

July 21st, 2022 June 2022 Employment Report

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Types of Employment Data Analyzed

Survey of Businesses

Current Employment Statistics

- Employment and wage estimates by industry
- Measures jobs not number of people
 employed
- Excludes most agriculture, self-employed, family, military and rail workers

Survey of Households

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

- Unemployment, employment and labor force levels by geographic region
- Measures people employed not number of jobs
- Excludes individuals not in the labor force



Types of Analysis Discussed

Month-Over-Month

- Numeric/Percentage Change
- Influence of seasonal trends are included
- <u>Main Use</u>: Compare changes with previous years in the same month – comparison of previous years point-in-time estimates

Year-Over-Year

- Numeric/Percentage Change
- Removes influence of seasonal trends
- <u>Main Use</u>: Compare changes with previous time periods – long-term trends (growing, declining, accelerating, or decelerating)



Month-Over-Month (MoM) Highlights

- The Arizona seasonally adjusted (SA) unemployment rate increased to 3.3% in June 2022 from 3.2% in May 2022
- The U.S. SA unemployment rate remained at 3.6% from May 2022 to June 2022
- Arizona nonfarm employment decreased by 31,900 jobs
 - The largest gains were recorded in Manufacturing (3,000 jobs) and Construction (2,300 jobs)
 - The largest losses were recorded in Government (-36,800 jobs) and Education and Health Services (-2,100 jobs)
- The May 2022 nonfarm employment change was revised from a loss of 5,500 jobs to a loss of 4,700 jobs



Year-Over-Year (YoY) Highlights

- Arizona nonfarm employment increased by 104,400 jobs (3.6%)
- Arizona private sector employment increased by 104,500 jobs (4.1%), while government employment decreased by 100 jobs (0.03%)
- Ten out of eleven major sectors recorded job gains
 - The largest gains were recorded in Leisure and Hospitality (23,500 jobs) and Trade, Transportation and Utilities (22,800 jobs)
- All seven Arizona metro areas (MSAs) gained jobs
 - The largest percentage gains were recorded in Flagstaff MSA (5.8%) and Yuma MSA (5.8%)



Arizona & U.S. Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted



Period	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Jun-2022	3,577,865	3,460,862	117,003	3.3
OTM Change	8,324	6,416	1,908	0.1
OTY Change	52,680	118,527	-65,847	-1.9



Historical Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims



Source: U.S. Employment and Training Administration

***Continued Claims:** the number of people who have already filed an initial claim and who have experienced a week of unemployment and then filed a continued claim to claim benefits for that week of unemployment.

- Continued claims in Arizona increased week-to-week from week ending 4/16/2022 to week ending 7/9/2022
 - Historically, UI claims increase from April to July each year
- Continued claims in Arizona declined by 49.9% (21,181 claims) year-over-year during week ending 7/9/2022





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS





Arizona Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted

- The Arizona labor force has grown by 184,769 people or 5.4% since reaching a pandemic low in April 2020
- Since February 2020, the labor force has grown by 103,852 people or 3.0%

Source: Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity





• The US labor force has grown by 7.7 million people or 5.4% since reaching a pandemic low in April 2020

 Since February 2020, the labor force has declined by 560,000 people or -0.3%

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Year-Over-Year Earnings Change



Private Sector Average Hourly Earnings

- Arizona average hourly earnings increased 5.4% YoY in June 2022
- U.S. average hourly earnings increased 5.1% ٠ YoY in June 2022

Avg. Hourly Earnings: Arizona: \$29.69; U.S.: \$31.82

Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



Consumer Price Index Year-Over-Year % Change



^{*}Phoenix MSA estimates are released every other month Source: US BLS CPI Program

- US CPI increased 9.1% year-over-year (YoY) in June 2022
 - Energy prices rose 41.6% YoY
 - Food prices rose 10.4% YoY, the largest increase since April 1981
- Phoenix MSA CPI increased 12.3% from June 2021 to June 2022
 - Energy prices rose 43.3% YoY, largely from an increase in gasoline prices
 - Food prices rose 9.3% YoY,
 - Transportation prices rose 18.1% YoY
 - Housing prices rose 15.9% YoY





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS









Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS





 Arizona nonfarm employment increased 3.6% YoY (104,400 jobs)



COVID-19 Pandemic Impact



Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

 Since April 2020, 120% (406,200 jobs) of the Arizona Nonfarm pandemic job losses have been recovered



COVID-19 Pandemic Impact



Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

 Since April 2020, 98% (21,467,000 jobs) of the U.S. Nonfarm pandemic job losses have been recovered



Arizona Month-Over-Month Employment Gain/Loss by Sector



Note: Education and Health Services includes private sector education and health services only



Total Nonfarm Employment by Region



Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS







Arizona Year-Over-Year Employment Gain/Loss by Sector



Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS



thousands



Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS



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State and Regional Job Gains and Losses from Feb. '20 to June '22 *Seasonally Adjusted; In Thousands*

Jobs Lost	Jobs Recovered	Percent Recovered
338.7	406.2	120%
6.1	8.7	143%
249.7	320.6	128%
5.9	7.2	122%
8.9	10.2	115%
12.8	11.5	90%
45.5	40.0	88%
2.2	1.8	82%
	338.7 6.1 249.7 5.9 8.9 12.8 45.5	Jobs Lost Recovered 338.7 406.2 6.1 8.7 249.7 320.6 5.9 7.2 8.9 10.2 12.8 11.5 45.5 40.0

Source: Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. DOL BLS

Note: February 2020 level was used as the reference month for comparison purposes





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Highlights:

- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services gained 1,600 jobs (0.9%)
- Employment Services gained 500 jobs (0.5%)
- Services to Buildings and Dwellings lost 800 jobs (-1.9%)
- Business Support Services lost 500 jobs (-1.6%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Gains:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services gained 12,300 jobs (7.4%)
- Management of Companies gained 3,100 jobs (9.2%)

Notable Losses:

- Services to Buildings and Dwellings lost 4,700 jobs (-10.3%)
- Business Support Services lost 2,100 jobs (-6.3%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Highlights:

- Transportation and Warehousing gained 900 jobs or 0.7%
- Wholesale Trade gained 300 jobs or 0.3%
- Retail Trade lost 400 jobs or -0.1%





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Gains:

- Transportation and Warehousing gained 11,800 jobs (9.4%)
- Retail Trade gained 8,500 jobs (2.5%)
- Wholesale Trade gained 2,500 jobs (2.5%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Highlights:

- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation gained 1,600 jobs (3.6%)
 - Gains came from Performing Arts, Sports, Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers, among others
- Accommodations gained 700 jobs (1.8%)
- Food Services and Drinking Places lost 3,700 jobs (-1.5%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Gains:

- Food Services and Drinking Places gained 14,000 jobs (6.0%)
- Accommodations gained 3,600 jobs (10.2%)
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation gained 5,900 jobs (14.9%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Note: Government sector includes public K-12 and post-secondary education institutions

Highlights:

- State Government lost 11,800 jobs (-13.4%)
 - State Education lost 11,600 jobs (-22.2%)
- Local Government lost 25,100 jobs (-9.4%)
 - Local Education lost 26,700 jobs (-19.6%)
- Federal Government gained 100 jobs (0.2%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

- State Government lost 1,600 jobs (-2.0%)
 - State Education gained 200 jobs (0.5%)
- Local Government gained 1,800 jobs (0.8%)
 - Local Education gained 1,000 jobs (0.7%)
- Federal Government lost 300 jobs (-0.5%)





Highlights:

- Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing gained 1,000 jobs (1.8%)
 - Gains primarily came from Passenger Car Rental and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental
- Insurance Carriers gained 1,000 jobs (1.4%)
 - Gains came from Insurance Agencies and Brokerages
- Credit Intermediaries lost 1,000 jobs (-1.0%)
 - Losses came from Commercial Banking and Real Estate Credit



Housing Inventory: Active Listing Count in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ



Notable Changes:

- The count of active house listing increased by 3,105 (44.7%) from May 2022 to June 2022
- The count of active house listing increased by 5,339 (113.2%) from June 2021 to June 2022


Federal Funds Effective Rate



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Notable Change:

- The federal funds rate increased by 0.44 from May 2022 to June 2022
- The MoM percent point increases in May and June 2022 were the largest going back to Jan. 1995





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Losses:

Credit Intermediaries lost 3,600 jobs (-3.7%)

Notable Gains:

- Financial Investments and Vehicles gained 700 jobs (3.5%)
- Insurance Carriers gained 600 jobs (0.8%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Losses:

- Credit Intermediaries lost 3,600 jobs (-3.7%)
 - Losses were reported in Commercial Banking and Real Estate Credit





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Highlights:

- Speciality Trade Construction gained 1,100 jobs (0.9%)
- Construction of Buildings gained 1,000 jobs (2.8%)
 - Gains reported in New Residential and Commercial Building Construction



Arizona New Private Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits; Seasonally Adjusted



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Notable Changes:

- 5,312 building permits were authorized in May 2022, a slight decrease of 5 permits (-0.1%) from May 2021
- Building permits increased by 8.7% or 427 permits in May 2022 after a decrease of 30.5% in April 2022.



Housing Inventory: Median Days on Market in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ (CBSA)



Notable Changes:

- The median number of days property listings spend on the market increased by 2 days (9%) from May 2022 to June 2022
- The median days on market decreased by 4 (14%) from June 2021 to June 2022





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Gains:

- Specialty Trades Construction gained 3,900 jobs (3.2%)
- Heavy and Civil Construction gained 1,300 jobs (6.7%)
- Construction of Buildings gained 100 jobs (0.3%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Highlights:

- Durable Goods gained 2,500 (1.8%)
- Nondurable Goods gained 500 jobs (1.1%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Notable Gains:

- Durable Goods gained 8,800 jobs or 6.5%, the largest percentage change since April, 1998
- Nondurable Goods gained 3,000 jobs (6.8%)









Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Note: Education and Health Services includes private sector education only

Highlights:

- Educational Services lost 7,400 jobs (-10.9%)
- Ambulatory Health Services gained 2,300 jobs (1.2%)
 - Gains were reported in Offices of Physicians
- Nursing and Residential Care Facilities gained 1,300 jobs (2.4%)
 - Gains were reported in Assisted Living and Nursing Care Facilities
- Social Assistance gained 1,100 jobs (1.7%)
- Hospitals gained 600 jobs (0.6%)





Source: Produced by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS

Note: Education and Health Services includes private sector education only

Notable Gains:

- Ambulatory Health Care Services gained 12,700 jobs (7.0%)
- Social Assistance gained 3,000 jobs (4.7%)
- Hospitals gained 2,700 jobs (2.7%)
- Nursing and Residential Care Facilities gained 900 jobs (1.7%)
- Educational Services gained 800 jobs (1.3%)













 Job losses were mainly from Beauty Salons, Nail Salons, and Pet Care Services









 Job gains were reported in Motion Picture Theaters, Internet Publishing and Broadcasting, and Web Search Portals







Percent of Jobs Recovered from Feb. '20 to June '22

Seasonally-Adjusted

Sector	Arizona	United States
Financial Activities	400%	129%
Construction	248%	104%
Manufacturing	241%	101%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	214%	129%
Information	122%	135%
Education and Health Services	112%	91%
Professional & Business Svcs	109%	138%
Other Services	101%	82%
Leisure & Hospitality	<mark>93%</mark>	84%
Natural Resources & Mining	75%	54%
Government	57%	55%
Private Sector	124%	101%
Total Nonfarm Employment	120%	98%

Note: February 2020 level was used as the reference month for comparison purposes



Report Summary

- Month-over-month, Arizona nonfarm employment decreased by 31,900 jobs, while the Private Sector gained 4,900 jobs
- Year-over-year, Arizona nonfarm employment increased by 3.6%, while U.S. nonfarm employment increased by 4.2% YoY
- Arizona nonfarm employment has recovered 120% of the jobs lost during the COVID-19 pandemic
- The Arizona unemployment rate increased to 3.3% in June 2022 from 3.2% in May 2022
- Month-over-month, the Arizona labor force increased by 8,324 individuals



Employment and Unemployment State Rankings Available July 22, 2022

State Rankings Download the Data!

Industry:		Date:		Rank by:	Seasonally Adjusted:	
Total Nonfarm		November 2021	*	MoM % Change	 Yes 	
				O YoY % Change	O No	

Total Nonfarm Employment Ranking by MoM % Change for November 2021



Employment Ranking by MoM % Change for Arizona November 2021 (Seaonally Adjusted: Yes) *Click on map for ranking of specified state

	Arizona			Industry	Area Name 🚊	Rank	% Change
Industry	Rank	% Change		Total Nonfarm	North Dakota	1	0.8%
Total Nonfarm	22	0.3%	^		New Jersey	2	0.6%
Private Sector	23	0.3%			Montana	3	0.6%
Goods-Producing Industries	28	0.3%			Texas	4	0.6%
Service-Providing Industries	20	0.3%			Florida	5	0.6%
Private Service Providing	24	0.3%		Private Sector	North Dakota	1	1.0%
Construction	32	0.4%			Montana	2	0.8%

Employment State Rankings

OEO Employment and Wage Page

Unemployment State Rankings

OEO Unemployment Webpage



Employment Ranking by MoM % Change

Top Five Ranked States by Industry

November 2021 (Seaonally Adjusted: Yes)

Thank You Any Questions?

<u>Upcoming Releases:</u> August 18, 2022: July 2022 Employment Report



U.S. Personal Consumption Expenditures



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Durable and Nondurable Goods expenditures YoY growth increased slightly in May 2022 after reporting slowing growth in March and April 2022
 - Durable Goods expenditures decreased by 0.5% in March and 0.2% in April from 15.2% growth in February 2022
 - Nondurable Goods expenditures slowed to 9.5% in March and 9.0% in April from 15.1% in February 2022
- Services expenditures YoY growth increased in May 2022 to 11.2% from 10.6% in April 2022



Historical Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims



Arizona Weekly Unemployment Insurance Initial Claims

- Initial claims in Arizona rose by 95.2% (2,447) from week ending 7/2/2022 to week ending 7/9/2022
- Initial claims in Arizona rose by 31.0% (1,188) from week ending 7/9/2022 to week ending 7/10/2021



Source: U.S. Employment and Training Administration