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NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Employment in New Jersey Stable in August

Revisions Show Nearly 22,000 New Jobs Added Over the Summer

TRENTON, September 14, 2017 – After strong job growth in June and July, employment in the Garden State remained stable in August, with the modest addition of 200 jobs, according to preliminary estimates released today by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Payrolls in both the private and public sectors of New Jersey’s economy were nearly unchanged in August after employers added nearly 22,000 over the summer months. Total nonfarm employment

increased by 200 jobs (-700 private, +900 public) to reach a seasonally adjusted level of 4,129,400 in August.

Looking at employment over the longer term, New Jersey's private sector employers have added 42,400 jobs over the past year (August 2016 – August 2017). Since the recessionary low of February 2010, private sector employment in the Garden State has increased by 322,800 jobs.

Based on more complete reporting from employers, previously released July estimates were revised to an over-the-month (June-July) total nonfarm employment gain of 6,700 jobs. Preliminary estimates had initially indicated an over-the-month gain of 9,800 jobs.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate in New Jersey ticked up to 4.5 percent in August, up from 4.2 percent in July, according to preliminary estimates by the BLS. The unemployment rate in New Jersey remains 0.5 percentage point lower than it was in August 2016 at 5.0 percent.

In August, job gains were posted in five of nine major private industry sectors. Sectors that increased included leisure and hospitality (+3,700), education and health services (+2,200), construction (+1,300), trade, transportation and utilities (+100) and manufacturing (+100). Sectors that recorded a loss were professional and business services (-4,600), other services (-1,500), financial activities (-1,300), and information (-600). Over the month, public sector employment was higher by 900 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.