



*Oklahoma*



## **2014 CES Benchmark**

**Oklahoma Employment Security Commission  
Economic Research and Analysis Division**

# Oklahoma 2014 CES Benchmark

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

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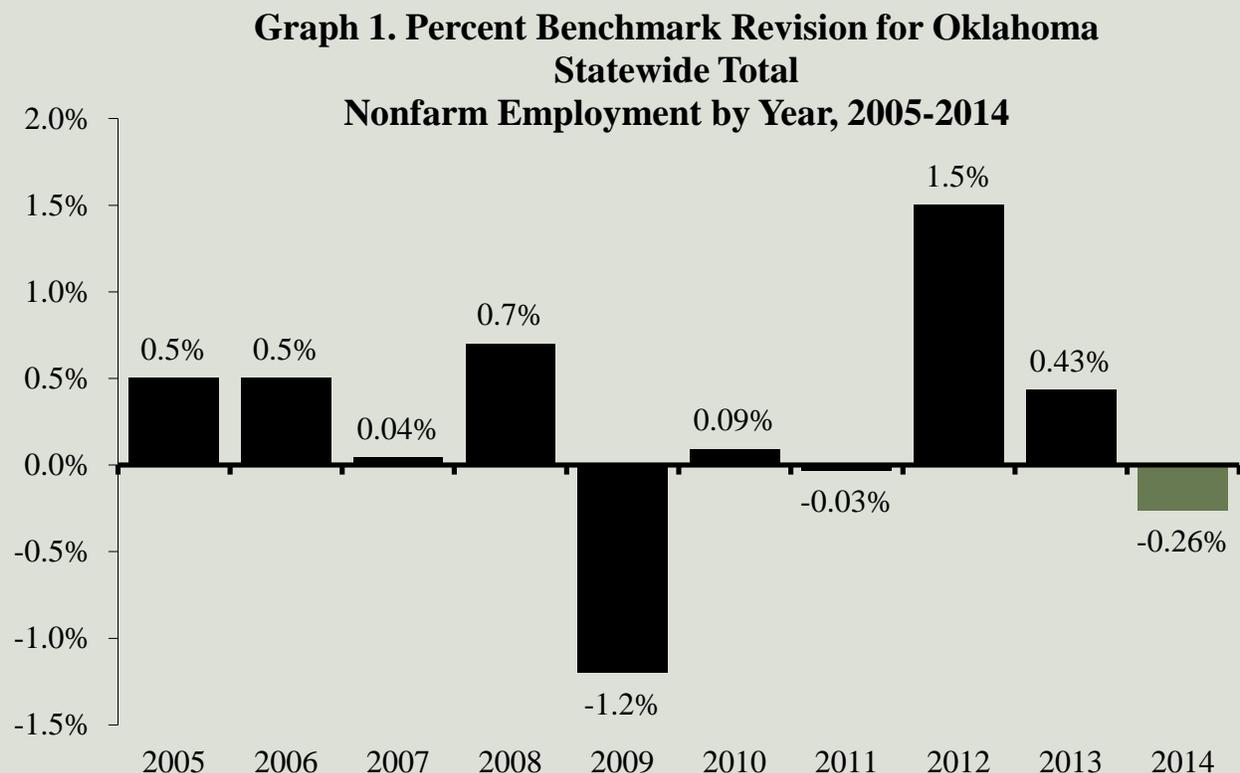
## Oklahoma 2014 CES Benchmark

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.pdf>.

*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 2014 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 2013 were revised. Seasonally adjusted data from January 1990 were subject to revision.*

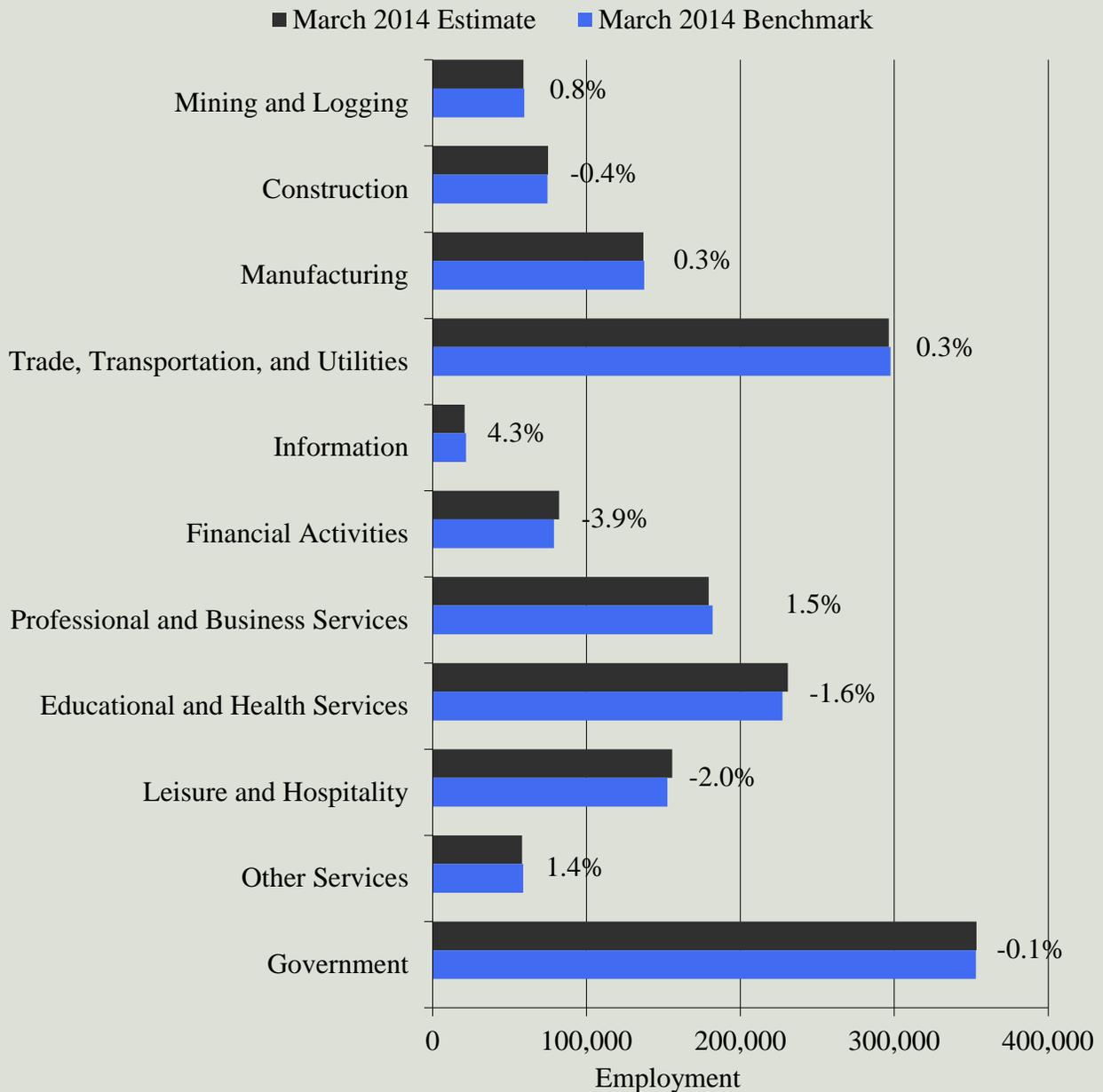
### Benchmark Revisions

The 2014 benchmark revision for Oklahoma total nonfarm employment decreased the published March 2014 estimate of 1,647,600 by .26 percent to 1,643,300. Over the past ten years, the magnitude of revision has ranged from -1.2 percent in 2009 to 1.5 percent in 2012 (Graph 1).



Five industries had downward revisions, and six had upward revisions (Graph 2). The largest revision was in Information (4.3%) followed by Financial Activities (-3.9%), Leisure and Hospitality (-2.0%), Education and Health Services (-1.6%), and Professional and Business Services (+1.5%). Government had the smallest revision (-0.1%) followed by Manufacturing (0.3%), and Trade, Transportation and Utilities (0.3%).

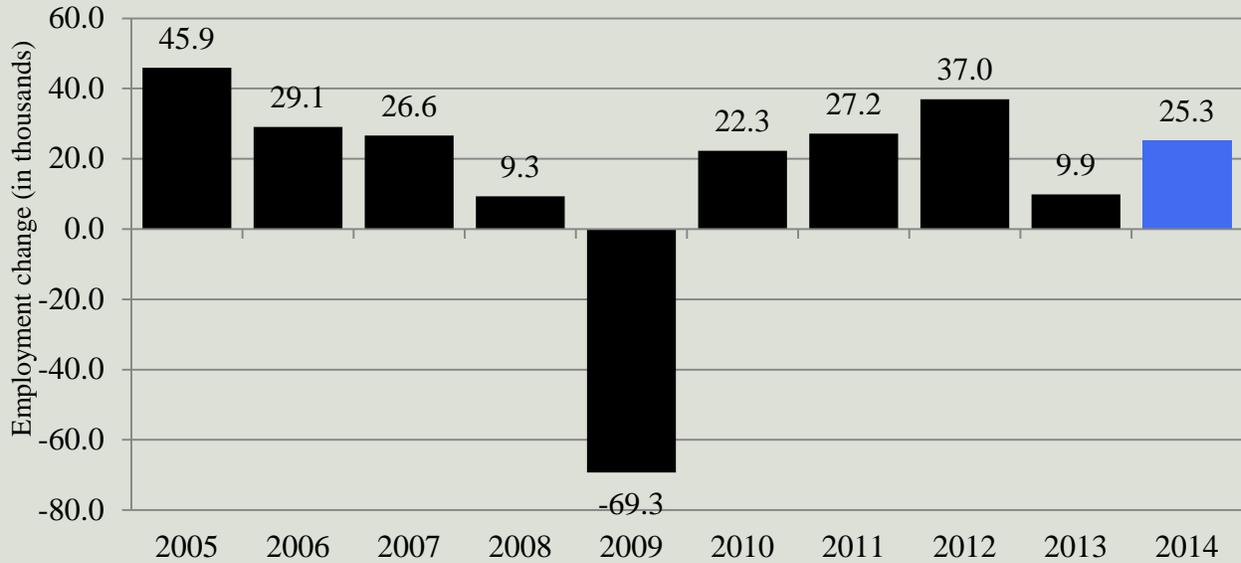
**Graph 2. Oklahoma Employment and Benchmark Revisions by Super Sector, March 2014**



### Benchmark Employment

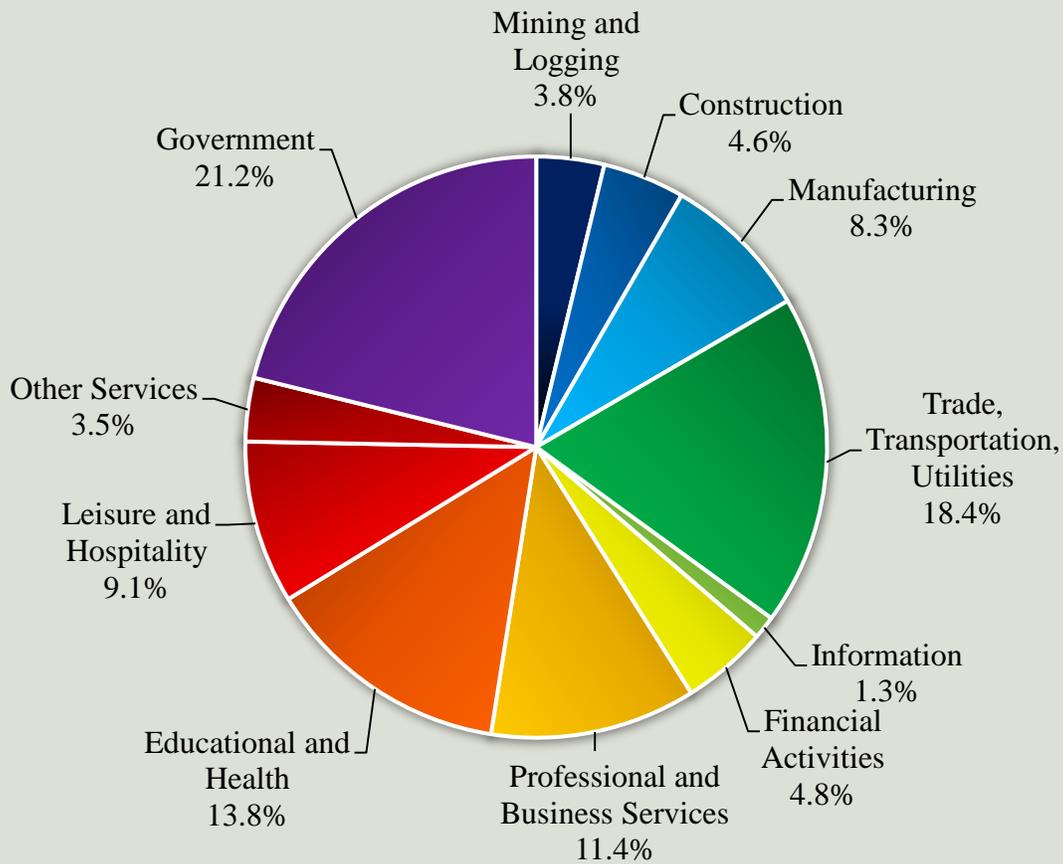
In 2014, Oklahoma total nonfarm employment gained 25,300 jobs over the year, bringing the employment level to a new peak of 1,679,600 jobs in December 2014. This is the fifth consecutive over-the-year increase.

**Graph 3. Annual change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Payroll Employment, 2005-2014 (December)**



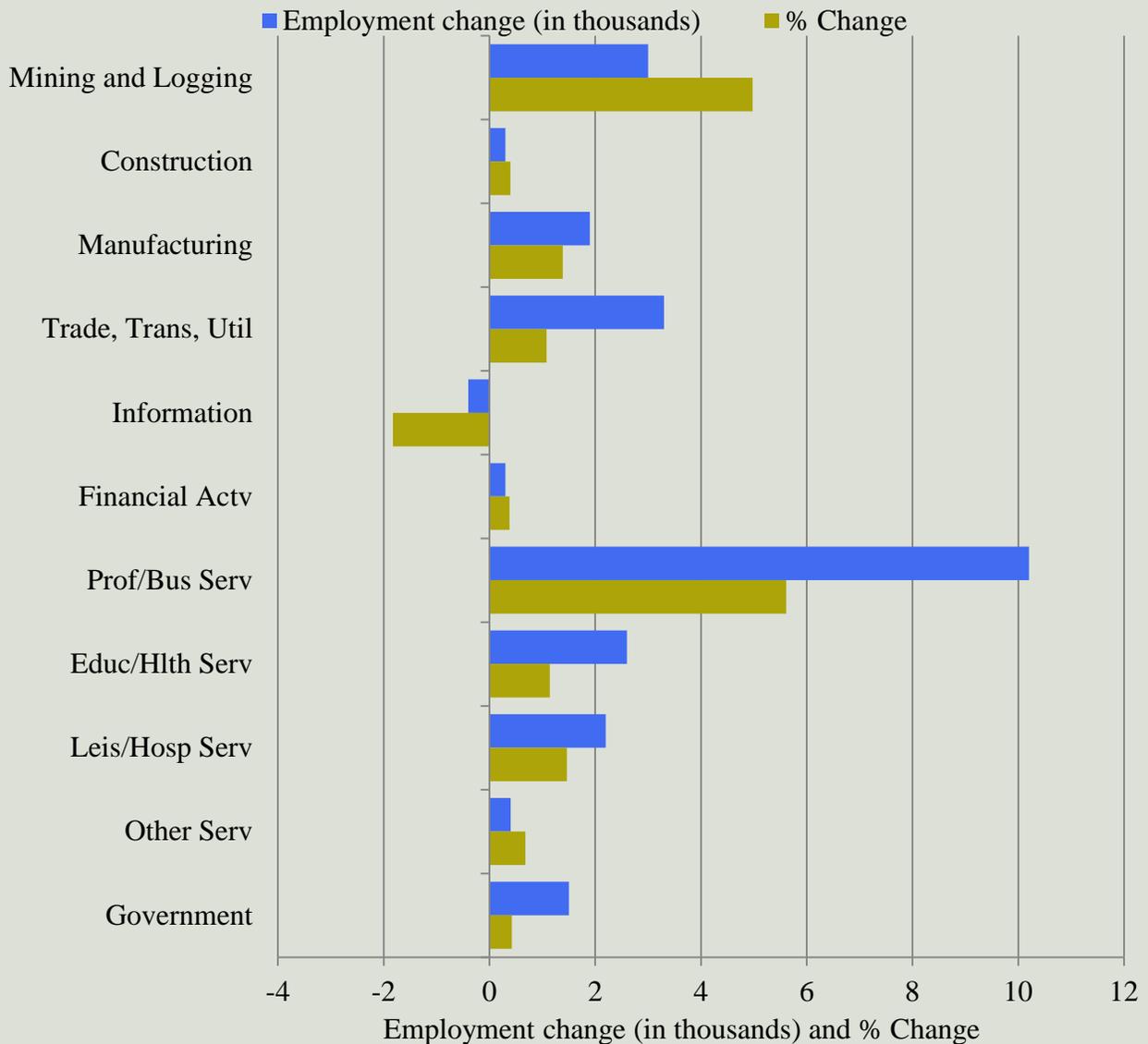
Graph 4 shows total nonfarm employment broken out by industry. Government, which includes jobs in public schools, law enforcement, and tribal government (including casino employment), has the largest portion of employment with 355,400 jobs, followed by Trade, Transportation, and Utilities with 309,200 jobs. The smallest industries were Information (21,500 jobs) and Other Services (59,300 jobs).

**Graph 4. Total Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2014**

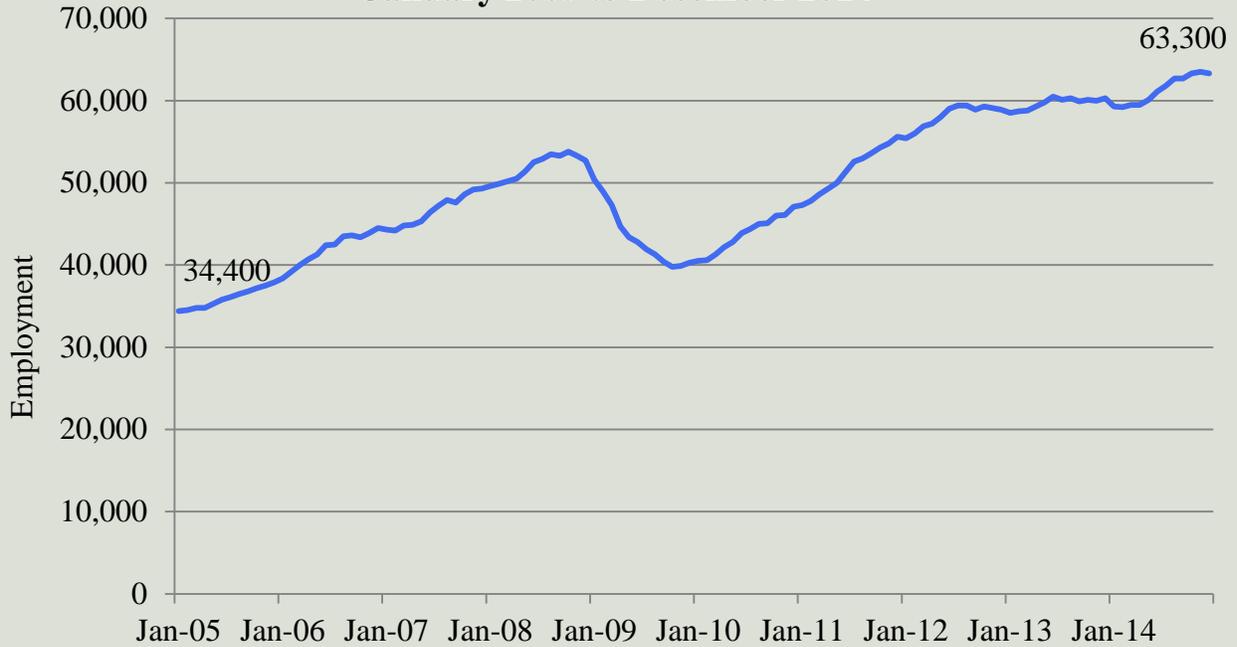


The industries with the highest over the year change as a percentage of the industry's employment level are Professional and Business Services (+5.6%), Mining and Logging (+5.0%), and Information (-1.8%). Professional and Business Services had the largest annual changes in terms of number of jobs gained or lost, followed by Trade, Transportation and Utilities and Mining and Logging (Graph 5). All industries except Information increased over the year. Graphs 6-9 show a few industries in more detail.

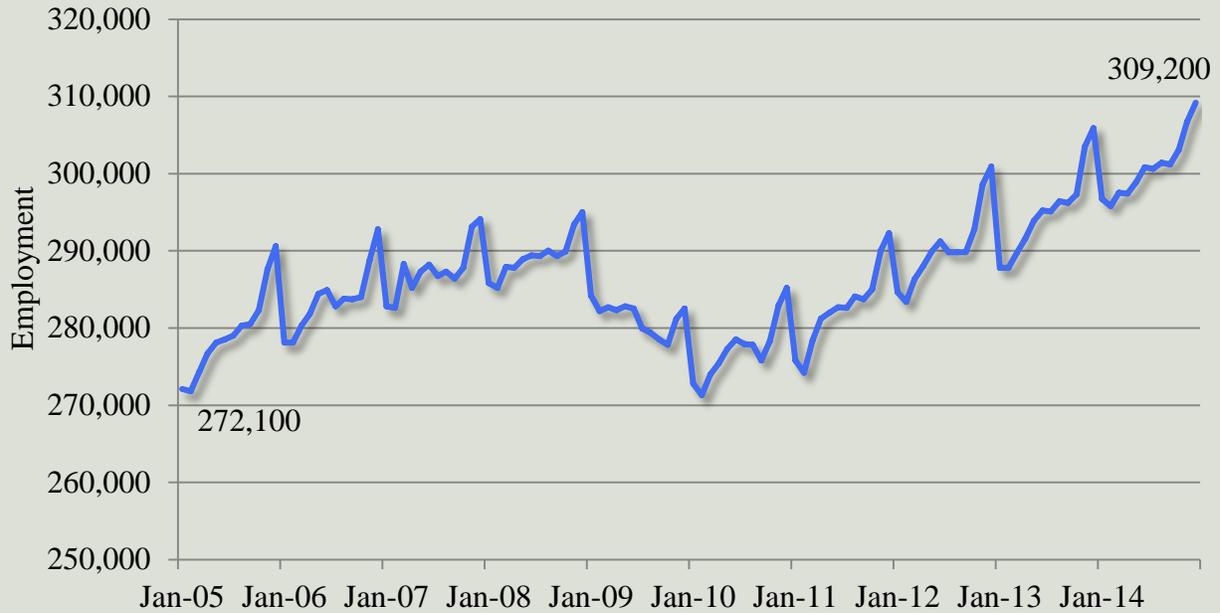
**Graph 5. Annual Change in Oklahoma Nonfarm Employment by Industry, December 2014**



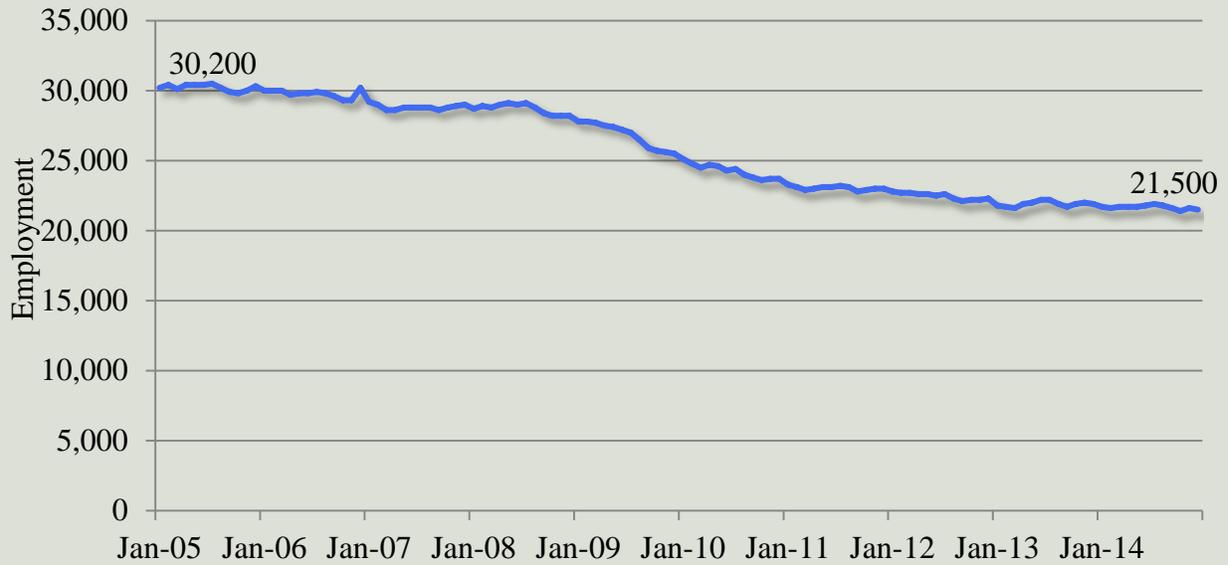
**Graph 6. Mining and Logging Employment,  
January 2005 to December 2014**



**Graph 7. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Employment,  
January 2005 to December 2014**



**Graph 8. Information Employment  
January 2005 to December 2014**



**Graph 9. Professional and Business Services Employment,  
January 2005 to December 2014**

