



State of Utah

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For 9:00 a.m. Release

September 21, 2012

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: AUGUST 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 August 2012, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 2.0 percent compared against the employment level for August 2011. This is a 12-month increase of 24,300 jobs and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,234,700.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 5.8 percent. This is a slight downward movement in relation to the past several months. Approximately 78,700 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 8.1 percent.

All industrial sectors are adding to the job growth this month, including construction. This speaks to the diversity of the current employment recovery. All industries have turned the corner from the recession's low point and are in the process of modest expansion. The pace of job gains are estimated to have slowed recently and this is a reflection of the larger pause that has inflicted the United States economy over the past six months. Utah has economic factors that generally allow it to perform better than the United States average. Nonetheless, Utah also functions within the greater United States and global economies and thus has parameters around its distinctiveness.

Job gains of the past year are having their subtle influence upon the unemployment rate as its trend is downward. Job losses are at their lowest levels in four years when observing initial unemployment claims as a proxy for measuring layoffs and other disassociations within the job market.

Goods Producing

Natural resources and mining remain Utah's strongest growth sector with employment gains over-the-year of 6.7 percent, or 800 jobs, most of which originates in the Uintah Basin. This does, however, represent a moderating of the growth rate in relation to the earlier months of this year. The pace of job growth was brisk throughout most of last year and not expected to be maintained for a second year.

**August 2012**  
**Labor Market Indicators**

**Utah**  
**Employment % Change: 2.0%**  
**Employment # Change: 24,300**  
**Unemployment Rate: 5.8%**

**United States**  
**Employment Change: 1.4%**  
**Unemployment Rate: 8.1%**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Construction employment is back on the positive side of the ledger again this month, estimated to be up by 800 positions. This industry's estimates have been back and forth at times this year. Taken as a whole, this industry has found its recession bottom and is looking to get some growth momentum started.

Manufacturing jobs are estimated to have grown by 3,600 over the past 12 months.

#### Service Producing

Utah's largest employment sector is Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Estimated employment gains of 1,200 over the past 12 months is not particularly robust as growth is only 0.5 percent. But with the opening of the City Creek Center in downtown Salt Lake City within the past year, it is possible that future data revisions will raise these employment counts.

On a percentage basis, the Information sector is the second fastest growing in Utah at 5.7. 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 7,200. 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 an assortment 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 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 1,200 new jobs over the past 12 months.

Government employment is estimated to be up 2,200 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 2,200 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 September employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, October 18, 2012.**

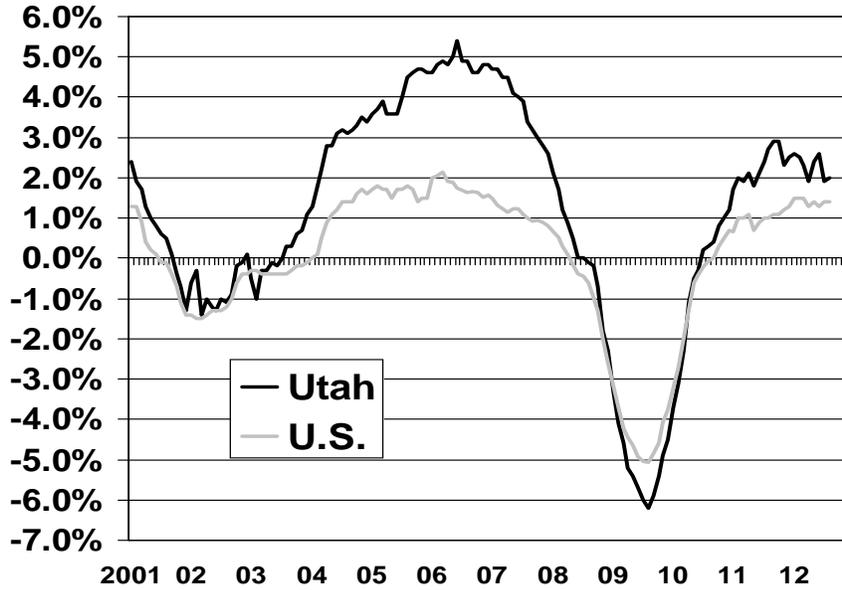
**\* County unemployment rates for August will be posted on or shortly after September 24 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>**

## Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

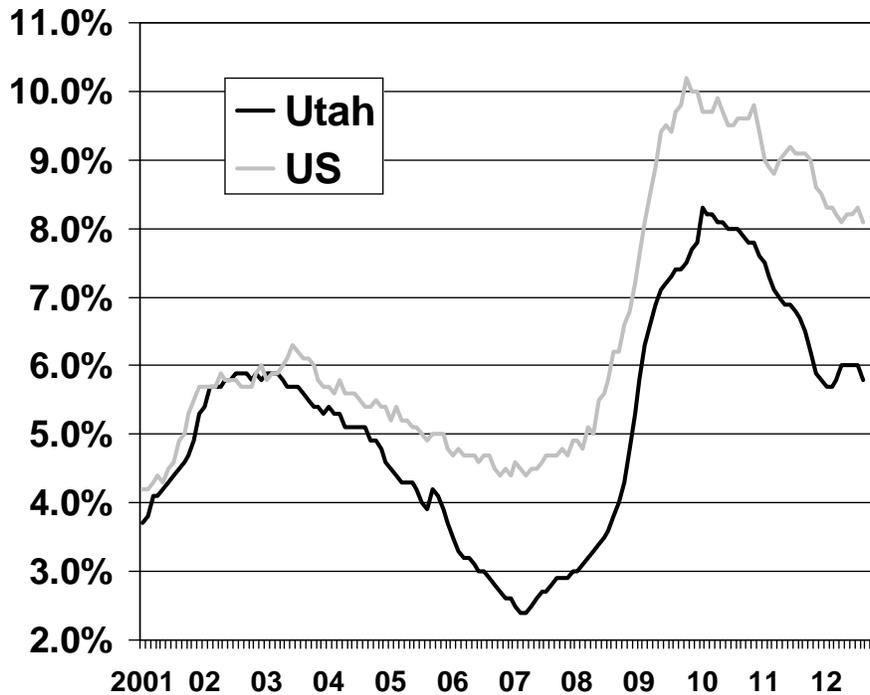
Numbers are in thousands	Aug(p) 2012	Aug(r) 2011	Percentage Change	July(r) 2012	July(r) 2011	Percentage Change
<b>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)</b>	<b>1,355.6</b>	<b>1,333.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1,352.9</b>	<b>1,335.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Employed	1,276.9	1,244.6	2.6	1,271.2	1,244.0	2.2
Unemployed	78.7	89.1	-11.7	81.7	91.3	-10.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.7		6.0	6.8	
<b>NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)</b>	<b>1,234.7</b>	<b>1,210.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,221.3</b>	<b>1,198.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Not seasonally-adjusted						
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>	<b>1,026.3</b>	<b>1,004.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1,018.4</b>	<b>996.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>195.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Natural Resources, and Mining	12.8	12.0	6.7	12.7	11.8	7.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Construction of Buildings	13.2	12.7	3.9	13.2	12.5	5.6
Heavy and Civil Engineering	11.4	10.7	6.5	10.9	10.4	4.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	45.6	46.0	-0.9	44.1	46.5	-5.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.6	1.3	15.8	15.5	1.9
Computer and Electronic Products	14.9	14.2	4.9	15.0	14.1	6.4
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.3	11.0	2.7	11.3	11.0	2.7
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>SERVICES PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,032.6</b>	<b>1,013.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,021.5</b>	<b>1,003.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	16.9	16.7	1.2	16.8	16.6	1.2
Food and Beverage Stores	21.2	21.9	-3.2	21.2	21.8	-2.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.3	29.5	-0.7	29.2	29.4	-0.7
<b>Transportation and Utilities</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Utilities	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	45.6	46.1	-1.1	45.3	44.8	1.1
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Truck Transportation	20.2	19.4	4.1	20.0	19.2	4.2
<b>Information</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Publishing Industries	8.9	8.7	2.3	8.9	8.8	1.1
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.5	3.8	-7.9	3.5	3.8	-7.9
Telecommunications	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	4.8	2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	6.9	2.9
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Finance and Insurance	56.0	52.6	6.5	55.2	52.6	4.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16.7	17.8	-6.2	17.1	17.5	-2.3
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>160.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	72.6	68.6	5.8	73.0	67.6	8.0
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.2	12.1	0.8	12.2	12.1	0.8
Computer Systems Design and Related	17.6	16.5	6.7	17.6	16.1	9.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.0	18.8	1.1	18.9	18.8	0.5
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	78.9	75.9	4.0	76.4	74.4	2.7
Employment Services	20.7	21.2	-2.4	19.5	20.1	-3.0
Business Support Services	17.1	16.8	1.8	17.2	17.0	1.2
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>153.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Educational Services	34.3	32.2	6.5	33.3	31.3	6.4
Health Services and Social Assistance	123.1	122.7	0.3	122.9	121.9	0.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.3	50.7	-0.8	50.3	50.4	-0.2
Hospitals	33.1	32.8	0.9	33.1	32.7	1.2
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	23.1	22.8	1.3	23.0	22.6	1.8
Social Assistance	16.6	16.4	1.2	16.5	16.2	1.9
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19.0	20.1	-5.5	19.8	20.6	-3.9
Accommodation and Food Services	100.5	98.2	2.3	98.8	97.9	0.9
Accommodation	18.8	18.5	1.6	18.8	18.4	2.2
Food Services and Drinking Places	81.7	79.7	2.5	80.0	79.5	0.6
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>208.4</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Federal Government</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
Federal Defense	16.5	17.0	-2.9	16.6	17.1	-2.9
Other Federal Government	17.9	19.6	-8.7	17.3	19.9	-13.1
<b>State Government</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
State Schools	35.1	33.4	5.1	35.4	33.1	6.9
Other State Government	30.9	28.5	8.4	29.4	28.2	4.3
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Local Education	53.5	54.0	-0.9	50.1	51.5	-2.7
Other Local Government	54.5	53.7	1.5	54.1	52.4	3.2

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

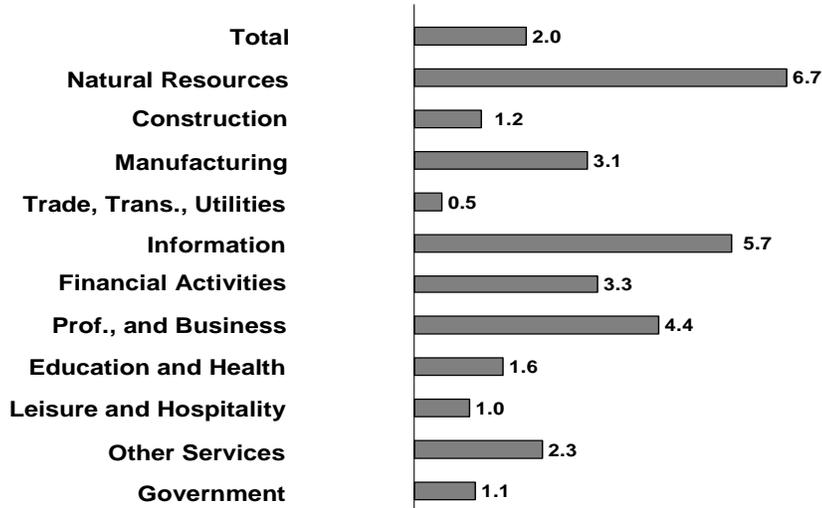
## Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



## Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

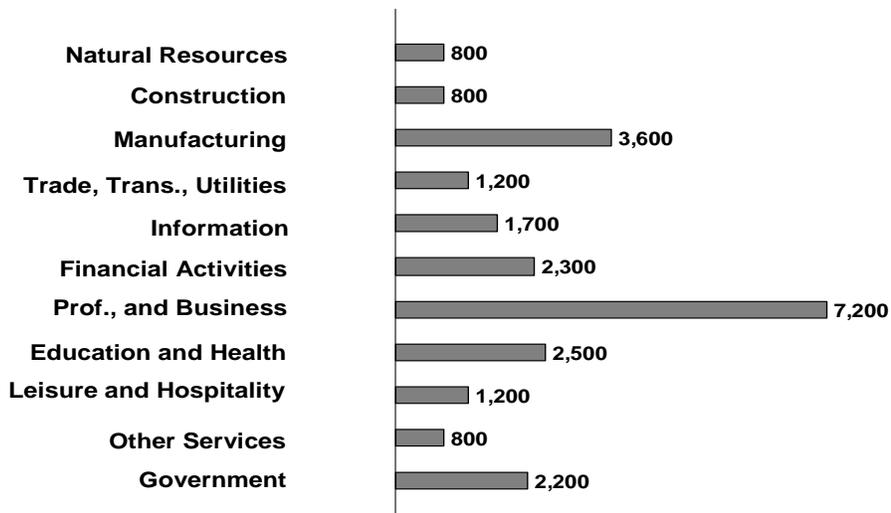


## Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) August 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) August 2011 – 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	August 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	August 2011 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	July 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	June 2012 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,013	2,083	-3.4	1,982	2,115
BOX ELDER	15,664	15,967	-1.9	15,616	16,156
CACHE	49,021	48,235	1.6	48,401	50,969
CARBON	9,084	9,248	-1.8	9,003	9,218
DAGGETT	452	473	-4.4	470	473
DAVIS	110,250	106,779	3.3	109,908	111,032
DUCHESNE	8,862	8,209	8.0	8,757	8,919
EMERY	3,341	3,552	-5.9	3,333	3,337
GARFIELD	2,826	2,815	0.4	2,809	2,821
GRAND	5,350	5,164	3.6	5,411	5,479
IRON	14,215	14,082	0.9	14,181	14,670
JUAB	3,072	3,082	-0.3	3,062	3,084
KANE	3,337	3,346	-0.3	3,283	3,405
MILLARD	3,820	3,927	-2.7	3,798	3,895
MORGAN	1,735	1,859	-6.7	1,702	1,714
PIUTE	257	257	0.2	244	262
RICH	827	842	-1.8	819	743
SALT LAKE	604,205	585,265	3.2	601,389	605,029
SAN JUAN	4,276	4,362	-2.0	4,110	4,361
SANPETE	6,524	6,296	3.6	6,403	7,184
SEVIER	8,019	8,011	0.1	7,946	7,971
SUMMIT	20,653	20,517	0.7	20,253	19,809
TOOELE	15,866	15,979	-0.7	15,726	16,014
UINTAH	15,096	14,357	5.1	14,865	15,341
UTAH	185,509	179,387	3.4	182,509	186,465
WASATCH	6,002	5,978	0.4	5,954	6,355
WASHINGTON	49,314	47,047	4.8	48,646	49,346
WAYNE	977	1,064	-8.2	987	977
WEBER	91,623	90,145	1.6	91,421	92,341

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, 9/21/12