



# GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL FOR WORKFORCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

## 2005 GOVERNMENT CLUSTER ANALYSIS

### DEFINITION OF INDUSTRY

This cluster includes all types of government workers at the city, county, state and national level, including postal workers, legislators, policemen, firemen, administrators of all types of government programs, and workers on military bases, among many others. Excepted from this data are two groups. Active duty military are not counted in calculations because the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not record those statistics, although active duty military numbers do show up in tables 5 and 10 to reflect their importance in Oklahoma's economy. Workers in city-owned waste, water, or electric utilities are not included since they are incorporated in Utility NAICS codes. This causes a small undercount overall.

### SIGNIFICANCE AND HIGHLIGHTS

In Oklahoma, the government cluster contains just over 8% of total employment. This number had increased 4% from 2003 to 2004. In contrast, the government cluster is 4.6% of total national government employment and had decreased 1.3% over this same time period.

Large establishments, those which have 500 or more workers, make up not quite 1% of the employer units and employ 40% of this cluster. However, small entities (mostly cities), those employing 99 or fewer, account for 96% of the firms and employ 38% of the workers. The largest single employer overall, with offices and facilities state-wide, is the State of Oklahoma.

Average wages in the government cluster, \$36,816, (not counting military wages) are above the state average. Average annual wages in the US in this industry as a whole are \$46,105.

National Security (civilian workers on the military bases), has the largest total employment and represents over 18% of the cluster. The second largest number are employed in Police Protection, about 10% of the cluster.

### DATA SOURCES

Data used for this analysis was obtained from the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and included filings of Oklahoma employers as of September 2004.

### CLUSTER STATISTICS

Employer Units	3,786
Number of Employees	113,406
Percent of Total Oklahoma Employment	8.04%
Net Employment Change between 2003 and 2004	+4%
Average Annual Wages	\$36,816
Location Quotient	1.74
Change in Location Quotient 2002-2004	+7.89%

**TOP FIVE INDUSTRIES IN THE GOVERNMENT CLUSTER**

NAICS	Industry	Employment	Percent of Cluster
928110	National Security (does not include active duty military)	20,877	18.4%
922120	Police Protection	11,075	9.8%
923130	Administration of Human Resource Programs (except Education, Public Health, and Veterans' Affairs Programs)	10,539	9.3%
921150	American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments	9,408	8.3%
491110	Postal Service	8,293	7.3%

(D) = Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

**TOP EMPLOYERS IN THE GOVERNMENT CLUSTER**

Company Name	Employee Range
State of Oklahoma	30,000-35,000
Department of Defense military personnel	22,500-27,500
Department of Defense civilian personnel	17,500-22,500
Federal Agencies (non-military)	7,500-12,500
Native American tribal governments	7,500-12,500

**INDUSTRY LOCATION QUOTIENTS**

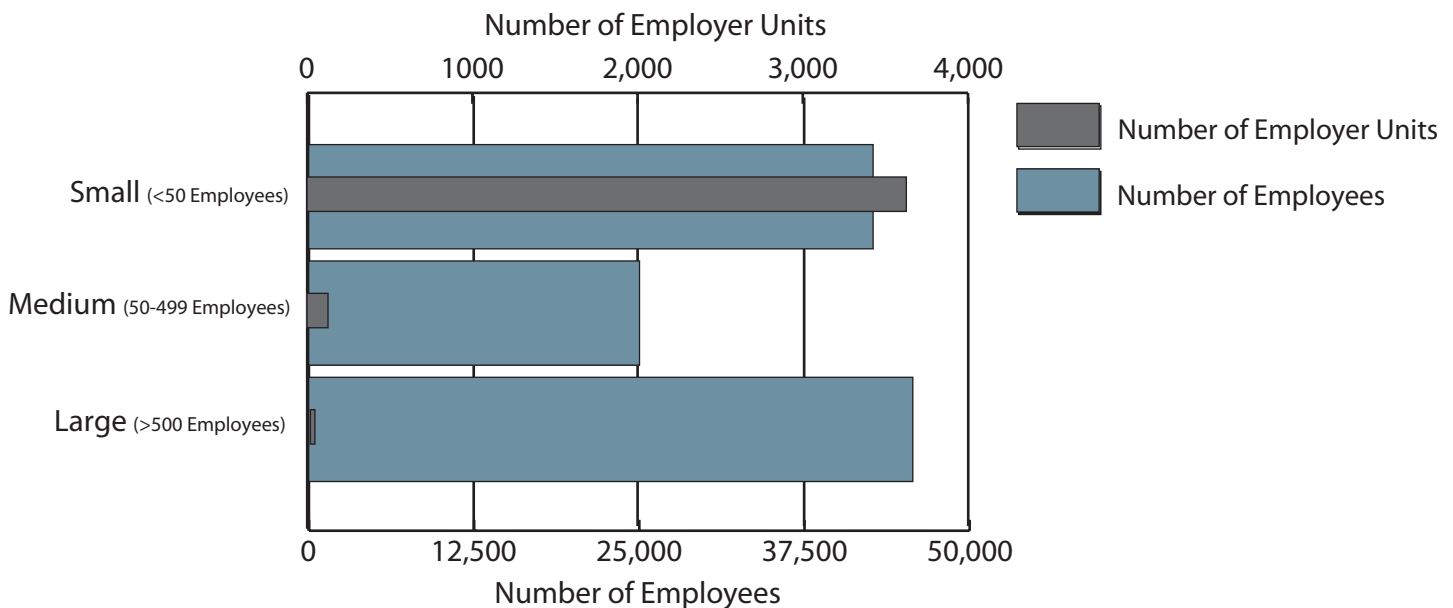
NAICS	Industry	Location Quotient	LQ Change
921150	American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal Governments	10.02	35.6%
922140	Correctional Institutions	6.60	0.4%
923130	Administration of Human Resource Programs (except Education, Public Health, and Veterans' Affairs Programs)	5.53	-0.8%
923140	Administration of Veterans' Affairs	5.18	19.9%
926120	Regulation & Administration of Transportation Programs	4.93	2.0%
928110	National Security	4.04	6.0%
923110	Administration of Education Programs	3.74	-6.1%
926150	Regulation, Licensing, and Inspection of Miscellaneous Commercial Sectors	3.51	6.7%
923120	Administration of Public Health Programs	3.48	3.2%
921110	Executive Offices	3.34	10.5%
924120	Administration of Conservation Programs	2.88	17.5%
922130	Legal Counsel and Prosecution	2.68	-2.0%

## INDUSTRY LOCATION QUOTIENTS (CONTINUED)

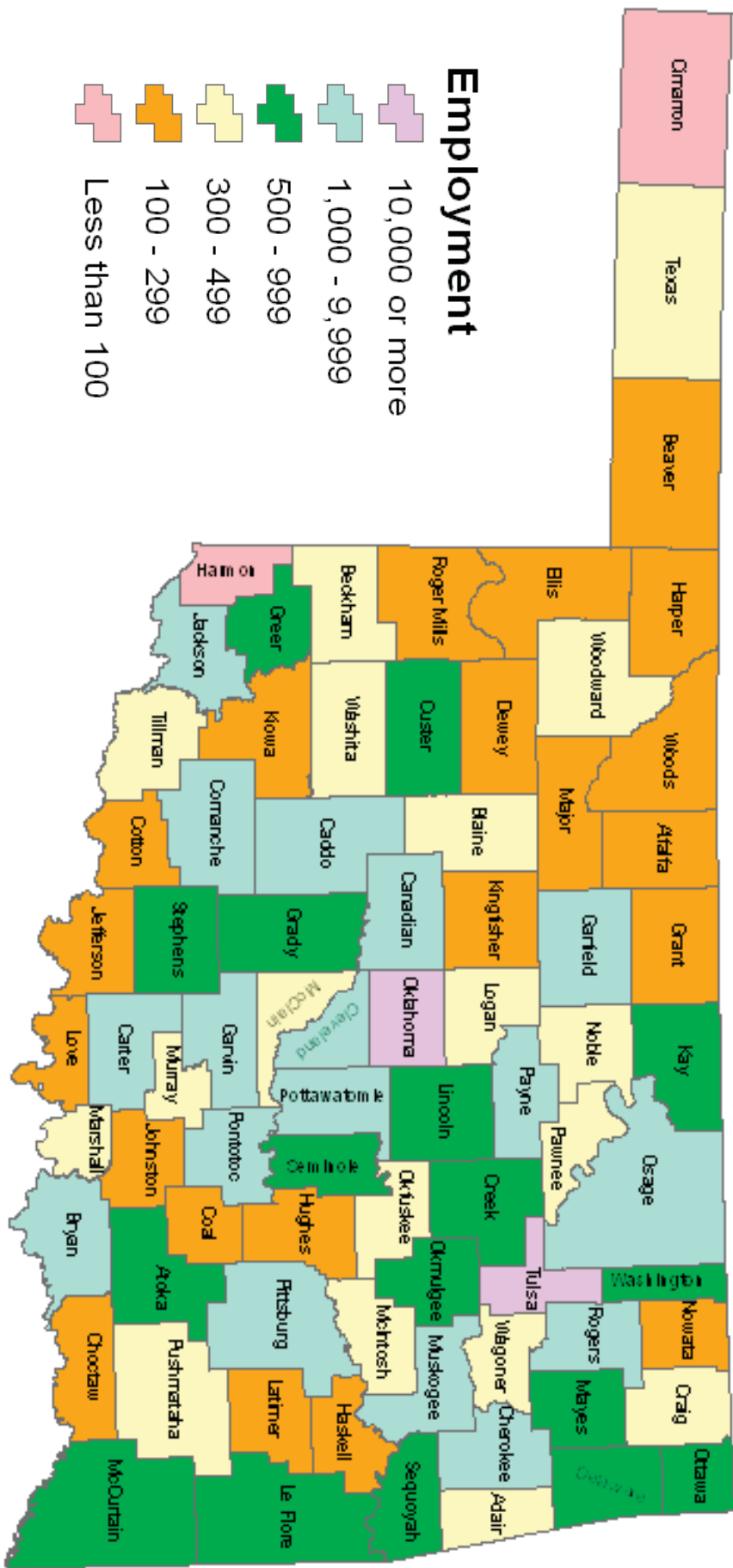
NAICS	Industry	Location Quotient	2002-2004 LQ % Change
922110	Courts	2.47	0.8%
922160	Fire Protection	2.25	-1.2%
926130	Regulation and Administration of Communications, Electric, Gas, and Other Utilities	2.24	-2.7%
926140	Regulation of Agriculture, Marketing, & Commodities	2.09	-5.7%
922120	Police Protection	2.04	1.5%
921130	Public Finance Activities	1.86	-6.6%
925120	Administration of Urban Planning and Community and Rural Development	1.39	-14.4%
921190	Other General Government Support	1.31	-0.1%
924110	Administration of Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management Programs	1.17	9.1%
925110	Administration of Housing Programs	1.01	-4.4%
491110	Postal Service	0.96	-5.3%
926110	Administration of General Economic Programs	0.96	-2.4%
922150	Parole Offices and Probation Offices	0.44	17.9%
921120	Legislative Bodies	0.15	-11.6%
921140	Executive and Legislative Offices, Combined	0.15	-0.4%
922190	Other Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	0.12	46.2%
928120	International Affairs	0.05	-55.3%

## DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYER UNITS &amp; JOBS BY EMPLOYER SIZE (SEPTEMBER 2004)

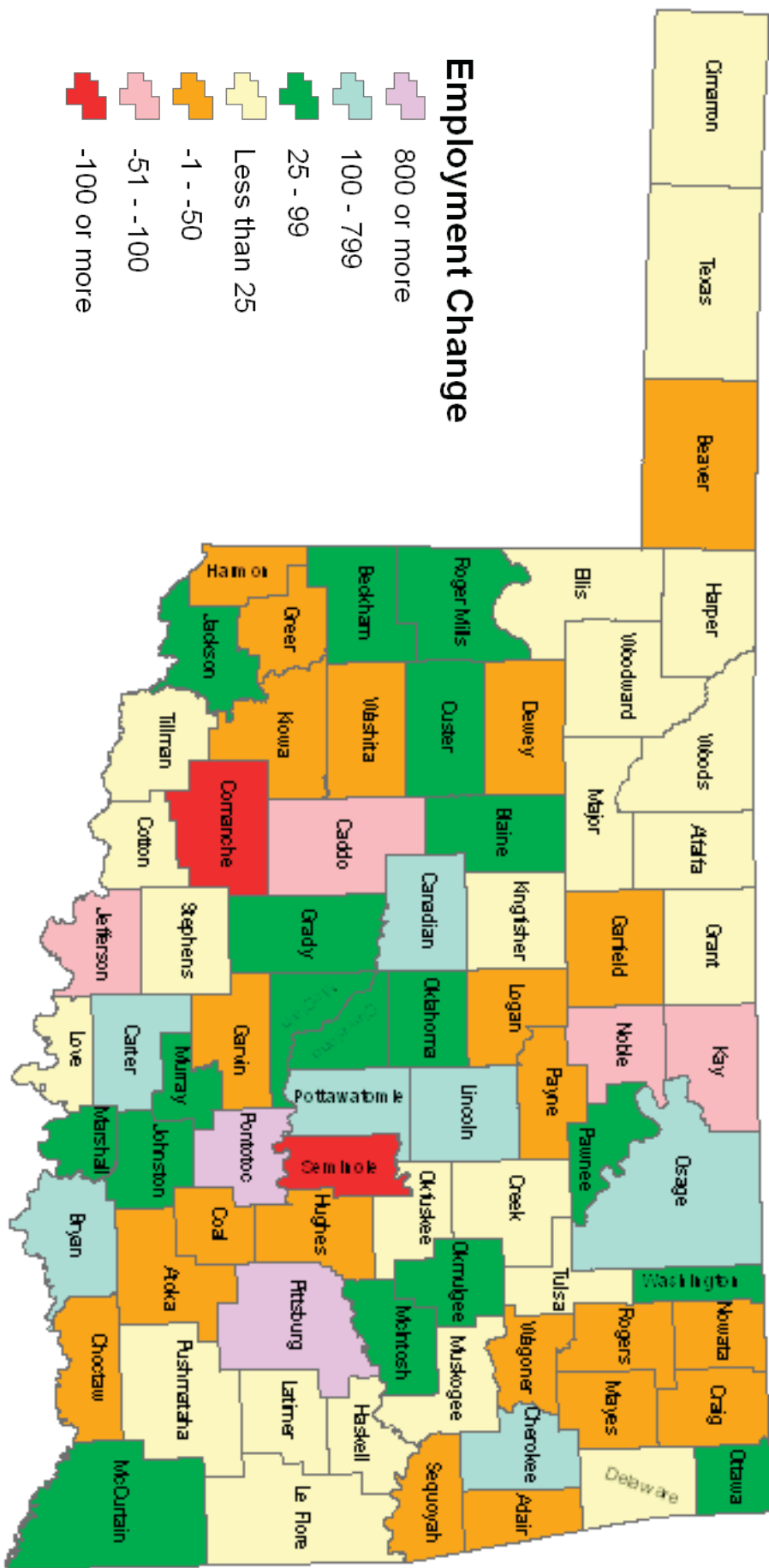
Range	Employer Units	Employees
Small (<50 employees)	3,626	42,686
Medium (50-500 employees)	130	25,035
Large (>500 employees)	30	45,685



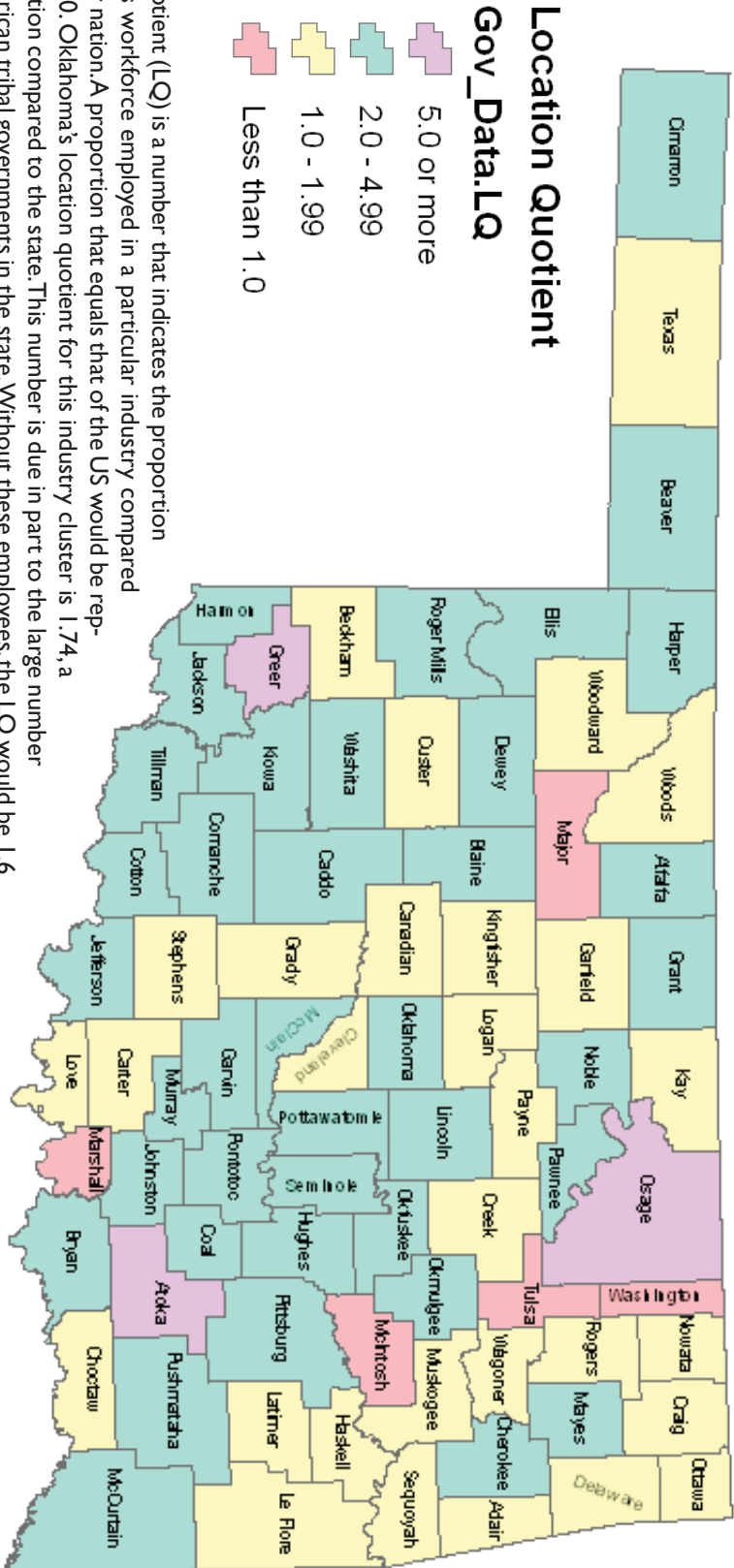
**GOVERNMENT CLUSTER EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY**



GOVERNMENT CLUSTER EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 2002-2004



GOVERNMENT CLUSTER COUNTY LOCATION QUOTIENTS



A location quotient (LQ) is a number that indicates the proportion of the region's workforce employed in a particular industry compared to the state or nation. A proportion that equals that of the US would be represented by 1.0. Oklahoma's location quotient for this industry cluster is 1.74, a higher proportion compared to the state. This number is due in part to the large number of Native American tribal governments in the state. Without these employees, the LQ would be 1.6 in the government cluster, still a high proportion.

Location quotients greater than 1.0 indicate that employment in a given industry is more concentrated in the county economy when compared to the state economy. Conversely, location quotients less than 1.0 indicate that industry employment is less concentrated in the county economy when compared to the state economy. Location quotients equal to 1.0 indicate that the employment proportions within a given industry are equal in the county and the state economies.

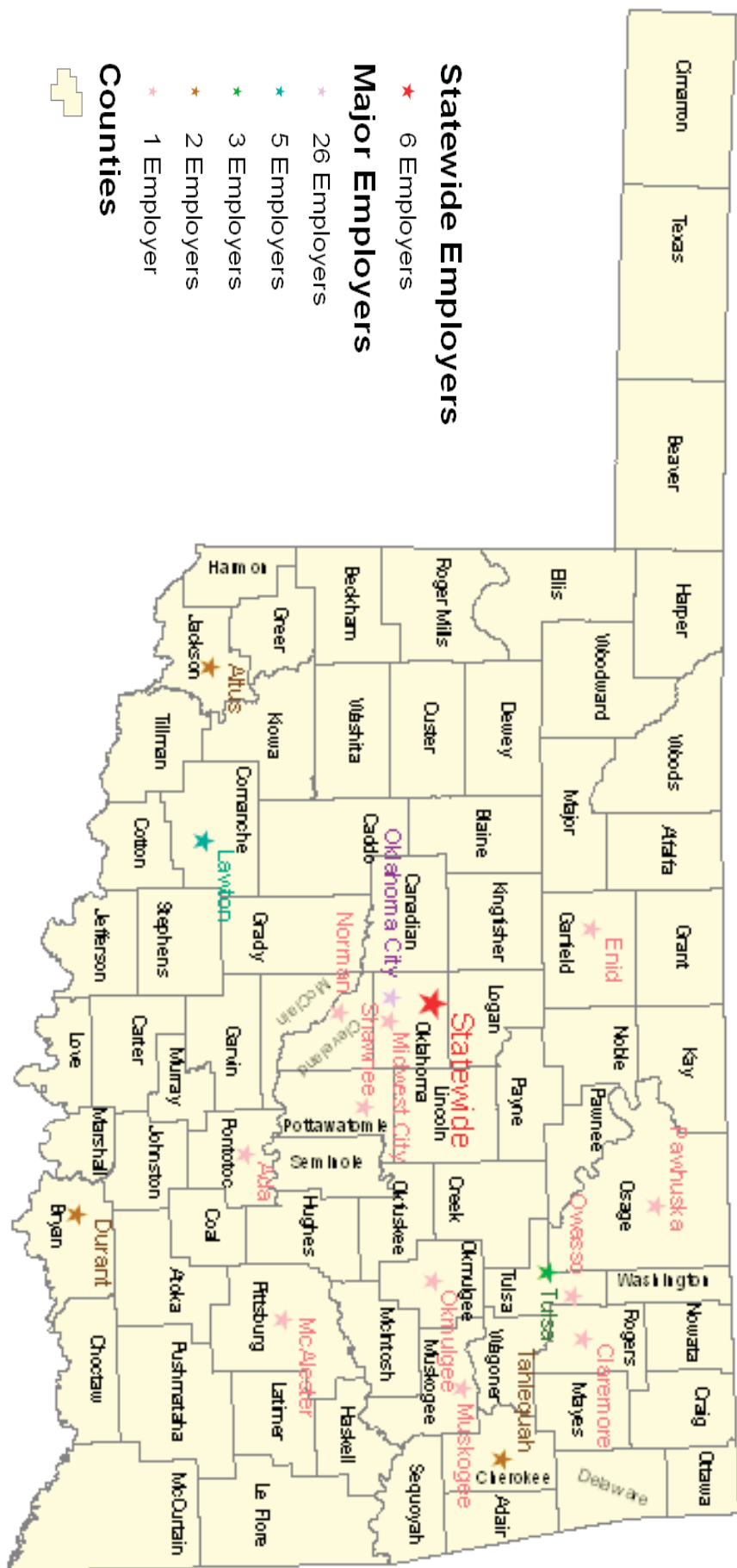
Of the top six counties with the largest LQs (4.79 and over), five of those counties have prisons which are major employers in the county. Two of the 6 counties which have large LQs have Native American tribal governments which are major employers.

In looking at all 77 counties, 17 have one or more tribal government offices. Twelve of those 17 have an LQ greater than 2. Overall, NAICS 921150, American Indian Tribal Governments, has the highest LQ of the government cluster in Oklahoma at 10.02. The second largest LQ in the state, 6.6, is Correctional Institutions.

Of the five counties with military installations, all five counties have LQs greater than 1; four are greater than 2, emphasizing the importance of the facilities in each county. (Note the data only counts civilian employment.) All installations are major employers in their respective counties. The National Security NAICS code has an LQ of 4.04 overall, (again, not counting the active duty military employment).

The most current national data available to compute location quotients is from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 2004.

GOVERNMENT CLUSTER COUNTY STATE LOCATIONS



**GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIES**

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491110	POSTAL SERVICE
921110	EXECUTIVE OFFICES
921120	LEGISLATIVE BODIES
921130	PUBLIC FINANCE ACTIVITIES
921140	EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICES, COMBINED
921150	AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
921190	OTHER GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
922110	COURTS
922120	POLICE PROTECTION
922130	LEGAL COUNSEL AND PROSECUTION
922140	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
922150	PAROLE OFFICES AND PROBATION OFFICES
922160	FIRE PROTECTION
922190	OTHER JUSTICE, PUBLIC ORDER, AND SAFETY ACTIVITIES
923110	ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS
923120	ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS
923130	ADMINISTRATION OF HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS (EXCEPT EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS PROGRAMS)
923140	ADMINISTRATION OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS
924110	ADMINISTRATION OF AIR AND WATER RESOURCE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
924120	ADMINISTRATION OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
925110	ADMINISTRATION OF HOUSING PROGRAMS
925120	ADMINISTRATION OF URBAN PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
926110	ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS
926120	REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS
926130	REGULATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRIC, GAS, AND OTHER UTILITIES
926140	REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND COMMODITIES
926150	REGULATION, LICENSING, AND INSPECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL SECTORS
927110	SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY
928110	NATIONAL SECURITY
928120	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Source: North American Industry Classification System, 2002, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.