



State of Utah

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: JULY 2011

Statistics generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., derived from monthly employer and household surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah's nonfarm wage and salaried job count for July 2011 expanded by 2.5 percent compared to July 2010. This is a 12-month increase of 29,500 jobs, and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,200,600.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate, Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions also generated by BLS, registered 7.5 percent. Last month the rate was 7.4 percent, and a year ago the state's rate was 7.6 percent. Approximately 101,400 Utahns are considered unemployed. The United States unemployment rate, compared to last month, has moved down one-tenth of a point to 9.1 percent.

All people in Utah age 16 and over are considered the state's potential labor force. Those people who are either working or looking for work constitute the actual labor force, and that quantity can be measured as a participation rate (currently around 67 percent of all Utahns 16 and over). The key to being included in the participation rate is activity. If you have a job, you are participating in the labor force. If you are looking for a job you are also participating, albeit unemployed. With 67 percent active, the remaining 33 percent are not participating, numbering around 660,000 people in Utah. Of that group, 92 percent say they don't want a job. The remaining 8 percent say they would take a job but have various reasons as to why they have not looked or are currently not available for a job.

As mentioned, one must look for a job to be counted as unemployed. Yet the unemployed are not just those who have recently lost jobs (job losers). The unemployed also include those who have voluntarily left a job (job leavers), and those trying to either find a job for the first time or returning to the job market after an extended period away from the job market (entrants and re-entrants). Just over half of those counted as unemployed are profiled as having lost a job. Entrants and re-entrants make up 37 percent of the unemployed (with only a third of them being new entrants), and the remaining 12 percent are those who have voluntarily left a job.

The BLS employer survey is estimating Utah's employment growth over the past 12 months at 29,500 jobs, or 2.5 percent. However, there is compelling evidence that several industry sector employment estimates are too high. If too high, the actual employment growth would be several percentage points lower and the employment count also lower. But even with a tempered estimate, Utah's economy is showing employment gains over the past 12 months and is trying to make headway in the face of a continued difficult national economic climate.

July 2011
Labor Market Indicators

Utah
Employment % Change: 2.5%
Employment # Change: 29,500
Unemployment Rate: 7.5%

United States
Employment Change: 1.0%
Unemployment Rate: 9.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

One industry doing well in Utah is oil and gas. High energy prices stimulate activity, and Uintah (natural gas) and Duchesne (oil) counties generally benefit from this action. Employment climbs in those counties, but the overall state benefits through increased revenues and royalty payments. Around 900 jobs have materialized in this industry over the past 12 months.

Construction looks to be back on a better footing with a year-over gain of 2,400 jobs. However, this is one of those industries where the amount of job growth estimated is aggressive. The amount of current 12-month growth as compared against the 12-month estimate of just a month ago shows a steep increase. Either the survey is being aggressive with this industry this month, or a significant employment increase has occurred in the NSA construction project at Camp Williams. That project does have the capability to push construction employment numbers higher in quick order, but it is too early to determine whether that is the case.

Manufacturing is another industry where the employment survey's estimate is strong. The current estimate is for 4,800 jobs added over the past year, a growth rate of 4.3 percent, which would be a very robust rebound. Even if the actual growth was only half of that, it would still be a welcome performance for this key industry.

The trade and transportation sector is another industry where the survey's employment gains might be optimistic. Gains of 6,800 jobs over the past 12 months do not fit well with more comprehensive job counts measured in March, which had this industry up by a more modest 2,000 positions. A gain of nearly 5,000 jobs in just the past three months is difficult to correspond given local knowledge of the Utah economy. It is difficult to determine where these jobs would have been created.

The professional and business services sector is the most robust Utah industry, adding over 8,000 new jobs over the past year. Unfortunately, there is also some question about the veracity of these gains. In the high-paying professional and technical branch, recent comprehensive (non-survey) job counts of 4 percent have climbed to 8 percent (survey estimate) in short order. That does not fit the historical pattern. But even with 4 percent growth, this is a thriving and rebounding segment in Utah's economy.

The education and healthcare sector remains a growing Utah industry, adding 1,900 new jobs over the past 12 months. If this holds, this is actually the slowest 12-month growth rate this industry has seen in at least 10 years, if not longer. The persistent grinding influence of the Great Recession's consequences is even having an impact on this usually robust industry.

The leisure and hospitality sector grew by 4,600 positions over the past 12 months, nearly doubling the amount of year-over-year growth estimated just last month. Again, this raises the possibility that this estimate may be a bit high and will be revised lower.

Government employment is down 1,900 positions this July in relation to last July. The federal government remains the branch accounting for this decline, although it is too early to determine where these losses are occurring.

*** Utah's August employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, September 15, 2011.**

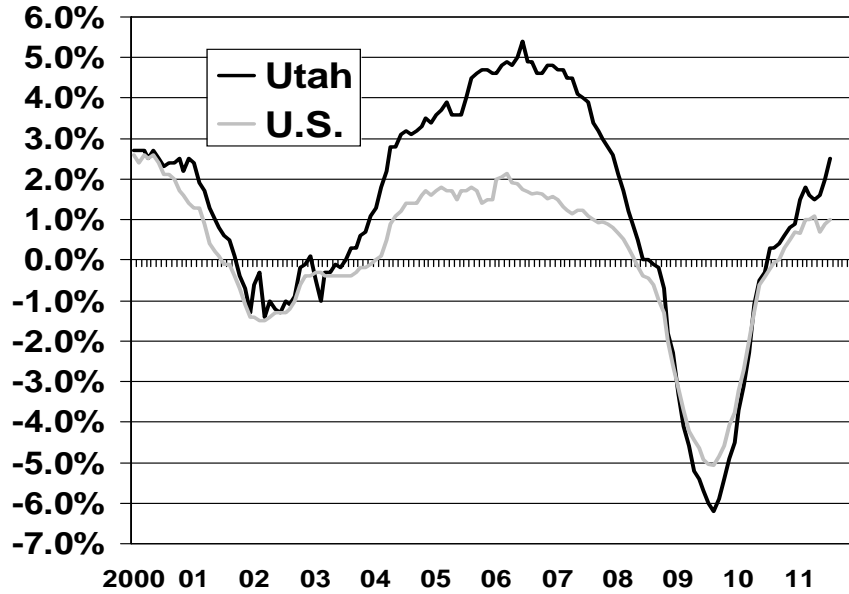
*** County unemployment rates for July will be posted on or shortly after August 22 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>**

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

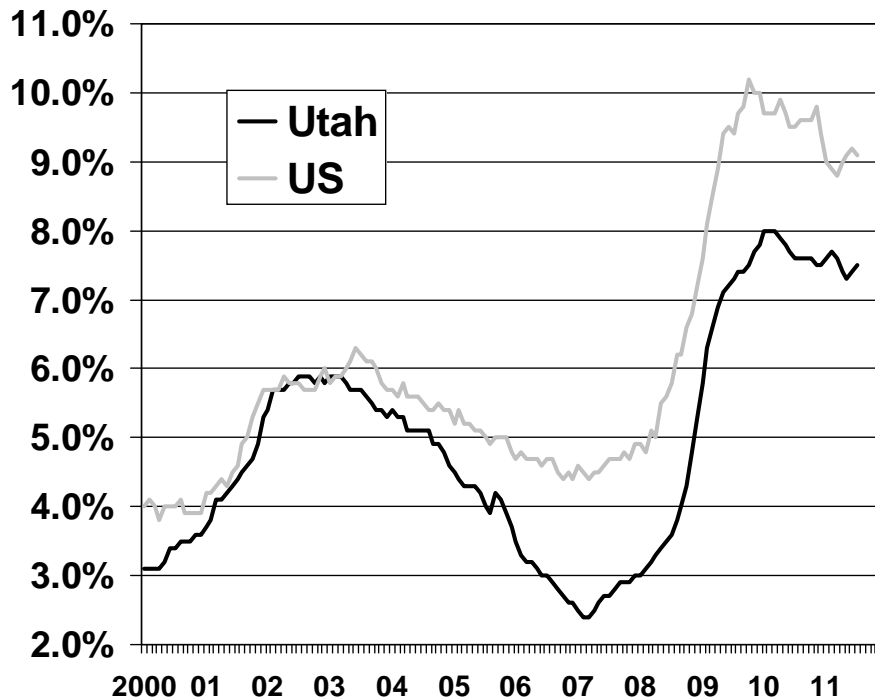
Numbers are in thousands	July(p) 2011	July(r) 2010	Percentage Change	June(r) 2011	June(r) 2010	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,349.8	1,365.3	-1.1	1,355.5	1,368.7	-1.0
Employed	1,248.4	1,261.0	-1.0	1,255.4	1,263.3	-0.6
Unemployed	101.4	104.3	-2.8	100.1	105.4	-5.0
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.6		7.4	7.7	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,200.6	1,171.1	2.5	1,210.5	1,186.0	2.1
Not seasonally-adjusted						
GOODS PRODUCING	198.1	189.9	4.3	193.7	188.4	2.8
Natural Resources, and Mining	11.5	10.6	9.0	11.3	10.5	7.5
Construction	69.9	67.5	3.6	66.5	66.4	0.2
Construction of Buildings	12.7	12.8	-1.3	12.1	12.9	-6.0
Heavy and Civil Engineering	12.2	9.6	27.5	11.8	9.1	29.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	45.1	45.1	-0.2	42.6	44.4	-4.0
Manufacturing	116.6	111.8	4.3	115.8	111.4	3.9
Durable Goods	76.2	72.1	5.7	75.6	71.9	5.2
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.3	14.9	2.7	15.3	14.8	3.6
Computer and Electronic Products	14.1	13.3	5.5	14.0	13.2	6.3
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	10.5	11.0	-4.4	10.7	11.3	-5.3
Non-Durable Goods	40.4	39.7	1.7	40.2	39.6	1.6
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,002.5	981.1	2.2	1,016.9	997.6	1.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	235.4	228.6	3.0	234.3	228.5	2.5
Wholesale Trade	44.6	44.2	0.9	44.8	44.1	1.5
Retail Trade	142.1	137.4	3.4	141.0	137.6	2.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	16.0	16.1	-0.1	16.0	15.9	0.3
Food and Beverage Stores	22.8	22.7	0.7	22.8	22.9	-0.4
General Merchandise Stores	29.3	28.6	2.6	29.2	28.6	2.3
Transportation and Utilities	48.7	47.0	3.6	48.5	46.8	3.6
Utilities	4.1	4.1	1.0	4.1	4.1	1.6
Transportation & Warehousing	44.6	42.9	3.8	44.4	42.7	3.8
Air Transportation	6.8	6.5	4.5	6.8	6.5	4.2
Truck Transportation	18.2	17.7	2.8	18.0	17.6	2.2
Information	30.3	29.4	3.3	30.3	29.4	3.1
Publishing Industries	8.9	9.0	-1.1	8.9	9.0	-1.5
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.7	4.0	-6.7	3.8	4.0	-5.8
Telecommunications	4.6	4.7	-2.8	4.6	4.7	-2.8
Internet Service Providers	7.4	6.7	10.9	7.4	6.6	12.0
Financial Activities	67.1	67.6	-0.7	66.5	67.6	-1.6
Finance and Insurance	51.2	51.4	-0.3	50.8	51.4	-1.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15.9	16.2	-2.2	15.8	16.3	-3.2
Professional and Business Services	163.5	155.5	5.1	162.3	154.2	5.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	70.2	64.7	8.6	70.5	65.0	8.3
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.4	12.0	3.0	12.4	12.1	3.0
Computer Systems Design and Related	16.5	14.9	10.6	16.5	15.0	9.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.0	18.7	-3.3	18.2	18.7	-2.5
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	75.2	72.2	4.3	73.7	70.5	4.4
Employment Services	20.8	19.5	6.9	20.9	18.7	11.8
Business Support Services	16.2	17.3	-6.4	16.2	17.4	-7.0
Education and Health Services	152.5	150.6	1.3	154.3	151.3	2.0
Educational Services	31.1	30.7	1.2	32.1	31.0	3.6
Health Services and Social Assistance	121.4	119.9	1.3	122.2	120.3	1.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.2	49.3	1.7	50.6	49.3	2.7
Hospitals	32.2	32.0	0.7	32.1	32.1	0.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	22.5	22.2	1.3	22.6	22.3	1.4
Social Assistance	16.6	16.3	1.3	16.9	16.7	1.3
Leisure and Hospitality	117.9	113.3	4.0	115.6	112.9	2.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19.2	18.5	3.6	18.4	18.0	2.2
Accommodation and Food Services	98.7	94.8	4.1	97.2	94.9	2.4
Accommodation	18.0	17.7	2.0	17.5	17.5	0.0
Food Services and Drinking Places	80.7	77.1	4.6	79.7	77.4	3.0
Other Services	36.3	34.7	4.4	35.4	34.0	4.2
Government	199.5	201.4	-1.0	218.0	219.6	-0.7
Federal Government	36.7	39.3	-6.5	37.2	39.5	-5.9
Federal Defense	16.7	17.0	-1.6	16.6	16.5	0.4
Other Federal Government	20.0	22.3	-10.2	20.6	22.9	-10.3
State Government	61.6	61.2	0.6	62.8	62.0	1.3
State Schools	33.3	33.7	-1.0	34.4	34.5	-0.2
Other State Government	28.2	27.5	2.6	28.4	27.5	3.1
Local Government	101.2	100.9	0.2	118.0	118.1	-0.1
Local Education	49.7	49.1	1.1	65.3	65.1	0.2
Other Local Government	51.5	51.8	-0.6	52.8	53.0	-0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics p = preliminary r = revised August 18, 2011

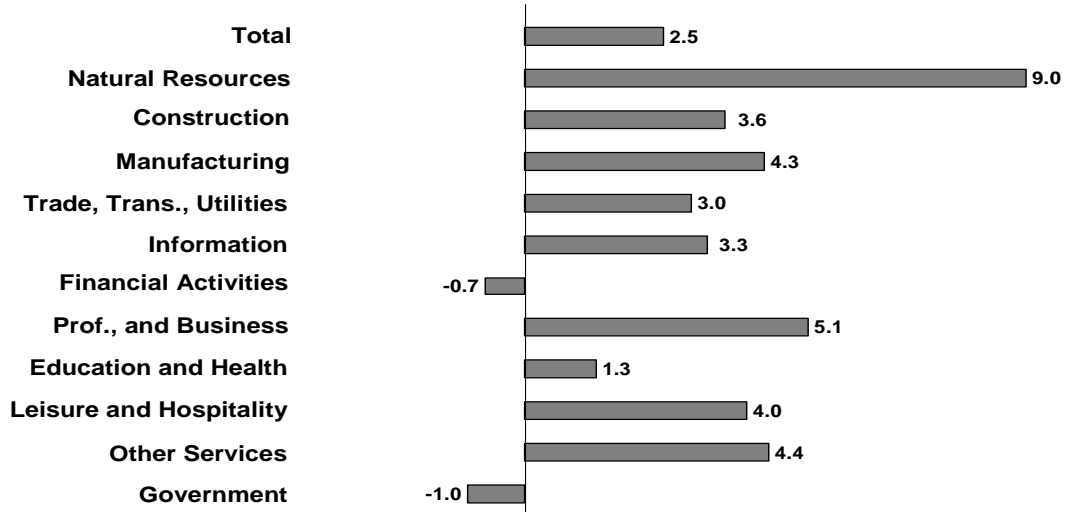
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

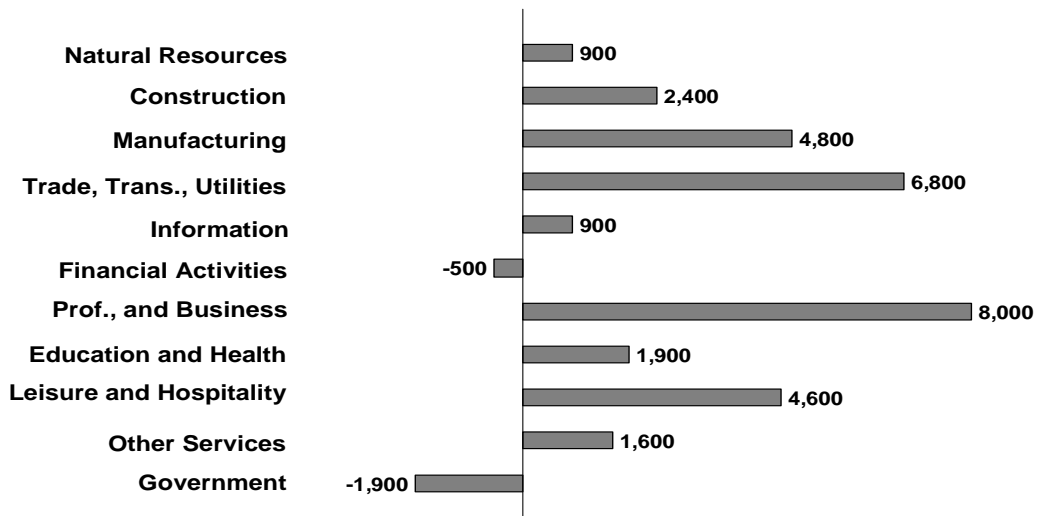


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) July 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) July 2010 - 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	July 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	July 2010 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	June 2011 <i>Estimate</i>	May 2011 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	1,987	1,928	3.0	2,116	2,147
BOX ELDER	16,615	17,008	-2.3	17,194	17,046
CACHE	47,774	46,730	2.2	49,792	50,336
CARBON	9,198	9,243	-0.5	9,495	9,646
DAGGETT	499	497	0.5	501	488
DAVIS	104,979	101,563	3.4	106,479	104,779
DUCHESNE	7,660	7,211	6.2	7,971	7,803
EMERY	3,676	3,685	-0.2	3,761	3,754
GARFIELD	2,882	2,854	1.0	2,884	2,703
GRAND	5,219	5,091	2.5	5,242	5,120
IRON	14,236	13,985	1.8	14,838	15,381
JUAB	2,996	3,064	-2.2	3,202	3,165
KANE	3,306	3,285	0.6	3,404	3,189
MILLARD	4,021	3,912	2.8	4,086	4,111
MORGAN	1,794	1,791	0.2	1,882	1,891
PIUTE	240	260	-7.6	272	271
RICH	851	867	-1.9	790	621
SALT LAKE	579,392	569,844	1.7	582,659	578,522
SAN JUAN	4,313	4,261	1.2	4,442	4,396
SANPETE	5,943	6,055	-1.8	6,827	6,907
SEVIER	8,007	7,961	0.6	8,085	7,988
SUMMIT	20,110	19,002	5.8	19,669	18,840
TOOELE	15,996	15,660	2.1	15,844	15,914
UINTAH	14,087	13,107	7.5	14,613	14,376
UTAH	174,134	169,612	2.7	177,621	177,295
WASATCH	5,772	5,637	2.4	6,150	5,991
WASHINGTON	45,829	45,752	0.2	46,790	46,791
WAYNE	1,165	1,216	-4.2	1,151	1,119
WEBER	90,383	89,830	0.6	91,242	91,222

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Note: Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, comparisons of employment levels from one month to the next should not be used as job creation/loss estimates between those months. Seasonal factors could be the reason. For example, employment levels in September are usually higher than in August, as school employment resumes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis, 8/15/11