

Oklahoma's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Annual Averages
2010

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
Economic Research and Analysis

OKLAHOMA'S QUARTERLY CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

ANNUAL AVERAGES

2010

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
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Table of Contents

Page	Chart	Chart Title
5	Chart 1	Private-sector employment by industry, 2010
6	Chart 2	Percent distribution of private-sector establishments (first quarter 2010) and employment (March 2010) by size class
7	Chart 3	Percent change in annual average private sector employment and wages by industry, 2009-2010
8	Chart 4	Average Annual Pay (AAP) by major private-sector industry, 2010
9	Chart 5	Distribution of employment by ownership, 2010
10	Chart 6	Change in annual average employment by ownership, 2005-2010
11	Chart 7	Change in average annual wage by ownership, 2005-2010
12	Chart 8	Government establishment ownership by sector, 2010
13	Chart 9	Change in annual employment levels in private-sector professional and business services industries, 2009-2010
14	Chart 10	Average Annual Pay (AAP) levels for private-sector professional and business services industries, 2010
15	Chart 11	Private sector non-durable goods manufacturing employment growth by industry, 2005-2010
16	Chart 12	Private sector durable goods manufacturing employment growth by industry, 2005-2010
17	Chart 13	Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, 2000-2010
18	Chart 14	Components of private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, 2000-2010
19	Chart 15	Quarterly number of births and deaths as a percent of total establishments, 2000-2010
21	Map 1	Change in average annual employment, 2005-2010
22	Map 2	Change in average annual wage, 2005-2010
23	Map 3	Increase in average annual wage versus inflation, 2005-2010
24	Map 4	Percent of workforce employed by government, 2010
26	Chart 16	Top ten industries with the most employment, 2010
27	Chart 17	Top ten industries with the most growth in employment, 2009-2010
28	Chart 18	Top ten industries with the fastest growth in employment, 2009-2010
29	Chart 19	Top ten industries by loss in employment, 2009-2010
30	Chart 20	Top ten industries with the highest average annual wage, 2010
32	Table 1	Private Sector QCEW Data for 2001-2010
35	Table 2	QCEW Data by Ownership for 2001-2010

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.

OESC would also like to thank 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

QCEW's Searchable Online Database Website:

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

An oil pumpjack (jack-o'-lantern) is the central focus, painted in a dark green color. It stands on a concrete pad in a vast, flat landscape. The foreground is filled with a field of tall, golden-brown grain, likely wheat or corn, which is slightly out of focus. The background shows a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is a typical representation of an oil field in a rural, agricultural area.

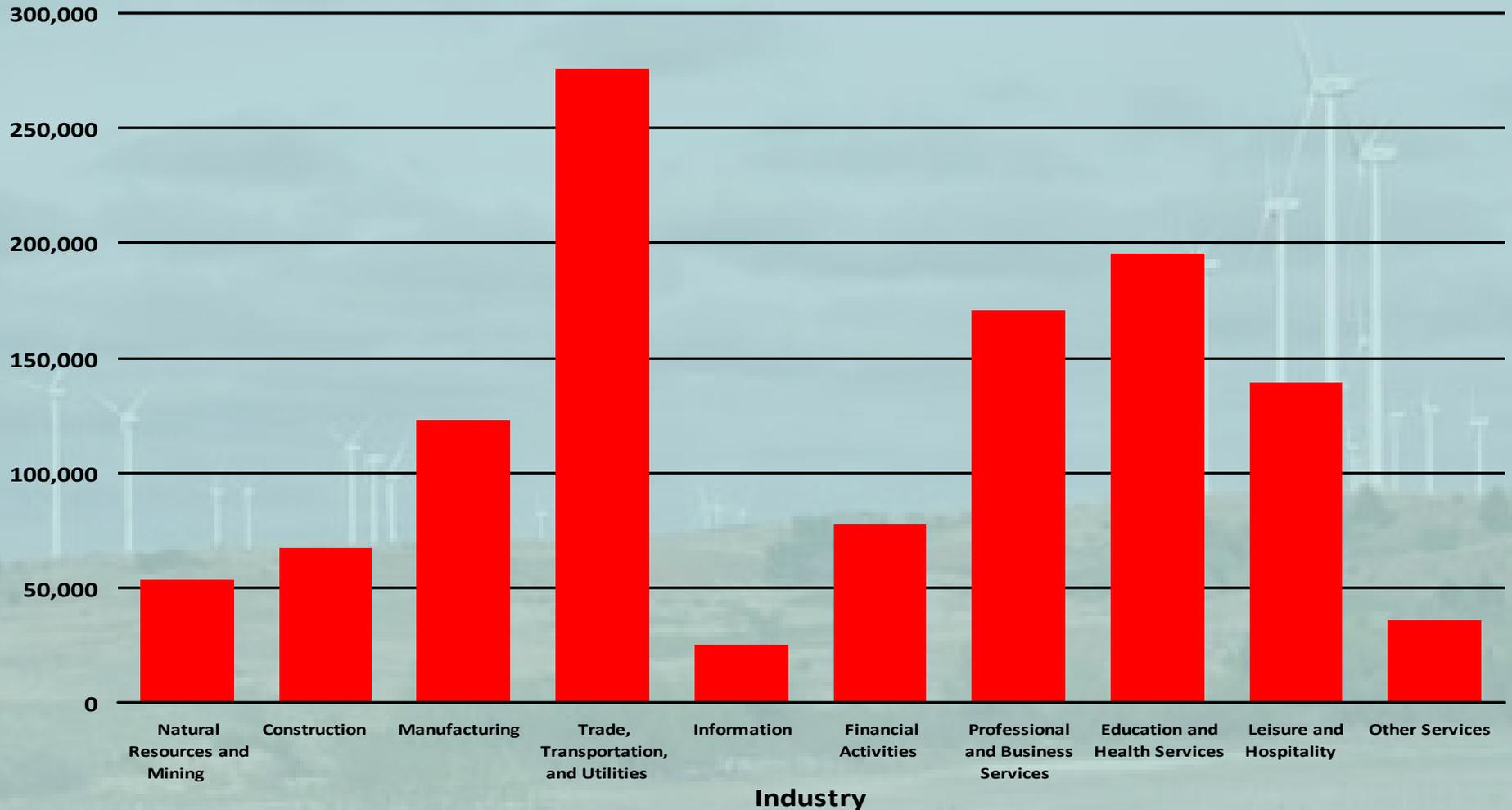
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

by

Industry

CHART 1 Private-sector employment by industry, 2010

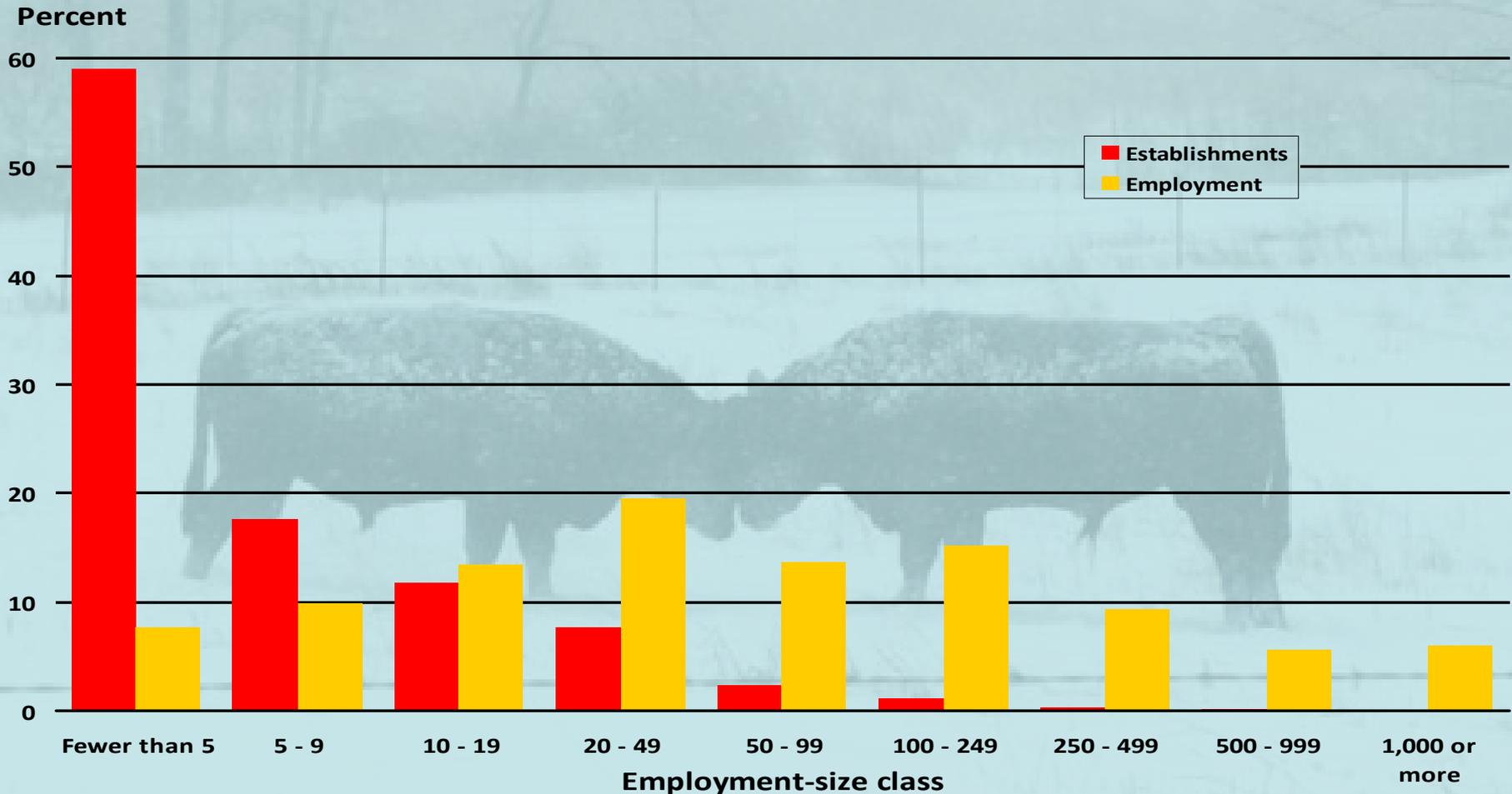
Number of Workers



Nearly a quarter of private-sector jobs in Oklahoma were in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry.

- In 2010, there were 1,161,462 workers employed in the private sector in Oklahoma.
- Five of the ten major industry groups employed 100,000 workers or more in 2010.
- 79 percent of private-sector employment was in service-providing industries.

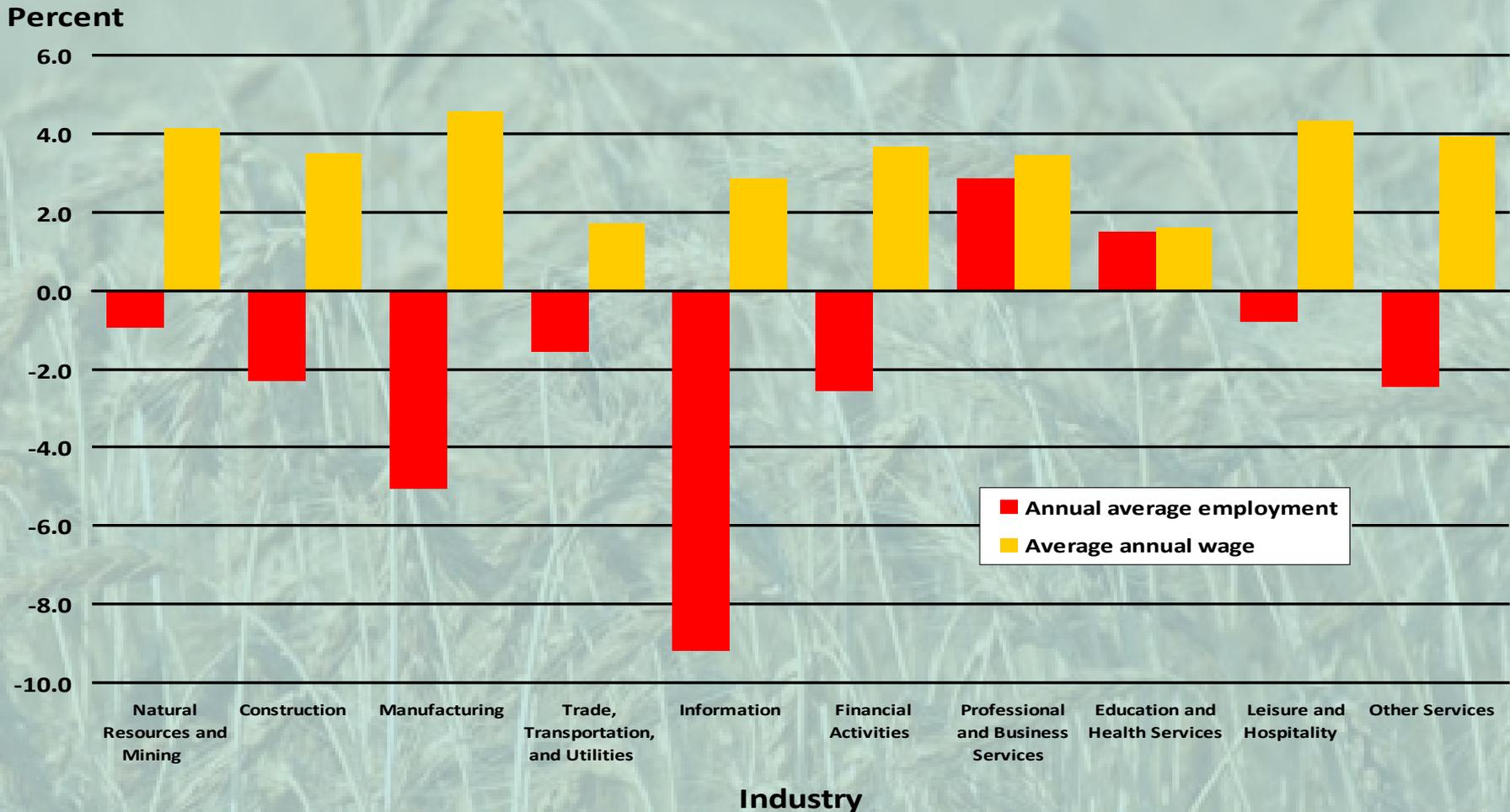
CHART 2 Percent distribution of private-sector establishments (first quarter 2010) and employment (March 2010) by size class



In the first quarter of 2010, there were 96,472 business establishments employing 1,143,108 workers in the Oklahoma private sector.

- Private-sector business establishments represented more than 94 percent of all business establishments.
- More than three quarters of these establishments employed less than 10 workers.
- Establishments with 20–49 workers, with 19.5 percent of all private-sector workers, had the largest share of private-sector employment.

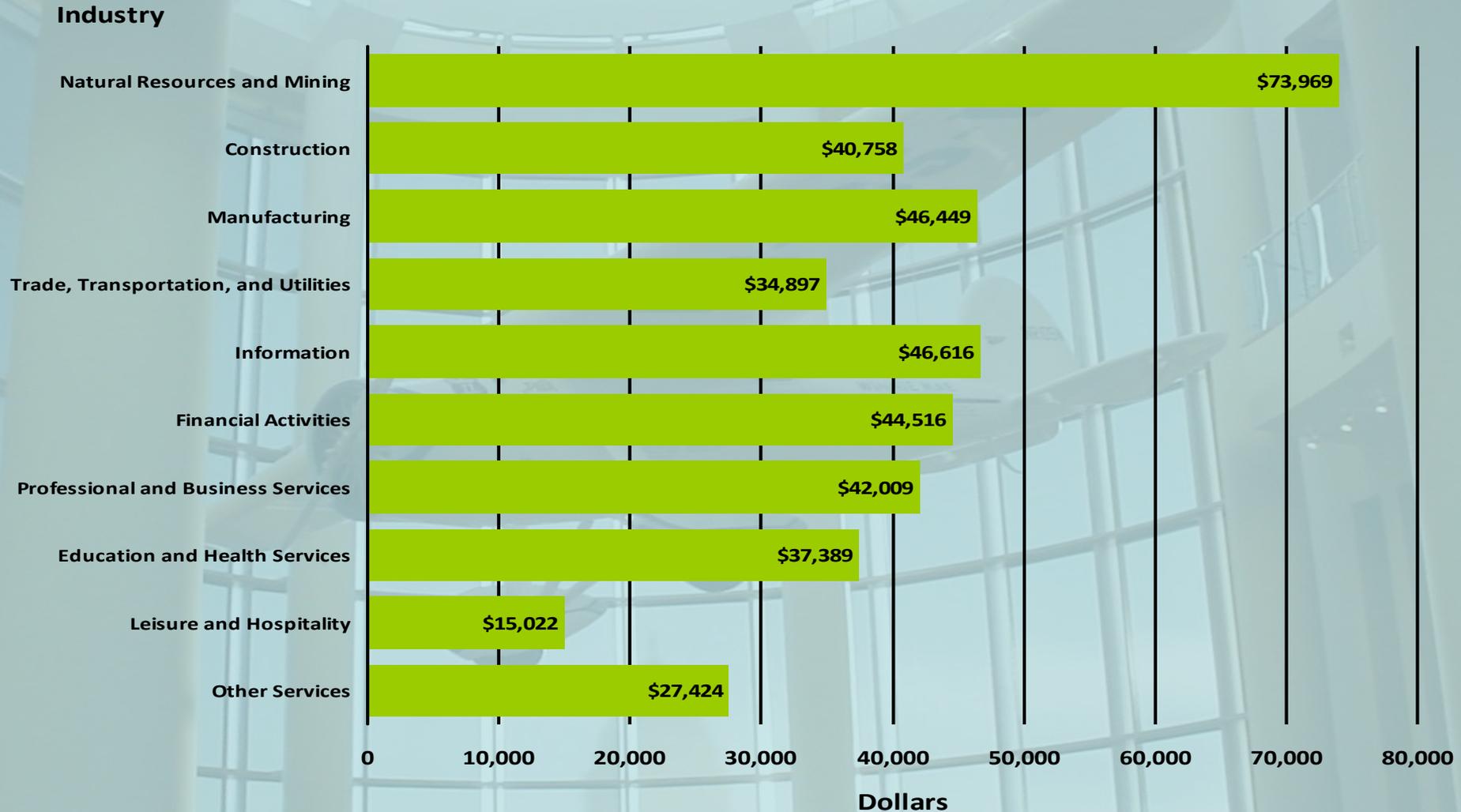
CHART 3 Percent change in annual average private-sector employment and wages by industry, 2009-2010



In 2010, Oklahoma private-sector employment fell by 1.0 percent while average annual wages grew by 2.9 percent.

- Professional and business services saw the largest growth in employment, growing by 2.9 percent and adding 4,745 workers.
- Education and health services followed, adding 2,891 employees for a 1.5 growth rate in 2010.
- All other supersectors experienced job losses in 2010. Manufacturing posted the greatest employment drop, shedding 6,536 jobs.

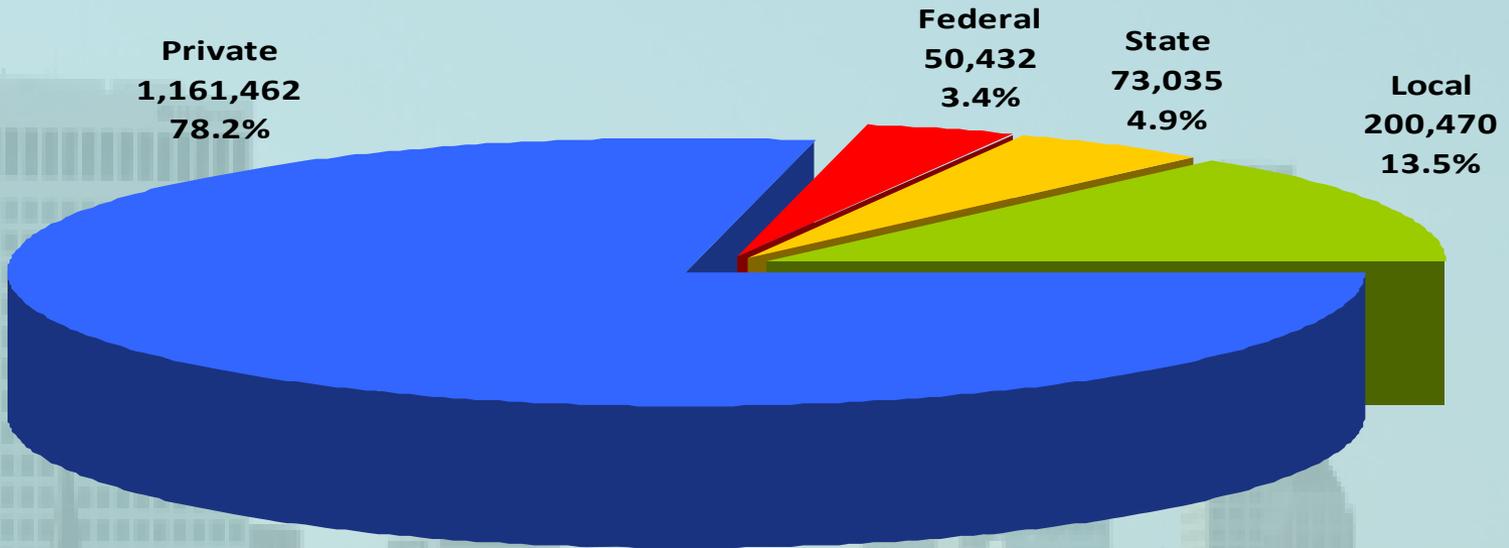
CHART 4 Average Annual Pay (AAP) by major private-sector industry, 2010



Average Annual Pay (AAP) exceeded the statewide private-industry level in 6 out of 10 major private-sector industries in 2010.

- AAP for all private industries in 2010 was \$38,011.
- At \$73,969, the 2010 AAP for the natural resources and mining industry was nearly double the statewide private-industry level.
- Information was the second highest paying industry with an AAP of \$46,616, closely followed by manufacturing at \$46,449.

CHART 5 Distribution of employment by ownership, 2010



Private-sector employment accounted for 78.2 percent of total employment in Oklahoma in 2010.

- The combined three levels of government employed 323,937 workers and accounted for 21.8 percent of total employment.
- Local government had the largest share of government employment with 200,470 workers or 13.5 percent of total employment.
- Both state and local government employment levels declined in 2010, state government employment shrank 2.7 percent while local government employment fell by 1.1 percent.
- Federal government added 3,846 jobs in 2010, primarily due to the hiring of temporary Census workers.

CHART 6 Change in annual average employment by ownership, 2005-2010

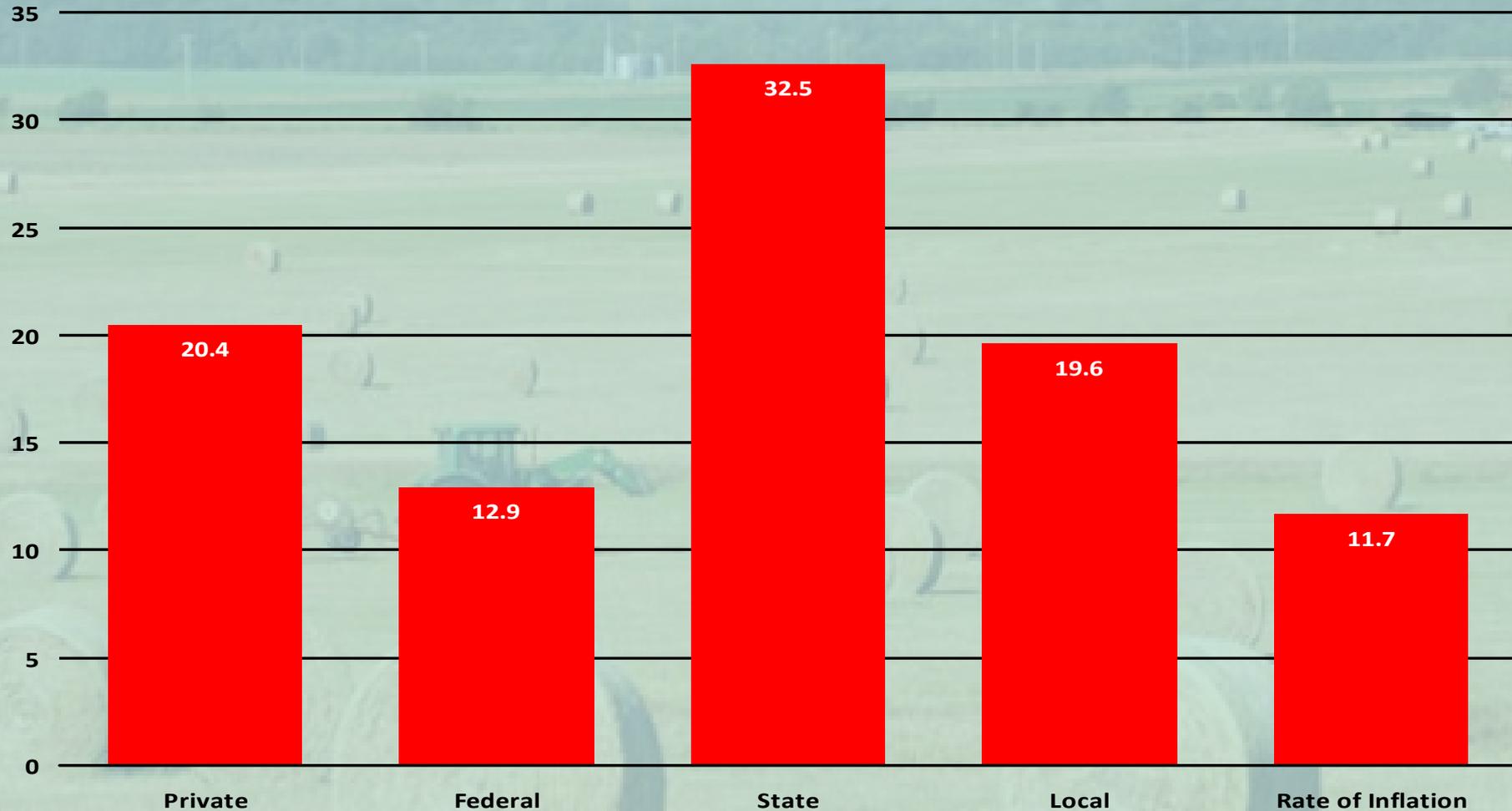


From 2005 to 2010, private-sector employment in Oklahoma grew by 0.2 percent adding 2,601 jobs.

- Local government had the largest rate of growth at 12.1 percent, adding 21,629 jobs, part of which was non-economic and due to an ownership code change which moved much of tribal gaming employment (NAICS 713) to local government ownership.
- In the past five years, state government employment declined by 11.3 percent, or 9,341 jobs, much of which was non-economic.
- Although federal government employment grew by 9.9 percent, adding 4,541 jobs, most of the gain can be attributed to the hiring of temporary Census workers.

CHART 7 Change in average annual wage by ownership, 2005-2010

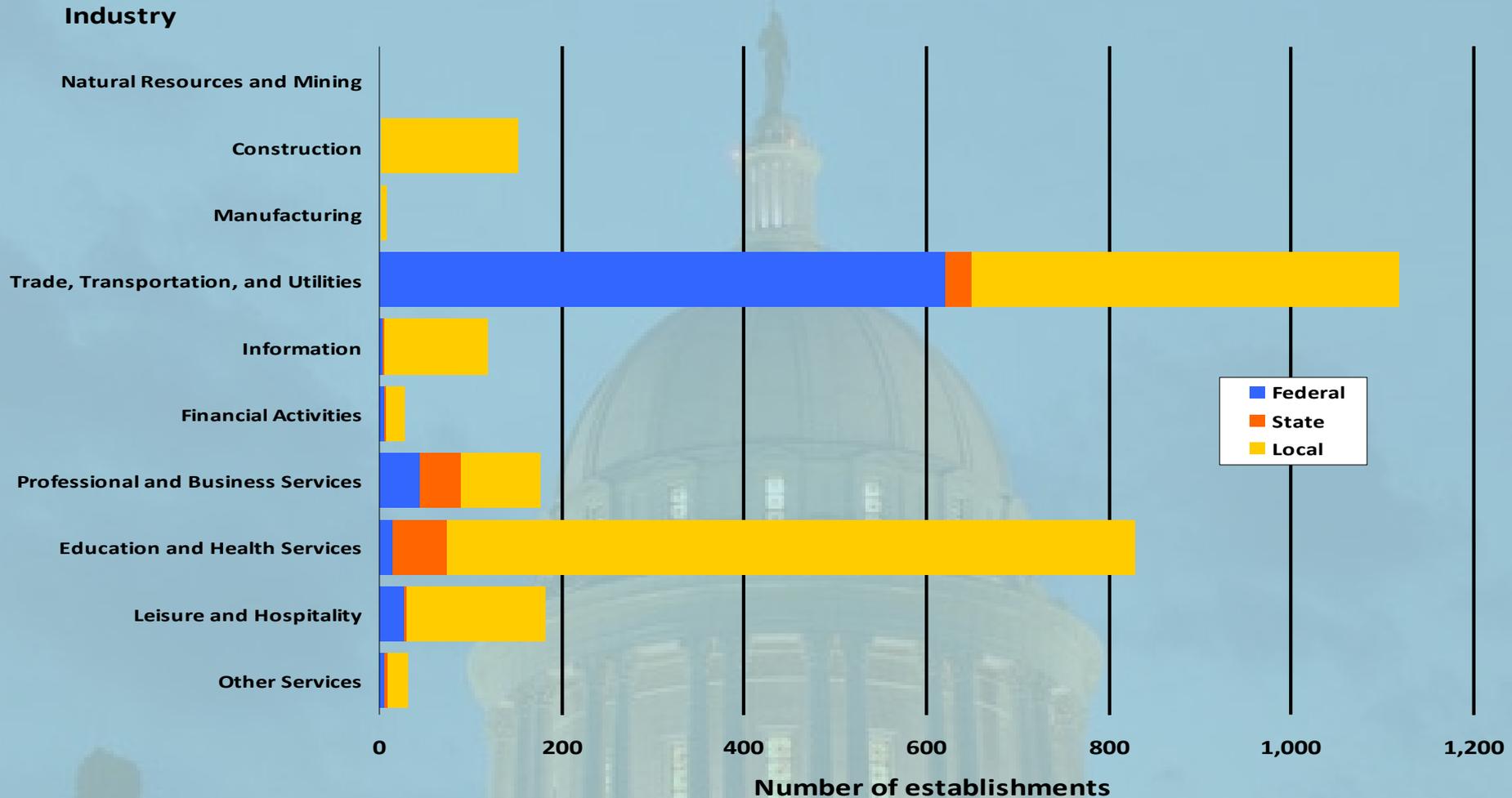
Percent



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

- Federal government average annual wages grew by 12.9 percent and increased by \$9,686 between 2005 and 2010.
- Much of the increase in state government average annual wages was due to non-economic factors.
- Private-sector average annual wages rose by 20.4 percent and increased by \$6,453 between 2005 and 2010.

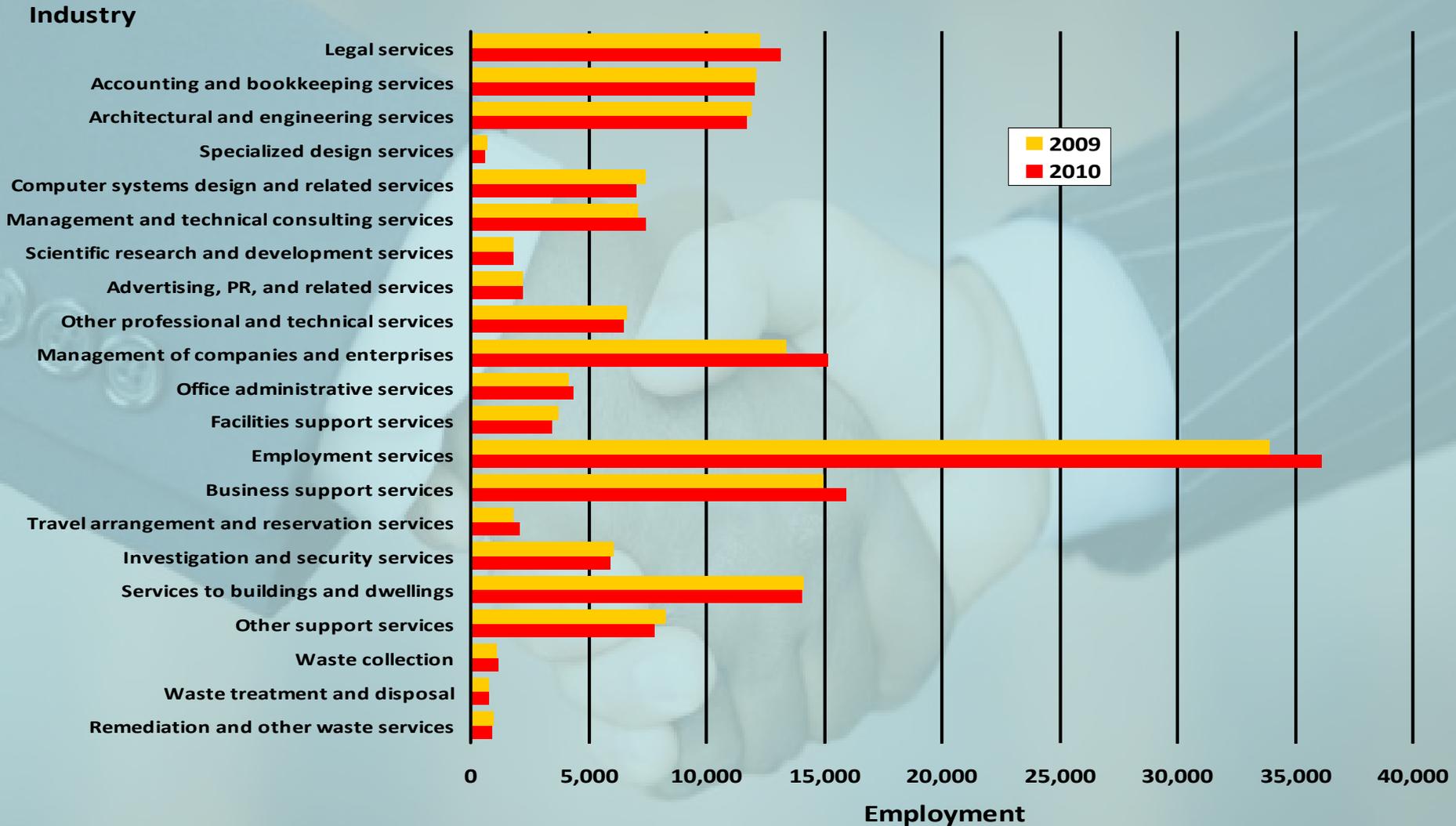
CHART 8 Government establishment ownership by industry, 2010



The highest concentration of government ownership was in education and health services with 6.9 percent of all establishments.

- Local government accounts for more than 91 percent of total government ownership in this industry with 77.5 percent of establishments being engaged in education services.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities followed with 4.8 percent of all establishments. Federal government accounts for 55.5 percent of ownership in this industry with 97.4 percent of establishments being in postal services. Local government accounts for about 41.8 percent of ownership with 83.9 percent of those establishments being in utilities.

CHART 9 Change in annual employment levels in professional and business services, 2009-2010



Employment services accounted for nearly half of the employment gains in the business and professional services industry in 2010.

- Employment services employment grew by 6.5 percent adding 2,211 jobs.
- Employment services had the highest level of employment among professional and business services industries with 36,141 workers.
- Management of companies and enterprises had the fastest rate of growth at 13.2 percent, adding 1,771 jobs in 2010.

CHART 10 Average Annual Pay (AAP) levels for professional and business services, 2010

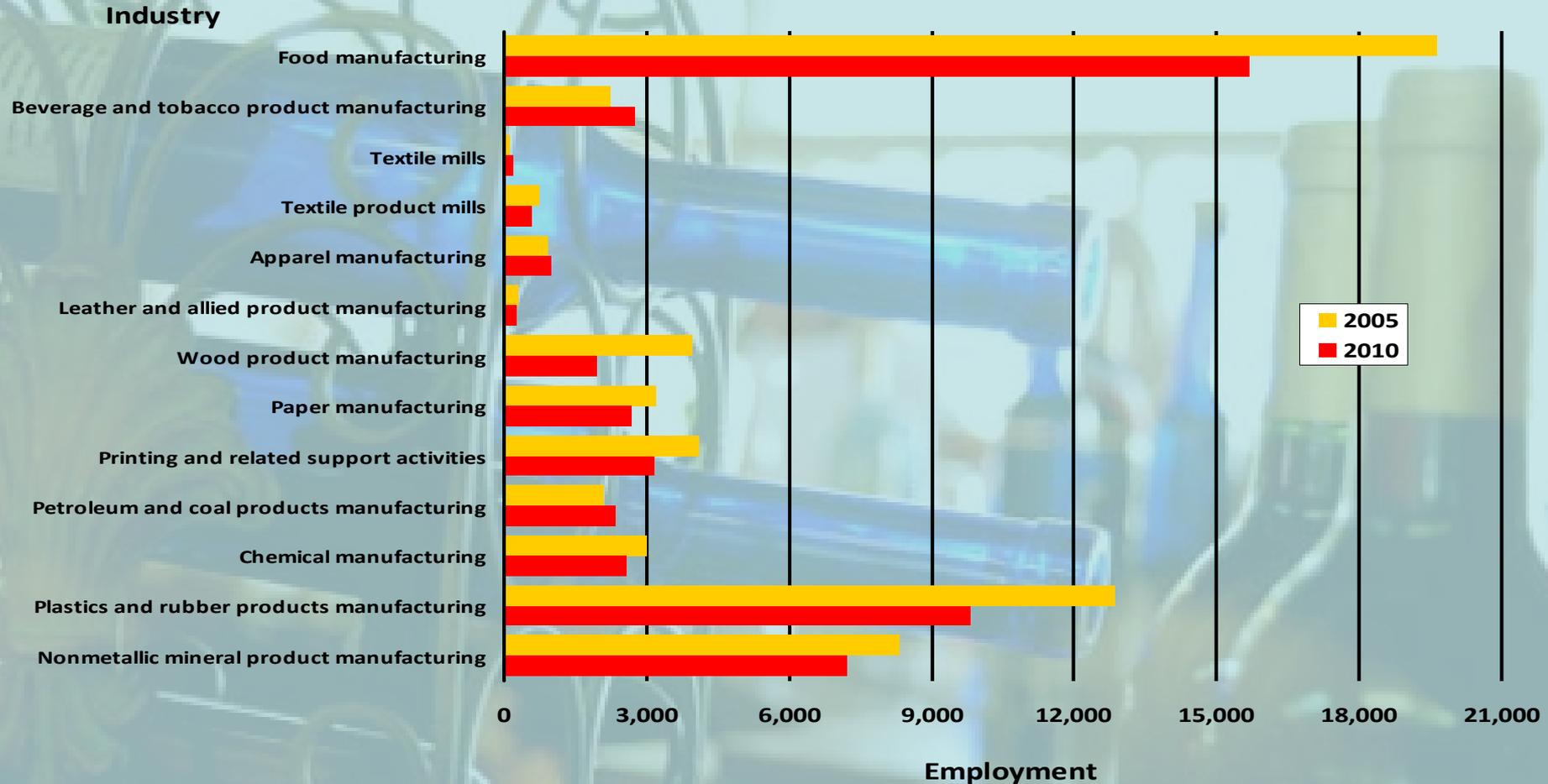
Industry



Average Annual Pay (AAP) in professional and business services grew in 16 out of 21 industries in 2010.

- Remediation and other waste services had the highest rate of growth in 2010, increasing by 14.1 percent to \$40,398.
- Specialized design services saw the largest decline in AAP, falling 14.5 percent to \$34,755 in 2010.
- Management of companies and enterprises continued to have the highest AAP, at \$72,456.

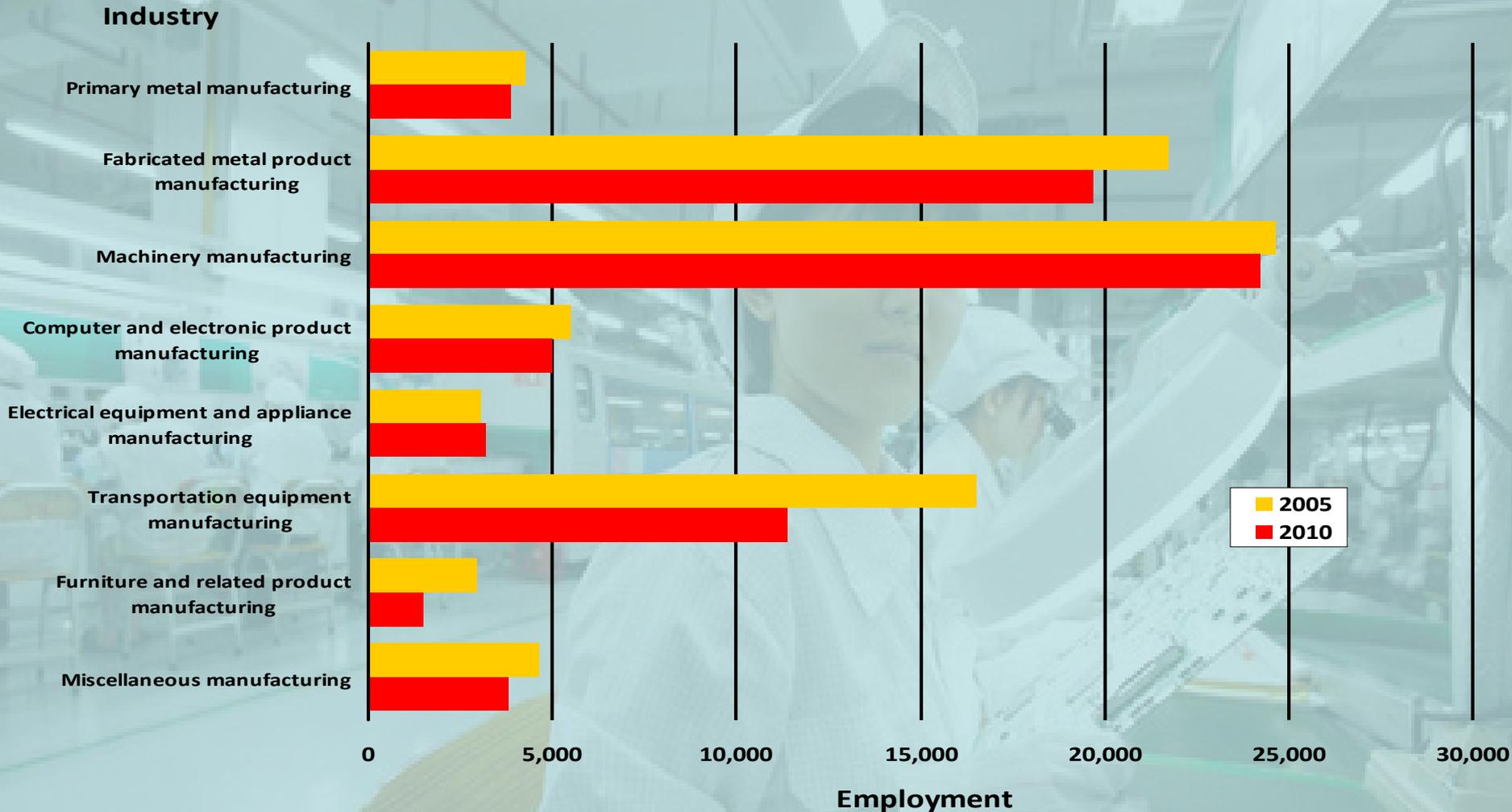
CHART 11 Private-sector nondurable goods manufacturing employment growth by industry, 2005-2010



Private-sector nondurable goods manufacturing employment contracted by 18.4 percent from 2005 to 2010.

- Employment declined in 9 out of 13 private-sector nondurable goods industries, shedding 11,295 jobs over the five year period.
- Food manufacturing saw the largest employment losses, dropping 3,954 jobs from 2005 to 2010.
- Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing had the largest employment gain adding 496 jobs for a 22.2 percent increase.
- Petroleum and coal products manufacturing added 245 jobs for a 11.7 percent gain.

CHART 12 Private-sector durable goods manufacturing employment growth by industry, 2005-2010

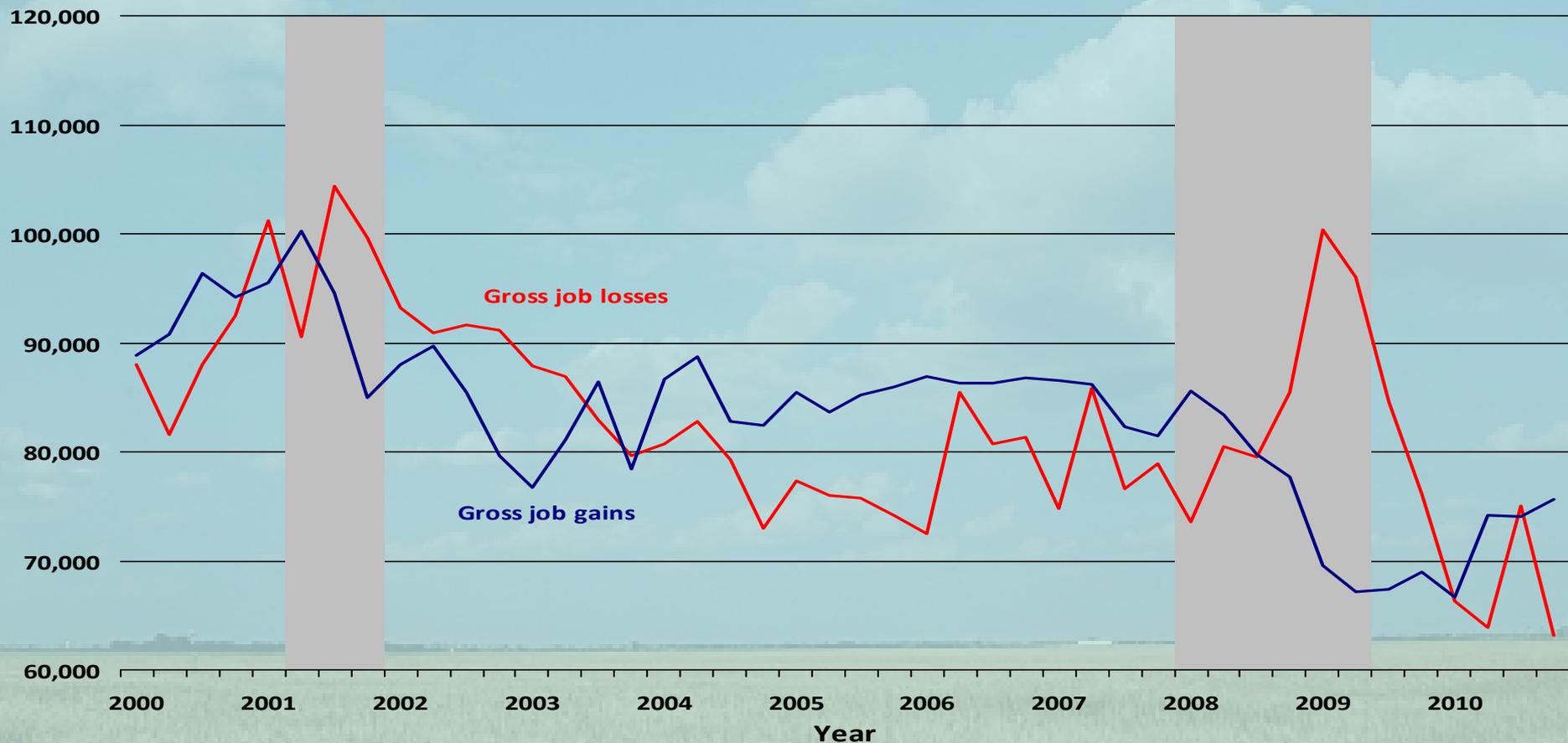


Private-sector durable goods manufacturing employment declined by 12.8 percent from 2005 to 2010.

- Employment fell in all but one of the eight private-sector durable goods industries, sinking 10,659 jobs over the five year period.
- Transportation equipment manufacturing led employment losses shedding 5,093 jobs between 2005 and 2010.
- Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing showed the only employment gain, adding 118 jobs for a 3.9 percent increase.

CHART 13 Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, 2000-2010

Number of jobs



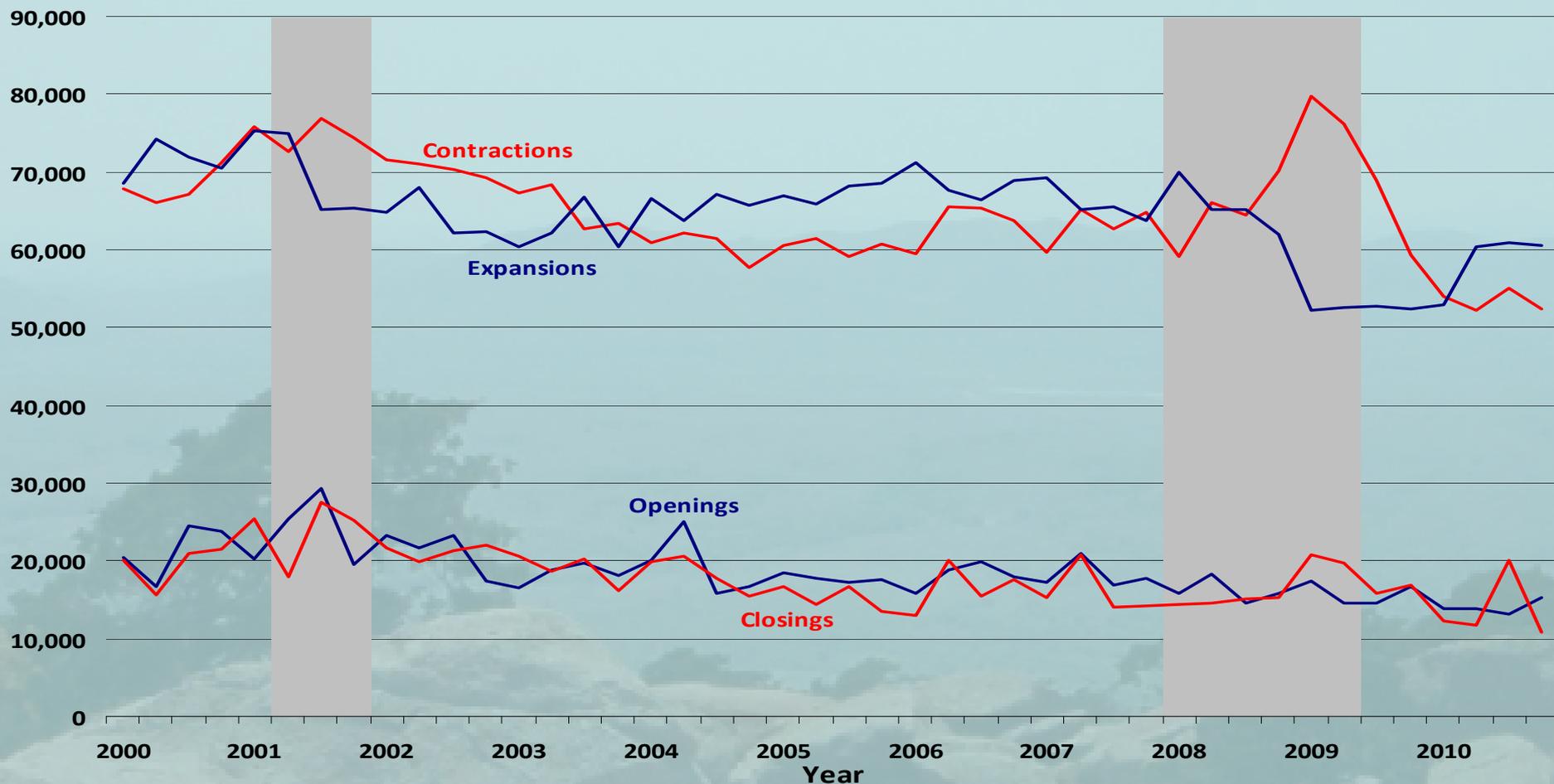
NOTE: Shaded areas represent National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession periods. Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

Gross job losses began to exceed gross job gains in the 4th quarter of 2008, reversing in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

- The following three charts present data from the Business Employment Dynamics program, a quarterly series of gross job gains and gross job losses statistics from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
- During the past recession, beginning in December 2007 and ending in June 2009, Oklahoma job losses began to exceed job gains in 4th quarter 2008 and did not reverse until 1st quarter 2010.
- Since that time, quarterly gross job gains have surpassed gross job losses in two of the last three quarters.

CHART 14 Components of private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, 2000-2010

Number of jobs

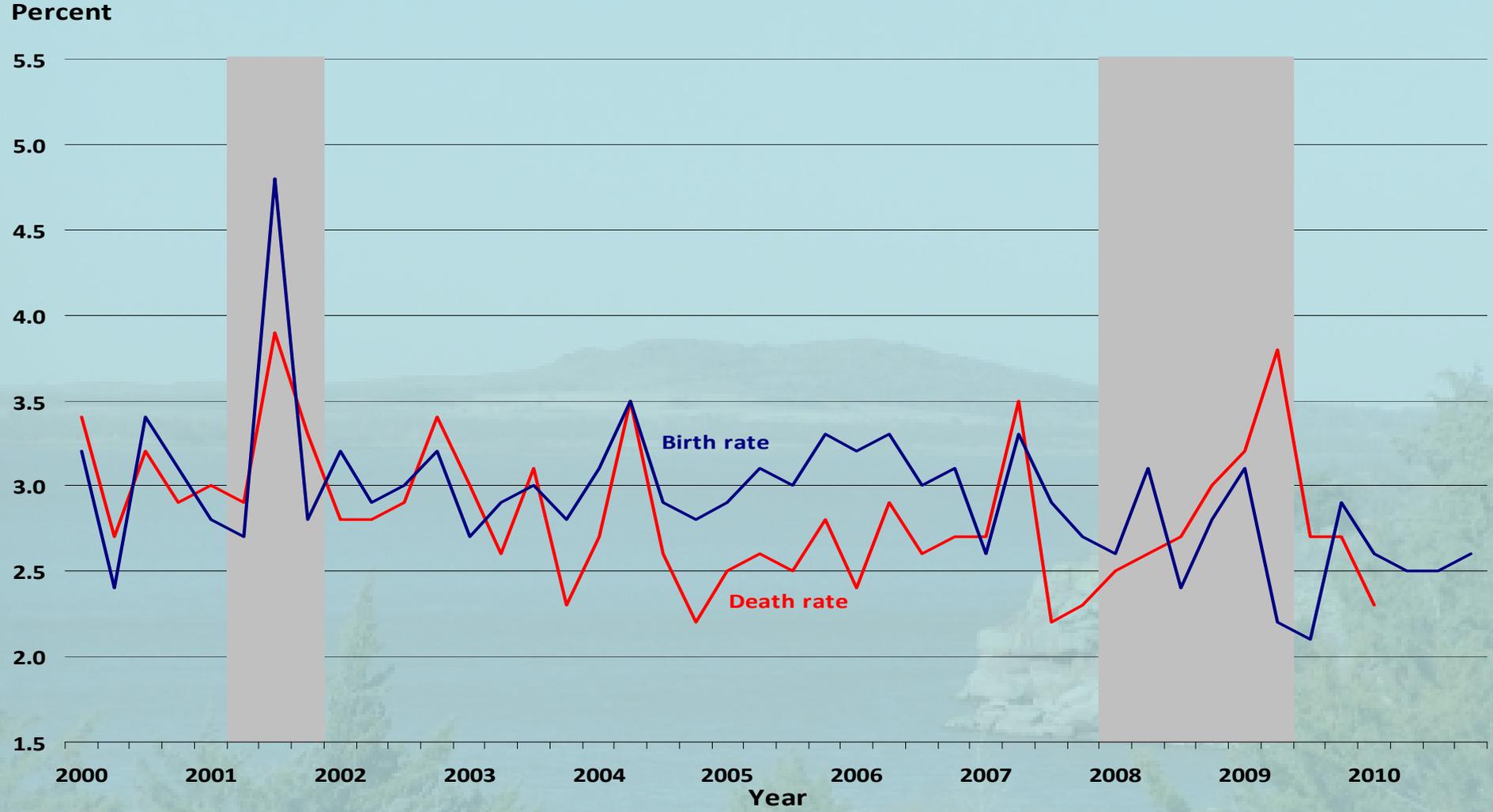


NOTE: Shaded areas represent National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession periods. Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

Job gains from opening establishments outpaced job losses from closing establishments in 2010.

- Job gains from opening establishments exceeded job losses from closing establishments in three out of four quarters in 2010, reversing the trend of four consecutive quarters of losses that began in 1st quarter 2009.
- Job losses from contracting establishments surpassed job gains from expanding establishments only in the 1st quarter of 2010.

CHART 15 Quarterly number of births and deaths as a percent of total establishments, 2000-2010



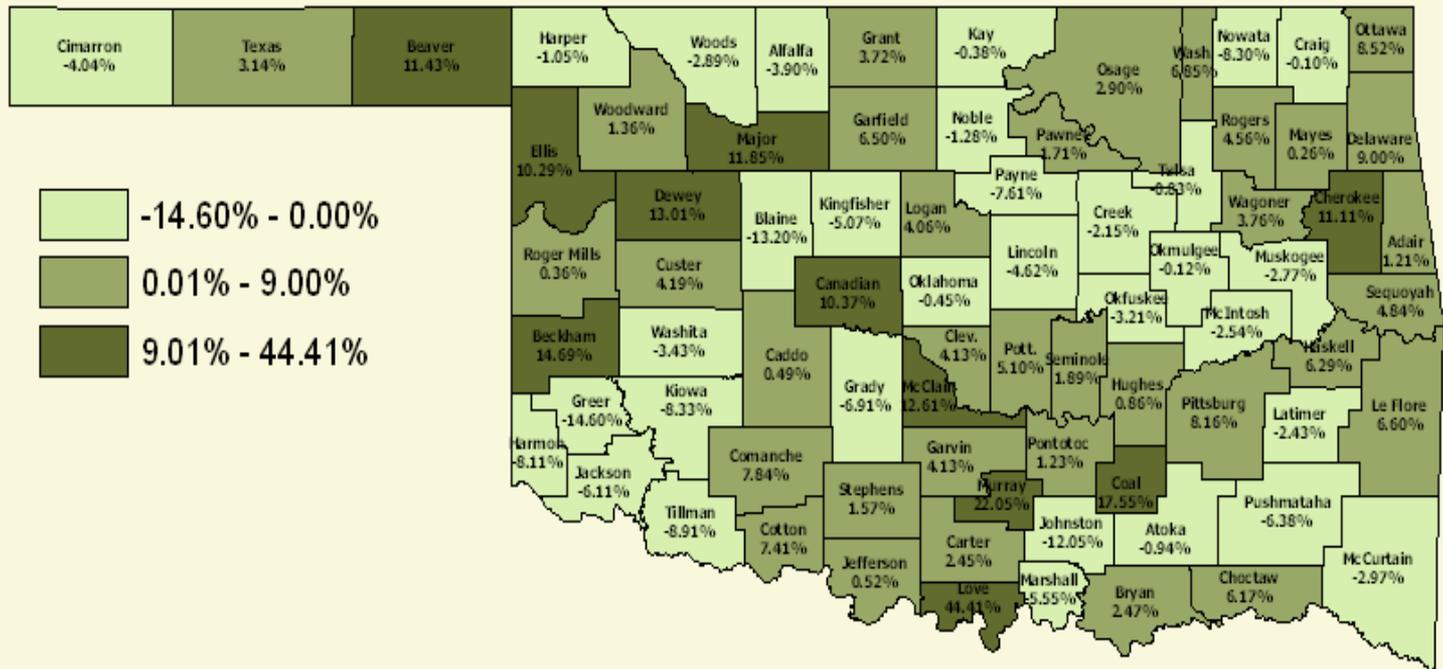
NOTE: Shaded areas represent National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession periods. Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

As a percent of total establishments, births exceeded deaths beginning in 4th quarter 2009.

- Births are new businesses that report employment for the first time or that report positive employment after four consecutive quarters of zero employment.
- Deaths are businesses that disappear by reporting no employment for four consecutive quarters.

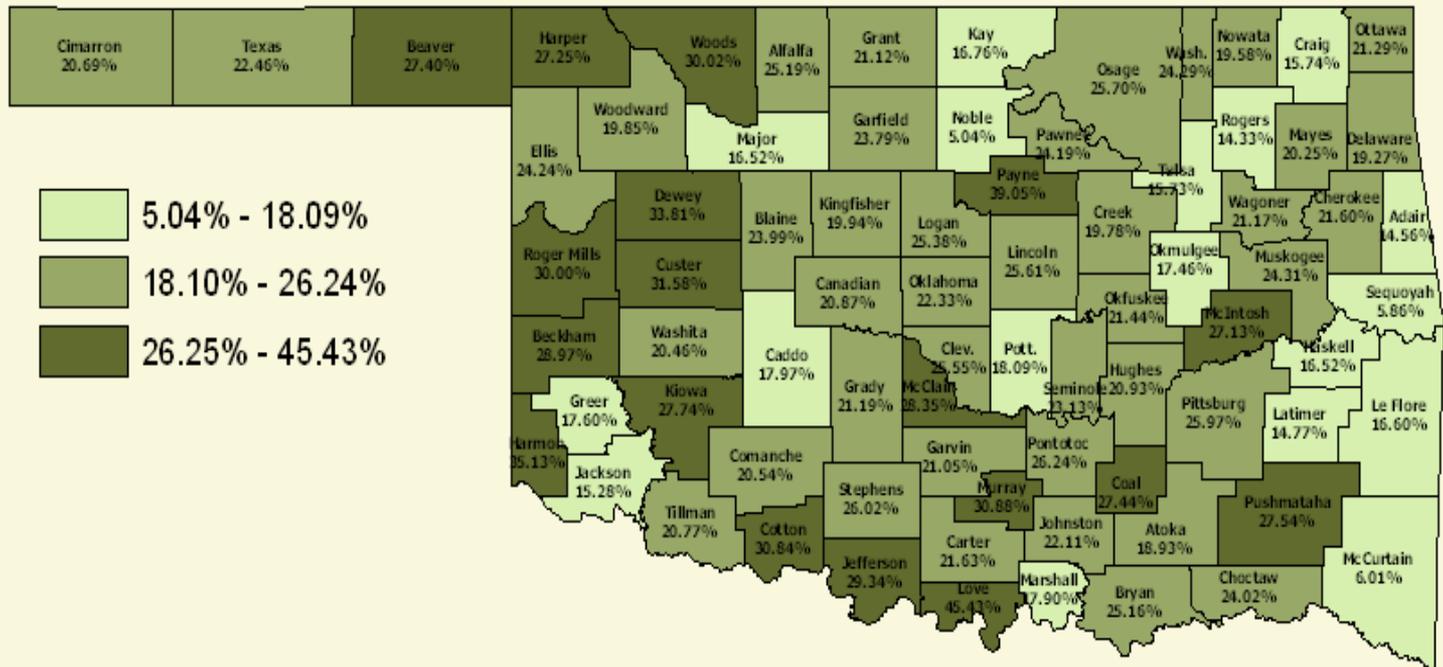
A map of Oklahoma with county boundaries. A horizontal bar is drawn across the top of the map. The text is overlaid on the map.

Quarterly Census of
Employment and Wages
by
County



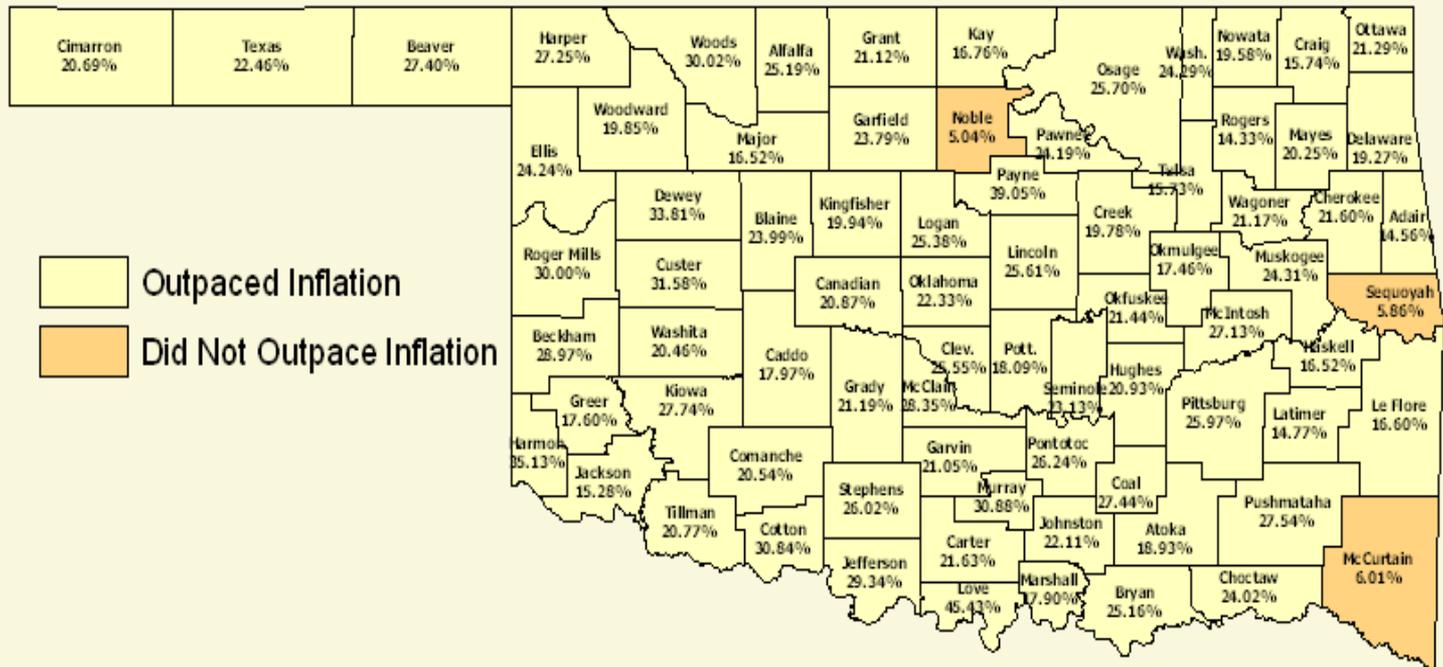
Change in annual average employment, 2005-2010

- Between 2005 and 2010, 32 of Oklahoma's 77 counties experienced declining employment.
- Greer County had the largest decline in employment at 14.6 percent.
- Love County had the largest increase in employment at 44.4 percent.



Change in average annual wage, 2005-2010

- Between 2005 and 2010, all of the 77 counties in Oklahoma experienced positive growth in average annual wages.
- Noble County experienced lowest growth in average annual wages at 5.04 percent.
- Love County had the largest increase in average annual wage at 45.43 percent.



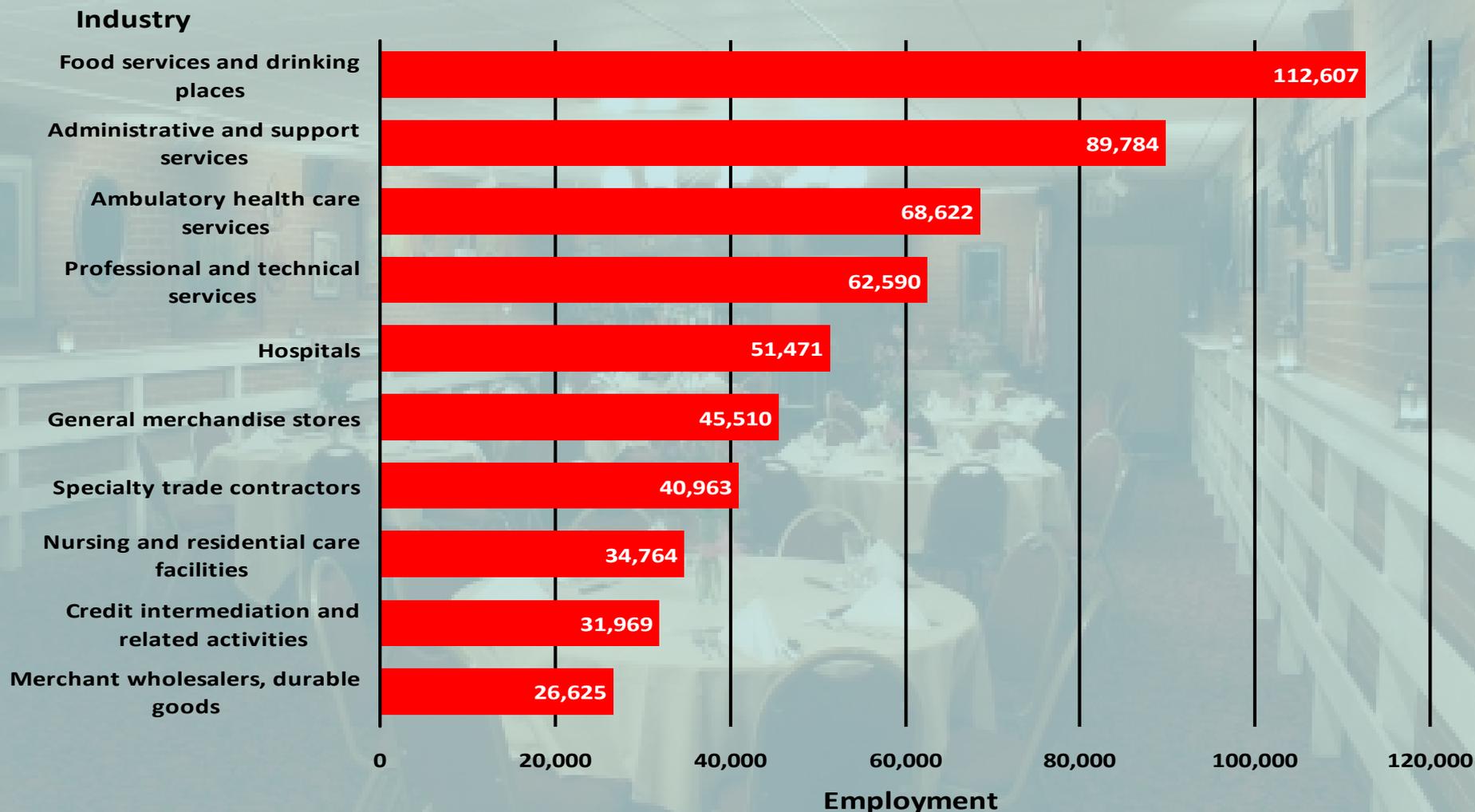
Change in average annual wage versus rate of inflation, 2005-2010

- Although average annual wages rose in all 77 counties between 2005 and 2010, inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U), grew by 11.65 percent.
- In 74 of Oklahoma's 77 counties, average annual wage increased by more than the rate of inflation in the five-year period.
- The three counties that did not were: Noble, Sequoyah and McCurtain.

Top Ten Private Sector Industries by:

- Total Employment
- Growth in Employment
- Average Annual Wage

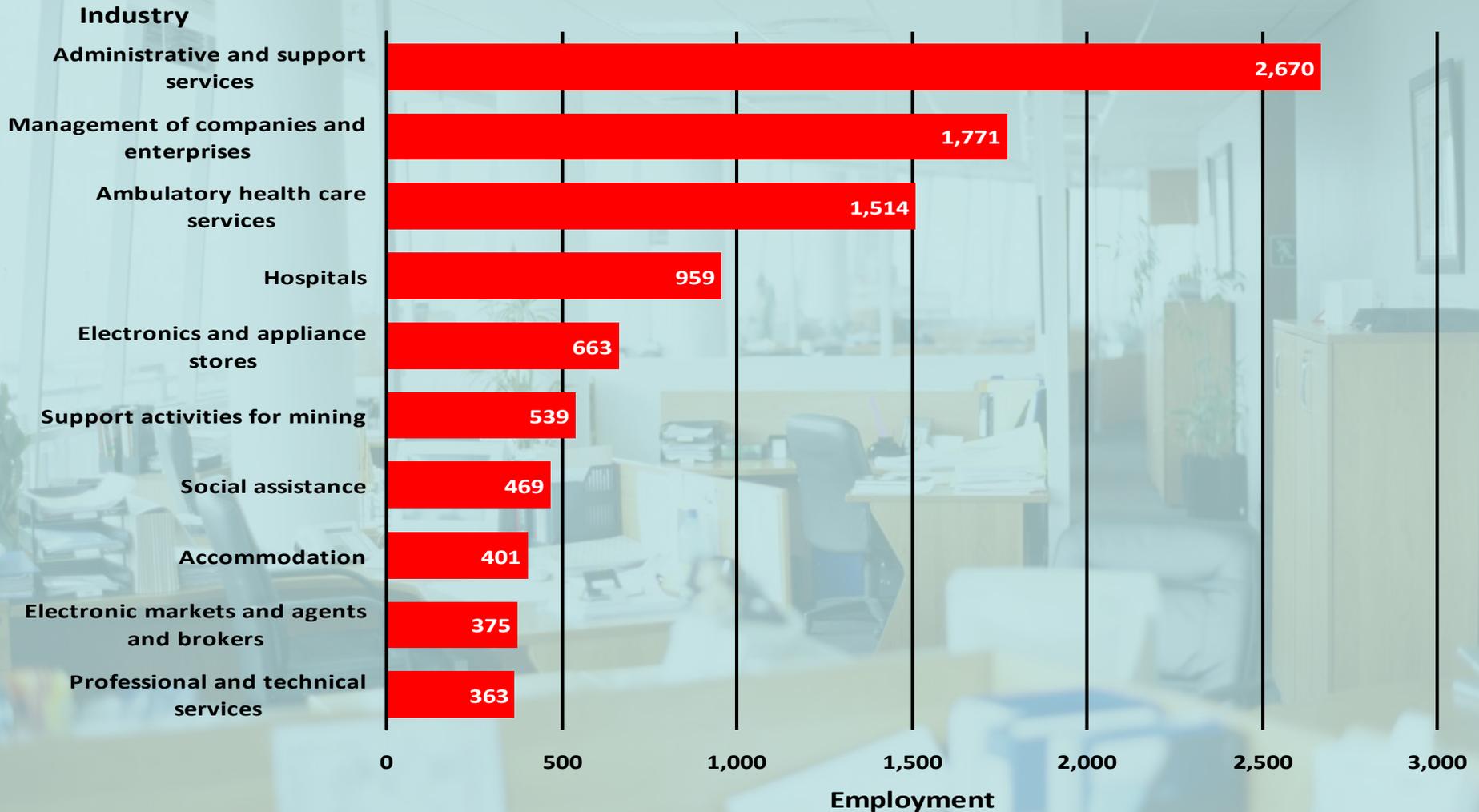
CHART 16 Top ten private-sector industries by total average annual employment, 2010



Three of the top-ten industries with the largest employment were in health care and social assistance: ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

- Food services and drinking places had the highest employment level in 2010, followed by administrative and support services.
- Employment services accounted for over 40 percent of total employment in the administrative and support services industry.

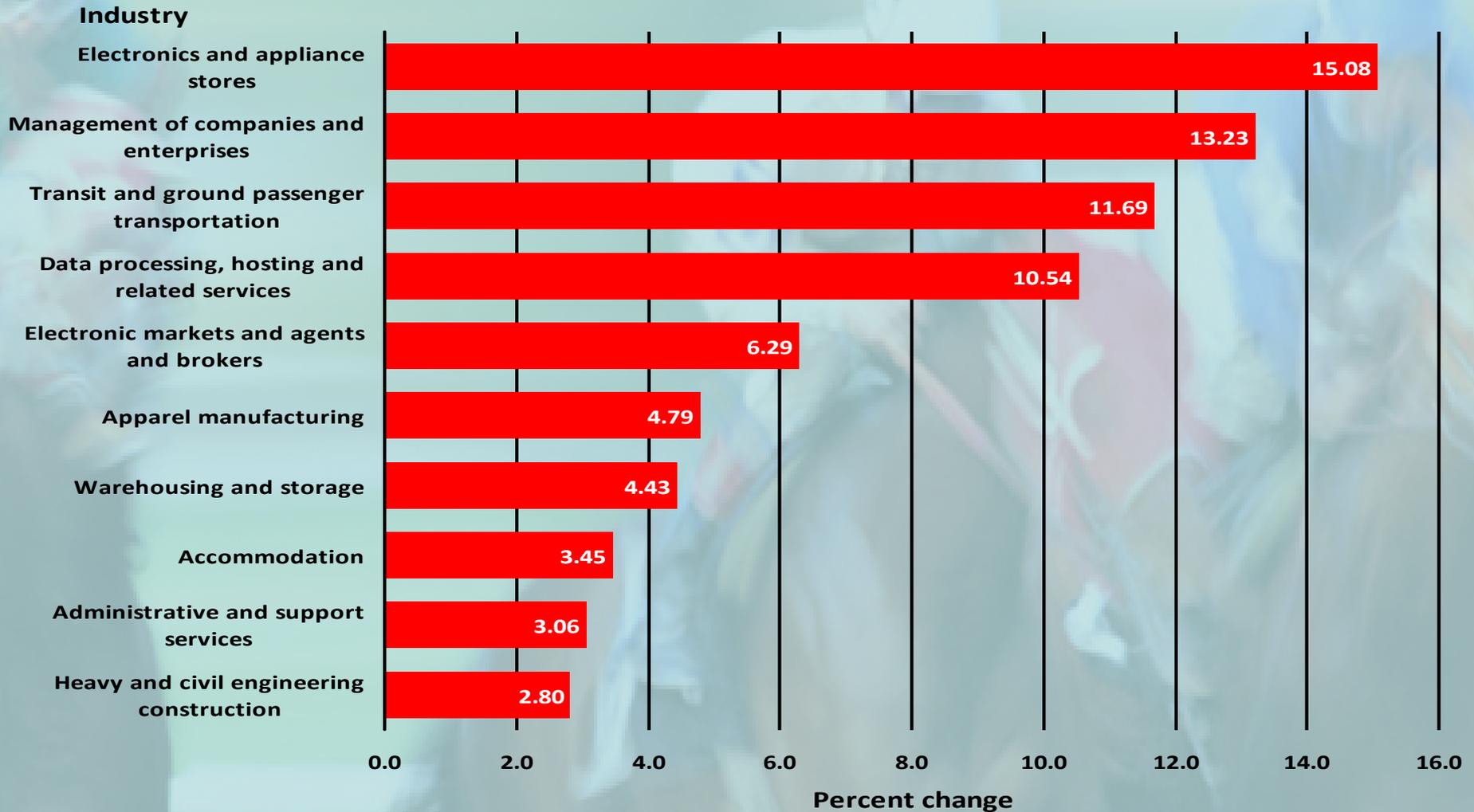
CHART 17 Top ten private-sector industries by growth in employment, 2009-2010



Oklahoma total private-sector employment declined by 1.0 percent from 2009 to 2010 shedding 12,032 jobs.

- Three of the top ten growing industries were in the professional and business services industry: administrative and support services, management of companies and enterprises, and professional and technical services.
- Three industries in education and health care were also in the top ten growth industries: ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and social assistance.

CHART 18 Top ten private-sector industries by fastest growth in employment, 2009-2010



Four of the fastest growing industries in 2010 were in the broad trade, transportation and utilities industry: electronics and appliance stores, transit and ground passenger transportation, electronic markets and agents and brokers, and warehousing and storage.

- Two of the top ten growing industries were in the professional and business services industry: management of companies and enterprises, and administrative and support services.

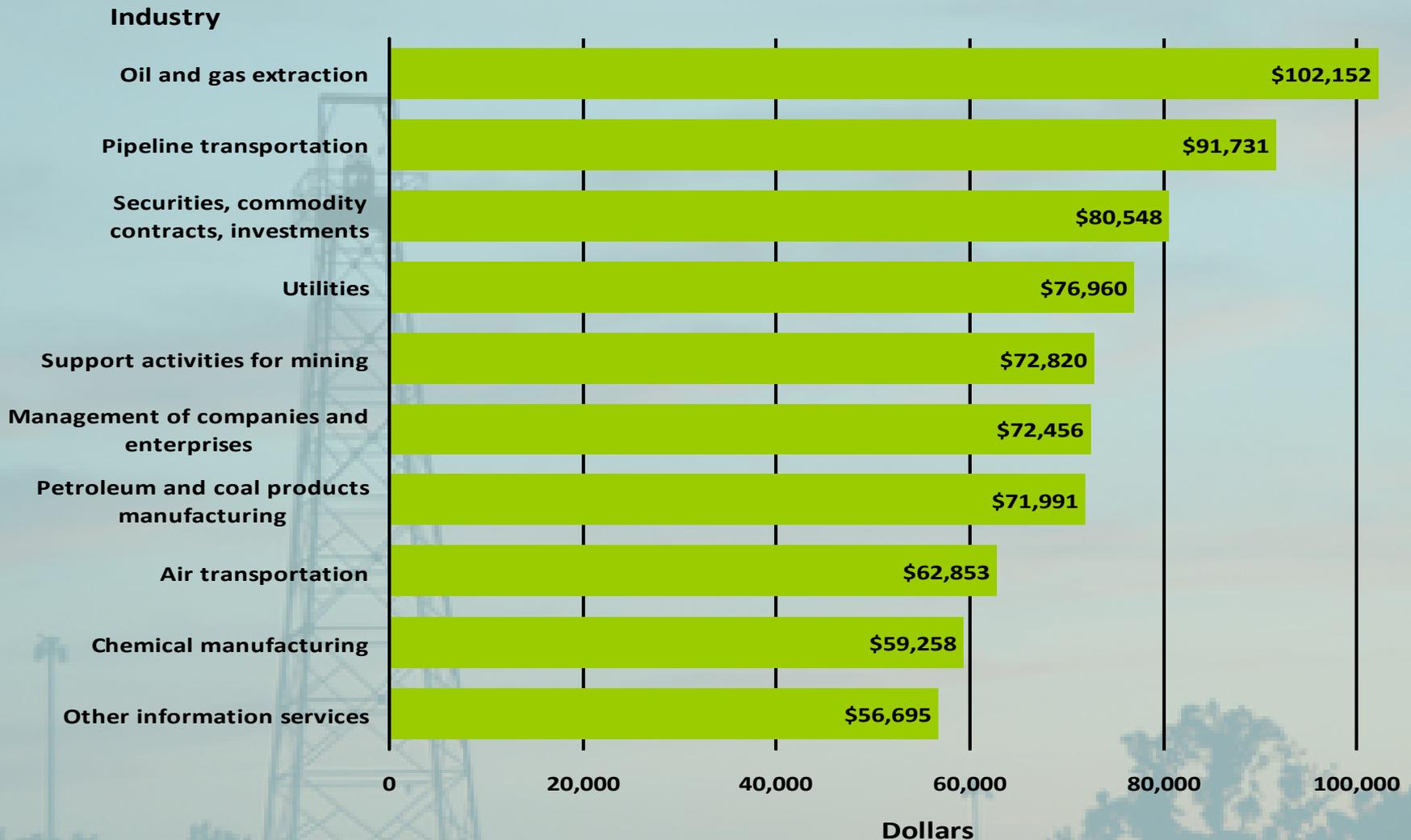
CHART 19 Top ten private-sector industries by loss in employment, 2009-2010



Job losses in Oklahoma are beginning to ease following the recent national recession.

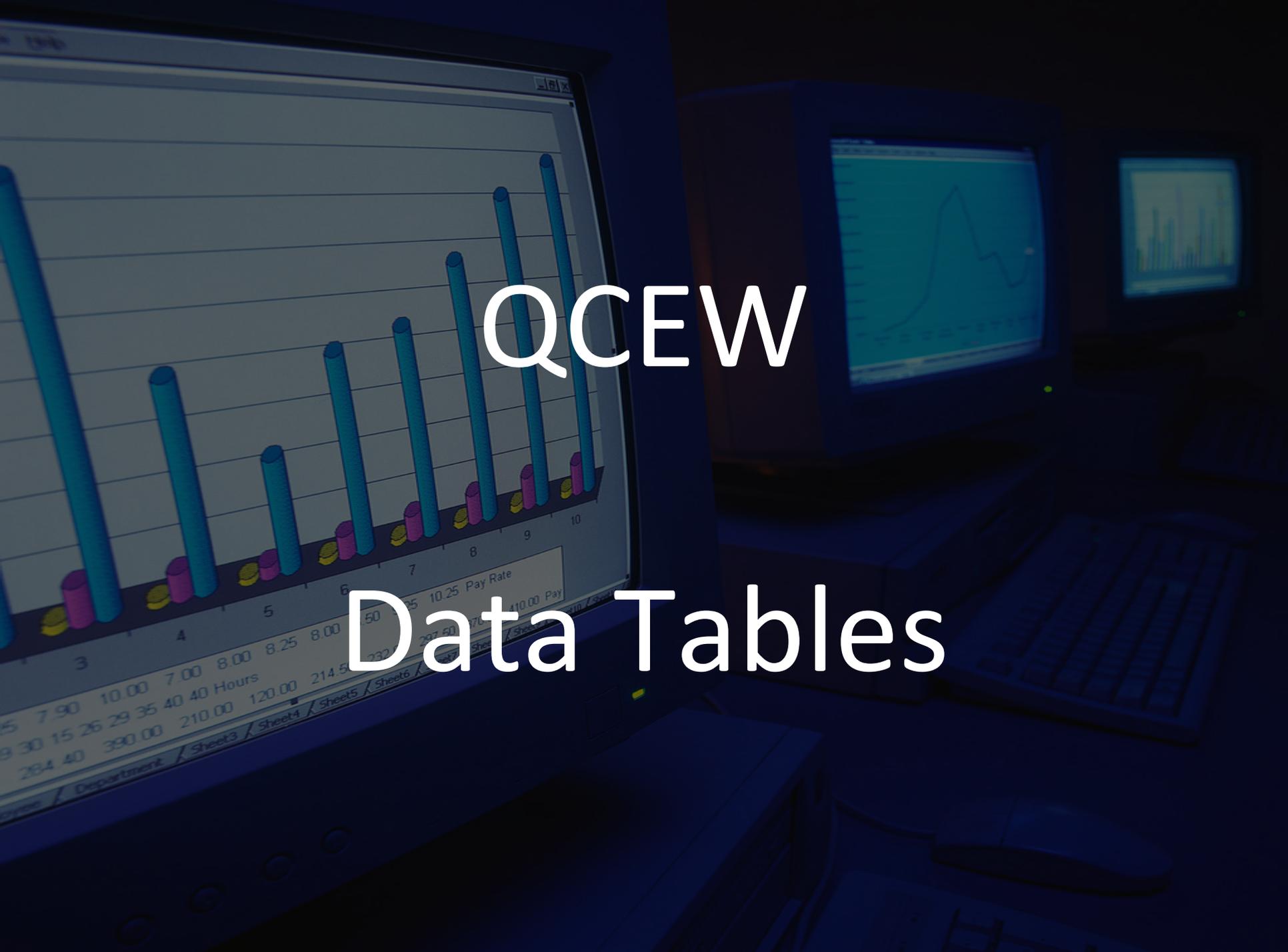
- Many of the industries experiencing job losses in 2010 were indirectly or directly related to the downturn in the mining and natural resources supersector due to weak energy prices.
- Truck transportation registered the largest employment loss, contracting by 2,092 jobs (-11.5 percent) in 2010.

CHART 20 Top ten private-sector industries by average annual wage, 2010



Four out of the top ten private-sector industries with the highest average annual wage in 2010 were in petroleum-related industries.

- Within the oil and gas extraction industry, crude petroleum and natural gas extraction had the highest average annual wage at \$102,487.
- 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

Department	Hours	Pay Rate
Sheet3	284.40	390.00
Sheet4	210.00	120.00
Sheet5	214.50	8.00
Sheet6	297.50	10.25
Sheet7	270.00	110.00

Table 1: Private Sector QCEW Data for 2001-2010

NAICS Code	Super Sector Title	Year	Annual Establishments	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Pay
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 2001-2010 (cont.)

NAICS Code	Super Sector Title	Year	Annual Establishments	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Pay
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 2001-2010 (cont.)

NAICS Code	Super Sector Title	Year	Annual Establishments	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Pay
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
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2009	3,836	54,176	\$3,847,705,313	\$1,366	\$71,023
1012	Construction	2009	9,484	69,003	\$2,717,325,549	\$757	\$39,380
1013	Manufacturing	2009	4,603	129,335	\$5,745,975,041	\$854	\$44,427
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2009	22,126	279,889	\$9,603,247,586	\$660	\$34,311
1022	Information	2009	1,725	27,509	\$1,247,031,389	\$872	\$45,332
1023	Financial Activities	2009	10,552	79,040	\$3,393,730,126	\$826	\$42,937
1024	Professional and Business Services	2009	18,263	165,611	\$6,723,680,598	\$781	\$40,599
1025	Education and Health Services	2009	10,528	192,385	\$7,080,380,348	\$708	\$36,803
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2009	7,612	139,995	\$2,016,227,514	\$277	\$14,402
1027	Other Services	2009	6,718	36,431	\$961,405,276	\$507	\$26,390
1029	Unclassified	2009	15	120	\$4,808,448	\$772	\$40,126

Table 1: Private Sector QCEW Data for 2001-2010 (cont.)

NAICS Code	Super Sector Title	Year	Annual Establishments	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Pay
1011	Natural Resources and Mining	2010	3,908	53,669	\$3,969,794,856	\$1,422	\$73,969
1012	Construction	2010	9,464	67,410	\$2,747,487,567	\$784	\$40,758
1013	Manufacturing	2010	4,523	122,799	\$5,703,905,909	\$893	\$46,449
1021	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2010	22,305	275,540	\$9,615,419,310	\$671	\$34,897
1022	Information	2010	1,637	24,981	\$1,164,537,145	\$896	\$46,616
1023	Financial Activities	2010	10,542	77,011	\$3,428,189,767	\$856	\$44,516
1024	Professional and Business Services	2010	18,438	170,356	\$7,156,410,062	\$808	\$42,009
1025	Education and Health Services	2010	11,208	195,275	\$7,301,158,674	\$719	\$37,389
1026	Leisure and Hospitality	2010	7,748	138,879	\$2,086,303,161	\$289	\$15,022
1027	Other Services	2010	6,730	35,542	\$974,674,849	\$527	\$27,424
1029	Unclassified	2010	1	0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 2: QCEW Data by Ownership for 2001-2010

Ownership	Year	Annual Establishments	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Pay
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
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

Table 2: QCEW Data by Ownership for 2001-2010 (cont.)

Ownership	Year	Annual Establishments	Annual Average Employment	Total Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Pay
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
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2009	101,262	1,497,855	\$55,776,401,426	\$716	\$37,238
Federal Government	2009	1,319	46,586	\$2,904,648,785	\$1,199	\$62,350
State Government	2009	1,048	75,051	\$2,930,217,565	\$751	\$39,043
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2009	3,434	202,724	\$6,600,017,888	\$626	\$32,557
Total Private (all industries)	2009	95,460	1,173,494	\$43,341,517,188	\$710	\$36,934
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2009	5,802	324,361	\$12,434,884,238	\$737	\$38,337
Total (all industries, all ownership levels)	2010	102,337	1,485,400	\$56,796,855,165	\$735	\$38,237
Federal Government	2010	1,347	50,432	\$3,116,071,729	\$1,188	\$61,787
State Government	2010	1,060	73,035	\$2,895,915,091	\$763	\$39,651
Local and County Government (including Tribal employment)	2010	3,427	200,470	\$6,636,987,045	\$637	\$33,107
Total Private (all industries)	2010	96,503	1,161,462	\$44,147,881,300	\$731	\$38,011
Total Government (Federal, State, and Local Combined)	2010	5,834	323,938	\$12,648,973,865	\$751	\$39,048