



## Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

### JOBS

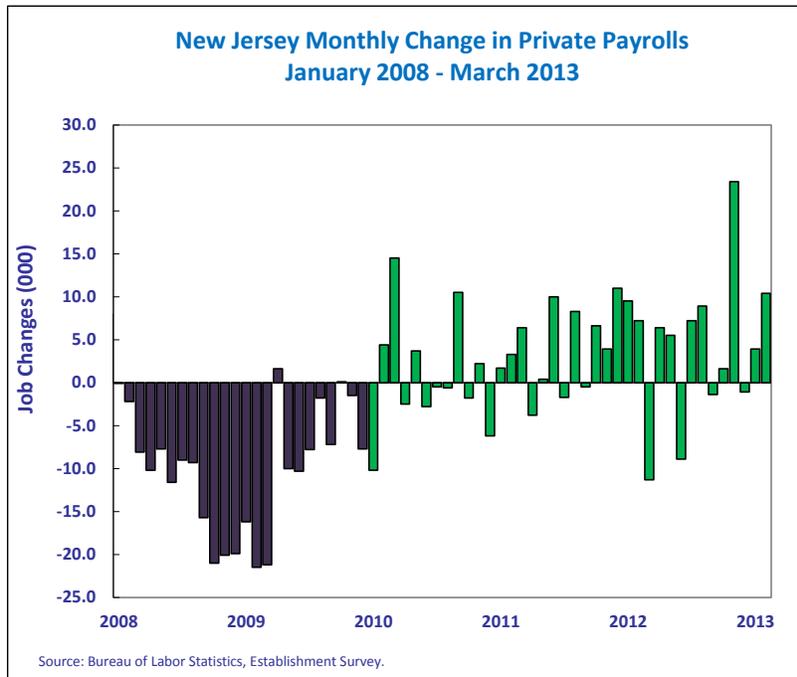
- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 37 consecutive months.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and other services.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.0 percent in March 2013, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in August 2012.
- 415,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during March 2013.
- In New Jersey, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 47,329 during March, up 3.8 percent from the previous month. Since their pre-Hurricane Sandy peak of 75,283 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 37.1 percent.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2012, total personal income is 3.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,931.00 in the 4th quarter of 2012, up from \$45,263.90 in the 4th quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 17.6 percent over 21 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2012 and the fourth quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.9 percent.
- In New Jersey, home prices fell by 20.8 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2012, home prices in New Jersey have risen by 0.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2012, 8.9 percent of all mortgages, including 27.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 19,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2013, a decrease of 15.8 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 26,000 units in February 2013, a decrease of 13.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.7 percent to 520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2013.

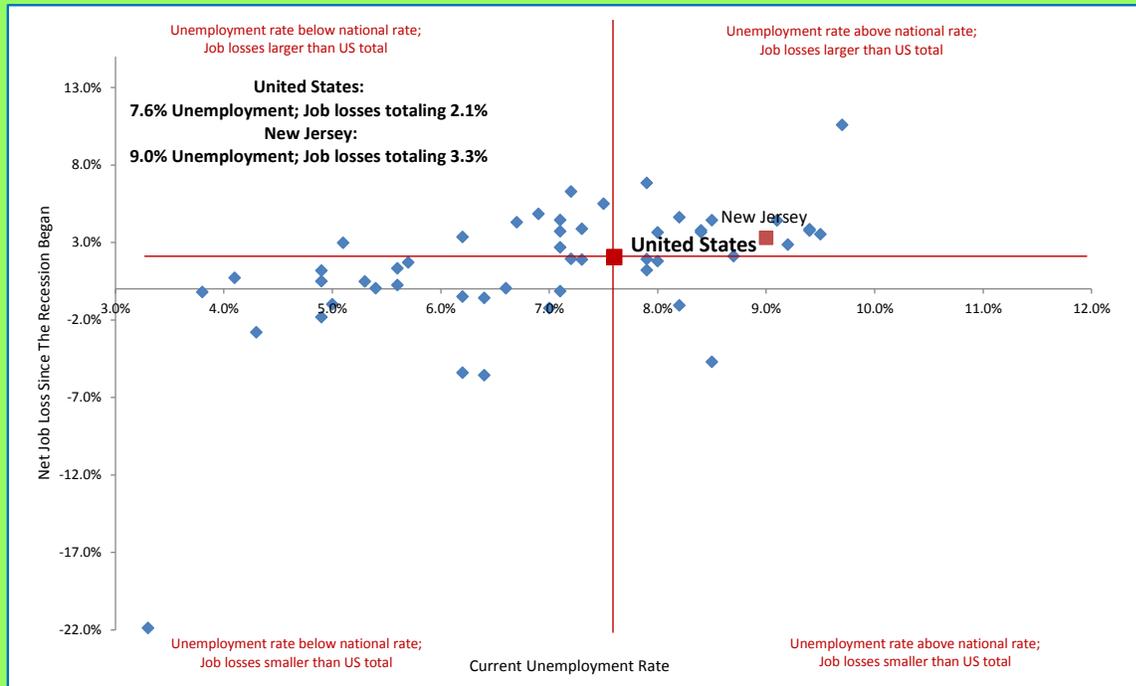
\* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: [http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI\\_index.html](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html)

## How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New Jersey to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within New Jersey since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in New Jersey.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	March 2010	9.7%	9.9%
	March 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	March 2012	9.3%	8.2%
	March 2013	9.0%	7.6%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2012	6.1%	9.0%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	10.0%	7.0%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	8.9%	9.9%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 65,635	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 62,338	\$ 50,054
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2011	7.6%	15.0%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	14.6%	14.7%
	2011	15.4%	15.7%