



Oklahoma Economic Update

October 20, 2015

Summary

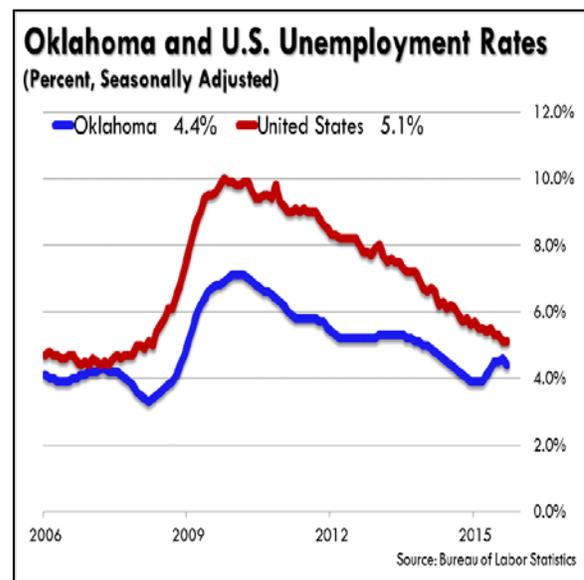
Nonfarm payroll employment in Oklahoma declined by 400 jobs and the unemployment rate fell to 4.4 percent in September according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Oklahoma Unemployment Rate

During September, the unemployment rate in Oklahoma declined by 0.2 percentage point to 4.4 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed fell by 2,997 in September to 80,920, while the labor force fell by 5,742 to 1,837,236. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 16 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 was unchanged at 5.1 percent in September. September's unemployment rate was 0.8 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The ten year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The ten year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Oklahoma Payroll Employment

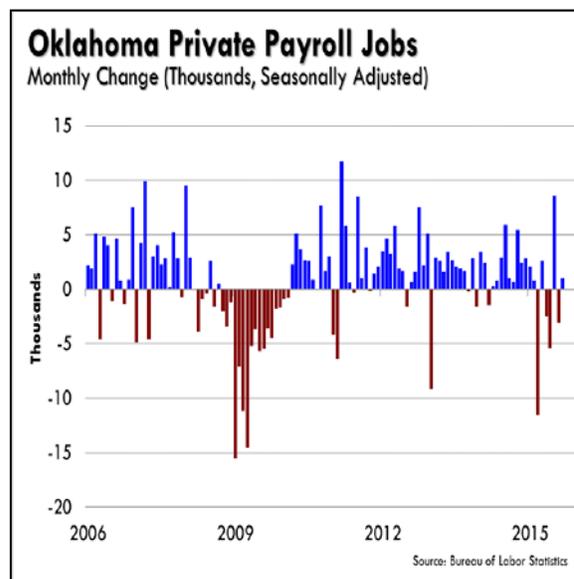
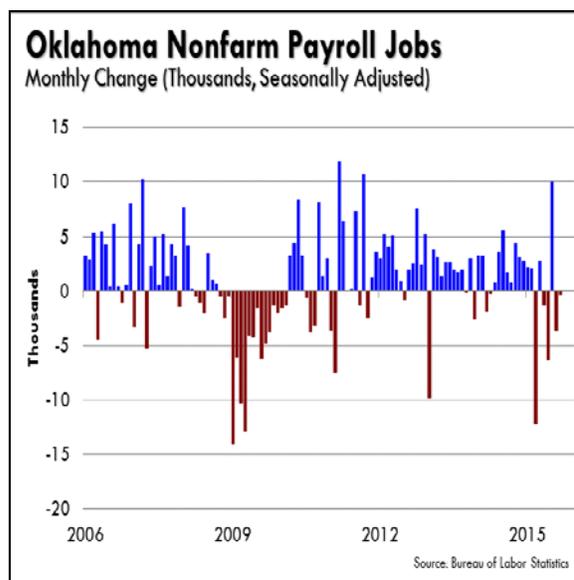
Oklahoma nonfarm payrolls declined by 400 jobs, or 0.02 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during September. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls declined by 3,700. Over the past 12 months nonfarm payrolls in Oklahoma increased by 3,000, or 0.18 percent. Oklahoma nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 7 of the past 12 months.

Nationally nonfarm payrolls increased by 142,000 jobs in September, or 0.10 percent. Over the 12 month period ending in September 2015 nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,752,000 jobs, or 1.97 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 September, Oklahoma private sector payrolls increased by 1,000, or 0.08 percent. Private sector payrolls declined by 3,100 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private sector payrolls in Oklahoma increased by 3,100, or 0.24 percent. Oklahoma private sector payroll employment has increased in 8 of the past 12 months.

Nationally private-sector payroll jobs increased by 118,000 jobs in September, or 0.10 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,603,000 jobs in the private sector, an increase of 2.21 percent. Oklahoma ranks 48th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During September, total government payroll employment in Oklahoma declined by 1,400, or 0.40 percent. Federal government payroll employment was unchanged. State government payroll employment declined by 500, or 0.58 percent, while local government payroll employment declined by 900, or 0.41 percent.



Over the past year, total government payroll employment declined by 100, or 0.03 percent. State government payroll employment declined by 400, or 0.47 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 300, or 0.14 percent.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during September were Educational & Health Services (+3,300) and Leisure & Hospitality (+1,900). The poorest performing sector during the month was Mining & Logging (-1,600).

The best performing sector during the last twelve months was Construction (+5,300).

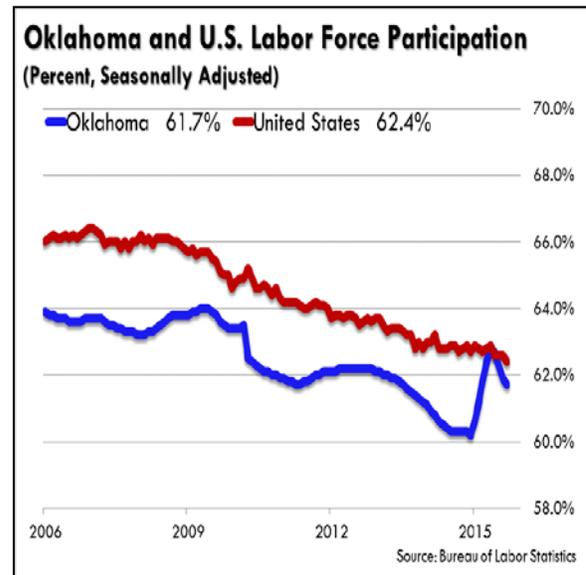
The poorest performing sectors for the year were Mining & Logging (-11,000) and Information (-500).



Other Oklahoma Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Oklahoma declined to 61.7 percent in September from 61.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 33 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 64.1 percent in November 2005. 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 60.2 percent in December 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 declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.4 percent in September. That rate was 0.3 percentage point lower than a year earlier. At 62.4 percent, the labor force participation rate is at its lowest level since September 1977.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oklahoma civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 59.0 percent in September from 59.1 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 32 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oklahoma. The employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma is 1.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier.

The 10 year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oklahoma was 61.4 percent in November 2005. 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 57.7 percent in August 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 declined by 0.2 percentage point to 59.2 percent in September. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The employment-to-population ratio stood at 59.4 percent when the recession ended in June 2009 and at 62.7 percent when it began in December 2007. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 percent 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 posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

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

