

2022

# Oklahoma CES Benchmark Report



# Oklahoma 2022 CES Benchmark

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

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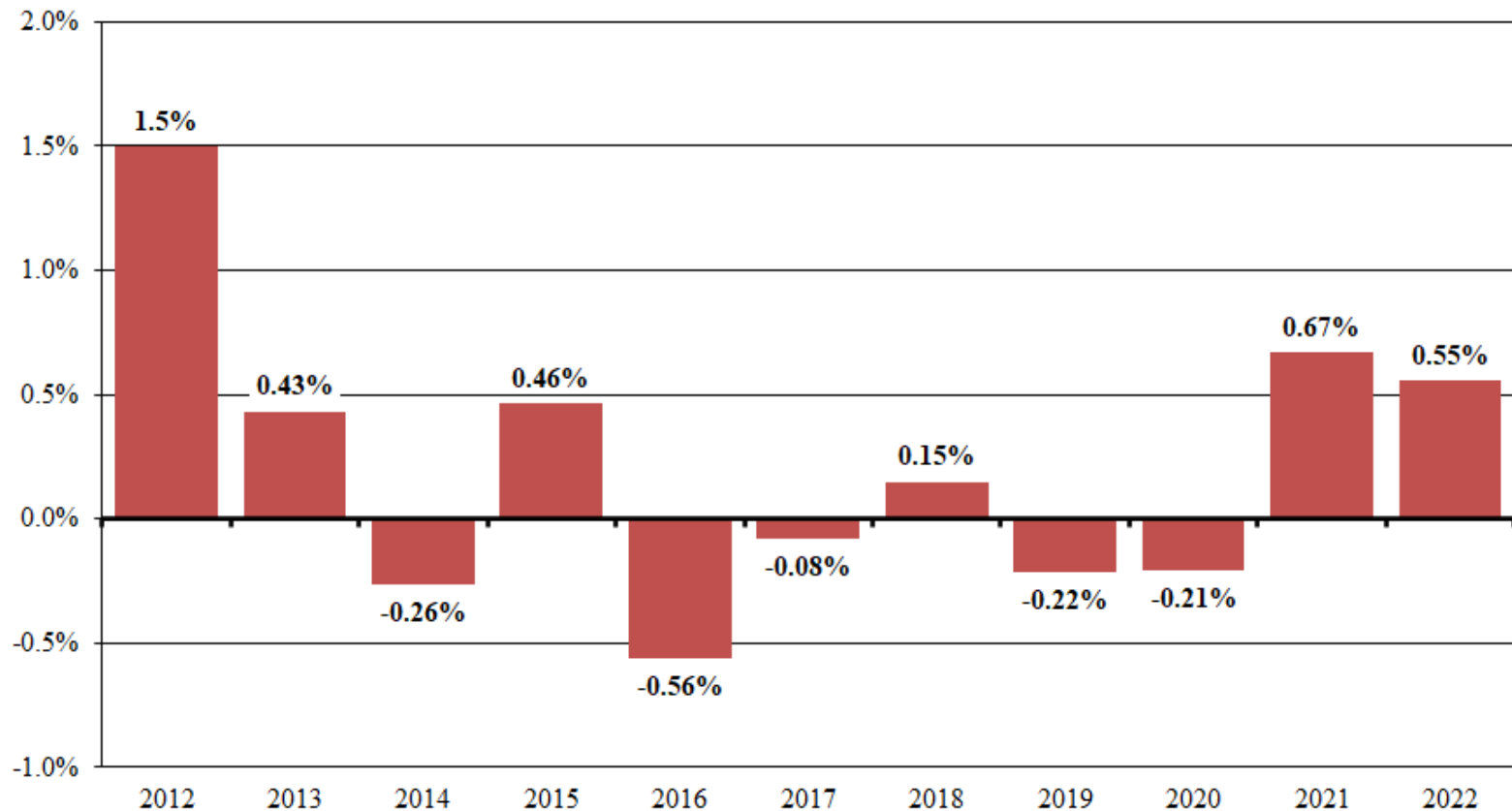
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## Oklahoma 2022 CES Benchmark

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 “CES State and Area Benchmark Article” at: <https://www.bls.gov/web/laus/benchmark.pdf>

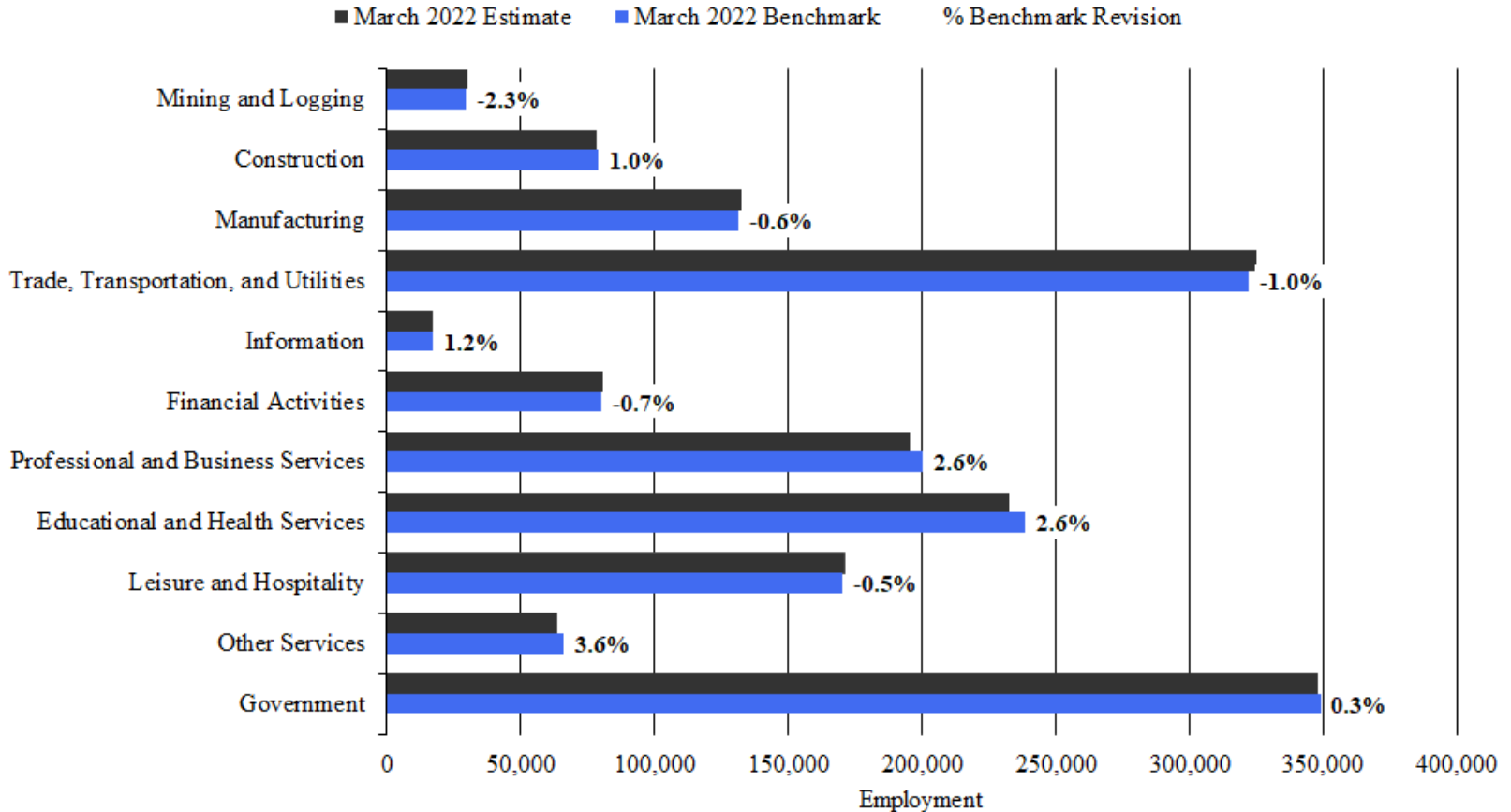
*Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data: Nonfarm payroll estimates for states and metropolitan areas were revised to reflect the incorporation of the 2022 benchmarks and the recalculation of seasonal adjustment factors. The revisions affect all not seasonally adjusted data from April 2021 to December 2022, all seasonally adjusted data from January 2018 to December 2022, and select series subject to historical revisions before April 2021.*

**Chart 1. Oklahoma Statewide Total Nonfarm Employment  
Percent Benchmark Revision by Year, 2012-2022**



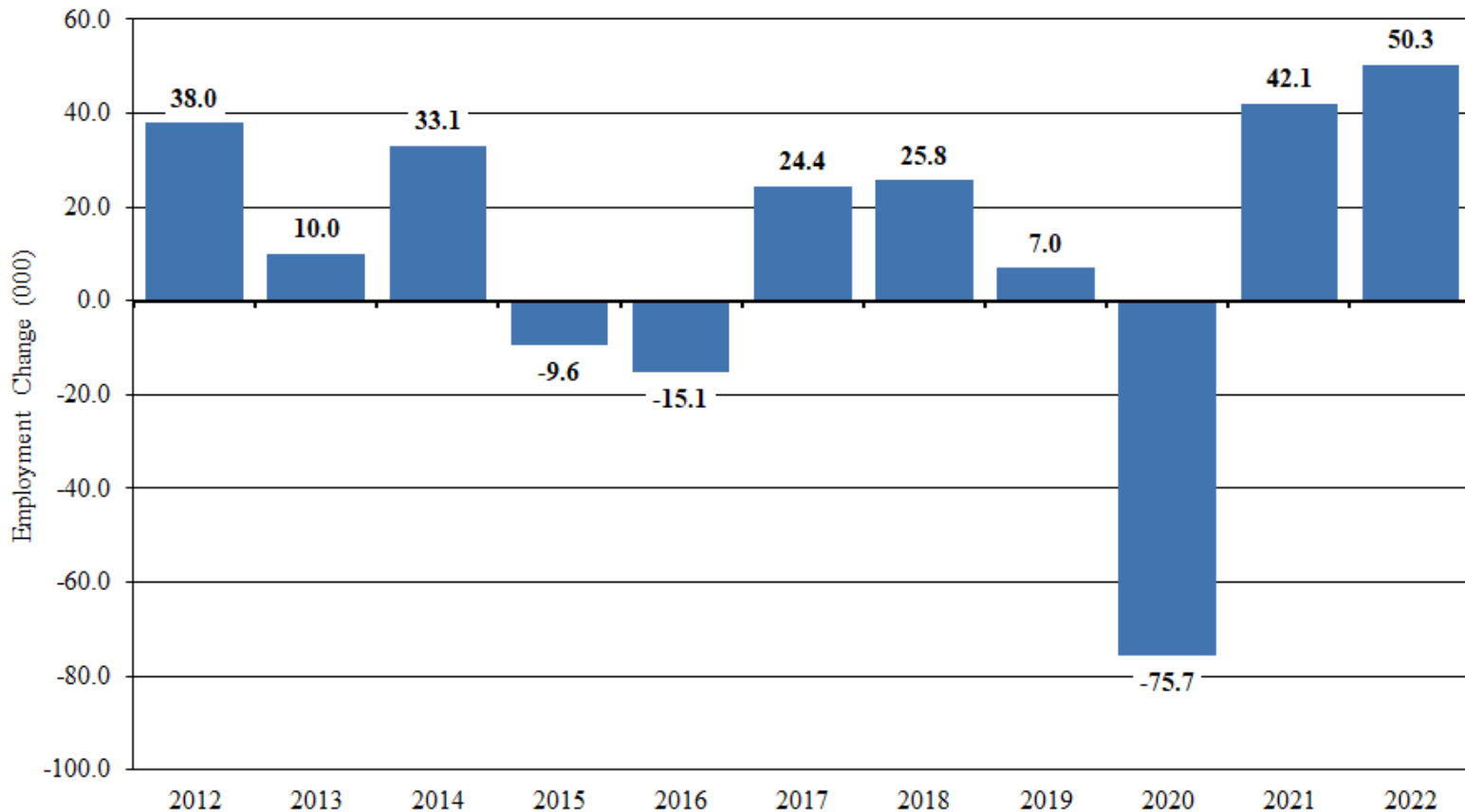
- The 2022 benchmark revision for Oklahoma’s seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased from the published March 2022 estimate of 1,675,700 by 0.55 percent to 1,685,000.
- Over the past 10 years, the magnitude of revisions have ranged from -0.56 percent in 2016 to 1.5 percent in 2012. The benchmark adjustment represents a once-a-year re-anchoring, based on March data, of sample-based employment estimates to full population counts available through Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax records filed by nearly all employers with State Workforce Agencies.

**Chart 2. Oklahoma Employment and Benchmark Revisions by Supersector, March 2022**



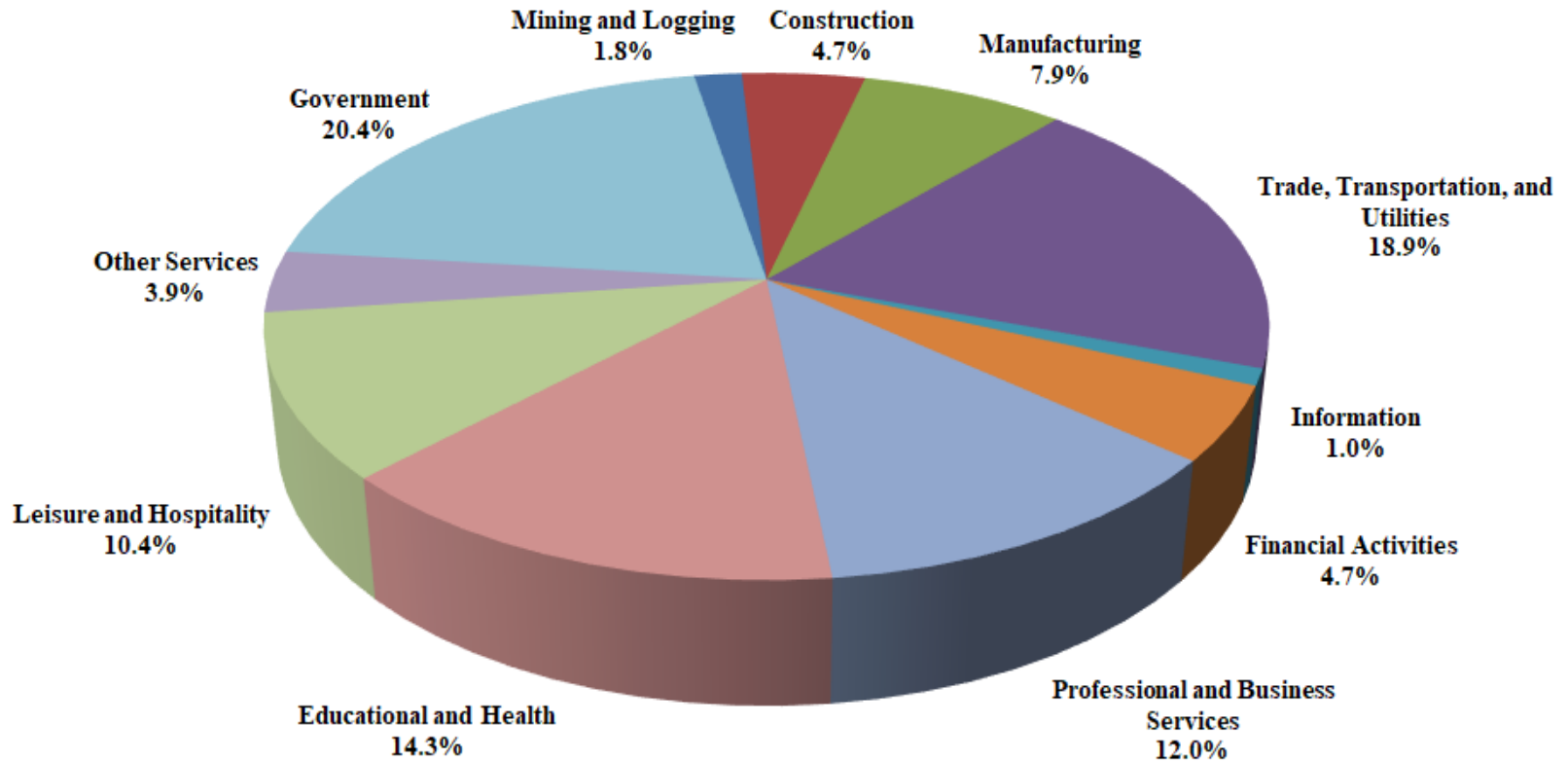
- Six supersectors had upward benchmark revisions in 2022, while five had downward revisions.
- The largest revisions were in Professional and Business Services (+5,000) and Educational and Health Services (+6,000).
- Information (+200) and Financial Activities (-600) had the smallest revisions.

**Chart 3. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Payroll Employment, 2012-2022 (December)**



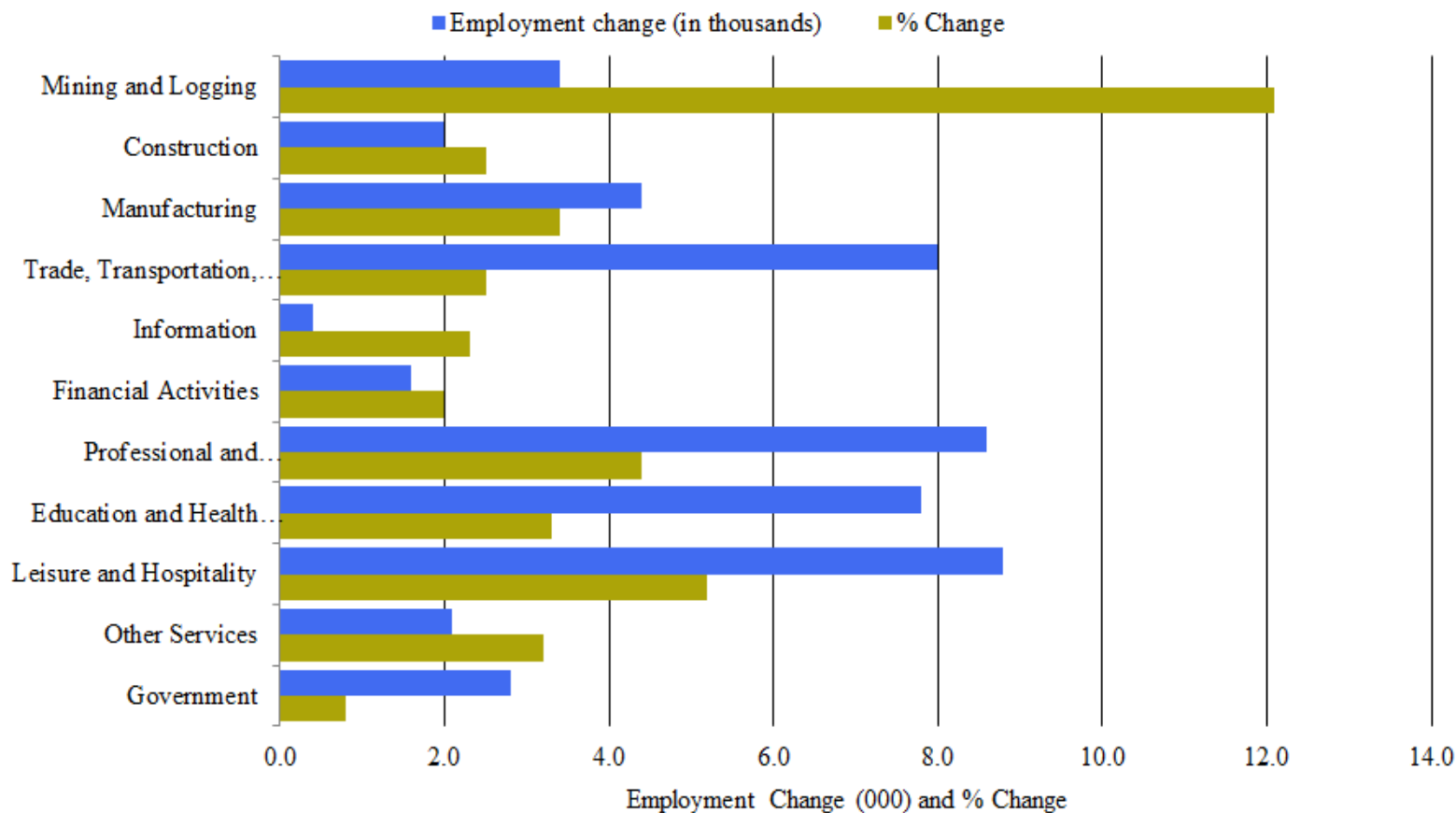
- In 2022, Oklahoma’s total nonfarm employment gained 50,300 jobs over the year, bringing the employment level to 1,721,900 jobs in December 2022.
- Total nonfarm employment levels dipped in 2020 as 75,700 jobs were lost due to disruptions in the operations of business establishments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Chart 4. Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2022**



- Government, which includes jobs in public schools, law enforcement, and tribal government (including casino employment), had the largest portion of employment with 350,800 jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation, and Utilities with 325,300 jobs.
- Industries with the lowest employment levels were Mining and Logging (31,500 jobs) and Information (17,900 jobs).

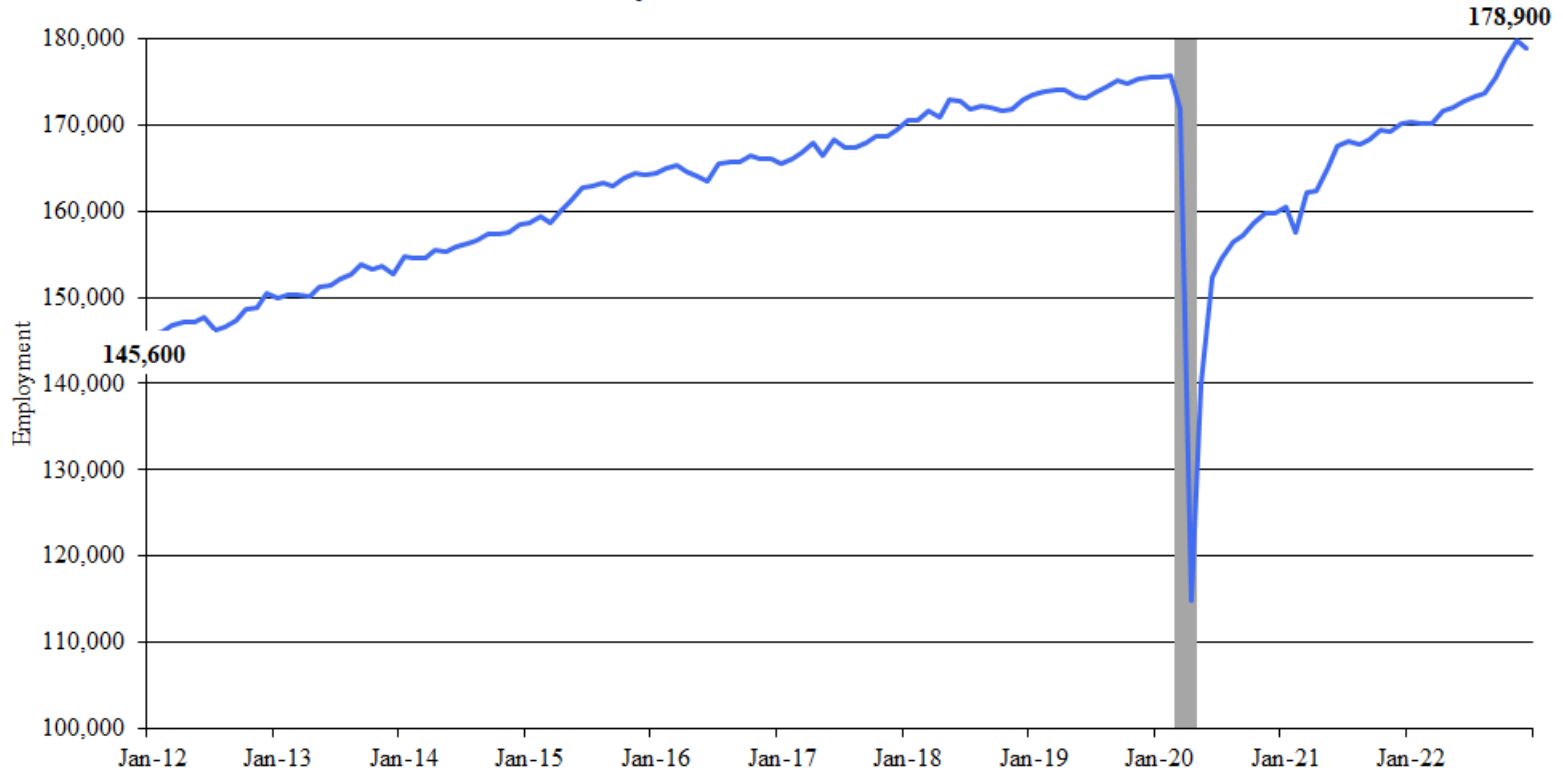
**Chart 5. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2022**



- Employment levels increased in all of Oklahoma’s 11 supersectors over the year.
- Three industries had employment gains of 8,000 or greater from December 2021 to December 2022. Leisure and Hospitality (8,800 jobs); Professional and Business Services (8,600 jobs); and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (8,000 jobs).
- Industries reporting the highest over-the-year growth as a percentage of the industry’s employment level were Mining and Logging (12.1 percent); Leisure and Hospitality (5.2 percent); and Professional and Business Services (4.4 percent).



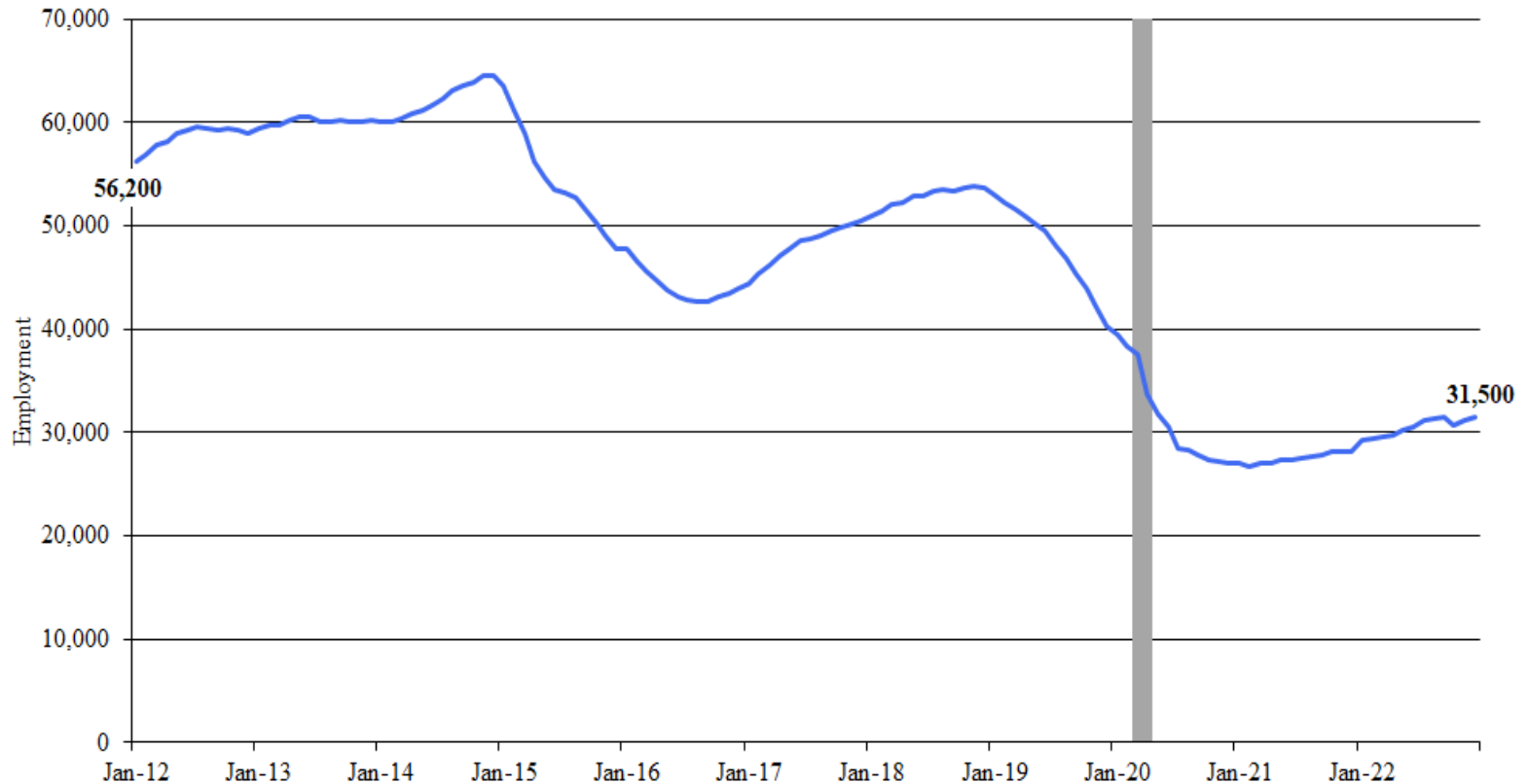
**Chart 6. Leisure and Hospitality Employment,  
January 2012 to December 2022**



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

- Leisure and Hospitality had the highest industry employment gain in 2022, adding 8,800 jobs (5.2 percent).
- Following a steep drop in 2020, employment in Leisure and Hospitality climbed to 178,900 by December 2022. This is 3,200 jobs (1.8 percent) above the pre-pandemic level of 175,700 in February 2020.

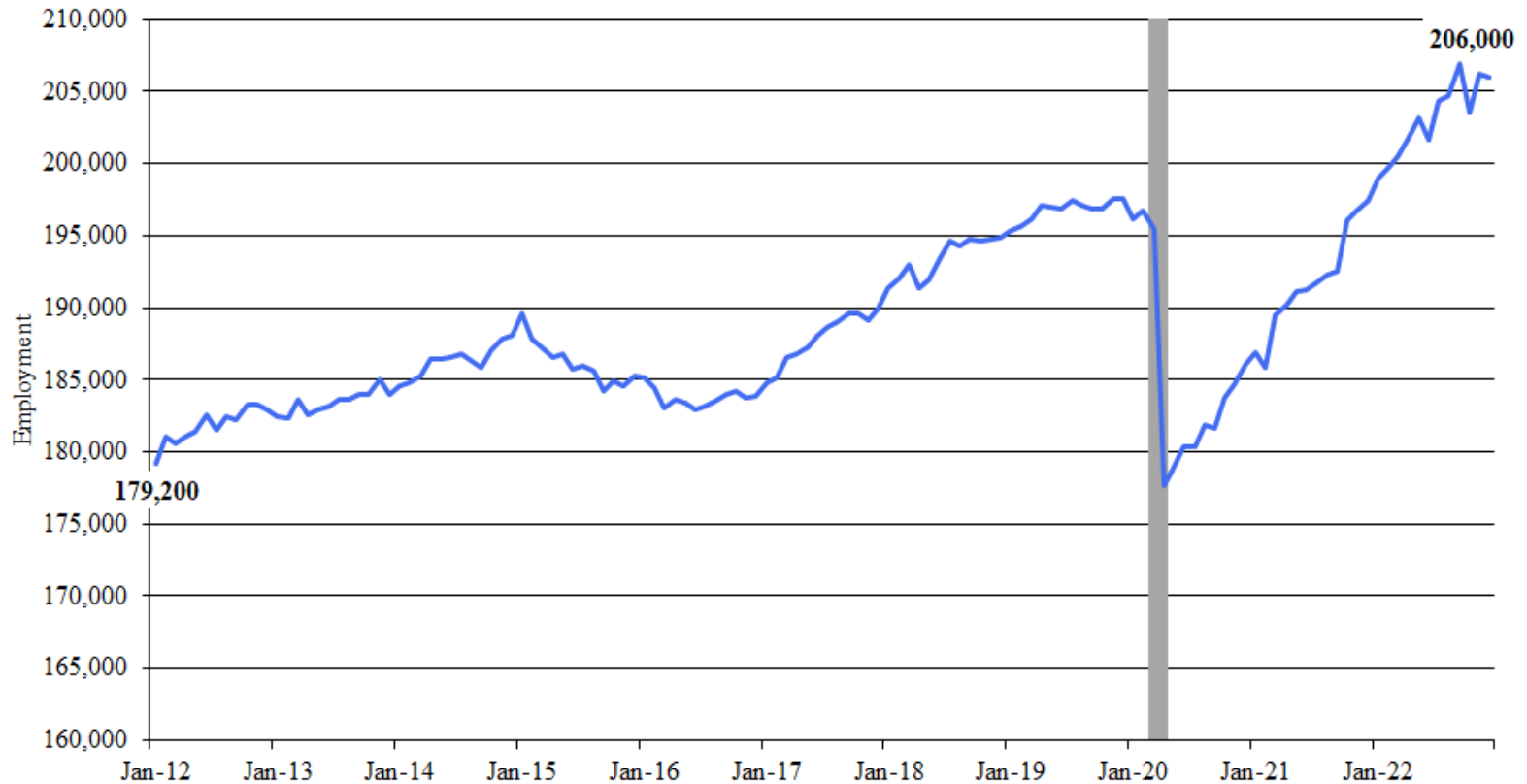
**Chart 7. Mining and Logging Employment,  
January 2012 to December 2022**



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

- Mining and Logging had the largest percentage change in employment over the year, adding 3,400 jobs (12.1 percent).
- Over the past 10 years, Mining and Logging employment reached a peak employment level of 64,500 in December 2014, and sank to a low of 26,700 in February 2021, as falling commodity prices along with advances in technology have impacted this industry.

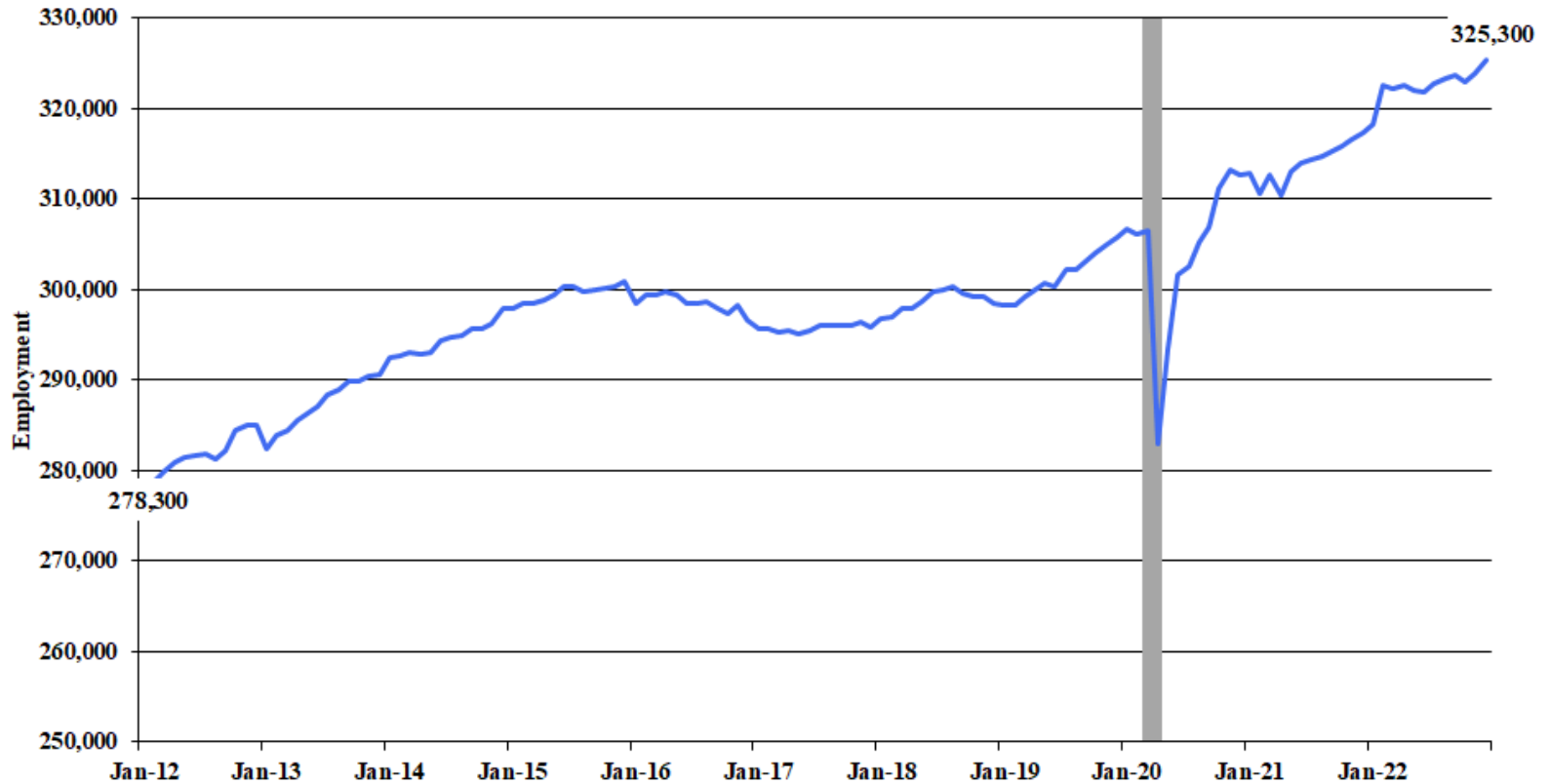
**Chart 8. Professional and Business Services Employment,  
January 2012 to December 2022**



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

- Professional and Business Services had the second-largest change in employment, adding 8,600 jobs (4.4 percent), with nearly half the job gains (3,900) occurring in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.
- Over the past 10 years, employment for this sector peaked at 197,600 in November 2019 then plunged to 177,600 in April 2020 and climbed to 206,000 in December 2022.

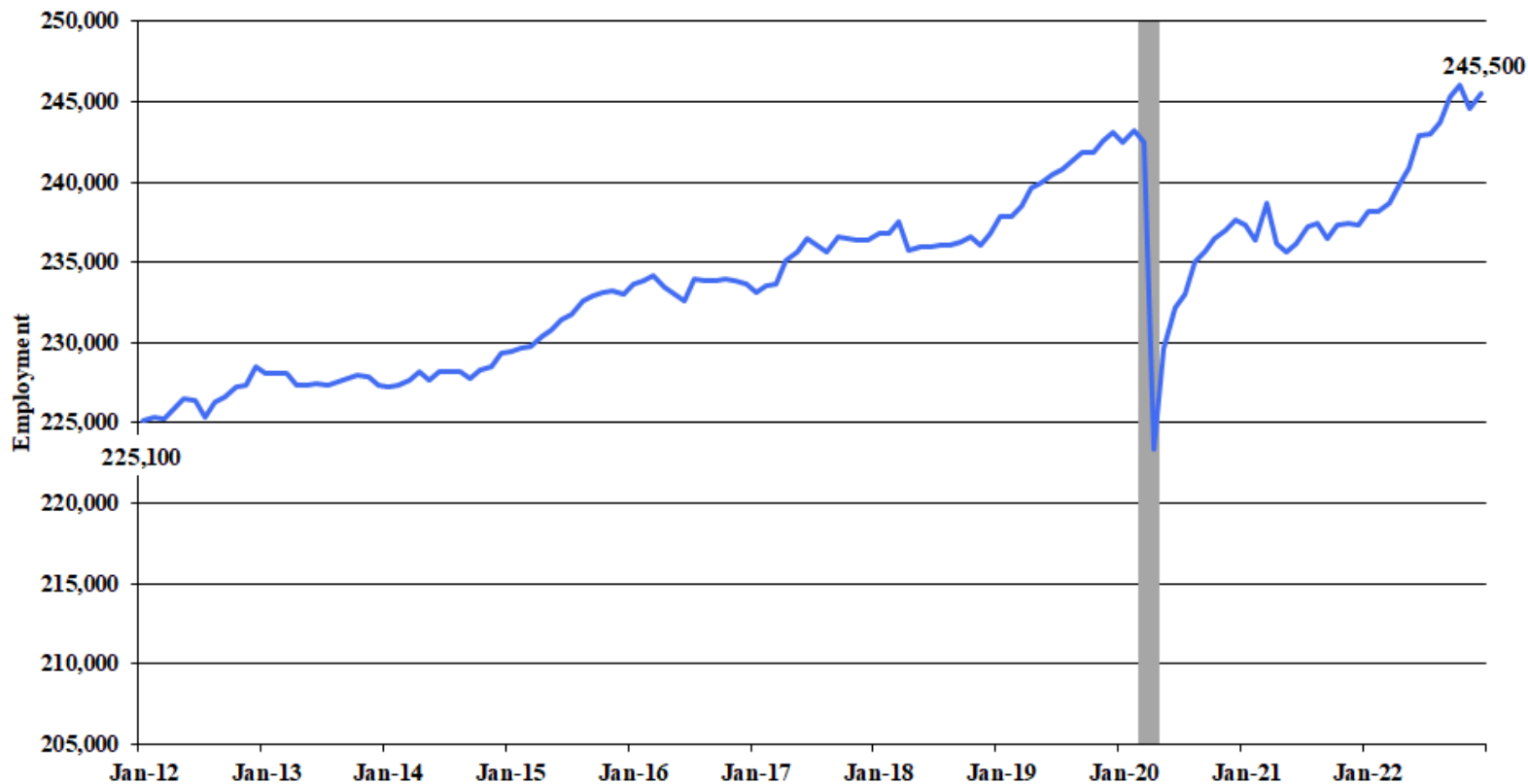
**Chart 9. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment,  
January 2012 to December 2022**



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

- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had the third-highest employment change in 2022, adding 8,000 jobs (2.5 percent).
- Over the past 10 years, this sector has seen employment gains of 40,300 (14.1 percent), the largest increase of all of Oklahoma’s 11 supersectors.

**Chart 10. Education and Health Services Employment,  
January 2012 to December 2022**



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

- Education and Health Services saw the fourth-largest job gain from December 2021 to December 2022, adding 7,800 jobs (3.3 percent).
- Health Care and Social Assistance had the largest share of employment in this supersector in December 2022, accounting for 91.6 percent of total employment.

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