# Economic Analysis:

# North Central Region of New Jersey

## Final Report

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# INTRODUCTION

The faculty and staff of the John S. Watson Institute for Public Policy of Thomas Edison State College (TESC) have been working with the New Jersey Urban Mayors Association (NJUMA) for a number of years on economic planning and revitalization efforts. Growing out of that effort was a desire to engage the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the United States Department of Commerce, since the EDA serves as the chief federal agency charged with economic development. As part of its involvement in such matters, the EDA requires communities to complete a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), which is a statutorily-defined planning process culminating in a series of prioritized actions and recommendations. However, prior to undertaking a CEDS, the EDA requests applicants first collect baseline data on economic, demographic and social characteristics as well as relevant metrics on industry, occupation and other essential trends.

TESC turned to Camoin Associates to assist it in collecting and analyzing this essential baseline data on the economic conditions of the North Central Region of New Jersey. Specifically, TESC desired to have baseline information on each of the 19 NJUMA municipalities, plus baseline data on the entire seven county region as a whole. The 19 municipalities in question are: Asbury Park, Bayonne, Bloomfield, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Irvington, Jersey City, Lakewood, Neptune, Newark, New Brunswick, (City of) Orange, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Roselle, and Woodbridge. For each of the communities, we collected the following information in a "Community Profile":

- **Section 1 – Economic Base Analysis**, including demographics, industry trends, industry competitiveness, occupational trends and workforce preparedness.
- **Section 2 – Retail and Revenue Analysis**, including income, commutation patterns, retail sales leakage/surplus, traffic counts, market segmentation and a brief review of major sources of revenue and tax rates.
- **Section 3 – Constraints and Opportunities**, which primarily included self-reported strengths and weaknesses of each community and a review of the most recent economic development planning documents (if available).

A lengthy description of the sources used and interpretation of the data can be found in "Attachment A – Roadmap to the Interpretation of Community Profiles." All 20 community profiles (19 municipalities + seven county region) can be found in Attachment B.

## Major Sections of the Report

The report is broken down into the following major sections:

1. Community Data Summaries – high-level data on each of the 19 municipalities and the seven county region as a whole.
2. Community Comparisons – for each community, 23 quantitative data points are provided that allow the reader to compare against: (a) each of the other communities in the region, (b) the average value for all communities, and (c) the seven county region as a whole.
3. Recommendations for CEDS Process – gleaned from the research and from several facilitated sessions, suggestions regarding using the data for future planning efforts, recommendations on how to structure the CEDS process and other elements to consider for the CEDS.
4. Innovation Economy & Green/Clean Tech Opportunities – a specific analysis was conducted on the industries and industry clusters most closely associated with emerging technology, innovation and the "clean" economy. Data on such clusters can be found on Attachment C.

# ALL COUNTIES PROFILE SUMMARY

Summary indicators for the North Central New Jersey Region as a whole are shown below for demographics, economics, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 4,445,195 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 3.60% |
| Median Household Income | $67,689 |
| Poverty Rate | 10% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 15% |
| % Population with BA or More | 32% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| Industry | 2010 # of Employees | # Change 2010-20 |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 268,301 | 40,997 |
| Finance and Insurance | 165,690 | 39,269 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 118,869 | 20,981 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 186,141 | 20,026 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 152,184 | 14,492 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| Occupation | 2010 # of Jobs | # Change 2010-20 |
|---|---|---|
| Personal financial advisors | 23,911 | 11,265 |
| Real estate sales agents | 42,444 | 9,279 |
| Securities, commodities, and financial services sales | 23,650 | 8,413 |
| Child care workers | 26,351 | 5,681 |
| Property, real estate, and community association | 26,244 | 5,659 |

# ASBURY PARK CITY

Summary indicators for the City of Asbury Park are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 18,174 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 7.3% |
| Median Household Income | $29,131 |
| Poverty Rate | 27% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 25% |
| % Population with BA or More | 16% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 5.221 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $80,283 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $4,192 |
| Total General Revenues | $43,118,208 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $13,082,904 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 30% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 2,228 | 457 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 1,273 | 257 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste | 1,156 | 211 |
| Professional and Technical Services | 853 | 139 |
| Construction | 961 | 136 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate sales agents | 504 | 116 |
| Property, real estate, and community association | 300 | 67 |
| Customer service representatives | 178 | 36 |
| Real estate brokers | 158 | 36 |
| Physical therapists | 80 | 34 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $23,939,903 | $4,590,977 | $19,348,926 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | $27,070,729 | $16,932,050 | $10,138,679 |
| Gasoline Stations | $15,940,960 | $8,425,060 | $7,515,900 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Quality of K-12 Education
- Perception of Safety in the Community
- Training/Education Levels of the Workforce
- Access to Financing

# Bayonne City

Summary indicators for the City of Bayonne are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 58,577 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | -5.3% |
| Median Household Income | $54,534 |
| Poverty Rate | 12% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 14% |
| % Population with BA or More | 27% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 6.287 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $133,971 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $8,423 |
| Total General Revenues | $130,486,588 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $69,410,604 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 53% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 2,956 | 487 |
| Government | 4,168 | 217 |
| Other Services | 1,874 | 178 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 591 | 131 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 2,956 | 108 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Personal and home care aides | 239 | 196 |
| Taxi drivers and chauffeurs | 365 | 131 |
| Home health aides | 175 | 110 |
| Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists | 204 | 74 |
| Child care workers | 266 | 63 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $98,962,481 | $10,394,112 | $88,568,369 |
| Nonstore Retailers | $28,250,821 | $3,827,263 | $24,423,558 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $88,373,803 | $64,729,597 | $23,644,206 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Condition of Renter-Occupied Housing
- Condition of Existing Industrial/Commercial Properties
- Affordability and Availability of Existing Industrial/Commercial Properties
- Entrepreneur & Small Business Assistance Support Programs

# Bloomfield Township

Summary indicators for the Bloomfield Township are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 46,171 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | -3.2% |
| Median Household Income | $67,614 |
| Poverty Rate | 7% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 10% |
| % Population with BA or More | 35% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 3.077 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $296,493 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $9,123 |
| Total General Revenues | $70,079,337 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $54,718,693 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 78% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 2,677 | 500 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 2,157 | 287 |
| Educational Services | 1,292 | 257 |
| Finance and Insurance | 977 | 232 |
| Retail Trade | 2,399 | 193 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 304 | 95 |
| Accountants and auditors | 435 | 86 |
| Home health aides | 354 | 85 |
| Personal financial advisors | 156 | 71 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers | 320 | 66 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Merchandise Stores | $41,459,543 | $19,726,174 | $21,733,369 |
| Nonstore Retailers | $20,513,789 | $277,374 | $20,236,415 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $78,928,127 | $60,991,045 | $17,937,082 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Renter-Occupied Housing Affordability and Availability
- Outsider’s Perception of Safety in the Community
- Labor Cost and Availability
- Business Retention Programs
- Condition of Existing Industrial/Commercial Properties
- Seed Capital & Incubators

# East Orange City

Summary indicators for the City of East Orange are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 68,639 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | -1.7% |
| Median Household Income | $43,297 |
| Poverty Rate | 23% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 20% |
| % Population with BA or More | 17% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 3.175 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $242,612 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $7,703 |
| Total General Revenues | $65,007,804 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $39,377,277 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 61% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 7,294 | 410 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 1,390 | 201 |
| Finance and Insurance | 415 | 152 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 544 | 77 |
| Utilities | 214 | 76 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 506 | 158 |
| Home health aides | 564 | 141 |
| Real estate sales agents | 474 | 78 |
| Personal and home care aides | 274 | 63 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | 612 | 53 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $86,253,514 | $22,284,272 | $63,969,242 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $79,649,145 | $45,479,420 | $34,169,725 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | $106,395,871 | $81,885,105 | $24,510,766 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Renter-Occupied Housing Conditions
- Quality of K-12 Education
- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Labor Training/Education Levels
- Business Attraction Programs
- Public-Supported Financing

# Elizabeth City

Summary indicators for the City of Elizabeth are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 126,156 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 4.6% |
| Median Household Income | $48,531 |
| Poverty Rate | 17% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 30% |
| % Population with BA or More | 13% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 21.172 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $34,336 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $7,269 |
| Total General Revenues | $209,066,746 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $117,501,140 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 56% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 4,306 | 502 |
| Retail Trade | 6,299 | 458 |
| Government | 3,469 | 266 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 8,159 | 191 |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 2,172 | 172 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Retail salespersons | 2,251 | 323 |
| Home health aides | 492 | 186 |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer | 1,983 | 157 |
| Managers, all other | 462 | 88 |
| First-line supervisors/managers | 741 | 85 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $177,869,335 | $127,947,209 | $49,922,126 |
| Electronics & Appliance Stores | $32,595,876 | $13,087,097 | $19,508,779 |
| Nonstore Retailers | $20,096,091 | $1,988,183 | $18,107,908 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Industrial/Commercial Space Availability
- Industrial/Commercial Land Affordability and Availability
- Venture Capital Funding

# Hoboken City

Summary indicators for the City of Hoboken are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 43,908 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 13.8% |
| Median Household Income | $80,953 |
| Poverty Rate | 8% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 8% |
| % Population with BA or More | 75% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 4.744 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $158,729 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $7,530 |
| Total General Revenues | $106,152,715 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $54,948,952 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 52% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Information | 3,137 | 831 |
| Educational Services | 2,501 | 552 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 2,377 | 514 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 3,060 | 427 |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 1,317 | 248 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate sales agents | 893 | 233 |
| Editors | 332 | 164 |
| Property, real estate, and community association | 511 | 128 |
| Insurance sales agents | 531 | 116 |
| Advertising sales agents | 266 | 98 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $165,631,842 | $15,705,605 | $149,926,237 |
| General Merchandise Stores | $76,996,424 | $12,624,337 | $64,372,087 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $134,423,298 | $99,725,316 | $34,697,982 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Owner-Occupied Housing Affordability
- Availability and Quality of Parks
- Industrial/Commercial Land Affordability
- Entrepreneur & Small Business Assistance Support Programs

# Irvington Township

Summary indicators for the Irvington Township are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 59,041 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | -2.7% |
| Median Household Income | $48,624 |
| Poverty Rate | 16% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 21% |
| % Population with BA or More | 14% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 3.283 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $256,484 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $8,421 |
| Total General Revenues | $98,332,714 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $69,074,988 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 70% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,386 | 348 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 814 | 148 |
| Retail Trade | 1,220 | 97 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 660 | 90 |
| Finance and Insurance | 265 | 78 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 563 | 178 |
| Real estate sales agents | 272 | 44 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers | 186 | 34 |
| First-line supervisors/managers | 183 | 32 |
| Preschool teachers, except special education | 113 | 32 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $78,177,644 | $19,615,283 | $58,562,361 |
| General Merchandise Stores | $36,913,995 | $21,059,264 | $15,854,731 |
| Nonstore Retailers | $17,427,773 | $4,428,431 | $12,999,342 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Broadband Availability
- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability and Affordability
- Financial Support: Seed Capital, Venture Capital, and Bank Financing

## Jersey City

Summary indicators for Jersey City are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

### Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 245,145 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 2.1% |
| Median Household Income | $50,784 |
| Poverty Rate | 17% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 17% |
| % Population with BA or More | 38% |

### Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 6.902 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $93,495 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $6,453 |
| Total General Revenues | $490,497,379 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $215,107,285 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 44% |

### Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Finance and Insurance | 20,347 | 3,858 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 13,120 | 2,009 |
| Government | 22,812 | 1,249 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 8,050 | 1,093 |
| Educational Services | 3,122 | 844 |

### Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Personal financial advisors | 1,502 | 532 |
| Securities, commodities, and financial services sales | 2,611 | 415 |
| Accountants and auditors | 1,494 | 415 |
| Personal and home care aides | 871 | 414 |
| Child care workers | 1,662 | 375 |

### Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food & Beverage Stores | $456,685,835 | $360,027,445 | $96,658,390 |
| Gasoline Stations | $277,842,713 | $203,476,540 | $74,366,173 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $349,070,688 | $278,295,159 | $70,775,529 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Quality of K-12 Education
- Owner-Occupied Housing Affordability
- Cultural and Recreational Opportunities
- Connections to Local Post-Secondary Institutions
- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability and Affordability
- Financial Support: Seed Capital, Venture Capital, and Bank Financing

# Lakewood Township

Summary indicators for the Lakewood Township are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 73,361 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 21.6% |
| Median Household Income | $51,226 |
| Poverty Rate | 19% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 17% |
| % Population with BA or More | 13% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 2.251 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $232,016 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $5,222 |
| Total General Revenues | $67,845,571 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $43,796,462 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 65% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| Industry | 2010 # of Employees | # Change 2010-20 |
|---|---|---|
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 6,975 | 1,792 |
| Educational Services | 4,336 | 1,471 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 7,007 | 1,237 |
| Finance and Insurance | 2,359 | 979 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 2,498 | 291 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| Occupation | 2010 # of Jobs | # Change 2010-20 |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate sales agents | 2,790 | 770 |
| Property, real estate, and community association | 1,670 | 453 |
| Personal financial advisors | 641 | 338 |
| Teachers and instructors, all other | 830 | 267 |
| Real estate brokers | 879 | 241 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| Retail Sector | Demand | Supply | Gap |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $79,333,884 | $35,270,526 | $44,063,358 |
| General Merchandise Stores | $39,067,855 | $20,444,591 | $18,623,264 |
| Gasoline Station | $71,248,022 | $64,306,045 | $6,941,977 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Fiber Optics Availability
- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability and Affordability
- Renter-Occupied Housing Condition, Affordability, and Availability
- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Local Roadways
- Venture Capital & Incubators

# Neptune Township

Summary indicators for the Neptune Township are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 41,179 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 3.7% |
| Median Household Income | $68,343 |
| Poverty Rate | 9% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 13% |
| % Population with BA or More | 31% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 2.328 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $240,718 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $5,603 |
| Total General Revenues | $37,216,199 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $23,830,976 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 64% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 5,143 | 600 |
| Government | 1,933 | -90 |
| Retail Trade | 1,799 | 221 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 1,539 | 117 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 1,375 | 70 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate sales agents | 408 | 102 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | 768 | 89 |
| Home health aides | 239 | 82 |
| Retail salespersons | 404 | 76 |
| Registered nurses | 740 | 67 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing & Clothing Accessory Stores | $15,837,046 | $5,358,236 | $10,478,810 |
| Gasoline Stations | $39,185,028 | $30,330,215 | $8,854,813 |
| Nonstore Retailers | $13,160,856 | $4,647,762 | $8,513,094 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Financial Support: Seed Capital and Venture Capital
- Entrepreneur Support, Incubators, and Small Business Assistance Programs

# Newark City

Summary indicators for the City of Newark are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 275,367 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 30.0% |
| Median Household Income | $37,334 |
| Poverty Rate | 25% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 33% |
| % Population with BA or More | 11% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 3.180 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $180,044 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $5,725 |
| Total General Revenues | NA |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | NA |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | NA |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 16,381 | 1,827 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 11,002 | 1,320 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 7,475 | 1,188 |
| Finance and Insurance | 11,227 | 1,095 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 28,185 | 837 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 3,350 | 940 |
| Flight attendants | 3,986 | 549 |
| Security guards | 3,931 | 444 |
| Reservation and transportation ticket agents | 3,763 | 436 |
| Personal financial advisors | 733 | 332 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $296,340,258 | $230,072,495 | $66,267,763 |
| Gasoline Stations | $201,150,917 | $177,124,353 | $24,026,564 |
| Electronics & Appliance Stores | $50,970,317 | $35,513,899 | $15,456,418 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Housing Condition and Affordability
- Quality of K-12 Education
- Labor Training/Educational Attainment
- Bank Financing

# New Brunswick City

Summary indicators for the City of New Brunswick are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 54,316 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 11.9% |
| Median Household Income | $54,890 |
| Poverty Rate | 21% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 32% |
| % Population with BA or More | 23% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 5.161 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $117,866 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $6,084 |
| Total General Revenues | $77,201,169 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $29,795,973 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 39% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 3,529 | 907 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 5,223 | 745 |
| Government | 25,747 | 624 |
| Finance and Insurance | 742 | 244 |
| Educational Services | 466 | 160 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Registered nurses | 1,521 | 241 |
| Postsecondary teachers | 1,751 | 105 |
| Elementary school teachers, except special | 1,532 | 97 |
| Teachers and instructors, all other | 1,003 | 95 |
| Self-enrichment education teachers | 303 | 94 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nonstore Retailers | $27,807,110 | $3,359,311 | $24,447,799 |
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $69,490,092 | $50,242,547 | $19,247,545 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | $69,715,748 | $55,633,396 | $14,082,352 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Quality of K-12 Education
- Outsider’s Perception of Safety
- Incubators

# City of Orange Township

Summary indicators for the City of Orange Township are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 32,079 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | -2.4% |
| Median Household Income | $46,396 |
| Poverty Rate | 17% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 23% |
| % Population with BA or More | 17% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 3.078 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $240,229 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $7,394 |
| Total General Revenues | $54,894,560 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $35,817,946 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 65% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 1,435 | 186 |
| Construction | 718 | 94 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,472 | 81 |
| Finance and Insurance | 216 | 71 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 443 | 64 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 291 | 88 |
| First-line supervisors/managers of | 226 | 68 |
| Maids and housekeeping cleaners | 206 | 43 |
| Janitors and cleaners, except maids | 773 | 39 |
| Real estate sales agents | 260 | 35 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $41,642,338 | $2,788,815 | $38,853,523 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | $49,393,225 | $33,637,471 | $15,755,754 |
| Gasoline Stations | $28,633,945 | $18,323,208 | $10,310,737 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Parks
- Strength of Business-to-Business Network
- Availability of Fiber Optics
- Condition of Local Roadways
- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability and Affordability
- Financial Support: Seed Capital and Venture Capital

## Passaic City

Summary indicators for the City of Passaic are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

### Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 70,494 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 3.9% |
| Median Household Income | $46,174 |
| Poverty Rate | 27% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 37% |
| % Population with BA or More | 17% |

### Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 6.846 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $130,792 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $8,955 |
| Total General Revenues | $83,653,152 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $55,615,070 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 66% |

### Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 3,507 | 786 |
| Retail Trade | 2,719 | 366 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 698 | 157 |
| Finance and Insurance | 555 | 144 |
| Other Services (except Public Administration) | 976 | 115 |

### Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Retail salespersons | 678 | 102 |
| Home health aides | 222 | 86 |
| Personal and home care aides | 182 | 68 |
| Construction laborers | 218 | 66 |
| Stock clerks and order fillers | 390 | 59 |

### Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $80,501,209 | $49,840,981 | $30,660,228 |
| Gasoline Stations | $50,717,377 | $38,992,847 | $11,724,530 |
| Bld Materials, Garden Equip. & Supply Stores | $13,831,860 | $4,928,577 | $8,903,283 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability
- Incubators

## Paterson City

Summary indicators for the City of Paterson are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

### Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 150,926 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 1.1% |
| Median Household Income | $46,391 |
| Poverty Rate | 27% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 30% |
| % Population with BA or More | 10% |

### Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 2.126 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $354,002 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $7,525 |
| Total General Revenues | $236,992,514 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $131,116,070 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 55% |

### Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Educational Services | 1,245 | 762 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 8,400 | 621 |
| Government | 9,256 | 590 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 2,054 | 416 |
| Retail Trade | 4,019 | 402 |

### Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 1,152 | 225 |
| Postsecondary teachers | 820 | 175 |
| Home health aides | 450 | 160 |
| Personal and home care aides | 410 | 156 |
| Laundry and dry-cleaning workers | 333 | 136 |

### Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $173,796,850 | $92,796,687 | $81,000,163 |
| General Merchandise Stores | $86,867,425 | $45,500,167 | $41,367,258 |
| Gasoline Stations | $113,326,089 | $74,440,888 | $38,885,201 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Financial Support: Seed Capital, Venture Capital, Bank Financing, and Public-Supported Financing
- Incubators

# Perth Amboy City

Summary indicators for the City of Perth Amboy are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 49,406 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 4.4% |
| Median Household Income | $54,526 |
| Poverty Rate | 17% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 33% |
| % Population with BA or More | 13% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 2.459 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $279,432 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $6,871 |
| Total General Revenues | $71,842,971 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $57,139,220 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 80% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 5,051 | 1,032 |
| Finance and Insurance | 625 | 261 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 1,034 | 242 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 839 | 65 |
| Retail Trade | 1,357 | 60 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Registered nurses | 1,016 | 237 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | 546 | 143 |
| Home health aides | 142 | 89 |
| Personal financial advisors | 114 | 55 |
| Securities and commodities sales agents | 107 | 54 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $73,007,829 | $41,220,578 | $31,787,251 |
| Nonstore Retailers | $27,714,826 | $5,164,633 | $22,550,193 |
| Gasoline Stations | $46,238,020 | $34,725,178 | $11,512,842 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Cultural and Recreational Opportunities
- Access to Financing
- Availability of Fiber Optics
- Incubators

# Plainfield City

Summary indicators for the City of Plainfield are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 48,128 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 60.0% |
| Median Household Income | $59,369 |
| Poverty Rate | 17% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 24% |
| % Population with BA or More | 21% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 6.747 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $112,863 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $7,615 |
| Total General Revenues | $70,350,845 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $50,430,833 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 72% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 1,315 | 365 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 2,398 | 351 |
| Finance and Insurance | 621 | 177 |
| Government | 2,044 | 142 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 1,222 | 103 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Child care workers | 543 | 108 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | 300 | 47 |
| Personal financial advisors | 114 | 47 |
| Real estate sales agents | 320 | 45 |
| Preschool teachers, except special education | 163 | 45 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $79,854,638 | $19,428,784 | $60,425,854 |
| Food & beverage Stores | $81,252,780 | $41,681,328 | $39,571,452 |
| Gasoline Stations | $52,621,487 | $22,878,075 | $29,743,412 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Outsider's Perception of Safety
- Financial Support: Seed Capital, Venture Capital, Bank Financing, and Public-Supported Financing

# Roselle Borough

Summary indicators for the Roselle Borough are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 21,756 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 2.3% |
| Median Household Income | $66,171 |
| Poverty Rate | 8% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 13% |
| % Population with BA or More | 22% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 7.311 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $119,228 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $8,717 |
| Total General Revenues | $36,029,741 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $28,187,306 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 78% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 511 | 119 |
| Government | 1,252 | 100 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 186 | 83 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 581 | 78 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 444 | 48 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Bus drivers, school | 217 | 44 |
| Counter and rental clerks | 34 | 19 |
| Child care workers | 91 | 18 |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers | 135 | 18 |
| Rehabilitation counselors | 44 | 18 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | $42,007,283 | $14,927,660 | $27,079,623 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $32,544,921 | $17,778,743 | $14,766,178 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | $41,878,183 | $28,352,980 | $13,525,203 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability and Affordability
- Condition of Existing Industrial/Commercial Properties
- Labor Training/Education
- Availability of Housing
- Outsider's Perception of Safety

# Woodbridge Township

Summary indicators for the Woodbridge Township are shown below for demographics, economics, property tax, and industry and occupation trends.

## Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| 2010 Population | 98,569 |
| % Change in Population 2000-2010 | 1.4% |
| Median Household Income | $76,569 |
| Poverty Rate | 6% |
| % Population with No HS Diploma | 13% |
| % Population with BA or More | 30% |

## Tax and Revenue Indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar Year Total Rate | 8.357 |
| Average Residential Property Value | $75,510 |
| Property Tax on the Average Res. Unit | $6,310 |
| Total General Revenues | $120,771,270 |
| Amount to be Raised by Taxes | $70,419,576 |
| Percent to be Raised by Taxes | 58% |

## Fastest Growing Industries

| *Industry* | *2010 # of Employees* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Finance and Insurance | 2,043 | 437 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management | 2,365 | 421 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 2,139 | 374 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 2,534 | 233 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 1,068 | 217 |

## Fastest Growing Occupations

| *Occupation* | *2010 # of Jobs* | *# Change 2010-20* |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate sales agents | 738 | 169 |
| Personal financial advisors | 343 | 154 |
| Securities and commodities sales agents | 288 | 107 |
| Property and real estate managers | 467 | 103 |
| Management analysts | 276 | 96 |

## Retail Sectors with the Largest Gap

| *Retail Sector* | *Demand* | *Supply* | *Gap* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nonstore Retailers | $92,086,338 | $53,281,484 | $38,804,854 |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | $172,974,899 | $154,891,823 | $18,083,076 |
| Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores | $39,428,419 | $29,494,096 | $9,934,323 |

Some of the concerns noted for the community that could be considered during the CEDS (compiled from a review of its most recent planning documents and through an interview with a community representative) include:

- Natural Gas & Electric Power Affordability
- Industrial/Commercial Space Affordability
- Industrial/Commercial Land Availability

| Demographics and Education | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipalities | 2000-2010 % Population Change | Median Age | Median Income | No HS Diploma | HS Diploma only | Associates Degree only | BA Degree only | Advanced Degree | Outside Perception of Safety | K-12 Quality |
| Asbury Park City (Monmouth) | 7.3% | 32.1 | **$29,131** | 25% | 52% | 7% | 11% | 5% | 2 | **1** |
| Bayonne City (Hudson) | **-5.3%** | **39.3** | $54,534 | 14% | 54% | 6% | 20% | 7% | **4** | **5** |
| Bloomfield Township (Essex) | **-3.2%** | **39.3** | $67,614 | **10%** | 50% | 5% | 22% | **13%** | 2 | 3 |
| East Orange City (Essex) | -1.7% | 34.1 | $43,297 | 20% | 56% | 7% | 13% | 4% | 3 | 3 |
| Elizabeth City (Union) | 4.6% | 32.8 | $48,531 | 30% | 53% | 4% | **9%** | 4% | 3 | 3 |
| Hoboken City (Hudson) | **13.8%** | 31.3 | **$80,953** | **8%** | **16%** | **2%** | **48%** | **27%** | **4** | 3 |
| Irvington Township (Essex) | -2.7% | 33.3 | $48,624 | 21% | **61%** | 5% | 11% | **3%** | 2 | 3 |
| Jersey City City (Hudson) | 2.1% | 33.4 | $50,784 | 17% | 41% | 4% | **25%** | **13%** | **4** | 2 |
| Lakewood Township (Ocean) | **21.6%** | 31.7 | $51,226 | 17% | 55% | 5% | 14% | 9% | 3 | 3 |
| Neptune Township (Monmouth) | 3.7% | **41.0** | $68,343 | 13% | 50% | 6% | 20% | 11% | 2 | **5** |
| Newark City (Essex) | 0.3% | 31.5 | **$37,334** | **33%** | 51% | 4% | **8%** | **3%** | 3 | 2 |
| New Brunswick City (Middlesex) | 11.9% | **24.6** | $54,890 | 32% | **40%** | 4% | 13% | 10% | 2 | 2 |
| City of Orange Township (Essex) | -2.4% | 33.6 | $46,396 | 23% | 53% | **8%** | 12% | 5% | **4** | 4 |
| Passaic City (Passaic) | 3.9% | **29.1** | $46,174 | **37%** | 42% | 4% | 12% | 5% | 3 | 3 |
| Paterson City (Passaic) | 1.1% | 30.5 | $46,391 | 30% | 56% | 5% | **8%** | **2%** | **1** | 2 |
| Perth Amboy City (Middlesex) | 4.4% | 31.5 | $54,526 | **33%** | 50% | 4% | **9%** | 4% | 2 | 3 |
| Plainfield City (Union) | 0.6% | 33.5 | $59,369 | 24% | 50% | 5% | 14% | 7% | 2 | 3 |
| Roselle Borough (Union) | 2.3% | 36.9 | $66,171 | 13% | **59%** | 6% | 15% | 7% | 2 | 3 |
| Woodbridge Township (Middlesex) | 1.4% | 38.9 | **$76,569** | 13% | 50% | 7% | 21% | 9% | **4** | **5** |
| Seven County Area | 3.6% | 37.9 | $67,689 | 15% | 47% | 6% | 20% | 12% | | |
| Average of Communities | 3% | 33.6 | $54,256 | 22% | 49% | 5% | 16% | 8% | 2.74 | 3.05 |

| Housing and Taxes | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipalities | % Renter-Occupied Housing | Median Home Value | Households | Average Household Size | Calendar Year Property Tax Total Rate | Average Residential Property Value | Property Tax on the Average Residential Unit |
| Asbury Park City (Monmouth) | **69%** | **$185,724** | **7,146** | 2.50 | 5.221 | $80,283 | **$4,192** |
| Bayonne City (Hudson) | 54% | $307,175 | 24,396 | **2.40** | 6.287 | $133,971 | $8,423 |
| Bloomfield Township (Essex) | 44% | **$312,899** | 18,336 | 2.49 | 3.077 | **$296,493** | **$9,123** |
| East Orange City (Essex) | 63% | $225,884 | 25,695 | 2.62 | 3.175 | $242,612 | $7,703 |
| Elizabeth City (Union) | 63% | $259,562 | 41,490 | 2.97 | **21.172** | **$34,336** | $7,269 |
| Hoboken City (Hudson) | **71%** | **$471,723** | 22,605 | **1.89** | 4.744 | $158,729 | $7,530 |
| Irvington Township (Essex) | 59% | $228,735 | 21,342 | 2.75 | 3.283 | $256,484 | $8,421 |
| Jersey City City (Hudson) | 64% | $256,611 | **91,839** | 2.63 | 6.902 | $93,495 | $6,453 |
| Lakewood Township (Ocean) | 34% | $249,873 | 23,363 | 3.04 | **2.251** | $232,016 | **$5,222** |
| Neptune Township (Monmouth) | **31%** | $272,850 | 11,374 | 2.47 | 2.328 | $240,718 | $5,603 |
| Newark City (Essex) | 65% | $237,807 | **92,234** | 2.85 | 3.18 | $180,044 | $5,725 |
| New Brunswick City (Middlesex) | 65% | $227,323 | 14,162 | **3.39** | 5.161 | $117,866 | $6,084 |
| City of Orange Township (Essex) | 65% | $235,921 | 11,502 | 2.75 | 3.078 | $240,229 | $7,394 |
| Passaic City (Passaic) | 68% | $269,324 | 19,433 | **3.60** | 6.846 | $130,792 | **$8,955** |
| Paterson City (Passaic) | 62% | $258,582 | 44,279 | 3.32 | **2.126** | **$354,002** | $7,525 |
| Perth Amboy City (Middlesex) | 53% | $238,449 | 14,935 | 3.26 | 2.459 | $279,432 | $6,871 |
| Plainfield City (Union) | 45% | $233,308 | 14,994 | 3.15 | 6.747 | $112,863 | $7,615 |
| Roselle Borough (Union) | 36% | **$225,457** | **7,503** | 2.89 | 7.311 | $119,228 | $8,717 |
| Woodbridge Township (Middlesex) | **29%** | $280,795 | 34,985 | 2.72 | **8.357** | **$75,510** | $6,310 |
| Seven County Area | 37% | $321,528 | 1,608,085 | 2.71 | | | |
| Average of Communities | 55% | $262,000 | 28,506 | 2.83 | 5.458 | $177,848 | $7,112 |

| Employment and Household | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Municipalities | Poverty Rate | Total Employed in Community | Total Reside in Community | Average Travel Time to Work | Fastest Growing Industry | 2nd Fastest Growing Industry |
| Asbury Park City (Monmouth) | 27% | 3,190 | 5,630 | 26 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing |
| Bayonne City (Hudson) | 12% | 12,260 | 25,503 | 33 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Government |
| Bloomfield Township (Essex) | 7% | 11,587 | 23,053 | 29 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services |
| East Orange City (Essex) | 23% | 12,206 | 22,178 | 34 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing |
| Elizabeth City (Union) | 17% | 37,809 | 40,383 | 28 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Retail Trade |
| Hoboken City (Hudson) | 8% | 16,845 | 27,750 | 35 | Information | Educational Services |
| Irvington Township (Essex) | 16% | 8,528 | 22,711 | 34 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Real Estate and Rental and Leasing |
| Jersey City City (Hudson) | 17% | 87,716 | 96,340 | 34 | Finance and Insurance | Health Care and Social Assistance |
| Lakewood Township (Ocean) | 19% | 24,421 | 19,052 | 29 | Real Estate and Rental and | Educational Services |
| Neptune Township (Monmouth) | 9% | 13,485 | 12,172 | 28 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Finance and Insurance |
| Newark City (Essex) | 25% | 139,382 | 83,298 | 32 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services |
| New Brunswick City (Middlesex) | 21% | 39,903 | 15,152 | 23 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | Health Care and Social Assistance |
| City of Orange Township (Essex) | 17% | 5,730 | 10,898 | 31 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | Construction |
| Passaic City (Passaic) | 27% | 14,322 | 20,805 | 27 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | Retail Trade |
| Paterson City (Passaic) | 27% | 37,350 | 52,617 | 24 | Educational Services | Health Care and Social Assistance |
| Perth Amboy City (Middlesex) | 17% | 11,528 | 20,294 | 24 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Finance and Insurance |
| Plainfield City (Union) | 17% | 7,663 | 17,376 | 30 | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | Health Care and Social Assistance |
| Roselle Borough (Union) | 8% | 3,977 | 9,412 | 30 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Government |
| Woodbridge Township (Middlesex) | 6% | 18,151 | 8,432 | 30 | Finance and Insurance | Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services |
| Seven County Area | 10% | | | 31 | Health Care and Social Assistance | Finance and Insurance |
| Average of Communities | 17% | 26,634 | 28,056 | 30 | | |

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CEDS PROCESS

During the course of data collection for this Economic Analysis, a number of ideas and suggestions presented themselves with respect to the future Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy process. These topics include the governance and implementation of the CEDS, the geography, stakeholder engagement, and specific areas that may require further study.

## Define the Region

Before moving forward with the CEDS process, it will be essential to re-affirm the boundaries of the region, gauge the interest of individual communities, and finalize the regional boundaries for the CEDS. Questions to consider include:

1. Do all seven counties currently proposed "fit" together in a cohesive way?
2. Are all areas within the proposed region fully ready to participate?
3. Will the focus and implementation of the CEDS be on the 19 municipalities highlighted in this analysis, or will the entire geography of the seven counties be targeted?
4. Will planning and implementation decisions be made at the local municipal level (City/Town/Borough) or some higher level (County, region and/or State)? How does that affect thinking on the geography of the CEDS?

Preliminarily, it appears that that the geography of interest will be the seven counties as a whole from the perspective of understanding the economic opportunities of the area. However, the focus of the CEDS will likely be on the leadership, vision and implementation capacity of the 19 municipalities studied. Assuming this is the case, we recommend that the CEDS advisory committee be formulated from the larger geography whereas the CEDS steering committee be composed of a select group of leaders from the 19 municipalities.

## Form a Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will be the governing body in charge of directing the work, prioritizing goals and actions, getting buy-in from the community, adopting the final report and, ideally, overseeing the implementation of the plan. Given the above discussion on geographic focus, the preliminary agreement of the participants seemed to be that the executive committee of the New Jersey Urban Mayors Association would most likely form the core of the Steering Committee. This could be supplemented by other executive-level individuals, such as a County Executive or a representative of the Governor, as well as other mayors from the region.

In forming the Steering Committee, it is essential that the individuals chosen understand the level of commitment being asked of them. Specifically, the CEDS process will likely involve monthly meetings for at least a year (plus periodic meetings during the implementation phase) with the Steering Committee itself, as well as participation at Advisory Committee meetings (see below) and other public events. Having a **fully-committed membership of the Steering Committee** is probably the single most important factor in determining the short- and long-term success of the CEDS.

As noted above, the Steering Committee's responsibilities would include:

- Adopting the CEDS 5-year work plan
- Evaluation of the CEDS process on an annual basis
- Define measurable goals and strategies to achieve the vision of the Work Plan
- Rank and prioritizes projects submitted by the communities
- Oversee the update of the CEDS plan every five years

## Form an Advisory Committee

The CEDS Advisory Committee should be made up of representatives from all aspects of economic development. The following is our recommendation for the makeup of the steering committee.

- Representatives from each municipality and each county
- Representatives from regional planning commissions
- Representative from New Jersey Economic Development Authority-
- One member representing major sections such as: education, real estate, tourism, finance, health care and industry
- In addition to the above: community leaders, representatives of workforce development boards, representatives of institutions of higher education, minority and labor groups, major private foundations, etc.
- Specific suggestions for the composition of this Advisory Committee are provided as Attachment D to this report, based on the feedback from participants

The Advisory Committee would meet as directed by the Steering Committee. Its primary goals are to: (a) provide input to the Steering Committee on the CEDS vision, goals and objectives, (b) seek input from the public and any specific interest group they represent, and (c) to promote acceptance and engagement into the plan.

The Steering Committee may also choose to form sub-committees within the Advisory Committee that are topic-focused and given a specific charge by the Steering Committee.

## Issues to Examine Further

During the base data collection, Camoin Associates identified several issues and topics that should be examined further during the CEDS process. Each of these is briefly discussed below.

- **Public Safety Perception** - During the interviews conducted with representatives from each community, one of the reoccurring themes was the negative perception of public safety both by residents and non-residents.
- **Education**
  - K-12 Education - Many interviewees rated the public school system in their community as lacking and identified it as a hindrance to economic development.
  - The connection between local economic development officials and post-secondary curriculum offerings did not appear to be strongly established.
  - How can the region better match skills of the workforce to job opportunities of the future?
- **Community Marketing** - How and the degree to which communities market themselves to businesses, developers, new residents, and tourists is not consistent throughout the region. How can the region work together more effectively?
- **Transit Oriented Development** – How can existing transit and mass-transit assets be better leveraged for TOD-focused development?

# INNOVATION ECONOMY & GREEN/CLEAN TECH FINDINGS

The purpose of this section of the report is to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the Seven County Region to compete in the "innovation economy", which we define as economic activity driven by innovation (new products, services, and processes), technology, and research and development (R&D). We also specifically examine the sub-sectors of Green/Clean Technology. In these sections, we look at indicators that measure the capacity of the region to compete today, as well as past and projected trends in these indicators. This allows us to gain an understanding of where the region is headed. We have also identified specific industry clusters that seem to be strengths of the Region and/or clusters that the Region can further enhance for economic development purposes.

What follows is a summary of the major findings of our research into the innovation economy and green/cleantech industries in particular. The analysis itself and all the background data can be found in: **Attachment C – Innovation Economy & Green/Clean Tech Data**.

## What makes innovation so important?

Why examine the innovation economy? Innovation drives economic growth and increases prosperity:

> *"In today's knowledge-based, global economy, innovation is becoming the coin of the realm. In recent years, a growing number of economists have come to see that it is not so much the accumulation of more capital that is the key to improving standards of living; rather it is innovation."*
>
> Elhanan Helpman, The Mystery of Economic Growth (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press, 2004)

> *"For in a global economy, the key to our prosperity will never be to compete by paying our workers less or building cheaper, lower-quality products. That's not our advantage. The key to our success – as it has always been – will be to compete by developing new products, by generating new industries, by maintaining our role as the world's engine of scientific discovery and technological innovation. It's absolutely essential to our future."*
>
> President Barack Obama, November 17, 2010 – A Strategy for American Innovation; Securing Our Economic Growth and Prosperity; National Economic Council, Council of Economic Advisers, and Office of Science and Technology Policy; February 2011.

> *"The prosperity and security of all Americans — now and in the foreseeable future — depends increasingly on our nation's enduring and evolving capacity to learn, inspire, create and innovate."*
>
> F. Duane Ackerman, Chairman, Council on Competitiveness, and Chairman and CEO, BellSouth Corporation - Innovate America, National Innovation Initiative Summit and Report; Council on Competitiveness; 2005.

Research has shown that innovation intensive industries drive growth because they create new and/or improved products and services, generate jobs that pay higher than average wages and bring in wealth through exports of goods and services. A summary of some of the key findings from the analysis of the Seven County Region's innovative economy is provided below.

# Promising Innovation Industry Clusters for the Region

**The region has several industry clusters that are typically innovation intensive and exhibit growth potential.** These industries also align well with the innovation assets in the region. They are:

- Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Cluster

In the seven-county Region, there are just over 5,000 establishments employing over 200,000 workers that make up the biomedical/biotechnical cluster, with high earnings per job noted for most positions. Over the past ten years, the number of jobs in this cluster declined slightly; however, in the coming years this trend is expected to reverse. Top industries by employment in the biomedical/biotechnical cluster are diverse, including industries in the service sector of the cluster (hospitals, nursing care facilities, home care services, etc.) as well as R&D and manufacturing. There are particularly high concentrations of employment (as compared to the nation) in *Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing* as well as *Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing*.

- Chemical and Chemical-Based Products Cluster

The *Chemical and Chemical-Based Products* industry cluster[1] (chemical cluster) consists of about 1,300 establishments and over 42,000 jobs in the Region. The average earnings per job at the regional level are much higher than at the national level and the region has a strong concentration of employment in this cluster. In the next decade, there is anticipated growth of over 2,000 jobs in the *Toilet Preparation Manufacturing* (cosmetics, perfumes, etc.) and *Other Chemical and Allied Product Merchant Wholesalers* industries.

- Information Technology & Telecommunications Cluster

The *Information Technology and Telecommunications* industry cluster consists of about 8,700 establishments and 113,460 jobs with an average annual earning per job of $103,735. Looking forward, the *Customer Computer Programming Services* industry is projected to add over 3,000 jobs and the *Wired Telecommunication Carriers* industry is expected to add over 2,400 jobs in the next ten years. Other industry categories in this cluster are also expected to add significant numbers of jobs in the Region. Many of these jobs will require a bachelor's degree or specific certifications, meaning that the Region will want to promote career path development in those industry-specific programs.

- Energy (Fossil & Renewable) Cluster

The *Energy* cluster in the Region includes just over 7,000 establishments and over 94,800 jobs. Top industries in this cluster include *R&D in Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences* (12,650 jobs), *Engineering Services* (11,600), *Nonresidential Electrical Contractors* (7,160) *And Nonresidential Plumbing and HVAC Contractors* (7,010). Over the next ten years, the industry expected to add the most jobs is *Engineering Services,* adding almost 2,630 jobs. *Miscellaneous Intermediation (*establishments primarily engaged in acting as principals in buying or selling of financial contracts) is expected to maintain its growth rate and add about 1,600 jobs in the next ten years

See details on each of these clusters starting on Page 57 in Attachment C.

[1] There is a certain amount of overlap with the Biomedical/Biotechnical cluster on specific industries/occupations, but there are strong non-overlapping industries as well.

## State of Green/Cleantech Industries in the Region

**New Jersey and the Region are performing well in the emerging green/cleantech economy.** In comparison to the Nation, the State of New Jersey ranks within the top 15 for all but one of the cleantech indicators. The State ranks 8th for jobs in both 2003 and 2010 and 5th for change during this time period. It ranks 12th for percent share of all jobs and average annual wages. Out of the 100 tops metros, the metro in which the Region is located also ranks highly: number one for jobs in 2003, jobs in 2010, and absolute job change from 2003 to 2010. The top occupations in the green/cleantech industries include *Civil Engineers, Management Analysts*, and *Mechanical Engineers.*

## R&D Performance

**New Jersey is a national leader among states in R&D performance; this is driven by R&D performed by the private sector.** In 2008, total R&D performance (dollar value of R&D conducted) in New Jersey represented 4.28% of gross state product (GSP) compared to 2.57% for the U.S. as a whole. New Jersey has seen steady growth on this indicator over the past 5 years. In 2008, New Jersey ranked 7th among all states in total R&D as a percent of GSP.

- **New Jersey ranks high on R&D performed by industry.** After a period of slow growth 1998 to 2004, R&D performed by industry increased steady through 2008. New Jersey historically significantly outperforms the U.S. average on industry R&D performance and in 2008 it ranked 4th among all states.
- **However, New Jersey lags in academic and not-for-profit R&D performance**. In 2009, R&D performed at New Jersey academic institutions represented 0.19% of GSP compared to 0.39% in the U.S. as a whole. New Jersey ranked 50th in the nation for this indicator. In 2007, federal support for not-for-profit R&D spending as a percent of GSP was 0.005% compared to the United States level of 0.050% and New Jersey ranked 41st on this indicator.
- **Life sciences are the largest field of research among academic R&D in New Jersey**. In 2009, 47.2% of all R&D performed by academic institutions in New Jersey was within the life sciences field.
- **New Jersey's R&D support from federal funds as a percent of gross state product is lower than the U.S. average.** In 2008, New Jersey's total federal obligations as a percent of GSP was 0.453% compared to the United States level of 0.875%, which ranked New Jersey 25th on this indicator.
- **New Jersey's federal support for R&D is driven by defense spending. I**n 2008, 74.3% of New Jersey's federal obligations for R&D came from the Department of Defense. This compares to 57.3% for the U.S. as a whole.

**Within the State, the Seven County Region receives a majority of the federal funds to New Jersey for R&D provided to higher education and not for profit institutions.** In 2007, higher education institutions in the region received $269 million in federal funding for R&D. This represented 69% of all funds for R&D at higher education institutions in the State and included 100% of Department to Agriculture, 93% of Environmental Protection Agency funding, and 78% of all Health and Human Service funding statewide. The largest dollar amount of funding was from Health and Human Services, followed by the National Science Foundation, and Department of Defense. Rutgers received the most funding of all the institutions in the region, followed by the University of Medicine and Dentistry and the NJ Institute of Technology.

In 2007, the nine not-for-profit institutions in the Seven County Region received just over $12 million in federal R&D funding to not-for-profit institutions which represented roughly 61% of the total federal funding for R&D granted to all of New Jersey not-for-profit institutions. They received 100% of the statewide funding in New Jersey from Department of Energy, 99% of the statewide funding from the Department of Commerce, and 93% of the statewide funding from the Department of Defense. The nonprofit that received the greatest amount of funding was the Center for Molecular Medicine and Immunology, which received its funding form Health and Human Services. The Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation was granted the second highest amount of funding of the regional nonprofits, followed by the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation.

**The Region is home to a substantial amount R&D related to life and biosciences.** The National Institute of Health provides funding to entities for R&D and services related to life and biosciences. In 2011, entities within the region received $182 million in funding awards from NIH. This represented 73% of NIH funding to entities statewide. The 2011 amount within the region represents a decrease from the 2007 level of $200 million. Within the region the entity that received the most funding over this timeframe was Rutgers, followed by the University of Medicine and Dentistry.

## Innovation and Commercialization

**New Jersey businesses/residents generate patents at a higher rate than their U.S. counterparts.** The number of patents issued per 1,000 residents of New Jersey has historically remained above the United States as a whole and in 2010, New Jersey had 0.498 patents for every 1,000 residents compared to the United States at 0.392 for every 1,000 residents. New Jersey ranked 10th out of all states. Patent activity in NJ is driven by advances in chemicals, compounds, and telecommunications.

**The Region generates patents at lower rate than New Jersey as a whole, but still generates a substantial level of patents within sectors related to chemistry and chemical products and transporting.** While the number of patents issued per 1,000 residents has seen a similar trend between the State of New Jersey and the Seven County Region over the 2000 to 2009 time period, the Region consistently remained below that of the State as a whole. In 2009, the number of patents per 1,000 residents in the Seven County Region was 0.18 compared to 0.34 for the State of New Jersey. Among the top ten industries in the Seven County Region for amount of total patents in the 2000-2010 time period is Human Necessities, which represents 35% of all the patents for the 2000-2010 period, followed by Chemistry; Metallurgy, which represents 24% of patents, and then Physics and Performing Operations followed by Transporting, which together represent just under 20% of all patents. During this period, the top assignee was Merck & Co, Inc. with 14% of all the patents. Following this were Hoffman-La Roche, Inc.; Beckon, Dickson and Company; and Schering Corporation, each representing approximately 10% of the total number of patents in the region.

**Entrepreneurial activity (as measured by persons starting businesses) in New jersey lags that of the U.S. as a whole**. In 2010, the percent of persons starting a business in New Jersey was 0.25% compared to the United States at 0.34% and the state ranked 34th on this indicator nationally.

**New Jersey small businesses access less funding from the Federal Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs compared to the U.S. average, though the State has recently gained ground**. In 2010, New Jersey's figure represented 0.0152% of GSP compared to the United States at 0.0163%. This ranked the State 19th in the nation.

**On average, New Jersey companies access less venture capital compared to the U.S. as a whole**. In 2010, venture capital investments in New Jersey were 0.093% of GSP. This was lower than the total U.S. level of 0.150% for the same year and, relative to other states, New Jersey ranked 14th. New Jersey's dollar amount invested in venture capital in 2010 was part of seventy-six deals. The largest industry classes by dollar amount were in biotechnology, software, medical devices and equipment, and industrial/energy. Within New Jersey however the region performs very well at attracting venture capital. Between 2003 and 2009 the amount ranged from a low of $188 million in 2003 to a high of over $3.1 billion in 2005. In 2009, the amount of venture capital invested in the area was just over $1 billion.

Of all the industries in the region that received venture capital investment, the biotechnology industry received the most with 22.4% of the total venture capital in the Seven County Region. This was followed by Internet at 17.2%, Communications at 15.5%, and the Pharmaceutical industry, which represented 14.6% of all venture capital. In terms of which specific companies received venture capital between 2000 and 2010, Vonage Holding Corp. received the highest percentage of venture capital in the region at 18.6%, followed by Amicus Therapeutics at 9% and Esprit Pharma at 7.5%.

## Education, Workforce, & Employment

**New Jersey 8$^{th}$ graders score very well on math and science scores.** On the 2011 National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) tests, New Jersey eighth graders ranked 3$^{rd}$ nationally and on the 2009 NAEP science test ranted 19$^{th}$.

**New Jersey residents have a higher education attainment rate with regard to bachelor's degree or higher compared to their U.S. counterparts.** In 2010, 35.4% of New Jersey's twenty five years and older population held four-year college degrees or higher compared to 28.2% for the U.S. as a whole, ranking it 6$^{th}$ among all states.

**Residents of the region have higher education attainment rates that are higher than the U.S. on average but lower than that statewide. The region is host to more than 20 institutes for higher education.**

**New Jersey lags the nation in terms of degrees in science and engineering and graduate enrollments in science and engineering.** In 2010, New Jersey colleges and universities awarded 19,585 degrees in science and engineering disciplines. This represented 2.24 science and engineering degrees per 1,000 New Jersey residents compared to 3.99 for the U.S. as a whole and New Jersey ranked 49$^{th}$ on this indicator. In terms of the academic disciplines in which degrees were awarded, New Jersey had a higher concentration compared to the U.S. as a whole in life sciences; math and computer sciences; physical sciences; and engineering and lower concentrations in science and engineering technologies and geosciences. In 2009, New Jersey had 15,424 graduate students enrolled in science and engineering programs. This represented 1.77 enrolled graduate students per 1,000 residents. On this indicator in 2009, New Jersey fell behind the U.S. (2.04) as a whole, ranking 31$^{st}$ out of all the states.

**But in terms of employment, New Jersey ranks high on persons employed in science and engineering occupations.** In 2008, there were an estimated 198,060 science and engineering (S&E) occupations in New Jersey's workforce. This represented 44.00 S&E occupations for every 1,000 New Jersey workers, which was higher than the U.S. as a whole (37.60). New Jersey ranked 8$^{th}$ for this indicator in 2008. In relation to the United States, New Jersey had a higher concentration of occupations in computer specialists and life and physical sciences. In terms of Ph.D scientists and engineers in the workforce, New Jersey also ranks high. In 2006, there were an estimated 20,840 doctoral scientists and engineers in New Jersey's labor force. This represented 4.7 doctoral scientists and engineers for every 1,000 New Jersey workers and was higher than the level for the nation as a whole (4.1) ranking New Jersey 14$^{th}$. On this indicator, New Jersey has a higher concentration relative to the U.S in the occupations of computer & info and mathematical scientist occupations.