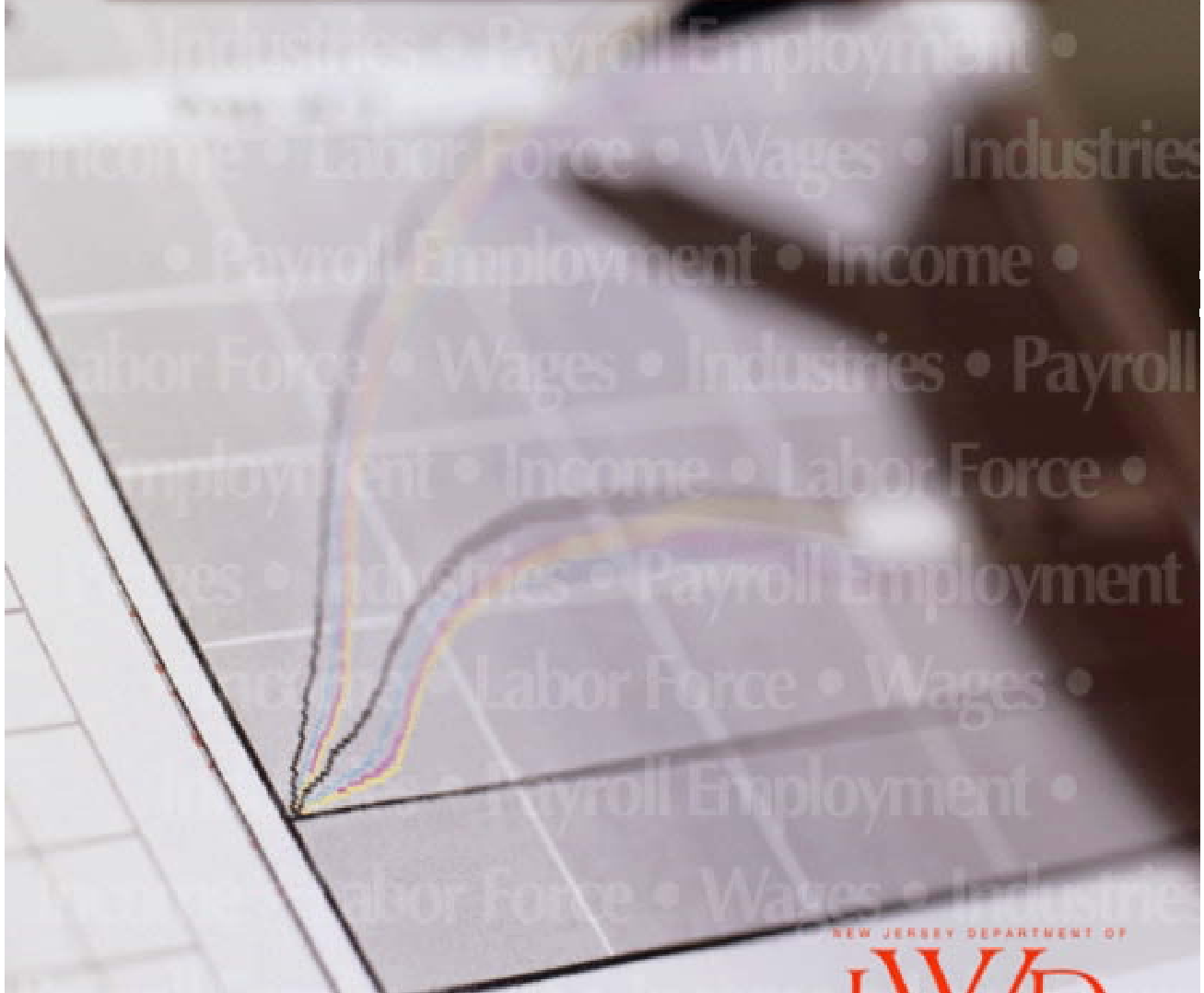


NEW JERSEY

APR  
06

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

---



*Jon S. Corzine, Governor*

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF  
**LWD**  
LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
n j . g o v / l a b o r

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 479 Based on data through April 21, 2006

## This Month's Feature Article

A Look at Worker Safety in New Jersey .....	1
---	---

## The Economy

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers .....	7
The Economic Situation .....	8
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US .....	12

## Labor Area Focus

Regional Analysts' Corner .....	15
Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey Labor Areas .....	16
Civilian Labor Force Data for New Jersey Labor Areas .....	17

## Statistical Section

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

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

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

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

## April Feature Article

### A Look at Worker Safety in New Jersey

by Karen Kessler, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis

**W**orkplace injuries and illnesses are costly for both workers and their employers. Workers who are hurt on the job suffer from pain and lost wages, while employers and their insurance companies pay medical costs and some wage benefits to the employee. Employers also suffer the indirect costs associated with lost productivity. Preventing workplace injuries saves lives and money and improves quality of life.

The annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is designed to collect information on non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses. The data are tabulated by industry, occupation of the injured or ill worker, case characteristics and worker demographics. These statistics are used by safety experts, risk managers, insurance companies, government officials, union representatives, and others to pinpoint where the most risks for workplace injuries and illnesses exist. With this knowledge, safety training, inspections, regulations and programs can be focused where they are most needed.

This article presents the findings from the 2004 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Employers provide information on calendar year workplace injuries and illnesses as recorded on their Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) logs. Data are collected and tabulated by the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, in cooperation with the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

#### Quantifying Workplace Injuries and Illnesses

In order to compare workplace injuries and illnesses for a company within its industry, between industries, among states and the nation, a means of comparison is needed. Incidence rates, defined as the number of cases that occur per 100 full-time workers, make these comparisons possible. For example, the incidence rate for a company with 100 full-time employees and 2 injuries is 2.0; the incidence rate for a company with 10 full-time employees and 2 injuries is 20.0 — a much higher rate of injury or illness.

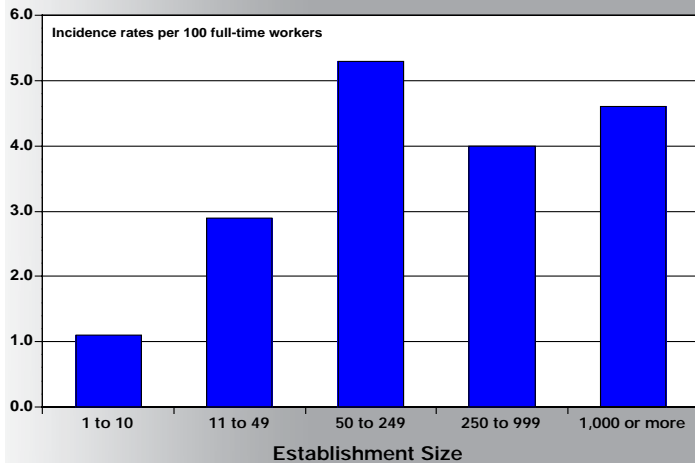
#### Injuries and Illness Experience by Industry

In New Jersey's private sector, a total of 102,500 work-related injuries and illnesses occurred at a rate of 3.8 cases per 100 full-time workers during calendar year 2004. This rate was lower than the national rate of 4.8 and only the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, New York, Louisiana, Delaware, and Texas had a private industry rate lower than New Jersey's. New Jersey's total cases rate has gradually declined throughout most of the years since 1993. Despite New Jersey's relatively favorable record, there is still prevention work to be done.

Overall, private sector workplace injuries and illnesses are most prevalent in those mid-sized establishments employing between 50 and 249 workers. The total cases incidence rate for this size class was 5.3 in New Jersey for 2004. Small firms employing one to 10 workers have historically had the lowest incidence rates and 2004 was no exception. Larger firms (250+ employees) had higher incidence rates than the private sector average. Anecdotal evidence sug-

gests that most large employers have safety programs; these dedicated efforts and resources help to reduce workplace accidents and minimize incidence rates for large firms (see Chart 1).

**Chart 1**  
**Total Recordable Case Incidence Rates by Size Class, New Jersey Private Sector: 2004**



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Program Planning Analysis and Evaluation.

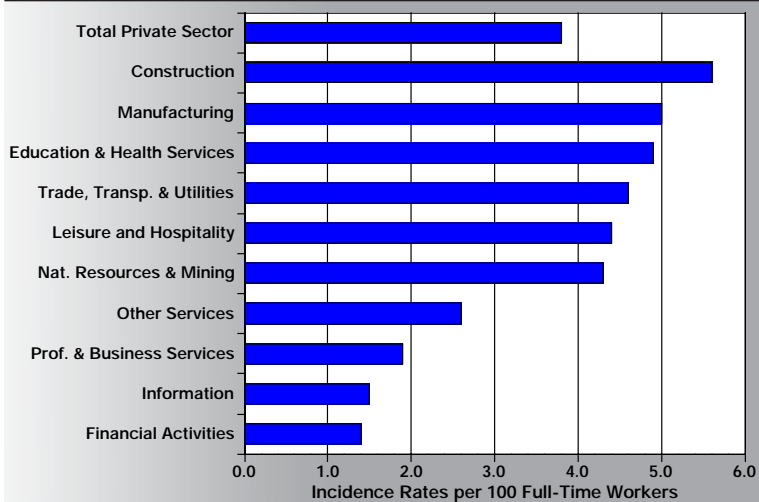
such as manufacturing and construction where employees number in excess of 335,000 and 164,000, respectively.

New Jersey's construction sector incidence rate for total cases was 5.6 in 2004, the highest of all the major industry groups and the same rate as in 2003. The national construction sector rate was 6.4 for 2004. A closer look into the specific construction industries that make up the sector reveals that specialty trade contractors had an incidence rate of 6.1 and the largest number of injured employees among the construction groupings. Several of the construction industries within the specialty trade contractors group had incidence rates significantly above the construction sector average. Specifically, poured concrete foundation and structure contractors and glass and glazing contractors recorded incidence rates of 12.8 and 10.8, respectively.

The manufacturing sector had the second highest incidence rate (5.0) among private industries in 2004. Looking at the subsector level, wood product manufacturing stands out with an incidence rate of 9.4. This rate is almost twice the overall rate for manufacturing and is nearly two-and-one-half times greater than the private industry average in New Jersey. There were several other manufacturing industry groups with high total cases incidence rates. Spring and wire product manufacturing, three machine manu-

Examining the workplace safety experience by industry sector helps to point out areas most in need of safety prevention efforts. Chart 2 shows the incidence rates by the ten major industry sectors within the private sector. The construction and manufacturing sectors both have incidence rates more than thirty percent higher than the state's overall private industry rate. Education and health services; trade, transportation and utilities; and leisure and hospitality also had rates above the private sector rate of 3.8. While natural resources and mining also had a relatively high incidence rate, there are only 9,100 workers in this sector; therefore the number of injured workers does not compare with the number of cases in the larger industry sectors,

**Chart 2**  
**Total Recordable Case Incidence Rates by Industry, New Jersey Private Sector: 2004**



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Program Planning Analysis and Evaluation.

---

facturing industry groups, and forging and stamping all had rates that were at least double the overall rate for manufacturing.

Three service-producing sectors had total cases incidence rates above the private industry total. The education and health services major industry sector, which employs nearly 500,000 people in New Jersey, had an incidence rate of 4.9 in 2004, the third highest rate among all ten private industry sectors. Leisure and hospitality, with approximately 322,000 employees, had the fifth highest rate (4.4). Within the leisure and hospitality sector, casino hotels reported an incidence rate of 6.2 for 2004, a rate that is approximately double the rates for other industries within that sector.

The total cases incidence rate for trade, transportation, and utilities was 4.6, ranking fourth-highest among private industry sectors. This major industry sector is the largest, employing more than one quarter of all private industry workers in New Jersey.

The trade, transportation, and utilities sector is made up of four components: wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and utilities. Transportation and warehousing carried an incidence rate of 6.3 in 2004, pushing up the rate for the sector as a whole. Looking further into the industry detail, couriers and messengers, which includes the private companies who deliver packages not sent by the US Postal Service, had a total cases incidence rate of 13.6.

### Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days of Job Transfer or Restriction

Using work-related injuries and illnesses statistics helps to identify the types of cases occurring in certain work environments. The data show that safety experts are making strides towards reducing workplace accidents. One way to contain workplace injuries and illnesses costs is to return injured workers to the job sooner, assigning light duty until they are medically cleared to return to their regular jobs. This practice is quantified by the rates for cases with job transfer or restriction, a statistic that has held steady in the last several years. In 2004, sixteen percent (16,900) of cases were reported with job transfer or restriction. These cases are most likely the result of improved managed care practices for injured workers and case management efforts of insurers and employers. Employers continue to be willing to have workers return to a less strenuous work activity in order to reduce workers' compensation costs and to regain lost productivity. The injured employee also benefits by returning to the job (with wages and benefits) sooner while still getting necessary medical treatment while recuperating.

### Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work

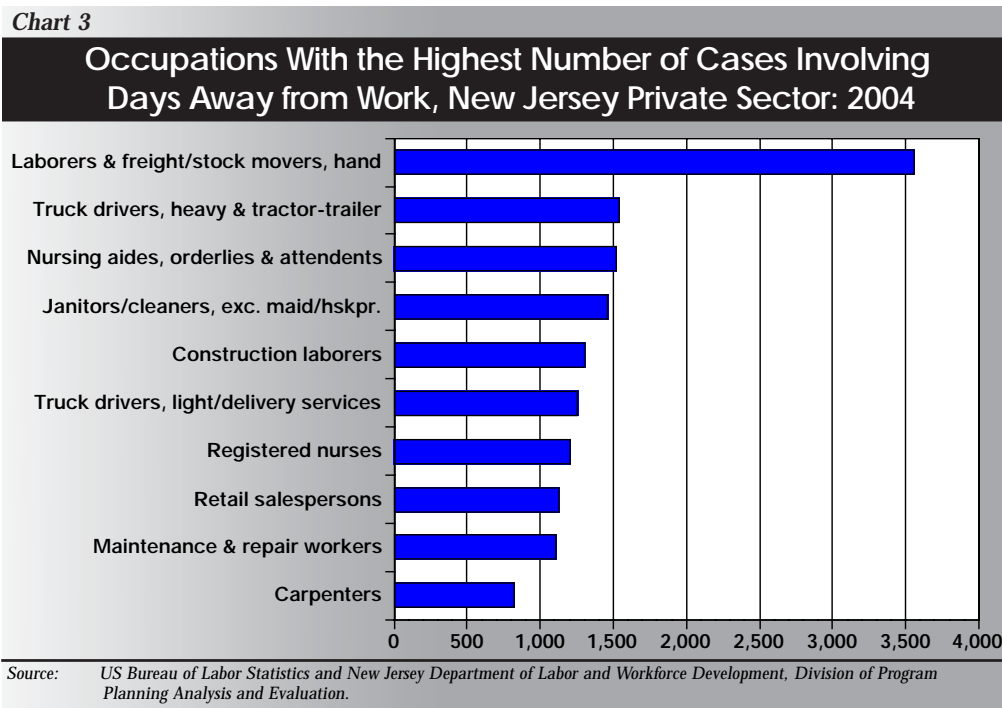
Workers' injuries and illnesses experience varies by industry. Injury and illness incidence and recovery time also vary by worker demographics and the type of injury or illness case that occurred. To help focus the need for injury prevention where it is most needed, detailed data describing the worker and the incident are collected for cases involving days away from work. Cases that result in lost workdays are the most serious of nonfatal incidents.

Case characteristics, which include the nature of the injury, the body part affected, the source of the injury or illness, and the event or exposure that led to the injury or illness are assigned to these cases. Worker demographics, such as occupation, length of service with the

employer, age, and gender, are also collected. Median days lost due to the injury/illness is also available, as well as information about the time of day and day of week of the incident.

Men make up two-thirds of private industry's lost-time cases, involving days away from work, a disproportionate percentage according to the 2000 US Census data which state that men comprise only 53 percent of the workforce. In construction industries, 90 percent of the workers are male, and all but two percent of the lost-time cases were attributed to men. Similarly, while men make up slightly more than three-quarters of the lost-workday cases in the manufacturing sector, they account for only 64 percent of the manufacturing industries workforce. These gender statistics are in stark contrast to the education and health services sector, where 81 percent of the employees missing workdays due to their injuries were women. Leisure and hospitality was the only other industry sector where women made up more than half of the cases involving days away from work. US Census data shows that women account for nearly three-quarters of the workforce within education and health services and 48 percent of the leisure and hospitality employees in New Jersey.

Laborers and freight, stock and material movers was the leading occupation, with 9.1 percent of all private industry cases involving lost days of work. Nearly 85 percent of the injuries and illnesses to these workers were recorded in trade, transportation and utilities. Heavy and tractor trailer truck drivers had the second largest number of lost-time cases (1,540), with 71 percent of these cases also within trade, transportation, and utilities. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants accounted for 3.9 percent (1,520) of all cases with days away from work. Most of these injured workers (1,250) were in the education and health services sector, with the rest of the nursing aides working within professional and business services (see Chart 3).



Close to 70 percent of all cases involving days away from work were among workers between 25 and 54 years old. But in the information industry sector, 86 percent occurred to workers 25 and 54 years old, and 54 percent were 45 to 54 years old. In the financial activities sector, 22 percent of the workers who were injured and lost time were between 55 and 64 years of age.

---

The median days away from work from an injury or illness, a measure of severity, significantly increases as workers age. The average for all private industry workers was eight days and increased for each successively older age category. Workers age 65 and over required a median of 24 days to recover from work-related injuries — three times the overall industry average.

The distribution of lost-time cases by length of service with an employer reveals that almost 70 percent of the cases affected seasoned employees who had more than one year of service with their employer at the time they were injured. In most industry sectors, the distribution of cases by length of service is similar, but in the information sector, workers with one or more years of service with their employer had a higher percentage (87%) of cases with days lost, an unusually high amount (68%) of the lost-time cases involved workers with more than five years on the job.

Overall, the leading nature of injury (the diagnosis) was sprains/strains (32%), but in the education and health services sector, sprains and strains accounted for 44 percent or more than one-and-one-third times the private industry average. Bruises and contusions had the second-highest percentage of lost-time cases (10%). Cuts and lacerations accounted for nine percent of the private industry average for lost-time cases, but in leisure and hospitality, cuts and lacerations accounted for 20 percent or more than twice the private industry average.

The range of median days lost varies greatly by nature of injury. For the most frequently occurring natures of injury, sprains (nine days), and bruises and cuts (four days), median days away from work were relatively low compared with some of the more severe injuries. For the 140 workers who suffered amputations in 2004, a median of 38 days was lost from work. For the 200 cases of carpal tunnel syndrome, the average recovery took a median of 41 days. Fractures and tendonitis also required more time to heal (32 and 16 days, respectively) than average.

## Conclusions

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses yields information that can help safety experts maximize resources to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses. Combinations and cross-tabulations of these data elements can pinpoint specific kinds of cases that occur frequently, and median days lost can be used to identify the kinds of injuries or illnesses that are the most severe. Use of these data should continue to serve as a tool to further reduce the number and severity of work-related injuries and illnesses, thereby preventing pain and suffering and lowering costs associated with on-the-job injuries and illnesses.

## Data Availability

Data presented in this article are for private industry in New Jersey. Work-related injuries and illnesses data are also available for state and local government industries and workers. Current and historical results from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and related safety and health links, are available on our Web site at [www.nj.gov/labor/lra](http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra) or by contacting the Worker Safety Statistics staff at (609) 633-0755.

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

## Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)					Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)		
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ	US
\$389,003	\$382,972	\$373,477	4th Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	----	5.6	5.6
49,190	45,808	47,988	Feb	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-0.9	5.6
2,288	2,435	2,260	Feb	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-16	-9.3	2.9
4,069.1	4,065.4	4,024.1	Mar	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.3	1.5
321.3	321.4	333.2	Mar	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-4.4	-0.3
2,927.7	2,923.8	2,882.8	Mar	Private Service-providing (000)	----	1.7	1.8
203.0	208.7	194.1	Mar	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	6.0	-9.7
4.5	4.7	4.4	Mar	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
104.2	104.9	116.1	Mar	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-9.0	-7.3
2.7	2.7	3.1	Mar	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
42.0	41.7	42.0	Mar	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	0.9	1.0
\$16.44	\$16.30	\$16.25	Mar	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	1.3	1.8
\$690.48	\$679.71	\$676.00	Mar	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	2.2	2.8

**Notes:** See pages S-35 to S-38 for notes on **Indicators'** series. (Nonbuilding construction contracts are not published; private service-providing data are found in 13-month tables on page S-23.)

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

\* Latest Month - 4th Qtr. 2005; Month Ago - 3rd Qtr. 2005; Year Ago - 4th Qtr. 2004 (annualized data).

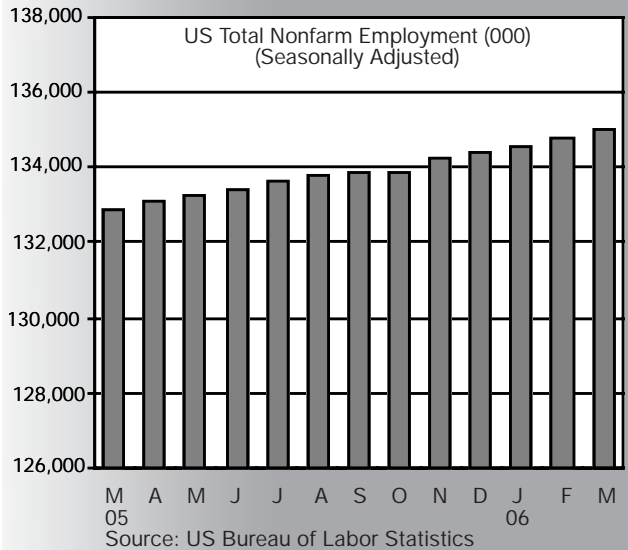
\*\* Not seasonally adjusted.

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

## Economic Situation: The Nation

The national economy continued to expand, posting strong gains in employment, retail sales and factory output, while rising gasoline prices fueled concerns about future growth.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 211,000 in March, following a gain of 225,000 jobs in February. During the past 12 months, employment growth has averaged 174,000



per month. Compared with a year ago, employment is up by 2.1 million. Monthly gains in the service-providing sector were widespread, with increases reported in professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, retail trade and health care.

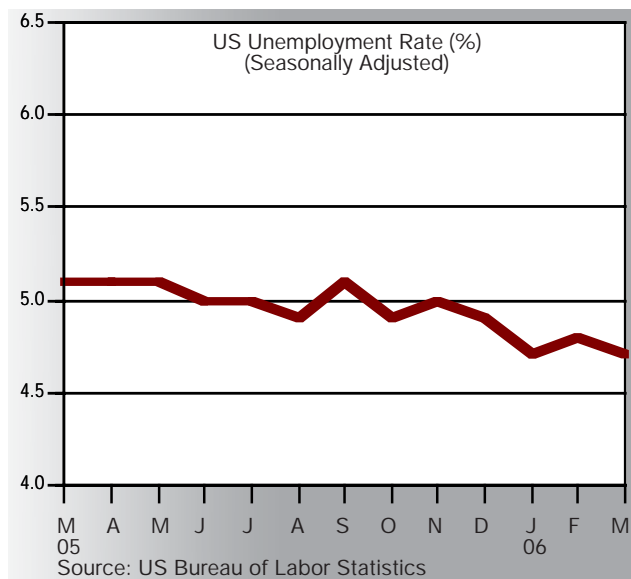
The largest monthly increase occurred in professional and business services where 52,000 jobs were added. Many of the sector's component industries continued to expand, including architectural and engineering services, computer systems design, management consulting services and services to buildings and dwellings. Over the year, employment in professional and business services is up by 469,000.

Leisure and hospitality employment rose by 42,000 in March, primarily due to an increase of 33,000 in food services and drinking places. A large job gain in general merchandise stores pushed employment in retail trade up by 29,000. Health care added 24,000 jobs during March as growth continued in hospitals, doctors' offices and home health care. Compared with a year ago, health care employment has risen by 293,000.

In the goods producing sector, manufacturing and construction employment were little changed during the month. Over the year, manufacturing is down by 56,000, while construction has risen by 311,000.

The unemployment rate edged down to 4.7 percent in March from 4.8 percent in February, matching the rate recorded in January. The jobless rate is down from the rate one year ago of 5.1 percent and is at its lowest level since July 2001 when the rate was 4.6 percent.

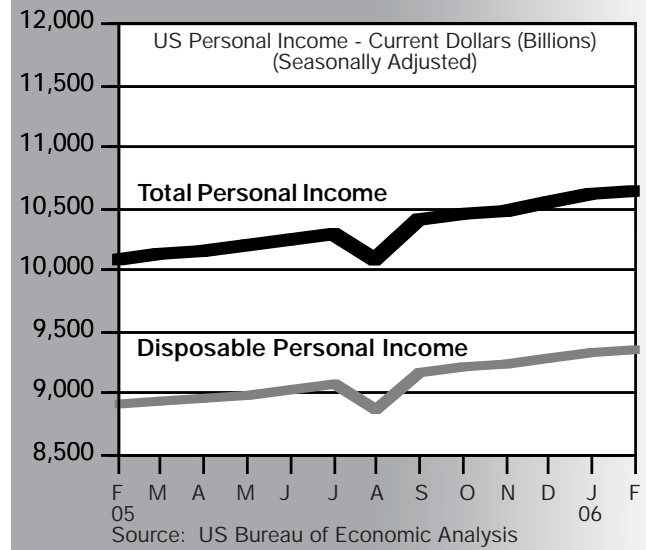
The improving job market contributed to an upswing in retail sales as consumers returned to stores and auto showrooms during March. Retail sales rebounded, rising by 0.6 percent after a revised decline of 0.8 percent in February. The largest monthly gains were posted by auto dealers (+1.6%), building materials and garden supply stores



## Economic Situation: The Nation

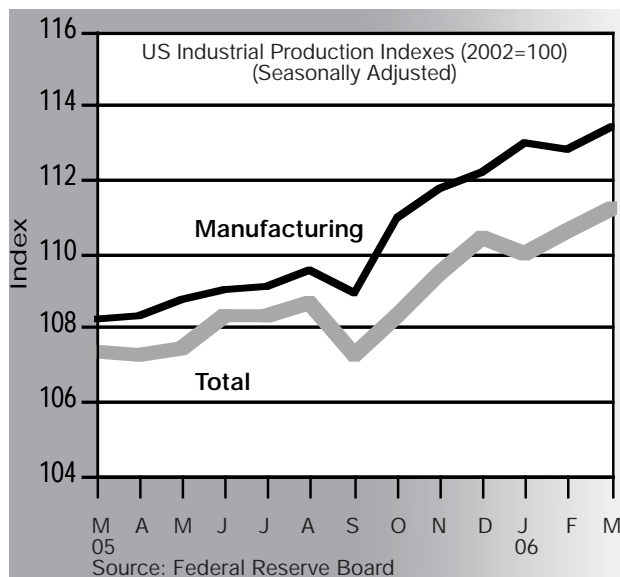
(+1.2%) and nonstore retailers, which includes Internet sales (+1.6%). Weakness was noted by electronics and appliance dealers where sales retreated by 1.1 percent. Compared with a year ago, retail sales were up 7.9 percent.

Personal income and disposable personal income both continued to trend up during February. Personal income rose by 0.3 percent, after growing by 0.7 percent in January, while disposable personal income was up by 0.2 percent following a gain of 0.6 percent in the prior month. The comparatively larger increases in January were boosted by the addition of the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit, federal pay increases and Social Security cost of living adjustments. Personal consumption expenditures inched up 0.1 percent in February following a jump of 0.8 percent in January. The personal savings rate remained negative at -0.5 percent, the same as in January, and has not been above zero since March 2005.



Gasoline prices jumped 3.6 percent in March, driving the Consumer Price Index up by 0.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, after an increase of 0.1 percent in February. The core index for all items, less food and energy, rose over the month by 0.3 percent, compared with a gain of 0.1 percent in the prior month; increases in the indexes for apparel and shelter accounted for about 70 percent of the increase in the core index.

Industrial production rose by a solid 0.6 percent in March, following a revised gain of 0.5 percent in February. Production by all three industry groups increased during the month, with manufacturing up by 0.5 percent and output at utilities and mines rising by 0.5 and 0.9 percent, respectively. During the first quarter as a whole, total production increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent.

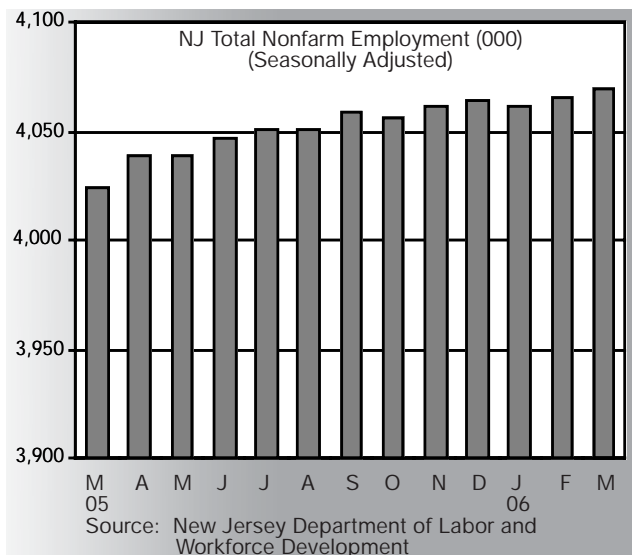


The national housing market improved somewhat as sales of existing homes rebounded by 5.2 percent in February, after five months of declining sales, to a level that was 0.3 percent below that recorded in February 2005. In the Northeast, existing home sales jumped by 19.2 percent and were 2.6 percent higher than a year ago.

Nationally, new home sales fell for the second consecutive month in February, declining by 10.5 percent after a drop of 5.3 percent in January. In the Northeast, sales of new homes increased by 12.7 percent in February. For both the nation and the Northeast region, new homes sales were 13.4 percent below the level of a year ago.

## Economic Situation: The State

New Jersey's economy continued to grow at a moderate pace in March, as unemployment declined and gains were reported in employment, personal income and contracts for residential construction and nonbuilding projects, such as road and utility improvements.



The number of persons working on nonfarm payrolls advanced by 3,700 in March to 4,069,100 after February's revised gain of 3,400. Monthly job growth has been modest over the past 12 months, averaging 3,200 jobs per month. Payrolls were up by 45,000 compared with a year ago.

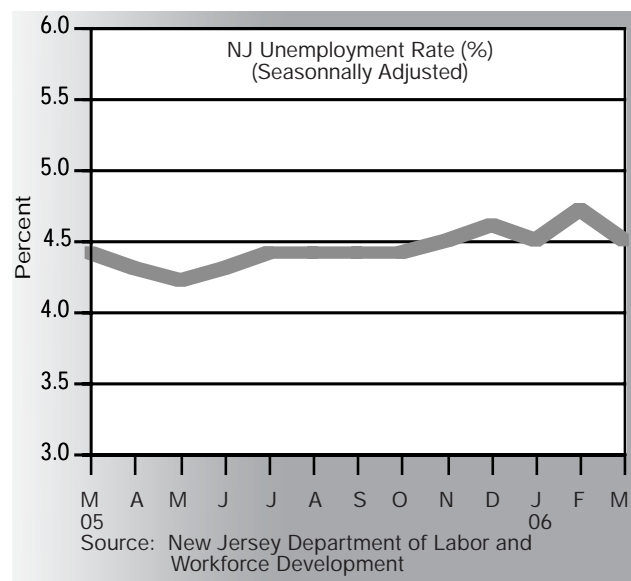
Private-sector employment rose by 3,300, accounting for nearly all of the jobs added during March. The largest increase occurred in the leisure and hospitality supersector (+2,200), accounting for about two-thirds of the private sector gain. Jobs were added in food services and drinking places and in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector. Leisure and hospitality has added 12,300 jobs since March 2005.

Employment in education and health services rose by 1,700, largely due to job growth in healthcare and social assistance, and is up by 14,400 over the year. Increases were also noted in wholesale and retail trade, boosting employment in the trade, transportation and utilities supersector up by 1,100 in March.

The largest monthly decline occurred in professional and business services which decreased by 1,100. Compared with a year ago, 7,600 jobs have been added in professional and business services. Construction payrolls were down 500 during the month.

The unemployment rate fell to 4.5 percent in March, a decline of 0.2 percentage point from February's rate of 4.7 percent and the same as the rate in January. New Jersey's unemployment rate was below the US rate which also posted an over-the-month decline, falling from 4.8 in February to 4.7 in March.

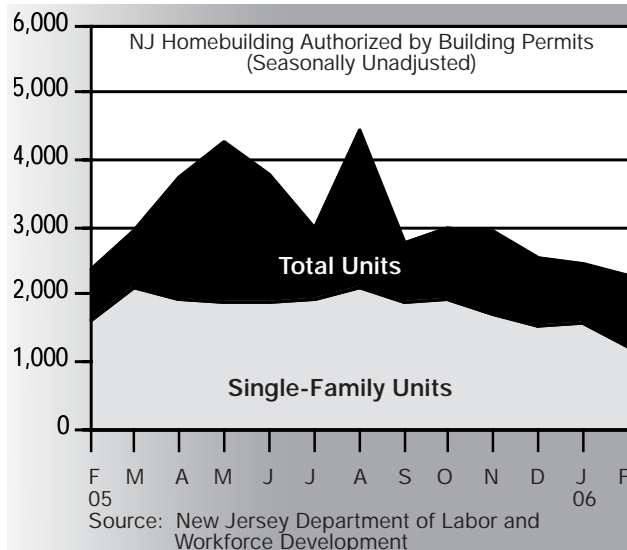
The insured unemployment rate, which is based only on employment covered by unemployment insurance, held steady from February to March at 2.7 percent, the lowest level since May 2001. Another measure of claims activity, the weekly average of first claims for unemployment insurance benefits, continued to edge down in March, falling to 9,200 from 9,400 in February and was also down from 10,900 a year ago.



## Economic Situation: The State

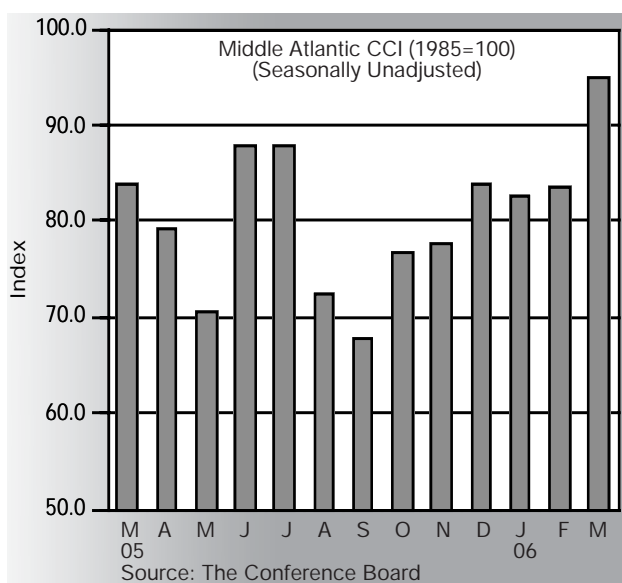
According to data recently released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, per capita personal income in New Jersey rose by 5.2 percent from 2004 to 2005, compared with a 4.6 percent increase nationally and ranked 21st among state per capita income growth rates. New Jersey's 2005 per capita personal income of \$43,771 ranked third among all states, behind Connecticut and Massachusetts, and was 27 percent above the national average of \$34,586. Total personal income in the Garden State rose from \$361.5 billion in 2004 to \$381.6 billion in 2005, an increase of 5.6 percent. Total personal income in the U.S. also increased 5.6 percent in 2005.

Construction contracts awarded during the first three months of 2006 were up by 12.4 percent compared with the same period a year ago, according to McGraw-Hill Construction. Increases in residential contracts (+21.5%) and contracts for nonbuilding projects such as roadwork (+59.9%) offset a decline in contracts for nonresidential building (-20.6%). In the U.S., year-to-date contracts were 8.3 percent above the pace set from January to March of last year.



The number of dwelling units authorized by building permits fell 6.0 percent from January to February. Year-to-date planned construction is down 9.3 percent compared with the same period a year ago due to declines in building permits for both single-family homes and multi-family units.

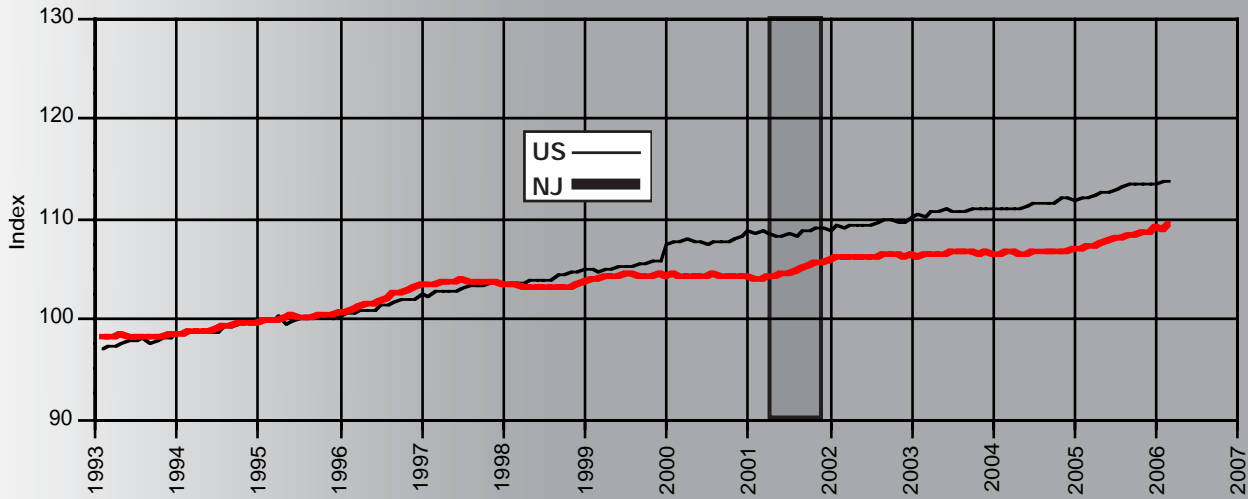
Consumer confidence in the Middle Atlantic region improved over the month reaching its highest level in nearly four years. The consumer confidence index rose from February to March by 13.9 percent, as consumers' assessment of current economic conditions was more favorable (+11.0%) and expectations for the next six months were also more optimistic (+16.3%). Compared with a year ago, the overall index was up by 13.2 percent.



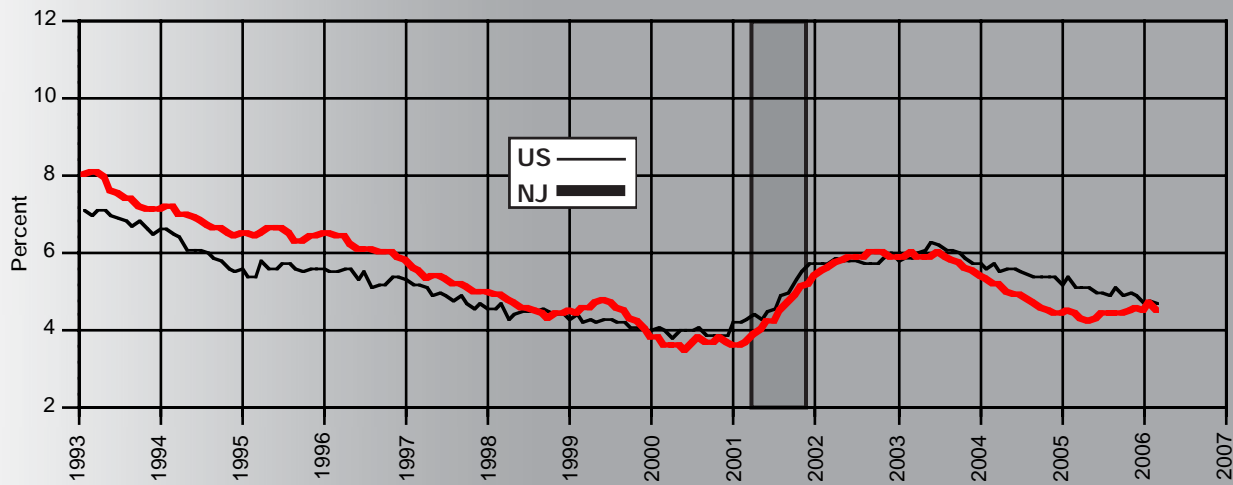
Consumer prices in the Northern New Jersey and New York metropolitan area rose by 0.8 percent on an unadjusted basis from February to March, compared with a national increase of 0.6 percent. Compared with March 2005, the Consumer Price Index for Northern New Jersey and New York was up 2.7 percent, while the national index was 3.4 percent higher than a year ago.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

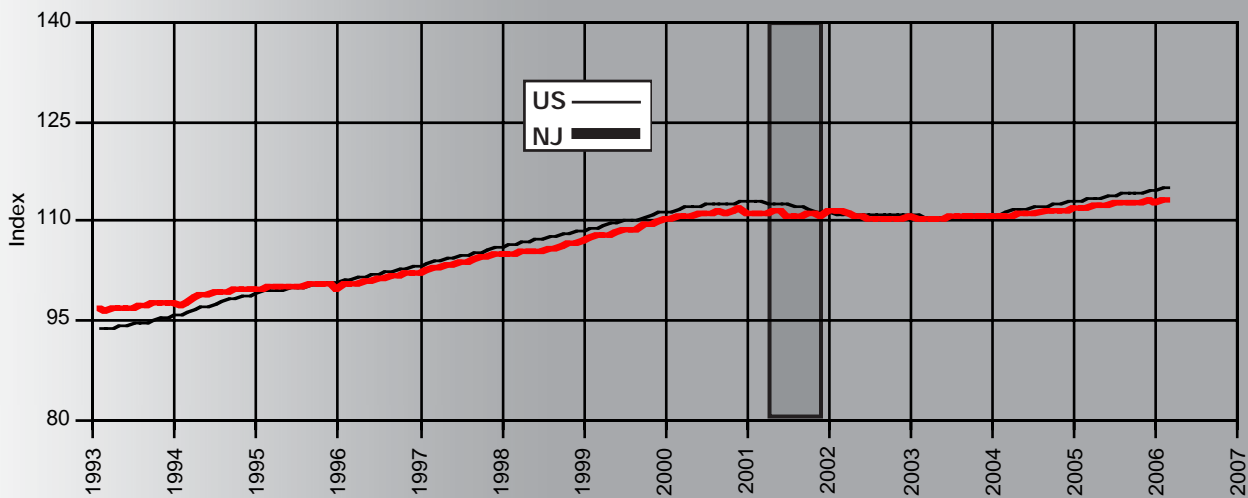
## Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



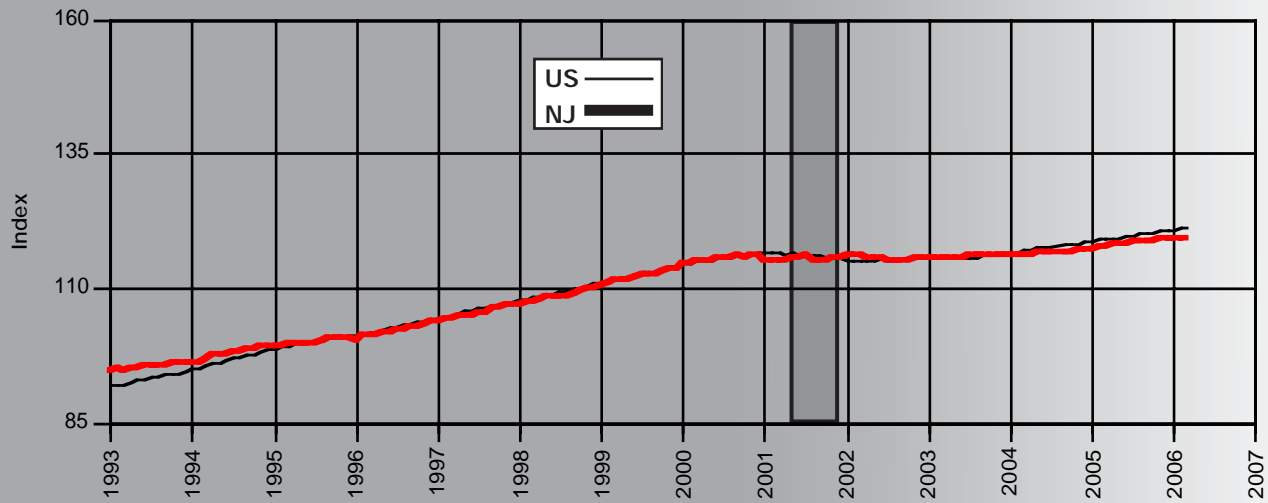
## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



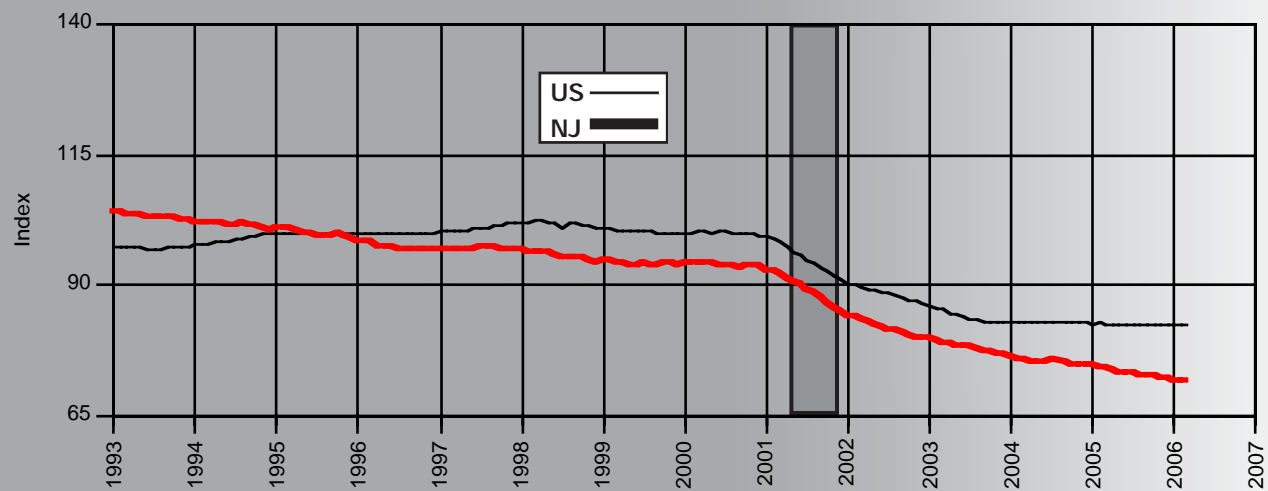
See notes on page 14.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

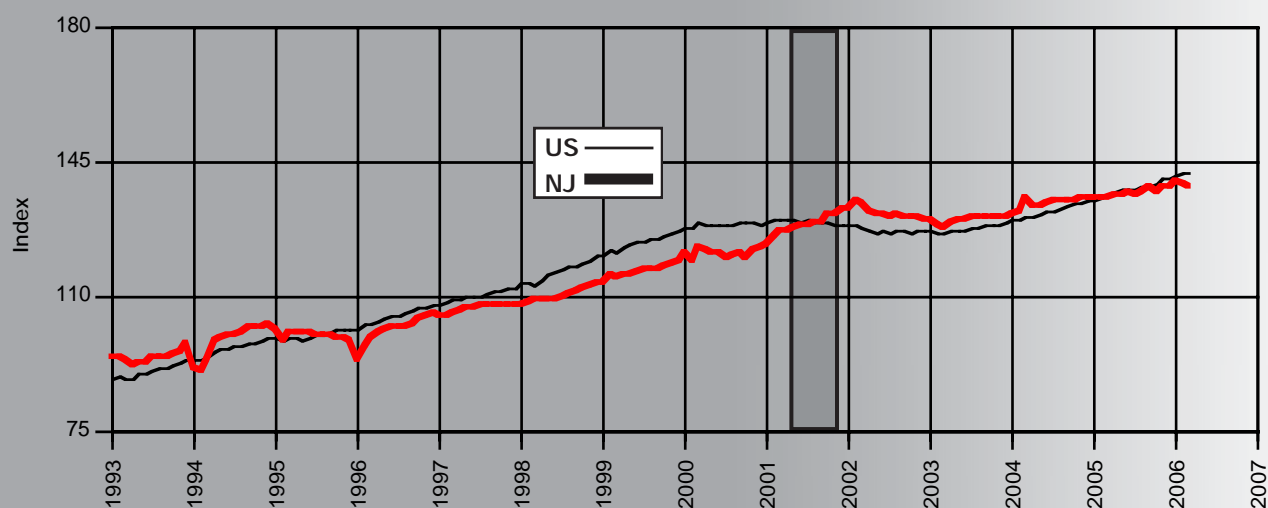
## Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



## Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



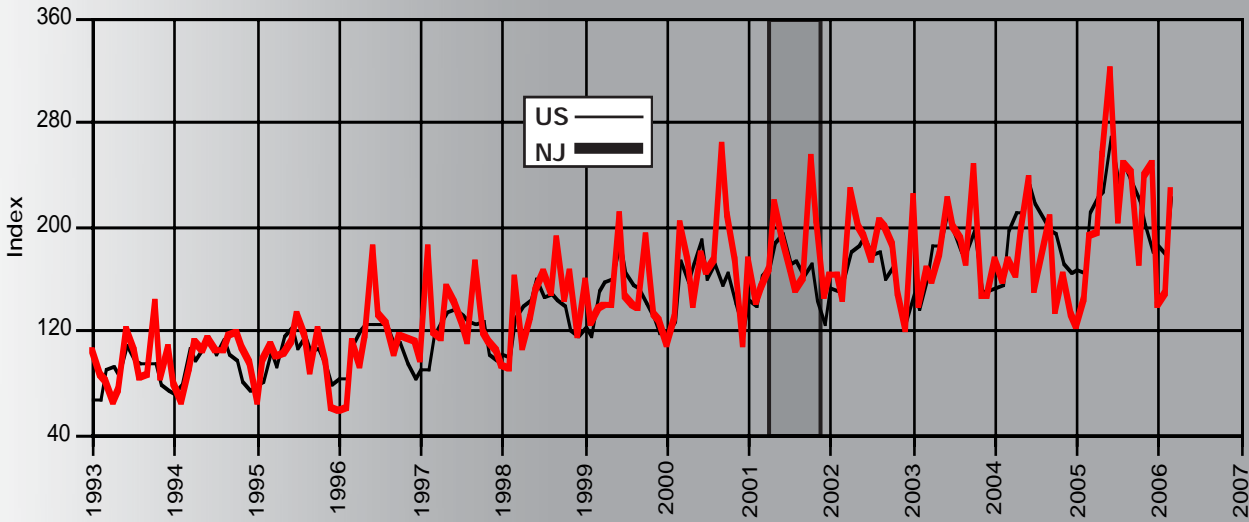
## Construction Employment (1995=100)



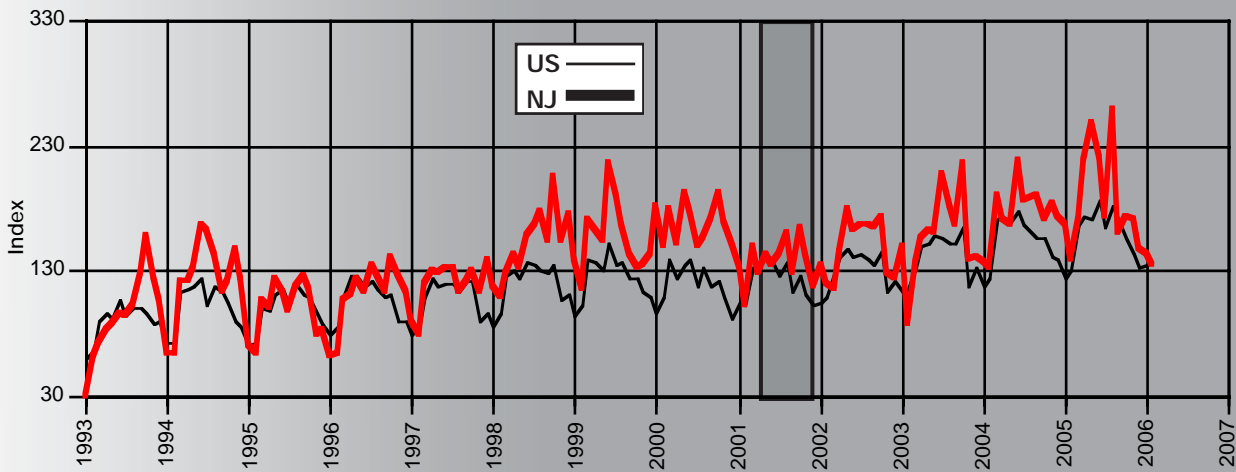
See notes on page 14.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

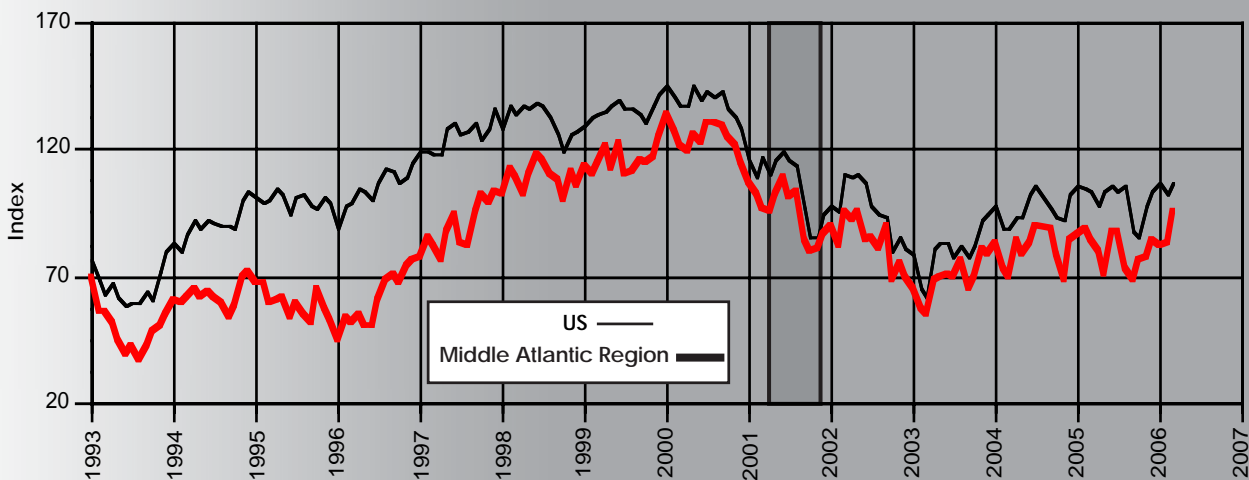
**Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.**



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



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

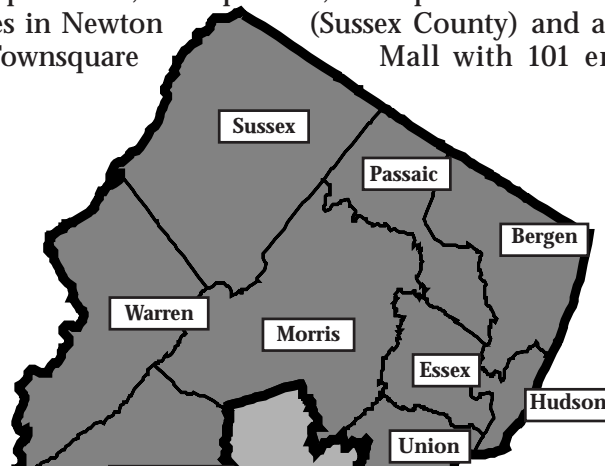


Notes: Unemployment rates are not indexed. Use of an index facilitates comparisons. All indexed data have a 1995 base except for the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), which has a 1985 base. All data are seasonally adjusted, except the Middle Atlantic Region CCI, Total Construction Contracts awarded and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

## Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

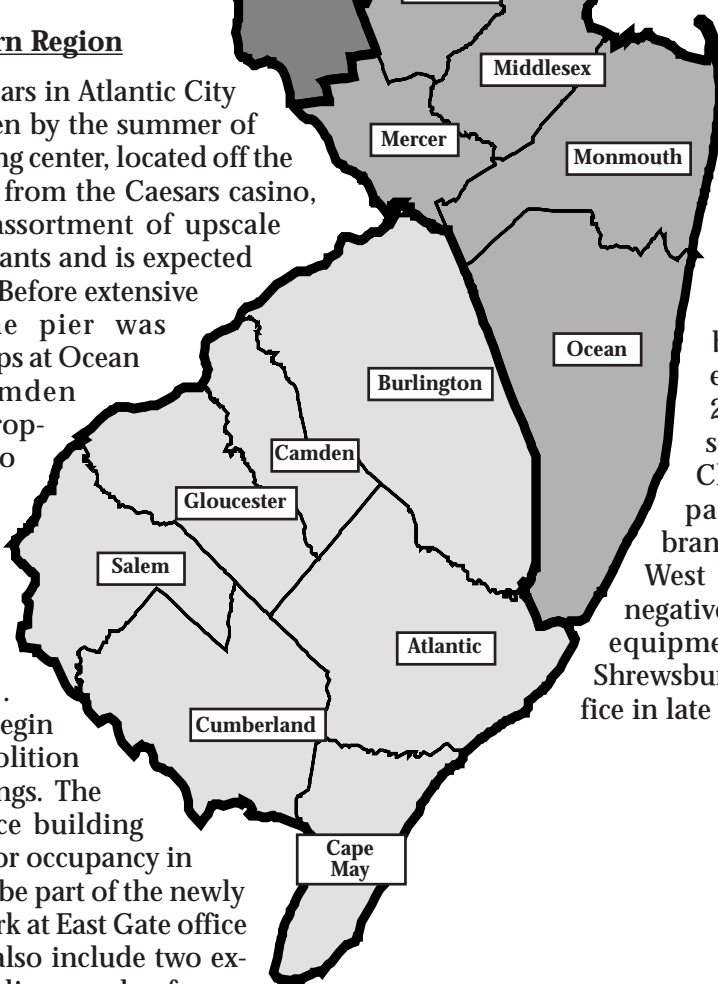
### Northern Region

The Hudson-Bergen Light Rail project continued its \$1.2-billion expansion with the opening of the Bergenline (Union City) and Tonnelle Avenue (North Bergen) stations in March. The new stations are expected to boost daily ridership from 24,000 trips to 34,000 trips. Also in March, an Applebee's Grill & Bar opened with 90 employees in Newton (Sussex County) and a Dick's Sporting Goods Mall with 101 employees in Rockaway Township (Morris County).



### Southern Region

The Pier at Caesars in Atlantic City is expected to open by the summer of 2006. The shopping center, located off the Boardwalk across from the Caesars casino, will include an assortment of upscale shops and restaurants and is expected to employ 2,400. Before extensive renovations, the pier was known as the Shops at Ocean One. In Camden County, Liberty Property Trust plans to construct a four-story speculative office building in Mt. Laurel on the former site of NFL Films headquarters. Work is slated to begin in June with demolition of the old buildings. The new Class A office building should be ready for occupancy in early 2007. It will be part of the newly created Liberty Park at East Gate office park, which will also include two existing office buildings and a former bank that will be renovated into offices.



### Central Region

Novo Nordisk, a pharmaceutical and healthcare company, opened the first U.S. haemostatis research facility in New Brunswick (Middlesex County). The 30,000-sq.ft. facility, dedicated to developing therapies for life-threatening bleeding disorders, began operations in April and employs 21 full-time scientists and researchers. In Mercer County, Chase Bank continues to expand its presence with new branches under construction in West Windsor and Ewing. On a negative note, telecommunications equipment maker Ciena closed its Shrewsbury (Monmouth County) office in late April, eliminating 114 jobs.

## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2005						2006						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	151.9	151.9	152.5	153.0	153.7	152.5	153.3	153.7	154.3	156.0	155.6	154.0	154.2
Total Private Sector	128.8	128.9	129.4	129.8	130.3	129.3	129.6	129.9	130.6	132.3	131.8	129.7	130.1
Government	23.1	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.1
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	655.5	658.3	659.2	659.5	657.3	656.5	655.1	655.7	656.4	656.5	655.8	657.1	657.0
Total Private Sector	576.1	578.7	579.3	579.2	576.9	576.3	575.3	576.1	576.3	576.4	575.7	577.0	577.0
Government	79.4	79.6	79.9	80.3	80.4	80.2	79.8	79.6	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.0
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	532.4	535.2	535.5	536.3	536.9	538.5	538.7	538.9	540.1	540.8	536.5	538.4	536.2
Total Private Sector	445.6	448.0	448.1	448.8	448.7	450.0	450.9	450.8	452.2	452.8	449.5	451.2	449.8
Government	86.8	87.2	87.4	87.5	88.2	88.5	87.8	88.1	87.9	88.0	87.0	87.2	86.4
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	1008.9	1016.4	1016.4	1020.1	1020.8	1022.3	1022.9	1025.0	1026.3	1028.2	1024.4	1025.5	1026.1
Total Private Sector	861.1	868.3	868.2	871.8	870.9	871.9	872.0	874.3	875.4	877.0	876.2	876.7	877.0
Government	147.8	148.1	148.2	148.3	149.9	150.4	150.9	150.7	150.9	151.2	148.2	148.8	149.1
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	245.7	246.2	246.4	246.8	243.6	243.4	243.5	244.2	244.4	244.7	247.5	247.7	247.7
Total Private Sector	205.1	205.6	205.7	205.9	203.9	203.6	203.7	204.5	204.6	204.8	206.2	206.7	206.5
Government	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.9	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.9	41.3	41.0	41.2
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	1019.3	1023.5	1023.6	1025.0	1038.7	1034.0	1024.5	1024.3	1023.9	1023.2	1022.3	1020.9	1020.7
Total Private Sector	860.7	864.0	863.9	864.8	863.4	862.0	861.0	860.7	860.2	859.6	857.8	857.1	856.5
Government	158.6	159.5	159.7	160.2	175.3	172.0	163.5	163.6	163.7	163.6	164.5	163.8	164.2
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.2	45.4	45.7	45.9	46.2	46.1	46.4	44.3	44.2	44.6
Total Private Sector	34.6	34.8	34.5	35.1	35.6	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.7	36.1	34.6	34.6	34.9
Government	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.7
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	24.3	24.3	24.1	25.0	25.2	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.5
Total Private Sector	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.2	20.4	20.6	19.4	19.0	18.8	18.6
Government	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	234.6	234.7	235.1	235.9	236.6	237.4	237.6	238.1	238.9	239.5	238.7	238.5	239.3
Total Private Sector	168.9	168.4	168.9	169.5	170.1	170.5	170.6	170.9	171.4	171.8	170.3	169.9	170.5
Government	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.5	66.9	67.0	67.2	67.5	67.7	68.4	68.6	68.8
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	63.2	63.8	63.3	64.0	64.0	64.3	63.8	64.3	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.0
Total Private Sector	48.1	48.6	48.0	48.6	48.9	49.3	48.8	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.4	48.9
Government	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1

## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2005								2006				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Labor Force	136.2	136.7	137.3	137.8	137.7	138.4	138.4	138.6	138.8	138.9	139.1	139.6	141.2
Employment	129.0	129.9	130.5	130.9	130.6	131.3	131.1	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.6	131.7	133.6
Unemployment Volume	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
Labor Force	701.3	702.0	704.4	704.8	706.8	707.3	709.8	710.4	711.0	712.2	709.6	708.5	713.8
Employment	671.5	672.4	674.9	675.8	677.2	677.5	679.5	681.1	679.6	680.3	678.1	675.9	682.8
Unemployment Volume	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.0	29.5	29.8	30.2	29.2	31.5	31.8	31.5	32.6	31.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
Labor Force	647.5	649.1	651.0	651.6	655.2	657.8	658.8	657.8	659.0	660.5	659.2	659.5	661.9
Employment	619.9	622.1	624.0	624.8	627.5	629.9	630.2	630.1	628.7	630.0	630.0	629.4	633.4
Unemployment Volume	27.6	26.9	27.0	26.8	27.7	27.9	28.6	27.7	30.3	30.4	29.2	30.1	28.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,160.7	1,164.1	1,167.9	1,171.2	1,174.1	1,178.5	1,181.3	1,186.0	1,185.7	1,186.6	1,189.2	1,185.6	1,193.9
Employment	1,114.4	1,118.6	1,121.7	1,125.2	1,127.5	1,131.4	1,133.3	1,139.0	1,135.4	1,136.2	1,140.1	1,134.1	1,145.2
Unemployment Volume	46.3	45.5	46.2	46.1	46.6	47.0	48.0	47.0	50.3	50.5	49.1	51.5	48.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Labor Force	288.7	288.8	290.0	290.3	291.3	291.5	292.3	292.4	292.3	292.4	292.6	292.3	294.4
Employment	273.5	273.8	274.8	274.9	275.3	275.4	276.1	276.9	276.0	276.1	276.5	275.3	278.0
Unemployment Volume	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	17.0	16.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.6
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,051.1	1,051.9	1,054.8	1,054.9	1,058.4	1,058.9	1,060.4	1,060.6	1,060.9	1,061.4	1,065.4	1,062.8	1,066.7
Employment	1,004.0	1,006.0	1,008.7	1,009.4	1,012.0	1,012.4	1,013.2	1,014.8	1,011.9	1,011.9	1,015.4	1,011.2	1,017.5
Unemployment Volume	47.0	45.9	46.1	45.5	46.4	46.5	47.2	45.8	49.0	49.5	50.0	51.6	49.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Labor Force	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.7	59.1	59.7	58.9	58.8
Employment	54.4	54.5	54.5	54.9	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.8	54.8	55.1	55.8	55.1	55.0
Unemployment Volume	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Labor Force	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.1	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.0
Employment	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.9	30.3	30.2	30.4
Unemployment Volume	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Labor Force	192.8	192.7	193.6	194.1	195.3	196.2	196.4	196.9	197.2	197.4	198.0	197.4	198.8
Employment	185.6	185.6	186.4	187.0	188.1	188.8	188.8	189.4	189.1	189.3	190.0	189.2	190.9
Unemployment Volume	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Labor Force	70.4	70.3	70.4	70.6	70.8	71.9	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.6	72.0	71.9	71.8
Employment	66.0	66.3	66.3	66.5	66.5	67.2	67.1	67.3	67.1	66.7	67.2	66.9	66.8
Unemployment Volume	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Statistical Section  
and  
Notes

NEW JERSEY  
INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

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

### 2. Resident Employment (000)

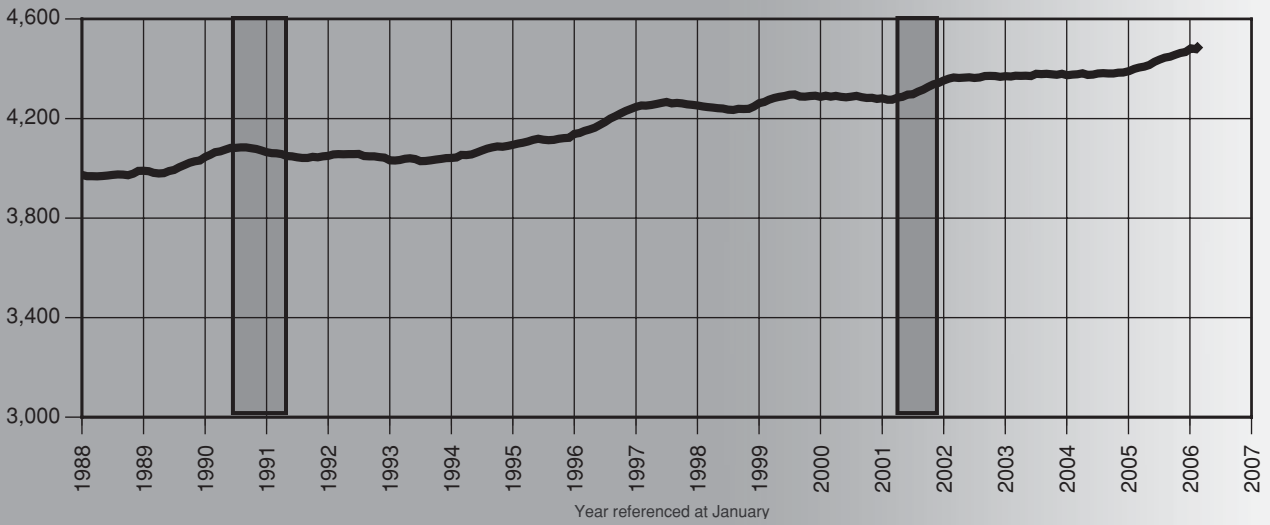
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,077.7	4,112.9	4,096.9	4,137.6	4,142.3	4,198.8	4,226.0	4,280.0
Feb	4,093.5	4,109.6	4,112.9	4,142.9	4,158.2	4,203.7	4,224.5	4,270.4
Mar	4,099.4	4,108.9	4,121.9	4,149.8	4,180.5	4,210.4	4,266.7	4,293.7
Apr	4,115.4	4,111.5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

### 3. Unemployment (000)

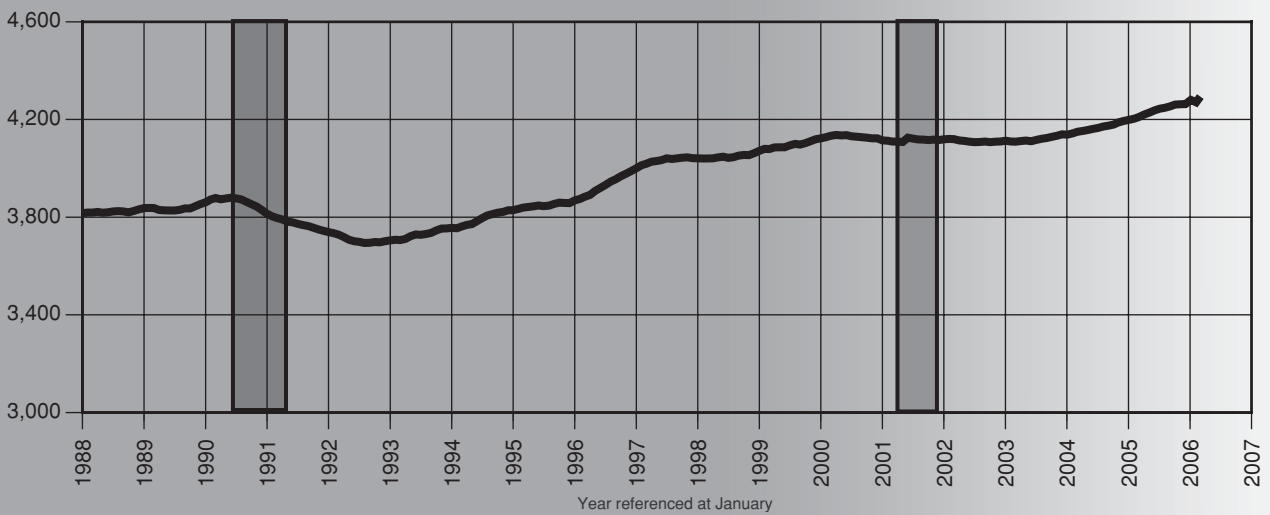
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	281.6	257.1	259.9	236.3	207.9	191.7	224.4	201.8
Feb	277.4	259.2	248.2	233.4	218.6	195.8	229.7	208.7
Mar	269.2	263.2	245.5	228.3	205.2	194.1	215.4	203.0
Apr	250.1	259.7	217.9	229.1	178.5	188.2		
May	251.2	258.2	209.5	218.2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

# Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

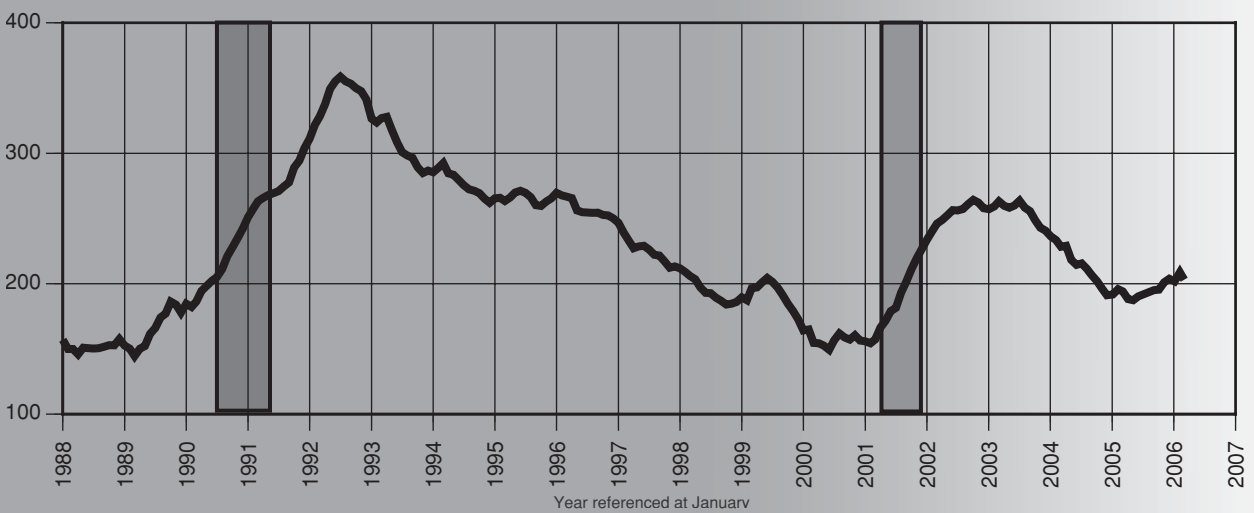
## 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



## 2. Resident Employment (000)



## 3. Unemployment (000)



## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

### 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

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

### 5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)

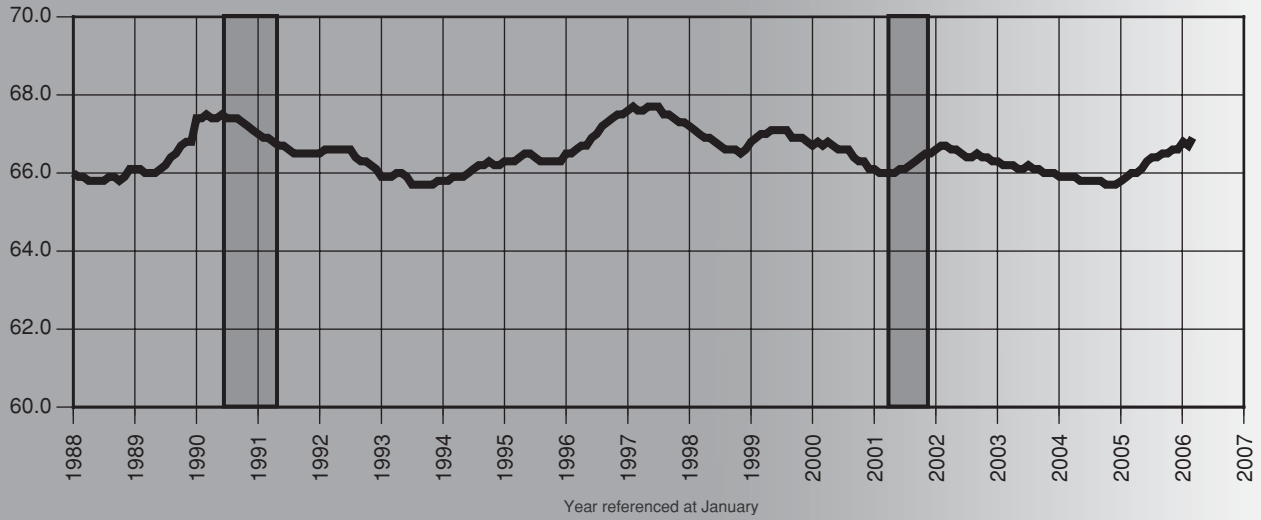
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61.8	62.4	61.7	62.3	62.1	62.9	62.9	63.7
Feb	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.4	62.3	63.0	62.9	63.6
Mar	62.1	62.2	62.0	62.5	62.6	63.1	63.5	63.9
Apr	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.5	63.0	63.2		
May	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	63.3	63.3		
Jun	62.7	62.1	63.1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

### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)

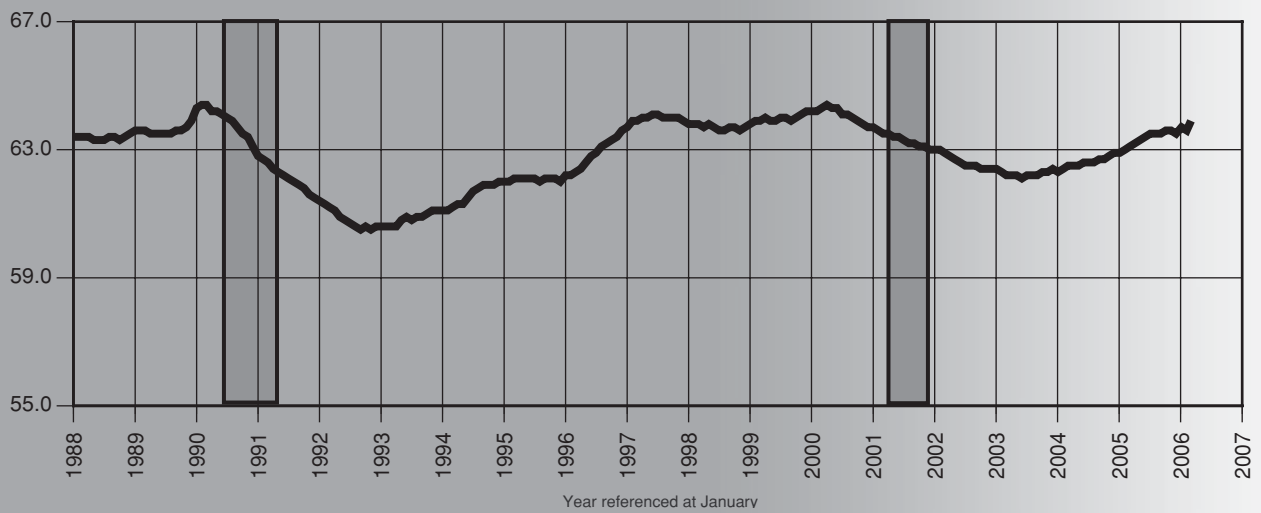
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.5
Feb	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.7
Mar	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.5
Apr	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.3		
May	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.2		
Jun	6.2	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.3		
Jul	6.4	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.4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

## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

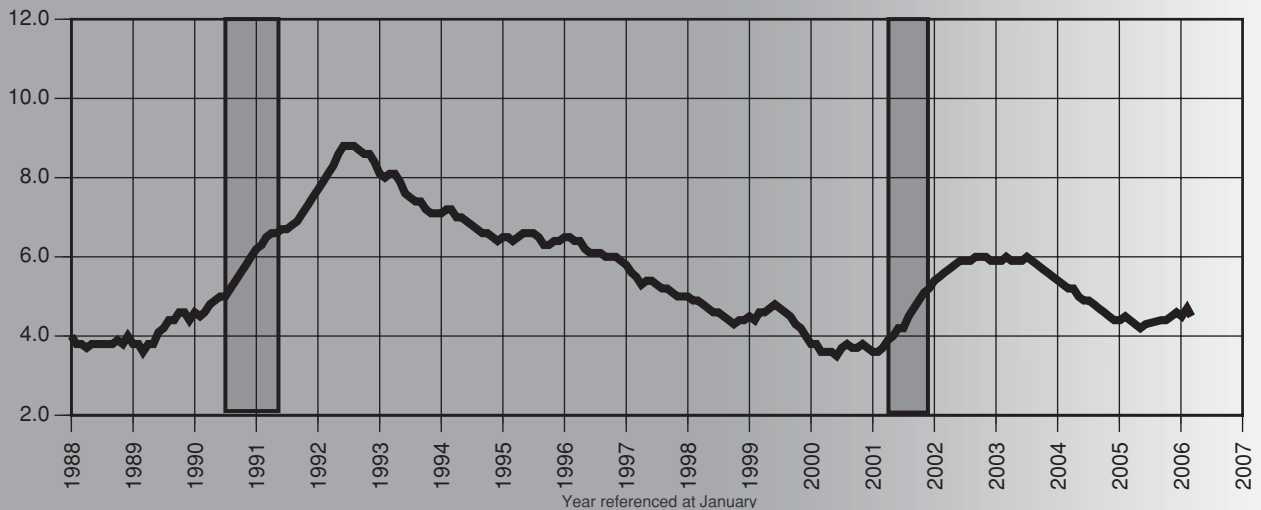
### 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



### 5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)



### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)



## Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,908.0	3,981.3	3,905.8	3,980.3	3,946.0	4,022.1	3,997.3	4,062.0
Feb	3,898.5	3,969.5	3,907.6	3,980.9	3,951.3	4,026.5	3,999.3 R	4,065.4 R
Mar	3,922.2	3,965.9	3,944.2	3,991.1	3,975.3	4,024.1	4,027.9	4,069.1
Apr	3,956.5	3,968.5	3,969.9	3,982.9	4,024.8	4,038.3		
May	3,993.1	3,974.5	4,014.9	3,996.7	4,057.4	4,039.6		
Jun	4,032.1	3,969.5	4,063.0	3,999.4	4,111.9	4,047.5		
Jul	4,003.2	3,985.3	4,023.0	4,004.4	4,070.8	4,051.1		
Aug	3,986.4	3,985.1	4,005.1	4,003.5	4,053.5	4,051.3		
Sep	3,991.5	3,984.4	4,014.9	4,006.9	4,056.7	4,059.4		
Oct	4,006.7	3,987.9	4,026.9	4,006.3	4,076.3	4,056.7		
Nov	4,019.9	3,985.7	4,050.2	4,014.5	4,092.7	4,061.7		
Dec	4,027.9	3,983.6	4,064.0	4,018.5	4,101.5	4,064.5		

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

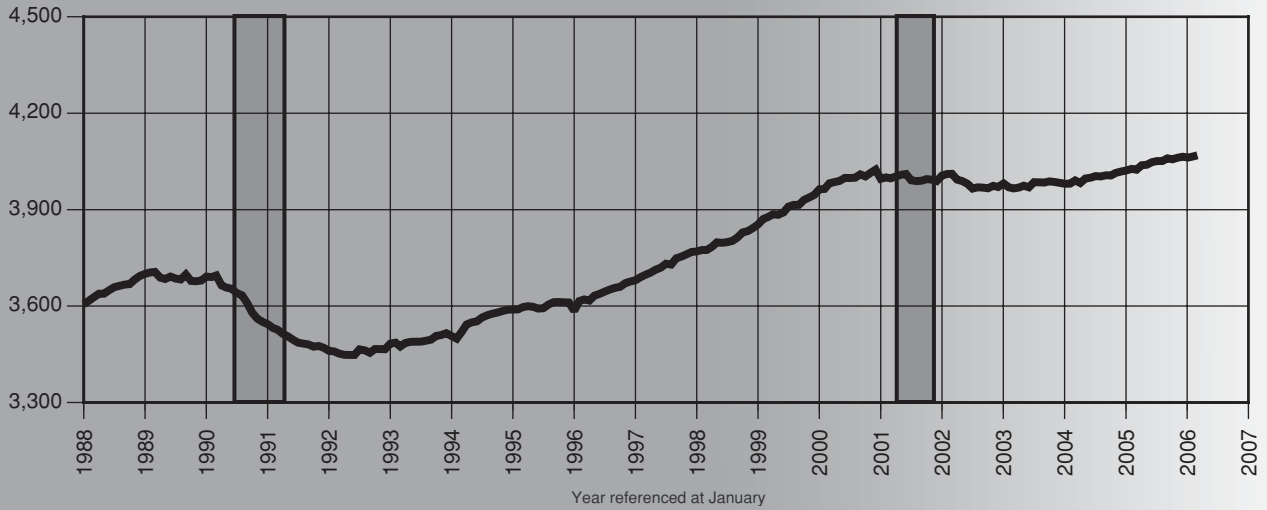
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,291.6	3,363.4	3,281.0	3,353.7	3,309.8	3383.7	3,352.8	3,417.1
Feb	3,271.1	3,350.8	3,271.3	3,353.5	3,302.7	3387.0	3,373.7 R	3,418.6 R
Mar	3,291.4	3,346.6	3,303.1	3,361.3	3,325.3	3385.0	3,370.5	3,421.9
Apr	3,325.1	3,347.6	3,329.6	3,353.2	3,372.9	3397.4		
May	3,362.4	3,351.7	3,375.4	3,365.0	3,409.1	3398.8		
Jun	3,402.2	3,347.2	3,422.0	3,366.4	3,461.4	3405.2		
Jul	3,403.9	3,362.0	3,414.1	3,370.7	3,453.1	3408.5		
Aug	3,401.0	3,363.1	3,406.7	3,367.6	3,446.2	3407.8		
Sep	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,391.5	3,369.3	3,429.3	3414.6		
Oct	3,375.9	3,363.9	3,381.9	3,368.6	3,425.8	3413.9		
Nov	3,382.9	3,361.2	3,399.4	3,376.4	3,437.3	3419.3		
Dec	3,391.8	3,359.0	3,412.6	3,379.2	3,446.9	3422.1		

### 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

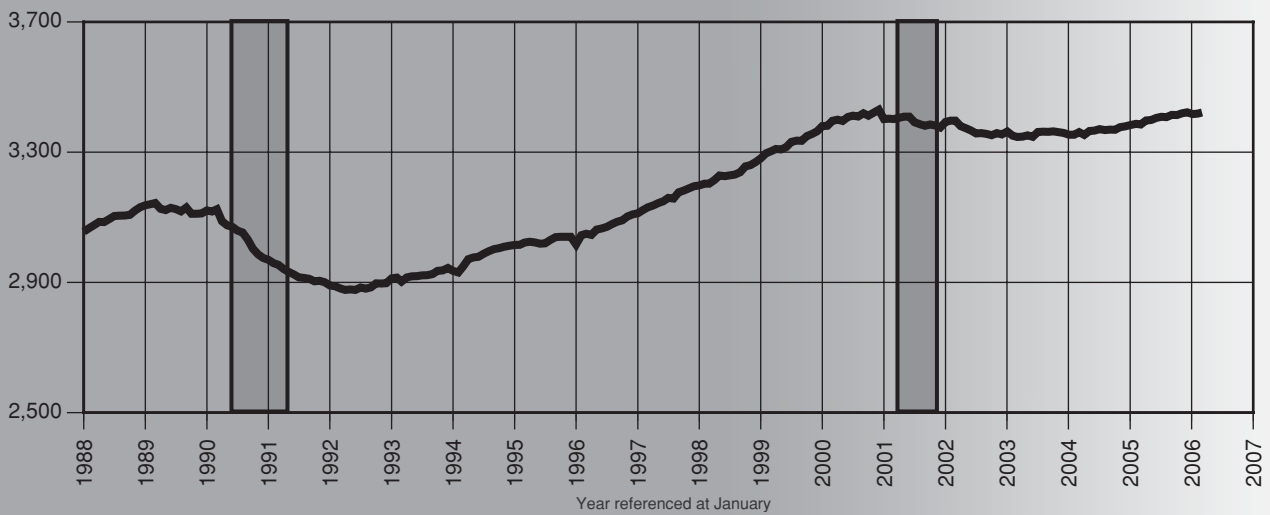
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	149.1	160.0	151.0	162.3	155.4	167.3	160.9	172.3
Feb	144.3	158.4	148.0	163.2	151.4	167.3	157.1 R	171.6 R
Mar	147.1	158.0	154.9	167.2	154.7	167.4	160.5	171.1
Apr	157.1	159.3	162.4	164.7	165.9	168.3		
May	162.9	160.4	167.8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

# Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

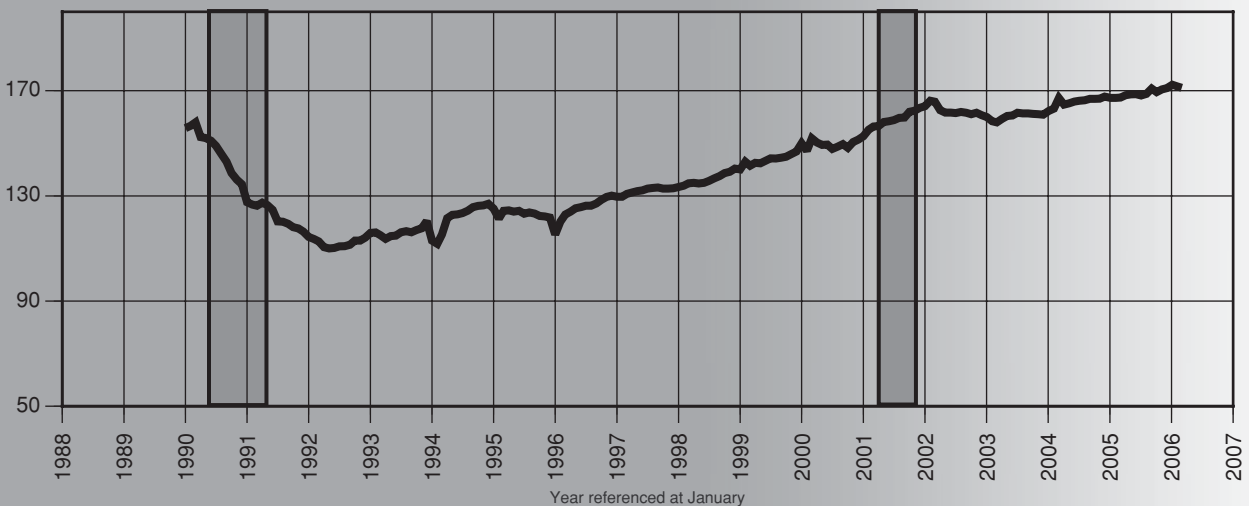
## 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



## 8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



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



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

## Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	353.2	357.8 R	338.1	342.3	330.8	334.8	319.4	322.0
Feb	352.6	355.7	338.0	340.9	331.2	334.0	319.1 R	321.4 R
Mar	352.4	353.7	338.9	340.0	332.2	333.2	319.8	321.3
Apr	352.4	353.2	337.6	338.6	329.2	330.3		
May	352.8	351.9	339.2	338.5	329.6	329.1		
Jun	354.0	350.6	341.4	338.3	331.1	328.2		
Jul	348.8	350.3	338.8	340.1	327.3	328.1		
Aug	349.6	348.8	338.5	337.6	327.7	327.2		
Sep	349.6	347.2	339.2	336.9	328.3	327.2		
Oct	346.9	346.3	336.5	335.9	327.4	326.0		
Nov	346.3	345.2	336.1	335.1	326.4	324.2		
Dec	346.3	344.4	336.2	334.3	324.9	323.2		

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

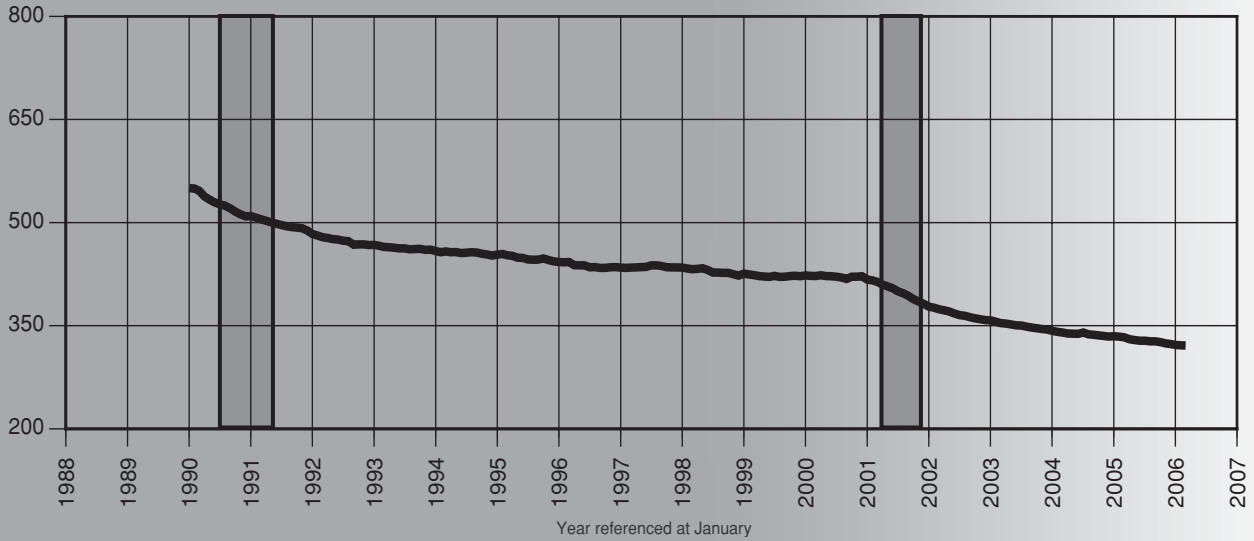
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	873.8	879.2	866.8	872.6	870.8	876.9	874.7	877.5
Feb	863.9	878.5	859.3	874.0	862.3	877.2	866.1 R	879.2 R
Mar	865.2	876.8	863.2	874.8	864.9	876.6	869.7	880.3
Apr	867.1	876.3	860.7	870.1	870.6	880.2		
May	873.7	876.8	872.4	875.2	878.6	881.2		
Jun	881.0	874.8	882.2	875.8	888.7	882.2		
Jul	871.0	875.6	871.0	875.5	882.4	885.0		
Aug	869.0	875.0	869.5	875.5	879.5	883.2		
Sep	873.5	875.9	872.0	874.3	881.9	886.0		
Oct	880.1	876.7	879.7	876.0	888.8	885.9		
Nov	891.5	874.7	893.2	876.3	899.6	885.5		
Dec	904.4	873.8	906.5	875.9	910.6	884.9		

### 12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

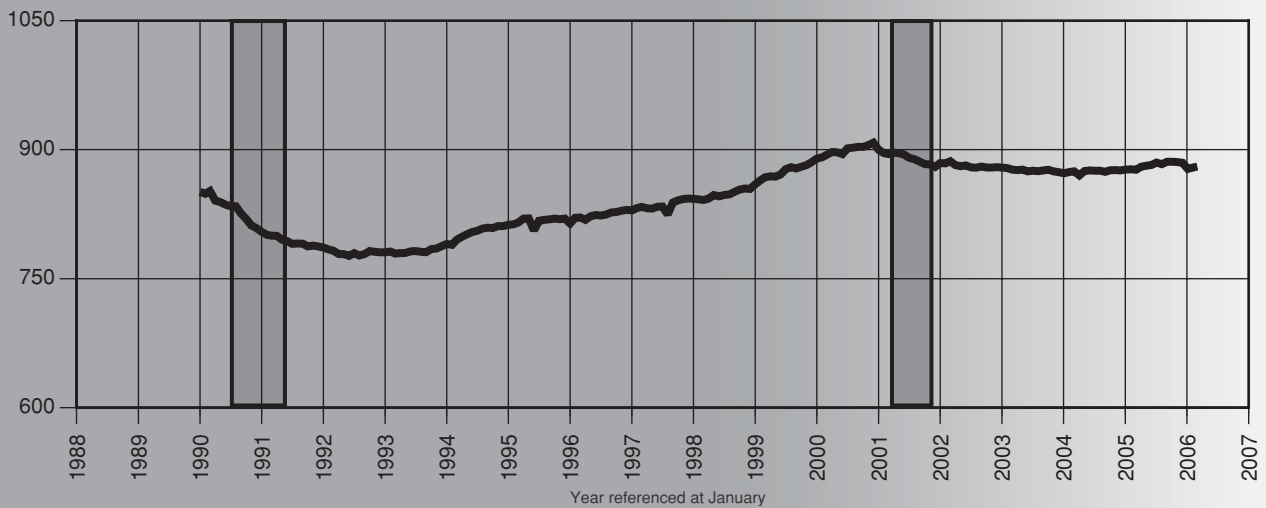
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	102.8	103.3	100.1	100.6	96.7	97.1	96.3	97.5
Feb	102.4	103.0	98.7	99.3	96.4	97.0	95.9 R	96.8 R
Mar	102.8	102.4	99.6	99.3	97.0	96.7	96.6	96.9
Apr	102.0	102.6	98.2	98.7	96.2	96.8		
May	102.1	102.2	98.0	98.2	96.5	96.7		
Jun	102.5	101.9	97.9	97.3	97.7	97.2		
Jul	102.3	102.3	97.3	97.3	97.8	97.5		
Aug	102.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	97.6	97.3		
Sep	101.0	101.2	96.2	96.5	97.0	96.9		
Oct	101.1	101.5	96.9	97.2	97.1	97.1		
Nov	101.4	101.1	97.5	97.1	97.8	97.2		
Dec	101.2	100.3	97.9	97.1	97.4	97.1		

# Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

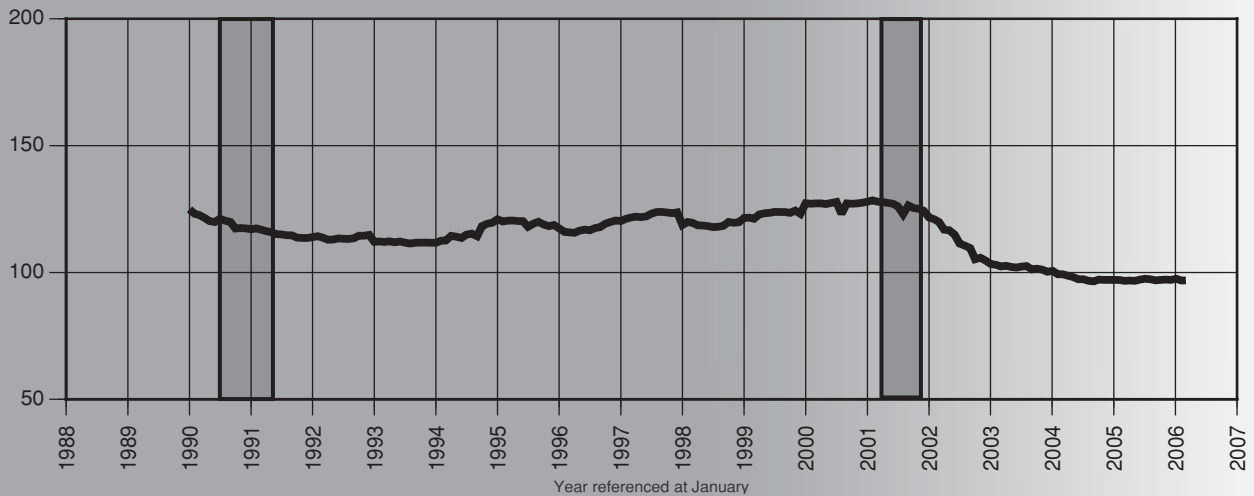
## 10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)\*



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



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



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

## Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	274.5	276.9	273.1	275.5	275.8	278.2	282.2	284.2
Feb	273.8	276.8	272.7	275.8	275.1	278.2	281.3	283.0
Mar	274.3	276.9	273.6	276.2	275.9	278.5	281.2	282.9
Apr	274.0	275.4	275.6	277.0	277.2	278.6		
May	275.0	275.3	276.9	277.3	278.4	278.8		
Jun	278.2	275.8	279.5	277.0	281.7	279.2		
Jul	279.5	275.7	280.9	277.2	284.1	281.3		
Aug	279.6	276.3	280.4	277.1	284.3	281.8		
Sep	276.9	276.3	277.0	276.5	281.8	282.0		
Oct	276.3	276.6	277.2	277.4	281.8	282.2		
Nov	276.1	276.4	277.7	277.8	282.5	282.7		
Dec	275.8	275.6	278.1	277.9	283.8	283.3		

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

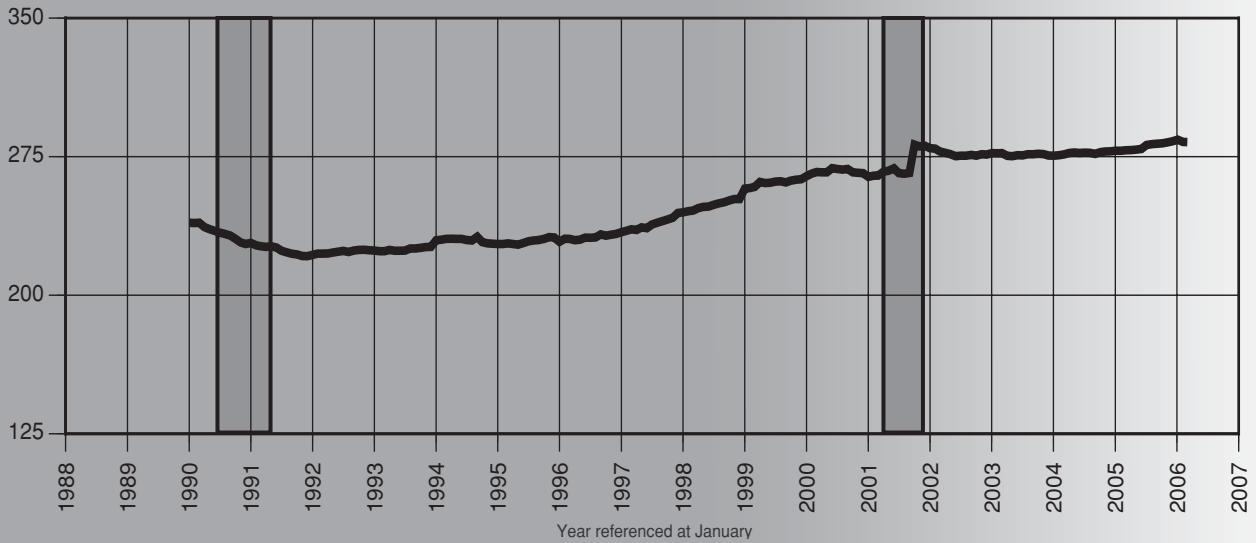
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	562.2	579.0	564.0	581.2	570.0	587.6	578.8	595.4
Feb	559.0	575.4	562.7	579.9	571.5	589.5	580.8 R	595.9 R
Mar	565.2	573.6	572.1	581.5	577.0	587.2	588.9	594.8
Apr	572.0	572.7	582.0	582.8	593.2	594.0		
May	575.1	574.2	585.3	584.6	594.5	594.0		
Jun	581.0	572.9	592.1	584.0	604.8	596.6		
Jul	585.4	578.6	592.1	585.0	602.3	595.5		
Aug	589.1	580.2	593.0	583.9	603.6	595.0		
Sep	587.6	581.6	591.5	585.3	601.9	595.8		
Oct	586.8	582.3	592.3	587.3	598.7	595.9		
Nov	586.8	582.1	593.9	588.4	600.2	598.0		
Dec	587.6	583.6	592.8	588.4	597.9	596.8		

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

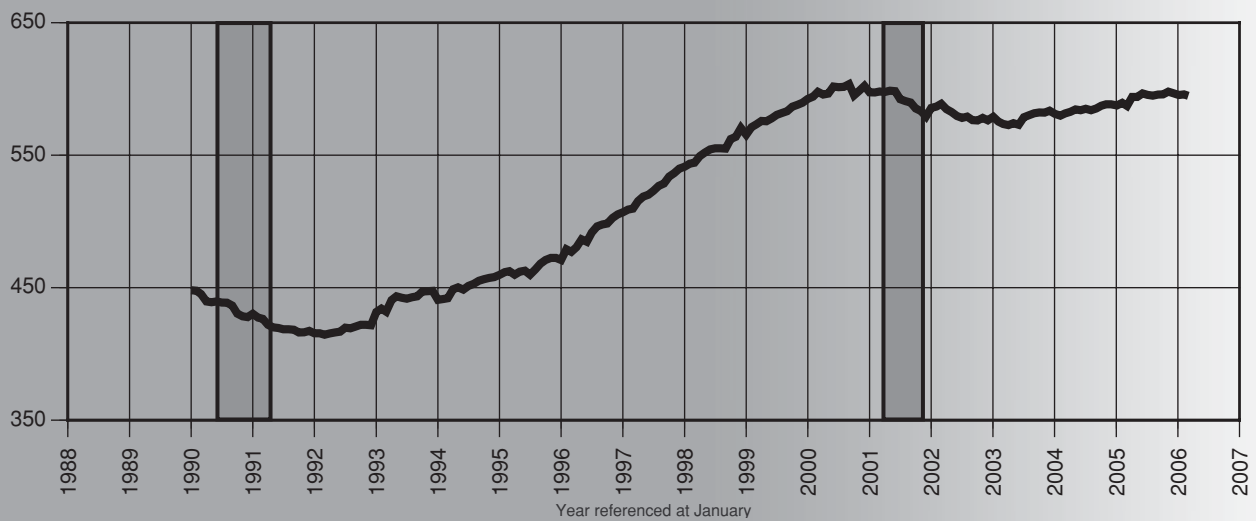
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	532.3	536.0	537.4	541.1	549.3	553.0	564.5	566.9
Feb	532.5	533.6	539.9	541.1	552.9	554.2	567.1 R	567.4 R
Mar	536.2	535.6	543.6	543.0	555.3	554.7	570.8	569.1
Apr	537.3	535.9	544.5	543.3	556.7	555.7		
May	540.9	537.1	548.9	544.9	560.9	556.8		
Jun	540.2	537.2	549.6	546.5	560.5	557.3		
Jul	536.5	539.6	543.2	546.3	555.1	558.8		
Aug	531.8	538.8	540.1	547.2	552.3	559.6		
Sep	537.3	540.1	545.6	548.4	557.5	560.8		
Oct	541.6	540.4	552.5	551.2	562.7	560.8		
Nov	544.1	540.5	554.7	551.0	566.7	563.7		
Dec	544.8	540.7	556.4	552.3	569.3	565.9		

# Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

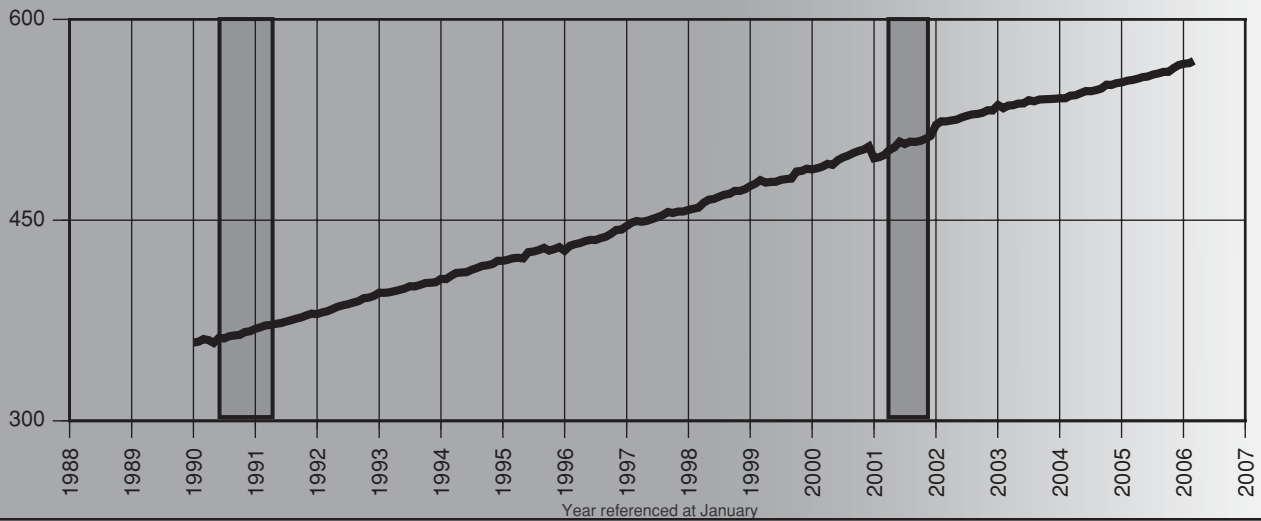
## 13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)\*



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



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



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

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

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

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	293.7	318.0	298.1	322.5	305.1	329.7	317.7	341.2
Feb	292.7	316.8	299.2	323.8	305.3	330.2	317.5 R	341.9 R
Mar	297.3	316.9	303.5	323.7	311.3	331.8	323.4	344.1
Apr	310.3	318.9	314.0	323.0	323.9	333.1		
May	325.8	320.3	330.3	325.1	338.2	333.2		
Jun	342.8	319.3	349.5	325.8	359.1	335.2		
Jul	354.8	324.3	358.5	327.5	365.4	334.4		
Aug	352.9	325.4	355.3	327.4	362.2	334.7		
Sep	334.9	323.2	340.5	328.6	345.1	335.1		
Oct	321.0	323.6	318.1	320.7	335.2	336.7		
Nov	316.2	324.7	319.3	327.7	329.9	337.7		
Dec	314.0	324.1	319.5	329.4	329.9	339.5		

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

(Seasonally unadjusted)

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

## 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

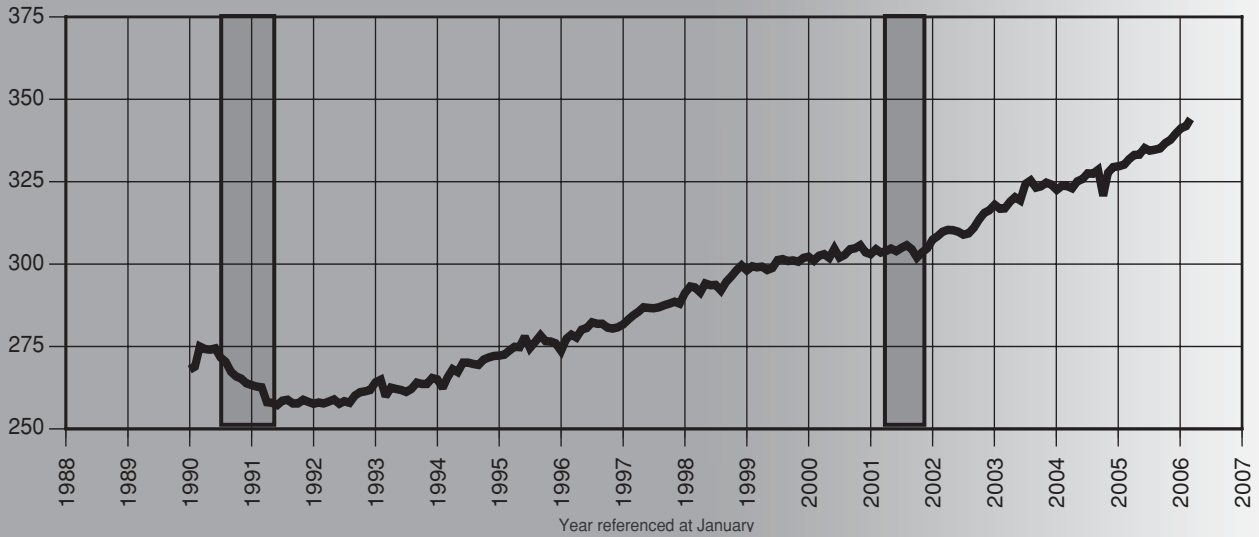
(Seasonally unadjusted)

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

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

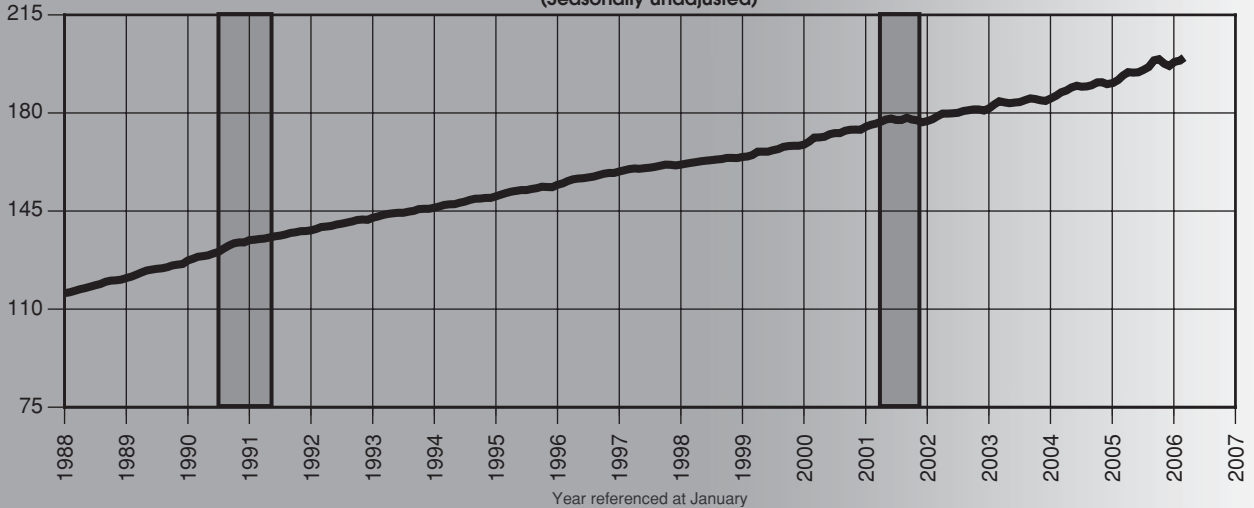
# Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

**16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)\***



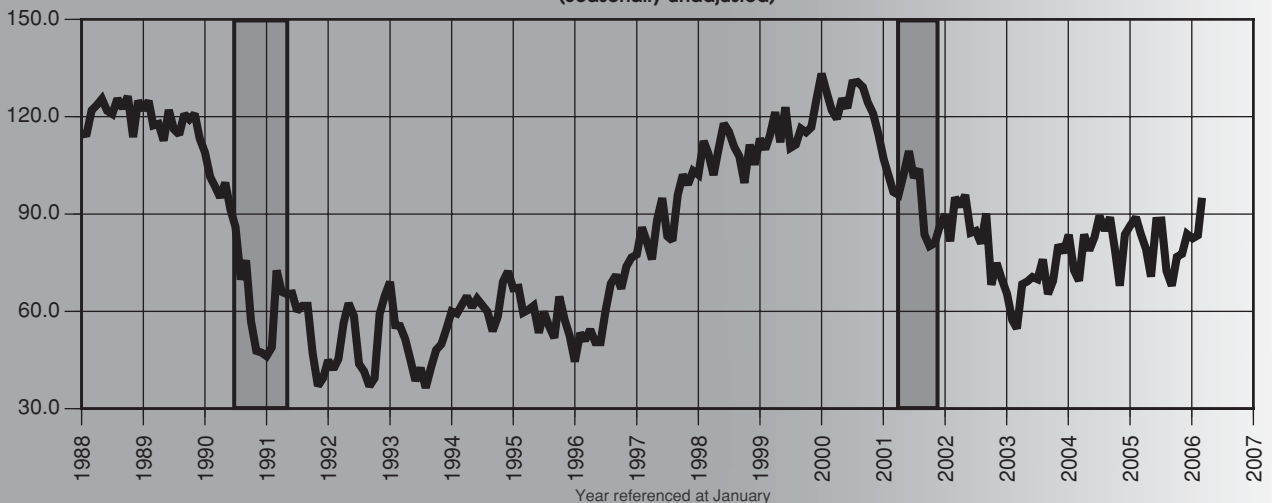
**17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)**

(Seasonally unadjusted)



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

(Seasonally unadjusted)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

### 22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	2,575	2,334	2,848	2,435 R
Feb	1,482	2,260	2,360	2,288
Mar	2,349	3,372	2,934	
Apr	2,671	2,924	3,725	
May	2,776	2,853	4,246	
Jun	2,745	3,737	3,785	
Jul	3,539	3,193	2,976	
Aug	3,111	2,994	4,426	
Sep	2,840	3,248	2,753	
Oct	3,711	2,937	2,963	
Nov	2,368	3,136	2,939	
Dec	2,414	2,957	2,526	

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

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,699	1,978	1,417	1,777	1,435	1,909	1,578 R	1,945 R
Feb	1,093	1,478	1,385	1,804	1,601	1,994	1,223	1,617
Mar	1,778	1,793	1,943	1,825	2,082	1,945		
Apr	1,642	1,681	1,929	1,909	1,913	1,981		
May	1,913	1,823	1,952	1,968	1,882	1,771		
Jun	2,043	1,814	2,385	2,096	1,894	1,619		
Jul	2,066	1,869	1,958	1,814	1,940	1,846		
Aug	2,078	1,931	2,006	1,782	2,121	1,867		
Sep	1,934	1,835	2,009	1,931	1,863	1,734		
Oct	2,279	1,917	1,857	1,643	1,905	1,760		
Nov	1,790	1,986	1,881	1,919	1,721	1,752		
Dec	1,530	1,741	1,718	1,897	1,535	1,795		

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

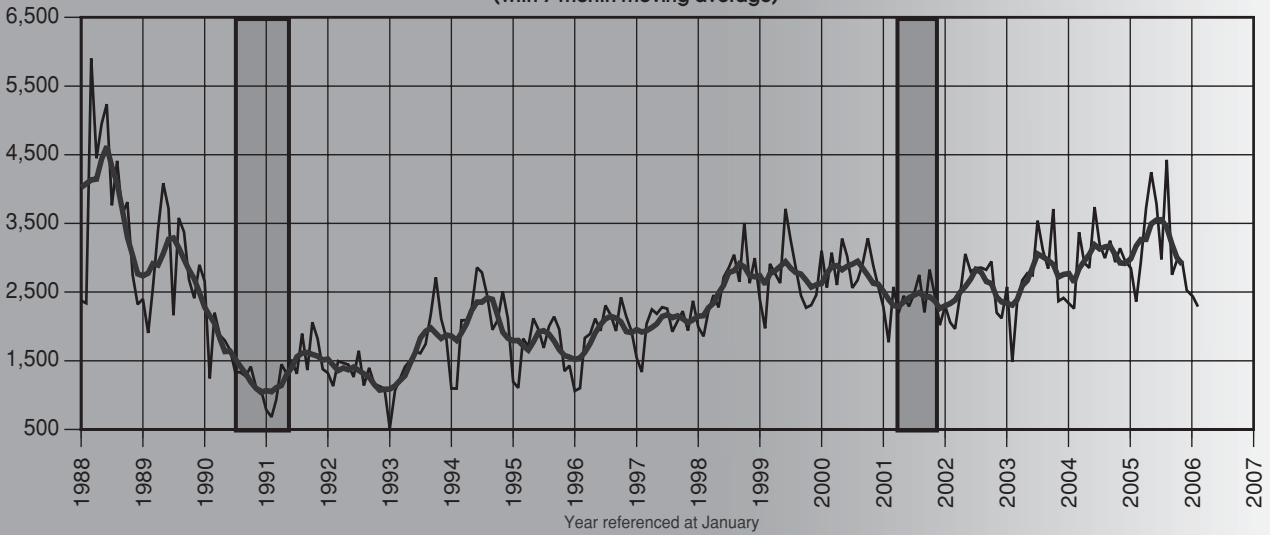
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	635	556	1,100	376 R
Feb	258	539	544	801
Mar	228	991	462	
Apr	735	650	1,351	
May	541	515	1,940	
Jun	446	945	1,362	
Jul	1,095	721	642	
Aug	638	675	1,928	
Sep	596	876	528	
Oct	951	656	610	
Nov	237	818	820	
Dec	594	789	675	

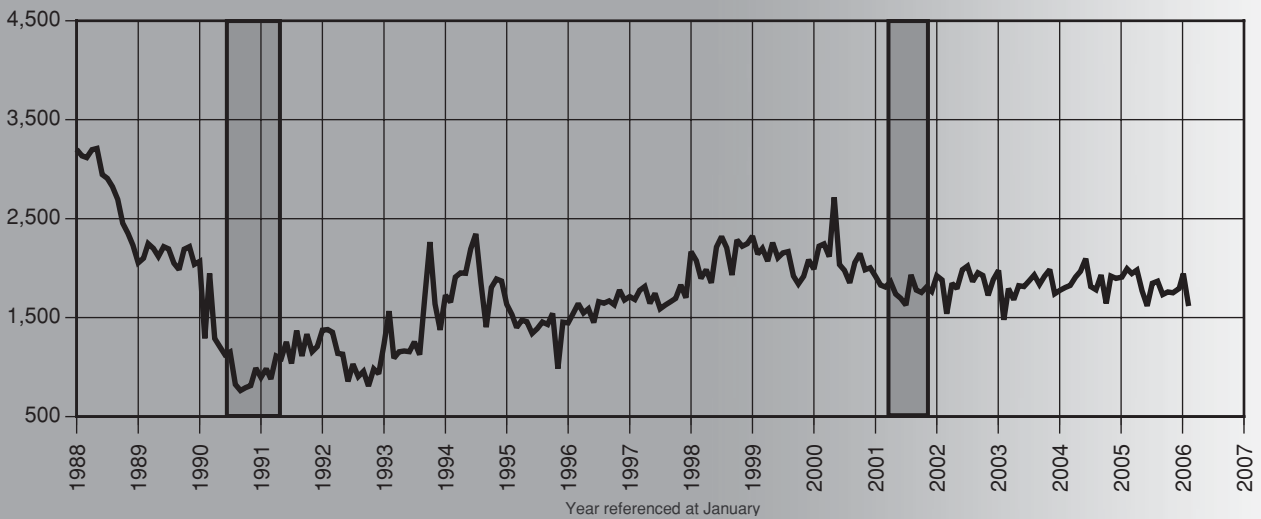
# Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

## 22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(With 7 month moving average)

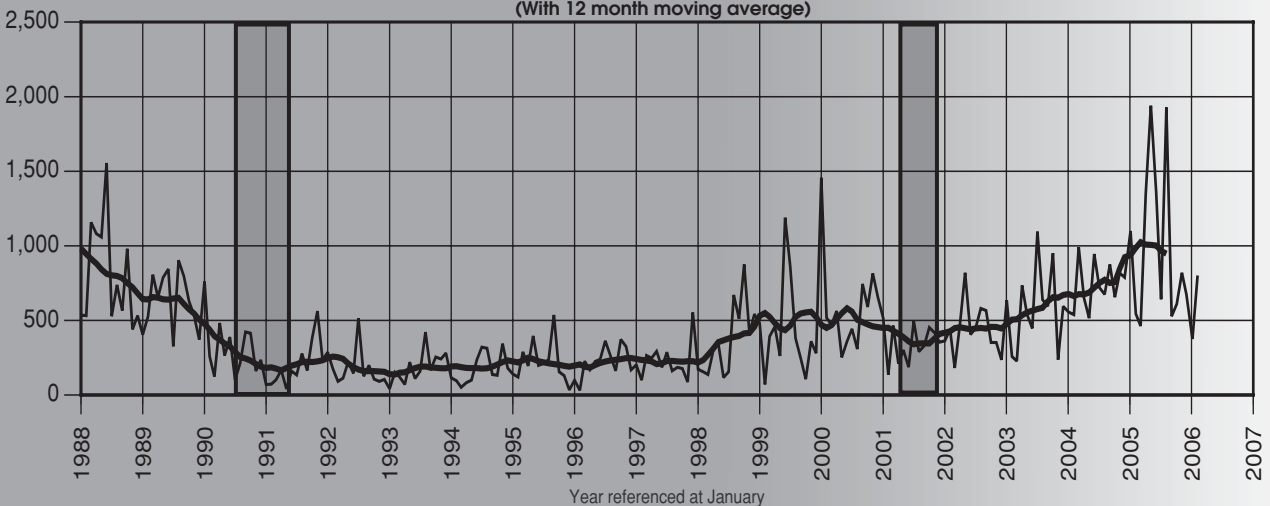


## 23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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

(With 12 month moving average)



## Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

### 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,127	45,062	39,878	43,897	43,251	48,581	41,521 R	45,808 R
Feb	43,678	47,697	49,678	53,272	44,396	47,988	45,324	49,190
Mar	57,492	55,108	60,620	56,742	48,839	45,870		
Apr	58,821	56,134	55,747	53,396	50,845	49,424		
May	63,006	58,739	61,382	58,032	55,181	51,191		
Jun	60,780	55,934	58,538	52,914	61,860	57,122		
Jul	57,778	55,356	57,134	53,364	62,914	61,609		
Aug	57,379	56,243	59,816	56,178	57,321	54,543		
Sep	56,426	56,241	50,988	55,953	45,910	46,143		
Oct	49,156	50,533	49,420	52,187	42,895	45,822		
Nov	49,232	54,076	48,808	51,811	45,348	48,218		
Dec	48,136	51,003	50,111	53,096	47,967	51,656		

### 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22,776	26,711	18,923	22,942	21,641	26,971	21,263 R	25,550 R
Feb	23,404	27,423	24,863	28,457	21,262	24,854	22,719	26,585
Mar	30,790	28,406	31,202	27,324	24,853	21,884		
Apr	32,413	29,726	28,866	26,515	26,370	24,949		
May	33,790	29,523	31,804	28,454	28,631	24,641		
Jun	33,276	28,430	31,303	26,098	30,363	25,625		
Jul	30,265	27,843	27,680	26,129	28,959	27,654		
Aug	30,353	29,217	28,779	26,724	29,472	26,694		
Sep	29,592	29,407	24,704	24,916	24,895	25,128		
Oct	24,816	26,193	23,843	26,610	22,925	25,852		
Nov	24,366	29,210	23,361	26,364	23,699	26,569		
Dec	21,950	24,817	24,239	27,224	23,902	27,591		

### 27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

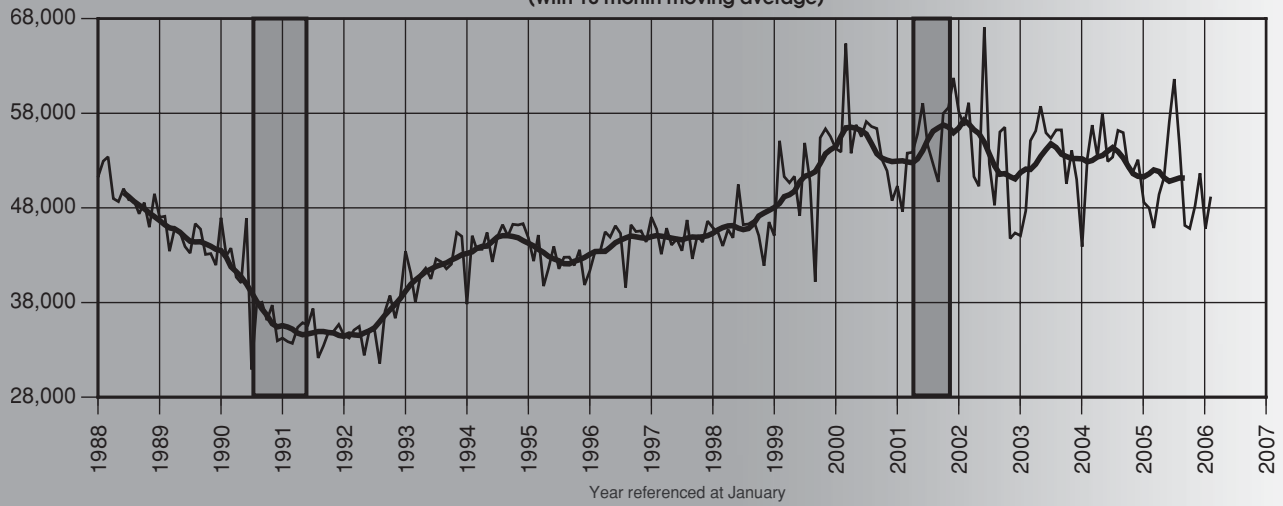
Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	18,351	20,955	21,610	20,258 R
Feb	20,274	24,815	23,134	22,605
Mar	26,702	29,418	23,986	
Apr	26,408	26,881	24,475	
May	29,216	29,578	26,550	
Jun	27,504	27,235	31,497	
Jul	27,513	29,454	33,955	
Aug	27,026	31,037	27,849	
Sep	26,834	26,284	21,015	
Oct	24,340	25,577	19,970	
Nov	24,866	25,447	21,649	
Dec	26,186	25,872	24,065	

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

# Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

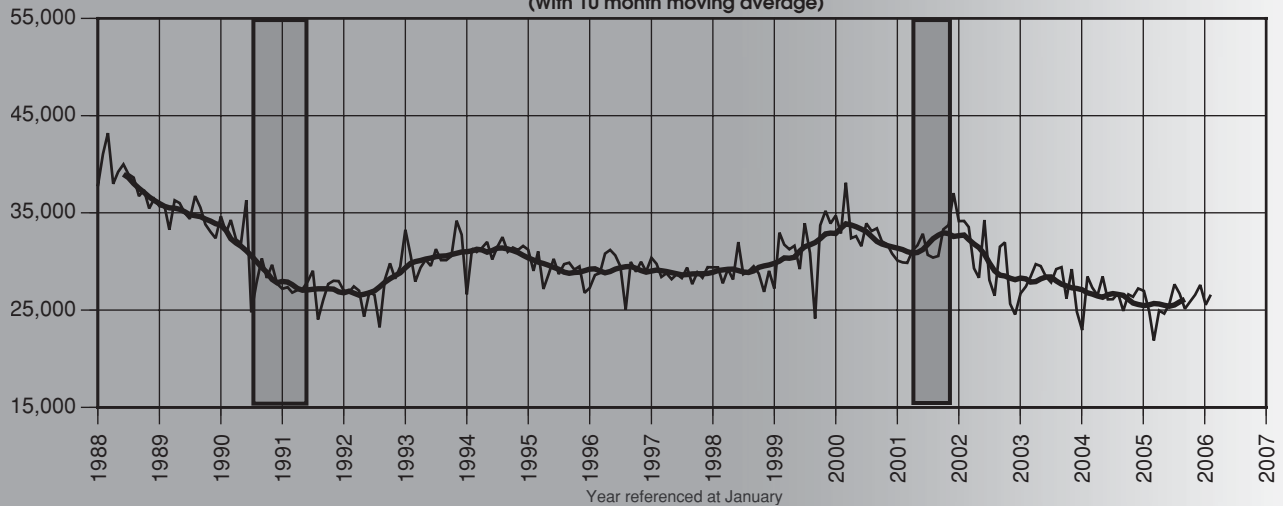
## 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

(With 10 month moving average)



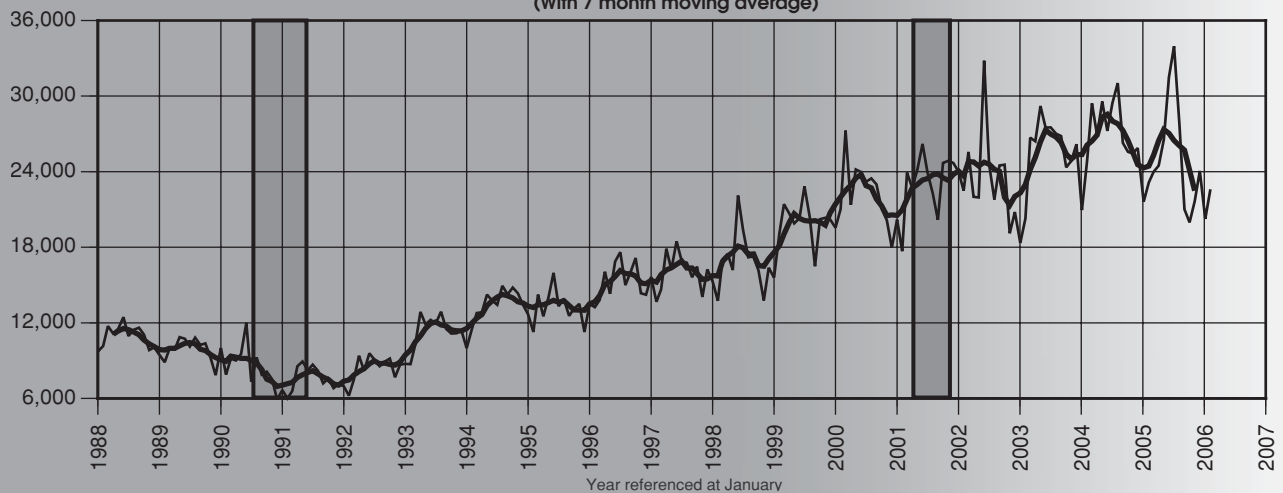
## 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(With 10 month moving average)



## 27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(With 7 month moving average)



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

## Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

### 28. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

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

### 29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

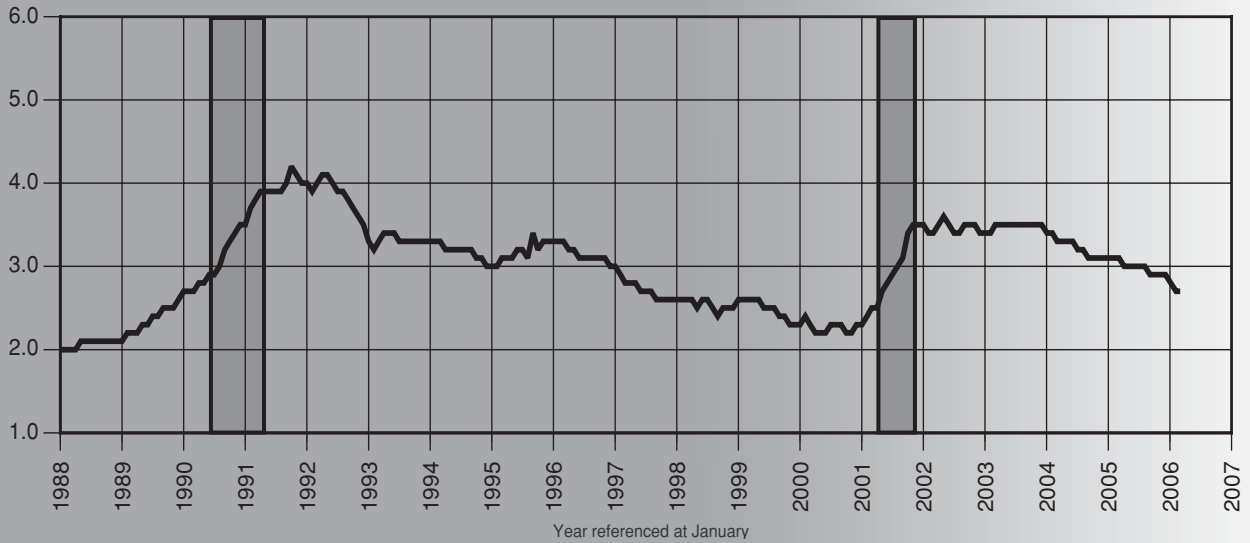
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,602	10,497	15,582	11,280	14,797	10,764	13,034	9,505
Feb	12,479	12,295	11,226	11,139	10,123	10,042	9,451	9,373
Mar	9,705	11,326	8,951	10,373	9,390	10,858	7,927	9,157
Apr	11,371	11,303	10,589	10,587	9,334	9,373		
May	9,240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

### 30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

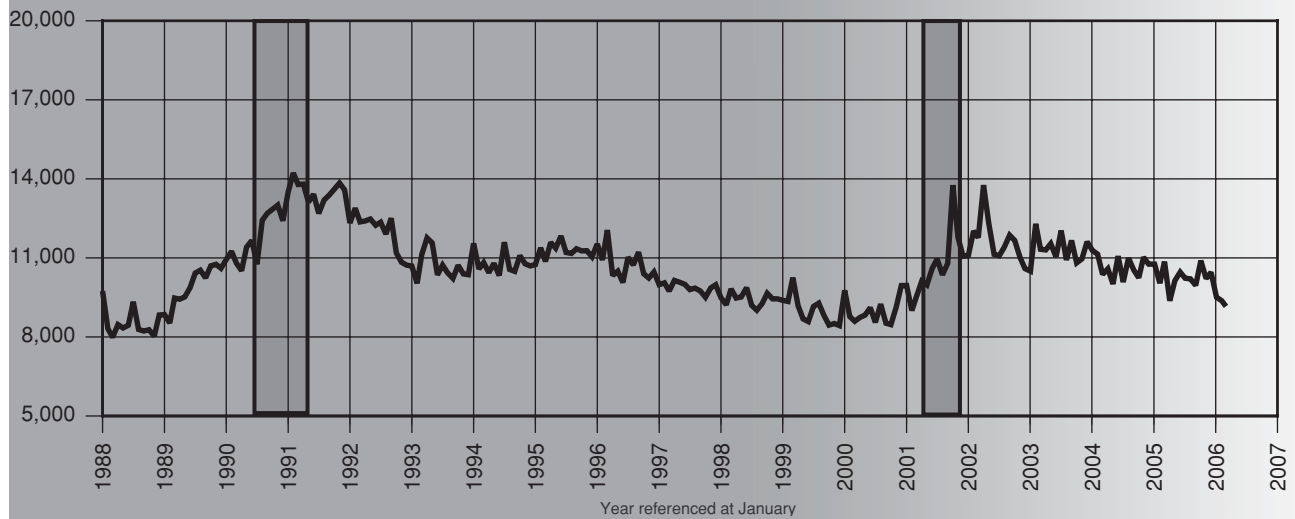
Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	16,018	15,167	13,490	13,638
Feb	15,410	14,162	11,462	10,404
Mar	18,392	17,522	13,935	11,647
Apr	18,738	14,569	12,398	
May	15,933	14,929	13,358	
Jun	16,034	14,682	11,448	
Jul	18,422	14,775	12,686	
Aug	14,842	14,764	13,102	
Sep	17,502	11,427	9,837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

# Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

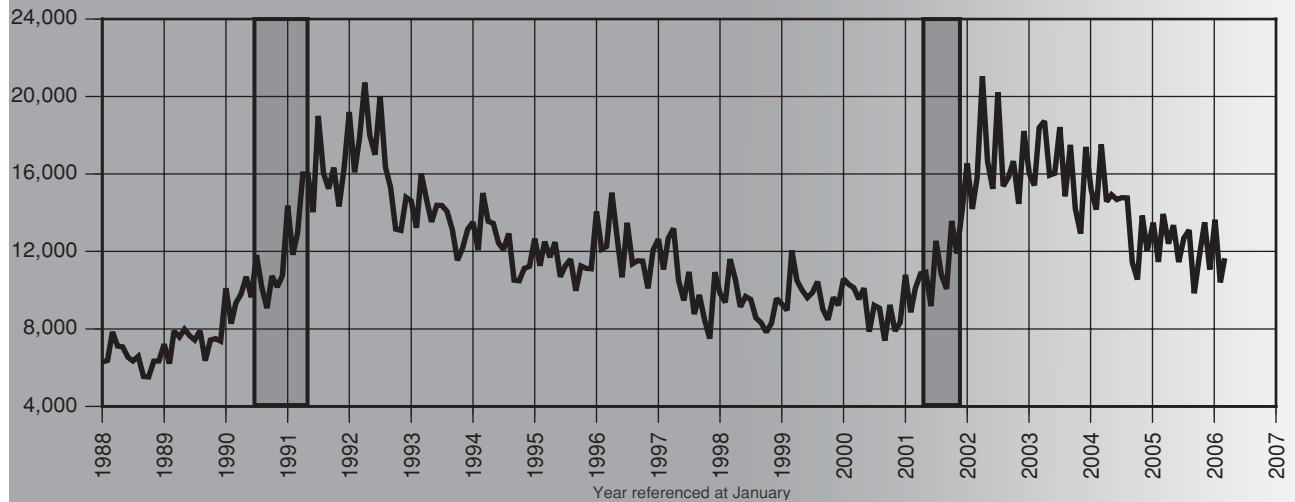
## 28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



## 29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



## 30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



## Indicator Series 1 to 30

### Annual Averages 1995 - 2005 (000)

Indicator Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,111.8	4,184.1	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,365.0	4,374.7	4,379.7	4,430.4
2 Resident Employment (000)	3,846.3	3,925.8	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,112.0	4,119.1	4,164.4	4,235.9
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	265.5	258.3	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.0	255.6	215.3	194.4
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.4	67.0	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.5	66.1	65.8	66.3
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	62.1	62.8	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	62.3	62.6	63.3
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.4
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,600.6	3,638.9	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,043.2
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,027.2	3,068.3	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,401.7
9 Construction Emp. (000)	123.3	125.0	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	168.7
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	448.6	437.4	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	328.8
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	816.6	823.5	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	881.6
12 Information Emp. (000)	119.6	117.5	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	229.1	231.2	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	280.2
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	464.7	489.3	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	593.0
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	425	435.6	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.3
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	275.3	279.6	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	334.2
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	59.3	60.1	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	538.6	594.0	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	982.7	931.7	1,160.5
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	188.0	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.8	411.9	487.6
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	409.9	424.1	361.7	453.3
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	1,706	1,903	2,035	2,599	2,667	2,880	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995	3,207
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,414	1,602	1,700	2,116	2,096	2,103	1,793	1,864	1,820	1,870	1,824
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	221	220	229	367	424	598	347	435	580	728	997
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	42,408	44,430	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	50,561
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,211	29,246	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	25,581
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	13,197	15,184	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	24,980
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	106.9	108.5	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	11,243	10,805	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323
30 Exhaustions (No.)	11,467	12,246	10,497	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,338

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005										2006		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,024.1	4,038.3	4,039.6	4,047.5	4,051.1	4,051.3	4,059.4	4,056.7	4,061.7	4,064.5	4,062.0	4,065.4	4,069.1
Total Private Sector	3,385.0	3,397.4	3,398.8	3,405.2	3,408.5	3,407.8	3,414.6	3,413.9	3,419.3	3,422.1	3,417.1	3,418.6	3,421.9
Goods Producing	502.2	500.3	499.4	498.7	498.1	497.8	499.8	497.3	496.5	496.0	496.1	494.8	494.2
Natural Resources and Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	167.4	168.3	168.6	168.7	168.2	168.8	170.8	169.5	170.5	171.0	172.3	171.6	171.1
Manufacturing	333.2	330.3	329.1	328.2	328.1	327.2	327.2	326.0	324.2	323.2	322.0	321.4	321.3
Service Providing	3,521.9	3,538.0	3,540.2	3,548.8	3,553.0	3,553.5	3,559.6	3,559.4	3,565.2	3,568.5	3,565.9	3,570.6	3,574.9
Private Service Providing	2,882.8	2,897.1	2,899.4	2,906.5	2,910.4	2,910.0	2,914.8	2,916.6	2,922.8	2,926.1	2,921.0	2,923.8	2,927.7
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	876.6	880.2	881.2	882.2	885.0	883.2	886.0	885.9	885.5	884.9	877.5	879.2	880.3
Information	96.7	96.8	96.7	97.2	97.5	97.3	96.9	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.5	96.8	96.9
Financial Activities	278.5	278.6	278.8	279.2	281.3	281.8	282.0	282.2	282.7	283.3	284.2	283.0	282.9
Professional & Business Services	587.2	594.0	594.0	596.6	595.5	595.0	595.8	595.9	598.0	596.8	595.4	595.9	594.8
Educational & Health Services	554.7	555.7	556.8	557.3	558.8	559.6	560.8	560.8	563.7	565.9	566.9	567.4	569.1
Leisure and Hospitality	331.8	333.1	333.2	335.2	334.4	334.7	335.1	336.7	337.7	339.5	341.2	341.9	344.1
Other Services (2)	157.3	158.7	158.7	158.8	157.9	158.4	158.2	158.0	158.0	158.6	158.3	159.6	159.6
Total Government	639.1	640.9	640.8	642.3	642.6	643.5	644.8	642.8	642.4	642.4	644.9	646.8	647.2
Total Federal Government	61.5	61.7	61.9	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.7	60.5
Total State Government (3)	150.6	150.5	150.2	150.1	150.1	150.3	150.2	150.3	150.5	150.5	153.1	152.0	151.8
Total Local Government	427.9	428.7	429.2	430.1	428.6	431.3	435.1	432.0	431.7	431.9	430.5	433.9	434.5
Local Education	259.4	260.0	260.7	261.4	261.3	261.2	262.8	261.7	260.9	260.7	259.8	262.3	262.1
Local Other Government	168.0	168.6	168.8	169.1	170.1	170.8	172.5	170.7	170.7	171.0	170.7	171.3	171.9

*Notes:*

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005				2006								
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	<b>3,975.3</b>	<b>4,024.8</b>	<b>4,057.4</b>	<b>4,111.9</b>	<b>4,070.8</b>	<b>4,053.5</b>	<b>4,056.7</b>	<b>4,076.3</b>	<b>4,092.7</b>	<b>4,101.5</b>	<b>3,997.3</b>	<b>3,999.3</b>	<b>4,027.9</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>3,325.3</b>	<b>3,372.9</b>	<b>3,409.1</b>	<b>3,461.4</b>	<b>3,453.1</b>	<b>3,446.2</b>	<b>3,429.3</b>	<b>3,425.8</b>	<b>3,437.3</b>	<b>3,446.9</b>	<b>3,352.8</b>	<b>3,343.7</b>	<b>3,370.5</b>
Goods Producing	488.5	496.8	502.7	507.4	504.6	506.2	507.1	503.9	502.7	499.3	482.1	478.0	482.1
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>160.5</b>
Construction of Buildings	38.7	40.7	41.8	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.0	40.5	41.0
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	26.3	27.7	28.6	29.5	29.3	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	14.6	17.0	18.0	18.2	18.1	18.4	18.8	18.1	18.3	17.2	14.6	13.9	14.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	101.4	108.2	111.6	113.5	114.7	115.2	115.6	114.2	114.0	113.5	105.3	102.7	104.7
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	51.1	52.4	53.1	53.6	54.3	54.8	55.1	54.6	54.6	55.1	53.8	53.4	53.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>332.2</b>	<b>329.2</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>331.1</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>327.7</b>	<b>328.3</b>	<b>327.4</b>	<b>326.4</b>	<b>324.9</b>	<b>319.4</b>	<b>319.1</b>	<b>319.8</b>
Durable Goods	148.0	148.6	148.5	149.0	148.0	147.6	148.7	149.0	148.2	147.9	145.7	146.0	146.5
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.1
Fabricated Metal Product	27.2	27.6	28.0	27.9	27.6	27.5	28.0	27.7	28.0	27.9	27.5	27.6	27.6
Machinery Manufacturing	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	16.9
Computer and Electronic Products	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.5
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.0
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.8	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
Miscellaneous Mfg.	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.9	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.7	22.8
Non-Durable Goods	184.2	180.6	181.1	182.1	179.3	180.1	179.6	178.4	178.2	177.0	173.7	173.1	173.3
Food Manufacturing	30.7	30.4	30.7	31.1	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.4	30.8	30.9	30.3	30.0	30.0
Paper Manufacturing	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3
Printing and Related Support	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.7	22.6
Chemical Manufacturing	72.6	69.7	69.7	70.2	69.6	69.7	69.1	68.7	68.7	68.1	67.5	68.2	68.3
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2
<i>Pharmaceutical &amp; Medicine Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	41.0	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.0	38.8	38.6	38.1	38.4	38.6
<i>Plastics and Rubber Products</i>	11.6	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7
Plastics and Rubber Products	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.2	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.6
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>3,486.8</b>	<b>3,528.0</b>	<b>3,554.7</b>	<b>3,604.5</b>	<b>3,566.2</b>	<b>3,547.3</b>	<b>3,549.6</b>	<b>3,572.4</b>	<b>3,590.0</b>	<b>3,602.2</b>	<b>3,515.2</b>	<b>3,521.3</b>	<b>3,545.8</b>
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,836.8</b>	<b>2,876.1</b>	<b>2,906.4</b>	<b>2,954.0</b>	<b>2,948.5</b>	<b>2,940.0</b>	<b>2,922.2</b>	<b>2,921.9</b>	<b>2,934.6</b>	<b>2,947.6</b>	<b>2,870.7</b>	<b>2,865.7</b>	<b>2,888.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>864.9</b>	<b>870.6</b>	<b>878.6</b>	<b>888.7</b>	<b>882.4</b>	<b>879.5</b>	<b>881.9</b>	<b>888.8</b>	<b>899.6</b>	<b>910.6</b>	<b>874.7</b>	<b>866.1</b>	<b>869.7</b>
Wholesale Trade	233.2	235.6	236.2	237.8	237.2	237.4	237.0	237.5	237.2	237.8	236.3	236.2	237.3
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	114.7	114.9	115.0	115.9	115.5	115.3	115.2	115.4	115.0	115.5	114.4	114.2	114.9
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.0	30.8	30.8	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.2
<i>Electrical &amp; Electronic Goods</i>	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.7
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	12.3	13.5	13.4	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	29.6	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.7	29.7	29.8
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.7	32.7	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.2	33.3	33.2	33.0

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005										2006		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Retail Trade	457.7	461.5	468.0	475.3	476.2	474.9	469.7	473.3	483.9	494.9	466.2	457.3	459.0
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	48.2	48.5	48.9	49.0	48.9	48.9	48.8	48.5	48.3	48.1	48.0	48.1	48.1
<i>Automobile Dealers</i>	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.0	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.6
Furniture and Home													
Furnishing Stores	22.4	22.1	22.0	22.5	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.6	21.5	21.3	21.3
Building Material & Supplies	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.8	17.4	16.3	15.8	16.0
Electronic & Appliance Stores	36.4	38.1	39.5	40.0	39.6	38.7	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.2	36.8	36.7	37.3
Food and Beverage Stores	109.5	110.8	112.7	115.3	115.5	114.7	112.6	112.0	113.0	113.9	112.0	111.1	111.8
Health & Personal Care Stores	38.0	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.4	38.3	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.2	38.2	38.2	38.3
Gasoline Stations	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.6
Clothing and Clothing													
Accessories Stores	54.1	54.9	56.0	57.4	58.2	58.7	57.5	57.7	61.0	63.6	57.2	54.2	54.0
<i>Clothing Stores</i>	41.7	42.2	43.1	44.5	45.3	45.7	44.6	44.7	47.3	49.2	43.6	40.9	40.7
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book,													
and Music Stores	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.7	26.7	23.0	21.6	21.7
General Merchandise Stores	64.3	64.5	65.2	66.1	66.8	67.0	66.4	67.6	72.6	76.2	66.3	62.9	63.1
<i>Department Stores</i>	49.5	49.6	50.1	50.7	51.2	51.7	51.1	52.0	56.4	59.6	51.3	48.5	48.7
<i>Other General</i>													
<i>Merchandise Stores</i>	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.6	15.0	14.4	14.4
Transportation, Warehousing													
and Utilities	174.0	173.5	174.4	175.6	169.0	167.2	175.2	178.0	178.5	177.9	172.2	172.6	173.4
Utilities	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
<i>Electric Power Generation,</i>													
<i>Transmission &amp; Distribution</i>	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
<i>Natural Gas Distribution</i>	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	159.2	159.3	160.2	161.3	154.5	152.7	161.0	163.6	164.2	163.7	157.9	158.3	159.1
<i>Air Transportation</i>	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.6
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.4	39.7
<i>General Freight Trucking</i>	30.5	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.0	30.4	30.4	30.5
<i>Transit &amp; Ground Passenger</i>													
<i>Transportation</i>	31.2	31.4	31.6	31.6	24.3	22.6	30.6	32.3	32.2	31.9	30.9	31.0	31.3
<i>Support Activities for</i>													
<i>Transportation</i>	21.0	20.9	20.9	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.8	21.0	21.4	21.5
<i>Couriers and Messengers</i>	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.5	23.3	23.6	23.6	22.1	21.7	21.5
<i>Warehousing and Storage</i>	24.6	23.8	23.5	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.8	24.4	23.8	24.1	24.0
<b>Information</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>96.6</b>
Publishing Industries													
(Except Internet)	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.2	31.4	31.5	30.7	30.7	30.8
Telecommunications	39.0	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.1
<i>Wired Telecommunications</i>													
<i>Carriers</i>	24.4	23.6	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.5	23.7	23.4	23.9
Internet Service Providers, Web													
Search Portals, and Data													
Processing Services	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.3
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>278.4</b>	<b>281.7</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>284.3</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>282.5</b>	<b>283.8</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>281.3</b>	<b>281.2</b>
Finance and Insurance													
Credit Intermediation and													
Related Activities	79.1	79.5	79.8	80.6	81.8	82.2	81.6	81.9	82.8	84.3	85.4	85.3	85.2
<i>Depository Credit</i>													
<i>Intermediation</i>	48.7	49.1	49.3	50.0	50.4	50.7	50.1	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.4
<i>Nondepository Credit</i>													
<i>Intermediation</i>	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.6

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005					2006							
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments &amp; Rel. Activities</i>	51.0	51.1	51.1	51.8	52.6	52.4	52.0	51.6	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.3	51.3
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	38.2	38.3	38.4	39.2	39.7	39.6	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.9
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	86.1	86.7	86.7	86.9	87.4	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.3	87.4	86.6	85.8	85.7
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	56.2	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.7	56.4	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.4
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.3
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	57.8	58.1	59.0	60.5	60.4	60.3	59.4	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.0	58.1	58.3
<i>Real Estate</i>	39.3	39.4	40.1	41.0	41.6	41.5	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.4
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>577.0</b>	<b>593.2</b>	<b>594.5</b>	<b>604.8</b>	<b>602.3</b>	<b>603.6</b>	<b>601.9</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>600.2</b>	<b>597.9</b>	<b>578.8</b>	<b>580.8</b>	<b>588.9</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	265.0	268.3	265.7	269.0	268.6	269.6	266.7	266.3	268.1	268.5	264.7	266.3	267.7
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.2	41.5	41.5	42.4	42.3	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.5
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, &amp; Payroll Svcs.</i>	34.7	34.9	31.6	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.5	33.5	33.4
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	42.0	42.7	43.1	43.9	44.3	45.0	43.6	43.4	43.6	44.4	43.2	43.1	43.5
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	50.4	51.3	51.4	51.6	51.4	52.3	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.2	50.0	50.3	50.5
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	30.1	30.9	31.1	31.4	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.8	32.0	31.9
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.3	27.4
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	67.4	67.0	67.2	68.3	68.7	68.1	67.7	67.4	67.8	68.4	68.1	68.0	68.0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	244.6	257.9	261.6	267.5	265.0	265.9	267.5	265.0	264.3	261.0	246.0	246.5	253.2
<i>Employment Services</i>	98.9	99.9	99.9	103.6	102.8	104.5	106.2	105.5	105.6	104.2	96.9	97.2	99.9
<i>Business Support Services</i>	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.2	16.6	16.7	16.9
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	27.0	26.7	27.0	26.9	25.5	25.6	26.7	26.9	27.1	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	53.2	64.7	67.5	69.3	69.9	69.4	68.3	68.1	66.4	63.2	56.5	56.2	59.5
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>555.3</b>	<b>556.7</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>560.5</b>	<b>555.1</b>	<b>552.3</b>	<b>557.5</b>	<b>562.7</b>	<b>566.7</b>	<b>569.3</b>	<b>564.5</b>	<b>567.1</b>	<b>570.8</b>
Educational Services	87.8	87.5	89.6	86.3	80.8	79.7	83.6	87.2	89.0	88.6	84.5	87.1	88.5
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.0	34.5	34.4	38.0	39.1	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.2
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	26.1	26.2	26.0	23.8	23.2	22.9	24.8	26.1	26.6	26.4	23.6	25.3	25.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	467.5	469.2	471.3	474.2	474.3	472.6	473.9	475.5	477.7	480.7	480.0	480.0	482.3
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	166.7	167.6	168.6	169.6	169.5	169.3	169.6	169.4	170.4	171.6	171.0	171.4	172.9
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	65.0	65.3	65.6	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.6	66.1	66.1	66.4	65.8	65.9	66.4
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.2	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.6
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.8	27.5	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.1	27.8	28.0	28.5

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005										2006		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Hospitals	152.6	153.0	153.1	154.2	155.2	154.9	155.1	155.5	155.6	156.5	156.2	155.7	155.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	78.8	79.1	79.5	79.9	80.4	80.3	80.6	81.0	81.5	82.4	83.1	82.6	82.8
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	45.6	45.9	46.0	46.1	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.6	47.9	48.3	47.9	47.7
Social Assistance	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.7
Child Day Care Services	69.4	69.5	70.1	70.5	69.2	68.1	68.6	69.6	70.2	70.2	69.7	70.3	70.7
	34.5	34.5	34.8	35.0	32.8	32.1	33.9	34.4	34.9	34.8	34.5	34.7	34.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>323.9</b>	<b>338.2</b>	<b>359.1</b>	<b>365.4</b>	<b>362.2</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>335.2</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>323.4</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	42.1	47.6	51.3	59.9	65.9	64.6	54.1	51.2	47.8	46.7	42.3	42.3	44.6
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	32.9	37.6	41.1	49.3	55.2	53.9	43.9	40.0	36.7	35.4	32.3	32.7	34.6
Accommodation and Food Services	269.2	276.3	286.9	299.2	299.5	297.6	291.0	284.0	282.1	283.2	275.4	275.2	278.8
Accommodation	66.8	67.9	70.6	73.7	78.1	78.3	73.4	71.7	69.8	69.5	67.9	67.6	68.2
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	42.2	42.0	42.9	43.8	45.4	45.5	44.1	43.2	42.4	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	202.4	208.4	216.3	225.5	221.4	219.3	217.6	212.3	212.3	213.7	207.5	207.6	210.6
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	91.3	92.2	96.1	100.7	100.9	100.2	96.2	93.5	93.6	94.2	91.8	91.8	93.4
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	73.3	77.4	80.2	83.5	84.3	83.5	80.0	78.2	78.5	79.2	78.0	77.6	78.5
<i>Special Food Services</i>	27.2	28.0	28.6	28.9	23.6	23.1	29.7	29.1	28.9	29.0	26.5	26.7	27.2
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	10.6	10.8	11.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.5
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>158.3</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.8</b>
Repair and Maintenance	35.3	35.8	35.9	36.1	35.9	35.7	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.0	35.2	35.4
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.7	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.7	26.0	26.1
Personal and Laundry Services	45.8	46.5	47.1	47.6	47.2	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.7	46.6	45.8	45.9	46.2
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	26.4	26.7	26.9	27.0	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.2
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	74.3	76.0	76.3	77.8	78.3	77.6	74.4	75.1	75.5	76.4	75.7	75.9	76.2
<b>Government</b>	<b>650.0</b>	<b>651.9</b>	<b>648.3</b>	<b>650.5</b>	<b>617.7</b>	<b>607.3</b>	<b>627.4</b>	<b>650.5</b>	<b>655.4</b>	<b>654.6</b>	<b>644.5</b>	<b>655.6</b>	<b>657.4</b>
Federal Government	61.2	61.4	61.6	62.1	62.2	62.2	61.5	61.0	61.1	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.2
<i>Department of Defense</i>	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.6	29.8	29.4	29.4
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
State Government (3)	153.8	153.9	149.9	145.4	145.4	144.8	149.0	153.9	154.8	154.1	149.3	154.7	155.3
<i>State Government Education</i>	50.0	49.7	45.5	40.4	40.0	39.2	43.8	49.0	49.6	48.8	43.8	49.2	49.7
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9
<i>Other State Government</i>	92.2	92.5	92.7	93.5	93.7	93.9	93.6	93.2	93.4	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.7
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	79.5	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.4	80.2	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.8	80.8	80.9	81.0
Local Government	435.0	436.6	436.8	443.0	410.1	400.3	416.9	435.6	439.5	438.9	434.4	440.6	441.9
<i>Local Government Education</i>	272.0	272.6	271.4	271.3	226.8	217.3	245.8	267.5	272.0	271.5	267.9	273.9	274.7
<i>Other Local Government</i>	163.0	164.0	165.4	171.7	183.3	183.0	171.1	168.1	167.5	167.4	166.5	166.7	167.2

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

# Hours and Earnings Data

## Production/Nonsupervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2005					2006							
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.7	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.0	41.7	42.0
<b>Durable Goods</b>	41.9	41.9	41.7	42.1	41.7	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.9
Fabricated Metal	40.2	40.8	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.5	42.0	42.3	41.6	41.1
Machinery Manufacturing	44.5	42.5	43.5	44.1	42.3	41.9	42.2	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.2	42.9
Computer and Electr. Prod.	41.8	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.8	43.7	42.4	42.8	42.6	42.6
Misc. Manufacturing	37.9	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.4	38.7	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.3	39.8	39.0	38.9
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.7	42.5	43.0	42.5	43.3	42.6	41.7	41.5	42.0
Food Manufacturing	44.0	43.9	43.5	43.2	43.2	45.7	45.3	44.2	43.6	43.3	42.6	42.0	43.2
Paper Manufacturing	42.7	42.4	42.2	41.9	42.3	43.0	43.8	42.8	42.6	42.0	41.1	41.5	41.8
Printing & Related Support	38.9	39.0	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.6	39.3	39.0	40.0	39.4	38.5	38.2	38.5
Chemical Manufacturing	41.3	41.1	41.6	41.6	41.1	40.6	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.5
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.6	43.4	42.0	42.4	42.0
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	37.8	37.2	37.9	37.0	36.5	37.1	37.6	37.7	37.6	36.8	37.3	35.3	34.5
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	16.25	16.31	16.31	16.27	16.30	16.40	16.51	16.41	16.48	16.44	16.36	16.30	16.44
<b>Durable Goods</b>	17.36	17.38	17.26	17.35	17.29	17.43	17.52	17.60	17.50	17.60	17.68	17.56	17.66
Fabricated Metal	16.54	16.78	16.56	16.63	16.57	16.73	16.84	16.80	16.78	16.96	17.03	16.80	16.71
Machinery Manufacturing	16.64	16.27	16.41	16.54	16.36	16.16	16.33	16.24	16.25	16.35	16.31	16.48	16.72
Computer and Electr. Prod.	22.04	21.84	21.66	21.63	21.83	21.93	21.69	22.02	22.65	22.17	22.47	22.32	22.48
Misc. Manufacturing	15.85	16.24	16.19	15.86	15.91	16.25	16.40	16.72	16.67	16.92	16.78	16.49	16.43
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	15.42	15.50	15.59	15.45	15.55	15.64	15.76	15.49	15.73	15.55	15.33	15.32	15.50
Food Manufacturing	13.56	13.46	13.43	13.26	13.18	13.73	13.55	13.34	13.13	13.15	13.08	12.99	13.28
Paper Manufacturing	15.02	14.97	14.84	14.70	15.03	15.37	15.58	15.46	15.39	15.16	14.99	15.10	15.25
Printing & Related Support	14.73	14.89	14.81	14.75	14.53	14.72	14.88	14.91	15.03	14.96	14.75	14.68	14.84
Chemical Manufacturing	20.45	20.56	21.04	21.01	20.92	20.44	20.62	20.29	20.77	20.40	20.21	20.47	20.81
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	15.26	15.15	15.00	15.29	15.43	15.40	15.26	15.69	15.91	15.86	15.63	15.76	15.53
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	30.14	30.02	30.26	29.80	29.03	29.38	30.22	30.67	30.65	30.37	31.07	33.27	29.23
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	676.00	680.13	681.76	680.09	679.71	693.72	704.98	697.43	705.34	698.70	687.12	679.71	690.48
<b>Durable Goods</b>	727.38	728.22	719.74	730.44	720.99	733.80	739.34	748.00	736.75	744.48	751.40	735.76	739.95
Fabricated Metal	664.91	684.62	667.37	671.85	676.06	690.95	703.91	698.88	696.37	712.32	720.37	698.88	686.78
Machinery Manufacturing	740.48	691.48	713.84	729.41	692.03	677.10	689.13	672.34	674.38	683.43	680.13	695.46	717.29
Computer and Electr. Prod.	921.27	901.99	885.89	888.99	903.76	910.10	891.46	920.44	989.81	940.01	961.72	950.83	957.65
Misc. Manufacturing	600.72	626.86	624.93	605.85	610.94	628.88	636.32	672.14	661.80	681.88	667.84	643.11	639.13
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	638.39	644.80	651.66	642.72	648.44	664.70	677.68	658.33	681.11	662.43	639.26	635.78	651.00
Food Manufacturing	596.64	590.89	584.21	572.83	569.38	627.46	613.82	589.63	572.47	569.40	557.21	545.58	573.70
Paper Manufacturing	641.35	634.73	626.25	615.93	635.77	660.91	682.40	661.69	655.61	636.72	616.09	626.65	637.45
Printing & Related Support	573.00	580.71	571.67	566.40	555.05	568.19	584.78	581.49	601.20	589.42	567.88	560.78	571.34
Chemical Manufacturing	844.59	845.02	875.26	874.02	859.81	829.86	849.54	833.92	861.96	836.40	822.55	843.36	863.62
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	650.08	642.36	633.00	652.88	660.40	657.58	648.55	676.24	693.68	688.32	656.46	668.22	652.26
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	1,139.29	1,116.74	1,146.85	1,102.60	1,059.60	1,090.00	1,136.27	1,156.26	1,152.44	1,117.62	1,158.91	1,174.43	1,008.44

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

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

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

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

## Comparative Trends

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

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
<b>Annual Averages 1980-2005</b>								
1980	106,940	3,590.9	99,303	3,329.8	7,637	261.0	7.1	7.3
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,341.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,286.7	136,891	4,129.1	5,692	157.6		3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,365.0	136,485	4,112.0	8,378	253.0	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,374.7	137,736	4,119.1	8,774	255.6	6.0	5.8
2004	147,401	4,379.7	139,252	4,164.4	8,149	215.3	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,430.4	141,730	4,235.9	7,591	194.4	5.1	4.4
<b>Monthly Data 2005-2006 (Seasonally Adjusted) *</b>								
<b>2005</b>								
Jan	147,956	4,390.6	140,234	4,198.8	7,723	191.7	5.2	4.4
Feb	148,271	4,399.5	140,285	4,203.7	7,986	195.8	5.4	4.5
Mar	148,217	4,404.6	140,601	4,210.4	7,616	194.1	5.1	4.4
Apr	148,839	4,408.7	141,196	4,220.5	7,644	188.2	5.1	4.3
May	149,201	4,415.4	141,571	4,228.0	7,629	187.4	5.1	4.2
Jun	149,243	4,428.2	141,750	4,237.8	7,493	190.3	5.0	4.3
Jul	149,605	4,437.2	142,111	4,243.8	7,494	193.5	5.0	4.4
Aug	149,792	4,444.7	142,425	4,247.9	7,367	196.8	4.9	4.4
Sep	150,083	4,448.8	142,625	4,253.7	7,458	195.1	5.1	4.4
Oct	150,043	4,456.5	142,611	4,261.0	7,418	195.5	4.9	4.4
Nov	150,183	4,463.3	142,779	4,262.3	7,572	201.1	5.0	4.5
Dec	150,153	4,467.0	142,779	4,263.2	7,375	203.8	4.9	4.6
<b>2006</b>								
Jan	150,114	4,481.8	143,074	4,280.0	7,040	201.8	4.7	4.5
Feb	150,449	4,479.1	143,257	4,270.4	7,193	208.7	4.8	4.7
Mar	150,652	4,496.7	143,641	4,293.7	7,011	203.0	4.7	4.5
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

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

# Unemployment Insurance Program

## Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed<sup>1</sup> (000)

			Percent Change From		
	March 2006	February 2006	March 2005	Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed *</b>	117.0	124.5	132.8	-6.1	-11.9
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	100.6	103.0	114.5	-2.3	-12.2
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	55.9	56.6	65.9	-1.3	-15.1
Female	46.2	46.1	49.5	0.3	-6.5
<b>By Race*</b>					
White	72.0	78.6	84.1	-8.4	-14.4
Black	22.5	22.6	24.2	-0.2	-6.7
Asian	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.1	-12.8
Other	1.3	1.4	1.4	-5.4	-4.6
Chose Not To Answer	18.1	18.9	19.7	-4.4	-8.0
<b>By Ethnicity*</b>					
Hispanic	24.4	25.9	26.6	-5.8	-8.1
Not Hispanic	84.3	89.9	98.0	-6.2	-13.9
Chose Not To Answer	8.3	8.7	8.3	-4.9	-0.1
<b>By Age of Claimant</b>					
Under 25 years	9.0	8.8	10.4	2.8	-12.7
25 through 34 years	22.5	22.6	26.3	-0.4	-14.5
35 through 44 years	24.9	24.9	30.4	0.0	-18.2
45 through 54 years	23.6	23.7	26.8	-0.2	-12.0
55 through 64 years	14.5	14.7	15.9	-1.2	-8.5
65 years and over	5.8	5.9	5.9	-1.5	-2.1
<b>By Duration of Unemployment</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	16.1	16.2	17.4	-0.7	-7.4
3 to 4 weeks	12.2	10.5	12.2	15.8	-0.5
5 through 14 weeks	36.7	42.4	49.9	-13.5	-26.5
15 weeks and over	34.0	32.1	34.2	5.8	-0.5
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	20.1	21.2	25.8	-5.1	-22.0
Construction	9.3	9.9	13.2	-6.7	-29.9
Manufacturing	10.3	10.7	11.8	-3.5	-12.9
Service Providing	83.5	84.7	91.1	-1.4	-8.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	20.8	21.0	24.2	-0.6	-13.9
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	6.0	-0.3	-11.6
Retail Trade	10.6	10.8	12.4	-1.8	-14.3
Transportation & Warehousing	4.7	4.7	5.3	1.1	-11.2
Financial Activities	4.7	4.7	5.8	-1.9	-19.9
Professional & Business Services	14.7	15.2	18.2	-3.6	-19.3
Educational and Health Services	11.1	11.2	11.6	-0.8	-3.9
Leisure and Hospitality	8.8	8.7	10.2	1.4	-13.6
Other Services	2.2	2.3	2.6	-4.3	-14.7
Government	1.7	1.8	1.8	-4.1	-5.1

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

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

\* Not seasonally adjusted

## Statistical Section Notes

### Adjustment of Data

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

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

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

### Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

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

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

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

### General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

### Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-30

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

### Notes on Economic Time Series 1-30

1-6 **Resident Labor Force Indicators** are produced using a modeling procedure based on regression techniques, that allows for the construction of error ranges. This procedure includes data variables from the NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development's monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, unemployment insurance claims data and responses from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey (CPS) of 1,500 households in New Jersey. A new method was introduced effective with January 2005 estimates. Data are available monthly back to 1976.

Beginning with 1990, data incorporate 2000 census-based population controls as well as improved estimates of immigration, emigration, births and deaths for the state and are not directly comparable to earlier figures.

The **Labor Force Participation Rate** and the **Employment/Population Ratio** (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

7-16 The **Establishment Employment Indicators** are generated from the monthly CES survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Data reflect March 2005 benchmarks.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Metro Area definitions:**

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

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

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

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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