A photograph of an oil rig with several workers silhouetted against a clear blue sky. The workers are wearing hard hats and safety gear, and are positioned around a large vertical structure of the rig. The lighting is bright, creating a high-contrast scene.

# Oklahoma's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

## Annual Averages – 2008

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission  
Economic Research and Analysis

<http://oesc.ok.gov>

January 2010

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# About the QCEW Program

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program is conducted by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission's (OESC) department of Economic Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The QCEW program serves as a near census of employment and wages in Oklahoma by accounting for all workers covered under the Unemployment Insurance program or the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program. Employees excluded from this program are: members of the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system.

The QCEW program produces monthly employment figures and quarterly and annual employment and wage information aggregated by NAICS code or ownership (private, federal, state, or local government). Native American tribal employment and wages (including casinos) are reported under the local government aggregation. Additionally, the data is reported at the statewide level, the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level, and at the county level.

A searchable database with all available QCEW data is available on the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission's website. If you have any questions concerning the data in this publication or any other Labor Market Information related questions, feel free to contact us by phone at (405)557-7172 or by e-mail at [lmi1@oesc.state.ok.us](mailto:lmi1@oesc.state.ok.us).

OESC would also like to thank [www.TravelOK.com](http://www.TravelOK.com) for the photographs of Oklahoma used in this publication.

Agency Website:

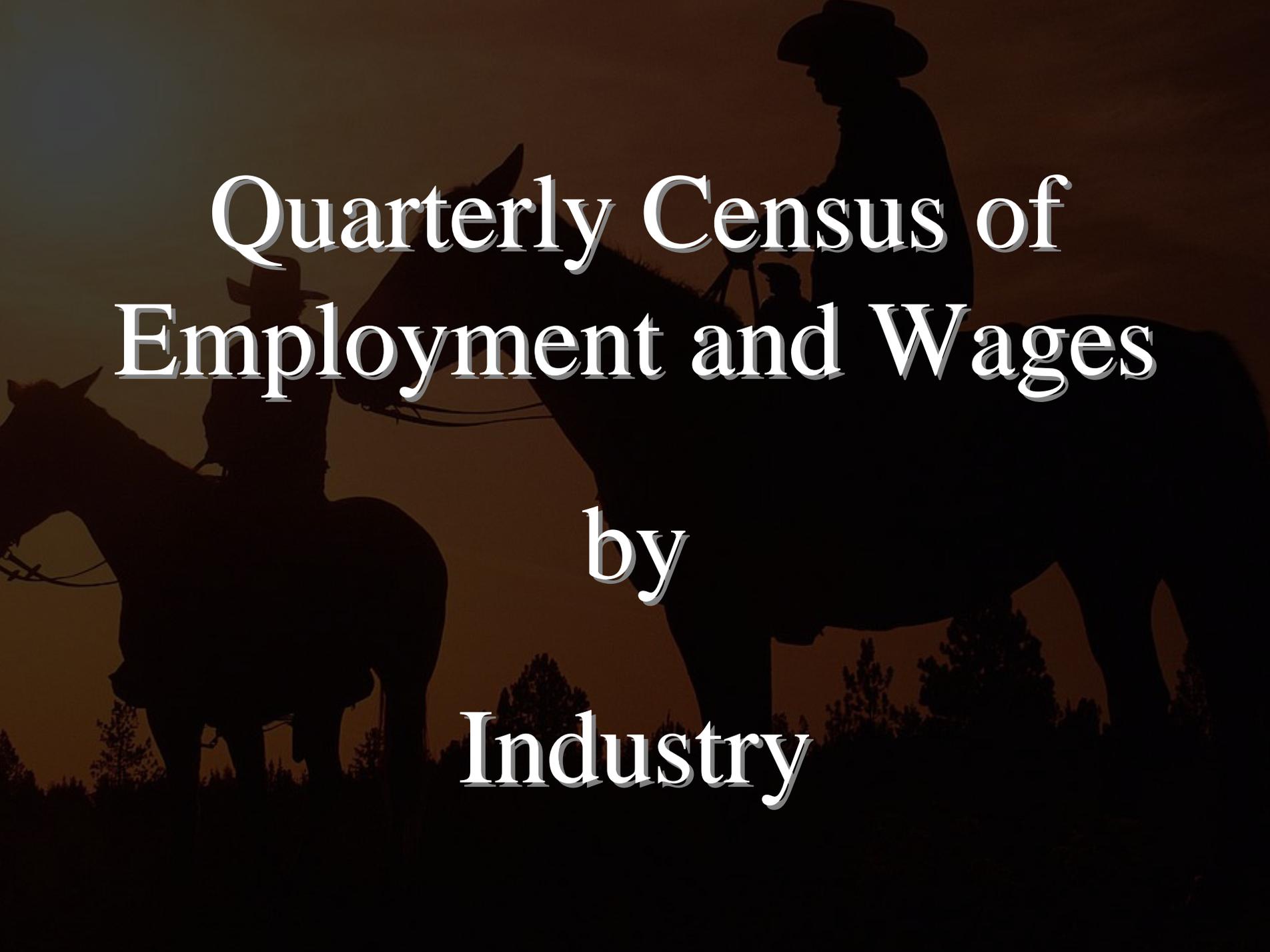
<http://oesc.ok.gov>

Economic Research and Analysis' Website:

[http://www.ok.gov/oesc\\_web/Services/Find\\_Labor\\_Market\\_Statistics/index.html](http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/index.html)

QCEW's Searchable Online Database Website:

<http://www.oesc.state.ok.us/lmi/QCEWHistorical>

The background of the slide features silhouettes of three cowboys on horseback, set against a warm, orange-brown sunset sky. The cowboys are positioned across the frame, with one in the foreground on the right, another in the middle ground, and a third on the left. The horses are also silhouetted, and the overall scene is dark and atmospheric.

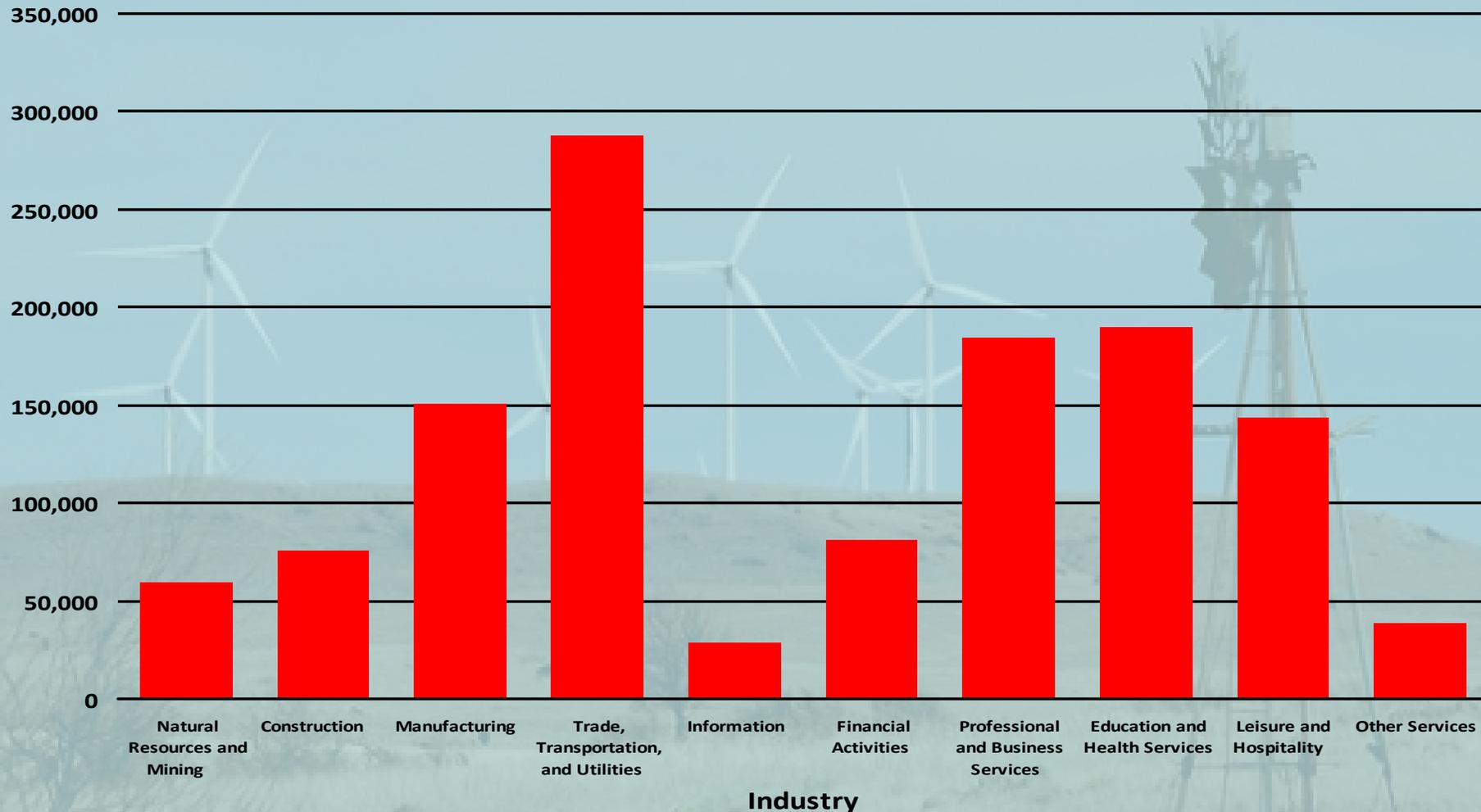
# Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

by

Industry

## CHART 1 Private-sector employment by industry, 2008

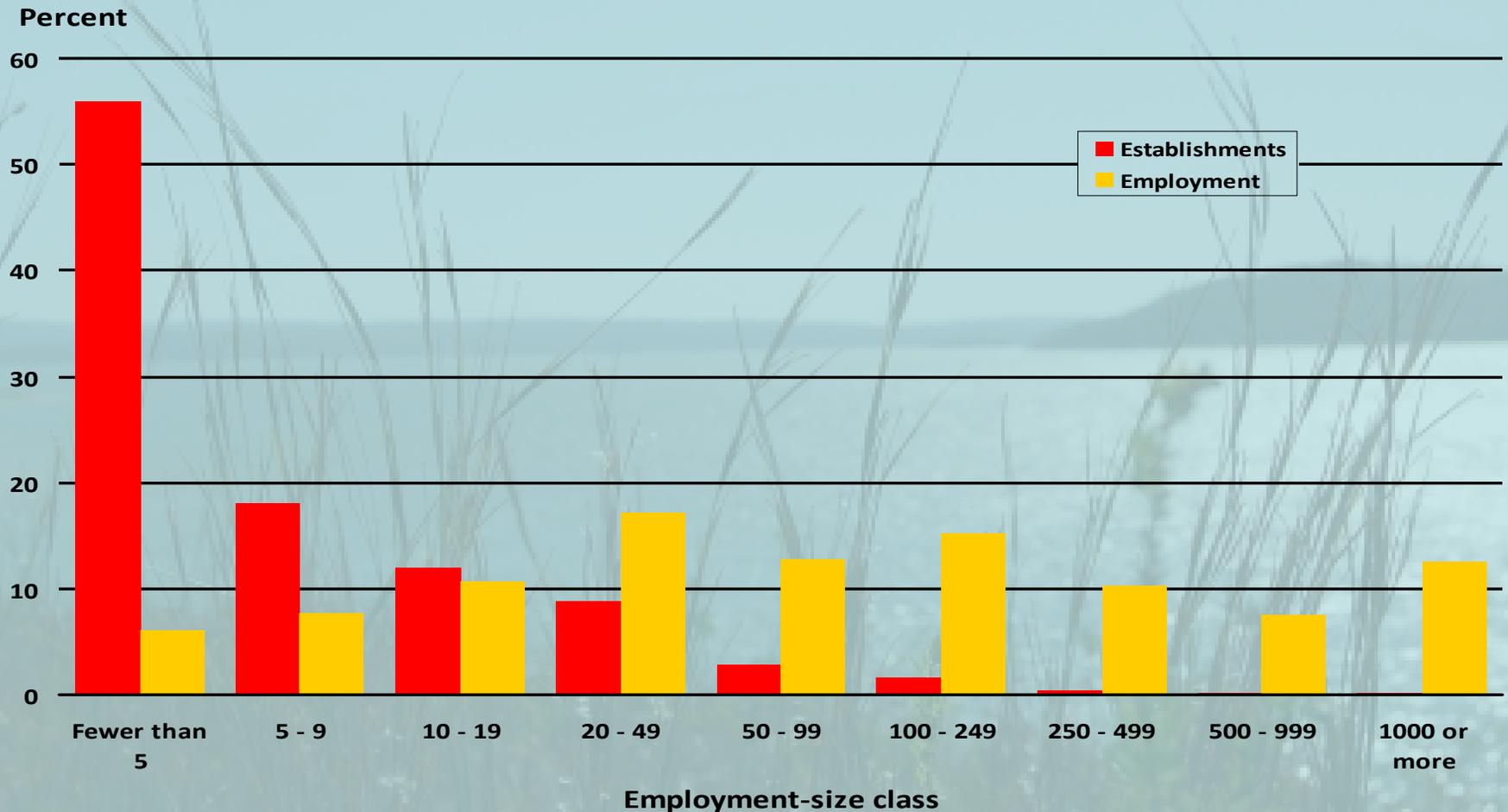
Number of Workers



**Nearly one in four private-sector jobs in Oklahoma were in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry.**

- In 2008, there were 1,240,050 jobs in the private sector.
- 77 percent of private-sector employment was in service-providing industries.
- 23 percent of private-sector employment was in goods-producing industries.

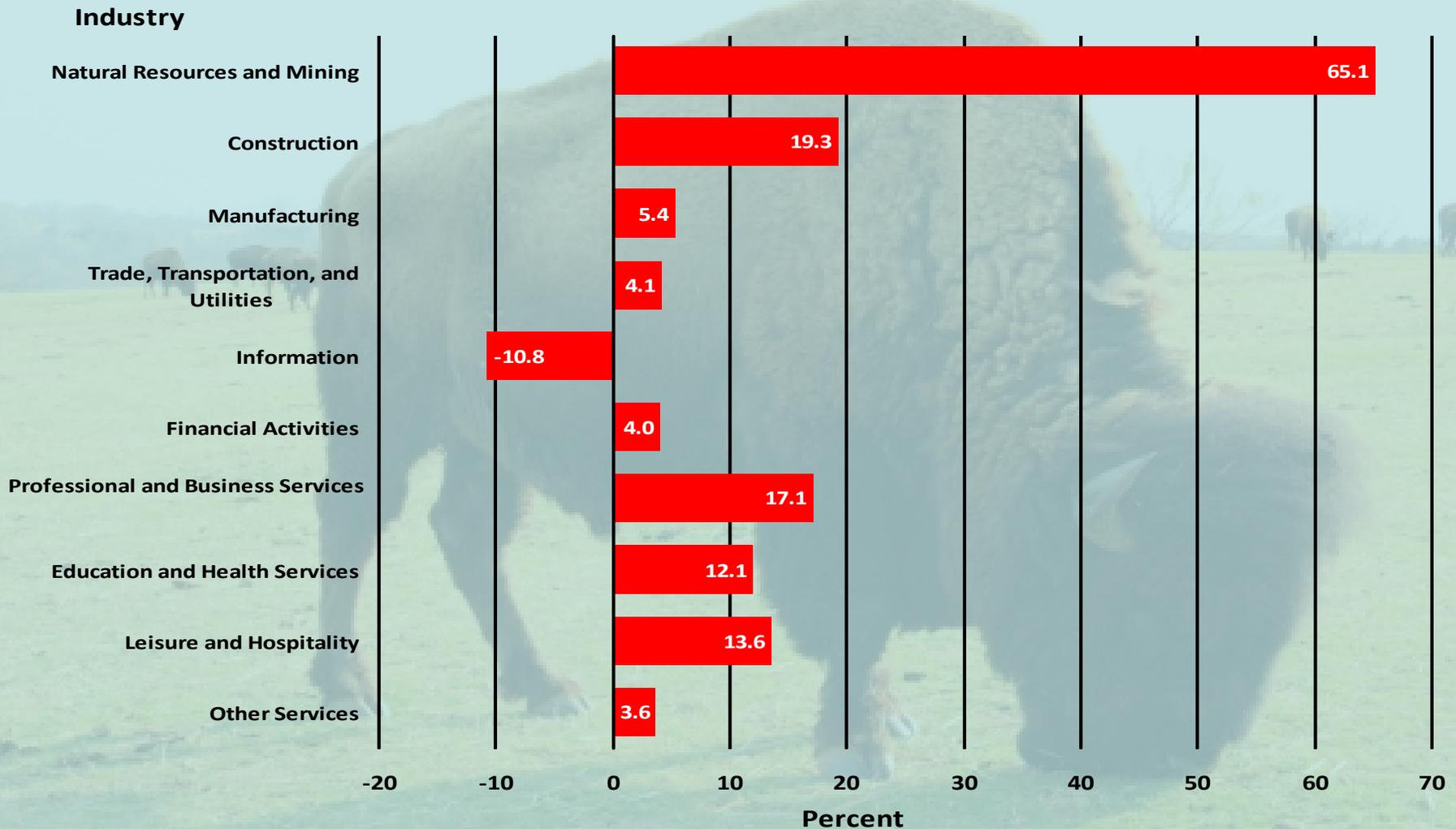
**CHART 2** Percent distribution of private-sector establishments (first quarter 2008) and employment (March 2008) by size class



**In the first quarter of 2008, there were 95,338 business establishments in the Oklahoma private sector.**

- Private-sector business establishments represented 94 percent of all business establishments.
- Nearly three quarters of these establishments employed less than 10 workers.
- The majority of workers in the private sector are employed by establishments with 10 to 249 employees.

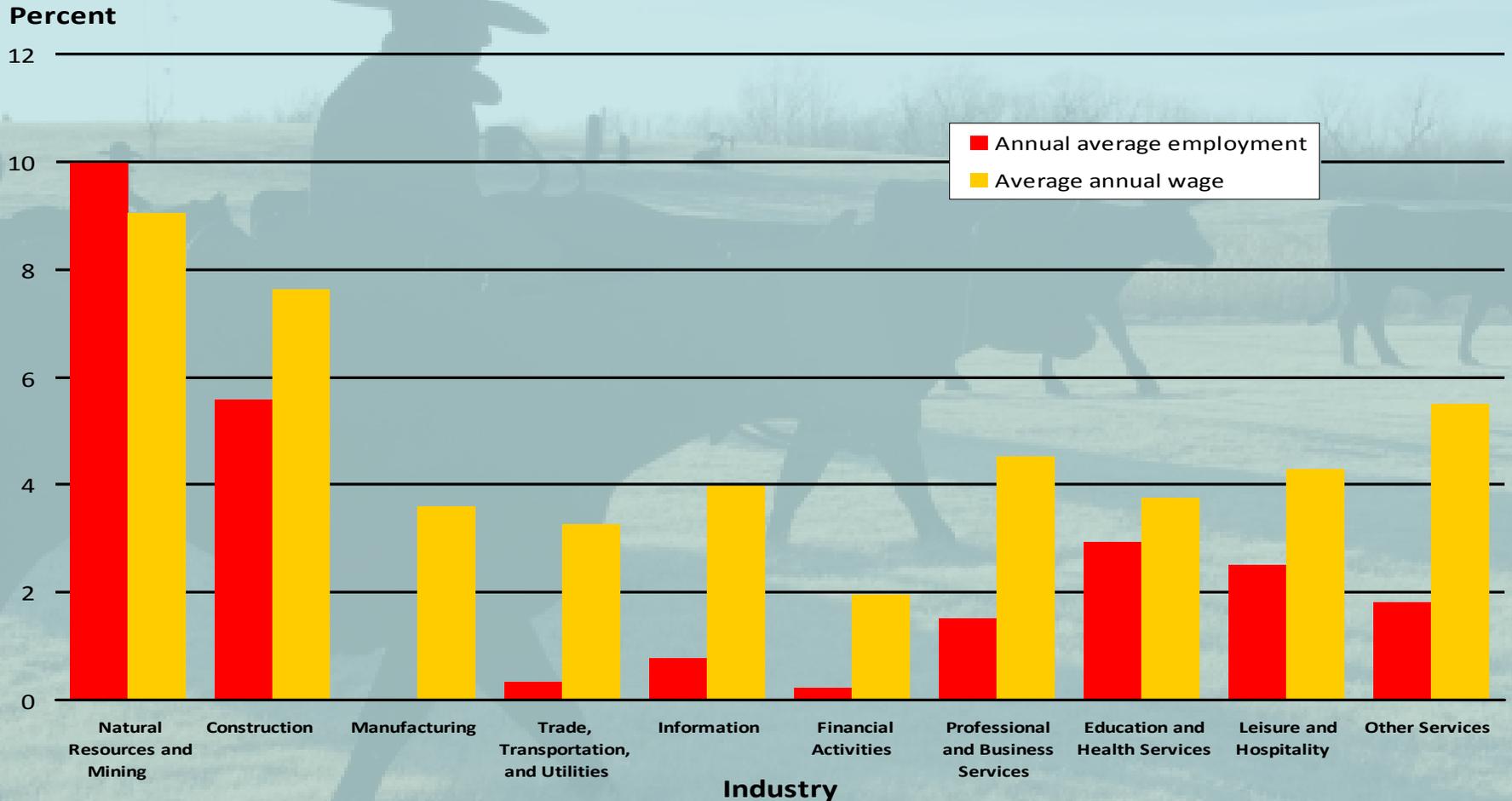
**CHART 3** Percent change in average annual private-sector employment by industry, 2003-2008



**From 2003 to 2008, statewide private-sector employment grew by nearly 11 percent.**

- The natural resources and mining industry experienced the largest expansion in employment followed by the construction industry.
- Professional and business services had the largest absolute change in employment adding 26,940 jobs.
- Information was the only industry that saw a decline in employment.

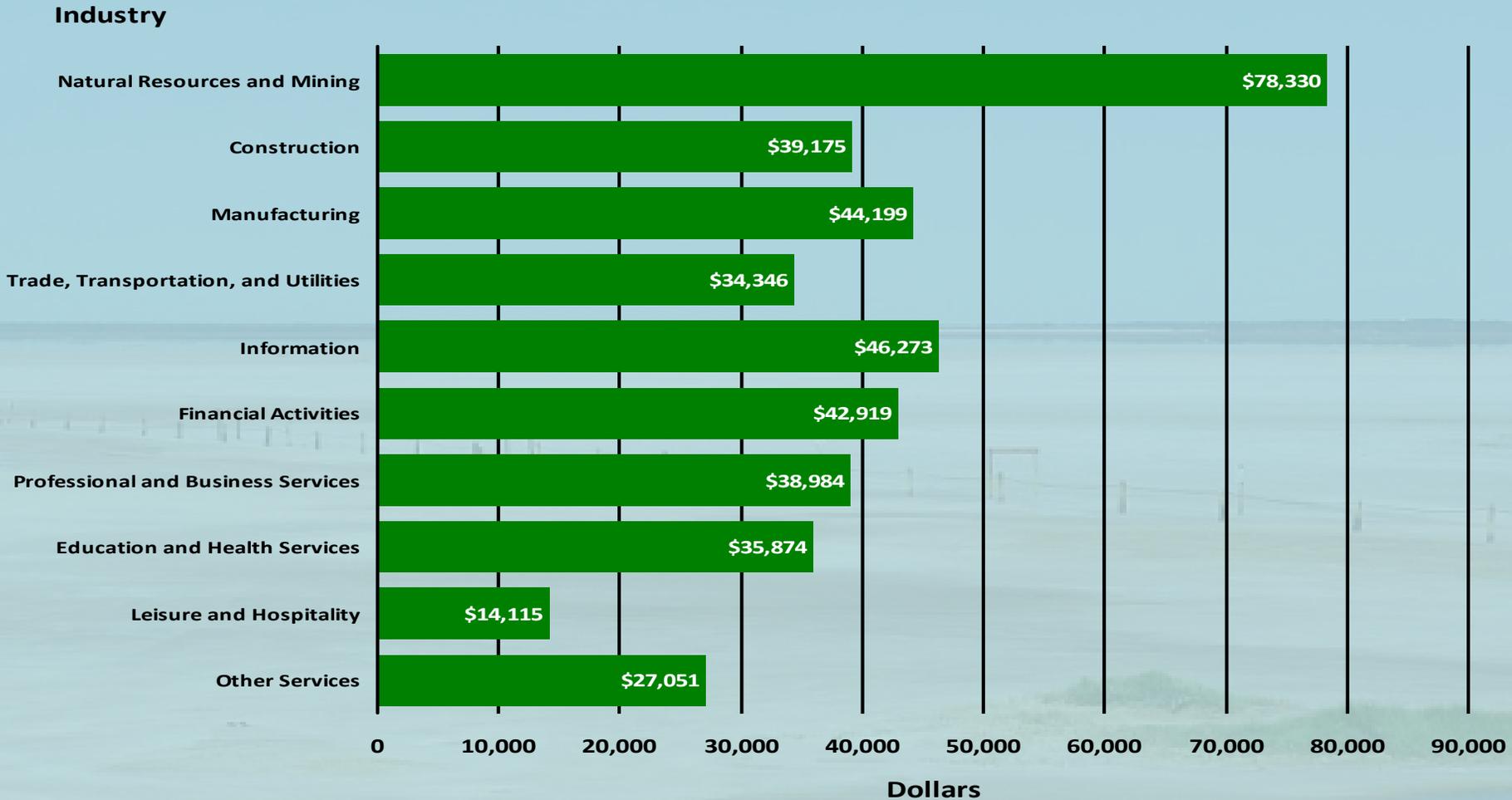
**CHART 4** Percent change in annual average private-sector employment and wages by industry, 2007-2008



**From 2007 to 2008, Oklahoma private-sector employment grew by 1.9 percent while average annual wages grew by 4.7 percent.**

- Natural resources and mining saw the largest wage and employment growth.
- Construction experienced the second-largest wage and employment growth.
- Employment growth was flat in manufacturing, financial activities and trade, transportation and utilities.

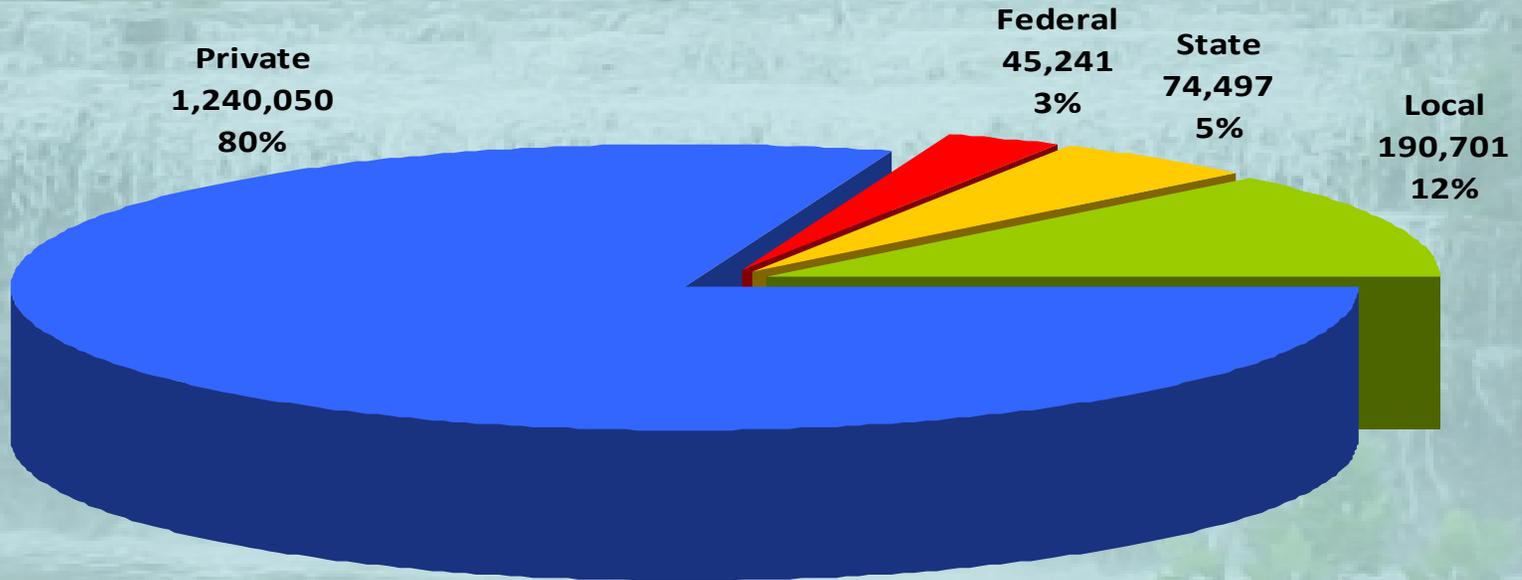
**CHART 5 Average Annual Pay (AAP) by major private-sector industry, 2008**



**Average Annual Pay (AAP) exceeded the statewide private-industry level in 6 out of 10 major private-sector industries in 2008.**

- AAP for all private industries in 2008 was \$37,137.
- At \$78,330, the 2008 AAP in the natural resources and mining industry was more than double the statewide private-industry level.
- Information was the second highest paying industry with an AAP of \$46,273 followed by manufacturing with \$44,199.

**CHART 6** Distribution of employment by ownership, 2008

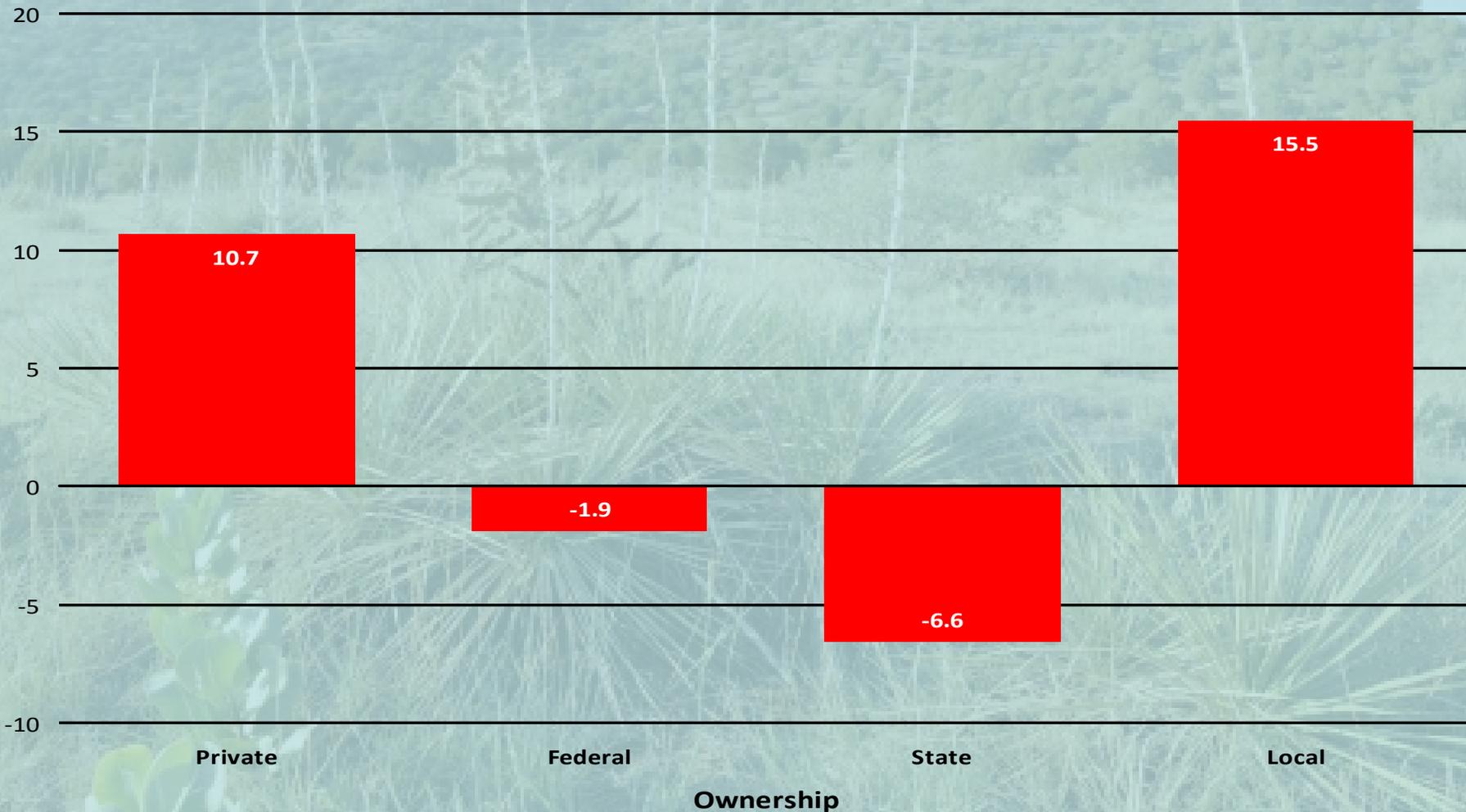


**Private-sector employment accounted for 80 percent of total employment in Oklahoma,**

- The combined three levels of government employed 310,439 workers and accounted for 20 percent of total employment.
- Local government had the largest share of government employment with 190,701 workers or 12 percent of total employment.
- Local government also added 2,180 employees from the previous year while state government shed 9,098 jobs.

**CHART 7** Change in average annual employment by ownership, 2003-2008

Percent

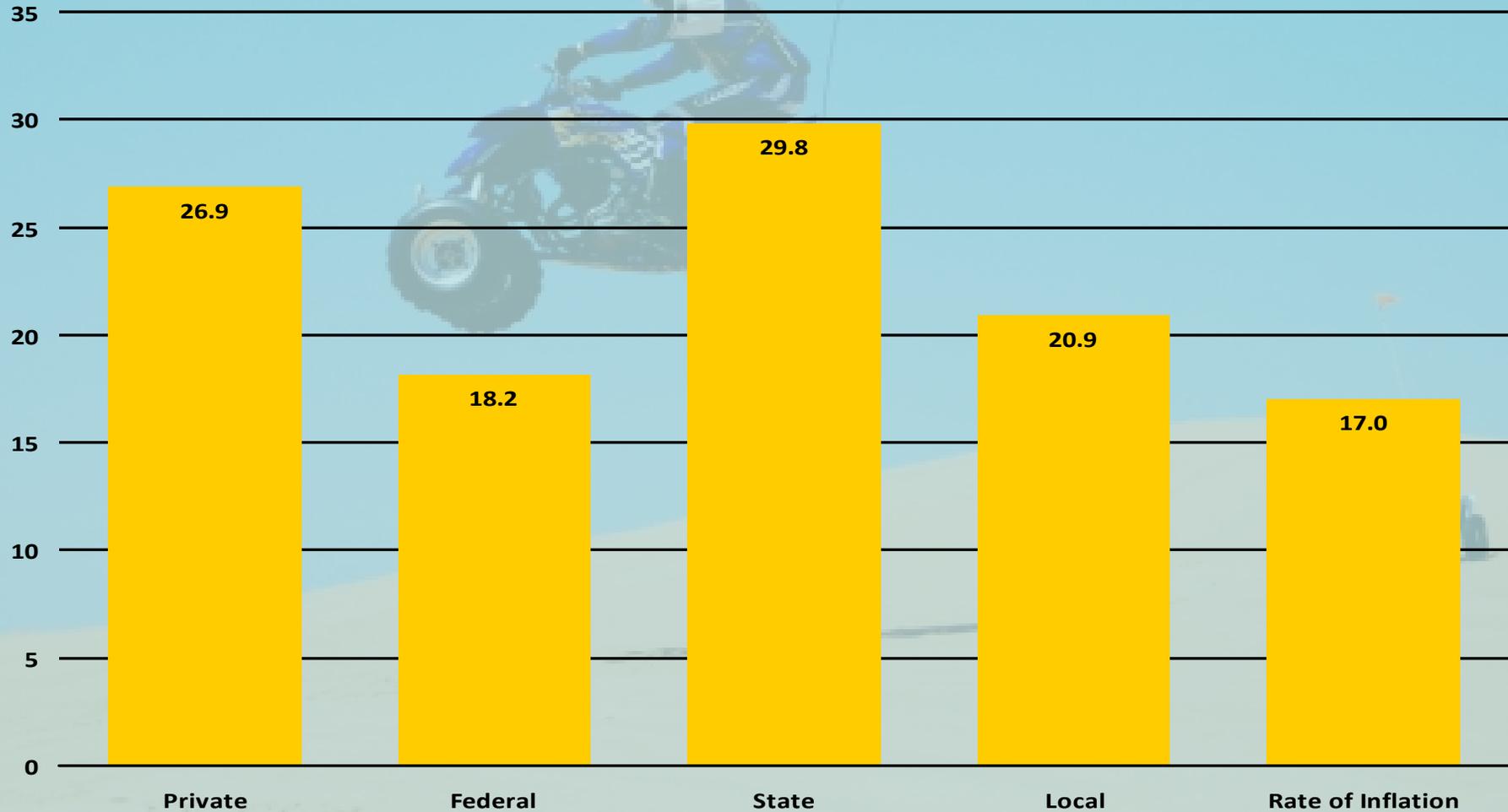


**Over the past five years, private-sector employment in Oklahoma has grown by 10.7 percent adding 119,370 jobs.**

- Local government added 25,598 jobs during the same period for a 15.5 percent gain.
- State government saw a 6.7 percent decline in employment losing 5,253 jobs.
- Federal government employment also dropped by 1.9 percent or 867 jobs.

**CHART 8** Change in average annual wage by ownership, 2003-2008

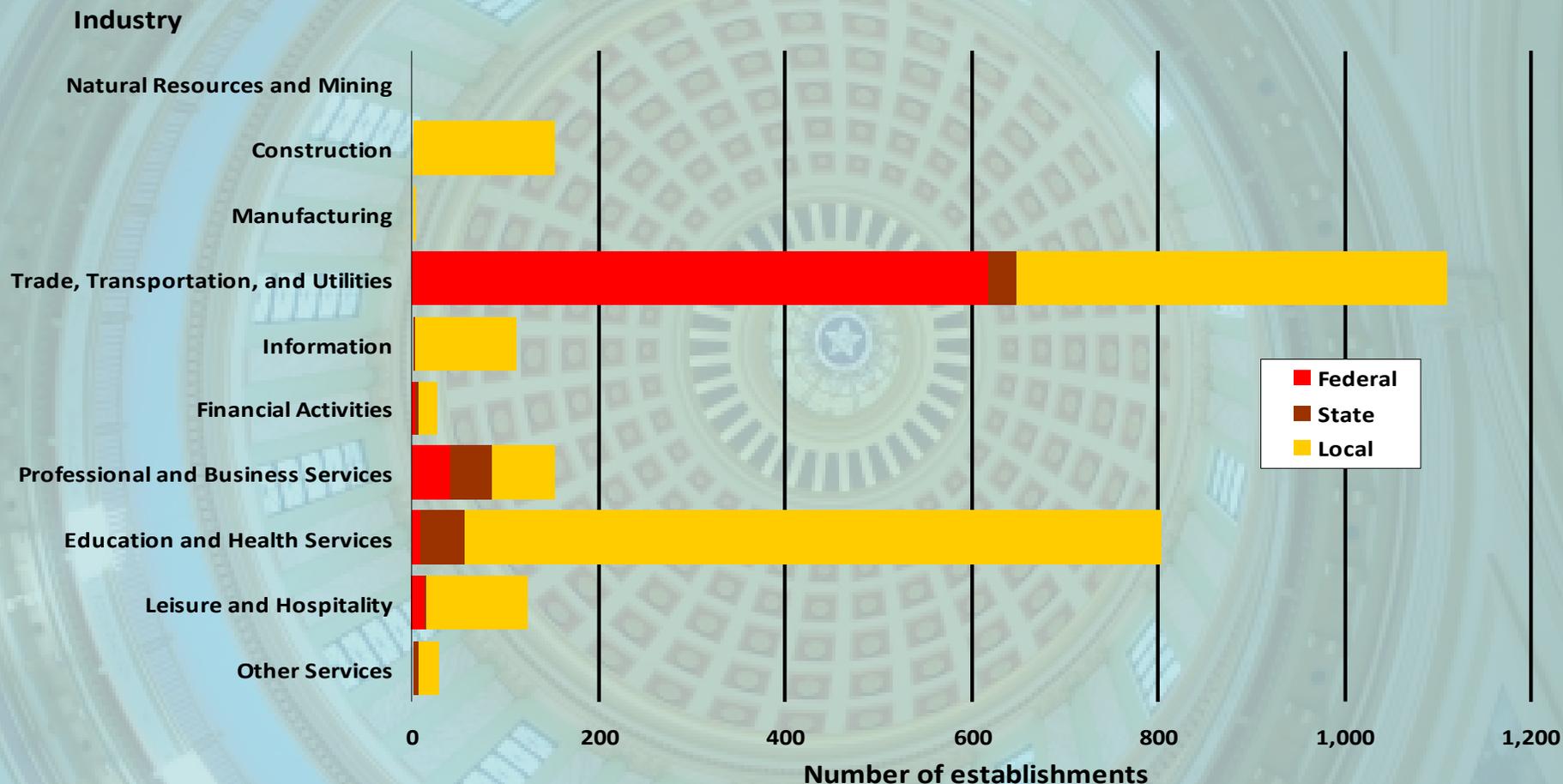
Percent



**Average annual wage increases in the private and government sectors all outpaced the rate of inflation over the past five years.**

- Federal government saw the largest absolute increase in average annual wage with a \$9,261 increase.
- State government had the largest percentage increase in average annual wages, growing by nearly 30 percent.
- Private-sector average annual wages rose by almost 27 percent and increased by \$7,873.

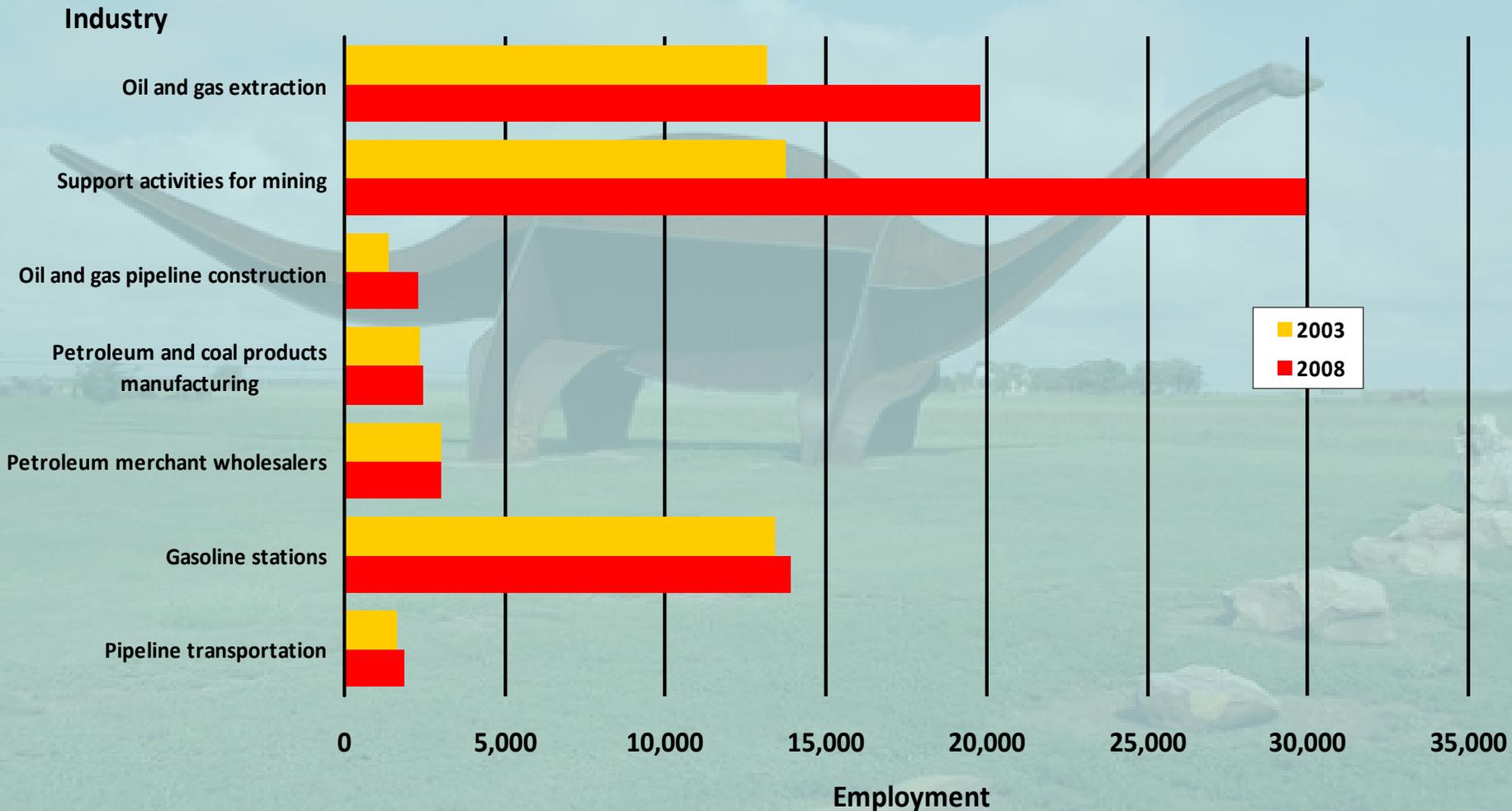
**CHART 9** Government establishment ownership by industry, 2008



**The highest concentration of government ownership is in education and health services with 7.2 percent of all establishments.**

- Local government accounts for nearly 93 percent of the total government ownership in this industry with 78.8 percent of establishments in education services.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities follows with 4.8 percent of all establishments. Federal government accounts for about 56 percent of ownership in this industry with 98.2 percent of establishments being in postal services. Local government accounts for about 42 percent of ownership with 86.7 percent being in utilities.

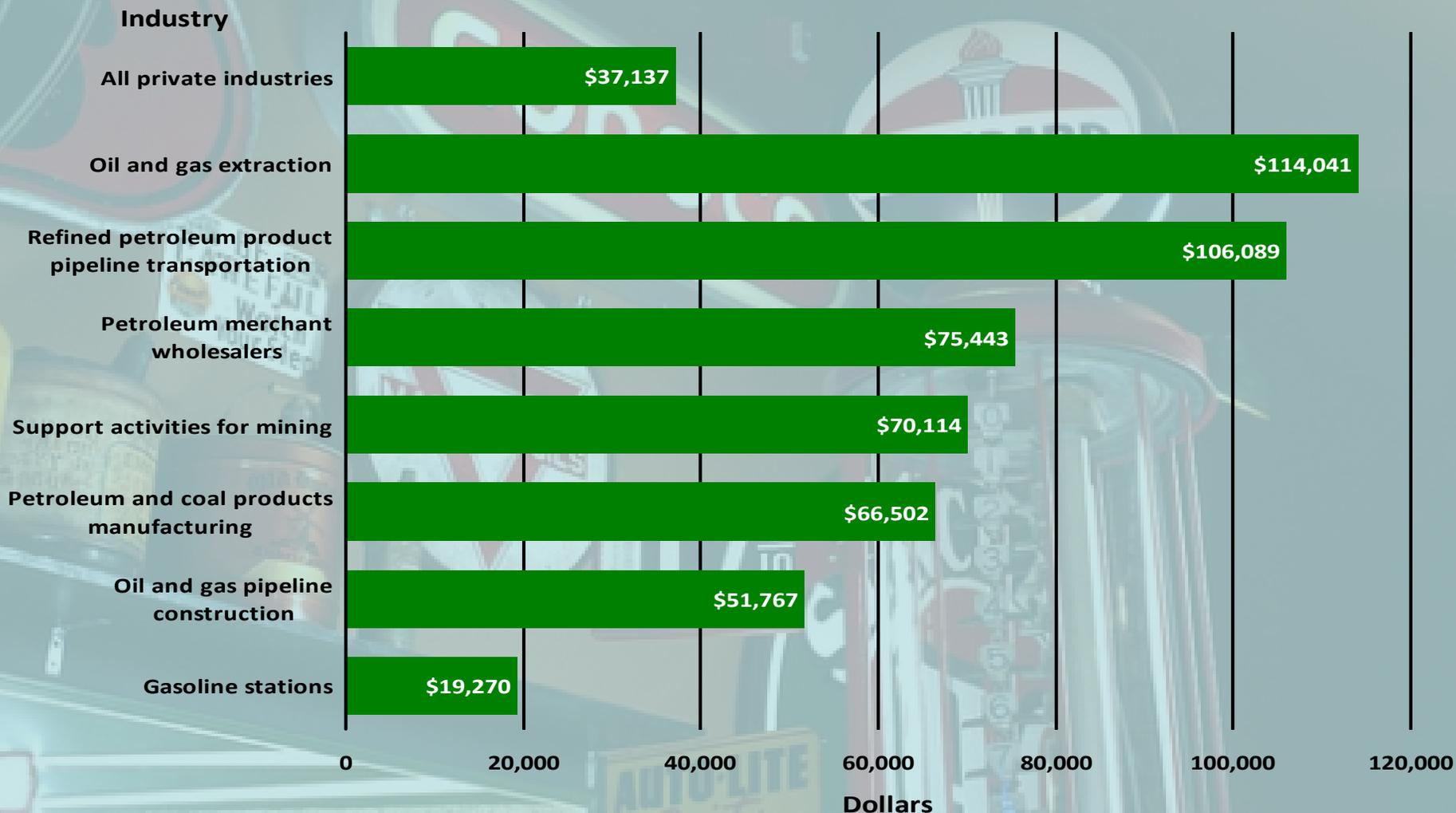
**CHART 10** Selected private sector petroleum-related industries employment growth, 2003-2008



**Average annual employment in private-sector industries directly involved in extraction, refining, transportation, and sales of petroleum grew by over 50 percent from 2003 to 2008.**

- Private-sector petroleum-related industries originate from several supersectors including natural resources and mining, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities.
- Employment in the support activities for mining industry more than doubled during this period.

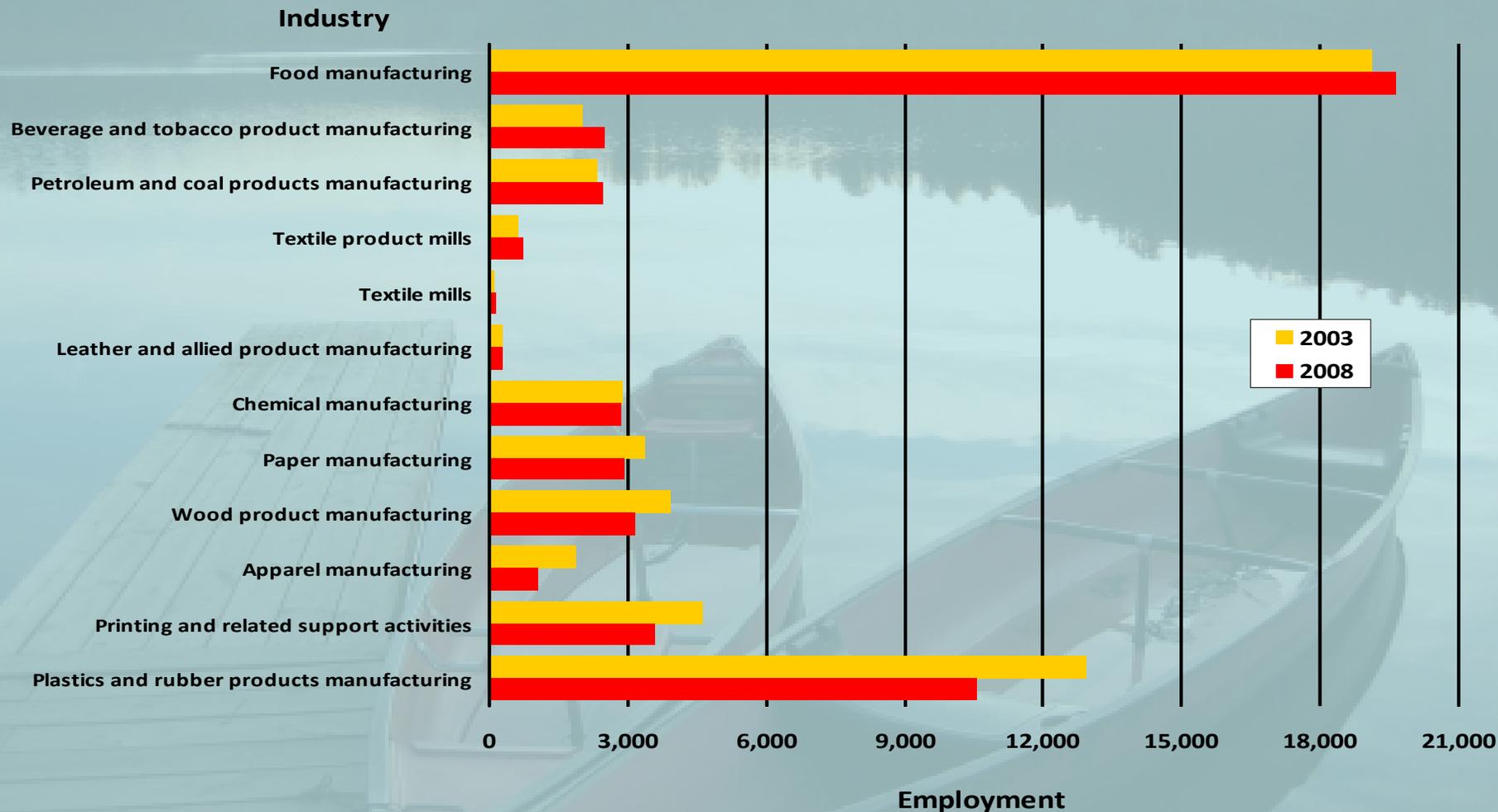
**CHART 11 Average Annual Pay (AAP) levels for private sector petroleum-related industries, 2008**



**Average Annual Pay (AAP) in petroleum-related industries exceeded the statewide private-industry level in 6 out of 7 industries in 2008.**

- The highest AAP was in the oil and gas extraction industry followed by refined petroleum product pipeline transportation.
- Oil and gas extraction also saw the largest increase in AAP, growing by 56.8 percent from 2003 to 2008.
- Support activities for mining had the second largest AAP gain, rising 53.3 percent from 2003 to 2008.

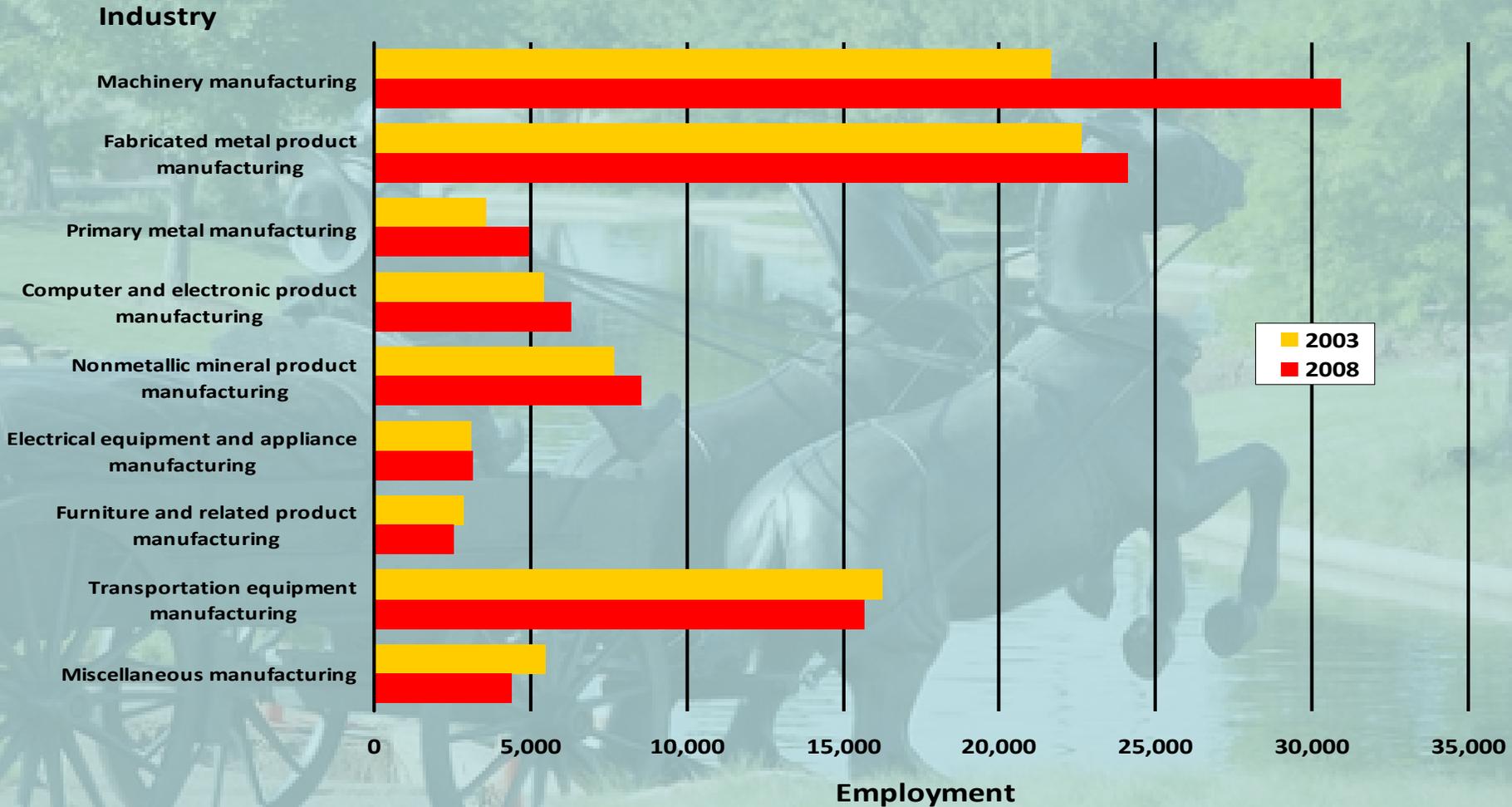
# CHART 12 Private-sector nondurable goods manufacturing employment growth by industry, 2003-2008



## Private-sector nondurable goods manufacturing employment contracted by 7.6 percent from 2003 to 2008.

- Employment declined in 6 out of 12 private-sector nondurable goods industries, dropping 4,139 jobs over the five year period.
- Plastics and rubber products manufacturing had the largest employment loss shedding 2,388 jobs from 2003 to 2008.
- Food manufacturing had the largest employment gain adding 514 jobs during the same period.

**CHART 13** Private-sector durable goods manufacturing employment growth by industry, 2003-2008

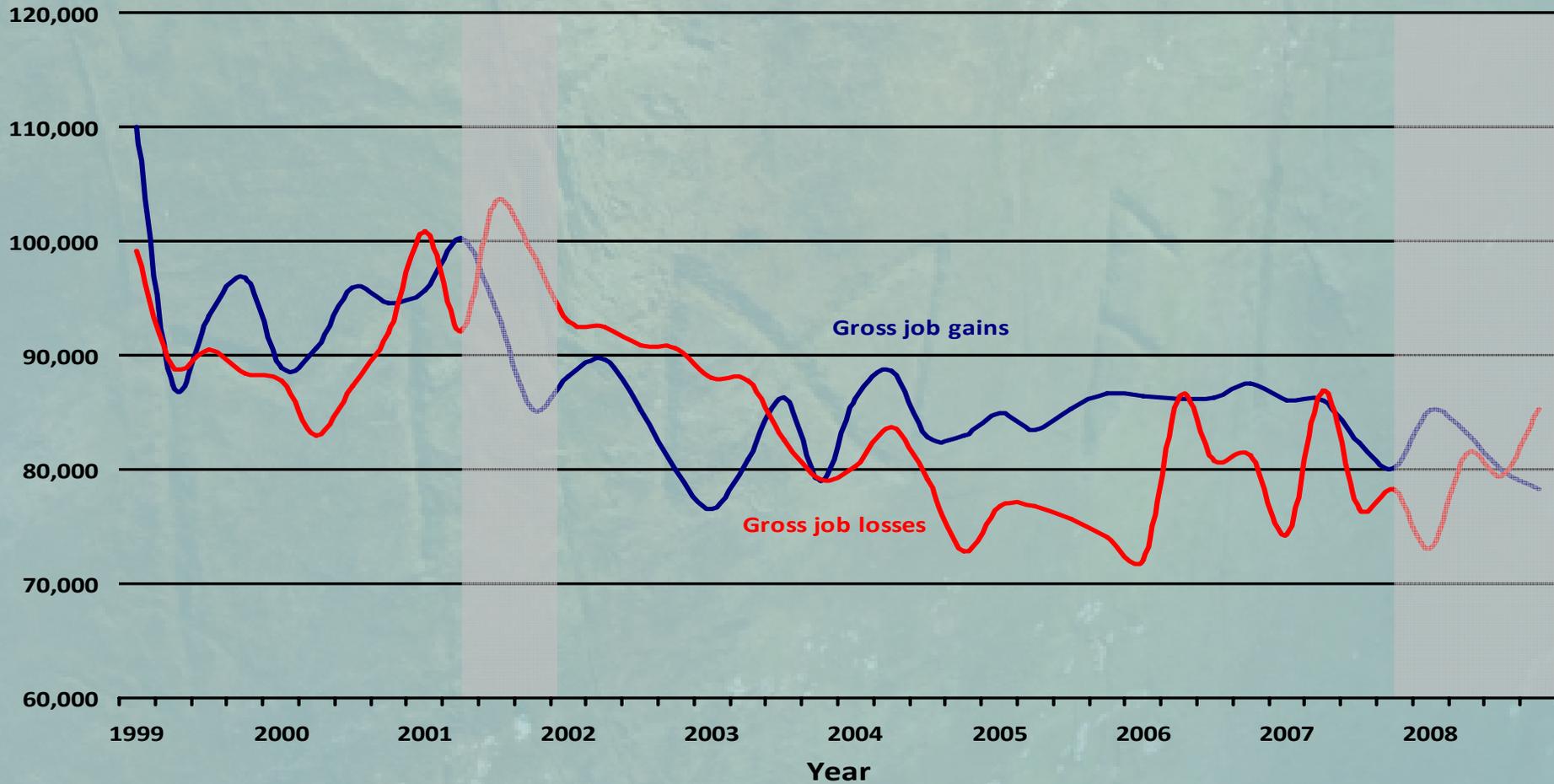


**Private-sector durable goods manufacturing employment expanded by 13.3 percent from 2003 to 2008.**

- Employment increased in 6 out of 9 private-sector durable goods industries, adding 11,803 jobs over the five year period.
- Machinery manufacturing had the largest employment gain adding 9,234 jobs for a 42.6 percent growth rate.
- Miscellaneous manufacturing had the largest employment loss with 2,388 jobs for a decline of 19.5 percent.

**CHART 14** Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, 1999-2008

Number of jobs

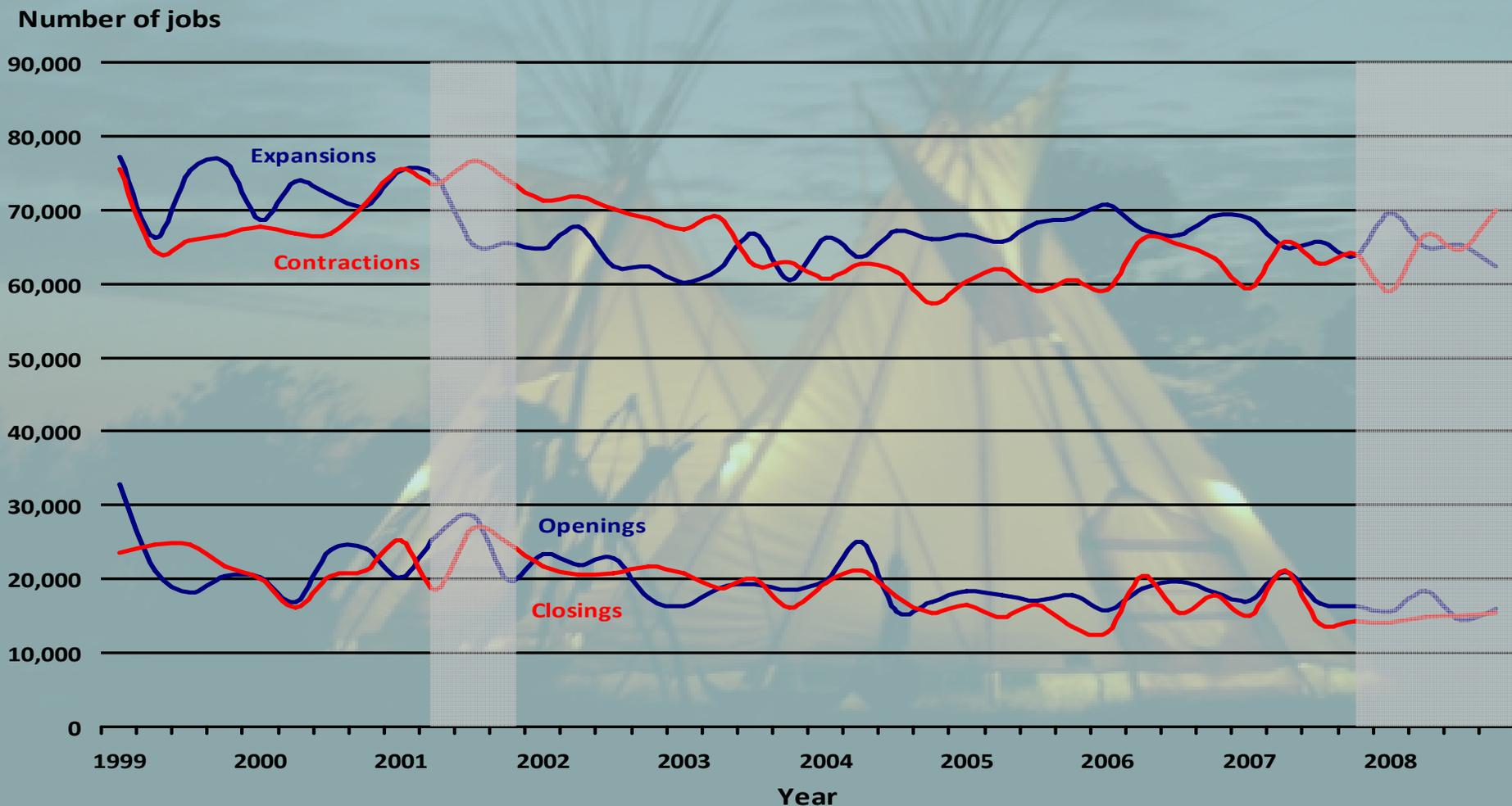


NOTE: Shaded areas represent the recession from March 2001-November 2001 and the current recession beginning

**Gross job losses began to exceed gross job gains in the 4th quarter of 2008.**

- Beginning with the March 2001-November 2001 recession, gross job losses averaged 93,800 while gross job gains averaged 87,500 for nine out of ten consecutive quarters.
- Since that time, quarterly gross job gains have averaged 84,500 and gross job losses have averaged 78,600 until 4th quarter 2008.

**CHART 15** Components of private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, 1999-2008



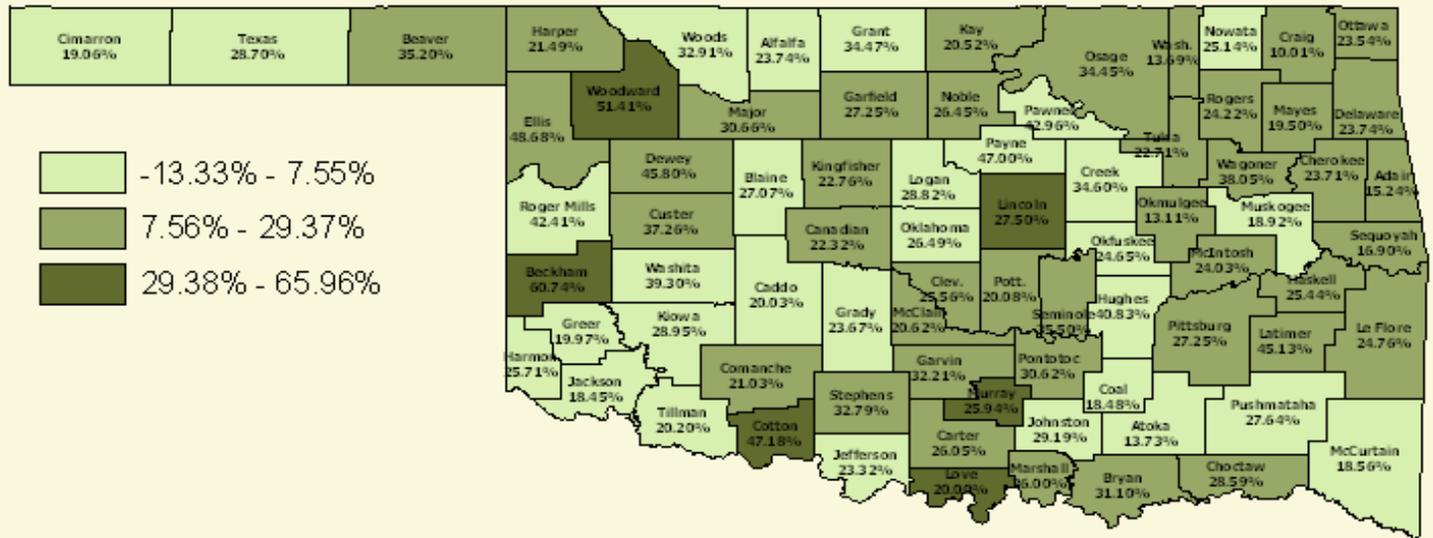
NOTE: Shaded areas represent the recession from March 2001-November 2001 and the current recession beginning December 2007.

**Job gains from opening establishments outpaced job losses from closing establishments throughout 2008.**

- Job gains from opening establishments exceeded job losses from closing establishments in three out of four quarters in 2008.
- Job losses from contracting establishments began to surpass job gains from expanding establishments in the fourth quarter of 2008.

A map of Oklahoma with county boundaries. A horizontal bar is drawn across the top of the map. The text is overlaid on the map.

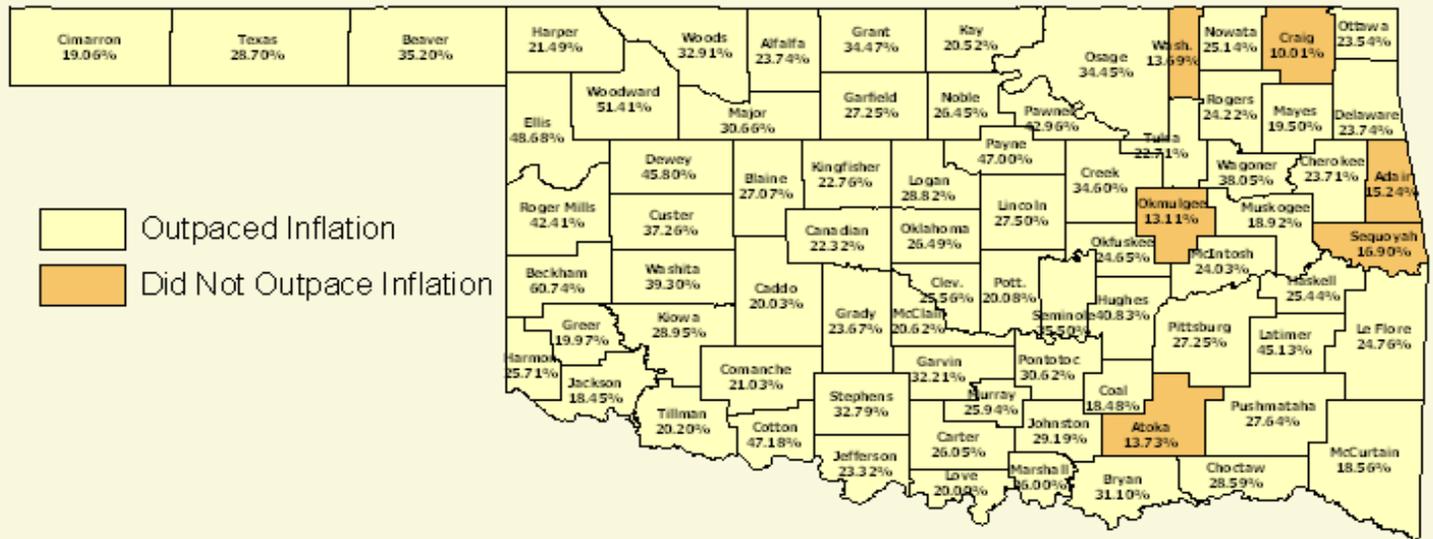
Quarterly Census of  
Employment and Wages  
by  
County



### Change in annual average employment, 2003-2008

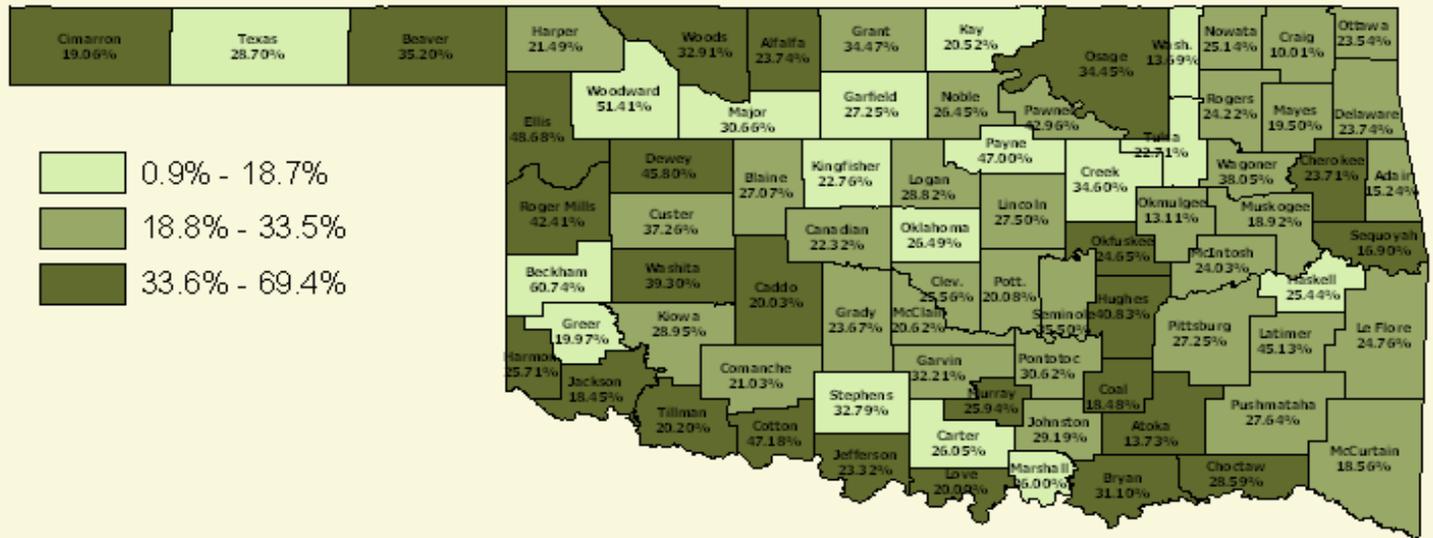
- Between 2003 and 2008, fourteen of Oklahoma's seventy-seven counties experienced declining employment.
- Cimarron County had the largest decline in employment at 13.3 percent.
- Love County had the largest increase in employment at 67 percent.





### Increase in average annual wage versus rate of inflation, 2003-2008

- Although average annual wages rose in every county between 2003 and 2008 so did inflation—by 17 percent.
- Seventy-one of Oklahoma’s counties’ average annual wage increased by more than the rate of inflation during this period.
- The six counties that did not were: Adair, Atoka, Craig, Okmulgee, Sequoyah and Washington.



### Percent of the workforce employed by government, 2008

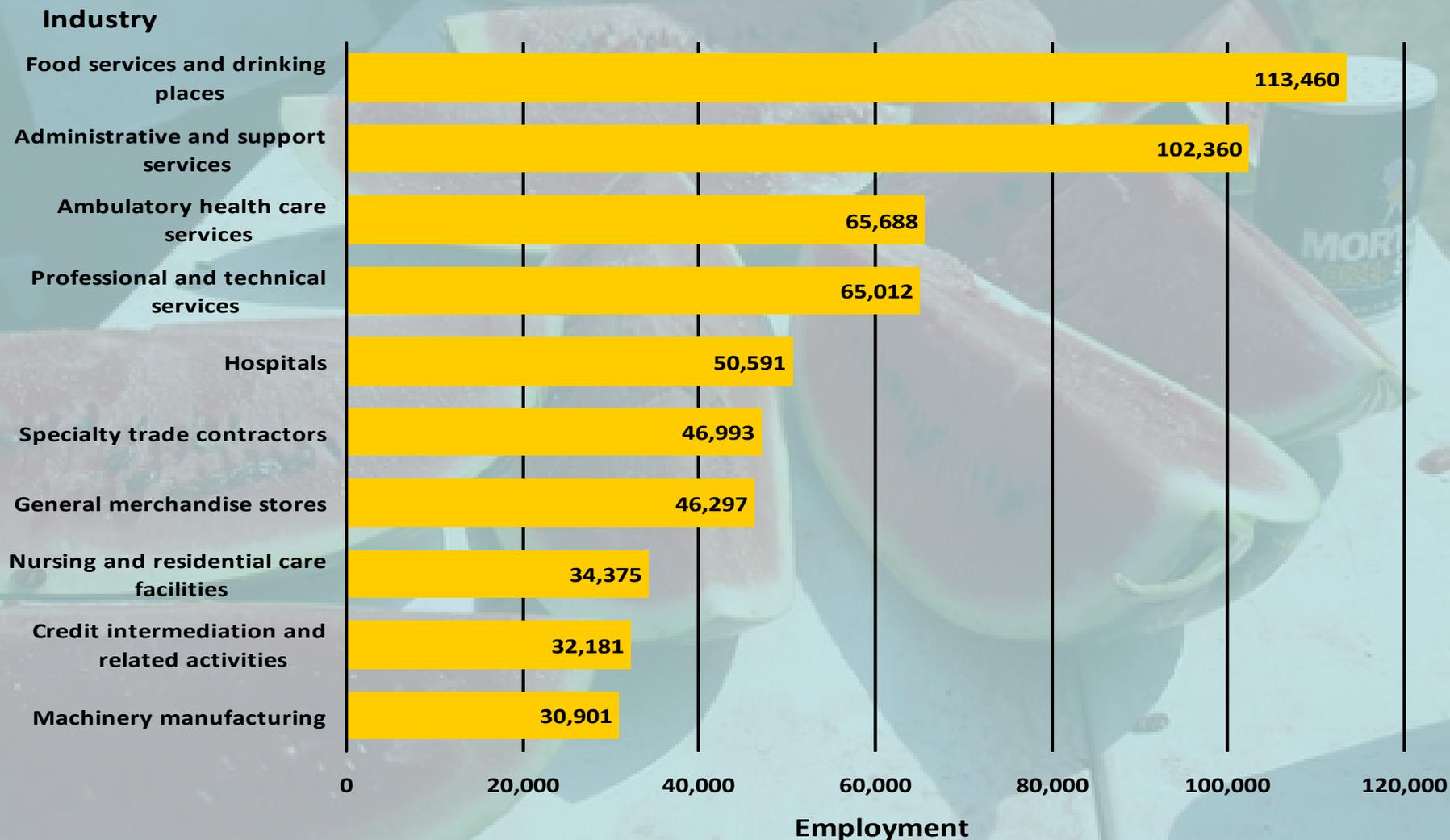
- Statewide, 20 percent of the workforce was employed by federal, state or local government in 2008.
- Tulsa County had the lowest percent of the workforce employed by government at 10.1 percent.
- Love County had the highest percent of the workforce employed by government at 69.4 percent.

The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant. It features a complex network of pipes, valves, and structural steel beams. The lighting is dramatic, with a strong blue and purple hue, suggesting either dawn or dusk. The perspective is looking upwards, creating a sense of scale and complexity.

# Top Ten Private Sector Industries by:

- Total Employment
- Growth in Employment
- Average Annual Wage

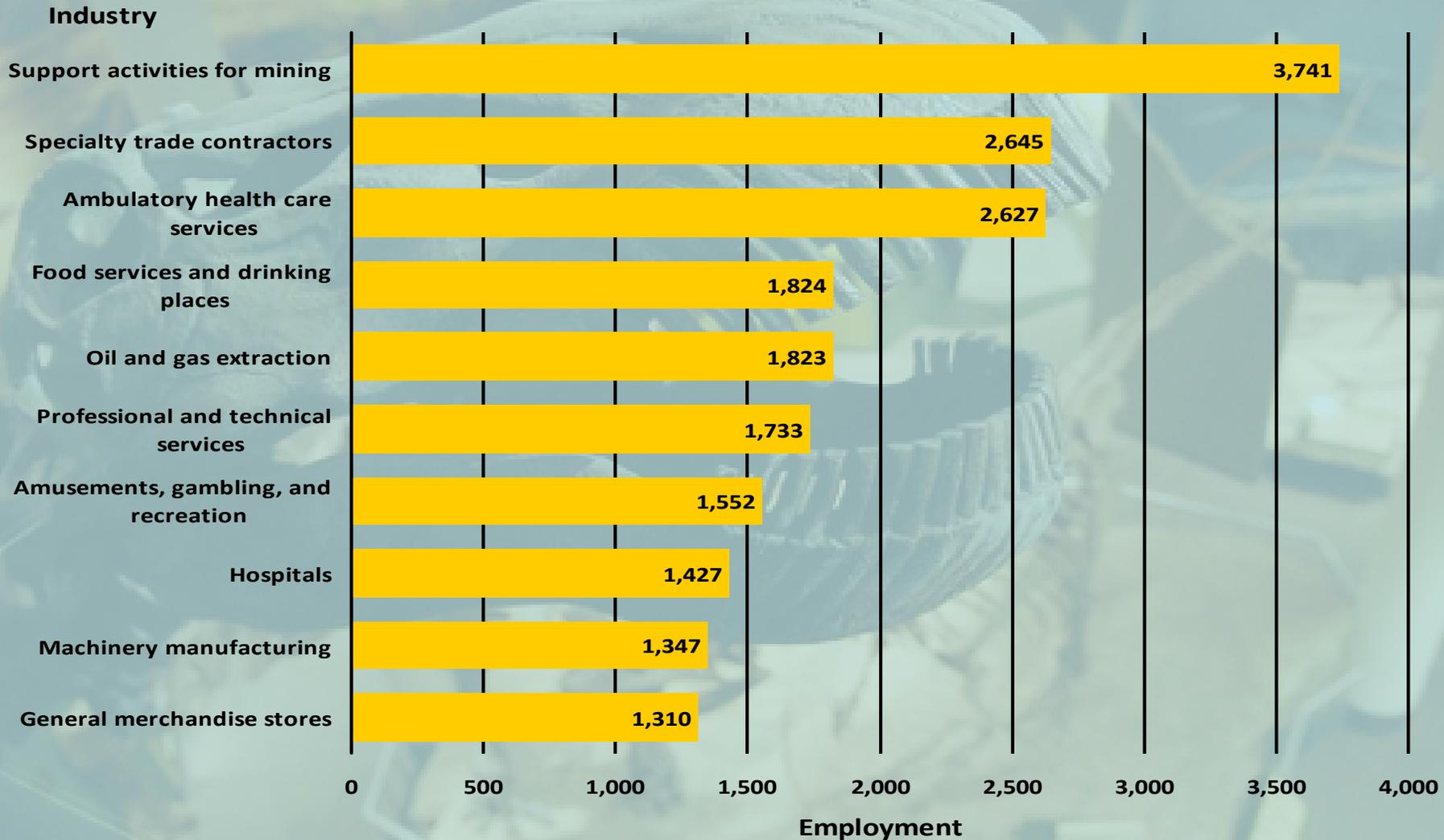
**CHART 16** Top ten private-sector industries by total average annual employment, 2008



**Three industries of the top ten in employment were in the education and health services: ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.**

- Food services and drinking places had the highest employment level in 2008, followed by administrative and support services.
- One out of five jobs in state private-sector manufacturing is in the machinery manufacturing industry.

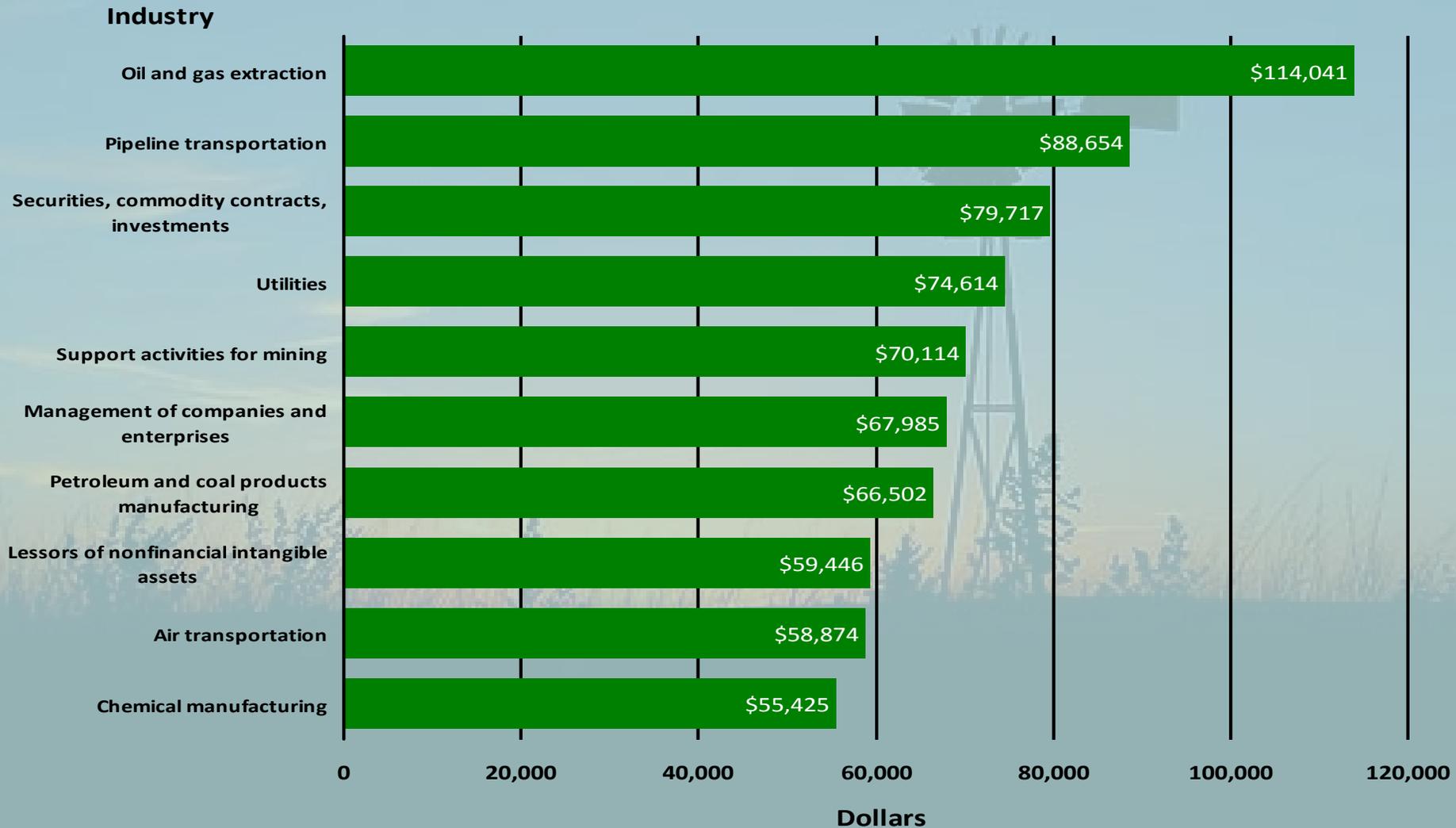
**CHART 17** Top ten private-sector industries by growth in employment, 2007-2008



**Total private-sector employment grew by 1.9 percent from 2007 to 2008 adding 22,715 jobs in Oklahoma.**

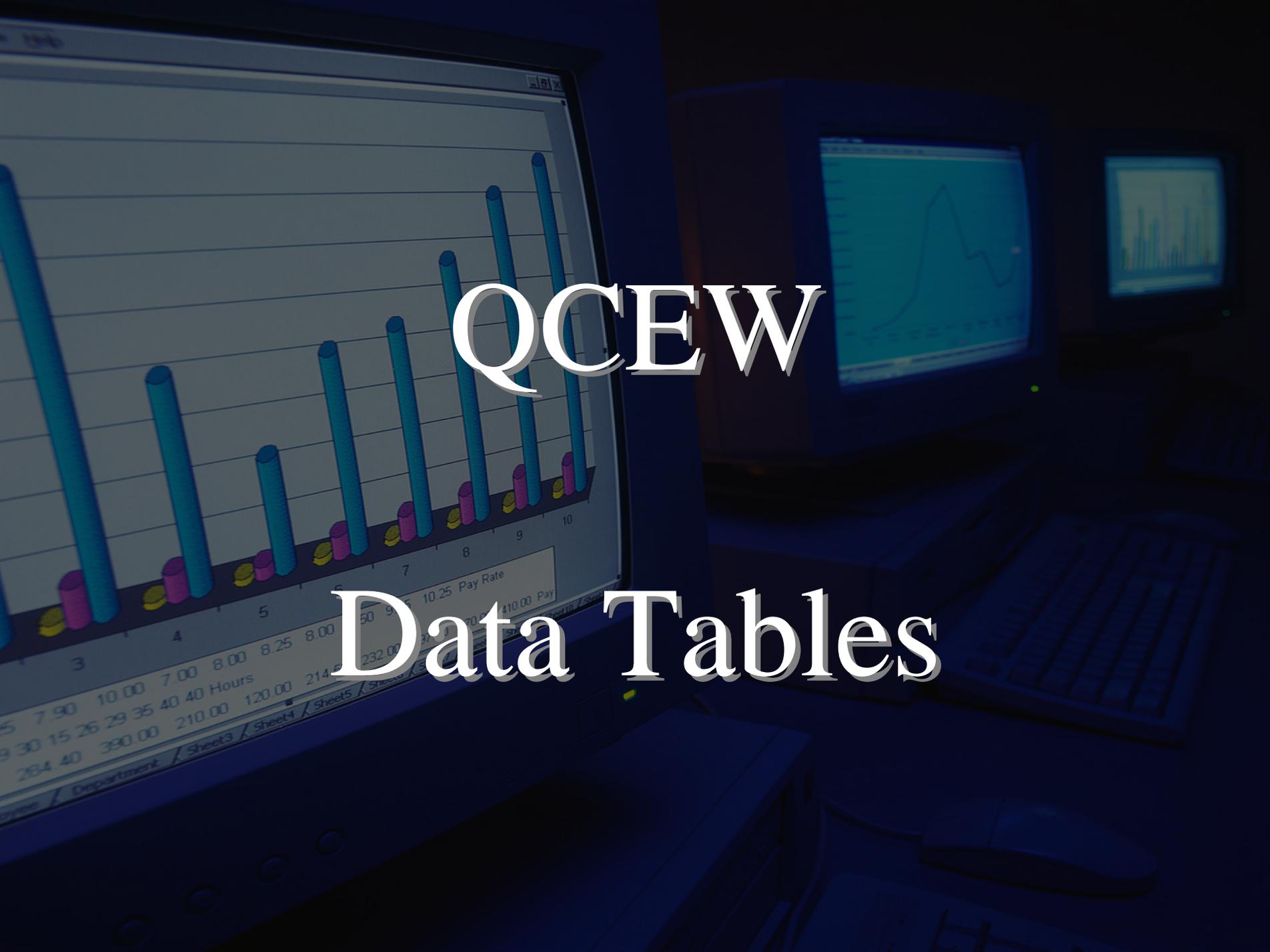
- The top ten private-sector industries in employment growth accounted for more than 88 percent of total private-sector job growth.
- Two petroleum-related industries, support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction, represented nearly one-quarter of total private-sector job growth adding a combined 5,564 jobs.

**CHART 18** Top ten private-sector industries by average annual wage, 2008



**Four out of the top ten private-sector industries with the highest average annual wage in 2008 were in petroleum-related industries.**

• Three industries in the broad trade, transportation and utilities supersector were in the top ten private sector industries with the highest average annual wages: pipeline transportation, utilities, and air transportation.



QCEW

Data Tables

**Table 1: Private Sector QCEW Data for 2001-2008**

<b>NAICS Code</b>	<b>Super Sector Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Establishments</b>	<b>Annual Average Employment</b>	<b>Total Annual Wages</b>	<b>Average Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Average Annual Pay</b>
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2001	2,801	35,853	\$1,679,778,597	\$901	\$46,852
1012	Construction	2001	8,435	65,805	\$1,989,552,086	\$581	\$30,234
1013	Manufacturing	2001	4,879	170,085	\$5,838,870,635	\$660	\$34,329
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2001	21,699	288,539	\$7,686,697,912	\$512	\$26,640
1022	Information	2001	1,708	37,066	\$1,373,461,660	\$713	\$37,054
1023	Financial Activities	2001	8,884	77,311	\$2,473,347,839	\$615	\$31,992
1024	Professional and Business Services	2001	13,684	166,641	\$4,723,782,346	\$545	\$28,347
1025	Education and Health Services	2001	8,376	161,353	\$4,369,668,347	\$521	\$27,081
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2001	6,768	126,855	\$1,373,800,958	\$208	\$10,830
1027	Other Services	2001	7,129	40,738	\$803,045,349	\$379	\$19,712
1029	Unclassified	2001	864	1,118	\$35,727,737	\$615	\$31,954
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2002	2,861	34,881	\$1,614,953,909	\$890	\$46,299
1012	Construction	2002	8,454	64,319	\$1,924,373,818	\$575	\$29,919
1013	Manufacturing	2002	4,707	152,179	\$5,474,329,118	\$692	\$35,973
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2002	21,483	283,476	\$7,706,447,685	\$523	\$27,186
1022	Information	2002	1,694	35,496	\$1,342,967,929	\$728	\$37,834
1023	Financial Activities	2002	8,976	78,280	\$2,548,049,221	\$626	\$32,551
1024	Professional and Business Services	2002	13,820	161,281	\$4,714,701,702	\$562	\$29,233
1025	Education and Health Services	2002	8,588	166,439	\$4,651,578,741	\$537	\$27,948
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2002	6,801	127,755	\$1,418,796,023	\$214	\$11,106
1027	Other Services	2002	6,995	39,721	\$812,347,453	\$393	\$20,452
1029	Unclassified	2002	728	1,245	\$37,084,064	\$573	\$29,780
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2003	2,929	36,016	\$1,817,124,952	\$970	\$50,453
1012	Construction	2003	8,572	63,361	\$1,936,909,272	\$588	\$30,570
1013	Manufacturing	2003	4,686	142,906	\$5,384,655,867	\$725	\$37,680
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2003	21,465	276,530	\$7,683,318,741	\$534	\$27,785
1022	Information	2003	1,660	32,481	\$1,253,748,220	\$742	\$38,600
1023	Financial Activities	2003	9,064	78,006	\$2,694,372,497	\$664	\$34,541
1024	Professional and Business Services	2003	14,324	157,296	\$4,890,596,239	\$598	\$31,092
1025	Education and Health Services	2003	9,054	169,520	\$4,900,444,928	\$556	\$28,908
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2003	6,885	126,600	\$1,413,938,759	\$215	\$11,169
1027	Other Services	2003	6,892	37,015	\$788,436,208	\$410	\$21,301
1029	Unclassified	2003	603	949	\$32,308,917	\$654	\$34,033

**Table 1: Private Sector QCEW Data for 2001-2008 (cont.)**

<b>NAICS Code</b>	<b>Super Sector Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Establishments</b>	<b>Annual Average Employment</b>	<b>Total Annual Wages</b>	<b>Average Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Average Annual Pay</b>
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2004	3,020	38,190	\$2,049,261,505	\$1,032	\$53,660
1012	Construction	2004	8,722	62,686	\$1,942,260,967	\$596	\$30,984
1013	Manufacturing	2004	4,623	142,417	\$5,504,465,768	\$743	\$38,650
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2004	21,339	275,370	\$7,998,092,691	\$559	\$29,045
1022	Information	2004	1,591	31,747	\$1,281,876,806	\$776	\$40,378
1023	Financial Activities	2004	9,524	79,398	\$2,882,559,685	\$698	\$36,305
1024	Professional and Business Services	2004	14,698	162,394	\$5,251,009,588	\$622	\$32,335
1025	Education and Health Services	2004	9,363	172,532	\$5,227,808,208	\$583	\$30,301
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2004	6,926	129,067	\$1,467,108,519	\$219	\$11,367
1027	Other Services	2004	6,753	36,242	\$797,652,946	\$423	\$22,009
1029	Unclassified	2004	446	758	\$29,762,316	\$755	\$39,243
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2005	3,177	43,508	\$2,536,398,130	\$1,121	\$58,297
1012	Construction	2005	8,937	66,118	\$2,143,793,220	\$624	\$32,424
1013	Manufacturing	2005	4,669	144,752	\$5,712,223,580	\$759	\$39,462
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2005	21,522	278,139	\$8,329,237,583	\$576	\$29,946
1022	Information	2005	1,638	30,214	\$1,262,417,667	\$804	\$41,782
1023	Financial Activities	2005	9,885	79,335	\$2,998,730,266	\$727	\$37,798
1024	Professional and Business Services	2005	15,401	170,565	\$5,648,525,747	\$637	\$33,117
1025	Education and Health Services	2005	9,763	176,498	\$5,525,966,475	\$602	\$31,309
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2005	7,113	132,875	\$1,564,228,227	\$226	\$11,772
1027	Other Services	2005	6,707	36,059	\$818,704,307	\$437	\$22,705
1029	Unclassified	2005	409	799	\$30,724,046	\$739	\$38,445
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2006	3,360	49,326	\$3,311,599,305	\$1,291	\$67,137
1012	Construction	2006	9,185	70,437	\$2,437,575,073	\$666	\$34,606
1013	Manufacturing	2006	4,683	149,313	\$6,179,071,587	\$796	\$41,383
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2006	21,545	282,549	\$8,903,660,545	\$606	\$31,512
1022	Information	2006	1,706	29,884	\$1,262,483,894	\$812	\$42,246
1023	Financial Activities	2006	10,204	80,656	\$3,224,127,675	\$769	\$39,974
1024	Professional and Business Services	2006	16,056	175,854	\$6,256,169,547	\$684	\$35,576
1025	Education and Health Services	2006	10,088	180,309	\$5,931,850,543	\$633	\$32,898
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2006	7,282	137,104	\$1,765,366,559	\$248	\$12,876
1027	Other Services	2006	6,712	36,164	\$868,468,531	\$462	\$24,015
1029	Unclassified	2006	386	951	\$34,945,470	\$706	\$36,736

**Table 1: Private Sector QCEW Data for 2001-2008 (cont.)**

<b>NAICS Code</b>	<b>Super Sector Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Establishments</b>	<b>Annual Average Employment</b>	<b>Total Annual Wages</b>	<b>Average Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Average Annual Pay</b>
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2007	3,528	54,005	\$3,883,296,429	\$1,382	\$71,840
1012	Construction	2007	9,367	71,536	\$2,602,153,502	\$700	\$36,401
1013	Manufacturing	2007	4,708	150,600	\$6,421,205,968	\$820	\$42,659
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2007	21,827	286,986	\$9,542,028,133	\$640	\$33,263
1022	Information	2007	1,767	28,739	\$1,278,964,046	\$856	\$44,502
1023	Financial Activities	2007	10,510	80,891	\$3,406,131,026	\$809	\$42,092
1024	Professional and Business Services	2007	17,206	181,369	\$6,758,643,415	\$717	\$37,297
1025	Education and Health Services	2007	10,378	184,400	\$6,373,796,908	\$665	\$34,574
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2007	7,445	140,211	\$1,897,032,016	\$260	\$13,535
1027	Other Services	2007	6,767	37,653	\$965,613,543	\$493	\$25,644
1029	Unclassified	2007	263	558	\$21,119,976	\$727	\$37,830
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2008	3,748	59,477	\$4,658,831,975	\$1,506	\$78,330
1012	Construction	2008	9,524	75,567	\$2,960,357,932	\$753	\$39,175
1013	Manufacturing	2008	4,682	150,568	\$6,654,952,411	\$850	\$44,199
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2008	22,096	287,984	\$9,891,199,691	\$661	\$34,346
1022	Information	2008	1,770	28,964	\$1,340,257,210	\$890	\$46,273
1023	Financial Activities	2008	10,626	81,095	\$3,480,497,632	\$825	\$42,919
1024	Professional and Business Services	2008	18,084	184,236	\$7,182,330,544	\$750	\$38,984
1025	Education and Health Services	2008	10,426	189,965	\$6,814,705,682	\$690	\$35,874
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2008	7,543	143,774	\$2,029,409,516	\$271	\$14,115
1027	Other Services	2008	6,800	38,333	\$1,036,956,466	\$520	\$27,051
1029	Unclassified	2008	41	89	\$2,441,043	\$529	\$27,505

**Table 2: QCEW Data by Ownership for 2001-2008**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Establishments</b>	<b>Annual Average Employment</b>	<b>Total Annual Wages</b>	<b>Average Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Average Annual Pay</b>
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2001	90,603	1,463,622	\$41,004,250,039	\$539	\$28,016
Federal Government	2001	1,201	46,248	\$2,127,761,919	\$885	\$46,007
State Government	2001	1,085	80,437	\$2,285,444,294	\$546	\$28,413
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2001	3,092	165,575	\$4,243,310,360	\$493	\$25,628
Total Private (all industries)	2001	85,226	1,171,362	\$32,347,733,466	\$531	\$27,615
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2001	5,377	292,260	\$8,656,516,573	\$570	\$29,619
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2002	90,482	1,439,701	\$41,252,820,074	\$551	\$28,654
Federal Government	2002	1,213	46,301	\$2,261,798,909	\$939	\$48,850
State Government	2002	1,061	81,361	\$2,378,432,712	\$562	\$29,233
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2002	3,102	166,968	\$4,366,958,790	\$503	\$26,154
Total Private (all industries)	2002	85,106	1,145,071	\$32,245,629,663	\$542	\$28,160
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2002	5,376	294,630	\$9,007,190,411	\$588	\$30,571
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2003	91,611	1,411,640	\$41,924,555,610	\$571	\$29,699
Federal Government	2003	1,181	46,108	\$2,348,935,447	\$980	\$50,944
State Government	2003	1,054	79,750	\$2,381,739,572	\$574	\$29,865
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2003	3,244	165,103	\$4,398,025,991	\$512	\$26,638
Total Private (all industries)	2003	86,132	1,120,680	\$32,795,854,600	\$563	\$29,264
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2003	5,479	290,961	\$9,128,701,010	\$603	\$31,374
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2004	92,465	1,427,618	\$43,889,796,004	\$591	\$30,743
Federal Government	2004	1,154	46,085	\$2,454,669,036	\$1,024	\$53,264
State Government	2004	1,031	81,070	\$2,388,062,725	\$566	\$29,457
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2004	3,276	169,661	\$4,615,205,244	\$523	\$27,202
Total Private (all industries)	2004	87,005	1,130,802	\$34,431,858,999	\$586	\$30,449
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2004	5,460	296,816	\$9,457,937,005	\$613	\$31,865
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2005	94,703	1,465,969	\$46,501,876,741	\$610	\$31,721
Federal Government	2005	1,161	45,891	\$2,511,153,704	\$1,052	\$54,721
State Government	2005	1,039	82,376	\$2,468,396,570	\$576	\$29,965
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2005	3,283	178,841	\$4,951,377,219	\$532	\$27,686
Total Private (all industries)	2005	89,220	1,158,861	\$36,570,949,248	\$607	\$31,558
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2005	5,483	307,108	\$9,930,927,493	\$622	\$32,337

**Table 2: QCEW Data by Ownership for 2001-2008 (cont.)**

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Establishments</b>	<b>Annual Average Employment</b>	<b>Total Annual Wages</b>	<b>Average Weekly Wage</b>	<b>Average Annual Pay</b>
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2006	96,702	1,507,196	\$50,744,097,814	\$547	\$33,668
Federal Government	2006	1,161	45,778	\$2,605,402,308	\$1,094	\$56,914
State Government	2006	1,053	83,336	\$2,577,223,723	\$595	\$30,926
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2006	3,282	185,535	\$5,386,153,054	\$558	\$29,030
Total Private (all industries)	2006	91,207	1,192,548	\$40,175,318,729	\$648	\$33,689
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2006	5,496	314,649	\$10,568,779,085	\$646	\$33,589
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2007	99,363	1,533,982	\$54,449,810,787	\$683	\$35,496
Federal Government	2007	1,256	45,351	\$2,722,415,753	\$1,154	\$60,029
State Government	2007	1,045	83,228	\$2,765,856,143	\$636	\$33,086
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2007	3,299	188,455	\$5,811,553,929	\$592	\$30,801
Total Private (all industries)	2007	93,765	1,216,947	\$43,149,984,962	\$682	\$35,469
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2007	5,599	317,035	\$11,299,825,825	\$685	\$35,642
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2008	100,958	1,550,489	\$57,807,738,370	\$717	\$37,284
Federal Government	2008	1,257	45,241	\$2,723,748,990	\$1,158	\$60,205
State Government	2008	1,048	74,497	\$2,888,732,538	\$746	\$38,776
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2008	3,316	190,701	\$6,143,316,740	\$620	\$32,214
Total Private (all industries)	2008	95,338	1,240,050	\$46,051,940,102	\$714	\$37,137
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2008	5,620	310,439	\$11,755,798,268	\$728	\$37,868