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...Bringing Oklahoma's Labor Market to Life



Labor Market Information

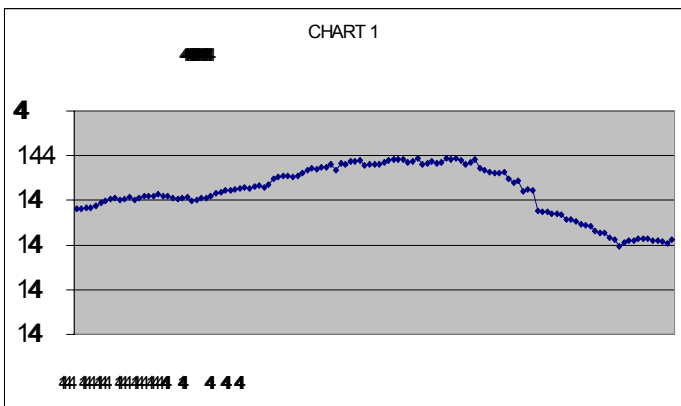
Manufacturing Employment Survey

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FACT: Over the past year, the state's total non-farm employment has been sluggish and especially so in the Manufacturing supersector.

Most of the time this statement would indicate a reversal of fortune or a slowdown in the economy. But not now, and not for Oklahoma. At the midpoint of 2004, this fact is actually good news for our state.

When looking at June employment levels from 2000 to 2003, the state's total non-farm employment (the establishment survey) has dropped 46,400 jobs (1,497,900 in June 2000 to 1,451,500 in June 2003). Even more stunning is the decline in Manufacturing employment where Oklahoma lost an astounding 36,500 net jobs, or just over 20 percent, during the 36-month period. Chart 1 shows the recent performance of Manufacturing.



The most obvious result in Chart 1 is the stabilization of factory employment over the past 12 months. This is not to suggest that job losses in Manufacturing have subsided (as these are net numbers). As always, there are substantial job flows going on underneath the surface. But for the past few months, losses have roughly equaled job gains.

While widespread in terms of geography, the Manufacturing employment decline impacted certain areas of the state more than others. Surprisingly, the Tulsa MSA, which

has trailed Oklahoma City in net job growth, lost a significantly smaller share of its Manufacturing employment than has OKC. In fact, the state as a whole lost a higher percentage of its Manufacturing jobs than did the nation due in large part to the net job loss in OKC.

Area	June 2003	June 2000	Change (thousands)	% Change
U.S.	14604	17403	-2799	-16%
Oklahoma	142.25	178.7	-36.45	-20%
OKC	38.05	51.6	-13.55	-26%
Tulsa	46.1	54.1	-8	-15%
Rest of State	58.1	73	-14.9	-20%

In addition to being widespread over the state, the losses were also spread throughout the industry, with Durable Goods Manufacturing losing only slightly more jobs than Non-durable Goods Manufacturing.

Why has this decline been so severe? What could have caused such a mass shedding of jobs across various subsectors and geographies? There seem to have been several forces at play here over the past few years. In no particular order, they are...

- The 2001 recession.** Manufacturing tends to be a cyclical industry, so job declines during this time are not unexpected at all.
- The strength of the U.S. dollar.** The dollar began an accelerated climb in 2000 versus other currencies. This strength in essence made U.S. products more expensive compared to foreign products and allowed foreign manufacturers to price products even more competitively in the U.S. market. The dollar only began to give ground in late 2002 and early 2003 and continued to weaken until January 2004 when it reached a six year low.

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Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		
			May-04	Apr-04	May-03
1,696,200	1,621,700	74,500	4.4%	4.6%	6.0%

All Supersectors Post Job Gains Over the Month

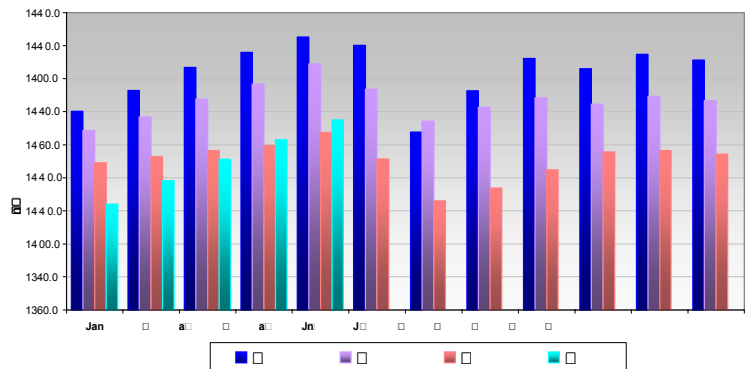
With over-the-month employment growth, **TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT** for the state of Oklahoma reported positive movement for the fourth month in a row by adding 12,000 jobs from April to May. Compared to May 2003, Oklahoma's workforce of 1,475,100 jobs has improved by 7,700 jobs (+0.5 percent). Job gains were widespread in all sectors across the state. *Based on seasonally adjusted figures, the NONFARM EMPLOYMENT of 1,464,300 increased by 0.4 percent in May with the annual gains of 0.8 percent.*

- **Natural Resource and Mining** reported job gains for the third straight month. This supersector has grown by 1,900 jobs since May 2003. **Construction** added 1,400 jobs in May after reporting increases since February 2004. Over the year, this workforce has expanded by 0.3 percent.
- **Manufacturing** was up by 1,500 jobs over the month. **Durable Goods** accounted for two-thirds of this job growth, which mainly occurred in **Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing** and **Transportation Equipment Manufacturing**. **Food Manufacturing** rose by 400 jobs, accounting for a majority of the employment gains in **Non-durable Goods**.
- **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** gained 1,300 jobs over the month. Despite annual losses of 0.4 percent, **Wholesale Trade** expanded by 600 jobs in May. **Retail Trade** and **Transportation, Warehouse and Utilities** increased by 400 jobs and 300 jobs, respectively.
- **Information** gained by 100 jobs in May due to **Publishing**. Compared to a year ago, this sector had lost 3.0 percent of its workforce. **Financial Activities** experienced an employment expansion of 700 jobs, led by advances in **Finance and Insurance** (+400 jobs) and **Real Estate** (+300 jobs). Compared to the previous year, a total of 2,200 jobs have been added to this workforce.
- Following the growing trend around the nation, **Professional and Business Services** added 1,400 jobs since April and registered annual gains of 3,000 jobs. The majority of employment gains occurred in **Administrative and Support** and **Waste Management**. **Educational and Health Services** edged up by 800 jobs as a result of job growth in **Health Care**

and **Social Assistance**. **Ambulatory Health Care Services** and **Hospitals** posted over-the-month increases of 600 jobs and 300 jobs, respectively. Over the year, **Ambulatory Health Care Services** rose by 2,100 jobs (+3.9 percent).

- **Leisure and Hospitality Services** rose by 2,500 jobs for the fourth consecutive month. From April to May, **Art, Entertainment and Recreation** and **Accommodation** added 500 jobs and 300 jobs, respectively. **Food Services and Drinking Places** gained 1,700 jobs in May due to gains in **Full-Service Restaurants** and **Limited-Service Eating Places**. **Other Services** increased by 600 jobs over the month and has improved by 1.5 percent over the year.
- **Government** grew by 1,600 jobs in May 2004. **Federal Government** rose by 300 jobs, while **State Government** added 100 jobs in May. **Local Government** accounted for the 1,200-job gain. Since last year, **Government** has declined by 200 jobs.

Total Nonfarm Employment, 2001-2004



HOURS AND EARNINGS						
Industry	Avg Weekly Hours			Avg Hourly Earnings		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
MANUFACTURING	41.3	41.4	38.1	14.64	14.89	13.88
DURABLE GOODS	42.7	41.6	37.6	15.82	16.45	14.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	38.6	40.9	39.0	12.01	11.72	12.60

Statewide Nonfarm Payroll Employment

Industry	Number Employed		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
TOTAL NONFARM	1,475,100	1,463,100	1,467,400
Total Private	1,174,600	1,164,200	1,166,700
GOODS PRODUCING	237,100	234,100	235,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	1,238,000	1,229,000	1,232,300
Natural Resources/Mining	30,300	30,200	28,400
<i>Sup Act for Mining</i>	14,800	14,700	13,300
Construction	64,400	63,000	64,200
<i>Construction of Buildings</i>	13,500	13,100	13,400
Nonresidential Buildings	7,400	7,200	7,700
<i>Heavy/Civil Engineering</i>	11,500	11,300	11,600
Specialty Trade Contractors	39,400	38,600	39,200
Bldg Equipment Contractor	18,500	18,400	18,400
Manufacturing	142,400	140,900	142,500
<i>Durable Goods</i>	93,200	92,200	92,500
Wood Product Mfg	3,900	3,800	3,600
Primary Metal Mfg	3,600	3,600	3,500
Fabricated Metal Products	23,300	22,800	22,600
Other Fabricated Metal	5,600	5,500	5,700
Machinery Manufacturing	20,900	21,000	21,700
Computer & Electronics	5,000	4,900	5,400
Electrical Equipment	3,100	3,100	3,200
Transportation Equipment	16,600	16,300	16,400
Motor Vehicle Mfg	3,700	3,700	4,000
Mtr Veh Body & Trailer Mfg	4,600	4,500	4,500
Aerospace Prod & Parts Mfg	3,000	2,900	3,000
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>	49,200	48,700	50,000
Food Mfg	19,400	19,000	19,000
Paper Mfg	3,000	3,000	3,300
Plastics/Rubber Products	12,700	12,800	12,900
Trade, Transportation, Utils	277,900	276,600	277,900
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	54,800	54,200	55,000
<i>Retail Trade</i>	169,500	169,100	169,100
Motor Vehicle & Parts	24,200	23,900	24,500
Automobile Dealers	15,700	15,400	15,500
Food/Beverage Stores	23,400	23,200	24,200
Grocery Stores	21,100	20,900	21,700
Gasoline Stations	13,600	13,300	13,400
Gen Merchandise Stores	42,600	42,700	41,500
<i>Trans, Warehouse, Utils</i>	53,600	53,300	53,800
Utilities	11,000	10,900	10,800
Transport & Warehouse	42,600	42,400	43,000
Air Transportation	9,600	9,600	10,200
Truck Transportation	16,800	16,800	16,900

Industry	Number Employed		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
Support Act for Air Transp	2,500	2,500	2,500
Information	31,800	31,700	32,800
<i>Publishing Industries</i>	6,200	6,100	6,200
Newspaper, Periodical	5,600	5,500	5,600
<i>Telecommunications</i>	14,800	14,900	15,000
Financial Activities	85,100	84,400	82,900
<i>Finance & Insurance</i>	61,900	61,500	60,300
Credit Intermediation	31,100	31,100	30,400
Depository Credit Int	24,100	24,100	23,200
Ins Carriers/Rtd Activities	26,600	26,300	26,000
<i>Real Estate, Rental, Leasing</i>	23,200	22,900	22,600
Real Estate	11,400	11,400	11,100
Prof & Business Services	160,800	159,400	157,800
<i>Prof, Scientific & Technical</i>	56,800	57,300	56,900
Legal Services	12,900	12,800	12,600
Architecture/Engineering	10,200	10,300	10,600
Mgt of Companies	11,900	11,700	12,100
Admin, Support, Waste Mgt	92,100	90,400	88,800
Admin/Support	88,100	87,000	85,800
Employment Services	43,600	43,100	40,900
Business Support Svc	13,000	13,000	13,700
Services to Buildings	13,700	13,100	13,400
Educational and Health	178,000	177,200	176,100
<i>Educational Services</i>	17,800	17,900	16,500
<i>Health Care & Social Svcs</i>	160,200	159,300	159,600
Ambulatory Health Care	55,900	55,300	53,800
Hospitals	47,500	47,200	47,000
Nursing and Residential	35,100	35,200	36,700
Social Assistance	21,700	21,600	22,100
Leisure & Hospitality	128,900	126,400	130,200
<i>Arts, Entertainment, Rec</i>	13,900	13,400	14,200
<i>Accommodation & Food</i>	115,000	113,000	116,000
Accommodation	10,600	10,300	10,700
Food Svc, Drinking Places	104,400	102,700	105,300
Full-Service Restaurant	48,600	47,800	48,700
Limited-Service Eating	49,800	48,900	51,700
Other Services	75,000	74,400	73,900
<i>Repair & Maintenance</i>	12,600	12,600	12,900
Personal & Laundry Services	12,700	12,500	12,800
Government	300,500	298,900	300,700
<i>Federal Government</i>	44,400	44,100	45,900
<i>State & Local Gov't</i>	256,100	254,800	254,800
State Government	83,600	83,500	82,300
Local Government	172,500	171,300	172,500

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

Industry	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
TOTAL NONFARM	1,464,300	1,458,600	1,453,000
Nat Res. & Mining	30,200	30,400	28,500
Construction	64,000	63,200	63,300
Trade, Trans, Util	277,500	278,000	277,600
Financial Activities	85,000	84,700	82,700

Industry	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
Prof & Bus Services	160,300	159,900	155,700
Education & Health	178,500	176,100	175,700
Leisure & Hospitality	126,000	126,100	126,500
Government	293,600	293,200	293,800

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area

Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		
			May-04	Apr-04	May-03
584,080	561,440	22,640	3.9%	4.0%	5.9%

Construction, Leisure and Hospitality Services Lead Employment Gains in Oklahoma City

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT in the Oklahoma City MSA added 3,000 jobs (+0.6 percent) in May 2004 to reach 543,700 jobs. Employment has increased by 6,100 jobs (+1.1 percent) since May 2003. The **Service Providing Industries** added 1,800 jobs (+0.4 percent) over the month, as the **Goods Producing Industries** added 1,200 jobs (+1.8 percent).

- **Construction** added 700 jobs (+3.1 percent) in May. **Manufacturing** posted a 500-job increase (+1.3 percent) in May, with **Durable Goods** adding 200 jobs (+0.8 percent), and **Non-durable Goods** gaining 300 jobs (+2.5 percent).
- **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** increased by 300 jobs (+0.3 percent) in May. **Retail Trade** added 100 jobs (+0.2 percent) over the month and 800 jobs (+1.3 percent) since last May.
- **Information and Financial Activities** each added 100 jobs in May. Employment in **Professional and Business Services** declined by 200 jobs (-0.3 percent) over the month.
- **Educational and Health Services** increased by 300 jobs (+0.4 percent) in May and 4,000 jobs (+6.0 percent) since last year. **Leisure and Hospitality Services** added 1,100 jobs (+2.1 percent) over the month. **Other Services** reported 200 more jobs (+0.7 percent) than in April.
- **Government** decreased by 100 jobs (-0.1 percent) since April. **State Government** declined by 500 jobs (-1.3 percent) in May, while **Local Government** increased by 400 jobs (+0.9 percent). **Local Government** reported 1,500 fewer jobs (-3.3 percent) this month than it did in May 2003.

Industry	Number Employed		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
TOTAL NONFARM	543,700	540,700	537,600
Total Private	434,300	431,200	426,600
GOODS PRODUCING	68,100	66,900	67,400
SERVICE PROVIDING	475,600	473,800	470,200
Natural Resources/Mining	7,100	7,100	6,700
Construction	23,100	22,400	22,500
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	14,700	14,300	14,500
Manufacturing	37,900	37,400	38,200
<i>Durable Goods</i>	25,600	25,400	26,200
Computer and Electronics	1,700	1,700	2,200
Transportation Equipment	7,900	7,800	7,800
<i>Non-Durable Goods</i>	12,300	12,000	12,000
Plastics/Rubber Products	4,100	4,100	4,100
Trade, Transportation, Utils	97,300	97,000	96,300
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	20,900	20,800	20,700
<i>Retail Trade</i>	61,300	61,200	60,500
Food/Beverage Stores	6,800	6,800	7,600
Grocery Stores	5,900	5,900	6,400
Sporting Goods, Hobby	2,200	2,200	2,700
Gen Merchandise Store	13,500	13,800	13,100
<i>Trans, Warehouse, Utility</i>	15,100	15,000	15,100
Transport & Warehouse	12,600	12,500	12,600
Information	12,500	12,400	13,700
<i>Telecommunications</i>	5,400	5,300	5,900
Financial Activities	34,800	34,700	34,400
<i>Finance & Insurance</i>	25,300	25,200	23,800
<i>Rental & Leasing Services</i>	5,800	5,800	5,400
Prof & Business Services	69,200	69,400	66,700
<i>Professional, Scientific</i>	25,200	25,600	25,100
Mgt of Companies	3,900	4,000	4,300
Admin & Support	40,100	39,800	37,300
Admin/Support	38,900	38,700	36,100
Employment Svcs	18,400	18,000	16,900
Educational and Health	70,600	70,300	66,600
<i>Health Care/Social Svcs</i>	60,700	60,200	59,700
Ambulatory Health Care	21,800	21,600	20,500
Hospitals	22,100	21,600	20,400
General Medical/Support	20,800	20,400	19,300
Nursing Care Facilities	5,300	5,300	6,200
Leisure and Hospitality	53,300	52,200	53,400
<i>Accommodation & Food</i>	46,700	45,800	46,900
Food Services/Drinking	41,500	40,800	42,600
Full-Svc Restaurants	19,800	19,300	20,200
Limited-Svc Eating	19,600	19,700	20,400
Other Services	28,500	28,300	28,100
Government	109,400	109,500	111,000
<i>Federal Government</i>	25,900	25,900	26,600
<i>State & Local Gov't</i>	83,500	83,600	84,400
State Government	39,400	39,900	38,800
Local Government	44,100	43,700	45,600

HOURS AND EARNINGS						
Industry	Avg Weekly Hours			Avg Hourly Earnings		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
MANUFACTURING	40.9	41.2	39.6	13.54	13.52	14.32
DURABLE GOODS	41.7	41.7	40.0	14.84	14.70	15.51

Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area

Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		
			May-04	Apr-04	May-03
422,380	402,550	19,830	4.7%	4.9%	6.6%

Tulsa MSA Sees Improvement Over the Month

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT in the Tulsa MSA increased to 382,900 jobs in May 2004, reflecting an addition of 2,800 jobs (+0.7 percent) over the month. Tulsa is still 2,400 jobs (-0.6 percent) short of its May 2003 employment level. The only domains that downsized were **Machinery Manufacturing** (-1.1 percent), **General Merchandise Stores** (-1.0 percent) and **Leisure and Hospitality Services** (-0.3 percent).

- **Natural Resources and Mining** held steady at 3,800 jobs from April but lost 500 jobs (-11.6 percent) when compared to May 2003.
- **Construction** gained 200 workers (+1.1 percent) over the month, but is still 1,700 jobs (-8.5 percent) less than the same period last year.
- **Trade, Transportation and Utilities** added 600 jobs (+0.8 percent) from April 2004, but decreased by 2,400 jobs (-2.9 percent) over the year. **Food and Beverage Stores** boosted employment by 500 workers (+8.6 percent) over the month.
- **Information** gained 200 employees over the month, but showed a 500-job loss (-4.0 percent) from May 2003.
- **Financial Activities** added 200 jobs (+0.8 percent) from last month and 1,300 jobs (+5.4 percent) over the year. Improvement in this sector occurred mainly in the **Insurance Carriers** subsector (+6.7 percent).
- **Professional and Business Services** expanded significantly over the month, reporting an addition of 800 jobs (+1.7 percent). **Management of Companies** created most of the jobs in May 2004 (+300 jobs).
- **Educational and Health Services** gained 300 jobs (+0.6 percent) from April 2004 and 100 jobs (+2.0 percent) from May 2003.
- **Other Services** added 500 jobs (+2.5 percent) from April 2003 and gained 900 jobs (+4.6 percent) over the year.
- All **Government** subsectors remained unchanged over the month.

Industry	Number Employed		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
TOTAL NONFARM	382,900	380,100	385,300
Total Private	337,400	334,600	340,500
GOODS PRODUCING	68,000	67,700	70,100
SERVICE PROVIDING	314,900	312,400	315,200
Natural Resources/Mining	3,800	3,800	4,300
Construction	18,200	18,000	19,900
<i>Specialty Trade Contractors</i>	11,300	11,300	12,800
Manufacturing	46,000	45,900	45,900
<i>Durable Goods</i>	37,300	37,000	36,900
Other Fabricated Metal	2,900	2,800	2,700
Machinery Mfg.	8,700	8,800	8,900
Other General Purpose	4,500	4,500	4,400
Transportation Equipment	4,000	3,900	3,800
Trade, Transportation, Utils	79,100	78,500	81,500
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	15,500	15,300	16,700
<i>Retail Trade</i>	42,400	42,200	43,200
Food/Beverage Stores	6,300	5,800	6,100
Grocery Stores	5,800	5,800	5,500
General Merchandise Stores	9,800	9,900	10,000
Department Stores	3,800	3,800	4,200
Other Gen. Merchandise	5,900	5,900	5,700
<i>Trans, Warehouse, Util</i>	21,200	21,000	21,600
Utilities	4,100	4,000	4,000
Transportation/Warehouse	17,100	17,000	17,600
Air Transportation	8,100	8,100	8,900
Truck Transportation	5,000	5,000	4,800
Gen Freight Trucking	4,100	4,000	4,200
Information	12,000	11,800	12,500
<i>Broadcasting (except Internet)</i>	2,000	2,000	2,800
<i>Telecommunications</i>	6,300	6,300	6,200
Financial Activities	25,300	25,100	24,000
<i>Finance & Insurance</i>	17,900	17,900	17,100
Credit Intermediation	8,300	8,300	7,800
Ins Carriers & Related	4,800	4,500	4,500
Prof & Business Services	48,200	47,400	48,100
<i>Professional, Scientific</i>	16,800	16,600	17,900
Mgt of Companies	5,700	5,400	6,000
Admin & Support	25,700	25,400	24,200
Employment Services	10,900	10,900	9,700
Business Support Svcs	5,600	5,600	5,400
Educational and Health	51,400	51,100	51,300
<i>Educational Services</i>	7,500	7,500	5,900
<i>Health Care/Social Services</i>	43,900	43,600	45,400
Ambulatory Health Care	16,100	16,100	16,900
Hospitals	16,300	16,300	15,800
Leisure and Hospitality	32,900	33,000	33,400
<i>Accommodation</i>	2,900	2,800	2,700
<i>Food Services/Drinking</i>	27,900	27,700	27,200
Full-Service Restaurants	13,700	13,600	13,600
Other Services	20,500	20,000	19,600
Government	45,500	45,500	44,800
<i>Federal Government</i>	4,000	4,000	4,600
<i>State & Local Gov't</i>	41,500	41,500	40,200
State Government	8,400	8,400	6,800
Local Government	33,100	33,100	33,400

HOURS AND EARNINGS						
Industry	Avg Weekly Hours			Avg Hourly Earnings		
	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003	May 2004	Apr 2004	May 2003
MANUFACTURING	41.7	40.6	40.9	16.33	16.81	15.39
DURABLE GOODS	42.5	39.4	40.6	16.78	18.01	15.57

Manufacturing Employment Survey

Continued from page 1

3. **Foreign outsourcing of jobs.** The movement of work to other nations is also related to the foreign currency influence. Despite the fact that the outsourcing of service jobs has made headlines recently, it is still Manufacturing that faces the brunt of this challenge. With lower wage levels and (in many cases) less restrictive environmental obstacles, there are many Manufacturing subsectors that are being gutted at both the state and national levels.

4. **Increases in productivity.** Even though the nation has lost jobs in Manufacturing over the past several years, the actual output of the sector has increased. Even though outsourcing is a problem, and the U.S. has lost millions of Manufacturing jobs, we continue to produce more and more each year, with the only recent exception being the 2001 recession. Because of advancements in technology, we simply don't need as many workers to produce the same amount of product. This is not just an American problem. A recent study by Alliance Capital Management showed that even China, known to be a prime recipient of work formerly done in the U.S., has also lost Manufacturing jobs over the past several years. Even though conventional wisdom tells us that our lost Manufacturing jobs have gone overseas, the fact is that most of these lost jobs have simply disappeared due to increases in worker productivity. In the most recent data (first quarter 2004), less than one-fifth of the mass layoffs in Manufacturing across the country were caused by a "movement of work." Although we can't account for all of the jobs lost, it is a good bet that productivity increases played a large role.

Jobs lost due to the economic slowdown are likely to return as the economy strengthens. However, jobs lost to foreign outsourcing are much less likely to ever come back, and those lost to productivity increases are lost forever. While we don't want to discount or ignore the hardship these changes cause to families across the state, it does bear reminding that this process of finding more efficient places and more efficient means of production and service is the main reason we enjoy a higher standard on living than past generations.

Looking to the future, new national and state employment projections show either very slow growth for the next decade or a slow decline in Manufacturing employment. The good news is that we don't expect to see another dramatic decline like the past three years. The bad news is that few predicted this recent falloff. In the final equation, we can make projections using the latest data and most accurate techniques, but only time can tell for sure.

Lawton Metropolitan Statistical Area

TOTAL NONFARM	39,200	39,100	40,100
<i>Total Private</i>	28,000	27,900	28,700
GOODS PRODUCING	5,000	5,000	5,300
SERVICE PROVIDING	34,200	34,100	34,800
Natural Resources/Mining	100	100	100
Construction	1,400	1,400	1,600
Manufacturing	3,500	3,500	3,600
<i>Non-Durable Goods</i>	3,200	3,200	3,300
Trade, Transportation, Utils	6,900	7,000	6,900
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	500	500	600
<i>Retail Trade</i>	5,100	5,200	5,100
<i>Trans, Warehouse, Utility</i>	1,300	1,300	1,200
Information	500	500	500
Financial Activities	2,400	2,300	2,400
Prof & Business Services	3,500	3,500	3,700
Educational and Health	3,700	3,700	3,700
Leisure and Hospitality	3,700	3,700	3,900
Other Services	2,300	2,200	2,300
Government	11,200	11,200	11,400
<i>Federal Government</i>	3,000	2,800	3,200
<i>State & Local Gov't</i>	8,200	8,400	8,200
State Government	1,700	1,900	1,400
Local Government	6,500	6,500	6,800

Enid Metropolitan Statistical Area

TOTAL NONFARM	22,900	22,500	23,100
<i>Total Private</i>	19,000	18,800	19,300
GOODS PRODUCING	3,600	3,500	3,700
SERVICE PROVIDING	19,300	19,000	19,400
Natural Resources/Mining	600	600	600
Construction	800	800	800
Manufacturing	2,200	2,100	2,300
Trade, Transportation, Utils	5,100	5,000	5,100
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	1,100	1,000	1,100
<i>Retail Trade</i>	3,100	3,100	3,100
<i>Trans, Warehouse, Utils</i>	900	900	900
Information	200	200	200
Financial Activities	1,300	1,300	1,300
Prof & Business Services	1,900	1,900	2,000
Educational & Health	3,500	3,500	3,400
Leisure & Hospitality	1,900	1,900	2,100
Other Services	1,500	1,500	1,500
Government	3,900	3,700	3,800
<i>Federal Government</i>	400	300	400
<i>State & Local Gov't</i>	3,500	3,400	3,400
State Government	900	900	900
Local Government	2,600	2,500	2,500

Labor Force Statistics

Area	May 2004		Unemployment Rate		
	Employ*	Unemp*	May-04	Apr-04	May-03
United States	138,867,000	7,792,000	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%
Oklahoma	1,621,700	74,500	4.4%	4.6%	6.0%

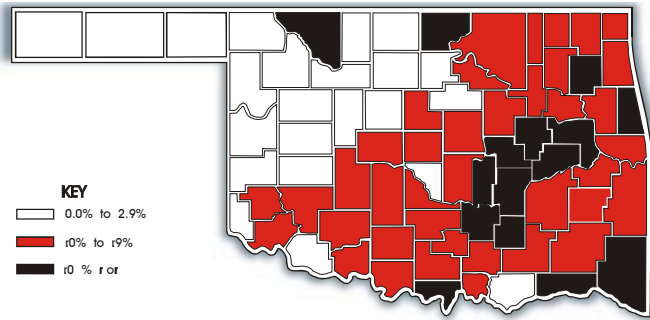
Area	Employ*	Unemp*	May-04	Apr-04	May-03
ADAIR	8,400	720	7.9%	9.3%	10.4%
ALFALFA	2,290	30	1.3%	1.5%	2.8%
ATOKA	5,100	310	5.7%	6.1%	6.9%
BEAVER	2,470	50	2.0%	2.5%	4.1%
BECKHAM	10,730	240	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%
BLAINE	4,570	120	2.6%	3.0%	6.8%
BRYAN	18,610	540	2.8%	3.0%	3.6%
CADDO	11,340	660	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%
CANADIAN	47,880	1,740	3.5%	3.6%	5.2%
CARTER	22,340	960	4.1%	4.4%	4.7%
CHEROKEE	19,090	790	4.0%	4.1%	5.3%
CHOCTAW	5,410	450	7.6%	7.9%	9.5%
CIMARRON	1,450	10	0.6%	1.0%	2.1%
CLEVELAND	116,160	3,340	2.8%	2.9%	4.6%
COAL	1,620	320	16.5%	18.0%	17.4%
COMANCHE	41,390	1,370	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%
COTTON	2,340	110	4.3%	3.7%	4.4%
CRAIG	6,210	210	3.3%	3.7%	5.4%
CREEK	30,990	1,770	5.4%	5.8%	7.7%
CUSTER	11,540	300	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%
DELAWARE	17,150	590	3.3%	4.0%	5.1%
DEWEY	1,940	30	1.5%	1.9%	3.6%
ELLIS	1,520	20	1.2%	0.9%	2.0%
GARFIELD	25,530	630	2.4%	2.6%	3.3%
GARVIN	11,430	400	3.4%	3.5%	5.3%
GRADY	20,110	850	4.0%	4.1%	5.1%
GRANT	2,120	60	2.6%	2.9%	3.4%
GREER	2,170	80	3.7%	5.4%	5.0%
HARMON	1,080	30	2.3%	2.5%	3.9%
HARPER	1,620	20	1.4%	1.9%	2.9%
HASKELL	5,240	220	4.0%	4.5%	6.7%
HUGHES	5,110	470	8.5%	9.3%	9.3%
JACKSON	13,340	410	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
JEFFERSON	2,180	110	4.9%	5.6%	5.5%
JOHNSTON	5,180	290	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%
KAY	19,750	1,450	6.9%	7.2%	8.3%
KINGFISHER	6,480	180	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%

Area	Employ*	Unemp*	Unemployment Rate		
			May-04	Apr-04	May-03
KIOWA	4,100	160	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%
LATIMER	3,620	190	4.9%	5.6%	5.9%
LEFLORE	19,070	980	4.9%	5.3%	6.4%
LINCOLN	11,450	670	5.5%	5.8%	6.5%
LOGAN	15,910	560	3.4%	3.4%	4.1%
LOVE	4,230	410	8.8%	10.1%	5.9%
McCLAIN	13,650	530	3.8%	3.9%	5.9%
McCURTAIN	12,970	1,140	8.1%	8.2%	12.3%
McINTOSH	7,230	520	6.8%	7.4%	8.2%
MAJOR	3,390	50	1.6%	1.9%	3.0%
MARSHALL	5,360	250	4.4%	4.3%	3.3%
MAYES	13,450	990	6.8%	6.9%	9.6%
MURRAY	5,330	240	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%
MUSKOGEE	28,500	1,950	6.4%	6.3%	6.4%
NOBLE	5,070	130	2.5%	3.0%	3.6%
NOWATA	3,860	230	5.5%	6.4%	7.5%
OKFUSKEE	3,170	470	12.8%	12.4%	11.6%
OKLAHOMA	338,460	14,750	4.2%	4.3%	6.5%
OKMULGEE	14,310	1,280	8.2%	8.5%	9.7%
OSAGE	19,470	990	4.8%	5.2%	7.2%
OTTAWA	12,170	750	5.8%	6.4%	9.5%
PAWNEE	7,110	440	5.8%	6.4%	8.2%
PAYNE	35,870	750	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%
PITTSBURG	18,970	890	4.5%	4.9%	6.2%
PONTOTOC	18,810	1,220	6.1%	5.7%	4.1%
POTTAWATOMIE	29,380	1,710	5.5%	5.5%	7.0%
PUSHMATAHA	5,220	300	5.5%	6.2%	7.0%
ROGER MILLS	1,970	20	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%
ROGERS	36,150	1,470	3.9%	4.1%	6.2%
SEMINOLE	9,120	1,280	12.3%	12.8%	9.4%
SEQUOYAH	16,180	910	5.3%	5.5%	6.8%
STEPHENS	17,500	660	3.7%	3.8%	5.0%
TEXAS	13,070	220	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%
TILLMAN	3,140	90	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%
TULSA	287,210	14,160	4.7%	4.9%	6.5%
WAGONER	28,720	1,450	4.8%	4.8%	6.1%
WASHINGTON	19,310	1,130	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%
WASHITA	4,690	100	2.0%	1.9%	3.2%
WOODS	4,140	380	8.5%	8.4%	10.1%
WOODWARD	8,500	260	2.9%	3.0%	4.2%

*Latest month's data is preliminary

Distribution of Unemployment Rates

Preliminary Data for May 2004



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Economic Indicators

Oklahoma	May '04	Apr '04	May '03
Labor Force	1,696,200	1,696,700	1,703,800
Employment	1,621,700	1,618,400	1,602,300
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	4.6%	6.0%
MSA Unemp			
	May '04	Apr '04	May '03
Oklahoma City	3.9%	4.0%	5.9%
Tulsa	4.7%	4.9%	6.6%
Manufacturing			
	May '04	Apr '04	May '03
Avg. Weekly Wages	\$604.63	\$616.45	\$528.83
Avg. Hourly Wages	\$14.64	\$14.89	\$13.88
Avg. Hours Worked	41.3	41.4	38.1
Consumer Price Index (CPI)			
	% Change		
	May '04	Month	Year
US	189.1	0.6%	3.1%
Local Office Statistics			
	May '04	May '03	
Total Benefits Paid	\$21,012,138	\$23,308,529	
Average Benefit Amount	\$217.07	\$228.07	
Job Openings (YTD)	N/A	N/A	
Total Applicants (YTD)	N/A	N/A	
Received Service (YTD)	N/A	N/A	
<small>*The May Data for Job Openings, Total Applicants, and Received Service is not available at this time.</small>			
Employers			
	# of Employer		Total
(3rd Qtr 2003)	Units		Employment
Statewide	91,450		1,395,040
OKC MSA	289,629		512,314
Tulsa MSA	21,822		364,866

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