

2021

Oklahoma CES Benchmark Report



Oklahoma 2021 CES Benchmark

A publication from
Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
Economic Research and Analysis Division

P.O. Box 52003
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2003

Shelley Zumwalt, Executive Director
Lynn Gray, Director, Economic Research and Analysis

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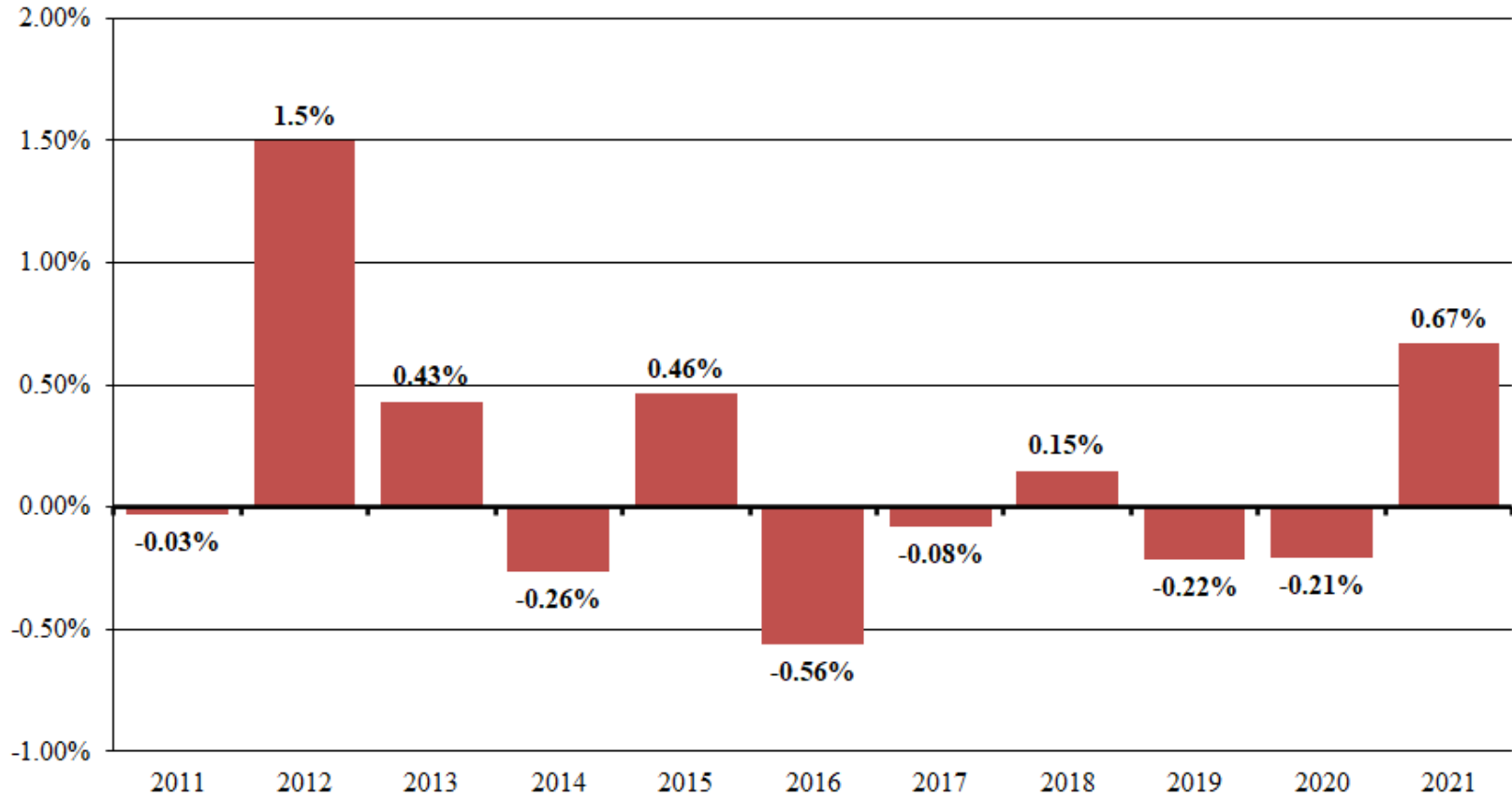
Oklahoma 2021 CES Benchmark

Each year, the Current Employment Statistics Program (CES) survey of nonfarm establishments undergoes a benchmarking process, which is a revision of previously published monthly employment, hours, and earnings estimates. The benchmarking process replaces sample-based estimates with universe counts of employment provided primarily from Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax reports. For more information on the benchmarking process and for a summary of national benchmark revisions, see “Current Employment Statistics - CES (National) Benchmark Article” at:

<https://www.bls.gov/sae/publications/benchmark-article/annual-benchmark-article.htm>

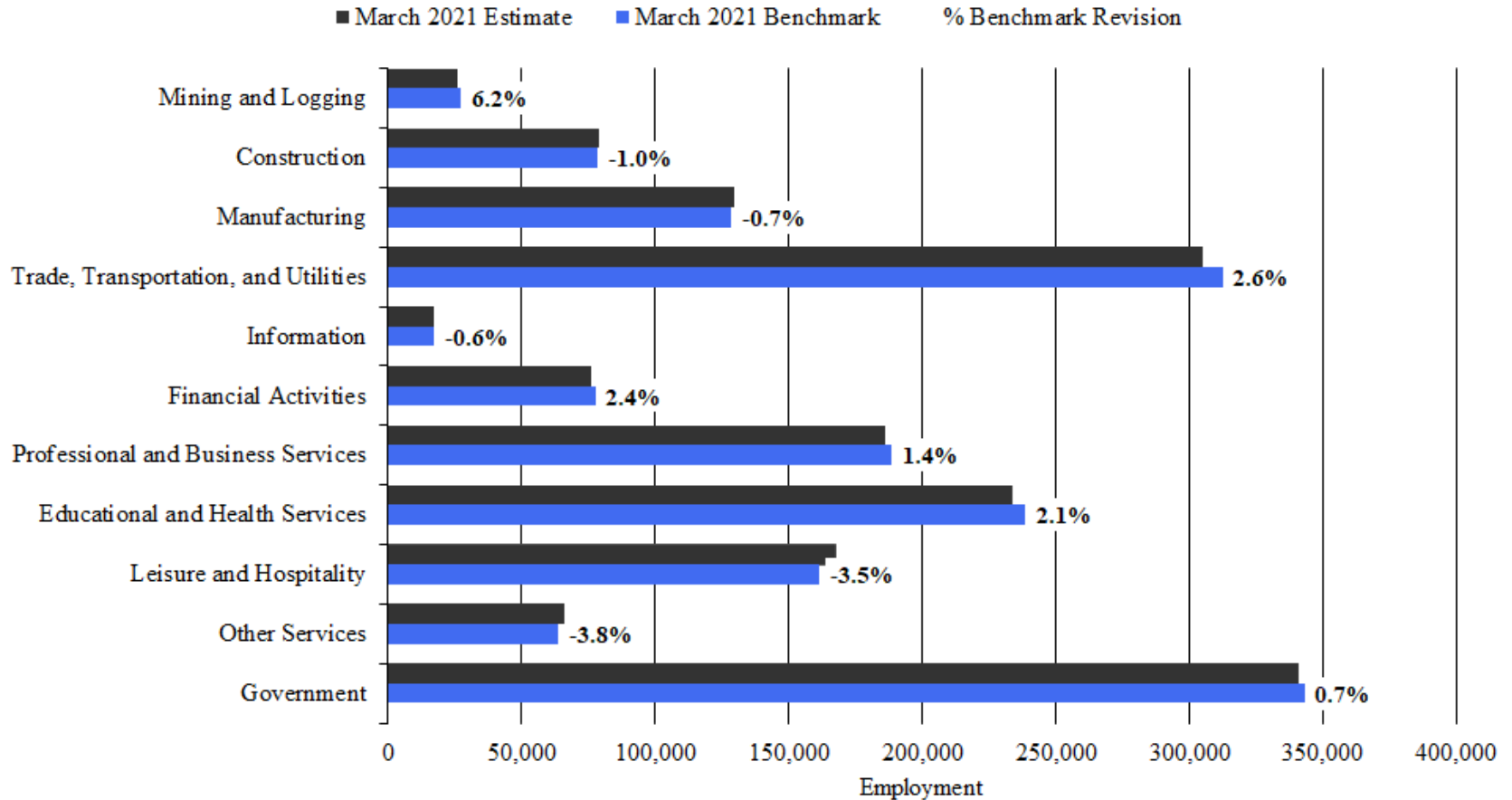
Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data: Nonfarm payroll estimates for states and metropolitan areas were revised to reflect the incorporation of the 2021 benchmarks and the recalculation of seasonal adjustment factors. The revisions affect all not seasonally adjusted data from April 2020 to December 2021, all seasonally adjusted data from January 2017 to December 2021, and select series subject to historical revisions before April 2020.

**Chart 1. Oklahoma Statewide Total Nonfarm Employment
Percent Benchmark Revision by Year, 2011-2021**



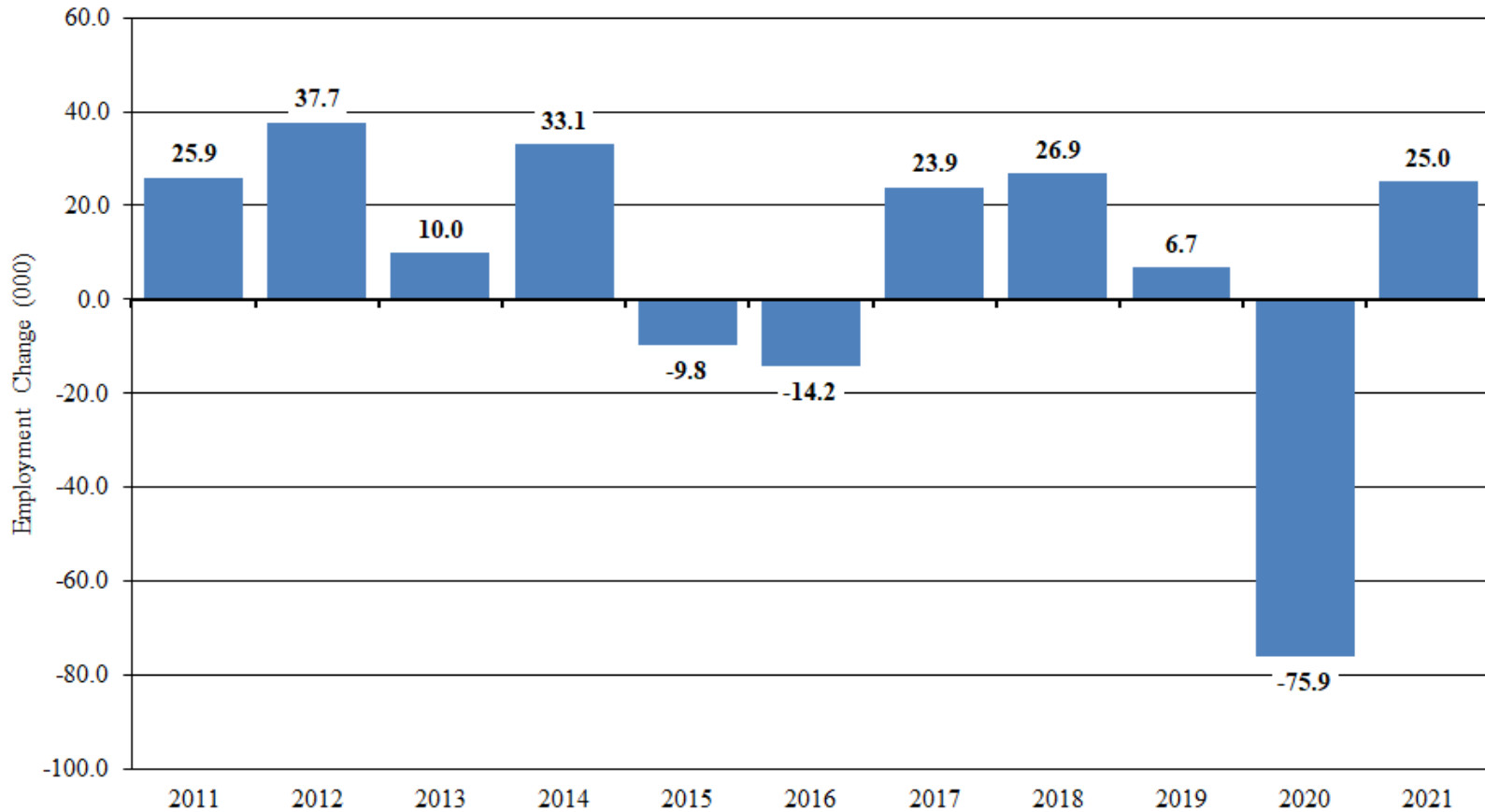
- The 2021 benchmark revision for Oklahoma's non-seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased from the published March 2021 estimate of 1,626,700 by 0.67 percent to 1,637,600.
- Over the past 10 years, the magnitude of revisions have ranged from -0.56 percent in 2016 to 1.5 percent in 2012.

**Chart 2. Oklahoma Employment and Benchmark Revisions
by Supersector, March 2021**



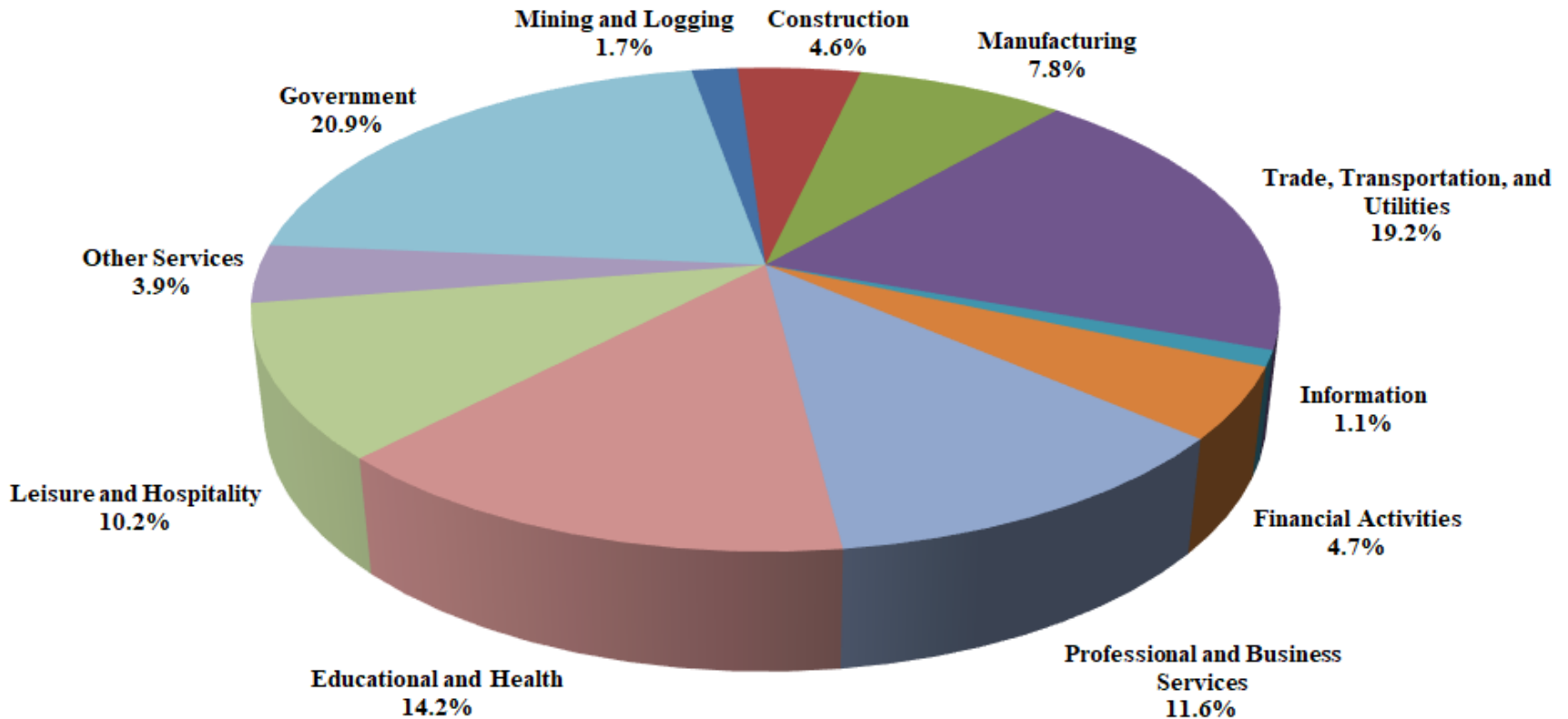
- Six supersectors had upward revisions, while five had downward revisions.
- The largest revisions were in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (7,800); Leisure and Hospitality (-5,900); and Educational and Health Services (+4,900).
- Information (-100) and Construction (-800) had the smallest revisions.

Chart 3. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Payroll Employment, 2011-2021 (December)



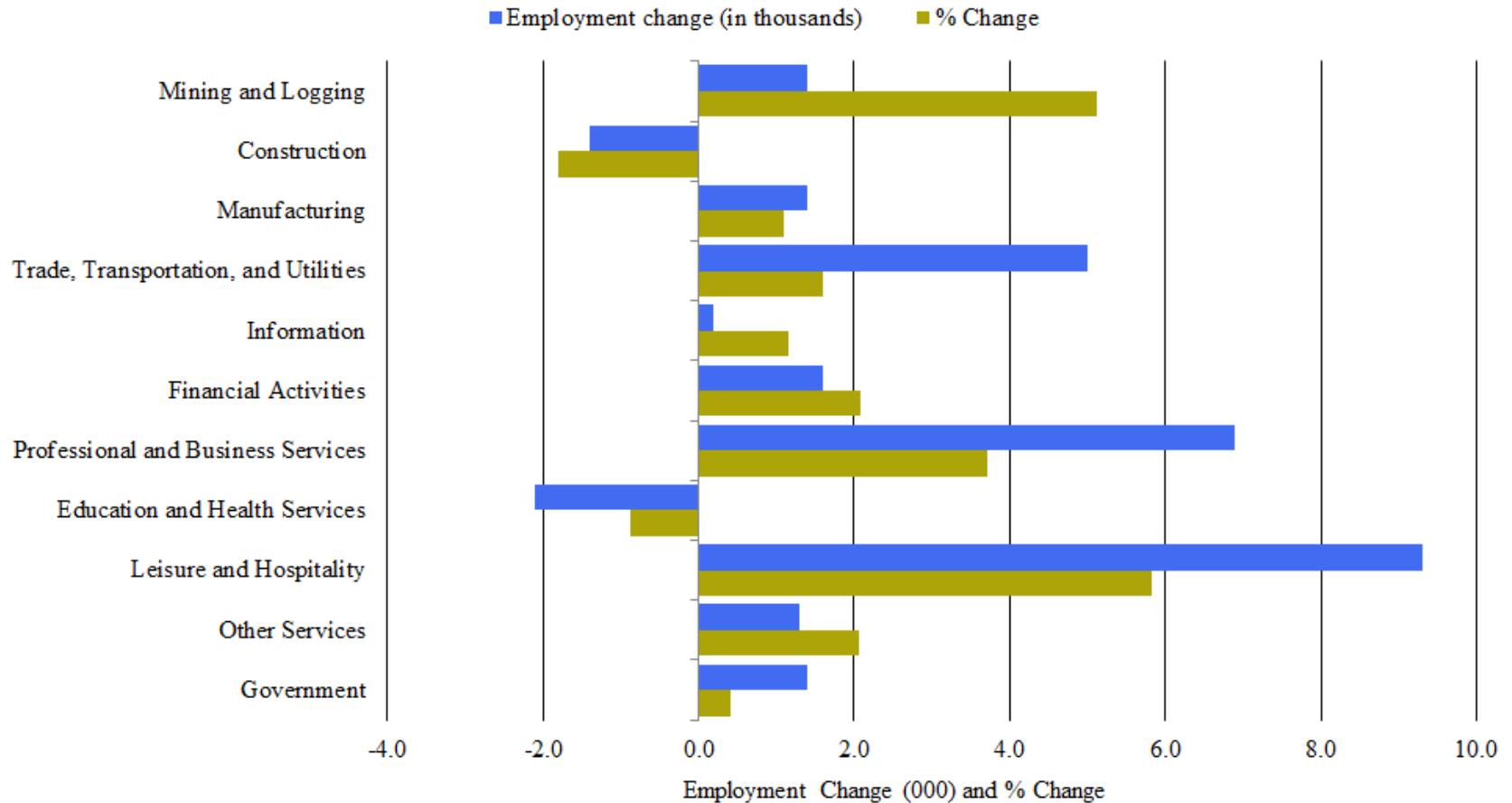
- In 2021, Oklahoma’s total nonfarm employment gained 25,000 jobs over the year, bringing the employment level to 1,655,200 jobs in December 2021.
- Total nonfarm employment levels dipped in 2020 as 75,900 jobs were lost due to disruptions in the operations of business establishments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 4. Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2021



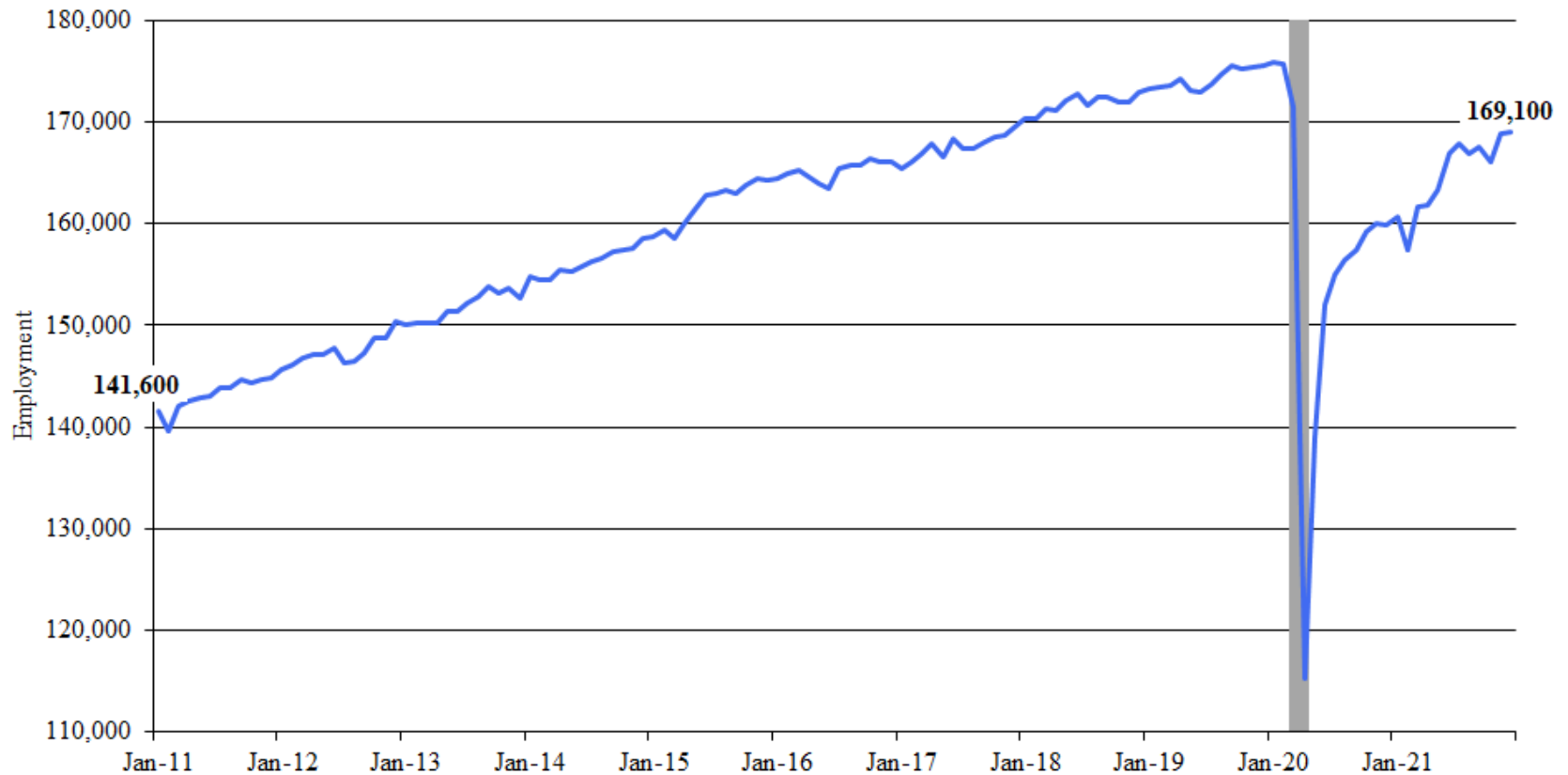
- Government, which includes jobs in public schools, law enforcement, and tribal government (including casino employment), had the largest portion of employment with 345,400 jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation, and Utilities with 317,200 jobs.
- Industries with the lowest employment levels were Mining and Logging (28,700 jobs) and Information (17,600 jobs).

Chart 5. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2021



- Employment levels increased in 9 of Oklahoma’s 11 supersectors over the year.
- Industries reporting the highest over-the-year growth as a percentage of the industry’s employment level were Leisure and Hospitality (5.8 percent); Mining and Logging (5.1 percent); and Professional and Business Services (3.7 percent).
- Leisure and Hospitality (9,300 jobs) also had the largest annual change in terms of number of jobs gained, followed by Professional and Business Services (6,900 jobs), and Trade, Transportation and Utilities (5,000 jobs) .

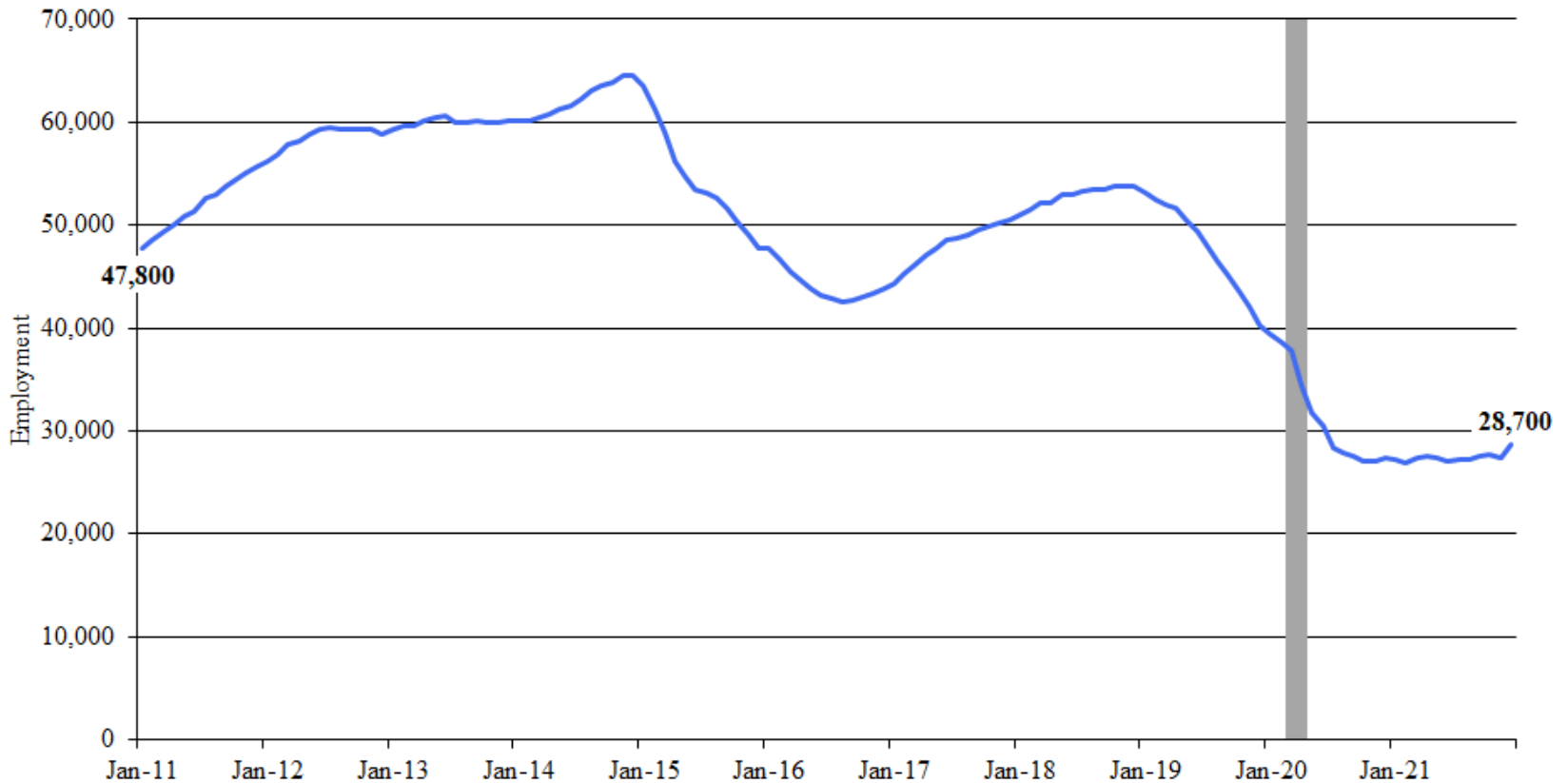
**Chart 6. Leisure and Hospitality Employment,
January 2011 to December 2021**



NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.

- Leisure and Hospitality had the highest industry employment gain in 2021, adding 9,300 jobs and the highest employment growth rate (5.8 percent).
- Following a steep drop in 2020, employment in Leisure and Hospitality was 6,700 jobs (-3.8 percent) below the pre-pandemic level of 175,800 in February 2020.

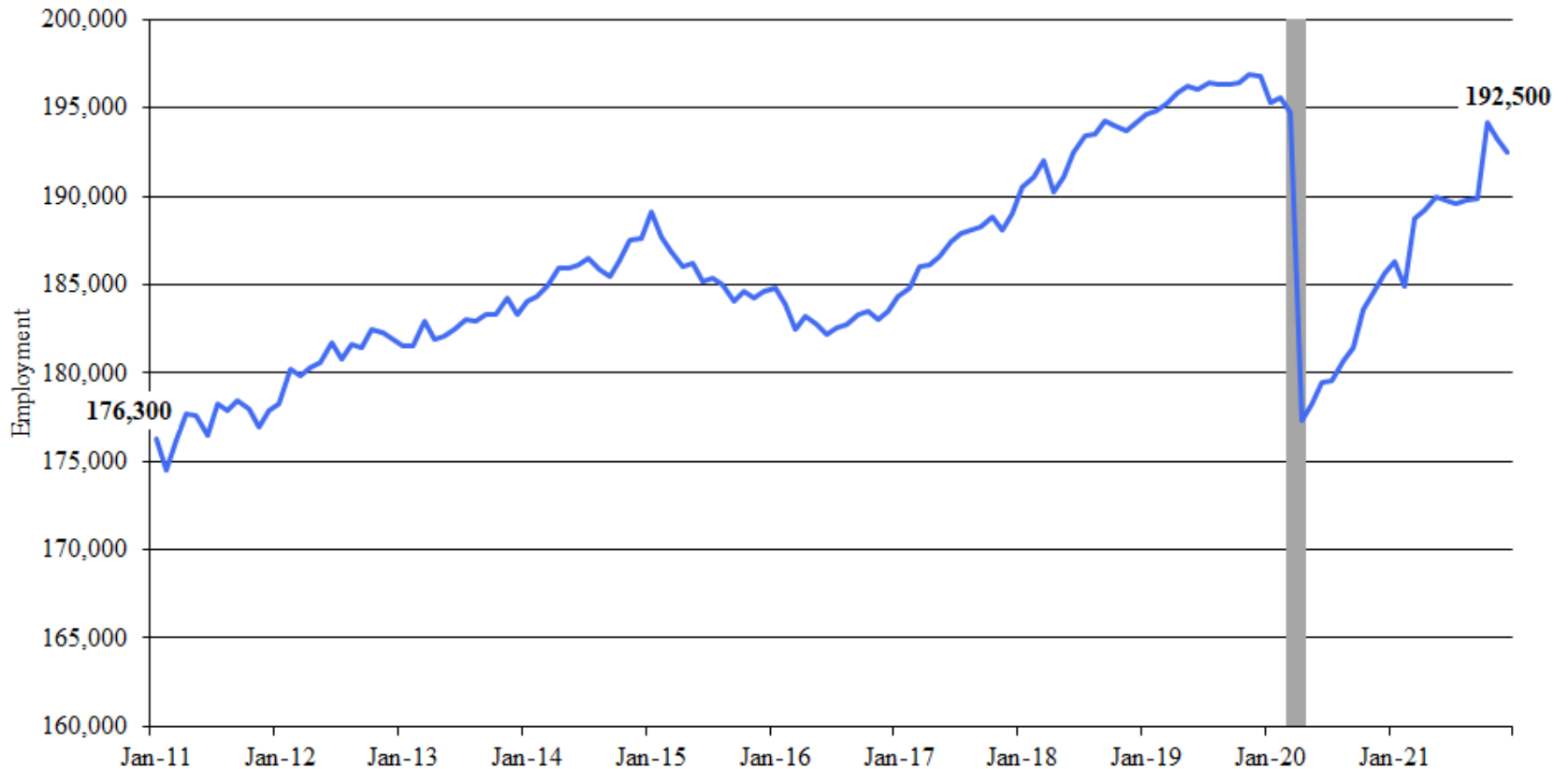
**Chart 7. Mining and Logging Employment,
January 2011 to December 2021**



NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.

- Mining and Logging had the second-largest percentage change in employment over the year, adding 1,400 jobs (5.1 percent).
- After reaching peak employment of 64,500 in December 2014, Mining and Logging employment sank to a historic low of 27,000 in November 2020, as falling commodity prices along with advances in technology have impacted this industry.

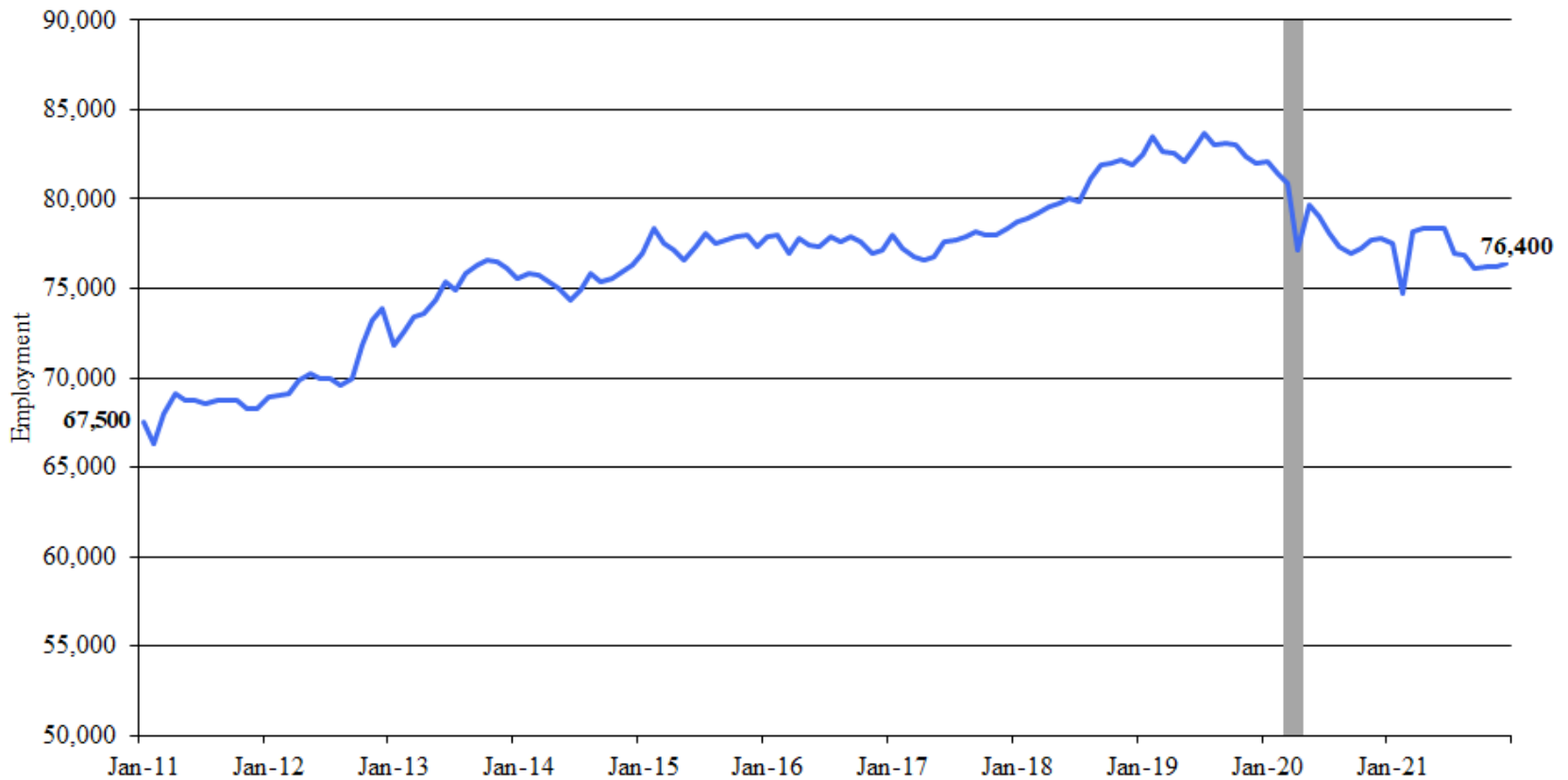
**Chart 8. Professional and Business Services Employment,
January 2011 to December 2021**



NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.

- Professional and Business Services had the third-largest change in employment, adding 6,900 jobs (3.7 percent), with more than half the job gains (5,600) occurring in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.
- Over the past 10 years, employment for this sector peaked at 196,900 in November 2019 then plunging to 177,300 in April 2020 and climbed back to 192,500 in December 2021.

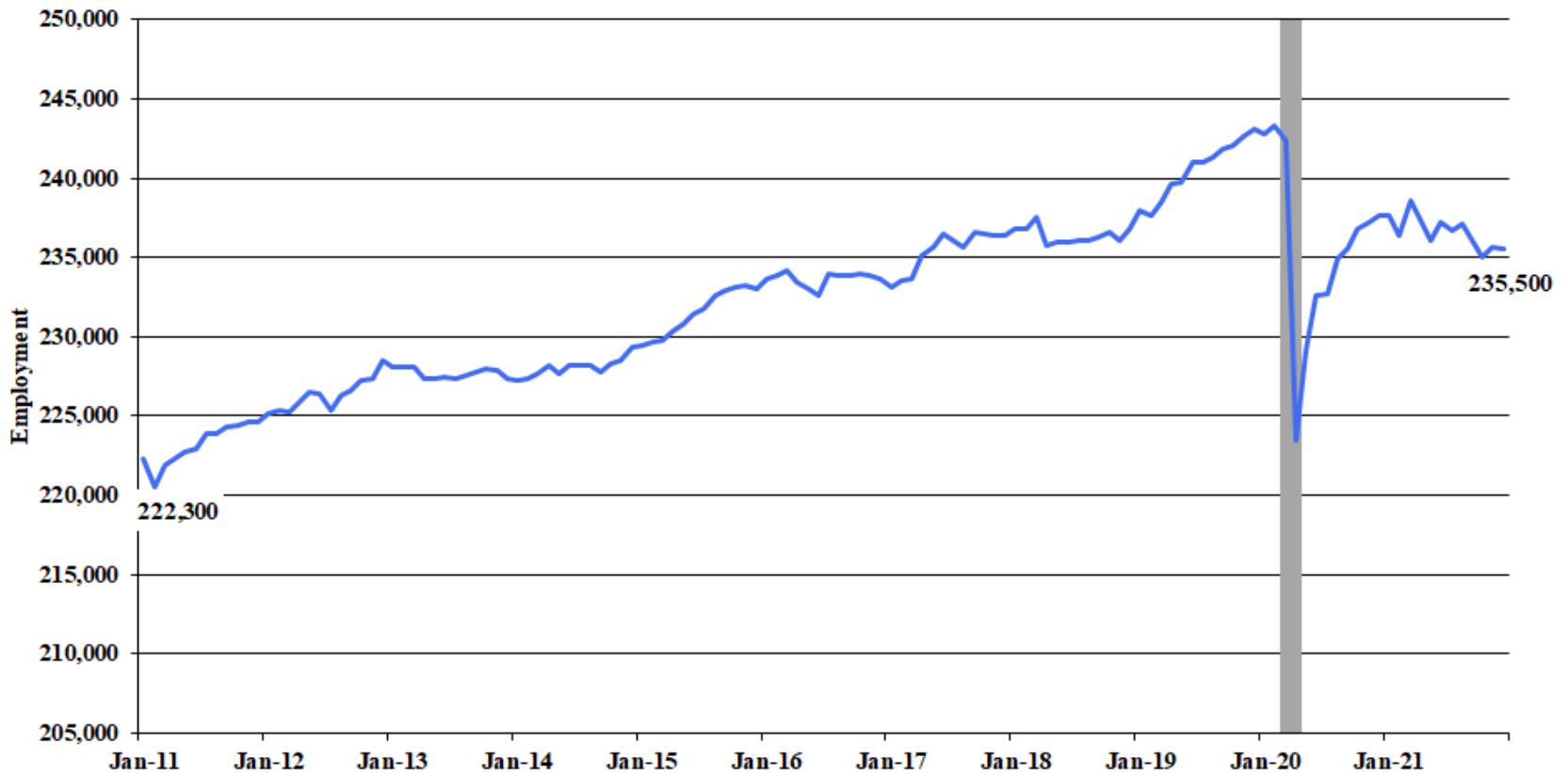
Chart 9. Construction Employment, January 2011 to December 2021



NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.

- Construction had the largest over-the-year loss in employment and the largest percentage change in employment, shedding 1,400 jobs (-1.8 percent) between December 2020 and December 2021.
- Construction has added 7,700 jobs (11.2 percent) over the past 10 years, reaching peak employment in September 2019 at 83,100 jobs.

**Chart 10. Education and Health Services Employment,
January 2011 to December 2021**



NOTE: Shaded area represents National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession period.

- Education & Health Services had the largest over-the-year change in employment, dropping 2,100 jobs (-0.9 percent), as Health Care and Social Assistance (-2,100 jobs) was hit particularly hard.
- Education & Health Services employment has added 10,900 jobs (4.8 percent), over the past 10 years.

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