

AUG  
05

NEW JERSEY

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

*Richard J. Codey, Acting Governor  
Thomas D. Carver, Commissioner*

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

**LWD**

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
n j . g o v / l a b o r

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 472 Based on data through August 22, 2005

## Commissioner's Corner

Labor Day 2005 .....	1
----------------------	---

## This Month's Feature Article

Where Building is Booming in New Jersey .....	3
---	---

## The Economy

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers .....	11
The Economic Situation .....	12
Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US .....	16

## Articles & Briefs

New Jersey Economy is the Nation's Eighth Largest .....	19
2000—2004 State and County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin .....	22
Annual Changes for 2006 in Maximum Benefit Rates and Eligibility Criteria .....	23
Labor Legislation Update .....	24

## Labor Area Focus

Regional Analysts' Corner .....	25
Nonfarm Employment in New Jersey's Labor Areas .....	26

## Statistical Section

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

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

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

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

## Commissioner's Corner



Thomas D. Carver, Commissioner,  
New Jersey Department of Labor  
and Workforce Development

### Labor Day 2005

The smoke from barbecues and the crowds at the beaches herald the arrival of our national holiday for workers. But Labor Day has had much of its meaning submerged in the celebration of the end-of-summer vacation season and back-to-school sales.

Labor Day was instituted in this nation as a time to honor the working men and women of America and to recognize the importance of their efforts in building our nation.

In New Jersey, we have many reasons to make Labor Day a special time to recognize the efforts and accomplishments of the working people of our State. Not only is New Jersey the final resting place for Peter J. McGuire who has been called the father of Labor Day, but New Jersey was one of the first states to implement a State Labor Day holiday in 1887. It was not until 1894 when New Jersey native, President Grover Cleveland signed legislation setting aside the first Monday in September as Labor Day that it became a national celebration.

The creation of Labor Day was only one of many accomplishments of the labor movement in our country. McGuire, who lived in Camden during his later years and who is buried in Pennsauken, fought to establish the eight-hour workday as the standard workday for United States jobsites. McGuire also was one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor and served as the first Secretary of the organization in 1886.

While the labor movement has been responsible for many improvements in the working conditions in the nation and New Jersey, unions have also faced some difficulty in maintaining the strength of their membership over the past few decades, so nationally and in New Jersey, the number of union jobs has declined. New Jersey, however, remains one of the states with the strongest labor union representation. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), only New York (26.4%), Hawaii (24.8%), Alaska and Michigan, (each with 22.4%), have a larger proportion of their workers represented by unions than New Jersey. In the Garden State, 21.6 percent of workers have union representation according to the BLS.

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development works diligently to protect the working men and women of our State. We strive to fairly enforce the State's wage payment and overtime regulations, recovering \$6 million a year in back wages for workers. We enforce the Child Labor Law, provide enforcement and consultation on workplace safety and maintain programs such as unemployment and disability insurance and workers' compensation to protect the financial security of workers in our State. Last year, unemployment insurance helped put \$2 billion into the economy through benefits to workers who had lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

We approach all of these efforts with the fundamental understanding that we also must work to protect our employers by providing them with a level playing field in order to insure fair competition. Initiatives like our customized training grant program simultaneously help workers and employers. These grants provide the right training to help workers upgrade their skills and increase their productivity. That in turn helps make their employers better able to compete in today's global

---

and competitive economy. Our One-Stop Centers also are designed to serve workers and employers providing workers the opportunity to access a variety of services in their quest for the right job and providing employers a variety of services including a venue for recruiting new employees.

This Labor Day, there are more than four million workers with jobs in the Garden State and the trend has been toward continued job growth. There is no doubt that New Jersey workers deserve a day of recognition. The high skill level and the high productivity of New Jersey's workers remain key elements of our economic success. The strength of our workforce and our unparalleled location make up the elements that continue to attract and keep good jobs in our State and they are the strengths that we will continue to promote in our economic development efforts.

Labor Day does provide many of us with a great opportunity to take a break from our regular workday and to enjoy the last bit of summer. And while Labor Day will continue to be a family and fun holiday, we can take a little time from our end-of-summer celebration to recognize that many of the conditions we take for granted today were won through the struggle and efforts of men and women of the labor movement. We can all take a minute or two to remember people like Peter McGuire and others who led the struggle for worker rights. And we all can take a minute to recognize that the work that is accomplished by working men and women in jobs across New Jersey is a major part of what makes our nation great.

## August Feature Article

### Where Building is Booming in New Jersey

by Frank Ferdetta, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

Recently released US Bureau of the Census data on housing units authorized by building permits indicated strong housing demand in New Jersey during 2004. Nearly 36,000 new residential units were authorized to be built, the highest total since 1988 when 40,909 units were authorized. This year marked the sixth year since 1997 that the number of planned units surpassed 30,000. The only year in the last seven that the number of units authorized dipped below 30,000 was in 2001, when 28,267 units were authorized.

Table 1

#### Dwelling Units Authorized by Type New Jersey: 1980 — 2004

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

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

The state's annual average (32,443 units) for the first five years of the current decade is almost 36 percent above the average (23,906 units) for the 1990s. The decade of the 1990s saw only 239,100 units authorized for construction, which was a half-century low and well below the production levels of the 1960s (501,000 units), 1970s (405,600 units) and the 1980s (379,100 units)<sup>1</sup>.

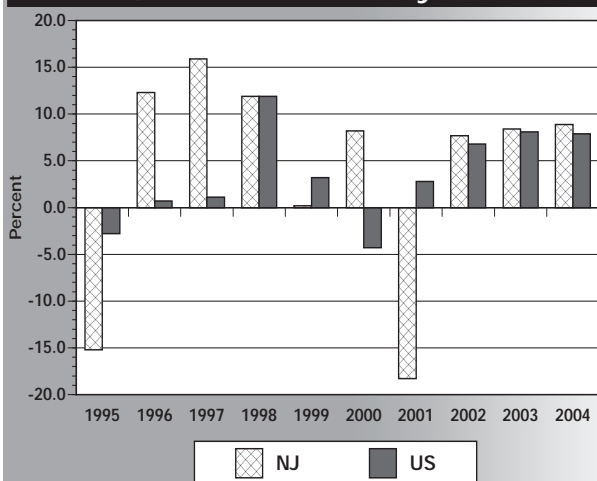
New Jersey's 2004 permit total represents an increase of 8.9 percent from the 2003 figure of 32,984 units. Nationally, planned residential units rose by 8.6 percent from 2003 to 2004. New Jersey's residential building permits have risen faster than the national rate in each of the past three years.

The state's over-the-year gain of 2,952 units can be attributed primarily to the multi-family categories which accounted for 91 percent of the increase from 2003. The five-or-more-family category accounted for over 57 percent or 1,692 units of the state's over-the-year increase while the combined two-to-four-family category was responsible for 34 percent or 994 units of the over-the-year gain. Since the decade began, the multi-family categories have accounted for 30 per-

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

Chart 1

### Percent Change in Residential Building Permits, US and New Jersey: 1995-2004



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

Table 2

### Dwelling Units Authorized by Type New Jersey: 2003 — 2004

Type of Dwelling	2003		2004		Change 2003 to 2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total units authorized	32,984	100.0	35,936	100.0	2,952	8.9
Single-family units	22,163	67.2	22,429	62.4	266	1.2
Two-family units	2,870	8.7	3,300	9.2	430	15.0
3-or-4-family units	912	2.8	1,476	4.1	564	61.8
5-or-more-family units	7,039	21.3	8,731	24.3	1,692	24.0

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

cent (48,479 units) of the state total of 162,213 units authorized. The single-family category which comprised 62 percent (22,429 units) of the 2004 authorizations showed a modest over-the-year increase of 266 units authorized.

### Ocean County is the Leading Choice of Homebuilders

Despite an over-the-year decline of 191 units, Ocean County, for the eighth consecutive year, was the number one choice of homebuilders (total and single-family) in New Jersey with 3,818 total units authorized. Over 86 percent of all units were for single-family construction. Five municipalities (Lakewood, Barnegat, Dover, Stafford and Little Egg Harbor townships) accounted for 66 percent (2,537 units) of the county's total.

Chart 2

### New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized by Type New Jersey Counties: 2004

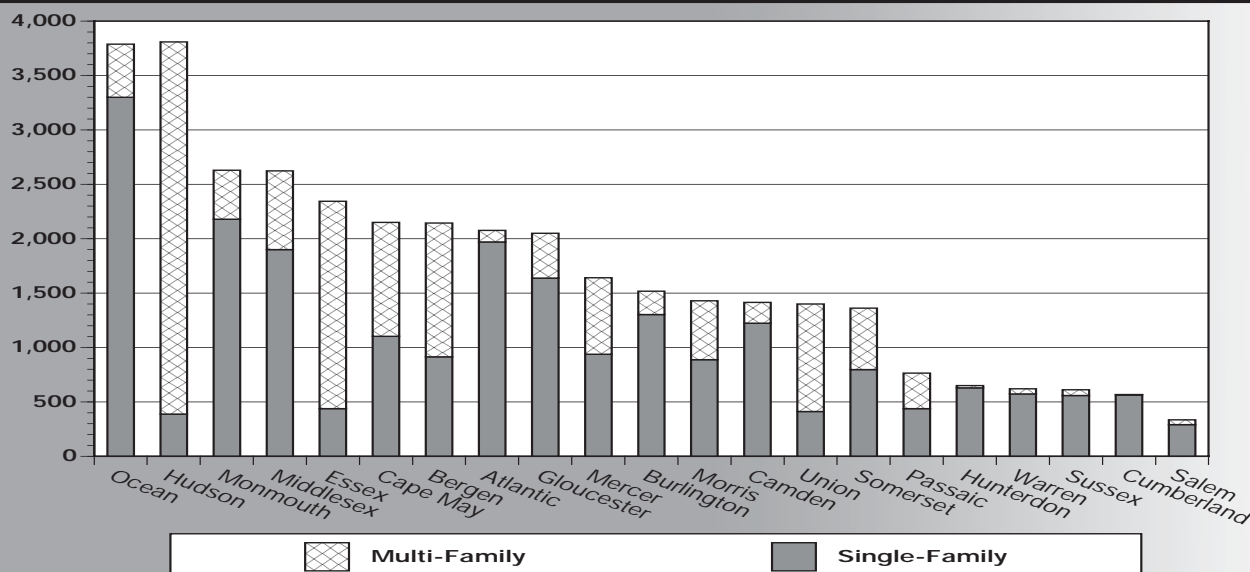




Table 3

### Dwelling Units Authorized New Jersey Counties: 1994 — 2004

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Atlantic	1,001	678	1,041	1,003	1,220	1,401	1,625	1,685	2,020	2,285	2,075
Bergen	991	946	1,240	1,713	1,931	1,661	2,847	1,784	1,771	1,289	2,142
Burlington	2,249	1,688	2,293	2,300	2,715	2,755	2,775	2,184	2,359	1,805	1,516
Camden	1,054	865	1,222	1,328	874	867	796	757	1,160	1,934	1,413
Cape May	775	544	671	912	1,015	1,226	1,242	1,403	1,422	1,693	2,149
Cumberland	323	403	316	450	416	371	255	256	310	374	566
Essex	901	712	539	1,171	844	1,343	1,491	1,548	1,588	2,235	2,343
Gloucester	1,239	878	1,057	1,175	1,366	1,527	1,337	1,635	1,802	1,859	2,050
Hudson	464	294	360	702	1,788	1,921	1,338	1,116	1,534	2,116	3,808
Hunterdon	810	986	683	781	875	708	616	685	602	814	648
Mercer	1,304	858	802	1,063	1,393	1,159	1,283	1,355	1,428	1,188	1,641
Middlesex	2,087	2,090	2,992	3,037	2,837	3,102	2,460	1,884	1,999	2,306	2,622
Monmouth	2,492	2,291	2,284	3,234	3,277	2,974	2,912	2,194	2,372	2,756	2,628
Morris	2,372	2,088	1,742	1,622	1,881	1,853	2,684	1,577	1,914	1,555	1,427
Ocean	3,432	2,508	2,983	3,433	3,934	4,192	5,633	3,830	3,534	4,009	3,818
Passaic	591	410	366	452	509	533	457	631	689	829	763
Salem	176	139	92	143	138	147	161	180	170	307	334
Somerset	1,593	1,997	2,264	2,146	2,508	2,146	2,282	1,439	1,530	1,260	1,362
Sussex	469	382	515	473	552	687	719	808	679	587	612
Union	459	320	267	429	488	513	776	551	681	1,198	1,399
Warren	606	444	444	451	784	890	896	765	877	585	620
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	<b>25,388</b>	<b>21,521</b>	<b>24,173</b>	<b>28,018</b>	<b>31,345</b>	<b>31,976</b>	<b>34,585</b>	<b>28,267</b>	<b>30,441</b>	<b>32,984</b>	<b>35,936</b>

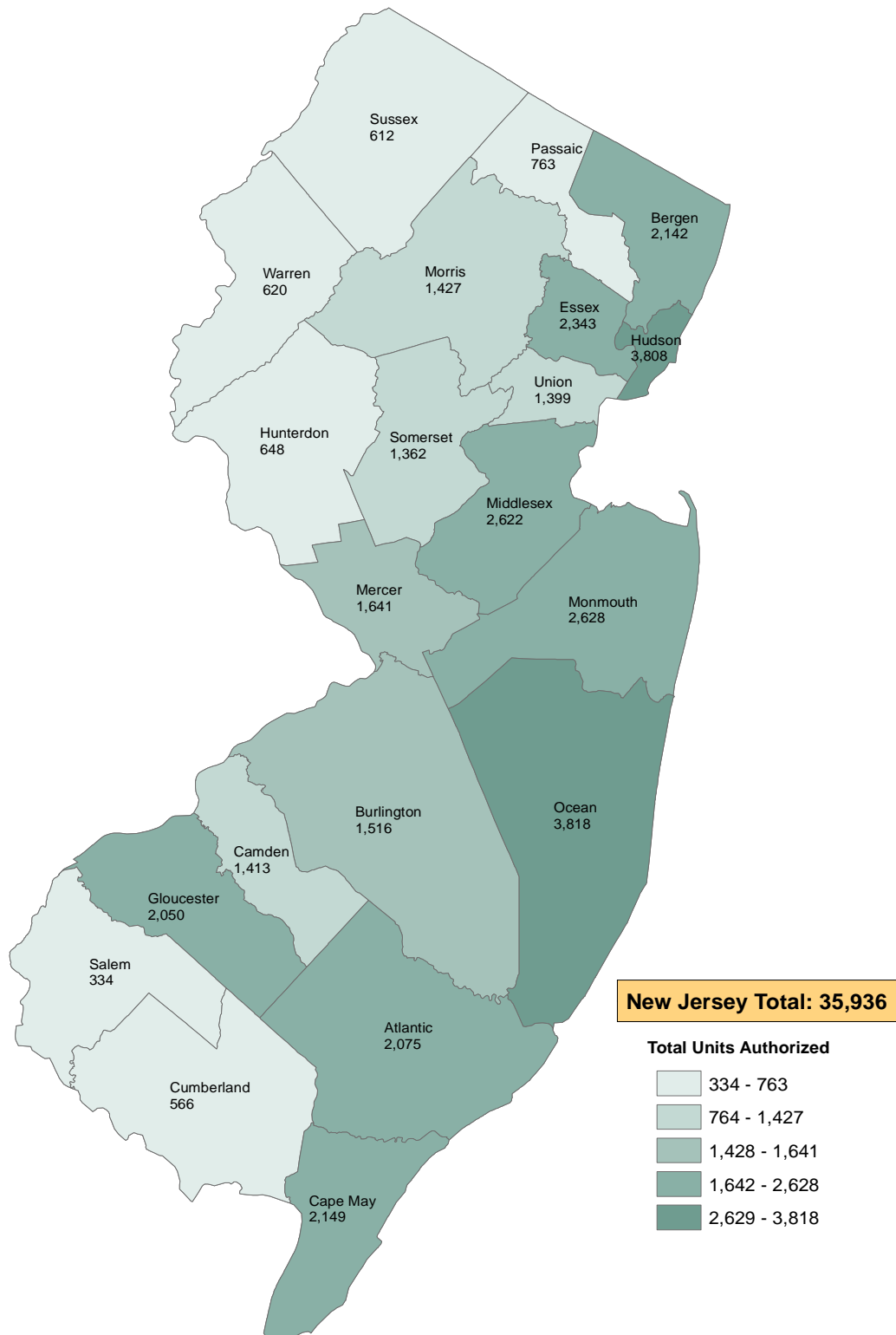
Source: US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division.

Showing a dramatic 80 percent increase in permit activity, Hudson County was second in the state with 3,808 units authorized. The number of units authorized in Hudson County increased 1,692 units from its 2003 total of 2,116 authorizations. Approximately 90 percent (3,422 units) of the total number of units planned in Hudson County in 2004 were in the multifamily category (demonstrating a sharp contrast to the type of construction being planned in suburban Ocean County). Permit activity was concentrated in the municipalities of Jersey City and West New York which were in close proximity to New York City. The extraordinary demand for housing in Hudson County began in the mid 1990s as the number of permits authorized jumped from a modest 360 units in 1996 to an annual average of 1,790 units for the years 1997-2004.

Monmouth (2,628 units), Middlesex (2,622 units), Essex (2,343 units), Cape May (2,149 units) and Bergen (2,142 units) counties were ranked 3rd through 7th in the state in the number of authorizations. Over half (54%) of the planned residential construction in the state were authorized in the top seven counties. While Monmouth and Middlesex County have been perennially two of the top destinations for homebuilders in the state, ranking behind only Ocean County in the number of permits issued from 2000-2004, Essex, Cape May and Bergen counties are relative newcomers as a top choice for planned new construction.

Map 1

## 2004 Residential Housing Units Authorized to be Built: New Jersey Counties



Source: US Census Bureau, Manufacturing and Construction Division, May 2005



In the same way that Hudson County has shown a sharp increase in new authorizations, planned homebuilding in Essex County has jumped from 844 units in 1998 to an average of 1,841 units for the 2000-2004 period. Similarly, Cape May County has shown a 112 percent increase from its 1998 total (1,015 units). Newark City was responsible for nearly 71 percent of the new construction proposed in Essex County and in Cape May County, anticipated construction activity will be concentrated in the southern most coastal municipalities.

Table 4

Dwelling Units Authorized New Jersey Counties: 2004						
<i>County</i>	<i>Total Estimated Value</i>	<i>Total units</i>	<i>Single- family units</i>	<i>Two- family units</i>	<i>3-or-4- family units</i>	<i>5-or-more- family units</i>
Atlantic	\$254,456,099	2,075	1,970	48	23	34
Bergen	394,147,014	2,142	914	332	64	832
Burlington	174,653,615	1,516	1,302	10	4	200
Camden	134,328,000	1,413	1,222	0	57	134
Cape May	310,694,974	2,149	1,101	526	131	391
Cumberland	54,640,550	566	564	2	0	0
Essex	206,455,512	2,343	436	702	694	511
Gloucester	205,150,706	2,050	1,638	0	11	401
Hudson	266,557,070	3,808	386	852	150	2,420
Hunterdon	116,222,318	648	627	0	21	0
Mercer	148,611,147	1,641	938	4	14	685
Middlesex	316,330,730	2,622	1,899	14	53	656
Monmouth	410,856,945	2,628	2,179	20	29	400
Morris	220,790,527	1,427	888	10	124	405
Ocean	452,045,328	3,818	3,300	30	3	485
Passaic	87,414,927	763	437	28	14	284
Salem	32,629,550	334	289	0	0	45
Somerset	222,745,845	1,362	797	6	43	516
Sussex	92,450,915	612	558	10	0	44
Union	116,828,671	1,399	411	706	41	241
Warren	76,174,005	620	573	0	0	47
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>\$4,294,184,448</b>	<b>35,936</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>8,731</b>

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

#### Jersey City Leads all Municipalities in 2004

Jersey City led all New Jersey municipalities in 2004 with 2,153 units authorized with 96 percent of these authorizations in the multi-family categories. Planned construction in Jersey City was higher than in all but seven counties in the state. Hudson County was the home of four of the state's top twenty-five municipalities. In addition to Jersey City, West New York (537 units), North Bergen (333 units) and Hoboken (272 units) were all in the top 25 in the state, demonstrating the continued high demand for housing for people who work in and around New York City.

Table 5

**Top Twenty-five Municipalities  
Ranked by Total Dwelling Units Authorized: 2004**

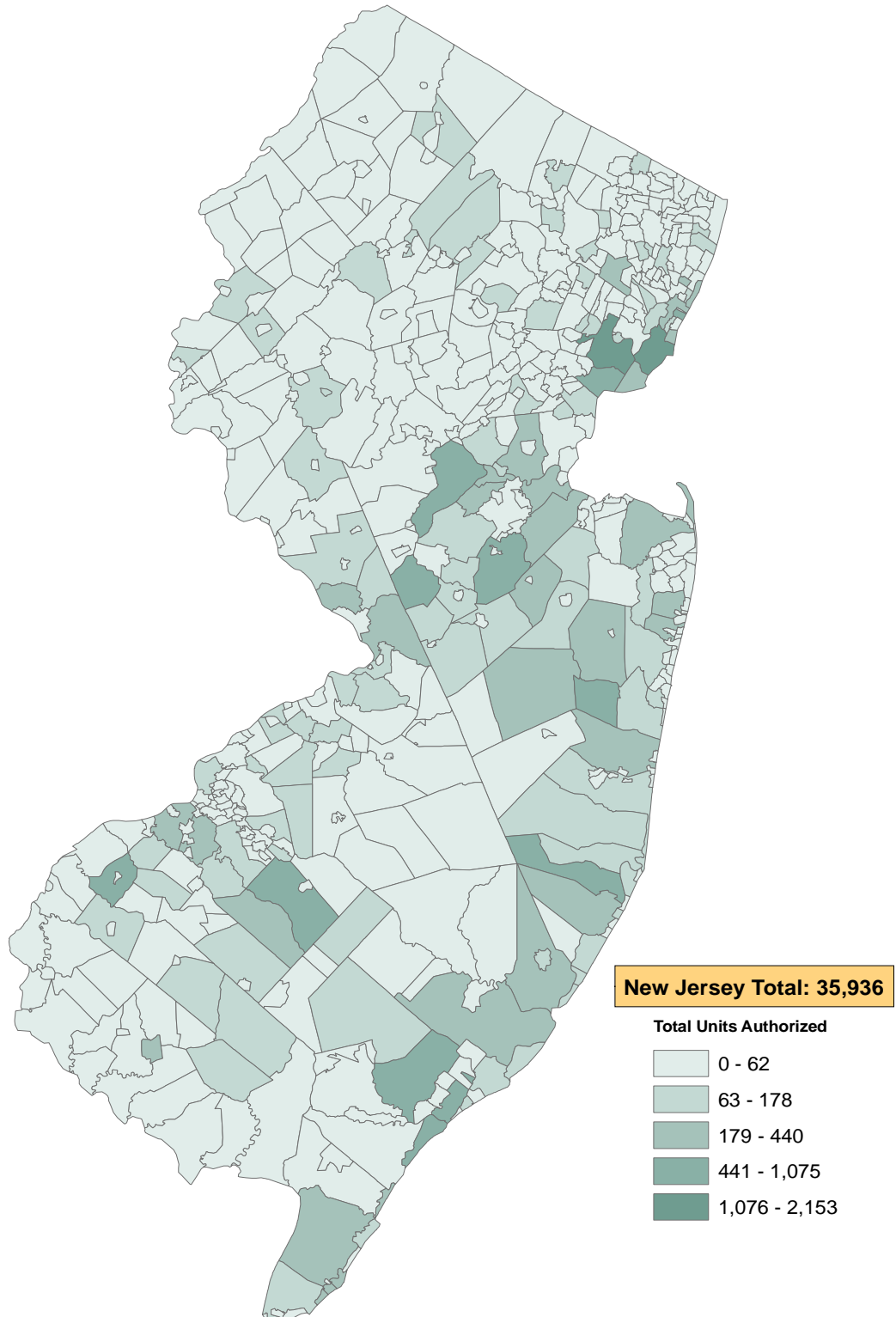
<i>Municipality</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total Units</i>	<i>Single- family- units</i>	<i>Two- family- units</i>	<i>3-or-4- family- units</i>	<i>5-or-More- family- units</i>
Jersey City	Hudson	2,153	84	690	30	1,349
Newark	Essex	1,662	128	614	675	245
Franklin Township	Somerset	1,075	522	0	43	510
Lakewood Township	Ocean	957	507	0	0	450
Elizabeth	Union	761	8	634	33	86
Monroe Township	Middlesex	704	704	0	0	0
Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	619	619	0	0	0
West Windsor Township	Mercer	605	112	0	0	493
Winslow Township	Camden	580	580	0	0	0
West New York	Hudson	537	1	40	0	496
Woolwich Township	Gloucester	514	285	0	0	229
Barnegat Township	Ocean	507	507	0	0	0
Ocean City	Cape May	500	117	380	3	0
Dover Township	Ocean	440	434	6	0	0
Galloway Township	Atlantic	423	423	0	0	0
Deptford Township	Gloucester	382	233	0	0	149
Wildwood	Cape May	349	48	36	71	194
Hamilton Township	Mercer	336	330	0	6	0
North Bergen Township	Hudson	333	15	30	12	276
Stafford Township	Ocean	318	318	0	0	0
Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	315	315	0	0	0
Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	313	196	8	30	79
Manalapan Township	Monmouth	284	269	2	13	0
Hoboken	Hudson	272	44	4	19	205
Palisades Park Borough	Bergen	255	23	88	0	144

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

Newark followed Jersey City in 2004 with 1,662 planned units after leading the state in 2003. All but 128 of Newark's authorizations were in the multi-family categories. Franklin Township in Somerset County with 1,075 units authorized was the only other municipality in the state with over 1,000 planned units.

Rounding out the top five municipalities were Lakewood Township (957 units) in Ocean County and Elizabeth (761 units) in Union County. Lakewood, one of the fastest growing communities in the state, saw its permits jump from 371 units in 2003. Although the high number of units authorized in Newark and Jersey City indicates increased urban homebuilding, 17 of the top 25 municipalities in New Jersey were suburban townships. These top 25 municipalities accounted for 42 percent (15,194 units) of the state's total units authorized in 2004.

## 2004 Residential Housing Units Authorized to be Built: New Jersey Municipalities



Source: US Census Bureau, Manufacturing and Construction Division, May 2005

---

### Data Availability

Detailed residential building permit data for New Jersey, its counties, as well as all 566 municipalities are available from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development on the Internet (<http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra>). For more information, please contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, P.O. Box 388 Trenton, NJ 08625-0388. Telephone: (609) 292-0076. E-mail: [Frank.Ferdetta@dol.state.nj.us](mailto:Frank.Ferdetta@dol.state.nj.us)

# New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: August 22, 2005

## Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)					Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ US
\$373,308	\$371,367	\$351,239	1st Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	-----	6.3 6.8
53,426	46,936	50,430	Jun	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-9.4 -1.5
3,573	3,022	3,142	Jun	Dwelling Units Authorized	S-16	9.7 2.1
4,053.8	4,056.8	4,005.2	Jul	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.4 1.7
329.9	329.2	340.3	Jul	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-2.4 -0.1
2,915.3	2,919.4	2,862.9	Jul	Private Service-providing (000)	-----	1.8 2.0
181.4	177.7	212.8	Jul	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	-18.6 -7.1
4.1	4.0	4.8	Jul	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	-----
112.8	111.6	120.5	Jul	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-9.4 -12.7
3.0	2.9	3.2	Jul	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	-----
40.9	41.9	42.8	Jul	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	-0.3 -1.0
\$15.78	\$15.71	\$15.90	Jul	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	0.3 2.7
\$645.40	\$658.25	\$680.52	Jul	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	0.0 1.7

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

<sup>1</sup> Monthly revisions to unadjusted data published by special contract with F.W. Dodge. Reprinting and electronic dissemination are prohibited by law.

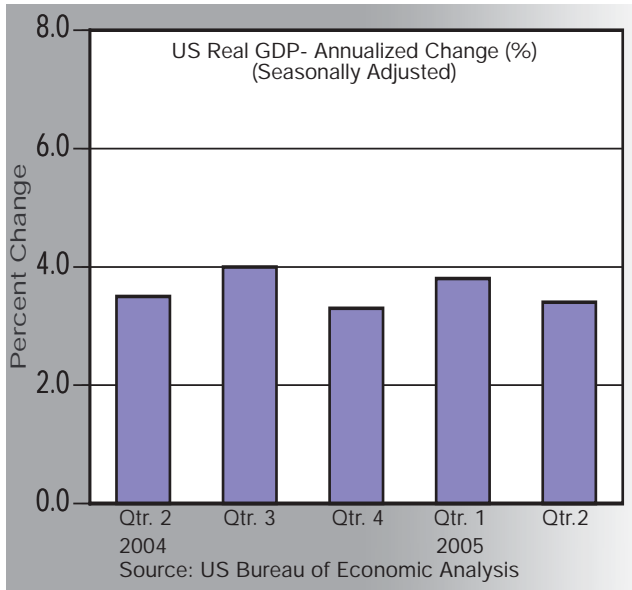
\* Latest Month - 1st Qtr. 2005; Month Ago -4th Qtr. 2004; Year Ago -1st Qtr. 2004 (annualized data).

\*\* Not seasonally adjusted.

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

## Economic Situation: The Nation

The national economy continued on its upward trajectory in July, despite concerns that the rate of economic expansion might be slowing as a result of higher energy prices and rising short-term interest rates. Reflective of the continued expansion, July witnessed strong employment growth, a rise in gross domestic product (GDP) and a surge in retail sales.



According to advance estimates, gross domestic product (GDP) rose during the second quarter of 2005 at an annual rate of 3.4 percent, compared with an increase of 3.8 percent in the first quarter. The deceleration in real GDP growth primarily reflected a downturn in private inventory investment that was partially offset by a decrease in imports and accelerations in exports and equipment and software.

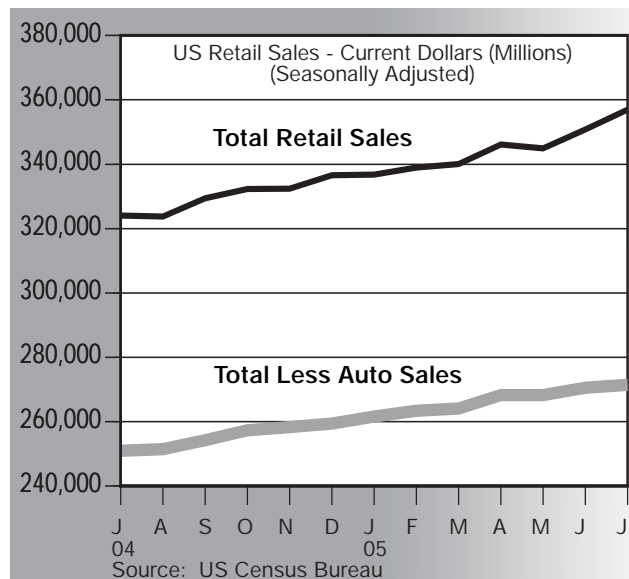
The major contributors to the quarterly increase in GDP were personal consumption expenditures, exports, equipment and software, residential fixed investment and government spending. Consumer spending, which accounts for over two-thirds of U.S. economic

activity, rose 3.3 percent during the period from April to June, compared with a gain of 3.5 percent in the first quarter. Purchases by consumers rose in all three categories: durable goods (+8.3%), nondurable goods (+3.3%) and services (2.3%).

Personal income and disposable personal income each increased 0.5 percent in June, following gains of 0.2 percent for each category in May. During June, consumer spending rose 0.8 percent, while personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income, which has been steadily declining since January, fell to zero, its lowest level since October 2001.

Consistent with reports of strong consumer spending, retail sales rose in July by 1.8 percent, following an increase of 1.7 percent in June, and are up 10.3 percent compared with July 2004. Spurred by attractive sales incentives, auto sales soared 6.7 percent in July, the largest one-month increase since October 2001 when automakers also strengthened their incentive programs to bolster demand after the September 11th terrorist attacks.

Excluding autos, retail sales edged up 0.3 percent in July as sales at department stores and furniture retailers fell during the month by 1.0 and 1.3 percent, respectively. Gasoline stations posted a 2.4 percent increase in July, mainly attributable to higher gasoline prices. Compared with a year ago, sales at gasoline stations are up 20.3 percent. After no change in June, the Consumer Price Index jumped 0.5





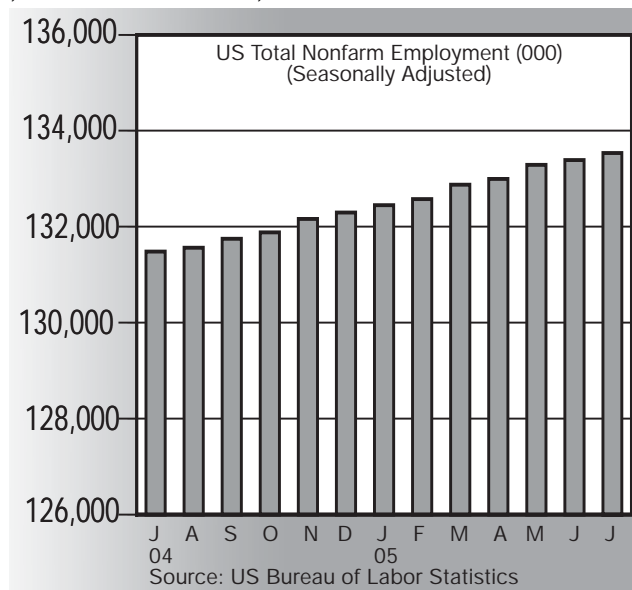
## Economic Situation: The Nation

percent in July, largely driven by a sharp increase in energy costs of 3.8 percent following a decline of 0.5 percent in June.

Employment growth remained strong as nonfarm payroll employment advanced by 207,000 in July, with notable gains recorded in many service-providing industries, including retail trade, professional and technical services, financial activities, food services and health care. July's increase followed job gains of 126,000 in May and 166,000 in June, with employment growth averaging 198,000 per month since March.

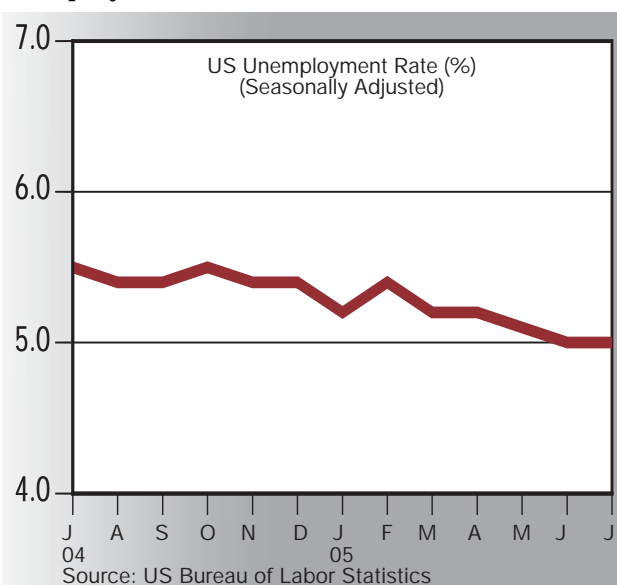
Retail trade employment grew by 50,000 in July, with 197,000 jobs added over the past year. Contributing to the monthly increase were clothing stores and building materials/garden supply retailers; automobile dealers also added jobs as special incentives increased sales volume.

Employment in food services and drinking places expanded by 30,000 over the month and has increased by 262,000 since July 2004, accounting for the majority of job growth in leisure and hospitality.



In the goods-producing sector, construction employment continued to trend up, as job gains this year have averaged 21,000 per month, about the same growth rate as in 2004. Manufacturing employment was unchanged in July, although there was a monthly decline in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing (-11,000), reflecting larger-than-normal shutdowns for annual retooling.

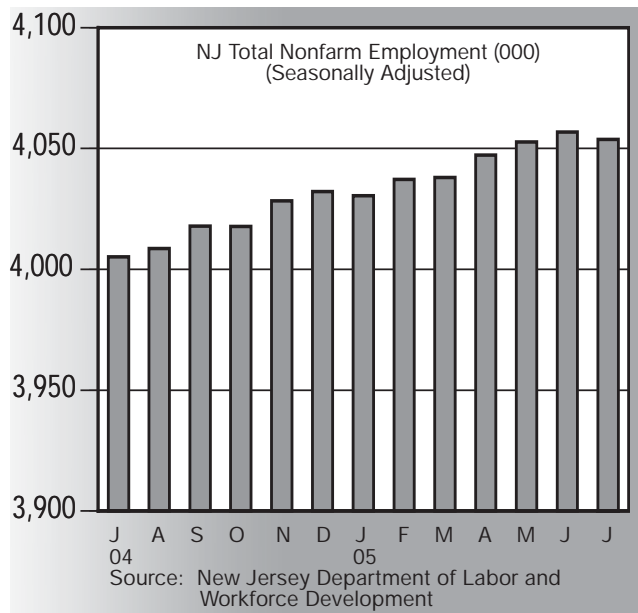
Continuing job growth helped the unemployment rate hold steady in July at 5.0 percent, down from 5.5 percent a year ago and at its lowest level in nearly four years. The unemployment rate for blacks declined from 10.3 to 9.5 percent over the month, while jobless rates for other worker groups were little changed in July.



Despite rising short-term interest rates, long-term mortgage interest rates have remained low, continuing to attract home buyers, as sales of new and existing homes rose over the month by 4.0 and 2.7 percent, respectively. Existing home sales climbed to a new record level in June that is 4.4 percent above the pace set a year ago, while new home sales are up 14.0 percent compared with June 2004. In the Northeast, new and existing home sales rose over the month by 7.2 and 3.4 percent, respectively.

## Economic Situation: The State

New Jersey's nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 3,000 from June to 4,053,800 in July. The increase of 3,300 jobs reported from May to June was revised upward by 800, which resulted in an over-the-month gain of 4,100 and a record high level of jobs in June. July's dip in employment follows five consecutive months of reported gains. Compared with one year ago, employment in the Garden State has increased by 48,600.



Within the private service-providing sector, jobs declined by 4,100 from June to July. The trade/transportation/utilities sector fell by 3,600 with the largest decrease in transportation, warehousing and utilities (-1,100) with weakness noted in the transit and ground passenger transportation segment due in part to the furloughing of school bus drivers for the summer months. Job strength in the retail trade sector (particularly in the food and general merchandise stores) partially limited the overall over-the-month decline.

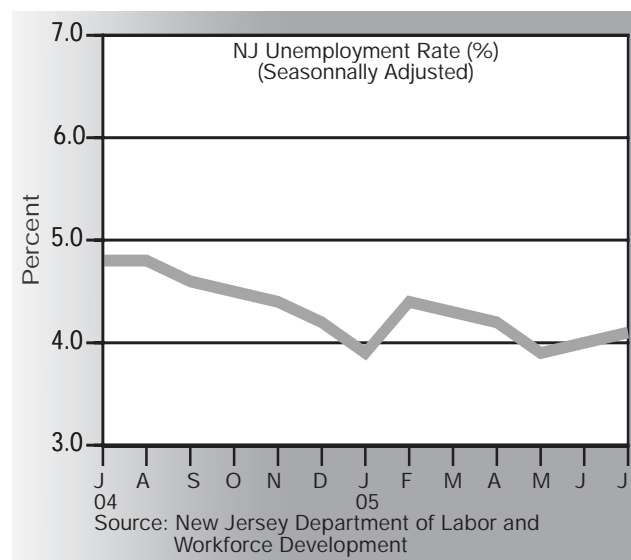
The second largest decline of 1,700 took place in the education and health services sector. Other smaller decreases occurred in the information (-600) and financial activities (-200) sectors.

The largest private sector increase was in leisure and hospitality, which rose by 900 from June to July. The accommodations and food services sector contributed most to the job growth as an employment increase of 1,900 was noted in the food services and drinking places industry. A gain of 700 jobs in professional and business services resulted from an increase in hiring at employment services and temporary help agencies. A smaller increase of 400 in "other services" sector included gains in automotive repair and religious grant-making firms.

Manufacturing employment in New Jersey increased by 700 during the month, with the food, paper and chemical manufacturing industries supporting the gain. The construction industry decreased by 300 resulting from declines of 400 in heavy and civil engineering and 200 in construction of buildings.

Along with the decline of employment, New Jersey's unemployment experienced a slight increase to 4.1 percent in July from 4.0 percent in June. The state's jobless rate has remained below the national rate for 27 consecutive months. At 5.0 percent, the national rate in July was unchanged from June.

During the first half of the year, planned homebuilding in New Jersey was up 9.7 percent compared with the same period in 2004.



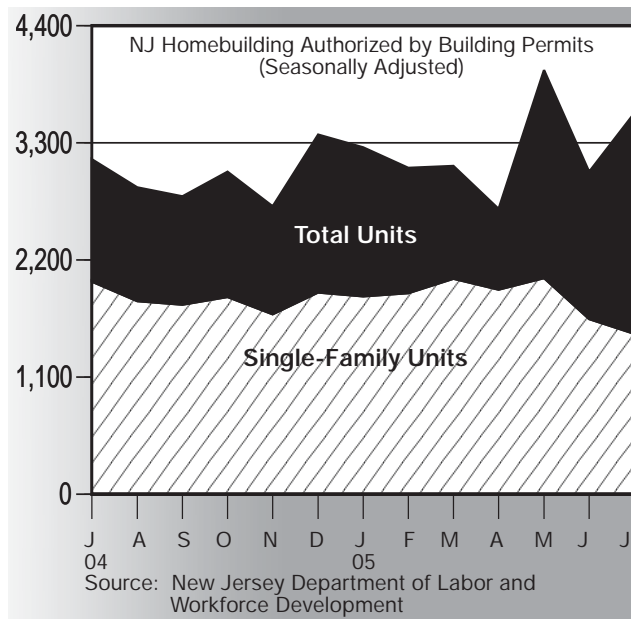
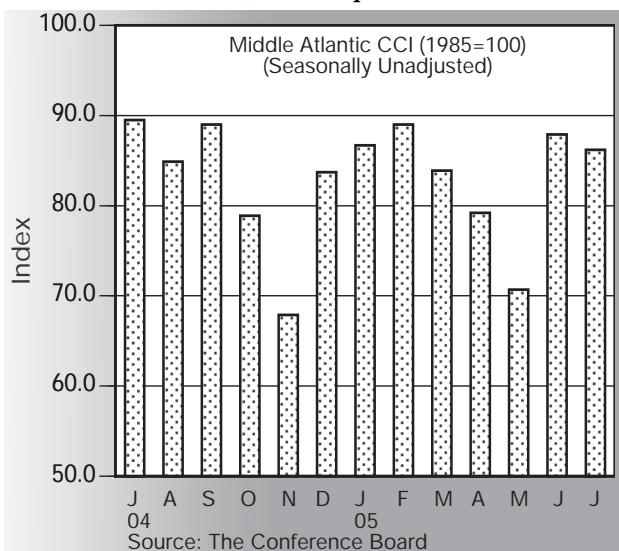
## Economic Situation: The State

The year-to-date decrease in housing units authorized by building permits for single family homes (-3.9%) was offset by an increase in multi-family units (+55.1%). In June, the number of dwelling units authorized by building permits rose 18.2 percent, after a decrease of 24.0 percent in the previous month. This upturn was fueled by a jump in multi-family dwellings of 56.6 percent, while single-family dwellings declined by 8.4 percent.

According to F.W. Dodge, the value of construction contracts from January through July was up 6.7 percent compared with the same period a year ago. Gains in residential (+17.0%) and nonbuilding contracts (+34.4%) during the first seven months of the year offset a loss in the nonresidential component (-15.5%). A surge in residential contracts in June of 87.1 percent compared with June 2004, including the start of a large condominium project in Cherry Hill valued at \$83 million, contributed to the rise in year-to-date construction contracts.

New car sales in New Jersey, as measured by vehicle registrations, rose in June by 13.8 percent, following an increase of 3.4 percent in May. Monthly gains were recorded in registrations of new passenger cars (+4.7%) and light trucks and vans (+23.0%). During the first six months of 2005, sales in New Jersey were running 9.4 percent below the pace set a year ago, compared with a national rate that was 1.5 percent lower.

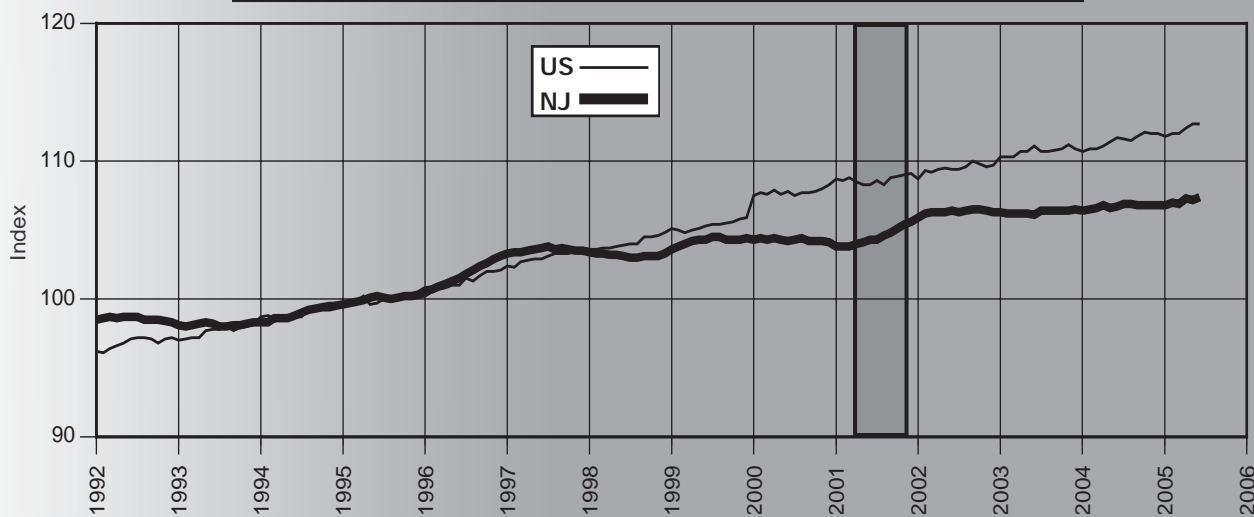
During the period from May to July, the consumer confidence index for the Middle Atlantic declined 2.5 percent compared with the same three months in 2004. This decrease was entirely due to a drop in consumers' expectations for the next six months (-16.8%), as their assessment of the present economic situation improved (+19.3%). The overall index decreased during July alone by 1.9 percent as the present situation and future expectations components posted declines of 2.2 and 1.6 percent, respectively. Compared with July 2004, the index is down 3.7 percent.



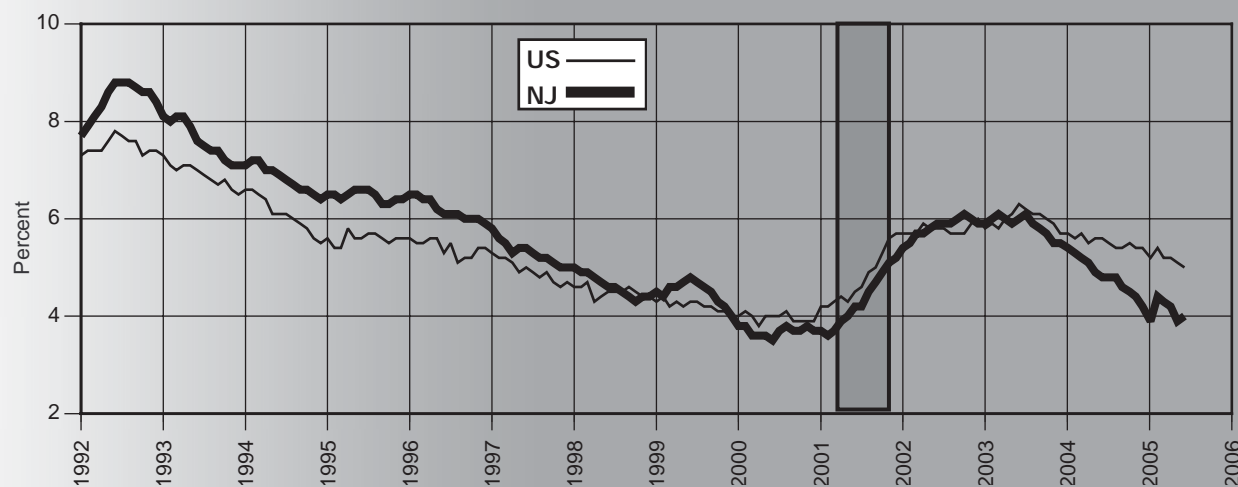
Despite the decrease in New Jersey's job growth momentum in July, the past several months have demonstrated the state's strength in creating new jobs. The increase in the building of multi-family residential units, new car sales and consumers' optimism toward the current economic conditions shows the continuing overall strength of the economy.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

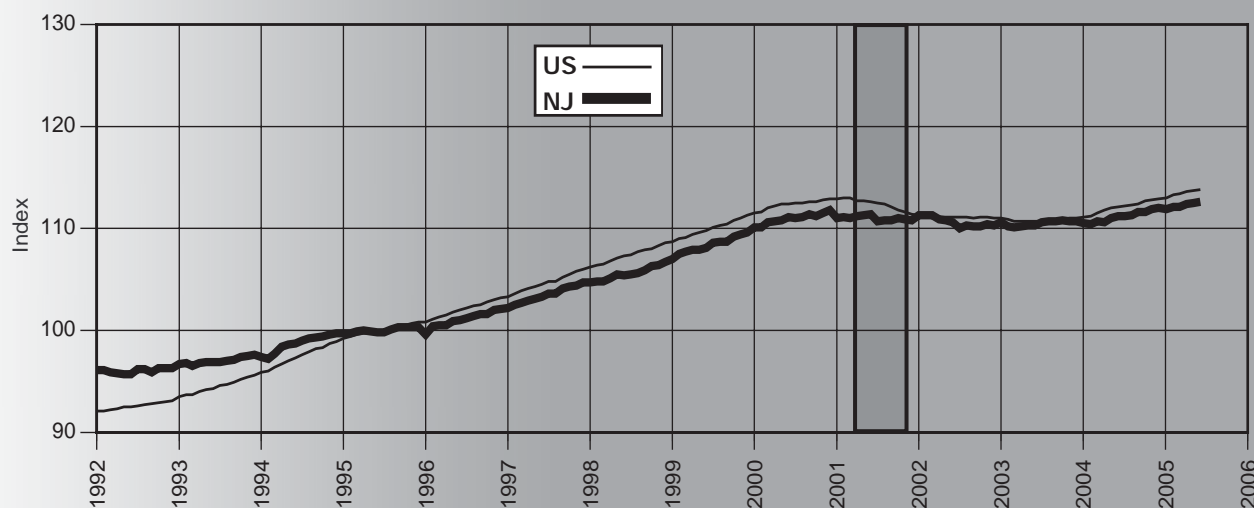
## Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



## Unemployment Rate (%)

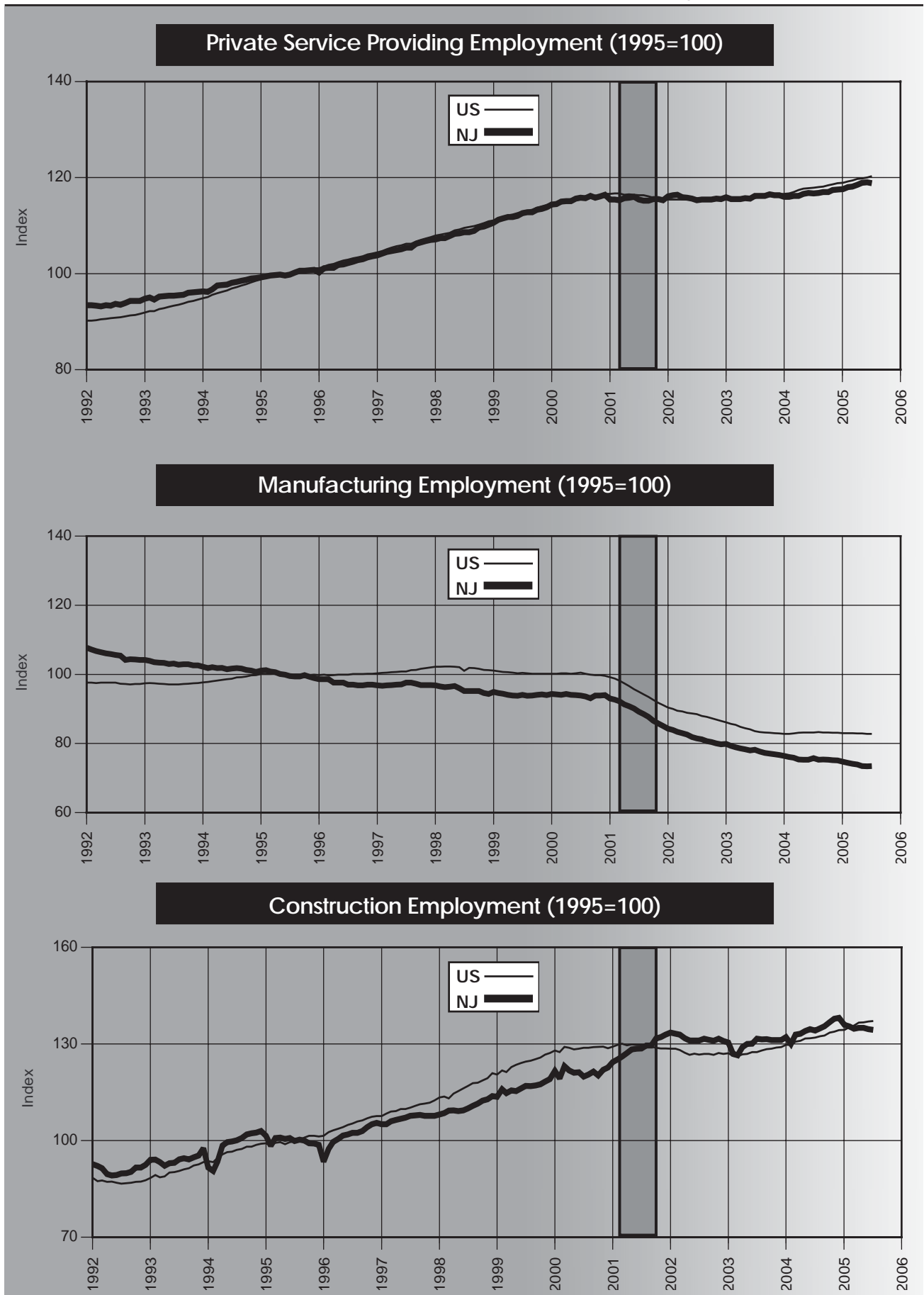


## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



See notes on page 18.

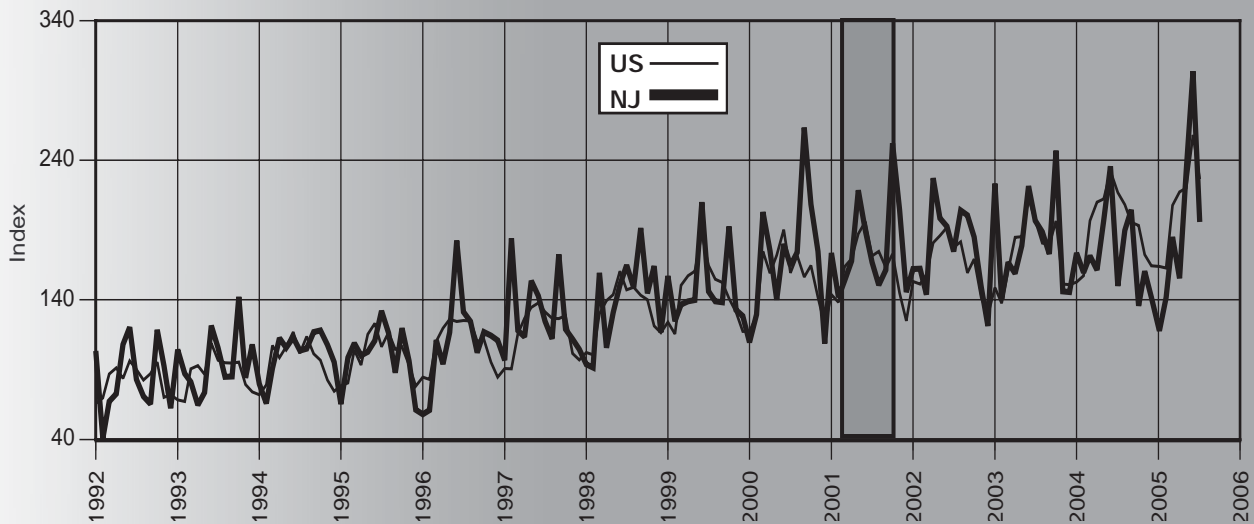
## Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US



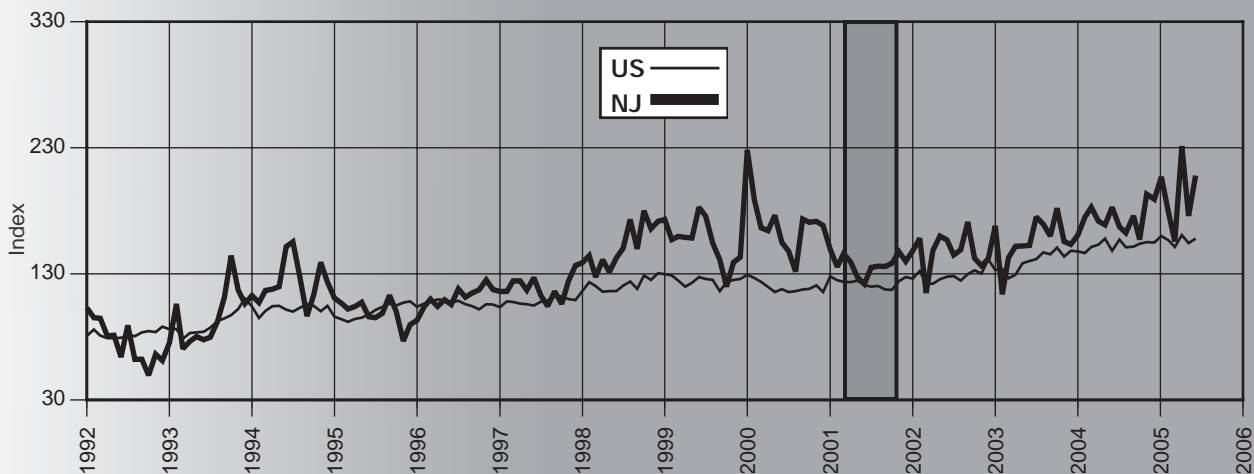
See notes on page 18.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

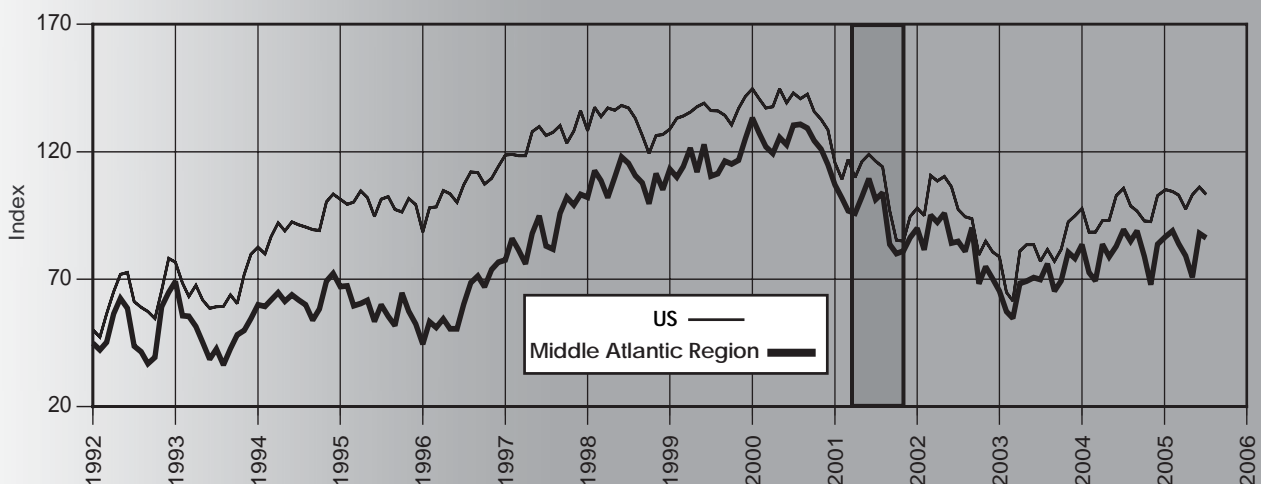
**Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.**



**Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)**



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



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



# New Jersey Economy is the Nation's Eighth Largest According to 2004 Gross State Product Estimates

by Robert Vaden, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

The US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released 2004 Gross State Product (GSP) estimates for the individual states. For 2004, only "total" estimates of GSP were released. For the 1997-2003 period, estimates of GSP by industry were developed based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for classifying business activity. For previous years, estimates had been released on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

GSP is a measure of the market value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in a state and is the state counterpart of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The GSP estimates measure aggregate output across industries and provide an estimate of the economic role played by the individual industries and industry sectors in a state's economy. GSP for New Jersey in inflation-adjusted (also called real) dollars was \$383.7 billion in 2004.

## New Jersey's Rank and Share of 2004 GSP

Table 1 shows the 10 states in the nation with the largest GSP in 2004 and each state's share of national output. The table also shows the annual average growth in real GSP for each state over the 2000-to-2004 period.

Table 1

US States With the Largest Gross State Product: 2004				
Rank	State	2004 GSP	Percent of Nation	2000-04 Annual Growth
1	California	\$1,438,737	13.4	2.7
2	New York	843,084	7.9	2.3
3	Texas	803,734	7.5	2.7
4	Florida	543,845	5.1	3.7
5	Illinois	485,231	4.5	1.1
6	Pennsylvania	427,825	4.0	2.2
7	Ohio	384,049	3.6	0.9
8	New Jersey	383,725	3.6	2.8
9	Michigan	345,980	3.3	0.6
10	Georgia	314,325	2.9	1.9
Total of Top Ten		5,970,535	55.7	2.5
Nation		10,720,269	100.0	2.4

Notes: Bureau of Economic Analysis has developed the use of chain-type indices to factor inflation out of the GSP estimates. "Chained 2000 dollars" means that the year 2000 is the base year.

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

California, by far, had the nation's largest economy among the states with 2004 GSP of almost \$1.4 trillion. California was the only state having a trillion dollar economy and accounted for 13.4 percent of the nation's total output. Rounding out the top five were New York (\$843.1 billion), Texas (\$803.7 billion), Florida (\$543.8 billion) and Illinois (\$485.2 billion).

In 2004, New Jersey ranked eighth with real GSP of \$383.7 billion and accounted for 3.6 percent of total output.

Table 1 also illustrates the economic concentration of the nation's economic output. Output originating in the ten largest states collectively accounted for almost six trillion dollars (55.7 percent) of the nation's \$10.7 trillion economy. The ten largest states, by themselves, produced well over half of the nation's total output. The five largest states generated almost 40 percent (38.4%) of the nation's total GDP.

Annual growth in real GDP over the 2000-2004 period averaged 2.4 percent for the nation overall. Within the ten largest states, there was significant variation in growth rates. Florida, with annual growth of 3.7 percent, easily had the fastest growing economy. New Jersey, with annual growth of 2.8 percent, ranked second. Texas and California followed closely with annual growth of 2.7 percent. The three Midwestern states — Illinois, Ohio and Michigan — all had relatively slow growth due to the weakness in manufacturing over much of the period.

### Trends in New Jersey's GSP Growth by Industry 1997 - 2003

GSP estimates by industry are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). BEA has released detailed estimates of GSP by industry for each year from 1997 to 2003. Previously, NAICS based industry estimates were only available for 2001 and 2002.

Table 2

### New Jersey Real Gross State Product by Industry Group: 1997 — 2003

Industry	1997	Percent of 1997 GSP	2003	Percent of 2003 GSP	1997-2003	
					Change	Percent Change
<b>Total Gross State Product</b>	<b>\$316,128</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$371,806</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$55,678</b>	<b>17.6</b>
<b>Private industries</b>	<b>281,981</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>336,435</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>54,454</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	449	0.1	547	0.1	98	21.8
Mining	163	0.1	168	0.0	5	3.1
Utilities	6,290	2.0	7,070	1.9	780	12.4
Construction	12,891	4.1	13,976	3.8	1,085	8.4
Manufacturing	37,105	11.7	43,274	11.6	6,169	16.6
Durable goods	10,515	3.3	14,059	3.8	3,544	33.7
Nondurable goods	26,731	8.5	29,208	7.9	2,477	9.3
Chemical manufacturing	14,455	4.6	18,435	5.0	3,980	27.5
Wholesale trade	25,719	8.1	32,041	8.6	6,322	24.6
Retail trade	19,286	6.1	27,472	7.4	8,186	42.4
Transportation and warehousing	10,227	3.2	11,486	3.1	1,259	12.3
Information	15,320	4.8	18,003	4.8	2,683	17.5
Finance and insurance	21,109	6.7	32,519	8.7	11,410	54.1
Real estate, rental and leasing	48,223	15.3	54,945	14.8	6,722	13.9
Business and professional services	45,243	14.3	49,987	13.4	4,744	10.5
Professional and technical services	25,405	8.0	30,273	8.1	4,868	19.2
Management of companies/enterprises	9,177	2.9	8,202	2.2	-975	-10.6
Administrative and waste services	10,661	3.4	11,512	3.1	851	8.0
Education services	2,532	0.8	2,812	0.8	280	11.1
Health care and social assistance	20,570	6.5	23,658	6.4	3,088	15.0
Ambulatory health care services	10,535	3.3	13,090	3.5	2,555	24.3
Hospitals and nursing/residential care facilities	8,682	2.7	8,675	2.3	-7	-0.1
Social assistance	1,348	0.4	1,934	0.5	586	43.5
Leisure and hospitality	10,894	3.4	11,970	3.2	1,076	9.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,546	0.8	3,094	0.8	548	21.5
Accommodation and food services	8,348	2.6	8,875	2.4	527	6.3
Accommodation	4,478	1.4	4,084	1.1	-394	-8.8
Food services and drinking places	3,882	1.2	4,783	1.3	901	23.2
Other services, except government	6,653	2.1	6,842	1.8	189	2.8
<b>Government</b>	<b>34,249</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>35,389</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Federal civilian	5,026	1.6	4,847	1.3	-179	-3.6
Federal military	1,067	0.3	901	0.2	-166	-15.6
State and local	28,155	8.9	29,643	8.0	1,488	5.3

Notes: Bureau of Economic Analysis has developed the use of chain-type indices to factor inflation out of the GSP estimates. "Chained 2000 dollars" means that the year 2000 is the base year.

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

---

Table 2 shows 1997 and 2003 industry output estimates for New Jersey. The table also shows output shares for each of the two years and output growth by industry for this period.

In both the nation and New Jersey, real estate/rental/and leasing was responsible for the largest share of total output. In New Jersey, output in this industry was estimated at almost \$55 billion in 2003, 14.8 percent of the total. The high output shares in real estate are due to high output values attributed to owner-occupied housing. Output in the business and professional sector was the second largest in 2003 at just under \$50 billion or 13.4 percent of the total.

Output growth in business and professional services has been slow, 10.5 percent compared to overall growth of 17.6 percent for the 1997-2003 period. Within business and professional services, the professional and technical services component accounts for over \$30 billion in output and exhibited strong growth (over 19%) from 1997 to 2003. Output in management of companies and enterprises has declined while administrative and waste management services has enjoyed modest growth. The fast growing temporary help agencies are in administrative and waste management services.

The New Jersey manufacturing sector is the only other private industry sector, in addition to real estate, rental and leasing and business and professional services, which accounts for a double-digit share (11.6%) of total GSP. Output growth in the production of durable goods was particularly strong, increasing by almost 34 percent from 1997 to 2003. Output growth in nondurable goods manufacturing was 9.3 percent. During this period, the share of New Jersey's GSP originating in manufacturing was effectively unchanged at 11.6 percent while New Jersey manufacturing employment declined by 19.5 percent.

The chemical industry, largely due to pharmaceuticals, had very strong output growth from 1997 to 2003. Over this period, output has increased by almost 28 percent and the industry share of total state GSP has jumped from 4.6 percent in 1997 to 5.0 percent in 2003. In 2003, the chemical industry accounted for 43 percent of New Jersey's manufacturing output.

Somewhat surprisingly, GSP in health care and social assistance increased by only 15 percent (less than state overall output growth of 17.6%) from 1997 to 2003. The industry's share of total output was essentially unchanged at 6.4 percent in 2003. Within the industry, output in ambulatory health care services has had fast growth, 24.3 percent, while output in hospitals was relatively unchanged. These trends reflect the emphasis on providing health care on an out-patient basis when possible and continued efforts to reduce cost. Social assistance had strong output growth, but remained a fairly small industry, with output in 2003 of just under \$2 billion.

The relatively slow output growth in health related industries is surprising given the nation's increased emphasis on health care and the steady employment growth in the health services industry over the last several years.

Two industries which have had extremely fast growth over the period are finance and insurance with output growth of 54.1 percent and retail trade with growth of 42.4 percent. The growth in finance and insurance is originating largely in the security and commodities industry and results from the strong equity markets of the late 1990s. Reasons for the strong growth in retail trade are less apparent. Both industries had very strong growth nationally.

---

Output growth in New Jersey's public sector has been slow over the 1997 to 2003 period. Output has increased from \$34.2 billion in 1997 to \$35.4 billion in 2003, a gain of only \$1.1 billion. Over the period, output gains in state and local government have more than offset declines in federal government. The share of output originating in the public sector has declined from 10.8 percent in 1997 to 9.5 percent in 2003. Nationally, 11.4 percent of output originated in the public sector in 2003.

#### Data Availability

Estimates of state GSP, both in current and real dollars, are available on the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Office of Labor Planning and Analysis Web site at [www.nj.gov/labor/lra](http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra). The Gross State Product data, including national income and product account data, are available on the BEA Web site at [www.bea.gov](http://www.bea.gov).

## Economic Briefs

### 2000-2004 State and County Population Estimates by Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin

The 2000-2004 state and county population estimates by age, race, sex and Hispanic origin were released on August 11, 2005 by the US Census Bureau. According to the estimates, Texas has now joined Hawaii, New Mexico and California as a "majority-minority" state — a state where the minority population comprises more than 50 percent of its total residents. (The minority population includes all people except non-Hispanic single-race whites.)

Minority's share of New Jersey's total population increased from 33 percent in 2000 to 36 percent in 2004 due mainly to a continuing influx of foreign immigrants (mostly from Latin America and Asia). Three counties in the state are "majority-minority" counties: Hudson (65% minority), Essex (63% minority) and Passaic (51% minority), as of July 1, 2004.

The median age of New Jersey's total population was 37.7 years in 2004, up from 36.7 years in 2000. Among New Jersey's 21 counties, Hudson had the lowest median age (35.0 years) while Cape May had the highest (43.3 years). Three other counties also had their median ages exceed 40 years: Ocean (40.8 years), Hunterdon (40.4 years) and Bergen (40.2 years).

The newly released 2000-2004 characteristics estimates data including state population by single-year of age, race (single-race alone or in combination), sex and Hispanic origin, and county population by selected age groups, 5-year age groups, race (single-race alone or in combination), sex and Hispanic origin are available online at the Labor Planning and Analysis' Web site: [www.nj.gov/labor/lra](http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra). For more information about population estimates for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development,

### Annual Changes for 2006 in Maximum Benefit Rates and Eligibility Criteria

Effective January 1, 2006, the maximum weekly benefit rates and the taxable wage base will change for the Unemployment and Temporary Disability Insurance and Workers' Compensation Programs.

According to laws governing these programs, the maximum benefit rates and the taxable wage base must be recalculated each year, based on the statewide average weekly wage. The benefit rates and taxable wage base for 2006 are based on the average weekly wage for 2004, which was \$920.88. As of January 1, 2006, the maximum weekly benefit rate will increase from \$503 to \$521 for unemployment insurance, from \$470 to \$488 for temporary disability insurance and from \$666 to \$691 for workers' compensation. Wages subject to taxation under the unemployment and temporary disability insurance programs will increase from \$24,900 to \$25,800.

Benefit eligibility criteria that are based on the state minimum hourly wage will also change in 2006 because of the increase in the minimum wage from \$5.15 per hour to \$6.15 per hour on October 1, 2005. For unemployment or disability insurance claimants who have worked at least 20 base weeks, the amount of weekly earnings required to establish a base week will increase from \$103 to \$123; the amount of earnings required in those cases in which a claimant has not worked 20 base weeks will rise from \$5,200 to \$6,200.

The contribution rate for those state and local government entities that elect to make contributions, rather than reimbursing the trust fund for unemployment insurance benefits paid to their former employees, will remain 0.4 percent of taxable wages in 2006.



## Labor Legislation Update



### **Pending Legislation: A-2941/S-1847**

#### **Penalizes an Employer for Deliberately Avoiding Unemployment Tax**

This bill is designed to deter the practice of state unemployment tax avoidance, in which an employer avoids an unemployment tax rate based on its history in the system by means of transfers or acquisitions of businesses, such as creating a “dummy” company and shifting employees there. The State of New Jersey is required to enact this legislation in order to maintain compliance with federal unemployment law.

A substitute version of the bill passed the Assembly Labor Committee on June 13, 2005. It now awaits a vote by the full Assembly and similar action in the Senate. The goal is to enact this legislation when the Legislature reconvenes in November and have it signed into law by the end of the year.

### **Pending Legislation: A-3782/S-2327**

#### **Prohibits Payments of Temporary Disability Payments to Incarcerated Individuals**

This bill amends the “Temporary Disability Benefits Law,” to prohibit benefits from being paid to any claimant during any period during which the claimant is incarcerated in any federal, state or municipal penal institution, jail, or medical facility because of a criminal violation.

The Senate bill was reported from the Senate Labor Committee on May 5, 2005 with an amendment that the Department of Labor and Workforce Development opposed. The full Senate on June 20, 2005 voted 31-1 to remove the amendment. The bill now awaits a final vote in the Senate and action in the Assembly.

### **Pending Legislation: S-1412**

#### **Requirements for Certain Disclosures of Information on Development Subsidies**

This bill sets requirements regarding certain businesses which receive development subsidies, including tax incentives, from any agency or instrumentality of the state or any of its political subdivisions. The bill specifies what information is required when applying for a development subsidy. Each recipient of a subsidy is required to submit annual progress reports for the duration of the subsidy, or five years, whichever is longer. The bill requires the business to meet its employment goals within two years of the beginning date of the subsidy and continue to meet them for at least five years from the beginning date. Otherwise, the business is required to repay part or all of the subsidy to the extent that the employment goals are not met.

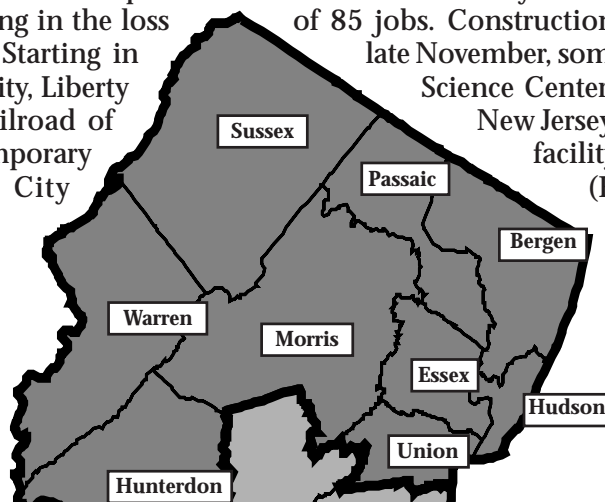
On June 20, 2005, the Senate passed a substitution version of S-1412 by a vote of 35-0. The bill is now pending action in the Assembly.



## Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

### Northern Region

The Liberty Science Center, an innovative science museum and a major tourist attraction, broke ground for a \$104-million expansion and renovation in July. The main building will close in September, resulting in the loss of 85 jobs. Construction is expected to be completed in mid-2007. Starting in late November, some exhibits will open at a nearby temporary facility, Liberty Science Center: Riverside, located in the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey terminal. Both the main building and the temporary facility are located in Liberty State Park in Jersey City (Hudson County).



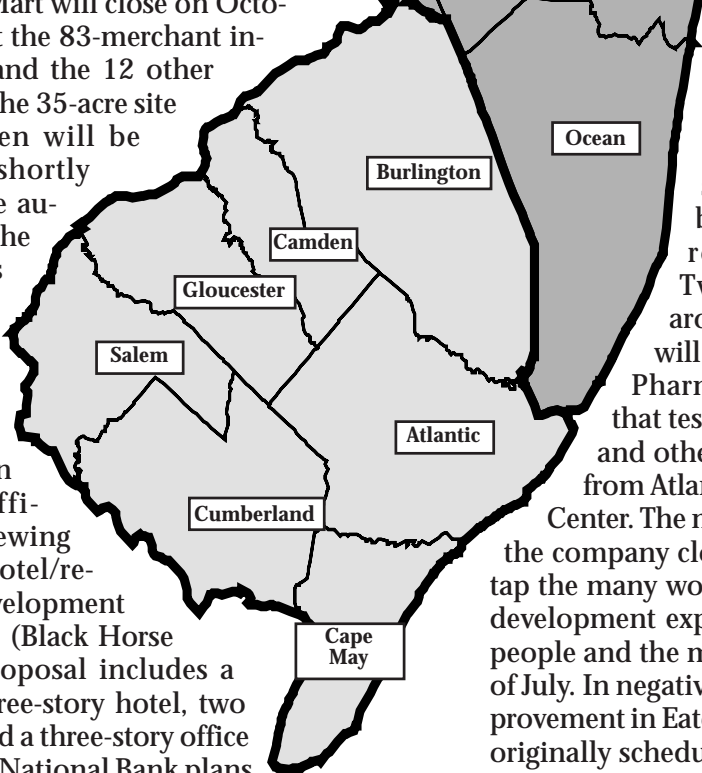
### Central Region

Construction of a 2,000-space parking garage at NJ Transit's station in Hamilton Twp. (Mercer County) is expected to begin this fall. The garage is part of a transit village including housing, office and retail space that the township plans for the area surrounding the station. Holiday Inn will be opening a 116-guest room hotel in Stafford Twp. (Ocean County) around September 2005. It will employ about 100 people.

Pharmasset, a drug company that tests new treatments for HIV and other viral diseases, relocated from Atlanta to Plainsboro Forrestal Center. The move was in hopes to bring the company closer to its partners and to tap the many workers here who have drug development experience. They employ 20 people and the move happened at the end of July. In negative news, Lowe's Home Improvement in Eatontown (Monmouth) was originally scheduled to open around April 2005. However, the opening has been delayed indefinitely while the company works on road improvements, including a traffic signal on Route 35.

### Southern Region

The Camden County Improvement Authority announced that the Pennsauken Mart will close on October 1 and that the 83-merchant indoor bazaar and the 12 other buildings on the 35-acre site in Pennsauken will be demolished shortly thereafter. The authority owns the site and plans to construct a mixed-use office, retail and residential project. Hamilton Township officials are reviewing plans for a hotel/retail/office development on Route 322 (Black Horse Pike). The proposal includes a 500-room, three-story hotel, two restaurants and a three-story office building. Sun National Bank plans to open a regional banking center in Vineland in August 2005. The facility will replace another bank building in Vineland.



## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2004						2005						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b><u>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	150.9	150.4	150.3	141.8	150.6	150.7	149.8	149.3	148.5	149.9	149.3	149.4	149.7
Total Private Sector	128.3	128.0	127.6	119.2	127.9	127.9	126.9	126.7	126.2	127.6	127.1	127.2	127.8
Government	22.5	22.5	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	21.9
<b><u>Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen, Hudson &amp; Passaic counties)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	919.0	919.4	901.9	903.0	901.0	900.4	902.3	902.2	900.7	906.9	905.8	907.2	923.8
Total Private Sector	784.4	784.6	783.8	783.9	782.5	781.7	783.2	782.9	781.7	787.2	785.6	786.4	785.5
Government	134.6	134.8	118.1	119.1	118.5	118.7	119.1	119.3	119.0	119.7	120.2	120.8	138.3
<b><u>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	533.3	533.4	531.8	533.5	534.4	535.4	539.7	540.5	542.1	541.8	543.6	544.1	545.3
Total Private Sector	445.9	446.5	446.6	448.0	449.1	450.1	451.3	452.0	454.0	453.6	454.9	456.4	457.7
Government	87.4	86.9	85.2	85.5	85.3	85.3	88.4	88.5	88.1	88.2	88.7	87.7	87.6
<b><u>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	1011.1	1010.5	1012.0	1014.2	1015.6	1014.4	1017.0	1019.7	1020.2	1017.6	1017.4	1020.4	1018.8
Total Private Sector	863.9	863.0	864.3	865.9	867.2	865.5	868.2	870.0	871.0	867.4	867.2	871.1	870.9
Government	147.2	147.5	147.7	148.3	148.4	148.9	148.8	149.7	149.2	150.2	150.2	149.3	147.9
<b><u>Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	1049.5	1049.0	1020.4	1024.2	1021.7	1022.2	1022.2	1020.5	1017.5	1017.3	1016.8	1016.8	1048.5
Total Private Sector	866.7	865.8	865.7	869.2	866.7	867.0	867.8	865.7	863.7	862.4	861.3	861.8	864.3
Government	182.8	183.2	154.7	155.0	155.0	155.2	154.4	154.8	153.8	154.9	155.5	155.0	184.2
<b><u>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	44.6	44.6	45.5	44.6	44.7	44.2	48.5	48.7	47.8	47.3	44.9	44.6	44.6
Total Private Sector	35.1	35.0	35.6	35.0	35.0	34.6	39.0	39.0	38.3	37.8	35.3	35.0	35.1
Government	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4
<b><u>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.4
Total Private Sector	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.9
Government	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
<b><u>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	231.9	232.7	232.1	232.6	232.8	232.6	233.2	233.1	233.6	234.2	234.7	234.2	235.5
Total Private Sector	169.3	169.5	169.4	169.6	169.7	169.4	168.6	168.4	168.5	168.5	168.9	168.3	169.7
Government	62.6	63.2	62.7	63.0	63.1	63.2	64.6	64.7	65.1	65.7	65.8	65.9	65.8
<b><u>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</u></b>													
Total Nonfarm	62.4	62.2	62.3	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.9	63.2
Total Private Sector	47.3	47.1	47.4	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.9	47.9
Government	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.3

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Statistical Section  
and  
Notes

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,316.7	4,356.0	4,363.4	4,370.8	4,353.5	4,375.2	4,358.6	4,390.1
Feb	4,362.8	4,365.5	4,373.3	4,366.8	4,360.2	4,379.8	4,374.8	4,398.5
Mar	4,364.9	4,372.2	4,366.0	4,368.3	4,375.7	4,383.7	4,381.8	4,396.3
Apr	4,352.6	4,369.9	4,367.2	4,365.7	4,361.0	4,389.4	4,387.2	4,413.5
May	4,370.9	4,372.3	4,364.6	4,365.7	4,363.1	4,384.5	4,397.8	4,406.4
Jun	4,408.9	4,374.2	4,417.2	4,364.3	4,419.7	4,387.7	4,465.4 R	4,415.3 R
Jul	4,416.5	4,372.0	4,418.0	4,374.7	4,460.9	4,394.2	4,512.1	4,434.5
Aug	4,393.8	4,373.4	4,377.6	4,373.7	4,417.5	4,395.7		
Sep	4,365.4	4,378.8	4,330.0	4,374.9	4,361.8	4,391.9		
Oct	4,371.1	4,378.2	4,348.5	4,373.9	4,381.8	4,392.3		
Nov	4,362.2	4,376.1	4,366.8	4,373.5	4,404.4	4,392.4		
Dec	4,373.0	4,370.2	4,359.1	4,379.4	4,397.0	4,389.6		

### 2. Resident Employment (000)

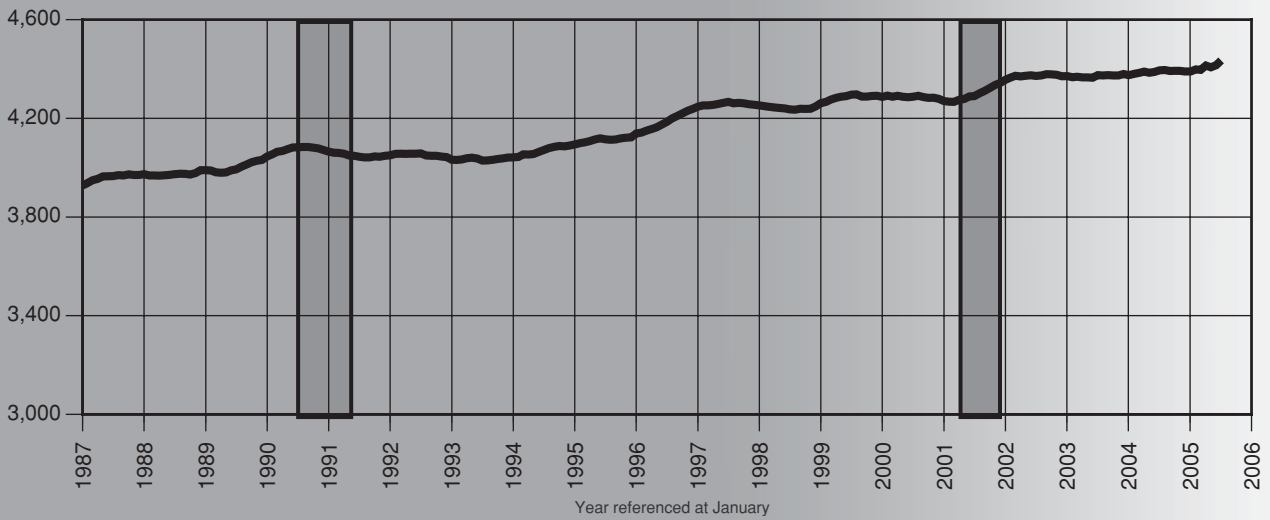
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,052.7	4,122.5	4,080.0	4,112.9	4,092.5	4,141.0	4,164.8	4,217.9
Feb	4,096.7	4,124.5	4,095.1	4,106.5	4,113.1	4,148.6	4,162.3	4,205.6
Mar	4,097.9	4,125.1	4,097.0	4,103.6	4,128.5	4,157.5	4,181.1	4,207.7
Apr	4,105.0	4,120.7	4,117.1	4,105.9	4,144.9	4,164.1	4,214.3	4,230.2
May	4,123.4	4,119.5	4,113.3	4,107.3	4,158.3	4,169.9	4,231.2	4,233.2
Jun	4,150.2	4,116.8	4,143.5	4,103.8	4,199.3	4,176.9	4,284.2	4,237.6
Jul	4,144.6	4,114.9	4,132.8	4,110.0	4,223.5	4,181.4	4,309.3	4,253.1
Aug	4,149.7	4,115.0	4,126.8	4,114.7	4,217.8	4,186.9		
Sep	4,127.7	4,116.6	4,084.2	4,119.3	4,175.2	4,189.1		
Oct	4,129.5	4,112.4	4,113.5	4,125.4	4,203.2	4,194.8		
Nov	4,111.7	4,112.5	4,137.8	4,131.5	4,231.8	4,201.0		
Dec	4,122.7	4,111.4	4,140.4	4,140.7	4,226.7	4,203.6		

### 3. Unemployment (000)

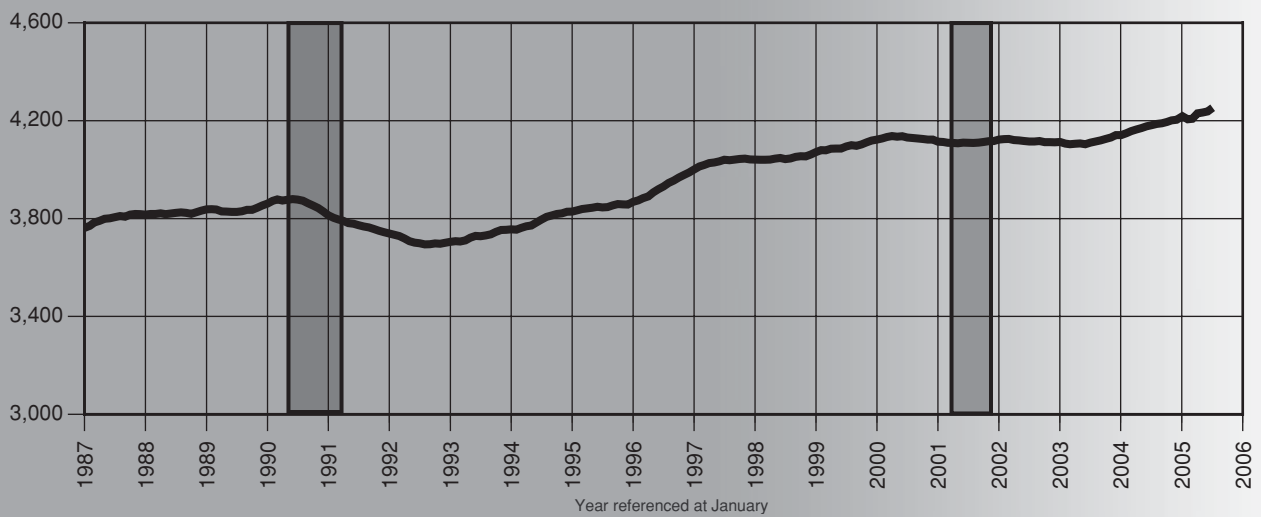
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	264.0	233.6	283.4	258.0	260.9	234.2	193.8	172.2
Feb	266.1	241.0	278.2	260.4	247.1	231.2	212.5	192.8
Mar	267.0	247.1	269.0	264.6	247.1	226.2	200.7	188.5
Apr	247.6	249.2	250.1	259.8	216.1	225.4	172.9	183.2
May	247.5	252.8	251.3	258.4	204.9	214.6	166.6	173.2
Jun	258.8	257.4	273.7	260.6	220.5	210.8	181.2 R	177.7 R
Jul	272.0	257.1	285.2	264.7	237.4	212.8	202.8	181.4
Aug	244.1	258.4	250.8	259.0	199.7	208.8		
Sep	237.7	262.2	245.8	255.6	186.6	202.8		
Oct	241.6	265.8	235.0	248.5	178.6	197.5		
Nov	250.6	263.6	229.0	242.0	172.6	191.4		
Dec	250.2	258.9	218.7	238.7	170.3	186.0		

## Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

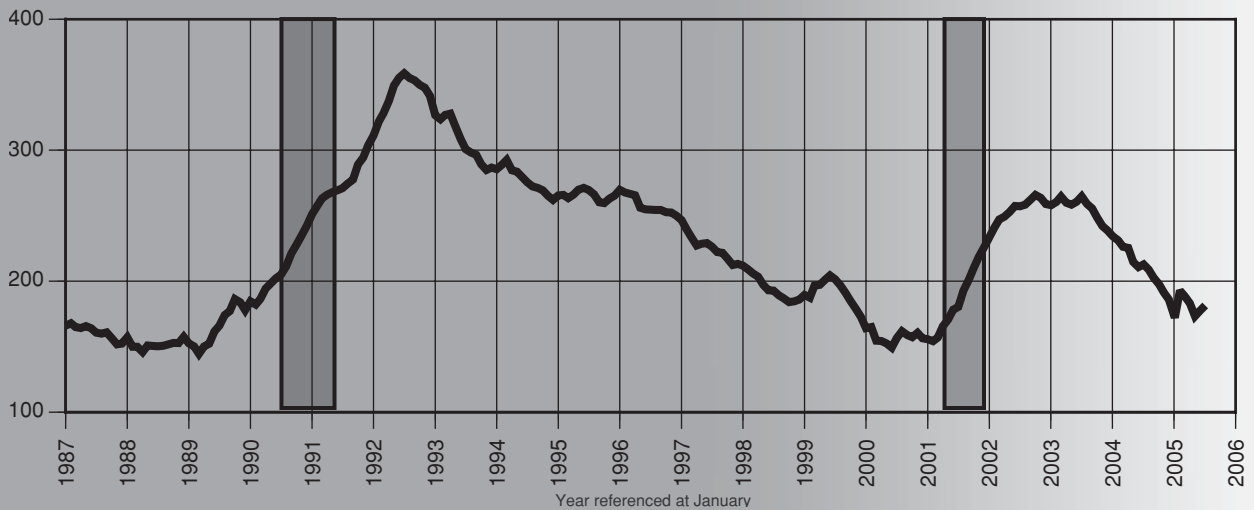
### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



### 2. Resident Employment (000)



### 3. Unemployment (000)



## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	66.0	66.6	66.2	66.3	65.5	65.8	65.1	65.5
Feb	66.7	66.7	66.3	66.2	65.6	65.9	65.3	65.6
Mar	66.7	66.8	66.1	66.2	65.8	65.9	65.3	65.5
Apr	66.4	66.7	66.1	66.1	65.5	66.0	65.3	65.7
May	66.7	66.7	66.0	66.0	65.5	65.9	65.5	65.6
Jun	67.2	66.7	66.8	66.0	66.4	65.9	66.4	65.7
Jul	67.2	66.6	66.7	66.1	66.9	65.9	67.0	65.9
Aug	66.8	66.5	66.1	66.0	66.2	65.9		
Sep	66.4	66.6	65.3	66.0	65.3	65.8		
Oct	66.4	66.5	65.6	65.9	65.6	65.7		
Nov	66.2	66.4	65.8	65.9	65.8	65.7		
Dec	66.3	66.3	65.6	65.9	65.7	65.6		

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	62.0	63.1	61.9	62.4	61.6	62.3	62.2	63.0
Feb	62.6	63.0	62.1	62.2	61.9	62.4	62.1	62.7
Mar	62.6	63.0	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.7
Apr	62.7	62.9	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.6	62.8	63.0
May	62.9	62.8	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.6	63.0	63.0
Jun	63.2	62.7	62.6	62.0	63.1	62.7	63.7	63.0
Jul	63.1	62.7	62.4	62.1	63.4	62.7	64.0	63.2
Aug	63.1	62.6	62.3	62.1	63.2	62.8		
Sep	62.8	62.6	61.6	62.1	62.5	62.7		
Oct	62.7	62.5	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.8		
Nov	62.4	62.4	62.3	62.2	63.3	62.8		
Dec	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	63.1	62.8		

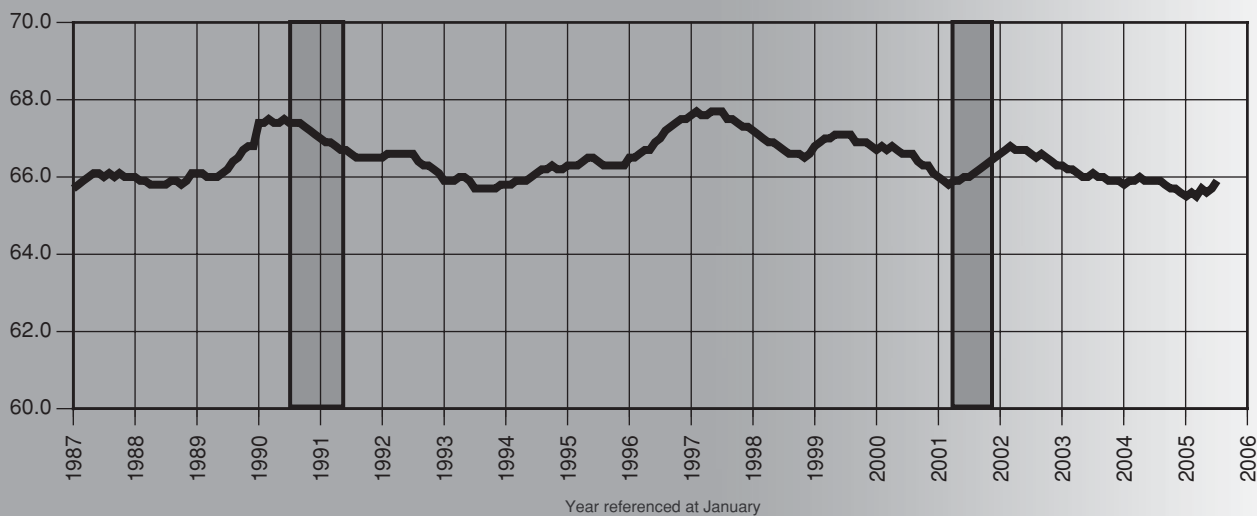
### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	5.4	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.4	3.9
Feb	6.1	5.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.4
Mar	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.3
Apr	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.2
May	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.9	3.8	3.9
Jun	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.0
Jul	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.1	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.1
Aug	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	4.5	4.8		
Sep	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.3	4.6		
Oct	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.5		
Nov	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.5	3.9	4.4		
Dec	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.2		

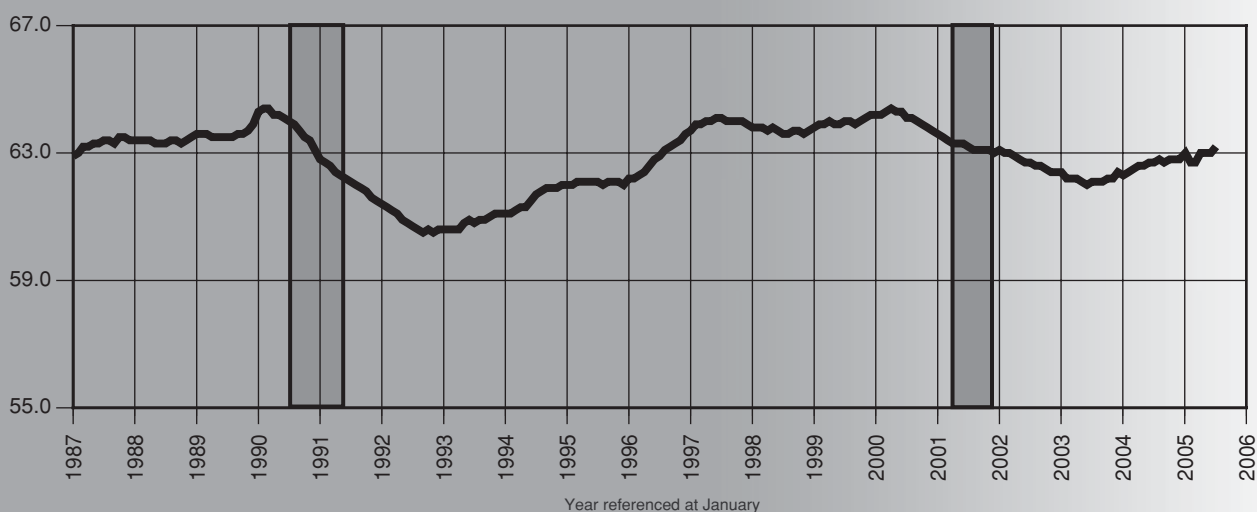


## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

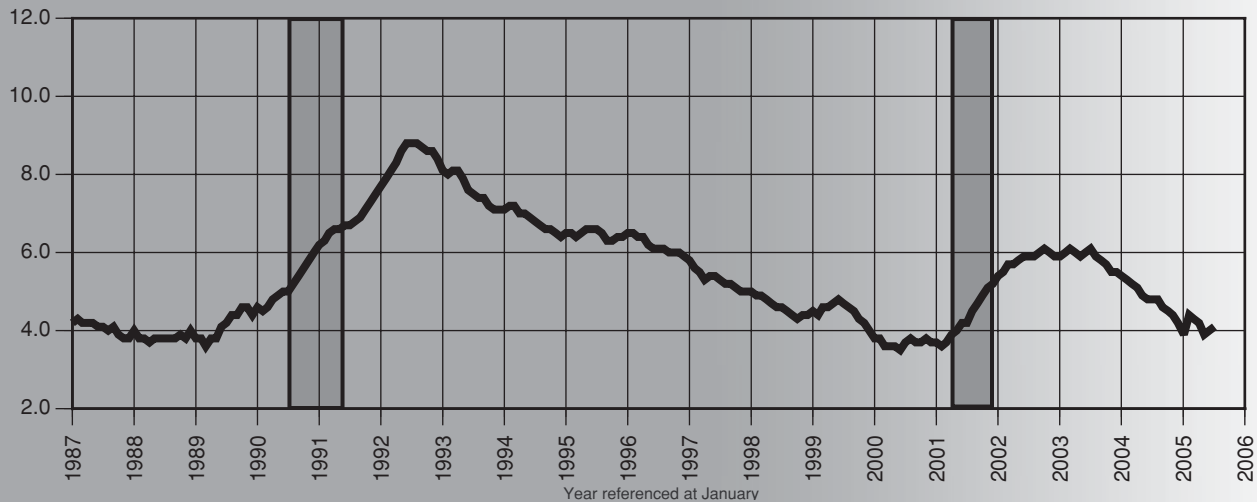
### 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



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



### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)



## Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,932.8	4,006.8	3,908.0	3,981.7	3,905.8	3,979.7	3,970.4	4,030.5
Feb	3,940.2	4,008.8	3,898.5	3,967.4	3,907.6	3,976.9	3,973.7	4,037.2
Mar	3,968.8	4,008.8	3,922.2	3,962.8	3,944.2	3,985.4	3,999.7	4,038.0
Apr	3,982.7	3,993.7	3,956.5	3,968.9	3,970.7	3,984.1	4,035.4	4,047.3
May	4,007.4	3,988.1	3,993.1	3,973.3	4,016.8	3,996.9	4,065.3	4,052.7
Jun	4,042.7	3,981.3	4,032.1	3,970.4	4,065.2	4,003.2	4,114.4 R	4,056.8 R
Jul	3,982.8	3,961.8	4,003.2	3,982.6	4,026.0	4,005.2	4,075.1	4,053.8
Aug	3,970.8	3,970.9	3,986.4	3,986.9	4,009.9	4,008.6		
Sep	3,974.7	3,969.3	3,991.5	3,986.0	4,015.0	4,017.9		
Oct	3,983.2	3,968.6	4,006.7	3,991.1	4,035.7	4,017.8		
Nov	4,006.5	3,975.4	4,019.9	3,987.6	4,059.4	4,028.4		
Dec	4,014.6	3,972.5	4,027.9	3,985.9	4,067.8	4,032.2		

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

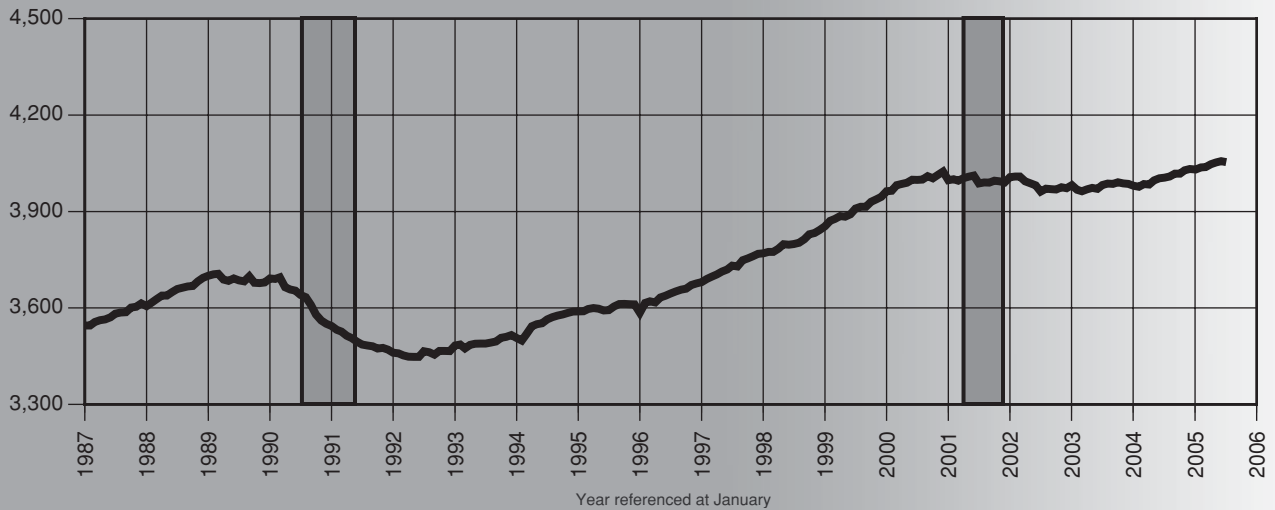
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,320.8	3,392.9	3,291.6	3,363.6	3,281.0	3,353.1	3,329.9	3,388.8
Feb	3,317.8	3,394.5	3,271.1	3,348.4	3,271.3	3,349.2	3,324.1	3,396.6
Mar	3,343.0	3,394.5	3,291.4	3,343.6	3,303.1	3,356.3	3,348.8	3,397.5
Apr	3,358.9	3,380.3	3,325.1	3,347.9	3,330.4	3,354.3	3,383.6	3,406.6
May	3,384.4	3,373.5	3,362.4	3,351.3	3,377.2	3,366.1	3,416.7	3,413.6
Jun	3,421.7	3,367.5	3,402.2	3,348.4	3,423.8	3,370.3	3,465.4 R	3,416.3 R
Jul	3,397.7	3,357.9	3,403.9	3,364.0	3,415.9	3,370.5	3,458.8	3,412.6
Aug	3,395.3	3,358.3	3,401.0	3,363.3	3,410.3	3,371.9		
Sep	3,376.2	3,355.4	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,390.9	3,376.1		
Oct	3,362.9	3,353.9	3,375.9	3,366.1	3,389.0	3,378.5		
Nov	3,378.7	3,359.2	3,382.9	3,362.3	3,407.1	3,389.2		
Dec	3,387.5	3,355.8	3,391.8	3,360.1	3,415.1	3,391.4		

### 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

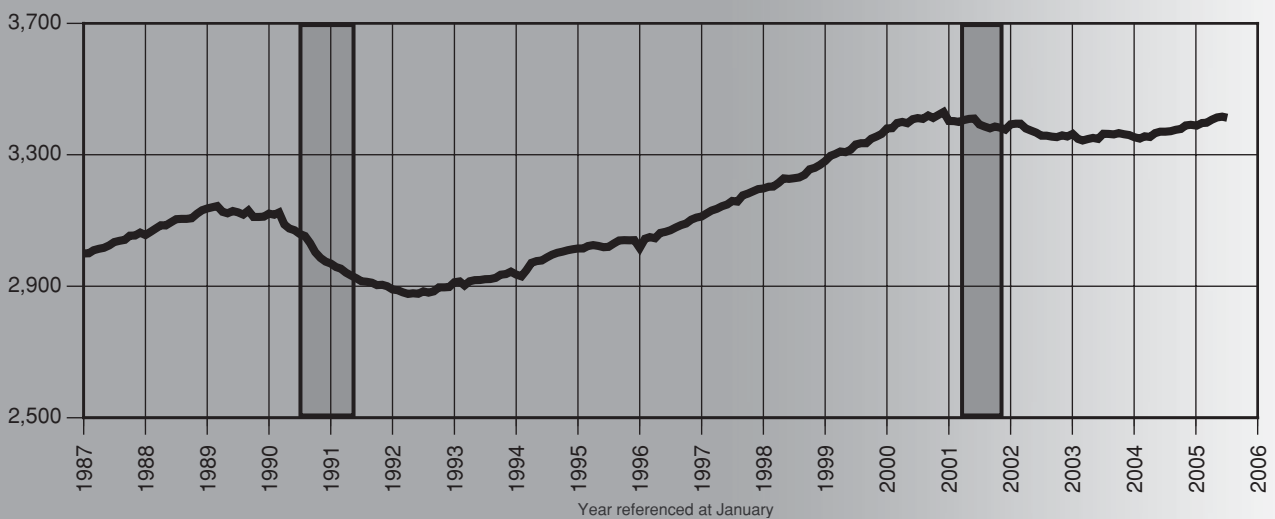
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	153.0	164.7	149.1	160.9	151.0	163.0	156.9	167.7
Feb	152.2	164.3	144.3	156.6	148.0	160.4	153.6	167.0
Mar	155.2	164.0	147.1	156.0	154.9	163.9	156.9	166.2
Apr	160.7	162.6	157.1	159.1	162.3	164.3	164.2	166.5
May	164.1	161.7	162.9	160.4	167.9	165.3	168.4	166.5
Jun	166.9	161.7	165.8	160.5	171.4	166.0	171.6	166.1
Jul	167.5	161.7	168.2	162.3	172.6	165.6	172.9	165.8
Aug	169.2	162.4	169.1	162.1	173.5	166.4		
Sep	167.5	162.0	167.8	162.2	172.3	167.1		
Oct	166.9	161.6	167.1	161.8	173.8	168.7		
Nov	165.7	162.4	165.3	161.9	173.6	170.0		
Dec	161.8	161.5	162.0	161.8	170.5	170.3		

## Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

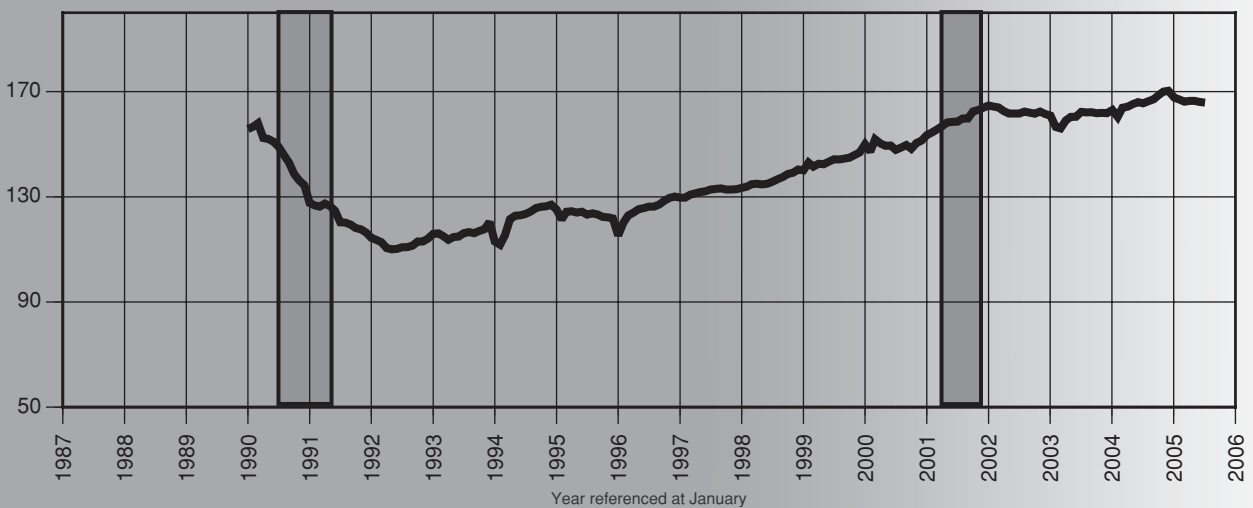
### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



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



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



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

## Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	372.7	378.2	353.2	358.4	338.1	343.0	332.3	335.0
Feb	372.8	376.3	352.6	356.0	338.0	341.3	331.6	333.9
Mar	372.6	374.3	352.4	354.0	338.9	340.5	331.3	332.4
Apr	371.9	372.3	352.4	352.9	337.7	338.3	330.6	331.5
May	372.1	370.6	352.8	351.5	339.3	338.1	330.4	329.8
Jun	371.5	367.5	354.0	350.2	341.6	338.0	331.6 R	329.2 R
Jul	363.7	365.9	348.8	350.9	339.2	340.3	328.9	329.9
Aug	365.2	364.5	349.6	348.8	337.9	337.8		
Sep	364.9	362.3	349.6	347.1	338.9	338.2		
Oct	361.7	360.7	346.9	346.0	339.3	338.1		
Nov	360.6	359.2	346.3	345.0	339.5	337.6		
Dec	360.2	358.3	346.3	344.3	338.3	337.0		

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

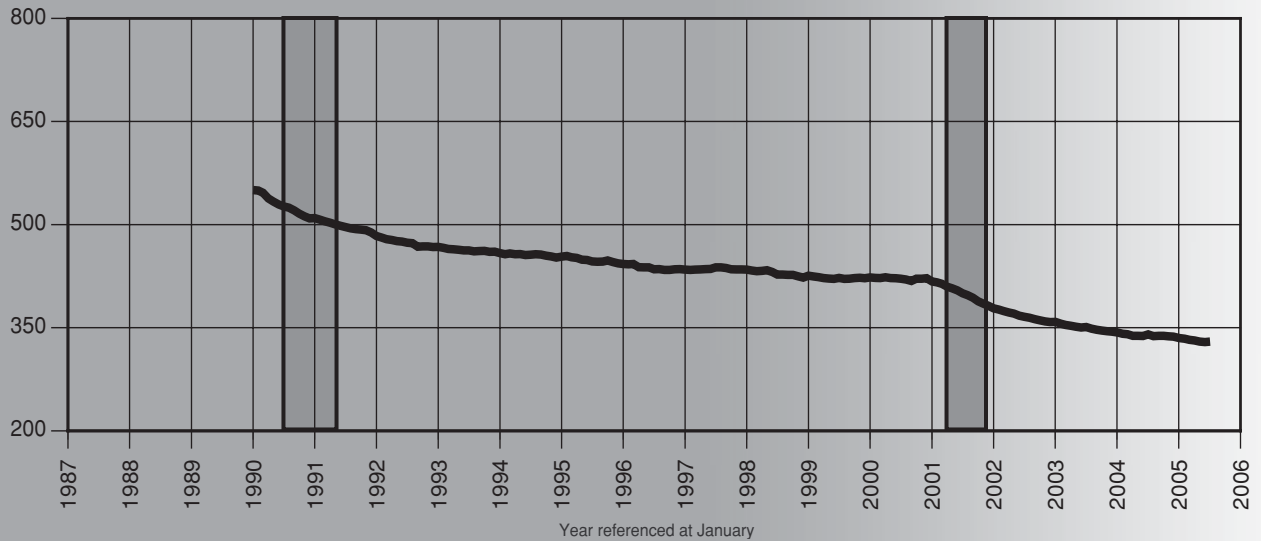
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	879.3	884.2	873.8	879.0	866.8	872.2	879.2	882.8
Feb	869.5	884.1	863.9	878.3	859.3	873.6	871.0	885.3
Mar	874.8	886.5	865.2	876.7	863.2	874.7	875.1	887.4
Apr	873.0	882.1	867.1	876.5	861.2	870.8	880.5	889.9
May	877.3	880.9	873.7	877.0	873.3	876.4	885.9	891.9
Jun	887.4	881.8	881.0	875.2	883.2	877.4	895.4 R	892.0 R
Jul	875.0	879.6	871.0	875.8	869.9	871.4	886.7	888.4
Aug	873.2	879.1	869.0	875.1	872.0	874.7		
Sep	877.8	880.1	873.5	875.5	873.9	877.0		
Oct	882.3	879.8	880.1	877.4	882.6	878.2		
Nov	896.1	879.2	891.5	874.6	894.3	877.8		
Dec	910.7	879.1	904.4	873.1	906.5	878.1		

### 12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

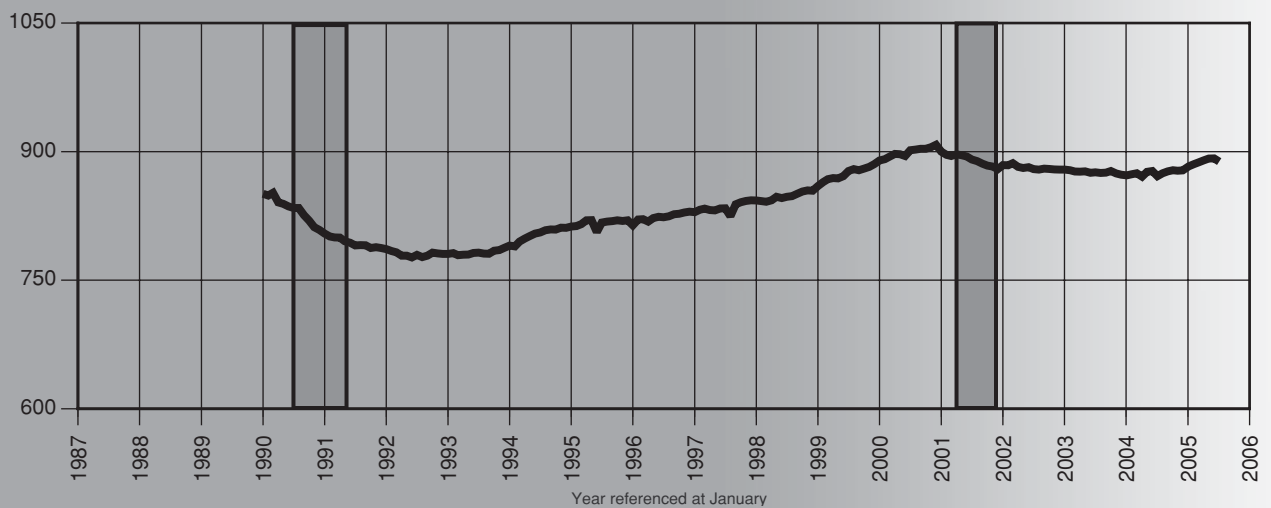
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	121.0	121.9	102.8	103.6	100.1	101.0	96.6	98.0
Feb	120.3	121.1	102.4	103.2	98.7	99.6	96.2	97.1
Mar	120.3	120.2	102.8	102.8	99.6	99.6	96.6	97.0
Apr	116.3	117.1	102.0	102.7	98.8	99.5	96.0	96.4
May	116.5	116.5	102.1	102.1	99.3	99.3	96.5	96.2
Jun	115.7	114.7	102.5	101.6	99.8	98.9	97.2 R	96.4 R
Jul	111.4	111.3	102.3	102.2	98.6	98.2	96.2	95.8
Aug	111.0	110.3	102.9	102.2	98.3	97.8		
Sep	109.4	109.1	101.0	100.7	97.4	97.2		
Oct	104.6	105.2	101.1	101.6	97.0	96.8		
Nov	106.1	105.9	101.4	101.2	98.0	97.6		
Dec	105.6	104.8	101.2	100.5	97.4	97.2		

## Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

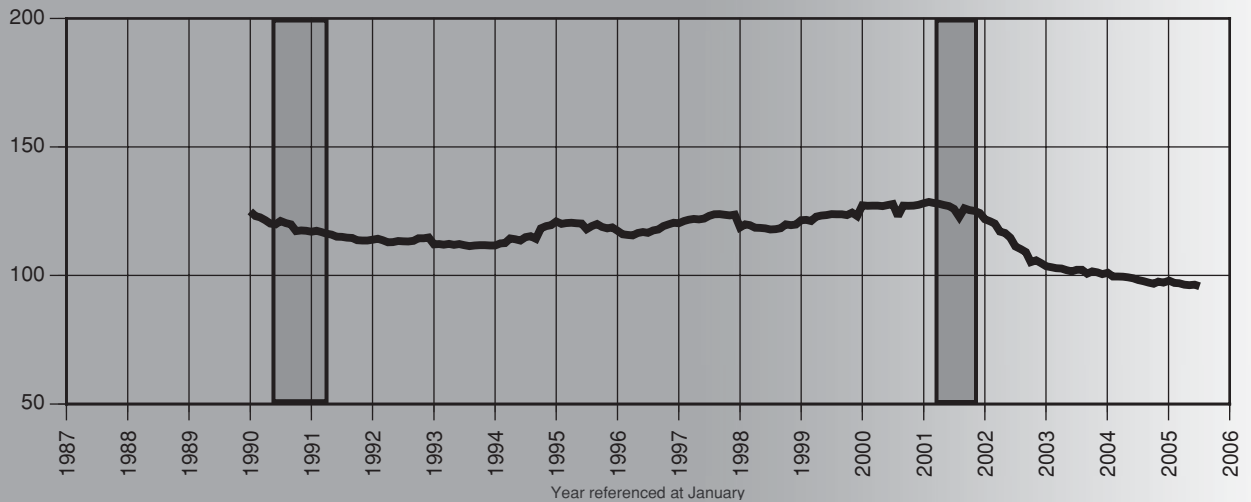
**10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)\***



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



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



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

## Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	277.3	279.7	274.5	276.9	273.1	275.4	278.7	280.3
Feb	276.2	279.2	273.8	276.8	272.7	275.6	279.3	281.2
Mar	275.1	277.8	274.3	277.0	273.6	276.2	279.5	281.0
Apr	275.7	277.2	274.0	275.5	275.8	277.3	280.0	281.6
May	276.1	276.5	275.0	275.4	277.2	277.7	281.0	281.6
Jun	277.7	275.3	278.2	275.9	280.0	277.7	284.1	282.0
Jul	279.4	275.5	279.5	275.8	281.4	278.7	284.7	281.8
Aug	278.9	275.5	279.6	276.2	281.2	278.6		
Sep	276.6	275.8	276.9	276.1	278.5	278.6		
Oct	275.1	275.6	276.3	276.6	279.3	279.5		
Nov	275.8	276.3	276.1	276.5	280.0	280.2		
Dec	276.4	276.0	275.8	275.5	281.1	280.8		

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

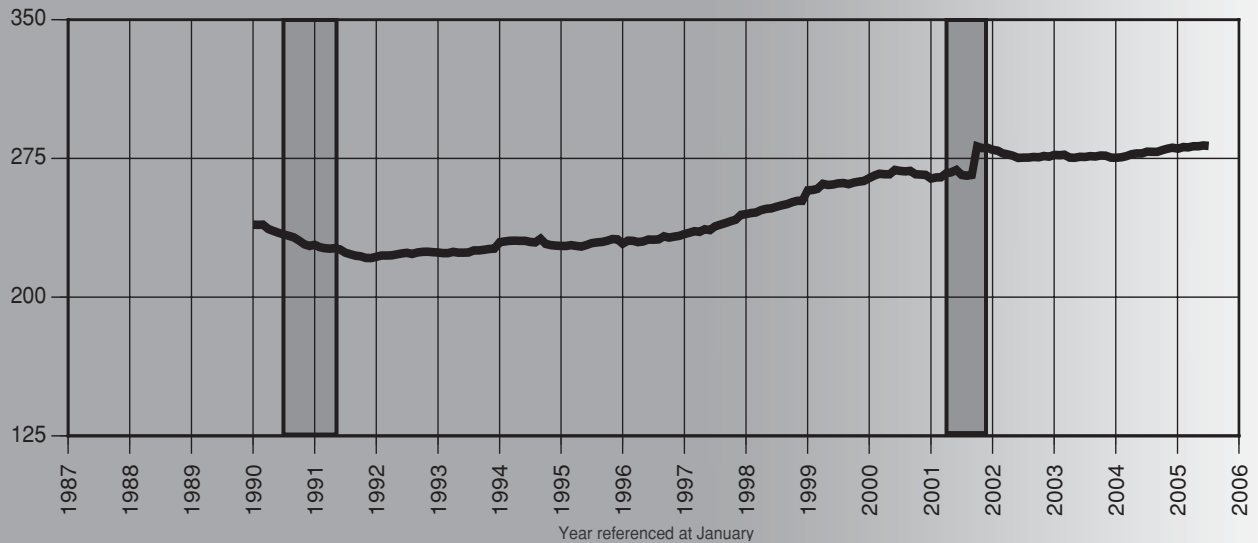
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	569.0	585.1	562.2	578.0	564.0	579.8	567.8	578.4
Feb	570.8	586.4	559.0	574.7	562.7	578.9	569.7	581.4
Mar	581.0	587.8	565.2	572.3	572.1	579.9	579.1	583.1
Apr	584.2	584.8	572.0	572.9	581.7	582.8	585.1	584.8
May	583.6	582.5	575.1	574.1	584.8	583.9	588.1	589.2
Jun	588.2	580.4	581.0	573.9	591.2	584.4	594.6 R	587.3 R
Jul	584.9	578.3	585.4	578.9	589.4	583.2	594.3	588.0
Aug	587.8	578.8	589.1	579.8	589.7	582.7		
Sep	582.2	576.5	587.6	581.5	587.2	583.1		
Oct	580.1	576.6	586.8	583.0	585.4	583.6		
Nov	581.9	578.6	586.8	582.9	585.3	584.2		
Dec	579.9	577.3	587.6	584.6	585.1	585.0		

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

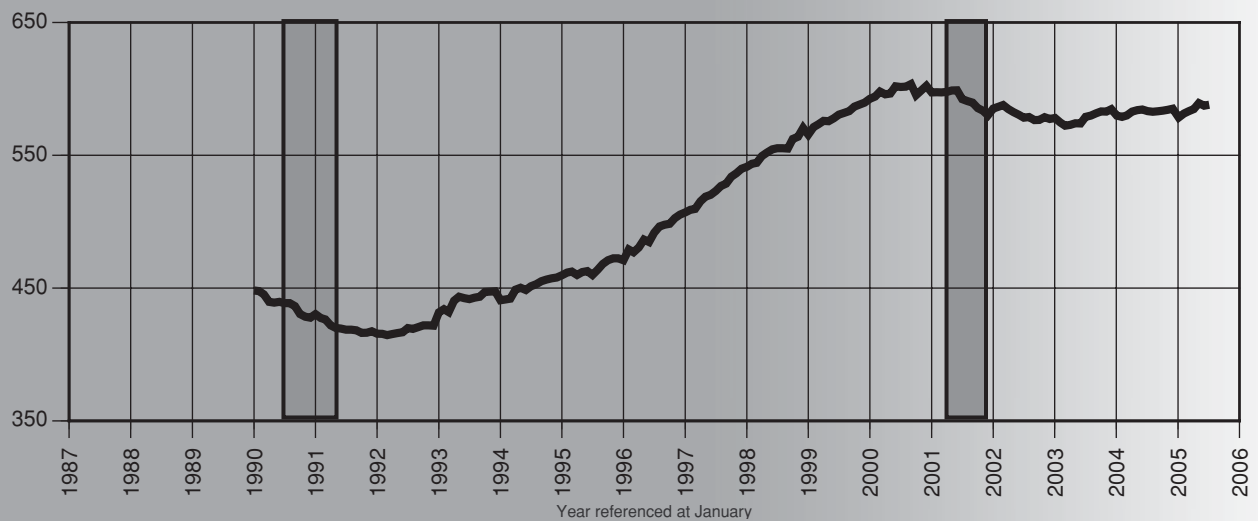
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	517.6	521.2	532.3	535.9	537.4	541.0	553.2	555.7
Feb	522.9	524.1	532.5	533.9	539.9	541.3	557.0	557.8
Mar	524.4	523.8	536.2	535.6	543.6	542.9	559.8	558.4
Apr	526.2	524.5	537.3	535.9	544.4	543.2	560.9	558.9
May	528.8	525.3	540.9	537.3	548.6	544.9	562.3	560.1
Jun	529.4	526.8	540.2	537.4	549.0	546.1	563.6 R	561.9 R
Jul	524.7	527.6	536.5	539.3	544.5	548.2	556.7	560.2
Aug	522.0	528.9	531.8	538.6	541.3	548.4		
Sep	526.6	529.1	537.3	539.9	545.2	548.5		
Oct	531.3	530.2	541.6	540.5	552.9	550.3		
Nov	535.6	532.1	544.1	540.6	555.4	551.8		
Dec	536.2	532.0	544.8	540.7	556.9	553.2		

## Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

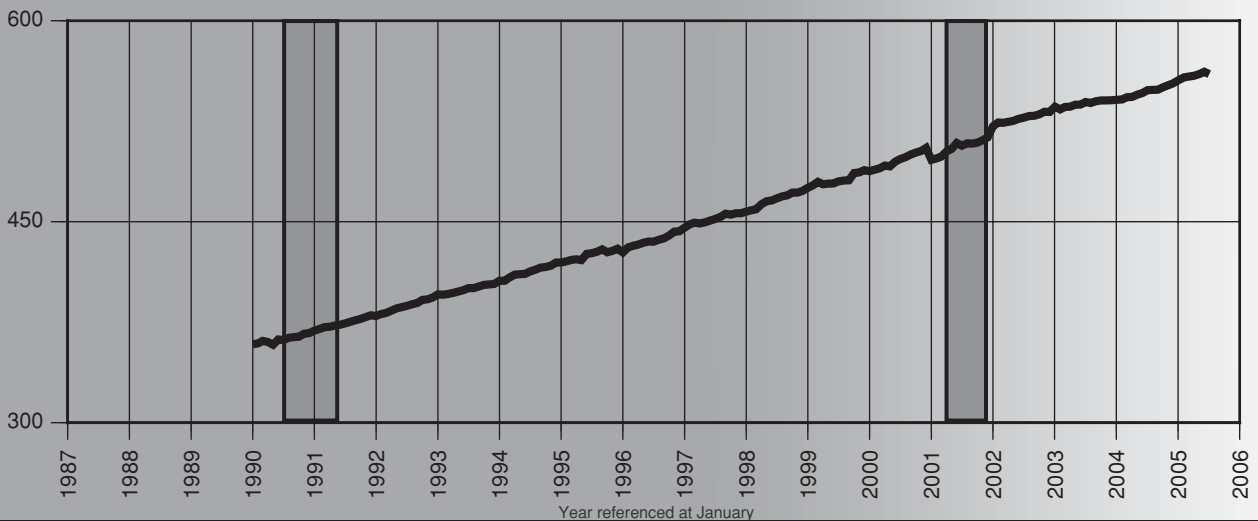
### 13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)\*



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



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



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



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

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	283.3	307.2 R	293.7	317.7	298.1	322.1	308.4	333.2
Feb	285.0	308.3 R	292.7	316.3	299.2	323.0	308.9	333.7
Mar	290.8	309.5 R	297.3	316.5	303.5	323.1	313.0	333.0
Apr	302.2	310.3 R	310.3	318.7	313.9	322.6	326.6	336.5
May	316.0	310.1 R	325.8	320.0	330.3	324.6	343.0	337.6
Jun	333.2	310.0 R	342.8	319.5	349.3	326.0	364.2	340.2
Jul	338.8	309.5 R	354.8	325.3	361.4	329.2	373.4	341.1
Aug	336.5	309.6 R	352.9	325.8	358.3	329.3		
Sep	322.4	311.3 R	334.9	323.8	342.5	329.9		
Oct	310.8	313.7 R	321.0	323.8	322.1	326.3		
Nov	306.8	315.2 R	316.2	324.3	323.7	332.6		
Dec	306.0	316.3 R	314.0	324.1	321.5	332.3		

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

(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	177.1	188.5	*	181.7	194.7	*	185.2	199.9	*	190.7	208.1	*
Feb	177.8	189.9	182.0	183.1	196.2	182.0	186.2	201.1	191.4	191.8	208.9	200.1
Mar	178.8	191.1	*	184.2	197.1	*	187.4	203.4	*	193.3	212.4	*
Apr	179.8	191.8	183.1	183.8	196.7	183.1	188.0	204.0	194.8	194.6	212.5	203.3
May	179.8	191.4	*	183.5	196.8	*	189.1	204.4	*	194.4	211.4	*
Jun	179.9	191.5	186.3	183.7	196.9	189.7	189.7	206.0	198.0	194.5	210.7	204.8
Jul	180.1	192.0	*	183.9	197.7	*	189.4	205.5	*	195.4	212.5	*
Aug	180.7	193.1	188.3	184.6	199.1	191.1	189.5	205.7	199.1			
Sep	181.0	193.3	*	185.2	199.6	*	189.9	205.9	*			
Oct	181.3	193.7	185.8	185.0	200.0	190.3	190.9	207.3	200.2			
Nov	181.3	193.4	*	184.5	199.4	*	191.0	207.2	*			
Dec	180.9	193.1	185.3	184.3	199.3	189.0	190.3	206.8	197.8			

## 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

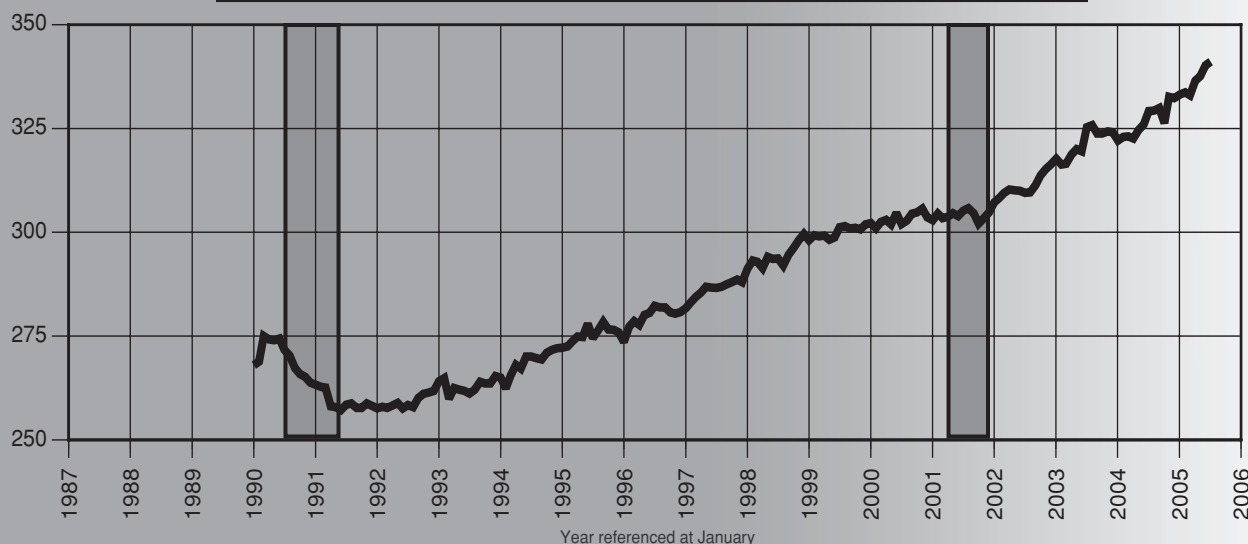
(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	89.9	65.4	83.6	86.7
Feb	81.6	57.3	72.6	89.0
Mar	95.1	54.7	69.4	83.9
Apr	92.3	68.4	83.7	79.2
May	95.9	69.2	78.8	70.7
Jun	84.2	70.6	82.9	87.9 R
Jul	84.8	69.9	89.5	86.2
Aug	80.9	76.0	84.9	
Sep	90.2	65.3	89.0	
Oct	68.2	69.4	78.9	
Nov	74.9	80.5	67.9	
Dec	70.1	78.1	83.7	

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

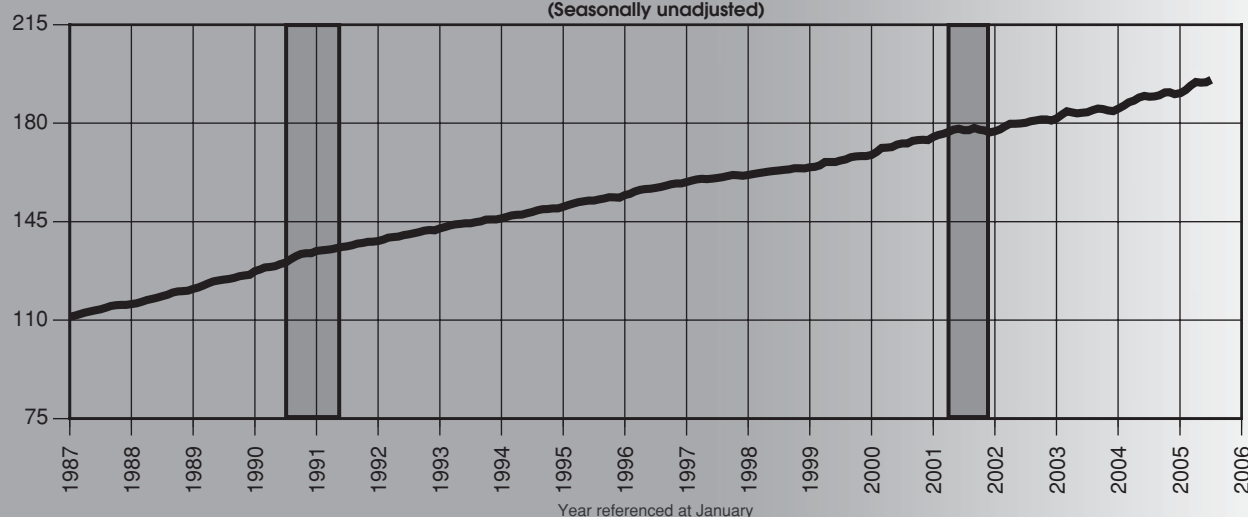
# Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

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



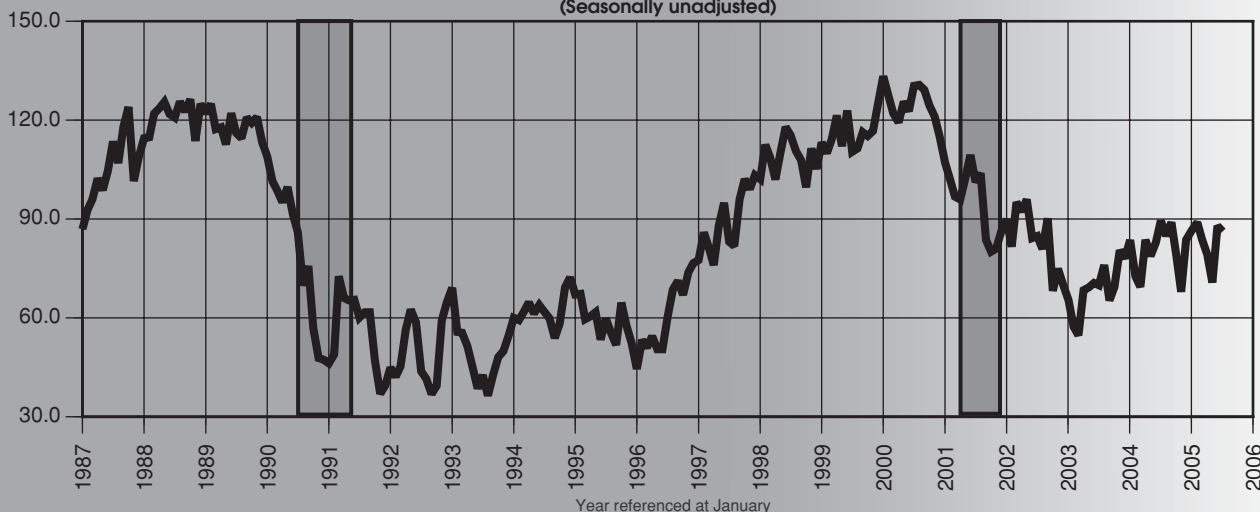
## 17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)

(Seasonally unadjusted)



## 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)



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

**RESTRICTIONS: F.W. Dodge monthly construction contract data (series: 19-21) are published by special contract.**

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

---

\* Published by special contract with F.W. Dodge. Reprinting is prohibited by law.

**RESTRICTIONS: F.W. Dodge monthly construction contract data (series: 19-21) are published by special contract.**

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

---

*\* Published by special contract with F.W. Dodge. Reprinting is prohibited by law.*

## Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,299	2,548	2,575	2,889	2,334	2,762	2,799 R	3,558 R
Feb	2,058	2,719	1,482	1,952	2,260	3,007	2,318 R	3,077 R
Mar	1,965	1,972	2,349	2,452	3,372	3,140	2,909 R	2,675 R
Apr	2,485	2,551	2,671	2,610	2,924	2,953	3,865 R	3,978 R
May	3,056	2,747	2,776	2,612	2,853	2,901	3,122 R	3,022 R
Jun	2,794	2,695	2,745	2,622	3,737	3,142	4,166	3,573
Jul	2,848	2,490	3,539	3,010	3,193	2,875		
Aug	2,855	2,561	3,111	2,909	2,994	2,791		
Sep	2,825	2,940	2,840	2,749	3,248	3,024		
Oct	2,946	2,447	3,711	3,127	2,937	2,699		
Nov	2,200	2,345	2,368	2,674	3,136	3,320		
Dec	2,119	2,441	2,414	2,633	2,957	3,251		

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,618	1,918	1,699	1,999	1,417	1,807	1,390 R	1,893 R
Feb	1,497	1,902	1,093	1,517	1,385	1,865	1,571 R	2,027 R
Mar	1,595	1,587	1,778	1,814	1,943	1,858	2,061 R	1,927 R
Apr	1,790	1,870	1,642	1,710	1,929	1,961	1,870 R	2,033 R
May	1,980	1,788	1,913	1,809	1,952	1,951	1,758 R	1,649 R
Jun	2,125	1,952	2,043	1,770	2,385	2,001	1,932	1,511
Jul	2,191	2,028	2,066	1,840	1,958	1,818		
Aug	2,060	1,808	2,078	1,925	2,006	1,786		
Sep	1,982	1,948	1,934	1,831	2,009	1,856		
Oct	2,272	1,925	2,279	1,932	1,857	1,694		
Nov	1,600	1,747	1,790	1,968	1,881	1,898		
Dec	1,662	1,863	1,530	1,704	1,718	1,864		

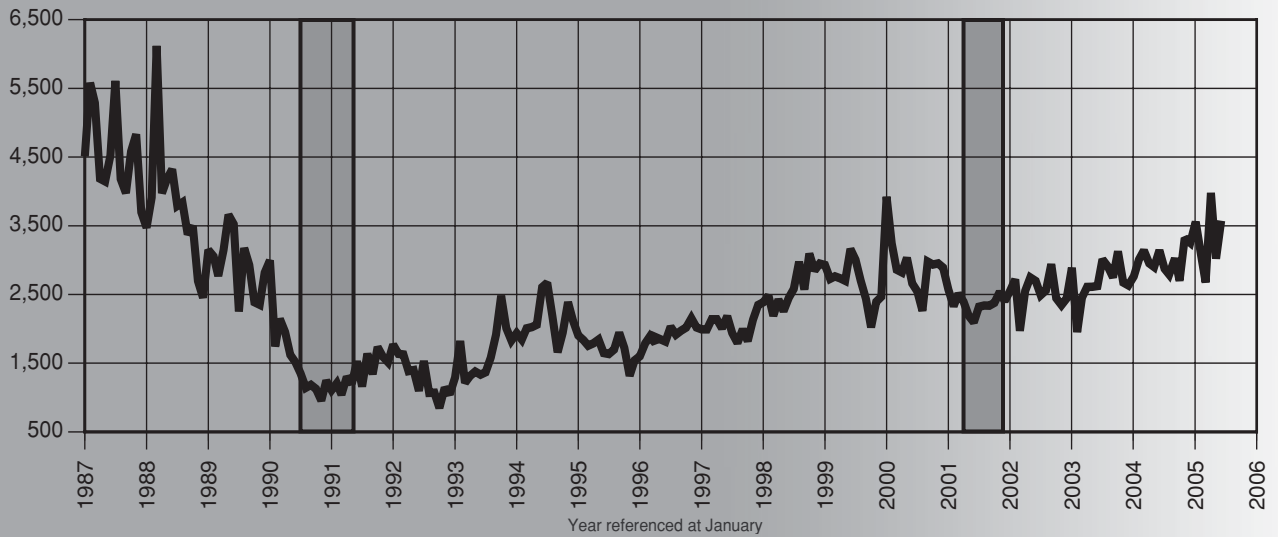
### 24. Private Multi-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

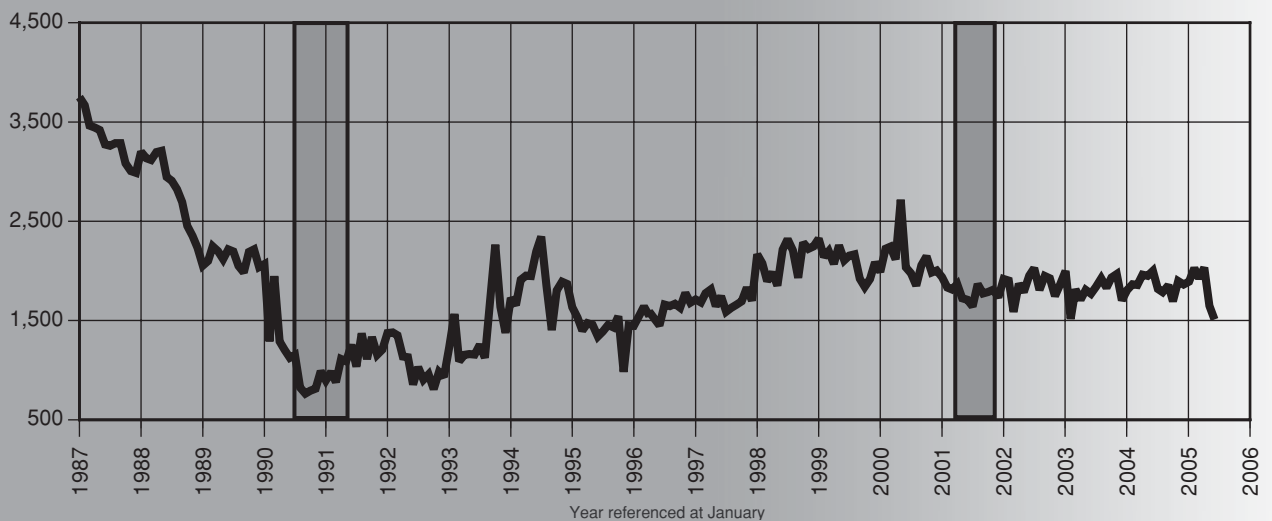
Date	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	363	635	556	1,108
Feb	439	258	539	534
Mar	182	228	991	462
Apr	476	735	650	1,525 R
May	820	541	515	1,057 R
Jun	406	446	945	1,655
Jul	446	1,095	721	
Aug	581	638	675	
Sep	567	596	876	
Oct	352	951	656	
Nov	352	237	818	
Dec	236	594	789	

## Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

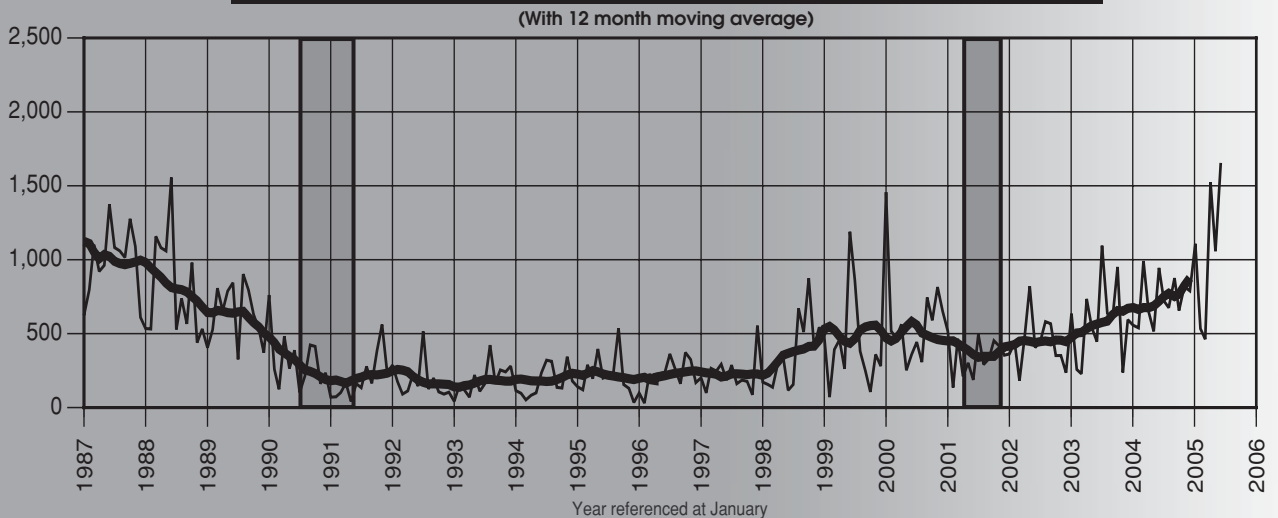
**22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**



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



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



## Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

### 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	53,135	61,141	41,127	48,363	39,659	48,142	41,979 R	52,823 R
Feb	51,381	60,003	43,678	50,411	49,629	56,239	42,286 R	48,038 R
Mar	62,249	58,598	57,492	53,644	60,554 R	53,106 R	47,801 R	41,762 R
Apr	54,125	49,520	58,821	55,097	55,682 R	51,783 R	46,788 R	45,410 R
May	55,266	48,106	63,006	55,773	61,311 R	55,468 R	54,445 R	46,936 R
Jun	71,914	66,373	60,780	53,901	57,705 R	50,430 R	60,646	53,426
Jul	55,106	50,192	57,778	52,738	56,395	53,210		
Aug	49,442	47,636	57,379	56,840	59,614	55,623		
Sep	55,789	54,796	56,426	53,554	50,584	49,152		
Oct	54,998	56,016	49,156	50,675	46,658	51,456		
Nov	41,035	47,227	49,232	58,271	47,362	51,669		
Dec	41,941	47,573	48,136	53,442	46,050	52,045		

### 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29,121	34,268	22,776	27,231	18,815	23,393	20,993 R	26,914 R
Feb	28,877	34,151	23,404	27,284	24,842	28,072	20,337 R	23,376 R
Mar	36,681	33,600	30,790	28,227	31,166 R	26,867 R	24,368 R	20,651 R
Apr	32,119	29,137	32,413	29,529	28,834 R	26,213 R	24,353 R	22,975 R
May	33,318	28,224	33,790	29,161	31,770 R	28,115 R	27,916 R	23,459 R
Jun	39,105	34,018	33,276	28,184	30,889 R	25,528 R	29,461	24,551
Jul	30,513	28,298	30,265	27,910	27,290	26,246		
Aug	27,649	26,464	30,353	29,420	28,715	26,626		
Sep	31,295	30,738	29,592	28,392	24,480	23,649		
Oct	30,443	31,625	24,816	26,229	22,637	25,452		
Nov	21,923	26,284	24,366	29,856	22,713	26,309		
Dec	21,146	25,401	21,950	26,231	22,322	26,727		

### 27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

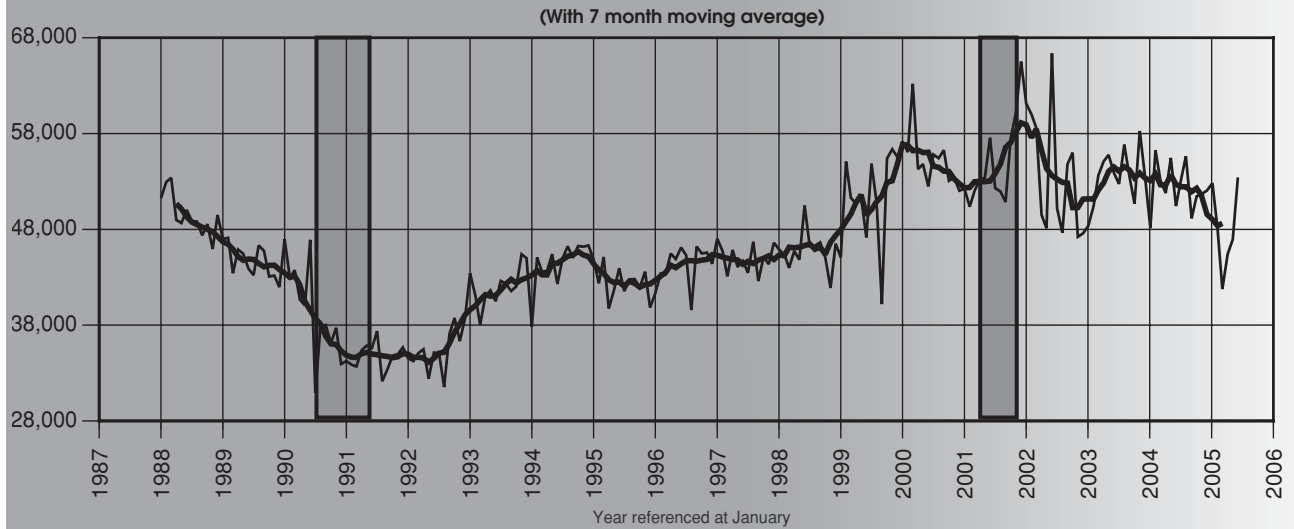
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,014	26,873	18,351	21,132	20,844	24,750	20,986 R	25,909 R
Feb	22,504	25,852	20,274	23,127	24,787	28,167	21,949 R	24,662 R
Mar	25,568	24,997	26,702	25,417	29,388 R	26,239 R	23,433 R	21,111 R
Apr	22,006	20,383	26,408	25,568	26,848 R	25,570 R	22,435 R	22,435 R
May	21,948	19,882	29,216	26,611	29,541	27,353	26,529 R	23,477 R
Jun	32,809	32,356	27,504	25,718	26,816	24,902	31,185	28,875
Jul	24,593	21,894	27,513	24,828	29,105	26,964		
Aug	21,793	21,172	27,026	27,420	30,899	28,997		
Sep	24,494	24,059	26,834	25,162	26,104	25,504		
Oct	24,555	24,391	24,340	24,446	24,021	26,004		
Nov	19,112	20,943	24,866	28,415	24,649	25,360		
Dec	20,795	22,172	26,186	27,211	23,728	25,319		

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

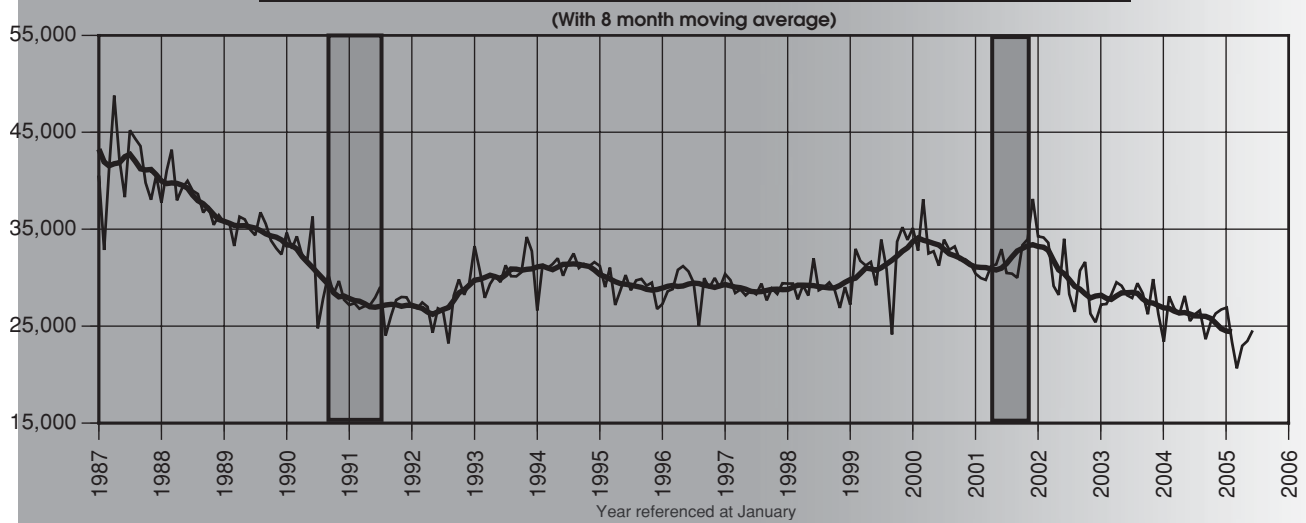


## Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

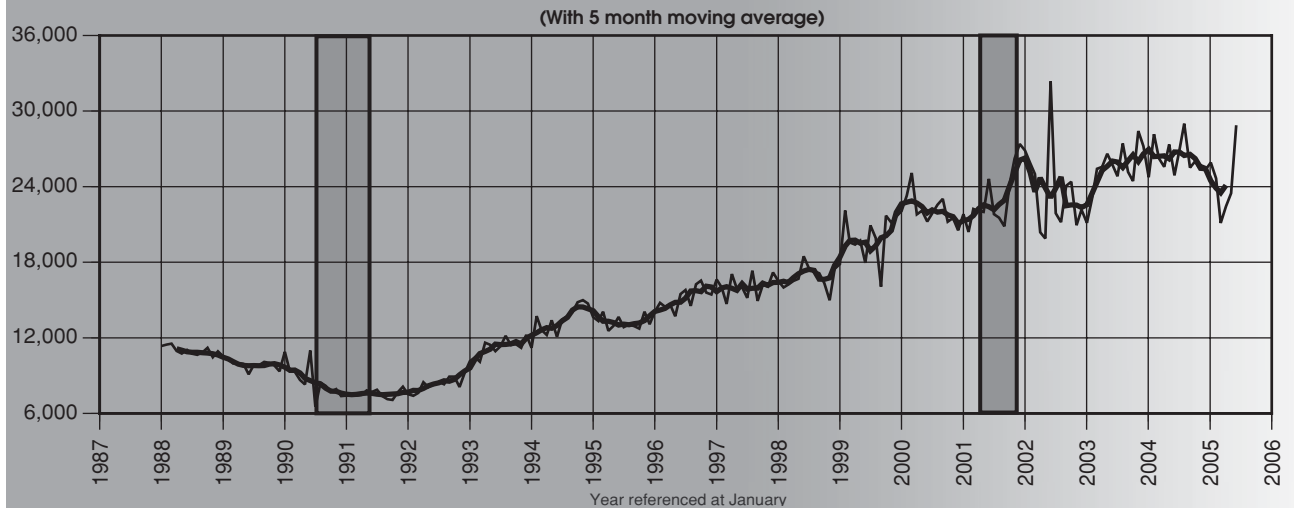
### 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*



### 26. New Passenger Car Registrations



### 27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations



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

## Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

### 28. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	132.0	3.5	127.3	3.4	129.9	3.4	116.7	3.1
Feb	131.0	3.4	129.2	3.4	129.1	3.4	117.4	3.1
Mar	131.7	3.4	131.6	3.5	126.5	3.3	117.3	3.1
Apr	134.3	3.5	131.6	3.5	125.9	3.3	111.4	2.9
May	136.2	3.6	132.3	3.5	122.6	3.2	111.0	2.9
Jun	134.0	3.5	131.0	3.5	123.3	3.3	111.6	2.9
Jul	131.1	3.4	132.9	3.5	120.5	3.2	112.8	3.0
Aug	131.2	3.4	131.6	3.5	120.1	3.2		
Sep	132.6	3.5	131.9	3.5	118.3	3.1		
Oct	134.4	3.5	131.2	3.5	117.1	3.1		
Nov	132.3	3.5	130.4	3.5	116.8	3.1		
Dec	128.9	3.4	130.9	3.5	117.1	3.1		

### 29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

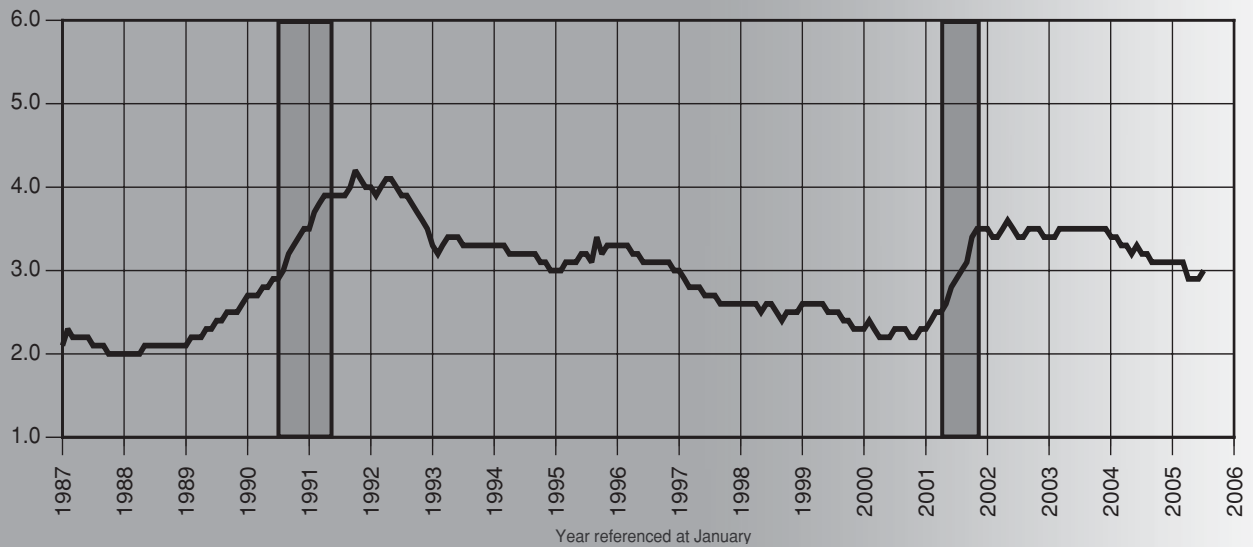
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,583	11,112	14,602	10,576	15,582	11,298	14,797	10,820
Feb	12,259	12,059	12,479	12,277	11,226	10,732	10,123	9,942
Mar	10,051	11,860	9,705	11,426	8,951	10,367	9,390	10,963
Apr	13,925	13,322	11,371	11,158	10,589	10,301	9,334	9,181
May	9,926	12,321	9,240	11,385	7,959	9,844	8,020	9,689
Jun	12,875	11,434	12,866	11,206	12,942	11,362	12,260	10,926
Jul	10,793	10,980	11,605	11,982	9,703	10,038	9,826	10,251
Aug	9,270	11,396	8,822	10,981	8,853	10,775		
Sep	9,256	11,782	9,179	11,317	8,332	10,593		
Oct	9,825	11,649	9,145	10,937	8,690	10,421		
Nov	10,658	11,076	10,639	11,182	10,683	10,780		
Dec	14,721	10,570	16,317	11,741	15,247	11,118		

### 30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

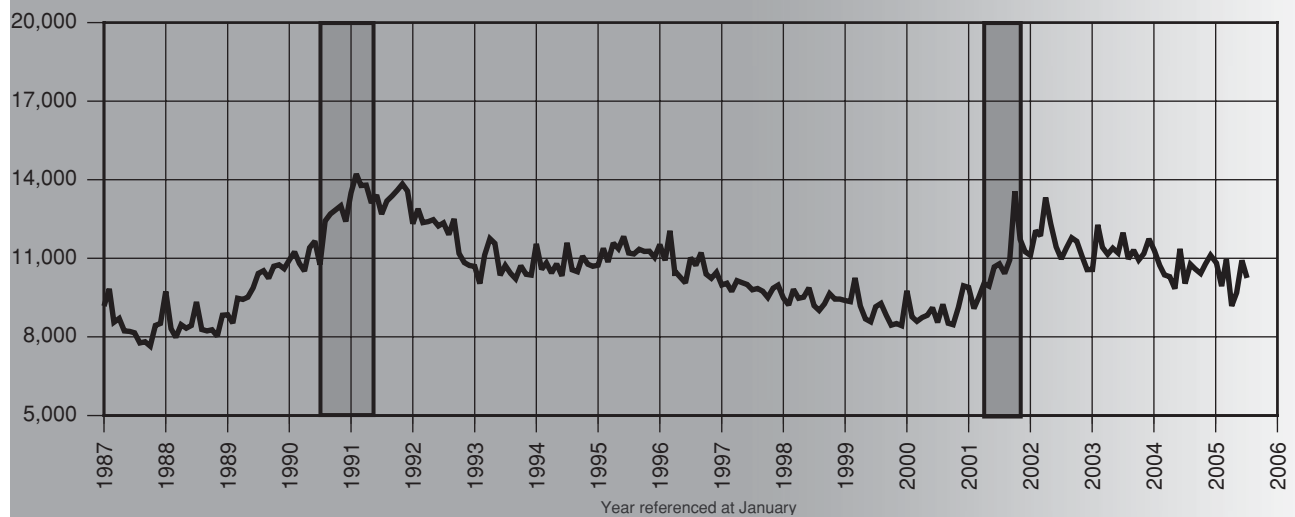
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,557	15,562	16,018	15,195	15,167	14,507	13,490	12,956
Feb	14,193	14,880	15,410	16,322	14,162	15,132	11,462	12,301
Mar	15,812	14,491	18,392	16,852	17,522	16,020	13,935	12,726
Apr	21,032	19,228	18,738	17,135	14,569	13,275	12,398	11,277
May	16,655	16,050	15,933	15,464	14,929	14,611	13,358	13,128
Jun	15,229	16,207	16,034	16,771	14,682	15,177	11,448	11,764
Jul	20,220	18,044	18,422	16,239	14,775	12,932	12,686	11,064
Aug	15,362	16,171	14,842	15,823	14,764	15,849		
Sep	15,840	18,052	17,502	19,821	11,427	12,851		
Oct	16,659	17,084	14,191	14,653	10,550	11,024		
Nov	14,460	16,550	12,923	14,956	13,850	16,097		
Dec	18,217	17,607	17,401	16,552	12,015	11,304		

## Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

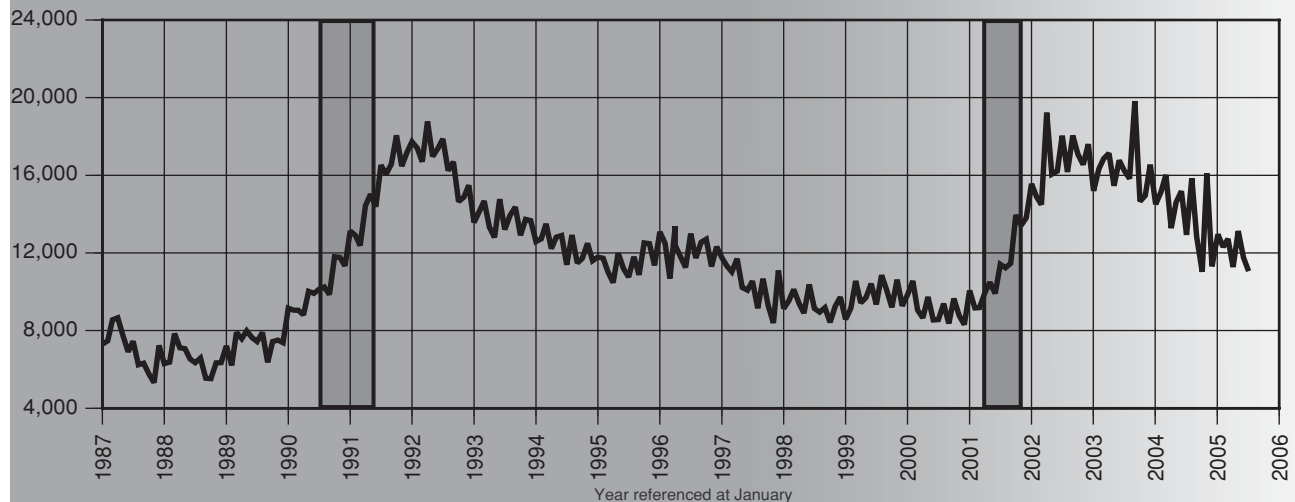
### 28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



### 29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



### 30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



## Indicator Series 1 to 30

Annual Averages 1994 - 2004 (000)											
Indicator Series	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,067.5	4,111.8	4,184.1	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,286.7	4,295.8	4,371.6	4,371.0	4,388.0
2 Resident Employment (000)	3,790.0	3,846.3	3,925.8	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,129.1	4,111.5	4,117.6	4,115.1	4,176.2
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	277.5	265.5	258.3	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.6	184.2	253.9	255.9	211.8
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.0	66.4	67.0	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.5	66.1	66.6	66.0	65.8
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	61.5	62.1	62.8	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	63.2	62.7	62.2	62.6
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,552.8	3,600.6	3,638.9	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	4,002.0
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	2,979.4	3,027.2	3,068.3	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,367.9
9 Construction Emp. (000)	121.7	123.3	125.0	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	166.0
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	456.0	448.6	437.4	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.9
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	802.8	816.6	823.5	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	875.5
12 Information Emp. (000)	115.0	119.6	117.5	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.6
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	229.9	229.1	231.2	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	277.8
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	450.3	464.7	489.3	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	581.6
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	412.4	425	435.6	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.6
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	268.5	275.3	279.6	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	327.0
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	62.2	59.3	60.1	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	545.0	538.6	594.0	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	981.5	933.9
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	192.4	188.0	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	368.1	417.4
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	223.6	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	410.0	424.8	358.1
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,116	1,706	1,903	2,035	2,599	2,667	2,880	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,870	1,414	1,602	1,700	2,116	2,096	2,103	1,793	1,864	1,820	1,870
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	176	221	220	229	367	424	598	347	435	580	728
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	43,333	42,408	44,430	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	52,600
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	30,966	29,211	29,246	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,206
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	13,367	13,197	15,184	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,394
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	106.5	106.9	108.5	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	10,856	11,243	10,805	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730
30 Exhaustions (No.)	12,370	11,467	12,246	10,497	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004						2005						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,005.2	4,008.6	4,017.9	4,017.8	4,028.4	4,032.2	4,030.5	4,037.2	4,038.0	4,047.3	4,052.7	4,056.8	4,053.8
Total Private Sector	3,370.5	3,371.9	3,376.1	3,378.5	3,389.2	3,391.4	3,388.8	3,396.6	3,397.5	3,406.6	3,413.6	3,416.3	3,412.6
Goods Producing	507.6	505.9	506.9	508.4	509.2	508.9	504.1	502.2	500.0	499.5	497.9	496.9	497.3
Natural Resources and Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Construction	165.6	166.4	167.1	168.7	170.0	170.3	167.7	167.0	166.2	166.5	166.5	166.1	165.8
Manufacturing	340.3	337.8	338.2	338.1	337.6	337.0	335.0	333.9	332.4	331.5	329.8	329.2	329.9
Service Providing	3,497.6	3,502.7	3,511.0	3,509.4	3,519.2	3,523.3	3,526.4	3,535.0	3,538.0	3,547.8	3,554.8	3,559.9	3,556.5
Private Service Providing	2,862.9	2,866.0	2,869.2	2,870.1	2,880.0	2,882.5	2,884.7	2,894.4	2,897.5	2,907.1	2,915.7	2,919.4	2,915.3
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	871.4	874.7	877.0	878.2	877.8	878.1	882.8	885.3	887.4	889.9	891.9	892.0	888.4
Information	98.2	97.8	97.2	96.8	97.6	97.2	98.0	97.1	97.0	96.4	96.2	96.4	95.8
Financial Activities	278.7	278.6	278.6	279.5	280.2	280.8	280.3	281.2	281.0	281.6	281.6	282.0	281.8
Professional & Business Services	583.2	582.7	583.1	583.6	584.2	585.0	578.4	581.4	583.1	584.8	589.2	587.3	588.0
Educational & Health Services	548.2	548.4	548.5	550.3	551.8	553.2	555.7	557.8	558.4	558.9	560.1	561.9	560.2
Leisure and Hospitality	329.2	329.3	329.9	326.3	332.6	332.3	333.2	333.7	333.0	336.5	337.6	340.2	341.1
Other Services (2)	154.0	154.5	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.9	156.3	157.9	157.6	159.0	159.1	159.6	160.0
Total Government	634.7	636.7	641.8	639.3	639.2	640.8	641.7	640.6	640.5	640.7	639.1	640.5	641.2
Total Federal Government	62.4	62.2	62.0	61.8	61.8	61.5	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.6	62.8	62.8	62.5
Total State Government (3)	148.8	149.9	150.7	151.2	151.4	152.2	152.1	151.9	152.3	152.5	150.3	150.4	151.4
Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)	77.8	78.0	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.9	79.9	80.3	80.2
Total Local Government	421.6	422.3	424.4	425.2	425.4	426.4	427.6	426.6	425.8	426.1	427.2	427.2	425.6
Local Education	253.3	253.4	254.8	254.3	254.1	254.7	257.5	257.2	256.8	256.8	256.8	256.8	257.5
Local Other Government	169.7	170.0	170.7	171.1	171.2	171.7	169.0	168.6	168.4	169.0	170.4	170.4	169.5

### 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 2004 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.
4. This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004						2005						
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	<b>4,026.0</b>	<b>4,009.9</b>	<b>4,015.0</b>	<b>4,035.7</b>	<b>4,059.4</b>	<b>4,067.8</b>	<b>3,970.4</b>	<b>3,973.7</b>	<b>3,999.7</b>	<b>4,035.4</b>	<b>4,065.3</b>	<b>4,114.4</b>	<b>4,075.1</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>3,415.9</b>	<b>3,410.3</b>	<b>3,390.9</b>	<b>3,389.0</b>	<b>3,407.1</b>	<b>3,415.1</b>	<b>3,329.9</b>	<b>3,324.1</b>	<b>3,348.8</b>	<b>3,383.6</b>	<b>3,416.7</b>	<b>3,465.4</b>	<b>3,458.8</b>
Goods Producing	513.5	513.1	512.8	514.7	514.7	510.4	490.6	486.5	489.6	496.3	500.4	504.8	503.4
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>172.3</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>172.9</b>
Construction of Buildings	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.5	41.1	38.3	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.6	39.4	40.0
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	27.6	27.9	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.2	26.6	25.7	25.8	26.2	27.0	27.6	28.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.0	18.7	18.6	19.2	18.7	17.7	15.1	14.2	14.9	16.5	17.1	17.5	17.4
Specialty Trade Contractors	112.5	113.6	112.8	113.6	113.4	111.7	103.5	102.1	104.5	109.9	112.7	114.7	115.5
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	54.0	54.5	54.3	53.7	53.4	52.8	51.7	51.3	51.9	52.8	53.5	54.3	54.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>339.2</b>	<b>337.9</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>332.3</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>330.4</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>328.9</b>
Durable Goods	151.2	151.2	151.6	151.8	152.2	151.6	148.8	148.4	148.3	147.2	146.2	146.5	145.4
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.2	13.9
Fabricated Metal Product	27.8	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.3	27.8	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.3
Machinery Manufacturing	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.7
Computer and Electronic Products	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.1	31.3	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.5
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	6.0
Miscellaneous Mfg.	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.5
Non-Durable Goods	188.0	186.7	187.3	187.5	187.3	186.7	183.5	183.2	183.0	183.4	184.2	185.1	183.5
Food Manufacturing	30.7	30.8	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.3
Apparel Manufacturing	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.6
Paper Manufacturing	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.6
<i>Converted Paper Product</i>	13.7	13.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0
Printing and Related Support	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.6
Chemical Manufacturing	73.4	72.9	72.5	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.2	72.8	73.1	72.7	72.4	72.7	72.7
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3
<i>Pharmaceutical &amp; Medicine</i>	40.6	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.5	40.5
<i>Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.3
Plastics and Rubber Products	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.0
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>3,512.5</b>	<b>3,496.8</b>	<b>3,502.2</b>	<b>3,521.0</b>	<b>3,544.7</b>	<b>3,557.4</b>	<b>3,479.8</b>	<b>3,487.2</b>	<b>3,510.1</b>	<b>3,539.1</b>	<b>3,564.9</b>	<b>3,609.6</b>	<b>3,571.7</b>
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,902.4</b>	<b>2,897.2</b>	<b>2,878.1</b>	<b>2,874.3</b>	<b>2,892.4</b>	<b>2,904.7</b>	<b>2,839.3</b>	<b>2,837.6</b>	<b>2,859.2</b>	<b>2,887.3</b>	<b>2,916.3</b>	<b>2,960.6</b>	<b>2,955.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>869.9</b>	<b>872.0</b>	<b>873.9</b>	<b>882.6</b>	<b>894.3</b>	<b>906.5</b>	<b>879.2</b>	<b>871.0</b>	<b>875.1</b>	<b>880.5</b>	<b>885.9</b>	<b>895.4</b>	<b>886.7</b>
Wholesale Trade	232.3	233.2	232.5	232.5	233.2	233.9	234.0	234.3	234.5	235.4	235.6	237.0	236.6
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	115.0	115.3	114.8	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.4	117.4
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.1	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.3
<i>Electrical &amp; Electronic Goods</i>	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.7
Wholesalers, Nondur. Goods	86.6	87.3	87.3	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.2	88.1	88.5	88.0
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.8	29.7
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	30.7	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.2

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	2004						2005						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Retail Trade	466.9	469.8	464.5	472.6	483.7	496.1	474.9	467.3	468.8	471.7	475.2	483.2	481.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	48.8	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.7	49.4	49.8	50.1	49.7
Automobile Dealers	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	36.4	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.0
Furniture and Home													
Furnishing Stores	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.8	23.4	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.2	22.9
Building Material & Supplies	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.6	16.4	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7
Electronic & Appliance Stores	37.8	37.1	36.7	36.2	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.9	38.9	39.7	39.5	38.7
Food and Beverage Stores	114.0	113.8	111.8	112.5	113.6	114.5	112.9	112.5	113.5	114.2	114.5	117.2	117.5
Health & Personal Care Stores	37.8	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.8	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.0
Gasoline Stations	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4
Clothing and Clothing													
Accessories Stores	57.6	57.9	57.3	58.2	61.6	65.2	62.2	60.2	60.0	60.4	60.9	62.2	61.7
Clothing Stores	44.8	45.0	44.6	45.6	48.2	51.1	49.1	47.5	47.3	47.7	48.0	49.3	48.9
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	21.8	21.9	21.8	22.5	24.1	26.1	23.6	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.6
General Merchandise Stores	64.9	65.3	64.5	66.7	71.6	74.6	67.3	64.4	64.2	64.8	65.2	66.6	67.0
Department Stores	49.4	50.0	49.4	51.3	55.8	58.1	51.7	49.4	49.0	49.4	49.7	51.1	51.4
Other General Merchandise Stores	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.8	16.5	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	170.7	169.0	176.9	177.5	177.4	176.5	170.3	169.4	171.8	173.4	175.1	175.2	168.8
Utilities	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8
Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.2	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
Natural Gas Distribution	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Transportation & Warehousing	155.7	154.1	162.1	162.7	162.6	163.2	157.1	156.2	157.2	158.8	160.4	160.4	154.0
Air Transportation	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Rail Transportation	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Truck Transportation	41.8	42.0	42.1	41.8	41.9	42.0	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.5
General Freight Trucking	31.6	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.7	32.0	31.8
Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	25.4	23.7	30.9	31.6	32.0	32.2	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.2	31.9	31.8	24.9
Support Activities for Transportation	20.3	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.1
Couriers and Messengers	22.4	22.5	22.4	23.1	23.4	24.0	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.1	23.8
Warehousing and Storage	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.6	25.4	25.9	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.5
<b>Information</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	31.2	31.1	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	29.8
Telecommunications	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.4	41.4	41.1	41.0	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	25.2	25.2	24.7	25.1	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.3	24.9
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	12.7
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>281.2</b>	<b>278.5</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>278.7</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>281.0</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>284.7</b>
Finance and Insurance	221.1	220.9	219.3	220.6	221.4	222.1	220.5	221.0	221.0	220.9	221.0	223.0	223.2
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	80.0	79.8	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.5	80.4	80.6	80.5	80.7	81.1	82.0	81.7
Depository Credit Intermediation	49.1	49.1	48.3	48.8	49.5	49.4	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.7	51.4	51.4
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.0

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	2004			2005									
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments &amp; Rel. Activities</i>	49.3	49.5	49.1	48.9	49.2	48.7	49.0	49.1	48.8	48.5	48.3	49.2	49.3
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.6	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.6	38.4	38.6
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	90.1	90.1	89.7	89.7	89.6	89.5	88.5	88.4	87.9	87.5	87.4	87.4	87.4
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.8	59.7	59.4	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.1	58.0	57.9	58.1
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.1	30.2	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.3
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	60.3	60.3	59.2	58.7	58.6	59.0	58.2	58.3	58.5	59.1	60.0	61.1	61.5
<i>Real Estate</i>	40.1	40.2	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.5	40.1	40.7	41.2
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.6
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>589.4</b>	<b>589.7</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>585.4</b>	<b>585.3</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>567.8</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>579.1</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>588.1</b>	<b>594.6</b>	<b>594.3</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	259.2	258.5	256.2	256.9	257.9	258.8	255.6	256.1	257.6	258.2	256.4	258.5	257.1
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.9	41.4	40.9	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.7	42.5
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, &amp; Payroll Svcs.</i>	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.1	31.4	32.5	32.6	32.1	29.1	29.6	30.0
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	42.9	42.8	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.9	42.9
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	50.0	49.8	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.6	48.8	48.9	48.6
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.8	30.0
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	28.5	28.4	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.3
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	64.8	64.7	64.2	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.9
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	265.4	266.5	266.8	264.7	263.4	262.5	248.9	250.2	257.7	263.8	268.4	272.0	273.3
<i>Employment Services</i>	102.7	104.6	105.4	104.6	103.7	104.2	97.4	98.7	101.1	102.1	103.5	105.6	105.1
<i>Business Support Services</i>	19.1	18.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.4	17.9
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	26.7	26.8	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.9
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	67.9	67.6	66.7	66.1	65.2	61.5	54.6	54.1	56.3	62.8	65.2	66.5	66.4
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>544.5</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>545.2</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>555.4</b>	<b>556.9</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>557.0</b>	<b>559.8</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>562.3</b>	<b>563.6</b>	<b>556.7</b>
Educational Services	81.5	78.9	83.4	88.5	89.4	89.1	84.0	87.0	87.7	88.0	88.4	86.4	81.5
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	35.3	34.0	37.4	38.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	35.7
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	23.4	23.3	25.5	26.6	27.0	27.1	23.1	24.9	25.7	25.6	25.4	23.1	22.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	463.0	462.4	461.8	464.4	466.0	467.8	469.2	470.0	472.1	472.9	473.9	477.2	475.2
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	162.6	162.9	163.1	163.5	164.0	164.8	165.8	166.1	166.9	167.4	167.7	169.1	168.7
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	64.4	64.5	64.4	65.3	64.9	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.1	65.9
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.1
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.5
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	26.8	26.8	27.4	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.4	27.6	28.3	28.5	29.0	28.9

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

# Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)													
(not seasonally adjusted)													
NAICS Industry	2004						2005						
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Hospitals	154.0	154.1	153.3	154.2	154.5	154.1	154.7	154.4	155.1	155.3	155.1	156.0	155.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	77.6	77.6	77.4	77.2	77.7	78.2	77.4	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.2	79.0	79.0
Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	45.0	45.0	45.2	44.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	45.4	45.2	45.0	45.3	45.6	45.2
Social Assistance	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.0
Child Day Care Services	68.8	67.8	68.0	69.5	69.8	70.7	71.3	71.5	72.1	72.6	72.9	73.1	72.0
	32.7	32.0	33.2	34.7	34.9	35.3	35.4	36.1	36.3	36.8	36.9	36.8	35.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>361.4</b>	<b>358.3</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>322.1</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>321.5</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>343.0</b>	<b>364.2</b>	<b>373.4</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	64.4	63.0	54.6	49.7	46.4	45.3	41.8	41.9	43.8	49.7	54.3	62.9	68.9
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	53.7	52.3	44.3	38.7	35.6	34.0	31.2	31.3	32.8	37.8	42.2	50.6	56.6
Accommodation and Food Services	297.0	295.3	287.9	272.4	277.3	276.2	266.6	267.0	269.2	276.9	288.7	301.3	304.5
Accommodation	78.9	78.3	73.7	63.8	69.6	68.9	67.3	66.7	66.6	68.9	71.6	74.6	78.2
Casino Hotels	46.0	45.4	44.5	36.1	43.6	42.9	42.5	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.7	44.9	46.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	218.1	217.0	214.2	208.6	207.7	207.3	199.3	200.3	202.6	208.0	217.1	226.7	226.3
Full-Service Restaurants	101.5	101.3	97.4	94.1	94.5	94.6	91.4	92.4	93.5	96.2	100.0	105.2	107.2
Limited-Service Eating Places	79.7	79.1	76.4	74.0	73.2	72.4	70.6	70.3	71.1	72.6	75.7	79.3	80.8
Special Food Services	25.0	24.7	29.1	29.7	29.3	29.7	27.0	27.3	27.4	28.4	30.2	30.2	26.3
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	11.9	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.0	12.0
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>163.4</b>
Repair and Maintenance	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.1
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.3	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4
Personal and Laundry Services	46.2	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.7	47.4	47.7	47.1
Personal Care Services	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.3
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	76.1	75.5	72.4	73.5	74.2	74.7	74.4	74.3	74.5	75.7	76.3	77.8	80.2
<b>Government</b>	<b>610.1</b>	<b>599.6</b>	<b>624.1</b>	<b>646.7</b>	<b>652.3</b>	<b>652.7</b>	<b>640.5</b>	<b>649.6</b>	<b>650.9</b>	<b>651.8</b>	<b>648.6</b>	<b>649.0</b>	<b>616.3</b>
Federal Government	62.7	62.6	62.2	62.4	62.6	63.2	62.4	62.2	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.7	62.8
Department of Defense	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0
U.S. Postal Service	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.7	31.3	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.9	31.0
Other Federal Government	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
State Government (3)	144.7	144.7	149.7	154.5	155.1	154.7	148.1	154.4	155.1	155.0	150.7	146.5	147.2
State Government Education	41.6	41.0	46.4	51.9	52.0	51.1	44.2	49.9	50.2	49.8	45.3	40.4	40.5
State Government Hospitals	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6
Other State Government	91.8	92.4	92.0	91.2	91.7	92.1	92.4	93.0	93.3	93.6	93.8	94.6	95.1
Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)	78.0	78.0	77.8	77.9	78.4	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.4
Local Government	402.7	392.3	412.2	429.8	434.6	434.8	430.0	433.0	433.8	434.6	435.5	439.8	406.3
Local Government Education	219.8	211.1	240.5	263.2	268.6	268.6	265.3	268.5	269.2	269.5	268.1	267.3	223.5
Other Local Government	182.9	181.2	171.7	166.6	166.0	166.2	164.7	164.5	164.6	165.1	167.4	172.5	182.8

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

# Hours and Earnings Data

## Production/Nonsupervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	42.8	42.7	42.9	42.4	42.9	42.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.9	40.9
<b>Durable Goods</b>	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.2	41.9	41.6	41.1	42.0	40.7
Fabricated Metal	40.9	42.4	41.3	42.7	41.8	40.5	40.6	38.9	38.2	38.8	37.2	38.4	36.7
Machinery Manufacturing	43.1	42.8	41.2	41.7	43.7	44.0	44.3	43.1	44.5	44.5	42.4	44.1	42.9
Computer and Electr. Prod.	41.8	42.5	42.0	41.8	43.0	42.8	43.5	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.8	41.1
Misc. Manufacturing	38.7	39.5	38.7	38.9	39.3	40.1	39.4	37.9	38.5	33.0	33.6	39.2	34.8
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	43.2	42.8	43.4	42.3	43.0	42.7	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.1
Food Manufacturing	45.6	46.6	45.6	45.1	43.9	43.4	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.2	41.9
Apparel Manufacturing	42.2	39.1	37.6	37.3	37.9	38.7	36.9	37.6	37.9	37.9	40.6	37.4	36.4
Paper Manufacturing	42.5	44.0	45.0	42.3	43.5	41.5	40.0	41.1	42.7	43.4	43.7	44.8	43.8
Converted Paper Prod.	42.3	43.8	44.8	42.1	43.4	41.4	39.6	40.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	43.6	41.5
Printing & Related Support	39.7	38.9	38.0	38.6	37.5	38.4	38.0	37.5	38.9	40.4	39.5	35.6	36.7
Chemical Manufacturing	40.7	39.5	44.1	41.6	43.6	43.3	42.0	43.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	43.7	41.5
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	43.2	43.2	43.5	43.0	44.3	44.8	42.6	43.2	41.6	42.0	42.7	39.7	39.0
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	35.5	36.0	36.5	37.4	37.1	37.6	37.0	36.3	37.8	36.7	37.5	38.1	31.7
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	15.90	15.92	15.64	15.51	15.49	15.51	15.71	15.79	15.84	15.79	15.68	15.71	15.78
<b>Durable Goods</b>	17.32	17.44	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.41	17.32	17.47	17.36	17.56	17.23	17.35	17.75
Fabricated Metal	15.93	17.84	18.63	18.14	18.25	18.27	18.18	19.13	19.04	19.21	18.05	18.13	19.27
Machinery Manufacturing	15.95	15.66	15.97	16.18	16.31	16.19	16.38	16.64	16.36	15.89	15.87	16.18	16.45
Computer and Electr. Prod.	22.00	22.59	24.10	23.91	23.60	23.76	23.70	22.44	22.04	21.77	20.98	21.00	21.42
Misc. Manufacturing	15.03	15.37	16.09	16.23	16.35	16.86	16.89	16.16	15.85	16.48	16.65	16.37	17.04
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	14.86	14.78	14.44	14.11	14.12	14.13	14.47	14.54	14.70	14.50	14.57	14.52	14.37
Food Manufacturing	13.68	13.75	13.43	13.30	13.06	13.15	13.49	13.15	13.56	13.41	13.60	13.34	13.40
Apparel Manufacturing	9.30	8.95	8.53	8.36	8.47	8.40	8.42	8.14	8.42	8.44	8.63	8.53	8.46
Paper Manufacturing	14.82	15.22	15.57	15.39	15.63	15.71	15.70	16.30	16.02	15.96	16.08	15.56	16.13
Converted Paper Prod.	14.66	15.02	16.01	15.79	15.99	16.04	15.90	16.10	15.82	15.75	15.93	15.49	15.77
Printing & Related Support	14.85	14.31	14.41	14.46	14.28	13.74	15.67	15.55	14.73	14.03	14.35	13.87	13.00
Chemical Manufacturing	18.89	18.49	19.00	18.59	17.96	18.84	18.72	19.20	19.20	18.65	18.71	18.63	19.10
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	15.70	16.21	16.09	15.02	15.37	15.13	14.75	14.77	15.26	15.42	14.86	15.09	14.66
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	28.49	29.21	29.47	29.12	28.64	28.64	29.88	31.14	28.81	28.83	29.64	30.18	28.73
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	680.52	679.78	670.96	657.62	664.52	660.73	651.97	655.29	658.94	655.29	652.29	658.25	645.40
<b>Durable Goods</b>	732.64	742.94	732.21	739.08	742.15	739.93	741.30	737.23	727.38	730.50	708.15	728.70	722.43
Fabricated Metal	651.54	756.42	769.42	774.58	762.85	739.94	738.11	744.16	727.33	745.35	671.46	696.19	707.21
Machinery Manufacturing	687.45	670.25	657.96	674.71	712.75	712.36	725.63	717.18	728.02	707.11	672.89	713.54	705.71
Computer and Electr. Prod.	919.60	960.08	1,012.20	999.44	1,014.80	1,016.93	1,030.95	960.43	921.27	914.34	883.26	898.80	880.36
Misc. Manufacturing	581.66	607.12	622.68	631.35	642.56	676.09	665.47	612.46	610.23	543.84	559.44	641.70	592.99
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	641.95	632.58	626.70	596.85	607.16	603.35	586.04	596.14	608.58	600.30	610.48	606.94	590.61
Food Manufacturing	623.81	640.75	612.41	599.83	573.33	570.71	555.79	548.36	569.52	555.17	567.12	562.95	561.46
Apparel Manufacturing	392.46	349.95	320.73	311.83	321.01	325.08	310.70	306.06	319.12	319.88	350.38	319.02	307.94
Paper Manufacturing	629.85	669.68	700.65	651.00	679.91	651.97	628.00	669.93	684.05	692.66	702.70	697.09	706.49
Converted Paper Prod.	620.12	657.88	717.25	664.76	693.97	664.06	629.64	656.88	659.69	666.23	670.65	675.36	654.46
Printing & Related Support	589.55	556.66	547.58	558.16	535.50	527.62	595.46	583.13	573.00	566.81	566.83	493.77	477.10
Chemical Manufacturing	768.82	730.36	837.90	773.34	783.06	815.77	786.24	829.44	812.16	783.30	791.43	814.13	792.65
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	678.24	700.27	699.92	645.86	680.89	677.82	628.35	638.06	634.82	647.64	634.52	599.07	571.74
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	1,011.40	1,051.56	1,075.66	1,089.09	1,062.54	1,076.86	1,105.56	1,130.38	1,089.02	1,058.06	1,111.50	1,149.86	910.74

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

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

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

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

# Comparative Trends

## US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1976-2005

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
<b>Annual Averages 1976-2004</b>								
1976	96,158	3,309.9	88,752	2,963.6	7,406	346.3	7.7	10.5
1977	99,009	3,383.8	92,017	3,067.9	6,991	315.9	7.1	9.3
1978	102,251	3,463.5	96,048	3,212.0	6,202	251.5	6.1	7.3
1979	104,962	3,571.8	98,824	3,326.1	6,137	245.7	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,590.9	99,303	3,329.8	7,637	261.0	7.1	7.3
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,341.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,286.7	136,891	4,129.1	5,692	157.6	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,295.8	136,933	4,111.5	6,801	184.2	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,371.6	136,485	4,117.6	8,378	253.9	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,371.0	137,736	4,115.1	8,774	255.9	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,388.0	139,252	4,176.2	8,149	211.8	5.5	4.8
2004	<b>Monthly Data 2004-2005 (Seasonally Adjusted) *</b>							
Jan	146,785	4,375.2	138,481	4,141.0	8,303	234.2	5.7	5.4
Feb	146,529	4,379.8	138,334	4,148.6	8,195	231.2	5.6	5.3
Mar	146,737	4,383.7	138,408	4,157.5	8,330	226.2	5.7	5.2
Apr	146,788	4,389.4	138,645	4,164.1	8,143	225.4	5.5	5.1
May	147,018	4,384.5	138,846	4,169.9	8,172	214.6	5.6	4.9
Jun	147,386	4,387.7	139,158	4,176.9	8,228	210.8	5.6	4.8
Jul	147,823	4,394.2	139,639	4,181.4	8,184	212.8	5.5	4.8
Aug	147,676	4,395.7	139,658	4,186.9	8,018	208.8	5.4	4.8
Sep	147,531	4,391.9	139,527	4,189.1	8,005	202.8	5.4	4.6
Oct	147,893	4,392.3	139,827	4,194.8	8,066	197.5	5.5	4.5
Nov	148,313	4,392.4	140,293	4,201.0	8,020	191.4	5.4	4.4
Dec	148,203	4,389.6	140,156	4,203.6	8,047	186.0	5.4	4.2
2005								
Jan	147,979	4,390.1	140,241	4,217.9	7,737	172.2	5.2	3.9
Feb	148,132	4,398.5	140,144	4,205.6	7,988	192.8	5.4	4.4
Mar	148,157	4,396.3	140,501	4,207.7	7,656	188.5	5.2	4.3
Apr	148,762	4,413.5	141,099	4,230.2	7,663	183.2	5.2	4.2
May	149,122	4,406.4	141,475	4,233.2	7,647	173.2	5.1	3.9
Jun	149,123	4,415.3 R	141,638	4,237.6	7,486	177.7 R	5.0	4.0
Jul	149,573	4,434.5	142,076	4,253.1	7,497	181.4	5.0	4.1
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 2004 experience.

# Unemployment Insurance Program

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

	July 2005	June 2005	July 2004	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	115.8	99.5	123.5	16.4	-6.3
<b>Total Insured Unemployed*</b>	110.1	110.3	117.7	-0.2	-6.4
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	59.9	59.2	63.7	1.0	-6.1
Female	50.1	51.0	54.5	-1.7	-8.1
<b>By Race</b>					
White	68.9	57.7	74.0	19.5	-6.8
Black	25.8	22.3	27.2	15.7	-5.2
Asian	3.7	3.5	4.0	6.4	-7.9
Other	1.1	1.0	1.0	6.4	10.1
Chose Not To Answer	16.2	15.0	17.4	8.5	-6.5
<b>By Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	22.1	19.5	22.8	12.9	-3.1
Not Hispanic	86.2	73.3	93.2	17.5	-7.6
Chose Not To Answer	7.5	6.6	7.5	14.4	.0
<b>By Age of Claimant *</b>					
Under 25 years	9.9	9.8	11.1	0.9	-11.5
25 through 34 years	25.1	24.9	27.6	1.1	-8.9
35 through 44 years	28.5	29.0	30.8	-1.9	-7.7
45 through 54 years	25.3	25.3	26.3	-0.1	-3.9
55 through 64 years	15.6	15.3	16.1	1.9	-3.4
65 years and over	5.9	6.1	5.9	-2.5	-0.4
<b>By Duration of Unemployment*</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	18.2	18.5	17.2	-1.8	5.9
3 to 4 weeks	14.2	13.9	14.8	2.5	-3.9
5 through 14 weeks	46.7	45.6	50.7	2.4	-7.8
15 weeks and over	31.5	31.8	36.5	-1.0	-13.9
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	18.6	19.9	19.8	-6.5	-5.7
Natural Resources and Mining	0.1	0.2	0.1	-22.3	-7.1
Construction	7.8	9.0	7.9	-13.9	-1.9
Manufacturing	10.7	10.7	11.7	0.0	-8.3
Nondurable	5.4	5.6	6.7	-3.7	-19.6
Durable	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.1	6.6
Service Providing	97.1	79.5	103.8	22.1	-6.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	26.9	22.1	30.4	21.7	-11.6
Wholesale Trade	6.0	6.1	6.5	-1.5	-8.4
Retail Trade	11.6	11.7	13.2	-1.2	-12.3
Transportation & Warehousing	9.1	4.1	10.5	122.8	-13.8
Information	2.8	3.0	4.0	-7.6	-31.2
Financial Activities	5.3	5.5	6.6	-4.1	-19.8
Professional & Business Services	16.4	16.2	17.8	1.3	-7.6
Educational and Health Services	15.6	10.6	17.3	47.2	-9.8
Leisure and Hospitality	11.2	7.9	11.9	40.9	-5.9
Other Services	2.6	2.3	2.8	10.5	-8.4
Government	4.0	1.0	4.1	305.3	-3.5

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

\* Seasonally adjusted

## Statistical Section Notes

### Adjustment of Data

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

Both the **X-12** version of the **ARIMA** procedure and the "**two step**" process to produce seasonal factors were used for nonfarm wage and salary employment Series 7-16. For the two-step process, factors from the benchmarked estimates were used through June 2004.

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

### Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2004 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2004 for Establishment Employment Indicators (Series 7-16), annual averages for series 1-6 were revised back to 1976 due to a change in estimating methods.
- (2) new seasonal adjustment factors, which usually affect at least five years of seasonally adjusted data, or the period from January 2000 forward.

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

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue. **NOTE:** F.W. Dodge's monthly construction contract data (Series 19-21) **ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION** and, therefore, are not available via the LPA Web site.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2004. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2003 to December 2004) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2000 to December 2004). 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 2001 to December 2005 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

### General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

### Notes on Economic Time Series 1-30

- 1-6 **Resident Labor Force Indicators** are produced using a modeling procedure based on regression techniques, that allows for the construction of error ranges. This procedure includes data variables from the NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development's monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, unemployment insurance claims data and responses from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey (CPS) of 1,500 households in New Jersey. A new method was introduced effective with January 2005 estimates. Data are available monthly back to 1976.
- Beginning with 1990, data incorporate 2000 census-based population controls as well as improved estimates of immigration, emigration, births and deaths for the state and are not directly comparable to earlier figures.
- The **Labor Force Participation Rate** and the **Employment/Population Ratio** (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.
- 7-16 The **Establishment Employment Indicators** are generated from the monthly CES survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.
- Data reflect March 2004 benchmarks.



## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 2000. Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2003.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Metro Area definitions:**

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

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

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

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

**Total Construction Contracts Awarded** (Series 19) is the sum of not seasonally adjusted residential, nonresidential and nonbuilding construction contract awards. The nonbuilding series is not published in the *New Jersey Economic Indicators*; however, current month, prior-month, year-ago nonbuilding data as well as cumulative over-the-year change may be found in the p.1 published chart. (These data are not included on the Internet version of the p. 1 chart.)

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

- 22-24 The **Residential Building Permits Indicators** are compiled by the US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division as of the thirteenth workday of the following month. Data are collected for all permit-issuing places in the state through a monthly survey of local construction officials. If data are not received for a particular place for that month, the data are imputed. The Census Bureau conducts an annual follow-up to obtain as much data as possible for places for which the data were imputed during the year; these data are then considered to be **FINAL MONTHLY FIGURES**. (Final statewide totals used to produce the annual averages on p. S-22 also include "undistributed" units.) Data beginning January 1998 contain revisions allocated back to prior months and are directly comparable to over-the-year changes shown on the p. 1 chart.

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

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

- 25-27 These series on **New Passenger Car & New Light Truck/Van Registrations** present data only on total new passenger cars and total light trucks/vans (in the gross vehicle weight class 0-10,000 lbs.) registered in New Jersey, regardless of the state in which the sales occur. Included are both domestically produced and imported vehicles. Excluded are all federal government registrations. Monthly data for current and prior-year are subject to revision; data before 1988 are unavailable for Series 25 and 27.

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

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

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

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

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