



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Workforce Services

JON S. PIERPONT
Executive Director

CASEY R. ERICKSON
Deputy Director

GEOFFREY T. LANDWARD
Deputy Director

For 9:00 A.M. Release
July 18, 2014

Carrie Mayne, Chief Economist

NIC DUNN
Public Information Officer
801.349.5961 (m)
nicdunn@utah.gov

UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: JUNE 2014

SALT LAKE CITY— Utah's nonfarm payroll employment for June 2014 grew by an estimated 3.5 percent, adding 44,600 jobs to the economy as compared to June 2013. Utah's current employment level registers 1,335,900.

June's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered 3.5 percent, a one-tenth percentage point drop from May. Approximately 51,100 Utahns were unemployed in the month and actively seeking work. The national unemployment rate for June was 6.1 percent, two percentage points lower than May.

June's job growth is the highest thus far in 2014, both in terms of rate and numerical change compared to 2013. A growing job market aligns with the downward trend in the unemployment rate over the last three months. Utah's labor force has expanded by roughly 17,000 in the first six months of 2014, which closely mirrors the rate of expansion in 2013.

All of the ten private sector industry groups measured in the establishment survey posted net job increases in June as compared to last year. The largest employment increases were in Trade, Transportation and Utilities (9,100 jobs), Construction (6,900 jobs) and Education and Health Services (5,800 jobs). The fastest employment growth occurred in Construction (9.2 percent), Information, (5.2 percent) and Other Services (4.4 percent).

**Labor Market Indicators
June 2014**

Utah

Employment Year-Over % Change: 3.5%
Employment # Change: 44,600
Unemployment Rate: 3.5%

United States

Employment Year-Over % Change: 1.9%
Unemployment Rate: 6.1%

* Additional analysis and tables <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/pubs/une/index.html>

* July employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, August 15, 2014.

* County unemployment rates for June will be posted on or shortly after July 21st at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

Statistics generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., modeled from monthly employer (employment) and household (unemployment) surveys.

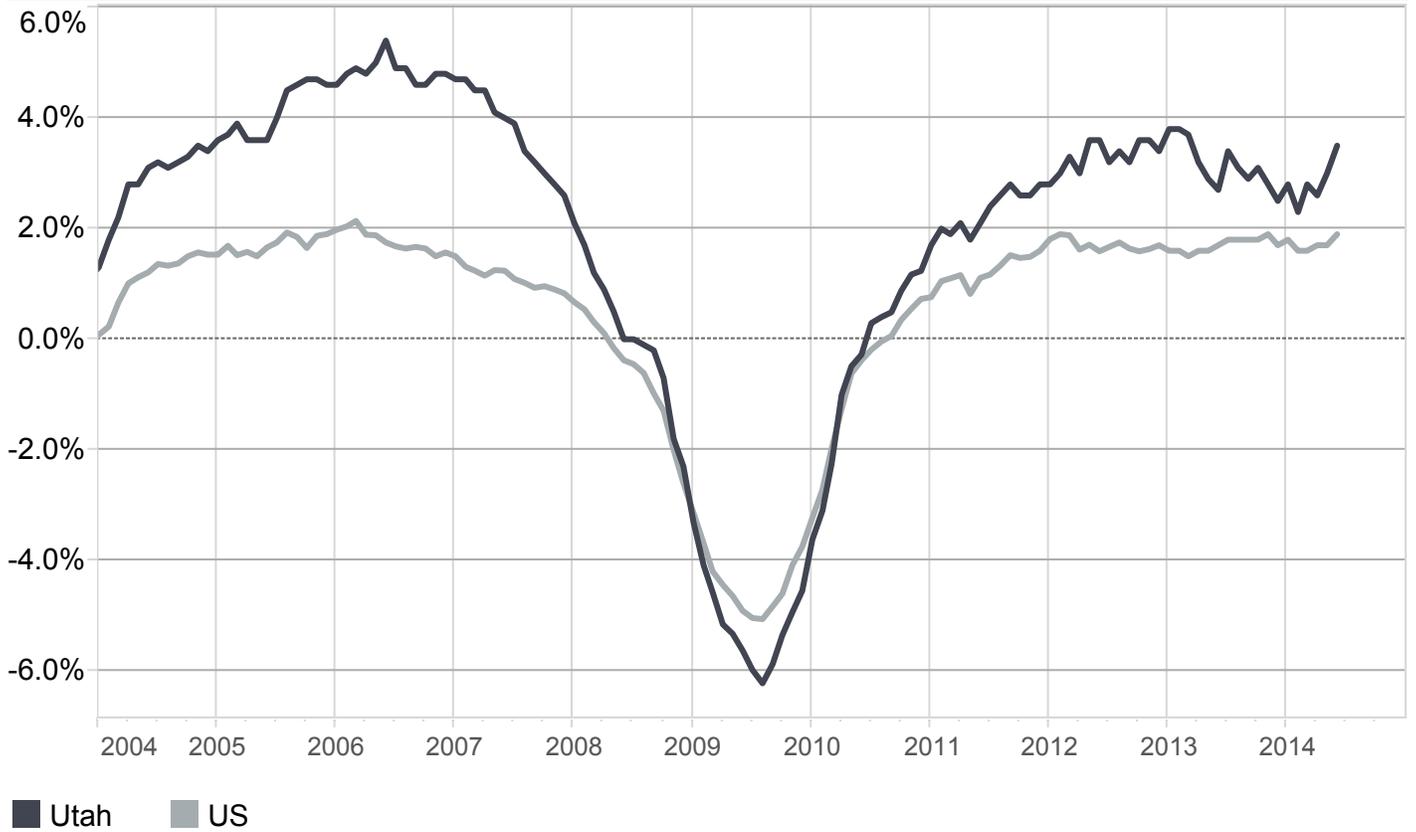
Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

Numbers are in thousands	Jun (p) 2014	Jun (r) 2013	Percentage Change	May (r) 2014	May (r) 2013	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,450.0	1,417.9	2.3	1,452.8	1,414.1	2.7
Employed	1,398.9	1,353.3	3.4	1,400.8	1,350.1	3.8
Unemployed	51.1	64.6	-20.9	52.0	64.0	-18.8
Unemployment Rate	3.5	4.6		3.6	4.5	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,335.9	1,291.3	3.5	1,326.8	1,288.1	3.0
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,102.8	1,063.9	3.7	1,091.1	1,057.5	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	218.3	206.9	5.5	215.1	204.7	5.1
Natural Resources and Mining	12.8	12.4	3.2	12.6	12.3	2.4
Construction	82.3	75.4	9.2	80.0	73.9	8.3
Construction of Buildings	16.6	15.0	10.7	16.1	14.6	10.3
Heavy and Civil Engineering	9.8	9.3	5.4	9.5	9.0	5.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	55.9	51.1	9.4	54.4	50.3	8.2
Manufacturing	123.2	119.1	3.4	122.5	118.5	3.4
Durable Goods	79.7	78.0	2.2	79.2	77.6	2.1
Primary and Fabricated Metals	17.3	17.2	0.6	17.2	17.2	0.0
Computer and Electronic Products	13.4	14.0	-4.3	13.5	14.0	-3.6
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.8	11.2	5.4	11.7	11.2	4.5
Non-Durable Goods	43.5	41.1	5.8	43.3	40.9	5.9
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,117.6	1,084.4	3.1	1,111.7	1,083.4	2.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	255.0	245.9	3.7	254.2	245.1	3.7
Wholesale Trade	51.8	48.4	7.0	51.3	48.4	6.0
Retail Trade	150.0	147.2	1.9	149.9	146.5	2.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	19.0	18.4	3.3	18.9	18.3	3.3
Food and Beverage Stores	22.3	22.4	-0.4	22.3	22.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	29.6	29.7	-0.3	29.5	29.4	0.5
Transportation and Utilities	53.2	50.3	5.8	53.0	50.2	5.6
Utilities	4.0	3.9	2.6	4.0	4.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	49.2	46.4	6.0	49.0	46.2	6.1
Air Transportation	6.1	6.0	1.7	6.1	6.0	1.7
Truck Transportation	22.2	19.9	11.6	21.8	19.9	9.5
Information	34.1	32.4	5.2	34.4	32.3	6.5
Publishing Industries	10.3	10.1	2.0	10.3	10.1	2.0
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	2.2
Telecommunications	5.9	5.8	1.7	5.9	5.7	3.5
Internet Service Providers	6.8	6.3	7.9	6.8	6.3	7.9
Financial Activities	73.4	72.9	0.7	73.0	71.9	1.5
Finance and Insurance	55.4	55.4	0.0	55.4	54.7	1.3
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	18.0	17.5	2.9	17.6	17.2	2.3
Professional and Business Services	180.3	176.3	2.3	178.2	176.1	1.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	81.5	77.8	4.8	80.2	77.8	3.1
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	13.6	13.3	2.3	13.4	13.2	1.5
Computer Systems Design and Related	20.2	19.2	5.2	20.1	19.1	5.2
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.5	19.2	1.6	19.5	19.1	2.1
Administration & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	79.3	79.3	0.0	78.5	79.2	-0.9
Employment Services	23.7	23.3	1.7	23.5	23.4	0.4
Business Support Services	20.9	18.0	16.1	20.9	18.2	14.8
Education and Health Services	172.3	166.5	3.5	172.1	168.2	2.3
Educational Services	37.3	35.1	6.3	37.4	36.2	3.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	135.0	131.4	2.7	134.7	132.0	2.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	56.2	54.9	2.4	55.9	55.1	1.5
Hospitals	34.3	33.5	2.4	34.2	33.5	2.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	24.3	23.6	3.0	24.2	23.5	3.0
Social Assistance	20.2	19.4	4.1	20.4	19.9	2.5
Leisure and Hospitality	131.2	126.4	3.8	126.3	122.1	3.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	22.4	20.1	11.4	20.1	18.2	10.4
Accommodation and Food Services	108.8	106.3	2.4	106.2	103.9	2.2
Accommodation	18.4	18.8	-2.1	17.5	17.7	-1.1
Food Services and Drinking Places	90.4	87.5	3.3	88.7	86.2	2.9
Other Services	38.2	36.6	4.4	37.8	37.1	1.9
Government	233.1	227.4	2.5	235.7	230.6	2.2
Federal Government	35.1	35.3	-0.6	34.9	35.1	-0.6
Federal Defense	15.9	16.1	-1.2	15.9	16.1	-1.2
Other Federal Government	19.2	19.2	0.0	19.0	19.0	0.0
State Government	72.9	69.4	5.0	73.5	70.1	4.9
State Schools	42.6	40.6	4.9	43.2	41.3	4.6
Other State Government	30.3	28.8	5.2	30.3	28.8	5.2
Local Government	125.1	122.7	2.0	127.3	125.4	1.5
Local Education	66.8	66.6	0.3	70.3	70.4	-0.1
Other Local Government	58.3	56.1	3.9	57.0	55.0	3.6

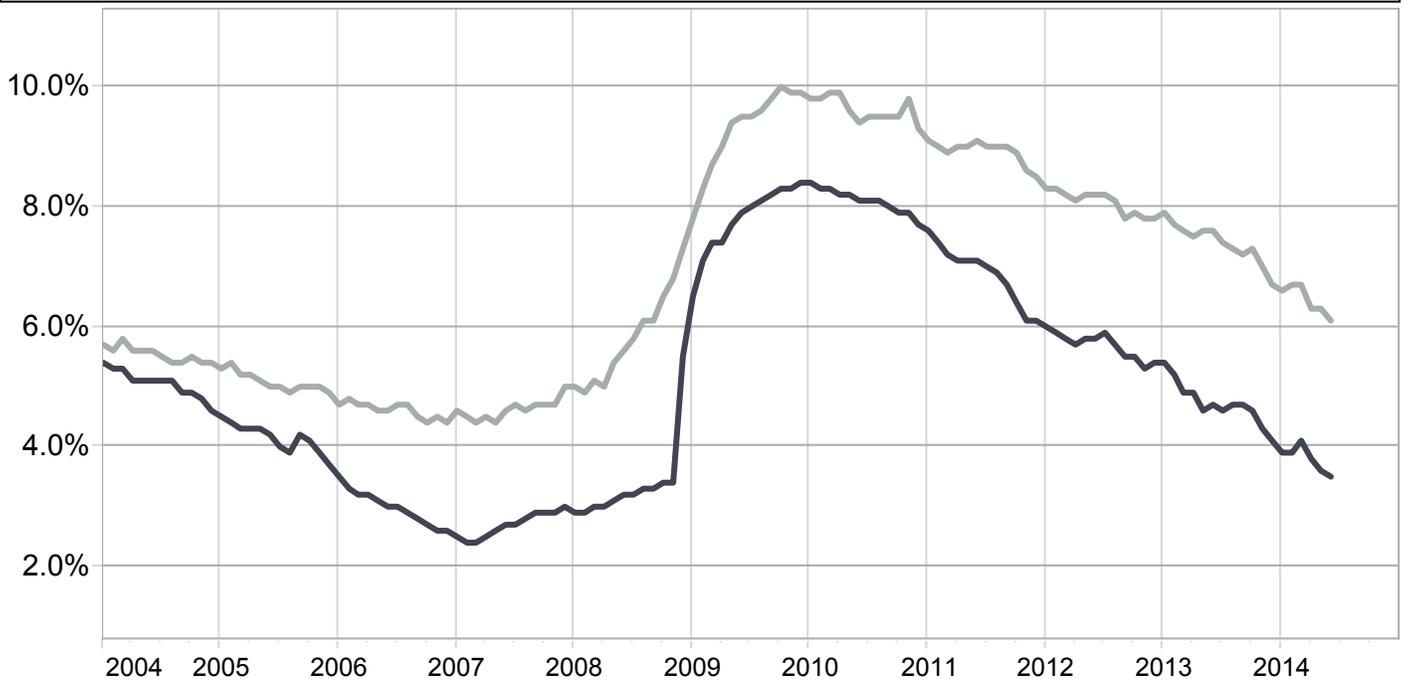
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). July 18, 2014.

p = preliminary r = revised

Year-Over Percent Change In Nonfarm Jobs

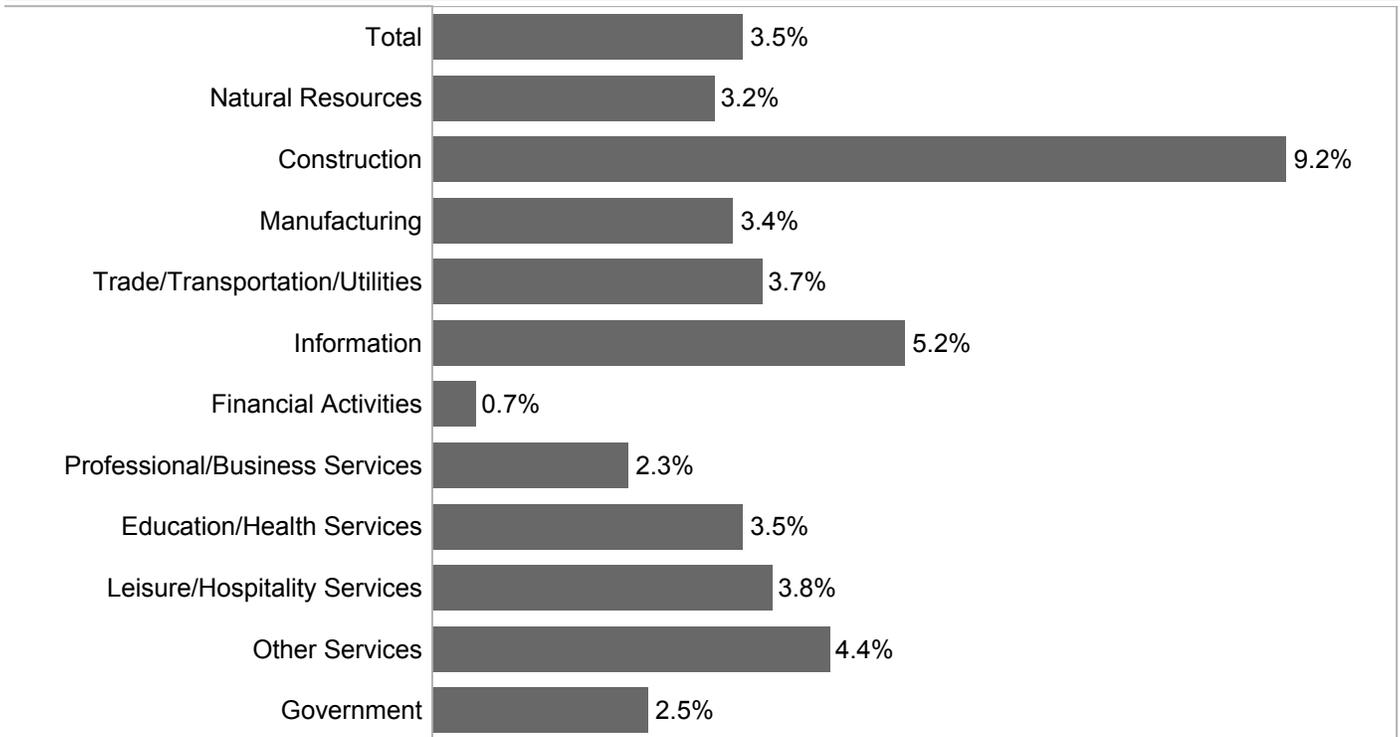


Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

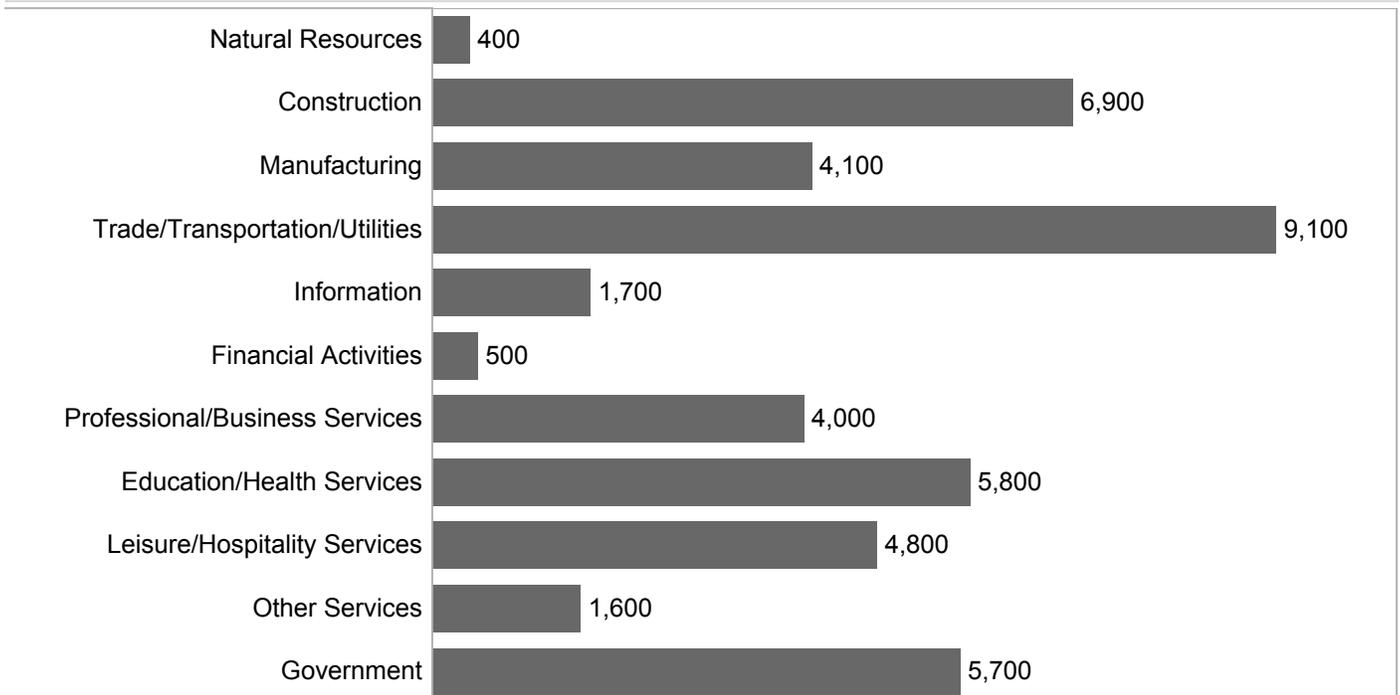


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profiles June 2013 - 2014

Percentage Change



Numeric Change



NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	June 2014 <i>Estimate</i>	June 2013 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	May 2014 <i>Estimate</i>	April 2014 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,384	2,326	2.5	2,411	2,303
BOX ELDER	17,878	16,960	5.4	17,730	17,557
CACHE	53,071	51,476	3.1	53,719	53,926
CARBON	8,811	8,833	-0.2	8,868	8,831
DAGGETT	506	490	3.3	481	390
DAVIS	115,902	112,304	3.2	114,576	112,764
DUCHESNE	9,838	9,412	4.5	9,735	9,656
EMERY	3,496	3,521	-0.7	3,496	3,418
GARFIELD	2,620	2,690	-2.6	2,432	2,113
GRAND	5,704	5,520	3.3	5,568	5,263
IRON	15,644	14,970	4.5	16,082	16,182
JUAB	3,195	3,308	-3.4	3,208	3,139
KANE	3,592	3,467	3.6	3,378	3,136
MILLARD	4,211	4,114	2.3	4,175	4,029
MORGAN	1,927	1,878	2.6	1,955	1,910
PIUTE	248	260	-4.7	245	237
RICH	830	795	4.4	699	595
SALT LAKE	644,411	624,129	3.2	640,891	638,681
SAN JUAN	4,336	4,211	3.0	4,299	4,189
SANPETE	7,304	7,302	0.0	7,372	7,265
SEVIER	8,328	8,141	2.3	8,238	8,059
SUMMIT	22,556	21,616	4.3	21,082	24,749
TOOELE	15,299	15,664	-2.3	15,331	15,132
UINTAH	15,268	15,022	1.6	15,041	14,797
UTAH	208,270	198,343	5.0	207,693	209,237
WASATCH	7,464	7,009	6.5	7,174	7,019
WASHINGTON	55,423	52,156	6.3	55,342	54,522
WAYNE	1,157	1,071	8.0	1,086	994
WEBER	96,407	94,667	1.8	96,772	96,590

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, 7/18/2014