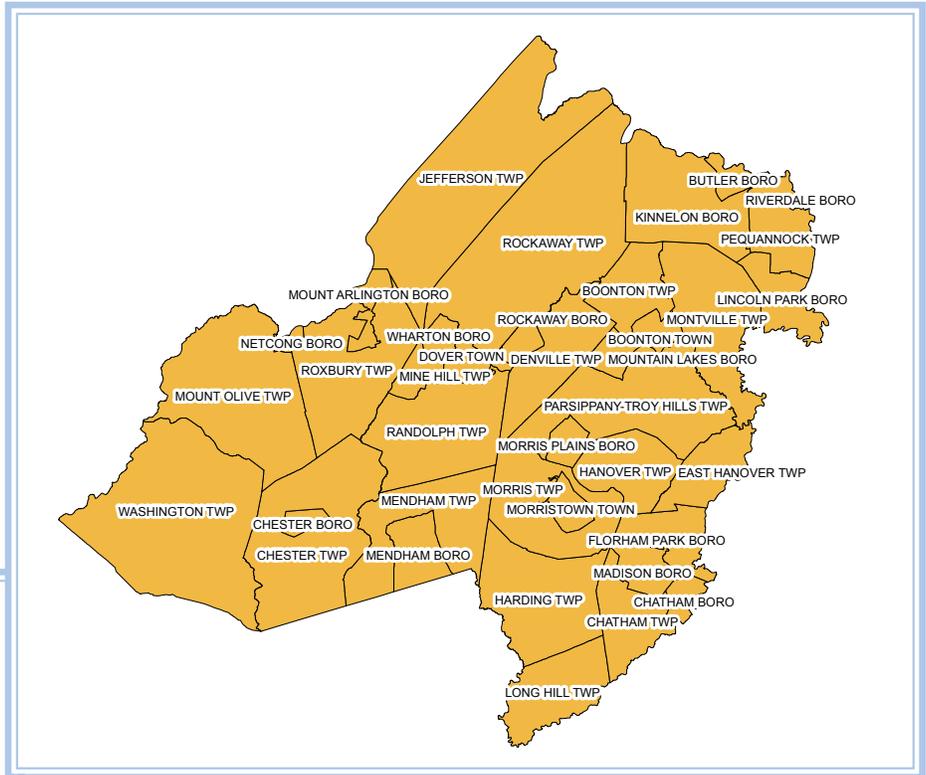
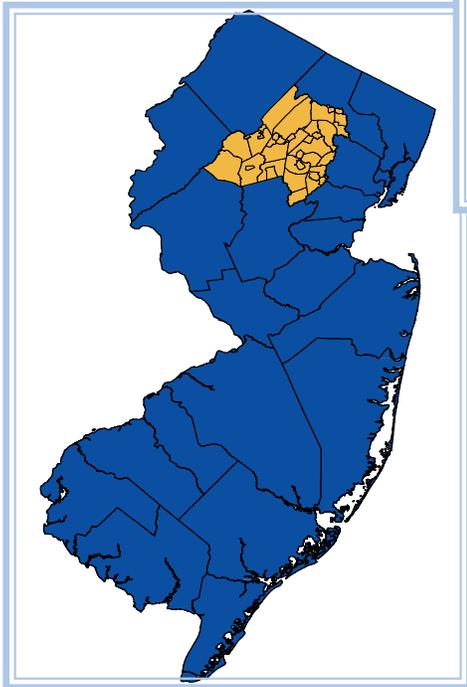


County Community Fact Book



Morris County Edition

Preface

The Regional Community Fact Book for Morris County provides a snapshot of its people and its economy. Included are facts and figures on current industry trends, population, unemployment and income. The Fact Book also provides a look into the future by providing the latest population, labor force, industry and occupational projections.

The Regional Community Fact Book series is meant to be a reference for use in local and regional economic development planning and for employment and training providers. Updates to the Fact Book series will be published as more current data becomes available.

Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared by John Ehret and Frank Ferdetta of the Bureau of Labor Market Information, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research. Layout was done by JoAnne Caramelo.

Questions regarding information contained in this publication should be directed to Vin Samuel by phone at (609) 984-9683 or by email at john.ehret@dol.state.nj.us

**Table
of
Contents**

County Snapshot	1
Employment	2
Industry Trends, Morris vs. New Jersey	3
Employment Gains and Losses	7
Wages	8
Per Capita Personal Income	9
Unemployment Rates	9
Characteristics of the Unemployed	10
Population	11
Population Projections	12
Industry Projections	13
Projected Occupational Demand	14
Labor Force Projections	15

Population (July 1, 2011 estimate): 494,976

Change from Census 2010: 24,764 or 5.3%

Percent of New Jersey Total: 5.6%

Total Private Sector Employment (2011 Average): 237,245

Percent of New Jersey Total: 7.5%

Change From 2006: -21,266

Largest Industry (2011 Average): Professional and Business Services

Employment: 59,729

Percent of Total County Employment: 25.2%

Private Sector Wage (2011 Average Annual): \$70,881

Percent of New Jersey Average Annual Wage: 124.6%

Change From 2006: \$7,246

Industry With Highest Average Annual Wage (2011): Financial Activities: \$108,196

Per Capita Personal Income (2011): \$71,732

Percent of New Jersey Per Capita Income: 136.8%

Rank Among New Jersey Counties: 2

Number of Unemployment Insurance Claimants (2011 Annual Average): 3,988

Unemployment Rate: (2011 Annual Average): 7.0%

5-Year High (2010): 7.3%

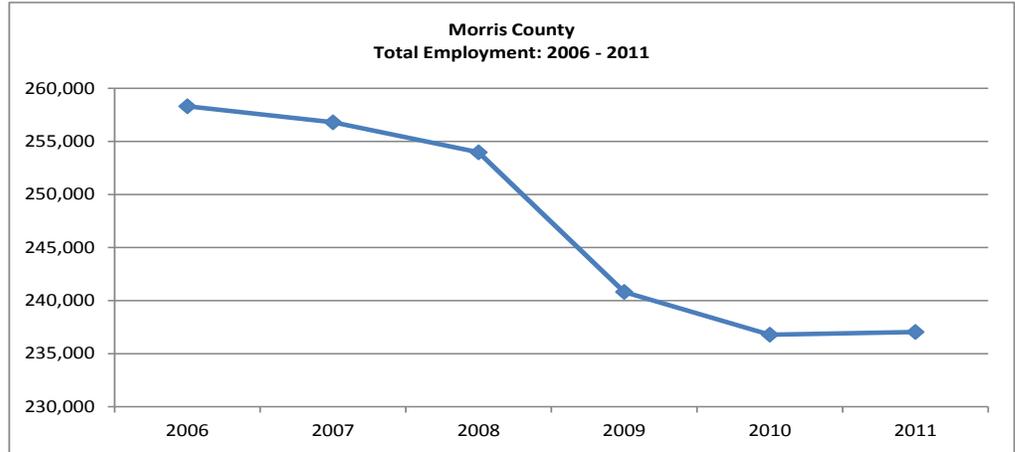
5-Year Low (2007): 3.0%

New Jersey Rate (2011): 9.3

Building Permits (Single-Family Residential, 2011): 398

Rank Among New Jersey Counties: 6

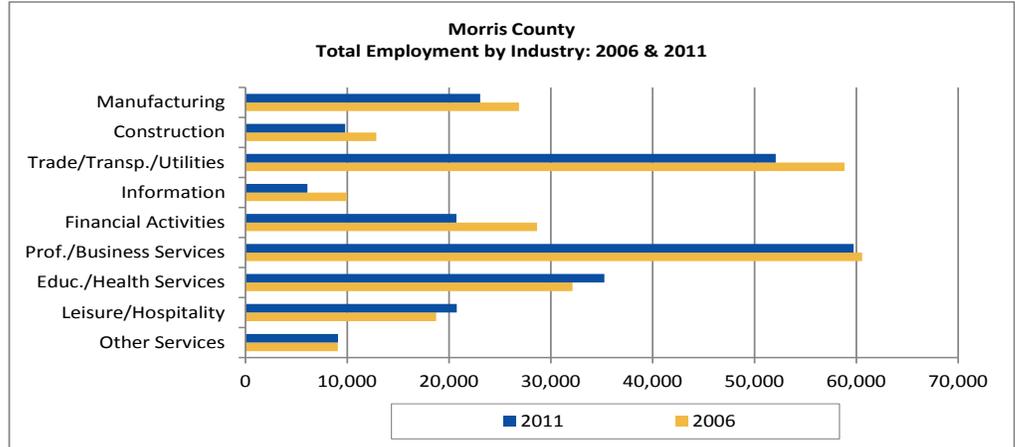
*County
Snapshot*



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- From 2006 to 2011, total private-sector payrolls in Morris County decreased by 21,266 or 8.2 percent; a rate considerably steeper than the state's rate of decline (5.5%) over the same period. During the period, jobholding trended downward each year from a peak level of 258,311 jobs in 2006 before stabilizing in 2011. As the economic downturn worsened, the county shed 20,011 jobs between 2007 and 2010.

Employment

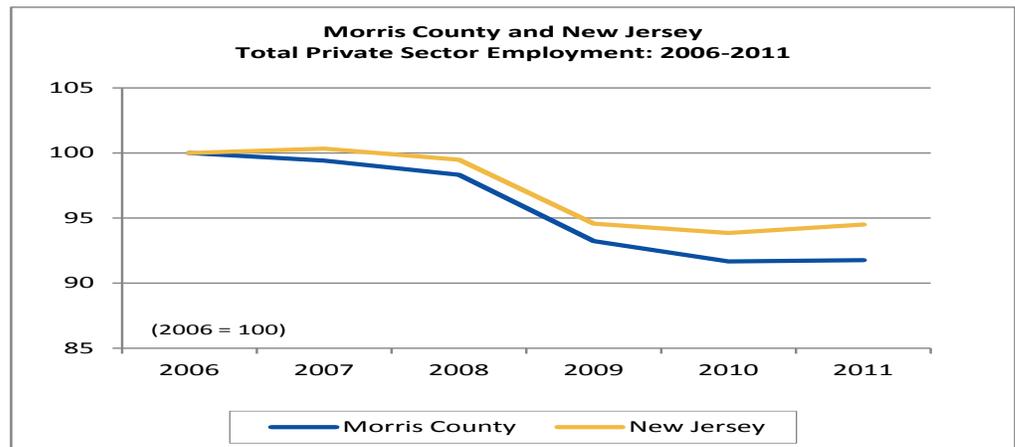


Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- In 2011, the largest private employment sectors in Morris County were professional & business services (+25.2%) and trade, transportation & utilities (+22.0%), which combined comprised 47.2 percent of Morris County's private sector job base. Retail trade accounted for more than half of the trade, transportation and utilities sector's employment (53.9%).

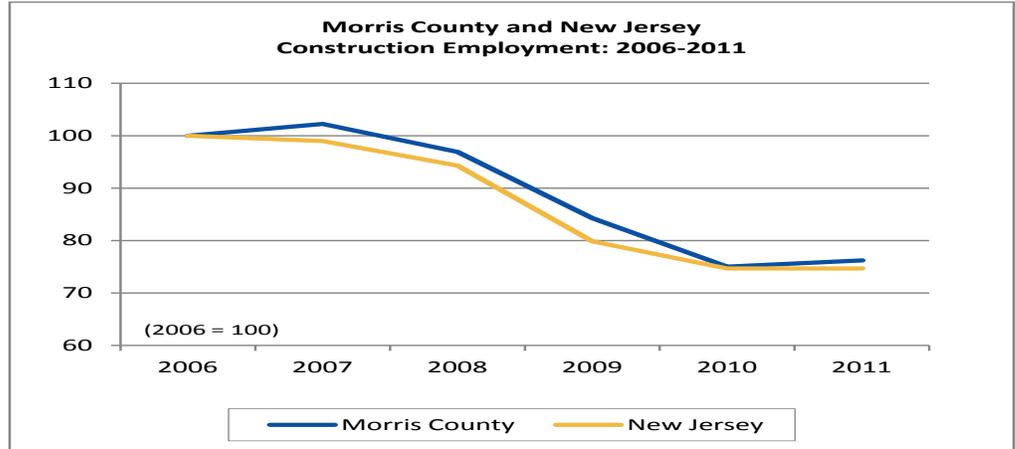
Industry Trends

- Between 2006 and 2011, Morris County's total private sector employment covered by unemployment insurance decreased by 8.2 percent; much steeper than the state's loss of 5.5 percent over the same period. The county's level of employment declined from 2006 through 2010 (-21,500 jobs), as the county felt the effects of the national recession which began in December of 2007 and lasted 18 months. As the economy showed signs of improvement in 2011, the county's employment base stabilized and showed modest growth over the year (+0.1%).
- Over the period, Morris County recorded increases in the leisure & hospitality (+10.9%) and educational & health services (+9.7%) supersectors, both faring better than its statewide counterparts (-0.3% and +9.3%, respectively). Significant contributing factors to the county's leisure & hospitality payroll expansion over the 2006-2011 period include an upsurge in the number of food service contractor establishments and employment gains within the fitness and recreational sports centers industry. In addition, the county's population growth has helped fuel an upswing in the number of educational and health services related jobs over this same 5-year time period.
- The county's manufacturing employment declined at a much slower pace than at the statewide level from 2006 to 2011 (-14.2% vs. -21.8%, respectively). Manufacturing within the county was helped considerably by the pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing component industry which accounted for 26.8 percent of all manufacturing jobs in 2011. Over the 5-year period, pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing employment grew by 15.7 percent.
- A wave of cutbacks that occurred from 2006 through 2011, especially within the telecommunications industry, were major contributing factors for the county's loss of jobs within the information sector (-3,873 jobs or -38.9%).

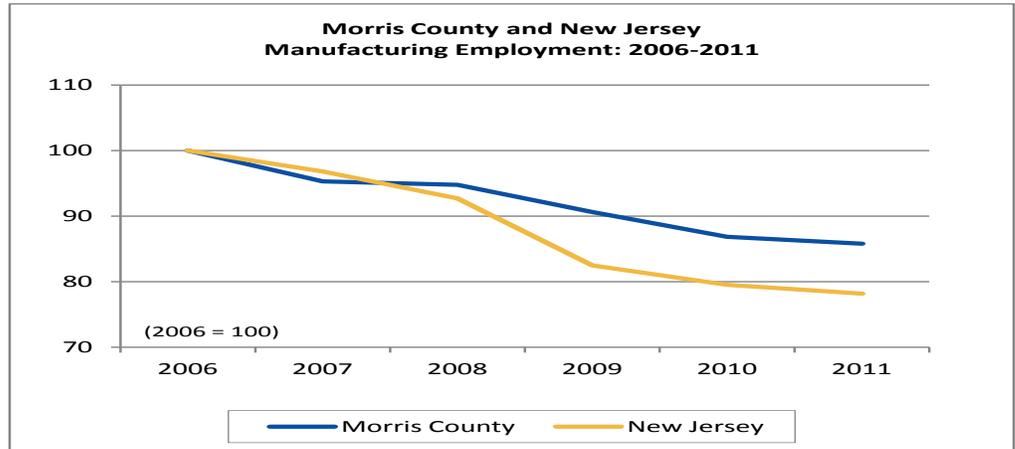


Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

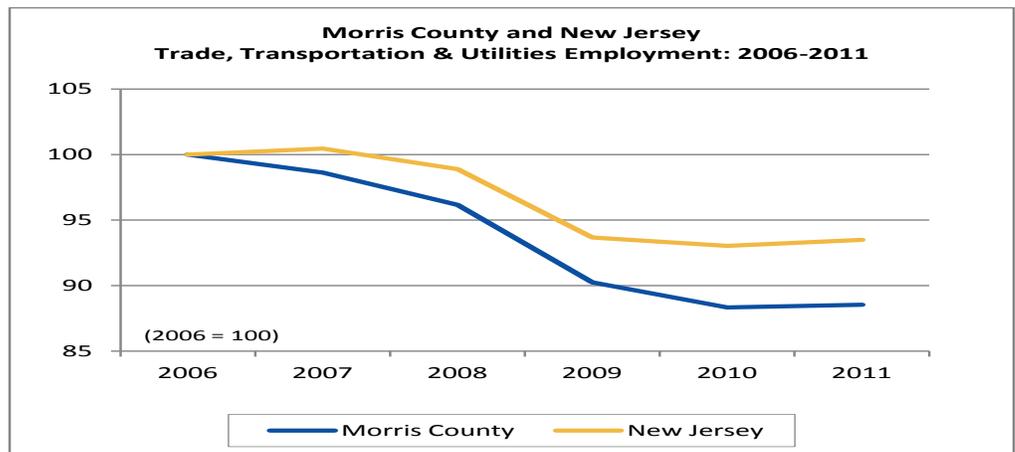
Industry Trends



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



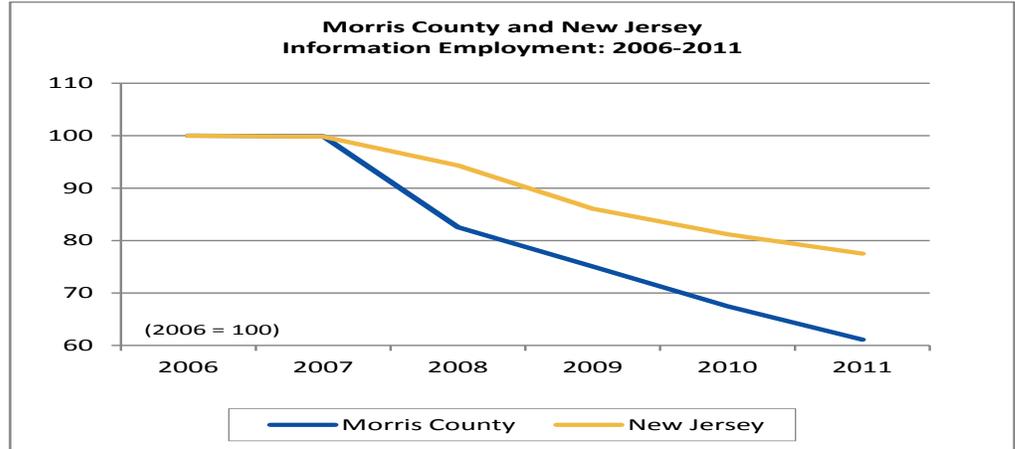
Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



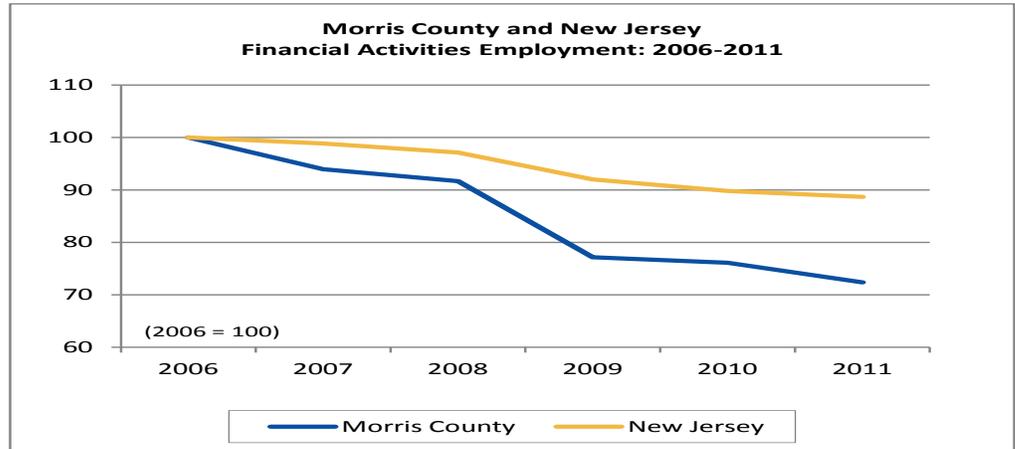
Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Morris County Community Fact Book

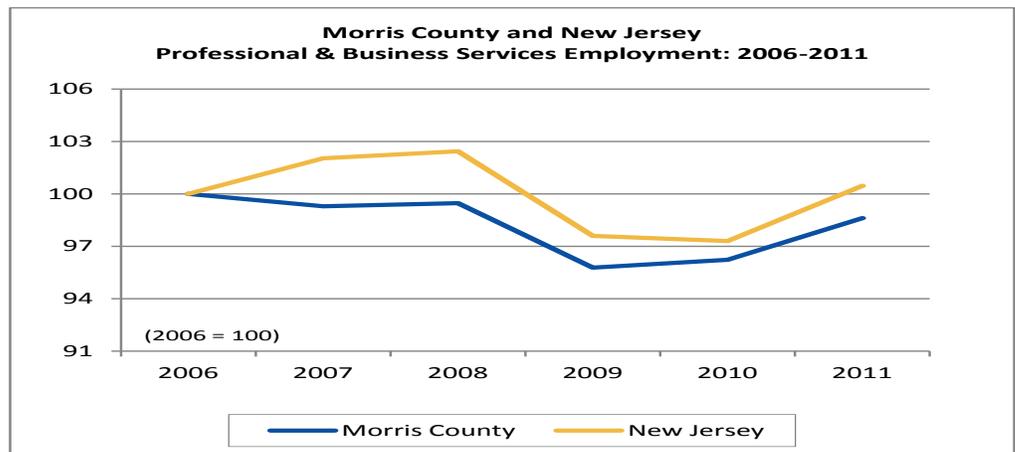
Industry Trends



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

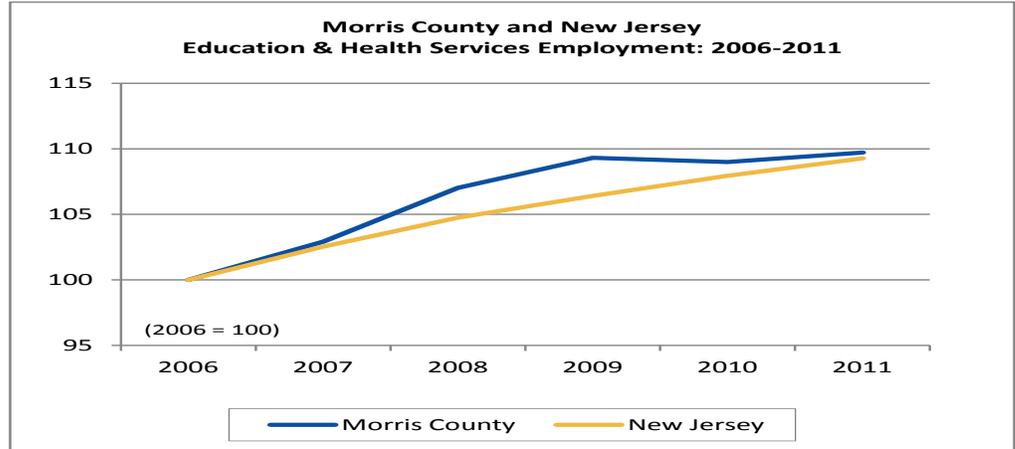


Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

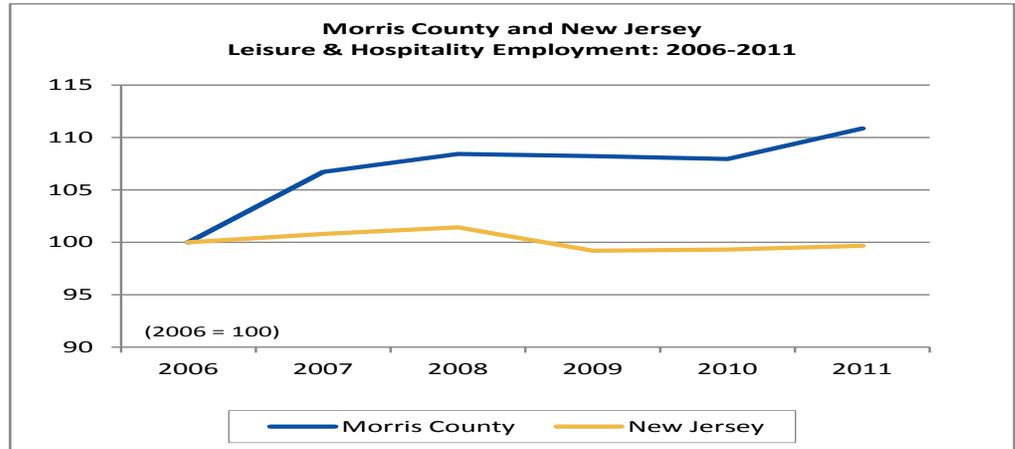


Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

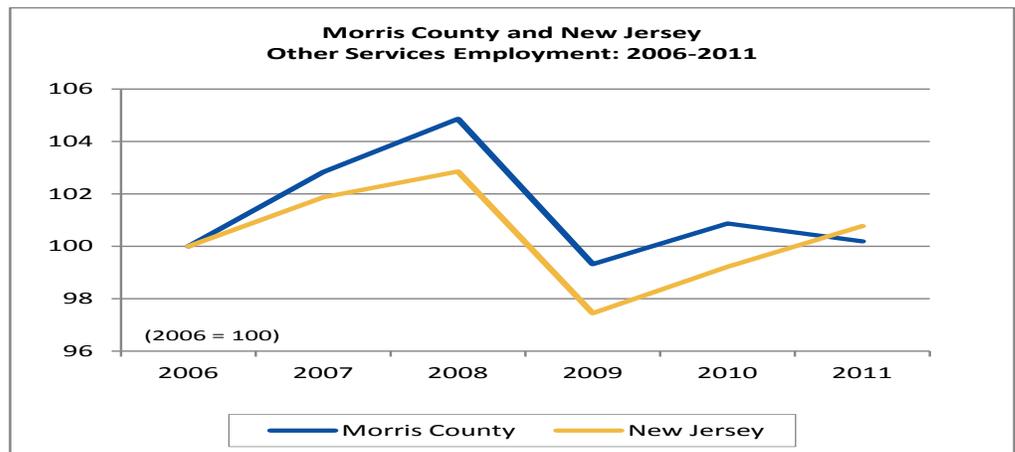
Industry Trends



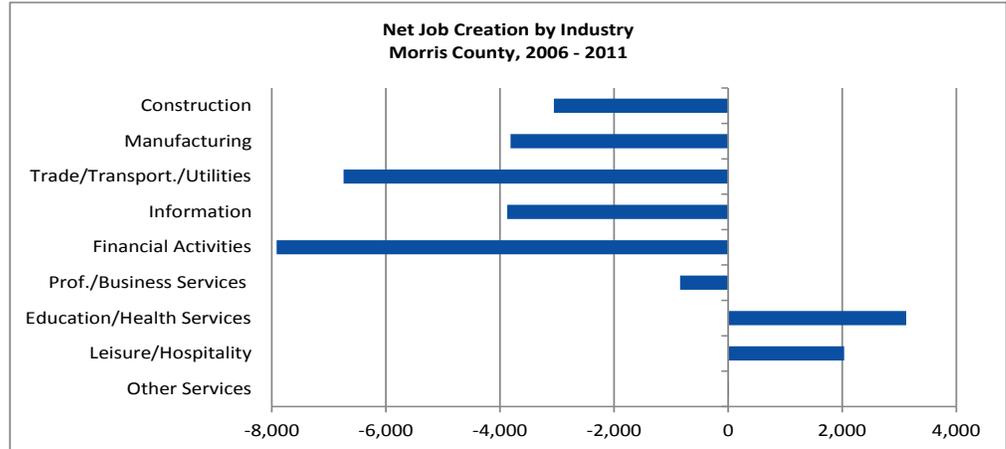
Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



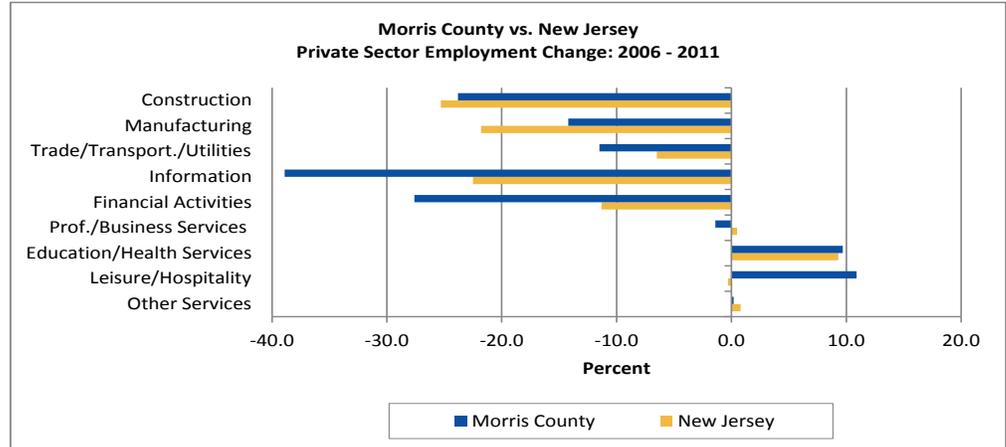
Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

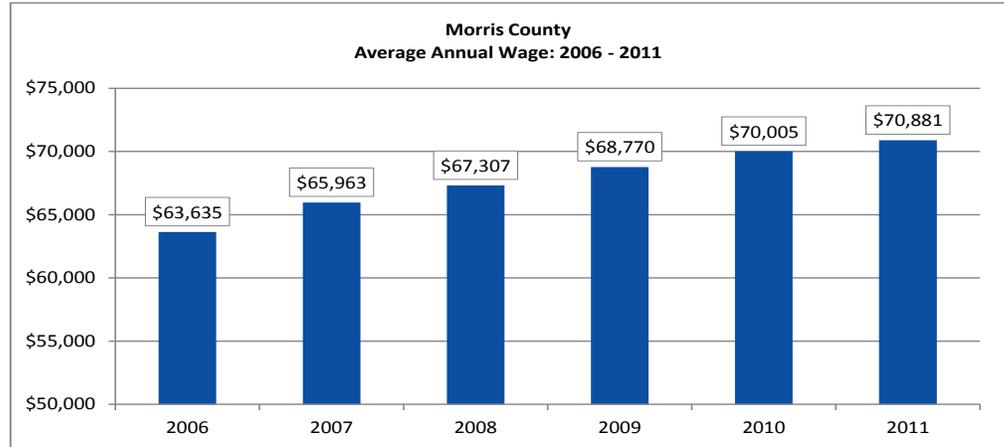
- Educational & health services added the most jobs (+3,122) between 2006 and 2011, followed by leisure and hospitality (+2,034). Employment growth in educational and health services was, in part, due to a growing and aging population. Financial activities shed the most jobs (-7,914) as a result of the financial crisis, a major catalyst of the economic slowdown. As consumer demand weakened, trade, transportation and utilities saw jobholding decrease by 6,740 jobs as component industries retail trade, wholesale trade and transportation and warehousing were all negatively impacted.

Employment Gains and Losses



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

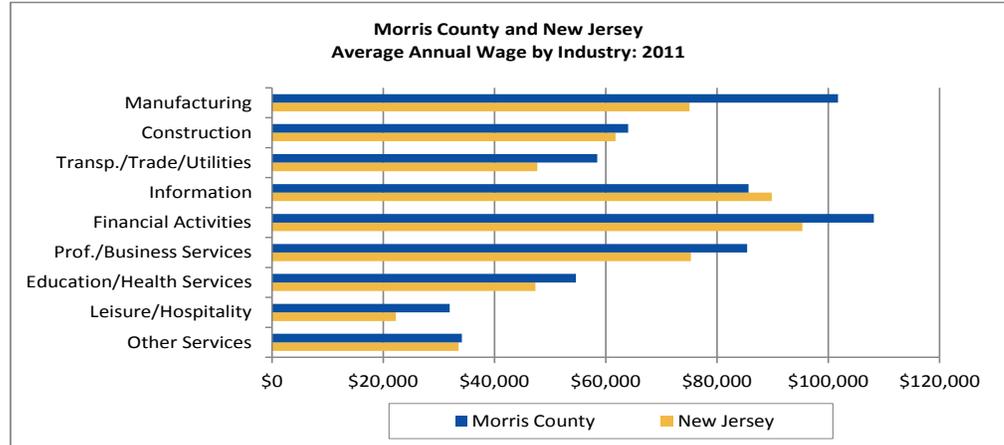
- Between 2006 and 2011, Morris County's payrolls in leisure and hospitality expanded significantly (+10.9%) while statewide leisure & hospitality payrolls weakened (-0.3%) over the same period. The majority of county industries which suffered losses over the period did so at a rate greater than their statewide counterparts with the exception of manufacturing and construction. Morris County's manufacturing jobholding decreased by 14.2 percent while statewide employment was down by 21.8 percent. Construction employment contracted by 23.8 percent in Morris County compared with a statewide drop of 25.3 percent over the same time period.



Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- Morris County's annual average private sector wage reached \$70,881 in 2011, an increase of 11.4 percent from 2006. Morris had the second highest annual average wage among New Jersey's 21 counties in 2011. Somerset County had the highest at \$78,642. The average annual wage in Morris County was aided by its large professional and business services supersector (25.2% of county employment) which tends to have higher paying occupations.

Wages

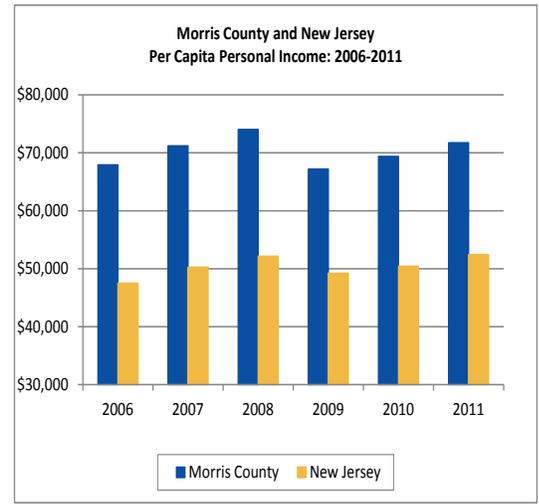


Source: NJLWD, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- In 2011, workers in the county's financial activities supersector had the highest average annual wage (\$108,196) followed by manufacturing (\$101,750), information (\$85,655) and professional and business services (\$85,385). Many occupations in these sectors have high-skill job requirements and therefore typically pay higher wages. Leisure and hospitality had the lowest average annual wage (\$31,943) due to the part-time nature of many of the jobs within the industry; however, this supersector's average annual wage rose by 42.8 percent (+\$9,574) since 2006.

Per Capita Personal Income

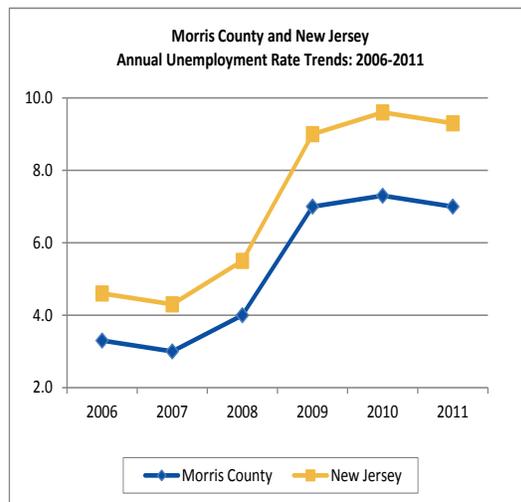
- In 2011, Morris County had a per capita personal income of \$71,730. The county had the second highest PCPI among New Jersey's 21 counties and ranked 20th among all counties nationally. Since 2006 the county's PCPI increased by 5.6 percent while the state's average rose by 10.4 percent. The county's PCPI peaked in 2008 at \$74,025; as a result of the recent recession, county and state PCPI declined from 2008 thru 2009, then rose in 2010 and 2011. However, while the state's PCPI reached a new high in 2011, the county was still 3.1 percent below its peak.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- In 2011, Morris had a total personal income (TPI) of \$35.5 billion. Of the three components of TPI, residents of Morris derived 73.7 percent of total income from wage earnings versus 69.4 percent statewide; 17.4 percent from dividends/interest/rent verses 15.5 percent statewide; and 8.9 percent from transfer payments (such as welfare benefits, social security, and veteran's benefits) versus 15.1 percent statewide.

Unemployment Rates



Source: NJLWD, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

- In 2011, Morris County's annual average unemployment rate was the second lowest in the state at 7.0 percent (behind Hunterdon County 6.9%), well below the state's average rate of 9.3 percent. Since 1990 (earliest data available), Morris County's unemployment rate has remained below the state's rate. After rising sharply from 2007 to 2010 due to the recent recession, the county's unemployment rate declined by 0.3 percentage point in 2011.
- From 2006 to 2011, the county's labor force remained effectively unchanged (+0.2%); during the

same period the state's labor force expanded at a rate of 2.0 percent. Simultaneously, the number of employed county residents declined at a rate slightly greater than the statewide rate (-3.6% vs. -3.0%, respectively).

Characteristics of the Unemployed

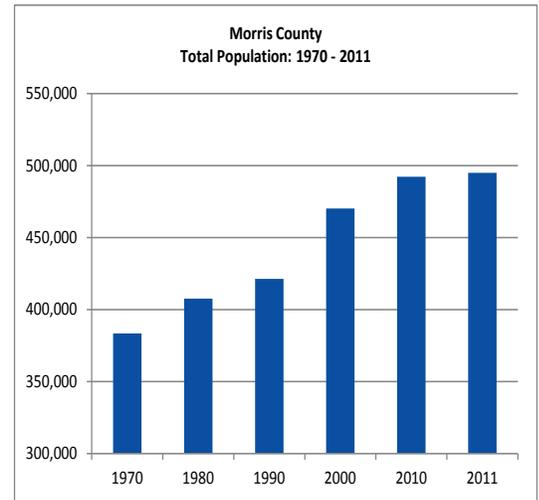
Characteristics of the Unemployed New Jersey vs. Morris County: 2011				
Category	Morris County		New Jersey	
	Annual Average 2011	Percent of Total	Annual Average 2011	Percent of Total
Total Insured Unemployed	3,988	100.0%	98,344	100.0%
By Gender				
Male	2,272	57.0%	56,591	57.5%
Female	1,716	43.0%	41,753	42.5%
By Race				
White	3,165	79.4%	61,180	62.2%
Black	174	4.4%	18,121	18.4%
Asian	211	5.3%	3,553	3.6%
Other	438	11.0%	15,490	15.8%
By Ethnicity				
Hispanic	541	13.6%	19,718	20.1%
Not Hispanic	2,974	74.6%	67,723	68.9%
Chose Not To Answer	473	11.9%	10,903	11.1%
By Age of Claimant				
Under 25	234	5.9%	9,469	9.6%
25 through 34 years	754	18.9%	22,551	22.9%
35 through 44 years	766	19.2%	20,500	20.8%
45 through 54 years	1,094	27.4%	23,380	23.8%
55 through 64 years	790	19.8%	16,017	16.3%
65 years and over	350	8.8%	6,427	6.5%
By Industry				
Construction	436	10.9%	10,843	11.0%
Manufacturing	345	8.7%	6,968	7.1%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	777	19.5%	20,400	20.7%
Wholesale Trade	231	5.8%	5,242	5.3%
Retail Trade	417	10.5%	10,566	10.7%
Information	104	2.6%	2,003	2.0%
Financial Activities	262	6.6%	4,827	4.9%
Professional & Business Services	845	21.2%	17,339	17.6%
Educational and Health Services	470	11.8%	12,138	12.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	270	6.8%	9,528	9.7%
Other Services	109	2.7%	2,554	2.6%

Source: NJLWD

- Morris County residents filing for unemployment insurance benefits in 2011 accounted for only 4.1 percent of claimants statewide. The county's claimants differed most from the state as a whole in the categories of race and ethnicity. Whites made up 79.4 percent of the county claimants vs. 62.2 percent statewide. Also, 13.6 percent of the claimants were of Hispanic origin compared with 20.1 percent across the state.
- In 2011, the majority of Morris County claimants were identified as being formally employed in the professional and business services (21.2%) and trade, transportation, utilities (19.5%) industries. The age group with the highest number of claimants in both the county and the state was the 45-54 year olds (27.4% vs. 23.8%, respectively).

Morris County Community Fact Book

- In 2011, Morris County's estimated population of 494,926 ranked 10th statewide and 135th nationally. Morris County's population in 2011 was estimated to have increased by 5.3 percent from the 2000 Census; a faster pace than the state (+0.2%). From 1970 to 2011, the county's population growth ranked 13th among New Jersey's 21 counties and was significantly faster than the state (29.1% vs. 23.0%, respectively).



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census and Population Estimates

Population

Morris County Racial/Hispanic Origin: 2001 - 2011		
Race	Percent in 2011	Percent in 2001
White	85.2	89.2
Black	3.5	2.9
Asian	9.4	6.8
Multiracial	1.6	0.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3	0.2
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	11.8	8.2

* May not add to 100% due to rounding

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Population Estimates

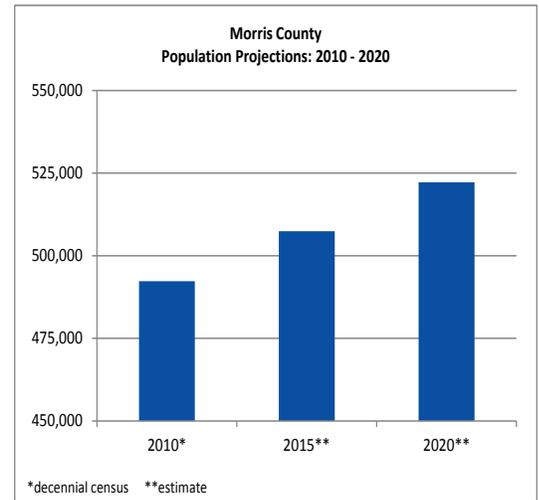
- Although whites are Morris County's largest racial group (85.2%), their population has decline slightly since 2001 (-0.1%) along with their proportion of the total population – 85.2% from 89.2%. The county's fastest growing racial groups were multiracial (+81.1%) and Asians (+45.4%). The county's Asian population increased by 14,543 persons since 2001 accounting for 67.8 percent of the county's population growth.
- Morris County's Hispanic population expanded from 38,960 in 2001 to 58,521 in 2011, an increase of 50.2 percent.

- From 1970-2011, almost two-thirds of Morris County's population growth occurred in just seven of its 39 municipalities: Mt. Olive (+17,879), Randolph (+12,581), Washington (+11,674), Montville (+9,802), Roxbury (+7,700), Jefferson (+7,311) and Rockaway (+5,335) townships. Over the same time period, Mt. Olive also led with the greatest percentage increase (+172.0%). The county's largest municipality, Parsippany-Troy Hills township, experienced the sharpest numeric decline (-1,583).

Morris County Ten Largest Municipalities		
Rank	Municipality	Population
1	Parsippany-Troy Hills township	53,529
2	Mount Olive township	28,273
3	Randolph township	25,877
4	Rockaway township	24,290
5	Roxbury township	23,454
6	Morris township	22,424
7	Montville township	21,648
8	Jefferson township	21,433
9	Washington township	18,636
10	Morristown town	18,510

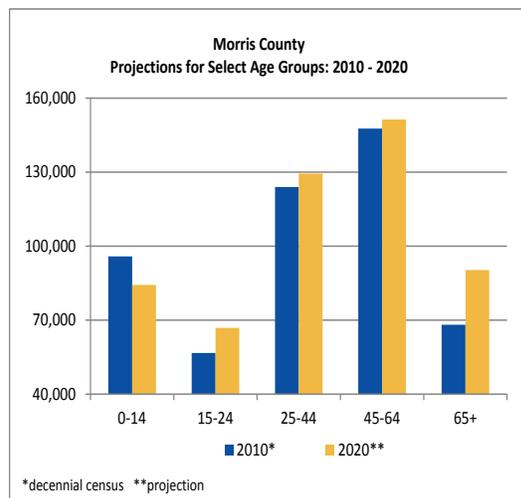
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Population Estimates

- Morris County's population is expected to increase by 29,924 from 2010 to 2020, the fifth highest gain among the state's 21 counties. The county is anticipated to grow at a rate slightly faster than the state (+6.1% vs. +5.1%, respectively) and, as a result, is projected to move up in rank from tenth to the ninth most populous county in New Jersey.



Source: NJLWD, Population & Labor Force Projections

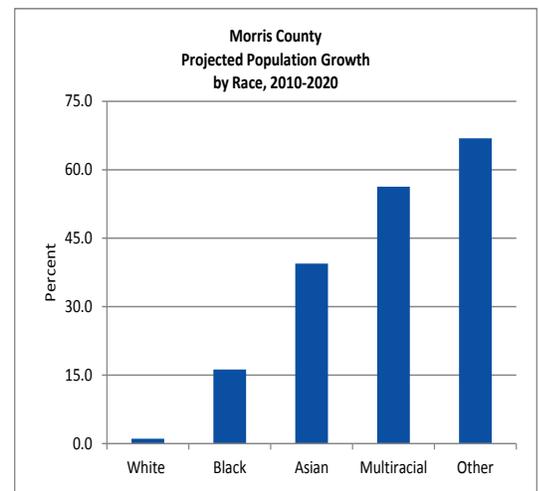
Population Projections



Source: NJLWD, Population & Labor Force Projections

- From 2010 to 2020, Morris County's fastest-growing racial groups are expected to be its smallest, persons of "other races" (66.9%), followed by "multi-racial" persons (56.3%). Asians are projected to add the most people to the county's population (+17,704). There is expected to be little change in the white population over the ten-year period, however this group is expected to drop from 85.8 percent of the total population in 2010 to 81.7 percent in 2020.

- The county's 65 and older population is not only projected to experience the largest percentage gain (+32.5%) but also to add the most persons (+22,145) from 2010 to 2020. This is likely as a result of the growth in age-restricted housing developments as well as an increasing number of older persons staying or moving into the county. The 0-14 age group is expected to realize the only decline in population among the age groups (-11,552 or -12.1%).



Source: NJLWD, Population & Labor Force Projections

Morris County Community Fact Book

Morris County, 2010 - 2020 Projected Employment Change By Industry

Industry Title	2010 Jobs	2020 Jobs	Change: Number	Change: 2010-2020 Percent	
				Total	Annual
Total Nonfarm Employment	283,600	308,400	24,800	8.7	0.8
Healthcare and Social Services	31,100	36,100	5,000	16.2	1.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	31,400	35,700	4,300	13.7	1.3
Administrative and Waste Services	23,150	27,000	3,850	16.6	1.5
Construction	10,100	13,200	3,100	30.2	2.7
Retail Trade	28,700	30,600	1,900	6.6	0.6
Other Services	12,150	13,900	1,750	14.7	1.4
Wholesale Trade	16,850	18,550	1,700	10.3	1.0
Finance and Insurance	17,800	19,100	1,300	7.4	0.7
Accommodation and Food Services	16,700	17,450	750	4.6	0.5
Transportation and Warehousing	8,050	8,750	700	8.8	0.8
Educational Services	6,900	7,600	700	10.8	1.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7,900	8,550	650	8.3	0.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3,750	4,300	550	14.1	1.3
Utilities	550	700	150	22.1	2.0
Natural Resources and Mining	50	100	50	18.8	1.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,600	5,600	0	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	23,600	23,550	-50	-0.3	0.0
Government	32,200	31,850	-350	-1.2	-0.1
Information	7,150	5,850	-1,300	-18.5	-2.0

Note: Total nonfarm employment excludes self-employed and unpaid family workers
Percent Changes are based on unrounded data

Source: NJLWD, *Industry and Occupational Projections*

Industry Projections

- From 2010 to 2020, Morris County is projected to add 24,800 nonfarm jobs, the third highest gain among the state's 21 counties. The county is expected to add jobs at a faster rate than the state (8.7% vs. 8.0%, respectively) over the 10-year period. Morris's eight fastest-growing industries will account for 22,900 or 86.6 percent of new jobs by 2020. The construction industry is projected to grow 30.2 percent (3,100 jobs); a hopeful sign that the industry is poised for a turnaround in the coming years.
- The county's significant population increase, especially in the number of residents age 65 and over, is expected to translate into a demand for services. As a result, by 2020 health care and social assistance and educational services are projected to generate almost 6,000 new jobs in Morris County; with healthcare and social services contributing most of the anticipated growth (+87.7%) over the 10-year period.
- From 2010 to 2020, the information sector is projected to account for the majority of the job losses in the county. Information is projected to shed 1,300 jobs.

Morris County Community Fact Book

Morris County Occupations with the Most Projected Job Openings, 2010-2020

Occupation	Annual Average Job Openings			2011	Skill Level ²	Outlook
	Total ¹	Growth	Replacements	Annual Wage		
Retail Salespersons	340	90	250	28,720	Low	Growing
Cashiers	270	10	270	20,520	Low	Stable
Waiters and Waitresses	230	20	210	23,710	Low	Stable
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	220	50	160	26,520	Low	Growing
Customer Service Representatives	210	60	150	36,370	Low	Growing
Registered Nurses	190	80	110	78,620	High	Growing
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	180	100	80	28,880	Low	Growing
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	170	40	120	18,780	Low	Growing
Office Clerks, General	170	60	110	32,160	Low	Growing
Receptionists and Information Clerks	170	50	120	29,240	Low	Growing
Accountants and Auditors	130	40	90	87,110	High	Growing
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	120	30	90	57,710	Low	Growing
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	110	0	110	25,640	Low	Declining
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	90	40	50	41,060	Low	Growing
Child Care Workers	90	20	70	22,830	Low	Growing
Computer Systems Analysts	90	40	50	90,840	High	Growing
Electricians	80	40	40	77,830	Low	Growing
Management Analysts	80	40	40	92,900	High	Growing
Teacher Assistants	80	20	60	26,260	Low	Growing
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	70	20	60	64,770	High	Growing
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	70	10	70	49,920	Low	Stable
Insurance Sales Agents	70	30	40	76,680	Low	Growing
Lawyers	70	0	70	139,200	High	Declining
Carpenters	60	30	30	60,750	Low	Growing
Personal and Home Care Aides	60	50	10	26,170	Low	Growing

1. "Growth" and "Replacements" may not add to "Total" due to rounding.

2. High Skills: Associate's degree or higher.

Moderate Skills: Long-term on-the-job training, work experience or post secondary/vocational/technical training.

Low Skills: Short-term or moderate-term on-the-job training, including up to 12 months of on-the-job experience and informal training.

3. INA = Information not available.

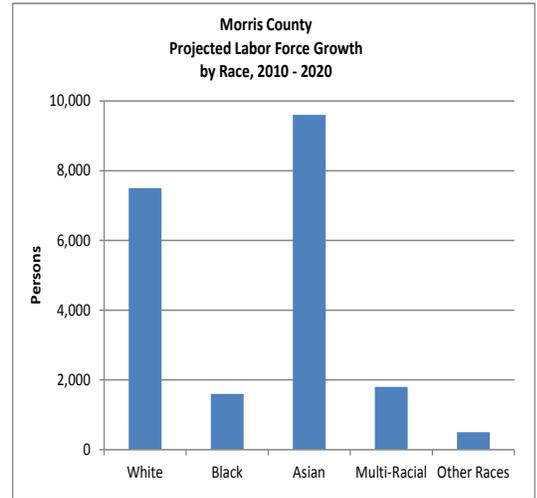
Source: NJLWD, Industry and Occupational Projections and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey

Projected Occupational Demand

- Morris County is projected to have 9,880 annual job openings through 2020, or 7.4 percent of the statewide annual openings. Only 28.1 percent of the county's expected job openings each year will be due to growth.
- The county's top twenty-five ranked occupations by annual job openings are anticipated to account for 34.6 percent of all annual job openings. More than three quarters of the top-ranking occupations by annual openings have lower skill levels and pay lower wages. However, more than half have a "growing" employment outlook.

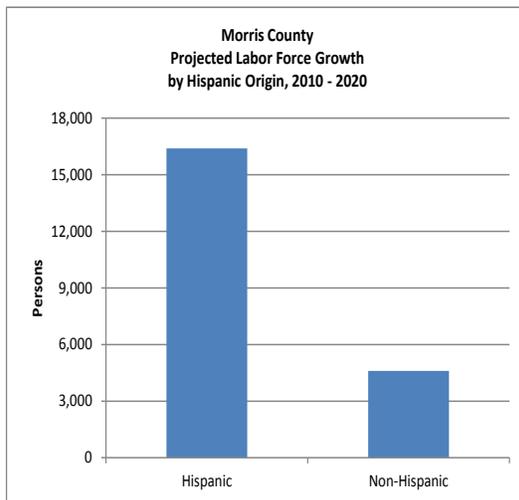
- In Morris County, the Asian and white racial groups are projected to make the largest contribution (45.7% & 35.7%, respectively) towards the county's labor force collectively adding the most persons (+17,100) between 2010 and 2020. However, the "multi-racial" group is anticipated to have the fastest rate of growth (+81.8%) albeit from a small base while whites are expected to have the slowest (+3.2%).

Note: Multi-racial refers to persons of two or more races. "Other races" includes American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.



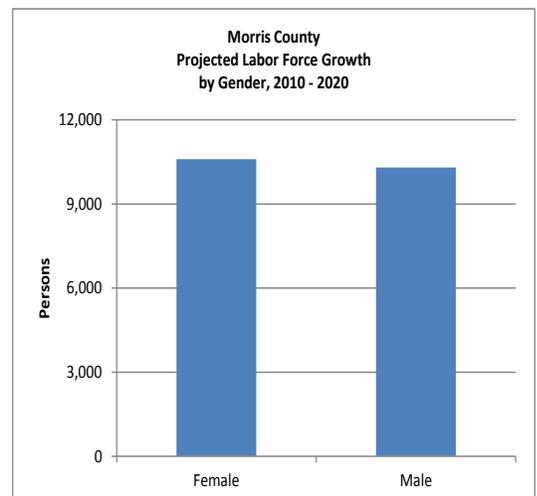
Source: NJLWD, Population & Labor Force Projections

- The number of Hispanics (persons of any race) in the county's labor force is expected to increase from 12.5 percent of the labor force in 2010 to 17.3 percent of the labor force in 2020. The rate of increase for Hispanics over the 10-year period will be approximately 49.4 percent while non-Hispanics will increase by just 2.0 percent. As a result, Hispanics are projected to account for over three quarters (78.1%) of the labor force growth over the 2010-2020 period.



Source: NJLWD, Population & Labor Force Projections

- From 2010 to 2020, the number of women entering the labor force is expected to be just slightly higher than the number of men entering the labor force (+10,600 vs. +10,300, respectively). Morris County's female labor force is also projected to grow at a slightly faster pace (+8.6%) than their male counterparts (+7.2%) during the period.



Source: NJLWD, Population & Labor Force Projections

Labor Force Projections