



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
July 17, 2020

Economic Research & Analysis  
PO Box 52003  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152  
405-557-7221

## OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT REPORT – June 2020

### *Oklahoma's unemployment rate tumbles in June*

Oklahoma's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 6.6 percent in June, while the U.S. unemployment rate declined to 11.1 percent in June. Over the year, the state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.4 percentage points higher than June 2019.

June 2020	Unemp. rate*	Labor force*	Employment*	Unemployment*
Oklahoma	6.6%	1,765,773	1,649,171	116,602
United States	11.1%	159,932,000	142,182,000	17,750,000

\* Data adjusted for seasonal factors

OKLAHOMA	Unemp. rate*	Labor force*	Employment*	Unemployment*
June '20	6.6%	1,765,773	1,649,171	116,602
May '20	12.6%	1,823,007	1,592,762	230,245
April '20	14.7%	1,776,346	1,515,047	261,299
Mar'20	2.9%	1,829,828	1,776,101	53,727
Feb '20	3.2%	1,844,257	1,785,827	58,430
Jan '20	3.3%	1,845,422	1,784,815	60,607
June '19	3.2%	1,839,224	1,780,170	59,054

\* Data adjusted for seasonal factors

In June, statewide seasonally adjusted employment increased by 56,409 persons (3.5 percent), while unemployment decreased by 113,643 persons (-49.4 percent). Over the year, seasonally adjusted unemployment increased by 57,548 persons (97.4 percent).

June 2020	Monthly change*		Annual change*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Labor force	-57,234	-3.1%	-73,451	-4.0%
Employment	56,409	3.5%	-130,999	-7.4%
Unemployment	-113,643	-49.4%	57,548	97.4%

\* Data adjusted for seasonal factors

This publication is produced by the Economic Research & Analysis (ER&A) division of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as a no cost service. All information contained within this document is available free of charge on the OESC website ([https://ok.gov/oesc/Labor\\_Market/Labor\\_Market\\_Publications/News\\_Releases/index.html](https://ok.gov/oesc/Labor_Market/Labor_Market_Publications/News_Releases/index.html)) and through labor market information (LMI) publications developed by the ER&A division. All statistics are preliminary and have been adjusted for seasonal factors. All data is collected under strict guidelines provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although a large amount of data has been presented, this in no way suggests that all data has been included. Due to space restrictions, only relevant industries and sectors are included. Unless otherwise noted, data is rounded to the nearest 100.

# Oklahoma nonfarm employment adds jobs in June

Oklahoma's seasonally adjusted **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** added 22,700 jobs (1.4 percent) in June 2020. U.S. seasonally adjusted **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** rose by 4.8 million jobs (3.6 percent) in June. Over the year, statewide **NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** lost a seasonally adjusted 96,200 jobs (-5.7 percent).

- In June, seven of Oklahoma's supersectors added jobs as **Leisure and Hospitality** (+15,500 jobs) posted the largest monthly gain followed by **Trade, Transportation, and Utilities** and **Professional and Business Services** (4,400 jobs each).
- **Mining and Logging** (-2,100 jobs) saw the largest over-the-month job losses.
- None of Oklahoma's supersectors reported job gains over the year in June.
- Sectors showing the largest declines in jobs over the year were **Mining and Logging** (-15,500 jobs) and **Professional and Business Services** (-15,000 jobs).

	NUMBER OF JOBS*			CHANGE FROM*			
	JUN 2020	MAY 2020	JUN 2019	MAY. 20 TO JUN. 20		JUN. 19 TO JUN. 20	
<b>TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>1,604,000</b>	<b>1,581,300</b>	<b>1,700,200</b>	<b>22,700</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>-96,200</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>
Total Private	1,266,900	1,245,200	1,350,000	21,700	1.7%	-83,100	-6.2%
Goods Producing	237,900	241,700	274,100	-3,800	-1.6%	-36,200	-13.2%
Service-Providing	1,366,100	1,339,600	1,426,100	26,500	2.0%	-60,000	-4.2%
Private Service Providing	1,029,000	1,003,500	1,075,900	25,500	2.5%	-46,900	-4.4%
Mining, Logging and Construction	109,000	112,400	132,800	-3,400	-3.0%	-23,800	-17.9%
<b>Mining and Logging</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>49,900</b>	<b>-2,100</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>	<b>-15,500</b>	<b>-31.1%</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>74,600</b>	<b>75,900</b>	<b>82,900</b>	<b>-1,300</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-8,300</b>	<b>-10.0%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>128,900</b>	<b>129,300</b>	<b>141,300</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-12,400</b>	<b>-8.8%</b>
Durable Goods	85,600	85,500	97,700	100	0.1%	-12,100	-12.4%
Non-Durable Goods	43,300	43,800	43,600	-500	-1.1%	-300	-0.7%
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b>	<b>294,500</b>	<b>290,100</b>	<b>300,400</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>-5,900</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>
Wholesale Trade	54,000	53,400	57,900	600	1.1%	-3,900	-6.7%
Retail Trade	174,900	171,200	175,900	3,700	2.2%	-1,000	-0.6%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	65,600	65,500	66,600	100	0.2%	-1,000	-1.5%
<b>Information</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>78,300</b>	<b>78,200</b>	<b>79,400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-1,100</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Finance and Insurance	58,400	58,300	57,800	100	0.2%	600	1.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,900	19,900	21,600	0	0.0%	-1,700	-7.9%
<b>Professional and Business Services</b>	<b>179,300</b>	<b>174,900</b>	<b>194,300</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>-15,000</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74,200	73,500	74,900	700	1.0%	-700	-0.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19,100	19,000	20,200	100	0.5%	-1,100	-5.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	86,000	82,400	99,200	3,600	4.4%	-13,200	-13.3%
<b>Education and Health Services</b>	<b>229,200</b>	<b>228,200</b>	<b>239,100</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>-9,900</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
Educational Services	14,400	14,000	19,900	400	2.9%	-5,500	-27.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	214,800	214,200	219,200	600	0.3%	-4,400	-2.0%
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b>	<b>162,500</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>172,500</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>-10,000</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13,300	10,900	17,500	2,400	22.0%	-4,200	-24.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	149,200	136,100	155,000	13,100	9.6%	-5,800	-3.7%
<b>Other Services</b>	<b>66,200</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>70,600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-4,400</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>337,100</b>	<b>336,100</b>	<b>350,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-13,100</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>
Federal Government	50,100	50,500	49,600	-400	-0.8%	500	1.0%
State Government	78,900	76,000	79,500	2,900	3.8%	-600	-0.8%
Local Government	208,100	209,600	221,100	-1,500	-0.7%	-13,000	-5.9%
				<b>Jobs</b>	<b>Pct.</b>	<b>Jobs</b>	<b>Pct.</b>

\* Data adjusted for seasonal factors

## Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Impact on June 2020

### Establishment and Household Survey Data

BLS has continued to review all estimation and methodological procedures for the establishment survey, which included the review of data, estimation processes, the application of the birth-death model, and seasonal adjustment. Business births and deaths cannot be adequately captured by the establishment survey as they occur.

Therefore, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program uses a model to account for the relatively stable net employment change generated by business births and deaths. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the relationship between business births and deaths is no longer stable. Typically, reports with zero employment are not included in estimation. For the May final and June preliminary estimates, CES included a portion of these reports in the estimates and made modifications to the birth-death model. In addition for both months, the establishment survey included a portion of the reports that returned to reporting positive employment from reporting zero employment. For more information, see [www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbd.htm](http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cesbd.htm).

In the establishment survey, workers who are paid by their employer for all or any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month are counted as employed, even if they were not actually at their jobs. Workers who are temporarily or permanently absent from their jobs and are not being paid are not counted as employed, even if they are continuing to receive benefits. The length of the reference period does vary across the respondents in the establishment survey; one-third of businesses have a weekly pay period, slightly over 40 percent a bi-weekly, about 20 percent semi-monthly, and a small amount monthly.

For the June 2020 estimates of household employment and unemployment from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, BLS continued to implement level-shift outliers in the employment and/or unemployment inputs to the models, based on statistical evaluation of movements in each area's inputs. Both the Current Population Survey inputs, which serve as the primary inputs to the LAUS models, and the nonfarm payroll employment and unemployment insurance claims covariates were examined for outliers. The resulting implementation of level shifts preserved movements in the published estimates that the models otherwise would have discounted, without requiring changes to how the models create estimates at other points in the time series.

To mitigate distortions due to the complex relationships between level shifts in the household survey and covariate inputs to the state models, BLS retained the same modifications to the LAUS seasonal adjustment and smoothing procedures that had been introduced during the May 2020 cycle. Specifically, level shifts were isolated from the estimation of seasonal factors, and the Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space filter was not used to smooth the seasonally adjusted estimates. It is anticipated that these modifications will be necessary for as long as complex outlier treatments are deemed necessary for the model inputs.

The "Frequently asked questions" document at [www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-june-2020.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-june-2020.pdf) extensively discusses the impact of a misclassification in the household survey on the national estimates for June 2020. Despite the considerable decline in its degree relative to prior months, this misclassification continued to be widespread geographically, with BLS analysis indicating that most states again were affected to at least some extent. However, according to usual practice, the data from the household survey are accepted as recorded. To maintain data integrity, no ad hoc actions are taken to reclassify survey responses. Hence, the household survey estimates of employed and unemployed people that serve as the primary inputs to the state models were affected to varying degrees by the misclassification, which in turn affected the official LAUS estimates for June 2020.

Household data for Puerto Rico are not modeled, but rather are derived from a monthly household survey similar to the Current Population Survey. Due to the effects of the pandemic and efforts to contain the virus, Puerto Rico had not been able to conduct its household survey for March or April 2020. Data collection resumed effective May 2020, and BLS is resuming publication of the not seasonally adjusted data beginning with this news release. Publication of seasonally adjusted data for Puerto Rico will resume at a later time, pending further research. The Puerto Rico Department of Labor reported a misclassification in its household survey for May and June similar in nature to the misclassification in the Current Population Survey.