



Oklahoma Economic Update

April 15, 2016

Summary

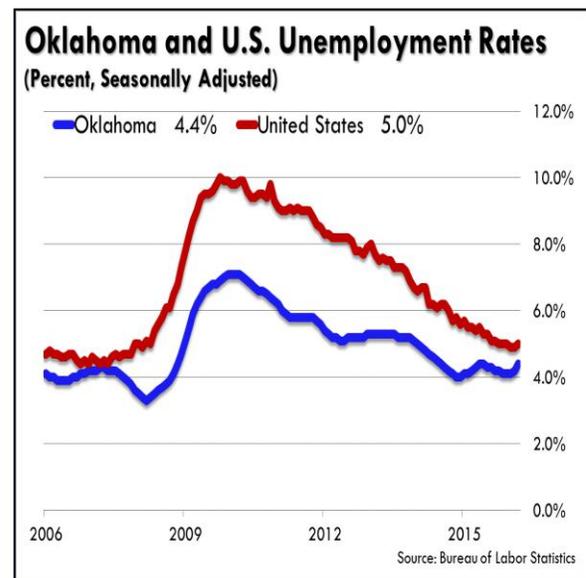
Nonfarm payroll employment in Oklahoma declined by 5,800 jobs and the unemployment rate rose to 4.4 percent in March according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Oklahoma Unemployment Rate

During March, the unemployment rate in Oklahoma increased by 0.2 percentage point to 4.4 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed rose by 3,939 in March to 81,745, while the labor force grew by 7,755 to 1,869,890. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 18 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Oklahoma. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Oklahoma stood at 4.2 percent.

The 10 year peak for the unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 7.1 percent in March 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in Oklahoma occurred in April 1983 when the unemployment rate reached 8.9 percent. The 10 year low for the unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 3.3 percent in March 2008. The series low for the unemployment rate in Oklahoma occurred in December 2000 when the unemployment rate reached 2.9 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 5.0 percent in March. March's unemployment rate was 0.5 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The 10-year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The 10-year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Oklahoma Payroll Employment

Oklahoma nonfarm payrolls declined by 5,800 jobs, or 0.35 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during March. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls increased by 2,200. Over the past 12 months nonfarm payrolls in Oklahoma declined by 6,100, or 0.37 percent. Oklahoma nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 6 of the past 12 months.

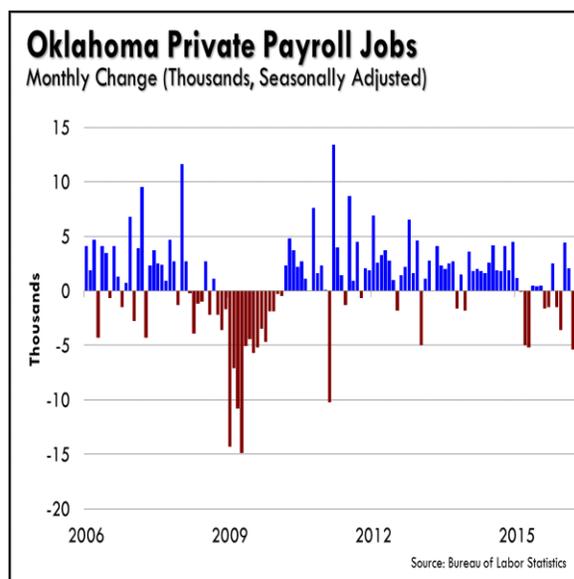
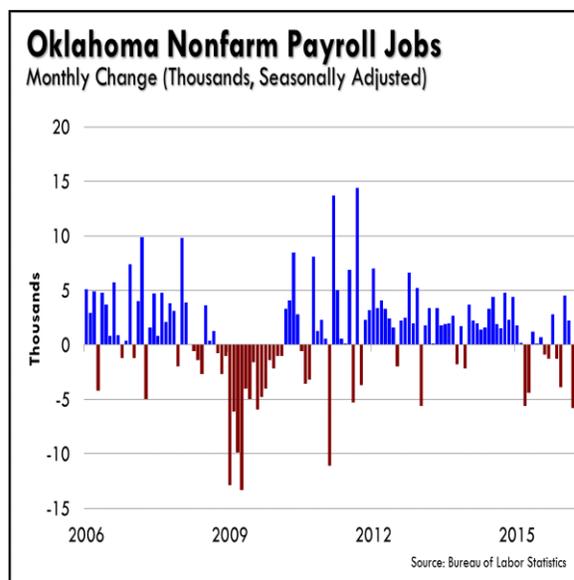
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 215,000 jobs in March, or 0.15 percent. Over the 12-month period ending March 2016 nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,802,000 jobs, or 1.99 percent. Oklahoma ranks 46th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During March, Oklahoma private sector payrolls declined by 5,400, or 0.41 percent. Private sector payrolls increased by 2,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private sector payrolls in Oklahoma declined by 8,400, or 0.64 percent. Oklahoma private sector payroll employment has increased in 6 of the past 12 months.

Nationally private-sector payroll jobs increased by 195,000 jobs in 1.99, or 0.16 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,681,000 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 2.25 percent.

Oklahoma ranks 47th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During March, total government payroll employment in Oklahoma declined by 400, or 0.11 percent. Federal government payroll employment increased by 300, or 0.64 percent. State government payroll employment was unchanged, while local government payroll employment declined by 700, or 0.32 percent.



Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 2,300, or 0.66 percent. State government payroll employment declined by 300, or 0.35 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 1,800, or 0.83 percent.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during March were Other Services (+700) and Leisure & Hospitality (+500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Professional & Business Services (-2,400) and Manufacturing (-1,700).

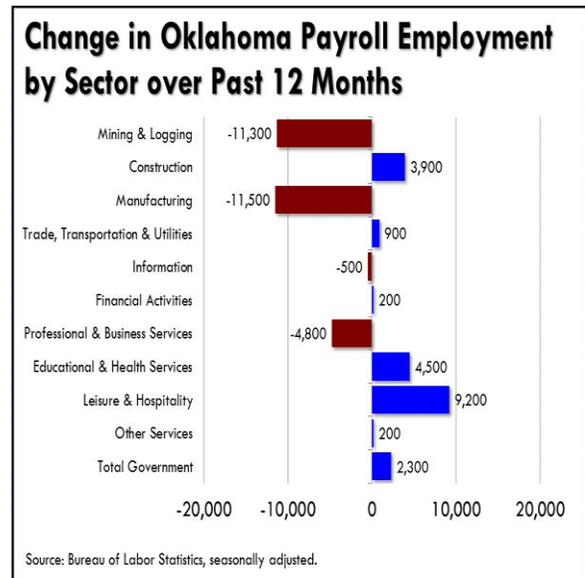
The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Leisure & Hospitality (+9,200) and Educational & Health Services (+4,500). The poorest performing sectors for the year were Manufacturing (-11,500) and Mining & Logging (-11,300).

Other Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Oklahoma rose to 62.4 percent in March from 62.2 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 32 have a higher labor force participation rate than Oklahoma. The labor force participation rate in Oklahoma is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10 year high for the labor force participation rate in Oklahoma was 64.0 percent in June 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Oklahoma occurred in June 1986 when the labor force participation rate hit 65.9 percent. The 10 year low for the labor force participation rate was 60.7 percent in July 2014. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in November 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 58.7 percent.

The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 63.0 percent in March, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.



The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oklahoma civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 59.7 percent in March from 59.6 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 30 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oklahoma. The employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma is 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10 year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma was 61.3 percent in September 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma occurred in March 2001 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 62.5 percent. The 10 year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 58.0 percent in June 2014. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in July 1976 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 55.3 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 59.9 percent in March. That rate was 0.6 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for April is scheduled for release on May 20, 2016. The national employment situation report for April will be released on Friday, May 6, 2016.

