

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
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NEWS RELEASE

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For Immediate Release

New Jersey Employers Added 3,300 Private Sector Jobs in September
August Job Gains Revised Higher

TRENTON, N.J., October 20, 2016 – New Jersey private sector employers added 3,300 jobs in September, according to preliminary estimates from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), while employment growth in August was significantly higher than reported last month.

Based on more complete reporting from employers, previously released estimates for August were revised up by 1,500 private sector jobs to show an over-the-month total nonfarm employment gain of 3,700 jobs. Private sector employers have added 54,200 jobs over the past year (September 2015 – September 2016).

New Jersey has added 279,400 private sector jobs since February 2010, the recessionary low point for private sector employment in the state. New Jersey's labor force participation rate, which measures the number of people employed or actively seeking work, continued to best the national rate in September, 63.9 percent to 62.9 percent, while the unemployment rate remained at 5.3 percent for September.

"This is a positive payroll employment report. Preliminary August employment increases were revised upwards by 1,500 and, in September, the private sector added 3,300 more jobs," said James Wooster, Chief Economist for the New Jersey Department of the Treasury. "In the 12-month period ending September, the Garden State's private sector employers added 54,200 new jobs. We're encouraged by the positive employment trends and confident that as employment opportunities continue to grow, so too will people's wages."

Industries that experienced employment gains in September included professional and business services (+8,800), education and health services (+4,500), manufacturing (+1,600), trade, transportation and utilities (+800), and information (+700). Sectors that experienced contraction were leisure and hospitality (-8,100), other services (-4,100), construction (-600), and financial activities (-400). The public sector recorded a loss of 600 jobs.

[PRESS TABLES](#)

Technical Notes: Estimates of industry employment and unemployment levels are arrived at through the use of two different monthly surveys.

Industry employment data are derived through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, a monthly survey of approximately 5,000 business establishments conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor

Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, which provides estimates of employment, hours, and earnings data broken down by industry for the nation as a whole, all states and most major metropolitan areas (often referred to as the “establishment” survey).

Resident employment and unemployment data are mainly derived from the New Jersey portion of the national Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey conducted each month by the U.S. Census Bureau under contract with BLS, which provides input to the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (often referred to as the “household” survey).

Both industry and household estimates are revised each month based on additional information from updated survey reports compiled by BLS. In addition, these estimates are benchmarked (revised) annually based on actual counts from New Jersey’s Unemployment Compensation Law administrative records and more complete data from all New Jersey employers.

The benchmarked data, which presents a more complete picture of the New Jersey economy for the entire calendar year of 2016, will be released in March 2017.

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