

Arkansas Labor Market

July 2014

Employment Headlines

Arkansas' Unemployment Rate Declines to 6.2 Percent

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs Decline 14,300 in July

Employment Quick Facts

Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
AR Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	7.7
US Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.1	7.3

Nonfarm Payroll Summary

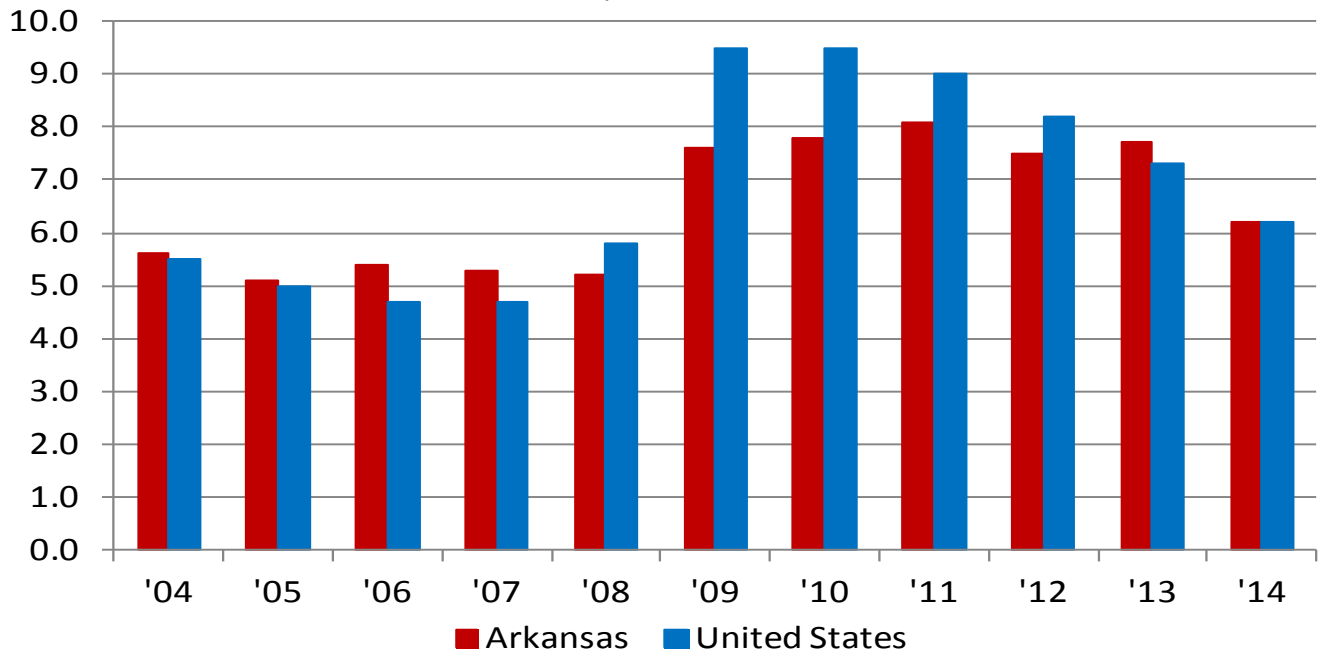
State of Arkansas

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Total Nonfarm	1,178,700	1,193,000	1,161,700
Goods Producing	213,600	214,100	208,700
Service Providing	965,100	978,900	953,000

Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)

State of Arkansas vs. United States

July: 2004 - 2014



Nonfarm Payroll Employment

State of Arkansas

June 2014 - July 2014

Arkansas' nonfarm payroll employment declined 14,300 in July to total 1,178,700. Seven major industry sectors posted decreases, more than offsetting minor gains in three sectors. Employment in one major industry sector was unchanged. Jobs in **government** dropped 12,700. All losses were in local (-11,200) and state (-1,600) government, related to the seasonal closure of public schools and universities. **Trade, transportation, and utilities** decreased 900. The drop occurred in wholesale trade (-900).

July 2013 - July 2014

Since July 2013, nonfarm payroll jobs in Arkansas are up 17,000. Nine major industry sectors posted job growth, while two declined slightly. Five sectors showed increases of 2,300 or more, each. **Educational and health services** added 4,200 jobs. Most of the gains were reported in social assistance (+3,500). Jobs in **leisure and hospitality** rose 3,300. A majority of the growth occurred in food services (+3,000). **Professional and business services** expanded 2,400. Most of the additions were in administrative and support services, which includes employment agencies. **Construction** jobs increased 2,300. Businesses reporting gains include site preparation, HVAC, and electrical contractors. **Manufacturing** added 2,300 jobs. The majority of the growth was in durable goods (+2,100), which includes the manufacturing of products such as fabricated metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

(NAICS)	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Total Nonfarm	1,178,700	1,193,000	1,161,700
Goods Producing	213,600	214,100	208,700
Mining & Logging	10,100	9,900	9,800
Construction	48,600	48,600	46,300
Specialty Trade Contractors	30,200	30,200	29,100
Manufacturing	154,900	155,600	152,600
Durable Goods	77,700	77,800	75,600
Nondurable Goods	77,200	77,800	77,000
Service Providing	965,100	978,900	953,000
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	243,000	243,900	241,500
Wholesale Trade	47,800	48,700	47,200
Retail Trade	133,900	134,000	133,300
Transport, Warehousing & Utilities	61,300	61,200	61,000
Information	13,800	13,900	14,300
Financial Activities	50,200	50,600	49,600
Finance & Insurance	36,800	37,000	36,300
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	13,400	13,600	13,300
Professional & Business Services	129,400	128,900	127,000
Professional, Scientific & Technical	39,100	39,200	39,700
Management of Companies	31,700	31,700	31,300
Administrative & Support Services	58,600	58,000	56,000
Educational & Health Services	172,300	172,600	168,100
Educational Services	12,100	12,900	11,400
Health Care & Social Assistance	160,200	159,700	156,700
Ambulatory Health Care	48,500	48,700	48,700
Social Assistance	38,500	37,800	35,000
Leisure & Hospitality	111,900	112,100	108,600
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	11,800	11,900	11,600
Accommodation & Food Services	100,100	100,200	97,000
Accommodation Services	12,300	12,200	12,200
Food Services	87,800	88,000	84,800
Other Services	44,300	44,000	43,500
Government	200,200	212,900	200,400
Federal Government	20,100	20,000	20,400
State Government	72,300	73,900	71,600
Local Government	107,800	119,000	108,400

Hours and Earnings of Arkansas Production Workers

(Manufacturing Industries)

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Manufacturing	\$638.80	\$661.60	\$644.11	40.0	41.9	41.0	\$15.97	\$15.79	\$15.71
Durable Goods	677.20	709.67	684.70	40.0	42.7	41.0	16.93	16.62	16.70
Nondurable Goods	603.10	614.86	609.51	40.1	41.1	41.1	15.04	14.96	14.83

Spotlight

Seasonal Employment Trends (Part 1 of 2)

Employment in several major industry sectors is directly affected by seasonal patterns. These patterns can be seen by comparing monthly employment across multiple years. Seasonal trends can be attributed to set schedules of operation, holidays, and weather patterns. Examples of all three types are provided.

Education is one of the most obvious examples of seasonal employment. Most of Arkansas' public schools and universities are scheduled to operate from August to May. Chart 1 shows how state and local government employment is affected by the operation schedule of public schools. Note that the number of jobs begins to decline between May and June, reaches a low in July, and then increases between August and September. Jobs remain fairly stable during the rest of the year, with the exception of the holiday-related drop in December/January.

While employment at public universities and public secondary schools falls under state and local government, employment at *private* universities and *private* secondary schools falls under educational services. This is a subsector under **educational and health services**. With the exception of the few schools that utilize a three-quarter system, the majority of private schools operate on the same August to May schedule as public schools. Chart 2 shows the seasonal employment trends of private educational services, which mirrors the trend seen in state and local government.

Leisure and hospitality is another sector affected by seasonal patterns. People tend to travel more during the summer months. Hotels, restaurants, and recreational facilities have increased business during this time and require more employees. Similarly, many recreational facilities in Arkansas are only open during the summer months—water and amusement parks are prime examples. Chart 3 shows the seasonal employment pattern that occurs in the **leisure and hospitality** sector. Note that employment begins to rise sharply during March and April, tends to peak in June, and then typically declines throughout the second half of the year.

Chart 1. Employment in State and Local Government
January 2012 - July 2014

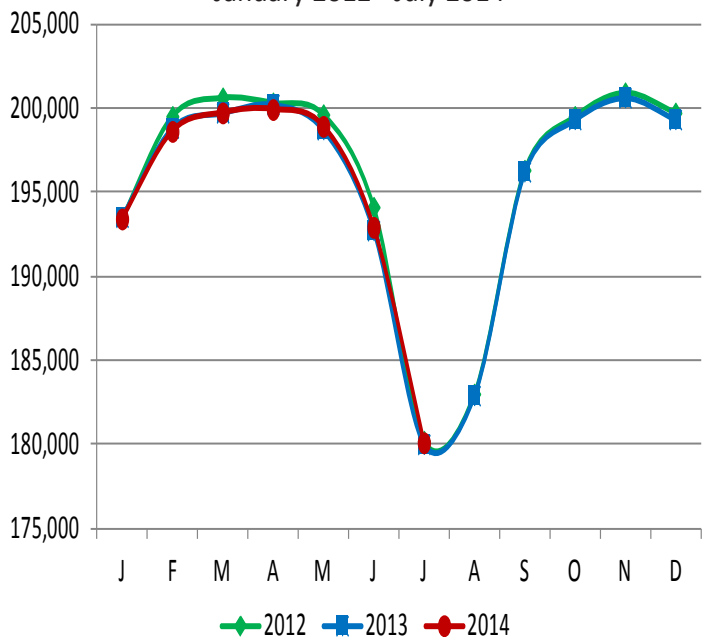


Chart 2. Employment in Educational Services
January 2012 - July 2014

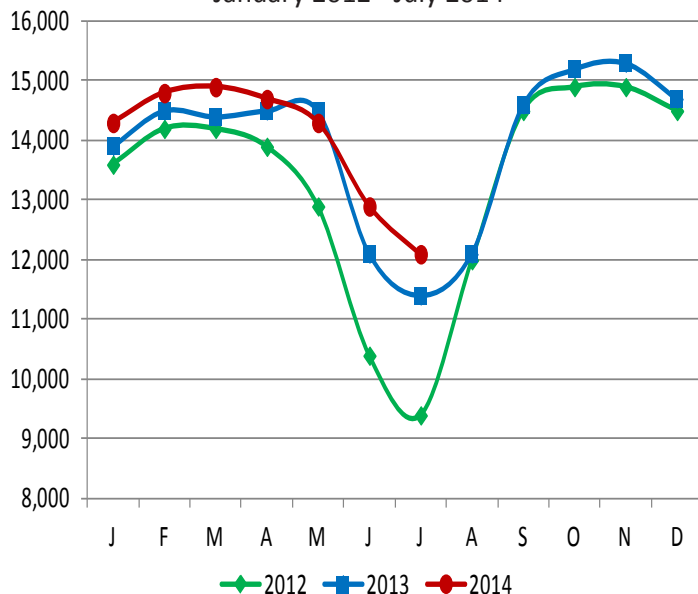
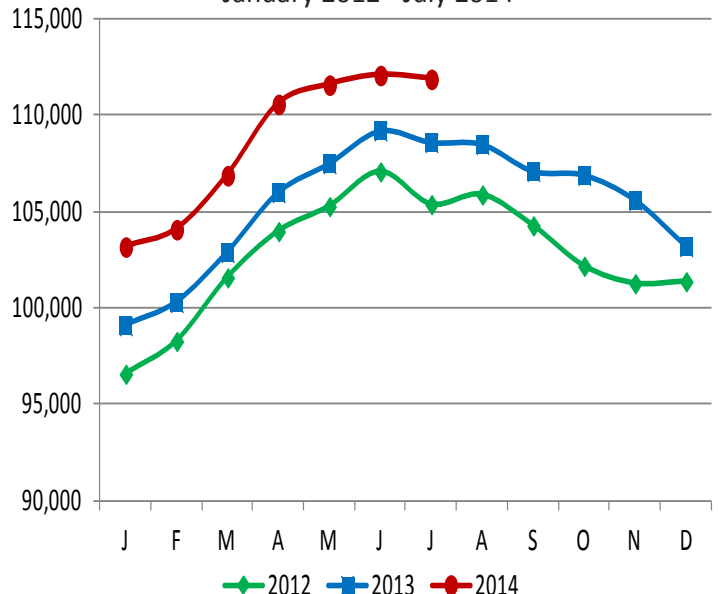


Chart 3. Employment in Leisure and Hospitality
January 2012 - July 2014



Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

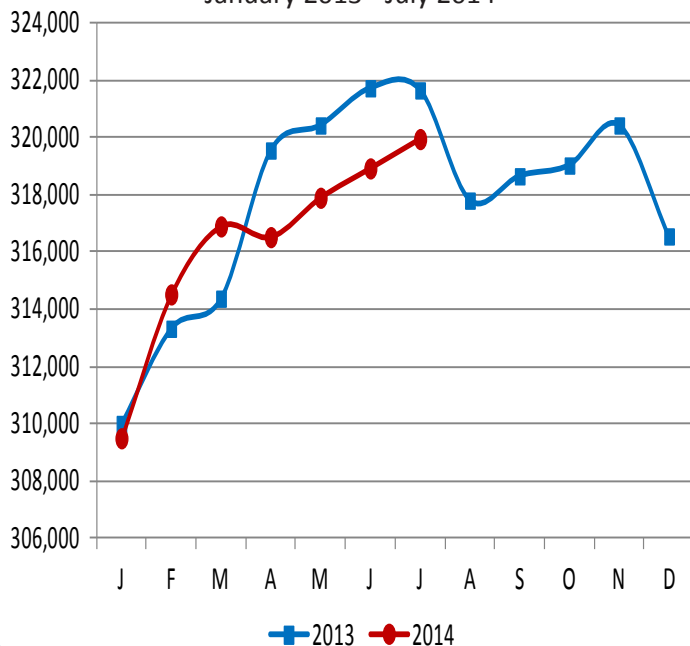
NAICS	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Total Nonfarm	347,200	348,400	342,000
Goods Producing	37,600	37,200	36,500
Mining, Logging & Construction	17,700	17,300	16,800
Manufacturing	19,900	19,900	19,700
Service Providing	309,600	311,200	305,500
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	66,700	66,500	66,800
Wholesale Trade	15,700	15,700	15,800
Retail Trade	36,900	36,600	36,800
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	14,100	14,200	14,200
Information	6,900	7,000	7,300
Financial Activities	20,300	20,300	20,100
Professional & Business Services	45,900	45,300	44,400
Educational & Health Services	51,400	51,400	50,500
Leisure & Hospitality	33,800	33,700	32,200
Other Services	16,200	16,200	15,900
Government	68,400	70,800	68,300
Federal Government	9,500	9,500	9,500
State Government	32,800	33,100	32,600
Local Government	26,100	28,200	26,200

The LR-NLR-Conway MSA consists of the following counties:
Faulkner, Grant, Lonoke, Perry, Pulaski, and Saline

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Civilian Labor Force	340,500	338,650	346,525
Employment	319,950	318,925	321,625
Unemployment	20,550	19,725	24,900
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	7.2

Number of Employed
January 2013 - July 2014



Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

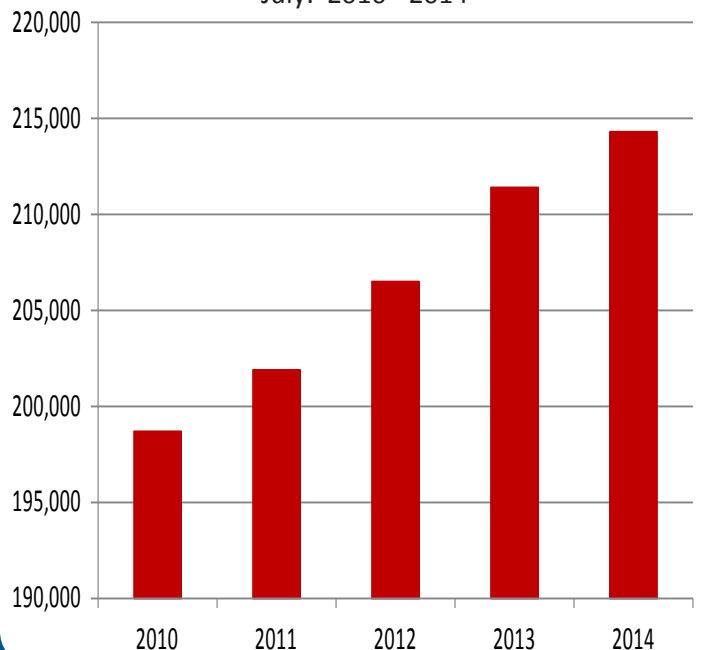
NAICS	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Total Nonfarm	214,300	216,500	211,400
Goods Producing	35,300	35,200	35,000
Mining, Logging & Construction	9,000	8,900	8,400
Manufacturing	26,300	26,300	26,600
Service Providing	179,000	181,300	176,400
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	46,700	47,100	47,900
Wholesale Trade	10,200	10,400	10,300
Retail Trade	22,500	22,600	22,800
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	14,000	14,100	14,800
Information	1,800	1,800	1,900
Financial Activities	6,900	6,800	6,700
Professional & Business Services	41,600	41,300	40,600
Educational & Health Services	24,400	24,500	23,300
Leisure & Hospitality	22,600	22,700	21,800
Other Services	6,300	6,300	6,300
Government	28,700	30,800	27,900
Federal Government	2,600	2,500	2,500
State Government	9,900	10,200	9,400
Local Government	16,200	18,100	16,000

The FSR MSA consists of the following counties:
Benton, Madison, Washington, and McDonald (in Missouri)

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Civilian Labor Force	233,700	233,425	237,275
Employment	221,375	221,950	222,275
Unemployment	12,325	11,475	15,000
Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.9	6.3

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs
July: 2010 - 2014



Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Fort Smith MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

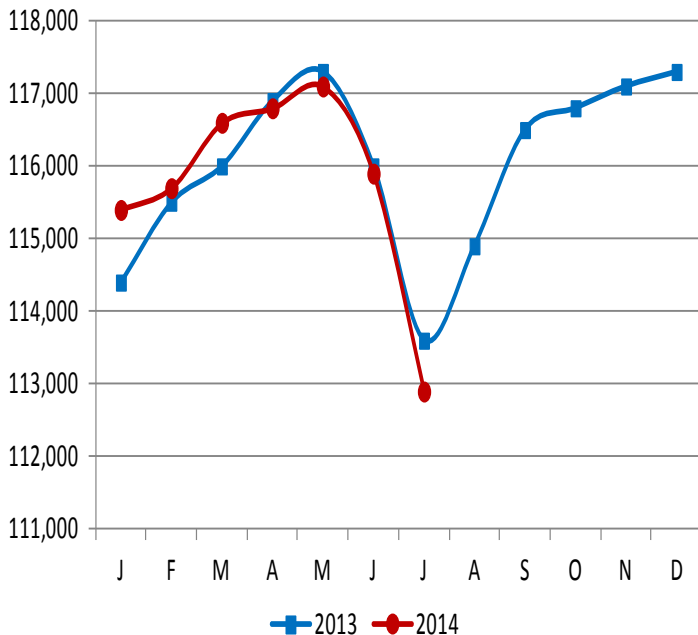
<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Total Nonfarm	112,900	115,900	113,600
Goods Producing	24,600	24,800	25,500
Mining, Logging & Construction	6,500	6,400	7,100
Manufacturing	18,100	18,400	18,400
Service Providing	88,300	91,100	88,100
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24,400	24,400	23,800
Wholesale Trade	4,100	4,100	4,100
Retail Trade	13,200	13,200	13,000
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	7,100	7,100	6,700
Information	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	4,200	4,200	4,200
Professional & Business Services	12,300	12,200	11,800
Educational & Health Services	15,600	16,300	16,700
Leisure & Hospitality	9,800	9,700	9,500
Other Services	4,200	4,200	4,200
Government	16,500	18,800	16,600
Federal Government	1,400	1,400	1,600
State Government	2,900	2,900	2,900
Local Government	12,200	14,500	12,100

The FS MSA consists of the following counties: Crawford, Franklin, Sebastian, and LeFlore and Sequoyah (in Oklahoma)

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Civilian Labor Force	125,025	127,075	130,425
Employment	116,925	118,975	119,725
Unemployment	8,100	8,100	10,700
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.4	8.2

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs January 2013 - July 2014



Hot Springs MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Total Nonfarm	37,900	38,200	37,500
Goods Producing	4,700	4,700	4,600
Service Providing	33,200	33,500	32,900
Government	4,200	4,500	4,200

The HS MSA consists of the following county: Garland

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Civilian Labor Force	41,100	41,025	42,375
Employment	38,325	38,350	38,925
Unemployment	2,775	2,675	3,450
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.5	8.1

Jonesboro MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Total Nonfarm	52,800	53,200	50,800
Goods Producing	8,900	8,800	8,700
Service Providing	43,900	44,400	42,100
Government	8,300	8,800	8,100

The Jonesboro MSA consists of the following counties: Craighead and Poinsett

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Civilian Labor Force	59,975	59,775	59,875
Employment	56,300	56,200	55,225
Unemployment	3,675	3,575	4,650
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.0	7.8

Pine Bluff MSA

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

<u>NAICS</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Total Nonfarm	34,400	35,500	34,200
Goods Producing	6,900	7,100	6,800
Service Providing	27,500	28,400	27,400
Government	9,100	9,800	9,400

The PB MSA consists of the following counties: Cleveland, Jefferson, and Lincoln

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Civilian Labor Force	40,075	40,525	41,400
Employment	36,375	37,025	36,875
Unemployment	3,700	3,500	4,525
Unemployment Rate	9.2	8.6	10.9

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

State of Arkansas

(Seasonally Adjusted)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>	<u>OTM</u>	<u>OTY</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>	<u>OTM</u>	<u>OTY</u>
Civilian Labor Force	1,298,200	1,306,100	1,325,000	-7,900	-26,800	1,319,500	1,321,200	1,345,200	-1,700	-25,700
Employment	1,217,200	1,224,400	1,223,200	-7,200	-6,000	1,231,200	1,235,800	1,236,900	-4,600	-5,700
Unemployment	81,000	81,700	101,800	-700	-20,800	88,300	85,400	108,300	2,900	-20,000
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	7.7	-0.1	-1.5	6.7	6.5	8.1	0.2	-1.4
U.S. Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.1	7.3	0.1	-1.1	6.5	6.3	7.7	0.2	-1.2

Out-of-State MSAs

Memphis, Tennessee

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Civilian Labor Force	601,900	601,325	610,600
Employment	548,625	549,250	552,200
Unemployment	53,275	52,075	58,400
Unemployment Rate	8.9	8.7	9.6

Texarkana, Texas

	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
Civilian Labor Force	61,375	62,425	62,700
Employment	57,375	58,475	57,900
Unemployment	4,000	3,950	4,800
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.3	7.7

Unemployment Rates by County

Between June and July, unemployment rates increased in 59 of Arkansas' 75 counties. Nine counties posted rate declines, while 7 remained stable.

In July, thirteen counties enjoyed jobless rates at or below six percent. Five counties posted rates at or above ten percent, up from three counties in June.

Compared to July 2013, unemployment rates are down in 74 counties. Only one county remained unchanged over the year.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Jul 14</u>	<u>Jun 14</u>	<u>Jul 13</u>
3	Arkansas	4.8	5.0	6.7	73	Lee	10.1	9.1	12.2
71	Ashley	10.0	9.6	12.1	49	Lincoln	7.9	8.0	9.2
32	Baxter	6.9	6.8	8.5	32	Little River	6.9	6.6	8.7
5	Benton	5.4	4.8	6.3	24	Logan	6.5	6.2	8.4
16	Boone	6.3	5.9	8.0	7	Lonoke	5.6	5.6	6.8
56	Bradley	8.3	8.3	9.4	2	Madison	4.7	4.7	6.3
45	Calhoun	7.6	7.4	10.1	36	Marion	7.1	6.8	9.1
1	Carroll	4.5	4.4	5.6	37	Miller	7.2	7.3	7.8
74	Chicot	10.2	10.2	10.9	69	Mississippi	9.9	11.3	12.1
45	Clark	7.6	7.5	10.1	34	Monroe	7.0	6.2	8.2
65	Clay	9.6	9.0	11.8	37	Montgomery	7.2	6.9	7.2
42	Cleburne	7.4	7.1	7.9	19	Nevada	6.4	6.2	7.9
34	Cleveland	7.0	6.8	8.1	30	Newton	6.8	6.3	8.0
56	Columbia	8.3	8.2	10.3	52	Ouachita	8.1	8.0	9.6
27	Conway	6.6	6.4	8.5	19	Perry	6.4	6.6	8.1
12	Craighead	6.0	5.8	7.5	69	Phillips	9.9	9.4	11.9
27	Crawford	6.6	6.3	8.1	47	Pike	7.7	7.1	9.6
75	Crittenden	10.3	10.6	11.7	30	Poinsett	6.8	6.8	8.8
39	Cross	7.3	6.8	8.4	39	Polk	7.3	6.9	8.4
63	Dallas	9.2	9.1	10.6	39	Pope	7.3	7.0	8.3
64	Desha	9.5	8.8	10.7	10	Prairie	5.9	5.7	7.0
67	Drew	9.8	9.5	11.4	16	Pulaski	6.3	6.0	7.5
9	Faulkner	5.8	5.8	7.1	54	Randolph	8.2	7.8	10.4
24	Franklin	6.5	6.6	7.2	67	St. Francis	9.8	9.1	11.7
24	Fulton	6.5	6.0	8.0	7	Saline	5.6	5.3	6.5
29	Garland	6.7	6.5	8.1	6	Scott	5.5	5.4	7.0
10	Grant	5.9	6.0	7.4	19	Searcy	6.4	5.9	8.2
43	Greene	7.5	7.3	9.3	14	Sebastian	6.1	6.0	7.9
16	Hempstead	6.3	6.0	7.8	19	Sevier	6.4	6.5	8.4
12	Hot Spring	6.0	5.9	7.9	60	Sharp	8.8	8.7	10.7
19	Howard	6.4	6.1	7.7	71	Stone	10.0	9.8	11.3
59	Independence	8.6	8.2	9.7	49	Union	7.9	7.5	9.2
52	Izard	8.1	7.9	10.2	48	Van Buren	7.8	7.5	9.3
60	Jackson	8.8	8.5	10.4	4	Washington	5.0	4.8	6.2
66	Jefferson	9.7	9.0	11.5	51	White	8.0	7.8	9.1
43	Johnson	7.5	7.0	8.4	54	Woodruff	8.2	7.9	10.5
62	Lafayette	9.0	9.0	11.4	14	Yell	6.1	5.9	7.1
58	Lawrence	8.4	7.4	10.6					

Lowest Rates

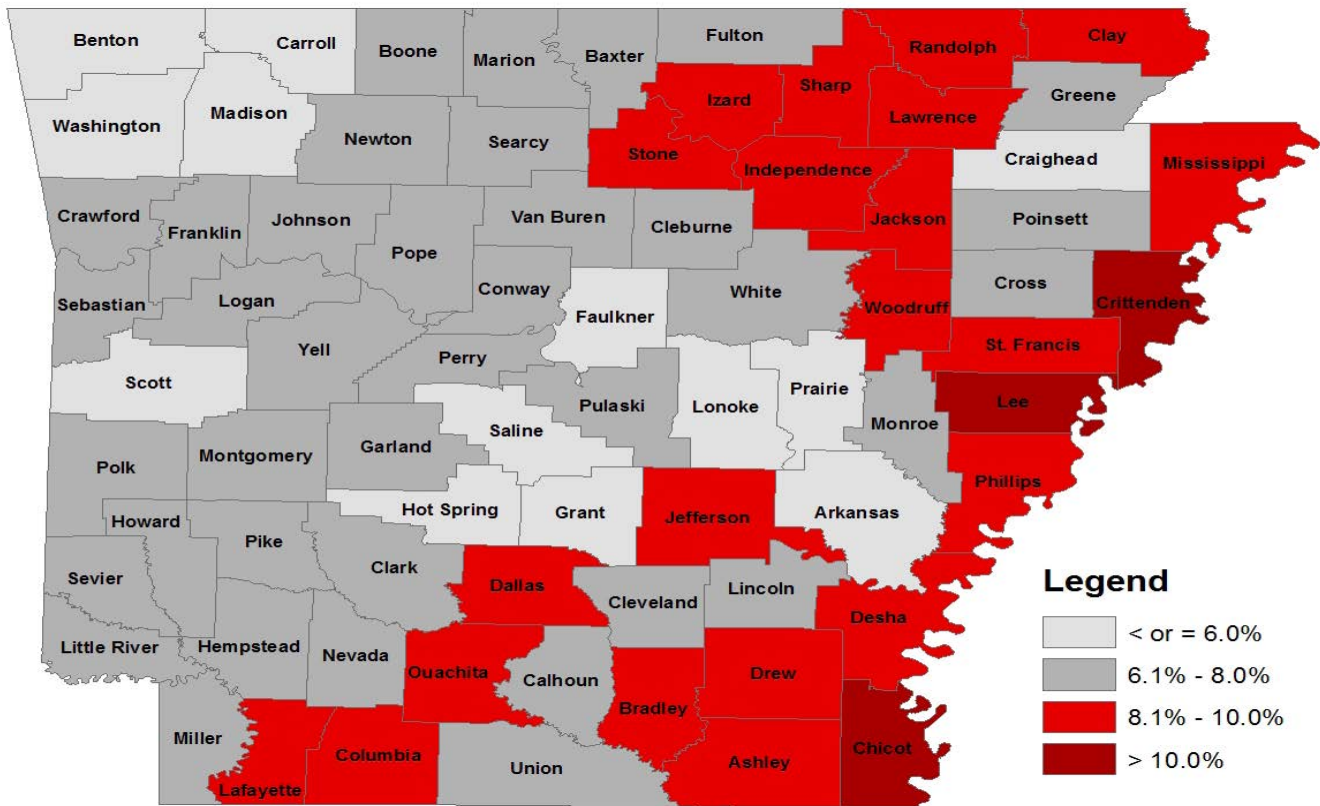
<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1	Carroll	4.5
2	Madison	4.7
3	Arkansas	4.8
4	Washington	5.0
5	Benton	5.4

Highest Rates

<u>Rank</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Rate</u>
71	Ashley	10.0
71	Stone	10.0
73	Lee	10.1
74	Chicot	10.2
75	Crittenden	10.3

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 2013 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 5,000 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 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, schedule shifts, harvest times, and the opening/closing of schools.

Arkansas Labor Market

July 2014

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.

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

Voice: 1-800-285-1121

TDD: 1-800-285-1131

Mike Beebe- Governor

Artee Williams- DWS Director



Department of Workforce Services
Bureau of Labor Statistics
P.O. Box 2981
Little Rock, AR 72203-2981