

Arkansas Labor Market

June 2011

Employment Headlines

Arkansas' Unemployment Rate Increases to 8.1 Percent

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs Up 1,800 in June

Employment Quick Facts

Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted

	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>
AR Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.8	7.8
US Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.1	9.5

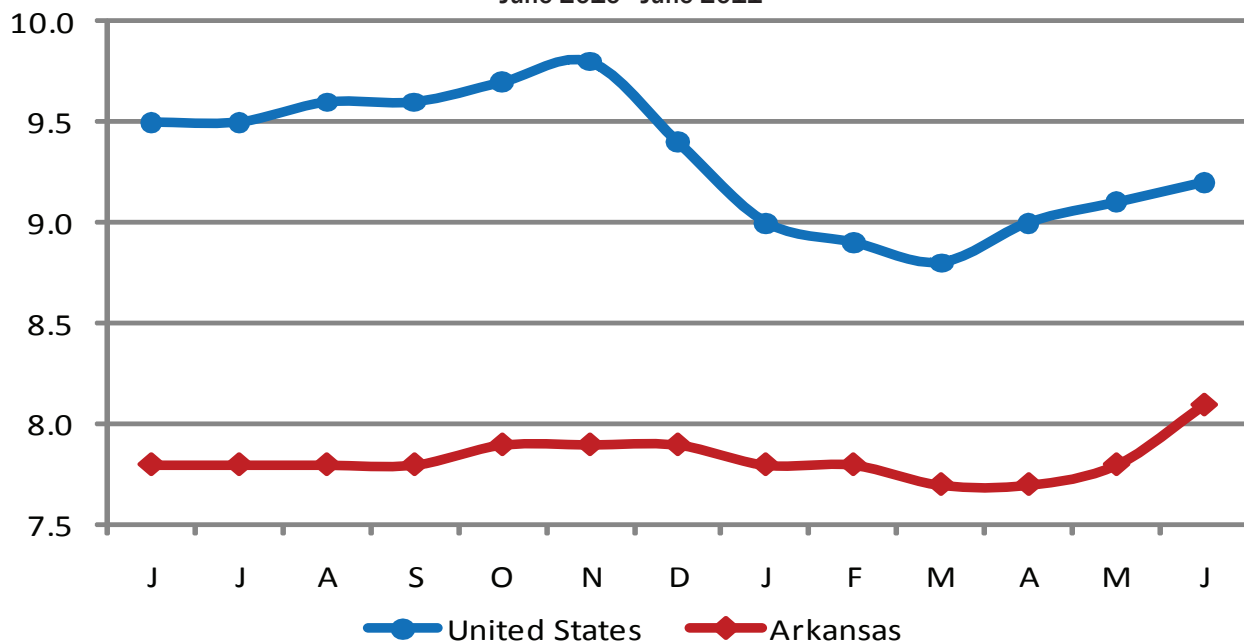
Nonfarm Payroll Summary

State of Arkansas

	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>
Total Nonfarm	1,180,800	1,179,000	1,175,700
Goods Producing	217,100	215,700	224,400
Service Providing	963,700	963,300	951,300

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

United States vs. State of Arkansas
June 2010 - June 2011



Nonfarm Payroll Employment

State of Arkansas

May 2011 - June 2011

Arkansas' nonfarm payroll jobs rose 1,800 in June to total 1,180,800. Nine major industry sectors reported employment gains, while two declined. **Professional and business services** posted the largest increase (+2,100). A majority of the additions occurred in administrative and support services, related mostly to hiring in support services at temporary employment agencies. **Leisure and hospitality** added 1,900 jobs. Most of the gains were attributed to seasonal employment in arts, entertainment, and recreation (+1,200). **Construction** posted a seasonal increase of 1,600 jobs. Employment in **government** dropped 5,200. Losses occurred in both state and local government, related to summer break at public education facilities.

June 2010 - June 2011

Since June 2010, nonfarm payroll employment in Arkansas rose 5,100. Seven major industry sectors posted job growth, more than offsetting the declines in three sectors. **Leisure and hospitality** enjoyed the largest increase (+5,200). A majority of the gains were reported in food services (+4,300). **Professional and business services** added 5,000 jobs. Most of the growth occurred in the administrative and support services sub-sector (+4,300), which includes both permanent and temporary employment agencies. Employment in **trade, transportation, and utilities** rose 2,300. Both transportation-warehousing-utilities (+2,400) and retail trade (+900) added jobs, more than offsetting the loss in wholesale trade.

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	1,180,800	1,179,000	1,175,700
Goods Producing	217,100	215,700	224,400
Mining & Logging	10,800	10,600	10,800
Construction	48,400	46,800	51,300
Specialty Trade Contractors	28,400	28,000	29,100
Manufacturing	157,900	158,300	162,300
Durable Goods	76,600	76,900	79,500
Nondurable Goods	81,300	81,400	82,800
Service Providing	963,700	963,300	951,300
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	237,900	237,400	235,600
Wholesale Trade	46,200	46,800	47,200
Retail Trade	131,000	130,000	130,100
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	60,700	60,600	58,300
Information	16,100	15,900	15,800
Financial Activities	50,700	50,400	49,000
Finance & Insurance	36,700	36,600	35,100
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	14,000	13,800	13,900
Professional & Business Services	123,600	121,500	118,600
Professional, Scientific & Technical	39,000	38,500	38,100
Management of Companies	26,200	26,000	26,400
Administrative & Support Services	58,400	57,000	54,100
Educational & Health Services	166,500	166,200	164,400
Health Care & Social Assistance	153,000	152,900	152,900
Ambulatory Health Care	44,900	44,400	45,900
Social Assistance	34,800	34,900	34,000
Leisure & Hospitality	108,300	106,400	103,100
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,300	11,100	11,600
Accommodation & Food Services	96,000	95,300	91,500
Accommodation Services	12,500	11,800	12,300
Food Services	83,500	83,500	79,200
Other Services	45,300	45,000	43,900
Government	215,300	220,500	220,900
Federal Government	20,800	20,600	25,100
State Government	71,800	76,300	71,700
Local Government	122,700	123,600	124,100

Hours & Earnings of Arkansas Production Workers

(Manufacturing Industries)

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Manufacturing	\$577.10	\$593.41	\$571.73	39.5	40.7	41.4	\$14.61	\$14.58	\$13.81
Durable Goods	651.08	659.75	642.72	39.7	40.6	41.6	16.40	16.25	15.45
Nondurable Goods	513.38	535.70	510.47	39.4	40.8	41.3	13.03	13.13	12.36

Spotlight

Seasonal Patterns in Employment

(continued from the May Issue)

As mentioned in the May Labor Market Report, employment in many major industry sectors is directly influenced by seasonal trends. When employment from multiple years is compared, these patterns become apparent. Seasonal trends can be related to set schedules of operation, holidays, and weather patterns. Last month's Spotlight discussed the seasonal trends seen in state and local government, retail trade, and **leisure and hospitality**. In this issue, we demonstrate the seasonality in **construction** and professional-scientific-technical services.

Employment in the **construction** sector is significantly affected by weather patterns. While construction operations run year round, more projects are commissioned during the spring and summer months than in the winter. In general, employment in construction begins to increase around March and April, peaks in June, and then tends to decline after September (see Chart 4).

Found under the **professional and business services** sector, the professional-scientific-technical services subsector includes a particular type of business that is extremely seasonal-- accounting and tax preparation services. Seasonal hiring related to tax preparation typically begins in November or December, with employment in the subsector peaking from February to April. Employment tends to remain fairly constant throughout the summer and fall months (see Chart 5).

There are also other seasonal businesses, many of which may not be visible when tracking the movement of the major industry sectors as a whole. Landscaping services, for example, is influenced by weather and the seasons. While employment in landscaping services does increase during the spring and summer months, the number of workers are not large enough to impact the movement of the administrative and support services subsector.

It is important to keep in mind that many other industries are indirectly affected by these seasonal employment fluctuations. The timber industry, for example, relies heavily on the **construction** sector and may experience declines and increases in employment related to construction patterns. Similarly, movement within the retail trade sector will affect both wholesale trade and the transportation of goods.

Chart 4. Jobs in Construction
January 2009 - June 2011 (Statewide)

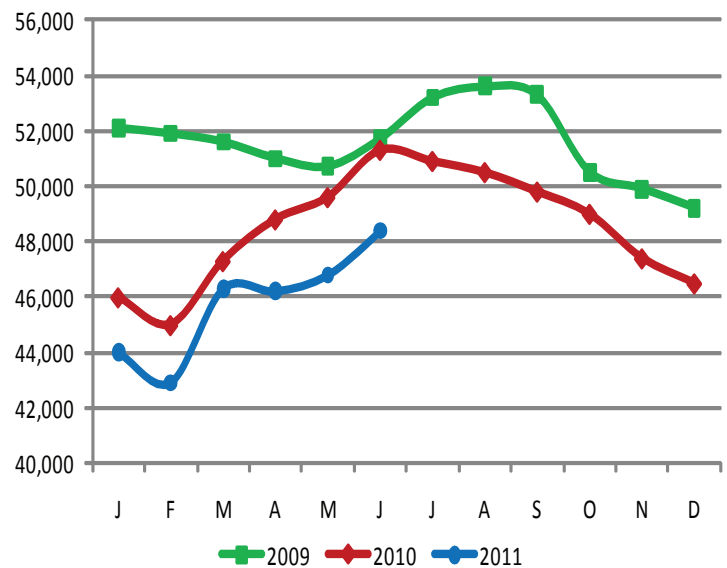
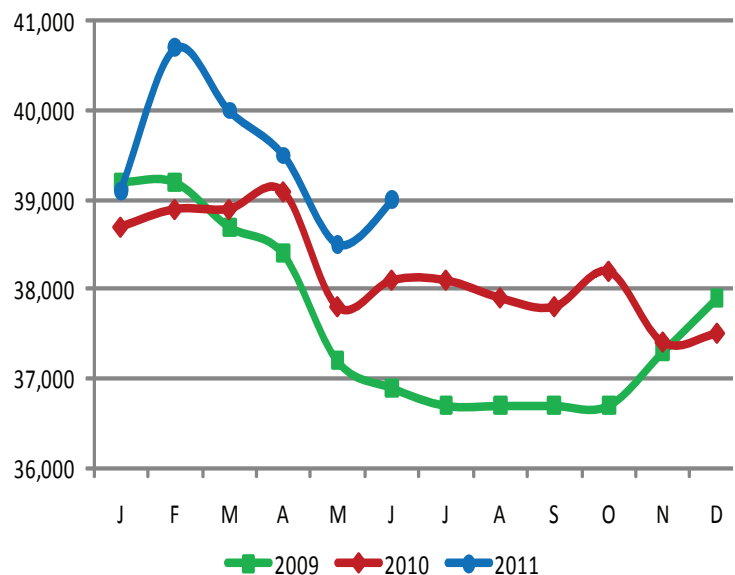


Chart 5. Jobs in Professional-Scientific-Technical
January 2009 - June 2011 (Statewide)



Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

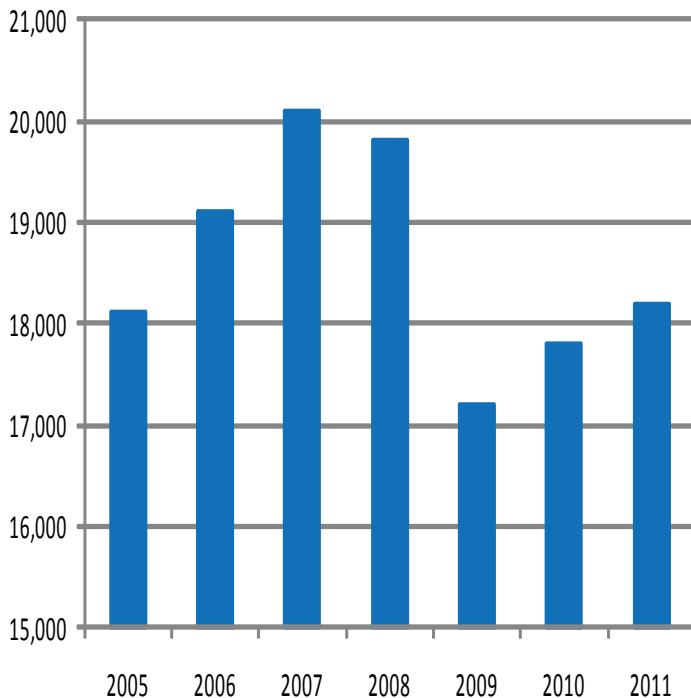
(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	340,800	338,300	342,100
Goods Producing	38,200	37,200	38,400
Mining, Logging & Construction	18,200	17,200	17,800
Manufacturing	20,000	20,000	20,600
Service Providing	302,600	301,100	303,700
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	63,900	63,800	64,800
Wholesale Trade	16,700	16,700	17,100
Retail Trade	35,600	35,500	35,800
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	11,600	11,600	11,900
Information	7,800	7,700	8,200
Financial Activities	18,700	18,700	18,600
Professional & Business Services	45,600	45,000	44,300
Educational & Health Services	49,600	49,100	50,300
Leisure & Hospitality	31,200	30,800	30,800
Other Services	15,200	15,000	15,300
Government	70,600	71,000	71,400
Federal Government	9,400	9,400	10,200
State Government	32,600	33,400	32,400
Local Government	28,600	28,200	28,800

(The following counties make up the LR-NLR-Conway MSA:
Faulkner, Grant, Lonoke, Perry, Pulaski, and Saline.)

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Civilian Labor Force	351,125	345,375	347,050
Employment	324,650	321,275	322,525
Unemployment	26,475	24,100	24,525
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.0	7.1

Jobs in Mining-Logging-Construction June: 2005 - 2011



Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

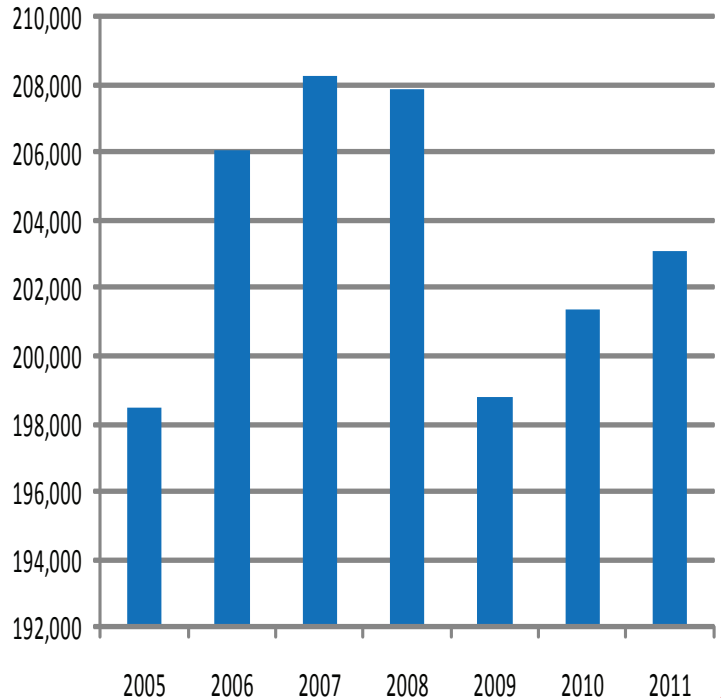
(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	203,100	204,400	201,400
Goods Producing	36,600	36,300	37,600
Mining, Logging & Construction	8,200	7,900	8,300
Manufacturing	28,400	28,400	29,300
Service Providing	166,500	168,100	163,800
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	44,800	45,000	44,600
Wholesale Trade	9,000	9,000	9,000
Retail Trade	20,700	20,800	20,900
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	15,100	15,200	14,700
Information	2,100	2,100	2,100
Financial Activities	7,200	7,300	7,400
Professional & Business Services	35,100	35,100	34,400
Educational & Health Services	22,100	22,700	21,300
Leisure & Hospitality	19,500	19,500	18,700
Other Services	6,900	7,000	6,700
Government	28,800	29,400	28,600
Federal Government	2,400	2,400	3,000
State Government	9,200	9,700	8,400
Local Government	17,200	17,300	17,200

(The following counties make up the FSR MSA:
Benton, Madison, and Washington in Arkansas and McDonald in Missouri.)

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Civilian Labor Force	231,000	230,475	228,150
Employment	215,075	216,325	213,025
Unemployment	15,925	14,150	15,125
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.1	6.6

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs June: 2005 - 2011



Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Fort Smith MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

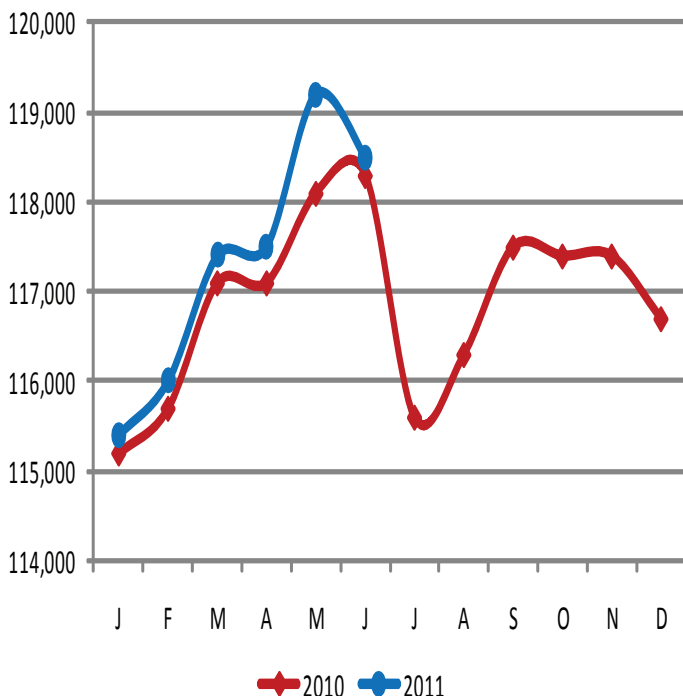
(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	118,500	119,200	118,300
Goods Producing	29,400	29,000	29,400
Mining, Logging & Construction	8,000	7,700	7,700
Manufacturing	21,400	21,300	21,700
Service Providing	89,100	90,200	88,900
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24,400	24,700	24,200
Wholesale Trade	4,000	4,000	4,000
Retail Trade	13,100	13,300	13,000
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	7,300	7,400	7,200
Information	1,200	1,200	1,200
Financial Activities	4,200	4,200	4,100
Professional & Business Services	12,000	12,000	11,700
Educational & Health Services	16,100	16,400	16,200
Leisure & Hospitality	9,500	9,500	8,900
Other Services	3,700	3,700	3,700
Government	18,000	18,500	18,900
Federal Government	1,600	1,600	2,000
State Government	3,400	3,600	3,300
Local Government	13,000	13,300	13,600

(The following counties make up the Fort Smith MSA: Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian in Arkansas and LeFlore and Sequoyah in Oklahoma.)

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Civilian Labor Force	135,550	135,675	135,525
Employment	124,225	125,175	124,525
Unemployment	11,325	10,500	11,000
Unemployment Rate	8.4	7.7	8.1

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs January 2010 - June 2011



Hot Springs MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	38,500	38,800	37,900
Goods Producing	4,200	4,100	4,100
Service Providing	34,300	34,700	33,800
Government	4,000	4,700	4,900

(The following county makes up the Hot Springs MSA: Garland.)

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Civilian Labor Force	44,200	44,025	42,750
Employment	40,475	40,550	39,350
Unemployment	3,725	3,475	3,400
Unemployment Rate	8.4	7.9	8.0

Jonesboro MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	49,000	49,300	49,300
Goods Producing	8,600	8,500	8,600
Service Providing	40,400	40,800	40,700
Government	8,500	9,100	8,900

(The following counties make up the Jonesboro MSA: Craighead and Poinsett.)

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Civilian Labor Force	58,250	58,250	58,475
Employment	53,475	53,925	54,000
Unemployment	4,775	4,325	4,475
Unemployment Rate	8.2	7.5	7.6

Pine Bluff MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

(NAICS)	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Total Nonfarm	36,300	36,500	38,000
Goods Producing	7,600	7,600	7,700
Service Providing	28,700	28,900	30,300
Government	10,500	10,800	11,400

(The following counties make up the PB MSA: Cleveland, Jefferson, and Lincoln.)

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

	Jun 11	May 11	Jun 10
Civilian Labor Force	44,050	43,525	44,700
Employment	39,200	39,200	40,425
Unemployment	4,850	4,325	4,275
Unemployment Rate	11.0	9.9	9.6

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

State of Arkansas

(Seasonally Adjusted)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>	<u>OTM</u>	<u>OTY</u>	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>	<u>OTM</u>	<u>OTY</u>
Civilian Labor Force	1,355,800	1,364,300	1,349,900	-8,500	5,900	1,368,700	1,361,900	1,370,100	6,800	-1,400
Employment	1,246,500	1,257,500	1,244,800	-11,000	1,700	1,251,500	1,254,600	1,262,100	-3,100	-10,600
Unemployment	109,300	106,800	105,100	2,500	4,200	117,200	107,300	108,000	9,900	9,200
Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.8	7.8	0.3	0.3	8.6	7.9	7.9	0.7	0.7
U.S. Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.1	9.5	0.1	-0.3	9.3	8.7	9.6	0.6	-0.3

Out-of-State MSAs

Memphis, Tennessee

Texarkana, Texas

	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>		<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>
Civilian Labor Force	629,825	621,875	619,975	Civilian Labor Force	66,125	64,775	65,650
Employment	561,125	558,825	557,675	Employment	60,800	59,975	60,600
Unemployment	68,700	63,050	62,300	Unemployment	5,325	4,800	5,050
Unemployment Rate	10.9	10.1	10.0	Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.4	7.7

Unemployment Rates by County

Between May and June, unemployment rates increased in 74 of Arkansas' 75 counties. Only Montgomery County posted a jobless rate decline. Rates ranged from a low of 6.0 percent in Miller County to a high of 17.9 percent in Arkansas County.

In June, no county in Arkansas had an unemployment rate below six percent. Thirty counties posted rates at or above ten percent, up from twenty counties in May.

Since June 2010, jobless rates are up in 70 Arkansas counties. Two counties have lower rates than this time last year, while three were the same.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Jun 11</u>	<u>May 11</u>	<u>Jun 10</u>
75	Arkansas	17.9	17.3	16.3	65	Lee	11.7	10.6	9.1
58	Ashley	11.2	10.2	9.7	46	Lincoln	10.0	8.8	9.2
36	Baxter	9.1	8.3	8.5	13	Little River	7.7	7.1	7.6
3	Benton	6.7	6.0	6.5	38	Logan	9.2	8.3	8.3
8	Boone	7.4	7.0	6.8	5	Lonoke	7.1	6.8	6.7
58	Bradley	11.2	10.9	9.4	5	Madison	7.1	6.1	6.3
48	Calhoun	10.2	9.5	8.5	43	Marion	9.7	9.1	10.0
2	Carroll	6.6	6.2	6.0	1	Miller	6.0	5.8	5.9
70	Chicot	13.0	12.1	11.0	73	Mississippi	13.7	11.1	12.6
61	Clark	11.3	9.7	8.7	43	Monroe	9.7	8.5	7.8
74	Clay	14.2	13.6	11.1	14	Montgomery	7.8	8.0	6.8
19	Cleburne	8.0	7.6	7.1	54	Nevada	10.6	10.3	8.7
27	Cleveland	8.7	8.5	7.9	23	Newton	8.3	7.3	7.3
51	Columbia	10.3	9.1	9.8	40	Ouachita	9.3	8.4	8.7
27	Conway	8.7	8.1	8.0	31	Perry	8.9	8.5	8.0
17	Craighead	7.9	7.2	7.3	64	Phillips	11.5	10.1	9.0
25	Crawford	8.4	8.1	7.8	45	Pike	9.9	9.2	7.9
66	Crittenden	11.9	10.7	11.3	42	Poinsett	9.5	8.5	9.0
40	Cross	9.3	8.9	8.3	29	Polk	8.8	8.0	7.4
68	Dallas	12.0	11.4	11.4	33	Pope	9.0	7.9	8.3
71	Desha	13.5	12.8	11.5	36	Prairie	9.1	8.4	7.9
69	Drew	12.7	11.6	10.7	11	Pulaski	7.6	6.9	7.0
14	Faulkner	7.8	7.3	7.8	61	Randolph	11.3	10.6	9.6
10	Franklin	7.5	7.1	7.5	58	St. Francis	11.2	10.5	9.9
14	Fulton	7.8	7.1	7.3	5	Saline	7.1	6.7	6.7
25	Garland	8.4	7.9	8.0	19	Scott	8.0	7.0	7.0
8	Grant	7.4	7.3	6.5	29	Searcy	8.8	8.2	7.8
56	Greene	10.8	9.9	9.6	19	Sebastian	8.0	7.7	7.0
33	Hempstead	9.0	8.4	9.0	17	Sevier	7.9	6.9	5.8
22	Hot Spring	8.2	7.6	7.7	54	Sharp	10.6	10.0	9.3
33	Howard	9.0	8.5	8.0	52	Stone	10.5	9.9	8.1
31	Independence	8.9	8.2	8.3	52	Union	10.5	9.8	10.6
48	Izard	10.2	9.3	9.3	46	Van Buren	10.0	9.6	9.0
66	Jackson	11.9	11.0	10.4	4	Washington	6.8	6.1	6.5
63	Jefferson	11.4	10.3	9.8	38	White	9.2	8.5	8.4
23	Johnson	8.3	7.5	8.0	72	Woodruff	13.6	11.5	10.0
48	Lafayette	10.2	9.4	9.5	11	Yell	7.6	6.6	6.4
57	Lawrence	10.9	10.1	9.2					

Lowest Rates

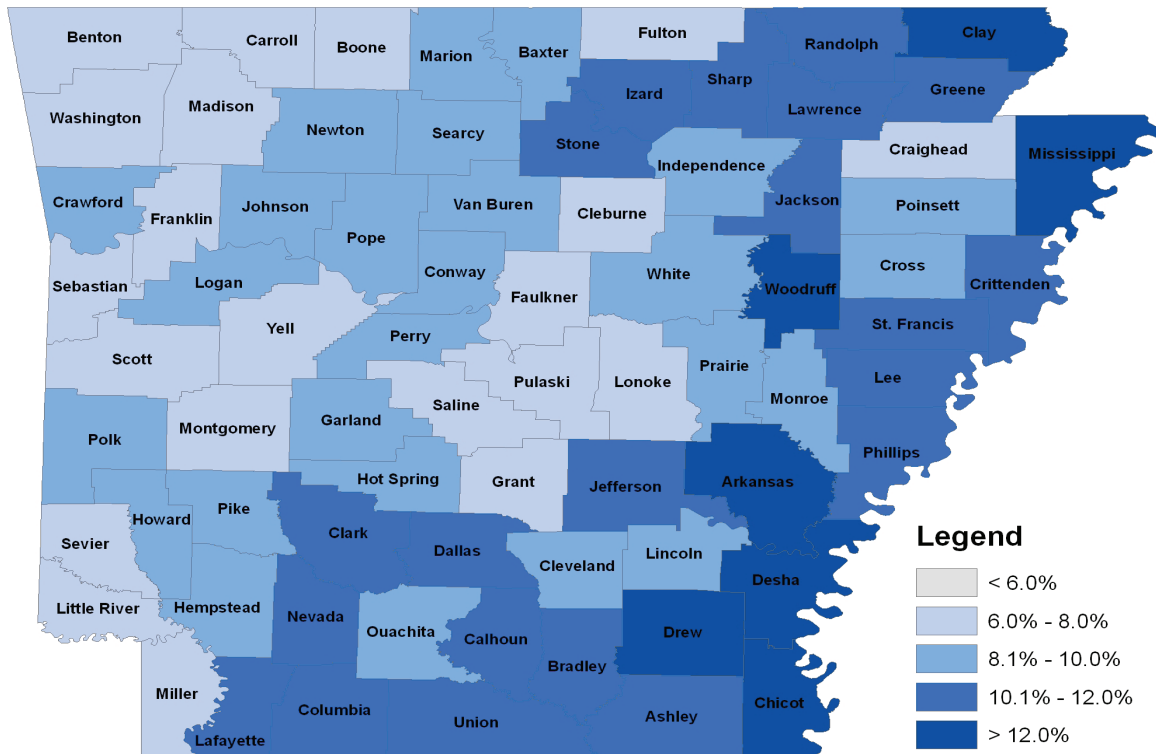
<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1	Miller	6.0
2	Carroll	6.6
3	Benton	6.7
4	Washington	6.8
5	Lonoke	7.1

Highest Rates

<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>
71	Desha	13.5
72	Woodruff	13.6
73	Mississippi	13.7
74	Clay	14.2
75	Arkansas	17.9

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

For complete County Labor Force Statistics, please visit our website at www.discover.arkansas.gov



Technical Notes

The *Arkansas Labor Market* is prepared monthly in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The current month's estimates are preliminary, while previous data are subject to revision.

Estimates of nonfarm payroll jobs show the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Hours and earnings estimates are based on payroll and worker-hour data collected for production workers in manufacturing industries.

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). All estimates are based on a first quarter 2010 benchmark.

Explanation of Terms and Concepts

Monthly Business Survey of Employers

A monthly sample survey designed to provide industry information on nonfarm payroll jobs. Data are compiled each month from mail surveys and telephone interviews conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Department of Workforce Services. The data are based on establishment records and include all workers, full-or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period which includes the 12th of the

month. Approximately 3,000 Arkansas business establishments are surveyed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

A term applied by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to counties that have one or more central cities and that meet specified criteria of population density, commuting patterns and social and economic integration.

Current Population Survey (CPS)

A monthly sample survey of the population 16 years of age and over, designed to provide data on the labor force, the employed and the unemployed. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for BLS. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 60,000 households. The data collected are based on the activity reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month. Approximately 800 Arkansas households are represented in the sample survey.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of all employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older. Members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

Employment

An estimate of the number of persons who worked any time for pay or profit or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family business during the calendar week which includes the 12th of the month. Also included are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, and persons involved in labor management disputes.

Unemployment

An estimate of the number of persons who did not have a job, but were available for work and actively seeking work during the calendar week which includes the 12th of the month.

Unemployment Rate

The number of unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force. Unemployment rates in this publication are calculated from unrounded data.

Seasonal Adjustment

A statistical technique applied to monthly data to eliminate changes that normally occur during the year due to seasonal events such as weather, major holidays, shifts in schedules, harvest times, and the opening/closing of schools.

Arkansas Labor Market

June 2011

The *Arkansas Labor Market* is produced by the Department of Workforce Services, Bureau of Labor Statistics. All Statistics are published in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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