



State of Utah

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: JULY 2012

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 2012, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 2.0 percent compared against the employment level for July 2011. This is a 12-month increase of 24,500 jobs, and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,223,400.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 6.0 percent. The rate has been sitting at 6.0 percent for the past four months. Approximately 81,700 Utahns are considered to be actively unemployed. The current United States unemployment rate, as compared to last month, increased to 8.3 percent.

July's year-over growth of 2.0 percent contrasts with June's 2.6 percent 12-month growth, suggesting a noticeable slowing in Utah's job creation. However, this is not the intimation of the greater underlying trend. The current slowing growth is instead a reflection of a better-than-historical average performance last year, for July of 2011. Therefore, the comparison back against that month with this year's data makes July look like a weakening of the economy. The current analysis is a one-month anomaly, and overall growth is expected to rebound with next month's profile.

All industries remain in a 12-month growth mode, except construction. After several months of posting over-the-year job gains, the construction employment estimate for July is once again negative. The estimated setback underlies the volatile nature of this industry, even on a monthly basis.

Goods Producing

Natural resources and mining remain Utah's strongest growth sector with employment gains over-the-year of 6.8 percent, or 800 jobs, most of which originates in the Uintah Basin. This does, however, represent a slowing of the growth rate in relation to the earlier months of this year.

As mentioned, construction is estimated to have fewer jobs this month than in July 2011—down 900 positions. This is probably the result of some large infrastructure projects around Utah winding down.

**July 2012
Labor Market Indicators**

Utah
Employment % Change: 2.0%
Employment # Change: 24,500
Unemployment Rate: 6.0%

United States
Employment Change: 1.4%
Unemployment Rate: 8.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Manufacturing jobs are estimated to have grown by 5,000 over the past 12 months. This makes manufacturing the second largest job producer in Utah. The gains are occurring in both durable and nondurable products.

Service Producing

Utah's largest employment sector is trade, transportation, and utilities. Overall, July was noted for its slowing of employment in relation to last year, and much of that slowdown can be traced to this industry—particularly retail trade. Whereas the 12-month employment change in retail trade for June was up 1.5 percent, the July estimate has 12-month employment down by 0.1 percent.

On a percentage basis, the Information sector is the second fastest growing in Utah at 6.1. Because of the limited amount of detail surveyed in this industry, it is not possible to pinpoint exactly where this growth is occurring.

Financial activities are on the mend in Utah after the recession's setback. About 2,300 new jobs are estimated to have developed in this sector over the past year. This sector accounts for around 6 percent of all Utah employment, the majority of which is concentrated in the Salt Lake City area.

The Professional and Business Services sector added the most new jobs in Utah over the past year at 7,300. Nearly all of this growth is coming from the professional, scientific, and technical side, which is an area that generally requires greater levels of education for employment and also returns higher-than-average wages. The remainder is coming from a potpourri of services such as security, landscaping, janitorial, building maintenance, and waste management.

Private Education and Health Services is a stalwart of the Utah economy, having grown through both of the recessions of the past decade. Employment gains of only 0.9 percent last month (on a 12-month basis) have given way to gains of 2.8 percent for this month. Last month's estimate appears to be an underestimation anomaly, as the current month's estimate fits better with the longer-term growth estimates for the earlier months of 2012.

The Leisure and Hospitality sector is estimated to have added 500 new jobs over the past 12 months. This is a tepid rate of employment growth for an industry reliant upon the summer months for a good portion of its prosperity.

Government employment is estimated to be up 1,200 positions over the past 12 months. Most of this growth is coming at the state government level—in both education and non-education. Federal government employment is down by 2,600 positions, mostly at the IRS and the Postal Service. Local government showed minor employment increases over the past 12 months.

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

* Utah's August employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, September 21, 2012.

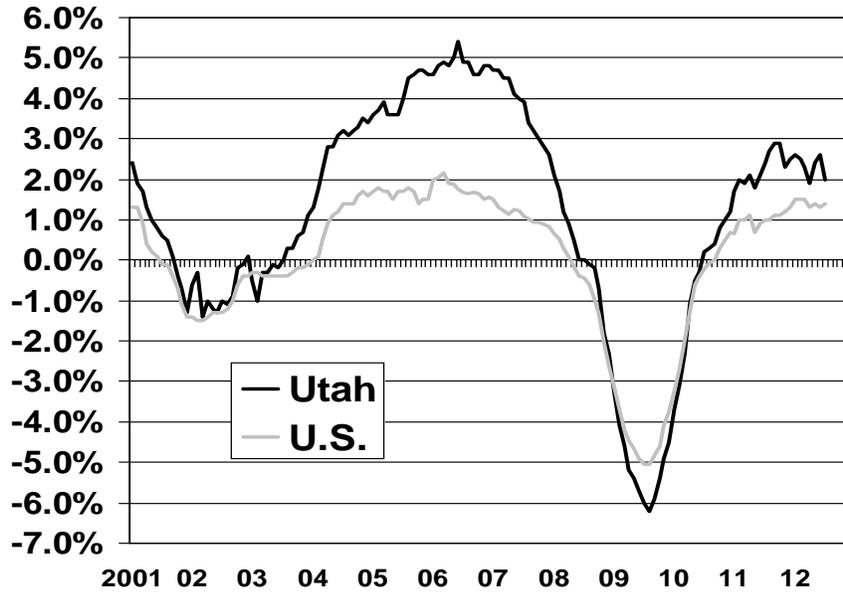
* County unemployment rates for July will be posted on or shortly after August 20 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

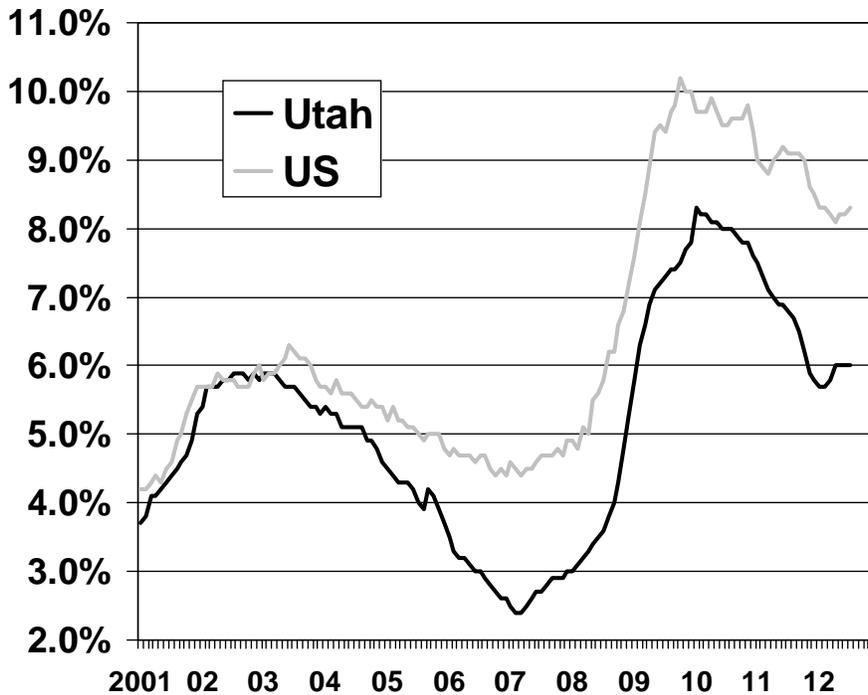
Numbers are in thousands	July(p) 2012	July(r) 2011	Percentage Change	June(r) 2012	June(r) 2011	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,353.0	1,335.3	1.3	1,352.5	1,337.7	1.1
Employed	1,271.3	1,244.0	2.2	1,271.2	1,245.0	2.1
Unemployed	81.7	91.3	-10.5	81.3	92.7	-12.3
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.8		6.0	6.9	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,223.4	1,198.9	2.0	1,239.7	1,208.7	2.6
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,020.0	996.7	2.3	1,018.1	987.7	3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	200.3	195.4	2.5	199.1	191.9	3.8
Natural Resources, and Mining	12.6	11.8	6.8	12.7	11.7	8.5
Construction	68.5	69.4	-1.3	67.5	66.5	1.5
Construction of Buildings	13.5	12.5	8.0	13.5	12.4	8.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering	10.9	10.4	4.8	10.7	10.2	4.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	44.1	46.5	-5.2	43.3	43.9	-1.4
Manufacturing	119.2	114.2	4.4	118.9	113.7	4.6
Durable Goods	77.9	74.1	5.1	77.5	73.8	5.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.5	1.9	15.8	15.5	1.9
Computer and Electronic Products	14.9	14.1	5.7	14.9	14.0	6.4
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.3	11.0	2.7	11.2	11.0	1.8
Non-Durable Goods	41.3	40.1	3.0	41.4	39.9	3.8
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,023.1	1,003.5	2.0	1,040.6	1,016.8	2.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	235.5	233.6	0.8	238.0	232.6	2.3
Wholesale Trade	47.9	46.4	3.2	48.4	46.3	4.5
Retail Trade	138.3	138.4	-0.1	139.6	137.6	1.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	16.6	16.6	0.0	16.8	16.5	1.8
Food and Beverage Stores	21.3	21.8	-2.3	21.2	21.8	-2.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.2	29.4	-0.7	29.1	29.3	-0.7
Transportation and Utilities	49.3	48.8	1.0	50.0	48.7	2.7
Utilities	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	45.3	44.8	1.1	46.0	44.7	2.9
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Truck Transportation	20.0	19.2	4.2	19.9	19.0	4.7
Information	31.4	29.6	6.1	31.5	29.5	6.8
Publishing Industries	8.9	8.8	1.1	8.8	8.8	0.0
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.6	3.8	-5.3	3.7	3.9	-5.1
Telecommunications	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	4.8	2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.1	6.9	2.9	7.1	6.9	2.9
Financial Activities	72.4	70.1	3.3	72.1	68.5	5.3
Finance and Insurance	55.2	52.6	4.9	55.2	51.9	6.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17.2	17.5	-1.7	16.9	16.6	1.8
Professional and Business Services	168.1	160.8	4.5	167.8	159.2	5.4
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	73.1	67.6	8.1	72.0	67.8	6.2
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.2	12.1	0.8	12.2	12.1	0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related	17.5	16.1	8.7	17.3	16.2	6.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.0	18.8	1.1	18.9	18.7	1.1
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	76.0	74.4	2.2	76.9	72.7	5.8
Employment Services	19.5	20.1	-3.0	19.7	20.2	-2.5
Business Support Services	17.4	17.0	2.4	17.1	17.0	0.6
Education and Health Services	157.5	153.2	2.8	156.7	155.3	0.9
Educational Services	33.6	31.3	7.3	33.8	32.3	4.6
Health Services and Social Assistance	123.9	121.9	1.6	122.9	123.0	-0.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.7	50.4	0.6	49.9	51.1	-2.3
Hospitals	33.4	32.7	2.1	33.2	32.6	1.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	23.2	22.6	2.7	23.1	22.7	1.8
Social Assistance	16.6	16.2	2.5	16.7	16.6	0.6
Leisure and Hospitality	119.0	118.5	0.4	117.8	116.3	1.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19.9	20.6	-3.4	20.0	18.7	7.0
Accommodation and Food Services	99.1	97.9	1.2	97.8	97.6	0.2
Accommodation	18.8	18.4	2.2	17.9	17.8	0.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	80.3	79.5	1.0	79.9	79.8	0.1
Other Services	35.8	35.5	0.8	35.1	34.4	2.0
Government	203.4	202.2	0.6	221.6	221.0	0.3
Federal Government	34.4	37.0	-7.0	34.5	37.4	-7.8
Federal Defense	16.5	17.1	-3.5	16.5	17.1	-3.5
Other Federal Government	17.9	19.9	-10.1	18.0	20.3	-11.3
State Government	64.8	61.3	5.7	65.7	62.4	5.3
State Schools	35.4	33.1	6.9	36.4	33.8	7.7
Other State Government	29.4	28.2	4.3	29.3	28.6	2.4
Local Government	104.2	103.9	0.3	121.4	121.2	0.2
Local Education	50.1	51.5	-2.7	65.0	67.7	-4.0
Other Local Government	54.1	52.4	3.2	56.4	53.5	5.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). August 17, 2012.
p = preliminary r = revised

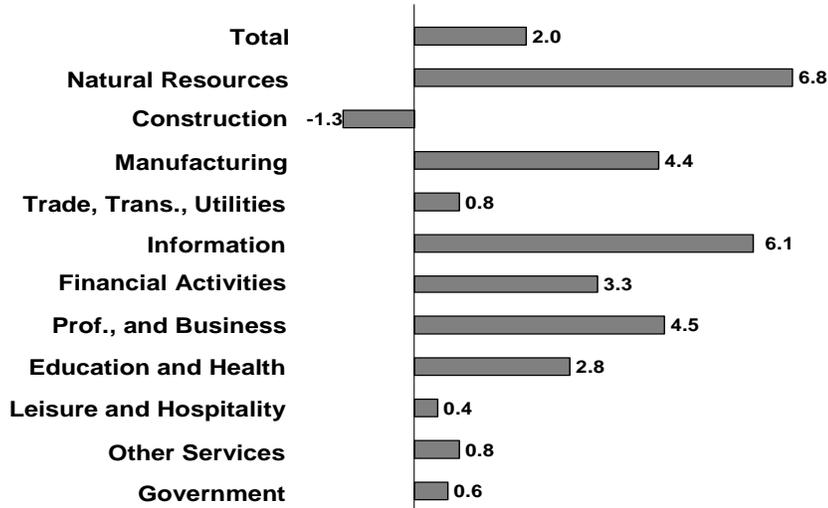
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

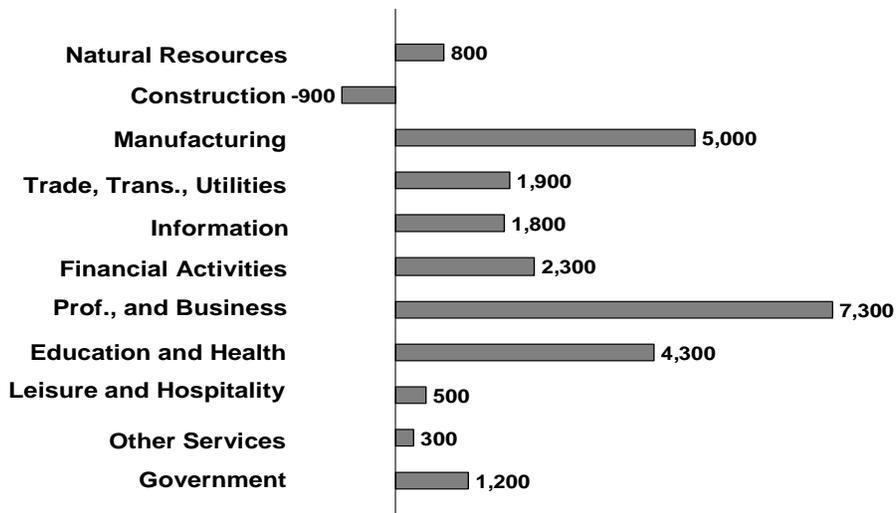


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) July 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) July 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	July 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	July 2011 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	June 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	May 2012 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	1,982	2,075	-4.5	2,115	2,113
BOX ELDER	15,616	16,871	-7.4	16,156	15,963
CACHE	48,401	47,674	1.5	50,969	50,999
CARBON	9,003	9,178	-1.9	9,218	9,283
DAGGETT	470	492	-4.5	473	434
DAVIS	109,908	106,352	3.3	111,032	109,569
DUCHESNE	8,757	8,123	7.8	8,919	8,797
EMERY	3,333	3,548	-6.1	3,337	3,325
GARFIELD	2,809	2,782	1.0	2,821	2,640
GRAND	5,411	5,230	3.5	5,479	5,289
IRON	14,181	14,068	0.8	14,670	15,184
JUAB	3,062	3,076	-0.5	3,084	3,097
KANE	3,283	3,297	-0.4	3,405	3,186
MILLARD	3,798	3,983	-4.7	3,895	3,885
MORGAN	1,702	1,775	-4.1	1,714	1,720
PIUTE	244	244	0.0	262	261
RICH	819	835	-1.9	743	582
SALT LAKE	602,289	581,671	3.5	605,029	601,015
SAN JUAN	4,110	4,198	-2.1	4,361	4,309
SANPETE	6,403	6,188	3.5	7,184	7,186
SEVIER	7,946	7,949	0.0	7,971	7,864
SUMMIT	20,253	20,091	0.8	19,809	18,878
TOOELE	15,726	16,034	-1.9	16,014	15,984
UINTAH	14,865	14,063	5.7	15,341	15,069
UTAH	182,509	176,486	3.4	186,465	186,259
WASATCH	5,954	5,938	0.3	6,355	6,181
WASHINGTON	48,646	46,363	4.9	49,346	49,258
WAYNE	987	1,076	-8.3	977	929
WEBER	91,421	89,946	1.6	92,341	92,625

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, 8/17/12