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Industry and Occupational Projections for New Jersey: 2008-2018

by Jason Timian, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research has developed a set of long-term industry and occupational employment projections for New Jersey for the year 2018. These projections follow the national projections which were developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and replace the 2006-2016 industry and occupational employment projections.

The employment projections developed through this process are an extrapolation of longer-term and more current demographic and economic trends into the future. The projections essentially show what the New Jersey economy will look like at some future time if present trends continue. These projections are not goal or policy driven. Future projections will, of course, be altered by any policy changes or initiatives which alter current and future business practices and employment trends.

This article presents highlights of the New Jersey statewide industry and occupational employment projections for 2018. More detailed industry and occupational employment projections data are available on the Office of Labor Planning and Analysis (LPA) Web site: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/employ/emp_index.html

A summary of the methodology and the issues related to the development of these projections is presented at the end of this article.

Slow Job Growth in the New Millenium

The post-2000 era has been marked by a historically stagnant job market in both New Jersey and the nation. A so-called "jobless recovery" has been sandwiched by two recessions, the latter of which far more damaging than the former. For the first time since records have been maintained, New Jersey has exited a decade with fewer jobs than it started, with nearly 103,000 jobs lost from 2000 to 2009. Offsetting some years of moderate growth in the middle of the decade, New Jersey lost roughly 160,000 in 2009 alone.

Dating back to the mid-1940s, the moving average for employment growth in New Jersey has hovered around 40,000 jobs per year, or roughly 1.0 percent annual growth based on current employment levels. Until recently, over longer periods of time, this average has held true. However, with the most recent recession, and given the economic environment, these expectations must be tempered.

Over the longer term, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is projecting slower national nonfarm payroll employment growth. An expected slowdown in labor force growth, the continuing pressure to minimize cost and the adoption of labor saving and productivity enhancing innovations and technologies in many industries are some important factors expected to slow future employment growth.

Overview

Table 1 shows New Jersey's projected employment growth by major industry sector over the 2008-2018 period. Over this time, New Jersey is projected to add 124,650 jobs while averaging growth of nearly 12,500 per year (0.3% per annum).

Table 1

Estimated and Projected Employment by Industry Supersector: New Jersey, 2008-2018

	Actual	Projected	Change 2008-2018		
NAICS Supersector	2008	2018	Number	Annual Growth Rate (%)	Total Growth Rate (%)
Total Nonfarm	4,058,300	4,182,950	124,650	0.3	3.1
Goods Producing	465,300	410,900	-54,400	-1.2	-11.7
Natural Resources and Mining	1,700	1,800	100	0.6	5.9
Construction	164,800	173,600	8,800	0.5	5.3
Manufacturing	298,900	235,450	-63,450	-2.4	-21.2
Service-Providing	3,592,900	3,772,100	179,200	0.5	5.0
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	864,000	867,450	3,450	0.0	0.4
Information	92,400	79,900	-12,500	-1.4	-13.5
Financial Activities	269,300	281,750	12,450	0.5	4.6
Professional and Business Services	614,900	654,050	39,150	0.6	6.4
Educational and Health Services	592,000	679,900	87,900	1.4	14.8
Leisure and Hospitality	344,200	365,950	21,750	0.6	6.3
Other Services	165,000	178,300	13,300	0.8	8.1
Government	651,200	664,850	13,650	0.2	2.1

Note: Employment data are rounded to the nearest hundred. Percentages and percent changes are based on unrounded data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

In both the nation and in New Jersey, the long-term trend of employment growth will continue to largely occur in the service-providing industries. Service-providing industries are expected to add 179,200 jobs to New Jersey's payrolls while the goods-producing industries are expected to decline by 54,400 jobs. The employment decline in goods-producing industries is the result of continuing declines in manufacturing more than offsetting employment growth in the smaller construction industry.

Goods-Producing Industries

Manufacturing payrolls in New Jersey are projected to decline by 63,450 from 2008 to 2018, an annual average decline of 2.4 percent. Nationally, BLS projects that the manufacturing sector will contract by only 0.9 percent per year over the same ten years. From 1990 through 2008, employment in New Jersey's manufacturing sector has declined at an annual rate of 3.1 percent. Since 2000, the rate of jobs losses has accelerated, with manufacturing job losses averaging 4.2 percent annually.

Projected job losses in manufacturing continue to be widespread. Chemical manufacturing, the state's largest manufacturing industry with employment of 65,300 in 2008, is expected to contract by 8,700 jobs. Computer and electronics, machinery, and printing and related support manufacturing industries are all projected to decline by at least 5,000 jobs.

Over the 2008-2018 period, employment growth in construction is projected to average 0.5 percent per year, slightly faster than the state's growth rate of 0.3 percent. This rate is in line with the 0.6 percent this industry has increased from 1990-2008. Perhaps the hardest hit industry during the current recession and real estate bubble, construction payrolls declined considerably in 2009. However, over the longer term, employment is expected to maintain historical trends and continue to grow steadily over the ten-year cycle.

Growth in Service-Providing Jobs

Employment growth in service-providing industries is projected to average 0.5 percent annually through 2018, a rate faster than the state's overall growth rate. Among the service-providing industries, three industry sectors, health care and social assistance, professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, are expected to account for most of the job growth. In fact, these three sectors alone are projected to account for more job growth, 137,600, than the net gains of the state as a whole. The most new jobs, 76,700, will be added in health care and social assistance, followed by professional and business services, which will add 39,150. Leisure and hospitality services will add another 21,750.

The Fast Growth Industries

Table 2 summarizes employment growth in the three industry sectors which are projected to account for the greatest job growth from 2008-2018 (health care and social assistance, professional and business services and leisure and hospitality).

The health care and social assistance industry will experience the fastest growth, averaging 1.4 percent annually, while adding 76,700 jobs. The reasons for the significant growth in health care employment are well documented: an aging baby boom population, increasing life expectancies combined with continuing advances in health care technology, and increased health care awareness.

Health care and social assistance has been the primary source of employment growth for both the nation and New Jersey over the last several years. For example, over the 1990-2009 period, the industry has accounted for 203,500 of New Jersey's 256,600 net employment gain, a staggering 79.3 percent. From 2000 to 2009, while the state as a whole has lost 102,800 net jobs, the health care industry has gained 88,700. The stability of this industry also provides a cushion against the large swings in employment that occur in more cyclically sensitive industries, most recently evident with the recession that began in late 2008.

Professional and business services is expected to add 39,150 jobs while growing at double the pace of statewide employment as a whole (+0.6%). Professional, scientific and technical services is projected to add the most jobs in this sector, 22,300 or 0.7 percent.

Table 2

Estimated and Projected Employment for High Growth Industry Sectors: New Jersey, 2008-2018

NAICS Title	Actual 2008 Number	Actual 2008 Percent	Projected 2018 Number	Projected 2018 Percent	Change 2008-2018 Number	Change 2008-2018 Annual Growth Rate (%)
Total Nonfarm	4,058,300	100.0	4,182,950	100.0	124,650	0.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	500,500	12.3	577,200	13.8	76,700	1.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	183,100	4.5	221,950	5.3	38,850	1.9
Hospitals	156,300	3.9	157,650	3.8	1,350	0.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	84,200	2.1	100,100	2.4	15,900	1.7
Social Assistance	77,000	1.9	97,500	2.3	20,500	2.4
Professional and Business Services	614,900	15.2	654,050	15.6	39,150	0.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	290,700	7.2	313,000	7.5	22,300	0.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	74,900	1.8	78,850	1.9	3,950	0.5
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/Remediation Svcs.	249,400	6.1	262,200	6.3	12,800	0.5
Leisure and Hospitality	344,200	8.5	365,950	8.7	21,750	0.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	54,700	1.3	60,400	1.4	5,700	1.0
Accommodation and Food Services	289,400	7.1	305,550	7.3	16,150	0.5

Note: Employment data are rounded to the nearest hundred. Percentages and percent changes are based on unrounded data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

The professional, scientific and technical services industries tend to have very high training and educational requirements for entry, and consequently tend to pay higher salaries. Management, scientific and technical consulting services is projected to add the most jobs, 5,900, and have the fastest growth, 1.5 percent, of this group. Computer systems design and related services will add another 4,750 jobs, while growing by 0.7 percent. All industries in this group are projected to grow faster than the state average of 0.3 percent.

Management of companies and enterprises, the smallest industry in the professional and business services sector, is projected to experience moderate growth of 0.5 percent, adding 3,950 jobs. Jobs in this industry also tend to pay well and have very high training and educational requirements.

The administrative support and waste management and remediation services industry is also projected to increase modestly by 0.5 percent, and will add 12,800 jobs by 2018. Nearly one third of these new jobs, 4,200, will occur in the services to buildings and dwellings industry. Employment services, the largest industry in this group, is projected to add 3,450 jobs while growing at a rate of 0.4 percent. Employment in this industry soared during the 1990s to a peak of 105,600 jobs, exceeding annual rates of 6.0 percent. Growth has since slowed dramatically, and actually declined by 7.0 and 12.5 percent in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

Leisure and hospitality is projected to add 21,750 jobs from 2008 to 2018. This sector has added 32,500 from 2000 to 2009; however, annual growth has slowed on a percentage basis since 2004, and actually declined by 1.8 percent during 2009 due to the recession. While a rebound is expected, the years of one-plus percent annual growth may not return in New Jersey for this industry.

Within leisure and hospitality, the fastest projected growth is in the relatively small arts, entertainment and recreation component, which is expected to increase by an average of 1.0

percent per year while adding 5,700 jobs. Nearly all of this growth (+5,000 jobs) is projected to occur in the amusement, gambling and recreation industries. Employment in this segment has nearly doubled in size to 43,300 since 1990, and has averaged nearly 3.0 percent growth annually since 2000.

The accommodation and food services industries account for the majority of employment within the leisure and hospitality sector, with employment of 289,400 in 2008, and projected growth of 16,150, or 0.5 annually, by 2018. The largest industry is full-service restaurants, which is projected to add 9,700 jobs to reach employment of 110,500 by 2018.

The casino hotel industry, located solely in Atlantic City, is an extremely important component of the leisure and hospitality sector, and to New Jersey's economy. Employment in this industry reached its peak in 1998 at 47,700 jobs. Since then, and despite substantial financial investment, employment has declined in nine of the past eleven years to a 2008 level of 38,100. Further contraction is projected, to 34,000 or a decline of 1.2 percent, through 2018.

Increased efficiencies from gaming industry mergers and other management restructurings, the emergence of labor saving technologies such as coinless slot machines and the closing of the Sands hotel casino help explain the employment decline in the face of expanded hotel and gaming operations through the mid-2000s. Looking forward, the recession-induced changes in consumer discretionary spending and increased gaming competition from neighboring and nearby states, such as Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Maryland and Connecticut, are factors that will limit the potential for growth.

The Slower Growth/No Growth Industries

The first decade of the new millennium has been one of slow or little growth for many industries, both in New Jersey and the nation. Continuing declines in 2009 will have many industries struggling to get back to their 2008 levels by 2018.

Wholesale trade: Strong growth during the middle to late 1990s led to an employment peak of 241,900 in 2001. Since 2003, however, employment has remained essentially flat. This trend is projected to continue, as only 550 jobs are expected to be added by 2018.

Retail trade: This industry is still a major component of New Jersey's economy and one of the largest by employment with 457,500 jobs in 2008. However, retail trade is only projected to add 2,050 jobs by 2018, an increase of less than 0.1 percent per year. Nationally, the industry is projected to average growth of 0.4 percent annually, which marks a slow down by historical standards. Possible explanations for the slower growth in retail trade are increased internet sales and in-store labor saving devices such as automated check-out machines.

Utilities: This very small industry, with employment of only 12,000 in 2008, has been in a long-term decline. Since 1990, 7,200 jobs have been lost, an average decline of 2.5 percent per year. Although in the longer term the downward trend is projected to continue, it should slow to 1.2 percent per year. There also remains the possibility that the employment trend may change as the trend toward "green energy" continues to the forefront.

Information: While this industry has been trending down since 1990 (earliest data available), the decline has intensified since 2000, dropping at an annual rate of 4.0 percent through

2008. These declines are largely due to employment losses in wired telecommunications, and more recently printed media such as newspapers. Through 2018, the information industry is projected to decline by 1.2 percent, while losing an additional 12,500 jobs.

Government: Employment growth in the public sector is projected to average only 0.2 percent per year. Projected public sector growth is slower than the projected overall growth rate, 0.3 percent, which is reasonable given the severe fiscal restraints which will continue to confront the public sector for the foreseeable future. Over the 1990-2008 period, employment in both the public and private sector both grew at an annual rate of 0.6 percent.

Within the public sector, federal government employment is expected to decline by 1.3 percent, driven by continued declines with the United States postal service. State and local government employment are projected to grow at annual rates of 0.2 and 0.4, respectively.

Since 2000, growth in public sector employment significantly outpaced gains in both total nonfarm and private sector payrolls. The overall statewide growth rate was only 0.2 percent while private sector jobholding has remained flat. The public sector has grown on average by 1.2 percent per year.

Occupational Employment Projections

From 2008 to 2018, employment growth by occupation will increase by 120,400 net jobs, as shown in Table 3. Employment growth over the ten year period will average 12,040 per year. Six of the nine major occupational groups shown in Table 3 are expected to experience growth, while the other three will decline. The six expanding groups will together add 163,050 jobs. The three declining groups, office and administrative support, production, and transportation and material moving, are projected to decline by a total of 42,650 jobs.

Professional and service occupations are projected to continue to provide the bulk of job opportunities, adding 142,300 jobs combined. These two groups, which accounted for 41.1 percent of all jobs in 2008, are expected to increase their share to 43.2 percent by 2018. Professional and related occupations tend to be higher paying jobs which require higher educational and training. Service occupations tend to be lower paying jobs with more modest expectations of education and training.

The remaining major occupational groups which are projected to experience growth will account for only 20,750 jobs. Management, business and financial occupations are projected to increase by 12,250, and sales and related occupations are expected to grow by 4,350. Both are projected to grow at a rate slower than overall total employment. Following are highlights of the occupational projections for selected major occupational groups.

Management, Business and Financial Occupations: This group, with a 2008 employment level of 500,750, is projected to grow by only 2.4 percent while adding 12,250 jobs. All of the growth, 13,100 jobs, is projected to occur among business and financial occupations, which will offset an expected loss of 850 jobs in management occupations. Accountants and auditors are projected to add the most jobs with 4,400 through 2018. Human resources professionals are expected to grow by 3,100. Each of these fields requires at least a bachelor's degree for entry, and also earns at least 20 percent more than the state's 2009 average salary of $50,000.

Table 3

Estimated and Projected Employment by Major Occupational Group: New Jersey, 2008-2018

Occupational Title	Actual 2008	Projected 2018	Change 2008-2018 Number	Change 2008-2018 Percent	Average Annual Job Openings Total	Average Annual Job Openings Growth	Average Annual Job Openings Replacement
Total, All Occupations	4,377,000	4,497,400	120,400	2.8	121,610	22,520	99,090
Management, Business and Financial Occupations	500,750	513,000	12,250	2.4	12,920	2,000	10,910
Professional Occupations	955,150	1,026,850	71,700	7.5	28,420	8,240	20,170
Service Occupations	845,250	915,850	70,600	8.4	28,760	7,640	21,110
Sales and Related Occupations	477,900	482,250	4,350	0.9	14,780	770	14,020
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	760,150	755,900	-4,250	-0.6	18,090	2,430	15,660
Construction and Extraction Occupations	160,000	161,850	1,850	1.2	3,160	380	2,780
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	155,500	157,800	2,300	1.5	3,520	510	3,010
Production Occupations	210,400	180,300	-30,100	-14.3	3,990	70	3,920
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	309,550	301,250	-8,300	-2.7	7,920	470	7,450

Note: Employment data are rounded to the nearest hundred. Percentages and percent changes are based on unrounded data.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Professional and Related Occupations: In 2008, this was New Jersey's largest major occupational group with 955,150 workers. With projected strong growth, it will add 71,700 jobs, the most of any group, to reach 1,026,850 by 2018. Nearly one in every four workers in 2018 is expected to be employed in a professional or related occupation.

Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations are expected to add 24,100 jobs and grow by 11.3 percent by 2018. Computer and mathematical occupations are expected to add 6,200 new jobs. Network systems and data communications analysts are expected to expand by 3,000 or 27.6 percent. Both of these groups are mainly comprised of occupations that earn significantly higher than average wages and have higher requirements for entry.

Service Occupations: Service occupations are projected to have the fastest growth among all major occupational groups and add 70,600 jobs by 2018. This group includes occupations from a wide range of services, including healthcare support, food preparation, building and grounds maintenance, protective services and personal services. Healthcare support occupations are expected to experience the fastest growth, 20.3 percent, and add the most jobs, 26,150, of this group. Food preparation and personal services occupations are also expected to expand significantly, each adding more than 20,000 jobs.

The majority of service occupations require only short-term or moderate-term on-the-job training. As a result, many are lower wage occupations. Employee turnover also tends to be high so these occupations generally have significant replacement demand.

Other Highlights

Office and administrative support occupations, New Jersey's third largest major occupational group in 2008, is projected to slightly decline, shedding 4,250 jobs by 2018. This is

reflective of the continued application of labor saving technologies and office automation. In 2018, this group will lag both professional and related and service occupations in employment, but will still number 755,900 jobs.

Construction and extraction occupations will experience slower than average growth, and will add 1,850 by 2018 as it struggles to recover the many jobs lost during the real estate crash and subsequent recession.

Production occupations are projected to continue their long-term trend and decline at the fastest rate among all occupational groups, losing 30,100 jobs by 2018. This, of course, is due to the continued deterioration of the manufacturing industry.

Job Openings: Employment growth, though important, is not necessarily the best indicator of the number of employment opportunities in an occupation. A better measure of the number of employment opportunities is the estimated total job openings. Total job openings consist of those resulting from actual growth and those resulting from replacement demand, which is typically a larger share of the total openings. The breakdown between job growth and replacement demand will vary by occupation.

Replacement demand results from the need to replace workers who leave an occupation for reasons such as retirement, death, to return to school, or to pursue employment opportunities in other occupations. Replacement demand is projected to account for nearly four out of every five employment opportunities through 2018.

As illustrated in Table 3, job openings in New Jersey by major occupational group will average 121,610 from 2008 to 2018. Unlike employment growth, which is concentrated in professional and service occupations, job openings are more evenly available across all major occupational groups. For example, while professional and service occupations together actually account for more net jobs than all groups combined, they will only account for 47.0 percent of annual job openings. Also, while office and administrative support occupations are projected to slightly decline, this group is expected to account for nearly 15.0 percent of total openings due to replacement demand. Similarly, production occupations, although declining, will still create nearly 4,000 job openings per year.

Employment Projections: Methodologies and Notes

These projections, which are neither predictions nor forecasts, reflect long-term economic and demographic trends. The projections were developed using basic time series and regression models. The industry employment projections use the nonfarm wage and salary employment definition of employment. The primary data input is an employment time series, by industry, which dates back to 1990. The analysts have the option of using shorter time periods if they will improve the quality of the projection. Other variables, such as population and national industry employment projections developed by BLS, are also used in the models. The national employment projections are an especially important input. The employment projections are coordinated with the New Jersey long-term population and labor force projections to ensure that the projection series are reasonable and consistent.

The methodology uses time series and regression models to develop preliminary employment projections by industry. A “final” industry projection is selected based on the statistical

properties of the model and the reasonableness of the projection. In evaluating the projections, forecast and other projections for New Jersey, developed by other organizations such as Rutgers Economic Advisory Service, were considered. The projections were also circulated to appropriate staff in the Division of Labor Market and Demographic research to review for reasonableness and consistency.

The employment projections developed through this process are an extrapolation of longer-term and more current demographic and economic trends in the future and essentially show what New Jersey's economy will look like at some future time if present trends continue. These projections are not goal or policy driven. Future projections will be altered by any changes or initiatives which alter current and future business and employment trends.

The projections are not intended to be precise point estimates of employment for each industry. The standard error of estimate and the quality of each projection will vary, depending on the stability and quality of the time series used to develop the projection.

The projections are valuable data for identifying future employment growth or decline. There is, however, no attempt to pinpoint the business cycle in these projections. That is, the projections are based on long-term trends. No attempt is made to determine whether the projected year is a peak year or a trough in the business cycle.

Within the context of these projections, employment refers to jobs, both full and part-time, and not the number of employed persons. Since some people work at more than one job, fewer persons may be employed than the number of estimated jobs in the projections. Projections are more reliable the broader an industry is defined, and less reliable as the industries become increasingly detailed.

The accuracy of the projections for individual industries may be subject to error due to unknown factors and changing trends and technologies that will affect the economy and the demand for labor over the projection period. For example, increases in productivity and new production technologies have significantly reduced the demand for manufacturing workers even though output in many of these industries remains high.

Additionally, movement of a large company into or out of the state or a large expansion of an existing company, which cannot be reliably predicted, could greatly alter employment levels within an industry and compromise the projections for that industry. As technology changes, the same efficiencies can be achieved with fewer workers. Many firms use retirement of their workforce as a means of downsizing operations over time.

Data Availability

Detailed statewide industry and occupational employment projections for year 2018, as well as population and labor force projections, are available on the Labor, Planning and Analysis (LPA) Web site at http://www.nj.gov/labor/lra. Questions or comments about the industry or occupational employment projections should be addressed to Jason Timian at 609-777-3635 (e-mail: jason.timian@dol.state.nj.us).

Population and Labor Force Projections for New Jersey: 2008 to 2028

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

Similar to other northern states, New Jersey has had slower population growth than the nation as a whole since the rise of the Sunbelt in the 1970s. More recently, between 2000 and 2008 New Jersey gained 249,000 residents. Although faster than its Middle-Atlantic neighbors (New York +2.6%, Pennsylvania +2.3%), the state's 3.0 percent growth rate during the recent eight-year period was notably less than the nation's 8.2 percent. The differential growth rate between the state and the nation will continue into the foreseeable future. New Jersey's total population is projected to increase by 3.9 percent (or 0.38% per annum) from 8,666,400 in 2008 to 8,999,800 in 2018. In comparison, the nation's population will increase by 10.1 percent (or 0.96% per annum) between 2008 and 2018, according to the US Census Bureau's population projections[1].

Table 1

Total Population: New Jersey and United States, 1900-2028

	Population		Annualized Growth Rate (%)	
Year	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
Census				
1900	1,883,669	76,212,168	---	---
1910	2,537,167	92,228,496	3.02	1.93
1920	3,155,900	106,021,537	2.21	1.40
1930	4,041,334	123,202,624	2.50	1.51
1940	4,160,165	132,164,569	0.29	0.70
1950	4,835,329	151,325,798	1.52	1.36
1960	6,066,782	179,323,175	2.29	1.71
1970	7,171,112	203,302,031	1.69	1.26
1980	7,365,011	226,545,805	0.27	1.09
1990	7,730,188	248,709,873	0.49	0.94
2000	8,414,350	281,421,906	0.85	1.24
Estimates				
2008	8,663,398	304,374,846	0.35	0.91
Projections				
2013	8,804,700	319,330,300	0.32	0.96
2018	8,999,800	335,005,200	0.44	0.96
2023	9,166,800	351,018,200	0.37	0.94
2028	9,380,200	367,090,100	0.46	0.90

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The annualized average rate of New Jersey's population growth was 0.35 percent between 2000 and 2008, and 0.85 percent during the 1990s. The population of the nation as a whole grew by 0.91 percent per annum and 1.24 percent per annum during the 2000-2008 and 1990-2000 periods, respectively.

The resident population in New Jersey is projected to grow at 0.41 percent per annum from 2018 to 2028. The state's total population will reach 9,380,200 by July 1, 2028. Con-

sequently, New Jersey's share of the nation's total population will shrink somewhat from 2.8 percent in 2008 to 2.7 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively, in 2018 and 2028.

Natural Increment is the Major Source of New Jersey's Population Growth

There are two components of population growth – natural increment (surplus of births over deaths) and migration (domestic and international). During the first eight years in this decade, the number of births exceeded deaths by 40,700 per year, on average, in New Jersey. Meanwhile, the state gained 43,900 immigrants from abroad per year but lost 51,900 residents to other states per year, on average. Since the state's net gain from international immigration was no longer large enough to offset its loss due to domestic migration, natural increment has become the major source of the population growth. As American's longevity continues to increase and the fertility rate of American women remains relatively high among industrialized nations, natural increment is projected to continue to be a very important source of population growth for the state and, to a lesser extent, the nation.

Table 2

Components of Population Change: New Jersey, 2000-2028

Time Period	Total Change	Natural Increment	Net Migration
2000-2008	249,020	335,619	-65,670
2008-2018	336,400	369,800	-33,400
2018-2028	380,400	322,300	58,100

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

According to the US Census Bureau's recent population estimates, the influx of foreign immigrants to New Jersey (international migration) is dwindling gradually while the outflow of New Jersey residents to other US states (domestic migration) is on the rise. A quick turnaround is unlikely during an economic downturn or a slow recovery. A modest negative net migration is thus projected for the 2008-2018 period due, at least partly, to the projected slow employment growth. Natural increment will continue to dominate the state's population growth from 2008 to 2018.

As most baby boomers are expected to leave the nation's labor force during the 2018-2028 period, international and/or domestic migrants will be needed to sustain the state's continuing economic and employment growth. Thus, a moderate positive net migration is projected to account for about 15 percent of New Jersey's population growth from 2018 to 2028.

Elderly Population will be the Fastest Growing Age Group

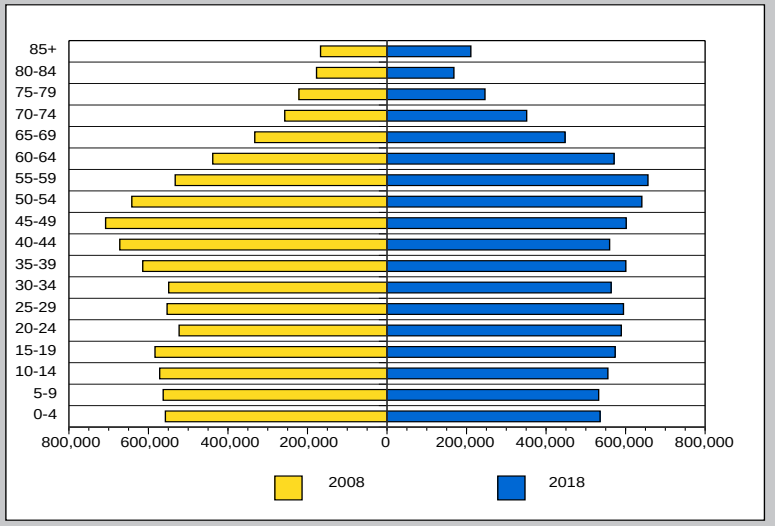
As the nation's largest birth cohort since the 1960s, the "baby boomers" (persons born between 1946 and 1964), accounted for 31 percent of the state's total population in 1990, and 29 percent in 2000. They were 44-to-62 years old in 2008. As the cohort ages, the state's elderly population (65 years and over) will grow substantially from 1.15 million in 2008 to 1.42 million in 2018 and 1.81 million in 2028. Senior citizens accounted for 13.3 percent of the state's total population in 2008. By 2028, almost one in every five residents (19.3%) will be senior citizens in New Jersey. Nationally, the proportion of elderly population was 12.7 percent in 2008, and is projected to reach 15.3 percent in 2018 and 18.8 percent in 2028.

"Baby boomers" are projected to be outnumbered by their children's generation — the "baby boom echo" cohort (mostly born between 1977 and 1994) in 2018. Due to the projected

differentials in mortality and migration rates, by 2028, the "baby boom echo" cohort will comprise more than 23 percent of New Jersey residents while the share of "baby boomers" will shrink to less than 14 percent.

Chart 1

Population by Age: New Jersey, 2008 and 2018



Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

New Jersey's primary school age population (5 to 13 years old) increased solidly (+2.1% per annum) during the 1990s due to the entrance of the "baby boom echo" cohort. The same force drove substantial growth of the secondary school age population (14 to 17 years old) between 2000 and 2008. However, the state's school age population (5 to 17 years old) is projected to decrease somewhat (-4.3%) between 2008 and 2018 when the children of the "baby bust" cohort[2] will be the major source of school age children, but will stabilize between 2018 and 2028.

After declining in the 1990s, the college-age population and/or new entrants to the labor force (persons 18-24 years old) rebounded in 2000-2008. The momentum, fueled by the "baby boom echo" cohort, will continue to the 2008-2018 period, but abate somewhat after 2018.

Table 3

New Jersey Population by Age Group: 1990-2028

	Census on April 1,		Estimate	Projections to July 1,	
Age group	1990	2000	2008	2018	2028
Total	7,747,750	8,414,350	8,663,400	8,999,800	9,380,200
Under 5	547,600	563,800	557,400	535,900	578,300
5 to 13	878,300	1,082,100	1,017,600	976,700	982,800
14 to 17	403,000	441,700	478,400	455,400	437,000
18 to 24	778,400	676,600	745,100	818,700	807,000
25 to 39	1,985,100	1,917,000	1,716,500	1,759,000	1,905,700
40 to 54	1,411,400	1,866,100	2,021,700	1,802,300	1,714,200
55 to 64	718,400	754,000	971,000	1,227,400	1,142,000
65 & over	1,025,500	1,113,100	1,155,800	1,424,500	1,813,300
Baby Boom	2,423,800	2,447,600	2,312,400	2,014,000	1,260,500
Baby Boom Echo	1,425,900	1,985,300	1,996,500	2,100,800	2,172,000

Note: Some "Baby Boom Echo" generation were born after 1990.

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Growth of the Hispanic Population Will Continue to Outpace Non-Hispanics in New Jersey

Latinos or persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race) grew by more than 26 percent between 2000 and 2008, while persons not of Hispanic origin declined in New Jersey. That is, without the hefty growth of Hispanics, New Jersey's population would have declined from 2000 to 2008. Hispanics are projected to continue to increase substantially in New Jersey due to the sizeable influx of immigrants from Latin America and relatively high fertility rates of Hispanic women. Hispanics have outnumbered blacks (or African Americans) and became the state's largest minority group earlier in this decade. They are projected to account for 96.6 percent of the state's 2008-2018 population growth and comprise 19.3 percent of the state's total population in 2018. In comparison, African Americans' share of the state's population will be 14.4 percent in 2018. In 2008, the Hispanic and African American shares of New Jersey's population were 16.2 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively.

More than one in every five (22.2%) New Jerseyans will be Latinos by 2028. In contrast, the state's share of white, non-Hispanic population will diminish to 51.3 percent by 2028, from 61.8 percent in 2008.

Asian's Share in the State's Population is Projected to Increase Substantially

New Jersey has been one of the major destinations of Asian immigrants since the 1970s. The Asian population experienced a 34.6 percent growth in New Jersey between 2000 and 2008, compared with the -0.01% decline of whites and 3.2 percent growth of blacks. They are projected to continue to increase considerably faster than their white and black counterparts from 2008 to 2018. Consequently, Asians will account for about 10 percent of the state's total population by 2018, up from 7.7 percent in 2008 and 5.9 percent in 2000, while the share of whites will shrink to 73.2 percent by 2018, down from 76 percent in 2008. The proportion of New Jersey's population who are black or African American is projected to remain unchanged at 14.4 percent from 2008 to 2018. The multiracial (two or more races) population also had a phenomenal 34.7 percent gain from 2000 to 2008, but from a small population base. They will account for 1.8 percent of New Jersey's total population by 2018, up from 1.4 percent in 2008.

Table 4

Racial/Ethnic Composition of New Jersey Population (%): 1990-2028

	Census on April 1,		Estimate	Projections to July 1,	
Race/Ethnicity	1990	2000	2008	2018	2028
All Races	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	82.3	78.3	76.0	73.2	70.4
Black	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3
Asian	3.6	5.9	7.7	10.0	12.5
Other Races	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Multiracial	---	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.3
Hispanic	9.7	13.3	16.2	19.3	22.2
White, Non-Hispanic	73.9	66.6	61.8	56.5	51.3

Note: "Other Races" includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. "Multiracial" refers to persons of two or more races. Hispanic origin is not a race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The share of the state's Asian population will increase to 12.5 percent by 2028 while the white's share will shrink further to 70.4 percent and the black's share will diminish fractionally to 14.3 percent by then. The multiracial persons' share is also projected to increase remarkably to 2.3 percent by 2028.

New Jersey's Sex Ratio is Projected to Increase Gradually

Females outnumber their male counterparts in New Jersey. The state's sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) was 92.2, 93.5 and 94.3, respectively, according to the 1980, 1990 and 2000 Censuses. As the life expectancy of males is expected to continue to edge closer to that of females, and the state's fast growing Hispanic population will continue to have a high sex ratio (greater than 100), the male population is projected to grow at a pace slightly faster than its female counterpart in New Jersey during the 21st century. Consequently, the state's sex ratio is projected to continue to increase from 96.0 in 2008 to 97.2 in 2018 and 97.9 by 2028.

Table 5

Sex Ratio (Number of Males per 100 Females): New Jersey, 1980-2028

Year	Male Population	Female Population	Sex Ratio
1980	3,533,012	3,831,811	92.2
1990	3,744,728	4,003,022	93.5
2000	4,082,813	4,331,537	94.3
2008	4,243,800	4,419,600	96.0
2018	4,435,300	4,564,500	97.2
2028	4,641,300	4,738,900	97.9

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Sex ratio decreases by age. In New Jersey, the sex ratio was greater than 100 (more males than females) among the population 0-39 years old in 2008, while there were more females than males in the 40 and over group. In the oldest age group (85 and over), females outnumber males by a wide margin of 2.3 to 1. New Jersey's sex ratio is projected to remain above 100 for the 0-44 population in 2018 and the 0-54 age group in 2028.

New Jersey's Civilian Labor Force is Projected to Grow Modestly

The rate of New Jersey's civilian labor force growth was triple its population growth rate during the 1980s when the "baby boomers" entered the labor market en masse. However, the state's labor force grew slower than its population between 1990 and 2000 when the "baby bust" generation was the major source of new entrants to the labor market. As the "baby boom echo" generation started to join the nation's labor force, New Jersey's labor force growth outpaced its population growth, again, from 2000 to 2008.

Scarce job opportunities during the economic recession will not only exacerbate the unemployment rate but also discourage labor force participation. The current bleak economic outlook and anemic employment growth projected for the first half of the 2008-2018 period leads to slow labor force growth in New Jersey. The civilian labor force is projected to increase by 3.2 percent (or 0.32% per annum) in New Jersey, from 4,515,000 in 2008 to 4,661,000 in 2018. During the same ten-year period, a 3.9 percent (or 0.38% per annum) gain in population is projected for New Jersey. The state's population will increase by another 4.2 percent (or 0.41% per annum) from 2018 to 2028 while its labor force will grow by 2.9 percent (or 0.29%

per annum). The mass departure of the "baby boomers" from the labor force between 2018 and 2028 will indisputably contribute to the period's lackluster labor force growth.

Table 6

Changes in Population and Labor Force: New Jersey, 1980-2028

Year	Population	Labor Force
Numeric Change		
1980-1990	382,739	581,445
1990-2000	666,600	135,800
2000-2008	249,048	274,500
2008-2018	336,400	146,000
2018-2028	380,400	135,300
Annual Growth Rate (%)		
1980-1990	0.51	1.54
1990-2000	0.83	0.33
2000-2008	0.35	0.76
2008-2018	0.38	0.32
2018-2028	0.41	0.29

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The Labor Force in New Jersey is Projected to Comprise More "Older Workers"

New Jersey's "younger workers" pool (labor force under 35 years of age) shrank while the "prime age" group (labor force 35-54 years of age) expanded during the 1990s when matured "baby boomers" were succeeded by the smaller "baby bust" cohort. A hefty growth (+35.2%) of the "older workers" group (labor force 55 years or older) is projected for the 2008-2018 period, as the "baby boomers" continue to age. The share of "older workers" in the state's labor force is projected to increase to 25 percent by 2018 from 15 percent in 2000. The "older workers" will continue to comprise of more than one in every four New Jersey workers by 2028.

While the "baby bust" generation is expected to cause the decline of the labor force members that are 35-54 years old and 45-64 years old in 2008-2018 and 2018-2028, respectively, the number of younger workers (35 or younger) in the state is projected to continue to increase during both the 2008-2018 (+4.4%) and the 2018-2028 (+5.8%) periods.

Table 7

Civilian Labor Force by Age: New Jersey, 1990-2028

	Census on April 1,		Estimate	Projections to July 1,	
Age	1990	2000	2008	2018	2028
All ages	4,104,700	4,240,500	4,515,000	4,661,000	4,796,300
16-24	643,400	544,800	554,100	572,600	570,500
25-34	1,132,100	935,400	907,500	952,600	1,044,000
35-44	1,009,900	1,175,400	1,063,900	949,900	1,023,000
45-54	705,300	947,200	1,125,400	1,017,400	944,100
55-64	461,100	479,500	665,700	858,500	805,100
65+	152,900	158,400	198,400	310,000	409,600
55 & over	614,000	637,800	864,100	1,168,500	1,214,700

Note: The 1990, 2000 and 2008 labor force figures were estimated based on decennial censuses, American Community Survey (ACS) and Local Areas Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data published by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

New Jersey's Labor Force Growth will be Dominated by Hispanics and Asians

New Jersey's Hispanic and Asian labor forces have grown substantially faster than their non-Hispanic and white or black counterparts in the 1980s and 1990s. They are projected to continue to lead the state's labor force growth, parallel to the projected population growth trend. Asians accounted for 41 percent of the 2000-2008 labor force growth in New Jersey, and are projected to fuel 78 percent of the state's labor force growth during the 2008-2018 period. Between 2018 and 2028, the growth of Asians alone in the state's labor force (+159,900) will be more than enough to offset the decline of whites (-77,600) and to foster moderate growth of the New Jersey workforce.

Table 8

Labor Force Growth by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: New Jersey, 2000-2028

	Share of Labor Force Growth		
	2000-2008	2008-2018	2018-2028
Total change	274,500	146,000	135,300
Male	51.7%	46.2%	49.6%
Female	48.3%	53.8%	50.4%
White	39.4%	-18.8%	-57.3%
Black	11.0%	26.3%	15.3%
Asian	40.9%	78.5%	118.2%
Other Races	3.7%	1.9%	2.5%
Multiracial	5.0%	12.1%	21.4%
Hispanic	51.5%	95.0%	133.2%

Note: "Other Races" includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. "Multiracial" refers to persons of two or more races. Hispanic origin is not a race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: US Census Bureau and New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Hispanics contributed more than one-half (51.5%) of the state's 2000-2008 labor force gain. They are projected to comprise 95 percent of the state's labor force growth from 2008 to 2018. Hispanics will account for all the growth of New Jersey's labor force from 2018 to 2028, as the non-Hispanic labor force is projected to decline. The number of white, non-Hispanics in the state's labor force, in particular, is projected to decline substantially between 2008 and 2028. Their share in the state's labor force is projected to reduce to 51.3 percent by 2028, from 62.8 percent in 2008.

The shares of individual racial/ethnic groups in the state's labor force will inevitably be altered by the disparity of growth rates among them. The Asian's share of the state's labor force will increase from 8.5 percent in 2008 to 10.7 percent in 2018 and 13.7 percent in 2028, while African American's share will hover around 13 percent throughout the projection years. The Hispanic share of the state's labor force will be elevated from 15.9 percent in 2008 to 18.4 percent in 2018 and 21.6 percent in 2028.

About the Projections

The 2008-2028 population and labor force projections were developed by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research as part of the department's economic and demographic projections series. The projections series include employment by industry; employment by occupation; population by age-race-sex and Hispanic origin; and civilian labor force by age-race-sex and Hispanic origin. These projections share input data and assumptions and are therefore consistent with each other. These data supersede all projections previously issued by this department.

The race and Hispanic origin groups included in the projections are white, white non-Hispanic, black (or African American), Asian, "other races", multiracial (two or more races), Hispanic white and Hispanic nonwhite. The "other races" include American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. Hispanic origin is not a race. Persons of Hispanic origin (or Latinos) may be of any race. The race categories used in the projections are consistent with the US Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 Directive. Unlike decennial censuses where an unspecified "some other races" category was allowed, every person has to belong to one or more of the five specified race categories – White, Black, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander – according to the OMB directive.

In the projections, data by the same racial and ethnic groups were tabulated for both population and labor force. However, labor force is divided into seven age groups while population consists of 18 age groups. Because of rounding, there may be small discrepancies between projection distributions and totals.

For the first time, a separation of Asians from American Indian and Pacific Islander was attempted in the statewide projections in order to provide more population details to data users. However, due to a small population base in most counties, American Indian and Pacific Islander population will still be included in the "other races" category, together with Asians, in the county projections.

In response to user's requests, the projections were made available for the years of 2013, 2018, 2023 and 2028. In case population for other years (e.g., 2020, 2025 etc.) are needed, and the long-term population trend, not the short term variation is of concern, users are advised to interpolate the projections to meet their needs.

The Economic-Demographic Model was used in preparing population and labor force projections due to its great scope of the input information (includes both economic and demographic data) and its consistency with the employment projections, which were developed as a part of this department's Projections 2018 Series. The state's population was also projected based on three additional projection models – Historical Migration Model, Zero Migration Model and Linear Regression Mode – for illustrative and comparative purposes. Projections based on those models are not presented in this article but are available upon request.

The numbers presented are projections, not forecasts or predictions. A projection is the measurement of a future condition that would exist if the assumptions and procedures of the method proved to be empirically valid in the future. Projections may assume continuation of past conditions, present conditions or trended changes in historical conditions. They may also assume entirely new growth rates. Given the method and the assumptions, a projection

is always correct if the operations of the projection method are carried out without error. The number of possible projections for any given population is therefore infinite. A forecast, on the other hand, is a projection that is also a judgmental statement concerning the expected measurement of future conditions; it is a prediction. All forecasts are projections, but not all projections are forecasts. Again, we prepared projections, not forecasts[3].

The projections prepared by this department are not "policy" projections and should not be interpreted as goal or policy oriented. They are not intended to constrain or to advocate specific levels of growth in the state. All projections are presented as baseline, that is, independent of exogenous public or private interventionist activities of an unusual, unforeseen, or undocumented nature or magnitude. They are based primarily on identifiable demographic and economic secular trends which have been implicitly or explicitly incorporated into the models. The greatest value of the projections is as a reference framework for planning, research, program evaluation and considerations for alternative growth scenarios which could be achieved through greater or less resource development.

Data Availability

The *Population and Labor Force Projections for New Jersey: 2008 to 2028* including detailed data tables and methodology descriptions are available on the Labor Planning and Analysis Web site < http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/lfproj/lfproj_index.html >. For more information about population projections for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, PO Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388. Telephone: (609) 292-0076 or e-mail: Sen-Yuan.Wu@dol.state.nj.us.

Footnotes:

1. *US Bureau of the Census: "U.S. Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," August 2008.*
2. *The "baby bust" cohort (also known as the "generation x") refers to persons born between 1965 and 1976.*
3. *Donald B. Pittenger, Projecting State and Local Populations (Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976) and Richard E. Klosterman, Community Analysis Planning Techniques (Savage, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 1990).*

Comparative Economic Indicators: New Jersey and United States

New Jersey Data (Seasonally adjusted)						Year-to-Date % change from year ago (Unadjusted)	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Latest Data	Data Series	Page Number	NJ	US
$446,477	$443,104	$436,695	2nd Quarter 10	Personal Income (millions)*	----	2.6	2.2
35,915	36,488	32,396	Jul	New Vehicle Registrations***	S-16	7.8	12.0
1,098	1,409	791	Jul	Dwelling Units Authorized**	S-14	9.0	10.2
3,845.6	3,845.1	3,870.7	Aug	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	S-6	-1.3	-1.0
3,213.7	3,210.0	3,221.1	Aug	Private Sector Employment (000)	S-6	-1.6	-0.9
124.3	124.7	135.2	Aug	Construction Employment (000)	S-6	-11.4	-9.2
255.9	256.6	262.1	Aug	Manufacturing Employment (000)	S-8	-4.9	-3.3
815.1	810.4	812.0	Aug	Trade, Transportation & Utilities Employment (000)	S-8	-11.4	-1.4
80.7	81.7	83.8	Aug	Information Employment (000)	S-8	-1.1	-3.6
251.2	249.9	252.9	Aug	Financial Activities Employment (000)	S-10	-3.4	-2.5
585.2	584.5	579.1	Aug	Professional & Business Services Employment (000)	S-10	-1.5	-0.1
599.4	600.3	597.7	Aug	Educational & Health Services Employment (000)	S-10	1.1	1.9
340.3	340.2	334.8	Aug	Leisure & Hospitality Employment (000)	S-12	1.2	-0.4
159.9	160.0	161.9	Aug	Other Services Employment (000)	----	-1.5	-1.0
631.9	635.1	649.6	Aug	Total Government Employment (000)	----	0.1	0.0
434.6	439.5	440.5	Aug	Total Unemployment (000)	S-2	9.5	7.6
9.6	9.7	9.7	Aug	Total Unemployment Rate (%)	S-4	----	----
167.9	165.7	960.0	Aug	Insured Unemployment Volume (000)	S-18	-19.0	-20.8
4.5	4.3	5.1	Aug	Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	S-18	----	----
40.4	40.4	41.4	Aug	Average Factory Workweek (hours)**	S-26	-1.9	3.5
$18.8	$18.85	$18.20	Aug	Average Factory Hourly Earnings**	S-26	1.9	1.9
$759.52	$761.54	$753.48	Aug	Average Factory Weekly Earnings**	S-26	-0.1	5.5

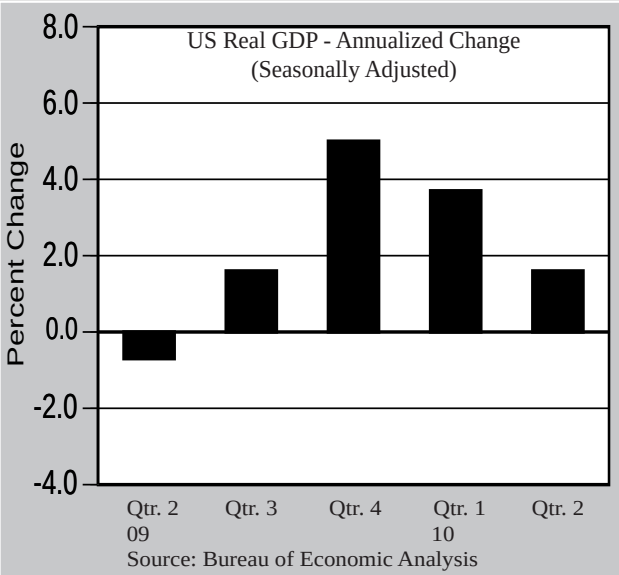
Notes: *See pages S-29 to S-32 for notes on indicators' series. (Private service-providing data are found in 13-month tables on page S-21.)*

* *Latest Month - 2nd Qtr. 2010; Month Ago - 1st Qtr. 2010; Year Ago - 2nd Qtr. 2009 (annualized data)*

** *Not seasonally adjusted.*

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

The National Bureau of Economic Research announced that the recession which began in December 2007 ended in June 2009. This most recent recession, which lasted 18 months, was the longest of any recession since World War II. During the second quarter, economic growth continued but at a slower pace than in the previous two quarters. Gross domestic product rose by 1.6 percent after increasing by 3.7 percent during the previous quarter. The nation's nonfarm employment levels and unemployment rate were little changed in August. Job losses continued in federal government as Census 2010 activities scaled back, while private sector employment increased modestly over the month. The consumer price index edged up by 0.3 percent over the month largely driven by rising energy prices. Total construction spending declined by 1.0 percent. The housing market remained weak as levels of building permits and new home sales remained below those of a year ago despite record low mortgage rates.



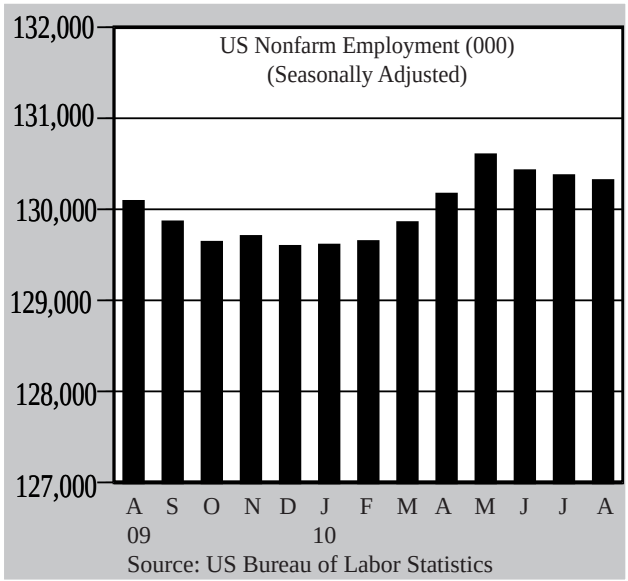
The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index improved in August. The index reached 53.5 in August, up from 51.0 a month ago due to a rebound in the expectation index from 67.5 in July to 72.5 in the current month. The present situation index decreased to 24.9 from 26.4 as the employment situation remained a major concern to consumers.

The Census Bureau's retail sales report for August showed an increase of 0.4 percent over the month, and was 3.6 percent higher than the same month a year ago. Sales were led by a 1.9 percent increase in gasoline stations, 1.3 percent increase in food and beverages and a 1.2 percent increase in clothing and clothing accessories sales over the month.

In August, total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (-54,000) from July 2010. Large declines in government employment continued as additional temporary workers hired for the decennial census completed their work, offsetting modest gains in private sector employment. On a bright note, employment in the private sector has increased by an average of 72,000 per month over the past four months.

In August, the largest over-the-month job gains occurred in educational and health services (+45,000), followed by professional and business services (+20,000) and construction (+19,000). The largest decline occurred in government (-121,000).

August's unemployment rate of 9.6 percent was little changed from the 9.5 percent rate of a month ago. The labor force participation rate remained about the same at 64.7



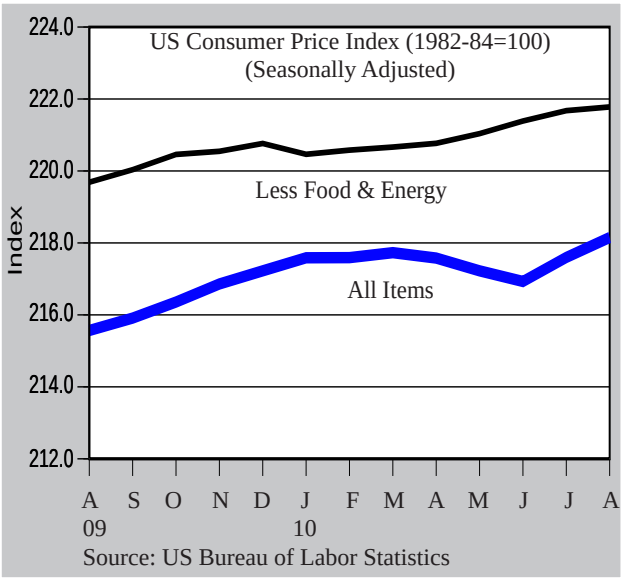
percent. The number of employed increased by 290,000 to 139.3 million, while the number of unemployed increased by 261,000 to 14.9 million. The proportion of jobless workers who were long-term unemployed (27 weeks and over) was 42.0 percent, which represents an increase of 8.5 percentage points from last August. Although the number of persons working part time for economic reasons increased by 331,000 to 8.9 million over the month, this figure was down by 2.4 percent from August a year ago.

Total construction spending declined by 1.0 percent from July 2010 and 10.7 percent from June a year ago. Private residential construction declined by 2.6 percent outweighing a 0.8 percent increase posted in nonresidential construction. In public construction, a decline of 1.3 percent in nonresidential building outweighed the 0.3 percent increase reported in the residential segment resulting in an overall decline.

The Census Bureau's report on new residential construction for August showed an upward trend in activity. Building permits increased by 1.8 percent for the month, but were 6.7 percent below the level a year ago. New housing starts were up by 10.5 percent over the month and 2.2 percent above last year's level.

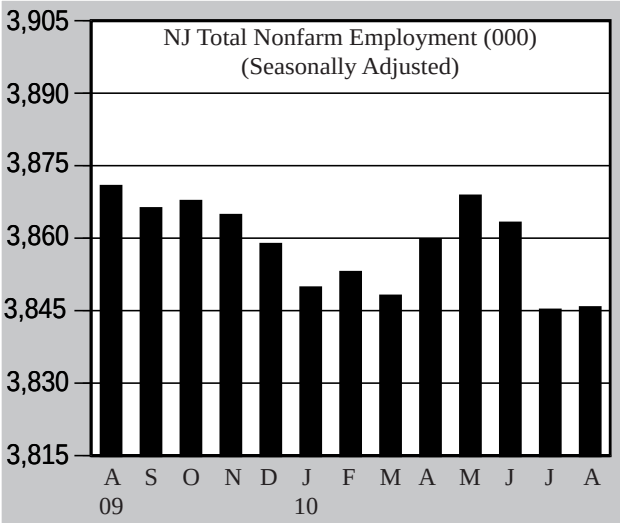
Existing home sales dropped in July following the expiration of the federal homebuyer tax credit program. Sales were down by 27.2 percent for the month and were 25.5 percent below the level of a year ago. Sales of new homes also declined by 12.4 percent over the month and by 32.4 percent compared with a year ago. The inventory of unsold existing homes stands at 12.5 months, up from a supply level of 8.9 months in June.

According to the Federal Reserve Board, both industrial production and capacity utilization edged up slightly in August. Industrial production increased for the sixth consecutive month in August, and was 6.2 percent higher compared with last August. Capacity utilization has also been edging up since March 2010 and reached 74.7 percent in August; a rate 4.7 percentage points higher compared with a year ago.



August's consumer price index was up by 0.3 percent from July. The increase was largely driven by rising energy prices over the month. On an unadjusted basis, prices increased by 1.1 percent since last August.

As in the nation, total nonfarm employment levels and the unemployment rate changed little over the month in New Jersey. The unemployment rate edged down by 0.1 percentage point, and at 9.6 percent was equal to the nation's. From January through July of this year, year-to-date planned home construction increased by 9.0 percent compared with a year ago. In New Jersey, personal income in the second quarter of 2010 increased by 0.8 percent from the preceding quarter and by 2.2 percent from the second quarter of 2009. Auto sales also posted an increase for the period from January through July.



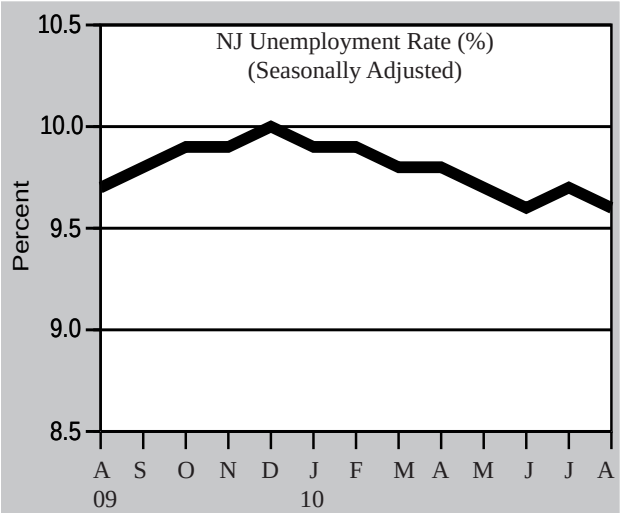
Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Garden State edged up by 500 jobs in August following a loss of 18,000 jobs in July, and was down by 25,100 from a year ago. Jobholding increased over the month in 14 states and decreased in 36 states and the District of Columbia. Over the year, employment increased in 32 states and the District of Columbia, and declined in the remaining 18 states.

New Jersey's gain in employment stemmed from growth in the private sector which saw an increase of 3,700 jobs over the month. Trade, transportation and utilities recorded the highest monthly increase (+4,700) with employment 3,100 higher than the level of a year ago. Financial activities added 1,300 jobs followed by professional and business services (+700) and leisure and hospitality (+100). Over the year, payroll gains were recorded in professional and business services (+6,100), educational and health services (+1,700), leisure and hospitality (+5,500) and mining and logging (+100).

Job losses over the month were mainly attributable to a decline of 3,200 jobs in the public sector. Federal government payrolls were down by 3,900 from July due primarily to the release of temporary workers hired for the 2010 Census. In the private sector, over the month declines occurred in the information (-1,000), educational and health services (-900), manufacturing (-700), construction (-400) and other services (-100) supersectors.

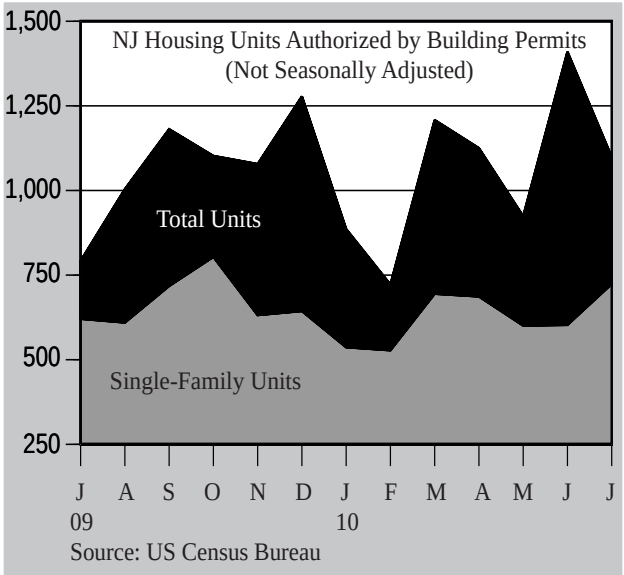
New Jersey's unemployment rate for the month of August edged down by 0.1 percentage point to equal the national rate at 9.6 percent. The state's rate, which had generally been trending down from the recessionary peak of 10.0 percent reached in December 2009, recorded the first monthly increase of 0.1 percentage point in July 2010. Over the month, 27 states recorded unemployment rate increases while 13 states recorded rate decreases. Ten states and the District of Columbia had no rate change. Over the year, 26 states and the District of Columbia experi-



Source: New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

enced decreases in the unemployment rate. The jobless rate increased in 21 states and remained the same in three states. At 66.0 percent, the labor force participation rate in New Jersey in August 2010 remained above the national rate of 64.7 percent.

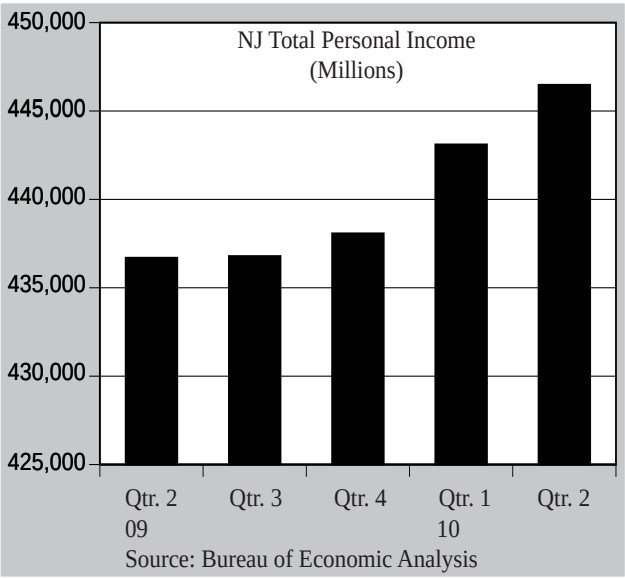
At 4.5 percent, New Jersey's insured unemployment rate (IUR), which is based on employment covered by unemployment insurance, remained unchanged from July and was down by 0.6 percentage points from the same month a year ago. The IUR reached a recessionary high of 5.8 percent in May 2009. During the first eight months of this year, the number of average weekly initial claims were down 19.3 percent compared with the same period a year ago, while the number of claimants exhausting regular benefits declined by 9.9 percent.



From January through July, residential building permits in the Garden State increased by 9.0 percent compared with the same period a year ago, while planned home construction in the US rose by 10.2 percent. The gain in year-to-date planned home building in New Jersey was driven by an increase in permits for single-family homes (+15.4%) offsetting a loss in permits for dwellings of five or more family units (-4.4%).

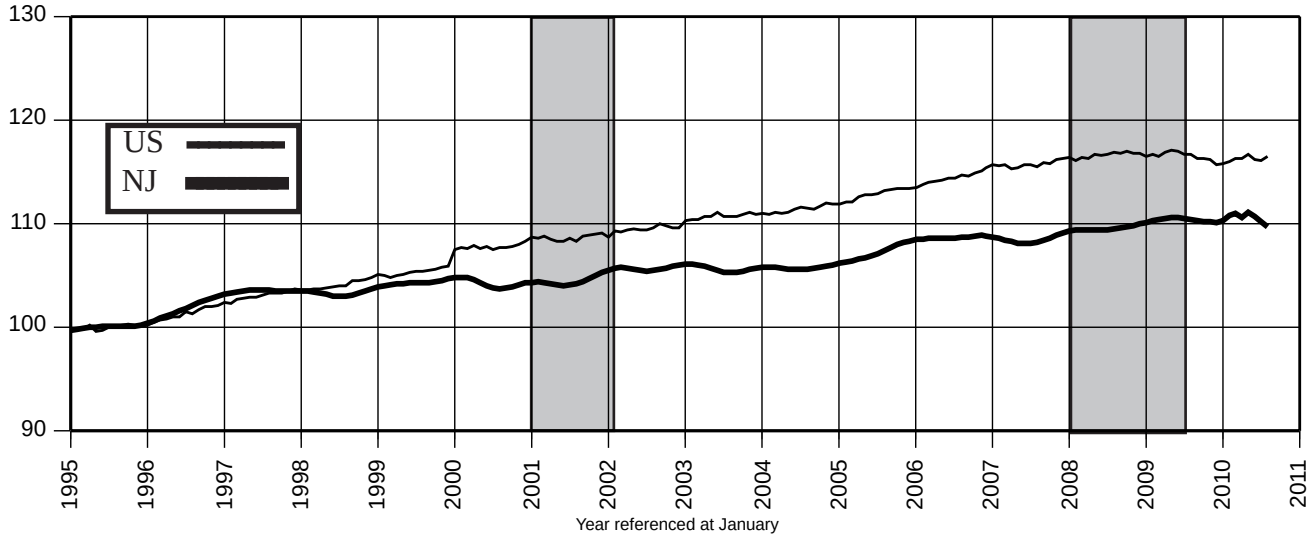
Consumer prices in the area covering northern New Jersey/New York rose by 0.2 percent on an unadjusted basis from July to August, while the US city average increased by 0.1 percent. Data for the southern New Jersey/Philadelphia region, available on a bi-monthly basis, showed that consumer prices for August increased by 1.1 percent compared with a year ago.

Personal income over the second quarter of 2010 was up in the Garden State and the US by 0.8 and 1.0 percent, respectively, compared with the prior quarter. Professional services made the largest contribution to earnings in New Jersey in the most recent quarter. The state ranked 47th among all states in income growth during the second quarter of 2010.

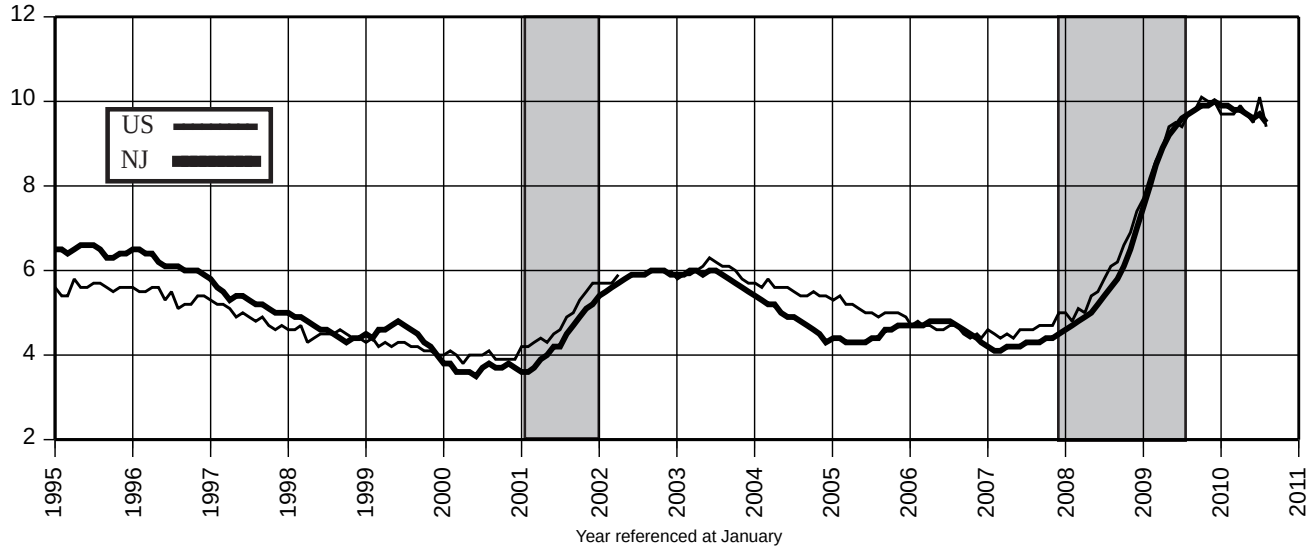


Auto sales in New Jersey as measured by vehicle registrations were up by 7.8 percent from January through July, compared with the same period a year ago. Sales of light trucks and vans rose by 17.5 percent during the same time frame, while car sales increased by 1.0 percent. Year-to-date US car sales were up by 12.0 percent.

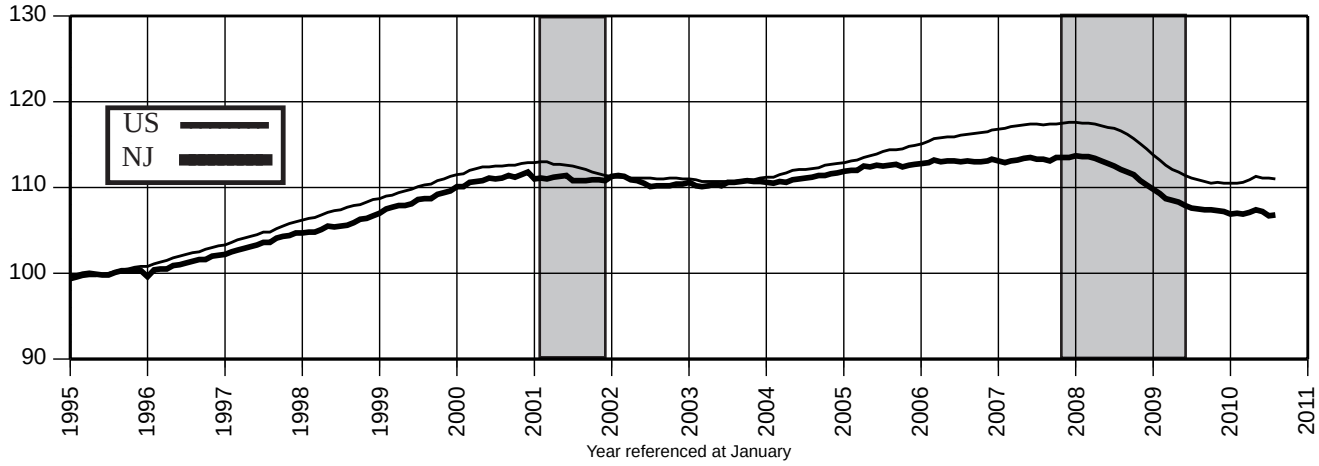
Civilian Labor Force (1995=100)



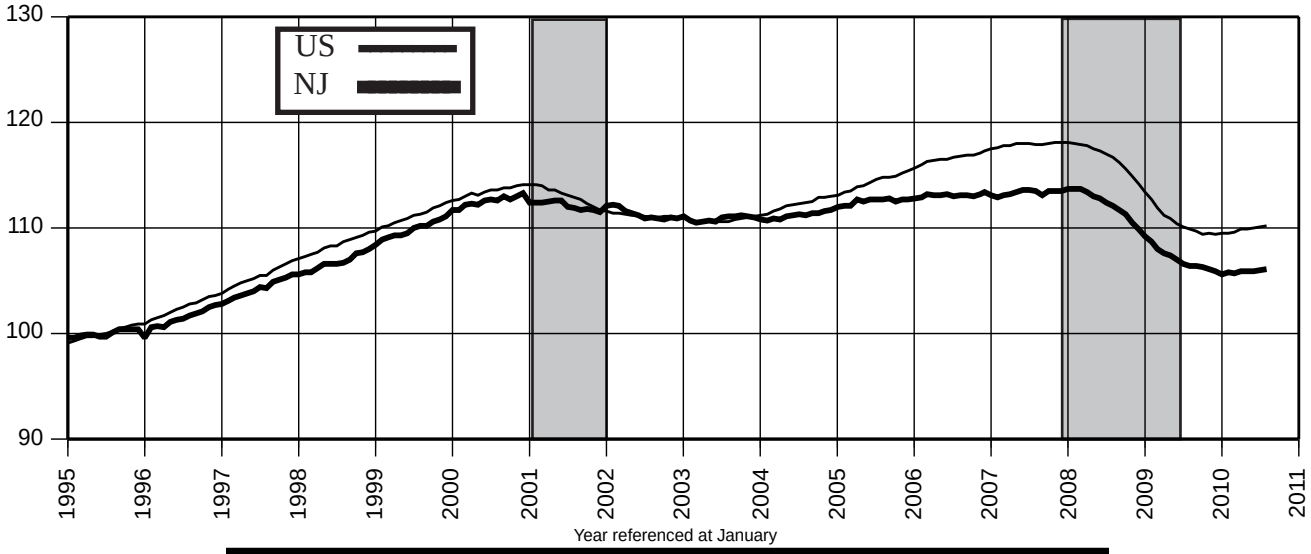
Unemployment Rate (%)



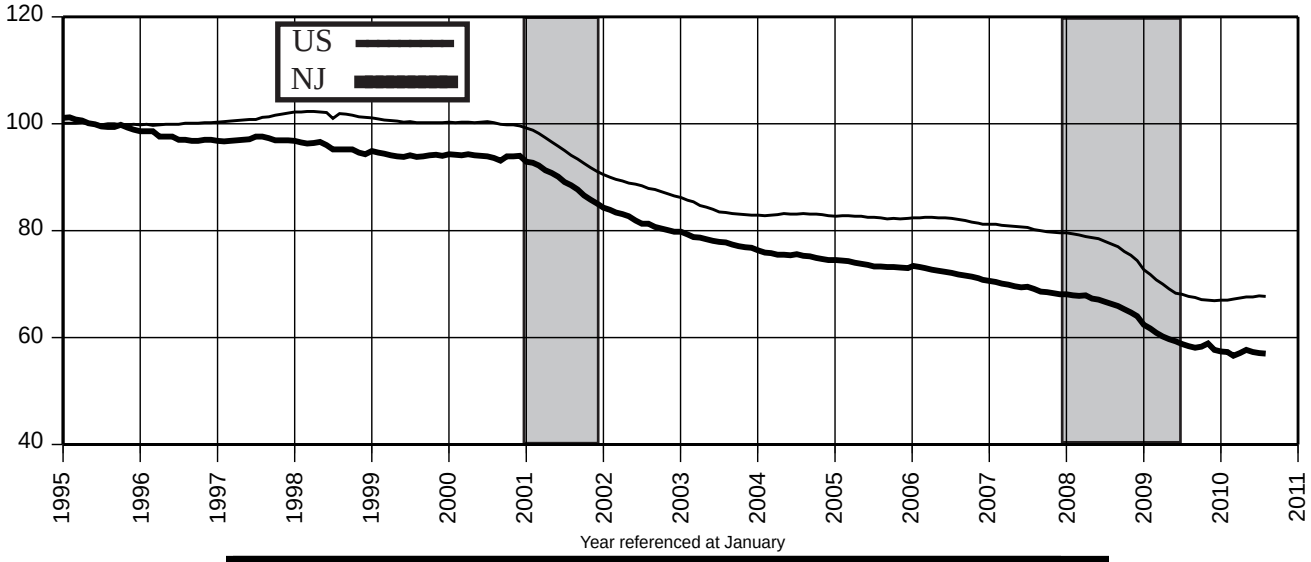
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (1995=100)



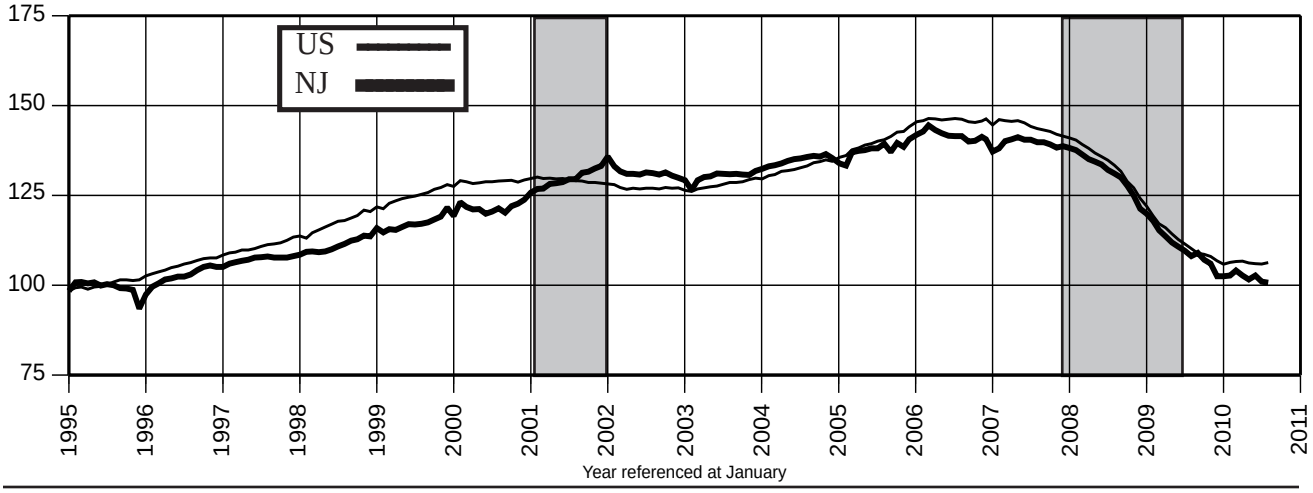
Private Sector Employment (1995=100)



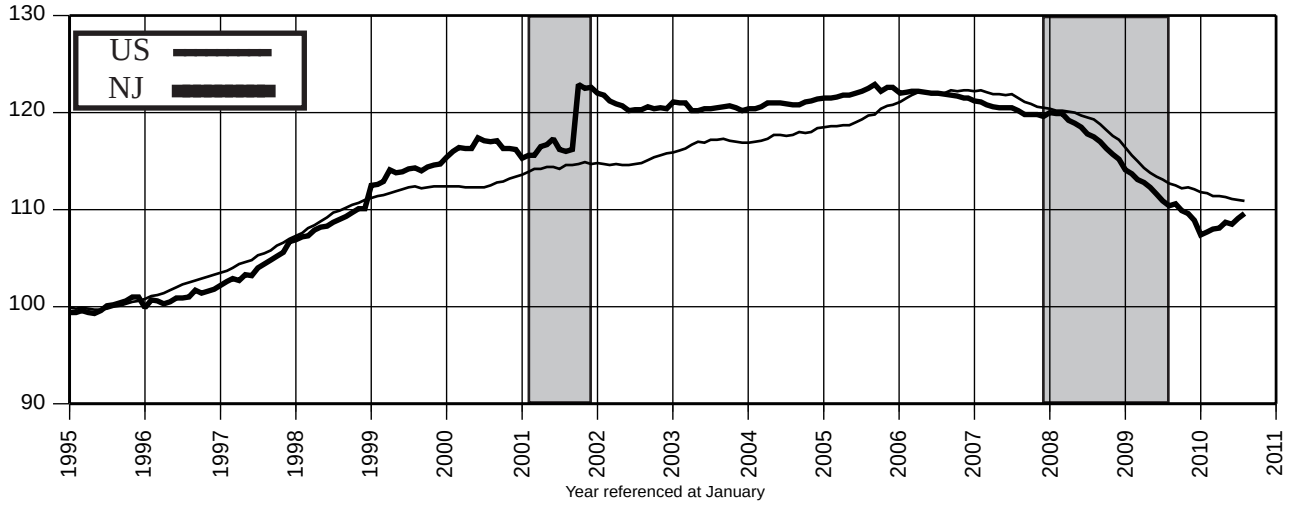
Manufacturing Employment (1995=100)



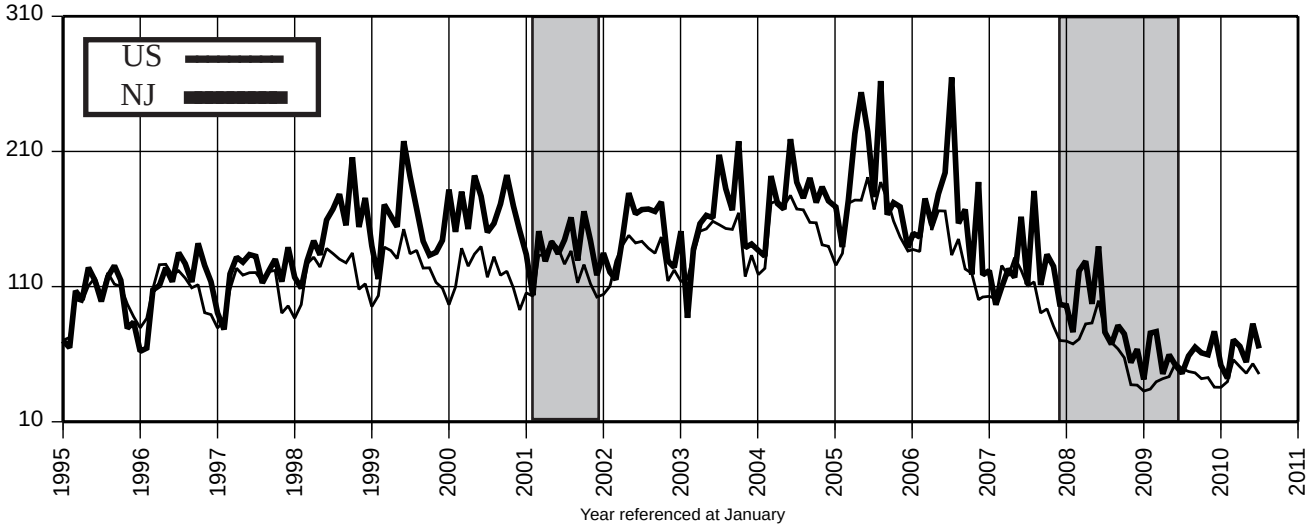
Construction Employment (1995=100)



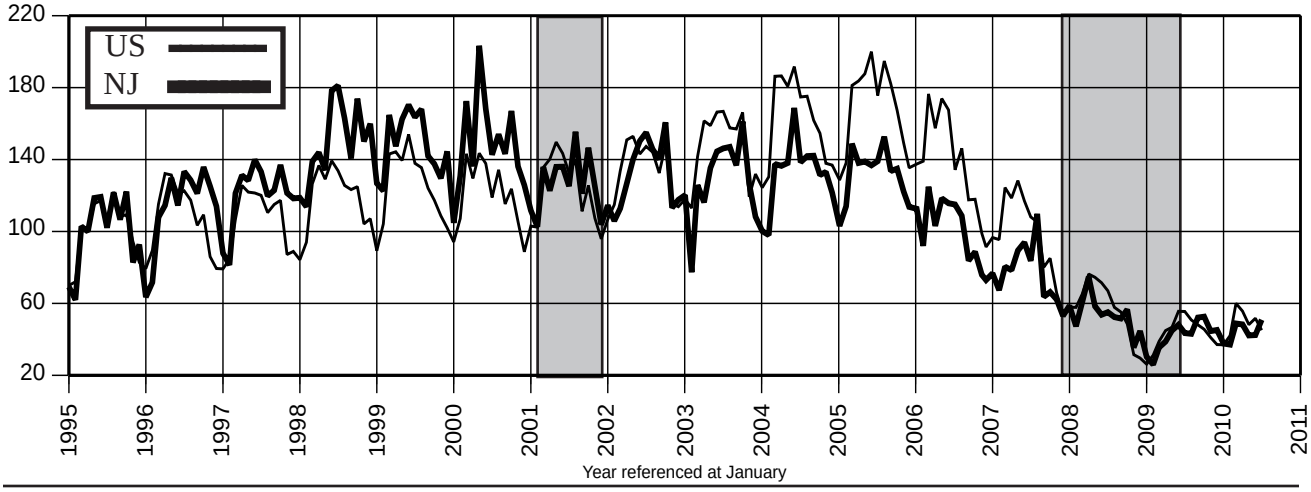
Financial Activities Employment (1995=100)



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



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



Revised 2009 State and County Housing Units and Municipal Population Estimates

The US Census Bureau re-released its 2009 state and county housing unit estimates and municipal population estimates on September 9, 2010 because errors were found in the estimates released in June 2010.

According to the Census Bureau:

After the June 2010 release of the Vintage 2009 housing unit estimates series, it was discovered that some housing unit updates provided by the states (through the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates, or FSCPE) had not been incorporated for years prior to 2009. The Vintage 2009 housing unit estimates were recalculated and re-released in September 2010. This updated series supersedes the June 2010 release.

Housing unit estimates are the major input for the population estimates for incorporated places and minor civil divisions. Therefore, the Vintage 2009 population estimates released for these areas in June 2010 were recalculated to reflect the 2009 Housing Unit Estimates re-release. This updated series supersedes the June 2010 release.

Statements in the June 2010 Economic Brief *"2009 State and County Housing Units Estimates"* (p. 20) remain consistent with the revised data, although numbers and percentages cited in the brief may have changed somewhat.

Several analytical statements in the July 2010 article "2009 Municipal Population Estimates for New Jersey" (pp. 1-9) have become incorrect due to data revisions and need to be corrected as follows:

- Franklin Township (Somerset County) posted the largest population gain in the state, based on previous estimates. However, the revised estimates indicated that Franklin Township's numeric gain of 8,992 residents between 2000 and 2009 ranked 5th in the state, after the townships of Lakewood, Jackson, Egg Harbor and Monroe. Lakewood Township actually led the numeric growth (+11,007) in the state between 2000 and 2009.

- With a 125 percent growth rate, Morris County's Riverdale Borough was the second fastest growing municipality between 2000 and 2009, based on previous estimates. However, Riverdale's 2000-2009 growth rate (+38%) did not make the list of the ten fastest growing municipalities, while Gloucester County's Harrison Township (+43.2%) should be included in the list instead, according to the revised estimates. Riverdale Borough (+13%) was still the state's fastest growing municipality between 2008 and 2009, nonetheless.

- Ocean County's Mantoloking Borough (population 455) was the state's tenth least populous municipality, based on previous estimates. However, the tenth least populous municipality should be Millstone borough of Somerset County (population 413), according to the revised estimates.

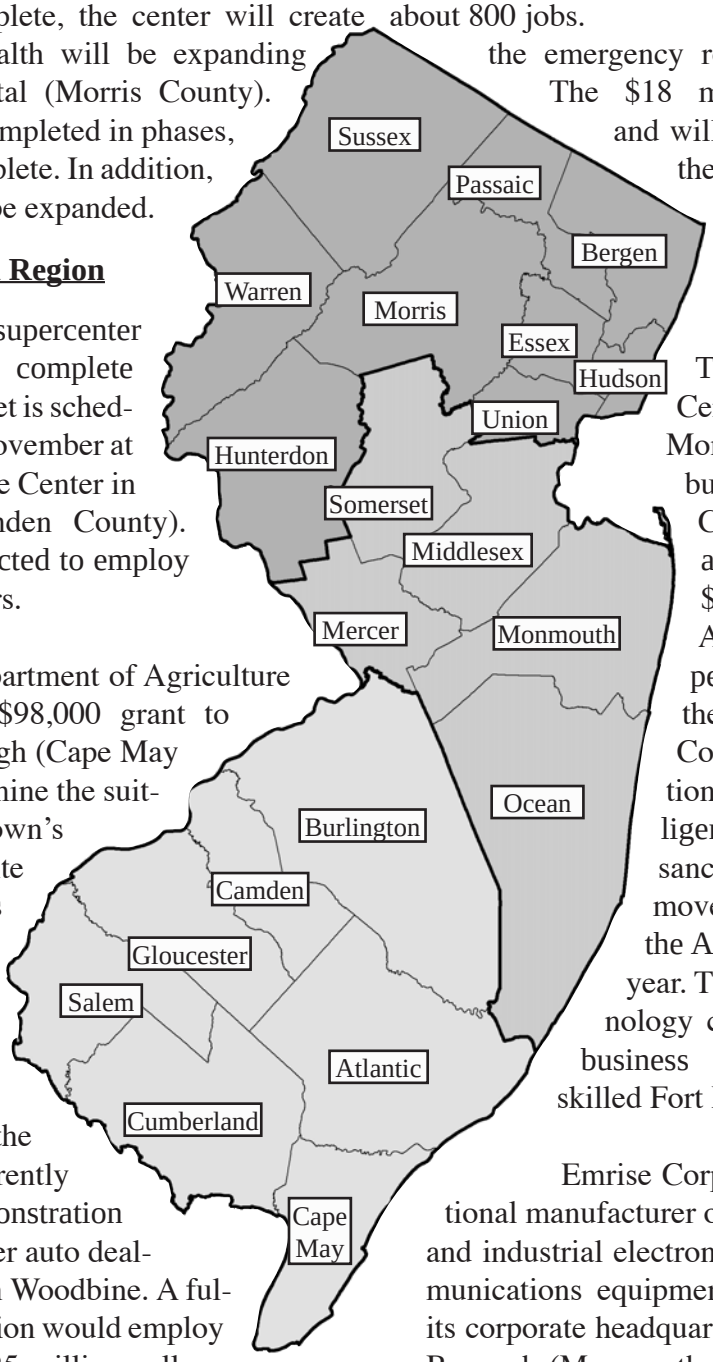
The revised 2000-2009 estimates of state and county housing units and municipal population are posted online, alone with an errata statement issued by the US Census Bureau, at the Labor Planning and Analysis's web page: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/dmograph/

est/est_index.html. For information regarding population and housing unit estimates for New Jersey, contact the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, P. O. Box 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388, Telephone: 609-292-0076, e-mail: sywu@dol.state.nj.us.

Northern Region

The first tenants — Lowe's Home Improvement, Sonic, T-Mobile, and Longhorn Steakhouse — are expected to open in the fall of 2010 at Bayonne Crossing, a 350,000-sq.ft. shopping center under construction along Rt. 440 in Bayonne (Hudson County). The remaining tenants which plan to open in the spring of 2011 include Walmart, GNC, Five Guys, and Super Cuts. Once complete, the center will create about 800 jobs.

Atlantic Health will be expanding the emergency room at Morristown Memorial Hospital (Morris County). The $18 million 11,500-sq.ft. project will be completed in phases, and will take approximately two years to complete. In addition, the hospital's parking garage will also be expanded.



Southern Region

A Walmart supercenter department store complete with a supermarket is scheduled to open in November at the Cooper Towne Center in Somerdale (Camden County). The store is expected to employ about 550 workers.

The US Department of Agriculture has awarded a $98,000 grant to Woodbine Borough (Cape May County) to determine the suitability of the town's former landfill site for a bio-fuels production facility. Garden State Ethanol, which is working with Rowan University on the project, is currently opening a demonstration facility in a former auto dealership building in Woodbine. A fully realized operation would employ 50 and produce 25 million gallons of ethanol and 10 million gallons of bio-diesel annually.

An Ace Hardware store opened in Vineland (Cumberland County) in July.

Central Region

The New Jersey Technology Solutions Center (NJTSC) at Fort Monmouth (Shrewsbury, Monmouth County) was awarded a grant not to exceed $2,995,000 by the US Army to provide expertise to the Army in the C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence and Reconnaissance) mission once it moves to Maryland after the Army post closes next year. The New Jersey Technology center is a nonprofit business aimed at retaining skilled Fort Monmouth workers.

Emrise Corporation, a multi-national manufacturer of defense, aerospace and industrial electronic devices and communications equipment, plans to relocate its corporate headquarters from Eatontown Borough (Monmouth County) to Durham, NC. The relocation follows the August 31, 2010 completion of the sale of the company's former Advanced Control Components, Inc. subsidiary (ACC).

Labor Area Nonfarm Payroll Employment

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2009					2010							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Total Nonfarm	141.2	140.3	138.0	137.1	137.6	133.5	133.5	134.2	135.1	137.2	140.5	140.4	140.6
Total Private Sector	119.7	118.1	115.5	114.3	115.0	111.8	111.1	112.0	113.2	115.0	118.8	119.9	119.8
Government	21.5	22.2	22.5	22.8	22.6	21.7	22.4	22.2	21.9	22.2	21.7	20.5	20.8
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic counties)													
Total Nonfarm	635.6	635.4	644.6	647.7	645.4	617.9	615.5	619.9	624.9	630.5	631.9	625.7	622.1
Total Private Sector	558.4	554.2	557.9	559.4	557.8	533.9	529.0	533.5	537.1	542.6	545.2	547.2	547.3
Government	77.2	81.2	86.7	88.0	87.6	84.0	86.5	86.4	87.8	87.9	86.7	78.5	74.8
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester counties)													
Total Nonfarm	510.2	512.2	515.9	516.8	517.8	501.9	499.9	502.6	509.8	516.5	519.7	508.7	503.5
Total Private Sector	428.9	426.8	426.5	426.3	427.9	412.5	410.0	414.0	420.9	426.1	430.1	425.5	424.4
Government	81.3	85.4	89.4	90.5	89.9	89.4	89.9	88.6	88.9	90.4	89.6	83.2	79.1
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean & Somerset counties)													
Total Nonfarm	991.6	985.2	982.9	986.3	975.5	938.7	940.8	946.0	958.1	972.7	989.3	981.1	980.7
Total Private Sector	850.8	839.9	829.6	831.5	821.9	788.7	788.7	792.5	804.6	815.6	833.6	836.1	839.5
Government	140.8	145.3	153.3	154.8	153.6	150.0	152.1	153.5	153.5	157.1	155.7	145.0	141.2
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Total Nonfarm	234.1	239.4	242.0	241.8	243.0	238.2	237.6	238.2	237.4	241.5	241.4	239.2	239.4
Total Private Sector	198.1	199.8	200.4	200.5	201.5	197.0	196.4	197.0	196.2	200.0	200.5	199.9	199.6
Government	36.0	39.6	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.5	40.9	39.3	29.8
Newark Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union counties)													
Total Nonfarm	971.5	973.3	977.3	978.8	979.0	952.3	953.3	957.1	964.1	973.1	981.4	971.5	965.9
Total Private Sector	812.8	811.6	809.8	809.7	810.4	786.9	786.4	791.4	798.0	804.2	813.6	813.6	810.8
Government	158.7	161.7	167.5	169.1	168.6	165.4	166.9	165.7	166.1	168.9	167.8	157.9	155.1
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Total Nonfarm	53.7	48.4	40.5	36.3	36.1	34.8	33.9	34.7	39.1	45.8	53.7	57.2	56.6
Total Private Sector	44.5	38.3	30.3	26.5	26.5	25.1	24.4	25.2	29.4	35.8	43.0	47.4	47.0
Government	9.2	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.7	9.8	9.6
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Total Nonfarm	23.0	22.3	22.9	22.9	22.2	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.7	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.4
Total Private Sector	18.5	17.7	18.1	18.1	17.3	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.7	17.0	16.7	17.1	16.9
Government	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Total Nonfarm	233.8	235.0	237.2	237.3	237.0	230.8	231.2	232.9	234.3	234.8	235.6	231.7	230.1
Total Private Sector	166.4	166.4	167.7	168.0	168.0	162.8	162.8	164.1	165.5	166.8	168.0	166.7	165.6
Government	67.4	68.6	69.5	69.3	69.0	68.0	68.4	68.8	68.8	68.0	67.6	65.0	64.5
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Total Nonfarm	58.6	60.3	60.4	60.5	60.6	59.0	59.0	59.4	59.9	60.2	60.4	58.5	57.9
Total Private Sector	45.2	45.7	45.5	45.5	45.5	44.3	44.0	44.4	44.8	45.2	45.7	45.7	45.6
Government	13.4	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.7	12.8	12.3
Warren Labor Area (Warren County)													
Total Nonfarm	35.8	36.8	36.5	36.1	36.7	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.9	37.2
Total Private Sector	31.4	30.7	30.3	29.9	30.3	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.7	31.6	31.1
Government	4.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.1

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

Labor Area Civilian Labor Force

(not seasonally adjusted)

	2009					2010							
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic County)													
Labor Force	140.6	137.4	135.7	134.9	136.1	136.4	137.4	137.0	136.1	136.7	139.3	141.1	139.6
Employment	124.1	120.8	118.3	117.3	117.5	116.9	118.0	118.4	118.9	119.7	122.5	123.8	123.6
Unemployment Volume	16.5	16.6	17.4	17.6	18.6	19.4	19.5	18.6	17.1	17.0	16.8	17.3	16.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.8	12.1	12.8	13.0	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.6	12.6	12.4	12.0	12.3	11.5
Bergen-Passaic Labor Area (Bergen & Passaic Counties)													
Labor Force	718.3	719.2	725.5	729.1	726.2	728.0	735.2	733.4	731.6	728.9	730.1	726.9	719.3
Employment	648.8	650.8	658.8	662.8	658.6	656.4	662.7	661.6	663.4	661.1	661.6	653.4	651.6
Unemployment Volume	69.5	68.4	66.7	66.2	67.6	71.5	72.5	71.8	68.2	67.7	68.5	73.6	67.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.4
Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties)													
Labor Force	675.0	665.4	669.8	671.1	672.4	672.7	677.6	676.1	676.3	676.5	678.7	678.2	668.1
Employment	609.5	599.6	604.3	605.7	605.4	602.0	605.5	605.4	609.5	609.7	611.1	605.8	601.9
Unemployment Volume	65.6	65.8	65.5	65.4	66.9	70.7	72.2	70.8	66.8	66.8	67.6	72.4	66.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.7	9.9
Edison Labor Area (Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset & Ocean Counties)													
Labor Force	1,225.5	1,198.6	1,197.7	1,202.3	1,193.5	1,187.6	1,201.5	1,199.2	1,196.7	1,198.2	1,211.0	1,220.1	1,210.7
Employment	1,117.1	1,090.4	1,091.2	1,095.9	1,084.7	1,072.8	1,084.2	1,083.5	1,088.9	1,091.2	1,103.3	1,104.6	1,105.8
Unemployment Volume	108.4	108.2	106.5	106.4	108.8	114.9	117.3	115.6	107.8	106.9	107.7	115.4	105.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.5	8.7
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Labor Force	296.2	297.8	300.6	301.3	299.8	299.5	302.0	301.4	301.1	300.9	301.1	298.7	295.2
Employment	262.4	263.3	266.5	268.1	266.4	265.5	268.1	267.6	268.3	267.4	267.6	264.3	263.6
Unemployment Volume	33.7	34.5	34.1	33.1	33.4	34.0	33.9	33.8	32.8	33.5	33.5	34.4	31.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.5	10.7
Newark-Union Labor Area (Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex & Union Counties)													
Labor Force	1,077.9	1,062.0	1,066.4	1,068.5	1,067.7	1,069.5	1,080.2	1,077.6	1,073.2	1,107.3	1,076.7	1,081.8	1,070.8
Employment	976.6	960.8	966.3	969.6	966.6	962.9	972.4	970.4	971.8	970.2	975.1	973.7	971.3
Unemployment Volume	101.2	101.2	100.1	98.9	101.1	106.5	107.8	107.2	101.4	101.1	101.6	108.1	99.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.0	9.3
Ocean City Labor Area (Cape May County)													
Labor Force	68.8	62.5	55.8	53.3	53.8	54.5	54.2	54.2	56.8	61.8	68.8	72.5	71.5
Employment	63.8	57.4	49.7	45.7	45.5	45.0	44.7	45.3	49.6	55.5	62.9	66.7	66.2
Unemployment Volume	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	8.3	9.5	9.5	8.8	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	8.3	10.9	14.2	15.5	17.4	17.6	16.3	12.8	10.2	8.6	8.0	7.3
Salem Labor Area (Salem County)													
Labor Force	32.0	31.4	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4
Employment	28.8	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.7
Unemployment Volume	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.1	9.9	11.2	10.8	11.7	13.5	12.4	11.9	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.2
Trenton-Ewing Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Labor Force	205.0	201.4	202.4	202.7	202.0	202.3	204.6	205.0	203.8	202.7	203.4	204.3	202.1
Employment	188.3	185.1	186.7	187.1	186.3	185.7	187.6	187.7	187.8	186.6	187.0	186.2	185.6
Unemployment Volume	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.6	17.1	17.3	16.0	16.1	16.4	18.1	16.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.9	8.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Labor Force	71.4	71.1	70.9	71.0	71.6	72.2	73.1	73.4	73.1	72.6	72.7	72.0	70.5
Employment	62.5	62.2	61.6	61.6	61.5	61.4	62.2	62.8	63.5	63.2	63.4	62.1	61.5
Unemployment Volume	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.1	10.8	10.9	10.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.5	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	15.0	14.9	14.4	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.7	12.8

Statistical Section and Notes

Indicator Series 1-3 Resident Labor Force

1. Civilian Labor Force (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	4,550.9	4,563.4
Apr	4,425.2	4,450.5	4,474.3	4,498.1	4,527.1	4,544.6	4,541.7	4,571.0
May	4,431.2	4,445.3	4,487.7	4,497.6	4,532.8	4,546.5	4,542.5	4,568.4
Jun	4,493.1	4,442.7	4,542.9	4,497.8	4,596.0	4,545.6	4,574.9	4,551.9
Jul	4,520.3	4,443.3	4,571.5	4,499.2	4,620.0	4,542.5	4,588.7R	4,529.6R
Aug	4,470.8	4,447.6	4,536.8	4,501.9	4,571.2	4,538.7	4,540.5	4,510.0
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)

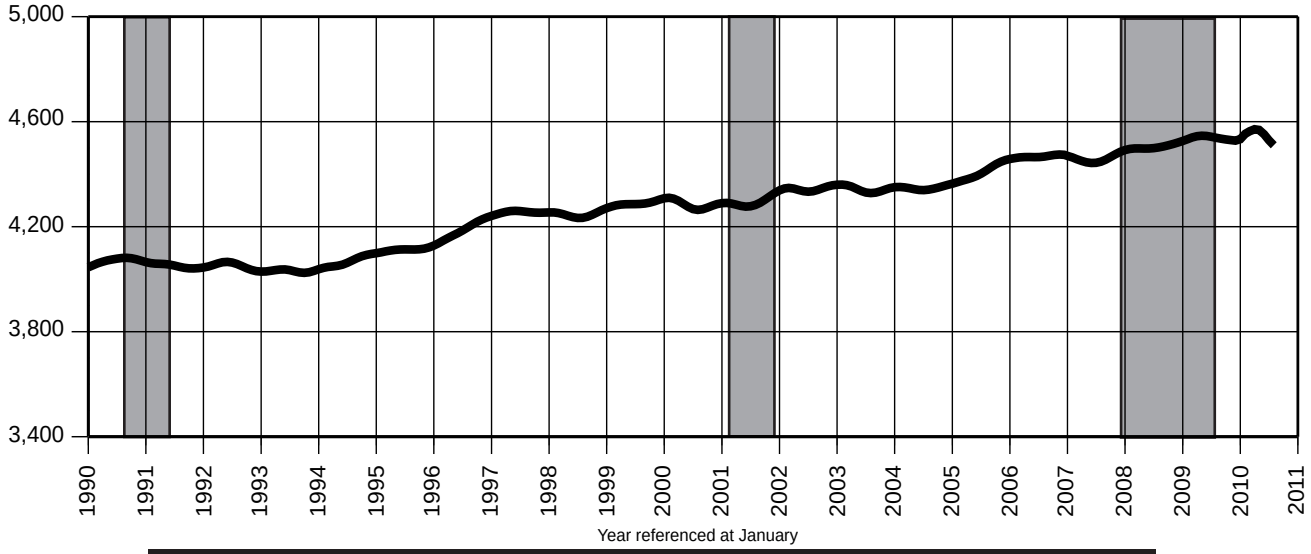
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	4,224.8	4,282.5	4,235.0	4,285.4	4,125.8	4,185.7	4,051.0	4,084.1
Feb	4,231.3	4,278.7	4,239.2	4,285.9	4,118.8	4,168.9	4,088.3	4,105.1
Mar	4,251.4	4,272.6	4,256.9	4,283.4	4,120.5	4,154.3	4,086.5	4,114.4
Apr	4,247.3	4,265.7	4,271.4	4,278.1	4,141.0	4,141.9	4,105.7	4,123.5
May	4,253.6	4,259.4	4,262.9	4,270.6	4,125.1	4,130.1	4,108.7	4,123.8
Jun	4,303.2	4,255.2	4,306.2	4,262.8	4,160.8	4,118.6	4,138.4	4,113.3
Jul	4,304.2	4,254.3	4,304.4	4,255.8	4,160.5	4,107.7	4,124.2R	4,090.1R
Aug	4,286.9	4,257.0	4,282.7	4,249.8	4,136.8	4,098.3	4,114.5	4,075.5
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)

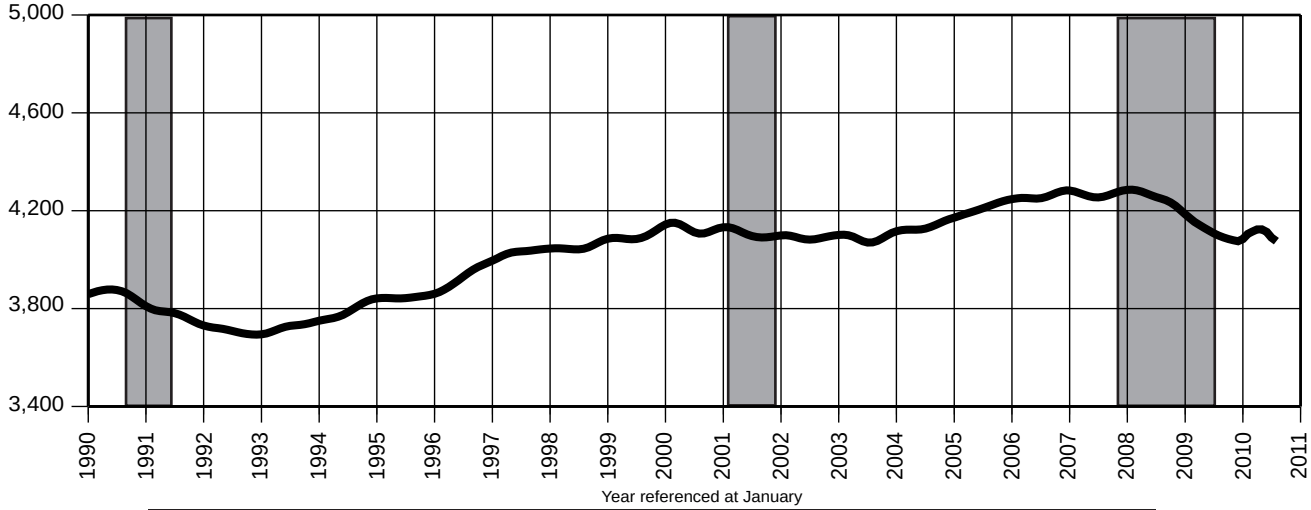
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	211.1	187.1	231.4	206.6	366.2	340.9	464.8	449.2
Feb	205.9	185.2	230.5	210.3	394.6	364.5	470.7	448.6
Mar	192.8	184.5	227.3	214.5	402.4	385.5	464.5	449.0
Apr	177.9	184.8	202.9	220.0	386.1	402.7	436.0	447.5
May	177.6	185.9	224.8	226.9	407.7	416.4	433.9	444.6
Jun	189.9	187.5	236.6	235.0	435.2	427.0	436.4	438.6
Jul	216.1	189.0	267.1	243.4	459.5	434.8	464.5R	439.5R
Aug	183.8	190.6	254.1	252.1	434.4	440.5	426.0	434.6
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

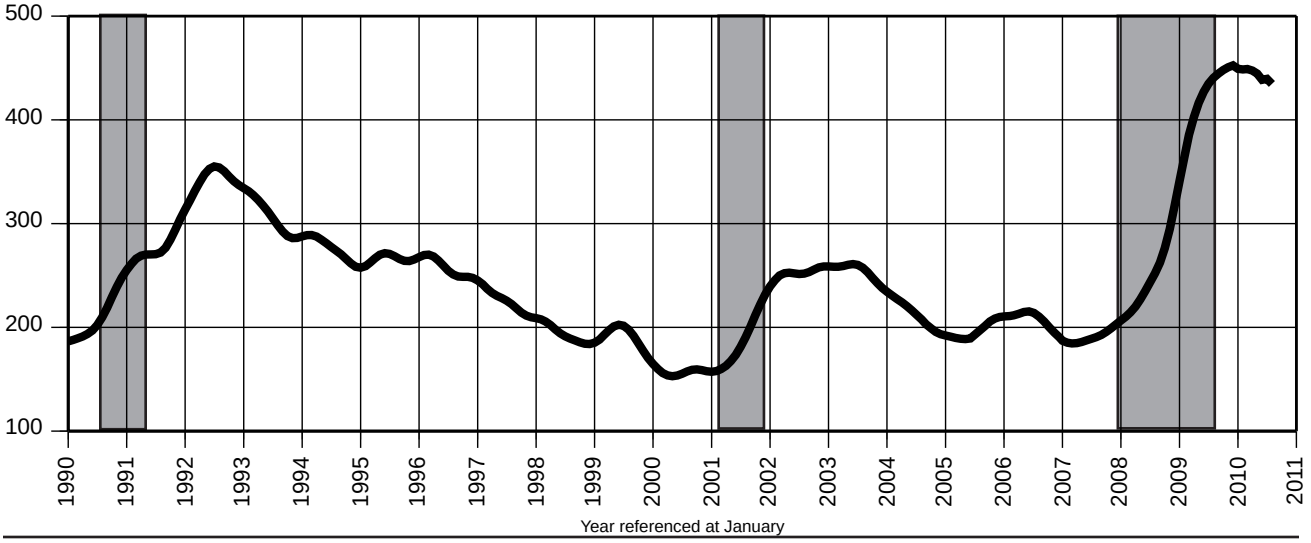
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)



2. Resident Employment (000)



3. Unemployment (000)



4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	66.6	66.9
Jun	67.2	66.4	67.5	66.9	67.8	67.1	67.0	66.7
Jul	67.5	66.4	67.9	66.9	68.1	67.0	67.2R	66.3
Aug	66.8	66.4	67.4	66.8	67.4	66.9	66.4	66.0
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		

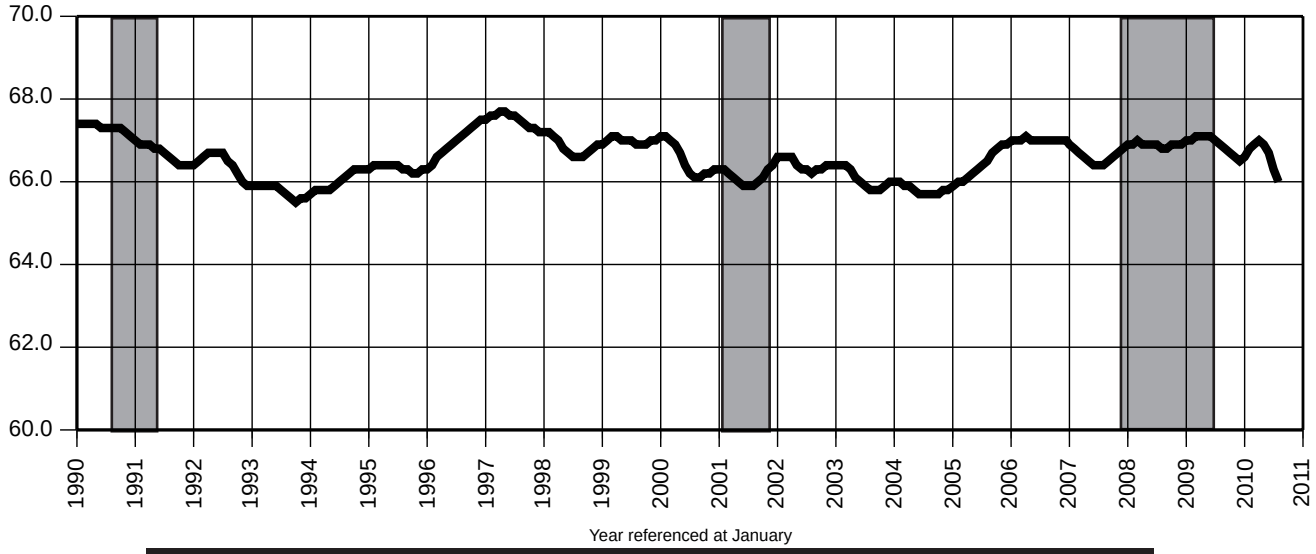
5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	60.2	60.4
Jun	64.3	63.6	64.0	63.4	61.4	60.8	60.6	60.2
Jul	64.3	63.6	64.0	63.2	61.4	60.6	60.4R	59.9R
Aug	64.0	63.6	63.6	63.1	61.0	60.4	60.2	59.6
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		

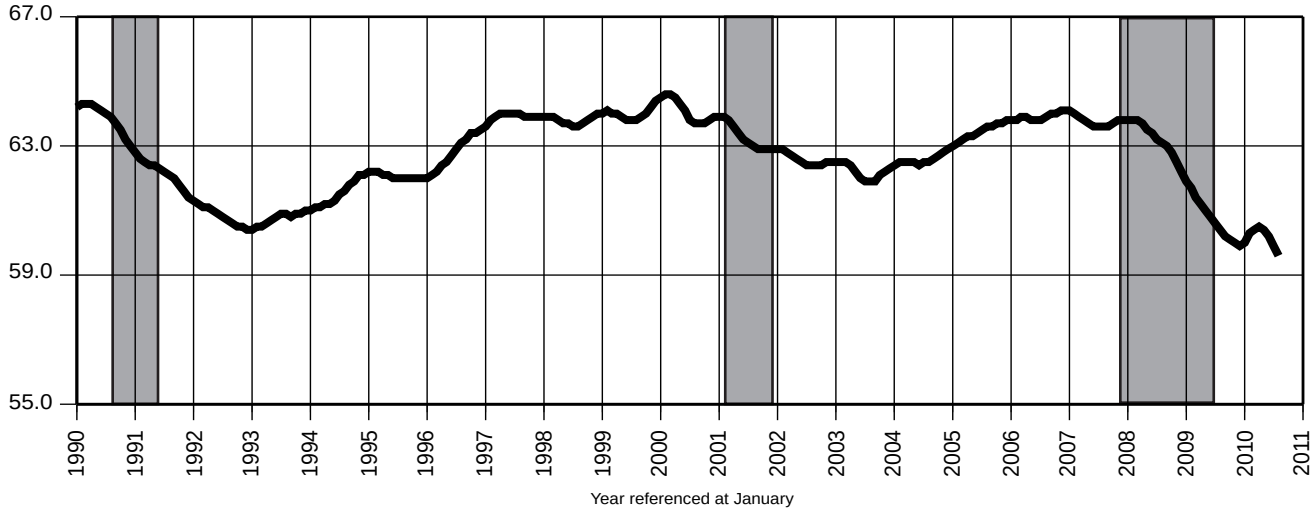
6. Unemployment Rate (%)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	9.6	9.7
Jun	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.2	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6
Jul	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.4	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.7
Aug	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.6	9.5	9.7	9.4	9.6
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		

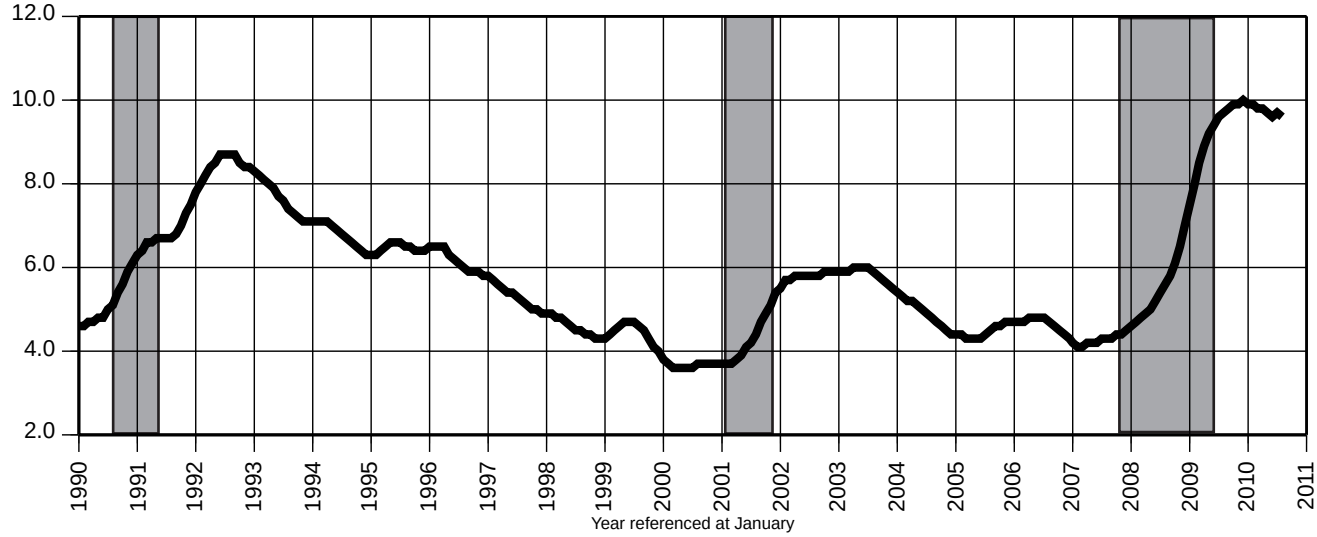
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)



5. Employment / Population Ratio (%)



6. Unemployment Rate (%)



7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	3,801.7	3,848.0
Apr	4,053.9	4,074.4	4,062.7	4,083.6	3,884.4	3,905.1	3,842.3	3,859.7
May	4,103.9	4,083.8	4,091.7	4,071.6	3,920.8	3,900.6	3,885.6	3,868.7
Jun	4,159.6	4,088.0	4,133.8	4,061.4	3,958.0	3,886.2	3,924.4	3,863.1
Jul	4,101.8	4,079.4	4,071.6	4,049.2	3,897.6	3,875.9	3,871.4R	3,845.1R
Aug	4,086.0	4,081.4	4,042.1	4,037.1	3,876.1	3,870.7	3,850.9	3,845.6
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		

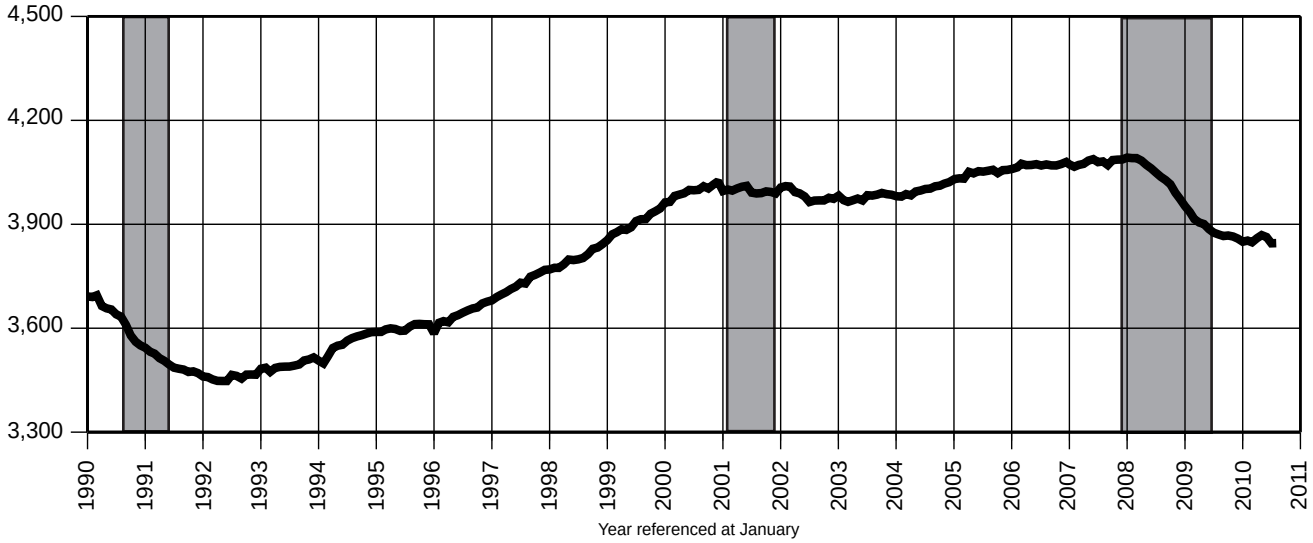
8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	3,142.4	3,199.2
Apr	3,394.6	3,426.6	3,401.8	3,434.4	3,224.2	3,256.8	3,179.6	3,208.0
May	3,446.0	3,434.4	3,432.4	3,421.0	3,263.8	3,252.2	3,214.5	3,206.0
Jun	3,499.1	3,437.9	3,475.5	3,413.5	3,300.4	3,238.9	3,260.5R	3,208.7
Jul	3,485.3	3,438.0	3,449.1	3,402.0	3,273.2	3,227.0	3,260.9R	3,210.0R
Aug	3,476.3	3,434.8	3,434.9	3,393.1	3,263.2	3,221.1	3,257.0	3,213.7
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		

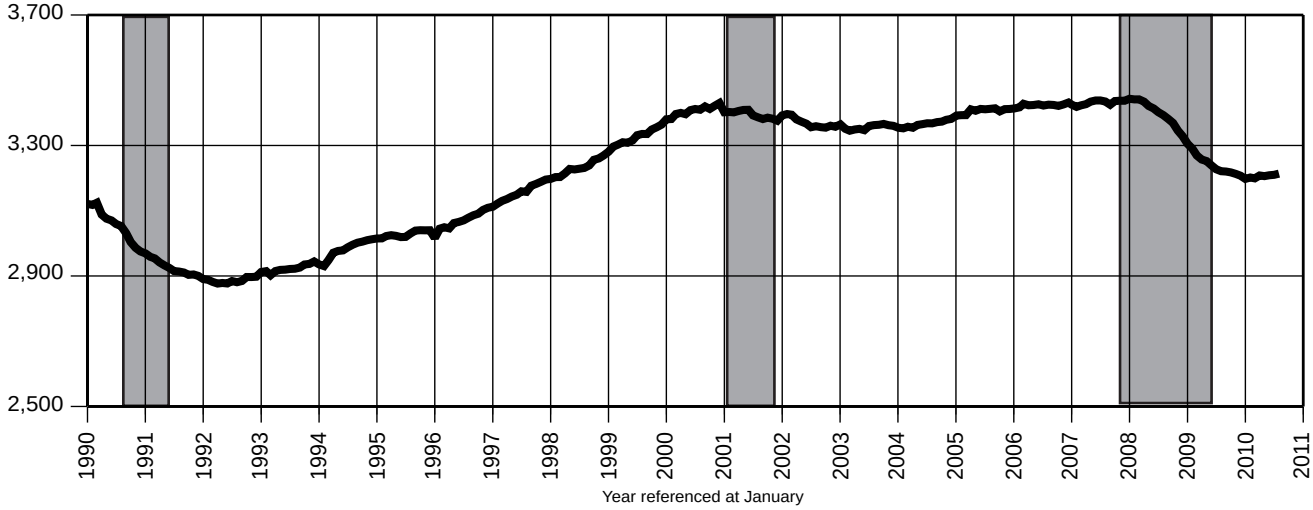
9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	118.2	128.5
Apr	169.9	172.8	165.4	168.3	139.2	142.2	122.9	126.7
May	175.7	173.5	168.8	166.7	142.1	140.1	126.3	125.4
Jun	179.5	174.2	171.1	165.8	143.2	138.0	130.3	126.7
Jul	179.6	173.3	171.1	164.8	142.9	136.6	131.0R	124.7R
Aug	181.0	173.3	170.8	163.0	143.0	135.2	132.4	124.3
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		

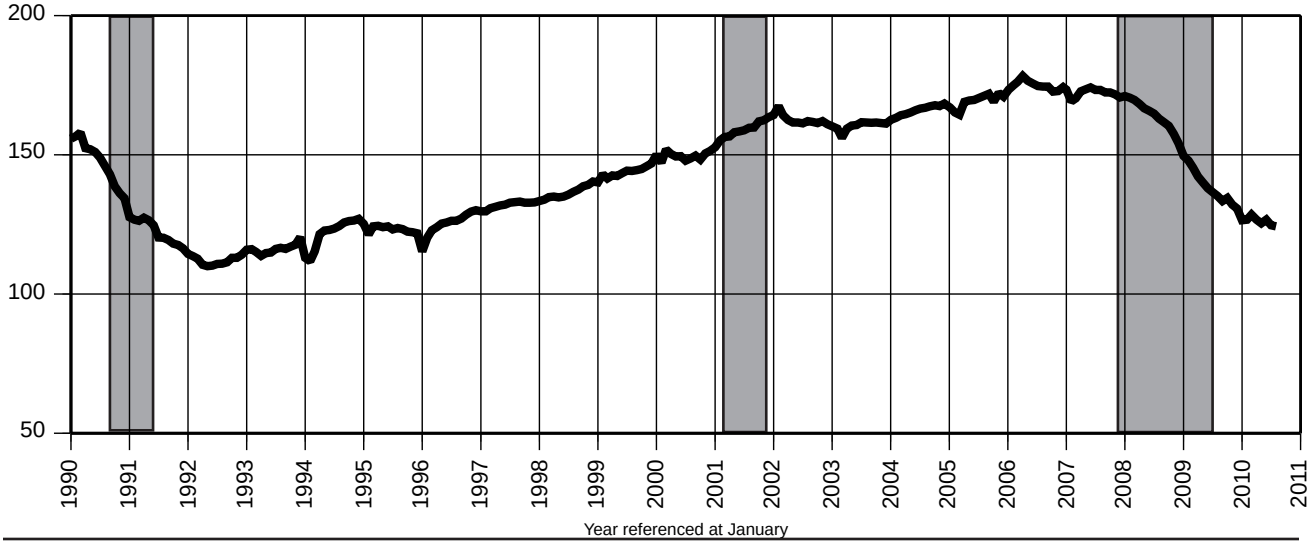
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)



8. Private Sector Payroll Employment (000)



9. Construction Payroll Employment (000)



10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	252.3	254.2
Apr	312.3	313.9	302.8	304.6	267.9	270.0	254.5	256.2
May	312.2	312.4	301.9	302.2	267.6	268.0	257.9	259.2
Jun	313.5	311.6	302.8	301.0	267.7	265.9	258.8	257.5
Jul	312.1	311.8	299.5	299.2	264.3	264.0	257.2	256.6
Aug	310.9	309.9	298.9	297.7	263.4	262.1	256.7	255.9
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		

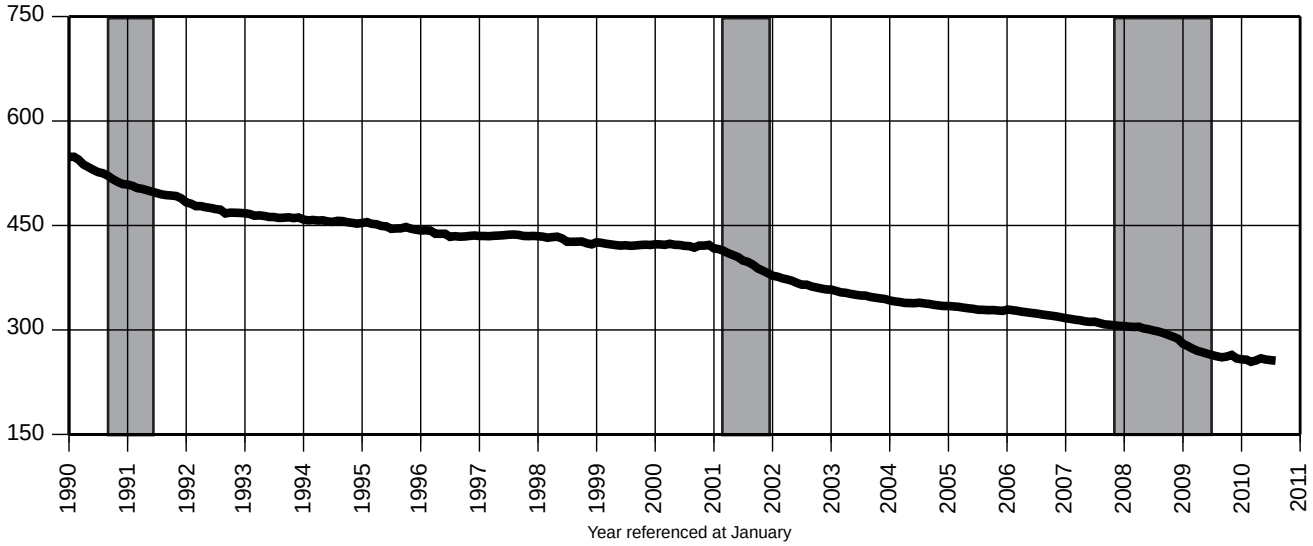
11. Trade, Transportation & Utilities Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	800.2	811.0
Apr	860.2	873.4	856.9	870.7	805.9	819.5	802.2	811.5
May	873.0	876.0	864.4	867.6	815.9	819.1	809.5	811.6
Jun	884.4	877.4	872.5	865.4	823.7	816.8	817.7	811.1
Jul	873.8	875.9	860.9	862.8	811.7	813.6	808.3R	810.4R
Aug	869.8	874.2	856.9	861.1	808.3	812.0	812.3	815.1
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		

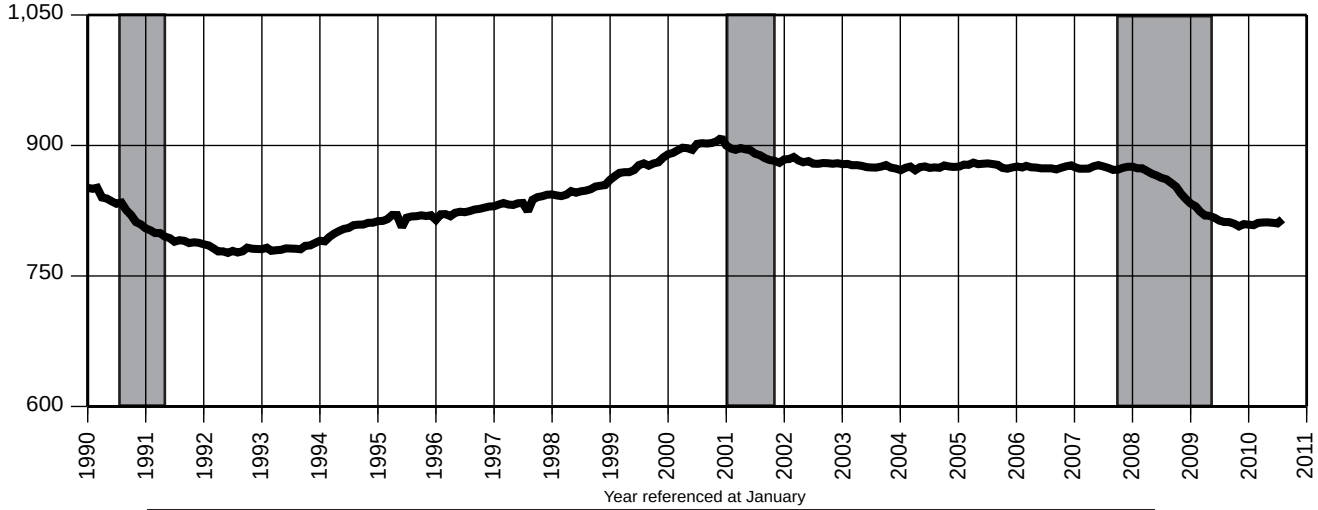
12. Information Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	80.8	81.2
Apr	96.7	97.1	92.8	93.1	84.7	85.0	80.9	81.3
May	96.5	96.6	92.2	92.3	85.0	85.0	81.0	81.3
Jun	96.7	95.9	92.7	91.9	85.0	84.2	81.5	81.1
Jul	96.5	96.3	91.0	90.8	83.9	83.8	81.7R	81.7R
Aug	97.2	96.7	90.8	90.2	84.4	83.8	81.3	80.7
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		

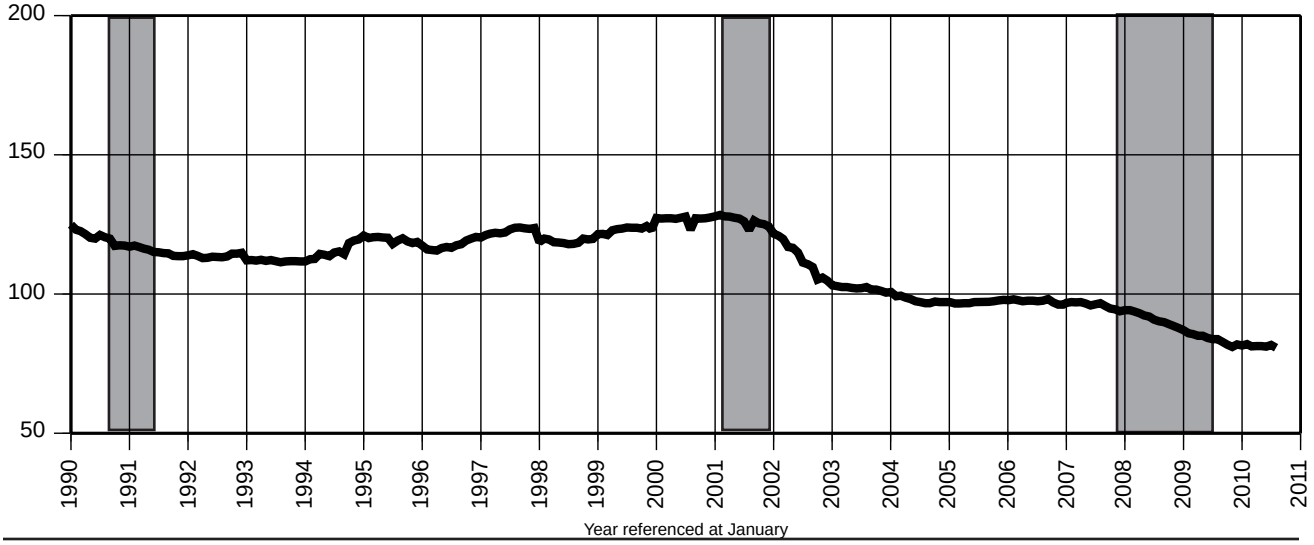
10. Total Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)



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



12. Information Payroll Employment (000)



13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	246.5	247.3
Apr	274.8	276.3	271.7	273.1	257.2	258.4	247.3	247.7
May	276.1	276.1	272.4	272.3	257.4	257.2	249.6	249.1
Jun	278.7	276.1	274.2	271.5	258.4	255.7	251.2	248.6
Jul	279.9	276.0	273.5	269.9	257.5	254.1	252.7R	249.9R
Aug	279.0	275.3	272.7	269.2	256.3	252.9	253.4	251.2
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		

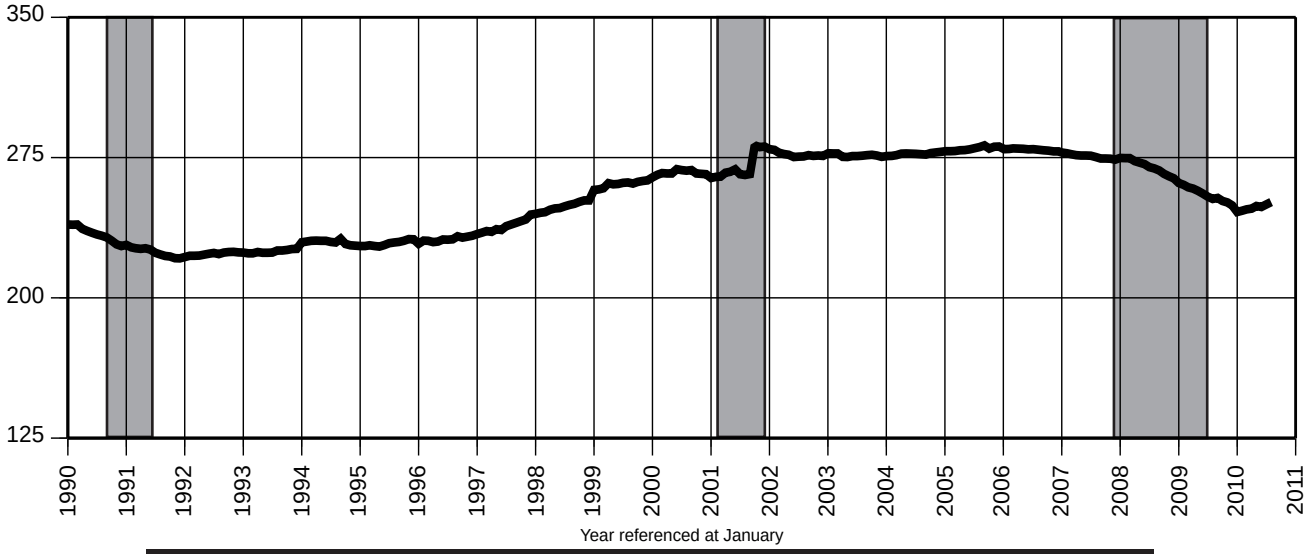
14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	562.1	572.7
Apr	610.3	613.9	618.9	622.6	585.7	589.5	575.8	579.7
May	616.5	616.2	620.0	619.9	586.9	586.8	580.6	579.8
Jun	626.5	617.6	626.5	617.7	593.0	584.4	592.4	586.3
Jul	628.0	619.9	625.5	617.1	589.2	580.8	595.4R	584.5R
Aug	630.7	620.4	626.2	615.5	589.9	579.1	596.2	585.2
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		

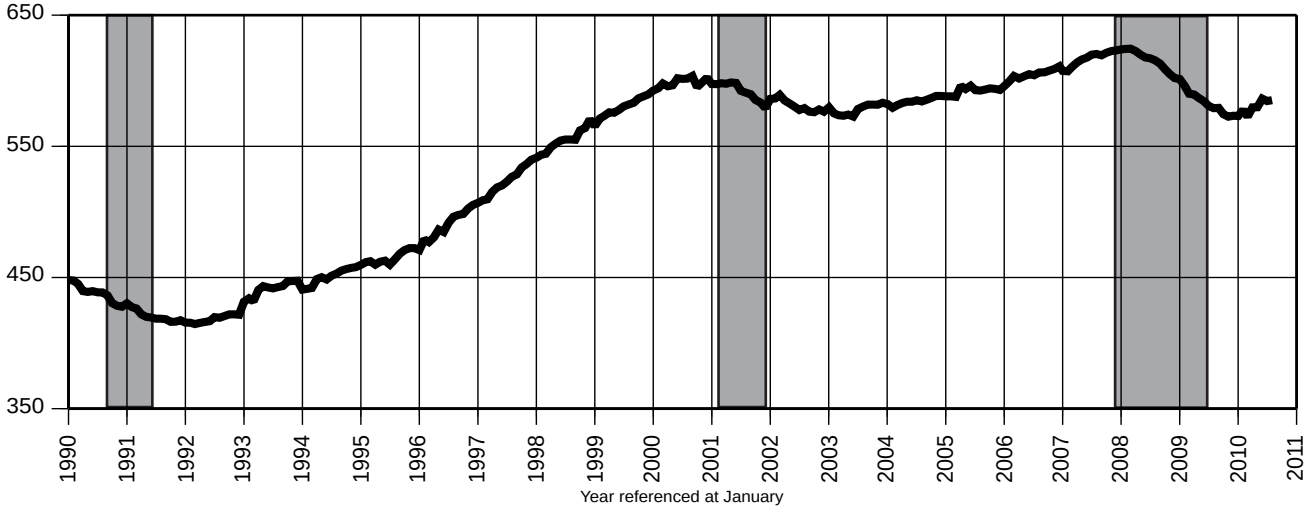
15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	606.5	605.2
Apr	577.4	576.6	590.3	589.3	597.7	596.6	607.2	604.9
May	583.8	579.6	592.2	588.1	600.2	596.1	605.4	601.2
Jun	582.0	578.2	593.2	589.3	601.3	597.3	602.6	600.0
Jul	575.1	579.9	584.9	589.9	592.1	597.3	594.6R	600.3R
Aug	571.4	580.1	581.7	590.7	588.5	597.7	589.4	599.4
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		

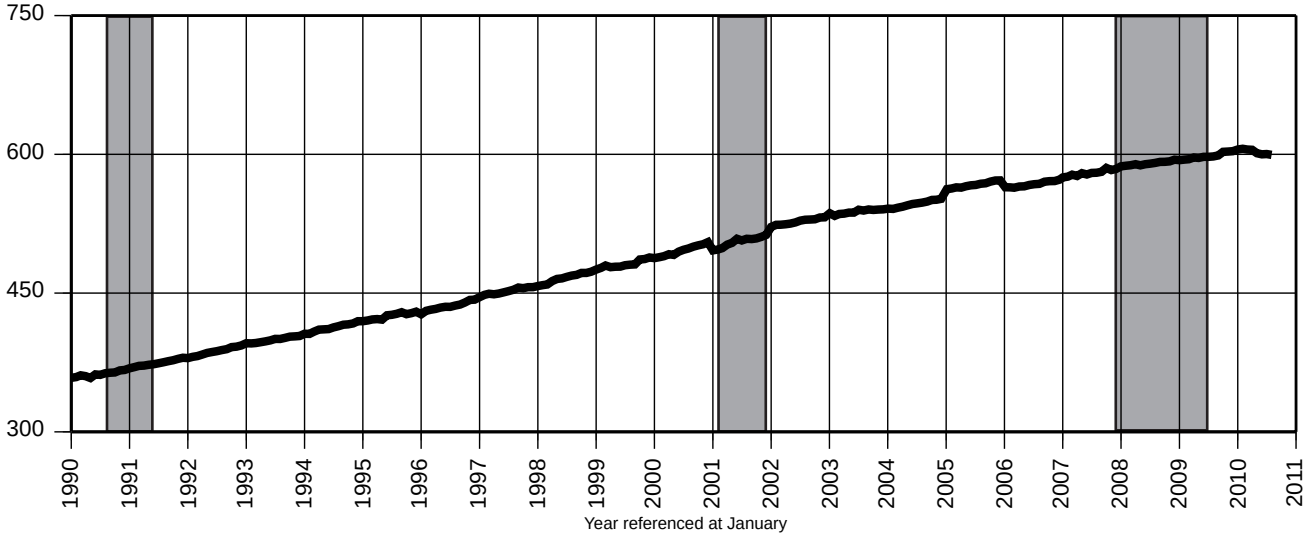
13. Financial Activities Payroll Employment (000)



14. Professional & Business Services Payroll Employment (000)



15. Educational & Health Services Payroll Employment (000)



16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	317.4	338.2
Apr	328.0	337.9	336.2	346.2	323.9	333.8	328.5	339.1
May	345.6	339.0	352.2	345.1	344.8	337.5	342.2	337.2
Jun	367.9	340.7	371.7	343.9	361.7	334.0	365.4	340.6
Jul	371.9	339.6	373.4	341.2	365.7	333.9	373.8R	340.2R
Aug	369.2	339.7	368.9	339.6	364.0	334.8	370.3	340.3
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)

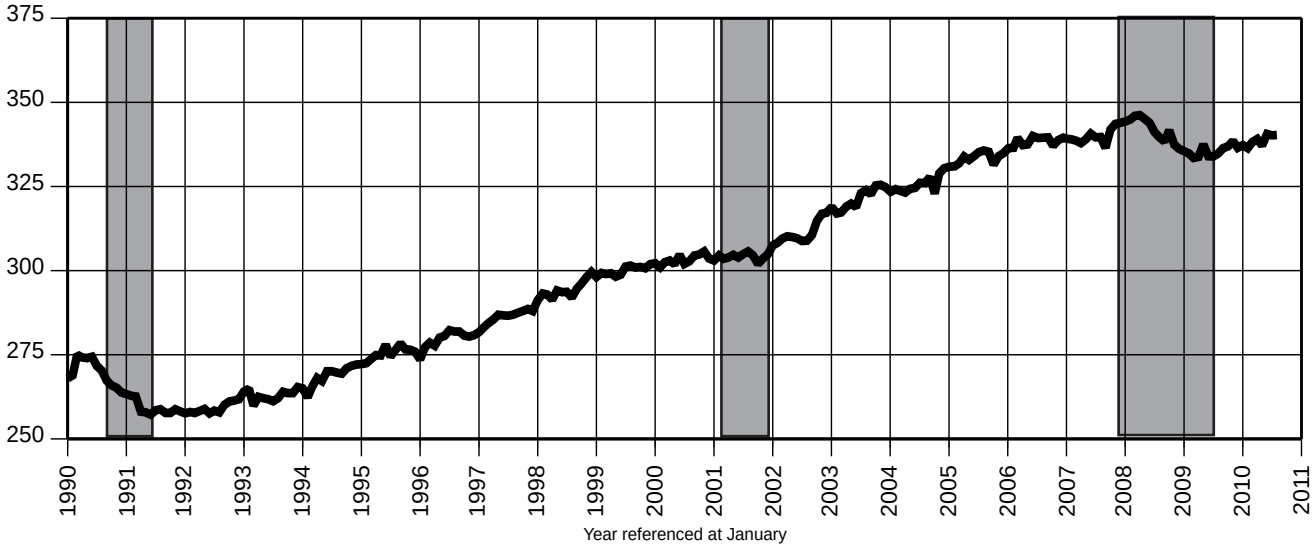
	2008			2009			2010		
Date	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA	US	NY	PA
Jan	211.080	229.869	*	211.143	233.402	*	216.687	238.970	*
Feb	211.693	231.020	220.935	212.193	234.663	220.262	216.741	238.862	226.529
Mar	213.528	233.122	*	212.709	235.067	*	217.631	240.101	*
Apr	214.823	233.822	223.622	213.240	235.582	221.686	218.009	240.529	227.432
May	216.632	236.151	*	213.856	235.975	*	218.178	241.075	*
Jun	218.815	238.580	228.408	215.693	237.172	223.810	217.965	240.817	228.074
Jul	219.964	240.273	*	215.351	237.600	*	218.011	241.147	*
Aug	219.086	240.550	228.337	215.834	238.282	226.039	218.312	241.569	228.500
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

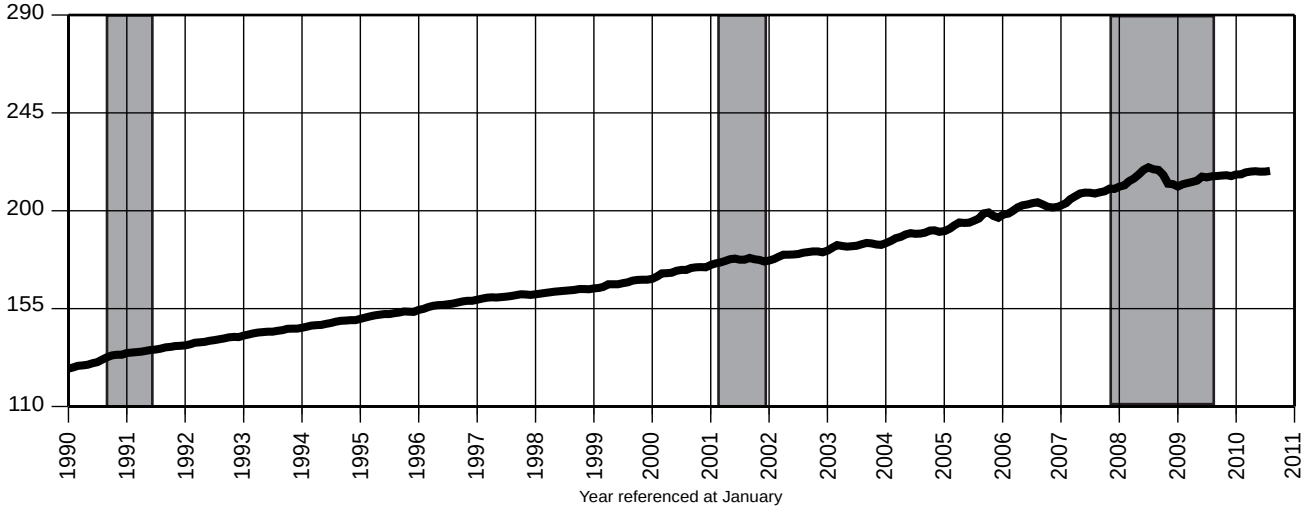
(Seasonally unadjusted)

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	52.3
Apr	106.3	62.8	40.8	57.7
May	108.5	58.1	54.8	62.7
Jun	105.3	51.0	49.3	54.3
Jul	111.9	51.9	47.4	51.0R
Aug	105.6	58.5	54.5	53.5
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	

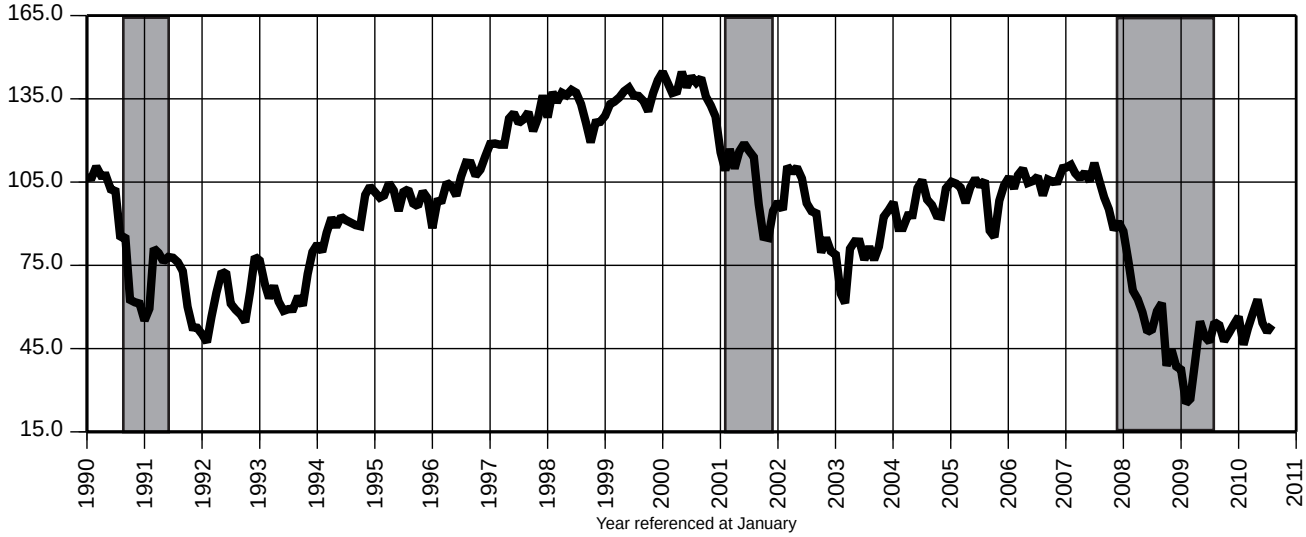
16. Leisure & Hospitality Payroll Employment (000)



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



18. Consumer Confidence Index, US



19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,077	2,265R	1,635	1,851R	705	850R	885	1,118R
Feb	1,648	2,126R	1,301	1,615R	1,288R	1,672R	721	937R
Mar	1,871	1,770R	2,074	1,970R	1,303R	1,188R	1,207R	994R
Apr	2,100	1,984R	2,197	1,871R	771R	675R	1,124R	1,014R
May	1,992	1,845R	1,658	1,609R	1,017R	1,032R	923R	993R
Jun	2,759	2,282R	2,385	2,095R	883R	723R	1,409R	1,126
Jul	1,905	2,050R	1,301	1,353R	791R	844R	1,098	1,230
Aug	3,084	2,814R	1,150	1,144R	1,003R	1,000R		
Sep	1,896	1,931R	1,386	1,285R	1,180R	1,061R		
Oct	2,283	2,086R	1,279	1,209R	1,101R	1,083R		
Nov	2,133	2,236R	917	1,013R	1,077R	1,171R		
Dec	1,652	1,929R	1,086	1,117R	1,277R	1,333R		

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

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,084	1,210R	830	886R	430R	485R	538	637R
Feb	953	1,236R	668	836R	370R	491R	529	705R
Mar	1,137	1,092R	855	899R	505R	501R	696R	659R
Apr	1,109	1,151R	1,057	980R	548	521R	688R	653R
May	1,264	1,103R	825	767R	639R	625R	602R	612R
Jun	1,328	1,158	759	695R	684R	579R	604R	493R
Jul	1,183	1,135R	779	690R	622R	567R	725	684
Aug	1,552	1,344R	741	698R	611R	599R		
Sep	901	954R	729	716R	719R	679R		
Oct	937	815R	800	678R	805R	700R		
Nov	879	953R	502	591R	633R	747R		
Dec	750	918R	630	696R	645R	688R		

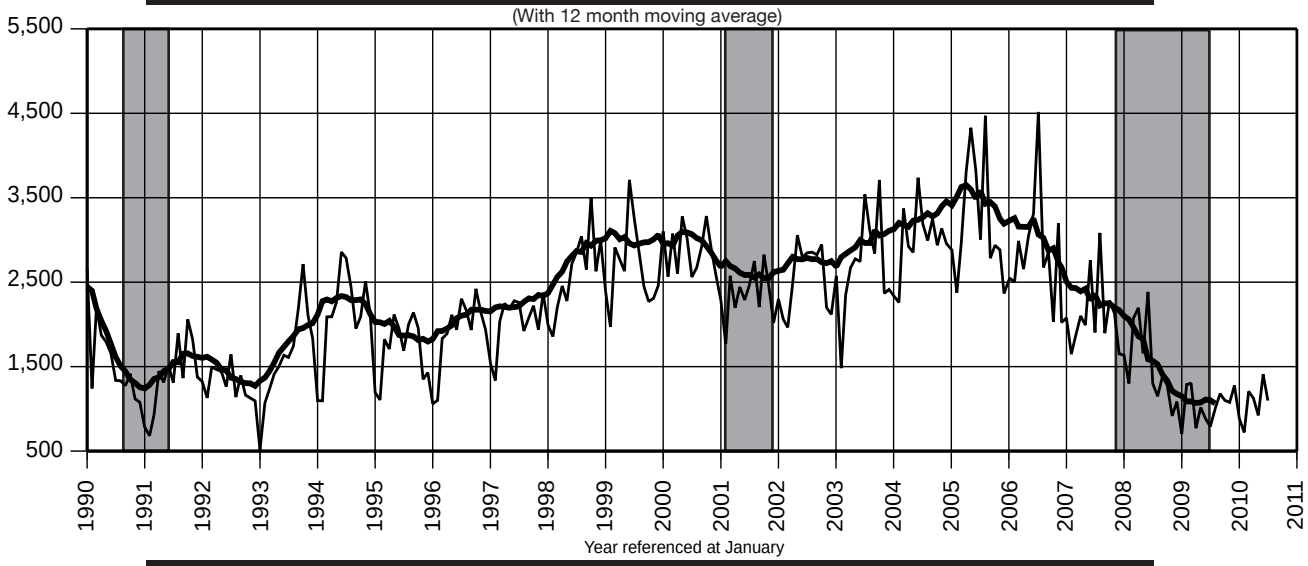
21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(Seasonality not statistically significant)

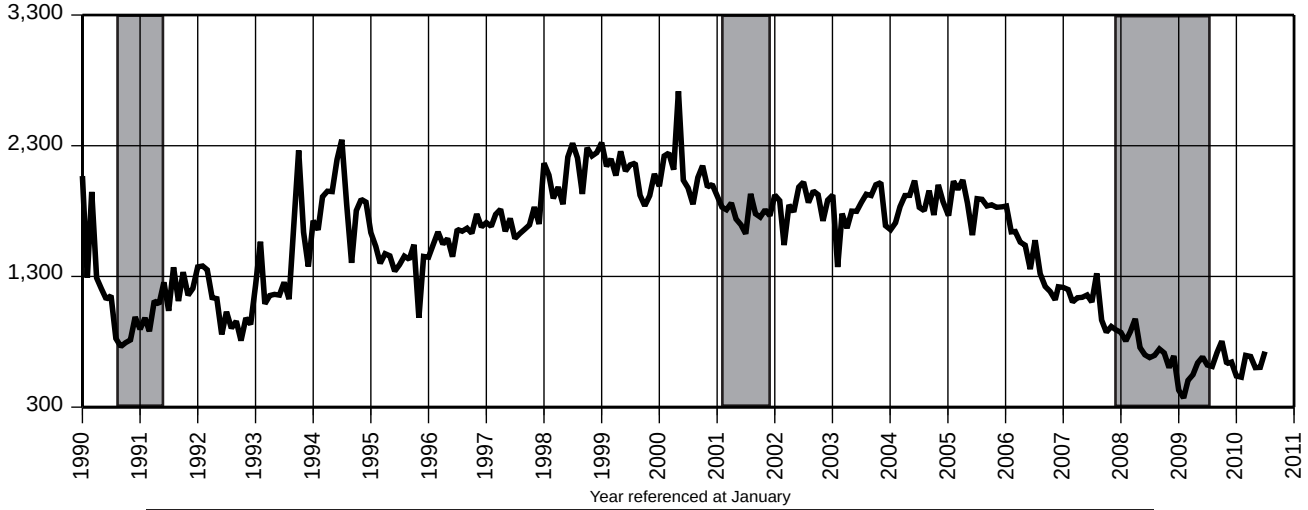
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Date	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	759	730	229	310
Feb	379	531	899	151
Mar	514	1,124	746	434
Apr	767	987	166	373
May	527	739	331	254R
Jun	1,137	1,523	152	745R
Jul	509	427	105	246
Aug	1,184	363	354	
Sep	821	589	383R	
Oct	1,013	406	237R	
Nov	1,055	373	388R	
Dec	655	327	589R	

19. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

(With 12 month moving average)

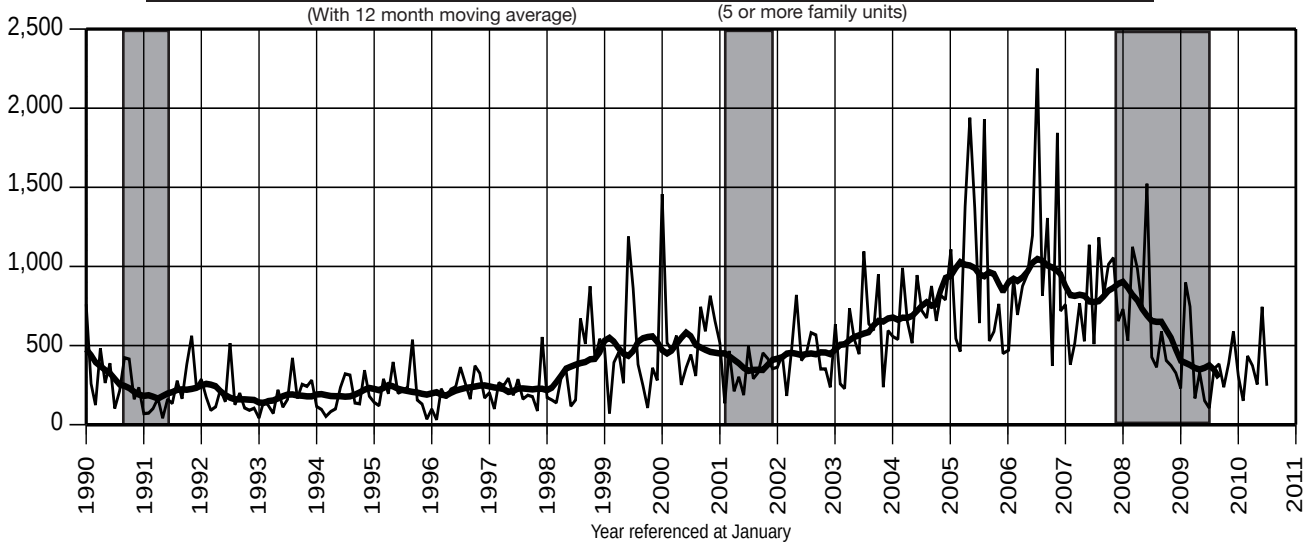


20. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits



21. Private Multi-Dwelling Units Authorized by Building Permits

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



22. Total New Vehicle Registrations*

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41,273	49,890	42,834	51,414	28,753R	36,802	30,570	38,511R
Feb	43,966	49,893	44,478	50,203	30,307R	35,860	26,802	32,344R
Mar	53,249	48,760	53,401	49,138	37,787R	34,170	44,802	41,273
Apr	54,747	51,838	49,305	46,311	37,156R	34,648	42,953R	40,431R
May	60,346	51,725	54,589	46,462	38,849R	31,107	41,883R	34,332R
Jun	53,686	48,002	51,425	45,945	39,477R	34,639	41,426R	36,488R
Jul	55,701	51,134	47,829	43,601	36,518R	32,396	39,920	35,915
Aug	56,233	50,600	48,422	43,490	54,469R	47,769		
Sep	48,643	51,104	41,536	43,769	31,318R	33,997		
Oct	47,303	52,493	33,948	38,400	30,304R	35,227		
Nov	45,582	52,060	27,905	33,500	31,861R	37,380		
Dec	47,245	50,815	33,572	37,350	34,392R	37,181		

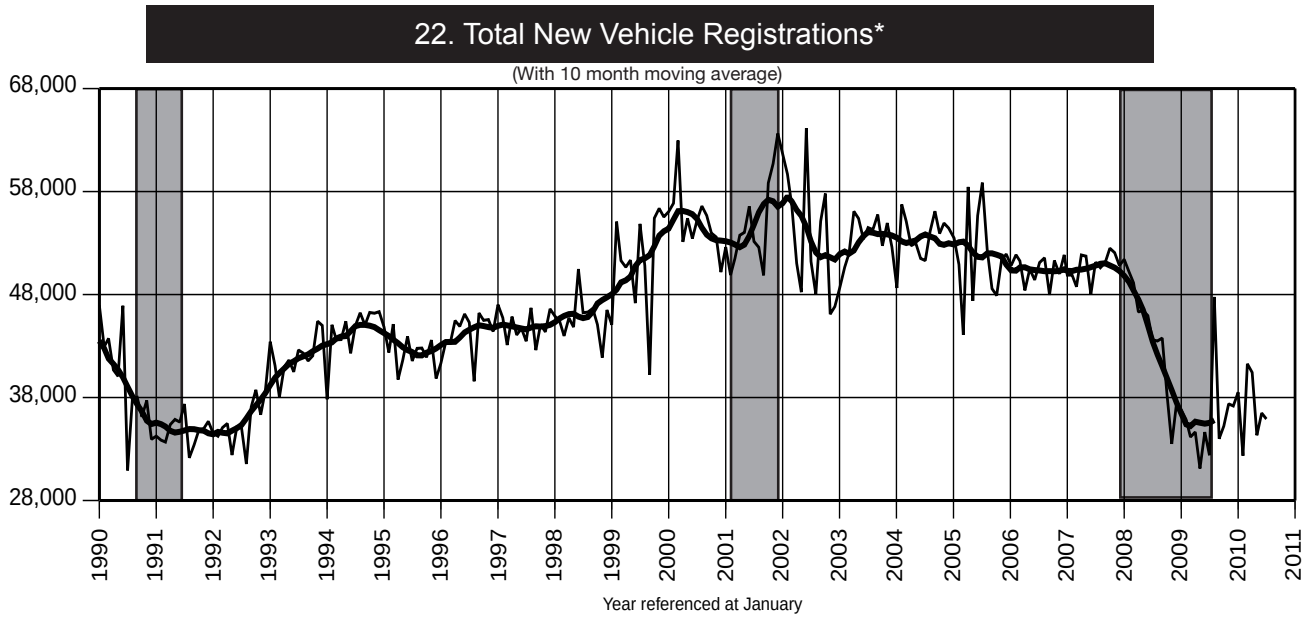
23. New Passenger Car Registrations

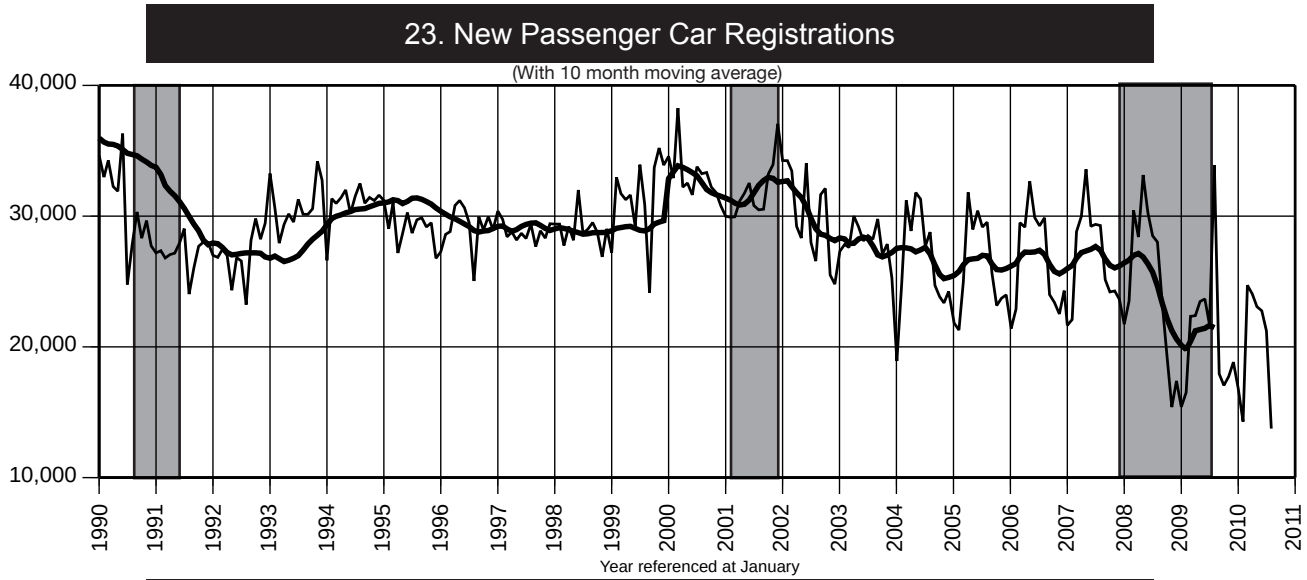
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	21,644	26,864	21,735	26,971	15,410R	19,260	16,819R	21,036R
Feb	22,089	26,174	23,505	27,573	16,508	19,419	14,281	16,786
Mar	28,814	25,904	30,446	27,578	22,338R	19,773	24,713	21,794
Apr	29,977	27,404	28,401	25,685	22,388R	19,840	24,053R	21,273R
May	33,583	27,476	33,144	26,908	23,469R	19,167	23,074R	18,886R
Jun	29,219	25,283	30,234	26,278	23,664R	20,564	22,763R	19,695R
Jul	29,372	26,655	28,493	25,677	21,694R	19,844	21,216	19,420
Aug	29,281	26,368	28,017	25,150	33,909R	31,361		
Sep	25,142	26,636	23,293	24,717	17,936R	19,607		
Oct	24,202	27,439	19,335	22,559	17,052R	19,745		
Nov	24,277	28,060	15,395	19,326	17,736R	20,564		
Dec	23,636	27,150	17,398	21,172	18,834R	20,989		

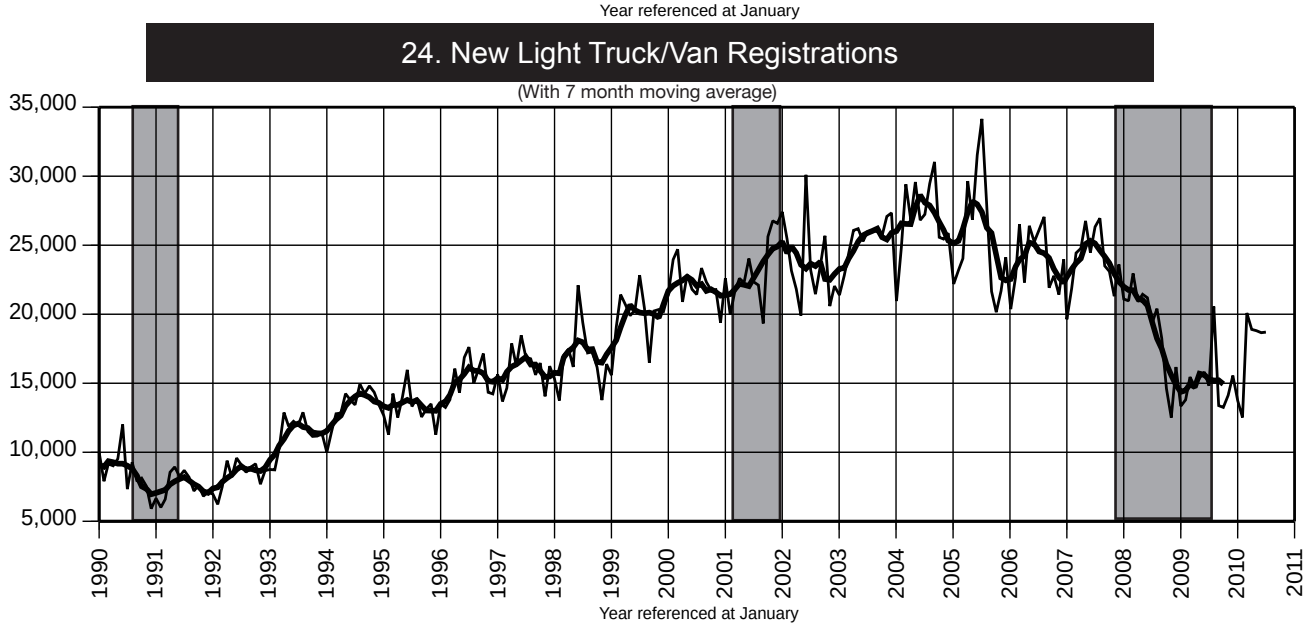
24. New Light Truck/Van Registrations

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	19,629	23,026	21,099	24,442	13,343R	15,295	13,751R	15,685R
Feb	21,877	23,720	20,973	22,631	13,799R	14,856	12,521R	13,493R
Mar	24,435	22,857	22,955	21,560	15,449R	14,673	20,089	19,127
Apr	24,770	24,434	20,904	20,626	14,768R	14,593	18,900	18,690
May	26,763	24,249	21,445	19,553	15,380R	14,304	18,809R	17,577R
Jun	24,467	22,719	21,191	19,668	15,813R	14,858	18,663R	17,484R
Jul	26,329	24,479	19,336	17,924	14,824R	13,976	18,704	17,693
Aug	26,952	24,232	20,405	18,341	20,560R	18,064		
Sep	23,501	24,469	18,243	19,049	13,382R	13,999		
Oct	23,101	25,054	14,613	15,841	13,252R	14,554		
Nov	21,305	24,000	12,510	14,174	14,125R	15,595		
Dec	23,609	23,664	16,174	16,178	15,558R	15,176		

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







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

25. Weeks Claimed & Insured Unemployment Rate

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	163.8	4.4
Jun	109.3	2.8	123.9	3.2	220.8	5.7	162.5	4.3
Jul	113.1	2.9	127.2	3.3	203.9	5.3	165.7	4.5
Aug	113.5	2.9	132.6	3.4	196.0	5.1	167.9	4.5
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		

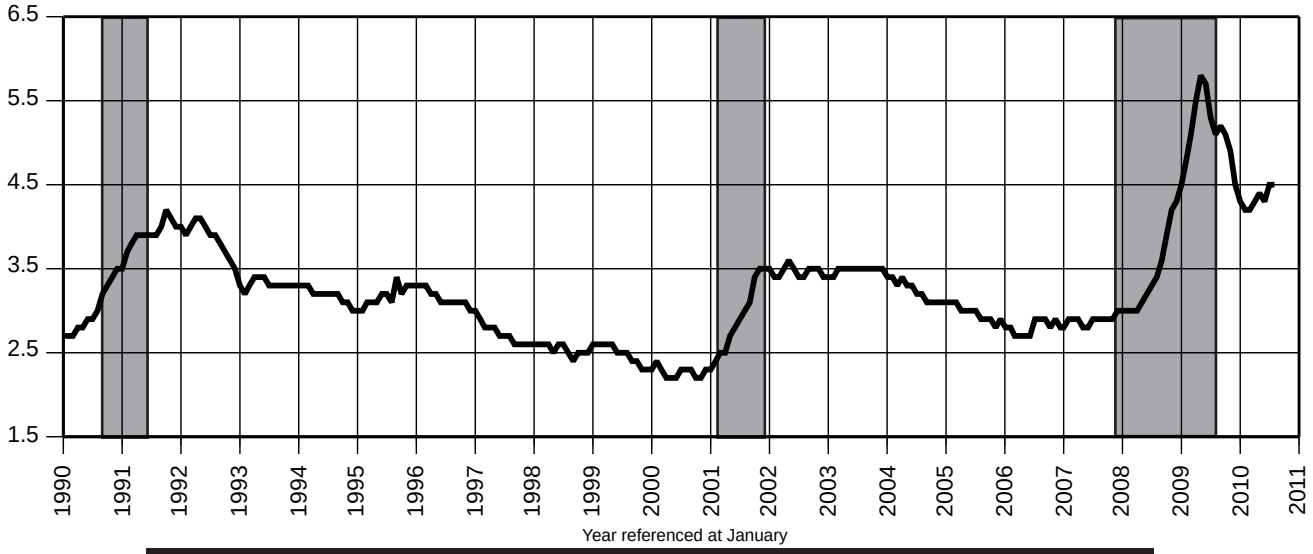
26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Date	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	9,580	12,030
Jun	12,320	10,535	13,684	11,446	16,656	13,971	13,466	11,621
Jul	10,299	10,570	10,839	11,182	13,673	14,434	13,951	14,478
Aug	8,600	10,775	9,691	12,269	10,978	13,577	10,044	12,420
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		

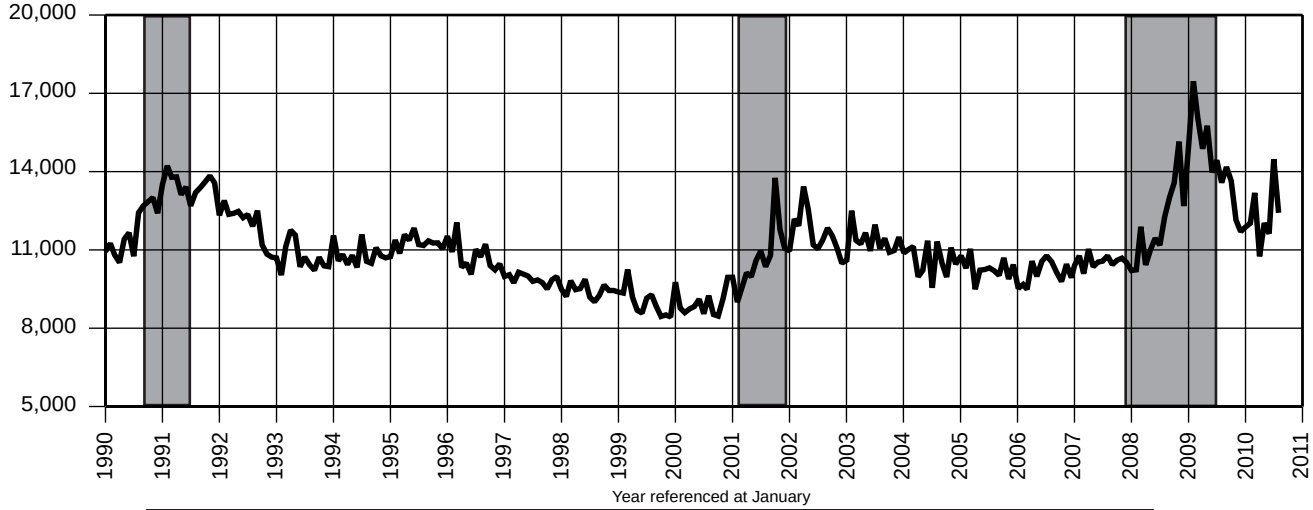
27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Date	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	19,964
Jun	10,064	12,531	27,659	20,380
Jul	13,085	14,466	29,284	20,169
Aug	10,486	12,481	28,916	21,512
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	

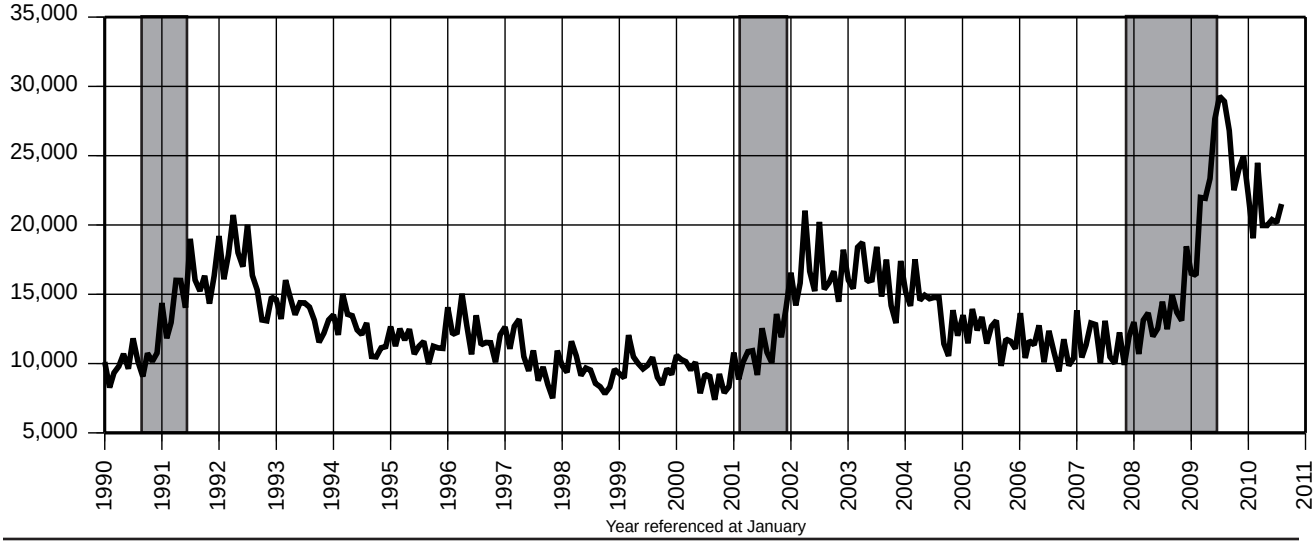
25. Insured Unemployment Rate



26. Initial Claims-Weekly Average



27. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions



Indicator Series	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Annual Averages 1999-2009										
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	1,025
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	601
21 Multi-Fam. Dwell. Units (No.) - F	424	598	347	434	587	728	973	1,035	777	677	382
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	35,933
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	20,912
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	15,021
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-30 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. For Dwelling Unit data, "F"=Final.

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Nonfarm (1)*	3,870.7	3,866.1	3,867.6	3,864.7	3,858.7	3,849.7	3,852.9	3,848.0	3,859.7	3,868.7	3,863.1	3,845.1	3,845.6
Total Private Sector*	3,221.1	3,220.1	3,217.5	3,212.9	3,207.4	3,197.6	3,201.8	3,199.2	3,208.0	3,206.0	3,208.7	3,210.0	3,213.7
Goods Producing*	398.9	395.7	397.9	397.8	391.4	385.7	385.4	384.2	384.5	386.2	385.9	383.0	381.9
Mining and Logging**	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	135.2	133.4	134.5	132.1	130.7	126.5	126.7	128.5	126.7	125.4	126.7	124.7	124.3
Manufacturing*	262.1	260.7	261.8	264.1	259.1	257.8	257.3	254.2	256.2	259.2	257.5	256.6	255.9
Durable Goods	116.4	115.4	116.4	116.1	114.3	114.5	114.8	113.7	115.0	116.5	115.2	114.8	113.9
Non-Durable Goods	145.7	145.3	145.4	148.0	144.8	143.3	142.5	140.5	141.2	142.7	142.3	141.8	142.0
Service-Providing*	3,471.8	3,470.4	3,469.7	3,466.9	3,467.3	3,464.0	3,467.5	3,463.8	3,475.2	3,482.5	3,477.2	3,462.1	3,463.7
Private Service-Providing*	2,822.2	2,824.4	2,819.6	2,815.1	2,816.0	2,811.9	2,816.4	2,815.0	2,823.5	2,819.8	2,822.8	2,827.0	2,831.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities*	812.0	811.9	810.1	807.0	809.6	809.0	808.4	811.0	811.5	811.6	811.1	810.4	815.1
Wholesale Trade	214.0	213.3	214.4	214.0	213.6	213.0	213.1	212.8	211.5	213.7	214.6	215.1	215.8
Retail Trade	435.3	436.4	432.5	429.2	429.7	430.7	431.5	433.2	436.3	434.0	434.0	431.9	434.7
Trans., Warehousing, and Utilities	162.7	162.2	163.2	163.8	166.3	165.3	163.8	165.0	163.7	163.9	162.5	163.4	164.6
Information	83.8	82.8	81.8	81.0	81.9	81.5	82.0	81.2	81.3	81.3	81.1	81.7	80.7
Financial Activities*	252.9	253.4	251.8	251.0	249.4	245.9	246.6	247.3	247.7	249.1	248.6	249.9	251.2
Finance and Insurance	197.6	197.6	196.7	197.1	197.0	194.7	194.9	194.7	195.0	195.9	195.9	197.3	198.6
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	55.3	55.8	55.1	53.9	52.4	51.2	51.7	52.6	52.7	53.2	52.7	52.6	52.6
Prof. and Business Services*	579.1	579.3	574.5	572.6	573.3	573.1	577.7	572.7	579.7	579.8	586.3	584.5	585.2
Prof., Sci., & Tech. Services	273.3	274.0	273.9	274.6	275.7	273.5	275.1	272.3	272.2	275.0	278.1	279.2	279.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	75.1	74.9	73.7	73.3	73.2	74.7	74.2	74.5	74.4	74.2	73.8	74.0	73.7
Adm/Support, Waste Mgt/ Remed. Srvs.	230.7	230.4	226.9	224.7	224.4	224.9	228.4	225.9	233.1	230.6	234.4	231.3	232.1
Educational and Health Services*	597.7	598.8	602.7	603.0	603.4	605.2	606.0	605.2	604.9	601.2	600.0	600.3	599.4
Educational Services	89.5	89.6	93.0	92.5	92.5	93.8	92.6	92.2	92.1	88.8	88.5	87.5	86.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	508.2	509.2	509.7	510.5	510.9	511.4	513.4	513.0	512.8	512.4	511.5	512.8	512.8
Leisure and Hospitality*	334.8	336.4	336.9	338.5	336.5	337.3	336.4	338.2	339.1	337.2	340.6	340.2	340.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	53.3	54.4	54.4	57.4	56.4	56.4	55.8	56.6	55.9	55.0	55.8	59.8	58.9
Accommodation and Food Srvs.	281.5	282.0	282.5	281.1	280.1	280.9	280.6	281.6	283.2	282.2	284.8	280.4	281.4
Other Services (2)	161.9	161.8	161.8	162.0	161.9	159.9	159.3	159.4	159.3	159.6	155.1	160.0	159.9
Total Government*	649.6	646.0	650.1	651.8	651.3	652.1	651.1	648.8	651.7	662.7	654.4	635.1	631.9
Federal Government	59.1	58.9	59.1	59.2	58.3	59.6	59.3	59.2	61.6	73.0	68.0	64.8	60.9
State Government (3)	147.2	147.1	146.0	145.5	145.3	145.2	145.8	145.8	145.3	145.1	145.0	144.6	144.2
Local Government	443.3	440.0	445.0	447.1	447.7	447.3	446.0	443.8	444.8	444.6	441.4	425.7	426.8

Notes:

1. *Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilains 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.*

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Total Nonfarm (1)	3,876.1	3,874.7	3,894.5	3,894.7	3,892.6	3,779.3	3,781.1	3,801.7	3,842.3	3,885.6	3,924.4	3,871.4	3,850.9
Total Private Sector	3,263.2	3,245.2	3,235.6	3,230.1	3,229.7	3,128.1	3,121.4	3,142.4	3,179.6	3,214.5	3,260.5	3,260.9	3,257.0
Goods Producing	408.0	404.7	406.1	404.4	394.7	373.3	368.2	372.0	379.0	385.8	390.8	389.9	390.8
Mining and Logging	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	143.0	140.3	141.2	136.6	132.1	116.3	112.2	118.2	122.9	126.3	130.3	131.0	132.4
Construction of Buildings	31.6	30.9	31.7	30.8	30.4	26.8	26.3	27.0	27.8	28.9	30.8	31.3	31.5
Residential Building Construction	20.1	19.8	20.1	19.1	19.0	16.9	17.2	17.6	17.6	18.4	20.2	20.2	20.4
Heavy and Civil Engineering	18.2	18.1	18.6	17.8	16.3	13.0	11.9	13.8	15.6	16.2	16.6	17.1	17.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	93.2	91.3	90.9	88.0	85.4	76.5	74.0	77.4	79.5	81.2	82.9	82.6	83.8
Building Equipment Contractors	47.5	46.7	46.9	45.4	45.9	42.0	41.5	42.5	43.0	44.3	45.9	45.4	45.6
Manufacturing	263.4	262.8	263.3	266.2	261.0	255.6	254.6	252.3	254.5	257.9	258.8	257.2	256.7
Durable Goods	116.8	116.4	117.1	117.0	115.2	113.5	113.4	112.7	114.3	116.0	115.9	115.2	114.3
Fabricated Metal Product	22.1	22.3	22.2	21.8	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.3	20.4
Machinery Manufacturing	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.8
Computer and Electronic Products	27.7	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.0
Navig., Meas, Electromedical & Control Inst.	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2
Transportation Eqiup. Mfg.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
Miscellaneous Mfg.	19.6	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.9
Non-Durable Goods	146.6	146.4	146.2	149.2	145.8	142.1	141.2	139.6	140.2	141.9	142.9	142.0	142.4
Food Manufacturing	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.1	30.1	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.7	30.0	29.8	30.0
Paper Manufacturing	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.5
Printing and Related Support	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.6
Chemical Manufacturing	56.7	56.5	56.2	56.5	56.0	55.7	55.6	55.3	54.6	54.4	54.7	54.3	54.2
Basic Chemical Manufacturing	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.9	34.1	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.2	32.8
Plastics and Rubber Products	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.2	13.1
Service-Providing	3,468.1	3,470.0	3,488.4	3,490.3	3,497.9	3,406.0	3,412.9	3,429.7	3,463.3	3,499.8	3,533.6	3,481.5	3,460.1
Private Service-Providing	2,855.2	2,840.5	2,829.5	2,825.7	2,835.0	2,754.8	2,753.2	2,770.4	2,800.6	2,828.7	2,869.7	2,871.0	2,866.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	808.3	811.6	812.7	820.3	834.5	802.6	794.9	800.2	802.2	809.5	817.7	808.3	812.3
Wholesale Trade	214.9	213.8	214.7	214.6	214.4	211.4	211.5	211.5	211.0	213.7	215.5	215.9	216.7
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	104.6	103.7	103.9	103.2	103.4	101.2	101.9	102.2	102.1	102.9	103.6	104.3	103.7
Professional & Comm. Equip., & Supplies	29.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5
Grocery and Related Product - Nondurable Goods	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.2
Wholesale Electronic Markets, Agents and Brokers	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.7	26.8	26.9	26.3	26.2	26.8	27.2	27.2	27.5

See notes on page S-21. Shaded rows on pp. 22-25 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Retail Trade	436.8	433.9	432.6	439.7	449.4	426.5	419.5	423.4	428.4	431.3	437.7	434.4	437.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.2	38.2	37.2	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.2	36.5
Automobile Dealers	29.1	29.3	29.1	28.6	28.2	27.9	27.8	27.8	27.6	27.5	27.6	27.3	27.4
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	14.8	14.9	14.8	15.3	15.2	13.9	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.8
Electronics and Appliance Stores	16.5	16.5	16.7	17.3	18.1	16.9	16.4	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.2
Building Mat. & Garden Equip. & Supp. Dlrs.	30.9	30.5	30.3	29.9	29.7	28.4	28.2	29.1	30.4	31.5	31.2	30.3	29.6
Food and Beverage Stores	110.0	108.6	106.7	107.5	108.6	108.4	108.0	107.4	106.6	107.6	112.4	110.3	110.4
Health and Personal Care Stores	35.8	35.3	35.5	35.6	36.0	34.9	34.6	34.4	34.1	34.2	34.7	34.2	34.2
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	57.5	56.7	55.6	57.7	59.8	53.7	52.8	53.5	55.5	54.9	55.7	54.1	54.1
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	18.1	18.2	18.4	19.4	21.2	18.7	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.8
General Merchandise Stores	64.2	64.5	65.9	70.7	72.2	65.7	63.9	64.9	64.4	65.2	66.1	66.6	67.2
Department Stores	50.6	51.0	52.4	56.6	57.8	52.6	51.1	52.0	51.6	52.2	53.0	52.9	53.4
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	156.6	163.9	165.4	166.0	170.7	164.7	163.9	165.3	162.8	164.5	164.5	158.0	158.6
Utilities	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3
Elec.Pwr Gen., Transmission & Distribution	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Natural Gas Distribution	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Transportation and Warehousing	144.6	152.1	153.6	154.3	159.2	153.1	152.3	153.6	151.4	153.1	153.1	146.7	147.3
Air Transportation	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Truck Transportation	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.2	32.9	32.3	31.8	32.4	32.7	32.1	32.7	32.9	34.1
General Freight Trucking	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.9	23.4	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.6	23.0
Transit and Ground Passanger Transportation	21.5	29.1	29.6	29.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.9	29.8	30.4	29.7	23.8	22.2
Support Activities for Transportation	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.4	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.7
Couriers and Messengers	21.4	21.5	20.9	21.6	22.8	20.1	20.1	20.0	18.8	19.3	19.5	19.2	19.4
Warehousing and Storage	27.0	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.4
Information	84.4	82.7	81.9	81.3	82.5	81.4	81.3	80.8	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.7	81.3
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	22.9	22.7	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.3
Telecommunications	36.4	36.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.6	37.2	37.1	36.7	36.9	36.8
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	30.3	30.2	31.0	31.1	31.0	30.6	30.7	31.1	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.6
Internet Serv. Prvdrs., Web Srch. Portals & D.P.S.	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.1
Financial Activities	256.3	253.8	250.6	250.0	249.0	244.1	245.0	246.5	247.3	249.6	251.2	252.7	253.4
Finance and Insurance	199.2	197.2	195.8	196.4	196.8	194.0	194.5	194.9	195.3	196.2	197.3	198.7	199.3
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	69.0	68.1	67.3	67.4	67.6	66.9	67.1	67.4	67.8	68.2	68.7	69.7	70.0
Depository Credit Intermediation	50.2	49.7	49.4	49.6	49.8	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.4	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.7
Nondepository Credit Intermediation	13.4	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8

See notes on page S-21. Shaded rows on pp. 22-25 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other	48.3	47.6	47.4	47.4	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.2	47.0	47.2	47.7	47.9	48.0
Scrty & Comdty Contracts Intermed & Brkrage	36.3	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.7	35.8	36.2	36.5
Ins. Carriers & Rel Activities	80.5	80.2	79.5	79.9	79.9	78.7	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.5	78.8	78.7	78.7
Insurance Carriers	50.9	50.7	50.4	50.5	50.3	50.2	49.9	50.4	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.2	50.1
Agencies, Brkrages, & other Ins. Rel. Activities	29.6	29.5	29.1	29.4	29.6	28.5	28.8	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.6
Real Estate/Rental & Leasing	57.1	56.6	54.8	53.6	52.2	50.1	50.5	51.6	52.0	53.4	53.9	54.0	54.1
Real Estate	39.9	39.3	37.7	36.4	35.4	34.0	34.7	35.1	35.1	36.2	36.5	37.6	37.5
Rental and Leasing Svcs.	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.5	15.6	15.0	16.0	16.7	17.3	17.7	16.7	16.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	589.9	587.2	583.1	576.4	573.7	554.2	559.0	562.1	575.8	580.6	592.4	595.4	596.2
Professional, Sci., & Tech. Svcs.	273.4	271.9	273.3	274.9	277.1	272.1	274.1	272.2	273.3	273.5	279.2	280.8	280.2
Legal Services	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.7	38.9	38.8	38.0	37.9	38.7	39.0	38.9	38.6
Accounting/Tax Prep/Bookkeep/ Payroll Services	33.0	32.9	33.0	32.8	32.4	33.8	35.2	34.1	33.4	31.8	32.1	32.9	32.6
Architectural, Engineering & Related Services	38.7	38.1	37.7	37.9	38.6	37.4	37.3	37.7	38.6	39.2	40.1	40.5	39.8
Computer Systems Design & Related Services	59.7	59.6	59.6	59.8	62.0	59.7	60.3	59.3	59.2	59.5	60.7	60.9	61.1
Management, Sci & Tech Consulting Services	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.9	34.4	34.1	34.1	34.3	35.1	35.2	35.1
Scientific Research & Develop ment Services	30.9	30.6	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.7	30.5
Advertising and Related Services	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	75.4	74.8	74.0	73.5	73.4	74.1	73.6	74.1	74.0	73.9	74.0	74.3	74.1
Adm/Support Waste Mgt/ Remediation Services	241.1	240.5	235.8	228.0	223.2	208.0	211.3	215.8	228.5	233.2	239.2	240.3	241.9
Employment Services	80.7	82.6	86.5	84.8	85.3	79.3	78.7	82.7	85.8	88.4	91.5	92.9	95.1
Business Support Services	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.2
Investigation & Security Svcs.	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.1	26.5	26.5	26.7	26.7	26.9	26.9	26.8	27.1
Svcs. to Buildings & Dwellings	68.8	66.9	60.4	58.0	53.3	46.2	47.0	45.8	55.5	56.4	58.9	58.9	58.2
Educational & Health Services	588.5	594.8	605.9	608.1	608.3	602.1	604.7	606.5	607.2	605.4	602.6	594.6	589.4
Educational Services	82.0	87.2	95.2	95.4	95.5	92.4	93.6	94.6	94.7	91.6	88.3	82.7	78.6
Elementary and Secondary Schools	29.7	33.4	34.5	34.9	35.2	34.0	34.3	34.3	34.7	34.8	34.3	30.5	29.1
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	27.4	29.8	32.6	32.8	32.7	29.8	32.6	33.3	33.4	31.9	29.1	28.0	27.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	506.5	507.6	510.7	512.7	512.8	509.7	511.1	511.9	512.5	513.8	514.3	511.9	510.8
Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	187.3	187.4	186.8	188.0	188.4	185.6	187.4	186.4	186.6	186.5	186.9	188.7	187.1
Offices of Physicians	70.5	70.2	69.6	69.2	70.1	68.7	69.0	69.1	68.4	68.3	68.9	69.1	68.2
Offices of Dentists	27.9	28.0	27.1	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.5	26.8	26.7	27.0	27.1	27.5	27.3
Home Health Care Services	32.8	33.5	33.6	33.8	34.2	33.6	33.7	34.1	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.5	34.6

See notes on page S-21. Shaded rows on pp. 22-25 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

New Jersey Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

(not seasonally adjusted)

NAICS Industry	2009 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Hospitals	155.9	155.6	156.1	156.1	155.7	155.7	155.5	155.4	155.8	155.8	156.7	157.3	157.0
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	87.4	87.3	87.9	88.6	88.3	87.7	88.1	88.4	88.5	89.1	89.7	88.8	90.0
Nursing Care Facilities	50.4	50.4	50.5	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.9	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.4	51.7
Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.8	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.9
Social Assistance	75.9	77.3	79.9	80.0	80.4	80.7	80.1	81.7	81.6	82.4	81.0	77.1	76.7
Child Day Care Services	33.3	35.9	36.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.8	37.2	37.0	34.2	33.4
Leisure and Hospitality	364.0	349.8	334.3	328.7	326.3	313.5	311.4	317.4	328.5	342.2	365.4	373.8	370.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	68.3	58.5	52.4	51.7	50.1	45.3	45.0	47.5	52.8	57.0	66.6	78.1	75.1
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	57.2	47.8	42.2	40.5	39.6	36.8	35.7	37.7	42.8	46.4	54.8	65.4	63.0
Accommodation and Food Services	295.7	291.3	281.9	277.0	276.2	268.2	266.4	269.9	275.7	285.2	298.8	295.7	295.2
Accommodation	66.7	62.8	60.3	59.0	58.5	57.5	56.8	57.7	58.3	59.5	62.9	65.5	65.8
Casino Hotels	36.3	35.5	33.9	33.4	33.2	33.1	32.5	32.9	33.0	33.5	35.0	36.1	36.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	229.0	228.5	221.6	218.0	217.7	210.7	209.6	212.2	217.4	225.7	235.9	230.2	229.4
Full-Service Restaurants	108.3	103.6	101.3	98.9	98.4	96.8	96.2	97.7	100.7	104.0	109.3	111.5	111.1
Limited-Service Eating Places	91.6	88.1	83.8	83.3	83.8	80.6	79.7	80.4	82.8	85.8	89.4	89.2	89.8
Special Food Services	19.0	27.3	27.6	27.1	26.8	24.7	25.1	25.4	25.0	26.6	26.9	19.1	18.2
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.3	10.3	10.4	10.3
Other Services	163.8	160.6	161.0	160.9	160.7	156.9	156.9	156.9	158.7	160.4	158.9	164.5	163.3
Repair and Maintenance	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.4	33.2	32.2	31.4	31.6	31.9	31.5	32.2	32.5	32.0
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	23.7	23.7	24.0	23.8	24.4	23.8	23.2	23.3	23.8	23.3	23.6	24.0	23.7
Personal and Laundry Services	50.2	50.9	49.3	49.2	48.9	48.5	48.5	48.2	48.7	48.9	49.2	48.8	48.4
Personal Care Services	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.6	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.9	31.0	31.6	30.5	30.4
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Orgs.	81.2	77.3	79.1	79.3	78.6	76.2	77.0	77.1	78.1	80.0	77.5	83.2	82.9
Government	612.9	629.5	658.9	664.6	662.9	651.2	659.7	659.3	662.7	671.1	663.9	610.5	593.9
Federal Government	59.5	58.8	59.3	59.0	58.5	59.3	58.5	58.4	61.3	73.2	68.5	65.8	61.4
Other Federal Government	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	21.3	33.8	28.9	25.7	21.7
Department of Defense	14.9	14.5	14.7	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.9	15.9
U.S. Postal Service	25.9	25.8	26.1	25.6	25.0	25.7	24.7	24.4	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.2	23.8
State Government	141.7	145.9	148.9	148.7	147.4	142.7	148.1	148.6	148.3	145.1	141.8	140.5	138.8
State Government Education	41.9	47.0	49.8	49.9	49.0	44.7	50.2	50.8	50.5	47.1	43.8	43.1	42.4
State Government Hospitals	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8
Other State Government	87.6	86.7	87.0	86.7	86.3	85.9	85.8	85.8	85.8	86.0	86.1	85.6	84.6
Exec./Leg./Judicial *	75.6	75.2	75.3	75.2	75.1	74.9	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.6	74.5	73.7	73.3
Local Government	411.7	424.8	450.7	456.9	457.0	449.2	453.1	452.3	453.1	452.8	453.6	404.2	393.7
Local Government Education	229.1	254.2	283.2	289.1	290.5	284.9	290.0	290.6	292.2	290.9	287.2	231.3	222.9
Other Local Government	182.6	170.6	167.5	167.8	166.5	164.3	163.1	161.7	160.9	161.9	166.4	172.9	170.8

See notes on page S-21. Shaded rows on pp. 22-25 indicate employment at the NAICS supersector level.

Production/Non-supervisory Workers in New Jersey

NAICS Industry	2009 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Average Weekly Hours of Production / Non-supervisory Workers[1]													
Manufacturing (production)	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.7	42.0	41.8	39.7	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4
Durable Goods	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.9	38.9	39.5	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.7
Nondurable Goods	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.5	40.4	40.9	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.2
Information[4]	34.6	35.3	34.6	34.9	34.8	35.1	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.4	34.1
Average Hourly Gross Dollar Earnings[2]18.80													
Manufacturing (production)	18.20	18.25	17.91	17.84	18.03	18.06	19.02	18.88	18.93	18.86	18.94	18.85	18.80
Durable Goods	20.89	20.99	20.96	21.12	21.33	21.47	22.83	22.58	22.52	22.49	22.52	22.43	22.46
Nondurable Goods	15.93	15.97	15.33	15.24	15.38	15.31	15.93	15.89	15.90	15.82	15.93	15.84	15.76
Information[4]	27.29	26.69	26.23	26.61	25.82	25.89	25.48	25.39	25.30	25.38	25.42	25.57	25.78
Average Weekly Gross Dollar Earnings[3]													
Manufacturing (production)	753.48	757.38	746.85	743.93	757.26	754.91	755.09	760.86	759.09	761.94	767.07	761.54	759.52
Durable Goods	854.40	860.59	861.46	861.70	876.66	878.12	888.09	891.91	900.80	906.35	912.06	908.42	914.12
Nondurable Goods	665.87	669.14	646.93	646.18	656.73	650.68	643.57	649.90	639.18	640.71	643.57	638.35	633.55
Information[4]	944.23	942.16	907.56	928.69	898.54	908.74	886.70	883.57	875.38	880.69	879.53	879.61	879.10

** Eight manufacturing production series were deleted because these series failed to meet the criteria established by the Bureau of Labor Statitstics 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.

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

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
Date	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
Annual Averages: 1984-2009								
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
2009	**Monthly Data: 2009-2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)***							
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
2010								
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	4,114.4	15,005	449.0	9.7	9.8
Apr	154,715	4,571.0	139,455	4,123.5	15,260	447.5	9.9	9.8
May	154,393	4,568.4	139,420	4,123.8	14,973	444.6	9.7	9.7
Jun	153,741	4,551.9	139,119	4,113.3	14,623	438.6	9.5	9.6
Jul	153,560	4,529.6	138,960	4,090.1	14,599	439.5	9.5	9.7
Aug	154,110	4,510.0	139,250	4,075.5	14,860	434.6	9.6	9.6
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.*

Characteristics of New Jersey's Unemployed (000)

	August 2010	July 2010	August 2009	Percent Change From Month Ago	Percent Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed *	165.9	168.1	196.7	-1.3	-15.6
Total Insured Unemployed	161.7	170.2	191.4	-5.0	-15.5
By Gender					
Male	90.3	93.8	116.6	-3.7	-22.6
Female	71.4	73.2	77.4	-2.5	-7.8
By Race					
White	102.0	105.6	118.0	-3.4	-13.6
Black	30.1	31.2	35.2	-3.4	-14.5
Asian	5.5	6.5	7.6	-15.6	-28.1
Other	1.7	1.6	2.0	4.5	-15.0
Chose not To Answer	22.7	25.7	29.3	-11.8	-22.7
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	30.7	32.5	37.3	-5.8	-17.8
Not Hispanic	114.8	117.8	134.8	-2.5	-14.9
Chose not to Answer	18.2	18.7	22.2	-2.8	-18.1
By Age of Claimant					
Under 25	15.2	16.6	19.3	-8.8	-21.2
25 through 34 years	38.5	40.1	44.1	-3.9	-12.6
35 through 44 years	34.7	36.4	42.6	-4.6	-18.4
45 through 54 years	38.6	39.6	45.6	-2.4	-15.3
55 through 64 years	25.4	26.4	29.4	-3.7	-13.8
65 years and over	10.1	9.7	11.7	4.6	-13.0
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 weeks	23.3	21.9	26.9	6.4	-13.4
3 to 4 weeks	17.5	16.9	18.8	3.3	-7.2
5 to 14 weeks	68.2	67.3	73.3	1.4	-7.0
15 weeks and over	53.5	64.3	74.6	-16.9	-28.3
By Industry					
Goods Producing	29.4	32.4	41.0	-9.3	-28.1
Construction	17.8	18.3	21.8	-3.1	-18.4
Manufacturing	10.7	13.4	18.2	-20.0	-41.1
Service Providing	130.7	136.4	150.0	-4.2	-12.8
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	34.4	38.4	44.8	-10.5	-23.2
Wholesale Trade	7.6	9.1	11.5	-16.7	-33.8
Retail Trade	19.0	20.2	23.1	-5.9	-17.9
Transportation & Warehousing	7.6	8.9	10.0	-14.6	-23.8
Financial Activities	8.3	8.6	11.3	-3.3	-26.6
Professional & Business Services	26.6	30.8	35.7	-13.7	-25.5
Educational and Health Services	26.9	19.9	19.1	35.3	41.3
Leisure and Hospitality	14.9	17.7	15.8	-15.9	-5.3
Other Services	3.8	4.3	4.6	-11.4	-16.3
Government	3.2	2.6	2.7	24.2	16.1

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.

Data Sources for Economic Time Series 1-27

No.	Title	Data Source
1	Civilian Labor Force	NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research
2	Resident Employment	
3	Unemployment	
4	Labor Force Participation Rate	
5	Employment/Population Ratio	
6	Unemployment Rate	
7	Nonfarm Payroll Employment	
8	Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment	
9	Construction Payroll Employment	
10	Manufacturing Payroll Employment	
11	Trade, Transportation and Utilities Payroll Employment	
12	Information Payroll Employment	
13	Financial Activities Payroll Employment	
14	Professional and Business Services Payroll Employment	
15	Education and Health Services Payroll Employment	
16	Leisure 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.

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 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.

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 (intrastate and interstate agent under the Regular State UI Program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

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

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.