



State of Utah

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For 9:00 a.m. Release

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: NOVEMBER 2012

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

SALT LAKE CITY— Utah's nonfarm wage and salaried job count for November 2012, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 3.1 percent compared against the employment level for November 2011. This is a 12-month increase of 37,800 jobs and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,266,700.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 5.1 percent, down from last month's 5.2 percent. Approximately 69,600 Utahns are considered to be actively unemployed. The current United States unemployment rate, as compared to last month, fell two-tenths of a percentage point to 7.7 percent.

The Utah economy has been performing well throughout 2012, and this month's employment estimates are finally reflecting that. A growth rate of 3.1 percent is equal to Utah's long-term yearly average (measured since 1950) and is a milestone in gauging Utah's employment recovery from the recession. This is the first time the economy has achieved average employment growth since late 2007. The private sector is producing all of this job growth as there was no net government employment growth over the past year.

The unemployment rate continues to inch down. This goes hand-in-hand with the expanding job growth. A complementary improvement this year is an increase in the labor force participation rate. That variable measures the percentage of people 16 and older who are either working or looking for work. Prior to the recession, the rate for Utah stood around 72 percent. It declined through the recession as people exited the labor force due to discouragement from the recession's impact or other factors. The participation rate reached a low of 66.1 percent at the beginning of 2012. In the 11 months since, the participation rate trend has reversed and is now standing at 66.8 percent for November. Sidelined workers are starting to return to an active job search, thus feeling more positive about the Utah job market.

Goods Producing

Natural resources and mining continue to benefit from the oil and gas expansion within the Uintah Basin. It is estimated that 500 jobs have developed over the past 12 months in this industry. This industry currently employs around 12,600 workers in Utah.

**November 2012
Labor Market Indicators**

Utah
Employment % Change: 3.1%
Employment # Change: 37,800
Unemployment Rate: 5.1%

United States
Employment Change: 1.4%
Unemployment Rate: 7.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Construction employment is estimated to be up by 300 over the past year. The construction industry in Utah does slow down this time of year as the weather moves toward winter, but close to 68,000 workers still ply their trade within this industry.

Manufacturing employment continues its rebound from the recession, adding 3,000 workers over the past 12 months.

Service Producing

Utah's largest employment sector is Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Estimated employment gains of 5,600 over the past 12 months constitute a growth rate of 2.3 percent. These gains are largely occurring on the trade side, both wholesale and retail.

The Information sector is estimated to have added 3,200 new jobs over the past 12 months. Information includes the publishing industry, motion pictures, telecommunications, and internet service providers, among others.

The Financial sector is making a rebound from the hit it took during the recession years. Approximately 5,000 jobs have been added over the past 12 months. Most of these are in financial institutions. The real estate side of the equation has yet to post noticeable gains.

The Professional and Business Services sector added the most new jobs in Utah over the past year at 11,000. A sizeable portion is coming from the professional, scientific, and technical side, an area that generally requires greater levels of education for employment and also returns higher-than-average wages. This includes accounting, engineering, design services, computer systems design forms, and consulting services, among others.

Private Education and Health Services is a stalwart of the Utah economy, having grown through both of the recessions of the past ten years. The sector is estimated to have added 4,500 new jobs in Utah over the past 12 months.

The Leisure and Hospitality sector is estimated to have added 3,600 new jobs over the past 12 months. Much of this is occurring in the restaurant industry.

Government employment was down by 100 positions over the past year. Cumulative government employment aggregates from three jurisdictions—federal, state, and local. As state and local government employment have increased over the past year (all due to government-run education growth), federal government employment has decreased by an equal amount plus 100. Federal cutbacks are coming through defense, the postal service, and the IRS.

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

* **Utah's December employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, January 18, 2013.**

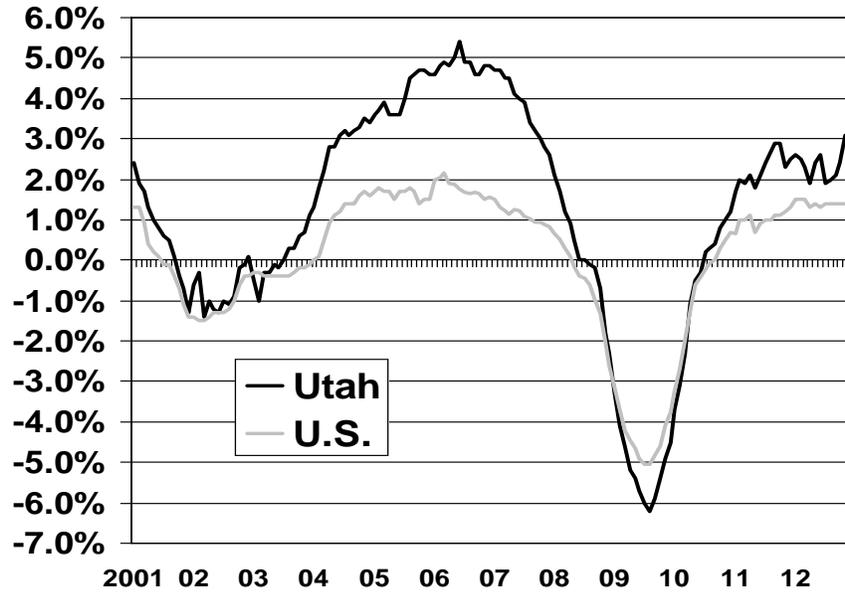
* **County unemployment rates for November will be posted on or shortly after December 24 at** <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

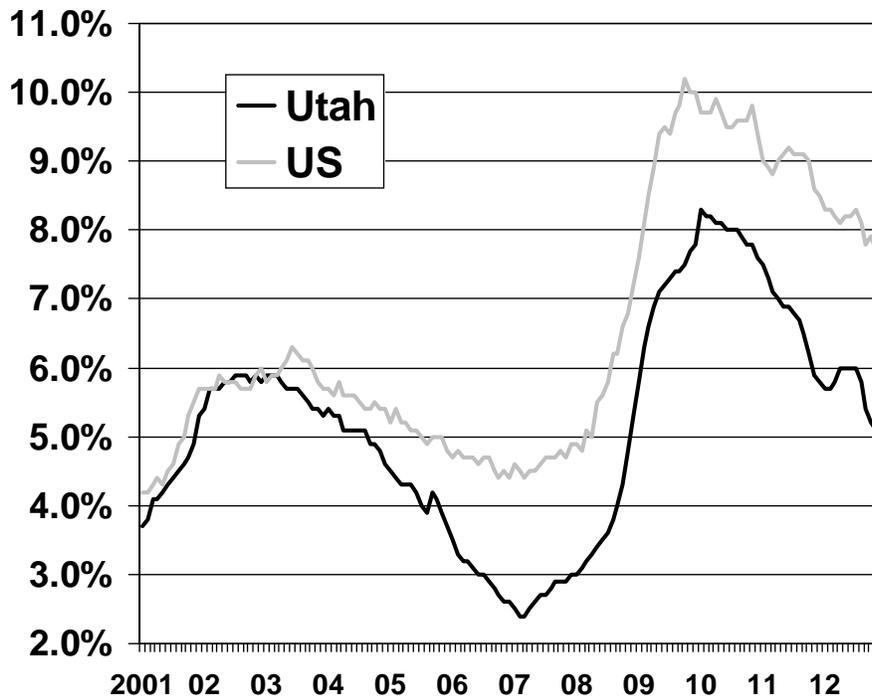
Numbers are in thousands	Nov.(p) 2012	Nov.(r) 2011	Percentage Change	Oct.(r) 2012	Oct.(r) 2011	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,362.3	1,329.7	2.5	1,361.0	1,331.7	2.2
Employed	1,292.7	1,251.1	3.3	1,290.2	1,248.9	3.3
Unemployed	69.6	78.6	-11.5	70.8	82.8	-14.5
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.9		5.2	6.2	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,266.7	1,228.9	3.1	1,259.5	1,230.3	2.4
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,042.2	1,004.3	3.8	1,034.9	1,005.0	3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	199.3	195.5	1.9	201.9	199.5	1.2
Natural Resources, and Mining	12.6	12.1	4.1	12.7	12.1	5.0
Construction	67.7	67.4	0.4	69.7	70.6	-1.3
Construction of Buildings	14.2	13.2	7.6	13.8	13.2	4.5
Heavy and Civil Engineering	9.8	10.3	-4.9	10.7	10.6	0.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	43.7	43.9	-0.5	45.2	46.8	-3.4
Manufacturing	119.0	116.0	2.6	119.5	116.8	2.3
Durable Goods	77.9	75.7	2.9	78.2	76.1	2.8
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.6	1.3	15.8	15.6	1.3
Computer and Electronic Products	14.9	14.5	2.8	14.9	14.4	3.5
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.3	11.0	2.7	11.3	11.0	2.7
Non-Durable Goods	41.1	40.3	2.0	41.3	40.7	1.5
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,067.4	1,033.4	3.3	1,057.6	1,030.8	2.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	244.0	238.4	2.3	239.9	234.8	2.2
Wholesale Trade	48.5	47.1	3.0	48.8	46.9	4.1
Retail Trade	145.8	141.5	3.0	141.5	138.4	2.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	17.0	16.5	3.0	17.3	16.6	4.2
Food and Beverage Stores	21.1	22.0	-4.1	20.9	21.8	-4.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.5	31.6	2.8	30.0	29.9	0.3
Transportation and Utilities	49.7	49.8	-0.2	49.6	49.5	0.2
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-2.5	3.9	4.0	-2.5
Transportation & Warehousing	45.8	45.8	0.0	45.7	45.5	0.4
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Truck Transportation	20.1	19.4	3.6	20.3	19.4	4.6
Information	32.9	29.7	10.8	31.9	29.2	9.2
Publishing Industries	8.9	8.8	1.1	8.9	8.8	1.1
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	-5.9
Telecommunications	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	4.8	2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.0	1.4
Financial Activities	74.9	69.9	7.2	73.5	69.8	5.3
Finance and Insurance	58.5	53.4	9.6	57.0	53.1	7.3
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16.4	16.5	-0.6	16.5	16.7	-1.2
Professional and Business Services	175.3	164.3	6.7	174.1	163.4	6.5
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74.3	69.4	7.1	74.6	68.6	8.7
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.2	12.0	1.7	12.2	12.1	0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related	18.4	16.8	9.5	18.3	16.4	11.6
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.4	19.0	2.1	19.2	18.7	2.7
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	81.6	75.9	7.5	80.3	76.1	5.5
Employment Services	21.9	22.0	-0.5	21.4	22.1	-3.2
Business Support Services	17.6	17.1	2.9	17.6	16.8	4.8
Education and Health Services	167.7	163.2	2.8	165.6	163.7	1.2
Educational Services	40.7	39.5	3.0	40.3	39.5	2.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	127.0	123.7	2.7	125.3	124.2	0.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.5	50.9	3.1	51.5	51.4	0.2
Hospitals	33.6	33.0	1.8	33.4	33.1	0.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	23.5	22.8	3.1	23.2	22.8	1.8
Social Assistance	17.4	17.0	2.4	17.2	16.9	1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	113.0	109.4	3.3	113.7	110.7	2.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18.4	16.4	12.2	17.5	17.1	2.3
Accommodation and Food Services	94.6	93.0	1.7	96.2	93.6	2.8
Accommodation	16.8	16.1	4.3	16.5	16.1	2.5
Food Services and Drinking Places	77.8	76.9	1.2	79.7	77.5	2.8
Other Services	35.1	33.9	3.5	34.3	33.9	1.2
Government	224.5	224.6	0.0	224.6	225.3	-0.3
Federal Government	32.4	34.4	-5.8	33.1	35.5	-6.8
Federal Defense	16.6	17.1	-2.9	16.7	17.0	-1.8
Other Federal Government	15.8	17.3	-8.7	16.4	18.5	-11.4
State Government	70.6	69.9	1.0	70.1	69.4	1.0
State Schools	42.2	40.3	4.7	41.6	39.8	4.5
Other State Government	28.4	29.6	-4.1	28.5	29.6	-3.7
Local Government	121.5	120.3	1.0	121.4	120.4	0.8
Local Education	67.7	69.4	-2.4	67.0	68.8	-2.6
Other Local Government	53.8	50.9	5.7	54.4	51.6	5.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). December 21, 2012.
p = preliminary r = revised

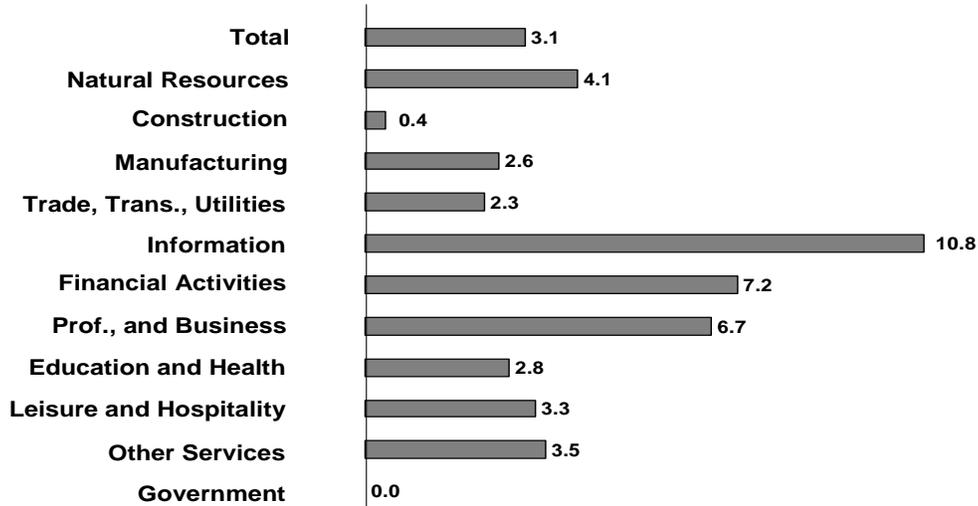
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

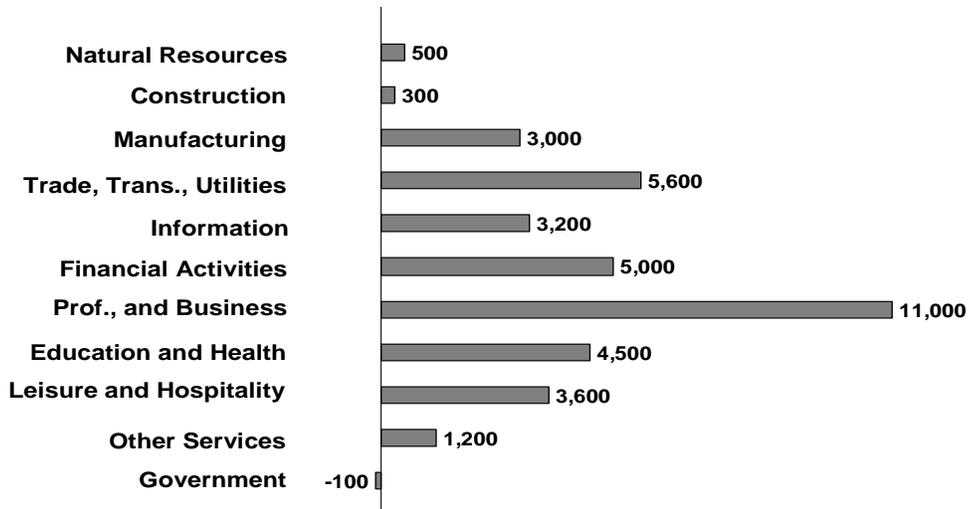


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) November 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) November 2011 – 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	November 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	November 2011 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	October 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	September 2012 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,013	2,020	-0.3	2,018	2,091
BOX ELDER	16,288	15,992	1.8	16,169	16,306
CACHE	52,768	51,742	2.0	52,450	51,938
CARBON	9,235	9,256	-0.2	9,423	9,375
DAGGETT	379	393	-3.5	405	455
DAVIS	109,387	107,488	1.8	109,743	109,239
DUCHESNE	9,256	8,424	9.9	9,306	9,243
EMERY	3,364	3,813	-11.8	3,369	3,368
GARFIELD	2,025	2,032	-0.4	2,433	2,791
GRAND	4,611	4,390	5.0	5,148	5,269
IRON	15,738	15,660	0.5	15,741	15,669
JUAB	3,060	3,021	1.3	3,047	3,069
KANE	2,918	2,867	1.8	3,076	3,346
MILLARD	3,876	3,858	0.5	3,901	4,015
MORGAN	1,824	1,815	0.5	1,830	1,832
PIUTE	273	263	4.0	282	291
RICH	543	512	6.1	583	773
SALT LAKE	617,274	594,711	3.8	613,904	611,254
SAN JUAN	4,057	4,075	-0.4	4,215	4,355
SANPETE	7,508	7,203	4.2	7,471	7,437
SEVIER	8,223	7,964	3.3	8,236	8,327
SUMMIT	21,131	20,407	3.5	20,703	21,097
TOOELE	15,881	15,826	0.4	16,235	16,116
UINTAH	15,653	14,630	7.0	15,570	15,497
UTAH	195,299	187,321	4.3	194,419	193,736
WASATCH	6,365	6,145	3.6	6,548	6,621
WASHINGTON	49,755	47,776	4.1	49,758	49,632
WAYNE	787	792	-0.6	910	989
WEBER	92,785	91,216	1.7	92,385	92,350

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, 12/21/12