

May 2009



New Jersey

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Jon S. Corzine**  
Governor

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

**LWD**

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
[nj.gov/labor](http://nj.gov/labor)

**David J. Socolow**  
Commissioner

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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## May Feature Article

### The 2009 Summer Jobs Outlook

*by the Bureau of Labor Market Information Field Staff*

With the arrival of spring, any individual who wants a summer job should already be filling out as many applications as possible. An informal survey conducted in the spring by the field staff of the Bureau of Labor Market Information indicates that competition for summer jobs is stiffer this year than last year, especially for younger teens and those without prior work experience. Because of the recession, more adults with prior work experience are willing to take seasonal jobs over the summer. In resort areas, employers are depending less on English-speaking international students and are hiring more local workers instead. This is partly because fewer foreign students are coming to this country to work because of stricter visa requirements and a weaker U.S. dollar. Also, the tighter economy has caused American youths and adults to show more interest in jobs at the Jersey shore.

As in past years, most of the available summer jobs will be at shore resorts and at amusement and theme parks. Other sources of summer employment include department stores, home improvement stores, supermarkets and other retailers as well as day care centers, restaurants, hotels, motels and campgrounds.

State, county and municipal governments also employ temporary workers over the summer. The New Jersey Department of Environmental protection expects to fill 600 positions statewide at its state parks for jobs including lifeguards, maintenance workers, as well as historic interpreters and nature guides. The New Jersey Turnpike Authority also expects to hire 300 seasonal toll takers and maintenance workers statewide for the summer season. County and municipal recreation departments also hire extra workers for the summer months.

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (LWD) is helping disadvantaged urban youth between the ages of 17 and 25 find work through the state's Summer HEAT program. To qualify, participants must live in Atlantic City, Pleasantville, Camden, Elizabeth, Patterson, Trenton or Essex County. In addition, program candidates must live in a low income household, or have other employment barriers such as involvement with the criminal justice system, pregnancy or a physical or mental handicap. Youth in the program will be eligible for job readiness training and subsidized summer jobs in the private sector. Interested youth may apply online at the LWD Web site, [www.state.nj.us/labor](http://www.state.nj.us/labor), or by visiting a One-Stop Career Center or Workforce Investment Board office.

Jobs for disadvantaged youth are also available through programs administered by local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs). Thanks to the recently passed American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, additional funds are being made available to WIBs for job training and summer jobs for youth up to the age of 24. The positions will be with governmental agencies or with nonprofit organizations and will pay the minimum wage. In order to apply for these positions, contact your local Workforce Investment Board office.

Workers age 18 and older are not subject to child labor laws and have a greater variety of job opportunities available to them than younger youths. For instance, child labor laws prohibit restaurants that serve alcohol from hiring anyone under the age of 18. Minors also are barred from working around dangerous machinery such as grinders, slicers and saws. Young adults can also find summer jobs through temporary employment agencies. College students some-

times work in their field of study as paid or unpaid interns. By taking these jobs, students gain valuable work experience and develop contacts that may lead to obtaining permanent employment after graduation.

Of the employers who responded to the survey, many indicated that the pay for most summer jobs should range from the minimum wage to \$15.00 per hour depending on age and experience. At the start of the season, the state minimum wage was \$7.15 per hour, but will rise to \$7.25 per hour on July 1. Employers in the Northern Region tend to pay more for similar positions than businesses in the central and southern parts of the state because of the region's higher cost of living. Jobseekers with supervisory or special skills can expect to receive wages at the higher end of the scale.

### **Northern New Jersey Region**

The outlook for summer jobs in 2009 in the nine-county Northern New Jersey Region is expected to be tighter than last year due to the recession. Although many employers in the private sector expect to hire about the same number of workers as last year, less experienced workers and youth under 18 can expect to have a harder time finding work. This is because keener competition in the job market is causing more workers to return to jobs they held in the previous summer and because more adults and workers from outside the area are seeking seasonal positions. On the other hand, the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development and Workforce Investment Boards have more openings available this year for youth that qualify for subsidized government jobs programs.

Many of the summer jobs in the region will be at amusement and theme parks. Wild West City in Netcong (Morris County), Mountain Creek Water Park in Vernon Township (Sussex County) and the Land of Make Believe in Hope Township (Warren County) together plan to hire 800 to 900 workers, with the majority of those at Mountain Creek. These positions include cashiers, food service workers, lifeguards, maintenance workers, parking attendants, retail clerks and ride attendants.

Several hundred summer jobs will be available at minor league baseball parks in the region. The region has three minor league baseball teams — the Newark Bears at Riverfront Stadium in Newark, the New Jersey Jackals at Yogi Berra Stadium on the campus of Montclair State University in Montclair (both in Essex County) and the New Jersey Skyhawks at Skylands Park in Augusta (Sussex County). There will be a need for cashiers, concession workers, maintenance workers, parking attendants, ticket takers and ushers on game days and during other events. Some of the jobs will be filled through subcontractors.

Another major contributor to summer employment will be state, county and local governments. There are 20 state parks in northern New Jersey which expect to hire about the same number of workers as last year. Wages will also be about the same as last year, from \$7.15 to \$12.00 per hour with lifeguards getting \$12.00 per hour. Municipal recreational programs expect to hire several hundred youth this summer, about the same number as last year. Most of these positions pay between \$8.50 and \$10.25 per hour, with higher wages paid to returning workers and supervisory staff.

The Summer HEAT program, administered by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (LWD) is a state program that provides qualified urban youth with

job training and placement in summer jobs in the private sector. In the Northern Region, Summer HEAT is open to youth between the ages of 17 and 25 that live in Essex County, Elizabeth (Union County) or Patterson (Passaic County). In addition, participants must live in a low-income family or have other employment barriers such as poor academic skills, a handicap, or an arrest record.

Local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) also provide employment opportunities to disadvantaged youth. This year, more funds are being made available to WIBs for summer jobs through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes funding for job training and employment for youths up to the age of 24. The jobs offered through this program will be in the public sector and at nonprofit organizations. The positions will pay the minimum wage. The size and scope of programs offered vary from WIB to WIB. The Newark WIB is expected to have up to 1,500 summer jobs available this year, the most of any WIB in the Northern Region.

Private sector recreational facilities such as country clubs, golf courses, swim clubs and tennis clubs will be offering several hundred summer positions throughout the nine-county northern region. Wages will range from \$7.15 per hour to \$12.00 per hour. In addition, retail stores and fast food places will also hire additional summer staff at the pay range of \$7.15 to \$8.75 per hour.

The number of internships available to college students will be slightly higher this year than last year. For instance, pharmaceutical manufacturer Merck & Co. in Whitehouse Station (Hunterdon County) plans to offer paid internships to 20 students majoring in the physical sciences and technology. Competition for internships is relatively intense and these positions are usually available only to students with strong academic records at companies utilizing skills in the student's area of expertise.

The Northern Region includes: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties.

### Central New Jersey Region

This year, the recession has made competition for summer jobs more intense, especially for youths under 18 entering the labor market for the first time. According to an informal survey conducted this spring by field analysts at the Bureau of Labor Market Information the number of positions available is expected to decline somewhat because some private-sector employers plan to hire fewer seasonal workers than last year. Also, since more adults are willing to accept seasonal work over the summer months, employers have the option of hiring greater numbers of experienced older workers instead of youths. Despite the tighter labor market, there are still a wide range of employment opportunities available to summer workers in the Central Region with the majority being at amusement and theme parks, beach areas, golf courses, landscaping companies, hotels, restaurants, retail stores and summer camps. Although many seasonal workers will have a harder time finding jobs this year, there will be a greater number of subsidized positions for disadvantaged youth available through the state Summer HEAT program and local Workforce Investment Boards.

Some of the region's firms that rely on seasonal workers are Six Flags Great Adventure theme park, various businesses throughout the beach communities in Monmouth County and Ocean County, three ballparks, numerous public and private golf courses, and several state



parks and historic sites including Washington Crossing State Park, Island Beach State Park and Barnegat lighthouse.

The largest summer employer in the state, Six Flags Great Adventure in Jackson Township (Ocean County) plans to hire around 4,100 employees during the season in addition to the 240 who are employed there year-round. About 45.0 percent of these jobs are expected to be filled by returning employees. Available positions include park greeters, ride operators, food service workers, retail clerks, performers and lifeguards.

Along the Central Region's shoreline, the largest seasonal employer is Jenkinson's Beach, Boardwalk and Aquarium in Point Pleasant (Ocean County), which will have a seasonal workforce of 1,300. These jobs include various sales positions in gift shops and candy stores, beach and parking lot attendants, arcade change-carriers, ticket takers and restaurant workers. Another large seasonal employer located at the shore is the Casino Pier and Boardwalk Beach in Seaside Heights (Ocean County), which will hire over 500 seasonal workers including 80 to 90 foreign exchange students. Most of the foreign workers will come from Eastern Europe, with smaller numbers from Southern Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

Employers have reported that more American youths have been applying for summer jobs at the shore. On Long Beach Island (Ocean County), Fantasy Island Amusement Park plans to hire 250 workers this year, about the same number as in recent years. In the past most of these jobs were held by international students who worked at Fantasy Island as a second job. This year, thanks to greater-than-expected response at a job fair in May, most of these positions will be filled by local workers. The park still plans to supplement its workforce with international workers after mid-August, when many American college students leave their jobs to return to school. Other resort establishments also have reduced the number of foreign students on the payroll because more Americans have accepted the jobs.

The Monmouth Park racetrack in Oceanport (Monmouth County) is another large seasonal employer, with about 500 temporary employees. Many of the workers return year after year to take jobs at the track, including local college students and itinerant pari-mutuel workers who follow the racing season and travel from state to state. Also at Monmouth Park, the food concessionaire, Aramark, employs over 175 workers.

Another major contributor to summer employment will be state county and local governments. State parks in the area which include Washington Crossing State Park (Mercer County) and Island Beach State Park (Ocean County) plan to hire about the same number of workers this year as last. Positions available include lifeguards, general maintenance workers as well as historic interpreters and nature guides. Municipal recreation departments also expect to hire about the same number of youth as last year. For instance, the Franklin Township Parks and Recreation Department (Somerset County) plans to hire about 75 seasonal workers at wages ranging from \$7.15 per hour to \$15.00 per hour, based on the skills required for the position and the applicant's work experience.

Throughout the region, the private sector has summer job opportunities available at supermarkets and other retail stores, restaurants, country clubs and golf courses, garden centers, landscaping contractors, swim and tennis clubs, summer camps and daycare facilities. Depending on the experience and skill levels required for the position, most summer jobs pay from \$7.15 to \$15.00 per hour. Although most of these businesses will hire seasonal workers for the summer, many expect to hire fewer workers than last year due to the recession.

The Summer HEAT program, administered by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (LWD) is a state program that provides qualified urban youth with job training and placement in summer jobs in the private sector. In the Central Region, participation in this program is limited to youths between the ages of 17 and 25 that are residents of the City of Trenton. In addition, participants must live in a low income household or have other barriers to employment such as low achievement in school, an arrest record, or a physical or mental handicap.

Local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) also provide employment opportunities to disadvantaged youth. This year, more funds are being made available to WIBs for summer jobs through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes funding for job training and work programs for youths up to the age of 24. The nature and size of the youth job programs offered varies from WIB to WIB. For example, the Mercer County Workforce Investment Board will offer job training and public sector employment to youths aged 14-to-24. Participants must meet residency and household eligibility requirements and will be selected by a lottery. As of mid-May, the WIB received about 500 applications for 400 positions. The Middlesex County Workforce Investment Board also plans to operate a similar program for youths aged 14-to-24. The Monmouth County Workforce Investment Board's summer jobs program will be for 16-to-24-year olds.

The central region consists of: Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset counties.

### **Southern New Jersey Region**

The most summer job opportunities in the state's Southern Region will be in or near the shore resort communities of Atlantic and Cape May counties. Historically, the number of summer jobs created each year to handle the influx of tourists and temporary summer residents at the shore resorts has been rather consistent — increasing only as jobs are created by new or expanding businesses. However, given the state of the economy, it remains to be seen whether this summer will be an exception to the rule. Although the current recession is expected to impact vacation planning nationally, the state's shore resorts appeared to benefit somewhat a year ago from their proximity to the population dense Mid-Atlantic region of the country.

Early season reports suggest that competition for summer jobs may be more intense this year due to the current high rate of unemployment. Many seasonal employers reported receiving more applications and inquiries from older workers this year. Some employers are choosing to hire more experienced adults this year instead of youths who often leave to return to school in mid-to-late August.

Although foreign students (with J-1 visas) will again be counted on to help staff seasonal establishments, some businesses have reported fewer inquiries and applications from foreign students again this year. Some trace the declining interest to the drop in the value of the U.S. dollar versus other currencies, and an expanding European Union whose students and other workers can earn euros in another country within the trading bloc without having to pay visa fees. Another factor that is likely to reduce the number of foreign workers employed along the state's coastal resort areas this summer is a nationwide cap of 66,000 on H2B visas again this year. Due to the stalemate over comprehensive immigration reform, Congress has not renewed the returning worker exemption, which allowed returning workers from any one of the previous three years to be excluded from the cap's limit.

Although jobs at the shore will be concentrated at boardwalk amusements, restaurants, hotels, motels, campgrounds and food stores, nearly all types of businesses located along the coast see their payrolls increase during the summer months. The largest shore employers are the amusement piers and water parks in the Wildwoods and Ocean City (Cape May County), which together will hire about 2,000 workers over the course of the summer to maintain a staff of 1,500 employees.

Most positions in the Southern Region, not compensated by tips, pay between \$8.00 and \$10.00 per hour, with a few jobs paying the state minimum wage of \$7.15 per hour. (Note: the state minimum wage will rise to \$7.25 per hour effective July 1, 2009). However, some jobs with management responsibilities or that require special skills command higher wages. Additionally, shore employers often pay bonuses to seasonal workers who remain on the job until the day they promised to work when hired, typically an extra week's pay. In addition, larger employers at the shore often secure and provide housing for their most important employees such as cooks and chefs.

Across the region, federal, state, county and local governments are another important source of summer jobs. The largest concentration of these jobs is at Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base in Burlington County. These military bases have over 500 part-time Non-Appropriated Fund positions available to civilians. Although many of these jobs are held by the spouses and children of military personnel, the general public is encouraged to apply. Jobs include childcare worker, bartender, food service worker, short order cook, laborer, security guard, waiter/waitress, and lifeguard. Many of these positions are at recreational facilities such as bowling alleys, pools and the golf course. Other jobs are at the post's department store, supermarket and convenience stores. Most positions pay between \$7.15 and \$12.00 per hour with some jobs paying up to \$15 per hour. The bases expect to hire about the same number of workers as last year at slightly higher pay.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Parks & Forestry operates several state parks and recreation areas in the southern region. These facilities employ seasonal workers for positions including lifeguards, general maintenance workers, historic interpreters and nature guides. The positions pay between \$7.25 and \$10.50 per hour and are available to youths as young as 16. This year, the state parks plan to employ about the same number of seasonal workers as last year. The New Jersey Turnpike Authority also hires seasonal workers. Jobs include toll collection and maintenance positions. About 300 jobs will be filled statewide paying between \$8 and \$10 per hour. Additionally, county and municipal recreation departments hire seasonal workers for the summer months. These jobs generally pay between \$8 and \$10 per hour.

Away from the shore, the best employment opportunities in the private sector for youth under 18 are at recreational facilities, fast food places and retail stores — although some of these establishments are expected to employ fewer workers this year due to the recession. Job opportunities for high-school aged youth include the Clementon Amusement Park in Camden County, which plans to hire 450 to 500 youth over the course of the summer to maintain a staff of 160. Workers must be 18 for some positions at the park, such as ride operator and security guard. Pay starts at \$7.15 per hour and benefits include free admission to the park during non-working hours.

The Sahara Sam's Oasis indoor water park opened in Berlin (Camden County) in March 2009. The peak season for water parks is the summer, but since it has not been open a full year yet and it is a year-round business, the park's management does not know how many additional



workers it will hire over the summer. The facility will hire youth as young as 16, but prefers workers to be at least 17. Youth are hired for positions such as food service or admissions as well as for lifeguard jobs. Lifeguards start at \$8.50 per hour and other jobs start at \$7.50 per hour. A smaller indoor water park, Co-Co Key, is located at the Marriott Hotel in Mt. Laurel (Burlington County).

On the waterfront in the City of Camden, the Susquehanna Bank Center (formerly the Tweeter Center) hires casual staff that work on an as-needed basis for concerts and other events. The peak concert season runs from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The facility employs a total of 300 to 350 workers during each concert, but hires a total of about 800 workers for the summer to account for turnover and scheduling. Starting pay ranges from \$7.15 to \$7.50 per hour for ushers, parking attendants and security guards, while food service workers earn starting wages of \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hour. The amphitheater hires workers as young as 16, but requires employees to be 18 to work some positions such as security guard and food service.

Other employers of summer help on the Camden Waterfront include Adventure Aquarium and the Campbell's field minor-league baseball stadium. About 75 seasonal workers are employed at the Adventure Aquarium as ushers, ticket takers, sales people and food service workers. The food service workers are employed by Aramark and the other staff work directly for the aquarium. All workers at the aquarium must be at least 17 years old and have a high school diploma or GED. Campbell's Field, home of the Camden Riversharks, hires casual staff to work during games and special events. About 150 are employed at the stadium on game days. Jobs include food service, parking lot attendant, ushers, security staff and ticket takers. Most positions are open to workers as young as 16. Pay ranges from \$7.15 to \$8.50 per hour.

Among retail stores, supermarkets employ the largest number of youth under 18 for positions such as bagger, cashier and stock clerk. The pay for seasonal supermarket workers varies depending on the position, experience and whether or not the store is covered by a union contract. Typically, youth under 18 can earn between \$7.15 and \$8.00 per hour. Although most food stores prefer workers 16 and older, supermarkets are one of the few businesses that regularly hire 14 and 15 year olds. Child labor laws require that workers must be 18 to perform the more dangerous jobs such as operating grinders and slicers. Although supermarkets plan to have the same number of summer positions this year, overall hiring may be less as employee turnover rates have declined significantly in recent months. Other businesses that hire youth under 18 include department stores and fast food restaurants. Positions for department store clerks and fast food crew members generally pay between \$7.15 and \$8.50 per hour.

For youth over 18, there are more job opportunities because employers are not restricted by child labor laws and liability concerns, which prevent businesses from hiring younger workers to work around heavy machinery or alcoholic beverages. Examples of businesses that hire older youth over the summer include home improvement stores, full service restaurants, temporary employment agencies, landscaping contractors, the US Postal Service and United Parcel Service, as well as some factories and warehouses. While workers hired for these summer jobs have traditionally been youths in their late teens and twenties, there is likely to be more competition this year from older workers that are having difficulty finding new positions.

Home Depot and Lowe's both hire college-age youth for the summer months. Positions include cashier, stock clerk and nursery worker. Wages depend on experience and usually range from \$8.00 per hour up to about \$10.00 per hour, with some positions requiring construction trades knowledge or management experience paying up to \$15.00 per hour.

Full-service restaurants also hire extra workers for the summer, but many expect to hire fewer workers this year due to the recession. Although restaurants that don't serve alcohol will often hire 16 year olds, establishments with liquor licenses are restricted from hiring anyone under 18. Positions available to youth include waiter/waitress, bus staff, kitchen helper and cook. Waiters are normally paid the minimum of \$2.13 per hour plus tips. Bus staff and kitchen helpers are paid \$7.15 to \$10.00, most jobs fall between \$8.00 and \$9.00 per hour. Cooks normally earn \$8.00 to \$10.00 per hour with some jobs paying up to \$12.00 per hour.

Temporary agencies are a good source of jobs for those seeking short-term employment. Positions are available in a broad spectrum of working environments including offices, warehouses, and facilities that take care of the elderly and disabled. Office positions available to youth include telemarketers, customer service representatives, data entry clerks, receptionists and secretaries. Most of these jobs pay between \$9.00 and \$12.00 per hour. Warehouse, cleaning and landscaping jobs are also available through temporary agencies and at janitorial and landscaping services. These positions pay between \$7.50 and \$12.00 per hour with most jobs in the \$8.00 to \$10.00 range. This year, there appear to be fewer jobs available through temporary services and building maintenance companies.

Nursing homes, assisted living centers and other institutions that care for the elderly and disabled often have difficulty finding staff and will often consider hiring older youth to work over the summer months. Positions that are available to youth at nursing homes include house-keeping and kitchen jobs as well as driver and entertainment assistant. Positions pay between \$7.25 and \$11.00 per hour, with most jobs falling in the \$8.00 to \$10.00 range.

The United Parcel Service hires youth aged 18 and older to work as package handlers in the company's warehouses. Workers sort packages by destination and load trucks. The job pays between \$8.50 and \$9.00 per hour.

Although not large, the number of summer jobs for older youths in the Southern Region's factories and warehouses will be about the same as last year. Most summer factory and warehouse jobs pay between \$7.50 per hour and \$9.00 per hour.

There will be more subsidized jobs available to disadvantaged youth in the Southern Region this year. These positions are available through the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development and local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs).

The Summer HEAT program, administered by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (LWD) is a state program that provides qualified urban youth with job training and placement in summer jobs in the private sector. In the Southern Region, participants must live in the municipalities of Camden, Atlantic City or Pleasantville. In addition, participants must live in a low income household or have other barriers to employment such as low achievement in school, an arrest record, or a physical or mental handicap.

Local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) also provide employment opportunities to disadvantaged youth. This year, more funds are being made available to WIBs for summer jobs through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes funding for job training and work programs for youths up to the age of 24. The nature and size of the youth job programs offered varies from WIB to WIB. Overall, this summer WIBs in the Southern Region are expected to have about 1,500 jobs available to disadvantaged youth. These positions will be in the public sector or at nonprofit organizations and will pay the minimum wage.

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The Southern Region consists of: Atlantic, Cape May, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties.

### **About the Summer Jobs Outlook**

Information for the Summer Jobs Outlook was obtained from an informal survey of retailers, manufacturers, service industry and resort facility employers, and from various government agencies across the state. The survey is conducted annually by field analysts from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Labor Market Information from April through early May.

## Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)			Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				NJ	US
\$442,702	\$443,904	\$434,791	4th Quarter 08	Personal Income (millions)*	----	3.3	3.9
33,932	35,330	36,025	Mar	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	-31.2	-38.1
766	1,089	2,428	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	-49.6	-46.1
3,945.6	3,960.0	4,080.1	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-3.0	-3.3
271.2	273.2	303.8	Apr	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-9.6	-9.5
2,870.5	2,882.4	2,957.8	Apr	Private Service-Providing (000)	----	-2.6	-2.7
383.6	376.8	222.2	Apr	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	70.4	71.0
8.4	8.3	5.0	Apr	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
220.6	201.1	119.2	Apr	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	66.7	91.1
5.7	5.1	3.1	Apr	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
40.9	41.3	42.2	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-1.6	-4.2
18.48	18.52	17.77	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	3.6	2.8
755.83	764.88	749.89	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	1.9	-1.6

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

\* *Latest Month - 4th Qtr. 2008; Month Ago - 3rd Qtr. 2008; Year Ago - 4th Qtr. 2007 (annualized data)*

\*\* *Not seasonally adjusted.*

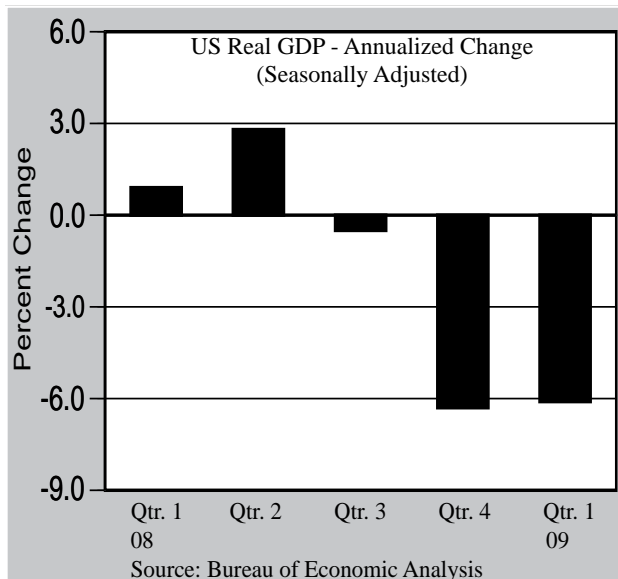
\*\*\* *Includes only total new cars and new light trucks/vans (weight class 0-10,000 lbs.) registered in NJ.*

## Economic Situation: The Nation

There have been some reported positive economic developments in recent weeks. Consumer confidence, after collapsing earlier in the year, rebounded while movement in the stock market has generally been up. The Federal Reserve Board reports that, although the economy continued to contract, the rate of contraction is slowing. Still, the April employment

report showed continued declines in nonfarm payroll employment and rising unemployment rates. Mortgage foreclosures in April were up. The GDP report for the first quarter showed an annualized rate of decline of over 6.0 percent. The report did include some positive news on consumer spending and inventory liquidation or reduction.

Real GDP declined by 6.1 percent in the first quarter of this year, following a decline of 6.3 percent for the fourth quarter of 2008. The last previous decline of at least 6.0 percent was in the first quarter of 1982. This is the first time the nation has had consecutive declines of this magnitude in the post-World War II era.

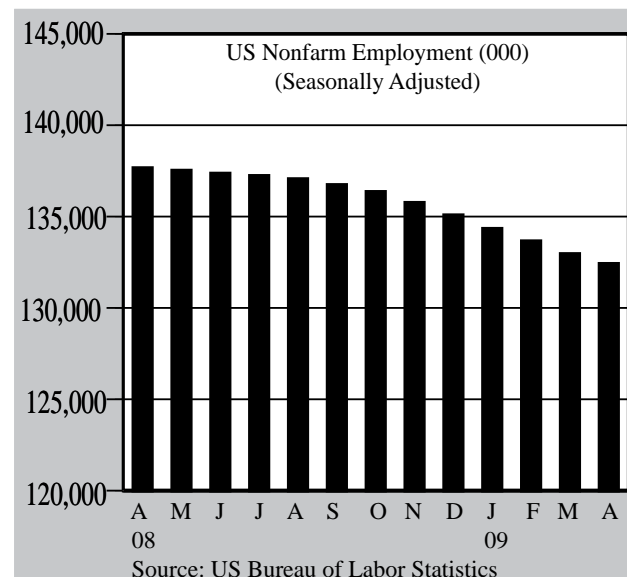


A bright spot in the first quarter GDP report was the turnaround in personal consumption expenditures which had declined by 3.8 and 4.3 percent in the third and fourth quarters of last year, respectively. Led by annualized growth of 9.4 percent in durable goods spending, personal consumption expenditures rebounded with growth of 2.2 in the first quarter of this year. Spending on nondurable goods and services had much slower growth. The three other major components of GDP all declined, with business investment declining at an annualized rate of over 50.0 percent. Inventory liquidation, which suggests future production to replenish inventories, explains some of the decline in business investment spending.

The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index, which had been depressed earlier in the year, showed encouraging strength, increasing from 26.9 in March to 39.2 in April. The increase was due largely to an improvement in the Expectations Index, which measures consumer's short-term outlook.

Increased consumer confidence was not reflected in increased retail and food service sales. In April, sales were down 0.4 percent from March and 10.1 percent from last April. Sales have declined in each of the last two months after increasing in January and February. Future trends in this indicator will be closely watched in the coming months as a sign for where the economy is headed.

Employment declined by 539,000 jobs in April. The decline was the smallest since October 2008 when 380,000 jobs were lost. However, in April, the private sector lost

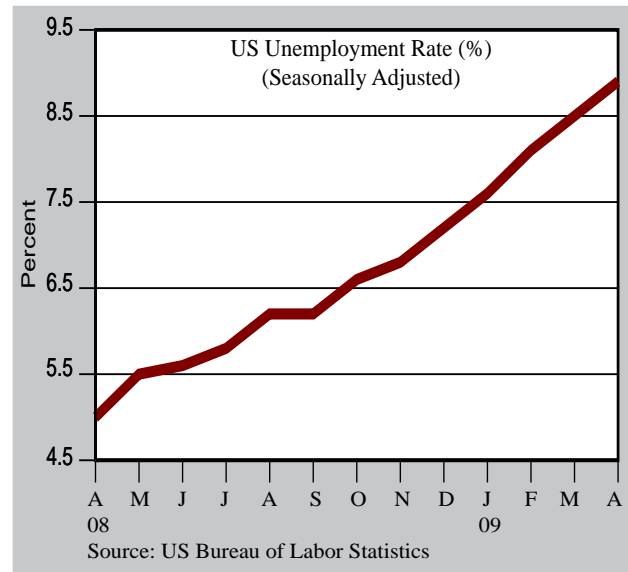




## Economic Situation: The Nation

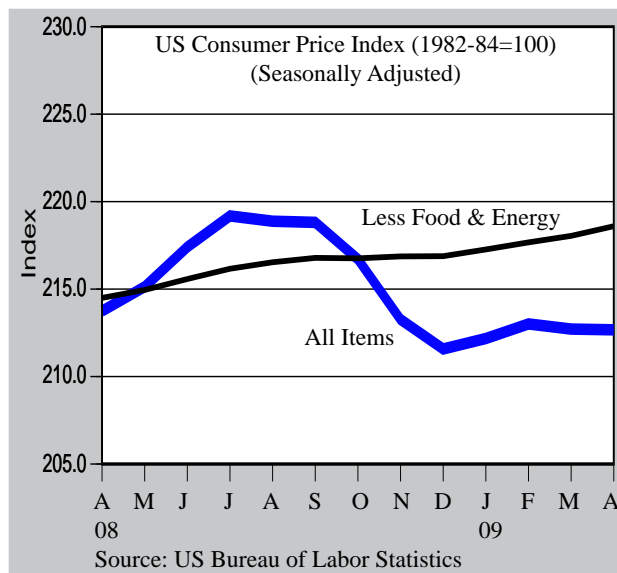
611,000 jobs but these losses were partially offset by the gain of 72,000 public sector jobs. Since the peak in December of 2007, 5.7 million jobs have been lost. The rate of decline has accelerated sharply over the last six months when job losses have averaged 656,000 per month. This is the largest sustained monthly decline since the nonfarm payroll series was introduced in 1939. The April employment figure, 132.4 million, is the lowest since December 2004. Private sector employment is now at the lowest level since May 2004.

Job losses occurred in all private sector industries except educational and health services. The modest gain in health services is due in part to individuals and families postponing or delaying all but the most necessary health care expenditures. Losses in manufacturing (-149,000) and professional and business services (-122,000) continued to be large. Construction employment now stands at the lowest level since November 1998, meaning that the gains from the housing boom earlier in this decade have been lost.



The nation's unemployment rate increased to 8.9 percent in April, up from 8.5 percent in March and 5.0 percent since last April. The rate is the highest since September 1983. Some forecasters believe that the unemployment rate could again reach double digits for the first time since June 1983. Labor force participation was also up in April. The number of unemployed increased by 563,000 to just over 13.7 million. The number of people working part time for economic reasons did decline slightly in April.

Total construction spending in March was up 0.3 percent over February but was down 11.1 percent from March 2008. March total private construction was down slightly, 0.1 percent from February, while public construction was up 1.1 percent. Residential construction continued to be a drag, declining by 4.2 percent.

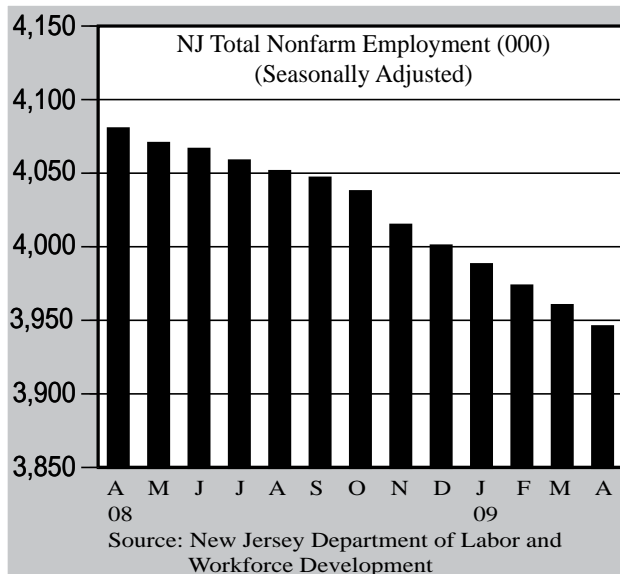


April's new residential construction report showed that building permits were still declining. April permits were down 3.3 percent from March and 50.2 percent from a year ago. The decline in housing starts was more pronounced, down 12.8 percent from March and 54.2 percent from a year ago. The weakness in new construction underscores the current weakness in residential construction.

The April consumer price index showed no inflationary pressure, a finding consistent with the weak demand in the economy. There were declines in a number of key indices such as energy and food. For the three months ended in April, prices were rising at an annual rate of 0.9 percent.

## Economic Situation: The State

The same economic trends dominating the national economy are also affecting the northeastern region and New Jersey. In April, employment continued to decline while the unemployment rate continued to rise. Like the nation, consumer confidence rebounded in spite of problems in the labor and residential real estate markets. New Jersey and the other states will soon get a near-term boost with the release of federal stimulus monies.



In the Middle Atlantic region, consumer confidence jumped from 24.5 in March to 39.9 in April. The April reading, just as in the nation, is the year-to-date high. The April reading for the Middle Atlantic region compares favorably with those of all other regions, except the West South Central (70.5).

New Jersey nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in April, with a drop of 14,400 jobs. Since December, almost 55,000 jobs have been lost. Job losses for the first four months of the year have fluctuated from 12,700 in January to 14,500 in February. Since the recession began in December

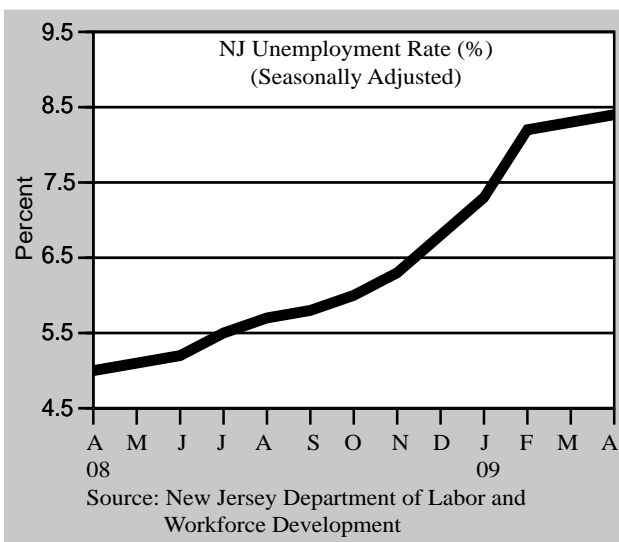
of 2007, New Jersey has lost 140,600 jobs. Job losses in the last four months of last year averaged 12,650 per month while losses in the first four months of this year are up to 13,725.

In April, the loss of 15,600 private sector jobs was only partially offset by the gain of 1,200 public sector jobs. The public sector jobs were federal government jobs, reflecting the hiring of temporary Census Bureau workers.

As in the nation, job losses were spread across almost all supersectors. Trade, transportation and utilities had the largest losses (-5,900), while leisure and hospitality lost 5,700. Professional and business services continued to lose jobs (-2,300), while manufacturing lost another 2,000 jobs. Information added 1,400 jobs while educational and health services added a modest 900 jobs. Educational and health services is the only private sector industry that has managed employment gains (+9,300) since last April. However, the relatively small recent gains in this industry, both nationally and in New Jersey, indicate that cash strapped consumers may be postponing all but the most essential expenditures for health care.

New Jersey's unemployment in April rose to 8.4 percent, up from 8.3 percent in March. In April, the state's labor force participation rate rose to 67.3 percent, the first time since September 2006 that the rate has been above 67.0 percent. The state's resident labor force increased by 31,500 in April.

With the overall weakness in residential real estate, building permits would be expected



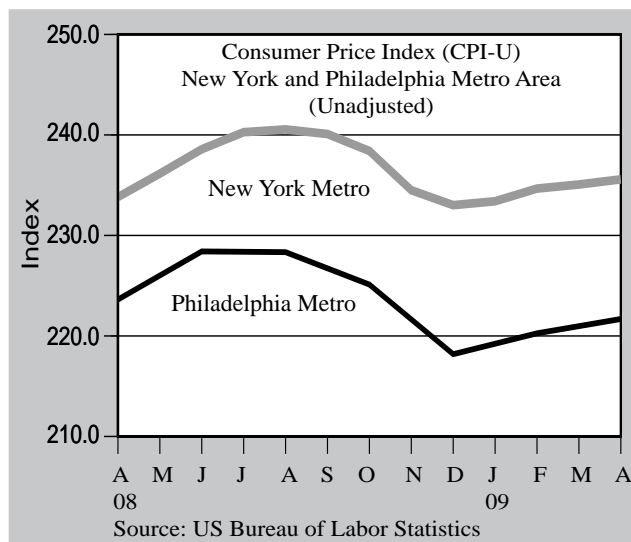
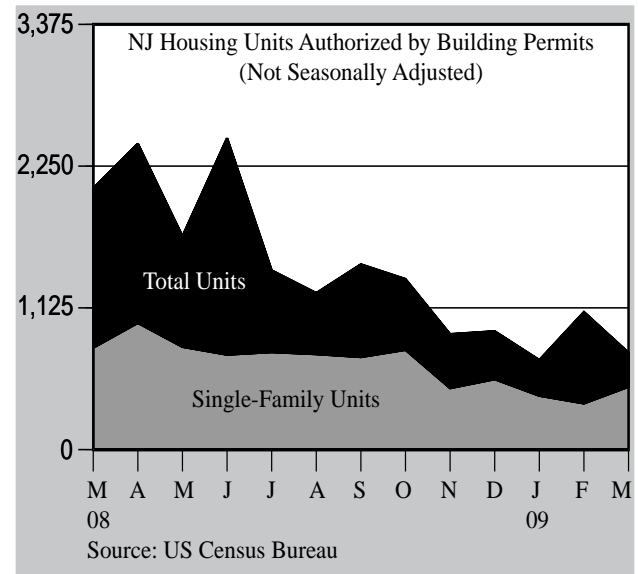
## Economic Situation: The State

ed to be very weak. Total permits issued through March were down 49.6 percent from the same time a year ago. The larger declines were for multi-family housing. In March, total building permits declined from 1,089 in February to 766 in March.

Data on housing sales and housing prices from the National Association of Realtors suggest that the housing markets in the Northeast are faring worse than in other regions of the country. First quarter housing prices in the Northeast were down 15.9 percent from the same time a year ago. Only the West (-19.8%) fared worse. Nationally, housing prices were down 13.8 percent.

Total first quarter housing sales were down 20.1 percent in the Northeast from a year ago and 10.3 percent from the previous quarter. For both periods, the Northeast had the largest declines among the regions. These numbers should, however, be viewed cautiously because they could be distorted by distress and foreclosure sales. Sales declines in New Jersey tended to be less than those in the neighboring states of New York and Pennsylvania. In New Jersey, sales were down 7.6 over the quarter and 18.7 percent over the year. In New York, over the quarter sales were down 13.5 percent and over the year sales were down 23.1 percent. Pennsylvania sales were down 19.7 and 18.8 percent, respectively.

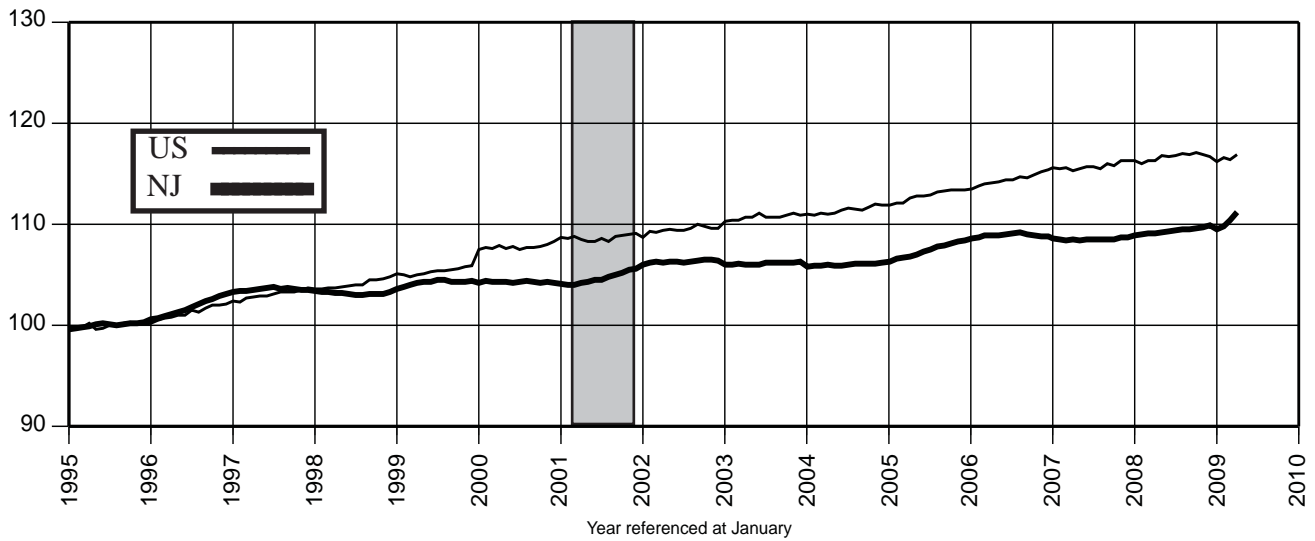
The number of building permits and housing starts in the Northeast both continued to decline in April. In fact, the Northeast had the largest declines among the regions for those two indicators. Building permits were down 7.1 percent over the month and 51.9 percent over the year. However, building permits did increase over the month for single unit dwellings. Housing starts declined by 30.6 over the month and by 45.7 percent from a year ago.



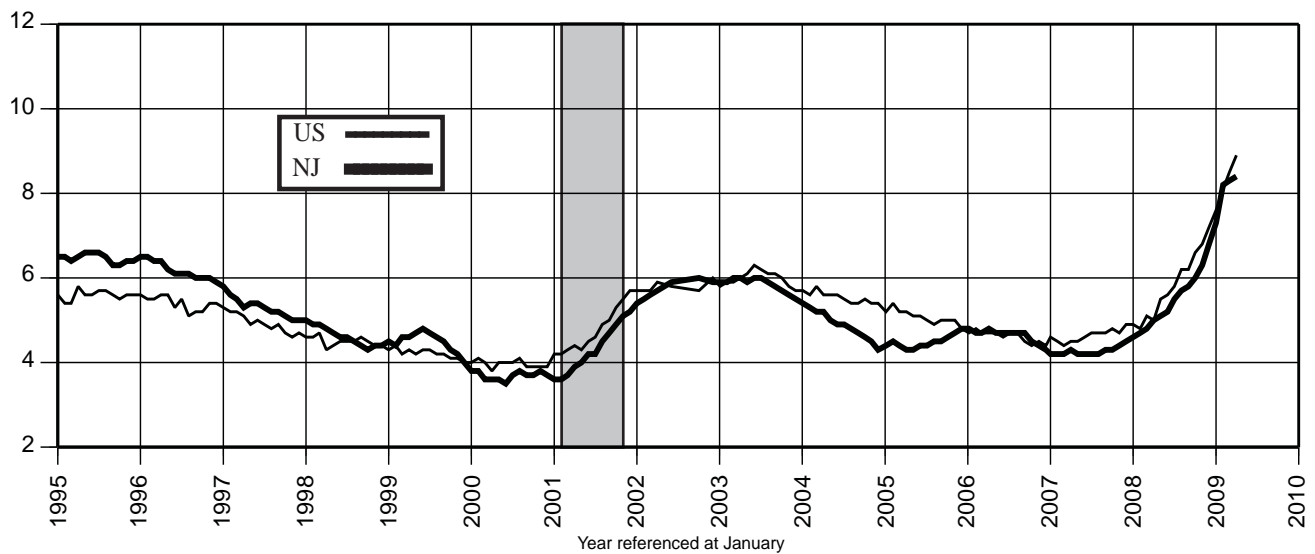
The number of foreclosures in New Jersey was up in April by 10.2 percent from March and down from last April by 3.5 percent. With one foreclosure for every 695 households, New Jersey ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> in the nation. The national average was one for every 374 households.

From February to April, consumer prices rose by 0.4 on an unadjusted basis in the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area compared with an increase of 0.6 percent in the Philadelphia-Southern New Jersey area. Compared to April a year ago, prices are up 0.8 percent in the New York region and down 0.9 percent in the Philadelphia region. The decline in the Philadelphia region is the largest since November of 1955.

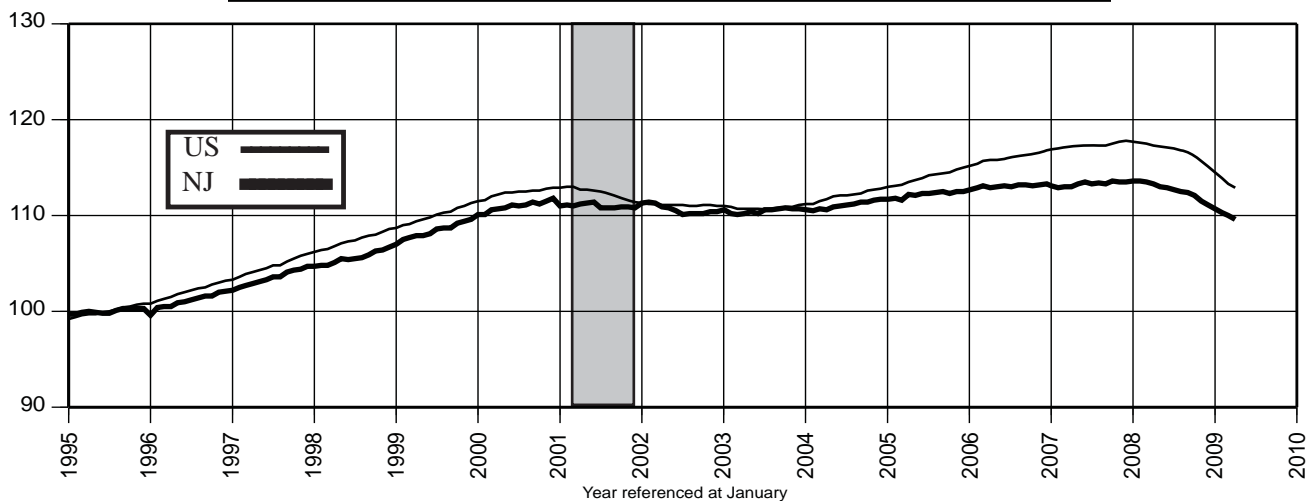
### Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



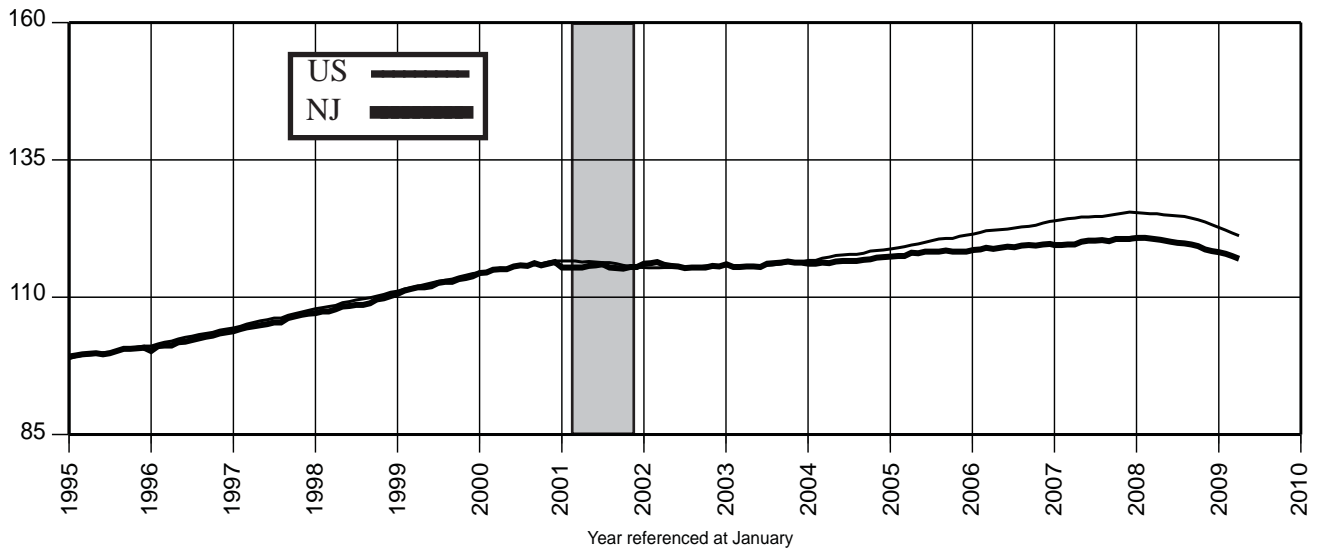
### Unemployment Rate (%)



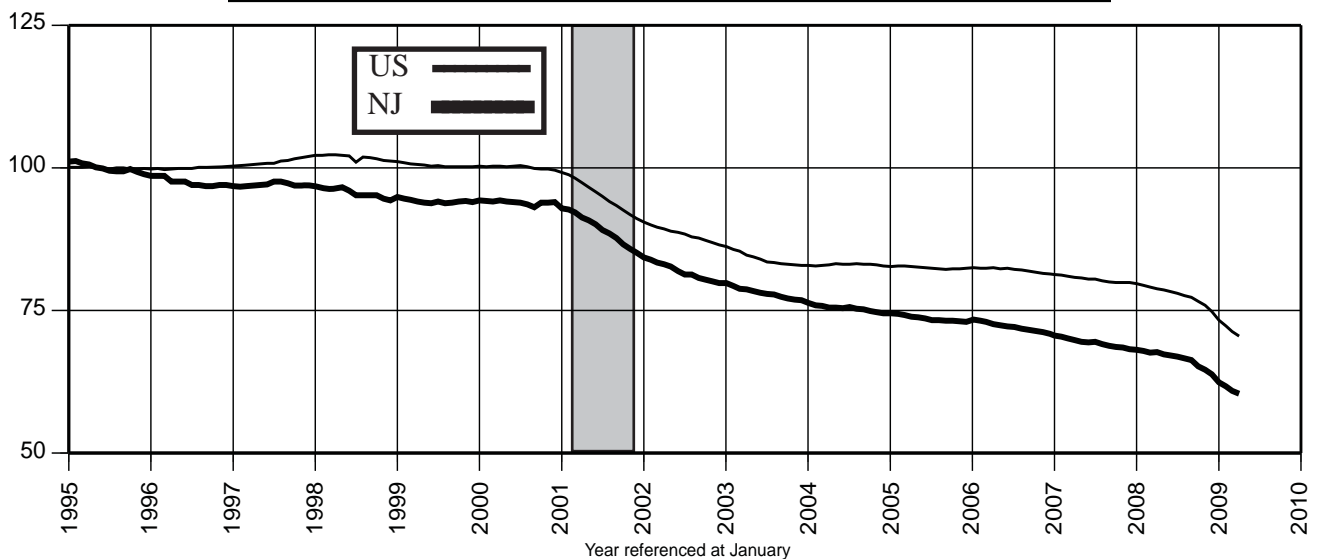
### Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



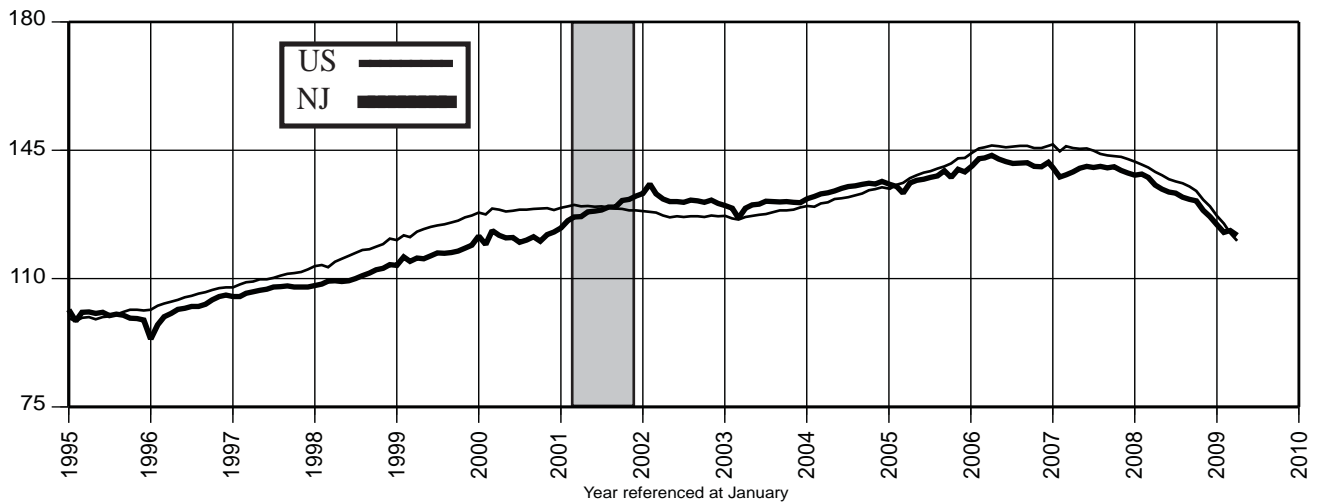
**Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)**



**Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)**

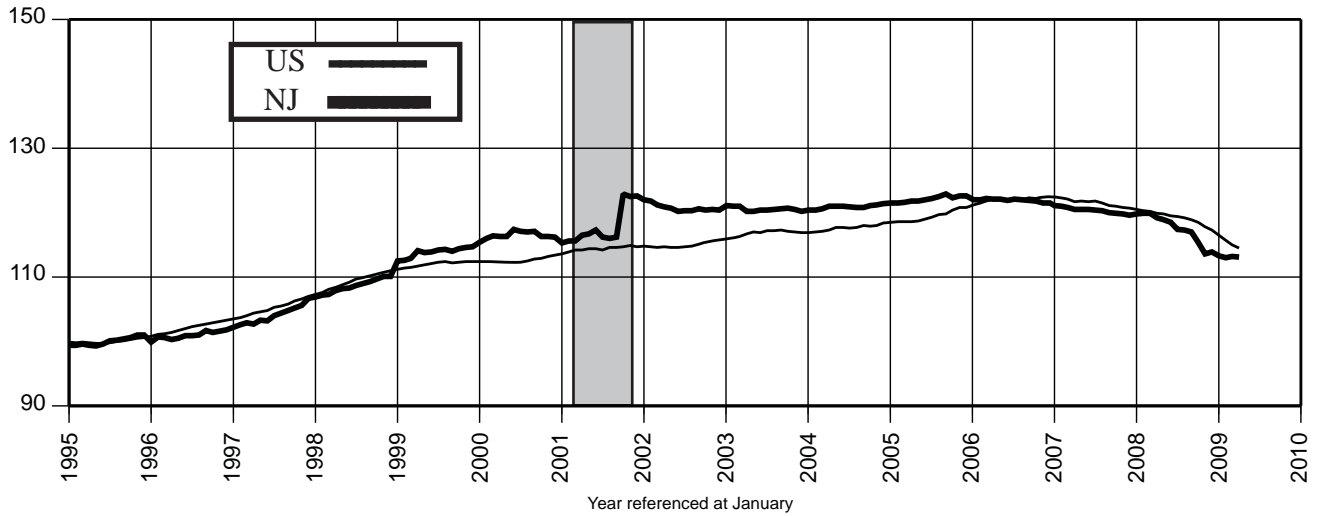


**Construction Employment (1995=100)**

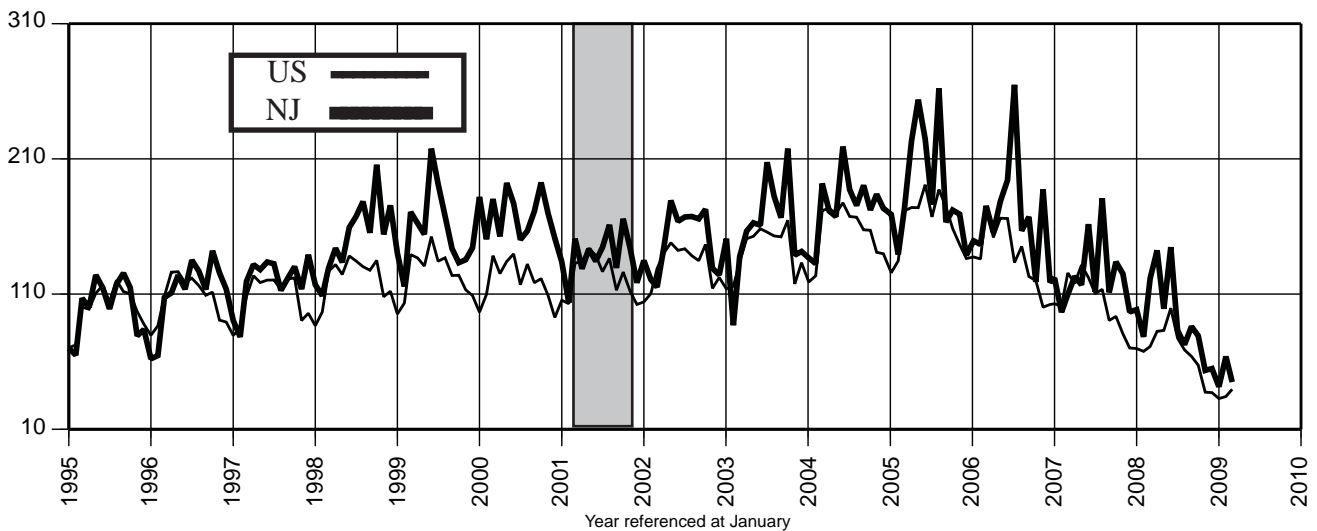




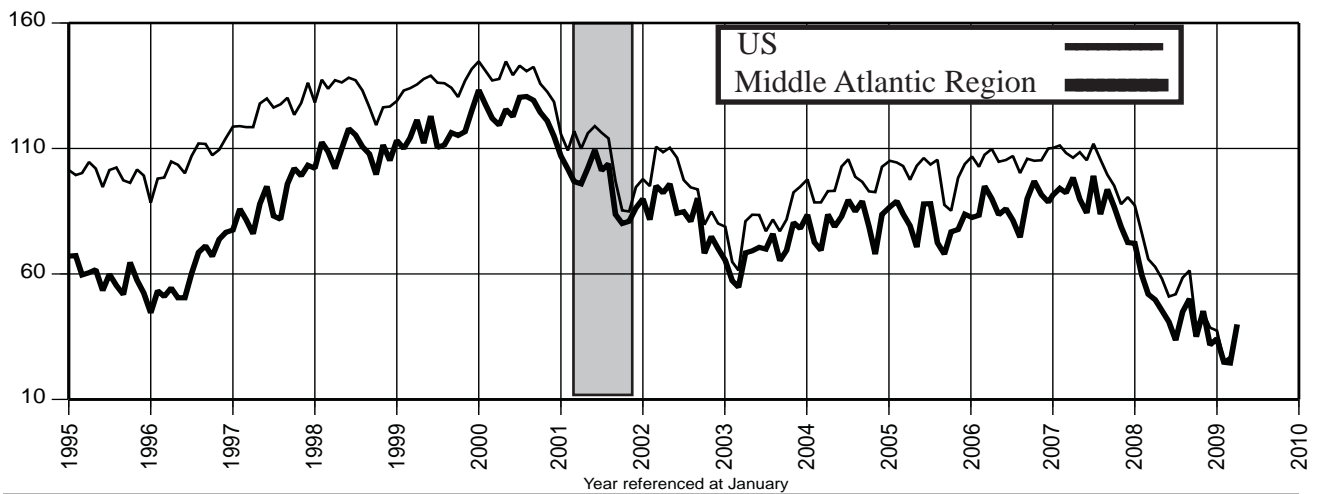
### Financial Activities Employment (1995=100)



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



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



### Northern Region

New Jersey regulators approved spending nearly \$1 billion on energy infrastructure projects that will create hundreds of jobs. Included were: Newark-based (Essex County) Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G), which is expected to spend \$694 million on capital projects for a electric and gas distribution system that is estimated to create 933 jobs; and Union-based (Union County) Elizabeth-town Gas, which plans to spend \$60 million and create 65 jobs, along with 650 indirect jobs. Sites along Doremus Avenue in Newark (Essex County) have been approved for redevelopment into modern port-related facilities which will result in additional job creation from the port's growth.

### Southern Region

In April, Wal-Mart opened a hiring office in Woodbury to obtain staff for a new store the company expects to open in Deptford (Gloucester County) in July. Wal-Mart plans to initially hire 550 workers.

A Red Robin restaurant opened in the Hamilton Commons shopping center in Hamilton Township (Atlantic County). It employs about 85 mostly part-time workers. Also, a Sonic fast food restaurant opened recently in the Grande Shopping Center in Middle Township (Cape May County) with about 80 workers.

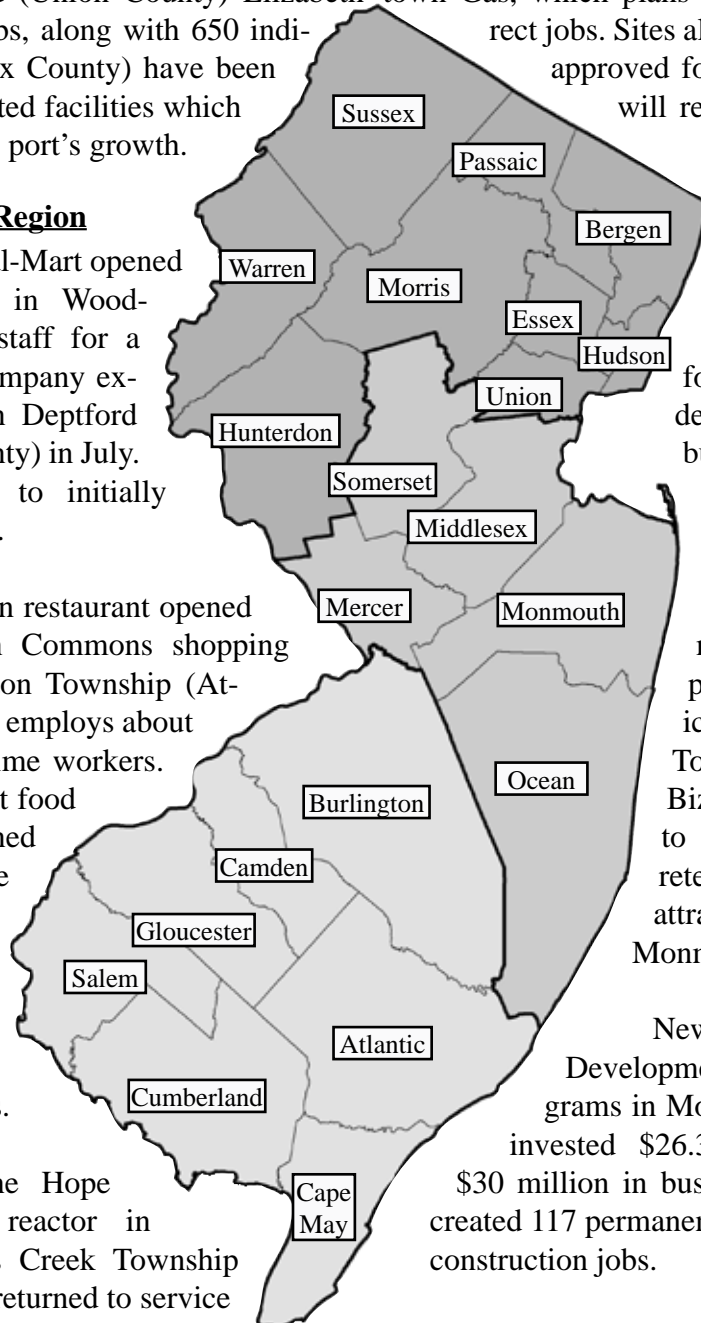
In May, the Hope Creek nuclear reactor in Lower Alloways Creek Township (Salem County) returned to service after a routine 23-day refueling shutdown. More than 1,900 PSE&G employees and contract workers participated in the refueling project. On average, nuclear power plants are taken offline for maintenance work every 18 months.

### Central Region

BizConnect, a new series of business resource information programs designed to help local businesses find the necessary resources to help them thrive in today's economy was unveiled by the Monmouth County Department of Economic Development and Tourism in April 2009. BizConnect is designed to maximize business retention, expansion and attraction opportunities in Monmouth County.

New Jersey Economic Development Authority programs in Monmouth County have invested \$26.3 million, leveraged \$30 million in business investment and created 117 permanent jobs along with 536 construction jobs.

Cost Cutters, a discount variety store along Whitehorse-Mercerville Rd in Hamilton (Mercer County) will close at the end of May 2009 due to bankruptcy of its parent company, Drug Fair. The closing will idle 20 full-time employees.



## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2008									2009			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	147.7	149.6	152.9	152.1	150.6	149.8	147.5	146.4	144.7	141.9	139.7	140.3	139.8
Total Private Sector	125.0	126.8	130.3	130.5	129.0	127.6	125.0	123.8	122.8	119.8	117.5	118.0	118.2
Government	22.7	22.8	22.6	21.6	21.6	22.2	22.5	22.6	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.6
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	659.3	662.3	667.1	655.7	651.2	655.8	660.2	659.7	656.5	639.5	633.5	635.6	639.1
Total Private Sector	576.4	579.9	584.0	577.5	575.6	575.3	574.6	572.8	569.5	556.4	548.2	550.0	552.9
Government	82.9	82.4	83.1	78.2	75.6	80.5	85.6	86.9	87.0	83.1	85.3	85.6	86.2
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	540.8	542.2	546.0	533.5	530.9	532.8	537.4	534.5	530.0	515.6	511.5	514.7	517.9
Total Private Sector	450.7	453.4	457.3	452.4	450.7	447.5	447.1	443.8	439.3	426.0	422.0	424.5	428.8
Government	90.1	88.8	88.7	81.1	80.2	85.3	90.3	90.7	90.7	89.6	89.5	90.2	89.1
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	1,037.3	1,048.1	1,061.5	1,047.1	1,040.9	1,029.2	1,034.6	1,030.2	1,020.6	979.4	979.7	985.1	988.8
Total Private Sector	883.2	893.3	905.8	904.6	901.0	885.4	884.0	878.6	869.8	832.1	830.1	834.7	838.4
Government	154.1	154.8	155.7	142.5	139.9	143.8	150.6	151.6	150.8	147.3	149.6	150.4	150.4
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	246.9	248.2	248.6	242.9	241.6	246.2	247.9	247.0	246.9	242.2	241.3	242.0	241.7
Total Private Sector	205.6	206.6	207.5	203.8	203.8	206.0	204.9	203.6	203.1	200.0	198.1	198.9	198.8
Government	41.3	41.6	41.1	39.1	37.8	40.2	43.0	43.4	43.8	42.2	43.2	43.1	42.9
<b>Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	1,036.3	1,041.7	1,048.3	1,032.9	1,027.4	1,026.5	1,033.8	1,034.1	1,032.3	1,006.2	1,007.6	1,006.1	1,012.0
Total Private Sector	868.0	873.7	880.6	871.1	868.0	863.5	866.3	866.9	865.2	841.4	840.4	839.7	843.4
Government	168.3	168.0	167.7	161.8	159.4	163.0	167.5	167.2	167.1	164.8	167.2	166.4	168.6
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	38.3	43.9	52.4	56.0	55.2	48.4	39.9	38.4	37.8	33.0	32.9	33.5	35.4
Total Private Sector	29.0	34.3	41.9	46.8	45.9	38.3	30.7	29.4	28.9	23.8	23.7	24.3	26.1
Government	9.3	9.6	10.5	9.2	9.3	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	23.0	23.2	23.2	21.7	21.7	22.6	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.9
Total Private Sector	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.4	17.5	18.0
Government	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	244.3	246.4	247.0	241.0	238.6	238.8	240.6	240.1	240.0	235.1	235.5	236.3	238.3
Total Private Sector	175.0	175.7	176.9	175.5	174.5	174.2	175.5	174.9	174.8	170.1	170.5	170.8	172.6
Government	69.3	70.7	70.1	65.5	64.1	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.0	65.0	65.5	65.7
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	62.4	62.5	63.0	60.0	60.0	61.7	62.5	62.2	62.2	60.8	60.7	61.0	61.3
Total Private Sector	47.0	47.2	47.8	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.1	46.7	46.7	45.5	45.1	45.3	45.4
Government	15.4	15.3	15.2	13.1	13.1	14.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.9
<b>Warren Labor Area (Warren County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	39.1	39.6	40.0	37.2	36.9	38.7	38.4	39.1	38.6	37.4	37.6	37.9	38.1
Total Private Sector	32.3	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.4	33.3	34.0	33.3	31.5	31.4	31.7	31.8
Government	6.0	5.9	6.2	3.8	3.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3

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

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

(seasonally adjusted)

	2008								2009				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b><u>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</u></b>													
Labor Force	135.4	135.3	135.5	134.9	135.3	135.6	136.1	136.6	136.6	136.6	135.8	137.0	137.5
Employment	127.2	126.6	126.7	125.9	125.3	125.3	124.9	124.7	124.0	124.2	121.8	122.3	121.9
Unemployment Volume	8.2	8.7	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.2	11.1	11.9	12.6	12.4	14.0	14.7	15.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.1	10.3	10.7	11.3
<b><u>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic Counties)</u></b>													
Labor Force	717.1	717.8	717.1	718.2	719.0	718.2	718.1	715.6	718.1	721.3	722.7	728.2	734.2
Employment	684.1	682.0	681.1	681.2	679.8	678.6	676.5	673.0	669.6	670.3	664.4	668.6	673.4
Unemployment Volume	33.0	35.8	36.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	41.6	42.6	48.6	51.0	58.3	559.6	60.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.3
<b><u>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester Counties)</u></b>													
Labor Force	660.5	661.6	660.5	660.0	661.8	662.3	663.8	661.0	662.0	659.2	657.6	663.8	670.2
Employment	629.5	627.1	626.0	624.5	623.3	622.7	621.1	616.8	613.4	611.4	604.2	607.7	611.6
Unemployment Volume	31.0	34.5	34.5	35.5	38.6	39.5	42.8	44.2	48.7	47.8	53.4	56.1	58.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.7
<b><u>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset &amp; Ocean Counties)</u></b>													
Labor Force	1,200.6	1,203.3	1,201.3	1,200.8	1,201.2	1,199.1	1,200.0	1,195.3	1,202.1	1,192.7	1,198.9	1,204.8	1,209.6
Employment	1,147.9	1,145.6	1,143.2	1,141.3	1,137.9	1,134.9	1,133.6	1,127.0	1,122.3	1,109.3	1,104.5	1,108.9	1,122.6
Unemployment Volume	52.7	57.7	58.1	59.5	63.3	64.2	66.4	68.2	79.8	83.4	94.4	95.9	97.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	8.0
<b><u>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</u></b>													
Labor Force	295.3	294.4	294.4	294.9	295.7	295.4	295.9	295.3	296.3	296.3	297.3	299.9	303.1
Employment	277.7	276.7	276.4	276.5	275.8	275.3	274.3	273.1	271.4	272.3	269.6	271.3	273.4
Unemployment Volume	15.8	17.7	17.9	18.4	19.9	20.2	21.5	22.2	24.9	24.0	27.7	28.6	29.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.1	9.3	9.5	9.8
<b><u>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union Counties)</u></b>													
Labor Force	1,068.2	1,069.6	1,069.0	1,070.4	1,072.2	1,070.7	1,071.2	1,069.2	1,073.3	1,073.0	1,078.5	1,083.0	1,091.1
Employment	1,018.7	1,015.5	1,014.1	1,013.7	1,012.0	1,009.4	1,006.4	1,002.6	999.5	996.7	992.5	995.6	1,003.4
Unemployment Volume	49.5	54.2	55.0	56.7	60.3	61.3	64.9	66.7	73.8	76.3	86.0	87.4	87.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.9	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.0
<b><u>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</u></b>													
Labor Force	56.4	57.6	56.9	56.8	57.4	58.1	58.9	59.5	59.8	56.8	56.8	57.0	55.5
Employment	52.3	53.3	52.6	52.4	52.5	53.0	53.4	54.0	54.2	51.5	51.0	51.1	49.4
Unemployment Volume	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.4	11.0
<b><u>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</u></b>													
Labor Force	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.6	31.8	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.9	32.1
Employment	29.9	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.7	29.0
Unemployment Volume	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.5	9.4	10.0	9.7
<b><u>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</u></b>													
Labor Force	200.8	201.6	201.0	200.2	199.8	199.9	199.8	199.5	201.3	199.8	200.6	202.3	204.1
Employment	192.2	192.1	191.6	190.5	189.6	189.6	189.0	188.5	188.4	187.3	186.4	187.6	189.0
Unemployment Volume	8.6	9.6	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.8	11.0	13.0	12.5	14.2	14.7	15.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	6.5	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.4
<b><u>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</u></b>													
Labor Force	68.7	68.7	69.2	69.1	69.3	70.0	70.2	70.1	70.3	69.7	70.1	70.3	71.2
Employment	63.9	63.6	64.0	63.7	63.4	63.9	63.5	63.3	63.1	62.8	62.4	62.5	62.8
Unemployment Volume	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.9	7.74	7.8	8.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.5	9.7	10.2	9.9	11.0	11.1	11.8

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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### Statistical Section and Notes

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INDICATORS

## NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS



### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

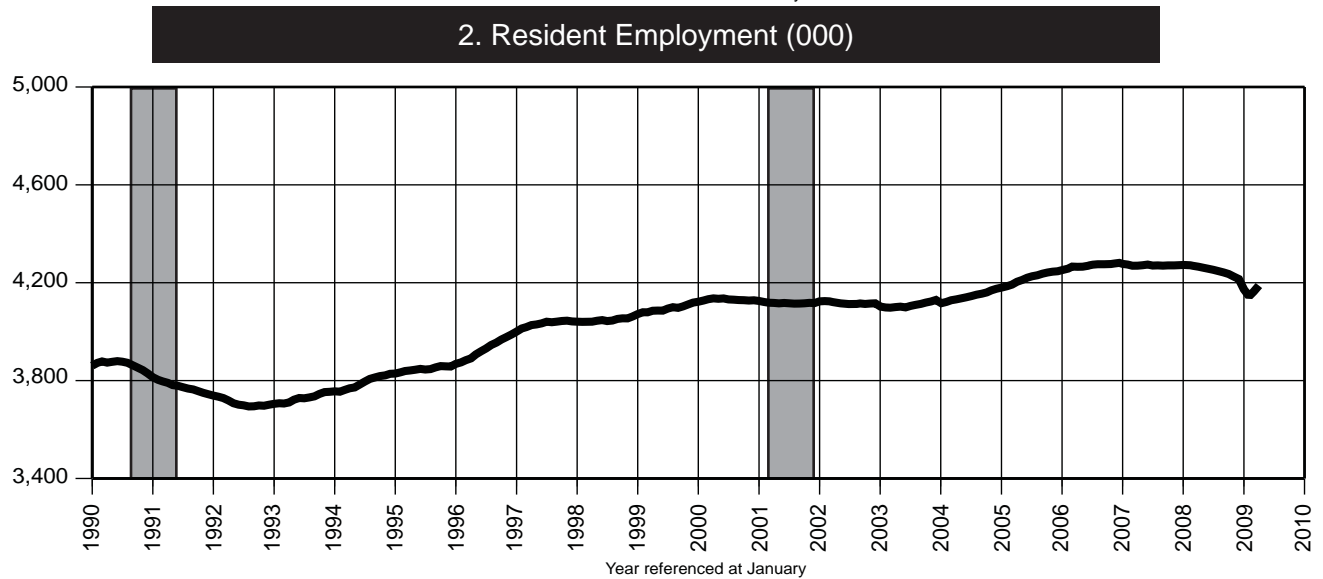
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,430.6	4,465.6	4,444.3	4,464.4	4,466.3	4,478.7	4,476.1	4,503.0
Feb	4,453.5	4,469.0	4,445.0	4,462.6	4,467.1	4,483.9	4,494.3	4,514.6
Mar	4,459.3	4,476.4	4,449.8	4,458.7	4,479.7	4,485.5	4,528.0R	4,540.6R
Apr	4,455.4	4,479.3	4,430.2	4,459.6	4,470.3	4,487.7	4,545.2	4,572.1
May	4,463.0	4,477.2	4,436.2	4,457.6	4,481.9	4,491.3		
Jun	4,520.9	4,480.5	4,498.0	4,460.6	4,536.8	4,492.6		
Jul	4,547.7	4,485.9	4,524.0	4,459.4	4,562.9	4,497.8		
Aug	4,516.3	4,489.1	4,475.5	4,460.3	4,527.7	4,502.1		
Sep	4,451.3	4,483.6	4,441.4	4,461.2	4,473.5	4,502.5		
Oct	4,470.3	4,476.0	4,450.1	4,463.1	4,495.1	4,507.4		
Nov	4,479.8	4,475.3	4,476.5	4,467.9	4,493.9	4,510.4		
Dec	4,481.8	4,472.1	4,476.0	4,471.5	4,505.6	4,520.8		

### 2. Resident Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,205.4	4,252.3	4,231.9	4,277.0	4,234.9	4,272.3	4,121.1	4,172.5
Feb	4,219.3	4,257.5	4,238.9	4,274.1	4,238.7	4,272.1	4,100.7	4,144.6
Mar	4,238.2	4,265.9	4,255.7	4,269.4	4,253.2	4,268.9	4,137.2R	4,163.8R
Apr	4,244.5	4,265.0	4,251.4	4,269.6	4,268.4	4,265.5	4,171.0	4,188.5
May	4,254.6	4,265.5	4,258.5	4,271.4	4,258.9	4,261.2		
Jun	4,305.6	4,269.1	4,308.2	4,274.2	4,302.0	4,256.9		
Jul	4,306.6	4,273.6	4,307.6	4,270.1	4,296.2	4,252.6		
Aug	4,306.9	4,276.2	4,292.4	4,270.8	4,275.0	4,247.3		
Sep	4,254.5	4,274.6	4,258.8	4,269.7	4,224.1	4,241.9		
Oct	4,294.7	4,276.5	4,276.0	4,270.8	4,240.5	4,235.6		
Nov	4,297.8	4,278.4	4,296.5	4,270.9	4,223.4	4,224.9		
Dec	4,307.6	4,281.1	4,283.7	4,271.7	4,199.0	4,215.1		

### 3. Unemployment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	225.2	213.3	212.4	187.4	231.4	206.4	355.0	330.5
Feb	234.2	211.5	206.0	188.5	228.4	211.8	393.6	370.0
Mar	221.1	210.4	194.1	189.3	226.5	216.6	390.8R	376.8R
Apr	210.9	214.3	178.8	189.9	201.9	222.2	374.1	383.6
May	208.4	211.6	177.8	186.2	223.0	230.1		
Jun	215.3	211.4	189.7	186.5	234.8	235.7		
Jul	241.1	212.3	216.4	189.3	266.7	245.2		
Aug	209.4	212.8	183.1	189.5	252.6	254.8		
Sep	196.8	209.0	182.6	191.5	249.4	260.6		
Oct	175.6	199.5	174.1	192.2	254.5	271.8		
Nov	182.0	197.0	180.0	197.0	270.5	285.5		
Dec	174.2	191.0	192.2	199.8	306.6	305.7		



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

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

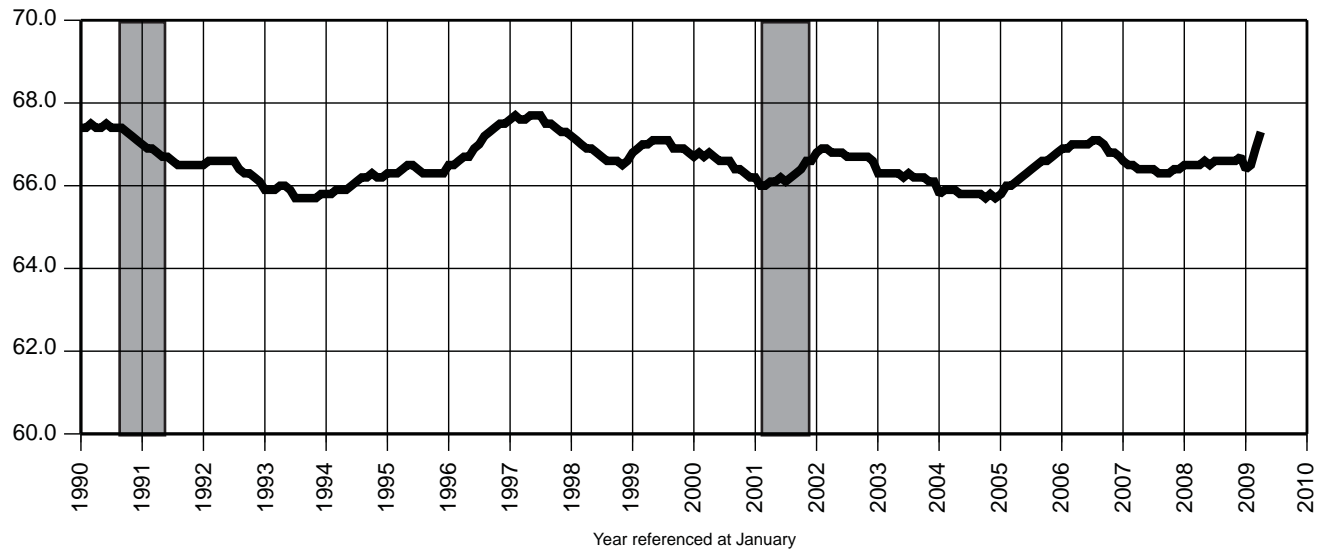
#### 5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)

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

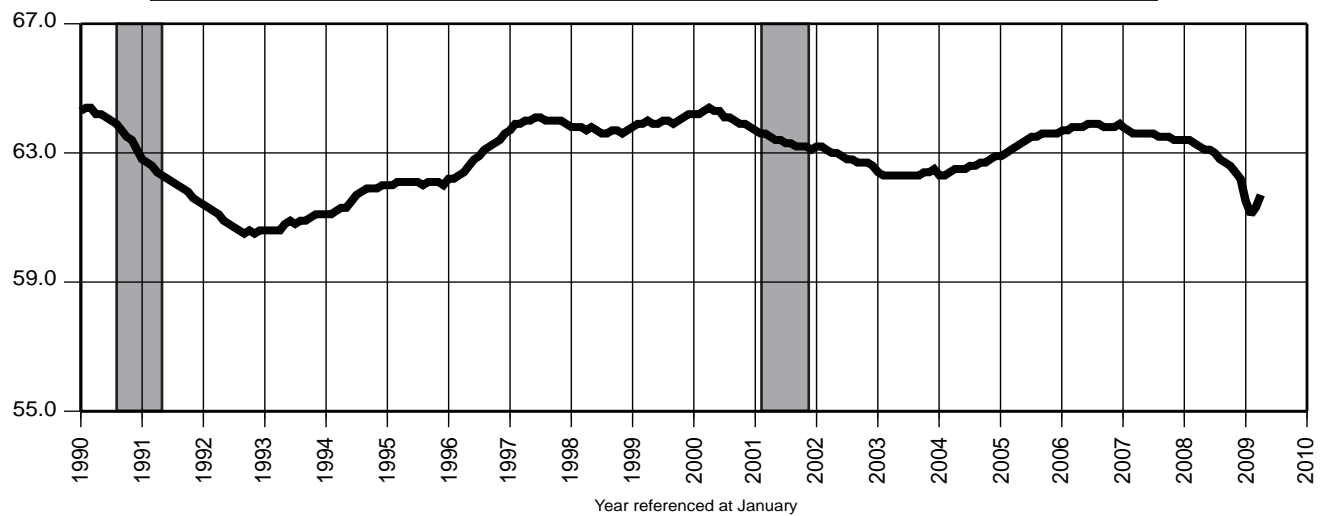
#### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)

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

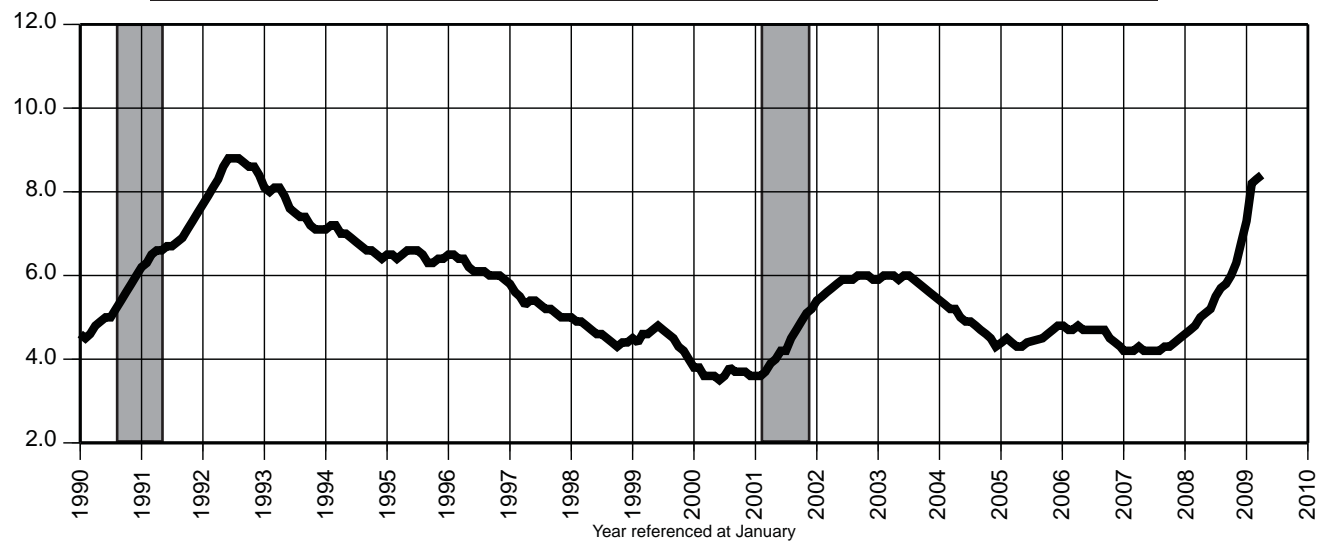
#### 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



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



#### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)



### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,984.6	4,059.9	3,997.0	4,071.6	4,016.3	4,091.0	3,916.5	3,987.8
Feb	3,992.5	4,065.8	3,993.2	4,065.7	4,017.0	4,089.8	3,899.0	3,973.3
Mar	4,028.4	4,072.5	4,024.6	4,068.2	4,042.7	4,086.4	3,913.1R	3,960.0R
Apr	4,050.8	4,065.6	4,053.9	4,068.6	4,064.9	4,080.1	3,929.8	3,945.6
May	4,090.9	4,068.7	4,103.9	4,081.0	4,093.8	4,070.2		
Jun	4,143.4	4,072.5	4,159.6	4,086.5	4,140.3	4,066.2		
Jul	4,091.5	4,069.2	4,101.8	4,078.8	4,081.3	4,058.3		
Aug	4,076.5	4,074.8	4,086.0	4,084.5	4,052.3	4,051.1		
Sep	4,075.3	4,075.1	4,076.5	4,078.9	4,042.9	4,046.6		
Oct	4,088.1	4,074.2	4,103.4	4,090.5	4,059.4	4,037.4		
Nov	4,107.4	4,075.3	4,118.8	4,087.4	4,052.3	4,014.6		
Dec	4,122.3	4,079.6	4,128.4	4,086.2	4,036.2	4,000.5		

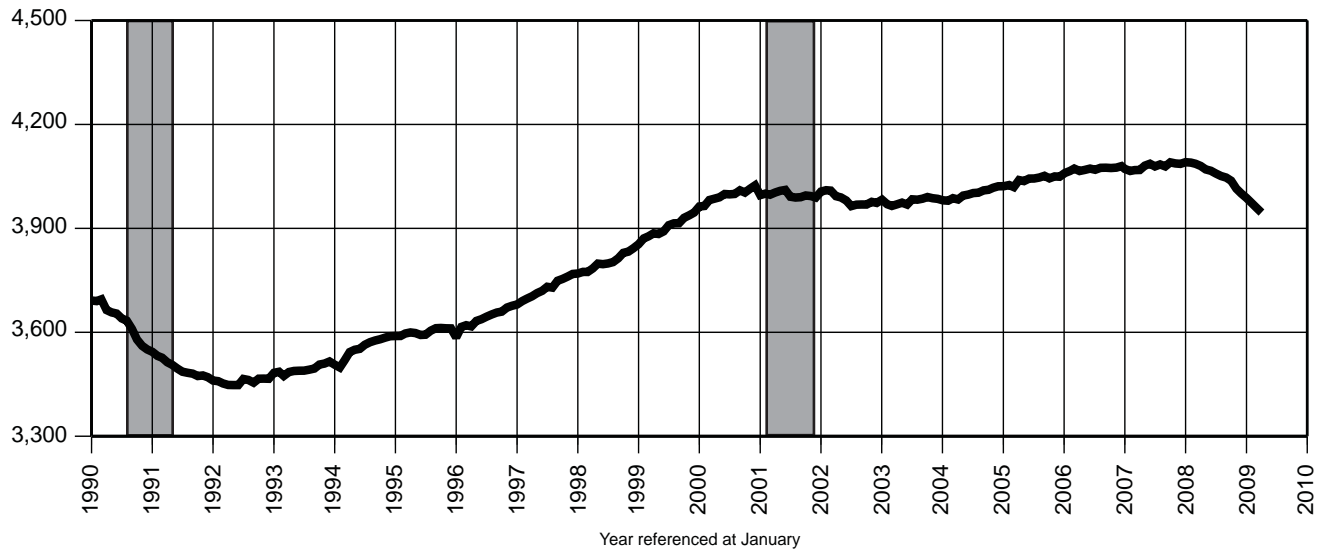
### 8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,340.7	3,413.6	3,351.8	3,424.0	3,368.9	3,441.2	3,265.8	3,335.8
Feb	3,336.1	3,418.2	3,336.6	3,418.0	3,358.3	3,440.0	3,239.6	3,322.8
Mar	3,370.0	3,425.4	3,364.8	3,419.7	3,381.6	3,436.7	3,251.4R	3,309.1R
Apr	3,392.0	3,418.0	3,394.6	3,420.4	3,404.2	3,430.4	3,266.1	3,293.5
May	3,435.5	3,421.5	3,446.0	3,431.5	3,434.8	3,419.8		
Jun	3,486.1	3,425.3	3,499.1	3,436.7	3,478.1	3,414.9		
Jul	3,469.4	3,422.3	3,485.3	3,437.7	3,453.8	3,406.5		
Aug	3,465.5	3,426.7	3,476.3	3,437.5	3,440.1	3,401.4		
Sep	3,445.1	3,429.3	3,446.7	3,432.9	3,409.3	3,396.5		
Oct	3,433.0	3,425.7	3,447.8	3,441.4	3,396.9	3,382.9		
Nov	3,447.6	3,427.4	3,457.9	3,438.4	3,387.2	3,361.5		
Dec	3,462.8	3,431.5	3,467.6	3,436.8	3,372.3	3,348.1		

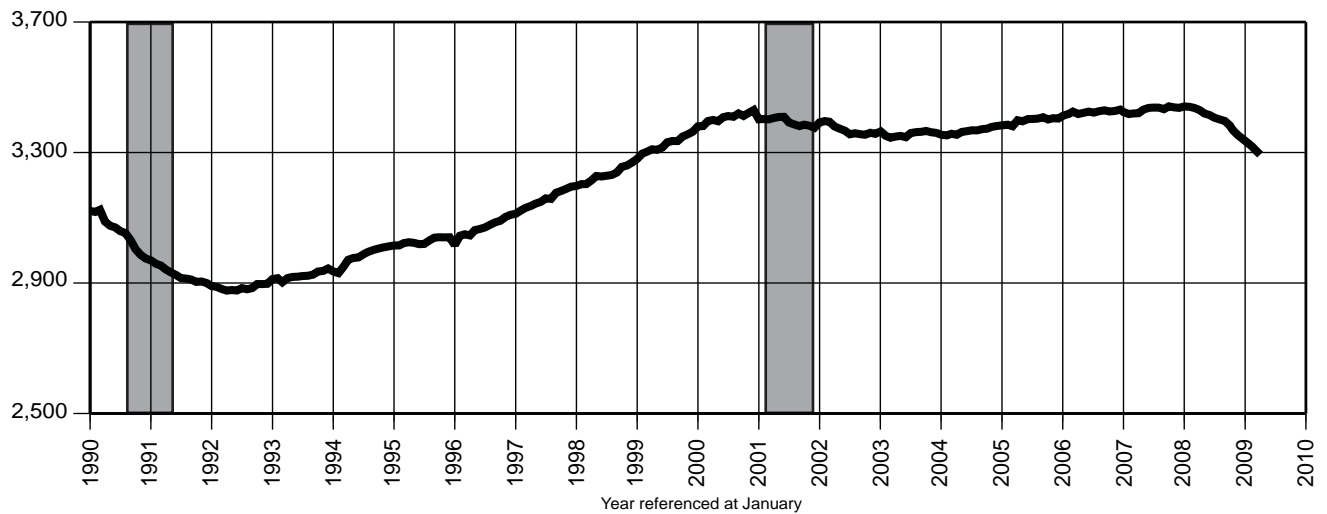
### 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	161.5	173.6	161.2	173.1	158.7	170.5	143.5	153.8
Feb	161.2	176.0	155.4	169.9	156.7	170.9	136.9	151.2
Mar	166.5	176.3	160.7	170.6	160.1	169.8	141.2R	151.9R
Apr	175.4	177.1	169.9	171.6	165.3	167.2	147.4	150.2
May	178.8	175.9	175.7	172.8	168.6	165.8		
Jun	180.9	175.0	179.5	173.5	170.7	164.8		
Jul	181.0	174.4	179.6	173.1	171.0	164.4		
Aug	182.2	174.5	181.0	173.4	170.6	163.1		
Sep	181.1	174.7	179.1	173.0	168.3	162.3		
Oct	178.3	173.5	178.1	173.3	167.1	161.8		
Nov	176.7	173.3	175.5	172.1	162.2	158.7		
Dec	175.2	174.8	171.5	171.2	157.8	156.6		

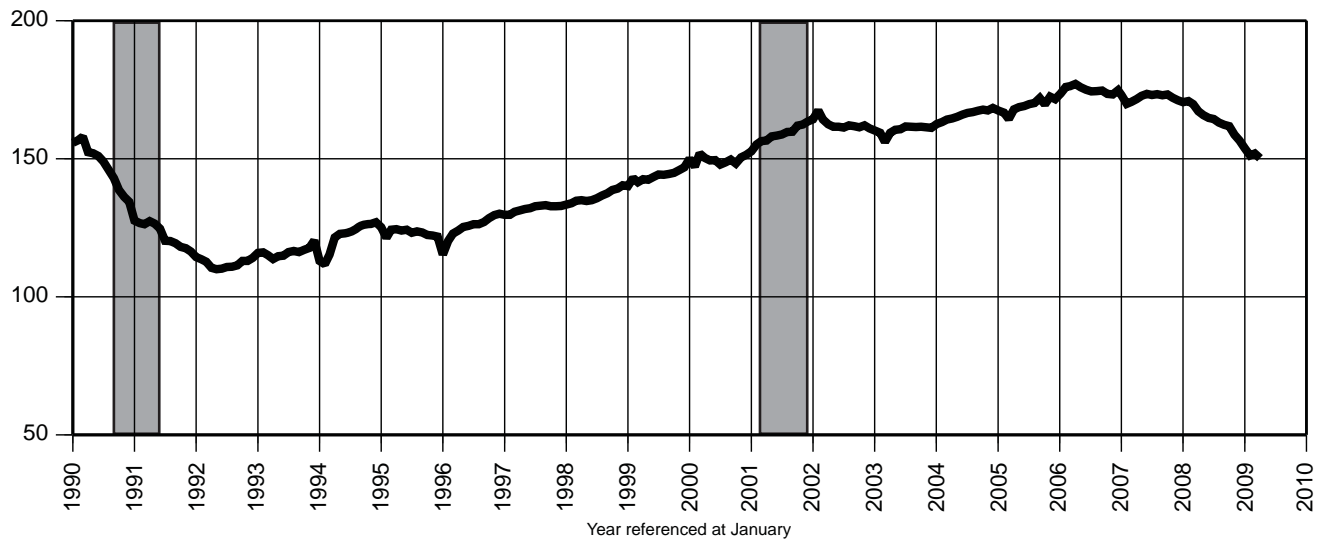
**7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)**



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



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





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

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	326.4	329.3	314.5	317.0	303.4	305.7	277.6	280.1
Feb	325.9	328.3	313.5	315.8	302.1	304.5	274.7	276.9
Mar	326.6	327.4	313.5	314.4	302.6	303.5	272.3	273.2
Apr	324.7	325.8	312.3	313.3	302.9	303.8	270.5	271.2
May	325.3	325.1	312.2	312.0	302.2	301.9		
Jun	326.5	324.1	313.5	311.3	303.5	301.3		
Jul	323.7	323.6	312.1	311.8	300.3	300.0		
Aug	323.1	322.3	310.9	310.1	299.7	298.8		
Sep	322.5	321.4	309.5	308.6	298.5	297.6		
Oct	321.1	320.6	308.6	308.0	293.4	292.5		
Nov	320.3	319.5	308.0	307.2	291.3	290.1		
Dec	319.1	318.1	306.9	306.2	287.2	286.2		

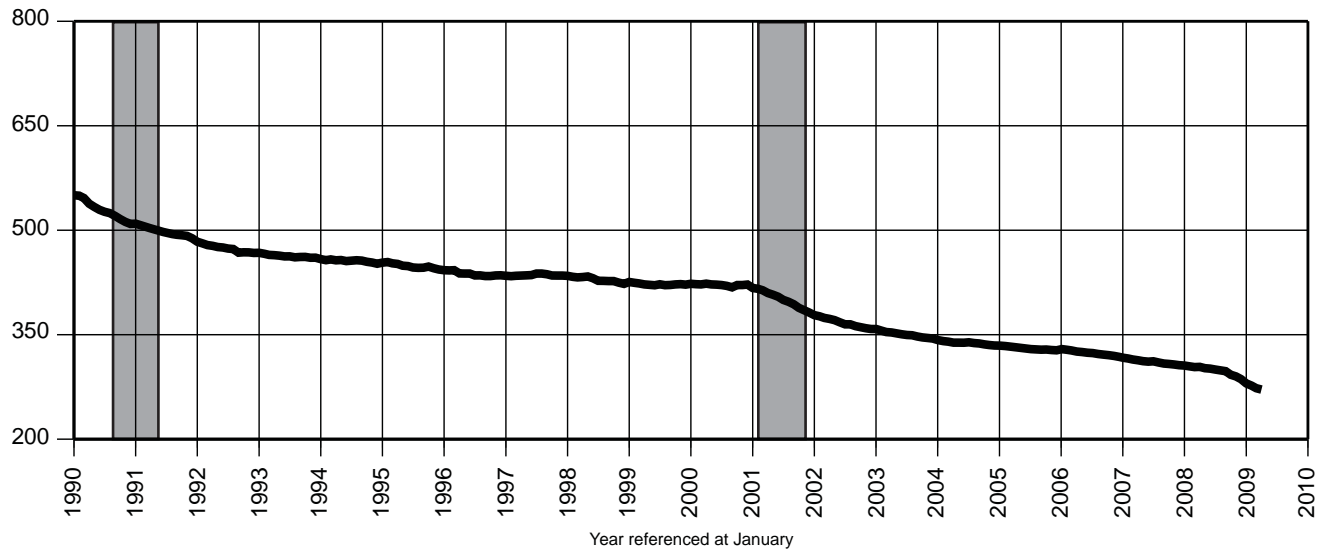
**11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	870.9	875.4	870.2	874.5	870.5	874.5	843.9	851.3
Feb	858.6	874.3	856.7	872.7	856.8	872.8	836.3	853.5
Mar	863.1	875.8	859.5	872.0	859.5	872.1	837.8	851.7
Apr	862.4	874.0	860.2	872.0	857.9	869.8	833.7	845.8
May	871.8	874.1	873.0	875.3	865.6	867.9		
Jun	880.5	873.5	884.4	877.3	874.0	866.8		
Jul	871.5	873.9	873.8	876.1	863.2	865.4		
Aug	868.9	874.2	869.8	875.1	859.4	864.7		
Sep	870.8	874.3	870.7	874.7	859.2	863.3		
Oct	877.4	875.6	875.5	874.0	858.4	855.2		
Nov	894.0	876.3	892.4	874.7	870.4	848.6		
Dec	908.8	876.9	907.2	875.0	872.6	844.0		

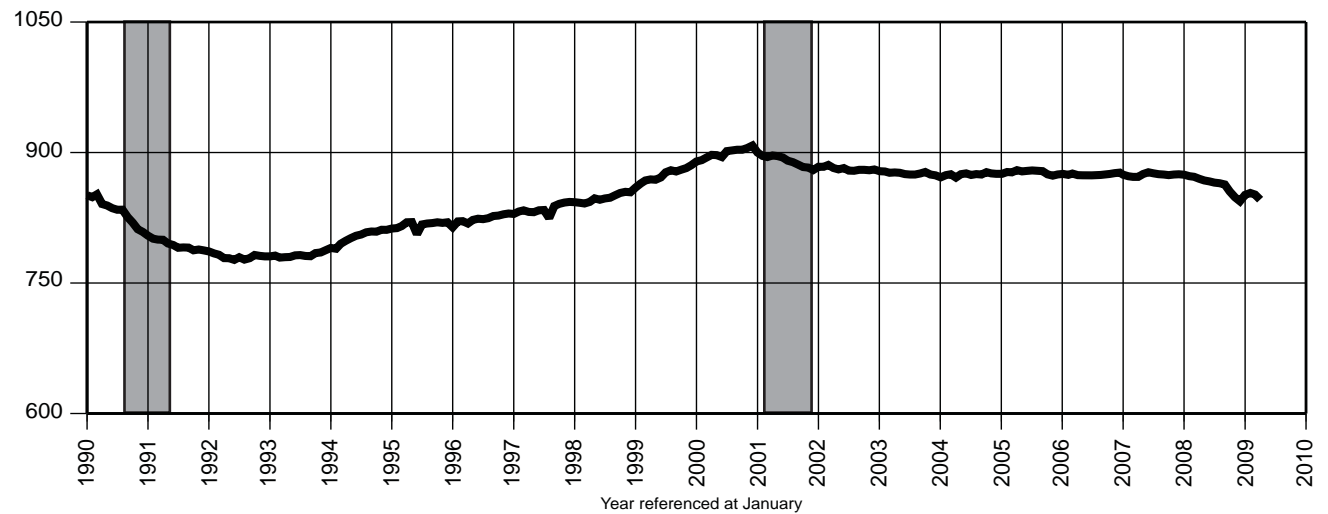
**12. Information Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	97.4	97.9	96.3	96.8	93.7	94.2	90.0	90.4
Feb	98.1	98.2	97.1	97.1	94.2	94.1	89.0	89.8
Mar	98.2	97.8	97.5	97.1	94.2	93.8	88.8R	88.9R
Apr	97.0	97.5	96.7	97.1	93.1	93.5	89.8	90.3
May	97.4	97.6	96.5	96.7	92.7	92.9		
Jun	98.3	97.7	96.7	96.0	93.4	92.7		
Jul	97.6	97.4	96.5	96.3	92.1	92.0		
Aug	98.0	97.7	97.2	96.9	92.1	91.8		
Sep	97.8	98.3	95.4	95.8	91.2	91.5		
Oct	96.3	96.9	94.0	94.6	90.8	90.7		
Nov	96.1	96.0	94.3	94.3	90.7	90.2		
Dec	96.4	95.8	93.9	93.4	90.7	90.1		

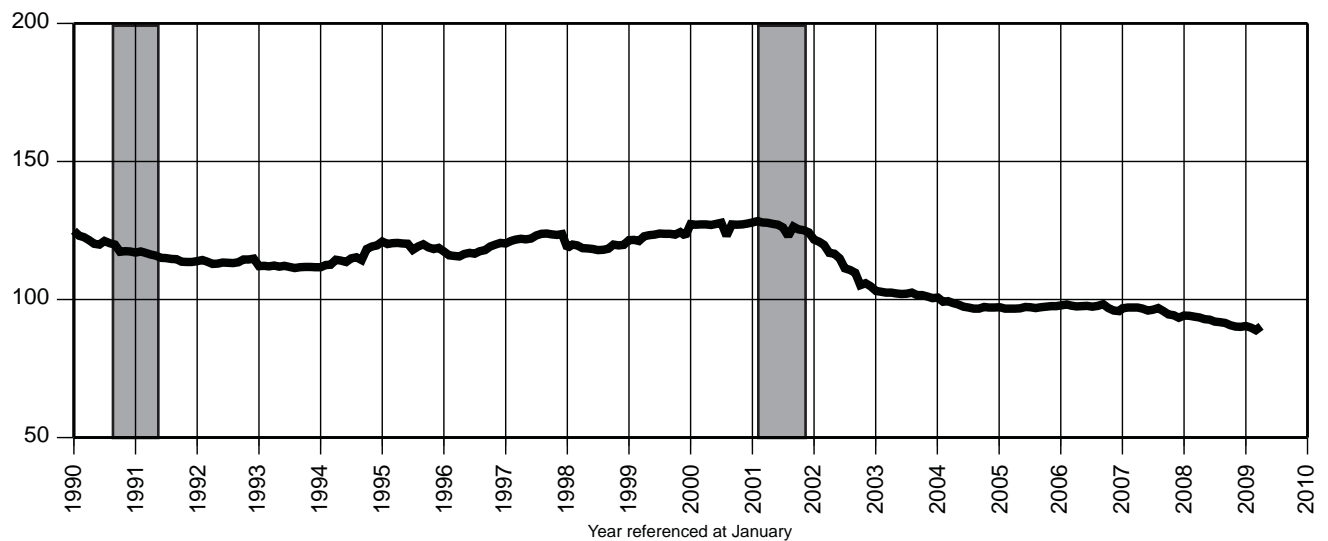
**10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)**



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



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



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

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

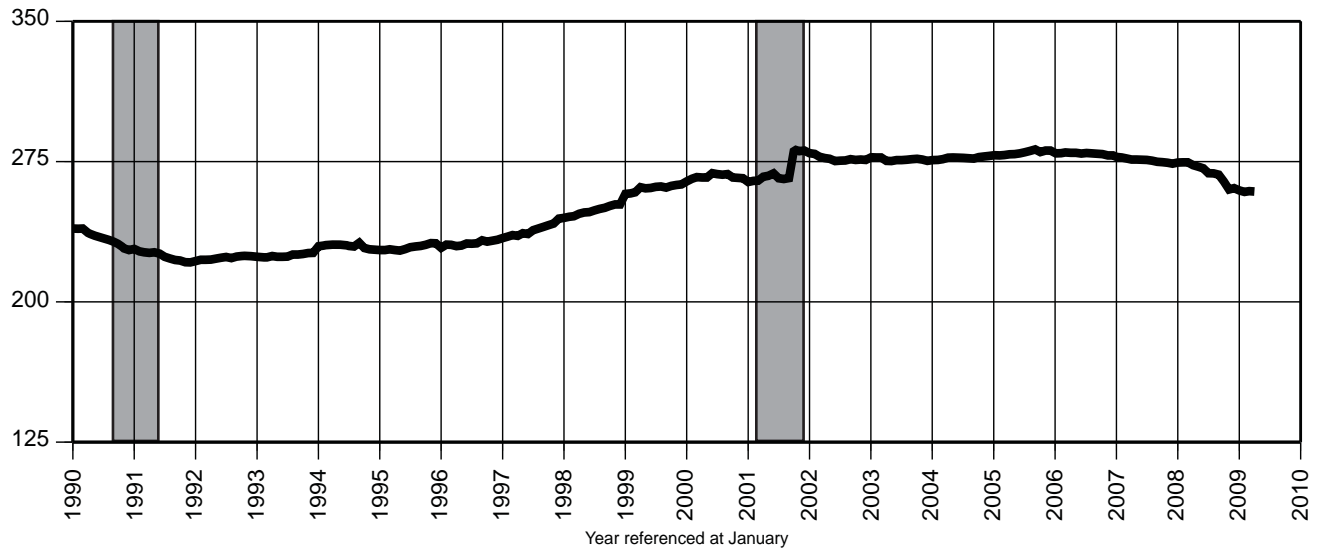
**14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	577.8	596.7	588.8	607.8	605.5	624.7	574.1	591.5
Feb	583.3	600.9	590.1	607.3	606.8	624.2	566.6	584.4
Mar	592.3	602.5	599.1	609.2	612.7	622.9	570.4R	581.1R
Apr	598.2	599.8	610.3	612.1	618.7	620.7	576.6	578.8
May	603.9	602.8	616.5	615.5	619.4	618.6		
Jun	613.7	604.8	626.5	617.3	625.5	616.4		
Jul	611.9	604.2	628.0	620.0	624.7	616.8		
Aug	616.0	606.8	630.7	621.1	624.9	615.3		
Sep	613.1	607.6	626.3	621.2	618.4	613.7		
Oct	614.2	608.6	627.6	622.2	613.4	606.3		
Nov	615.6	609.6	628.9	622.8	609.2	603.7		
Dec	615.1	610.7	626.9	622.4	599.9	599.3		

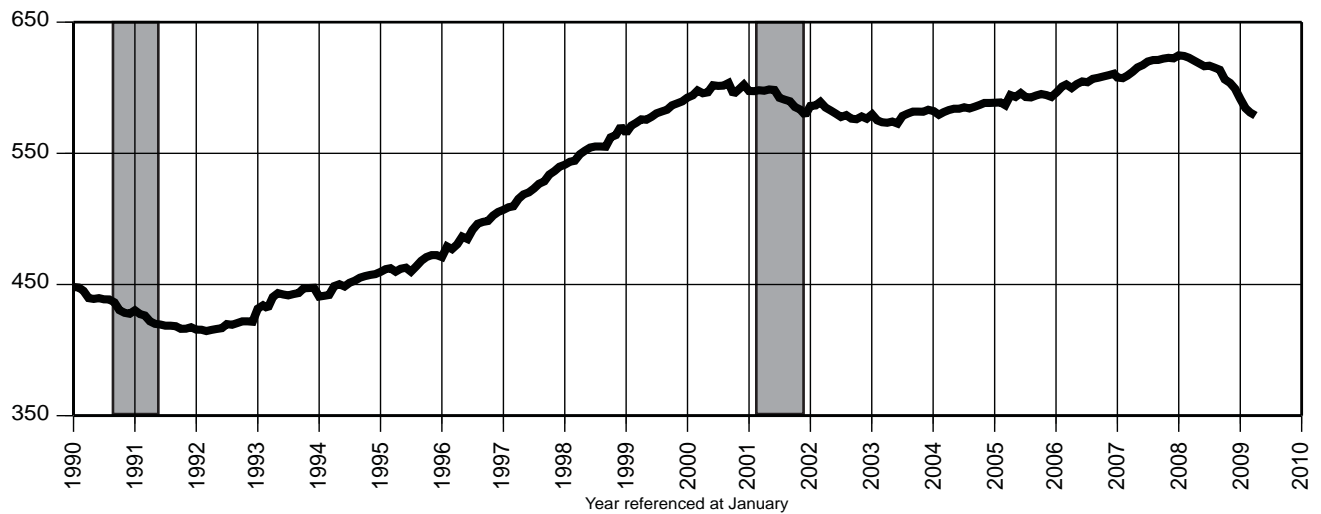
**15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)**

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

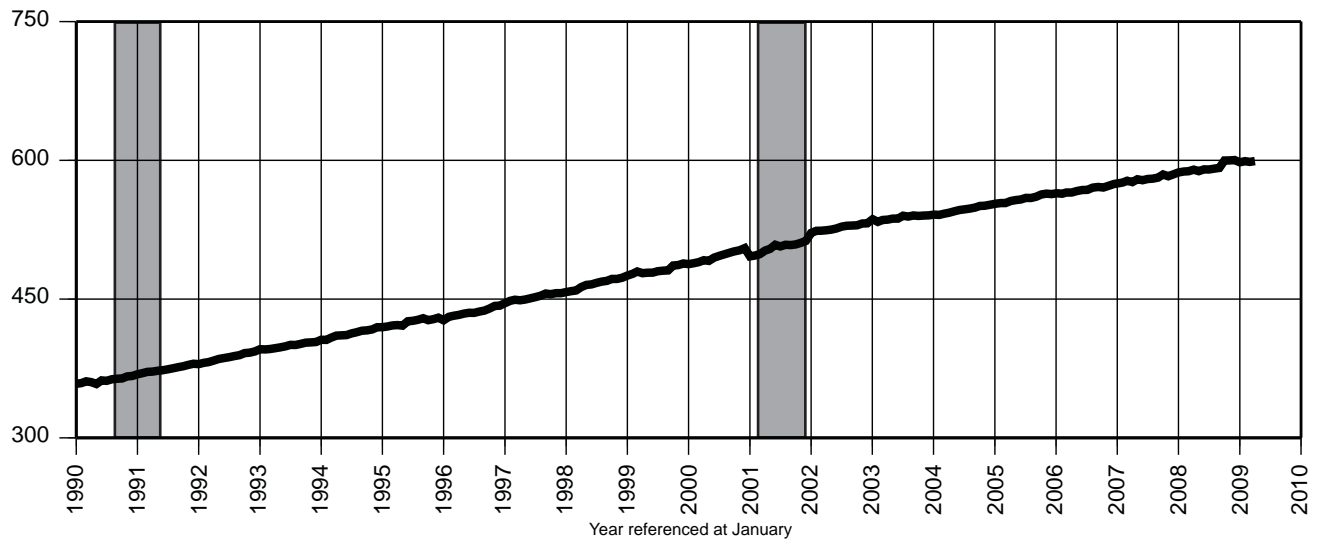
**13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)**



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



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



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

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

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	310.7	336.3	313.2	338.9	317.3	343.8	321.5	346.0
Feb	310.8	336.4	312.8	338.6	317.9	344.5	318.1	343.4
Mar	319.0	339.0	318.2	338.1	325.0	345.2	320.2R	340.1R
Apr	327.5	337.0	328.0	337.3	336.5	345.8	324.7	334.4
May	343.7	337.3	345.6	338.8	352.4	345.2		
Jun	366.5	340.0	367.9	340.7	371.8	343.9		
Jul	371.5	339.2	371.9	339.3	374.1	341.6		
Aug	368.7	339.4	369.2	339.7	369.8	340.2		
Sep	352.7	340.4	349.7	337.7	352.3	340.5		
Oct	333.2	338.6	337.9	343.6	340.9	344.3		
Nov	329.2	339.0	333.4	343.7	337.0	346.0		
Dec	328.1	339.1	332.1	343.6	335.1	345.7		

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

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

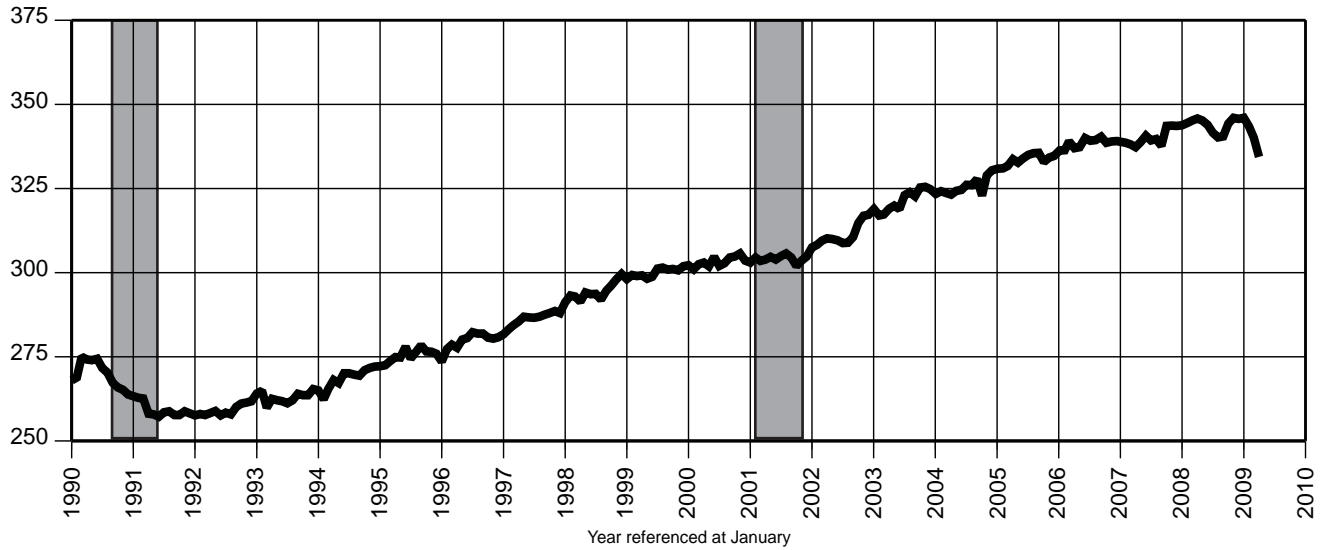
### 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)

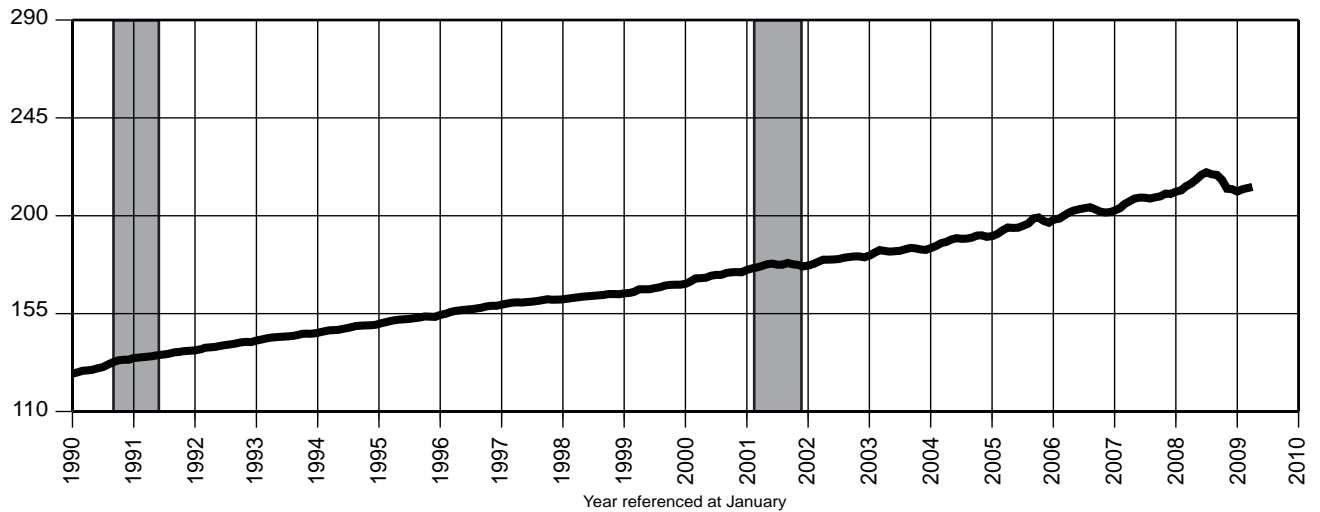
Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jan	82.5	91.4	72.2	34.2
Feb	83.4	94.1	59.6	24.8
Mar	95.0	92.3	51.9	24.5R
Apr	90.0	98.4	49.7	39.9
May	83.6	89.8	45.4	
Jun	86.0	84.3	40.9	
Jul	81.4	99.1	33.6	
Aug	74.6	83.8	44.9	
Sep	90.0	93.7	50.1	
Oct	97.0	86.8	35.0	
Nov	91.6	78.8	45.2	
Dec	88.6	72.5	31.7R	

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

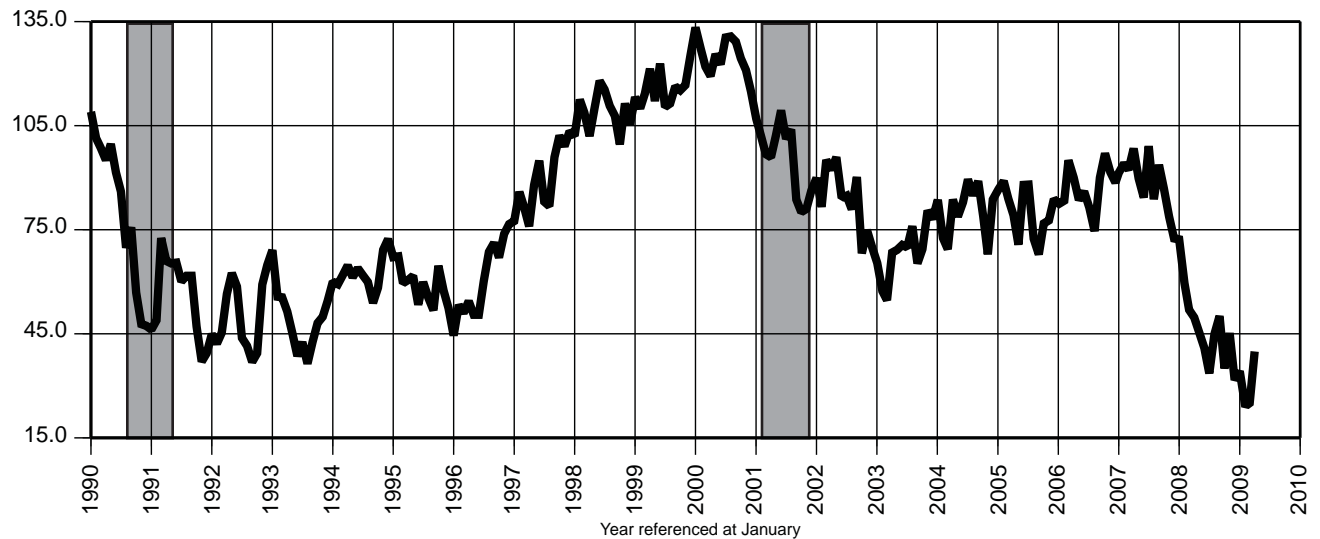
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region





**Indicator Series 19-21 Private Residential Building Permits****19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,548	3,006	2,077	2,248	1,680	1,865	708R	820R
Feb	2,502	3,272	1,648	2,184	1,338	1,710	1,089R	1,454R
Mar	2,989	2,946	1,871	1,902	2,071	2,206	766	807
Apr	2,654	2,597	2,100	1,983	2,428	2,081		
May	3,044	2,838	1,992	1,928	1,690	1,717		
Jun	3,314	2,635	2,759	2,117	2,469	1,974		
Jul	4,516	4,616	1,905	1,984	1,419	1,384		
Aug	2,675	2,466	3,084	2,919	1,239	1,299		
Sep	2,850	2,762	1,896	1,940	1,467	1,366		
Oct	2,030	1,945	2,283	1,983	1,350	1,201		
Nov	3,196	3,132	2,133	2,145	913	974		
Dec	2,024	2,492	1,652	2,000	936	1,013		

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

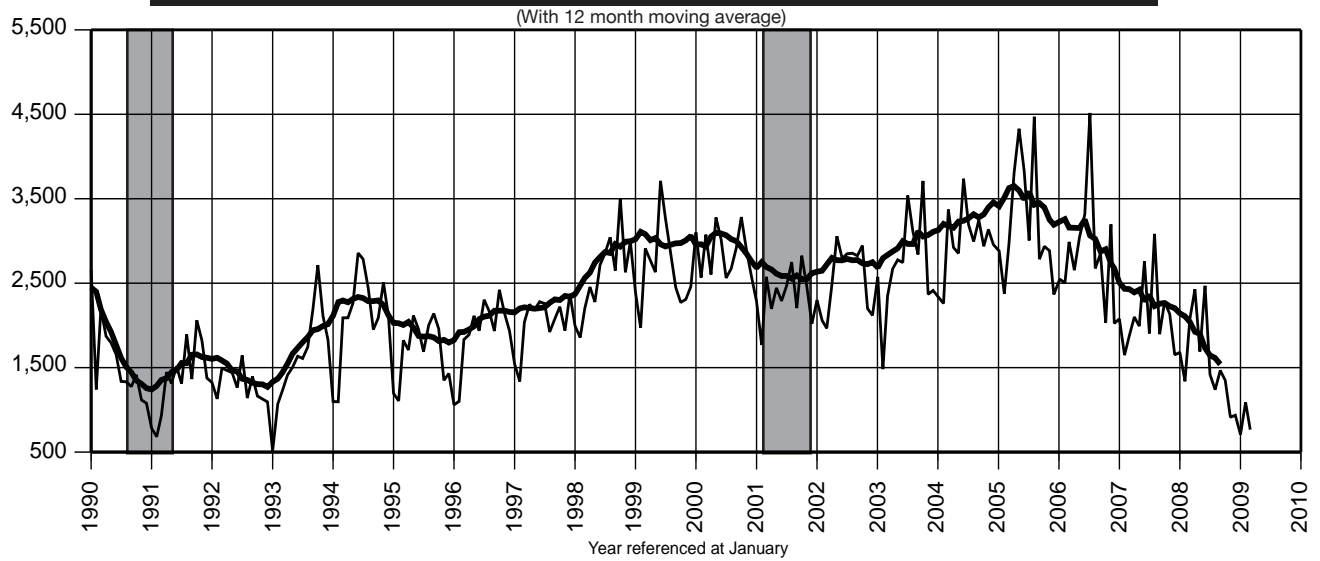
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,592	1,839	1,084	1,216	807	852	431R	478R
Feb	1,301	1,641	953	1,200	665	800	370	467
Mar	1,766	1,644	1,137	1,104	812	844	502	491
Apr	1,457	1,562	1,109	1,137	1,009	935		
May	1,674	1,539	1,264	1,140	819	749		
Jun	1,635	1,356	1,328	1,158	757	698		
Jul	1,626	1,577	1,183	1,104	777	678		
Aug	1,536	1,321	1,552	1,324	761	705		
Sep	1,184	1,223	901	966	738	756		
Oct	1,254	1,185	937	873	795	704		
Nov	1,073	1,121	879	917	491	586		
Dec	1,032	1,221	750	891	562	624		

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

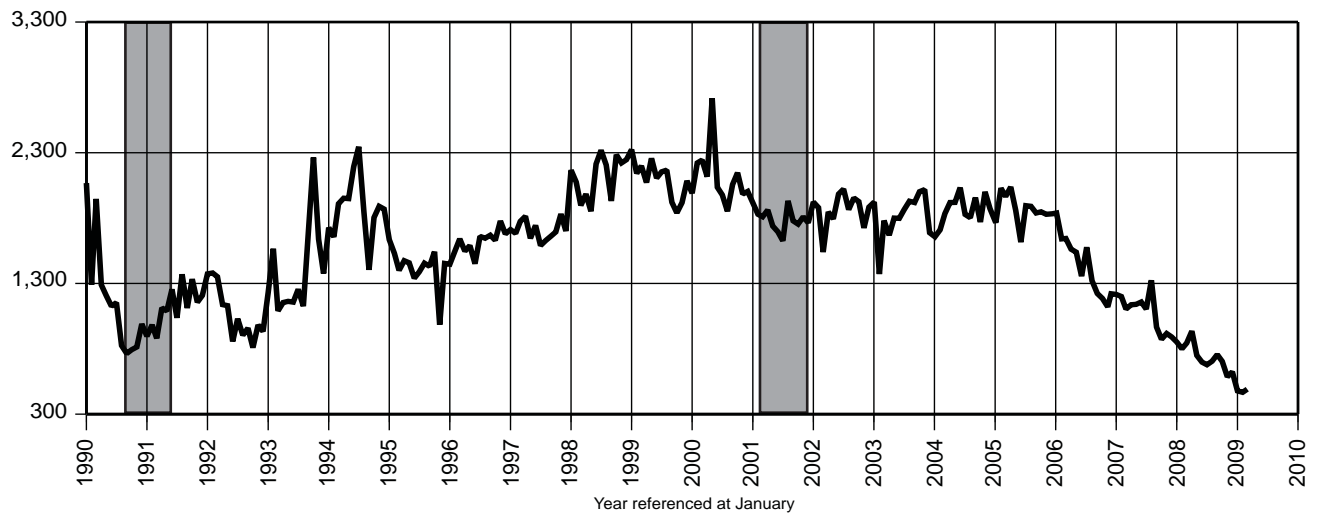
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	471	759	750	229R
Feb	924	379	571	694R
Mar	694	514	1,164	201
Apr	876	767	1,192	
May	950	527	779	
Jun	1,195	1,137	1,607	
Jul	2,250	509	547	
Aug	814	1,184	438	
Sep	1,306	821	656	
Oct	371	1,013	481	
Nov	1,844	1,055	378	
Dec	719	655	327	

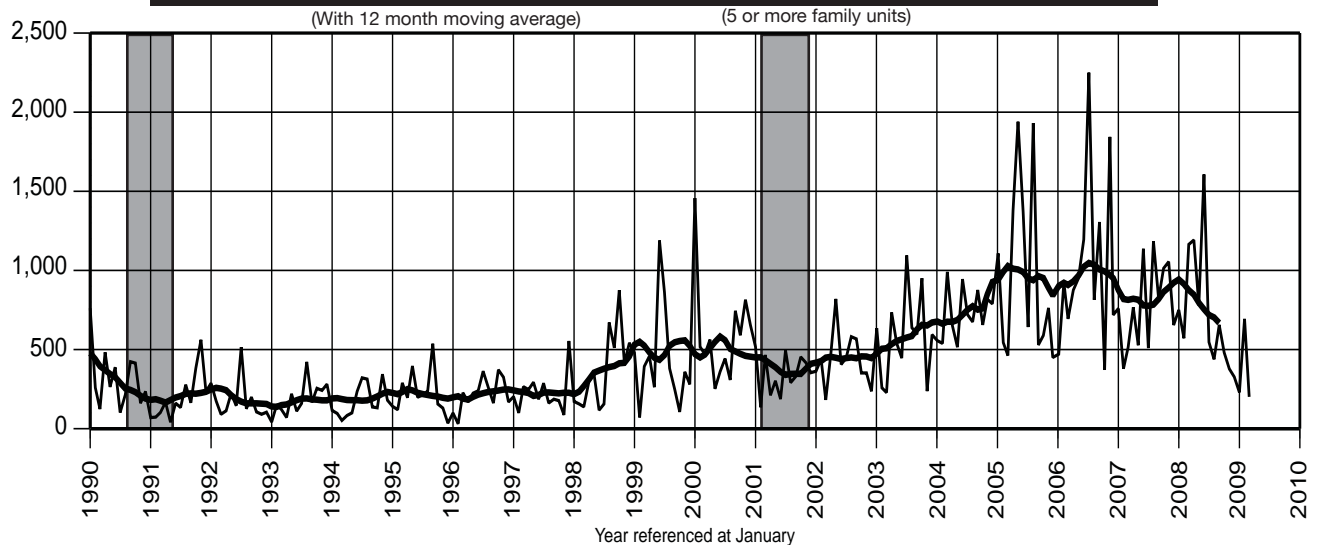
**19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**



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



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



### 22. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

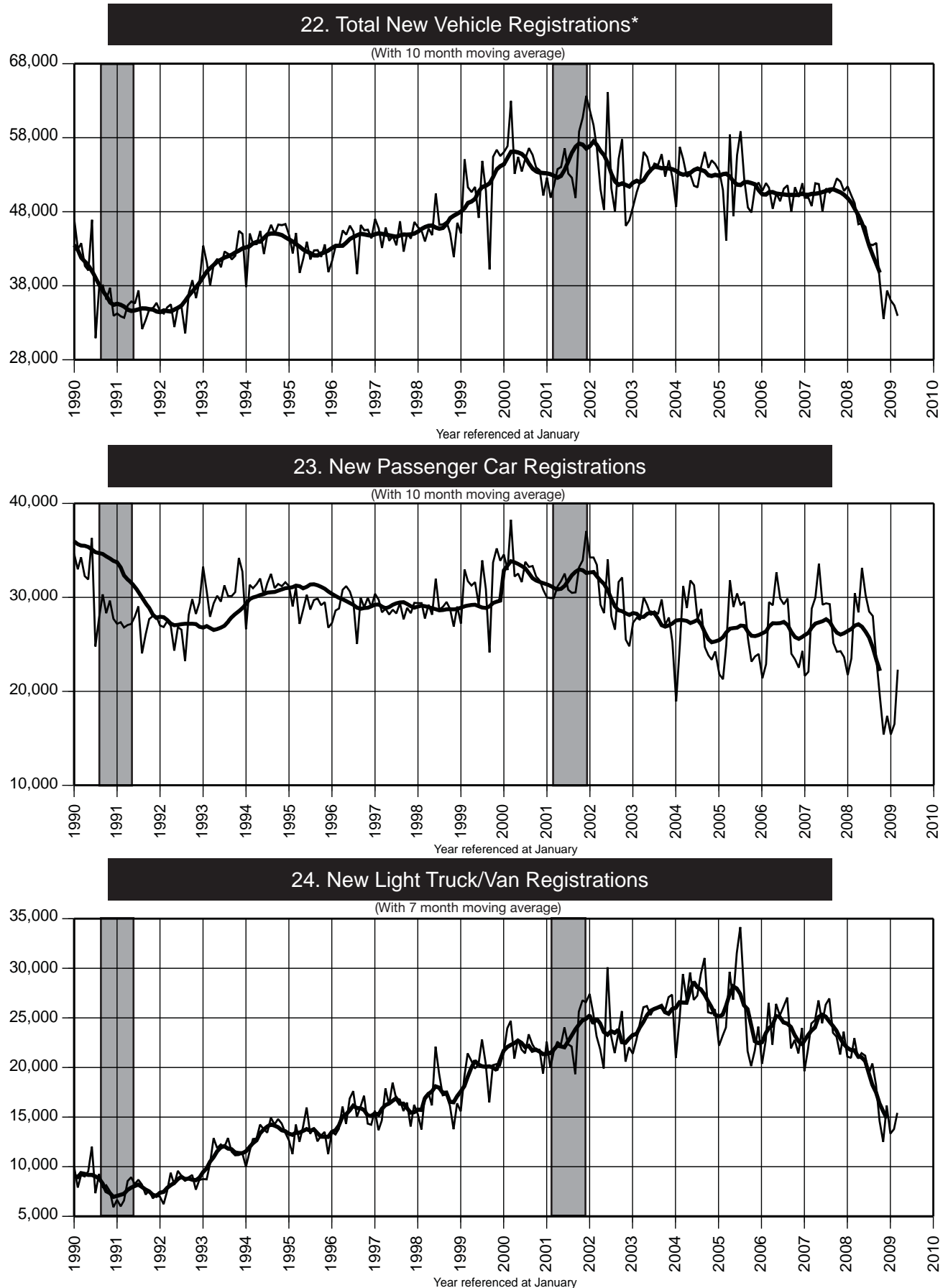
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,772	50,824	41,273	49,890	42,833	51,413	28,742R	36,025R
Feb	45,584	51,857	43,966	49,893	44,478	50,203	30,318R	35,330R
Mar	56,014	51,259	53,249	48,760	53,401	49,138	37,732	33,932
Apr	51,459	48,400	54,747	51,838	49,305	46,311		
May	59,073	50,472	60,346	51,725	54,589	46,462		
Jun	55,134	49,423	53,686	48,002	51,425	45,945		
Jul	55,377	51,101	55,701	51,134	47,829	43,601		
Aug	56,929	51,563	56,233	50,600	48,421	43,489		
Sep	45,923	47,968	48,643	51,104	41,534	43,767		
Oct	46,191	51,306	47,303	52,493	33,947	38,399		
Nov	43,940	50,007	45,582	52,060	27,907	33,502		
Dec	48,275	51,848	47,245	50,815	33,571	37,349		

### 23. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,401	26,499	21,644	26,864	21,735	26,971	15,412R	20,665R
Feb	22,890	27,010	22,089	26,174	23,505	27,573	16,524R	20,518R
Mar	29,499	26,569	28,814	25,904	30,446	27,578	22,306	19,419
Apr	29,158	26,559	29,977	27,404	28,401	25,685		
May	32,664	26,768	33,583	27,476	33,144	26,908		
Jun	29,891	25,923	29,219	25,283	30,234	26,278		
Jul	29,260	26,741	29,372	26,655	28,493	25,677		
Aug	29,876	27,049	29,281	26,368	28,016	25,149		
Sep	23,999	25,370	25,142	26,636	23,293	24,717		
Oct	23,406	26,614	24,202	27,439	19,334	22,558		
Nov	22,517	26,091	24,277	28,060	15,396	19,327		
Dec	24,301	27,699	23,636	27,150	17,397	21,171		

### 24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,371	24,325	19,629	23,026	21,098	24,442	13,330R	15,360R
Feb	22,694	24,847	21,877	23,720	20,973	22,631	13,794R	14,811R
Mar	26,515	24,690	24,435	22,857	22,955	21,560	15,426	14,513
Apr	22,301	21,841	24,770	24,434	20,904	20,626		
May	26,409	23,704	26,763	24,249	21,445	19,553		
Jun	25,243	23,500	24,467	22,719	21,191	19,668		
Jul	26,117	24,361	26,329	24,479	19,336	17,924		
Aug	27,053	24,514	26,952	24,232	20,405	18,341		
Sep	21,924	22,597	23,501	24,469	18,241	19,049		
Oct	22,785	24,692	23,101	25,054	14,613	15,841		
Nov	21,423	23,915	21,305	24,000	12,511	14,174		
Dec	23,974	24,149	23,609	23,664	16,174	16,178		



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

## Indicator Series 25-27 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

### 25. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

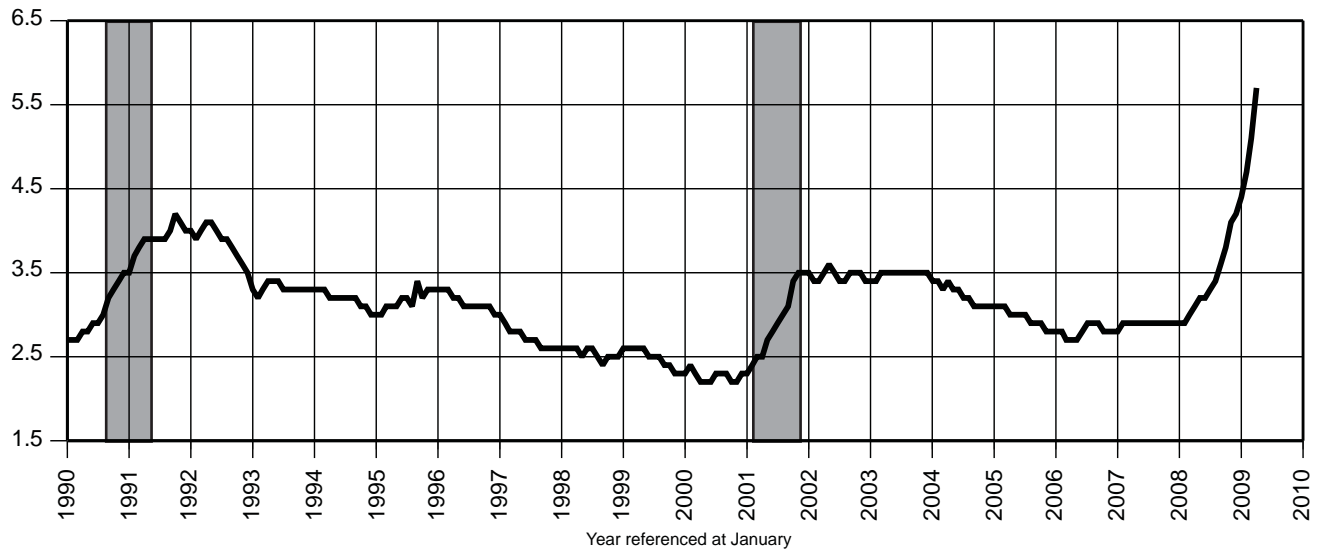
### 26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

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

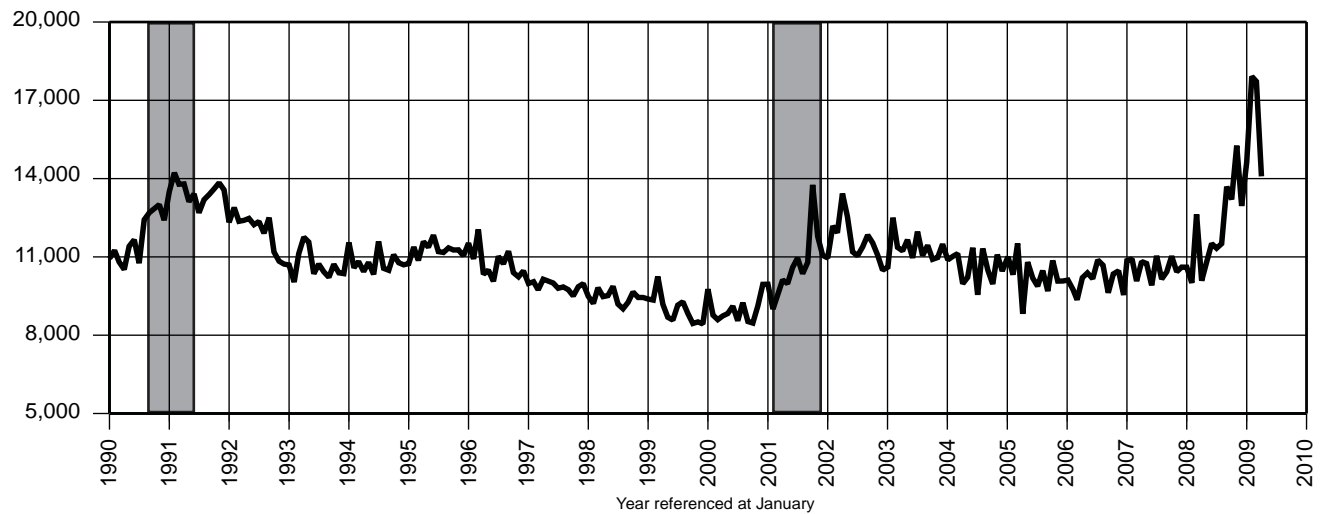
### 27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

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

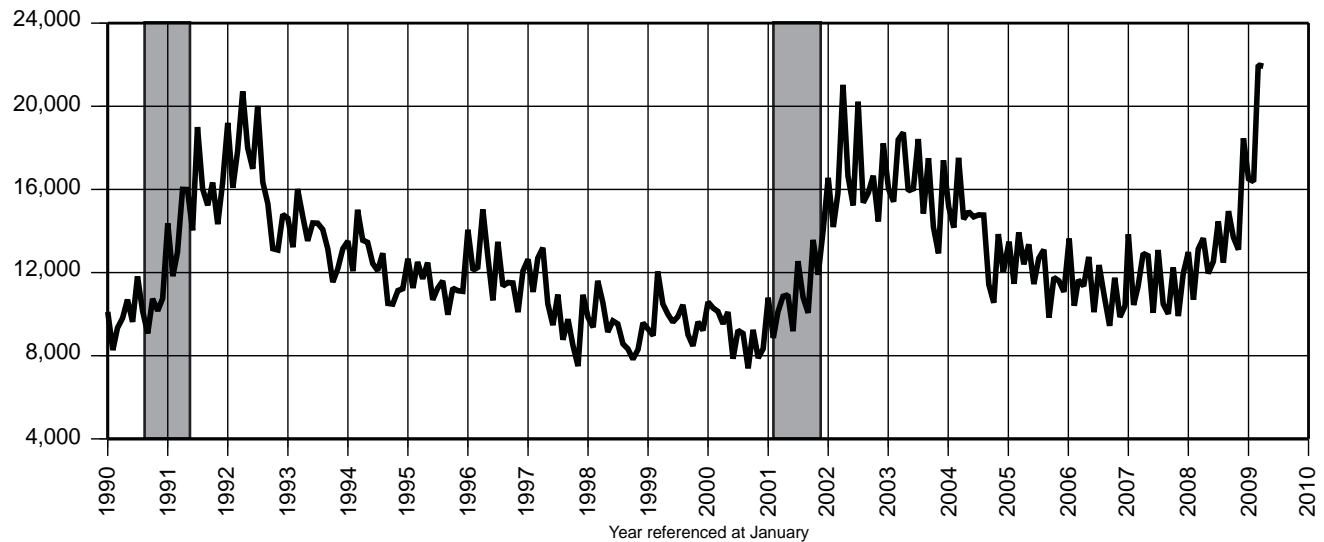
**25. Insured Unemployment Rate**



**26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average**



**27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions**





**Indicator Series 1 to 27****Annual Averages 1998-2008**

Indicator Series	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,370.8	4,363.9	4,358.9	4,416.1	4,477.5	4,462.3	4,496.7
2 Resident Employment (000)	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,117.3	4,108.4	4,144.2	4,218.5	4,269.6	4,271.7	4,251.2
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.5	255.5	214.7	197.6	207.9	190.6	245.5
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.7	66.1	65.8	66.3	66.9	66.4	66.2
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	62.2	62.6	63.4	63.8	63.6	62.9
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.5
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,039.1	4,071.0	4,078.9	4,058.3
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,397.5	3,423.7	3,431.2	3,407.1
9 Construction Emp. (000)	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	169.1	174.9	172.3	164.8
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	330.4	323.8	311.3	298.9
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	877.3	874.9	874.5	864.0
12 Information Emp. (000)	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1	97.4	96.0	92.4
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	279.7	279.2	275.7	269.3
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	592.5	604.6	616.6	614.9
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.4	568.4	579.7	592.0
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	333.4	338.5	340.0	344.2
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.3	215.3
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3	87.0	88.8	46.7
19 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,612	2,665	2,880	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995	3,219	2,862	2,117	1,583
20 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	2,122	2,094	2,103	1,793	1,864	1,820	1,870	1,856	1,428	1,090	749
21 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	374	424	515	347	435	580	728	976	1,035	777	741
22 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,784	50,473	50,664	44,103
23 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	26,199	26,572	26,770	24,950
24 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,591	23,901	23,895	19,154
25 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9	107.9	112.0	131.6
26 Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4
Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323	10,116	10,560	11,886
27 Exhaustions (No.)	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,179	11,213	11,593	13,509

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008					2009							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)*</b>	4,080.1	4,070.2	4,066.2	4,058.3	4,051.1	4,046.6	4,037.4	4,014.6	4,000.5	3,987.8	3,973.3	3,960.0	3,945.6
<b>Total Private Sector*</b>	3,430.4	3,419.8	3,414.9	3,406.5	3,401.4	3,396.5	3,382.9	3,361.5	3,348.1	3,335.8	3,322.8	3,309.1	3,293.5
<b>Goods Producing*</b>	472.6	469.4	467.8	466.1	463.6	461.6	456.0	450.5	444.5	435.4	429.6	426.7	423.0
<b>Natural Resources and Mining**</b>	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Construction</b>	167.2	165.8	164.8	164.4	163.1	162.3	161.8	158.7	156.6	153.8	151.2	151.9	150.2
<b>Manufacturing*</b>	303.8	301.9	301.3	300.0	298.8	297.6	292.5	290.1	286.2	280.1	276.9	273.2	271.2
Durable Goods	137.0	135.9	136.0	135.5	135.0	134.2	132.8	130.9	128.9	125.9	122.6	120.6	120.1
Non-Durable Goods	166.8	166.0	165.3	164.5	163.8	163.4	159.7	159.2	157.3	154.2	154.3	152.6	151.1
<b>Service-Providing*</b>	3,607.5	3,600.8	3,598.4	3,592.2	3,587.5	3,585.0	3,581.4	3,564.1	3,556.0	3,552.4	3,543.7	3,533.2	3,522.6
<b>Private Service-Providing*</b>	2,957.8	2,950.4	2,947.1	2,940.4	2,937.8	2,934.9	2,926.9	2,911.0	2,903.6	2,900.4	2,893.2	2,882.4	2,870.5
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities*</b>	869.8	867.9	866.8	865.4	864.7	863.3	855.2	848.6	844.0	851.3	853.5	851.7	845.8
Wholesale Trade	232.7	232.7	232.1	231.4	230.9	230.7	229.9	230.2	230.4	231.4	228.4	228.0	226.3
Retail Trade	460.5	459.5	459.4	459.5	459.1	459.0	453.9	447.4	443.7	449.3	455.3	455.9	454.3
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	176.6	175.7	175.3	174.5	174.7	173.6	171.4	171.0	169.9	170.6	169.8	167.8	165.2
<b>Information</b>	93.5	92.9	92.7	92.0	91.8	91.5	90.7	90.2	90.1	90.4	89.8	88.9	90.3
<b>Financial Activities*</b>	273.1	272.3	271.4	268.8	268.7	268.0	264.4	260.1	260.8	259.6	258.8	259.2	259.0
Finance and Insurance	212.8	212.1	211.3	209.3	209.1	208.3	203.0	199.2	200.4	203.4	204.2	204.6	204.7
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.5	59.6	59.7	61.4	60.9	60.4	56.2	54.6	54.6	54.3
<b>Prof. and Business Services*</b>	620.7	618.6	616.4	616.8	615.3	613.7	606.3	603.7	599.3	591.5	584.4	581.1	578.8
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	290.8	290.6	289.4	290.5	290.5	290.4	291.8	290.0	288.4	281.5	280.2	280.0	275.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	75.4	75.0	75.1	75.3	75.1	75.1	74.3	73.9	73.7	75.5	75.1	74.6	74.9
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Srvs.	254.5	253.0	251.9	251.0	249.7	248.2	240.2	239.8	237.2	234.5	229.1	226.5	228.5
<b>Educational and Health Services*</b>	589.9	588.3	590.2	590.1	591.0	591.8	599.8	599.9	600.3	597.9	599.1	598.3	599.2
Educational Services	91.5	89.2	91.2	90.3	90.2	90.7	94.8	93.7	94.8	94.2	96.3	95.8	94.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	498.4	499.1	499.0	499.8	500.8	501.1	505.0	506.2	505.5	503.7	502.8	502.5	504.6
<b>Leisure and Hospitality*</b>	345.8	345.2	343.9	341.6	340.2	340.5	344.3	346.0	345.7	346.0	343.4	340.1	334.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	54.6	54.6	54.1	53.7	53.8	53.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.4	56.6	55.4	51.9
Accommodation and Food Srvs.	291.2	290.6	289.8	287.9	286.4	287.4	290.0	290.5	289.7	289.6	286.8	284.7	282.5
<b>Other Services (2)</b>	165.0	165.2	165.7	165.7	166.1	166.1	166.2	162.5	163.4	163.7	164.2	163.1	163.0
<b>Total Government*</b>	649.7	650.4	651.3	651.8	649.7	650.1	654.5	653.1	652.4	652.0	650.5	650.9	652.1
Federal Government	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.9	59.8	59.6	59.8	58.8	58.7	59.3	58.9	58.8	60.7
State Government (3)	153.2	153.7	154.0	153.6	152.1	152.5	151.2	150.1	148.3	148.9	147.2	147.5	147.0
Local Government	436.6	436.7	437.4	438.3	437.8	438.0	443.5	444.2	445.4	443.8	444.4	444.6	444.4

## Notes:

1. Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family members and domestics in private households. All data are revised to March 2008 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.

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

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008					2009							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	4,064.9	4,093.8	4,140.3	4,081.3	4,052.3	4,042.9	4,059.4	4,052.3	4,036.2	3,916.5	3,899.0	3,913.1	3,929.8
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	3,404.2	3,434.8	3,478.1	3,453.8	3,440.1	3,409.3	3,396.9	3,387.2	3,372.3	3,265.8	3,239.6	3,251.4	3,266.1
<b>Goods Producing</b>	469.8	472.5	475.9	473.0	472.0	468.5	462.2	455.2	446.7	422.6	413.1	415.1	419.5
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
<b>Construction</b>	165.3	168.6	170.7	171.0	170.6	168.3	167.1	162.2	157.8	143.5	136.9	141.2	147.4
Construction of Buildings	38.5	38.5	39.3	39.1	38.8	38.0	37.3	37.0	37.8	35.6	34.3	33.8	34.7
Residential Building Construction	25.6	25.5	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.4	23.4	23.0	22.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.9	19.5	18.1	15.1	15.2	16.1	17.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	108.0	110.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	110.8	109.9	105.7	101.9	92.8	87.4	91.3	95.0
Building Equipment Contractors	53.6	54.1	54.3	54.8	55.0	54.5	54.6	54.7	54.2	50.6	48.6	48.7	47.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	302.9	302.2	303.5	300.3	299.7	298.5	293.4	291.3	287.2	277.6	274.7	272.3	270.5
Durable Goods	136.4	136.1	136.9	135.9	135.2	134.5	132.9	130.9	129.2	124.9	121.9	120.5	120.1
Fabricated Metal Product	26.6	26.4	26.6	26.4	26.3	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.1
Machinery Manufacturing	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0
Computer and Electronic Products	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5
Transportation Equip. Mfg.	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.3
Miscellaneous Mfg.	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.5
Non-Durable Goods	166.5	166.1	166.6	164.4	164.5	164.0	160.5	160.4	158.0	152.7	152.8	151.8	150.4
Food Manufacturing	29.2	29.5	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.8	30.0	31.0	31.1	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.5
Paper Manufacturing	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1
Printing and Related Support	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.2	20.2	20.1
Chemical Manufacturing	66.2	65.9	66.1	65.6	65.2	65.2	65.0	64.8	64.6	63.6	64.2	63.8	63.3
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.4	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.1
Plastics and Rubber Products	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6
<b>Service-Providing</b>	3,595.1	3,621.3	3,664.4	3,608.3	3,580.3	3,574.4	3,597.2	3,597.1	3,589.5	3,493.9	3,485.9	3,498.0	3,510.3
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	2,934.4	2,962.3	3,002.2	2,980.8	2,968.1	2,940.8	2,934.7	2,932.0	2,925.6	2,843.2	2,826.5	2,836.3	2,846.6
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	857.9	865.6	874.0	863.2	859.4	859.2	858.4	870.4	872.6	843.9	836.3	837.8	833.7
Wholesale Trade	231.8	233.1	234.1	232.7	231.7	230.7	228.6	234.9	232.8	229.2	226.1	225.9	225.0
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	116.0	116.7	117.2	116.7	116.4	115.7	113.7	117.4	116.5	113.3	111.7	111.4	110.2
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.6
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	28.8	29.1	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.8
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.1	30.9	32.6	33.1	33.6	32.8	32.8	33.1

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

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008					2009							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Retail Trade	450.0	455.7	463.0	461.6	459.5	453.6	454.6	460.8	466.7	446.0	442.0	444.7	444.4
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	46.8	47.0	47.0	46.6	46.5	45.9	45.6	45.2	45.0	44.7	45.2	45.4	45.7
Automobile Dealers	34.0	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	32.8	32.5	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.9	19.0	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.4	17.1
Electronics and Appliance Stores	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.2	18.2	18.7	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.8
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlr.	34.7	36.1	35.9	34.9	34.0	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.6	31.5	31.7	31.7	32.8
Food and Beverage Stores	107.6	109.3	111.8	112.2	111.8	109.4	106.8	107.2	109.4	105.3	105.9	106.7	107.7
Health and Personal Care Stores	38.2	38.4	39.1	38.3	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.2	37.4	37.3	36.7	36.7
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	56.9	58.0	60.0	60.1	60.0	58.2	60.7	66.0	67.9	60.8	58.6	58.4	59.9
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.1	21.3	22.3	19.9	18.9	19.0	18.9
General Merchandise Stores	63.7	64.2	65.5	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.5	70.3	71.6	66.0	63.3	65.0	63.8
Department Stores	51.0	50.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	52.3	52.8	56.4	57.2	52.5	50.5	52.1	51.0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	176.1	176.8	176.9	168.9	168.2	174.9	175.2	174.7	173.1	168.7	168.2	167.2	164.3
Utilities	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.5
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
Natural Gas Distribution	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Transportation and Warehousing	164.3	164.9	164.8	156.7	156.0	162.9	163.2	162.7	161.0	156.4	156.0	154.7	151.8
Air Transportation	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5
Truck Transportation	37.3	37.3	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	35.7	35.6	34.7	32.5	33.2	33.1	33.5
General Freight Trucking	28.3	28.2	27.6	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.4	26.9	26.7	25.8	26.0	25.9	26.3
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	30.9	31.2	31.0	24.0	22.5	30.3	31.2	30.8	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.9	29.6
Support Activities for Transportation	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7
Couriers and Messengers	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.9	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.9	26.8	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.3
Warehousing and Storage	28.2	28.3	28.2	27.7	27.9	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	27.3	27.0	27.1	26.8	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.1	26.0	25.8	25.8
Telecommunications	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.2	39.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	32.4	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.2
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>274.2</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>272.1</b>	<b>267.7</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>260.8</b>	<b>257.9</b>	<b>256.6</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>257.7</b>
Finance and Insurance	212.4	212.1	212.5	211.5	210.7	207.3	202.5	198.9	200.6	203.0	203.6	204.2	204.3
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	74.7	74.5	74.3	73.0	72.6	71.6	70.3	67.9	68.1	67.6	68.0	68.1	68.0
Depository Credit Intermediation	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.0	51.2	50.6	50.4	50.6	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.2	51.1
Nondepository Credit Interditiion	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.0

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008									2009			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	54.3	54.2	54.6	55.0	54.7	53.1	52.7	52.5	52.8	52.7	50.8	50.7	50.8
Scrt'y & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.9	41.6	40.1	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.6
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	81.9	81.9	82.3	82.2	81.9	81.3	81.1	80.7	80.7	83.0	83.0	83.1	82.4
Insurance Carriers	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.4	51.1	50.7	50.5	50.5	50.5	49.9	49.9	50.3	49.9
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.2	33.1	33.1	32.8	32.5
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	59.4	60.4	61.7	61.3	61.4	60.4	61.5	60.8	60.2	54.9	53.0	53.3	53.4
Real Estate	40.6	40.9	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.1	42.7	42.1	41.8	37.1	35.9	36.6	36.6
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	17.9	18.5	19.0	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.1	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.4
<b>Professional &amp; Business Svcs.</b>	<b>618.7</b>	<b>619.4</b>	<b>625.5</b>	<b>624.7</b>	<b>624.9</b>	<b>618.4</b>	<b>613.4</b>	<b>609.2</b>	<b>599.9</b>	<b>574.1</b>	<b>566.6</b>	<b>570.4</b>	<b>576.6</b>
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	292.0	289.0	290.8	291.9	291.1	287.7	291.7	290.3	289.1	279.2	278.8	279.7	276.4
Legal Services	41.1	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.1	40.6	40.1	39.7	39.3	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.1
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	39.2	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.3	35.4	35.8	35.0	34.3	35.5	34.8	35.4
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	40.4	40.8	41.4	41.7	41.4	40.7	41.8	41.4	40.4	38.2	37.9	37.2	38.2
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	63.1	63.0	62.9	63.8	64.0	63.4	64.4	62.7	63.6	58.8	58.5	58.1	56.2
Management, Sci & Tech Consulting Services	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.9	36.1	36.1	36.7	37.1	38.1	37.4	39.4	36.1
Scientific Research & Development Services	31.2	31.3	31.6	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.9
Advertising and Related Services	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5
Management of Companies and Enterprises	74.5	74.4	75.3	75.6	75.4	74.8	74.2	74.1	74.3	75.1	74.7	74.5	74.5
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Remediation Services	252.2	256.0	259.4	257.2	258.4	255.9	247.5	244.8	236.5	219.8	213.1	216.2	225.7
Employment Services	90.4	90.9	91.0	90.0	91.7	91.7	88.3	88.0	84.0	73.1	69.0	70.1	69.9
Business Support Services	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.9	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8
Investigation & Security Svcs.	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	66.9	70.4	72.6	72.0	71.3	69.4	65.9	62.7	56.0	52.6	48.6	51.7	59.3
<b>Educational &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>590.9</b>	<b>592.7</b>	<b>593.7</b>	<b>585.2</b>	<b>582.1</b>	<b>587.6</b>	<b>601.5</b>	<b>603.6</b>	<b>604.4</b>	<b>595.3</b>	<b>598.6</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>601.3</b>
Educational Services	93.3	92.7	91.5	85.6	83.1	88.4	96.8	96.4	97.4	92.6	97.1	97.9	96.8
Elementary and Secondary Schools	36.6	37.0	36.6	33.0	31.9	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.6	36.8	36.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	30.5	29.8	26.9	26.5	26.2	29.0	32.1	31.6	31.9	27.5	31.0	31.8	32.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	497.6	500.0	502.2	499.6	499.0	499.2	504.7	507.2	507.0	502.7	501.5	502.6	504.5
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	181.5	182.8	183.5	183.0	183.1	183.2	185.2	186.1	186.3	183.4	184.7	185.6	186.6
Offices of Physicians	68.4	68.7	69.0	69.0	69.1	68.9	69.2	69.4	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.5	70.8
Offices of Dentists	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.4	27.7	27.6	27.9
Home Health Care Services	29.9	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.3	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008					2009							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Hospitals	155.9	155.8	156.9	156.8	156.6	156.3	156.6	156.6	155.8	155.0	153.7	152.9	153.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	83.4	84.0	84.6	84.4	84.7	84.2	84.8	85.1	84.7	83.6	83.3	83.8	84.1
Nursing Care Facilities	48.1	48.4	48.7	48.7	48.8	48.5	48.6	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.6	48.8	49.0
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.4
Social Assistance	76.8	77.4	77.2	75.4	74.6	75.5	78.1	79.4	80.2	80.7	79.8	80.3	79.7
Child Day Care Services	37.7	38.1	37.9	35.1	34.6	36.7	37.6	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.2	38.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>336.5</b>	<b>352.4</b>	<b>371.8</b>	<b>374.1</b>	<b>369.8</b>	<b>352.3</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>335.1</b>	<b>321.5</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>320.2</b>	<b>324.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52.2	57.1	64.9	70.5	69.2	56.8	52.8	50.8	50.0	45.4	45.5	46.6	49.0
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	40.1	44.7	52.4	58.1	57.2	45.3	41.3	39.7	39.3	36.1	36.2	37.2	39.0
Accommodation and Food Services	284.3	295.3	306.9	303.6	300.6	295.5	288.1	286.2	285.1	276.1	272.6	273.6	275.7
Accommodation	64.1	66.3	69.3	72.5	71.7	68.1	65.6	63.3	63.0	61.5	60.7	60.1	60.4
Casino Hotels	37.8	38.2	39.3	40.2	39.5	39.2	37.9	37.2	36.2	35.4	34.7	34.5	34.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	220.2	229.0	237.6	231.1	228.9	227.4	222.5	222.9	222.1	214.6	211.9	213.5	215.3
Full-Service Restaurants	98.3	103.1	107.5	108.4	107.8	102.2	98.8	96.7	97.6	95.3	93.3	93.9	96.1
Limited-Service Eating Places	85.4	88.3	91.8	92.6	91.8	87.3	86.1	86.3	84.6	83.2	82.1	83.1	82.1
Special Food Services	27.7	28.3	28.3	20.0	19.2	28.5	28.8	31.1	31.0	27.6	28.0	28.0	28.5
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>162.8</b>
Repair and Maintenance	36.1	36.3	36.5	36.2	36.0	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.4	34.2
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.8	24.9	24.9	23.8	24.1	23.4	23.4	23.3
Personal and Laundry Services	50.3	50.7	51.3	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.4	48.5	49.5	49.9	49.2	49.2	50.6
Personal Care Services	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.1	29.9	30.2	30.7
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	79.1	80.0	81.8	81.7	81.1	77.8	79.6	78.2	78.2	76.0	77.8	77.5	78.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>660.7</b>	<b>659.0</b>	<b>662.2</b>	<b>627.5</b>	<b>612.2</b>	<b>633.6</b>	<b>662.5</b>	<b>665.1</b>	<b>663.9</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>659.4</b>	<b>661.7</b>	<b>663.7</b>
Federal Government	59.5	59.8	60.2	60.5	60.3	59.6	59.8	58.6	59.1	58.9	58.2	58.2	60.5
Other Federal Government	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.7	19.7
Department of Defense	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
U.S. Postal Service	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.3	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.0	26.9	27.2
State Government	156.8	154.1	150.4	148.8	146.2	150.5	154.3	153.2	150.4	145.9	149.8	150.4	150.4
State Government Education	52.8	49.8	45.5	44.8	44.0	48.8	52.5	52.2	50.4	45.0	49.1	49.3	49.7
State Government Hospitals	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Other State Government	92.0	92.2	92.8	92.0	90.3	89.8	89.7	88.9	87.8	88.7	88.5	88.9	88.5
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	79.3	79.3	79.4	78.9	77.4	77.1	77.1	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.6
Local Government	444.4	445.1	451.6	418.2	405.7	423.5	448.4	453.3	454.4	445.9	451.4	453.1	452.8
Local Government Education	278.2	277.5	276.8	230.2	220.9	250.1	277.1	282.7	283.9	276.8	282.5	285.2	285.0
Other Local Government	166.2	167.6	174.8	188.0	184.8	173.4	171.3	170.6	170.5	169.1	168.9	167.9	167.8

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



## Hours and Earnings Data

### Production/Non-supervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2008									2009			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	42.2	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.6	41.5	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.3	40.9
Durable Goods	42.4	42.6	42.9	42.5	42.2	41.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.8	41.0	41.0	40.7
Nondurable Goods	42.0	41.8	42.2	41.2	41.0	41.3	40.7	40.8	42.1	41.6	41.4	41.5	41.1
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	34.6	34.5	35.2	34.5	34.3	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.4	34.7	34.3	34.4
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	17.77	17.79	17.83	17.88	17.93	17.99	17.73	17.89	18.37	18.39	18.45	18.52	18.48
Durable Goods	19.75	19.69	19.74	19.68	19.88	19.93	20.17	20.25	21.10	21.10	21.23	21.33	21.27
Nondurable Goods	15.99	16.10	16.10	16.24	16.18	16.29	15.60	15.81	16.10	16.10	16.14	16.12	16.12
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	32.57	32.67	32.05	31.53	31.52	31.18	30.06	29.86	29.13	28.86	28.60	29.16	28.27
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3,755.83</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	749.89	750.74	757.78	747.38	745.89	746.59	723.38	735.28	762.36	757.67	760.14	764.88	755.83
Durable Goods	837.40	838.79	846.85	836.40	838.94	833.07	824.95	840.38	862.99	860.88	870.43	874.53	865.69
Nondurable Goods	671.58	672.98	679.42	669.09	663.38	672.78	634.92	645.05	677.81	669.76	668.20	668.98	662.53
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	1,126.92	1,127.12	1,128.16	1,087.79	1,081.14	1,081.95	1,040.08	1,039.13	1,016.64	992.78	992.42	1,000.19	972.49

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

- (1) Average hours worked or paid are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours and part-time employment.
- (2) Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation and sick leave. They are affected by changes in workforce composition and in wage rates.
- (3) Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek and other factors.
- (4) Non-supervisory workers. The Information Supersector includes the Publishing Industries, Telecommunications, and Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portal, and Data Processing Service Sectors.

## Comparative Trends

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

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
<b>Annual Averages: 1983-2008</b>								
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,287.8	136,891	4,130.3	5,692	157.5	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,370.8	136,485	4,117.3	8,378	253.5	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,363.9	137,736	4,108.4	8,774	255.5	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,358.9	139,252	4,144.2	8,149	214.7	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,416.1	141,730	4,218.5	7,591	197.6	5.1	4.5
2006	151,428	4,477.5	144,427	4,269.6	7,001	207.9	4.6	4.6
2007	153,124	4,462.3	146,047	4,271.7	7,078	190.6	4.6	4.3
2008	154,287	4,496.7	145,362	4,251.2	8,924	245.5	5.8	5.5

#### 2008

#### Monthly Data: 2008-2009 (Seasonally Adjusted)\*

Jan	153,873	4,478.7	146,317	4,272.3	7,555	206.4	4.9	4.6
Feb	153,498	4,483.9	146,075	4,272.1	7,423	211.8	4.8	4.7
Mar	153,843	4,485.5	146,023	4,268.9	7,820	216.6	5.1	4.8
Apr	153,932	4,487.7	146,257	4,265.5	7,675	222.2	5.0	5.0
May	154,510	4,491.3	145,974	4,261.2	8,536	230.1	5.5	5.1
Jun	154,400	4,492.6	145,738	4,256.9	8,662	235.7	5.6	5.2
Jul	154,506	4,497.8	145,596	4,252.6	8,910	245.2	5.8	5.5
Aug	154,823	4,502.1	145,273	4,247.3	9,550	254.8	6.2	5.7
Sep	154,621	4,502.5	145,029	4,241.9	9,592	260.6	6.2	5.8
Oct	154,878	4,507.4	144,657	4,235.6	10,221	271.8	6.6	6.0
Nov	154,620	4,510.4	144,144	4,224.9	10,476	285.5	6.8	6.3
Dec	154,447	4,520.8	143,338	4,215.1	11,108	305.7	7.2	6.8

#### 2009

Jan	153,716	4,503.0	142,099	4,172.5	11,616	330.5	7.6	7.3
Feb	154,214	4,514.6	141,748	4,144.6	12,467	370.0	8.1	8.2
Mar	154,048	4,540.6	140,887	4,163.8	13,161	376.8	8.5	8.3
Apr	154,731	4,572.1	141,007	4,188.5	13,724	383.6	8.9	8.4
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 2008 experience.

# Unemployment Insurance Program

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

	April 2009	March 2009	April 2008	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed *</b>	218.8	222.6	117.2	-1.7	86.7
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	216.8	195.3	116.1	11.0	86.8
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	121.6	108.6	65.3	11.9	86.2
Female	92.2	85.7	49.4	7.6	86.4
<b>By Race</b>					
White	132.9	121.1	68.8	9.7	93.1
Black	37.6	35.7	24.0	5.2	56.4
Asian	8.3	8.0	3.3	2.8	147.7
Other	2.1	1.9	1.2	11.0	78.0
Chose not To Answer	33.7	34.3	17.8	-1.6	89.7
<b>By Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	43.4	41.5	22.2	4.6	95.2
Not Hispanic	150.3	145.0	83.4	3.7	80.3
Chose not to Answer	23.0	22.4	9.4	2.6	144.8
<b>By Age of Claimant</b>					
Under 25	19.7	18.2	10.8	7.9	81.5
25 through 34 years	47.7	44.4	27.0	7.6	76.6
35 through 44 years	48.1	46.1	26.8	4.4	79.9
45 through 54 years	51.4	47.0	26.6	9.3	92.8
55 through 64 years	34.1	30.6	16.8	11.4	102.8
65 years and over	13.5	11.5	6.5	17.0	105.7
<b>By Duration of Unemployment</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	31.5	31.4	17.0	0.2	84.6
3 to 4 weeks	23.3	23.7	14.3	-1.7	63.4
5 to 14 weeks	91.9	82.4	49.6	11.6	85.4
15 weeks and over	65.7	59.5	34.6	10.4	90.0
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	48.5	46.6	25.0	4.1	94.3
Construction	23.9	22.7	14.3	5.3	67.5
Manufacturing	23.8	23.1	10.1	3.1	135.1
Service Providing	170.1	162.2	92.2	4.9	84.6
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	50.9	46.2	24.7	10.2	105.9
Wholesale Trade	12.7	12.2	6.4	3.6	99.0
Retail Trade	24.9	23.8	13.4	4.6	85.2
Transportation & Warehousing	13.3	10.1	4.8	31.9	174.4
Financial Activities	12.1	11.6	7.1	4.4	70.1
Professional & Business Services	37.7	36.8	20.7	2.5	82.3
Educational and Health Services	17.6	16.6	12.4	6.3	42.5
Leisure and Hospitality	19.2	17.1	10.4	12.0	83.5
Other Services	4.9	4.6	2.9	5.4	66.3
Government	3.4	2.8	1.6	21.7	116.1

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

\* Not seasonally adjusted

## Statistical Section Notes

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### Adjustment of Data

**Seasonal Adjustment.** All tables/charts, unless otherwise specified, contain data that are seasonally adjusted using the **X-12 ARIMA** (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

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

### Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2008 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2008 for Establishment Employment Indicators (Series 7-16).
- (2) new seasonal adjustment factors, which usually affect at least five years of seasonally adjusted data, or the period from January 2004 forward.

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

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2008. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2006 to December 2008) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2004 to December 2008). Because revisions can affect various multi-year periods of original and seasonally adjusted data, it would be incorrect to generate a historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by tying together series from old issues. For example, seasonally adjusted data from January 2005 to December 2009 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

### General Notes

**Annual Averages.** On p. S-20 are the annual averages of the of the data series for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

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

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

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

**Shaded Columns.** Shaded areas indicate periods of general national contraction as identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The July 1990-March 1991 and the March 2001-November 2001 national recessions are shown in the graphs for Series 1-27.

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

### Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

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

### Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

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

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

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

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

Data reflect March 2008 benchmarks.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

Standard errors have been computed to estimate the variance of total private sector employment and for all supersector series statewide, as well as for total private sector employment for Metropolitan Statistical Areas. More detailed information is available at [lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa) under "Employment & Wages". Please see the technical note on sample variance.

- 17 The **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)** is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by all urban consumers (excluding military personnel and persons in institutions) for a fixed market basket of consumer goods and services. The month-to-month change in the CPI is a measure of inflation. Beginning with January 2007, monthly data is reported out to three decimal points.

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

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

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

Metro Area definitions:

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

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

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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- 19-21 The **Residential Building Permits Indicators** are compiled by the US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division as of the thirteenth workday of the following month. Data are collected for all permit-issuing places in the state through a monthly survey of local construction officials. If data are not received for a particular place for that month, the data are imputed. The Census Bureau conducts an annual follow-up to obtain as much data as possible for places for which the data were imputed during the year; these data are then considered to be **FINAL MONTHLY FIGURES**. (Final statewide totals used to produce the annual averages on p. S-22 also include “undistributed” units.) Data beginning January 1998 contain revisions allocated back to prior months and are directly comparable to over-the-year changes shown on the **New Jersey’s Economy by the Numbers** table.

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

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

- 22-24 These series on **New Passenger Car & New Light Truck/Van Registrations** present data only on total new passenger cars and total light truck/vans (in the gross vehicle weight class 0-10,000 lbs.) registered in New Jersey, regardless of the state in which the sales occur. Included are both domestically produced and imported vehicles. Excluded are all federal government registrations. Monthly data for current and prior-year are subject to revision.

Because of unemployment insurance (UI) coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 25-27) may not be directly comparable between years.

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

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

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

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