



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Workforce Services

JON S. PIERPONT
Executive Director

CASEY R. CAMERON
Deputy Director

GREG PARAS
Deputy Director

For 9:00 A.M. Release

April 15, 2016

Carrie Mayne, Chief Economist

BETHANY HYATT
Public Information Officer
385.315.1208 (m)
bethanyhyatt@utah.gov

UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: MARCH 2016

SALT LAKE CITY — Utah's nonfarm payroll employment for March 2016 grew by an estimated 3.3 percent, adding 44,400 jobs to the economy as compared to March 2015. Utah's current employment level registers 1,405,400.

March's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased one tenth from February to 3.5 percent. Approximately 51,400 Utahns were unemployed in the month and actively seeking work. The national unemployment also rose one tenth from last month to 5.0 percent.

"Momentum in Utah's labor markets continues to propel our state's economy," reported Carrie Mayne, Chief Economist at the Department of Workforce Services. "The slight uptick in the number of Utahns actively seeking work is likely due to favorable economic conditions drawing people into the labor market who were not there before."

Eight of the ten private sector industry groups measured in the establishment survey posted net job increases in March as compared to last year, while the Natural Resources and Mining industry shed 1,400 positions and Other Services shed 1,000 positions. The largest private sector employment increases were in Leisure and Hospitality (9,800 jobs); Trade, Transportation and Utilities (9,400 jobs); and Education and Health Services (9,300 jobs). The fastest employment growth occurred in Leisure and Hospitality (7.4 percent); Construction (6.3 percent); and Financial Activities (5.3 percent).

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

* April employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, May 20, 2016.

* County unemployment rates for March will be posted on or shortly after April 18, 2016, at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

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

Labor Market Indicators
March 2016

Utah

Employment Year-Over % Change: 3.3%
Employment # Change: 44,400
Unemployment Rate: 3.5%

United States

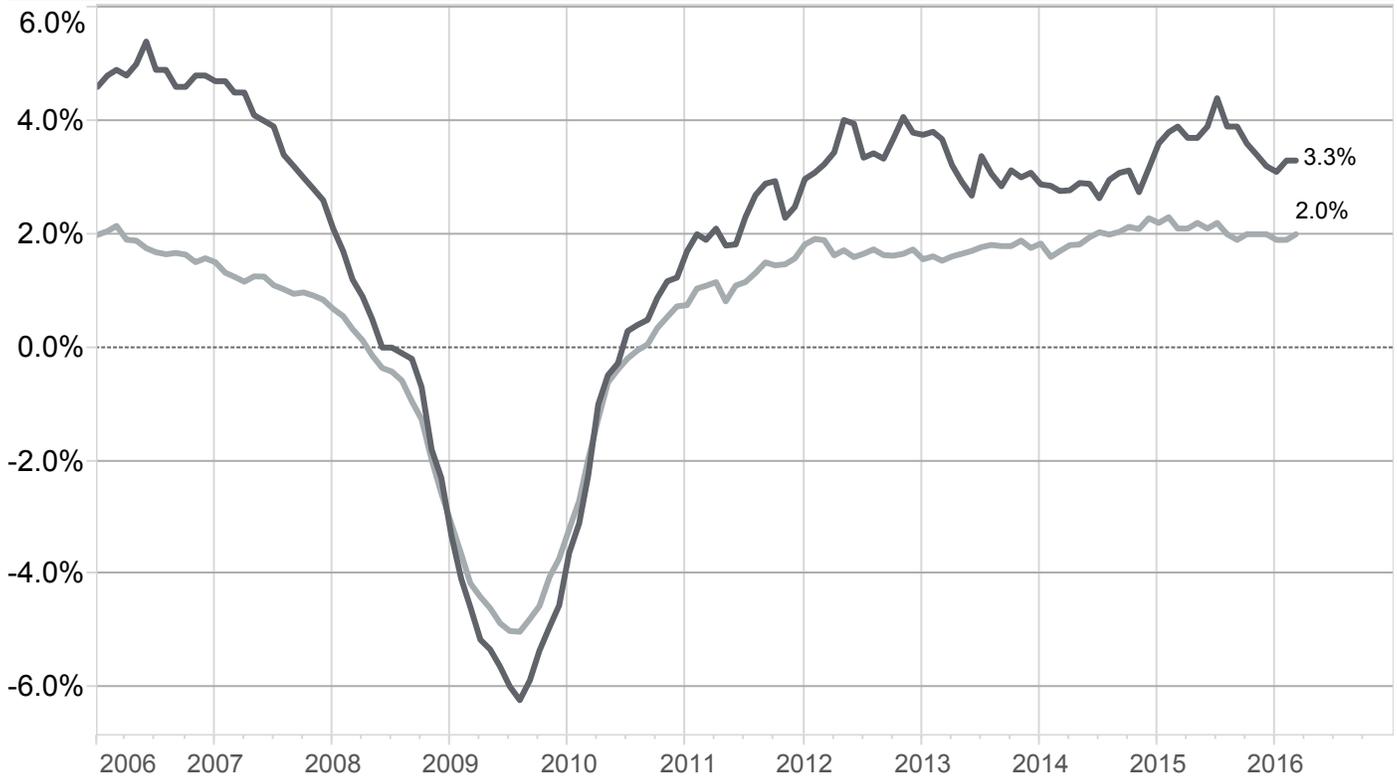
Employment Year-Over % Change: 2.0%
Unemployment Rate: 5.0%

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

| Numbers are in thousands | Mar (p) 2016 | Mar (r) 2015 | Percentage Change | Feb (r) 2016 | Feb (r) 2015 | Percentage Change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted) | 1,483.7 | 1,453.2 | 2.1 | 1,478.6 | 1,449.7 | 2.0 |
| Employed | 1,432.3 | 1,402.0 | 2.2 | 1,428.4 | 1,398.8 | 2.1 |
| Unemployed | 51.4 | 51.2 | 0.4 | 50.1 | 50.9 | -1.6 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.5 | 3.5 | | 3.4 | 3.5 | |
| NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands) | 1,405.4 | 1,361.0 | 3.3 | 1,395.6 | 1,350.4 | 3.3 |
| Not seasonally-adjusted | | | | | | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | 1,165.2 | 1,124.9 | 3.6 | 1,156.5 | 1,115.4 | 3.7 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 219.3 | 213.1 | 2.9 | 215.8 | 210.8 | 2.4 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 9.5 | 10.9 | -12.8 | 9.5 | 11.1 | -14.4 |
| Construction | 84.8 | 79.8 | 6.3 | 82.1 | 77.7 | 5.7 |
| Construction of Buildings | 17.6 | 16.9 | 4.1 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 1.8 |
| Heavy and Civil Engineering | 8.5 | 8.6 | -1.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 | -1.2 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 58.7 | 54.3 | 8.1 | 57.2 | 53.0 | 7.9 |
| Manufacturing | 125.0 | 122.4 | 2.1 | 124.2 | 122.0 | 1.8 |
| Durable Goods | 83.2 | 80.8 | 3.0 | 82.5 | 80.5 | 2.5 |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals | 17.7 | 17.6 | 0.6 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 0.0 |
| Computer and Electronic Products | 13.2 | 12.6 | 4.8 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 3.2 |
| Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing | 13.8 | 12.7 | 8.7 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 7.9 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 41.8 | 41.6 | 0.5 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 0.5 |
| SERVICES PROVIDING | 1186.1 | 1147.9 | 3.3 | 1,179.8 | 1,139.6 | 3.5 |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 267.6 | 258.2 | 3.6 | 266.1 | 257.0 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 50.1 | 49.4 | 1.4 | 50.0 | 49.3 | 1.4 |
| Retail Trade | 160.2 | 153.5 | 4.4 | 158.9 | 152.8 | 4.0 |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 20.8 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 5.6 |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 23.7 | 23.6 | 0.4 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 0.0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 30.1 | 29.3 | 2.7 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 3.1 |
| Transportation and Utilities | 57.3 | 55.3 | 3.6 | 57.2 | 54.9 | 4.2 |
| Utilities | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 53.3 | 51.3 | 3.9 | 53.3 | 51.0 | 4.5 |
| Air Transportation | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 |
| Truck Transportation | 21.7 | 21.1 | 2.8 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 3.3 |
| Information | 35.0 | 33.5 | 4.5 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 4.8 |
| Publishing Industries | 11.7 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 6.4 |
| Motion Picture and Sound Recording | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Telecommunications | 6.9 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 9.5 |
| Internet Service Providers | 5.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 81.8 | 77.7 | 5.3 | 81.6 | 77.4 | 5.4 |
| Finance and Insurance | 62.3 | 59.3 | 5.1 | 62.2 | 59.0 | 5.4 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 19.5 | 18.4 | 6.0 | 19.4 | 18.4 | 5.4 |
| Professional and Business Services | 189.7 | 188.7 | 0.5 | 189.4 | 186.6 | 1.5 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 87.7 | 86.2 | 1.7 | 88.1 | 85.8 | 2.7 |
| Architectural, Engineering, and Related | 13.9 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 5.3 |
| Computer Systems Design and Related | 23.8 | 22.0 | 8.2 | 23.9 | 21.8 | 9.6 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 20.3 | 19.9 | 2.0 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 1.5 |
| Administration & Support | | | | | | |
| & Waste Management & Remediation | 81.7 | 82.6 | -1.1 | 81.2 | 81.0 | 0.2 |
| Employment Services | 26.2 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 25.3 | 2.4 |
| Business Support Services | 21.1 | 20.9 | 1.0 | 21.2 | 21.6 | -1.9 |
| Education and Health Services | 191.7 | 182.4 | 5.1 | 191.5 | 181.8 | 5.3 |
| Educational Services | 46.1 | 44.5 | 3.6 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 2.7 |
| Health Services and Social Assistance | 145.6 | 137.9 | 5.6 | 145.9 | 137.4 | 6.2 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 60.1 | 56.0 | 7.3 | 60.4 | 55.9 | 8.1 |
| Hospitals | 36.4 | 34.6 | 5.2 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 5.5 |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 26.1 | 25.3 | 3.2 | 26.1 | 25.2 | 3.6 |
| Social Assistance | 23.0 | 22.0 | 4.5 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 5.5 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 142.4 | 132.6 | 7.4 | 139.6 | 130.1 | 7.3 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 24.0 | 21.3 | 12.7 | 22.6 | 20.9 | 8.1 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 118.4 | 111.3 | 6.4 | 117.0 | 109.2 | 7.1 |
| Accommodation | 23.9 | 20.4 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 19.8 | 18.7 |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 94.5 | 90.9 | 4.0 | 93.5 | 89.4 | 4.6 |
| Other Services | 37.7 | 38.7 | -2.6 | 37.6 | 38.4 | -2.1 |
| Government | 240.2 | 236.1 | 1.7 | 239.1 | 235.0 | 1.7 |
| Federal Government | 35.6 | 34.6 | 2.9 | 35.3 | 34.3 | 2.9 |
| Federal Defense | 16.9 | 16.3 | 3.7 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 3.1 |
| Other Federal Government | 18.7 | 18.3 | 2.2 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 2.8 |
| State Government | 79.5 | 77.0 | 3.2 | 78.9 | 76.4 | 3.3 |
| State Schools | 49.6 | 47.2 | 5.1 | 49.3 | 46.9 | 5.1 |
| Other State Government | 29.9 | 29.8 | 0.3 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 0.3 |
| Local Government | 125.1 | 124.5 | 0.5 | 124.9 | 124.3 | 0.5 |
| Local Education | 72.1 | 71.8 | 0.4 | 72.2 | 71.9 | 0.4 |
| Other Local Government | 53.0 | 52.7 | 0.6 | 52.7 | 52.4 | 0.6 |

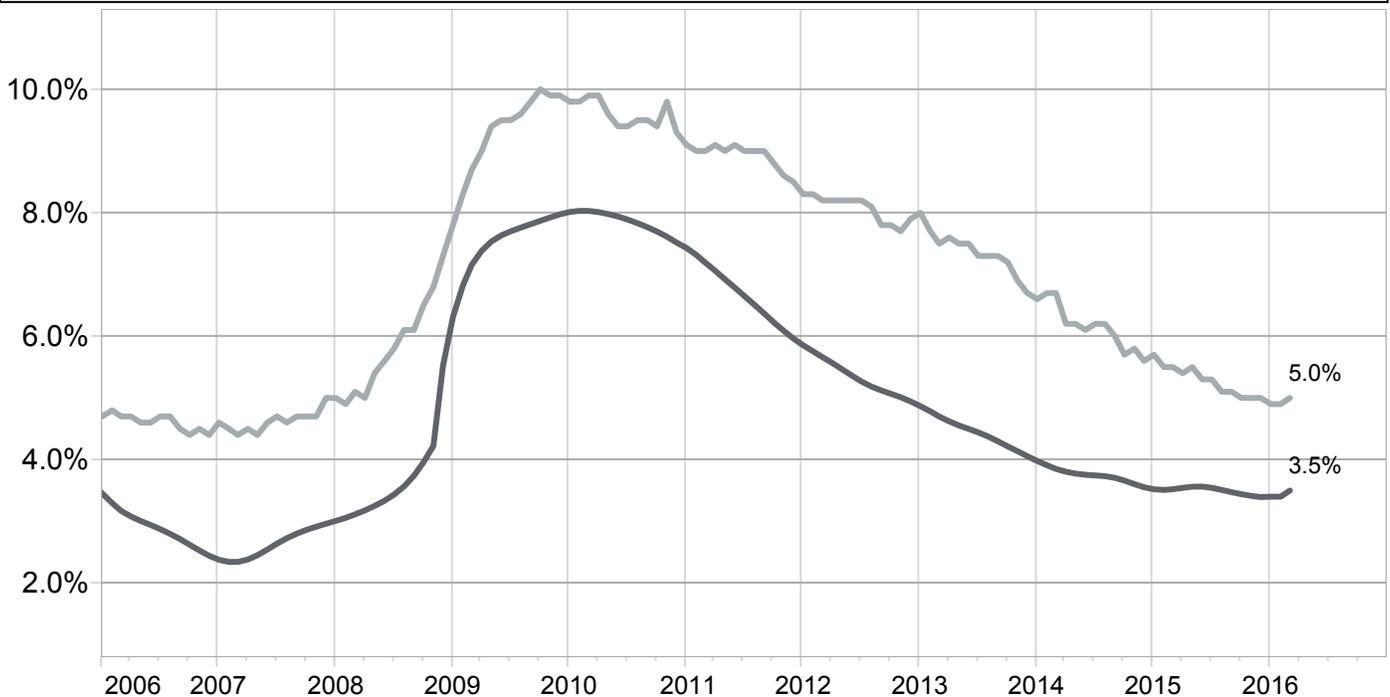
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). Apr 15, 2016
p = preliminary r = revised

Year-Over Percent Change In Nonfarm Jobs



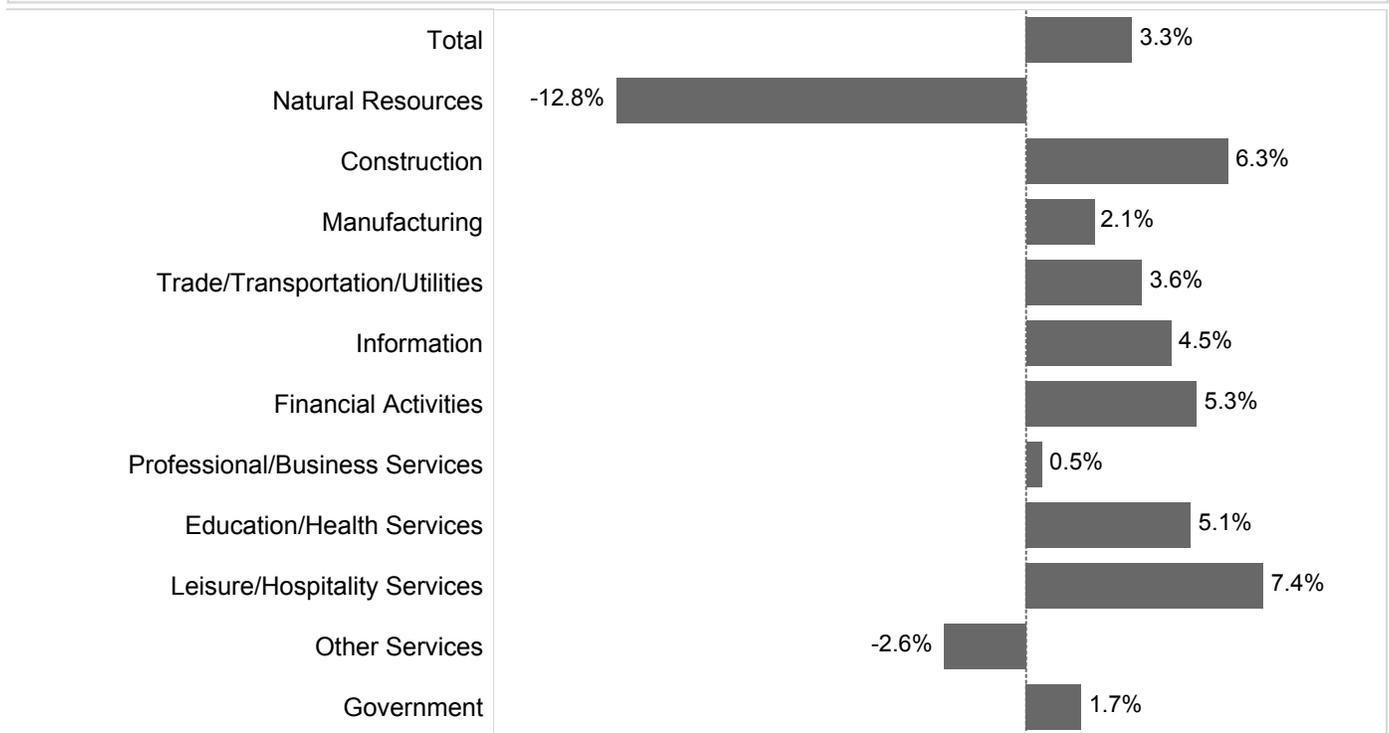
■ Utah
■ US

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

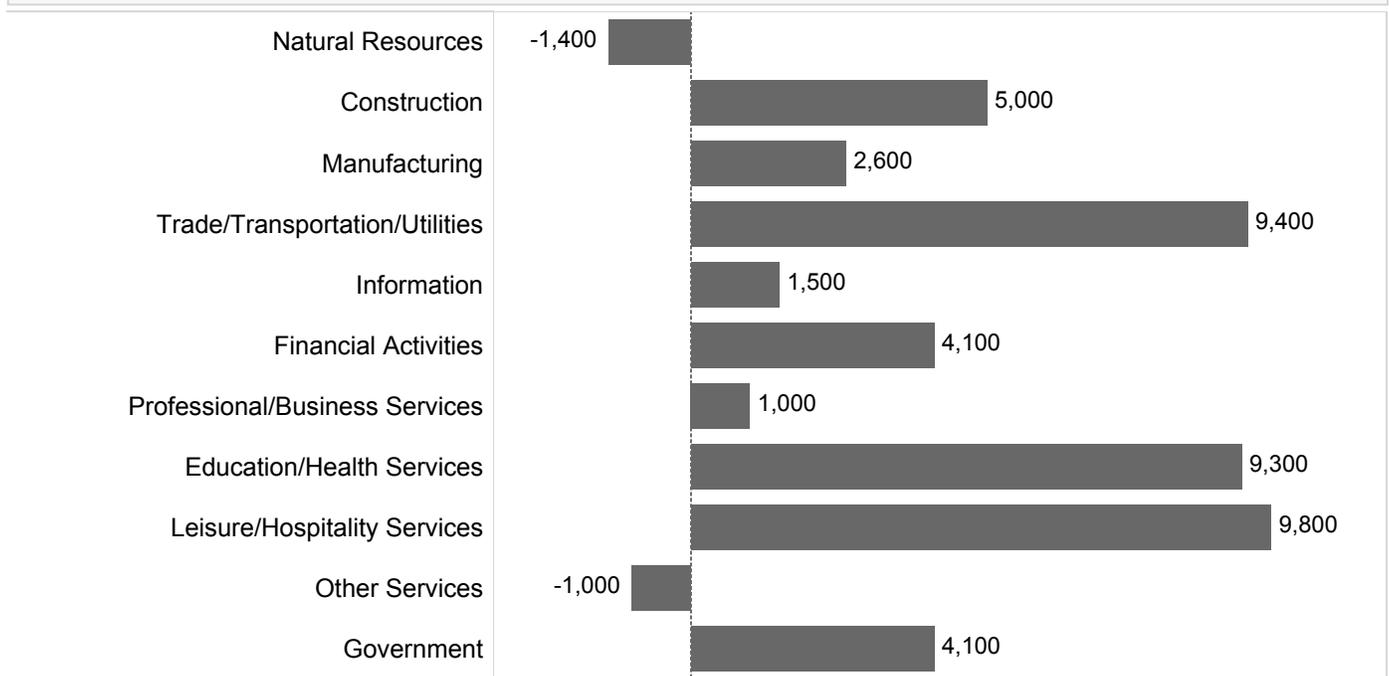


Utah Nonfarm Industry Profiles March 2015 - 2016

Percentage Change



Numeric Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

| | March 2016 <i>Estimate</i> | March 2015 <i>Actual</i> | Percent Change | February 2016 <i>Estimate</i> | January 2016 <i>Estimate</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| BEAVER | 2,400 | 2,365 | 1.5 | 2,393 | 2,377 |
| BOX ELDER | 19,269 | 17,876 | 7.8 | 18,977 | 18,947 |
| CACHE | 56,191 | 54,864 | 2.4 | 56,075 | 55,568 |
| CARBON | 8,700 | 8,943 | -2.7 | 8,613 | 8,581 |
| DAGGETT | 375 | 360 | 4.0 | 359 | 353 |
| DAVIS | 119,595 | 115,489 | 3.6 | 118,824 | 118,194 |
| DUCHESNE | 7,376 | 8,760 | -15.8 | 7,426 | 7,590 |
| EMERY | 2,997 | 3,161 | -5.2 | 2,926 | 2,922 |
| GARFIELD | 1,882 | 1,895 | -0.7 | 1,722 | 1,705 |
| GRAND | 5,187 | 5,009 | 3.6 | 4,576 | 4,272 |
| IRON | 17,010 | 16,274 | 4.5 | 17,051 | 16,886 |
| JUAB | 3,419 | 3,341 | 2.3 | 3,378 | 3,358 |
| KANE | 3,113 | 2,927 | 6.4 | 2,988 | 2,938 |
| MILLARD | 4,148 | 4,054 | 2.3 | 4,102 | 4,052 |
| MORGAN | 2,091 | 1,976 | 5.8 | 2,069 | 2,060 |
| PIUTE | 209 | 218 | -4.0 | 209 | 203 |
| RICH | 583 | 575 | 1.4 | 569 | 557 |
| SALT LAKE | 674,783 | 652,461 | 3.4 | 671,069 | 668,085 |
| SAN JUAN | 4,096 | 4,053 | 1.1 | 3,984 | 3,931 |
| SANPETE | 7,772 | 7,472 | 4.0 | 7,712 | 7,569 |
| SEVIER | 8,242 | 8,121 | 1.5 | 8,203 | 8,143 |
| SUMMIT | 29,015 | 27,819 | 4.3 | 29,443 | 29,485 |
| TOOELE | 15,253 | 14,651 | 4.1 | 15,107 | 15,017 |
| UINTAH | 12,459 | 14,308 | -12.9 | 12,530 | 12,695 |
| UTAH | 230,824 | 218,000 | 5.9 | 229,220 | 227,230 |
| WASATCH | 7,964 | 7,420 | 7.3 | 7,887 | 7,836 |
| WASHINGTON | 58,855 | 56,092 | 4.9 | 58,033 | 57,357 |
| WAYNE | 855 | 832 | 2.8 | 784 | 763 |
| WEBER | 102,730 | 99,969 | 2.8 | 102,144 | 101,665 |

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 employment levels in September are usually higher than in August, as school employment resumes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis, 4/15/2016