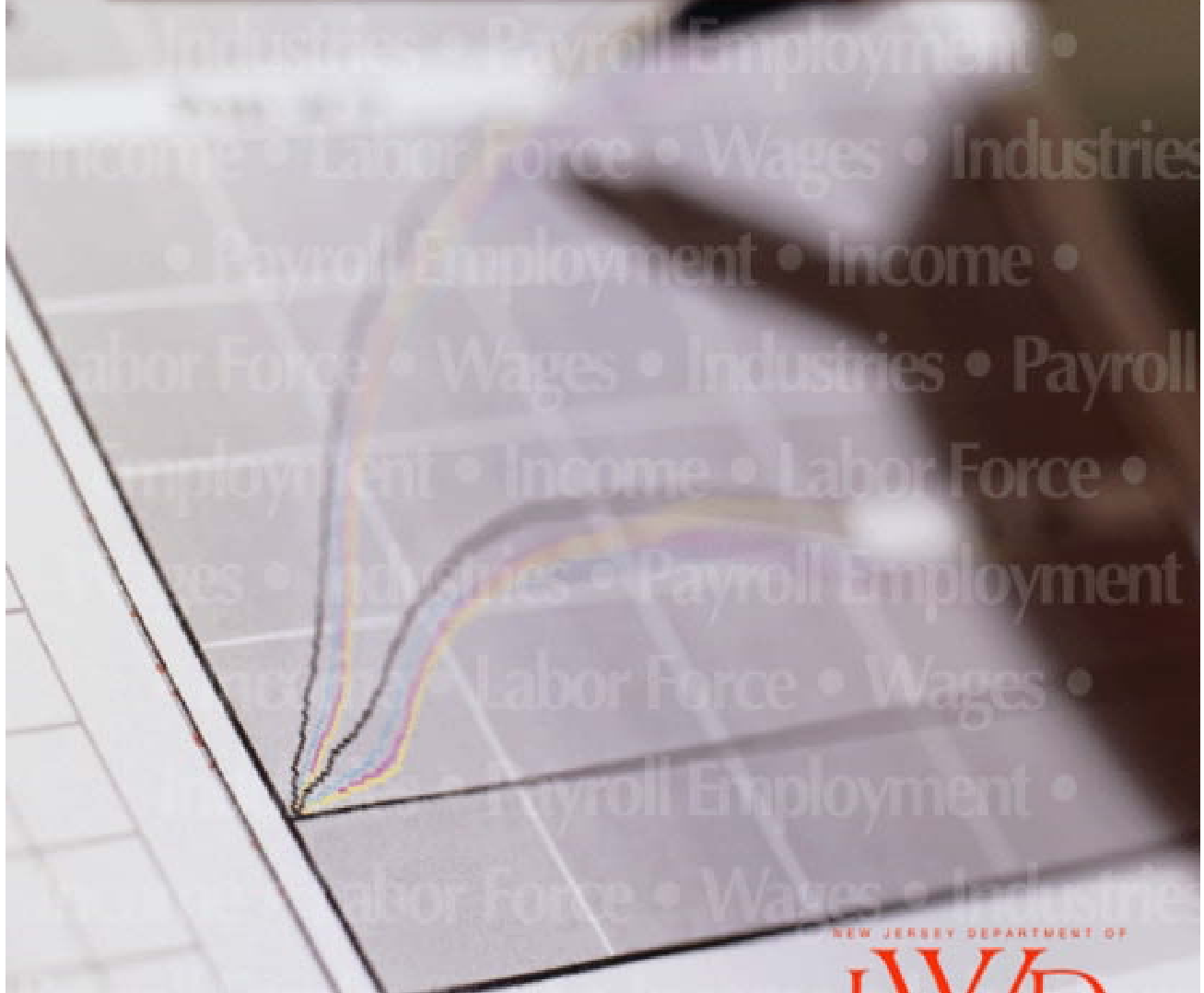


MAY  
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NEW JERSEY

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS



*Jon S. Corzine, Governor*  
*David J. Socolow, 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. 502 Based on data through May 27, 2008

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# The 2008 Summer Job Outlook

*by the Bureau of Labor Market Information Field Staff*

**W**ith the arrival of spring, any individual who wants a summer job should already be filling out as many applications as possible. An informal survey conducted in early May by the field staff of the Bureau of Labor Market Information indicates that it may be harder, but not impossible, to find a summer job, especially for younger teens and those without prior work experience. Persons over the age of 18 have more chances to land a job because federal and state child labor laws restrict what type of work younger persons can do. Like last year, many employers, especially in resort areas, who rely on English-speaking international students are finding it very hard to fill jobs because of stricter visa requirements and the weaker U.S. dollar.

It is difficult to determine how many students are looking for paid summer work. More and more college-bound persons are concentrating on improving their chances of getting into their college of choice with summer classes, internships (a limited number are paid), and volunteer work instead of traditional summer employment. Some college students are taking summer classes to keep college debt as low as possible and others are interning to strengthen their chances for full-time employment after graduation. How current economic conditions will affect these numbers is not yet known. Nevertheless, persons under the age of 18 will continue to face stiff competition from other college students and from older workers and retirees looking for additional income. The search will be much more challenging for jobseekers who lack transportation or who live in areas that do not have strong seasonal industries.

As in past years, most of the available summer jobs will be at shore resorts and at amusement and theme parks. In addition, summer jobs can also be found at country and swim clubs, nurseries, landscaping companies, grocery and home improvement stores, hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, golf courses, campgrounds, and restaurants. Youths seeking summer employment may find success at temporary employment agencies and on the Internet.

State, county and municipal governments plan to fill several hundred jobs in parks, summer camps, swimming pools and day-care centers. The New Jersey Turnpike Authority also expects to hire workers statewide for the summer season. It is uncertain at the time of this writing how many summer jobs will be available at state-run facilities due to possible budgetary cutbacks. In addition, several thousand classroom and work training slots are available through the federally funded Workforce Investment Act that is administered by local Workforce Investment Boards.

This year, the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce's One Stop Career Centers are conducting the Summer HEAT 2008 campaign to find summer jobs for youth between the ages of 14 and 25. Youths seeking work are encouraged to go to their local One Stop center to apply for jobs. Employers participating in the Summer HEAT program can save time and money by gaining access to pre-screened workers participating in the program. Most jobs available through Summer HEAT are in the private sector and youths do not have to be from low income families to participate.

Of the employers who responded to the survey, many indicated that the pay for most summer jobs should range from \$7.15 per hour to \$15.00 per hour depending on age and

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experience. In the Northern Region, employers tend to pay wages above the minimum rate due to the region's higher cost of living and the difficulty in finding enough summer workers. Wages for summer jobs in the central and southern regions of the state should compare favorably to those offered in the north, especially for jobs at the lower end of the pay scale. Jobseekers with supervisory or special skills can expect to receive wages at the higher level of the scale.

### Northern New Jersey Region

The outlook for summer jobs in 2008 in the nine-county Northern New Jersey Region is expected to be about the same as last year, generally good. Returning workers and those with prior experience will have the best chances, while youths under 18 will face the most competition. Factors that make finding a summer job harder for persons under 18 include child labor laws that restrict what type of work younger persons can do, an increasing number of adults and retirees looking for additional income, and the growing number of seasonal jobs becoming year-round part-time jobs, particularly in retail trade and at restaurants.

Many of the summer jobs in the region will be at amusement and theme parks. Wild West City in Netcong (Morris County), Mountain Creek Waterpark in Vernon Township (Sussex County), and the Land of Make Believe in Hope Township (Warren County) together plan to hire between 800 and 900 workers, with the majority of those at Mountain Creek. These positions include cashiers, food service workers, lifeguards, maintenance workers, parking attendants, retail clerks, and ride attendants.

Several hundred summer jobs will be available at minor league baseball parks in the region. The region has three minor league baseball teams – the Newark Bears at Riverfront Stadium in Newark and the New Jersey Jackals at Yogi Berra Stadium on the campus of Montclair State University in Montclair (both Essex County) and the New Jersey Skyhawks at Skylands Park in Augusta (Sussex County). There will be a need for cashiers, concession workers, maintenance workers, parking attendants, ticket takers, and ushers on game days and during other events. Some of these jobs will be filled through subcontractors.

Also, private sector job opportunities are available at recreational facilities, such as country clubs, golf courses, swim clubs, campgrounds, and tennis clubs. In the public sector, several hundred jobs will be filled at parks, summer camps, swimming facilities, golf courses, and day-care centers throughout the nine-county region. Staffing levels at state-run facilities, however, may be affected by budgetary limitations.

Employers who responded to the survey indicated that the pay for most summer jobs should range from the minimum wage of \$7.15 per hour to \$15.00 per hour depending on age and experience. Northern employers tend to pay wages above the minimum rate due to the region's higher cost of living and the difficulty in finding enough workers. Jobs at fast-food restaurants and retail establishments generally pay wages at the lower end of the scale.

The number of summer internships available at private-sector firms this year will be about the same as last year. These jobs are generally only available to college students with specific academic and curriculum-related requirements. Most often, these jobs are usually arranged through agreements between colleges and companies. There may also be some internships available in the public sector.

The Northern Region consists of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties.

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## Central New Jersey Region

This year, the number of available summer jobs within the five-county Central Region should be at least as many as last year, if not slightly more. A wide range of employment opportunities are available to summer workers in the region with the majority being at amusement and theme parks, beach areas, golf courses, landscaping companies, hotels, restaurants, retail stores, and summer camps.

Some of the region's firms that rely on seasonal workers are Six Flags Great Adventure theme park, various businesses throughout Monmouth and Ocean County's beach communities, three ballparks, numerous public and private golf courses, and several state parks and historic sites including Washington Crossing State Park, Island Beach State Park, and Barnegat lighthouse.

The largest summer employer in the state, Six Flags Great Adventure in Jackson Township (Ocean County), plans to hire around 4,100 employees. About 45.0 percent of these jobs are expected to be filled by returning employees. Available positions include park greeters, ride operators, food service workers, retail clerks, performers, and lifeguards. The theme park has a year-round staff of 240.

Amusement piers and attractions in Ocean County's beach resort towns employ many seasonal workers. Jenkinson's Beach, Boardwalk and Aquarium in Point Pleasant will maintain a seasonal workforce of about 1,300. These jobs include sales positions at several gift shops and candy stores, beach and parking lot attendants, arcade change-carriers, ticket-takers and restaurant workers.

Another major seasonal employer is the Casino Pier and Breakwater Beach in Seaside Heights. The company plans to hire about 500 to 600 seasonal workers, including 150 to 200 exchange students (J1 Visa Work and Travel) primarily from Eastern Europe. They actively recruit from Poland, Bulgaria, Ukraine, and Colombia but will also employ some students from Macedonia, Taiwan, Jordan, and Russia.

On Long Beach Island, Fantasy Island Amusement Park plans to fill about 250 seasonal positions. Although they try to fill positions first from the local community, they have relied on international students to keep their workforce at full capacity for the past seven years. This trend is expected to continue, but the percentage of positions filled by foreign workers will not be known until they open full-time in June.

Some resort establishments report a good number of young teenagers inquiring about job availability; however, many of these teens rely on parents who are being financially impacted by rising gas prices for transportation. As for the foreign exchange workers, students are ready to come over. It took a little longer this year to fill job openings with foreign students; however, working with a new recruiting representative may have contributed to the change. Employers feel the falling dollar, along with more Eastern European nations seeking membership in the European Union, is affecting the number of exchange students interested in working here. Business owners also believe that summer workers from Europe are motivated by the chance to experience American culture, not just the prospect of making money.

Monmouth Park racetrack in Oceanport (Monmouth County) is another large seasonal employer, employing about 500 workers. Individuals, who return year after year, including college students and pari-mutuel workers who follow the racing season from state to state, fill many of these positions. The track's food concessionaire, Aramark, employs over 175 workers.

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Summertime brings baseball season, and the region's three minor league ballparks will need persons to work as cashiers, concession workers, maintenance workers, parking attendants, ticket takers, and ushers on game days and for concerts and other special events. Some of these positions will be filled by subcontractors. The teams are the 2007 Eastern League Champion Trenton Thunder (Waterfront Park in Mercer County), Lakewood Blue Claws (First Energy Park in Ocean County), and Somerset Patriots (Commerce Bank Ballpark in Somerset County).

For the second year, Mercer County, the City of Trenton, and the Mercer Regional Chamber of Commerce will team up to provide a summer job initiative for area youth called Mercer Empowering Youth Employability Skills (EYES). The purpose of the program is to partner young people with employers willing to mentor youth for future employment. Area businesses who volunteer to participate will provide eight-week paid internships to high school students currently in their sophomore or junior year. Interns will earn \$7.15 per hour, and grant money is available from the county to subsidize these wages. Support services are also available to both businesses and interns through the Mercer County One-Stop Career Center and Workforce Investment Board. The county expects to have opportunities available for about 90 participants in the program; however, many of these slots will be filled by returning youth. Some of the firms participating are in financial activities, healthcare, education, architecture, retail, hospitality, government, and community services.

Throughout the region, the private sector has summer job opportunities available at supermarkets and other retail stores, restaurants, country clubs and golf courses, garden centers, landscaping contractors, swim and tennis clubs, summer camps, and daycare facilities. In the public sector, summer positions are offered at parks, summer camps, swimming facilities, golf courses, and daycare centers. Depending on the experience level and skills required, most summer jobs pay from \$7.15 to \$14.00 per hour.

The Central Region encompasses Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset counties.

### Southern New Jersey Region

The bulk of summer jobs in the Southern Region will be in the shore communities of Atlantic and Cape May counties. Jobs at the shore are at boardwalk amusements, restaurants, hotels, motels, campgrounds, and bed & breakfasts. The largest shore employers are the amusement piers and water parks in the Wildwoods and Ocean City, which together employ about 1,500 workers. Additional openings occur throughout the summer as employers backfill positions vacated during the season.

Most summer positions, not compensated by tips, pay between \$7.50 and \$9.00 per hour, with a few jobs paying the state minimum wage of \$7.15 per hour. However, some jobs with management responsibilities or that require special skills command higher wages. Additionally, shore employers often pay bonuses to seasonal workers who remain on the job until the date they promised to work when hired, typically an extra week's pay. In addition, larger employers often secure and provide housing for their most important employees such as cooks and chefs.

Job opportunities at the shore for local youth are expected to be more numerous this year than last. More jobs have opened up for American youth because fewer foreign students have been applying for jobs this year. The lack of interest is partly due to the weakened dollar, which will likely be worth less when the international workers take their earnings home. In addition, the federal government has limited the nationwide number of H2B work visas to 66,000, or about half the number of H2B visas issued last year. Although rising gas prices have caused some concern, past price spikes have done little to reduce the day-tripper business, and may even encourage more state residents to consider vacationing in New Jersey.

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Away from the shore, the best employment opportunities for youth under 18 are at recreational facilities, fast food places, and retail stores. Job opportunities for high-school aged youth include the Clementon Amusement Park in Camden County, which plans to hire 450 to 500 youth over the summer. Although the park has 150 positions, more workers are needed due to turnover. Most positions at the park pay between \$7.15 and \$8.00 per hour.

Two minor league baseball stadiums employ staff on an as-needed basis on game days and other events. Campbell's Field, home of the Camden Riversharks, hires security guards, ushers, and ticket takers, while subcontractors hire food workers and parking lot attendants. Most of the 150 jobs pay between \$7.15 and \$8.50 per hour. Jobs are also available at Sandcastle Stadium, home of the Atlantic City Surf, at similar wages.

Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base have part-time Non Appropriated Fund positions available to civilians, including youth, with preference given to spouses of military personnel. However, these jobs are available to anyone and youth are encouraged to apply. These jobs include childcare worker, bartender, food service worker, short order cook, laborer, security guard, waiter/waitress, and life-guard. These positions usually involve work at various recreational facilities including bowling alleys, pools, and the golf course. Most positions pay between \$7.15 and \$12.00 per hour with some jobs paying up to \$15.00 per hour. The bases expect to hire about the same number of workers as last year at slightly higher pay.

Among retail stores, supermarkets employ the largest number of youth under 18 such as bagger, cashier, and stock clerk. The pay for seasonal supermarket workers varies depending on the position, experience and whether or not the store is covered by a union contract. Typically, youth under 18 earn between \$7.15 and \$8.00 per hour. Most food stores prefer workers over 16 although supermarkets are one of the few businesses that regularly hire 14 year olds. Child labor laws require that workers must be at least 18 to perform the more dangerous jobs such as operating grinders and slicers. Other retail businesses that hire youth under 18 include department stores and fast food restaurants. Positions for department store clerks and fast food crew members generally pay between \$7.15 and \$8.50 per hour.

For youth over 18, there are more job opportunities because employers are not restricted by child labor laws and liability concerns which prevent businesses from hiring younger workers to work around heavy machinery or alcoholic beverages. Examples of businesses that hire older youth over the summer include home improvement stores, full-service restaurants, temporary employment agencies, landscaping contractors, the US Postal Service, and United Parcel Service, as well as some factories and warehouses.

Home Depot and Lowe's both hire college-age youth for the summer months. Positions include cashier, stock clerk, and nursery worker. Wages depend on experience and usually range from \$8.00 per hour up to about \$10.00 per hour, with some positions requiring construction trades knowledge or management experience paying up to \$15.00 per hour.

Full service restaurants normally do not hire workers under 18 because of concerns about alcohol. Positions available generally include servers, cooks, and kitchen helpers. Servers usually earn \$2.15 per hour plus tips. Kitchen helpers generally are paid between \$7.15 and \$9.00 per hour while cooks can earn over \$10.00 per hour depending on experience.

Temporary employment agencies often have summer positions but require applicants to be at least 18 years old. About the same number of positions are available as last year and include mostly

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clerical and warehouse jobs. Warehouse jobs offered through temporary agencies generally pay between \$7.50 and \$12.00 per hour and office jobs generally pay between \$9.00 and \$12.00 per hour.

Summer job opportunities are also expected at landscaping contractors this year. Landscapers employ youth 18 and older to cut grass and maintain trees and shrubs. Most summer jobs at landscapers pay between \$7.15 and \$9.00 per hour.

The United Parcel Service hires youth aged 18 and older to work as package handlers in the company's warehouses. Workers sort packages by destination and load trucks. The job pays between \$8.50 and \$9.00 per hour.

Although not large, the number of summer jobs for older youths in the southern region's factories and warehouses will be about the same as last year. Most summer factory and warehouse jobs pay between \$7.50 per hour and \$9.00 per hour.

The Southern Region encompasses Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties.

### About the Summer Jobs Survey

Information for the summer job outlook was obtained from an informal survey of retailers, manufacturers, service industry and resort facility employers, and from various government agencies across the state. The survey is conducted annually by field analysts from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Labor Market Information in early May.



# New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: May 27, 2008

## 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
\$432,189	\$428,036	\$412,096	4th Quarter/07	Personal Income (millions)*	----	5.4	6.2
47,994	51,941	50,351	Feb	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-0.6	-6.2
2,002	1,198	1,931	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-16	-13.4	-38.0
4,072.7	4,071.7	4,067.3	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	0.3	0.5
307.1	308.9	314.0	Apr	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-2.2	-2.2
2,948.0	2,945.0	2,932.4	Apr	Private Service-providing (000)	----	0.7	1.1
223.4	217.1	193.1	Apr	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	14.2	10.5
5.0	4.8	4.3	Apr	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
119.2	117.3	112.6	Apr	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	4.8	13.4
3.1	3.0	2.9	Apr	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
42.0	41.7	41.0	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	1.4	0.1
\$17.75	\$17.17	\$17.02	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	5.4	2.7
\$745.50	\$741.01	\$697.82	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	6.9	2.8

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 McGraw-Hill Construction. Reprinting and electronic dissemination are prohibited by law.

\* Latest Month - 4th Qtr. 2007; Month Ago - 3rd Qtr. 2007; Year Ago - 4th Qtr. 2006 (annualized data).

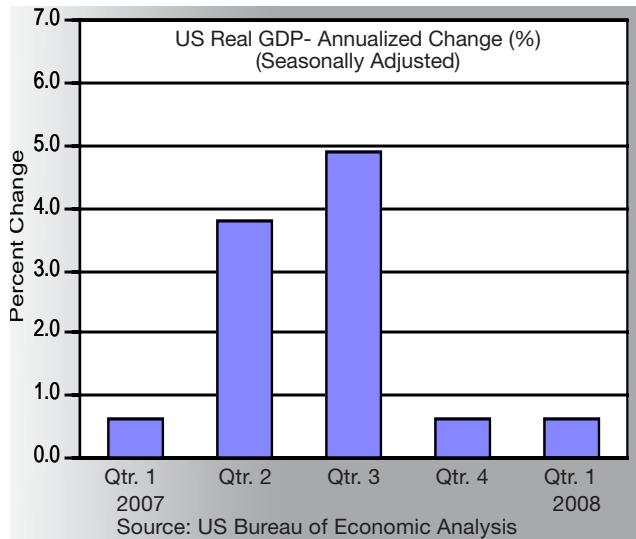
\*\* Not seasonally adjusted.

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

## Economic Situation: The Nation

According to advance estimates, growth in the national economy remained slow during the first three months of the year, holding steady at 0.6 percent, the same pace as in the prior quarter. Employment declined for the fourth consecutive month, with job losses totaling 260,000 from January through April, while the unemployment rate remained little changed at 5.0 percent. Amidst rising prices for energy and food, consumers cut back on retail spending, particularly for durable goods, such as motor vehicles. The slump in the housing market continued as the Federal Reserve cut interest rates for the

seventh time since September in an attempt to ease the credit crisis and stimulate the economy. In another effort to spur economic growth, the first wave of direct payments from the \$168 billion federal economic stimulus package began at the end of April.



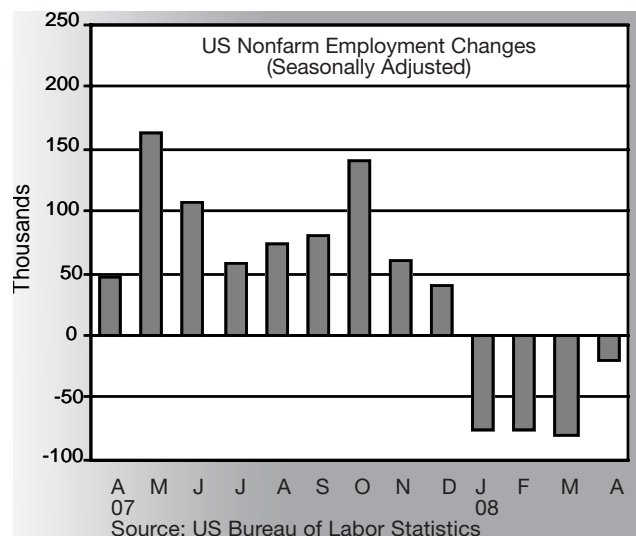
Gross domestic product (GDP) rose at a sluggish pace of 0.6 percent in the first quarter of 2008, matching the rates recorded in the fourth and first quarters of 2007. The economy expanded at a much faster pace during the second and third quarters of 2007 when GDP rose by 3.8 and 4.9 percent, respectively. Personal consumption expenditures rose by 1.0 percent in the first

quarter, following an increase of 2.3 percent in the prior quarter, as a surge in consumer spending on services (+3.4%) was partially offset by decreases in purchases of durable (-6.1%) and nondurable goods (-1.3%). Residential investment fell by 26.7 percent, the steepest of nine consecutive quarterly declines.

Nonfarm payroll employment edged down by 20,000 in April, following job losses in the first quarter which averaged 80,000 per month. Health care employment continued to trend up, adding 37,000 jobs in April and 365,000 over the year. Professional and technical services rose by 27,000 due to strength in computer systems design and accounting and bookkeeping services.

Construction employment declined during the month by 61,000 and has fallen by 457,000 since peaking in September 2006. Employment in manufacturing continued its downward trend, falling by 46,000 in April, with nearly all of the monthly decline occurring in durable goods industries, notably motor vehicles (-17,000) and fabricated metal products (-11,000). Job losses continued in retail trade with employment down by 27,000 over the month and by 137,000 since March 2007.

The unemployment rate edged down to 5.0 percent in April from 5.1 percent in March, but remained above the rate of a year ago of 4.5 percent. In April, the number of



## Economic Situation: The Nation

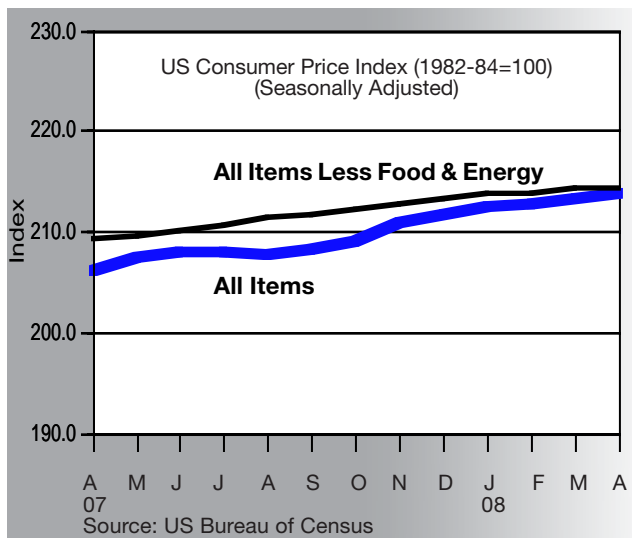
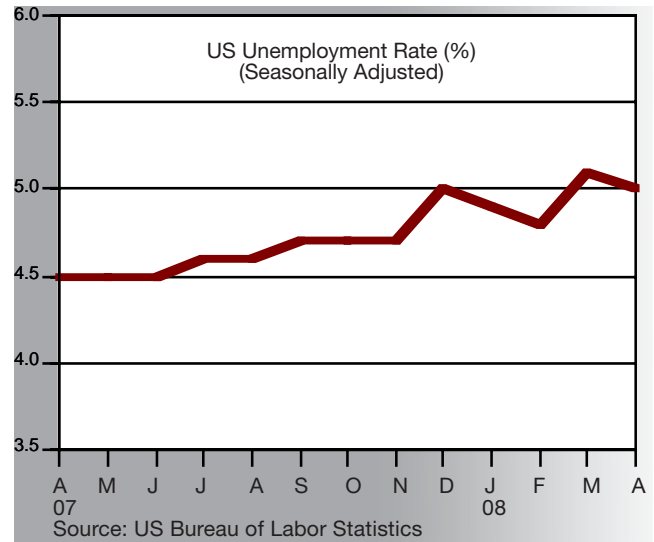
persons working part-time for economic reasons rose by 306,000 to 5.2 million and was up by 849,000 over the year, representing an increase of 19.4 percent.

The Consumer Price Index advanced by 0.2 percent in April after an increase of 0.3 percent during March. The energy index remained flat in April as gasoline prices rose by less than expected on a seasonal basis, helping to offset a jump in food prices of 0.9 percent. The surge in food costs, which was the largest increase in 18 years, was driven by rising prices for fresh fruit, bread and milk. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, edged up by 0.1 percent, compared with a gain of 0.2 percent in the previous month.

Nationally, gasoline prices soared to record high levels heading into the Memorial Day weekend as average pump prices approached \$4 a gallon for regular gasoline. Future gasoline price hikes appear likely as the price of oil to be delivered in June reached record high levels exceeding \$130 a barrel.

Consumers reacted to rising prices and the weak economy by cutting back on their purchases as retail sales fell for the second time in three months, decreasing by 0.2 percent in April, after a gain of 0.2 percent in March. The monthly drop was led by a decline of 2.8 percent in sales of motor vehicles and parts, which were down by 7.3 percent over the year. Excluding autos, sales were up by 0.5 percent in April and by 4.5 percent compared with a year ago. Total retail sales were 2.0 percent above the level recorded in April 2007. The largest over-the-year percentage increases occurred at gasoline stations (+16.3%) and grocery stores (+6.1%).

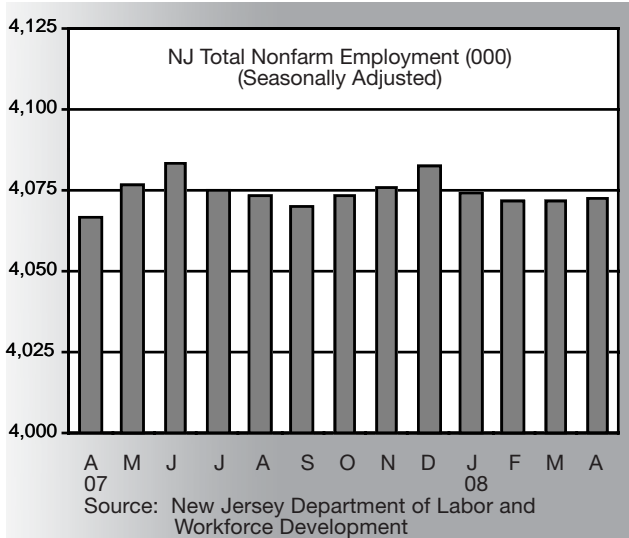
Consumer confidence fell for the fourth consecutive month in April (-5.5%) due to a further weakening in consumers' assessment of the current economic situation (-10.9%). The overall index was down by 41.4 percent compared with April 2007 with decreases in the present situation component (-39.6%) and in expectations for the next six months (-43.2%).



There was some good news for the slumping housing market as housing starts rose from March to April by 8.2 percent; the increase was entirely due to a surge in multifamily construction (+40.5%) as single-family housing starts declined (-1.7%). Housing starts remained well below the levels of a year ago (-30.6%) and were less than half of the peak levels recorded in early 2006. Building permits for construction of new homes followed a similar pattern, increasing over the month by 4.9 percent, with levels 34.3 percent below those of April 2007.

## Economic Situation: The State

During the first four months of 2008, New Jersey experienced similar economic conditions to those impacting the national economy. This resulted in lower employment, higher prices and continued weakness in the residential housing market. New Jersey fared better than the nation on some economic measures, posting increases in existing home sales and nonresidential construction contracts. Although New Jersey consumers faced higher energy and food prices, price levels rose by a smaller margin here than in other parts of the country.



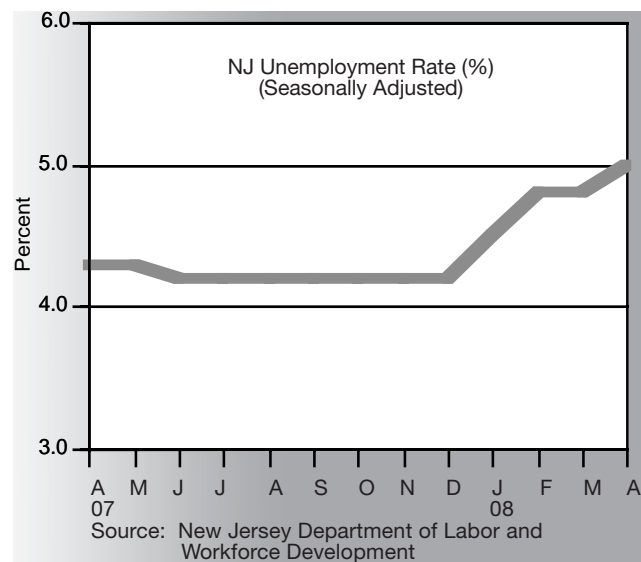
Nonfarm payroll employment in New Jersey was relatively unchanged in April, edging up by 1,000 after three consecutive monthly decreases. From January through April of this year, employment fell by 9,900 in New Jersey, compared with job losses of 260,000 nationally over the same period; both figures represented a decline of 0.2 percent from December to April. During the first four months of 2007, employment in New Jersey fell by 10,600 before beginning to rebound.

5.0 percent, equaling the national rate which was down slightly from 5.1 percent in March. In April 2007, the Garden State's unemployment rate was 4.3 percent, while the national rate stood at 4.5 percent.

New Jersey's unemployment rate edged higher by 0.2 percentage point in April to

The insured unemployment rate (IUR) edged up to 3.1 percent in April from 3.0 percent in March and increased from a year ago when it was 2.9 percent. The IUR, which is based only on employment covered by unemployment insurance, has not reached 3.1 percent since March 2005. Other measures of unemployment reflected an upswing in unemployment claims volume during the first four months of this year as the weekly average of initial claims and the number of claimants exhausting benefits increased by 0.7 and 4.0 percent, respectively, compared with the same period a year ago.

April's largest monthly employment gain of 2,800 occurred in professional and business services as hiring increased in administrative support and waste management and remediation services. Other notable gains were recorded in education and health services (+1,500) and information (+900). Employment in education and health services has risen in each of the past eight months, with hiring up by 13,200 compared with a year ago. Total nonfarm employment has increased by 5,400 since April 2007.



Monthly job losses occurred in trade, transportation and utilities (-1,400), manu-

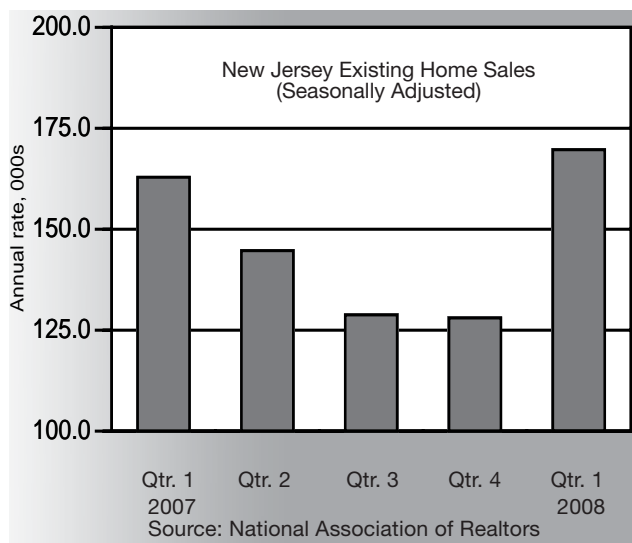
## Economic Situation: The State

facturing (-1,200) and construction (800). The ongoing slowdown in residential housing and problems in the sub prime mortgage market were reflected in over-the-year employment declines in financial activities (-7,600) and construction (-3,900). Manufacturing also continued to trend down compared with a year ago (-6,900).

Existing home sales in New Jersey rose during the first quarter of 2008 by 4.0 percent compared with the first quarter of last year. New Jersey was one of only three states to record an over-the-year increase in existing home sales; the other two states were Alaska and Indiana. During the same period, sales in the Northeast region and in the U.S. fell by 23.9 and 22.2 percent, respectively, as all four regions experienced double-digit declines compared with a year ago.

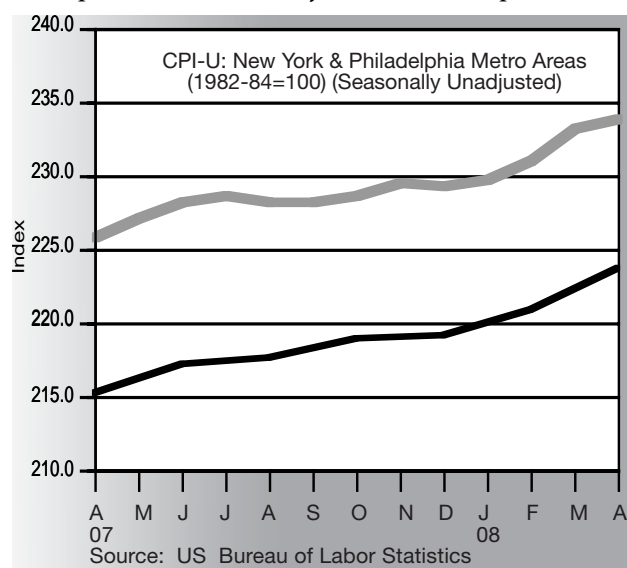
According to McGraw-Hill Construction, construction contracts in New Jersey from January through April increased by 14.2 percent while contracts in the U.S. declined by 16.6 percent over the same period. The year-to-date gain was primarily due to strength in contracts for nonresidential projects which were up by 55.7 percent.

Contracts for nonbuilding projects were up slightly (+0.2%) while residential contracts were down over the year (-27.4%).



Year-to-date dwelling units authorized by building permits, which are an indicator of future building activity, decreased 13.4 percent compared with the first three months of 2007. The decline reflected continued weakness in the residential housing market as building permits for single-family homes fell (-30.0%), offsetting a surge in permits for multi-family units (+39.6%). Nationally, building permits for the first three months of the year declined by 38.0 percent compared with the same period a year ago.

During April, building permits and housing starts in the Northeast declined from the previous month by 1.8 and 12.7 percent, respectively. Compared with a year ago, building

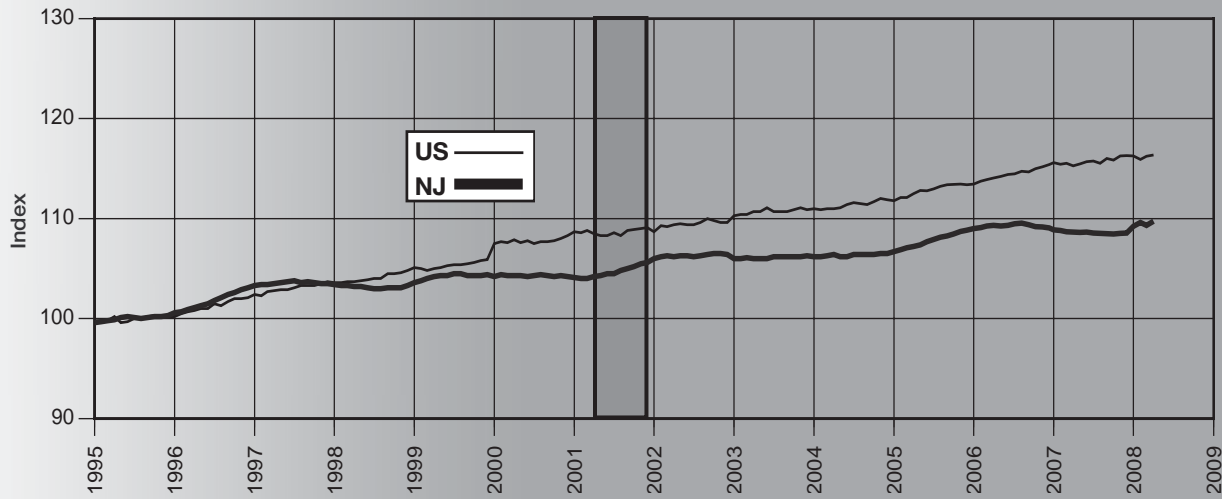


permits in the Northeast were down by 32.7 percent while housing starts declined by 45.4 percent.

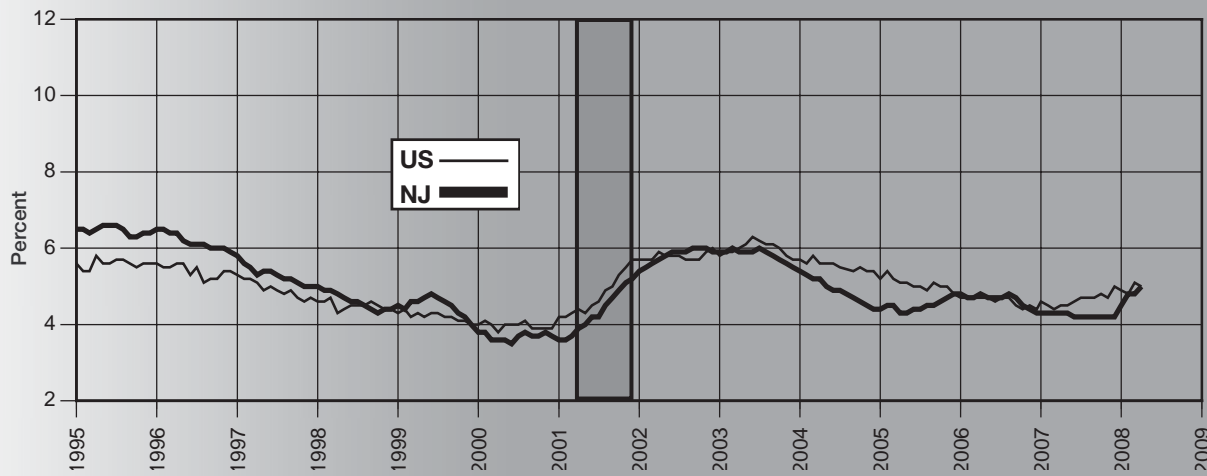
Rising consumer prices, particularly for food and energy, drove the Consumer Price Index up by 1.2 percent on an unadjusted basis from February to April for the northern New Jersey and New York metropolitan area and also for the Philadelphia metropolitan area, which includes southern New Jersey. Consumer prices rose by 1.5 percent on an unadjusted basis for all U.S. cities over the same two-month period.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

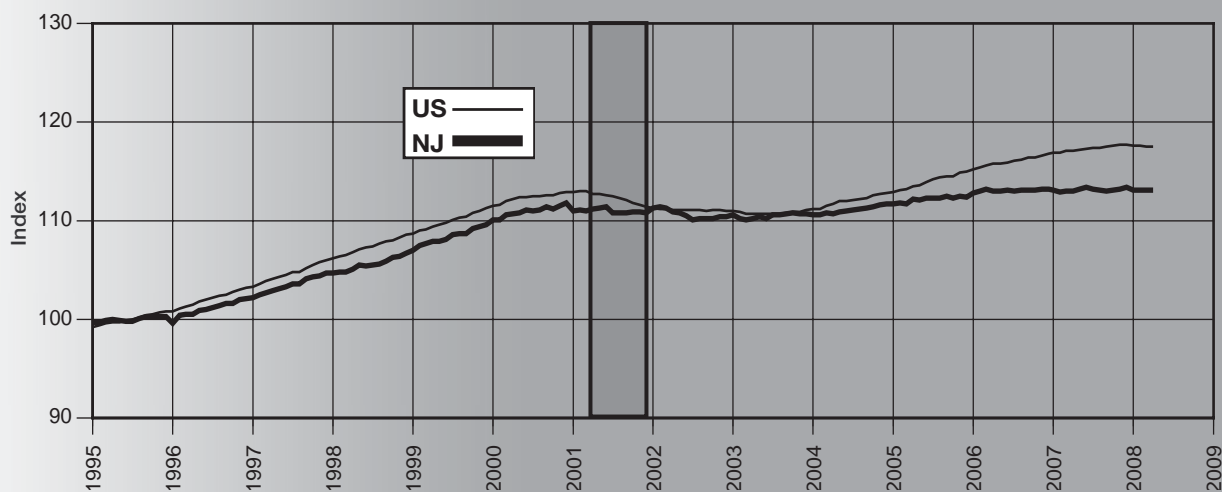
## Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



## Unemployment Rate (%)



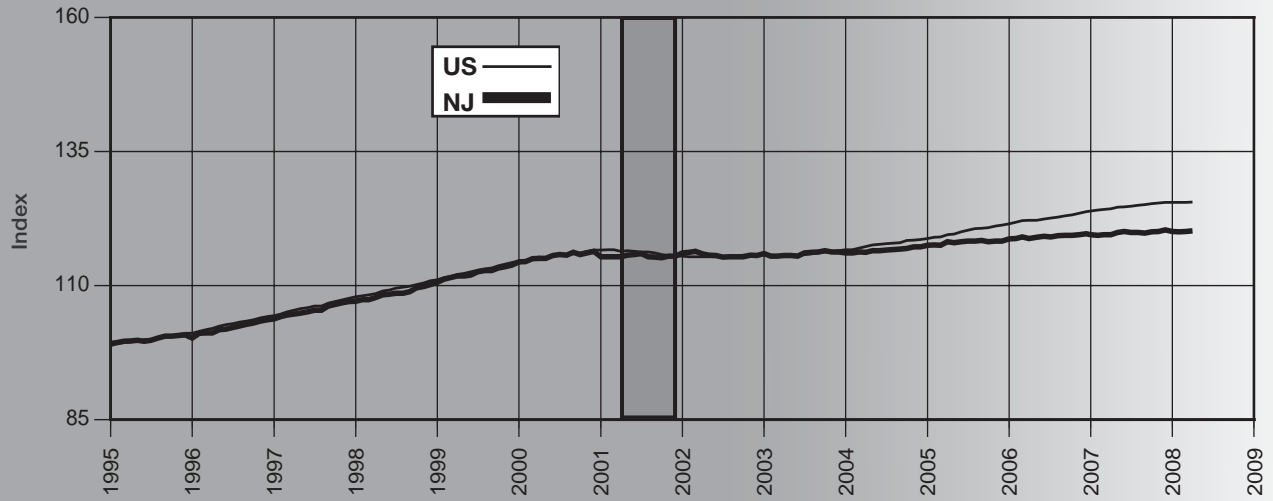
## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



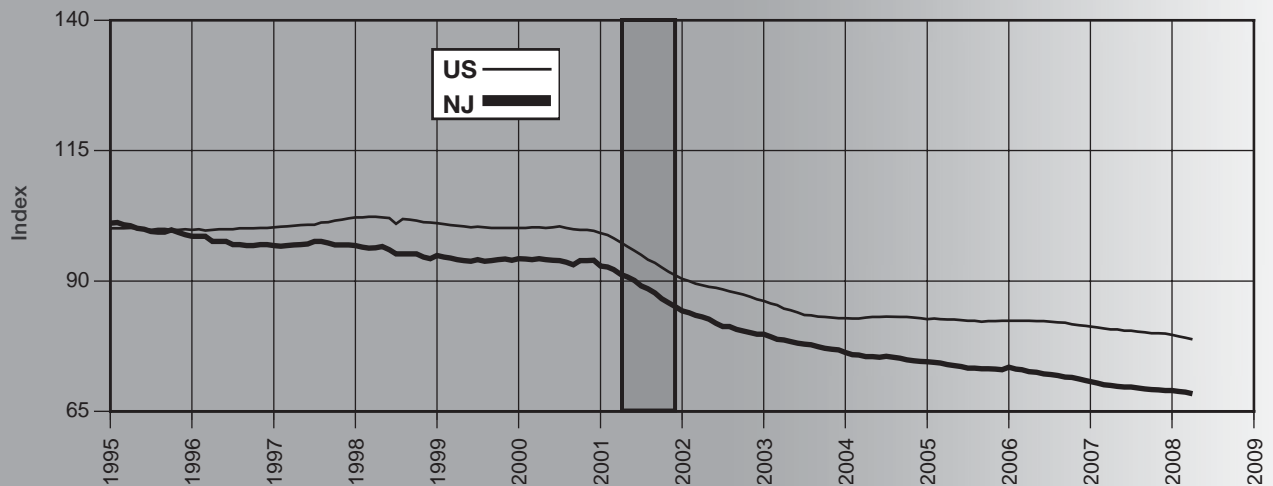
See notes on page 14.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

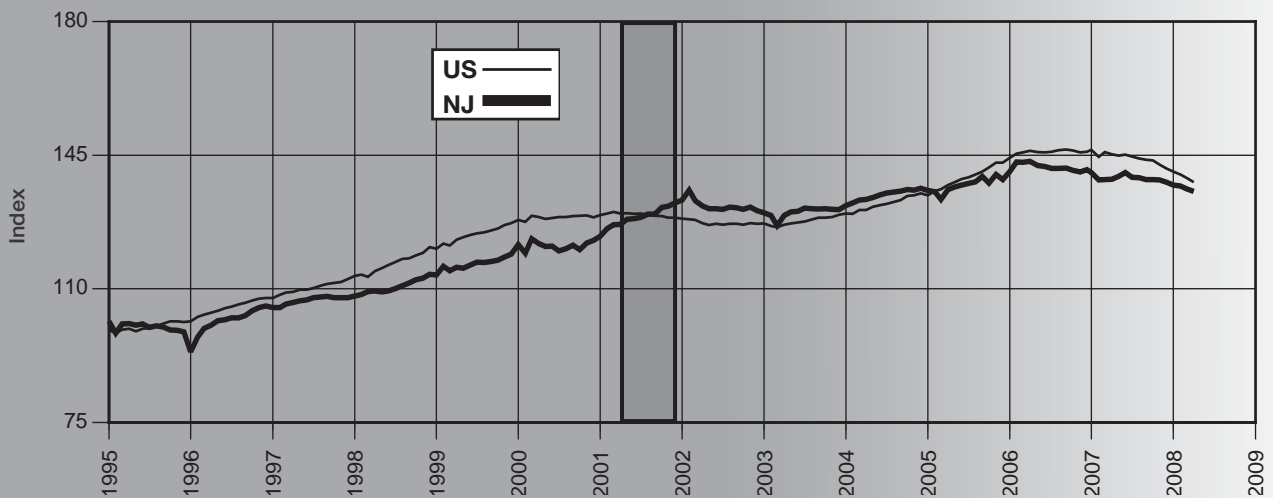
## Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



## Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



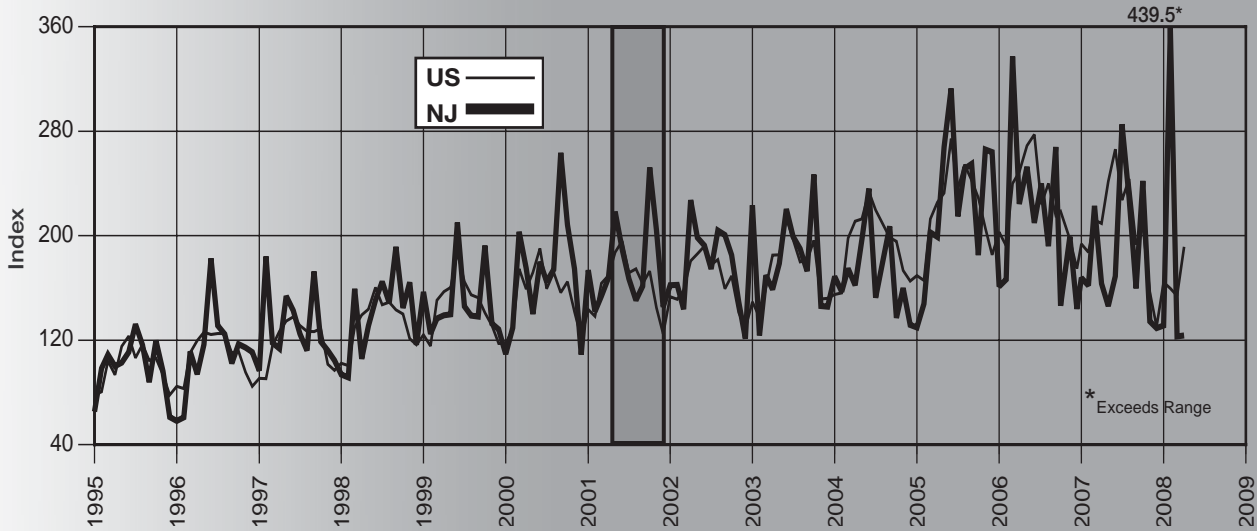
## Construction Employment (1995=100)



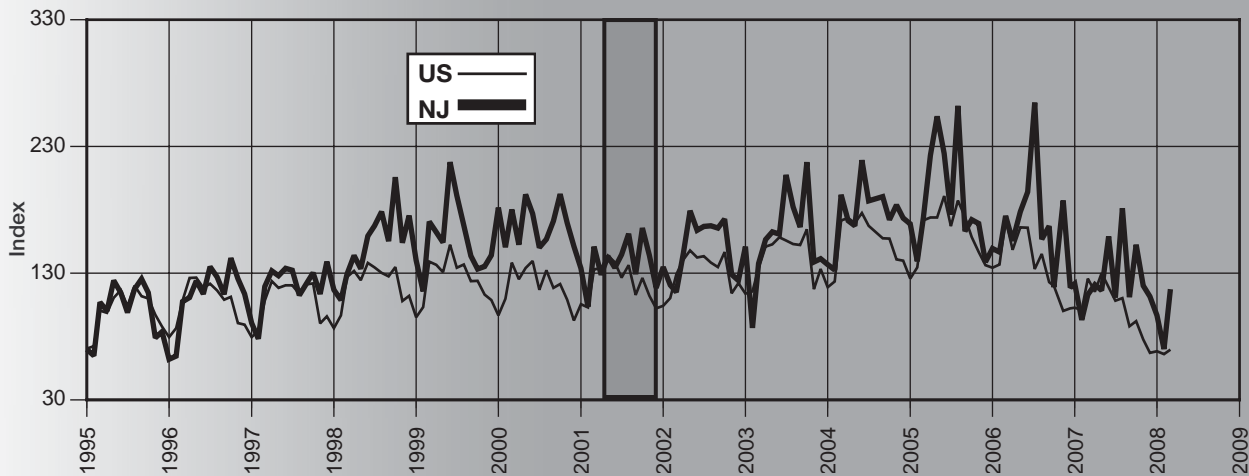
See notes on page 14.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

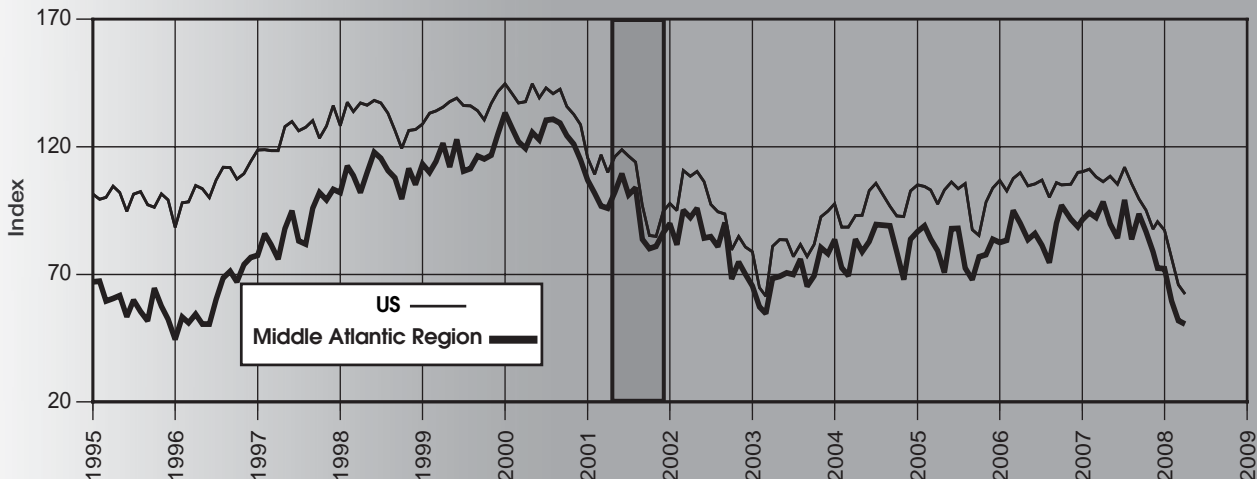
**Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.**



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



**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, Total Construction Contracts awarded and Dwelling Units Authorized.



# Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

## Northern Region

After years of difficulties, the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission canceled the \$1 billion EnCap project in May. EnCap Golf Holdings LLC, had planned to rehabilitate landfills to build commercial developments spanning three towns in two counties (Bergen and Hudson) in the Meadowlands district. But even after Donald Trump took over the management of the troubled project, disputes about financing the project remained. At this time, the State of New Jersey is expected to cleanup the land and recoup the sunken costs of the project from insurance claims and court actions. Meanwhile, the future of the nearly 800-acre site remains uncertain.

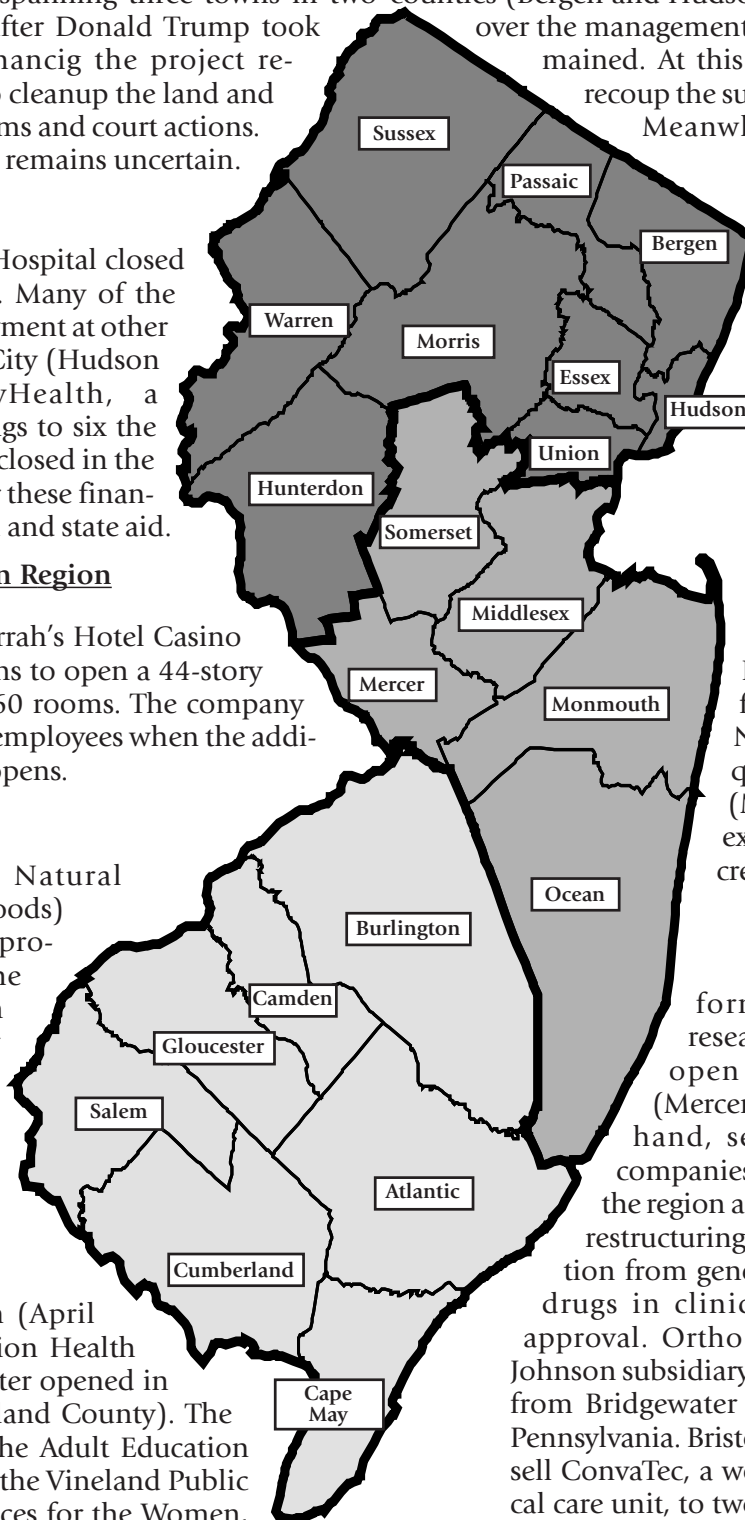
Greenville Hospital closed in April due to financial problems. Many of the 346 employees should find employment at other area hospitals. The hospital in Jersey City (Hudson County) was operated by LibertyHealth, a healthcare service company. This brings to six the number of acute-care hospitals that have closed in the state since 2007. A principal reason for these financial problems has been cuts in federal and state aid.

## Southern Region

In June, Harrah's Hotel Casino in Atlantic City plans to open a 44-story hotel tower with 960 rooms. The company expects to add 500 employees when the additional hotel space opens.

Coleman Natural Foods (Snow Ball Foods) plans to close its processing plant in the Williamstown (Gloucester County) as it consolidates operations. It is expected that 182 employees will lose their jobs.

Last month (April 2008), a \$4.9 million Health and Education Center opened in Vineland (Cumberland County). The center will house the Adult Education Center operated by the Vineland Public Schools as well offices for the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) food program and a community medical and dental program.



in April due to 346 employees area hospitals. The County) was operated by LibertyHealth, a healthcare service company. This brings to six the number of acute-care hospitals that have closed in the state since 2007. A principal reason for these financial problems has been cuts in federal and state aid.

## Central Region

Novo Nordisk, a Danish pharmaceutical firm, plans to expand its North American headquarters in Plainsboro (Middlesex County). This expansion is expected to create as many as 400 jobs.

StemCyte, a California-based stem cell research company, plans to open a facility in Ewing (Mercer County). On the other hand, several pharmaceutical companies with major presence in the region are planning cutbacks and restructuring, largely due to competition from generic drugs and failure of drugs in clinical trials to gain FDA approval. Ortho Biotech, a Johnson & Johnson subsidiary, plans to move 140 jobs from Bridgewater (Middlesex County) to Pennsylvania. Bristol-Myers Squibb plans to sell ConvaTec, a wound therapy and surgical care unit, to two private equity firms.

## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2007								2008				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>151.7</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>148.2</b>
Total Private Sector	126.2	128.4	131.7	132.1	131.7	129.0	126.5	126.3	126.7	123.6	123.2	124.1	125.6
Government	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.0	21.9	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.9	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.6
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>657.0</b>	<b>662.4</b>	<b>669.2</b>	<b>658.6</b>	<b>655.1</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>664.7</b>	<b>669.6</b>	<b>672.2</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>654.0</b>	<b>658.6</b>
Total Private Sector	574.5	580.4	586.5	580.2	579.4	579.9	582.7	586.5	589.0	569.8	568.3	571.1	575.1
Government	82.5	82.0	82.7	78.4	75.7	80.1	82.0	83.1	83.2	81.0	82.5	82.9	83.5
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>537.4</b>	<b>542.9</b>	<b>549.8</b>	<b>540.2</b>	<b>538.5</b>	<b>540.5</b>	<b>545.1</b>	<b>548.2</b>	<b>550.1</b>	<b>535.9</b>	<b>535.6</b>	<b>540.1</b>	<b>545.4</b>
Total Private Sector	448.2	454.4	461.1	458.0	456.6	454.4	455.2	457.7	459.8	447.0	444.9	448.8	454.0
Government	89.2	88.5	88.7	82.2	81.9	86.1	89.9	90.5	90.3	88.9	90.7	91.3	91.4
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>1,033.5</b>	<b>1,049.2</b>	<b>1,067.3</b>	<b>1,057.9</b>	<b>1,054.2</b>	<b>1,045.0</b>	<b>1,046.3</b>	<b>1,049.0</b>	<b>1,049.0</b>	<b>1,015.7</b>	<b>1,014.4</b>	<b>1,025.0</b>	<b>1,038.1</b>
Total Private Sector	882.3	897.1	914.4	913.8	912.6	899.0	893.7	895.6	896.2	865.7	861.2	870.0	883.8
Government	151.2	152.1	152.9	144.1	141.6	146.0	152.6	153.4	152.8	150.0	153.2	155.0	154.3
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>249.1</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>248.5</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>246.6</b>	<b>247.0</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>247.5</b>
Total Private Sector	205.2	206.7	208.2	205.2	205.6	208.5	209.4	209.5	210.2	205.0	204.8	205.7	205.8
Government	41.2	41.3	40.9	39.2	37.9	40.0	41.4	41.7	42.1	41.6	42.2	42.3	41.7
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>1,032.4</b>	<b>1,042.3</b>	<b>1,053.0</b>	<b>1,039.1</b>	<b>1,033.6</b>	<b>1,036.0</b>	<b>1,040.2</b>	<b>1,043.9</b>	<b>1,048.9</b>	<b>1,023.3</b>	<b>1,021.1</b>	<b>1,025.6</b>	<b>1,032.2</b>
Total Private Sector	863.3	873.3	883.6	876.9	873.2	872.0	873.9	876.2	880.4	857.5	853.8	858.3	864.1
Government	169.1	169.0	169.4	162.2	160.4	164.0	166.3	167.7	168.5	165.8	167.3	167.3	168.1
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>38.2</b>
Total Private Sector	29.1	34.0	42.5	47.6	46.7	38.8	32.2	29.6	29.1	25.6	25.5	26.2	28.9
Government	9.3	9.8	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Total Private Sector	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.1	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Government	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>237.3</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>240.9</b>	<b>237.5</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>239.6</b>
Total Private Sector	169.5	171.3	172.7	172.0	171.5	170.8	171.8	172.7	173.3	169.7	169.1	170.2	171.7
Government	67.7	68.0	67.5	65.3	65.1	66.4	67.5	67.5	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.2	67.9
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>
Total Private Sector	46.7	47.4	48.0	47.5	47.2	47.4	47.4	47.3	47.2	46.0	45.7	45.8	46.2
Government	15.5	15.6	15.4	13.3	13.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.2
<b>Warren Labor Area (Warren County)</b>													
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Total Private Sector	32.3	33.0	33.3	33.2	33.2	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.4	31.6	31.3	31.3	31.3
Government	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8

\* Estimates for the Ocean City, Salem and Warren Labor Areas are independently estimated by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(not seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2007								2008				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	134.9	135.9	139.2	140.7	139.0	136.1	133.4	133.6	134.2	134.4	135.1	134.5	134.4
<b>Employment</b>	127.2	128.2	131.2	132.1	131.8	128.9	126.4	126.6	126.5	125.2	125.8	125.6	126.2
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.8	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.2
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.1
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	708.2	706.9	713.5	716.0	708.2	707.8	711.5	716.6	716.3	715.4	719.6	718.2	716.1
<b>Employment</b>	681.5	679.5	684.2	681.9	679.0	679.7	685.5	690.1	688.5	680.4	682.8	682.2	683.0
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	26.8	27.4	29.3	34.1	29.3	28.1	26.0	26.5	27.9	34.9	36.8	35.9	33.1
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.6
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	654.8	654.4	661.7	662.1	655.2	653.0	656.9	661.7	661.0	661.7	665.6	664.7	665.5
<b>Employment</b>	628.2	627.6	633.1	629.9	628.1	625.8	631.4	635.6	633.7	628.3	630.6	631.4	634.8
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	26.6	26.7	28.6	32.3	27.1	27.2	25.5	26.1	27.3	33.3	35.1	33.3	30.8
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.6
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	1,185.1	1,188.9	1,206.8	1,214.8	1,202.4	1,186.9	1,188.2	1,195.0	1,190.7	1,186.9	1,192.7	1,194.0	1,197.8
<b>Employment</b>	1,142.2	1,145.9	1,160.9	1,162.2	1,158.3	1,143.5	1,147.5	1,152.5	1,146.5	1,131.2	1,133.8	1,137.3	1,145.6
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	42.9	43.0	45.9	52.7	44.1	43.5	40.6	42.6	44.2	55.8	59.0	56.7	52.2
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	289.5	288.6	291.3	292.0	288.3	288.8	290.4	292.3	291.8	291.2	292.9	292.6	292.2
<b>Employment</b>	275.3	274.5	276.4	275.5	274.3	274.6	276.9	278.7	278.1	274.9	275.8	275.6	275.9
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	14.2	14.1	14.9	16.5	14.0	14.3	13.5	13.6	13.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	16.3
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	1,058.4	1,057.8	1,069.3	1,072.9	1,059.9	1,055.1	1,058.1	1,063.8	1,063.0	1,064.6	1,068.7	1,066.6	1,066.0
<b>Employment</b>	1,015.6	1,014.8	1,023.5	1,021.3	1,016.6	1,011.8	1,017.5	1,022.5	1,020.2	1,011.3	1,013.2	1,012.2	1,015.3
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	42.9	43.0	45.9	51.6	43.4	43.3	40.7	41.4	42.8	53.3	55.6	54.5	50.7
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.8
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	52.5	56.6	65.2	70.0	68.2	60.6	54.1	52.6	52.6	51.0	51.2	51.2	52.9
<b>Employment</b>	48.6	53.4	62.3	67.0	65.8	58.1	51.3	48.8	48.1	45.2	45.4	45.8	48.3
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.5
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	7.4	5.7	4.5	4.3	3.6	4.1	5.0	7.1	8.5	11.5	11.2	10.6	8.6
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	31.8	31.8	31.9	31.7	31.5	31.5	31.8	32.1	32.4	31.9	32.2	32.0	32.1
<b>Employment</b>	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.0	30.1	30.4	30.7	30.7	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.3
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.7
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	195.7	195.5	196.9	197.9	195.8	194.7	195.8	196.9	196.5	198.2	198.8	198.6	198.4
<b>Employment</b>	188.7	188.5	189.3	189.1	188.6	187.5	189.1	190.0	189.3	189.2	189.5	189.5	190.0
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.8	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.2	9.0	9.3	9.1	8.4
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
<b>Labor Force</b>	68.6	69.1	69.7	68.5	67.1	67.8	67.7	68.0	68.3	68.7	69.5	68.9	68.5
<b>Employment</b>	64.3	65.0	65.4	63.7	63.1	63.8	64.0	64.1	64.0	63.1	63.8	63.5	63.7
<b>Unemployment Volume</b>	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.9
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.4	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.1

# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
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  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,352.9	R 4,387.4	4,447.4	4,482.4	4,459.2	4,477.1	4,463.8	4,491.2
Feb	4,378.2	R 4,397.1	4,467.6	4,485.7	4,456.1	4,474.0	4,486.3	4,507.7
Mar	4,387.8	R 4,402.5	4,475.0	4,493.0	4,461.4	4,469.0	4,481.4	R 4,495.3
Apr	4,385.1	R 4,407.5	4,470.9	4,495.4	4,439.0	4,468.1	4,483.7	4,512.4
May	4,401.2	R 4,415.0	4,478.8	4,492.8	4,445.1	4,466.1		
Jun	4,466.0	R 4,428.2	4,537.0	4,495.7	4,505.7	4,467.6		
Jul	4,499.5	R 4,437.6	4,563.8	4,501.7	4,526.4	4,463.7		
Aug	4,475.4	R 4,446.0	4,531.6	4,504.3	4,475.2	4,462.0		
Sep	4,430.9	R 4,452.3	4,466.2	4,497.8	4,441.6	4,461.0		
Oct	4,458.9	R 4,459.7	4,484.1	4,490.3	4,447.1	4,460.3		
Nov	4,471.0	R 4,469.8	4,495.0	4,489.0	4,472.2	4,462.6		
Dec	4,472.0	R 4,475.5	4,496.0	4,485.2	4,466.3	4,463.8		

### 2. Resident Employment (000)

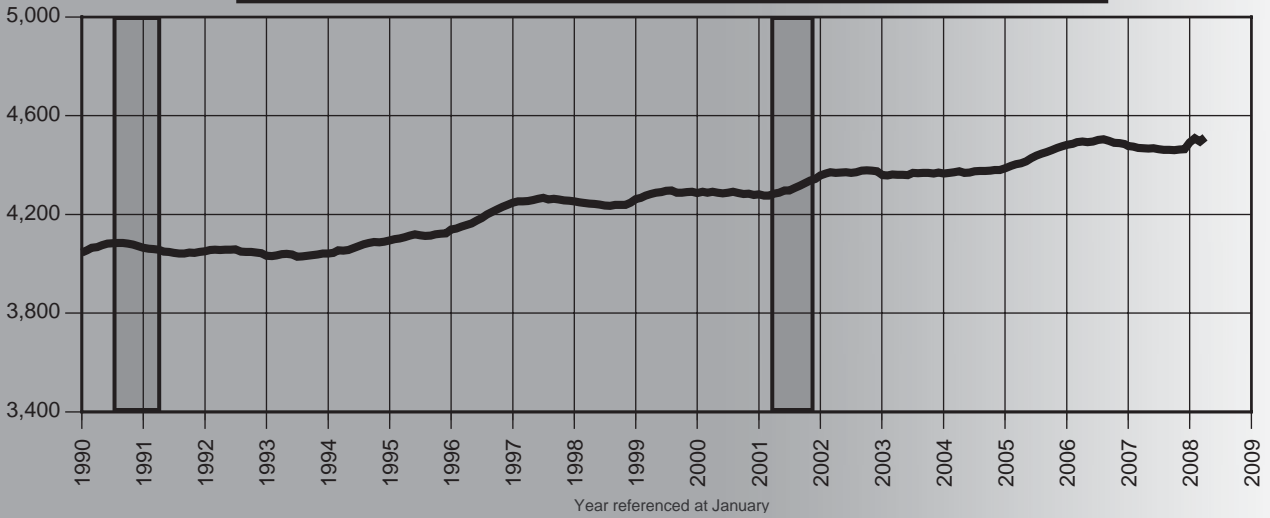
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,142.6	4,194.5	4,221.0	4,267.8	4,244.3	4,285.3	4,235.8	4,287.1
Feb	4,157.4	4,200.0	4,233.2	4,273.3	4,248.6	4,281.4	4,248.2	4,291.3
Mar	4,178.2	4,206.3	4,253.2	4,281.7	4,265.8	4,275.5	4,250.6	R 4,278.2
Apr	4,206.0	4,218.1	4,259.5	4,280.6	4,259.3	4,275.0	4,270.3	4,289.1
May	4,221.1	4,225.2	4,269.5	4,280.7	4,265.4	4,275.8		
Jun	4,271.6	4,234.6	4,320.4	4,283.9	4,314.4	4,278.4		
Jul	4,282.5	4,240.7	4,320.7	4,288.0	4,310.0	4,274.3		
Aug	4,285.0	4,244.9	4,320.0	4,290.1	4,292.8	4,274.2		
Sep	4,236.9	4,251.6	4,267.7	4,287.7	4,261.0	4,273.8		
Oct	4,273.8	4,256.8	4,307.3	4,289.3	4,277.2	4,274.8		
Nov	4,266.8	4,260.0	4,310.8	4,289.7	4,297.1	4,274.6		
Dec	4,272.4	4,261.5	4,319.9	4,290.5	4,282.8	4,275.8		

### 3. Unemployment (000)

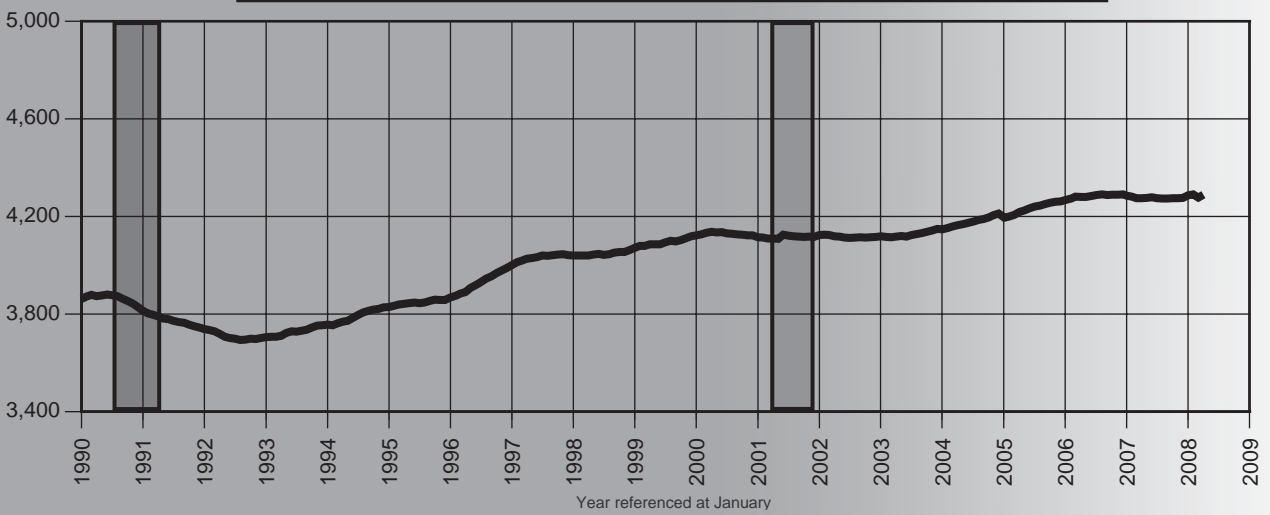
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	210.3	192.9	226.4	214.6	214.9	191.8	228.1	204.1
Feb	220.9	197.1	234.4	212.4	207.4	192.6	238.2	216.3
Mar	209.6	196.2	221.7	211.3	195.6	193.6	230.8	217.1
Apr	179.1	189.4	211.4	214.8	179.7	193.1	213.5	223.4
May	180.1	189.8	209.2	212.2	179.7	190.3		
Jun	194.3	193.6	216.6	211.8	191.3	189.3		
Jul	217.0	197.0	243.1	213.7	216.4	189.4		
Aug	190.4	201.1	211.6	214.1	182.5	187.7		
Sep	194.1	200.6	198.4	210.1	180.6	187.2		
Oct	185.1	203.0	176.7	200.9	169.9	185.5		
Nov	204.2	209.8	184.2	199.3	175.1	188.1		
Dec	199.6	214.0	176.1	194.8	183.5	188.0		

# Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

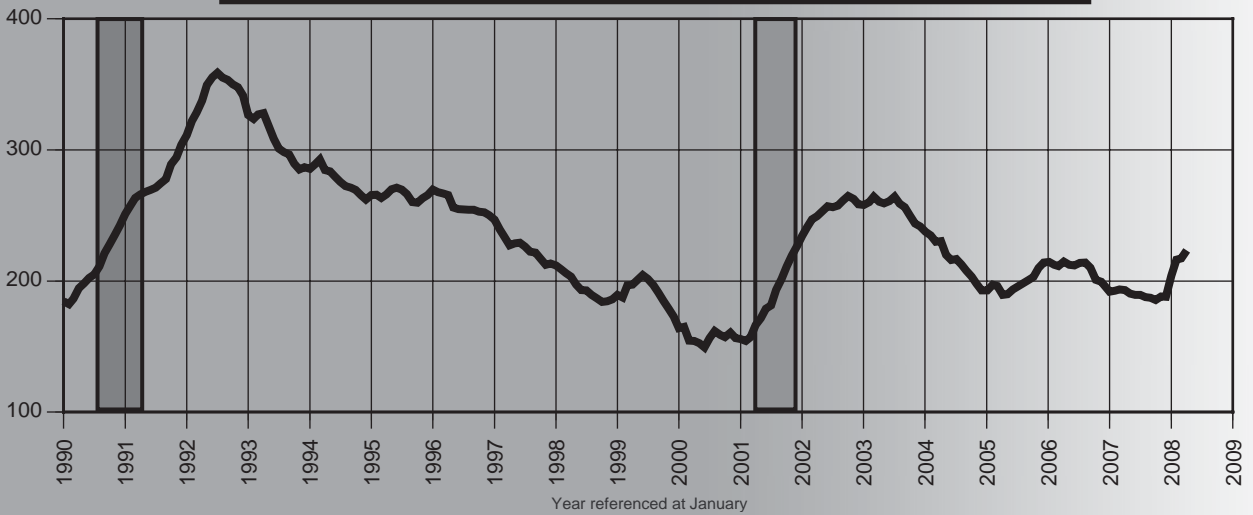
## 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



## 2. Resident Employment (000)



## 3. Unemployment (000)



## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

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

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	65.3	65.8	66.4	66.9	66.2	66.5	65.9	66.3
Feb	65.7	66.0	66.6	66.9	66.1	66.4	66.2	66.5
Mar	65.8	66.0	66.7	67.0	66.2	66.3	66.1	66.3
Apr	65.8	66.1	66.7	67.0	65.9	66.3	66.1	66.5
May	66.0	66.2	66.8	67.0	65.9	66.2		
Jun	66.9	66.3	67.6	67.0	66.8	66.2		
Jul	67.4	66.4	68.0	67.1	67.1	66.1		
Aug	67.0	66.5	67.5	67.1	66.3	66.1		
Sep	66.3	66.6	66.5	66.9	65.7	66.0		
Oct	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.8	65.7	65.9		
Nov	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.7	66.1	65.9		
Dec	66.8	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.0	65.9		

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

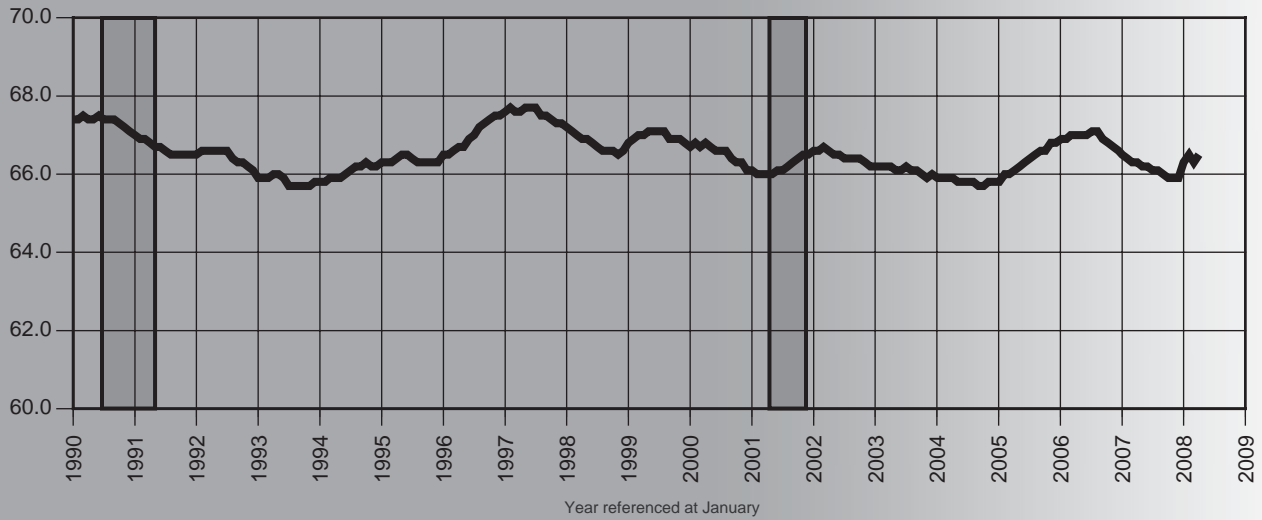
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	62.2	63.0	63.0	63.7	63.0	63.6	62.5	63.3
Feb	62.4	63.0	63.1	63.7	63.1	63.6	62.7	63.3
Mar	62.7	63.1	63.4	63.9	63.3	63.5	62.7	63.1
Apr	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.8	63.2	63.4	62.9	63.2
May	63.3	63.3	63.6	63.8	63.3	63.4		
Jun	64.0	63.4	64.4	63.8	64.0	63.4		
Jul	64.1	63.5	64.4	63.9	63.9	63.3		
Aug	64.1	63.5	64.3	63.9	63.6	63.3		
Sep	63.4	63.6	63.5	63.8	63.0	63.2		
Oct	63.9	63.6	64.1	63.8	63.2	63.2		
Nov	63.7	63.6	64.1	63.8	63.5	63.2		
Dec	63.8	63.6	64.2	63.7	63.2	63.1		

### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)

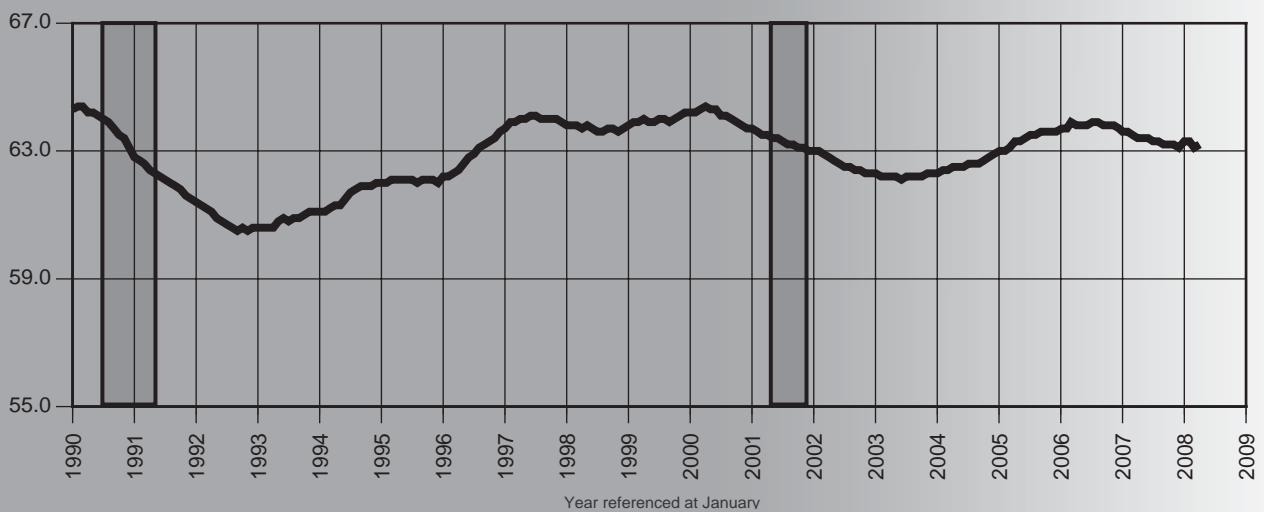
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	4.5
Feb	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.3	5.3	4.8
Mar	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.8
Apr	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.0
May	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.3		
Jun	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.2		
Jul	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.2		
Aug	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.2		
Sep	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.2		
Oct	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.2		
Nov	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.2		
Dec	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.2		

## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

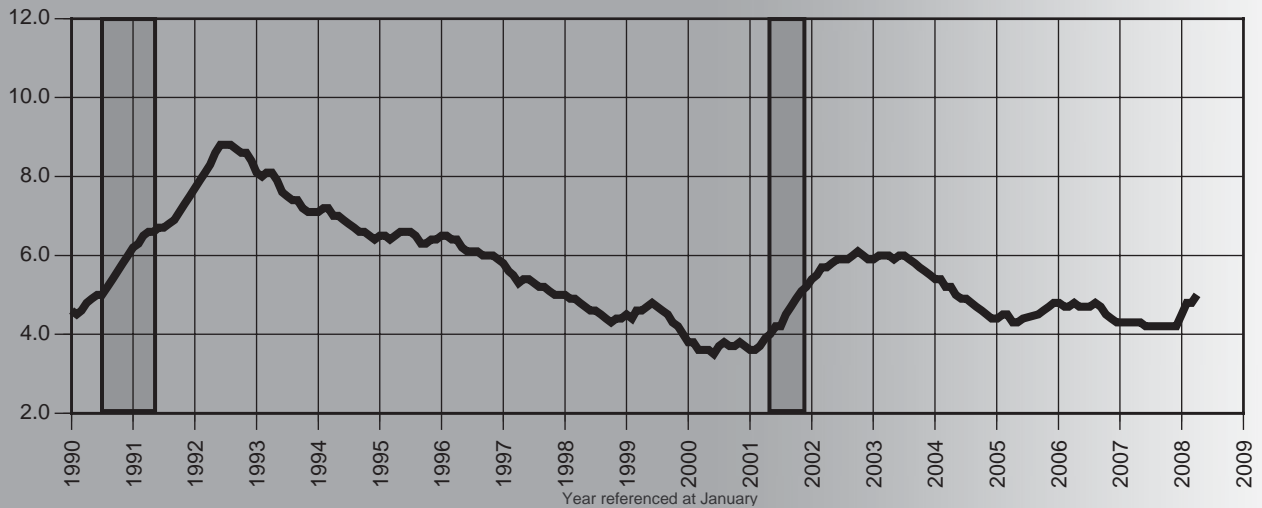
### 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



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



### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)





## Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,946.0	4,023.8	3,984.6	4,063.2	3,993.6	4,071.9	4,008.0	4,074.0
Feb	3,951.3	4,026.5	3,992.5	4,068.8	3,989.4	4,066.3	4,003.2	4,071.9
Mar	3,975.3	4,021.2	4,028.4	4,075.0	4,020.6	4,067.2	4,028.2 R	4,071.7 R
Apr	4,024.8	4,040.6	4,050.8	4,067.2	4,050.1	4,067.3	4,059.8	4,072.7
May	4,057.6	4,036.3	4,090.9	4,068.1	4,100.6	4,077.0		
Jun	4,111.9	4,042.8	4,143.4	4,071.6	4,157.0	4,083.2		
Jul	4,066.0	4,043.5	4,091.5	4,068.2	4,098.7	4,074.8		
Aug	4,048.7	4,044.1	4,076.5	4,071.7	4,079.4	4,073.4		
Sep	4,054.4	4,049.1	4,075.3	4,071.1	4,073.3	4,070.1		
Oct	4,059.1	4,044.0	4,088.1	4,073.9	4,093.7	4,073.8		
Nov	4,082.2	4,049.3	4,107.4	4,075.0	4,108.5	4,076.0		
Dec	4,091.9	4,048.0	4,122.3	4,077.9	4,121.2	4,082.6		

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

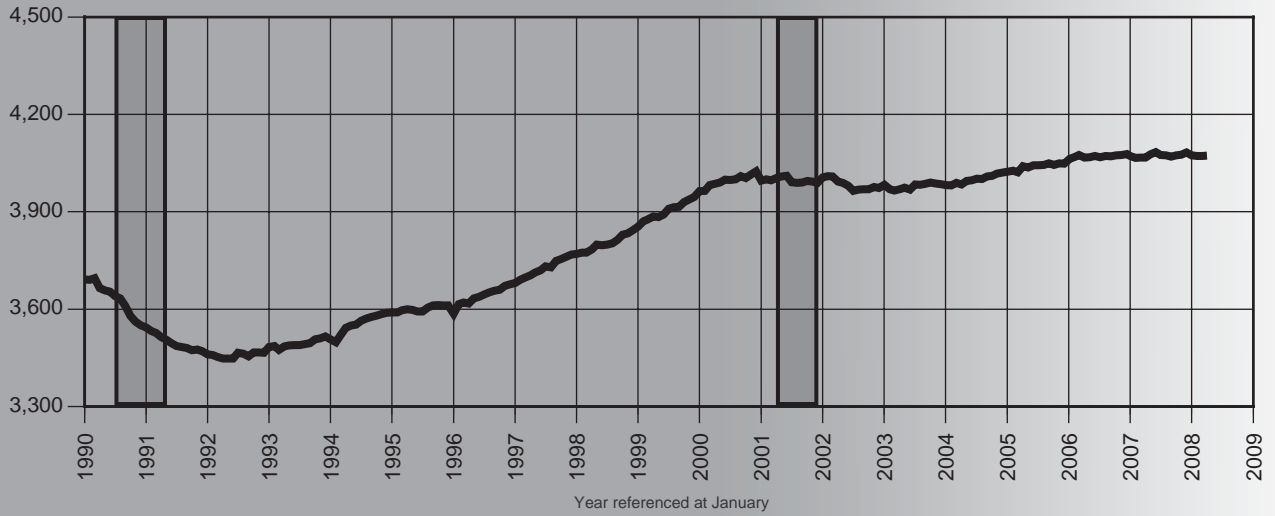
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,309.8	3,384.9	3,340.7	3,415.9	3,348.4	3,423.1	3,360.2	3,425.5
Feb	3,302.7	3,386.7	3,336.1	3,421.1	3,332.8	3,418.2	3,345.3	3,423.0
Mar	3,325.3	3,382.4	3,370.0	3,427.8	3,360.8	3,418.9	3,368.8 R	3,422.9 R
Apr	3,373.0	3,400.1	3,392.0	3,419.5	3,390.9	3,419.1	3,399.6	3,424.0
May	3,409.0	3,395.7	3,435.5	3,421.1	3,442.8	3,427.7		
Jun	3,461.0	3,401.4	3,486.1	3,424.3	3,496.7	3,433.3		
Jul	3,450.0	3,402.5	3,469.4	3,421.3	3,476.2	3,427.6		
Aug	3,443.0	3,402.6	3,465.5	3,424.9	3,468.0	3,426.4		
Sep	3,426.1	3,405.9	3,445.1	3,425.5	3,442.6	3,423.5		
Oct	3,409.3	3,400.7	3,433.0	3,425.2	3,438.9	3,426.6		
Nov	3,425.5	3,404.6	3,447.6	3,427.0	3,447.9	3,427.6		
Dec	3,435.4	3,402.9	3,462.8	3,430.1	3,460.9	3,433.8		

### 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

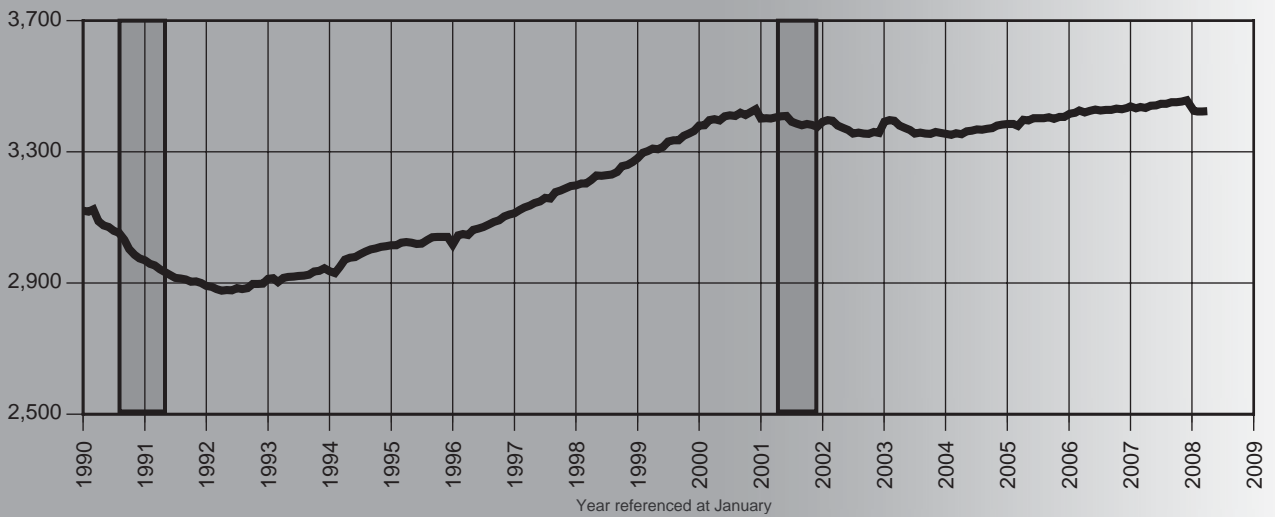
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	155.4	167.4	161.5	173.6	161.2	173.2	158.9	169.3
Feb	151.4	167.0	161.2	176.7	155.4	170.8	154.5	168.9
Mar	154.7	164.5	166.5	176.5	160.7	171.0	157.5 R	168.0 R
Apr	166.0	167.8	175.4	176.9	169.7	171.1	164.8	167.2
May	171.6	168.6	178.8	175.5	175.5	172.0		
Jun	174.8	169.2	181.0	175.2	179.2	173.2		
Jul	176.6	169.8	181.1	174.5	178.2	171.7		
Aug	178.0	170.2	182.3	174.5	179.3	171.6		
Sep	178.5	171.9	181.2	174.7	177.4	171.0		
Oct	174.7	169.9	178.4	173.9	175.9	171.0		
Nov	176.0	172.6	176.8	173.5	174.4	170.8		
Dec	172.0	171.0	175.3	174.2	171.4	170.1		

# Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

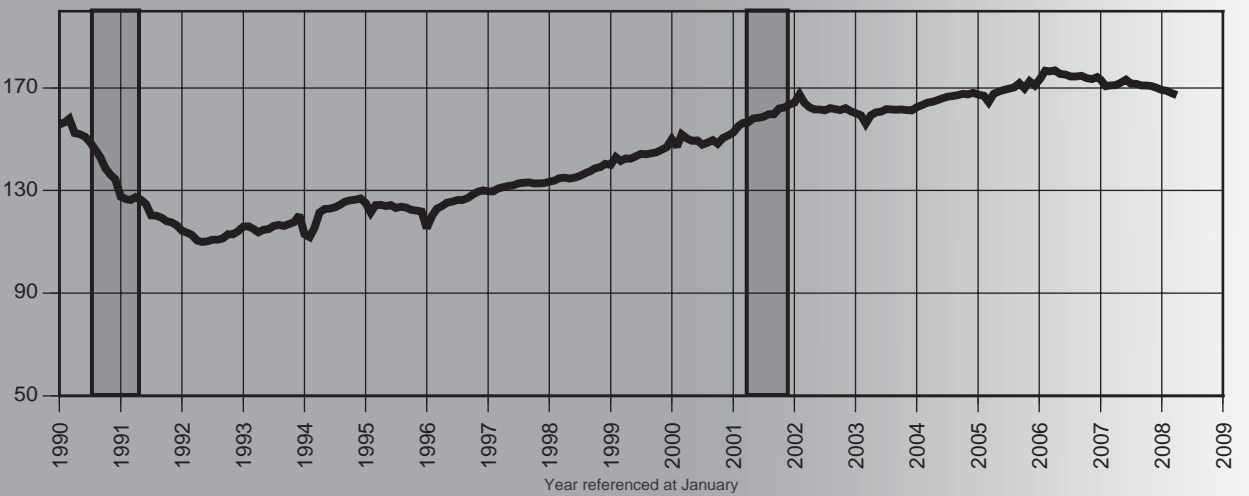
## 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



## 8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



## 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)



## Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	330.8	334.5	326.4	329.7	314.5	317.3	307.0	309.7
Feb	331.2	333.7	325.9	328.2	313.5	315.8	306.4	308.7
Mar	332.2	333.2	326.6	327.6	313.5	314.6	307.0	308.3
Apr	330.7	331.9	324.8	326.0	312.8	314.0	306.1	307.1
May	331.3	331.0	325.5	325.4	313.2	313.2		
Jun	332.9	330.2	326.7	324.2	315.0	312.7		
Jul	329.0	329.0	323.9	323.6	313.0	312.7		
Aug	329.6	329.0	323.3	322.6	312.6	311.8		
Sep	329.9	328.3	322.7	321.4	312.3	311.1		
Oct	329.2	328.7	321.3	320.7	311.4	310.6		
Nov	328.8	328.0	320.5	319.7	311.4	309.9		
Dec	328.9	327.5	319.4	318.1	311.0	309.7		

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

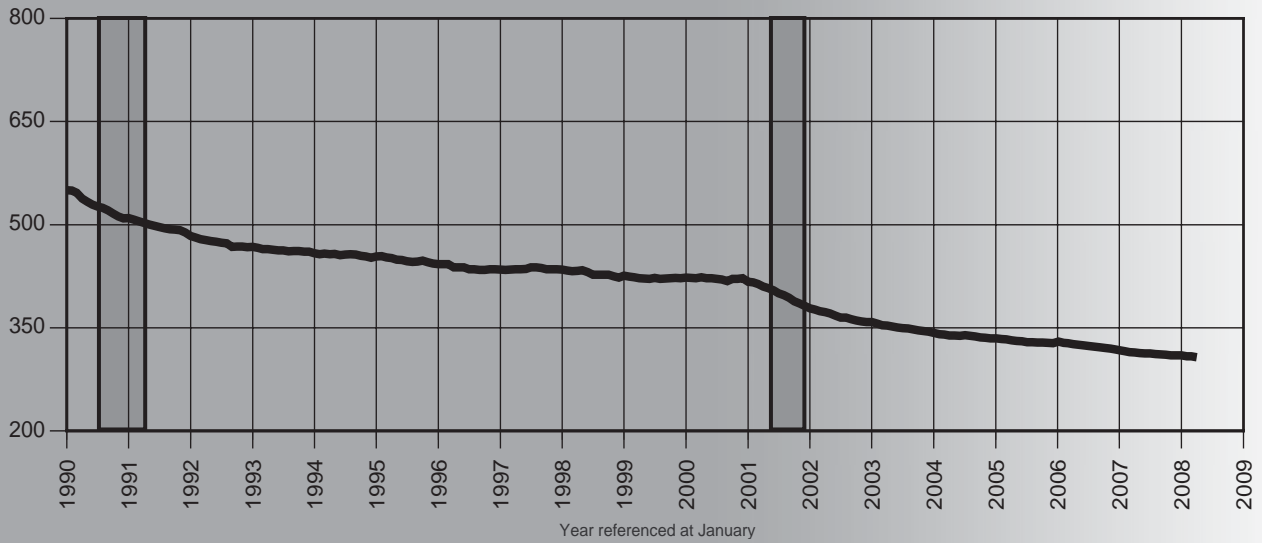
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	870.8	875.7	871.2	876.2	871.2	876.1	870.3	877.3
Feb	862.3	877.8	859.3	875.3	857.7	874.0	858.6	874.2
Mar	864.9	877.6	863.8	877.0	860.6	873.8	861.9 R	874.7 R
Apr	868.4	880.0	863.3	875.3	861.6	873.9	863.2	873.3
May	875.7	878.1	872.8	875.0	874.5	876.6		
Jun	885.6	878.6	881.7	874.3	886.2	878.5		
Jul	876.7	879.2	872.8	874.8	875.9	877.7		
Aug	873.6	878.5	870.3	875.1	872.6	877.2		
Sep	875.4	878.0	871.9	874.6	873.6	876.3		
Oct	877.1	874.6	878.8	876.5	879.5	875.2		
Nov	890.8	873.9	895.6	878.6	894.1	877.2		
Dec	906.2	875.2	910.5	879.2	908.2	879.9		

### 12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

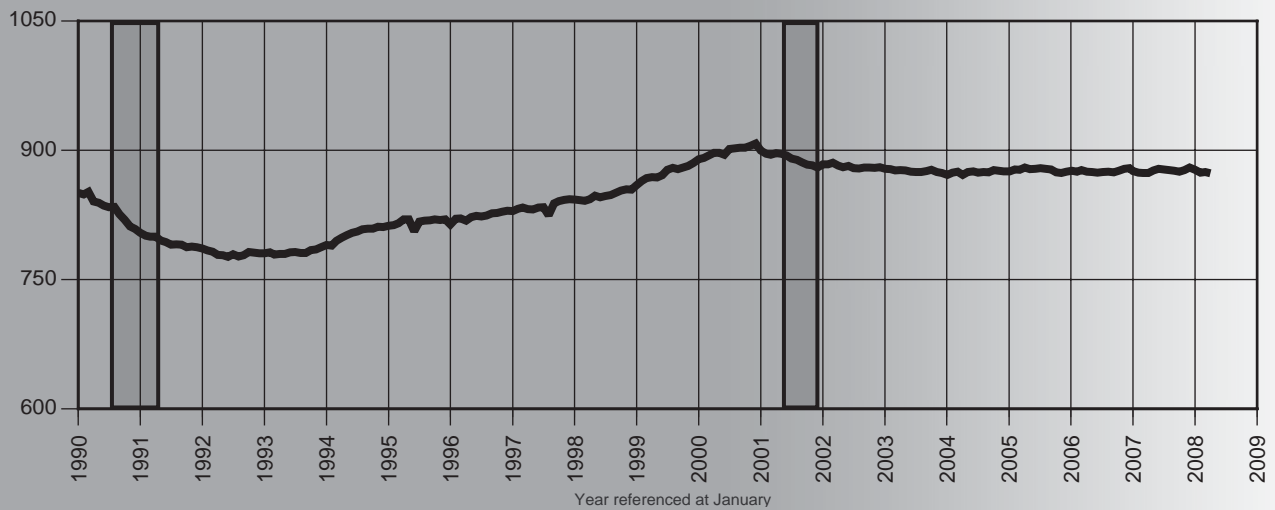
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96.7	97.0	97.4	97.8	96.3	96.7	98.3	98.7
Feb	96.4	96.7	98.1	98.4	97.1	97.4	97.2	97.8
Mar	97.0	96.7	98.2	97.9	97.5	97.2	97.6 R	97.6 R
Apr	96.2	96.7	97.0	97.6	97.1	97.7	97.9	98.5
May	96.6	96.8	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.6		
Jun	97.8	97.3	98.3	97.7	98.1	97.5		
Jul	97.4	97.2	97.7	97.5	98.1	97.9		
Aug	97.2	96.8	98.1	97.7	99.2	98.7		
Sep	96.7	97.2	97.9	98.3	97.7	98.0		
Oct	96.9	97.3	96.4	96.9	98.0	98.1		
Nov	97.8	97.5	96.2	95.9	98.6	98.0		
Dec	98.3	97.7	96.5	95.9	99.1	98.3		

# Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

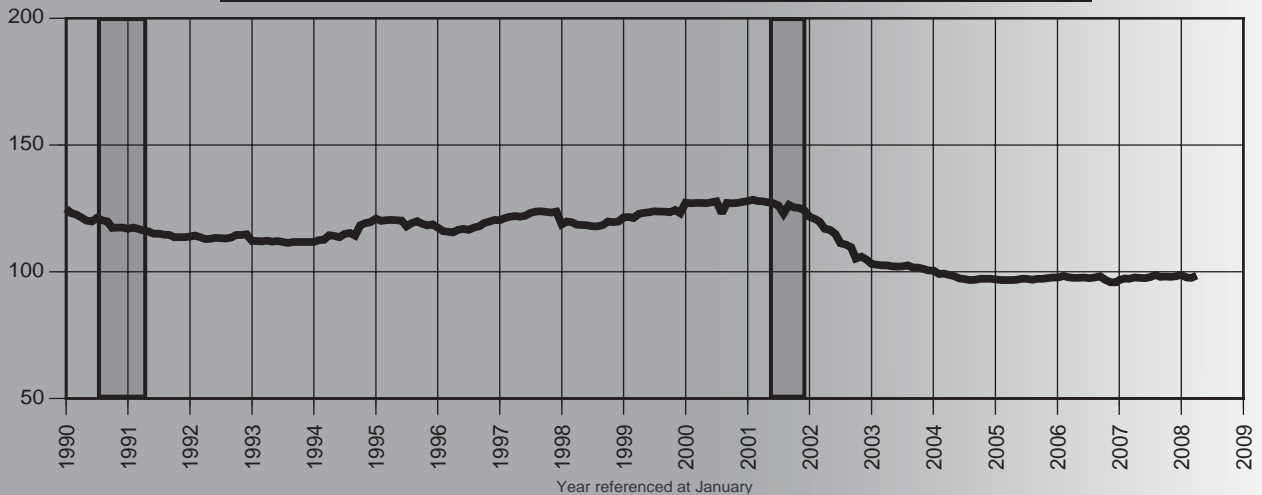
## 10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)



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



## 12. Information Payroll Employment (000)



## Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	275.8	278.5	276.8	279.6	274.9	277.7	267.9	269.3
Feb	275.1	278.5	276.5	280.0	274.3	277.7	267.4	269.2
Mar	275.9	278.7	277.4	280.2	274.3	277.0	267.7 R	269.4 R
Apr	277.5	279.0	278.4	280.0	274.8	276.4	267.7	268.8
May	278.7	279.0	279.7	279.9	276.0	276.2		
Jun	281.8	279.4	282.0	279.5	278.7	276.2		
Jul	284.0	280.1	283.7	279.6	279.0	274.9		
Aug	284.4	280.7	283.1	279.4	277.9	274.1		
Sep	281.7	281.3	279.3	278.9	273.7	273.3		
Oct	279.6	279.8	278.6	278.9	271.4	271.8		
Nov	280.8	280.7	278.4	278.3	270.6	270.9		
Dec	281.0	280.7	278.6	278.1	270.5	270.2		

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

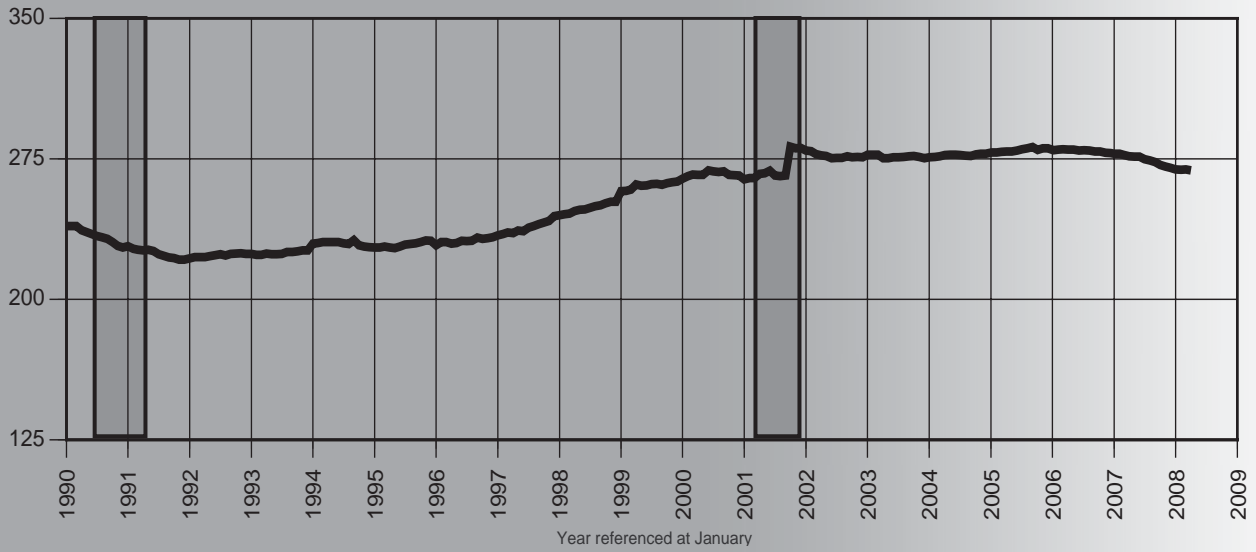
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	570.0	589.1	577.5	597.1	584.4	604.3	593.0	609.0
Feb	571.5	589.1	582.6	600.8	585.3	603.5	593.5	609.5
Mar	577.0	587.1	591.5	602.2	594.0	604.7	600.5 R	608.9
Apr	593.0	594.8	597.0	598.7	604.8	606.6	610.7	611.7
May	594.2	592.9	602.4	600.9	610.6	609.0		
Jun	604.3	595.1	611.9	602.1	620.1	609.9		
Jul	600.3	593.2	609.8	602.6	617.2	609.9		
Aug	601.6	592.5	613.7	604.4	620.2	610.8		
Sep	599.8	593.9	610.5	604.6	615.8	610.1		
Oct	600.7	594.9	611.3	605.2	615.3	610.9		
Nov	600.3	594.2	612.4	606.2	615.3	611.1		
Dec	597.4	592.5	611.6	606.7	614.5	612.8		

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

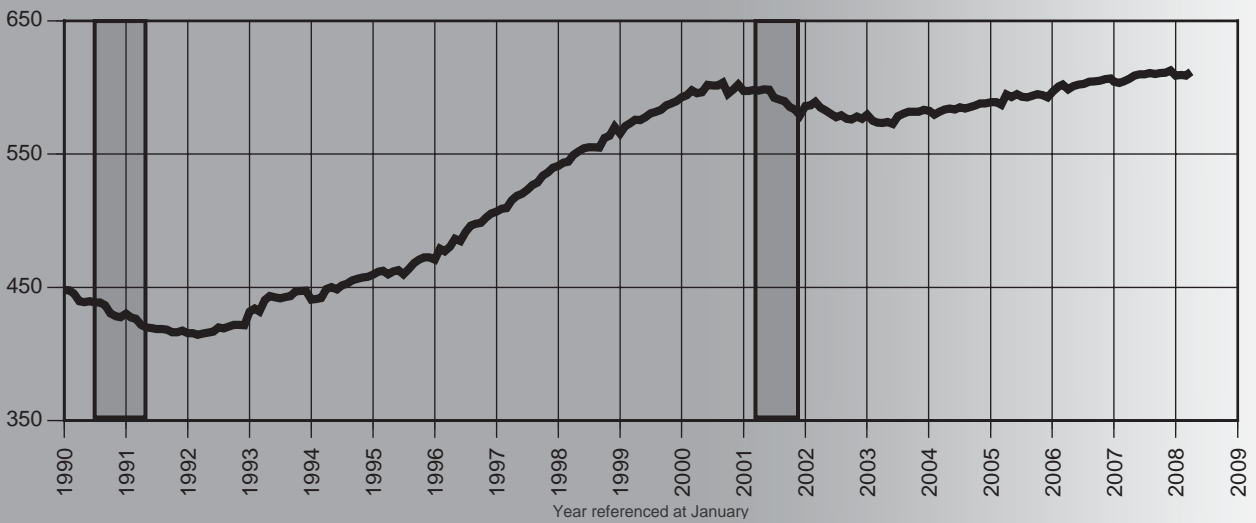
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	549.3	553.3	560.8	564.7	571.6	575.3	584.3	586.5
Feb	552.9	553.9	563.2	564.2	575.6	576.6	587.4	587.9
Mar	555.3	553.9	567.1	565.3	580.1	578.2	590.4 R	588.4 R
Apr	556.9	556.0	566.2	565.5	577.3	576.7	591.5	589.9
May	561.3	557.0	571.3	566.8	583.5	578.9		
Jun	561.0	557.8	571.5	568.4	581.6	578.5		
Jul	555.3	559.4	563.9	568.3	574.5	579.1		
Aug	551.2	559.2	562.2	570.5	570.4	578.8		
Sep	557.1	560.4	567.8	571.3	577.3	580.8		
Oct	565.0	563.0	573.2	571.1	585.4	583.8		
Nov	567.6	563.7	576.4	572.5	588.3	584.7		
Dec	568.1	563.4	579.7	574.8	589.8	585.9		

# Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

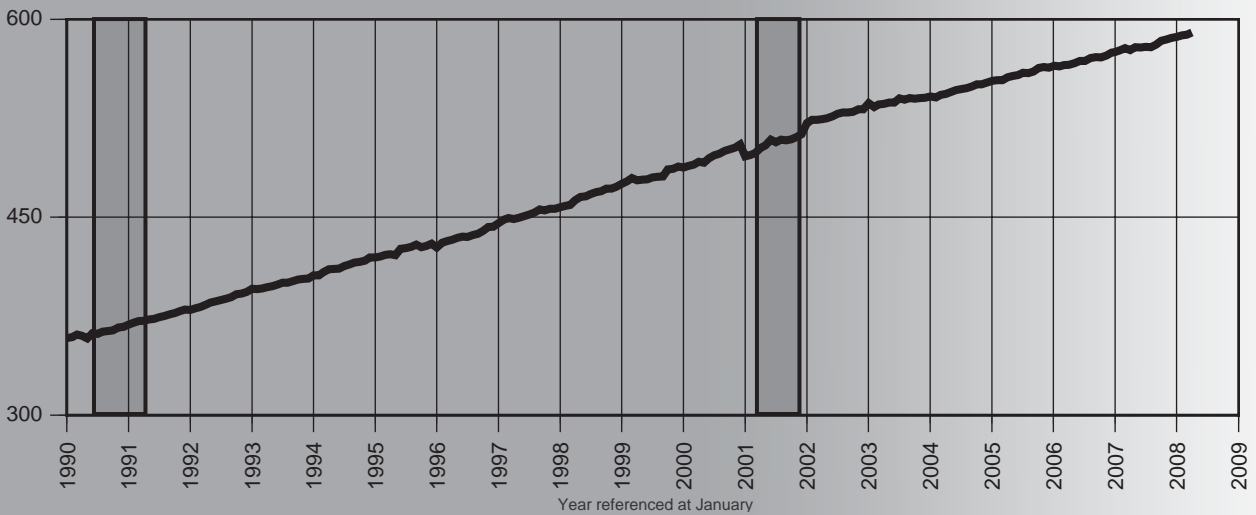
## 13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)



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



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



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

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

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	305.1	331.1	310.7	336.4	313.2	339.1	316.4	339.3
Feb	305.3	331.2	310.8	336.7	312.8	339.0	316.0	340.1
Mar	311.3	332.1	319.0	339.5	318.2	338.8	321.2 R	341.0 R
Apr	324.2	334.0	327.5	337.5	327.8	338.2	330.6	340.3
May	338.8	332.9	343.7	337.7	345.4	339.2		
Jun	359.8	334.0	366.5	339.8	367.7	340.3		
Jul	367.5	334.5	371.6	338.7	371.4	338.0		
Aug	364.9	335.1	368.9	339.0	368.3	337.7		
Sep	348.2	335.0	353.0	339.7	350.3	337.0		
Oct	327.7	333.1	333.5	339.4	337.3	339.7		
Nov	324.5	334.0	329.5	339.3	330.6	339.6		
Dec	323.9	334.7	328.4	339.6	330.6	340.8		

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

(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2006			2007			2008		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	198.3	215.9	*	202.416	221.767	*	211.080	229.869	*
Feb	198.7	216.4	209.0	203.499	223.066	213.152	211.693	231.020	220.935
Mar	199.8	218.2	*	205.352	224.551	*	213.528	233.122	*
Apr	201.5	220.2	211.6	206.686	225.780	215.270	214.823	233.822	223.622
May	202.5	221.6	*	207.949	227.146	*			
Jun	202.9	222.6	213.9	208.352	228.258	217.255			
Jul	203.5	223.1	*	208.299	228.628	*			
Aug	203.9	224.1	216.4	207.917	228.326	218.692			
Sep	202.9	222.9	*	208.490	228.308	*			
Oct	201.8	221.7	211.6	208.936	228.552	218.929			
Nov	201.5	220.9	*	210.177	229.504	*			
Dec	201.8	221.3	211.6	210.036	229.395	219.025			

## 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

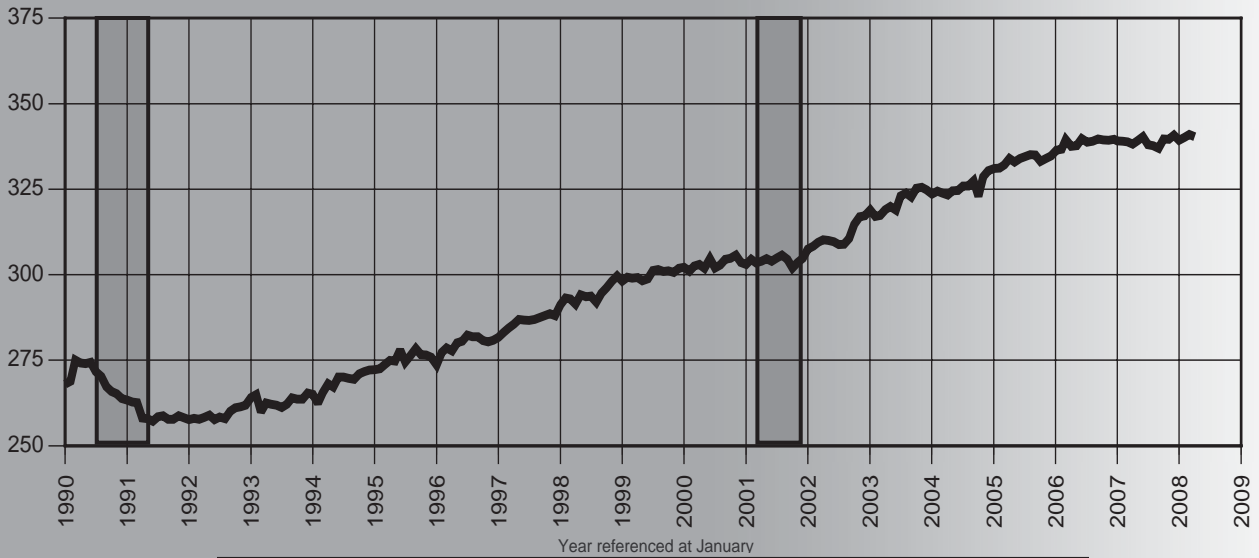
(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Jan	86.7	82.5	91.4
Feb	89.0	83.4	94.1	59.6
Mar	83.9	95.0	92.3	51.9 R
Apr	79.2	90.0	98.4	50.5
May	70.7	83.6	89.8	
Jun	87.9	86.0	84.3	
Jul	88.0	81.4	99.1	
Aug	72.4	74.6	83.8	
Sep	67.9	90.0	93.7	
Oct	76.8	97.0	86.8	
Nov	77.7	91.6	78.8	
Dec	83.8	88.6	72.5	

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

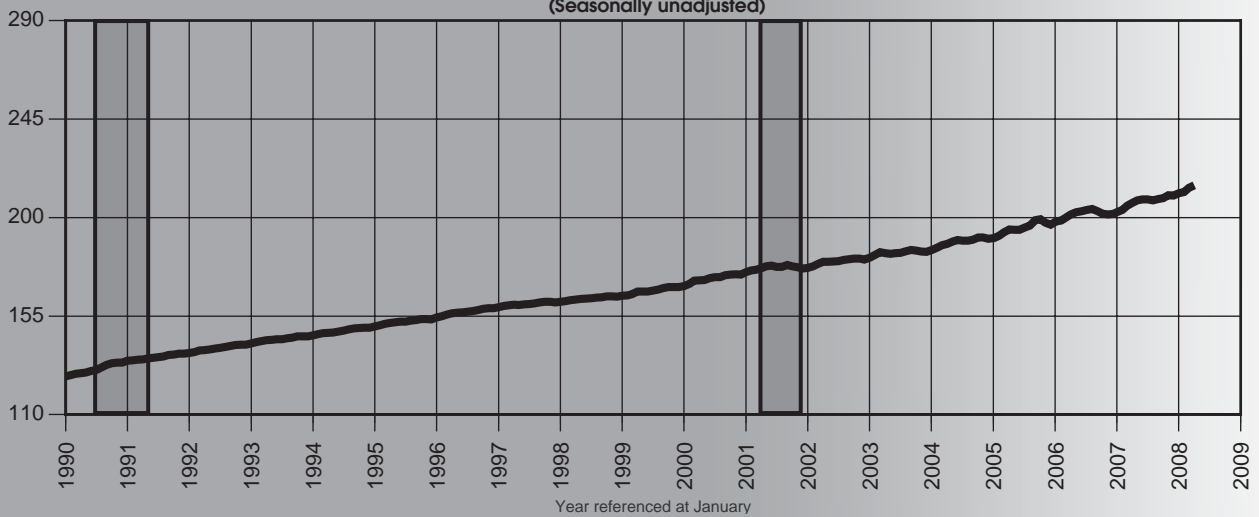
# Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

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



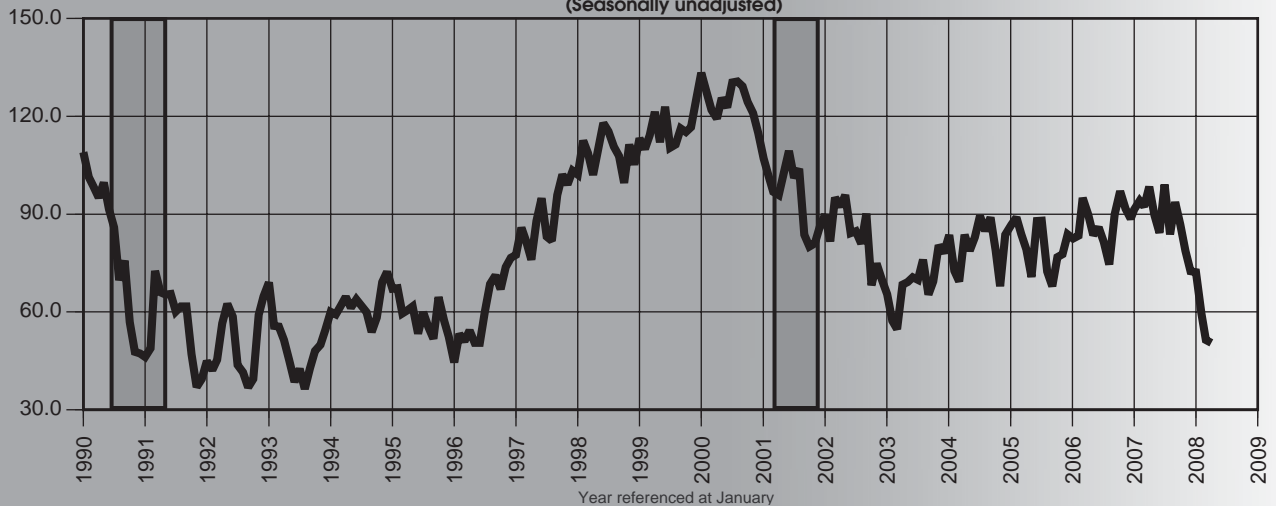
## 17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)

(Seasonally unadjusted)



## 18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)





## Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

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

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.		Unadj.		Unadj.		Unadj.	
Jan	2,881		2,548		2,077	R	1,647	R
Feb	2,376		2,502		1,588	R	1,198	R
Mar	2,964		2,989		1,931	R	2,002	
Apr	3,805		2,654		2,062			
May	4,329		3,044		1,985			
Jun	3,830		3,314		2,713			
Jul	3,006		4,516		1,892			
Aug	4,471		2,675		3,090			
Sep	2,784		2,850		1,893			
Oct	2,936		2,030		2,600			
Nov	2,884		3,196		2,051			
Dec	2,367		2,024		1,904			

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

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008					
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.				
Jan	1,458	1,760	1,592	1,826	1,084	R	1,210	R	774	R	852	R
Feb	1,611	2,030	1,301	1,642	953	R	1,201	R	641	R	765	R
Mar	2,104	1,970	1,766	1,647	1,137	R	1,102	R	808		821	
Apr	1,952	2,029	1,457	1,564	1,105		1,136					
May	1,963	1,854	1,674	1,540	1,253		1,134					
Jun	1,934	1,630	1,635	1,358	1,322		1,149					
Jul	1,966	1,887	1,626	1,580	1,176		1,096					
Aug	2,159	1,897	1,536	1,327	1,542		1,317					
Sep	1,888	1,832	1,184	1,213	898		959					
Oct	1,907	1,862	1,254	1,191	931		876					
Nov	1,727	1,813	1,073	1,120	865		894					
Dec	1,607	1,837	1,032	1,219	706		843					

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

(Seasonality not statistically significant) (5 or more family units)

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.		Unadj.		Unadj.		Unadj.	
Jan	1,108		471		759	R	750	R
Feb	544		924		319	R	469	R
Mar	462		694		574		1,087	
Apr	1,379		876		733			
May	1,940		950		533			
Jun	1,369		1,195		1,097			
Jul	642		2,250		509			
Aug	1,931		814		1,202			
Sep	529		1,306		821			
Oct	589		371		1,343			
Nov	763		1,844		1,016			
Dec	450		719		937			

**RESTRICTIONS: McGraw-Hill monthly construction contract data (series: 19-21) are published by special contract.**

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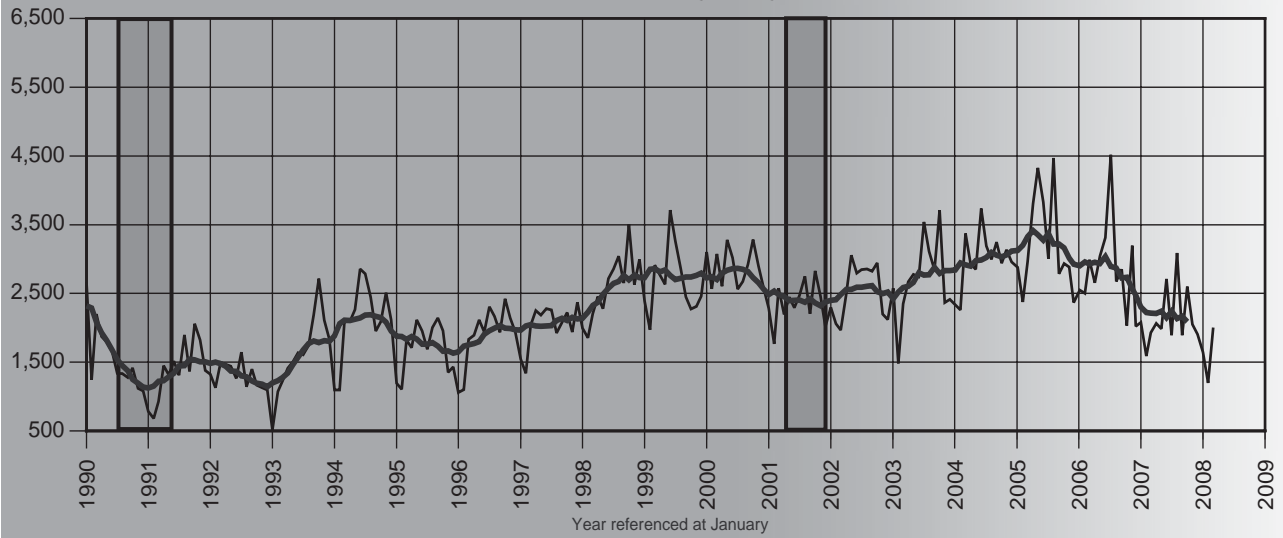
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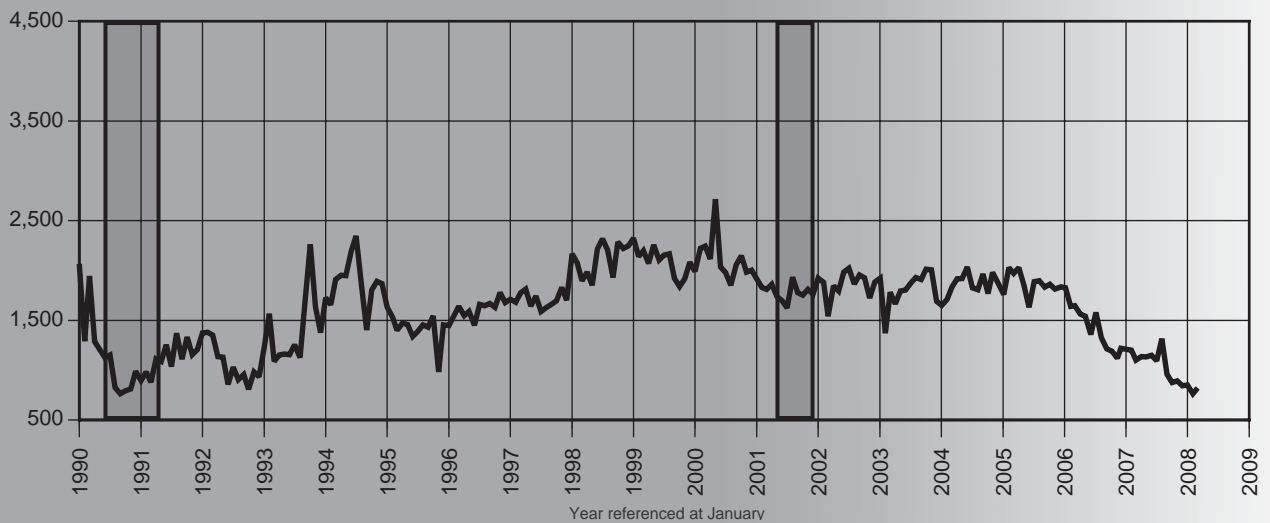
# Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

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

(With 12 month moving average)

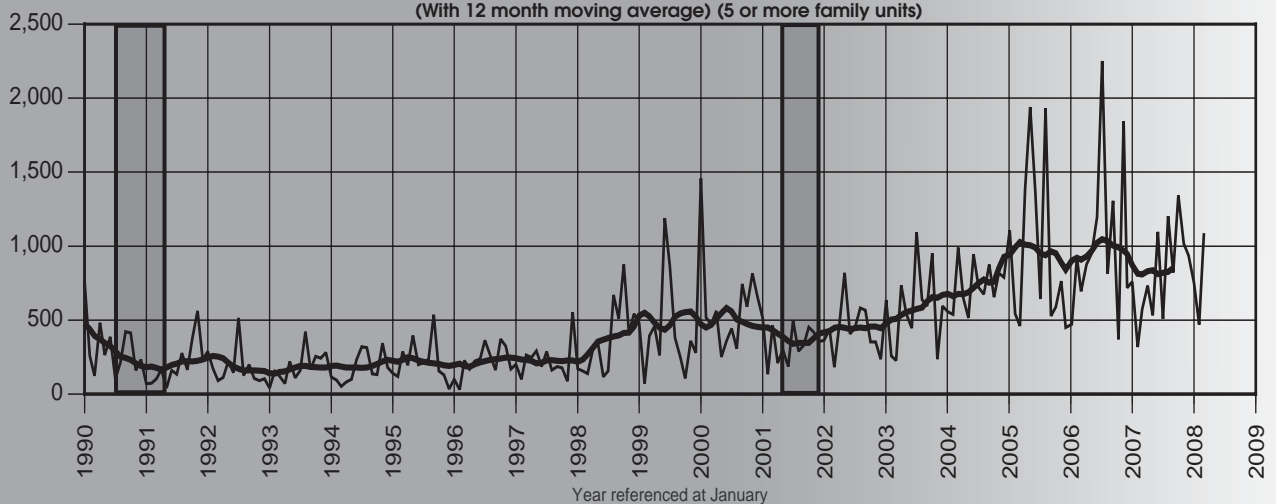


## 23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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

(With 12 month moving average) (5 or more family units)



## Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

### 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	44,021	53,436	41,772	50,882	41,273	50,172	42,818	51,941
Feb	44,480	51,077	45,584	52,398	43,966	50,351	41,928	47,994
Mar	48,982	44,755	56,014	51,447	53,249	49,078		
Apr	61,458	57,824	51,459	47,938	54,747	51,107		
May	55,821	48,680	59,073	51,451	60,346	52,677		
Jun	61,951	55,671	55,134	49,488	53,686	48,140		
Jul	63,318	58,696	55,377	50,886	55,701	50,871		
Aug	57,416	52,589	56,929	51,812	56,233	51,123		
Sep	47,272	48,389	45,923	47,783	48,643	51,069		
Oct	43,308	47,278	46,191	50,366	47,303	51,364		
Nov	45,419	51,032	43,940	49,427	45,579	51,470		
Dec	48,023	51,689	48,275	51,748	47,240	50,529		

### 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,826	26,568	21,401	26,194	21,644	26,595	21,737	26,757
Feb	21,283	25,365	22,890	27,321	22,089	26,295	21,886	25,999
Mar	24,946	22,457	29,499	26,714	28,814	26,196		
Apr	31,814	29,046	29,158	26,423	29,977	27,117		
May	28,982	24,713	32,664	27,750	33,583	28,493		
Jun	30,421	26,333	29,891	26,058	29,219	25,523		
Jul	29,165	26,936	29,260	26,784	29,372	26,769		
Aug	29,540	26,874	29,876	27,094	29,281	26,562		
Sep	25,622	26,572	23,999	25,252	25,142	26,644		
Oct	23,160	25,813	23,406	26,114	24,202	26,891		
Nov	23,722	26,975	22,517	25,545	24,277	27,610		
Dec	23,902	26,950	24,301	27,217	23,634	26,385		

### 27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

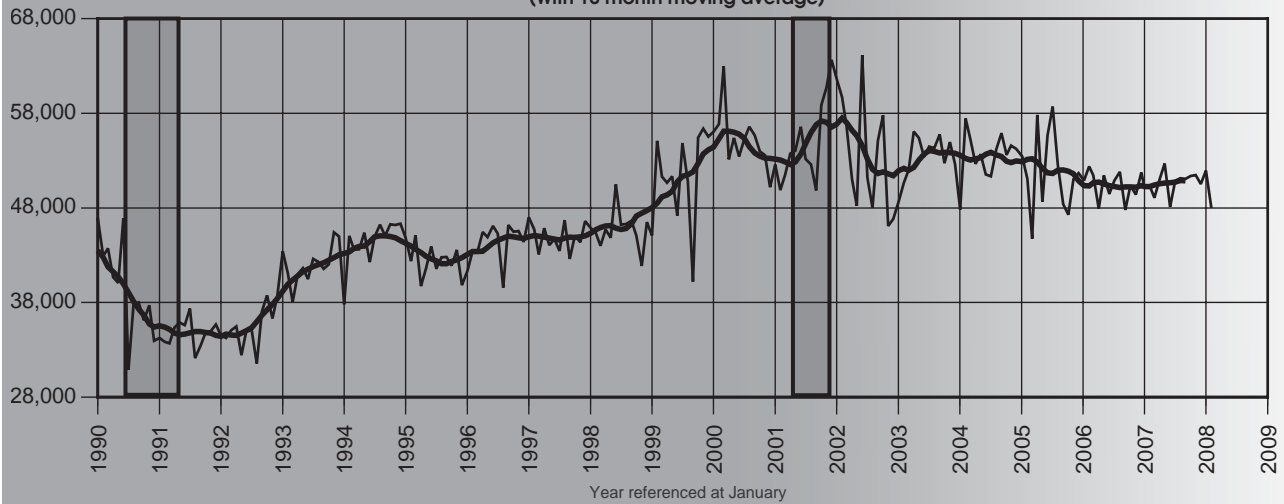
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22,195	26,869	20,371	24,688	19,629	23,578	21,081	25,184
Feb	23,197	25,712	22,694	25,077	21,877	24,056	20,042	21,995
Mar	24,036	22,297	26,515	24,733	24,435	22,882		
Apr	29,644	28,778	22,301	21,515	24,770	23,990		
May	26,839	23,967	26,409	23,700	26,763	24,184		
Jun	31,530	29,339	25,243	23,430	24,467	22,617		
Jul	34,153	31,760	26,117	24,103	26,329	24,102		
Aug	27,876	25,715	27,053	24,718	26,952	24,561		
Sep	21,650	21,817	21,924	22,530	23,501	24,424		
Oct	20,148	21,465	22,785	24,252	23,101	24,473		
Nov	21,697	24,057	21,423	23,882	21,302	23,860		
Dec	24,121	24,738	23,974	24,531	23,606	24,144		

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

# Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

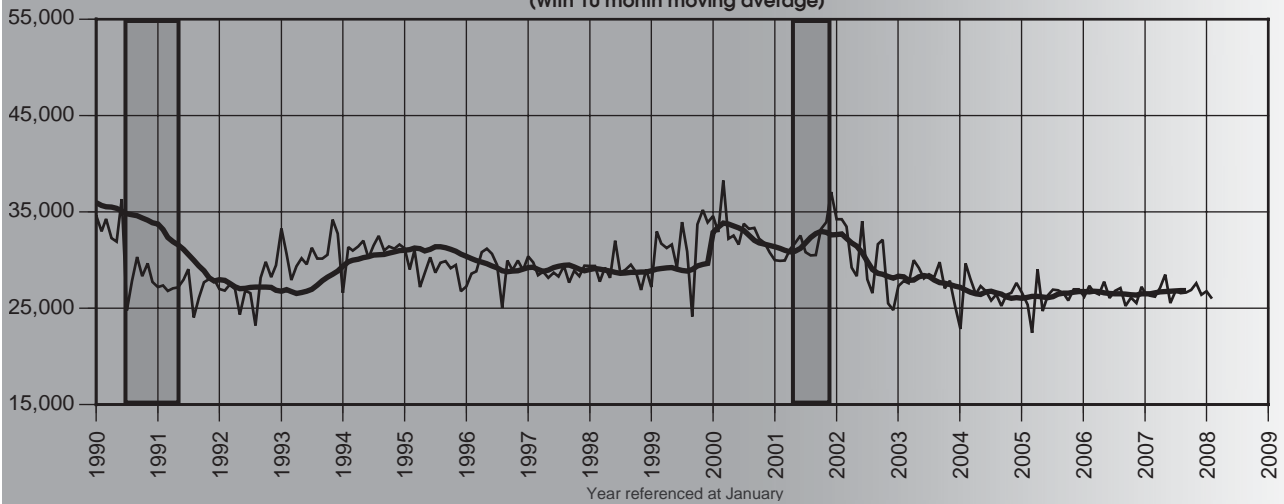
## 25. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

(With 10 month moving average)



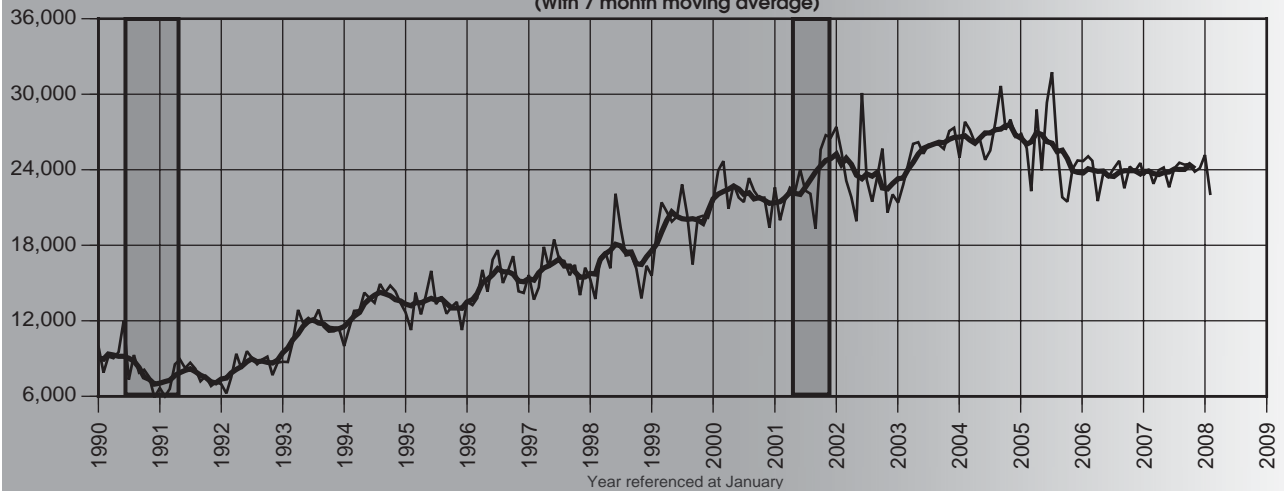
## 26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(With 10 month moving average)



## 27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(With 7 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	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	116.2	3.1	108.5	2.8	109.5	2.8	116.2	3.0
Feb	117.0	3.1	105.8	2.8	111.3	2.9	114.4	2.9
Mar	117.0	3.1	105.2	2.7	112.0	2.9	117.3	3.0
Apr	113.0	3.0	104.9	2.7	112.6	2.9	119.2	3.1
May	113.3	3.0	105.7	2.7	112.2	2.9		
Jun	112.6	3.0	105.1	2.7	110.0	2.8		
Jul	112.3	2.9	111.1	2.9	112.5	2.9		
Aug	111.6	2.9	109.9	2.8	111.6	2.9		
Sep	110.0	2.9	110.1	2.9	111.5	2.9		
Oct	110.4	2.9	108.7	2.8	112.6	2.9		
Nov	108.6	2.8	110.1	2.8	113.5	2.9		
Dec	109.1	2.9	109.4	2.8	114.7	2.9		

### 29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

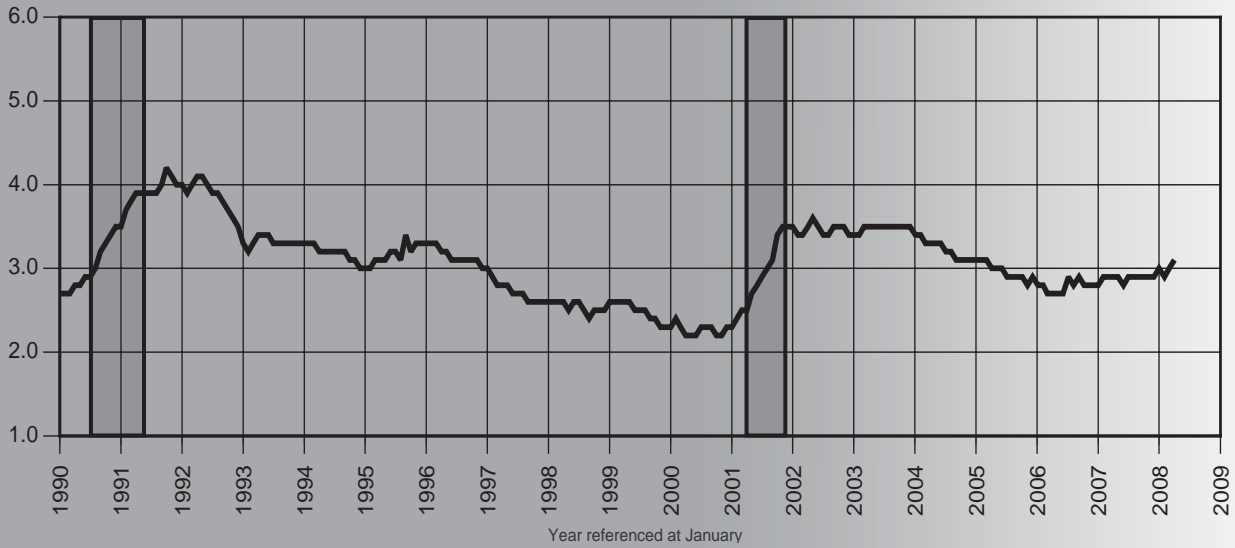
Date	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,797	10,886	13,034	9,519	13,850	10,244	13,768	10,214
Feb	10,123	10,290	9,451	9,664	10,515	10,784	10,184	10,138
Mar	9,390	11,315	7,927	9,743	8,609	10,516	10,260	12,564
Apr	9,334	9,156	10,564	10,332	11,080	10,639	10,163	9,891
May	8,020	10,253	7,638	9,975	8,087	10,627		
Jun	12,260	10,325	12,675	10,464	12,320	10,272		
Jul	9,826	10,214	10,521	10,746	10,299	10,403		
Aug	8,231	10,029	8,617	10,483	8,600	10,557		
Sep	7,885	10,035	7,736	10,056	8,138	10,643		
Oct	9,212	10,960	8,535	10,045	9,136	10,850		
Nov	9,881	9,864	10,883	10,720	11,304	10,932		
Dec	14,921	10,507	13,813	9,889	14,785	10,474		

### 30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

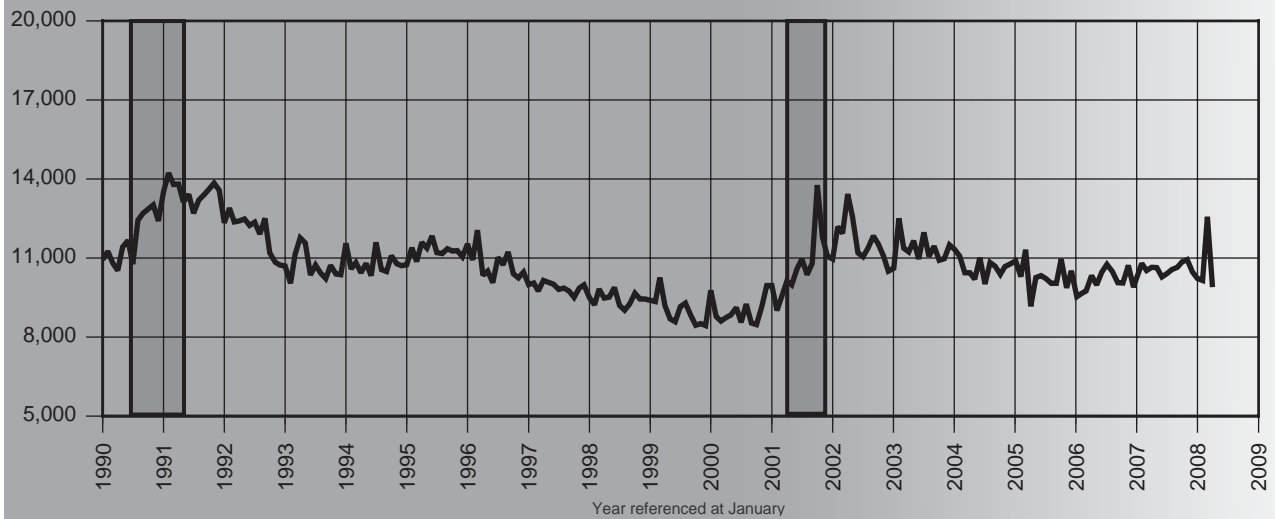
Date	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	13,490	13,638	13,845	12,987
Feb	11,462	10,404	10,443	10,694
Mar	13,935	11,647	11,335	13,131
Apr	12,398	11,352	12,919	13,650
May	13,358	12,753	12,807	
Jun	11,448	10,096	10,064	
Jul	12,686	12,361	13,085	
Aug	13,102	10,841	10,486	
Sep	9,837	9,439	10,014	
Oct	11,763	11,752	12,248	
Nov	11,598	9,862	9,909	
Dec	11,072	10,409	11,961	

# Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

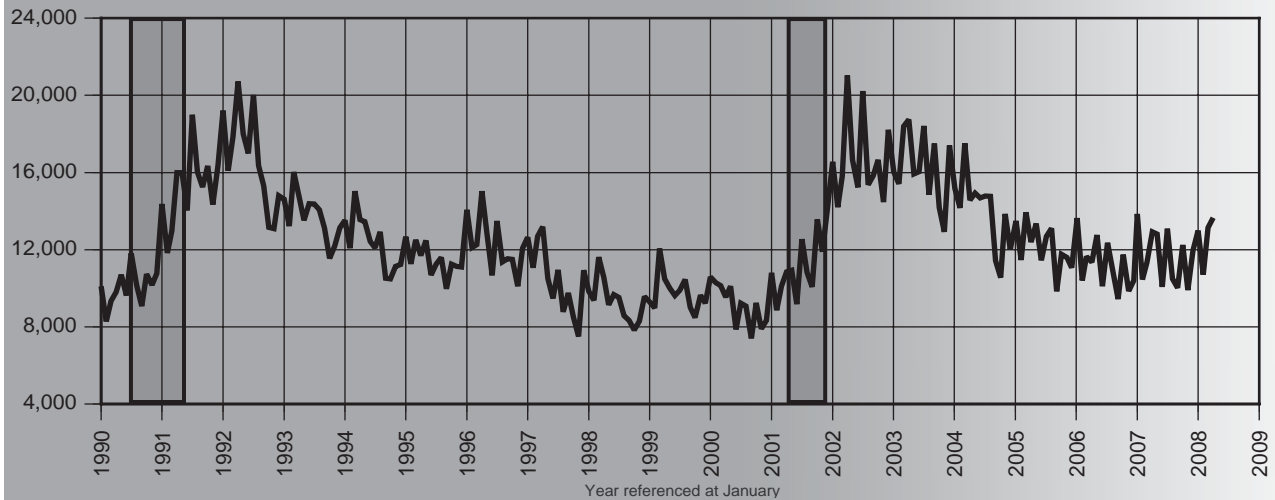
## 28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



## 29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



## 30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions





## Indicator Series 1 to 30

### Annual Averages 1997 - 2007 (000)

Indicator Series	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,370.8	4,363.9	4,373.0	4,431.6	4,492.8	4,466.3
2 Resident Employment (000)	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,117.3	4,108.4	4,157.5	4,232.9	4,283.6	4,276.6
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.5	255.5	215.5	198.7	209.2	189.7
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.7	66.1	65.8	66.4	66.9	66.2
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	62.2	62.6	63.4	63.8	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.2
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,039.1	4,071.0	4,073.8
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,397.5	3,423.7	3,425.6
9 Construction Emp. (000)	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	169.1	175.0	171.5
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	330.4	323.9	312.9
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	877.3	876.0	876.3
12 Information Emp. (000)	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1	97.4	97.9
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	279.7	279.4	274.7
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	592.5	602.7	608.1
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.4	568.6	579.6
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	333.4	338.6	339.5
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.3
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3	87.0	88.8
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	984.0	932.4	1,208.9	1,140.6	992.2
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.8	412.0	510.1	462.1	336.9
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	409.9	425.4	361.6	478.6	423.4	379.3
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	2,335	2,612	2,665	2,882	2,356	2,538	2,715	2,995	3,219	2,862	2,152
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,956	2,122	2,094	2,105	1,792	1,865	1,820	1,870	1,856	1,428	1,080
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	276	374	424	598	347	435	580	728	976	1,035	825
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,784	50,473	50,664
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	26,199	26,572	26,767
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,591	23,901	23,894
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9	107.9	112.0
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323	10,116	10,560
30 Exhaustions (No.)	104,197	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,179	11,213	11,593

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 McGraw-Hill Construction; reprinting is prohibited by law.

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2007					2008							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)*</b>	4,067.3	4,077.0	4,083.2	4,074.8	4,073.4	4,070.1	4,073.8	4,076.0	4,082.6	4,074.0	4,071.9	4,071.7	4,072.7
<b>Total Private Sector*</b>	3,419.1	3,427.7	3,433.3	3,427.6	3,426.4	3,423.5	3,426.6	3,427.6	3,433.8	3,425.5	3,423.0	3,422.9	3,424.0
<b>Goods Producing*</b>	486.7	486.9	487.6	486.1	485.1	483.8	483.3	482.3	481.4	480.6	479.1	477.9	476.0
<b>Natural Resources and Mining**</b>	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
<b>Construction</b>	171.1	172.0	173.2	171.7	171.6	171.0	171.0	170.8	170.1	169.3	168.9	168.0	167.2
<b>Manufacturing*</b>	314.0	313.2	312.7	312.7	311.8	311.1	310.6	309.9	309.7	309.7	308.7	308.3	307.1
Durable Goods	139.4	139.1	138.7	138.7	138.2	137.9	137.8	137.2	137.3	137.7	136.6	136.4	135.5
Non-Durable Goods	174.6	174.1	174.0	174.0	173.6	173.2	172.8	172.7	172.4	172.0	172.1	171.9	171.6
<b>Service-Providing*</b>	3,580.6	3,590.1	3,595.6	3,588.7	3,588.3	3,586.3	3,590.5	3,593.7	3,601.2	3,593.4	3,592.8	3,593.8	3,596.7
<b>Private Service-Providing*</b>	2,932.4	2,940.8	2,945.7	2,941.5	2,941.3	2,939.7	2,943.3	2,945.3	2,952.4	2,944.9	2,943.9	2,945.0	2,948.0
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities*</b>	873.9	876.6	878.5	877.7	877.2	876.3	875.2	877.2	879.9	877.3	874.2	874.7	873.3
Wholesale Trade	232.0	232.1	232.5	232.5	232.4	232.0	232.5	232.9	232.9	232.1	231.3	231.1	230.4
Retail Trade	466.1	467.7	468.4	468.7	468.1	467.5	466.6	467.8	467.8	466.5	464.9	465.7	464.7
Trans., Warehousing, and Util.	175.8	176.8	177.6	176.5	176.7	176.8	176.1	176.5	179.2	178.7	178.0	177.9	178.2
<b>Information</b>	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.9	98.7	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.3	98.7	97.8	97.6	98.5
<b>Financial Activities*</b>	276.4	276.2	276.2	274.9	274.1	273.3	271.8	270.9	270.2	269.3	269.2	269.4	268.8
Finance and Insurance	216.9	216.5	216.3	215.7	215.1	214.4	213.2	212.5	211.9	211.8	211.7	211.7	211.4
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	59.5	59.7	59.9	59.2	59.0	58.9	58.6	58.4	58.3	57.5	57.5	57.7	57.4
<b>Prof. and Business Services*</b>	606.6	609.0	609.9	609.9	610.8	610.1	610.9	611.1	612.8	609.0	609.5	608.9	611.7
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	285.0	286.2	286.7	286.7	286.8	286.8	286.5	286.7	288.2	288.4	288.9	288.7	289.5
Mngmt. of Companies and Enterprises	67.2	67.0	66.7	66.3	66.9	66.9	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.1	66.1	66.3	65.8
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Svcs.	254.4	255.8	256.5	256.9	257.1	256.4	257.8	257.7	258.0	254.5	254.5	253.9	256.4
<b>Educational and Health Services*</b>	576.7	578.9	578.5	579.1	578.8	580.8	583.8	584.7	585.9	586.5	587.9	588.4	589.9
Educational Services	89.0	89.9	88.7	89.1	88.9	89.3	90.0	90.0	90.1	90.5	90.2	90.0	90.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	487.7	489.0	489.8	490.0	489.9	491.5	493.8	494.7	495.8	496.0	497.7	498.4	499.3
<b>Leisure and Hospitality*</b>	338.2	339.2	340.3	338.0	337.7	337.0	339.7	339.6	340.8	339.3	340.1	341.0	340.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	51.2	51.4	51.4	51.7	51.8	51.5	52.9	51.8	52.3	51.8	51.6	51.7	51.5
Accommodation and Food Services	287.0	287.8	288.9	286.3	285.9	285.5	286.8	287.8	288.5	287.5	288.5	289.3	288.8
<b>Other Services (2)</b>	162.9	163.3	164.8	164.0	164.0	164.2	163.8	163.8	164.5	164.8	165.2	165.0	165.5
<b>Total Government*</b>	648.2	649.3	649.9	647.2	647.0	646.6	647.2	648.4	648.8	648.5	648.9	648.8	648.7
Federal Government	62.8	62.9	62.9	60.4	60.2	60.3	60.5	60.6	60.3	60.1	60.0	60.1	60.2
State Government (3)	152.0	152.1	152.5	152.0	152.0	152.1	152.3	152.9	153.3	153.6	153.8	153.4	153.6
Local Government	433.4	434.3	434.5	434.8	434.8	434.2	434.4	434.9	435.2	434.8	435.1	435.3	434.9

*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 2007 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.

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

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

NAICS Industry	(not seasonally adjusted)												
	2007								2008				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	<b>4,050.1</b>	<b>4,100.6</b>	<b>4,157.0</b>	<b>4,098.7</b>	<b>4,079.4</b>	<b>4,073.3</b>	<b>4,093.7</b>	<b>4,108.5</b>	<b>4,121.2</b>	<b>4,008.0</b>	<b>4,003.2</b>	<b>4,028.2</b>	<b>4,059.8</b>
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	<b>3,390.9</b>	<b>3,442.8</b>	<b>3,496.7</b>	<b>3,476.2</b>	<b>3,468.0</b>	<b>3,442.6</b>	<b>3,438.9</b>	<b>3,447.9</b>	<b>3,460.9</b>	<b>3,360.2</b>	<b>3,345.3</b>	<b>3,368.8</b>	<b>3,399.6</b>
Goods Producing	484.1	490.4	495.9	492.9	493.6	491.4	489.0	487.4	484.0	467.5	462.4	466.1	472.6
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>157.5</b>	<b>164.8</b>
Construction of Buildings	41.2	42.1	42.8	42.2	42.3	41.9	41.9	41.6	41.4	39.7	39.0	39.9	40.6
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	28.0	28.8	29.4	28.7	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.4	28.0	26.8	26.3	26.7	26.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	17.9	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.0	18.4	17.4	15.0	14.2	14.6	16.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	110.6	114.7	117.4	117.1	117.9	116.3	115.0	114.4	112.6	104.2	101.3	103.0	107.7
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	54.4	55.3	56.5	56.4	57.1	56.4	55.7	55.4	54.9	53.2	53.1	52.6	53.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>313.2</b>	<b>315.0</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>311.0</b>	<b>307.0</b>	<b>306.4</b>	<b>307.0</b>	<b>306.1</b>
Durable Goods	139.1	139.6	140.0	138.9	138.2	138.6	137.8	137.4	137.7	136.5	135.9	136.2	135.4
Fabricated Metal Product	26.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.7	26.3
Machinery Manufacturing	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.3
Computer and Electronic Products	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.5	30.2	30.1	29.9	29.9	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous Mfg.	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.6
Non-Durable Goods	173.7	173.6	175.0	174.1	174.4	173.7	173.6	174.0	173.3	170.5	170.5	170.8	170.7
Food Manufacturing	28.8	29.0	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.7	29.8	29.7	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.0
Paper Manufacturing	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.7
Printing and Related Support	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.4	21.5	21.2	21.1	21.3
Chemical Manufacturing	71.0	70.7	71.3	71.4	71.5	71.0	71.0	71.1	71.2	71.0	71.1	71.2	70.9
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
<i>Pharmaceutical &amp; Medicine</i>	42.5	42.3	42.7	42.7	42.8	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3
Plastics and Rubber Products	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>3,566.0</b>	<b>3,610.2</b>	<b>3,661.1</b>	<b>3,605.8</b>	<b>3,585.8</b>	<b>3,581.9</b>	<b>3,604.7</b>	<b>3,621.1</b>	<b>3,637.2</b>	<b>3,540.5</b>	<b>3,540.8</b>	<b>3,562.1</b>	<b>3,587.2</b>
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	<b>2,906.8</b>	<b>2,952.4</b>	<b>3,000.8</b>	<b>2,983.3</b>	<b>2,974.4</b>	<b>2,951.2</b>	<b>2,949.9</b>	<b>2,960.5</b>	<b>2,976.9</b>	<b>2,892.7</b>	<b>2,882.9</b>	<b>2,902.7</b>	<b>2,927.0</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>861.6</b>	<b>874.5</b>	<b>886.2</b>	<b>875.9</b>	<b>872.6</b>	<b>873.6</b>	<b>879.5</b>	<b>894.1</b>	<b>908.2</b>	<b>870.3</b>	<b>858.6</b>	<b>861.9</b>	<b>863.2</b>
Wholesale Trade	231.2	232.3	234.4	233.8	233.5	232.4	232.6	232.6	233.2	230.4	229.9	230.0	230.4
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	116.6	116.8	117.8	117.2	116.9	116.2	116.0	116.3	116.6	114.9	114.6	114.8	114.6
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	31.5	31.4	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.6
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	28.6	29.	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.6	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.	29.	29.
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	32.1	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.6	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.6

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)

NAICS Industry	(not seasonally adjusted)												
	2007									2008			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Retail Trade	456.0	464.4	472.5	471.0	469.0	462.6	467.4	481.5	491.8	463.1	451.9	454.4	455.6
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	47.2	47.6	47.9	47.7	47.7	47.7	47.1	47.2	46.9	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.4
<i>Automobile Dealers</i>	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.1
Furniture and Home													
Furnishing Stores	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.1	19.3	20.1	20.2	19.1	18.6	18.5	18.3
Electronic & Appliance Stores	16.7	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.5	17.4	17.6	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.1
Building Material & Supplies	37.0	38.3	38.7	37.6	36.5	35.7	35.3	35.1	34.8	32.9	32.8	33.7	35.6
Food and Beverage Stores	105.8	107.9	111.3	111.2	111.3	108.8	108.3	108.8	109.5	107.7	107.5	107.7	107.8
Health & Personal Care Stores	38.7	39.0	39.8	39.4	39.1	38.8	38.8	39.1	39.8	39.2	38.6	38.5	37.8
Clothing and Clothing													
Accessories Stores	56.8	57.9	60.0	60.4	60.7	59.5	59.7	63.6	67.1	60.1	56.6	56.9	57.0
<i>Clothing Stores</i>													
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book,	22.4	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.5	22.8	25.2	26.2	22.9	21.8	21.7	21.7
and Music Stores	63.5	65.3	65.7	66.1	65.7	65.0	66.6	71.7	75.1	66.6	62.8	63.2	63.7
General Merchandise Stores	51.0	52.4	52.7	52.8	52.5	52.0	53.3	57.4	60.7	53.6	50.5	51.0	51.4
<i>Department Stores</i>													
Transportation, Warehousing	174.4	177.8	179.3	171.1	170.1	178.6	179.5	180.	183.2	176.8	176.8	177.5	177.2
and Utilities													
Utilities	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6
<i>Electric Power Generation,</i>													
<i>Transmission &amp; Distribution</i>	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
<i>Natural Gas Distribution</i>	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Transportation & Warehousing	161.2	164.6	165.8	157.5	156.5	165.2	166.1	166.6	169.8	163.3	163.3	164.0	163.6
<i>Air Transportation</i>	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	38.6	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.0
<i>General Freight Trucking</i>	29.2	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.7	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.0	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4
<i>Transit &amp; Ground Passenger</i>													
<i>Transportation</i>	28.9	30.7	30.6	23.5	22.0	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.7	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.6
<i>Support Activities for</i>													
<i>Transportation</i>	21.9	22.0	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.0	22.4	22.3	22.1	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.3
<i>Couriers and Messengers</i>	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.1	23.0	23.5	23.8	24.1	26.4	23.6	23.6	23.9	23.6
<i>Warehousing and Storage</i>	26.8	27.0	27.0	26.8	27.1	27.3	27.5	28.0	28.1	27.7	27.7	27.9	27.6
<b>Information</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>
Publishing Industries													
(Except Internet)	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.3
Telecommunications	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.8	41.6	40.9	41.3	41.3
<i>Wired Telecommunications</i>													
<i>Carriers</i>	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.0	32.1	32.4
Internet Service Providers, Web													
Search Portals, and Data													
Processing Services	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>274.8</b>	<b>276.0</b>	<b>278.7</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>270.6</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>267.4</b>	<b>267.7</b>	<b>267.7</b>
Finance and Insurance	216.3	216.2	217.3	217.9	217.0	214.0	212.9	212.5	212.3	211.5	211.1	211.1	210.9
Credit Intermediation and													
Related Activities	78.4	78.1	78.1	77.9	77.1	75.9	74.9	74.3	73.7	73.2	73.1	72.9	72.8
<i>Depository Credit</i>													
<i>Intermediation</i>	50.2	50.2	50.8	50.8	50.9	50.6	50.3	50.3	50.4	50.4	50.1	50.1	50.2
<i>Nondepository Credit</i>													
<i>Intermediation</i>	21.2	20.9	20.5	20.3	19.7	19.0	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.3

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2007					2008							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments &amp; Rel. Activities</i>	53.3	53.5	54.0	54.9	54.9	53.6	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.9	54.2	54.4	54.3
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	40.5	40.8	41.3	42.3	42.3	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	83.1	83.1	83.6	83.6	83.5	83.0	82.7	82.9	83.2	82.4	82.1	82.3	82.3
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	52.8	52.7	53.1	53.1	53.1	52.8	52.5	52.6	52.7	52.0	51.9	52.0	51.9
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.5	30.4	30.2	30.3	30.4
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	58.5	59.8	61.4	61.1	60.9	59.7	58.5	58.1	58.2	56.4	56.3	56.6	56.8
<i>Real Estate</i>	40.2	40.8	41.8	41.8	41.7	40.8	39.9	39.5	39.6	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.9
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	17.2	17.8	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.5
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>604.8</b>	<b>610.6</b>	<b>620.1</b>	<b>617.2</b>	<b>620.2</b>	<b>615.8</b>	<b>615.3</b>	<b>615.3</b>	<b>614.5</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>593.5</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>610.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	286.5	285.0	288.5	288.0	287.4	284.1	285.8	287.2	289.2	286.6	287.8	288.9	290.7
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.7	41.9	42.8	42.6	42.1	41.5	41.7	42.3	42.4	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.1
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, &amp; Payroll Svcs.</i>	36.1	32.9	32.9	32.5	32.6	32.3	32.3	33.0	34.8	36.1	37.2	37.0	36.6
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	44.2	44.7	45.6	45.7	45.5	44.7	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.6
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	60.7	61.4	61.6	61.7	62.0	61.6	61.4	62.1	63.1	62.1	62.3	62.4	63.0
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	33.3	33.5	34.1	34.3	34.4	33.8	34.2	34.3	34.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	29.2	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.7
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	66.3	66.5	67.1	66.4	67.3	66.9	66.4	66.9	66.9	65.9	65.8	66.1	65.5
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	252.0	259.1	264.5	262.8	265.5	264.8	263.1	261.2	258.4	240.5	239.9	245.5	254.5
<i>Employment Services</i>	93.1	95.0	96.5	95.0	98.6	99.8	99.5	99.3	99.2	90.9	90.8	93.9	93.1
<i>Business Support Services</i>	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.9
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.4	27.5	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.5
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	65.3	69.4	72.7	73.0	72.3	70.6	70.1	67.2	60.3	52.5	52.2	55.4	65.8
<b>Educational and Health Services</b>	<b>577.3</b>	<b>583.5</b>	<b>581.6</b>	<b>574.5</b>	<b>570.4</b>	<b>577.3</b>	<b>585.4</b>	<b>588.3</b>	<b>589.8</b>	<b>584.3</b>	<b>587.4</b>	<b>590.4</b>	<b>591.5</b>
Educational Services	90.6	93.9	88.6	84.7	82.2	87.0	91.8	92.7	92.4	88.8	91.0	92.0	92.4
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	37.6	38.1	37.7	34.7	33.3	36.7	37.7	38.1	38.0	37.8	38.1	38.0	38.1
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	28.4	28.1	25.8	25.0	24.8	26.9	28.8	29.1	28.9	27.1	29.1	29.4	29.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	486.7	489.6	493.0	489.8	488.2	490.3	493.6	495.6	497.4	495.5	496.4	498.4	499.1
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	177.0	178.5	180.1	179.2	179.0	178.6	179.9	180.4	182.1	181.0	181.3	182.0	182.3
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	67.5	67.9	68.5	68.5	68.3	67.9	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.2	68.1	68.3	68.5
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	27.3	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	28.5	29.0	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.7	30.2	29.8	30.1	30.2	30.2

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

# Employment Data

## New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2007					2008							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Hospitals	153.8	154.2	154.9	155.3	155.1	155.0	155.5	156.0	155.5	155.2	155.3	155.7	155.7
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	81.0	81.3	81.8	81.3	81.5	83.0	83.3	83.7	83.9	83.5	83.7	84.0	84.1
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	46.2	46.4	46.7	46.2	46.5	46.6	46.7	47.0	47.1	46.4	46.5	46.8	46.7
Social Assistance	18.4	18.3	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.6
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	74.9	75.6	76.2	74.0	72.6	73.7	74.9	75.5	75.9	75.8	76.1	76.7	77.0
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	37.1	37.5	37.8	35.2	34.2	36.2	37.2	37.5	37.6	37.3	37.6	37.9	38.0
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>327.8</b>	<b>345.4</b>	<b>367.7</b>	<b>371.4</b>	<b>368.3</b>	<b>350.3</b>	<b>337.3</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>330.6</b>	<b>316.4</b>	<b>316.0</b>	<b>321.2</b>	<b>330.6</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	48.7	53.5	61.9	68.4	67.0	55.3	51.7	47.1	46.5	41.7	41.6	43.5	48.7
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	38.4	42.6	50.8	57.2	55.5	44.7	41.2	37.2	36.7	33.2	33.2	34.9	39.5
Accommodation and Food Services	279.1	291.9	305.8	303.0	301.3	295.0	285.6	283.5	284.1	274.7	274.4	277.7	281.9
Accommodation	64.3	66.5	69.6	72.7	72.5	68.8	66.0	65.1	64.2	62.3	62.0	62.3	63.1
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	38.1	38.3	39.0	39.8	39.9	38.8	38.2	38.1	38.1	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	214.8	225.4	236.2	230.3	228.8	226.2	219.6	218.4	219.9	212.4	212.4	215.4	218.8
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	95.3	100.1	105.3	105.1	104.9	99.8	96.3	95.6	96.3	93.2	93.3	94.2	95.6
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	83.8	87.1	91.0	91.7	91.1	87.4	84.8	84.7	85.2	82.7	82.3	84.0	86.6
<i>Special Food Services</i>	26.4	28.5	29.2	22.8	22.4	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.3	27.7	28.0	28.3	27.6
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	9.3	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>165.8</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>165.4</b>
Repair and Maintenance	36.8	37.3	37.7	37.4	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.7	37.7	37.7
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	26.6	26.9	27.1	26.8	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.9	27.1	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9
Personal and Laundry Services	49.0	49.8	50.5	49.6	49.6	49.7	49.5	49.4	49.8	48.7	48.9	49.3	50.3
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	29.0	29.5	29.7	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.7
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	77.6	77.9	80.2	80.2	78.9	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.7	76.3	76.2	76.4	77.4
<b>Government</b>	<b>659.2</b>	<b>657.8</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>622.5</b>	<b>611.4</b>	<b>630.7</b>	<b>654.8</b>	<b>660.6</b>	<b>660.3</b>	<b>647.8</b>	<b>657.9</b>	<b>659.4</b>	<b>660.2</b>
Federal Government	62.4	62.7	63.2	61.0	60.8	60.3	60.3	60.5	60.8	59.8	59.5	59.5	59.9
<i>Department of Defense</i>	15.9	16.0	16.4	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.5	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.8
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.5
State Government (3)	155.6	152.2	148.4	147.1	146.3	150.6	155.2	156.4	155.8	150.9	156.4	156.5	157.0
<i>State Government Education</i>	51.5	48.0	43.7	42.6	41.9	46.6	51.2	52.2	51.7	46.7	51.9	52.2	52.5
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2
<i>Other State Government</i>	92.1	92.2	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.8	91.8	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.3	92.1	92.3
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	79.8	79.7	79.8	79.5	79.1	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.3
Local Government	441.2	442.9	448.7	414.4	404.3	419.8	439.3	443.7	443.7	437.1	442.0	443.4	443.3
<i>Local Government Education</i>	275.3	275.1	273.9	229.8	220.6	246.8	271.9	276.0	275.5	270.8	276.1	277.1	277.0
<i>Other Local Government</i>	165.9	167.8	174.8	184.6	183.7	173.	167.4	167.7	168.2	166.3	165.9	166.3	166.3

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*	2007					2008							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	41.0	41.1	41.8	41.4	40.0	40.4	40.6	41.8	42.2	41.7	41.7	41.7	42.0
Durable Goods	41.8	41.5	42.0	41.8	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.5	42.1	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.3
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	40.0	40.2	42.1	42.2	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.8
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	35.9	35.7	35.9	36.3	35.7	35.7	34.8	34.2	34.7	34.4	34.6	35.1	34.8
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	17.02	17.14	17.01	17.37	17.49	17.50	17.47	17.45	17.64	17.76	17.85	17.77	17.75
Durable Goods	18.77	18.86	18.92	18.95	19.19	19.50	19.51	19.62	19.72	19.68	19.94	19.80	19.79
Nondurable Goods	15.60	15.73	15.49	16.06	16.07	15.84	15.77	15.69	15.91	16.14	16.07	16.02	15.97
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	33.19	33.76	32.89	31.56	31.62	32.00	32.29	32.49	32.33	32.27	32.32	32.48	32.58
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing (production)</b>	697.82	704.45	711.02	719.12	699.60	707.00	709.28	729.41	744.41	740.59	744.35	741.01	745.50
Durable Goods	784.59	782.69	794.64	792.11	784.87	797.55	801.86	814.23	830.21	820.66	835.49	833.58	837.12
Nondurable Goods	630.24	640.21	644.38	658.46	631.55	633.60	633.95	660.55	671.40	673.04	668.51	663.23	667.55
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	1,191.52	1,205.23	1,180.75	1,145.63	1,128.83	1,142.40	1,123.69	1,111.16	1,121.85	1,110.09	1,118.27	1,140.05	1,133.78

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

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

## Comparative Trends

### US and New Jersey Civilian Labor Force Trends 1982-2008 (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 1982-2007</b>								
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	4,287.8	136,891	4,130.3	5,692	157.5	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,370.8	136,485	4,117.3	8,378	253.5	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,363.9	137,736	4,108.4	8,774	255.5	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,373.0	139,252	4,157.5	8,149	215.5	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,431.6	141,730	4,232.8	7,591	198.7	5.1	4.5
2006	151,428	4,492.8	144,427	4,283.6	7,001	209.2	4.6	4.7
2007	153,124	4,466.3	146,047	4,276.6	7,078	189.7	4.6	4.2
<b>Monthly Data 2007-2008 (Seasonally Adjusted) *</b>								
<b>2007</b>								
Jan	152,958	4,477.1	145,915	4,285.3	7,043	191.8	4.6	4.3
Feb	152,725	4,474.0	145,888	4,281.4	6,837	192.6	4.5	4.3
Mar	152,884	4,469.0	146,145	4,275.5	6,738	193.6	4.4	4.3
Apr	152,542	4,468.1	145,713	4,275.0	6,829	193.1	4.5	4.3
May	152,776	4,466.1	145,913	4,275.8	6,863	190.3	4.5	4.3
Jun	153,085	4,467.6	146,087	4,278.4	6,997	189.3	4.6	4.2
Jul	153,182	4,463.7	146,045	4,274.3	7,137	189.4	4.7	4.2
Aug	152,886	4,462.0	145,753	4,274.2	7,133	187.7	4.7	4.2
Sep	153,506	4,461.0	146,260	4,273.8	7,246	187.2	4.7	4.2
Oct	153,306	4,460.3	146,016	4,274.8	7,291	185.5	4.8	4.2
Nov	153,828	4,462.6	146,647	4,274.6	7,181	188.1	4.7	4.2
Dec	153,866	4,463.8	146,211	4,275.8	7,655	188.0	5.0	4.2
<b>2008</b>								
Jan	153,824	4,491.2	146,248	4,287.1	7,576	204.1	4.9	4.5
Feb	153,374	4,507.7	145,993	4,291.3	7,381	216.3	4.8	4.8
Mar	153,784	4,495.3	145,969	4,278.2	7,815	217.1	5.1	4.8
Apr	153,957	4,512.4	146,331	4,289.1	7,626	223.4	5.0	5.0
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

\* New Jersey monthly data are based on a different estimating procedure. Monthly data have been revised to incorporate updated seasonal adjustment factors which reflect the 2007 experience.



# Unemployment Insurance Program

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

	April 2008	March 2008	April 2007	Percent Change From Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed *</b>	117.2	129.9	114.8	-9.7	2.1
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	115.1	114.3	112.7	0.7	2.1
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	65.4	62.8	61.6	4.1	6.1
Female	48.5	51.3	50.0	-5.4	-3.1
<b>By Race*</b>					
White	68.1	68.6	66.2	-0.8	2.9
Black	23.8	23.9	24.1	-0.2	-1.2
Asian	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	5.4
Other*	1.2	1.2	1.2	-2.1	-1.5
Chose Not To Answer*	17.8	19.8	17.3	-10.3	2.9
<b>By Ethnicity*</b>					
Hispanic	21.9	22.2	21.7	-1.4	0.7
Not Hispanic	82.3	82.6	80.3	-0.4	2.4
Chose Not To Answer*	9.4	10.0	9.1	-6.1	3.2
<b>By Age of Claimant</b>					
Under 25 years	10.9	10.4	10.1	4.9	7.6
25 through 34 years	27.4	26.4	25.5	3.9	7.4
35 through 44 years	26.5	26.6	26.7	-0.5	-0.9
45 through 54 years	26.4	27.0	26.3	-2.2	0.1
55 through 64 years	16.5	16.9	16.0	-2.1	3.0
65 years and over	6.4	6.8	6.9	-6.9	-8.1
<b>By Duration of Unemployment</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	15.2	18.8	19.5	-19.2	-22.0
3 to 4 weeks	14.1	14.0	13.4	0.6	5.4
5 through 14 weeks	49.9	46.9	46.0	6.4	8.5
15 weeks and over	34.4	36.2	32.3	-5.1	6.2
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	24.8	23.5	23.8	5.8	4.2
Construction	14.1	12.7	12.9	10.9	9.0
Manufacturing	10.1	10.1	10.3	0.0	-1.5
Service Providing	91.6	93.7	90.2	-2.2	1.6
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24.5	25.4	24.8	-3.7	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	6.3	6.4	5.8	-1.7	8.4
Retail Trade	13.5	12.9	12.0	4.1	12.3
Transportation & Warehousing	4.5	5.9	6.8	-23.0	-33.7
Financial Activities	7.0	7.0	6.5	-0.2	8.3
Professional & Business Services	20.8	20.1	18.9	3.2	9.7
Educational and Health Services	12.3	12.5	11.8	-1.5	4.3
Leisure and Hospitality	10.2	10.9	12.6	-5.9	-18.6
Other Services	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	11.9
Government	1.6	2.1	2.2	-24.5	-29.3

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

\* Not 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-12 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

The X-12 procedure was used in a "two-step" process. One set of factors was generated for benchmarked estimates, based on absolute or universe counts of employment determined through Unemployment Insurance records. These factors were used to seasonally adjust historical, universe-based data through September 2007. A second set of factors was generated using the record of sample-based estimates, and applied to reprojected sample-based estimates for the last quarter of 2007 and sample-based estimates developed month by month in 2008.

### Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2007 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2007 for Establishment Employment Indicators (Series 7-16).
- (2) new seasonal adjustment factors, which usually affect at least five years of seasonally adjusted data, or the period from January 2003 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:** McGraw-Hill'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 2007. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2006 to December 2007) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2003 to December 2007). 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 2004 to December 2008 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	McGraw-Hill Construction
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 2007 benchmarks.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 2003. Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2006.

**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.

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

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

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

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

### Metro Area definitions:

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

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

- 18 **Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), 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 McGraw-Hill Construction. **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 *New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers* table. (These data are not included on the Internet version of the table.)

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 *New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers* table.

**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 multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

- 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.

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 employment covered by unemployment insurance.

- 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.