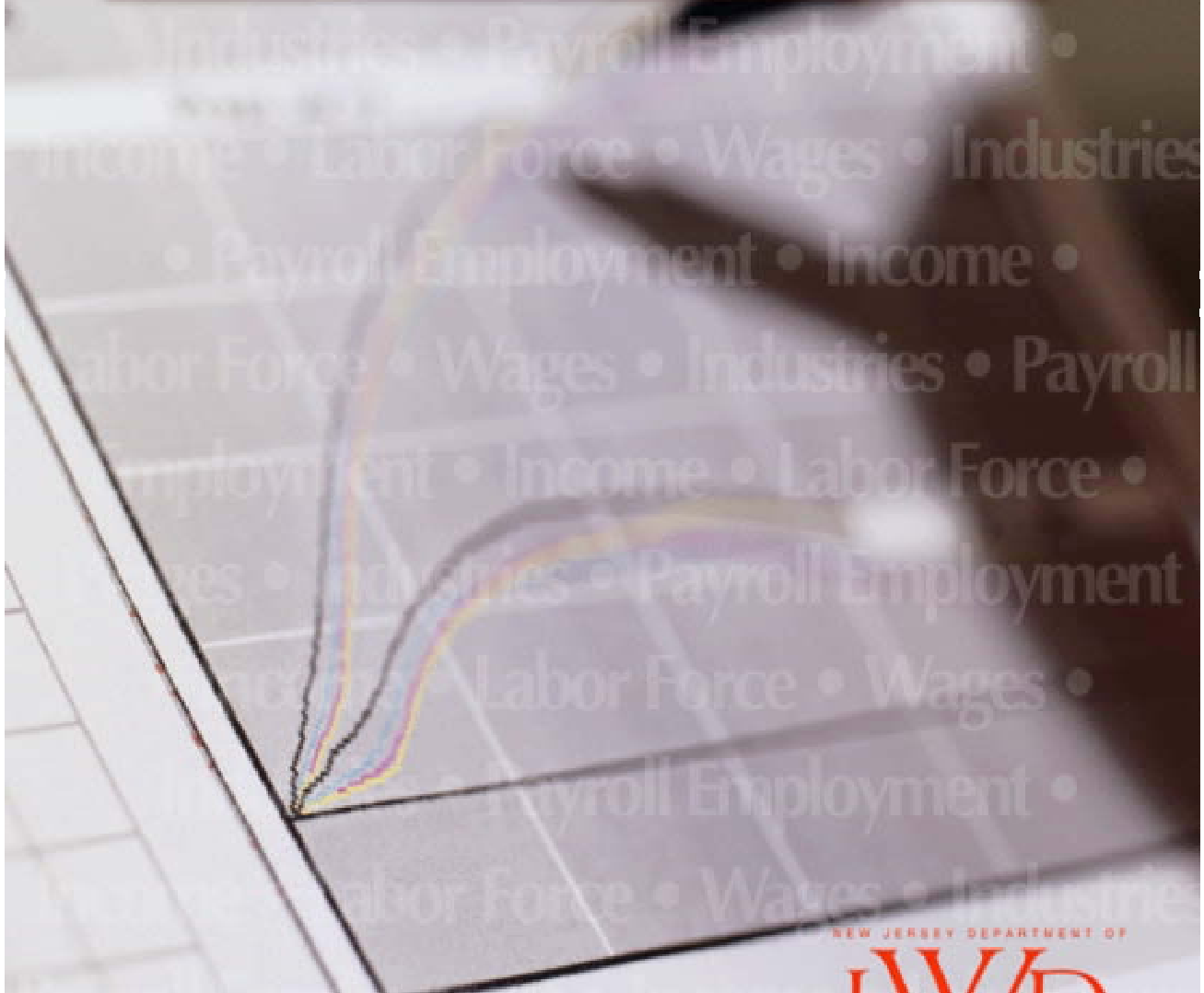


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NEW JERSEY
**ECONOMIC
INDICATORS**



*Richard J. Codey, Acting Governor
A.J. Sabath, 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. 475 Based on data through November 30, 2005

Commissioner's Corner

New Jersey's Unemployment Trust Fund — Maintaining Solvency 1

This Month's Feature Article

Employment in New Jersey's Labor Areas (Annual Review and Outlook Feature) 3

The Economy

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers 33

The Economic Situation 34

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US 38

Articles & Briefs

Labor Legislation Update 41

Data on Daytime Populations for Cities and Counties 42

Labor Area Focus

Regional Analysts' Corner 44

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey Labor Areas 45

Civilian Labor Force Data for New Jersey Labor Areas 46

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

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Commissioner's Corner



A.J. Sabath, Commissioner,
New Jersey Department of Labor
and Workforce Development

New Jersey's Unemployment Trust Fund — Maintaining Solvency

As I travel the State in my role as Commissioner, I often hear employers express their concern about the level of New Jersey's Unemployment Insurance (UI) Trust Fund because of the perceived strain on the Fund from the redirection of employer and worker taxes over the years.

I want to assure every New Jersey employer and worker that we remain serious and prudent in our role as the trustees of this Fund from which unemployment insurance benefits are paid. While resources have been shifted away from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund by every Legislature and Governor since 1993, New Jersey's Fund currently holds a cash balance of about \$1 billion which is adequate for the present needs of our unemployed workers. Employers can plan to meet their payroll needs with the assurance that the present range of rates for employer contributions will remain unchanged through the end of June 2006.

At the heart of most employers' concerns about the Trust Fund and their contribution rates are two programs that are funded with contributions based on wages paid to workers in New Jersey. One of these programs is unemployment insurance or UI, which provides workers and their families some financial protection during times when they are out of work through no fault of their own. Another is the Health Care Subsidy Fund which was created as a source to reimburse some of the costs to hospitals for providing charity health care.

Twenty-one years ago, New Jersey reformed an unemployment insurance system that had gone into debt to the federal government in order to keep paying benefits to workers. The State's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits are paid to workers, operated at a deficit in the late 1970s. In 1984, the State passed legislation that shaped a new, forward-looking system that helped eliminate the debt to the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL). The new system was instituted to provide a legislated balance between benefit costs and the contributions required of workers and employers.

New Jersey's UI system is designed to be dynamic, responsive to actual economic conditions and more secure. It includes provisions so that the level of benefits paid to unemployed workers is linked to annual average wage rates and automatically adjusted each year to keep pace with worker incomes. Likewise, worker and employer contribution rates also are tied to changes in the annual average wage so that they would keep pace with the cost of providing increased benefits. After the 1984 changes, the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund began to grow.

With other programs in need of funding, a debate ensued among policy makers about the appropriateness of maintaining a trust fund with a high level of resources held in reserve during tight fiscal times. By the 1990s, New Jersey faced a continuing need to meet the rising cost to hospitals for providing care to New Jersey residents who have no insurance coverage and who are unable to pay for medical care. The burden was being borne most heavily by

urban hospitals where residents with no medical insurance frequently turned to the emergency rooms as their primary or only care provider.

Rather than raise additional payroll taxes to pay for charity care, the State opted to divert a portion of the withholding scheduled to be paid by employers and workers into the Health Care Subsidy Fund (HCSF) instead of directing all contributions to the UI Trust Fund. In this way, the total rate of contributions paid by employers and/or withheld from workers was not changed but the programs to which the funds were directed were different, with less going to the UI Trust Fund.

The State budgets passed by every administration and legislature since 1993 have used a portion of the total collections for charity health care. Through this process, nearly \$4.7 billion has been redirected from the UI Trust Fund and into the State's Health Care Subsidy Fund, including \$350 million for the fiscal year that ends June 30, 2006.

Despite the redirection of payroll contributions, the UI Trust Fund has remained solvent. New Jersey has faced some difficult choices in its need to support two programs that are necessary and important to the people of New Jersey, unemployment insurance and charity health care.

Future administrations, however, will certainly need to carefully consider whether diverting resources continues to be the best policy as they assess the status of the Trust Fund. This Department, which over the years has helped maintain a Fund that could pay benefits to New Jersey's unemployed workers, will continue to provide insight and guidance on this issue.

November Feature Article

Employment in New Jersey's Labor Areas Annual Review and Outlook Series

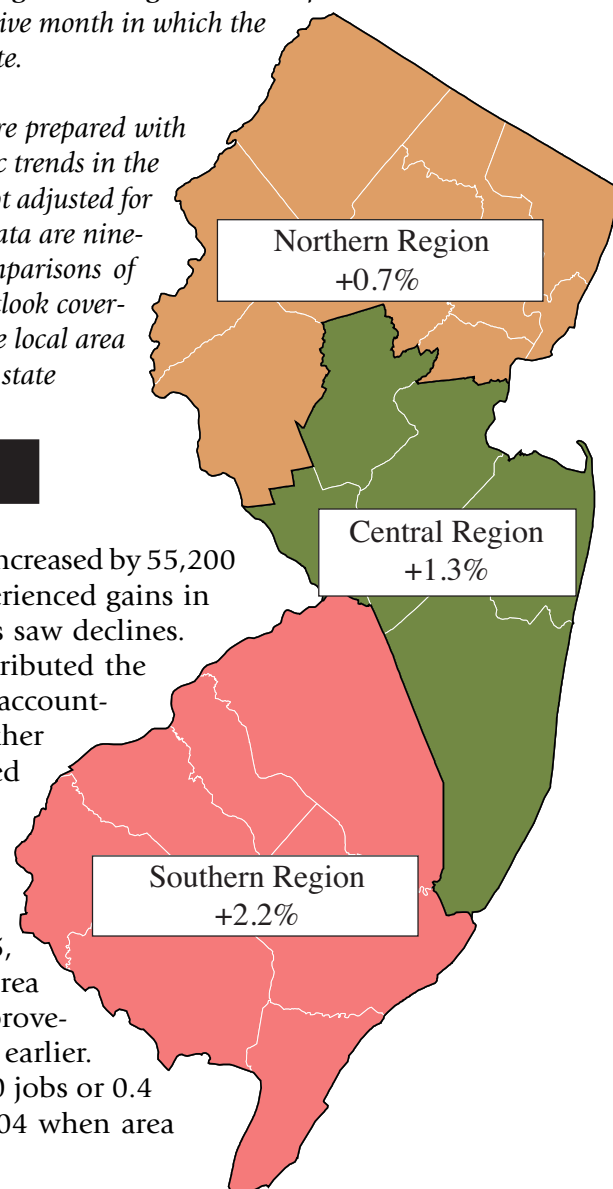
Employment in New Jersey and its labor areas is influenced by regional, national and, to some extent, international events. While hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the continuing war in Iraq and the resulting high cost of energy combined to exert some downward economic pressures, brisk spending on housing and other consumer products bolstered the nation's and the state's economies. Consequently, New Jersey and its three regions* managed to post employment gains during 2005. In September, the state's jobless rate was 4.3 percent, making it the 29th consecutive month in which the state's unemployment rate has remained below the national rate.

The analyses of New Jersey's regions¹ and labor areas were prepared with data available through September 2005 to summarize economic trends in the respective areas during the first three quarters of the year and not adjusted for seasonal variations. Unless otherwise noted, all employment data are nine-month averages for the year cited above or are based on comparisons of nine-month averages. Additionally, the analyses include an outlook covering local area industry development for 2006 which could cause local area economies to show growth patterns that differ from that of the state

Statewide Summary

From 2004 to 2005, non-farm payroll employment increased by 55,200 or 1.4 percent. While the three regions in the state experienced gains in employment, two of the nine labor areas in the regions saw declines. The Ocean City, Camden and Trenton labor areas contributed the largest percentage increases to the state's employment, accounting for 4.0, 2.8 and 1.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, jobs in Atlantic City and Newark labor areas declined by 0.1 and 0.6 percent, respectively.

Traditionally, rural Salem and Cumberland counties experience slower economic growth than other areas of the state. However, during the first nine months of 2005, employment in the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton labor area increased by 800 jobs or 1.3 percent, an encouraging improvement upon the 500 jobs or 0.8 percent gain posted a year earlier. Meanwhile, the neighboring Salem labor area added 100 jobs or 0.4 percent in 2005 compared with the same period in 2004 when area employment was flat.



1. New Jersey has been divided into three regions which are the Northern, Central and Southern regions. The Northern Region consists of three labor areas. They are the Bergen/Hudson/Passaic Labor Area, made up of Bergen, Hudson and Passaic counties; the Newark Labor Area containing Essex, Hunterdon, Union, Morris and Sussex counties; and the Warren Labor Area covering Warren County. The Central Region has two labor areas. They are the Edison Labor Area, containing Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset counties; and the Trenton-Ewing Labor Area covering Mercer County. The Southern Region is made up of five labor areas. They are the Camden Labor Area, made up of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties; the Atlantic City Labor Area covering Atlantic County; the Ocean City Labor Area made up of Cape May County; the Salem Labor Area containing Salem County; and the Vineland/Millville/Bridgeton Labor Area made up of Cumberland County.

Table 1

Change in Employment by Industry Supersector New Jersey and Labor Areas: 2004 — 2005

(in thousands, based on nine-month averages)

<i>Labor Area (counties)</i>	<i>Total Nonfarm</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Goods Producing</i>			<i>Service Providing</i>		
			<i>Total Goods Producing</i>	<i>Natural Resources, Mining and Construction</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Total Service Providing</i>	<i>Trade, Transportation and Utilities</i>	
New Jersey	55.2	46.1	-6.8	1.8	-8.6	62.0	14.5	
Atlantic City (Atlantic)	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.5	
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (Bergen, Hudson & Passaic)	5.3	2.2	-3.0	1.1	-4.1	8.3	0.1	
Camden (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester)	14.9	13.5	0.3	0.6	-0.3	14.6	2.7	
Edison (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset)	12.1	8.9	2.2	2.5	-0.3	9.9	-1.2	
Newark (Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union & Hunterdon)	-6.3	-7.1	-2.7	0.7	-3.4	-3.8	-0.8	
Ocean City (Cape May)	1.8	1.7	0.0	N/A	N/A	1.8	0.5	
Salem (Salem)	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	
Trenton-Ewing (Mercer)	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2	3.7	-0.2	
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton (Cumberland)	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	
Warren (Warren)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	
			<i>Service Providing (cont.)</i>					<i>Public</i>
<i>Labor Area (counties)</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>Professional and Business Services</i>	<i>Education, Health and Social Services</i>	<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>Other Services</i>	<i>Government</i>	
New Jersey	-2.7	4.4	5.0	14.8	11.9	5.0	9.1	
Atlantic City (Atlantic)	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (Bergen, Hudson & Passaic)	-0.6	2.7	-0.9	2.6	1.2	0.1	3.1	
Camden (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester)	-0.1	0.6	4.7	3.2	1.7	0.4	1.4	
Edison (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset)	0.3	1.1	-1.5	6.1	2.4	-0.5	3.2	
Newark (Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union & Hunterdon)	-1.7	0.6	-5.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	
Ocean City (Cape May)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.5	N/A	0.1	
Salem (Salem)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Trenton-Ewing (Mercer)	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	0.1	3.7	
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton (Cumberland)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Warren (Warren)	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	

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

Table 2

Percent Change in Employment by Industry Supersector New Jersey and Labor Areas: 2004 — 2005

(in percent, based on nine-month averages)

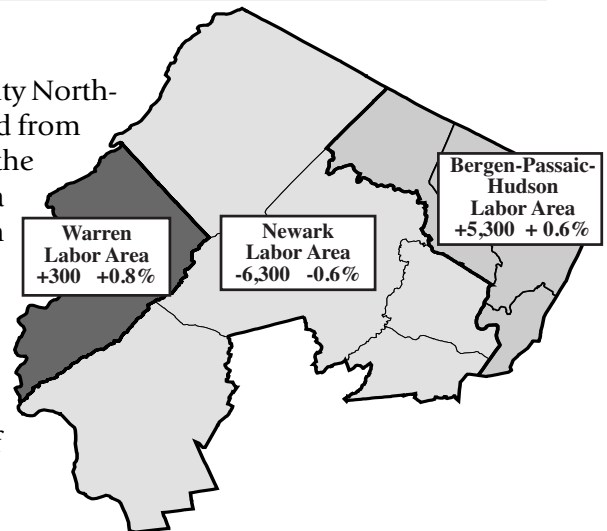
<i>Labor Area (counties)</i>	<i>Goods Producing</i>					<i>Service Providing</i>	
	<i>Total Nonfarm</i>	<i>Private Sector</i>	<i>Total Goods Producing</i>	<i>Natural Resources, Mining and Construction</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Total Service Providing</i>	<i>Trade, Transportation and Utilities</i>
New Jersey	1.4	1.4	-1.3	1.1	-2.5	1.8	1.7
Atlantic City (Atlantic)	-0.1	0.0	-3.6	-4.5	-2.2	0.2	2.3
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (Bergen, Hudson & Passaic)	0.6	0.3	-2.6	3.5	-4.9	1.1	0.0
Camden (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester)	2.8	3.1	0.4	2.4	-0.6	3.2	2.2
Edison (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset)	1.2	1.0	1.7	5.4	-0.4	1.1	-0.5
Newark (Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union & Hunterdon)	-0.6	-0.8	-2.0	1.7	-3.6	-0.4	-0.4
Ocean City (Cape May)	4.0	4.7	0.0	N/A	N/A	4.3	6.0
Salem (Salem)	0.4	0.0	-10.6	-14.3	-9.1	3.2	6.6
Trenton-Ewing (Mercer)	1.7	0.1	0.7	5.3	-2.3	1.7	-0.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton (Cumberland)	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1
Warren (Warren)	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0

<i>Labor Area (counties)</i>	<i>Service Providing (cont.)</i>						<i>Public</i>
	<i>Information</i>	<i>Financial Activities</i>	<i>Professional and Business Services</i>	<i>Education, Health and Social Services</i>	<i>Leisure and Hospitality</i>	<i>Other Services</i>	<i>Government</i>
New Jersey	-2.7	1.6	0.9	2.7	3.6	3.2	1.4
Atlantic City (Atlantic)	0.0	2.3	3.1	2.3	-1.9	4.9	-0.4
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic (Bergen, Hudson & Passaic)	-2.6	3.8	-0.7	2.1	2.1	0.3	2.6
Camden (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester)	-1.3	1.7	6.9	4.4	4.3	1.8	1.6
Edison (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset)	0.9	1.8	-0.9	4.7	3.1	-1.2	2.2
Newark (Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union & Hunterdon)	-6.4	0.7	-3.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.5
Ocean City (Cape May)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	4.3	N/A	1.0
Salem (Salem)	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Trenton-Ewing (Mercer)	-6.3	1.3	-0.3	-0.5	4.2	1.3	6.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton (Cumberland)	11.1	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Warren (Warren)	0.0	-11.1	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8

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

Northern Regional Summary

In 2005, nonfarm employment in the nine-county Northern New Jersey Region was virtually unchanged from 2004. Based on nine-month averages, employment in the region totaled 1,957,900¹ in 2005, down 700 from a year ago. While the over-the-year change may have been marginal, there were significant changes within the labor areas contained in the region. There were losses in the Newark Labor Area (-6,500) that were offset by gains in the Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area (+5,300) and in Warren County (+300). In contrast to the region, statewide employment posted a gain of 1.4 percent over the same period.



In the region, job losses in manufacturing (-7,400), professional and business services (-5,800), and information (-2,200) surpassed gains in government (+4,000), educational and health services (+3,900), and financial activities (+3,200).

Until the impact from the recent hurricanes and the rising energy costs are known, the 2006 outlook for the Northern Region's economy is hard to gauge, but employment is anticipated to grow at a modest rate. However, the region's rate of growth is still expected to lag behind that of the state. The areas of the job market that are expected to see the most growth are health and social services, local government and retail trade. Construction payrolls should remain relatively steady, helped by school construction, particularly in the special-needs (Abbott) districts, and by commercial construction. However, residential construction could slow if rising mortgage rates and other living costs cool demand.

Even though manufacturing job losses slowed in 2005, stiff competition, improved technology, and rising operating costs are expected to continue to put downward pressure on payrolls in manufacturing in 2006.

Growth in Nonfarm Employment: 2000 — 2005 Based on January to September Averages

	<i>Growth Rates (Percent)</i>					<i>2005</i>
	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>Employment</i> <i>(000)</i>
Northern NJ Region	1.0	-1.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	1,957.6
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area	1.0	-2.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	903.0
Newark Labor Area	0.9	-0.1	0.7	-0.4	-0.6	1,018.4
Warren Labor Area	3.6	1.2	3.4	0.8	0.8	36.6
New Jersey	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.4	4,039.8

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

1. Warren County's employment data are estimated using a different methodology than other labor areas and are available on a not seasonally adjusted basis only.

Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Bergen, Hudson and Passaic Counties)

by Walter Nyakanga, Bureau of Labor Market Information

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in the three-county Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area rebounded back from last year's job loss to post an increase in 2005. Based on nine-month averages, total nonfarm employment expanded by 5,300 (+0.6%) from 2004 to average 903,000 in 2005. This job growth, however, lagged that of the state (+1.4%) over the same period.

In the labor area, employment increases were focused in service-providing industries, which grew 1.1 percent from 2004 and have shown steady expansion since 2002. These gains were concentrated in educational and health services, which grew by 2,600 (+2.1%) to an average of 125,200 in 2005. Most of the new jobs were in health care and social assistance (+3,300), which includes home health care, nursing and personal care facilities.

Employment in financial activities turned around from losses experienced a year ago and posted an increase of 2,700 in 2005. Job growth was most evident in finance and insurance (+2,000), which includes securities and commodity contracts brokers (+1,500). Also, the expansion of local banks and several investment banks continued in the labor area. For example, Commerce, one of the fastest growing commercial banks in the area, Valley National, Provident, Washington Mutual, North Fork, and Columbia Savings banks all opened several branches in recent months, creating employment opportunities.

Government employment also moved higher over the period, mainly due to increases at the local level (+2,700). The additional jobs were needed in order to provide more services to local communities that had increases in population and to serve the public better, especially, in Bergen and Passaic counties.

In leisure and hospitality, employment growth reflected a positive five-year trend in the area. Job gains were noted in accommodation and food services (+1,600), which includes hotels, full-service restaurants and limited-service eating places. The demand for these services has expanded due to a busy life style in general. A number of national chain restaurants opened, including Chili's, Red Lobster and Panera Bread.

Holding back overall employment growth during this nine-month period were losses in manufacturing, professional and business services and information. Manufacturing employment fell 4.9 percent (-4,100 jobs) and the rate of job loss was much higher than the statewide loss (-2.6%). In the labor area, the non-durable goods sector lost the most jobs (-3,400), a trend that has continued over the past five years. Some notable closings or reductions included BAE Systems in Wayne (electronic equipment), PF Laboratories in Totowa (pharmaceuticals), Saint-Gobain Containers of Carteret (glass bottles) and Rivera Trading of Secaucus (eyeglasses), which resulted in about 1,000 workers losing their jobs.

Adding to the labor area's employment loss was professional and business services, which was affected by restructurings and closures for the second consecutive year. Employment in the sector fell by 900 (-0.7%), mainly in employment services (-1,300). Several small firms that provided administrative and support services and temporary employment

services were forced to close or downsize as their services were less in demand due to the uneven local economy.

The Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area's unemployment rate averaged 4.5 percent for the first nine months of 2005, an improvement of 1.0 percentage point from the same period a year ago. The number of unemployed residents declined by 10,000 to settle at 44,600. The three-county labor area's unemployment rate was 0.2 of a percentage point higher than the statewide nine-month average rate of 4.3 percent.

Despite some signs of economic expansion, job growth has been slow in the Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area. Although there were increases in 2005, the pace of job growth in the labor area is expected to remain sluggish in the short-term and to lag the rest of the state.

In construction, the employment outlook will remain positive. Construction projects currently underway include several residential projects, the Xanadu project and the Giants Stadium at the Meadowlands, the EnCap project in Rutherford, the Metro Stars Stadium in Harrison, school construction, the Liberty Science Museum project, and various other public projects. These projects promise a steady increase and a bright future for the construction industry for 2006. Also, the construction of a \$630-million residential and golf course project on 177 acres of waterfront property next to Liberty State Park is continuing.

Employment in trade, transportation and utilities should remain steady, as new openings will maintain jobholding, despite some setbacks from the transportation and warehousing, utilities sector. In the coming year, most jobs will come from the opening of chain stores and small-to mid-sized establishments in retail trade. Some of the stores scheduled to open next year are Lowe's Improvement Center in East Rutherford and Home Depot in Paterson.

The employment outlook in educational and health services appears favorable. Job growth will be concentrated in health care and social assistance in order to meet the needs of a growing senior population. More medical offices are opening, continuing the trend of utilizing outpatient facilities instead of hospitals for some medical procedures.

In financial activities, the employment outlook appears to be favorable as it was during the first nine months of this year. More financial institutions are relocating or opening back offices in the labor area and local banks have been expanding. As the state and national economies strengthen, there appears to be more confidence among companies and individuals to invest.

The unemployment rate in the three-county labor area in the coming year is expected to improve mirroring changes in the state unemployment rate.

For more information on the Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area, please contact Walter Nyakanga by e-mail at walter.nyakanga@dol.state.nj.us or call (973) 648-3188.

Newark Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Union Counties)

by James McGarry, Bureau of Labor Market Information

For the second year in a row, total nonfarm employment was down in the Newark Labor Area. Based on nine-month averages, employment decreased by 6,500 or 0.6 percent from 1,024,900 in 2004 to 1,018,400 in 2005. In comparison, statewide employment rose 1.4 percent over the same period.

In the five-county labor area, the largest nine-month average job losses occurred in professional and business services (-5,100), manufacturing (-3,400), information (-1,700), and trade, transportation and utilities (-800). Losses in professional and business services were mainly in administrative and support and waste management remediation (-3,700), which includes employment services (-3,400). Apparently, some companies in the labor area are cutting back on the use of outside administrative and support services. The employment contraction in manufacturing was in both the durable goods (-1,900) and non-durable goods (-1,500) sectors and was the result of layoffs and closings. In June, the Sharp Corporation consolidated its West Caldwell operations and moved 150 jobs to Allentown, PA, while Serta Mattress/National Bedding eliminated the second shift and 200 jobs at its Linden facility. Tuscan/Lehigh Dairies is currently in the process of moving its Union Township operations to Burlington County, upstate New York and Massachusetts. Production work ended in September with the loss of 225 jobs. The plant will close later this year with an additional job loss of 105.

Job losses in information were mostly in telecommunications, as that industry continues to undergo restructuring. Verizon Wireless moved 50 financial group jobs and over 200 customer service jobs from Morristown to South Carolina and Maryland earlier this year. The losses in trade, transportation and utilities were a result of losses in wholesale trade (-1,000) and transportation, warehousing and utilities (-1,100). Offsetting some of this loss was a 1,300 job gain in retail trade. Retail trade benefited from the recent opening of eleven stores at the Shoppes @ Rockaway and at the Marketplace @ Rockaway, both in Rockaway Township. These openings created over 350 jobs.

The Newark Labor Area experienced employment gains in educational and health services (+1,200), government (+800), construction (+700), financial activities (+600), and leisure and hospitality (+600). Gains in educational and health services came mostly from hiring in the health care and social assistance sector (+700). Additional hiring at local agencies was the primary reason for the increase in government. Employment growth in construction was aided by a number of ongoing projects in the City of Newark. In financial activities, employment grew because of hiring in the real estate and rental/leasing sector. The increase in leisure and hospitality was mostly due to hiring in accommodation and food services (+1,100), which includes hotels and restaurants.

The Newark Labor Area unemployment rate for the first nine months of 2005 averaged 4.3 percent, 0.7 of a percentage point lower than 2004. Over the same period, the state's average unemployment rate was also 4.3 percent, down from 5.1 percent in 2004.

Although employment was down in 2005, the outlook for the Newark Labor Area is for a modest upturn in employment for 2006. Economic growth in the labor area, however, could be affected by higher energy costs this winter. Any increase in employment next year

will probably be centered in educational and health services, government, financial activities and construction.

Educational and health services and local government should continue to see an increase in employment as the population continues to grow.

Financial activities employment has grown over the past several years and this trend should continue in 2006 if insurance companies, stock brokerage firms, banks, and real estate companies keep expanding their operations in the five-county labor area.

The forecast for construction jobholding is positive. Work continues on the Newark City Subway Extension, a \$208-million light rail project. The rail link will connect Newark Penn Station (Northeast Corridor and other rail lines) to the New Jersey Performing Arts Center and to the Newark Broad Street Station (the Morris and Essex lines). This project should be completed by the end of 2006.

Currently under construction in downtown Newark is the new home of the New Jersey Devils of the National Hockey League. The \$310-million Newark Arena, which is the first phase of the Newark Downtown Core Redevelopment District Project, will include several retail stores and restaurants. Completion is expected in time for the Devils' home opener in October 2007. This facility should generate several hundred jobs and will be within walking distance of Newark's Penn Station.

Also in the city, the Matrix Development Group has announced plans to erect a 400,000-square foot office tower adjacent to the new FBI building along the Passaic River. The \$400-million project, Riverfront Center, would be the largest private development in Newark in more than a decade. McCarter & English, a long-time city employer with hundreds of lawyers and support staff, will relocate for space reasons from a nearby building. The law firm will be the principal tenant in the office tower.

The unemployment rate in the Newark Labor Area should remain in the range of 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent in 2006.

For more information on the Newark Labor Area, please contact James McGarry by e-mail at james.mcgarry@dol.state.nj.us or call (973) 648-3866 or Ganga Sivakumar by e-mail at ganga.sivakumar@dol.state.nj.us or call (973) 877-1430.

Warren Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Warren County)

by James McGarry, Bureau of Labor Market Information

Warren County experienced an increase in employment in 2005. Based on nine-month averages, total nonfarm employment expanded by 300 or 0.8 percent from 36,300 in 2004 to 36,600 in 2005. In comparison, statewide jobholding grew 1.4 percent over the same period.

Over the first nine months in Warren County, average employment increased by 100 each in manufacturing, professional and business services, educational and health services, and government and decreased by 100 in financial activities.

Giving a boost to manufacturing employment was the redevelopment of the former Ingersoll Rand complex into the Phillipsburg Commerce Park in Phillipsburg. The 750,000-square foot park has been sub-divided with 200,000 square feet of space already leased to several small industrial tenants. Companies that have moved in during this period include Truarc, a retaining ring manufacturer from Millburn in Essex County with 35 jobs (with another 35 jobs next year); Eupen Cable, a maker of equipment for the telecommunications industry, from Clearwater, FL with 25 jobs; and Stateline Fabricators, a steel fabricator, from Upper Bethel, PA, with 12 jobs.

The Warren County unemployment rate for the first nine months of 2005 averaged 3.7 percent, 0.7 of a percentage point lower than in 2004. Over the same period, the state's average unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in 2005, down from 5.1 percent in 2004.

The modest rate of economic growth experienced in Warren County in 2005 should continue in 2006. The sectors that should see some employment growth are retail trade, educational and health services, and government. In retail trade, Tractor Supply, a Tennessee-based farm supply store, expects to open its first New Jersey retail outlet in December 2005 in the former Ames store in Washington Township, creating 25 jobs. The company plans to open eight more stores over the next two years in New Jersey. The additional resources needed to support population growth in the county should spur further hiring in both educational and health services and local government.

Information employment will benefit when Infinitt North America, a supplier of imaging and information-management solutions to hospitals, imaging centers, and outpatient clinics, moves its operations and 25 jobs from Irvington in Essex County to the Hillcrest Mall in Phillipsburg in November.

The unemployment rate in Warren County should remain in the 3.5 percent to 4.5 percent range in 2006.

For more information on Warren County, please contact James McGarry by e-mail at jmcgarry@dol.state.nj.us or call (973) 648-3866.

Central Regional Summary

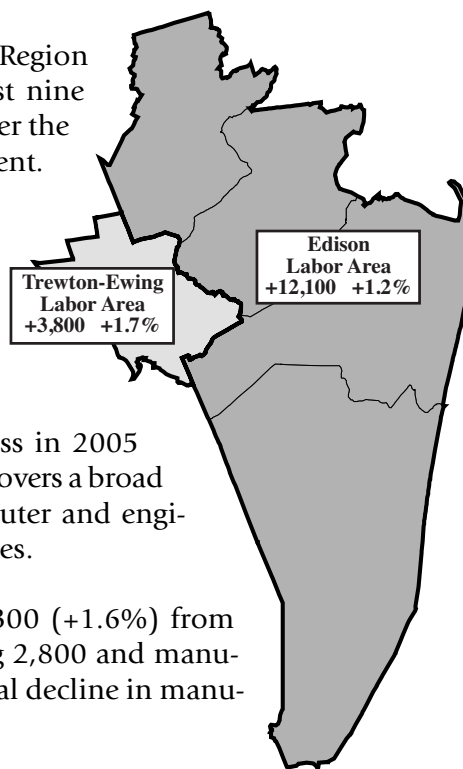
Total nonfarm employment in the five county Central Region rose to a record average of 1,251,000 through the first nine months of 2005, representing a gain of 15,900 or 1.3 percent over the same period a year ago. Statewide growth improved by 1.4 percent.

The region's service-providing sector continued to be the greatest generator of new employment opportunities during 2005 with sizable gains posted in government (+6,800), educational and health services (+5,900) and leisure and hospitality (+3,000).

The service providing supersector with the greatest job loss in 2005 was professional and business services (-1,600). This supersector covers a broad range of businesses from providers of legal, accounting, computer and engineering services to janitorial, security and temporary help services.

In the goods-producing sector, employment increased 2,300 (+1.6%) from 2004 to 2005. The results were mixed with construction adding 2,800 and manufacturers reducing payrolls by 500. This is the fifth straight annual decline in manufacturing employment.

Due to a strong residential home buying market and a growing population, educational and health services, local government and construction should again lead job growth in 2006. For the short-term, however, the high cost of heating may influence retail shoppers this winter and upcoming holiday season. Overall, the Central Region's economic growth in the coming months should be modest, similar to the state.



Growth in Nonfarm Employment: 2000 — 2005 Based on January to September Averages

	<i>Growth Rates (Percent)</i>					<i>2005 Employment</i>
	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>(000)</i>
Central NJ Region	2.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	1,251.0
Edison Labor Area	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1,017.0
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area	2.9	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	234.0
New Jersey	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.4	4,039.8

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

Edison Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset Counties)

by Michael Dugan, Bureau of Labor Market Information

Total nonfarm employment in the Edison Labor Area increased by 12,100 to reach a record high average level of 1,017,000 in the first nine months of 2005 compared with 2004. Employment in the area grew by 1.2 percent over the period, doubling last year's improvement of 0.6 percent. This year, jobholding in the area rose somewhat slower than the state (+1.4%).

Education and health services (+6,100), government (+3,200) and leisure and hospitality (+2,400) accounted for the majority of increases in the service-providing sector. In the goods-producing sector, construction gains (+2,500) more than offset the small losses in manufacturing (-300).

Education and health services payrolls increased primarily due to health care and social assistance (+4,800), as social service providers, doctors' offices and outpatient clinics added staff. Employment at nursing and residential care facilities had a minor increase (+100). During the previous four years, annual increases in these facilities ranged from 400 to 700 jobs. This slowdown could be attributed to a decline in nursing homes which reduced staff as more patients chose other care options, such as remaining in their own homes under the care of home health aides. Additionally, the gains in health care and social assistance can be derived from the increasing demand for medical services by both an aging population and a growing number of families with children. These same young families with children also are creating new local government (+2,000) jobs due to the need for new and expanded schools, and the personnel to staff them.

Palace at Somerset Park, a five-star special events complex and conference center, opened in Franklin in May and contributed to the job increase in the leisure and hospitality sector. About 100 positions were created for kitchen/wait staff, housekeeping and conference managers.

During the first nine months of 2005, job losses in the service industry occurred in professional and business services (-1,500), trade, transportation and utilities (-1,200) and other services (-500).

The loss in professional and business services marked a reversal of fortune from last year when its payrolls added 2,000 after experiencing significant declines the previous two years. This supersector covers a broad range of businesses from providers of legal, accounting, computer and engineering services to janitorial, security and temporary help services. In June, Able Laboratories laid off half its staff (-200) in South Plainfield. Pharmaceutical Formula, a maker of generic nonprescription medications marketed under the Health Pharm brand and private store labels in warehouse clubs, grocery stores and drug stores, experienced a layoff of 400 jobs that occurred between July through October 2005.

Transportation, warehousing and utilities (-2,200) accounted for the entire job loss in the trade, transportation & utilities supersector during 2005. In July 2005, the A&P grocery store chain closed its warehouse in Edison releasing about 300 workers. Retail trade em-

ployment added jobs (+300) but slowed down from last year (+2,100). Employment in retail trade was boosted by new store openings in 2005. These include HappyKids in South Brunswick (January 2005, +50); Acme in Freehold (February, +100); Ruby Tuesdays in Neptune (March, +100); Kohl's in Manahawkin (April, +150) and Whole Foods, a grocery store specializing in organic food, opened in Middletown in June 2005 creating about 200 jobs.

Out of the 26,080 new residential housing units authorized to be built in New Jersey (August 2005 year-to-date latest available), Middlesex (2,073), Monmouth (1,896), Ocean (1,821) and Somerset (821) counties accounted for over one quarter (25.3%) of the permits. Many families are still moving to Ocean and Monmouth counties continuing their status as a desirable place to live, ranking them as the top two in the state in single-family units (through August). The estimates of resident population reveal that the four counties in the Edison Labor Area account for over 26 percent of New Jersey's total population (July 2004, latest available). This large population of potential customers will continue to attract businesses to the area.

Not only will planned homebuilding keep construction employment strong in the coming year, but also nonresidential projects will contribute as well. One nonresidential project underway is the new 54,000-square foot Marine Academy of Technology and Environmental Science building in Stafford. Ocean County high school students interested in marine and environmental studies should be moving into the new building in September 2006. Once completed, it will serve as a full-time high school to 250 students from across the county.

One major project that will add to the area's retail payrolls is the Freehold Marketplace. Construction of the 400,000-square foot shopping center is expected to be completed by the end of 2005. Anchor tenants will include a Wal-Mart and a Sam's Club. Another recent opening (October) was Lowe's Home Improvement on Route 35 in Eatontown, it brought about 150 jobs to the area.

Adding to leisure and hospitality payrolls, Holiday Inn opened a 116-guest room hotel in Stafford Township in October 2005 and hired about 100 new workers.

Professional and business services will be negatively affected by General Electric's Infrastructure Sensing Plant in Edison decision to close (-60 workers) in December 2005. They are relocating to Mexico and England.

The worst news for the area is the slated closing of Fort Monmouth. Congress authorized the Pentagon to begin shutting down Fort Monmouth while expanding Picatinny Arsenal (Morris County) and merging McGuire Air Force Base, Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station and Fort Dix into a megabase (McGuire and Fort Dix are in Burlington County while Lakehurst is in Ocean County). According to the Pentagon's numbers, the closure of Fort Monmouth will affect 5,272 base employees and thousands more employed by businesses that supply goods and services to the fort and its workers. Once the base closes, the communications and electronics research activities will move to Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. Preliminary plans call for the base closure by 2011.

The Edison Area's unemployment rate can be expected to remain below that of the state in the coming year. In 2005, the nine-month average unemployment rate for the labor area was 3.9 percent and improved considerably from its 2004 level (4.7%). In comparison, New Jersey's average nine-month rate improved by moving from 5.1 to 4.3 percent from 2004 to 2005.

The outlook for the Edison Labor Area remains positive due to its well-balanced industry composition, a continued strong housing market and population growth. Employment growth should continue to remain in line with expansion by the state.

For more information on Middlesex and Somerset counties, please contact Anntionette Blackston by e-mail at Anntionette.Blackston@dol.state.nj.us or call (609) 292-2572. For more information on Monmouth and Ocean counties, please contact Michael Dugan by e-mail at Michael.Dugan@dol.state.nj.us or call (609) 633-6425.

Trenton-Ewing Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Mercer County)

by Joanne Caramelo, Bureau of Labor Market Information

Payrolls in the Trenton-Ewing Labor Area have expanded for nine consecutive years to reach a high of 234,000 in 2005, based on nine month averages (January to September). Since 1996, the area has added 40,900 jobs and its 21.2 percent rate of growth is nearly double that of the state (11.6%). Two sectors with notable employment growth include leisure and hospitality and financial activities. Employment in leisure and hospitality increased by 56.3 percent due in part to the opening of Sovereign Bank Arena and several area hotels, including the Trenton Marriott at Lafayette Yard. The opening of Merrill Lynch's campus in Hopewell contributed to a 41.2 percent gain in the area's financial activities employment.

Over the past year (2004-2005), the Trenton-Ewing Labor Area added 3,800 jobs, an increase of 1.7 percent, with the majority of growth in the service providing sector. With an increase of 4.5 percent, leisure and hospitality continues to be a leader in the area's job growth. Two new hotels, an 80-room Hampton Inn in East Windsor and a 120-room Residence Inn in West Windsor helped boost payrolls in this sector. Also, more casual dining chains and fast-food restaurants opened throughout the labor area. Some include Panera Bread and Red Robin in Hamilton, and Charlie Brown's in East Windsor. A majority of the growth in area eateries has been in conjunction with new retail outlets, and in proximity to new housing developments.

Payrolls in financial activities increased by 200 over the year. Employment in this sector benefited from expansion by area banks, like Roma Bank, which opened a new headquarters in Washington Township, and Yardville National Bank, and hiring by brokerage houses and investment firms.

Despite the loss of 100 jobs, notable positive developments occurred in professional and business services. In the spring of 2005, NRG Energy transferred an additional 90 jobs from Minnesota to their headquarters in West Windsor. American Bank Note Holographics, a maker of security holograms for bank cards, consolidated operations from New York and Pennsylvania to Washington Township. Cordiant Technologies, a software outsourcing firm, opened an office in West Windsor.

Educational and health services declined by 200 over the year with job loss concentrated in educational services. Despite losses in educational services, job growth occurred

in health care and social assistance due in part to the opening of new outpatient centers by area hospitals. Capital Health System opened an outpatient facility in Hamilton and a family health center in Trenton, and Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital opened an outpatient facility in Ewing.

Due to growth in construction, payrolls in the goods-producing sector expanded by 0.7 percent. Steady demand for both new residential and commercial space combined with infrastructure improvements helped construction payrolls in the area add 300 jobs to reach a high of 6,000. In manufacturing, employment fell by 200 jobs.

The Trenton-Ewing Labor Area should continue to add jobs over the remainder of 2005 and into 2006. Leisure and hospitality will continue to expand with growth from accommodations and food services as more restaurants open. Some include Longhorn Steakhouse in Hamilton, PF Changs China Bistro in West Windsor, and Champps in Lawrence.

Payrolls in financial activities will continue to benefit from bank expansions. Institutions slated to add branches in the labor area in 2006 include PNC Bank, Hopewell Valley Community Bank, and Yardville National Bank.

In addition to continued homebuilding, several projects due to be completed in 2007 should help construction payrolls remain near their current high. Princeton University is constructing its sixth residential college. Whitman College will allow the university to increase enrollment by about 500 students. The construction of a new 87,000-square-foot science library and renovation work on several structures at the university are also underway. In Hamilton Township, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital broke ground in October on a \$63 million, four-story expansion that will house 96 new patient rooms, radiology and lab space, and a cafeteria. AAA Mid-Atlantic is constructing a larger office building in Hamilton. The new 120,000-square-foot structure will have the capacity to house an additional 200 workers.

Several area manufacturers plan to add jobs in 2006. Shiseido, a Tokyo-based cosmetics company, is constructing a 53,000-square-foot manufacturing plant and warehouse in East Windsor that will allow the company to diversify their operations at their existing East Windsor location. Shiseido packages powders, lipsticks and other products at their current facility. The new facility will allow the company to work with flammable alcohols used in fragrances. They plan to increase their workforce by about eight percent. AccuMed, a manufacturer of store-brand over-the-counter medications, also plans to increase their workforce by eight percent. They are expanding into a 125,000-square-foot warehouse in Trenton. In Washington Township, CCL Industries is constructing a larger factory and plans to hire 40 additional workers. The firm makes labels and packaging for a wide variety of companies.

For the near future, most of the growth in retail trade will stem from openings of smaller specialty stores. Some include new tenants in an expansion at Nassau Park Pavilion located in West Windsor, like New Jersey's first West Elm home furnishings store, which opened in October, Yankee Candle, and Zales Diamonds.

The information sector should be positively affected by Verizon's plans to hire an additional 130 workers at their Hamilton Township facility.

The area's unemployment rate should remain below the state's and near its current rate of 3.7 percent into 2006.

Many major development projects are in store for the City of Trenton. Wachovia Corporation announced plans to relocate its regional offices from Ewing Township to Trenton during the first quarter of 2006. This move will bring about 125 private-sector jobs to the city. Work is expected to begin mid-2006 on The Foundry, an entertainment district located adjacent to Sovereign Bank Arena. The district will feature 134,000-square-feet of retail and restaurant/nightclub space, 90 housing units, an outdoor performance area and a 650-space parking garage. Prospective tenants include B.B. King Blues Club and Grill, Wet Willies, Toad's Place, Fado Irish Pub and Restaurant, and King Biscuit Café. In all, The Foundry entertainment district is projected to create 300-400 jobs.

A \$53 million renovation and expansion is underway at the Trenton Train Station. Plans call for expanding the facility to 46,000-square-feet, which would nearly triple its current size. Renovation work is anticipated to take two years to complete. The Trenton Train Station is the fourth busiest in the state, serving 6,350 NJ Transit customers and 1,650 Amtrak customers daily. Groundbreaking on a new 65,000-square-foot YMCA is expected to occur in late 2006. The new facility will include a gym, an aquatics center and space for community programs. Upgrades to Mercer County's courthouses, which are located in Trenton, are also anticipated to begin in 2006. This project includes constructing a new criminal courthouse adjacent to the existing civil courthouse, expanding the civil courthouse and replacing the current 450-space parking garage with a larger facility.

There has also been a surge of residential development in Trenton. Nearly 500 housing units have either been approved or proposed by private developers. Many projects involve converting former commercial/industrial space into townhouses and apartments. Increasing interest in the city's housing market has helped raise the price of homes within Trenton.

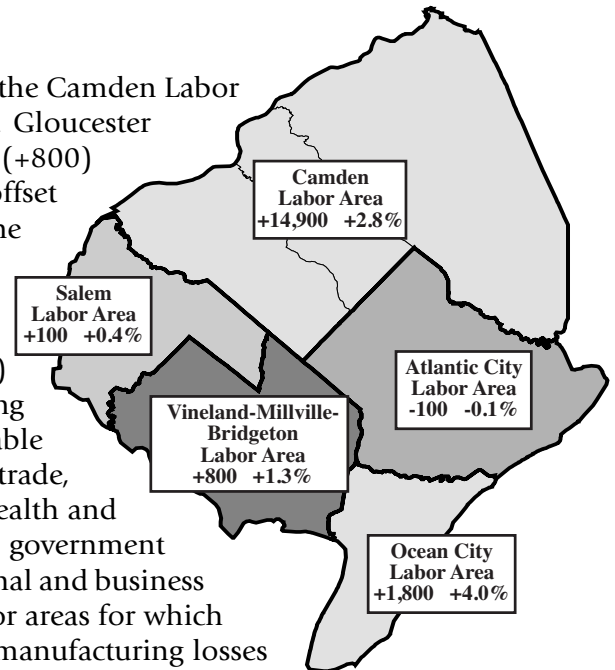
For more information on the Trenton Labor Area, please contact JoAnne Caramelo by email at Joanne.Caramelo@dol.state.nj.us or call (609) 633-0553.

Southern Regional Summary

In the first nine months of 2005, total nonfarm employment in the Southern Region averaged a record high 825,300, up by 17,500 jobs or 2.2 percent from the previous year. This year, the region added jobs at a faster pace than over the same period between 2003 and 2004 (+2.0%). The Southern Region's rate of advance in 2005 also compared favorably to that of the state's (+1.4%).

This year's employment gains were concentrated in the Camden Labor Area (+14,900), consisting of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties, followed by Cape May (+1,800), Cumberland (+800) and Salem (+100) counties. These gains were partially offset by the loss of 100 jobs in Atlantic County. Although the Camden Labor Area added the most jobs, smaller Cape May County grew at a faster rate (+4.0% vs. +2.8%).

In the region, service-providing sector gains (+18,100) offset losses in the goods-producing sector (-600). Among the service-producing industries for which data are available for all labor areas¹, the largest gains were recorded by trade, transportation and utilities (+4,500) and educational, health and social services (+3,800) followed by smaller increases in government (+1,600) and leisure and hospitality (+1,600). Professional and business services also posted a substantial gain, based on the labor areas for which data are available. Within the goods-producing sector, manufacturing losses offset gains in construction.



Growth in Nonfarm Employment: 2000 — 2005 Based on January to September Averages

	<i>Growth Rates (Percent)</i>					<i>2005 Employment</i>
	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>(000)</i>
Southern NJ Region	N/A	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.2	825.3
Atlantic City Labor Area	1.9	-0.8	1.3	1.1	-0.1	149.8
Camden Labor Area	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.8	542.0
Ocean City Labor Area	0.0	-2.1	2.1	3.7	4.0	47.2
Salem Labor Area	0.0	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.4	23.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area	-1.0	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	62.7
New Jersey	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	1.4	4,039.8

Notes: NA= Data not available at this level due to conversion from Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

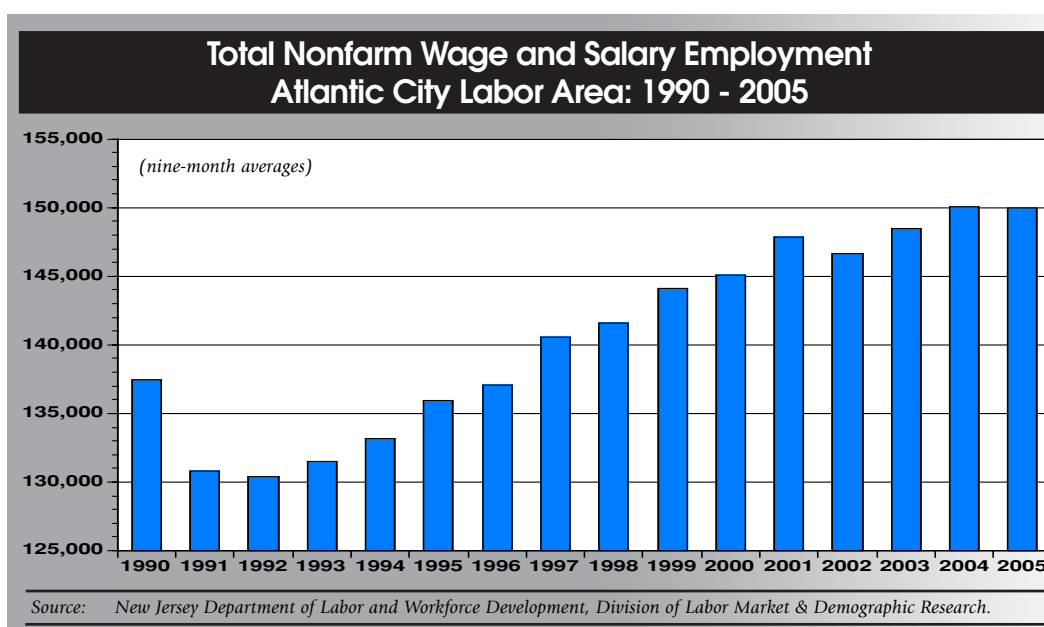
Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research.

1. It is not possible to break out nonfarm employment for all NAICS supersectors for the Southern Region because a complete breakout is not available for Cape May County (the Ocean City Labor Area).

Atlantic City Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006 (Atlantic County)

by Chetser E. Sherman, Bureau of Labor Market Information

During the first nine months of 2005, the Atlantic City Labor Area's level of nonfarm payroll employment averaged 149,800, a slip of 100 or 0.1 percent from the same period a year ago¹. In a similar comparison, employment in the state increased by 1.4 percent. This is only the second over-the-year decline in the county's level of nonfarm wage and salary employment, and the first not associated with a national economic downturn, since payrolls fell to a recession-induced low point of 130,300 in 1992. A drop of 1,200 jobs in 2002 also reflected the impact of a national recession. Overall, the county has added 19,500 jobs since 1992, a gain of 15.0 percent that is less than the state's 17.2 percent increase during the same period.



Although total employment in the labor area was down slightly in 2005, there were notable job gains posted in wholesale trade (+400), professional and business services (+300) and hospitals (+300). At a 2005 average of 3,100, wholesale trade employment is at a record level having added 700 new jobs over the past two years. Professional and business services employment, which generally remained in the 9,600 – 9,700 range from 1999 to 2004, advanced to a record 10,000 in 2005. This sector covers a broad range of businesses from providers of legal, accounting, computer and engineering services to janitorial, security and temporary help services.

After a nominal decline in 2004, hospital employment increased to 6,600 in 2005. The most notable contributors to the recent gain in hospital jobs were the completion of a \$30-million expansion of the AtlantiCare Regional Medical Center in Galloway Township and the opening of AtlantiCare's new \$14.5-million LifeCenter facility in Hamilton Town-

1. Beginning in 2005, both Atlantic and Cape May counties were designated metropolitan areas by the federal Office of Management and Budget (previously they were combined to form one). In this first year, the re-creation of an historical employment data series for each county and the monthly estimating of each county's current level of nonfarm employment have presented obstacles and increased the margin for statistical error. While many of these obstacles have been overcome, the process of benchmark revisions that will begin early next year should help increase confidence in the data. Therefore readers should note that relatively small employment changes should be viewed with caution.

ship. Other notable developments in the area of health services during 2005 included: groundbreaking for a \$98-million expansion of the AtlantiCare Regional Medical Center in Atlantic City; and the establishment of a Health Professions Institute at Atlantic Cape Community College's Worthington Campus in Atlantic City. The Institute hopes to train 200-to-500 people in various health careers over the next five years. A setback for health care employment during 2005 was the layoff of 30 workers at the Bacharach Institute for Rehabilitation in Galloway Township due to changes in Medicare funding.

These job gains were eclipsed by setbacks that largely were concentrated in casino hotels (-600) and construction (-300). The gaming industry's employment decline during 2005 occurred despite the jobs created by the completion of a \$280-million expansion of the Tropicana hotel casino and a \$65-million expansion of the Showboat hotel casino that included a House of Blues music club. At an average 43,300 for the first nine months of 2005, hotel-casino employment is at its lowest level since 1989 and well below its peak nine-month average of 47,800 in 1998. Except for a small spike upward in 2003 due to the opening of the Borgata hotel casino, gaming industry payrolls have trended downward since 1998 due to several factors — most recently the competitive pressure in the industry. This competition in the Atlantic City gaming market hastened the slide of the three Trump hotel casinos into bankruptcy in late 2004.

Other factors that have helped reduce employment in the gaming industry since 1998 include: the impact of mergers and other management restructurings; the trend of filling table game space, restaurants and other public areas with less labor-intensive slot machines; and labor-saving advances such as change-dispensing and coin-less slot machines. The latest merger was the acquisition of Caesars Entertainment and its two Atlantic City casinos, Bally's and Caesars, by Harrah's Entertainment owners of two Atlantic City casinos, Harrah's and Showboat. Harrah's now controls 40 percent of the casino space and hotel rooms in Atlantic City.

After holding steady at an average 6,600 in both 2003 and 2004, construction payrolls slipped during 2005, their first decline since 1998. The completion of a major expansion of the Tropicana hotel casino was a factor behind the drop, but overall, construction employment has held up well since the completion of the new Borgata hotel casino in 2003².

There are two areas, retail trade and food services and drinking places, where employment levels were unchanged from 2004 yet significant job creating developments occurred in both. In spite of the new retail establishments in Tropicana's The Quarter and The Walk, together with new store openings in the Hamilton Commons and Ocean Heights Plaza shopping centers retail payrolls were not pushed higher during 2005. Similarly, the opening of restaurants such as P.F. Chang's, Carmine's, The Palm, Cuba Libre, Red Square, Ri Ra and TSOP in Tropicana's The Quarter did not boost employment in food services and drinking places during the year. Both retail trade and food services are highly volatile, with numerous establishment openings and closings each year.

Local government is another segment where that employment was unchanged over the year. In a steady advance, local government payrolls added 2,000 jobs from 1999 to 2004, largely due to increased demand for government services (particularly in education) in the county's faster growing municipalities.

Despite a slight decline in the labor area's level of nonfarm payroll employment through the first three quarters of 2005, the county's unemployment rate continued to fall. Unem-

2. In comparison, construction employment declined by 1,400 in 1991 following the 1990 opening of the Taj Mahal hotel casino.

ployment in the county averaged 5.0 percent, through the first nine months of 2005, down from an average 5.8 percent for the same period a year ago. In comparison, the state's unemployment rate fell to an average 4.3 percent from 5.1 in 2004. On average, the labor area's unemployment rate tends to be higher than the state's due to its seasonal swings in employment that largely are concentrated in its hospitality and agriculture industries.

The 2006 outlook for the Atlantic City Labor Area generally remains very positive. A major job creating development scheduled for completion early in 2006 is a \$175-million makeover of the former Shops on Ocean One pier. Connected to the Caesars hotel-casino by an elevated walk way and renamed "The Pier at Caesars," the development will feature 100 upscale retailers such as Tiffany & Co., Louis Vuitton, Burberry, Gucci, Hugo Boss, Armani, and nine restaurants such as Buddakan, Phillips Seafood of Baltimore and the Continental Restaurant and Martini Bar.

Another major project that will boost construction payrolls and should create new permanent jobs in 2006 is a \$525-million expansion of the Borgata hotel casino. The expansion's \$200-million first phase is adding 500,000 square feet of casino space, new restaurants, nightclubs and retail attractions. A \$325-million second phase is expected to add an 800-room hotel tower by the end of 2007.

In addition to the above, there are several hotel casino expansion projects making their way through the pipeline that could have an impact on the county's construction payrolls during 2006. Harrah's Atlantic City is expected to begin a \$550-million expansion that will include 964 hotel rooms and 172,000 square feet of retail, dining and entertainment space. Other casino expansion possibilities include: a 1,200-to-1,500 room hotel tower for the Trump Taj Mahal; a 600-room boutique-style hotel addition to the Tropicana; and a hotel tower, new retail attractions and restaurants at the Atlantic City Hilton.

The Borgata expansion and plans for other hotel room and retail expansion projects in the casino industry have been spurred by state legislation that is expected to generate \$3 billion in private investment for Atlantic City over the next several years. In addition to incentives for the construction of new hotel rooms, the legislation also makes developers of five new retail-entertainment districts in Atlantic City eligible for \$2.5 million in annual sales tax rebates over a 20-year period. The Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (CRDA), the state agency that uses casino funds for development projects throughout the state, will oversee the legislation that also establishes a \$100-million program to finance improvements to the Atlantic City Boardwalk.

The completion of the Pier at Caesars and the Hamilton Commons and Ocean Heights Plaza shopping center projects will create a significant number of new jobs in retail trade and food services during 2006. Construction employment also could move higher if enough new projects begin construction to offset those scheduled for completion in 2006. While residential building permit data through September 2005 show a slight decrease (-3.7%) in the number of housing units compared to the same period a year ago, the amount of office space and retail space authorized is down by 16.2 percent and 84.0 percent, respectively, through June 2005 (latest data available). A big setback for the county's manufacturing sector was the announcement that Lenox Inc. will discontinue china production at their Galloway Township plant before the end of 2005 and permanently lay off 285 workers.

Continued employment growth also is expected in health care and social assistance due to the local population's increasing demand for these services. Although a similar case

can be made for continued growth in local government during the coming year, preliminary estimates are suggesting that job growth may have leveled off in 2005.

Another development with longer-term implications for the county is the effort by a coalition of local officials to establish an Aviation Research and Technology Park in association with the Federal Aviation Administration's William J. Hughes Technical Center in Gallop Township. A feasibility study should be completed in 2006.

Largely due to casino expansion and Atlantic City's ongoing transformation into a diversified destination resort, Atlantic County should experience a solid year of economic growth in 2006.

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

Camden Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties)

by Paul Bieksza, Bureau of Labor Market Information

Total nonfarm employment in the Camden Labor Area increased by 14,900 to reach a record high average level of 542,000 in the first nine months of 2005. Job levels in the labor area grew by 2.8 percent over the period, an increase over last year's gain (2.1%). This year, jobholding in the area grew at twice the rate of the state (1.4%).

In the first nine months of 2005, gains in the service-providing sector (+14,600) accounted for nearly all the area's new jobs, while a small increase was recorded by the goods-producing sector (+300). The professional and business services (+4,700), educational, health and social services (+3,200), trade, transportation and utilities (+2,700) and leisure and hospitality (+1,700) industries and government (+1,400) accounted for most of the service-producing gain.

Within professional and business services, nearly half of all new jobs were created in employment services (+2,300) which includes businesses that supply temporary or leased workers to other companies. Businesses in the area have increased their use of temporary workers to meet the need for additional personnel in an expanding economy. Also, other companies that provide business support services expanded including Direct Group, which added employees at its direct mailing plant in Woolwich Township. (+100).

Educational, health and social services payrolls were up primarily because of gains in health care and social assistance (+2,300). Employment in this sector increased largely due to hiring by doctors offices, clinics and other ambulatory health care service providers (+1,200) as well as by nursing and residential care facilities (+700). These gains were offset by a decline in hospital employment (-600). Employment rose at outpatient facilities and declined at hospitals as technological improvements and decisions by health insurers shifted more routine medical care to settings outside of hospitals. Nursing and residential care facilities added staff because more elderly and disabled people were staying at nursing homes and assisted living homes.

In trade, transportation and utilities, gains were posted by retail trade (+1,800) and wholesale trade (+900). Much of the increase in retail trade was due to store openings at new or renovated shopping centers, as new stores continued to move into the Centerton Square shopping center in Mt. Laurel. A renovated older shopping center reopened in Cherry Hill anchored by a Wal-Mart that employed 200. Retail employment also benefited from new food stores including the opening of a Stop & Shop supermarket in Harrison Township (+100) and a Murphy's Market in Tabernacle (+100). Stores that sell food in addition to other merchandise also expanded. These included the Wal-Mart in Washington Township where additional space was added to convert it to a Super Wal-Mart with a complete supermarket under the same roof as the department store (+250 additional jobs). Additionally, larger pharmacies with bigger food sections, gas stations with larger convenience stores and Wawa convenience stores with gasoline pumps opened.

Wholesale trade employment increased because retailers and construction companies bought more materials from distributors. Some of the gain was due to the opening of new warehouses by merchant wholesalers including a Cardinal Health pharmaceutical distribution center in Logan (+50) and a Home Depot Supply warehouse in Florence (+65) that sells exclusively to other businesses.

Most of the gain in leisure and hospitality employment occurred at limited-service eating places (+1,100) as consumers ate more fast food. Examples of limited-service restaurants which opened in the area over the first nine months of the year included Pizza Hut, Subway, Dunkin' Donuts and Taco Bell. Leisure and hospitality employment also benefited from the May reopening of the former New Jersey State Aquarium as the Adventure Aquarium (+178 jobs). The aquarium is located on the waterfront in the City of Camden. The New Jersey State Aquarium had operated on a non-profit basis and closed in September 2004 because it did not attract enough visitors to operate without state subsidies. The Adventure Aquarium is a for-profit venture owned by Steiner & Associates that hopes to boost attendance by operating as an entertainment attraction rather than an educational museum.

Government employment was up mainly because local governments hired more workers. Local government gains (+1,300) were concentrated in education which rose as school districts added staff. Employment rose at county community colleges and at elementary and secondary schools and the gains were concentrated in expanding suburban communities where enrollment was growing the fastest.

Construction employment increased by 600 in 2005, a smaller gain than in the previous year (+1,200). Construction employment growth slowed this year as demand for new structures stabilized after several years of low interest rates that encouraged construction although this was not felt in the area's residential market. Year-to-date through August 2005, 3,762 housing units were authorized by building permits in the labor area, 339 more than in 2004. During this year, work progressed on a variety of shopping center, office, warehouse and public works projects, including reconstruction of the Audubon Crossing shopping center in Audubon, a new office building for the AAA automobile club in Mt. Laurel, a speculative warehouse building at the Central Crossings Business Park in Bordentown Township, a new high school in Bordentown Township, and an addition to Underwood Memorial Hospital in Woodbury.

Manufacturing employment declined by 300 or 0.6% in 2005. This year, the area lost a smaller percent of manufacturing jobs than the state (-2.5%). Manufacturing in the Camden Labor Area has fared relatively well because the area's plants are relatively modern and are

located along a good transportation network near major population centers. This location provides good access to a large labor supply as well as local and world markets.

The Camden Labor Area's unemployment rate averaged 4.1 percent in the first nine months of 2005, lower than the same period in 2004 when it averaged 5.1 percent. The rate declined because resident employment increased (+20,100) and resident unemployment declined (-6,000) as more employment opportunities were created. The area's unemployment rate for the three-county area was slightly lower than the state average (4.3%) in 2005.

Employment in the Camden Labor Area is expected to grow moderately in 2006 and the area is likely to add jobs at about the same pace as in the first nine months of 2005. The largest job gains are anticipated to be in professional and business services, trade, transportation and utilities and educational, health and social services. Little change is expected in construction payrolls and employment may decline in manufacturing.

Professional and business services employment is expected to increase in 2006 with the largest gain coming from administrative and support and waste management services as companies hire temporary workers through employment agencies. Additional gains in administrative and support and waste management services are expected from companies that perform non-core tasks such as direct mailing or customer service for other businesses.

Trade, transportation and utilities employment gains will probably be led by retail trade which should benefit from the opening of the Marketplace at Garden State Park shopping center in Cherry Hill (+1,200) in June 2006. This center will be anchored by a Wegman's supermarket and a Home Depot. The Millside Center in Delran (+400 jobs) is expected to reopen in April, anchored by a Target department store. Planned supermarket openings, including a Wegman's in Mt. Laurel (+500) and a Stop & Shop in Woodbury (+200 jobs) should also boost retail store employment. These gains may be offset by the slated closure of Strawbridge's department stores in Cherry Hill and Deptford in spring 2006 (-400 jobs total). Federated Department Stores announced its plans to close these stores in a reorganization following its merger with the May Company which owned Strawbridge's. The stores may not remain vacant for long because Boscov's Department Stores has expressed an interest in acquiring those locations.

Moderate gains are likely in wholesale trade and in transportation and public utilities as more distribution centers open. For example, a new building is scheduled to open in January at the CVS pharmacy warehouse in Lumberton (+80 jobs). Also, a speculative warehouse under construction at the Central Crossings Business Park in Bordentown Township should be ready for occupancy in spring 2006¹.

Educational, health and social services employment is expected to rise mainly because of gains in ambulatory health care and in nursing and residential care facilities. Ambulatory health care employment will probably rise as physicians' offices and outpatient clinics add staff as more procedures are done on an outpatient basis. Jobholding at nursing and residential care facilities will likely increase as more seniors move to nursing homes or assisted living communities. While payrolls at hospitals may decline slightly as more routine care is provided elsewhere, medical centers will probably continue to upgrade emergency rooms, outpatient departments, and facilities for treating serious conditions such as heart disease and cancer. For example, Underwood Memorial Hospital in Woodbury plans

1. Distribution centers that sell their merchandise to other businesses are classified as merchant wholesalers in wholesale trade and storage facilities that are owned by the retail stores that they service are classified as warehousing in transportation and public utilities.

to open a new emergency room with 40 beds, almost double the present facility's 23 (+50 jobs). It will also be equipped with more modern equipment and individual treatment rooms to provide patients more privacy. Once the emergency room is completed, construction of a new medical arts building is expected to begin. The three-story building will contain a family practice center and nurse training facilities which are expected to open in late 2007 (+40 jobs).

Leisure and hospitality employment is expected to increase in 2006 as more restaurants open. Most restaurant openings in the area are likely to be in limited-service eating places, including fast-food restaurants although jobholding will probably also increase at full-service restaurants. Fast food restaurants scheduled to open next year include Quiznos, Arby's, Taco Bell and Chick-Fil-A. Full-service restaurants slated to open in the area include TGI Friday's, Famous Dave's BBQ and Applebee's.

Construction employment will likely remain around the same level as in 2005, as building activity continues at a substantial pace. Several developments point toward little employment growth in this sector, including rising mortgage interest rates coupled with increasing home prices, which work together to make housing less affordable. Also, residential builders have responded to the less affordable housing market by building more townhouses and condominiums in an area where in the recent past, few attached homes were built. Additionally, higher interest rates and a more inflationary economic environment may work to slow the pace of retail store construction because these factors may reduce the discretionary income of consumers. Nonetheless, many projects are expected to be underway in the Camden Labor Area in 2006 including the Garden State Park mixed use development in Cherry Hill. Projects under construction at the former racetrack include the Marketplace shopping center, the Plaza Grande market-rate senior citizen condominiums as well as another townhouse and condominium community open to the general public that will contain a mix of market-rate and affordable housing units. In 2006, work is expected to begin on the Towne Place at Garden State Park, a smaller shopping center to be accessible on foot by people who live or work nearby. Also planned to start in 2006 on this site is construction of a 1-million square foot office park.

Other projects expected to begin in 2006 are construction of the Town Center shopping center in Cinnaminson. Work is expected to start on the Crossroads mixed-use housing and retail store development in Pennsauken. The Camden County Improvement Authority plans to acquire an abandoned insulation factory on the Delaware River waterfront in Gloucester City to tear down and clean up the site. It will then turn the property over to a homebuilder to erect up to 450 townhouses with construction slated to begin in late 2006. It is expected to be the first phase of the town's Southport riverfront redevelopment project.

Manufacturing employment may decline slightly in 2006, as more plants in the area close or scale back production. For example Solectron plans to close the Inrange Technologies plant in Lumberton in February (-123 jobs). In June 2005, Solectron acquired the factory which makes switches used in computer servers and plans to shift production to its other plants. While domestic and foreign competition will probably result in a net loss of factory jobs, a few plants are expected to open in the area in 2006, such as Coim USA, which has purchased the former Huntsman plant in West Deptford and expects to resume production of polyurethane resin at the facility in January (+50 jobs).

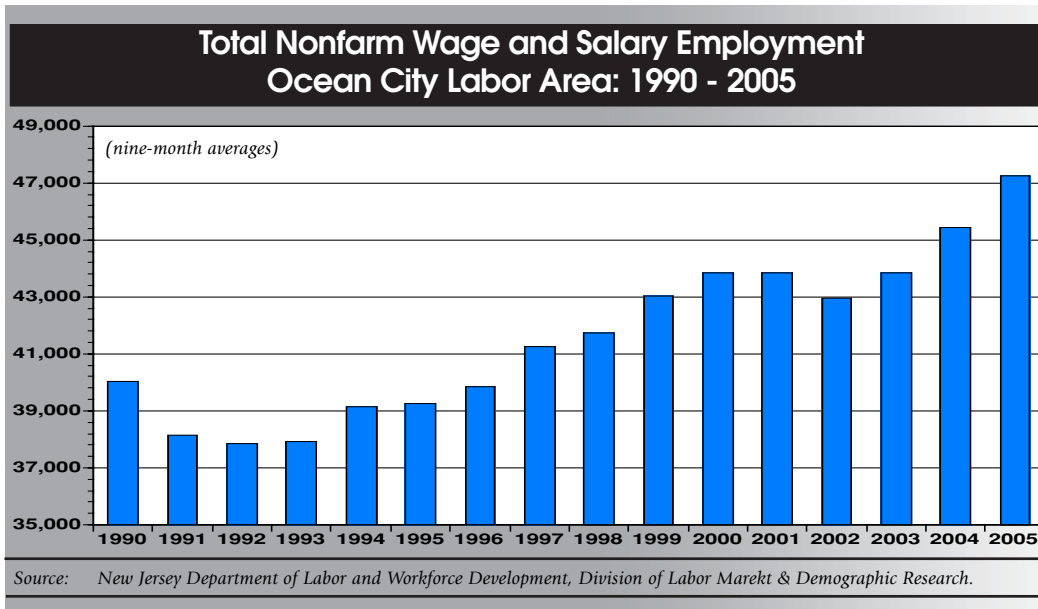
The Camden Labor Area's unemployment rate is likely to remain slightly lower than the state's in 2006. As the local economy expands, it should create sufficient employment opportunities to accommodate most of those qualified persons seeking work. The labor area's unemployment rate is likely to average in the 4.9 to 5.5 percent range in 2006.

For more information on the Camden Labor Area please contact Paul Bieksza, by e-mail at pbieksza@dol.state.nj.us or call (609) 292-2742.

Ocean City Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006 (Cape May County)

by Chetser E. Sherman, Bureau of Labor Market Information

The Ocean City Labor Area's level of nonfarm payroll employment averaged 47,200 during the first nine months of 2005, a gain of 1,800 jobs or 4.0 percent from the same period a year ago¹. In a similar comparison, employment in the state increased by 1.4 percent. Only once (in 2002) since a national recession helped push payrolls to a low of 37,800 in 1992, has the county's level of nonfarm employment experienced an over-the-year decline. Overall the labor area added 9,400 jobs since 1992, a gain of 24.9 percent that was greater than the state's 17.2 percent increase during the same period.



All of Cape May County's new jobs occurred in the private service-providing sector of the local economy as employment among goods producers and government were unchanged over the year. Employment made the largest advance in trade, transportation, utilities (+500) with more than one half of the new jobs concentrated in retail trade (+300). The most notable contributor of new retail trade jobs during the first nine months of 2005 was a Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse, the first tenant to open in the new Grande Shopping Center at the intersection of Routes 47 and 9 in Middle Township. The \$35-million

1. Beginning in 2005, both Atlantic and Cape May counties were designated metropolitan areas by the federal Office of Management and Budget (previously they were combined to form one). In this first year, the re-creation of an historical employment data series for each county and the monthly estimating of each county's current level of nonfarm employment have presented obstacles and increased the margin for statistical error. While many of these obstacles have been overcome, the process of benchmark revisions that will begin early next year should help increase confidence in the data. Therefore readers should note that relatively small employment changes should be viewed with caution.

Grande Shopping Center development probably is the single largest retail development in the county's history. Although other retailers opened in the new 387,000 square-foot shopping center during 2006, including a Stop N Shop supermarket, most opened in the fourth quarter or late in the third quarter of the year and therefore had little impact on the employment average for the first nine months.

Employment also was up by 200 in the county's leisure and hospitality sector during 2006. This sector, which includes providers of accommodations of all types (including campgrounds), restaurants and other food service operations and arts, entertainment and recreation establishments, has the greatest concentration of tourism-related employment in the labor area. In addition to many other types of businesses, the arts, entertainment and recreation segment includes amusement parks, marinas and golf courses.

Cape May County's strong pace of job growth through the first nine months of 2005 had an equally strong impact on its unemployment rate. Unemployment fell to an average 5.9 percent for the January-to-September period of 2005 from an average 6.9 percent for the same period a year ago. In comparison, the state's unemployment rate fell to an average 4.3 percent from 5.1 percent in 2004. Seasonal swings in employment that are largely concentrated in the county's hospitality and other tourism-impacted industries tend to keep the labor area's unemployment rate higher than the state's on average.

Tourism, particularly during the summer months, remains the most critical part of the county's economy. For the fourth straight year, many less-than-favorable appraisals of the summer season were garnered from local officials and business owners during an informal mid-season survey conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development. Several of the county's resort communities continued to experience a softening in the demand for vacation rental properties and other lodgings through July 2006. Hot and sunny weather for most of August was a saving grace for some however, and overall, the 2006 summer season ended with generally mixed appraisals of overall tourist activity. A significant increase in the number of Canadian vacationers, largely due to more favorable currency exchange rates, helped make the 2006 summer season a very good one for some county businesses, particularly campgrounds.

This softening trend in the demand for rental properties and other lodgings, largely remained an undercurrent to an otherwise strong pace of investment in New Jersey's shore real estate. Increased investor interest in Wildwood real estate has caused a rapid rise in property values and sparked a rebirth of the city's downtown business district. What some local officials consider unfortunate is that these same rising property values are leading to the demolition of prime examples of the city's unique art deco (or doo-wop) architecture — often motels making way for condominiums. The number of older hotels and motels recently demolished in the Wildwoods is expected to exceed 80 by the end of 2005.

Partially in response to this loss of lodgings and in an attempt to compliment the city's new convention center, Wildwood officials have approved plans for the Nouveau Wave Hotel and Wildwood Beach, two, 25-story hotel/condominium developments in the vicinity of the new center. These projects, both of which are awaiting approval under the Coastal Area Facilities Review Act, will adhere to the island's doo-wop architectural style and feature about 100 hotel rooms, 160 or more individually owned condominium units, restaurants and retail space.

In addition to these high-rise projects, there are other significant developments either under construction or making their way through the approval process that could create new jobs and boost the county's economy in 2006. Several of these are in the county's current development "hot spot" -- the intersection of Routes 47 and 9 in Middle Township. These include construction of Phase II of the Grande Shopping Center, at a site across Route 9 from the recently completed Phase I. Also in the area, a new Wal-Mart is under construction that will create 150 jobs when it opens in 2006. A 13-screen movie theater also is coming to the nearby Rio Grande Shopping Center in 2006 and two 55-and-older housing developments totaling 300 units are planned for the area.

A notable development elsewhere in the county is the construction of a new, larger Acme supermarket in Wildwood. Plans for a new convention center in Cape May City also are progressing thanks to a \$3-million grant from the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority.

Residential construction continued at a rapid pace in 2005 and the number of dwelling units authorized by building permit through the first 8 months of the year (latest available data) totaled 1,612, an increase of 309 or 23.7 percent compared to the same period a year ago. Of the total dwelling units authorized through August 2006, more than two of every three (67.7%) have been for Ocean City (339), Wildwood Crest (262), Wildwood (247) and North Wildwood (244). Demand for housing in the Wildwoods is so strong that developers are building or planning to build hundreds of new residential units on former city landfills in Wildwood and North Wildwood. The North Wildwood project, the first to be built on a former landfill site in New Jersey, has prices starting in the upper \$800,000 range.

The outlook for new job creation and economic development in Cape May County is generally positive. The coming year should see hundreds of new jobs created in retail trade due to the projects noted above and a smaller gain is possible in health services. While residential building appears likely to remain strong in the coming year, construction jobs associated with commercial developments may begin to shrink as projects like the Grande Shopping Center and the new Wal-Mart near completion. The start of work on one or both of the high-rise hotel/condominium developments planned for Wildwood would be a positive for construction employment in 2006.

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

Salem Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006

(Salem County)

by Bridget Brinson, Bureau of Labor Market Information

Over the nine-month period ending with September 2005, the Salem Labor Area recorded a gain of 100 new jobs to reach a total of 23,600 in total nonfarm employment. This represents a 0.4 percent increase from the same period a year earlier, but is lower than the 400 jobs added by the labor area between the average for 2003 and 2004. The state's employment rose by 1.4 percent for this same period.

Gains in wholesale trade (+300), transportation, warehousing and utilities (+200), professional and business services (+100), and government (+100) outweighed the losses in construction (-200) and manufacturing (-300) in the labor area in 2005.

Employment increases in trade, transportation and utilities resulted from hiring in wholesale trade (+300), and transportation, warehousing and utilities (+200).

The unemployment rate in the Salem labor area averaged 4.6 percent for the first nine months of 2005, almost a full percentage point lower than it was in 2004, but higher than the state which averaged 4.3 percent in 2005. The labor area's unemployment rate is likely to remain about the same in 2005.

In 2006, Salem's labor area employment should experience moderate growth. The county will probably add jobs at a slower pace than the state. Its rural nature and distance from large urban centers discourages commuters and employers from locating there. This could change in late 2006 when repairs are slated to be completed to the county-owned railroad which serves several factories along its route. After the work is completed, the 17-mile railway running from Swedesboro to the Salem port will once again be able to carry heavy freight. New businesses may be attracted to the rail line because of reduced transportation costs.

As the prices of homes rise in other areas of New Jersey, the county's inventory of undeveloped land has become more attractive for housing development. Rising home prices and higher mortgage rates however will likely slow residential building somewhat from last year's historically high level. Year-to-date through September 2005, 231 residential housing units were authorized to be built in the county, 17 fewer than for the same period in 2004. The townships slated for the majority of new homes are Pennsville, Pittsgrove and Carneys Point.

Among the developments coming to the county in 2006 are Phase I of The Riverwalk at Penns Grove. This venture will feature shops, offices, restaurants, a museum and more attractions. It is scheduled to open in the summer. Also, a new addition to the Memorial Hospital of Salem County, which will have an emergency department cardiac catheterization lab, is planned.

On the down side, PSEG's merger with Exelon resulted in the layoff of approximately 200 people in Salem at the end of September 2005. Another 200 will be out of work in early 2006 as a result of attrition and layoffs.

For more information on the Salem Labor Area, please contact Bridget Brinson by e-mail at bbrinson@dol.state.nj.us or call (609) 292-0450.

Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area Review of 2005 and Outlook for 2006 (Cumberland County)

by Bridget Brinson, Bureau of Labor Market Information

In 2005, the Vineland/Millville/Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County) posted its highest total nonfarm employment since 1990. Over the first nine months of 2005, average employment in the labor area increased by 800 jobs or 1.3 percent compared with the same period in 2004. The increase in jobs in the labor area reflects a moderately growing statewide economy. However, the labor area's employment was slightly lower than the state's 1.4 percent.

Based on nine month averages, the service-providing sector gained 800 jobs from 2004 to 2005. The trade, transportation and utilities (+400) industries accounted for the largest increase, boosted by retail trade (+300). Transportation, warehousing and utilities; information; professional and business services; educational and health services and government each gained 100 jobs. Wholesale trade, financial activities, leisure and hospitality and other services remained stable.

The goods-producing sector was unchanged over the year from 2004 to 2005. Employment in both construction and nonmetallic mineral products remained the same. In the service-providing sector, trade, transportation and utilities recorded the largest gain as a result of more hiring in retail trade.

While the unemployment rate in the area decreased from 7.0 percent in 2004 to 6.1 percent in 2005, it is still above the state's average nine-month rate which fell to 4.3 percent in 2005.

The economic incentives available through the Empowerment Zone (EZ) and Urban Enterprise Zones (UEZ) in Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton combined with the area's access to primary roadways, continue to attract jobs in 2005. In the UEZ, an Acme supermarket opened in March 2005, employing 175 part-time and 45 full-time workers. Bridor, a manufacturer of gourmet bread and pastry for food service and bakeries, boosted the number of temporary workers it employs by 69. Some of the other businesses hiring new employees in 2005 were two Wawa convenience stores, one in Millville on Route 47 and the other in Upper Deerfield, employing 65 full-time and 59 part-time employees.

The economy in Cumberland County should trend upward in 2006 as companies continue to move into the county's empowerment zones and other areas. A boost to the area's economy for 2006 may come from the Thunderbolt Raceway, a \$100-million motor-sports resort of which a major portion will be completed in 2006. It will bring about 1,000 jobs and more as ancillary businesses that it attracts are established around the city and county. Also, a developer of the Union Lake Crossing shopping center, which would be the largest shopping center in Cumberland County, plans to start construction of a \$70-million shopping center on Route 47 in early 2006. It is expected to open in October 2006, bringing more than 1,000 jobs. Wal-Mart plans to open two stores in the fall of 2006, one in Upper Deerfield and the other in Vineland. The Vineland store would be the first of its kind, with columns and windows in its design to make it aesthetically appealing, unlike the usual big-box construction. Combined they may produce about 600 new jobs.

Another first, New Jersey's first off-track wagering facility is planned for the former Mitsubishi dealership on Delsea Drive in Vineland. The \$4-million renovation could bring 75 to 100 full-time jobs in the spring of 2006. Sprint will occupy a portion of the Transportation Center at the corner of West and Landis Avenues in Vineland. This will be a communications service center for the deaf and hard-of-hearing for the entire state of New Jersey. They expect to hire 50 workers when the facility opens in February 2006.

Construction employment will be boosted by the many projects slated for 2006. Wheaton Plaza shopping center in Millville is being renovated. A furniture store will be the Plaza's main retail anchor. Bennigan's Grill & Tavern is constructing a 308-seat restaurant in front of the Wingate Inn on West Landis Avenue near the Route 55 interchange. It should be completed in 2006. The chain usually hires about 65 employees at each restaurant.

New homes are being built including the Orchard Glen development in Bridgeton, Hunter's Glen and Brendale in Vineland, and Liberty Village and a nearly \$2-million housing construction and rehabilitation project by the Millville Housing Authority in Millville. To accommodate the children who will occupy these homes, Lincoln Avenue Elementary School in Vineland is scheduled to open in fall 2006. It will serve about 500 students from kindergarten to fifth grade. Vineland Middle School No.1 is being built on North Mill Road, between Almond Road and Sunset Avenue in Vineland. It should be finished for the beginning of the September 2006 school year. This school will house about 625 students in grades six through eight.

The Vineland/Millville/Bridgeton Labor Area's jobless rate can be expected to change for the better as the state and national economy improves and the EZ programs become more successful. However, the area's jobless rate is still likely to remain above the state-wide level.

For more information on the Vineland/Millville/Bridgeton Labor Area, please contact Bridget Brinson by e-mail at bbrinson@dol.state.nj.us or call (609) 292-0450.

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: November 30, 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
\$380,716	\$375,291	\$357,655	2nd Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	----	6.3	6.4
44,986	51,587	49,941	Sep	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-4.1	0.6
2,668	3,212	3,024	Sep	Dwelling Units Authorized	S-16	8.1	3.2
4,059.8	4,064.5	4,017.8	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.3	1.7
324.9	327.1	338.1	Oct	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-2.7	-0.3
2,925.2	2,923.8	2,870.1	Oct	Private Service-providing (000)	----	1.9	2.0
176.4	197.2	197.5	Oct	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	-15.5	-6.9
3.9	4.4	4.5	Oct	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
110.2	110.0	117.1	Oct	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-8.3	-10.6
2.9	2.9	3.1	Oct	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
41.7	42.0	42.4	Oct	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	-1.0	-0.5
\$15.83	\$15.83	\$15.51	Oct	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	0.5	2.6
\$660.11	\$664.86	\$657.62	Oct	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	-0.5	2.1

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

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

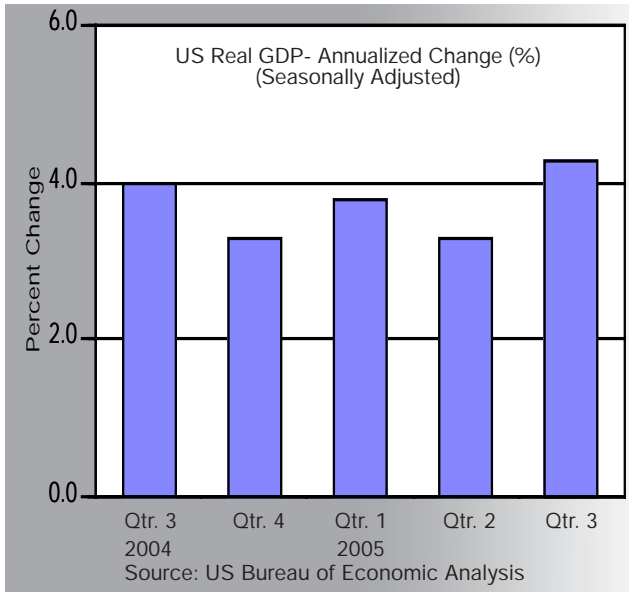
* Latest Month - 2nd Qtr. 2005; Month Ago -1st Qtr. 2005; Year Ago -2nd Qtr. 2004 (annualized data).

** 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

Despite the hurricanes and declining consumer sentiment, the national economy grew at a 4.3 percent annual rate during the 3rd quarter, according to preliminary estimates. This gross domestic product growth was higher than in the 2nd quarter (3.3%) and the same pace as in the first quarter (after adjusting for inflation).



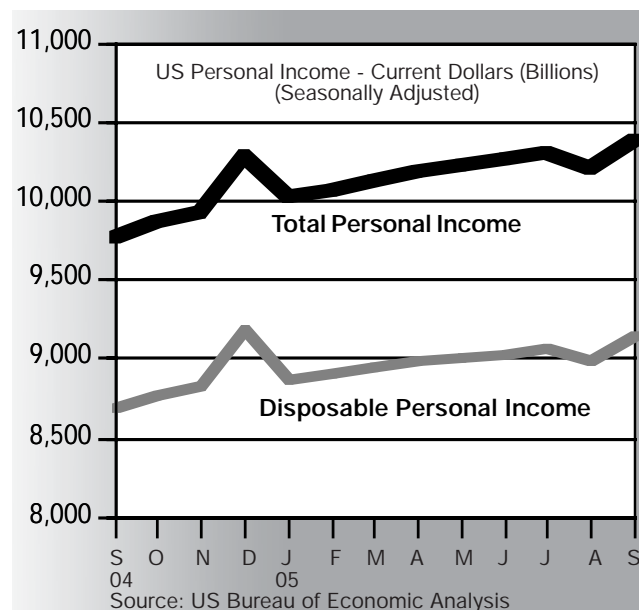
Personal income and consumer spending also grew. Personal income rebounded by 1.7 percent in September following a hurricane induced 0.9 percent decline in August. Rental income of persons and proprietors' income were reduced by about \$5 billion (at an annual rate) or \$420 million in September. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), personal income was boosted by about \$7 billion (annual rate) or \$580 million in September to reflect insurance benefits paid to hurricane victims. Excluding these effects, personal income rose 0.5 percent in September after rising 0.3 percent in August.

Personal consumption or consumer spending increased 0.5 percent during September after a decline (-0.5%) in August, bringing it back to its July level.

Payroll employment was little changed in October (+56,000) following a flat performance in September (-8,000). Bureau of Labor Statistics' analysis showed that — outside the areas impacted by Hurricane Katrina — job growth in the US appeared to be below trend in October. In addition, the direct impact of Hurricane Rita on national October employment was considered to be minimal. (The third hurricane, Wilma, hit after the October survey reference period.)

In terms of developments by industry, leisure and hospitality employment edged down in October following a substantial decline in September, some of which was hurricane-related. Employment in retail trade was essentially unchanged in the latest data after a large decline in September. Also, there was little job growth in professional and business services in October.

A few sectors posted notable job gains over the month. Jobholding in construction rose by 33,000 in October, compared with average growth of 21,000 jobs per month during the first nine months of the year. Some of the October gain can be attributed to post-hurricane rebuilding and clean-up.



Economic Situation: The Nation

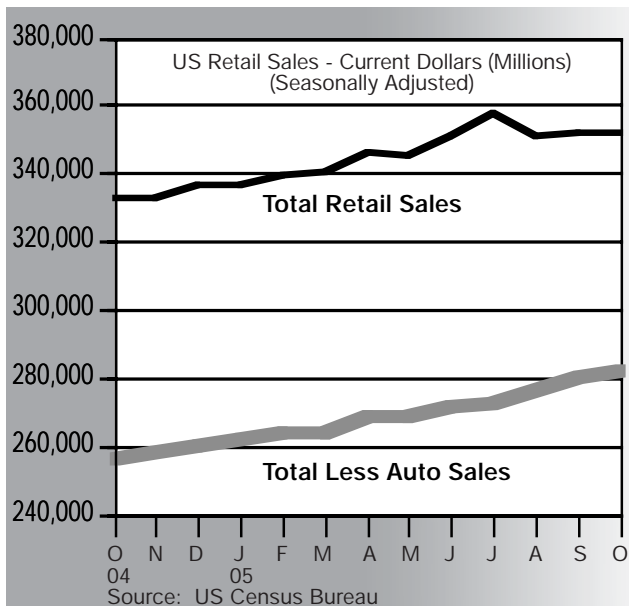
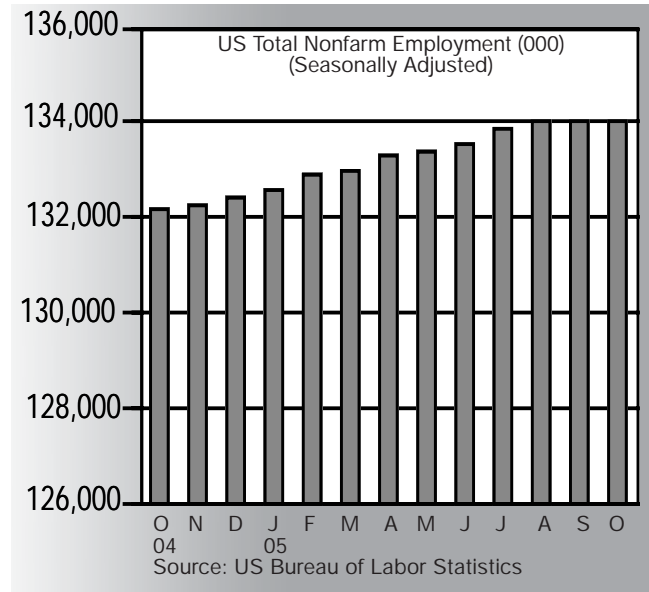
Financial activities continued to grow, rising by 22,000 jobs; about half of this gain occurred in credit intermediation/banking. Employment in health care/social assistance also continued to expand, rising by 23,000.

Elsewhere in the national economy, jobholding in information fell by 15,000, mostly because of a large decline in motion pictures and sound recording.

The unemployment rate for the nation was 5.0 percent in October. There are some preliminary findings on the employment status of persons directly affected by Hurricane Katrina based on surveying households. Of the estimated 800,000 who evacuated from their homes, even temporarily, 55.7 percent were in the labor force in October and their unemployment rate was 24.5 percent.

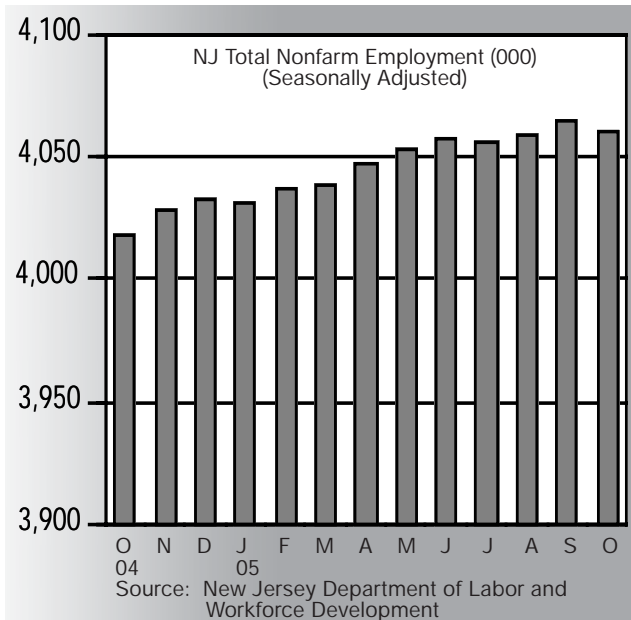
The national housing market showed signs of slowing during September and October. Even though new home sales rose 2.1 percent in September, they were 0.1 percent below the September 2004 level. In addition, the number of houses on the market reached a record high (4.9 months of supply of available homes) and median prices fell over the month. Furthermore, housing starts fell by 5.6 percent in October and applications for new permits—an indicator of future activity—fell 6.7 percent. All these appear to signal a cooling in the housing boom.

Besides housing, retail trade sales also appear to have cooled somewhat in October. Cash registers in stores and at nonstore retailers rang up 0.1 percent less in sales during October after 0.3 percent growth in September. Sales declines occurred in motor vehicle and parts dealers (-3.6%) and gasoline stations (-0.8%), while there were increases in department stores (+1.5%) and nonstore retailers such as electronic shopping/mail-order houses (+1.2%).



Economic Situation: The State

In light of essentially unchanged national employment and a softening in housing and retail sales, the state's labor market also softened. The number of employees on payrolls of nonfarm businesses in New Jersey fell by 4,700 to 4,059,800 in October.



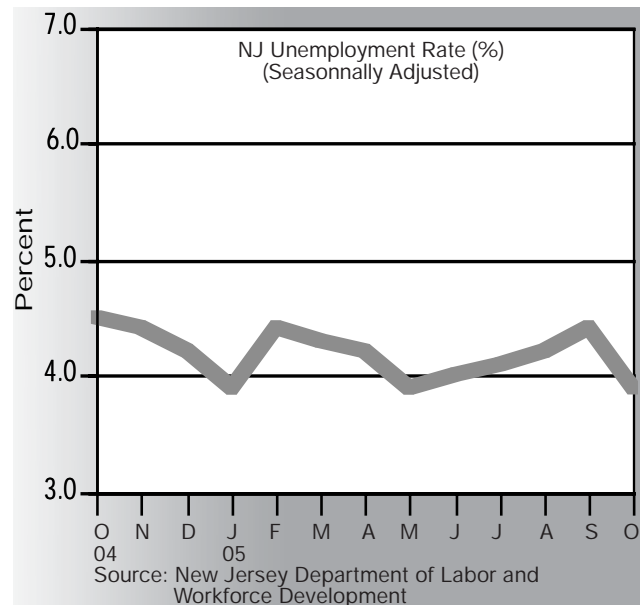
The largest declines occurred in manufacturing (-2,200 jobs) and construction (-2,100). Factory job declines were in fabricated metal products (-500) and apparel manufacturing (-400). The decline in construction could be, in part, attributed to the large amount of rainfall during the October survey week. Jobholding in heavy and civil engineering fell by 1,000 over the month.

The private industry supersector with the next largest decline was trade, transportation and utilities, which fell by 1,700 in October. Retail industries posted sizeable losses, the largest of which were in general merchandise stores (-1,400) and clothing stores (-700). On the upside, stores selling building materials and garden supplies hired 900 employees.

The supersectors with the largest job gains were leisure and hospitality (+3,700) and professional/business services (+400). As part of the leisure and hospitality supersector, the amusement and recreation industry hired 1,400 additional people, while food services/drinking places fell by 500. The modest job gain in professional/business services consisted of an increase of 800 in the administrative/support/remediation services industry (includes business support services, building services), which was partially offset by a drop in professional/technical services employment (-600).

The Garden State's unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in October, which represents a 0.5 percentage point decline from 4.4 percent in September. The state's jobless rate has been below the national rate for two-and-a-half years; the US rate was 5.0 percent in October. Compared with last year, there were 21,100 fewer unemployed New Jerseyans, representing a 10.7 percent reduction.

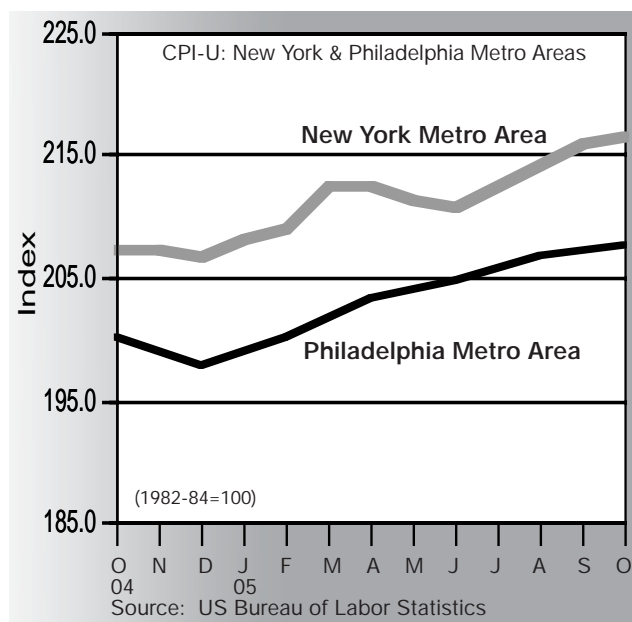
The labor force participation rate, which represents labor force as a percent of the civilian working-age population, increased slightly (by 0.1 percentage point) to 66.6 in October. This is also higher than the 65.7 percent labor force last October and means that more New Jersey residents are either working or actively looking for work.



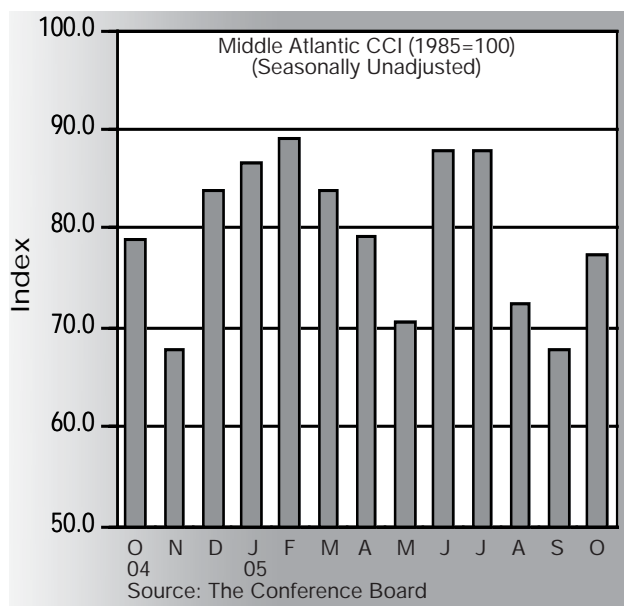
Economic Situation: The State

The number of existing homes sold in the Northeast region increased by 0.8 percent (vs. no change nationally) to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,210,000 in September. This very large volume indicates a still strong housing market, but is lower than the record high set in June.

While existing home sales were up, the number of dwelling units authorized by building permits fell 16.9 percent during September. The decline consisted of a 3.9 percent contraction in single-family dwellings (to 1,703 units in September) and a 52.0 percent decline in multi-family dwelling units (to 625 in the latest month). Permits are an indicator more of future than of current residential construction. So far this year, planned homebuilding is still running ahead of last year's pace in the state. Total dwelling units authorized by permits in New Jersey during the first nine months in 2005 are 8.1 percent above the same period last year compared with 3.2 percent higher in the nation.



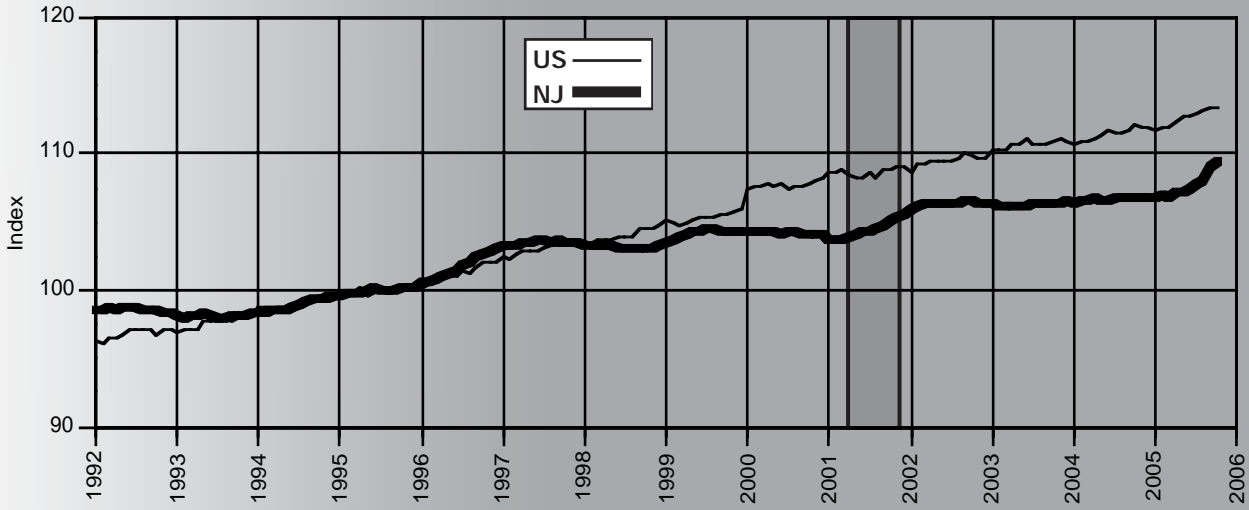
Consumer prices rose 1.2 percent in the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area compared with 0.4 percent in the Philadelphia area from August to October. Following much higher monthly increases, the consumer price index (CPI) edged up 0.4 percent in the Northern NJ-NY region and 0.2 percent in the US from September to October. Energy costs, which had risen sharply in the previous three months, fell 0.2 percent in October. Within energy, an increase in the price index for household fuels was more than offset by a decline in motor fuel prices.



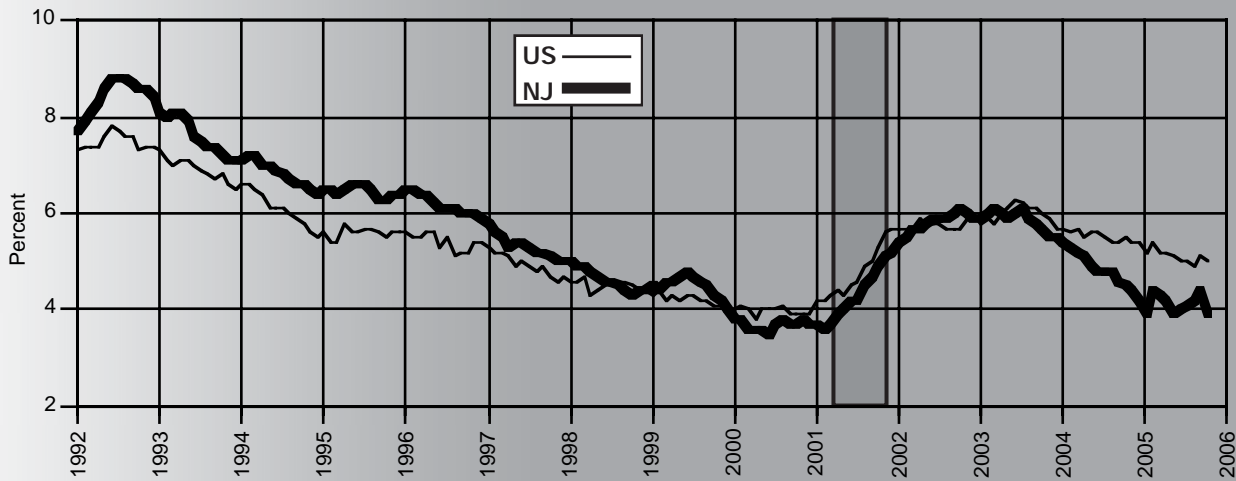
The sentiment among consumers improved from negative to mixed in the Middle Atlantic region. The Conference Board's confidence index for consumers in our region was 13.9 percent lower as an average for the August-to-October time span than the same 3-months in 2004. The confidence index rose 14.0 percent during October in the Mid-Atlantic region compared with a 2.9 percent decline in the US. Much of the national decline over the past two months could be attributed to the recent hurricanes, a weakening job market and concern about higher heating costs in the coming winter.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

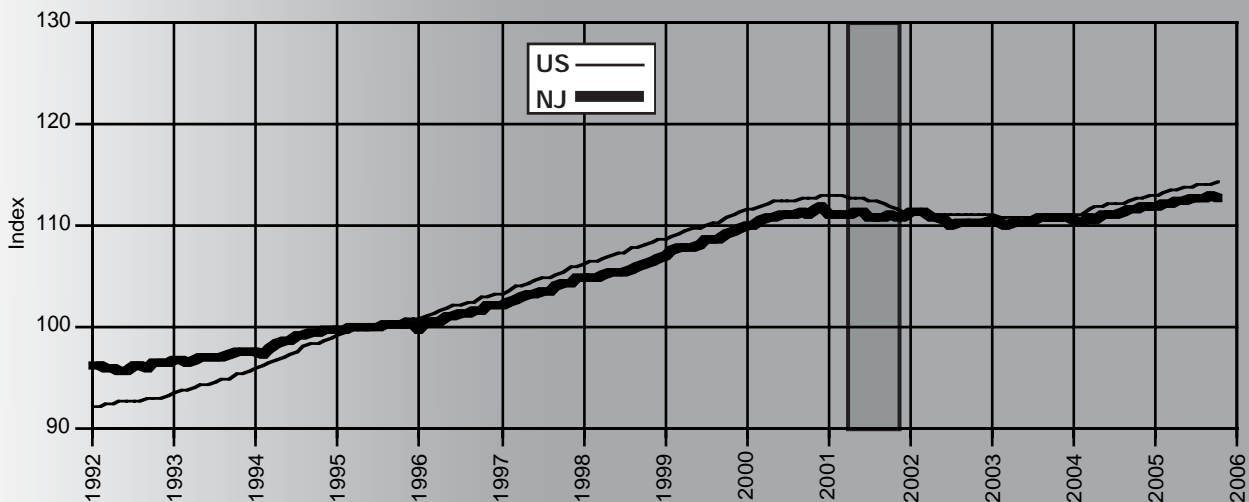
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



Unemployment Rate (%)



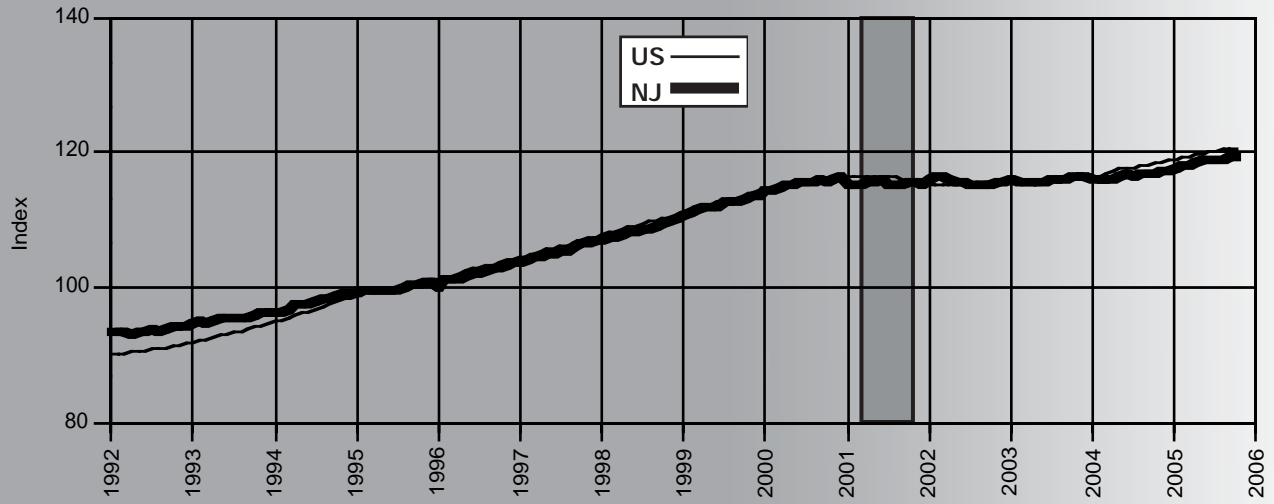
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



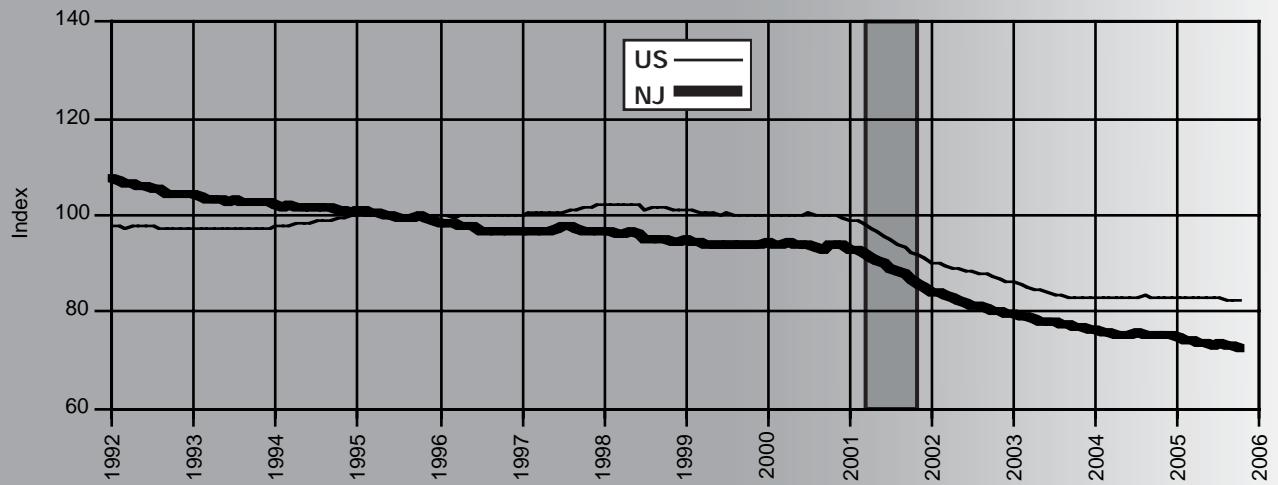
See notes on page 16.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

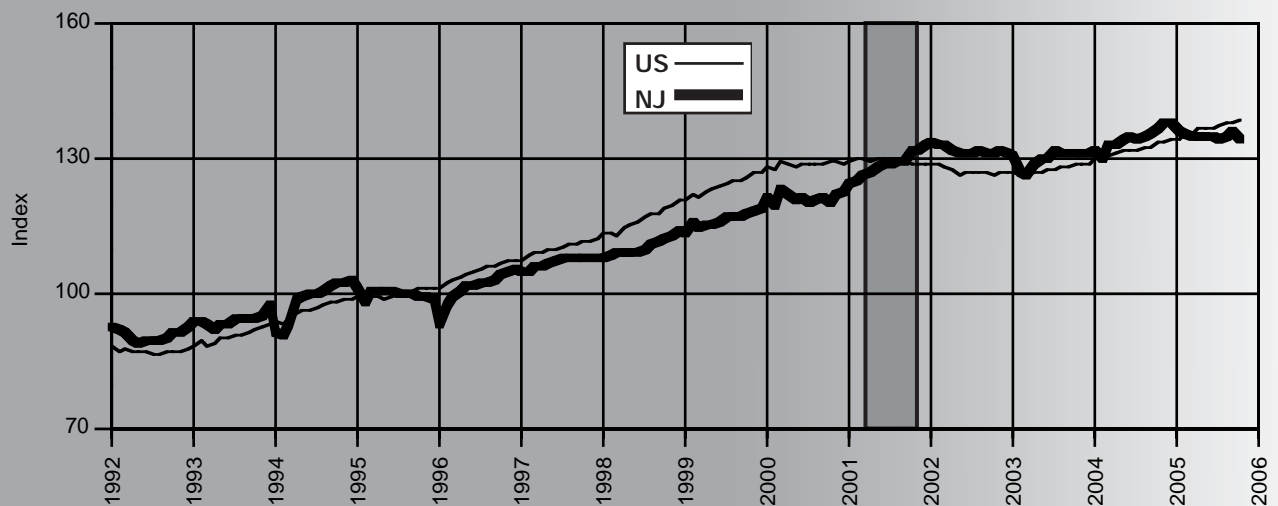
Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



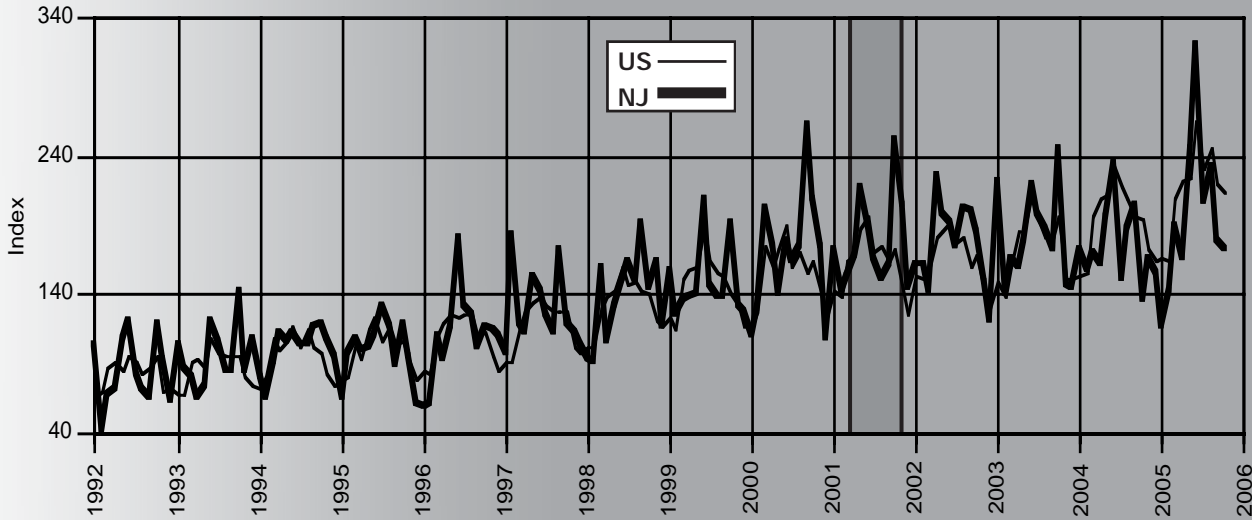
Construction Employment (1995=100)



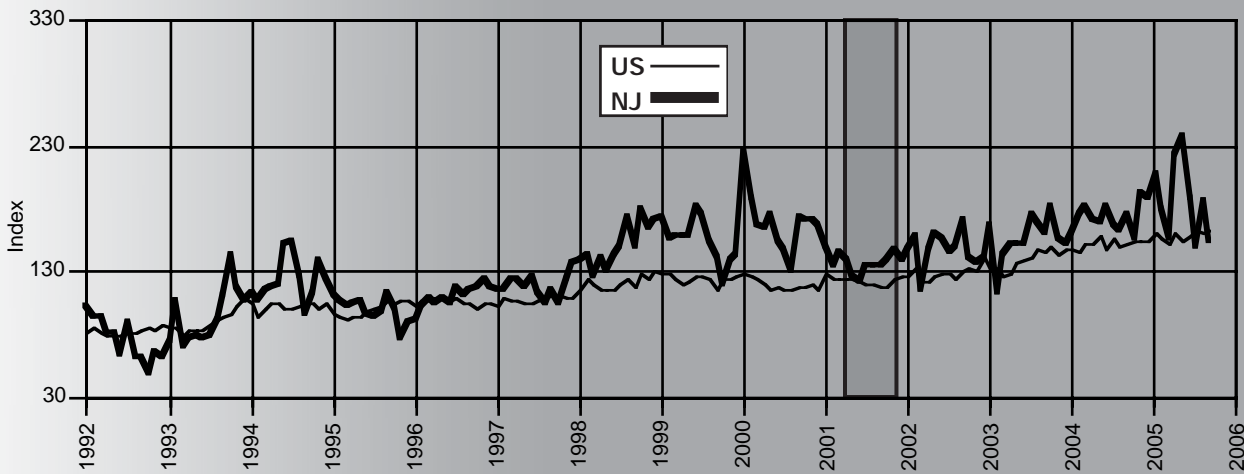
See notes on page 16.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

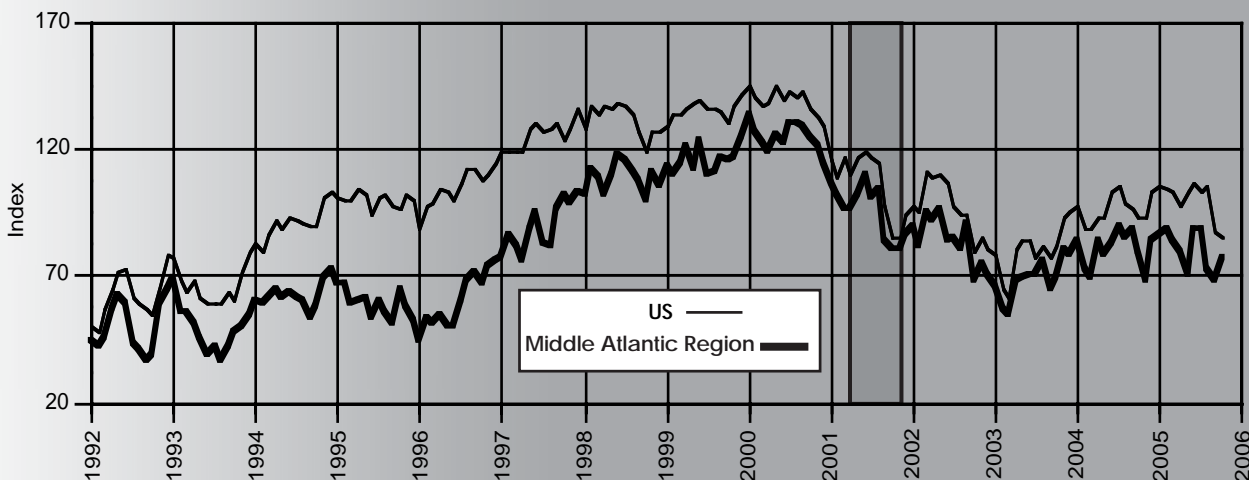
Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.



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.

Labor Legislation Update



Pending Legislation: A.2941/S.1847
Amendment to Temporary Disability Benefits Law

This bill would prohibit the payment of temporary disability benefits when the disability is incurred as a result of a fourth degree crime or gross misconduct connected with the job. Currently, the Temporary Disability Benefits Law prohibits payment of benefits for disabilities incurred during the commission of a crime of the first, second or third degree.

Status: The bill has been reported out of both the Assembly and Senate Labor Committees.

Pending Legislation: A.4435/S.2826
Amendments to Employment and Training Law

Otherwise known as the State Employment and Training Commission (SETC)/ Center for Occupational Employment Information (COEI) bill, this legislation establishes COEI in the Department of Labor and Workforce Development and requires it to carry out federally-mandated, state-level career information activities. The bill requires the SETC to develop performance standards and measures to evaluate certified schools and to maintain a State Eligible Training Provider List.

A number of the amendments contained in the bill memorialize changes which have already occurred within the Department of Labor and Workforce Development since 1998, in accordance with updated federal legislation, such as the implementation of New Jersey's One-Stop Career Center System and the promulgation of regulations (N.J.A.C. 12:23-10) which require training providers to report information on student enrollment, outcomes, licensing and credentialing.

Status: The bill has been reported out of the Senate Labor Committee and has been proposed for introduction in the Assembly.

Economic Brief

Census Bureau Releases First-Ever Data on Daytime Populations for Cities and Counties

The U.S. Census Bureau for the first time released estimates of the daytime population for all counties and more than 6,400 places across the country, based on Census 2000 data. For New Jersey, data were released for all 21 counties and for 300 places (cities, towns, boroughs and census designated places¹) throughout the state.

The concept of daytime population refers to the number of people, including workers, who are present in an area during normal business hours, in contrast with the resident population present during the evening and nighttime hours. There are many reasons or purposes for which people leave the area they live in and travel to another area. These trips may occur at any time during the day or night. For example, people travel for work, school, shopping, health care, recreation, tourism and a myriad of other activities. However, the sources of data on these trips, particularly sources that cover all areas of the nation, are very

Table 1

**Estimated Daytime Population and Employment-Residence Ratios
2000: New Jersey and Counties**

County	Total Resident Population (1)	Total Workers Working in the Area (2)	Total Workers Living in the Area (3)	Estimated Daytime Population (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Daytime Population Change Due to Commuting		Workers Who Lived and Worked in the Same County	
					Number (5)=(4)-(1)	Percent (5)/(1)*100	Number (7)	Percent (7)/(3)*100
New Jersey	8,414,350	3,659,740	3,876,433	8,197,657	-216,693	-2.6	2,126,179	54.8
Atlantic	252,552	127,261	112,659	267,154	14,602	5.8	96,032	85.2
Bergen	884,118	434,598	427,462	891,254	7,136	0.8	246,163	57.6
Burlington	423,394	183,084	207,471	399,007	-24,387	-5.8	116,422	56.1
Camden	508,932	196,187	230,408	474,711	-34,221	-6.7	123,735	53.7
Cape May	102,326	38,310	44,022	96,614	-5,712	-5.6	31,782	72.2
Cumberland	146,438	57,868	57,387	146,919	481	0.3	43,866	76.4
Essex	793,633	354,187	328,214	819,606	25,973	3.3	175,248	53.4
Gloucester	254,673	89,555	122,267	221,961	-32,712	-12.8	56,676	46.4
Hudson	608,975	234,693	264,544	579,124	-29,851	-4.9	121,352	45.9
Hunterdon	121,989	49,983	62,359	109,613	-12,376	-10.1	25,761	41.3
Mercer	350,761	200,225	163,257	387,729	36,968	10.5	112,449	68.9
Middlesex	750,162	369,809	363,176	756,795	6,633	0.9	201,811	55.6
Monmouth	615,301	241,708	291,938	565,071	-50,230	-8.2	175,070	60.0
Morris	470,212	276,965	239,839	507,338	37,126	7.9	138,737	57.8
Ocean	510,916	140,381	209,328	441,969	-68,947	-13.5	120,741	57.7
Passaic	489,049	173,218	210,378	451,889	-37,160	-7.6	95,790	45.5
Salem	64,285	23,002	28,748	58,539	-5,746	-8.9	14,248	49.6
Somerset	297,490	162,258	151,284	308,464	10,974	3.7	66,341	43.9
Sussex	144,166	39,949	72,728	111,387	-32,779	-22.7	29,658	40.8
Union	522,541	229,083	238,606	513,018	-9,523	-1.8	113,263	47.5
Warren	102,437	37,416	50,358	89,495	-12,942	-12.6	21,034	41.8

Note: Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions and count corrections, see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expssf3.htm>.

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

1. Census Designated Places are delineated to provide census data for concentrations of population, housing and commercial structures that are identifiable by name but are not within an incorporated place.

limited. In fact, the only readily available data relate to travel into and out of areas for work purposes. Therefore, the estimates of daytime population released by the Census Bureau only reflect or adjust populations based on travel to work. Similarly, no attempt has been made to restrict the adjustment to people commuting during certain hours. All worker-related travel, no matter what time of day it occurs, has been used in these estimates of daytime population.

Among New Jersey's counties, Morris County had the largest increase from resident to daytime population (37,126 workers) followed by Mercer County (36,968 workers). Demonstrating the largest decreases in daytime population were Ocean (-68,947 workers) and Monmouth (-50,230 workers) counties.

Newark, New Jersey's largest city, showed the largest increase in daytime population, (59,675 workers) bringing the daytime estimated population for the city to 333,221. Newark was followed by Atlantic City which saw its daytime population increase by 37,120 workers or 92 percent, Secaucus town (27,895 workers or 175%) and Paramus borough (26,908 workers or 105%). Teterboro borough with virtually no resident population, 18 persons, had a daytime population of 6,684.

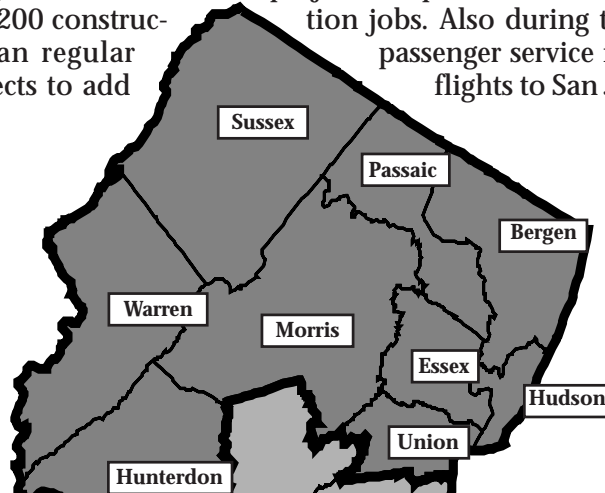
Data Availability

Detailed daytime population data for New Jersey's 21 counties and 300 places are available from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development on the Internet (<http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra>). Data for all counties and more than 6,400 places within the United States are available on the Census Bureau's Internet site (<http://www.census.gov>). For more information, please contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, PO Box 388 Trenton, NJ 08625-0388. Telephone: (609) 292-0076. E-mail: Frank.Ferdetta@dol.state.nj.us

Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

Northern Region

As part of The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey's 10-year strategic plan, construction began in October on the modernization of the International Arrivals Center (Terminal B) at Newark Liberty International Airport (Essex County). The \$280-million project is expected to take 18 months to complete and will create approximately 200 construction jobs. Also during the month, the low-fare passenger service from Newark to five cities in Florida. The airline expects to add near future.

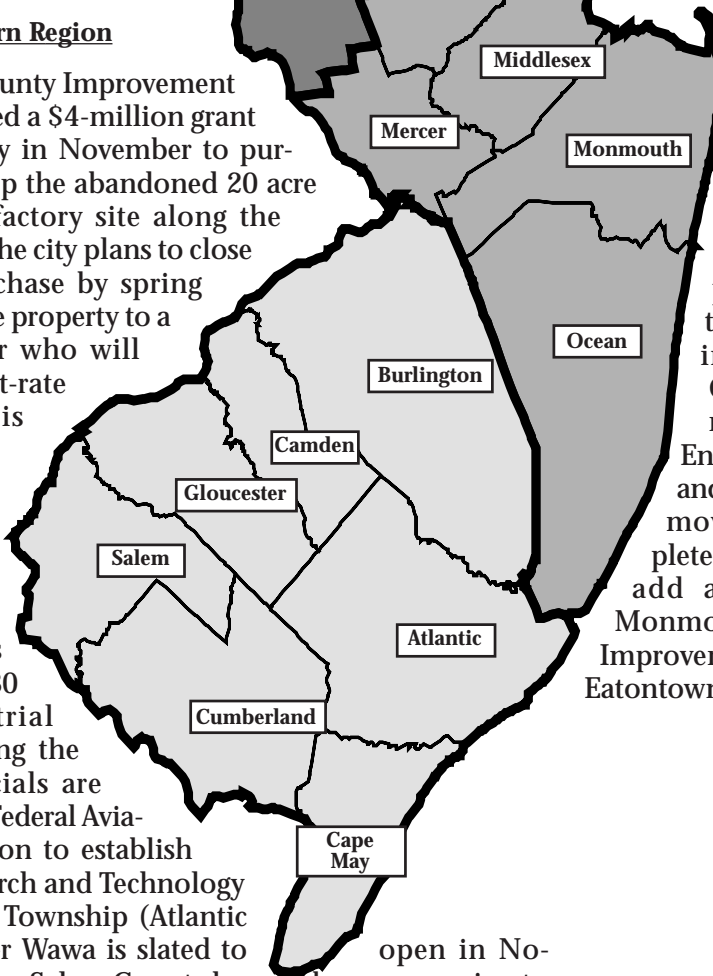


Central Region

Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Hamilton (Mercer County) broke ground on a 4-story expansion that will house 100 patient rooms and additional lab space. Citigroup has begun relocating about 700 employees of its 3,000 workforce to the Lucent Technology site in Warren Twp. (Somerset County). Employees are moving from Rutherford, Englewood Cliffs, Weehawken, and their Manhattan offices. The move is expected to be completed by February 2006 and will add about 650 new jobs. In Monmouth County, Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse opened in Eatontown in October.

Southern Region

The Camden County Improvement Authority approved a \$4-million grant to Gloucester City in November to purchase and clean up the abandoned 20 acre GAF insulation factory site along the Delaware River. The city plans to close on the land purchase by spring 2006, then sell the property to a private developer who will build 450 market-rate townhouses. This will be the first phase of the city's Southport redevelopment project where 1,000 homes, a marina and shops are planned for 130 acres of industrial brown-fields along the river. Local officials are working with the Federal Aviation Administration to establish an Aviation Research and Technology Park in Galloway Township (Atlantic County). A Super Wawa is slated to open in November in Millville. Salem County has begun repairs to the county-owned railroad which runs from Swedesboro to Salem City.



Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2004			2005									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	141.8	150.6	150.7	149.8	149.3	148.5	149.9	149.3	149.4	150.0	150.6	151.1	151.5
Total Private Sector	119.2	127.9	127.9	126.9	126.7	126.2	127.6	127.1	127.2	128.1	128.1	128.3	128.8
Government	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.6	22.8	22.7
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen, Hudson & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	903.0	901.0	900.4	902.3	902.2	900.7	906.9	905.8	907.2	923.3	921.4	904.6	909.2
Total Private Sector	783.9	782.5	781.7	783.2	782.9	781.7	787.2	785.6	786.4	785.3	783.6	785.5	789.8
Government	119.1	118.5	118.7	119.1	119.3	119.0	119.7	120.2	120.8	138.0	137.8	119.1	119.4
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	656.2	660.0	660.0	654.1	654.0	652.9	658.0	658.2	660.2	661.8	659.9	657.3	657.8
Total Private Sector	582.4	582.9	582.4	572.9	573.3	572.3	576.8	577.1	578.4	579.8	577.8	576.7	577.1
Government	73.8	77.1	77.6	81.2	80.7	80.6	81.2	81.1	81.8	82.0	82.1	80.6	80.7
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Total Nonfarm	533.5	534.4	535.4	539.7	540.5	542.1	541.8	543.6	544.1	546.8	548.7	548.0	547.7
Total Private Sector	448.0	449.1	450.1	451.3	452.0	454.0	453.6	454.9	456.4	458.1	459.0	459.5	459.0
Government	85.5	85.3	85.3	88.4	88.5	88.1	88.2	88.7	87.7	88.7	89.7	88.5	88.7
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1014.2	1015.6	1014.4	1017.0	1019.7	1020.2	1017.6	1017.4	1020.4	1020.6	1022.4	1022.6	1026.5
Total Private Sector	865.9	867.2	865.5	868.2	870.0	871.0	867.4	867.2	871.1	870.9	871.8	871.3	876.3
Government	148.3	148.4	148.9	148.8	149.7	149.2	150.2	150.2	149.3	149.7	150.6	151.3	150.2
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	249.8	249.9	250.1	247.9	248.9	248.4	249.0	249.2	249.7	247.7	247.4	248.8	251.0
Total Private Sector	209.9	210.0	210.1	206.2	207.4	206.8	207.4	207.7	207.6	206.7	206.6	207.1	209.2
Government	39.9	39.9	40.0	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.0	40.8	41.7	41.8
Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1024.2	1021.7	1022.2	1022.2	1020.5	1017.5	1017.3	1016.8	1016.8	1046.3	1043.8	1012.8	1010.9
Total Private Sector	869.2	866.7	867.0	867.8	865.7	863.7	862.4	861.3	861.8	862.1	860.0	858.7	856.9
Government	155.0	155.0	155.2	154.4	154.8	153.8	154.9	155.5	155.0	184.2	183.8	154.0	154.0
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Total Nonfarm	44.6	44.7	44.2	48.5	48.7	47.8	47.3	44.9	44.6	44.6	45.1	45.7	46.8
Total Private Sector	35.0	35.0	34.6	39.0	39.0	38.3	37.8	35.3	35.0	35.1	35.4	36.0	36.8
Government	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.0
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Total Nonfarm	23.7	23.7	23.7	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.0
Total Private Sector	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.6
Government	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	232.6	232.8	232.6	233.2	233.1	233.6	234.2	234.7	234.2	234.7	236.4	236.0	235.9
Total Private Sector	169.6	169.7	169.4	168.6	168.4	168.5	168.5	168.9	168.3	168.6	169.4	169.7	169.4
Government	63.0	63.1	63.2	64.6	64.7	65.1	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.1	67.0	66.3	66.5
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.9	62.9	63.3	63.0	63.1
Total Private Sector	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.9	47.6	48.1	47.7	48.1
Government	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.0

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2004			2005									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Atlantic City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area (Atlantic County)													
Labor Force	128.3	134.9	135.3	134.0	134.6	133.0	135.2	134.7	134.8	135.3	136.7	137.8	138.2
Employment	121.3	128.4	128.5	127.6	127.3	125.9	128.7	128.4	128.5	128.7	129.8	130.5	131.8
Unemployment Volume	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.6
New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division, NJ part (Bergen, Passaic & Hudson counties)													
Labor Force	993.7	992.6	991.7	984.3	984.9	985.0	991.9	993.3	998.7	1,002.8	1,002.6	1,008.5	1,009.6
Employment	946.7	947.4	947.6	943.2	938.3	940.8	948.7	952.1	957.8	960.8	958.0	961.8	968.0
Unemployment Volume	47.0	45.2	44.2	41.1	46.6	44.2	43.2	41.2	40.9	42.0	44.6	46.7	41.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.1
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Labor Force	702.5	701.8	701.5	696.5	695.9	696.5	701.3	702.7	706.3	708.8	708.4	712.7	713.8
Employment	671.7	672.2	672.3	669.1	665.3	667.2	672.7	675.3	679.6	681.5	679.7	682.3	686.8
Unemployment Volume	30.9	29.6	29.3	27.4	30.6	29.3	28.6	27.4	26.7	27.3	28.7	30.4	27.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.8
Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Labor Force	648.1	649.1	649.6	649.2	649.6	651.7	654.0	655.2	658.1	663.7	665.9	671.3	672.3
Employment	620.1	622.1	622.9	624.1	621.5	624.3	628.3	630.3	633.1	637.9	639.5	642.9	647.1
Unemployment Volume	28.1	27.0	26.6	25.1	28.1	27.4	25.7	24.9	25.0	25.8	26.4	28.4	25.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.7
Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Labor Force	1,163.3	1,166.5	1,162.8	1,158.2	1,160.3	1,162.9	1,163.1	1,166.3	1,173.2	1,177.1	1,180.5	1,189.9	1,195.8
Employment	1,116.9	1,121.7	1,118.9	1,117.3	1,112.7	1,116.9	1,119.0	1,123.1	1,129.7	1,133.3	1,135.8	1,142.1	1,152.7
Unemployment Volume	46.3	44.9	43.9	40.9	47.6	46.0	44.1	43.2	43.5	43.8	44.7	47.8	43.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Labor Force	290.8	290.4	290.1	288.9	289.1	288.9	290.8	290.8	292.6	294.5	293.6	295.3	295.1
Employment	275.0	275.2	275.1	274.5	272.9	273.8	276.1	276.9	278.3	279.4	278.3	279.2	281.1
Unemployment Volume	15.8	15.2	15.0	14.4	16.2	15.1	14.7	13.9	14.3	15.1	15.3	16.1	14.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	4.7
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division, NJ part (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Labor Force	1,052.8	1,052.1	1,051.1	1,045.5	1,043.9	1,044.8	1,047.0	1,049.0	1,052.5	1,060.0	1,056.7	1,064.6	1,063.2
Employment	1,006.5	1,007.7	1,007.0	1,003.1	996.2	998.7	1,002.4	1,005.8	1,009.9	1,016.1	1,012.9	1,017.4	1,021.2
Unemployment Volume	46.2	44.4	44.1	42.4	47.7	46.1	44.6	43.2	42.6	43.9	43.8	47.2	42.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.0
Ocean City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area (Cape May County)													
Labor Force	57.9	57.7	57.6	60.3	61.3	60.8	60.5	58.5	58.4	58.5	59.0	60.8	61.4
Employment	54.1	54.1	53.9	57.1	57.5	57.1	57.1	55.0	55.0	54.9	55.3	56.9	57.9
Unemployment Volume	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.3	6.2	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.7
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Labor Force	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.4	31.3	31.6	31.4	31.7	31.6	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.0
Employment	29.6	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.8	30.0	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.8
Unemployment Volume	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	3.8
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Labor Force	191.5	191.8	191.5	190.4	190.4	191.2	191.5	192.7	193.2	194.9	195.8	197.2	197.3
Employment	184.3	184.8	184.6	183.8	183.0	184.1	184.8	186.1	186.4	187.8	188.6	189.6	190.7
Unemployment Volume	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.6	6.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Labor Force	69.0	69.2	68.5	69.0	69.5	69.8	69.5	69.4	69.6	69.2	70.5	70.4	70.6
Employment	64.7	65.2	64.4	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.6	65.6	65.8	65.2	66.1	65.9	66.6
Unemployment Volume	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	5.7

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Statistical Section
and
Notes**

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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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	4,415.3
Jul	4,416.5	4,372.0	4,418.0	4,374.7	4,460.9	4,394.2	4,512.4	4,434.8
Aug	4,393.8	4,373.4	4,377.6	4,373.7	4,417.5	4,395.7	4,479.3	4,441.8
Sep	4,365.4	4,378.8	4,330.0	4,374.9	4,361.8	4,391.9	4,456.8 R	4,484.5 R
Oct	4,371.1	4,378.2	4,348.5	4,373.9	4,381.8	4,392.3	4,489.6	4,500.3
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)

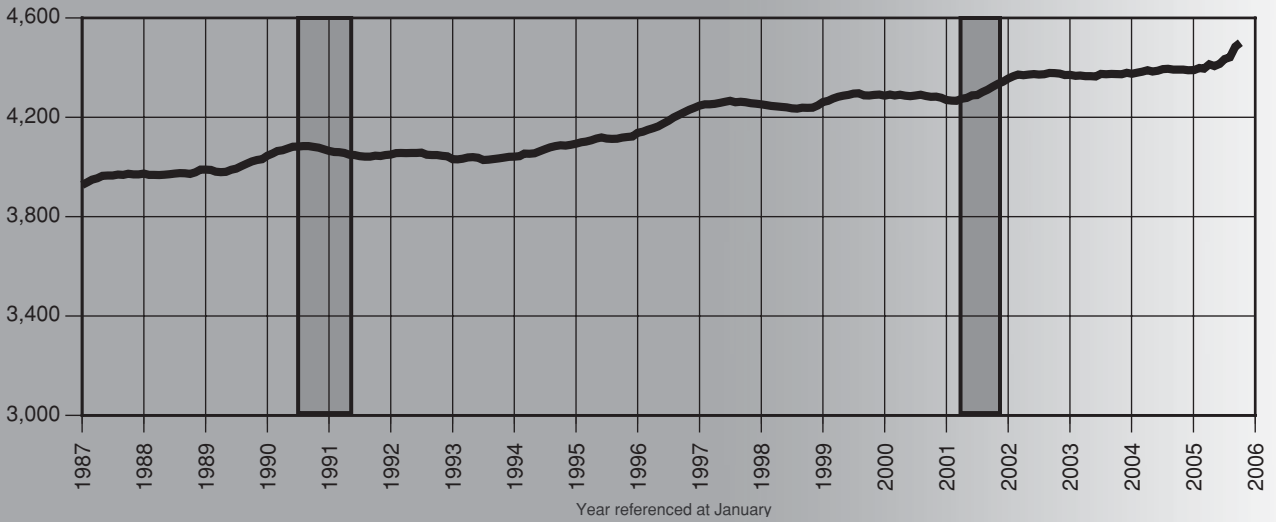
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,052.7	4,122.5	4,080.0	4,112.9	4,092.5	4,141.0	4,164.8	4,217.9
Feb	4,096.7	4,124.5	4,095.1	4,106.5	4,113.1	4,148.6	4,162.3	4,205.6
Mar	4,097.9	4,125.1	4,097.0	4,103.6	4,128.5	4,157.5	4,181.1	4,207.7
Apr	4,105.0	4,120.7	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	4,309.7	4,253.5
Aug	4,149.7	4,115.0	4,126.8	4,114.7	4,217.8	4,186.9	4,298.0	4,255.1
Sep	4,127.7	4,116.6	4,084.2	4,119.3	4,175.2	4,189.1	4,271.3 R	4,287.2 R
Oct	4,129.5	4,112.4	4,113.5	4,125.4	4,203.2	4,194.8	4,328.1	4,323.9
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)

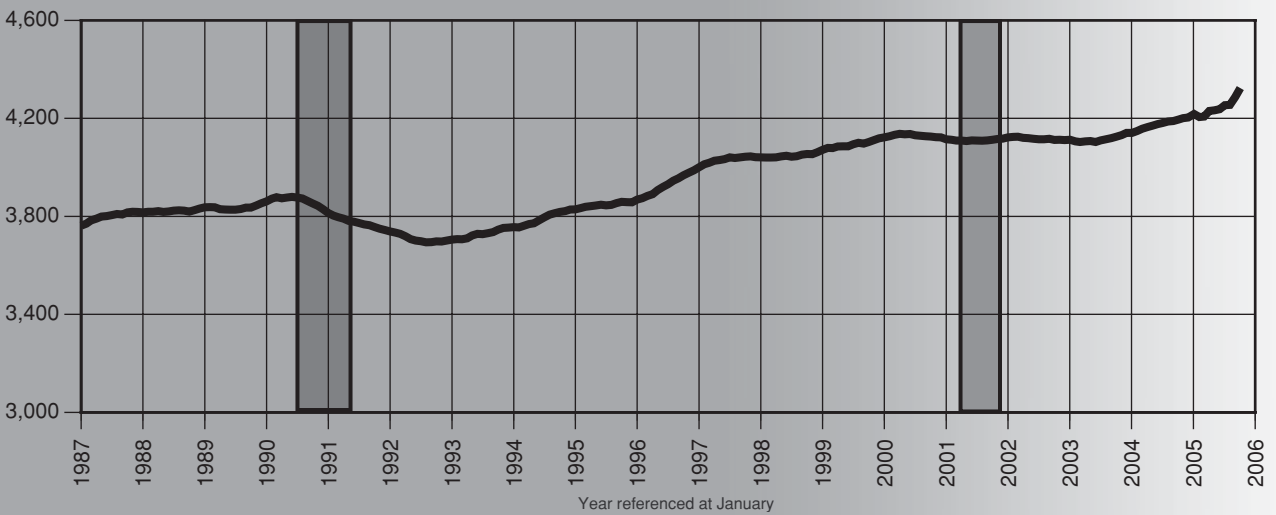
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	264.0	233.6	283.4	258.0	260.9	234.2	193.8	172.2
Feb	266.1	241.0	278.2	260.4	247.1	231.2	212.5	192.8
Mar	267.0	247.1	269.0	264.6	247.1	226.2	200.7	188.5
Apr	247.6	249.2	250.1	259.8	216.1	225.4	172.9	183.2
May	247.5	252.8	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	177.7
Jul	272.0	257.1	285.2	264.7	237.4	212.8	202.7	181.3
Aug	244.1	258.4	250.8	259.0	199.7	208.8	181.3	186.7
Sep	237.7	262.2	245.8	255.6	186.6	202.8	185.5 R	197.2 R
Oct	241.6	265.8	235.0	248.5	178.6	197.5	161.5	176.4
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

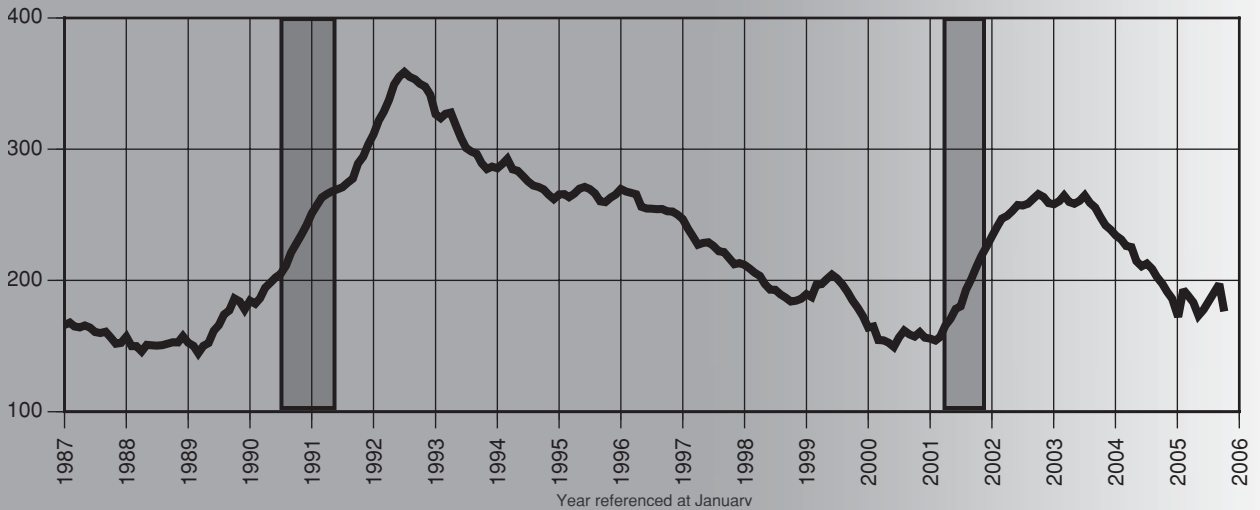
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



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	66.5	65.9
Sep	66.4	66.6	65.3	66.0	65.3	65.8	66.1	66.5
Oct	66.4	66.5	65.6	65.9	65.6	65.7	66.5	66.6
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 (%)

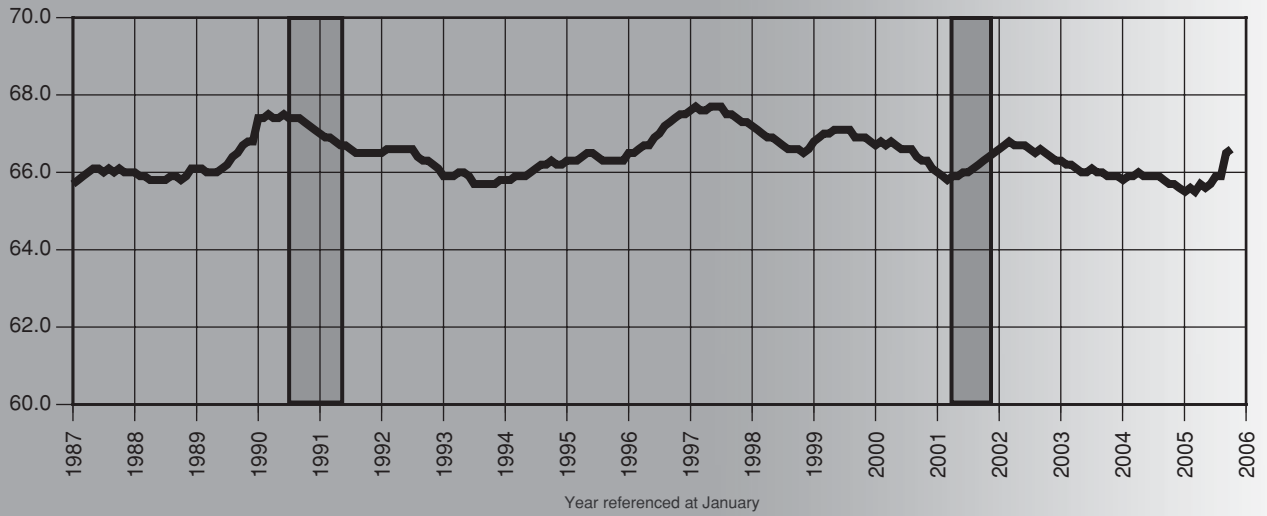
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	62.0	63.1	61.9	62.4	61.6	62.3	62.2	63.0
Feb	62.6	63.0	62.1	62.2	61.9	62.4	62.1	62.7
Mar	62.6	63.0	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.7
Apr	62.7	62.9	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.6	62.8	63.0
May	62.9	62.8	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.6	63.0	63.0
Jun	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	63.8	63.2
Sep	62.8	62.6	61.6	62.1	62.5	62.7	64.1 R	63.6
Oct	62.7	62.5	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.8	64.1	64.0
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 (%)

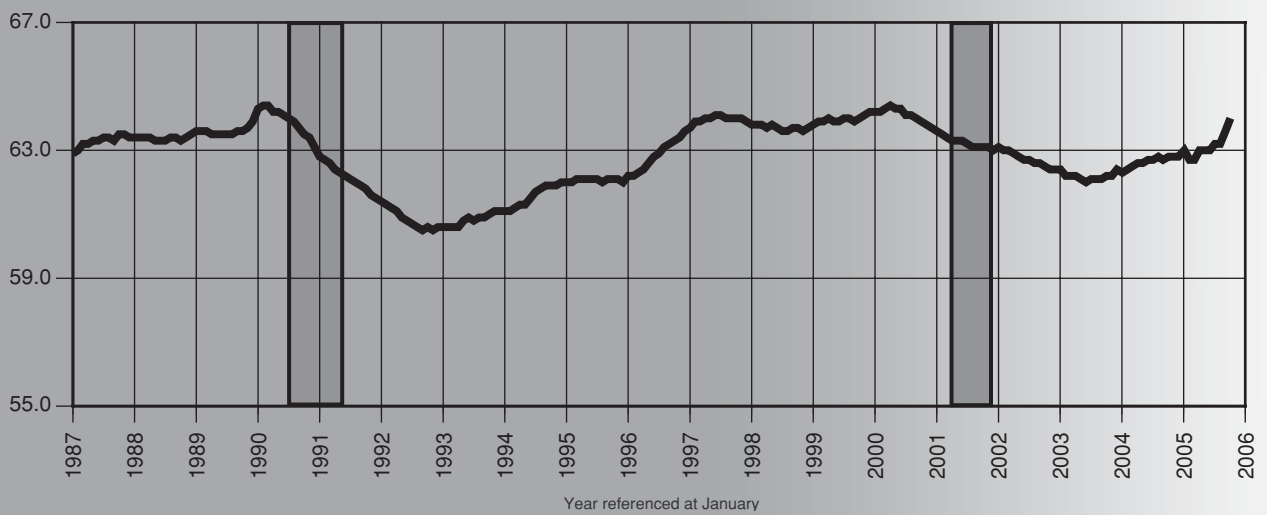
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	5.4	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.4	3.9
Feb	6.1	5.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.4
Mar	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.3
Apr	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.2
May	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.9	3.8	3.9
Jun	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.0
Jul	6.2	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	4.0	4.2
Sep	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.2 R	4.4 R
Oct	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.5	3.6	3.9
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

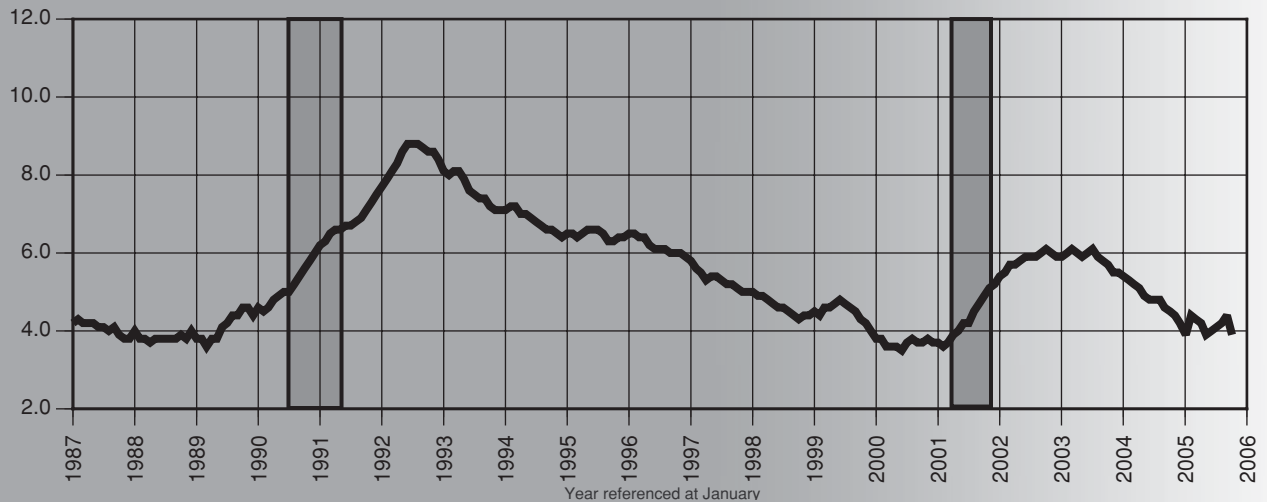
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



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	4,056.9
Jul	3,982.8	3,961.8	4,003.2	3,982.6	4,026.0	4,005.2	4,076.9	4,055.6
Aug	3,970.8	3,970.9	3,986.4	3,986.9	4,009.9	4,008.6	4,059.6	4,058.9
Sep	3,974.7	3,969.3	3,991.5	3,986.0	4,015.0	4,017.9	4,061.9 R	4,064.5 R
Oct	3,983.2	3,968.6	4,006.7	3,991.1	4,035.7	4,017.8	4,077.8	4,059.8
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)

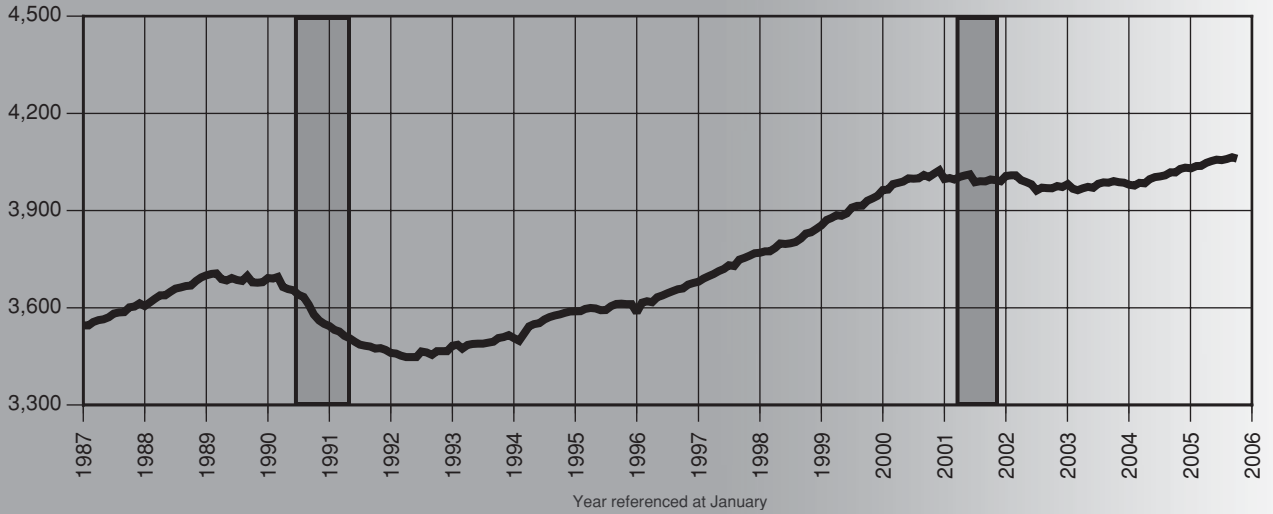
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,320.8	3,392.9	3,291.6	3,363.6	3,281.0	3,353.1	3,329.9	3,388.8
Feb	3,317.8	3,394.5	3,271.1	3,348.4	3,271.3	3,349.2	3,324.1	3,396.6
Mar	3,343.0	3,394.5	3,291.4	3,343.6	3,303.1	3,356.3	3,348.8	3,397.5
Apr	3,358.9	3,380.3	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	3,416.4
Jul	3,397.7	3,357.9	3,403.9	3,364.0	3,415.9	3,370.5	3,460.4	3,414.1
Aug	3,395.3	3,358.3	3,401.0	3,363.3	3,410.3	3,371.9	3,454.5	3,416.3
Sep	3,376.2	3,355.4	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,390.9	3,376.1	3,434.8 R	3,420.1 R
Oct	3,362.9	3,353.9	3,375.9	3,366.1	3,389.0	3,378.5	3,427.7	3,417.2
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)

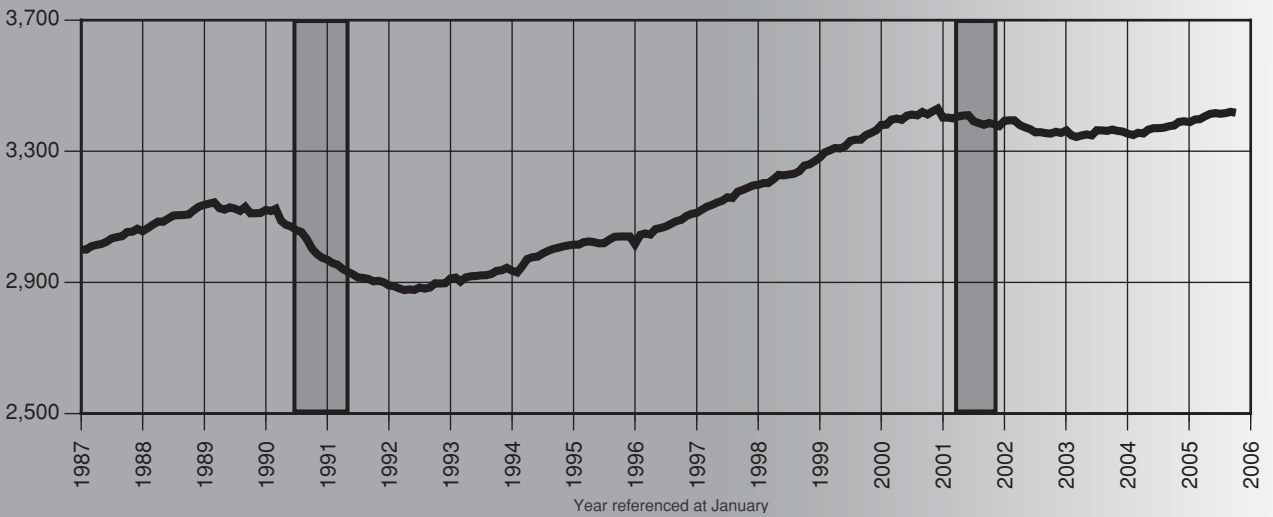
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	153.0	164.7	149.1	160.9	151.0	163.0	156.9	167.7
Feb	152.2	164.3	144.3	156.6	148.0	160.4	153.6	167.0
Mar	155.2	164.0	147.1	156.0	154.9	163.9	156.9	166.2
Apr	160.7	162.6	157.1	159.1	162.3	164.3	164.2	166.5
May	164.1	161.7	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	172.8	165.7
Aug	169.2	162.4	169.1	162.1	173.5	166.4	173.9	166.7
Sep	167.5	162.0	167.8	162.2	172.3	167.1	172.8 R	167.7 R
Oct	166.9	161.6	167.1	161.8	173.8	168.7	170.7	165.6
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

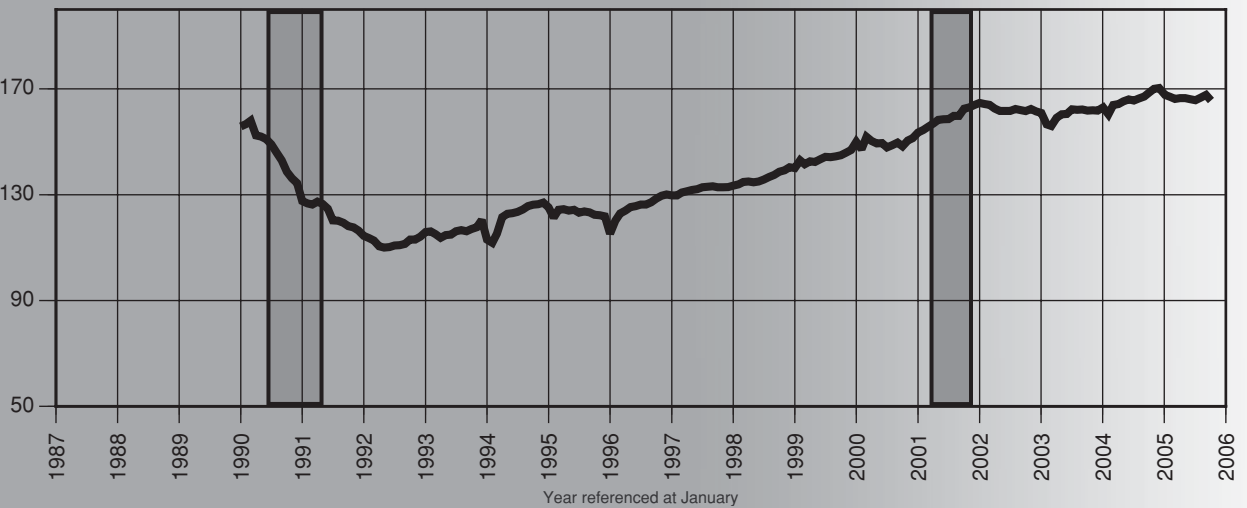
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



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	329.2
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	327.1	327.1
Sep	364.9	362.3	349.6	347.1	338.9	338.2	327.7	327.1
Oct	361.7	360.7	346.9	346.0	339.3	338.1	326.0	324.9
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)

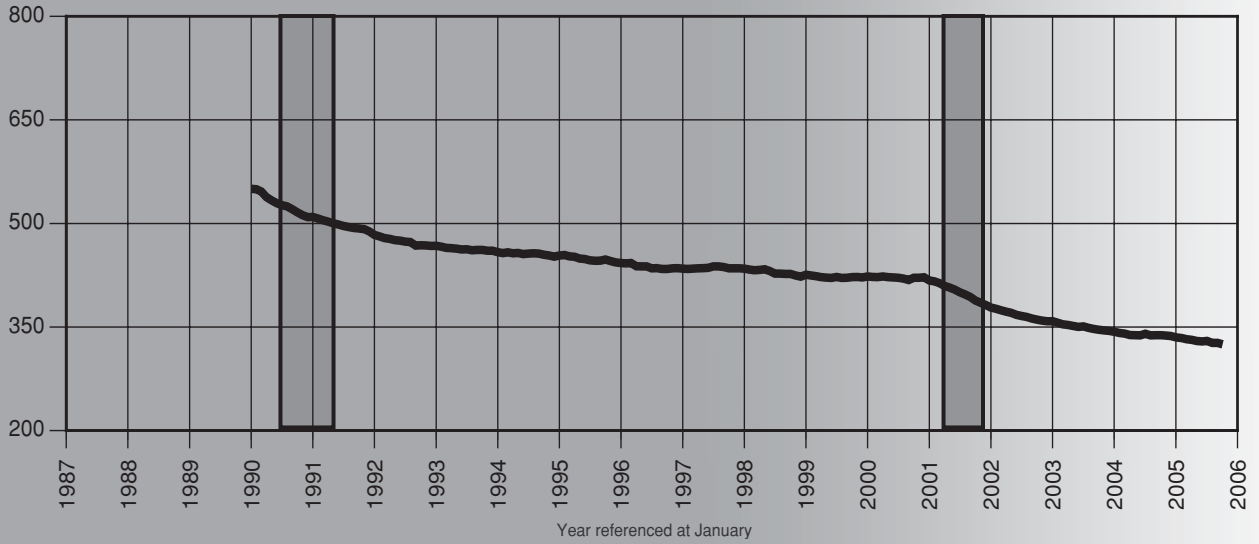
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	879.3	884.2	873.8	879.0	866.8	872.2	879.2	882.8
Feb	869.5	884.1	863.9	878.3	859.3	873.6	871.0	885.3
Mar	874.8	886.5	865.2	876.7	863.2	874.7	875.1	887.4
Apr	873.0	882.1	867.1	876.5	861.2	870.8	880.5	889.9
May	877.3	880.9	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	892.0
Jul	875.0	879.6	871.0	875.8	869.9	871.4	887.8	889.5
Aug	873.2	879.1	869.0	875.1	872.0	874.7	886.4	889.5
Sep	877.8	880.1	873.5	875.5	873.9	877.0	890.6 R	893.5 R
Oct	882.3	879.8	880.1	877.4	882.6	878.2	896.5	891.8
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)

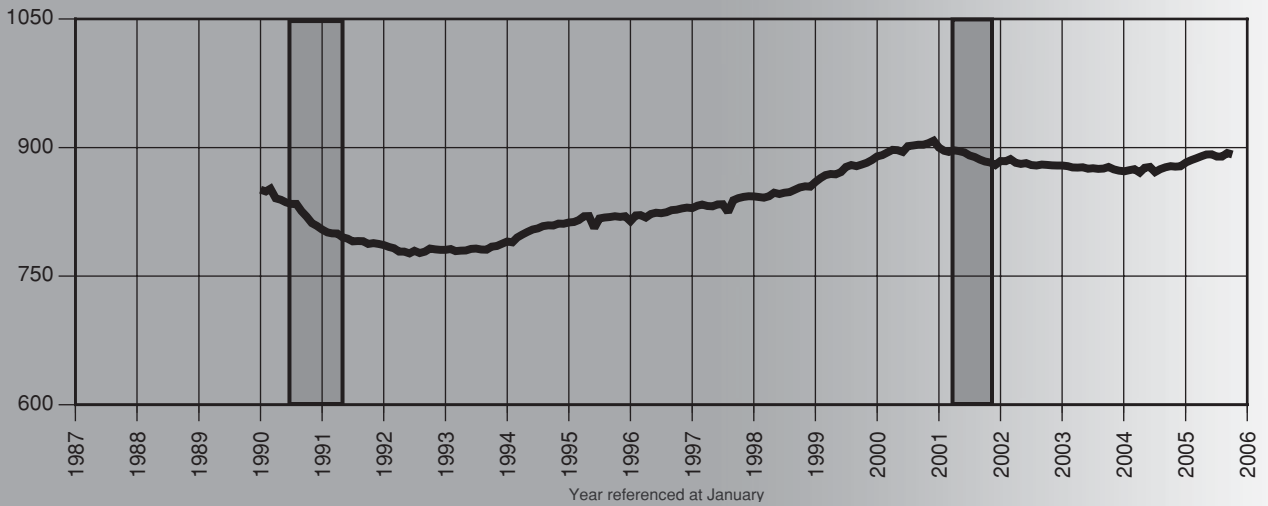
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	121.0	121.9	102.8	103.6	100.1	101.0	96.6	98.0
Feb	120.3	121.1	102.4	103.2	98.7	99.6	96.2	97.1
Mar	120.3	120.2	102.8	102.8	99.6	99.6	96.6	97.0
Apr	116.3	117.1	102.0	102.7	98.8	99.5	96.0	96.4
May	116.5	116.5	102.1	102.1	99.3	99.3	96.5	96.2
Jun	115.7	114.7	102.5	101.6	99.8	98.9	97.2	96.4
Jul	111.4	111.3	102.3	102.2	98.6	98.2	96.4	96.0
Aug	111.0	110.3	102.9	102.2	98.3	97.8	96.6	96.1
Sep	109.4	109.1	101.0	100.7	97.4	97.2	95.3 R	95.1 R
Oct	104.6	105.2	101.1	101.6	97.0	96.8	95.6	95.4
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

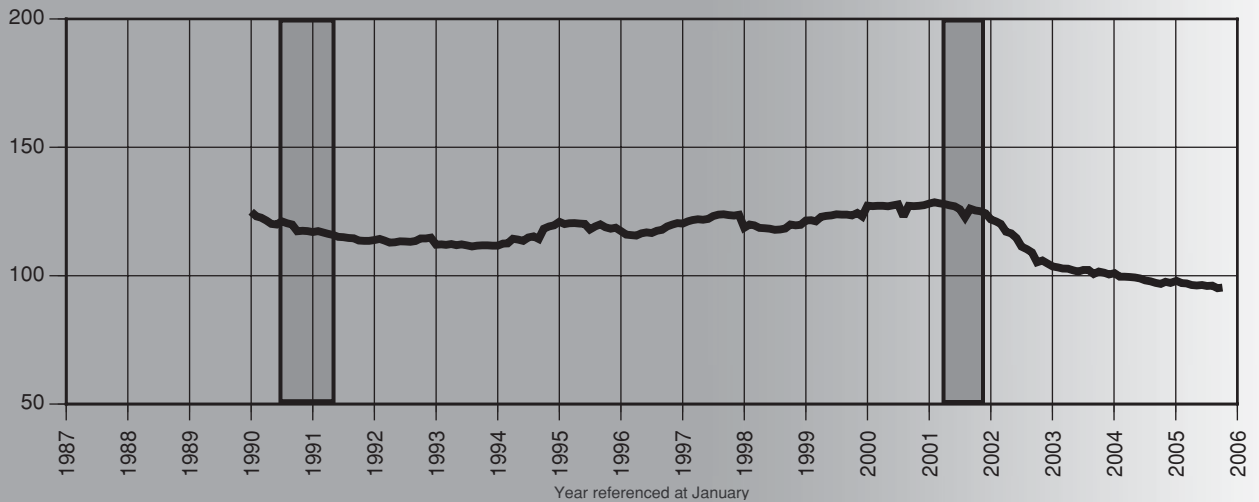
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)*



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	284.5	281.6
Aug	278.9	275.5	279.6	276.2	281.2	278.6	284.6	282.0
Sep	276.6	275.8	276.9	276.1	278.5	278.6	282.2 R	282.4 R
Oct	275.1	275.6	276.3	276.6	279.3	279.5	282.1	282.3
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)

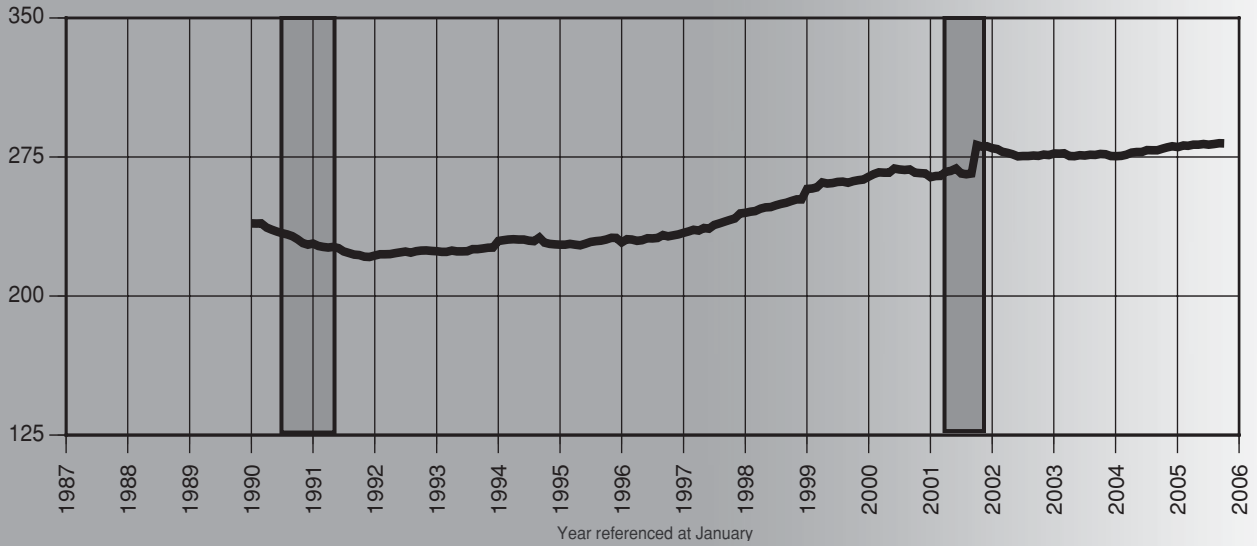
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	569.0	585.1	562.2	578.0	564.0	579.8	567.8	578.4
Feb	570.8	586.4	559.0	574.7	562.7	578.9	569.7	581.4
Mar	581.0	587.8	565.2	572.3	572.1	579.9	579.1	583.1
Apr	584.2	584.8	572.0	572.9	581.7	582.8	585.1	584.8
May	583.6	582.5	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	587.3
Jul	584.9	578.3	585.4	578.9	589.4	583.2	594.6	588.2
Aug	587.8	578.8	589.1	579.8	589.7	582.7	595.4	588.4
Sep	582.2	576.5	587.6	581.5	587.2	583.1	593.0 R	588.9 R
Oct	580.1	576.6	586.8	583.0	585.4	583.6	591.0	589.3
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)

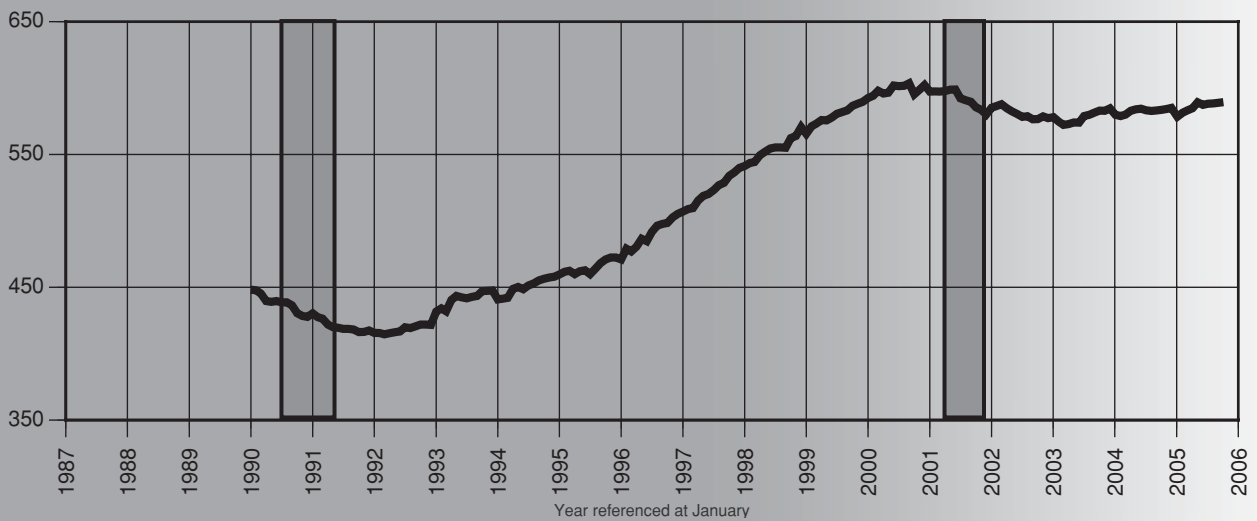
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	517.6	521.2	532.3	535.9	537.4	541.0	553.2	555.7
Feb	522.9	524.1	532.5	533.9	539.9	541.3	557.0	557.8
Mar	524.4	523.8	536.2	535.6	543.6	542.9	559.8	558.4
Apr	526.2	524.5	537.3	535.9	544.4	543.2	560.9	558.9
May	528.8	525.3	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	562.0
Jul	524.7	527.6	536.5	539.3	544.5	548.2	557.6	561.1
Aug	522.0	528.9	531.8	538.6	541.3	548.4	554.3	561.3
Sep	526.6	529.1	537.3	539.9	545.2	548.5	558.5 R	561.8 R
Oct	531.3	530.2	541.6	540.5	552.9	550.3	564.0	561.4
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

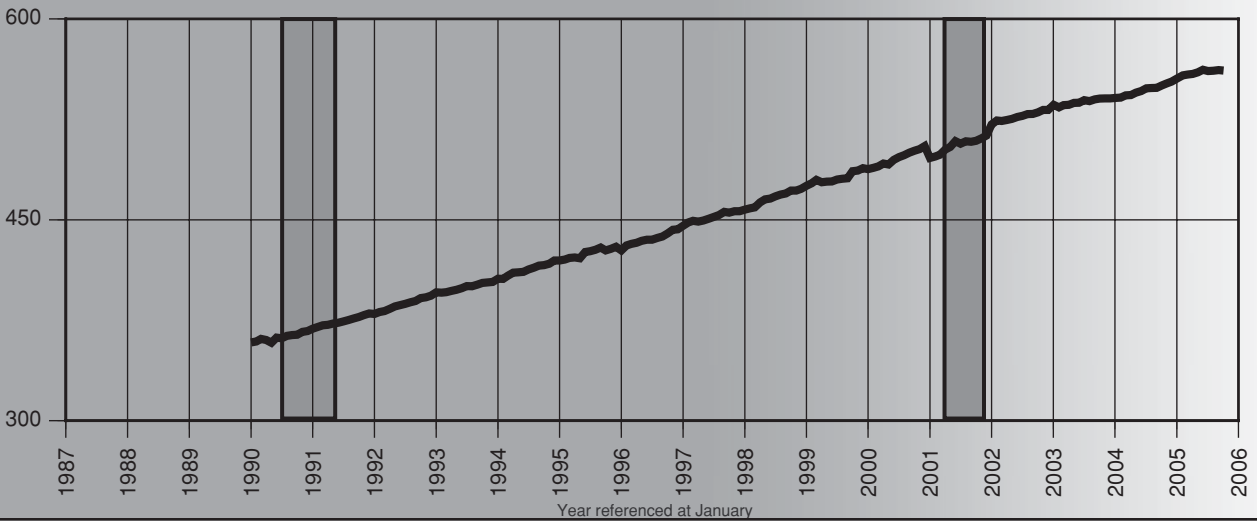
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)*



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	373.0	340.7
Aug	336.5	309.6 R	352.9	325.8	358.3	329.3	372.4	343.3
Sep	322.4	311.3 R	334.9	323.8	342.5	329.9	353.3 R	340.7 R
Oct	310.8	313.7 R	321.0	323.8	322.1	326.3	340.1	344.4
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	196.4	214.1	206.6
Sep	181.0	193.3	*	185.2	199.6	*	189.9	205.9	*	198.8	215.8	*
Oct	181.3	193.7	185.8	185.0	200.0	190.3	190.9	207.3	200.2	199.2	216.6	207.5
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

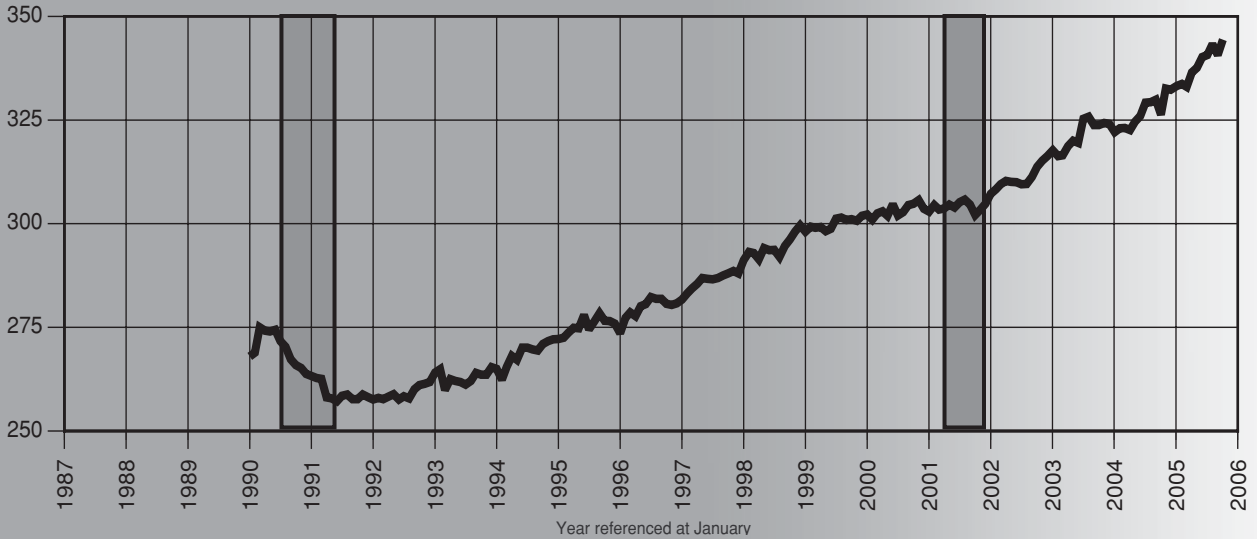
(Seasonally unadjusted)

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
Jul	84.8	69.9	89.5	88.0
Aug	80.9	76.0	84.9	72.4
Sep	90.2	65.3	89.0	67.9 R
Oct	68.2	69.4	78.9	77.4
Nov	74.9	80.5	67.9	
Dec	70.1	78.1	83.7	

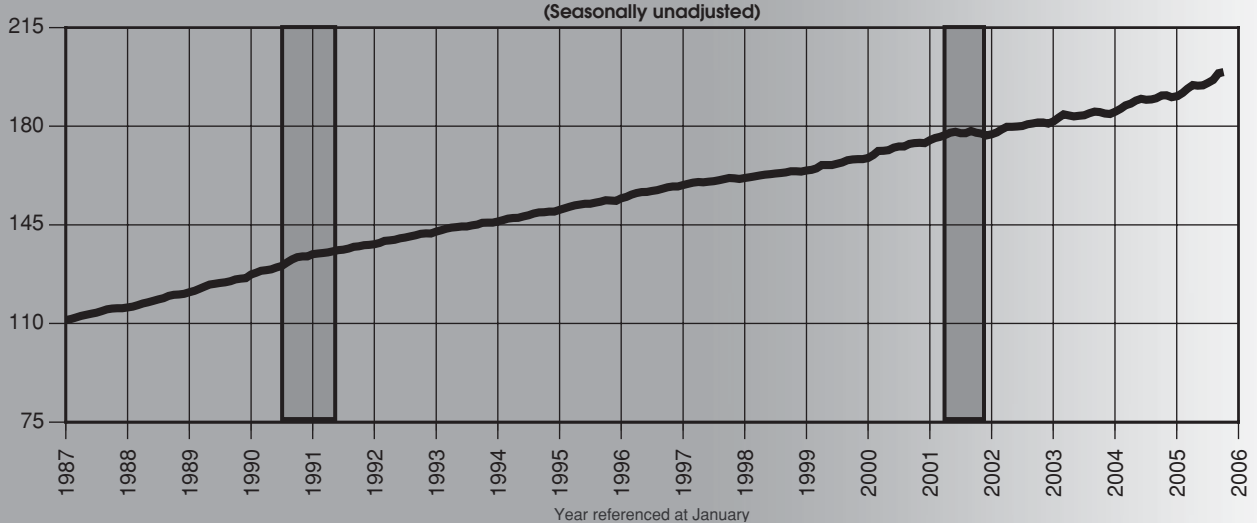
* CPI data for the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City Metro Area (PA) are produced bi-monthly.

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

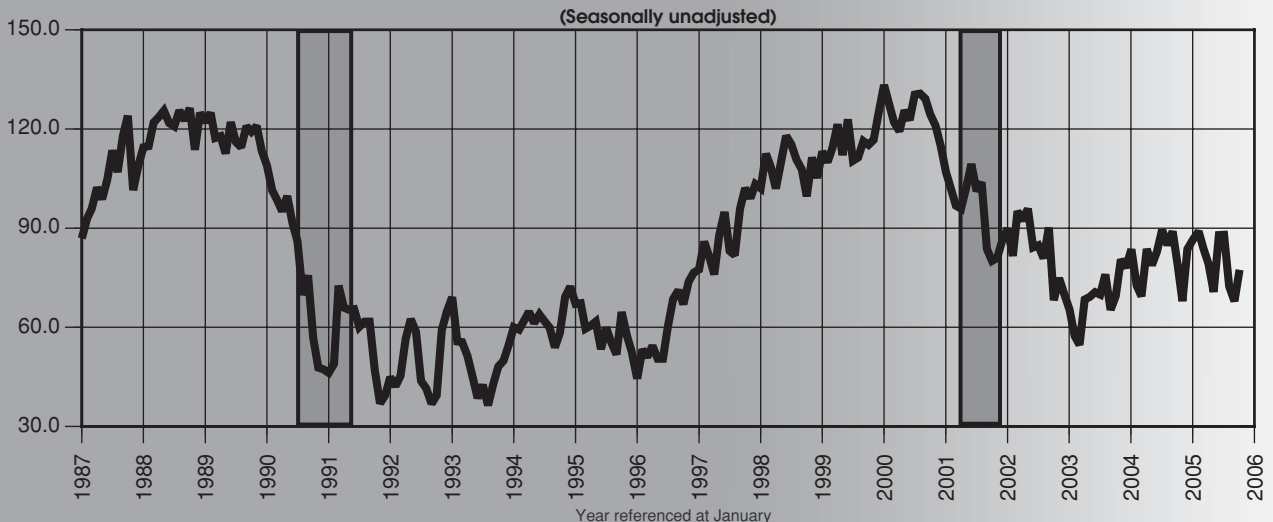
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)*



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



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region



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

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Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

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	2,823 R	3,588 R
Feb	2,058	2,719	1,482	1,952	2,260	3,007	2,336 R	3,101 R
Mar	1,965	1,972	2,349	2,452	3,372	3,140	2,917 R	2,682 R
Apr	2,485	2,551	2,671	2,610	2,924	2,953	3,731 R	3,840 R
May	3,056	2,747	2,776	2,612	2,853	2,901	4,211 R	4,076 R
Jun	2,794	2,695	2,745	2,622	3,737	3,142	3,776 R	3,238 R
Jul	2,848	2,490	3,539	3,010	3,193	2,875	2,799 R	2,588 R
Aug	2,855	2,561	3,111	2,909	2,994	2,791	3,647 R	3,212 R
Sep	2,825	2,940	2,840	2,749	3,248	3,024	2,851	2,668
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	1,412 R	1,915 R
Feb	1,497	1,902	1,093	1,517	1,385	1,865	1,577 R	2,033 R
Mar	1,595	1,587	1,778	1,814	1,943	1,858	2,067 R	1,933 R
Apr	1,790	1,870	1,642	1,710	1,929	1,961	1,896 R	2,059 R
May	1,980	1,788	1,913	1,809	1,952	1,951	1,847 R	1,738 R
Jun	2,125	1,952	2,043	1,770	2,385	2,001	1,885 R	1,464 R
Jul	2,191	2,028	2,066	1,840	1,958	1,818	1,874 R	1,815 R
Aug	2,060	1,808	2,078	1,925	2,006	1,786	2,032 R	1,773 R
Sep	1,982	1,948	1,934	1,831	2,009	1,856	1,863	1,703
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		

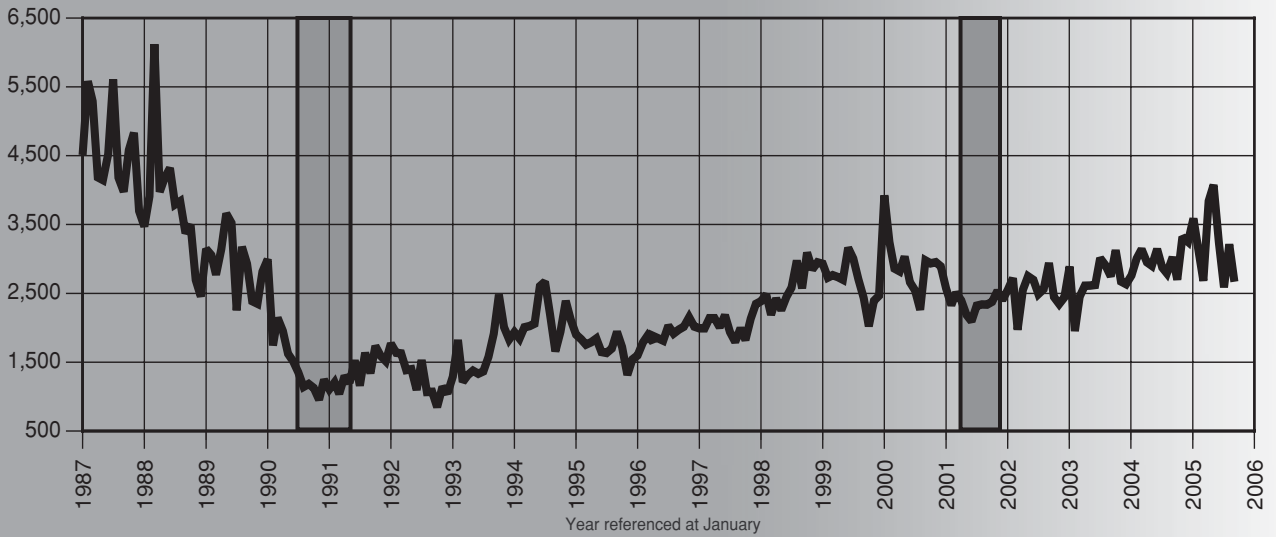
24. Private Multi-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

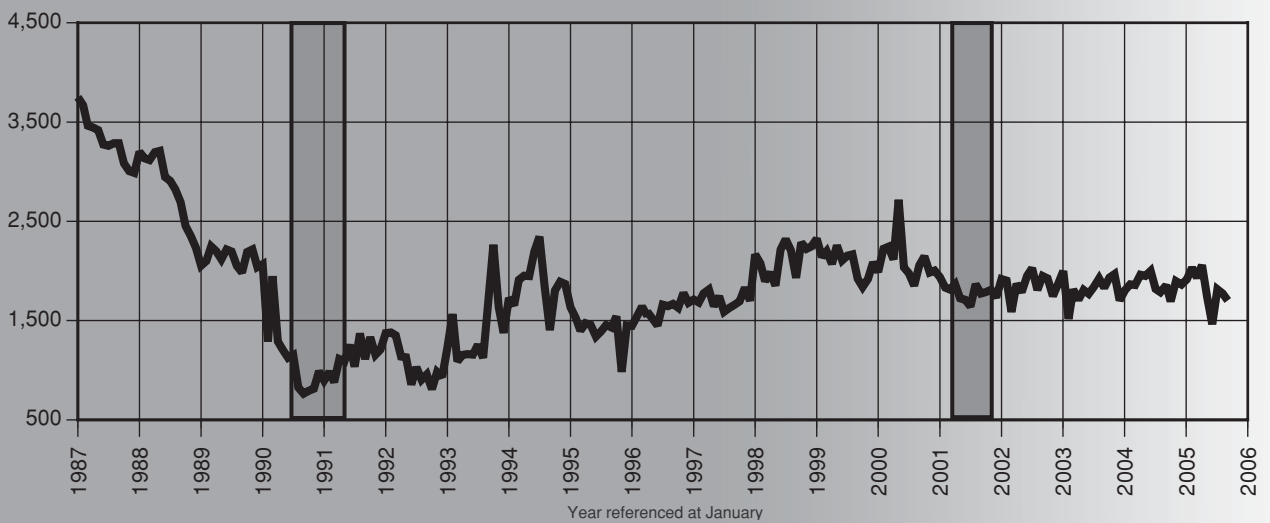
Date	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	363	635	556	1,100
Feb	439	258	539	544
Mar	182	228	991	462
Apr	476	735	650	1,374
May	820	541	515	1,940
Jun	406	446	945	1,362
Jul	446	1,095	721	522 R
Aug	581	638	675	1,302
Sep	567	596	876	625
Oct	352	951	656	
Nov	352	237	818	
Dec	236	594	789	

Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

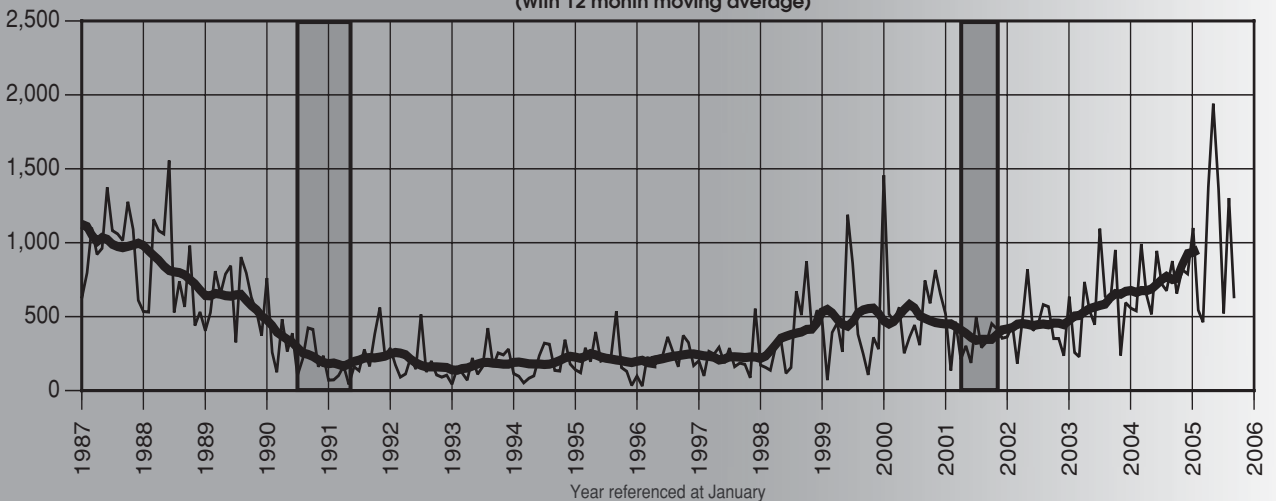


23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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

(With 12 month moving average)



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	43,253 R	54,432 R
Feb	51,381	60,003	43,678	50,411	49,629	56,254 R	44,398 R	50,626 R
Mar	62,249	58,598	57,492	53,644	60,554	53,076 R	48,864 R	42,806 R
Apr	54,125	49,520	58,821	55,097	55,682	51,707 R	51,044 R	49,435 R
May	55,266	48,106	63,006	55,773	61,311	55,403 R	55,036 R	47,465 R
Jun	71,914	66,373	60,780	53,901	57,705	50,343 R	61,829 R	54,356 R
Jul	55,106	50,192	57,778	52,738	56,413	53,227 R	63,052 R	61,936 R
Aug	49,442	47,636	57,379	56,840	59,693	55,619	56,906 R	51,587 R
Sep	55,789	54,796	56,426	53,554	50,578 R	49,941 R	46,561	44,986
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	21,644	27,869
Feb	28,877	34,151	23,404	27,284	24,842	28,072	21,262 R	24,515 R
Mar	36,681	33,600	30,790	28,227	31,166	26,878 R	24,874 R	21,130 R
Apr	32,119	29,137	32,413	29,529	28,834	26,119 R	26,510 R	24,999 R
May	33,318	28,224	33,790	29,161	31,770	28,058 R	28,509 R	23,926 R
Jun	39,105	34,018	33,276	28,184	30,889	25,441 R	30,398 R	25,248 R
Jul	30,513	28,298	30,265	27,910	27,290	26,246	29,073 R	28,659 R
Aug	27,649	26,464	30,353	29,420	28,711	26,622	29,247 R	26,607 R
Sep	31,295	30,738	29,592	28,392	24,478 R	23,647 R	25,296	24,334
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

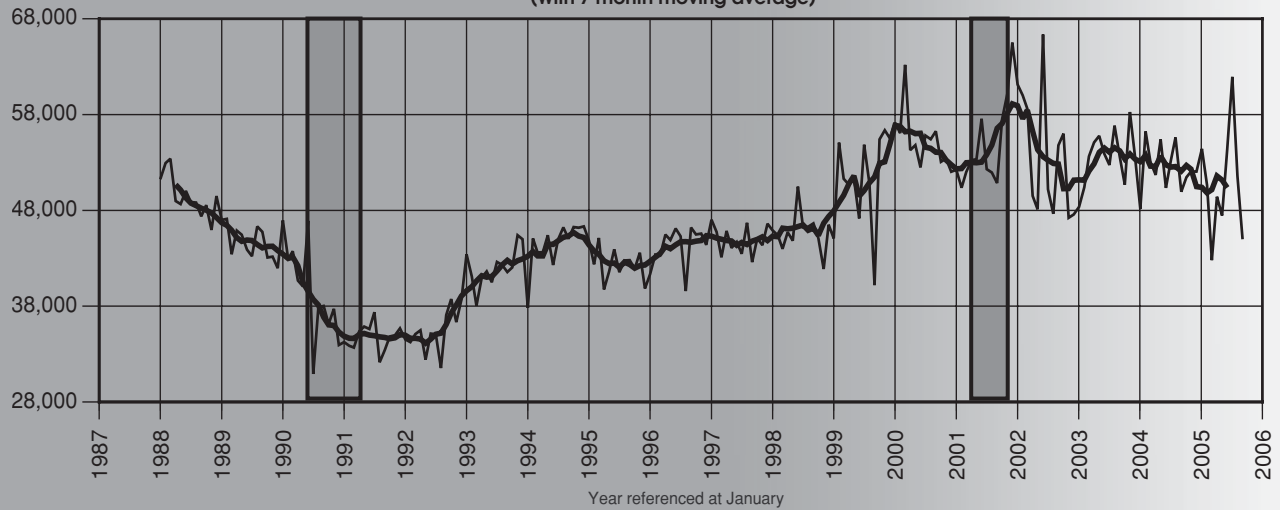
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,014	26,873	18,351	21,132	20,844	24,750	21,609 R	26,563 R
Feb	22,504	25,852	20,274	23,127	24,787	28,182 R	23,136 R	26,111 R
Mar	25,568	24,997	26,702	25,417	29,388	26,198 R	23,990 R	21,675 R
Apr	22,006	20,383	26,408	25,568	26,848	25,587 R	24,534	24,435
May	21,948	19,882	29,216	26,611	29,541	27,345 R	26,527 R	23,539 R
Jun	32,809	32,356	27,504	25,718	26,816	24,902	31,431 R	29,108 R
Jul	24,593	21,894	27,513	24,828	29,123	26,981 R	33,979 R	33,278 R
Aug	21,793	21,172	27,026	27,420	30,982	29,075	27,659 R	24,980 R
Sep	24,494	24,059	26,834	25,162	26,100 R	25,500 R	21,265	20,652
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

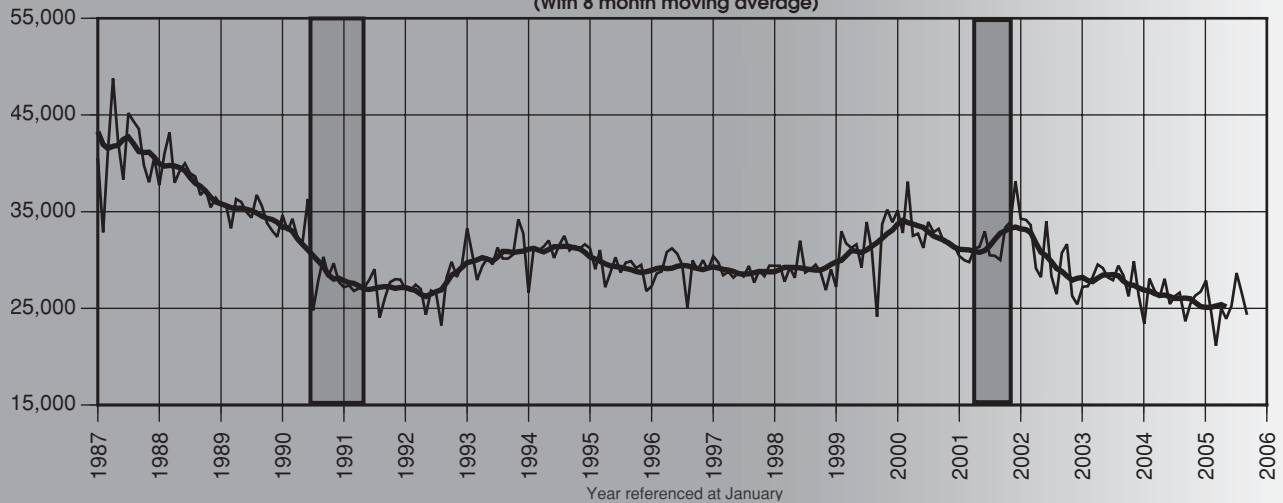
25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

(With 7 month moving average)



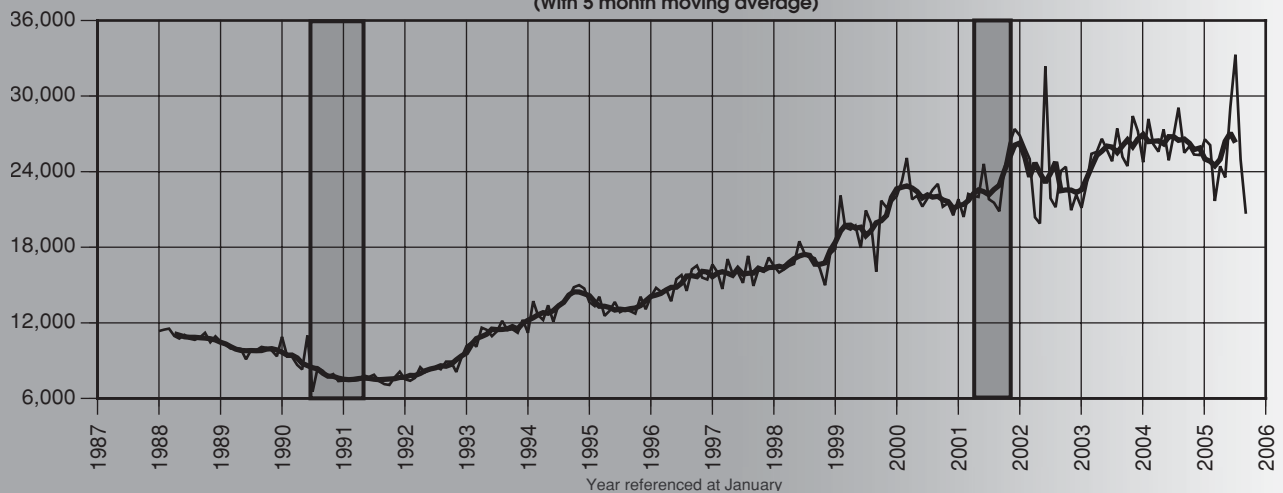
26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(With 8 month moving average)



27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(With 5 month moving average)



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

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

28. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

Date	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	113.1	3.0
Sep	132.6	3.5	131.9	3.5	118.3	3.1	110.0	2.9
Oct	134.4	3.5	131.2	3.5	117.1	3.1	110.2	2.9
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

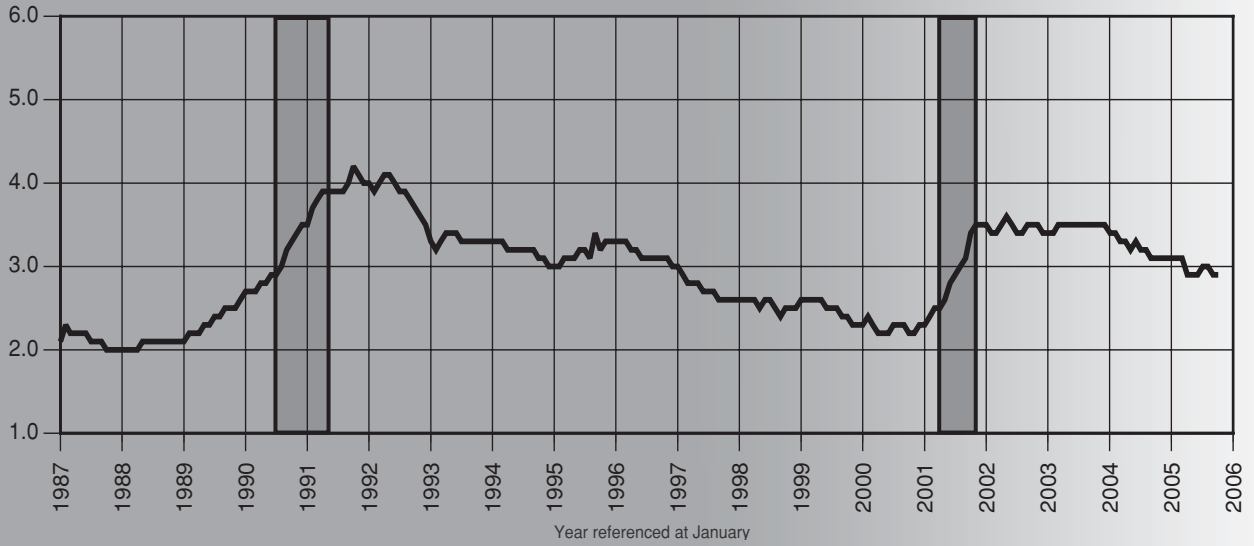
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,583	11,112	14,602	10,576	15,582	11,298	14,797	10,820
Feb	12,259	12,059	12,479	12,277	11,226	10,732	10,123	9,942
Mar	10,051	11,860	9,705	11,426	8,951	10,367	9,390	10,963
Apr	13,925	13,322	11,371	11,158	10,589	10,301	9,334	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	8,231	10,115
Sep	9,256	11,782	9,179	11,317	8,332	10,593	7,885	9,765
Oct	9,825	11,649	9,145	10,937	8,690	10,421	9,212	11,016
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

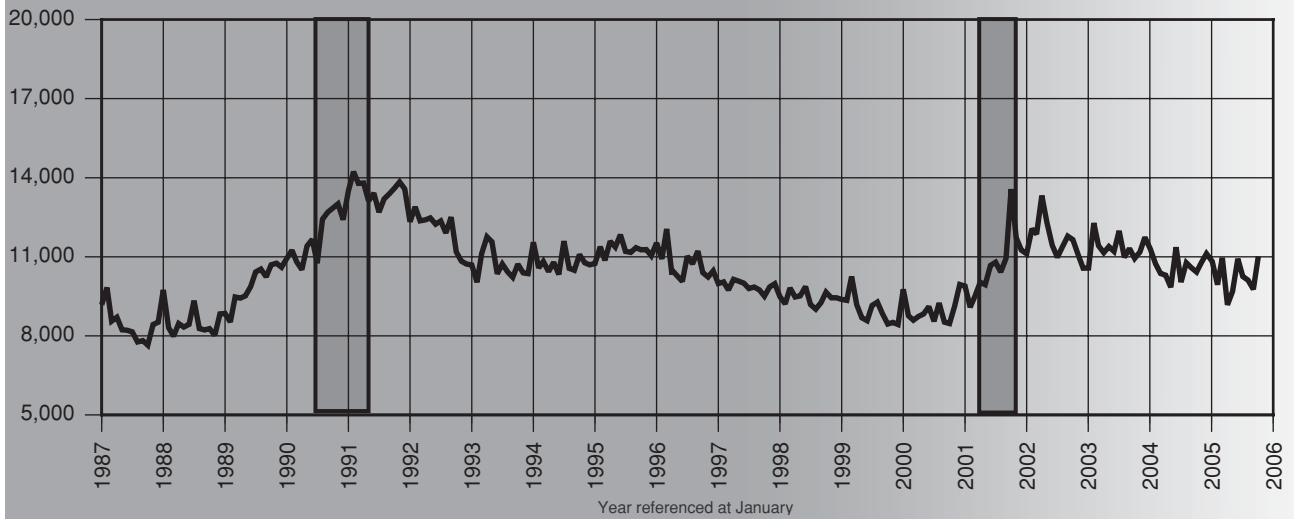
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,557	15,562	16,018	15,195	15,167	14,507	13,490	12,956
Feb	14,193	14,880	15,410	16,322	14,162	15,132	11,462	12,301
Mar	15,812	14,491	18,392	16,852	17,522	16,020	13,935	12,726
Apr	21,032	19,228	18,738	17,135	14,569	13,275	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	13,102	14,114
Sep	15,840	18,052	17,502	19,821	11,427	12,851	9,837	11,024
Oct	16,659	17,084	14,191	14,653	10,550	11,024	11,763	12,365
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

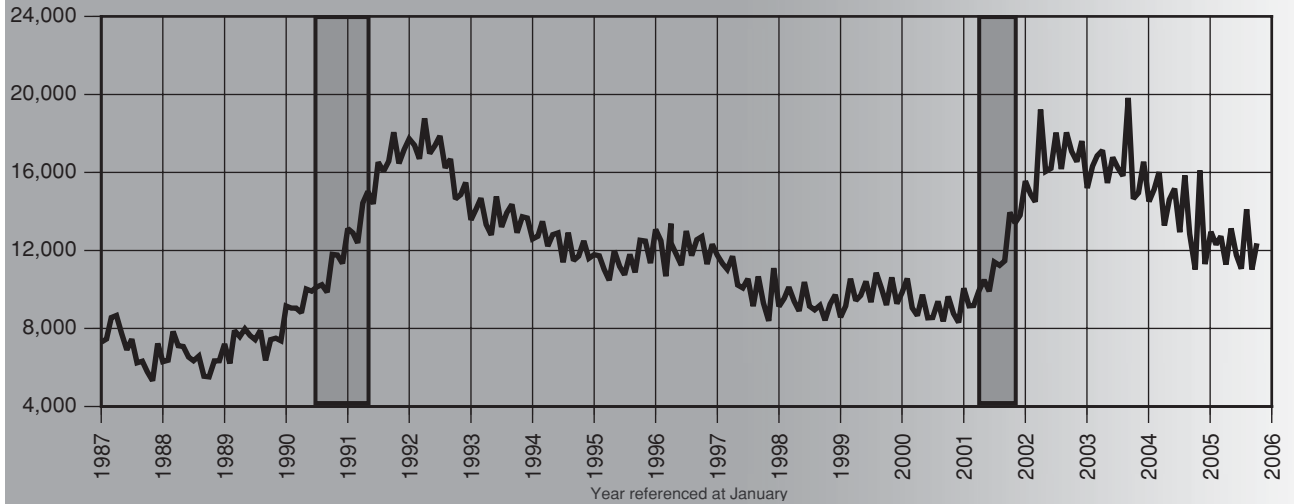
28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



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	981.9	941.8
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	192.4	188.0	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.3	410.8
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	223.6	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	410.0	424.0	360.1
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	52,579
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	26,186
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	26,393
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									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,017.8	4,028.4	4,032.2	4,030.5	4,037.2	4,038.0	4,047.3	4,052.7	4,056.9	4,055.6	4,058.9	4,064.5	4,059.8
Total Private Sector	3,378.5	3,389.2	3,391.4	3,388.8	3,396.6	3,397.5	3,406.6	3,413.6	3,416.4	3,414.1	3,416.3	3,420.1	3,417.2
Goods Producing	508.4	509.2	508.9	504.1	502.2	500.0	499.5	497.9	496.9	497.2	495.4	496.3	492.0
Natural Resources and Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Construction	168.7	170.0	170.3	167.7	167.0	166.2	166.5	166.5	166.1	165.7	166.7	167.7	165.6
Manufacturing	338.1	337.6	337.0	335.0	333.9	332.4	331.5	329.8	329.2	329.9	327.1	327.1	324.9
Service Providing	3,509.4	3,519.2	3,523.3	3,526.4	3,535.0	3,538.0	3,547.8	3,554.8	3,560.0	3,558.4	3,563.5	3,568.2	3,567.8
Private Service Providing	2,870.1	2,880.0	2,882.5	2,884.7	2,894.4	2,897.5	2,907.1	2,915.7	2,919.5	2,916.9	2,920.9	2,923.8	2,925.2
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	878.2	877.8	878.1	882.8	885.3	887.4	889.9	891.9	892.0	889.5	889.5	893.5	891.8
Information	96.8	97.6	97.2	98.0	97.1	97.0	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.0	96.1	95.1	95.4
Financial Activities	279.5	280.2	280.8	280.3	281.2	281.0	281.6	281.6	282.0	281.6	282.0	282.4	282.3
Professional & Business Services	583.6	584.2	585.0	578.4	581.4	583.1	584.8	589.2	587.3	588.2	588.4	588.9	589.3
Educational & Health Services	550.3	551.8	553.2	555.7	557.8	558.4	558.9	560.1	562.0	561.1	561.3	561.8	561.4
Leisure and Hospitality	326.3	332.6	332.3	333.2	333.7	333.0	336.5	337.6	340.2	340.7	343.3	340.7	344.4
Other Services (2)	155.4	155.8	155.9	156.3	157.9	157.6	159.0	159.1	159.6	159.8	160.3	161.4	160.6
Total Government	639.3	639.2	640.8	641.7	640.6	640.5	640.7	639.1	640.5	641.5	642.6	644.4	642.6
Total Federal Government	61.8	61.8	61.5	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.6	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	61.9	61.5
Total State Government (3)	151.2	151.4	152.2	152.1	151.9	152.3	152.5	150.3	150.4	150.7	150.9	150.9	151.6
Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)	78.3	78.5	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.9	79.9	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.3	80.6
Total Local Government	425.2	425.4	426.4	427.6	426.6	425.8	426.1	427.2	427.2	426.5	427.9	431.8	429.3
Local Education	254.3	254.1	254.7	257.5	257.2	256.8	256.8	256.8	256.8	257.5	257.0	259.6	258.1
Local Other Government	171.1	171.2	171.7	169.0	168.6	168.4	169.0	170.4	170.4	170.3	171.8	173.1	171.2

Notes:

1. Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family members and domestics in private households. All data are revised to March 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									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,035.7	4,059.4	4,067.8	3,970.4	3,973.7	3,999.7	4,035.4	4,065.3	4,114.4	4,076.9	4,059.6	4,061.9	4,077.8
Total Private Sector	3,389.0	3,407.1	3,415.1	3,329.9	3,324.1	3,348.8	3,383.6	3,416.7	3,465.4	3,460.4	3,454.5	3,434.8	3,427.7
Goods Producing	514.7	514.7	510.4	490.6	486.5	489.6	496.3	500.4	504.8	503.3	502.6	502.0	498.2
Natural Resources and Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Construction	173.8	173.6	170.5	156.9	153.6	156.9	164.2	168.4	171.6	172.8	173.9	172.8	170.7
Construction of Buildings	41.0	41.5	41.1	38.3	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.6	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.3	39.1
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	28.2	28.5	28.2	26.6	25.7	25.8	26.2	27.0	27.6	28.0	28.1	27.5	27.0
Heavy and Civil Engineering	19.2	18.7	17.7	15.1	14.2	14.9	16.5	17.1	17.5	17.8	17.6	18.0	17.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	113.6	113.4	111.7	103.5	102.1	104.5	109.9	112.7	114.7	115.3	116.4	115.5	114.1
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	53.7	53.4	52.8	51.7	51.3	51.9	52.8	53.5	54.3	54.5	55.1	55.1	54.3
Manufacturing	339.3	339.5	338.3	332.3	331.6	331.3	330.6	330.4	331.6	328.9	327.1	327.7	326.0
Durable Goods	151.8	152.2	151.6	148.8	148.4	148.3	147.2	146.2	146.5	145.4	143.4	143.6	143.1
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.7	13.5
Fabricated Metal Product	28.3	28.5	28.3	27.8	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.5	27.3
Machinery Manufacturing	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6
Computer and Electronic Products	31.1	31.3	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.0	31.0
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.3
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Miscellaneous Mfg.	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.4
Non-Durable Goods	187.5	187.3	186.7	183.5	183.2	183.0	183.4	184.2	185.1	183.5	183.7	184.1	182.9
Food Manufacturing	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.1
Apparel Manufacturing	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5
Paper Manufacturing	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.4
<i>Converted Paper Product</i>	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.9
Printing and Related Support	23.4	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.5	22.7	22.8
Chemical Manufacturing	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.2	72.8	73.1	72.7	72.4	72.7	72.6	72.1	71.7	71.4
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
<i>Pharmaceutical & Medicine Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.0	39.8
<i>Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2
Plastics and Rubber Products	21.4	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.0
Service-Providing	3,521.0	3,544.7	3,557.4	3,479.8	3,487.2	3,510.1	3,539.1	3,564.9	3,609.6	3,573.6	3,557.0	3,559.9	3,579.6
Private Service-Providing	2,874.3	2,892.4	2,904.7	2,839.3	2,837.6	2,859.2	2,887.3	2,916.3	2,960.6	2,957.1	2,951.9	2,932.8	2,929.5
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	882.6	894.3	906.5	879.2	871.0	875.1	880.5	885.9	895.4	887.8	886.4	890.6	896.5
Wholesale Trade	232.5	233.2	233.9	234.0	234.3	234.5	235.4	235.6	237.0	236.6	236.3	237.1	237.4
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.4	117.5	117.4	117.7	118.0
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.4
<i>Electrical & Electronic Goods</i>	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.8
Wholesalers, Nondur. Goods	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.2	88.1	88.5	87.9	87.6	88.4	88.0
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.1
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.8	29.5	29.7	30.0	29.9
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.0	31.4

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									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Retail Trade	472.6	483.7	496.1	474.9	467.3	468.8	471.7	475.2	483.2	481.4	481.4	476.4	480.0
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.7	49.4	49.8	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.8	49.6
<i>Automobile Dealers</i>	35.7	35.7	35.7	36.4	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.1	36.9	37.1	37.0
Furniture and Home													
Furnishing Stores	22.8	23.4	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.2	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.3
Building Material & Supplies	15.6	16.4	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	15.3
Electronic & Appliance Stores	36.2	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.9	38.9	39.7	39.5	38.8	38.4	37.6	37.9
Food and Beverage Stores	112.5	113.6	114.5	112.9	112.5	113.5	114.2	114.5	117.2	117.3	117.2	113.8	114.0
Health & Personal Care Stores	37.3	37.8	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.1	38.3	37.9	38.2
Gasoline Stations	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.3
Clothing and Clothing													
Accessories Stores	58.2	61.6	65.2	62.2	60.2	60.0	60.4	60.9	62.2	61.7	61.8	60.9	61.0
<i>Clothing Stores</i>	45.6	48.2	51.1	49.1	47.5	47.3	47.7	48.0	49.3	48.9	49.5	48.9	49.0
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	22.5	24.1	26.1	23.6	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.2	21.7
General Merchandise Stores	66.7	71.6	74.6	67.3	64.4	64.2	64.8	65.2	66.6	67.0	67.0	66.2	67.2
<i>Department Stores</i>	51.3	55.8	58.1	51.7	49.4	49.0	49.4	49.7	51.1	51.4	51.6	51.2	52.1
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	15.4	15.8	16.5	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.0	15.1
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	177.5	177.4	176.5	170.3	169.4	171.8	173.4	175.1	175.2	169.8	168.7	177.1	179.1
Utilities	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.6
<i>Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution</i>	8.7	8.6	7.2	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7
<i>Natural Gas Distribution</i>	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Transportation & Warehousing	162.7	162.6	163.2	157.1	156.2	157.2	158.8	160.4	160.4	155.0	153.9	162.4	164.5
<i>Air Transportation</i>	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4
<i>Rail Transportation</i>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	41.8	41.9	42.0	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.8	41.8
<i>General Freight Trucking</i>	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.7	32.0	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.1
<i>Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation</i>	31.6	32.0	32.2	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.2	31.9	31.8	24.9	23.2	31.2	31.8
<i>Support Activities for Transportation</i>	20.8	20.7	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.7	20.7
<i>Couriers and Messengers</i>	23.1	23.4	24.0	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.1	23.9	23.8	23.4	23.9
<i>Warehousing and Storage</i>	25.1	25.6	25.4	25.9	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.4	26.8
Information	97.0	98.0	97.4	96.6	96.2	96.6	96.0	96.5	97.2	96.4	96.6	95.3	95.6
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.8	30.4	30.4
Telecommunications	40.4	41.4	41.1	41.0	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.7	40.2
<i>Wired Telecommunications Carriers</i>	25.1	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.3	24.9	24.7	24.4	24.8
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.2
Financial Activities	279.3	280.0	281.1	278.7	279.3	279.5	280.0	281.0	284.1	284.5	284.6	282.2	282.1
Finance and Insurance	220.6	221.4	222.1	220.5	221.0	221.0	220.9	221.0	223.0	223.2	223.3	221.8	222.3
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	79.6	80.2	80.5	80.4	80.6	80.5	80.7	81.1	82.0	81.6	81.8	81.3	81.6
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	48.8	49.5	49.4	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.7	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.0	51.1
<i>Nondepository Credit Intermediation</i>	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.2	20.7	20.9

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										
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments & Rel. Activities</i>	48.9	49.2	48.7	49.0	49.1	48.8	48.5	48.3	49.2	49.3	49.3	48.7	48.5
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	37.9	37.9	37.6	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.6	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.1
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	89.7	89.6	89.5	88.5	88.4	87.9	87.5	87.4	87.4	87.8	87.7	87.4	87.8
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	59.8	59.7	59.4	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.1	58.0	57.9	58.0	58.0	57.8	58.0
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.8
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	58.7	58.6	59.0	58.2	58.3	58.5	59.1	60.0	61.1	61.3	61.3	60.4	59.8
<i>Real Estate</i>	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.5	40.1	40.7	41.2	41.2	40.6	40.3
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.3	17.9
Professional and Business Services	585.4	585.3	585.1	567.8	569.7	579.1	585.1	588.1	594.6	594.6	595.4	593.0	591.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	256.9	257.9	258.8	255.6	256.1	257.6	258.2	256.4	258.5	257.0	256.8	254.9	255.2
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.4
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Svcs.</i>	29.6	29.6	30.1	31.4	32.5	32.6	32.1	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.2
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.4	42.2
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	49.2	49.2	49.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.6	48.8	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.6
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.1	30.2
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	27.7	27.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.8	27.7
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.7	63.5
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	264.7	263.4	262.5	248.9	250.2	257.7	263.8	268.4	272.0	273.7	274.8	274.4	272.3
<i>Employment Services</i>	104.6	103.7	104.2	97.4	98.7	101.1	102.1	103.5	105.6	105.6	107.5	107.6	106.6
<i>Business Support Services</i>	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.4	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.6
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	66.1	65.2	61.5	54.6	54.1	56.3	62.8	65.2	66.5	66.9	66.6	65.9	65.4
Educational and Health Services	552.9	555.4	556.9	553.2	557.0	559.8	560.9	562.3	563.6	557.6	554.3	558.5	564.0
Educational Services	88.5	89.4	89.1	84.0	87.0	87.7	88.0	88.4	86.4	82.5	79.7	83.7	87.0
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	38.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	35.6	34.1	37.5	38.6
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	26.6	27.0	27.1	23.1	24.9	25.7	25.6	25.4	23.1	22.3	22.1	24.6	25.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	464.4	466.0	467.8	469.2	470.0	472.1	472.9	473.9	477.2	475.1	474.6	474.8	477.0
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	163.5	164.0	164.8	165.8	166.1	166.9	167.4	167.7	169.1	168.6	168.5	168.8	169.1
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	65.3	64.9	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.9	66.4
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.5
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.4	27.6	28.3	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.6	29.2	29.3

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004			2005									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Hospitals	154.2	154.5	154.1	154.7	154.4	155.1	155.3	155.1	156.0	155.6	155.5	155.2	156.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	77.2	77.7	78.2	77.4	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.2	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.5	78.9
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	44.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	45.4	45.2	45.0	45.3	45.6	45.2	45.0	44.7	44.9
Social Assistance	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.8
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	69.5	69.8	70.7	71.3	71.5	72.1	72.6	72.9	73.1	72.0	71.8	72.3	72.7
	34.7	34.9	35.3	35.4	36.1	36.3	36.8	36.9	36.8	35.4	34.9	36.6	36.7
Leisure and Hospitality	322.1	323.7	321.5	308.4	308.9	313.0	326.6	343.0	364.2	373.0	372.4	353.3	340.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	49.7	46.4	45.3	41.8	41.9	43.8	49.7	54.3	62.9	68.2	67.3	56.4	52.7
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	38.7	35.6	34.0	31.2	31.3	32.8	37.8	42.2	50.6	55.9	54.7	44.5	40.8
Accommodation and Food Services	272.4	277.3	276.2	266.6	267.0	269.2	276.9	288.7	301.3	304.8	305.1	296.9	287.4
Accommodation	63.8	69.6	68.9	67.3	66.7	66.6	68.9	71.6	74.6	78.5	79.7	75.3	72.4
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	36.1	43.6	42.9	42.5	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.7	44.9	46.2	46.2	45.0	44.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	208.6	207.7	207.3	199.3	200.3	202.6	208.0	217.1	226.7	226.3	225.4	221.6	215.0
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	94.1	94.5	94.6	91.4	92.4	93.5	96.2	100.0	105.2	107.0	106.2	101.9	99.4
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	74.0	73.2	72.4	70.6	70.3	71.1	72.6	75.7	79.3	80.9	80.3	77.2	74.0
<i>Special Food Services</i>	29.7	29.3	29.7	27.0	27.3	27.4	28.4	30.2	30.2	26.4	26.6	30.8	30.2
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.0	12.0	12.3	11.7	11.4
Other Services	155.0	155.7	156.2	155.4	155.5	156.1	158.2	159.5	161.5	163.2	162.2	159.9	160.2
Repair and Maintenance	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.1	36.0	35.9
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	25.5	25.5	25.3	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.1	26.3
Personal and Laundry Services	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.7	47.4	47.7	46.9	46.7	46.7	46.9
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.2	27.1	27.4	27.6
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	73.5	74.2	74.7	74.4	74.3	74.5	75.7	76.3	77.8	80.0	79.4	77.2	77.4
Government	646.7	652.3	652.7	640.5	649.6	650.9	651.8	648.6	649.0	616.5	605.1	627.1	650.1
Federal Government	62.4	62.6	63.2	62.4	62.2	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.1	61.5
<i>Department of Defense</i>	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.2
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	30.7	30.7	31.3	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.4
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.4	16.9
State Government (3)	154.5	155.1	154.7	148.1	154.4	155.1	155.0	150.7	146.5	146.5	145.9	150.1	155.0
<i>State Government Education</i>	51.9	52.0	51.1	44.2	49.9	50.2	49.8	45.3	40.4	40.0	39.2	43.8	48.9
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7
<i>Other State Government</i>	91.2	91.7	92.1	92.4	93.0	93.3	93.6	93.8	94.6	94.8	95.0	94.7	94.4
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	77.9	78.4	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.4	80.2	80.0	80.2
Local Government	429.8	434.6	434.8	430.0	433.0	433.8	434.6	435.5	439.8	407.2	396.4	414.9	433.6
<i>Local Government Education</i>	263.2	268.6	268.6	265.3	268.5	269.2	269.5	268.1	267.3	223.5	214.1	242.2	264.0
<i>Other Local Government</i>	166.6	166.0	166.2	164.7	164.5	164.6	165.1	167.4	172.5	183.7	182.3	172.7	169.6

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									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers¹													
Manufacturing (production)	42.4	42.9	42.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.0	41.2	42.0	41.7
Durable Goods	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.2	41.9	41.6	41.1	42.0	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9
Fabricated Metal	42.7	41.8	40.5	40.6	38.9	38.2	38.8	37.2	38.4	36.9	38.5	39.5	40.4
Machinery Manufacturing	41.7	43.7	44.0	44.3	43.1	44.5	44.5	42.4	44.1	42.9	44.0	43.2	42.4
Computer and Electr. Prod.	41.8	43.0	42.8	43.5	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.8	41.0	42.4	42.2	43.1
Misc. Manufacturing	38.9	39.3	40.1	39.4	37.9	38.5	33.0	33.6	39.2	35.0	35.2	36.0	35.7
Nondurable Goods	42.3	43.0	42.7	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.2	41.2	42.3	41.5
Food Manufacturing	45.1	43.9	43.4	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.7	44.0	43.8
Apparel Manufacturing	37.3	37.9	38.7	36.9	37.6	37.9	37.9	40.6	37.4	40.4	36.9	37.1	37.0
Paper Manufacturing	42.3	43.5	41.5	40.0	41.1	42.7	43.4	43.7	44.8	43.1	43.9	44.7	43.4
Converted Paper Prod.	42.1	43.4	41.4	39.6	40.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	43.6	41.0	42.1	42.7	41.6
Printing & Related Support	38.6	37.5	38.4	38.0	37.5	38.9	40.4	39.5	35.6	37.2	38.8	39.7	40.6
Chemical Manufacturing	41.6	43.6	43.3	42.0	43.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	43.7	42.1	41.8	42.9	41.5
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	43.0	44.3	44.8	42.6	43.2	41.6	42.0	42.7	39.7	38.9	39.7	40.7	41.6
Information⁴	37.4	37.1	37.6	37.0	36.3	37.8	36.7	37.5	38.1	35.3	35.5	35.5	35.1
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings²													
Manufacturing (production)	15.51	15.49	15.51	15.71	15.79	15.84	15.79	15.68	15.71	15.78	15.79	15.83	15.83
Durable Goods	17.39	17.34	17.41	17.32	17.47	17.36	17.56	17.23	17.35	17.70	17.63	17.64	17.73
Fabricated Metal	18.14	18.25	18.27	18.18	19.13	19.04	19.21	18.05	18.13	18.99	18.21	18.31	18.44
Machinery Manufacturing	16.18	16.31	16.19	16.38	16.64	16.36	15.89	15.87	16.18	16.37	16.55	16.46	16.37
Computer and Electr. Prod.	23.91	23.60	23.76	23.70	22.44	22.04	21.77	20.98	21.00	21.39	22.02	21.90	22.05
Misc. Manufacturing	16.23	16.35	16.86	16.89	16.16	15.85	16.48	16.65	16.37	17.03	16.77	16.74	16.69
Nondurable Goods	14.11	14.12	14.13	14.47	14.54	14.70	14.50	14.57	14.52	14.40	14.47	14.55	14.46
Food Manufacturing	13.30	13.06	13.15	13.49	13.15	13.56	13.41	13.60	13.34	13.33	13.02	13.10	13.07
Apparel Manufacturing	8.36	8.47	8.40	8.42	8.14	8.42	8.44	8.63	8.53	8.56	8.34	8.45	8.44
Paper Manufacturing	15.39	15.63	15.71	15.70	16.30	16.02	15.96	16.08	15.56	16.31	15.56	15.62	15.51
Converted Paper Prod.	15.79	15.99	16.04	15.90	16.10	15.82	15.75	15.93	15.49	16.01	15.14	15.21	15.14
Printing & Related Support	14.46	14.28	13.74	15.67	15.55	14.73	14.03	14.35	13.87	12.93	13.02	13.09	13.16
Chemical Manufacturing	18.59	17.96	18.84	18.72	19.20	19.20	18.65	18.71	18.63	18.98	18.75	18.84	18.68
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	15.02	15.37	15.13	14.75	14.77	15.26	15.42	14.86	15.09	14.62	15.07	15.13	15.23
Information⁴	29.12	28.64	28.64	29.88	31.14	28.81	28.83	29.64	30.18	31.40	31.89	32.72	33.92
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings³													
Manufacturing (production)	657.62	664.52	660.73	651.97	655.29	658.94	655.29	652.29	658.25	646.98	650.55	664.86	660.11
Durable Goods	739.08	742.15	739.93	741.30	737.23	727.38	730.50	708.15	728.70	720.39	724.59	732.06	742.89
Fabricated Metal	774.58	762.85	739.94	738.11	744.16	727.33	745.35	671.46	696.19	700.73	701.09	723.25	744.98
Machinery Manufacturing	674.71	712.75	712.36	725.63	717.18	728.02	707.11	672.89	713.54	702.27	728.20	711.07	694.09
Computer and Electr. Prod.	999.44	1,014.80	1,016.93	1,030.95	960.43	921.27	914.34	883.26	898.80	876.99	933.65	924.18	950.36
Misc. Manufacturing	631.35	642.56	676.09	665.47	612.46	610.23	543.84	559.44	641.70	596.05	590.30	602.64	595.83
Nondurable Goods	596.85	607.16	603.35	586.04	596.14	608.58	600.30	610.48	606.94	593.28	596.16	615.47	600.09
Food Manufacturing	599.83	573.33	570.71	555.79	548.36	569.52	555.17	567.12	562.95	554.53	555.95	576.40	572.47
Apparel Manufacturing	311.83	321.01	325.08	310.70	306.06	319.12	319.88	350.38	319.02	345.82	307.75	313.50	312.28
Paper Manufacturing	651.00	679.91	651.97	628.00	669.93	684.05	692.66	702.70	697.09	702.96	683.08	698.21	673.13
Converted Paper Prod.	664.76	693.97	664.06	629.64	656.88	659.69	666.23	670.65	675.36	656.41	637.39	649.47	629.82
Printing & Related Support	558.16	535.50	527.62	595.46	583.13	573.00	566.81	566.83	493.77	481.00	505.18	519.67	534.30
Chemical Manufacturing	773.34	783.06	815.77	786.24	829.44	812.16	783.30	791.43	814.13	799.06	783.75	808.24	775.22
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	645.86	680.89	677.82	628.35	638.06	634.82	647.64	634.52	599.07	568.72	598.28	615.79	633.57
Information⁴	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	1,108.42	1,132.10	1,161.56	1,190.59

(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 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
Annual Averages 1976-2004								
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	Monthly Data 2004-2005 (Seasonally Adjusted) *							
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	141,638	4,237.6	7,486	177.7	5.0	4.0
Jul	149,573	4,434.8	142,076	4,253.5	7,497	181.3	5.0	4.1
Aug	149,841	4,441.8	142,449	4,255.1	7,391	186.7	4.9	4.2
Sep	150,093	4,484.5 R	142,432	4,287.2 R	7,661	197.2 R	5.1	4.4 R
Oct	150,079	4,500.3	142,646	4,323.9	7,433	176.4	5.0	3.9
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)

	October 2005	September 2005	October 2004	Percent Change From Month Ago	Percent Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed	93.2	90.7	97.4	2.7	-4.3
Total Insured Unemployed*	110.5	102.8	115.1	7.5	-4.0
By Gender					
Male	61.7	58.1	62.4	6.1	-1.2
Female	48.6	48.1	51.9	1.0	-6.5
By Race					
White	53.6	51.1	55.7	4.9	-3.7
Black	21.6	21.8	22.6	-1.1	-4.5
Asian	2.9	3.0	3.5	-1.7	-14.6
Other	0.9	0.9	0.8	3.2	6.5
Chose Not To Answer	14.2	13.9	14.8	1.9	-4.3
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	18.0	17.4	17.9	3.5	0.6
Not Hispanic	68.4	66.7	72.9	2.5	-6.1
Chose Not To Answer	6.8	6.6	6.6	2.9	3.0
By Age of Claimant *					
Under 25 years	10.0	10.0	10.8	-0.1	-7.7
25 through 34 years	25.1	24.6	27.0	1.7	-7.2
35 through 44 years	28.5	27.9	30.0	2.2	-5.0
45 through 54 years	25.5	24.0	25.3	6.1	0.7
55 through 64 years	15.3	14.3	15.7	6.8	-2.5
65 years and over	6.0	5.6	5.7	7.1	5.5
By Duration of Unemployment*					
1 to 2 weeks	20.1	16.4	18.3	22.3	9.9
3 to 4 weeks	13.3	13.0	13.4	2.6	-0.4
5 through 14 weeks	43.5	43.7	47.1	-0.3	-7.6
15 weeks and over	32.1	32.7	34.9	-1.9	-8.2
By Industry					
Goods Producing	18.0	16.0	18.0	12.3	-0.2
Natural Resources and Mining	0.2	0.1	0.2	27.1	-6.6
Construction	7.8	6.4	7.5	20.6	4.2
Manufacturing	10.1	9.5	10.4	6.4	-3.2
Nondurable	5.1	4.8	5.9	7.8	-12.2
Durable	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.1	8.4
Service Providing	75.2	74.7	79.3	0.7	-5.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	20.1	20.4	22.4	-1.5	-10.6
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.8	-7.7
Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	11.7	-0.1	-11.3
Transportation & Warehousing	4.0	4.4	4.7	-7.7	-14.5
Information	2.2	2.4	3.3	-7.5	-33.5
Financial Activities	5.0	5.1	6.2	-0.3	-18.3
Professional & Business Services	14.2	14.5	15.8	-1.8	-9.8
Educational and Health Services	11.7	12.2	12.6	-3.9	-7.0
Leisure and Hospitality	6.9	5.9	7.3	16.2	-5.2
Other Services	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.6	-12.6
Government	1.2	1.0	1.1	11.9	10.2

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

No.	Title	Data Source
1	Civilian Labor Force	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research
2	Resident Employment	
3	Unemployment	
4	Labor Force Participation Rate	
5	Employment/Population Ratio	
6	Unemployment Rate	
7	Nonfarm Payroll Employment	
8	Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment	
9	Construction Payroll Employment	
10	Manufacturing Payroll Employment	
11	Trade, Transportation and Utilities Payroll Employment	
12	Information Payroll Employment	
13	Financial Activities Payroll Employment	
14	Professional and Business Services Payroll Employment	
15	Education and Health Services Payroll Employment	
16	Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment	
17	CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	Consumer Confidence Index for Middle Atlantic Region	The Conference Board
19	Total Construction Contracts Awarded	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 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.