

2019

Oklahoma CES Benchmark Report



Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
Economic Research and Analysis Division

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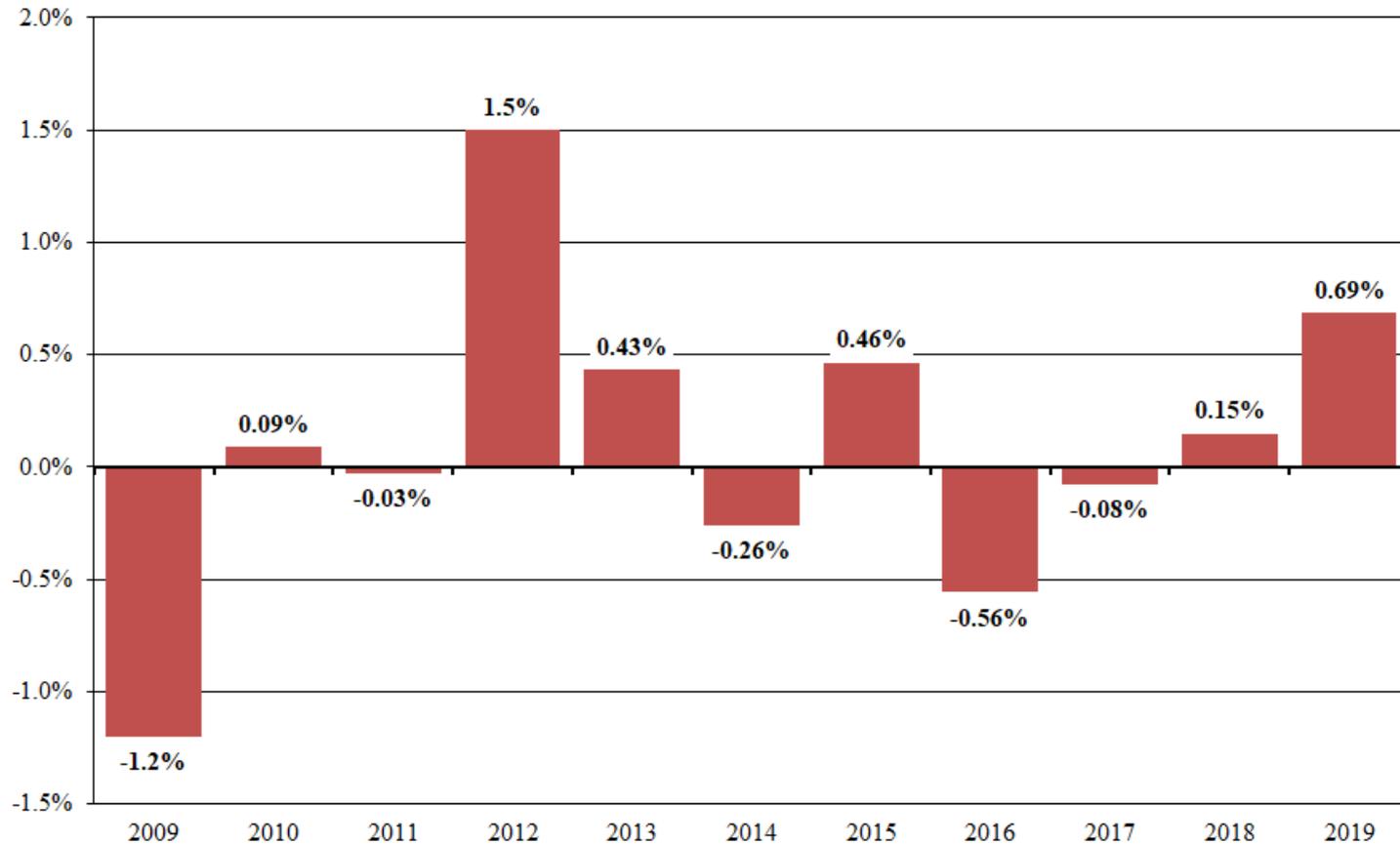
Oklahoma 2019 CES Benchmark

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:

<http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbmart.htm>

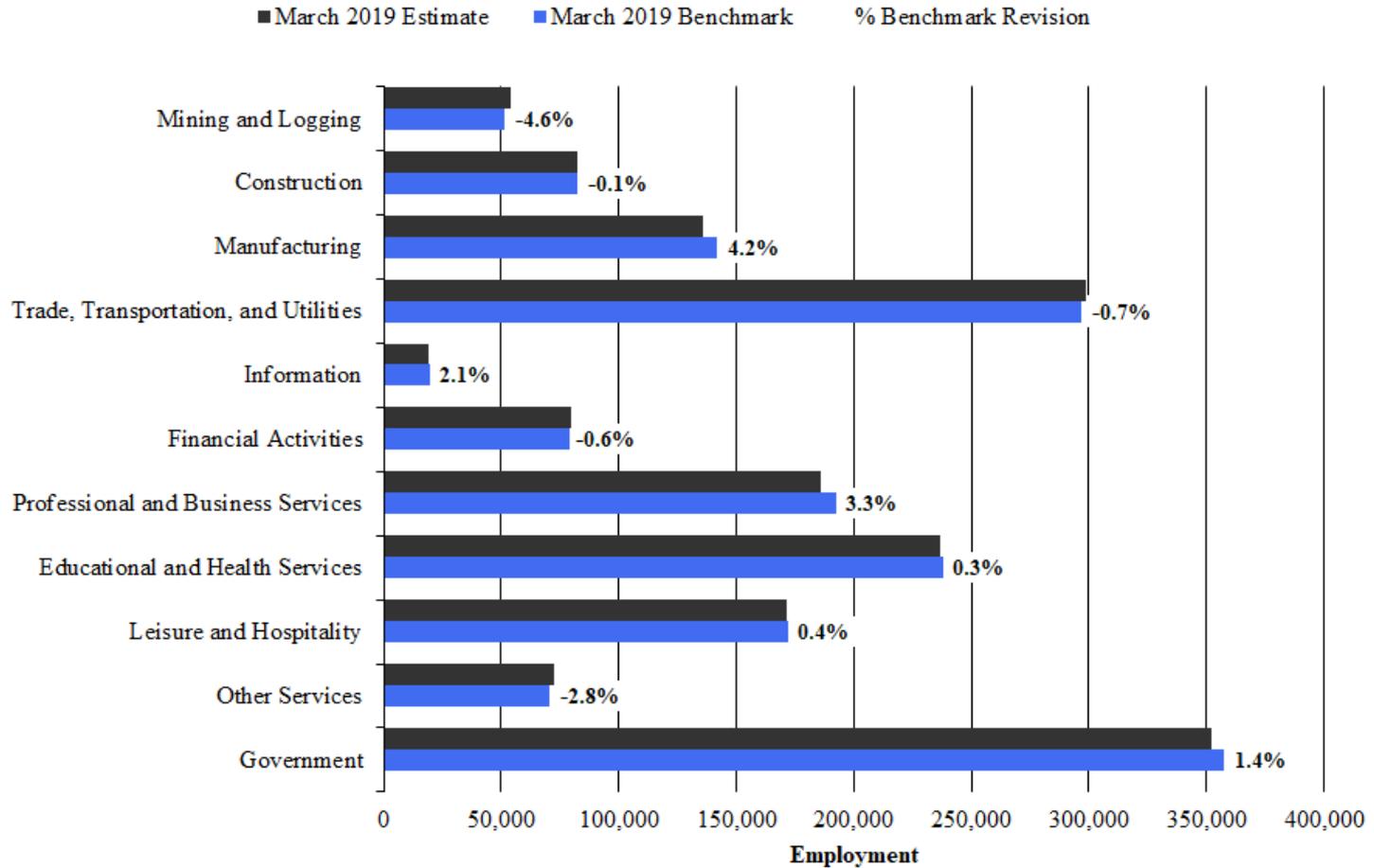
Changes to Current Employment Statistics Data: Nonfarm payroll estimates for states and metropolitan areas have been revised as a result of annual benchmark processing to reflect 2019 employment counts primarily from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), as well as updated seasonal adjustment factors. Not seasonally adjusted data back to April 2017 were revised. Seasonally adjusted data from January 2014 were subject to revision as well as select series subject to historical revisions before April 2017.

**Chart 1. Oklahoma Statewide Total Nonfarm Employment
Percent Benchmark Revision by Year, 2009-2019**



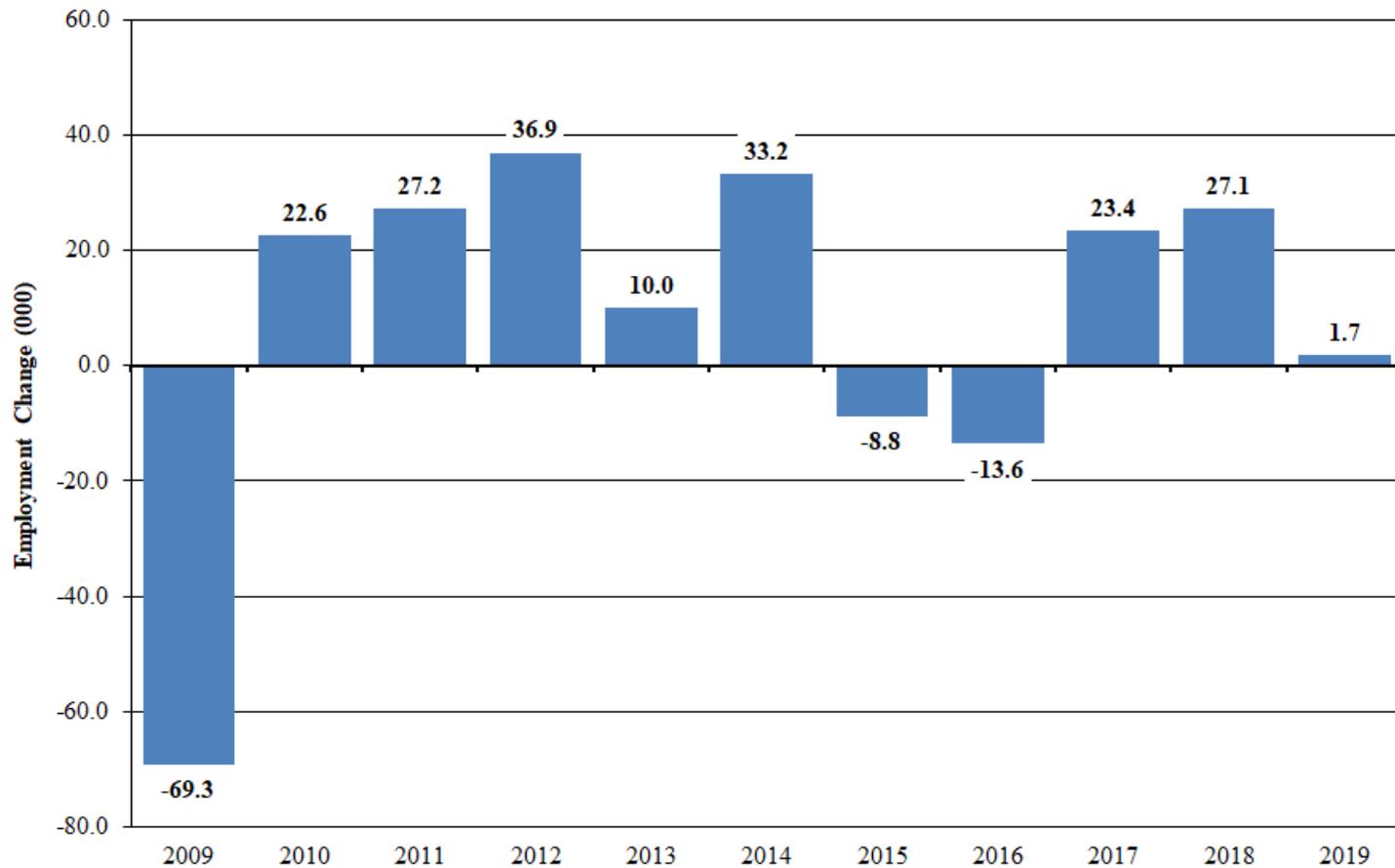
- With the 2019 benchmark revision, Oklahoma non-seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased 0.69 percent from the published March 2019 estimate of 1,689,200 to the benchmarked level of 1,700,800.
- Over the past 10 years, the magnitude of revisions has ranged from -1.2 percent in 2009 to 1.5 percent in 2012.

**Chart 2. Oklahoma Employment and Benchmark Revisions
by Supersector, March 2019**



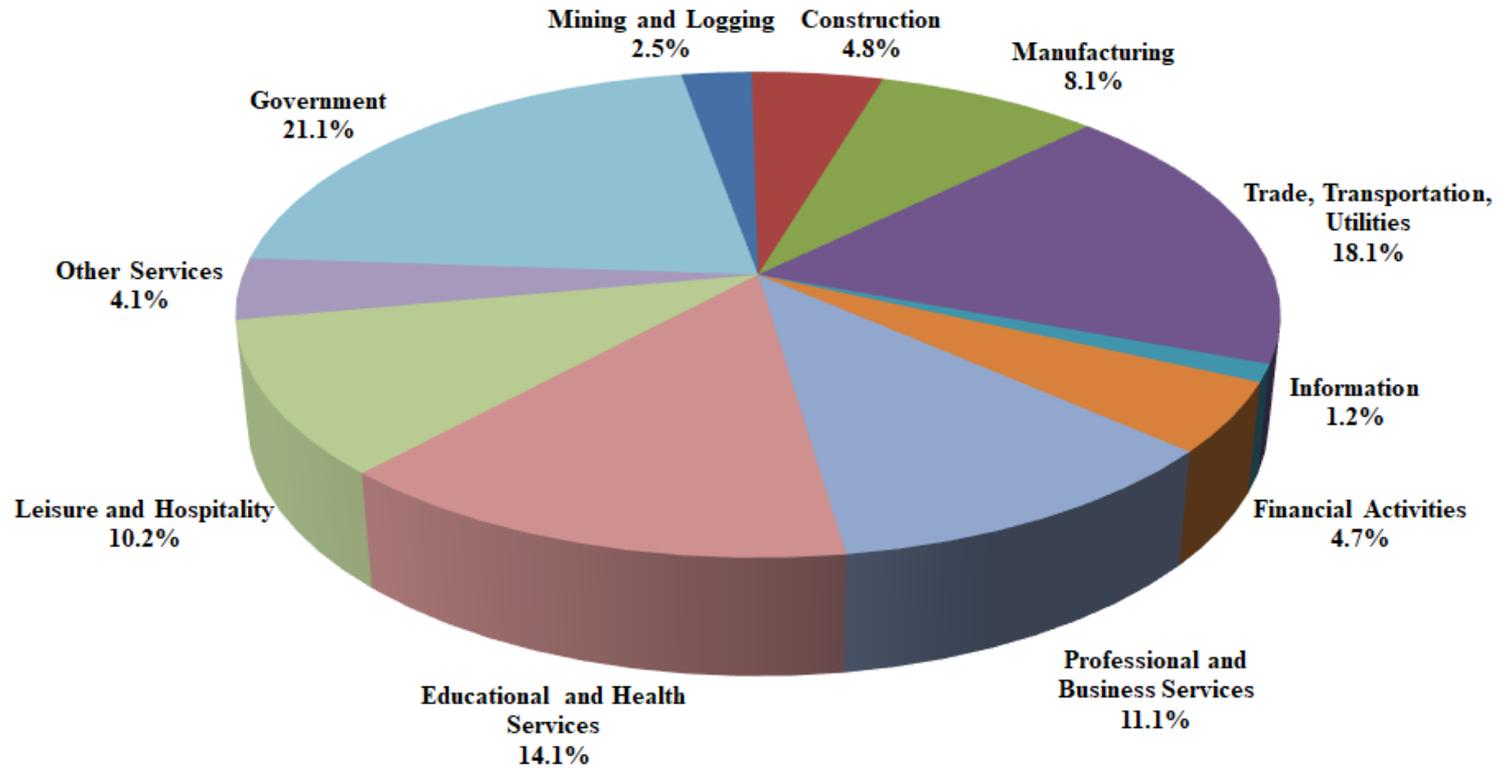
- Five supersectors had downward employment revisions in 2019, while seven had upward revisions.
- The largest upward revision occurred in Professional and Business Services (+6,200), followed by Manufacturing (+5,700) and Government (+5,000).
- Mining and Logging (-2,500), Trade, Transportation and Utilities (-2,100) and Other Services (-2,000) had the largest downward revisions.

Chart 3. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Payroll Employment, 2009-2019 (December)



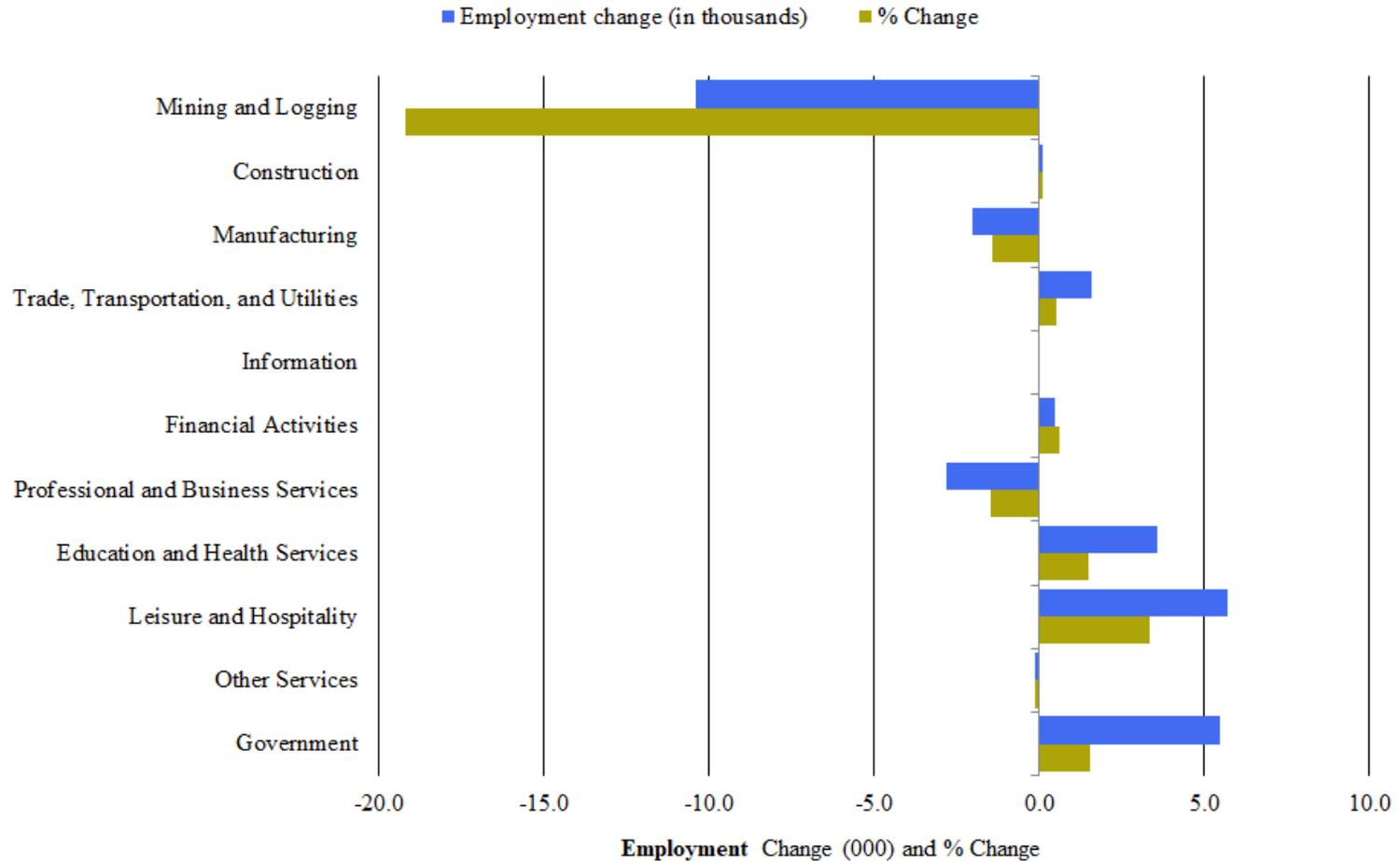
- Oklahoma’s total nonfarm employment added 1,700 jobs over the year, bringing the employment level to 1,717,400 jobs in December 2019.
- Total nonfarm employment levels dipped in 2009 due to the ‘Great Recession’ and in 2015 and 2016 as jobs were lost due to prolonged low commodity prices.

Chart 4. Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2019



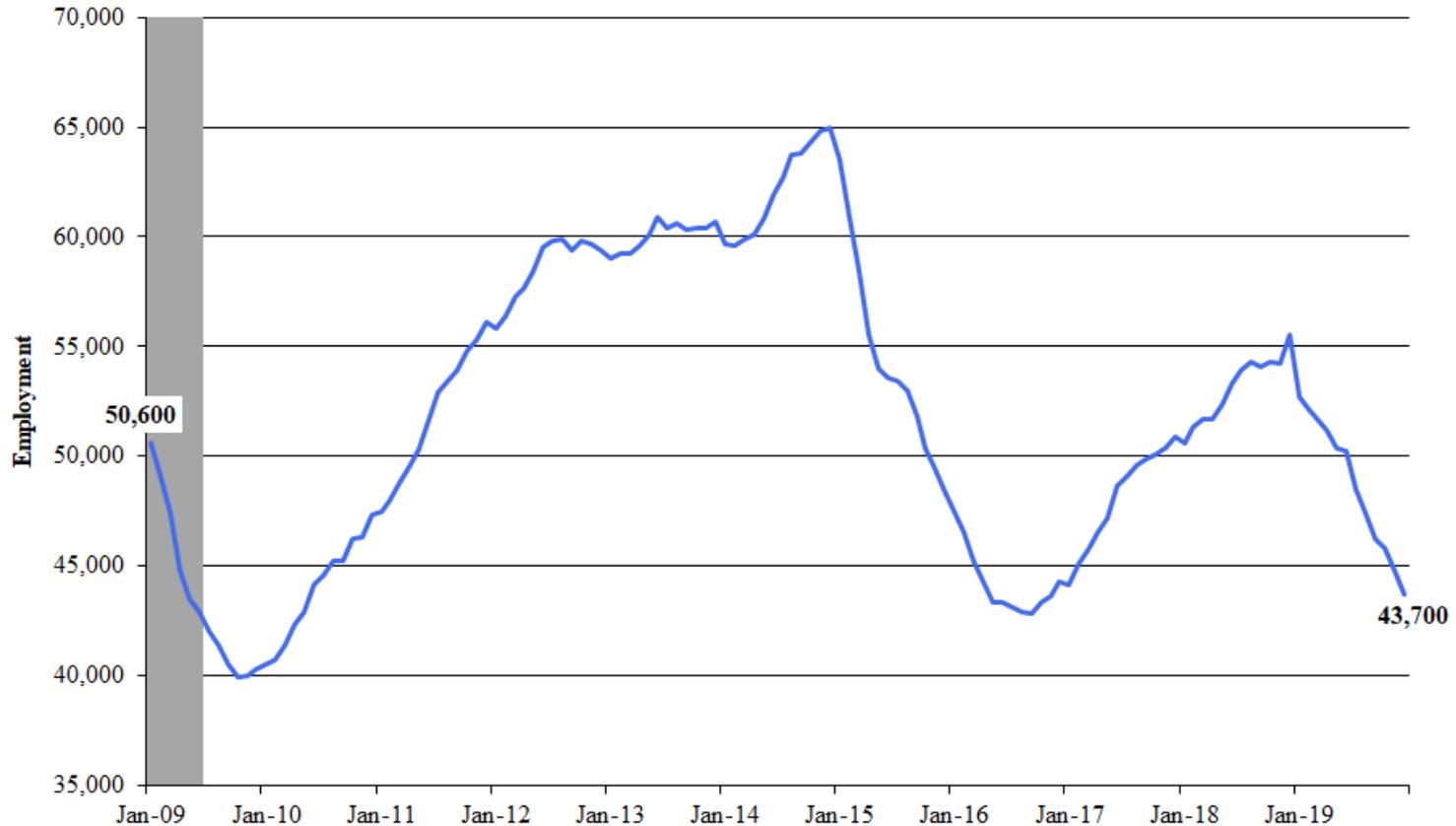
- Government, which includes jobs in public schools, law enforcement, and tribal government (including casino employment), had the largest portion of employment with 362,400 jobs, followed by the broad Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector with 311,700 jobs.
- Industries with the lowest employment levels were Information (19,900 jobs) and Mining and Logging (43,700 jobs).

Chart 5. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2019



- Six industries increased employment, four industries decreased and one showed no change in employment over the year.
- The industries with the highest over-the-year change as a percentage of the industry’s employment level are Leisure and Hospitality (3.3 percent) and Education & Health and Government (1.5 percent each).
- Leisure and Hospitality (5,700 jobs) had the largest annual change in terms of number of jobs gained, followed by Government (5,500 jobs), and Education and Health Services (3,600 jobs).

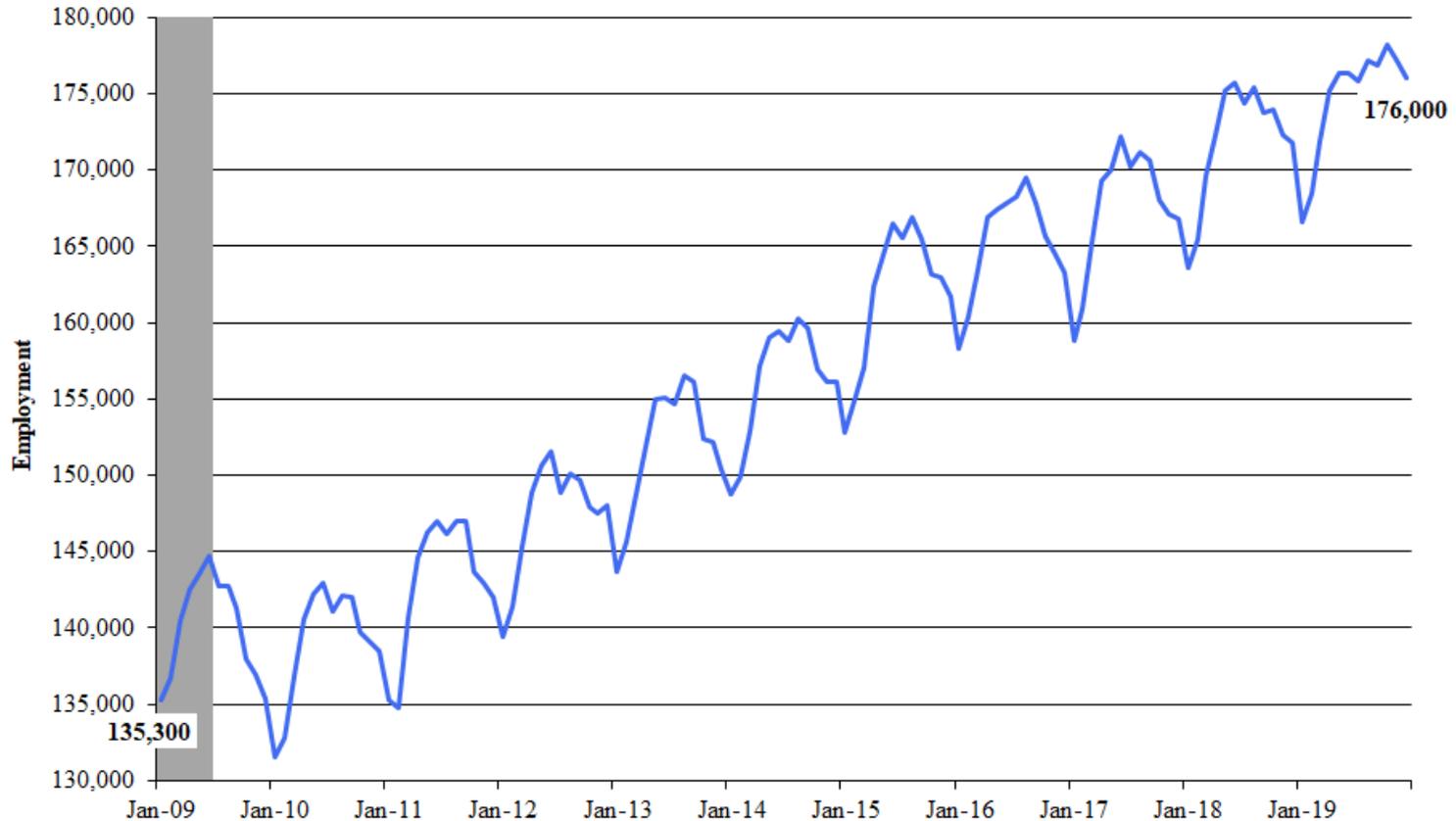
**Chart 6. Mining and Logging Employment,
January 2009 to December 2019**



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

- From December 2018 to December 2019, Mining and Logging saw both the largest change in employment (-10,400 jobs) and the largest percentage change in employment (-19.2 percent) over the year.
- After sinking to a 10-year low of 39,900 in October 2009, Mining and Logging employment swelled to a 10-year high of 65,000 by December 2014.
- Over the past 10 years, Mining and Logging employment has declined by 6,900 jobs (-13.6 percent).

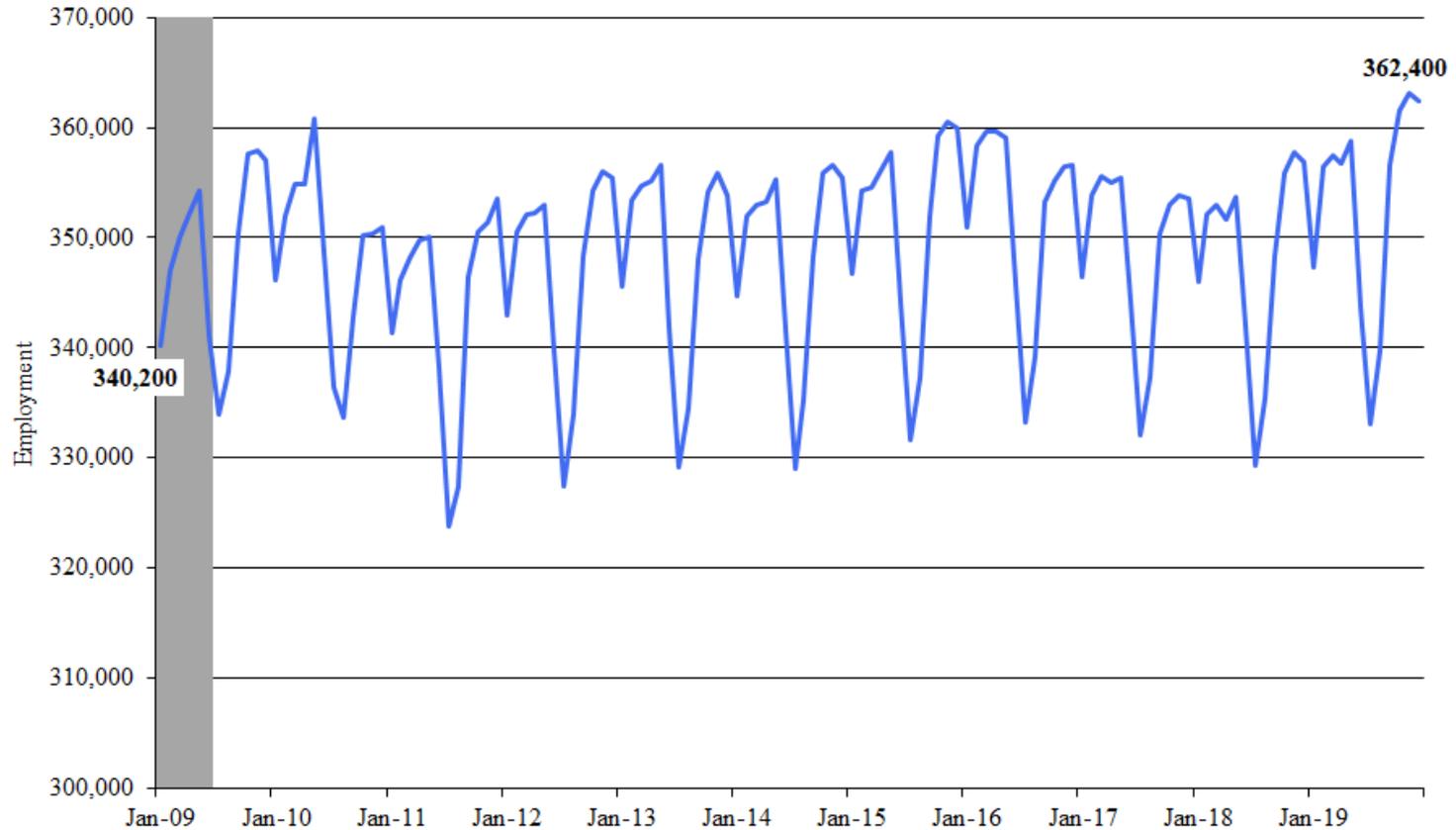
**Chart 7. Leisure and Hospitality Employment,
January 2009 to December 2019**



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

- Leisure and Hospitality had the highest over-the-year gain in employment in 2019, adding 5,700 jobs (3.3 percent).
- Over the past ten years this sector has added 40,700 jobs—more than any other major industry group, as employment gains in Accommodation and Food Services have driven job growth.

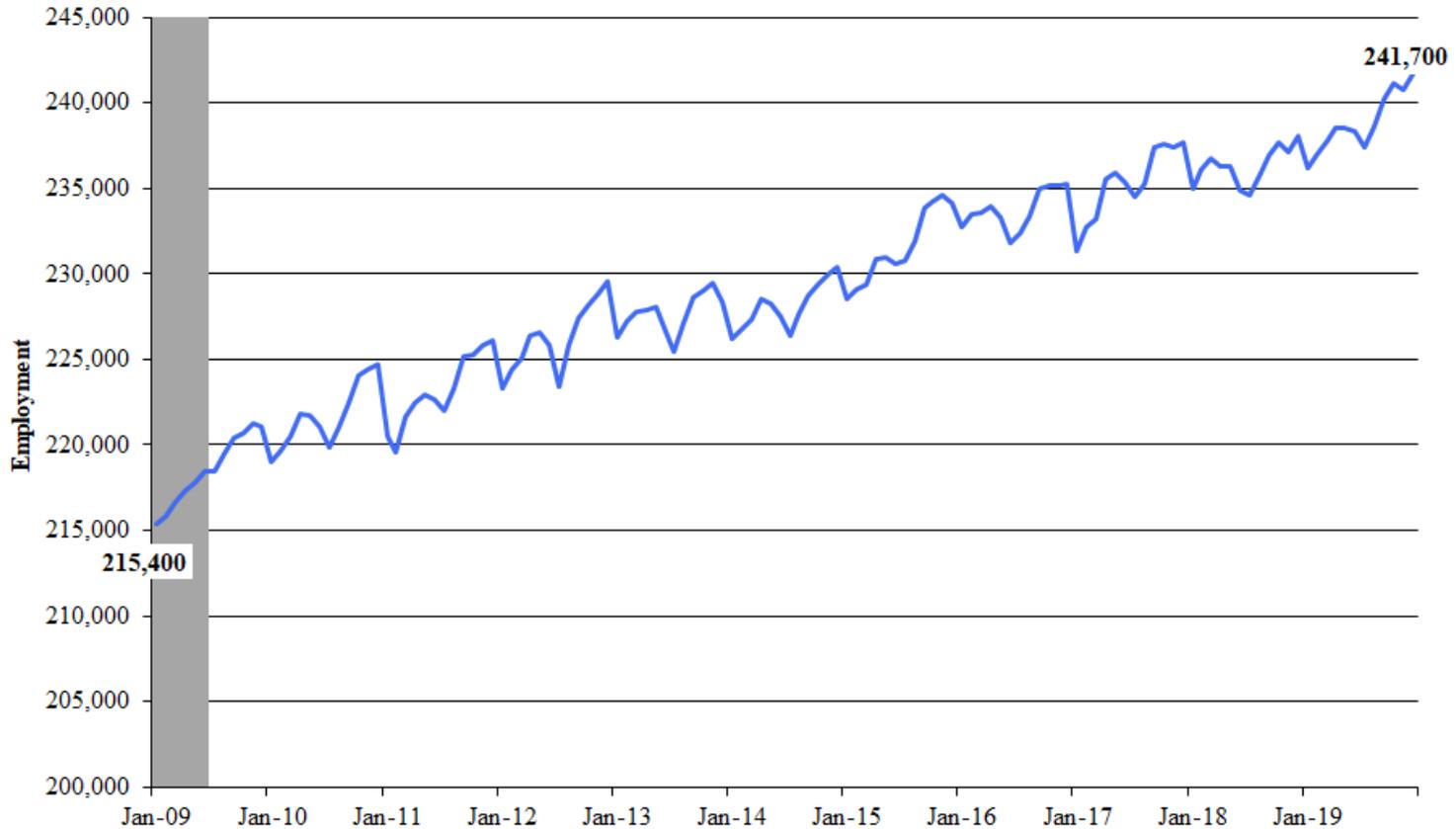
Chart 8. Government Employment, January 2009 to December 2019



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

- Government had the second-largest over-the-year gain in employment, adding 5,500 jobs (1.5 percent).
- The largest contributor to Government employment growth in 2019 was Local Government adding 5,200 jobs (2.3 percent) over the year, with Local Government Educational Services adding 3,000 jobs (3.0 percent).

**Chart 9. Education and Health Services Employment,
January 2009 to December 2019**



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

- Education and Health Services had the third-highest gain in employment over the year, adding 3,600 jobs (1.5 percent).
- Health Services and Social Assistance accounted for most of the employment growth in this sector, adding 3,400 jobs (1.6 percent) over the year.
- Over the past 10 years, Education and Health Services has grown by 31,100 jobs (14.2 percent).

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