



# LABOR NEWS

*A Publication of the*  
**ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

*Mike Beebe, Governor*

*Vol. 31, No. 1 Spring, 2008*

*James L. Salkeld, Director*

## ARKANSAS' 2006 PROFILE AND HOW WE MEASURE UP

▪ 151,428,000 people were employed in the United States labor force in 2006. California had the most workers with 17,901,900, and Wyoming had the least with 284,700. **Arkansas ranked 33 with 1,364,600 workers.**

▪ The population of the United States in 2006 was 299,398,500. The state of California had the largest population with 36,457,500 people, and Wyoming once again ranked last with 515,000. **Arkansas ranked 32 with 2,810,900.**

▪ The overall unemployment rate in the U.S. was 4.6 percent. Hawaii had the lowest rate with 2.4 percent, and Michigan and Puerto Rico had the highest with 6.9 and 10.4 percent respectively. **Arkansas ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> out of 31 with 5.3 percent.**

▪ The Per Capita income for the United States was \$36,600 in 2006. The District of Columbia had the largest Per Capita Income with \$57,400, and Mississippi had the lowest with \$26,900. **Arkansas ranked third from last with \$28,400**, with West Virginia coming in second from last with \$28,100.

*Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
and the Bureau of Economic Analysis*



## WOMEN'S IMPACT ON WORKFORCE CHANGING

**T**he past several decades have been marked by notable changes in women's labor force activities compared to men's, including increased labor force participation, employment growth in higher paying occupations, and gains in real earnings.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1970, about 43 percent of women aged 16 and older were in the labor force; by the late 1990s, the labor force participation rate of women had risen to 60 percent. Though still well above the rates that prevailed throughout the 1970s, the 1980s, and much of the 1990s, the participation rate for women has receded slightly since 1999, to 59.4 percent in 2006.

As women's labor force participation has increased, so has **(See WOMEN'S contd. on page 2)**



**ASCPM Board Members: (from left: Doris Anderson, 2008 President (Arkansas Department of Labor); Barbara Mahoney, Recording Secretary (Arkansas State Bank Department); Governor Mike Beebe; Cynthia Nixon, Corresponding Secretary (Arkansas State Bank Department); Lori Morrison, Treasurer (Arkansas State Bank Department); and Tim Lampe, 2007 President (Arkansas Department of Human Services). Board members not pictured: William E. Davis, Parliamentarian, (Department of Information Services), and Members at Large; Leon Cornett (Arkansas Department of Labor); Emma Lay (Arkansas Department of Workforce Services); and Cheryl LeDoux (Arkansas Department of Health).**

## **LABOR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE ASCPM PRESIDENT-ELECT**

**D**oris Anderson, Applications and Systems Manager with the Arkansas Department of Labor has been elected President of the Arkansas Society of Certified Public Managers® (ASCPM). ASCPM is a professional association of public sector managers in Arkansas who have successfully completed an extensive two-year program of classroom training, presentations, study, and research; demonstrated their management abilities through completion of comprehensive individual or team projects; and passed a comprehensive examination.

ASCPM provides its members a forum to promote the advancement of professional public managers throughout Arkansas. The Society encourages public managers to continue their training and education by promoting and sponsoring educational opportunities for its members. The Society hosts quarterly ASCPM “Lunch and Learn” meetings where speakers cover information and issues relating to government. For more information, visit their website at [www.arcpm.org](http://www.arcpm.org).

The Arkansas Certified Public Manager® (CPM) program is coordinated through the Arkansas Public Administration Consortium, a cooperative program of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, the Arkansas State University in Jonesboro and the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Michael Waters is the CPM Program Administrator, and serves as the APAC Liaison to the ASCPM Board. The CPM program provides training to managers in public and non-profit agencies in federal, state, local, and county government.

The CPM program helps managers determine management styles and techniques, and assists them in developing skills to make better judgments concerning the changing roles and resource challenges facing public managers now and in the future. The quality and efficiency of management training programs are essential to maintain and improve the effectiveness and

professionalism of government managers, and have a major impact on the lives of Arkansas’s citizens.

Arkansas’s Certified Public Manager® (CPM) program is part of the American Academy of Certified Public Managers® (AACPM), a national consortium promoting professionalism in public sector management founded in 1979, and the CPM certification is honored in all member states. Those earning CPM designation are also eligible to become Fellows of the American Academy of Certified Public Managers (AACPM), a professional association of public sector managers. To be eligible for membership, an individual must have earned the designation of Certified Public Manager® (CPM) through a management program accredited by the National Certified Public Manager® Consortium and must be a member of an accredited Society of Certified Public Managers®.

For more information about the CPM program, call Michael Waters at 501-569-3090, or check the program web site: <http://ualr.edu/apac/index.php/home/programs/cpm>.

**WOMEN’S (contd. from page 1)** their employment in higher paying occupations. In 2006, half of all workers in management, professional, and related occupations were women.

Women’s earnings relative to men’s also were substantially higher in 2006 than in previous decades. In 1979, among full-time workers, women’s earnings were approximately 62 percent of men’s; by 2006, the ratio had grown to about 81 percent.

The increased movement of women in the labor force and into higher paying occupations has gone hand in hand with their pursuit of higher education. For example, in 1970, just over one-tenth of 25- to 64-year-old women in the labor force had completed four or more years of college; by 2006, one-third held at least a bachelor’s degree.



## IN THE WORKS

✉ Average annual expenditures for cellular phone services per consumer unit rose from \$210 in 2001 to \$524 in 2006, an **increase of 149 percent**. The Bureau of Labor Statistics went on to say that expenditures for residential phone services per consumer unit fell from an annual average of \$686 in 2001 to \$542 in 2006, a decline of 21 percent.

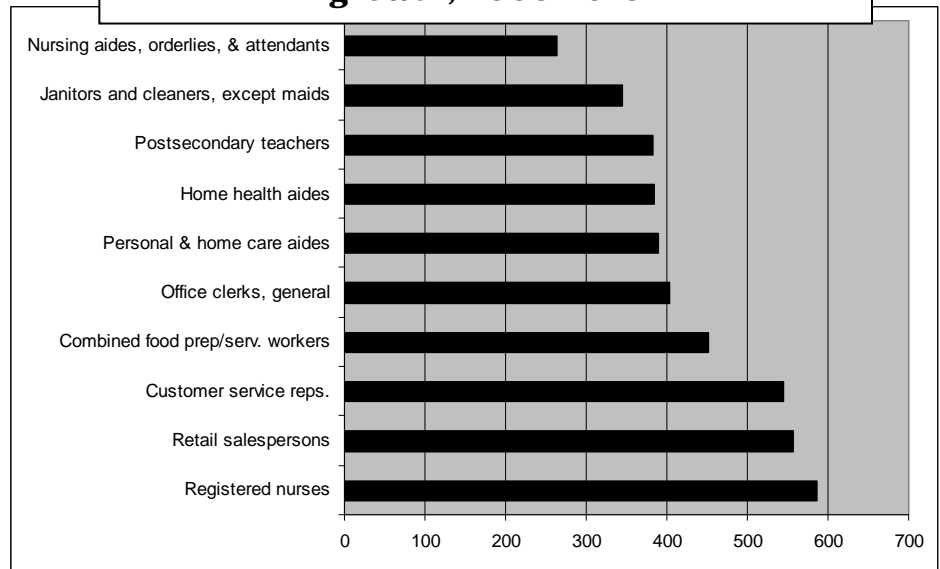
✉ In 2005, 26 percent of working wives whose husbands also worked earned more than their husbands. This is up from 18 percent in 1987, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Among *all* married-couple families in which the wife (but not necessarily the husband) had earnings from work in 2005, 33 percent of the wives earned more than their husbands. This is about a third higher than the 1987 figure of 24 percent.

✉ According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, lower wage full-time workers who participate in employer-provided medical care plans are more likely than higher wage participants to be required to contribute toward their plans' premiums. Full-time lower wage workers who participate in a medical plan also pay a larger share of the premium, on average, than do their full-time higher wage counterparts. Lower wage workers are expected to pay for 21 percent of the premium cost for single coverage and 34 percent of the premium cost for family coverage. Higher wage workers, on the other hand, pay 17 percent of the premium cost for single coverage and 27 percent of the premium cost for family coverage.

## LARGEST JOB GAINS AND LOSSES PROJECTED FOR 2006-16

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the 30 occupations with the largest projected job growth between 2006 and 2016 will account for over half of all new jobs. Those 30 occupations are projected to add 8.1 million jobs. The top 10 of these occupations, which are shown in the chart, are expected to add 4.3 million new jobs.

**Occupations with the largest projected job growth, 2006-2016**



The 30 occupations with the largest projected declines between 2006 and 2016 will account for about 1.2 million job losses, the majority of the 1.8 million job losses projected among declining occupations. The ten detailed occupations with the largest projected employment decline are shown in the chart on the following page.

### LABOR NEWS

A quarterly publication of the Arkansas Department of Labor, 10421 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72205-2190, ph. 501-682-4500, e-mail [jeanette.donahue@arkansas.gov](mailto:jeanette.donahue@arkansas.gov). Alternate formats are available upon request. No information published herein should be construed as substituting for policy directives sent through regular channels to personnel.

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Name and title \_\_\_\_\_

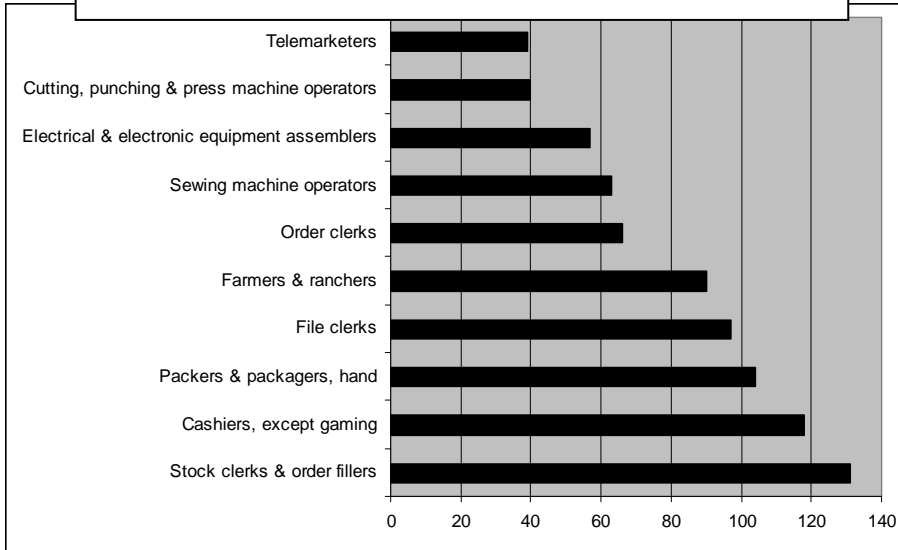
Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

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### Occupations projected to lose the most jobs, 2006-2016



Changes in technology or business practices, and outsourcing to foreign countries, will reduce demand in most of the 30 occupations. None of the 30 occupations is from the services group, the construction and extraction group, or the installation, maintenance, and repair group, which together represent the more difficult occupations to automate or move overseas.

For more information on employment projections, visit the Bureau's website at [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov).

## OSHA REMINDS EMPLOYERS TO POST SUMMARIES

The U. S. Department of Labor OSHA recently reminded employers that they must post a summary of the total number of job-related injuries and illnesses that occurred during 2007. Employers are required to post OSHA Form 300A (summary) from February 1 to April 30, 2008.

Employers with ten or fewer employees and employers in certain industries are normally exempt from federal OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping and posting requirements. A complete list of exempt industries is posted on the OSHA website, [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov), as are copies of OSHA Forms 300 and 300A. For more information call our office at 501-682-4527 or 582-4516.