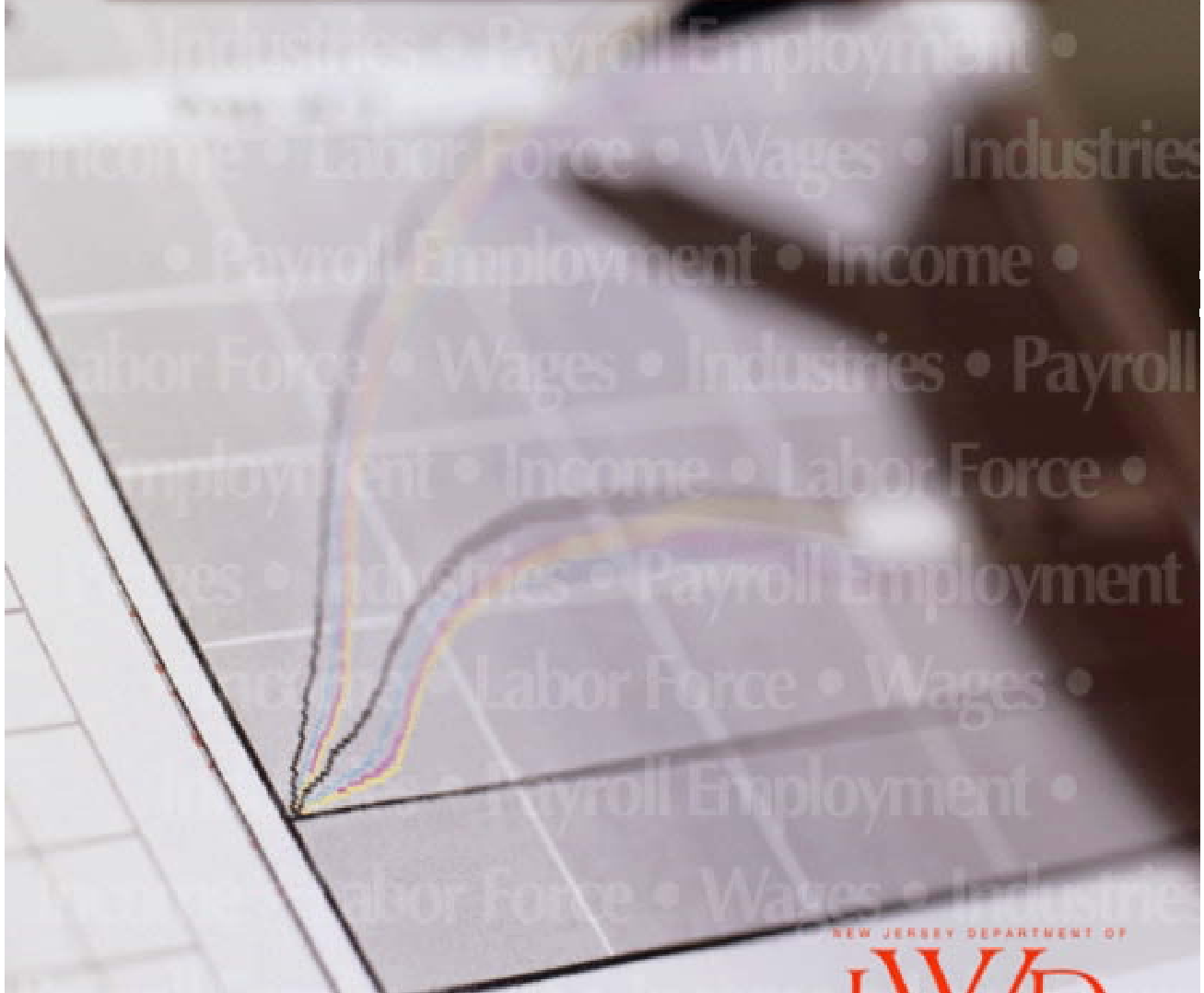


NEW JERSEY

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Richard J. Codey, Acting Governor

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

LWD

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

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 473 Based on data through September 23, 2005

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Commissioner's Corner



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

Carver Reflects on Tenure as Commissioner

As I prepare to leave the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (LWD) for a new challenge as the Executive Director of the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (CRDA), I want to share the insights and perspectives I have gained over the past year.

It didn't take me long, after being appointed Commissioner, to realize the extent to which the Department of Labor and Workforce Development contributes to the economic prosperity of New Jersey. The Department is helping our economy grow with a number of services and programs. These range from our investment in worker training, to providing decision-makers the latest economic and demographic data they need, to reemployment and employee-recruitment services, as well as other important programs. Even our unemployment insurance program helps our economy by supporting good workers while they are looking for new jobs.

I also realized, early on, that we needed to do a better job of raising awareness about our programs and services. We needed to make sure that business, labor, government and the public all recognized the value of a trained and skilled workforce.

As Commissioner, I focused on two key goals. One goal was expanding the lines of communication between the Department and the business community, municipalities, worker groups and community- and faith-based organizations. The other goal was promoting the economic development aspects of the Department.

We are working harder than ever to be accessible to the businesses and workers we serve and we are reaching out to help customers who need better access to our services. Representatives of our Division of Wage and Hour Compliance, for example, are participating in weekend and evening presentations to Spanish-speaking community groups to provide the Hispanic community with information on their rights.

To help employers learn about human resources and other basic business issues, we offer a series of low-cost, informative seminars. We also encourage employers to take advantage of our no-cost On-Site Occupational Health and Safety Consultation Service, which provides workplace assessments to help workers and employers create safer and more productive worksites.

We have expanded the reach of "New Jersey Economic Indicators," so that more decision-makers, policy-makers and business leaders have our latest economic data at their fingertips.

Opening the lines of communication is important because it goes hand-in-hand with our efforts to insure that our State continues to provide new jobs for our economy.

New Jersey, like every mid-Atlantic state, must work hard to attract and develop new jobs. Growing our economy will be easier if we maintain and improve the two key resources that make New Jersey such a great place to work and to do business. One is our location and the transportation infrastructure that provides easy access to so many other markets. The other is our well-edu-

cated, skilled and productive workforce which enables our employers to compete effectively in a global economy.

While I have led this Department for less than a year, I am proud of our efforts and achievements in that short tenure. During the past year, we have invested more than \$28 million in training grants to increase the skills and abilities of New Jersey workers. These grants are enabling more than 51,000 workers at 269 businesses to gain new skills and to make themselves and their companies more productive and marketable in today's highly competitive economy.

We also maintain local One-Stop Career Centers to provide services to unemployed workers to help them take stock of their skills, to find training they need and to match them quickly with employers seeking workers with the skills they offer. Our Business Resource Centers assist employers in conducting employee hiring campaigns to speed their efforts to find the right worker for their jobs.

These and many other services are helping keep jobs filled, workers earning a living and employers operating at highly competitive levels.

I also want to report some other accomplishments. I was pleased to use my offices to facilitate an end to a long and bitter strike between Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP&L) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) System Council U-3. After fourteen straight hours of negotiations, the two parties reached an agreement that ended the thirteen-week strike.

Finally, I want to say that I am proud that New Jersey did the right thing in raising the State's minimum wage. New Jersey's economy is healthy and Acting Governor Richard J. Codey and the legislature recognized that in the long run, this will strengthen the buying power of our citizens and the base of our economy. Compassion and an understanding of the economic realities in our State were part of the decision to increase New Jersey's minimum wage above the federal level. Hard working citizens should not have to struggle to survive.

Next month, I will jointly host an economic summit with the Secretary of the Commerce, Economic Growth and Tourism Commission and the Executive Director of the Economic Development Authority. We will be meeting with employers and business leaders to hear from them how New Jersey government can develop a more focused and integrated approach to economic development. The insight we gain in this summit can be employed by the incoming administration as a basis for a coordinated and comprehensive economic development strategy. Such a strategy could enable the State to crystallize its efforts to attract the industries that we need here in New Jersey to spur continued economic growth. We are doing well now, but we must continue to create work in New Jersey.

I have been uniquely privileged to serve as Commissioner of a Department that serves as the people's advocate. I have worked with some outstanding public servants at LWD and at the other State Departments. New Jersey will have a bright future if we continue to work together to build a solid and highly skilled workforce and cultivate the benefits of our location which makes our position amid our nation's metropolitan centers so critically important.

September Feature Article

Mixed Appraisals for the Summer of 2005 at the Jersey Shore

by the Bureau of Labor Market Information Field Staff

Shore business owners and tourism officials along New Jersey's 127-mile coastline granted mixed appraisals of the summer of 2005, according to an informal survey conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development¹. Many business owners in the state's coastal communities offered positive opinions while others reported that tourist activity was down from the same period a year ago. Also, despite the bigger crowds and busier traffic, this year's visitors to the Jersey Shore were reportedly watching their pocketbooks more closely.

Survey Findings

- Campground owners reported a truly exceptional season. They stated that business was booming and "hardly a campground was empty in South Jersey." An unexpected influx of Canadian campers received a good deal of the credit. Improved currency exchange rates were most often cited, but hot weather in August and reasonable gas prices compared with Canada also were factors. Although the number of Canadian vacationers has been trending upward in recent years, most call this year's increase significant. Some have credited the increase in campground business this year to its lower cost compared with the rising expenses of other accommodations. Many campground owners have added recreational vehicles (RVs) and small cabins for rent to attract additional customers. Overall, business was about 15 percent to 20 percent higher than in 2004.
- A bright spot this year was Atlantic City, which benefited from additional hotel rooms, new retail establishments and the growing popularity of casino-operated beach bars. The once modest oceanfront bars have evolved into full-service entertainment complexes featuring restaurants, concert stages, tanning beds, hot tubs and private cabanas. Atlantic City's gaming industry won a total of \$504.8 million in July (up 6.5% from July 2004), a new single-month record and the first month ever to crack the half-billion dollar mark. At \$473 million, August casino revenues also were very strong, not quite up to 2003 when the Borgata hotel/casino opened, but up 4.6 percent from August 2004.
- After a generally slow early season, the region's amusement parks, piers and boardwalks were pleased with more recent levels of business due to improved weather conditions. The hot weather especially benefited water parks. The Run-away Rapids Family Water Park in Keansburg and Jenkinson Breakwater Beach's water park in Seaside Heights remained busy in July and August, thanks to the hot weather and infrequent rain. Some other owners stated that the games of chance, the boardwalk's mainstay, did not fare well due to the heat.

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- Water sports-related establishments generally said business was off slightly from a year ago, but did well in August. Higher fuel prices seemed to have dampened recreational boat use throughout the summer. Charter boat business was down somewhat from year-ago levels and advance bookings were softer than last year as well. Because this has been one of the best crabbing seasons in a long time, owners of shops that sell crab bait and supplies or rent boats had a banner year.
 - Generally, restaurants in the shore region indicated that their weekend business was almost on par with last year, but midweeks were slower. Overall, business at restaurants and drinking places was down from a year ago, but there was no consensus as to how much. Conversely, business at food stores and liquor stores was reported to be brisk and similar to or up slightly from a year ago. Tourism officials most often pointed to the demolition of cheaper hotel and motel rooms and the construction of more expensive condominiums as driving budget-conscious vacationers to eat out less often and do more cooking and entertaining in their larger (and pricier) accommodations. Restaurants on or very near the ocean did well due to the hot and humid weather.
 - Similar to 2004, this year's Memorial Day and July 4th holiday weekends received nearly unanimous positive reviews from those surveyed. Also like last year, the weather conditions were good during these holiday periods – even better than last year. However, many noted that business activity fell rather dramatically after July 4th. This is not an entirely new phenomenon, but it was more noticeable this year. Although the Labor Day holiday weekend also enjoyed nearly perfect weather conditions, toll collections on the Garden State Parkway and Atlantic City Expressway were down compared with last year, indicating fewer tourists at beach resort towns. The significant jump in gasoline prices right after Hurricane Katrina and before Labor Day may have had an impact on traveling. Those who ventured to the shore seemed to be less willing to spend at shops and restaurants. Also in evidence were somewhat fewer overnight visitors, especially families with school-age children.
 - A survey of some of the larger beach communities revealed that sales of daily beach tags were up slightly this year in most areas due to a noticeable increase in day-trippers. Sales of seasonal tags, which are often sold for a discount price prior to the season, were also up again. Conversely, weekly beach tags sales were down. Overall, the number of beach tags sold was about the same as in 2004.
 - Owners of hotels, motels and bed & breakfast inns generally reported somewhat softer mid-week periods than last year while weekend business was about the same (fair-to-good) as last year. They also noted that people were staying fewer days and were negotiating rates, a rare occurrence in this area. Appraisals of the season were most often couched in terms of the calendar, with May being slow for everyone, June better and the Fourth of July weekend very good across the board. Most of these establishments ended the summer on a positive note. Higher occupancy rates in the Wildwoods could be traced in part to fewer hotels and motels. A number of establishments have been demolished recently to make way for condominiums.

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- One of the most important indicators for New Jersey's shore tourism industry is the advanced rental of housing units (homes, cottages, condos, etc.). For the fifth consecutive year, a slump in advance summer rentals was evident in some beachfront communities this spring. Although the severity of the slowness varied from town to town, in general, the rental of accommodations was off again this year and a significant inventory of rentals was available throughout the core of the summer season. Some real estate agents pegged the drop from a year ago as much as 25 percent.
 - Higher rental fees were again cited as the number one reason for vacancies. Real estate agents appear to be trying to get this point across to rental property owners by going public in the press about the large supply of un-rented units. The number of rental properties available throughout the season was impressive especially in light of the fact that you would have found very few Ocean City properties available at the last minute through most of the seasons during the late 1990s.
 - The rapid escalation in property sales prices is the reason most cited for increasing rental rates. Higher monthly mortgage payments have also forced seashore homeowners who rent their properties to increase their rental rates.
 - Also, the surge in the construction of new rental housing in certain resort towns (often two or more units on sites that formerly held just one) may be forcing rental fees upward due to high construction and mortgage costs of the new larger properties. Reports from shore real estate professionals indicate many former renters are now owners which has also lessened demand for rental units.
 - Skewing the supply and demand picture somewhat has been the trend towards demolishing small hotels and motels and building condominiums, particularly in the Wildwood area. While this conversion diminishes the supply of accommodations for short-term visitors, it increases the availability for longer-term visitors.
 - In a reaction to slumping rentals, some owners of summer properties have expressed a willingness to negotiate rental fees. On the bright side, sales of vacation homes continue to be strong because of relatively low mortgage rates.

Conclusions

At the mid-point of the summer season, tourist activity at the Jersey shore appeared to be somewhat less than hoped for and the chances for a moderately successful season would hang on the month of August. The weather cooperated in August with warm and sunny days, and shore business owners generally agree that 2005 was about average with some bright spots when compared with the past few good years.

1. Information for the summer resort survey for 2005 was obtained from an informal survey of businesses along New Jersey's shore that included retailers, resort facilities, real estate agents and service providers. The survey was largely conducted during the last two weeks of July and updated during the second half of August through Labor Day.

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: September 23, 2005

Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)					Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)		
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ	US
\$373,308	\$371,367	\$351,239	1st Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	----	6.3	6.8
63,087	53,844	52,212	Jul	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-3.6	0.9
2,774	3,272	2,875	Jul	Dwelling Units Authorized	S-16	10.6	1.8
4,057.4	4,055.6	4,008.6	Aug	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.4	1.7
327.2	329.9	337.8	Aug	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-2.5	-0.2
2,919.6	2,916.9	2,866.0	Aug	Private Service-providing (000)	----	1.8	2.0
187.0	181.3	208.8	Aug	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	-17.5	-7.1
4.2	4.1	4.8	Aug	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
113.1	112.8	120.1	Aug	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-8.6	-12.4
3.0	3.0	3.2	Aug	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
41.9	41.0	42.7	Aug	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	-0.5	-1.0
\$15.46	\$15.78	\$15.92	Aug	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	-0.1	2.7
\$647.77	\$646.98	\$679.78	Aug	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	-0.6	1.7

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

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

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

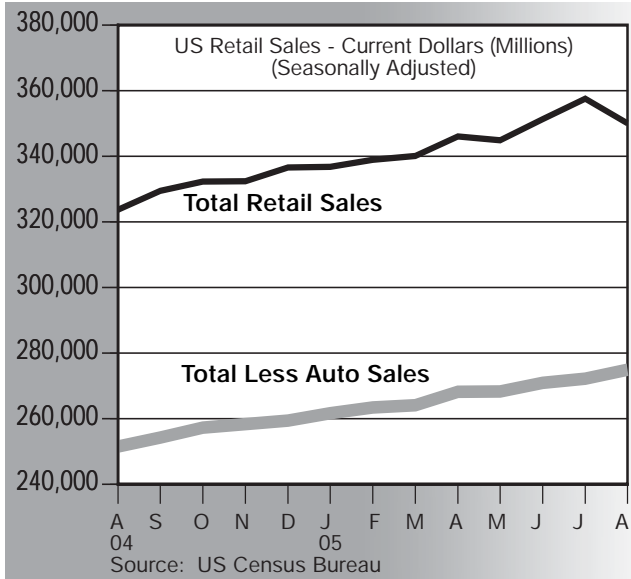
** Not seasonally adjusted.

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

Economic Situation: The Nation

A great deal of uncertainty about how the national economy will be affected has followed in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The full impact of hurricane-related job layoffs is not yet known. There are concerns about the effect on future consumer spending given the surge in energy prices following the loss of production facilities along the Gulf Coast. At the same time, analysts expect the economy may strengthen as rebuilding begins in the storm damaged areas. Current economic reports, based largely on

data collected before Katrina hit on August 29, show employment and housing remained strong, industrial production slowed and retail sales plummeted amidst rising energy prices.



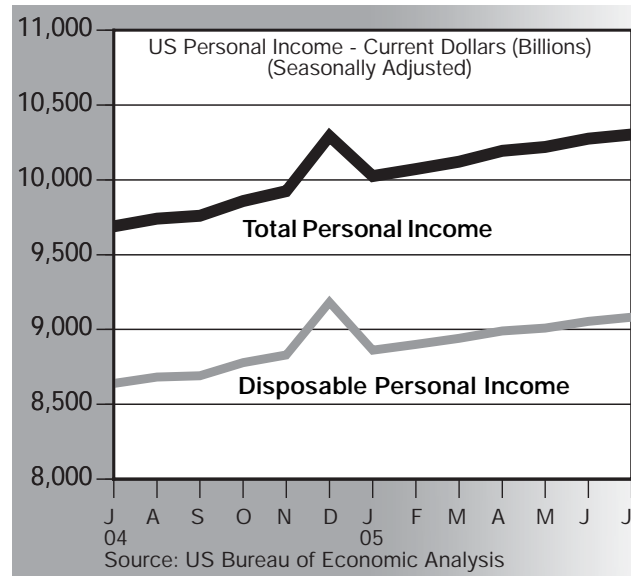
As evidence that the economy might have been weakening even before Hurricane Katrina struck, retail sales fell 2.1 percent in August, the largest monthly decline since a 2.9 percent plunge in November 2001. The main contributor to the August decrease was a 12.0 percent drop in motor vehicle sales, which followed July's gain of 6.3 percent driven by auto makers' sales incentive programs. Excluding autos, retail sales rose 1.0 percent in August, largely a reflection of rising

gasoline prices that have soared past \$3 per gallon in many parts of the country. The largest monthly spending increase occurred at service stations, up by 4.4 percent.

In July, consumer spending rose 1.0 percent as buyers took advantage of automobile sales incentives. Spending by consumers outpaced growth in personal income and disposable personal income as each increased by 0.3 percent in July, following gains of 0.5 percent for each category in June. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income fell to an all-time low in July, dropping to a negative 0.6 percent from zero in June. A negative savings rate means consumers had to dip into their savings to cover shortfalls as monthly expenditures exceeded monthly income after taxes.

Industrial production was nearly flat in August, edging up by just 0.1 percent reflecting widespread shutdowns of oil platforms and refineries and chemical manufacturing plants along the Gulf Coast. The Federal Reserve estimated that the gain in August would have been 0.4 percent if the shutdowns had not occurred. Compared with August 2004, industrial production was up 3.1 percent.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita struck Florida, Texas and the Gulf Coast after the August survey period, and therefore did not affect the August employment and unemployment reports. Nonfarm payroll employment advanced by 169,000 in August, as notable job gains occurred in construction,

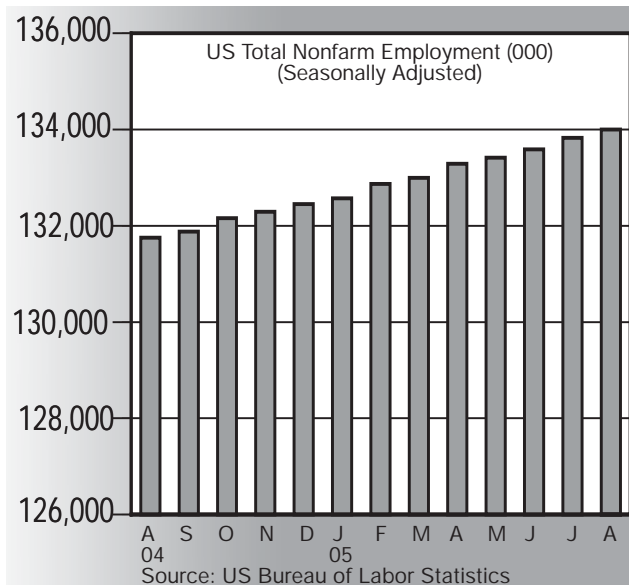


Economic Situation: The Nation

health care and accommodations and food services. The August increase followed a revised gain of 242,000 in July. Payroll employment is up 2.2 million over the year.

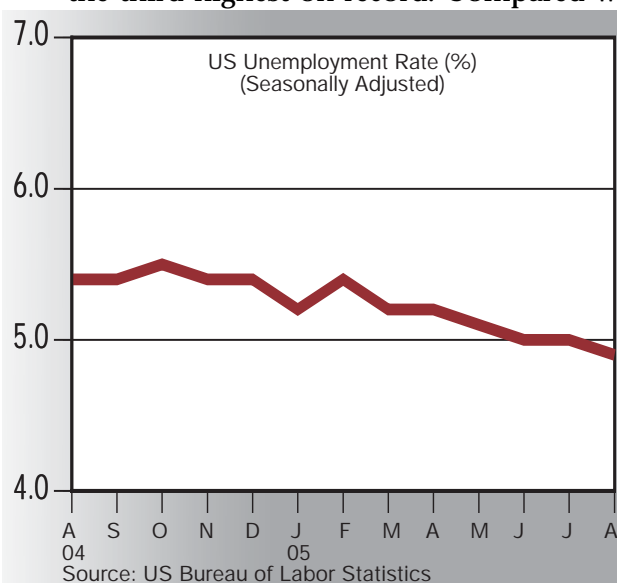
Construction employment rose by 25,000 in August, largely among specialty trade contractors. August's increase is in line with the industry's average monthly gain since March 2003, with the addition of 604,000 jobs over that period. Health care employment advanced by 26,000, with continued job growth in hospitals and ambulatory health care services, such as doctors' offices and outpatient clinics. Employment in the industry has increased by 264,000 over the year. Food services and drinking places employment continued to grow, adding 18,000 jobs in August and 280,000 over the year.

Wholesale trade employment continued to trend upward in August and has added 150,000 jobs since its most recent low point in August 2003. Gains were concentrated in the durable goods and electronic market components. Following a large increase in July, retail trade employment showed little change over the month.



Consistent with continued job growth, the unemployment rate edged down to 4.9 percent in August from 5.0 percent in July. The rate has been trending down since February when it was 5.4 percent and is at its lowest point in four years. The jobless rate for adult women declined from 4.7 percent to 4.4 percent over the month, while jobless rates for other worker groups were little changed from July.

The housing market remained strong and continued to stimulate the economy. Sales of new homes increased 6.5 percent in July and were 17.0 percent above the level of a year ago. Existing home sales slipped 2.6 percent in July from June's record pace, but were still the third highest on record. Compared with July 2004, existing home sales were up 4.7 percent.



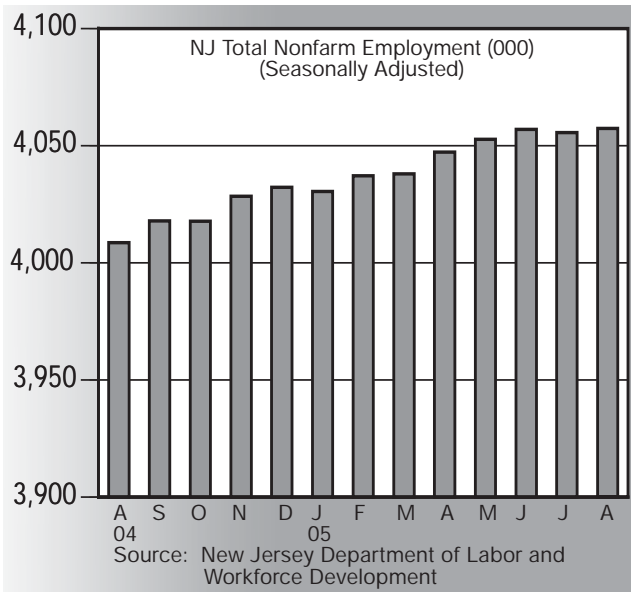
In the Northeast, sales of new homes surged 10.1 percent over the month, while existing home sales declined 3.3 percent. One sign that the housing market may be slowing a bit was that construction of new homes edged down in August for the second consecutive month, declining by 1.3 percent after a drop of 1.5 percent in July.

Although the combined impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are expected by many to be the costliest natural disaster in our history, the economy will likely rebound as growth in employment and income continue to fuel consumer spending, which comprises about two-thirds of our national economic activity.

Economic Situation: The State

New Jersey's economy continued to expand in August bolstered by increases in employment and automobile sales and ongoing strength in the residential housing market. However, rising energy prices and the uncertain economic effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita have tempered optimism regarding the rate of future growth.

Employment advanced in August, but at a somewhat slower pace than earlier in the year. Since the end of 2004, New Jersey has added over 25,000 jobs, with about 60 percent of the growth occurring in the first four months of 2005.



The service-providing sector has added 38,700 jobs since December 2004, mainly among private service-providing employers (+37,100), offsetting losses in manufacturing (-9,800) and construction (-3,700). The largest employment increases were in trade/transportation/utilities and leisure/hospitality, which added 11,700 and 11,000 jobs, respectively.

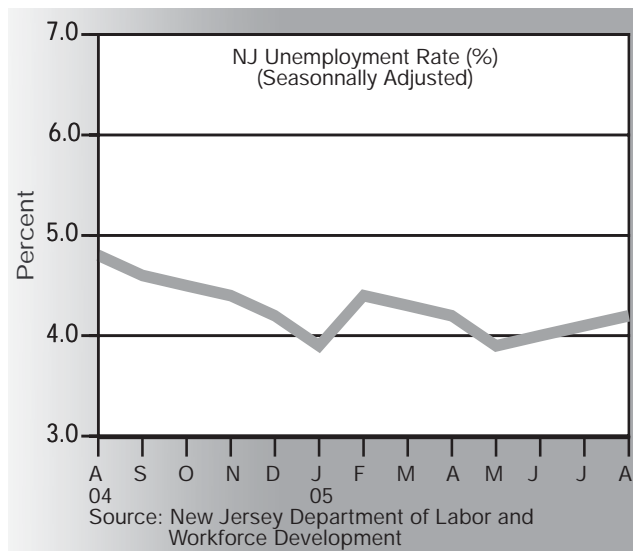
According to preliminary estimates, the number of persons working on nonfarm payrolls rose by 1,800 from July to 4,057,400 in August. July's over-the-month loss was revised upward to 1,300 from the originally reported decline of 3,100 jobs. Compared with a year ago, employment has risen by 48,800.

The largest monthly gain occurred in leisure and hospitality, which added 2,600 jobs in August primarily due to rising employment in accommodations and food services. Construction employment increased by 900 with specialty trade contractors accounting for most of the gain. A monthly increase of 600 was recorded in the "other services" category, which includes auto repair, personal services and religious and civic organizations. Employment in "other services" has risen by 4,500 since the end of last year.

Private supersectors with smaller monthly increases were trade/transportation/utilities (+300), financial activities (+200) and information (+100). Employment in professional and business services remained unchanged in August, but has risen by 3,200 during the past eight months.

Manufacturing declined by 2,700 in August as weakness was noted in most factory industries. Seasonal declines in educational services were somewhat larger than normal, pushing employment in the educational and health services down 1,100 during the month. Employment in this supersector has generally been expanding and is up by 6,800 compared with December 2004.

New Jersey's unemployment rate edged up in August to 4.2 percent from 4.1 percent

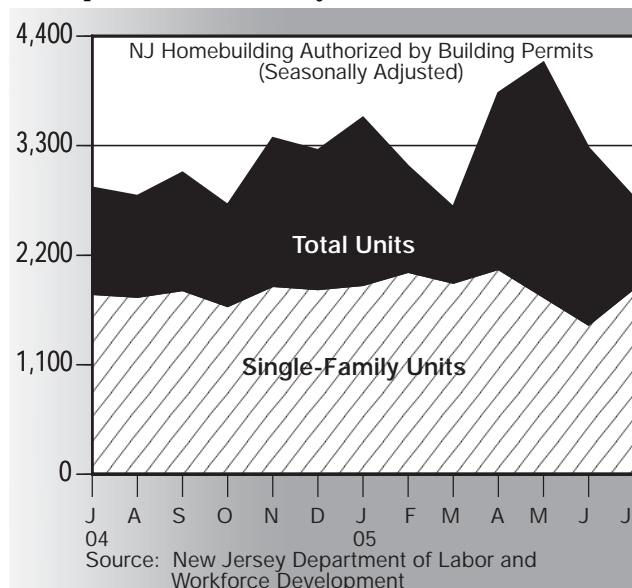


Economic Situation: The State

in July. Compared with August 2004, the rate is down 0.6 percentage point. The Garden State's jobless rate was less than the U.S. rate of 4.9 percent and has remained below the national rate for 28 consecutive months.

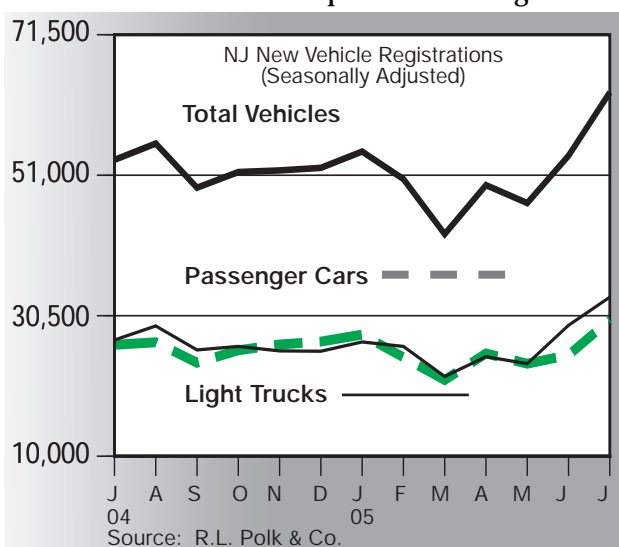
The residential housing market continued to expand, contributing to New Jersey's economic growth. During the first seven months of the year, planned homebuilding in New Jersey was up 10.6 percent compared with the same period in 2004. A year-to-date decrease in housing units authorized by building permits for single family homes (-2.0%) was offset by an increase in multi-family units (+51.3%). In July, the number of dwelling units authorized by building permits fell 15.2 percent, after a decrease of 20.8 percent in the previous month. The decline was due to an over-the-month decrease in multi-family dwellings of 48.9 percent, which outweighed an upturn in single-family dwellings of 24.1 percent.

According to F.W. Dodge, the value of construction contracts for the first eight months of the year was up 8.9 percent compared with the same period a year ago. Gains in residential (+20.4%) and nonbuilding contracts (+37.7%) offset a decline in nonresidential planned building (-15.3%).



Sales incentives offered by major automobile manufacturers drove vehicle registrations up 17.2 percent from June to July. Increases were noted in sales of passenger cars (+20.7%) and light trucks and vans (+14.2%). Despite gains during each of the past two months, sales for the first seven months of 2005 in New Jersey are running 3.6 percent below the pace set during the same period last year, compared with an increase of 0.9 percent nationally.

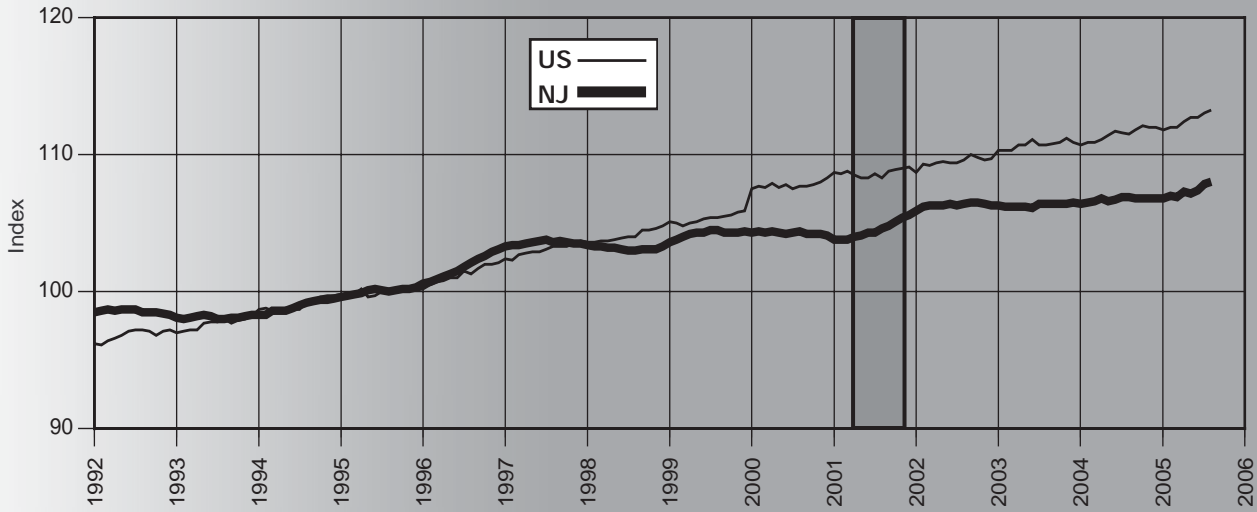
The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) rose 1.6 percent from June to August in the northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area, while in the Philadelphia metropolitan area, the index increased 0.9 percent. During the same period, consumer prices rose 1.0 percent nationally, largely due to sharply increasing energy costs in July and August.



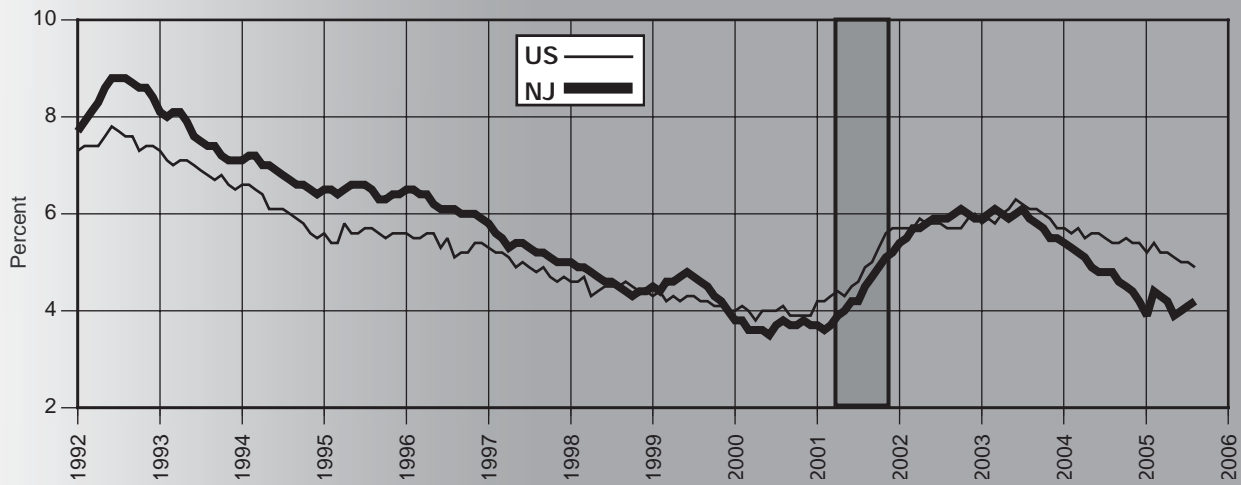
Despite rising prices and reported lower expectations for the future, consumers have shown a willingness to spend on houses and cars, which along with steadily advancing employment, suggests continued economic growth in New Jersey.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

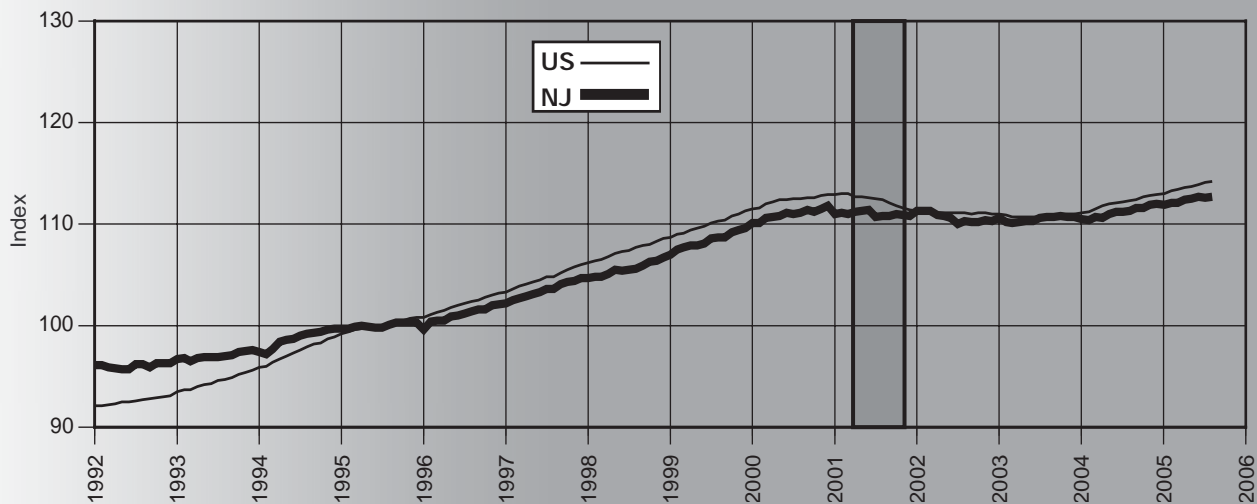
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



Unemployment Rate (%)



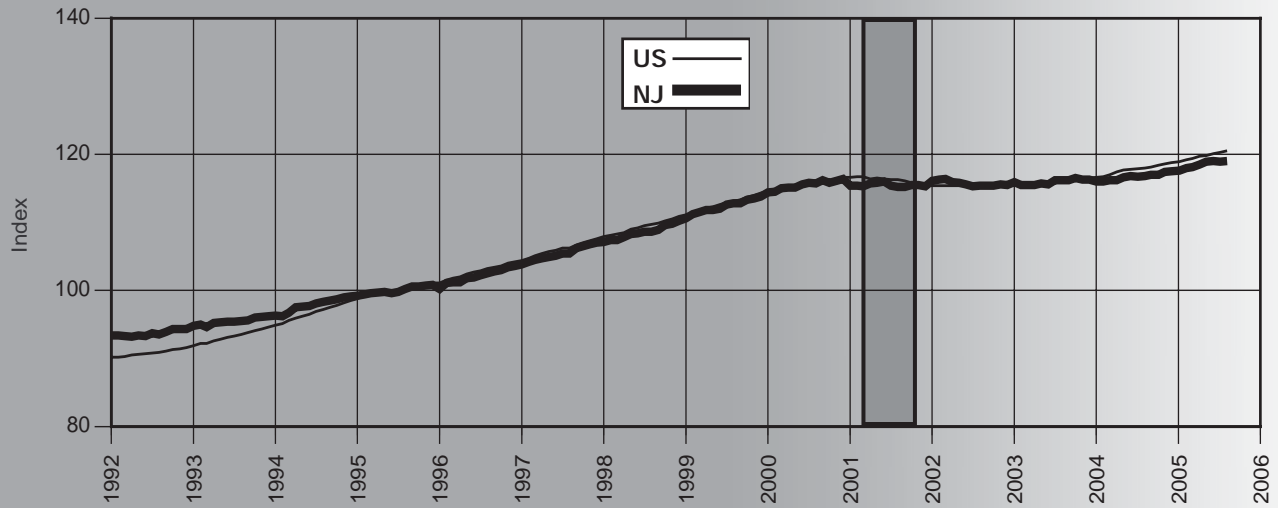
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



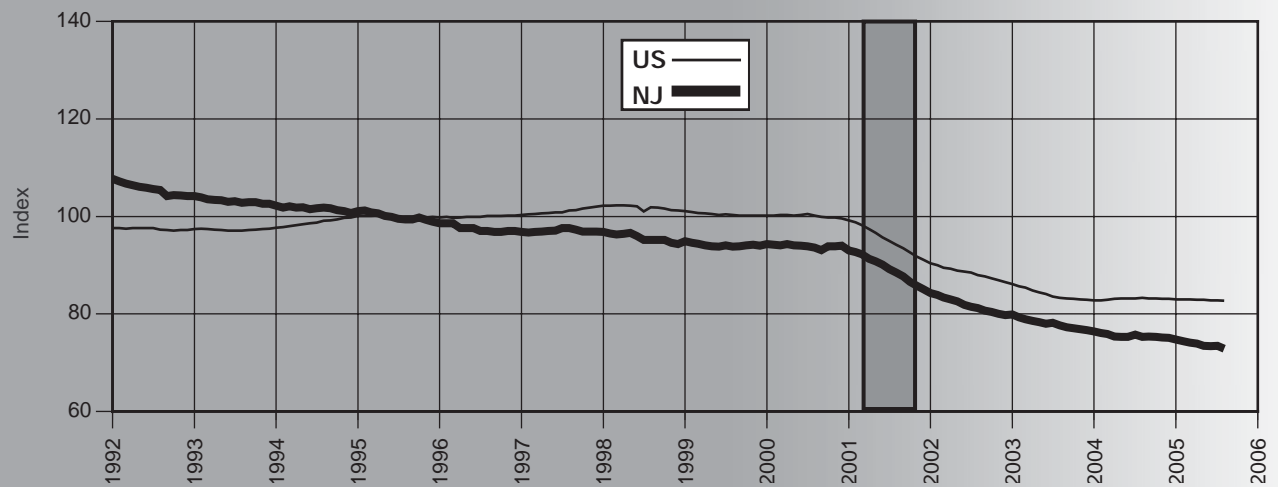
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Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

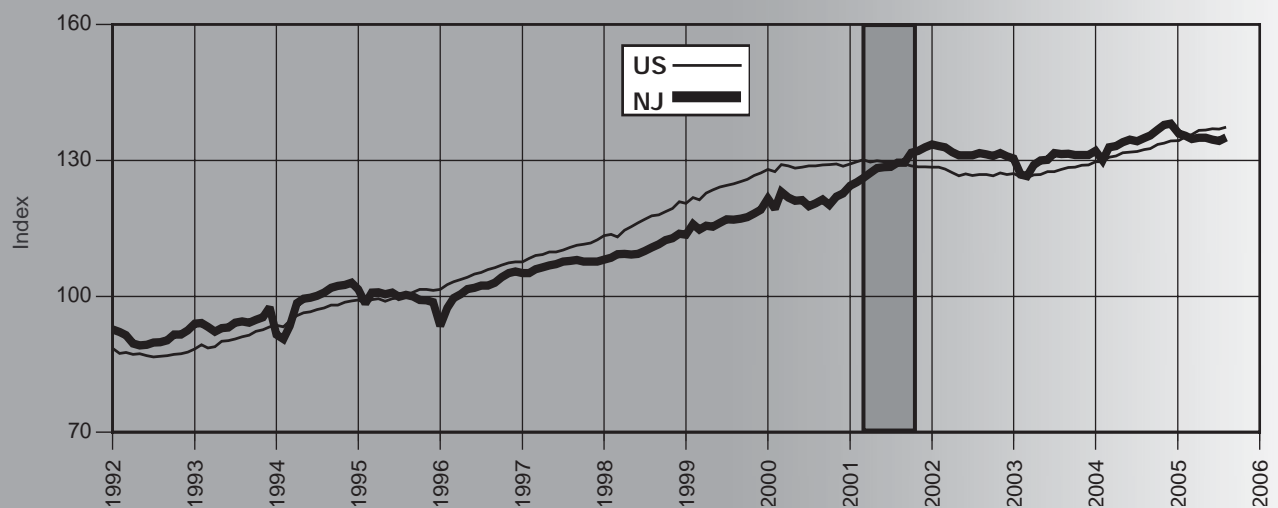
Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



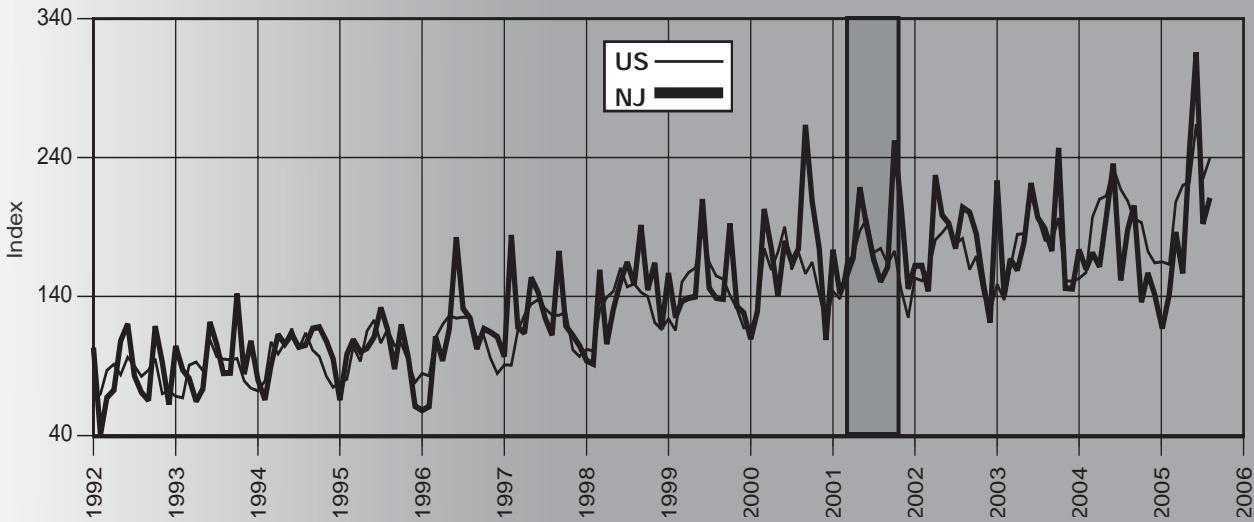
Construction Employment (1995=100)



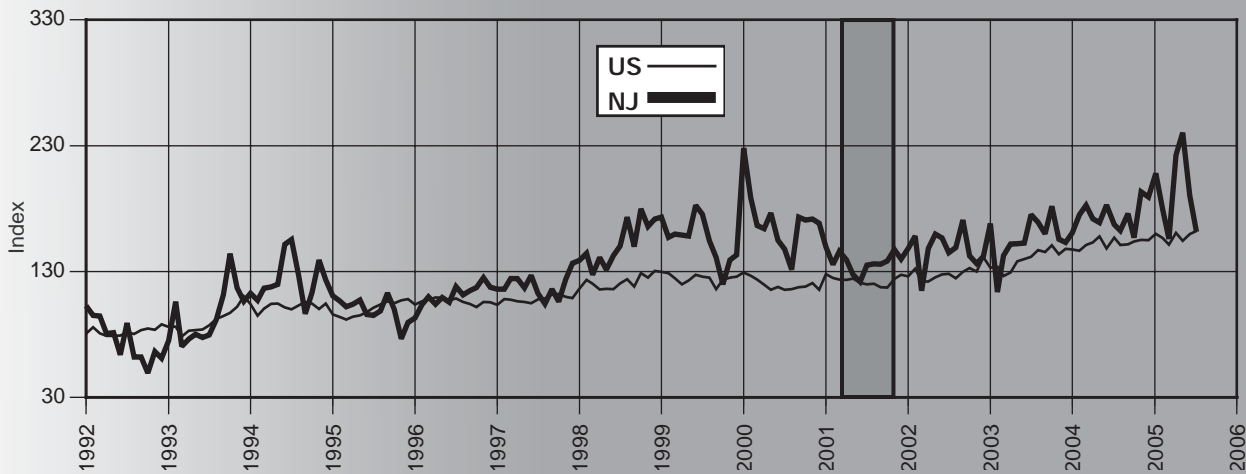
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Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

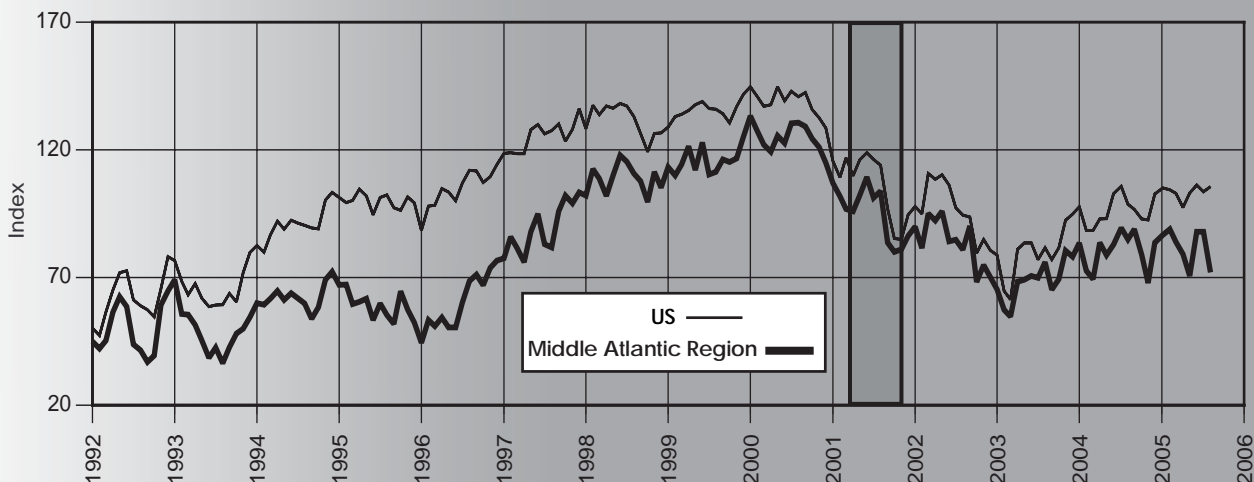
Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.



Dwelling Units Authorized (1995=100)



Consumer Confidence Index (1985=100)-Unadj.



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

Labor Legislation Update



Pending Legislation: A 433 Allows Worker Selection of Treatment Providers Under Workers' Compensation

Under New Jersey's workers compensation law, an employer is responsible for providing medical care to an injured employee. The law protects both the employee and the employer. Employees receive reasonable and necessary medical care, temporary disability benefits and, when documented, an award for resulting permanent disability. Employers provide for the cost of such coverage while being protected from more expensive tort litigation and unlimited civil verdicts for non-economic losses.

There is an on-going debate about whether the employer or employee should select the medical providers to treat the injury. The New Jersey Legislature plans to hold hearings on how to protect injured employees' rights under the workers compensation system.

The two proposals that may be discussed are:

- 1) to allow injured employees to select their medical services provider; or
- 2) to establish an Employee's Bill of Rights.

Currently Assembly Bill #433, which eliminates employer's choice of physician and medical services used for the treatment of workplace injuries, is pending in the Legislature. Employers and the insurance industry strongly oppose Assembly Bill #433 because they believe it will undermine their ability to contain costs. They cite research by the Workers Compensation Research Institute that found medical costs increased 29 percent in Texas and 49 percent in Illinois when these states eliminated the employer's right to choose the initial physician.

Rather than allowing employees to select their medical providers, one alternative being proposed is to create an Employee's Bill of Rights under New Jersey's workers compensation law. Legislation is being drafted and will be introduced when the Legislature reconvenes.

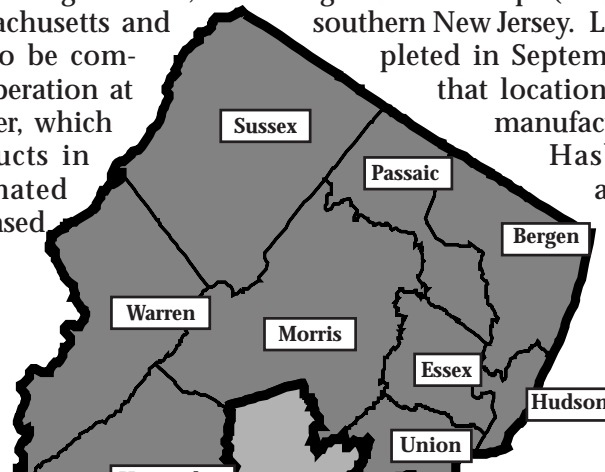
The proposed legislation will clarify the rights injured employees have under New Jersey's workers compensation system, such as being able to treat with a doctor who is the same gender and obtaining a second opinion from a different doctor. The legislation would also outline the remedies available to employees if they are dissatisfied with the medical care from the provider chosen by their employers.

As the Legislature considers this issue, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development and the Division of Workers' Compensation will work with business and labor organizations to ensure that the final proposal is an equitable balance between the needs of injured workers and the needs of employers.

Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

Northern Region

Despite continued economic growth in the region, some companies still trimmed payrolls in August, including Tuscan/Lehigh Dairies and the United Wire Hanger Corp. Dean Foods, the parent company of Tuscan/Lehigh Dairies, is moving its Union Twp. (Union County) operations to New York, Massachusetts and southern New Jersey. Layoffs, which began in August, are expected to be completed in September and total 330. There has been a dairy operation at that location for more than 80 years. United Wire Hanger, which manufactures wire hangers and related paper products in Hasbrouck Heights (Bergen County), eliminated about 100 jobs due to less business and increased competition.



Central Region

The central region's leisure and hospitality payrolls will benefit from the opening of several new area hotels. Homewood Suites by Hilton opened its fourth location in New Jersey on August 19. The hotel has 58 residential-style studios and 62 two-bedroom suites. They are fully staffed with 23 employees. Holiday Inn is planning to open a 116-guest room hotel in Stafford Twp. (Ocean County) in September and employ more than 100 people. In Mercer County, an 80-room Hampton Inn opened in East Windsor.

Southern Region

Construction of a branch campus of Atlantic Cape Community College was completed in August in Middle Twp. and classes began in September. A shopping center to contain Wegman's Food Market, Home Depot, Bed Bath & Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods and several smaller stores is under construction at a Garden State Park mixed-used development in Cherry Hill. Dubbed the Marketplace at Garden State Park, this center is expected to employ 1,000 when completed. Stores are scheduled to open in summer 2006. Also underway at the site is the Plaza Grande, a 608-unit condominium development for senior citizens. PSEG plans to lay off 160 employees in Salem County in September due to the utility's merger with Exelon. Superior Walls is expanding its plant in Millville and plans to add 10 employees in September when the addition is completed.

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	150.4	150.3	141.8	150.6	150.7	149.8	149.3	148.5	149.9	149.3	149.4	150.0	150.3
Total Private Sector	128.0	127.6	119.2	127.9	127.9	126.9	126.7	126.2	127.6	127.1	127.2	128.1	128.1
Government	22.5	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.2
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen, Hudson & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	919.4	901.9	903.0	901.0	900.4	902.3	902.2	900.7	906.9	905.8	907.2	923.3	921.0
Total Private Sector	784.6	783.8	783.9	782.5	781.7	783.2	782.9	781.7	787.2	785.6	786.4	785.3	783.3
Government	134.8	118.1	119.1	118.5	118.7	119.1	119.3	119.0	119.7	120.2	120.8	138.0	137.7
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	660.8	654.7	656.2	660.0	660.0	654.1	654.0	652.9	658.0	658.2	660.2	661.8	659.6
Total Private Sector	580.8	581.3	582.4	582.9	582.4	572.9	573.3	572.3	576.8	577.1	578.4	579.8	577.6
Government	80.0	73.4	73.8	77.1	77.6	81.2	80.7	80.6	81.2	81.1	81.8	82.0	82.0
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Total Nonfarm	533.4	531.8	533.5	534.4	535.4	539.7	540.5	542.1	541.8	543.6	544.1	546.8	548.6
Total Private Sector	446.5	446.6	448.0	449.1	450.1	451.3	452.0	454.0	453.6	454.9	456.4	458.1	458.5
Government	86.9	85.2	85.5	85.3	85.3	88.4	88.5	88.1	88.2	88.7	87.7	88.7	90.1
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1010.5	1012.0	1014.2	1015.6	1014.4	1017.0	1019.7	1020.2	1017.6	1017.4	1020.4	1020.6	1023.2
Total Private Sector	863.0	864.3	865.9	867.2	865.5	868.2	870.0	871.0	867.4	867.2	871.1	870.9	872.8
Government	147.5	147.7	148.3	148.4	148.9	148.8	149.7	149.2	150.2	150.2	149.3	149.7	150.4
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	248.6	249.1	249.8	249.9	250.1	247.9	248.9	248.4	249.0	249.2	249.7	247.7	247.3
Total Private Sector	208.8	209.2	209.9	210.0	210.1	206.2	207.4	206.8	207.4	207.7	207.6	206.7	206.5
Government	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.0	40.8
Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Total Nonfarm	1049.0	1020.4	1024.2	1021.7	1022.2	1022.2	1020.5	1017.5	1017.3	1016.8	1016.8	1046.3	1043.4
Total Private Sector	865.8	865.7	869.2	866.7	867.0	867.8	865.7	863.7	862.4	861.3	861.8	862.1	859.9
Government	183.2	154.7	155.0	155.0	155.2	154.4	154.8	153.8	154.9	155.5	155.0	184.2	183.5
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Total Nonfarm	44.6	45.5	44.6	44.7	44.2	48.5	48.7	47.8	47.3	44.9	44.6	44.6	44.8
Total Private Sector	35.0	35.6	35.0	35.0	34.6	39.0	39.0	38.3	37.8	35.3	35.0	35.1	35.2
Government	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.6
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Total Nonfarm	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.4
Total Private Sector	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.8	18.9
Government	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	232.7	232.1	232.6	232.8	232.6	233.2	233.1	233.6	234.2	234.7	234.2	234.7	236.0
Total Private Sector	169.5	169.4	169.6	169.7	169.4	168.6	168.4	168.5	168.5	168.9	168.3	168.6	169.4
Government	63.2	62.7	63.0	63.1	63.2	64.6	64.7	65.1	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.1	66.6
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	62.2	62.3	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.9	62.9	63.1
Total Private Sector	47.1	47.4	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.9	47.6	47.9
Government	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.2

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,316.7	4,356.0	4,363.4	4,370.8	4,353.5	4,375.2	4,358.6	4,390.1
Feb	4,362.8	4,365.5	4,373.3	4,366.8	4,360.2	4,379.8	4,374.8	4,398.5
Mar	4,364.9	4,372.2	4,366.0	4,368.3	4,375.7	4,383.7	4,381.8	4,396.3
Apr	4,352.6	4,369.9	4,367.2	4,365.7	4,361.0	4,389.4	4,387.2	4,413.5
May	4,370.9	4,372.3	4,364.6	4,365.7	4,363.1	4,384.5	4,397.8	4,406.4
Jun	4,408.9	4,374.2	4,417.2	4,364.3	4,419.7	4,387.7	4,465.4	4,415.3
Jul	4,416.5	4,372.0	4,418.0	4,374.7	4,460.9	4,394.2	4,512.4 R	4,434.8 R
Aug	4,393.8	4,373.4	4,377.6	4,373.7	4,417.5	4,395.7	4,479.3	4,441.8
Sep	4,365.4	4,378.8	4,330.0	4,374.9	4,361.8	4,391.9		
Oct	4,371.1	4,378.2	4,348.5	4,373.9	4,381.8	4,392.3		
Nov	4,362.2	4,376.1	4,366.8	4,373.5	4,404.4	4,392.4		
Dec	4,373.0	4,370.2	4,359.1	4,379.4	4,397.0	4,389.6		

2. Resident Employment (000)

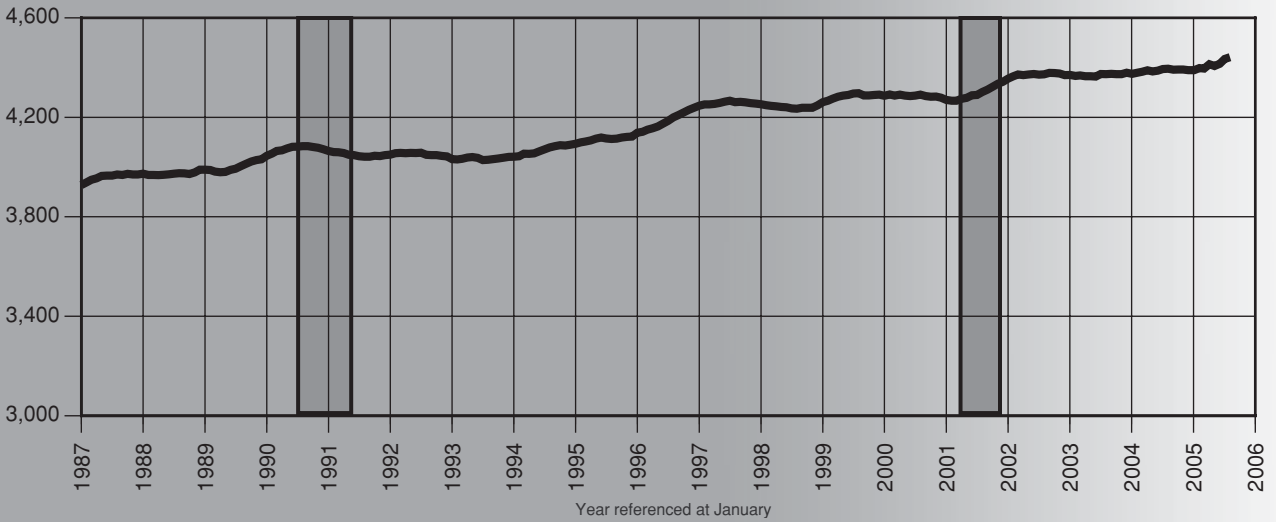
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,052.7	4,122.5	4,080.0	4,112.9	4,092.5	4,141.0	4,164.8	4,217.9
Feb	4,096.7	4,124.5	4,095.1	4,106.5	4,113.1	4,148.6	4,162.3	4,205.6
Mar	4,097.9	4,125.1	4,097.0	4,103.6	4,128.5	4,157.5	4,181.1	4,207.7
Apr	4,105.0	4,120.7	4,117.1	4,105.9	4,144.9	4,164.1	4,214.3	4,230.2
May	4,123.4	4,119.5	4,113.3	4,107.3	4,158.3	4,169.9	4,231.2	4,233.2
Jun	4,150.2	4,116.8	4,143.5	4,103.8	4,199.3	4,176.9	4,284.2	4,237.6
Jul	4,144.6	4,114.9	4,132.8	4,110.0	4,223.5	4,181.4	4,309.7 R	4,253.5 R
Aug	4,149.7	4,115.0	4,126.8	4,114.7	4,217.8	4,186.9	4,297.6	4,254.7
Sep	4,127.7	4,116.6	4,084.2	4,119.3	4,175.2	4,189.1		
Oct	4,129.5	4,112.4	4,113.5	4,125.4	4,203.2	4,194.8		
Nov	4,111.7	4,112.5	4,137.8	4,131.5	4,231.8	4,201.0		
Dec	4,122.7	4,111.4	4,140.4	4,140.7	4,226.7	4,203.6		

3. Unemployment (000)

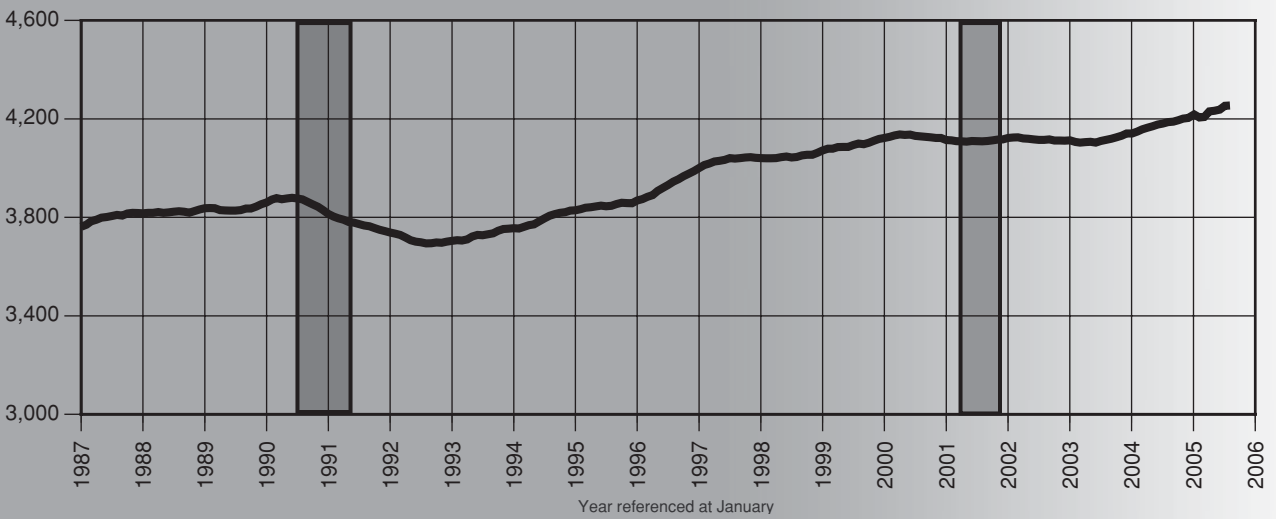
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	264.0	233.6	283.4	258.0	260.9	234.2	193.8	172.2
Feb	266.1	241.0	278.2	260.4	247.1	231.2	212.5	192.8
Mar	267.0	247.1	269.0	264.6	247.1	226.2	200.7	188.5
Apr	247.6	249.2	250.1	259.8	216.1	225.4	172.9	183.2
May	247.5	252.8	251.3	258.4	204.9	214.6	166.6	173.2
Jun	258.8	257.4	273.7	260.6	220.5	210.8	181.2	177.7
Jul	272.0	257.1	285.2	264.7	237.4	212.8	202.7 R	181.3 R
Aug	244.1	258.4	250.8	259.0	199.7	208.8	181.7	187.0
Sep	237.7	262.2	245.8	255.6	186.6	202.8		
Oct	241.6	265.8	235.0	248.5	178.6	197.5		
Nov	250.6	263.6	229.0	242.0	172.6	191.4		
Dec	250.2	258.9	218.7	238.7	170.3	186.0		

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

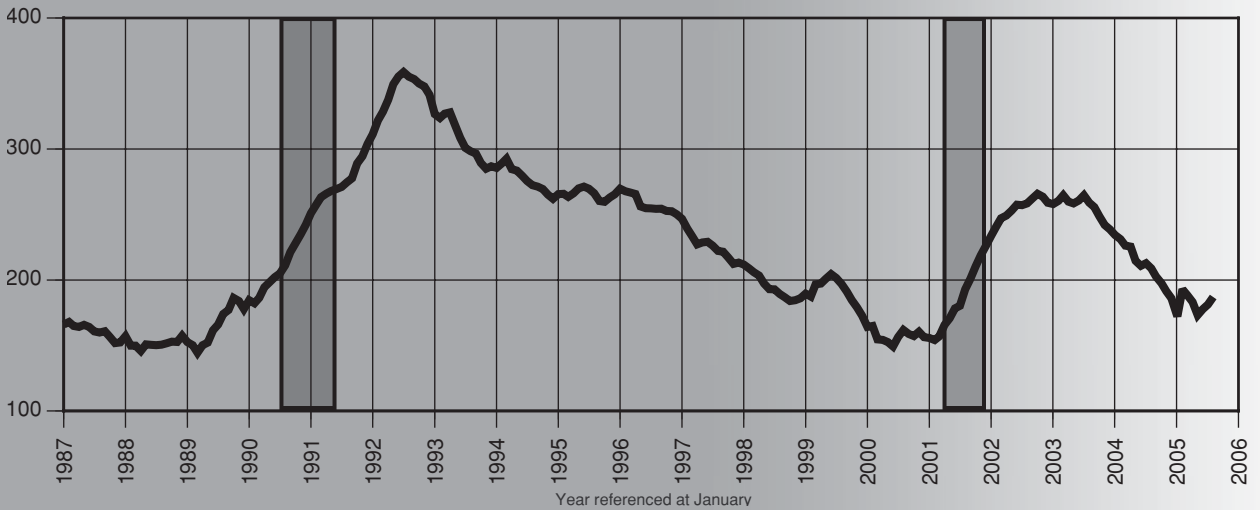
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

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

5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)

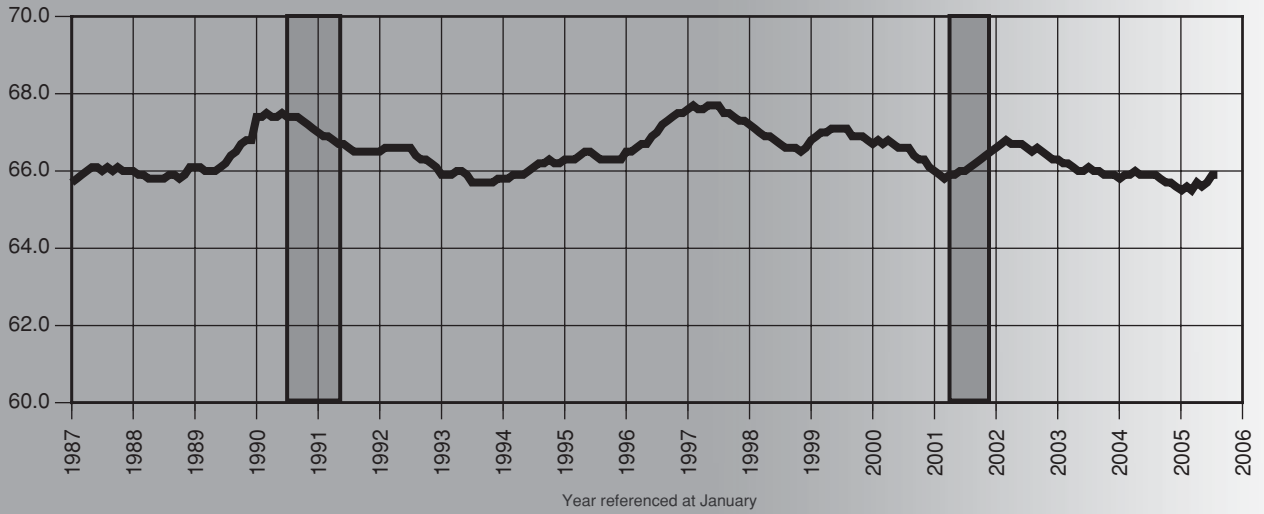
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	62.0	63.1	61.9	62.4	61.6	62.3	62.2	63.0
Feb	62.6	63.0	62.1	62.2	61.9	62.4	62.1	62.7
Mar	62.6	63.0	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.3	62.7
Apr	62.7	62.9	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.6	62.8	63.0
May	62.9	62.8	62.2	62.1	62.5	62.6	63.0	63.0
Jun	63.2	62.7	62.6	62.0	63.1	62.7	63.7	63.0
Jul	63.1	62.7	62.4	62.1	63.4	62.7	64.0	63.2
Aug	63.1	62.6	62.3	62.1	63.2	62.8	63.8	63.1
Sep	62.8	62.6	61.6	62.1	62.5	62.7		
Oct	62.7	62.5	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.8		
Nov	62.4	62.4	62.3	62.2	63.3	62.8		
Dec	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.4	63.1	62.8		

6. Unemployment Rate (%)

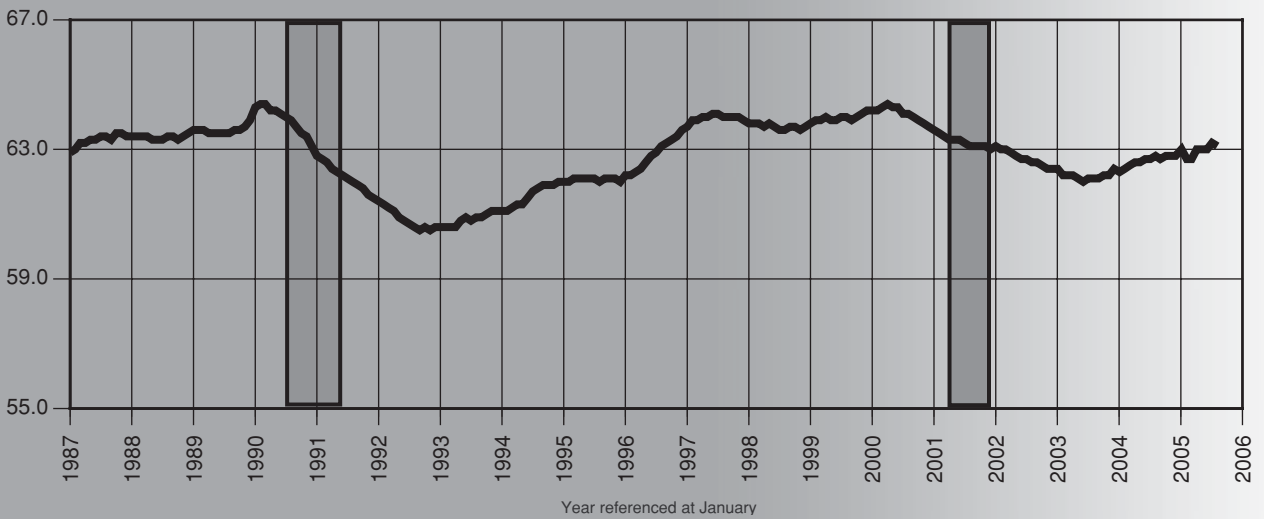
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	5.4	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.4	3.9
Feb	6.1	5.5	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.4
Mar	6.1	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.3
Apr	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.2
May	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.9	3.8	3.9
Jun	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.0
Jul	6.2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

Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

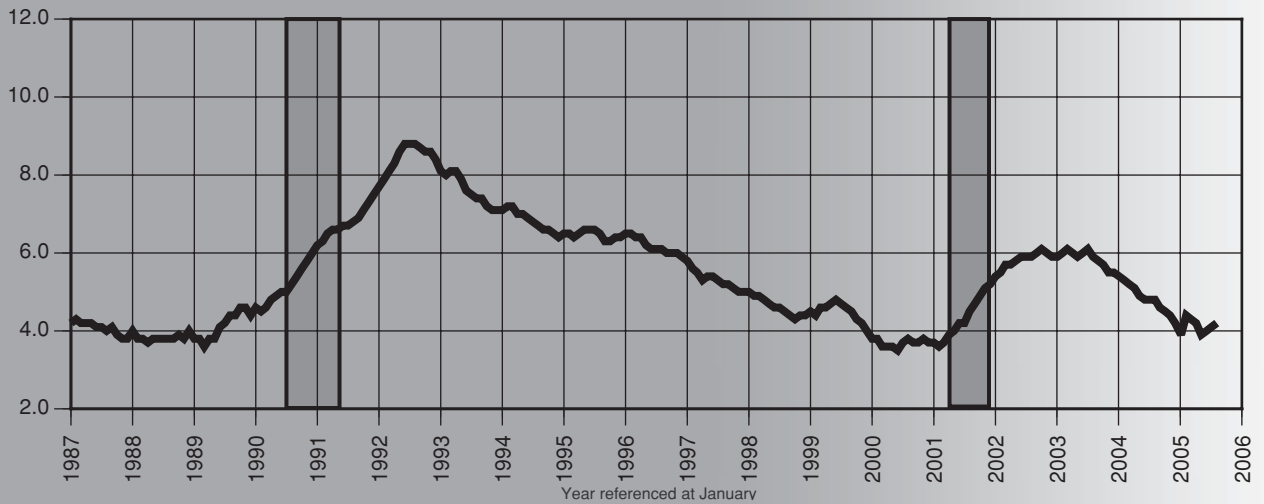
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,932.8	4,006.8	3,908.0	3,981.7	3,905.8	3,979.7	3,970.4	4,030.5
Feb	3,940.2	4,008.8	3,898.5	3,967.4	3,907.6	3,976.9	3,973.7	4,037.2
Mar	3,968.8	4,008.8	3,922.2	3,962.8	3,944.2	3,985.4	3,999.7	4,038.0
Apr	3,982.7	3,993.7	3,956.5	3,968.9	3,970.7	3,984.1	4,035.4	4,047.3
May	4,007.4	3,988.1	3,993.1	3,973.3	4,016.8	3,996.9	4,065.3	4,052.7
Jun	4,042.7	3,981.3	4,032.1	3,970.4	4,065.2	4,003.2	4,114.4	4,056.9 R
Jul	3,982.8	3,961.8	4,003.2	3,982.6	4,026.0	4,005.2	4,076.9 R	4,055.6 R
Aug	3,970.8	3,970.9	3,986.4	3,986.9	4,009.9	4,008.6	4,058.1	4,057.4
Sep	3,974.7	3,969.3	3,991.5	3,986.0	4,015.0	4,017.9		
Oct	3,983.2	3,968.6	4,006.7	3,991.1	4,035.7	4,017.8		
Nov	4,006.5	3,975.4	4,019.9	3,987.6	4,059.4	4,028.4		
Dec	4,014.6	3,972.5	4,027.9	3,985.9	4,067.8	4,032.2		

8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

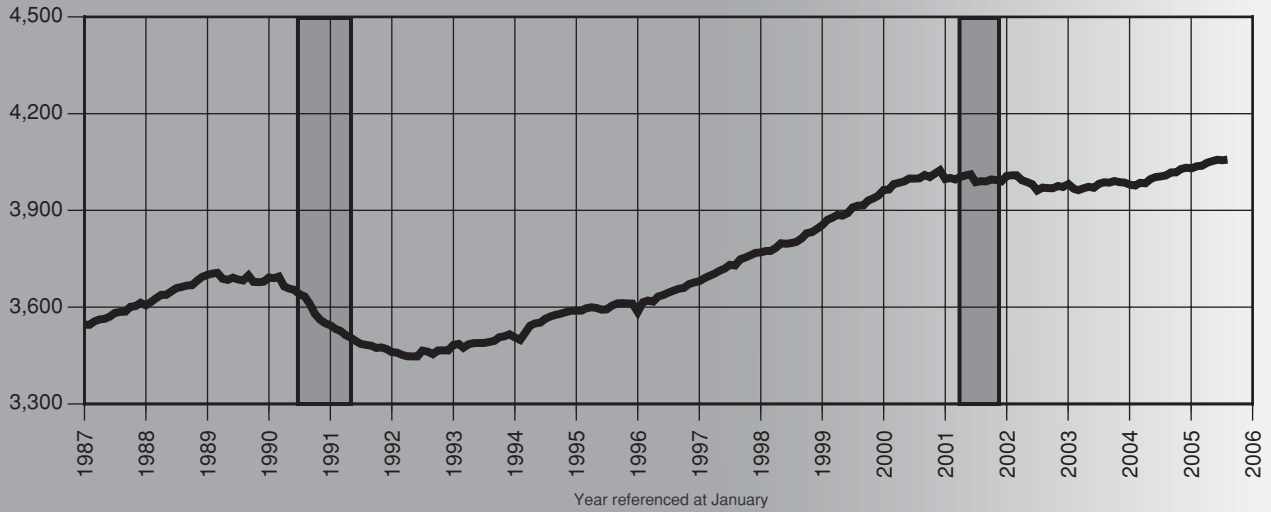
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,320.8	3,392.9	3,291.6	3,363.6	3,281.0	3,353.1	3,329.9	3,388.8
Feb	3,317.8	3,394.5	3,271.1	3,348.4	3,271.3	3,349.2	3,324.1	3,396.6
Mar	3,343.0	3,394.5	3,291.4	3,343.6	3,303.1	3,356.3	3,348.8	3,397.5
Apr	3,358.9	3,380.3	3,325.1	3,347.9	3,330.4	3,354.3	3,383.6	3,406.6
May	3,384.4	3,373.5	3,362.4	3,351.3	3,377.2	3,366.1	3,416.7	3,413.6
Jun	3,421.7	3,367.5	3,402.2	3,348.4	3,423.8	3,370.3	3,465.4	3,416.4 R
Jul	3,397.7	3,357.9	3,403.9	3,364.0	3,415.9	3,370.5	3,460.4 R	3,414.1 R
Aug	3,395.3	3,358.3	3,401.0	3,363.3	3,410.3	3,371.9	3,453.2	3,415.0
Sep	3,376.2	3,355.4	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,390.9	3,376.1		
Oct	3,362.9	3,353.9	3,375.9	3,366.1	3,389.0	3,378.5		
Nov	3,378.7	3,359.2	3,382.9	3,362.3	3,407.1	3,389.2		
Dec	3,387.5	3,355.8	3,391.8	3,360.1	3,415.1	3,391.4		

9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

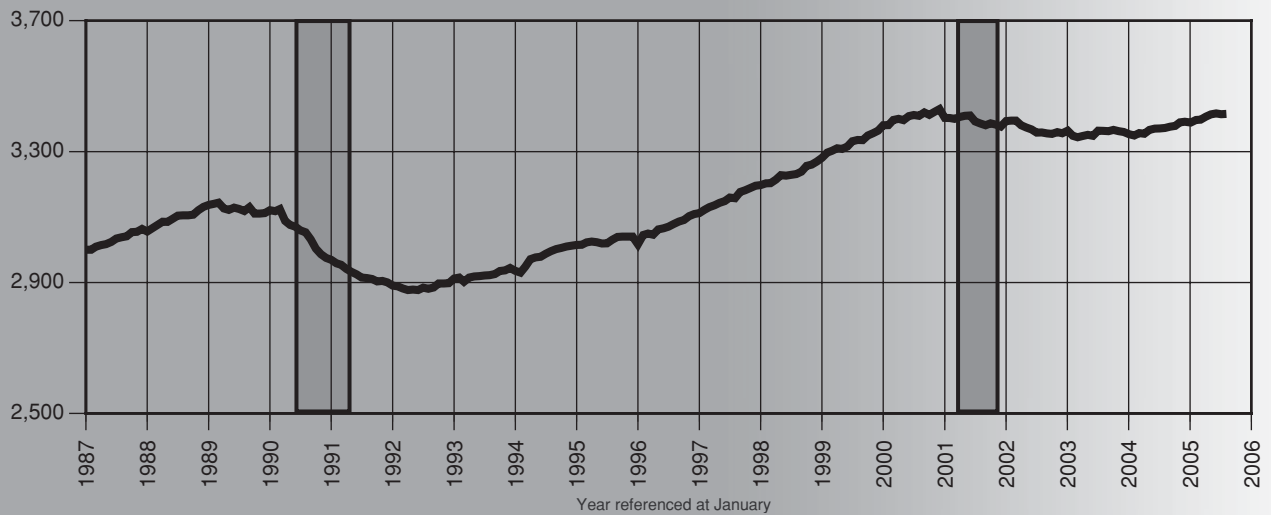
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	153.0	164.7	149.1	160.9	151.0	163.0	156.9	167.7
Feb	152.2	164.3	144.3	156.6	148.0	160.4	153.6	167.0
Mar	155.2	164.0	147.1	156.0	154.9	163.9	156.9	166.2
Apr	160.7	162.6	157.1	159.1	162.3	164.3	164.2	166.5
May	164.1	161.7	162.9	160.4	167.9	165.3	168.4	166.5
Jun	166.9	161.7	165.8	160.5	171.4	166.0	171.6	166.1
Jul	167.5	161.7	168.2	162.3	172.6	165.6	172.8 R	165.7 R
Aug	169.2	162.4	169.1	162.1	173.5	166.4	173.8	166.6
Sep	167.5	162.0	167.8	162.2	172.3	167.1		
Oct	166.9	161.6	167.1	161.8	173.8	168.7		
Nov	165.7	162.4	165.3	161.9	173.6	170.0		
Dec	161.8	161.5	162.0	161.8	170.5	170.3		

Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

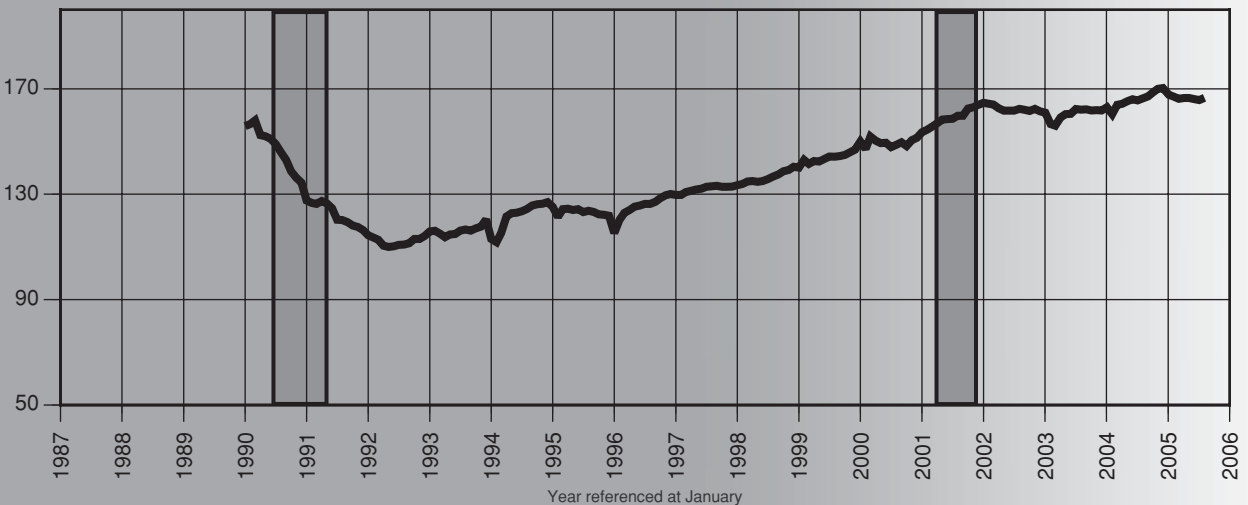
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)*



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

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	372.7	378.2	353.2	358.4	338.1	343.0	332.3	335.0
Feb	372.8	376.3	352.6	356.0	338.0	341.3	331.6	333.9
Mar	372.6	374.3	352.4	354.0	338.9	340.5	331.3	332.4
Apr	371.9	372.3	352.4	352.9	337.7	338.3	330.6	331.5
May	372.1	370.6	352.8	351.5	339.3	338.1	330.4	329.8
Jun	371.5	367.5	354.0	350.2	341.6	338.0	331.6	329.2
Jul	363.7	365.9	348.8	350.9	339.2	340.3	328.9	329.9
Aug	365.2	364.5	349.6	348.8	337.9	337.8	327.2	327.2
Sep	364.9	362.3	349.6	347.1	338.9	338.2		
Oct	361.7	360.7	346.9	346.0	339.3	338.1		
Nov	360.6	359.2	346.3	345.0	339.5	337.6		
Dec	360.2	358.3	346.3	344.3	338.3	337.0		

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

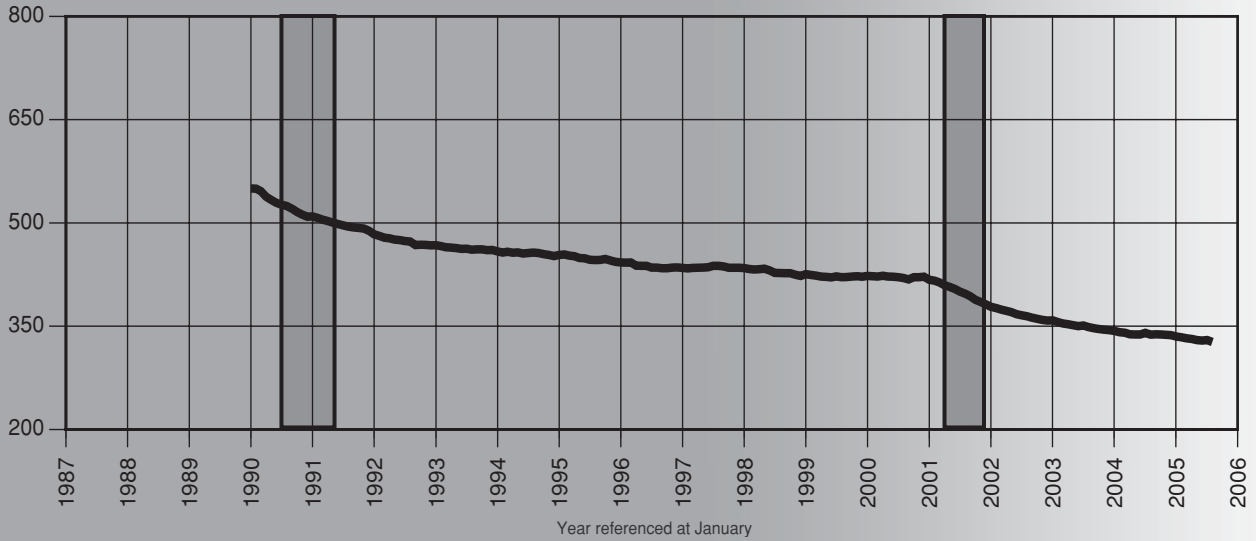
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	879.3	884.2	873.8	879.0	866.8	872.2	879.2	882.8
Feb	869.5	884.1	863.9	878.3	859.3	873.6	871.0	885.3
Mar	874.8	886.5	865.2	876.7	863.2	874.7	875.1	887.4
Apr	873.0	882.1	867.1	876.5	861.2	870.8	880.5	889.9
May	877.3	880.9	873.7	877.0	873.3	876.4	885.9	891.9
Jun	887.4	881.8	881.0	875.2	883.2	877.4	895.4	892.0
Jul	875.0	879.6	871.0	875.8	869.9	871.4	887.8 R	889.5 R
Aug	873.2	879.1	869.0	875.1	872.0	874.7	886.7	889.8
Sep	877.8	880.1	873.5	875.5	873.9	877.0		
Oct	882.3	879.8	880.1	877.4	882.6	878.2		
Nov	896.1	879.2	891.5	874.6	894.3	877.8		
Dec	910.7	879.1	904.4	873.1	906.5	878.1		

12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

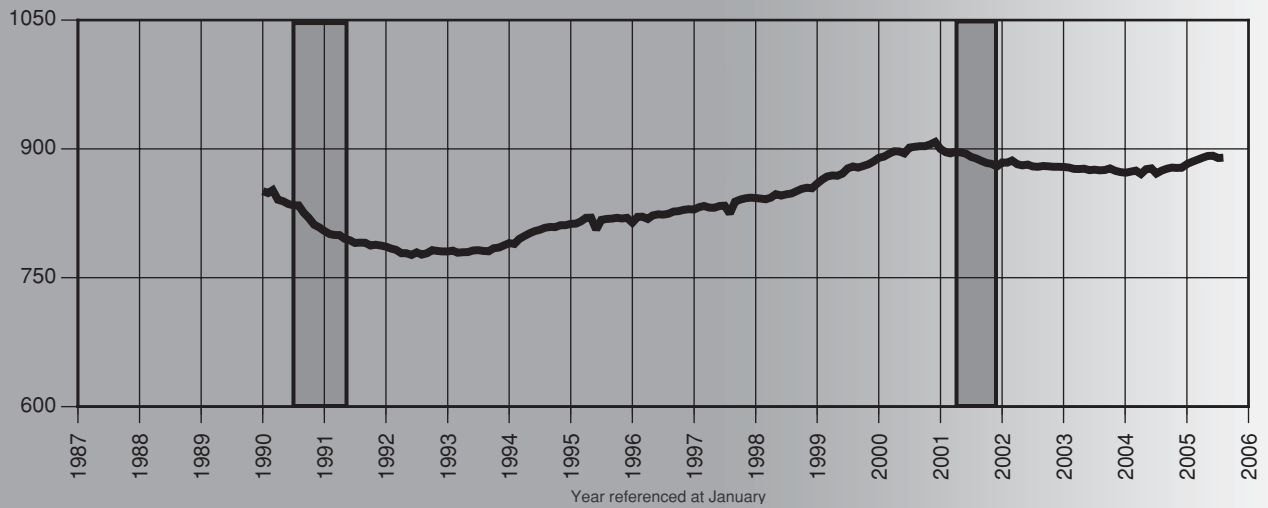
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	121.0	121.9	102.8	103.6	100.1	101.0	96.6	98.0
Feb	120.3	121.1	102.4	103.2	98.7	99.6	96.2	97.1
Mar	120.3	120.2	102.8	102.8	99.6	99.6	96.6	97.0
Apr	116.3	117.1	102.0	102.7	98.8	99.5	96.0	96.4
May	116.5	116.5	102.1	102.1	99.3	99.3	96.5	96.2
Jun	115.7	114.7	102.5	101.6	99.8	98.9	97.2	96.4
Jul	111.4	111.3	102.3	102.2	98.6	98.2	96.4 R	96.0 R
Aug	111.0	110.3	102.9	102.2	98.3	97.8	96.6	96.1
Sep	109.4	109.1	101.0	100.7	97.4	97.2		
Oct	104.6	105.2	101.1	101.6	97.0	96.8		
Nov	106.1	105.9	101.4	101.2	98.0	97.6		
Dec	105.6	104.8	101.2	100.5	97.4	97.2		

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

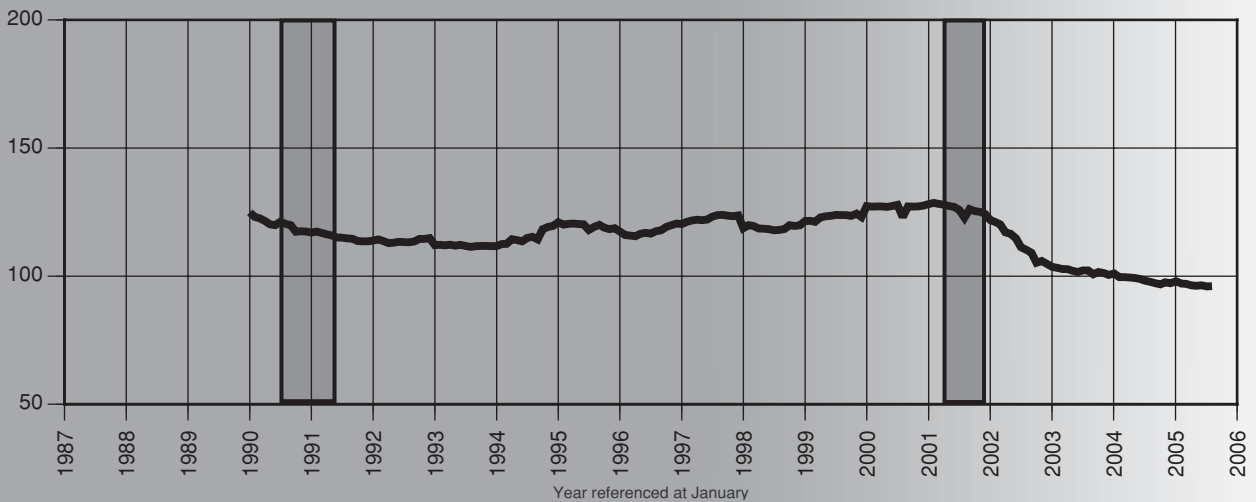
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)*



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



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)*



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

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	277.3	279.7	274.5	276.9	273.1	275.4	278.7	280.3
Feb	276.2	279.2	273.8	276.8	272.7	275.6	279.3	281.2
Mar	275.1	277.8	274.3	277.0	273.6	276.2	279.5	281.0
Apr	275.7	277.2	274.0	275.5	275.8	277.3	280.0	281.6
May	276.1	276.5	275.0	275.4	277.2	277.7	281.0	281.6
Jun	277.7	275.3	278.2	275.9	280.0	277.7	284.1	282.0
Jul	279.4	275.5	279.5	275.8	281.4	278.7	284.5 R	281.6 R
Aug	278.9	275.5	279.6	276.2	281.2	278.6	284.4	281.8
Sep	276.6	275.8	276.9	276.1	278.5	278.6		
Oct	275.1	275.6	276.3	276.6	279.3	279.5		
Nov	275.8	276.3	276.1	276.5	280.0	280.2		
Dec	276.4	276.0	275.8	275.5	281.1	280.8		

14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

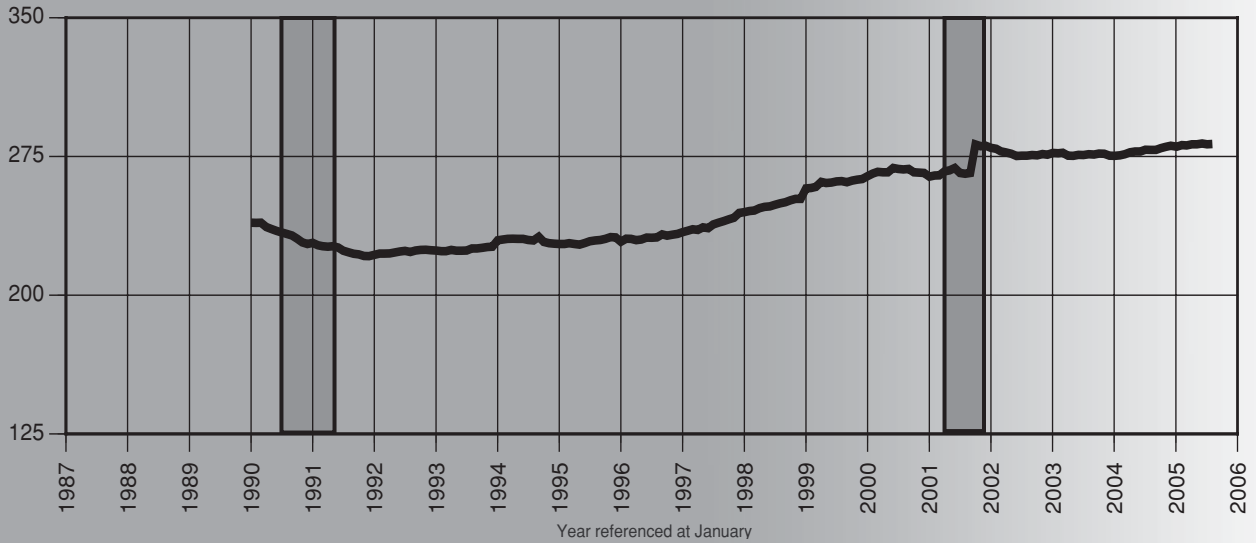
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	569.0	585.1	562.2	578.0	564.0	579.8	567.8	578.4
Feb	570.8	586.4	559.0	574.7	562.7	578.9	569.7	581.4
Mar	581.0	587.8	565.2	572.3	572.1	579.9	579.1	583.1
Apr	584.2	584.8	572.0	572.9	581.7	582.8	585.1	584.8
May	583.6	582.5	575.1	574.1	584.8	583.9	588.1	589.2
Jun	588.2	580.4	581.0	573.9	591.2	584.4	594.6	587.3
Jul	584.9	578.3	585.4	578.9	589.4	583.2	594.6 R	588.2 R
Aug	587.8	578.8	589.1	579.8	589.7	582.7	595.2	588.2
Sep	582.2	576.5	587.6	581.5	587.2	583.1		
Oct	580.1	576.6	586.8	583.0	585.4	583.6		
Nov	581.9	578.6	586.8	582.9	585.3	584.2		
Dec	579.9	577.3	587.6	584.6	585.1	585.0		

15. Education & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

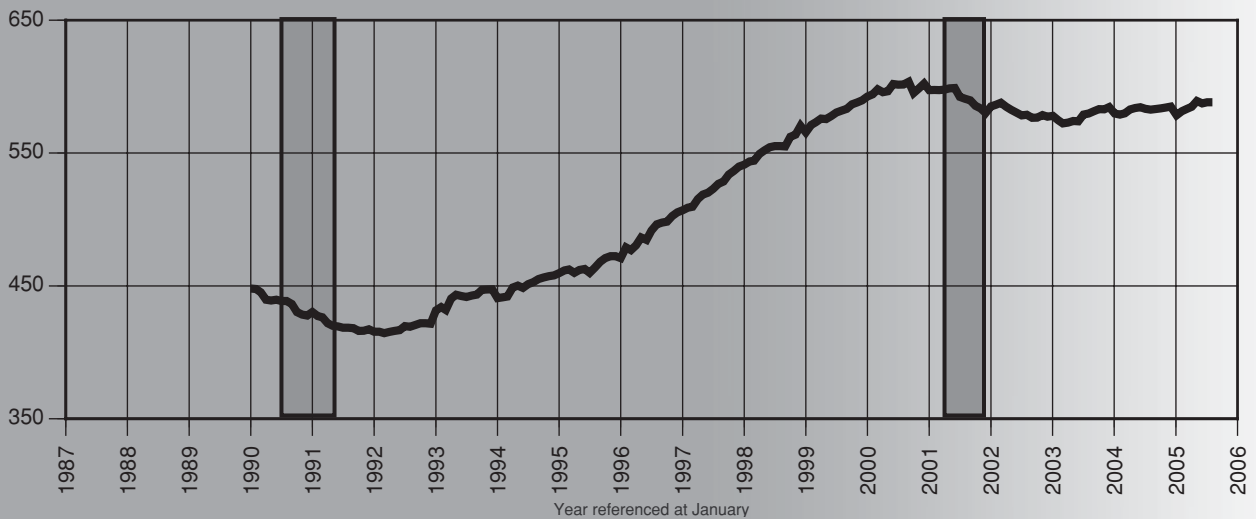
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	517.6	521.2	532.3	535.9	537.4	541.0	553.2	555.7
Feb	522.9	524.1	532.5	533.9	539.9	541.3	557.0	557.8
Mar	524.4	523.8	536.2	535.6	543.6	542.9	559.8	558.4
Apr	526.2	524.5	537.3	535.9	544.4	543.2	560.9	558.9
May	528.8	525.3	540.9	537.3	548.6	544.9	562.3	560.1
Jun	529.4	526.8	540.2	537.4	549.0	546.1	563.6	562.0 R
Jul	524.7	527.6	536.5	539.3	544.5	548.2	557.6 R	561.1 R
Aug	522.0	528.9	531.8	538.6	541.3	548.4	553.0	560.0
Sep	526.6	529.1	537.3	539.9	545.2	548.5		
Oct	531.3	530.2	541.6	540.5	552.9	550.3		
Nov	535.6	532.1	544.1	540.6	555.4	551.8		
Dec	536.2	532.0	544.8	540.7	556.9	553.2		

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

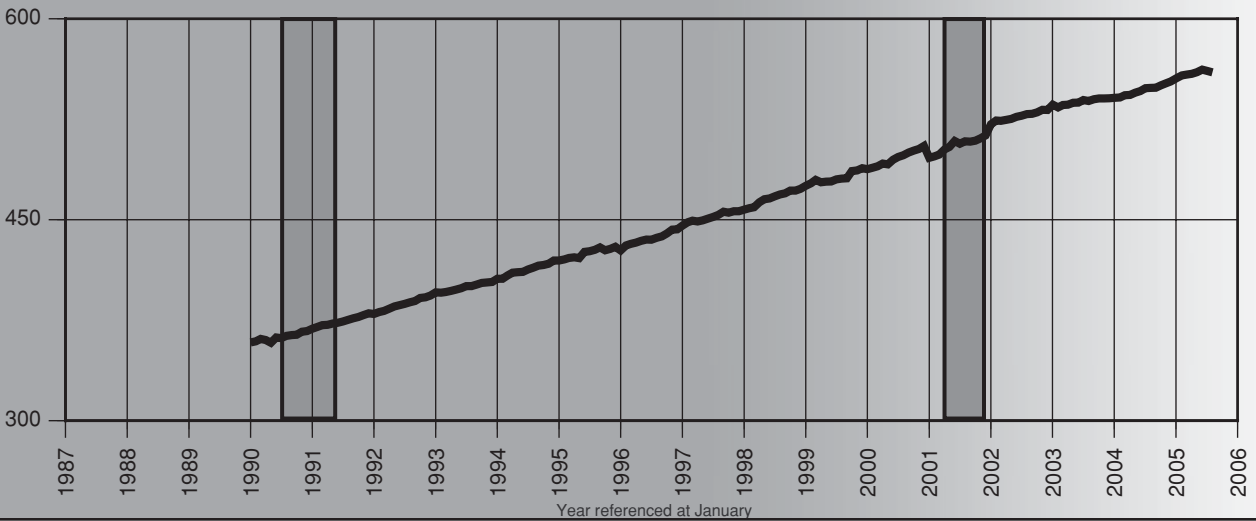
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)*



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



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



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

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

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	283.3	307.2 R	293.7	317.7	298.1	322.1	308.4	333.2
Feb	285.0	308.3 R	292.7	316.3	299.2	323.0	308.9	333.7
Mar	290.8	309.5 R	297.3	316.5	303.5	323.1	313.0	333.0
Apr	302.2	310.3 R	310.3	318.7	313.9	322.6	326.6	336.5
May	316.0	310.1 R	325.8	320.0	330.3	324.6	343.0	337.6
Jun	333.2	310.0 R	342.8	319.5	349.3	326.0	364.2	340.2
Jul	338.8	309.5 R	354.8	325.3	361.4	329.2	373.0 R	340.7 R
Aug	336.5	309.6 R	352.9	325.8	358.3	329.3	372.4	343.3
Sep	322.4	311.3 R	334.9	323.8	342.5	329.9		
Oct	310.8	313.7 R	321.0	323.8	322.1	326.3		
Nov	306.8	315.2 R	316.2	324.3	323.7	332.6		
Dec	306.0	316.3 R	314.0	324.1	321.5	332.3		

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

(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	177.1	188.5	*	181.7	194.7	*	185.2	199.9	*	190.7	208.1	*
Feb	177.8	189.9	182.0	183.1	196.2	182.0	186.2	201.1	191.4	191.8	208.9	200.1
Mar	178.8	191.1	*	184.2	197.1	*	187.4	203.4	*	193.3	212.4	*
Apr	179.8	191.8	183.1	183.8	196.7	183.1	188.0	204.0	194.8	194.6	212.5	203.3
May	179.8	191.4	*	183.5	196.8	*	189.1	204.4	*	194.4	211.4	*
Jun	179.9	191.5	186.3	183.7	196.9	189.7	189.7	206.0	198.0	194.5	210.7	204.8
Jul	180.1	192.0	*	183.9	197.7	*	189.4	205.5	*	195.4	212.5	*
Aug	180.7	193.1	188.3	184.6	199.1	191.1	189.5	205.7	199.1	196.4	214.1	206.6
Sep	181.0	193.3	*	185.2	199.6	*	189.9	205.9	*			
Oct	181.3	193.7	185.8	185.0	200.0	190.3	190.9	207.3	200.2			
Nov	181.3	193.4	*	184.5	199.4	*	191.0	207.2	*			
Dec	180.9	193.1	185.3	184.3	199.3	189.0	190.3	206.8	197.8			

18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

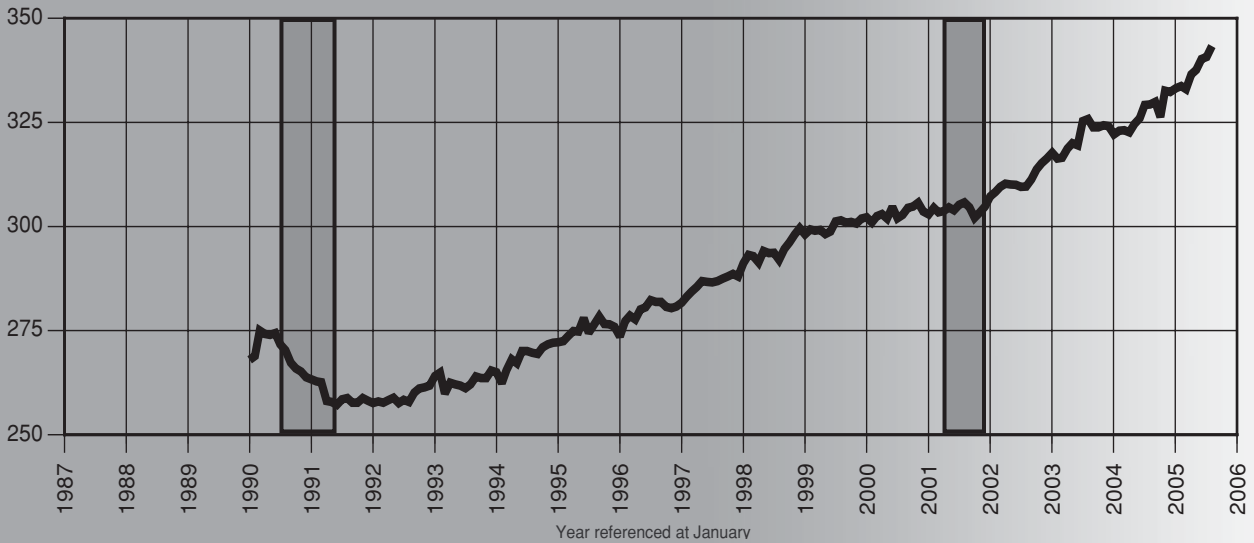
(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	89.9	65.4	83.6	86.7
Feb	81.6	57.3	72.6	89.0
Mar	95.1	54.7	69.4	83.9
Apr	92.3	68.4	83.7	79.2
May	95.9	69.2	78.8	70.7
Jun	84.2	70.6	82.9	87.9
Jul	84.8	69.9	89.5	88.0 R
Aug	80.9	76.0	84.9	72.0
Sep	90.2	65.3	89.0	
Oct	68.2	69.4	78.9	
Nov	74.9	80.5	67.9	
Dec	70.1	78.1	83.7	

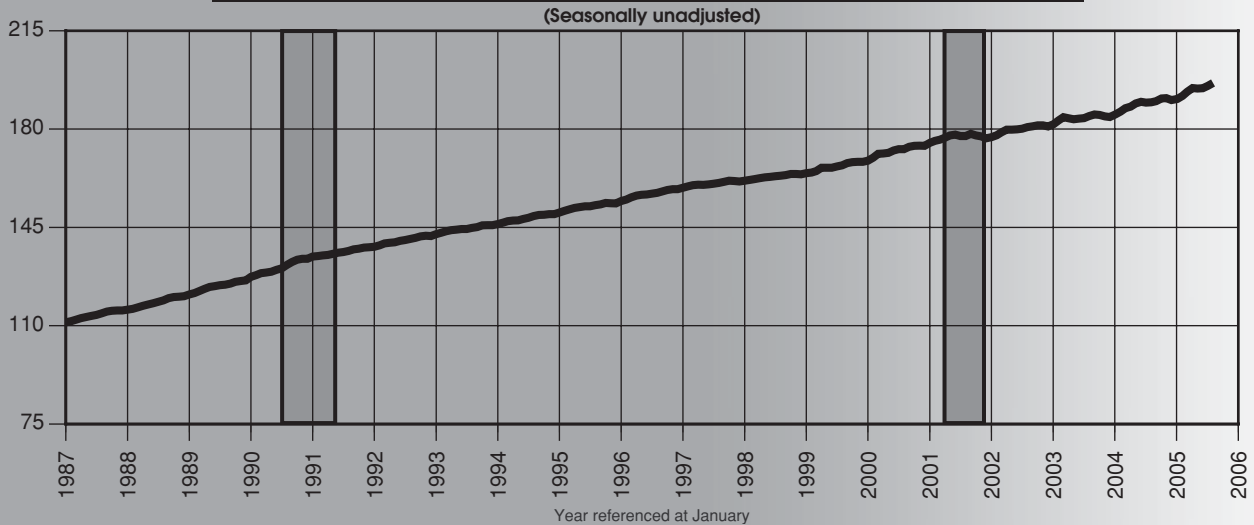
* CPI data for the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City Metro Area (PA) are produced bi-monthly.

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

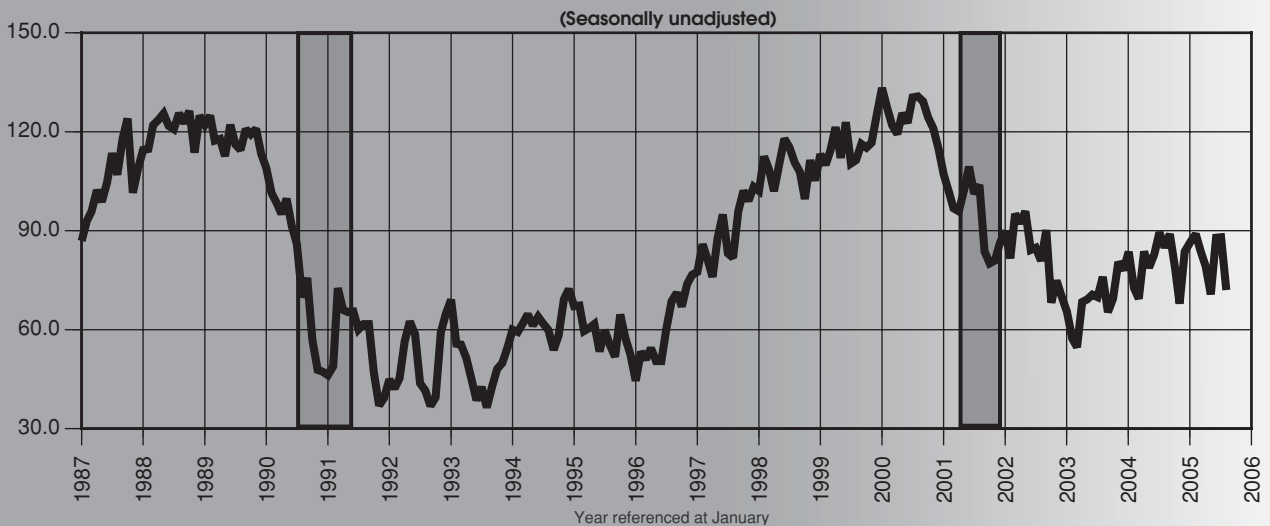
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)*



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



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region



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

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Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,299	2,548	2,575	2,889	2,334	2,762	2,814 R	3,577 R
Feb	2,058	2,719	1,482	1,952	2,260	3,007	2,328 R	3,090 R
Mar	1,965	1,972	2,349	2,452	3,372	3,140	2,913 R	2,679 R
Apr	2,485	2,551	2,671	2,610	2,924	2,953	3,717 R	3,826 R
May	3,056	2,747	2,776	2,612	2,853	2,901	4,268 R	4,131 R
Jun	2,794	2,695	2,745	2,622	3,737	3,142	3,816 R	3,272 R
Jul	2,848	2,490	3,539	3,010	3,193	2,875	3,000	2,774
Aug	2,855	2,561	3,111	2,909	2,994	2,791		
Sep	2,825	2,940	2,840	2,749	3,248	3,024		
Oct	2,946	2,447	3,711	3,127	2,937	2,699		
Nov	2,200	2,345	2,368	2,674	3,136	3,320		
Dec	2,119	2,441	2,414	2,633	2,957	3,251		

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,618	1,918	1,699	1,999	1,417	1,807	1,403 R	1,906 R
Feb	1,497	1,902	1,093	1,517	1,385	1,865	1,581 R	2,037 R
Mar	1,595	1,587	1,778	1,814	1,943	1,858	2,063 R	1,929 R
Apr	1,790	1,870	1,642	1,710	1,929	1,961	1,905 R	2,068 R
May	1,980	1,788	1,913	1,809	1,952	1,951	1,895 R	1,786 R
Jun	2,125	1,952	2,043	1,770	2,385	2,001	1,930 R	1,509 R
Jul	2,191	2,028	2,066	1,840	1,958	1,818	1,932	1,873
Aug	2,060	1,808	2,078	1,925	2,006	1,786		
Sep	1,982	1,948	1,934	1,831	2,009	1,856		
Oct	2,272	1,925	2,279	1,932	1,857	1,694		
Nov	1,600	1,747	1,790	1,968	1,881	1,898		
Dec	1,662	1,863	1,530	1,704	1,718	1,864		

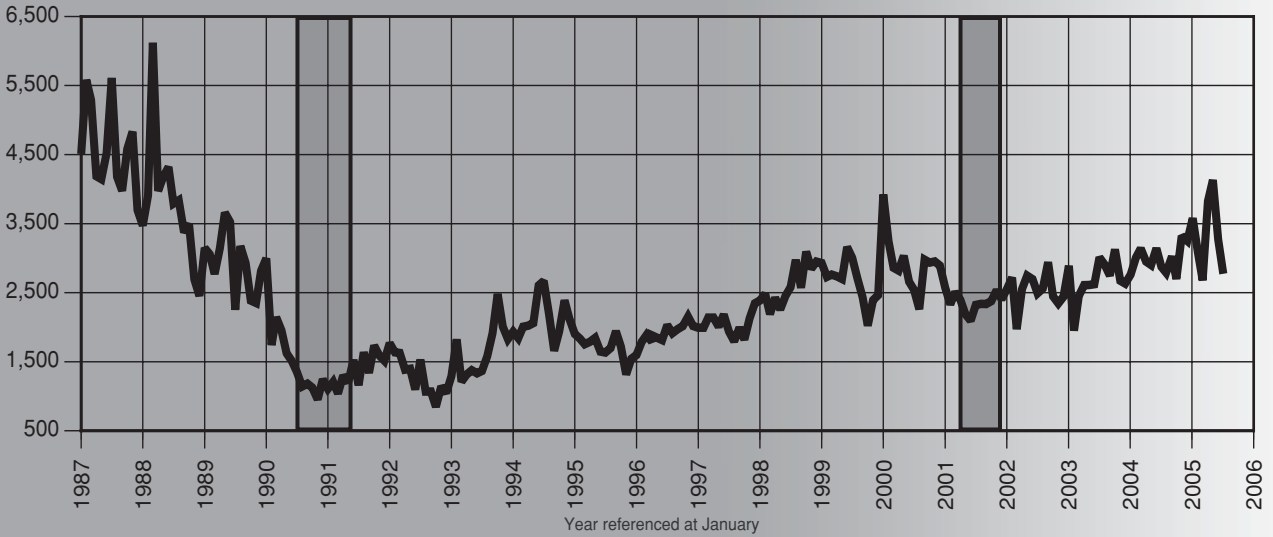
24. Private Multi-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

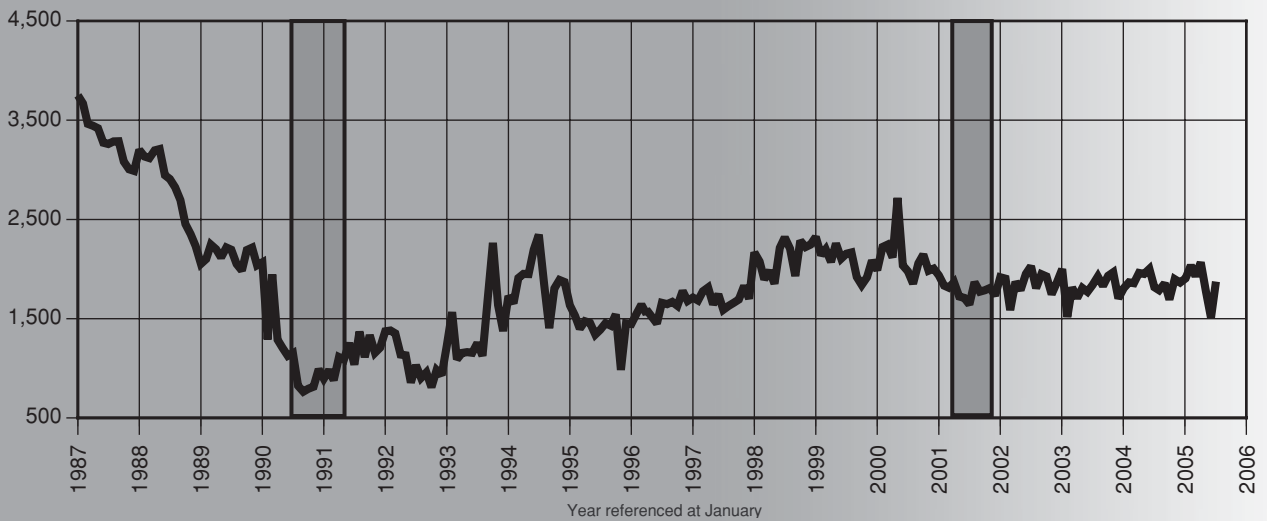
Date	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	363	635	556	1,108
Feb	439	258	539	534
Mar	182	228	991	462
Apr	476	735	650	1,351 R
May	820	541	515	1,940 R
Jun	406	446	945	1,352
Jul	446	1,095	721	691
Aug	581	638	675	
Sep	567	596	876	
Oct	352	951	656	
Nov	352	237	818	
Dec	236	594	789	

Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

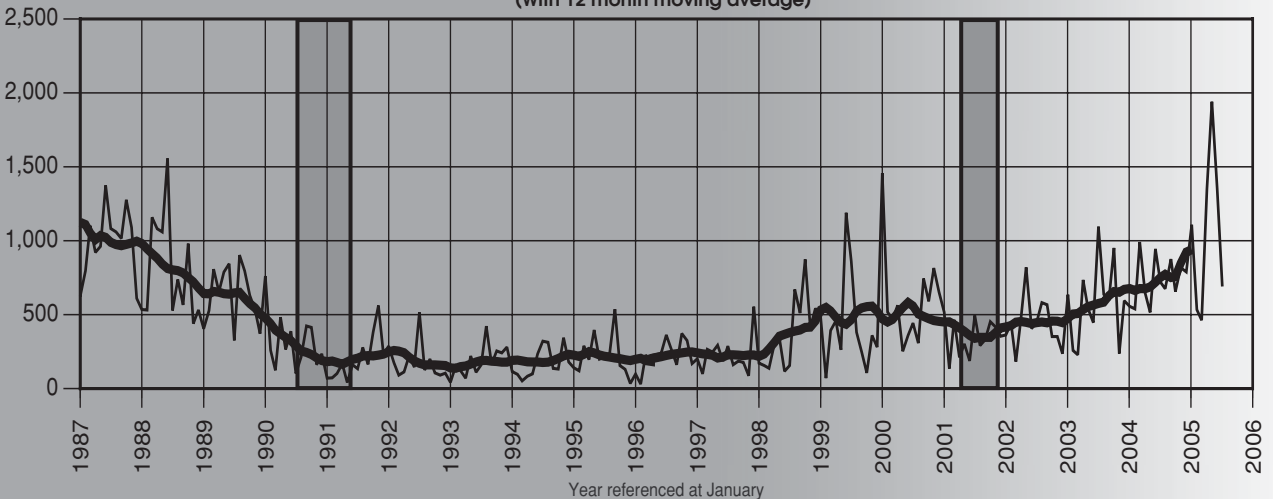


23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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

(With 12 month moving average)



Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	53,135	61,141	41,127	48,363	39,659	48,142	43,262 R	54,438 R
Feb	51,381	60,003	43,678	50,411	49,629	56,239	44,405 R	50,443 R
Mar	62,249	58,598	57,492	53,644	60,554	53,106	48,870 R	42,697 R
Apr	54,125	49,520	58,821	55,097	55,682	51,783	51,029 R	49,529 R
May	55,266	48,106	63,006	55,773	61,311	55,468	54,454 R	46,944 R
Jun	71,914	66,373	60,780	53,901	57,705	50,430	61,123 R	53,844 R
Jul	55,106	50,192	57,778	52,738	56,413 R	53,212 R	64,050	63,087
Aug	49,442	47,636	57,379	56,840	59,614	55,623		
Sep	55,789	54,796	56,426	53,554	50,584	49,152		
Oct	54,998	56,016	49,156	50,675	46,658	51,456		
Nov	41,035	47,227	49,232	58,271	47,362	51,669		
Dec	41,941	47,573	48,136	53,442	46,050	52,045		

26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29,121	34,268	22,776	27,231	18,815	23,393	21,651 R	27,758 R
Feb	28,877	34,151	23,404	27,284	24,842	28,072	21,267 R	24,445 R
Mar	36,681	33,600	30,790	28,227	31,166	26,867	24,877 R	21,082 R
Apr	32,119	29,137	32,413	29,529	28,834	26,213	26,493 R	24,993 R
May	33,318	28,224	33,790	29,161	31,770	28,115	27,923 R	23,465 R
Jun	39,105	34,018	33,276	28,184	30,889	25,528	29,716 R	24,763 R
Jul	30,513	28,298	30,265	27,910	27,290	26,246	30,178	29,879
Aug	27,649	26,464	30,353	29,420	28,715	26,626		
Sep	31,295	30,738	29,592	28,392	24,480	23,649		
Oct	30,443	31,625	24,816	26,229	22,637	25,452		
Nov	21,923	26,284	24,366	29,856	22,713	26,309		
Dec	21,146	25,401	21,950	26,231	22,322	26,727		

27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

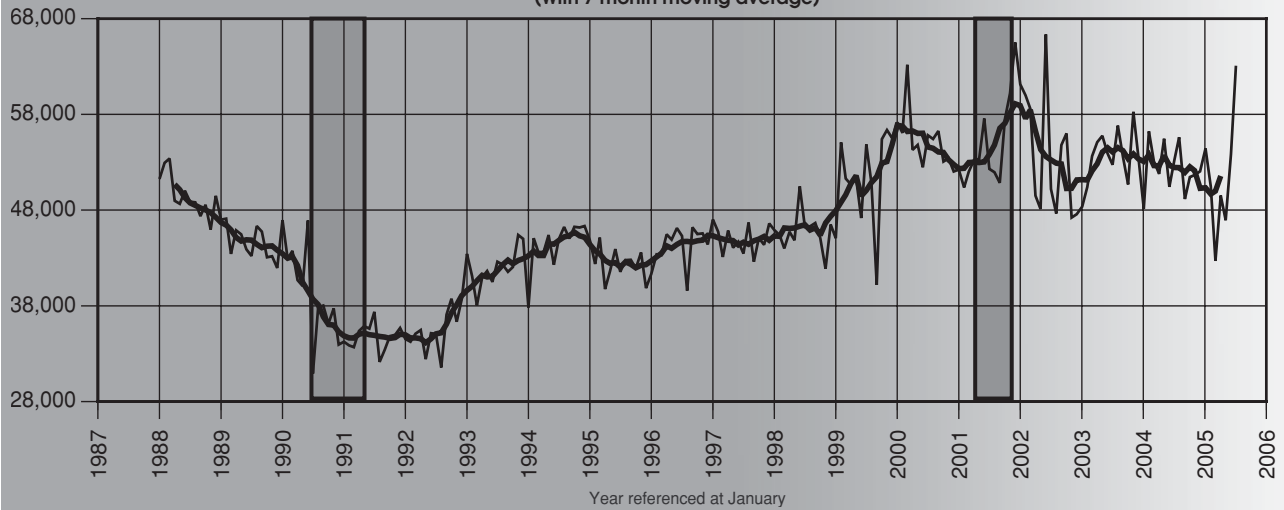
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,014	26,873	18,351	21,132	20,844	24,750	21,611 R	26,680 R
Feb	22,504	25,852	20,274	23,127	24,787	28,167	23,138 R	25,998 R
Mar	25,568	24,997	26,702	25,417	29,388	26,239	23,993 R	21,615 R
Apr	22,006	20,383	26,408	25,568	26,848	25,570	24,536 R	24,536 R
May	21,948	19,882	29,216	26,611	29,541	27,353	26,531 R	23,479 R
Jun	32,809	32,356	27,504	25,718	26,816	24,902	31,407 R	29,081 R
Jul	24,593	21,894	27,513	24,828	29,123 R	26,966 R	33,872	33,208
Aug	21,793	21,172	27,026	27,420	30,899	28,997		
Sep	24,494	24,059	26,834	25,162	26,104	25,504		
Oct	24,555	24,391	24,340	24,446	24,021	26,004		
Nov	19,112	20,943	24,866	28,415	24,649	25,360		
Dec	20,795	22,172	26,186	27,211	23,728	25,319		

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

Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

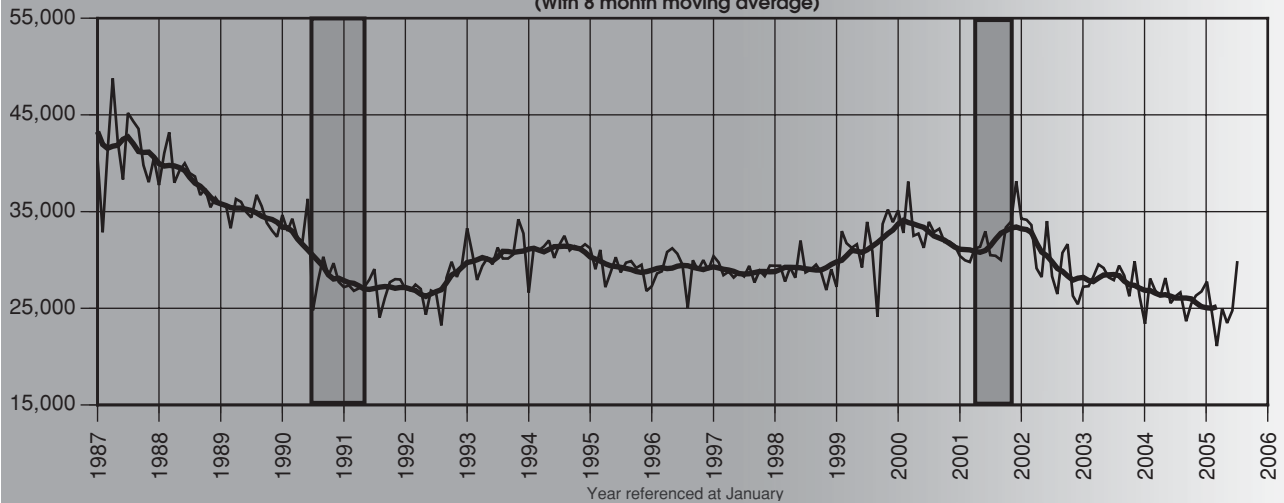
25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

(With 7 month moving average)



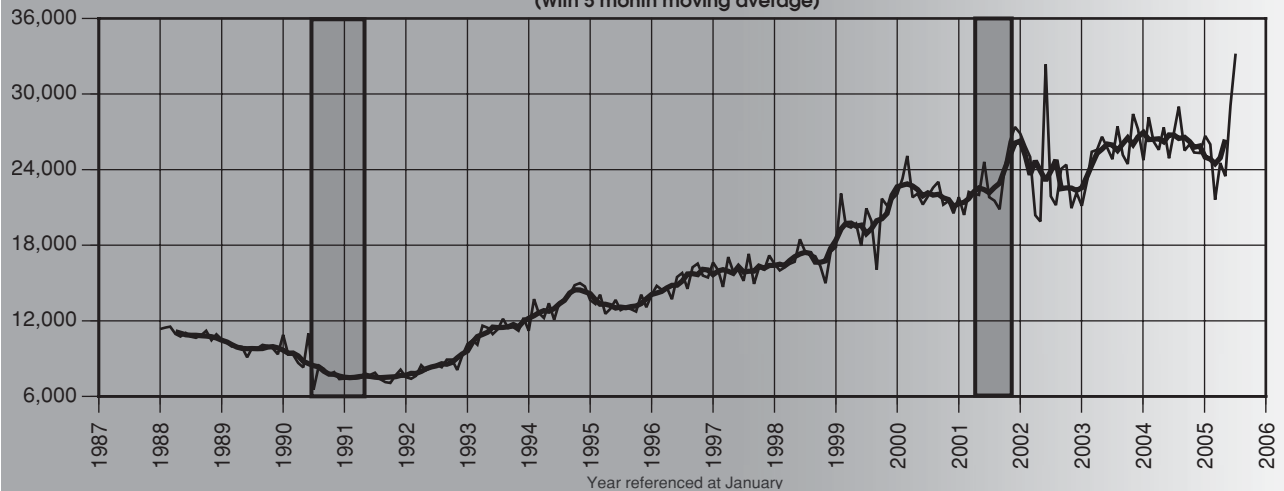
26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(With 8 month moving average)



27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(With 5 month moving average)



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

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

28. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	132.0	3.5	127.3	3.4	129.9	3.4	116.7	3.1
Feb	131.0	3.4	129.2	3.4	129.1	3.4	117.4	3.1
Mar	131.7	3.4	131.6	3.5	126.5	3.3	117.3	3.1
Apr	134.3	3.5	131.6	3.5	125.9	3.3	111.4	2.9
May	136.2	3.6	132.3	3.5	122.6	3.2	111.0	2.9
Jun	134.0	3.5	131.0	3.5	123.3	3.3	111.6	2.9
Jul	131.1	3.4	132.9	3.5	120.5	3.2	112.8	3.0
Aug	131.2	3.4	131.6	3.5	120.1	3.2	113.1	3.0
Sep	132.6	3.5	131.9	3.5	118.3	3.1		
Oct	134.4	3.5	131.2	3.5	117.1	3.1		
Nov	132.3	3.5	130.4	3.5	116.8	3.1		
Dec	128.9	3.4	130.9	3.5	117.1	3.1		

29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

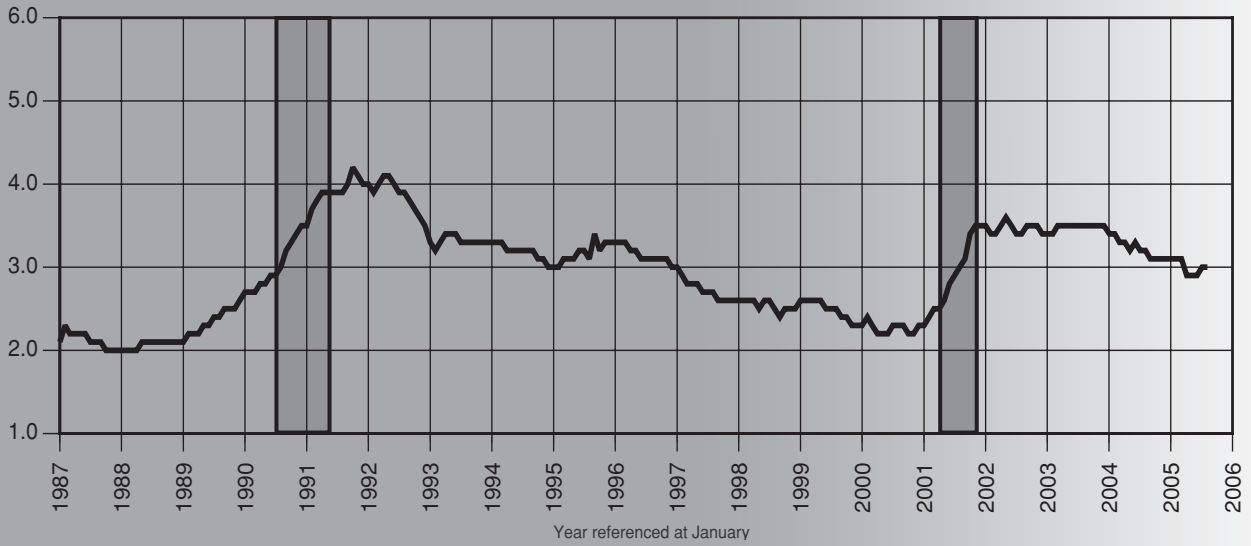
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,583	11,112	14,602	10,576	15,582	11,298	14,797	10,820
Feb	12,259	12,059	12,479	12,277	11,226	10,732	10,123	9,942
Mar	10,051	11,860	9,705	11,426	8,951	10,367	9,390	10,963
Apr	13,925	13,322	11,371	11,158	10,589	10,301	9,334	9,181
May	9,926	12,321	9,240	11,385	7,959	9,844	8,020	9,689
Jun	12,875	11,434	12,866	11,206	12,942	11,362	12,260	10,926
Jul	10,793	10,980	11,605	11,982	9,703	10,038	9,826	10,251
Aug	9,270	11,396	8,822	10,981	8,853	10,775	8,231	10,115
Sep	9,256	11,782	9,179	11,317	8,332	10,593		
Oct	9,825	11,649	9,145	10,937	8,690	10,421		
Nov	10,658	11,076	10,639	11,182	10,683	10,780		
Dec	14,721	10,570	16,317	11,741	15,247	11,118		

30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

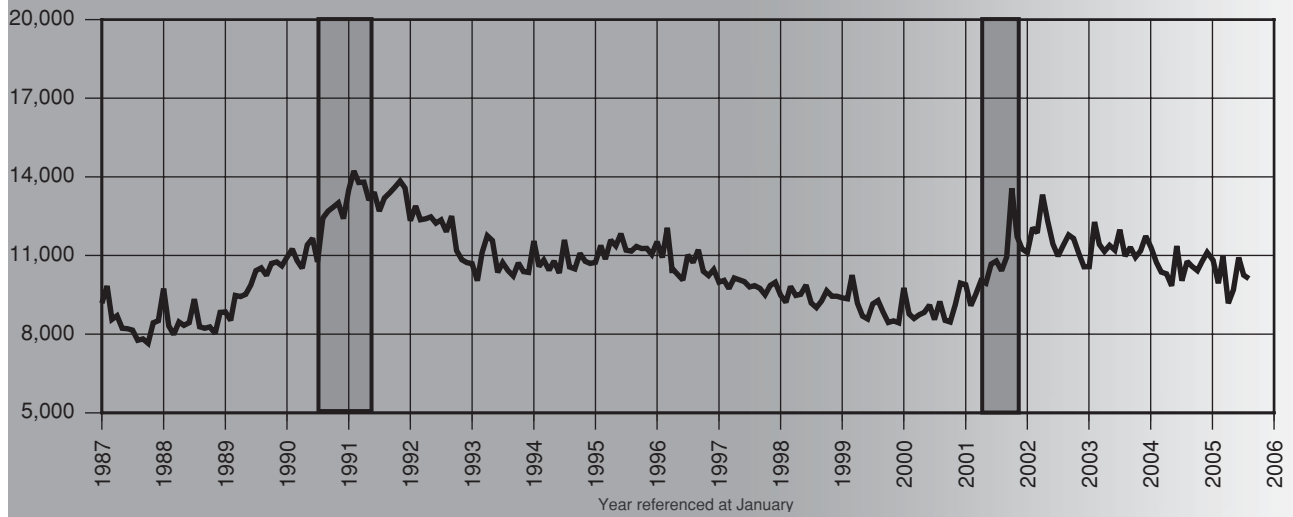
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,557	15,562	16,018	15,195	15,167	14,507	13,490	12,956
Feb	14,193	14,880	15,410	16,322	14,162	15,132	11,462	12,301
Mar	15,812	14,491	18,392	16,852	17,522	16,020	13,935	12,726
Apr	21,032	19,228	18,738	17,135	14,569	13,275	12,398	11,277
May	16,655	16,050	15,933	15,464	14,929	14,611	13,358	13,128
Jun	15,229	16,207	16,034	16,771	14,682	15,177	11,448	11,764
Jul	20,220	18,044	18,422	16,239	14,775	12,932	12,686	11,064
Aug	15,362	16,171	14,842	15,823	14,764	15,849	13,102	14,114
Sep	15,840	18,052	17,502	19,821	11,427	12,851		
Oct	16,659	17,084	14,191	14,653	10,550	11,024		
Nov	14,460	16,550	12,923	14,956	13,850	16,097		
Dec	18,217	17,607	17,401	16,552	12,015	11,304		

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

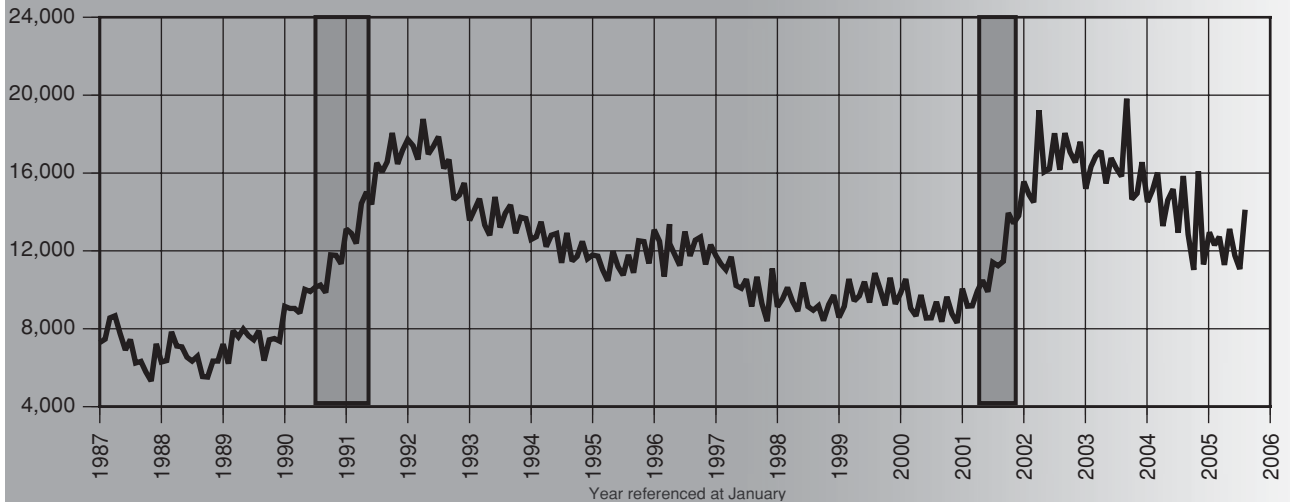
28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



Indicator Series 1 to 30

Annual Averages 1994 - 2004 (000)

Indicator Series	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,067.5	4,111.8	4,184.1	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,286.7	4,295.8	4,371.6	4,371.0	4,388.0
2 Resident Employment (000)	3,790.0	3,846.3	3,925.8	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,129.1	4,111.5	4,117.6	4,115.1	4,176.2
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	277.5	265.5	258.3	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.6	184.2	253.9	255.9	211.8
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.0	66.4	67.0	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.5	66.1	66.6	66.0	65.8
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	61.5	62.1	62.8	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	63.2	62.7	62.2	62.6
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,552.8	3,600.6	3,638.9	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	4,002.0
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	2,979.4	3,027.2	3,068.3	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,367.9
9 Construction Emp. (000)	121.7	123.3	125.0	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	166.0
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	456.0	448.6	437.4	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.9
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	802.8	816.6	823.5	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	875.5
12 Information Emp. (000)	115.0	119.6	117.5	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.6
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	229.9	229.1	231.2	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	277.8
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	450.3	464.7	489.3	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	581.6
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	412.4	425	435.6	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.6
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	268.5	275.3	279.6	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	327.0
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	148.2	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	62.2	59.3	60.1	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	545.0	538.6	594.0	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	982.7	932.9
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	192.4	188.0	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.3	417.4
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	223.6	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	410.0	424.8	356.9
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,116	1,706	1,903	2,035	2,599	2,667	2,880	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,870	1,414	1,602	1,700	2,116	2,096	2,103	1,793	1,864	1,820	1,870
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	176	221	220	229	367	424	598	347	435	580	728
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	43,333	42,408	44,430	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	52,602
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	30,966	29,211	29,246	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,206
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	13,367	13,197	15,184	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,396
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	106.5	106.9	108.5	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	10,856	11,243	10,805	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730
30 Exhaustions (No.)	12,370	11,467	12,246	10,497	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,008.6	4,017.9	4,017.8	4,028.4	4,032.2	4,030.5	4,037.2	4,038.0	4,047.3	4,052.7	4,056.9	4,055.6	4,057.4
Total Private Sector	3,371.9	3,376.1	3,378.5	3,389.2	3,391.4	3,388.8	3,396.6	3,397.5	3,406.6	3,413.6	3,416.4	3,414.1	3,415.0
Goods Producing	505.9	506.9	508.4	509.2	508.9	504.1	502.2	500.0	499.5	497.9	496.9	497.2	495.4
Natural Resources and Mining	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Construction	166.4	167.1	168.7	170.0	170.3	167.7	167.0	166.2	166.5	166.5	166.1	165.7	166.6
Manufacturing	337.8	338.2	338.1	337.6	337.0	335.0	333.9	332.4	331.5	329.8	329.2	329.9	327.2
Service Providing	3,502.7	3,511.0	3,509.4	3,519.2	3,523.3	3,526.4	3,535.0	3,538.0	3,547.8	3,554.8	3,560.0	3,558.4	3,562.0
Private Service Providing	2,866.0	2,869.2	2,870.1	2,880.0	2,882.5	2,884.7	2,894.4	2,897.5	2,907.1	2,915.7	2,919.5	2,916.9	2,919.6
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	874.7	877.0	878.2	877.8	878.1	882.8	885.3	887.4	889.9	891.9	892.0	889.5	889.8
Information	97.8	97.2	96.8	97.6	97.2	98.0	97.1	97.0	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.0	96.1
Financial Activities	278.6	278.6	279.5	280.2	280.8	280.3	281.2	281.0	281.6	281.6	282.0	281.6	281.8
Professional & Business Services	582.7	583.1	583.6	584.2	585.0	578.4	581.4	583.1	584.8	589.2	587.3	588.2	588.2
Educational & Health Services	548.4	548.5	550.3	551.8	553.2	555.7	557.8	558.4	558.9	560.1	562.0	561.1	560.0
Leisure and Hospitality	329.3	329.9	326.3	332.6	332.3	333.2	333.7	333.0	336.5	337.6	340.2	340.7	343.3
Other Services (2)	154.5	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.9	156.3	157.9	157.6	159.0	159.1	159.6	159.8	160.4
Total Government	636.7	641.8	639.3	639.2	640.8	641.7	640.6	640.5	640.7	639.1	640.5	641.5	642.4
Total Federal Government	62.2	62.0	61.8	61.8	61.5	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.6	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.3
Total State Government (3)	149.9	150.7	151.2	151.4	152.2	152.1	151.9	152.3	152.5	150.3	150.4	150.7	150.9
Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)	78.0	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.9	79.9	80.3	80.2	80.2
Total Local Government	422.3	424.4	425.2	425.4	426.4	427.6	426.6	425.8	426.1	427.2	427.2	426.5	427.8
Local Education	253.4	254.8	254.3	254.1	254.7	257.5	257.2	256.8	256.8	256.8	256.8	257.5	257.0
Local Other Government	170.0	170.7	171.1	171.2	171.7	169.0	168.6	168.4	169.0	170.4	170.4	170.3	171.7

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,009.9	4,015.0	4,035.7	4,059.4	4,067.8	3,970.4	3,973.7	3,999.7	4,035.4	4,065.3	4,114.4	4,076.9	4,058.1
Total Private Sector	3,410.3	3,390.9	3,389.0	3,407.1	3,415.1	3,329.9	3,324.1	3,348.8	3,383.6	3,416.7	3,465.4	3,460.4	3,453.2
Goods Producing	513.1	512.8	514.7	514.7	510.4	490.6	486.5	489.6	496.3	500.4	504.8	503.3	502.6
Natural Resources and Mining	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Construction	173.5	172.3	173.8	173.6	170.5	156.9	153.6	156.9	164.2	168.4	171.6	172.8	173.8
Construction of Buildings	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.5	41.1	38.3	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.6	39.4	39.7	39.9
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	27.9	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.2	26.6	25.7	25.8	26.2	27.0	27.6	28.0	28.1
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.7	18.6	19.2	18.7	17.7	15.1	14.2	14.9	16.5	17.1	17.5	17.8	17.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	113.6	112.8	113.6	113.4	111.7	103.5	102.1	104.5	109.9	112.7	114.7	115.3	116.3
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	54.5	54.3	53.7	53.4	52.8	51.7	51.3	51.9	52.8	53.5	54.3	54.5	55.1
Manufacturing	337.9	338.9	339.3	339.5	338.3	332.3	331.6	331.3	330.6	330.4	331.6	328.9	327.2
Durable Goods	151.2	151.6	151.8	152.2	151.6	148.8	148.4	148.3	147.2	146.2	146.5	145.4	143.4
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	14.3	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.6
Fabricated Metal Product	27.7	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.3	27.8	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.4	27.2
Machinery Manufacturing	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.7
Computer and Electronic Products	31.4	31.3	31.1	31.3	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.3
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.6
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.8
Miscellaneous Mfg.	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3
Non-Durable Goods	186.7	187.3	187.5	187.3	186.7	183.5	183.2	183.0	183.4	184.2	185.1	183.5	183.8
Food Manufacturing	30.8	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.3
Apparel Manufacturing	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.7
Paper Manufacturing	15.3	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.5
<i>Converted Paper Product</i>	13.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0
Printing and Related Support	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.6
Chemical Manufacturing	72.9	72.5	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.2	72.8	73.1	72.7	72.4	72.7	72.6	72.0
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
<i>Pharmaceutical & Medicine Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.3
<i>Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3
Plastics and Rubber Products	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.0	20.0
Service-Providing	3,496.8	3,502.2	3,521.0	3,544.7	3,557.4	3,479.8	3,487.2	3,510.1	3,539.1	3,564.9	3,609.6	3,573.6	3,555.5
Private Service-Providing	2,897.2	2,878.1	2,874.3	2,892.4	2,904.7	2,839.3	2,837.6	2,859.2	2,887.3	2,916.3	2,960.6	2,957.1	2,950.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	872.0	873.9	882.6	894.3	906.5	879.2	871.0	875.1	880.5	885.9	895.4	887.8	886.7
Wholesale Trade	233.2	232.5	232.5	233.2	233.9	234.0	234.3	234.5	235.4	235.6	237.0	236.6	236.0
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	115.3	114.8	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.4	117.5	117.2
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.3
<i>Electrical & Electronic Goods</i>	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.6
Wholesalers, Nondur. Goods	87.3	87.3	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.2	88.1	88.5	87.9	87.4
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.6
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.8	29.5	30.0
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.4

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Retail Trade	469.8	464.5	472.6	483.7	496.1	474.9	467.3	468.8	471.7	475.2	483.2	481.4	482.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.7	49.4	49.8	50.1	49.8	49.6
<i>Automobile Dealers</i>	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	36.4	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.0
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	22.1	22.3	22.8	23.4	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.2	22.8	23.1
Building Material & Supplies	15.8	15.6	15.6	16.4	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.0
Electronic & Appliance Stores	37.1	36.7	36.2	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.9	38.9	39.7	39.5	38.8	38.8
Food and Beverage Stores	113.8	111.8	112.5	113.6	114.5	112.9	112.5	113.5	114.2	114.5	117.2	117.3	117.5
Health & Personal Care Stores	37.7	37.1	37.3	37.8	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.1	37.9
Gasoline Stations	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.5
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	57.9	57.3	58.2	61.6	65.2	62.2	60.2	60.0	60.4	60.9	62.2	61.7	62.2
<i>Clothing Stores</i>	45.0	44.6	45.6	48.2	51.1	49.1	47.5	47.3	47.7	48.0	49.3	48.9	49.4
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	21.9	21.8	22.5	24.1	26.1	23.6	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.7
General Merchandise Stores	65.3	64.5	66.7	71.6	74.6	67.3	64.4	64.2	64.8	65.2	66.6	67.0	66.9
<i>Department Stores</i>	50.0	49.4	51.3	55.8	58.1	51.7	49.4	49.0	49.4	49.7	51.1	51.4	51.4
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.8	16.5	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.5
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	169.0	176.9	177.5	177.4	176.5	170.3	169.4	171.8	173.4	175.1	175.2	169.8	168.4
Utilities	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8
<i>Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution</i>	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.2	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
<i>Natural Gas Distribution</i>	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Transportation & Warehousing	154.1	162.1	162.7	162.6	163.2	157.1	156.2	157.2	158.8	160.4	160.4	155.0	153.6
<i>Air Transportation</i>	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.3
<i>Rail Transportation</i>	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	42.0	42.1	41.8	41.9	42.0	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7
<i>General Freight Trucking</i>	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.7	32.0	31.7	31.8
<i>Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation</i>	23.7	30.9	31.6	32.0	32.2	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.2	31.9	31.8	24.9	23.3
<i>Support Activities for Transportation</i>	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.2	20.7
<i>Couriers and Messengers</i>	22.5	22.4	23.1	23.4	24.0	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.1	23.9	23.8
<i>Warehousing and Storage</i>	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.6	25.4	25.9	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.7
Information	98.3	97.4	97.0	98.0	97.4	96.6	96.2	96.6	96.0	96.5	97.2	96.4	96.6
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	31.1	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.7
Telecommunications	40.1	39.9	40.4	41.4	41.1	41.0	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.7	39.5
<i>Wired Telecommunications Carriers</i>	25.2	24.7	25.1	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.3	24.9	24.7
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0
Financial Activities	281.2	278.5	279.3	280.0	281.1	278.7	279.3	279.5	280.0	281.0	284.1	284.5	284.4
Finance and Insurance	220.9	219.3	220.6	221.4	222.1	220.5	221.0	221.0	220.9	221.0	223.0	223.2	223.1
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	79.8	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.5	80.4	80.6	80.5	80.7	81.1	82.0	81.6	81.8
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	49.1	48.3	48.8	49.5	49.4	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.7	51.4	51.3	51.4
<i>Nondepository Credit Intermediation</i>	21.7	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.2

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments & Rel. Activities</i>	49.5	49.1	48.9	49.2	48.7	49.0	49.1	48.8	48.5	48.3	49.2	49.3	49.3
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.6	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.6	38.4	38.6	38.5
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	90.1	89.7	89.7	89.6	89.5	88.5	88.4	87.9	87.5	87.4	87.4	87.8	87.8
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	59.9	59.7	59.8	59.7	59.4	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.1	58.0	57.9	58.0	58.1
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.2	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.8	29.7
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	60.3	59.2	58.7	58.6	59.0	58.2	58.3	58.5	59.1	60.0	61.1	61.3	61.3
<i>Real Estate</i>	40.2	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.5	40.1	40.7	41.2	41.2
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	18.3	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.6
Professional and Business Services	589.7	587.2	585.4	585.3	585.1	567.8	569.7	579.1	585.1	588.1	594.6	594.6	595.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	258.5	256.2	256.9	257.9	258.8	255.6	256.1	257.6	258.2	256.4	258.5	257.0	256.6
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.4	40.9	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.7	42.4	42.3
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Svcs.</i>	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.1	31.4	32.5	32.6	32.1	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.0
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	42.8	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.9	42.9	42.8
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	49.8	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.6	48.8	48.9	48.5	48.4
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.8	30.0	30.0
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	28.4	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	64.7	64.2	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.9	63.8
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	266.5	266.8	264.7	263.4	262.5	248.9	250.2	257.7	263.8	268.4	272.0	273.7	274.8
<i>Employment Services</i>	104.6	105.4	104.6	103.7	104.2	97.4	98.7	101.1	102.1	103.5	105.6	105.6	107.5
<i>Business Support Services</i>	18.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.4	17.8	17.7
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	26.8	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.0
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	67.6	66.7	66.1	65.2	61.5	54.6	54.1	56.3	62.8	65.2	66.5	66.9	66.6
Educational and Health Services	541.3	545.2	552.9	555.4	556.9	553.2	557.0	559.8	560.9	562.3	563.6	557.6	553.0
Educational Services	78.9	83.4	88.5	89.4	89.1	84.0	87.0	87.7	88.0	88.4	86.4	82.5	78.6
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	34.0	37.4	38.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	35.6	34.2
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	23.3	25.5	26.6	27.0	27.1	23.1	24.9	25.7	25.6	25.4	23.1	22.3	22.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	462.4	461.8	464.4	466.0	467.8	469.2	470.0	472.1	472.9	473.9	477.2	475.1	474.4
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	162.9	163.1	163.5	164.0	164.8	165.8	166.1	166.9	167.4	167.7	169.1	168.6	168.3
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	64.5	64.4	65.3	64.9	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.4
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.5
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	26.8	27.4	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.4	27.6	28.3	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.5

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Hospitals	154.1	153.3	154.2	154.5	154.1	154.7	154.4	155.1	155.3	155.1	156.0	155.6	155.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	77.6	77.4	77.2	77.7	78.2	77.4	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.2	79.0	78.9	78.9
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	45.0	45.2	44.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	45.4	45.2	45.0	45.3	45.6	45.2	45.4
Social Assistance	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.0
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	67.8	68.0	69.5	69.8	70.7	71.3	71.5	72.1	72.6	72.9	73.1	72.0	72.0
	32.0	33.2	34.7	34.9	35.3	35.4	36.1	36.3	36.8	36.9	36.8	35.4	34.9
Leisure and Hospitality	358.3	342.5	322.1	323.7	321.5	308.4	308.9	313.0	326.6	343.0	364.2	373.0	372.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	63.0	54.6	49.7	46.4	45.3	41.8	41.9	43.8	49.7	54.3	62.9	68.2	67.3
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	52.3	44.3	38.7	35.6	34.0	31.2	31.3	32.8	37.8	42.2	50.6	55.9	54.7
Accommodation and Food Services	295.3	287.9	272.4	277.3	276.2	266.6	267.0	269.2	276.9	288.7	301.3	304.8	305.1
Accommodation	78.3	73.7	63.8	69.6	68.9	67.3	66.7	66.6	68.9	71.6	74.6	78.5	79.6
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	45.4	44.5	36.1	43.6	42.9	42.5	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.7	44.9	46.2	46.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	217.0	214.2	208.6	207.7	207.3	199.3	200.3	202.6	208.0	217.1	226.7	226.3	225.5
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	101.3	97.4	94.1	94.5	94.6	91.4	92.4	93.5	96.2	100.0	105.2	107.0	106.8
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	79.1	76.4	74.0	73.2	72.4	70.6	70.3	71.1	72.6	75.7	79.3	80.9	80.3
<i>Special Food Services</i>	24.7	29.1	29.7	29.3	29.7	27.0	27.3	27.4	28.4	30.2	30.2	26.4	26.3
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.0	12.0	12.1
Other Services	156.4	153.4	155.0	155.7	156.2	155.4	155.5	156.1	158.2	159.5	161.5	163.2	162.3
Repair and Maintenance	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.2
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.3	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.4
Personal and Laundry Services	46.1	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.7	47.4	47.7	46.9	46.6
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	25.6	25.9	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.2	27.0
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	75.5	72.4	73.5	74.2	74.7	74.4	74.3	74.5	75.7	76.3	77.8	80.0	79.5
Government	599.6	624.1	646.7	652.3	652.7	640.5	649.6	650.9	651.8	648.6	649.0	616.5	604.9
Federal Government	62.6	62.2	62.4	62.6	63.2	62.4	62.2	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.7	62.8	62.7
<i>Department of Defense</i>	13.5	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.7	31.3	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.7
State Government (3)	144.7	149.7	154.5	155.1	154.7	148.1	154.4	155.1	155.0	150.7	146.5	146.5	145.9
<i>State Government Education</i>	41.0	46.4	51.9	52.0	51.1	44.2	49.9	50.2	49.8	45.3	40.4	40.0	39.2
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.7
<i>Other State Government</i>	92.4	92.0	91.2	91.7	92.1	92.4	93.0	93.3	93.6	93.8	94.6	94.8	95.0
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	78.0	77.8	77.9	78.4	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.4	80.2
Local Government	392.3	412.2	429.8	434.6	434.8	430.0	433.0	433.8	434.6	435.5	439.8	407.2	396.3
<i>Local Government Education</i>	211.1	240.5	263.2	268.6	268.6	265.3	268.5	269.2	269.5	268.1	267.3	223.5	214.1
<i>Other Local Government</i>	181.2	171.7	166.6	166.0	166.2	164.7	164.5	164.6	165.1	167.4	172.5	183.7	182.2

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

Hours and Earnings Data

Production/Nonsupervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2004					2005							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers¹													
Manufacturing (production)	42.7	42.9	42.4	42.9	42.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.0	41.9
Durable Goods	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.2	41.9	41.6	41.1	42.0	40.7	41.1
Fabricated Metal	42.4	41.3	42.7	41.8	40.5	40.6	38.9	38.2	38.8	37.2	38.4	36.9	36.5
Machinery Manufacturing	42.8	41.2	41.7	43.7	44.0	44.3	43.1	44.5	44.5	42.4	44.1	42.9	43.7
Computer and Electr. Prod.	42.5	42.0	41.8	43.0	42.8	43.5	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.8	41.0	41.6
Misc. Manufacturing	39.5	38.7	38.9	39.3	40.1	39.4	37.9	38.5	33.0	33.6	39.2	35.0	35.2
Nondurable Goods	42.8	43.4	42.3	43.0	42.7	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.2	42.5
Food Manufacturing	46.6	45.6	45.1	43.9	43.4	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.8
Apparel Manufacturing	39.1	37.6	37.3	37.9	38.7	36.9	37.6	37.9	37.9	40.6	37.4	40.4	36.9
Paper Manufacturing	44.0	45.0	42.3	43.5	41.5	40.0	41.1	42.7	43.4	43.7	44.8	43.1	44.1
Converted Paper Prod.	43.8	44.8	42.1	43.4	41.4	39.6	40.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	43.6	41.0	42.3
Printing & Related Support	38.9	38.0	38.6	37.5	38.4	38.0	37.5	38.9	40.4	39.5	35.6	37.2	38.9
Chemical Manufacturing	39.5	44.1	41.6	43.6	43.3	42.0	43.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	43.7	42.1	41.9
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	43.2	43.5	43.0	44.3	44.8	42.6	43.2	41.6	42.0	42.7	39.7	38.9	38.7
Information⁴	36.0	36.5	37.4	37.1	37.6	37.0	36.3	37.8	36.7	37.5	38.1	35.3	34.5
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings²													
Manufacturing (production)	15.92	15.64	15.51	15.49	15.51	15.71	15.79	15.84	15.79	15.68	15.71	15.78	15.46
Durable Goods	17.44	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.41	17.32	17.47	17.36	17.56	17.23	17.35	17.70	17.63
Fabricated Metal	17.84	18.63	18.14	18.25	18.27	18.18	19.13	19.04	19.21	18.05	18.13	18.99	19.21
Machinery Manufacturing	15.66	15.97	16.18	16.31	16.19	16.38	16.64	16.36	15.89	15.87	16.18	16.37	16.42
Computer and Electr. Prod.	22.59	24.10	23.91	23.60	23.76	23.70	22.44	22.04	21.77	20.98	21.00	21.39	21.03
Misc. Manufacturing	15.37	16.09	16.23	16.35	16.86	16.89	16.16	15.85	16.48	16.65	16.37	17.03	16.77
Nondurable Goods	14.78	14.44	14.11	14.12	14.13	14.47	14.54	14.70	14.50	14.57	14.52	14.40	13.96
Food Manufacturing	13.75	13.43	13.30	13.06	13.15	13.49	13.15	13.56	13.41	13.60	13.34	13.33	12.90
Apparel Manufacturing	8.95	8.53	8.36	8.47	8.40	8.42	8.14	8.42	8.44	8.63	8.53	8.56	8.34
Paper Manufacturing	15.22	15.57	15.39	15.63	15.71	15.70	16.30	16.02	15.96	16.08	15.56	16.31	15.90
Converted Paper Prod.	15.02	16.01	15.79	15.99	16.04	15.90	16.10	15.82	15.75	15.93	15.49	16.01	15.49
Printing & Related Support	14.31	14.41	14.46	14.28	13.74	15.67	15.55	14.73	14.03	14.35	13.87	12.93	12.91
Chemical Manufacturing	18.49	19.00	18.59	17.96	18.84	18.72	19.20	19.20	18.65	18.71	18.63	18.98	18.71
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	16.21	16.09	15.02	15.37	15.13	14.75	14.77	15.26	15.42	14.86	15.09	14.62	14.57
Information⁴	29.21	29.47	29.12	28.64	28.64	29.88	31.14	28.81	28.83	29.64	30.18	31.40	31.89
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings³													
Manufacturing (production)	679.78	670.96	657.62	664.52	660.73	651.97	655.29	658.94	655.29	652.29	658.25	646.98	647.77
Durable Goods	742.94	732.21	739.08	742.15	739.93	741.30	737.23	727.38	730.50	708.15	728.70	720.39	724.59
Fabricated Metal	756.42	769.42	774.58	762.85	739.94	738.11	744.16	727.33	745.35	671.46	696.19	700.73	701.17
Machinery Manufacturing	670.25	657.96	674.71	712.75	712.36	725.63	717.18	728.02	707.11	672.89	713.54	702.27	717.55
Computer and Electr. Prod.	960.08	1,012.20	999.44	1,014.80	1,016.93	1,030.95	960.43	921.27	914.34	883.26	898.80	876.99	874.85
Misc. Manufacturing	607.12	622.68	631.35	642.56	676.09	665.47	612.46	610.23	543.84	559.44	641.70	596.05	590.30
Nondurable Goods	632.58	626.70	596.85	607.16	603.35	586.04	596.14	608.58	600.30	610.48	606.94	593.28	593.30
Food Manufacturing	640.75	612.41	599.83	573.33	570.71	555.79	548.36	569.52	555.17	567.12	562.95	554.53	552.12
Apparel Manufacturing	349.95	320.73	311.83	321.01	325.08	310.70	306.06	319.12	319.88	350.38	319.02	345.82	307.75
Paper Manufacturing	669.68	700.65	651.00	679.91	651.97	628.00	669.93	684.05	692.66	702.70	697.09	702.96	701.19
Converted Paper Prod.	657.88	717.25	664.76	693.97	664.06	629.64	656.88	659.69	666.23	670.65	675.36	656.41	655.23
Printing & Related Support	556.66	547.58	558.16	535.50	527.62	595.46	583.13	573.00	566.81	566.83	493.77	481.00	502.20
Chemical Manufacturing	730.36	837.90	773.34	783.06	815.77	786.24	829.44	812.16	783.30	791.43	814.13	799.06	783.95
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	700.27	699.92	645.86	680.89	677.82	628.35	638.06	634.82	647.64	634.52	599.07	568.72	563.86
Information⁴	1,051.56	1,075.66	1,089.09	1,062.54	1,076.86	1,105.56	1,130.38	1,089.02	1,058.06	1,111.50	1,149.86	1,108.42	1,100.21

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

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

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

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

Comparative Trends

US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1976-2005 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
Annual Averages 1976-2004								
1976	96,158	3,309.9	88,752	2,963.6	7,406	346.3	7.7	10.5
1977	99,009	3,383.8	92,017	3,067.9	6,991	315.9	7.1	9.3
1978	102,251	3,463.5	96,048	3,212.0	6,202	251.5	6.1	7.3
1979	104,962	3,571.8	98,824	3,326.1	6,137	245.7	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,590.9	99,303	3,329.8	7,637	261.0	7.1	7.3
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,341.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,286.7	136,891	4,129.1	5,692	157.6	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,295.8	136,933	4,111.5	6,801	184.2	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,371.6	136,485	4,117.6	8,378	253.9	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,371.0	137,736	4,115.1	8,774	255.9	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,388.0	139,252	4,176.2	8,149	211.8	5.5	4.8
2004	Monthly Data 2004-2005 (Seasonally Adjusted) *							
Jan	146,785	4,375.2	138,481	4,141.0	8,303	234.2	5.7	5.4
Feb	146,529	4,379.8	138,334	4,148.6	8,195	231.2	5.6	5.3
Mar	146,737	4,383.7	138,408	4,157.5	8,330	226.2	5.7	5.2
Apr	146,788	4,389.4	138,645	4,164.1	8,143	225.4	5.5	5.1
May	147,018	4,384.5	138,846	4,169.9	8,172	214.6	5.6	4.9
Jun	147,386	4,387.7	139,158	4,176.9	8,228	210.8	5.6	4.8
Jul	147,823	4,394.2	139,639	4,181.4	8,184	212.8	5.5	4.8
Aug	147,676	4,395.7	139,658	4,186.9	8,018	208.8	5.4	4.8
Sep	147,531	4,391.9	139,527	4,189.1	8,005	202.8	5.4	4.6
Oct	147,893	4,392.3	139,827	4,194.8	8,066	197.5	5.5	4.5
Nov	148,313	4,392.4	140,293	4,201.0	8,020	191.4	5.4	4.4
Dec	148,203	4,389.6	140,156	4,203.6	8,047	186.0	5.4	4.2
2005								
Jan	147,979	4,390.1	140,241	4,217.9	7,737	172.2	5.2	3.9
Feb	148,132	4,398.5	140,144	4,205.6	7,988	192.8	5.4	4.4
Mar	148,157	4,396.3	140,501	4,207.7	7,656	188.5	5.2	4.3
Apr	148,762	4,413.5	141,099	4,230.2	7,663	183.2	5.2	4.2
May	149,122	4,406.4	141,475	4,233.2	7,647	173.2	5.1	3.9
Jun	149,123	4,415.3	141,638	4,237.6	7,486	177.7	5.0	4.0
Jul	149,573	4,434.8 R	142,076	4,253.5 R	7,497	181.3 R	5.0	4.1
Aug	149,841	4,441.8	142,449	4,254.7	7,391	187.0	4.9	4.2
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

* New Jersey monthly data are based on a different estimating procedure. Monthly data have been revised to incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors which reflect the 2004 experience.

Unemployment Insurance Program

Characteristics of New Jersey's Unemployed (000)

	August 2005	July 2005	August 2004	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed	114.4	115.8	121.1	-1.2	-5.6
Total Insured Unemployed*	112.2	110.1	118.9	1.9	-5.6
By Gender					
Male	60.4	59.9	64.3	0.9	-6.0
Female	50.1	50.1	53.6	0.1	-6.5
By Race					
White	67.7	68.9	72.5	-1.8	-6.6
Black	25.9	25.8	26.8	0.4	-3.5
Asian	3.6	3.7	3.8	-2.7	-4.3
Other	1.1	1.1	1.0	-2.2	9.9
Chose Not To Answer	16.1	16.2	17.1	-0.9	-5.8
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	21.7	22.1	23.1	-1.8	-6.1
Not Hispanic	85.0	86.2	90.6	-1.4	-6.2
Chose Not To Answer	7.7	7.5	7.5	2.7	3.2
By Age of Claimant *					
Under 25 years	10.1	9.9	11.0	2.2	-8.8
25 through 34 years	25.3	25.1	27.6	0.6	-8.4
35 through 44 years	28.3	28.5	30.6	-0.4	-7.3
45 through 54 years	25.5	25.3	26.3	0.9	-2.9
55 through 64 years	15.8	15.6	16.3	1.3	-3.4
65 years and over	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.6	0.7
By Duration of Unemployment*					
1 to 2 weeks	18.1	18.2	19.8	-0.8	-8.9
3 to 4 weeks	13.4	14.2	13.3	-6.1	0.7
5 through 14 weeks	48.2	46.7	50.1	3.1	-3.9
15 weeks and over	32.2	31.5	35.5	2.3	-9.4
By Industry					
Goods Producing	17.1	18.6	18.9	-8.3	-9.9
Natural Resources and Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.9	.9
Construction	6.5	7.8	6.8	-16.3	-4.1
Manufacturing	10.4	10.7	12.0	-2.6	-13.3
Nondurable	5.0	5.4	6.4	-6.9	-22.5
Durable	5.4	5.3	5.6	1.7	-2.7
Service Providing	97.3	97.1	101.1	0.2	-3.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	27.1	26.9	30.3	0.8	-10.5
Wholesale Trade	5.8	6.0	6.3	-3.6	-7.9
Retail Trade	11.3	11.6	12.7	-2.1	-10.8
Transportation & Warehousing	9.8	9.1	11.2	7.6	-12.5
Information	2.5	2.8	3.9	-10.1	-36.0
Financial Activities	5.3	5.3	6.4	-0.6	-17.2
Professional & Business Services	16.3	16.4	17.2	-1.1	-5.4
Educational and Health Services	15.6	15.6	16.6	0.0	-6.4
Leisure and Hospitality	11.2	11.2	10.8	-0.3	3.3
Other Services	2.5	2.6	2.8	-2.9	-11.2
Government	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	-2.4

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

* Seasonally adjusted

Statistical Section Notes

Adjustment of Data

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

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

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

Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

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

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

- (1) the current month's *Economic Indicators* issue. **NOTE:** F.W. Dodge's monthly construction contract data (Series 19-21) **ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTION** and, therefore, are not available via the LPA Web site.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2004. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2003 to December 2004) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2000 to December 2004). Because revisions can affect various multi-year periods of original and seasonally adjusted data, it would be incorrect to generate a historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by tying together series from old issues. For example, seasonally adjusted data from January 2001 to December 2005 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-30

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

Notes on Economic Time Series 1-30

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metro Area definitions:

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

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

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

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

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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