

May 2010



New Jersey

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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# NEW JERSEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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### The 2010 Summer Jobs Outlook

*by the Bureau of Labor Market Information Field Staff*

With the arrival of spring, any individual who wants a summer job should already be filling out as many applications as possible. An informal survey conducted in the spring by the field staff of the Bureau of Labor Market Information indicates that competition for summer jobs is stiffer this year than last year, especially for younger teens and those without prior work experience. Because of the recession, many adults are willing to take seasonal jobs over the summer. This is even more the case this year than in 2009, since many people who have been out of work for a long time are seeing their extended unemployment benefits expire. In addition, a number of state and local government agencies are hiring fewer workers for the summer months. These include the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and several county and municipal park systems. Also, the summer jobs program funded last year through the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and administered by local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) was not funded this year. The program provided subsidized summer employment for low income and other disadvantaged youth. The City of Newark will continue to offer its Newark Youth Summer Program which will be the only large scale publicly-funded summer jobs program in the state this year. It will provide subsidized employment for about 1,500 city youths.

As in past years, most of the available summer jobs will be at shore resorts and at amusement and theme parks. Other sources of summer employment include department stores, home improvement stores, supermarkets and other retailers as well as day care centers, restaurants, hotels, motels and campgrounds.

Although the Bureau of Labor Market Information's informal survey indicates that American youths are showing greater interest in working at the shore than before the recession, foreign exchange students still remain the greater percentage of the labor force at the state's theme parks and beach resort communities. One primary reason for this is that large numbers of workers are needed for a short period of time, the summer season. The international students come here specifically to spend the summer working in the leisure and hospitality industry. They are willing to locate to where they are needed, giving recreational area employers access to a ready supply of labor.

On the other hand, while a smaller proportion of New Jersey youth is interested in seasonal employment even fewer are willing to either relocate or travel long distances to reach the jobsite. Many youths age 19 and under still live at home with their parents and do not wish to work. While a much larger share of young adults between the ages of 20 and 24 are in the labor force, many are already employed year-round or are not interested in seasonal work. According to data from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2009 40.6 percent of New Jersey's 16-to-17-year-olds were in the labor force and 32.4 percent were employed. For the 20-to-24-year-olds, 75.2 percent were either working or looking for work and 66.8 percent held jobs.

State, county and municipal governments also employ workers over the summer. However, due to this year's tight labor market, many of these positions were already filled by the spring. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has 600 positions statewide at its state parks for jobs that include lifeguards, maintenance workers, as well as historic interpreters and nature guides. The DEP stopped accepting applications for the park jobs in March. Another state government employer of summer help is the New Jersey Turn-

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pike Authority. This agency expects to hire 175 seasonal toll takers and maintenance workers statewide, 125 fewer than last year. Many county and municipal recreational departments also anticipate hiring fewer extra workers over the summer months.

Jobs for disadvantaged youth may also be available through programs administered by local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs). Although last year's largest program which funded summer work for youths up to the age of 24 has been discontinued for this year, some of the WIBs still offer year-round programs for youths between 14 and 18 years of age. The year-round program consists of basic skills and job readiness training during the school year, along with paid employment over the summer months. In order to learn more about the programs offered in your area, contact your local Workforce Investment Board office. The complete list of WIBs is available on the State Employment and Training Commission internet site ([http://www.njsetc.net/boards/names\\_in.htm](http://www.njsetc.net/boards/names_in.htm)).

Workers age 18 and older are not subject to the State of New Jersey child labor laws and have a greater variety of job opportunities available to them than younger workers. For instance, child labor laws restrict restaurants that serve alcohol from hiring anyone under the age of 18. Minors also are not permitted to work around dangerous machinery such as grinders, slicers and saws. College students sometimes work in their field of study in paid or unpaid internships. By taking these jobs, students gain valuable work experience and develop contacts that may lead to permanent employment after graduation.

Of the employers who responded to the survey, many indicated that the pay for most summer jobs should range from the minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour to \$17.00 hour depending on age and experience. This year, the federal and state minimum wage rates are the same. Employers in the Northern Region tend to pay more for similar positions than businesses in the central and southern parts of the state due to the region's higher cost of living. Jobseekers with supervisory experience or special skills can expect to receive wages at the higher end of the scale.

### Northern New Jersey Region

The outlook for summer jobs in 2010 in the nine-county Northern New Jersey Region is expected to remain tight this year due to the ongoing recession although private sector employers are anticipated to hire about the same number of seasonal workers as last year. This year more adults are applying for seasonal jobs as more unemployed persons are nearing the end of their unemployment benefits. Faced with the prospect of being without a regular income, adults who have been out of a work are becoming more willing to accept jobs they would not otherwise consider. Despite the tighter labor market, there are still a wide range of employment opportunities available in the region, especially for older and more experienced workers.

Many of the region's summer jobs will be at amusement and theme parks as well as at summer camps and YMCAs. Positions available at residential and day camps include counselors, athletic coaches and office staff. Wages range between the minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour and \$20.00 per hour depending on experience. Most jobs open to youth pay at the lower end of the scale.

Many summer jobs in the region will be available at amusement and theme parks. Wild West City in Stanhope (Morris County), Mountain Creek Water Park in Vernon Township (Sussex County) and the Land of Make Believe in Hope Township (Warren County) together

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will hire over 800 seasonal workers, with the majority of those at Mountain Creek. Positions available at these amusement parks include cashiers, food service workers, lifeguards, maintenance workers, parking attendants, retail clerks and ride attendants. The Land of Make Believe expects to hire 250 workers this summer at wages ranging from \$7.25 to \$10.00 per hour.

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

The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority hired about 200 people to work during summer and beyond at the New Meadowlands Stadium complex in East Rutherford (Bergen County). The stadium is owned equally by the New York Giants and New York Jets football teams. Additional summer jobs are available through the New York Giants at youth football camps in several North Jersey communities. The team is hiring from five to 15 coaches to work at each facility with pay ranging from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per hour depending on experience.

Private sector recreational facilities such as country clubs, golf courses, tennis clubs and swim clubs will hire several hundred seasonal workers throughout the nine-county northern region. For instance, Farmstead Golf & Country Club in Lafayette (Sussex County) and Lake Mohawk Country Club in Sparta (Sussex County) will hire a total of 140 additional workers for the summer. Pay ranges from \$7.25 to \$12.00 per hour. Positions open to youth include waiters, bartenders, kitchen staff, cashiers, and groundskeepers.

Away from recreational facilities, other notable employers of summer help include supermarkets, department stores, home improvement stores and restaurants. Supermarkets are one of the few businesses that will hire youth as young as 14 for positions such as cashier, bagger and stock clerk. Department stores and fast food places will often hire youth as young as 16. Child labor laws which restrict younger teens from working around dangerous machinery or in establishments where alcoholic beverages are sold mean most full service restaurants and home improvement stores won't hire youth under 18. Pay for jobs in restaurants and stores ranges from \$7.25 per hour up to around \$17.00 per hour. Most jobs at stores and restaurants that are open to youth pay between \$8.50 and \$11.00 per hour.

Although not common, paid and unpaid internships are available for college-aged youth seeking work experience and contacts in their field of study. Among the employers in the Northern Region that offer internships is Merck & Co. in Whitehouse Station (Hunterdon County). This summer, Merck plans to hire 10 to 15 college students majoring in areas related to drug development and production such as chemistry, biology and computer science at wages ranging from \$10.00 to \$14.00 per hour. Although most internships will be open to students majoring in areas such as the physical and biological sciences, law, architecture and engineering, there are some positions open to students in less technical fields. For example, the New Jersey Jackals minor league baseball team has several positions available for students interested in learning how to run a professional sports team. Rather than a salary, this job offers college credit for the work.

This year, disadvantaged youth will have to look harder to find jobs because a program which provided subsidized summer employment was not funded this year. Last year, Work-

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force Investment Boards (WIBs) had federal funds available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to set up summer job programs for youth from low income households as well as those who face other barriers to employment. While this funding source is not available to WIBs this year, the City of Newark will continue to offer its Newark Youth Program through another funding stream. This will be the only large-scale publicly-funded summer jobs program in the state this year. It will provide jobs to about 1,500 city youths.

Some WIBs operate year-round job programs for youth between the ages of 14 and 18. These programs typically include basic skills and job readiness training during the school year and paid employment over the summer months. Due to limited funding these programs are only open to small numbers of youth and are not available in all areas. Contact your local WIB for more information ([http://www.njsetc.net/boards/names\\_in.htm](http://www.njsetc.net/boards/names_in.htm)).

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

### Central New Jersey Region

This year, the recession has intensified competition for summer jobs, especially for youths under 18 entering the labor market for the first time. Although the number of seasonal jobs available through private employers is expected to be about the same as last year, younger applicants will face greater competition from experienced adult workers than in the past. Also, since more adults are willing to accept seasonal work over the summer months, employers have the option of hiring greater numbers of experienced older workers instead of youths. Despite the tighter labor market, there are still a wide range of employment opportunities available to summer workers in the region, with the majority being at amusement and theme parks, beach areas, golf courses, landscaping companies, hotels, restaurants, retail stores and summer camps.

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

The largest summer employer in the state, Six Flags Great Adventure in Jackson Township (Ocean County) plans to hire around 4,100 employees during the season in addition to the 220 who are employed there year-round. About 45 percent of these jobs are expected to be filled by returning employees. Available positions include park greeters, ride operators, food service workers, retail clerks, performers and lifeguards. About eight percent of the park's seasonal staff is foreign students.

Along the shore, the region's largest seasonal employer is Jenkinson's Beach, Boardwalk and Aquarium in Point Pleasant (Ocean County), which will have a seasonal workforce of about 1,300. These jobs include various sales positions in gift shops and candy stores, beach and parking lot attendants, arcade change-carriers, ticket takers and restaurant workers. Another large seasonal employer at the shore is the Casino Pier and Breakwater Beach in Seaside Heights. Also owned by Jenkinson's, these attractions are expected to employ over 500 seasonal workers.

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On Long Beach Island (Ocean County), Fantasy Island Amusement Park plans to fill about 150 to 250 seasonal positions, many of them part-time. This employer has indicated that more people are interested in these jobs than in previous years. In the past the relatively small amusement park has had difficulty filling all the jobs with up to 10 percent of the positions remaining vacant on opening day. This year about 80 percent of the staff is made up of returning workers and most of the remaining openings have already been filled. Before the recession the park mostly hired international students willing to work there as a second job, but this year more local youth have applied. The park will still hire some foreign workers mainly because they are willing to remain past mid-August after the American youths leave to return to school. Many of the Americans who work at the park are high school students and Fantasy Island is one of the few employers in the area willing to hire 14-year-olds.

Monmouth Park racetrack in Oceanport (Monmouth County) is another large seasonal employer, with about 500 workers. Many workers return year after year to take jobs at the track, including local college students and itinerant pari-mutuel workers who follow the racing season and travel from state to state. Also at Monmouth Park, the food concessionaire, Aramark, employs over 175 workers.

Another important contributor to summer employment will be state, county and local governments, though overall public employers are expected to hire fewer youths this year than in the past. However, state parks in the area, including Island Beach State Park (Ocean County) and Washington Crossing State Park (Mercer County,) plan to hire about the same number of workers this year as last. Positions include lifeguards, general maintenance workers and historic interpreters and nature guides. Demand for these jobs was so strong this year that the state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which oversees the parks, stopped accepting applications for summer workers in March. The parks will hire youths as young as 16. Most jobs pay from \$7.25 to \$10.50 per hour with lifeguard positions starting at \$8.00 per hour.

Municipalities also hire youths for summer jobs at parks and recreational facilities, though budgetary considerations have caused some recreation departments to reduce staffing this year. Pay ranges from \$7.25 to \$15.00 per hour.

Throughout the region, the private sector has summer job opportunities available at supermarkets and other retail stores, restaurants, country clubs and golf courses, garden centers, landscaping contractors, swim and tennis clubs, summer camps, and daycare facilities. Depending on the experience and skill level required, most summer jobs pay between \$7.25 and \$15.00 per hour.

This year, disadvantaged youth will have to work harder to find jobs because a program which provided subsidized summer employment was not funded this year. Last year, local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) had federal funds available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to set up summer job programs for youth from low income households as well as those who face other barriers to employment. While this program is not being offered this year, some of the WIBs operate year-round programs for youth between the ages of 14 and 18. These programs usually include basic skills and job readiness training during the school year and paid employment over the summer months. Due to limited funding, these programs are only open to small numbers of youth and are not offered in all areas. Contact your local WIB to learn what is available in your area.

The Central Region is comprised of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Somerset counties.

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## Southern New Jersey Region

In keeping with the historical pattern, the greatest concentration of job opportunities in the Southern Region this year will be in or near the shore resort communities of Atlantic and Cape May counties. Historically, the number of summer jobs created each year to handle the influx of tourists and temporary summer residents at the state's shore resorts has been rather consistent — increasing only as jobs are created by new or expanding businesses. This pattern is expected to continue to hold true this year. Most of the jobs are expected to be at hotels, motels, campgrounds, restaurants and amusement piers. The largest employers are the amusement piers and water parks in the Wildwoods and Ocean City in Cape May County which together will hire more than 2,000 workers over the course of the summer to maintain a staff of 1,500.

Early season reports suggest that competition for summer jobs may be greater this year because more adults are applying for seasonal jobs. This phenomenon is related to the current prolonged period of high unemployment. Greater numbers of experienced workers have exhausted their unemployment benefits and are willing to accept jobs they would not otherwise consider. Some employers prefer to hire adults rather than youths who often leave to return to school in mid-to-late August.

American youths interested in employment at the shore will also face competition from foreign students who travel to this country to take summer jobs in resort areas. Although the number of youths from other nations (with J-1 visas) seeking summer employment in the US has declined somewhat over the previous decade, it remains to be seen whether this trend will continue in light of the global economic slowdown. In recent years, the strong Euro currency provided an incentive for youths from the European Union to seek summer work closer to home, but this year's financial crisis affecting Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Greece and Spain could change this. Another factor that has reduced the number of foreign youths working at the shore is the nationwide cap of 66,000 H2B visas which was extended for this year.

There is a degree of consistency in the number of summer jobs created each year to handle the influx of tourists and temporary summer residents to the state's shore resorts. Seasoned employers clearly understand that having too few or too many workers can negatively affect the bottom line. As a result, an above average or below average tourist season is more likely to be reflected in a seasonal worker's paycheck, as employers adjust worker hours to business conditions. Gains in seasonal employment from one year to the next are most often a reflection of new or expanding businesses.

Wage rates for seasonal work at the shore remain about the same as last year. Most summer positions along the coast, not compensated by tips, are paying between \$8.00 and \$10.00 per hour, with a few jobs paying the state minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. However, jobs that require special skills or include management responsibilities command higher wages. Additionally, shore employers often pay bonuses to seasonal workers who remain on the job until the day they promised to work when hired, typically an extra week's pay. In addition larger employers at the shore often secure and provide housing for their most important employees such as cooks and chefs.

Across the region, federal, state, county and local governments are another important source of summer jobs. The largest concentration of these jobs is at Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base in Burlington County. These military bases have over 500 part-time Non-Appropriated Fund positions available to civilians, including youth, with preference given to spouses

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of military personnel. However, these jobs are available to anyone and youth are encouraged to apply. Jobs include childcare worker, bartender, food service worker, short order cook, laborer, security guard, waiter/waitress, and lifeguard. Many of these positions are at recreational facilities such as bowling alleys, pools and the golf course. Other jobs are at the post's department store, supermarket and convenience stores. Most positions pay between \$7.25 and \$11.00 per hour, with some jobs paying up to \$17.00 per hour. The bases expect a slight increase in hiring this year with pay remaining near last year's levels. For more information go to <http://www.gomdl.com/> and click on the link for employment services on the left side of the page.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Parks & Forestry operates several state parks and recreation areas in the southern region. These facilities employ seasonal workers for positions including lifeguards, general maintenance workers, as well as historic interpreters and nature guides. The state parks will hire youths as young as 16. Most jobs pay between \$7.25 and \$10.50 per hour with lifeguard positions starting at \$8.00 per hour. This year, the state parks plan to employ 600 seasonal workers, the same number as last year. However, so many people applied for these positions over the winter months that the state parks stopped accepting applications in March.

Also, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority hires seasonal workers for toll worker and maintenance positions for the New Jersey Turnpike and Garden State Parkway toll roads. This year, there will be 175 jobs available, much fewer than the 300 seasonal positions that were filled last year. The jobs will pay slightly better than last year, with toll worker positions paying \$10.00 per hour and maintenance positions paying \$9.00 per hour. For more information go to <http://www.state.nj.us/turnpike/> and click on the link for employment at the bottom of the page.

Away from the shore, the best employment opportunities in the private sector for youth under 18 are at recreation facilities, fast food restaurants and retail stores. Job opportunities for high school youth include Clementon Amusement Park & Splashworld in Clementon (Camden County) which plans to hire 450 to 500 youth over the summer to maintain a staff of 350. The park will hire workers as young as 16, but workers need to be 18 for some jobs such as ride operator and security guard. Most jobs pay between \$7.25 and \$8.00 per hour and benefits include free admission to the park during non-working hours.

The Sahara Sam's indoor water park in West Berlin (Camden County) will hire workers as young as 16, but prefers applicants that are at least 17 years old. The peak season for water parks is the summer when extra workers are needed. Lifeguards start at \$8.50 per hour and other positions start at \$7.50 per hour. A smaller water park, Co-Co Key is located at the Marriott Hotel in Mt. Laurel (Burlington County).

On the waterfront in the City of Camden, the Susquehanna Bank Center hires casual staff that works on an as-needed basis for concerts and other events. The peak concert season runs from Memorial Day to Labor Day. The facility employs a total of 300 to 350 workers during each concert, but hires a total of 800 workers for the summer to account for turnover and scheduling. Starting pay ranges from \$7.25 to \$8.00 per hour for ushers and security guards, while food service workers earn starting wages of \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hour. The food service workers are employed by the food concessionaire Aramark; the other employees are hired directly by the amphitheater. A few positions at this facility are open to 16-year-olds; however security guards and food service workers must be 18.

Other employers of summer help on the Camden Waterfront include Adventure Aquarium and the Campbell's Field minor league baseball stadium. About 75 seasonal workers are em-

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ployed at the Adventure Aquarium as ushers, ticket takers, and sales people and food service workers. The food service workers are employed by Aramark and the other staff works directly for the aquarium. All workers must be at least 17 years old and have a high school diploma or GED equivalent; starting pay for positions at the aquarium ranges from \$9.00 to \$5.50 per hour. Campbell's Field, home of the Camden Riversharks, hires staff to work during games and special events. The minimum age is 16 and most of the 150 jobs pay between \$7.50 and \$9.00 per hour.

Among retail stores, supermarkets employ the largest number of youth under 18 for positions such as bagger, cashier and stock clerk. The pay for seasonal supermarket workers varies depending on the position, experience and whether or not the store is covered by a union contract. Typically, youth less than 18 can make between \$7.25 and \$9.00 per hour. Although most food stores prefer workers 16 and older, supermarkets are one of the few businesses that regularly hire 14 and 15 year olds. Child labor laws require that workers must be 18 or older for the more dangerous jobs such as operating grinders and slicers. Other businesses that hire youth under 18 include department stores and fast food restaurants. Positions for department store clerks and fast food crew members generally pay between \$7.25 and \$9.00 per hour.

For youth over 18, there are more job opportunities because employers are not restricted by child labor laws and liability concerns. Examples of businesses that hire older youth over the summer include home improvement stores, full service restaurants, and temporary help agencies, landscaping contractors as well as some factories and warehouses. While workers hired for these summer jobs have traditionally been youths in their late teens and early twenties, there is likely to be more competition this year from older workers that are having difficulty finding more permanent positions.

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

Full service restaurants also hire extra workers for the summer and many plan to hire more than last year since business has picked up some. Although restaurants that do not serve alcohol will often hire 16 year olds, establishments with liquor licenses are restricted from hiring anyone under 18. Positions available to youth include waiter/waitress, bus staff, kitchen helper and cook. Waiters are normally paid the minimum wage for restaurant occupations of \$2.13 per hour plus tips. Bus staff and kitchen helpers are paid \$7.25 to \$10.00 per hour. Cooks normally earn \$9.00 to \$13.00 per hour.

Temporary agencies are a good source of jobs for those seeking short-term employment. Positions are available in a broad spectrum of working environments including offices, warehouses, and facilities that take care of the elderly and disabled. Office positions available to youth include telemarketers, customer service representatives, receptionists and secretaries. Most of these jobs pay between \$9.00 and \$12.00 per hour. Warehouse, cleaning and landscape jobs are also available through temporary agencies and at janitorial and landscaping services. These positions pay between \$8.50 and \$13.00 per hour with most jobs in the \$8.00 to \$10.00 range. This year there appears to be more jobs available through temporary services and building maintenance companies.

Nursing homes, assisted living centers and other institutions that care for the elderly and disabled often have difficulty finding staff and often will hire older youth to work over the

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summer months. Positions that are available to youth at nursing homes include housekeeping and kitchen jobs as well as driver and entertainment assistant. Positions pay between \$7.25 and \$8.00 per hour, with most jobs falling in the \$8.00 to \$10.00 range.

The United Parcel Service hires youth aged 18 and older to work as package handlers in the company's warehouses; workers sort packages by destination and load trucks. The position pays between \$8.50 and \$9.50 per hour.

There are a few paid or unpaid internships available at local businesses for college students who want to gain work experience and establish professional contacts in their field of study. For instance, engineering and architectural firms will sometimes hire college students majoring in the appropriate field to assist on projects. Also, law firms will hire law students who completed their first or second year of studies to work as law clerks.

This year, disadvantaged youth will have to look harder to find jobs because a program which provided subsidized employment was not funded this year. Last year, local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) had federal funds available through the American Recovery and Investment Act (ARRA) to set up summer job programs for youth from low income households as well as those who face other barriers to employment. While this program is not being offered this year, some of the WIBs operate year-round programs for youth between the ages of 14 and 18. These programs typically include basic skills and job readiness training during the school year and paid employment over the summer months. Due to limited funding, these programs are only open to small numbers of youth and are not offered in all areas. Contact your local WIB to learn what is available in your area ([http://www.njsetc.net/boards/names\\_in.htm](http://www.njsetc.net/boards/names_in.htm)).

The southern region encompasses Atlantic, Cape May, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties.

### About the Summer Jobs Outlook

Information for the 2010 Summer Job Outlook was obtained from an informal survey of retailers, manufacturers, service industry and resort facility employers, and from various government agencies across the state. The survey is conducted annually by field analysts from the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Labor Market Information from the month of April through early May.

# New Jersey's Economy by the Numbers: May 25, 2010

## Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)			Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				NJ	US
\$442,535	\$439,345	\$446,540	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 09	Personal Income (millions)*	----	-1.8	-1.7
38,500	36,969	36,791	Jan	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	6.5	8.6
1,087	717	1,308	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	-18.9	22.1
3,858.5	3,848.0	3,905.1	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-1.9	-2.0
3,207.3	3,199.2	3,256.8	Apr	Private Sector Employment (000)	S-6	-2.4	-2.4
126.1	128.5	142.2	Apr	Construction Employment (000)	S-6	-14.1	-12.2
256.7	254.2	270.0	Apr	Manufacturing Employment (000)	S-8	-6.7	-5.9
811.6	811.0	819.5	Apr	Trade, Transportation & Utilities Employment (000)	S-8	-14.1	-2.3
81.8	81.2	85.0	Apr	Information Employment (000)	S-8	-1.8	-4.5
248.4	247.3	258.4	Apr	Financial Activities Employment (000)	S-10	-4.5	-3.2
576.4	572.7	589.5	Apr	Professional & Business Services Employment (000)	S-10	-3.3	-1.6
606.0	605.2	596.6	Apr	Educational & Health Services Employment (000)	S-10	1.8	1.8
339.3	338.2	333.8	Apr	Leisure & Hospitality Employment (000)	S-12	1.3	-0.9
159.4	159.4	160.3	Apr	Other Services Employment (000)	----	-1.7	-1.5
651.2	648.8	648.3	Apr	Total Government Employment (000)	----	0.6	-0.4
447.6	449.0	402.7	Apr	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	18.5	15.9
9.8	9.8	8.9	Apr	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
161.3	160.1	215.3	Apr	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	-16.6	-14.0
4.3	4.2	5.5	Apr	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
40.2	40.3	40.6	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-1.4	3.3
\$18.91	\$18.88	\$18.61	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	1.1	2.1
\$760.18	\$760.86	\$755.57	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	-0.3	5.5

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

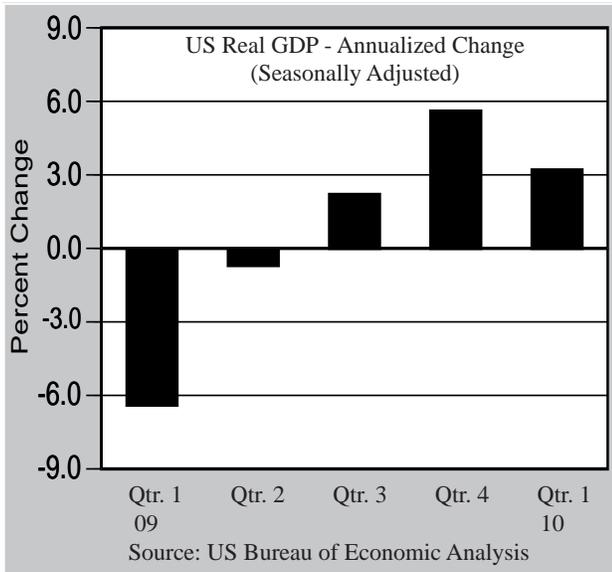
\* *Latest Month - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2009; Month Ago - 3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr. 2009; Year Ago - 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. 2008 (annualized data)*

\*\* *Not seasonally adjusted.*

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

## Economic Situation: The Nation

Economic expansion continued in April with evidence of a stronger recovery in the jobs market. Nonfarm employment increased by 290,000 jobs, the largest monthly gain since March of 2006. First quarter gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an annualized rate of 3.2 percent, the third straight quarter of positive growth, and was in line with



economist's expectations. Retail sales were up again. However, residential real estate remains uncertain and both the unemployment rate and the number of unemployed are expected to remain high for the rest of this year. Fiscal difficulties at all levels of government are creating additional uncertainties.

The GDP report showed that personal consumption expenditures increased by 3.6 percent in the quarter, up sharply from 1.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009 on the strength of an 11.3 percent gain in durable goods purchases. Investment in residential real estate was down by almost 11 percent, reflecting continued weakness in this sector.

Key to a sustained recovery, consumer confidence, as measured by the Conference

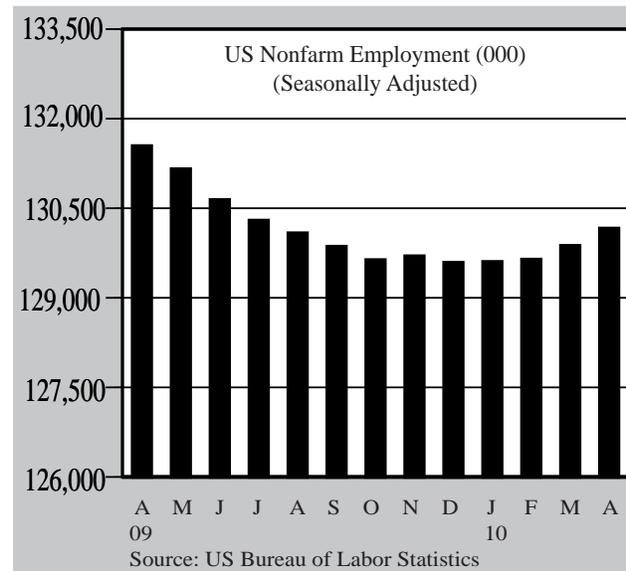
Board, followed up March's gain with another increase in April. The April index stands at 57.9, up from 52.3 in March and is at the highest level since September of 2008, a month which predates the steep declines in employment and output that were to follow. In April, consumers outlooks regarding both present conditions and the labor market were improved.

The April jobs report was encouraging. With the April gain, nonfarm payroll employment is up 573,000 since the start of the year. Employment has now increased four months in a row and in five of the last six months. The April gains were dominated by the private sector which added 231,000 jobs. In March, the private sector added 174,000 jobs.

The April gains were widespread. In the service-providing industries, professional business services led the growth with the addition of 80,000 jobs on the strength of a 29,900 gain in employment services. Leisure and hospitality followed with 45,000 new jobs, mostly in the food services and drinking places industry. Employment in educational & health services was up 35,000. Employment losses were concentrated in transportation and warehousing, 20,000 jobs, and information, 3,000 jobs.

In the goods producing industries, construction, which added 14,000 jobs, was up for the second consecutive month. Manufacturing growth was especially robust, adding 44,000 jobs, the most since August of 1998.

The unemployment rate increased to 9.9 percent in April, up from 9.7 percent in the preceding three months. The gain was due to



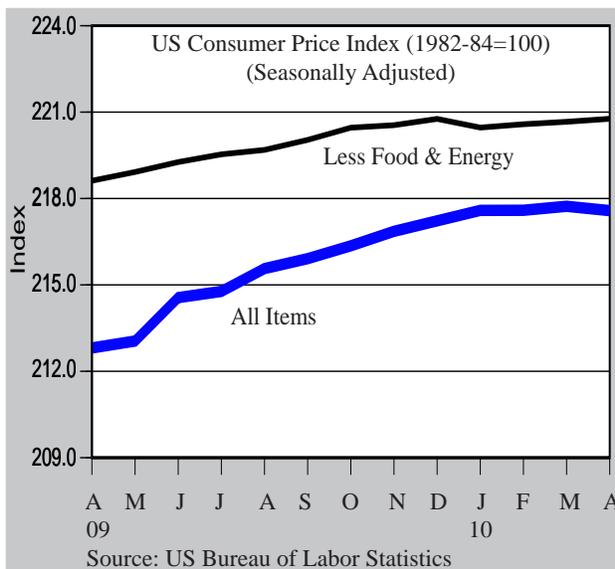
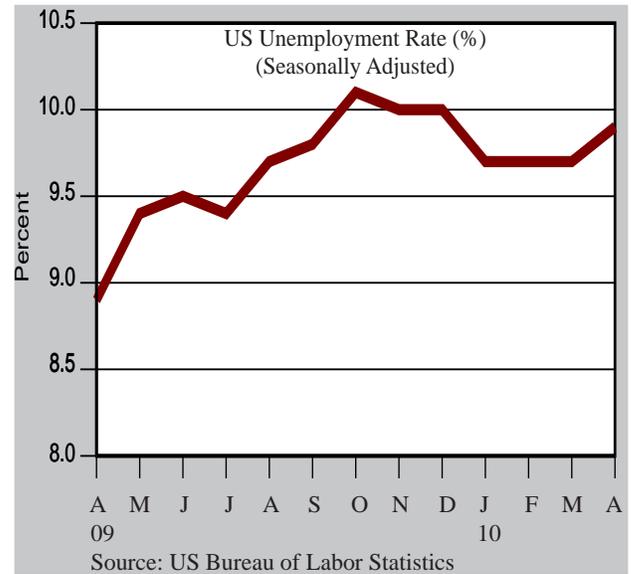
## Economic Situation: The Nation

increased labor force participation, which increased to 65.2 in April, up from 64.9 percent in March. The increase reflects optimism on the part of job seekers. The labor force increased by 805,000 while resident employment was up 550,000. The number of unemployed rose by 255,000, while the number of residents “not in the labor force” declined by 635,000.

Retail sales in April were up 0.4 percent from March and 8.8 percent above April of 2009. Sales increases from February to March of this year were revised upward to 2.1 percent from 1.9 percent. Total sales over the three month period, February through April, were up 7.3 percent over the same period last year. Gasoline sales were up 30.1 percent from last April due to higher gasoline prices.

The Census Bureau reported that March construction spending was up by 0.2 percent, reaching an annualized level of \$847.3 billion. However, spending was down 12.3 percent from March 2009. March public sector construction was up by 2.3 percent while private sector construction, which accounted for approximately two thirds (65.0%) of total construction spending, was down 0.9 percent for the month and 15.3 percent for the year. Private spending on residential real estate was down 1.1 percent for the month but was up 1.2 percent over the year.

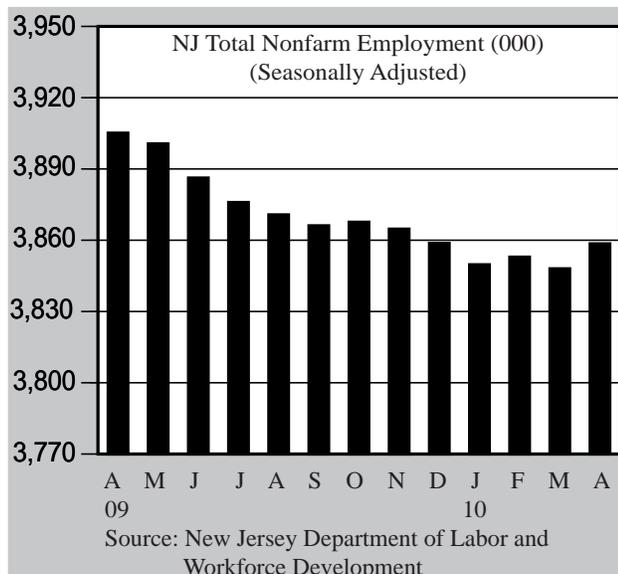
The Census Bureau’s new residential construction data for April shows that activity has increased over the depressed levels of a year ago. In April, building permits were down 11.5 percent below the March estimate but were up 15.9 percent over April a year ago. Still, the April total (606,000 units) was the lowest monthly total since last October. Housing starts were up 5.8 percent in April and a steep 41 percent over the year. Housing completions were up 19.2 percent in April but down 8.7 percent from a year ago.



Both existing and new home sales data in March suggested that the real estate market may be improving. The data should be interpreted with caution, however, since the federal tax credit program for select home buyers is scheduled to expire on April 30. In March, existing home sales were up by 6.8 percent from February and 16.1 percent above March of 2009. Home prices in March 2010 were up slightly (+0.4%) from March a year ago but are much lower than before the downturn. The March gain in new home sales, up 26.9 percent from February and 23.8 percent over the year, was the largest since April of 2003. Still, the level of sales, 411,000, was comparable to levels reached in July and August of last year when new home sales totaled 419,000 and 408,000, respectively.

## Economic Situation: The State

New Jersey, like the nation, is showing clear signs of a recovery. In April, New Jersey enjoyed a large gain in employment while conditions in the state's labor market were improving. However, consumer spending in New Jersey is restrained by high unemployment, modest wage growth, tight credit, and reduced housing wealth. New Jersey, and the northeast in general, continues to be hampered by uncertainty in residential real estate.



In April, payrolls were up by 10,500, the largest monthly increase since January 2008 when 5,500 jobs were added. Since last December, New Jersey employment levels are essentially unchanged, following alternating monthly losses and gains. New Jersey job-holding is down 46,600 from April 2009.

April employment gains were concentrated in the private sector, which added 8,100 jobs. The public sector added 2,400 jobs, with federal government and local government gains of 2,100 and 800 jobs, respectively, offsetting state government job losses of 500. The state's increase in federal government payrolls can be partially attributed

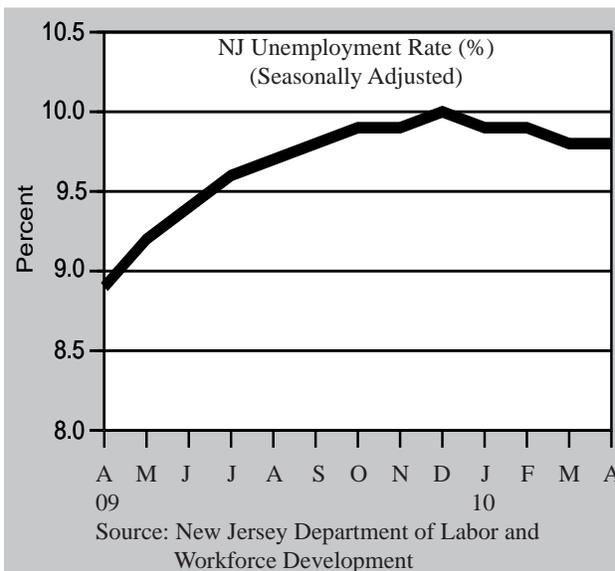
to the Census Bureau hiring temporary workers to aide in data collection for the 2010 Census. In April, the good-producing industries, with manufacturing gains offsetting construction losses, added 200 jobs while the service-providing industries added 10,300.

In the goods-producing industries, manufacturing employment was up by 2,500, with durable goods adding 1,800 jobs and non-durable industries adding 700 jobs. Employment in the construction industry continued to trend down, with the loss of 2,400 jobs. Since December 2009, construction employment is down 4,600 and 16,100 from April a year ago.

The largest employment gain, 3,700 jobs, was in professional & business services. Within this industry group, most of the gain, 5,000 jobs, was in administrative support/waste management, remediation services which includes temporary help services. The professional, scientific, technical services component had a decline of 1,100. Leisure and hospitality added 1,100 jobs while education and health services had a modest gain of 800 jobs.

In April, New Jersey's unemployment rate remained at 9.8 percent for the second consecutive month. Since the start of the year, the state's unemployment rate has trended down from its peak of 10.0 percent reached in December 2009.

Since the peak December unemployment rate, the general trend in labor force statistics has been positive. The labor force is up by 43,000 while resident employment

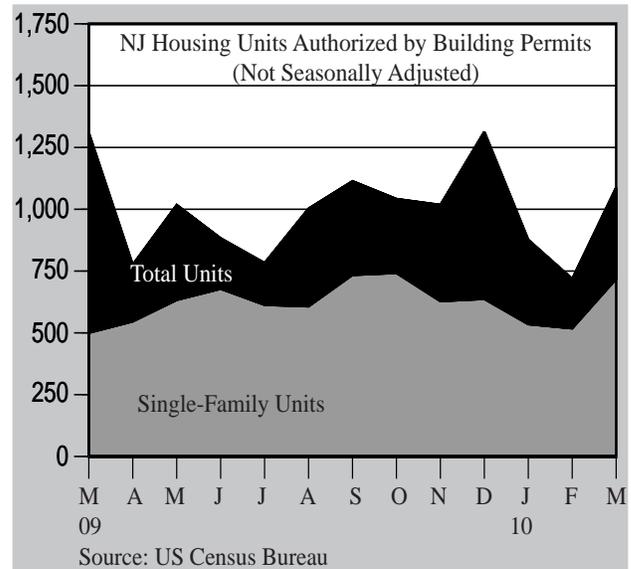


## Economic Situation: The State

is up by almost 48,000. The number of unemployed is down by almost 5,000. The number of unemployed peaked at 452,000 in December of 2009. The labor force participation rate is up by 0.5 percent.

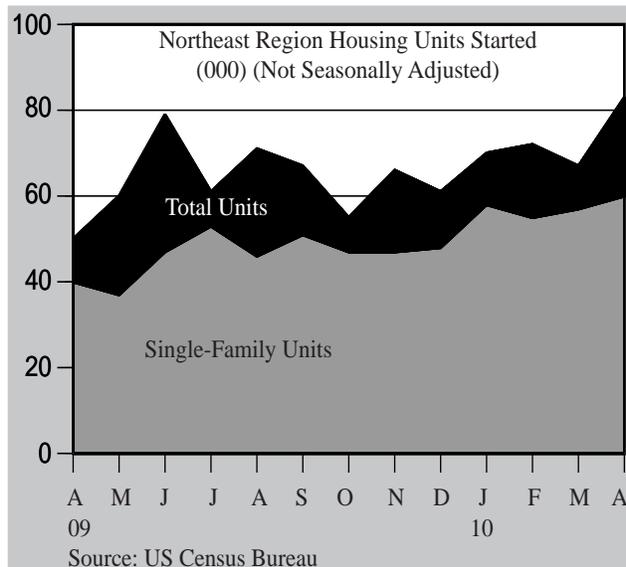
Rutgers Economic Advisory Service, in their April 2010 forecast, calls for New Jersey payrolls to increase by 0.2 percent in 2010. Growth is expected to increase to 0.9 percent in 2011 then average 0.7 over the 2011-2020 period. The state's unemployment rate is expected to average 9.1 percent in 2009 and decline to 7.9 percent in 2011. Real Gross State Product is expected to grow by 1.7 percent this year and by 1.4 percent next year. Population growth of 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent is expected in 2010 and 2011, respectively.

In March, residential building permits totaled just under 1,100, an increase from February's modest total but still beneath the March total of last year. Permits are down 19.0 percent over this time a year ago and 46.5 percent from the same time two years ago.



The year-to-date decline is due solely to a large decline, almost 60 percent, in units housing five or more households. All other size groups showed an increase from the same time a year ago. Year to date, Ocean County leads the state in building permits with 294, followed by Middlesex and Monmouth counties, each with 247. Bergen is the only other county in New Jersey where more than 200 permits were issued.

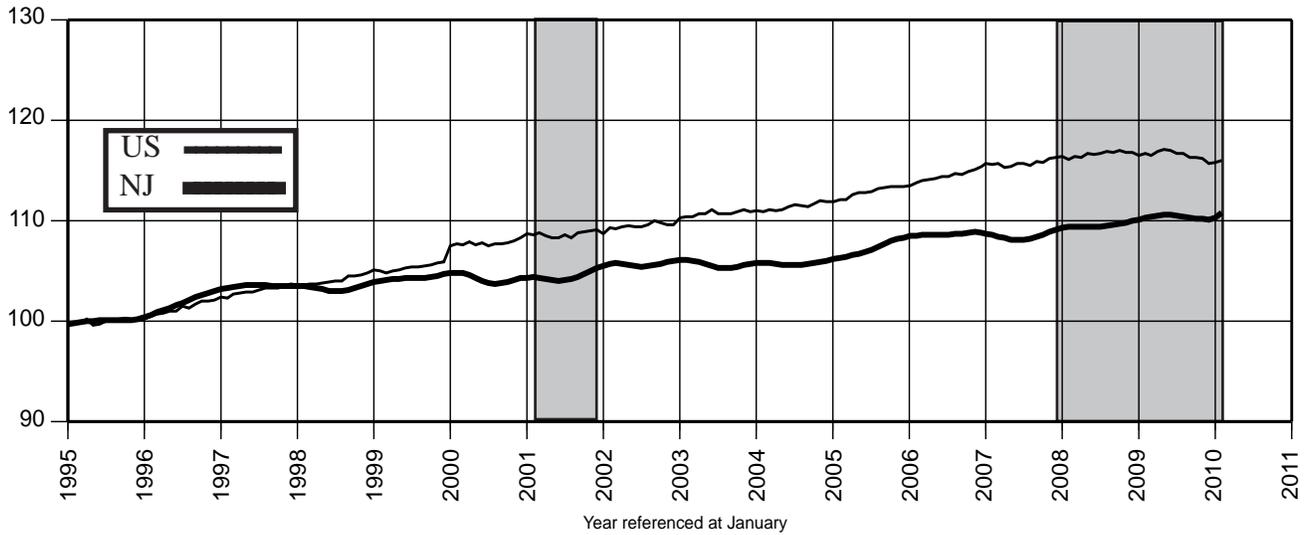
In the Northeast, building permits were down by 7.4 percent in April, the second consecutive monthly decline, but were 8.6 percent above April a year ago. Housing starts were up by 23.9 percent for the month and a resounding 66 percent over last April's depressed total. Housing completions also did well in April, increasing by 51.0 percent over the month while declining by 31.5 percent from the inflated total of last April.



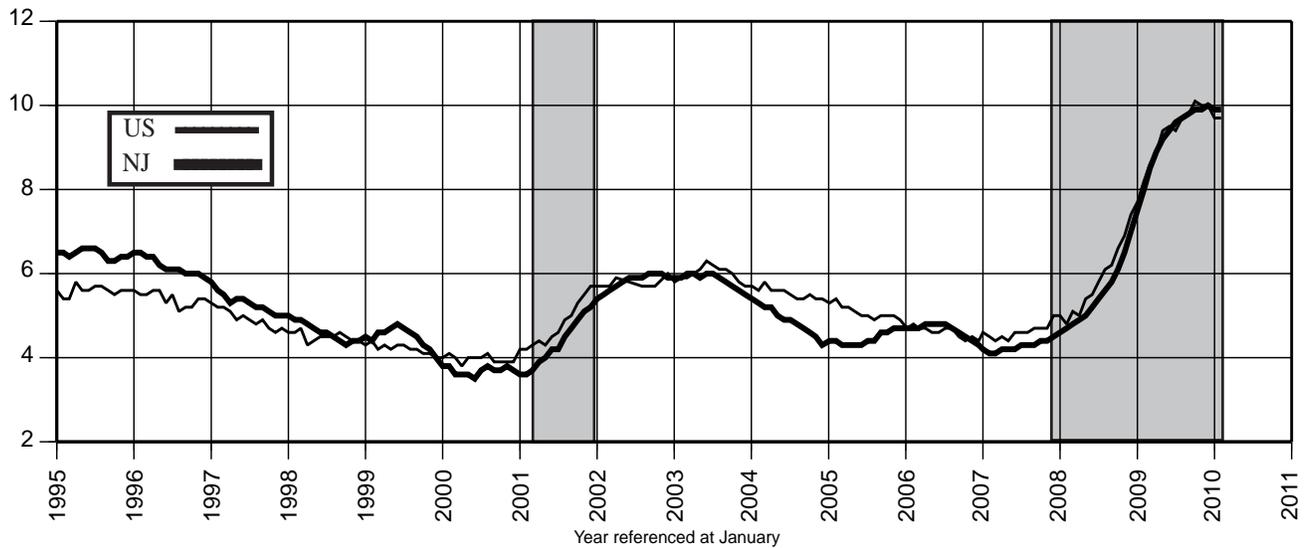
The recession has had a significant impact on the Atlantic City gaming industry. The Atlantic City casinos reported \$311.5 million in winnings in April, down 0.7 percent from the same month a year ago. For the month, slot revenues were down 2.2 percent while table game revenues were up 2.9 percent. The downturn has impacted the gaming industry in both New Jersey and the nation. A report by the American Gaming Association shows that gaming revenues have declined two years in a row nationwide. Casino employment was down 8.1 percent last year, in both New Jersey and the nation.

# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

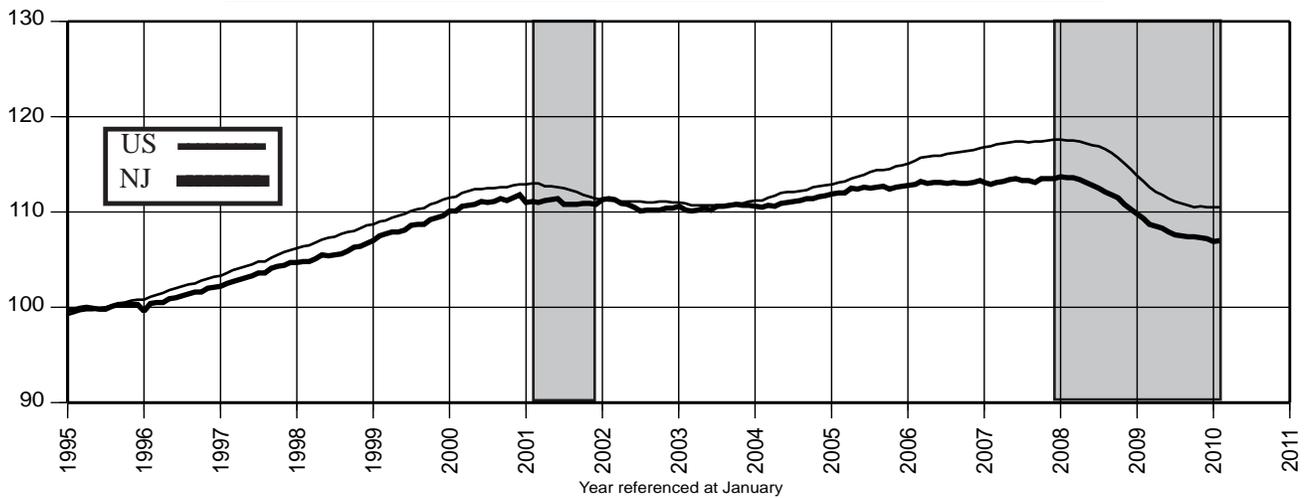
## Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



## Unemployment Rate (%)

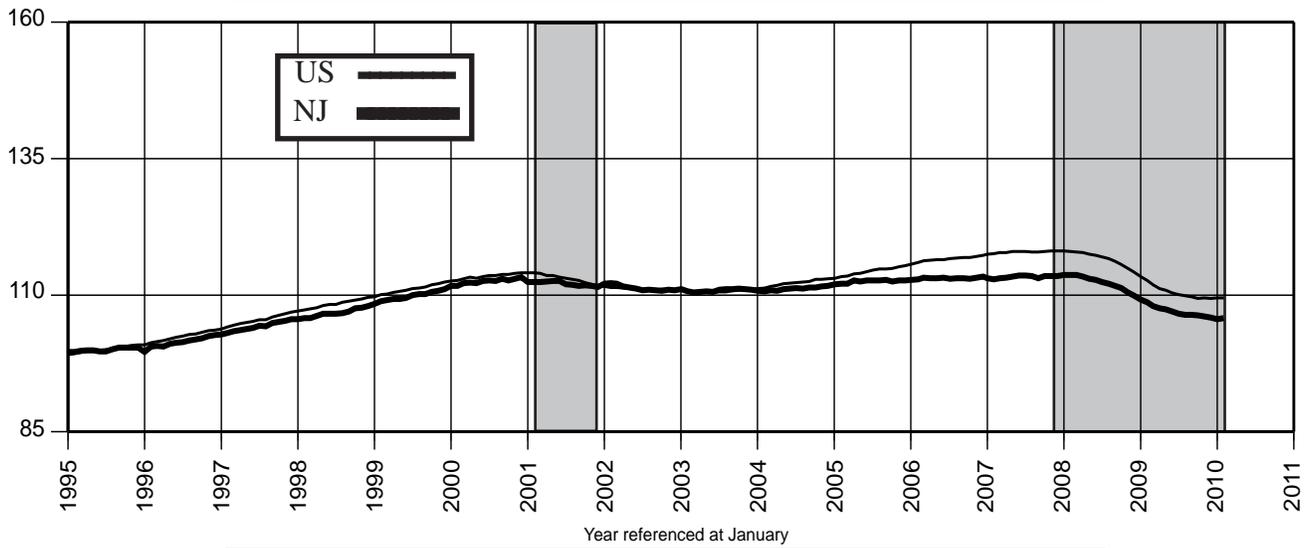


## Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)

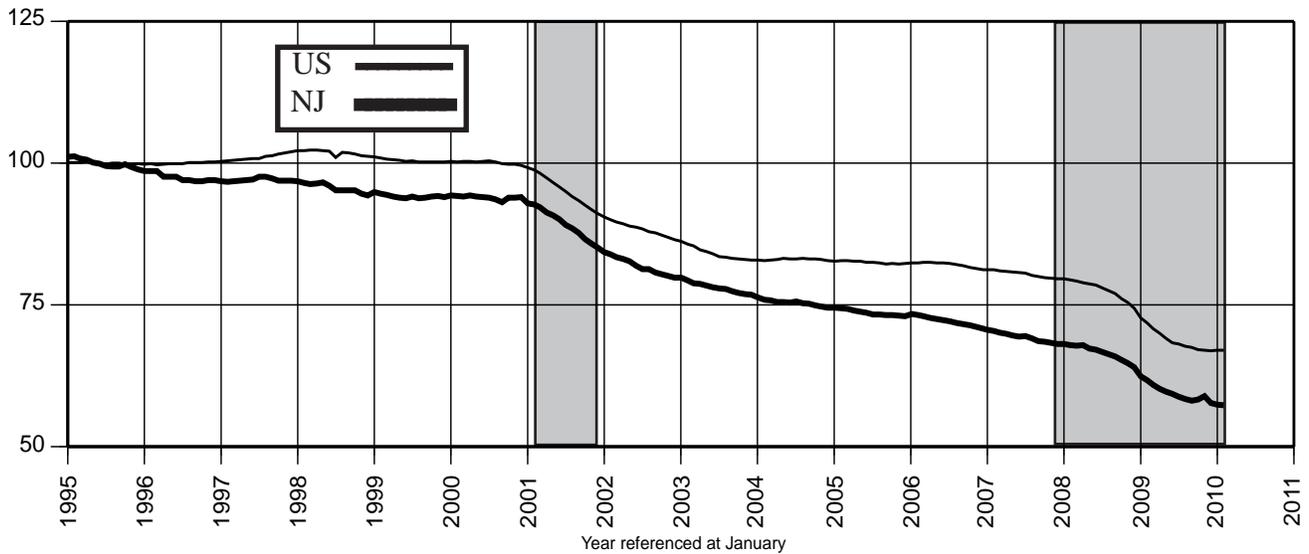


# Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

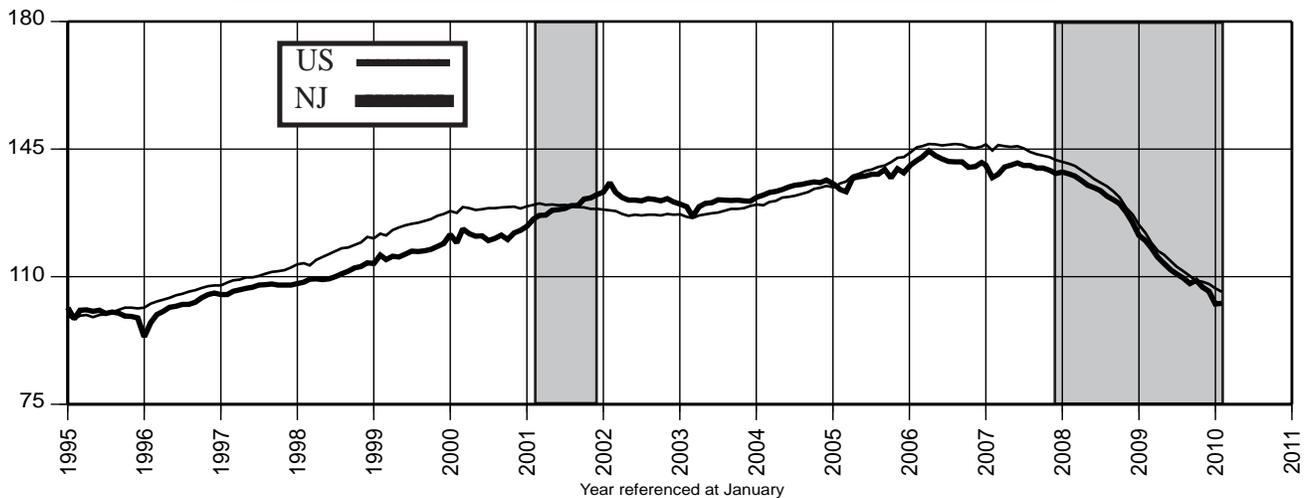
## Private Sector Employment (1995=100)



## Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)

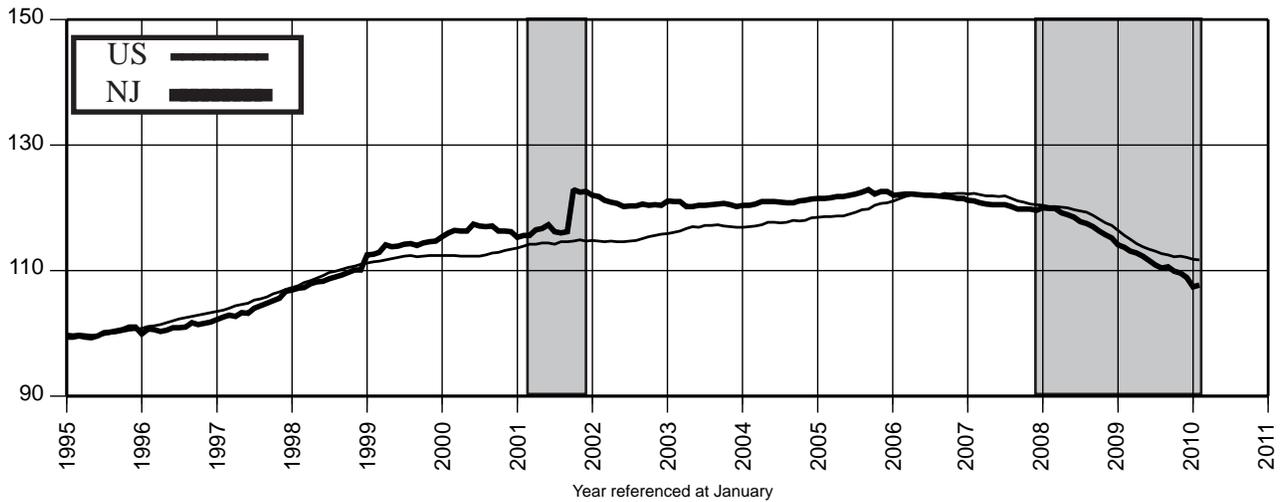


## Construction Employment (1995=100)

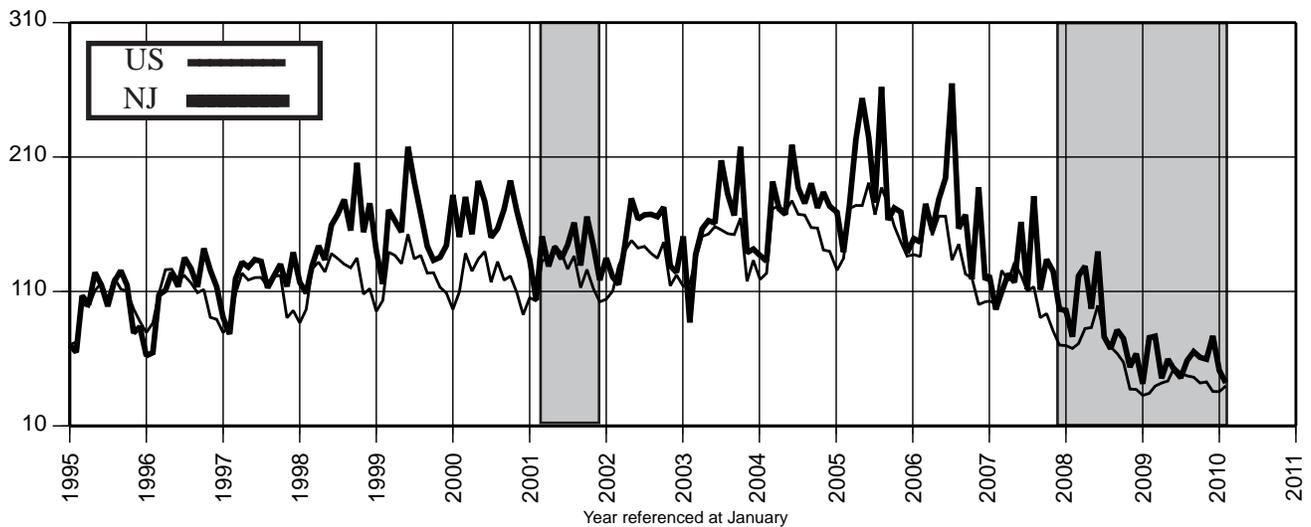


## Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the US

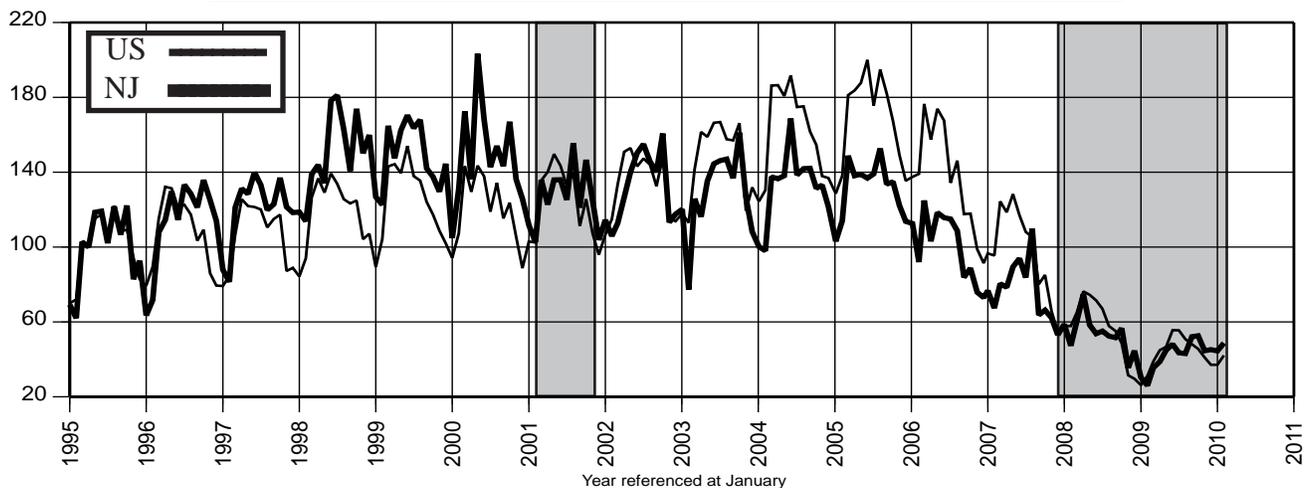
**Financial Activities Employment (1995=100)**



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



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



**Northern Region**

The region's new sports venues are generating significant revenue and spurring economic development in the area. The New Meadowlands Stadium, home of the Giants and Jets football teams, will host Superbowl XLVII in 2014. The stadium opened in April in East Rutherford (Bergen County), creating more than 2,000 seasonal jobs. Additionally, the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority (NJSEA) hired about 150 people to work at the stadium. Delaware North, a hospitality company offered between 150 and 200 positions at the new Red Bulls Soccer Arena in Harrison (Hudson County) which opened earlier this year. Pure Hockey and Commonwealth Lacrosse will open a new store in May 2010 in Fairfield (Essex County), with about 10 employees.

**Southern Region**

Wal-Mart officials say they remain committed to developing Oak Tree Plaza, a 244,000-sq.ft. shopping center in Egg Harbor Township and expect to present the project to the township planning board by summer. The revised plans include space for the Wal-Mart and several smaller stores as well as three fast food restaurants and a bank.

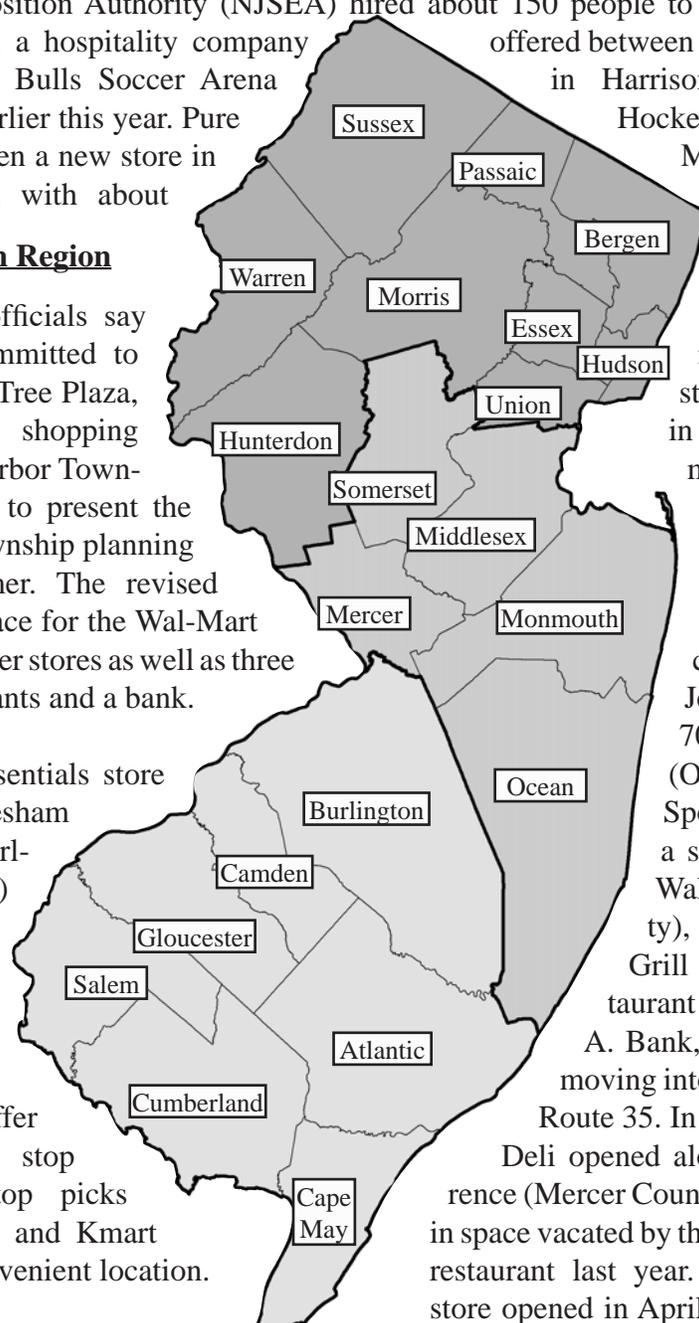
A Sears Essentials store located in Evesham Township (Burlington County) closed in May idling 82 employees. The concept of the Sears Essentials stores is to offer consumers one stop shopping for top picks from both Sears and Kmart stores in one convenient location.

IPP Solar suspended plans to open a solar panels factory in Millville (Cumberland County). The company had planned to open the plant this spring with 300 workers.

**Central Region**

Wawa is building a new convenience store and gas station in Tinton Falls (Monmouth County) scheduled to open at the end of August 2010. It is one of nine locations currently under construction in New Jersey. Along Route 70 in Brick Township (Ocean County), Dick's Sporting Goods opened a store in early May. In Wall (Monmouth County), Chipotle Mexican Grill plans to open a restaurant around July and Jos. A. Bank, a menswear store, is moving into a new location along Route 35. In March, the New York Deli opened along Route 1 in Lawrence (Mercer County) with 40 employees in space vacated by the closing of a Denny's restaurant last year. A franchised AT&T store opened in April with 8 employees in downtown Trenton (Mercer County).

In early May 2010, the University Medical Center at Princeton (Mercer County) terminated 57 management and staff employees to increase efficiency.



## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2009								2010				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	136.8	139.5	142.1	141.7	141.2	140.3	138.0	137.1	137.6	133.5	133.5	134.2	135.2
Total Private Sector	113.8	116.4	119.3	120.4	119.7	118.1	115.5	114.3	115.0	111.8	111.1	112.0	113.2
Government	23.0	23.1	22.8	21.3	21.5	22.2	22.5	22.8	22.6	21.7	22.4	22.2	22.0
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	639.1	640.9	649.2	640.4	635.6	635.4	644.6	647.7	645.4	617.9	615.5	619.9	627.5
Total Private Sector	552.9	557.3	564.1	560.5	558.4	554.2	557.9	559.4	557.8	533.9	529.0	533.5	539.9
Government	86.2	83.6	85.1	79.9	77.2	81.2	86.7	88.0	87.6	84.0	86.5	86.4	87.6
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	518.2	522.0	525.4	513.3	510.2	512.2	515.9	516.8	517.8	501.9	499.9	502.6	509.1
Total Private Sector	427.7	432.6	436.1	430.5	428.9	426.8	426.5	426.3	427.9	412.5	410.0	414.0	420.4
Government	90.5	89.4	89.3	82.8	81.3	85.4	89.4	90.5	89.9	89.4	89.9	88.6	88.7
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean &amp; Somerset counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	985.9	998.7	1,012.1	996.6	991.6	985.2	982.9	986.3	975.5	938.7	940.8	946.0	957.6
Total Private Sector	833.1	844.8	856.0	852.3	850.8	839.9	829.6	831.5	821.9	788.7	788.7	792.5	804.2
Government	152.8	153.9	156.1	144.3	140.8	145.3	153.3	154.8	153.6	150.0	152.1	153.5	153.4
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	242.6	242.6	242.7	236.0	234.1	239.4	242.0	241.8	243.0	238.2	237.6	238.2	237.7
Total Private Sector	201.8	201.6	202.5	198.7	198.1	199.8	200.4	200.5	201.5	197.0	196.4	197.0	196.5
Government	40.8	41.0	40.2	37.3	36.0	39.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
<b>Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union counties)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	985.8	992.9	995.6	976.1	971.5	973.3	977.3	978.8	979.0	952.3	953.3	957.1	963.1
Total Private Sector	816.0	823.0	827.8	815.7	812.8	811.6	809.8	809.7	810.4	786.9	786.4	791.4	797.2
Government	169.8	169.9	167.8	160.4	158.7	161.7	167.5	169.1	168.6	165.4	166.9	165.7	165.9
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	36.9	43.2	51.0	54.5	53.7	48.4	40.5	36.3	36.1	34.8	33.9	34.7	39.8
Total Private Sector	27.6	33.5	40.6	45.3	44.5	38.3	30.3	26.5	26.5	25.1	24.4	25.2	30.0
Government	9.3	9.7	10.4	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.8
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.6	23.0	22.3	22.9	22.9	22.2	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.8
Total Private Sector	17.9	18.0	18.7	19.0	18.5	17.7	18.1	18.1	17.3	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.8
Government	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	237.3	238.7	239.1	235.3	233.8	235.0	237.2	237.3	237.0	230.8	231.2	232.9	234.8
Total Private Sector	167.5	168.8	169.6	167.7	166.4	166.4	167.7	168.0	168.0	162.8	162.8	164.1	166.0
Government	69.8	69.9	69.5	67.6	67.4	68.6	69.5	69.3	69.0	68.0	68.4	68.8	68.8
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	60.2	61.1	61.4	58.2	58.6	60.3	60.4	60.5	60.6	59.0	59.0	59.4	60.1
Total Private Sector	44.8	45.8	46.2	45.2	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.5	45.5	44.3	44.0	44.4	44.9
Government	15.4	15.3	15.2	13.0	13.4	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.2
<b>Warren Labor Area (Warren County)</b>													
Total Nonfarm	37.4	37.8	38.2	35.6	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.1	36.7	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.0
Total Private Sector	30.8	31.2	31.4	31.3	31.4	30.7	30.3	29.9	30.3	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.3
Government	6.6	6.6	6.8	4.3	4.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.7

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

## Labor Area Focus (cont.)

### Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2009								2010				
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)</b>													
Labor Force	133.7	135.5	139.2	141.6	140.6	137.4	135.7	134.9	136.1	136.4	137.4	137.0	136.3
Employment	118.5	119.6	122.5	124.4	124.1	120.8	118.3	117.3	117.5	116.9	118.0	118.4	119.1
Unemployment Volume	15.1	15.9	16.6	17.2	16.5	16.6	17.4	17.6	18.6	19.4	19.5	18.6	17.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.8	13.0	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.6	12.6
<b>Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen &amp; Passaic Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	727.0	724.1	731.3	727.7	718.3	719.2	725.5	729.1	726.2	728.0	735.2	733.4	731.4
Employment	666.1	659.8	662.0	654.6	648.8	650.8	658.8	662.8	658.6	656.4	662.7	661.6	663.2
Unemployment Volume	60.9	64.3	69.3	73.2	69.5	68.4	66.7	66.2	67.6	71.5	72.5	71.8	68.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.3
<b>Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden &amp; Gloucester Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	671.1	670.6	678.6	682.2	675.0	665.4	669.8	671.1	672.4	672.7	677.6	676.1	675.7
Employment	614.0	609.9	613.4	612.8	609.5	599.6	604.3	605.7	605.4	602.0	605.5	605.4	609.0
Unemployment Volume	57.1	60.7	65.2	69.3	65.6	65.8	65.5	65.4	66.9	70.7	72.2	70.8	66.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.2	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	9.9
<b>Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset &amp; Ocean Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,204.3	1,206.7	1,226.4	1,237.7	1,225.5	1,198.6	1,197.7	1,202.3	1,193.5	1,187.6	1,201.5	1,199.2	1,196.2
Employment	1,107.3	1,104.9	1,117.6	1,122.6	1,117.1	1,090.4	1,091.2	1,095.9	1,084.7	1,072.8	1,084.2	1,083.5	1,088.4
Unemployment Volume	97.0	101.8	108.8	115.1	108.4	108.2	106.5	106.4	108.8	114.9	117.3	115.6	107.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.0
<b>Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)</b>													
Labor Force	299.3	298.6	301.4	300.2	296.2	297.8	300.6	301.3	299.8	299.5	302.0	301.4	301.1
Employment	269.4	266.9	267.8	264.8	262.4	263.3	266.5	268.1	266.4	265.5	268.1	267.6	268.3
Unemployment Volume	29.8	31.7	33.6	35.5	33.7	34.5	34.1	33.1	33.4	34.0	33.9	33.8	32.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.9
<b>Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex &amp; Union Counties)</b>													
Labor Force	1,072.6	1,072.4	1,083.1	1,088.8	1,077.9	1,062.0	1,066.4	1,068.5	1,067.7	1,069.5	1,080.2	1,077.6	1,072.4
Employment	983.7	977.5	981.6	981.5	976.6	960.8	966.3	969.6	966.6	962.9	972.4	970.4	971.0
Unemployment Volume	88.9	94.9	101.5	107.3	101.2	101.2	100.1	98.9	101.1	106.5	107.8	107.2	101.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5
<b>Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)</b>													
Labor Force	53.2	58.1	65.6	70.0	68.8	62.5	55.8	53.3	53.8	54.5	54.2	54.2	57.5
Employment	46.8	52.5	60.1	64.5	63.8	57.4	49.7	45.7	45.5	45.0	44.7	45.3	50.2
Unemployment Volume	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.5	8.8	7.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.0	9.7	8.4	7.8	7.3	8.3	10.9	14.2	15.5	17.4	17.6	16.3	12.6
<b>Salem Labor Area (Salem County)</b>													
Labor Force	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.3	32.0	31.4	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5
Employment	29.1	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.6	28.8	28.9
Unemployment Volume	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	11.0	11.5	10.7	10.1	9.9	11.2	10.8	11.7	13.5	12.4	11.9	11.0
<b>Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)</b>													
Labor Force	203.8	203.4	205.3	207.3	205.0	201.4	202.4	202.7	202.0	202.3	204.6	205.0	204.1
Employment	189.1	187.8	188.5	189.4	188.3	185.1	186.7	187.1	186.3	185.7	187.6	187.7	188.1
Unemployment Volume	14.7	15.6	16.8	17.9	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	7.8
<b>Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)</b>													
Labor Force	70.3	71.3	72.5	71.5	71.4	71.1	70.9	71.0	71.6	72.2	73.1	73.4	73.3
Employment	62.1	62.8	63.7	62.1	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.4	62.2	62.8	63.7
Unemployment Volume	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.8	10.9	10.6	9.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.6	11.9	12.3	13.2	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	15.0	14.9	14.4	13.1

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NEW JERSEY  
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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Notes**

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INDICATORS

NEW JERSEY  
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

### 1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,435.9	4,469.6	4,466.4	4,492.0	4,492.0	4,526.6	4,515.8	4,533.4
Feb	4,437.2	4,463.9	4,469.7	4,496.3	4,513.5	4,533.3	4,559.0	4,553.7
Mar	4,444.2	4,457.1	4,484.2	4,498.0	4,522.9	4,539.8	4,550.9R	4,563.4
Apr	4,425.2	4,450.5	4,474.3	4,498.1	4,527.1	4,544.6	4,541.2	4,570.8
May	4,431.2	4,445.3	4,487.7	4,497.6	4,532.8	4,546.5		
Jun	4,493.1	4,442.7	4,542.9	4,497.8	4,596.0	4,545.6		
Jul	4,520.3	4,443.3	4,571.5	4,499.2	4,620.0	4,542.5		
Aug	4,470.8	4,447.6	4,536.8	4,501.9	4,571.2	4,538.7		
Sep	4,436.1	4,455.4	4,480.5	4,505.6	4,506.2	4,535.2		
Oct	4,446.6	4,465.4	4,502.3	4,510.0	4,516.8	4,532.3		
Nov	4,473.9	4,475.8	4,504.0	4,515.0	4,526.1	4,529.9		
Dec	4,477.1	4,485.0	4,512.7	4,520.5	4,515.3	4,527.8		

### 2. Resident Employment (000)

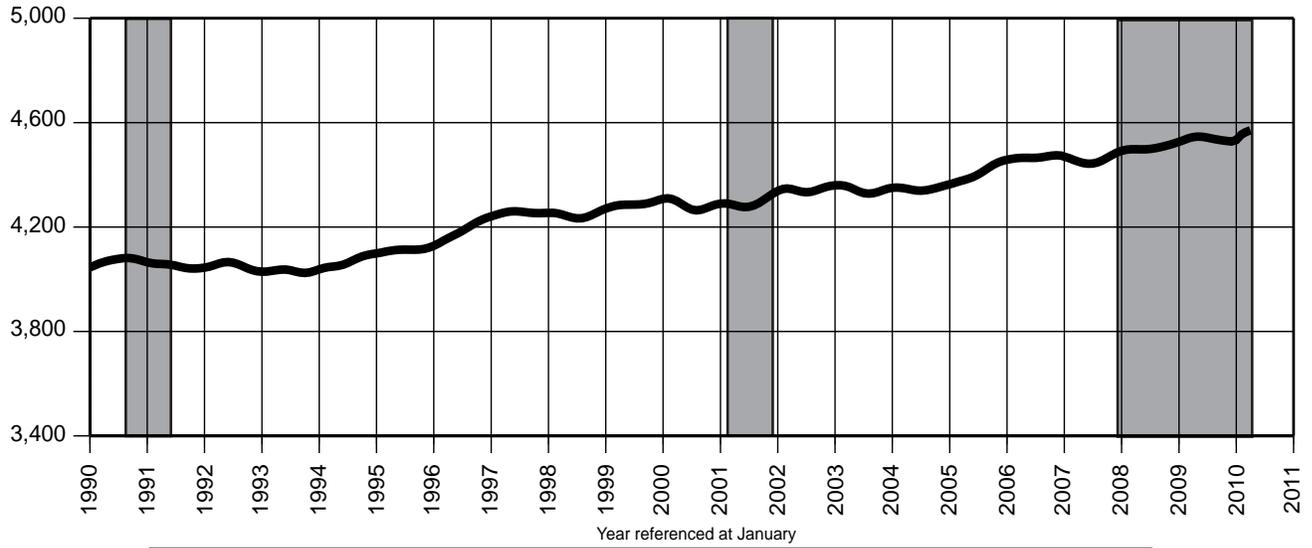
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,224.8	4,282.5	4,235.0	4,285.4	4,125.8	4,185.7	4,051.0	4,084.1
Feb	4,231.3	4,278.7	4,239.2	4,285.9	4,118.8	4,168.9	4,088.3	4,105.1
Mar	4,251.4	4,272.6	4,256.9	4,283.4	4,120.5	4,154.3	4,086.5R	4,114.4R
Apr	4,247.3	4,265.7	4,271.4	4,278.1	4,141.0	4,141.9	4,105.0	4,123.2
May	4,253.6	4,259.4	4,262.9	4,270.6	4,125.1	4,130.1		
Jun	4,303.2	4,255.2	4,306.2	4,262.8	4,160.8	4,118.6		
Jul	4,304.2	4,254.3	4,304.4	4,255.8	4,160.5	4,107.7		
Aug	4,286.9	4,257.0	4,282.7	4,249.8	4,136.8	4,098.3		
Sep	4,253.3	4,262.7	4,230.7	4,243.2	4,072.9	4,090.6		
Oct	4,272.8	4,269.8	4,248.7	4,233.7	4,086.3	4,084.4		
Nov	4,293.4	4,276.7	4,234.7	4,220.3	4,096.6	4,079.3		
Dec	4,283.1	4,282.2	4,210.5	4,203.5	4,075.3	4,075.3		

### 3. Unemployment (000)

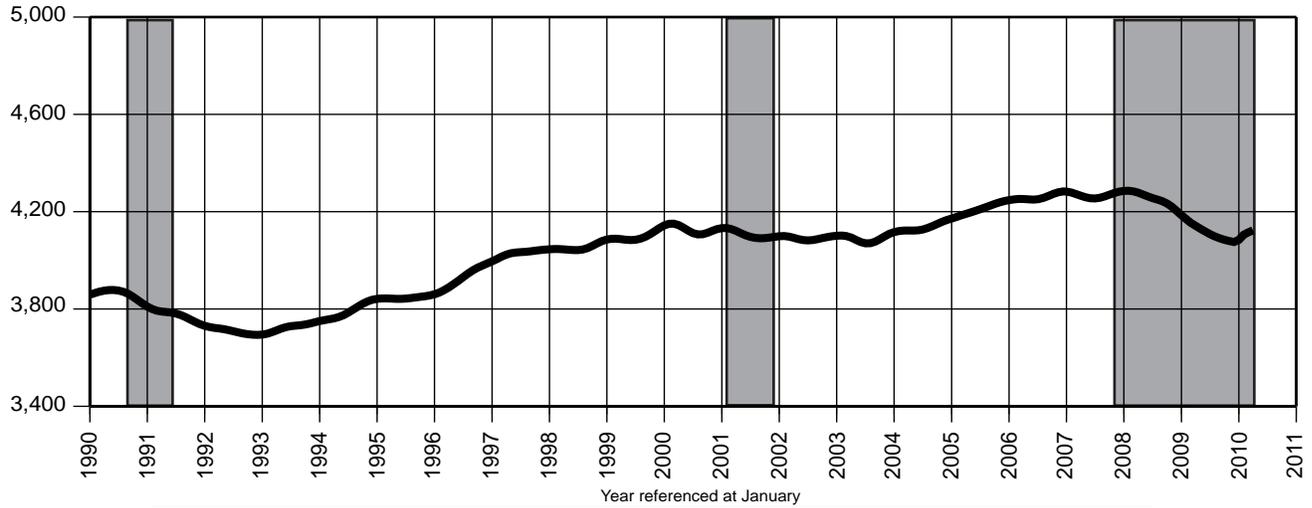
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	211.1	187.1	231.4	206.6	366.2	340.9	464.8	449.2
Feb	205.9	185.2	230.5	210.3	394.6	364.5	470.7	448.6
Mar	192.8	184.5	227.3	214.5	402.4	385.5	464.5R	449.0R
Apr	177.9	184.8	202.9	220.0	386.1	402.7	436.1	447.6
May	177.6	185.9	224.8	226.9	407.7	416.4		
Jun	189.9	187.5	236.6	235.0	435.2	427.0		
Jul	216.1	189.0	267.1	243.4	459.5	434.8		
Aug	183.8	190.6	254.1	252.1	434.4	440.5		
Sep	182.8	192.7	249.8	262.4	433.3	444.6		
Oct	173.8	195.6	253.6	276.3	430.5	448.0		
Nov	180.6	199.1	269.3	294.7	429.5	450.7		
Dec	193.9	202.8	302.2	316.9	440.0	452.5		

# Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

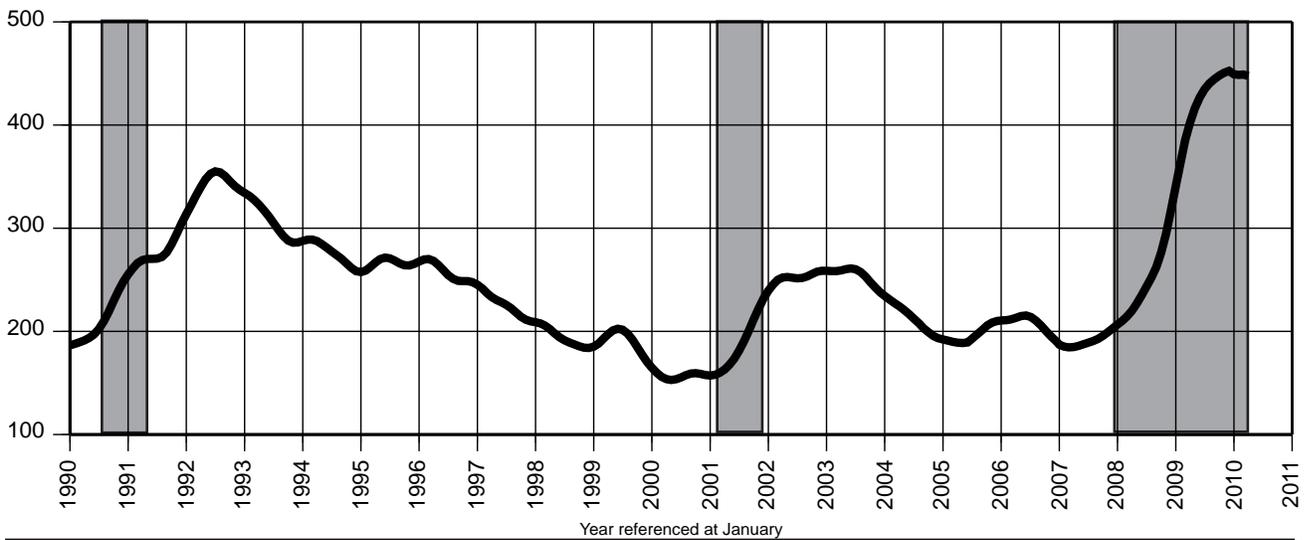
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



## Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

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

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

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

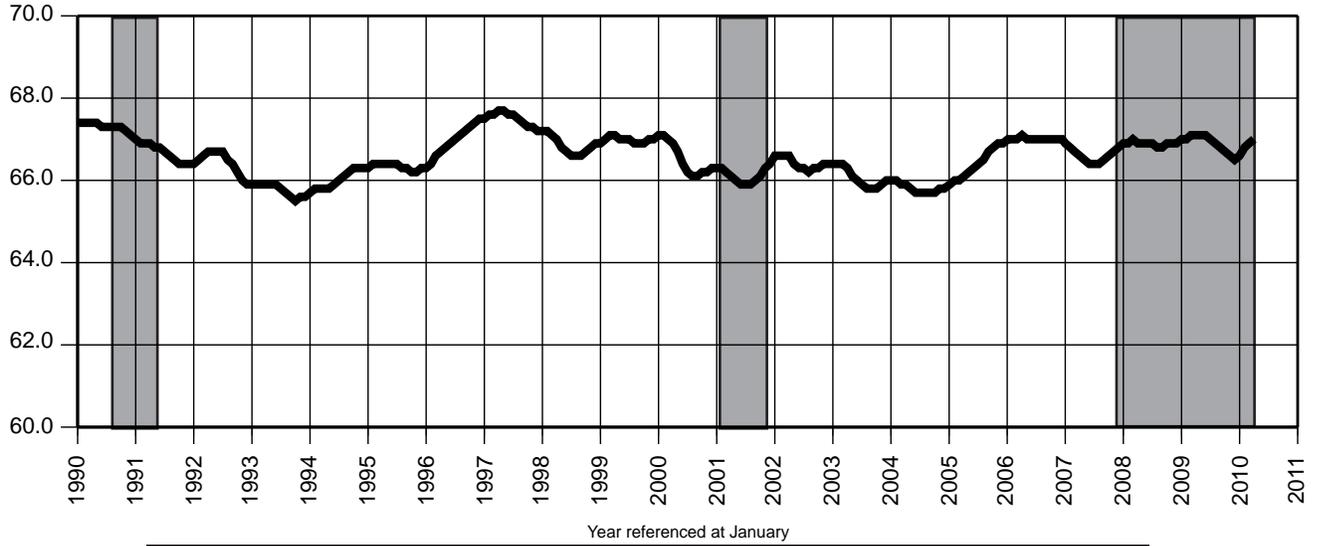
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	63.2	64.1	63.1	63.8	61.0	61.9	59.5	60.0
Feb	63.3	64.0	63.1	63.8	60.9	61.7	60.0	60.3
Mar	63.6	63.9	63.4	63.8	60.9	61.4	60.0	60.4
Apr	63.5	63.8	63.6	63.7	61.2	61.2	60.2	60.5
May	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.5	60.9	61.0		
Jun	64.3	63.6	64.0	63.4	61.4	60.8		
Jul	64.3	63.6	64.0	63.2	61.4	60.6		
Aug	64.0	63.6	63.6	63.1	61.0	60.4		
Sep	63.5	63.6	62.8	63.0	60.0	60.2		
Oct	63.7	63.7	63.0	62.8	60.1	60.1		
Nov	64.0	63.8	62.7	62.5	60.2	60.0		
Dec	63.8	63.8	62.3	62.2	59.9	59.9		

### 6. Unemployment Rate (%)

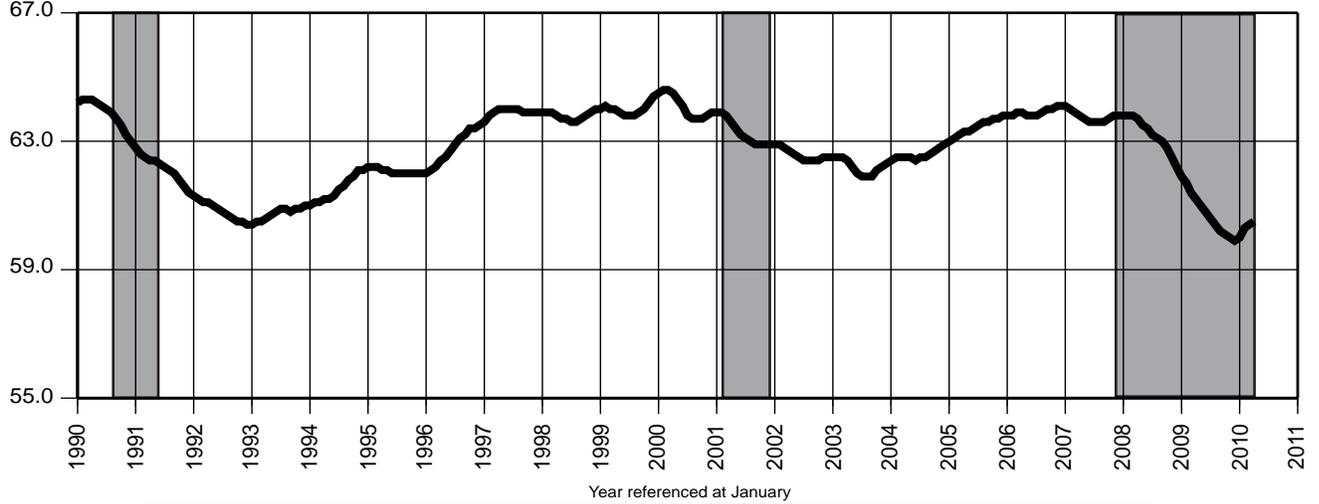
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4.8	4.2	5.2	4.6	8.2	7.5	10.3	9.9
Feb	4.6	4.1	5.2	4.7	8.7	8.0	10.3	9.9
Mar	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	8.9	8.5	10.2	9.8
Apr	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.9	8.5	8.9	9.6	9.8
May	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.0	9.0	9.2		
Jun	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	9.5	9.4		
Jul	4.8	4.3	5.8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

# Indicator Series 4-6 Resident Labor Force

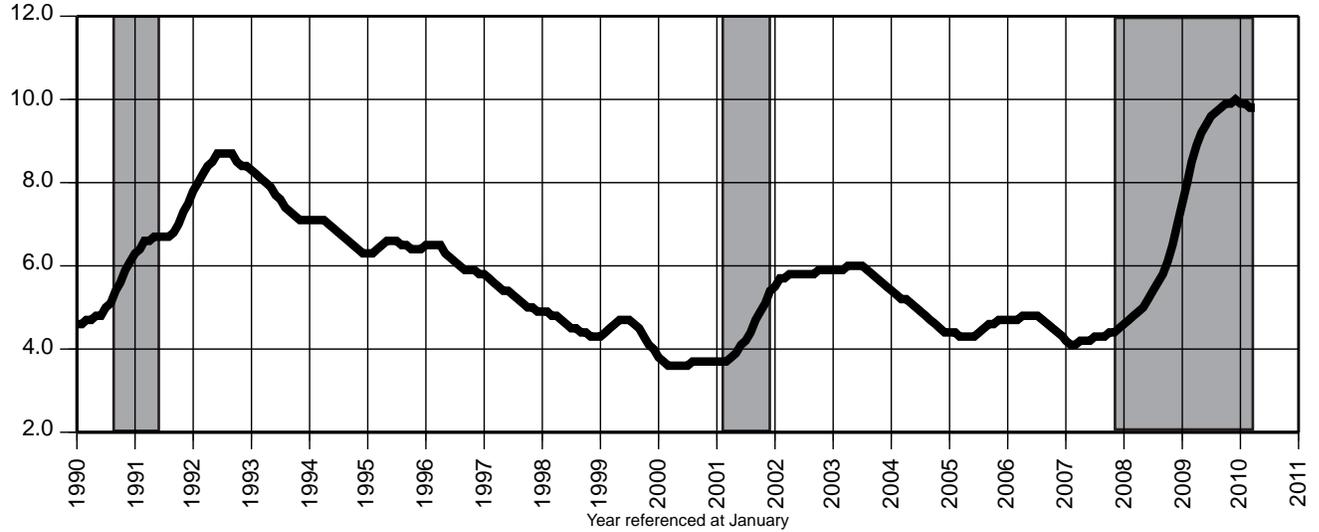
## 4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



## 5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)



## 6. Unemployment Rate (%)



## Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,997.0	4,072.8	4,016.3	4,092.5	3,877.8	3,952.4	3,779.3	3,849.7
Feb	3,993.2	4,066.1	4,017.0	4,091.0	3,862.1	3,935.1	3,781.1	3,852.9
Mar	4,024.6	4,071.3	4,042.7	4,090.9	3,867.1	3,914.8	3,801.7R	3,848.0R
Apr	4,053.9	4,074.4	4,062.7	4,083.6	3,884.4	3,905.1	3,841.1	3,858.5
May	4,103.9	4,083.8	4,091.7	4,071.6	3,920.8	3,900.6		
Jun	4,159.6	4,088.0	4,133.8	4,061.4	3,958.0	3,886.2		
Jul	4,101.8	4,079.4	4,071.6	4,049.2	3,897.6	3,875.9		
Aug	4,086.0	4,081.4	4,042.1	4,037.1	3,876.1	3,870.7		
Sep	4,076.5	4,070.9	4,034.4	4,027.4	3,874.7	3,866.1		
Oct	4,103.4	4,085.3	4,033.5	4,015.4	3,894.5	3,867.6		
Nov	4,118.8	4,086.6	4,022.6	3,991.1	3,894.7	3,864.7		
Dec	4,128.4	4,087.0	4,012.6	3,972.8	3,892.6	3,858.7		

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

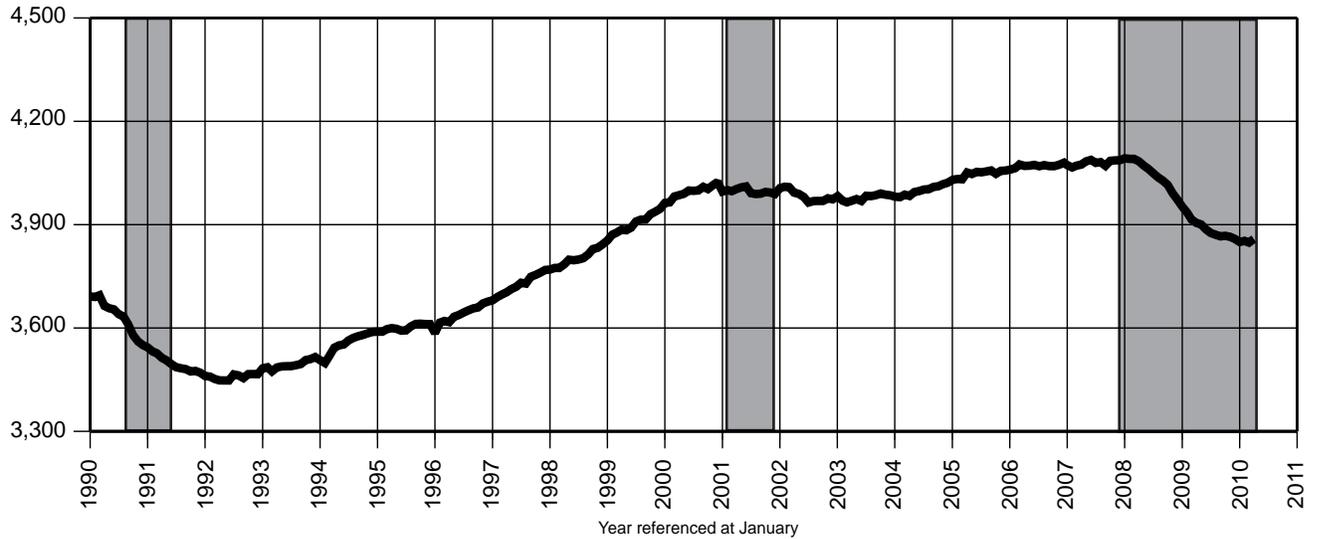
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,351.8	3,425.2	3,368.9	3,443.1	3,232.4	3,305.3	3,128.1	3,197.6
Feb	3,336.6	3,418.3	3,358.3	3,441.2	3,207.9	3,289.9	3,121.4	3,201.8
Mar	3,364.8	3,423.0	3,381.6	3,441.3	3,209.9	3,269.1	3,142.4R	3,199.2R
Apr	3,394.6	3,426.6	3,401.8	3,434.4	3,224.2	3,256.8	3,178.9	3,207.3
May	3,446.0	3,434.4	3,432.4	3,421.0	3,263.8	3,252.2		
Jun	3,499.1	3,437.9	3,475.5	3,413.5	3,300.4	3,238.9		
Jul	3,485.3	3,438.0	3,449.1	3,402.0	3,273.2	3,227.0		
Aug	3,476.3	3,434.8	3,434.9	3,393.1	3,263.2	3,221.1		
Sep	3,446.7	3,424.9	3,404.9	3,381.5	3,245.2	3,220.1		
Oct	3,447.8	3,436.2	3,380.9	3,369.3	3,235.6	3,217.5		
Nov	3,457.9	3,437.1	3,366.2	3,345.7	3,230.1	3,212.9		
Dec	3,467.6	3,437.1	3,357.8	3,328.5	3,229.7	3,207.4		

### 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

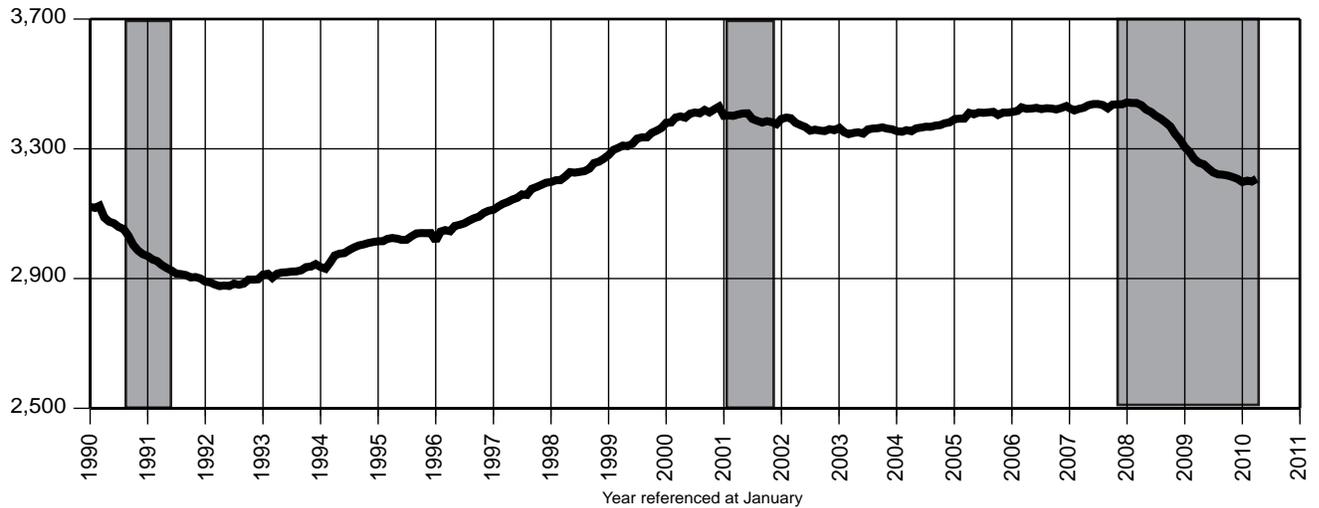
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	161.2	173.4	158.7	171.1	137.2	149.6	116.3	126.5
Feb	155.4	169.2	156.7	170.5	134.1	147.9	112.2	126.7
Mar	160.7	170.3	160.1	169.7	135.7	145.4	118.2R	128.5R
Apr	169.9	172.8	165.4	168.3	139.2	142.2	122.3	126.1
May	175.7	173.5	168.8	166.7	142.1	140.1		
Jun	179.5	174.2	171.1	165.8	143.2	138.0		
Jul	179.6	173.3	171.1	164.8	142.9	136.6		
Aug	181.0	173.3	170.8	163.0	143.0	135.2		
Sep	179.1	172.4	168.5	161.7	140.3	133.4		
Oct	178.1	172.4	166.2	160.4	141.2	134.5		
Nov	175.5	171.7	161.4	157.5	136.6	132.1		
Dec	171.5	170.6	154.9	154.1	132.1	130.7		

## Indicator Series 7-9 Establishment Employment

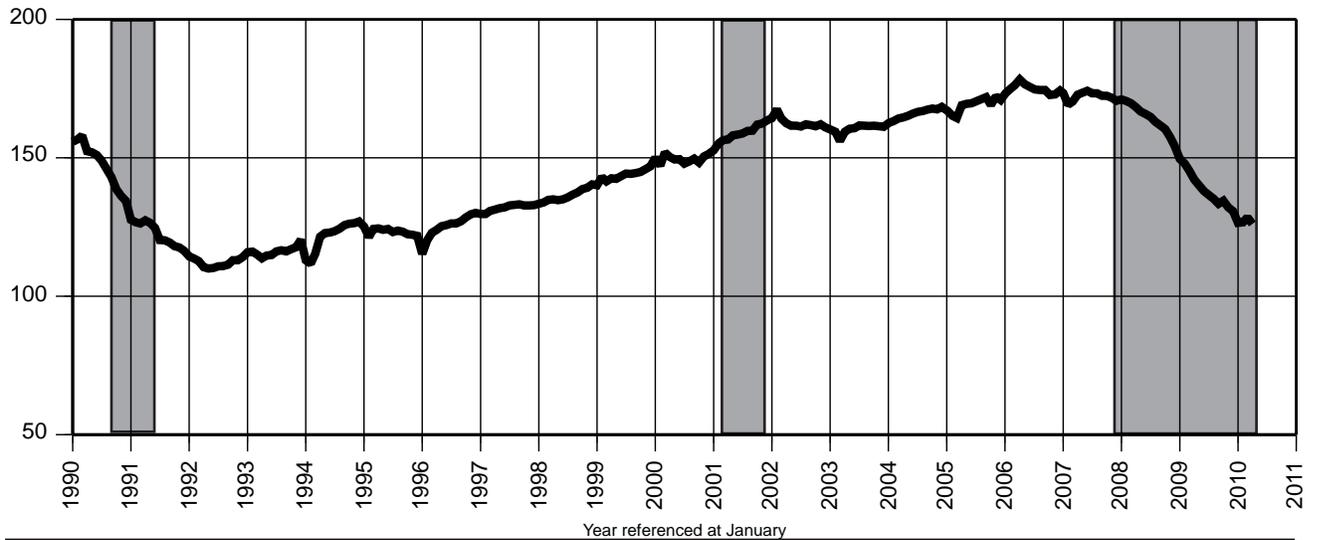
### 7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



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



### 9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)



## Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	314.5	316.9	303.4	305.6	278.0	280.2	255.6	257.8
Feb	313.5	315.9	302.1	304.7	273.9	276.7	254.6	257.3
Mar	313.5	314.7	302.6	304.3	271.2	273.2	252.3R	254.2R
Apr	312.3	313.9	302.8	304.6	267.9	270.0	255.0	256.7
May	312.2	312.4	301.9	302.2	267.6	268.0		
Jun	313.5	311.6	302.8	301.0	267.7	265.9		
Jul	312.1	311.8	299.5	299.2	264.3	264.0		
Aug	310.9	309.9	298.9	297.7	263.4	262.1		
Sep	309.5	308.0	297.4	295.6	262.8	260.7		
Oct	308.6	307.5	294.1	292.9	263.3	261.8		
Nov	308.0	306.6	291.7	290.2	266.2	264.1		
Dec	306.9	305.8	288.5	287.3	261.0	259.1		

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

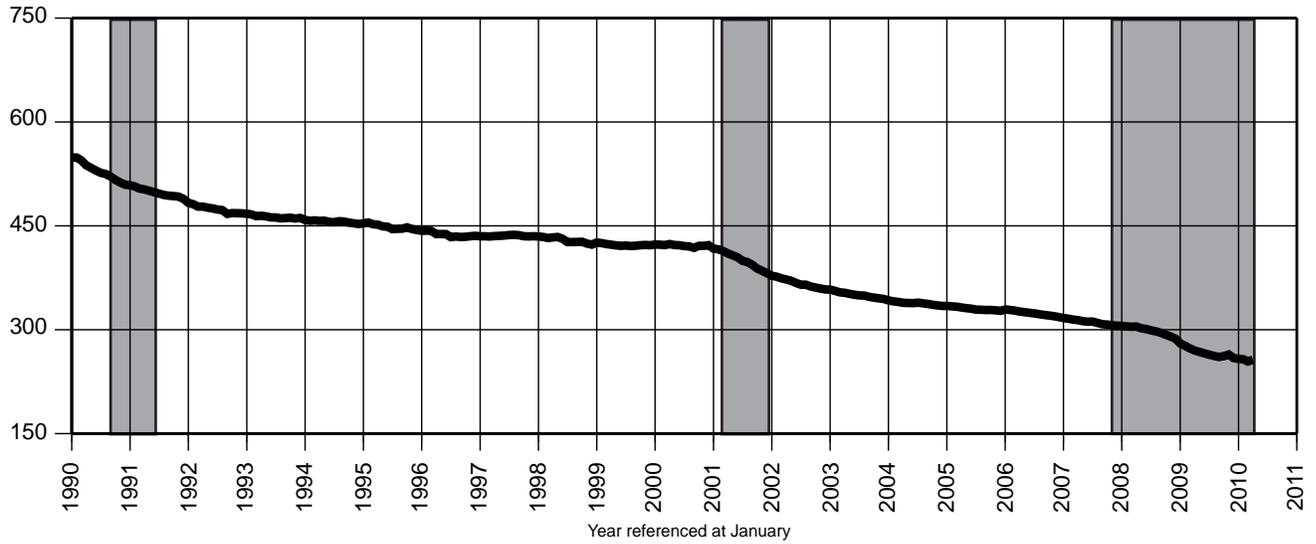
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	870.2	875.2	870.5	875.6	828.3	833.2	802.6	809.0
Feb	856.7	873.3	856.8	873.7	813.8	830.1	794.9	808.4
Mar	859.5	873.3	859.5	873.8	810.4	824.1	800.2R	811.0R
Apr	860.2	873.4	856.9	870.7	805.9	819.5	802.3	811.6
May	873.0	876.0	864.4	867.6	815.9	819.1		
Jun	884.4	877.4	872.5	865.4	823.7	816.8		
Jul	873.8	875.9	860.9	862.8	811.7	813.6		
Aug	869.8	874.2	856.9	861.1	808.3	812.0		
Sep	870.7	871.9	856.2	856.9	811.6	811.9		
Oct	875.5	872.2	856.2	852.7	812.7	810.1		
Nov	892.4	874.3	862.3	844.7	820.3	807.0		
Dec	907.2	875.5	869.2	838.6	834.5	809.6		

### 12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

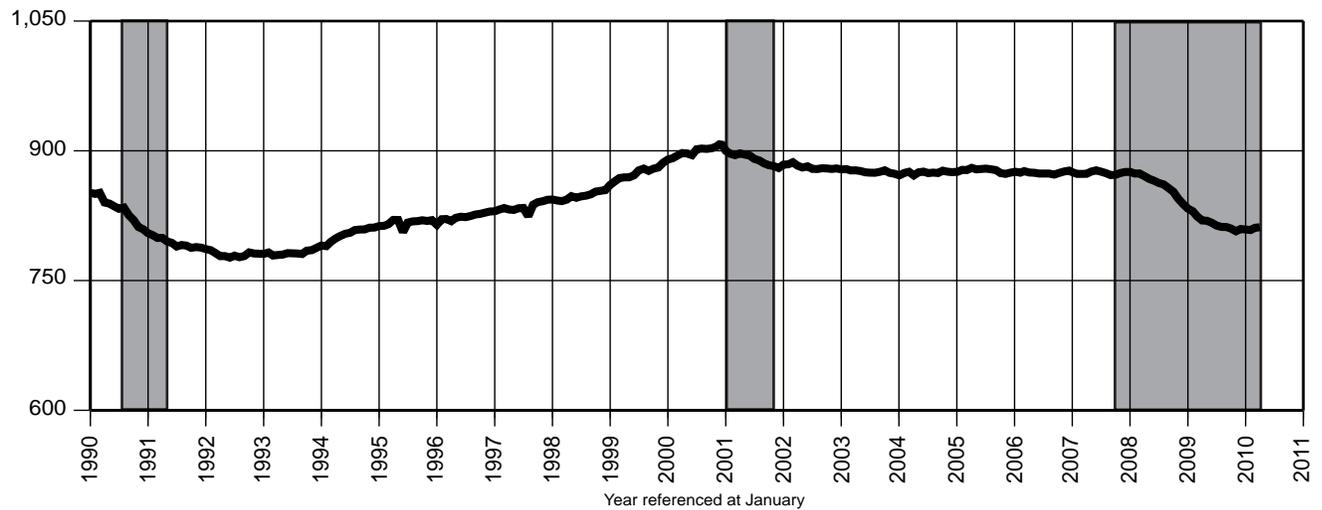
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96.3	96.8	93.7	94.2	86.5	87.0	81.4	81.5
Feb	97.1	97.1	94.2	94.2	85.9	85.9	81.3	82.0
Mar	97.5	97.0	94.2	93.7	86.1	85.6	80.8R	81.2R
Apr	96.7	97.1	92.8	93.1	84.7	85.0	81.4	81.8
May	96.5	96.6	92.2	92.3	85.0	85.0		
Jun	96.7	95.9	92.7	91.9	85.0	84.2		
Jul	96.5	96.3	91.0	90.8	83.9	83.8		
Aug	97.2	96.7	90.8	90.2	84.4	83.8		
Sep	95.4	95.7	89.7	89.9	82.7	82.8		
Oct	94.0	94.8	88.4	89.2	81.9	81.8		
Nov	94.3	94.5	88.3	88.5	81.3	81.0		
Dec	93.9	93.8	87.8	87.8	82.5	81.9		

## Indicator Series 10-12 Establishment Employment

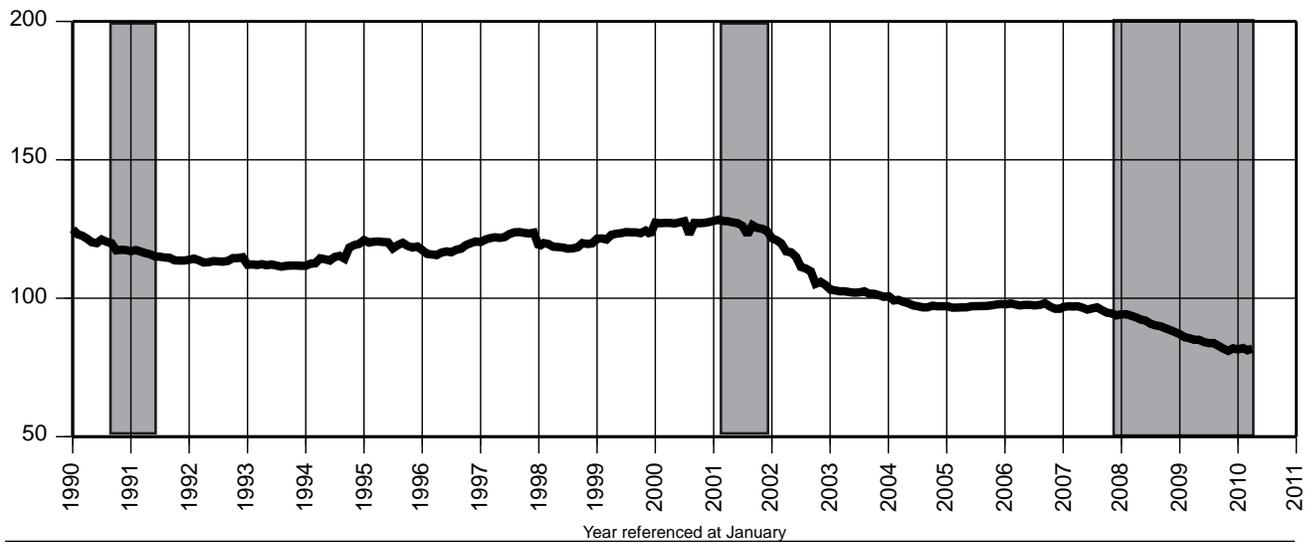
### 10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)



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



### 12. Information Payroll Employment (000)



## Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	274.9	277.7	272.0	274.8	258.6	261.4	244.1	245.9
Feb	274.3	277.3	271.9	274.7	257.7	260.4	245.0	246.6
Mar	274.3	276.8	272.3	274.7	256.8	259.1	246.5R	247.3R
Apr	274.8	276.3	271.7	273.1	257.2	258.4	248.0	248.4
May	276.1	276.1	272.4	272.3	257.4	257.2		
Jun	278.7	276.1	274.2	271.5	258.4	255.7		
Jul	279.9	276.0	273.5	269.9	257.5	254.1		
Aug	279.0	275.3	272.7	269.2	256.3	252.9		
Sep	274.7	274.5	268.4	268.1	253.8	253.4		
Oct	274.0	274.5	265.7	266.3	250.6	251.8		
Nov	274.0	274.4	264.6	265.0	250.0	251.0		
Dec	273.9	273.9	264.0	263.9	249.0	249.4		

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

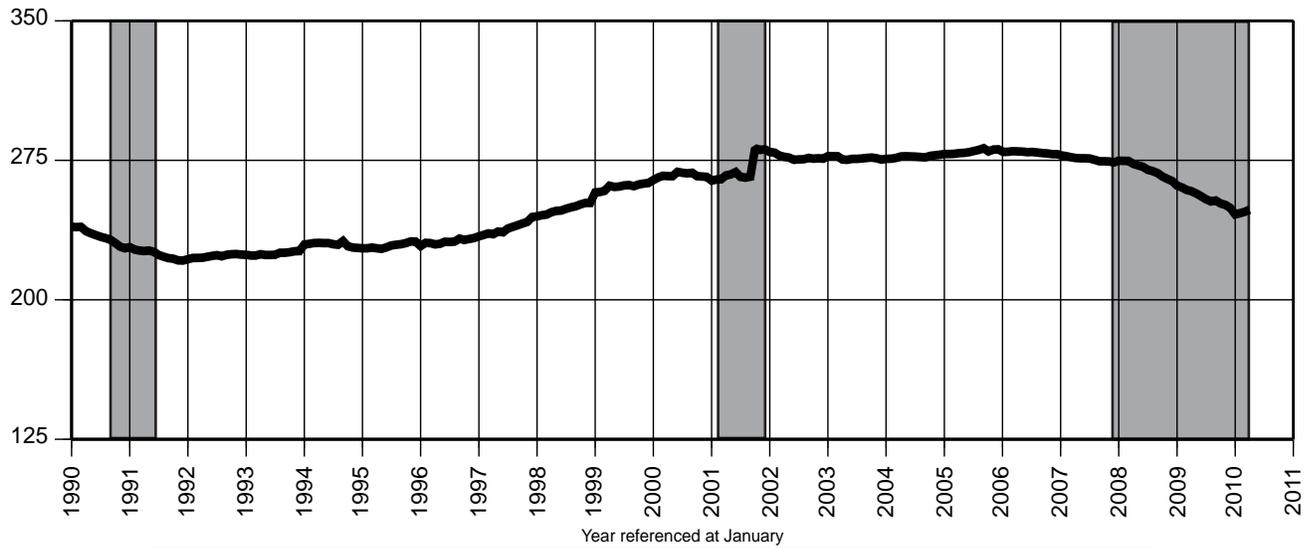
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	588.8	607.5	605.5	623.9	583.3	601.3	554.2	573.1
Feb	590.1	607.2	606.8	624.3	578.3	596.1	559.0	577.7
Mar	599.1	610.6	612.7	624.4	578.1	590.1	562.1R	572.7R
Apr	610.3	613.9	618.9	622.6	585.7	589.5	572.5	576.4
May	616.5	616.2	620.0	619.9	586.9	586.8		
Jun	626.5	617.6	626.5	617.7	593.0	584.4		
Jul	628.0	619.9	625.5	617.1	589.2	580.8		
Aug	630.7	620.4	626.2	615.5	589.9	579.1		
Sep	626.3	619.4	620.4	613.0	587.2	579.3		
Oct	627.6	621.3	615.0	608.8	583.1	574.5		
Nov	628.9	622.6	611.1	605.0	576.4	572.6		
Dec	626.9	623.1	605.5	602.0	573.7	573.3		

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

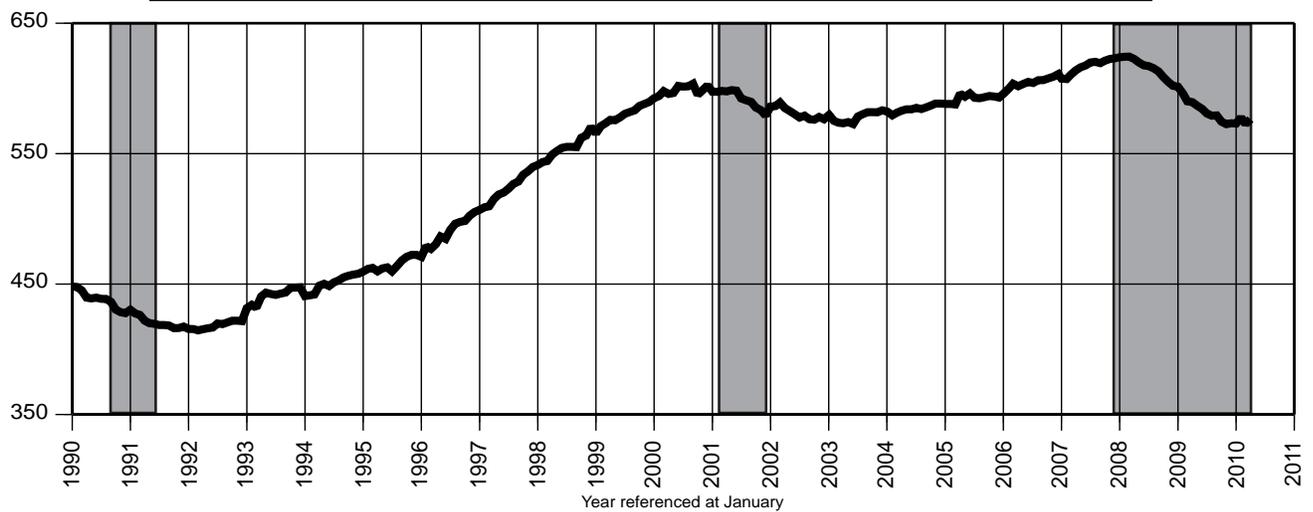
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	571.6	575.0	583.7	587.0	590.5	593.7	602.1	605.2
Feb	575.6	575.9	587.7	587.7	594.5	594.3	604.7	606.0
Mar	580.1	578.0	590.5	588.2	597.0	594.7	606.5R	605.2R
Apr	577.4	576.6	590.3	589.3	597.7	596.6	608.3	606.0
May	583.8	579.6	592.2	588.1	600.2	596.1		
Jun	582.0	578.2	593.2	589.3	601.3	597.3		
Jul	575.1	579.9	584.9	589.9	592.1	597.3		
Aug	571.4	580.1	581.7	590.7	588.5	597.7		
Sep	577.2	581.1	587.8	591.8	594.8	598.8		
Oct	586.7	585.3	593.1	591.9	605.9	602.7		
Nov	586.1	583.0	595.3	592.4	608.1	603.0		
Dec	589.6	584.2	599.8	594.2	608.3	603.4		

## Indicator Series 13-15 Establishment Employment

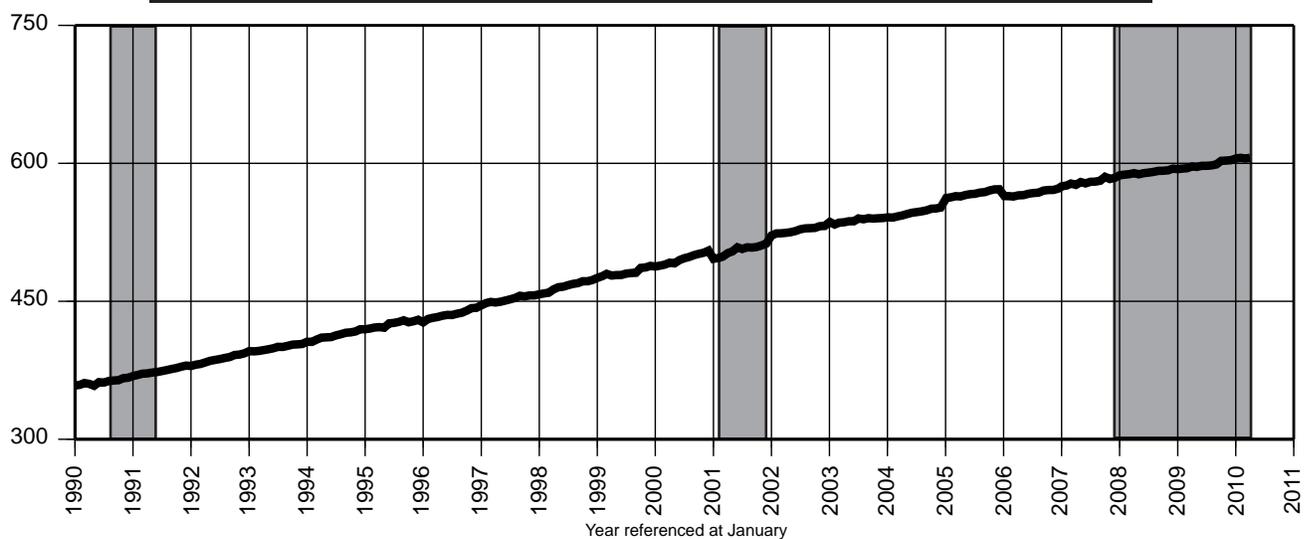
### 13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)



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



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



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

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	313.2	339.2	317.3	344.3	309.1	335.5	313.5	337.3
Feb	312.8	339.0	317.9	344.9	308.3	334.8	311.4	336.4
Mar	318.2	338.6	325.0	346.0	313.0	333.5	317.4R	338.2R
Apr	328.0	337.9	336.2	346.2	323.9	333.8	328.7	339.3
May	345.6	339.0	352.2	345.1	344.8	337.5		
Jun	367.9	340.7	371.7	343.9	361.7	334.0		
Jul	371.9	339.6	373.4	341.2	365.7	333.9		
Aug	369.2	339.7	368.9	339.6	364.0	334.8		
Sep	349.7	336.5	351.7	338.4	349.8	336.4		
Oct	337.9	341.9	337.7	341.7	334.3	336.9		
Nov	333.4	343.6	327.5	337.4	328.7	338.5		
Dec	332.1	343.9	324.4	336.2	326.3	336.5		

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

Date	2008			2009			2010		
	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	211.080	229.869	*	211.143	233.402	*	216.687	238.970	*
Feb	211.693	231.020	220.935	212.193	234.663	220.262	216.741	238.862	226.529
Mar	213.528	233.122	*	212.709	235.067	*	217.631	240.101	*
Apr	214.823	233.822	223.622	213.240	235.582	221.686	218.009	240.529	227.432
May	216.632	236.151	*	213.856	235.975	*			
Jun	218.815	238.580	228.408	215.693	237.172	223.810			
Jul	219.964	240.273	*	215.351	237.600	*			
Aug	219.086	240.550	228.337	215.834	238.282	226.039			
Sep	218.783	240.089	*	215.969	238.568	*			
Oct	216.573	238.403	225.113	216.177	238.380	224.787			
Nov	212.425	234.498	*	216.330	238.777	*			
Dec	210.228	233.012	218.186	215.949	238.427	224.800			

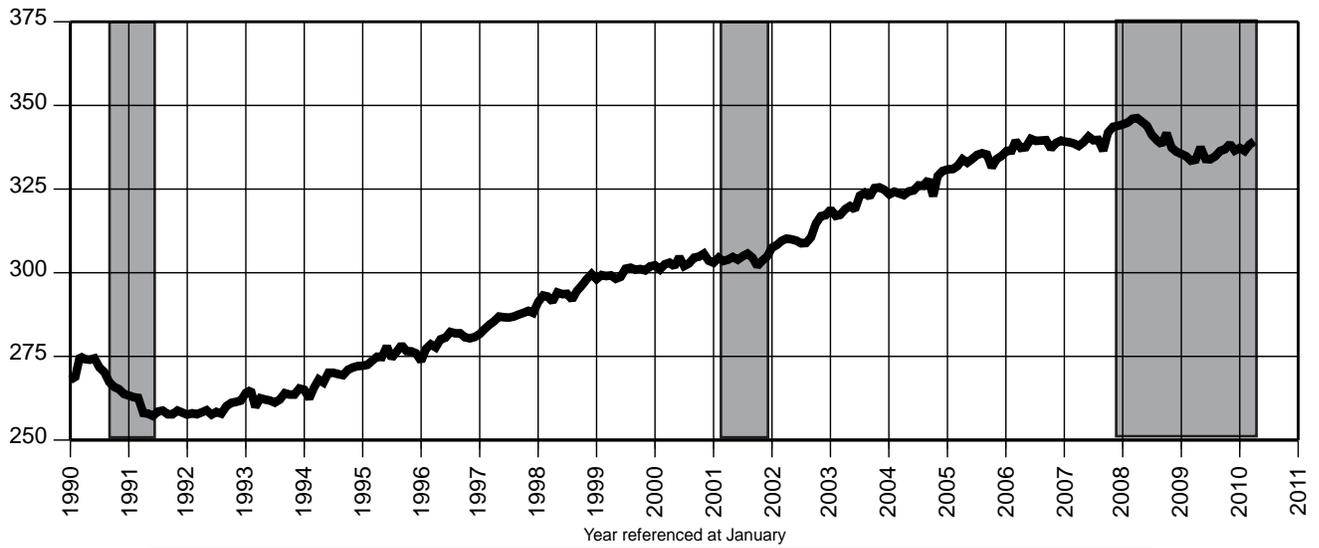
### 18. Consumer Confidence Index, US

(Seasonally unadjusted)

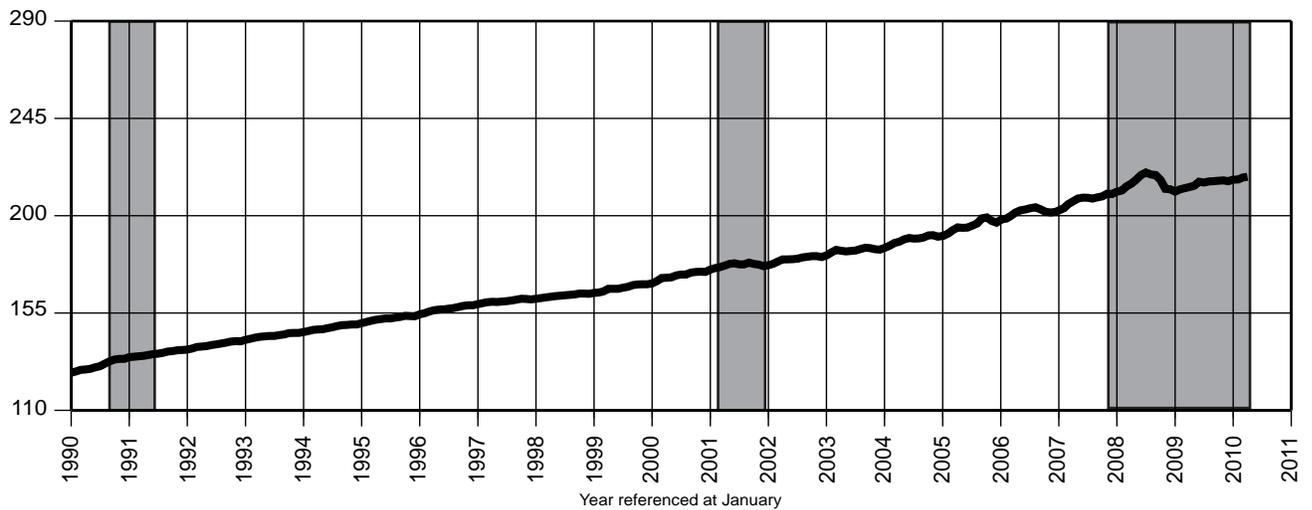
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010
Jan	110.2	87.3	37.4	56.5
Feb	111.2	76.4	25.3	46.4
Mar	108.2	65.9	26.9	52.3R
Apr	106.3	62.8	40.8	57.9
May	108.5	58.1	54.8	
Jun	105.3	51.0	49.3	
Jul	111.9	51.9	47.4	
Aug	105.6	58.5	54.5	
Sep	99.5	61.4	53.4	
Oct	95.2	38.8	47.7	
Nov	87.8	44.7	50.6	
Dec	90.6	38.6	53.6	

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

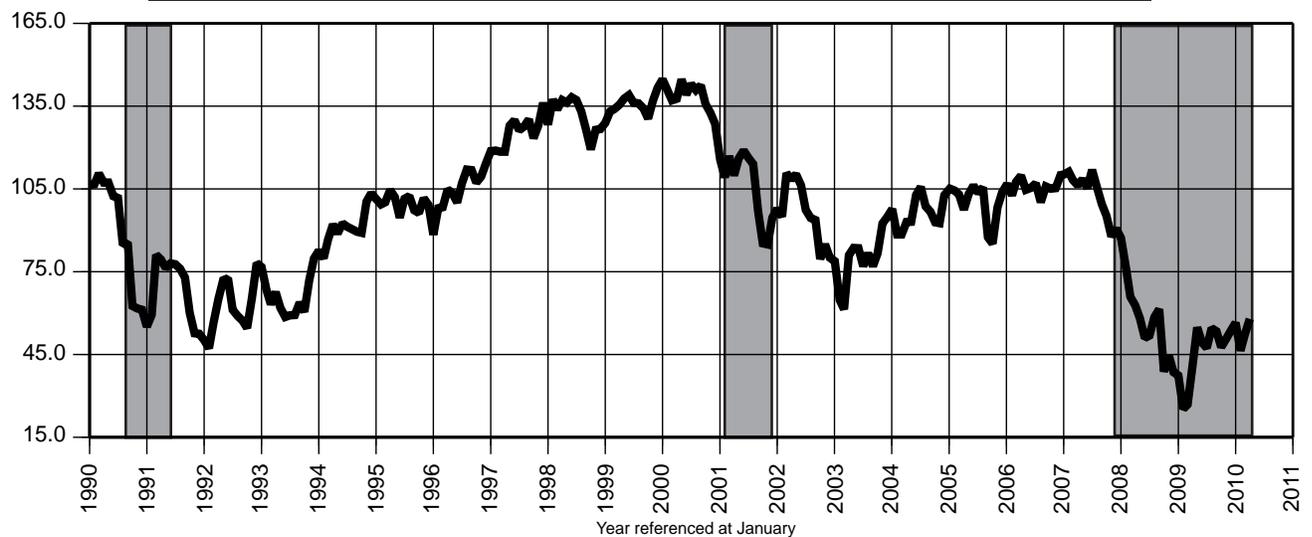
## 16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



## 18. Consumer Confidence Index, US



## Indicator Series 19-21 Private Residential Building Permits

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,077	2,248	1,635	1,812	705	814	875R	1,084R
Feb	1,648	2,184	1,301	1,654	1,289	1,711	717R	933R
Mar	1,871	1,902	2,074	2,167	1,308	1,353	1,087	896
Apr	2,100	1,983	2,197	1,907	774	683		
May	1,992	1,928	1,658	1,660	1,016	1,078		
Jun	2,759	2,117	2,385	1,949	881	667		
Jul	1,905	1,984	1,301	1,272	781	770		
Aug	3,084	2,919	1,150	1,205	1,001	1,039		
Sep	1,896	1,940	1,386	1,286	1,112	1,011		
Oct	2,283	1,983	1,279	1,161	1,040	979		
Nov	2,133	2,145	917	985	1,016	1,068		
Dec	1,652	2,000	1,086	1,135	1,312	1,407		

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

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,084	1,216	830	872	428	473	537R	634R
Feb	953	1,200	668	806	367	464	520	694
Mar	1,137	1,104	855	878	502	486	720	681
Apr	1,109	1,137	1,057	976	548	517		
May	1,264	1,140	825	756	635	613		
Jun	1,328	1,158	759	700	680	583		
Jul	1,183	1,104	779	679	615	549		
Aug	1,552	1,324	741	696	609	592		
Sep	901	966	729	745	736	729		
Oct	937	873	800	715	744	686		
Nov	879	917	502	602	630	759		
Dec	750	891	630	692	639	674		

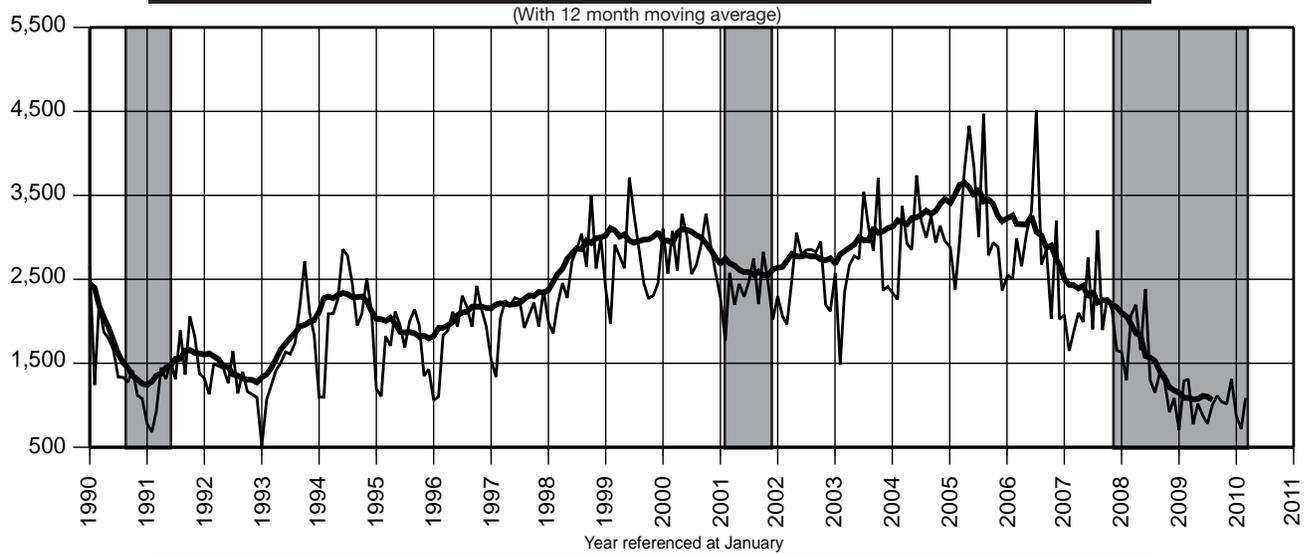
### 21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

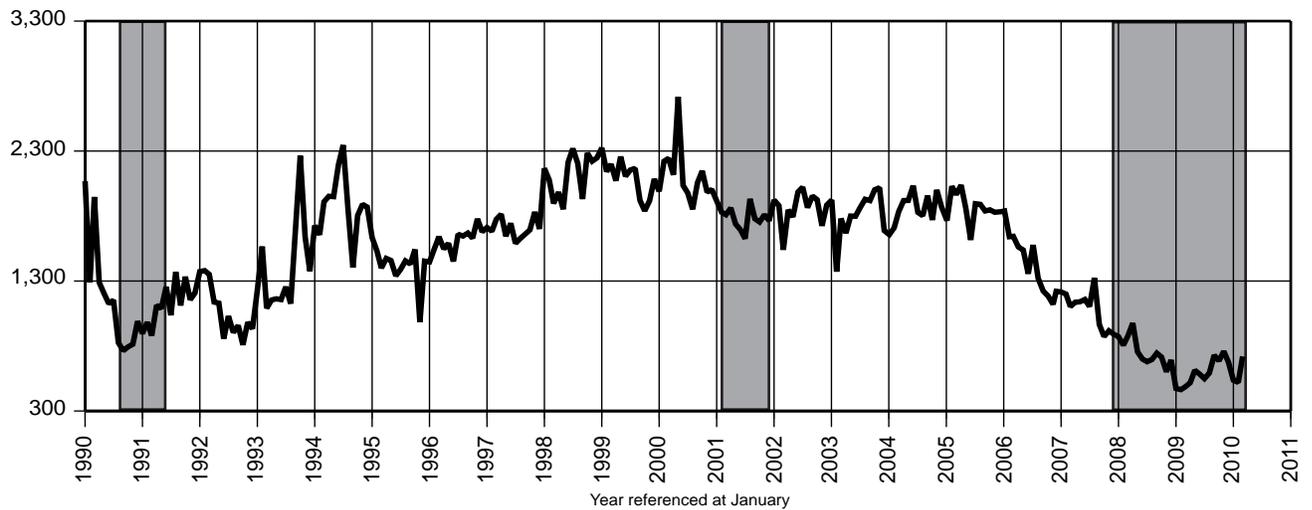
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	759	730	229	301R
Feb	379	531	899	156R
Mar	514	1,124	746	294
Apr	767	987	166	
May	527	739	331	
Jun	1,137	1,523	152	
Jul	509	427	105	
Aug	1,184	363	354	
Sep	821	589	293	
Oct	1,013	406	240	
Nov	1,055	373	324	
Dec	655	327	619	

# Indicator Series 19-21 Private Residential Building Permits

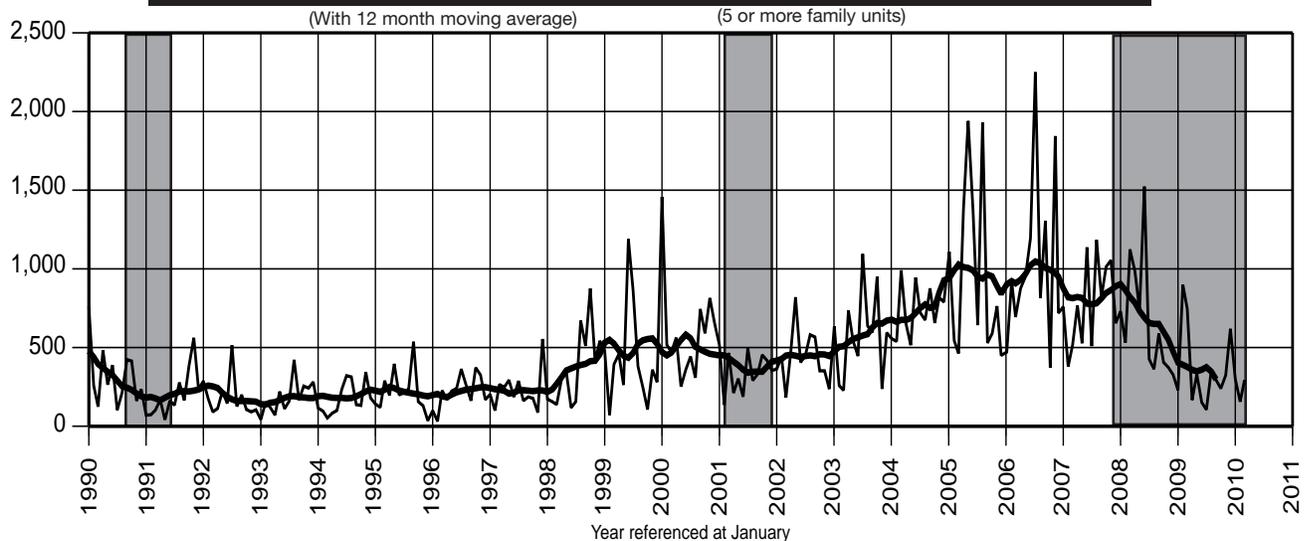
## 19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



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



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



## Indicator Series 22-24 Vehicle Registrations

### 22. Total New Vehicle Registrations\*

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

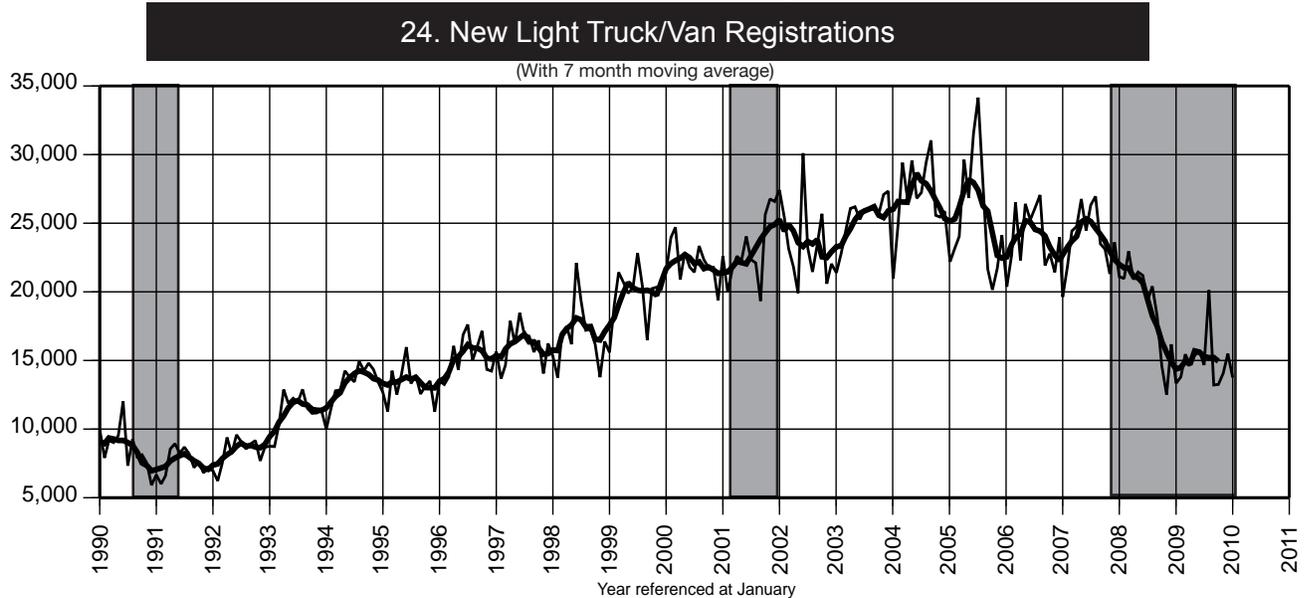
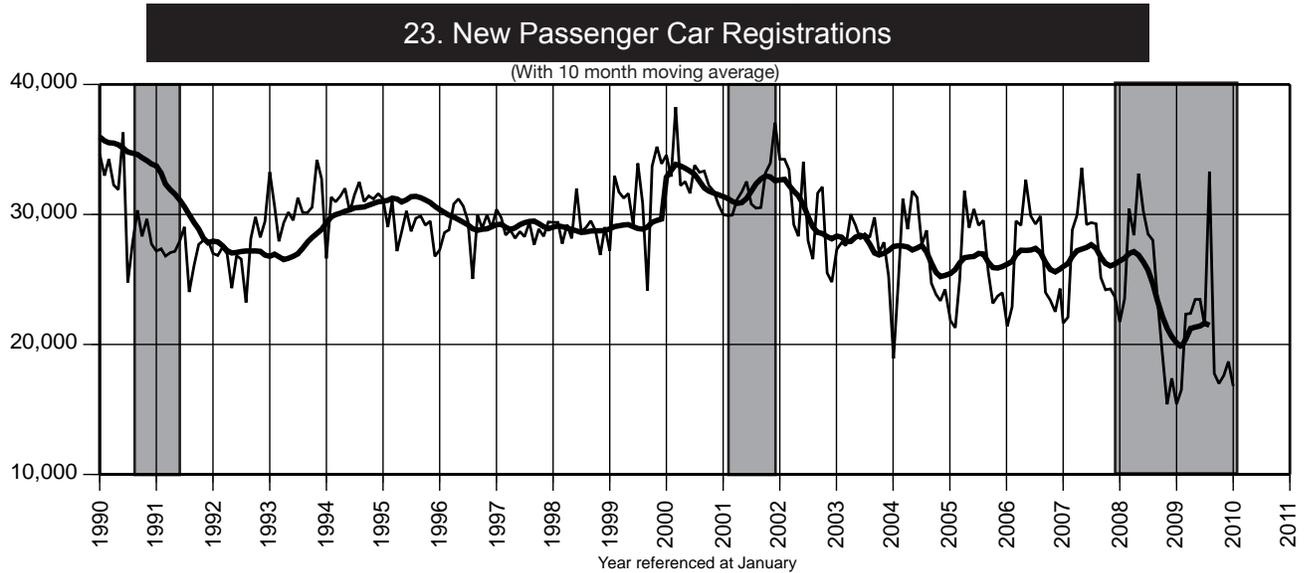
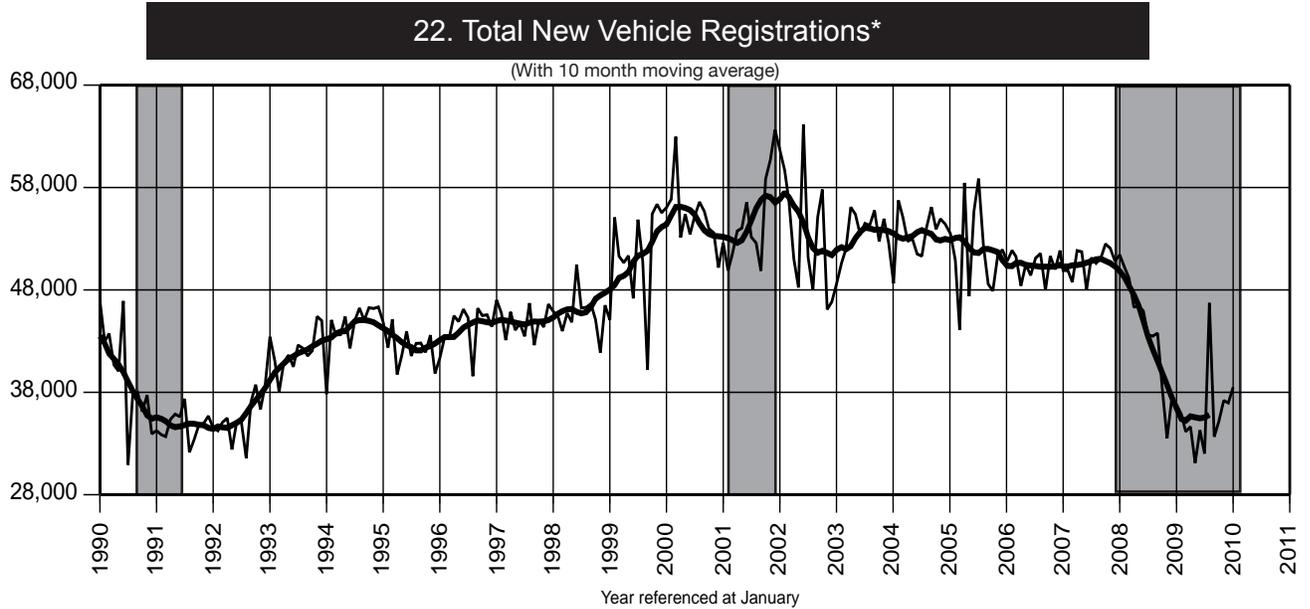
### 23. New Passenger Car Registrations

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

### 24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

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

# Indicator Series 22-24 Vehicle Registrations



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

## Indicator Series 25-27 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

### 25. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
Jan	109.7	2.8	116.4	3.0	176.4	4.5	163.2	4.3
Feb	111.8	2.9	115.1	3.0	185.9	4.8	160.1	4.2
Mar	111.1	2.9	116.0	3.0	198.9	5.1	160.1	4.2
Apr	110.8	2.9	116.7	3.0	215.3	5.5	161.3	4.3
May	109.6	2.8	121.1	3.1	224.8	5.8		
Jun	109.3	2.8	123.9	3.2	220.8	5.7		
Jul	113.1	2.9	127.2	3.3	203.9	5.3		
Aug	113.5	2.9	132.6	3.4	196.0	5.1		
Sep	113.1	2.9	141.6	3.6	200.9	5.2		
Oct	113.3	2.9	150.8	3.9	197.4	5.1		
Nov	114.2	2.9	162.2	4.2	186.8	4.9		
Dec	115.1	3.0	169.7	4.3	174.2	4.5		

### 26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

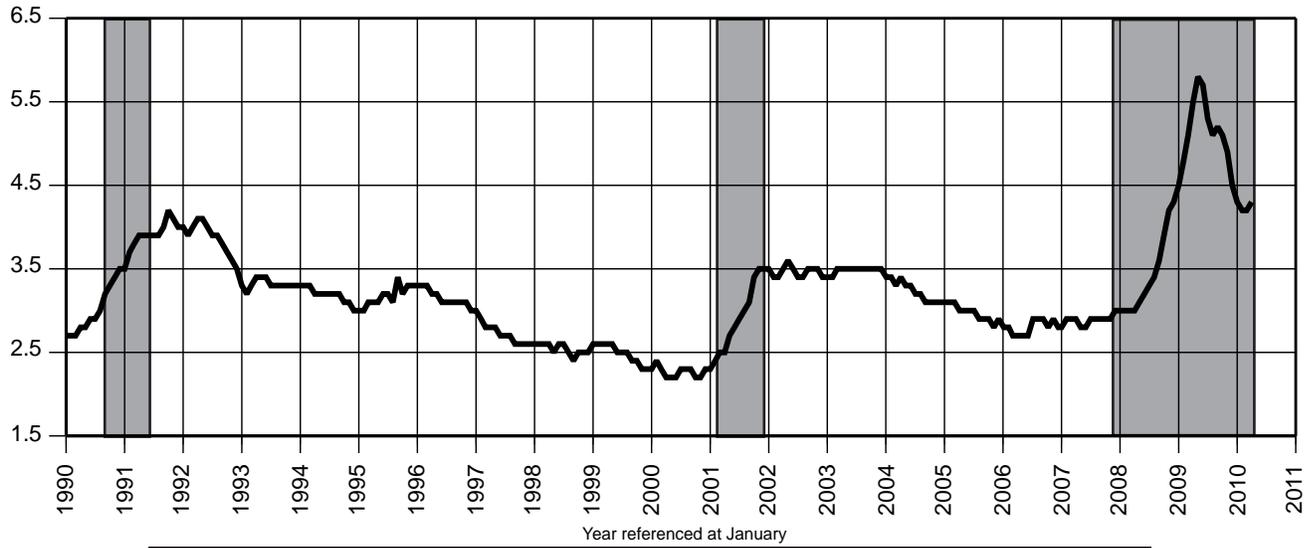
Date	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	13,850	10,398	13,768	10,209	20,137	14,967	15,619	11,874
Feb	10,515	10,773	10,184	10,236	17,193	17,463	11,870	12,026
Mar	8,609	10,090	10,260	11,887	13,895	16,059	11,178	13,186
Apr	11,080	11,032	10,163	10,424	14,848	14,874	10,737	10,752
May	8,087	10,354	8,653	10,986	12,197	15,758		
Jun	12,320	10,535	13,684	11,446	16,656	13,971		
Jul	10,299	10,570	10,839	11,182	13,673	14,434		
Aug	8,600	10,775	9,691	12,269	10,978	13,577		
Sep	8,138	10,436	10,258	13,006	10,907	14,176		
Oct	9,136	10,603	11,748	13,573	12,042	13,653		
Nov	11,304	10,684	16,083	15,149	13,061	12,142		
Dec	14,785	10,515	17,301	12,679	16,146	11,703		

### 27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

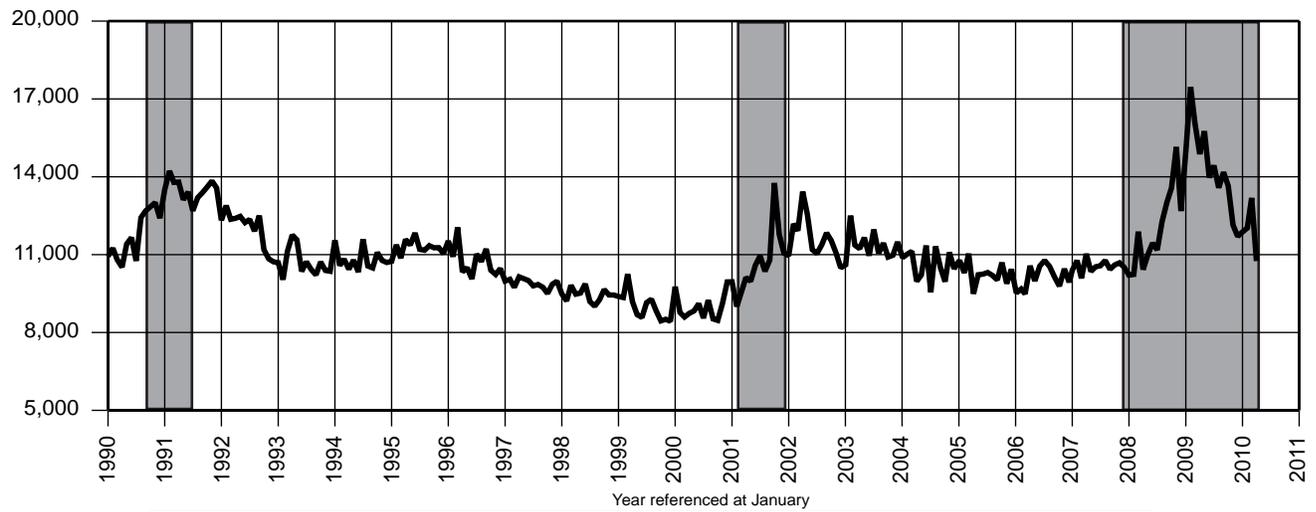
Date	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	13,845	12,987	16,512	22,115
Feb	10,443	10,694	16,379	19,041
Mar	11,335	13,131	21,982	24,488
Apr	12,919	13,650	21,928	19,967
May	12,807	11,961	23,347	
Jun	10,064	12,531	27,659	
Jul	13,085	14,466	29,284	
Aug	10,486	12,481	28,916	
Sep	10,014	14,953	26,810	
Oct	12,248	13,695	22,507	
Nov	9,909	13,103	24,000	
Dec	11,961	18,460	24,968	

# Indicator Series 25-27 Unemployment Insurance Claimants

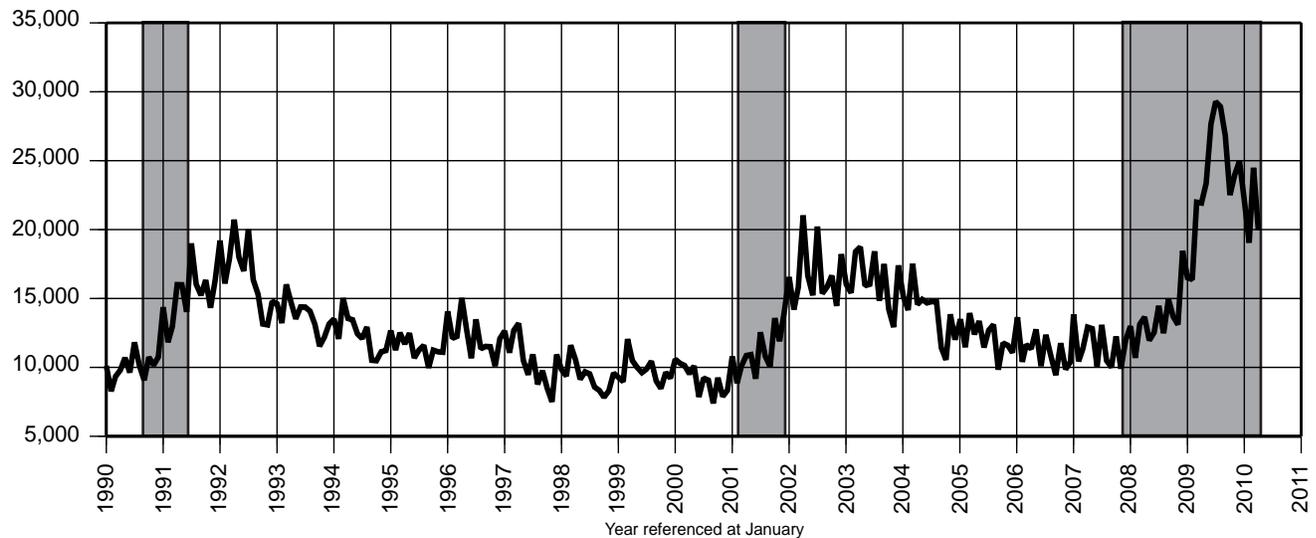
## 25. Insured Unemployment Rate



## 26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average



## 27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



## Indicator Series 1 to 27

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

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009					2010							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)*</b>	3,905.1	3,900.6	3,886.2	3,875.9	3,870.7	3,866.1	3,867.6	3,864.7	3,858.7	3,849.7	3,852.9	3,848.0	3,858.5
<b>Total Private Sector*</b>	3,256.8	3,252.2	3,238.9	3,227.0	3,221.1	3,220.1	3,217.5	3,212.9	3,207.4	3,197.6	3,201.8	3,199.2	3,207.3
<b>Goods Producing*</b>	413.7	409.6	405.4	402.1	398.9	395.7	397.9	397.8	391.4	385.7	385.4	384.2	384.4
<b>Mining and Logging**</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
<b>Construction</b>	142.2	140.1	138.0	136.6	135.2	133.4	134.5	132.1	130.7	126.5	126.7	128.5	126.1
<b>Manufacturing*</b>	270.0	268.0	265.9	264.0	262.1	260.7	261.8	264.1	259.1	257.8	257.3	254.2	256.7
Durable Goods	120.9	119.8	118.6	117.1	116.4	115.4	116.4	116.1	114.3	114.5	114.8	113.7	115.5
Non-Durable Goods	149.1	148.2	147.3	146.9	145.7	145.3	145.4	148.0	144.8	143.3	142.5	140.5	141.2
<b>Service-Providing*</b>	3,491.4	3,491.0	3,480.8	3,473.8	3,471.8	3,470.4	3,469.7	3,466.9	3,467.3	3,464.0	3,467.5	3,463.8	3,474.1
<b>Private Service-Providing*</b>	2,843.1	2,842.6	2,833.5	2,824.9	2,822.2	2,824.4	2,819.6	2,815.1	2,816.0	2,811.9	2,816.4	2,815.0	2,822.9
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities*</b>	819.5	819.1	816.8	813.6	812.0	811.9	810.1	807.0	809.6	809.0	808.4	811.0	811.6
Wholesale Trade	218.9	217.6	216.4	214.8	214.0	213.3	214.4	214.0	213.6	213.0	213.1	212.8	211.7
Retail Trade	436.7	437.4	436.4	435.3	435.3	436.4	432.5	429.2	429.7	430.7	431.5	433.2	436.4
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	163.9	164.1	164.0	163.5	162.7	162.2	163.2	163.8	166.3	165.3	163.8	165.0	163.5
<b>Information</b>	85.0	85.0	84.2	83.8	83.8	82.8	81.8	81.0	81.9	81.5	82.0	81.2	81.8
<b>Financial Activities*</b>	258.4	257.2	255.7	254.1	252.9	253.4	251.8	251.0	249.4	245.9	246.6	247.3	248.4
Finance and Insurance	202.3	201.2	200.1	198.7	197.6	197.6	196.7	197.1	197.0	194.7	194.9	194.7	195.7
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	56.1	56.0	55.6	55.4	55.3	55.8	55.1	53.9	52.4	51.2	51.7	52.6	52.7
<b>Prof. and Business Services*</b>	589.5	586.8	584.4	580.8	579.1	579.3	574.5	572.6	573.3	573.1	577.7	572.7	576.4
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	279.8	278.1	276.6	273.8	273.3	274.0	273.9	274.6	275.7	273.5	275.1	272.3	271.2
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	77.2	76.6	76.4	75.7	75.1	74.9	73.7	73.3	73.2	74.7	74.2	74.5	74.3
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Srvs.	232.5	232.1	231.4	231.3	230.7	230.4	226.9	224.7	224.4	224.9	228.4	225.9	230.9
<b>Educational and Health Services*</b>	596.6	596.1	597.3	597.3	597.7	598.8	602.7	603.0	603.4	605.2	606.0	605.2	606.0
Educational Services	90.5	89.5	90.7	89.8	89.5	89.6	93.0	92.5	92.5	93.8	92.6	92.2	92.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	506.1	506.6	506.6	507.5	508.2	509.2	509.7	510.5	510.9	511.4	513.4	513.0	513.2
<b>Leisure and Hospitality*</b>	333.8	337.5	334.0	333.9	334.8	336.4	336.9	338.5	336.5	337.3	336.4	338.2	339.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	52.6	54.2	52.8	52.7	53.3	54.4	54.4	57.4	56.4	56.4	55.8	56.6	56.1
Accommodation and Food Srvs.	281.2	283.3	281.2	281.2	281.5	282.0	282.5	281.1	280.1	280.9	280.6	281.6	283.2
<b>Other Services (2)</b>	160.3	160.9	161.1	161.4	161.9	161.8	161.8	162.0	161.9	159.9	159.3	159.4	159.4
<b>Total Government*</b>	648.3	648.4	647.3	648.9	649.6	646.0	650.1	651.8	651.3	652.1	651.1	648.8	651.2
Federal Government	61.4	61.6	59.6	59.7	59.1	58.9	59.1	59.2	58.3	59.6	59.3	59.2	61.3
State Government (3)	147.2	146.9	147.2	147.8	147.2	147.1	146.0	145.5	145.3	145.2	145.8	145.8	145.3
Local Government	439.7	439.9	440.5	441.4	443.3	440.0	445.0	447.1	447.7	447.3	446.0	443.8	444.6

**Notes:**

1. Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family members and domestics in private households. All data are revised to March 2009 benchmarks. Individual series may not add to sector or supersector totals because not all sector/supersector components are published.
2. "Other Services" include: Repair and maintenance; Personal and laundry services; Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations.
3. The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full- and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state universities and colleges, and other agencies not included on the central payroll.

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

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009					2010							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Total Nonfarm (1)</b>	3,884.4	3,920.8	3,958.0	3,897.6	3,876.1	3,874.7	3,894.5	3,894.7	3,892.6	3,779.3	3,781.1	3,801.7	3,841.1
<b>Total Private Sector</b>	3,224.2	3,263.8	3,300.4	3,273.2	3,263.2	3,245.2	3,235.6	3,230.1	3,229.7	3,128.1	3,121.4	3,142.4	3,178.9
<b>Goods Producing</b>	408.6	411.2	412.4	408.7	408.0	404.7	406.1	404.4	394.7	373.3	368.2	372.0	378.9
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
<b>Construction</b>	139.2	142.1	143.2	142.9	143.0	140.3	141.2	136.6	132.1	116.3	112.2	118.2	122.3
Construction of Buildings	31.3	31.6	32.0	31.6	31.6	30.9	31.7	30.8	30.4	26.8	26.3	27.0	27.6
Residential Building Construction	20.1	20.4	20.6	20.2	20.1	19.8	20.1	19.1	19.0	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.4
Heavy and Civil Engineering	17.1	17.5	17.7	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.6	17.8	16.3	13.0	11.9	13.8	15.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	90.8	93.0	93.5	93.2	93.2	91.3	90.9	88.0	85.4	76.5	74.0	77.4	79.5
Building Equipment Contractors	47.5	47.8	48.2	47.8	47.5	46.7	46.9	45.4	45.9	42.0	41.5	42.5	42.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	267.9	267.6	267.7	264.3	263.4	262.8	263.3	266.2	261.0	255.6	254.6	252.3	255.0
Durable Goods	119.7	119.4	119.2	117.2	116.8	116.4	117.1	117.0	115.2	113.5	113.4	112.7	114.8
Fabricated Metal Product	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.3	22.1	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.5
Machinery Manufacturing	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1
Computer and Electronic Products	28.1	27.9	28.0	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.3
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4
Transportation Equip. Mfg.	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Miscellaneous Mfg.	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9
Non-Durable Goods	148.2	148.2	148.5	147.1	146.6	146.4	146.2	149.2	145.8	142.1	141.2	139.6	140.2
Food Manufacturing	29.0	29.5	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4
Paper Manufacturing	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8
Printing and Related Support	18.4	18.4	18.2	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.0
Chemical Manufacturing	57.9	57.6	57.5	57.0	56.7	56.5	56.2	56.5	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.3	54.6
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.9	34.1	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.3
Plastics and Rubber Products	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4
<b>Service-Providing</b>	3,475.8	3,509.6	3,545.6	3,488.9	3,468.1	3,470.0	3,488.4	3,490.3	3,497.9	3,406.0	3,412.9	3,429.7	3,462.2
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	2,815.6	2,852.6	2,888.0	2,864.5	2,855.2	2,840.5	2,829.5	2,825.7	2,835.0	2,754.8	2,753.2	2,770.4	2,800.0
<b>Trade, Transportation, &amp; Utilities</b>	805.9	815.9	823.7	811.7	808.3	811.6	812.7	820.3	834.5	802.6	794.9	800.2	802.3
Wholesale Trade	217.7	217.7	218.2	215.9	214.9	213.8	214.7	214.6	214.4	211.4	211.5	211.5	211.2
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	107.3	106.9	106.6	105.0	104.6	103.7	103.9	103.2	103.4	101.2	101.9	102.2	102.1
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	30.1	29.7	29.5	29.3	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.4
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	28.8	29.1	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.8
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.0	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.7	26.8	26.9	26.3	26.2

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009					2010							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Retail Trade	425.2	433.2	439.8	437.4	436.8	433.9	432.6	439.7	449.4	426.5	419.5	423.4	428.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	40.5	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.2	38.2	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.5
Automobile Dealers	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.1	28.6	28.2	27.9	27.8	27.8	27.6
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	15.3	15.2	13.9	13.3	12.9	12.7
Electronics and Appliance Stores	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	17.3	18.1	16.9	16.4	16.1	16.1
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlrs.	31.1	32.4	32.4	31.4	30.9	30.5	30.3	29.9	29.7	28.4	28.2	29.1	30.4
Food and Beverage Stores	105.9	108.3	110.9	110.6	110.0	108.6	106.7	107.5	108.6	108.4	108.0	107.4	106.6
Health and Personal Care Stores	35.6	35.9	36.2	35.8	35.8	35.3	35.5	35.6	36.0	34.9	34.6	34.4	34.1
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	53.5	55.1	57.3	56.8	57.5	56.7	55.6	57.7	59.8	53.7	52.8	53.5	56.2
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	19.4	21.2	18.7	17.6	17.4	17.3
General Merchandise Stores	63.5	64.4	64.7	64.6	64.2	64.5	65.9	70.7	72.2	65.7	63.9	64.9	64.4
Department Stores	50.5	51.1	51.3	51.0	50.6	51.0	52.4	56.6	57.8	52.6	51.1	52.0	51.6
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	163.0	165.0	165.7	158.4	156.6	163.9	165.4	166.0	170.7	164.7	163.9	165.3	162.6
Utilities	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.4
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Natural Gas Distribution	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Transportation and Warehousing	151.3	153.3	153.7	146.3	144.6	152.1	153.6	154.3	159.2	153.1	152.3	153.6	151.2
Air Transportation	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5
Truck Transportation	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.2	32.9	32.3	31.8	32.4	32.8
General Freight Trucking	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.9	23.4	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.7
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	28.6	29.9	29.9	23.2	21.5	29.1	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.9	29.9
Support Activities for Transportation	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.2
Couriers and Messengers	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.9	21.6	22.8	20.1	20.1	20.0	18.8
Warehousing and Storage	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.2
<b>Information</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>81.4</b>
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	24.2	23.8	23.5	23.0	22.9	22.7	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.9
Telecommunications	37.1	37.1	37.0	36.5	36.4	36.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.3
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.5	30.3	30.2	31.0	31.1	31.0	30.6	30.7	31.1	30.8
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>253.8</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>246.5</b>	<b>248.0</b>
Finance and Insurance	202.1	201.3	201.2	200.4	199.2	197.2	195.8	196.4	196.8	194.0	194.5	194.9	196.0
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	70.2	70.1	70.1	69.8	69.0	68.1	67.3	67.4	67.6	66.9	67.1	67.4	67.8
Depository Credit Intermediation	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.6	50.2	49.7	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.4
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.9

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009							2010					
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	49.6	48.9	48.6	48.5	48.3	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.2	47.0
Scrty & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	37.5	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.3	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.5
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	81.0	80.9	81.2	80.6	80.5	80.2	79.5	79.9	79.9	78.7	78.7	78.9	79.1
Insurance Carriers	51.1	51.0	51.2	50.9	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.5	50.3	50.2	49.9	50.4	50.1
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	29.9	29.9	30.0	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.1	29.4	29.6	28.5	28.8	28.5	29.0
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	55.1	56.1	57.2	57.1	57.1	56.6	54.8	53.6	52.2	50.1	50.5	51.6	52.0
Real Estate	38.4	38.7	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.3	37.7	36.4	35.4	34.0	34.7	35.1	34.9
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	15.8	16.5	16.8	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.5	15.6	15.0	16.0	16.7
<b>Professional &amp; Business Svcs.</b>	<b>585.7</b>	<b>586.9</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>589.2</b>	<b>589.9</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>583.1</b>	<b>576.4</b>	<b>573.7</b>	<b>554.2</b>	<b>559.0</b>	<b>562.1</b>	<b>572.5</b>
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	280.7	276.3	277.5	274.4	273.4	271.9	273.3	274.9	277.1	272.1	274.1	272.2	272.3
Legal Services	39.6	39.6	40.1	39.9	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.7	38.9	38.8	38.0	38.1
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	38.3	34.1	34.3	33.3	33.0	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.4	33.8	35.2	34.1	33.4
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	38.7	38.8	39.2	38.9	38.7	38.1	37.7	37.9	38.6	37.4	37.3	37.7	38.3
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	60.8	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.7	59.6	59.6	59.8	62.0	59.7	60.3	59.3	59.3
Management, Sci & Tech Consulting Services	34.3	34.4	34.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.9	34.4	34.1	34.1
Scientific Research & Development Services	30.9	30.9	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.3
Advertising and Related Services	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	76.3	76.1	76.7	76.0	75.4	74.8	74.0	73.5	73.4	74.1	73.6	74.1	73.9
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Remediation Services	228.7	234.5	238.8	238.8	241.1	240.5	235.8	228.0	223.2	208.0	211.3	215.8	226.3
Employment Services	73.8	75.4	76.9	78.1	80.7	82.6	86.5	84.8	85.3	79.3	78.7	82.7	86.1
Business Support Services	19.5	19.5	19.4	18.9	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Investigation & Security Svcs.	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.1	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.7
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	63.2	66.7	69.8	69.2	68.8	66.9	60.4	58.0	53.3	46.2	47.0	45.8	55.0
<b>Educational &amp; Health Services</b>	<b>597.7</b>	<b>600.2</b>	<b>601.3</b>	<b>592.1</b>	<b>588.5</b>	<b>594.8</b>	<b>605.9</b>	<b>608.1</b>	<b>608.3</b>	<b>602.1</b>	<b>604.7</b>	<b>606.5</b>	<b>608.3</b>
Educational Services	92.9	92.7	91.7	84.8	82.0	87.2	95.2	95.4	95.5	92.4	93.6	94.6	95.4
Elementary and Secondary Schools	34.7	35.1	34.7	31.0	29.7	33.4	34.5	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.3	34.3	34.7
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	31.7	30.8	27.8	27.6	27.4	29.8	32.6	32.8	32.7	29.8	32.6	33.3	33.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	504.8	507.5	509.6	507.3	506.5	507.6	510.7	512.7	512.8	509.7	511.1	511.9	512.9
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	184.9	186.4	187.7	187.0	187.3	187.4	186.8	188.0	188.4	185.6	187.4	186.4	186.8
Offices of Physicians	69.6	70.0	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.2	69.6	69.2	70.1	68.7	69.0	69.1	68.9
Offices of Dentists	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.1	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.5	26.8	26.7
Home Health Care Services	32.1	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.8	33.5	33.6	33.8	34.2	33.6	33.7	34.1	34.2

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

## Employment Data

### New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000) (not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009									2010			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Hospitals	155.0	155.3	155.9	156.3	155.9	155.6	156.1	156.1	155.7	155.7	155.5	155.4	155.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	86.2	86.4	86.7	87.2	87.4	87.3	87.9	88.6	88.3	87.7	88.1	88.4	88.6
Nursing Care Facilities	49.6	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.4	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.9	51.1
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.7
Social Assistance	78.7	79.4	79.3	76.8	75.9	77.3	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.7	80.1	81.7	81.7
Child Day Care Services	37.3	37.6	37.3	33.8	33.3	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.8
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>323.9</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<b>326.3</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>328.7</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	50.3	56.6	63.4	69.1	68.3	58.5	52.4	51.7	50.1	45.3	45.0	47.5	53.0
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	39.7	45.2	52.2	57.9	57.2	47.8	42.2	40.5	39.6	36.8	35.7	37.7	43.0
Accommodation and Food Services	273.6	288.2	298.3	296.6	295.7	291.3	281.9	277.0	276.2	268.2	266.4	269.9	275.7
Accommodation	59.1	61.2	63.8	66.4	66.7	62.8	60.3	59.0	58.5	57.5	56.8	57.7	58.6
Casino Hotels	34.4	34.6	35.7	36.4	36.3	35.5	33.9	33.4	33.2	33.1	32.5	32.9	33.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	214.5	227.0	234.5	230.2	229.0	228.5	221.6	218.0	217.7	210.7	209.6	212.2	217.1
Full-Service Restaurants	97.8	103.2	107.9	109.2	108.3	103.6	101.3	98.9	98.4	96.8	96.2	97.7	100.0
Limited-Service Eating Places	83.4	87.0	89.8	91.9	91.6	88.1	83.8	83.3	83.8	80.6	79.7	80.4	83.1
Special Food Services	24.8	27.8	26.9	18.9	19.0	27.3	27.6	27.1	26.8	24.7	25.1	25.4	25.0
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.0
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>158.8</b>
Repair and Maintenance	32.4	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.4	33.2	32.2	31.4	31.6	31.9
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	23.7	23.8	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.7	24.0	23.8	24.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	23.9
Personal and Laundry Services	49.8	50.7	51.2	50.5	50.2	50.9	49.3	49.2	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.2	48.7
Personal Care Services	30.4	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.9
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	78.3	79.2	81.0	81.4	81.2	77.3	79.1	79.3	78.6	76.2	77.0	77.1	78.2
<b>Government</b>	<b>660.2</b>	<b>657.0</b>	<b>657.6</b>	<b>624.4</b>	<b>612.9</b>	<b>629.5</b>	<b>658.9</b>	<b>664.6</b>	<b>662.9</b>	<b>651.2</b>	<b>659.7</b>	<b>659.3</b>	<b>662.2</b>
Federal Government	61.0	61.3	59.8	60.3	59.5	58.8	59.3	59.0	58.5	59.3	58.5	58.4	61.0
Other Federal Government	19.6	20.6	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	21.2
Department of Defense	14.2	14.3	14.7	15.0	14.9	14.5	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3
U.S. Postal Service	27.2	26.4	26.3	26.7	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	25.7	24.7	24.4	24.5
State Government	150.2	146.8	144.0	143.5	141.7	145.9	148.9	148.7	147.4	142.7	148.1	148.6	148.3
State Government Education	49.5	45.7	43.0	43.1	41.9	47.0	49.8	49.9	49.0	44.7	50.2	50.8	50.5
State Government Hospitals	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0
Other State Government	88.4	88.7	88.6	88.2	87.6	86.7	87.0	86.7	86.3	85.9	85.8	85.8	85.8
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	76.6	76.3	76.5	76.0	75.6	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.1	74.9	74.8	74.8	74.8
Local Government	449.0	448.9	453.8	420.6	411.7	424.8	450.7	456.9	457.0	449.2	453.1	452.3	452.9
Local Government Education	285.6	284.0	282.6	235.4	229.1	254.2	283.2	289.1	290.5	284.9	290.0	290.6	292.2
Other Local Government	163.4	164.9	171.2	185.2	182.6	170.6	167.5	167.8	166.5	164.3	163.1	161.7	160.7

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

## Hours and Earnings Data

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

NAICS Industry	2009									2010			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
<b>Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers<sup>1</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	40.6	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.8	39.7	40.3	40.2
Durable Goods	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.9	38.9	39.5	40.0
Nondurable Goods	40.7	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.5	40.4	40.9	40.4
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	34.4	34.8	34.3	35.0	34.6	35.3	34.6	34.9	34.8	35.1	34.8	34.8	34.6
<b>Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>2,18,91</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	18.61	18.52	18.55	18.30	18.20	18.25	17.91	17.84	18.03	18.06	19.02	18.88	18.91
Durable Goods	21.32	21.30	21.17	20.96	20.89	20.99	20.96	21.12	21.33	21.47	22.83	22.58	22.49
Nondurable Goods	16.24	16.18	16.29	16.02	15.93	15.97	15.33	15.24	15.38	15.31	15.93	15.89	15.91
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	28.27	27.97	27.72	27.16	27.29	26.69	26.23	26.61	25.82	25.89	25.48	25.39	25.30
<b>Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>Manufacturing</b> (production)	755.57	763.02	767.97	759.45	753.48	757.38	746.85	743.93	757.26	754.91	755.09	760.86	760.18
Durable Goods	865.59	864.78	872.20	861.46	854.40	860.59	861.46	861.70	876.66	878.12	888.09	891.91	899.60
Nondurable Goods	660.97	674.71	676.04	669.64	665.87	669.14	646.93	646.18	656.73	650.68	643.57	649.90	642.76
<b>Information<sup>4</sup></b>	972.49	973.36	950.80	950.60	944.23	942.16	907.56	928.69	898.54	908.74	886.70	883.57	875.38

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

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

## Comparative Trends

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

Date	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
<b>Annual Averages: 1984-2009</b>								
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,975.0	114,968	3,824.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1989	123,869	3,989.0	117,342	3,826.0	6,528	163.0	5.3	4.1
1990	125,840	4,072.5	118,793	3,865.0	7,047	207.5	5.6	5.1
1991	126,346	4,050.4	117,718	3,776.6	8,628	273.7	6.8	6.8
1992	128,105	4,051.9	118,492	3,709.5	9,613	342.4	7.5	8.5
1993	129,200	4,034.6	120,259	3,727.3	8,940	307.3	6.9	7.6
1994	131,056	4,067.5	123,060	3,790.0	7,996	277.5	6.1	6.8
1995	132,304	4,111.8	124,900	3,846.3	7,404	265.5	5.6	6.5
1996	133,943	4,184.1	126,708	3,925.8	7,236	258.3	5.4	6.2
1997	136,297	4,257.4	129,558	4,031.0	6,739	226.4	4.9	5.3
1998	137,673	4,242.4	131,463	4,047.1	6,210	195.3	4.5	4.6
1999	139,368	4,284.6	133,488	4,092.7	5,880	191.8	4.2	4.5
2000	142,583	4,287.8	136,891	4,130.3	5,692	157.5	4.0	3.7
2001	143,734	4,302.3	136,933	4,117.5	6,801	184.8	4.7	4.3
2002	144,863	4,370.8	136,485	4,117.3	8,378	253.5	5.8	5.8
2003	146,510	4,363.9	137,736	4,108.4	8,774	255.5	6.0	5.9
2004	147,401	4,358.9	139,252	4,144.2	8,149	214.7	5.5	4.9
2005	149,320	4,404.5	141,730	4,207.7	7,591	196.7	5.1	4.5
2006	151,428	4,467.1	144,427	4,260.1	7,001	207.1	4.6	4.6
2007	153,124	4,457.6	146,047	4,267.1	7,078	190.5	4.6	4.3
2008	154,287	4,502.8	145,362	4,257.0	8,924	245.8	5.8	5.5
2009	154,142	4,536.7	139,877	4,118.4	14,265	418.3	9.3	9.2
<b>2009 Monthly Data: 2009-2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)*</b>								
Jan	154,140	4,526.6	142,221	4,185.7	11,919	340.9	7.7	7.5
Feb	154,401	4,533.3	141,687	4,168.9	12,714	364.5	8.2	8.0
Mar	154,164	4,539.8	140,854	4,154.3	13,310	385.5	8.6	8.5
Apr	154,718	4,544.6	140,902	4,141.9	13,816	402.7	8.9	8.9
May	154,956	4,546.5	140,438	4,130.1	14,518	416.4	9.4	9.2
Jun	154,759	4,545.6	140,038	4,118.6	14,721	427.0	9.5	9.4
Jul	154,351	4,542.5	139,817	4,107.7	14,534	434.8	9.4	9.6
Aug	154,426	4,538.7	139,433	4,098.3	14,993	440.5	9.7	9.7
Sep	153,927	4,535.2	138,768	4,090.6	15,159	444.6	9.8	9.8
Oct	153,854	4,532.3	138,242	4,084.4	15,612	448.0	10.1	9.9
Nov	153,720	4,529.9	138,381	4,079.3	15,340	450.7	10.0	9.9
Dec	153,059	4,527.8	137,792	4,075.3	15,267	452.5	10.0	10.0
<b>2010</b>								
Jan	153,170	4,533.4	138,333	4,084.1	14,837	449.2	9.7	9.9
Feb	153,512	4,553.7	138,641	4,105.1	14,871	448.6	9.7	9.9
Mar	153,910	4,563.4	138,905	4,114.7	15,005	449.0	9.7	9.8
Apr	154,715	4,570.8	139,455	4,123.2	15,260	447.6	9.9	9.8
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

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

## Unemployment Insurance Program

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

			Percent Change From		
	April 2010	March 2010	April 2009	Month Ago	Year Ago
<b>Total Insured Unemployed *</b>	157.3	181.8	218.8	-13.5	-28.1
<b>Total Insured Unemployed</b>	148.0	157.2	206.6	-5.8	-28.3
<b>By Gender</b>					
Male	84.1	88.2	118.2	-4.7	-28.8
Female	66.4	69.6	91.7	-4.7	-27.7
<b>By Race*</b>					
White	92.8	98.7	129.1	-5.9	-28.1
Black	27.7	28.7	37.2	-3.4	-25.4
Asian	5.1	5.5	8.0	-7.3	-35.7
Other	1.5	1.5	2.0	-5.5	-27.6
Chose not To Answer	23.7	27.3	33.7	-13.3	-29.8
<b>By Ethnicity*</b>					
Hispanic	28.3	30.2	41.1	-6.0	-31.1
Not Hispanic	105.4	112.8	147.7	-6.6	-28.6
Chose not to Answer	17.4	20.0	23.0	-13.1	-24.3
<b>By Age of Claimant</b>					
Under 25	14.7	15.2	19.1	-3.5	-23.2
25 through 34 years	35.6	37.0	46.4	-3.5	-23.2
35 through 44 years	31.9	34.2	46.9	-6.7	-32.0
45 through 54 years	34.4	37.7	49.4	-8.8	-30.3
55 through 64 years	22.5	24.8	32.2	-9.0	-30.0
65 years and over	8.3	9.3	12.9	-9.9	-35.5
<b>By Duration of Unemployment</b>					
1 to 2 weeks	17.9	23.8	29.5	-24.7	-39.2
3 to 4 weeks	16.8	16.9	22.6	-0.7	-25.9
5 to 14 weeks	60.1	62.9	87.6	-4.5	-31.5
15 weeks and over	51.6	54.0	64.6	-4.4	-20.1
<b>By Industry</b>					
Goods Producing	30.6	33.7	46.0	-9.4	-33.5
Construction	18.1	19.8	23.1	-8.9	-21.9
Manufacturing	11.9	12.6	22.0	-5.4	-46.0
Service Providing	120.5	130.9	165.3	-8.0	-27.1
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	33.3	36.1	49.2	-7.9	-32.4
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.7	12.3	-6.3	-33.7
Retail Trade	18.5	19.0	24.1	-2.6	-23.4
Transportation & Warehousing	6.5	8.3	12.7	-21.4	-48.6
Financial Activities	8.3	8.4	12.0	-0.5	-30.9
Professional & Business Services	27.6	29.8	37.1	-7.5	-25.7
Educational and Health Services	18.3	18.6	17.3	-1.2	5.8
Leisure and Hospitality	14.5	17.9	17.4	-19.1	-16.5
Other Services	4.0	4.1	4.8	-2.0	-15.3
Government	2.1	2.6	3.2	-17.8	-33.3

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

### Adjustment of Data

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

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

### Annual Revision and Internet Access

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

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

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

- (1) the current month’s *Economic Indicators* issue.
- (2) historical series when available, January 1976 to December 2009. This includes the latest annual revisions to unadjusted nonfarm data (January 2007 to December 2009) and seasonal adjustment revisions (January 1990 to December 2009). Because revisions can affect various multi-year periods of original and seasonally adjusted data, it would be incorrect to generate a historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by tying together series from old issues. For example, seasonally adjusted data from January 2006 to December 2010 are subject to change during the next annual revision cycle.

### General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning with 1990, data incorporate 2000 census-based population controls as well as improved estimates of immigration, emigration, births and deaths for the state and are not directly comparable to earlier figures.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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The **Labor Force Participation Rate** and the **Employment/Population Ratio** (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

- 7-16 The **Establishment Employment Indicators** are generated from the monthly CES survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Data reflect March 2009 benchmarks.

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

Not seasonally adjusted data have been revised back to 2007.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Metro Area definitions:

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

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

- 18 **Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), (US 1985=100)** is based on a representative, random sample of 5,000 US households surveyed monthly by TNS for the Conference Board. The index represents consumers' perceptions of the present general economy, their own financial conditions as well as their short-term (six months) outlook. Economists use the CCI as a leading indicator for consumer spending.

## Statistical Section Notes (cont.)

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

**Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits** (Series 19) data are the sum of single-family, two-family, three-or-four-family, and five-or-more-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in the series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

**Private Multi-Family (5+ units) Authorized by Building Permits** (Series 21) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are, therefore, not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

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

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

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

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

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

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