

NEW JERSEY

OCT  
05

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

---

*Richard J. Codey, Acting Governor  
A.J. Sabath, Commissioner*

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

**LWD**

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

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 474 Based on data through October 24, 2005

## Commissioner's Corner

Governor's Business Symposium on Economic and Workforce Development ..... 1

## This Month's Feature Article

Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage 2004 ..... 3

## The Economy

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers ..... 9

The Economic Situation ..... 10

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US ..... 14

## Articles & Briefs

Labor Legislation Update ..... 17

## Labor Area Focus

Regional Analysts' Corner ..... 19

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey Labor Areas ..... 20

Civilian Labor Force Data for New Jersey Labor Areas ..... 21

## Statistical Section

Indicator Series, 1 to 30, Historical Tables and Charts ..... S-2 — S-21

Indicator Series, 1 to 30, Annual Averages ..... S-22

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey (seasonally adjusted) ..... S-23

Nonfarm Payroll Employment in New Jersey (not seasonally adjusted) ..... S-24

Hours and Earnings of Production/Nonsupervisory Workers ..... S-28

Comparative US and NJ Civilian Labor Force Trends ..... S-29

Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed ..... S-30

Sources and Notes ..... S-31

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

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

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

# You're Invited!!

## December 7, 2005

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOR AND WORKFORCE  
DEVELOPMENT

26th Annual  
Conference

Hosted by the  
New Jersey  
State Data Center

# Trains, Boats and Planes

The Link Between  
Transportation,  
Workforce and  
Economic  
Development

December 7, 2005  
Trenton Marriott at  
Lafayette Yard  
Trenton, New Jersey

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF  
**LWD**  
LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
NJ GOV/LWD

Richard J. Codey  
Acting Governor

### REGISTRATION FORM

(Please detach and return by December 2, 2005)

Registration Fee: (Includes continental breakfast,  
refreshment break & luncheon buffet)

By December 2: \$90.00  
After December 2: \$100.00

Cancellation Policy: Payment will be required for all  
reservations canceled after December 2, 2005.

Make Check Payable To: NJ DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND  
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Return To: Deborah Giles, Registration Coordinator  
New Jersey State Data Center  
Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research  
NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development  
P.O. Box 388  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0388

LUNCHEON: This year's conference will feature a buffet luncheon with  
chicken, fish and vegetarian choices.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

FAX NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

### NEW JERSEY STATE AGENCIES (only)

NJCFS ACCOUNT NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

BILLING CONTACT \_\_\_\_\_

Please list any accommodation you may require to assure full access to  
this event (e.g., assistive listening device, interpreter, special diet, personal  
assistant, materials in alternate format).

Conference agenda and further information is  
available on our Web site, [www.nj.gov/labor/lra](http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra)  
or call registration coordinator  
Deborah Giles at 609-777-2634.

## Commissioner's Corner



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

### Governor's Business Symposium Yields Insight Into Ways New Jersey Can Achieve Greater Economic Development Success

During his tenure, former Commissioner Thomas D. Carver crisscrossed New Jersey promoting workforce and economic development. He saw good things being accomplished through the partnership of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Commerce, Economic Growth and Tourism Commission and the State Economic Development Authority. The weakness he saw was that this alliance was not guided by a master plan or an overarching policy. Commissioner Carver determined to take the first step toward developing such a policy. He was the driving force behind a recent symposium designed to gather the insight of leaders from many areas of New Jersey's economy on how the State could shape a more effective and cohesive economic and workforce development system.

As John Heldrich, retired Johnson & Johnson Executive and the founding Chair of the New Jersey State Employment and Training Commission has said, "Workforce development is economic development; and economic development is self sufficiency." Accordingly, a cohesive policy in which both concepts are addressed is critical.

Although LWD and its partners agencies are working to attract, retain and expand jobs in the Garden State, there is no "one system" guiding and controlling our collective economic development efforts in the State. New Jersey needs such a system if it is to compete for businesses growth.

Today, New Jersey has one of the nation's leading workforce development systems. Our One-Stop Career Centers and the services they provide are national models and New Jersey boasts a workforce that is one of the best educated and skilled in the nation. It is clear, however, that workforce development and college-educated workers are only some of the factors needed to attract new businesses to our State and to encourage local employers to continue to operate or expand in New Jersey.

On October 14, 2005, the Governor's Business Symposium on Economic and Workforce Development was held by this Department in partnership with the State Employment and Training Commission; the Commerce, Economic Growth and Tourism Commission; and the Economic Development Authority.

A group of highly respected leaders from business, technology, education and government, and a wide range of people concerned about the future of New Jersey's economy, attended the session. This symposium was designed to provide a forum for us to hear from the people most directly affected by the State's business and workforce development policies and programs. It was a chance to learn from businesses the real challenges they face operating in New Jersey and whether they believe our existing efforts are effective for them. It was a chance to learn what makes a state successful in attracting and retaining good jobs and good businesses and what doesn't work as well. The leaders who attended the symposium did not let us down.

Several speakers, including a top administrator from a State university, pointed out that New Jersey needs a master plan for business, education and the workforce. The sentiment is that these

---

three elements must be synchronized and working from the same plan if New Jersey is to have long-term success in attracting and retaining good jobs.

As part of this effort, we were told that the State needs to promote and reenergize the sciences and math programs in our schools and to plan studies that have direct correlation to changing technologies and practices in the workplace.

Other key challenges that were identified included the changing demographics of New Jersey and the need to increase literacy and workplace skills training for immigrant and low-skill workers. New Jersey's population growth in the past decade has come largely from foreign immigration to our State. It is important that any new policy include plans to address the literacy needs of non-English speaking workers new to our nation.

Another important lesson that came out of this symposium was the need to provide greater support for manufacturing. While New Jersey's zenith as a large manufacturing state is well behind us, there are still manufacturers seeking to operate and expand in the State. One owner of a manufacturing business said he had jobs to fill but could not find the workers with the computer and math skills needed to run his sophisticated machine tools. Clearly, training in the appropriate skills is a vital concern. However, many high school students are prepared for and guided toward college when they might be better served by technical training for good-paying jobs in manufacturing.

The high cost of living in the State was cited as a challenge to attracting executive talent to manage businesses in New Jersey. Some participants cited high operating costs, making New Jersey less attractive than other states, particularly those that have empowered county-level government and even real estate companies to provide state tax incentives to bring companies into their states.

Other policy issues included the importance of looking to the future to identify businesses that could thrive and grow in New Jersey. As part of that effort, investing in and promoting research and development (R&D) efforts and innovation partnerships that might focus on industry sector-driven R&D, rather than corporate R&D, was identified as vital to future economic growth. The head of a New Jersey technology group said the State needed to make a greater effort at qualifying for a piece of the \$4.6 billion available through federal R&D grants. In connection with future innovation, leaders from the New Jersey Institute of Technology and the Science and Technology Commission both urged that New Jersey encourage more students to pursue advanced degrees in math, science and engineering.

Taken all together, what we learned from business, technology and education leaders was that New Jersey can be more successful in attracting and retaining good jobs. What is needed is an overarching policy providing a broad range of government agencies with a unified outlook toward recognizing and supporting our employers, developing new connections between business and education, along with promoting courses and programs that prepare students to meet workplace needs and to succeed in the workplace.

We will be providing the information gathered at the Governor's Symposium to the next Administration as the basis for a blueprint for policies that can help New Jersey achieve its greatest capability for economic and workforce development. The future will require policies that help guide us in developing a workforce with the right skills and with retaining, attracting and expanding the kinds of businesses that can keep the Garden State an economic leader in the region, the nation and the world.

---



## October Feature Article

# Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage: 2004

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

The The US Bureau of the Census recently released two reports regarding income and poverty: (1) **Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004**<sup>1</sup> which compiled and reported information collected in the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS); (2) **Income, Earnings and Poverty from the 2004 American Community Survey (ACS)**<sup>2</sup> which provided current local data based on the collection of information from 800,000 addresses sampled during the 2004 survey period. Although there were modest discrepancies between these two sets of data due to differences in coverage, definition, interview time and sampling, estimates from both sources consistently show that New Jersey continued to have one of the highest median household incomes and lowest poverty rates in the nation.

Both CPS and ACS estimates are official statistics released together by the US Census Bureau. Tables in this report juxtapose data from both sources, when available, for the convenience of comparison. However, the analysis separates CPS estimates from ACS findings in two sections to avoid confusion. The first section of this summary report analyzes the CPS data while analysis in the second section was based on the ACS data. All income figures are presented in inflation-adjusted (based on Consumer Price Index) 2004 dollars in this report.

## Current Population Survey (CPS)

The CPS is designed to collect reliable data at the national level. Due to sampling variability, state estimates based on the CPS are less reliable. To reduce the chances of misinterpreting changes in state estimates, the Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages for comparing estimates between states. The 2005 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement shows the following results:

### New Jersey Has the Nation's Second Highest Median Household Income

According to the CPS, New Jersey's three-year average median household income<sup>3</sup> (\$56,772) was about 28 percent higher than the national average (\$44,473) and ranked second among the nation's 50 states, next only to New Hampshire (\$57,352). However, the median income levels of the top five states with the highest median income (New Hampshire, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut and Minnesota) were virtually the same. West Virginia had the nation's lowest median household income (\$32,589).

The state's 2003-2004 real median household income declined somewhat (-1.6%) from its 2002-2003 level. However, the change was not statistically significant.<sup>4</sup> The nation's real median household income also remained unchanged from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004. Only 14 states had statistically significant changes in their real median household income between 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

Table 1

Median Household Income, United States and Selected States: 2002 — 2004							
2003-2005 Current Population Survey					2004 American Community Survey		
State	3-year average		2-year averages		State	Income	Rank
	Income	Rank	2002-03	2003-04			
United States	\$44,473	—	\$44,514	\$44,436	United States	\$44,684	—
<i>Five Highest</i>							
New Hampshire	\$57,352	1	\$57,585	\$56,973	New Jersey	\$61,359	1
New Jersey	\$56,772	2	\$57,435	\$56,499	Connecticut	\$60,528	2
Maryland	\$56,763	3	\$56,485	\$55,519	Maryland	\$57,424	3
Connecticut	\$55,970	4	\$56,260	\$55,916	Alaska	\$57,027	4
Minnesota	\$55,914	5	\$55,809	\$55,184	Massachusetts	\$55,658	5
<i>Five Lowest</i>							
Louisiana	\$35,523	47	\$35,065	\$35,424	Montana	\$35,239	47
Montana	\$35,201	48	\$35,808	\$34,506	Louisiana	\$35,110	48
Arkansas	\$33,948	49	\$33,441	\$33,913	Arkansas	\$32,983	49
Mississippi	\$33,659	50	\$33,023	\$34,269	Mississippi	\$31,642	50
West Virginia	\$32,589	51	\$32,241	\$33,465	West Virginia	\$31,504	51

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements and 2004 American Community Survey.

### New Jersey's Poverty Rate Remains Low

According to the CPS, New Jersey's 8.2 percent poverty rate (percentage of people in poverty based on the 2002-2004 three-year average) was the third lowest in the nation, only higher than New Hampshire (5.7%) and Minnesota (7.0%). Mississippi's 17.7 percent was the highest among the 50 states. Nationally, the three-year average poverty rate was 12.4 percent.

Based on two-year averages, the nation's poverty rate increased from 12.3 percent in 2002-2003 to 12.6 percent in 2003-2004. Three states had statistically significant decreases in poverty rates while seven states experienced significant increases in poverty rates. New Jersey's poverty rate remained unchanged at 8.3 percent during the 2002-2003 to 2003-2004 period.

Table 2

Percentage of People in Poverty, United States and Selected States: 2002 - 2004							
2003-2005 Current Population Survey					2004 American Community Survey		
State	3-year average		2-year average		State	People in Poverty	
	Percent	Rank	2002-03	2003-04		Number	Rate
United States	12.4	—	12.3	12.6	United States	37,162,000	13.1
<i>Five Lowest</i>							
New Hampshire	5.7	1	5.8	5.6	Connecticut	257,000	7.6
Minnesota	7.0	2	6.9	7.2	New Hampshire	95,000	7.6
New Jersey	8.2	3	8.3	8.3	Alaska	52,000	8.2
Delaware	8.5	4	8.2	8.2	Minnesota	412,000	8.3
Maryland	8.6	5	8.0	9.2	New Jersey	722,000	8.5
<i>Five Highest</i>							
Dist. of Columbia	16.8	47	16.9	16.7	Arkansas	476,000	17.9
Louisiana	17.0	48	17.2	16.8	West Virginia	317,000	17.9
New Mexico	17.5	49	18.0	17.3	Dist. of Columbia	98,000	18.9
Arkansas	17.6	50	18.8	16.4	New Mexico	358,000	19.3
Mississippi	17.7	51	17.2	17.3	Louisiana	845,000	19.4

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements and 2004 American Community Survey.

## Over Fourteen Percent of New Jersey Residents Were Not Covered by Any Health Insurance

Based on the 2002-2004 three-year average of CPS data, 20 states had higher uninsured rates than New Jersey's 14.4 percent. Texas had the highest percentage of people (25.1%) without health insurance coverage while Minnesota had the lowest percentage (8.5%). The national 2002-2004 average was 15.5 percent.

Table 3

### Percentage of Persons Without Health Insurance Coverage, United States and Selected States: 2002 — 2004

State	3-year average		2-year average	
	Percent	Rank	2002-03	2003-04
United States	15.5	—	15.4	15.7
New Jersey	14.4	31	14.0	14.6
<i>Five Lowest Uninsured Rates</i>				
Minnesota	8.5	1	8.3	8.8
Hawaii	9.9	2	10.1	9.9
Iowa	10.1	3	10.4	10.4
Wisconsin	10.4	4	10.4	10.6
Vermont	10.5	5	10.1	10.3
<i>Five Highest Uninsured Rates</i>				
Louisiana	18.8	47	19.5	18.9
Nevada	19.1	48	19.3	18.7
Oklahoma	19.2	49	18.8	20.1
New Mexico	21.4	50	21.6	21.5
Texas	25.1	51	25.2	24.8

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Based on two-year averages, statistically significant increases in the percentage of people without health insurance coverage were found in seven states, while three states had significant percentage decreases from 2002-2003 to 2003-2004 periods. The national uninsured rate increased from 15.4 percent in 2002-2003 to 15.7 percent in 2003-2004. New Jersey's increase from 14.0 percent in 2002-2003 to 14.6 percent in 2003-2004 was not statistically significant.

## American Community Survey (ACS)

The national findings regarding median income and poverty rate are consistent between the CPS and the ACS. When examining localities of 250,000 or more residents, the 2004 ACS shows the following results.

### The Nations Ten Richest Counties Include Three in New Jersey

According to the 2004 ACS, New Jersey's median household income (\$61,359) topped the nation. Connecticut, Maryland, Alaska and Massachusetts made up the rest of the top-five high-income states list. At the other end of the spectrum, West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Montana had the lowest median household income, similar to the CPS' list of five lowest income states. The national median was \$44,684 in 2004, virtually identical to 2003's \$44,686.



Table 4

### Counties and Places With the Highest and Lowest Median Household Income, United States: 2004

(Population of 250,000 or more)

<i>Counties with the Highest Income</i>		<i>Places with the Lowest Income</i>	
<i>County</i>	<i>Median Income</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Median Income</i>
Fairfax County, VA	\$88,133	El Paso city, TX	\$31,764
Somerset County, NJ	\$84,892	New Orleans city, LA	\$31,369
Morris County, NJ	\$83,583	Milwaukee city, WI	\$31,231
Montgomery County, MD	\$82,971	Philadelphia city, PA	\$30,631
Howard County, MD	\$82,065	St. Louis city, MO	\$30,389
Nassau County, NY	\$78,762	Buffalo city, NY	\$28,544
Prince William County, VA	\$77,678	Detroit city, MI	\$27,871
Monmouth County, NJ	\$77,223	Cleveland city, OH	\$27,688
Rockland County, NY	\$75,306	Newark city, NJ	\$26,309
Santa Clara County, CA	\$74,509	Miami city, FL	\$24,031

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2004 American Community Survey.

The ACS also produced estimates for large counties and places (with 250,000 residents or more). New Jersey's Somerset County (\$84,892) and Morris County (\$83,583) had the second and third highest median household incomes among the nation's large counties. Monmouth (ranked 8th) was another New Jersey county included in the nation's top ten counties list. In contrast, Newark City had the second lowest median household income among the nation's large places.

### New Jersey's Workers Had the Second Highest Earnings in the Nation

Earnings generally comprised the largest part of overall income.<sup>5</sup> Not surprisingly, states that had high median household income also had high median earnings, and vice versa. The nation's top five states with the highest median earnings for both men and women, according to the 2004 ACS, include four states (Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maryland) on the nation's highest median income list plus the District of Columbia.

New Jersey's male workers (full-time, year-round workers, 16 and older) had the second highest median annual earning (\$51,855) in the nation, next only to Connecticut's \$51,996. The state's female workers' median annual earning (\$40,154) was also the nation's second highest, next only to that of the District of Columbia (\$46,292). National median earnings were \$41,194 for men and \$31,374 for women.

Women's earnings were less than men's in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Nationally, women's median earnings were 76.2 percent of men's earnings, as of 2004. In other words, women earned about 76 cents for every one dollar earned by men, on average. The District of Columbia had the greatest parity between men's and women's earnings (90.9%). Women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings were the lowest in Montana (67.1%). The percentage in New Jersey was 77.4.

Table 5

### Median Earnings of Full-time, Year-round Workers by Sex, United States and Selected States: 2004

Men			Women		
State	Median Earnings	Rank	State	Median Earnings	Rank
United States	\$41,194	—	United States	\$31,374	—
<i>Five Highest</i>			<i>Five Highest</i>		
Connecticut	\$51,996	1	Dist. of Columbia	\$46,292	1
New Jersey	\$51,855	2	New Jersey	\$40,154	2
Dist. of Columbia	\$50,933	3	Connecticut	\$40,147	3
Massachusetts	\$50,406	4	Maryland	\$39,546	4
Alaska	\$47,115	5	Massachusetts	\$37,424	5
<i>Five Lowest</i>			<i>Five Lowest</i>		
Montana	\$34,530	47	Louisiana	\$25,028	47
Oklahoma	\$34,503	48	South Dakota	\$24,936	48
Mississippi	\$33,753	49	Mississippi	\$24,415	49
Arkansas	\$33,131	50	Arkansas	\$24,346	50
South Dakota	\$32,413	51	Montana	\$23,180	51

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2004 American Community Survey.

### Morris County's Poverty Rate Was the Second Lowest in the Nation

According to the 2004 ACS, about 8.5 percent (or 722,000 people) of New Jersey residents were in poverty, the fifth lowest rate in the nation. Mississippi's 21.6 percent was again the nation's highest poverty rate. The national poverty rate was 13.1 percent as of 2004.

Two New Jersey counties (of 250,000 population or more) were among the nation's top 10 counties with the lowest poverty rates: Morris (2.8%, ranked 2nd) and Monmouth (3.6%, ranked 4th). In contrast, Newark City (28.1%, ranked 4th) was one of the nation's top 10 places (of 250,000 or more population) with the highest poverty rate.

Table 6

### Counties and Places With the Highest and Lowest Poverty Rates, United States: 2004

(Population of 250,000 or more)

Counties with the Lowest Poverty Rate		Counties with the Highest Poverty Rate	
County	Poverty Rate	Place	Poverty Rate
Johnson County, KS	2.6	Memphis city, TN	24.6
Morris County, NJ	2.8	Philadelphia city, PA	24.9
Waukesha County, WI	3.5	Buffalo city, NY	25.9
Monmouth County, NJ	3.6	Milwaukee city, WI	26.0
McHenry County, IL	3.8	Long Beach city, CA	26.4
DuPage County, IL	3.8	Atlanta city, GA	27.8
Chesterfield Count, VA	4.1	Newark city, NJ	28.1
Chester County, PA	4.1	Miami city, FL	28.3
Bucks County, PA	4.1	El Paso city, TX	28.8
Montgomery County, MD	4.2	Detriot city, MI	33.6

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2004 American Community Survey.

---

## Data Availability

The Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004 report is available online at [www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/p60-229.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/p60-229.pdf). The Income, Earnings and Poverty from the 2004 American Community Survey report can be found online at [www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/acs-01.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/acs-01.pdf).

More Current Population Survey data and American Community Survey data for New Jersey are available online at the Office of Labor Planning and Analysis' Web site ([www.nj.gov/labor/lra](http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra)). For more information regarding the Annual Demographic Profile for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P. O. Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388, telephone 609-292-0076, e-mail: [sywu@dol.state.nj.us](mailto:sywu@dol.state.nj.us).

- 
1. US Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, pp. 60-229, Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004*, Washington, DC, August 2005.
  2. The American Community Survey data are available for all counties and places with 250,000 or more residents while the Current Population Survey data are available only at the national and state levels.
  3. The 3-year average median is the sum of 3 inflation-adjusted single-year medians divided by 3. The median income presented in this article refers to the 2002-2004 average.
  4. The change was not statistically different from zero at the 90-percent confidence level.
  5. "Earnings" are the sum of wage and salary income and self-employment income. The 2004 ACS showed that 82 percent of aggregate household income in the United States came from earnings.
-

# New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: October 24, 2005

## Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)					Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)		
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ	US
\$380,716	\$375,291	\$357,655	2nd Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	----	6.3	6.4
51,034	61,904	55,619	Aug	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-3.7	1.2
3,043	2,603	2,791	Aug	Dwelling Units Authorized	S-16	10.2	2.9
4,066.0	4,058.9	4,017.9	Sep	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.4	1.7
327.1	327.1	338.2	Sep	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-2.6	-0.3
2,924.4	2,920.9	2,869.2	Sep	Private Service-providing (000)	----	1.9	2.0
194.3	186.7	202.8	Sep	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	-16.1	-6.8
4.3	4.2	4.6	Sep	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
110.0	113.1	118.3	Sep	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-8.5	-11.5
2.9	3.0	3.1	Sep	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
41.9	41.2	42.9	Sep	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	-0.9	-0.7
\$15.76	\$15.79	\$15.64	Sep	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	0.3	2.6
\$660.34	\$650.55	\$670.96	Sep	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	-0.7	1.9

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

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

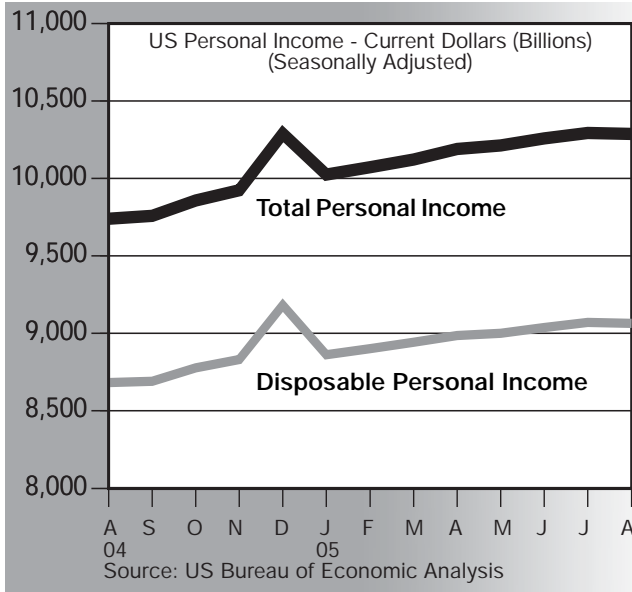
\* Latest Month - 2nd Qtr. 2005; Month Ago -1st Qtr. 2005; Year Ago -2nd Qtr. 2004 (annualized data).

\*\* Not seasonally adjusted.

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

## Economic Situation: The Nation

**H**urricanes Katrina and Rita, as well as considerably higher gasoline prices, started to impact the national economy through lower industrial production and lower confidence among consumers and businesses in September. On the positive side, insurance benefit payments and re-building efforts are expected to offset some of the initial downward impact on economic growth.



Consumer spending fell an unexpectedly steep 0.5 percent in August—the largest drop since November 2001—according to a U.S. Department of Commerce report that also showed a 0.1 percent decline in personal income likely caused by Hurricane Katrina. Although spending was weak in August as auto purchases plummeted, the decline followed two months in which consumers spent freely (+1.0% in June and +1.2% in July).

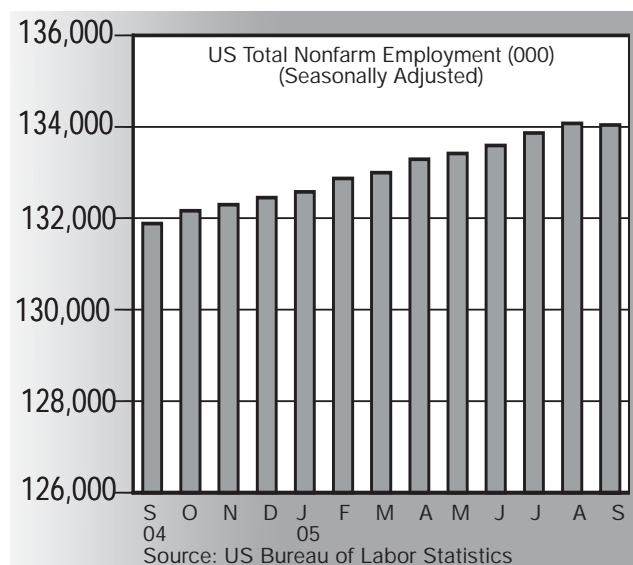
Income in August decreased as rental and proprietors' income fell. Hurricane Katrina, which slammed into the Gulf Coast on August 29, likely shaved those two measures by a combined annualized \$100-billion due to uninsured property losses. Some

of the impact on income, however, was offset by about \$70-billion as insurance benefit payments rose in the storm's wake. The net downward effect on personal income was \$30-billion, based on Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

Instead of the average increase of 194,000 that has been experienced over the last 12 months, national payroll employment declined by 35,000 in September again due to Hurricane Katrina. Therefore, the employment impact of the hurricane was almost 230,000. Employment declined as businesses were closed and people were displaced by the storm. Workers who were on payrolls were counted as employed, even if they could not be on the job.

It appears that the initial impact on national employment and the unemployment rate was limited. The national jobless rate increased from 4.9 percent in August to 5.1 percent in September. However, it is premature to conclude that Katrina's damage to the job market was minimal, because it could take months to assess the storm's full impact.

In September, retail trade employment was down by 88,000. There was a large employment decline in food and beverage stores (-30,000); much of this decline reflects industry restructuring and associated store closings and some of the decline was due to the hurricane.





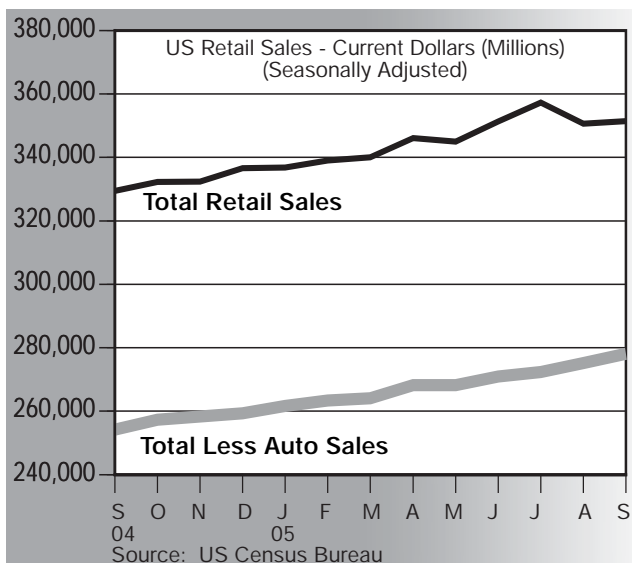
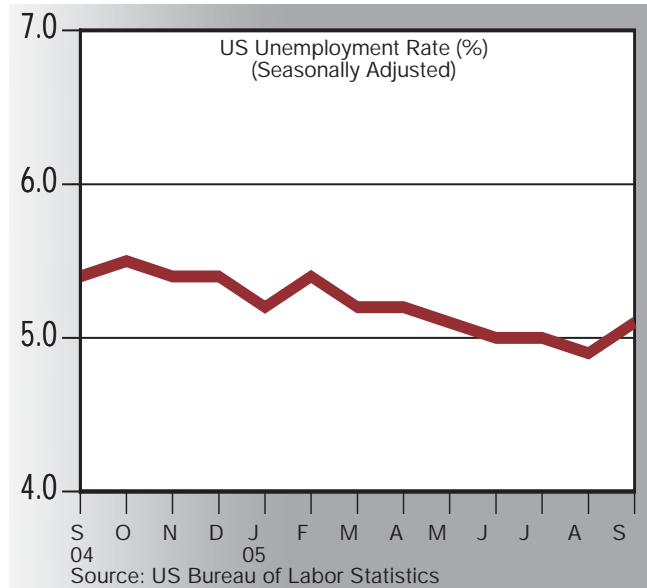
## Economic Situation: The Nation

In leisure and hospitality, jobholding fell by 80,000 in September, in part due to Hurricane Katrina. There were large losses in food services and drinking places (-54,000) and in amusement, gambling and recreation establishments (-19,000) after the hit to tourism in New Orleans.

Professional and business services employment increased by 52,000 over the month, with a large gain in temporary help services (+32,000) most likely due to the hiring of workers to assist in post-hurricane recovery efforts. Health care added 37,000 jobs over the month, continuing its long-term growth. Employment in financial activities also continued its upward trajectory.

In the goods-producing sector of the economy, construction added 23,000 jobs, equal to the average monthly gain for the prior year. Manufacturing employment fell by 27,000; much of the decline was caused by a labor dispute in the aerospace industry.

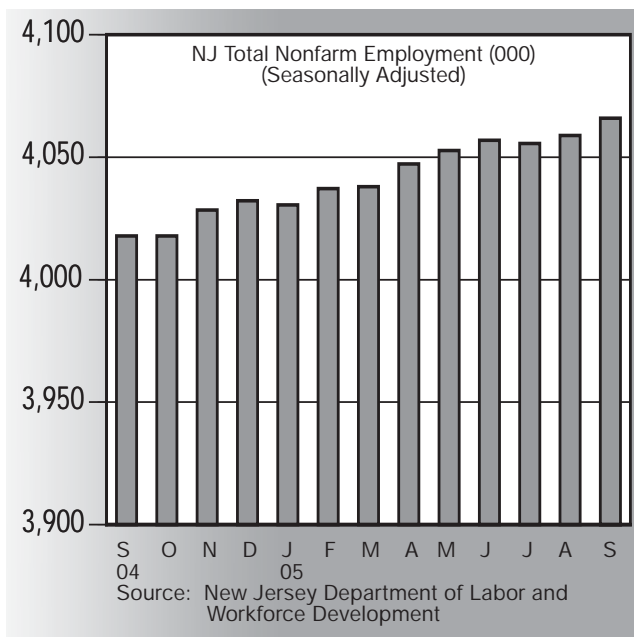
The housing market has been an important driver in the economy, but was down during August. Following an increase of 5.3 percent in July, sales of new houses fell 9.9 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,237,000 during August. The median sales price of new houses sold was \$220,300, while there were 479,000 new homes for sale at the end of August—representing a supply of 4.7 months at the current sales rate. The decline in the Northeast region was larger. New home sales declined 22.0 percent during August after a 13.6 percent increase during July. Despite the large decline, and as evidence that monthly home sales have been at a high plateau, August annualized sales were still above the August 2004 level.



After a noticeable dip during August (-1.9%), retail sales inched upward by 0.2 percent to \$351.5 billion in September. Nonstore retailers, such as electronic shopping and mail-order houses, experienced the same modest 0.2 percent gain in sales as overall retail trade. The over-the-month sales increase for gasoline stations was 4.0 percent — which was attributable to higher gas prices — while motor vehicle dealers' sales declined by 2.9 percent.

## Economic Situation: The State

The number of employees on payrolls of non-agricultural businesses in New Jersey increased by 7,100 from August to an all-time record of 4,066,000 in September. This month's gain did not only come from the service-producing sector, but also from the goods-producing sector.



In the goods-producing sector, construction employment continued its upward trajectory by adding 1,600 jobs — the majority of which were by specialty trade contractors (+600). Manufacturing employment registered no change.

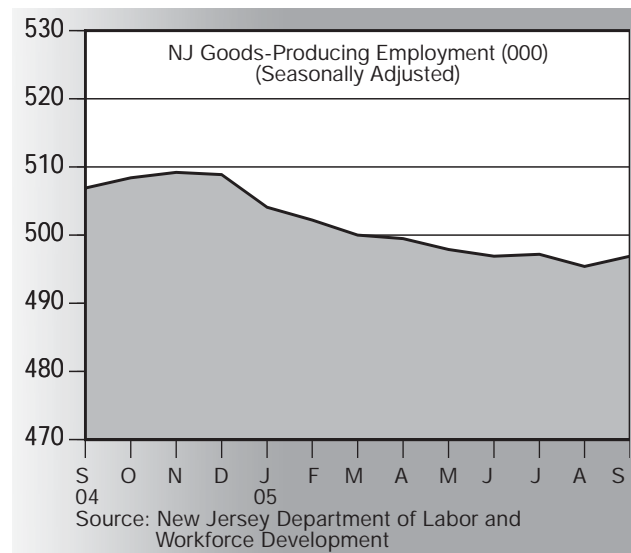
The largest over-the-month gain occurred in the trade, transportation and utilities supersector which increased by 4,200 jobs. Increases took place in transportation/warehousing/utilities (+1,000) and wholesale trade (+200). Within this business sector, the transit and ground passenger transportation added 1,300 jobs, in part, because school bus companies hired more drivers than in previous years.

Retail trade jobholding, however, declined by 300 in September after a decline of 600 in August. The largest employment retreats occurred in food and beverage stores (-1,000; includes supermarkets) and building materials/garden supply dealers (-400).

The third largest job gain in the private sector was in education and health services (+1,100) during September. Contributing to the increase were social assistance (+400) and ambulatory health care (+100) industries.

The largest supersector declines were recorded in leisure and hospitality and information. Leisure and hospitality fell by 2,200 primarily because of an 1,800 decrease in accommodations, which included a 700 decrease in casino hotels. Information continued its downward drift with a 1,400 decline in September, because of losses in publishing industries (-700) and internet service providers/data processing services (-400).

New Jersey's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in September, which was slightly higher than the August rate of 4.2 percent. Compared with last September, the unemployment rate is 0.3 percentage point lower. The state's jobless rate has remained below the national rate for 29 consecutive months. The US rate, at 5.1 percent in September, increased by 0.2 percentage point from August.



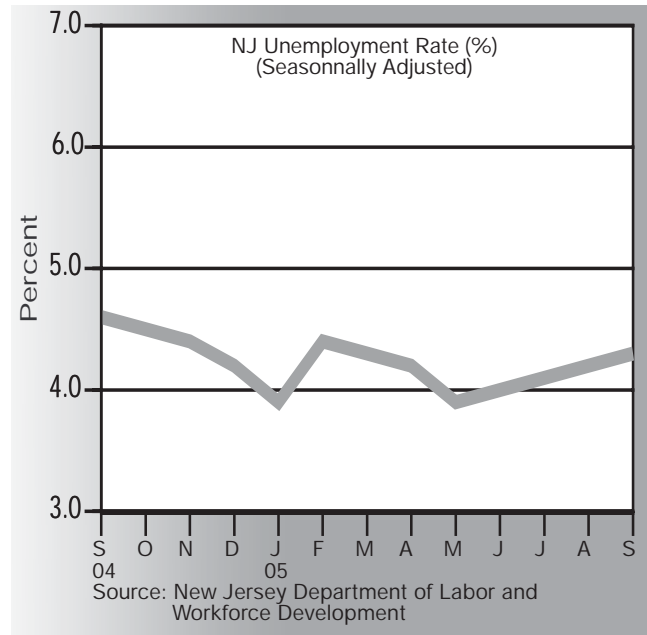
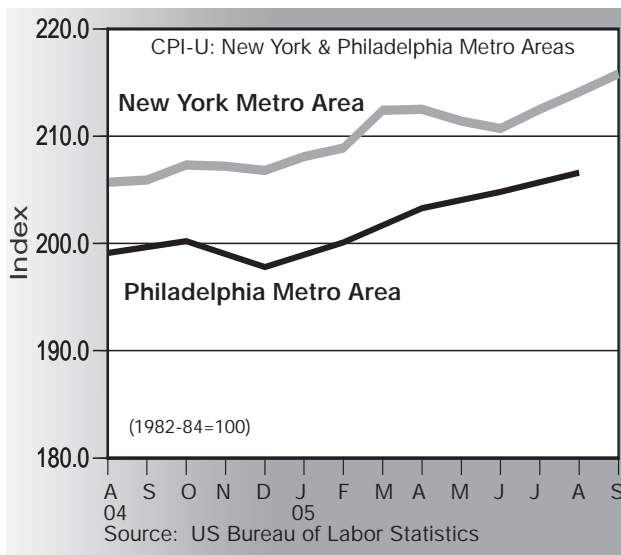
## Economic Situation: The State

Planned homebuilding in the Garden State was up in August, especially in multi-family dwelling units. Overall dwelling units authorized by building permits increased 16.9 percent between July and August, which consisted of an 11.1 percent decline in single-family units and a 136.7 percent leap in multi-family units. Year to date, housing units authorized by permits are 10.2 percent above the level set during the first eight months of 2004 in New Jersey, which compares with a 2.9 percent higher pace in the nation.

According to F.W. Dodge, the total value of construction contracts during the January-to-September period of the current year was 7.5 percent above the pace during the same period in 2004. A large increase was registered in infrastructure construction (+34.6%), because of a \$61.4 million bridge and roadway improvement contract in Woodbridge, a \$35.6 million contract for the Broad Street subway station rehabilitation project in Newark City in September and large contracts that were awarded during August for Route 46 and Route 30/73 improvements. Residential

contracts also increased (+15.4%) during the January-to-September time period, while contracts for nonresidential building, such as offices, declined (-12.2%).

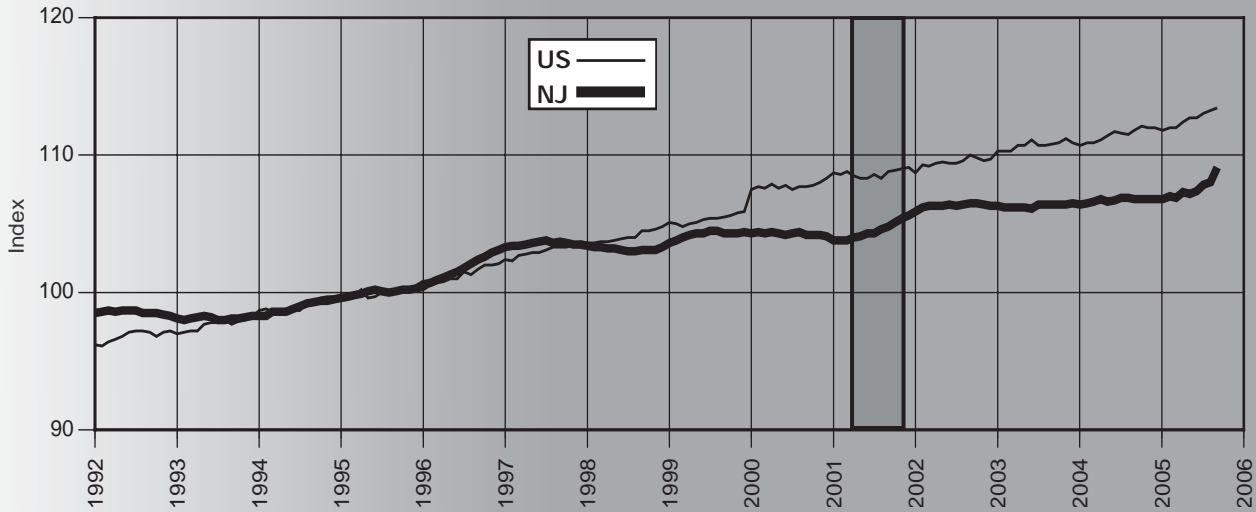
Consumer prices jumped 0.8 percent in the Northern New Jersey-New York metropolitan area and 1.2 percent nationally during September due to higher energy prices following the hurricane-induced energy supply interruptions. Between June and August (latest available data for Philadelphia area), consumer prices increased 0.9 percent in the Philadelphia metropolitan area and 1.6 percent in the Northern New Jersey-New York area, compared with 1.0 percent in the United States.



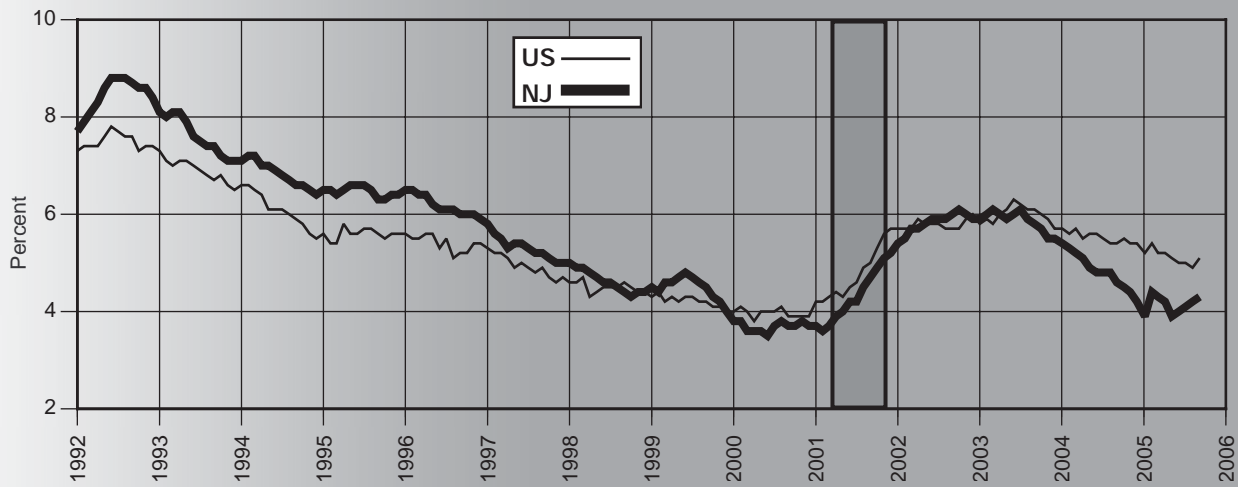
The consumer confidence index for the Middle Atlantic region was running 12.6 percent lower as an average for the July-to-September period than the same 3-month average in 2004, in part because of 3.7 percent decline during September.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

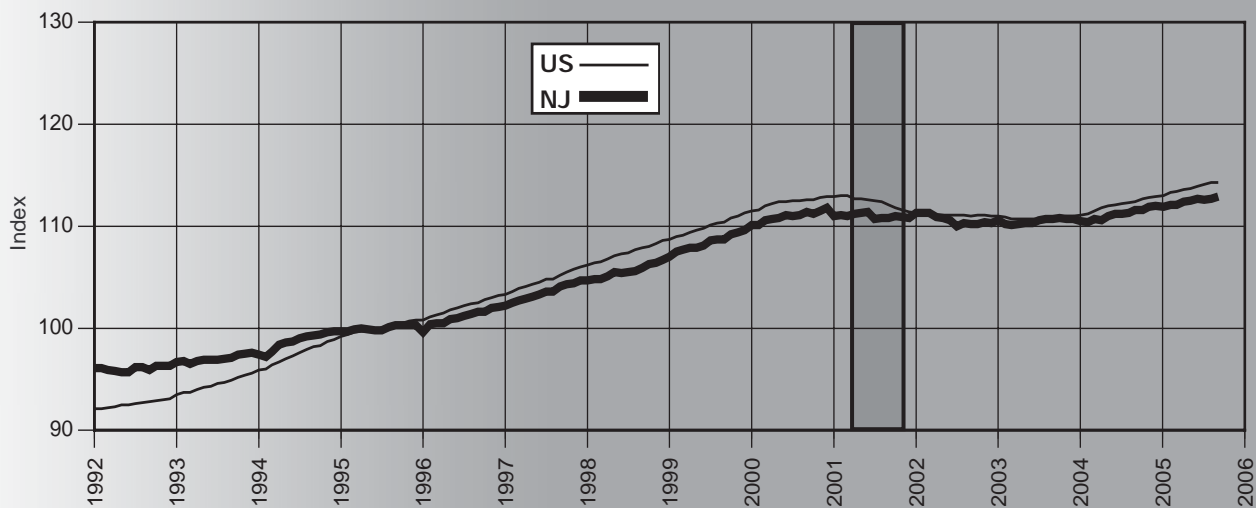
## Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



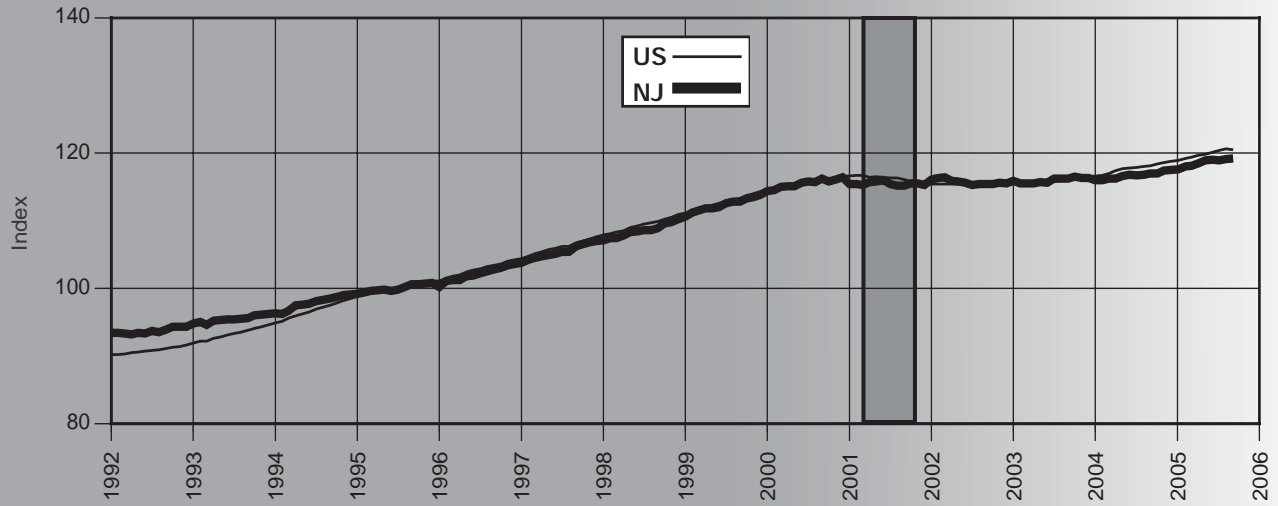
## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



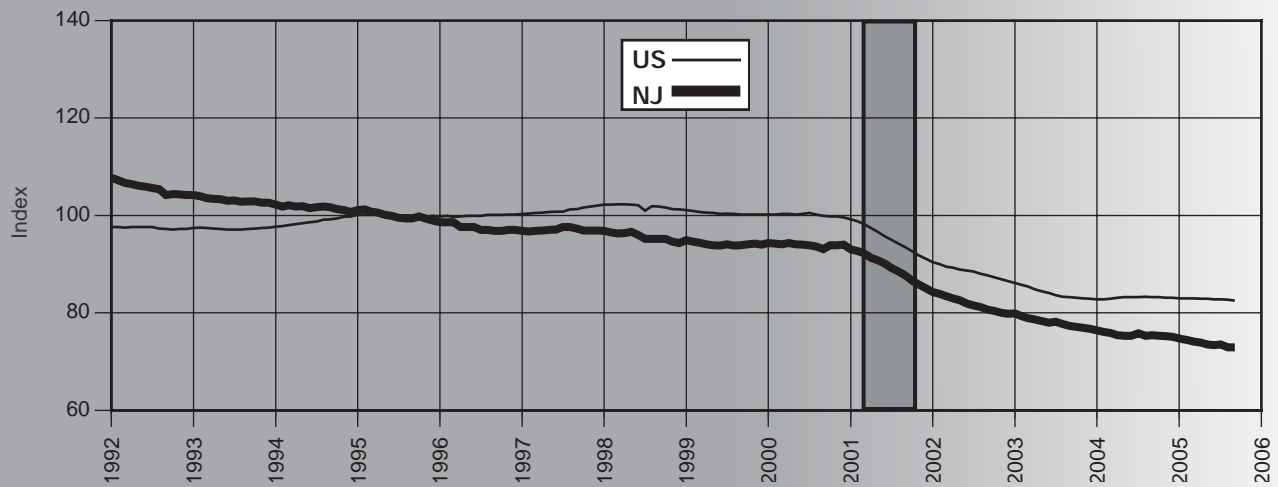
See notes on page 16.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

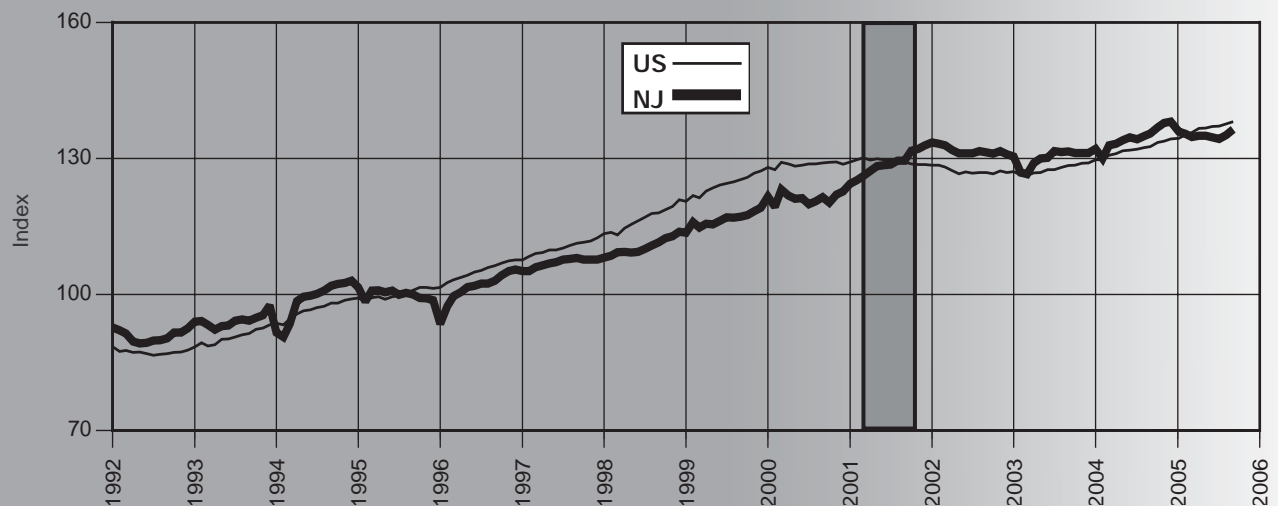
## Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



## Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



## Construction Employment (1995=100)

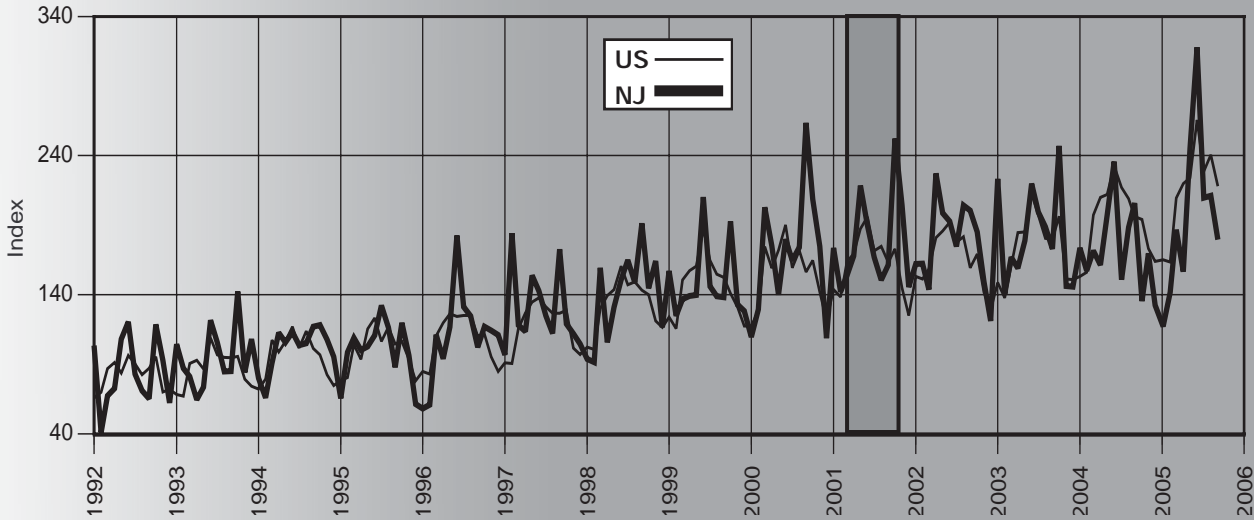


See notes on page 16.

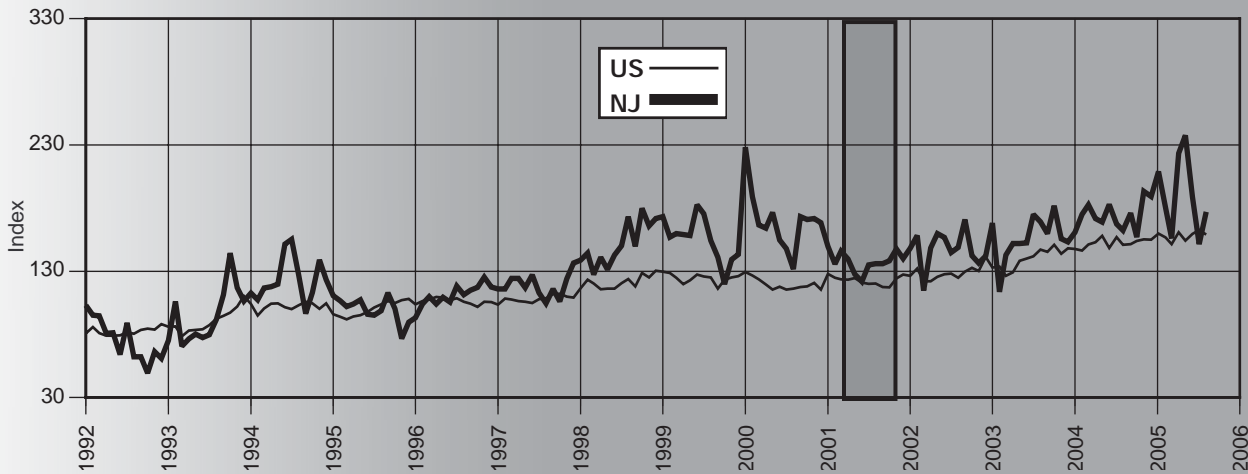


# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

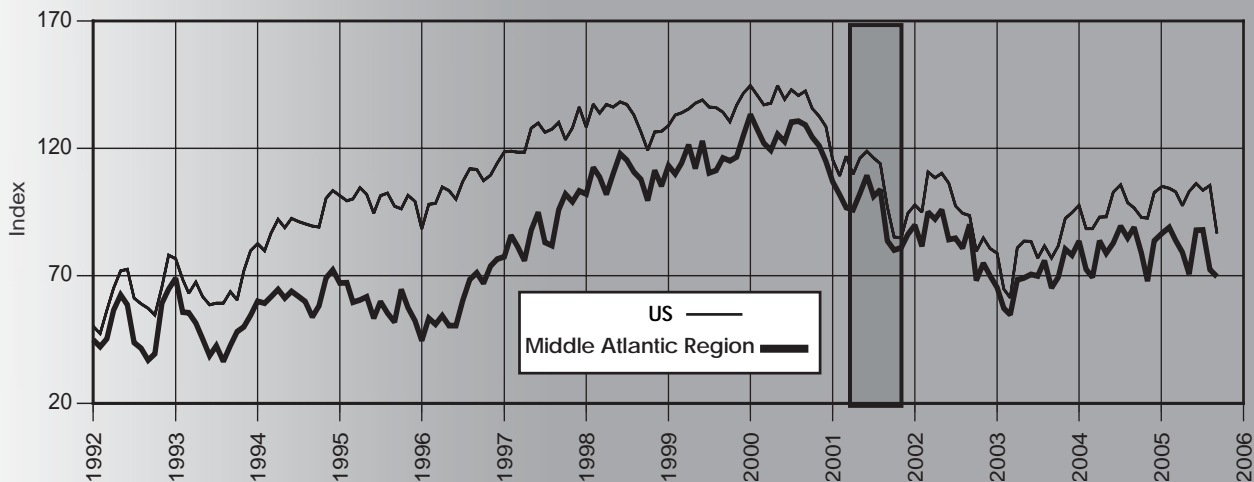
**Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.**



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



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



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

## Labor Legislation Update



The current session of the New Jersey Legislature will adjourn in January 2006. Any legislation not enacted by the end of the session will need to be introduced as a brand new bill in the new session. Pending bills will then start back at step one of the legislative process and must be considered by each committee of jurisdiction and then voted on by both houses.

There are a number of Department of Labor and Workforce Development initiatives that have made significant progress through the legislative process. A brief overview of some the department's initiatives is outlined below. The department's objective will be to see that as many of these initiatives enacted into law before the current legislature adjourns in January.

**A.2941/S.1847:** Commonly referred to as the SUTA dumping bill, this legislation deters State unemployment tax avoidance by penalizing knowing avoidance of unemployment tax payment. The department is required by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) to enact this measure by December 31, 2005.

**STATUS:** Currently, the Assembly Labor Committee has released a committee substitute version of the bill that incorporates the changes that were requested by USDOL.

**A.3843/S.2266:** Under the current formula for calculating one's average weekly wage (AWW) for Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) benefits, persons who work reduced hours due to the onset of an illness actually receive fewer benefits. This has the effect of discouraging people from working. AWW is currently calculated based on the wages earned for the eight weeks prior to the onset of illness. This proposal would amend the TDI law to make it more like Unemployment Insurance (UI) in this respect, calculating wages based on a base year divided by the number of weeks worked, rather than the most recent weeks prior to the illness. Analysis reveals that this proposal would be cost neutral, but would provide a more equitable result, especially in the case of a person with a slow onset of a disease.

**STATUS:** S.2266 passed the Senate June 20, 2005. A.3843 passed the Assembly Labor Committee on May 12, 2005 and has been referred to the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

**A.3845/S.2326:** This proposal abolishes the current prohibition on collecting New Jersey State disability benefits if a claimant concurrently collects disability benefits from another state or through the Jones Act (maritime employees). Because New Jersey pays a higher rate than our neighboring states, this bill would "make whole" a New Jersey resident who works full or part-time in another state and who is collecting less than the New Jersey rate. The amount of New Jersey benefits would be reduced by those paid by the other state under the Jones Act. This bill remedies a true inequity in current law and will cost little to the state as the volume of such cases is low.

**STATUS:** S.2326 passed the Senate on March 14, 2005.

## Labor Legislation Update (cont.)

**A3844/S.2338:** The Department supports the codification of the recently enacted N.J.A.C. 12:17-9.6, allowing UI benefits for workers participating in an early retirement or separation incentive program that is offered under certain conditions by an employer to reduce its workforce. There is case law that deems employees choosing to voluntarily participate in such programs as having "voluntarily left work without good cause attributable," thereby rendering them ineligible for UI benefits. Codifying the new regulation would clarify this issue to the benefit of workers who are virtually "laid off in all but name."

**STATUS:** S.2338 passed the Senate on March 14, 2005. There has been no Assembly action.

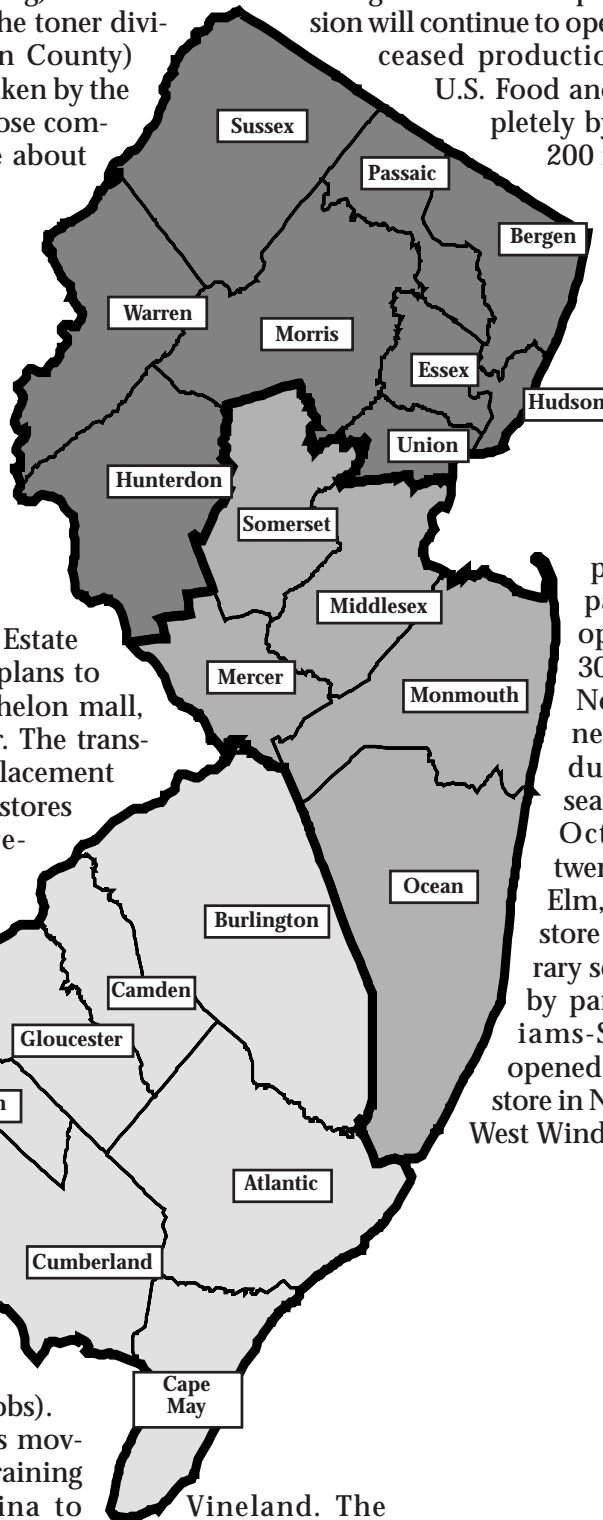
**A3811/S.2341:** N.J.A.C. 12:17-15 requires that workers who get their employment through temporary work agencies must be considered to have quit their job if, at the end of their temporary assignment, they choose to seek full-time employment rather than another temporary assignment. The department supports abolishing this mandate as a means of encouraging full time employment. This current policy is contrary to the emphasis on workforce development because a worker registered with a temporary work agency cannot leave the employ of the agency and receive UI benefits even to retrain for purposes of finding a permanent career.

**STATUS:** A.3811/S.2341 passed Senate and Assembly Labor Committees. The bills await a vote in both houses.

# Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

## Northern Region

Employment in the region's manufacturing sector continued its decline in September. USR Obtonix, a manufacturing company in Hackettstown (Warren County), sold off its photoluminescence (imaging) division due to declining demand for its products, and increasing foreign competition. The toner divi- sion will continue to operate. Also, P.F. Labo- ratories of Totowa (Bergen County) ceased production of Palladone, a painkiller, due to actions taken by the U.S. Food and Drug Administra- tion. The company will close com- pletely by mid-2006. Com- 200 factory jobs.



## Central Region

Novo Nordisk, a pharmaceutical company will expand its operations and add a 30,000-sq.ft. facility in North Brunswick. The new facility will conduct hemostasis research beginning in late October and employ twenty-five workers. West Elm, a home furnishings store featuring contemporary selections and owned by parent company Williams-Sonoma, recently opened their first New Jersey store in Nassau Park Pavillion, West Windsor.

## Southern Region

The Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust (PREIT) plans to rename the half-vacant Echelon mall, the Voorhees Town Center. The transformation will include replacement of two vacant department stores with 450 townhouses, re- modeling the remaining 500,000-sq.ft. of retail space, and con- structing a shopping boulevard bounded by retail shops and restaurants. Lenox Inc. will end china pro- duction at its Gal- loway Twp. plant in November, but con- tinue to manufacture ster- ling silverware there (-285 jobs). Griffin Medical Products is mov- ing production of puppy training pads from South Carolina to plant expects to add 50 workers by December 2005.

## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

	2004				2005								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>149.8</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>150.9</b>
Total Private Sector	127.6	119.2	127.9	127.9	126.9	126.7	126.2	127.6	127.1	127.2	128.1	128.1	128.1
Government	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.6	22.8
<b>Bergen-Hudson-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen, Hudson &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>901.9</b>	<b>903.0</b>	<b>901.0</b>	<b>900.4</b>	<b>902.3</b>	<b>902.2</b>	<b>900.7</b>	<b>906.9</b>	<b>905.8</b>	<b>907.2</b>	<b>923.3</b>	<b>921.4</b>	<b>903.4</b>
Total Private Sector	783.8	783.9	782.5	781.7	783.2	782.9	781.7	787.2	785.6	786.4	785.3	783.6	783.3
Government	118.1	119.1	118.5	118.7	119.1	119.3	119.0	119.7	120.2	120.8	138.0	137.8	120.1
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>654.7</b>	<b>656.2</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>654.1</b>	<b>654.0</b>	<b>652.9</b>	<b>658.0</b>	<b>658.2</b>	<b>660.2</b>	<b>661.8</b>	<b>659.9</b>	<b>658.8</b>
Total Private Sector	581.3	582.4	582.9	582.4	572.9	573.3	572.3	576.8	577.1	578.4	579.8	577.8	577.6
Government	73.4	73.8	77.1	77.6	81.2	80.7	80.6	81.2	81.1	81.8	82.0	82.1	81.2
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>531.8</b>	<b>533.5</b>	<b>534.4</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>539.7</b>	<b>540.5</b>	<b>542.1</b>	<b>541.8</b>	<b>543.6</b>	<b>544.1</b>	<b>546.8</b>	<b>548.7</b>	<b>548.7</b>
Total Private Sector	446.6	448.0	449.1	450.1	451.3	452.0	454.0	453.6	454.9	456.4	458.1	459.0	459.8
Government	85.2	85.5	85.3	85.3	88.4	88.5	88.1	88.2	88.7	87.7	88.7	89.7	88.9
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>1012.0</b>	<b>1014.2</b>	<b>1015.6</b>	<b>1014.4</b>	<b>1017.0</b>	<b>1019.7</b>	<b>1020.2</b>	<b>1017.6</b>	<b>1017.4</b>	<b>1020.4</b>	<b>1020.6</b>	<b>1022.4</b>	<b>1022.7</b>
Total Private Sector	864.3	865.9	867.2	865.5	868.2	870.0	871.0	867.4	867.2	871.1	870.9	871.8	871.5
Government	147.7	148.3	148.4	148.9	148.8	149.7	149.2	150.2	150.2	149.3	149.7	150.6	151.2
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>249.1</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>250.1</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>247.4</b>	<b>249.4</b>
Total Private Sector	209.2	209.9	210.0	210.1	206.2	207.4	206.8	207.4	207.7	207.6	206.7	206.6	207.4
Government	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	41.7	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.5	42.1	41.0	40.8	42.0
<b>Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>1020.4</b>	<b>1024.2</b>	<b>1021.7</b>	<b>1022.2</b>	<b>1022.2</b>	<b>1020.5</b>	<b>1017.5</b>	<b>1017.3</b>	<b>1016.8</b>	<b>1016.8</b>	<b>1046.3</b>	<b>1043.8</b>	<b>1012.9</b>
Total Private Sector	865.7	869.2	866.7	867.0	867.8	865.7	863.7	862.4	861.3	861.8	862.1	860.0	858.7
Government	154.7	155.0	155.0	155.2	154.4	154.8	153.8	154.9	155.5	155.0	184.2	183.8	154.1
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>
Total Private Sector	35.6	35.0	35.0	34.6	39.0	39.0	38.3	37.8	35.3	35.0	35.1	35.4	36.0
Government	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.6
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>
Total Private Sector	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.1	18.8	18.9	18.9
Government	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>232.6</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>232.6</b>	<b>233.2</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>234.2</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>234.2</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>236.4</b>	<b>235.9</b>
Total Private Sector	169.4	169.6	169.7	169.4	168.6	168.4	168.5	168.5	168.9	168.3	168.6	169.4	169.6
Government	62.7	63.0	63.1	63.2	64.6	64.7	65.1	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.1	67.0	66.3
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Total Private Sector	47.4	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.9	47.6	48.1	48.2
Government	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.3



## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2004				2005								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<b>Atlantic City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Labor Force	134.7	128.3	134.9	135.3	134.0	134.6	133.0	135.2	134.7	134.8	135.3	136.7	137.6
Employment	127.6	121.3	128.4	128.5	127.6	127.3	125.9	128.7	128.4	128.5	128.7	129.8	130.4
Unemployment Volume	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2
<b>New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division, NJ part (Bergen, Passaic &amp; Hudson counties)</b>													
Labor Force	993.2	993.7	992.6	991.7	984.3	984.9	985.0	991.9	993.3	998.7	1,002.8	1,002.6	1,009.8
Employment	944.8	946.7	947.4	947.6	943.2	938.3	940.8	948.7	952.1	957.8	960.8	958.0	963.7
Unemployment Volume	48.4	47.0	45.2	44.2	41.1	46.6	44.2	43.2	41.2	40.9	42.0	44.6	46.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
Labor Force	701.9	702.5	701.8	701.5	696.5	695.9	696.5	701.3	702.7	706.3	708.8	708.4	713.7
Employment	670.4	671.7	672.2	672.3	669.1	665.3	667.2	672.7	675.3	679.6	681.5	679.7	683.8
Unemployment Volume	31.5	30.9	29.6	29.3	27.4	30.6	29.3	28.6	27.4	26.7	27.3	28.7	29.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2
<b>Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
Labor Force	647.3	648.1	649.1	649.6	649.2	649.6	651.7	654.0	655.2	658.1	663.7	665.9	671.7
Employment	618.5	620.1	622.1	622.9	624.1	621.5	624.3	628.3	630.3	633.1	637.9	639.5	643.7
Unemployment Volume	28.8	28.1	27.0	26.6	25.1	28.1	27.4	25.7	24.9	25.0	25.8	26.4	28.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
<b>Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,161.4	1,163.3	1,166.5	1,162.8	1,158.2	1,160.3	1,162.9	1,163.1	1,166.3	1,173.2	1,177.1	1,180.5	1,189.7
Employment	1,113.7	1,116.9	1,121.7	1,118.9	1,117.3	1,112.7	1,116.9	1,119.0	1,123.1	1,129.7	1,133.3	1,135.8	1,142.6
Unemployment Volume	47.7	46.3	44.9	43.9	40.9	47.6	46.0	44.1	43.2	43.5	43.8	44.7	47.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Labor Force	290.9	290.8	290.4	290.1	288.9	289.1	288.9	290.8	290.8	292.6	294.5	293.6	295.7
Employment	274.3	275.0	275.2	275.1	274.5	272.9	273.8	276.1	276.9	278.3	279.4	278.3	279.8
Unemployment Volume	16.6	15.8	15.2	15.0	14.4	16.2	15.1	14.7	13.9	14.3	15.1	15.3	15.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4
<b>Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division, NJ part (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,050.6	1,052.8	1,052.1	1,051.1	1,045.5	1,043.9	1,044.8	1,047.0	1,049.0	1,052.5	1,060.0	1,056.7	1,064.5
Employment	1,003.9	1,006.5	1,007.7	1,007.0	1,003.1	996.2	998.7	1,002.4	1,005.8	1,009.9	1,016.1	1,012.9	1,018.0
Unemployment Volume	46.7	46.2	44.4	44.1	42.4	47.7	46.1	44.6	43.2	42.6	43.9	43.8	46.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4
<b>Ocean City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Labor Force	59.4	57.9	57.7	57.6	60.3	61.3	60.8	60.5	58.5	58.4	58.5	59.0	60.6
Employment	55.7	54.1	54.1	53.9	57.1	57.5	57.1	57.1	55.0	55.0	54.9	55.3	56.8
Unemployment Volume	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.3	6.2	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Labor Force	191.6	191.5	191.8	191.5	190.4	190.4	191.2	191.5	192.7	193.2	194.9	195.8	197.2
Employment	184.1	184.3	184.8	184.6	183.8	183.0	184.1	184.8	186.1	186.4	187.8	188.6	189.7
Unemployment Volume	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Labor Force	69.1	69.0	69.2	68.5	69.0	69.5	69.8	69.5	69.4	69.6	69.2	70.5	70.7
Employment	64.8	64.7	65.2	64.4	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.6	65.6	65.8	65.2	66.1	66.3
Unemployment Volume	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.2
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Labor Force	191.6	191.5	191.8	191.5	190.4	190.4	191.2	191.5	192.7	193.2	194.9	195.8	197.2
Employment	184.1	184.3	184.8	184.6	183.8	183.0	184.1	184.8	186.1	186.4	187.8	188.6	189.7
Unemployment Volume	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8



# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Statistical Section  
and  
Notes

NEW JERSEY  
INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,316.7	4,356.0	4,363.4	4,370.8	4,353.5	4,375.2	4,358.6	4,390.1
Feb	4,362.8	4,365.5	4,373.3	4,366.8	4,360.2	4,379.8	4,374.8	4,398.5
Mar	4,364.9	4,372.2	4,366.0	4,368.3	4,375.7	4,383.7	4,381.8	4,396.3
Apr	4,352.6	4,369.9	4,367.2	4,365.7	4,361.0	4,389.4	4,387.2	4,413.5
May	4,370.9	4,372.3	4,364.6	4,365.7	4,363.1	4,384.5	4,397.8	4,406.4
Jun	4,408.9	4,374.2	4,417.2	4,364.3	4,419.7	4,387.7	4,465.4	4,415.3
Jul	4,416.5	4,372.0	4,418.0	4,374.7	4,460.9	4,394.2	4,512.4	4,434.8
Aug	4,393.8	4,373.4	4,377.6	4,373.7	4,417.5	4,395.7	4,479.3	4,441.8
Sep	4,365.4	4,378.8	4,330.0	4,374.9	4,361.8	4,391.9	4,458.2	4,485.7
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)

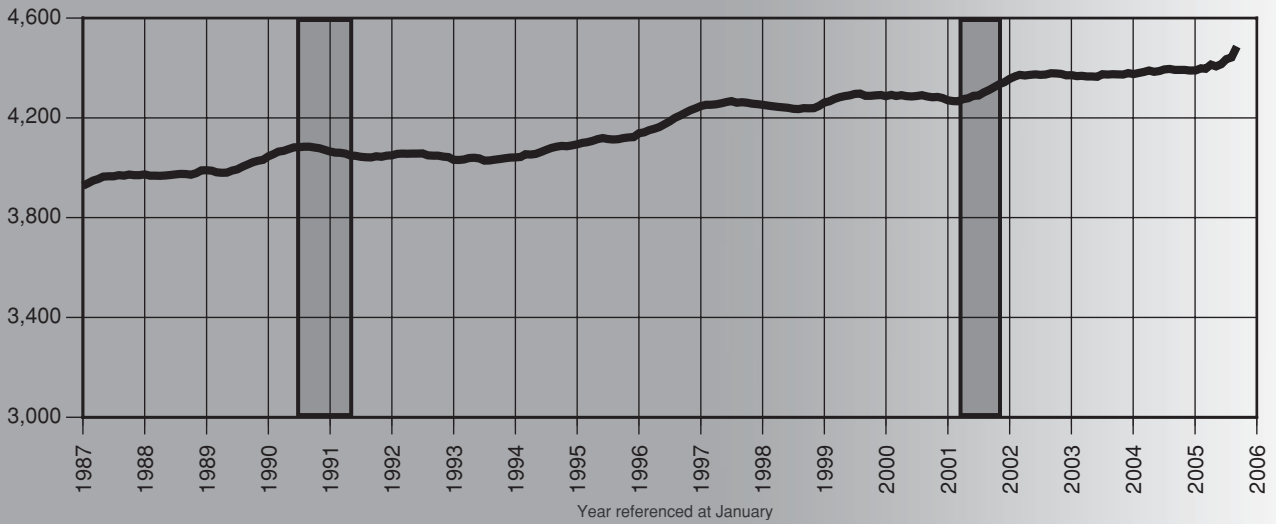
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,052.7	4,122.5	4,080.0	4,112.9	4,092.5	4,141.0	4,164.8	4,217.9
Feb	4,096.7	4,124.5	4,095.1	4,106.5	4,113.1	4,148.6	4,162.3	4,205.6
Mar	4,097.9	4,125.1	4,097.0	4,103.6	4,128.5	4,157.5	4,181.1	4,207.7
Apr	4,105.0	4,120.7	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	4,253.5
Aug	4,149.7	4,115.0	4,126.8	4,114.7	4,217.8	4,186.9	4,298.0 R	4,255.1 R
Sep	4,127.7	4,116.6	4,084.2	4,119.3	4,175.2	4,189.1	4,275.4	4,291.4
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)

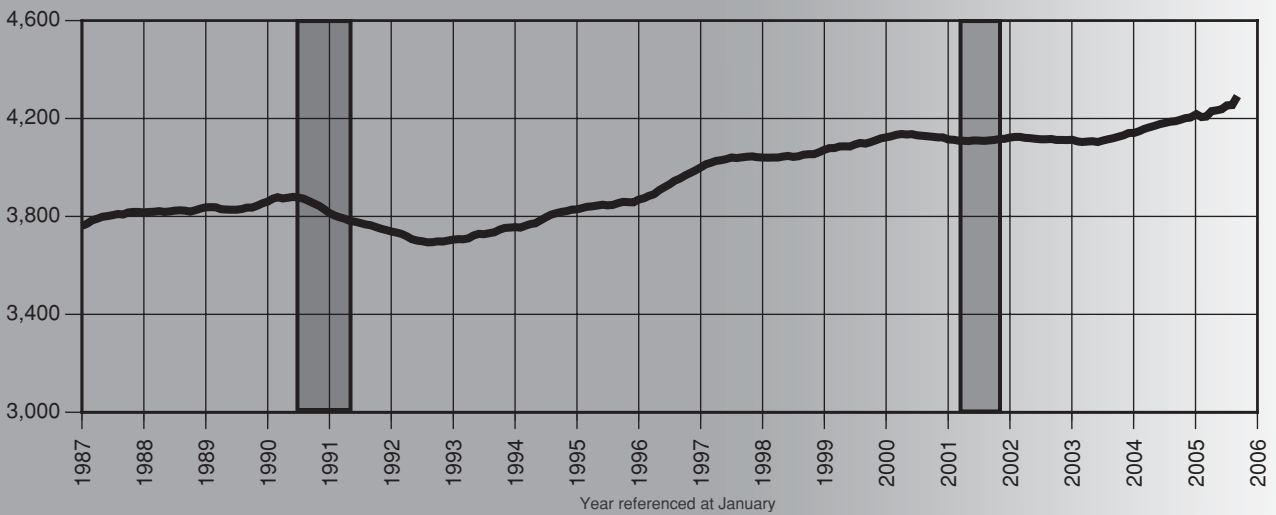
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	264.0	233.6	283.4	258.0	260.9	234.2	193.8	172.2
Feb	266.1	241.0	278.2	260.4	247.1	231.2	212.5	192.8
Mar	267.0	247.1	269.0	264.6	247.1	226.2	200.7	188.5
Apr	247.6	249.2	250.1	259.8	216.1	225.4	172.9	183.2
May	247.5	252.8	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	181.3
Aug	244.1	258.4	250.8	259.0	199.7	208.8	181.3 R	186.7 R
Sep	237.7	262.2	245.8	255.6	186.6	202.8	182.8	194.3
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

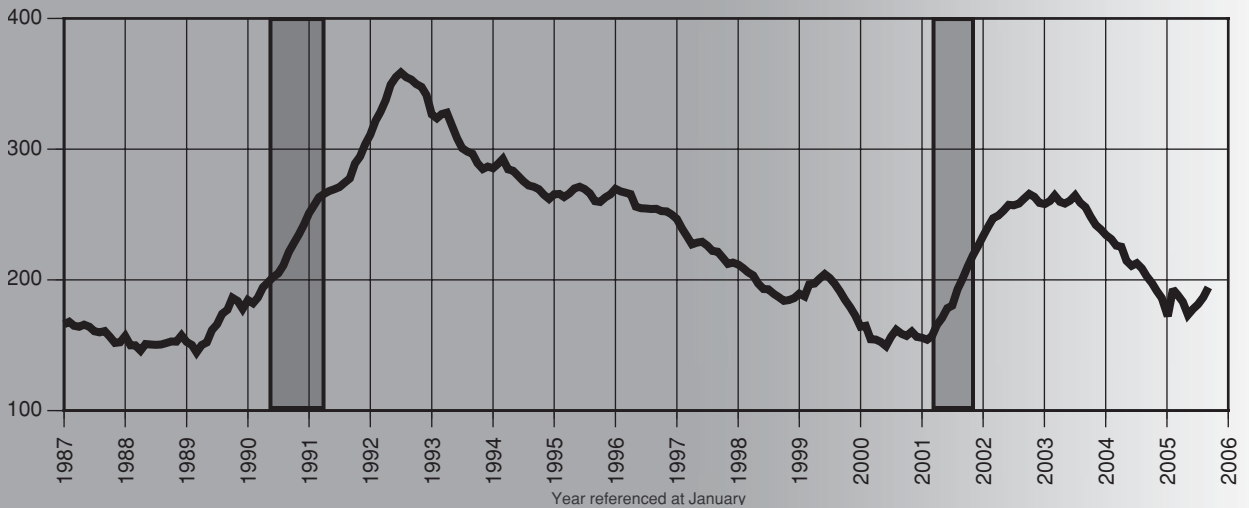
## 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



## 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	66.1	66.5
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	63.2 R
Sep	62.8	62.6	61.6	62.1	62.5	62.7	63.4	63.6
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		

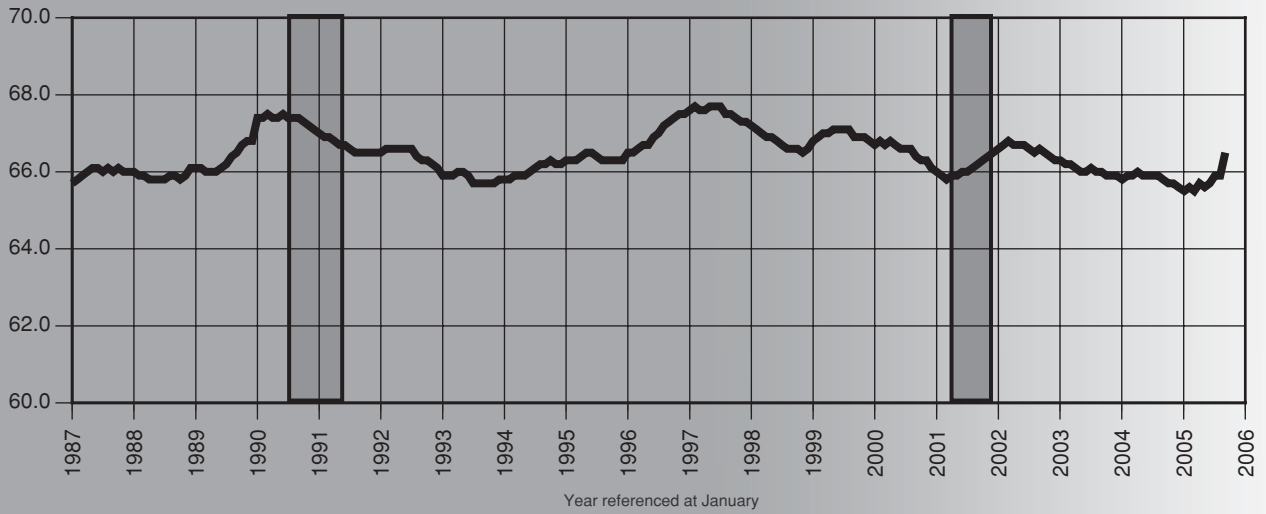
### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)

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	4.0 R	4.2
Sep	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.3
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		

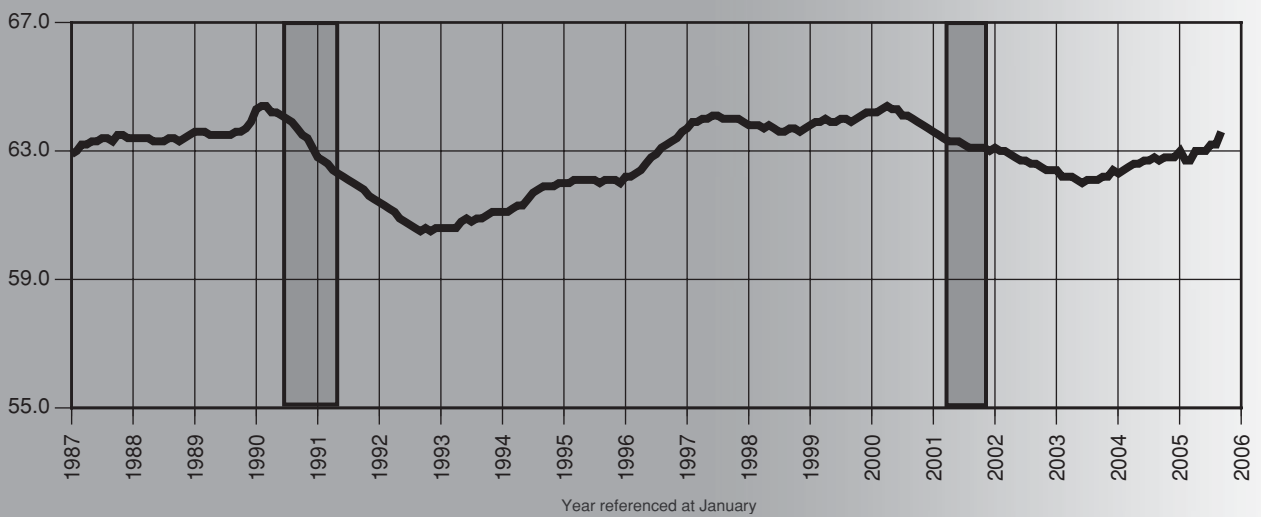


## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

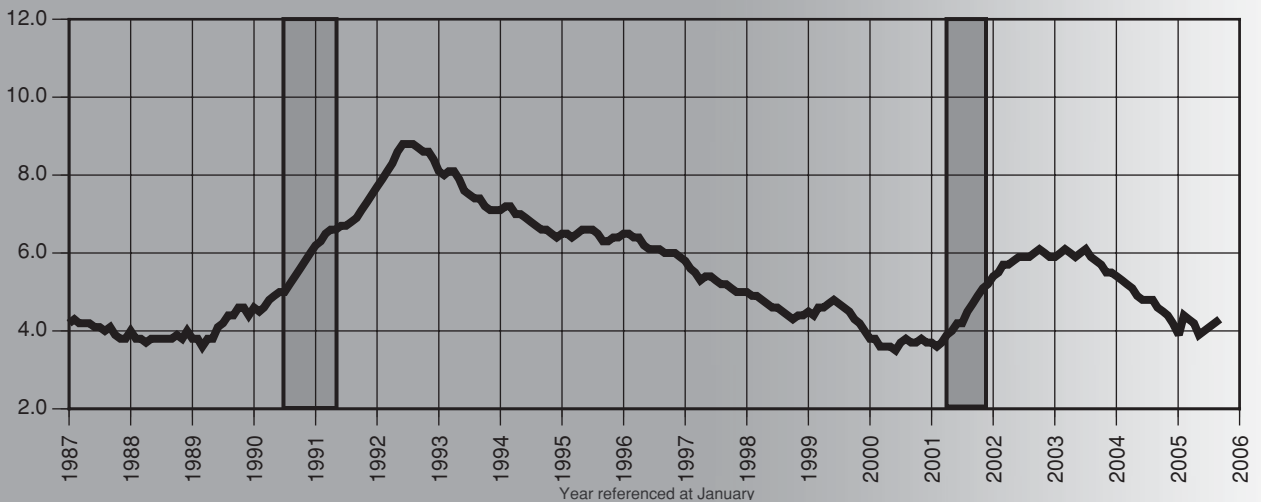
### 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



### 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
Jul	3,982.8	3,961.8	4,003.2	3,982.6	4,026.0	4,005.2	4,076.9	4,055.6
Aug	3,970.8	3,970.9	3,986.4	3,986.9	4,009.9	4,008.6	4,059.6 R	4,058.9 R
Sep	3,974.7	3,969.3	3,991.5	3,986.0	4,015.0	4,017.9	4,063.4	4,066.0
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)

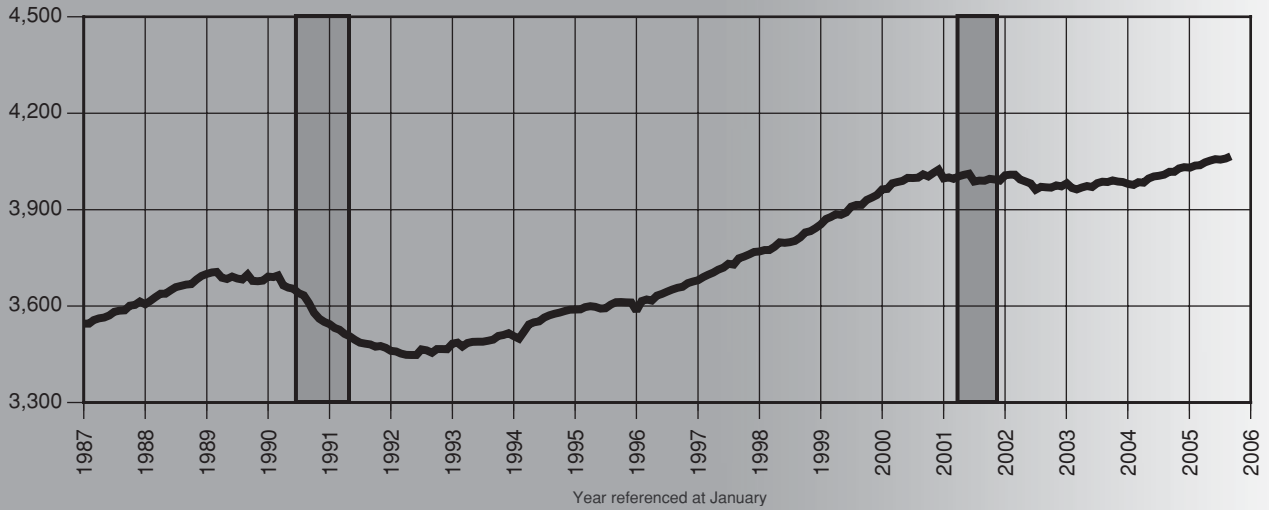
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,320.8	3,392.9	3,291.6	3,363.6	3,281.0	3,353.1	3,329.9	3,388.8
Feb	3,317.8	3,394.5	3,271.1	3,348.4	3,271.3	3,349.2	3,324.1	3,396.6
Mar	3,343.0	3,394.5	3,291.4	3,343.6	3,303.1	3,356.3	3,348.8	3,397.5
Apr	3,358.9	3,380.3	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
Jul	3,397.7	3,357.9	3,403.9	3,364.0	3,415.9	3,370.5	3,460.4	3,414.1
Aug	3,395.3	3,358.3	3,401.0	3,363.3	3,410.3	3,371.9	3,454.5 R	3,416.3 R
Sep	3,376.2	3,355.4	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,390.9	3,376.1	3,436.0	3,421.3
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)

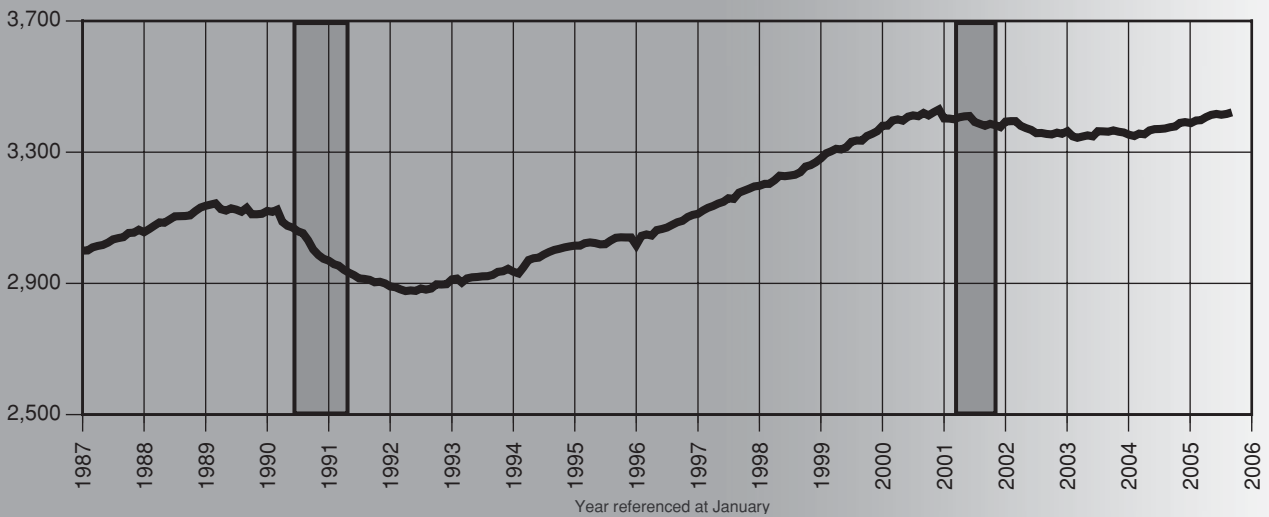
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	153.0	164.7	149.1	160.9	151.0	163.0	156.9	167.7
Feb	152.2	164.3	144.3	156.6	148.0	160.4	153.6	167.0
Mar	155.2	164.0	147.1	156.0	154.9	163.9	156.9	166.2
Apr	160.7	162.6	157.1	159.1	162.3	164.3	164.2	166.5
May	164.1	161.7	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	165.7
Aug	169.2	162.4	169.1	162.1	173.5	166.4	173.9 R	166.7 R
Sep	167.5	162.0	167.8	162.2	172.3	167.1	173.4	168.3
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

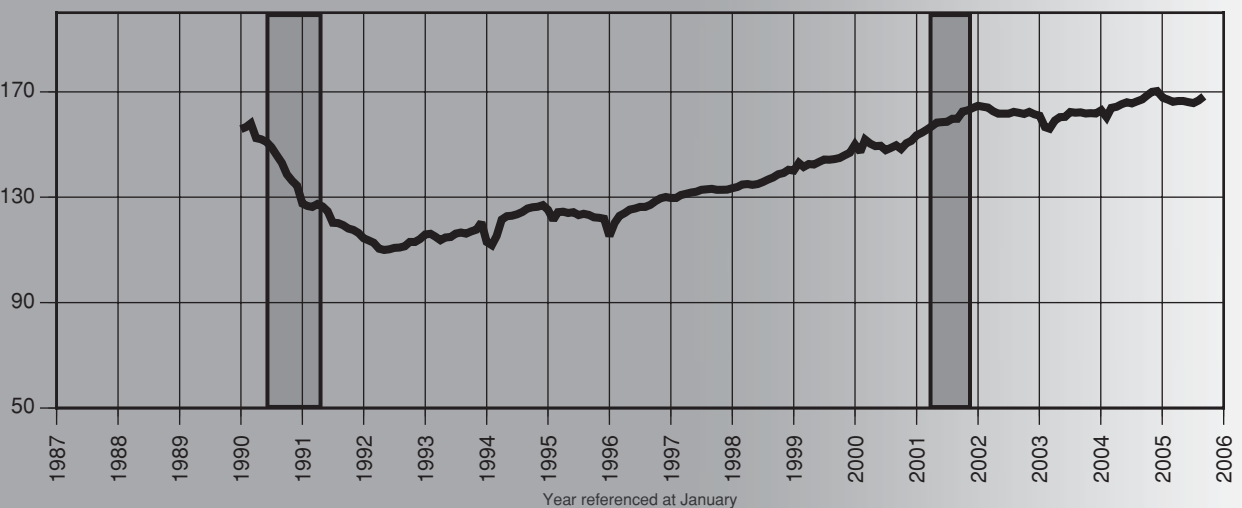
## 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



## 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	327.1 R	327.1 R
Sep	364.9	362.3	349.6	347.1	338.9	338.2	327.7	327.1
Oct	361.7	360.7	346.9	346.0	339.3	338.1		
Nov	360.6	359.2	346.3	345.0	339.5	337.6		
Dec	360.2	358.3	346.3	344.3	338.3	337.0		

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

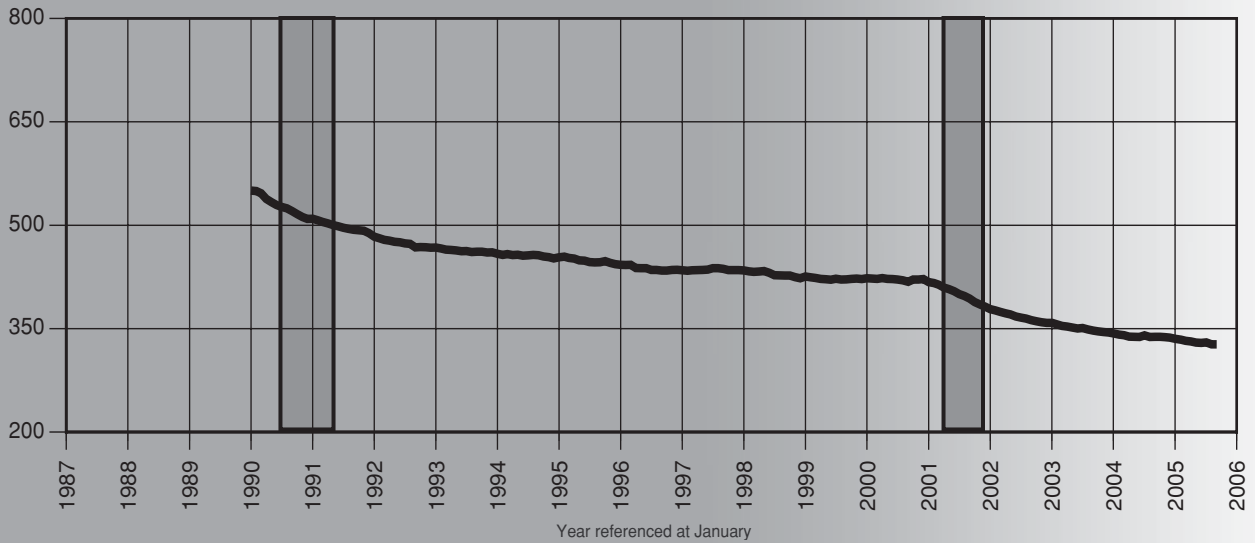
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	879.3	884.2	873.8	879.0	866.8	872.2	879.2	882.8
Feb	869.5	884.1	863.9	878.3	859.3	873.6	871.0	885.3
Mar	874.8	886.5	865.2	876.7	863.2	874.7	875.1	887.4
Apr	873.0	882.1	867.1	876.5	861.2	870.8	880.5	889.9
May	877.3	880.9	873.7	877.0	873.3	876.4	885.9	891.9
Jun	887.4	881.8	881.0	875.2	883.2	877.4	895.4	892.0
Jul	875.0	879.6	871.0	875.8	869.9	871.4	887.8	889.5
Aug	873.2	879.1	869.0	875.1	872.0	874.7	886.4 R	889.5 R
Sep	877.8	880.1	873.5	875.5	873.9	877.0	890.8	893.7
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)

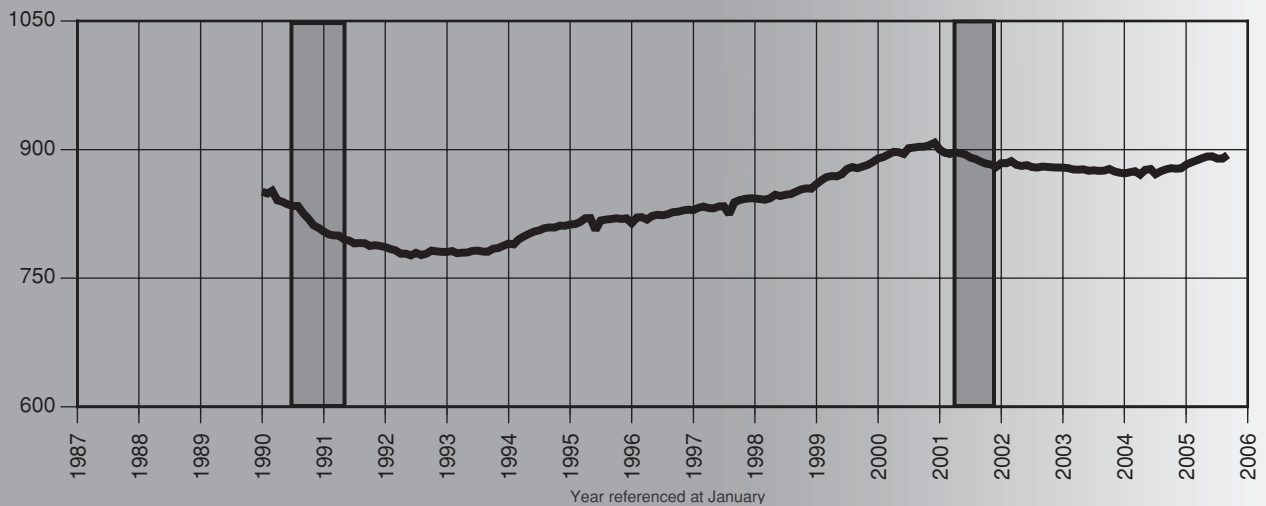
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	121.0	121.9	102.8	103.6	100.1	101.0	96.6	98.0
Feb	120.3	121.1	102.4	103.2	98.7	99.6	96.2	97.1
Mar	120.3	120.2	102.8	102.8	99.6	99.6	96.6	97.0
Apr	116.3	117.1	102.0	102.7	98.8	99.5	96.0	96.4
May	116.5	116.5	102.1	102.1	99.3	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	96.0
Aug	111.0	110.3	102.9	102.2	98.3	97.8	96.6	96.1
Sep	109.4	109.1	101.0	100.7	97.4	97.2	94.9	94.7
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

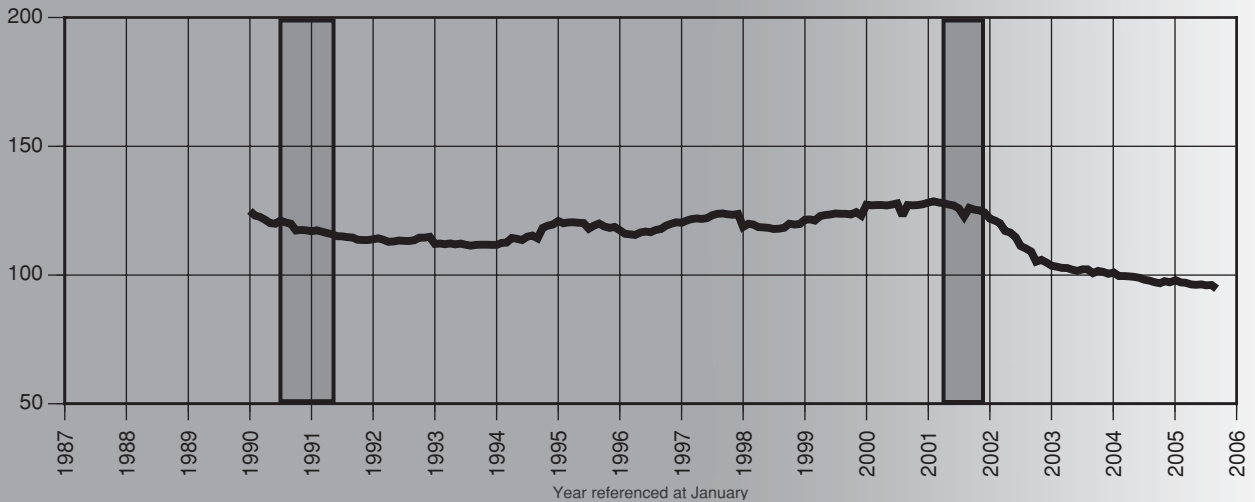
## 10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)\*



## 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	281.6
Aug	278.9	275.5	279.6	276.2	281.2	278.6	284.6 R	282.0 R
Sep	276.6	275.8	276.9	276.1	278.5	278.6	282.0	282.2
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	588.2
Aug	587.8	578.8	589.1	579.8	589.7	582.7	595.4 R	588.4 R
Sep	582.2	576.5	587.6	581.5	587.2	583.1	593.1	589.0
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		

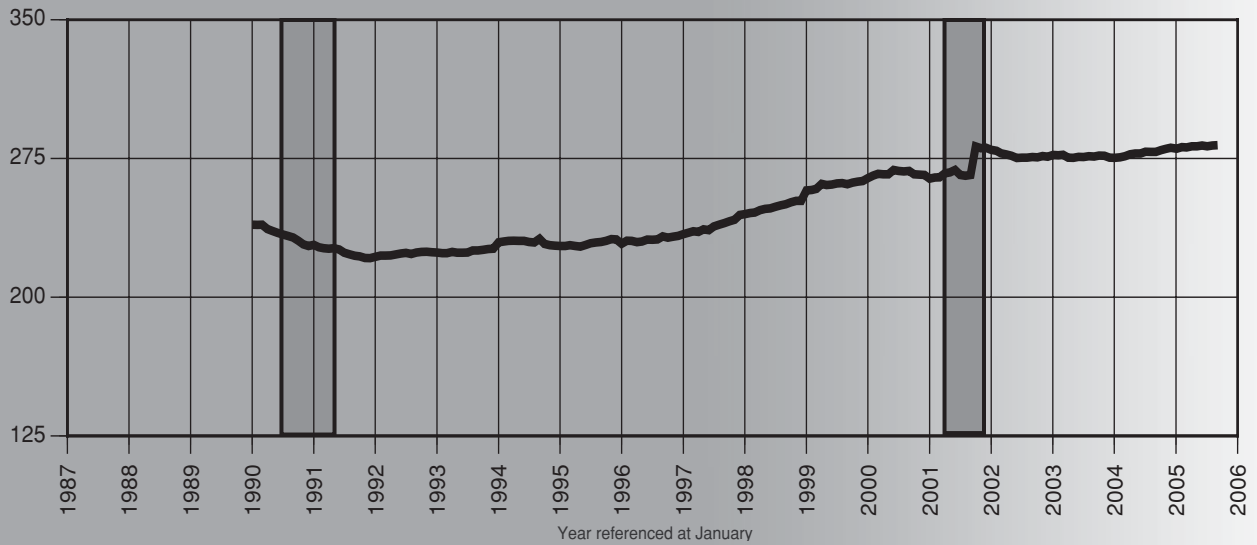
### 15. Education & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

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
Jul	524.7	527.6	536.5	539.3	544.5	548.2	557.6	561.1
Aug	522.0	528.9	531.8	538.6	541.3	548.4	554.3 R	561.3 R
Sep	526.6	529.1	537.3	539.9	545.2	548.5	559.1	562.4
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		

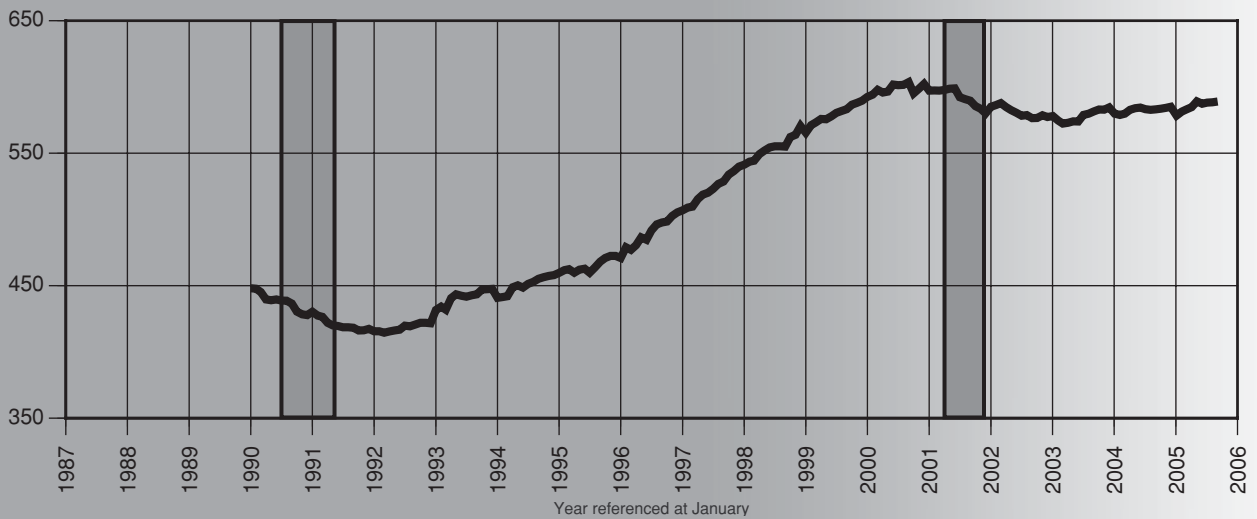


# Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

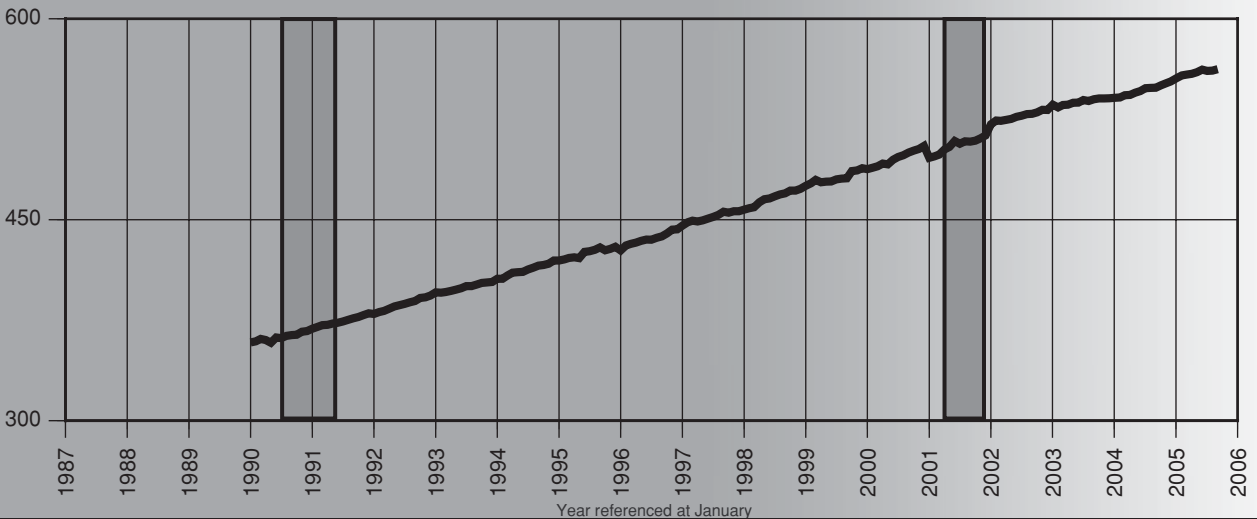
## 13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)\*



## 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	340.7
Aug	336.5	309.6 R	352.9	325.8	358.3	329.3	372.4	343.3
Sep	322.4	311.3 R	334.9	323.8	342.5	329.9	353.7	341.1
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	*	198.8	215.8	*
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

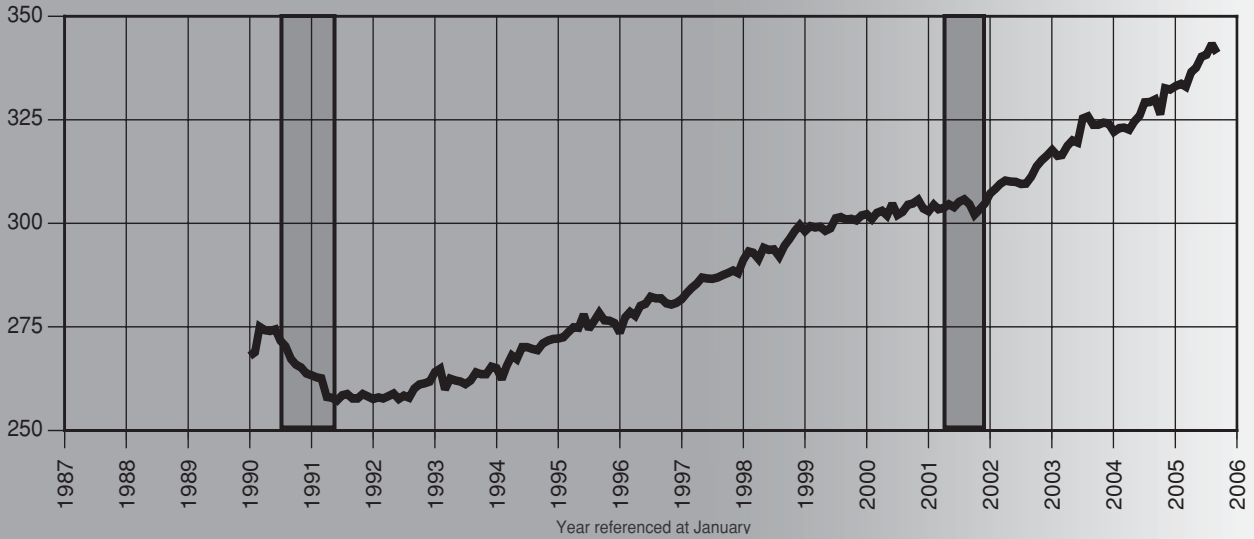
(Seasonally unadjusted)

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
Aug	80.9	76.0	84.9	72.4 R
Sep	90.2	65.3	89.0	69.7
Oct	68.2	69.4	78.9	
Nov	74.9	80.5	67.9	
Dec	70.1	78.1	83.7	

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

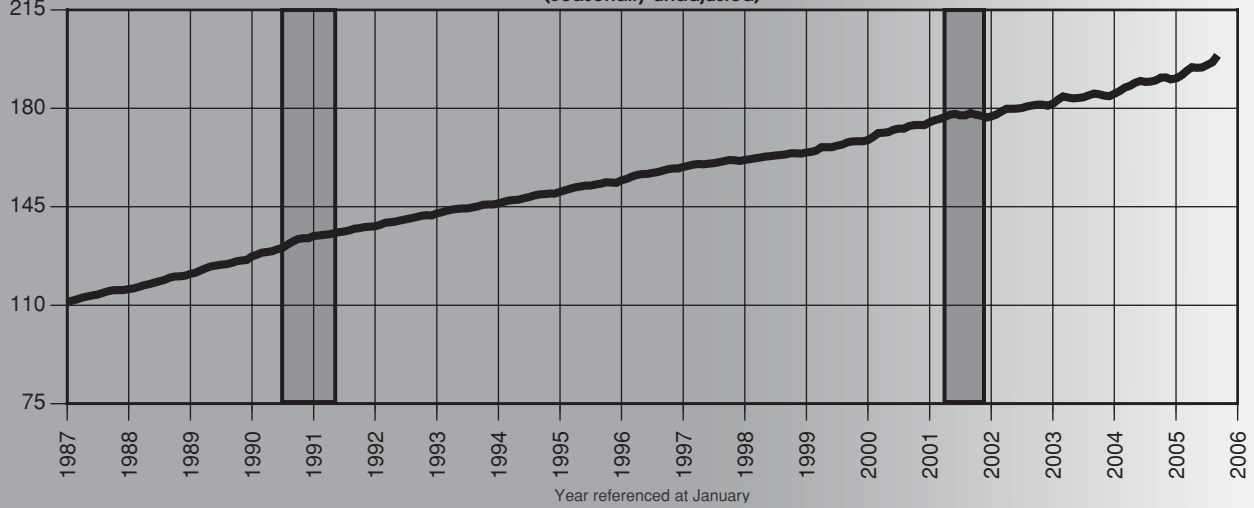
# Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

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



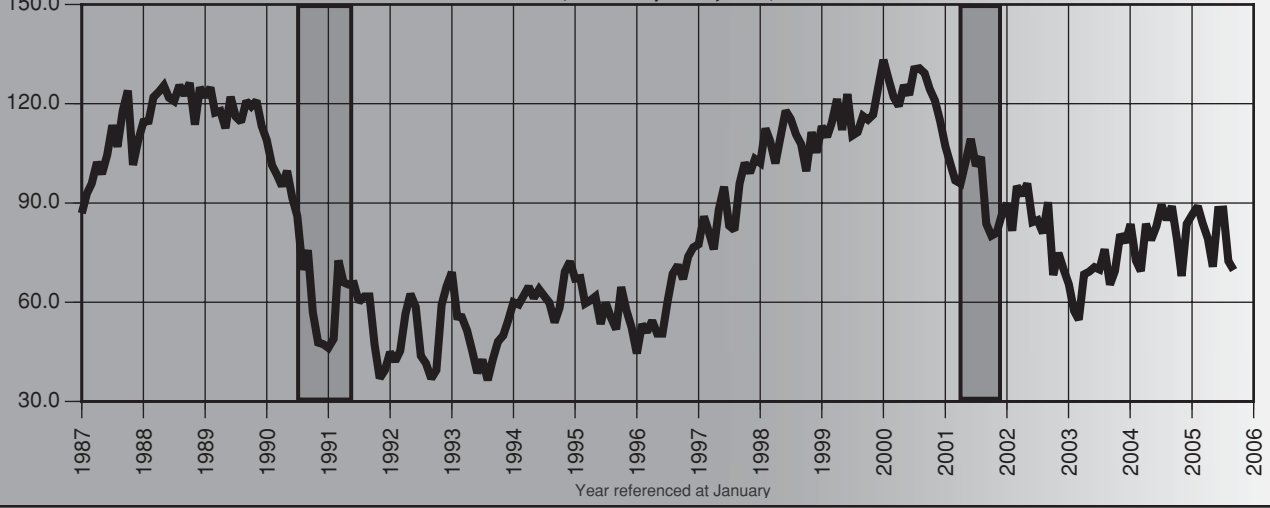
**17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)**

(Seasonally unadjusted)



**18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region**

(Seasonally unadjusted)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

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

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,299	2,548	2,575	2,889	2,334	2,762	2,826 R	3,592 R
Feb	2,058	2,719	1,482	1,952	2,260	3,007	2,334 R	3,098 R
Mar	1,965	1,972	2,349	2,452	3,372	3,140	2,915 R	2,680 R
Apr	2,485	2,551	2,671	2,610	2,924	2,953	3,730 R	3,839 R
May	3,056	2,747	2,776	2,612	2,853	2,901	4,221 R	4,085 R
Jun	2,794	2,695	2,745	2,622	3,737	3,142	3,784 R	3,245 R
Jul	2,848	2,490	3,539	3,010	3,193	2,875	2,815 R	2,603 R
Aug	2,855	2,561	3,111	2,909	2,994	2,791	3,455	3,043
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	1,415 R	1,918 R
Feb	1,497	1,902	1,093	1,517	1,385	1,865	1,575 R	2,031 R
Mar	1,595	1,587	1,778	1,814	1,943	1,858	2,065 R	1,931 R
Apr	1,790	1,870	1,642	1,710	1,929	1,961	1,895 R	2,058 R
May	1,980	1,788	1,913	1,809	1,952	1,951	1,857 R	1,748 R
Jun	2,125	1,952	2,043	1,770	2,385	2,001	1,893 R	1,472 R
Jul	2,191	2,028	2,066	1,840	1,958	1,818	1,866 R	1,807 R
Aug	2,060	1,808	2,078	1,925	2,006	1,786	1,866	1,607
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

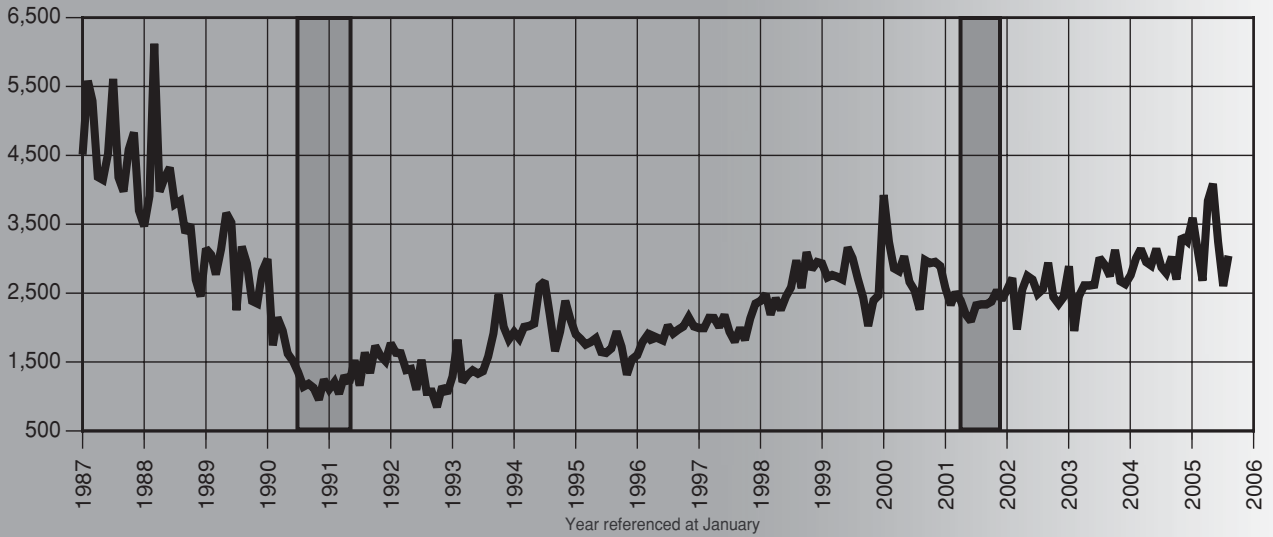
(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	363	635	556	1,100 R
Feb	439	258	539	544 R
Mar	182	228	991	462
Apr	476	735	650	1,374 R
May	820	541	515	1,940
Jun	406	446	945	1,362
Jul	446	1,095	721	550 R
Aug	581	638	675	1,302
Sep	567	596	876	
Oct	352	951	656	
Nov	352	237	818	
Dec	236	594	789	

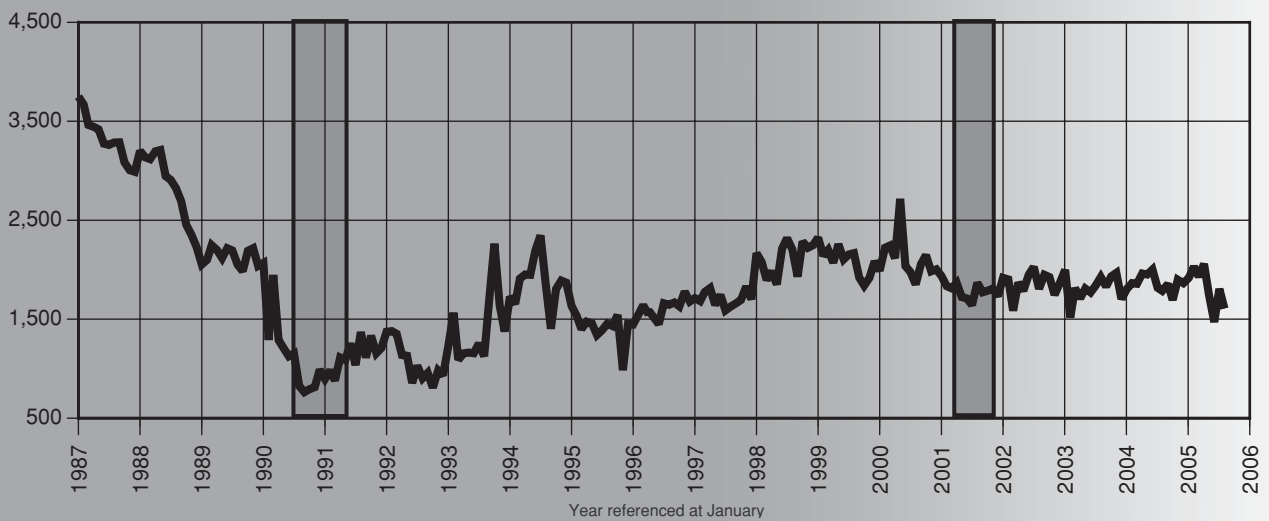


# Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

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

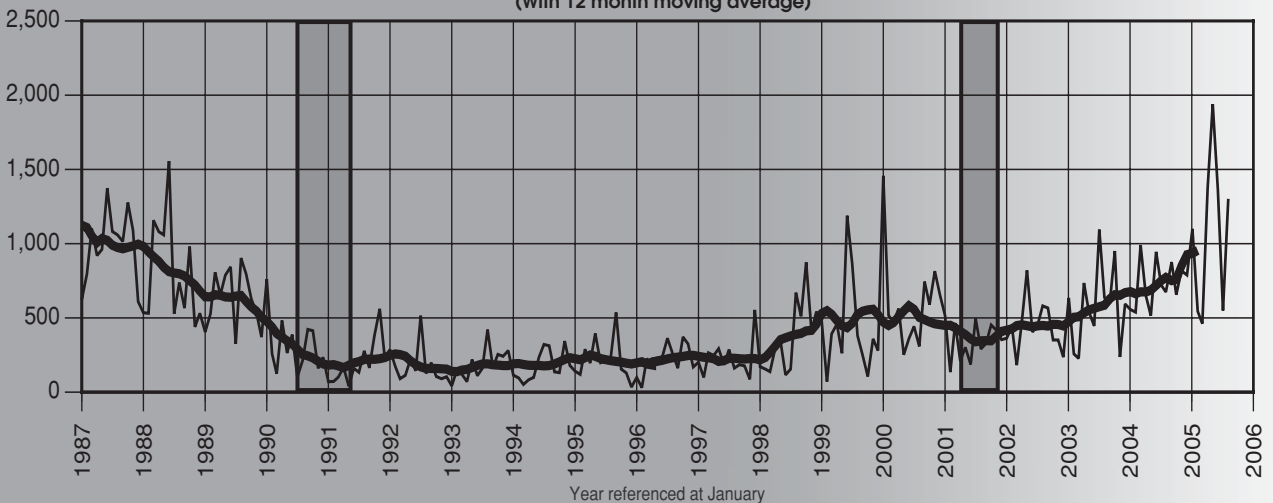


**23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits**



**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	43,252 R	54,431 R
Feb	51,381	60,003	43,678	50,411	49,629	56,239	44,401 R	50,629 R
Mar	62,249	58,598	57,492	53,644	60,554	53,106	48,867 R	42,808 R
Apr	54,125	49,520	58,821	55,097	55,682	51,783	51,029 R	49,420 R
May	55,266	48,106	63,006	55,773	61,311	55,468	55,035 R	47,464 R
Jun	71,914	66,373	60,780	53,901	57,705	50,430	61,832 R	54,359 R
Jul	55,106	50,192	57,778	52,738	56,413	53,212	63,019 R	61,904 R
Aug	49,442	47,636	57,379	56,840	59,693 R	55,619 R	56,298	51,034
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		

### 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	29,121	34,268	22,776	27,231	18,815	23,393	21,644 R	27,869 R
Feb	28,877	34,151	23,404	27,284	24,842	28,072	21,261 R	24,514 R
Mar	36,681	33,600	30,790	28,227	31,166	26,867	24,872 R	21,188 R
Apr	32,119	29,137	32,413	29,529	28,834	26,213	26,495 R	24,985 R
May	33,318	28,224	33,790	29,161	31,770	28,115	28,507 R	23,924 R
Jun	39,105	34,018	33,276	28,184	30,889	25,528	30,398 R	25,248 R
Jul	30,513	28,298	30,265	27,910	27,290	26,246	29,058 R	28,644 R
Aug	27,649	26,464	30,353	29,420	28,711 R	26,622 R	28,711	26,120
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

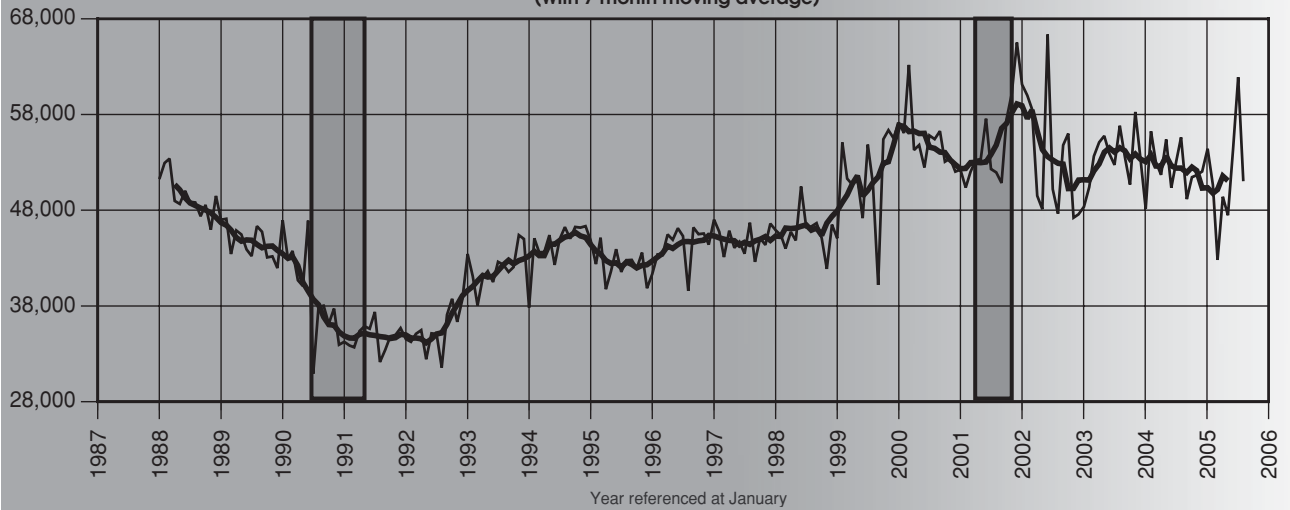
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	24,014	26,873	18,351	21,132	20,844	24,750	21,608 R	26,562 R
Feb	22,504	25,852	20,274	23,127	24,787	28,167	23,140 R	26,115 R
Mar	25,568	24,997	26,702	25,417	29,388	26,239	23,995 R	21,680 R
Apr	22,006	20,383	26,408	25,568	26,848	25,570	24,534 R	24,435 R
May	21,948	19,882	29,216	26,611	29,541	27,353	26,528 R	23,540 R
Jun	32,809	32,356	27,504	25,718	26,816	24,902	31,434 R	29,111 R
Jul	24,593	21,894	27,513	24,828	29,123	26,966	33,961 R	33,260 R
Aug	21,793	21,172	27,026	27,420	30,982 R	29,075 R	27,587	24,915
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

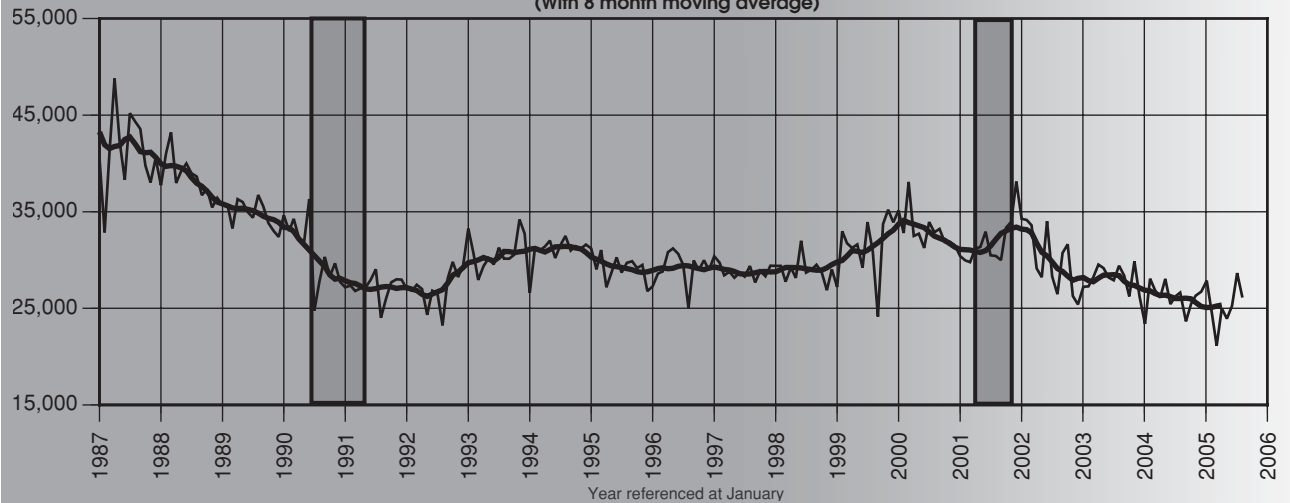
## 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

(With 7 month moving average)



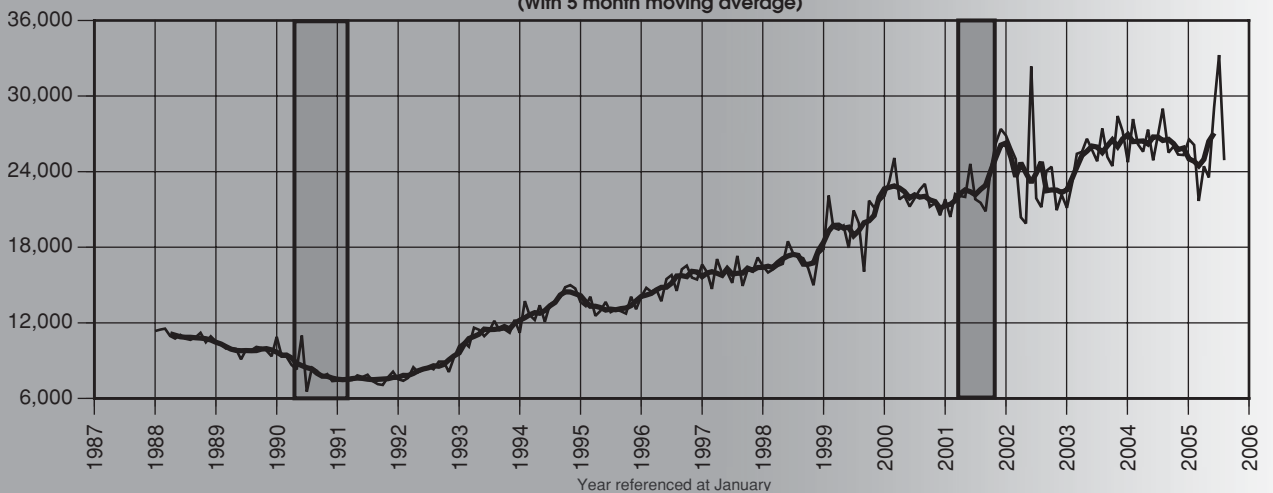
## 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(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	110.0	2.9
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

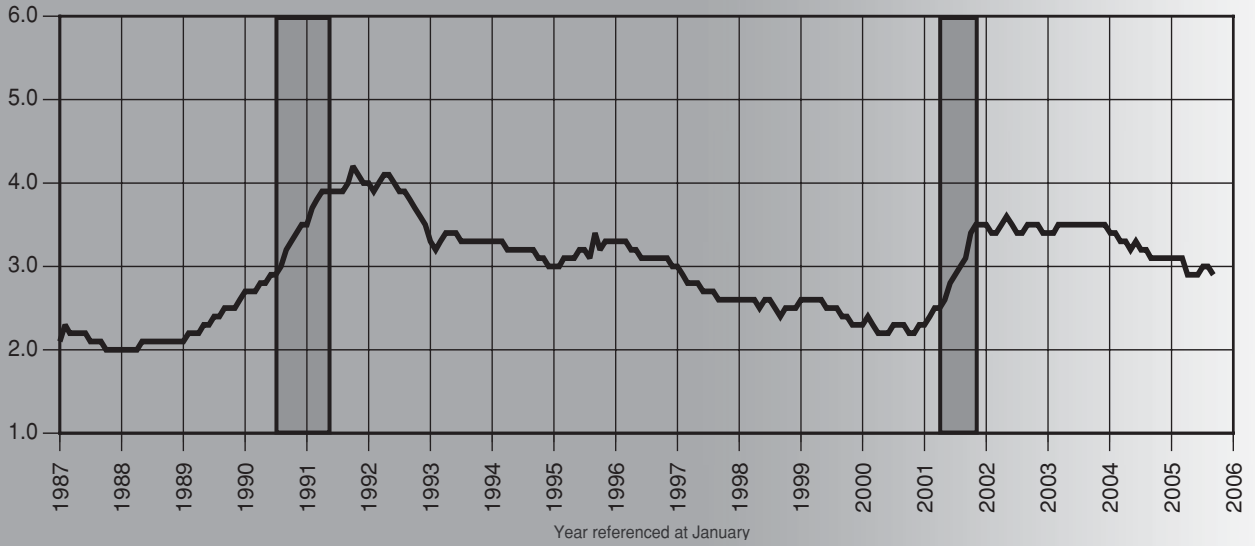
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,583	11,112	14,602	10,576	15,582	11,298	14,797	10,820
Feb	12,259	12,059	12,479	12,277	11,226	10,732	10,123	9,942
Mar	10,051	11,860	9,705	11,426	8,951	10,367	9,390	10,963
Apr	13,925	13,322	11,371	11,158	10,589	10,301	9,334	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	7,885	9,765
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

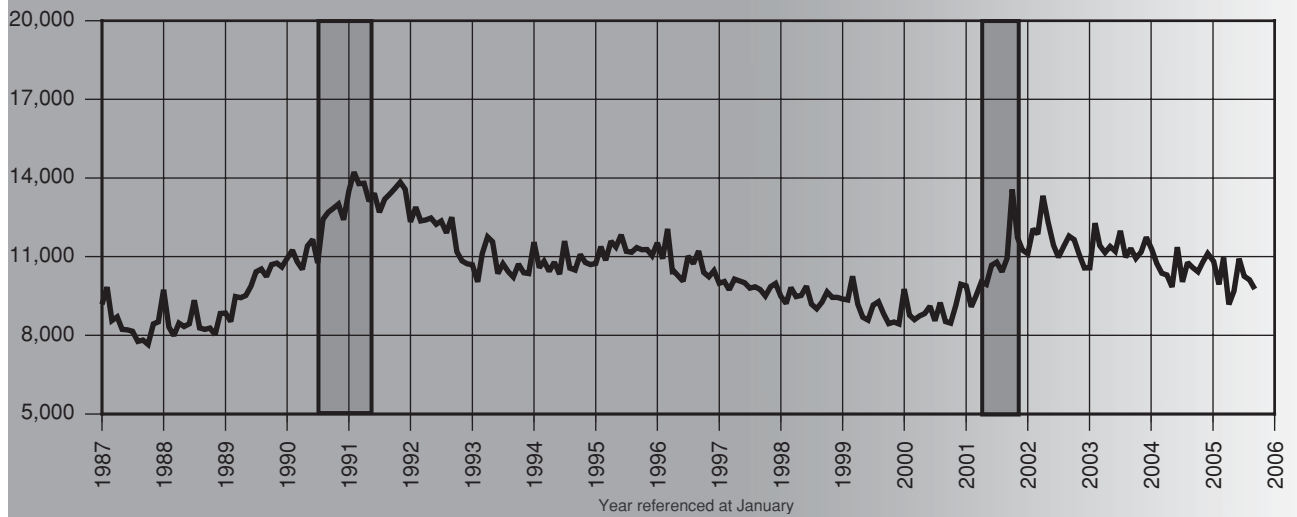
Date	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,557	15,562	16,018	15,195	15,167	14,507	13,490	12,956
Feb	14,193	14,880	15,410	16,322	14,162	15,132	11,462	12,301
Mar	15,812	14,491	18,392	16,852	17,522	16,020	13,935	12,726
Apr	21,032	19,228	18,738	17,135	14,569	13,275	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	9,837	11,024
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

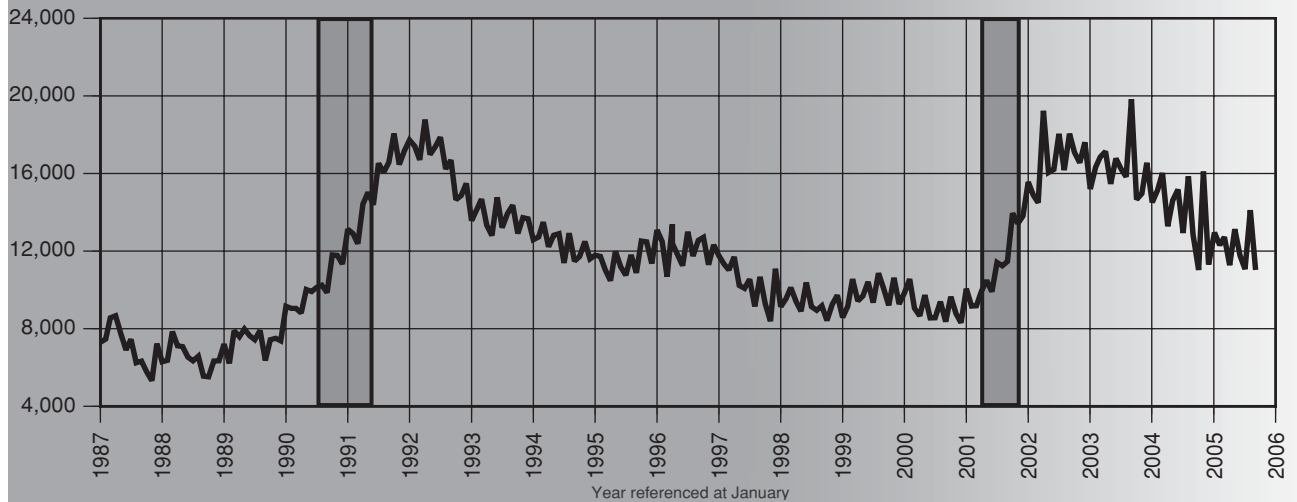
## 28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



## 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	982.0	933.1
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	412.3
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	223.6	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	410.0	424.0	362.4
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	52,608
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	26,403
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								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Total Nonfarm (1)	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	4,058.9	4,066.0
Total Private Sector	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	3,416.3	3,421.3
Goods Producing	506.9	508.4	509.2	508.9	504.1	502.2	500.0	499.5	497.9	496.9	497.2	495.4	496.9
Natural Resources and Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Construction	167.1	168.7	170.0	170.3	167.7	167.0	166.2	166.5	166.5	166.1	165.7	166.7	168.3
Manufacturing	338.2	338.1	337.6	337.0	335.0	333.9	332.4	331.5	329.8	329.2	329.9	327.1	327.1
Service Providing	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	3,563.5	3,569.1
Private Service Providing	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	2,920.9	2,924.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	877.0	878.2	877.8	878.1	882.8	885.3	887.4	889.9	891.9	892.0	889.5	889.5	893.7
Information	97.2	96.8	97.6	97.2	98.0	97.1	97.0	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.0	96.1	94.7
Financial Activities	278.6	279.5	280.2	280.8	280.3	281.2	281.0	281.6	281.6	282.0	281.6	282.0	282.2
Professional & Business Services	583.1	583.6	584.2	585.0	578.4	581.4	583.1	584.8	589.2	587.3	588.2	588.4	589.0
Educational & Health Services	548.5	550.3	551.8	553.2	555.7	557.8	558.4	558.9	560.1	562.0	561.1	561.3	562.4
Leisure and Hospitality	329.9	326.3	332.6	332.3	333.2	333.7	333.0	336.5	337.6	340.2	340.7	343.3	341.1
Other Services (2)	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.9	156.3	157.9	157.6	159.0	159.1	159.6	159.8	160.3	161.3
Total Government	641.8	639.3	639.2	640.8	641.7	640.6	640.5	640.7	639.1	640.5	641.5	642.6	644.7
Total Federal Government	62.0	61.8	61.8	61.5	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.6	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.4	62.0
Total State Government (3)	150.7	151.2	151.4	152.2	152.1	151.9	152.3	152.5	150.3	150.4	150.7	150.9	151.0
Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.5	79.9	79.9	80.3	80.2	80.2	80.3
Total Local Government	424.4	425.2	425.4	426.4	427.6	426.6	425.8	426.1	427.2	427.2	426.5	427.9	431.9
Local Education	254.8	254.3	254.1	254.7	257.5	257.2	256.8	256.8	256.8	256.8	257.5	257.0	259.4
Local Other Government	170.7	171.1	171.2	171.7	169.0	168.6	168.4	169.0	170.4	170.4	170.3	171.8	173.4

### 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								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	<b>4,015.0</b>	<b>4,035.7</b>	<b>4,059.4</b>	<b>4,067.8</b>	<b>3,970.4</b>	<b>3,973.7</b>	<b>3,999.7</b>	<b>4,035.4</b>	<b>4,065.3</b>	<b>4,114.4</b>	<b>4,076.9</b>	<b>4,059.6</b>	<b>4,063.4</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>3,390.9</b>	<b>3,389.0</b>	<b>3,407.1</b>	<b>3,415.1</b>	<b>3,329.9</b>	<b>3,324.1</b>	<b>3,348.8</b>	<b>3,383.6</b>	<b>3,416.7</b>	<b>3,465.4</b>	<b>3,460.4</b>	<b>3,454.5</b>	<b>3,436.0</b>
Goods Producing	512.8	514.7	514.7	510.4	490.6	486.5	489.6	496.3	500.4	504.8	503.3	502.6	502.6
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>172.3</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>173.6</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>173.4</b>
Construction of Buildings	40.9	41.0	41.5	41.1	38.3	37.3	37.5	37.8	38.6	39.4	39.7	39.9	39.3
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.2	26.6	25.7	25.8	26.2	27.0	27.6	28.0	28.1	27.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.6	19.2	18.7	17.7	15.1	14.2	14.9	16.5	17.1	17.5	17.8	17.6	18.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	112.8	113.6	113.4	111.7	103.5	102.1	104.5	109.9	112.7	114.7	115.3	116.4	116.1
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	54.3	53.7	53.4	52.8	51.7	51.3	51.9	52.8	53.5	54.3	54.5	55.1	55.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>338.9</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>332.3</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>330.4</b>	<b>331.6</b>	<b>328.9</b>	<b>327.1</b>	<b>327.7</b>
Durable Goods	151.6	151.8	152.2	151.6	148.8	148.4	148.3	147.2	146.2	146.5	145.4	143.4	144.5
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.7
Fabricated Metal Product	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.3	27.8	27.4	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.5
Machinery Manufacturing	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.8
Computer and Electronic Products	31.3	31.1	31.3	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.0
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.4
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8
Miscellaneous Mfg.	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.4
Non-Durable Goods	187.3	187.5	187.3	186.7	183.5	183.2	183.0	183.4	184.2	185.1	183.5	183.7	183.2
Food Manufacturing	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.3	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.3	31.3
Apparel Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8
Paper Manufacturing	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4
<i>Converted Paper Product</i>	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9
Printing and Related Support	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.8	22.9	23.0	22.6	22.5	22.6
Chemical Manufacturing	72.5	72.8	72.8	73.2	73.2	72.8	73.1	72.7	72.4	72.7	72.6	72.1	71.7
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
<i>Pharmaceutical &amp; Medicine Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.2	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.0
<i>Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2
Plastics and Rubber Products	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.0	20.0	20.2
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>3,502.2</b>	<b>3,521.0</b>	<b>3,544.7</b>	<b>3,557.4</b>	<b>3,479.8</b>	<b>3,487.2</b>	<b>3,510.1</b>	<b>3,539.1</b>	<b>3,564.9</b>	<b>3,609.6</b>	<b>3,573.6</b>	<b>3,557.0</b>	<b>3,560.8</b>
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,878.1</b>	<b>2,874.3</b>	<b>2,892.4</b>	<b>2,904.7</b>	<b>2,839.3</b>	<b>2,837.6</b>	<b>2,859.2</b>	<b>2,887.3</b>	<b>2,916.3</b>	<b>2,960.6</b>	<b>2,957.1</b>	<b>2,951.9</b>	<b>2,933.4</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>873.9</b>	<b>882.6</b>	<b>894.3</b>	<b>906.5</b>	<b>879.2</b>	<b>871.0</b>	<b>875.1</b>	<b>880.5</b>	<b>885.9</b>	<b>895.4</b>	<b>887.8</b>	<b>886.4</b>	<b>890.8</b>
Wholesale Trade	232.5	232.5	233.2	233.9	234.0	234.3	234.5	235.4	235.6	237.0	236.6	236.3	236.5
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	114.8	115.0	115.4	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.8	116.2	116.6	117.4	117.5	117.4	117.5
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.2	31.1
<i>Electrical &amp; Electronic Goods</i>	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.9
Wholesalers, Nondur. Goods	87.3	87.1	87.2	87.4	87.9	87.9	87.9	88.2	88.1	88.5	87.9	87.6	88.0
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.8	29.5	29.7	30.0
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.0

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004				2005								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Retail Trade	464.5	472.6	483.7	496.1	474.9	467.3	468.8	471.7	475.2	483.2	481.4	481.4	477.6
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.7	49.4	49.8	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.8
<i>Automobile Dealers</i>	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	36.4	36.5	36.8	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.1	36.9	37.1
Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	22.3	22.8	23.4	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.2	22.8	22.9	22.7
Building Material & Supplies	15.6	15.6	16.4	16.9	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7
Electronic & Appliance Stores	36.7	36.2	35.7	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.9	38.9	39.7	39.5	38.8	38.4	37.6
Food and Beverage Stores	111.8	112.5	113.6	114.5	112.9	112.5	113.5	114.2	114.5	117.2	117.3	117.2	115.0
Health & Personal Care Stores	37.1	37.3	37.8	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.1	38.3	39.0
Gasoline Stations	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.3
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	57.3	58.2	61.6	65.2	62.2	60.2	60.0	60.4	60.9	62.2	61.7	61.8	60.9
<i>Clothing Stores</i>	44.6	45.6	48.2	51.1	49.1	47.5	47.3	47.7	48.0	49.3	48.9	49.5	49.0
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	21.8	22.5	24.1	26.1	23.6	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.2
General Merchandise Stores	64.5	66.7	71.6	74.6	67.3	64.4	64.2	64.8	65.2	66.6	67.0	67.0	66.7
<i>Department Stores</i>	49.4	51.3	55.8	58.1	51.7	49.4	49.0	49.4	49.7	51.1	51.4	51.6	51.3
<i>Other General Merchandise Stores</i>	15.1	15.4	15.8	16.5	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.4
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	176.9	177.5	177.4	176.5	170.3	169.4	171.8	173.4	175.1	175.2	169.8	168.7	176.7
Utilities	14.8	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6
<i>Electric Power Generation, Transmission &amp; Distribution</i>	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.2	7.3	7.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6
<i>Natural Gas Distribution</i>	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation & Warehousing	162.1	162.7	162.6	163.2	157.1	156.2	157.2	158.8	160.4	160.4	155.0	153.9	162.1
<i>Air Transportation</i>	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	15.8	15.8	16.0	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.4
<i>Rail Transportation</i>	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	42.1	41.8	41.9	42.0	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.4	41.6
<i>General Freight Trucking</i>	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.7	32.0	31.7	31.9	32.0
<i>Transit &amp; Ground Passenger Transportation</i>	30.9	31.6	32.0	32.2	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.2	31.9	31.8	24.9	23.2	30.9
<i>Support Activities for Transportation</i>	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.8
<i>Couriers and Messengers</i>	22.4	23.1	23.4	24.0	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.5	23.6	23.1	23.9	23.8	23.6
<i>Warehousing and Storage</i>	25.0	25.1	25.6	25.4	25.9	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.2
<b>Information</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>94.9</b>
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	31.1	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.8	30.3
Telecommunications	39.9	40.4	41.4	41.1	41.0	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.8
<i>Wired Telecommunications Carriers</i>	24.7	25.1	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.3	25.5	25.3	24.9	24.7	24.4
Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0	12.6
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>278.5</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>278.7</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>281.0</b>	<b>284.1</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>284.6</b>	<b>282.0</b>
Finance and Insurance	219.3	220.6	221.4	222.1	220.5	221.0	221.0	220.9	221.0	223.0	223.2	223.3	221.6
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.5	80.4	80.6	80.5	80.7	81.1	82.0	81.6	81.8	80.9
<i>Depository Credit Intermediation</i>	48.3	48.8	49.5	49.4	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.3	50.7	51.4	51.3	51.4	51.2
<i>Nondepository Credit Intermediation</i>	21.7	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.2	20.9

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004				2005								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments &amp; Rel. Activities</i>	49.1	48.9	49.2	48.7	49.0	49.1	48.8	48.5	48.3	49.2	49.3	49.3	48.4
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.6	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.6	38.4	38.6	38.5	37.7
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	89.7	89.7	89.6	89.5	88.5	88.4	87.9	87.5	87.4	87.4	87.8	87.7	87.5
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	59.7	59.8	59.7	59.4	58.7	58.5	58.4	58.1	58.0	57.9	58.0	58.0	57.8
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.8	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.8	29.7	29.7
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	59.2	58.7	58.6	59.0	58.2	58.3	58.5	59.1	60.0	61.1	61.3	61.3	60.4
<i>Real Estate</i>	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.5	40.1	40.7	41.2	41.2	40.6
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>585.4</b>	<b>585.3</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>567.8</b>	<b>569.7</b>	<b>579.1</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>588.1</b>	<b>594.6</b>	<b>594.6</b>	<b>595.4</b>	<b>593.1</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	256.2	256.9	257.9	258.8	255.6	256.1	257.6	258.2	256.4	258.5	257.0	256.8	254.9
<i>Legal Services</i>	40.9	41.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	41.7	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.2
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, &amp; Payroll Svcs.</i>	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.1	31.4	32.5	32.6	32.1	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.0	29.9
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.4
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	47.6	47.8	48.1	48.6	48.8	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.2
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.7	30.0	29.9	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.1
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.6
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.9	16.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	64.2	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.9	63.8	63.7
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	266.8	264.7	263.4	262.5	248.9	250.2	257.7	263.8	268.4	272.0	273.7	274.8	274.5
<i>Employment Services</i>	105.4	104.6	103.7	104.2	97.4	98.7	101.1	102.1	103.5	105.6	105.6	107.5	107.7
<i>Business Support Services</i>	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.4	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.4	17.8	17.7	17.5
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.1
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	66.7	66.1	65.2	61.5	54.6	54.1	56.3	62.8	65.2	66.5	66.9	66.6	65.9
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>545.2</b>	<b>552.9</b>	<b>555.4</b>	<b>556.9</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>557.0</b>	<b>559.8</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>562.3</b>	<b>563.6</b>	<b>557.6</b>	<b>554.3</b>	<b>559.1</b>
Educational Services	83.4	88.5	89.4	89.1	84.0	87.0	87.7	88.0	88.4	86.4	82.5	79.7	83.7
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	37.4	38.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	35.6	34.1	37.5
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	25.5	26.6	27.0	27.1	23.1	24.9	25.7	25.6	25.4	23.1	22.3	22.1	24.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	461.8	464.4	466.0	467.8	469.2	470.0	472.1	472.9	473.9	477.2	475.1	474.6	475.4
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	163.1	163.5	164.0	164.8	165.8	166.1	166.9	167.4	167.7	169.1	168.6	168.5	168.6
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	64.4	65.3	64.9	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	65.7
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.4	26.6
<i>Outpatient Care Centers</i>	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	27.4	27.1	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.4	27.6	28.3	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.8

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2004				2005								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Hospitals	153.3	154.2	154.5	154.1	154.7	154.4	155.1	155.3	155.1	156.0	155.6	155.5	155.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	77.4	77.2	77.7	78.2	77.4	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.2	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.6
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	45.2	44.9	45.5	45.1	44.9	45.4	45.2	45.0	45.3	45.6	45.2	45.0	44.8
Social Assistance	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.8
Child Day Care Services	68.0	69.5	69.8	70.7	71.3	71.5	72.1	72.6	72.9	73.1	72.0	71.8	72.3
	33.2	34.7	34.9	35.3	35.4	36.1	36.3	36.8	36.9	36.8	35.4	34.9	36.6
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>322.1</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>321.5</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>343.0</b>	<b>364.2</b>	<b>373.0</b>	<b>372.4</b>	<b>353.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	54.6	49.7	46.4	45.3	41.8	41.9	43.8	49.7	54.3	62.9	68.2	67.3	56.4
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	44.3	38.7	35.6	34.0	31.2	31.3	32.8	37.8	42.2	50.6	55.9	54.7	44.5
Accommodation and Food Services	287.9	272.4	277.3	276.2	266.6	267.0	269.2	276.9	288.7	301.3	304.8	305.1	297.3
Accommodation	73.7	63.8	69.6	68.9	67.3	66.7	66.6	68.9	71.6	74.6	78.5	79.7	75.1
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	44.5	36.1	43.6	42.9	42.5	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.7	44.9	46.2	46.2	45.4
Food Services and Drinking Places	214.2	208.6	207.7	207.3	199.3	200.3	202.6	208.0	217.1	226.7	226.3	225.4	222.2
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	97.4	94.1	94.5	94.6	91.4	92.4	93.5	96.2	100.0	105.2	107.0	106.2	102.2
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	76.4	74.0	73.2	72.4	70.6	70.3	71.1	72.6	75.7	79.3	80.9	80.3	77.6
<i>Special Food Services</i>	29.1	29.7	29.3	29.7	27.0	27.3	27.4	28.4	30.2	30.2	26.4	26.6	30.8
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.0	12.0	12.3	11.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>159.8</b>
Repair and Maintenance	34.7	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.1	36.0
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.3	25.0	25.3	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.1
Personal and Laundry Services	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.1	46.2	46.7	47.4	47.7	46.9	46.7	46.8
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	25.9	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.2	27.1	27.3
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	72.4	73.5	74.2	74.7	74.4	74.3	74.5	75.7	76.3	77.8	80.0	79.4	77.0
<b>Government</b>	<b>624.1</b>	<b>646.7</b>	<b>652.3</b>	<b>652.7</b>	<b>640.5</b>	<b>649.6</b>	<b>650.9</b>	<b>651.8</b>	<b>648.6</b>	<b>649.0</b>	<b>616.5</b>	<b>605.1</b>	<b>627.4</b>
Federal Government	62.2	62.4	62.6	63.2	62.4	62.2	62.0	62.2	62.4	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.2
<i>Department of Defense</i>	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.1
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	30.6	30.7	30.7	31.3	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.7
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.4
State Government (3)	149.7	154.5	155.1	154.7	148.1	154.4	155.1	155.0	150.7	146.5	146.5	145.9	150.2
<i>State Government Education</i>	46.4	51.9	52.0	51.1	44.2	49.9	50.2	49.8	45.3	40.4	40.0	39.2	43.8
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
<i>Other State Government</i>	92.0	91.2	91.7	92.1	92.4	93.0	93.3	93.6	93.8	94.6	94.8	95.0	94.8
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	77.8	77.9	78.4	78.7	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.4	80.2	80.0
Local Government	412.2	429.8	434.6	434.8	430.0	433.0	433.8	434.6	435.5	439.8	407.2	396.4	415.0
<i>Local Government Education</i>	240.5	263.2	268.6	268.6	265.3	268.5	269.2	269.5	268.1	267.3	223.5	214.1	242.0
<i>Other Local Government</i>	171.7	166.6	166.0	166.2	164.7	164.5	164.6	165.1	167.4	172.5	183.7	182.3	173.0

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								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	42.9	42.4	42.9	42.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.9
<b>Durable Goods</b>	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.2	41.9	41.6	41.1	42.0	40.7	41.1	41.6
Fabricated Metal	41.3	42.7	41.8	40.5	40.6	38.9	38.2	38.8	37.2	38.4	36.9	38.5	39.4
Machinery Manufacturing	41.2	41.7	43.7	44.0	44.3	43.1	44.5	44.5	42.4	44.1	42.9	44.0	43.4
Computer and Electr. Prod.	42.0	41.8	43.0	42.8	43.5	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.1	42.8	41.0	42.4	42.3
Misc. Manufacturing	38.7	38.9	39.3	40.1	39.4	37.9	38.5	33.0	33.6	39.2	35.0	35.2	35.0
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	43.4	42.3	43.0	42.7	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.8	41.2	41.2	42.2
Food Manufacturing	45.6	45.1	43.9	43.4	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.7	44.0
Apparel Manufacturing	37.6	37.3	37.9	38.7	36.9	37.6	37.9	37.9	40.6	37.4	40.4	36.9	38.0
Paper Manufacturing	45.0	42.3	43.5	41.5	40.0	41.1	42.7	43.4	43.7	44.8	43.1	43.9	44.4
Converted Paper Prod.	44.8	42.1	43.4	41.4	39.6	40.8	41.7	42.3	42.1	43.6	41.0	42.1	42.7
Printing & Related Support	38.0	38.6	37.5	38.4	38.0	37.5	38.9	40.4	39.5	35.6	37.2	38.8	39.7
Chemical Manufacturing	44.1	41.6	43.6	43.3	42.0	43.2	42.3	42.0	42.3	43.7	42.1	41.8	41.8
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	43.5	43.0	44.3	44.8	42.6	43.2	41.6	42.0	42.7	39.7	38.9	39.7	40.8
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	36.5	37.4	37.1	37.6	37.0	36.3	37.8	36.7	37.5	38.1	35.3	35.5	35.0
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	15.64	15.51	15.49	15.51	15.71	15.79	15.84	15.79	15.68	15.71	15.78	15.79	15.76
<b>Durable Goods</b>	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.41	17.32	17.47	17.36	17.56	17.23	17.35	17.70	17.63	17.56
Fabricated Metal	18.63	18.14	18.25	18.27	18.18	19.13	19.04	19.21	18.05	18.13	18.99	18.21	18.83
Machinery Manufacturing	15.97	16.18	16.31	16.19	16.38	16.64	16.36	15.89	15.87	16.18	16.37	16.55	16.37
Computer and Electr. Prod.	24.10	23.91	23.60	23.76	23.70	22.44	22.04	21.77	20.98	21.00	21.39	22.02	21.81
Misc. Manufacturing	16.09	16.23	16.35	16.86	16.89	16.16	15.85	16.48	16.65	16.37	17.03	16.77	16.62
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	14.44	14.11	14.12	14.13	14.47	14.54	14.70	14.50	14.57	14.52	14.40	14.47	14.47
Food Manufacturing	13.43	13.30	13.06	13.15	13.49	13.15	13.56	13.41	13.60	13.34	13.33	13.02	12.96
Apparel Manufacturing	8.53	8.36	8.47	8.40	8.42	8.14	8.42	8.44	8.63	8.53	8.56	8.34	8.57
Paper Manufacturing	15.57	15.39	15.63	15.71	15.70	16.30	16.02	15.96	16.08	15.56	16.31	15.56	15.59
Converted Paper Prod.	16.01	15.79	15.99	16.04	15.90	16.10	15.82	15.75	15.93	15.49	16.01	15.14	15.29
Printing & Related Support	14.41	14.46	14.28	13.74	15.67	15.55	14.73	14.03	14.35	13.87	12.93	13.02	13.49
Chemical Manufacturing	19.00	18.59	17.96	18.84	18.72	19.20	19.20	18.65	18.71	18.63	18.98	18.75	19.03
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	16.09	15.02	15.37	15.13	14.75	14.77	15.26	15.42	14.86	15.09	14.62	15.07	15.51
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	29.47	29.12	28.64	28.64	29.88	31.14	28.81	28.83	29.64	30.18	31.40	31.89	33.32
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	670.96	657.62	664.52	660.73	651.97	655.29	658.94	655.29	652.29	658.25	646.98	650.55	660.34
<b>Durable Goods</b>	732.21	739.08	742.15	739.93	741.30	737.23	727.38	730.50	708.15	728.70	720.39	724.59	730.50
Fabricated Metal	769.42	774.58	762.85	739.94	738.11	744.16	727.33	745.35	671.46	696.19	700.73	701.09	741.90
Machinery Manufacturing	657.96	674.71	712.75	712.36	725.63	717.18	728.02	707.11	672.89	713.54	702.27	728.20	710.46
Computer and Electr. Prod.	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	933.65	922.56
Misc. Manufacturing	622.68	631.35	642.56	676.09	665.47	612.46	610.23	543.84	559.44	641.70	596.05	590.30	581.70
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	626.70	596.85	607.16	603.35	586.04	596.14	608.58	600.30	610.48	606.94	593.28	596.16	610.63
Food Manufacturing	612.41	599.83	573.33	570.71	555.79	548.36	569.52	555.17	567.12	562.95	554.53	555.95	570.24
Apparel Manufacturing	320.73	311.83	321.01	325.08	310.70	306.06	319.12	319.88	350.38	319.02	345.82	307.75	325.66
Paper Manufacturing	700.65	651.00	679.91	651.97	628.00	669.93	684.05	692.66	702.70	697.09	702.96	683.08	692.20
Converted Paper Prod.	717.25	664.76	693.97	664.06	629.64	656.88	659.69	666.23	670.65	675.36	656.41	637.39	652.88
Printing & Related Support	547.58	558.16	535.50	527.62	595.46	583.13	573.00	566.81	566.83	493.77	481.00	505.18	535.55
Chemical Manufacturing	837.90	773.34	783.06	815.77	786.24	829.44	812.16	783.30	791.43	814.13	799.06	783.75	795.45
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	699.92	645.86	680.89	677.82	628.35	638.06	634.82	647.64	634.52	599.07	568.72	598.28	632.81
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	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	1,132.10	1,166.20

(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
<b>Annual Averages 1976-2004</b>								
1976	96,158	3,309.9	88,752	2,963.6	7,406	346.3	7.7	10.5
1977	99,009	3,383.8	92,017	3,067.9	6,991	315.9	7.1	9.3
1978	102,251	3,463.5	96,048	3,212.0	6,202	251.5	6.1	7.3
1979	104,962	3,571.8	98,824	3,326.1	6,137	245.7	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,590.9	99,303	3,329.8	7,637	261.0	7.1	7.3
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,341.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,286.7	136,891	4,129.1	5,692	157.6	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,295.8	136,933	4,111.5	6,801	184.2	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,371.6	136,485	4,117.6	8,378	253.9	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,371.0	137,736	4,115.1	8,774	255.9	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,388.0	139,252	4,176.2	8,149	211.8	5.5	4.8
2004	<b>Monthly Data 2004-2005 (Seasonally Adjusted) *</b>							
Jan	146,785	4,375.2	138,481	4,141.0	8,303	234.2	5.7	5.4
Feb	146,529	4,379.8	138,334	4,148.6	8,195	231.2	5.6	5.3
Mar	146,737	4,383.7	138,408	4,157.5	8,330	226.2	5.7	5.2
Apr	146,788	4,389.4	138,645	4,164.1	8,143	225.4	5.5	5.1
May	147,018	4,384.5	138,846	4,169.9	8,172	214.6	5.6	4.9
Jun	147,386	4,387.7	139,158	4,176.9	8,228	210.8	5.6	4.8
Jul	147,823	4,394.2	139,639	4,181.4	8,184	212.8	5.5	4.8
Aug	147,676	4,395.7	139,658	4,186.9	8,018	208.8	5.4	4.8
Sep	147,531	4,391.9	139,527	4,189.1	8,005	202.8	5.4	4.6
Oct	147,893	4,392.3	139,827	4,194.8	8,066	197.5	5.5	4.5
Nov	148,313	4,392.4	140,293	4,201.0	8,020	191.4	5.4	4.4
Dec	148,203	4,389.6	140,156	4,203.6	8,047	186.0	5.4	4.2
2005								
Jan	147,979	4,390.1	140,241	4,217.9	7,737	172.2	5.2	3.9
Feb	148,132	4,398.5	140,144	4,205.6	7,988	192.8	5.4	4.4
Mar	148,157	4,396.3	140,501	4,207.7	7,656	188.5	5.2	4.3
Apr	148,762	4,413.5	141,099	4,230.2	7,663	183.2	5.2	4.2
May	149,122	4,406.4	141,475	4,233.2	7,647	173.2	5.1	3.9
Jun	149,123	4,415.3	141,638	4,237.6	7,486	177.7	5.0	4.0
Jul	149,573	4,434.8	142,076	4,253.5	7,497	181.3	5.0	4.1
Aug	149,841	4,441.8	142,449	4,255.1	7,391	186.7	4.9	4.2
Sep	150,093	4,485.7	142,432	4,291.4	7,661	194.3	5.1	4.3
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)

	September 2005	August 2005	September 2004	Percent Change From Month Ago	Percent Change From Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	90.7	114.4	99.3	-20.7	-8.6
<b>Total Insured Unemployed*</b>	102.8	112.2	112.4	-8.4	-8.6
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	58.1	60.4	63.4	-3.8	-8.3
Female	48.1	50.1	52.4	-4.1	-8.2
<b>By Race</b>					
White	51.1	67.7	56.8	-24.5	-10.1
Black	21.8	25.9	23.3	-15.7	-6.2
Asian	3.0	3.6	3.6	-16.8	-16.3
Other	.9	1.1	0.8	-17.5	4.6
Chose Not To Answer	13.9	16.1	14.8	-13.5	-5.7
<b>By Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	17.4	21.7	18.6	-19.7	-6.5
Not Hispanic	66.7	85.0	74.1	-21.5	-10.0
Chose Not To Answer	6.6	7.7	6.6	-14.5	0.7
<b>By Age of Claimant *</b>					
Under 25 years	10.0	10.1	10.9	-0.9	-8.6
25 through 34 years	24.6	25.3	27.1	-2.5	-9.2
35 through 44 years	27.9	28.3	30.4	-1.6	-8.3
45 through 54 years	24.0	25.5	25.6	-5.9	-6.2
55 through 64 years	14.3	15.8	16.1	-9.3	-11.0
65 years and over	5.6	6.0	5.7	-6.5	-1.8
<b>By Duration of Unemployment*</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	16.4	18.1	19.6	-9.0	-16.1
3 to 4 weeks	13.0	13.4	14.4	-2.7	-10.0
5 through 14 weeks	43.7	48.2	46.6	-9.4	-6.3
15 weeks and over	32.7	32.2	34.9	1.5	-6.3
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	16.0	17.1	18.7	-6.0	-14.1
Natural Resources and Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	5.1
Construction	6.4	6.5	7.3	-1.0	-12.0
Manufacturing	9.5	10.4	11.2	-9.3	-15.7
Nondurable	4.8	5.0	5.8	-4.5	-18.4
Durable	4.7	5.4	5.4	-13.8	-12.7
Service Providing	74.7	97.3	80.6	-23.2	-7.4
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	20.4	27.1	23.4	-24.9	-13.0
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.8	5.9	-6.1	-9.1
Retail Trade	10.4	11.3	12.0	-8.5	-13.9
Transportation & Warehousing	4.4	9.8	5.3	-55.5	-17.4
Information	2.4	2.5	3.6	-4.0	-32.7
Financial Activities	5.1	5.3	6.2	-3.9	-18.5
Professional & Business Services	14.5	16.3	16.1	-10.9	-10.1
Educational and Health Services	12.2	15.6	13.0	-21.6	-6.2
Leisure and Hospitality	5.9	11.2	6.7	-46.8	-11.0
Other Services	2.1	2.5	2.5	-13.5	-14.6
Government	1.0	4.2	1.2	-74.9	-9.8

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](http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra) under "New Jersey's Economy." Please see the technical note on sample variance.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Metro Area definitions:**

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

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

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

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



## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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