

NEW JERSEY

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

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LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
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NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 491 Based on data through May 23, 2007

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May Feature Article

Borgata and Beyond: The Stage is Set?

by Chester E. Sherman, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

What is past is prologue. — William Shakespeare

The first wave of hotel casino development washed over Atlantic City from May 1978 to November 1981 and left nine hotel casinos in its wake. It probably was about this time that someone first posed the question, “Is the city’s gaming industry rapidly approaching a saturation point?” Concerns that Atlantic City’s gaming market would soon reach a saturation point lingered through the opening of the city’s tenth hotel casino (Trump Plaza) in 1984, the eleventh (Trump Marina) in 1985 and the twelfth (Showboat) in 1987. For some, the 1989 closing of the Atlantis (formerly Playboy) hotel casino was the harbinger. As the 1980s drew to a close, many industry analysts also were skeptical that the new Trump Taj Mahal hotel casino, set to open in 1990, would reach the \$1-million daily “win”¹ some estimated it would need to turn a profit.

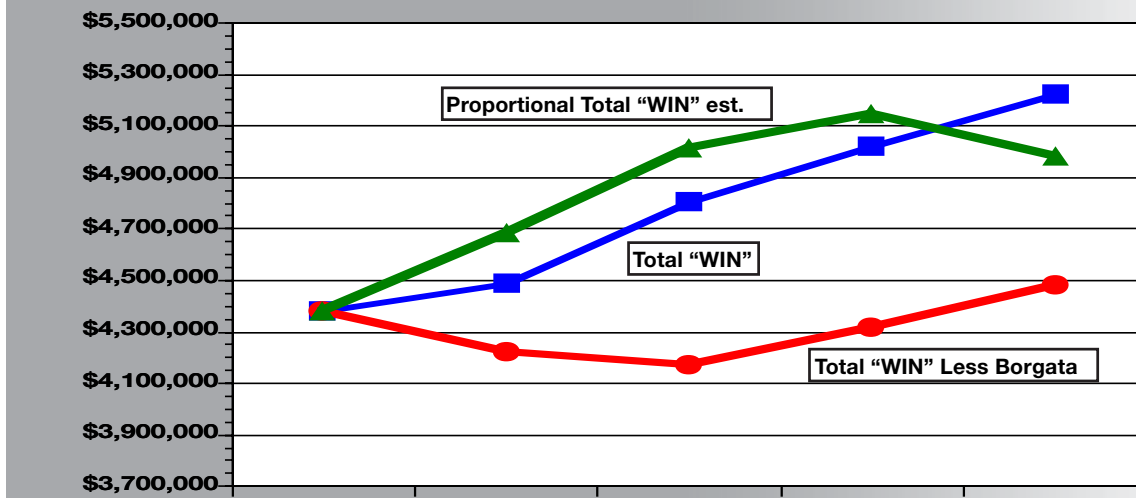
Although the opening of each new hotel casino pushed the industry’s total gaming revenue higher, in general, the initial increases were not proportional to the additional capacity. This usually resulted in a smaller piece of the revenue pie for each of the previously existing hotel casinos. The Taj Mahal, which was equivalent to two average-size Atlantic City hotel casinos in 1990 and employed an estimated 6,000 workers, was no different except its opening roughly coincided with the onset of a national recession. Faced with declining revenues and saddled with high interest debt, the city’s gaming industry responded with layoffs and other belt tightening measures. As a result, gaming industry employment fell to an average 44,200 for 1991, just 1,700 more than the average for 1989 – the year before the opening of the Taj Mahal. By 1992, the city’s three Trump hotel casinos (Plaza, Marina, Taj Mahal) were working their way through the Chapter 11 bankruptcy process, and it would take until 1997 for the city’s gaming industry payrolls to exceed their 1990 level. The 2003 opening of the Borgata hotel casino has had a similar impact on the Atlantic City gaming industry’s revenue and employment levels.

While slot playing, bus-riding day trippers largely have been the life blood of Atlantic City’s gaming industry during its 29 year existence, a consensus developed early on that the city’s future as a gambling mecca depended on increasing visitor’s length of stay and achieving status as a “destination.”² With this in mind, state and local officials established a multi-billion dollar casino reinvestment fund³, facilitated the construction of a new convention center, removed regulations considered onerous infringements on management prerogative, permitted 24-hour gambling, created incentives for the development of new hotel rooms and retail/dining/entertainment districts, converted the city’s original convention hall into a state-of-the-art special events arena⁴, set aside funds for renovations to the city’s famed Boardwalk, and invested in infrastructure — most notably a \$330-million roadway/tunnel that connected the city’s main entryway with its casino-zoned marina district.

In 1996, the planned roadway/tunnel together with state incentives for “brown fields” clean up⁵ helped spur the sale to Mirage Resorts Incorporated of a 150-acre tract of city-owned land in the marina district capable of accommodating at least three casino mega resorts of the Las Vegas scale. Following the subsequent merger of Mirage Resorts and MGM Grand, the new company partnered with Boyd Gaming to build and operate the Borgata hotel casino, which

Chart 1

Atlantic City Casino "Win": 2002 - 2006



Source: New Jersey Casino Control Commission.

This graph illustrates how initially, casino revenue or "WIN" did not increase in proportion⁶ to the additional capacity largely brought about by the opening of the Borgata hotel casino in July 2003. Casino square footage⁷ is used as a proxy for "capacity". It also shows that "Total Industry WIN less Borgata" did not exceed its 2002 level until 2006. In 2006, a decline in casino square footage due to the closing of the Sands hotel casino and a 4.0 percent increase in the industry's total "win" combined to push Total WIN (actual) above Total Proportional WIN (estimate) for the first time.

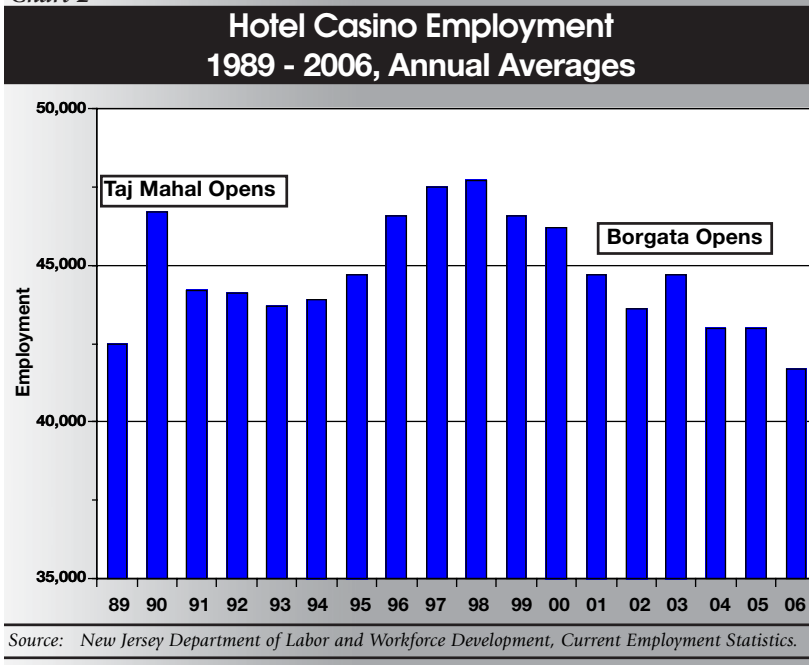
opened in July 2003 — the first new hotel casino to open in Atlantic City since the Trump Taj Mahal in 1990. This 13-year period between hotel casino openings featured some expansion within the local gaming industry, but in general, the city was overshadowed by the development of "mega resort-style" casinos in Las Vegas and the spread of gambling to other jurisdictions both near and far. While Las Vegas was getting a needed makeover and plenty of media attention for its new Disney-like attractions, Atlantic City's dozen hotel casinos plugged along -- posting total casino "win" numbers that by 2004 were close to those recorded by all 42 casinos on the Las Vegas strip (\$4.8 billion vs. \$5.3 billion).

Except for a small spike upward in 2003 due to the opening of the Borgata, gaming industry payrolls have trended downward since 1998. Initially, the decline could be traced to the impact of mergers and other management restructurings; the trend of filling table game space, restaurants and other public areas with less labor-intensive slot machines; and labor saving advances such as change-dispensing and coin-less slot machines. A recent merger was the acquisition of Caesars Entertainment and its two Atlantic City casinos, Bally's and Caesars, by Harrah's Entertainment, owners of two Atlantic City casinos, Harrah's and Showboat. Harrah's Entertainment, which now controls about 40 percent of Atlantic City's \$5 billion-a-year gaming market, recently agreed to a \$17.1-billion takeover by private equity firms Apollo Management and Texas Pacific Group. At the time the Showboat hotel casino opened in 1987 there were 12 hotel casinos operated by 11 gaming companies, currently there are 11 hotel casinos operated by a total of five gaming companies.

Competitive pressure brought about by the opening of the Borgata hotel casino also has had an impact on gaming industry payrolls. At an average 41,700 for 2006, hotel-casino employment is at its lowest level since 1988 and well below its peak average of 47,700 in 1998. While this new competition hastened the slide into bankruptcy of the three Trump hotel casinos for the second time in 2004⁸, it has shaken the industry out of its business-as-usual dol-

drums by revealing that there are new (younger and more affluent) markets worth pursuing. The identification of lucrative new markets, and incentives for the development of hotel rooms and nongaming attractions, have spurred expansion plans and otherwise helped solidify a more positive, long-term outlook for the city's gaming industry.

Chart 2



It seems clear that investor interest in Atlantic City has increased significantly over the past several years. Whether it is due to the success of the new Borgata hotel casino; the positive early returns generated by non-gaming attractions in the city; the difficulties and delays that can accompany the establishment of casino gaming in jurisdictions elsewhere; a licensing process whose track record offers a relative degree of certainty; or some combination of these and other factors: gaming companies are taking a fresh look at Atlantic City as a more near-term investment option. As a result, plans for several new casino hotels are currently in the works. This is not the

first time that gaming companies have taken a second look at Atlantic City. The defeat of major gambling referendums in several other states in 1994 and a round of state regulatory reforms rekindled interest in Atlantic City during the mid-1990s. While this renewed interest did not immediately bear fruit, it eventually led to the construction of the Borgata hotel casino. It may take several more years to determine whether the Borgata's success is the template upon which Atlantic City's future will be built, but some seem willing to bet on it right now.

These include Pinnacle Entertainment's plans to raze the Sands hotel casino⁹ and build a \$1.5-billion mega resort on the site beginning in 2008. Another possibility is plans for a billion-dollar hotel casino on a 20-acre parcel just north of the Showboat casino hotel by Revel Entertainment and a gambling subsidiary of Wall Street investment bank Morgan Stanley. MGM Mirage, which controls several large tracts in the casino-zoned marina district and is again talking about making another investment in Atlantic City, has set aside \$20 million for the planning of a major hotel casino project. Also, an investment group has purchased property near the Atlantic City Hilton casino hotel and is considering the possibility of building a smaller, boutique-style hotel casino with retail and entertainment attractions. Finally, there has been speculation about a major hotel casino project by Steve Wynn. The billionaire casino resort developer, who reportedly has shown interest in returning to Atlantic City, largely is credited with leading a dramatic resurgence and expansion of Las Vegas in the 1990s.

In addition to the above future possibilities, several of the city's hotel casinos (Borgata, Harrah's and Trump Taj Mahal) are currently undergoing major expansions and others (Tropicana, Caesars and Bally's) have indicated they have similar intentions. While these expansions include hotel rooms, upscale retail and entertainment attractions, the Borgata and Harrah's projects also will include large spa facilities, which are common amenities within the currently booming luxury travel market.

Although the National Gambling Impact Study Commission concluded in 1999 that, “Every prediction that (nationally) the gambling market was becoming saturated has proven to be premature,”¹⁰ fears of Atlantic City reaching its saturation point have seldom waned. For some, the latest cause for concern is the establishment of slot parlors and casino gaming in Philadelphia, elsewhere in Pennsylvania, and New York State. Through the first four months of 2007, Atlantic City’s slot revenue and total casino revenue are down (about 6.8 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively) compared to the same period a year ago and the opening of slot parlors at two horse racing tracks in the Philadelphia region is seen as the reason. While some gaming industry analysts are predicting that this new competition will cause Atlantic City to experience its first decline in casino revenue in 2007, others predict the initial impact will lessen as the year progresses.

One area that Atlantic City’s gaming industry lags well behind Las Vegas, and where the potential for improvement appears great, is the amount of revenue derived from nongaming sources (i.e., rooms, food and beverage etc). For the 12-month period ending June 2006, 59 percent (or \$7.6 billion) of the total revenue generated by the 40 casinos on the Las Vegas strip was derived from nongaming sources. In a similar comparison, about 10 percent (or \$532 million) of the Atlantic City gaming industry’s total revenue was nongaming.

There may be a point in the not too distant future, when due to the benefit of 20/20 hindsight, the 2003 opening of the Borgata hotel casino will be considered the spark that helped propel Atlantic City on the path to “destination” status. While there are no shortage of broken promises, false starts and pie-in-the-sky pronouncements in the city’s historical record since the advent of legalized gambling in 1978, a case can be made that Atlantic City’s future is as bright as its ever been.

1. Casino win, or revenue, is the amount won by casinos. It is not a measure of profit.
2. The term “destination” or “destination resort” often is used to describe a single resort facility that contains, in and of itself, the necessary guest attraction capabilities—offering food, drink, lodging, sports, entertainment and shopping so that guests have no need to leave the facility throughout their stay. In the larger or macro sense, it suggests a resort area (e.g. Atlantic City) that is capable of attracting an extended stay visitor with guest attractions that have evolved beyond just one thing (i.e. gambling).
3. Casinos are required by law to invest 1.25% of their annual gaming revenues for 50 years through the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (CRDA) in community and economic development projects in Atlantic City and around the State. By law, the casinos are entitled to a return on their investments through the CRDA.
4. Two major trade publications, *Billboard* and *Venues Today*, named Atlantic City’s Boardwalk Hall the number one mid-sized arena in the world with \$30.5 million in ticket sales from November 2005 to November 2006.
5. The 150-acre tract included a former city landfill. Under state legislation, seventy-five percent of clean-up costs are reimbursed to the property’s owners through the return of sales tax revenues collected on the site.
6. For 2003, estimated “Total Proportional WIN” was calculated by applying the over-the-year percent increase in casino square footage to 2002’s total gaming industry revenue or “win”. In subsequent years, the over-the-year increase/ decrease in casino square footage is applied to the previous year’s estimated “Total Proportional WIN”.
7. Source: Casino Control Commission.
8. The Trump hotel casinos emerged from bankruptcy in 2005 with a \$500-million line of credit for expansion and renovation.
9. The Sands hotel casino closed November 11, 2006.
10. The National Gambling Impact Study Commission Final Report, Chapter 1, page 1, June 18, 1999.

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: May 23, 2007

Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)						Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ	US
\$410,027	\$405,356	\$388,775	4th Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	-----	6.0	6.3
49,303	50,444	50,702	Mar	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-3.0	-6.1
1,734	1,499	2,989	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-16	-32.2	-26.6
4,085.8	4,089.4	4,067.0	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	0.6	1.5
317.7	319.7	326.5	Apr	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-2.5	-0.8
2,939.5	2,941.5	2,914.7	Apr	Private Service-providing (000)	-----	1.1	2.0
194.5	193.9	214.8	Apr	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	-9.4	-2.9
4.3	4.3	4.8	Apr	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	-----	-----
113.0	111.8	105.2	Apr	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-1.6	0.2
2.9	2.9	2.7	Apr	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	-----	-----
41.0	41.1	41.8	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	-1.6	0.2
\$17.05	\$16.83	\$16.50	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	2.8	2.2
\$699.05	\$691.71	\$689.70	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	1.2	2.5

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

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

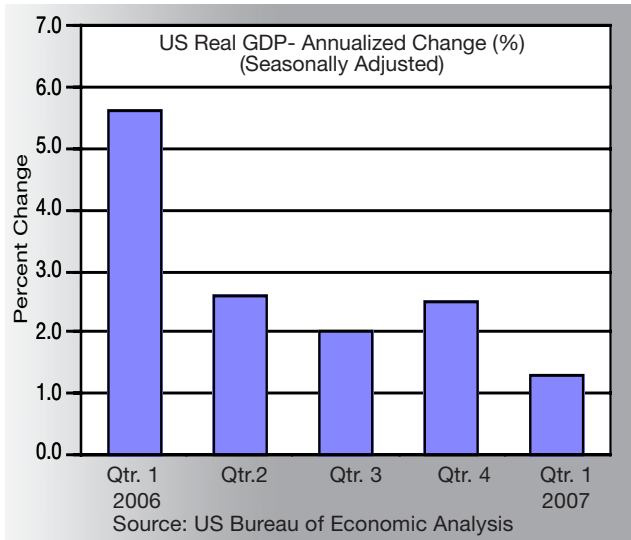
* Latest Month - 4th Qtr. 2006; Month Ago - 3rd Qtr. 2006; Year Ago - 4th Qtr. 2005 (annualized data).

** Not seasonally adjusted.

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

Economic Situation: The Nation

During the first quarter of 2007, growth in the national economy slowed to the lowest rate in four years as the housing slump continued to deepen. Consumer spending remained strong. However, rising gasoline prices drove down retail sales of other goods and services in April, and along with a slowdown in employment growth, raised concerns about future economic expansion.



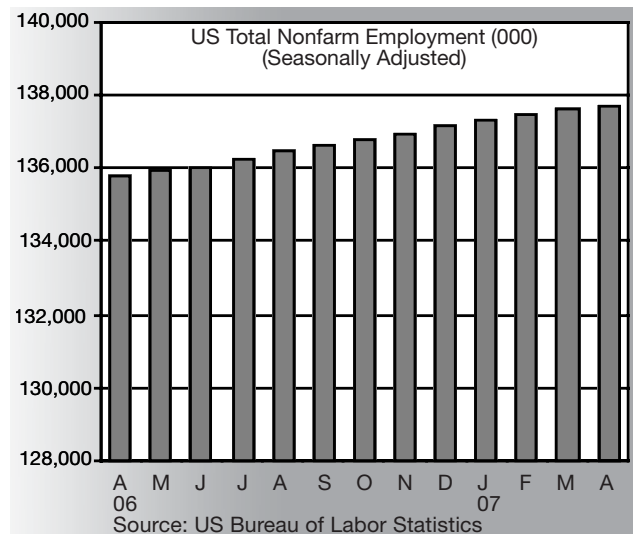
According to advance estimates, gross domestic product (GDP), which measures the national output of all goods and services, inched up by just 1.3 percent in the first quarter, following an increase of 2.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006. This was the weakest showing since the first quarter of 2003 when GDP edged up by 1.2 percent. The primary reason for the overall slowdown was the deepening slump in residential housing investment which has declined in each of the past six quarters. Investment in the housing market fell by 17.0 percent in the first quarter compared with a drop of 19.8 percent in the previous quarter.

Consumer spending, which accounts for about two-thirds of all national economic activity, continued to provide most of the economy's forward momentum, advancing by 3.8 percent in the first quarter, a slight deceleration from growth of 4.2 percent in the final quarter of 2006. The increase in spending was supported by a jump in disposable personal income of 8.0 percent during the first quarter of 2007, compared with an increase of 4.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006. A gain of 9.5 percent in wage and salary disbursements in the first quarter contributed to the surge in income.

Growth in wages and income resulted from ongoing growth in employment but recent reports indicate a slowdown in the pace of job creation. During April, nonfarm employment posted a modest increase of 88,000, the smallest monthly gain since November 2004. Job growth during the first four months of 2007 averaged 129,000 per month, down from an average monthly gain of 189,000 in 2006.

With the slower pace of employment growth, the unemployment rate edged up to 4.5 percent in April from 4.4 percent in March, but was down from the 4.7 percent rate posted a year earlier. The jobless rate has remained within the narrow range of 4.4 percent to 4.6 percent since September 2006.

Monthly job growth in health care, food services and professional and business services was partially offset by losses in manufacturing and retail trade. Health care employment continued to advance, increasing by 37,000 in April and by 362,000 over the year.

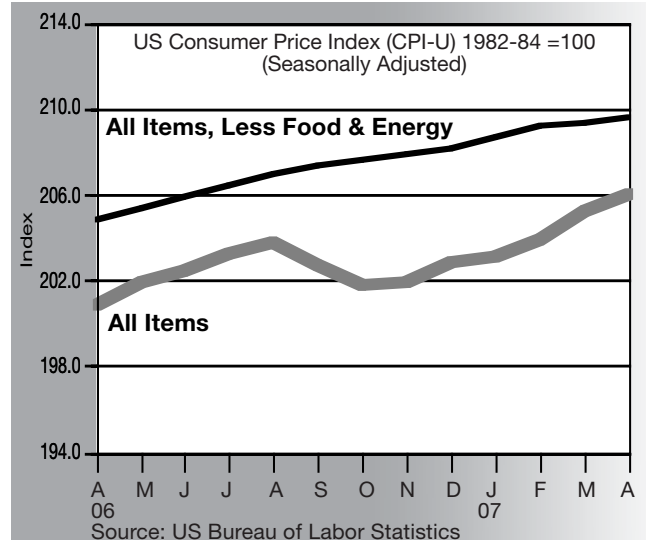


Economic Situation: The Nation

Food services and drinking places added 25,000 jobs during the month and was up by 336,000 over the year. Professional and business services rose by 24,000 due to strength in computer systems design (+11,000) and management and technical consulting services (+12,000).

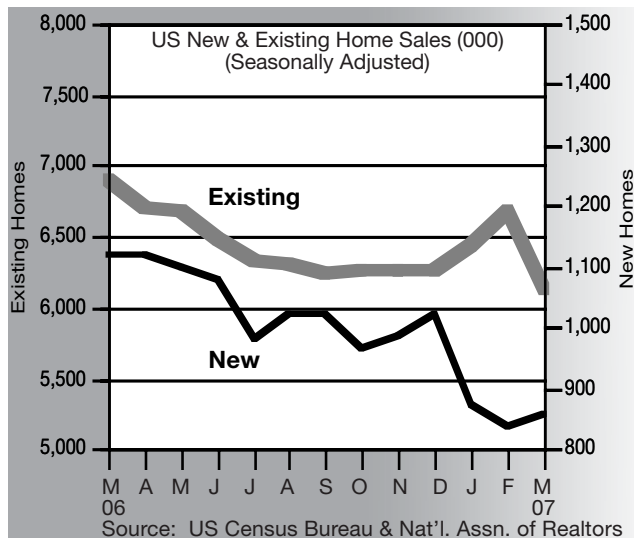
Manufacturing continued to decline, shedding 19,000 jobs in April with losses in machinery, motor vehicles and parts and textile mills. Retail trade was down by 26,000 in April, largely due to a sizeable decline of 41,000 in general merchandise stores.

The slowdown in employment growth combined with rising gasoline prices could signal additional slowing in the national economy if consumer spending begins to lag. During April, the Consumer Price Index moderated somewhat, increasing by 0.4 percent compared with a rise of 0.6 percent in March. Gasoline prices, however, continued to climb, rising 4.7 percent following a surge of 10.6 percent in March. In contrast, the core inflation index, which excludes food and energy, rose by a modest 0.2 percent in April after increasing 0.1 percent in March.



Surging gasoline prices exerted pressure on consumer spending. Consequently, retail sales fell by 0.2 percent in April, posting the first monthly decline since September 2006. Auto sales declined by 0.9 percent while sales were also down at clothing stores (-2.0%), general merchandise stores (-1.2%) and building materials and garden supply dealers (-2.3%). Higher gasoline prices were reflected in a 1.7% increase in monthly sales at gasoline stations. Sales of non-store retailers, which include Internet and catalog operators, rose by 1.8 percent.

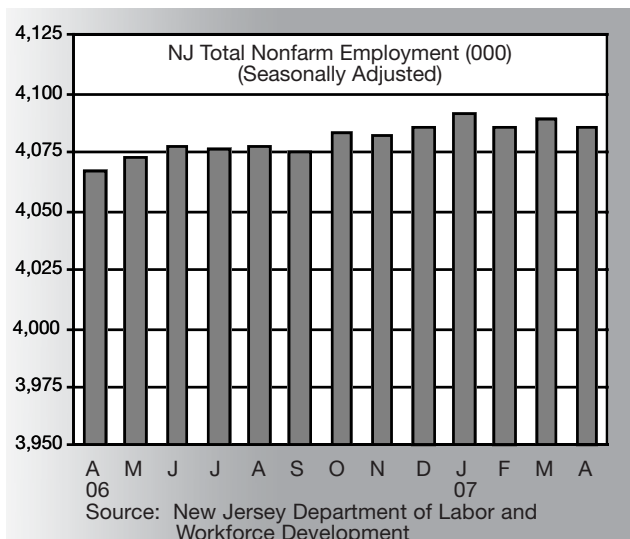
Sales of new and existing homes also remained well below the levels of a year ago, declining by 23.5 and 11.3 percent, respectively. Sales of existing homes, which had rebounded somewhat during the previous three months, fell during March by 8.4 percent to the lowest level in three years. This downturn is attributed to unusually bad winter weather in February which affected March closings and to fallout from problems in the sub-prime mortgage market.



On a more positive note, industrial production increased by 0.7 percent in April after a decrease of 0.3 percent in March. Factory output was up by 0.5 percent in April following a rise of 0.6 percent in March as production of automobiles, computers and electronic products advanced. The output of utilities rebounded increasing by 3.5 percent compared with a decline of 7.5 percent in the prior month.

Economic Situation: The State

New Jersey's economy grew at a slow pace during the first four months of 2007. During each of the past six months, employment advanced very slowly with alternating monthly gains and losses while unemployment trended below the national rate. Although building permits and construction contracts continue to lag behind the levels of a year earlier, existing home sales in the Garden State rebounded during the first quarter to lead all states in the Northeast region.



The unemployment rate remained unchanged in April at 4.3 percent and was again below the national rate of 4.5 percent. The jobless rate was down from the rate a year ago of 4.8 percent. The insured unemployment rate (IUR), which is based only on employment covered by unemployment insurance, held steady for the third consecutive month at 2.9 percent in April.

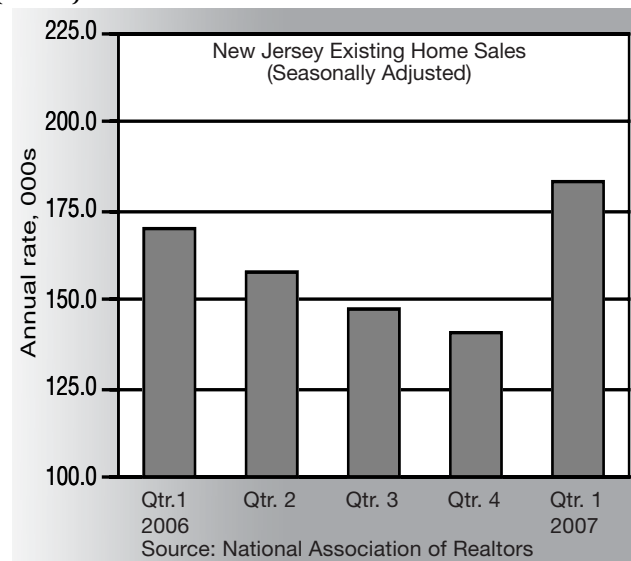
The number of persons working on nonfarm payrolls fell by 3,600 in April, following a gain of 4,400 in March. Employment growth during the first four months of 2007 has been relatively slow, with alternating monthly gains and losses, but payrolls are up by 18,800 compared with a year ago.

The largest over-the-month decline occurred in manufacturing, which shed 2,000 jobs as losses were recorded in both the durable (-700) and nondurable goods (-1,300) components. Other supersectors with monthly employment decreases were trade, transportation and utilities (-1,900) and leisure and hospitality (-1,200).

Employment in professional and business services increased by 1,300 during April and was up by 9,600 compared with a year ago. The monthly gain reflected strength in management of companies and enterprises (+700) and in administrative support, waste management and remediation services (+800). Payrolls were also up in construction (+400), financial activities (+200) and other services (+200).

Recently released data for the first quarter of 2007 show that sales of existing homes in New Jersey increased by 7.6 percent, compared with the first quarter of 2006. This was the largest gain among states in the Northeast region, which recorded an over-the-year increase of 1.2 percent. Nationally, sales of existing homes declined by 6.6 percent as the pace of home sales fell in 36 states and in the other regions.

In contrast to declines in the median prices of existing homes nationally (-1.8%) and in the Northeast region (-2.5%), the

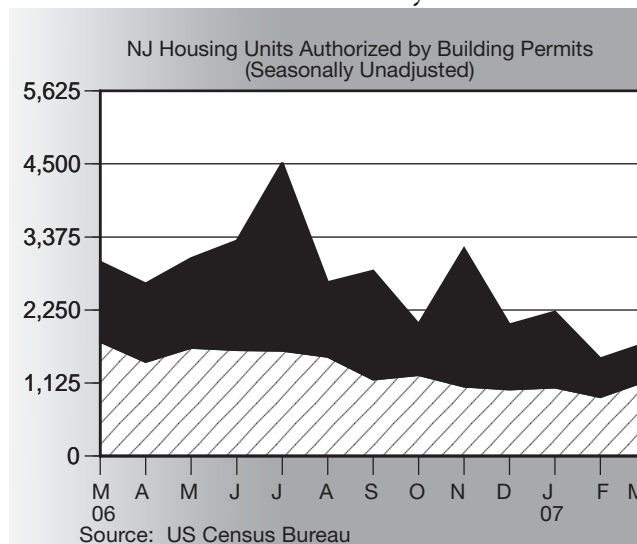


Economic Situation: The State

metropolitan areas covering New Jersey posted price gains in the first quarter of 2007 compared with the levels of a year ago. The Trenton-Ewing metropolitan area recorded a jump in the median single-family home price of 7.1 percent, which was the third strongest price increase in the Northeast.

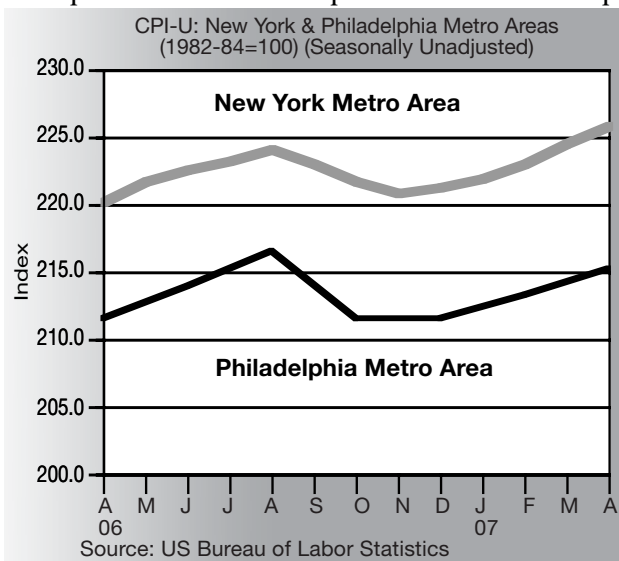
Some evidence that the Northeast housing market may be starting to fare better than the rest of the nation was provided by a spike in new home sales from February to March of 50.0 percent, and 18.0 percent above those in March 2006. Housing starts in the Northeast rose from March to April by 31.3 percent, and although remaining 4.4 percent below the level of a year ago, the over-the-year gap has narrowed from the double-digit differences seen in recent months.

Building permits, which indicate future construction activity, showed some improvement in March, rising by 15.7 percent over the month, but year-to-date planned home construction in New Jersey remains far below the pace set during the same period a year ago (-32.2%). From January through March, permits were down for single-family homes (-32.8%) as well as multi-family units (-20.9%).



According to McGraw-Hill Construction, construction contracts for the first four months of the year are also down (-29.2%) compared with the same period a year ago. A small increase in planned nonresidential building (+1.3%) was offset by much larger declines in contracts for residential construction (-37.9%) and non-building projects, such as highway, sewer and other infrastructure improvements (-49.5%).

Fueled by rising gasoline prices, the Consumer Price Index increased, on an unadjusted basis, by 0.5 percent from March to April in the metropolitan area covering northern New Jersey and New York. This was slightly lower than the national index which rose by 0.6 percent. Consumer prices in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, which includes southern

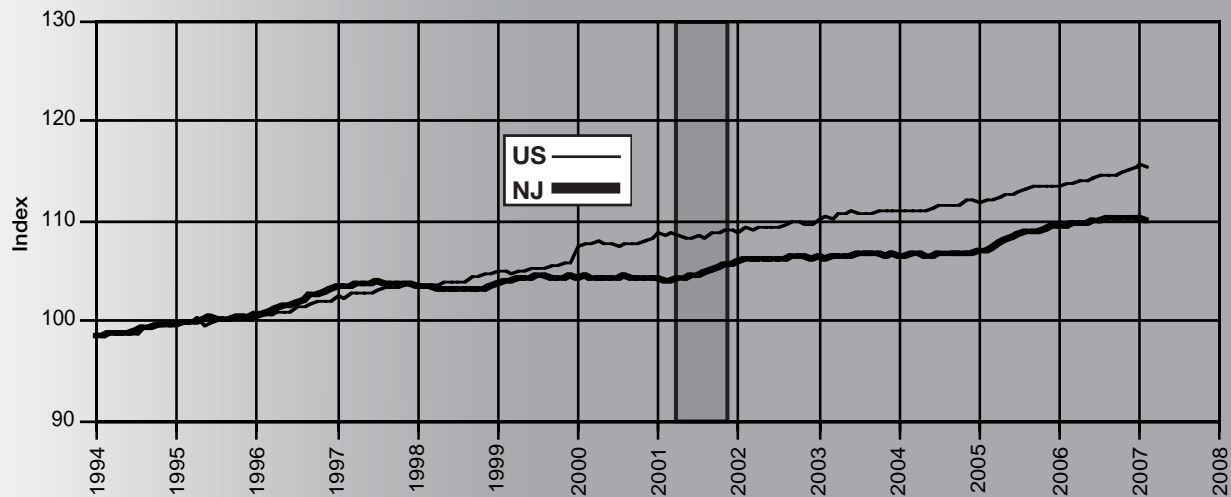


New Jersey, were up by 1.0 percent from February to April (data for this area are produced bimonthly), compared with increases of 1.2 percent in northern New Jersey and 1.6 percent nationally.

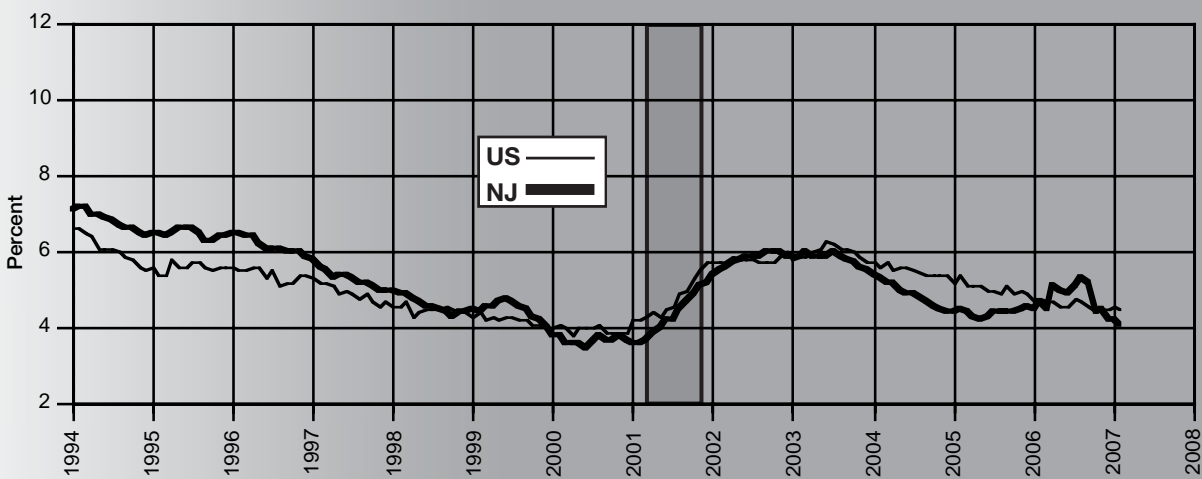
During the first three months of the year, auto sales in the state, as measured by vehicle registrations, were down by 3.0 percent compared with the same period in 2006 as consumers pressured by higher gasoline prices cut back on purchases of other goods and services. The over-the-year decline was due to falling sales of passenger cars (-1.5%) as well as light trucks and vans (-4.6%). Nationally, new car sales decreased by 6.1 percent.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

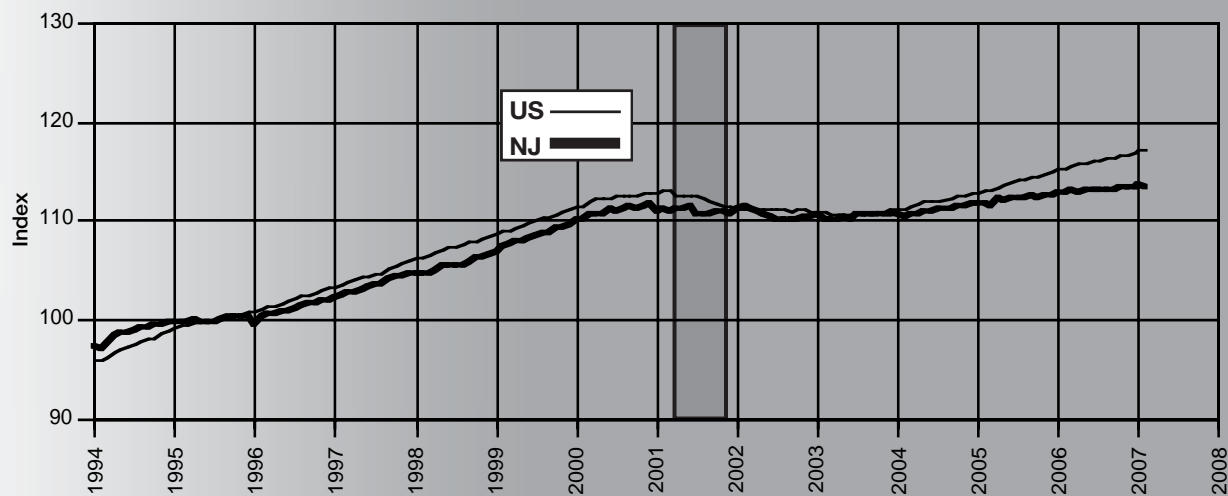
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



Unemployment Rate (%)



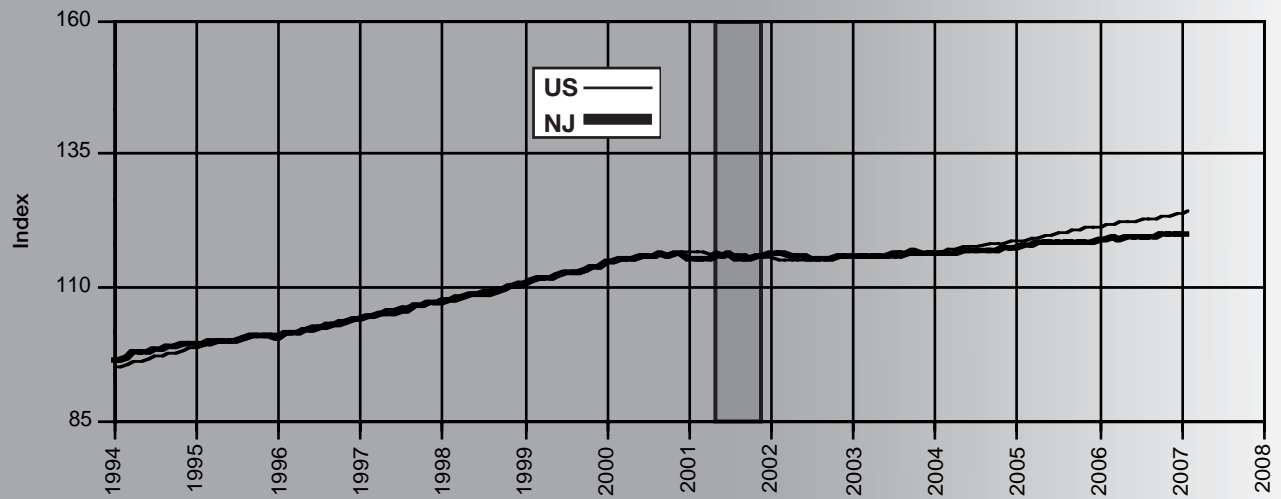
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



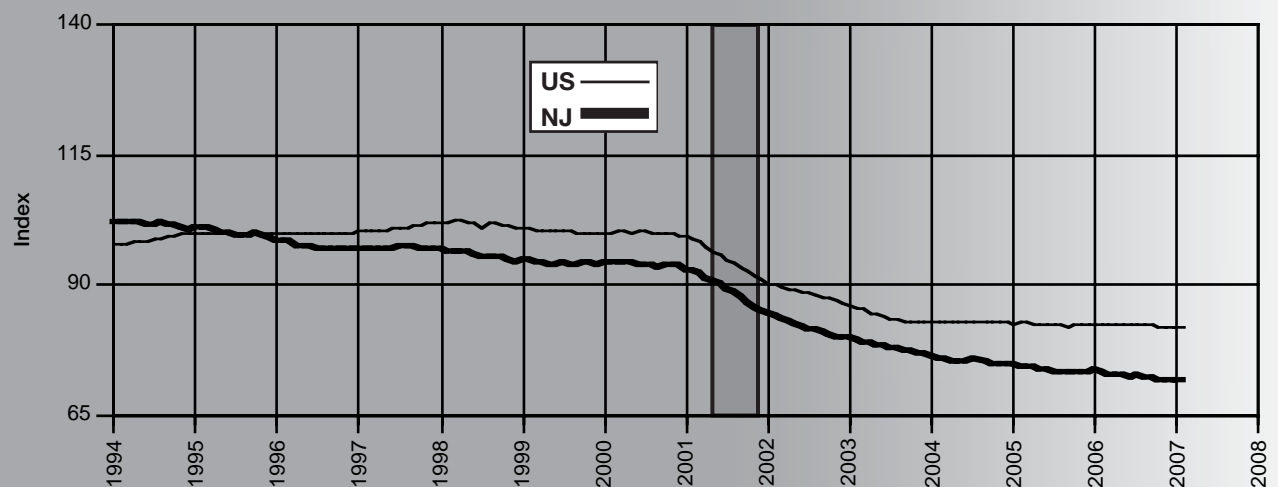
See notes on page 12.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

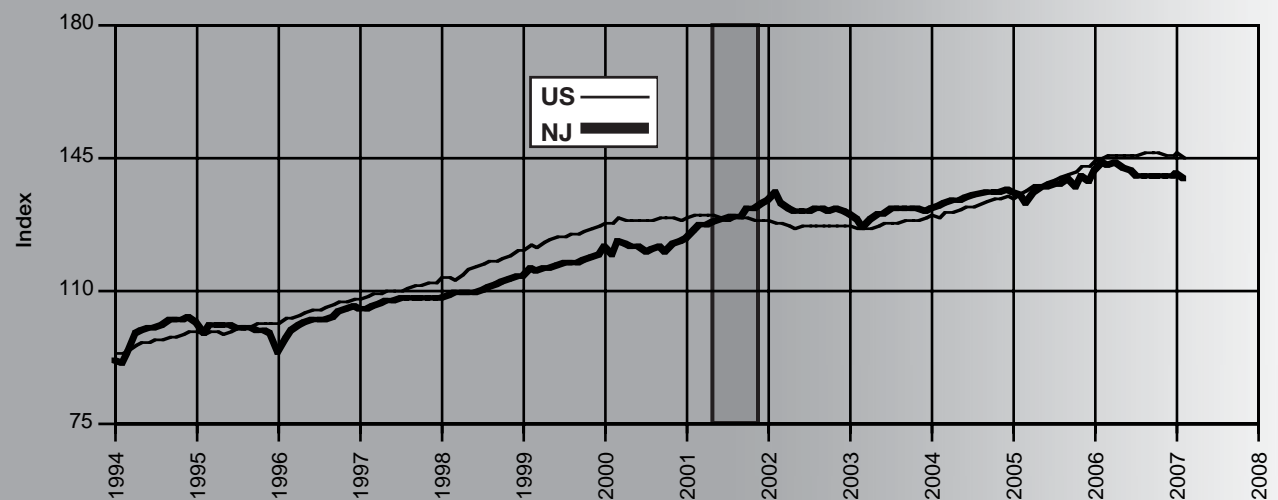
Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



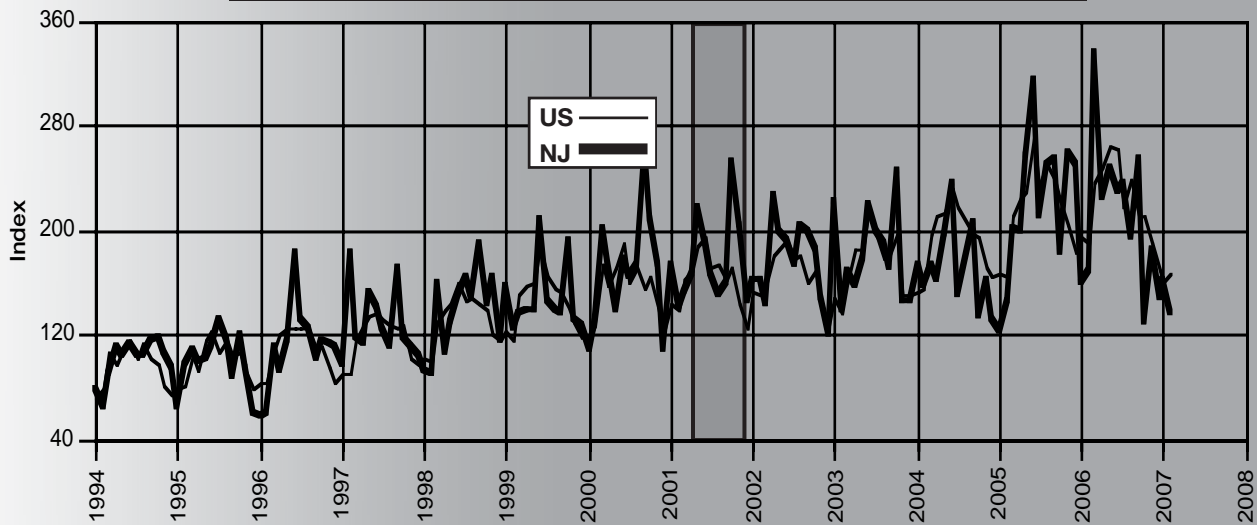
Construction Employment (1995=100)



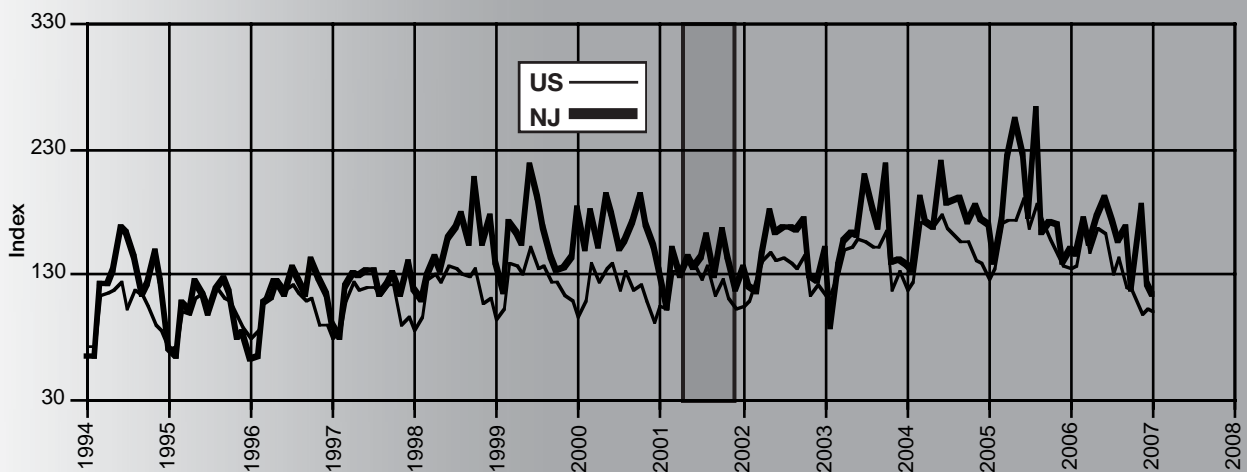
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Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

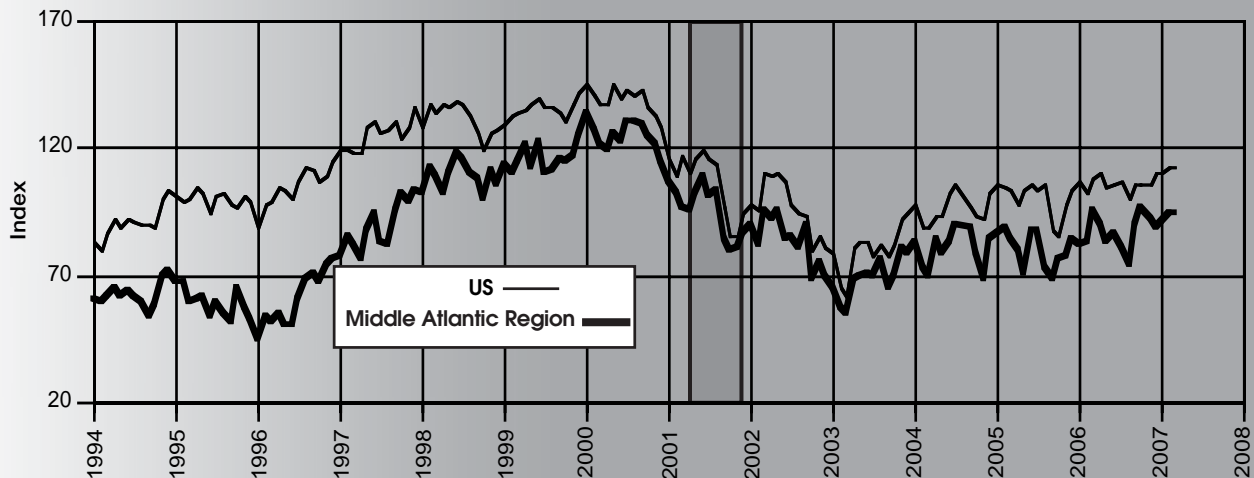
Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.



Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100) - Unadj.



Consumer Confidence Index (1985=100)-Unadj.



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

The 2007 Summer Job Outlook

by the Bureau of Labor Market Information Field Staff

The search for a summer job has swung into high gear in New Jersey. An informal survey conducted in early May by the field staff of the Bureau of Labor Market Information indicates that someone who makes an active search for a summer job should be able to find one. The outlook this year is slightly better than last year but still competitive, especially at the shore resorts. Some employers stated that they want to hire international students again this year, but they are not sure if they will be able to find enough of them. This is due, in part, to stricter visa requirements and a weaker U.S. dollar.

At the same time, employers are hoping that the higher minimum hourly wage of \$7.15 (effective October 2006) will attract more local applicants. According to some experts, there are several reasons why the search for a job may be a bit easier this year. An increasing number of college-bound young people are concentrating on improving their chances of getting into their college of choice with summer classes, internships (a limited number are paid), and volunteer work instead of traditional summer employment. Some college students are taking summer classes to keep their financial debt as low as possible and others are interning to strengthen their chances for full-time employment after graduation. Nevertheless, youths under the age of 18 will continue to face stiff competition from other college students, adults, and retirees. The search will be more challenging for jobseekers who lack transportation or who live in areas that do not have strong seasonal industries.

The largest number of summer jobs this year will be at shore resorts and at amusement and theme parks. However, country and swim clubs, government agencies, nurseries, landscaping companies, grocery and home improvement stores, hotels, motels, golf courses, campgrounds, and restaurants will also offer significant numbers of summer jobs. Additionally, youths seeking summer employment may find success at temporary employment agencies. The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development's One-Stop-Career Centers, located throughout the state, organize and/or participate in job fairs to provide youths with access to employment opportunities within the private sector and community organizations.

Of the employers who responded to the survey, many indicated that the pay for most summer jobs should range from \$7.15 per hour to \$14.00 per hour depending on age and experience. In the Northern Region, employers tend to pay wages above the minimum rate due to the region's higher cost of living and the difficulty in finding enough summer workers. Wages for summer jobs in the central and southern regions of the state should compare favorably to those offered in the north, especially for jobs at the lower end of the pay scale. Jobseekers with supervisory or special skills can expect to receive wages at the higher level of the scale.

Northern New Jersey Region

If indications are correct, the outlook for summer jobs in 2007 for the nine-county Northern New Jersey Region is expected to be better than last year. Any qualified person who wants a summer job should be able to find one. Youths under 18, however, will still face competition for the better paying jobs from college students, adults, and retirees. In addition, once a prime source of summer jobs for high school students, jobs at retail stores and in restaurants have declined as employers would rather have year-around, part-time workers.

Many of the available summer jobs in the region will be at amusement and theme parks. Wild West City in Netcong (Morris County), Mountain Creek Waterpark in Vernon Township (Sussex County), and the Land of Make Believe in Hope Township (Warren County) together plan to hire between 750 and 850 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.

There will also be several hundred summer jobs available this year at minor league baseball parks in the region. The region has three minor baseball teams – the Newark Bears at Riverfront Stadium in Newark and the New Jersey Jackals at Yogi Berra Stadium on the campus of Montclair State University in Montclair (both Essex County) and the Sussex 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 these jobs will be filled through subcontractors.

Also in the private sector, job opportunities are available at recreational facilities, such as country clubs, golf courses, swim clubs, and tennis clubs. In the public sector, several hundred jobs will be filled at parks, summer camps, swimming facilities, golf courses, and day-care centers throughout the nine-county region.

Employers who responded to the survey indicated that the pay for most summer jobs should range from the minimum wage of \$7.15 per hour (effective October 2006) to \$15.00 per hour depending on age and experience. Northern employers tend to pay wages above the minimum rate due to the region's higher cost of living and the difficulty in finding enough workers. Jobs at fast-food restaurants and retail establishments generally pay wages at the lower end of the scale.

The number of summer internships available at private-sector firms this year will be about the same as last year. These jobs are generally only available to college students with specific academic and curriculum-related requirements. Most often, these jobs are usually arranged through agreements between colleges and companies. There may also be some internships available in the public sector.

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

Central New Jersey Region

The Central Region offers a wide variety of employment opportunities to the summer job seeker. It is home to many firms that rely on seasonal workers, like Six Flags Great Adventure theme park, businesses located within the region's shore resort communities, three of New Jersey's eight professional baseball teams, numerous public and private golf courses, several state parks and historic sites including Washington Crossing State Park, Island Beach State Park, and Barnegat Lighthouse. The businesses that are most likely to employ summer workers are amusement and theme parks, beach areas, golf courses, landscaping companies, hotels, restaurants, retail stores, and supermarkets. This year, the number of summer jobs should be slightly more than last year. Many summer workers this year should see larger paychecks as New Jersey's minimum wage increased \$1.00 per hour to \$7.15 per hour from last season. This may be especially true for first-time job seekers and less experienced workers, who tend to have lower salaries.

Six Flags Great Adventure in Jackson Township (Ocean County), the region's and the state's largest summer employer plans to hire around 4,100 employees for the season. Roughly, 45.0 percent of these jobs will be filled by returning workers. Available positions include park greeters, food services workers, ride operators, and retail clerks. For college-aged workers, there are internship opportunities available in various areas.

Amusement piers and attractions in Ocean County's beach resort towns employ many seasonal workers. Jenkinson's Beach, Boardwalk, and Aquarium in Point Pleasant Beach will maintain a seasonal workforce of about 1,300. These jobs include beach and parking lot attendants, arcade change-carriers, ticket-takers, and restaurant workers. In Seaside Heights, Casino Pier and Breakwater Beach has actively recruited 140 workers to date, and anticipates bringing on more walk-ons - persons who work full-time elsewhere and part-time for them.

Long Beach Island's Fantasy Island Amusement Park plans to fill about 250 seasonal positions. The company is hoping this year to hire more young people from the local community and fewer international students, who have been the park's main source of workers for the past several years. However, a potential snag in this plan may be the financial impact from higher gas prices on the parents of these teenagers.

Monmouth Park Racetrack in Oceanport (Monmouth County) is another large seasonal employer, employing about 500 workers. Individuals, who return year after year, including college students and pari-mutuel workers who follow the thoroughbred-racing season from state to state, fill many of these positions. Aramark, the racetrack's food vendor, employs over 175 workers.

The summer also brings the minor league baseball season. The region's three minor league baseball stadiums are Waterfront Park in Mercer County (Trenton Thunder), First Energy Park in Ocean County (Lakewood Blue Claws), and Commerce Bank Ballpark in Somerset County (Somerset Patriots). These ballparks will need persons to work as cashiers, concession workers, maintenance workers, parking attendants, ticket takers, and ushers on game days and for concerts and other events. Some of these positions will be filled by subcontractors.

Other firms in the private sector that offer summer employment include supermarkets and other retail stores, restaurants, country clubs and golf courses, swim and tennis clubs, garden centers, landscaping contractors, daycare centers, and summer camps. The cost of attending college may make seasonal opportunities that could lead to future permanent employment with companies that offer tuition assistance programs more desirable. Some companies that offer such benefits include fast food franchises, pharmacy chains, and home improvement centers. The public sector offers summer job opportunities at parks, summer camps, swimming facilities, golf courses and daycare centers. Most summer jobs pay \$7.15 to \$12.00 per hour, depending on the experience and skill-level required.

Mercer County, the City of Trenton, and the Mercer Regional Chamber of Commerce have teamed up to provide a summer job initiative for area youth called Mercer Empowering Youth Employability Skills (EYES). The purpose of the program is to partner young people with employers willing to mentor youth for future employment. Area businesses who volunteer to participate will provide eight-week paid internships to high school students currently in their sophomore or junior year. Interns will earn \$7.15 per hour; grant money is available from the county to subsidize these wages. Support services are also available to both businesses and interns through the Mercer County One-Stop Career Center and Workforce Investment Board.

The county expects about 90 participants in the program. Some of the firms participating are in financial activities, architecture, construction, healthcare, construction, education, government, and community services.

The Central Region consists of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset counties.

Southern New Jersey Region

The greatest concentration of summer employment opportunities in the state's Southern Region this year will be in and near the shore resort communities of Atlantic and Cape May counties. Most of the temporary summer jobs will be at amusements parks, hotels, motels, campgrounds, restaurants, and food and other retail stores. Local governments along the shore also hire summer workers to handle the influx of visitors and temporary summer residents. These jobs can range from lifeguards and beach attendants to sanitation workers and special police. The amusement piers and water parks in the Wildwoods and Ocean City are the region's largest seasonal employers. Together they employ about 1,500 workers and will hire more than that over the course of the season to keep their operations fully staffed.

The increase in the state's minimum hourly wage to \$7.15 in October 2006 has elevated wages this year, especially at the lower end of the pay scale. Most summer jobs, not compensated by tips, pay from \$7.15 to about \$9.00 per hour. Jobs with supervisory responsibilities or requiring special skills command higher wages, often in the \$10.00 to \$12.00 per hour range.

For jobs such as waitress, bartender and others that receive tip income, hourly pay is often near the federal minimum wage of \$2.13 per hour. Because employers are often left short of help in late August and early September, some will pay bonuses to workers who remain on the job until the date they promised to work when hired. This bonus can be 25 cents for each hour worked or an additional week's pay.

While it is possible there will be a few more summer jobs available at the shore this year, the number of seasonal hires in Atlantic and Cape May counties tends to remain fairly consistent from year-to-year. Typically, the number of employment opportunities in Southern New Jersey resort communities is influenced more by the opening or closing of business establishments than by weather or the business cycle. However, two factors may affect summer job availability along the southern coast this year. These include possible changes in the number of youth coming to work from other countries and the redevelopment of the Wildwoods.

Although international students are expected to fill a large number of summer jobs along the shore in Southern New Jersey, some employers have reported that fewer foreign students are seeking work than in past years. Recently, the declining value of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro, and a more strict and time consuming process for gaining entry into the country has lessened interest in summer employment in the United States among European youth. Because fewer youth have been coming from Ireland and Eastern Europe, larger employers have expanded their recruiting efforts to South America and Asia, previously untapped markets. If fewer foreign workers seek work at the shore this summer, there will be more job openings for American youth.

In recent years, the Wildwoods have seen the demolition of nearly 100 motels to make way for condominium development. As a result, employment opportunities for hotel cleaners have declined in this area of Cape May County and the One-Stop Career Center in Wildwood

has reported receiving fewer job orders for hotel house cleaners compared with last year. Some local officials also believe these pricier condominiums with their full range of amenities are hurting business at restaurants and entertainment venues in the vicinity, which could impact employment levels in these establishments.

With gasoline prices nearing \$3.00 per gallon, there are concerns about the impact of higher driving costs on recreational travel. But those who vacation at the Jersey shore for a week or two will likely find higher gas prices a relatively minor irritant no matter how far they must travel. However, the impact of higher gas prices could be slightly greater on the day-tripper market, which some businesses count on heavily. Overall, high gas prices will probably have little effect on tourist business and even less on employment levels this year.

Away from the shore, the best employment opportunities in the Southern Region for youth under 18 are offered by recreational facilities, restaurants, grocery stores, and other retail establishments. Job opportunities for high-school aged youth include the Clementon Amusement Park in Camden County, which plans to hire 450 to 500 over the course of the summer to staff the park and handle turnover. Most positions at the park pay from \$7.15 to \$8.00 per hour.

There are two minor league baseball stadiums in the Southern Region that employ staff on an as-needed basis for game days and other events. Campbell's Field, home of the Camden Riversharks, hires security guards, ushers and ticket takers, while subcontractors hire food workers and parking lot attendants. Most of the 150 jobs pay between \$7.15 and \$8.50 per hour. Youth under the age of 18 are also hired for these positions at Sandcastle Stadium, home of the Atlantic City Surf at similar wages. The Adventure Aquarium on the waterfront in the City of Camden hires about 30 part-time cashiers, retail salespeople, and guides. The jobs pay \$9.00 per hour and workers must be at least 17 years old.

In Camden, the Tweeter Center utilizes a casual staff (at least 18 years old) on an as-needed basis for concerts and other events. The center's peak concert season runs from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The number of staff employed for each event varies, but at a typical sold-out concert there are 100 parking lot workers, 100 concessions workers, 100-150 ushers, security guards and ticket takers (total staff 300-350). The workers are hired through subcontractors, not directly through the Tweeter Center. Pay ranges between \$7.15 and \$8.00 per hour.

Both Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base, located near Wrightstown in northern Burlington County, have part-time Non Appropriated Fund positions and jobs with the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) available to civilians, including youth, with preference given to spouses of military personnel. However, these jobs are available to anyone and youth are encouraged to apply. These jobs include childcare workers, bartenders, food service workers, short order cooks, laborers, security guards, waiters/waitresses, and lifeguards. These positions usually involve work at various recreational facilities including bowling alleys, pools, and the golf course. Wages for jobs requiring little or no experience can range from \$7.15 to \$12.00 per hour. The bases expect to hire about the same number of workers as last year at slightly higher pay.

Golf courses, country clubs, and swim clubs in the region are planning to hire about the same number of summer employees as last year. Positions include lifeguards, groundskeepers, and food service workers. The majority of these jobs will pay between \$7.15 and \$9.00 per hour. Some skilled jobs, such as cook or golf pro, will pay over \$10.00 per hour. Once an

important source of summer jobs in the region, many golf courses now rely on adult employees and swim clubs hire relatively few workers; however, certified lifeguards are in short supply and these positions generally pay between \$8.50 and \$12.00 per hour.

Among retail stores, supermarkets employ the largest number of youth under 18 for positions such as bagger, cashier, and stock clerk. Wages vary depending on the position, experience and whether or not the store is covered by a union contract. Typically, youth less than 18 years old earn between \$7.15 and \$8.00 per hour. Although most food stores prefer workers over 16, supermarkets are one of the few businesses that regularly hire 14 year olds. Child labor laws require that workers must be at least 18 to perform the more dangerous jobs such as operating grinders and slicers. Other retail businesses that hire youth under 18 include department stores and fast food restaurants. Positions for department store clerks and fast food workers generally pay between \$7.15 and \$8.00 per hour.

Because employers are not restricted by child labor laws, which prohibit younger workers from working around heavy machinery or alcoholic beverages, there are more job opportunities for youth over 18 years of age. 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 factories and warehouses.

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 \$12.00 per hour, with some positions requiring construction trades knowledge or management experience paying more.

Temporary employment agencies often have summer employment opportunities for youth but applicants must be at least 18 years old. About the same numbers of positions are available as last year and include mostly clerical and warehouse jobs. Warehouse jobs offered through temporary agencies generally pay between \$7.50 and \$12.00 per hour and office jobs generally pay between \$9.00 and \$12.00 per hour. Summer job opportunities are also expected at landscaping contractors this year. Landscapers employ youth 18 and older to cut grass and maintain trees and shrubs. Most summer jobs at landscapers pay between \$8.00 and \$10.00 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 \$7.15 and \$9.00 per hour.

The Southern Region encompasses Atlantic, Cape May, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland counties.

About the Summer Jobs Survey

Information for the summer job 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 in early May.

Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

Northern Region

Between April and July, Continental Airlines at Newark Liberty International Airport will be filling around 120 jobs, ranging from baggage handlers and customer service agents to hub operations coordinators. The financial activities sector was negatively impacted as some financial institutions either merged or closed locations. Interchange Bank of jobs after being bought by TD Bank North. York, JP Morgan Chase cut 80 jobs at its when some operations were moved to Bank ceased operations in Clark (Union

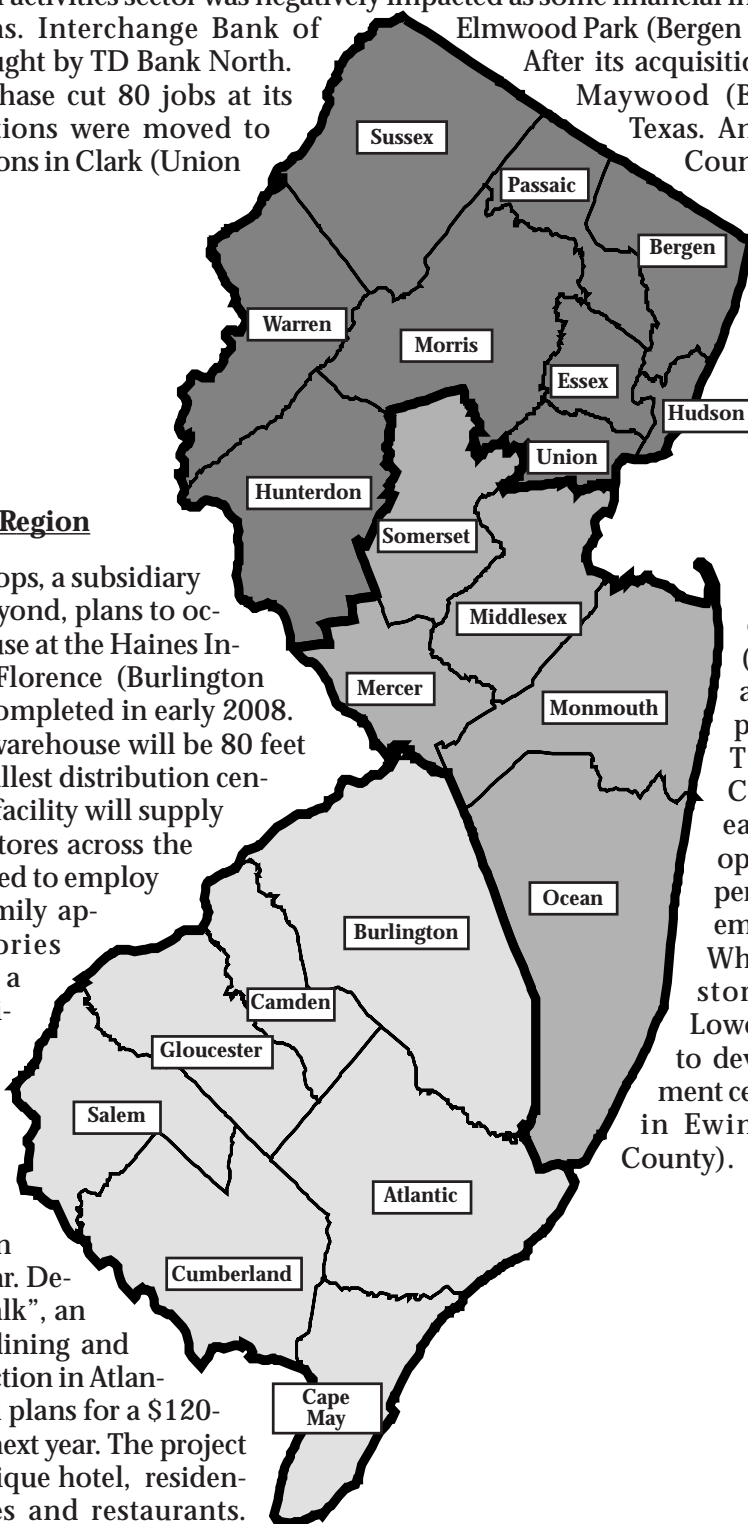
Elmwood Park (Bergen County) eliminated 120 After its acquisition by the Bank of New Maywood (Bergen County) office Texas. And Washington Mutual (County), affecting 60 jobs.

Southern Region

Christmas Tree Shops, a subsidiary of Bed, Bath and Beyond, plans to occupy a new warehouse at the Haines Industrial Center in Florence (Burlington County) after it is completed in early 2008. The 721,000-sq.ft. warehouse will be 80 feet tall, making it the tallest distribution center in the state. The facility will supply the company's 34 stores across the nation and is expected to employ 100. Burberry, a family apparel and accessories company, opened a 269,000-sq.ft. distribution center in Vineland (Cumberland County) in April with 65 employees. It plans to employ 100 at this location by the end of the year. Developers of "The Walk", an outlet-style retail, dining and entertainment attraction in Atlantic City, announced plans for a \$120-million expansion next year. The project may include a boutique hotel, residential housing, stores and restaurants. Upon completion of the current expansion that began last year, The Walk will include more than 90 stores occupying over 450,000-sq. ft. of space this Fall.

Central Region

To consolidate operations, the Chubb Group closed its Florham Park (Morris County) office and relocated 400 employees to its Warren Township (Somerset County) office in April. In early May, Stop & Shop opened a 64,000-sq.ft. supermarket with about 100 employees in Manchester's Whiting section, its sixth store in Ocean County. Lowe's is seeking approval to develop a home improvement center on Parkway Avenue in Ewing Township (Mercer County).



Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2006					2007							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Atlantic City Labor Area (<i>Atlantic County</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	153.4	153.2	153.9	153.6	153.7	152.9	152.3	151.1	151.3	151.0	150.3	150.1	149.7
Total Private Sector	129.9	129.9	130.6	130.4	130.1	129.7	129.2	128.0	128.2	128.2	126.9	126.7	126.1
Government	23.5	23.3	23.4	23.2	23.5	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.4	23.4	23.6
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (<i>Bergen & Passaic counties</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	657.5	657.8	658.0	657.0	656.9	657.0	656.8	655.5	654.9	658.0	657.3	656.1	654.3
Total Private Sector	577.4	577.4	577.5	576.7	576.7	576.2	575.9	574.8	574.2	577.4	576.6	575.5	573.3
Government	80.1	80.4	80.5	80.3	80.2	80.8	80.9	80.7	80.7	80.6	80.7	80.6	81.0
Camden Labor Area (<i>Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	542.9	543.6	544.3	542.8	542.5	543.5	544.6	543.9	545.7	550.1	552.8	552.9	551.2
Total Private Sector	454.7	455.3	455.8	454.1	453.9	454.9	455.8	454.9	456.9	460.4	462.5	462.2	460.5
Government	88.2	88.3	88.5	88.7	88.6	88.6	88.8	89.0	88.8	89.7	90.3	90.7	90.7
Edison Labor Area (<i>Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	1027.3	1028.4	1028.9	1027.7	1029.0	1027.7	1027.4	1026.2	1026.5	1035.1	1035.1	1034.9	1033.7
Total Private Sector	878.0	879.2	879.8	878.4	879.8	878.9	878.4	876.8	876.7	883.7	884.2	884.2	883.7
Government	149.3	149.2	149.1	149.3	149.2	148.8	149.0	149.4	149.8	151.4	150.9	150.7	150.0
Jersey City Labor Area (<i>Hudson County</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	246.3	246.4	246.4	246.6	246.6	246.8	246.4	245.9	245.6	247.0	246.1	246.3	246.2
Total Private Sector	205.6	205.7	205.7	205.7	205.6	205.8	205.3	204.9	204.6	206.2	205.1	205.3	205.2
Government	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.8	41.0	41.0	41.0
Newark-Union Labor Area (<i>Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	1032.4	1033.6	1033.8	1045.2	1036.9	1035.6	1033.2	1033.8	1033.5	1032.2	1035.9	1035.0	1035.6
Total Private Sector	866.7	867.8	868.3	870.7	869.5	868.1	865.4	866.5	866.0	866.2	869.0	868.6	867.7
Government	165.7	165.8	165.5	174.5	167.4	167.5	167.8	167.3	167.5	166.0	166.9	166.4	167.9
Ocean City Labor Area (<i>Cape May County</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	44.2	43.9	44.7	44.2	44.1	43.8	45.5	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.2	45.0	44.6
Total Private Sector	34.7	34.4	35.0	34.6	34.5	34.4	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.6	35.4	35.0
Government	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Salem Labor Area (<i>Salem County</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	23.9	24.1	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.7	23.0
Total Private Sector	19.0	19.3	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.6	19.7	19.9	19.2
Government	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.8
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (<i>Mercer County</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	241.4	242.0	242.5	243.5	244.0	243.7	244.4	244.7	244.9	246.5	247.2	246.8	246.2
Total Private Sector	174.2	174.5	174.9	175.7	176.0	175.5	175.8	0.0	176.0	177.1	177.4	176.6	175.8
Government	67.3	67.5	67.6	67.7	68.1	68.2	68.6	68.6	68.9	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (<i>Cumberland County</i>)													
Total Nonfarm	63.5	63.4	63.5	62.9	62.7	62.7	63.2	63.4	63.7	63.5	63.4	63.4	63.2
Total Private Sector	48.2	48.0	48.1	47.7	47.6	47.9	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.0
Government	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(not seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2006					2007							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<u>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</u>													
Labor Force	140.0	140.0	140.2	140.4	140.3	139.7	139.5	138.7	139.6	139.1	138.8	137.6	136.6
Employment	131.8	131.7	132.2	132.2	131.9	131.8	131.7	131.3	131.7	130.9	130.8	129.3	128.6
Unemployment Volume	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9
<u>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)</u>													
Labor Force	716.5	717.5	717.2	717.8	718.5	718.5	717.8	718.1	718.4	714.0	714.3	710.8	707.5
Employment	683.1	684.2	685.1	684.4	685.5	686.9	688.2	688.5	689.3	684.8	685.8	681.3	678.7
Unemployment Volume	33.4	33.3	32.2	33.4	33.0	31.6	29.5	29.6	29.1	29.2	28.5	29.5	28.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
<u>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)</u>													
Labor Force	669.3	670.1	670.5	670.7	671.4	671.5	671.9	672.6	674.5	675.7	675.5	672.4	669.9
Employment	636.7	637.8	638.4	638.0	639.1	640.2	642.3	643.2	646.3	646.6	647.3	643.6	641.2
Unemployment Volume	32.6	32.3	32.0	32.6	32.3	31.3	29.6	29.4	28.2	29.1	28.2	28.8	28.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
<u>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)</u>													
Labor Force	1,197.8	1,198.3	1,198.4	1,198.7	1,200.7	1,199.0	1,198.4	1,200.6	1,201.9	1,200.4	1,197.6	1,192.2	1,191.4
Employment	1,142.4	1,144.7	1,146.5	1,145.8	1,148.3	1,148.4	1,151.7	1,152.9	1,155.2	1,153.1	1,151.6	1,145.7	1,144.7
Unemployment Volume	55.5	53.6	51.8	52.9	52.3	50.5	46.7	47.7	46.7	47.3	46.0	46.5	46.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
<u>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</u>													
Labor Force	294.2	294.7	293.9	294.0	294.5	293.9	293.7	293.6	293.5	293.2	293.0	291.4	290.1
Employment	277.0	277.5	277.8	277.5	277.9	278.3	278.9	279.0	279.2	278.1	278.3	276.5	275.2
Unemployment Volume	17.2	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.6	15.6	14.8	14.6	14.3	15.1	14.7	14.9	14.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1
<u>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)</u>													
Labor Force	1,074.2	1,075.4	1,074.5	1,076.3	1,077.0	1,076.6	1,075.5	1,075.8	1,076.2	1,076.3	1,070.5	1,066.6	1,063.6
Employment	1,022.0	1,023.5	1,024.0	1,025.1	1,026.3	1,027.5	1,028.7	1,029.7	1,031.2	1,029.2	1,025.4	1,020.2	1,017.8
Unemployment Volume	52.3	51.9	50.5	51.2	50.7	49.1	46.8	46.1	45.0	47.1	45.1	46.4	45.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3
<u>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</u>													
Labor Force	58.6	58.5	59.6	58.6	58.6	58.5	60.4	59.3	59.5	59.7	59.4	58.5	58.0
Employment	54.5	54.3	55.5	54.5	54.4	54.5	56.6	55.5	55.8	55.8	55.6	54.7	54.3
Unemployment Volume	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4
<u>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</u>													
Labor Force	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.1
Employment	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6
Unemployment Volume	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
<u>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</u>													
Labor Force	201.0	201.4	201.8	202.5	202.9	202.6	202.8	203.2	203.6	204.5	203.4	202.4	201.6
Employment	192.1	192.7	193.1	193.7	194.2	194.2	195.0	195.3	196.0	196.6	195.8	194.6	193.9
Unemployment Volume	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8
<u>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</u>													
Labor Force	70.8	70.8	70.7	70.5	70.1	69.7	70.4	70.7	71.2	71.3	70.6	70.4	70.0
Employment	65.8	65.7	65.8	65.5	65.3	64.8	65.7	66.2	66.7	66.4	66.0	65.9	65.4
Unemployment Volume	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.6

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Statistical Section
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NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,370.8	4,385.0	4,374.8	4,411.6	4,472.5	4,498.4	4,499.3	4,528.6
Feb	4,372.3	4,387.8	4,398.4	4,421.8	4,486.0	4,500.7	4,496.4	4,520.9
Mar	4,380.8	4,390.1	4,410.2	4,427.4	4,495.6	4,507.6	4,484.0	4,499.5
Apr	4,371.8	4,394.5	4,409.3	4,433.0	4,494.2	4,511.4	4,460.5	4,488.9
May	4,368.4	4,388.8	4,427.0	4,440.6	4,503.1	4,510.4		
Jun	4,432.9	4,390.1	4,488.0	4,453.8	4,560.3	4,515.9		
Jul	4,463.9	4,395.7	4,526.0	4,462.2	4,589.5	4,524.6		
Aug	4,423.4	4,397.8	4,500.8	4,470.0	4,556.1	4,530.4		
Sep	4,361.9	4,397.5	4,453.9	4,475.0	4,492.4	4,527.7		
Oct	4,387.3	4,398.9	4,482.6	4,480.7	4,514.8	4,526.8		
Nov	4,402.9	4,402.8	4,493.1	4,490.1	4,523.0	4,530.7		
Dec	4,397.5	4,404.7	4,497.1	4,494.9	4,528.8	4,531.9		

2. Resident Employment (000)

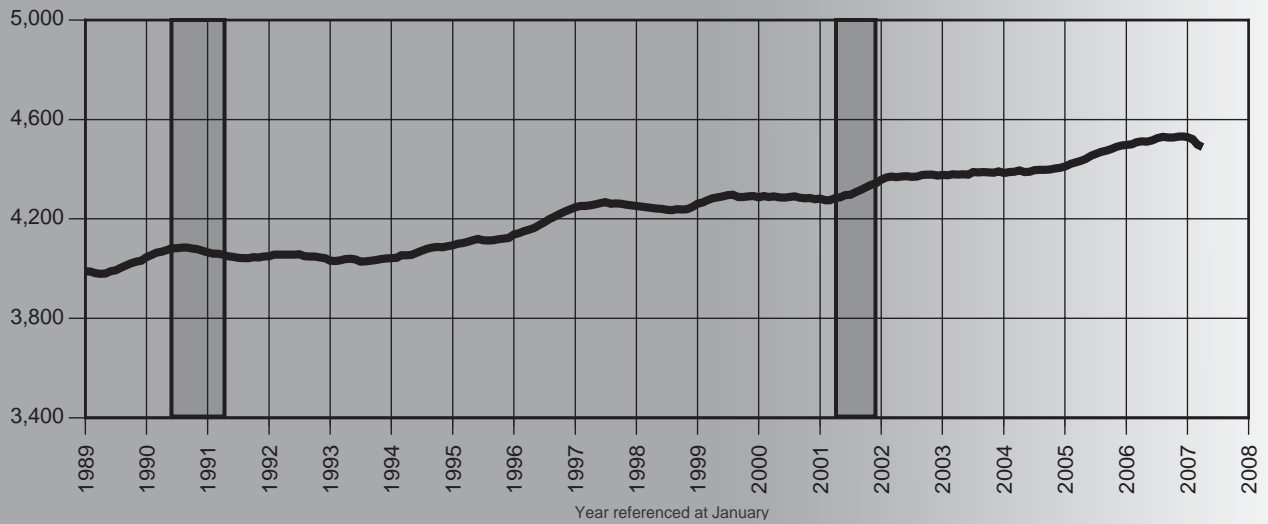
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,108.7	4,147.5	4,162.8	4,218.0	4,243.8	4,284.7	4,285.5	4,337.4
Feb	4,123.2	4,153.0	4,177.6	4,223.7	4,252.1	4,288.8	4,289.8	4,334.1
Mar	4,133.8	4,160.1	4,201.4	4,230.3	4,275.4	4,297.0	4,277.8	4,305.6
Apr	4,151.9	4,164.1	4,228.1	4,242.3	4,281.4	4,296.6	4,275.9	4,294.3
May	4,157.7	4,168.9	4,245.5	4,250.0	4,293.5	4,299.0		
Jun	4,208.5	4,174.0	4,292.6	4,259.5	4,344.0	4,304.7		
Jul	4,223.1	4,179.1	4,307.6	4,264.7	4,346.4	4,311.4		
Aug	4,218.7	4,185.3	4,307.9	4,268.3	4,343.3	4,316.2		
Sep	4,168.3	4,189.7	4,261.2	4,274.0	4,294.1	4,317.4		
Oct	4,200.6	4,195.6	4,298.5	4,277.7	4,338.3	4,325.5		
Nov	4,220.0	4,204.9	4,291.7	4,280.4	4,341.6	4,330.5		
Dec	4,219.7	4,212.0	4,294.9	4,280.9	4,354.4	4,336.5		

3. Unemployment (000)

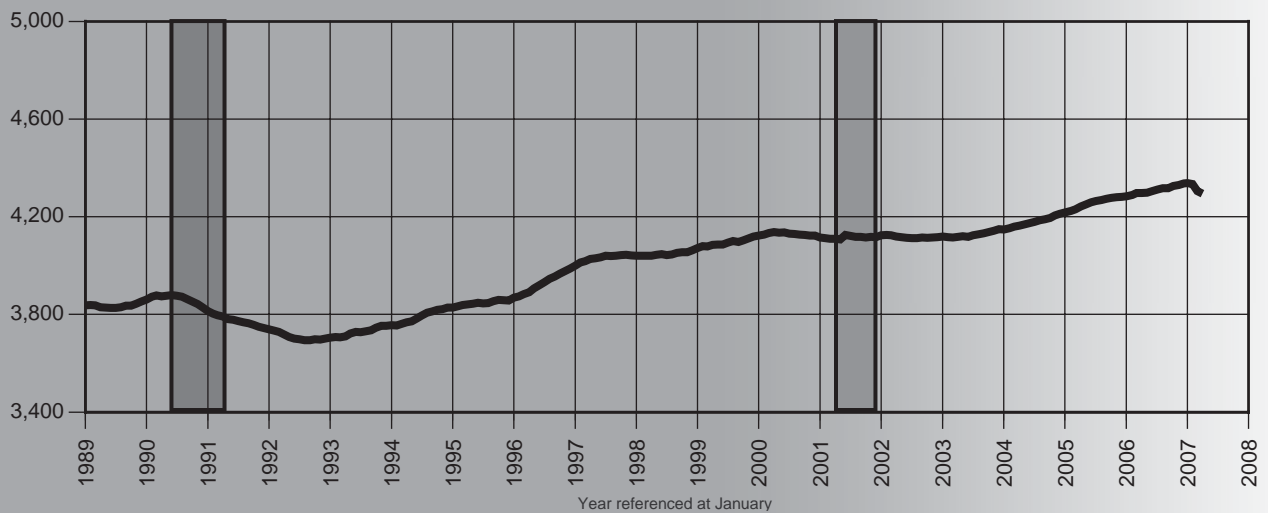
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	262.1 R	237.5	211.9	193.6	228.7	213.7	213.8	191.2
Feb	249.1	234.8	220.8	198.1	233.9	211.9	206.6	186.9
Mar	247.1	230.0	208.9	197.1	220.2	210.5	206.3	193.9
Apr	219.9	230.4	181.2	190.7	212.9	214.8	184.6	194.5
May	210.7	219.8	181.4	190.7	209.6	211.4		
Jun	224.4	216.1	195.4	194.3	216.3	211.1		
Jul	240.8	216.7	218.5	197.6	243.2	213.2		
Aug	204.8	212.5	192.9	201.7	212.8	214.2		
Sep	193.6	207.9	192.6	201.0	198.2	210.3		
Oct	186.8	203.4	184.1	202.9	176.5	201.3		
Nov	182.9	198.0	201.4	209.7	181.4	200.2		
Dec	177.8	192.7	202.2	214.0	174.5	195.5		

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

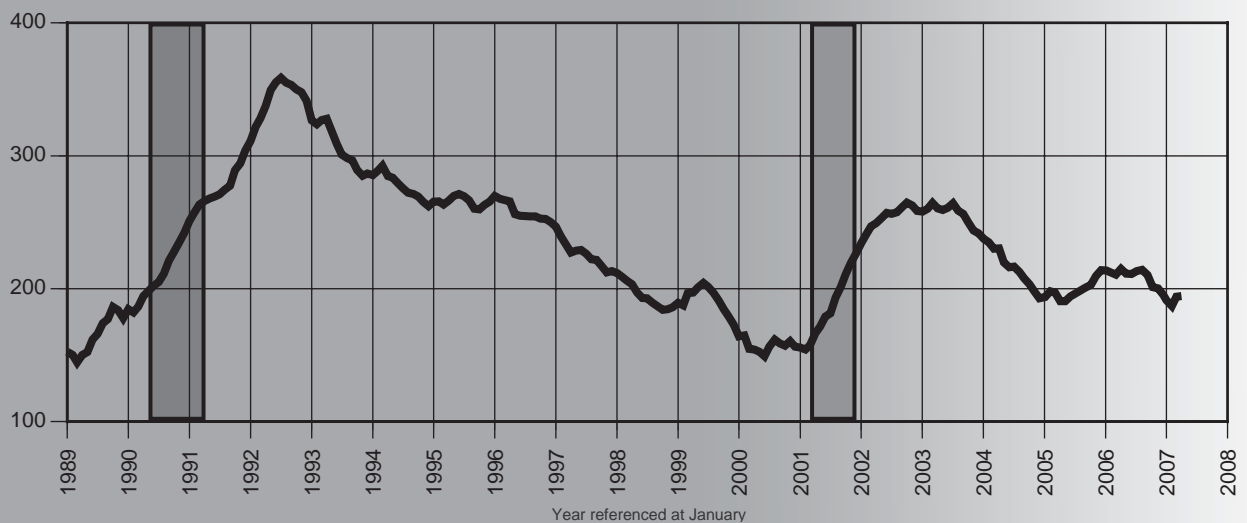
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	65.6	65.9	65.3	65.8	66.3	66.7	66.2	66.7
Feb	65.6	65.9	65.6	66.0	66.5	66.7	66.2	66.5
Mar	65.7	65.9	65.8	66.0	66.6	66.8	65.9	66.2
Apr	65.6	65.9	65.7	66.1	66.5	66.8	65.6	66.0
May	65.5	65.8	65.9	66.1	66.6	66.7		
Jun	66.4	65.8	66.8	66.3	67.4	66.8		
Jul	66.8	65.8	67.3	66.4	67.8	66.9		
Aug	66.2	65.8	66.9	66.5	67.3	66.9		
Sep	65.2	65.7	66.2	66.5	66.3	66.8		
Oct	65.6	65.7	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.7		
Nov	65.8	65.8	66.7	66.6	66.6	66.8		
Dec	65.6	65.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7		

5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)

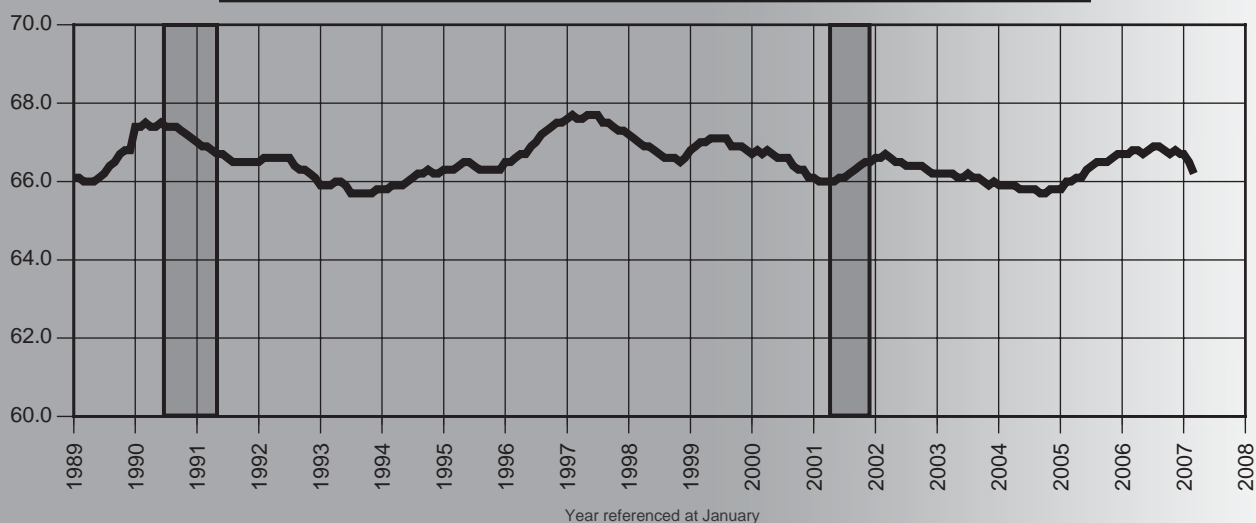
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.3	62.1	62.9	62.9	63.5	63.1	63.8
Feb	61.9	62.4	62.3	63.0	63.0	63.5	63.1	63.8
Mar	62.0	62.4	62.6	63.1	63.3	63.6	62.9	63.3
Apr	62.3	62.5	63.0	63.2	63.4	63.6	62.9	63.1
May	62.3	62.5	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.6		
Jun	63.0	62.5	63.9	63.4	64.2	63.6		
Jul	63.2	62.6	64.1	63.4	64.2	63.7		
Aug	63.1	62.6	64.0	63.5	64.1	63.7		
Sep	62.3	62.6	63.3	63.5	63.4	63.7		
Oct	62.8	62.7	63.8	63.5	64.0	63.8		
Nov	63.0	62.8	63.7	63.5	64.0	63.8		
Dec	63.0	62.9	63.7	63.5	64.1	63.9		

6. Unemployment Rate (%)

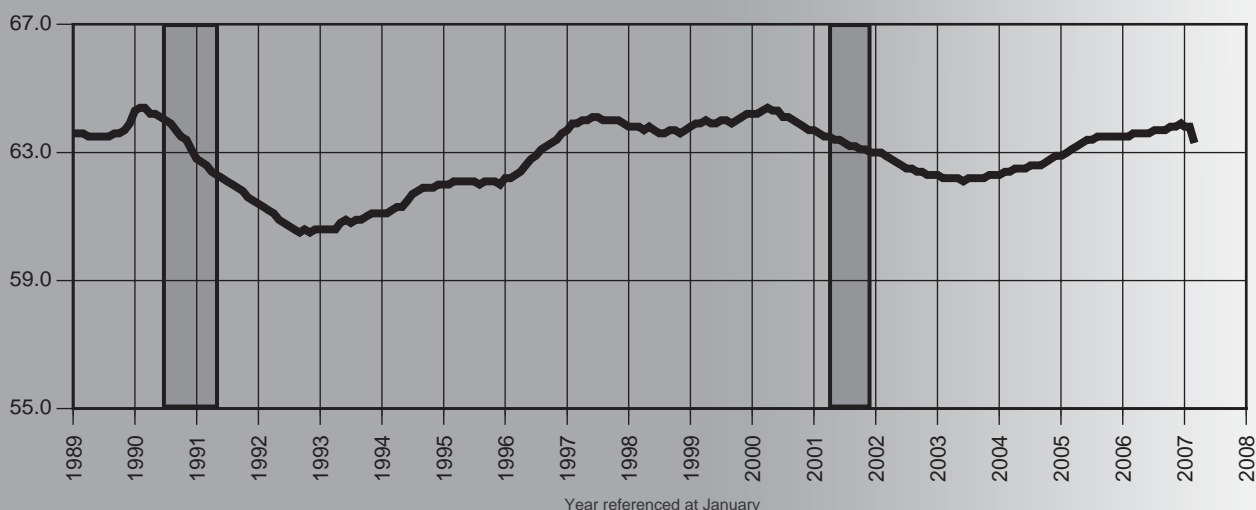
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.2
Feb	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.1
Mar	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3
Apr	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.3
May	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.7		
Jun	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7		
Jul	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.7		
Aug	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7		
Sep	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6		
Oct	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.5		
Nov	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.4		
Dec	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.3		

Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

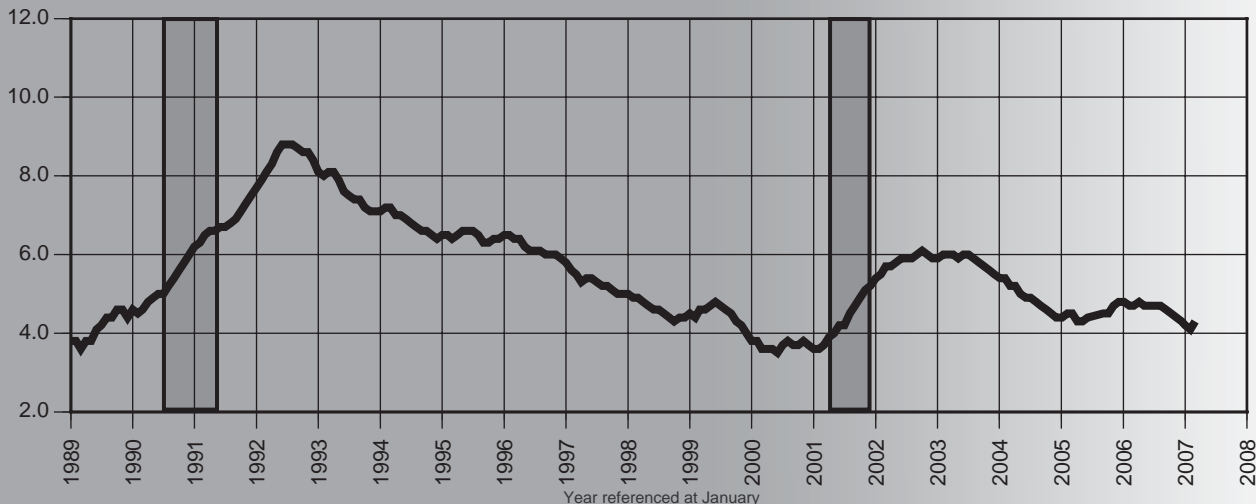
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,905.8	3,981.2	3,946.0	4,023.5	3,984.6	4,063.1	4,022.2	4,090.8
Feb	3,907.6	3,979.1	3,951.3	4,024.2	3,992.5	4,066.4	4,017.2	4,085.0
Mar	3,944.2	3,986.4	3,975.3	4,018.1	4,029.8	4,073.4	4,046.7 R	4,089.4 R
Apr	3,969.9	3,982.7	4,024.8	4,038.4	4,053.7	4,067.0	4,075.5	4,085.8
May	4,014.9	3,994.4	4,057.6	4,036.7	4,094.6	4,073.0		
Jun	4,063.0	3,997.6	4,111.9	4,044.3	4,146.7	4,077.6		
Jul	4,023.0	4,001.7	4,066.0	4,043.4	4,098.6	4,075.8		
Aug	4,005.1	4,002.0	4,048.7	4,045.3	4,081.0	4,077.8		
Sep	4,014.9	4,009.2	4,054.4	4,049.5	4,079.7	4,075.5		
Oct	4,026.9	4,011.2	4,059.1	4,043.4	4,103.1	4,083.8		
Nov	4,050.2	4,018.5	4,082.2	4,050.6	4,112.6	4,081.5		
Dec	4,064.0	4,023.4	4,091.9	4,051.6	4,122.8	4,085.5		

8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

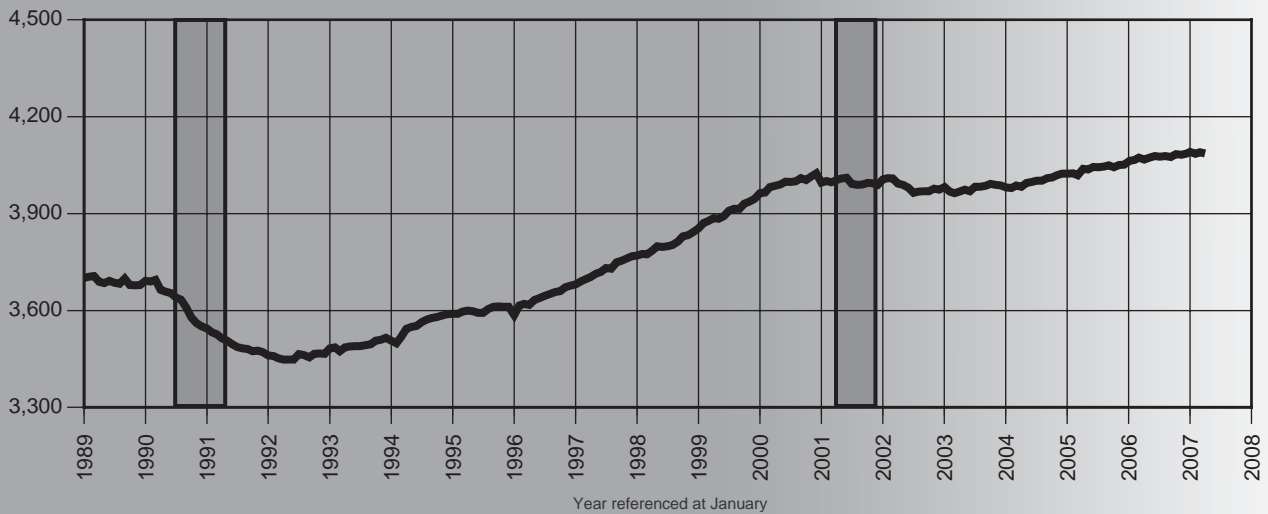
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,281.0	3,354.3	3,309.8	3,384.8	3,340.7	3,416.4	3,371.3	3,439.0
Feb	3,271.3	3,351.9	3,302.7	3,384.9	3,336.1	3,419.5	3,355.2	3,432.4
Mar	3,303.1	3,356.5	3,325.3	3,379.4	3,371.4	3,426.3	3,382.9 R	3,436.3 R
Apr	3,329.6	3,353.4	3,373.0	3,397.9	3,395.1	3,419.8	3,410.9	3,432.7
May	3,375.4	3,362.5	3,409.0	3,395.9	3,438.9	3,425.1		
Jun	3,422.0	3,364.9	3,461.0	3,402.3	3,488.8	3,428.8		
Jul	3,414.1	3,368.2	3,450.0	3,402.5	3,474.3	3,426.2		
Aug	3,406.7	3,367.6	3,443.0	3,403.0	3,468.4	3,428.1		
Sep	3,391.5	3,370.8	3,426.1	3,406.0	3,447.4	3,427.8		
Oct	3,381.9	3,372.8	3,409.3	3,400.3	3,443.1	3,431.6		
Nov	3,399.4	3,380.1	3,425.5	3,406.4	3,448.8	3,429.9		
Dec	3,412.6	3,383.5	3,435.4	3,406.7	3,459.8	3,433.7		

9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

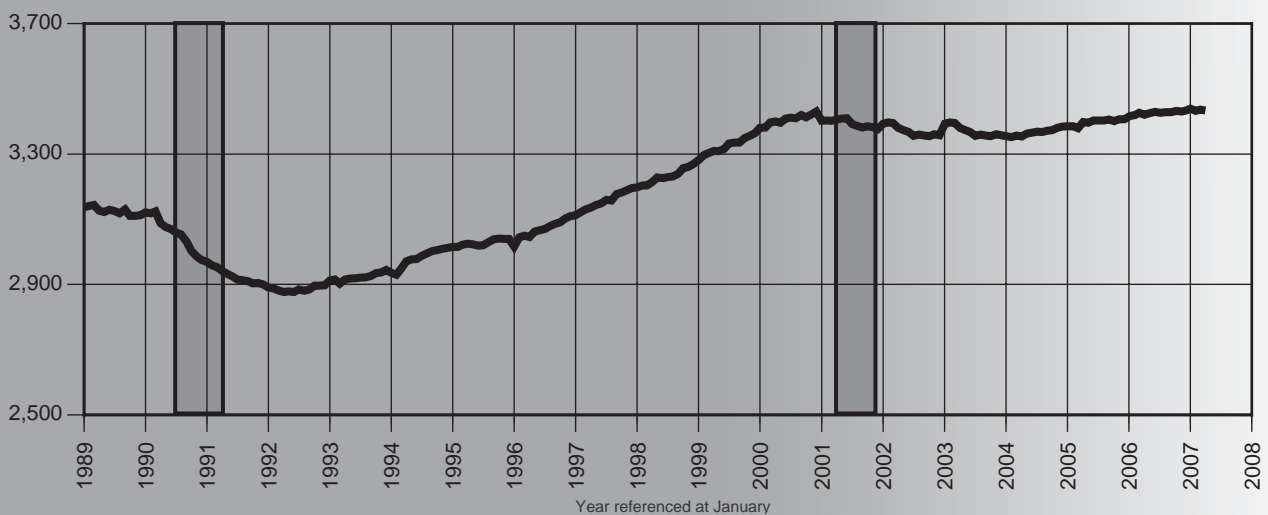
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	151.0	162.5	155.4	167.4	161.5	174.1	162.8	173.9
Feb	148.0	163.1	151.4	166.8	161.2	177.4	157.2	171.6
Mar	154.9	164.0	154.7	163.8	166.5	176.3	162.6	173.4
Apr	162.4	164.3	166.0	167.7	175.3	176.8	171.0	173.8
May	167.8	165.0	171.6	168.7	178.7	175.5		
Jun	171.4	165.9	174.8	169.1	180.8	174.8		
Jul	173.4	166.9	176.6	170.0	179.8	173.1		
Aug	174.7	167.2	178.0	170.4	180.6	173.0		
Sep	173.9	167.7	178.5	172.1	179.2	172.9		
Oct	173.0	167.6	174.7	169.4	177.9	173.1		
Nov	171.2	167.5	176.0	172.3	176.0	172.5		
Dec	169.0	168.4	172.0	171.4	174.5	172.9		

Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

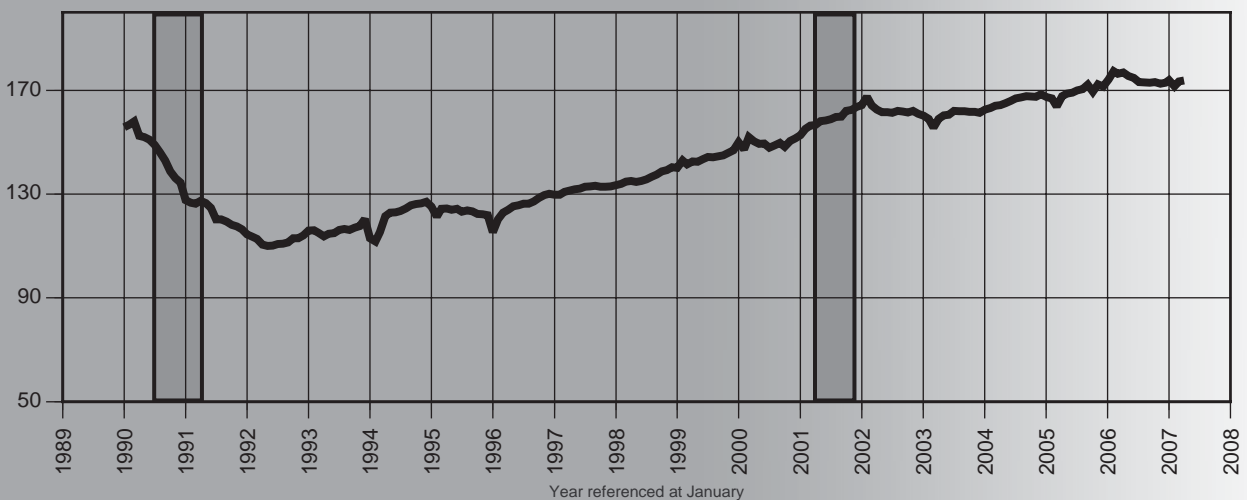
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)*



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

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	338.1	342.5	330.8	334.9	326.4	330.3	318.2	321.1
Feb	338.0	340.8	331.2	333.5	325.9	327.8	318.1	320.6
Mar	338.9	339.8	332.2	332.8	326.9	327.2	318.3 R	319.7 R
Apr	337.6	338.7	330.7	332.0	325.3	326.5	316.9	317.7
May	339.2	338.5	331.3	330.9	326.2	325.9		
Jun	341.4	338.3	332.9	330.0	327.7	325.1		
Jul	338.8	339.2	329.0	329.1	325.4	325.4		
Aug	338.5	338.0	329.6	329.1	324.7	324.1		
Sep	339.2	337.4	329.9	328.4	324.5	323.2		
Oct	336.5	336.1	329.2	329.0	322.8	322.0		
Nov	336.1	335.3	328.8	328.1	322.2	320.5		
Dec	336.2	334.5	328.9	327.4	322.3	320.7		

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

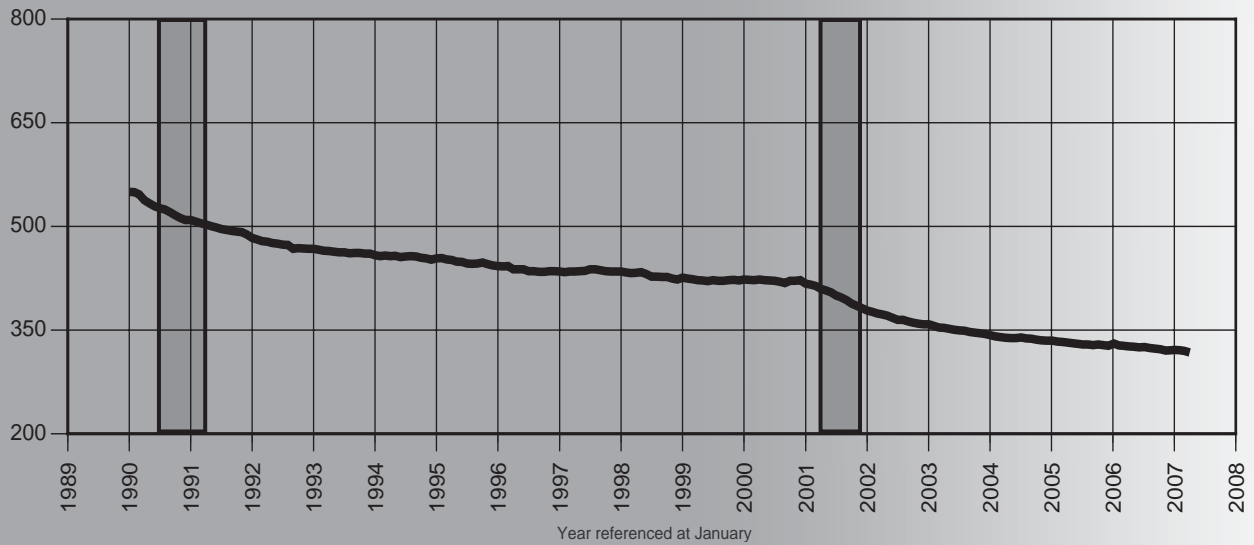
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	866.8	871.8	870.8	876.2	871.2	876.8	869.9	876.7
Feb	859.3	873.8	862.3	877.2	859.3	874.4	859.7	874.1
Mar	863.2	874.6	864.9	876.7	863.8	875.8	862.8	874.7
Apr	860.7	870.9	868.4	879.1	864.2	874.9	864.5	872.8
May	872.4	874.9	875.7	878.1	873.9	876.1		
Jun	882.2	875.8	885.6	878.9	882.9	876.0		
Jul	871.0	874.2	876.7	879.3	874.4	876.7		
Aug	869.5	874.7	873.6	878.3	871.9	876.5		
Sep	872.0	874.2	875.4	877.7	873.2	875.5		
Oct	879.7	877.3	877.1	874.8	877.2	873.4		
Nov	893.2	877.1	890.8	874.9	891.4	875.2		
Dec	906.5	876.6	906.2	876.4	903.8	875.5		

12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

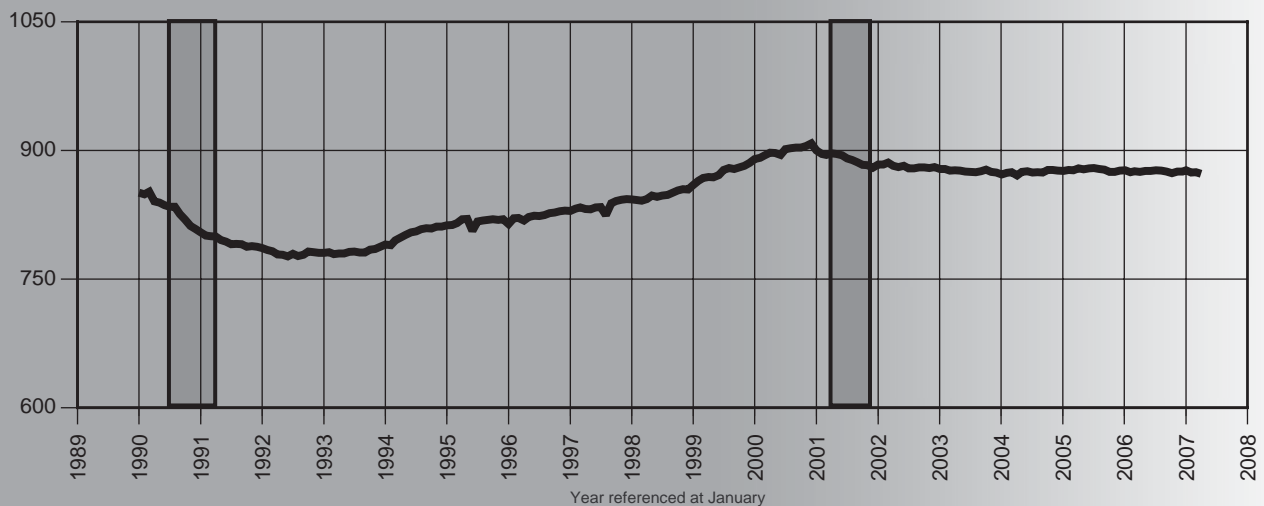
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	100.1	100.6	96.7	97.1	97.4	97.7	98.7	99.4
Feb	98.7	99.2	96.4	96.8	98.1	98.4	98.1	98.9
Mar	99.6	99.2	97.0	96.6	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.9
Apr	98.2	98.8	96.2	96.8	97.1	97.8	98.0	98.5
May	98.0	98.2	96.6	96.9	97.7	98.1		
Jun	97.9	97.3	97.8	97.3	99.1	98.6		
Jul	97.3	97.2	97.4	97.3	99.0	98.9		
Aug	97.1	96.9	97.2	97.0	99.5	99.3		
Sep	96.2	96.6	96.7	97.2	99.1	99.6		
Oct	96.9	97.3	96.9	97.2	100.5	100.6		
Nov	97.5	97.1	97.8	97.4	99.7	99.3		
Dec	97.9	97.1	98.3	97.5	100.0	99.7		

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

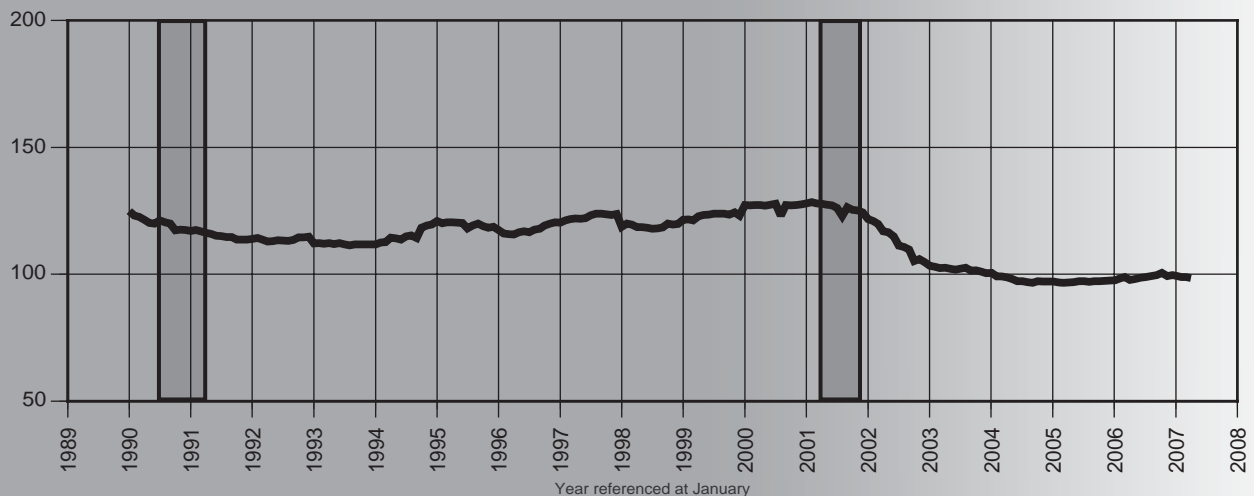
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)*



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



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)*



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

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	273.1	275.5	275.8	278.3	276.8	279.3	281.1	282.5
Feb	272.7	275.6	275.1	278.1	276.5	279.6	280.7	282.5
Mar	273.6	276.2	275.9	278.5	277.4	280.1	281.0	282.7
Apr	275.6	276.9	277.5	278.8	278.9	280.3	281.7	282.9
May	276.9	277.2	278.7	279.0	280.2	280.6		
Jun	279.5	277.2	281.8	279.6	282.2	280.0		
Jul	280.9	277.0	284.0	280.1	284.6	280.7		
Aug	280.4	277.1	284.4	281.0	283.9	280.5		
Sep	277.0	276.5	281.7	281.1	281.2	280.6		
Oct	277.2	277.9	279.6	280.2	281.2	281.7		
Nov	277.7	277.8	280.8	280.9	281.6	281.8		
Dec	278.1	277.7	281.0	280.6	282.9	282.3		

14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

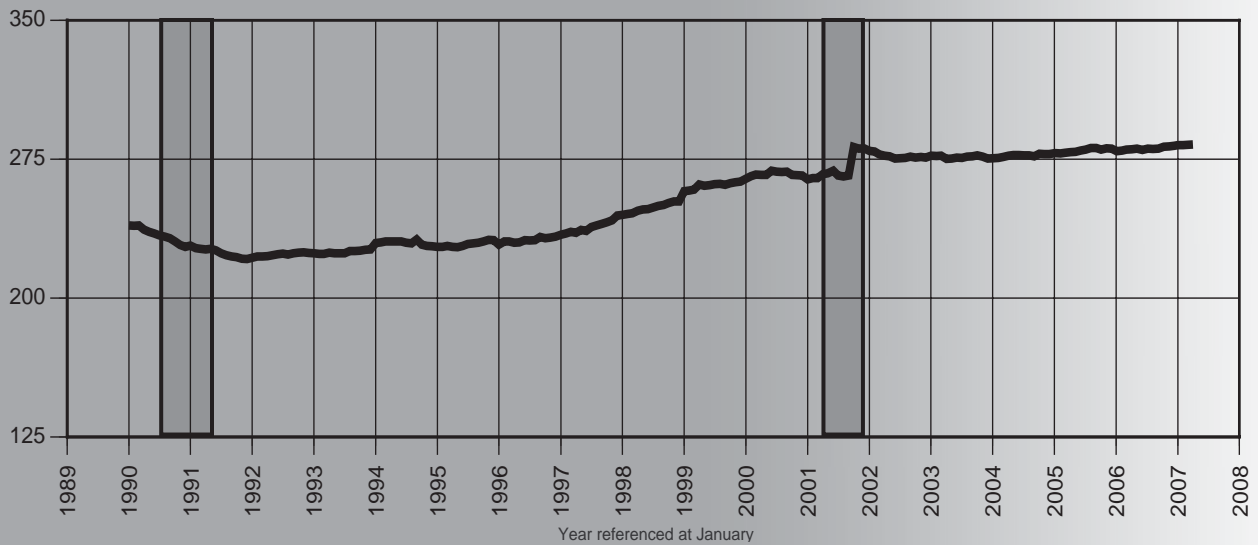
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	564.0	582.0	570.0	588.5	577.5	596.0	592.1	608.3
Feb	562.7	579.1	571.5	588.2	582.6	599.5	591.8	607.1
Mar	572.1	581.1	577.0	586.1	591.5	600.7	599.9	606.6
Apr	582.0	582.9	593.0	594.0	597.4	598.3	608.1	607.9
May	585.3	583.9	594.2	592.7	602.6	601.1		
Jun	592.1	584.0	604.3	595.8	611.3	602.4		
Jul	592.1	584.9	600.3	593.3	609.9	602.8		
Aug	593.0	584.2	601.6	593.0	613.0	604.5		
Sep	591.5	585.5	599.8	594.0	610.3	604.6		
Oct	592.3	587.1	600.7	595.4	609.9	606.8		
Nov	593.9	588.9	600.3	595.2	610.3	607.3		
Dec	592.8	589.2	597.4	593.9	608.7	607.4		

15. Education & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

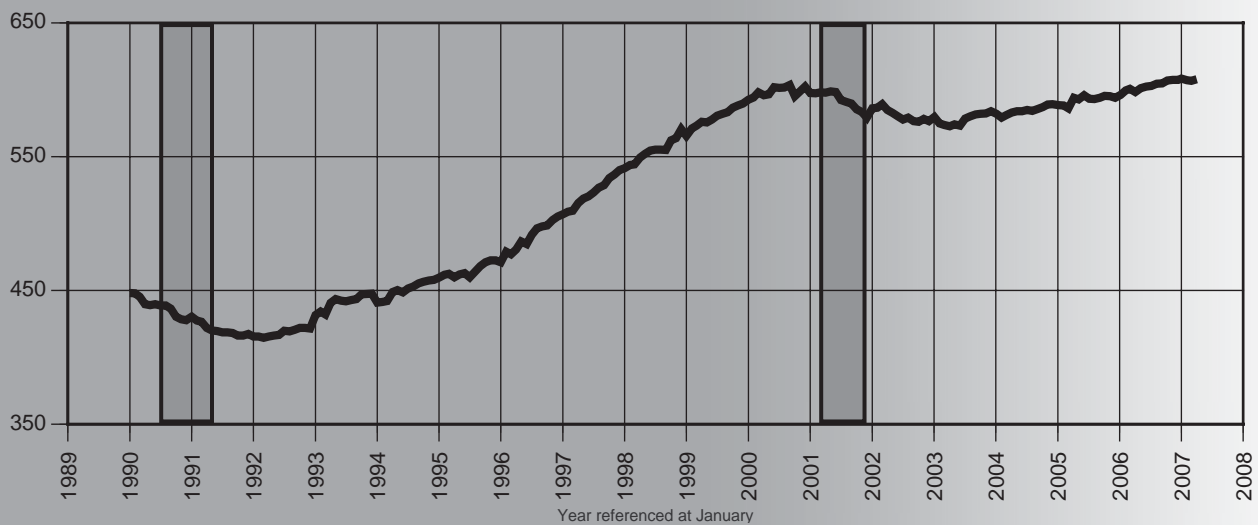
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	537.4	541.2	549.3	553.1	560.8	564.6	571.9	574.1
Feb	539.9	541.1	552.9	554.3	563.2	564.8	574.6	575.3
Mar	543.6	542.8	555.3	554.4	567.1	566.1	578.1 R	576.4 R
Apr	544.5	543.4	556.9	556.0	566.4	565.5	578.1	576.2
May	548.9	544.9	561.3	557.2	571.3	567.0		
Jun	549.6	546.3	561.0	557.8	571.5	568.4		
Jul	543.2	546.9	555.3	559.1	564.6	568.6		
Aug	540.1	547.6	551.2	558.9	562.2	570.0		
Sep	545.6	548.9	557.1	560.6	567.3	570.9		
Oct	552.5	550.3	565.0	562.4	575.0	573.4		
Nov	554.7	550.5	567.6	563.3	577.1	573.7		
Dec	556.4	552.2	568.1	563.8	577.7	574.4		

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

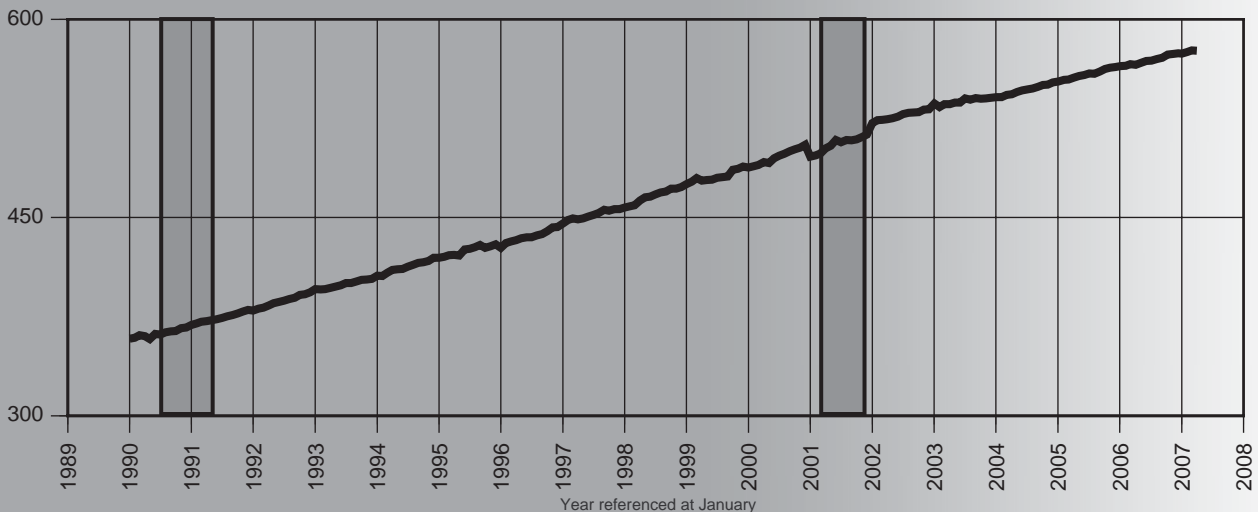
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)*



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



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



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

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

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	298.1	323.5	305.1	331.1	310.7	336.8	315.8	339.9
Feb	299.2	324.3	305.3	331.2	310.8	336.9	314.3	339.2
Mar	303.5	323.6	311.3	331.9	319.0	339.7	319.1 R	339.8 R
Apr	314.0	322.8	324.2	333.4	327.8	337.2	328.8	338.6
May	330.3	324.4	338.8	332.9	343.8	337.8		
Jun	349.5	324.7	359.8	334.0	366.3	339.9		
Jul	358.5	326.2	367.5	334.3	371.3	337.9		
Aug	355.3	326.0	364.9	335.0	368.3	338.1		
Sep	340.5	327.6	348.2	335.1	351.4	338.2		
Oct	318.1	322.6	327.7	332.5	336.9	338.5		
Nov	319.3	329.1	324.5	334.3	328.6	337.4		
Dec	319.5	330.7	323.9	335.1	327.5	338.4		

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

(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2005			2006			2007		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	190.7	208.1	*	198.3	215.9	*	202.416	221.767	*
Feb	191.8	208.9	200.1	198.7	216.4	209.0	203.499	223.066	213.152
Mar	193.3	212.4	*	199.8	218.2	*	205.352	224.551	*
Apr	194.6	212.5	203.3	201.5	220.2	211.6	206.686	225.780	215.270
May	194.4	211.4	*	202.5	221.6	*			
Jun	194.5	210.7	204.8	202.9	222.6	213.9			
Jul	195.4	212.5	*	203.5	223.1	*			
Aug	196.4	214.1	206.6	203.9	224.1	216.4			
Sep	198.8	215.8	*	202.9	222.9	*			
Oct	199.2	216.6	207.5	201.8	221.7	211.6			
Nov	197.6	215.3	*	201.5	220.9	*			
Dec	196.8	214.2	204.9	201.8	221.3	211.6			

18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

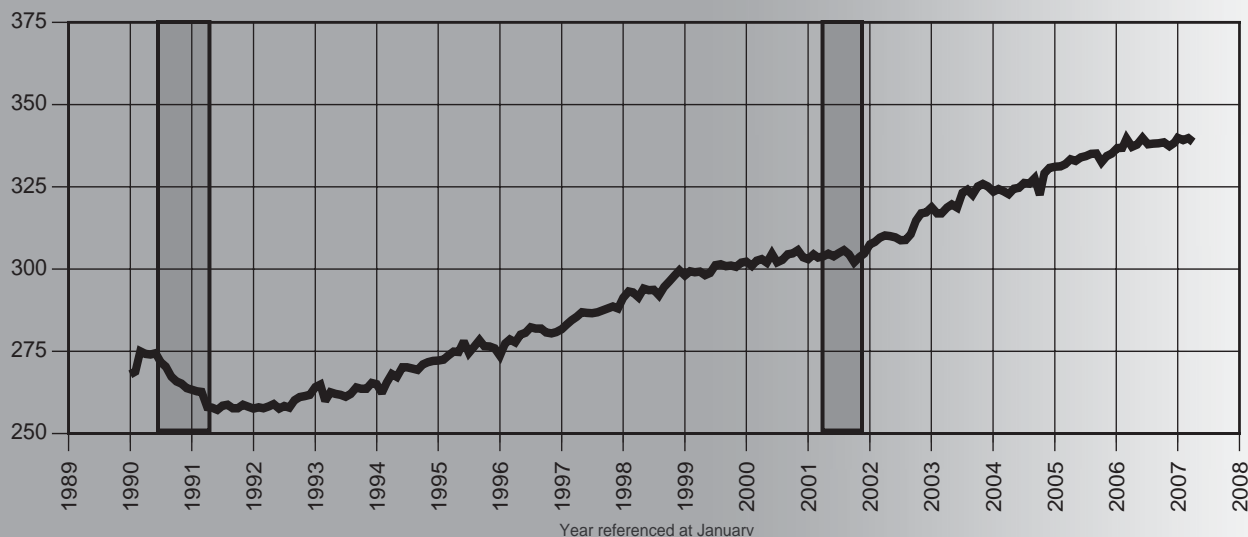
(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jan	83.6	86.7	82.5	91.4
Feb	72.6	89.0	83.4	94.1
Mar	69.4	83.9	95.0	92.3 R
Apr	83.7	79.2	90.0	97.0
May	78.8	70.7	83.6	
Jun	82.9	87.9	86.0	
Jul	89.5	88.0	81.4	
Aug	84.9	72.4	74.6	
Sep	89.0	67.9	90.0	
Oct	78.9	76.8	97.0	
Nov	67.9	77.7	91.6	
Dec	83.7	83.8	88.6	

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

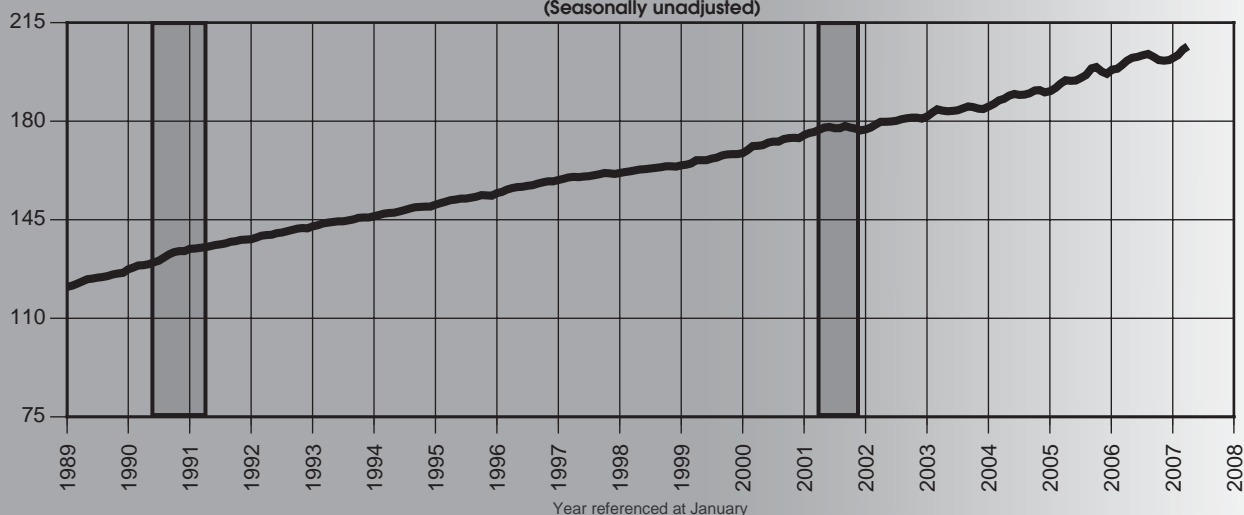
Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)*



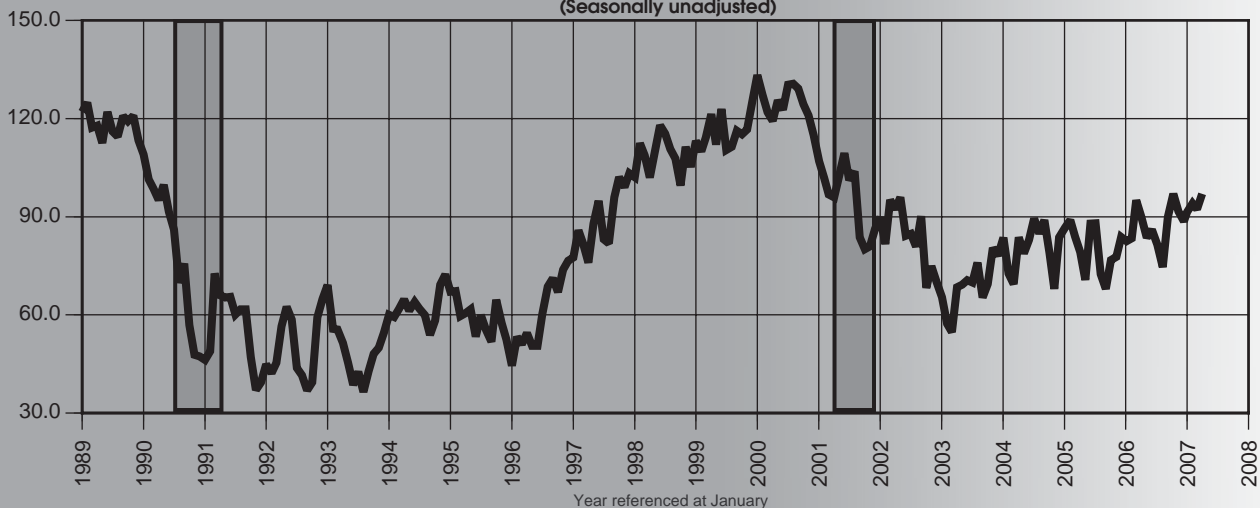
17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)

(Seasonally unadjusted)



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)



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

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Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2004 Unadj.	2005 Unadj.	2006 Unadj.	2007 Unadj.
Jan	2,334	2,881	2,548 R	2,217 R
Feb	2,260	2,376	2,502 R	1,499
Mar	3,372	2,964	2,989 R	1,734
Apr	2,924	3,805	2,654 R	
May	2,853	4,329	3,044 R	
Jun	3,737	3,830	3,314 R	
Jul	3,193	3,006	4,516 R	
Aug	2,994	4,471	2,675 R	
Sep	3,248	2,784	2,850 R	
Oct	2,937	2,936	2,030 R	
Nov	3,136	2,884	3,196 R	
Dec	2,957	2,367	2,024 R	

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

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,417	1,667 R	1,458	1,777 R	1,592 R	1,869 R	1,062	1,223 R
Feb	1,385	1,732 R	1,611	2,054	1,301 R	1,652 R	911 R	1,151 R
Mar	1,943	1,831 R	2,104	1,966 R	1,766 R	1,609 R	1,157	1,087
Apr	1,929	1,901 R	1,952	1,995 R	1,457 R	1,530 R		
May	1,952	1,906 R	1,963	1,836 R	1,674 R	1,532 R		
Jun	2,385	2,137 R	1,934	1,716 R	1,635 R	1,431 R		
Jul	1,958	1,795 R	1,966	1,851 R	1,626 R	1,545 R		
Aug	2,006	1,799 R	2,159	1,900 R	1,536 R	1,340 R		
Sep	2,009	1,955 R	1,888	1,820 R	1,184 R	1,211 R		
Oct	1,857	1,950 R	1,907	1,848 R	1,254 R	1,191 R		
Nov	1,881	1,895 R	1,727	1,823 R	1,073 R	1,123 R		
Dec	1,718	1,887 R	1,607	1,811 R	1,032 R	1,191 R		

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

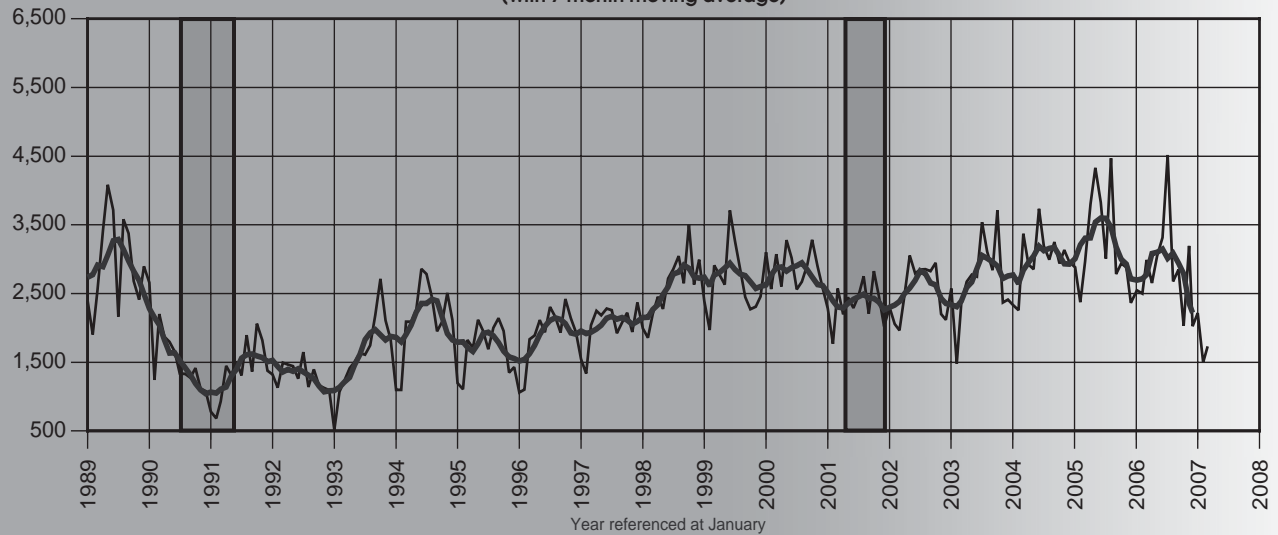
(Seasonality not statistically significant) (5 or more family units)

Date	2004 Unadj.	2005 Unadj.	2006 Unadj.	2007 Unadj.
Jan	556	1,108	471 R	929 R
Feb	539	544	924	342
Mar	991	462	694 R	381
Apr	650	1,379	876 R	
May	515	1,940	950 R	
Jun	945	1,369	1,195 R	
Jul	721	642	2,250 R	
Aug	675	1,931	814	
Sep	876	529	1,306	
Oct	656	589	371	
Nov	818	763	1,844 R	
Dec	789	450	719 R	

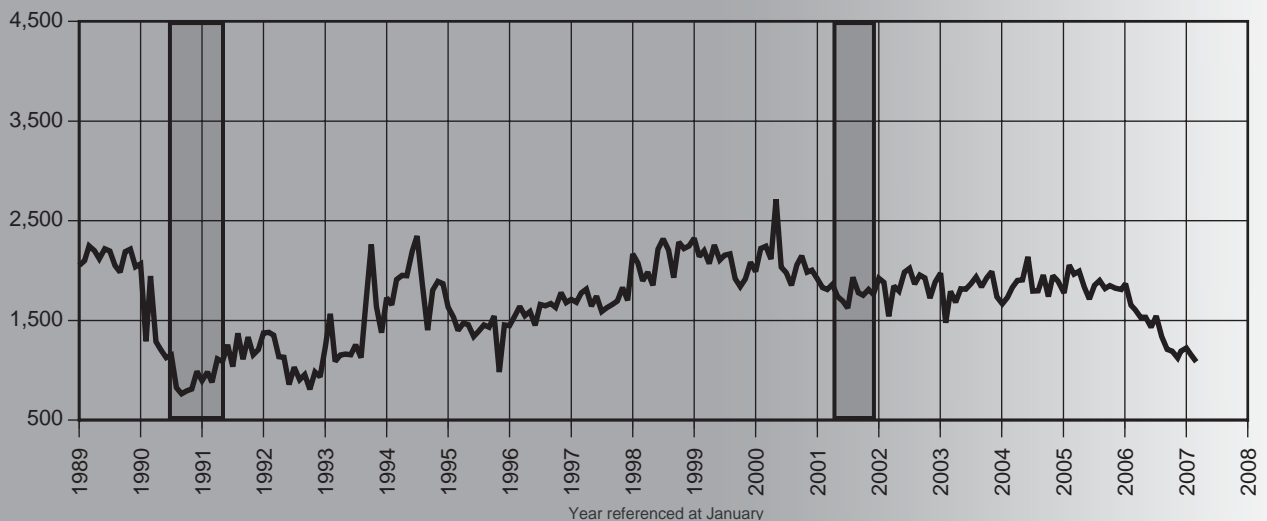
Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(With 7 month moving average)

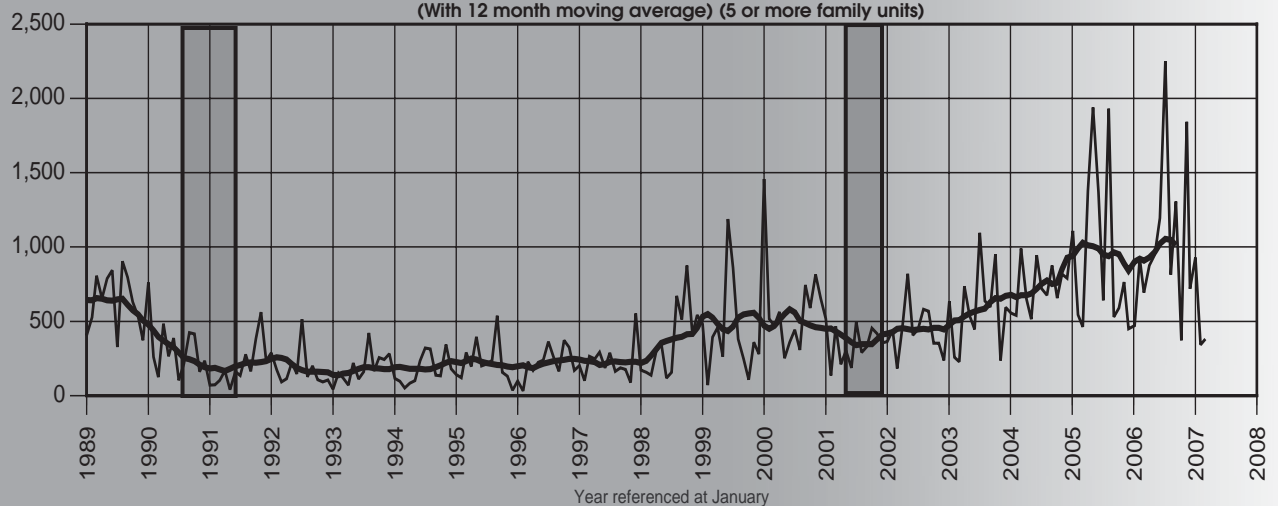


23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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

(With 12 month moving average) (5 or more family units)



Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39,878	47,973	44,021	54,096	41,596 R	50,474 R	41,308 R	49,303 R
Feb	49,678	56,489	44,480	50,750	45,449 R	52,020 R	44,035 R	50,444 R
Mar	60,620	54,321	48,982	44,222	55,925 R	50,702 R	53,323	49,303
Apr	55,747	52,739	61,458	58,479	51,403	49,194		
May	61,382	54,554	55,821	48,815	59,038	50,931		
Jun	58,538	50,868	61,951	55,144	52,069	46,085		
Jul	57,134	51,530	63,318	59,295	54,434	50,921		
Aug	59,816	54,657	57,416	52,337	56,908	51,755		
Sep	50,988	55,620	47,272	48,066	45,901	47,679		
Oct	49,420	53,995	43,308	47,840	46,166	50,162		
Nov	48,808	54,660	45,419	50,930	43,276	48,934		
Dec	50,111	53,733	47,967	52,009	48,173	52,090		

26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,923	23,105	21,826	27,388	21,308 R	26,045 R	21,570 R	25,651 R
Feb	24,863	28,665	21,283	25,027	22,791 R	26,937 R	22,068 R	26,172 R
Mar	31,202	27,273	24,946	22,113	29,436 R	26,298 R	28,765	26,635
Apr	28,866	26,238	31,814	29,217	29,109	27,272		
May	31,804	28,137	28,982	24,817	32,636	27,185		
Jun	31,303	26,173	30,421	25,963	28,202	24,128		
Jul	27,680	25,980	29,165	27,458	28,761	27,105		
Aug	28,779	26,795	29,540	26,529	29,881	26,939		
Sep	24,704	25,104	25,622	26,397	24,006	25,391		
Oct	23,843	26,783	23,160	26,346	23,398	25,876		
Nov	23,361	26,684	23,722	26,904	22,210	25,544		
Dec	24,239	27,076	23,902	27,219	24,226	27,506		

27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

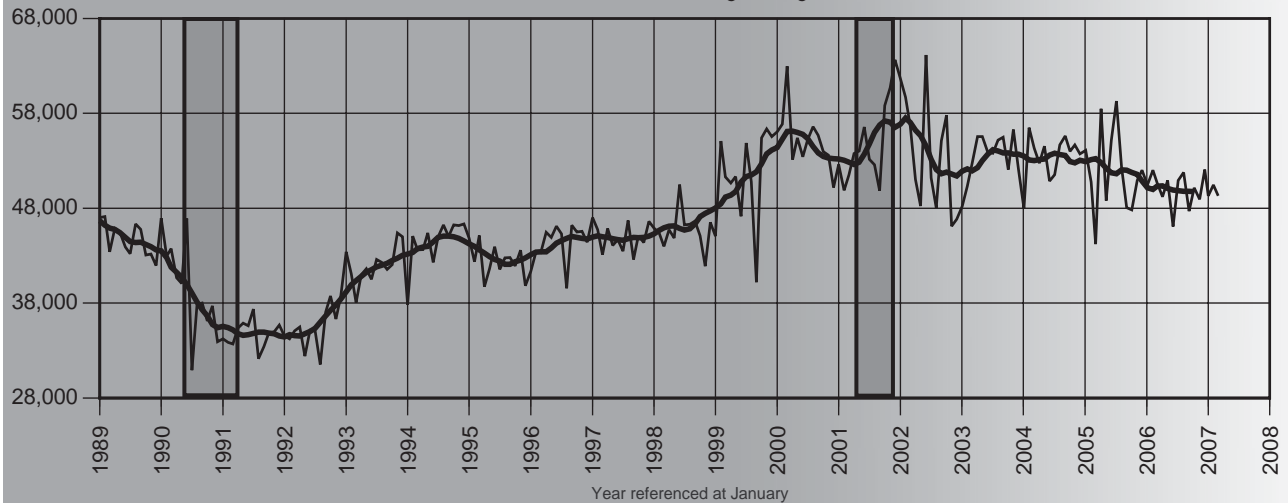
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,955	24,869	22,195	26,708	20,288	24,429	19,738 R	23,652 R
Feb	24,815	27,824	23,197	25,723	22,658	25,082	21,967 R	24,272 R
Mar	29,418	27,048	24,036	22,109	26,489	24,404	24,558	22,668
Apr	26,881	26,501	29,644	29,263	22,294	21,922		
May	29,578	26,416	26,839	23,998	26,402	23,746		
Jun	26,816	24,695	31,530	29,181	23,867	21,957		
Jul	27,235	25,550	34,153	31,837	25,673	23,816		
Aug	29,454	27,862	27,876	25,808	27,027	24,817		
Sep	31,037	30,516	21,650	21,669	21,895	22,288		
Oct	25,577	27,212	20,148	21,494	22,768	24,286		
Nov	25,447	27,977	21,697	24,026	21,066	23,390		
Dec	25,872	26,658	24,121	24,790	23,947	24,584		

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

Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

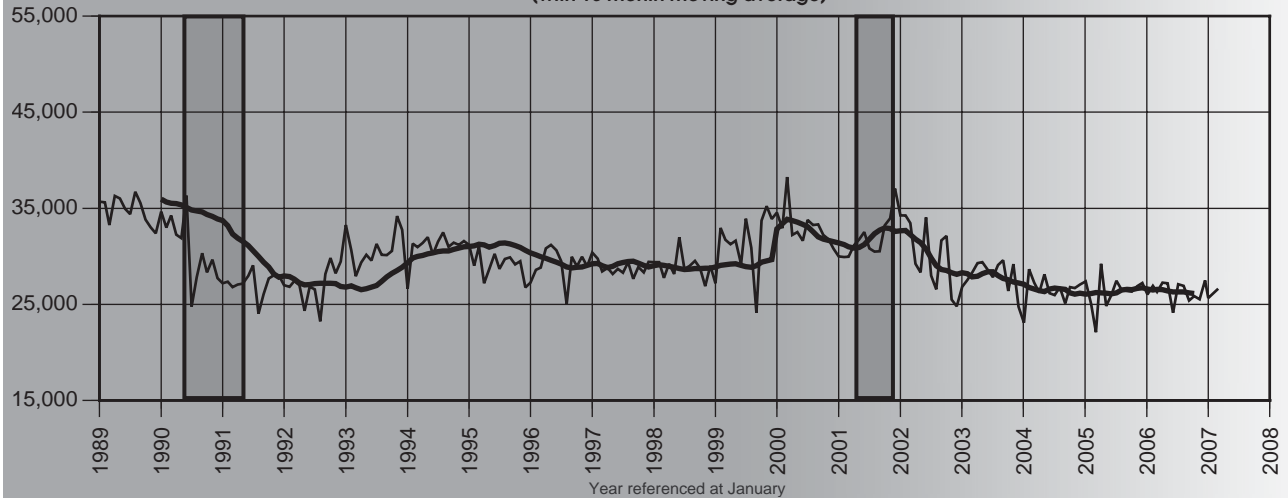
25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

(With 10 month moving average)



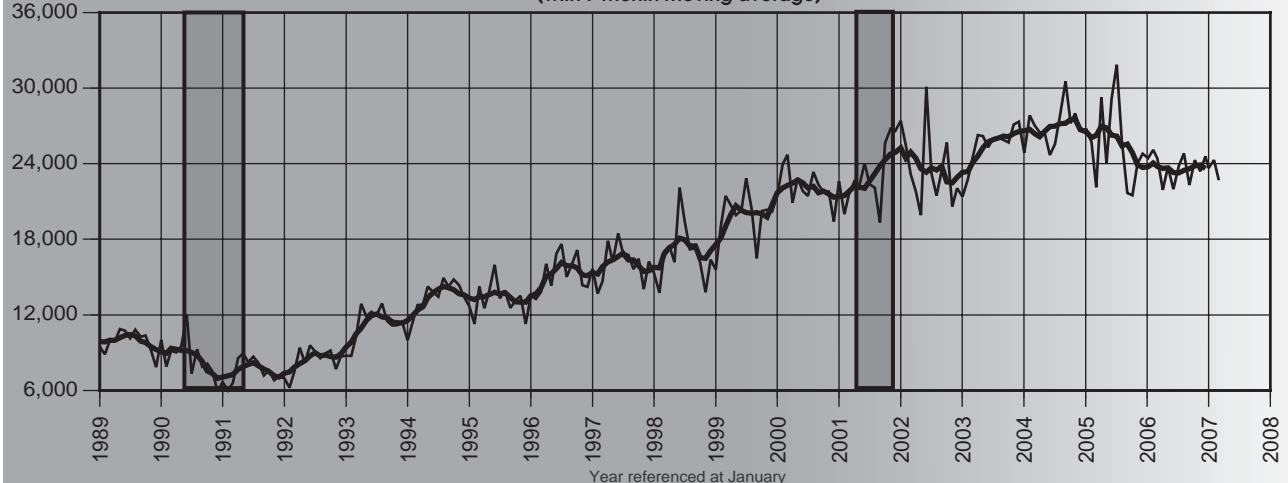
26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(With 10 month moving average)



27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(With 7 month moving average)



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

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

28. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	129.3	3.4	115.9	3.1	108.1	2.8	108.9	2.8
Feb	128.7	3.4	117.0	3.1	105.6	2.8	111.0	2.9
Mar	126.2	3.3	116.8	3.1	105.0	2.7	111.8	2.9
Apr	127.2	3.3	113.3	3.0	105.2	2.7	113.0	2.9
May	124.2	3.3	113.1	3.0	105.4	2.7		
Jun	123.9	3.3	112.3	3.0	104.5	2.7		
Jul	120.5	3.2	112.5	3.0	111.5	2.9		
Aug	119.6	3.2	112.2	2.9	110.7	2.9		
Sep	118.5	3.1	110.3	2.9	110.4	2.9		
Oct	117.1	3.1	110.5	2.9	108.7	2.8		
Nov	116.4	3.1	108.6	2.8	110.3	2.8		
Dec	115.9	3.1	108.9	2.8	109.2	2.8		

29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

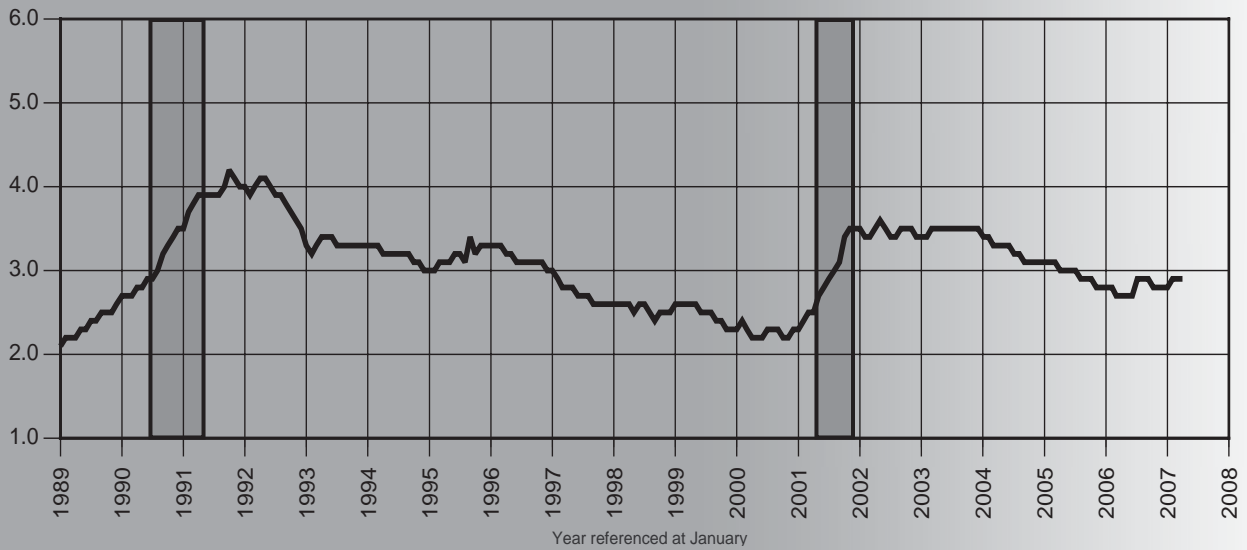
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,582	11,318	14,797	10,840	13,034	9,450	13,850	10,098
Feb	11,226	11,073	10,123	10,328	9,451	9,708	10,515	10,838
Mar	8,951	10,436	9,390	11,048	7,927	9,533	8,609	10,241
Apr	10,589	10,430	9,334	9,260	10,564	10,510	11,080	10,920
May	7,959	10,192	8,020	10,323	7,638	10,002		
Jun	12,942	11,002	12,260	10,373	12,675	10,576		
Jul	9,703	10,008	9,826	10,285	10,521	10,829		
Aug	8,853	10,822	8,231	10,079	8,617	10,561		
Sep	8,332	10,677	7,885	10,085	7,736	10,015		
Oct	8,690	10,376	9,212	10,857	8,535	9,956		
Nov	10,683	10,661	9,881	10,065	10,883	11,111		
Dec	15,247	10,763	14,921	10,277	13,813	9,605		

30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

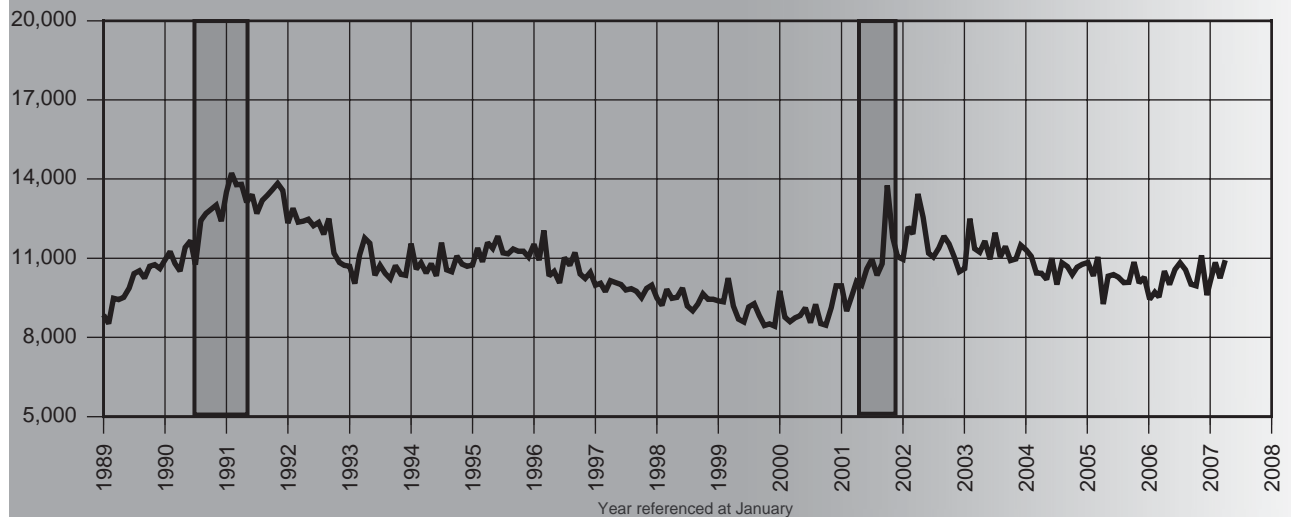
Date	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	15,167	13,490	13,638	13,845
Feb	14,162	11,462	10,404	10,443
Mar	17,522	13,935	11,647	11,335
Apr	14,569	12,398	11,352	12,919
May	14,929	13,358	12,753	
Jun	14,682	11,448	10,096	
Jul	14,775	12,686	12,361	
Aug	14,764	13,102	10,841	
Sep	11,427	9,837	9,439	
Oct	10,550	11,763	11,752	
Nov	13,850	11,598	9,862	
Dec	12,015	11,072	10,409	

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

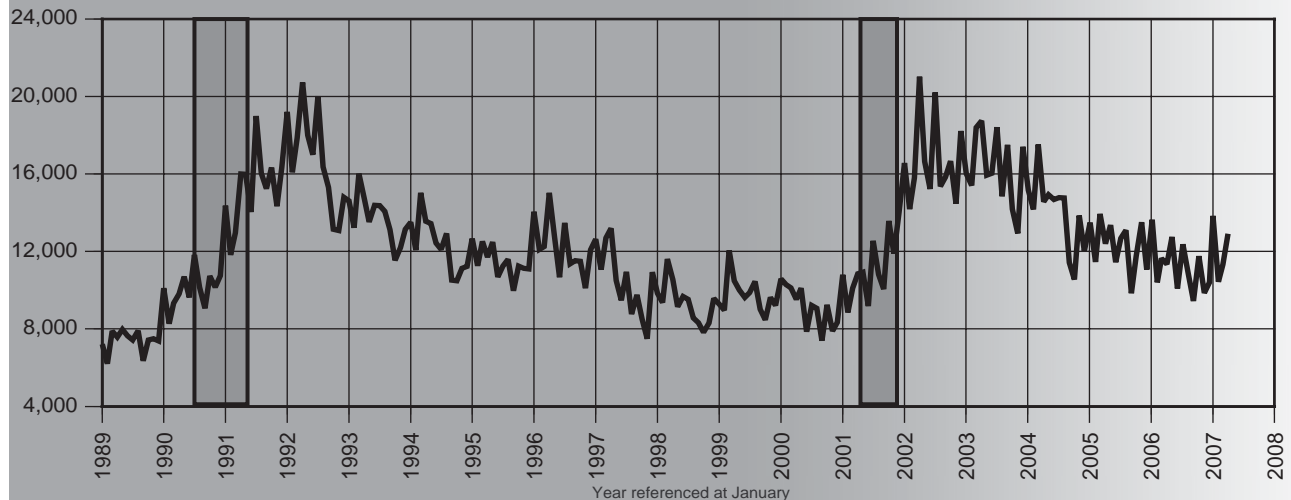
28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



Indicator Series 1 to 30

Annual Averages 1996 - 2006 (000)											
Indicator Series	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,184.1	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,369.4	4,383.1	4,394.5	4,455.1	4,518.0
2 Resident Employment (000)	3,925.8	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,117.3	4,126.7	4,177.8	4,255.8	4,309.0
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	258.3	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.5	256.5	216.6	199.3	209.0
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	67.0	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.5	66.1	65.8	66.3	66.8
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	62.8	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	66.2	62.6	63.3	63.7
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,638.9	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,039.1	4,075.0
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,068.3	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,397.5	3,426.1
9 Construction Emp. (000)	125.0	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	169.1	174.3
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	437.4	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	330.4	325.0
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	823.5	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	877.3	875.6
12 Information Emp. (000)	117.5	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1	98.9
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	231.2	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	279.7	280.6
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	489.3	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	592.5	602.1
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	435.6	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.4	568.7
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	279.6	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	333.4	338.5
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	60.1	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3	87.0
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	594.0	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	984.0	933.9	1,197.3	1,133.7
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.8	412.0	505.4	456.2
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	409.9	425.4	363.2	471.4	423.1
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,014	2,335	2,612	2,665	2,882	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995	3,219	2,862
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,738	1,956	2,122	2,094	2,105	1,792	1,865	1,820	1,870	1,856	1,428
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	186	276	374	424	598	347	435	580	728	976	1,035
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	44,430	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,784	50,028
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,246	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	26,199	26,330
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	15,184	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,591	23,698
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	108.5	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9	107.9
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	10,805	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323	10,116
30 Exhaustions (No.)	12,246	10,497	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,179	11,213

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2006					2007							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Total Nonfarm (1)*	4067.0	4073.0	4077.6	4075.8	4077.8	4075.5	4083.8	4081.5	4085.5	4090.8	4085.0	4089.4	4085.8
Total Private Sector*	3419.8	3425.1	3428.8	3426.2	3428.1	3427.8	3431.6	3429.9	3433.7	3439.0	3432.4	3436.3	3432.7
Goods Producing*	505.1	503.2	501.7	500.3	498.8	497.8	497.0	494.9	495.5	496.8	493.8	494.8	493.2
Natural Resources and Mining**	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction	176.8	175.5	174.8	173.1	173.0	172.9	173.1	172.5	172.9	173.9	171.6	173.4	173.8
Manufacturing*	326.5	325.9	325.1	325.4	324.1	323.2	322.0	320.5	320.7	321.1	320.6	319.7	317.7
Durable Goods	145.8	145.8	145.4	145.1	144.4	143.7	143.1	141.8	142.0	141.9	142.2	141.2	140.5
Non-Durable Goods	180.7	180.1	179.7	180.3	179.7	179.5	178.9	178.7	178.7	179.2	178.4	178.5	177.2
Service-Providing*	3561.9	3569.8	3575.9	3575.5	3579.0	3577.7	3586.8	3586.6	3590.0	3594.0	3591.2	3594.6	3592.6
Private Service-Providing*	2914.7	2921.9	2927.1	2925.9	2929.3	2930.0	2934.6	2935.0	2938.2	2942.2	2938.6	2941.5	2939.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities*	874.9	876.1	876.0	876.7	876.5	875.5	873.4	875.2	875.5	876.7	874.1	874.7	872.8
Wholesale Trade	232.5	233.1	233.0	232.9	232.4	231.9	230.1	230.2	230.2	230.0	230.1	229.5	229.7
Retail Trade	467.1	467.3	467.7	468.1	468.0	467.3	467.9	469.3	468.6	469.5	467.5	469.4	468.8
Trans., Warehousing, and Util.	175.3	175.7	175.3	175.7	176.1	176.3	175.4	175.7	176.7	177.2	176.5	175.8	174.3
Information	97.8	98.1	98.6	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.6	99.3	99.7	99.4	98.9	98.9	98.5
Financial Activities*	280.3	280.6	280.0	280.7	280.5	280.6	281.7	281.8	282.3	282.5	282.5	282.7	282.9
Finance and Insurance	220.2	220.3	219.8	220.3	220.0	220.3	220.9	220.9	221.2	221.2	221.3	221.4	221.6
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	60.1	60.3	60.2	60.4	60.5	60.3	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.3	61.2	61.3	61.3
Prof. and Business Services*	598.3	601.1	602.4	602.8	604.5	604.6	606.8	607.3	607.4	608.3	607.1	606.6	607.9
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	275.4	276.3	277.6	277.9	278.8	279.8	279.3	280.0	280.4	281.9	282.5	282.5	282.3
Mngmt. of Companies and Enterprises	68.1	68.1	67.2	67.9	67.6	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.3	67.0	67.5	67.4	68.1
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Svcs.	254.8	256.7	257.6	257.0	258.1	257.7	260.4	260.2	259.7	259.4	257.1	256.7	257.5
Educational and Health Services*	565.5	567.0	568.4	568.6	570.0	570.9	573.4	573.7	574.4	574.1	575.3	576.4	576.2
Educational Services	87.6	87.7	87.5	87.5	88.1	88.3	87.6	87.6	87.3	87.9	87.4	87.6	87.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	477.9	479.3	480.9	481.1	481.9	482.6	485.8	486.1	487.1	486.2	487.9	488.8	488.5
Leisure and Hospitality*	337.2	337.8	339.9	337.9	338.1	338.2	338.5	337.4	338.4	339.9	339.2	339.8	338.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	49.7	49.8	50.2	49.9	49.8	49.8	50.8	50.0	49.8	49.6	50.0	49.8	49.7
Accommodation and Food Services	287.5	288.0	289.7	288.0	288.3	288.4	287.7	287.4	288.6	290.3	289.2	290.0	288.9
Other Services (2)	160.7	161.2	161.8	160.3	160.4	160.6	160.2	160.3	160.5	161.3	161.5	162.4	162.6
Total Government*	647.2	647.9	648.8	649.6	649.7	647.7	652.2	651.6	651.8	651.8	652.6	653.1	653.1
Federal Government	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.5	60.5	60.1	60.0	59.7	59.6	59.8	59.8	59.9	60.1
State Government (3)	154.3	154.5	155.0	154.5	154.7	154.2	154.3	154.1	154.1	155.8	155.4	154.8	155.2
Local Government	432.4	432.9	433.4	434.6	434.5	433.4	437.9	437.8	438.1	436.2	437.4	438.4	437.8

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 2006 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	2006					2007							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,053.7	4,094.6	4,146.7	4,098.6	4,081.0	4,079.7	4,103.1	4,112.6	4,122.8	4,022.2	4,017.2	4,046.7	4,075.5
Total Private Sector	3,395.1	3,438.9	3,488.8	3,474.3	3,468.4	3,447.4	3,443.1	3,448.8	3,459.8	3,371.3	3,355.2	3,382.9	3,410.9
Goods Producing	502.4	506.7	510.3	507.0	507.0	505.4	502.6	500.1	498.7	482.8	476.9	482.6	489.6
Natural Resources and Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Construction	175.3	178.7	180.8	179.8	180.6	179.2	177.9	176.0	174.5	162.8	157.2	162.6	171.0
Construction of Buildings	42.7	43.3	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.3	43.6	43.2	43.0	41.6	40.6	40.9	41.9
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	29.5	30.1	30.7	30.1	30.1	29.7	29.4	29.2	29.1	28.1	27.4	27.4	27.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.2	18.6	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.0	17.6	15.1	14.3	15.2	17.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	114.4	116.8	118.0	117.4	117.9	117.1	115.7	114.8	113.9	106.1	102.3	106.5	112.0
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	56.0	56.7	56.8	56.2	56.4	56.2	55.3	55.4	55.0	53.3	52.6	53.7	54.2
Manufacturing	325.3	326.2	327.7	325.4	324.7	324.5	322.8	322.2	322.3	318.2	318.1	318.3	316.9
Durable Goods	145.9	146.6	147.0	145.3	144.5	144.3	143.1	142.2	142.7	140.8	141.4	141.1	140.7
Fabricated Metal Product	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.3	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.3	25.9	25.5	25.0
Machinery Manufacturing	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8
Computer and Electronic Products	31.9	31.9	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.6	31.2	31.2	31.4	30.8	30.6	30.3	29.9
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous Mfg.	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.8	21.0	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.2
Non-Durable Goods	179.4	179.6	180.7	180.1	180.2	180.2	179.7	180.0	179.6	177.4	176.7	177.2	176.2
Food Manufacturing	30.2	30.2	30.6	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.3	31.2	30.2	29.9	29.7	29.6
Paper Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.0
Printing and Related Support	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.0
Chemical Manufacturing	70.6	70.6	71.0	71.5	71.3	71.0	70.2	70.4	70.3	70.2	70.1	71.0	70.0
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
<i>Pharmaceutical & Medicine</i>	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.8	39.9
Plastics and Rubber Products	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.3	19.0	19.1	18.9
Service-Providing	3,551.3	3,587.9	3,636.4	3,591.6	3,574.0	3,574.3	3,600.5	3,612.5	3,624.1	3,539.4	3,540.3	3,564.1	3,585.9
Private Service-Providing	2,892.7	2,932.2	2,978.5	2,967.3	2,961.4	2,942.0	2,940.5	2,948.7	2,961.1	2,888.5	2,878.3	2,900.3	2,921.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	864.2	873.9	882.9	874.4	871.9	873.2	877.2	891.4	903.8	869.9	859.7	862.8	864.5
Wholesale Trade	232.0	233.5	234.7	234.1	233.4	232.2	230.2	230.2	230.9	228.6	228.7	228.8	229.8
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	116.3	117.2	117.8	117.7	117.3	116.8	115.7	115.7	116.0	115.4	115.1	115.2	115.6
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	30.9	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.9
<i>Electrical & Electronic Goods</i>	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.2
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	30.7	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.8	32.2	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.9

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2006				2007								
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Retail Trade	457.6	463.8	471.5	469.8	469.1	463.3	468.5	481.9	492.6	466.3	456.3	458.9	460.6
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	47.8	48.0	48.0	47.7	47.7	47.5	47.3	47.2	47.4	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.5
Automobile Dealers	35.0	35.0	35.1	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.8
Furniture and Home													
Furnishing Stores	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.6	21.5	21.7	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.7
Electronic & Appliance Stores	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.8	17.3	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6
Building Material & Supplies	38.7	39.8	39.7	39.1	38.4	37.7	37.4	37.4	37.2	36.2	35.8	36.6	38.3
Food and Beverage Stores	108.3	109.4	112.5	112.3	111.9	109.4	109.8	110.9	112.1	110.9	110.3	110.6	109.3
Health & Personal Care Stores	37.4	38.0	38.7	38.3	38.1	37.5	37.7	37.9	38.6	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.4
Gasoline Stations	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.6
Clothing and Clothing													
Accessories Stores	54.8	56.1	57.7	58.4	58.8	57.5	57.7	61.5	64.3	58.0	54.8	55.5	55.9
Clothing Stores	43.4	44.6	46.0	46.7	47.0	45.9	46.1	49.7	52.7	46.9	44.1	44.6	44.7
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.6	23.3	24.8	25.8	21.8	20.6	20.8	20.5
General Merchandise Stores	63.3	64.4	65.4	65.2	65.5	65.2	66.7	71.9	75.7	66.6	64.0	64.3	64.0
Department Stores	50.9	51.9	52.8	52.3	52.8	52.6	54.1	59.0	62.3	54.2	51.8	52.0	51.8
Other General Merchandise Stores	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.4	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.2
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	174.6	176.6	176.7	170.5	169.4	177.7	178.5	179.3	180.3	175.0	174.7	175.1	174.1
Utilities	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9
Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
Natural Gas Distribution	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Transportation & Warehousing	160.6	162.6	162.7	156.5	155.4	163.7	164.6	165.5	166.4	161.2	160.9	161.3	160.2
Air Transportation	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.7	17.8
Truck Transportation	39.6	40.2	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.2	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.2
General Freight Trucking	29.9	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.6	30.5	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.9
Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	30.1	30.7	30.4	23.4	21.9	30.0	30.6	30.3	31.1	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.7
Support Activities for Transportation	21.6	21.8	21.7	22.0	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.9	21.8	21.6
Couriers and Messengers	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.5	24.1	24.4	24.7	24.2	24.0	23.7	23.7
Warehousing and Storage	24.9	25.2	25.1	25.2	25.6	25.8	25.8	26.0	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.4	24.6
Information	97.1	97.7	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.1	100.5	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.1	98.9	98.0
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	30.7	30.5	30.8	30.6	30.4	30.2	30.4	30.0	30.1	29.4	29.3	29.3	28.8
Telecommunications	38.3	38.4	38.9	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.4	38.3	37.6
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.4	23.2	23.6	23.4	23.0	22.4	22.1	22.1	21.7
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3
Financial Activities	278.9	280.2	282.2	284.6	283.9	281.2	281.2	281.6	282.9	281.1	280.7	281.0	281.7
Finance and Insurance	219.6	219.9	220.7	222.3	221.6	220.2	220.5	221.0	221.9	221.0	220.7	220.8	221.0
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	82.3	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.4	82.2	82.5	82.9	82.6	82.2	81.9	82.0	81.7
Depository Credit Intermediation	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.8	51.0	50.9	50.6	50.3	50.5	50.5
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	24.3	24.4	24.3	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.1	22.9

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2006					2007							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments & Rel. Activities</i>	51.2	51.1	51.3	52.8	52.8	51.9	51.6	51.7	52.1	52.3	52.5	52.7	53.1
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	39.0	38.9	39.0	40.2	40.2	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	84.3	84.4	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.3	84.4	84.3	84.4	83.6	83.5	83.7	83.8
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	54.1	54.1	54.4	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.2	53.1	53.3	53.4
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	59.3	60.3	61.5	62.3	62.3	61.0	60.7	60.6	61.0	60.1	60.0	60.2	60.7
<i>Real Estate</i>	41.2	41.8	42.5	43.3	43.3	42.3	41.9	41.9	42.2	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.1
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	17.2	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.7
Professional and Business Services	597.4	602.6	611.3	609.9	613.0	610.3	609.9	610.3	608.7	592.1	591.8	599.9	608.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	276.9	274.9	279.0	279.1	279.3	277.5	278.5	280.6	281.7	280.1	281.3	282.7	283.7
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.7	41.8	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.0	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.3
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Svcs.</i>	34.7	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	32.7	33.5	34.5	34.4	34.4
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	43.3	43.8	44.5	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.8	43.8	44.2	44.0	43.7	43.9	44.5
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	54.9	55.1	55.6	55.6	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.8	55.7	55.9	56.0	55.7
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	32.9	33.1	33.8	34.3	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.4
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.4
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.9	16.8	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	67.4	67.7	67.8	68.0	67.8	67.0	66.8	67.1	67.6	67.0	67.1	67.4	67.6
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	253.1	260.0	264.5	262.8	265.9	265.8	264.6	262.6	259.4	245.0	243.4	249.8	256.8
<i>Employment Services</i>	94.0	97.9	99.2	96.7	99.8	101.6	100.6	101.0	101.0	93.6	92.4	94.4	94.0
<i>Business Support Services</i>	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.1
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.7
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	67.1	70.1	72.8	73.1	72.3	70.6	70.2	68.6	65.3	58.3	58.5	61.1	69.8
Educational and Health Services	566.4	571.3	571.5	564.6	562.2	567.3	575.0	577.1	577.7	571.9	574.6	578.1	578.1
Educational Services	89.1	91.2	87.6	83.0	81.4	85.8	89.5	90.5	89.8	85.9	88.4	89.6	89.6
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	38.5	38.9	39.1	35.7	34.2	37.7	39.5	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.7	39.6	39.8
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	27.5	27.0	25.0	24.0	24.1	26.3	28.2	28.4	27.8	24.8	26.7	27.4	27.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	477.3	480.1	483.9	481.6	480.8	481.5	485.5	486.6	487.9	486.0	486.2	488.5	488.5
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	172.3	173.5	175.0	174.2	174.2	174.1	175.6	176.0	176.3	175.2	175.6	176.3	176.1
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	65.8	66.4	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.4	66.7	67.0	67.2	66.5	66.6	67.0	66.9
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.4
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	28.0	28.1	28.5	27.9	27.9	28.5	28.5	28.6	27.5	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.5

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2006					2007							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Hospitals	151.9	152.5	153.7	154.0	154.4	153.5	154.6	154.9	155.1	154.5	154.2	154.7	154.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	80.3	80.8	81.3	81.4	81.6	81.6	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.4	82.6	83.0	83.3
Nursing Care Facilities	46.0	46.2	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.6	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.0	47.3	47.6
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.2
Social Assistance	72.8	73.3	73.9	72.0	70.6	72.3	73.4	73.7	74.1	73.9	73.8	74.5	74.6
Child Day Care Services	36.4	36.7	36.8	34.2	33.0	35.7	36.4	36.8	37.0	36.7	36.7	37.2	37.4
Leisure and Hospitality	327.8	343.8	366.3	371.3	368.3	351.4	336.9	328.6	327.5	315.8	314.3	319.1	328.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	47.2	51.8	60.5	65.7	64.1	54.0	49.8	45.6	43.7	39.7	40.0	41.9	47.2
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	37.7	41.2	49.5	55.5	53.9	43.8	39.3	35.3	34.3	31.2	31.2	32.9	37.4
Accommodation and Food Services	280.6	292.0	305.8	305.6	304.2	297.4	287.1	283.0	283.8	276.1	274.3	277.2	281.6
Accommodation	66.8	69.2	73.5	78.1	78.0	72.6	69.8	66.5	66.0	64.2	63.5	63.5	64.3
Casino Hotels	40.9	41.4	42.8	44.9	44.7	42.6	41.6	39.5	39.4	38.7	38.0	38.0	38.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	213.8	222.8	232.3	227.5	226.2	224.8	217.3	216.5	217.8	211.9	210.8	213.7	217.3
Full-Service Restaurants	96.3	99.5	104.1	104.6	104.5	100.0	96.8	96.0	96.5	94.4	93.5	94.9	96.1
Limited-Service Eating Places	80.0	83.5	87.0	87.3	87.2	83.8	80.5	80.2	80.5	79.4	79.4	80.5	82.2
Special Food Services	27.6	29.4	29.9	24.4	23.4	30.6	30.1	30.4	30.8	28.4	28.1	28.4	29.0
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	9.9	10.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
Other Services	160.9	162.7	165.2	163.5	162.6	159.5	159.8	160.0	160.5	159.0	159.1	160.5	162.1
Repair and Maintenance	36.9	37.3	37.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.2	36.2	36.6	36.7
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.8	26.8
Personal and Laundry Services	47.7	48.6	49.0	48.0	48.0	48.2	48.2	48.1	48.2	47.4	47.5	48.0	48.5
Personal Care Services	28.0	28.3	28.5	27.9	27.9	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.2	28.2	28.6	29.1
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	76.3	76.8	78.7	78.9	78.0	74.8	75.1	75.5	75.9	75.4	75.4	75.9	76.9
Government	658.6	655.7	657.9	624.3	612.6	632.3	660.0	663.8	663.0	650.9	662.0	663.8	664.6
Federal Government	60.1	60.2	60.6	61.0	61.0	60.1	59.8	59.6	60.2	59.6	59.4	59.4	59.7
Department of Defense	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.0
U.S. Postal Service	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.8	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.4
Other Federal Government	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.3
State Government (3)	157.8	154.4	150.5	149.5	148.9	152.8	157.6	157.8	156.7	151.9	158.0	157.7	158.2
State Government Education	52.6	48.7	44.3	43.8	43.0	47.3	52.4	52.9	51.9	47.0	52.8	52.6	52.9
State Government Hospitals	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9
Other State Government	93.6	94.0	94.4	94.0	94.2	93.8	93.3	93.1	93.0	92.9	93.3	93.2	93.4
Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)	80.8	80.8	80.7	80.2	79.9	79.5	79.6	79.5	79.7	79.6	79.7	79.7	79.8
Local Government	440.7	441.1	446.8	413.8	402.7	419.4	442.6	446.4	446.1	439.4	444.6	446.7	446.7
Local Government Education	274.5	273.2	271.9	227.6	218.0	245.9	271.5	276.1	275.9	271.2	276.5	277.9	276.5
Other Local Government	166.2	167.9	174.9	186.2	184.7	173.5	171.1	170.3	170.2	168.2	168.1	168.8	170.2

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

Hours and Earnings Data

Production/Nonsupervisory Workers in New Jersey

	(not seasonally adjusted)													
	2006										2007			
NAICS Industry	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers ¹														
Manufacturing (production)	41.8	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.6	41.1	41.1	41.0	
Durable Goods	41.9	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.7	41.8	
Fabricated Metal	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.6	39.7	40.9	40.2	
Machinery Manufacturing	42.5	42.6	41.9	42.3	41.8	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.6	
Computer and Electr. Prod.	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.2	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.0	
Misc. Manufacturing	39.2	38.9	39.1	39.7	39.5	39.9	38.6	38.8	39.6	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.3	
Nondurable Goods	41.7	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.7	41.8	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.2	40.7	40.3	
Food Manufacturing	42.2	42.8	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.3	41.6	41.3	41.1	
Paper Manufacturing	42.2	41.4	41.7	41.5	42.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.3	40.9	41.6	42.3	
Printing & Related Support	38.7	38.8	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.7	40.3	40.4	39.6	39.4	38.9	39.0	38.9	
Chemical Manufacturing	41.8	41.1	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.4	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.4	41.0	
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	41.6	42.0	42.5	42.0	41.8	42.0	41.9	42.1	42.2	42.1	41.8	41.6	41.3	
Information ⁴	36.2	36.9	36.4	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.4	35.1	35.6	35.8	36.2	
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings ²														
Manufacturing (production)	16.54	16.54	16.52	16.49	16.52	16.53	16.67	16.73	17.08	16.81	16.77	16.83	17.05	
Durable Goods	17.74	18.13	18.26	18.13	18.21	18.30	18.32	18.43	18.58	18.57	18.66	18.62	18.78	
Fabricated Metal	16.62	16.91	17.16	16.95	16.57	16.51	16.49	16.46	16.63	16.71	16.57	16.54	16.64	
Machinery Manufacturing	16.60	17.34	17.60	17.26	16.55	16.46	16.83	16.92	17.03	17.04	17.13	17.06	16.79	
Computer and Electr. Prod.	22.39	23.97	23.84	23.96	24.00	24.13	24.26	24.49	24.79	25.00	25.30	25.41	25.56	
Misc. Manufacturing	16.65	15.93	15.64	15.56	15.51	15.59	15.43	15.39	15.47	15.43	15.33	15.34	15.20	
Nondurable Goods	15.52	15.29	15.15	15.20	15.20	15.18	15.41	15.44	15.93	15.45	15.32	15.18	15.18	
Food Manufacturing	13.14	13.27	13.16	13.14	13.05	12.95	13.83	13.53	13.68	13.56	13.34	13.62	13.62	
Paper Manufacturing	15.29	15.20	15.27	15.06	14.61	14.53	15.45	15.42	15.59	15.44	15.20	15.63	15.63	
Printing & Related Support	14.94	14.53	14.48	14.36	14.39	15.31	15.43	16.44	16.54	16.41	16.27	16.37	16.37	
Chemical Manufacturing	21.07	21.34	21.50	21.73	21.45	21.67	21.84	21.55	21.78	21.68	21.53	21.41	21.41	
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	15.45	15.41	15.64	15.38	15.51	15.64	15.43	15.50	15.57	15.49	15.35	15.23	15.23	
Information ⁴	31.13	30.92	31.29	31.35	31.63	31.68	32.34	32.40	33.20	32.82	32.52	33.35	32.81	
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings ³														
Manufacturing (production)	689.70	701.30	703.75	699.18	698.80	700.87	696.81	700.99	717.36	699.30	689.25	691.71	699.05	
Durable Goods	743.31	766.90	774.22	765.09	768.46	770.43	763.94	768.53	776.64	774.37	763.19	776.45	785.00	
Fabricated Metal	671.45	681.47	696.70	689.87	681.03	676.91	672.79	668.28	671.85	678.43	657.83	676.49	668.93	
Machinery Manufacturing	705.50	738.68	737.44	730.10	691.79	691.32	705.18	714.02	723.78	722.50	716.03	721.64	715.25	
Computer and Electr. Prod.	944.86	1,009.14	1,008.43	1,013.51	1,012.80	1,025.53	1,031.05	1,033.48	1,038.70	1,052.50	1,065.13	1,074.84	1,073.52	
Misc. Manufacturing	652.68	619.68	611.52	617.73	612.65	622.04	595.60	597.13	612.61	611.03	611.67	609.00	597.36	
Nondurable Goods	647.18	648.30	646.91	646.00	642.96	648.19	644.14	650.02	670.65	641.18	631.18	627.59	631.50	
Food Manufacturing	554.51	567.96	559.30	555.82	553.32	547.79	586.39	573.67	584.14	573.59	554.94	547.64	540.47	
Paper Manufacturing	645.24	629.28	636.76	624.99	616.54	608.81	642.72	638.39	650.10	637.67	621.68	643.97	660.30	
Printing & Related Support	578.18	563.76	567.62	565.78	562.65	607.81	621.83	664.18	654.98	646.55	632.90	638.43	633.68	
Chemical Manufacturing	880.73	877.07	887.95	906.14	890.18	897.14	901.99	892.17	890.80	884.54	878.42	861.33	868.38	
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	642.72	647.22	664.70	645.96	648.32	656.88	646.52	652.55	657.05	652.13	641.63	633.57	635.19	
Information ⁴	1,148.70	1,125.49	1,129.57	1,128.60	1,135.52	1,134.14	1,164.24	1,146.96	1,165.32	1,168.39	1,170.72	1,193.93	1,187.72	

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

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

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

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

Comparative Trends

US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1981-2007 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
Annual Averages 1981-2006								
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,314.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,287.8	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	4,369.4	136,485	4,117.3	8,378	253.5	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,383.1	137,736	4,126.7	8,774	256.5	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,394.5	139,252	4,177.8	8,149	216.6	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,455.1	141,730	4,255.8	7,591	199.3	5.1	4.5
2006	151,428	4,518.0	144,427	4,309.0	7,001	209.0	4.6	4.6
Monthly Data 2006-2007 (Seasonally Adjusted) *								
2006								
Jan	150,122	4,498.4	143,009	4,284.7	7,023	213.7	4.7	4.8
Feb	150,477	4,500.7	143,319	4,288.8	7,158	211.9	4.8	4.7
Mar	150,689	4,507.6	143,680	4,297.0	7,009	210.5	4.7	4.7
Apr	150,862	4,511.4	143,763	4,296.6	7,098	214.8	4.7	4.8
May	151,051	4,510.4	144,045	4,299.0	7,006	211.4	4.6	4.7
Jun	151,370	4,515.9	144,386	4,304.7	6,984	211.1	4.6	4.7
Jul	151,558	4,524.6	144,330	4,311.4	7,228	213.2	4.8	4.7
Aug	151,734	4,530.4	144,618	4,316.2	7,116	214.2	4.7	4.7
Sep	151,818	4,527.7	144,906	4,317.4	6,912	210.3	4.6	4.6
Oct	152,052	4,526.8	145,337	4,325.5	6,715	201.3	4.4	4.4
Nov	152,449	4,530.7	145,623	4,330.5	6,826	200.2	4.5	4.4
Dec	152,775	4,531.9	145,926	4,336.4	6,849	195.5	4.5	4.3
2007								
Jan	152,974	4,528.6	145,957	4,337.4	7,017	191.2	4.6	4.2
Feb	152,784	4,520.9	145,919	4,334.1	6,865	186.9	4.5	4.1
Mar	152,979	4,499.5	146,254	4,305.6	6,724	193.9	4.4	4.3
Apr	152,587	4,488.9	145,786	4,294.3	6,801	194.5	4.5	4.3
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 2006 experience.

Unemployment Insurance Program

Characteristics of New Jersey's Unemployed (000)

	April 2007	March 2007	April 2006	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed *	114.8	125.2	106.8	-8.3	7.5
Total Insured Unemployed	112.2	108.0	104.4	3.9	7.5
By Gender					
Male	62.2	62.0	56.2	0.4	10.7
Female	51.0	48.2	49.0	5.9	4.1
By Race*					
White	66.7	64.3	62.2	3.6	7.2
Black	24.5	23.1	22.3	5.7	9.6
Asian	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.0	5.7
Other*	1.2	1.3	1.2	-6.7	6.0
Chose Not To Answer*	17.3	19.3	16.1	-10.3	7.2
By Ethnicity*					
Hispanic	22.1	21.3	20.4	3.8	8.1
Not Hispanic	80.4	79.0	75.2	1.8	6.9
Chose Not To Answer*	9.1	9.5	8.0	-4.7	14.1
By Age of Claimant					
Under 25 years	10.2	10.0	9.4	1.4	8.6
25 through 34 years	25.7	24.6	23.9	4.7	7.4
35 through 44 years	26.9	26.4	25.9	1.8	3.6
45 through 54 years	26.8	26.5	24.4	1.1	9.8
55 through 64 years	16.3	15.9	15.0	2.4	9.1
65 years and over	7.4	6.6	6.6	11.3	11.4
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 weeks	22.8	17.9	21.4	27.6	6.8
3 to 4 weeks	13.3	13.3	12.6	0.1	5.4
5 through 14 weeks	46.2	44.0	42.0	4.9	10.0
15 weeks and over	32.7	34.8	31.1	-6.1	5.3
By Industry					
Goods Producing	23.8	24.4	19.9	-2.4	19.4
Construction	12.9	12.7	9.8	1.2	31.0
Manufacturing	10.3	11.0	9.6	-6.6	7.3
Service Providing	90.1	86.6	86.4	4.0	4.3
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24.8	23.6	21.8	5.3	13.9
Wholesale Trade	5.8	6.2	5.3	-6.8	9.7
Retail Trade	11.9	11.7	10.8	1.7	9.8
Transportation & Warehousing	7.0	5.5	5.5	26.9	27.3
Financial Activities	6.5	6.3	4.9	3.4	31.7
Professional & Business Services	18.7	18.3	15.5	2.1	21.0
Educational and Health Services	11.5	11.3	11.3	1.9	1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	12.9	11.3	10.2	14.4	27.2
Other Services	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.9	13.3
Government	2.3	1.9	1.9	18.8	19.7

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

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

* Not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Section Notes

Adjustment of Data

Seasonal Adjustment. All tables/charts, unless otherwise specified, contain data that are seasonally adjusted using the X-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 2006. 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 2006 and sample-based estimates developed month by month in 2007.

Trading Day Option. Among other aspects, standard CES methodology incorporates the effect of 4 weeks versus 5 weeks between the monthly surveys for both the sample-based and universe-based factors. This year, the X-12 ARIMA feature that accounts for this “trading day” effect has been turned off during seasonal adjustment processing. Given the limited history of NAICS sample-based data, X-12 ARIMA may not detect these effects accurately. In subsequent years as more sample-based data become available, BLS plans to reintroduce this feature.

Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2006 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2006 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 2002 forward.

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

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue. **NOTE:** McGraw-Hill's monthly construction contract data (Series 19-21) ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION and, therefore, are not available via the LPA Web site.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2006. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2005 to December 2006) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2002 to December 2006). 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 2003 to December 2007 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-30

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

Notes on Economic Time Series 1-30

- 1-6 **Resident Labor Force Indicators** are produced using a modeling procedure based on regression techniques, that allows for the construction of error ranges. This procedure includes data variables from the NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development's monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, unemployment insurance claims data and responses from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey (CPS) of 1,500 households in New Jersey. A new method was introduced effective with January 2005 estimates. Data are available monthly back to 1976.
- Beginning with 1990, data incorporate 2000 census-based population controls as well as improved estimates of immigration, emigration, births and deaths for the state and are not directly comparable to earlier figures.
- The **Labor Force Participation Rate** and the **Employment/Population Ratio** (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.
- 7-16 The **Establishment Employment Indicators** are generated from the monthly CES survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.
- Data reflect March 2006 benchmarks.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 2002. Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2005.

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

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

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

- 17 The **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)** is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by all urban consumers (excluding military personnel and persons in institutions) for a fixed market basket of consumer goods and services. The month-to-month change in the CPI is a measure of inflation. 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.
- 19-21 **Construction Contracts** monthly data for current and prior year are subject to revision. Construction contracts unadjusted data revisions are published by special contract with The McGraw-Hill Construction. **PROHIBITED BY LAW ARE (1) REPRINTING AND (2) ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF THE MONTHLY DATA.**

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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