

March 2009



New Jersey

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

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March Feature Article

New Jersey Nonfarm Employment Estimates Undergo Annual Benchmark Revisions

*by Dung Nguyen and Jeff Shulman,
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research*

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development produces a wide range of data and information that can help businesses and policy decision-makers better understand New Jersey's economy. One of the department's most widely used data products is the monthly employment statistics report that depicts the overall health of the state's job markets.

Through its Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, and in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the department produces a monthly estimated job count derived from a survey of approximately 5,500 New Jersey employers. These monthly figures are only preliminary estimates and need to be compared with actual counts of employment taken from payroll tax records. However, comparison data is not available on a real-time monthly basis due to differing collection cycles and data processing times. Therefore, in order to ensure the most accurate count of New Jersey workers, comparisons are done on an annual cycle, through a process known as benchmarking. The results of this process produce a more accurate picture of the New Jersey economy than previously released monthly data.

This article will summarize employment trends in New Jersey's job market in 2008 and also provide a detailed explanation of the methodology and techniques used in the benchmarking process.

State of the New Jersey Economy in 2008

- Revised employment figures for 2008 indicate that the negative effects of the national recession on New Jersey's economy were greater than originally estimated.
- Based on newly benchmarked data, New Jersey employers shed 85,700 jobs, over the year, December 2007 to December 2008, a downward revision from the originally estimated loss of 63,000 jobs (seasonally adjusted).
- Jobholding in New Jersey followed the same overall trend during 2008 — steady, yet moderate declines over the first nine months of the year, followed by steep monthly drops over the 4th quarter — as national employment.
- All sectors of the New Jersey economy lost jobs over the December 2007 to December 2008 period, except for educational and health services which added 15,500 jobs and leisure and hospitality which added 2,100.
- The largest losses were recorded in the trade, transportation and utilities (-31,000), professional and business services (-23,100), and manufacturing (-20,000) supersectors.
- The drop in the trade, transportation and utilities segment was driven by the loss of over 20,000 jobs in the retail trade segment, as merchants trimmed staff in response to slow consumer spending.

- The loss in manufacturing continues a long-term downward trend for factory jobholding in New Jersey, this year's loss was the largest since 2002.

- The contraction in professional and business services was mainly due to job loss in the administrative support/waste management/remediation segment, resulting from steep declines in hiring at temporary employment and staffing agencies. These jobs are typically the most at risk during economic downturns as companies cast off nonessential contract workers as business slows or in an effort to control costs.

- Other sectors with substantial job loss included construction (-14,600) and financial activities (-13,100), which was reflective of the continuing crises in the banking, mortgage and housing markets.

- The employment gain in educational and health services was mainly due to payroll expansion in the health services sector. Jobs in this area have been expanding rapidly over the past several years, partly in response to changing demographics, specifically the aging of New Jersey's population.

Detailed Analysis of the Benchmark Results

The following analysis focuses on the revisions to employment estimates detailed by industry supersector (before seasonal adjustment factors are implemented). As figure 1 shows, for the first half of 2008, previously published total nonfarm employment was revised upward. Employment for the benchmark month (March 2008) was revised up by 14,500 jobs or 0.4 percent. It should be noted that five out of nine employment sectors experienced upward revisions in the benchmark employment month.

The new benchmark data shows the state's economy took a downturn in the second half of the year. As a result, preliminary employment estimates needed to be revised down for the last six months of the year. Of all the downward revisions to the original 2008 estimates, the smallest was in July (-7,700 or -0.19%).

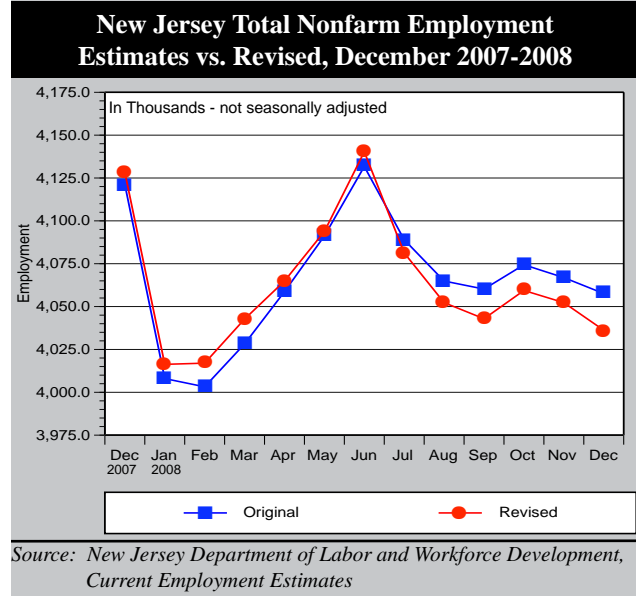
As the labor markets moved late in the third quarter, the original 2008 estimates identified the employment trend but were unable to capture the magnitude of the employment declines. As figure 1 indicates the gap between the two trends (original vs. revised) widened. For example, the original 2008 estimates were required to be revised down by 12,000 jobs (-0.31%) in August; 17,300 (-0.43%) in September; 15,000 (-0.37%) in October; 14,600 (-0.36%) in November; and 21,400 (-0.53%) in December. The review of industry sectors revealed that the most common challenge of the original 2008 esti-

Table 1

Historical Revisions, Total Nonfarm Employment, New Jersey: 1999-2008				
(In Thousands - not seasonally adjusted)				
Year	March Unrevised Estimate	Benchmark	Difference	Percent Change from Estimate to Benchmark
1999	3,808.3	3,839.0	30.7	0.8
2000	3,874.0	3,942.8	68.8	1.8
2001	3,993.9	3,957.0	-36.9	-0.9
2002	3,977.6	3,968.8	-8.8	-0.2
2003	3,961.8	3,922.2	-39.6	-1.0
2004	3,978.5	3,944.2	-34.3	-0.9
2005	3,999.7	3,975.3	-24.4	-0.6
2006	4,027.5	4,029.8	2.3	0.1
2007	4,046.7	4,020.6	-26.1	-0.6
2008	4,028.2	4,042.7	14.5	0.4

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Figure 1



mates was that sample-based estimates were unsuccessful in determining the scope of job loss for each industry sector. Sample size may be a factor contributing to this issue. In many cases, the sample size may not be large enough to adequately represent the overall condition of the universe employment.

Examining the benchmark data for trade, transportation and utilities shows that the original estimates successfully identified the actual employment trend but were unable to translate the negative effects of high fuel costs, the credit crisis and weak consumer spending into a magnitude of the sector's employment loss. The revised employment figures show divergence in the March benchmark month that continues each month through December 2008. Of all the downward revisions, the last quarter of 2008 was considered the most significant — downward revisions of 15,900 (-1.88%) in October, 12,500 (-2.58%) in November, and 16,700 (-2.57%) in December were necessary.

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Figure 2

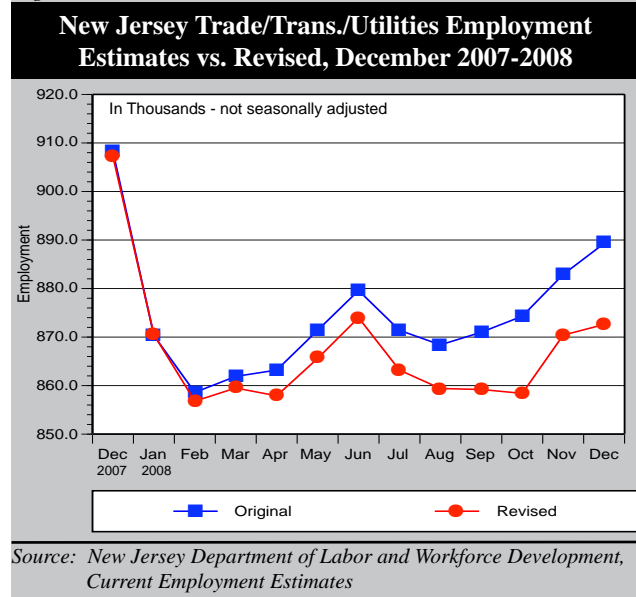
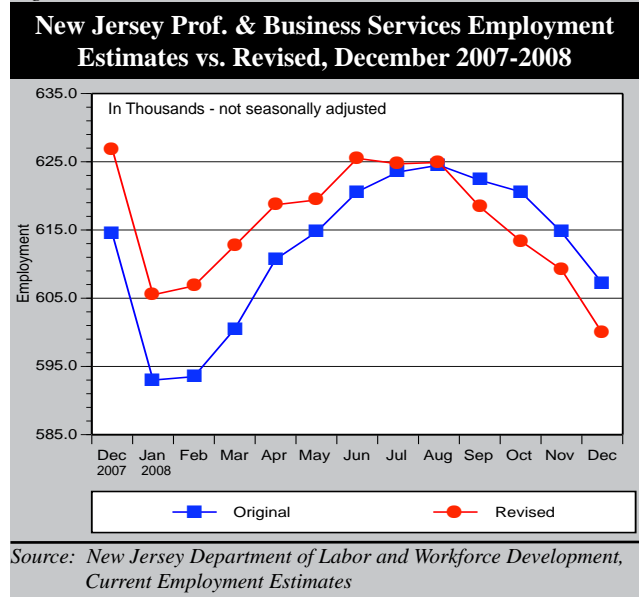


Figure 3



Professional and business services' employment trend was on track for the first eight months of 2008. However, beginning in July the estimates started to break away from the actual employment trend as the national economic conditions rapidly deteriorated.

The employment trend in the manufacturing sector was tracked, but downward revisions were necessary as consumption for goods sharply declined causing many firms to scale back operations or consolidate facilities. This trend has had a negative impact on New Jersey's pharmaceutical industry.

Figure 4

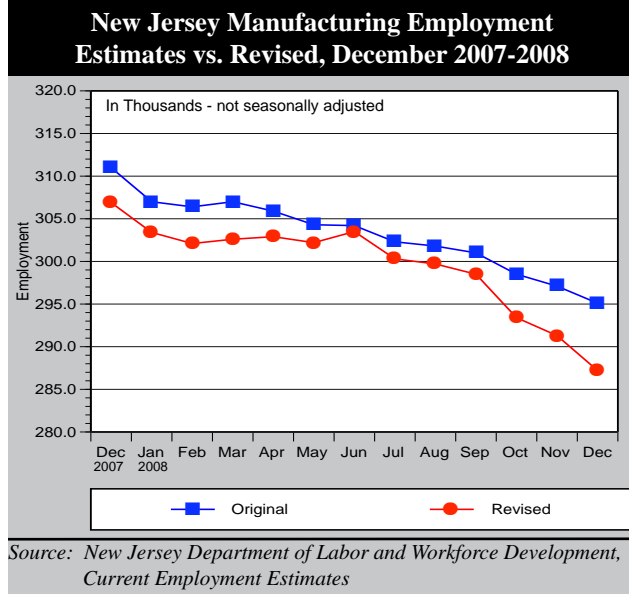
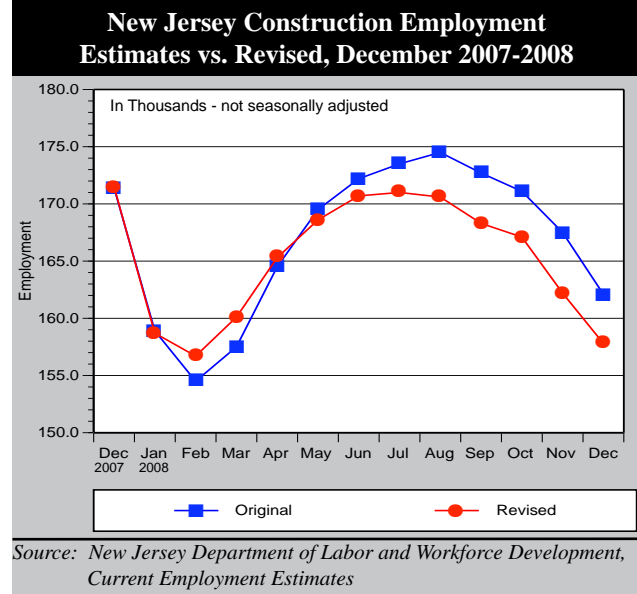


Figure 5



Construction's employment trend was coherent for the first four months of 2008 but the divergence started in May and continued through the year due in part to the crisis in the financial markets. Tighter lending practices contributed to the decline in both commercial and residential construction.

Figure 6

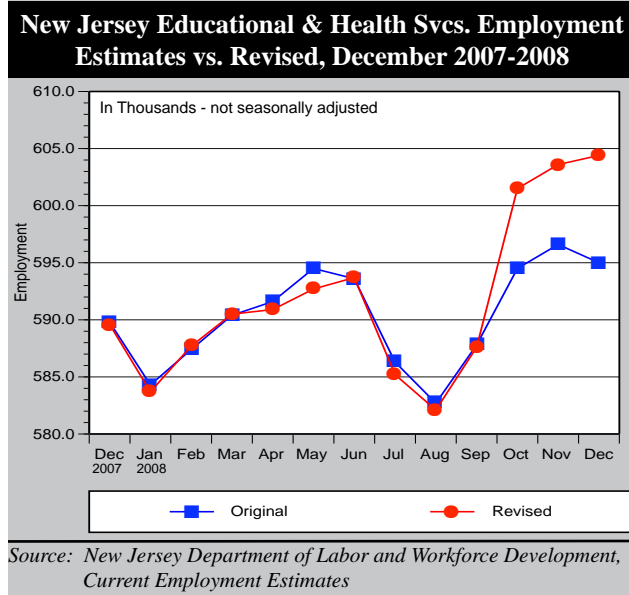
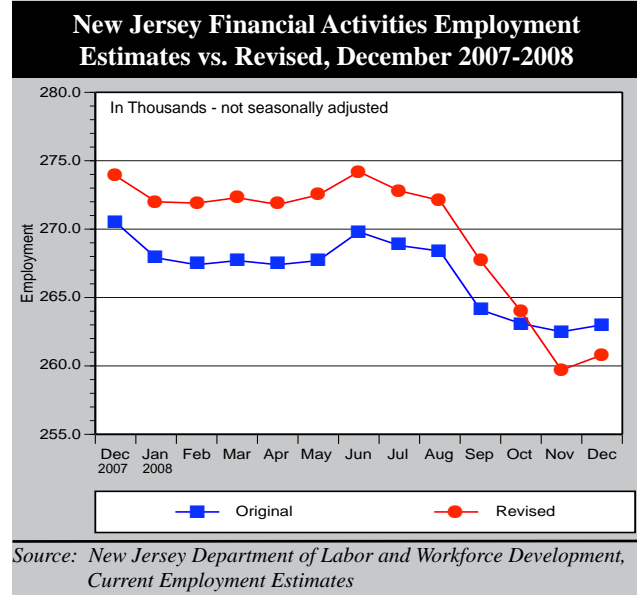


Figure 7



Education and health services' employment trend was accurately tracked during the first three quarters of 2008, but original estimates did not capture strong growth in health services in the last quarter of 2008 and an upward revision was necessary.

Finance's employment trend was consistent for most of the year except during the last two months of 2008 when the trend went down considerably as the widespread effects of the mortgage-backed security markets' collapse and the recent growing trend of acquisitions negatively affected the state's workforce and New Jersey's residents working in the industry in New York City.

About the Benchmarking Process

In New Jersey as in all other states, the accuracy of nonagricultural employment estimates is subjected annually to a quality control review as required by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Using March as the benchmark month, estimates are compared with a more accurate and complete count of total employment derived from mandatory administrative reports filed by almost all employers with the New Jersey unemployment insurance (UI) program. It is from this more accurate administrative information that new benchmarks, or universe counts, of industry employment are developed.

Sample-generated estimates are reviewed and revised annually because they inevitably differ from the subsequent universe employment count. Differences may occur for several reasons. Firms participating in the sample may have had different employment characteristics than those not participating. For example, employment in non-sample firms may be expanding or contracting at a faster rate than employment in sample firms. Also, due to the voluntary aspect of employer participation in the sample, there may be changes in the number of firms reporting in a particular industrial classification each month, and delinquency of this nature by reporters in the sample may cause nonrepresentative estimates.

The estimates may also be affected by changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments. These changes are normally made to the original estimates once a year during the annual benchmark revision process and capture shifts that have occurred in the primary economic activity of a company.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data on employment and wages received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) program employer reports. Employment as tallied from UI reports accounted for 97.0 percent of the employment base for the 2008 benchmark. The totals are further supplemented by counts of employment populations not covered by UI. Noncovered employment is found in various establishments such as religious institutions, insurance agencies, private elementary and secondary schools, private and public institutions of higher education, hospitals, social service agencies and railroads. Since information regarding noncovered wage and salary employment is not available through the UI program, the data are extracted from other data sources.

After the benchmark for an industry has been established, the sample-based (original) estimates are compared with the benchmark and adjusted as needed. Most employment series are revised by the direct substitution of monthly UI covered employment data supplemented by adjustments which include non-covered and non-classified employment. Sometimes, all or a portion of a revised estimate series may also include adjustment by a statistical wedge. A wedge is a set of cumulative monthly adjustments that tapers out the difference between the new March benchmark and original estimate. This year revisions to the sample-based not seasonally adjusted estimates were made back to 2006 at the total nonfarm level.

For further information on the analysis of the benchmarking results, contact Dung Nguyen by email at dung.nguyen@dol.state.nj.us or by phone at (609)984-0103. For further information on the benchmarking process, contact Jeff Shulman by email at jeff.shulman@dol.state.nj.us or by phone at (609)292-2609.

Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)			Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				NJ	US
\$442,702	\$443,904	\$434,791	4th Quarter 08	Personal Income (millions)*	----	3.3	3.9
28,620	33,571	42,833	Jan	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	-33.2	-40.5
684	936	1,680	Jan	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	-59.3	-49.5
3,961.1	3,987.8	4,089.8	Feb	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-2.8	-2.9
274.9	280.1	304.5	Feb	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-9.1	-8.5
2,889.7	2,900.4	2,963.1	Feb	Private Service-Providing (000)	----	-2.4	-2.3
370.0	330.5	211.8	Feb	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	62.9	65.1
8.2	7.3	4.7	Feb	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
184.3	172.7	114.2	Feb	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	56.4	80.1
4.4	4.7	2.9	Feb	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
41.4	41.2	41.7	Feb	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-1.0	-3.6
\$18.59	\$18.39	\$17.89	Feb	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	3.6	2.9
\$769.63	\$757.67	\$746.01	Feb	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	2.7	-0.8

Notes: See pages S-35 to S-38 for notes on indicators' series. (Private service-providing data are found in 13-month tables on page S-23.)

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

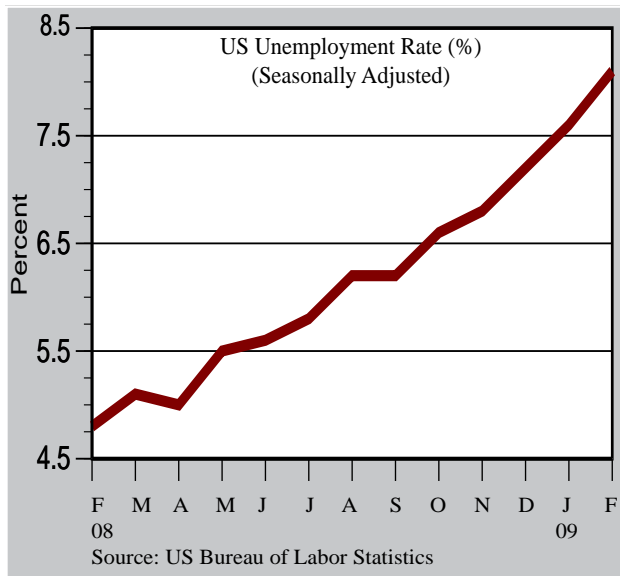
** *Not seasonally adjusted.*

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

Economic Situation: The Nation

Conditions in the national labor market continued to deteriorate in February as the unemployment rate hit a 25-year high and employment fell for the 14th consecutive month. Weakness in the labor and housing sectors contributed to a decline in the national output of goods and services during the fourth quarter (-6.2%) while consumer confidence fell

to an all-time low. On a positive note, there were modest increases in personal income and consumer spending during January accompanied by a surge in retail sales in January and a smaller than expected decline in February. Housing starts and building permits also recorded gains in February, but levels remained far below those of a year ago.



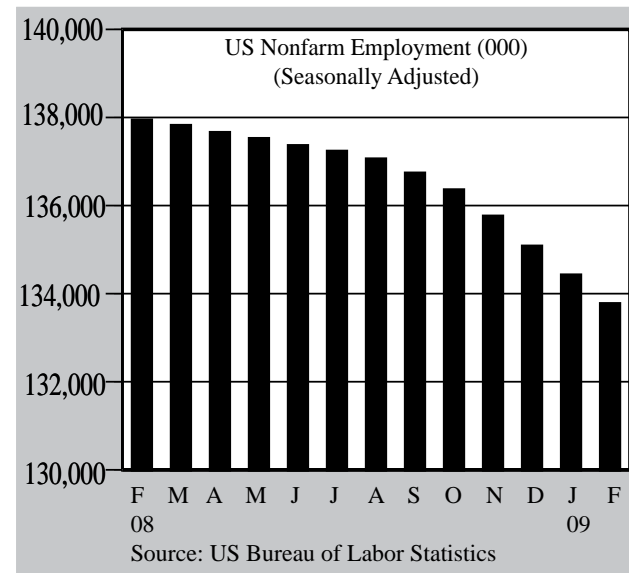
The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 8.1 percent in February from 7.6 percent in January, continuing a pattern of steady monthly increases experienced since February 2008 when the rate stood at 4.8 percent. This was the highest reading for the jobless rate since December 1983. Including discouraged workers as well as other workers marginally attached to the labor force and those working part-time for economic reasons, the so-called

“underemployment” rate rose to a new high of 14.8 percent in February up from 13.9 percent in the prior month; this rate has been calculated since 1994.

Employment fell by 651,000 in February, after declines of 681,000 in December and 655,000 in January. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 4.4 million, with over half, or 2.6 million, occurring during the past four months. During February, job losses were widespread with declines recorded in all supersectors, except education and health care where employment increased by 26,000 and was up by 492,000 over the year.

The largest monthly decline occurred in professional and business services where employment fell by 180,000. Temporary help firms shed 78,000 jobs during the month with the industry down by 686,000, or 27 percent, since December 2007. Manufacturing employment declined by 168,000 in February due to widespread losses and has fallen by 1.3 million since the onset of the recession. Employment in construction dropped by 104,000 during the month due to sharp decreases in both the residential and nonresidential components.

According to preliminary estimates, gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 6.2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2008, following a decrease of 0.5 percent in the third quarter. The decline in GDP reflected decreases in exports, personal consumption expenditures and residential investment, which were partially offset by an increase in federal

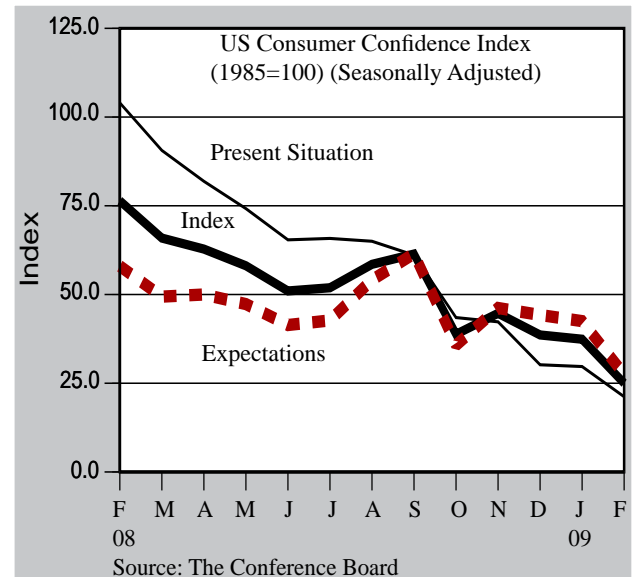


Economic Situation: The Nation

government spending. Residential investment has declined in each of the past 12 quarters, reflecting the ongoing weakness in the housing sector.

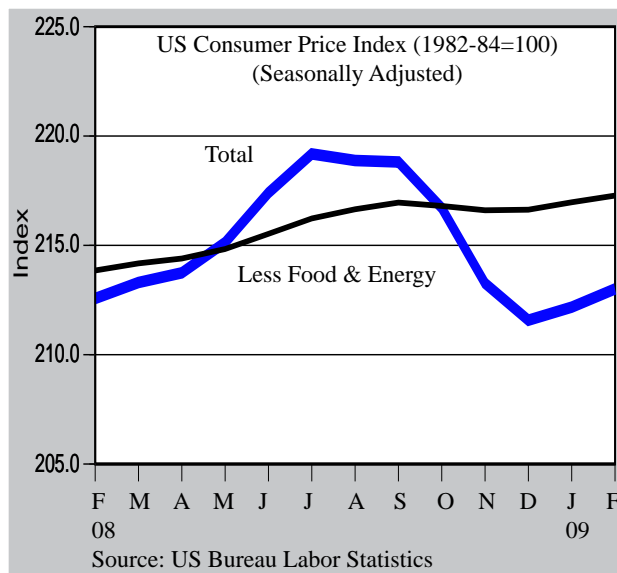
The residential housing market continued to slump, with home sales and construction levels far below those of a year ago. Even though average 30-year fixed mortgage rates fell to record low levels during March, spurring a surge of refinancing activity, sales of new and existing homes in January remained below the levels of a year ago by 48.2 and 8.6 percent, respectively. February's 22.2 percent gain in construction of new homes was considered by many economists to be a temporary weather-related rebound from January's record low level. Housing starts and building permits remain more than 40 percent below the levels recorded in February 2008.

The latest figures show that consumer confidence fell to an all-time low in February, decreasing by 33.2 percent over the month due to declines in consumers' assessment of current economic conditions (-28.6%) as well as their expectations for the next six months (-35.3%). Compared with a year ago, the index was down by 67.3 percent.



There were some positive signs during January as personal income and disposable personal income increased from December by 0.4 and 1.7 percent, respectively. The boost in personal income was reflected in an increase in personal consumption expenditures of 0.6 percent, the first monthly gain since June 2008. Consumer spending increased for all three categories: durable goods (+0.1%), nondurable goods (+1.3%) and services (+0.3%).

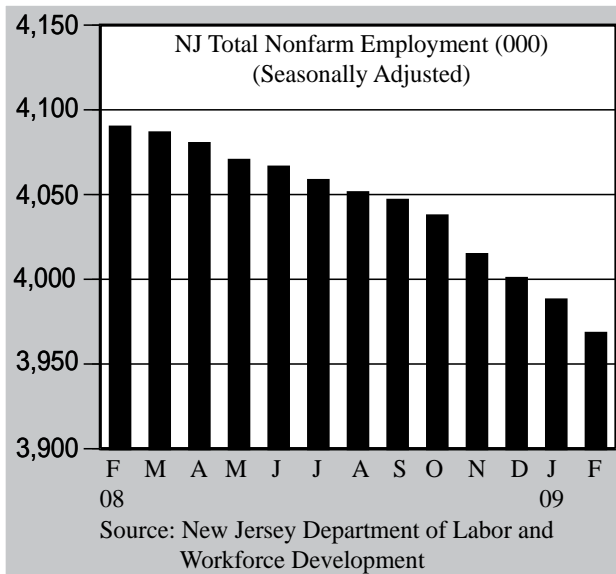
Retail sales edged down by 0.1 percent in February, following an upwardly revised gain of 1.8 percent in January. Excluding motor vehicles, sales were up by 0.7 percent in February compared with an increase of 1.6 percent in the previous month. Total retail sales were down by 8.6 percent from a year ago, with the largest percentage decrease recorded by gasoline stations where falling energy prices contributed to a decline of 32.3 percent.



After declining during the last three months of 2008, consumer prices rose in January and February by 0.3 and 0.4 percent, respectively, driven largely by increases in the gasoline prices of 8.3 percent in February and 6.0 percent in January. Despite the recent upswing, the gasoline index was 44.0 percent lower than the peak recorded in July 2008. During the past 12 months, consumer prices were up by just 0.2 percent, with the deepening recession holding down inflation.

Economic Situation: The State

The deepening of the national recession continued to impact New Jersey as employment declined for the 13th consecutive month in February and the unemployment rate rose to its highest level since December 1992. The ongoing slump in the housing market was evidenced by declines in home sales and building permits for future construction. Following the national trend, consumer prices rose during the first two months of the year, driven by higher energy and clothing costs.

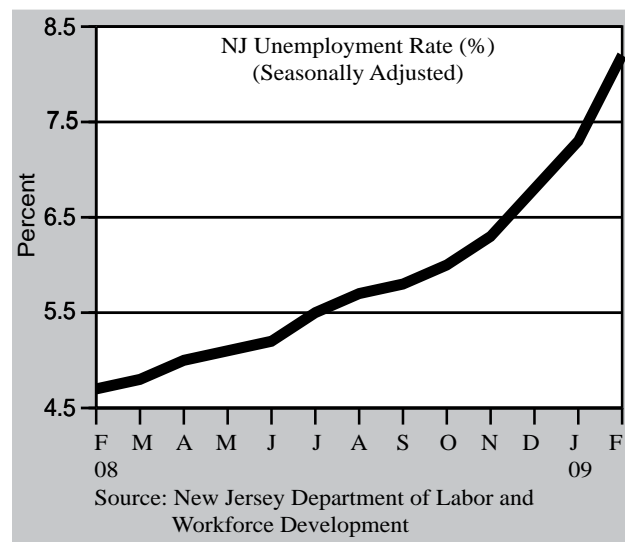


Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 19,700 in February following job losses of 12,700 in January and 14,100 in December. The previously reported annual job loss of 63,000 from December 2007 to December 2008 was revised upward to 85,700 during the annual benchmarking adjustment process which is conducted by all states at the beginning of each year. Since the national recession began in December 2007, New Jersey has lost 118,100 jobs, with over 80 percent of the decline occurring since July 2008.

Monthly job losses in the private sector were widespread, with declines in professional and business services (-10,000), manufacturing (-5,200), construction (-3,300), leisure and hospitality (-3,100) and financial activities (-1,700). Employment in education and health services rose by 3,600 jobs in February as the industry continued to grow despite recessionary declines in all other industry supersectors. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, employment in education and health services has risen by 16,700.

New Jersey's unemployment rate rose from 7.3 percent in January to 8.2 percent in February, just above the U.S. rate of 8.1 percent. This was the first time since October 2006 that New Jersey's unemployment rate was higher than the national rate. The State's jobless rate was up from a year ago when it was 4.7 percent, climbing to its highest level since December 1992.

The insured unemployment rate (IUR), which is based only on employment covered by unemployment insurance, rose to 4.7 percent in February, up from 4.4 percent in January and 4.3 in December. The IUR was also up from the rate a year ago of 2.9 percent and had not reached 4.7 percent since July 1982. Other measures showed that unemployment claims volume during the first two months of 2009 rose substantially compared with the same period in 2008, with the weekly average of initial claims and the number of claimants exhausting benefits up by 59.9 and 38.9 percent, respectively.

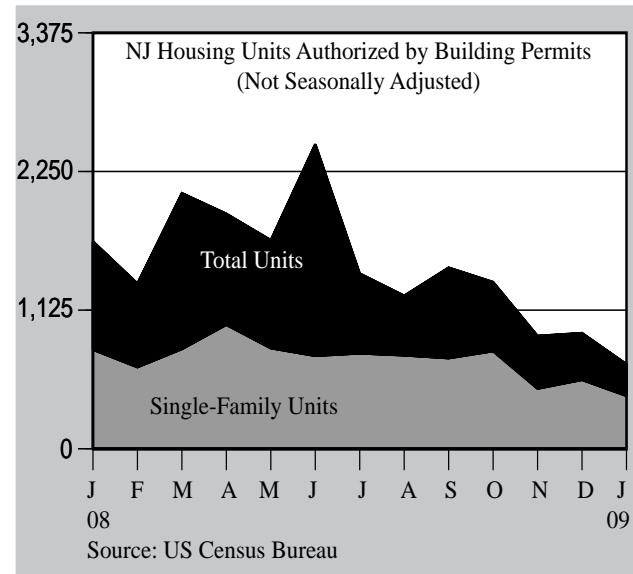


Economic Situation: The State

Existing home sales in New Jersey fell during the fourth quarter of 2008 by 10.7 percent from the previous quarter and were down by 15.3 percent compared with the fourth quarter of 2007. Sales in the U.S. and in the Northeast region also declined compared with the same quarter a year ago by 5.9 and 13.9 percent, respectively. Only six states recorded sales increases over the year with distressed sales, such as foreclosures, accounting for 45 percent of all U.S. transactions in the fourth quarter.

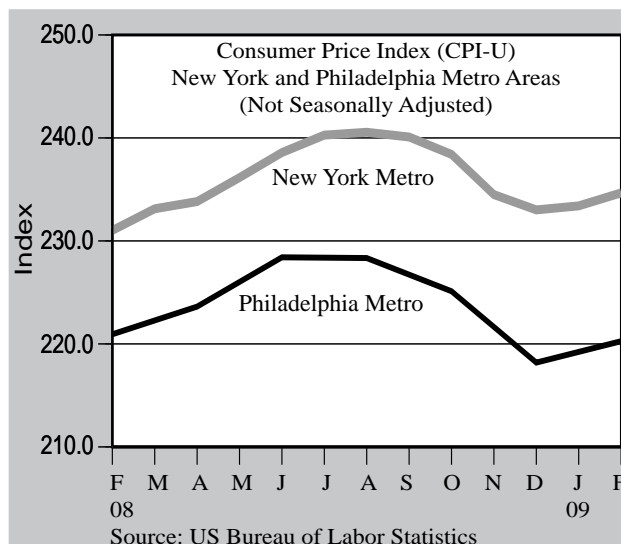
During January, dwelling units authorized by building permits in New Jersey were down by 26.9 percent from December and by 59.3 percent compared with January 2008. Building permits issued during calendar year 2008 declined by 25.2 percent compared with planned homebuilding from January through December 2007.

In the Northeast, housing starts and building permits recorded unexpected monthly gains during February of 88.6 and 27.6 percent, respectively. However, these gains could be a weather-related rebound from the declines that were recorded in January as levels remained well below those of a year ago for both building permits (-29.5%) and housing starts (-48.8%).



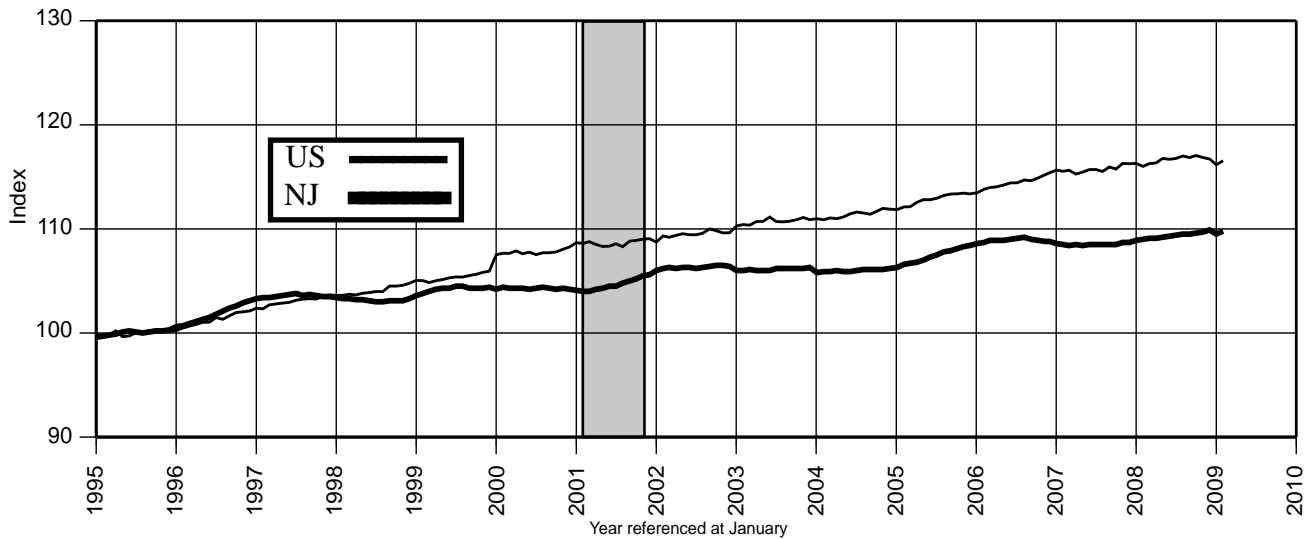
Reflecting weakness in the labor and housing markets, consumer confidence in the Middle Atlantic region fell by 32.7 percent in February after a modest gain in January. The index was 61.4 percent below the level of a year ago as consumers were more pessimistic in their assessment of current economic conditions (-84.1%) as well as in their expectations for the next six months (-37.0%).

Consumers have been slow to return to auto showrooms as vehicle registrations in the month of January fell by 14.7 percent from December and were down 33.2 percent compared with the first month of 2008. During 2008, auto sales in New Jersey declined by 13.0 percent compared with calendar year 2007. Registrations fell sharply for light trucks and vans (-19.8%), with passenger cars down by a smaller percentage (-6.8%).

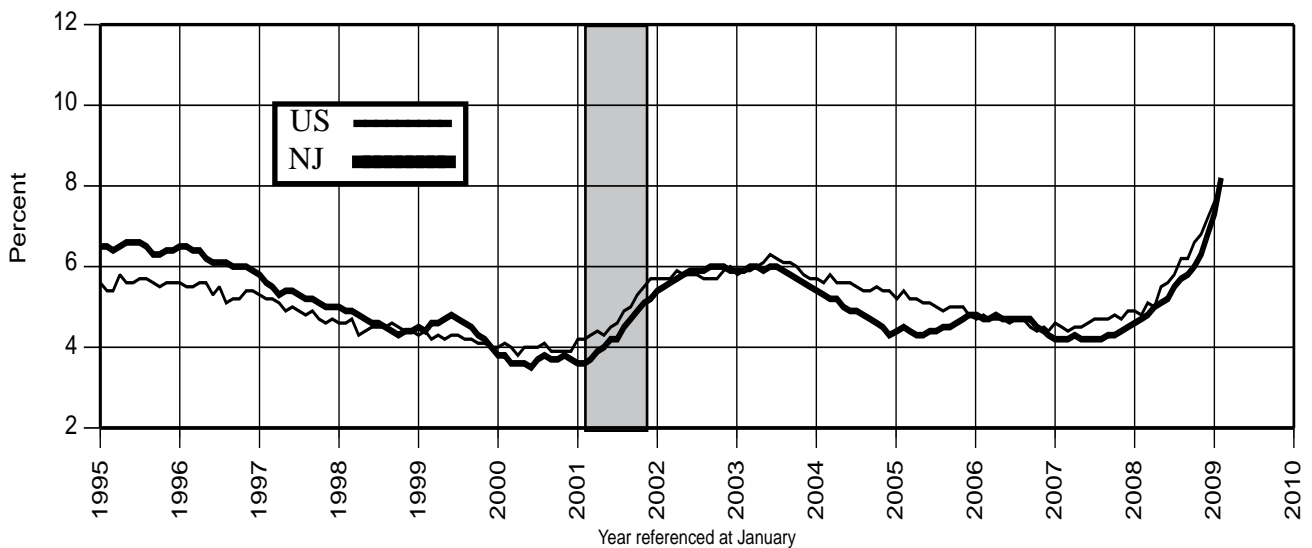


From December 2008 to February 2009, the Consumer Price Index for the area covering northern New Jersey and New York rose by 0.7 percent on an unadjusted basis, while prices in the southern New Jersey and Philadelphia area were up by 1.0 percent. The U.S. city average increased 0.9 percent over the same period.

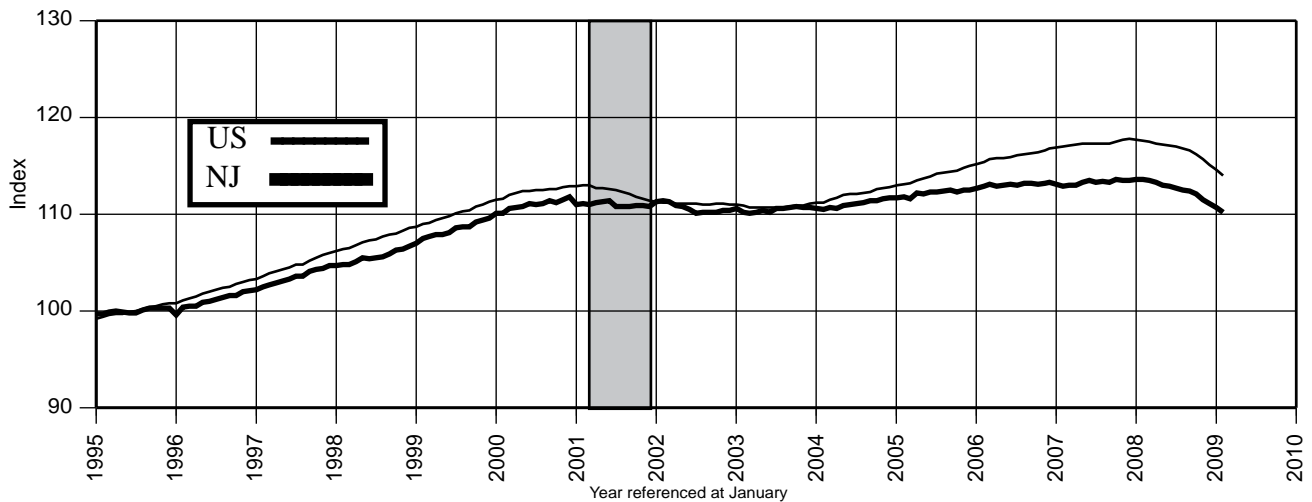
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



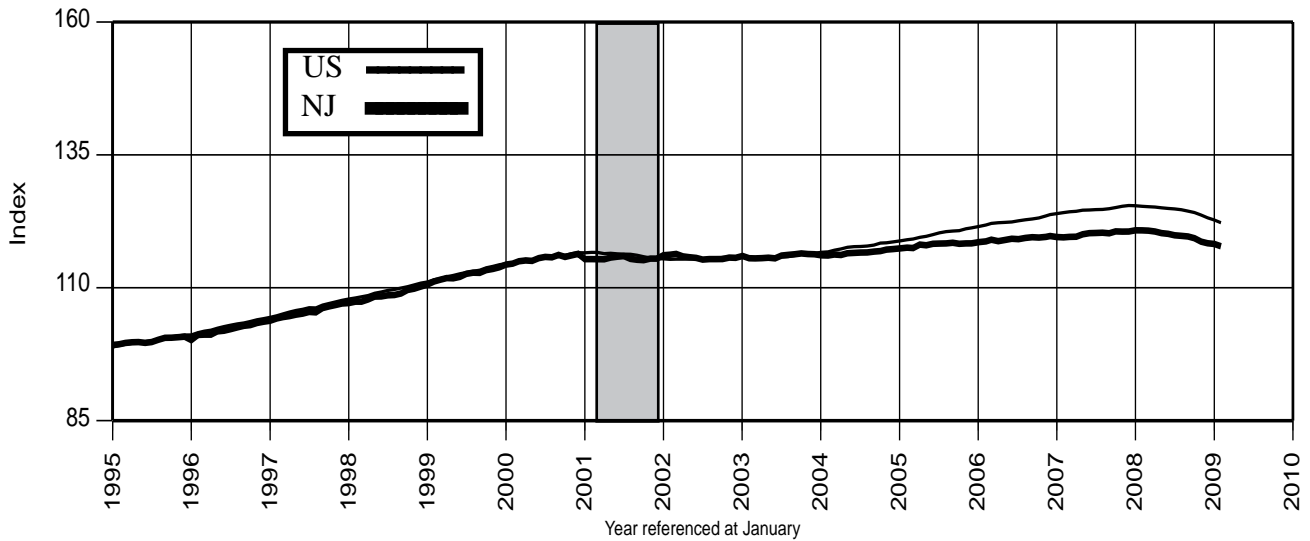
Unemployment Rate (%)



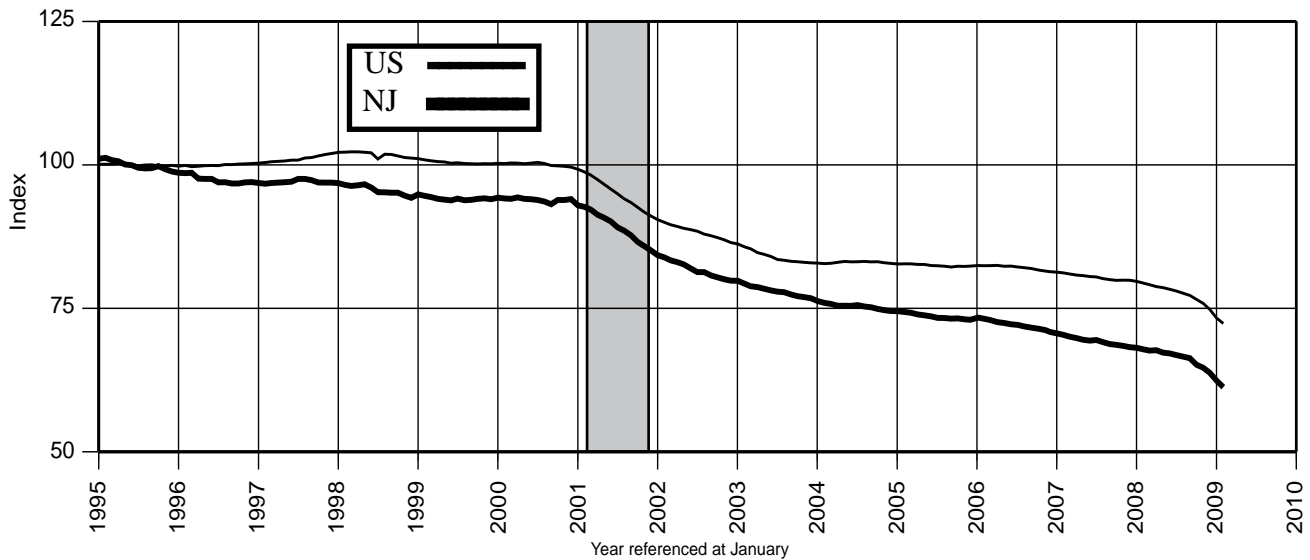
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



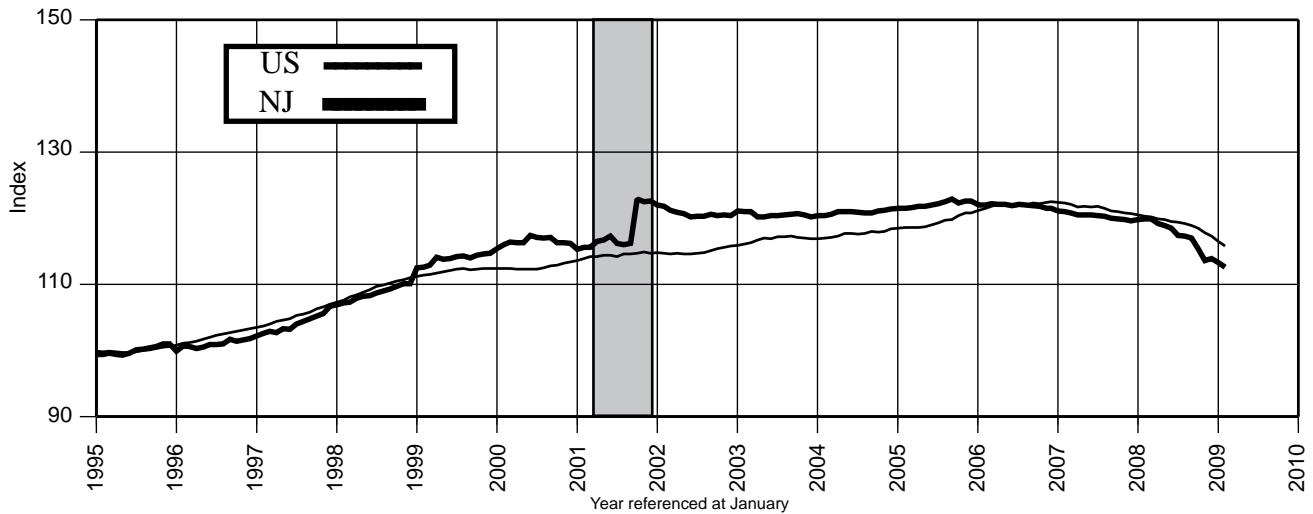
Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



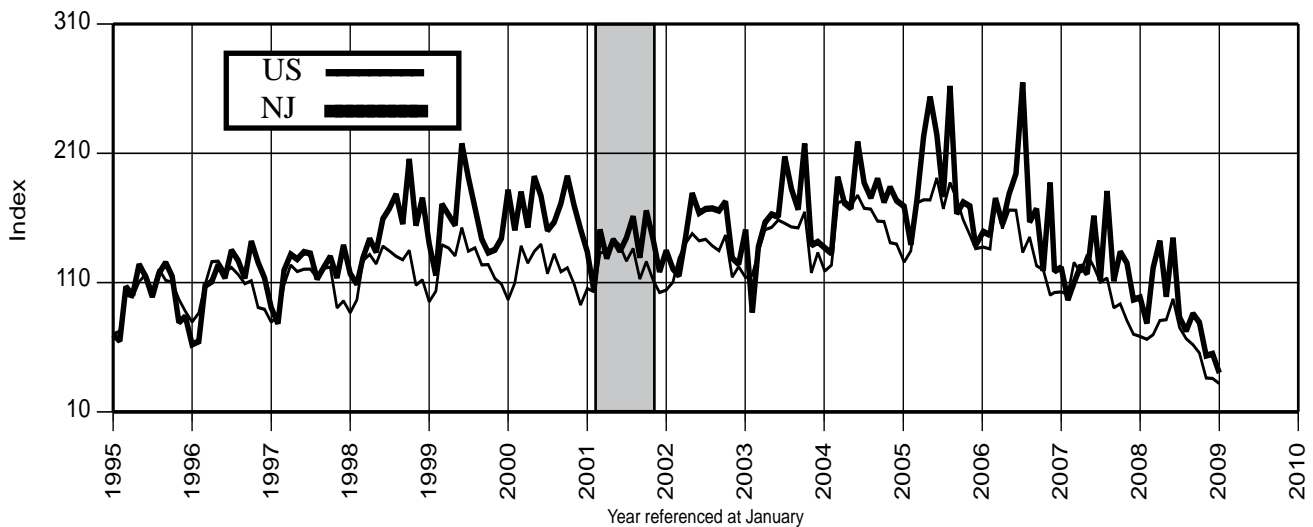
Construction Employment (1995=100)



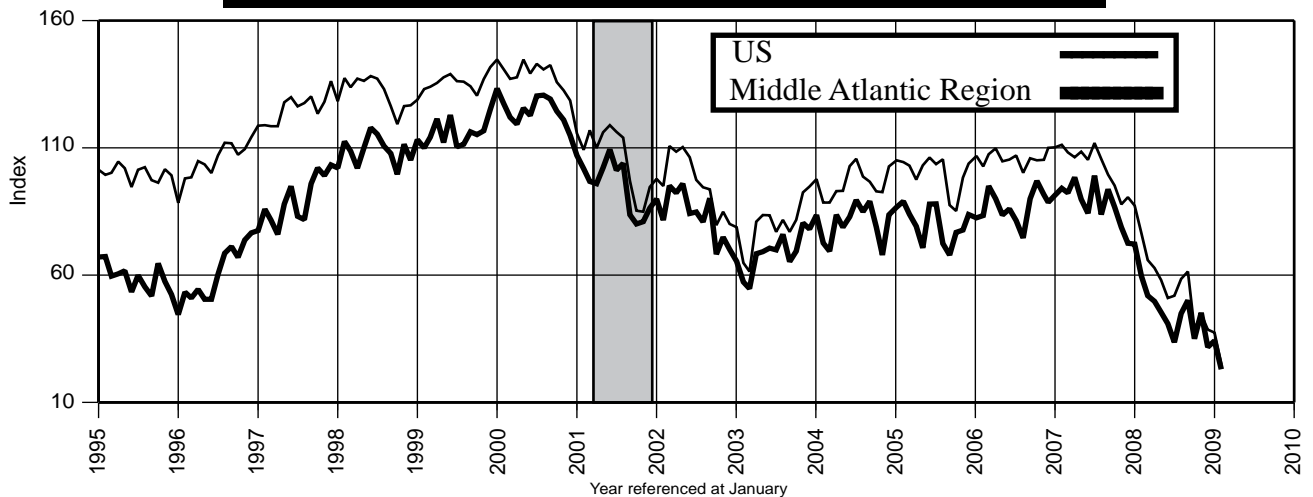
Finance Employment (1995=100)



Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)-Unadj.



Consumer Confidence Index (1985=100)-Unadj.



Economic Brief

Atlantic City Gaming Industry Update: Winter 2009

by Chester E. Sherman, Bureau of Labor Market Information

What began with tightening credit markets precipitated by losses associated with sub prime mortgages has morphed into a full-blown global economic crisis. What many saw as a temporary disruption that made raising money difficult for highly leveraged projects such as new hotel casinos, intensified and spread throughout the broader economy as the year of 2008 drew to a close. Needless to say, consumers have cutback sharply on discretionary spending in the face of falling home and stock market values, and growing employment insecurities. At a different point in time, the efforts of households to reduce debt, increase savings and otherwise live within their means might be welcomed — at this moment, not as much.

With unemployment rising rapidly and the makings of a downward economic spiral at hand, federal officials have moved to support the nation's banking system and housing markets, and passed legislation that is expected to stimulate the broader economy in 2009 and 2010. Under a best-case scenario, a deep national recession is avoided, credit conditions improve for the worthiest customers, housing prices stabilize and consumer confidence rises from historic lows. Now officially in recession since December 2007, the national economic downturn has had a significant impact on the Atlantic City's gaming industry revenue. The industry posted its second consecutive year-to-year decline in casino winnings during 2008 – a -7.6 percent setback on top of 2007's -5.7 percent decline. While increased competition from surrounding states and a partial smoking ban were cited for the drop in 2007, the worsening economy appeared to be an even greater factor in 2008.

As in most other parts of the country where casino-style gaming exists, the flow of new casino development or expansion projects through Atlantic City's economic development pipeline has stopped — with one notable exception. Some developers of planned casino projects have indicated they are waiting for credit market conditions to improve, but it is increasingly likely that somewhere on the other side of the current recession, Atlantic City's progress towards becoming a destination resort will not pick up exactly where it left off. It also is possible that not all the city's existing hotel casinos will survive the current downturn. The status of previously announced casino development and expansion projects for Atlantic City is briefly noted below.

Although work continues on the steel superstructure and exterior of Revel Entertainment's new \$2 billion hotel casino project, the company laid off 400 construction workers in January 2009 as it searches for financing to complete the Las Vegas-style hotel casino resort. As a result, the project's scheduled completion by the summer of 2010 has been pushed back. The project is located just north of the Showboat hotel casino in the Southeast Inlet-area of the city.

Citing current economic conditions, MGM Mirage officials have indefinitely postponed plans for a \$5 billion hotel casino resort next to the Borgata hotel casino in Atlantic City's marina district. The project was expected to break ground in 2009. However, in January 2009, officials indicated that the company was looking to sell noncore assets to strengthen its finances and would consider selling the 72-acre parcel next to the Borgata, and a 14-acre tract next to Trump Marina.

Pinnacle Entertainment officials indicated in March 2009 that their plans for a \$1.5 billion hotel casino resort on the former site of the Sands hotel casino are all but dead and will prob-

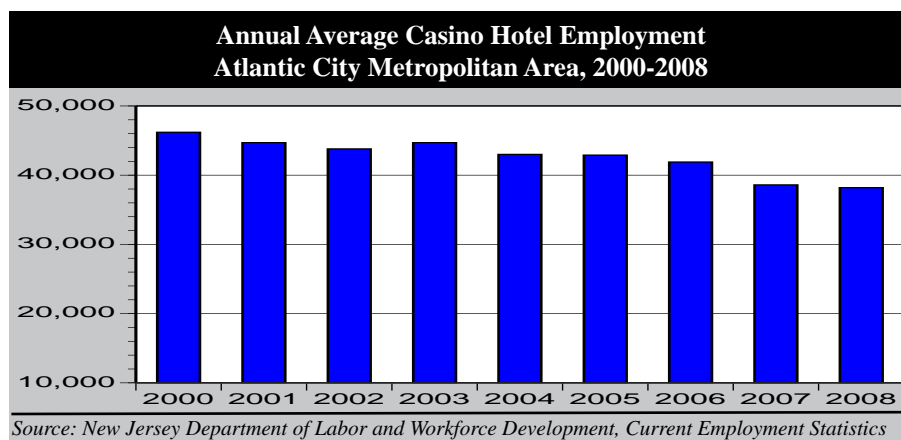
ably look to sell the oceanfront land. The company closed the Sands in November 2006 and imploded the casino hotel in October 2007.

Developers of the Atlantic Beach Resort & Casino, a \$2 billion project planned for a site near Atlantic City's Route 40 (Black Horse Pike) entryway have withdrawn their application for a coastal building permit and will put the project on hold for two years. The developers also have indicated they may downsize the project depending on future economic conditions.

The current economic situation has caused significant financial problems for some existing Atlantic City hotel casinos. In a mid-March filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Harrah's Entertainment (operator of 53 casinos, four in Atlantic City) indicated that it may not generate enough cash flow to pay its debt in 2009 and may have to sell assets or restructure. Plans to sell the Tropicana hotel casino, whose owner was denied a casino gaming license in December 2007, have been complicated at least in part by the global credit crunch. The property continues to operate under a state-appointed conservator. Resorts Atlantic City, the city's first hotel casino, has defaulted on its mortgage and is facing the possibility of filing for bankruptcy if it cannot reach a deal with its lenders. Trump Entertainment Resorts, operator of three Atlantic City hotel casinos, Trump Taj Mahal, Plaza and Marina, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in February 2009 and is working to restructure its debt. The credit crisis also may be complicating the pending sale of the Trump Marina hotel casino to a buyer with plans to rebrand the property with a Margaritaville-theme.

Except for a small spike upward in 2003 due to the opening of the Borgata hotel casino, employment in Atlantic City's gaming industry has trended downward so far in the new millennium. Factors that have contributed to the industry's employment decline during this period include: the impact of takeovers, mergers and other management restructurings; competitive pressures brought about by the 2003 opening of the Borgata casino hotel and the more recent opening of slot parlors in neighboring states; and, labor-saving advances such as coin-less slot machines. The loss of 3,300 casino jobs during 2007 can be traced to the November 2006 closing of the Sands hotel casino, which eliminated 2,100 jobs, and significant layoffs at the Tropicana hotel casino, which changed ownership during the year. Although new gaming industry jobs were created during 2008 by major expansions of three hotel casinos (Borgata, Harrah's and Trump Taj Mahal), there also were significant layoffs in the industry, particularly during the last several months of the year as the national economic downturn accelerated.

For more information on the Atlantic City Labor Area, please contact Chester Sherman, by e-mail at <mailto:csherman@dol.state.nj.us> or call 609-292-7281.



Northern Region

Public Service Electric and Gas Company headquartered in Newark (Essex County), has asked state regulators to approve an ambitious \$773-million plan to bring solar power to communities and customers throughout its service territory. The program would generate 120 megawatts of electricity to satisfy nearly 7.0 percent of the state's renewable energy requirements by 2020.

The state's pharmaceutical landscape continues to change as two of the largest companies with headquarters in New Jersey, Merck (Whitehouse Station, Hunterdon County) and Schering-Plough (Kenilworth, Union County), announced merger plans.

Southern Region

Citing difficulties securing the financing needed to complete a \$2 billion casino hotel project in Atlantic City, Revel Entertainment Group announced the layoff of 400 construction workers in late January 2009 halting work on the building's interior and delaying completion of the project to late 2010. Work will resume when the company secures funding.

The New Jersey Department of Corrections began closing the Riverfront State Prison in Camden in January 2009. The facility's 1,000 inmates and 400 employees are being transferred to other facilities across the state. The property, located on the banks of the Delaware River, may be redeveloped for residential or recreational use.

New Jersey's third Wal-Mart Supercenter opened in January in Vineland with about 700 employees.

In Newton (Sussex County), Kohl's Department Store is expected to open in April creating 150 new jobs.

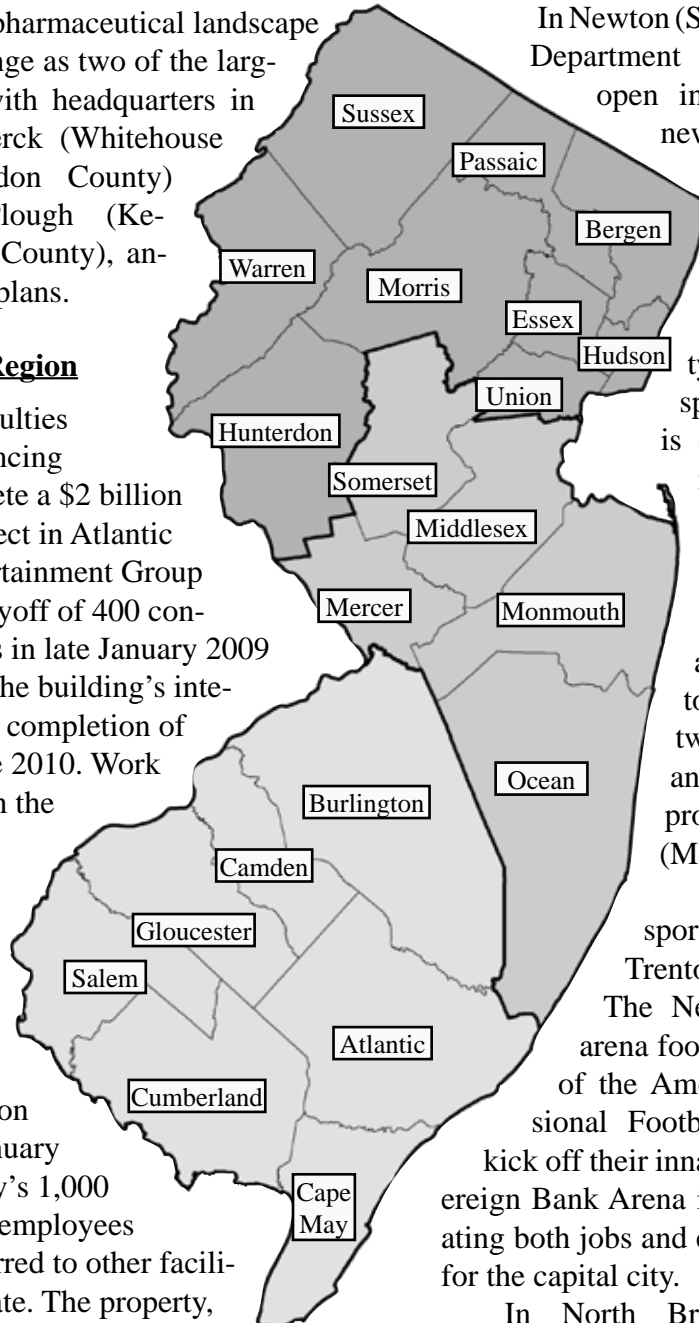
Atlantic Health pre-leased a medical office building in Florham Park (Morris County). Construction of the sports medicine facility is expected to begin in mid-2009.

Central Region

A commercial project which includes a 106-room Hampton Inn, a restaurant, two office buildings, and a parking garage is proposed for Neptune (Monmouth County).

A new professional sports team is coming to Trenton (Mercer County). The New Jersey Kings, an arena football team that is part of the American Indoor Professional Football Association, will kick off their inaugural season at Sovereign Bank Arena in March 2010 generating both jobs and entertainment revenue for the capital city.

In North Brunswick (Middlesex County), a new county park is under construction. A late summer 2009 completion is anticipated. This public works project is expected to generate as many as 20 jobs.



Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	145.1	147.1	147.7	149.6	152.9	152.1	150.6	149.8	147.5	146.4	144.7	141.9	139.6
Total Private Sector	122.2	123.9	125.0	126.8	130.3	130.5	129.0	127.6	125.0	123.8	122.8	119.8	117.4
Government	22.9	23.2	22.7	22.8	22.6	21.6	21.6	22.2	22.5	22.6	21.9	22.1	22.2
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	652.9	656.0	659.3	662.3	667.1	655.7	651.2	655.8	660.2	659.7	656.5	639.5	633.5
Total Private Sector	570.9	573.7	576.4	579.9	584.0	577.5	575.6	575.3	574.6	572.8	569.5	556.4	548.2
Government	82.0	82.3	82.9	82.4	83.1	78.2	75.6	80.5	85.6	86.9	87.0	83.1	85.3
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Total Nonfarm	532.7	536.9	540.8	542.2	546.0	533.5	530.9	532.8	537.4	534.5	530.0	515.6	511.9
Total Private Sector	443.1	446.9	450.7	453.4	457.3	452.4	450.7	447.5	447.1	443.8	439.3	426.0	422.5
Government	89.6	90.0	90.1	88.8	88.7	81.1	80.2	85.3	90.3	90.7	90.7	89.6	89.4
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1,019.7	1,029.0	1,037.3	1,048.1	1,061.5	1,047.1	1,040.9	1,029.2	1,034.6	1,030.2	1,020.6	979.4	977.9
Total Private Sector	866.5	874.2	883.2	893.3	905.8	904.6	901.0	885.4	884.0	878.6	869.8	832.1	827.6
Government	153.2	154.8	154.1	154.8	155.7	142.5	139.9	143.8	150.6	151.6	150.8	147.3	150.3
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	247.2	248.1	246.9	248.2	248.6	242.9	241.6	246.2	247.9	247.0	246.9	242.2	241.3
Total Private Sector	205.3	206.1	205.6	206.6	207.5	203.8	203.8	206.0	204.9	203.6	203.1	200.0	198.1
Government	41.9	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.1	39.1	37.8	40.2	43.0	43.4	43.8	42.2	43.2
Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1,027.1	1,031.9	1,036.3	1,041.7	1,048.3	1,032.9	1,027.4	1,026.5	1,033.8	1,034.1	1,032.3	1,006.2	1,006.8
Total Private Sector	859.6	864.4	868.0	873.7	880.6	871.1	868.0	863.5	866.3	866.9	865.2	841.4	839.4
Government	167.5	167.5	168.3	168.0	167.7	161.8	159.4	163.0	167.5	167.2	167.1	164.8	167.4
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Total Nonfarm	33.3	34.1	38.3	43.9	52.4	56.0	55.2	48.4	39.9	38.4	37.8	33.0	32.9
Total Private Sector	23.9	24.7	29.0	34.3	41.9	46.8	45.9	38.3	30.7	29.4	28.9	23.8	23.7
Government	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	10.5	9.2	9.3	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.2
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Total Nonfarm	22.2	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.2	21.7	21.7	22.6	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.1	22.2
Total Private Sector	17.3	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.4
Government	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	240.5	241.1	244.3	246.4	247.0	241.0	238.6	238.8	240.6	240.1	240.0	235.1	235.5
Total Private Sector	172.4	172.5	175.0	175.7	176.9	175.5	174.5	174.2	175.5	174.9	174.8	170.1	170.5
Government	68.1	68.6	69.3	70.7	70.1	65.5	64.1	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.0	65.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	61.6	62.1	62.4	62.5	63.0	60.0	60.0	61.7	62.5	62.2	62.2	60.8	60.6
Total Private Sector	46.1	46.6	47.0	47.2	47.8	46.9	46.9	47.1	47.1	46.7	46.7	45.5	45.0
Government	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	13.1	13.1	14.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.6
Warren Labor Area (Warren County)													
Total Nonfarm	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Private Sector	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Estimates for the Ocean City, Salem and Warren Labor Areas are independently estimated by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Monthly estimates for the Warren Labor Area are not currently available due to the annual benchmarking process.

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Labor Force	135.1	134.5	134.3	136.1	138.9	142.1	142.1	138.6	136.8	136.2	136.1	135.4	134.5
Employment	125.8	125.6	126.0	127.3	130.2	132.6	132.6	129.0	126.7	125.5	123.1	120.7	118.7
Unemployment Volume	9.3	8.9	8.2	8.8	8.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.7	13.0	14.7	15.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.4	7.9	9.6	10.9	11.8
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic Counties)													
Labor Force	719.6	718.2	716.9	717.7	721.6	724.7	722.3	719.1	725.7	719.9	724.7	720.5	723.3
Employment	682.8	682.2	683.7	681.2	684.3	682.7	680.9	680.4	686.8	680.6	678.5	666.7	662.6
Unemployment Volume	36.8	35.9	33.1	36.5	37.3	42.0	41.4	38.7	38.8	39.4	46.1	53.8	60.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	6.4	7.5	8.4
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties)													
Labor Force	665.6	664.7	664.2	665.8	671.0	672.4	670.0	664.5	671.6	666.8	673.2	658.9	659.5
Employment	630.6	631.4	633.5	631.1	635.4	632.5	630.8	626.6	633.1	627.7	627.4	606.1	600.9
Unemployment Volume	35.1	33.3	30.7	34.6	35.6	39.9	39.1	37.9	38.5	39.1	45.7	52.8	58.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.8	8.0	8.9
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset & Ocean Counties)													
Labor Force	1,192.7	1,194.0	1,196.4	1,202.0	1,218.0	1,227.0	1,122.1	1,203.2	1,210.4	1,204.2	1,207.7	1,182.2	1,188.0
Employment	1,133.8	1,137.3	1,144.2	1,144.3	1,158.6	1,160.7	1,157.4	1,141.1	1,147.6	1,140.0	1,131.1	1,093.0	1,088.9
Unemployment Volume	59.0	56.7	52.2	57.7	59.4	66.3	64.7	62.0	62.8	64.2	76.6	89.2	99.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.3
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Labor Force	292.9	292.6	292.5	293.7	295.6	296.5	295.3	294.8	297.5	294.9	297.2	296.1	297.7
Employment	275.8	275.6	276.2	275.2	276.4	275.8	275.0	274.9	277.5	274.9	274.1	270.5	268.9
Unemployment Volume	17.1	17.0	16.3	18.6	19.2	20.8	20.3	19.9	20.0	20.0	23.1	25.6	28.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.8	8.7	9.7
Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union Counties)													
Labor Force	1,068.7	1,066.6	1,067.0	1,070.6	1,079.6	1,085.5	1,080.1	1,070.9	1,080.3	1,076.3	1,084.7	1,070.7	1,077.1
Employment	1,013.2	1,012.2	1,016.4	1,014.4	1,021.9	1,021.8	1,018.0	1,011.0	1,020.0	1,015.7	1,031.8	989.7	987.2
Unemployment Volume	55.6	54.5	50.6	56.2	57.7	63.7	62.1	59.9	60.4	60.6	70.9	81.0	90.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.5	7.6	8.4
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Labor Force	51.2	51.2	52.9	57.1	65.6	70.8	69.6	61.9	55.4	54.1	54.4	50.8	50.8
Employment	45.4	45.8	48.4	53.2	62.1	67.2	66.2	58.4	51.2	48.6	47.7	42.9	42.6
Unemployment Volume	5.7	5.4	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.2	5.5	6.7	7.9	8.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	10.6	8.6	6.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.5	7.7	10.2	12.4	15.6	16.1
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Labor Force	32.2	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.1	32.7	32.5	32.9	32.0	32.1
Employment	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.2	30.5	30.3	30.2	28.7	28.6
Unemployment Volume	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.7	6.9	8.3	10.1	10.9
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Labor Force	198.8	198.6	198.5	198.1	199.3	200.6	199.4	197.4	198.8	198.0	199.4	199.7	200.8
Employment	189.5	189.5	190.0	188.5	189.4	189.5	188.8	187.4	188.9	188.1	187.4	185.9	185.6
Unemployment Volume	9.3	9.1	8.4	9.6	9.9	11.1	10.6	10.0	9.9	9.9	12.0	13.8	15.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.9	7.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Labor Force	69.5	68.9	68.5	69.4	70.2	69.8	69.5	69.6	69.8	69.6	70.5	70.5	70.6
Employment	63.8	63.5	63.7	64.3	65.2	64.0	63.8	64.0	64.0	63.6	63.2	62.1	61.6
Unemployment Volume	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0	7.3	8.4	9.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.2	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.7	10.4	11.9	12.8

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Statistical Section and Notes

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INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,430.6R	4,465.6R	4,444.3R	4,464.4R	4,466.3R	4,478.7R	4,476.1	4,503.0
Feb	4,453.5R	4,469.0R	4,445.0R	4,462.6R	4,467.1R	4,483.9R	4,493.7	4,513.9
Mar	4,459.3R	4,476.4R	4,449.8R	4,458.7R	4,479.7R	4,485.5R		
Apr	4,455.4R	4,479.3R	4,430.2R	4,459.6R	4,470.3R	4,487.7R		
May	4,463.0R	4,477.2R	4,436.2R	4,457.6R	4,481.9R	4,491.3R		
Jun	4,520.9R	4,480.5R	4,498.0R	4,460.6R	4,536.8R	4,492.6R		
Jul	4,547.7R	4,485.9R	4,524.0R	4,459.4R	4,562.9R	4,497.8R		
Aug	4,516.3R	4,489.1R	4,475.5R	4,460.3R	4,527.7R	4,502.1R		
Sep	4,451.3R	4,483.6R	4,441.4R	4,461.2R	4,473.5R	4,502.5R		
Oct	4,470.3R	4,476.0R	4,450.1R	4,463.1R	4,495.1R	4,507.4R		
Nov	4,479.8R	4,475.3R	4,476.5R	4,467.9R	4,493.9R	4,510.4R		
Dec	4,481.8R	4,472.1R	4,476.0R	4,471.5R	4,505.6R	4,520.8R		

2. Resident Employment (000)

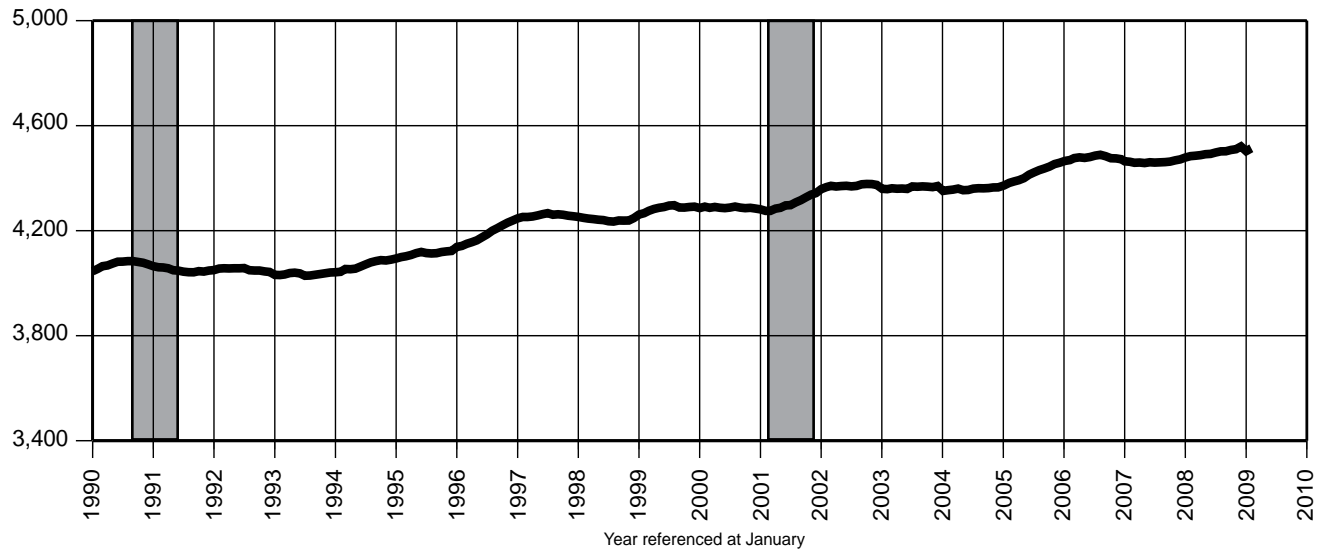
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,205.4R	4,252.3R	4,231.9R	4,277.0R	4,234.9R	4,272.3R	4,121.1	4,172.5
Feb	4,219.3R	4,257.5R	4,238.9R	4,274.1R	4,238.7R	4,272.1R	4,099.9	4,143.9
Mar	4,238.2R	4,265.9R	4,255.7R	4,269.4R	4,253.2R	4,268.9R		
Apr	4,244.5R	4,265.0R	4,251.4R	4,269.6R	4,268.4R	4,265.5R		
May	4,254.6R	4,265.5R	4,258.5R	4,271.4R	4,258.9R	4,261.2R		
Jun	4,305.6R	4,269.1R	4,308.2R	4,274.2R	4,302.0R	4,256.9R		
Jul	4,306.6R	4,273.6R	4,307.6R	4,270.1R	4,296.2R	4,252.6R		
Aug	4,306.9R	4,276.2R	4,292.4R	4,270.8R	4,275.0R	4,247.3R		
Sep	4,254.5R	4,274.6R	4,258.8R	4,269.7R	4,224.1R	4,241.9R		
Oct	4,294.7R	4,276.5R	4,276.0R	4,270.8R	4,240.5R	4,235.6R		
Nov	4,297.8R	4,278.4R	4,296.5R	4,270.9R	4,223.4R	4,224.9R		
Dec	4,307.6R	4,281.1R	4,283.7R	4,271.7R	4,199.0R	4,215.1R		

3. Unemployment (000)

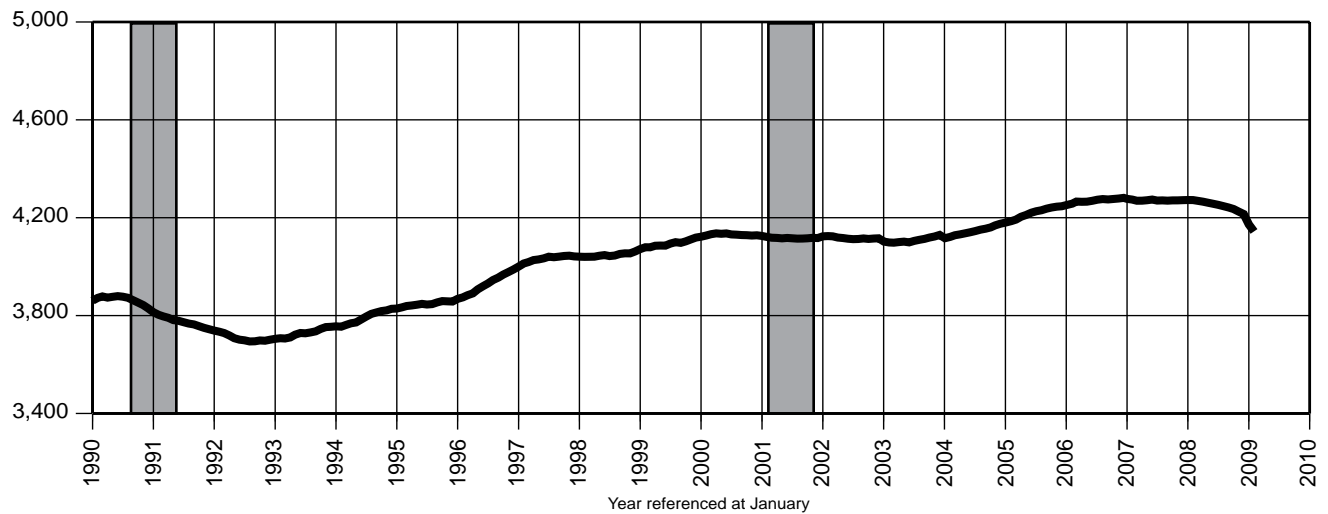
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	225.2R	213.3R	212.4R	187.4R	231.4R	206.4R	355.0	330.5
Feb	234.2R	211.5R	206.0R	188.5R	228.4R	211.8R	393.8	370.0
Mar	221.1R	210.4R	194.1R	189.3R	226.5R	216.6R		
Apr	210.9R	214.3R	178.8R	189.9R	201.9R	222.2R		
May	208.4R	211.6R	177.8R	186.2R	223.0R	230.1R		
Jun	215.3R	211.4R	189.7R	186.5R	234.8R	235.7R		
Jul	241.1R	212.3R	216.4R	189.3R	266.7R	245.2R		
Aug	209.4R	212.8R	183.1R	189.5R	252.6R	254.8R		
Sep	196.8R	209.0R	182.6R	191.5R	249.4R	260.6R		
Oct	175.6R	199.5R	174.1R	192.2R	254.5R	271.8R		
Nov	182.0R	197.0R	180.0R	197.0R	270.5R	285.5R		
Dec	174.2R	191.0R	192.2R	199.8R	306.6R	305.7R		

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

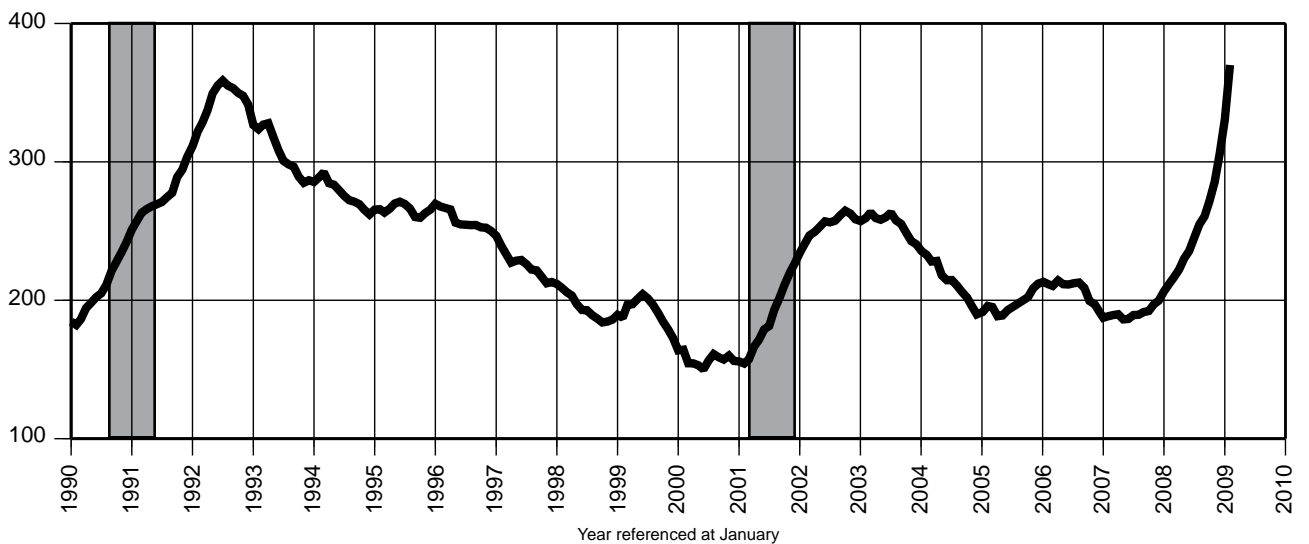
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

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

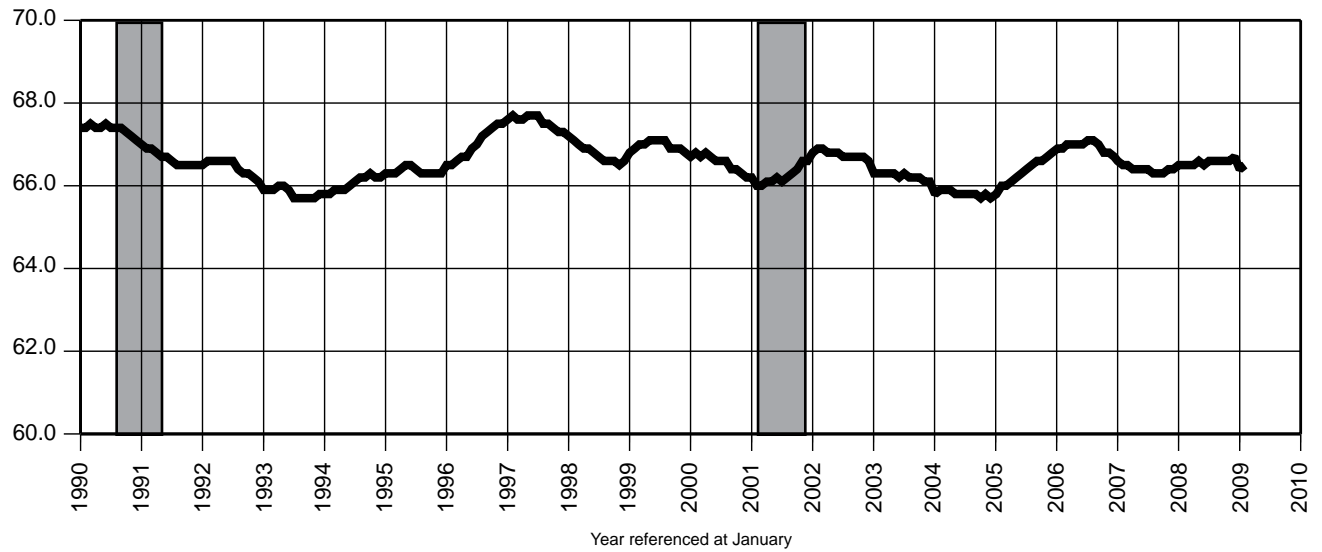
5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)

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

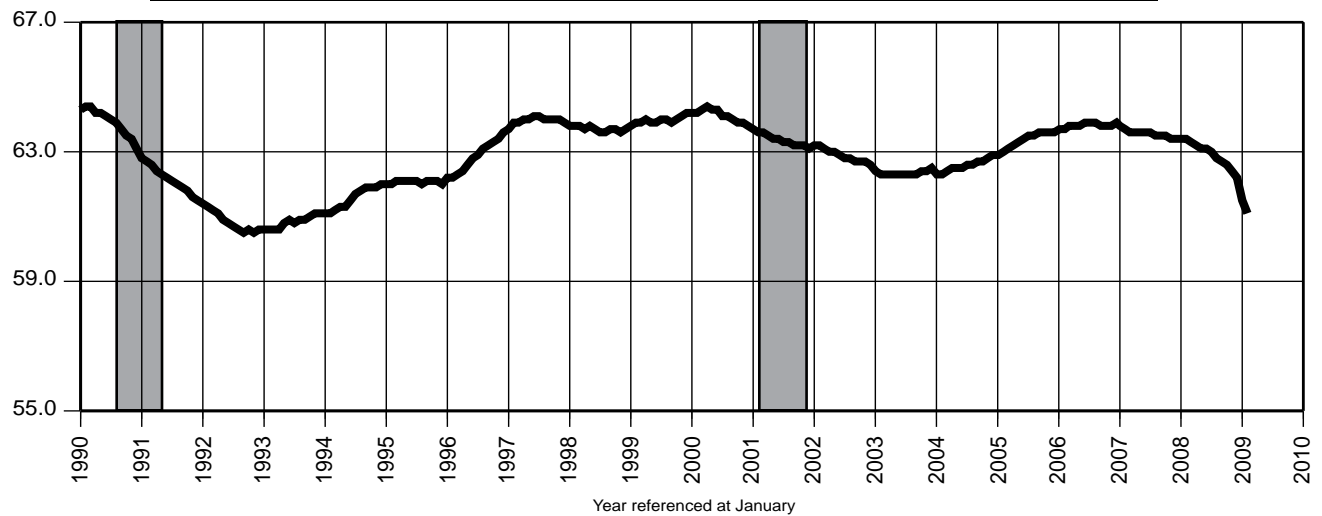
6. Unemployment Rate (%)

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

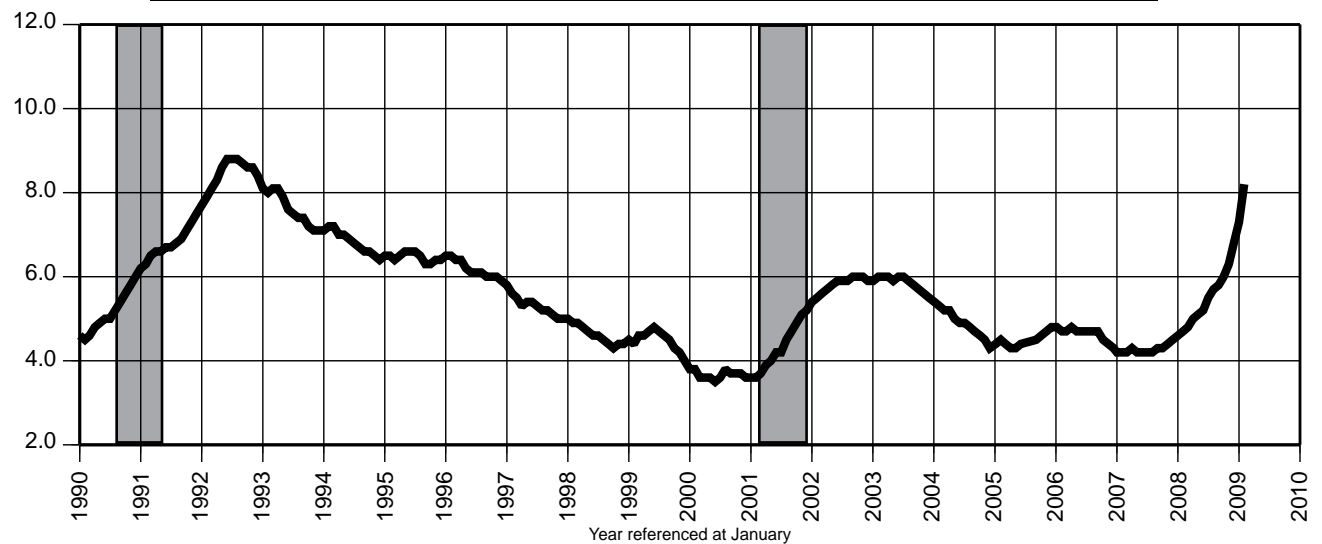
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,984.6	4,059.9R	3,997.0R	4,071.6R	4,016.3R	4,091.0R	3,916.5	3,987.8
Feb	3,992.5	4,065.8R	3,993.2R	4,065.7R	4,017.0R	4,089.8R	3,893.9	3,968.1
Mar	4,028.4	4,072.5R	4,024.6R	4,068.2R	4,042.7R	4,086.4R		
Apr	4,050.8	4,065.6R	4,053.9R	4,068.6R	4,064.9R	4,080.1R		
May	4,090.9	4,068.7R	4,103.9R	4,081.0R	4,093.8R	4,070.2R		
Jun	4,143.4	4,072.5R	4,159.6R	4,086.5R	4,140.3R	4,066.2R		
Jul	4,091.5	4,069.2R	4,101.8R	4,078.8R	4,081.3R	4,058.3R		
Aug	4,076.5	4,074.8R	4,086.0R	4,084.5R	4,052.3R	4,051.1R		
Sep	4,075.3	4,075.1R	4,076.5R	4,078.9R	4,042.9R	4,046.6R		
Oct	4,088.1	4,074.2R	4,103.4R	4,090.5R	4,059.4R	4,037.4R		
Nov	4,107.4	4,075.3R	4,118.8R	4,087.4R	4,052.3R	4,014.6R		
Dec	4,122.3	4,079.6R	4,128.4R	4,086.2R	4,036.2R	4,000.5R		

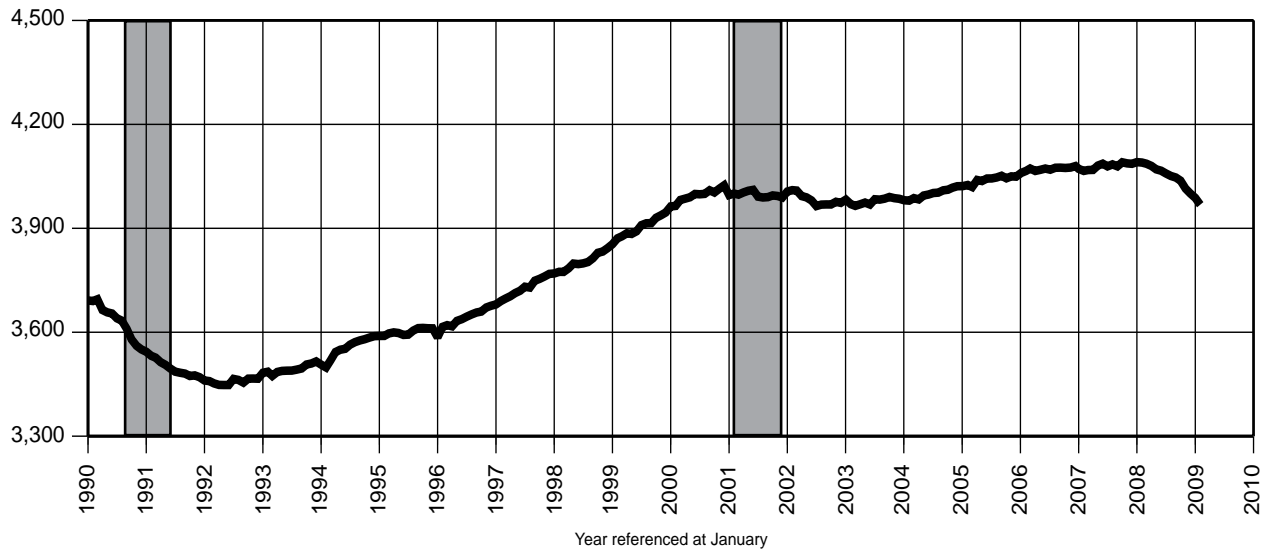
8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,340.7	3,413.6R	3,351.8R	3,424.0R	3,368.9R	3,441.2R	3,265.8	3,335.8
Feb	3,336.1	3,418.2R	3,336.6R	3,418.0R	3,358.3R	3,440.0R	3,233.5	3,316.6
Mar	3,370.0	3,425.4R	3,364.8R	3,419.7R	3,381.6R	3,436.7R		
Apr	3,392.0	3,418.0R	3,394.6R	3,420.4R	3,404.2R	3,430.4R		
May	3,435.5	3,421.5R	3,446.0R	3,431.5R	3,434.8R	3,419.8R		
Jun	3,486.1	3,425.3R	3,499.1R	3,436.7R	3,478.1R	3,414.9R		
Jul	3,469.4	3,422.3R	3,485.3R	3,437.7R	3,453.8R	3,406.5R		
Aug	3,465.5	3,426.7R	3,476.3R	3,437.5R	3,440.1R	3,401.4R		
Sep	3,445.1	3,429.3R	3,446.7R	3,432.9R	3,409.3R	3,396.5R		
Oct	3,433.0	3,425.7R	3,447.8R	3,441.4R	3,396.9R	3,382.9R		
Nov	3,447.6	3,427.4R	3,457.9R	3,438.4R	3,387.2R	3,361.5R		
Dec	3,462.8	3,431.5R	3,467.6R	3,436.8R	3,372.3R	3,348.1R		

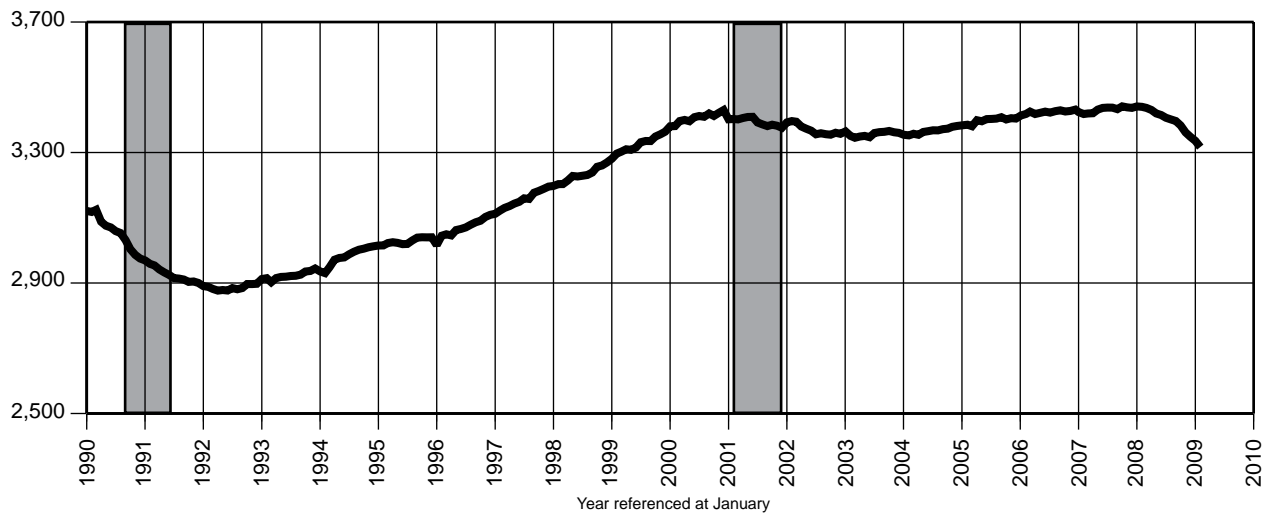
9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	161.5	173.6	161.2 R	173.1 R	158.7R	170.5R	143.5	153.8
Feb	161.2	176.0 R	155.4 R	169.9 R	156.7R	170.9R	136.2	150.5
Mar	166.5	176.3 R	160.7 R	170.6 R	160.1R	169.8R		
Apr	175.4	177.1 R	169.9 R	171.6 R	165.3R	167.2R		
May	178.8	175.9 R	175.7 R	172.8 R	168.6R	165.8R		
Jun	180.9 R	175.0 R	179.5 R	173.5 R	170.7R	164.8R		
Jul	181.0 R	174.4 R	179.6 R	173.1 R	171.0R	164.4R		
Aug	182.2 R	174.5	181.0 R	173.4 R	170.6R	163.1R		
Sep	181.1 R	174.7	179.1 R	173.0 R	168.3R	162.3R		
Oct	178.3 R	173.5 R	178.1 R	173.3 R	167.1R	161.8R		
Nov	176.7 R	173.3 R	175.5 R	172.1 R	162.2R	158.7R		
Dec	175.2 R	174.8 R	171.5 R	171.2 R	157.8R	156.6R		

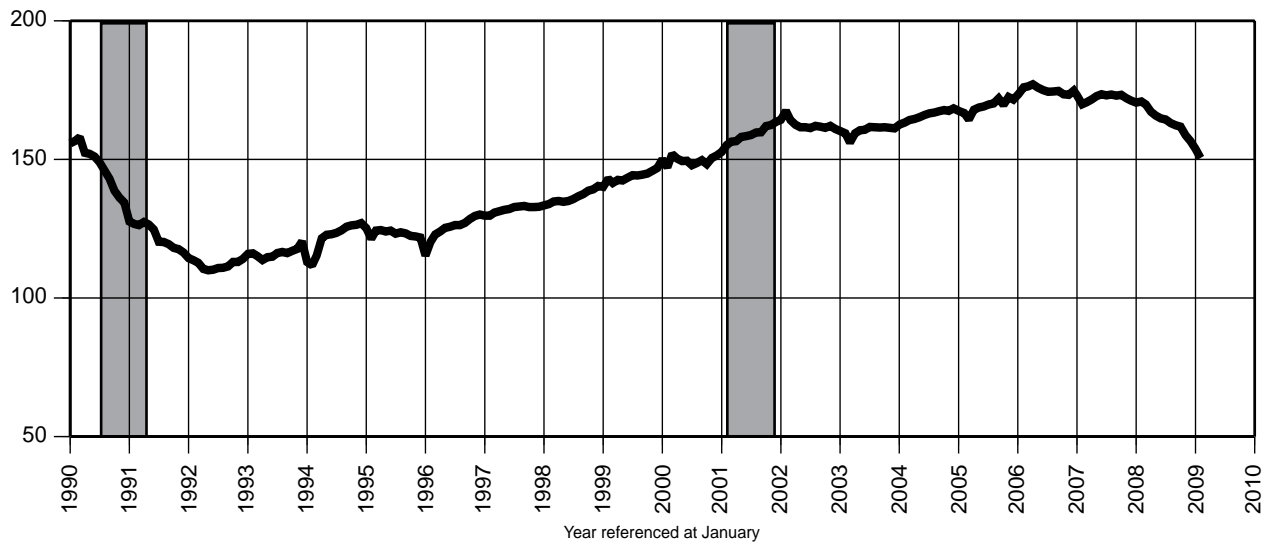
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)



10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	326.4	329.3R	314.5R	317.0R	303.4 R	305.7 R	277.6	280.1
Feb	325.9	328.3R	313.5	315.8	302.1 R	304.5 R	272.7	274.9
Mar	326.6	327.4R	313.5R	314.4R	302.6 R	303.5 R		
Apr	324.7R	325.8R	312.3R	313.3R	302.9 R	303.8 R		
May	325.3R	325.1R	312.2R	312.0R	302.2 R	301.9 R		
Jun	326.5R	324.1R	313.5R	311.3R	303.5 R	301.3 R		
Jul	323.7R	323.6	312.1R	311.8R	300.3 R	300.0 R		
Aug	323.1R	322.3R	310.9R	310.1R	299.7 R	298.8 R		
Sep	322.5R	321.4R	309.5R	308.6R	298.5 R	297.6 R		
Oct	321.1R	320.6R	308.6R	308.0R	293.4 R	292.5 R		
Nov	320.3R	319.5R	308.0R	307.2R	291.3 R	290.1 R		
Dec	319.1R	318.1	306.9R	306.2R	287.2 R	286.2 R		

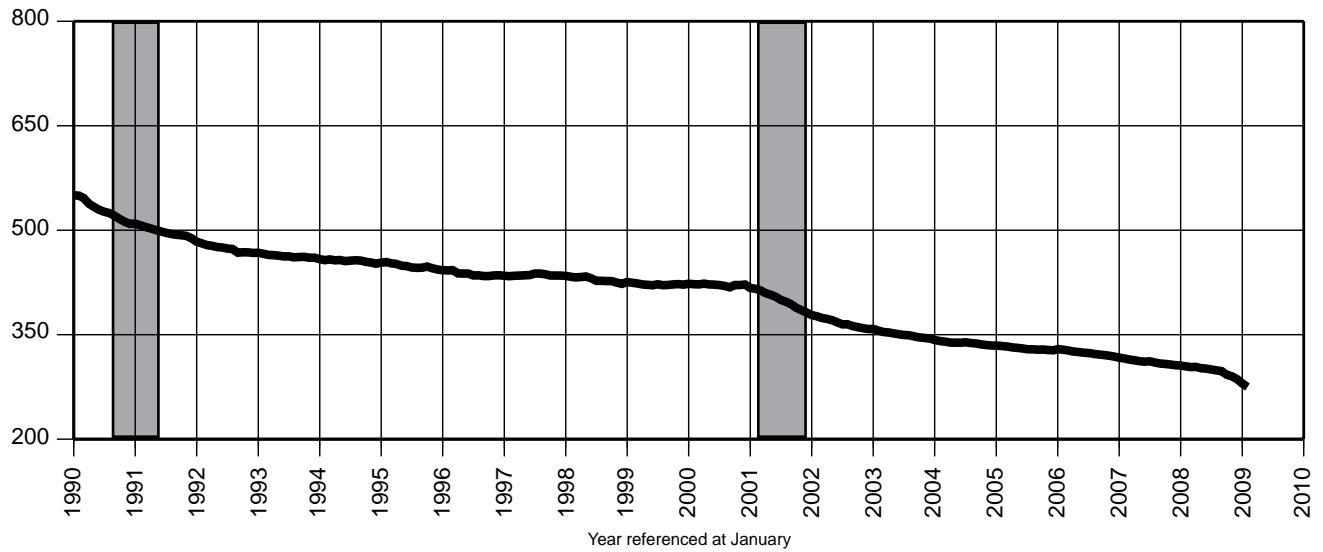
11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	870.9R	875.4R	870.2R	874.5R	870.5R	874.5R	843.9	851.3
Feb	858.6R	874.3R	856.7R	872.7R	856.8R	872.8R	834.8	851.9
Mar	863.1R	875.8R	859.5R	872.0R	859.5R	872.1R		
Apr	862.4R	874.0R	860.2R	872.0R	857.9R	869.8R		
May	871.8R	874.1R	873.0R	875.3R	865.6R	867.9R		
Jun	880.5R	873.5R	884.4R	877.3R	874.0R	866.8R		
Jul	871.5R	873.9R	873.8R	876.1R	863.2R	865.4R		
Aug	868.9R	874.2R	869.8R	875.1R	859.4R	864.7R		
Sep	870.8R	874.3R	870.7R	874.7R	859.2R	863.3R		
Oct	877.4R	875.6R	875.5R	874.0R	858.4R	855.2R		
Nov	894.0R	876.3R	892.4R	874.7R	870.4R	848.6R		
Dec	908.8R	876.9R	907.2R	875.0R	872.6R	844.0R		

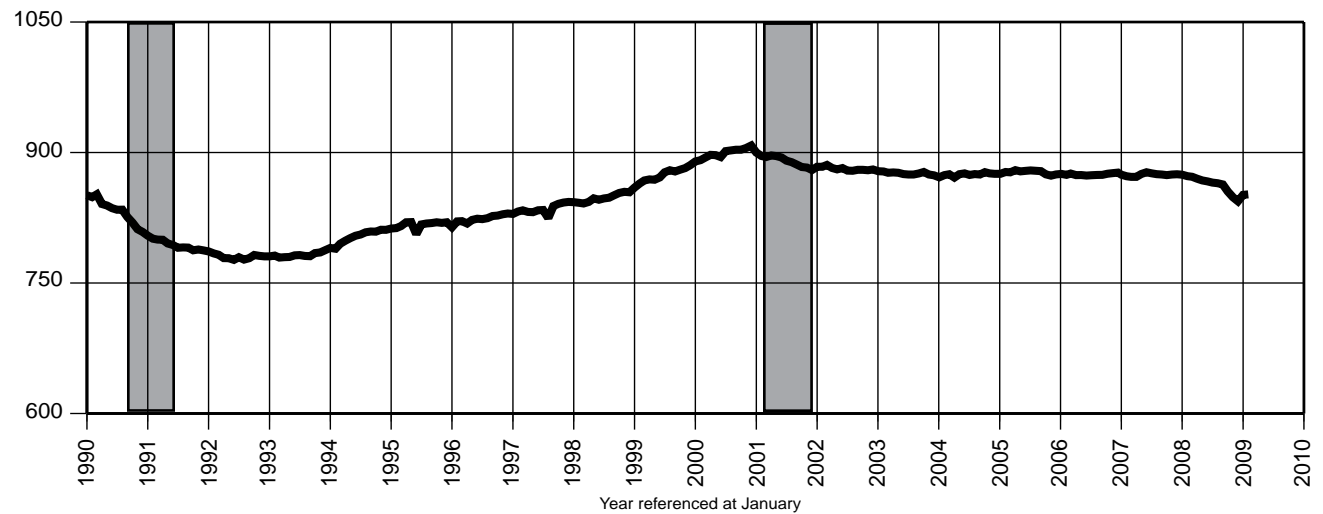
12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	97.4	97.9	96.3 R	96.8 R	93.7 R	94.2 R	90.0	90.4
Feb	98.1	98.2	97.1 R	97.1 R	94.2 R	94.1 R	89.4	90.2
Mar	98.2	97.8	97.5 R	97.1 R	94.2 R	93.8 R		
Apr	97.0	97.5	96.7 R	97.1 R	93.1 R	93.5 R		
May	97.4	97.6 R	96.5 R	96.7 R	92.7 R	92.9 R		
Jun	98.3	97.7 R	96.7 R	96.0 R	93.4 R	92.7 R		
Jul	97.6 R	97.4	96.5 R	96.3 R	92.1 R	92.0 R		
Aug	98.0 R	97.7 R	97.2 R	96.9 R	92.1 R	91.8 R		
Sep	97.8 R	98.3 R	95.4 R	95.8 R	91.2 R	91.5 R		
Oct	96.3 R	96.9 R	94.0 R	94.6 R	90.8 R	90.7 R		
Nov	96.1 R	96.0	94.3 R	94.3 R	90.7 R	90.2 R		
Dec	96.4 R	95.8	93.9 R	93.4 R	90.7 R	90.1 R		

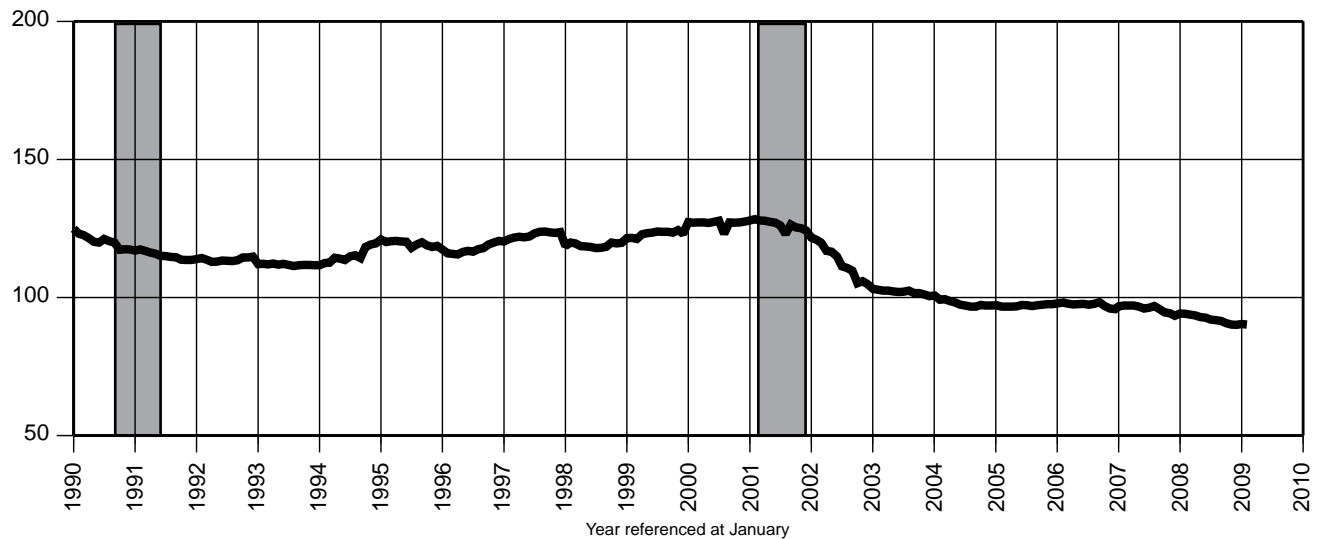
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)



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



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)



13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	276.8	279.4R	274.9R	277.5R	272.0R	274.5R	257.9	259.6
Feb	276.5	279.5R	274.3R	277.2R	271.9R	274.6R	255.7	257.9
Mar	277.3R	279.9R	274.3R	276.7R	272.3R	274.6R		
Apr	278.3R	279.7R	274.8R	276.1R	271.8R	273.1R		
May	279.6R	279.7R	276.1R	276.1R	272.5R	272.3R		
Jun	281.9R	279.3R	278.7R	276.0R	274.2R	271.4R		
Jul	283.6R	279.6	279.9R	275.9R	272.8R	268.8R		
Aug	283.0R	279.4	279.0R	275.5R	272.1R	268.7R		
Sep	279.1R	279.2R	274.7R	274.9R	267.7R	268.0R		
Oct	278.4R	279.0R	274.0R	274.7R	264.0R	264.4R		
Nov	278.1R	278.3R	274.0R	274.4R	259.7R	260.1R		
Dec	278.3R	278.3R	273.9R	273.9R	260.8R	260.8R		

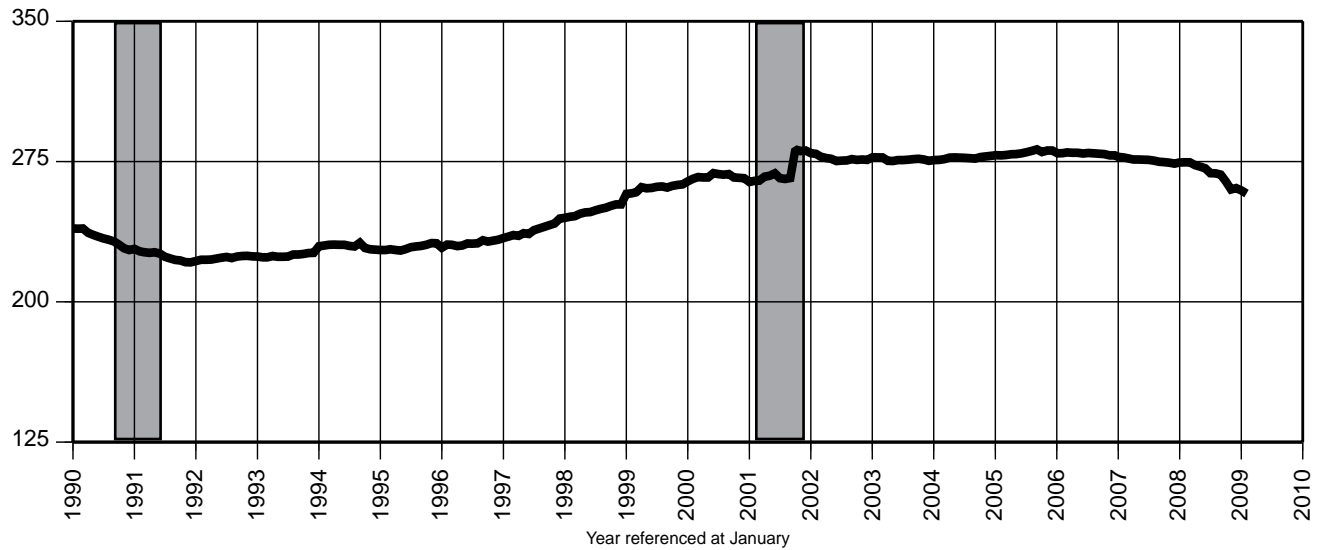
14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	577.8R	596.7R	588.8R	607.8R	605.5R	624.7R	574.1	591.5
Feb	583.3R	600.9R	590.1R	607.3R	606.8R	624.2R	563.8	581.5
Mar	592.3R	602.5R	599.1R	609.2R	612.7R	622.9R		
Apr	598.2R	599.8R	610.3R	612.1R	618.7R	620.7R		
May	603.9R	602.8R	616.5R	615.5R	619.4R	618.6R		
Jun	613.7R	604.8R	626.5R	617.3R	625.5R	616.4R		
Jul	611.9R	604.2R	628.0R	620.0R	624.7R	616.8R		
Aug	616.0R	606.8R	630.7R	621.1R	624.9R	615.3R		
Sep	613.1R	607.6R	626.3R	621.2R	618.4R	613.7R		
Oct	614.2R	608.6R	627.6R	622.2R	613.4R	606.3R		
Nov	615.6R	609.6R	628.9R	622.8R	609.2R	603.7R		
Dec	615.1R	610.7R	626.9R	622.4R	599.9R	599.3R		

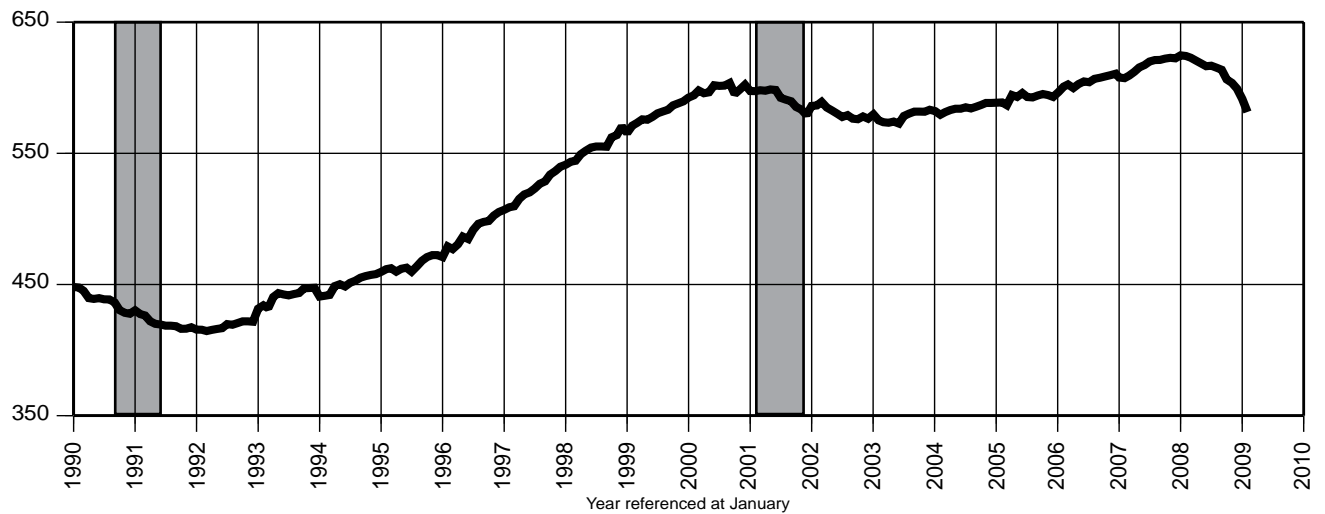
15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	560.8	564.4R	571.6R	575.0R	583.7R	586.9R	595.3	597.9
Feb	563.2	563.9R	575.6R	576.0R	587.7R	587.9R	601.0	601.5
Mar	567.1	565.2R	580.1R	577.9R	590.5R	588.2R		
Apr	566.1R	565.2R	577.4R	576.5R	590.9R	589.9R		
May	571.1R	566.8	583.8R	579.5R	592.7R	588.3R		
Jun	571.3R	567.9R	582.0R	578.5R	593.7R	590.2R		
Jul	563.7R	568.1R	575.1R	579.8R	585.2R	590.1R		
Aug	562.0R	570.5	571.4R	580.2R	582.1R	591.0R		
Sep	567.3R	571.2R	577.2R	581.3R	587.6R	591.8R		
Oct	572.7R	570.6R	586.7R	584.7R	601.5R	599.8R		
Nov	575.9R	572.5	586.1R	582.8R	603.6R	599.9R		
Dec	579.1R	574.4R	589.6R	584.8R	604.4R	600.3R		

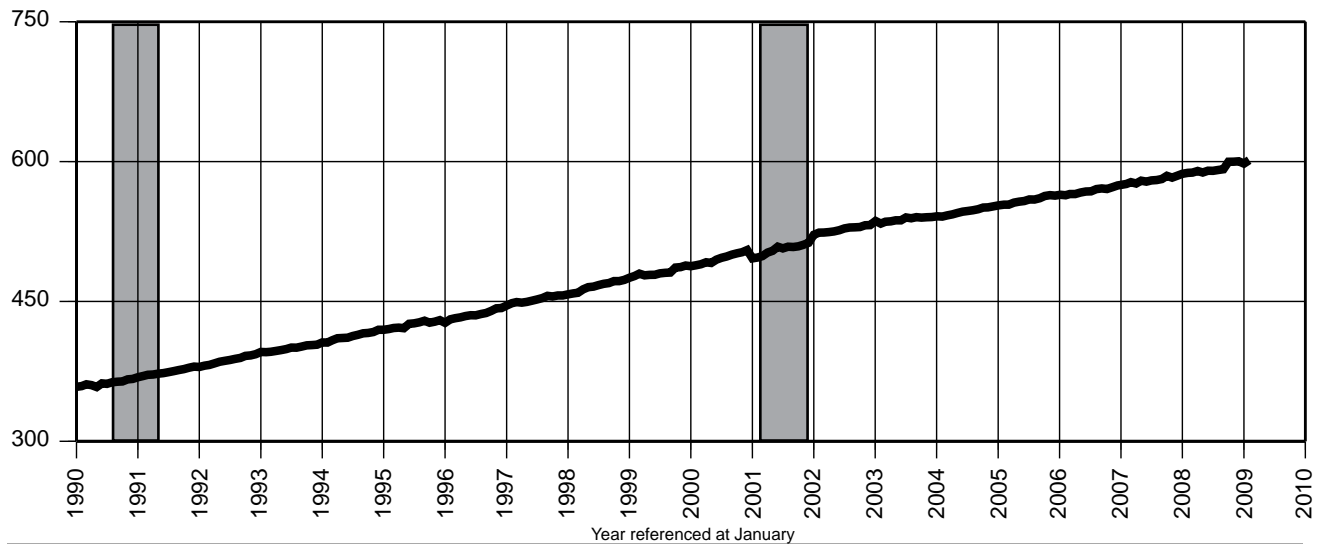
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)



14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)



15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)



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

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	310.7	336.3R	313.2R	338.9R	317.3R	343.8R	321.5	346.0
Feb	310.8	336.4R	312.8R	338.6R	317.9R	344.5R	317.5	342.9
Mar	319.0	339.0R	318.2R	338.1R	325.0R	345.2R		
Apr	327.5	337.0R	328.0R	337.3R	336.5R	345.8R		
May	343.7	337.3R	345.6R	338.8R	352.4R	345.2R		
Jun	366.5	340.0R	367.9R	340.7R	371.8R	343.9R		
Jul	371.5R	339.2R	371.9R	339.3R	374.1R	341.6R		
Aug	368.7R	339.4R	369.2R	339.7R	369.8R	340.2R		
Sep	352.7R	340.4R	349.7R	337.7R	352.3R	340.5R		
Oct	333.2R	338.6R	337.9R	343.6R	340.9R	344.3R		
Nov	329.2R	339.0R	333.4R	343.7R	337.0R	346.0R		
Dec	328.1R	339.1R	332.1R	343.6R	335.1R	345.7R		

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

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

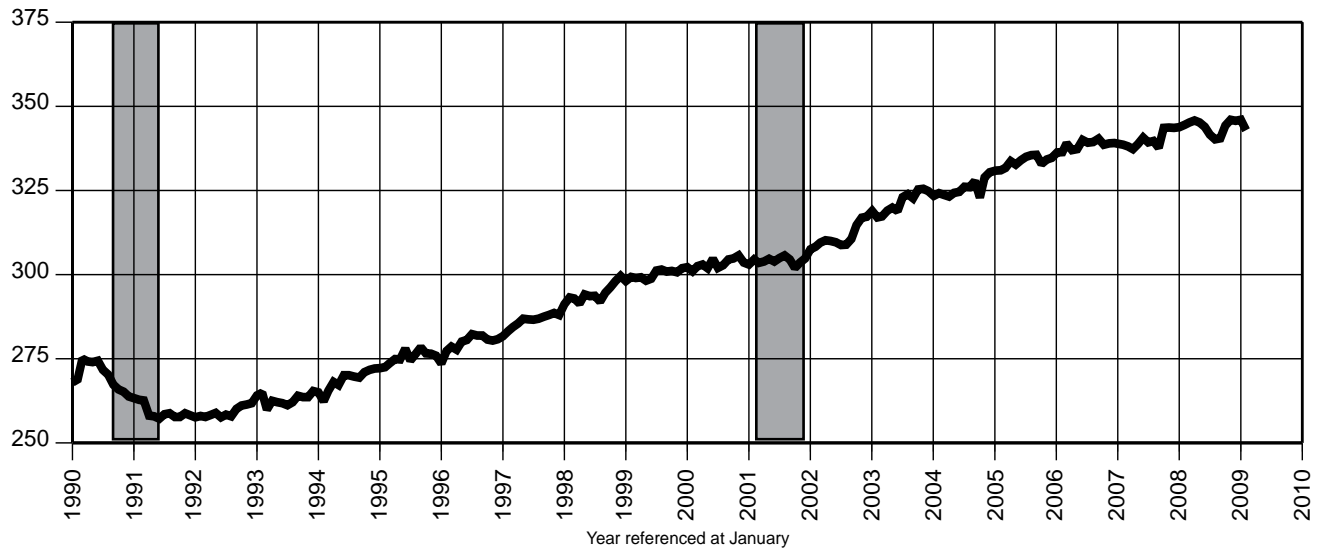
18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)

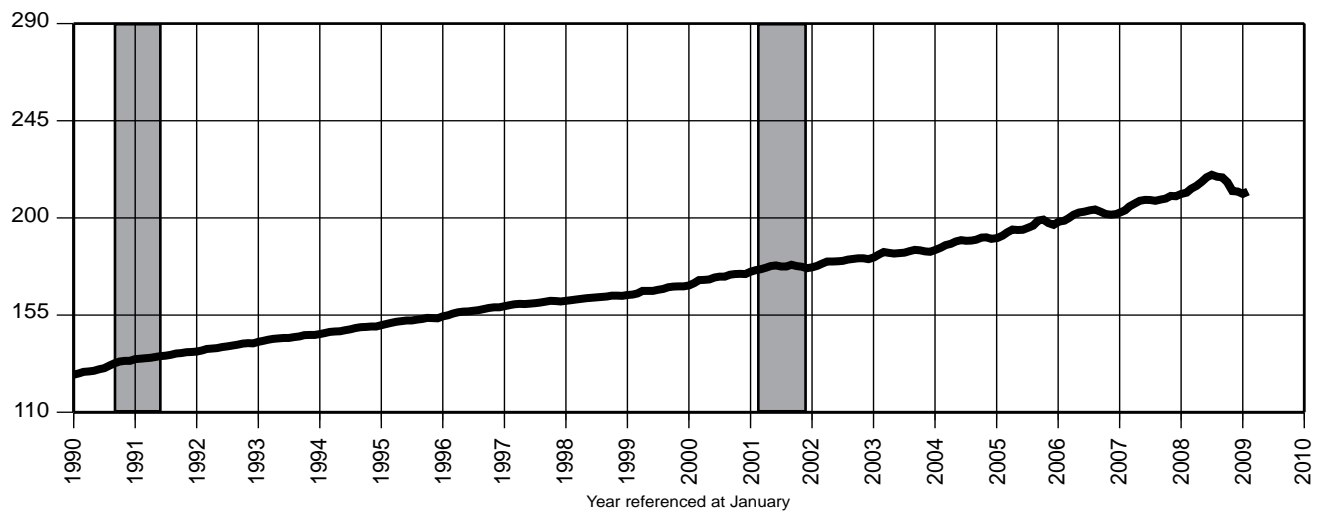
Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
Jan	82.5	91.4	72.2	34.2
Feb	83.4	94.1	59.6	23.0
Mar	95.0	92.3	51.9	
Apr	90.0	98.4	49.7	
May	83.6	89.8	45.4	
Jun	86.0	84.3	40.9	
Jul	81.4	99.1	33.6	
Aug	74.6	83.8	44.9	
Sep	90.0	93.7	50.1	
Oct	97.0	86.8	35.0	
Nov	91.6	78.8	45.2	
Dec	88.6	72.5	31.7R	

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

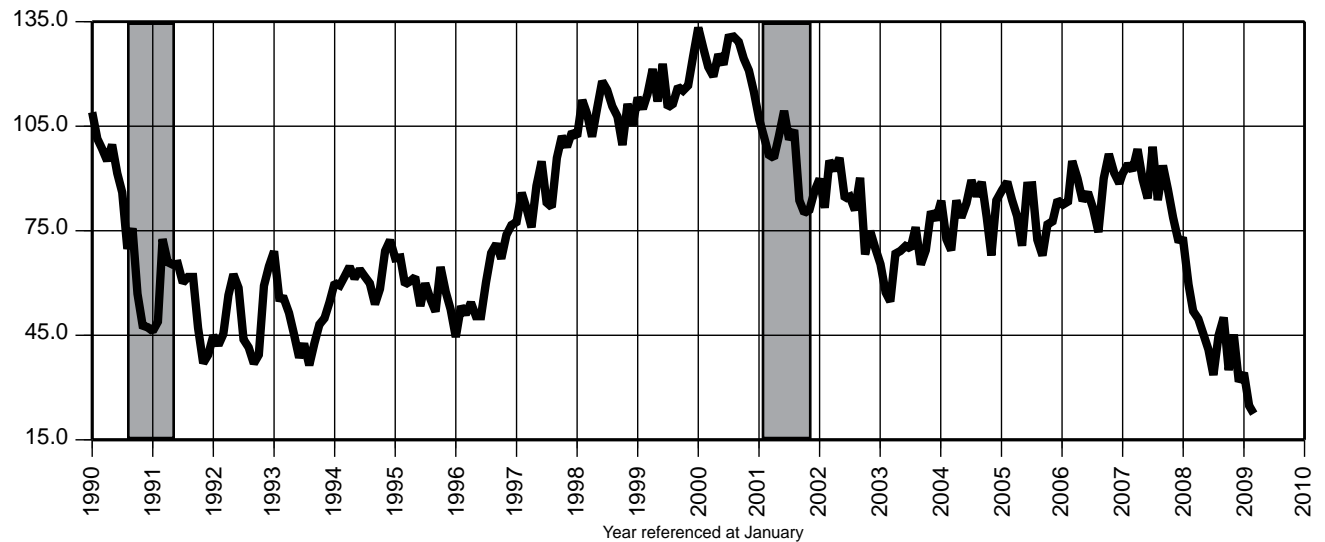
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region



Indicator Series 19-21 Private Residential Building Permits

19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,548	3,006	2,077	2,248	1,680	R 1,865	684	793
Feb	2,502	3,272	1,648	2,184	1,338	R 1,710		
Mar	2,989	2,946	1,871	1,902	2,071	R 2,206		
Apr	2,654	2,597	2,100	1,983	2,428	R 2,081		
May	3,044	2,838	1,992	1,928	1,690	R 1,717		
Jun	3,314	2,635	2,759	2,117	2,469	R 1,974		
Jul	4,516	4,616	1,905	1,984	1,419	R 1,384		
Aug	2,675	2,466	3,084	2,919	1,239	R 1,299		
Sep	2,850	2,762	1,896	1,940	1,467	R 1,366		
Oct	2,030	1,945	2,283	1,983	1,350	R 1,201		
Nov	3,196	3,132	2,133	2,145	913	R 974		
Dec	2,024	2,492	1,652	2,000	936	1,013		

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

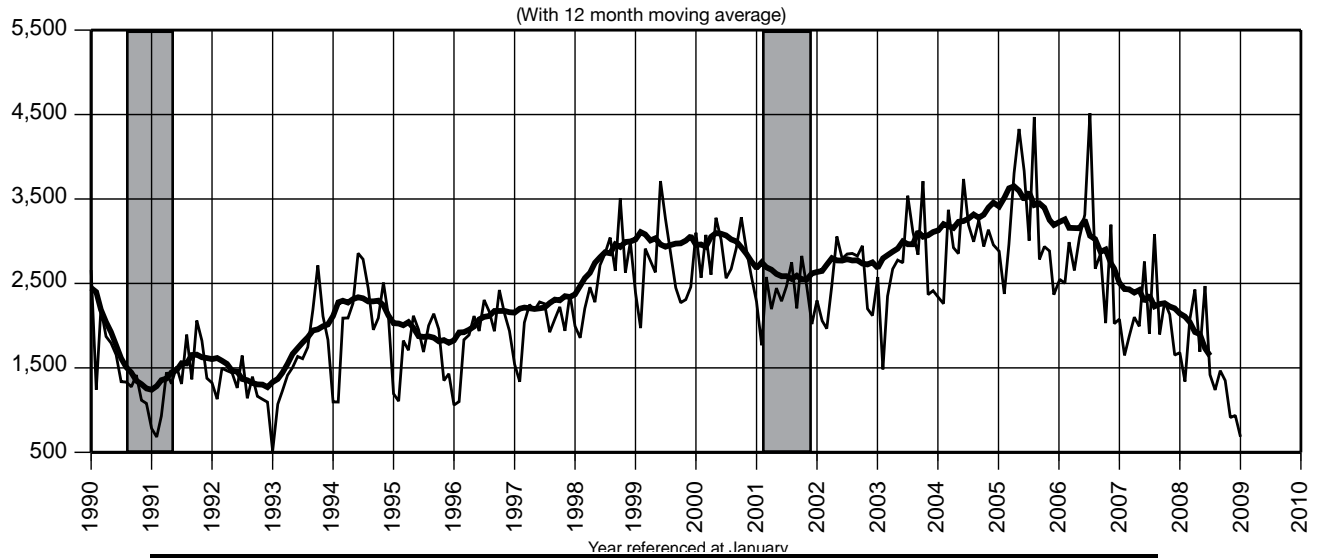
Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,592	1,839	1,084	1,216	807	R 852	432	479
Feb	1,301	1,641	953	1,200	665	R 800		
Mar	1,766	1,644	1,137	1,104	812	R 844		
Apr	1,457	1,562	1,109	1,137	1,009	935		
May	1,674	1,539	1,264	1,140	819	R 749		
Jun	1,635	1,356	1,328	1,158	757	R 698		
Jul	1,626	1,577	1,183	1,104	777	R 678		
Aug	1,536	1,321	1,552	1,324	761	R 705		
Sep	1,184	1,223	901	966	738	R 756		
Oct	1,254	1,185	937	873	795	R 704		
Nov	1,073	1,121	879	917	491	R 586		
Dec	1,032	1,221	750	891	562	R 624		

21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

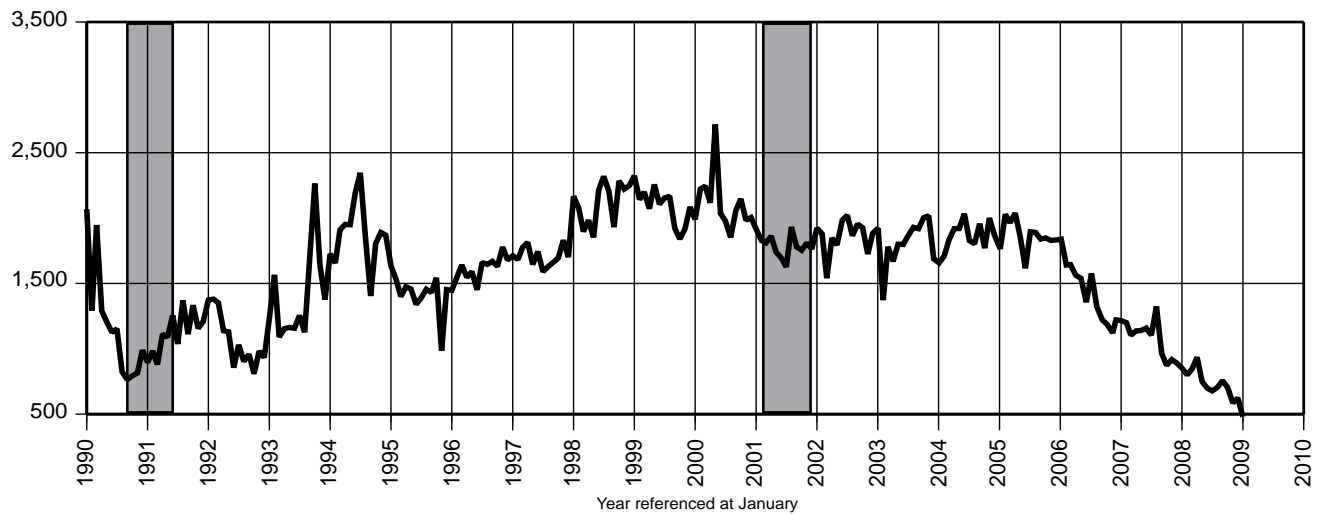
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	471	759	750	213
Feb	924	379	571	
Mar	694	514	1,164	
Apr	876	767	1,192	R
May	950	527	779	
Jun	1,195	1,137	1,607	
Jul	2,250	509	547	
Aug	814	1,184	438	
Sep	1,306	821	656	
Oct	371	1,013	481	R
Nov	1,844	1,055	378	R
Dec	719	655	327	

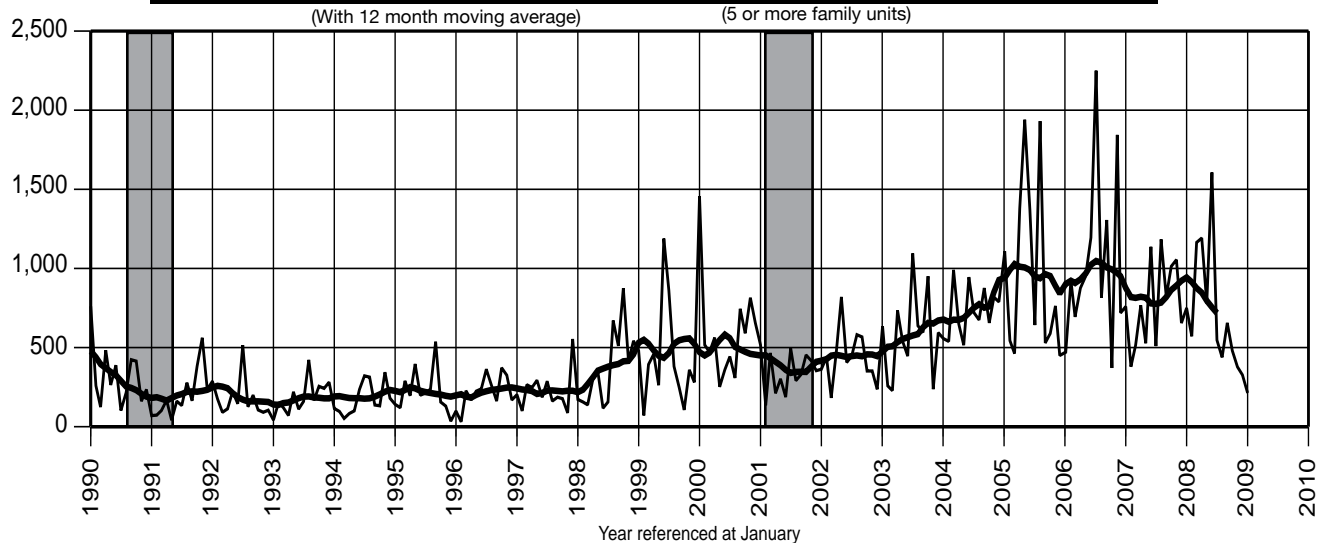
19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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



21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



22. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,772	50,824R	41,273	49,890R	42,833R	51,413R	28,620	35,896
Feb	45,584	51,857R	43,966	49,893R	44,478	50,203R		
Mar	56,014	51,259R	53,249	48,760R	53,401R	49,138R		
Apr	51,459	48,400R	54,747	51,838R	49,305R	46,311R		
May	59,073	50,472R	60,346	51,725R	54,589R	46,462R		
Jun	55,134	49,423R	53,686	48,002R	51,425R	45,945R		
Jul	55,377	51,101R	55,701	51,134R	47,829R	43,601R		
Aug	56,929	51,563R	56,233	50,600R	48,421R	43,489R		
Sep	45,923	47,968R	48,643	51,104R	41,534R	43,767R		
Oct	46,191	51,306R	47,303	52,493R	33,947R	38,399R		
Nov	43,940	50,007R	45,582	52,060R	27,907R	33,502R		
Dec	48,275	51,848R	47,245	50,815R	33,571R	37,349		

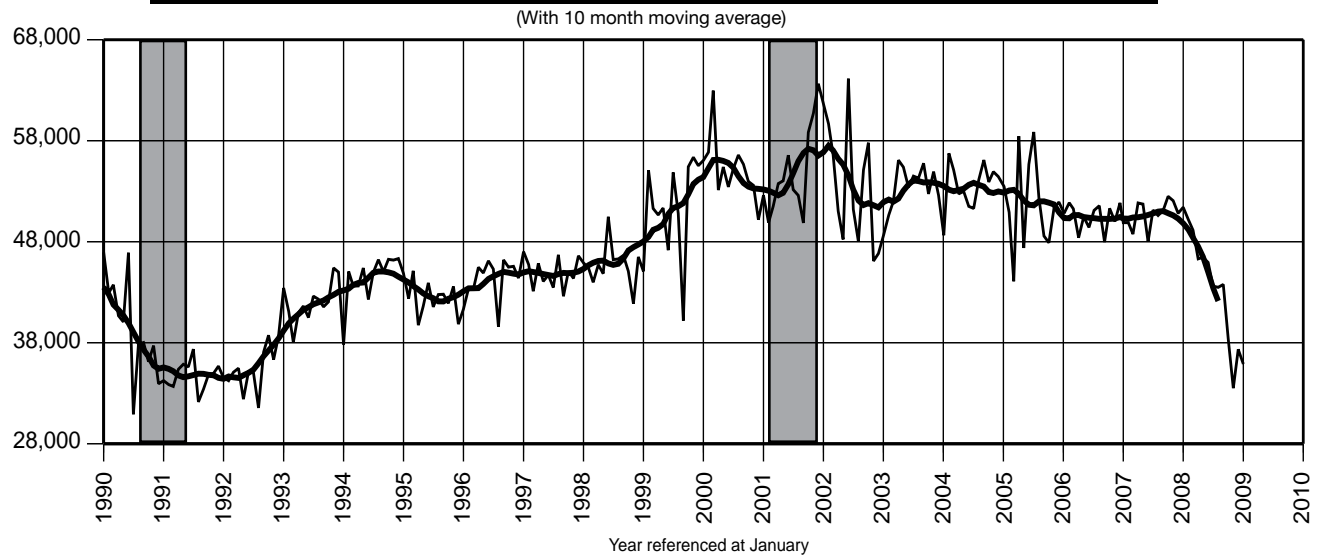
23. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,401	26,499R	21,644	26,864R	21,735R	26,971R	15,335	20,588
Feb	22,890	27,010R	22,089	26,174R	23,505	27,573R		
Mar	29,499	26,569R	28,814	25,904R	30,446R	27,578R		
Apr	29,158	26,559R	29,977	27,404R	28,401R	25,685R		
May	32,664	26,768R	33,583	27,476R	33,144R	26,908R		
Jun	29,891	25,923R	29,219	25,283R	30,234R	26,278R		
Jul	29,260	26,741R	29,372	26,655R	28,493R	25,677R		
Aug	29,876	27,049R	29,281	26,368R	28,016R	25,149R		
Sep	23,999	25,370R	25,142	26,636R	23,293R	24,717R		
Oct	23,406	26,614R	24,202	27,439R	19,334R	22,558R		
Nov	22,517	26,091R	24,277	28,060R	15,396R	19,327R		
Dec	24,301	27,699R	23,636	27,150R	17,397	21,171		

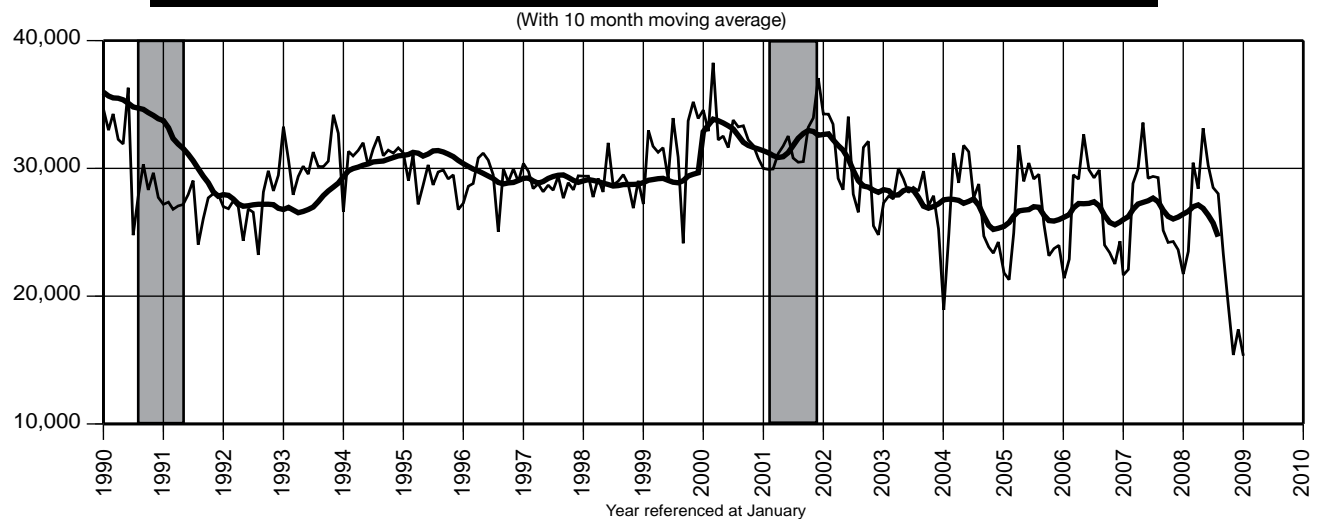
24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

Date	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	20,371	24,325R	19,629	23,026R	21,098R	24,442R	13,285	15,308
Feb	22,694	24,847R	21,877	23,720R	20,973	22,631R		
Mar	26,515	24,690R	24,435	22,857R	22,955R	21,560R		
Apr	22,301	21,841R	24,770	24,434R	20,904R	20,626R		
May	26,409	23,704R	26,763	24,249R	21,445R	19,553R		
Jun	25,243	23,500R	24,467	22,719R	21,191R	19,668R		
Jul	26,117	24,361R	26,329	24,479R	19,336R	17,924R		
Aug	27,053	24,514R	26,952	24,232R	20,405R	18,341R		
Sep	21,924	22,597R	23,501	24,469R	18,241R	19,049R		
Oct	22,785	24,692R	23,101	25,054R	14,613R	15,841R		
Nov	21,423	23,915R	21,305	24,000R	12,511R	14,174R		
Dec	23,974	24,149R	23,609R	23,664R	16,174	16,178		

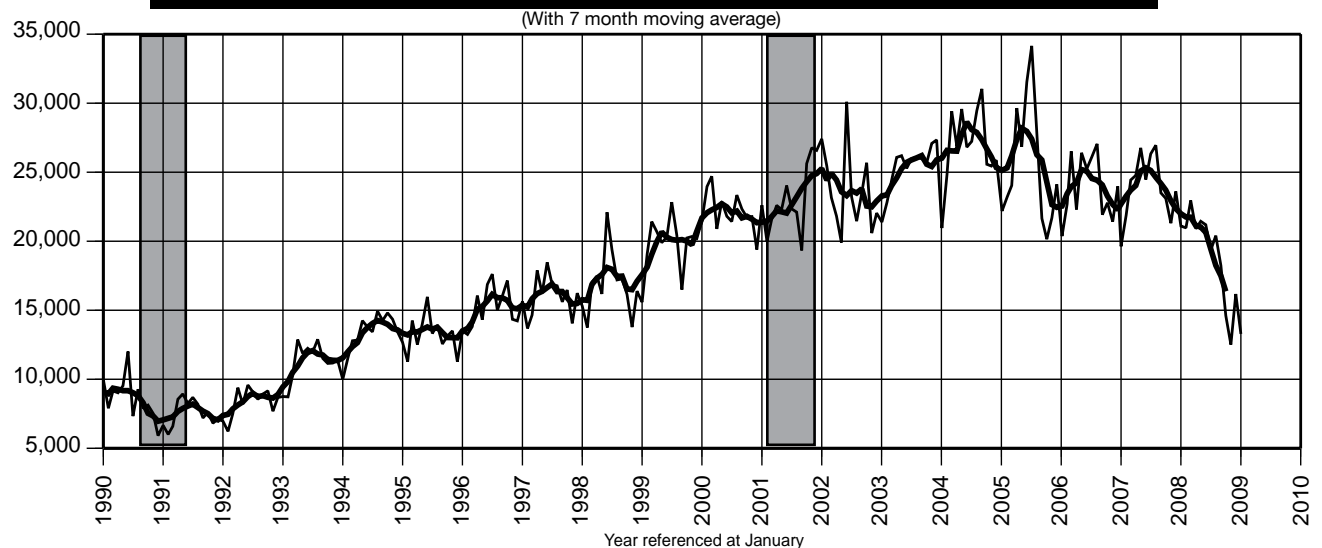
22. Total New Vehicle Registrations*



23. New Passenger Car Registrations



24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations



Indicator Series 25-27 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

25. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

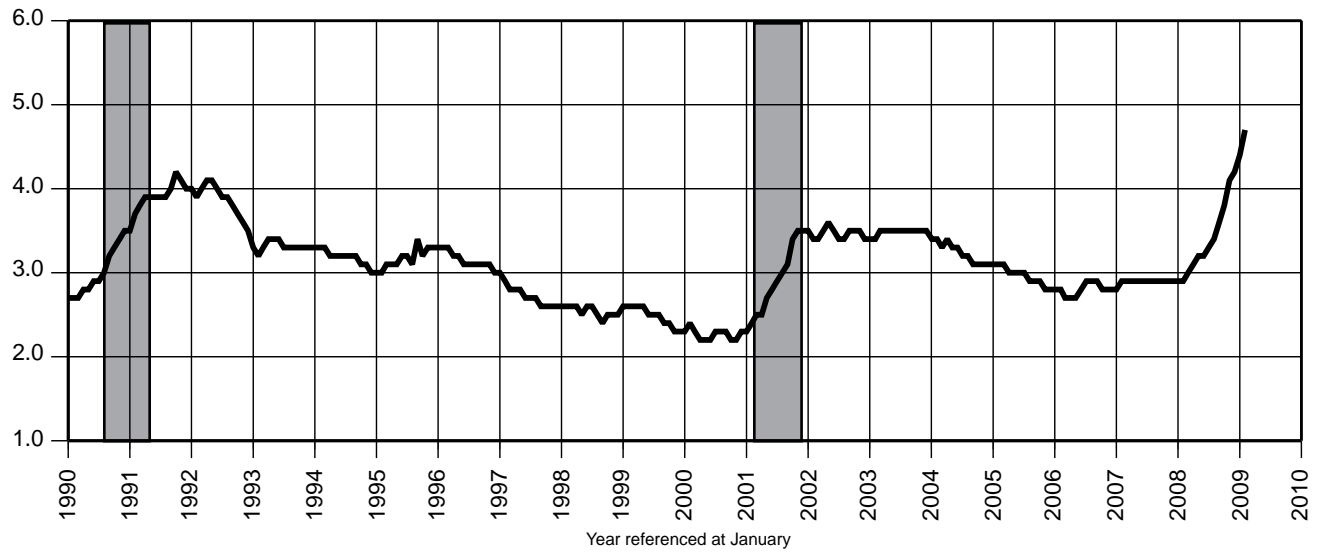
26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

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

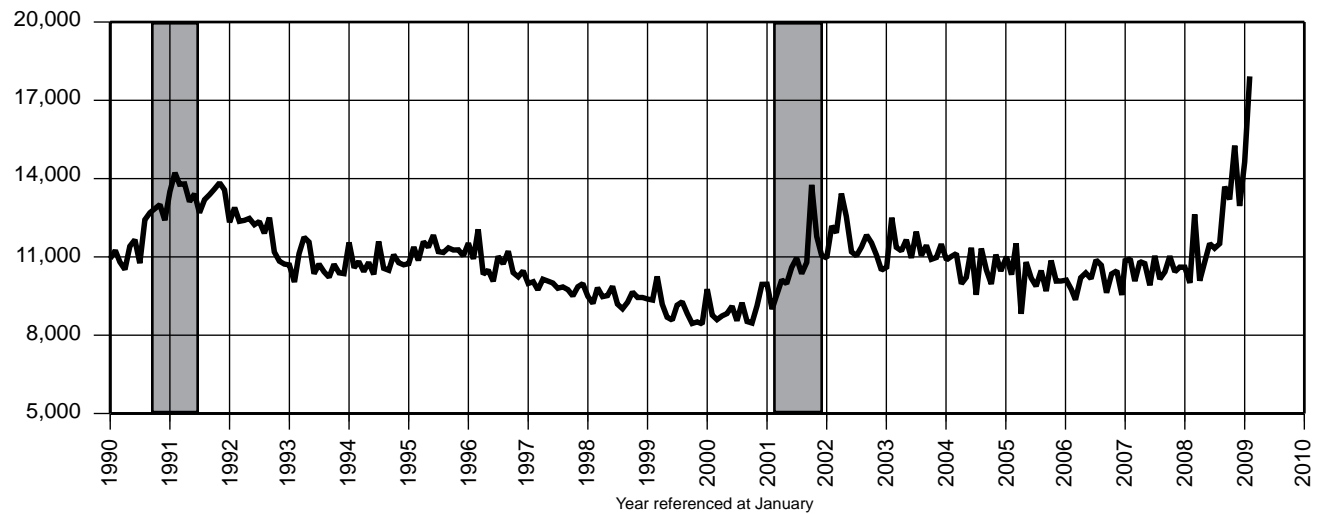
27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

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

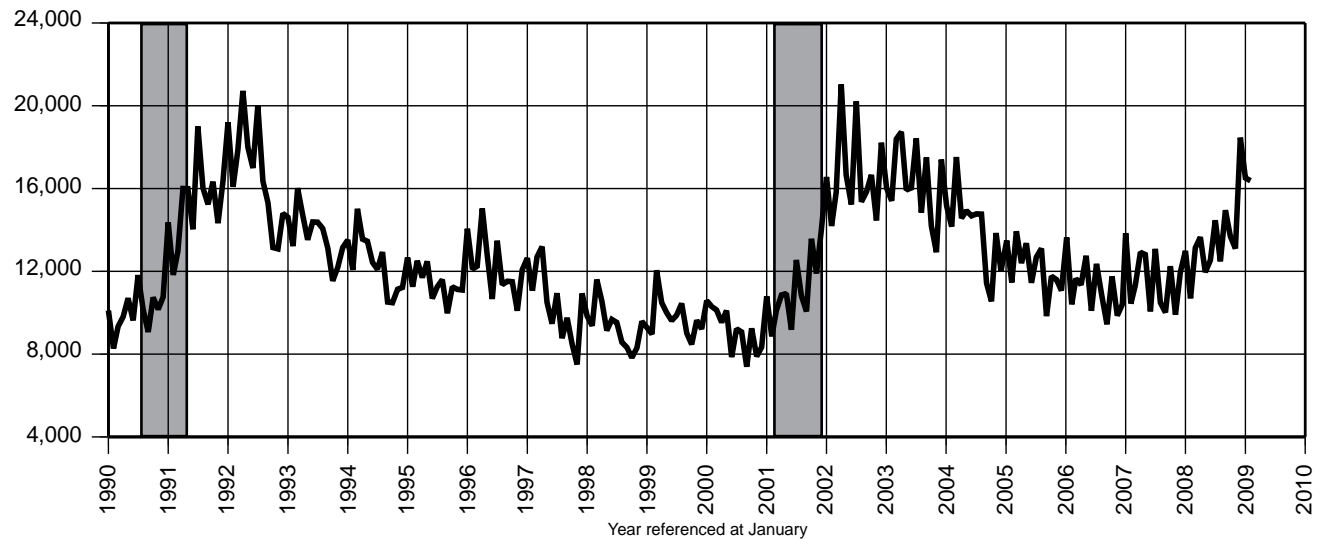
25. Insured Unemployment Rate



26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average



27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



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

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

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000) (seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Total Nonfarm (1)*	4,089.8	4,086.4	4,080.1	4,070.2	4,066.2	4,058.3	4,051.1	4,046.6	4,037.4	4,014.6	4,000.5	3,987.8	3,968.1
Total Private Sector*	3,440.0	3,436.7	3,430.4	3,419.8	3,414.9	3,406.5	3,401.4	3,396.5	3,382.9	3,361.5	3,348.1	3,335.8	3,316.6
Goods Producing*	476.9	474.9	472.6	469.4	467.8	466.1	463.6	461.6	456.0	450.5	444.5	435.4	426.9
Natural Resources and Mining**	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Construction	170.9	169.8	167.2	165.8	164.8	164.4	163.1	162.3	161.8	158.7	156.6	153.8	150.5
Manufacturing*	304.5	303.5	303.8	301.9	301.3	300.0	298.8	297.6	292.5	290.1	286.2	280.1	274.9
Durable Goods	138.0	137.7	137.0	135.9	136.0	135.5	135.0	134.2	132.8	130.9	128.9	125.9	121.8
Non-Durable Goods	166.5	165.8	166.8	166.0	165.3	164.5	163.8	163.4	159.7	159.2	157.3	154.2	153.1
Service-Providing*	3,612.9	3,611.5	3,607.5	3,600.8	3,598.4	3,592.2	3,587.5	3,585.0	3,581.4	3,564.1	3,556.0	3,552.4	3,541.2
Private Service-Providing*	2,963.1	2,961.8	2,957.8	2,950.4	2,947.1	2,940.4	2,937.8	2,934.9	2,926.9	2,911.0	2,903.6	2,900.4	2,889.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities*	872.8	872.1	869.8	867.9	866.8	865.4	864.7	863.3	855.2	848.6	844.0	851.3	851.9
Wholesale Trade	233.1	233.1	232.7	232.7	232.1	231.4	230.9	230.7	229.9	230.2	230.4	231.4	228.9
Retail Trade	463.0	462.3	460.5	459.5	459.4	459.5	459.1	459.0	453.9	447.4	443.7	449.3	453.5
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	176.7	176.7	176.6	175.7	175.3	174.5	174.7	173.6	171.4	171.0	169.9	170.6	169.5
Information	94.1	93.8	93.5	92.9	92.7	92.0	91.8	91.5	90.7	90.2	90.1	90.4	90.2
Financial Activities*	274.6	274.6	273.1	272.3	271.4	268.8	268.7	268.0	264.4	260.1	260.8	259.6	257.9
Finance and Insurance	214.1	214.2	212.8	212.1	211.3	209.3	209.1	208.3	203.0	199.2	200.4	203.4	202.8
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	60.5	60.4	60.3	60.2	60.1	59.5	59.6	59.7	61.4	60.9	60.4	56.2	55.1
Prof. and Business Services*	624.2	622.9	620.7	618.6	616.4	616.8	615.3	613.7	606.3	603.7	599.3	591.5	581.5
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	292.0	291.8	290.8	290.6	289.4	290.5	290.5	290.4	291.8	290.0	288.4	281.5	278.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	75.6	75.6	75.4	75.0	75.1	75.3	75.1	75.1	74.3	73.9	73.7	75.5	75.4
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Srvs.	256.6	255.5	254.5	253.0	251.9	251.0	249.7	248.2	240.2	239.8	237.2	234.5	227.5
Educational and Health Services*	587.9	588.2	589.9	588.3	590.2	590.1	591.0	591.8	599.8	599.9	600.3	597.9	601.5
Educational Services	90.6	90.2	91.5	89.2	91.2	90.3	90.2	90.7	94.8	93.7	94.8	94.2	97.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	497.3	498.0	498.4	499.1	499.0	499.8	500.8	501.1	505.0	506.2	505.5	503.7	504.5
Leisure and Hospitality*	344.5	345.2	345.8	345.2	343.9	341.6	340.2	340.5	344.3	346.0	345.7	346.0	342.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	54.5	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.1	53.7	53.8	53.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.4	56.9
Accommodation and Food Srvs.	290.0	290.6	291.2	290.6	289.8	287.9	286.4	287.4	290.0	290.5	289.7	289.6	286.0
Other Services (2)	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.2	165.7	165.7	166.1	166.1	166.2	162.5	163.4	163.7	163.8
Total Government*	649.8	649.7	649.7	650.4	651.3	651.8	649.7	650.1	654.5	653.1	652.4	652.0	651.5
Federal Government	60.2	60.0	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.9	59.8	59.6	59.8	58.8	58.7	59.3	58.7
State Government (3)	153.4	153.4	153.2	153.7	154.0	153.6	152.1	152.5	151.2	150.1	148.3	148.9	148.6
Local Government	436.2	436.3	436.6	436.7	437.4	438.3	437.8	438.0	443.5	444.2	445.4	443.8	444.2

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 2007 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.

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

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

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,017.0	4,042.7	4,064.9	4,093.8	4,140.3	4,081.3	4,052.3	4,042.9	4,059.4	4,052.3	4,036.2	3,916.5	3,893.9
Total Private Sector	3,358.3	3,381.6	3,404.2	3,434.8	3,478.1	3,453.8	3,440.1	3,409.3	3,396.9	3,387.2	3,372.3	3,265.8	3,233.5
Goods Producing	460.3	464.3	469.8	472.5	475.9	473.0	472.0	468.5	462.2	455.2	446.7	422.6	410.4
Natural Resources and Mining	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Construction	156.7	160.1	165.3	168.6	170.7	171.0	170.6	168.3	167.1	162.2	157.8	143.5	136.2
Construction of Buildings	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.5	39.3	39.1	38.8	38.0	37.3	37.0	37.8	35.6	34.1
Residential Building Construction	25.1	25.4	25.6	25.5	26.0	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.4	23.2
Heavy and Civil Engineering	15.9	17.0	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.9	19.5	18.1	15.1	15.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	103.1	105.0	108.0	110.8	112.1	112.2	112.2	110.8	109.9	105.7	101.9	92.8	86.8
Building Equipment Contractors	53.3	53.4	53.6	54.1	54.3	54.8	55.0	54.5	54.6	54.7	54.2	50.6	48.1
Manufacturing	302.1	302.6	302.9	302.2	303.5	300.3	299.7	298.5	293.4	291.3	287.2	277.6	272.7
Durable Goods	136.9	137.3	136.4	136.1	136.9	135.9	135.2	134.5	132.9	130.9	129.2	124.9	121.1
Fabricated Metal Product	26.7	26.8	26.6	26.4	26.6	26.4	26.3	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.2	25.1
Machinery Manufacturing	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2
Computer and Electronic Products	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.1	30.0
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.6
Transportation Equip. Mfg.	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Miscellaneous Mfg.	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	19.2	19.2
Non-Durable Goods	165.2	165.3	166.5	166.1	166.6	164.4	164.5	164.0	160.5	160.4	158.0	152.7	151.6
Food Manufacturing	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.5	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.8	30.0	31.0	31.1	30.8	30.9
Paper Manufacturing	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2
Printing and Related Support	21.9	22.1	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.4	20.2
Chemical Manufacturing	65.1	65.0	66.2	65.9	66.1	65.6	65.2	65.2	65.0	64.8	64.6	63.6	63.8
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	37.2	37.2	38.3	38.1	38.3	38.4	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.3	37.0
Plastics and Rubber Products	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7
Service-Providing	3,556.7	3,578.4	3,595.1	3,621.3	3,664.4	3,608.3	3,580.3	3,574.4	3,597.2	3,597.1	3,589.5	3,493.9	3,483.5
Private Service-Providing	2,898.0	2,917.3	2,934.4	2,962.3	3,002.2	2,980.8	2,968.1	2,940.8	2,934.7	2,932.0	2,925.6	2,843.2	2,823.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	856.8	859.5	857.9	865.6	874.0	863.2	859.4	859.2	858.4	870.4	872.6	843.9	834.8
Wholesale Trade	231.3	231.8	231.8	233.1	234.1	232.7	231.7	230.7	228.6	234.9	232.8	229.2	226.6
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	115.9	116.0	116.0	116.7	117.2	116.7	116.4	115.7	113.7	117.4	116.5	113.3	112.0
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.1	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.8
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	28.7	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.5
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.1	30.9	32.6	33.1	33.6	33.0

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Retail Trade	450.0	451.3	450.0	455.7	463.0	461.6	459.5	453.6	454.6	460.8	466.7	446.0	440.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	46.6	46.8	46.8	47.0	47.0	46.6	46.5	45.9	45.6	45.2	45.0	44.7	44.8
Automobile Dealers	34.2	34.3	34.0	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.3	33.1	32.8	32.5	32.2	32.3
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.9	19.0	19.6	18.1	17.2
Electronics and Appliance Stores	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.2	18.2	18.7	17.9	17.8
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlr.	32.4	33.0	34.7	36.1	35.9	34.9	34.0	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.6	31.5	31.4
Food and Beverage Stores	107.9	108.1	107.6	109.3	111.8	112.2	111.8	109.4	106.8	107.2	109.4	105.3	105.8
Health and Personal Care Stores	38.5	38.5	38.2	38.4	39.1	38.3	38.2	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.2	37.4	36.8
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	57.0	57.2	56.9	58.0	60.0	60.1	60.0	58.2	60.7	66.0	67.9	60.8	58.0
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	19.8	19.7	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.1	21.3	22.3	19.9	19.3
General Merchandise Stores	64.5	64.8	63.7	64.2	65.5	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.5	70.3	71.6	66.0	63.1
Department Stores	51.8	52.0	51.0	50.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	52.3	52.8	56.4	57.2	52.5	50.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	175.5	176.4	176.1	176.8	176.9	168.9	168.2	174.9	175.2	174.7	173.1	168.7	167.9
Utilities	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Natural Gas Distribution	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Transportation and Warehousing	163.8	164.7	164.3	164.9	164.8	156.7	156.0	162.9	163.2	162.7	161.0	156.4	155.7
Air Transportation	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3
Truck Transportation	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	35.7	35.6	34.7	32.5	32.7
General Freight Trucking	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.2	27.6	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.4	26.9	26.7	25.8	25.9
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	30.5	30.8	30.9	31.2	31.0	24.0	22.5	30.3	31.2	30.8	30.7	30.4	30.6
Support Activities for Transportation	22.1	22.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.9	21.6	21.6
Couriers and Messengers	22.9	22.9	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.9	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.9	26.8	22.5	22.5
Warehousing and Storage	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.3	28.2	27.7	27.9	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1
Information	94.2	94.2	93.1	92.7	93.4	92.1	92.1	91.2	90.8	90.7	90.7	90.0	89.4
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	28.0	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.1	26.8	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.6	26.7	26.1	26.1
Telecommunications	41.3	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.1	32.3
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7
Financial Activities	271.9	272.3	271.8	272.5	274.2	272.8	272.1	267.7	264.0	259.7	260.8	257.9	255.7
Finance and Insurance	213.0	213.3	212.4	212.1	212.5	211.5	210.7	207.3	202.5	198.9	200.6	203.0	202.2
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	74.6	74.8	74.7	74.5	74.3	73.0	72.6	71.6	70.3	67.9	68.1	67.6	67.8
Depository Credit Intermediation	51.4	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.0	51.2	50.6	50.4	50.6	50.8	50.8	50.9
Nondepository Credit Interditiion	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.6	13.5

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	55.0	54.8	54.3	54.2	54.6	55.0	54.7	53.1	52.7	52.5	52.8	52.7	52.5
Scrt'y & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	42.0	41.8	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.9	41.6	40.1	39.6	39.4	39.8	40.0	39.7
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	82.2	82.5	81.9	81.9	82.3	82.2	81.9	81.3	81.1	80.7	80.7	83.0	82.9
Insurance Carriers	51.5	51.7	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.4	51.1	50.7	50.5	50.5	50.5	49.9	50.1
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.2	33.1	32.8
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	58.9	59.0	59.4	60.4	61.7	61.3	61.4	60.4	61.5	60.8	60.2	54.9	53.5
Real Estate	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.1	42.7	42.1	41.8	37.1	36.5
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	17.1	17.1	17.9	18.5	19.0	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.1	17.3	16.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	606.8	612.7	618.7	619.4	625.5	624.7	624.9	618.4	613.4	609.2	599.9	574.1	563.8
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	291.7	292.1	292.0	289.0	290.8	291.9	291.1	287.7	291.7	290.3	289.1	279.2	277.2
Legal Services	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.1	40.6	40.1	39.7	39.3	38.4	38.8
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	39.2	39.2	39.2	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.3	35.4	35.8	35.0	34.3	35.5
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.8	41.4	41.7	41.4	40.7	41.8	41.4	40.4	38.2	37.6
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	63.8	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.9	63.8	64.0	63.4	64.4	62.7	63.6	58.8	57.3
Management, Sci & Tech Consulting Services	35.3	35.6	36.4	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.9	36.1	36.1	36.7	37.1	38.1	37.2
Scientific Research & Development Services	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.6	31.8	31.4	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	29.9
Advertising and Related Services	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.2	16.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	75.4	75.5	74.5	74.4	75.3	75.6	75.4	74.8	74.2	74.1	74.3	75.1	75.0
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Remediation Services	239.7	245.1	252.2	256.0	259.4	257.2	258.4	255.9	247.5	244.8	236.5	219.8	211.6
Employment Services	92.8	94.0	90.4	90.9	91.0	90.0	91.7	91.7	88.3	88.0	84.0	73.1	67.7
Business Support Services	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.5	17.9	17.4	19.3
Investigation & Security Svcs.	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	27.6
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	53.9	57.3	66.9	70.4	72.6	72.0	71.3	69.4	65.9	62.7	56.0	52.6	48.1
Educational & Health Services	587.7	590.5	590.9	592.7	593.7	585.2	582.1	587.6	601.5	603.6	604.4	595.3	601.0
Educational Services	91.7	92.0	93.3	92.7	91.5	85.6	83.1	88.4	96.8	96.4	97.4	92.6	97.8
Elementary and Secondary Schools	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.6	33.0	31.9	35.6	36.6	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.7
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.8	26.9	26.5	26.2	29.0	32.1	31.6	31.9	27.5	31.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	496.0	498.5	497.6	500.0	502.2	499.6	499.0	499.2	504.7	507.2	507.0	502.7	503.2
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	180.2	181.6	181.5	182.8	183.5	183.0	183.1	183.2	185.2	186.1	186.3	183.4	184.9
Offices of Physicians	68.2	68.5	68.4	68.7	69.0	69.0	69.1	68.9	69.2	69.4	69.1	68.7	69.5
Offices of Dentists	27.8	28.0	27.9	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.4	28.1
Home Health Care Services	29.2	29.9	29.9	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.3	30.1	29.8

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Hospitals	156.2	156.0	155.9	155.8	156.9	156.8	156.6	156.3	156.6	156.6	155.8	155.0	154.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	83.4	84.0	83.4	84.0	84.6	84.4	84.7	84.2	84.8	85.1	84.7	83.6	83.8
Nursing Care Facilities	48.0	48.5	48.1	48.4	48.7	48.7	48.8	48.5	48.6	48.8	48.8	48.7	48.8
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	18.4	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6
Social Assistance	76.2	76.9	76.8	77.4	77.2	75.4	74.6	75.5	78.1	79.4	80.2	80.7	80.2
Child Day Care Services	37.5	37.8	37.7	38.1	37.9	35.1	34.6	36.7	37.6	37.7	38.0	37.8	38.0
Leisure and Hospitality	317.9	325.0	336.5	352.4	371.8	374.1	369.8	352.3	340.9	337.0	335.1	321.5	317.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43.1	46.2	52.2	57.1	64.9	70.5	69.2	56.8	52.8	50.8	50.0	45.4	45.7
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	32.5	35.4	40.1	44.7	52.4	58.1	57.2	45.3	41.3	39.7	39.3	36.1	36.4
Accommodation and Food Services	274.8	278.8	284.3	295.3	306.9	303.6	300.6	295.5	288.1	286.2	285.1	276.1	271.8
Accommodation	61.8	62.7	64.1	66.3	69.3	72.5	71.7	68.1	65.6	63.3	63.0	61.5	60.0
Casino Hotels	37.3	37.7	37.8	38.2	39.3	40.2	39.5	39.2	37.9	37.2	36.2	35.4	34.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	213.0	216.1	220.2	229.0	237.6	231.1	228.9	227.4	222.5	222.9	222.1	214.6	211.8
Full-Service Restaurants	96.0	97.7	98.3	103.1	107.5	108.4	107.8	102.2	98.8	96.7	97.6	95.3	93.3
Limited-Service Eating Places	81.3	82.6	85.4	88.3	91.8	92.6	91.8	87.3	86.1	86.3	84.6	83.2	82.0
Special Food Services	27.0	27.2	27.7	28.3	28.3	20.0	19.2	28.5	28.8	31.1	31.0	27.6	28.0
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.5	8.5
Other Services	162.7	163.1	165.5	167.0	169.6	168.7	167.7	164.4	165.7	161.4	162.1	160.5	160.9
Repair and Maintenance	36.2	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.5	36.2	36.0	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.4	34.6	33.7
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.0	25.9	25.8	24.9	24.9	23.8	24.1	23.4
Personal and Laundry Services	49.3	49.8	50.3	50.7	51.3	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.4	48.5	49.5	49.9	49.3
Personal Care Services	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.1	30.1
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	77.2	77.0	79.1	80.0	81.8	81.7	81.1	77.8	79.6	78.2	78.2	76.0	77.9
Government	658.7	661.1	660.7	659.0	662.2	627.5	612.2	633.6	662.5	665.1	663.9	650.7	660.4
Federal Government	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.8	60.2	60.5	60.3	59.6	59.8	58.6	59.1	58.9	58.0
Other Federal Government	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.6
Department of Defense	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.4
U.S. Postal Service	28.8	28.6	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.3	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.0
State Government	156.5	156.7	156.8	154.1	150.4	148.8	146.2	150.5	154.3	153.2	150.4	145.9	151.2
State Government Education	51.9	52.2	52.8	49.8	45.5	44.8	44.0	48.8	52.5	52.2	50.4	45.0	50.6
State Government Hospitals	12.3	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Other State Government	92.3	92.1	92.0	92.2	92.8	92.0	90.3	89.8	89.7	88.9	87.8	88.7	88.4
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	79.5	79.6	79.3	79.3	79.4	78.9	77.4	77.1	77.1	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.9
Local Government	442.4	444.9	444.4	445.1	451.6	418.2	405.7	423.5	448.4	453.3	454.4	445.9	451.2
Local Government Education	277.6	279.4	278.2	277.5	276.8	230.2	220.9	250.1	277.1	282.7	283.9	276.8	282.7
Other Local Government	164.8	165.5	166.2	167.6	174.8	188.0	184.8	173.4	171.3	170.6	170.5	169.1	168.5

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

Hours and Earnings Data

Production/Non-supervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2008											2009	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers¹													
Manufacturing (production)	41.7	41.7	42.2	42.2	42.5	41.8	41.6	41.5	40.8	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.4
Durable Goods	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.9	42.5	42.2	41.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.8	41.2
Nondurable Goods	41.6	41.4	42.0	41.8	42.2	41.2	41.0	41.3	40.7	40.8	42.1	41.6	41.5
Information⁴	34.6	35.1	34.6	34.5	35.2	34.5	34.3	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.4	35.7
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings²													
Manufacturing (production)	17.89	17.81	17.77	17.79	17.83	17.88	17.93	17.99	17.73	17.89	18.37	18.39	18.59
Durable Goods	19.94	19.80	19.75	19.69	19.74	19.68	19.88	19.93	20.17	20.25	21.10	21.10	21.38
Nondurable Goods	16.07	16.02	15.99	16.10	16.10	16.24	16.18	16.29	15.60	15.81	16.10	16.10	16.27
Information⁴	32.32	32.48	32.57	32.67	32.05	31.53	31.52	31.18	30.06	29.86	29.13	28.86	27.59
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings³													
Manufacturing (production)	746.01	742.68	749.89	750.74	757.78	747.38	745.89	746.59	723.38	735.28	762.36	757.67	769.63
Durable Goods	835.49	833.58	837.40	838.79	846.85	836.40	838.94	833.07	824.95	840.38	862.99	860.88	880.86
Nondurable Goods	668.51	663.23	671.58	672.98	679.42	669.09	663.38	672.78	634.92	645.05	677.81	669.76	675.21
Information⁴	1,118.27	1,140.05	1,126.92	1,127.12	1,128.16	1,087.79	1,081.14	1,081.95	1,040.08	1,039.13	1,016.64	992.78	984.96

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

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

Comparative Trends

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

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

2008

Monthly Data: 2008-2009 (Seasonally Adjusted)*

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

2009

Jan	153,716	4,503.0	142,099	4,172.5	11,616	330.5	7.6	7.3
Feb	154,214	4,513.9	141,748	4,143.9	12,467	370.0	8.1	8.2
Mar								
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

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

Unemployment Insurance Program

Characteristics of New Jersey's Unemployed (000)

	February 2009	January 2009	February 2008	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed *	215.6	199.1	135.6	8.3	59.0
Total Insured Unemployed	177.7	167.7	111.8	5.9	59.0
By Gender					
Male	98.0	94.5	61.7	3.7	58.9
Female	80.3	73.7	50.5	8.9	58.9
By Race					
White	108.8	104.4	67.6	4.3	61.0
Black	34.5	32.6	23.9	5.8	44.1
Asian	7.3	6.4	3.3	13.9	120.7
Other	1.7	1.6	1.2	5.0	46.1
Chose not To Answer	33.0	29.9	20.5	10.3	60.6
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	39.0	35.8	22.1	9.0	76.8
Not Hispanic	134.8	127.5	82.0	5.7	64.3
Chose not to Answer	20.8	18.3	10.3	13.4	101.0
By Age of Claimant					
Under 25	16.6	15.3	10.3	8.2	60.9
25 through 34 years	40.8	38.7	25.8	5.5	58.2
35 through 44 years	42.8	39.9	26.1	7.2	63.9
45 through 54 years	42.7	40.7	26.4	5.0	61.5
55 through 64 years	27.7	25.9	16.4	6.9	68.5
65 years and over	10.4	9.6	6.7	8.2	55.8
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 weeks	29.7	26.6	18.4	11.8	61.3
3 to 4 weeks	23.1	20.0	13.1	15.2	75.7
5 to 14 weeks	73.4	75.4	46.5	-2.6	58.0
15 weeks and over	53.9	49.8	34.3	8.2	56.9
By Industry					
Goods Producing	39.2	37.7	22.1	4.0	77.3
Construction	19.8	20.6	12.2	-3.8	62.4
Manufacturing	18.6	16.3	9.3	13.7	100.2
Service Providing	153.4	141.9	93.5	8.1	64.1
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	42.2	38.8	25.0	8.9	68.7
Wholesale Trade	11.1	10.2	6.3	8.9	75.2
Retail Trade	21.7	19.7	12.8	10.3	69.7
Transportation & Warehousing	9.2	8.7	5.8	6.1	59.9
Financial Activities	11.3	10.7	7.2	5.1	55.8
Professional & Business Services	33.7	30.9	20.3	9.3	66.5
Educational and Health Services	15.8	15.0	12.3	5.9	29.0
Leisure and Hospitality	15.9	14.6	11.0	8.9	44.4
Other Services	4.3	4.1	2.9	5.9	51.5
Government	2.5	2.4	1.9	7.3	31.5

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

* Not seasonally adjusted

Statistical Section Notes

Adjustment of Data

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

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

Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

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

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

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

General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

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

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

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

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

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

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

Data reflect March 2008 benchmarks.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metro Area definitions:

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

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

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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