



Environmental Scan 2002

Office of Institutional Research and Planning

*New Jersey's Public
Liberal Arts College*



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HIGHLIGHTS

Population Trends and Projections

- New Jersey's population increased by 684,162 persons, or 8.9%, between 1990 and 2000. Bergen County's population rose 7.1% during the 10-year period. [Table 1]
- Somerset (23.8%), Ocean (17.9%), Hunterdon (13.2%), and Atlantic (12.6%) were the fastest growing counties in the state between 1990 and 2000. The populations of Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, and Warren counties rose between 11% and 12% over the period. [Table 1 and Map 1]
- In New Jersey, only Salem County (-1.5%) lost population over the 10-year period, though Camden (1.2%) and Essex (2.0%) experienced only modest growth. [Table 1]
- Nearby New York counties grew proportionately more than Bergen County. The population of Orange County rose 11.0% between 1990 and 2000, while Rockland County's population increased 8.0% during the same period. Other New York counties in the region that experienced double-digit growth included the Bronx at 10.7%, Queens at 14.2%, and Richmond, or Staten Island, at 17.1%. [Table 1]
- It is projected that New Jersey's population will increase 6.2% by 2010. While Bergen County's projected 5.1% rate of growth lags slightly behind the anticipated rate of growth for the State as a whole, it exceeds projections for such nearby counties as Passaic (3.0%), Essex (-0.8%), Hudson (-0.5%), and Union (1.6%). [Table 2]
- The greatest potential source of new students from New Jersey may be those larger counties projected to grow the most between 2000 and 2010, including Somerset (17.2%), Ocean (12.7%), Monmouth (11.4%), and Morris (10.7%). Large increases in population are also projected for Hunterdon (14.7%) and Sussex (12.4%) counties, but these increases are based on smaller base populations. [Table 2 and Map 2]
- New York also shows high potential as a possible source of new students. In particular, the populations of Orange and Rockland counties in New York are projected to increase 20.9% and 15.0%, respectively, by 2010. Richmond County's population is also projected to increase 22.3% over the same period. In contrast, Westchester County's population is projected to decline by 0.8% by 2010. [Table 2]¹

¹ While population projections for New Jersey counties have been updated to account for Census 2000 figures, New York projections still use a base year of 1990 for estimating population changes. When new projections are available for New York that use a base year of 2000, they will be incorporated into this scan.

Trends in High School Graduates and Recent College-Going Rates

- The number of public high school students graduated in New Jersey changed very little (-0.1%) from 1994-95 to 1998-99. The decline was marginally greater in Bergen County (-0.2%) over this period. [Table 3]
- Between 1994-95 and 1998-99, Somerset (10.3%), Mercer (8.3%), and Cape May (7.1%) counties experienced the greatest increases in public high school graduates, while Atlantic (-11.7%), Camden (-5.5%), and Essex (-4.4%) counties experienced the largest declines. [Table 3]
- Statewide, approximately one third of New Jersey's 1998-99 public high school graduates were students of color. Racial and ethnic diversity was most notable in Hudson and Essex counties where students of color comprised 75% and 60% of the graduating classes, respectively. In Bergen County, 31% of 1998-99 graduates were students of color. [Table 4]
- More males than females (50.2% to 49.8%) were graduated from Bergen County public high schools during 1998-99. Statewide, the reverse was true by a similarly small margin (50.1% female to 49.9% male). Passaic County had the highest proportion of male graduates in 1998-99 (53.5%), while Sussex County had the highest proportion of females (53.3%). [Table 5]
- Statewide, over 79% of New Jersey's 1998-99 public high school graduates said they planned to continue their education beyond the secondary level at a college or university. Another 4% said they would avail themselves of other forms of post-secondary education. The highest planned college-going rates were seen in Morris (89.6%), Bergen (87.3%), and Somerset (87.0%) counties. The lowest planned college-going rates were seen in Cumberland (63.7%), Hudson (67.5%), and Salem (68.1%) counties. [Table 6]
- Of those 1998-99 public high school graduates who said they planned to continue their education at a college or university, approximately 62% said they intended to stay in New Jersey. The counties with the highest planned rates of in-state study are Hudson (85.5%), Cumberland (73.95), Middlesex (73.1%), and Ocean (73.1%). The highest planned out-migration rates are seen in Hunterdon (61.2%), Morris (53.1%), Warren (49.9%), and Bergen (47.7%) counties. [Table 7]

Other Colleges

- Competition for students is intense in northeastern New Jersey. There are almost 90 post-secondary institutions of all types located in the five northeastern counties of the State. Bergen and Essex each have 27 institutions, Hudson and Morris have 13 apiece, and Passaic has 9. [Table 8 and Map 3]

- There is less competition for students in northwestern, central, and southern New Jersey. The northern and central New Jersey counties with the fewest post-secondary institutions are Hunterdon (0), Sussex (1), Warren (2), and Somerset (6). In the south, Salem (1), Cape May (2), Cumberland (4), Burlington (5), and Gloucester (5) counties have the fewest post-secondary institutions. [Table 8]
- In New York, Rockland (8) and Orange (3) counties have relatively few post-secondary institutions, while Westchester has 28. When considering New York City and Long Island, Richmond County (the Borough of Staten Island) has the fewest competitors for students. [Table 8]
- College availability can be calculated either as the ratio of total population to institutions or as the ratio of high school graduates to institutions. When looking just at the ratio of public high school graduates to colleges, Burlington (3780:1), Somerset (2124:1), Union (1963:1), Monmouth (1883:1), and Bergen (1817:1) counties have a “surfeit” of students relative to post-secondary institutions. [Table 9]
- Between 1997 and 2001, total fall enrollment rose in all five sectors of the New Jersey higher education system. Total enrollment grew 4.8% in the public research university sector, mainly on the strength of increases in undergraduate enrollment. In the state college and university sector, total enrollment increased 5.2%, with graduate enrollment rising faster than undergraduate. Total enrollment rose 6.0% in the community college sector, and 6.6% in the independent sector. The proprietary sector, however, grew most, with total enrollment up 30.0%. [Tables 10 to 12]
- Among state colleges and universities, total enrollment increased most between 1997 and 2001 at William Paterson (13.7%). Ramapo and Montclair both grew by 7.8%. Only Thomas Edison State College (-2.7%) lost enrollment over the period. [Tables 10 to 12]
- Ramapo was the third-fastest growing college/university in Bergen County. The growth leader was Felician College, where total enrollment rose 48%. Total enrollment at Fairleigh Dickinson University increased 9.4%, while Bergen Community College’s enrollment rose 7.5% between 1997 and 2001. [Table 12]
- Within the State College and University sector, Education majors predominated at The College of New Jersey (TCNJ), Kean, and Rowan. At the other traditional institutions, including Ramapo, most students majored in Business, while at Thomas Edison most students majored in interdisciplinary studies. [Table 13]
- Not surprisingly, NJSCU’s awarded most of their degrees in the disciplinary areas with the highest enrollments. Only Stockton and Paterson deviated from this pattern by awarded more degrees in the Social Sciences than in Business. [Table 15]

- Most Bachelor's degree programs at TCNJ, Kean, and William Paterson are in Education, while at New Jersey City University (NJCU) and Richard Stockton programs in the Physical Sciences predominate. Bachelor's degree programs in the Social Sciences and Visual and Performing Arts are most common at Ramapo, Montclair, and Rowan. [Table 14]
- Reflecting their origins as teacher-training institutions, most Master's degree programs at the older, traditional NJSCU's are in Education. Only the newer (Ramapo and Stockton) or non-traditional (Edison) institutions deviate from this pattern. [Table 16]
- At seven of the nine NJSCU's (including Ramapo), most Master's degrees are awarded in Education. Only Stockton (Health Professions) and Edison (Business) award most of their Master's degrees in other fields. [Table 17]
- Ramapo's 2001-02 tuition ranks third in the state college and university sector behind the College of New Jersey and Rowan University. It is \$278 above the mean for the state college sector, and \$666 above Kean's tuition (which is the lowest in the sector). [Table 18]
- Between 1997-98 and 2001-02, Ramapo's tuition rose 39.8%, which is the third highest increase in the state college and university sector behind Richard Stockton College and Rowan University. However, between 2000-01 and 2001-02, Ramapo's tuition increase (6%) was the second lowest in the sector. Only Kean's 5.9% increase was lower. [Table 18]

The Economy and Public Support for Higher Education

- Employment opportunities in Bergen County were expected to grow, most, between 1996 and 2006 in the following occupational areas: Computer Systems/Science (+5,350 positions), Marketing and Sales (+4,600 positions), Health Services (+4,150 positions), Executive/Managerial (+3,700), Administrative Support (+3,700), and K-12 Teachers (+2,100). [Table 17]
- Statewide, unemployment was at 5.5% in March 2002. The unemployment rate in Bergen County was slightly below the stateside figure at 4.7%. Unemployment was especially high in the Jersey City and Passaic labor areas in northern New Jersey, and in the Atlantic City and Vineland labor areas in the southern part of the State. [Table 20]
- Students can expect to bear a greater portion of the cost of their education in coming years. While the new administration in Trenton may want to give more support to

higher education,² the anticipated declines in State revenue related to recession and the events of September 2001 may make this wish and impossibility.³

- State support declined from 54.0% of annual revenues in FY92, to 39.0% of annual revenues in FY02. This trend is not expected to change in the foreseeable future. [Figure 1]
- The annual shortfall in State appropriations has increased steadily since FY92. The gap widened at a much faster pace between FY98 and FY02 than it did in fiscal years before FY98. [Figure 2]

² In February 2002, Governor McGreevey signed an Executive Order creating a Governor's Education Cabinet. Six college presidents were appointed to the Cabinet, as well as the Chair of the Rutgers University Board of Governors.

³ In his Budget Address to the New Jersey legislature, Governor McGreevey reported that closing a \$3 billion shortfall in FY02, and a \$6 billion shortfall in FY03, would require "...tough choices and tough measures."

DATA TABLES AND CHARTS

TABLE 1: POPULATION TRENDS FOR NEW JERSEY (AND SELECTED NEW YORK) COUNTIES

New Jersey Counties	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Percent Change 60 to 00	Percent Change 90 to 00
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
Atlantic	160,880	175,043	194,119	224,327	252,552	57.0%	12.6%
Bergen	780,255	898,012	845,385	825,380	884,118	13.3%	7.1%
Burlington	224,499	323,132	362,542	395,066	423,394	88.6%	7.2%
Camden	392,035	456,291	471,650	502,824	508,932	29.8%	1.2%
Cape May	48,555	59,554	82,266	95,089	102,326	110.7%	7.6%
Cumberland	106,850	121,374	132,866	138,053	146,438	37.1%	6.1%
Essex	923,545	929,986	851,304	778,206	793,633	-14.1%	2.0%
Gloucester	134,840	172,681	199,917	230,082	254,673	88.9%	10.7%
Hudson	610,734	609,266	556,972	553,099	608,975	-0.3%	10.1%
Hunterdon	54,107	69,718	87,361	107,776	121,989	125.5%	13.2%
Mercer	266,392	303,968	307,863	325,824	350,761	31.7%	7.7%
Middlesex	433,856	583,813	595,893	671,780	750,162	72.9%	11.7%
Monmouth	334,401	459,379	503,173	553,124	615,301	84.0%	11.2%
Morris	261,620	383,454	407,630	421,353	470,212	79.7%	11.6%
Ocean	108,241	208,470	346,038	433,203	510,916	372.0%	17.9%
Passaic	406,618	460,782	447,585	453,060	489,049	20.3%	7.9%
Salem	58,711	60,346	64,676	65,294	64,285	9.5%	-1.5%
Somerset	143,913	198,372	203,129	240,279	297,490	106.7%	23.8%
Sussex	49,255	77,528	116,119	130,943	144,166	192.7%	10.1%
Union	504,255	543,116	504,094	493,819	522,541	3.6%	5.8%
Warren	63,220	73,879	84,429	91,607	102,437	62.0%	11.8%
TOTAL	6,066,782	7,168,164	7,365,011	7,730,188	8,414,350	38.7%	8.9%

Selected New York Counties	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Percent Change 60 to 00	Percent Change 90 to 00
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
Orange	183,734	221,657	259,603	307,647	341,367	85.8%	11.0%
Rockland	136,803	229,903	259,530	265,475	286,753	109.6%	8.0%
Westchester	808,891	894,104	866,599	874,866	923,459	14.2%	5.6%
Bronx	1,424,815	1,471,701	1,168,972	1,203,789	1,332,650	-6.5%	10.7%
Kings (Brooklyn)	2,627,319	2,602,012	2,230,936	2,300,664	2,465,326	-6.2%	7.2%
New York (Manhattan)	1,698,281	1,539,233	1,428,285	1,487,536	1,537,195	-9.5%	3.3%
Queens	1,809,578	1,986,473	1,891,325	1,951,598	2,229,379	23.2%	14.2%
Richmond (Staten Island)	221,991	295,443	352,121	378,977	443,728	99.9%	17.1%
Nassau	1,300,171	1,428,080	1,321,582	1,287,348	1,334,544	2.6%	3.7%
Suffolk	666,784	1,124,950	1,284,231	1,321,864	1,419,369	112.9%	7.4%
<i>Total Rest of State</i>	<i>5,903,937</i>	<i>6,443,411</i>	<i>6,494,888</i>	<i>6,610,691</i>	<i>6,662,687</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>
TOTAL	16,782,304	18,236,967	17,558,072	17,990,455	18,976,457	13.1%	5.5%

MAP 1: POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY, 1990 TO 2000

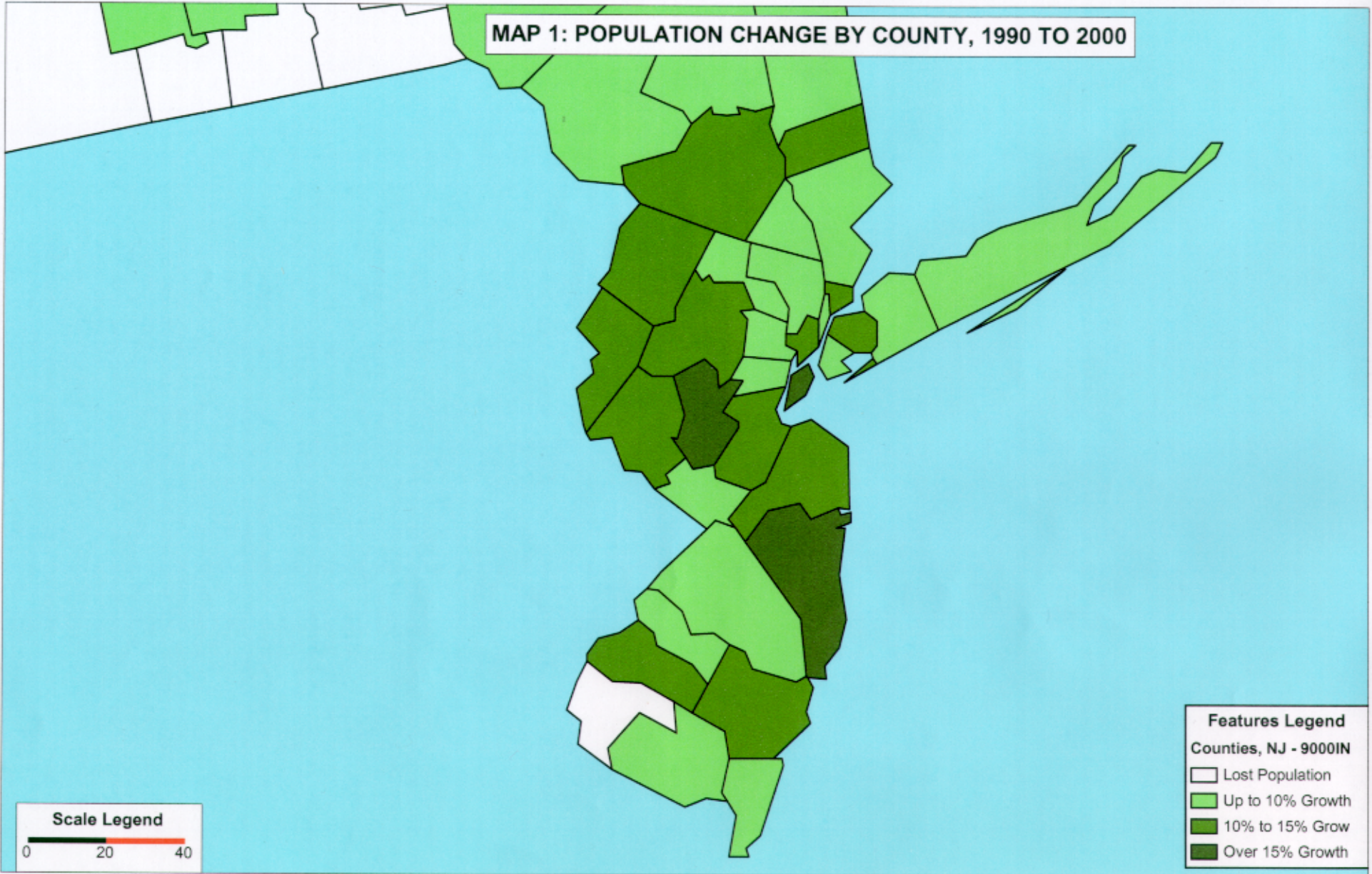


TABLE 2: POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW JERSEY (AND SELECTED NEW YORK) COUNTIES

New Jersey Counties	Actual	Projected*			Percent Change 00 to 05	Percent Change 00 to 10	Percent Change 00 to 15
	2000 Number	2005 Number	2010 Number	2015 Number			
Atlantic	252,552	260,600	274,400	287,900	3.2%	8.7%	14.0%
Bergen	884,118	905,600	928,800	953,500	2.4%	5.1%	7.8%
Burlington	423,394	450,200	464,700	484,800	6.3%	9.8%	14.5%
Camden	508,932	522,400	530,900	540,400	2.6%	4.3%	6.2%
Cape May	102,326	103,800	106,600	111,300	1.4%	4.2%	8.8%
Cumberland	146,438	146,600	148,900	150,800	0.1%	1.7%	3.0%
Essex	793,633	778,400	787,000	800,600	-1.9%	-0.8%	0.9%
Gloucester	254,673	267,100	278,200	290,700	4.9%	9.2%	14.1%
Hudson	608,975	586,300	605,700	624,300	-3.7%	-0.5%	2.5%
Hunterdon	121,989	134,300	139,900	148,200	10.1%	14.7%	21.5%
Mercer	350,761	352,300	362,700	373,000	0.4%	3.4%	6.3%
Middlesex	750,162	773,300	804,300	840,600	3.1%	7.2%	12.1%
Monmouth	615,301	658,300	685,400	714,100	7.0%	11.4%	16.1%
Morris	470,212	500,500	520,600	545,400	6.4%	10.7%	16.0%
Ocean	510,916	546,600	575,700	619,100	7.0%	12.7%	21.2%
Passaic	489,049	498,600	503,800	505,300	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Salem	64,285	65,700	66,200	66,800	2.2%	3.0%	3.9%
Somerset	297,490	326,800	348,600	377,100	9.9%	17.2%	26.8%
Sussex	144,166	155,800	162,100	171,200	8.1%	12.4%	18.8%
Union	522,541	521,600	530,700	536,100	-0.2%	1.6%	2.6%
Warren	102,437	107,600	111,900	116,300	5.0%	9.2%	13.5%
TOTAL	8,414,350	8,662,400	8,937,100	9,257,500	2.9%	6.2%	10.0%

Selected New York Counties	Actual	Projected**			Percent Change 90 to 05	Percent Change 90 to 10	Percent Change 90 to 15
	1990 Number**	2005 Number	2010 Number	2015 Number			
Orange	307,647	355,305	371,816	N/A	15.5%	20.9%	N/A
Rockland	265,475	299,282	305,213	N/A	12.7%	15.0%	N/A
Westchester	874,866	871,707	868,131	N/A	-0.4%	-0.8%	N/A
Bronx	1,203,789	1,291,671	1,297,407	N/A	7.3%	7.8%	N/A
Kings (Brooklyn)	2,300,664	2,372,339	2,364,992	N/A	3.1%	2.8%	N/A
New York (Manhattan)	1,487,536	1,576,967	1,572,215	N/A	6.0%	5.7%	N/A
Queens	1,951,598	1,965,846	1,976,791	N/A	0.7%	1.3%	N/A
Richmond (Staten Island)	378,977	445,605	463,529	N/A	17.6%	22.3%	N/A
Nassau	1,287,348	1,298,525	1,280,131	N/A	0.9%	-0.6%	N/A
Suffolk	1,321,864	1,498,904	1,528,028	N/A	13.4%	15.6%	N/A
<i>Total Rest of State</i>	<i>6,610,691</i>	<i>6,889,167</i>	<i>6,955,913</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>N/A</i>
TOTAL	17,990,455	18,865,318	18,984,166	N/A	4.9%	5.5%	N/A

* Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, January 2001. These projections have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2000 Census figures.

** Source: New York State Statistical Yearbook, 1994. Albany: Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, SUNY. Projections that are consistent with the 2000 Census figures are not yet available.

MAP 2: PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE, BY COUNTY, TO 2010

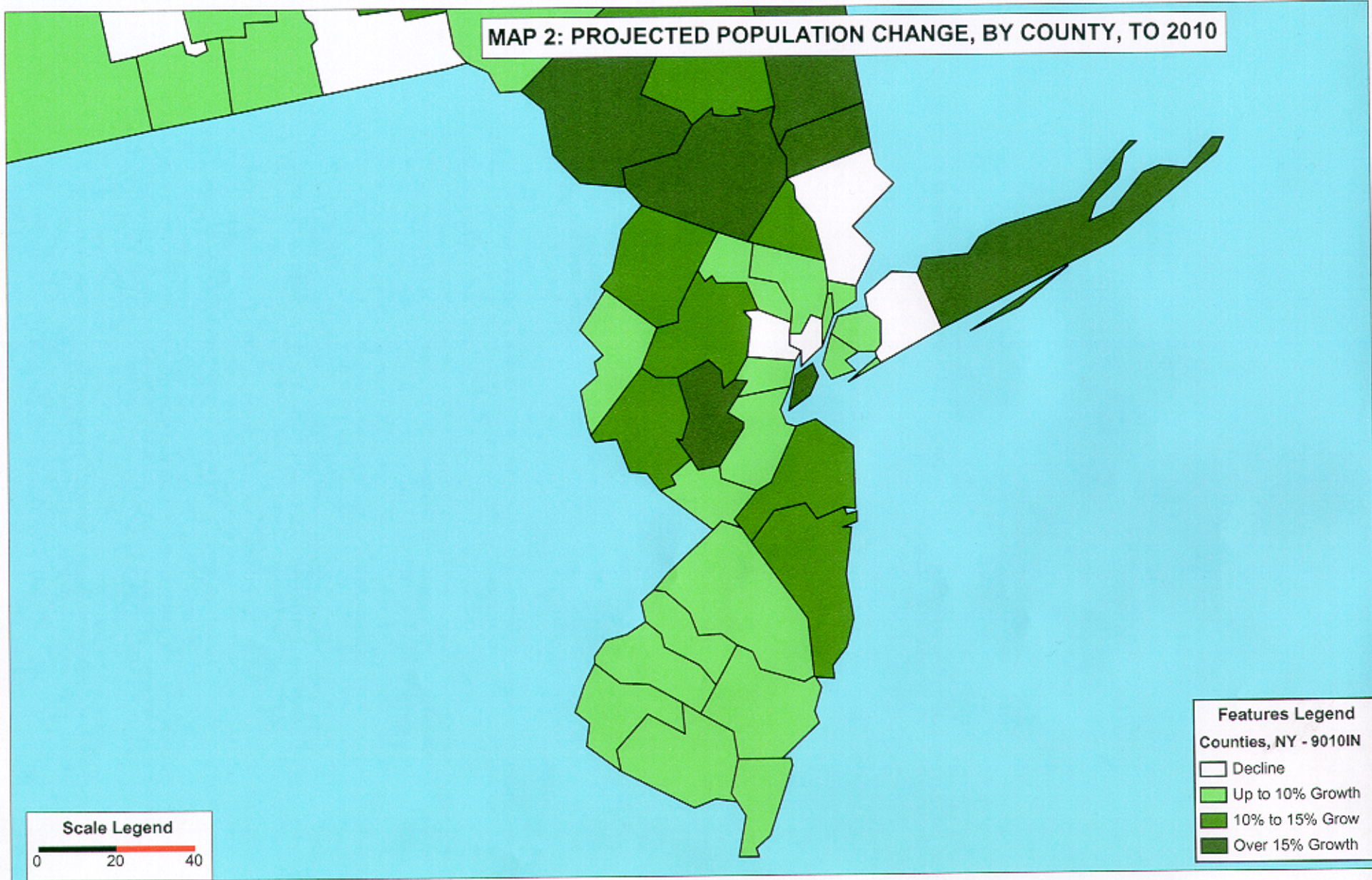


TABLE 3: TRENDS IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN NEW JERSEY [1]

New Jersey Counties [1]	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	Percent Change	Percent Change
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	94/95 to 98/99	97/98 to 98/99
Atlantic	2,140	2,155	2,182	1,795	1,890	-11.7%	5.3%
Bergen	7,284	7,389	7,519	7,159	7,267	-0.2%	1.5%
Burlington	3,672	3,747	3,845	3,589	3,780	2.9%	5.3%
Camden	4,738	4,509	4,618	4,315	4,477	-5.5%	3.7%
Cape May	714	880	855	744	765	7.1%	2.8%
Cumberland	1,265	1,239	1,346	1,248	1,269	0.3%	1.6%
Essex	5,709	5,707	5,779	5,607	5,459	-4.4%	-2.6%
Gloucester	2,421	2,513	2,646	4,586	2,535	4.7%	-44.7%
Hudson	3,587	3,706	3,895	3,691	3,718	3.6%	0.7%
Hunterdon	1,095	1,050	1,377	1,025	1,093	-0.2%	6.6%
Mercer	2,612	2,606	2,670	2,716	2,828	8.3%	4.1%
Middlesex	5,670	5,774	5,850	5,538	5,791	2.1%	4.6%
Monmouth	5,857	5,617	6,257	5,564	5,648	-3.6%	1.5%
Morris	4,346	4,216	4,284	4,123	4,165	-4.2%	1.0%
Ocean	3,890	3,835	4,055	3,917	4,040	3.8%	3.1%
Passaic	3,517	3,606	3,685	3,339	3,404	-3.2%	1.9%
Salem	658	643	853	659	688	4.5%	4.3%
Somerset	1,926	2,162	2,262	2,180	2,124	10.3%	-2.6%
Sussex	1,541	1,497	1,548	1,409	1,554	0.8%	10.3%
Union	3,858	3,954	3,553	3,987	3,927	1.8%	-1.5%
Warren	903	899	949	961	953	5.5%	-0.8%
TOTAL	67,403	67,704	70,028	68,148	67,369	-0.1%	-1.1%

[1] Source: Vital Education Statistics, 1995-96 to 1999-00, New Jersey Department of Education.

TABLE 4: NEW JERSEY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY COUNTY AND ETHNICITY, 1998-99 [1]

County	American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Asian/ Pacific Islander		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		White, non-Hispanic		Total Number
	Number	Row Pct.	Number	Row Pct.	Number	Row Pct.	Number	Row Pct.	Number	Row Pct.	
Atlantic	5	0.2%	116	6.1%	400	21.1%	173	9.2%	1,198	63.4%	1,890
Bergen	10	0.1%	1,019	14.0%	467	6.4%	757	10.4%	5,015	69.0%	7,267
Burlington	6	0.2%	124	3.3%	612	16.2%	96	2.5%	2,942	77.8%	3,780
Camden	3	0.1%	205	4.6%	827	18.5%	230	5.1%	3,212	71.7%	4,477
Cape May	0	0.0%	5	0.7%	81	10.6%	8	1.0%	671	87.7%	765
Cumberland	10	0.8%	19	1.5%	309	24.4%	165	13.0%	766	60.3%	1,269
Essex	11	0.2%	288	5.3%	2,336	42.8%	666	12.2%	2,158	39.5%	5,459
Gloucester	2	0.1%	39	1.5%	259	10.2%	47	1.9%	2,188	86.3%	2,535
Hudson	4	0.1%	329	8.9%	541	14.6%	1,911	51.4%	933	25.1%	3,718
Hunterdon	3	0.3%	19	1.7%	10	0.9%	16	1.5%	1,045	95.6%	1,093
Mercer	9	0.3%	224	7.9%	547	19.3%	172	6.1%	1,877	66.4%	2,828
Middlesex	4	0.1%	977	16.9%	631	10.9%	687	11.9%	3,493	60.3%	5,791
Monmouth	26	0.5%	265	4.7%	531	9.4%	261	4.6%	4,566	80.8%	5,648
Morris	13	0.3%	308	7.4%	138	3.3%	244	5.8%	3,463	83.1%	4,165
Ocean	8	0.2%	61	1.5%	185	4.6%	164	4.1%	3,622	89.7%	4,040
Passaic	7	0.2%	198	5.8%	388	11.4%	895	26.3%	1,917	56.3%	3,404
Salem	0	0.0%	4	0.6%	135	19.6%	12	1.7%	537	78.1%	688
Somerset	4	0.2%	185	8.7%	182	8.5%	155	7.3%	1,599	75.3%	2,124
Sussex	0	0.0%	11	0.7%	11	0.7%	29	1.9%	1,503	96.7%	1,554
Union	4	0.1%	203	5.2%	1,042	26.5%	697	17.7%	1,982	50.5%	3,927
Warren	0	0.0%	12	1.3%	18	1.8%	23	2.4%	901	94.5%	953
TOTALS	128	0.2%	4,609	6.8%	9,646	14.3%	7,405	11.0%	45,583	67.7%	67,369

[1] Source: Vital Education Statistics, 1999-2000. Trenton: New Jersey State Department of Education.

TABLE 5: NEW JERSEY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY COUNTY AND SEX, 1998-99 [1]

County	Female		Male		Total Number
	Number	Row Percent	Number	Row Percent	
Atlantic	954	50.4%	937	49.6%	1,890
Bergen	3,620	49.8%	3,647	50.2%	7,267
Burlington	1,924	50.9%	1,856	49.1%	3,780
Camden	2,262	50.5%	2,215	49.5%	4,477
Cape May	369	48.2%	396	51.8%	765
Cumberland	664	52.3%	605	47.7%	1,269
Essex	2,812	51.5%	2,647	48.5%	5,459
Gloucester	1,263	49.8%	1,272	50.2%	2,535
Hudson	1,861	50.0%	1,857	50.0%	3,718
Hunterdon	559	51.1%	534	48.9%	1,093
Mercer	1,398	49.4%	1,430	50.6%	2,828
Middlesex	2,883	49.8%	2,908	50.2%	5,791
Monmouth	2,848	50.4%	2,800	49.6%	5,648
Morris	2,053	49.3%	2,112	50.7%	4,165
Ocean	2,047	50.7%	1,993	49.3%	4,040
Passaic	1,583	46.5%	1,822	53.5%	3,404
Salem	359	52.1%	329	47.9%	688
Somerset	1,082	51.0%	1,042	49.0%	2,124
Sussex	828	53.3%	726	46.7%	1,554
Union	1,923	49.0%	2,004	51.0%	3,927
Warren	494	51.9%	459	48.1%	953
TOTALS	33,782	50.1%	33,587	49.9%	67,369

[1] Source: Vital Education Statistics, 1999-2000. Trenton: New Jersey State Department of Education.

TABLE 6: PLANS FOR FURTHER EDUCATION BY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1998-99

County	Total Number of Public HS Graduates	Number Continuing at Col. or Univ	Percent of Total Graduates	No. Continuing Other Education	Percent of Total Graduates	Total Continuing Education	Percent of Total Graduates
Atlantic	1,890	1,464	77.5%	71	3.7%	1,535	81.2%
Bergen	7,267	6,342	87.3%	181	2.5%	6,523	89.8%
Burlington	3,780	3,027	80.1%	173	4.6%	3,200	84.7%
Camden	4,477	3,530	78.8%	254	5.7%	3,784	84.5%
Cape May	765	599	78.3%	23	2.9%	621	81.2%
Cumberland	1,269	808	63.7%	106	8.4%	914	72.1%
Essex	5,459	4,047	74.1%	307	5.6%	4,354	79.8%
Gloucester	2,535	2,034	80.2%	129	5.1%	2,163	85.3%
Hudson	3,718	2,510	67.5%	268	7.2%	2,778	74.7%
Hunterdon	1,093	920	84.1%	15	1.3%	934	85.5%
Mercer	2,828	2,273	80.4%	59	2.1%	2,332	82.5%
Middlesex	5,791	4,746	82.0%	206	3.6%	4,952	85.5%
Monmouth	5,648	4,721	83.6%	147	2.6%	4,867	86.2%
Morris	4,165	3,733	89.6%	80	1.9%	3,813	91.5%
Ocean	4,040	3,093	76.6%	196	4.8%	3,289	81.4%
Passaic	3,404	2,537	74.5%	203	6.0%	2,740	80.5%
Salem	688	469	68.1%	27	3.9%	495	72.0%
Somerset	2,124	1,848	87.0%	41	1.9%	1,889	88.9%
Sussex	1,554	1,258	80.9%	31	2.0%	1,289	82.9%
Union	3,927	2,819	71.8%	247	6.3%	3,066	78.1%
Warren	953	687	72.1%	38	4.0%	725	76.1%
TOTAL STATE	67,369	53,461	79.4%	2,798	4.2%	56,259	83.5%

* Source: Vital Education Statistics, 1999-2000. Trenton: New Jersey Department of Education

TABLE 7: PLANS OF N.J. PUBLIC H.S. GRADUATES FOR IN- VERSUS OUT-OF-STATE STUDY, BY COUNTY, 1998-99

County	Total Number of Public HS Graduates	Number Continuing at Col. or Univ	Percent of Total Graduates	Number Continuing In-State	Percent of Number Continuing	Number Continuing Out-of-State	Percent of Number Continuing
Atlantic	1,890	1,464	77.5%	998	68.2%	466	31.8%
Bergen	7,267	6,342	87.3%	3,320	52.3%	3,022	47.7%
Burlington	3,780	3,027	80.1%	1,696	56.0%	1,331	44.0%
Camden	4,477	3,530	78.8%	2,134	60.4%	1,396	39.6%
Cape May	765	599	78.3%	349	58.2%	250	41.8%
Cumberland	1,269	808	63.7%	598	73.9%	211	26.1%
Essex	5,459	4,047	74.1%	2,408	59.5%	1,639	40.5%
Gloucester	2,535	2,034	80.2%	1,436	70.6%	598	29.4%
Hudson	3,718	2,510	67.5%	2,147	85.5%	364	14.5%
Hunterdon	1,093	920	84.1%	357	38.8%	563	61.2%
Mercer	2,828	2,273	80.4%	1,273	56.0%	1,001	44.0%
Middlesex	5,791	4,746	82.0%	3,470	73.1%	1,276	26.9%
Monmouth	5,648	4,721	83.6%	2,781	58.9%	1,940	41.1%
Morris	4,165	3,733	89.6%	1,752	46.9%	1,982	53.1%
Ocean	4,040	3,093	76.6%	2,262	73.1%	832	26.9%
Passaic	3,404	2,537	74.5%	1,822	71.8%	715	28.2%
Salem	688	469	68.1%	308	65.7%	161	34.3%
Somerset	2,124	1,848	87.0%	1,004	54.3%	844	45.7%
Sussex	1,554	1,258	80.9%	686	54.6%	572	45.4%
Union	3,927	2,819	71.8%	1,748	62.0%	1,071	38.0%
Warren	953	687	72.1%	344	50.1%	343	49.9%
TOTAL STATE	67,369	53,461	79.4%	32,888	61.5%	20,573	38.5%

* Source: Vital Education Statistics, 1999-2000. Trenton: New Jersey Department of Education

TABLE 8: POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN NEW JERSEY (AND SELECTED NEW YORK) COUNTIES

New Jersey	Public College & University Campuses	Public Community/ County Col. Campuses	Public Vocational Campuses	Independent College & University Campuses [1]	Nursing & Health Professions Campuses	Proprietary Schools Campuses	County Total	Percent of State Total
Atlantic	1	1	1	0	1	3	7	3.4%
Bergen	1	1	1	2	5	17	27	13.0%
Burlington	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	2.4%
Camden [2]	3	1	0	0	4	11	19	9.2%
Cape May	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1.0%
Cumberland	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	1.9%
Essex [3]	4	1	0	3	6	13	27	13.0%
Gloucester	1	1	1	0	0	2	5	2.4%
Hudson	1	1	0	2	3	6	13	6.3%
Hunterdon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Mercer	2	1	0	3	4	3	13	6.3%
Middlesex [4]	2	1	1	1	2	10	17	8.2%
Monmouth	0	1	1	2	4	4	12	5.8%
Morris	0	1	1	4	0	7	13	6.3%
Ocean	0	1	1	2	0	3	7	3.4%
Passaic	1	1	0	0	1	6	9	4.3%
Salem	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5%
Somerset	0	1	1	0	0	4	6	2.9%
Sussex	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5%
Union	1	1	1	0	7	7	17	8.2%
Warren	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1.0%
TOTAL STATE	17	19	11	20	38	102	207	100%

New York	Public College & University Campuses [5]	Public Community/ County Col. Campuses	Public Vocational Campuses	Independent College & University Campuses [6]	Nursing & Health Professions Campuses	Proprietary Schools Campuses	County Total	Percent of State Total
Orange	1			1		1	3	1.0%
Rockland	1			7		0	8	2.6%
Westchester	2			23		3	28	9.0%
Bronx	4			6		1	11	3.5%
Kings (Brooklyn)	5			10		0	15	4.8%
New York (Manhattan)	8			43		9	60	19.2%
Queens	5			4		1	10	3.2%
Richmond (Staten Island)	1			2		0	3	1.0%
Nassau	2			7		2	11	3.5%
Suffolk	5			9		3	17	5.4%
<i>Total Rest of State</i>	60			72		14	146	46.8%
TOTAL STATE	94			184		34	312	100%

[1] Includes theological schools and religious institutions.

[2] Includes Rutgers-Camden, UMDNJ-Camden, and UMDNJ-Stratford.

[3] Includes Rutgers-Newark.

[4] Includes UMDNJ-Piscataway/New Brunswick.

[5] Includes both two- and four-year institutions.

[6] Includes both independent colleges and universities with a public mission and nursing or health professions schools.

MAP 3: POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS RELATIVE TO POPULATION CHANGE

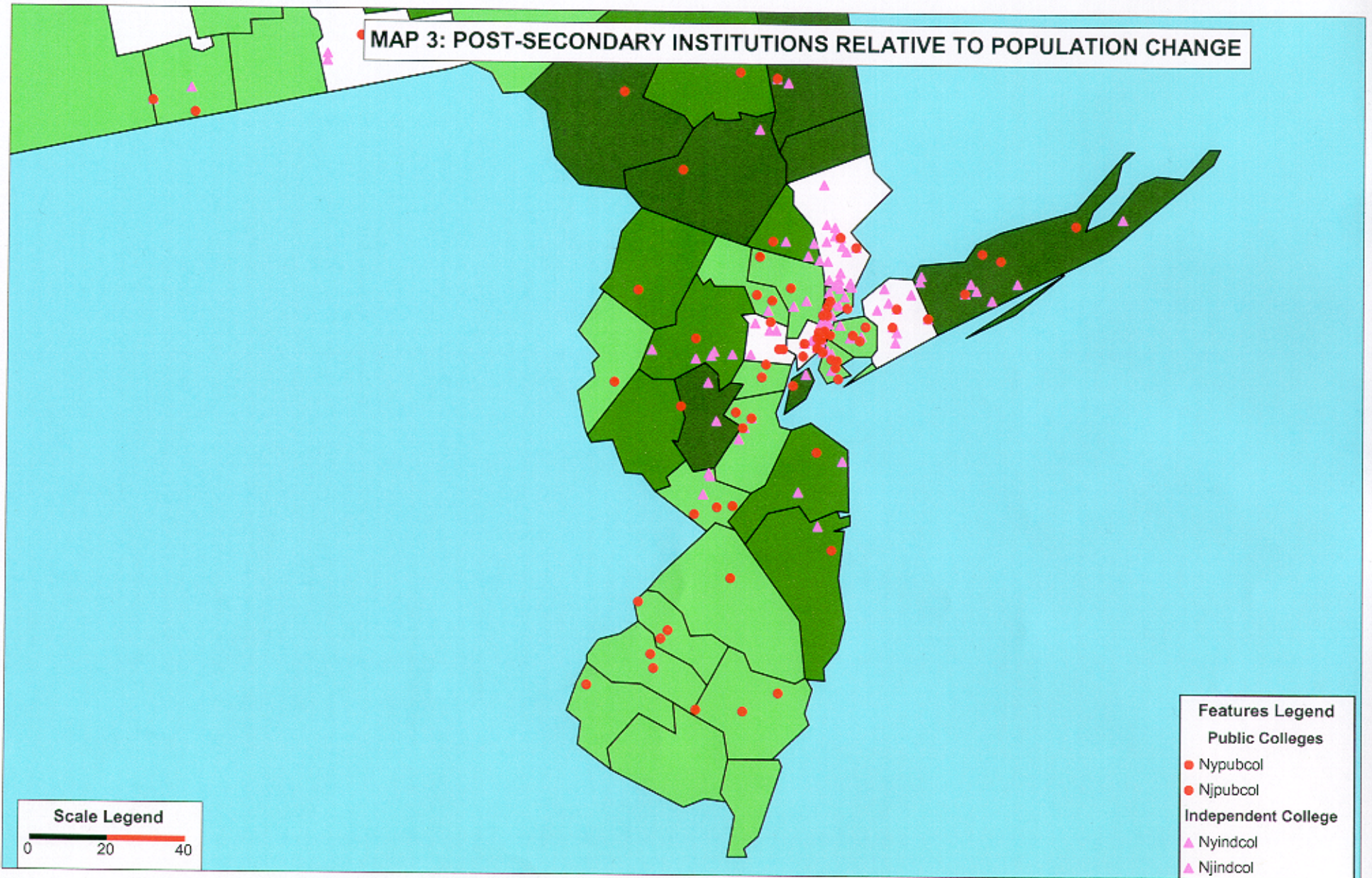


TABLE 9: COLLEGE AVAILABILITY RATIOS BY NEW JERSEY COUNTY

County	Total Campuses [1]	2000 Population	College Availability Ratio 1 (in thousands) [2]	1998-99 Public High School Graduates	College Availability Ratio 2 [3]
Atlantic	2	252,552	126:1	1,890	945:1
Bergen	4	884,118	221:1	7,267	1817:1
Burlington	1	423,394	423:1	3,780	3780:1
Camden	4	508,932	127:1	4,477	1119:1
Cape May	0	102,326	N/A	765	N/A
Cumberland	1	146,438	146:1	1,269	1269:1
Essex	8	793,633	99:1	5,459	682:1
Gloucester	2	254,673	127:1	2,535	1267:1
Hudson	4	608,975	152:1	3,718	929:1
Hunterdon	0	121,989	N/A	1,093	N/A
Mercer	6	350,761	58:1	2,828	471:1
Middlesex	4	750,162	188:1	5,791	1448:1
Monmouth	3	615,301	205:1	5,648	1883:1
Morris	5	470,212	94:1	4,165	833:1
Ocean	3	510,916	170:1	4,040	1347:1
Passaic	2	489,049	245:1	3,404	1702:1
Salem	1	64,285	64:1	688	688:1
Somerset	1	297,490	297:1	2,124	2124:1
Sussex	1	144,166	144:1	1,554	1554:1
Union	2	522,541	261:1	3,927	1963:1
Warren	2	102,137	51:1	953	476:1
TOTAL STATE	56	8,414,050	150:1	67,369	1203:1

[1] Includes public, independent, and religious/theological institutions. Excludes vocational, nursing, and proprietary schools.

[2] The ratio of number of county residents per institution, calculated by dividing total county population by number of institutions (in thousands). Thus, a ratio of 206:1 means there are 206,000 county residents per higher education institution.

[3] The ratio of number of county public h.s. graduates per institution, calculated by dividing total number of graduates per county by number of institutions. Thus, a ratio of 430:1 means there are 430 county public h.s. graduates per college/university.

TABLE 10: TRENDS IN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT AT NEW JERSEY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Institution	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Percent Change 97 to 01	Percent Change 00 to 01
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
NJ Institute of Technology	4,995	5,178	5,265	5,637	5,698	14.1%	1.1%
Rutgers University	35,712	36,290	37,112	37,528	38,146	6.8%	1.6%
U of Med. & Dentistry Of NJ	761	1,169	805	829	791	3.9%	-4.6%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>41,468</i>	<i>42,637</i>	<i>43,182</i>	<i>43,994</i>	<i>44,635</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>
College of New Jersey	5,894	5,853	5,930	6,010	5,971	1.3%	-0.6%
Kean University	9,634	9,510	9,228	9,300	9,467	-1.7%	1.8%
Montclair State University	9,751	9,742	10,159	10,188	10,404	6.7%	2.1%
New Jersey City University	6,359	6,412	5,952	6,398	6,085	-4.3%	-4.9%
Ramapo College of NJ	4,681	4,658	4,655	4,906	4,890	4.5%	-0.3%
Richard Stockton Col of NJ	6,040	5,895	5,975	5,976	6,136	1.6%	2.7%
Rowan University	8,055	8,173	8,389	8,051	8,345	3.6%	3.7%
Thomas Edison State Col	8,515	8,393	8,414	7,972	8,152	-4.3%	2.3%
William Paterson Univ	7,878	8,071	8,270	8,454	8,862	12.5%	4.8%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>66,807</i>	<i>66,707</i>	<i>66,972</i>	<i>67,255</i>	<i>68,312</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
Atlantic CC	5,522	4,987	4,811	5,162	5,483	-0.7%	6.2%
Bergen CC	11,298	11,812	12,225	11,993	12,145	7.5%	1.3%
Brookdale CC	11,591	11,423	11,575	11,552	11,876	2.5%	2.8%
Burlington CC	5,817	5,735	5,733	6,122	6,184	6.3%	1.0%
Camden CC	11,935	11,785	11,821	12,131	12,569	5.3%	3.6%
Cumberland CC	2,406	2,485	2,662	2,735	2,768	15.0%	1.2%
Essex CC	8,130	8,353	8,921	8,868	9,539	17.3%	7.6%
Gloucester CC	4,701	4,612	4,752	4,669	4,896	4.1%	4.9%
Hudson CCC	4,161	4,174	4,460	4,854	5,285	27.0%	8.9%
Mercer CCC	8,117	7,974	7,843	7,751	8,132	0.2%	4.9%
Middlesex CC	10,458	10,268	10,331	10,398	10,802	3.3%	3.9%
CC of Morris	8,252	7,557	7,714	7,919	8,190	-0.8%	3.4%
Ocean CC	7,458	7,195	7,256	7,143	7,450	-0.1%	4.3%
Passaic CCC	3,712	4,017	4,354	4,633	5,129	38.2%	10.7%
Raritan Valley CC	5,487	5,612	5,439	5,751	5,830	6.3%	1.4%
Salem CC	1,125	1,127	1,244	1,166	1,229	9.2%	5.4%
Sussex CCC	2,308	2,248	2,339	2,286	2,481	7.5%	8.5%
Union CC	9,235	8,900	8,571	8,655	8,950	-3.1%	3.4%
Warren CCC	875	850	831	797	981	12.1%	23.1%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>122,588</i>	<i>121,114</i>	<i>122,882</i>	<i>124,585</i>	<i>129,919</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>4.3%</i>
Bloomfield College	2,010	1,958	1,810	1,785	1,769	-12.0%	-0.9%
Caldwell College	1,716	1,768	1,816	1,844	1,923	12.1%	4.3%
Centenary College	900	885	940	1,202	1,453	61.4%	20.9%
Drew University	1,542	1,526	1,485	1,537	1,536	-0.4%	-0.1%
Fairleigh Dickinson University	5,891	6,023	6,256	6,560	6,540	11.0%	-0.3%
Felcian College	1,140	1,165	1,324	1,484	1,620	42.1%	9.2%
Georgian Court College	1,488	1,521	1,582	1,618	1,767	18.8%	9.2%
Monmouth University	4,063	4,056	4,004	4,194	4,179	2.9%	-0.4%
Princeton University	4,721	4,752	4,672	4,663	4,744	0.5%	1.7%
Rider University	3,878	4,146	4,222	4,178	4,306	11.0%	3.1%
College of St. Elizabeth	1,403	1,353	1,351	1,337	1,251	-10.8%	-6.4%
St. Peter's College	3,211	2,973	2,762	2,687	2,586	-19.5%	-3.8%
Seton Hall University	5,532	5,718	5,465	5,403	5,113	-7.6%	-5.4%
Stevens Inst. of Technology	1,451	1,533	1,564	1,599	1,655	14.1%	3.5%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>38,946</i>	<i>39,377</i>	<i>39,253</i>	<i>40,091</i>	<i>40,442</i>	<i>3.8%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>
Berkeley College	1,980	2,035	1,960	1,994	2,144	8.3%	7.5%
Devry Institute	3,157	3,365	3,640	3,779	3,912	23.9%	3.5%
Gibbs College	575	857	926	1,202	1,369	138.1%	13.9%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>5,712</i>	<i>6,257</i>	<i>6,526</i>	<i>6,975</i>	<i>7,425</i>	<i>30.0%</i>	<i>6.5%</i>

TABLE 11: TRENDS IN GRADUATE ENROLLMENT AT NEW JERSEY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Institution	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Percent Change 97 to 01	Percent Change 00 to 01
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
NJ Institute of Technology	3,138	3,013	2,993	3,183	3,164	0.8%	-0.6%
Rutgers University	12,629	12,368	12,353	12,196	12,203	-3.4%	0.1%
U of Med. & Dentistry Of NJ	3,707	3,288	3,813	3,837	3,869	4.4%	0.8%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>19,474</i>	<i>18,669</i>	<i>19,159</i>	<i>19,216</i>	<i>19,236</i>	<i>-1.2%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
College of New Jersey	886	858	817	851	875	-1.2%	2.8%
Kean University	1,903	1,828	1,971	2,168	2,627	38.0%	21.2%
Montclair State University	3,100	3,014	3,126	3,314	3,451	11.3%	4.1%
New Jersey City University	2,144	2,132	2,072	1,944	2,738	27.7%	40.8%
Ramapo College of NJ	140	154	213	289	309	120.7%	6.9%
Richard Stockton Col of NJ	165	262	323	336	323	95.8%	-3.9%
Rowan University	1,312	1,307	1,247	1,313	1,443	10.0%	9.9%
Thomas Edison State Col	49	97	124	165	183	273.5%	10.9%
William Paterson Univ	1,329	1,313	1,488	1,491	1,604	20.7%	7.6%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>11,028</i>	<i>10,965</i>	<i>11,381</i>	<i>11,871</i>	<i>13,553</i>	<i>22.9%</i>	<i>14.2%</i>
Atlantic CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Bergen CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Brookdale CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Burlington CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Camden CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Cumberland CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Essex CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Gloucester CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Hudson CCC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Mercer CCC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Middlesex CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
CC of Morris	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Ocean CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Passaic CCC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Raritan Valley CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Salem CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Sussex CCC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Union CC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Warren CCC	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
Bloomfield College	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Caldwell College	111	196	250	250	315	183.8%	26.0%
Centenary College	62	60	83	133	197	217.7%	48.1%
Drew University	768	843	894	875	882	14.8%	0.8%
Fairleigh Dickinson University	2,839	2,722	2,692	2,822	3,012	6.1%	6.7%
Felcian College	20	38	53	60	97	385.0%	61.7%
Georgian Court College	862	884	838	865	941	9.2%	8.8%
Monmouth University	1,274	1,304	1,421	1,442	1,574	23.5%	9.2%
Princeton University	1,751	1,762	1,768	1,884	1,924	9.9%	2.1%
Rider University	1,200	1,181	1,125	1,096	1,150	-4.2%	4.9%
College of St. Elizabeth	388	440	459	434	431	11.1%	-0.7%
St. Peter's College	487	539	518	595	639	31.2%	7.4%
Seton Hall University	4,586	4,641	4,631	4,517	4,491	-2.1%	-0.6%
Stevens Inst. of Technology	1,797	1,934	2,150	2,522	2,618	45.7%	3.8%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>16,145</i>	<i>16,544</i>	<i>16,882</i>	<i>17,495</i>	<i>18,271</i>	<i>13.2%</i>	<i>4.4%</i>
Berkeley College	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Devry Institute	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Gibbs College	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

TABLE 12: TRENDS IN TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT NEW JERSEY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Institution	Fall 1997	Fall 1998	Fall 1999	Fall 2000	Fall 2001	Percent Change 97 to 01	Percent Change 00 to 01
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
NJ Institute of Technology	8,133	8,191	8,258	8,820	8,862	9.0%	0.5%
Rutgers University	48,341	48,658	49,465	49,724	50,349	4.2%	1.3%
U of Med. & Dentistry Of NJ	4,468	4,457	4,618	4,666	4,660	4.3%	-0.1%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>60,942</i>	<i>61,306</i>	<i>62,341</i>	<i>63,210</i>	<i>63,871</i>	<i>4.8%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
College of New Jersey	6,780	6,711	6,747	6,861	6,846	1.0%	-0.2%
Kean University	11,537	11,338	11,199	11,468	12,094	4.8%	5.5%
Montclair State University	12,851	12,756	13,285	13,502	13,855	7.8%	2.6%
New Jersey City University	8,503	8,544	8,024	8,342	8,823	3.8%	5.8%
Ramapo College of NJ	4,821	4,812	4,868	5,195	5,199	7.8%	0.1%
Richard Stockton Col of NJ	6,205	6,157	6,298	6,312	6,459	4.1%	2.3%
Rowan University	9,367	9,480	9,636	9,364	9,788	4.5%	4.5%
Thomas Edison State Col	8,564	8,490	8,538	8,137	8,335	-2.7%	2.4%
William Paterson Univ	9,207	9,384	9,758	9,945	10,466	13.7%	5.2%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>77,835</i>	<i>77,672</i>	<i>78,353</i>	<i>79,126</i>	<i>81,865</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>3.5%</i>
Atlantic CC	5,522	4,987	4,811	5,162	5,483	-0.7%	6.2%
Bergen CC	11,298	11,812	12,225	11,993	12,145	7.5%	1.3%
Brookdale CC	11,591	11,423	11,575	11,552	11,876	2.5%	2.8%
Burlington CC	5,817	5,735	5,733	6,122	6,184	6.3%	1.0%
Camden CC	11,935	11,785	11,821	12,131	12,569	5.3%	3.6%
Cumberland CC	2,406	2,485	2,662	2,735	2,768	15.0%	1.2%
Essex CC	8,130	8,353	8,921	8,868	9,539	17.3%	7.6%
Gloucester CC	4,701	4,612	4,752	4,669	4,896	4.1%	4.9%
Hudson CCC	4,161	4,174	4,460	4,854	5,285	27.0%	8.9%
Mercer CCC	8,117	7,974	7,843	7,751	8,132	0.2%	4.9%
Middlesex CC	10,458	10,268	10,331	10,398	10,802	3.3%	3.9%
CC of Morris	8,252	7,557	7,714	7,919	8,190	-0.8%	3.4%
Ocean CC	7,458	7,195	7,256	7,143	7,450	-0.1%	4.3%
Passaic CCC	3,712	4,017	4,354	4,633	5,129	38.2%	10.7%
Raritan Valley CC	5,487	5,612	5,439	5,751	5,830	6.3%	1.4%
Salem CC	1,125	1,127	1,244	1,166	1,229	9.2%	5.4%
Sussex CCC	2,308	2,248	2,339	2,286	2,481	7.5%	8.5%
Union CC	9,235	8,900	8,571	8,655	8,950	-3.1%	3.4%
Warren CCC	875	850	831	797	981	12.1%	23.1%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>122,588</i>	<i>121,114</i>	<i>122,882</i>	<i>124,585</i>	<i>129,919</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>4.3%</i>
Bloomfield College	2,010	1,958	1,810	1,785	1,769	-12.0%	-0.9%
Caldwell College	1,827	1,964	2,066	2,094	2,238	22.5%	6.9%
Centenary College	962	945	1,023	1,335	1,650	71.5%	23.6%
Drew University	2,310	2,369	2,379	2,412	2,418	4.7%	0.2%
Fairleigh Dickinson University	8,730	8,745	8,948	9,382	9,552	9.4%	1.8%
Felcian College	1,160	1,203	1,377	1,544	1,717	48.0%	11.2%
Georgian Court College	2,350	2,405	2,420	2,483	2,708	15.2%	9.1%
Monmouth University	5,337	5,360	5,425	5,636	5,753	7.8%	2.1%
Princeton University	6,472	6,514	6,440	6,547	6,668	3.0%	1.8%
Rider University	5,078	5,327	5,347	5,274	5,456	7.4%	3.5%
College of St. Elizabeth	1,791	1,793	1,810	1,771	1,682	-6.1%	-5.0%
St. Peter's College	3,698	3,512	3,280	3,282	3,225	-12.8%	-1.7%
Seton Hall University	10,118	10,359	10,096	9,920	9,604	-5.1%	-3.2%
Stevens Inst. of Technology	3,248	3,467	3,714	4,121	4,273	31.6%	3.7%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>55,091</i>	<i>55,921</i>	<i>56,135</i>	<i>57,586</i>	<i>58,713</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Berkeley College	1,980	2,035	1,960	1,994	2,144	8.3%	7.5%
Devry Institute	3,157	3,365	3,640	3,779	3,912	23.9%	3.5%
Gibbs College	575	857	926	1,202	1,369	138.1%	13.9%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>5,712</i>	<i>6,257</i>	<i>6,526</i>	<i>6,975</i>	<i>7,425</i>	<i>30.0%</i>	<i>6.5%</i>

TABLE 13: FALL 2000 UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENTS BY CIP CODE AT NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

CIP Code	CIP Category Title	CNJ	KU	MSU	NJCU	RCNJ	RSCNJ	RU	TESC	WPU	Totals
03	Conservation and Renewable Natural Resources					78	171			47	296
05	Area, Ethnic, and Cultural Studies	1		3		52				30	86
09	Communications		306	247	98	481	195	740		834	2,901
11	Computer and Information Sciences	201	632	228	159	425	361	366	10	358	2,740
13	Education	1,630	2,000	484	277		124	1,398		793	6,706
14	Engineering	243						326			569
15	Engineering-related Technologies		149						3		152
16	Foreign Languages and Literatures	24	83	276	28		27	54		74	566
19	Home Economics			603							603
22	Law and Legal Studies					91					91
23	English Language and Literature/Letters	530	201	599	116	162	207	260		487	2,562
24	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies, and Humanities			111		63	38	101	1,368	7	1,688
26	Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	425	497	622	122	125	755	283		253	3,082
27	Mathematics	54	104	151	26	47	88	171		120	761
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies			150					2,497		2,647
31	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies		64	105							169
38	Philosophy and Religion	27	13	36	4		17			33	130
40	Physical Sciences	121	130	99	31	30	95	83		26	615
42	Psychology	297	640	783	117	438	485	214		665	3,639
43	Protective Services	287	358		195			441			1,281
44	Public Administration and Services		298			126	173		798		1,395
45	Social Sciences	239	622	995	167	256	749	617	1,039	1,146	5,830
48	Precision Production Trades		41						3		44
50	Visual and Performing Arts	256	365	723	196	190	206	424		633	2,993
51	Health Professions and Related Sciences	148	524	79	186	293	247	33	244	317	2,071
52	Business Management and Administrative Services	1,153	1,530	1,255	360	766	830	926	1,977	1,276	10,073
99	Major Undecided, Missing, or Other	374	743	2,639	4,316	1,283	1,208	1,614	33	1,355	13,565
Totals		6,010	9,300	10,188	6,398	4,906	5,976	8,051	7,972	8,454	67,255

* Acronyms: CNJ=The College of New Jersey, KU=Kean University, MSU=Montclair State University, NJCU=New Jersey City University, RCNJ=Ramapo College of New Jersey, RSCNJ=Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, RU=Rowan University, TESC=Thomas Edison State College, WPU=William Paterson University

TABLE 14: INVENTORY OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE PROGRAMS BY CIP CODE AT NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

CIP Code	CIP Category Title	CNJ	KU	MSU	NJCU	RCNJ	RSCNJ	RU	TESC	WPU	Totals
03	Conservation and Renewable Natural Resources					2	2			1	5
05	Area, Ethnic, and Cultural Studies	1		1		2				3	7
09	Communications		1	2	1	1	1	1		1	8
11	Computer and Information Sciences	1	2	1	1	2	2	1		1	11
13	Education	15	8	3	3		1	4		7	41
14	Engineering	1						4			5
15	Engineering-related Technologies		1								1
16	Foreign Languages and Literatures	1	1	7	1		1	1		2	14
19	Home Economics			2							2
22	Law and Legal Studies					1					1
23	English Language and Literature/Letters	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	9
24	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies, and Humanities			1		1	1	1	1	1	6
26	Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	1	2	3	2	2	5	2		2	19
27	Mathematics	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		1	10
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies			1					2		3
31	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies		1	2							3
38	Philosophy and Religion	1	1	2	1		1			1	7
40	Physical Sciences	2	3	3	6	2	6	3		1	26
42	Psychology	1	2	1	1	2	2	1		1	11
43	Protective Services	1	1		1			1			4
44	Public Administration and Services		3			1	1		1		6
45	Social Sciences	6	4	8	4	4	5	5	1	5	42
48	Precision Production Trades		1								1
50	Visual and Performing Arts	4	8	8	3	2	1	7		5	38
51	Health Professions and Related Sciences	1	4	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	21
52	Business Management and Administrative Services	2	5	1	1	3	2	2	6	2	24
Totals		41	50	50	31	30	37	37	13	36	325

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TABLE 15: FY2000 BACHELOR'S DEGREES AWARDED BY CIP CODE AT NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

CIP Code	CIP Category Title	CNJ	KU	MSU	NJCU	RCNJ	RSCNJ	RU	TESC	WPU	Totals	
03	Conservation and Renewable Natural Resources					32	58				8	98
05	Area, Ethnic, and Cultural Studies					15					7	22
09	Communications		61	80	38	62	54	225			178	698
11	Computer and Information Sciences	21	49	66	86	52	75	37			19	405
13	Education	397	360	84	73		80	356			173	1,523
14	Engineering	40						81				121
15	Engineering-related Technologies		24									24
16	Foreign Languages and Literatures	5	15	49	14		1	11			12	107
19	Home Economics			132								132
22	Law and Legal Studies					15						15
23	English Language and Literature/Letters	114	53	130	47	48	50	58			101	601
24	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies, and Humanities			18		23	7	12	250		1	311
26	Biological Sciences/Life Sciences	70	106	126	17	24	191	72			29	635
27	Mathematics	13	14	22	19	3	16	29			13	129
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies								318			318
31	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies		41	31								72
38	Philosophy and Religion	5	6	11			10				2	34
40	Physical Sciences	32	18	17	21	5	26	12				131
42	Psychology	94	120	201	78	82	126	90			121	912
43	Protective Services	65	57		93			136				351
44	Public Administration and Services		88			40	67		70			265
45	Social Sciences	72	121	289	91	68	269	173	205	259		1,547
48	Precision Production Trades		11									11
50	Visual and Performing Arts	54	54	135	39	36	50	64			104	536
51	Health Professions and Related Sciences	32	93	21	104	46	128	16	38		71	549
52	Business Management and Administrative Services	236	330	335	181	181	248	267	140		183	2,101
Totals		1,250	1,621	1,747	901	732	1,456	1,639	1,021	1,281		11,648

* Acronyms: CNJ=The College of New Jersey, KU=Kean University, MSU=Montclair State University, NJCU=New Jersey City University, RCNJ=Ramapo College of New Jersey, RSCNJ=Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, RU=Rowan University, TESC=Thomas Edison State College, WPU=William Paterson University

TABLE 16: INVENTORY OF MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS BY CIP CODE AT NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

CIP Code	CIP Category Title	CNJ	KU	MSU	NJCU	RCNJ	RSCNJ	RU	TESC	WPU	Totals
03	Conservation and Renewable Natural Resources			1							1
09	Communications							1		1	2
11	Computer and Information Sciences			1							1
13	Education	16	11	9	13	1	1	12		7	70
14	Engineering							1			1
16	Foreign Languages and Literatures			3							3
19	Home Economics			1							1
22	Law and Legal Studies			1							1
23	English Language and Literature/Letters	1		1				1		1	4
24	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies, and Humanities		1			1					2
25	Library Science/Librarianship							1			1
26	Biological Sciences/Life Sciences		1	1						2	4
27	Mathematics		1	2				1			4
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies			1			1		1		3
31	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies		1								1
40	Physical Sciences			2							2
42	Psychology		1	1				2		1	5
43	Protective Services				1						1
44	Public Administration and Services		3								3
45	Social Sciences			4						4	8
48	Precision Production Trades		1								1
50	Visual and Performing Arts	1		4	2			2		3	12
51	Health Professions and Related Sciences	2	3	1	2	1	3			2	14
52	Business Management and Administrative Services	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
Totals		21	26	35	19	4	6	23	2	22	158

* Acronyms: CNJ=The College of New Jersey, KU=Kean University, MSU=Montclair State University, NJCU=New Jersey City University, RCNJ=Ramapo College of New Jersey, RSCNJ=Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, RU=Rowan University, TESC=Thomas Edison State College, WPU=William Paterson University. Source: Inventory of

TABLE 17: FY 2000 MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY CIP CODE AT NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

CIP Code	CIP Category Title	CNJ	KU	MSU	NJCU	RCNJ	RSCNJ	RU	TESC	WPU	Totals
03	Conservation and Renewable Natural Resources			28							28
09	Communications							18		6	24
11	Computer and Information Sciences			13							13
13	Education	252	278	289	370	30	11	176		108	1,514
14	Engineering							2			2
16	Foreign Languages and Literatures			5							5
19	Home Economics			4							4
22	Law and Legal Studies			4							4
23	English Language and Literature/Letters	10		13						8	31
24	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies, and Humanities		4			13					17
25	Library Science/Librarianship							10			10
26	Biological Sciences/Life Sciences			8						6	14
27	Mathematics			12							12
30	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies						2				2
31	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies										0
40	Physical Sciences			1							1
42	Psychology		16	4				33			53
43	Protective Services				10						10
44	Public Administration and Services		74								74
45	Social Sciences			16						4	20
48	Precision Production Trades										0
50	Visual and Performing Arts			20	3					5	28
51	Health Professions and Related Sciences	54	12	49	47		33			37	232
52	Business Management and Administrative Services		27	63	4		10	23	46	20	193
Totals		316	411	529	434	43	56	262	46	194	2,291

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TABLE 18: TRENDS IN ANNUAL RESIDENT FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE TUITION CHARGES AT NEW JERSEY

Institution	INSTITUTIONS					Percent Change 96 to 00	Percent Change 99 to 00
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number		
NJ Institute of Technology	\$4,958	\$5,250	\$5,508	\$5,758	\$6,158	24.2%	6.9%
Rutgers University	\$4,262	\$4,562	\$4,762	\$5,000	\$5,250	23.2%	5.0%
U of Med. & Dentistry Of NJ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Mean</i>	\$4,610	\$4,906	\$5,135	\$5,379	\$5,704	23.7%	6.0%
College of New Jersey	\$3,791	\$4,168	\$4,445	\$4,654	\$5,022	32.5%	7.9%
Kean University	\$2,928	\$3,213	\$3,373	\$3,542	\$3,750	28.1%	5.9%
Montclair State University	\$2,980	\$3,205	\$3,365	\$3,470	\$3,817	28.1%	10.0%
New Jersey City University	\$2,865	\$3,150	\$3,330	\$3,540	\$3,810	33.0%	7.6%
Ramapo College of NJ	\$3,159	\$3,413	\$3,822	\$4,166	\$4,416	39.8%	6.0%
Richard Stockton Col of NJ	\$2,816	\$3,104	\$3,280	\$3,600	\$3,952	40.3%	9.8%
Rowan University	\$3,130	\$3,420	\$3,750	\$4,140	\$4,500	43.8%	8.7%
William Paterson Univ	\$2,832	\$3,104	\$3,320	\$3,554	\$3,840	35.6%	8.0%
Thomas Edison State Col	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Mean</i>	\$3,063	\$3,347	\$3,586	\$3,833	\$4,138	35.1%	8.0%
Atlantic CC	\$1,674	\$1,674	\$1,674	\$1,674	\$1,809	8.1%	8.1%
Bergen CC	\$1,962	\$1,962	\$2,021	\$2,081	\$2,142	9.2%	2.9%
Brookdale CC	\$2,168	\$2,168	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,340	7.9%	4.0%
Burlington CC	\$1,482	\$1,482	\$1,572	\$1,572	\$1,572	6.1%	0.0%
Camden CC	\$1,710	\$1,710	\$1,770	\$1,770	\$1,800	5.3%	1.7%
Cumberland CC	\$2,108	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	-0.4%	0.0%
Essex CC	\$2,115	\$2,115	\$2,115	\$2,160	\$2,205	4.3%	2.1%
Gloucester CC	\$1,680	\$1,680	\$1,740	\$1,800	\$1,875	11.6%	4.2%
Hudson CCC	\$1,875	\$1,875	\$1,928	\$1,928	\$1,928	2.8%	0.0%
Mercer CCC	\$1,935	\$1,935	\$1,995	\$2,055	\$2,055	6.2%	0.0%
Middlesex CC	\$1,967	\$1,967	\$1,967	\$2,025	\$2,100	6.8%	3.7%
CC of Morris	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	0.0%	0.0%
Ocean CC	\$1,712	\$1,712	\$1,770	\$1,800	\$1,890	10.4%	5.0%
Passaic CCC	\$1,973	\$1,905	\$1,905	\$1,905	\$1,905	-3.4%	0.0%
Raritan Valley CC	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,800	\$1,860	\$1,860	3.3%	0.0%
Salem CC	\$1,935	\$1,935	\$1,935	\$1,935	\$1,965	1.6%	1.6%
Sussex CCC	\$2,040	\$2,040	\$2,100	\$1,950	\$1,980	-2.9%	1.5%
Union CC	\$2,085	\$2,085	\$2,085	\$2,085	\$2,085	0.0%	0.0%
Warren CCC	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	\$2,010	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Mean</i>	\$1,907	\$1,903	\$1,934	\$1,946	\$1,981	3.8%	1.8%
Bloomfield College	\$9,500	\$9,900	\$10,300	\$10,800	\$11,300	18.9%	4.6%
Caldwell College	\$10,800	\$11,600	\$12,400	\$13,100	\$14,090	30.5%	7.6%
Centenary College	\$12,900	\$13,200	\$13,800	\$14,500	\$15,100	17.1%	4.1%
Drew University	\$20,866	\$21,702	\$22,462	\$23,472	\$24,576	17.8%	4.7%
Fairleigh Dickinson University	\$13,280	\$13,990	\$14,732	\$16,346	\$17,474	31.6%	6.9%
Felcian College	\$9,660	\$10,110	\$10,560	\$11,010	\$11,460	18.6%	4.1%
Georgian Court College	\$10,926	\$11,446	\$12,134	\$12,742	\$13,640	24.8%	7.0%
Monmouth University	\$13,894	\$14,520	\$15,138	\$15,758	\$16,506	18.8%	4.7%
Princeton University	\$22,920	\$23,820	\$24,630	\$25,430	\$26,160	14.1%	2.9%
Rider University	\$15,120	\$15,880	\$16,520	\$17,180	\$17,990	19.0%	4.7%
College of St. Elizabeth	\$12,500	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$14,000	\$14,700	17.6%	5.0%
St. Peter's College	\$13,020	\$14,100	\$14,520	\$15,240	\$16,102	23.7%	5.7%
Seton Hall University	\$13,050	\$13,830	\$15,480	\$16,410	\$17,400	33.3%	6.0%
Stevens Inst. of Technology	\$19,120	\$19,900	\$20,890	\$21,900	\$22,980	20.2%	4.9%
<i>Mean</i>	\$14,111	\$14,786	\$15,505	\$16,278	\$17,106	21.2%	5.1%
Berkeley College	\$11,085	\$11,475	\$11,985	\$12,585	\$13,185	18.9%	4.8%
Devry Institute	\$7,280	\$7,750	\$8,250	\$8,250	\$8,740	20.1%	5.9%
Gibbs College	\$9,995	\$9,995	\$9,995	\$11,997	\$12,497	25.0%	4.2%
<i>Mean</i>	\$9,453	\$9,740	\$10,077	\$10,944	\$11,474	21.4%	4.8%

[1] Source: Summary table prepared by N.J. Commission on Higher Education from IPEDS form #14.

FIGURE 1: STATE SUPPORT AS A PERCENT OF REVENUES

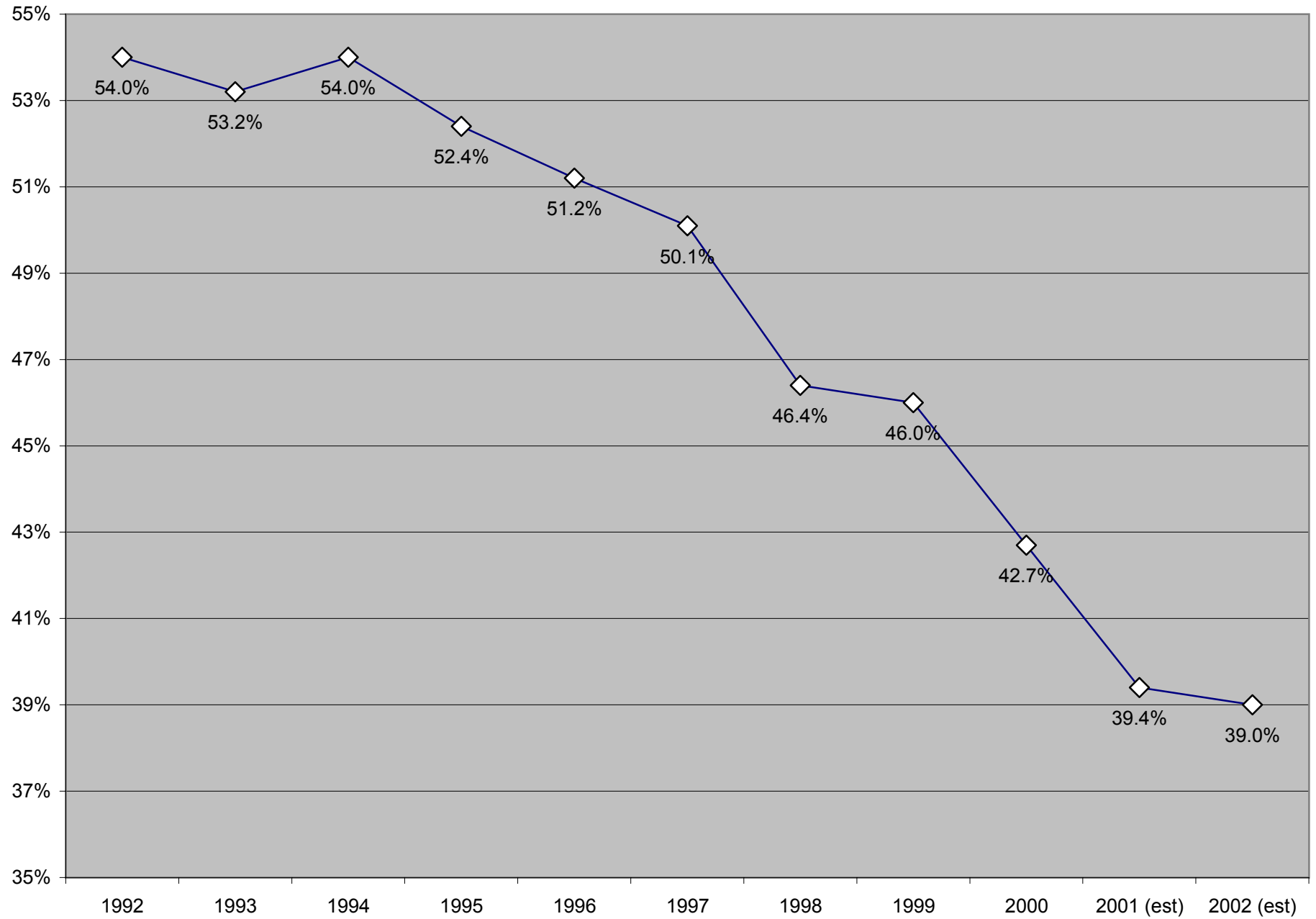


FIGURE 2: STATE SUPPORT VS. TOTAL E&G (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

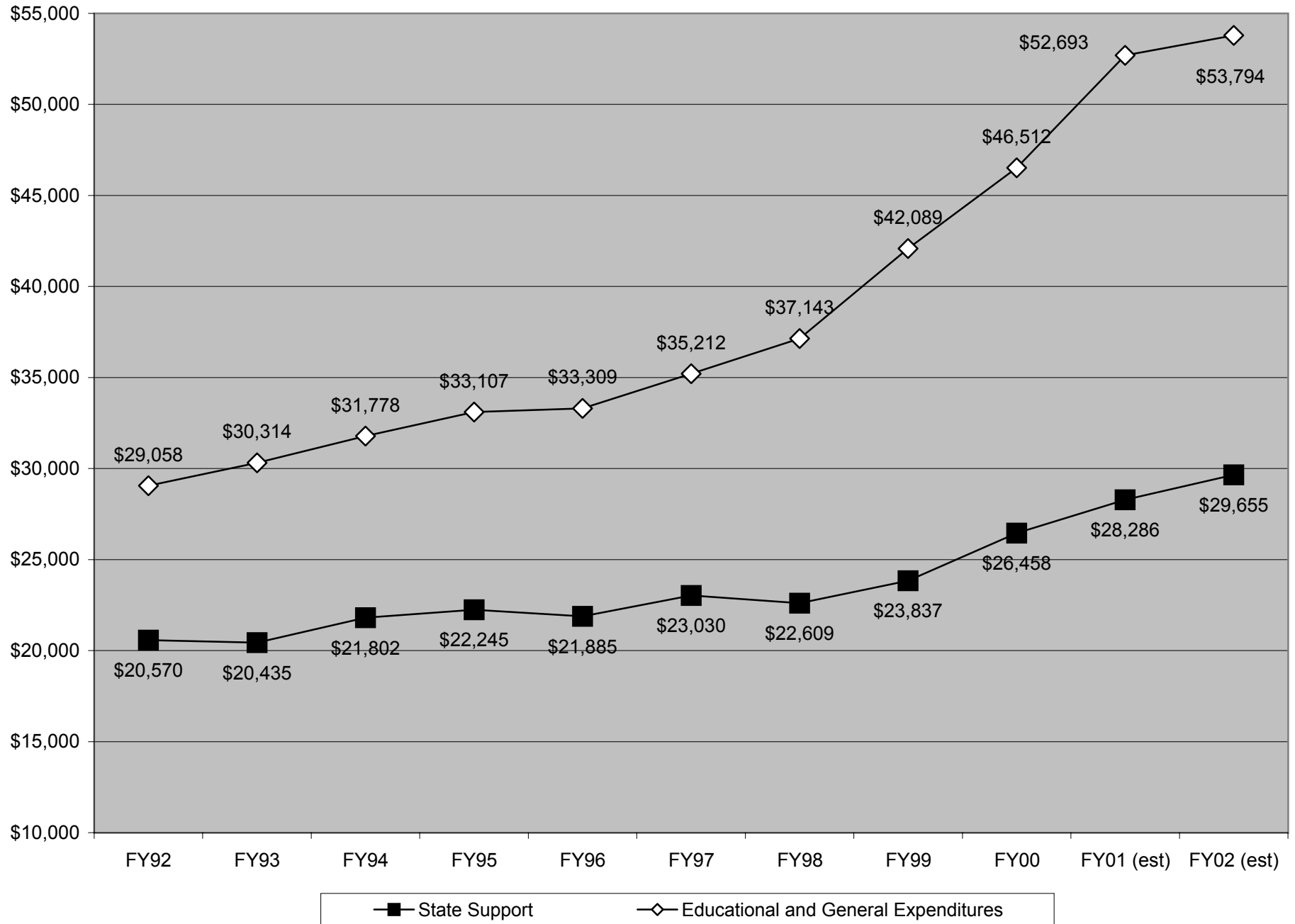


TABLE 19: ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, BERGEN COUNTY [1]

Occupations	1996	2006	Change 1996 to 2006	Percent Change 1996 to 2006
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	466,050	510,900	44,850	9.6%
Executive, Administrative, & Managerial	28,400	32,100	3,700	13.0%
Professional Specialty	92,000	110,650	18,650	20.3%
e.g. Accounting	7,200	7,950	750	10.4%
e.g. Personnel	1,750	2,050	300	17.1%
e.g. Management Support	4,400	5,000	600	13.6%
e.g. Computer Systems Analysts & Scientists	8,850	14,200	5,350	60.5%
e.g. Social Science Workers	3,100	4,050	950	30.6%
e.g. Teachers & Instructors (K-12)	16,100	18,250	2,150	13.4%
e.g. Engineers	5,850	7,350	1,500	25.6%
e.g. Therapists	1,200	1,800	600	50.0%
e.g. Health Care & Treatment (incl. Nursing)	10,050	11,750	1,700	16.9%
e.g. Other Health Professionals/Technicians	4,100	5,300	1,200	29.3%
e.g. Writers, Artists, Communications, etc.	6,700	7,900	1,200	17.9%
Marketing & Sales	67,650	72,250	4,600	6.8%
Administrative Support (Clerical)	101,350	105,050	3,700	3.7%
Service	67,200	77,750	10,550	15.7%
e.g. Protective Services (incl. Fire & Police)	8,950	10,150	1,200	13.4%
e.g. Health Services (incl. Nurs. Aides)	8,900	13,050	4,150	46.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing	3,150	3,750	600	19.0%
Production, Craft, & Repair	42,350	43,600	1,250	3.0%
Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers	63,950	65,750	1,800	2.8%

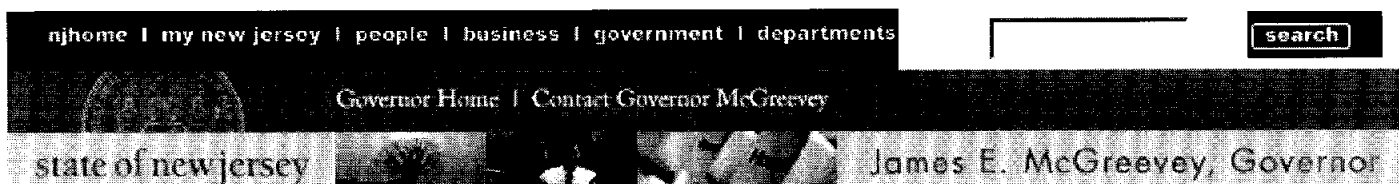
[1] Source: New Jersey Department of Labor (<http://www.wnjin.state.nj.us/OneStopCareerCenter/LaborMarketInformation/>)

TABLE 20: UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR NEW JERSEY, BY REGION, THROUGH FEBRUARY 2002

Civilian Labor Force Data for NJ Labor Areas (000)													
(Seasonally Adjusted)													
	2001										2002		
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Atlantic City Labor Area (Atlantic & Cape May Counties)													
Labor Force	168.6	168.2	168.4	168.1	167.9	167.2	166.9	168.0	167.5	167.8	167.7	172.0	172.9
Employment	158.3	158.0	158.1	157.7	157.6	156.9	156.7	157.9	157.6	157.5	157.4	161.2	160.8
Unemployment Volume	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.3	10.8	12.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	7.0
Bergen Labor Area (Bergen County)													
Labor Force	430.5	429.9	430.9	429.7	429.3	429.1	429.0	429.8	430.5	430.1	429.9	437.8	439.4
Employment	417.5	416.3	416.8	414.9	414.1	413.8	412.8	412.6	412.0	411.4	411.2	418.8	418.6
Unemployment Volume	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.8	15.2	15.3	16.2	17.2	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.0	20.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7
Expanded Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties Plus Salem County)													
Labor Force	630.6	629.5	628.6	631.1	631.6	633.8	633.2	635.3	633.9	633.7	631.3	642.2	643.4
Employment	609.1	608.0	606.1	607.3	607.9	609.9	609.0	610.3	607.9	607.7	604.9	615.2	612.5
Unemployment Volume	21.5	21.5	22.5	23.8	23.7	23.9	24.2	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.4	27.0	30.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.8
Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County)													
Labor Force	278.1	278.3	278.8	280.5	278.6	279.1	278.1	278.2	287.0	284.5	284.5	289.3	289.8
Employment	263.0	262.4	262.7	263.7	261.5	261.7	260.4	259.8	267.3	264.6	264.3	268.6	267.6
Unemployment Volume	15.1	15.9	16.1	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.4	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.7	22.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.7
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area (Middlesex, Somerset & Hunterdon Counties)													
Labor Force	655.6	656.9	658.5	658.2	659.9	656.9	657.9	660.9	663.9	664.0	664.7	677.2	676.1
Employment	638.5	638.7	638.7	638.5	638.8	636.0	635.9	637.6	639.3	638.1	638.0	650.5	646.9
Unemployment Volume	17.1	18.2	19.8	19.7	21.1	20.9	22.0	23.3	24.6	25.9	26.7	26.7	29.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.3
Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area (Monmouth & Ocean Counties)													
Labor Force	525.1	527.1	527.6	528.0	529.6	529.3	530.5	532.0	532.8	535.2	536.7	546.4	545.7
Employment	507.6	509.1	508.2	508.7	509.9	509.6	510.1	510.8	510.4	512.3	513.0	522.1	519.0
Unemployment Volume	17.5	18.0	19.4	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.4	21.2	22.4	22.9	23.7	24.3	26.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.9
Newark Labor Area (Essex, Morris, Sussex, Union & Warren Counties)													
Labor Force	1,015.5	1,014.9	1,012.2	1,011.4	1,013.4	1,010.2	1,012.3	1,013.8	1,016.0	1,016.0	1,016.2	1,032.1	1,036.1
Employment	979.0	976.6	972.1	970.4	970.9	967.5	967.7	967.4	967.0	964.8	964.2	978.7	978.3
Unemployment Volume	36.5	38.3	40.1	41.0	42.5	42.7	44.6	46.4	49.0	51.2	52.0	53.4	57.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.6
Passaic Labor Area (Passaic County)													
Labor Force	225.6	225.4	225.8	225.0	225.1	225.1	224.6	224.7	225.0	225.5	225.1	228.9	230.3
Employment	214.2	213.7	213.7	212.6	212.3	212.2	211.6	211.4	211.2	211.1	210.8	214.6	214.7
Unemployment Volume	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.3	15.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.8
Trenton Labor Area (Mercer County)													
Labor Force	176.4	176.8	178.1	178.6	178.4	178.3	178.6	178.6	178.9	179.5	179.4	181.5	180.7
Employment	171.3	171.6	172.4	172.6	172.4	172.4	172.4	172.2	172.2	172.5	172.4	174.3	172.7
Unemployment Volume	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	8.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County)													
Labor Force	62.0	62.0	62.6	62.4	62.8	62.3	61.9	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.9	62.4	63.5
Employment	57.4	57.4	57.9	57.7	58.0	57.4	57.1	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.5	57.9	58.6
Unemployment Volume	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.7

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APPENDIX



■ Budget Address to the Joint Session of the Legislature

Monday, February 11, 2002

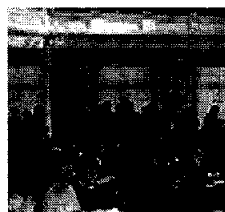
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McGreevey Announces
"Tough and Fair"
[Measures to Close](#)
[\\$2.9 Billion Deficit](#)



Reverend clergy, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker Pro Temp, Senate Presidents, members of the state legislature, Governor Byrne, Cabinet members, my fellow citizens...

I know this is an extraordinary occasion, but we have before us an extraordinary challenge that simply cannot wait. Our state faces a serious and imminent threat -- a crisis that is going to require our time, commitment, courage, and leadership. For close to a year, New Jersey has been losing jobs and unemployment has been rising. Our economy, battered by the heinous attack of September 11, is still in the grips of a national recession. Tax revenues are declining.

Although I was told when I was elected that I would inherit a balanced budget with a \$1 billion surplus, that is, in fact, not true. The truth is that through a combination of bad times and -- I'm particularly sorry to say -- irresponsible stewardship -- we have been left with an enormous budget shortfall. We are in an extremely difficult position, facing a looming crisis that must be solved immediately -- and it must be solved by doing what is right and what is responsible and not simply what is popular and politically convenient. Just as a family cannot live beyond its means, New Jersey cannot go on with its out-of-control spending indefinitely. Sooner or later the time comes when an accounting has to be done, the truth has to be uncovered, and the tough decisions have to be made. That time is now.

Solving this crisis will require tough choices and tough measures. Being tough, however, will not be enough. This crisis will also require us to re-examine our priorities and rethink what our mission is as we pare government down to a reasonable size because only if we approach this with fairness can we do what we are expected to do. So that's what we'll be. Tough and fair. Tough enough to make the right decisions and bring discipline back into the process, but fair enough to have shared the sacrifice honorably and to have stood by our principles.

Let me tell you where we are today. Because this is something that every citizen of New Jersey must understand. We are facing a \$3 billion budget shortfall for the remainder of this fiscal year -- a shortfall that must be closed between now and the end of June. It is our moral responsibility to close this gap. It is also our constitutional responsibility. Even after that \$3 billion gap is closed, we have another \$6 billion shortfall expected for the year beginning July 1. In all, we have to close a staggering \$9 billion gap in 18 months. Nine billion dollars.

Of the 44 states around the country facing deficits, ours is the worst. In fact, the

magnitude of the budget gap we are facing is probably larger than any state in the nation has ever faced. I don't want to understate this problem. No one in this room, and no citizen in this state, should underestimate what we're facing. The decisions ahead are going to be very hard.

But let me be clear. We're going to accept this challenge and draw opportunity from it. In fact, we don't just have the opportunity -- we have the obligation. We must change the way Trenton does business.

In the months and years ahead, we're going to have to be smarter. We're going to be leaner and more efficient and more effective. We're doing away with bloated bureaucracy, waste, and mismanagement. And working with Senators Codey and Bennet, Speaker Sires, we're going to put New Jersey back on the road to fiscal responsibility and prosperity. We're going to live within our means. There are a number of factors that led us to the situation we're in: the national recession, of course, and the horrendous events of September 11. But more than either of those terrible things, it was fiscal irresponsibility -- a conscious, unforgivable closing of the eyes by previous administrations to the clear warning signs that were there for anyone to see.

Over the last eight years, New Jersey's budget has grown at a dangerous pace -- from \$14.8 billion just before Governor Whitman took office -- to \$23 billion this year. That's a 55 percent increase at a time when even the federal government in Washington was learning to live within its means and our neighboring states of Pennsylvania and New York saw their budgets grow only about half that rate.

The irony is that those who led the state -- so called "fiscal conservatives" -- increased spending more than any governor in history; created the biggest state workforce in New Jersey history; and left us with the biggest deficit in New Jersey history.

That's right.

New Jersey increased spending at twice the rate of Pennsylvania and New York. Even during the last 12 months, despite repeated warnings that revenues were shrinking and that the good times were coming to an end, spending in New Jersey continued to grow at three times the rate of other states around the country. They relied on overstated revenue projections and understated program costs to justify increased spending. The administration knew the estimates were wrong -- we've found and released the documents that prove it. But despite the gathering storm clouds, they did nothing.

Utterly unwilling to rein in profligate, runaway spending, they put the long-term fiscal future of the state at risk. It was a failure of will, a failure of courage, a failure of leadership. And let me tell you why it was so unconscionable. Because behind the bureaucratic jargon -- behind the "revenue estimates" and "debt service projections" and "econometric models" that the bureaucrats talk about -- are real people with real needs.

This is not just about numbers. It's about whether the state is going to have the

money to build and repair the schools our children attend and to hire the best possible teachers to prepare them for the future. It's about whether we can find the money to repair our roads and bridges and reduce traffic congestion and protect open space and whether we can provide aid to seniors to help pay for the prescription drugs they need.

Let me be clear. I didn't want this speech to be my first speech. I didn't run for this office to tell you all the things we can't afford to do. I ran to improve our schools and to be sure our neighborhoods and streets are safe and secure. I ran to revitalize our cities and protect our open space and relieve the burden of property taxes on working families across the state.

I ran because I knew the frustration of sitting in a stalled, overcrowded New Jersey Transit train because I knew the feeling of crossing four lanes of traffic to get into the EZ Pass lane, and because I wanted to do something about it. I ran because I have a child who will be entering school in a few years and hard working parents who paid taxes in New Jersey for 50 years, and I want to be sure that our state will be there for them when they need it most.

But we've all got to remember one critical thing: Unless and until we have a government that operates in a fiscally sound manner -- until our house is in order -- all this is in jeopardy.

I didn't create this problem, but I'm determined to work with you to fix it. We're going to do what it takes to balance our budget, and we're going to do it right, tough and fair. Because a budget unguided by principles is a house without a foundation.

As our greatest President, Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we will celebrate tomorrow, stated during his last public address on April 11, 1865 -- "Important principles may, and must, be inflexible." And so, here are my bedrock principles that will guide me through this process. First, I will not sacrifice the education of our children. Second, we dare not sacrifice the security of our citizens. Third and finally, we will have a state government that lives within its means. In the days and weeks and months ahead, I am prepared to make hard choices. But I need your help and guidance. As I said in my inaugural, when we come together, there is no problem we cannot solve. I am offering solutions today to a problem that I did not create and a budget I did not produce. So, if there's a proposal you cannot support, then come up with something of equal value to replace it. I am open to your suggestions. Republican and Democrat alike: I want your advice. But let me caution you.

This is not a time for demagoguery. It is not a time for partisan posturing. It is a time for action and for answers.

The package I am presenting today will close the \$3 billion deficit that confronts us immediately, to bring the last administration's budget back into balance for the current fiscal year. No alternative was ruled out. We relied on the expertise of state budget experts, former state treasurers, economists, and business leaders. Some of

these measures will be painful; others less so. Some are long-term measures that will help make us leaner and more efficient; others are short-term solutions that will help get us through the end of the fiscal year. Let me now detail some of the measures we are taking to bring the 2002 budget back into balance.

* First, I've already taken executive actions, which will save nearly \$1 billion.

* As part of this, we are implementing a 5 percent across-the-board reduction in the department budgets of all state agencies, for savings of \$100 million.

* We've gone to extraordinary lengths to put the taxpayers first by exhausting unused balances, freezing unspent reserves, and leveraging state assets. This combination of measures will save \$176 million.

* We've reduced, by 5 percent, the state appropriation to public colleges -- a painful, \$64.2 million hit that I wish I did not have to impose. Additionally, we'll save \$7.7 million by imposing a 30 percent reduction in our assistance to New Jersey's independent colleges.

* We have extended and expanded the existing freeze on new appropriations. That will save the state over \$435 million -- but at a cost. It will include cutbacks and freezes, some more painful than others, in a whole host of projects, including \$6.7 million that had been authorized for dam repairs; \$3.5 million for the museum at the Battleship New Jersey; \$1 million from mobile video recorders for police vehicles; \$800,000 from higher education student assistance; \$6 million subsidy for the horse racing industry.

* In addition to those administrative actions, we are also taking a series of steps that require legislative approval.

* We've taken the unusual, step of proposing a tax amnesty program, which will allow people who have failed to pay their state taxes to come in and do so without fear of penalties or punishment. This will bring in an estimated \$150 million. But let me be clear about this: Going forward, delinquent taxpayers are hereby put on notice: This administration will prosecute tax scofflaws aggressively. They will be dealt with severely.

* And we're going to redirect about \$325 million in contributions earmarked for the unemployment insurance trust fund. This will leave the fund with a balance which experts assure us is more than sufficient to meet whatever needs arise. In all we have found nearly \$3 billion to bring our budget back into balance. But let me warn you: These measures are just the beginning -- designed, in some cases, just to get us through to the end of the fiscal year.

In a month, we will need to find additional means of closing a budget gap that is twice as large to bring the FY 2003 budget into balance. Real balance. We are already working long and hard hours to do that. And let me tell you about how we'll do it. We will continue to extract whatever efficiencies we can through reorganization.

We will cut waste and bureaucracy relentlessly, and we will attack mismanagement wherever it exists. We will merge agencies to eliminate duplication and achieve economies of scale, starting with the Turnpike Authority, the Highway Authority, and the Atlantic City Expressway. We're going to make sure that the EZ Pass system -- which overran its budget by \$300 million -- works safely and sensibly and cost efficiently.

We're going to use this opportunity to make government work and to make it work for the people, and I'm not going to put up with excuses along the way. We can do all these things and we can do them fairly.

Working together -- for surely these are not Republican or Democratic issues -- we can move beyond today's crisis and turn these challenges into opportunities. As a state, we remain fundamentally healthy, well-positioned to thrive in the new economy. We have some of the nation's greatest scientists and engineers and entrepreneurs and ideas. We have a thriving port and a critical strategic location between New York and Philadelphia. We can and will continue to prosper.

I am asking you here today to join me in putting aside partisan politics, in rejecting the failed policies of the past, and in looking beyond our own short-term interests. And let me say it again: If you cannot support my proposals, then present me with an alternative. But we must take the steps now, immediately, today, that should have been taken months ago. Whatever we do, we must be tough and we must be fair and we must be strong.

We must stick to our principles. We must change the way business is done. If we do this right in the months ahead, we will not only restore fiscal responsibility, we will build prosperity and opportunity for all our citizens. We will make our state stronger. Now let's get to work.

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Office of the Governor

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News Releases

Contact: Paul Aronsohn/ Juliet Johnson
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RELEASE: February 21, 2002

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McGreevey Signs Executive Order Creating Governor's Education Cabinet

Business and education leaders are charged with improving communication and coordination at all levels

(TRENTON)-Signaling the top priority education will hold in his administration, Governor James E. McGreevey today signed an Executive Order that creates an Education Cabinet which will be responsible for ensuring that students receive the education they need to succeed in a 21st Century workplace.

"Education is the engine which will continue to drive our state economy," said McGreevey. "Our telecom, pharmaceutical, computer science and biotech industries have specific workforce needs and we must do more to ensure that they can find workers with the right skills here in our state. In accomplishing this goal, collaboration between our business community and all levels of our education system-from pre-K to our colleges and universities-will be essential."

The Governor has charged his Education Cabinet with making the State's education system a seamless web from preschool to college and beyond so that students are prepared to meet the needs of New Jersey's businesses and have the skills necessary to help them compete in the changing economy. His Education Cabinet will improve coordination between all levels of the state education system and the business community to ensure artificial jurisdictional boundaries are crossed, leadership in the education community is held accountable and children receive the education they deserve.

"The Executive Order I am signing today effectively creates a new structure in which all education stakeholders-from policymakers to educators to business leaders-will be committed to excellence," said McGreevey. "As I stated in my Inaugural Address, the responsibility of educating our children lies not just with teachers and parents, but with all of us. This Cabinet will forge a new paradigm in which businesses, the education community and the state work together to teach the skills that will prepare our children for the new economy."

Specifically, the Cabinet will ensure communication among and between the business community and all levels of state education policy-makers and leaders; provide for coordinated efforts to address the State's economic priorities as they relate to education and advise the Governor on all matters related to the education of a 21st century workforce.

The Cabinet, which will meet quarterly beginning in April, includes:

- Governor James E. McGreevey
- William Librera, Department of Education Commissioner

- Reverend Dr. William Watley, Commerce Secretary
- Honorable Thomas Kean, Former Governor and Drew University President
- Susan Cole, President, Montclair State University
- Carlos Hernandez, President, New Jersey City University
- George Pruitt, President, Thomas Edison State College
- Larry Nespoli, President, New Jersey Council of County Colleges
- Dr. Zachary Yamba, President, Essex County Community College
- Phyllis Della Vecchia, President, Camden County Community College
- James Carnes, President & CEO, Sarnoff Corporation
- Alfred Gamper, Chair, Rutgers Board of Governors
- Lawrence Feinsod, Superintendent of Cranford Public Schools
- Lucille Davy, Special Counsel to the Governor for Education
- Adam Pechter, President of Prosperity NJ

McGreevey has made it clear that education will be the cornerstone of his administration and has committed to literacy reforms that will ensure all 3rd graders are able to read at or above grade level. Additionally, McGreevey showed his commitment to improving the education of children in our poorest school districts by ending twenty years of litigation regarding the Abbott v. Burke court decisions with the newly created Abbott Implementation and Compliance Coordinating Council.

"Educational excellence will be our administration's priority," said McGreevey. "To that end, we must focus on improving literacy standards, teacher quality, enhancing accountability, and working with business leadership to develop a highly skilled workforce."

(For a copy of the Executive Order, please call the Communications Office at 609-777-2600)

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