



State of Utah

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For 9:00 a.m. Release

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: OCTOBER 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 October 2012, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 2.3 percent compared against the employment level for October 2011. This is a 12-month increase of 28,300 jobs and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,258,600.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 5.2 percent, a drop from last month's 5.4 percent. Approximately 70,800 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 7.9 percent.

As estimated this month, most of Utah's industrial sectors are contributing to job growth, with the two exceptions being construction and government. Professional and business services stands heads-and-tails beyond all other industries by adding 10,800 jobs over the past 12 months. The next highest accumulation is trade/transportation/utilities, gaining 4,300 jobs.

Utah's unemployment rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point this month, moving to 5.2 percent. For several years, Utah's unemployment rate declined from the 8.0-percent-range peak achieved in 2009 as people left the labor force (stopped looking for work) in larger numbers than those who gained employment. Over the past year, the unemployment rate has continued to come down, but not because more people are leaving the labor force. Instead, it is due to more people now finding employment. The percentage of the 16 and over population that is either working or looking for work (the labor force participation rate) has risen from 66.1 percent at the beginning of 2012 to the current 66.8 percent. This underlies the argument that people on net are no longer leaving the labor force. The amount that is employed within the labor force age has risen from 62.3 percent to 63.3 percent.

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 employs around 12,600 workers in Utah.

**October 2012
Labor Market Indicators**

Utah
Employment % Change: 2.3%
Employment # Change: 28,300
Unemployment Rate: 5.2%

United States
Employment Change: 1.4%
Unemployment Rate: 7.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Construction employment is estimated to have contracted once again, down 1,200 over the past 12 months. The back-and-forth nature of the construction estimates this year (up some months, down in others) suggests the monthly employment survey struggles to effectively measure this industry. Construction is dominated by many small employers, and it is hard to gauge the cumulative activity of many small employers through a survey of limited size. Other sources of employment data suggest the construction industry in Utah is growing again, and that growth has been consistent throughout 2012.

Service Producing

Utah's largest employment sector is Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Estimated employment gains of 4,300 over the past 12 months are a growth rate of 2.6 percent. These gains are largely occurring on the trade side, both wholesale and retail.

The Information sector is estimated to have added 2,400 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 3,800 jobs have been added over the past 12 months. Most of these are in financial institutions, as the real estate side of the equation has yet to post noticeable gains as the Utah housing market starts to revive.

The Professional and Business Services sector added the most new jobs in Utah over the past year at 10,800. 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 2,500 new jobs in Utah over the past 12 months.

The Leisure and Hospitality sector is estimated to have added 2,900 new jobs over the past 12 months. Much of this is occurring in the restaurant industry.

Government employment is estimated to be down 900 positions over the past 12 months. The bulk of the job loss is coming at the federal government level, mostly at the IRS and the Postal Service. State government employment was up 1.0 percent over the year through higher education employment gains. Local government showed an employment increase of 0.8 percent over the past 12 months.

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

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

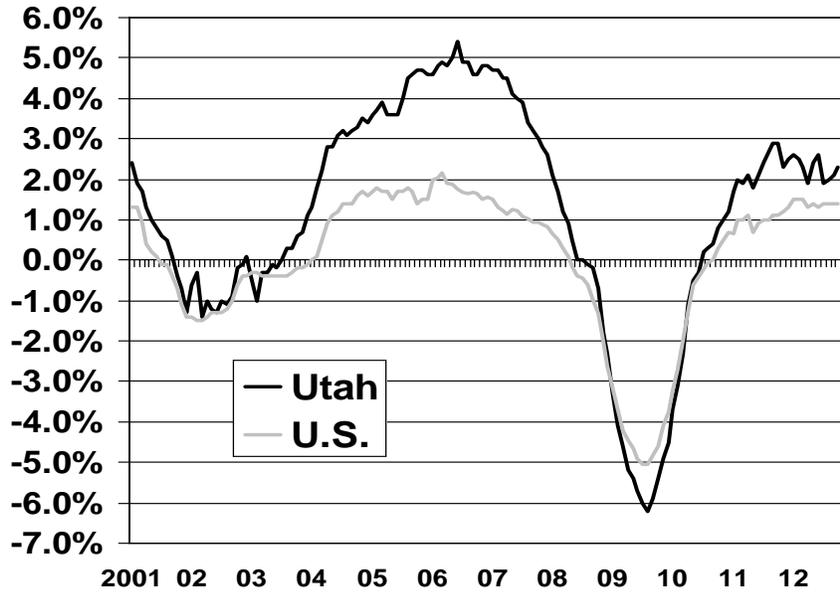
* **County unemployment rates for October will be posted on or shortly after November 19 at** <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

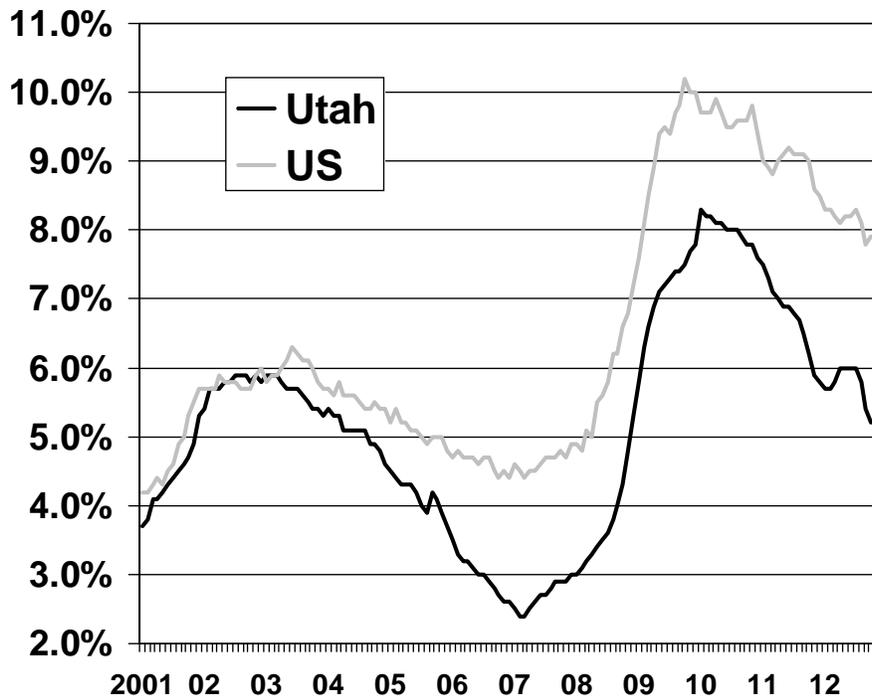
Numbers are in thousands	Oct.(p) 2012	Oct.(r) 2011	Percentage Change	Sep.(r) 2012	Sep.(r) 2011	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,361.0	1,331.8	2.2	1,358.0	1,332.6	1.9
Employed	1,290.2	1,249.0	3.3	1,284.9	1,246.6	3.1
Unemployed	70.8	82.8	-14.5	73.1	86.0	-15.0
Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.2		5.4	6.5	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,258.6	1,230.3	2.3	1,252.4	1,227.2	2.1
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,034.2	1,005.0	2.9	1,029.7	1,004.1	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	201.5	199.5	1.0	201.4	196.9	2.3
Natural Resources, and Mining	12.6	12.1	4.1	12.7	12.0	5.8
Construction	69.4	70.6	-1.7	70.2	69.0	1.7
Construction of Buildings	13.8	13.2	4.5	13.4	12.8	4.7
Heavy and Civil Engineering	10.7	10.6	0.9	11.5	10.8	6.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	44.9	46.8	-4.1	45.3	45.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	119.5	116.8	2.3	118.5	115.9	2.2
Durable Goods	78.2	76.1	2.8	77.5	75.2	3.1
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.6	1.3	15.8	15.6	1.3
Computer and Electronic Products	14.9	14.4	3.5	14.8	14.3	3.5
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.3	11.0	2.7	11.3	11.0	2.7
Non-Durable Goods	41.3	40.7	1.5	41.0	40.7	0.7
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,057.1	1,030.8	2.6	1,051.0	1,030.3	2.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	239.1	234.8	1.8	236.4	233.8	1.1
Wholesale Trade	48.7	46.9	3.8	48.7	46.7	4.3
Retail Trade	140.8	138.4	1.7	138.4	137.3	0.8
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	17.3	16.6	4.2	17.2	16.7	3.0
Food and Beverage Stores	20.9	21.8	-4.1	21.0	22.0	-4.5
General Merchandise Stores	30.1	29.9	0.7	29.4	29.4	0.0
Transportation and Utilities	49.6	49.5	0.2	49.3	49.8	-1.0
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-2.5	3.9	4.0	-2.5
Transportation & Warehousing	45.7	45.5	0.4	45.4	45.8	-0.9
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Truck Transportation	20.3	19.4	4.6	20.1	19.4	3.6
Information	31.6	29.2	8.2	31.2	29.2	6.8
Publishing Industries	8.9	8.8	1.1	8.9	8.7	2.3
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.1	3.4	-8.8	3.3	3.5	-5.7
Telecommunications	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	4.8	2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.0	1.4
Financial Activities	73.6	69.8	5.4	73.2	70.3	4.1
Finance and Insurance	57.1	53.1	7.5	56.5	52.7	7.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16.5	16.7	-1.2	16.7	17.6	-5.1
Professional and Business Services	174.2	163.4	6.6	172.4	162.6	6.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74.7	68.6	8.9	73.5	69.3	6.1
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.2	12.1	0.8	12.1	12.0	0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related	18.3	16.4	11.6	18.0	16.5	9.1
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.2	18.7	2.7	19.1	18.8	1.6
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	80.3	76.1	5.5	79.8	74.5	7.1
Employment Services	21.4	22.1	-3.2	21.4	21.5	-0.5
Business Support Services	17.4	16.8	3.6	17.2	16.7	3.0
Education and Health Services	166.2	163.7	1.5	164.3	161.4	1.8
Educational Services	40.3	39.5	2.0	39.4	38.5	2.3
Health Services and Social Assistance	125.9	124.2	1.4	124.9	122.9	1.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	52.0	51.4	1.2	51.3	50.6	1.4
Hospitals	33.4	33.1	0.9	33.3	32.8	1.5
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	23.3	22.8	2.2	23.3	22.8	2.2
Social Assistance	17.2	16.9	1.8	17.0	16.7	1.8
Leisure and Hospitality	113.6	110.7	2.6	116.4	116.3	0.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17.4	17.1	1.8	18.7	19.8	-5.6
Accommodation and Food Services	96.2	93.6	2.8	97.7	96.5	1.2
Accommodation	16.5	16.1	2.5	17.8	17.3	2.9
Food Services and Drinking Places	79.7	77.5	2.8	79.9	79.2	0.9
Other Services	34.4	33.9	1.5	34.4	33.6	2.4
Government	224.4	225.3	-0.4	222.7	223.1	-0.2
Federal Government	32.9	35.5	-7.3	33.9	35.9	-5.6
Federal Defense	16.8	17.0	-1.2	16.6	17.0	-2.4
Other Federal Government	16.1	18.5	-13.0	17.3	18.9	-8.5
State Government	70.1	69.4	1.0	69.6	68.8	1.2
State Schools	40.7	39.8	2.3	39.8	38.0	4.7
Other State Government	29.4	29.6	-0.7	29.8	30.8	-3.2
Local Government	121.4	120.4	0.8	119.2	118.4	0.7
Local Education	67.0	68.8	-2.6	64.2	65.1	-1.4
Other Local Government	54.4	51.6	5.4	55.0	53.3	3.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). November 16, 2012.
p = preliminary r = revised

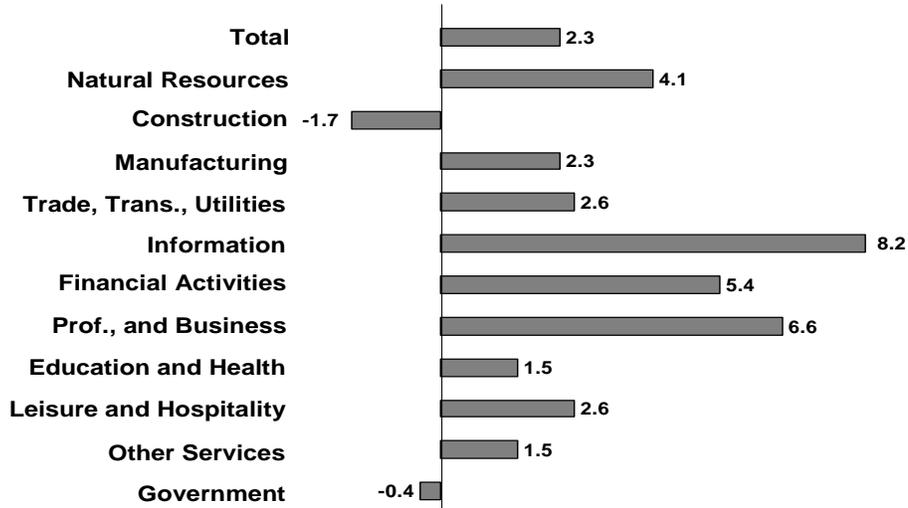
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

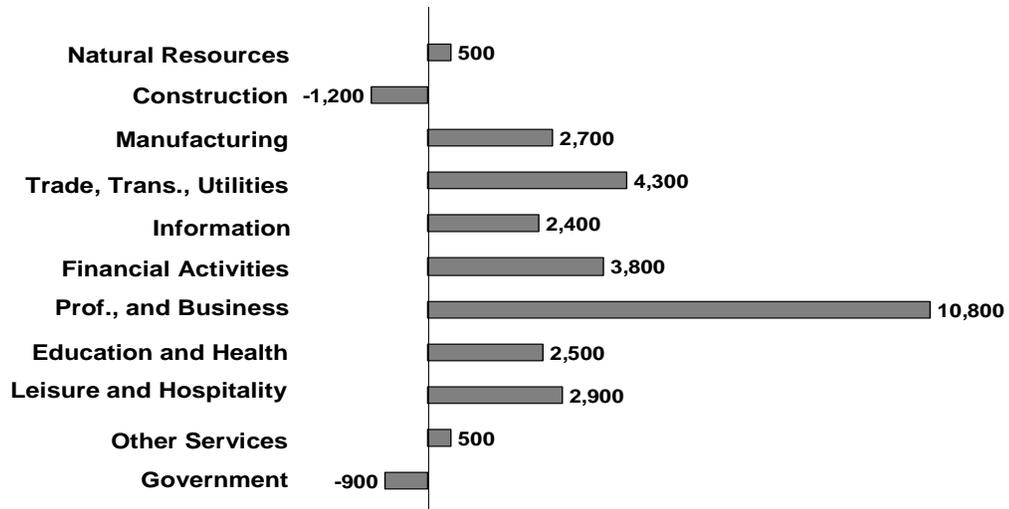


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) October 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	October 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	October 2011 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	September 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	August 2012 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,018	2,027	-0.4	2,091	2,068
BOX ELDER	16,169	15,894	1.7	16,306	16,198
CACHE	52,450	51,333	2.2	51,938	49,189
CARBON	9,423	9,455	-0.3	9,375	9,191
DAGGETT	405	420	-3.6	455	455
DAVIS	109,743	108,035	1.6	109,239	109,800
DUCHESNE	9,306	8,389	10.9	9,243	9,279
EMERY	3,369	3,768	-10.6	3,368	3,376
GARFIELD	2,433	2,445	-0.5	2,791	2,794
GRAND	5,148	4,907	4.9	5,269	5,402
IRON	15,741	15,682	0.4	15,669	14,096
JUAB	3,047	3,011	1.2	3,069	3,110
KANE	3,076	3,026	1.7	3,346	3,392
MILLARD	3,901	3,888	0.3	4,015	3,930
MORGAN	1,830	1,824	0.4	1,832	1,803
PIUTE	282	282	0.1	291	256
RICH	583	550	6.0	773	890
SALT LAKE	613,904	591,081	3.9	611,254	608,249
SAN JUAN	4,215	4,197	0.4	4,355	4,342
SANPETE	7,471	7,176	4.1	7,437	6,607
SEVIER	8,236	7,967	3.4	8,327	8,259
SUMMIT	20,703	19,806	4.5	21,097	21,548
TOOELE	16,235	15,977	1.6	16,116	16,037
UINTAH	15,570	14,569	6.9	15,497	15,301
UTAH	194,419	186,572	4.2	193,736	188,097
WASATCH	6,548	6,329	3.5	6,621	6,261
WASHINGTON	49,758	47,779	4.1	49,632	49,402
WAYNE	910	917	-0.8	989	1,053
WEBER	92,385	90,725	1.8	92,350	92,093

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, 11/16/12