

NEW JERSEY

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF

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LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
N.J. GOV / LABOR

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

No. 484 Based on data through September 22, 2006

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September Feature Article

New Jersey's Transit Village Initiative

by JoAnne Caramelo, Bureau of Labor Market Information

In 1999, New Jersey became a pioneer in transit-oriented community development and planning when it launched the Transit Village Initiative. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) provides a new and effective way of creating vibrant, livable communities while reducing traffic congestion.

New Jersey's Transit Village Initiative has the objective of revitalizing and strengthening targeted communities anchored around transit hubs through the concept of Smart Growth. The vision is a community where residents can live, work and play, thereby reducing reliance on the automobile. The Transit Village Initiative is an excellent model for Smart Growth since it encourages growth in New Jersey where infrastructure and public transit already exists.

The Transit Village Task Force oversees the Transit Village Initiative. The Task Force is a multi-agency partnership spearheaded by the Department of Transportation and New Jersey Transit. Since the program's inception, the Transit Village Task Force has designated 17 transit villages in municipalities throughout the state. Inclusion in the program has had a positive impact on these communities. The program provides benefits such as priority funding and technical assistance from some state agencies, and grant eligibility. Municipalities must complete an application process with the Transit Village Task Force to gain entrance into the program.

The description of what constitutes transit-oriented development may vary from area to area, but they all share some basic principles. A transit-oriented development (TOD) community typically consists of a high-density cluster of housing and a mix of businesses that will provide goods and services as well as employment opportunities for residents with a transit station at the epicenter. It is generally accepted that a TOD encompasses approximately a half-mile radius from a transit hub. While these transit hubs are most commonly train stations, they are not limited to rail transit. They can be any type of transit station, such as bus depot or ferry dock. The small development area promotes walkability, which is just one way TODs encourage a reduced dependence on automobiles. Other ways TODs achieve this goal are through encouraged ridership by pairing housing with mass transit in a neighborhood setting, and incorporating limited parking into the design.

Not all transit-oriented development communities are created equal. Urban settings and suburban areas will most likely have different priorities. For instance, urban transit villages are commonly designed to reuse former industrial space or revitalize economically depressed areas. However, a typical goal of a suburban transit village can be a reduction in sprawl/congestion through development designed to reduce auto dependence.

Many conservationists are supporters of transit-oriented development for the green benefits they provide. Controlled sprawl with less reliance on the automobile, leads to lower usage of fossil fuels and reduced emissions. TODs can also help protect open space as many projects "reuse" vacant industrial sites and brownfields. A TOD's incorporation of open space in the form of public parks and plazas can also enhance the quality of life for residents.

A true TOD is distinctly different from transit-adjacent development in that the varied mix of both commercial and residential properties combined with public spaces like plazas, bike

New Jersey Transit Village Locations



paths, and schools creates a true sense of community, as opposed to a shopping area or housing development that happens to be located near transit. However, the most successful/ambitious village areas will attempt to reach out past this neighborhood boundary and become part of the community as a whole.

A proposed transit village in Hamilton Township (Mercer County) is a good example. Plans calls for the construction of 300 housing units, 125,000-sq.ft. of retail space, 200,000-sq.ft. of office space, and a 200-room hotel adjacent to the train station. Local officials envision this transit village as a catalyst for economic growth. Private developers have already expressed interest in revitalizing vacant or underutilized factories in several neighboring sites.

Transit Villages in New Jersey

Since the program's inception in 1999, the Transit Village Task Force has designated 17 transit villages in municipalities throughout the state. Data from the Alan M. Voorhees Transportation Center at Rutgers University show that \$521.9 million in construction activity took place in the transit villages from the program's inception to 2005. Roughly 40 percent of this dollar amount was spent on residential construction, and 60 percent was spent on nonresidential construction. Combined, the villages have added 879 new, modern housing units.

Development projects in many of New Jersey's transit villages involve refitting vacant industrial sites, and many include maximizing the use of waterfront land. Most of the state's transit villages are located in northern counties with established rail stations. However, the state's investment in light rail transit has created additional transit-oriented development opportunities in southern New Jersey communities along the Delaware River and more recently in the northern counties of Hudson and Bergen.

New Jersey's initial transit villages designated in 1999 include Pleasantville (Atlantic County), Morristown (Morris County), Rutherford (Bergen County), South Amboy (Middlesex County), and South Orange (Essex County). Pleasantville is the state's only transit village centered around a bus station. To date, this village has seen over \$7 million in investment in new infrastructure, streetscapes, streets and roads, and bicycle paths. City officials have identified two specific redevelopment projects within the village. The City Center Redevelopment Area has been designated for high-density housing and commercial redevelopment, and has already been successful in attracting new business to downtown Pleasantville. AC Linen, a commercial laundry company located in Atlantic City, plans to expand their operations by opening a \$5 million facility in Pleasantville. This development is anticipated to create roughly 100 jobs in the city. The Lakes Bay Redevelopment Area will consist of primarily residential development and include a marina.

Morristown's transit village plans include a \$50 million mixed-use development with 218 residential units, retail space, and a parking deck. Rutherford is constructing a mixed-use project that includes retail space, a daycare center, medical offices, 48 housing units, and parking in their transit village. One of the financial benefits that Rutherford received under the Transit Village Initiative was \$420,000 in funding for pedestrian and traffic safety improvements around the train station. In South Amboy, plans call for a new ferry terminal and waterfront residential development. South Orange also enjoyed financial benefits under the Transit Village Initiative in the form of a \$720,000 grant to expand commuter shuttle service. Gaslight Commons, a 200-unit residential property located in South Orange's transit village, received New Jersey's 2002 Smart Growth Award for urban site redevelopment.

Riverside (Burlington County) was accepted for inclusion in the Transit Village Initiative in 2001. Its transit village is centered around a rail stop along the RiverLine, NJ Transit's light rail line between Trenton and Camden. RiverLine riders can easily connect to Atlantic City, Philadelphia, New York and other Northern Jersey destinations. Transit village plans call for a \$200 million mixed-use development on a brownfields site.

In 2002, Rahway (Union County) became New Jersey's eighth transit village. This transit village is based around a modernized train station where riders can connect to New York, Trenton, Newark Liberty International Airport, and many shore points. Some developments in Rahway's village area include waterfront townhouses, a waterfront park, retail space, and a mixed-use building that includes condominiums, commercial space, and extended-stay hotel units.

The seven transit villages selected in 2003 were Metuchen (Middlesex County), Belmar (Monmouth County), Bloomfield (Essex County), Bound Brook (Somerset County), Collingswood (Camden County), Cranford (Union County), and Matawan (Monmouth County). Metuchen benefited from an initial \$600,000 in funding for transportation improvements in the downtown business area. Belmar also received funding for traffic calming improvements. Development projects in Belmar include new housing units, retail space, restaurants, office space, boat slips, and a miniature golf course.

Bloomfield's transit village goal is to redevelop vacant industrial space around its rail station into a mixed-use development. Bound Brook received funding under the Transit Village Initiative for repairs to their train station platform, and plans a combination of new housing and commercial space for the municipality's downtown area. In Collingswood, transit village development plans call for the construction of new housing units and commercial space at the four-acre site of a former downtown lumber yard. Cranford used an initial \$200,000 grant to conduct a year-long study of traffic circulation, parking, and pedestrian improvements necessary to support future growth. Matawan received an initial grant of \$200,000 for pedestrian improvements. The goal of Matawan's transit village is to revitalize 40 acres surrounding its train station.

The newest transit villages are New Brunswick (Middlesex County), Journal Square/Jersey City (Hudson County), and Netcong (Morris County). Each was awarded transit village status in 2005. New Brunswick plans to use an initial \$100,000 grant for transit improvements. Municipal officials envision high-density mixed-use development around the train station. The initial grant awarded to the Journal Square/Jersey City transit village was utilized for transit improvements and safety issues. In Netcong, there are development plans for a 13-acre project surrounding the rail station that includes housing, retail space, offices, and a community center.

New Jersey's Transit Village Initiative is having a positive impact on the participating communities by creating jobs, expanding housing options, and improving the quality of life for citizens. This program will continue to be an important planning tool as New Jersey looks to meet the future needs of its citizens through Smart Growth policy and initiatives.

Across the country, planners faced with the challenge of smart growth are joining New Jersey by meeting this challenge through transit-oriented development. Only a handful of states have instituted programs to support transit-oriented development on a statewide level. However, several counties nationwide have developed programs on a local government level. Currently, there are over 100 such projects underway throughout the nation.

Additional Information

Detailed information on New Jersey's Transit Village Initiative is available on the New Jersey Department of Transportation's Internet site (<http://www.nj.gov/transportation/community/village/>). For more information, please contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, P.O. Box 388 Trenton, NJ 08625-0388. Telephone: (609) 633-0553. e-mail: JoAnne.Caramelo@dol.state.nj.us.

Footnotes:

1. *Smart Growth is the term used to describe well-planned, well-managed growth that adds new homes and creates new jobs, while preserving open space, farmland, and environmental resources. Smart Growth supports livable neighborhoods with a variety of housing types, price ranges and multi-modal forms of transportation. Smart Growth is an approach to land-use planning that targets the State's resources and funding in ways that enhance the quality of life for residents in New Jersey. On the Web: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/osg/smart/index.shtml>*

2. *Task Force members include the Commerce and Economic Growth Commission, the Council on the Arts, the Department of Community Affairs, the Economic Development Authority, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, the Office of Smart Growth, Main Street New Jersey, and the Redevelopment Authority.*

3. *Any former or current commercial or industrial site, currently vacant or underutilized and on which there has been, or there is suspected to have been a discharge of a contaminant. On the Web: <http://www.state.nj.us/dca/osg/commissions/brownfields/index.shtml>*

New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: September 22, 2006

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
\$391,527	\$385,860	\$375,123	1st Quarter	Personal Income (millions)*	----	4.4	5.1
53,146	47,535	61,623	Jul	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-18	-4.6	-1.7
2,620	3,107	3,006	Aug	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-16	-17.1	-7.7
4,080.7	4,084.3	4,051.3	Aug	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	1.0	1.4
315.4	317.2	327.2	Aug	Manufacturing (000)	S-8	-3.3	-0.1
2,945.2	2,942.8	2,910.0	Aug	Private Service-providing (000)	----	1.4	1.6
236.1	227.3	196.8	Aug	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	14.0	-7.3
5.3	5.1	4.4	Aug	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
111.4	111.9	112.6	Aug	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-20	-6.4	NA
2.9	2.9	3.0	Aug	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-20	----	----
41.7	41.9	42.3	Aug	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-28	0.3	1.4
\$16.53	\$16.50	\$16.40	Aug	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-28	1.4	1.6
\$689.30	\$691.35	\$693.72	Aug	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-28	1.7	3.0

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

¹ Monthly revisions to unadjusted data published by special contract with McGraw-Hill Construction. Reprinting and electronic dissemination are prohibited by law.

* Latest Month - 1st Qtr. 2006; Month Ago - 4th Qtr. 2005; Year Ago - 1st Qtr. 2005 (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

The nation's economy moved gradually forward in August, despite reports of a downturn in the national housing and building markets. Encouraging signs included moderate employment growth and stable unemployment, combined with modest increases in personal income and retail sales. Additionally, estimates of second quarter Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth were revised up to 2.9 percent, from the "advanced" estimate of 2.5 percent, suggesting that the national economy was stronger in the second quarter than first thought. These positives, however, were tempered by declines in consumer confidence, the value of new construction, sales of exiting homes and planned future home building.



The nation's employers added 128,000 nonfarm payroll jobs in August. Job gains were achieved in both the private (+111,000) and public (+17,000) sectors. The over-the-month increase was in line with the 117,000 average gain over the April-July period of this year. Monthly employment gains had averaged 169,000 over the 12-month period ending in March.

Payrolls in the goods-producing sector rose by 10,000 in August. Gains were realized in the natural resources and mining (+4,000 new jobs) and construction (+17,000) industries, which offset the loss of 11,000 manufacturing jobs.

The private service-providing sector expanded by 101,000 over the month, with the largest gain in education and health services where 60,000 jobs were added. Health care services added 34,800 new jobs, of which 13,500 were in hospitals. Professional and business services employment was up 26,000, with 12,400 of the increase in professional and technical services. Retail trade employment declined by 13,500 while transportation and warehousing lost 7,100 jobs.

The nation's unemployment rate declined slightly from 4.8 percent in July to 4.7 percent in August. The national unemployment rate has fluctuated in a narrow range this year, from 4.6 percent to 4.8 percent. The labor force participation rate (the percentage of total population in the labor force) was 66.2 percent, the same as in August of last year.

During July, personal income grew by 0.5 percent while personal consumption expenditures increased by 0.8 percent, double the growth in June. The data suggest that the slip in consumer confidence indicated in the August index was not reflective of lower spending, as August retail sales data remained



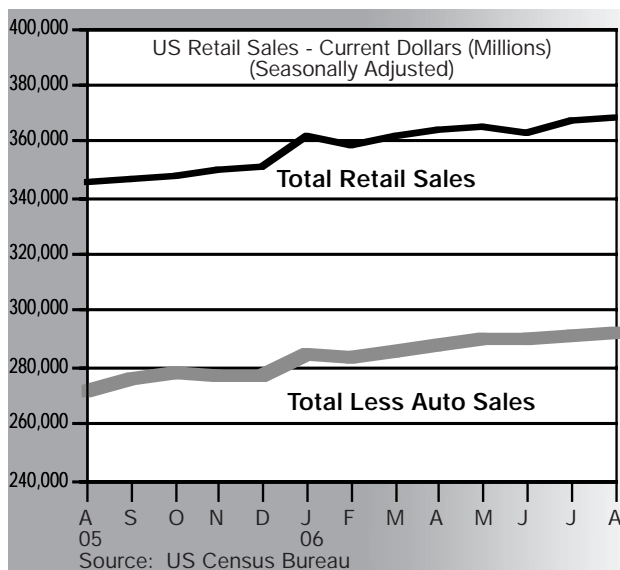
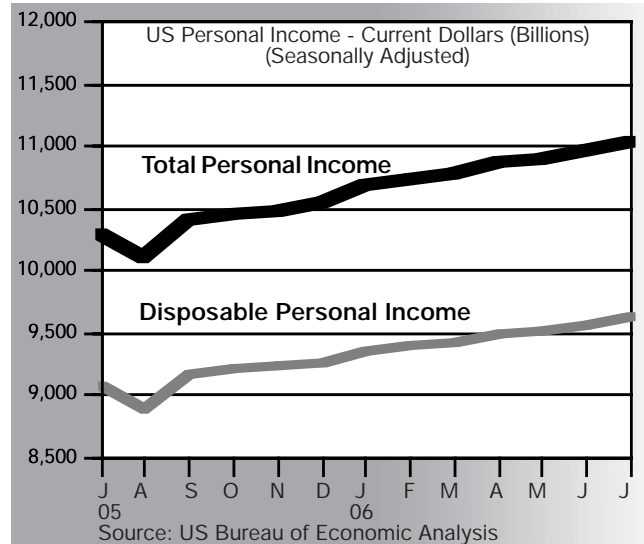
Economic Situation: The Nation

stable. The August gain, a somewhat modest 0.2 percent, was reduced by a drop in gasoline prices and a decline in furniture and home furnishing sales. Retail trade employment, as noted above, did decline in August.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) had a modest increase in August, rising by 0.2 percent, down from a 0.4 percent increase in July. The August uptick matches the June increase and both represent the smallest monthly increases since February of this year. Through August, inflation was increasing at an annual rate of 4.6 percent, much higher than the 3.4 percent rate for all of last year. However, there was some encouraging news. The August Producer Price Index for finished goods increased 0.1 percent, suggesting that inflation was moderating at the producer level. More recently, gasoline prices have begun to decline, which means consumers should have more income available for other purchases.

In August the consumer confidence index (1985=100) declined sharply to 99.6, down from 107.0 in July. The 6.9 percent decline in the index was more attributable to a decline in the “present situation” index, which fell by 8.0 percent. The “expectations” index declined by a more modest 5.7 percent. With the August decline, consumer confidence has returned to the low levels last seen in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina last fall.

The value of new construction declined to \$626.9 billion in July, down 3 percent from June. An increase in the value of nonbuilding construction was more than offset by declines in residential and nonresidential building construction. Residential construction accounts for more than half (50.8%) of total construction expenditures, so a protracted slowdown in the residential component will significantly impact overall construction spending.

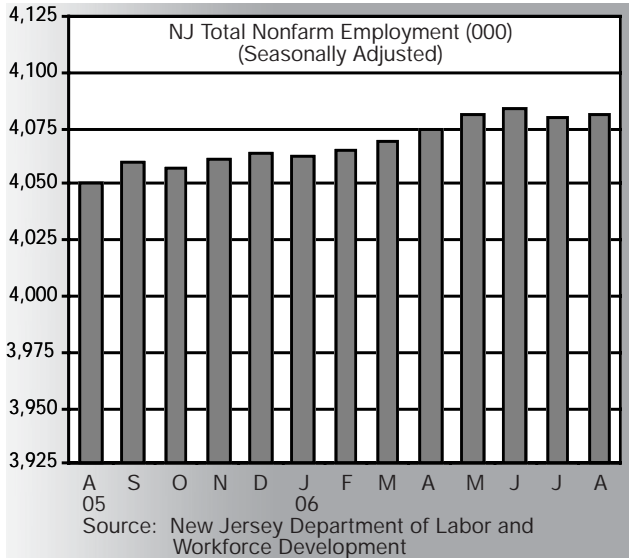


According to the National Association of Realtors, sales of existing homes declined by 4.1 percent in July and were 11.2 percent below the July 2005 levels. Sales of existing homes have declined in each of the last four months. In July, the sales price of existing homes was 0.9 percent higher than a year ago while the monthly supply (or inventory) of unsold monthly had increased to 7.4 months, up 58.7 percent from a year ago.

Private building permits, housing starts, and housing completions all showed sharp declines in August. Private building permits declined by 2.3 from July and were almost 22 percent below August a year ago. Similar weakness was evident for housing starts and housing completions.

Economic Situation: The State

The number of persons working on nonfarm payrolls in New Jersey edged upward by 400 in August, reaching a total of 4,080,700. Private sector employers added 1,000 jobs over the month while public sector jobholding declined by 600. For the first eight months of this year, the average monthly nonfarm employment of 4,074,600 was approximately 37,000 greater than the same period a year ago.



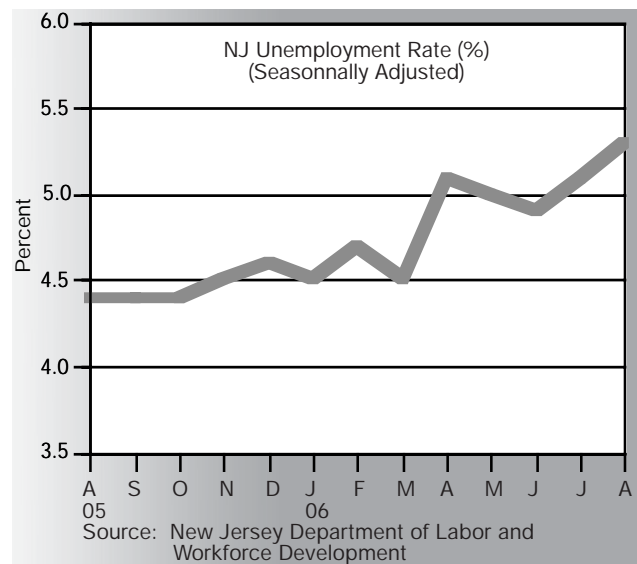
In the goods-producing sector, employment declined by 1,400 in August, as a gain of 400 in construction was insufficient to offset the loss of 1,800 in manufacturing. Since August of last year, manufacturing jobholding in New Jersey has contracted by 11,800.

The service-providing sector added 1,800 jobs over the month with the largest gains occurring in the professional and business services (+1,400 jobs) and education and health services (+1,100) industries. Employment was down 500 in both the information and transportation, warehousing, and utilities industries. Within transportation, warehousing and utilities, retail trade fell by 1,400.

In August, the New Jersey unemployment rate rose to 5.3 percent, up from 5.1 percent in July. For the fourth time in the last five months, the New Jersey unemployment rate was greater than 5.0 percent. Still, many economic experts today argue that an unemployment rate of 5.0 percent is compatible with full employment. In August, the labor force participation rate increased to 66.6 percent, from 66.4 percent in July, and the number of employed residents increased by almost 11,000. The insured unemployment rate, 2.9 percent, was unchanged from July and has remained below 3.0 percent since August of last year.

Consumer confidence in the Middle Atlantic states decreased by a relatively large 9.5 percent in August. The drop was more attributable to a steep decline in the “present situation” index, which fell by 13.1 percent. The “expectations” index declined by a more modest 5.4 percent.

The number of private building permits fell from 3,107 in June to 2,620 in July, a decline of 15.7 percent. For the year to date, total private building permits in New Jersey are 17.1 percent below the corresponding total of a year ago. Most of the decline relative to a year ago has occurred since March. For the first quarter of this year, total building permits were down by only 4 percent. However, for the April to July period, total building permits were almost 25 percent lower than for the corresponding four-month

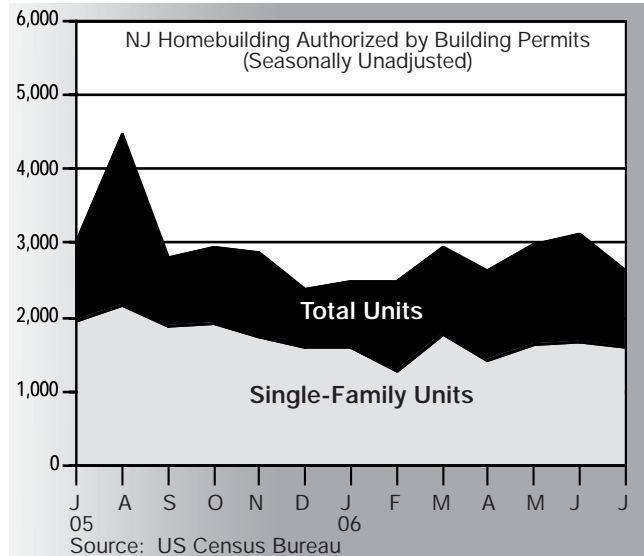


Economic Situation: The State

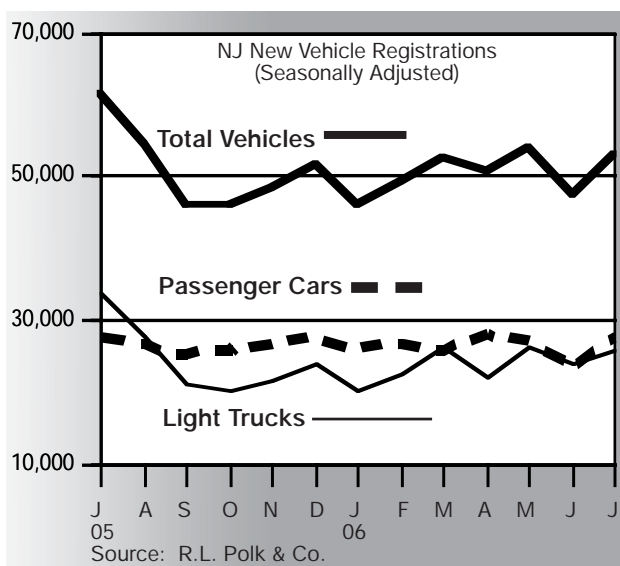
period a year ago. Multi-family building permits have suffered the largest year-to-date decline, 28.1 percent, while single-family permits have declined by 15.6 percent.

Private building permits increased in the Northeastern region in August while declining in the rest of the country. However, building permits in the northeast were 17.5 percent lower than in August of last year. The northeast, and all other regions except the West, experienced an increase in the number of privately owned housing units authorized but not started. The number of housing units started did increase in the northeast by 5.4 percent while declining for the nation overall and in all other regions.

According to McGraw-Hill Construction, the value of total construction contracts awarded declined by 8.0 percent in August to \$1.08 billion, the lowest level since February of this year. The value peaked in May at \$1.33 billion but has declined in each of the last three months. In August, the year-to-date total value of construction contracts awarded was 2.6 percent lower than a year ago. However, the total value of contracts awarded during August 2006 was 20.2 percent lower than for August of last year. The value of residential construction contracts awarded did increase in August to \$374 million but was still far below the average of \$526.3 for the first six months of this year. In August, the year-to-date total for residential construction contracts was 4.9 percent lower than at that time a year ago.



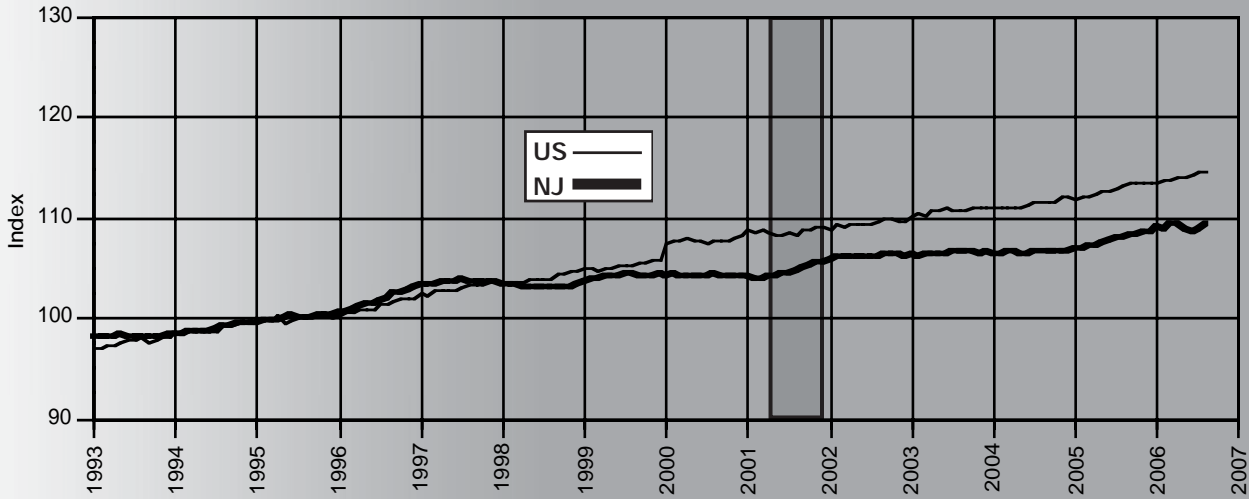
Existing home sales in the Northeast declined 5.4 percent in July and were 12.5 percent below their level of a year ago. The Midwest and West suffered similar declines while the declines in the South were more modest (1.2 percent and 7.0 percent).



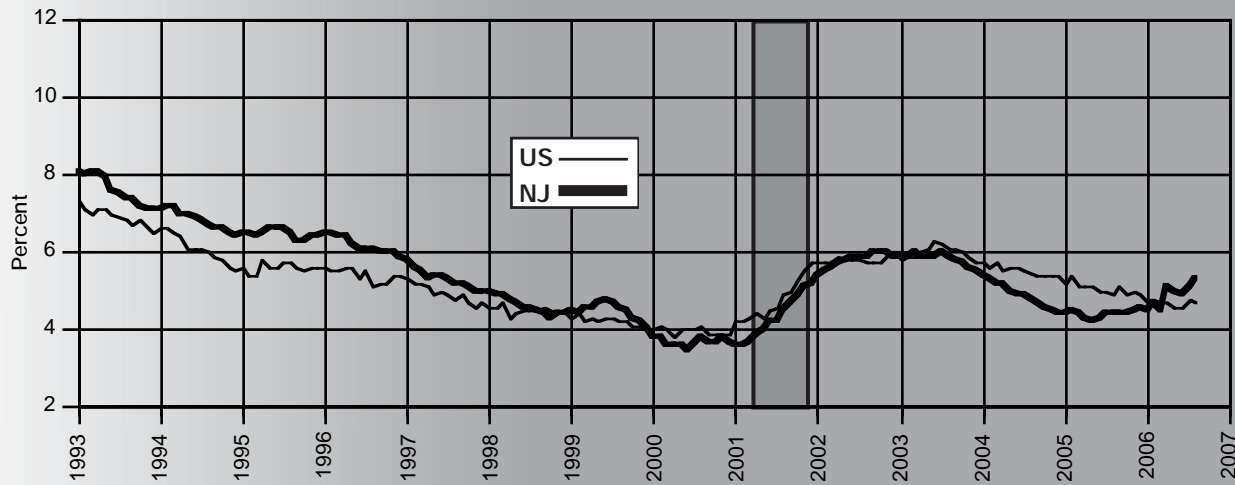
New vehicle registrations in New Jersey increased by 11.8 percent in July to 53,146, the second highest monthly total this year. However, total new vehicle registrations for the year-to-date were still running 4.6 percent below the total for the same time last year. New Passenger car registrations increased by a robust 16.2 percent in July.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

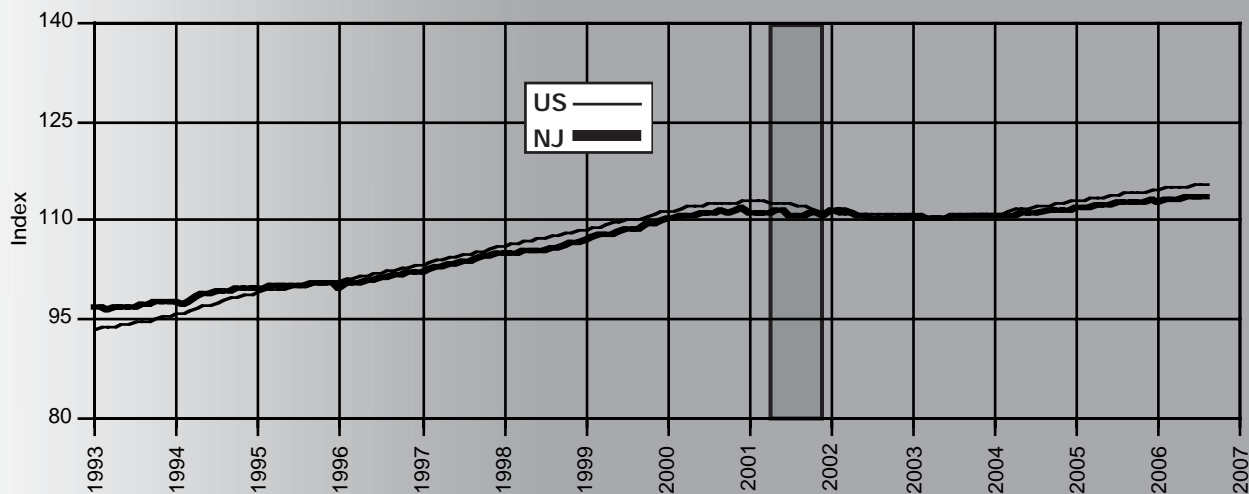
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



Unemployment Rate (%)



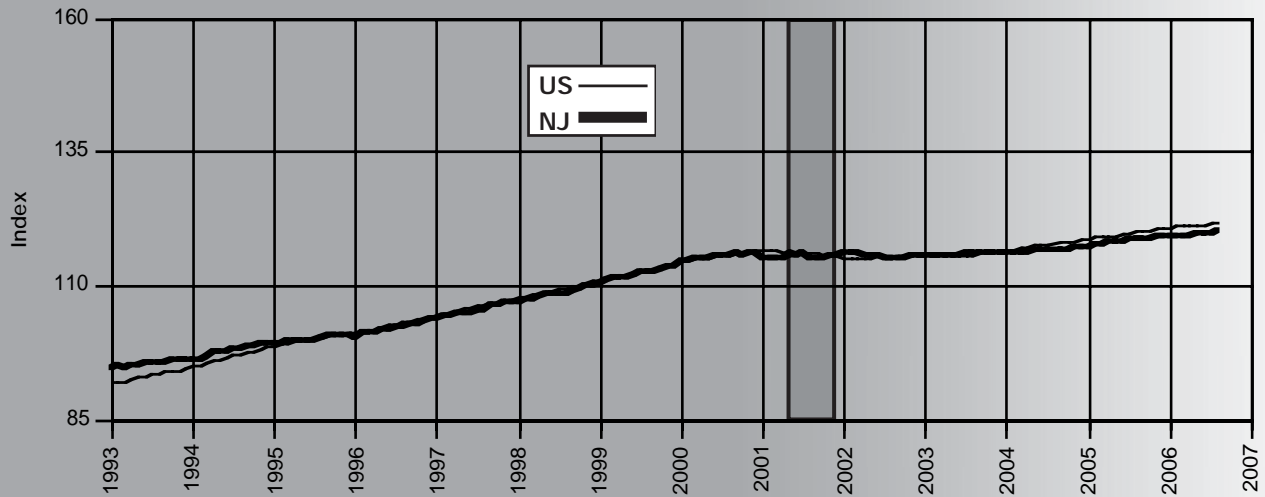
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



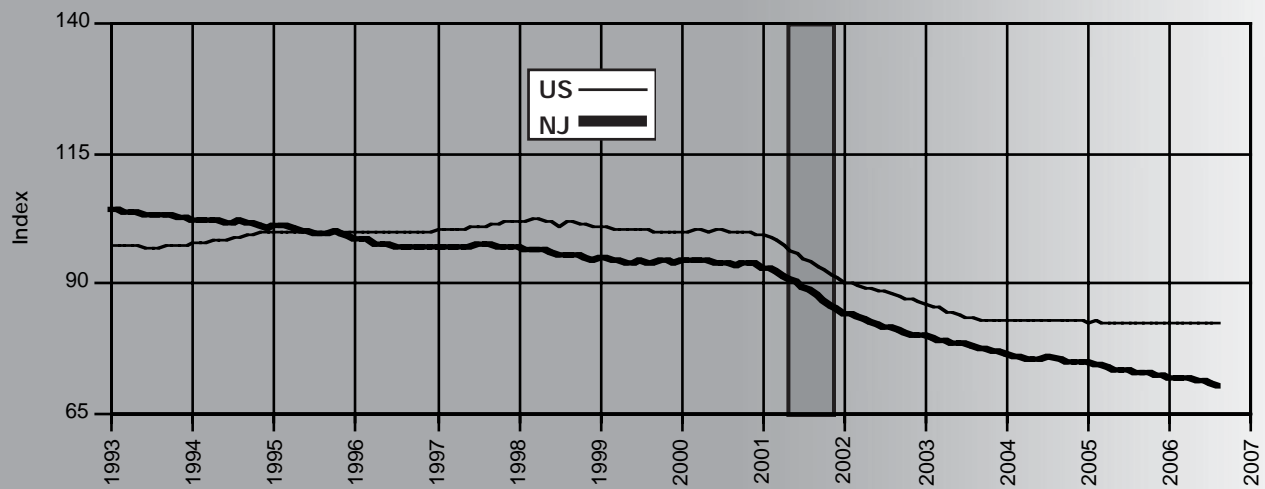
See notes on page 14.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

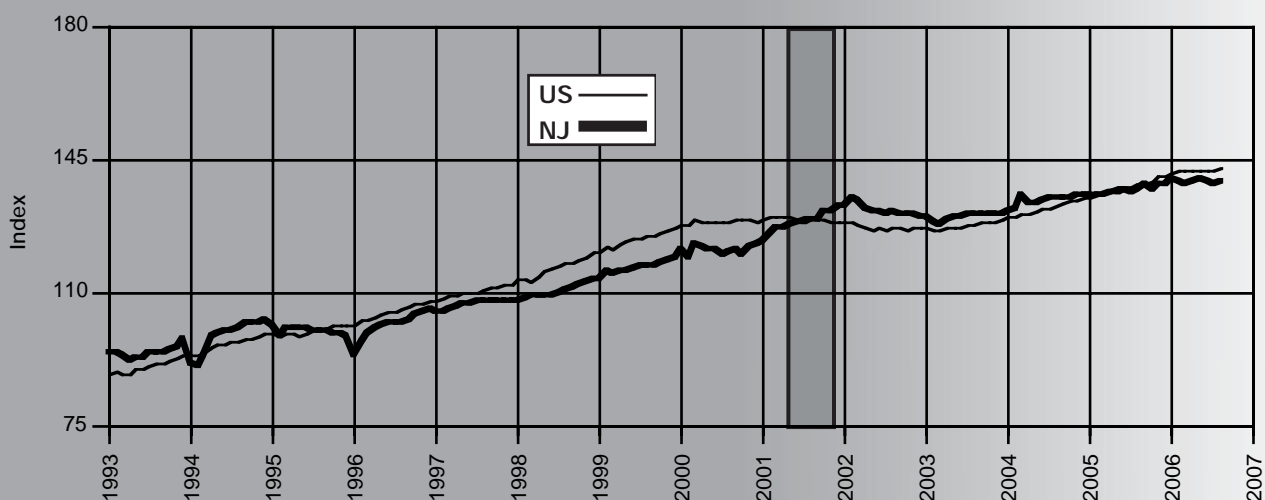
Private Service Providing Employment (1995=100)



Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



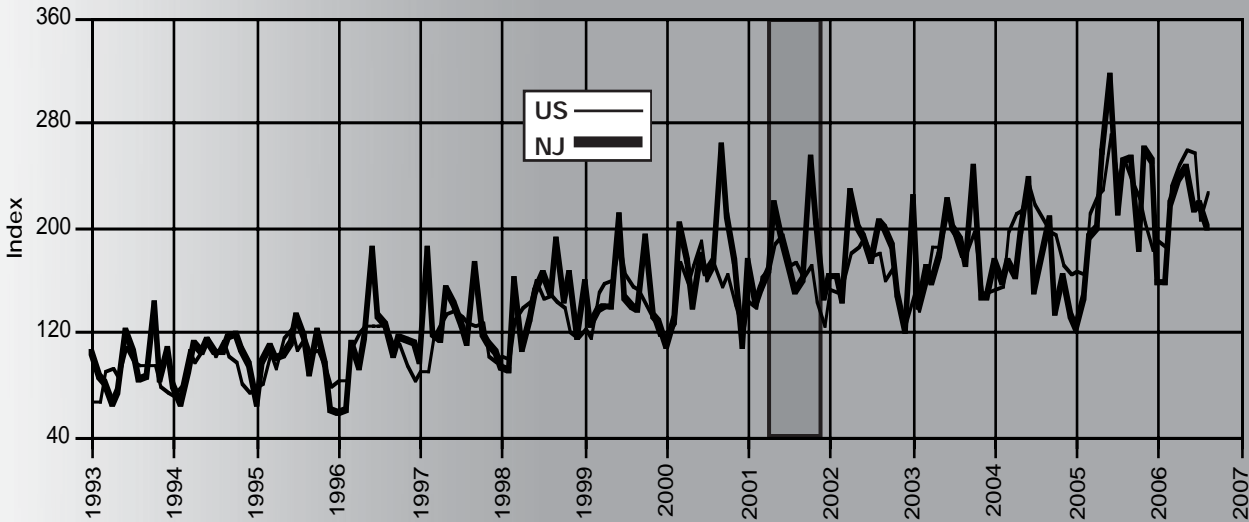
Construction Employment (1995=100)



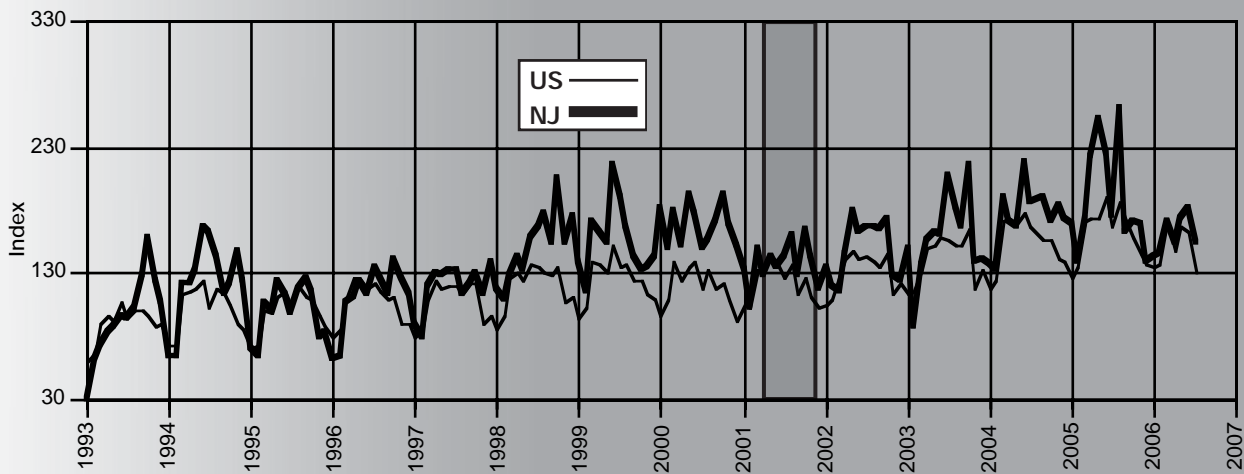
See notes on page 14.

Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

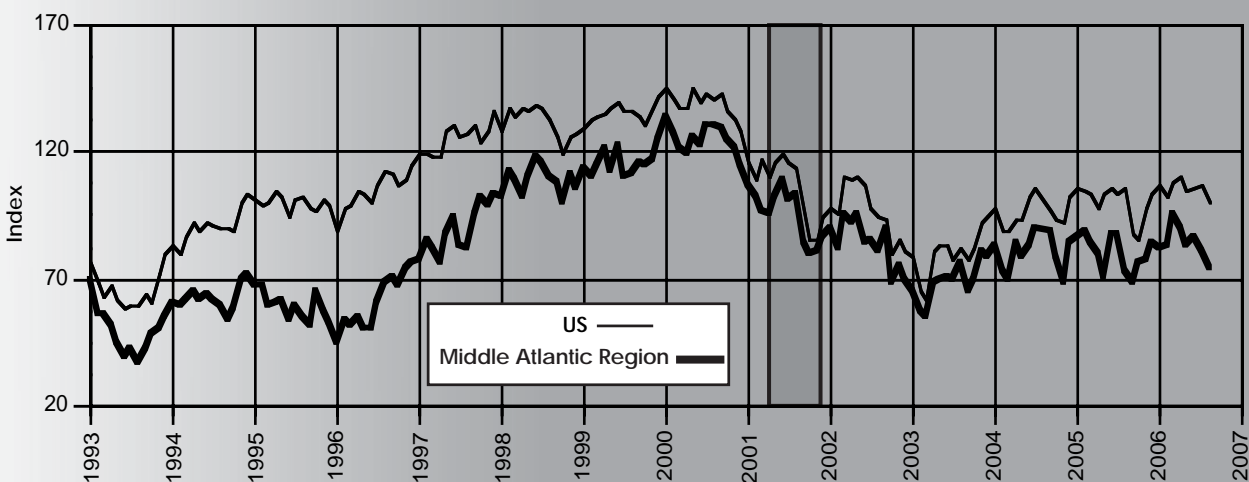
Total Construction Contracts Awarded (1995=100)-Unadj.



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.

Income, Poverty, Earnings and Health Insurance Coverage: 2005

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

The US Bureau of the Census recently released two reports regarding income and poverty: (1) *The Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005 report*. The report's data were compiled from information collected in the 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS); (2) *Income, Earnings and Poverty Data from the 2005 American Community Survey (ACS)*. The ACS data are available for nearly 7,000 areas including for the first time all congressional districts, counties, cities and American Indian/Alaska native areas of 65,000 population or more. Estimates from both sources consistently show that New Jersey continued to have one of the highest median household incomes and lowest poverty rates in the nation.

The CPS data is still the source of the official national estimates of income and poverty. However, the US Census Bureau recommended using the ACS data to compare income and poverty among states, while the CPS two-year moving averages are the preferred figures for examining individual state's income and poverty trend over time. The health insurance coverage data is available from the CPS only, while all the county and municipal income and poverty estimates can only be found from the ACS.

Median Household Income

Nationally, 2005 marked the first year since 1999 in which real median household income showed an annual increase. Asian households continued to have the highest median income (\$61,094) while the median income for Hispanic households (\$35,967) and black households (\$30,858) remained low in 2005. Median income for white households was \$48,554 (table not shown).

Table 1

Median Household Income for United States, Selected States and New Jersey: 2005

Area	Income	Rank	Area	Income	Rank
United States	\$46,242	—			
Highest States			Lowest States		
New Jersey	\$61,672	1	Alabama	\$36,879	47
Maryland	\$61,592	2	Louisiana	\$36,729	48
Connecticut	\$60,941	3	Arkansas	\$34,999	49
Hawaii	\$58,112	4	West Virginia	\$33,452	50
Massachusetts	\$57,184	5	Mississippi	\$32,938	51
Highest Counties, New Jersey			Lowest Counties, New Jersey		
Hunterdon	\$93,342	1	Passaic	\$51,016	17
Somerset	\$88,532	2	Atlantic	\$50,377	18
Morris	\$84,010	3	Essex	\$49,460	19
Monmouth	\$74,798	4	Cumberland	\$46,064	20
Sussex	\$74,420	5	Hudson	\$44,440	21
Highest Municipalities, New Jersey			Lowest Municipalities, New Jersey		
Middletown twp.	\$81,179	1	Union City	\$32,345	15
Edison twp.	\$75,928	2	Newark city	\$30,665	16
Cherry Hill twp.	\$75,560	3	Passaic city	\$29,963	17
Woodbridge twp.	\$67,888	4	East Orange city	\$29,691	18
Hamilton twp.*	\$63,713	5	Camden city	\$18,007	19

Notes: The District of Columbia was included in the state rankings. Only 19 New Jersey municipalities of 65,000 or more were included in the municipal rankings. *Mercer County.
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey: 2005.

The estimated 2005 household income varied widely from state to state. As shown in Table 1, New Jersey's median income (\$61,672 – the highest) is almost twice as much as Mississippi's (\$32,938 – the lowest). The estimated median household income of Maryland (\$61,592) and Connecticut (\$60,941) are not significantly different from New Jersey's; while West Virginia's (\$33,452) is statistically not different from Mississippi's.

New Jersey's 2004-2005 (2-year average) real median household income increased by 3.3 percent from its 2003-2004 level (Table 2). Only 14 states had statistically significant changes in their real median household income between 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. New Jersey was one

of the eight states with a significant increase in real median household income. Nationally, real median household income increased by 0.4 percent from 2003-2004 to 2004-2005.

Among New Jersey's 21 counties, Hunterdon had the highest median household income (\$93,342) in 2005, followed by Somerset (\$88,532) and Morris (\$84,010) (Table 1). Hunterdon County's median also topped the nation's "smaller areas" (counties with population size 65,000 to 249,999). Somerset and Morris ranked third and fourth among the nation's large counties (at least 250,000 residents). With \$44,440, Hudson County had the lowest median household income in the state.

Middletown Township, Monmouth County led the state's 19 "large municipalities" (65,000 population or more) with a median household income of \$81,179 in 2005. Camden City was at the other end of the income spectrum, with a median household income of \$18,007. Camden City also ranked last among the nation's "smaller places" (65,000 to 249,999 people), while Newark City was on the nation's "bottom 10" list among "large places" (250,000 population or more).

Table 2

Median Household Income Selected States: 2003-2005			
State	Median Household Income		Percent Change
	(two-year averages)		
	2003-04	2004-05	
United States	\$45,893	\$46,071	0.4
Maine	41,048	43,317	5.5
Vermont	47,411	49,808	5.1
Maryland	57,265	59,762	4.4
Hawaii	56,565	58,854	4.0
Arkansas	35,058	36,406	3.8
New Jersey	58,300	60,246	3.3
North Carolina	40,572	41,820	3.1
Utah	52,432	53,693	2.4
Indiana	44,383	43,091	-2.9
Kentucky	37,999	36,750	-3.3
Missouri	44,994	43,266	-3.8
Wisconsin	48,181	45,956	-4.6
Kansas	44,690	42,233	-5.5
Virginia	55,494	52,383	-5.6

Notes: The two-year average median is the sum of two inflation-adjusted single year medians divided by two. The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. States without statistically significant changes in median household income between 2003-04 and 2004-05 were excluded from this tabulation.

Source: Current Population Survey: 2004-2006.

Number and Percentage of Persons Below Poverty

Nationally, poverty rates remained statistically unchanged for blacks (24.9%) and Hispanics (who may be of any race, 21.8%), but decreased for non-Hispanic whites (from 8.7% in 2004 to 8.3% in 2005) and increased for Asians (from 9.8% in 2004 to 11.1% in 2005).

Children's poverty rate (17.6%) remained higher than that of 18-to-64 years old (11.1%) and persons 65 and older (10.1%), according to the 2005 Current Population Survey (table not shown).

Poverty rates in 2005 among the 50 states and the District of Columbia ranged from a low of 7.5 percent in New Hampshire to a high of 21.3 percent in Mississippi, as shown in Table 4. New Jersey's 8.7 percent (738,969 persons) was the 4th lowest in the nation.

Eight states (including New Jersey) and District of Columbia experienced significant changes (including five decreases and four increases) in their poverty rates between 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, as seen in Table 3. Poverty rate in New Jersey decreased by 0.9 percentage points over the recent one-year period.

Table 3

Percentage of Persons in Poverty Selected States: 2003-2005			
State	Two-Year Average Percentage		Change in Percentage Points
	2003-04	2004-05	
United States	12.6	12.7	0.1
Arkansas	16.4	14.5	-2.0
North Carolina	15.1	13.8	-1.3
Washington	12.0	10.8	-1.2
New Jersey	8.3	7.4	-0.9
Florida	12.2	11.4	-0.8
Georgia	12.4	13.7	1.3
Indiana	10.8	12.1	1.3
Mississippi	17.4	19.4	2.1
Distr. of Columbia	16.9	19.1	2.2

Notes: The 2004 data have been revised to reflect a correction to the weights in the 2005 ASEC. States without statistically significant changes in the poverty rate between 2003-04 and 2004-05 were excluded from this tabulation. The District of Columbia was included in the state rankings.

Source: Current Population Survey: 2004-2006.

The three New Jersey counties with the highest median household income also had the lowest poverty rates in the state: Hunterdon (1.4%), Morris (2.9%) and Somerset (3.6%). Hudson County's 16.5 percent (97,855 persons) was the highest poverty rate in New Jersey. Hudson also had the state's lowest median household income (Table 4).

Poverty rates varied widely at the municipal level. Among New Jersey municipalities with a population of 65,000 or more, Hamilton Township (Mercer County) won the distinction of having the state's lowest poverty rate (3.8% or 3,355 persons), while the poverty rate in Camden City was the highest at 44 percent (or 32,201 persons).

Table 4

**Persons in Poverty, United States
Selected States and New Jersey: 2005**

Area	Number	Percent	Area	Number	Percent
United States	38,231,521	13.3			
<i>Highest States</i>			<i>Lowest States</i>		
West Virginia	317,240	18.0	New Hampshire	95,090	7.5
New Mexico	347,759	18.5	Maryland	448,038	8.2
Dist. of Columbia	97,617	19.0	Connecticut	281,408	8.3
Louisiana	864,277	19.8	New Jersey	738,969	8.7
Mississippi	600,288	21.3	Minnesota	456,642	9.2
<i>Highest Counties, New Jersey</i>			<i>Lowest Counties, New Jersey</i>		
Camden	62,898	12.4	Hunterdon	1,803	1.4
Cumberland	17,565	12.6	Morris	13,718	2.9
Passaic	70,980	14.6	Somerset	11,198	3.6
Essex	112,648	14.7	Sussex	6,651	4.4
Hudson	97,855	16.5	Burlington	20,139	4.6
<i>Highest Municipalities, New Jersey</i>			<i>Lowest Municipalities, New Jersey</i>		
Paterson city	35,532	24.1	Hamilton twp.	3,355	3.8
Newark city	62,866	24.8	Dover twp.	3,882	4.1
East Orange city	15,486	25.4	Middletown twp.	2,463	4.1
Passaic city	18,563	27.3	Edison twp.	4,422	4.4
Camden city	32,201	44.0	Brick twp.	3,284	4.5

Notes: The District of Columbia was included in the state rankings. Only 19 New Jersey municipalities of 65,000 or more were included in the municipal rankings.
Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey: 2005.

Median Earnings

With \$52,654, New Jersey's full-time year-round male workers had the highest median earnings in the nation (about 25% higher than the national median of \$41,965). The state of Mississippi's \$33,296 was the nation's lowest median earnings for men (see Table 5).

The level of women's median earnings was even more dispersed across states. The District of Columbia had the highest median earnings of women — \$46,959, which was about 45 percent higher than the national median of \$32,168 and almost doubled West Virginia's \$24,956 (the lowest in the nation). New Jersey ranked fourth in the nation in women's median earnings (\$40,219).

Nationally, women earned about 76.7 cents for every dollar that men earned. The earning disparity between men and women in New Jersey (women earned 76.4% of men's median) was close to the national level. Women in District of Columbia earned 91.4 cents for every dollar men earned — the highest among all states.

Asian men and women had higher median earnings than other race/ethnic groups. Men earned the most in the "management of companies and enterprises" industry (\$79,023) and the "legal" occupations (\$102,272). Women had the highest median earnings in the "utilities" industry (\$44,302) and the "computer and mathematical" occupations (\$58,906).

Men earned more than women in all industries and occupations. The earnings gap between men and women was the largest in "finance and insurance" industry (55.4%) and the "legal" occupations (49.5%). In contrast, the "construction" industry and the "installation, maintenance and repair" occupations had the highest percentages of women's earnings when compared to that of men's earnings — 92.8 percent and 92.7 percent, respectively.

Table 5

Median Earnings Men and Women, Selected States and New Jersey: 2005

Area	Men	Women	
	Median Earnings	Median Earnings	Percent of Men's Earnings
United States	\$41,965	\$32,168	76.7
<i>Top 5 States with Highest Median Earnings of Men</i>			
New Jersey	52,654	40,219	76.4
Connecticut	52,388	40,544	77.4
Massachusetts	51,493	40,025	77.7
Distr. of Columbia	51,366	46,959	91.4
Maryland	51,180	40,986	80.1
<i>Top 5 States with Highest Median Earnings of Women</i>			
Distr. of Columbia	51,366	46,959	91.4
Maryland	51,180	40,986	80.1
Connecticut	52,388	40,544	77.4
New Jersey	52,654	40,219	76.4
Massachusetts	51,493	40,025	77.7
<i>Top 5 States with Highest Women's Earnings as Percent of Men's</i>			
Distr. of Columbia	51,366	46,959	91.4
Florida	36,984	30,466	82.4
California	45,126	37,086	82.2
Arizona	39,722	32,284	81.3
Texas	37,910	30,391	80.2
<i>Top 5 Counties with Highest Median Earnings of Men in New Jersey</i>			
Hunterdon	73,728	57,377	77.8
Somerset	71,445	52,432	73.4
Monmouth	67,347	40,748	60.5
Morris	67,270	50,213	74.6
Bergen	60,711	46,336	76.3
<i>Top 5 Counties with Highest Median Earnings of Women in New Jersey</i>			
Hunterdon	73,728	57,377	77.8
Somerset	71,445	52,432	73.4
Morris	67,270	50,213	74.6
Bergen	60,711	46,336	76.3
Mercer	54,918	41,966	76.4
<i>Top 5 Counties with Highest Women's Earnings as Percent of Men's in N.J.</i>			
Hudson	41,050	35,216	85.8
Passaic	42,684	35,583	83.4
Essex	45,604	37,062	81.3
Atlantic	43,554	34,606	79.5
Salem	50,590	39,925	78.9
<i>Top 5 Municipalities with Highest Median Earnings of Men in N.J.</i>			
Middletown twp.	80,788	44,195	54.7
Cherry Hill twp.	66,351	43,528	65.6
Woodbridge twp.	60,254	43,872	72.8
Edison twp.	60,114	42,374	70.5
Brick twp.	52,128	34,965	67.1
<i>Top 5 Municipalities with Highest Median Earnings of Women in N.J.</i>			
Middletown twp.	80,788	44,195	54.7
Woodbridge twp.	60,254	43,872	72.8
Cherry Hill twp.	66,351	43,528	65.6
Gloucester twp.	50,299	42,496	84.5
Edison twp.	60,114	42,374	70.5
<i>Top 5 Municipalities with Highest Women's Earnings as % of Men's in N.J.</i>			
Trenton city	29,657	30,932	104.3
Newark city	31,312	30,154	96.3
Paterson city	31,050	28,887	93.0
Union City	24,210	21,946	90.6
Camden city	23,470	21,029	89.6

Notes: Full-time workers 16 and over. The District of Columbia was included in the state rankings. Only 19 New Jersey municipalities of 65,000 or more were included in the municipal rankings.

Source: US Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey: 2005.

Hunterdon County had the highest median earnings for both men (\$73,728) and women (\$57,377) among the state's 21 counties. Women's earnings were closer to men's earnings (85.8%) in Hudson County than in any other counties.

Monmouth County's Middletown Township led the state's median earnings for men (\$80,788) and women (\$44,195) at the municipal level. Trenton City was the only municipality in New Jersey where women had higher median earnings than men.

Health Insurance Coverage

Based on three-year (2003-2005) averages of the Current Population Survey data, approximately 14.5 percent of New Jersey residents were not covered by any health insurance, as shown in Table 6. The national uninsured rate was 15.7 percent. Minnesota (8.7%) had the lowest percentage of uninsured while Texas (24.6%) had the highest.

Between 2004 and 2005, people covered by employment-based health insurance declined from 59.8 percent to 59.5 percent in the nation as a whole. Similarly, the employment-based insurance rate also declined somewhat in New Jersey, from 68.5 percent to 68.3 percent.

Nationally, the non-Hispanic whites had the lowest uninsured rate (11.3%) while Hispanics had the highest uninsured rate (32.7%) among race/ethnic groups. The number and proportion of uninsured children increased between 2004 and 2005, from 7.9 million to 8.3 million and from 10.8 percent to 11.2 percent, respectively (table not shown).

Table 6

**Percentage Without Health Insurance
States and New Jersey: 2003 - 2005**

<i>State</i>	<i>3-Year Average</i>
United States	15.7
New Jersey	14.5
<i>5 States with the Lowest Percentage</i>	
Minnesota	8.7
Hawaii	9.5
Louisiana	9.8
Wisconsin	10.3
Maine	10.4
New Hampshire	10.4
<i>5 States with the Highest Percentage</i>	
California	18.8
Oklahoma	19.5
Florida	19.6
New Mexico	21.1
Texas	24.6

Source: Current Population Survey: 2004-2006.

Data Availability

The Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2005 report is available online at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p60-231.pdf>. The Income, Earnings and Poverty from the 2005 American Community Survey report can be found online at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/acs-02.pdf>.

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

Updated List of Certified Target Areas for Alien Investment

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development has issued the 2006 list of certified areas of high unemployment in the state for purposes of targeting alien entrepreneurial investment under the provisions of the federal Immigration Act (IMMACT) of 1990. There were some changes to the list which was released in September 2005. Dropped from the list are the cities of Elizabeth and Passaic. Millville city. Carteret borough and Lower township were added.

IMMACT 1990 made substantial changes to the categories or preferences under which aliens can immigrate to the United States for purposes of employment. One of the categories established by IMMACT 1990 provides that up to 10,000 visas will be made available each fiscal year to qualified immigrants (along with their spouses and unmarried minor children) seeking to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in a new commercial enterprise.

This new enterprise may take any lawful business form and must benefit both the United States economy and create full-time employment for not fewer than ten citizens, lawful permanent residents or other immigrants lawfully authorized to be employed.

In general, IMMACT 1990 established a threshold investment of \$1,000,000. To encourage new enterprises in areas which would most benefit from "employment creation visas," 3,000 of these visas are reserved for qualified aliens who would invest in "targeted employment areas." In such areas, the minimum investment is \$500,000.

In New Jersey, "targeted employment areas" include any county or municipality with 20,000 or more population, and an unemployment rate 150 percent or higher than the US rate in the latest calendar year (the rate for 2005 should be 7.7% or higher).

Based on currently available data, the following areas qualify to be certified: the cities of Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Camden, Millville, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Trenton, Lower township and Carteret borough.

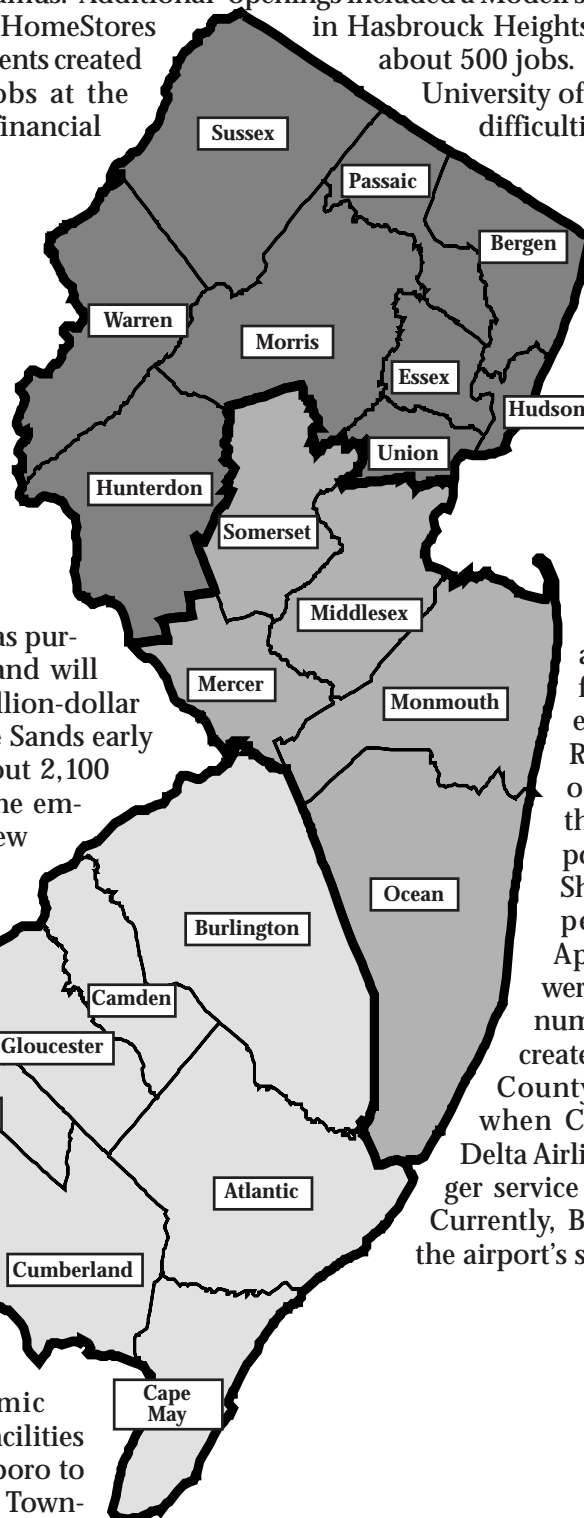
An alien seeking to become classified as an entrepreneur for purposes of this program must petition by filing Form I-526 (Immigration Petition by Alien Entrepreneur), which can be obtained by writing to the US Immigration and Naturalization Services, 970 Board Street, Federal Building, Newark, NJ 07102 or by calling (800) 375-5283.

An alien entrepreneur seeking to do business in areas of high unemployment must, along with the petition, include a letter which certifies that the commercial enterprise is or will be located in a "targeted employment area" with a population of at least 20,000. This letter may be obtained by writing to: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P.O. Box 383, Trenton, NJ 08625-0383 or by calling (609) 292-2568 or by e-mailing David Felsheim at David.Felsheim@dol.state.nj.us.

Labor Area Focus — Regional Analysts' Corner

Northern Region

The food service and retail trade segments of the economy continued to expand in the region with the openings of an Applebee's Grill & Bar and a Wendy's restaurant in Newark and a Century 21 department store at the Bergen Mall in Paramus. Additional openings included a Modell's Sporting Goods in Elizabeth and three Ashley Furniture HomeStores Combined, these new establishments created about 500 jobs. A setback for the region was the elimination of 140 jobs at the University of Medicine and Dentistry in Hasbrouck Heights, Ramsey and Secaucus. University of Medicine and Dentistry difficulties.



Southern Region

Pinnacle Entertainment Inc. has purchased the Sands hotel-casino and will demolish it to make way for a billion-dollar casino resort. The closing of the Sands early in November 2006 will idle about 2,100 workers including 1,700 full-time employees. Construction of the new casino is expected to begin in 2008. The Cumberland County Prosecutors Office hired 25 additional workers in July, including three additional assistant prosecutors and a dozen agents, detectives and paralegal specialists. The hiring will enable the creation of a Major Crimes Unit and a Special Victims Unit within the office. Rowan University's plans to free up land for more academic buildings by moving its sports facilities from the main campus in Glassboro to their West Campus in Harrison Township have been put on hold due to state budgetary constraints. Plans originally called for a new \$1-billion sports complex that included a 20,000-seat Major League Soccer stadium.

Central Region

In September, the new Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, an outpatient treatment facility, opened with 100 employees in Basking Ridge. The new facility sits on a 26-acre site within the Mountain View Corporate Park. Also, Stop & Shop recently opened a supermarket in Whiting. Approximately, 100 jobs were created. An unspecified number of new jobs will be created at the Trenton-Mercer County Airport in December when Comair, a subsidiary of Delta Airlines, begins daily passenger service to Boston and Atlanta. Currently, Boston-Maine Airlines is the airport's sole commercial carrier.

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(seasonally adjusted)

Labor Area	2005					2006							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Labor Force	138.4	138.4	138.6	138.8	138.9	139.1	139.6	141.2	141.1	141.0	140.3	141.6	141.9
Employment	131.3	131.1	131.5	131.3	131.3	131.6	131.7	133.6	132.4	132.4	132.1	133.2	132.8
Unemployment Volume	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.4	9.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.4
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Labor Force	707.3	709.8	710.4	711.0	712.2	709.6	708.5	713.8	710.2	708.8	707.5	711.3	712.0
Employment	677.5	679.5	681.1	679.6	680.3	678.1	675.9	682.8	675.2	674.2	674.4	676.5	675.5
Unemployment Volume	29.8	30.2	29.2	31.5	31.8	31.5	32.6	31.0	35.0	34.6	33.1	34.8	36.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.1
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Labor Force	657.8	658.8	657.8	659.0	660.5	659.2	659.5	661.9	664.5	664.4	663.5	667.3	671.2
Employment	629.9	630.2	630.1	628.7	630.0	630.0	629.4	633.4	630.9	631.6	631.2	634.2	636.2
Unemployment Volume	27.9	28.6	27.7	30.3	30.4	29.2	30.1	28.5	33.6	32.8	32.3	33.1	35.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Labor Force	1,178.5	1,181.3	1,186.0	1,185.7	1,186.6	1,189.2	1,185.6	1,193.9	1,196.2	1,191.4	1,190.0	1,192.0	1,199.4
Employment	1,131.4	1,133.3	1,139.0	1,135.4	1,136.2	1,140.1	1,134.1	1,145.2	1,139.0	1,136.4	1,137.2	1,137.7	1,142.3
Unemployment Volume	47.0	48.0	47.0	50.3	50.5	49.1	51.5	48.7	57.2	55.0	52.8	54.3	57.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Labor Force	291.5	292.3	292.4	292.3	292.4	292.6	292.3	294.4	293.1	292.6	291.3	292.7	293.4
Employment	275.4	276.1	276.9	276.0	276.1	276.5	275.3	278.0	275.0	274.5	274.3	275.1	274.6
Unemployment Volume	16.1	16.2	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	17.0	16.4	18.1	18.1	17.0	17.6	18.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.4
Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Labor Force	1,058.9	1,060.4	1,060.6	1,060.9	1,061.4	1,065.4	1,062.8	1,066.7	1,064.9	1,060.0	1,059.1	1,058.9	1,063.3
Employment	1,012.4	1,013.2	1,014.8	1,011.9	1,011.9	1,015.4	1,011.2	1,017.5	1,009.3	1,005.4	1,006.9	1,004.9	1,007.1
Unemployment Volume	46.5	47.2	45.8	49.0	49.5	50.0	51.6	49.2	55.6	54.6	52.2	54.0	56.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Labor Force	58.6	58.5	58.6	58.7	59.1	59.7	58.9	58.8	59.2	59.8	59.2	59.0	59.9
Employment	54.9	54.7	54.8	54.8	55.1	55.8	55.1	55.0	54.7	55.4	54.9	54.6	55.2
Unemployment Volume	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.8
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Labor Force	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.9	31.8	32.0	31.9	32.0	31.8	32.0	32.1
Employment	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.9	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.4	30.4
Unemployment Volume	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.3
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Labor Force	196.2	196.4	196.9	197.2	197.4	198.0	197.4	198.8	199.2	198.6	199.1	199.2	200.8
Employment	188.8	188.8	189.4	189.1	189.3	190.0	189.2	190.9	190.0	189.7	190.3	190.2	191.3
Unemployment Volume	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.9	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Labor Force	71.9	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.6	72.0	71.9	71.8	71.7	72.0	70.9	71.7	71.8
Employment	67.2	67.1	67.3	67.1	66.7	67.2	66.9	66.8	66.5	66.7	65.9	66.6	66.3
Unemployment Volume	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.7

Labor Area Focus (cont.)

Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(seasonally adjusted)

	2005					2006							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
<u>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	153.3	153.7	154.3	156.0	155.6	154.0	154.2	154.9	155.1	155.7	155.6	156.2	156.2
Total Private Sector	129.6	129.9	130.6	132.3	131.8	129.7	130.1	130.6	130.6	131.2	131.1	131.8	132.1
Government	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.1
<u>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	656.5	655.1	655.7	656.4	656.5	655.8	657.1	656.2	656.6	657.4	656.0	655.3	655.9
Total Private Sector	576.3	575.3	576.1	576.3	576.4	575.7	577.0	576.1	576.4	577.0	575.3	574.3	575.1
Government	80.2	79.8	79.6	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.2	80.4	80.7	81.0	80.8
<u>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	538.5	538.7	538.9	540.1	540.8	536.5	538.4	535.9	541.4	543.3	543.9	545.5	547.5
Total Private Sector	450.0	450.9	450.8	452.2	452.8	449.5	451.2	449.3	454.4	456.2	455.7	456.9	458.9
Government	88.5	87.8	88.1	87.9	88.0	87.0	87.2	86.6	87.0	87.1	88.2	88.6	88.6
<u>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	1022.3	1022.9	1025.0	1026.3	1028.2	1024.4	1025.5	1026.8	1036.4	1036.2	1036.7	1037.4	1040.2
Total Private Sector	871.9	872.0	874.3	875.4	877.0	876.2	876.7	877.4	886.8	887.1	888.1	888.7	891.2
Government	150.4	150.9	150.7	150.9	151.2	148.2	148.8	149.4	149.6	149.1	148.6	148.7	149.0
<u>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	243.4	243.5	244.2	244.4	244.7	247.5	247.7	247.9	246.4	247.1	246.6	244.5	244.4
Total Private Sector	203.6	203.7	204.5	204.6	204.8	206.2	206.7	206.7	205.2	205.8	205.5	203.9	203.9
Government	39.8	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.9	41.3	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	40.6	40.5
<u>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	1034.0	1024.5	1024.3	1023.9	1023.2	1022.3	1020.9	1020.7	1021.1	1021.7	1018.5	1035.7	1031.2
Total Private Sector	862.0	861.0	860.7	860.2	859.6	857.8	857.1	857.0	857.9	858.0	858.1	859.8	858.8
Government	172.0	163.5	163.6	163.7	163.6	164.5	163.8	163.7	163.2	163.7	160.4	175.9	172.3
<u>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	45.7	45.9	46.2	46.1	46.4	44.3	44.2	44.9	44.8	45.2	46.0	45.4	45.8
Total Private Sector	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.7	36.1	34.6	34.6	35.2	35.1	35.6	36.3	35.8	36.5
Government	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3
<u>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	24.3	24.1	25.0	25.2	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.7
Total Private Sector	19.3	19.2	20.4	20.6	19.4	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7
Government	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
<u>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	237.4	237.6	238.1	238.9	239.5	238.7	238.5	239.8	240.0	240.3	241.6	241.5	240.2
Total Private Sector	170.5	170.6	170.9	171.4	171.8	170.3	169.9	170.9	171.1	171.4	172.2	172.1	172.4
Government	66.9	67.0	67.2	67.5	67.7	68.4	68.6	68.9	68.9	68.9	69.4	69.4	67.8
<u>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</u>													
Total Nonfarm	64.3	63.8	64.4	64.8	64.7	64.8	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.0	63.8	63.8	64.3
Total Private Sector	49.3	48.8	49.4	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.4	49.5	49.3	48.9	48.6	48.8	49.2
Government	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1

NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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NEW JERSEY
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,359.2	4,369.9	4,356.8	4,373.9	4,350.2	4,390.6	4,450.4	4,481.8
Feb	4,370.9	4,368.8	4,361.0	4,376.3	4,376.8	4,399.5	4,454.2	4,479.1
Mar	4,368.5	4,372.2	4,367.5	4,378.1	4,385.7	4,404.6	4,482.1	4,496.7
Apr	4,365.5	4,371.2	4,359.9	4,381.9	4,387.1	4,408.7	4,474.1	4,501.8
May	4,363.2	4,371.8	4,357.3	4,375.4	4,405.3	4,415.4	4,466.8	4,478.5
Jun	4,424.8	4,370.8	4,420.5	4,376.3	4,465.1	4,428.2	4,515.1	4,466.7
Jul	4,428.5	4,380.1	4,449.9	4,381.3	4,502.2	4,437.2	4,551.2	4,474.1
Aug	4,384.3	4,378.8	4,406.6	4,382.5	4,475.3	4,444.7	4,531.5	4,493.8
Sep	4,337.1	4,379.6	4,345.4	4,381.2	4,428.1	4,448.8		
Oct	4,361.2	4,377.6	4,370.2	4,380.8	4,456.8	4,456.5		
Nov	4,368.7	4,376.0	4,383.8	4,384.0	4,464.6	4,463.3		
Dec	4,364.5	4,379.8	4,377.5	4,384.8	4,467.2	4,467.0		

2. Resident Employment (000)

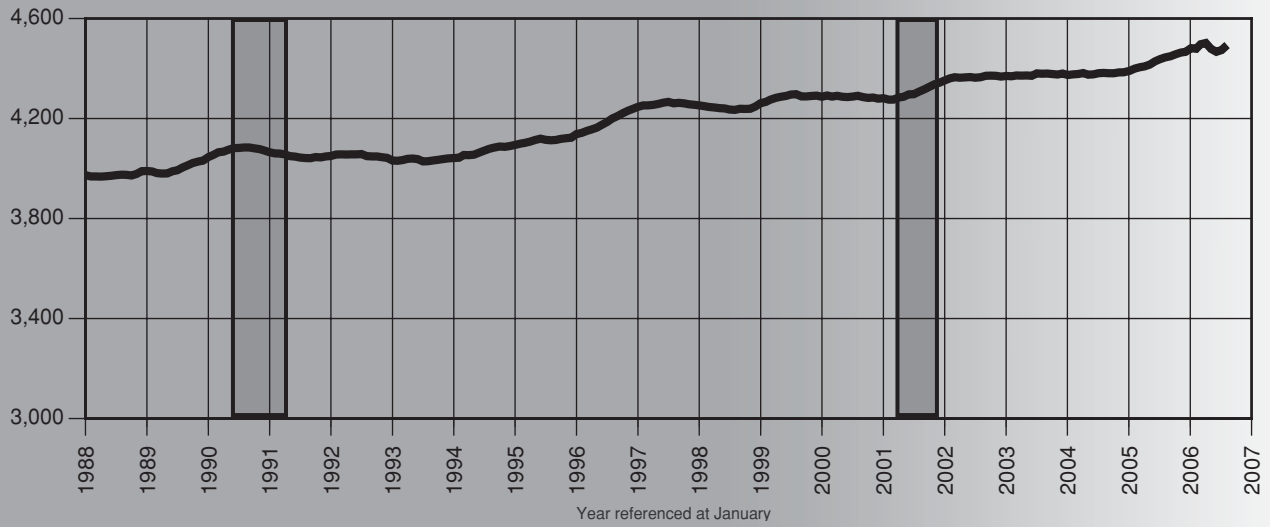
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,077.7	4,112.9	4,096.9	4,137.6	4,142.3	4,198.8	4,226.0	4,280.0
Feb	4,093.5	4,109.6	4,112.9	4,142.9	4,158.2	4,203.7	4,224.5	4,270.4
Mar	4,099.4	4,108.9	4,121.9	4,149.8	4,180.5	4,210.4	4,266.7	4,293.7
Apr	4,115.4	4,111.5	4,142.0	4,152.8	4,208.6	4,220.5	4,253.1	4,270.5
May	4,112.0	4,113.7	4,147.8	4,157.2	4,226.0	4,228.0	4,251.1	4,255.5
Jun	4,150.7	4,110.8	4,197.9	4,161.7	4,273.0	4,237.8	4,293.5	4,248.2
Jul	4,143.3	4,116.4	4,210.2	4,165.7	4,287.3	4,243.8	4,302.5	4,246.8
Aug	4,133.1	4,120.6	4,203.3	4,171.1	4,286.8	4,247.9	4,300.8	4,257.7
Sep	4,093.0	4,123.9	4,153.8	4,174.5	4,242.1	4,253.7		
Oct	4,127.2	4,128.8	4,184.4	4,179.0	4,279.4	4,261.0		
Nov	4,139.7	4,133.0	4,202.0	4,187.4	4,272.0	4,262.3		
Dec	4,144.3	4,139.1	4,200.1	4,193.6	4,275.0	4,263.2		

3. Unemployment (000)

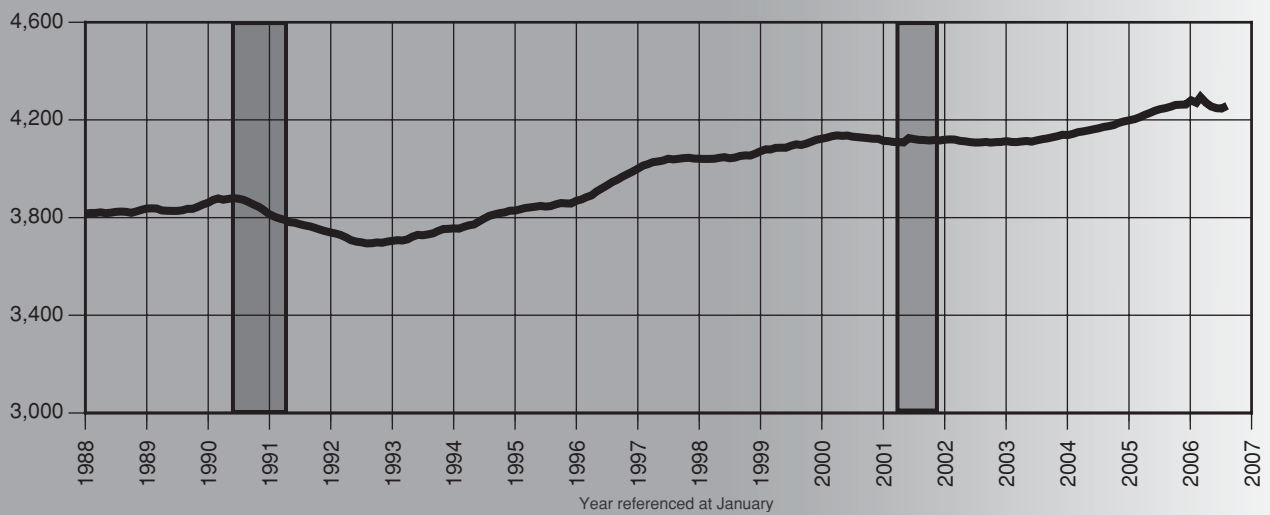
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	281.6	257.1	259.9	236.3	207.9	191.7	224.4	201.8
Feb	277.4	259.2	248.2	233.4	218.6	195.8	229.7	208.7
Mar	269.2	263.2	245.5	228.3	205.2	194.1	215.4	203.0
Apr	250.1	259.7	217.9	229.1	178.5	188.2	221.0	231.3
May	251.2	258.2	209.5	218.2	179.4	187.4	215.7	223.0
Jun	274.1	260.0	222.6	214.5	192.1	190.3	221.6	218.5
Jul	285.2	263.7	239.7	215.6	215.0	193.5	248.7	227.3
Aug	251.2	258.3	203.3	211.5	188.5	196.8	230.7	236.1
Sep	244.1	255.7	191.6	206.7	186.0	195.1		
Oct	234.0	248.8	185.7	201.8	177.4	195.5		
Nov	229.0	242.9	181.9	196.6	192.6	201.1		
Dec	220.2	240.7	177.4	191.2	192.2	203.8		

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

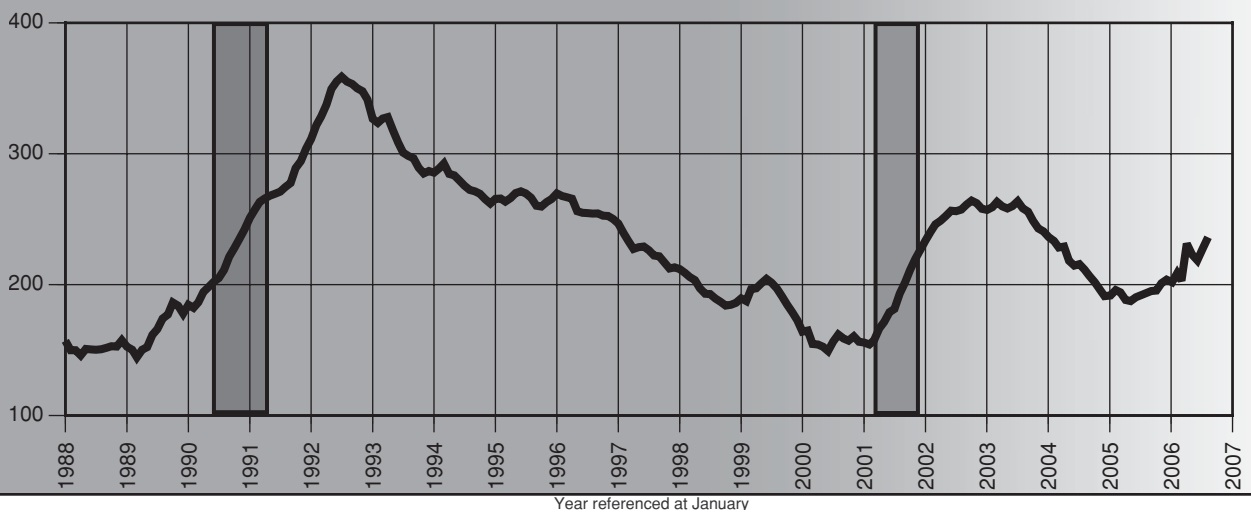
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	66.1	66.3	65.6	65.9	65.2	65.8	66.3	66.8
Feb	66.2	66.2	65.7	65.9	65.6	65.9	66.3	66.7
Mar	66.2	66.2	65.7	65.9	65.7	66.0	66.7	66.9
Apr	66.1	66.2	65.6	65.9	65.7	66.0	66.5	66.9
May	66.0	66.1	65.5	65.8	66.0	66.1	66.4	66.5
Jun	66.9	66.1	66.4	65.8	66.8	66.3	67.0	66.3
Jul	66.9	66.2	66.9	65.8	67.4	66.4	67.5	66.4
Aug	66.2	66.1	66.2	65.8	66.9	66.4	67.2	66.6
Sep	65.5	66.1	65.2	65.8	66.1	66.5		
Oct	65.8	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.5	66.5		
Nov	65.9	66.0	65.7	65.7	66.6	66.6		
Dec	65.8	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.6	66.6		

5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)

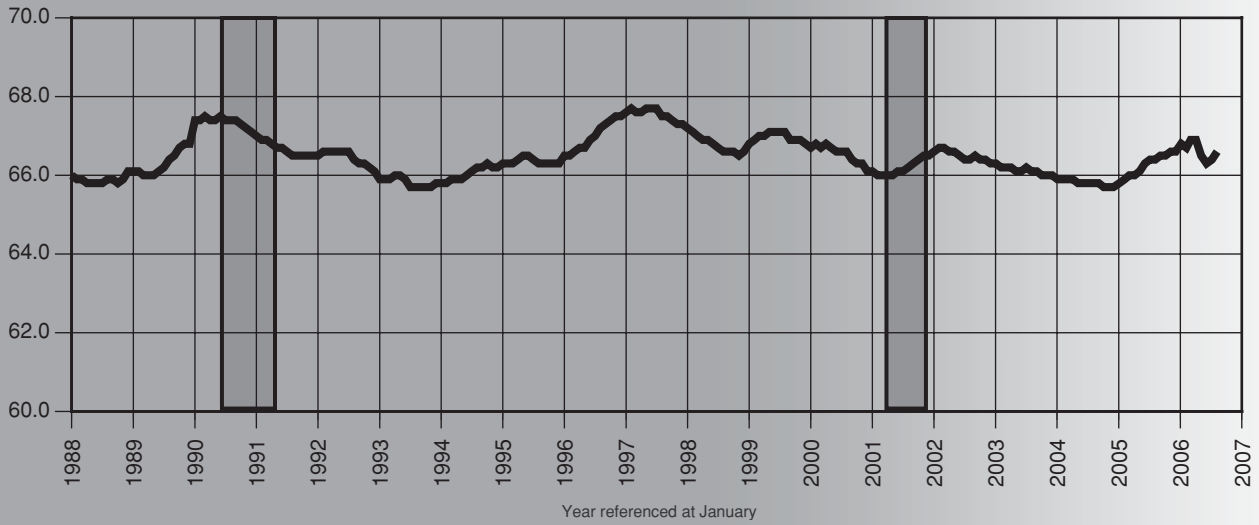
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	61.8	62.4	61.7	62.3	62.1	62.9	62.9	63.7
Feb	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.4	62.3	63.0	62.9	63.6
Mar	62.1	62.2	62.0	62.5	62.6	63.1	63.5	63.9
Apr	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.5	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.5
May	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.2
Jun	62.7	62.1	63.1	62.6	63.9	63.4	63.7	63.1
Jul	62.6	62.2	63.3	62.6	64.1	63.5	63.8	63.0
Aug	62.4	62.2	63.1	62.6	64.1	63.5	63.8	63.1
Sep	61.8	62.2	62.3	62.7	63.4	63.5		
Oct	62.2	62.3	62.8	62.7	63.9	63.6		
Nov	62.4	62.3	63.0	62.8	63.7	63.6		
Dec	62.4	62.4	63.0	62.9	63.7	63.5		

6. Unemployment Rate (%)

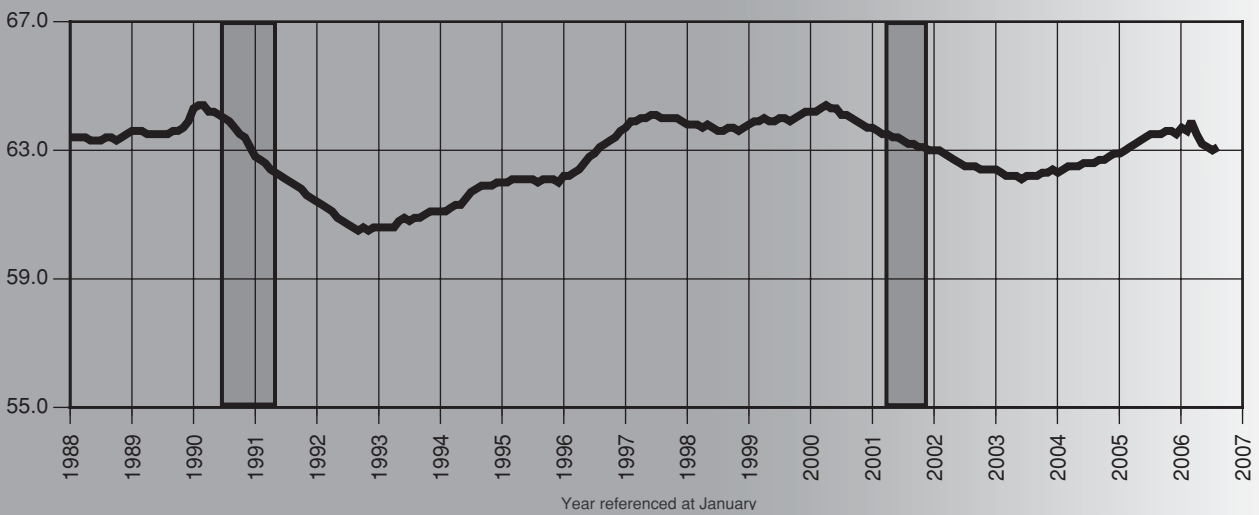
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.5
Feb	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.7
Mar	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.5
Apr	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.1
May	5.8	5.9	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0
Jun	6.2	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.9
Jul	6.4	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.5	5.1
Aug	5.7	5.9	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.4	5.1	5.3
Sep	5.6	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4		
Oct	5.4	5.7	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.4		
Nov	5.2	5.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5		
Dec	5.0	5.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6		

Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

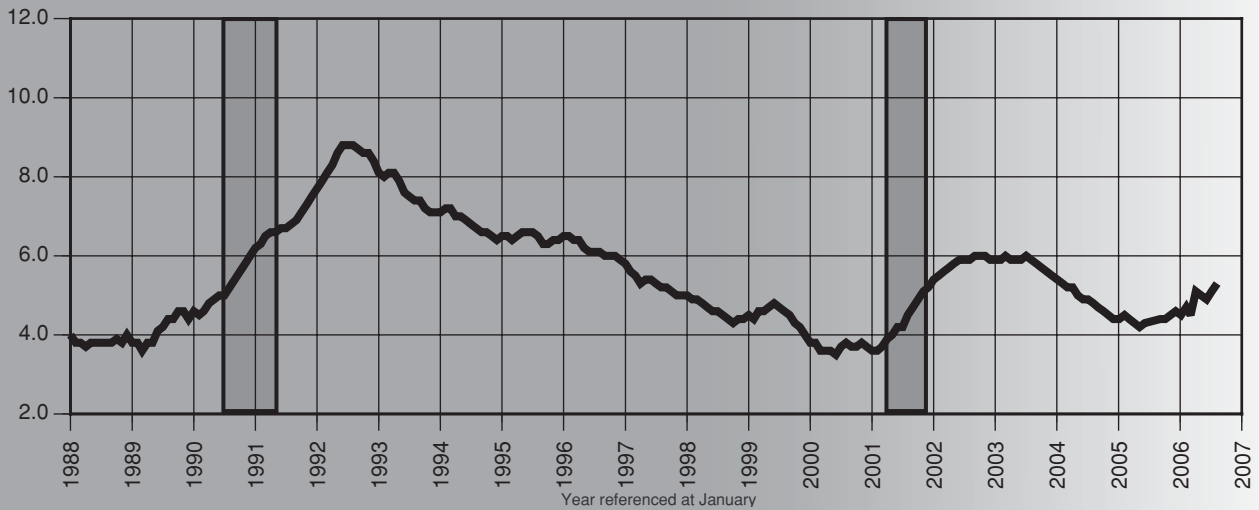
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment /Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,908.0	3,981.3	3,905.8	3,980.3	3,946.0	4,022.1	3,997.3	4,062.0
Feb	3,898.5	3,969.5	3,907.6	3,980.9	3,951.3	4,026.5	3,999.3	4,065.4
Mar	3,922.2	3,965.9	3,944.2	3,991.1	3,975.3	4,024.1	4,027.5	4,068.7
Apr	3,956.5	3,968.5	3,969.9	3,982.9	4,024.8	4,038.3	4,063.3	4,074.1
May	3,993.1	3,974.5	4,014.9	3,996.7	4,057.4	4,039.6	4,097.2	4,081.4
Jun	4,032.1	3,969.5	4,063.0	3,999.4	4,111.9	4,047.5	4,144.1	4,084.0
Jul	4,003.2	3,985.3	4,023.0	4,004.4	4,070.8	4,051.1	4,100.0 R	4,080.3 R
Aug	3,986.4	3,985.1	4,005.1	4,003.5	4,053.5	4,051.3	4,082.8	4,080.7
Sep	3,991.5	3,984.4	4,014.9	4,006.9	4,056.7	4,059.4		
Oct	4,006.7	3,987.9	4,026.9	4,006.3	4,076.3	4,056.7		
Nov	4,019.9	3,985.7	4,050.2	4,014.5	4,092.7	4,061.7		
Dec	4,027.9	3,983.6	4,064.0	4,018.5	4,101.5	4,064.5		

8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

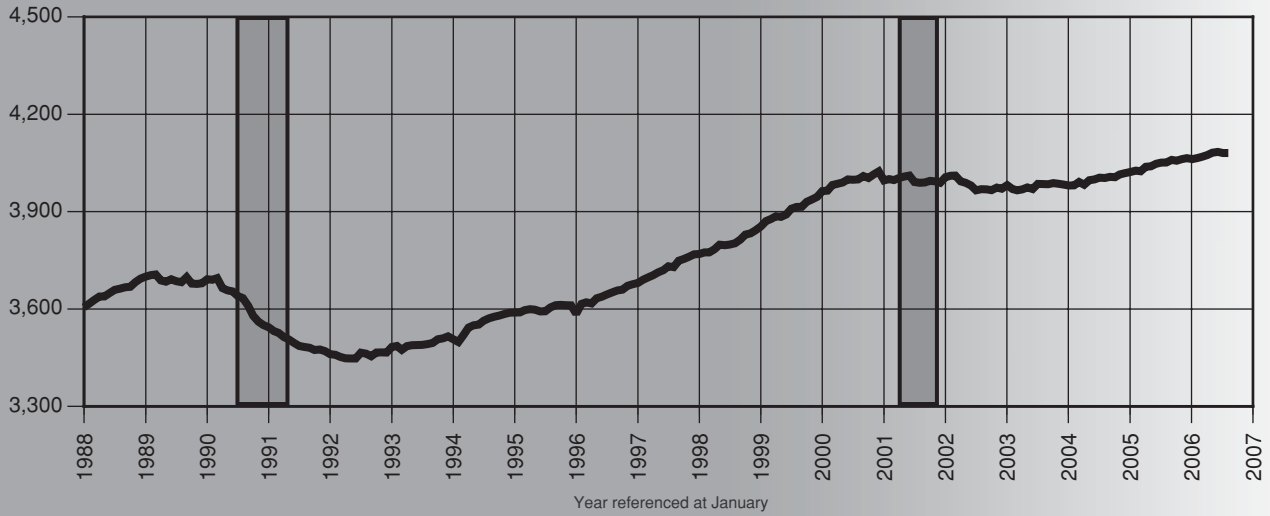
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,291.6	3,363.4	3,281.0	3,353.7	3,309.8	3383.7	3,352.8	3,417.1
Feb	3,271.1	3,350.8	3,271.3	3,353.5	3,302.7	3387.0	3,373.7	3,418.6
Mar	3,291.4	3,346.6	3,303.1	3,361.3	3,325.3	3385.0	3,370.3	3,421.7
Apr	3,325.1	3,347.6	3,329.6	3,353.2	3,372.9	3397.4	3,404.6	3,426.3
May	3,362.4	3,351.7	3,375.4	3,365.0	3,409.1	3398.8	3,441.8	3,434.0
Jun	3,402.2	3,347.2	3,422.0	3,366.4	3,461.4	3405.2	3,487.6	3,435.5
Jul	3,403.9	3,362.0	3,414.1	3,370.7	3,453.1	3408.5	3,477.9 R	3,433.1 R
Aug	3,401.0	3,363.1	3,406.7	3,367.6	3,446.2	3407.8	3,472.4	3,434.1
Sep	3,383.6	3,362.2	3,391.5	3,369.3	3,429.3	3414.6		
Oct	3,375.9	3,363.9	3,381.9	3,368.6	3,425.8	3413.9		
Nov	3,382.9	3,361.2	3,399.4	3,376.4	3,437.3	3419.3		
Dec	3,391.8	3,359.0	3,412.6	3,379.2	3,446.9	3422.1		

9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

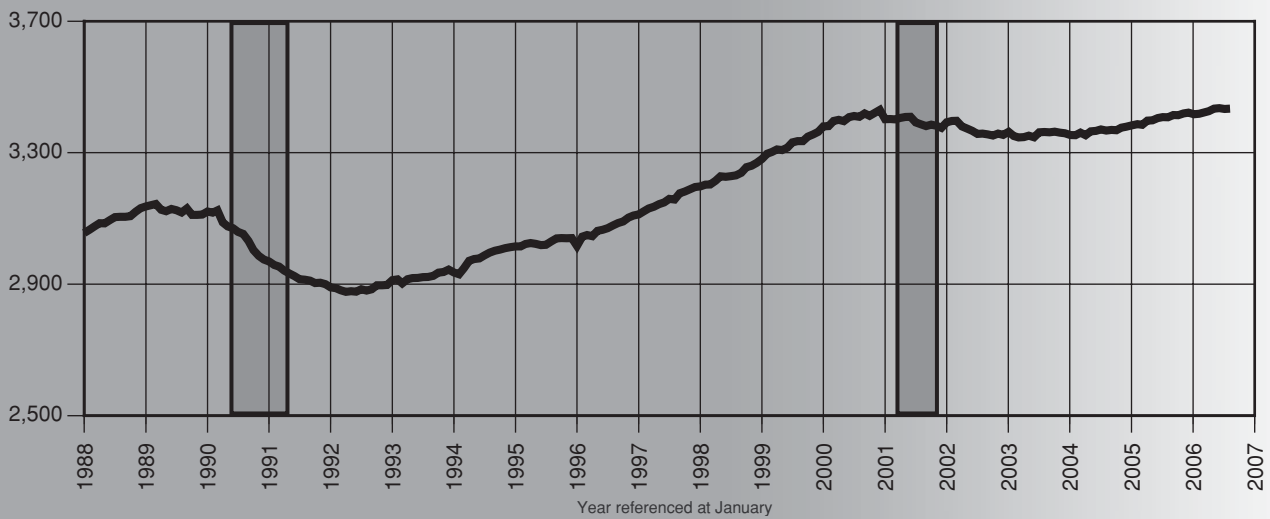
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	149.1	160.0	151.0	162.3	155.4	167.3	160.9	172.3
Feb	144.3	158.4	148.0	163.2	151.4	167.3	157.1	171.6
Mar	147.1	158.0	154.9	167.2	154.7	167.4	160.5	171.1
Apr	157.1	159.3	162.4	164.7	165.9	168.3	168.9	171.9
May	162.9	160.4	167.8	165.2	171.4	168.6	174.1	172.7
Jun	165.8	160.6	171.4	165.9	174.5	168.7	177.5	172.0
Jul	168.2	161.6	173.4	166.2	175.5	168.2	178.6 R	171.2 R
Aug	169.1	161.4	174.7	166.4	176.7	168.8	179.6	171.6
Sep	167.8	161.4	173.9	166.9	177.0	170.8		
Oct	167.1	161.2	173.0	166.9	174.7	169.5		
Nov	165.3	161.1	171.2	167.0	174.5	170.5		
Dec	162.0	160.9	169.0	167.8	172.6	171.0		

Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

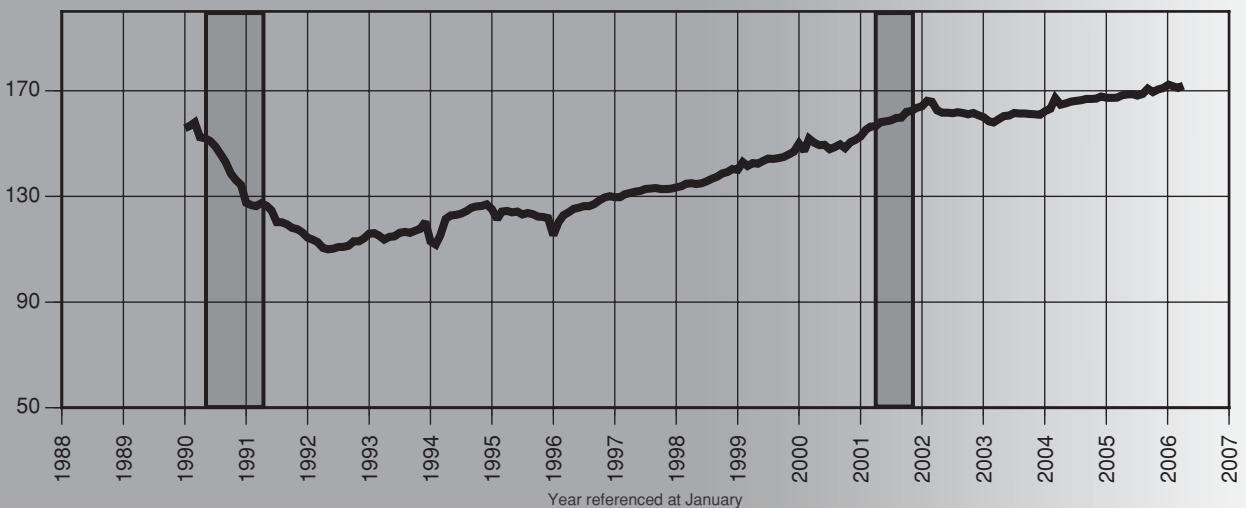
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)*



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

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	353.2	357.8	338.1	342.3	330.8	334.8	319.4	322.0
Feb	352.6	355.7	338.0	340.9	331.2	334.0	319.1	321.4
Mar	352.4	353.7	338.9	340.0	332.2	333.2	319.9	321.4
Apr	352.4	353.2	337.6	338.6	329.2	330.3	319.7	321.0
May	352.8	351.9	339.2	338.5	329.6	329.1	319.6	319.8
Jun	354.0	350.6	341.4	338.3	331.1	328.2	321.8	320.0
Jul	348.8	350.3	338.8	340.1	327.3	328.1	316.5	317.2
Aug	349.6	348.8	338.5	337.6	327.7	327.2	315.9	315.4
Sep	349.6	347.2	339.2	336.9	328.3	327.2		
Oct	346.9	346.3	336.5	335.9	327.4	326.0		
Nov	346.3	345.2	336.1	335.1	326.4	324.2		
Dec	346.3	344.4	336.2	334.3	324.9	323.2		

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

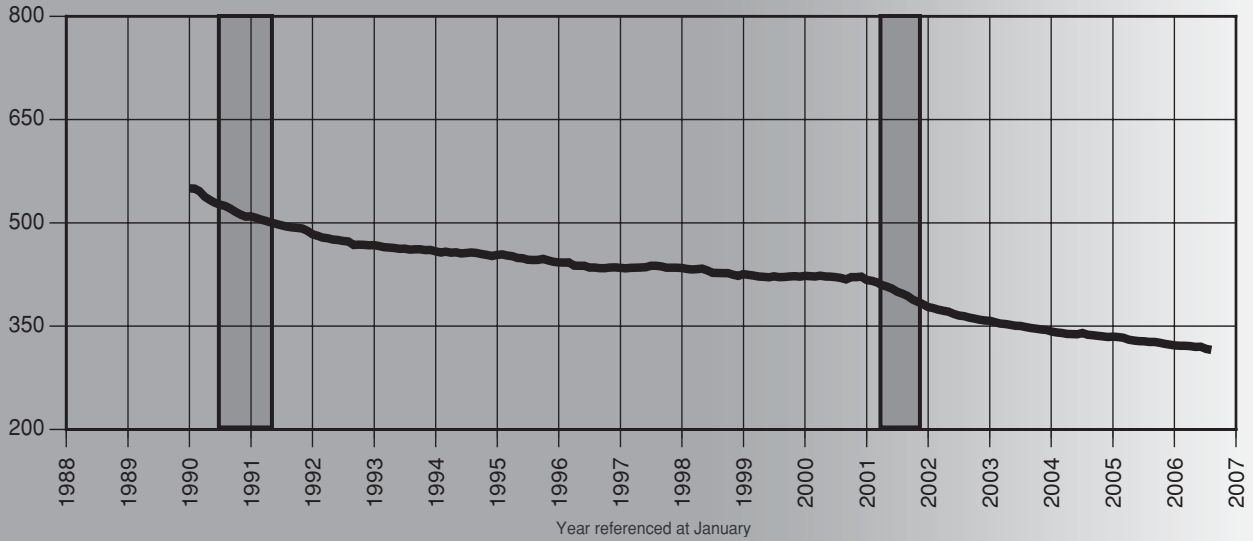
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	873.8	879.2	866.8	872.6	870.8	876.9	874.7	877.5
Feb	863.9	878.5	859.3	874.0	862.3	877.2	866.1	879.2
Mar	865.2	876.8	863.2	874.8	864.9	876.6	869.4	880.0
Apr	867.1	876.3	860.7	870.1	870.6	880.2	872.9	880.2
May	873.7	876.8	872.4	875.2	878.6	881.2	881.2	884.4
Jun	881.0	874.8	882.2	875.8	888.7	882.2	891.0	885.8
Jul	871.0	875.6	871.0	875.5	882.4	885.0	882.6 R	885.3 R
Aug	869.0	875.0	869.5	875.5	879.5	883.2	880.2	884.2
Sep	873.5	875.9	872.0	874.3	881.9	886.0		
Oct	880.1	876.7	879.7	876.0	888.8	885.9		
Nov	891.5	874.7	893.2	876.3	899.6	885.5		
Dec	904.4	873.8	906.5	875.9	910.6	884.9		

12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

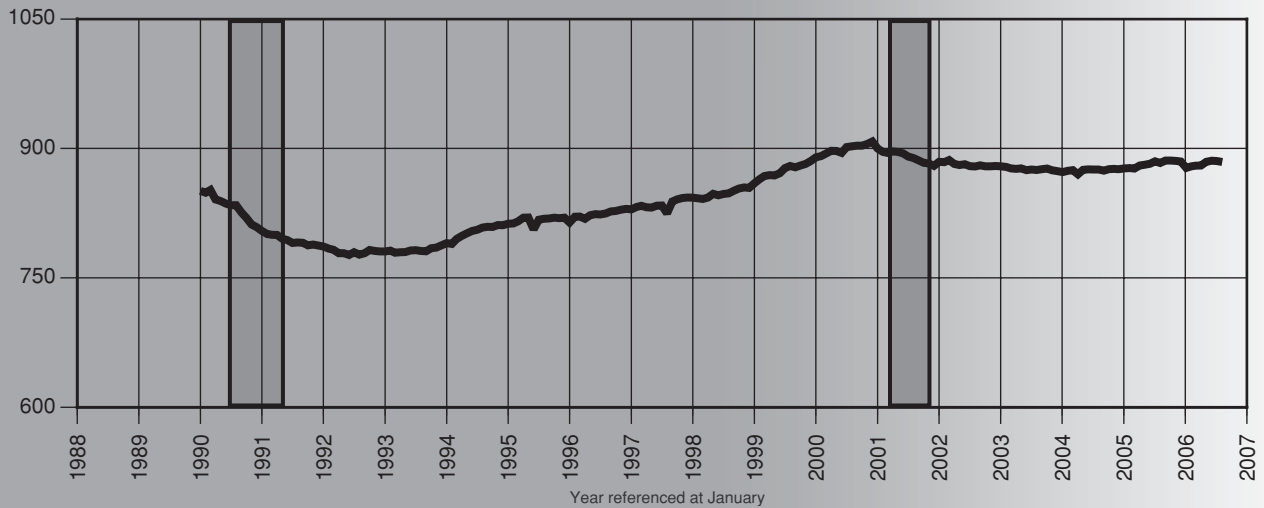
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	102.8	103.3	100.1	100.6	96.7	97.1	96.3	97.5
Feb	102.4	103.0	98.7	99.3	96.4	97.0	95.9	96.8
Mar	102.8	102.4	99.6	99.3	97.0	96.7	96.5	96.8
Apr	102.0	102.6	98.2	98.7	96.2	96.8	95.1	95.5
May	102.1	102.2	98.0	98.2	96.5	96.7	95.2	95.0
Jun	102.5	101.9	97.9	97.3	97.7	97.2	95.5	94.6
Jul	102.3	102.3	97.3	97.3	97.8	97.5	94.9 R	94.7 R
Aug	102.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	97.6	97.3	94.5	94.2
Sep	101.0	101.2	96.2	96.5	97.0	96.9		
Oct	101.1	101.5	96.9	97.2	97.1	97.1		
Nov	101.4	101.1	97.5	97.1	97.8	97.2		
Dec	101.2	100.3	97.9	97.1	97.4	97.1		

Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

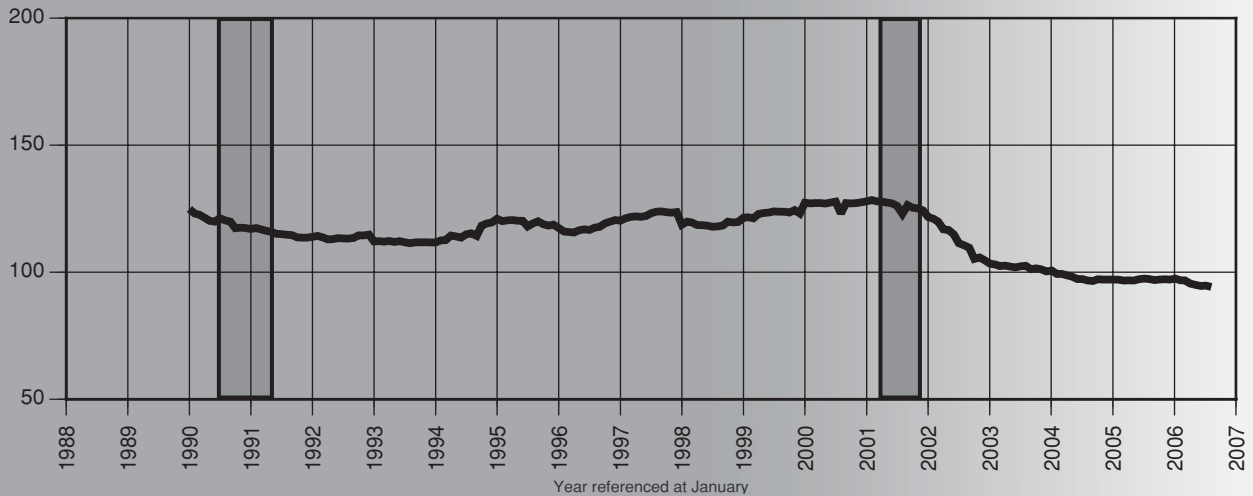
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)*



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



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)*



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

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	274.5	276.9	273.1	275.5	275.8	278.2	282.2	284.2
Feb	273.8	276.8	272.7	275.8	275.1	278.2	281.3	283.0
Mar	274.3	276.9	273.6	276.2	275.9	278.5	281.3	283.0
Apr	274.0	275.4	275.6	277.0	277.2	278.6	282.6	284.0
May	275.0	275.3	276.9	277.3	278.4	278.8	283.8	284.3
Jun	278.2	275.8	279.5	277.0	281.7	279.2	285.9	283.6
Jul	279.5	275.7	280.9	277.2	284.1	281.3	285.9 R	283.1 R
Aug	279.6	276.3	280.4	277.1	284.3	281.8	285.7	283.2
Sep	276.9	276.3	277.0	276.5	281.8	282.0		
Oct	276.3	276.6	277.2	277.4	281.8	282.2		
Nov	276.1	276.4	277.7	277.8	282.5	282.7		
Dec	275.8	275.6	278.1	277.9	283.8	283.3		

14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

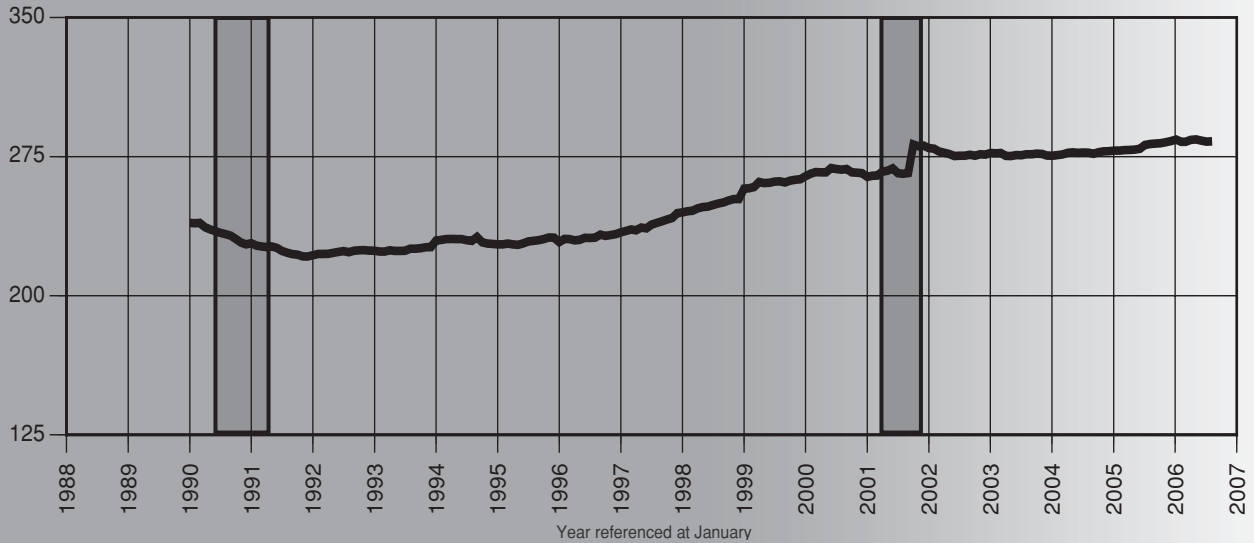
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	562.2	579.0	564.0	581.2	570.0	587.6	578.8	595.4
Feb	559.0	575.4	562.7	579.9	571.5	589.5	580.8	595.9
Mar	565.2	573.6	572.1	581.5	577.0	587.2	589.2	595.1
Apr	572.0	572.7	582.0	582.8	593.2	594.0	598.9	599.0
May	575.1	574.2	585.3	584.6	594.5	594.0	601.6	599.5
Jun	581.0	572.9	592.1	584.0	604.8	596.6	608.5	600.4
Jul	585.4	578.6	592.1	585.0	602.3	595.5	610.0 R	603.1 R
Aug	589.1	580.2	593.0	583.9	603.6	595.0	613.2	604.5
Sep	587.6	581.6	591.5	585.3	601.9	595.8		
Oct	586.8	582.3	592.3	587.3	598.7	595.9		
Nov	586.8	582.1	593.9	588.4	600.2	598.0		
Dec	587.6	583.6	592.8	588.4	597.9	596.8		

15. Education & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

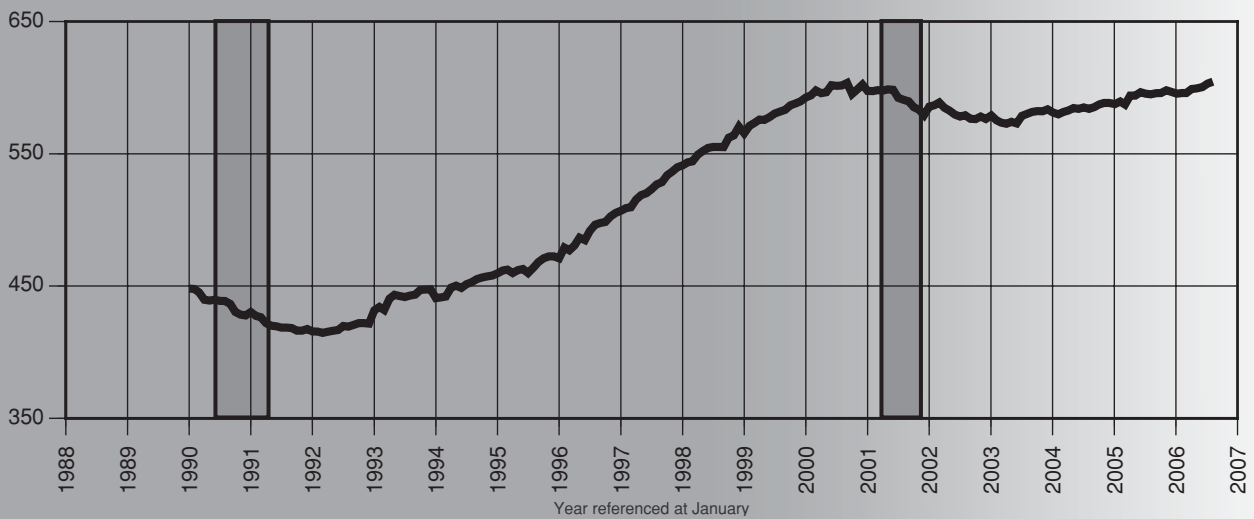
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	532.3	536.0	537.4	541.1	549.3	553.0	564.5	566.9
Feb	532.5	533.6	539.9	541.1	552.9	554.2	567.1	567.4
Mar	536.2	535.6	543.6	543.0	555.3	554.7	570.6	568.9
Apr	537.3	535.9	544.5	543.3	556.7	555.7	571.6	569.5
May	540.9	537.1	548.9	544.9	560.9	556.8	574.3	571.9
Jun	540.2	537.2	549.6	546.5	560.5	557.3	574.7	572.2
Jul	536.5	539.6	543.2	546.3	555.1	558.8	568.6 R	572.3 R
Aug	531.8	538.8	540.1	547.2	552.3	559.6	566.2	573.4
Sep	537.3	540.1	545.6	548.4	557.5	560.8		
Oct	541.6	540.4	552.5	551.2	562.7	560.8		
Nov	544.1	540.5	554.7	551.0	566.7	563.7		
Dec	544.8	540.7	556.4	552.3	569.3	565.9		

Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

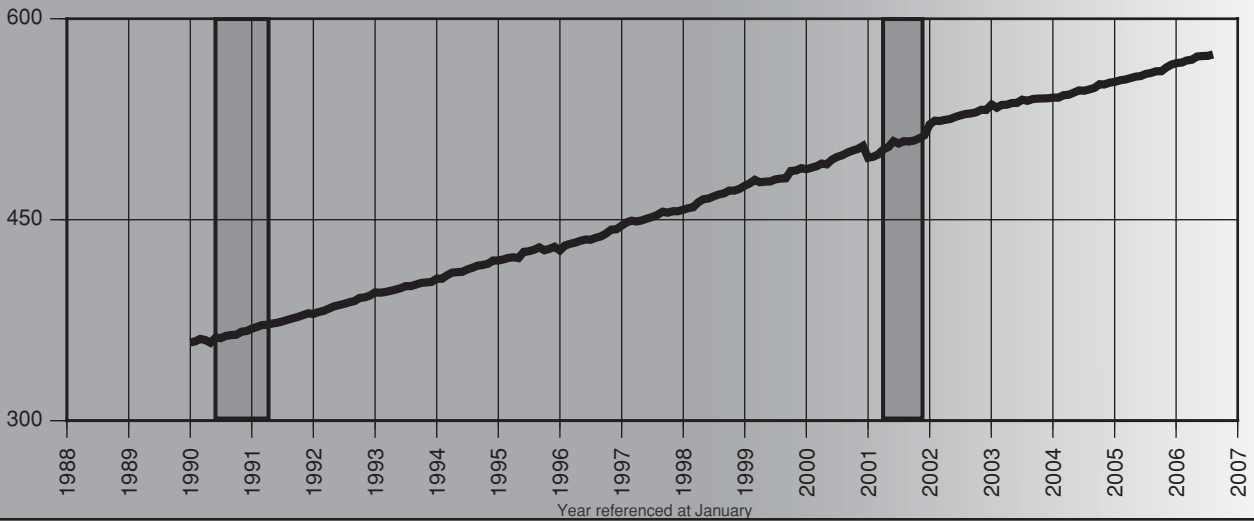
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)*



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



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



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

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

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	293.7	318.0	298.1	322.5	305.1	329.7	317.7	341.2
Feb	292.7	316.8	299.2	323.8	305.3	330.2	317.5	341.9
Mar	297.3	316.9	303.5	323.7	311.3	331.8	323.3	344.0
Apr	310.3	318.9	314.0	323.0	323.9	333.1	333.7	343.4
May	325.8	320.3	330.3	325.1	338.2	333.2	349.4	344.4
Jun	342.8	319.3	349.5	325.8	359.1	335.2	367.9	344.2
Jul	354.8	324.3	358.5	327.5	365.4	334.4	375.7 R	344.6 R
Aug	352.9	325.4	355.3	327.4	362.2	334.7	372.8	345.4
Sep	334.9	323.2	340.5	328.6	345.1	335.1		
Oct	321.0	323.6	318.1	320.7	335.2	336.7		
Nov	316.2	324.7	319.3	327.7	329.9	337.7		
Dec	314.0	324.1	319.5	329.4	329.9	339.5		

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

(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2003			2004			2005			2006		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	181.7	194.7	*	185.2	199.9	*	190.7	208.1	*	198.3	215.9	*
Feb	183.1	196.2	182.0	186.2	201.1	191.4	191.8	208.9	200.1	198.7	216.4	209.0
Mar	184.2	197.1	*	187.4	203.4	*	193.3	212.4	*	199.8	218.2	*
Apr	183.8	196.7	183.1	188.0	204.0	194.8	194.6	212.5	203.3	201.5	220.2	211.6
May	183.5	196.8	*	189.1	204.4	*	194.4	211.4	*	202.5	221.6	*
Jun	183.7	196.9	189.7	189.7	206.0	198.0	194.5	210.7	204.8	202.9	222.6	213.9
Jul	183.9	197.7	*	189.4	205.5	*	195.4	212.5	*	203.5	223.1	*
Aug	184.6	199.1	191.1	189.5	205.7	199.1	196.4	214.1	206.6	203.9	224.1	216.4
Sep	185.2	199.6	*	189.9	205.9	*	198.8	215.8	*			
Oct	185.0	200.0	190.3	190.9	207.3	200.2	199.2	216.6	207.5			
Nov	184.5	199.4	*	191.0	207.2	*	197.6	215.3	*			
Dec	184.3	199.3	189.0	190.3	206.8	197.8	196.8	214.2	204.9			

18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

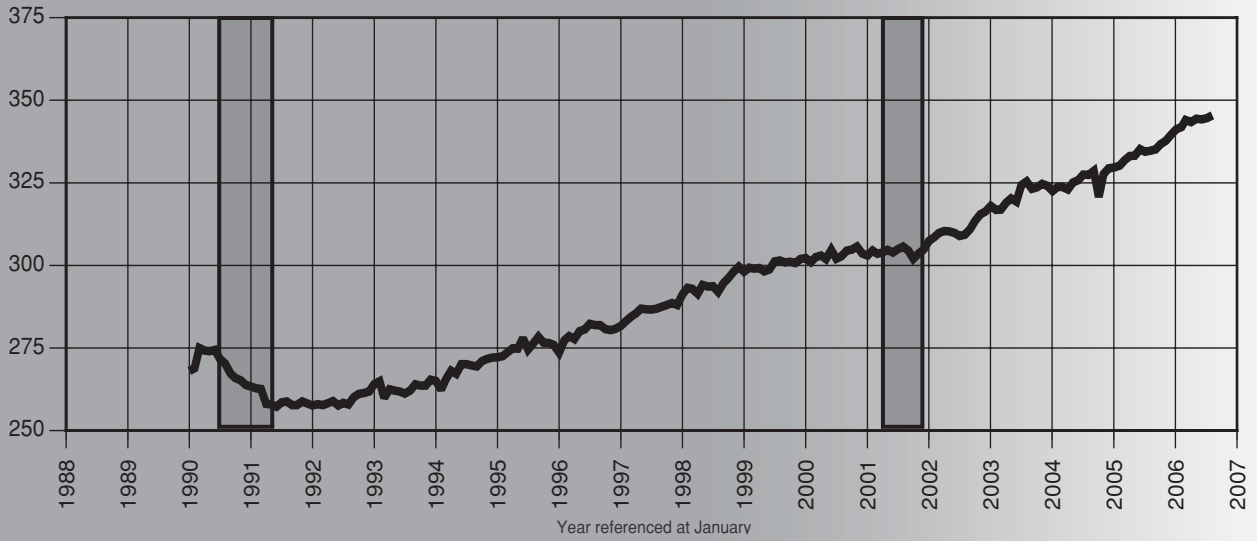
(Seasonally unadjusted)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	65.4	83.6	86.7	82.5
Feb	57.3	72.6	89.0	83.4
Mar	54.7	69.4	83.9	95.0
Apr	68.4	83.7	79.2	90.0
May	69.2	78.8	70.7	83.6
Jun	70.6	82.9	87.9	86.0
Jul	69.9	89.5	88.0	81.4 R
Aug	76.0	84.9	72.4	73.7
Sep	65.3	89.0	67.9	
Oct	69.4	78.9	76.8	
Nov	80.5	67.9	77.7	
Dec	78.1	83.7	83.8	

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

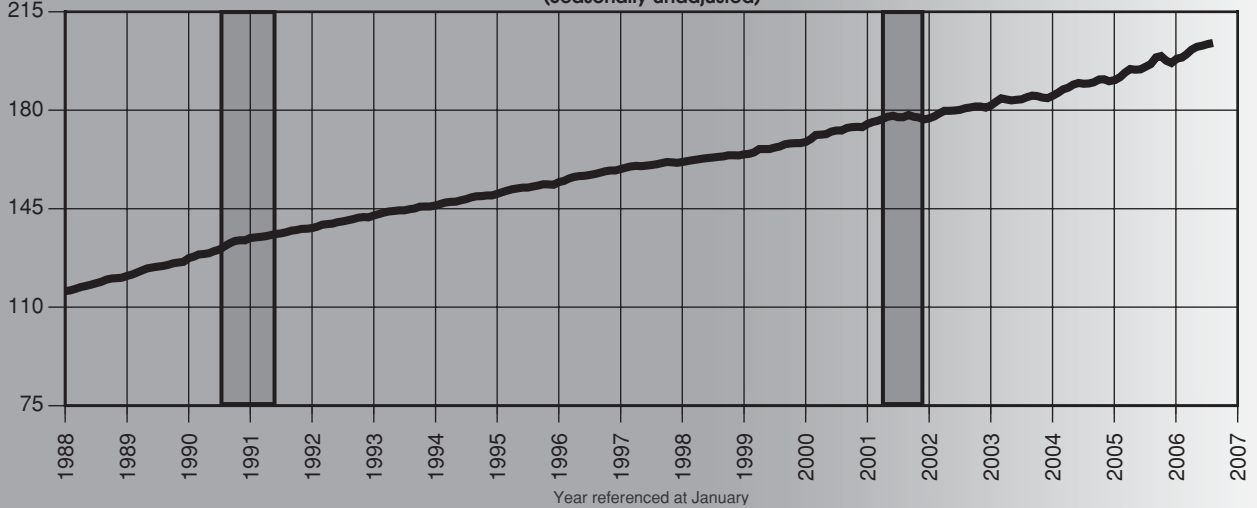
Indicator Series 16-18 Leisure & Hospitality, CPI and Confidence Index

16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)*



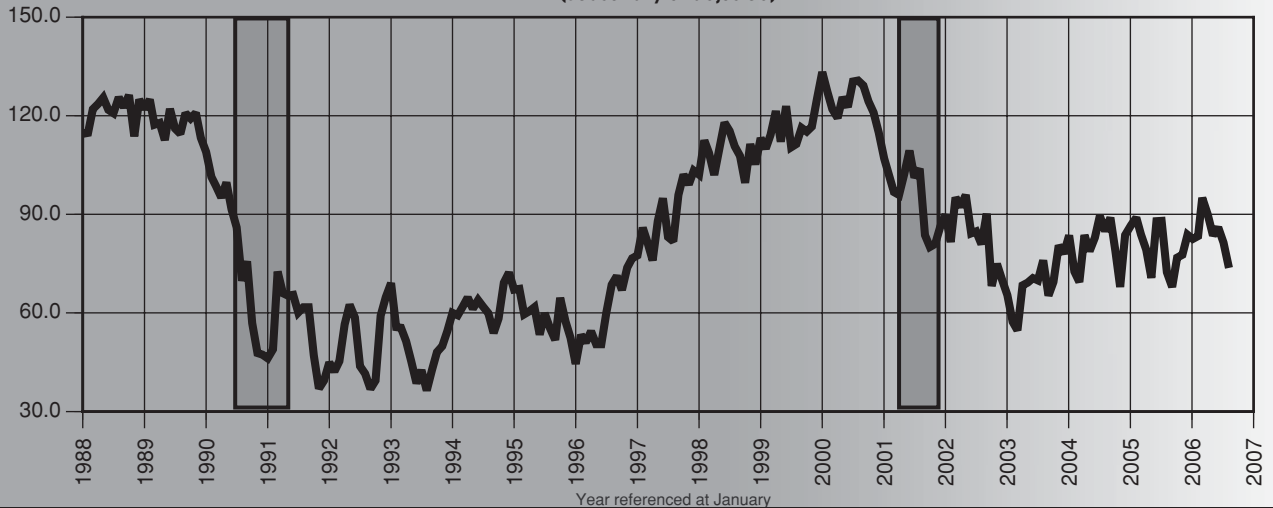
17. Consumer Price Index— U.S. (CPI-U) (1982-84 = 100)

(Seasonally unadjusted)



18. Consumer Confidence Index, Middle Atlantic Region

(Seasonally unadjusted)



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

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Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	2,575	2,334	2,881	2,465 R
Feb	1,482	2,260	2,376	2,485 R
Mar	2,349	3,372	2,964	2,942 R
Apr	2,671	2,924	3,805	2,619 R
May	2,776	2,853	4,329	2,978 R
Jun	2,745	3,737	3,830	3,107 R
Jul	3,539	3,193	3,006	2,620
Aug	3,111	2,994	4,471	
Sep	2,840	3,248	2,784	
Oct	3,711	2,937	2,936	
Nov	2,368	3,136	2,884	
Dec	2,414	2,957	2,367	

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

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,699	1,975	1,417	1,771	1,458	1,927	1,593 R	1,954 R
Feb	1,093	1,477	1,385	1,804	1,611	2,027	1,284 R	1,679 R
Mar	1,778	1,792	1,943	1,825	2,104	1,966	1,780 R	1,621 R
Apr	1,642	1,681	1,929	1,907	1,952	2,019	1,426 R	1,561 R
May	1,913	1,816	1,952	1,959	1,963	1,841	1,642 R	1,484 R
Jun	2,043	1,813	2,385	2,096	1,934	1,659	1,650 R	1,322 R
Jul	2,066	1,870	1,958	1,814	1,966	1,873	1,584	1,553
Aug	2,078	1,935	2,006	1,785	2,159	1,910		
Sep	1,934	1,837	2,009	1,937	1,888	1,765		
Oct	2,279	1,926	1,857	1,655	1,907	1,776		
Nov	1,790	1,990	1,881	1,924	1,727	1,766		
Dec	1,530	1,737	1,718	1,888	1,607	1,853		

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

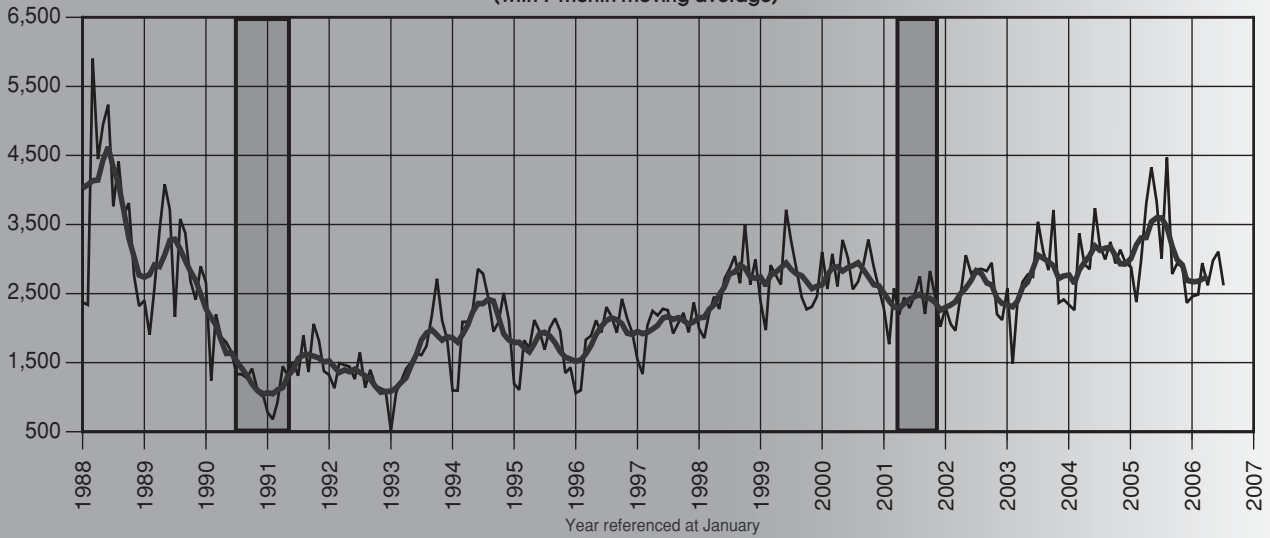
(Seasonality not statistically significant) (5 or more family units)

Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
Jan	635	556	1,108	383
Feb	258	539	544	924
Mar	228	991	462	639 R
Apr	735	650	1,379	872
May	541	515	1,940	907 R
Jun	446	945	1,369	969 R
Jul	1,095	721	642	659
Aug	638	675	1,931	
Sep	596	876	529	
Oct	951	656	589	
Nov	237	818	763	
Dec	594	789	450	

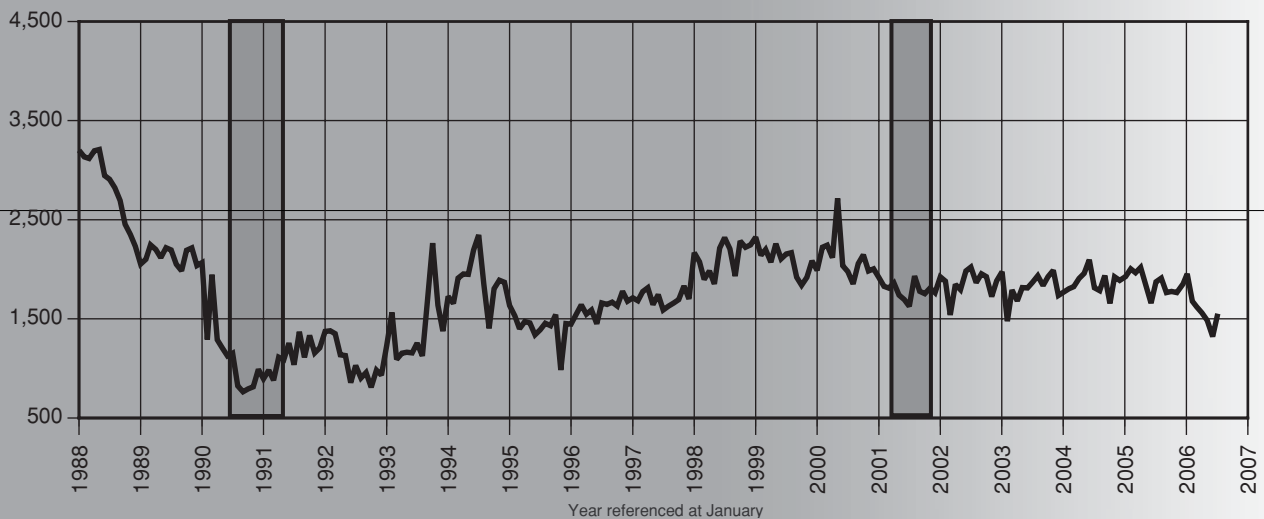
Indicator Series 22-24 Private Residential Building Permits

22. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(With 7 month moving average)

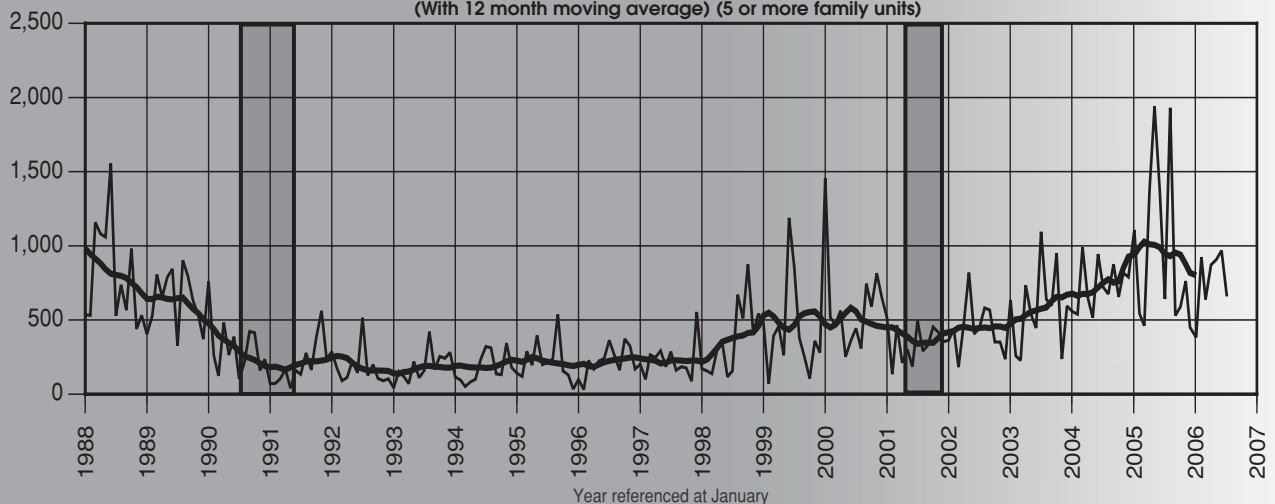


23. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,127	45,062	39,878	43,897	43,255	48,585	41,597 R	45,893 R
Feb	43,678	47,697	49,678	53,272	44,397	47,989	45,459 R	49,338 R
Mar	57,492	55,108	60,620	56,742	48,842	45,873	55,906 R	52,509 R
Apr	58,821	56,134	55,747	53,396	60,469	58,781	51,367 R	50,525 R
May	63,006	58,739	61,382	58,032	55,188	51,198	59,029 R	53,846 R
Jun	60,780	55,934	58,538	52,914	61,863	57,125	52,042 R	47,535 R
Jul	57,778	55,356	57,134	53,364	62,928 R	61,623 R	54,293	53,146
Aug	57,379	56,243	59,816	56,178	57,321	54,543		
Sep	56,426	56,241	50,988	55,953	45,910	46,143		
Oct	49,156	50,533	49,420	52,187	42,895	45,822		
Nov	49,232	54,076	48,808	51,811	45,348	48,218		
Dec	48,136	51,003	50,111	53,096	47,967	51,656		

26. New Passenger Car Registrations

Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	22,776	26,711	18,923	22,942	21,641	26,971	21,308 R	25,602 R
Feb	23,404	27,423	24,863	28,457	21,262	24,854	22,796 R	26,667 R
Mar	30,790	28,406	31,202	27,324	24,856	21,887	29,431 R	26,050 R
Apr	32,413	29,726	28,866	26,515	31,341	29,653	29,102 R	28,276 R
May	33,790	29,523	31,804	28,454	28,635	24,645	32,630	27,447
Jun	33,276	28,430	31,303	26,098	30,365	25,627	28,181 R	23,674 R
Jul	30,265	27,843	27,680	26,129	28,961 R	27,656 R	28,655	27,508
Aug	30,353	29,217	28,779	26,724	29,472	26,694		
Sep	29,592	29,407	24,704	24,916	24,895	25,128		
Oct	24,816	26,193	23,843	26,610	22,925	25,852		
Nov	24,366	29,210	23,361	26,364	23,699	26,569		
Dec	21,950	24,817	24,239	27,224	23,902	27,591		

27. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

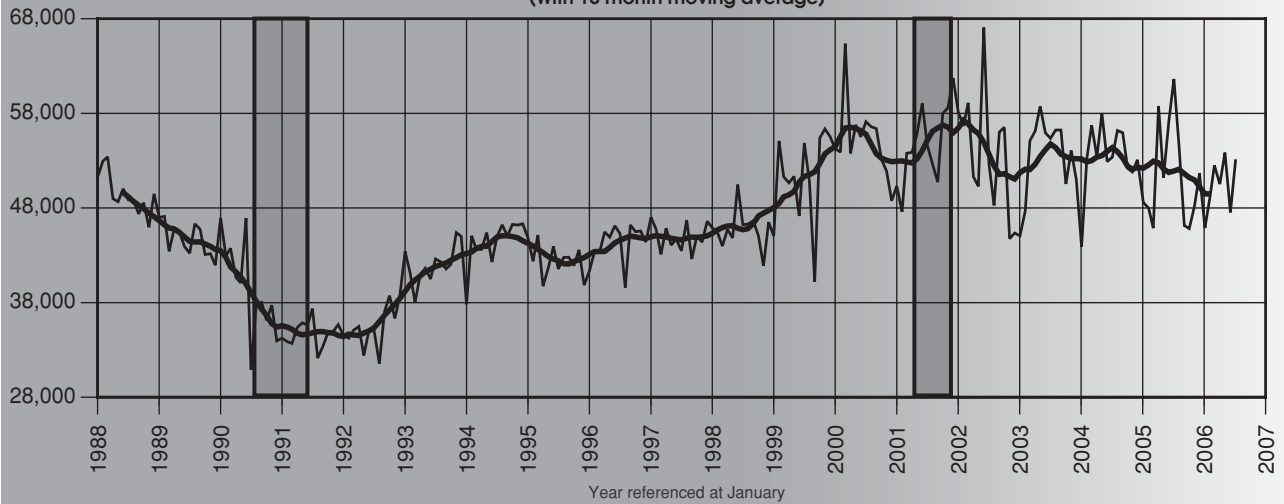
Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	18,351	20,955	21,614	20,289 R
Feb	20,274	24,815	23,135	22,663
Mar	26,702	29,418	23,986	26,475 R
Apr	26,408	26,881	29,128	22,265 R
May	29,216	29,578	26,553	26,399 R
Jun	27,504	27,235	31,498	23,861 R
Jul	27,513	29,454	33,967 R	25,638
Aug	27,026	31,037	27,849	
Sep	26,834	26,284	21,015	
Oct	24,340	25,577	19,970	
Nov	24,866	25,447	21,649	
Dec	26,186	25,872	24,065	

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

Indicator Series 25-27 Vehicle Registrations

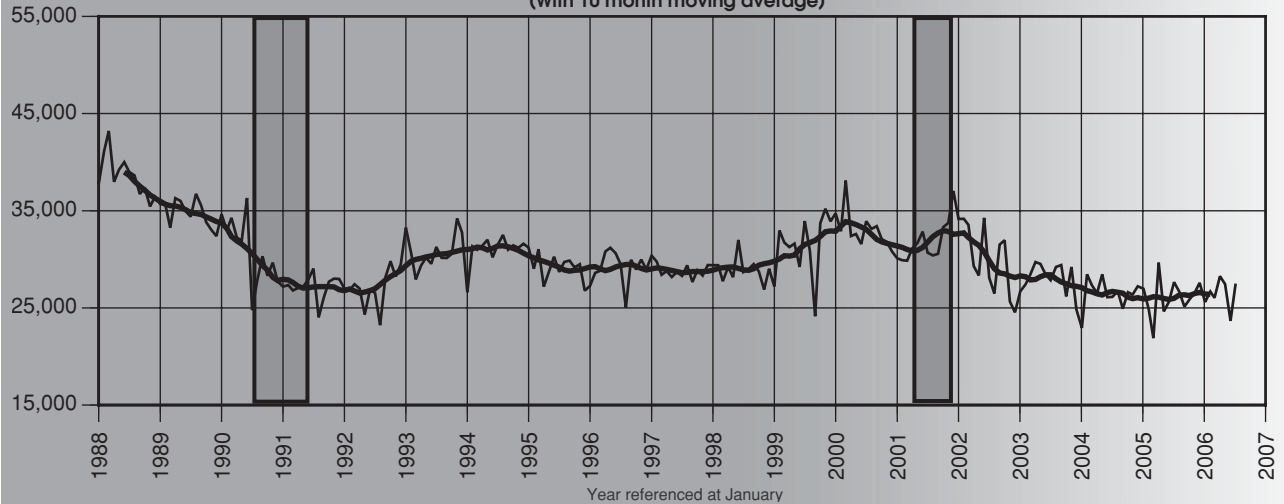
25. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

(With 10 month moving average)



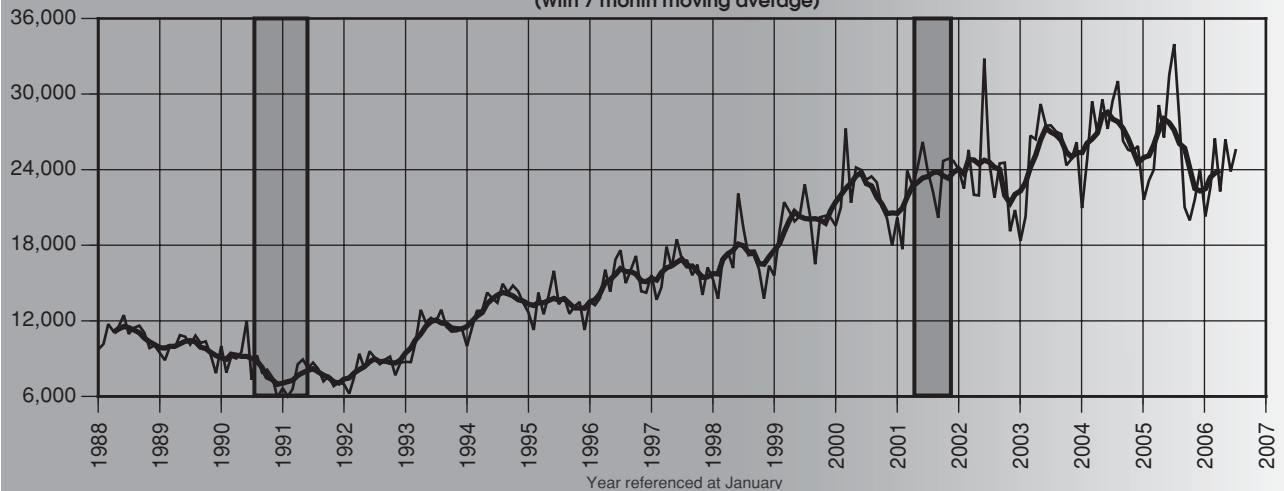
26. New Passenger Car Registrations

(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	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	127.3	3.4	129.7	3.4	116.3	3.1	107.6	2.8
Feb	128.8	3.4	128.4	3.4	116.4	3.1	104.9	2.7
Mar	131.3	3.5	125.8	3.3	116.1	3.1	104.2	2.7
Apr	131.9	3.5	126.7	3.3	112.6	3.0	104.4	2.7
May	132.8	3.5	123.6	3.3	112.2	3.0	104.2	2.7
Jun	131.2	3.5	123.7	3.3	112.1	3.0	104.4	2.7
Jul	132.9	3.5	120.5	3.2	112.7	3.0	111.9	2.9
Aug	131.5	3.5	119.9	3.2	112.6	3.0	111.4	2.9
Sep	132.2	3.5	118.9	3.1	110.8	2.9		
Oct	131.4	3.5	117.4	3.1	110.6	2.9		
Nov	130.5	3.5	117.2	3.1	109.6	2.9		
Dec	130.5	3.5	116.6	3.1	109.9	2.9		

29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average

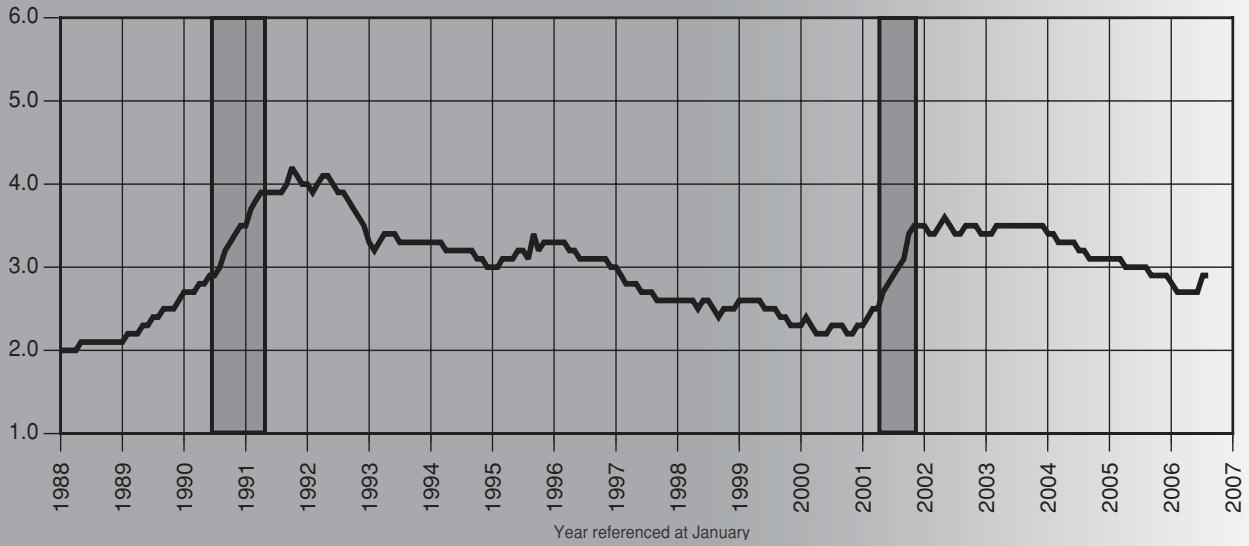
Date	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14,602	10,497	15,582	11,280	14,797	10,764	13,034	9,505
Feb	12,479	12,295	11,226	11,139	10,123	10,042	9,451	9,373
Mar	9,705	11,326	8,951	10,373	9,390	10,858	7,927	9,157
Apr	11,371	11,303	10,589	10,587	9,334	9,373	10,564	10,632
May	9,240	11,537	7,959	10,011	8,020	10,134	7,638	9,673
Jun	12,866	11,033	12,942	11,065	12,260	10,458	12,675	10,799
Jul	11,605	12,035	9,703	10,079	9,826	10,228	10,521	10,962
Aug	8,822	10,918	8,853	10,993	8,231	10,203	8,617	10,673
Sep	9,179	11,660	8,332	10,536	7,885	9,952		
Oct	9,145	10,812	8,690	10,246	9,212	10,894		
Nov	10,639	10,961	10,683	11,024	9,881	10,218		
Dec	16,317	11,615	15,247	10,764	14,921	10,453		

30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

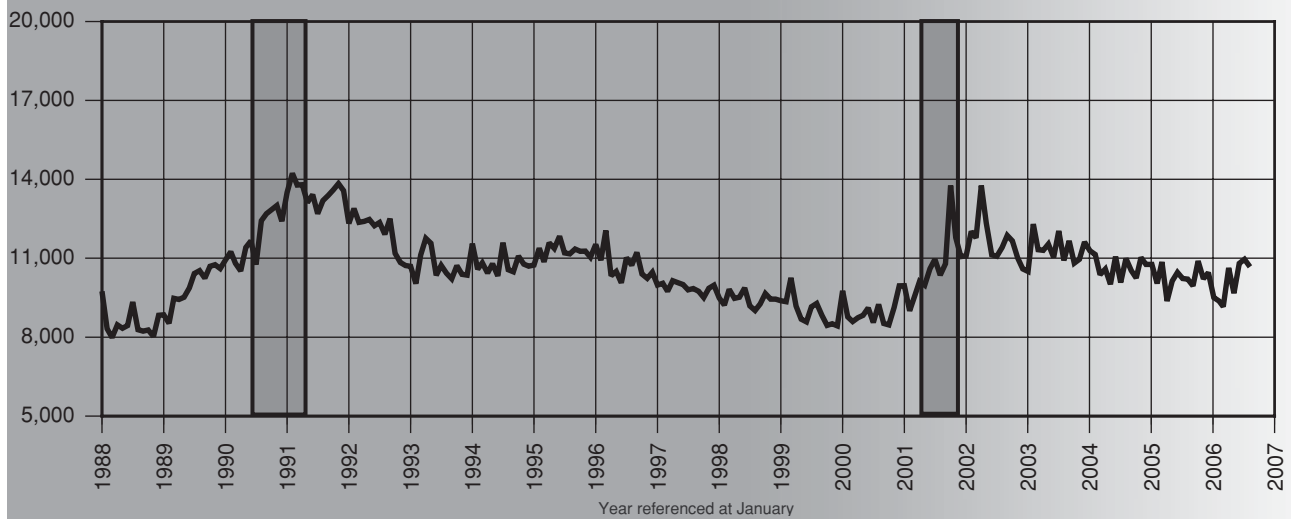
Date	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	16,018	15,167	13,490	13,638
Feb	15,410	14,162	11,462	10,404
Mar	18,392	17,522	13,935	11,647
Apr	18,738	14,569	12,398	11,352
May	15,933	14,929	13,358	12,753
Jun	16,034	14,682	11,448	10,096
Jul	18,422	14,775	12,686	12,361
Aug	14,842	14,764	13,102	10,841
Sep	17,502	11,427	9,837	
Oct	14,191	10,550	11,763	
Nov	12,923	13,850	11,598	
Dec	17,401	12,015	11,072	

Indicator Series 28-30 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

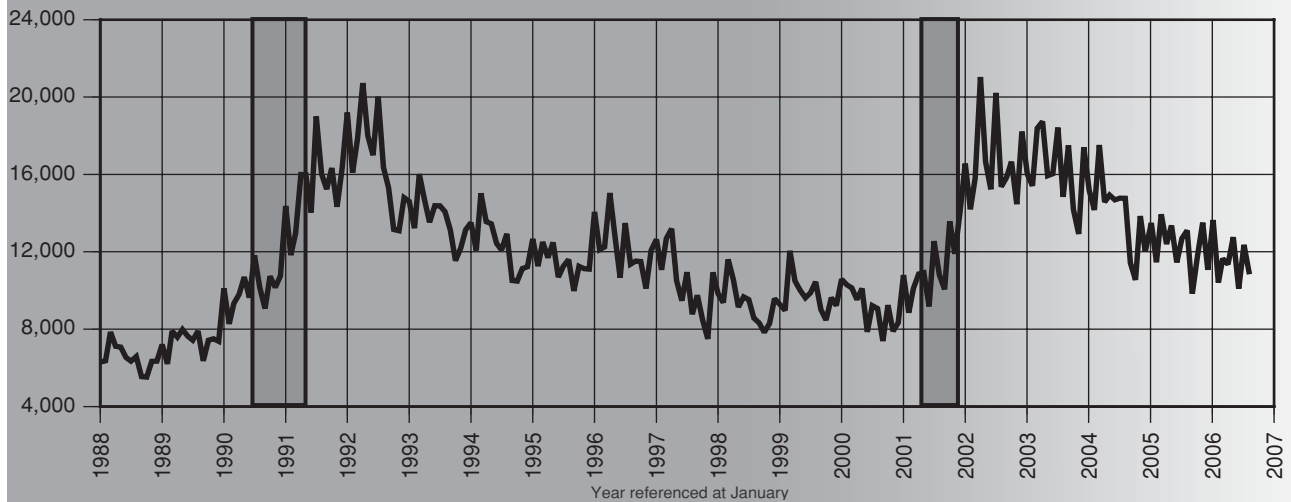
28. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)



29. Initial Claims - Weekly Average



30. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



Indicator Series 1 to 30

Annual Averages 1995 - 2005 (000)

Indicator Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1 Civilian Labor Force (000)	4,111.8	4,184.1	4,257.4	4,242.4	4,284.6	4,287.8	4,302.3	4,365.0	4,374.7	4,379.7	4,430.4
2 Resident Employment (000)	3,846.3	3,925.8	4,031.0	4,047.1	4,092.7	4,130.3	4,117.5	4,112.0	4,119.1	4,164.4	4,235.9
3 Resident Unemployment (000)	265.5	258.3	226.4	195.3	191.8	157.5	184.8	253.0	255.6	215.3	194.4
4 Labor Force Particip. Rate (%)	66.4	67.0	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.2	66.5	66.1	65.8	66.3
5 Employment/Pop. Rate (%)	62.1	62.8	64.0	63.7	64.0	64.1	66.3	62.6	62.3	62.6	63.3
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.4
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp. (000)	3,600.6	3,638.9	3,724.5	3,801.3	3,901.1	3,994.5	3,997.2	3,983.9	3,978.8	3,999.1	4,043.2
8 Priv. Sec. Nonfarm Emp. (000)	3,027.2	3,068.3	3,154.3	3,229.6	3,323.5	3,405.7	3,394.6	3,370.4	3,356.9	3,365.7	3,401.7
9 Construction Emp. (000)	123.3	125.0	131.8	136.1	143.6	149.6	158.8	162.6	160.5	165.9	168.7
10 Manufacturing Emp. (000)	448.6	437.4	435.4	429.4	422.5	421.6	401.2	367.5	350.4	338.2	328.8
11 Trade, Transportation and Utilities Emp. (000)	816.6	823.5	834.6	847.6	873.7	899.0	890.7	881.4	876.2	874.7	881.6
12 Information Emp. (000)	119.6	117.5	122.5	118.9	123.0	126.9	126.4	113.2	102.0	98.0	97.1
13 Financial Activities Emp. (000)	229.1	231.2	238.2	248.7	260.8	266.9	269.8	276.7	276.2	276.9	280.2
14 Professional and Business Services Emp. (000)	464.7	489.3	522.4	554.0	579.1	598.5	592.5	581.1	578.2	584.5	593.0
15 Education and Health Services Emp. (000)	425	435.6	451.8	466.1	480.9	495.8	505.4	527.1	538.0	546.4	558.3
16 Leisure & Hospitality Emp. (000)	275.3	279.6	286.2	294.2	300.0	303.3	304.2	311.0	321.4	325.5	334.2
17 CPI-U for the US ('82-'84=100)	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3
18 Mid-Atl. Consumer Conf. Index	59.3	60.1	89.1	108.6	108.6	125.1	95.8	84.0	68.7	80.4	80.3
19 Total Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	538.6	594.0	697.6	746.0	800.6	911.7	954.2	952.2	984.0	933.0	1,186.7
20 Resid. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	188.0	193.8	218.8	284.1	309.4	319.9	323.8	327.2	369.8	412.0	501.2
21 Nonres. Const. Contracts (\$Mil.)	230.8	246.8	301.5	352.5	382.5	439.5	418.1	409.9	425.4	362.8	465.2
22 Total Dwelling Units (No.) - F	1,793	2,014	2,335	2,612	2,665	2,882	2,356	2,537	2,749	2,995	3,216
23 Single-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	1,528	1,738	1,956	2,122	2,094	2,105	1,792	1,865	1,847	1,869	1,855
24 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	196	186	276	374	424	598	347	434	587	728	973
25 Tot. New Vehicle Regis. (No.)	42,408	44,430	44,797	45,884	50,990	55,301	54,624	53,865	53,584	53,510	51,365
26 New Passenger Car Regis. (No.)	29,211	29,246	28,748	29,047	31,201	33,120	31,667	30,183	28,149	26,631	25,996
27 New Lt. Truck/Van Regis. (No.)	13,197	15,184	16,049	16,837	19,790	22,182	22,957	23,683	25,435	26,879	25,368
28 Wks. Claimed Wkly. Avg. (000)	106.9	108.5	95.3	90.2	90.8	84.3	108.4	132.4	130.9	122.6	112.9
Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0
29 Initial Claims Wkly. Avg. (No.)	11,243	10,805	9,911	9,454	9,003	9,056	10,637	11,595	11,331	10,730	10,323
30 Exhaustions (No.)	11,467	12,246	10,497	9,360	9,757	9,138	11,136	16,686	16,317	14,034	12,338

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	2005					2006							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,051.3	4,059.4	4,056.7	4,061.7	4,064.5	4,062.0	4,065.4	4,068.7	4,074.1	4,081.5	4,084.0	4,080.3	4,080.7
Total Private Sector	3,407.8	3,414.6	3,413.9	3,419.3	3,422.1	3,417.1	3,418.6	3,421.7	3,426.3	3,434.1	3,435.5	3,433.1	3,434.1
Goods Producing	497.8	499.8	497.3	496.5	496.0	496.1	494.8	494.3	494.7	494.4	493.9	490.3	488.9
Natural Resources and Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Construction	168.8	170.8	169.5	170.5	171.0	172.3	171.6	171.1	171.9	172.7	172.0	171.2	171.6
Manufacturing	327.2	327.2	326.0	324.2	323.2	322.0	321.4	321.4	321.0	319.8	320.0	317.2	315.4
Service Providing	3,553.5	3,559.6	3,559.4	3,565.2	3,568.5	3,565.9	3,570.6	3,574.4	3,579.4	3,587.1	3,590.1	3,590.0	3,591.8
Private Service Providing	2,910.0	2,914.8	2,916.6	2,922.8	2,926.1	2,921.0	2,923.8	2,927.4	2,931.6	2,939.7	2,941.6	2,942.8	2,945.2
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	883.2	886.0	885.9	885.5	884.9	877.5	879.2	880.0	880.2	884.4	885.8	885.3	884.2
Information	97.3	96.9	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.5	96.8	96.8	95.5	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.2
Financial Activities	281.8	282.0	282.2	282.7	283.3	284.2	283.0	283.0	284.0	284.3	283.6	283.1	283.2
Professional & Business Services	595.0	595.8	595.9	598.0	596.8	595.4	595.9	595.1	599.0	599.5	600.4	603.1	604.5
Educational & Health Services	559.6	560.8	560.8	563.7	565.9	566.9	567.4	568.9	569.5	571.9	572.2	572.3	573.4
Leisure and Hospitality	334.7	335.1	336.7	337.7	339.5	341.2	341.9	344.0	343.4	344.5	344.2	344.6	345.4
Other Services (2)	158.4	158.2	158.0	158.0	158.6	158.3	159.6	159.6	160.0	160.1	160.8	159.7	160.3
Total Government	643.5	644.8	642.8	642.4	642.4	644.9	646.8	647.0	647.8	647.4	648.5	647.2	646.6
Total Federal Government	61.7	61.4	61.3	61.2	61.1	61.0	60.7	60.4	60.6	60.4	60.6	60.6	60.4
Total State Government (3)	150.3	150.2	150.3	150.5	150.5	153.1	152.0	151.7	152.2	153.1	153.9	152.6	152.7
Total Local Government	431.3	435.1	432.0	431.7	431.9	430.5	433.9	434.5	435.0	434.5	434.7	431.9	434.8
Local Education	261.2	262.8	261.7	260.9	260.7	259.8	262.3	262.1	262.3	262.2	262.1	262.7	262.8
Local Other Government	170.8	172.5	170.7	170.7	171.0	170.7	171.3	171.9	172.2	172.0	172.2	171.9	172.3

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 2005 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.
4. This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005		2006										
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Nonfarm (1)	4,053.5	4,056.7	4,076.3	4,092.7	4,101.5	3,997.3	3,999.3	4,027.5	4,063.3	4,097.2	4,144.1	4,100.0	4,082.8
Total Private Sector	3,446.2	3,429.3	3,425.8	3,437.3	3,446.9	3,352.8	3,343.7	3,370.3	3,404.6	3,441.8	3,487.6	3,477.9	3,472.4
Goods Producing	506.2	507.1	503.9	502.7	499.3	482.1	478.0	482.2	490.4	495.6	501.2	497.0	497.4
Natural Resources and Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Construction	176.7	177.0	174.7	174.5	172.6	160.9	157.1	160.5	168.9	174.1	177.5	178.6	179.6
Construction of Buildings	43.1	42.6	42.4	42.2	41.9	41.0	40.5	41.0	41.9	42.5	43.3	43.9	44.2
<i>Residential Building Construction</i>	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.1	28.7	28.7	28.6	29.0	29.6	30.5	31.3	31.5	31.8
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.4	18.8	18.1	18.3	17.2	14.6	13.9	14.8	16.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	18.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	115.2	115.6	114.2	114.0	113.5	105.3	102.7	104.7	110.6	113.7	115.9	116.5	117.3
<i>Building Equipment Contractors</i>	54.8	55.1	54.6	54.6	55.1	53.8	53.4	53.4	54.2	54.2	54.9	55.1	55.5
Manufacturing	327.7	328.3	327.4	326.4	324.9	319.4	319.1	319.9	319.7	319.6	321.8	316.5	315.9
Durable Goods	147.6	148.7	149.0	148.2	147.9	145.7	146.0	146.4	147.0	146.9	147.9	144.8	144.3
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5
Fabricated Metal Product	27.5	28.0	27.7	28.0	27.9	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.6	26.4	26.7
Machinery Manufacturing	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.1	16.9
Computer and Electronic Products	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.5	31.7	31.6	31.9	31.7	31.4
<i>Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments</i>	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.9
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.6
Miscellaneous Mfg.	22.7	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.2
Non-Durable Goods	180.1	179.6	178.4	178.2	177.0	173.7	173.1	173.5	172.7	172.7	173.9	171.7	171.6
Food Manufacturing	30.7	30.6	30.4	30.8	30.9	30.3	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.9	30.4	30.1	30.0
Paper Manufacturing	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2
Printing and Related Support	23.3	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.2	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.7
Chemical Manufacturing	69.7	69.1	68.7	68.7	68.1	67.5	68.2	68.3	67.6	67.6	68.2	68.5	68.3
<i>Basic Chemical Mfg.</i>	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
<i>Pharmaceutical & Medicine Soap, Cleaning Compound, and Toilet Preparation</i>	39.6	39.2	39.0	38.8	38.6	38.1	38.4	38.6	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.5
<i>Plastics and Rubber Products</i>	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.0
<i>Plastics and Rubber Products</i>	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.2	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.4	19.1
Service-Providing	3,547.3	3,549.6	3,572.4	3,590.0	3,602.2	3,515.2	3,521.3	3,545.3	3,572.9	3,601.6	3,642.9	3,603.0	3,585.4
Private Service-Providing	2,940.0	2,922.2	2,921.9	2,934.6	2,947.6	2,870.7	2,865.7	2,888.1	2,914.2	2,946.2	2,986.4	2,980.9	2,975.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	879.5	881.9	888.8	899.6	910.6	874.7	866.1	869.4	872.9	881.2	891.0	882.6	880.2
Wholesale Trade	237.4	237.0	237.5	237.2	237.8	236.3	236.2	237.3	239.1	239.4	239.8	239.0	239.5
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	115.3	115.2	115.4	115.0	115.5	114.4	114.2	114.9	115.2	115.0	115.2	115.0	115.3
<i>Professional and Commercial Equipment</i>	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.8
<i>Electrical & Electronic Goods</i>	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1
<i>Drugs and Druggist Sundries</i>	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2
<i>Grocery and Related Products</i>	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.2	30.8
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents & Brokers	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.8	34.2	33.3	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.5	34.1	34.0	34.0

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005					2006							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Retail Trade	474.9	469.7	473.3	483.9	494.9	466.2	457.3	458.7	461.8	467.7	475.8	475.9	474.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	48.9	48.8	48.5	48.3	48.1	48.0	48.1	48.0	48.4	48.6	49.0	48.7	48.9
<i>Automobile Dealers</i>	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.4	35.0	35.1
Furniture and Home													
Furnishing Stores	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.6	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.8	21.0	21.1	20.8	21.1
Building Material & Supplies	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.8	17.4	16.3	15.8	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.3	16.6	17.0
Electronic & Appliance Stores	38.7	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.2	36.8	36.7	37.6	39.6	40.6	40.6	40.0	39.1
Food and Beverage Stores	114.7	112.6	112.0	113.0	113.9	112.0	111.1	111.8	112.6	113.6	115.8	116.0	115.9
Health & Personal Care Stores	38.3	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.6	39.5	39.5	39.3
Gasoline Stations	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.4
Clothing and Clothing													
Accessories Stores	58.7	57.5	57.7	61.0	63.6	57.2	54.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	57.0	56.8	58.0
<i>Clothing Stores</i>	45.7	44.6	44.7	47.3	49.2	43.6	40.9	40.5	41.1	42.0	43.4	42.9	43.9
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book,													
and Music Stores	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.7	26.7	23.0	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.0	22.3	23.0	23.0
General Merchandise Stores	67.0	66.4	67.6	72.6	76.2	66.3	62.9	63.0	63.3	64.2	65.7	65.5	64.7
<i>Department Stores</i>	51.7	51.1	52.0	56.4	59.6	51.3	48.5	48.6	49.0	49.8	51.1	50.9	50.6
<i>Other General</i>													
<i>Merchandise Stores</i>	15.3	15.3	15.6	16.2	16.6	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.1
Transportation, Warehousing													
and Utilities	167.2	175.2	178.0	178.5	177.9	172.2	172.6	173.4	172.0	174.1	175.4	167.7	165.8
Utilities	14.5	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.3
<i>Electric Power Generation,</i>													
<i>Transmission & Distribution</i>	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3
<i>Natural Gas Distribution</i>	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Transportation & Warehousing	152.7	161.0	163.6	164.2	163.7	157.9	158.3	159.1	157.8	159.9	161.0	153.5	151.5
<i>Air Transportation</i>	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.4	17.1
<i>Truck Transportation</i>	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.8	39.5	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.8	41.0	40.8
<i>General Freight Trucking</i>	30.3	30.7	30.8	31.0	31.0	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.3	31.1
<i>Transit & Ground Passenger</i>													
<i>Transportation</i>	22.6	30.6	32.3	32.2	31.9	30.9	31.0	31.3	30.3	31.4	31.5	24.2	22.5
<i>Support Activities for</i>													
<i>Transportation</i>	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.8	21.0	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.6	22.2	22.0	22.1
<i>Couriers and Messengers</i>	22.1	22.5	23.3	23.6	23.6	22.1	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4
<i>Warehousing and Storage</i>	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.8	24.4	23.8	24.1	24.0	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.5	23.6
Information	97.6	97.0	97.1	97.8	97.4	96.3	95.9	96.5	95.1	95.2	95.5	94.9	94.5
Publishing Industries													
(Except Internet)	31.6	31.6	31.2	31.4	31.5	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7
Telecommunications	38.8	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.1	38.4	38.3	38.7	38.4	38.4
<i>Wired Telecommunications</i>													
<i>Carriers</i>	24.1	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.5	23.7	23.4	23.8	23.0	23.0	23.3	22.8	22.6
Internet Service Providers, Web													
Search Portals, and Data													
Processing Services	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9
Financial Activities	284.3	281.8	281.8	282.5	283.8	282.2	281.3	281.3	282.6	283.8	285.9	285.9	285.7
Finance and Insurance	224.0	222.4	223.0	223.7	224.7	224.2	223.2	223.0	223.6	223.9	224.8	224.4	224.3
Credit Intermediation and													
Related Activities	82.2	81.6	81.9	82.8	84.3	85.4	85.3	85.2	85.4	85.4	86.0	85.8	85.8
<i>Depository Credit</i>													
<i>Intermediation</i>	50.7	50.1	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.7	50.5	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.8	50.8	50.9
<i>Nondepository Credit</i>													
<i>Intermediation</i>	22.7	22.6	22.7	23.5	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.0	24.0

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005					2006							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
<i>Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments & Rel. Activities</i>	52.4	52.0	51.6	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.1	51.8	52.0
<i>Securities and Commodity Contracts Intermediation and Brokerage</i>	39.6	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.0	39.1	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.1	39.3
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.3	87.4	86.6	85.8	85.7	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.5	86.4
<i>Insurance Carriers</i>	56.7	56.4	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.0	55.4	55.5	55.7	55.8	55.8	55.6	55.5
<i>Agencies, Brokerages, and Other Insurance Rel. Activities</i>	30.8	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.2	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.9	30.9
Real Estate and Rental/Leasing	60.3	59.4	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.0	58.1	58.3	59.0	59.9	61.1	61.5	61.4
<i>Real Estate</i>	41.5	40.8	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	41.1	41.6	42.3	42.9	42.8
<i>Rental and Leasing Services</i>	18.4	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.7	18.1	18.6	18.7	18.6
Professional and Business Services	603.6	601.9	598.7	600.2	597.9	578.8	580.8	589.2	598.9	601.6	608.5	610.0	613.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	269.6	266.7	266.3	268.1	268.5	264.7	266.3	267.7	269.3	267.0	269.9	270.6	270.8
<i>Legal Services</i>	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.9	42.5	42.5	42.1
<i>Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, & Payroll Svcs.</i>	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.8	32.2	32.5	33.5	33.4	33.3	30.1	30.4	30.7	30.7
<i>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</i>	45.0	43.6	43.4	43.6	44.4	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.8	44.2	44.9	45.1	45.2
<i>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</i>	52.3	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.2	50.0	50.3	50.5	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.4	51.4
<i>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</i>	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.1	32.2	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.3
<i>Scientific Research and Development Services</i>	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.0	27.8	27.3	27.3	27.4	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.6	27.4
<i>Advertising and Rel. Services</i>	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	68.1	67.7	67.4	67.8	68.4	68.1	68.0	68.3	68.4	68.8	69.4	69.5	69.7
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	265.9	267.5	265.0	264.3	261.0	246.0	246.5	253.2	261.2	265.8	269.2	269.9	272.7
<i>Employment Services</i>	104.5	106.2	105.5	105.6	104.2	96.9	97.2	99.9	100.1	101.3	102.3	102.9	105.3
<i>Business Support Services</i>	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.2	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.7	16.9
<i>Investigation and Security Services</i>	25.6	26.7	26.9	27.1	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.9	27.0
<i>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</i>	69.4	68.3	68.1	66.4	63.2	56.5	56.2	59.5	67.7	70.7	72.1	72.2	71.7
Educational and Health Services	552.3	557.5	562.7	566.7	569.3	564.5	567.1	570.6	571.6	574.3	574.7	568.6	566.2
Educational Services	79.7	83.6	87.2	89.0	88.6	84.5	87.1	88.4	88.1	88.8	86.4	81.5	79.6
<i>Elementary and Secondary Schools</i>	34.4	38.0	39.1	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4	37.0	36.1
<i>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</i>	22.9	24.8	26.1	26.6	26.4	23.6	25.3	25.8	26.2	26.0	24.0	23.1	22.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	472.6	473.9	475.5	477.7	480.7	480.0	480.0	482.2	483.5	485.5	488.3	487.1	486.6
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	169.3	169.6	169.4	170.4	171.6	171.0	171.4	172.8	173.5	174.6	175.8	175.2	175.5
<i>Offices of Physicians</i>	66.0	65.6	66.1	66.1	66.4	65.8	65.9	66.2	66.6	67.0	67.5	67.4	67.5
<i>Offices of Dentists</i>	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.7
<i>Home Health Care Services</i>	27.3	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.1	27.8	28.0	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.1	29.1

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

Employment Data

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2005		2006										
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Hospitals	154.9	155.1	155.5	155.6	156.5	156.2	155.7	155.9	155.7	156.0	156.9	157.2	156.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	80.3	80.6	81.0	81.5	82.4	83.1	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.4	84.0	84.3	84.6
<i>Nursing Care Facilities Community Care Facilities for the Elderly</i>	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.6	47.9	48.3	47.9	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.7	48.9	48.9
Social Assistance	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.9	19.1	19.3
<i>Child Day Care Services</i>	68.1	68.6	69.6	70.2	70.2	69.7	70.3	70.6	71.0	71.5	71.6	70.4	69.7
	32.1	33.9	34.4	34.9	34.8	34.5	34.7	34.8	34.7	35.1	35.3	33.3	32.6
Leisure and Hospitality	362.2	345.1	335.2	329.9	329.9	317.7	317.5	323.3	333.7	349.4	367.9	375.7	372.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	64.6	54.1	51.2	47.8	46.7	42.3	42.3	44.6	50.1	54.4	61.9	68.0	66.8
<i>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</i>	53.9	43.9	40.0	36.7	35.4	32.3	32.7	34.2	39.3	43.5	50.6	56.4	55.3
Accommodation and Food Services	297.6	291.0	284.0	282.1	283.2	275.4	275.2	278.7	283.6	295.0	306.0	307.7	306.0
Accommodation	78.3	73.4	71.7	69.8	69.5	67.9	67.6	68.0	69.2	71.5	74.2	78.6	78.2
<i>Casino Hotels</i>	45.5	44.1	43.2	42.4	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.8	42.8	43.9	45.3	45.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	219.3	217.6	212.3	212.3	213.7	207.5	207.6	210.7	214.4	223.5	231.8	229.1	227.8
<i>Full-Service Restaurants</i>	100.2	96.2	93.5	93.6	94.2	91.8	91.8	93.5	94.7	98.3	102.9	103.0	102.5
<i>Limited-Service Eating Places</i>	83.5	80.0	78.2	78.5	79.2	78.0	77.6	78.5	81.2	84.5	87.1	89.0	88.4
<i>Special Food Services</i>	23.1	29.7	29.1	28.9	29.0	26.5	26.7	27.2	26.9	28.6	28.9	24.0	24.0
<i>Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</i>	12.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.6	12.1	12.9	13.1	12.9
Other Services	160.5	157.0	157.6	157.9	158.7	156.5	157.0	157.8	159.4	160.7	162.9	163.2	162.4
Repair and Maintenance	35.7	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.3
<i>Automotive Repair and Maintenance</i>	25.6	25.7	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.7	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.0
Personal and Laundry Services	47.2	46.8	46.8	46.7	46.6	45.8	45.9	46.2	46.6	47.4	47.6	47.2	47.1
<i>Personal Care Services</i>	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.2	27.2
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	77.6	74.4	75.1	75.5	76.4	75.7	75.9	76.2	77.3	77.7	79.6	80.5	80.0
Government	607.3	627.4	650.5	655.4	654.6	644.5	655.6	657.2	658.7	655.4	656.5	622.1	610.4
Federal Government	62.2	61.5	61.0	61.1	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.7	61.1	60.9
<i>Department of Defense</i>	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.0
<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	30.4	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.6	29.8	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.5
<i>Other Federal Government</i>	18.0	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.4
State Government (3)	144.8	149.0	153.9	154.8	154.1	149.3	154.7	155.2	155.6	152.4	148.8	147.7	147.2
<i>State Government Education</i>	39.2	43.8	49.0	49.6	48.8	43.8	49.2	49.6	50.0	46.3	42.2	41.6	40.9
<i>State Government Hospitals</i>	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
<i>Other State Government</i>	93.9	93.6	93.2	93.4	93.5	93.6	93.6	93.7	93.8	94.2	94.7	94.2	94.4
<i>Exec./Leg./Judicial (4)</i>	80.2	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.8	80.8	80.9	81.0	80.8	80.8	80.7	80.2	79.9
Local Government	400.3	416.9	435.6	439.5	438.9	434.4	440.6	441.9	442.9	442.8	447.0	413.3	402.3
<i>Local Government Education</i>	217.3	245.8	267.5	272.0	271.5	267.9	273.9	274.7	275.2	273.5	272.6	228.1	218.6
<i>Other Local Government</i>	183.0	171.1	168.1	167.5	167.4	166.5	166.7	167.2	167.7	169.3	174.4	185.2	183.7

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

Hours and Earnings Data

Production/Nonsupervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2005					2006							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers¹													
Manufacturing (production)	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.0	41.7	42.0	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.7
Durable Goods	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.6	41.9	41.2
Fabricated Metal	41.3	41.8	41.6	41.5	42.0	42.3	41.6	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.5
Machinery Manufacturing	41.9	42.2	41.4	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.2	42.6	42.7	42.1	41.9	42.8	42.3
Computer and Electr. Prod.	41.5	41.1	41.8	43.7	42.4	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.1	42.4	41.9	42.3	41.5
Misc. Manufacturing	38.7	38.8	40.2	39.7	40.3	39.8	39.0	38.9	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.5	39.6
Nondurable Goods	42.5	43.0	42.5	43.3	42.6	41.7	41.5	42.1	41.8	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.1
Food Manufacturing	45.7	45.3	44.2	43.6	43.3	42.6	42.0	42.5	42.1	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.5
Paper Manufacturing	43.0	43.8	42.8	42.6	42.0	41.1	41.5	42.8	42.3	42.4	42.6	41.7	42.8
Printing & Related Support	38.6	39.3	39.0	40.0	39.4	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.3	40.4	39.8
Chemical Manufacturing	40.6	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.6
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	42.7	42.5	43.1	43.6	43.4	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.8	41.9	42.5	42.9	41.5
Information⁴	37.1	37.6	37.7	37.6	36.8	37.3	35.3	35.2	35.2	35.5	35.9	35.3	35.3
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings²													
Manufacturing (production)	16.40	16.51	16.41	16.48	16.44	16.36	16.30	16.45	16.50	16.61	16.61	16.50	16.53
Durable Goods	17.43	17.52	17.60	17.50	17.60	17.68	17.56	17.63	17.68	17.81	17.95	17.61	17.74
Fabricated Metal	16.73	16.84	16.80	16.78	16.96	17.03	16.80	16.67	16.76	16.84	16.94	16.47	16.69
Machinery Manufacturing	16.16	16.33	16.24	16.25	16.35	16.31	16.48	16.68	16.77	16.85	16.98	16.43	16.90
Computer and Electr. Prod.	21.93	21.69	22.02	22.65	22.17	22.47	22.32	22.48	22.50	22.77	22.78	22.80	23.40
Misc. Manufacturing	16.25	16.40	16.72	16.67	16.92	16.78	16.49	16.43	16.56	16.50	16.81	16.53	16.42
Nondurable Goods	15.64	15.76	15.49	15.73	15.55	15.33	15.32	15.54	15.58	15.67	15.56	15.61	15.57
Food Manufacturing	13.73	13.55	13.34	13.13	13.15	13.08	12.99	13.17	13.19	13.16	13.09	13.39	13.16
Paper Manufacturing	15.37	15.58	15.46	15.39	15.16	14.99	15.10	15.32	15.27	15.19	15.39	15.43	15.13
Printing & Related Support	14.72	14.88	14.91	15.03	14.96	14.75	14.68	14.84	14.94	15.03	14.73	14.37	14.25
Chemical Manufacturing	20.44	20.62	20.29	20.77	20.40	20.21	20.47	20.81	20.97	21.02	21.07	21.24	21.12
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	15.40	15.26	15.69	15.91	15.86	15.63	15.76	15.57	15.56	15.63	15.83	15.71	15.56
Information⁴	29.38	30.22	30.67	30.65	30.37	31.07	33.27	33.00	32.92	32.49	32.63	31.85	32.05
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings³													
Manufacturing (production)	693.72	704.98	697.43	705.34	698.70	687.12	679.71	690.90	689.70	697.62	694.30	691.35	689.30
Durable Goods	733.80	739.34	748.00	736.75	744.48	751.40	735.76	736.93	737.26	744.46	746.72	737.86	730.89
Fabricated Metal	690.95	703.91	698.88	696.37	712.32	720.37	698.88	676.80	682.13	680.34	680.99	662.09	675.95
Machinery Manufacturing	677.10	689.13	672.34	674.38	683.43	680.13	695.46	710.57	716.08	709.39	711.46	703.20	714.87
Computer and Electr. Prod.	910.10	891.46	920.44	989.81	940.01	961.72	950.83	957.65	947.25	965.45	954.48	964.44	971.10
Misc. Manufacturing	628.88	636.32	672.14	661.80	681.88	667.84	643.11	639.13	649.15	641.85	655.59	652.94	650.23
Nondurable Goods	664.70	677.68	658.33	681.11	662.43	639.26	635.78	654.23	651.24	659.71	653.52	654.06	655.50
Food Manufacturing	627.46	613.82	589.63	572.47	569.40	557.21	545.58	559.73	555.30	559.30	552.40	569.08	559.30
Paper Manufacturing	660.91	682.40	661.69	655.61	636.72	616.09	626.65	655.70	645.92	644.06	655.61	643.43	647.56
Printing & Related Support	568.19	584.78	581.49	601.20	589.42	567.88	560.78	571.34	578.18	584.67	578.89	580.55	567.15
Chemical Manufacturing	829.86	849.54	833.92	861.96	836.40	822.55	843.36	863.62	870.26	872.33	876.51	889.96	878.59
Plastics and Rubber Prods.	657.58	648.55	676.24	693.68	688.32	656.46	668.22	655.50	650.41	654.90	672.78	673.96	645.74
Information⁴	1,090.00	1,136.27	1,156.26	1,152.44	1,117.62	1,158.91	1,174.43	1,161.60	1,158.78	1,153.40	1,171.42	1,124.31	1,131.37

(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 1980-2006 (000)

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J	U S	N J
Annual Averages 1980-2005								
1980	106,940	3,590.9	99,303	3,329.8	7,637	261.0	7.1	7.3
1981	108,670	3,611.2	100,397	3,341.4	8,273	269.8	7.6	7.5
1982	110,204	3,629.2	99,526	3,314.5	10,678	314.7	9.7	8.7
1983	111,550	3,688.8	100,834	3,392.6	10,717	296.2	9.6	8.0
1984	113,544	3,795.1	105,005	3,560.9	8,539	234.2	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.5	107,150	3,624.4	8,312	215.1	7.2	5.6
1986	117,834	3,903.5	109,597	3,706.5	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,959.8	112,440	3,798.5	7,425	161.3	6.2	4.1
1988	121,669	3,973.5	114,968	3,821.8	6,701	151.6	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	4,000.0	117,342	3,835.3	6,528	164.7	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.4
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,286.7	136,891	4,129.1	5,692	157.6	3.7	3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,365.0	136,485	4,112.0	8,378	253.0	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,374.7	137,736	4,119.1	8,774	255.6	6.0	5.8
2004	147,401	4,379.7	139,252	4,164.4	8,149	215.3	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,430.4	141,730	4,235.9	7,591	194.4	5.1	4.4
Monthly Data 2005-2006 (Seasonally Adjusted) *								
2005								
Jan	147,956	4,390.6	140,234	4,198.8	7,723	191.7	5.2	4.4
Feb	148,271	4,399.5	140,285	4,203.7	7,986	195.8	5.4	4.5
Mar	148,217	4,404.6	140,601	4,210.4	7,616	194.1	5.1	4.4
Apr	148,839	4,408.7	141,196	4,220.5	7,644	188.2	5.1	4.3
May	149,201	4,415.4	141,571	4,228.0	7,629	187.4	5.1	4.2
Jun	149,243	4,428.2	141,750	4,237.8	7,493	190.3	5.0	4.3
Jul	149,605	4,437.2	142,111	4,243.8	7,494	193.5	5.0	4.4
Aug	149,792	4,444.7	142,425	4,247.9	7,367	196.8	4.9	4.4
Sep	150,083	4,448.8	142,625	4,253.7	7,458	195.1	5.1	4.4
Oct	150,043	4,456.5	142,611	4,261.0	7,418	195.5	4.9	4.4
Nov	150,183	4,463.3	142,779	4,262.3	7,572	201.1	5.0	4.5
Dec	150,153	4,467.0	142,779	4,263.2	7,375	203.8	4.9	4.6
2006								
Jan	150,114	4,481.8	143,074	4,280.0	7,040	201.8	4.7	4.5
Feb	150,449	4,479.1	143,257	4,270.4	7,193	208.7	4.8	4.7
Mar	150,652	4,496.7	143,641	4,293.7	7,011	203.0	4.7	4.5
Apr	150,811	4,501.8	143,688	4,270.5	7,123	231.3	4.7	5.1
May	150,991	4,478.5	143,976	4,255.5	7,015	223.0	4.6	5.0
Jun	151,321	4,466.7	144,363	4,248.2	6,957	218.5	4.6	4.9
Jul	151,534	4,474.1	144,329	4,246.8	7,205	227.3	4.8	5.1
Aug	151,698	4,493.8	144,579	4,257.7	7,119	236.1	4.7	5.3
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 2005 experience.

Unemployment Insurance Program

Characteristics of New Jersey's Insured Unemployed¹ (000)

	August 2006	July 2006	August 2005	Percent Change From Month Ago	Percent Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed *	112.6	112.9	114.4	-0.3	-1.5
Total Insured Unemployed	110.0	107.6	111.9	2.2	-1.7
By Gender					
Male	59.1	58.2	60.8	1.6	-2.7
Female	49.1	48.7	49.4	0.8	-0.7
By Race*					
White	66.5	67.3	67.7	-1.1	-1.7
Black	25.8	25.3	25.9	2.1	-0.3
Asian	3.3	3.4	3.6	-2.3	-8.3
Other	1.1	1.1	1.1	-3.1	1.0
Chose Not To Answer	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.2	-1.1
By Ethnicity*					
Hispanic	20.7	20.8	21.7	-0.7	-4.5
Not Hispanic	83.1	83.4	85.0	-0.4	-2.2
Chose Not To Answer	8.8	8.6	7.7	2.4	14.7
By Age of Claimant					
Under 25 years	10.0	9.7	10.0	2.9	0.1
25 through 34 years	24.9	24.8	25.4	0.4	-2.0
35 through 44 years	27.3	26.7	28.2	2.1	-3.3
45 through 54 years	25.4	25.1	25.5	1.2	-0.3
55 through 64 years	15.3	15.2	15.6	0.2	-2.2
65 years and over	6.0	6.0	6.0	-0.2	-0.1
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 weeks	18.2	18.3	18.1	0.0	1.0
3 to 4 weeks	13.5	14.2	10.9	-5.1	23.8
5 through 14 weeks	46.0	44.2	46.5	4.1	-1.0
15 weeks and over	30.4	30.4	32.4	0.1	-6.1
By Industry					
Goods Producing	22.0	21.2	22.5	3.8	-2.3
Construction	12.9	12.3	11.6	5.3	11.6
Manufacturing	8.6	8.5	10.4	1.6	-17.6
Service Providing	87.5	86.2	88.5	1.4	-1.2
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	23.2	22.4	23.5	3.8	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	5.8	5.5	6.0	4.9	-3.7
Retail Trade	11.8	11.2	11.9	5.0	-0.6
Transportation & Warehousing	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.7	2.7
Financial Activities	5.7	5.6	5.6	1.8	2.9
Professional & Business Services	17.6	17.0	17.9	3.8	-1.3
Educational and Health Services	13.0	12.4	12.0	5.0	8.1
Leisure and Hospitality	10.8	10.5	10.0	2.3	8.0
Other Services	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	6.3
Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0

Notes: (1) Insured unemployed is the number of employed workers covered by unemployment insurance.

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-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

Both the X-12 version of the ARIMA procedure and the "two step" process to produce seasonal factors were used for nonfarm wage and salary employment Series 7-16. For the two-step process, factors from the benchmarked estimates were used through June 2005.

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

Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

- (1) the latest benchmark — 2005 for the Resident Labor Force Indicators (Series 1-6) and 2005 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 2001 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 2005. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2004 to December 2005) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 2001 to December 2005). 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 2002 to December 2006 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 2005 benchmarks.

Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

Seasonally adjusted data for Series 7-16 have been revised back to January 2001. Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2004.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metro Area definitions:

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

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

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

- 19-21 **Construction Contracts** monthly data for current and prior year are subject to revision. Construction contracts unadjusted data revisions are published by special contract with The 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* chart. (These data are not included on the Internet version of the chart.)

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

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

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

Private Multi-Family (5+ units) Authorized by Building Permits (Series 24) include all 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.