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State of Utah

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: DECEMBER 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 December 2012, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 2.9 percent compared against the employment level for December 2011. This is a 12-month increase of 35,800 jobs and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,270,400.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 5.2 percent. Approximately 71,000 Utahns are considered to be actively unemployed. The current United States unemployment rate, as compared to last month, rose one-tenth of a percentage point to 7.8 percent.

The Utah job market continues gaining strength as 2012 draws to a close. Employment growth of 2.9 percent is near Utah's long-term average yearly growth rate of 3.1 percent. Utah last achieved average employment growth in 2007. Averages imply a middle point, so performance can range from higher to lower. Hopefully, the stage is set for higher growth in 2013, with the key determiner hinging upon a noticeable rebound in the housing market with resultant uptick in construction hiring.

The labor market itself continues to improve. People have been returning to the labor market over the past year instead of leaving, as was the case through most of the recession years. The increased amount of job opportunities from economic momentum and the Utah economy growing at average again has stimulated this improving labor view toward job prospects. Challenges remain, but the economy is moving in the right direction.

Goods Producing

Utah continues to see the benefits of new technologies stimulating oil and natural gas production. Over 300 new jobs have developed in this industry in Utah over the past 12 months. A recent Bloomberg.com news article referencing United States oil production stated that "Production grew by the fastest pace in U.S. history last year..." and went on to list Utah as the state with the third highest production increase at 11 percent.

Construction employment is estimated to be down again this month, with 1,500 fewer jobs in December than last December. If true, it is probably related to an unusually warm December

December 2012
Labor Market Indicators
Utah
Employment % Change: 2.9%
Employment # Change: 35,800
Unemployment Rate: 5.2%
United States
Employment Change: 1.4%
Unemployment Rate: 7.8%
<small>Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics</small>

2011 boosting the construction environment versus cold and snowy weather for December 2012. Further employment setbacks are not considered the long-term pattern for 2013.

Manufacturing employment continues to rebound from its recession setback, adding 3,800 new jobs over the past 12 months. The job increases are broad based, as gains are recorded in many manufacturing categories, led by fabricated and primary metals, rubber and plastics, surgical equipment, and sporting goods.

Service Producing

Utah's largest employment sector is Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Estimated employment gains of 4,500 over the past 12 months constitute a growth rate of 1.9 percent. These gains are largely occurring on the trade side, both wholesale and retail, although it does not appear that holiday-time hiring was particularly strong.

The Information sector is estimated to have added 2,200 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 4,600 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 10,400. 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 1,700 new jobs in Utah over the past 12 months.

The Leisure and Hospitality sector is estimated to have added 7,900 new jobs over the past 12 months. This year's December skiing did seem to get off on a better footing than last year due to more winter-like weather, yet this growth estimate seems generous.

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

* **Utah's January employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, March 6, 2013.**

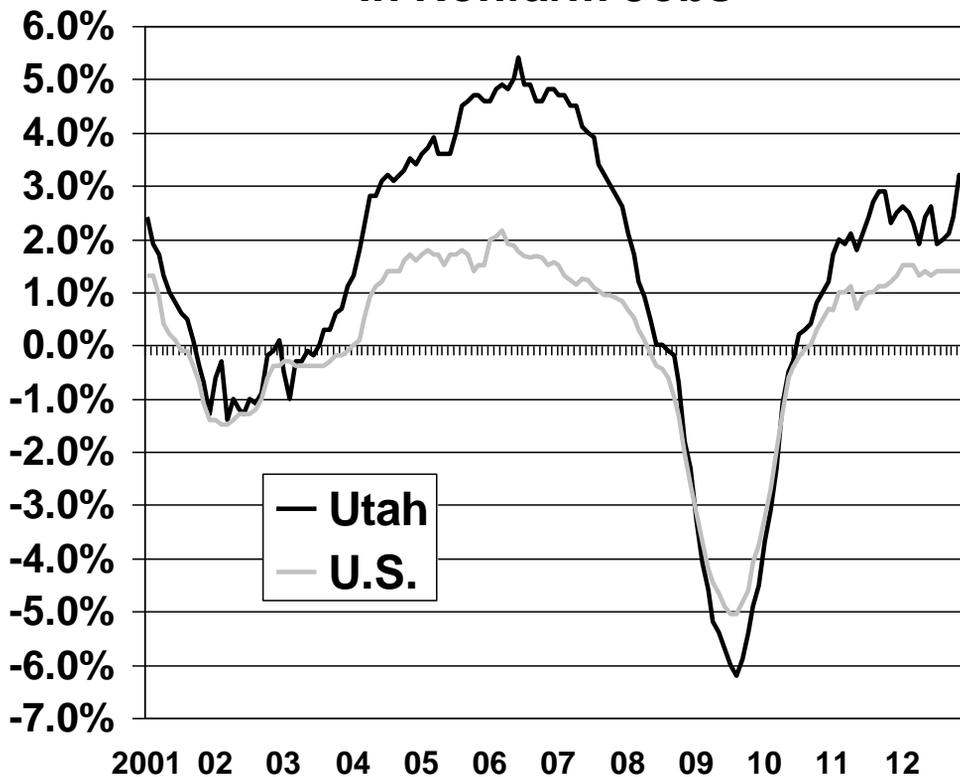
* **County unemployment rates for December will be posted on or shortly after January 22 at** <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

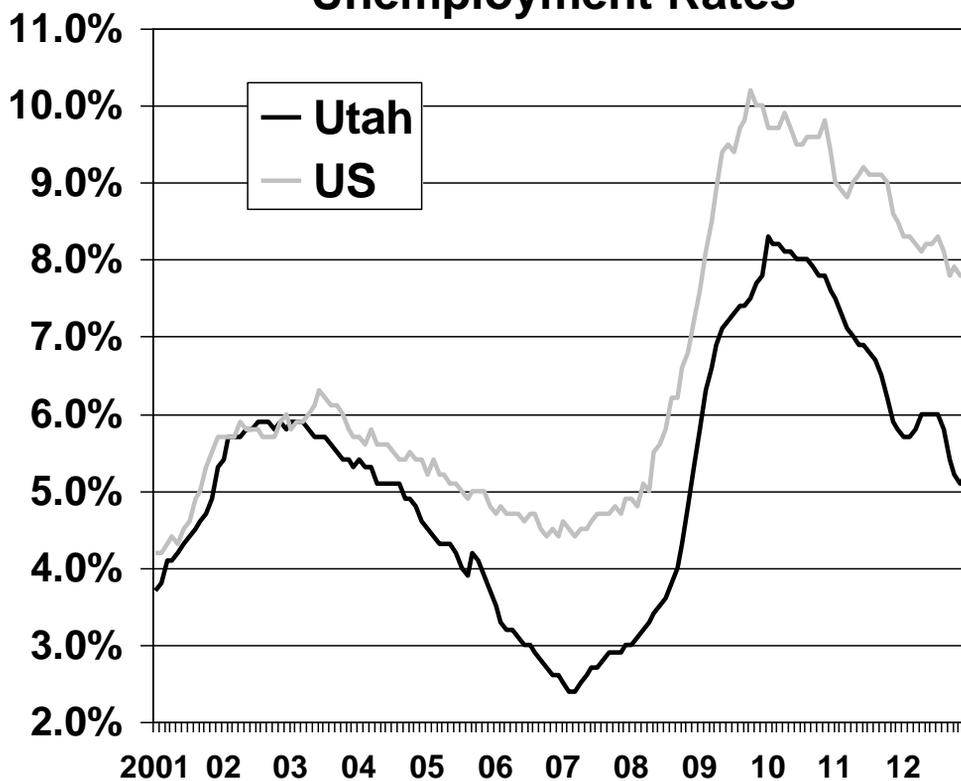
Numbers are in thousands	Dec.(p) 2012	Dec.(r) 2011	Percentage Change	Nov.(r) 2012	Nov.(r) 2011	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,362.5	1,330.8	2.4	1,362.3	1,329.7	2.5
Employed	1,291.5	1,253.4	3.0	1,292.7	1,251.1	3.3
Unemployed	71.0	77.4	-8.3	69.6	78.6	-11.5
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.8		5.1	5.9	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,270.4	1,234.6	2.9	1,267.7	1,228.9	3.2
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,047.0	1,011.2	3.5	1,043.2	1,004.3	3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	198.1	195.5	1.3	199.8	195.5	2.2
Natural Resources, and Mining	12.4	12.1	2.5	12.6	12.1	4.1
Construction	65.4	66.9	-2.2	67.7	67.4	0.4
Construction of Buildings	13.2	13.1	0.8	14.2	13.2	7.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	8.3	9.6	-13.5	9.8	10.3	-4.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	43.9	44.2	-0.7	43.7	43.9	-0.5
Manufacturing	120.3	116.5	3.3	119.5	116.0	3.0
Durable Goods	79.1	76.1	3.9	78.4	75.7	3.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	16.0	15.6	2.6	15.8	15.6	1.3
Computer and Electronic Products	15.1	14.5	4.1	14.9	14.5	2.8
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.3	11.0	2.7
Non-Durable Goods	41.2	40.4	2.0	41.1	40.3	2.0
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,072.3	1,039.1	3.2	1,067.9	1,033.4	3.3
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	245.4	240.9	1.9	244.3	238.4	2.5
Wholesale Trade	49.0	47.2	3.8	48.9	47.1	3.8
Retail Trade	146.3	143.8	1.7	145.7	141.5	3.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	17.0	16.5	3.0	17.0	16.5	3.0
Food and Beverage Stores	21.2	22.1	-4.1	21.1	22.0	-4.1
General Merchandise Stores	33.2	31.9	4.1	32.5	31.6	2.8
Transportation and Utilities	50.1	49.9	0.4	49.7	49.8	-0.2
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-2.5	3.9	4.0	-2.5
Transportation & Warehousing	46.2	45.9	0.7	45.8	45.8	0.0
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Truck Transportation	20.4	19.3	5.7	20.1	19.4	3.6
Information	32.2	30.0	7.3	32.8	29.7	10.4
Publishing Industries	9.0	8.8	2.3	8.9	8.8	1.1
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.6	2.8
Telecommunications	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.8	2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.1	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0
Financial Activities	75.1	70.5	6.5	74.8	69.9	7.0
Finance and Insurance	58.2	54.0	7.8	58.4	53.4	9.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16.9	16.5	2.4	16.4	16.5	-0.6
Professional and Business Services	175.6	165.2	6.3	175.4	164.3	6.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74.5	70.0	6.4	74.4	69.4	7.2
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	11.9	11.9	0.0	12.2	12.0	1.7
Computer Systems Design and Related	18.4	16.7	10.2	18.5	16.8	10.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.6	19.0	3.2	19.4	19.0	2.1
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	81.5	76.2	7.0	81.6	75.9	7.5
Employment Services	21.9	22.0	-0.5	21.9	22.0	-0.5
Business Support Services	18.0	17.1	5.3	17.8	17.1	4.1
Education and Health Services	165.1	163.4	1.0	167.6	163.2	2.7
Educational Services	39.5	39.3	0.5	40.7	39.5	3.0
Health Services and Social Assistance	125.6	124.1	1.2	126.9	123.7	2.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	51.8	51.3	1.0	52.4	50.9	2.9
Hospitals	33.2	33.1	0.3	33.6	33.0	1.8
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	23.3	22.8	2.2	23.5	22.8	3.1
Social Assistance	17.3	16.9	2.4	17.4	17.0	2.4
Leisure and Hospitality	119.8	111.9	7.1	113.3	109.4	3.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	20.9	19.2	8.9	18.4	16.4	12.2
Accommodation and Food Services	98.9	92.7	6.7	94.9	93.0	2.0
Accommodation	18.6	17.1	8.8	16.7	16.1	3.7
Food Services and Drinking Places	80.3	75.6	6.2	78.2	76.9	1.7
Other Services	35.7	33.8	5.6	35.2	33.9	3.8
Government	223.4	223.4	0.0	224.5	224.6	0.0
Federal Government	32.3	33.9	-4.7	32.4	34.4	-5.8
Federal Defense	16.5	17.2	-4.1	16.5	17.1	-3.5
Other Federal Government	15.8	16.7	-5.4	15.9	17.3	-8.1
State Government	70.1	69.2	1.3	70.6	69.9	1.0
State Schools	41.3	40.1	3.0	41.9	40.3	4.0
Other State Government	28.8	29.1	-1.0	28.7	29.6	-3.0
Local Government	121.0	120.3	0.6	121.5	120.3	1.0
Local Education	68.2	69.6	-2.0	67.7	69.4	-2.4
Other Local Government	52.8	50.7	4.1	53.8	50.9	5.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). January 18, 2013.
p = preliminary r = revised

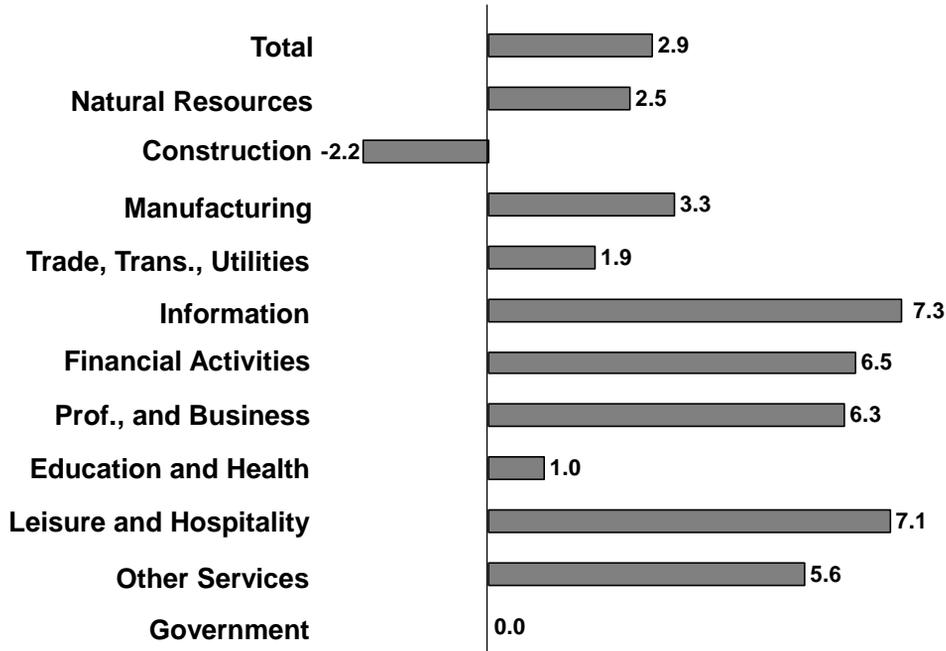
Year-Over Percent Change In Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

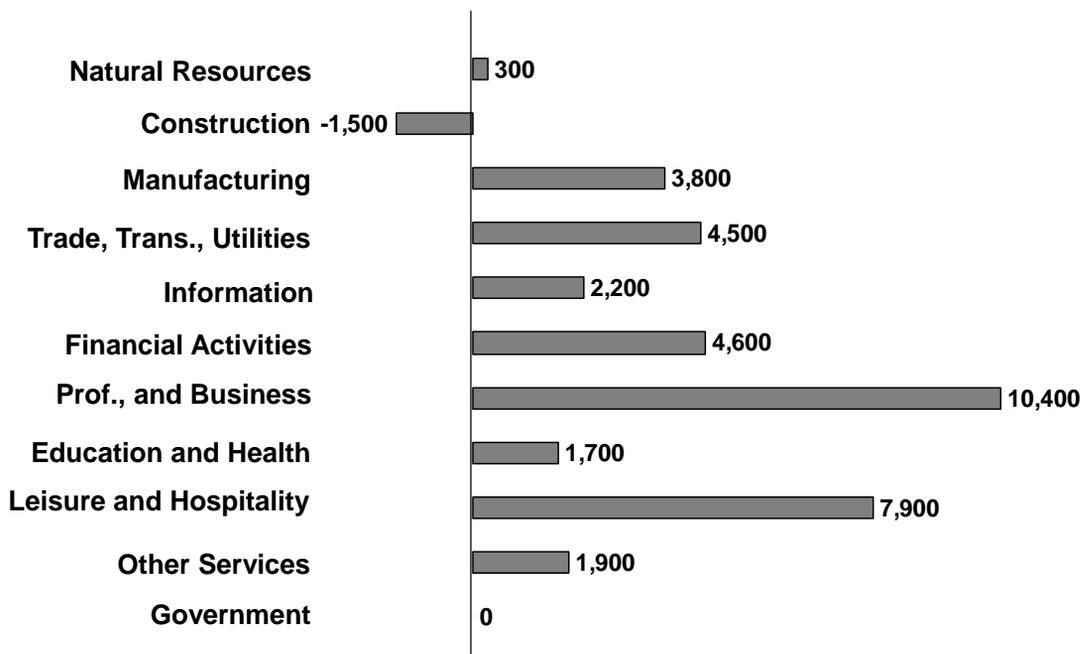


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) December 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	December 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	December 2011 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	November 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	October 2012 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,147	2,044	5.0	2,118	2,117
BOX ELDER	16,253	15,985	1.7	16,231	16,072
CACHE	52,710	52,068	1.2	52,579	52,262
CARBON	9,080	9,360	-3.0	8,963	9,122
DAGGETT	360	362	-0.6	390	415
DAVIS	109,140	106,760	2.2	109,783	109,940
DUCHESNE	9,468	8,496	11.4	9,371	9,397
EMERY	3,391	3,599	-5.8	3,426	3,423
GARFIELD	1,728	1,747	-1.1	2,006	2,405
GRAND	4,097	3,927	4.3	4,572	5,092
IRON	15,874	15,819	0.3	15,686	15,649
JUAB	3,126	3,015	3.7	3,127	3,105
KANE	2,681	2,656	0.9	2,888	3,037
MILLARD	3,820	3,803	0.5	3,869	3,864
MORGAN	1,764	1,769	-0.3	1,807	1,809
PIUTE	247	249	-0.9	260	267
RICH	501	513	-2.3	519	556
SALT LAKE	618,968	596,598	3.7	617,010	612,449
SAN JUAN	3,867	3,923	-1.4	4,009	4,114
SANPETE	7,439	7,167	3.8	7,483	7,477
SEVIER	8,022	7,985	0.5	8,080	8,073
SUMMIT	25,966	25,466	2.0	20,968	20,448
TOOELE	15,673	15,745	-0.5	15,734	16,086
UINTAH	15,386	14,758	4.3	15,414	15,293
UTAH	197,164	187,691	5.0	196,476	195,392
WASATCH	6,366	6,146	3.6	6,333	6,499
WASHINGTON	49,788	47,413	5.0	50,169	50,173
WAYNE	748	726	3.0	814	939
WEBER	92,207	91,218	1.1	92,505	92,107

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, 1/18/2013