.6	87.3
Construction	23.9	24.3	14.3	-1.6	66.9
Manufacturing	21.7	22.4	10.0	-3.0	117.7
Service Providing	162.5	167.2	96.1	-2.8	69.1
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	48.1	49.1	26.5	-2.0	81.5
Wholesale Trade	12.9	13.1	6.4	-1.4	102.1
Retail Trade	24.8	25.0	13.8	-1.1	79.9
Transportation & Warehousing	10.3	10.8	6.3	-4.8	64.4
Financial Activities	12.4	12.6	7.2	-1.8	72.1
Professional & Business Services	37.8	38.3	20.8	-1.1	82.2
Educational and Health Services	18.2	17.6	12.4	3.3	46.5
Leisure and Hospitality	17.8	19.1	11.3	-6.8	57.5
Other Services	4.8	4.8	2.9	-0.1	64.9
Government	3.2	3.8	2.3	-15.5	37.9

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

\* Not seasonally adjusted

## Statistical Section Notes

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### 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 Middle Atlantic Region	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.)

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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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-22 also include “undistributed” units.) Data beginning January 1998 contain revisions allocated back to prior months and are directly comparable to over-the-year changes shown on the **New Jersey’s Economy by the Numbers** table.

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

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

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.