

April 2010



New Jersey

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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## April Feature Article

# 2009 Population Estimates for New Jersey by County and Metropolitan Area

by Sen-Yuan Wu, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

*New Jersey's total resident population was 8,707,739 as of July 1, 2009. The net gain of 44,341 residents from a year ago was the 16th largest in the nation. However, its 0.51 percent annual growth rate between 2008 and 2009 was slower than 37 other states. With 1,174 persons per square mile, New Jersey's distinctive status as the nation's most densely populated state remains unchallenged. The "2009 State Population Estimates" article was published on the January 2010 issue of the New Jersey Economic Indicators (pp. 1-3). This article presents data on population changes in New Jersey by county and metropolitan area.*

### Somerset and Hudson Led the State's Population Growth, 2008-2009

Somerset was the fastest growing county in New Jersey with a 1.1 percent net gain of resident population between 2008 and 2009, followed by Hudson (+1.0%), and Union (+0.9%). Numerically, Hudson County added more residents (+5,800) than any other county in the state during the 2008-2009 period, followed by Middlesex (+5,400) and Bergen (+5,300) counties.

Three counties experienced population declines from 2008 to 2009: Cape May (-0.4% or -400), Sussex (-0.2% or -300), and Warren (-0.2% or -300).

Nationally, St. Bernard Parish, LA was the population growth champion (+7.9%) between 2008 and 2009 among the nation's 2,431 counties with 10,000 or more population. Long County, GA's 7.2 percent growth rate was the second fastest in the nation. Population declined in 1,370 counties between 2008 and 2009. The net loss of 23,200 residents in Wayne County, MI was the most severe.

### Ocean County had the Largest Population Gain, 2000-2009

Ocean County led population growth numerically in the state during this decade. The county added 62,800 residents since the 2000 Census. The 2000-2009 population gain was also very substantial in Middlesex (+40,600), and Gloucester (+34,200) counties. However, Ocean County's 12.3 percent rate of growth between 2000 and 2009 was second to Gloucester's 13.4 percent, while Somerset County had the state's third fastest rate of growth (9.9%).

During the 2000-2009 period, Cape May (-6,200 or -6.1%), Essex (-22,700 or -2.9%) and Hudson (-11,100 or -1.8%) counties experienced population declines.

Between 2000 and 2009, Kendall, IL was the nation's fastest growing county with a population gain of 92.1 percent, followed by Pinal County, AZ (+89.7%). Maricopa County, AZ, had the largest numeric increase from 2000 to 2009, adding 950,964 residents. The net gain of 670,399 population in Harris, TX was the nation's second largest.

Table 1

Estimates of Resident Population by County: New Jersey, 2000 to 2009							
Region/County	Census on April 1, 2000	Estimates as of July 1,		Changes: 2008-2009		Changes: 2000-2009	
		2008	2009	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New Jersey	8,414,360	8,663,398	8,707,739	44,341	0.5%	293,379	3.5%
<i>Northern</i>	3,768,531	3,746,227	3,769,540	23,313	0.6%	1,009	0.0%
Bergen	884,118	889,915	895,250	5,335	0.6%	11,132	1.3%
Essex	792,311	767,075	769,644	2,569	0.3%	-22,667	-2.9%
Hudson	608,975	592,111	597,924	5,813	1.0%	-11,051	-1.8%
Morris	470,212	486,946	488,518	1,572	0.3%	18,306	3.9%
Passaic	490,374	488,364	491,778	3,414	0.7%	1,404	0.3%
Union	522,541	521,816	526,426	4,610	0.9%	3,885	0.7%
<i>Northwestern</i>	246,603	261,328	260,756	-572	-0.2%	14,153	5.7%
Sussex	144,165	151,431	151,118	-313	-0.2%	6,953	4.8%
Warren	102,438	109,897	109,638	-259	-0.2%	7,200	7.0%
<i>Central</i>	1,520,412	1,602,861	1,613,863	11,002	0.7%	93,451	6.1%
Hunterdon	121,989	129,806	130,034	228	0.2%	8,045	6.6%
Mercer	350,761	364,571	366,222	1,651	0.5%	15,461	4.4%
Middlesex	750,172	785,324	790,738	5,414	0.7%	40,566	5.4%
Somerset	297,490	323,160	326,869	3,709	1.2%	29,379	9.9%
<i>Coastal</i>	1,481,090	1,578,605	1,585,586	6,981	0.4%	104,496	7.1%
Atlantic	252,552	270,609	271,712	1,103	0.4%	19,160	7.6%
Cape May	102,326	96,470	96,091	-379	-0.4%	-6,235	-6.1%
Monmouth	615,296	641,864	644,105	2,241	0.4%	28,809	4.7%
Ocean	510,916	569,662	573,678	4,016	0.7%	62,762	12.3%
<i>Southern</i>	1,397,724	1,474,377	1,477,994	3,617	0.3%	80,270	5.7%
Burlington	423,393	445,492	446,108	616	0.1%	22,715	5.4%
Camden	507,914	517,739	517,879	140	0.0%	9,965	2.0%
Cumberland	146,434	156,784	157,745	961	0.6%	11,311	7.7%
Gloucester	255,694	288,168	289,920	1,752	0.6%	34,226	13.4%
Salem	64,289	66,194	66,342	148	0.2%	2,053	3.2%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division, March 2010

## Cape May County Experienced Population Loss Due to Natural Decrease

Cape May was the only county in New Jersey to experience population loss due to natural increment between 2008 and 2009 as the number of deaths exceeded births by 400. From 2000 to 2009, the county had a total natural decrease of about 3,000 persons. In contrast, Essex (+47,500) and Middlesex (+45,600) counties had the most substantial gains due to natural increase (surplus of births over deaths) between 2000 and 2009.

Cape May County was not alone. Among the nation's 3,143 counties, 853 experienced a natural decrease of population between 2000 and 2009, led by Florida's Pinellas County (-25,300) and Sarasota County (-17,200). In contrast, the natural increase of 849,100 in Los Angeles County, CA was the nation's largest.

## International Immigration as a Major Source of Population Growth

All 21 counties in New Jersey gained international immigrants between 2008 and 2009. In fact, the population in Camden, Essex, Hudson and Morris counties would have declined were there no influx of foreign immigrants. Population loss due to domestic migration in these four counties (-18,700) was larger than their natural increment (+15,500), but was compensated by their gains from international migration (+14,800).

Table 2

Components of Population Change by County: New Jersey, 2000 to 2009								
Region/ County	Components of Change: 2008 to 2009				Components of Change: 2000 to 2009			
	Births	Deaths	International Migration	Domestic Migration	Births	Deaths	International Migration	Domestic Migration
New Jersey	110,471	71,676	37,360	-31,690	1,038,937	664,523	399,803	-459,803
<i>Northern</i>	48,837	28,482	23,383	-20,522	471,533	274,283	251,734	-430,411
Bergen	9,358	7,019	4,621	-1,562	90,828	66,352	51,267	-59,607
Essex	11,243	6,229	4,419	-7,069	108,429	60,910	46,891	-113,928
Hudson	8,433	3,993	6,371	-5,207	78,249	39,649	68,108	-116,191
Morris	5,333	3,519	1,864	-2,040	54,614	31,579	20,205	-22,056
Passaic	7,345	3,719	3,053	-3,158	70,611	35,861	32,369	-63,369
Union	7,125	4,003	3,055	-1,486	68,802	39,932	32,894	-55,260
<i>Northwestern</i>	2,787	1,930	340	-1,782	27,002	17,417	3,438	2,474
Sussex	1,572	1,018	139	-1,027	15,161	9,231	1,409	396
Warren	1,215	912	201	-755	11,841	8,186	2,029	2,078
<i>Central</i>	20,059	11,417	8,731	-6,054	190,450	104,786	93,941	-76,535
Hunterdon	1,209	830	199	-323	12,239	7,442	2,083	2,014
Mercer	4,602	2,877	1,567	-1,562	42,596	26,783	16,754	-14,840
Middlesex	10,384	5,567	5,503	-4,710	97,004	51,374	59,078	-59,626
Somerset	3,864	2,143	1,462	541	38,612	19,187	16,026	-4,083
<i>Coastal</i>	19,633	16,578	2,873	962	179,667	149,256	30,464	34,616
Atlantic	3,606	2,743	1,070	-841	32,749	24,188	10,810	1,342
Cape May	951	1,292	76	-67	8,935	11,919	567	-3,148
Monmouth	7,163	5,363	1,287	-807	69,361	48,921	14,081	-16,690
Ocean	7,913	7,180	440	2,677	68,622	64,228	5,006	53,112
<i>Southern</i>	19,155	13,269	2,033	-4,294	170,284	118,781	20,226	10,053
Burlington	5,165	3,838	408	-1,038	48,149	33,913	4,394	6,425
Camden	7,159	4,734	969	-3,292	64,312	43,183	9,498	-21,990
Cumberland	2,514	1,492	438	-491	21,247	13,643	4,177	507
Gloucester	3,476	2,495	148	569	29,600	21,517	1,518	23,722
Salem	841	710	70	-42	6,976	6,525	639	1,389

*Note:* The sum of estimated components of population change may not equal the total numerical change due to a small residual resulted from controlling all counties' estimates to the national total.

*Source:* US Bureau of the Census, Population Division, March 2010

Only three counties (Gloucester, Ocean and Somerset) had a net gain of population from other counties in the US during the most current one-year period. Consequently, eight counties suffered from net population losses due to migration – Burlington, Camden, Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Warren – as their gains in international migration were not large enough to offset their losses from domestic migration between 2008 and 2009.

Hudson County had the state's largest influx of international immigrants (+68,100) from 2000 to 2009, but also experienced the most substantial loss due to domestic migration (-113,900). Middlesex, Bergen and Essex counties also had considerable gains in international migration, so far in this decade, while Ocean County had the most substantial gain due to domestic migration (+53,100), among the state's 21 counties.

Nationally, the counties of Los Angeles, CA (+651,200) and Miami-Dade, FL (+328,700) gained the largest number of immigrants from abroad between 2000 and 2009. Onslow County, NC had the most substantial loss due to international immigration (-4,600). The international outflow of population was greater than inflow in 201 counties during the 2000-2009 period.

Maricopa County, AZ had the largest net gain of domestic migration (+416,500) between 2000 and 2009, followed by Riverside County, CA (+384,100). The majority (1,818) of the nation's 3,143 counties lost population to other counties due to migration between 2000 and 2009. The most severe net loss was found in Los Angeles County, CA (-1,125,800).

### **Bergen Still the Most Populous County in New Jersey**

Bergen continued to be the most populous county in New Jersey. Its population size of 895,250 ranked 55th among the nation's 3,143 counties in 2009. Three other New Jersey counties were also on the nation's 100 largest counties list: Middlesex (70th), Essex (73rd) and Monmouth (93rd).

Salem County remained the state's least populous county with just over 66,300 residents as of 2009. Due to a gradual population decline so far in this decade, Cape May County saw its population fall below the 100,000 level after 2003. The ranking of county population size in New Jersey remained unchanged from 2008 to 2009. However, Middlesex County replaced Essex as the state's second most populous county in 2006, while Union and Ocean counties swapped their 6th and 7th places in 2002. Sussex briefly surpassed Cumberland in 2002, 2003 and 2004, but their population rankings have reverted back to 17th and 16th, respectively, since 2005.

With more than 9.8 million population, Los Angeles, CA continued to be the nation's largest county. There were 40 other counties with at least one million residents, as of July 1, 2009. Loving, TX (population: 45) was the smallest county in the nation. Kalawao, HI (population: 83) was the only other county with less than 100 residents.

### **Population Little Changed in the State's Northern Region**

Population in the state's industrialized Northern Region (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic and Union counties) was flat (net gain of 1,000 residents) between 2000 and 2009 as the substantial population losses in Essex and Hudson counties were offset by population gains in the other four counties. Morris (+3.9%) was the only county in the region to experience a

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higher-than-state-average growth rate (+3.5%). The region's population turned around recently from a gradual decline between 2002 and 2007.

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the 399,800 foreign immigrants who arrived in New Jersey during the 2000-2009 period settled in these six urban counties. However, every county in the region experienced a substantial loss of residents due to domestic migration. Together, the region lost 459,800 residents to other counties in the nation, resulting in a net population loss of 178,700 due to geographic mobility between 2000 and 2009. The loss was largely compensated for by the region's net gain in natural increase (surplus of births over deaths). Essex (+47,500), Hudson (+38,600) and Passaic (+34,700) counties had the state's first, third and fourth largest natural increases, respectively, during the 2000-2009 period, due partly to a high concentration of new immigrants and minority groups in these counties.

### **Growth Slowed in Northwest Region**

Population growth in the state's two Northwestern rural counties (Sussex and Warren) lost its steam after 2008, with a -0.2 percent decline between 2008 and 2009, for the first time since 1920. The region's 2000-2009 population growth rate (5.7%) was still higher than the state average, but lagged behind all other regions except the northern region. These two counties gained population from both the net migration (3,400 international immigrants and 2,500 domestic migrants) and natural increase (9,600) between 2000 and 2009. Their share of the state's total population has increased somewhat from 2.9 percent in 2000 to 3.0 percent in 2009.

### **Substantial Population Growth in Central Jersey**

The Central Jersey Region (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset counties) had a numeric population gain of 93,500 from 2000 to 2009. These four counties accounted for 32.0 percent of the state's total numerical gains since the 2000 Census. The major sources of the region's 2000-2009 growth were net gains in international migration (93,900) and natural increase (approximately 85,700 more births than deaths).

With the exception of Hunterdon, the counties in the region experienced net losses in domestic migration so far in this decade. However, these losses were more than offset by their hefty gains in international migration.

### **Coastal Counties Were the State's Population Magnet**

The four counties along New Jersey's Atlantic coast – Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth and Ocean – had the largest population growth (+104,500) and highest growth rate (+7.1%) in New Jersey from 2000 to 2009. The region attracted more migrants (34,600 from domestic migration and 30,500 from international immigration) than any other region in the state. This region alone accounted for 36.0 percent of the state's total numerical population increase between 2000 and 2009. Natural increase (+30,400) was relatively moderate in the region due to the high proportion of elderly residents in Cape May and Ocean counties.

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## Population Growth Accelerated in the Southern Region

The four New Jersey counties that are part of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area (Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Salem) plus their southern neighbor – Cumberland County – had a below-average population growth rate during the 1990s. The annual growth rate was higher in the region than in the state as a whole between 2000 and 2007, but had fallen below average after 2007. The region's 5.7 percent growth between 2000 and 2009 was still faster than the statewide average (+3.5%), due largely to hefty growth in Gloucester (+13.4%) and Cumberland (+7.7%) counties.

In addition to natural increment (+51,500), the region's net gain from migration (+30,300) was also substantial. Camden was the only county in the region to experience population loss from migration as its loss in domestic migration (-22,000) was more substantial than its gain in international immigration (+9,500).

## Seven Metropolitan Areas Encompass New Jersey Counties

According to the US Census Bureau, *"The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population."*

New Jersey was the nation's first state to become 100 percent metropolitan in 1980. The state's 21 counties were part of seven metropolitan areas as of 2009. There is no micropolitan area in New Jersey.

The 257.4 million people resided in the nation's 366 metropolitan areas accounted for 83.8 percent of the total US population as of 2009, up from 82.8 percent in 2000. The Northeast Region had the highest proportion (90.4%) while the Midwest Region had the lowest percentage (77.4%) of their population residing within the boundary of metropolitan areas. However, metropolitan population grew the slowest in the Northeast Region (3.4% between 2000 and 2009), while the South Region had the fastest growth (15.4%) in metropolitan population.

Based on the 2009 estimates, the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Metropolitan Area had the highest rate of population growth (+10.2%) among the seven metropolitan areas that encompass New Jersey counties. The area includes Warren County and three other Pennsylvania counties. It gained population mainly from domestic migration (+46,300) from 2000 to 2009.

The Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Metropolitan Area (encompasses only Cumberland County) was the second fastest growing area (7.7% from 2000 to 2009), followed by the Atlantic City-Hammonton Metropolitan Area (consists solely of Atlantic County). Population in this area grew by 7.6 percent between 2000 and 2009.

The Trenton-Ewing Metropolitan Area consisting of Mercer County only, had a moderate gain of population (+4.4%) from 2000 to 2009. The Ocean City Metropolitan Area (com-

prised of Cape May County) was the only area in New Jersey to experience a population decline (-6.1%) due to more deaths than births and more losses to domestic migration than gains from international migration.

Table 3

<b>Estimates of Population and Components of Change by Metropolitan Area/Division: New Jersey, 2000 to 2009</b>							
Name of Metropolitan Area/Division	Census 2000	Estimates 2009	Population Change: 2000-2009		Components of Change: 2000-2009		
			Number	Percent	Natural Increment	International Migration	Domestic Migration
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metro Area	740,400	816,012	75,612	10.2%	15,804	16,181	46,349
Atlantic City, NJ Metro Area	252,547	271,712	19,165	7.6%	8,561	10,810	1,342
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	18,323,439	19,069,796	746,357	4.1%	1,067,418	1,116,151	-1,962,055
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ Metro Division	2,173,876	2,335,390	161,514	7.4%	89,889	94,191	-27,287
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metro Division	2,097,523	2,126,269	28,746	1.4%	110,550	103,660	-175,130
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metro Division	11,298,122	11,732,233	434,111	3.8%	751,250	858,359	-1,603,399
Ocean City, NJ Metro Area	102,326	96,091	-6,235	-6.1%	-2,984	567	-3,148
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	5,687,158	5,968,252	281,094	4.9%	207,749	127,055	-115,890
Camden, NJ Metro Division	1,187,012	1,253,907	66,895	5.6%	43,448	15,410	8,157
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metro Division	650,508	701,772	51,264	7.9%	32,905	16,302	6,434
Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metro Area	350,761	366,222	15,461	4.4%	15,813	16,754	-14,840
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ Metro Area	146,442	157,745	11,303	7.7%	7,604	4,177	507

*Note: The US Office of Management and Budget's statistical area definitions (for metropolitan, micropolitan and combined statistical areas, as well as metropolitan divisions) are those issued by that agency in November 2008. The sum of estimated components of population change may not equal the total numerical change due to a small residual resulted from controlling all counties' estimates to the national total.*

*Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division, March 2010*

## The Nation's Largest Metropolitan Area Includes 12 New Jersey Counties

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Area was the nation's largest metro area, with 19.1 million residents (up 4.1% from 18.3 million in 2000). The area includes four metropolitan divisions – three of them comprise numerous New Jersey counties. Its largest division – New York-White Plains-Wayne Metropolitan Division (contains New Jersey's Bergen, Hudson and Passaic counties and eight other New York State counties) had more than 11.7 million residents as of 2009. The division's population increased a moderate 3.8% between 2000 and 2009, due to its substantial loss in domestic migration. The Edison-New Brunswick Metropolitan Division (constituted of four New Jersey counties – Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset) grew faster than any other divisions in the area (7.4% from 2000 to 2009). The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division contains the highest number (five) of New Jersey counties (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Union). Population grew slowly in this division (1.4% since the 2000 Census) due to its net loss in migration as out-migration to other counties outpaced the influx of immigrants.

Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA was the only other metropolitan area with more than 10 million population as of 2009. The population size of the nation's smallest metropolitan area — Carson City, NV was just 55,200.

### **Population Grew Fast in South Jersey's Two Metropolitan Areas**

With a population of more than 5.9 million, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington Metropolitan Area was the nation's fifth largest area, as of 2009. Two of the area's three divisions encompass New Jersey counties: the Camden Metropolitan Division is an aggregate of three counties – Burlington, Camden and Gloucester; the Wilmington Metropolitan Division includes New Jersey's Salem County, a county in Delaware and another one in Maryland. Population in both divisions grew substantially from 2000 to 2009 (+5.6% and +7.9%, respectively) due to their gains from natural increment as well as both domestic and international migrations.

### **Data Availability**

The 2009 county and metropolitan area population estimates for New Jersey, including components of change, are available online at the Office of Labor Planning and Analysis' web site ([http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/est/est\\_index.html](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/est/est_index.html)). For more information regarding population estimates for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P. O. Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388, telephone 609-292-0076, e-mail: [sywu@dol.state.nj.us](mailto:sywu@dol.state.nj.us).

## Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)			Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				NJ	US
\$442,535	\$439,345	\$446,540	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 09	Personal Income (millions)*	----	-1.8	-1.7
38,500	36,969	36,791	Jan	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	6.5	8.6
856	711	1,289	Feb	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	-21.4	14.2
3,849.8	3,852.9	3,914.8	Mar	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-2.1	-2.4
3,201.2	3,201.8	3,269.1	Mar	Private Sector Employment (000)	S-6	-2.7	-2.8
128.3	126.7	145.4	Mar	Construction Employment (000)	S-6	-14.9	-13.4
253.9	257.3	273.2	Mar	Manufacturing Employment (000)	S-8	-7.4	-6.6
810.9	808.4	824.1	Mar	Trade, Transportation & Utilities Employment (000)	S-8	-14.9	-2.6
81.6	82.0	85.6	Mar	Information Employment (000)	S-8	-2.2	-4.7
246.9	246.6	259.1	Mar	Financial Activities Employment (000)	S-10	-4.9	-3.5
576.9	577.7	590.1	Mar	Professional & Business Services Employment (000)	S-10	-3.5	-2.2
605.0	606.0	594.7	Mar	Educational & Health Services Employment (000)	S-10	1.7	1.7
337.0	336.4	333.5	Mar	Leisure & Hospitality Employment (000)	S-12	1.2	-1.3
159.2	159.3	162.0	Mar	Other Services Employment (000)	----	-1.9	-1.8
648.6	651.1	645.7	Mar	Total Government Employment (000)	----	0.7	-0.5
448.6	448.6	385.5	Mar	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	20.3	17.8
9.8	9.9	8.5	Mar	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
160.1	160.1	185.9	Mar	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	-13.8	-10.3
4.2	4.2	4.8	Mar	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
40.0	39.7	41.3	Mar	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-1.8	3.1
\$18.96	\$19.02	\$18.53	Mar	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	1.1	2.0
\$758.40	\$755.09	\$765.29	Mar	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	-0.7	5.2

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

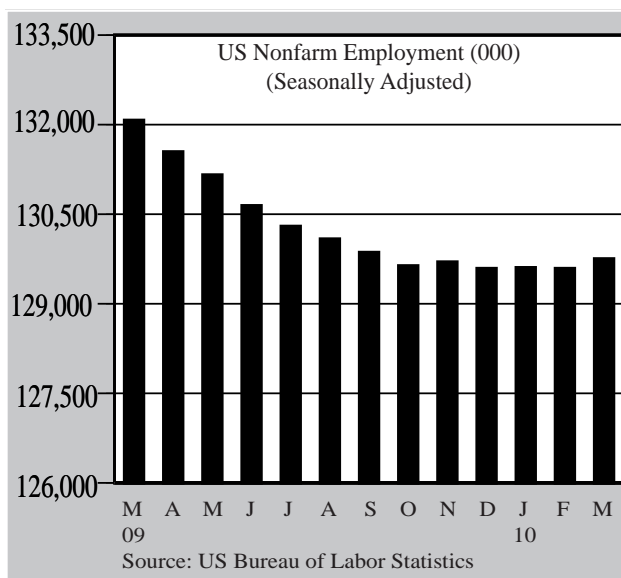
\* Latest Month - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2009; Month Ago - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr. 2009; Year Ago - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2008 (annualized data)

\*\* 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

Data for the first quarter of the year suggest a moderate expansion in the level of economic activity. Retail sales have been up and indicators suggest that the labor market has stabilized and may be ready to expand in the months ahead. Still, unemployment rates are expected to remain high for the near-term. Industrial production has been growing but capacity utilization is still much below its longer term averages. Residential real estate, however, has flattened out in recent months. Building permits in March were surprisingly strong. The advance GDP estimates for the first quarter of this year, due out on April 30, will better clarify the state of the economy.



Nonfarm employment added 162,000 jobs in March, the largest gain since March 2007, when 239,000 jobs were created. The March estimate benefitted from a gain in government employment, resulting largely from the hiring of temporary Census workers. For the month, private sector employers added 123,000 jobs while public sector employers added 39,000. Nonfarm payroll employment has shown signs of stabilizing

in recent months, following 22 consecutive monthly declines from January 2008 through October of last year.

March private sector employment gains were widespread, with only two industries, information and financial activities, losing jobs. The largest gains occurred in education and health services (+45,000) and leisure and hospitality (+22,000). Both construction (+15,000) and manufacturing (+17,000), which have suffered huge losses in the recession, had March gains.

In March, the national unemployment rate remained at 9.7 percent for the third straight month. The rate had peaked at 10.1 percent in October of 2009. Also in March, the male unemployment rate was down to 10.0 percent after peaking at 10.4 percent in November. The female unemployment rate declined to 8.0 percent after reaching 8.2 percent in December.

Despite the stable rate, the number of unemployed increased in March to back over 15 million after declining from a November peak of 15.3 million. The increase is due to increasing labor force participation. The labor force participation rate has increased by 0.1 percent in each of the last three months, suggesting that perhaps job seekers are beginning to feel more optimistic. A broader measure of unemployment, which accounts for discouraged workers and part-time employees, was down to 16.9 percent in March, after reaching 17.3 percent last December.

The University of Michigan's consumer confidence index for April showed an unexpected decline. Declining confidence was ev-



## Economic Situation: The Nation

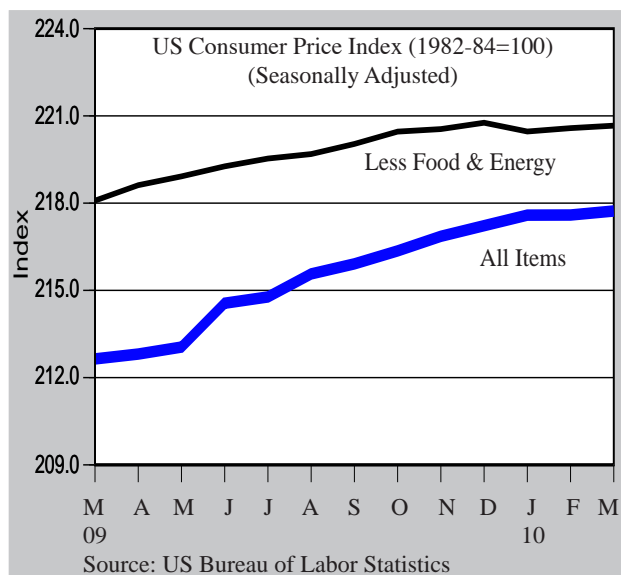
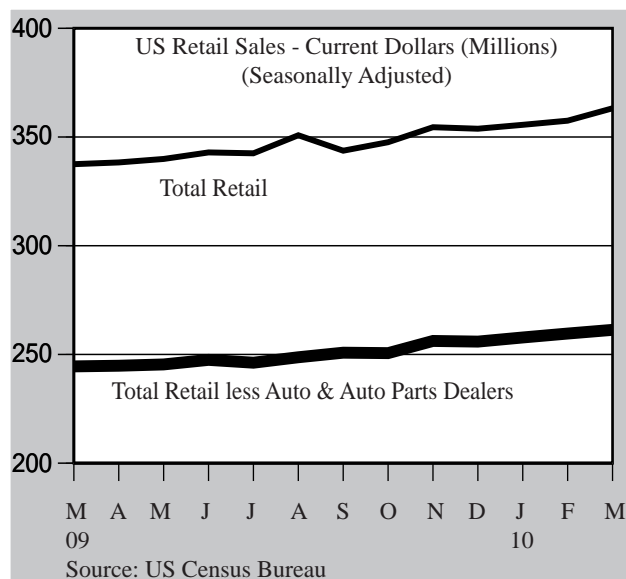
ident in both current conditions and the outlook for future conditions. The negative report may be due to the perception on the part of consumers that the recovery is too slow.

Despite the decline in consumer confidence, March retail sales were up 1.6 percent over the month and 7.6 percent over the year. Sales by motor vehicle and parts dealers were up by 6.7 percent. Excluding motor vehicle and parts, sales were up a more modest 0.6 percent. Building material & garden equipment sales and clothing & clothing accessories sales were also higher, with gains of 3.1 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively. The March gain was the third consecutive monthly gain and the fifth in the last six months.

Realty Trac reported that foreclosures in the first quarter of this year were up 7.0 percent from the fourth quarter of last year and 16.0 percent from a year ago. Ten states account for more than 70.0 percent of the nation's total. California alone accounts for 23.0 percent. Rounding out the top five, Florida, Arizona, Illinois and Michigan all continue to have a large number of foreclosures.

The Census Bureau reported that total construction spending in February was a seasonally adjusted, annualized \$846.2 billion, down 1.3 percent from January and 12.8 percent from February 2009. For the first two months of this year, spending is down 14.4 percent over the depressed level of a year ago. The February level is the lowest since February 2002.

New residential construction in March showed that building permits were up 7.5 percent from February and a robust 34.1 percent from March a year ago. The March estimate, 685,000 units on an annualized basis, is the highest total since October of 2009 when 729,000 permits were issued. The estimate is especially impressive given the winter storms that impacted much of the country during February and March. In March, housing starts were up 1.6 percent over the month and 20.2 percent over the year. Housing units completed were down 3.1 percent over the month and 21.2 percent from a year ago.



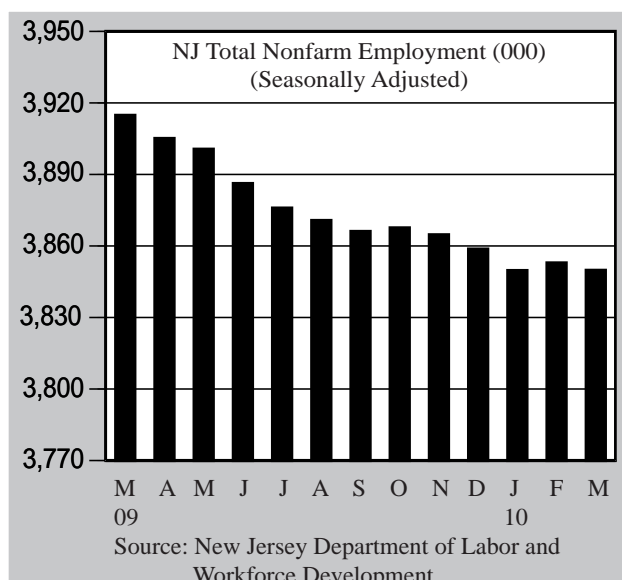
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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) confirmed that prices continue to remain flat. The March CPI showed a modest increase of 0.1 percent, the seventh straight month where the index has increased by 0.2 percent or less. In February, the index was unchanged. Since last March, the index is up by 2.3 percent. The core rate of inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy costs, increased by only 1.1 percent.

## Economic Situation: The State

As in the national labor market, there are emerging signs of improvement in New Jersey's job market. Recent employment losses in New Jersey are smaller than those in the first half of last year and the unemployment rate appears to have peaked. However, unemployment rates in both the nation and state could easily rise if a recovering economy results in

a surge in labor force growth as discouraged workers and new entrants swell the labor force. New Jersey and the Northeast did not share in the surge in March building permits that occurred nationally. This may be due in part to bad weather in February and March.



New Jersey nonfarm payroll employment declined by 3,100 jobs in March, following a gain of 3,200 in February and a loss of 9,000 in January. State employment levels, like those nationally, are showing signs of stabilizing. In the first quarter of 2009, monthly employment losses averaged 19,300. In the first quarter of this year, monthly losses averaged only 3,000. In fact, starting in February of 2008, New Jersey had 20 consecutive months of employment declines. The losing streak ended in October with the addition of

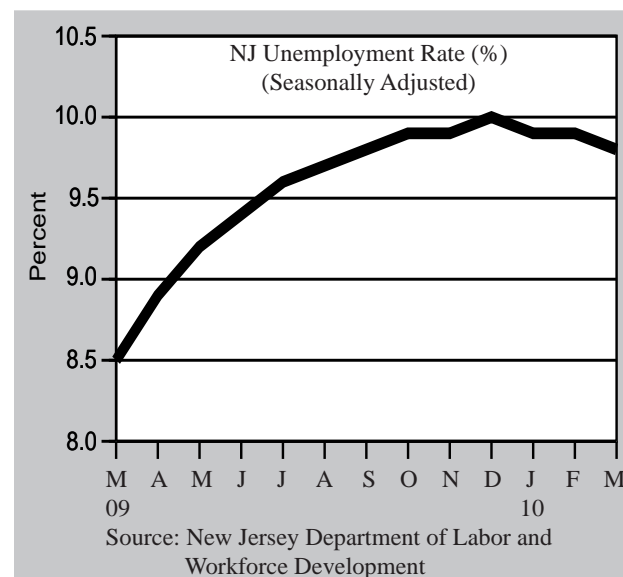
1,500 jobs. Through the first quarter of this year, nonfarm payroll employment in the state is down 2.1 percent, compared with 2.4 percent nationally.

In March, private sector employment was down 600 jobs while public sector employment was down 2,500. The public sector job losses were concentrated in local government employment which was down 2,300 for the month. March construction employment was up 1,600 while manufacturing employment declined by 3,400.

Trade, transportation & utilities gained 2,500 jobs, with transportation & warehousing up by 1,700 and retail trade up by 900. Financial activities added a modest 300 jobs; however, employment is still down 12,200 from March a year ago. Professional & business services shed 800 jobs and is down 13,200 from a year ago. Education & health services experienced a rare monthly decline but is still up 10,300 jobs over the year. In fact, education & health services is the only major industry for which employment is higher over the year.

New Jersey's unemployment rate declined slightly from 9.9 percent in both January and February to 9.8 percent in March. The rate had peaked at 10.0 percent in December and has since trended down. The March rate is at the lowest level since September of last year when the rate was 9.8 percent.

In March, both labor force and resident employment each rose by approximately 9,600 while the number of unemployed re-



## Economic Situation: The State

mained the same. The labor force participation rate increased slightly from 66.8 percent to 66.9 percent, suggesting that jobseekers are reentering the labor force as job prospects improve. While the recent numbers do suggest improving labor market conditions, the unemployment rate may rise again if the labor force grows faster than new entrants can be accommodated.

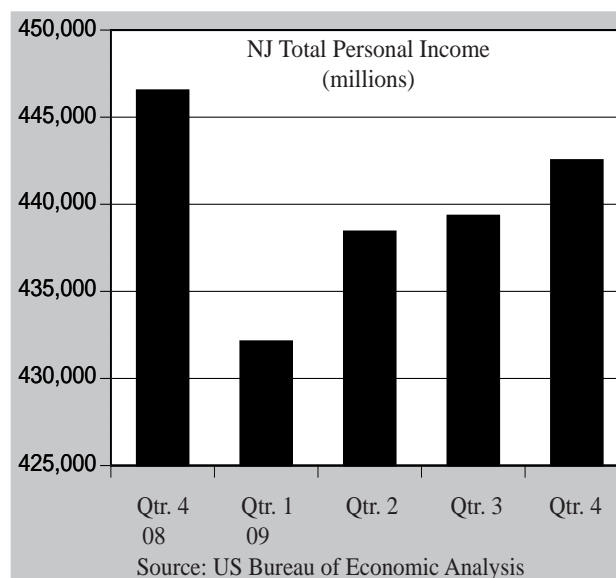
Fourth quarter 2009 total personal income was up 0.7 percent in New Jersey and up 0.9 percent in the nation as the economy emerged from the low point of the recession. For the year, 2009 personal income was down 1.8 percent in the state and 1.7 percent nationally. Among neighboring states, personal income in New York, in part due to weakness in financial services, was down 3.4 percent and a modest 0.2 percent in Pennsylvania.

Per capita personal income in 2009 declined in both the nation and state. Nationwide, per capita personal income declined from \$40,166 in 2008 to \$39,138 in 2009, a decrease of 2.6 percent. In New Jersey, per capita personal income declined by 2.3 percent from \$51,473 in 2008 to \$50,313 in 2009.

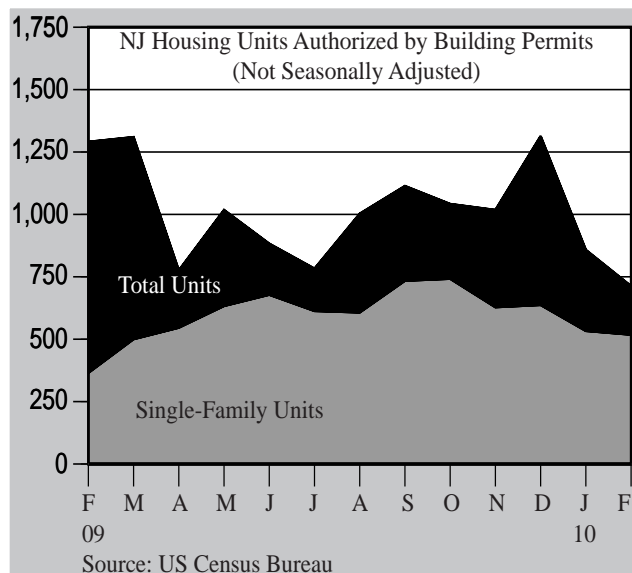
New Jersey continued to rank second nationally, behind Connecticut, in per capita personal income. Connecticut's per capita personal income was down 3.3 percent.

Building permits in February continued to decline. The February count, 711, was down from 856 in January and, for the first two months of the year, are down 21.4 percent over the levels of a year ago. Permits for single family units were down 32.7 percent in February while units housing five or more families were down 60.5 percent.

Building permits in the Northeast region continued to lag. In the Northeast, permits were down 19.5 percent, in sharp contrast to the national increase. March permits were up in the Midwest and South but down somewhat in the West. The data suggest that the low levels in New Jersey and the Northeast are a reflection of the unusually severe weather that affected this

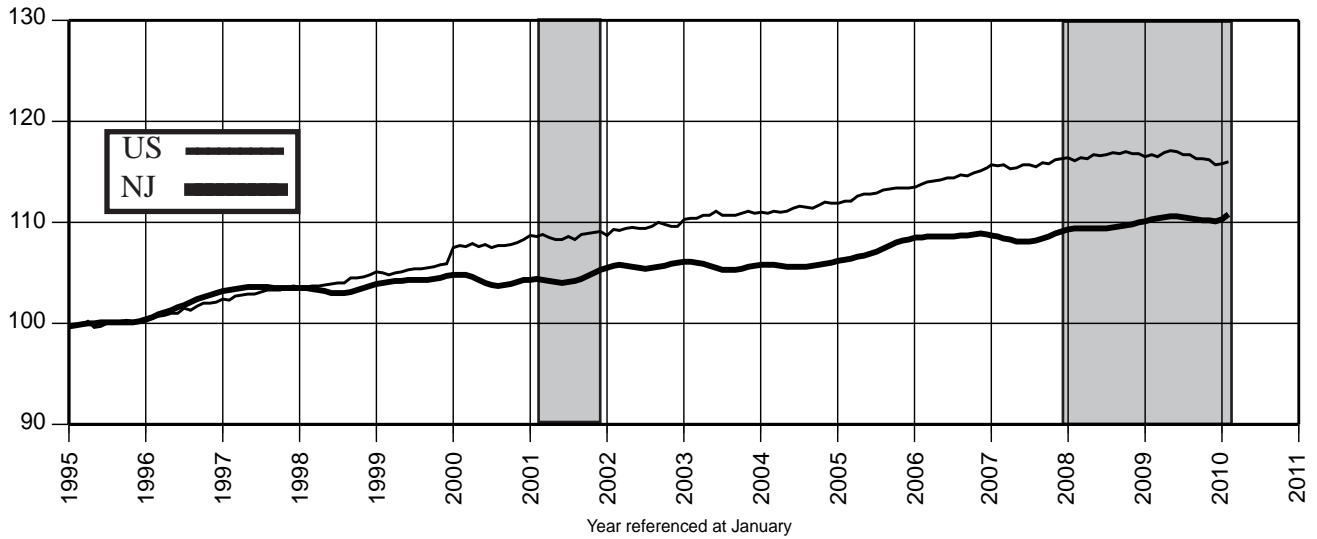


part of the country in February and March. Housing starts in the Northeast were down 8.3 percent over the month and 4.3 percent over the year. Housing completions were also down sharply in the region, 33.7 percent in March and 21.9 percent over the year.

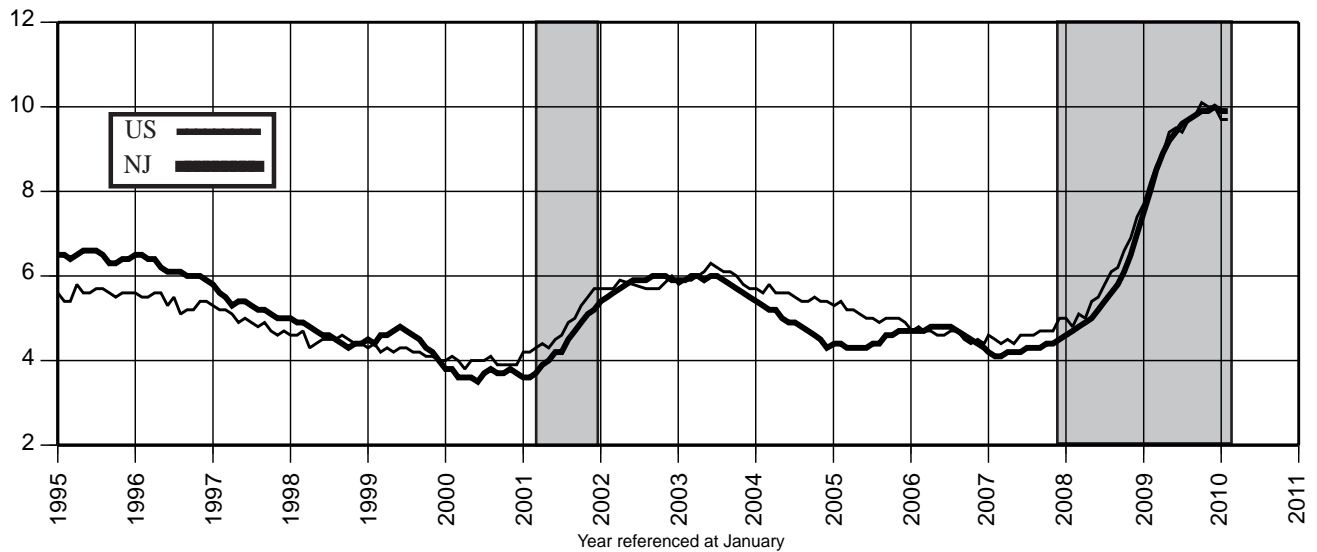


Regional data from the Consumer Price index shows that there continues to be no evidence of inflationary pressures in the northern New Jersey/New York and southern New Jersey/Philadelphia regions. From December through February, the northern New Jersey/New York region saw a modest increase of 0.2 percent. In the southern New Jersey/Philadelphia region, prices were up 0.8 percent.

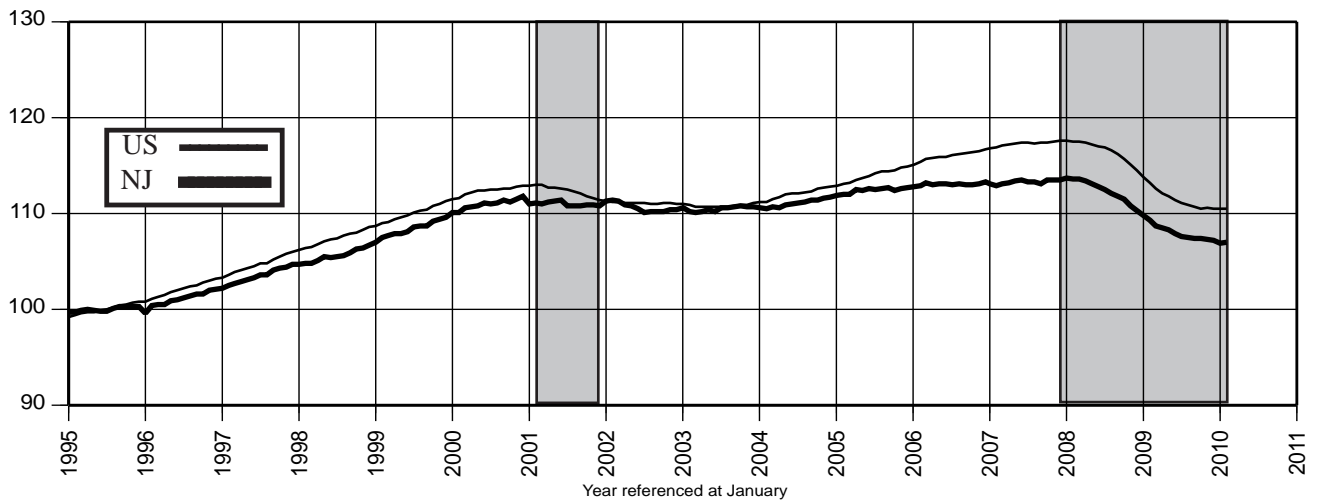
**Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)**



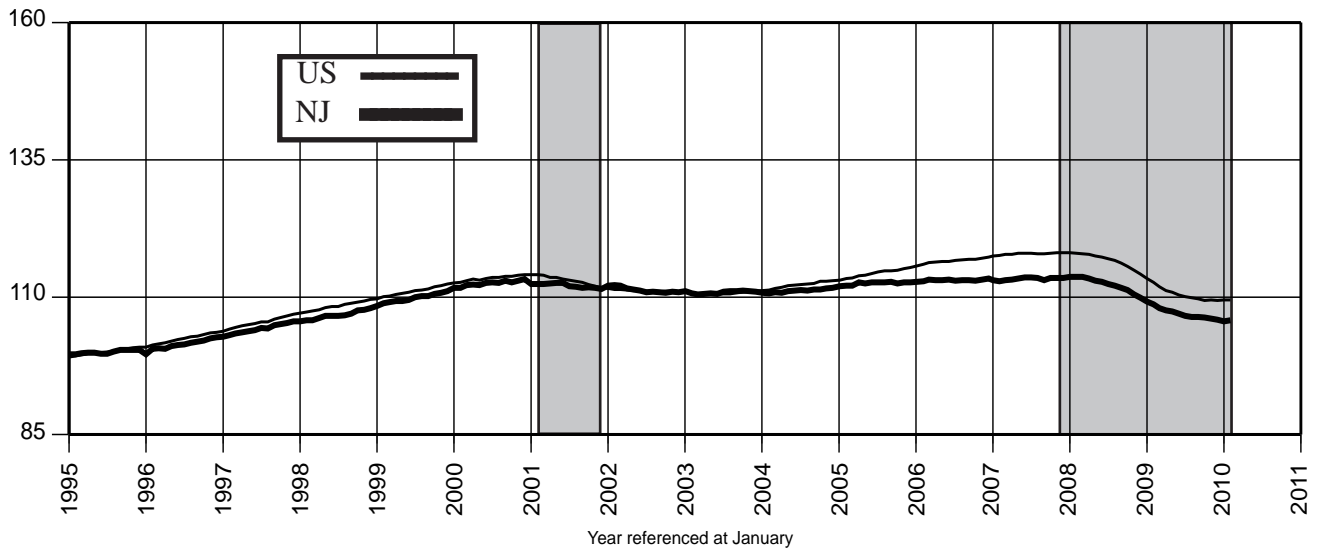
**Unemployment Rate (%)**



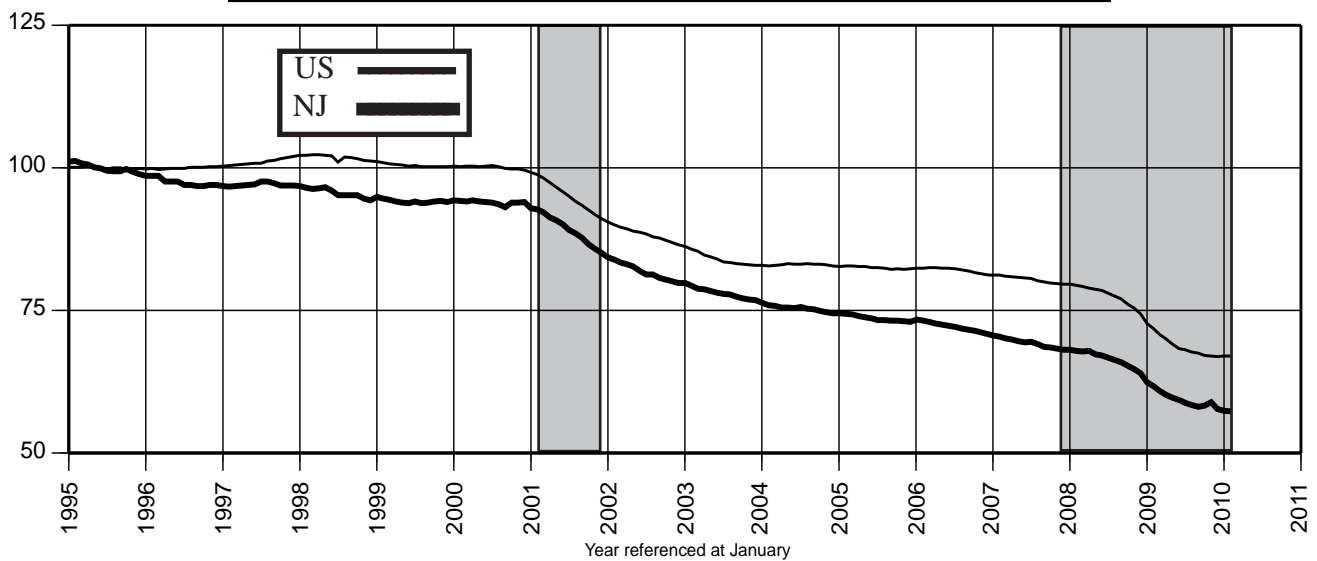
**Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)**



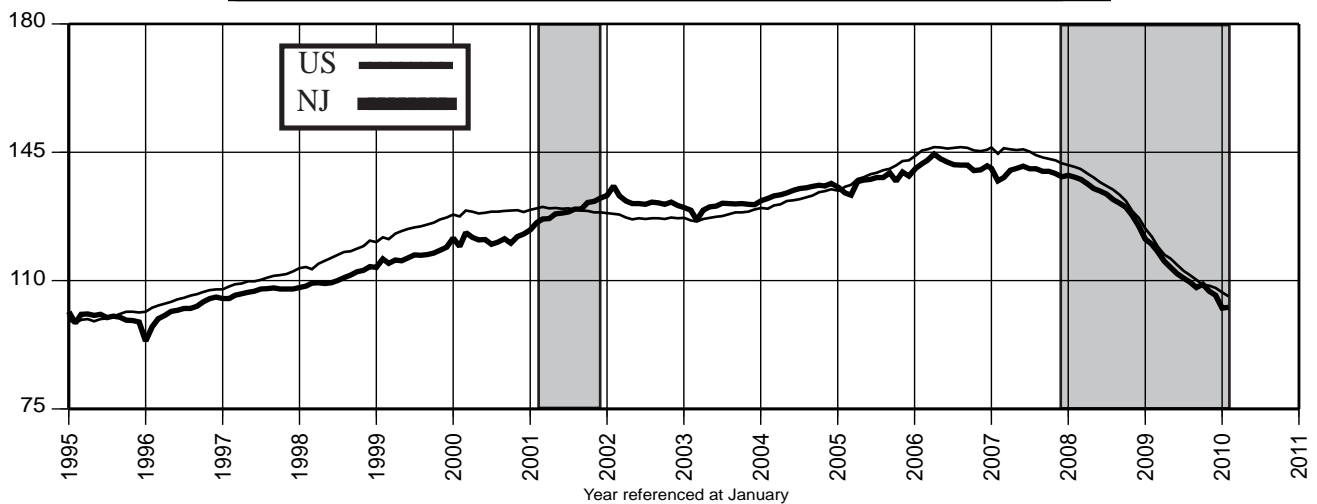
**Private Sector Employment (1995=100)**



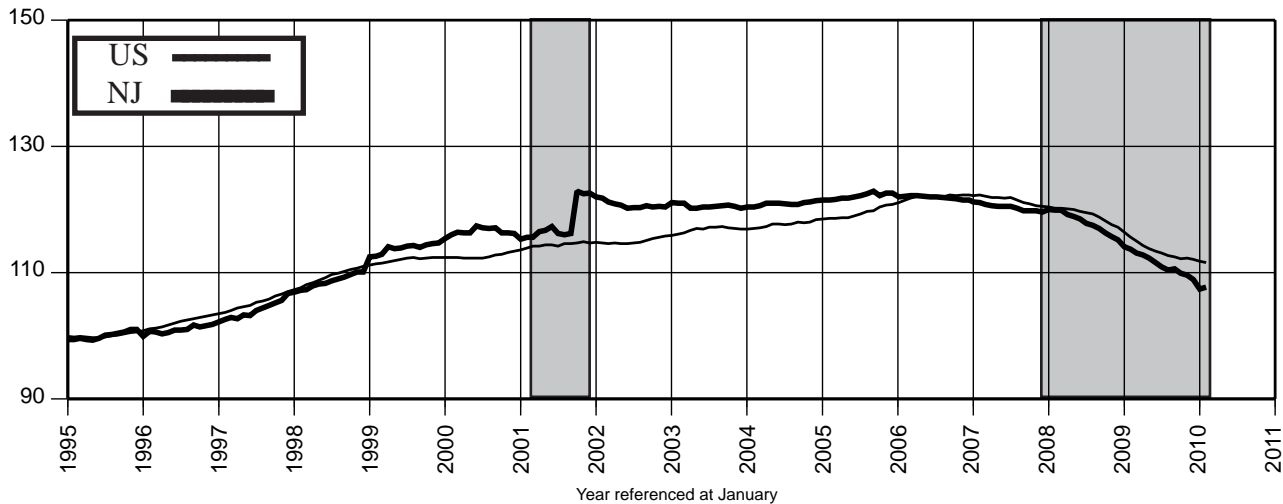
**Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)**



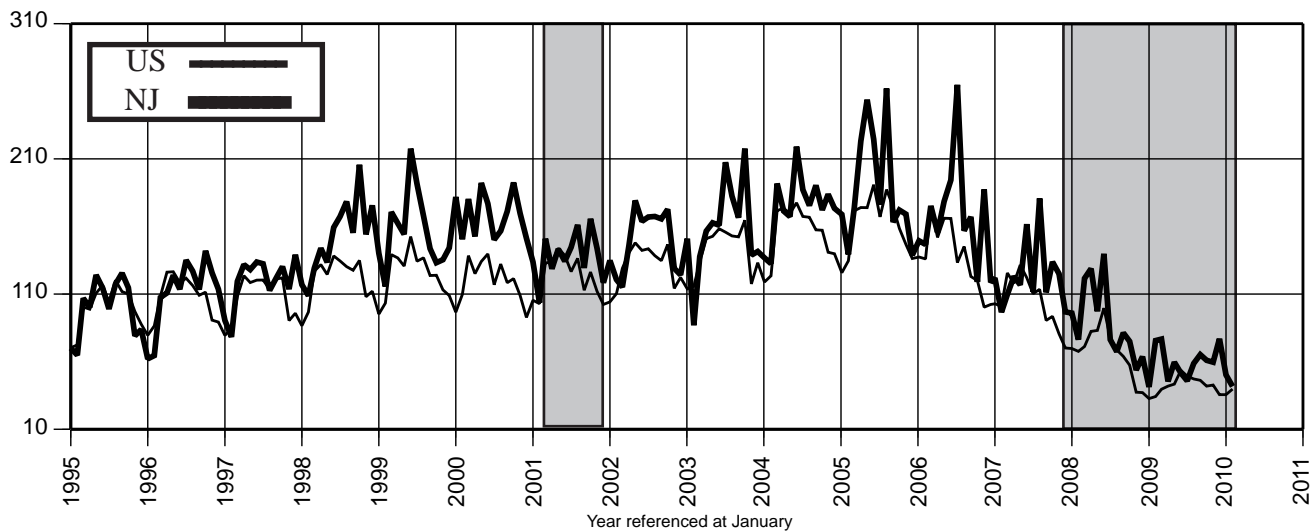
**Construction Employment (1995=100)**



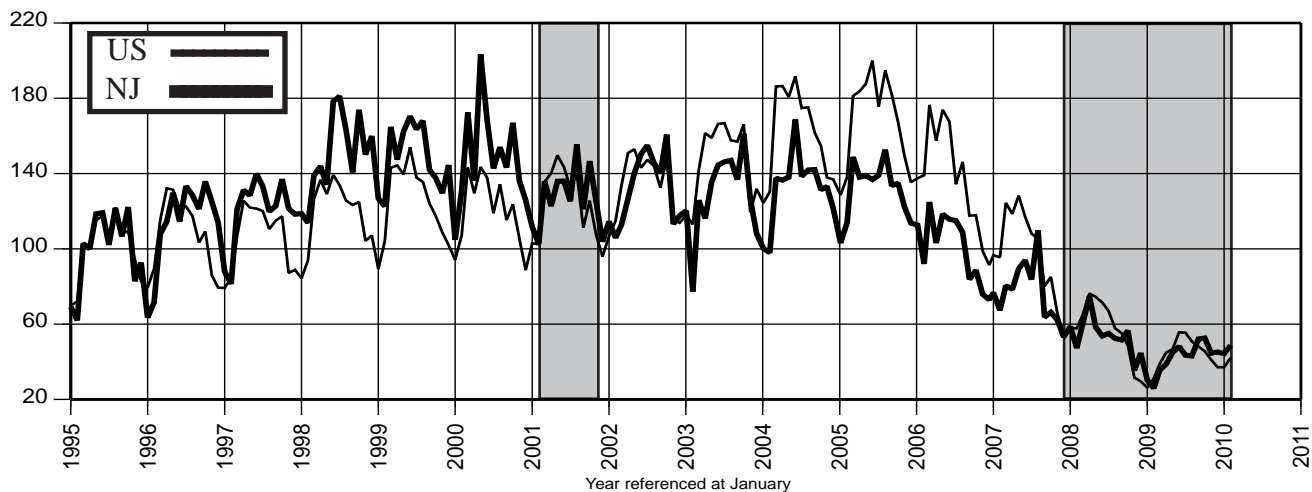
**Financial Activities Employment (1995=100)**



**Total Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)-Unadj.**



**Single Family Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)-Unadj.**



### Northern Region

A new soccer stadium, Red Bull Arena, opened in Harrison (Hudson County) on March 20, 2010 bringing approximately 500 jobs, most of which are part-time, to the area.

Birds Eye Foods, which was recently purchased by New Jersey-based Pinnacle Foods, is closing its Brighton, NY location and plans to relocate the operations to either Mountain Lakes (Morris County) or Cherry Hill (Camden County), in mid-2010.

Warner Chilcott, a pharmaceutical company, is closing its Mason, Ohio facility. An unknown number of the 163 workers will be offered an opportunity to relocate to the company's U.S. headquarters in Rockaway, (Morris County).

### Southern Region

In March 2010, Boeing opened a plant at the Millville Airport (Cumberland County) to retrofit military helicopters. The facility employs 25 and could expand to 100 workers by the end of 2011.

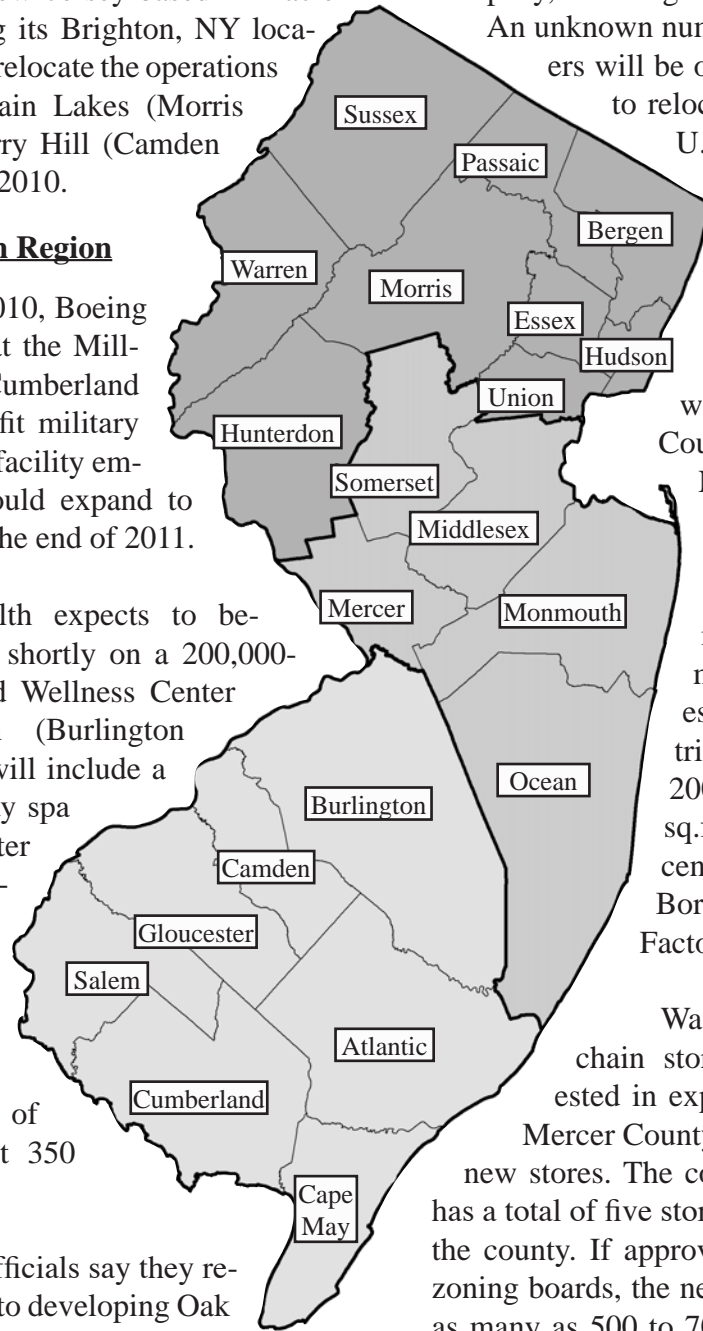
Virtua Health expects to begin construction shortly on a 200,000-sq.ft. Health and Wellness Center in Moorestown (Burlington County) which will include a fitness center, day spa and daycare center in addition to offering a variety of outpatient medical services. It is expected to open in the summer of 2011 with about 350 employees.

Wal-Mart officials say they remain committed to developing Oak Tree Plaza, a 244,000-sq.ft. shopping center in Egg Harbor Township (Atlantic County). In addition to the Wal-Mart, the shopping center includes several small retail stores, three fast food restaurants and a bank.

### Central Region

Freehold Raceway Mall (Monmouth County) is revamping its Nordstrom wing and shuffling stores as part of a move which will bring four retailers, including H&M to the mall. This is the largest project and redistribution of stores since 2007, when a 96,000-sq.ft. outdoor lifestyle center, which includes Borders and Cheesecake Factory, was constructed.

Wawa, the convenience chain store operator, is interested in expanding operations in Mercer County by building 10 to 12 new stores. The company currently has a total of five stores located throughout the county. If approved by the applicable zoning boards, the new stores could create as many as 500 to 700 new jobs. Another convenience store, Quick Chek, is constructing a new store and gas station along Route 130 North in South Brunswick, Middlesex County. When completed, the store could employ between 30 and 40 workers.



## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2009						2010						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	137.2	136.8	139.5	142.1	141.7	141.2	140.3	138.0	137.1	137.6	133.5	133.5	133.9
Total Private Sector	114.0	113.8	116.4	119.3	120.4	119.7	118.1	115.5	114.3	115.0	111.8	111.1	111.8
Government	23.2	23.0	23.1	22.8	21.3	21.5	22.2	22.5	22.8	22.6	21.7	22.4	22.1
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	635.6	639.1	640.9	649.2	640.4	635.6	635.4	644.6	647.7	645.4	617.9	615.5	618.5
Total Private Sector	550.0	552.9	557.3	564.1	560.5	558.4	554.2	557.9	559.4	557.8	533.9	529.0	532.1
Government	85.6	86.2	83.6	85.1	79.9	77.2	81.2	86.7	88.0	87.6	84.0	86.5	86.4
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	516.4	518.2	522.0	525.4	513.3	510.2	512.2	515.9	516.8	517.8	501.9	499.9	502.9
Total Private Sector	425.6	427.7	432.6	436.1	430.5	428.9	426.8	426.5	426.3	427.9	412.5	410.0	414.3
Government	90.8	90.5	89.4	89.3	82.8	81.3	85.4	89.4	90.5	89.9	89.4	89.9	88.6
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	976.7	985.9	998.7	1,012.1	996.6	991.6	985.2	982.9	986.3	975.5	938.7	940.8	945.1
Total Private Sector	824.2	833.1	844.8	856.0	852.3	850.8	839.9	829.6	831.5	821.9	788.7	788.7	791.6
Government	152.5	152.8	153.9	156.1	144.3	140.8	145.3	153.3	154.8	153.6	150.0	152.1	153.5
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	243.1	242.6	242.6	242.7	236.0	234.1	239.4	242.0	241.8	243.0	238.2	237.6	238.3
Total Private Sector	202.5	201.8	201.6	202.5	198.7	198.1	199.8	200.4	200.5	201.5	197.0	196.4	197.1
Government	40.6	40.8	41.0	40.2	37.3	36.0	39.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.2
<b>Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	982.3	985.8	992.9	995.6	976.1	971.5	973.3	977.3	978.8	979.0	952.3	953.3	954.5
Total Private Sector	813.3	816.0	823.0	827.8	815.7	812.8	811.6	809.8	809.7	810.4	786.9	786.4	788.8
Government	169.0	169.8	169.9	167.8	160.4	158.7	161.7	167.5	169.1	168.6	165.4	166.9	165.7
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	33.4	36.9	43.2	51.0	54.5	53.7	48.4	40.5	36.3	36.1	34.8	33.9	34.6
Total Private Sector	24.4	27.6	33.5	40.6	45.3	44.5	38.3	30.3	26.5	26.5	25.1	24.4	25.1
Government	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.4	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	22.4	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.6	23.0	22.3	22.9	22.9	22.2	21.9	22.2	22.2
Total Private Sector	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.7	19.0	18.5	17.7	18.1	18.1	17.3	16.9	17.3	17.3
Government	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	236.3	237.3	238.7	239.1	235.3	233.8	235.0	237.2	237.3	237.0	230.8	231.2	232.9
Total Private Sector	166.8	167.5	168.8	169.6	167.7	166.4	166.4	167.7	168.0	168.0	162.8	162.8	164.1
Government	69.5	69.8	69.9	69.5	67.6	67.4	68.6	69.5	69.3	69.0	68.0	68.4	68.8
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	59.6	60.2	61.1	61.4	58.2	58.6	60.3	60.4	60.5	60.6	59.0	59.0	59.4
Total Private Sector	44.2	44.8	45.8	46.2	45.2	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.5	45.5	44.3	44.0	44.4
Government	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	13.0	13.4	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.0
<b>Warren Labor Area (Warren County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.2	35.6	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.1	36.7	36.3	37.0	37.2
Total Private Sector	30.7	30.8	31.2	31.4	31.3	31.4	30.7	30.3	29.9	30.3	30.1	30.4	30.7
Government	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	4.3	4.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5

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

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

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2009								2010				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Labor Force	134.3	133.7	135.5	139.2	141.6	140.6	137.4	135.7	134.9	136.1	136.4	137.4	136.9
Employment	118.4	118.5	119.6	122.5	124.4	124.1	120.8	118.3	117.3	117.5	116.9	118.0	118.3
Unemployment Volume	16.0	15.1	15.9	16.6	17.2	16.5	16.6	17.4	17.6	18.6	19.4	19.5	18.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.9	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.8	13.0	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.6
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	727.6	727.0	724.1	731.3	727.7	718.3	719.2	725.5	729.1	726.2	728.0	735.2	733.7
Employment	664.8	666.1	659.8	662.0	654.6	648.8	650.8	658.8	662.8	658.6	656.4	662.7	662.0
Unemployment Volume	62.8	60.9	64.3	69.3	73.2	69.5	68.4	66.7	66.2	67.6	71.5	72.5	71.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	671.4	671.1	670.6	678.6	682.2	675.0	665.4	669.8	671.1	672.4	672.7	677.6	676.8
Employment	611.8	614.0	609.9	613.4	612.8	609.5	599.6	604.3	605.7	605.4	602.0	605.5	606.2
Unemployment Volume	59.6	57.1	60.7	65.2	69.3	65.6	65.8	65.5	65.4	66.9	70.7	72.2	70.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.9	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.4
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset &amp; Ocean Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,200.3	1,204.3	1,206.7	1,226.4	1,237.7	1,225.5	1,198.6	1,197.7	1,202.3	1,193.5	1,187.6	1,201.5	1,199.2
Employment	1,099.2	1,107.3	1,104.9	1,117.6	1,122.6	1,117.1	1,090.4	1,091.2	1,095.9	1,084.7	1,072.8	1,084.2	1,083.7
Unemployment Volume	101.2	97.0	101.8	108.8	115.1	108.4	108.2	106.5	106.4	108.8	114.9	117.3	115.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.6
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Labor Force	298.6	299.3	298.6	301.4	300.2	296.2	297.8	300.6	301.3	299.8	299.5	302.0	301.4
Employment	268.9	269.4	266.9	267.8	264.8	262.4	263.3	266.5	268.1	266.4	265.5	268.1	267.8
Unemployment Volume	29.7	29.8	31.7	33.6	35.5	33.7	34.5	34.1	33.1	33.4	34.0	33.9	33.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.1
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,072.9	1,072.6	1,072.4	1,083.1	1,088.8	1,077.9	1,062.0	1,066.4	1,068.5	1,067.7	1,069.5	1,080.2	1,076.4
Employment	980.5	983.7	977.5	981.6	981.5	976.6	960.8	966.3	969.6	966.6	962.9	972.4	969.4
Unemployment Volume	92.4	88.9	94.9	101.5	107.3	101.2	101.2	100.1	98.9	101.1	106.5	107.8	107.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.9
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Labor Force	51.3	53.2	58.1	65.6	70.0	68.8	62.5	55.8	53.3	53.8	54.5	54.2	54.1
Employment	43.4	46.8	52.5	60.1	64.5	63.8	57.4	49.7	45.7	45.5	45.0	44.7	45.3
Unemployment Volume	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.5	8.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.2	12.0	9.7	8.4	7.8	7.3	8.3	10.9	14.2	15.5	17.4	17.6	16.3
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Labor Force	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.3	32.0	31.4	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.7	32.6	32.8
Employment	29.0	29.1	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.6	28.9
Unemployment Volume	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.5	9.7	11.0	11.5	10.7	10.1	9.9	11.2	10.8	11.7	13.5	12.4	11.8
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Labor Force	203.8	203.8	203.4	205.3	207.3	205.0	201.4	202.4	202.7	202.0	202.3	204.6	205.2
Employment	188.3	189.1	187.8	188.5	189.4	188.3	185.1	186.7	187.1	186.3	185.7	187.6	187.9
Unemployment Volume	15.6	14.7	15.6	16.8	17.9	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	17.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.4
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Labor Force	70.3	70.3	71.3	72.5	71.5	71.4	71.1	70.9	71.0	71.6	72.2	73.1	73.4
Employment	61.5	62.1	62.8	63.7	62.1	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.4	62.2	62.9
Unemployment Volume	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.8	10.9	10.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.5	11.6	11.9	12.3	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	15.0	14.9	14.4

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**1. Civilian Labor Force (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,435.9	4,469.6	4,466.4	4,492.0	4,492.0	4,526.6	4,515.8	4,533.4
Feb	4,437.2	4,463.9	4,469.7	4,496.3	4,513.5	4,533.3	4,559.0R	4,553.7R
Mar	4,444.2	4,457.1	4,484.2	4,498.0	4,522.9	4,539.8	4,551.0	4,563.4
Apr	4,425.2	4,450.5	4,474.3	4,498.1	4,527.1	4,544.6		
May	4,431.2	4,445.3	4,487.7	4,497.6	4,532.8	4,546.5		
Jun	4,493.1	4,442.7	4,542.9	4,497.8	4,596.0	4,545.6		
Jul	4,520.3	4,443.3	4,571.5	4,499.2	4,620.0	4,542.5		
Aug	4,470.8	4,447.6	4,536.8	4,501.9	4,571.2	4,538.7		
Sep	4,436.1	4,455.4	4,480.5	4,505.6	4,506.2	4,535.2		
Oct	4,446.6	4,465.4	4,502.3	4,510.0	4,516.8	4,532.3		
Nov	4,473.9	4,475.8	4,504.0	4,515.0	4,526.1	4,529.9		
Dec	4,477.1	4,485.0	4,512.7	4,520.5	4,515.3	4,527.8		

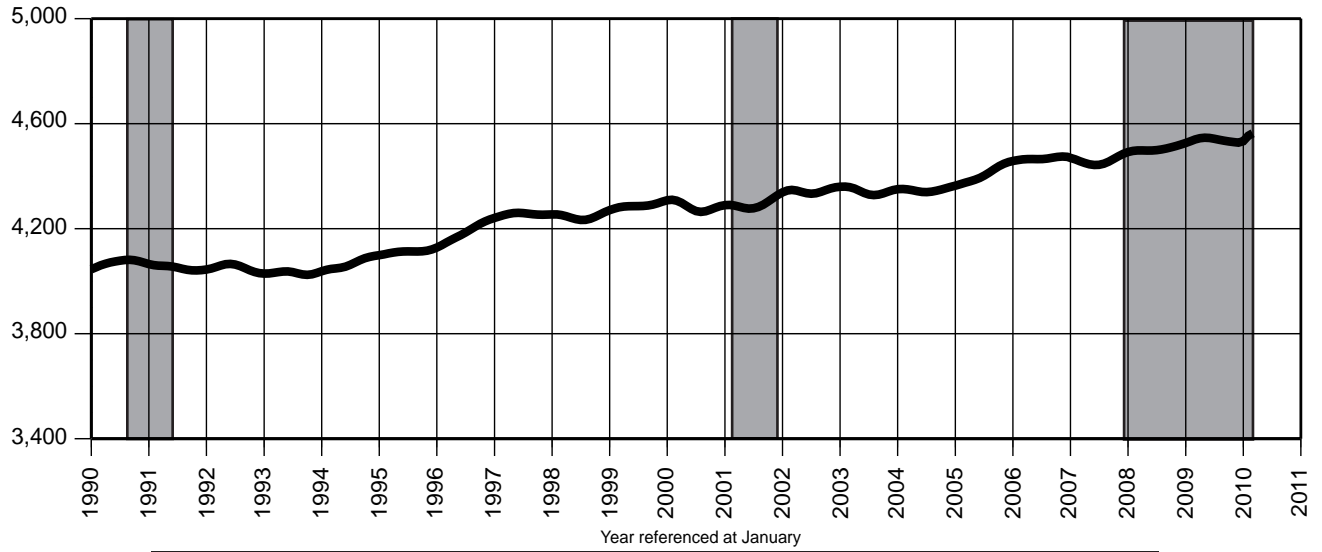
**2. Resident Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,224.8	4,282.5	4,235.0	4,285.4	4,125.8	4,185.7	4,051.0	4,084.1
Feb	4,231.3	4,278.7	4,239.2	4,285.9	4,118.8	4,168.9	4,088.3R	4,105.1R
Mar	4,251.4	4,272.6	4,256.9	4,283.4	4,120.5	4,154.3	4,087.3	4114.7
Apr	4,247.3	4,265.7	4,271.4	4,278.1	4,141.0	4,141.9		
May	4,253.6	4,259.4	4,262.9	4,270.6	4,125.1	4,130.1		
Jun	4,303.2	4,255.2	4,306.2	4,262.8	4,160.8	4,118.6		
Jul	4,304.2	4,254.3	4,304.4	4,255.8	4,160.5	4,107.7		
Aug	4,286.9	4,257.0	4,282.7	4,249.8	4,136.8	4,098.3		
Sep	4,253.3	4,262.7	4,230.7	4,243.2	4,072.9	4,090.6		
Oct	4,272.8	4,269.8	4,248.7	4,233.7	4,086.3	4,084.4		
Nov	4,293.4	4,276.7	4,234.7	4,220.3	4,096.6	4,079.3		
Dec	4,283.1	4,282.2	4,210.5	4,203.5	4,075.3	4,075.3		

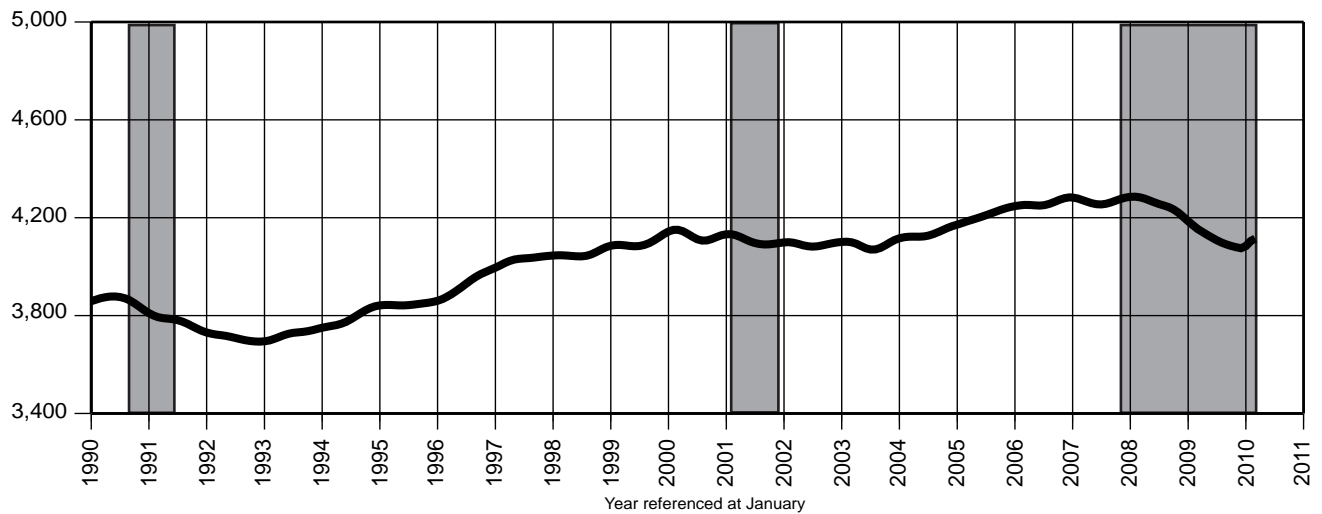
**3. Unemployment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	211.1	187.1	231.4	206.6	366.2	340.9	464.8	449.2
Feb	205.9	185.2	230.5	210.3	394.6	364.5	470.7R	448.6R
Mar	192.8	184.5	227.3	214.5	402.4	385.5	463.6	448.6
Apr	177.9	184.8	202.9	220.0	386.1	402.7		
May	177.6	185.9	224.8	226.9	407.7	416.4		
Jun	189.9	187.5	236.6	235.0	435.2	427.0		
Jul	216.1	189.0	267.1	243.4	459.5	434.8		
Aug	183.8	190.6	254.1	252.1	434.4	440.5		
Sep	182.8	192.7	249.8	262.4	433.3	444.6		
Oct	173.8	195.6	253.6	276.3	430.5	448.0		
Nov	180.6	199.1	269.3	294.7	429.5	450.7		
Dec	193.9	202.8	302.2	316.9	440.0	452.5		

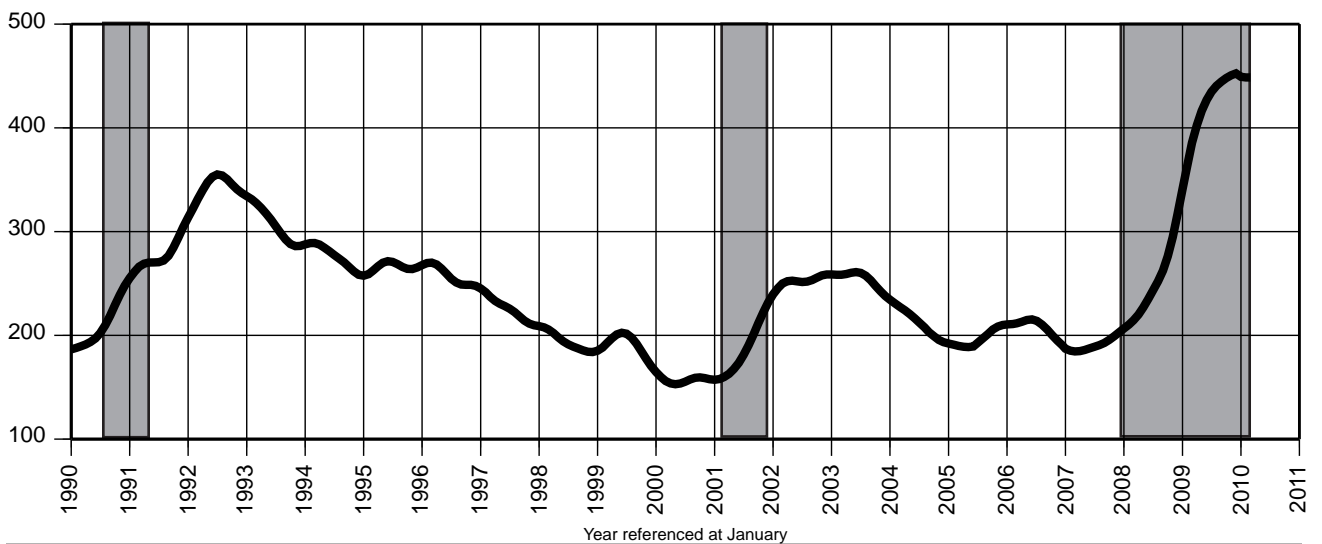
**1. Civilian Labor Force (000)**



**2. Resident Employment (000)**



**3. Unemployment (000)**



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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	66.4	66.9	66.5	66.9	66.5	67.0	66.3	66.6
Feb	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.9	66.8	67.0	66.9	66.8
Mar	66.5	66.7	66.7	67.0	66.9	67.1	66.8	66.9
Apr	66.2	66.6	66.6	66.9	66.9	67.1		
May	66.3	66.5	66.7	66.9	66.9	67.1		
Jun	67.2	66.4	67.5	66.9	67.8	67.1		
Jul	67.5	66.4	67.9	66.9	68.1	67.0		
Aug	66.8	66.4	67.4	66.8	67.4	66.9		
Sep	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.8	66.3	66.8		
Oct	66.3	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.5	66.7		
Nov	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.9	66.5	66.6		
Dec	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.4	66.5		

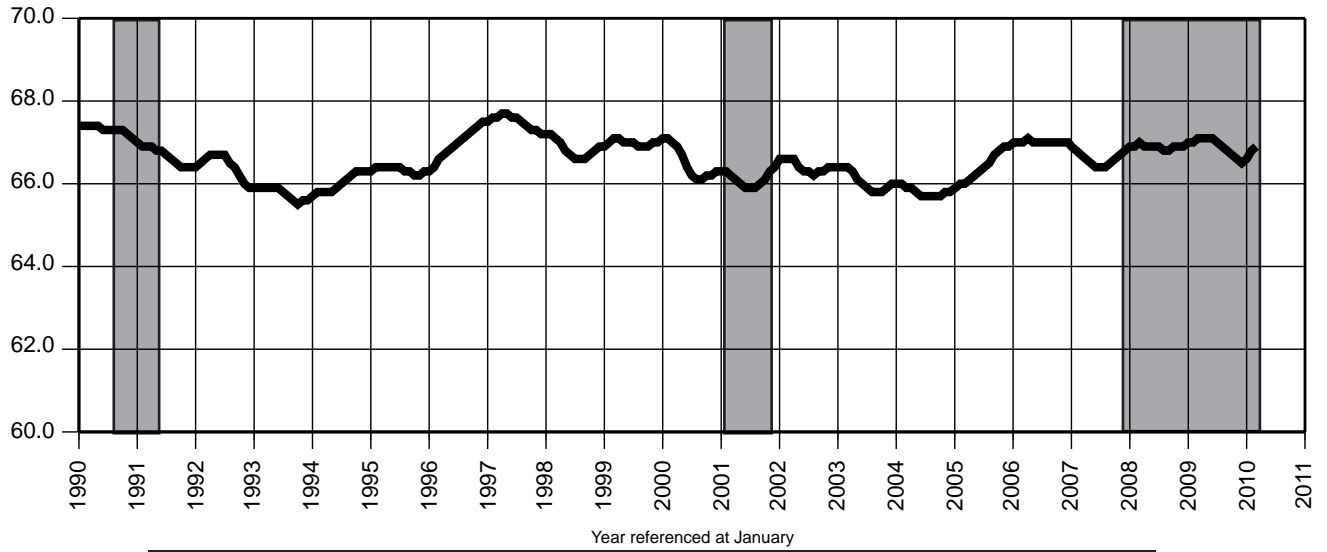
**5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	63.2	64.1	63.1	63.8	61.0	61.9	59.5	60.0
Feb	63.3	64.0	63.1	63.8	60.9	61.7	60.0	60.3
Mar	63.6	63.9	63.4	63.8	60.9	61.4	60.0	60.4
Apr	63.5	63.8	63.6	63.7	61.2	61.2		
May	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.5	60.9	61.0		
Jun	64.3	63.6	64.0	63.4	61.4	60.8		
Jul	64.3	63.6	64.0	63.2	61.4	60.6		
Aug	64.0	63.6	63.6	63.1	61.0	60.4		
Sep	63.5	63.6	62.8	63.0	60.0	60.2		
Oct	63.7	63.7	63.0	62.8	60.1	60.1		
Nov	64.0	63.8	62.7	62.5	60.2	60.0		
Dec	63.8	63.8	62.3	62.2	59.9	59.9		

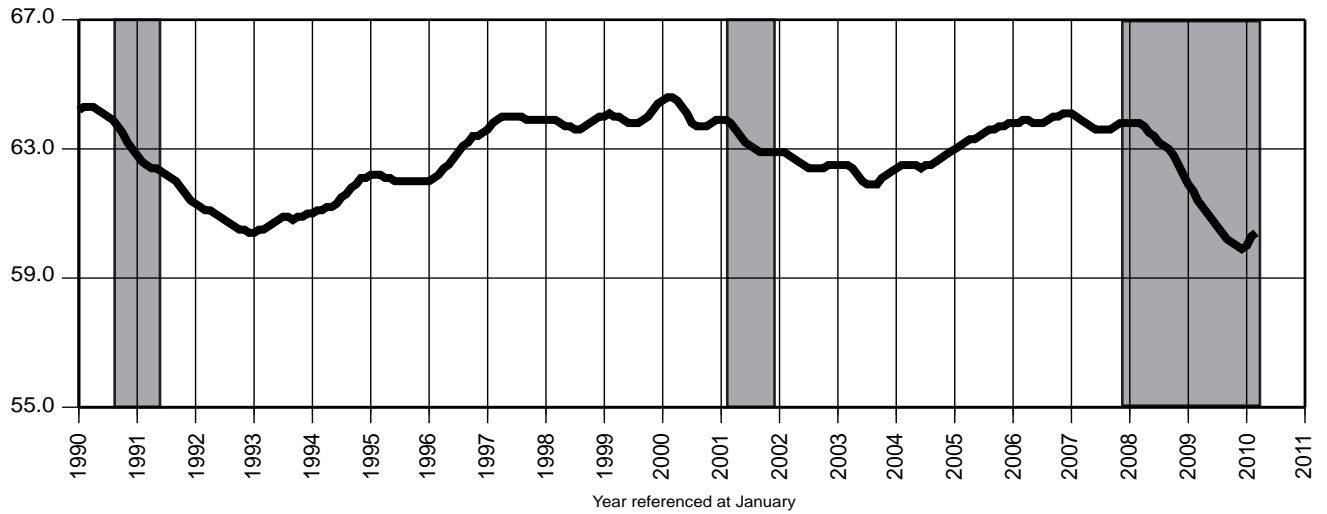
**6. Unemployment Rate (%)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.6	8.2	7.5	10.3	9.9
Feb	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.7	8.7	8.0	10.3	9.9R
Mar	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	8.9	8.5	10.2	9.8
Apr	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	8.5	8.9		
May	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.0	9.0	9.2		
Jun	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	9.5	9.4		
Jul	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.4	9.9	9.6		
Aug	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.6	9.5	9.7		
Sep	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.8	9.6	9.8		
Oct	3.9	4.4	5.6	6.1	9.5	9.9		
Nov	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.5	9.5	9.9		
Dec	4.3	4.5	6.7	7.0	9.7	10.0		

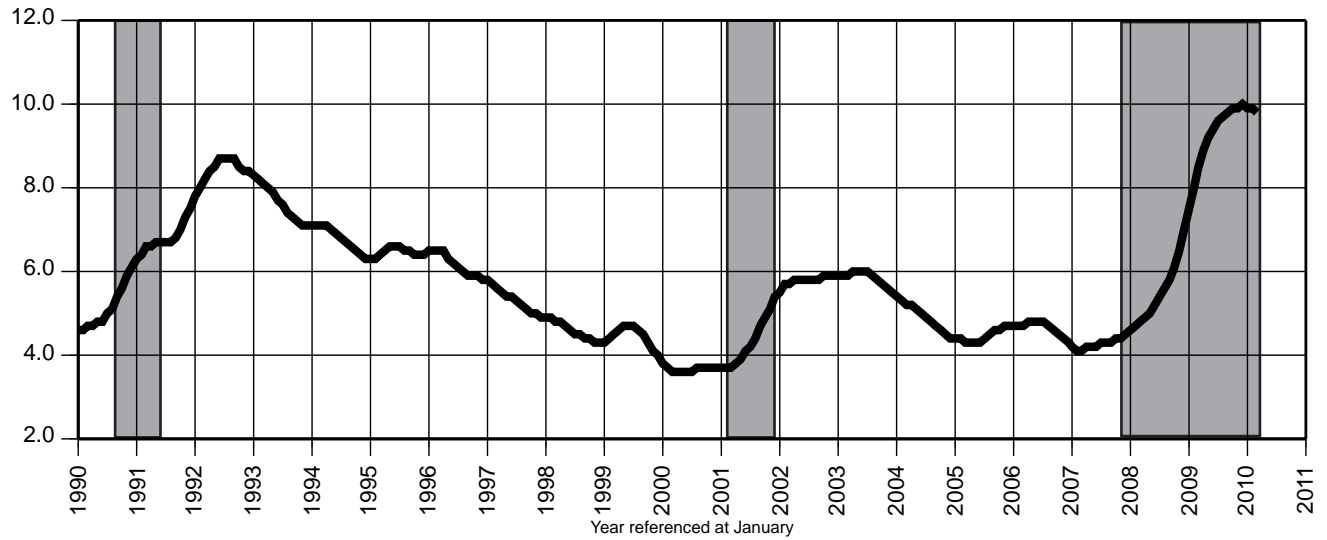
**4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)**



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



**6. Unemployment Rate (%)**



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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,997.0	4,072.8	4,016.3	4,092.5	3,877.8	3,952.4	3779.3	3849.7
Feb	3,993.2	4,066.1	4,017.0	4,091.0	3,862.1	3,935.1	3781.1	3852.9R
Mar	4,024.6	4,071.3	4,042.7	4,090.9	3,867.1	3,914.8	3803.7	3849.8
Apr	4,053.9	4,074.4	4,062.7	4,083.6	3,884.4	3,905.1		
May	4,103.9	4,083.8	4,091.7	4,071.6	3,920.8	3,900.6		
Jun	4,159.6	4,088.0	4,133.8	4,061.4	3,958.0	3,886.2		
Jul	4,101.8	4,079.4	4,071.6	4,049.2	3,897.6	3,875.9		
Aug	4,086.0	4,081.4	4,042.1	4,037.1	3,876.1	3,870.7		
Sep	4,076.5	4,070.9	4,034.4	4,027.4	3,874.7	3,866.1		
Oct	4,103.4	4,085.3	4,033.5	4,015.4	3,894.5	3,867.6		
Nov	4,118.8	4,086.6	4,022.6	3,991.1	3,894.7	3,864.7		
Dec	4,128.4	4,087.0	4,012.6	3,972.8	3,892.6	3,858.7		

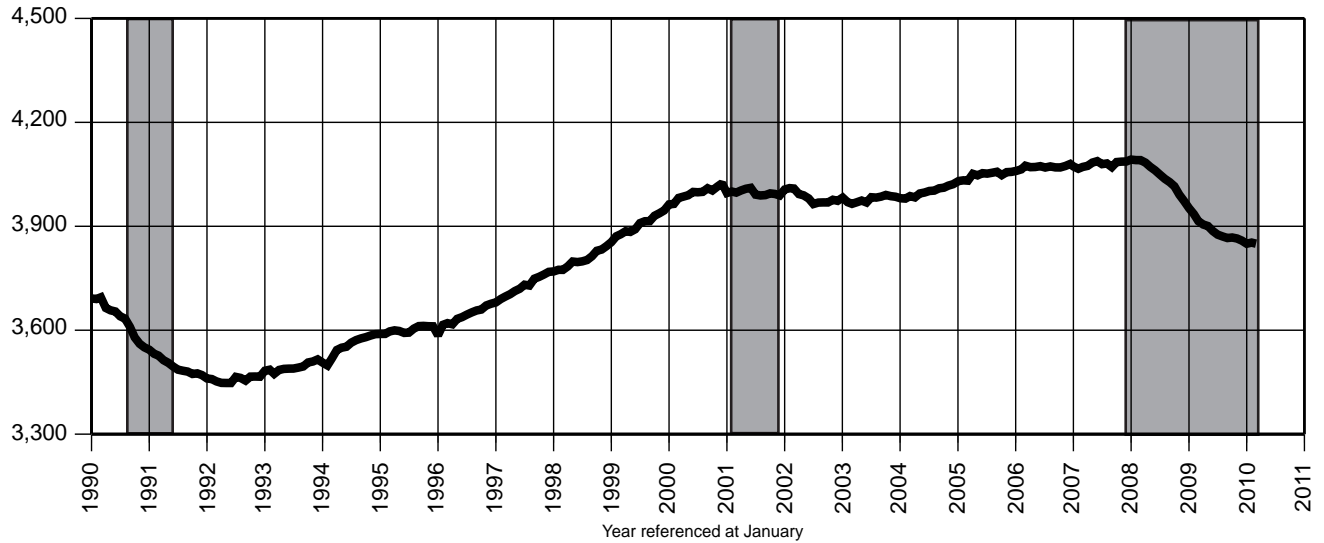
**8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,351.8	3,425.2	3,368.9	3,443.1	3,232.4	3,305.3	3128.1	3197.6
Feb	3,336.6	3,418.3	3,358.3	3,441.2	3,207.9	3,289.9	3121.4R	3201.8R
Mar	3,364.8	3,423.0	3,381.6	3,441.3	3,209.9	3,269.1	3144.6	3201.2
Apr	3,394.6	3,426.6	3,401.8	3,434.4	3,224.2	3,256.8		
May	3,446.0	3,434.4	3,432.4	3,421.0	3,263.8	3,252.2		
Jun	3,499.1	3,437.9	3,475.5	3,413.5	3,300.4	3,238.9		
Jul	3,485.3	3,438.0	3,449.1	3,402.0	3,273.2	3,227.0		
Aug	3,476.3	3,434.8	3,434.9	3,393.1	3,263.2	3,221.1		
Sep	3,446.7	3,424.9	3,404.9	3,381.5	3,245.2	3,220.1		
Oct	3,447.8	3,436.2	3,380.9	3,369.3	3,235.6	3,217.5		
Nov	3,457.9	3,437.1	3,366.2	3,345.7	3,230.1	3,212.9		
Dec	3,467.6	3,437.1	3,357.8	3,328.5	3,229.7	3,207.4		

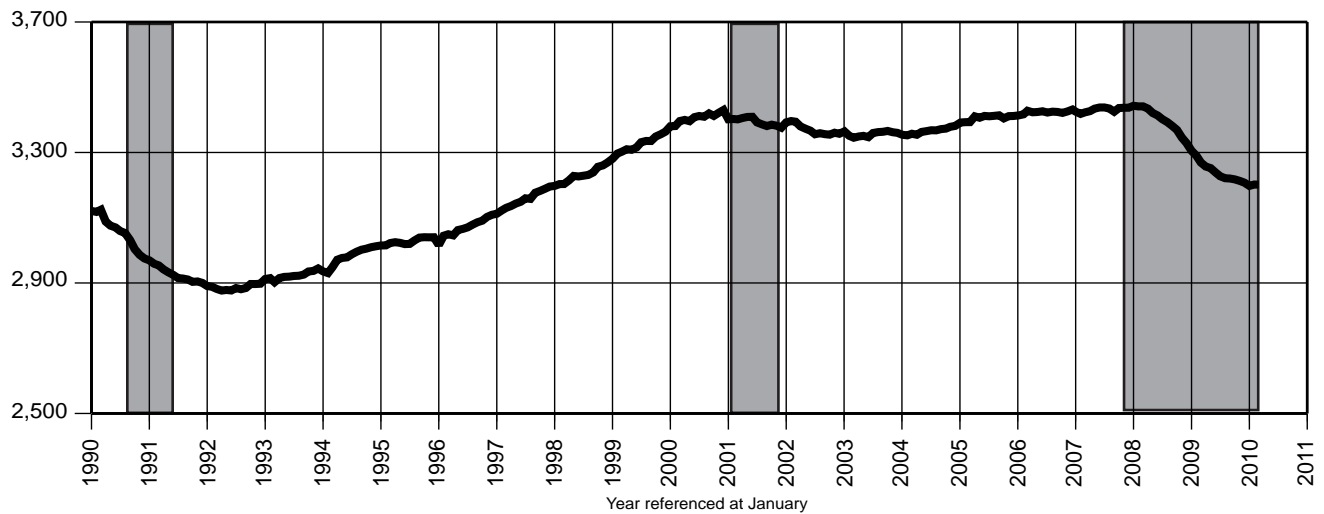
**9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	161.2	173.4	158.7	171.1	137.2	149.6	116.3	126.5
Feb	155.4	169.2	156.7	170.5	134.1	147.9	112.2R	126.7R
Mar	160.7	170.3	160.1	169.7	135.7	145.4	118.0	128.3
Apr	169.9	172.8	165.4	168.3	139.2	142.2		
May	175.7	173.5	168.8	166.7	142.1	140.1		
Jun	179.5	174.2	171.1	165.8	143.2	138.0		
Jul	179.6	173.3	171.1	164.8	142.9	136.6		
Aug	181.0	173.3	170.8	163.0	143.0	135.2		
Sep	179.1	172.4	168.5	161.7	140.3	133.4		
Oct	178.1	172.4	166.2	160.4	141.2	134.5		
Nov	175.5	171.7	161.4	157.5	136.6	132.1		
Dec	171.5	170.6	154.9	154.1	132.1	130.7		

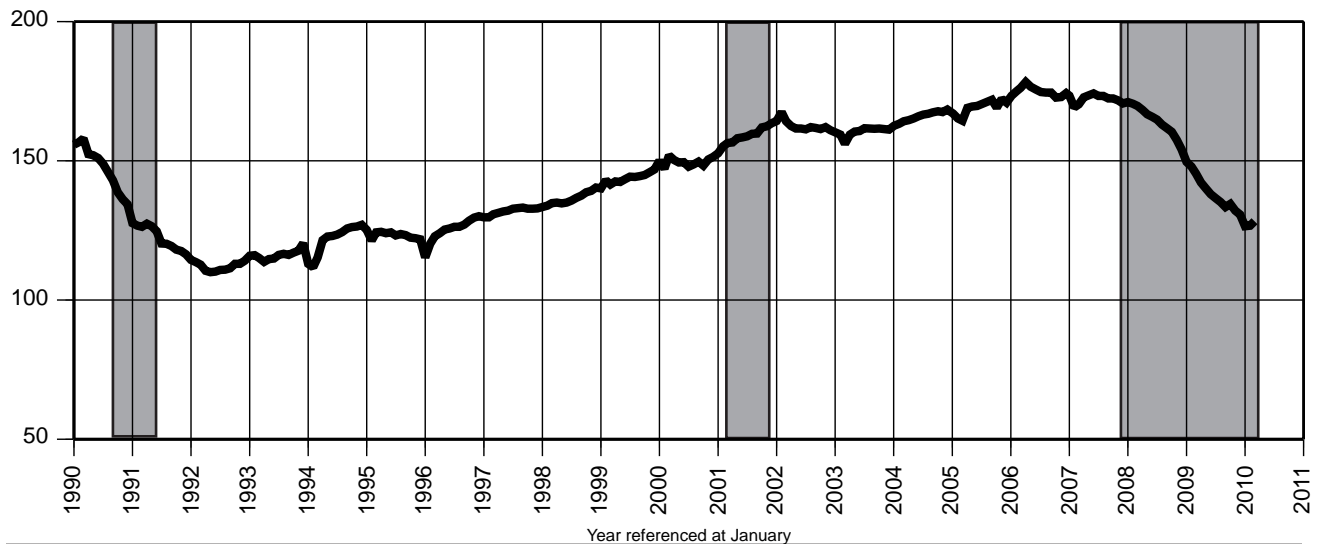
**7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)**



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



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



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**Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment**

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	314.5	316.9	303.4	305.6	278.0	280.2	255.6	257.8
Feb	313.5	315.9	302.1	304.7	273.9	276.7	254.6R	257.3R
Mar	313.5	314.7	302.6	304.3	271.2	273.2	252.0	253.9
Apr	312.3	313.9	302.8	304.6	267.9	270.0		
May	312.2	312.4	301.9	302.2	267.6	268.0		
Jun	313.5	311.6	302.8	301.0	267.7	265.9		
Jul	312.1	311.8	299.5	299.2	264.3	264.0		
Aug	310.9	309.9	298.9	297.7	263.4	262.1		
Sep	309.5	308.0	297.4	295.6	262.8	260.7		
Oct	308.6	307.5	294.1	292.9	263.3	261.8		
Nov	308.0	306.6	291.7	290.2	266.2	264.1		
Dec	306.9	305.8	288.5	287.3	261.0	259.1		

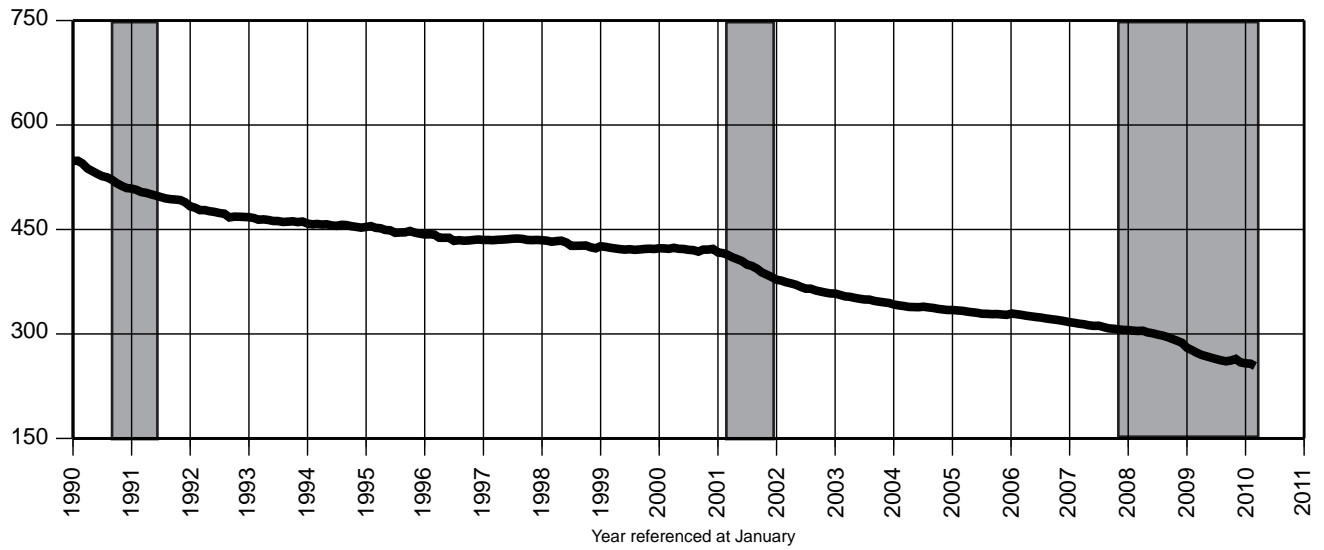
**11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	870.2	875.2	870.5	875.6	828.3	833.2	802.6	809.0
Feb	856.7	873.3	856.8	873.7	813.8	830.1	794.9R	808.4R
Mar	859.5	873.3	859.5	873.8	810.4	824.1	800.1	810.9
Apr	860.2	873.4	856.9	870.7	805.9	819.5		
May	873.0	876.0	864.4	867.6	815.9	819.1		
Jun	884.4	877.4	872.5	865.4	823.7	816.8		
Jul	873.8	875.9	860.9	862.8	811.7	813.6		
Aug	869.8	874.2	856.9	861.1	808.3	812.0		
Sep	870.7	871.9	856.2	856.9	811.6	811.9		
Oct	875.5	872.2	856.2	852.7	812.7	810.1		
Nov	892.4	874.3	862.3	844.7	820.3	807.0		
Dec	907.2	875.5	869.2	838.6	834.5	809.6		

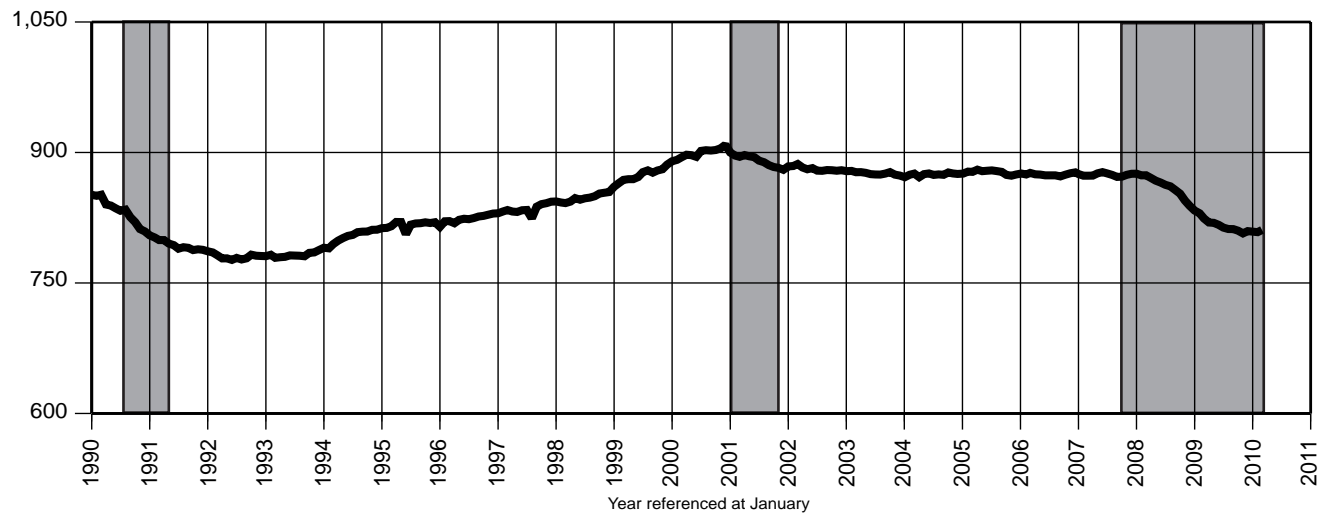
**12. Information Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96.3	96.8	93.7	94.2	86.5	87.0	81.4	81.5
Feb	97.1	97.1	94.2	94.2	85.9	85.9	81.3R	82.0R
Mar	97.5	97.0	94.2	93.7	86.1	85.6	81.2	81.6
Apr	96.7	97.1	92.8	93.1	84.7	85.0		
May	96.5	96.6	92.2	92.3	85.0	85.0		
Jun	96.7	95.9	92.7	91.9	85.0	84.2		
Jul	96.5	96.3	91.0	90.8	83.9	83.8		
Aug	97.2	96.7	90.8	90.2	84.4	83.8		
Sep	95.4	95.7	89.7	89.9	82.7	82.8		
Oct	94.0	94.8	88.4	89.2	81.9	81.8		
Nov	94.3	94.5	88.3	88.5	81.3	81.0		
Dec	93.9	93.8	87.8	87.8	82.5	81.9		

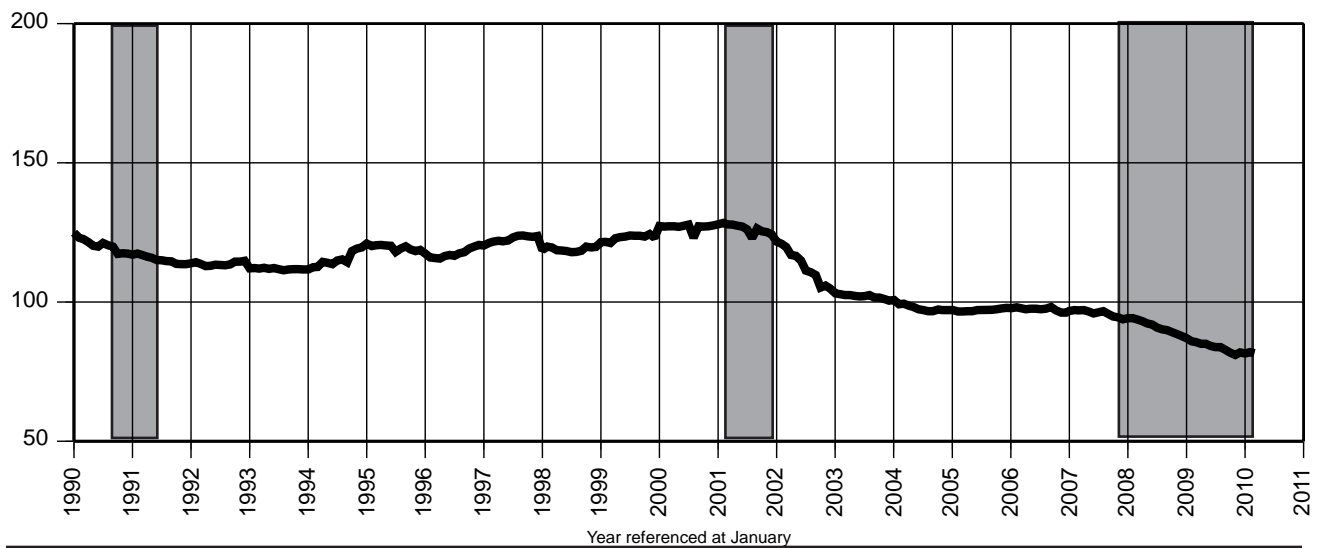
**10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)**



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



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



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**Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment**

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	274.9	277.7	272.0	274.8	258.6	261.4	244.1	245.9
Feb	274.3	277.3	271.9	274.7	257.7	260.4	245.0R	246.6R
Mar	274.3	276.8	272.3	274.7	256.8	259.1	246.1	246.9
Apr	274.8	276.3	271.7	273.1	257.2	258.4		
May	276.1	276.1	272.4	272.3	257.4	257.2		
Jun	278.7	276.1	274.2	271.5	258.4	255.7		
Jul	279.9	276.0	273.5	269.9	257.5	254.1		
Aug	279.0	275.3	272.7	269.2	256.3	252.9		
Sep	274.7	274.5	268.4	268.1	253.8	253.4		
Oct	274.0	274.5	265.7	266.3	250.6	251.8		
Nov	274.0	274.4	264.6	265.0	250.0	251.0		
Dec	273.9	273.9	264.0	263.9	249.0	249.4		

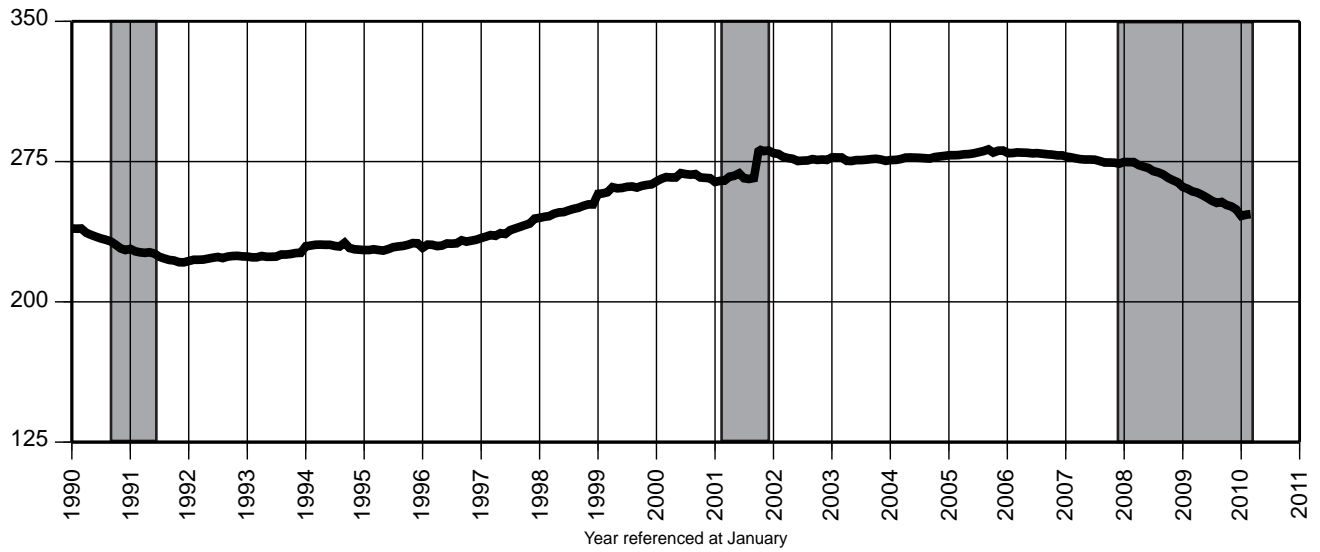
**14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	588.8	607.5	605.5	623.9	583.3	601.3	554.2	573.1
Feb	590.1	607.2	606.8	624.3	578.3	596.1	559.0R	577.7R
Mar	599.1	610.6	612.7	624.4	578.1	590.1	566.3	576.9
Apr	610.3	613.9	618.9	622.6	585.7	589.5		
May	616.5	616.2	620.0	619.9	586.9	586.8		
Jun	626.5	617.6	626.5	617.7	593.0	584.4		
Jul	628.0	619.9	625.5	617.1	589.2	580.8		
Aug	630.7	620.4	626.2	615.5	589.9	579.1		
Sep	626.3	619.4	620.4	613.0	587.2	579.3		
Oct	627.6	621.3	615.0	608.8	583.1	574.5		
Nov	628.9	622.6	611.1	605.0	576.4	572.6		
Dec	626.9	623.1	605.5	602.0	573.7	573.3		

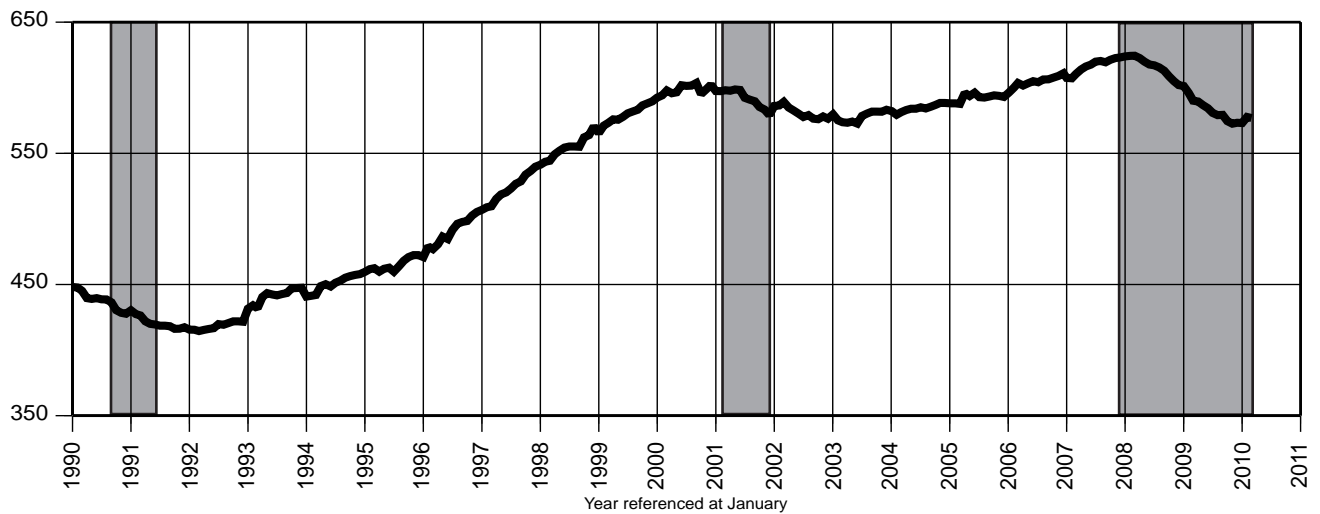
**15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	571.6	575.0	583.7	587.0	590.5	593.7	602.1	605.2
Feb	575.6	575.9	587.7	587.7	594.5	594.3	604.7R	606.0R
Mar	580.1	578.0	590.5	588.2	597.0	594.7	606.3	605.0
Apr	577.4	576.6	590.3	589.3	597.7	596.6		
May	583.8	579.6	592.2	588.1	600.2	596.1		
Jun	582.0	578.2	593.2	589.3	601.3	597.3		
Jul	575.1	579.9	584.9	589.9	592.1	597.3		
Aug	571.4	580.1	581.7	590.7	588.5	597.7		
Sep	577.2	581.1	587.8	591.8	594.8	598.8		
Oct	586.7	585.3	593.1	591.9	605.9	602.7		
Nov	586.1	583.0	595.3	592.4	608.1	603.0		
Dec	589.6	584.2	599.8	594.2	608.3	603.4		

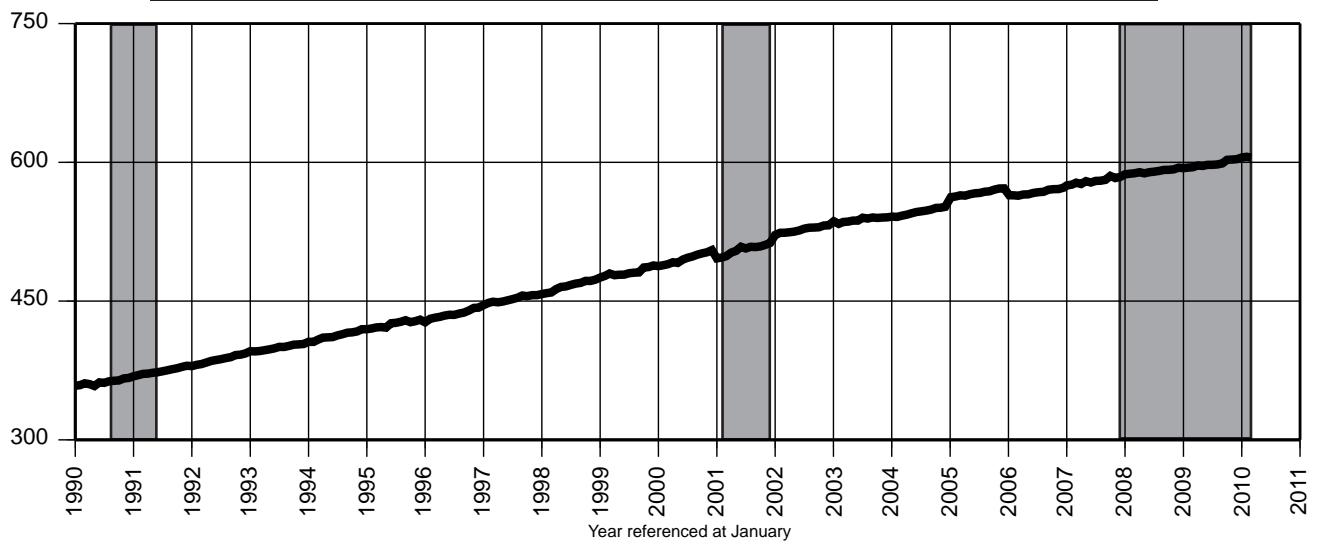
**13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)**



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



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



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

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	313.2	339.2	317.3	344.3	309.1	335.5	313.5	337.3
Feb	312.8	339.0	317.9	344.9	308.3	334.8	311.4R	336.4R
Mar	318.2	338.6	325.0	346.0	313.0	333.5	316.4	337.0
Apr	328.0	337.9	336.2	346.2	323.9	333.8		
May	345.6	339.0	352.2	345.1	344.8	337.5		
Jun	367.9	340.7	371.7	343.9	361.7	334.0		
Jul	371.9	339.6	373.4	341.2	365.7	333.9		
Aug	369.2	339.7	368.9	339.6	364.0	334.8		
Sep	349.7	336.5	351.7	338.4	349.8	336.4		
Oct	337.9	341.9	337.7	341.7	334.3	336.9		
Nov	333.4	343.6	327.5	337.4	328.7	338.5		
Dec	332.1	343.9	324.4	336.2	326.3	336.5		

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

Date	2008			2009			2010		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	211.080	229.869	*	211.143	233.402	*	216.687	238.970	*
Feb	211.693	231.020	220.935	212.193	234.663	220.262	216.741	238.862	226.529
Mar	213.528	233.122	*	212.709	235.067	*	217.631	240.101	*
Apr	214.823	233.822	223.622	213.240	235.582	221.686			
May	216.632	236.151	*	213.856	235.975	*			
Jun	218.815	238.580	228.408	215.693	237.172	223.810			
Jul	219.964	240.273	*	215.351	237.600	*			
Aug	219.086	240.550	228.337	215.834	238.282	226.039			
Sep	218.783	240.089	*	215.969	238.568	*			
Oct	216.573	238.403	225.113	216.177	238.380	224.787			
Nov	212.425	234.498	*	216.330	238.777	*			
Dec	210.228	233.012	218.186	215.949	238.427	224.800			

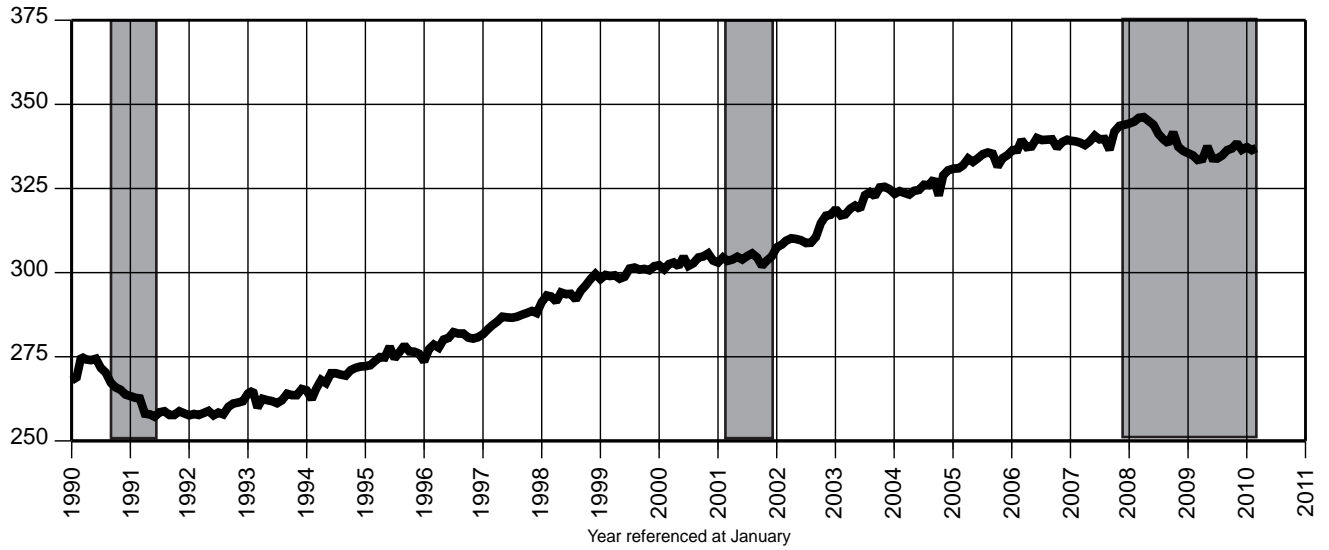
### 18. Consumer Confidence Index, US

(Seasonally unadjusted)

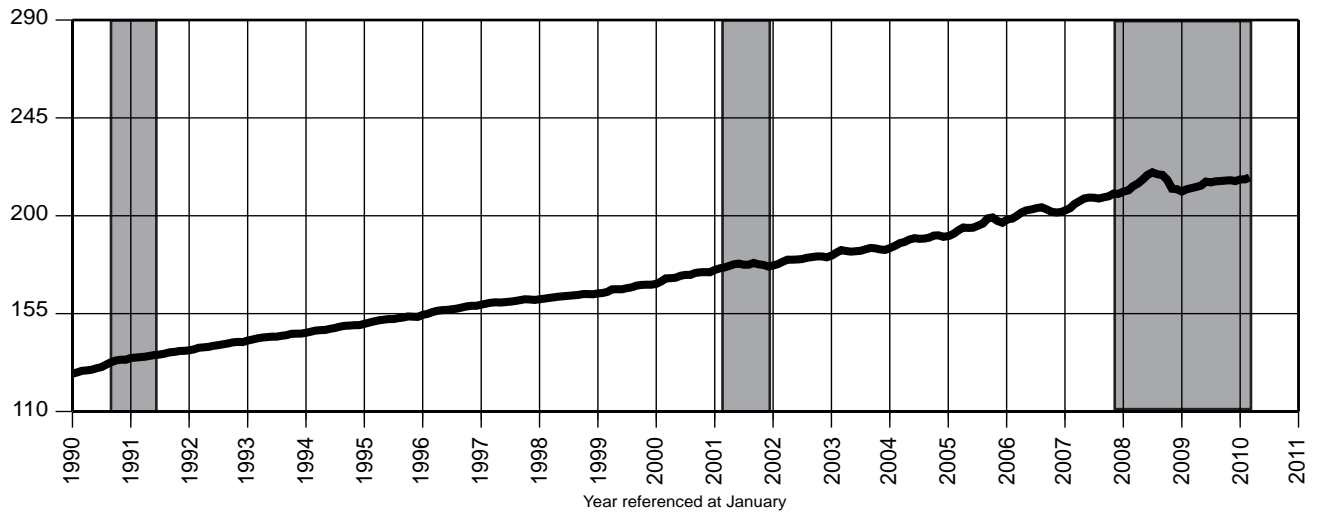
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010
Jan	110.2	87.3	37.4	56.5
Feb	111.2	76.4	25.3	46.4R
Mar	108.2	65.9	26.9	52.5
Apr	106.3	62.8	40.8	
May	108.5	58.1	54.8	
Jun	105.3	51.0	49.3	
Jul	111.9	51.9	47.4	
Aug	105.6	58.5	54.5	
Sep	99.5	61.4	53.4	
Oct	95.2	38.8	47.7	
Nov	87.8	44.7	50.6	
Dec	90.6	38.6	53.6	

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

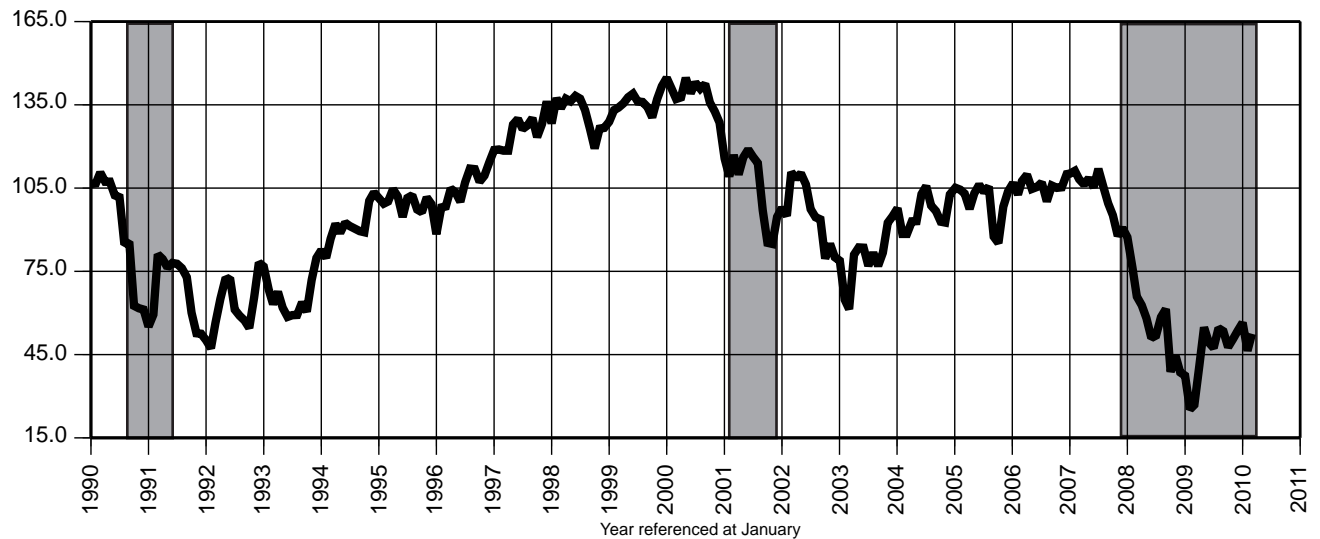
### 16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



### 18. Consumer Confidence Index, US



## Indicator Series 19-21 Private Residential Building Permits

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,077	2,248	1,635	1,812	705	814	856R	1084R
Feb	1,648	2,184	1,301	1,654	1,289	1,711	711	926
Mar	1,871	1,902	2,074	2,167	1,308	1,353		
Apr	2,100	1,983	2,197	1,907	774	683		
May	1,992	1,928	1,658	1,660	1,016	1,078		
Jun	2,759	2,117	2,385	1,949	881	667		
Jul	1,905	1,984	1,301	1,272	781	770		
Aug	3,084	2,919	1,150	1,205	1,001	1,039		
Sep	1,896	1,940	1,386	1,286	1,112	1,011		
Oct	2,283	1,983	1,279	1,161	1,040	979		
Nov	2,133	2,145	917	985	1,016	1,068		
Dec	1,652	2,000	1,086	1,135	1,312	1,407		

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

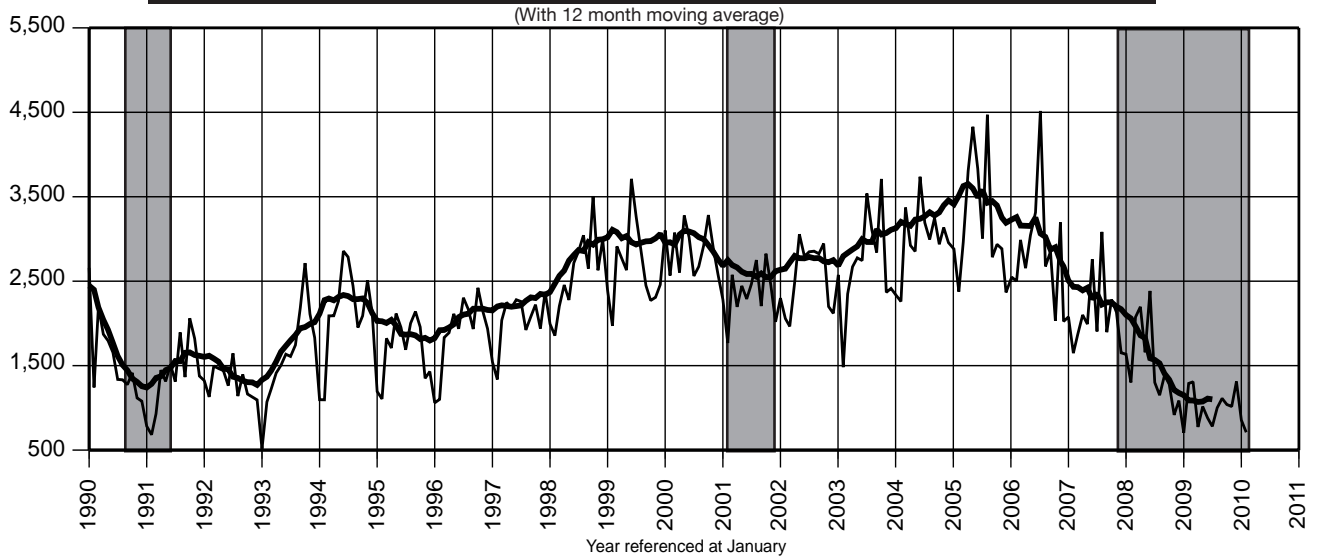
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,084	1,216	830	872	428	473	535R	631R
Feb	953	1,200	668	806	367	464	520	694
Mar	1,137	1,104	855	878	502	486		
Apr	1,109	1,137	1,057	976	548	517		
May	1,264	1,140	825	756	635	613		
Jun	1,328	1,158	759	700	680	583		
Jul	1,183	1,104	779	679	615	549		
Aug	1,552	1,324	741	696	609	592		
Sep	901	966	729	745	736	729		
Oct	937	873	800	715	744	686		
Nov	879	917	502	602	630	759		
Dec	750	891	630	692	639	674		

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

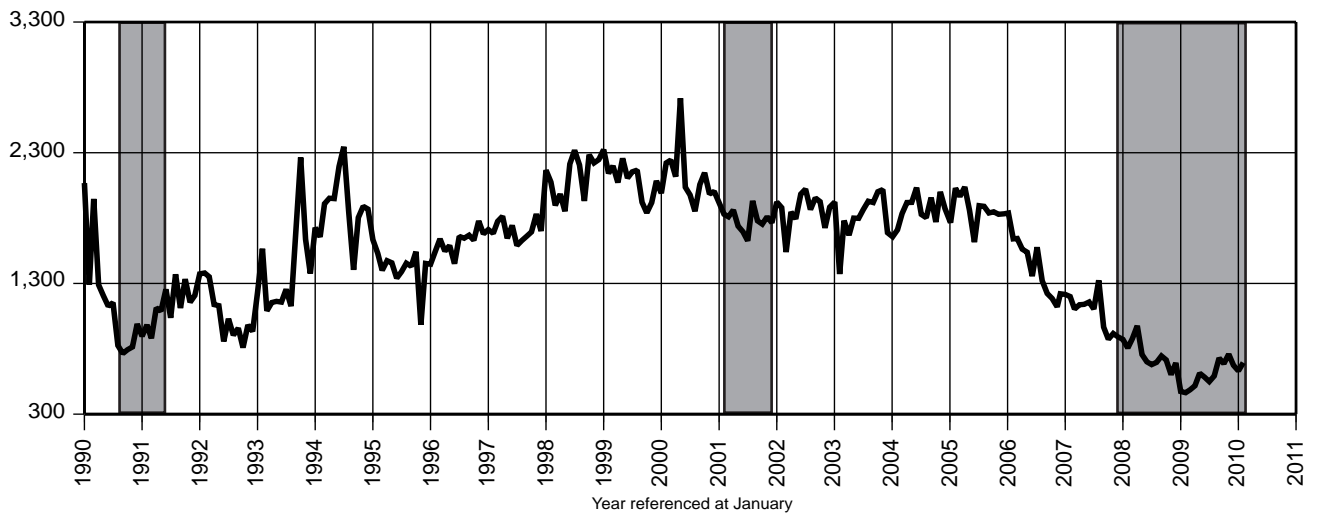
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	759	730	229	284R
Feb	379	531	899	161
Mar	514	1,124	746	
Apr	767	987	166	
May	527	739	331	
Jun	1,137	1,523	152	
Jul	509	427	105	
Aug	1,184	363	354	
Sep	821	589	293	
Oct	1,013	406	240	
Nov	1,055	373	324	
Dec	655	327	619	

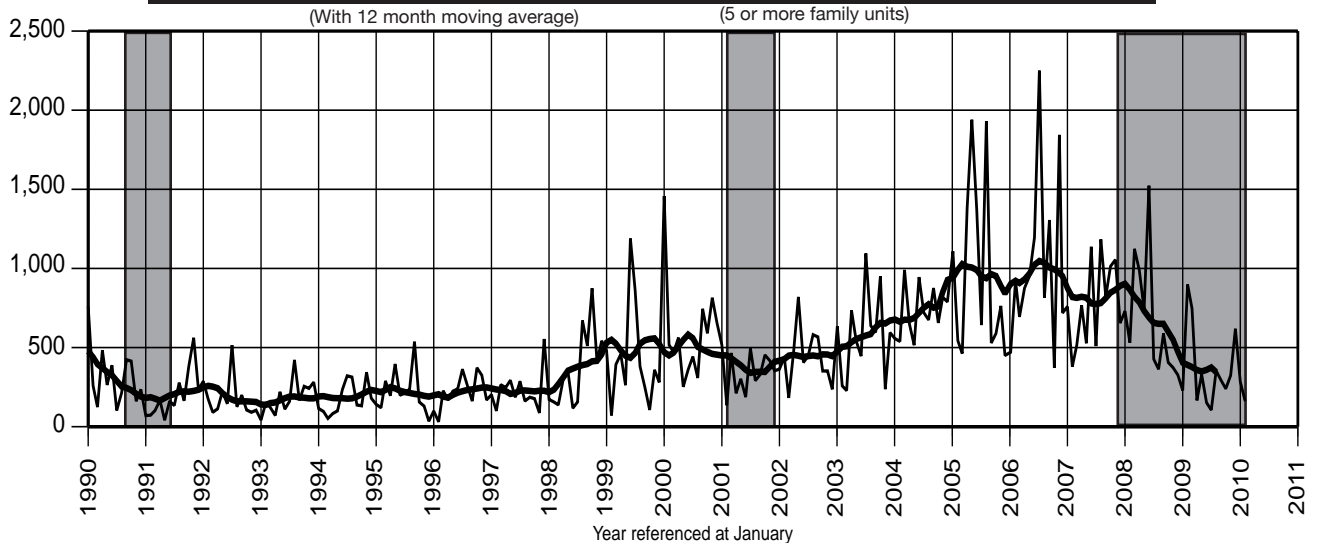
**19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**



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



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



**22. Total New Vehicle Registrations\***

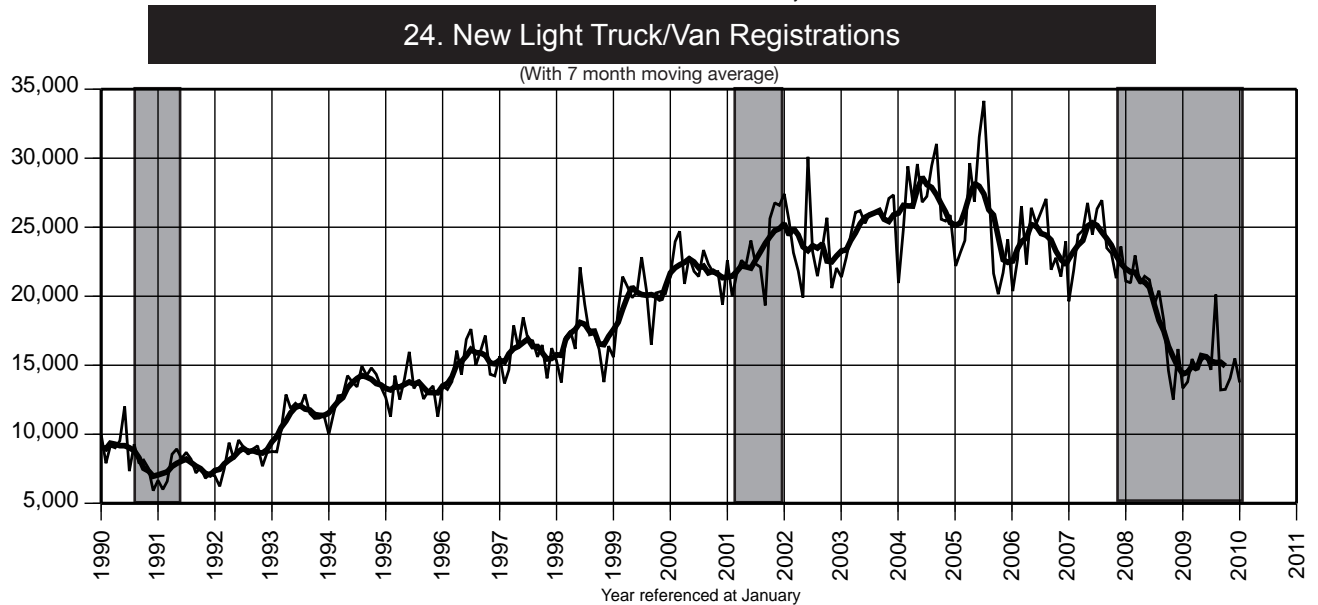
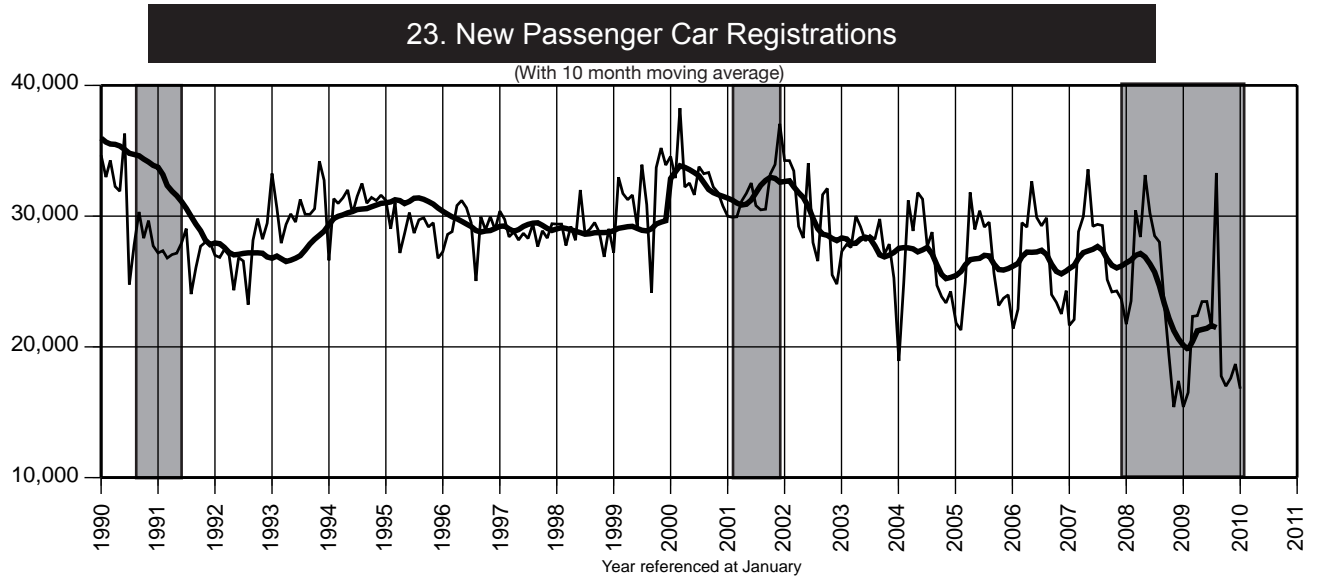
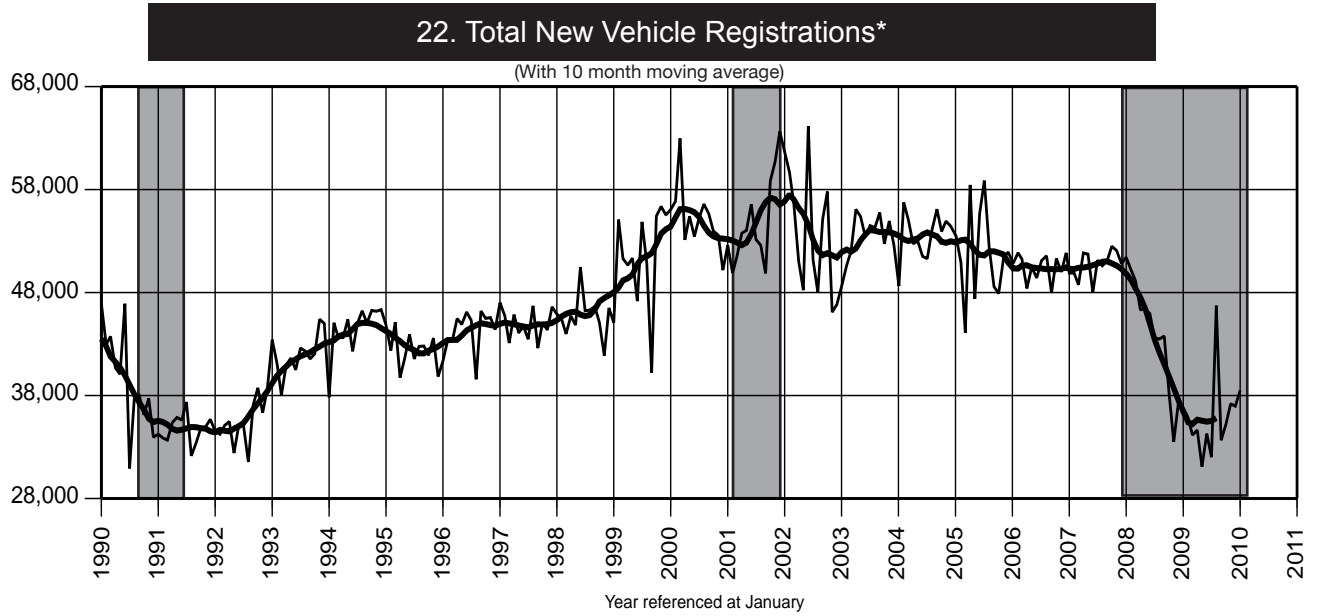
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,273	49,890	42,834	51,414	28,742	36,791	30,559	38,500
Feb	43,966	49,893	44,478	50,203	30,306	35,859		
Mar	53,249	48,760	53,401	49,138	37,779	34,162		
Apr	54,747	51,838	49,305	46,311	37,150	34,642		
May	60,346	51,725	54,589	46,462	38,836	31,094		
Jun	53,686	48,002	51,425	45,945	39,138	34,300		
Jul	55,701	51,134	47,829	43,601	36,132	32,010		
Aug	56,233	50,600	48,422	43,490	53,428	46,728		
Sep	48,643	51,104	41,536	43,769	30,979	33,658		
Oct	47,303	52,493	33,948	38,400	30,249	35,172		
Nov	45,582	52,060	27,905	33,500	31,672	37,191		
Dec	47,245	50,815	33,572	37,350	34,180	36,969		

**23. New Passenger Car Registrations**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,644	26,864	21,735	26,971	15,407	19,256	16,803	21,016
Feb	22,089	26,174	23,505	27,573	16,508	19,419		
Mar	28,814	25,904	30,446	27,578	22,332	19,768		
Apr	29,977	27,404	28,401	25,685	22,386	19,838		
May	33,583	27,476	33,144	26,908	23,463	19,162		
Jun	29,219	25,283	30,234	26,278	23,472	20,397		
Jul	29,372	26,655	28,493	25,677	21,460	19,630		
Aug	29,281	26,368	28,017	25,150	33,303	30,801		
Sep	25,142	26,636	23,293	24,717	17,766	19,421		
Oct	24,202	27,439	19,335	22,559	16,995	19,679		
Nov	24,277	28,060	15,395	19,326	17,607	20,414		
Dec	23,636	27,150	17,398	21,172	18,687	20,825		

**24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations**

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,629	23,026	21,099	24,442	13,335	15,286	13,756	15,690
Feb	21,877	23,720	20,973	22,631	13,798	14,855		
Mar	24,435	22,857	22,955	21,560	15,447	14,671		
Apr	24,770	24,434	20,904	20,626	14,764	14,589		
May	26,763	24,249	21,445	19,553	15,373	14,297		
Jun	24,467	22,719	21,191	19,668	15,666	14,719		
Jul	26,329	24,479	19,336	17,924	14,672	13,833		
Aug	26,952	24,232	20,405	18,341	20,125	17,682		
Sep	23,501	24,469	18,243	19,049	13,213	13,823		
Oct	23,101	25,054	14,613	15,841	13,254	14,557		
Nov	21,305	24,000	12,510	14,174	14,065	15,528		
Dec	23,609	23,664	16,174	16,178	15,493	15,113		



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

## Indicator Series 25-27 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

### 25. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	109.7	2.8	116.4	3.0	176.4	4.5	163.2	4.3
Feb	111.8	2.9	115.1	3.0	185.9	4.8	160.1	4.2
Mar	111.1	2.9	116.0	3.0	198.9	5.1	160.1	4.2
Apr	110.8	2.9	116.7	3.0	215.3	5.5		
May	109.6	2.8	121.1	3.1	224.8	5.8		
Jun	109.3	2.8	123.9	3.2	220.8	5.7		
Jul	113.1	2.9	127.2	3.3	203.9	5.3		
Aug	113.5	2.9	132.6	3.4	196.0	5.1		
Sep	113.1	2.9	141.6	3.6	200.9	5.2		
Oct	113.3	2.9	150.8	3.9	197.4	5.1		
Nov	114.2	2.9	162.2	4.2	186.8	4.9		
Dec	115.1	3.0	169.7	4.3	174.2	4.5		

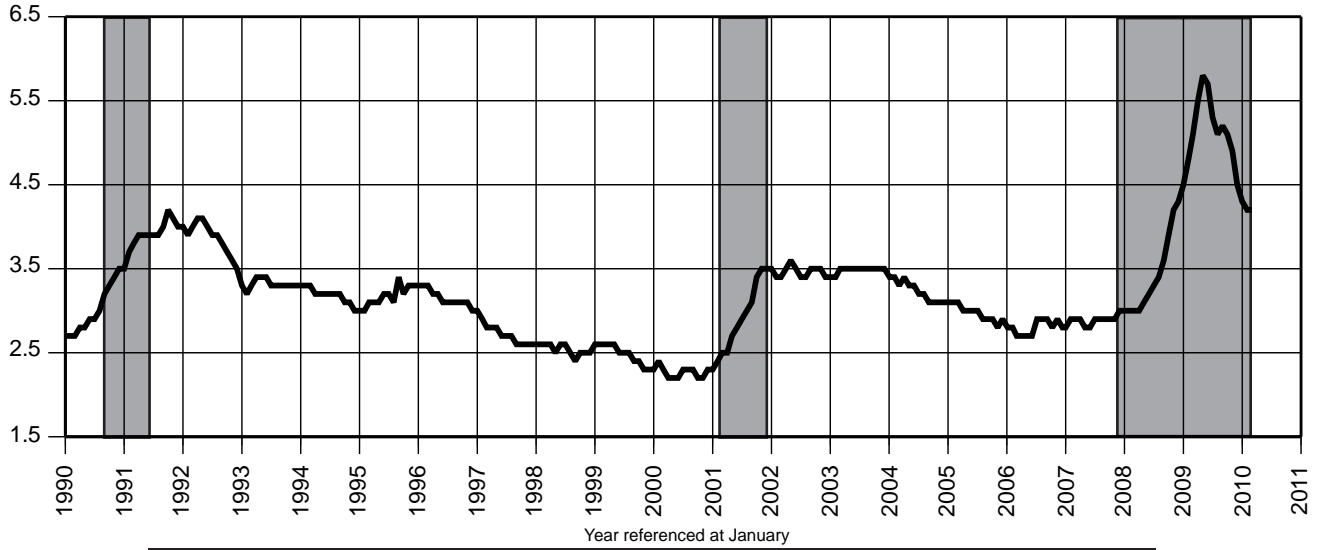
### 26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,850	10,398	13,768	10,209	20,137	14,967	15,619	11,874
Feb	10,515	10,773	10,184	10,236	17,193	17,463	11,870	12,026
Mar	8,609	10,090	10,260	11,887	13,895	16,059	11,178	13,186
Apr	11,080	11,032	10,163	10,424	14,848	14,874		
May	8,087	10,354	8,653	10,986	12,197	15,758		
Jun	12,320	10,535	13,684	11,446	16,656	13,971		
Jul	10,299	10,570	10,839	11,182	13,673	14,434		
Aug	8,600	10,775	9,691	12,269	10,978	13,577		
Sep	8,138	10,436	10,258	13,006	10,907	14,176		
Oct	9,136	10,603	11,748	13,573	12,042	13,653		
Nov	11,304	10,684	16,083	15,149	13,061	12,142		
Dec	14,785	10,515	17,301	12,679	16,146	11,703		

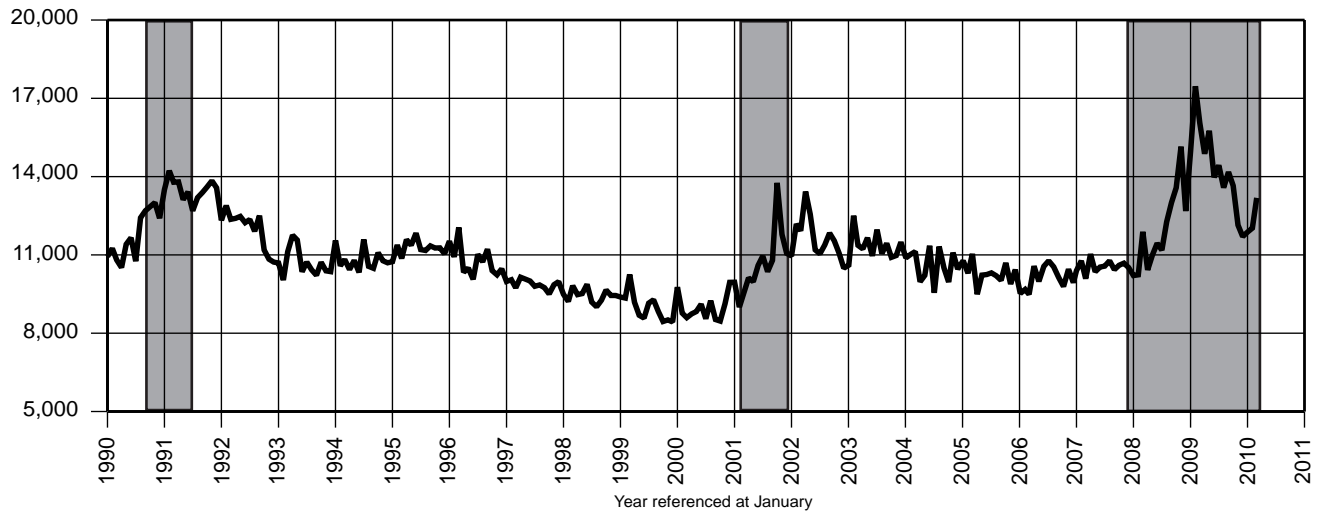
### 27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

Date	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	13,845	12,987	16,512	22,115
Feb	10,443	10,694	16,379	19,041
Mar	11,335	13,131	21,982	24,488
Apr	12,919	13,650	21,928	
May	12,807	11,961	23,347	
Jun	10,064	12,531	27,659	
Jul	13,085	14,466	29,284	
Aug	10,486	12,481	28,916	
Sep	10,014	14,953	26,810	
Oct	12,248	13,695	22,507	
Nov	9,909	13,103	24,000	
Dec	11,961	18,460	24,968	

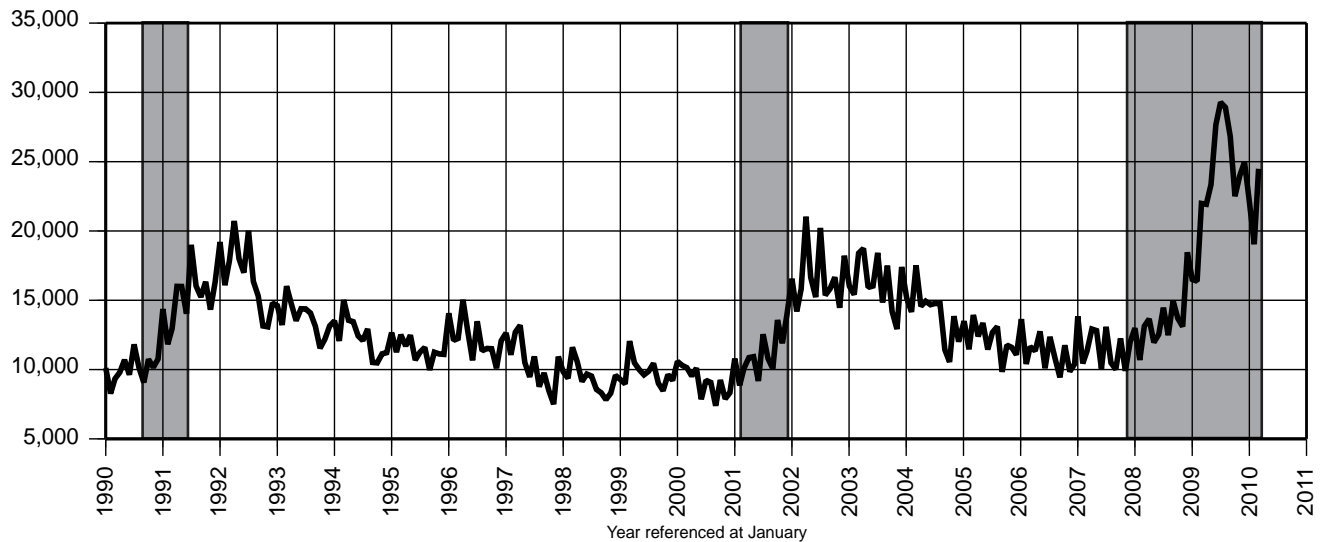
**25. Insured Unemployment Rate**



**26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average**



**27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions**



**Indicator Series 1 to 27**

Annual Averages 1999-2009											
Indicator Series	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,370.8	4,363.9	4,358.9	4,404.5	4,467.1	4,457.6	4,502.8	4,536.7
2 Resident Employment (000)	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,117.3	4,108.4	4,144.2	4,207.7	4,260.1	4,267.1	4,257	4,118.4
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.5	255.5	214.7	196.7	207.1	190.5	245.8	418.3
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	67.0	66.6	66.3	66.9	66.4	66.0	66.4	67.0	66.6	66.9	66.9
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	64.0	64.1	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.7	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.2	60.7
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.2
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,039.1	4,071.0	4,078.9	4,048.4	3,891.7
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,397.5	3,423.7	3,431.2	3,401.0	3,243.0
9 Construction Emp. (000)	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	169.1	174.9	172.3	164.5	139.0
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	330.4	323.8	311.3	298.8	267.3
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	877.3	874.9	874.5	861.9	816.4
12 Information Emp. (000)	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1	97.4	96.0	91.3	84.2
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	279.7	279.2	275.7	270.3	255.3
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	592.5	604.6	616.6	616.2	583.7
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.4	568.4	579.7	590.0	598.2
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	333.4	338.5	340.0	342.0	335.8
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303	214.537
18 US Consumer Confidence Index	135.3	139.0	106.6	96.6	79.8	96.1	100.3	105.9	103.4	58.0	45.1
19 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,665	2,882	2,356	2,537	2,749	2,995	3,216	2,860	2,116	1,531	1,020
20 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	2,094	2,105	1,792	1,865	1,847	1,869	1,855	1,426	1,089	765	594
21 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	424	598	347	434	587	728	973	1,035	777	677	372
22 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,784	50,473	50,664	44,103	35,716
23 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	26,199	26,572	26,770	24,950	20,782
24 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,591	23,901	23,895	19,154	14,934
25 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9	107.9	112.0	131.6	197.7
26 Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	5.1
Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323	10,116	10,560	11,886	14,311
27 Exhaustions (No.)	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,179	11,213	11,593	13,509	23,691

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

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

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009									2010			
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)*</b>	3,914.8	3,905.1	3,900.6	3,886.2	3,875.9	3,870.7	3,866.1	3,867.6	3,864.7	3,858.7	3,849.7	3,852.9	3,849.8
<b>Total Private Sector*</b>	3,269.1	3,256.8	3,252.2	3,238.9	3,227.0	3,221.1	3,220.1	3,217.5	3,212.9	3,207.4	3,197.6	3,201.8	3,201.2
<b>Goods Producing*</b>	420.0	413.7	409.6	405.4	402.1	398.9	395.7	397.9	397.8	391.4	385.7	385.4	383.7
<b>Mining and Logging**</b>	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
<b>Construction</b>	145.4	142.2	140.1	138.0	136.6	135.2	133.4	134.5	132.1	130.7	126.5	126.7	128.3
<b>Manufacturing*</b>	273.2	270.0	268.0	265.9	264.0	262.1	260.7	261.8	264.1	259.1	257.8	257.3	253.9
Durable Goods	122.9	120.9	119.8	118.6	117.1	116.4	115.4	116.4	116.1	114.3	114.5	114.8	113.6
Non-Durable Goods	150.3	149.1	148.2	147.3	146.9	145.7	145.3	145.4	148.0	144.8	143.3	142.5	140.3
<b>Service-Providing*</b>	3,494.8	3,491.4	3,491.0	3,480.8	3,473.8	3,471.8	3,470.4	3,469.7	3,466.9	3,467.3	3,464.0	3,467.5	3,466.1
<b>Private Service-Providing*</b>	2,849.1	2,843.1	2,842.6	2,833.5	2,824.9	2,822.2	2,824.4	2,819.6	2,815.1	2,816.0	2,811.9	2,816.4	2,817.5
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities*</b>	824.1	819.5	819.1	816.8	813.6	812.0	811.9	810.1	807.0	809.6	809.0	808.4	810.9
Wholesale Trade	219.5	218.9	217.6	216.4	214.8	214.0	213.3	214.4	214.0	213.6	213.0	213.1	213.0
Retail Trade	438.5	436.7	437.4	436.4	435.3	435.3	436.4	432.5	429.2	429.7	430.7	431.5	432.4
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.0	163.5	162.7	162.2	163.2	163.8	166.3	165.3	163.8	165.5
<b>Information</b>	85.6	85.0	85.0	84.2	83.8	83.8	82.8	81.8	81.0	81.9	81.5	82.0	81.6
<b>Financial Activities*</b>	259.1	258.4	257.2	255.7	254.1	252.9	253.4	251.8	251.0	249.4	245.9	246.6	246.9
Finance and Insurance	203.0	202.3	201.2	200.1	198.7	197.6	197.6	196.7	197.1	197.0	194.7	194.9	194.3
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	56.1	56.1	56.0	55.6	55.4	55.3	55.8	55.1	53.9	52.4	51.2	51.7	52.6
<b>Prof. and Business Services*</b>	590.1	589.5	586.8	584.4	580.8	579.1	579.3	574.5	572.6	573.3	573.1	577.7	576.9
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	281.6	279.8	278.1	276.6	273.8	273.3	274.0	273.9	274.6	275.7	273.5	275.1	275.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	76.9	77.2	76.6	76.4	75.7	75.1	74.9	73.7	73.3	73.2	74.7	74.2	74.5
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Svs.	231.6	232.5	232.1	231.4	231.3	230.7	230.4	226.9	224.7	224.4	224.9	228.4	226.8
<b>Educational and Health Services*</b>	594.7	596.6	596.1	597.3	597.3	597.7	598.8	602.7	603.0	603.4	605.2	606.0	605.0
Educational Services	90.5	90.5	89.5	90.7	89.8	89.5	89.6	93.0	92.5	92.5	93.8	92.6	92.1
Health Care and Social Assistance	504.2	506.1	506.6	506.6	507.5	508.2	509.2	509.7	510.5	510.9	511.4	513.4	512.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality*</b>	333.5	333.8	337.5	334.0	333.9	334.8	336.4	336.9	338.5	336.5	337.3	336.4	337.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	51.9	52.6	54.2	52.8	52.7	53.3	54.4	54.4	57.4	56.4	56.4	55.8	55.5
Accommodation and Food Svs.	281.6	281.2	283.3	281.2	281.2	281.5	282.0	282.5	281.1	280.1	280.9	280.6	281.5
<b>Other Services (2)</b>	162.0	160.3	160.9	161.1	161.4	161.9	161.8	161.8	162.0	161.9	159.9	159.3	159.2
<b>Total Government*</b>	645.7	648.3	648.4	647.3	648.9	649.6	646.0	650.1	651.8	651.3	652.1	651.1	648.6
Federal Government	59.3	61.4	61.6	59.6	59.7	59.1	58.9	59.1	59.2	58.3	59.6	59.3	59.2
State Government (3)	147.7	147.2	146.9	147.2	147.8	147.2	147.1	146.0	145.5	145.3	145.2	145.8	145.7
Local Government	438.7	439.7	439.9	440.5	441.4	443.3	440.0	445.0	447.1	447.7	447.3	446.0	443.7

**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 2009 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.

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

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009						2010						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	3,867.1	3,884.4	3,920.8	3,958.0	3,897.6	3,876.1	3,874.7	3,894.5	3,894.7	3,892.6	3,779.3	3,781.1	3,803.7
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	3,209.9	3,224.2	3,263.8	3,300.4	3,273.2	3,263.2	3,245.2	3,235.6	3,230.1	3,229.7	3,128.1	3,121.4	3,144.6
<b>Goods Producing</b>	408.3	408.6	411.2	412.4	408.7	408.0	404.7	406.1	404.4	394.7	373.3	368.2	371.5
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
<b>Construction</b>	135.7	139.2	142.1	143.2	142.9	143.0	140.3	141.2	136.6	132.1	116.3	112.2	118.0
Construction of Buildings	31.0	31.3	31.6	32.0	31.6	31.6	30.9	31.7	30.8	30.4	26.8	26.3	26.6
Residential Building Construction	19.8	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.2	20.1	19.8	20.1	19.1	19.0	16.9	17.2	17.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	15.9	17.1	17.5	17.7	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.6	17.8	16.3	13.0	11.9	13.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	88.8	90.8	93.0	93.5	93.2	93.2	91.3	90.9	88.0	85.4	76.5	74.0	77.5
Building Equipment Contractors	47.4	47.5	47.8	48.2	47.8	47.5	46.7	46.9	45.4	45.9	42.0	41.5	42.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	271.2	267.9	267.6	267.7	264.3	263.4	262.8	263.3	266.2	261.0	255.6	254.6	252.0
Durable Goods	121.8	119.7	119.4	119.2	117.2	116.8	116.4	117.1	117.0	115.2	113.5	113.4	112.6
Fabricated Metal Product	23.2	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.3	22.1	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.4
Machinery Manufacturing	14.8	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.3
Computer and Electronic Products	28.4	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.3
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5
Transportation Equip. Mfg.	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Miscellaneous Mfg.	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.8
Non-Durable Goods	149.4	148.2	148.2	148.5	147.1	146.6	146.4	146.2	149.2	145.8	142.1	141.2	139.4
Food Manufacturing	29.0	29.0	29.5	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.5	29.4	29.4
Paper Manufacturing	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9
Printing and Related Support	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.2	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	17.2
Chemical Manufacturing	58.6	57.9	57.6	57.5	57.0	56.7	56.5	56.2	56.5	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.3
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	34.7	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.9	34.1	33.6	33.5	33.5
Plastics and Rubber Products	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.5
<b>Service-Providing</b>	3,458.8	3,475.8	3,509.6	3,545.6	3,488.9	3,468.1	3,470.0	3,488.4	3,490.3	3,497.9	3,406.0	3,412.9	3,432.2
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	2,801.6	2,815.6	2,852.6	2,888.0	2,864.5	2,855.2	2,840.5	2,829.5	2,825.7	2,835.0	2,754.8	2,753.2	2,773.1
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	810.4	805.9	815.9	823.7	811.7	808.3	811.6	812.7	820.3	834.5	802.6	794.9	800.1
Wholesale Trade	218.1	217.7	217.7	218.2	215.9	214.9	213.8	214.7	214.6	214.4	211.4	211.5	211.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	108.2	107.3	106.9	106.6	105.0	104.6	103.7	103.9	103.2	103.4	101.2	101.9	102.5
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	30.3	30.1	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.4
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.7
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.0	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.7	26.8	26.9	26.3

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	2009									2010			
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Retail Trade	426.7	425.2	433.2	439.8	437.4	436.8	433.9	432.6	439.7	449.4	426.5	419.5	422.6
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	40.4	40.5	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.2	38.2	37.2	36.6	36.4
Automobile Dealers	29.0	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.1	28.6	28.2	27.9	27.8	27.8
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	15.3	15.2	13.9	13.3	12.9
Electronics and Appliance Stores	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	17.3	18.1	16.9	16.4	16.1
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlr.	29.9	31.1	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.9	30.5	30.3	29.9	29.7	28.4	28.2	29.0
Food and Beverage Stores	107.0	105.9	108.3	110.9	110.6	110.0	108.6	106.7	107.5	108.6	108.4	108.0	107.0
Health and Personal Care Stores	36.1	35.6	35.9	36.2	35.8	35.8	35.3	35.5	35.6	36.0	34.9	34.6	34.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	53.7	53.5	55.1	57.3	56.8	57.5	56.7	55.6	57.7	59.8	53.7	52.8	53.5
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	19.4	21.2	18.7	17.6	17.4
General Merchandise Stores	63.9	63.5	64.4	64.7	64.6	64.2	64.5	65.9	70.7	72.2	65.7	63.9	64.7
Department Stores	50.8	50.5	51.1	51.3	51.0	50.6	51.0	52.4	56.6	57.8	52.6	51.1	51.8
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	165.6	163.0	165.0	165.7	158.4	156.6	163.9	165.4	166.0	170.7	164.7	163.9	165.8
Utilities	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6
Natural Gas Distribution	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Transportation and Warehousing	154.0	151.3	153.3	153.7	146.3	144.6	152.1	153.6	154.3	159.2	153.1	152.3	154.1
Air Transportation	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.5
Truck Transportation	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.2	32.9	32.3	31.8	33.2
General Freight Trucking	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.9	23.4	22.9	22.8	22.9
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	29.8	28.6	29.9	29.9	23.2	21.5	29.1	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.8
Support Activities for Transportation	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.4
Couriers and Messengers	21.6	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.9	21.6	22.8	20.1	20.1	20.0
Warehousing and Storage	27.6	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	24.6	24.2	23.8	23.5	23.0	22.9	22.7	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.8
Telecommunications	37.4	37.1	37.1	37.0	36.5	36.4	36.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.4
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	31.4	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.5	30.3	30.2	31.0	31.1	31.0	30.6	30.7	30.9
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>246.1</b>
Finance and Insurance	202.2	202.1	201.3	201.2	200.4	199.2	197.2	195.8	196.4	196.8	194.0	194.5	194.5
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	70.4	70.2	70.1	70.1	69.8	69.0	68.1	67.3	67.4	67.6	66.9	67.1	67.7
Depository Credit Intermediation	51.3	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.6	50.2	49.7	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.1	50.1	50.3
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9

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	2009							2010					
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	49.1	49.6	48.9	48.6	48.5	48.3	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.0
Scrty & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	36.9	37.5	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.3	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.5
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	81.4	81.0	80.9	81.2	80.6	80.5	80.2	79.5	79.9	79.9	78.7	78.7	78.9
Insurance Carriers	51.4	51.1	51.0	51.2	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.5	50.3	50.2	49.9	50.3
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.1	29.4	29.6	28.5	28.8	28.6
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	54.6	55.1	56.1	57.2	57.1	57.1	56.6	54.8	53.6	52.2	50.1	50.5	51.6
Real Estate	38.2	38.4	38.7	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.3	37.7	36.4	35.4	34.0	34.7	34.9
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	15.5	15.8	16.5	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.5	15.6	15.0	16.3
<b>Professional &amp; Business Svcs.</b>	<b>578.1</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>586.9</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>589.2</b>	<b>589.9</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>583.1</b>	<b>576.4</b>	<b>573.7</b>	<b>554.2</b>	<b>559.0</b>	<b>566.3</b>
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	282.0	280.7	276.3	277.5	274.4	273.4	271.9	273.3	274.9	277.1	272.1	274.1	275.5
Legal Services	39.9	39.6	39.6	40.1	39.9	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.7	38.9	38.8	38.0
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	38.6	38.3	34.1	34.3	33.3	33.0	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.4	33.8	35.2	34.9
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.1	37.7	37.9	38.6	37.4	37.3	38.0
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	60.6	60.8	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.6	59.6	59.8	62.0	59.7	60.3	59.3
Management, Sci & Tech Consulting Services	34.1	34.3	34.4	34.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.9	34.4	34.0
Scientific Research & Development Services	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.4
Advertising and Related Services	15.5	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	76.6	76.3	76.1	76.7	76.0	75.4	74.8	74.0	73.5	73.4	74.1	73.6	74.1
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Remediation Services	219.5	228.7	234.5	238.8	238.8	241.1	240.5	235.8	228.0	223.2	208.0	211.3	216.7
Employment Services	73.7	73.8	75.4	76.9	78.1	80.7	82.6	86.5	84.8	85.3	79.3	78.7	81.4
Business Support Services	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	18.9	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.4
Investigation & Security Svcs.	27.0	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.1	26.5	26.5	26.8
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	53.7	63.2	66.7	69.8	69.2	68.8	66.9	60.4	58.0	53.3	46.2	47.0	45.4
<b>Educational &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>597.0</b>	<b>597.7</b>	<b>600.2</b>	<b>601.3</b>	<b>592.1</b>	<b>588.5</b>	<b>594.8</b>	<b>605.9</b>	<b>608.1</b>	<b>608.3</b>	<b>602.1</b>	<b>604.7</b>	<b>606.3</b>
Educational Services	92.4	92.9	92.7	91.7	84.8	82.0	87.2	95.2	95.4	95.5	92.4	93.6	94.5
Elementary and Secondary Schools	34.5	34.7	35.1	34.7	31.0	29.7	33.4	34.5	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.3	34.3
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	31.6	31.7	30.8	27.8	27.6	27.4	29.8	32.6	32.8	32.7	29.8	32.6	33.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	504.6	504.8	507.5	509.6	507.3	506.5	507.6	510.7	512.7	512.8	509.7	511.1	511.8
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	184.0	184.9	186.4	187.7	187.0	187.3	187.4	186.8	188.0	188.4	185.6	187.4	186.2
Offices of Physicians	69.3	69.6	70.0	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.2	69.6	69.2	70.1	68.7	69.0	69.1
Offices of Dentists	27.7	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.1	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.5	26.8
Home Health Care Services	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.8	33.5	33.6	33.8	34.2	33.6	33.7	34.1

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

**Employment Data**
**New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)**  
 (not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009										2010		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Hospitals	155.7	155.0	155.3	155.9	156.3	155.9	155.6	156.1	156.1	155.7	155.7	155.5	155.3
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	86.2	86.2	86.4	86.7	87.2	87.4	87.3	87.9	88.6	88.3	87.7	88.1	88.5
Nursing Care Facilities	49.7	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.4	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.9
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.6
Social Assistance	78.7	78.7	79.4	79.3	76.8	75.9	77.3	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.7	80.1	81.8
Child Day Care Services	37.4	37.3	37.6	37.3	33.8	33.3	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>323.9</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<b>326.3</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>316.4</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43.8	50.3	56.6	63.4	69.1	68.3	58.5	52.4	51.7	50.1	45.3	45.0	46.6
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	33.9	39.7	45.2	52.2	57.9	57.2	47.8	42.2	40.5	39.6	36.8	35.7	36.9
Accommodation and Food Services	269.2	273.6	288.2	298.3	296.6	295.7	291.3	281.9	277.0	276.2	268.2	266.4	269.8
Accommodation	58.6	59.1	61.2	63.8	66.4	66.7	62.8	60.3	59.0	58.5	57.5	56.8	57.6
Casino Hotels	35.0	34.4	34.6	35.7	36.4	36.3	35.5	33.9	33.4	33.2	33.1	32.5	32.8
Food Services and Drinking Places	210.6	214.5	227.0	234.5	230.2	229.0	228.5	221.6	218.0	217.7	210.7	209.6	212.2
Full-Service Restaurants	95.7	97.8	103.2	107.9	109.2	108.3	103.6	101.3	98.9	98.4	96.8	96.2	97.6
Limited-Service Eating Places	80.7	83.4	87.0	89.8	91.9	91.6	88.1	83.8	83.3	83.8	80.6	79.7	80.5
Special Food Services	25.8	24.8	27.8	26.9	18.9	19.0	27.3	27.6	27.1	26.8	24.7	25.1	25.4
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>156.7</b>
Repair and Maintenance	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.4	33.2	32.2	31.4	31.6
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	24.0	23.7	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.7	24.0	23.8	24.4	23.8	23.2	23.4
Personal and Laundry Services	48.9	49.8	50.7	51.2	50.5	50.2	50.9	49.3	49.2	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.1
Personal Care Services	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.3	30.2	30.4
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	78.7	78.3	79.2	81.0	81.4	81.2	77.3	79.1	79.3	78.6	76.2	77.0	77.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>657.2</b>	<b>660.2</b>	<b>657.0</b>	<b>657.6</b>	<b>624.4</b>	<b>612.9</b>	<b>629.5</b>	<b>658.9</b>	<b>664.6</b>	<b>662.9</b>	<b>651.2</b>	<b>659.7</b>	<b>659.1</b>
Federal Government	58.8	61.0	61.3	59.8	60.3	59.5	58.8	59.3	59.0	58.5	59.3	58.5	58.4
Other Federal Government	17.7	19.6	20.6	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7
Department of Defense	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.5	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3
U.S. Postal Service	26.9	27.2	26.4	26.3	26.7	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	25.7	24.7	24.4
State Government	150.5	150.2	146.8	144.0	143.5	141.7	145.9	148.9	148.7	147.4	142.7	148.1	148.5
State Government Education	49.3	49.5	45.7	43.0	43.1	41.9	47.0	49.8	49.9	49.0	44.7	50.2	50.8
State Government Hospitals	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0
Other State Government	88.9	88.4	88.7	88.6	88.2	87.6	86.7	87.0	86.7	86.3	85.9	85.8	85.7
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	76.9	76.6	76.3	76.5	76.0	75.6	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.1	74.9	74.8	74.8
Local Government	447.9	449.0	448.9	453.8	420.6	411.7	424.8	450.7	456.9	457.0	449.2	453.1	452.2
Local Government Education	284.4	285.6	284.0	282.6	235.4	229.1	254.2	283.2	289.1	290.5	284.9	290.0	290.5
Other Local Government	163.5	163.4	164.9	171.2	185.2	182.6	170.6	167.5	167.8	166.5	164.3	163.1	161.7

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

## Hours and Earnings Data

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

NAICS Industry	2009							2010					
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	41.3	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.8	39.7	40.0
Durable Goods	41.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.9	38.9	39.3
Nondurable Goods	41.5	40.7	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.5	40.4	40.6
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	34.3	34.4	34.8	34.3	35.0	34.6	35.3	34.6	34.9	34.8	35.1	34.8	34.7
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	18.53	18.61	18.52	18.55	18.30	18.20	18.25	17.91	17.84	18.03	18.06	19.02	18.96
Durable Goods	21.33	21.32	21.30	21.17	20.96	20.89	20.99	20.96	21.12	21.33	21.47	22.83	22.69
Nondurable Goods	16.12	16.24	16.18	16.29	16.02	15.93	15.97	15.33	15.24	15.38	15.31	15.93	15.92
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	29.16	28.27	27.97	27.72	27.16	27.29	26.69	26.23	26.61	25.82	25.89	25.48	25.47
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	765.29	755.57	763.02	767.97	759.45	753.48	757.38	746.85	743.93	757.26	754.91	755.09	758.40
Durable Goods	874.53	865.59	864.78	872.20	861.46	854.40	860.59	861.46	861.70	876.66	878.12	888.09	891.72
Nondurable Goods	668.98	660.97	674.71	676.04	669.64	665.87	669.14	646.93	646.18	656.73	650.68	643.57	646.35
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	1,000.9	972.49	973.36	950.80	950.60	944.23	942.16	907.56	928.69	898.54	908.74	886.70	883.81

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

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

## Comparative Trends

### US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1984-2010 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
<b>Annual Averages: 1984-2009</b>								
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.5
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,287.8	136,891	4,130.3	5,692	157.5	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,370.8	136,485	4,117.3	8,378	253.5	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,363.9	137,736	4,108.4	8,774	255.5	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,358.9	139,252	4,144.2	8,149	214.7	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,404.5	141,730	4,207.7	7,591	196.7	5.1	4.5
2006	151,428	4,467.1	144,427	4,260.1	7,001	207.1	4.6	4.6
2007	153,124	4,457.6	146,047	4,267.1	7,078	190.5	4.6	4.3
2008	154,287	4,502.8	145,362	4,257.0	8,924	245.8	5.8	5.5
2009	154,142	4,536.7	139,877	4,118.4	14,265	418.3	9.3	9.2
<b>2009 Monthly Data: 2009-2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)*</b>								
Jan	154,140	4,526.6	142,221	4,185.7	11,919	340.9	7.7	7.5
Feb	154,401	4,533.3	141,687	4,168.9	12,714	364.5	8.2	8.0
Mar	154,164	4,539.8	140,854	4,154.3	13,310	385.5	8.6	8.5
Apr	154,718	4,544.6	140,902	4,141.9	13,816	402.7	8.9	8.9
May	154,956	4,546.5	140,438	4,130.1	14,518	416.4	9.4	9.2
Jun	154,759	4,545.6	140,038	4,118.6	14,721	427.0	9.5	9.4
Jul	154,351	4,542.5	139,817	4,107.7	14,534	434.8	9.4	9.6
Aug	154,426	4,538.7	139,433	4,098.3	14,993	440.5	9.7	9.7
Sep	153,927	4,535.2	138,768	4,090.6	15,159	444.6	9.8	9.8
Oct	153,854	4,532.3	138,242	4,084.4	15,612	448.0	10.1	9.9
Nov	153,720	4,529.9	138,381	4,079.3	15,340	450.7	10.0	9.9
Dec	153,059	4,527.8	137,792	4,075.3	15,267	452.5	10.0	10.0
<b>2010</b>								
Jan	153,170	4,533.4	138,333	4,084.1	14,837	449.2	9.7	9.9
Feb	153,512	4,553.7	138,641	4,105.1	14,871	448.6	9.7	9.9
Mar	153,910	4,563.4	138,905	4,114.7	15,005	448.6	9.7	9.8
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

\* New Jersey monthly data are based on a different estimating procedure. Monthly data have been revised to incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors which reflect the 2009 experience.

## Unemployment Insurance Program

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

			Percent Change From		
	March 2010	February 2010	March 2009	Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed *</b>	181.8	190.2	222.6	-4.4	-18.3
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	157.2	160.0	192.8	-1.7	-18.4
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	88.2	86.6	109.0	1.8	-19.0
Female	69.6	72.9	84.4	-4.5	-17.5
<b>By Race*</b>					
White	98.7	97.3	119.4	1.4	-17.4
Black	28.7	29.4	35.3	-2.2	-18.7
Asian	5.5	5.7	7.7	-3.5	-28.3
Other	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.8	-16.8
Chose not To Answer	27.3	28.2	34.3	-3.1	-20.3
<b>By Ethnicity*</b>					
Hispanic	30.2	30.5	37.7	-1.0	-20.0
Not Hispanic	112.8	114.2	142.1	-1.3	-20.7
Chose not to Answer	20.0	20.8	22.4	-4.1	-10.6
<b>By Age of Claimant</b>					
Under 25	15.2	15.2	18.1	0.2	-16.0
25 through 34 years	37.0	37.0	44.0	-0.1	-16.1
35 through 44 years	34.2	35.1	45.1	-2.5	-24.2
45 through 54 years	37.7	38.2	46.7	-1.3	-19.1
55 through 64 years	24.8	25.5	30.3	-2.8	-18.3
65 years and over	9.3	10.0	11.6	-7.7	-19.9
<b>By Duration of Unemployment</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	23.8	26.8	29.9	-11.2	-20.4
3 to 4 weeks	16.9	15.7	22.9	7.2	-26.3
5 to 14 weeks	62.9	60.8	81.1	3.4	-22.4
15 weeks and over	54.0	56.2	59.5	-3.9	-9.3
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	33.7	34.1	43.9	-1.0	-23.2
Construction	19.8	20.4	22.2	-3.0	-10.5
Manufacturing	12.6	12.8	20.4	-2.2	-38.4
Service Providing	130.9	133.3	159.9	-1.8	-18.2
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	36.1	37.6	45.5	-4.0	-20.5
Wholesale Trade	8.7	8.9	12.1	-2.2	-28.2
Retail Trade	19.0	18.4	23.3	3.3	-18.5
Transportation & Warehousing	8.3	10.2	9.9	-18.7	-16.4
Financial Activities	8.4	8.2	11.6	1.6	-27.8
Professional & Business Services	29.8	29.8	36.0	0.0	-17.1
Educational and Health Services	18.6	18.3	16.4	1.5	13.1
Leisure and Hospitality	17.9	18.9	17.0	-5.2	5.4
Other Services	4.1	4.1	4.4	1.2	-6.6
Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	-2.3	-0.2

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

\* Not seasonally adjusted

## Statistical Section Notes

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### Adjustment of Data

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

The **X-12** procedure was used in a “two-step” process. One set of factors was generated for benchmarked estimates, based on absolute or universe counts of employment determined through Unemployment Insurance records. These factors were used to seasonally adjust historical, universe-based data through September 2008. A second set of factors was generated using the record of sample-based estimates, and applied to reprojected sample-based estimates for the last quarter of 2008 and sample-based estimates developed month by month in 2009.

### Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2009 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2009 for Establishment Employment Indicators (Series 7-16).
- (2) new seasonal adjustment factors, which usually affect at least five years of seasonally adjusted data, or the period from January 2005 forward.

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

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2009. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2007 to December 2009) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 1990 to December 2009). 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 2006 to December 2010 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

### General Notes

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

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

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

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

**Shaded Columns.** Shaded areas indicate periods of general national contraction as identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The July 1990-March 1991, March 2001-November 2001, and December 2007- present national recessions are shown in the graphs for Series 1-27.

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

**Statistical Section Notes (cont.)****Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27**

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

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

- 1-6 **Resident Labor Force Indicators** are produced using a modeling procedure based on regression techniques, that allows for the construction of error ranges. This procedure includes data variables from the NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development's monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, unemployment insurance claims data and responses from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey (CPS) of 1,200 households in NJ. Data are available monthly back to 1976.

Since the third generation of LAUS models were introduced in January 2005, there has been a growing concern among data users regarding monthly volatility of official statewide seasonally-adjusted employment and unemployment series. As a result, the BLS has implemented a smoothed-seasonally-adjusted (SSA) methodology to labor force estimates from January 1976 forward. These revised estimates will be available beginning with the publication of 2009 annual revised estimates. The SSA methodology will be reflected in statewide labor force estimates from January 2010 forward.

For additional information regarding this change in methodology, please refer to the "SSA Questions and Answers" on the BLS website at: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lassaqa.htm>

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.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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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 2009 benchmarks.

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 1990.

Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metro Area definitions:

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

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

- 18 **Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), (US 1985=100)** is based on a representative, random sample of 5,000 US households surveyed monthly by TNS 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.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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19-21 The **Residential Building Permits Indicators** are compiled by the US Bureau of the Census, Manufacturing and Construction Division as of the thirteenth workday of the following month. Data are collected for all permit-issuing places in the state through a monthly survey of local construction officials. If data are not received for a particular place for that month, the data are imputed. The Census Bureau conducts an annual follow-up to obtain as much data as possible for places for which the data were imputed during the year; these data are then considered to be **FINAL MONTHLY FIGURES**. (Final statewide totals used to produce the annual averages on p. S-20 also include “undistributed” units.) Data beginning January 1998 contain revisions allocated back to prior months and are directly comparable to over-the-year changes shown on the **New Jersey’s Economy by the Numbers** table.

**Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits** (Series 19) 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 21) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

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

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

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

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

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

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