

Job Flows Into and Within Oklahoma: 1st Quarter 2015 to 1st Quarter 2018



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Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

Economic Research and Analysis Division

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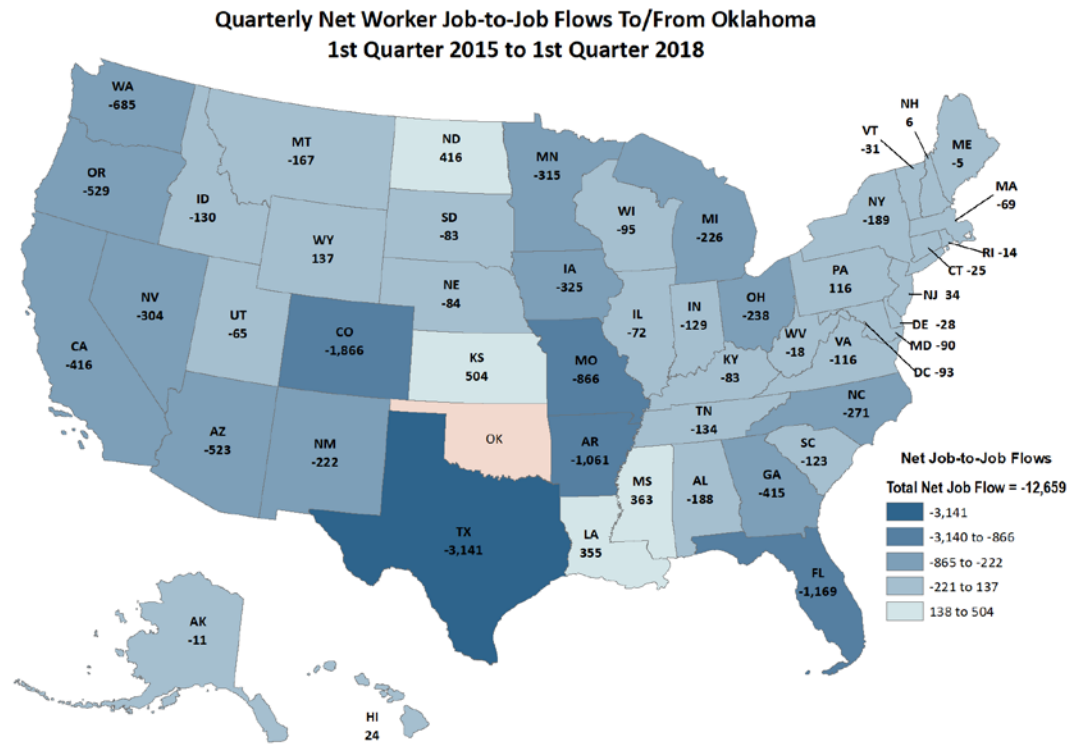
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Introduction

The U.S. Census Bureau’s Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program provides information about the origin and destination of workers changing jobs. Job-to-Job Flows (J2J) is a new set of statistics on worker reallocation in the United States constructed from the LEHD data. These job-to-job flow statistics show the age, gender, industries, and geographic location of workers entering and leaving Oklahoma. They also provide insights on job movements across industries within the state.



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Job Flows Into and Out of Oklahoma: 1st Quarter 2015 to 1st Quarter 2018

Each quarter between 2015 and 2018, Oklahoma lost an average of approximately 14,200 workers to other states, while approximately 13,200 workers from other states entered Oklahoma for jobs. That means on net each quarter an average of 1,000 workers from Oklahoma exited jobs here to start one in another state, (see Map 1, above). In the 1st quarter of 2018, Oklahoma added 12,981 workers from other states, while 13,535 workers left Oklahoma for jobs elsewhere for a net loss of 554 workers leaving Oklahoma to start a job in another state.

In general, the largest net job-to-job exchanges during the period between 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter of 2018 generally occurred with neighboring states bordering Oklahoma (see Table 1, below). Oklahoma saw net job losses to Texas (-3,141 jobs), Colorado (-1,866 jobs), Arkansas (-1,061 jobs), and Missouri (-866 jobs). During this time, job flows out of Oklahoma also went to the West Coast with net job losses to Washington (-685 jobs), Oregon (-529 jobs), Arizona (-523 jobs), and California (-416 jobs). Oklahoma also saw significant net job outflows to the Southeastern region with net job losses to Florida (-1,169 jobs), Georgia (-415 jobs), and North Carolina (-271 jobs).

During the same time period, Oklahoma saw approximately 504 net job-to-job gains from Kansas, the largest out-of-state contributor during this period. Oklahoma also saw net job gains from North Dakota (416 jobs), Mississippi (363 jobs), Louisiana (355 jobs), and Wyoming (137 jobs).

Table 1. Largest Net Job Flows Into and Out of Oklahoma: 1st Quarter 2015 to 1st Quarter 2018

Into Oklahoma		Out of Oklahoma	
State	Jobs	State	Jobs
Kansas	504	Texas	-3,141
North Dakota	416	Colorado	-1,866
Mississippi	363	Florida	-1,169
Louisiana	355	Arkansas	-1,061
Wyoming	137	Missouri	-866

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Job Flows Into and Out of Oklahoma by Industry

Overall, from 1st quarter 2015 to 1st quarter 2018, the industry showing the largest net job gains in Oklahoma was mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, (see Table 2, below). While 8,264 workers from Oklahoma moved to jobs in this industry in other states, there were 11,003 workers from other states coming to Oklahoma to work in this industry, for a net gain of 2,739 workers. Oklahoma saw positive net job gains from every state, (with the exception of Alaska and New Mexico), during this period as Arkansas was the largest contributor with 668 jobs, followed by a tie between Kansas and Texas at 263 jobs.

Arts, entertainment, and recreation was another leading industry for net job growth in Oklahoma between 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter 2018. While 2,852 workers from Oklahoma left for jobs in this industry in other states, there were 5,071 workers from other states coming to Oklahoma to work in this industry. Texas was the largest out-of-state contributor to net job growth with 1,054 workers coming to Oklahoma for employment in this industry, followed by Missouri (479 jobs), Arkansas (368 jobs) and Kansas (366 jobs).

Table 2. Largest Net Job Flows Into and Out of Oklahoma by Industry: 1st Quarter 2015 to 1st Quarter 2018

Into Oklahoma		Out of Oklahoma	
Industry	Jobs	Industry	Jobs
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,739	Manufacturing	-2,964
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,219	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	-2,460
Public Administration	781	Construction	-2,364
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	360	Health Care and Social Assistance	-1,813
Utilities	143	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	-1,718

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Between 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter 2018, the largest positive net job flow to Oklahoma was from Kansas. While Oklahoma saw 12,580 workers take jobs in Kansas, there were 13,084 workers from Kansas coming to Oklahoma to start jobs for a net gain of 504 jobs. The largest net gains of workers from Kansas by industry was in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (382 jobs), arts, entertainment, and recreation (366 jobs), and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (263 jobs). There was a net loss of 1,040 jobs in manufacturing going to Kansas during this period.

Oklahoma also had positive net job flow from North Dakota. Between 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter 2018, there were 1,409 workers from Oklahoma taking jobs in North Dakota, while there were 1,825 workers from North Dakota going to work in Oklahoma for a net gain of 416 jobs. The top industries for net job gains during this period were construction (84 jobs), administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (82 jobs), and manufacturing (77 jobs).

Mississippi also was a net contributor to jobs going to Oklahoma between 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter 2018, as 1,257 workers from Oklahoma took jobs in Mississippi but 1,620 wage earners from Mississippi came to Oklahoma for jobs, for a net gain of 363 jobs. Over a third (120 jobs) of the net job gains from Mississippi was in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, followed by administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (60 jobs), and professional, scientific, and technical services (47 jobs).

Texas, by far, was the largest beneficiary of jobs from Oklahoma between the 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter of 2018. As 58,533 workers left Texas for jobs in Oklahoma, 61,674 workers from Oklahoma took jobs in Texas for a net loss of 3,141 workers, (see Table 1, above). By industry, the largest net worker gains to Texas from Oklahoma occurred in wholesale trade (-996 jobs), followed by health care and social assistance (-751 jobs), professional, scientific, and technical services (-648 jobs), retail trade (-436 jobs), and finance and insurance (-424 jobs). Oklahoma gained jobs from Texas in arts, entertainment, and recreation (1,054 jobs), accommodation and food services (429 jobs), and public administration (338 jobs).

Colorado was the second-largest recipient of jobs from Oklahoma from the 1st quarter 2015 to 1st quarter of 2018. While 5,518 workers left Colorado for jobs in Oklahoma, 7,384 workers left Oklahoma for jobs in Colorado for a net loss of 1,866 jobs. Nearly one-fifth (-369 jobs) of the net flow of workers between Oklahoma and Colorado during this time were in accommodation and food services, while about 14 percent (-259 jobs) were in professional, scientific, and technical services and about 13 percent (-238 jobs) in health care and social assistance.

Florida also gained a significant portion of wage earners from Oklahoma between the 1st quarter 2015 and 1st quarter of 2018, as 5,385 workers left Florida for jobs in Oklahoma but 6,554 workers from Oklahoma took jobs in Florida for a net loss of 1,169 jobs. Over a quarter (-296 jobs) of the net flow of workers between Oklahoma and Florida was in construction, with another 16.6 percent (-192 jobs) in professional, scientific, and technical services.

Job Dynamics within Oklahoma

The Census data also show an average of 72,365 workers shifting from one job to another within Oklahoma in each quarter between 1st quarter of 2015 and 1st quarter 2018. These included workers who changed from one job to another with little or no time unemployed in between.

Table 3, below, shows job-to-job flows within Oklahoma by selected industries during the 1st quarter 2015 to 1st quarter 2018 period.

Table 3. Quarterly Job-to-Job Flows Within Oklahoma, Selected Industries, 1st Quarter 2015 to 1st Quarter 2018

	D E S T I N A T I O N I N D U S T R Y														
	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation and Warehousing	Finance and Insurance	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	Educational Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	Accommodation and Food Services	Other Services (except Public Administration)	Public Administration
O Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	12,609	4,239	2,363	1,463	1,301	2,414	384	1,310	2,797	360	466	221	486	494	608
R Construction	3,470	37,560	4,344	1,813	3,294	2,065	336	2,605	8,326	649	994	553	2,192	1,524	1,145
I Manufacturing	2,698	5,017	14,378	3,602	5,179	3,135	562	1,982	13,170	990	1,965	1,039	3,932	1,265	1,236
G Wholesale Trade	1,579	2,147	3,379	5,648	3,899	2,125	545	1,473	5,158	685	1,345	444	1,847	905	566
I Retail Trade	1,647	4,656	6,113	5,093	56,079	4,583	4,295	4,342	17,085	4,379	12,226	4,894	23,607	4,341	3,671
N Transportation and Warehousing	2,453	2,049	2,520	1,885	3,641	11,699	355	1,055	5,482	714	1,277	558	2,177	632	738
Finance and Insurance	277	458	463	479	2,125	384	9,519	1,859	2,708	1,003	2,016	409	1,152	416	776
I Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,314	2,320	1,918	1,422	2,807	1,170	1,566	11,785	5,635	1,746	2,765	622	2,009	807	1,113
N Administrative and Support and Waste Management	3,114	9,157	24,433	6,792	13,390	6,395	4,252	6,567	36,438	2,707	13,028	2,499	12,324	2,904	3,362
D Educational Services	289	700	1,229	680	3,399	696	925	1,984	2,840	19,193	5,138	1,106	2,770	833	1,956
U Health Care and Social Assistance	404	1,136	1,704	1,311	8,456	1,201	1,910	2,878	12,237	5,448	81,202	2,128	7,561	1,594	4,119
S Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	189	673	820	476	4,056	539	468	693	2,473	1,147	1,908	3,602	4,523	664	1,494
T Accommodation and Food Services	743	3,387	4,864	2,666	31,138	3,132	2,199	2,937	16,125	3,340	11,311	5,841	84,529	3,190	2,281
R Other Services (except Public Administration)	566	1,589	1,304	895	3,905	787	467	962	2,945	1,077	1,975	646	2,621	4,484	490
Y Public Administration	479	1,069	859	467	2,243	655	526	958	2,417	1,847	3,464	1,260	1,515	475	4,677

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Many changes involved a move from one job to another within the same industry, (indicated by the highlighted cells in Table 3). Some of the largest job-to-job flows within an industry occurred in accommodation and food services (84,529 jobs) and health care and social assistance (81,202 jobs). Also, many job-to-job moves in Oklahoma occurred within retail trade (56,079 jobs).

Job flows from one industry to another were most prominent from administrative and support services to manufacturing where 24,433 job flows occurred from 1st quarter 2015 to 1st quarter 2018. Transitions from temporary employment services agencies into manufacturing establishments likely accounted for a large portion of those movements.

Another 20,786 quarterly job flows included workers leaving jobs in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction for positions in construction (4,239 jobs), manufacturing (2,363 jobs), transportation and warehousing (2,414 jobs), and professional, scientific and technical services (1,310

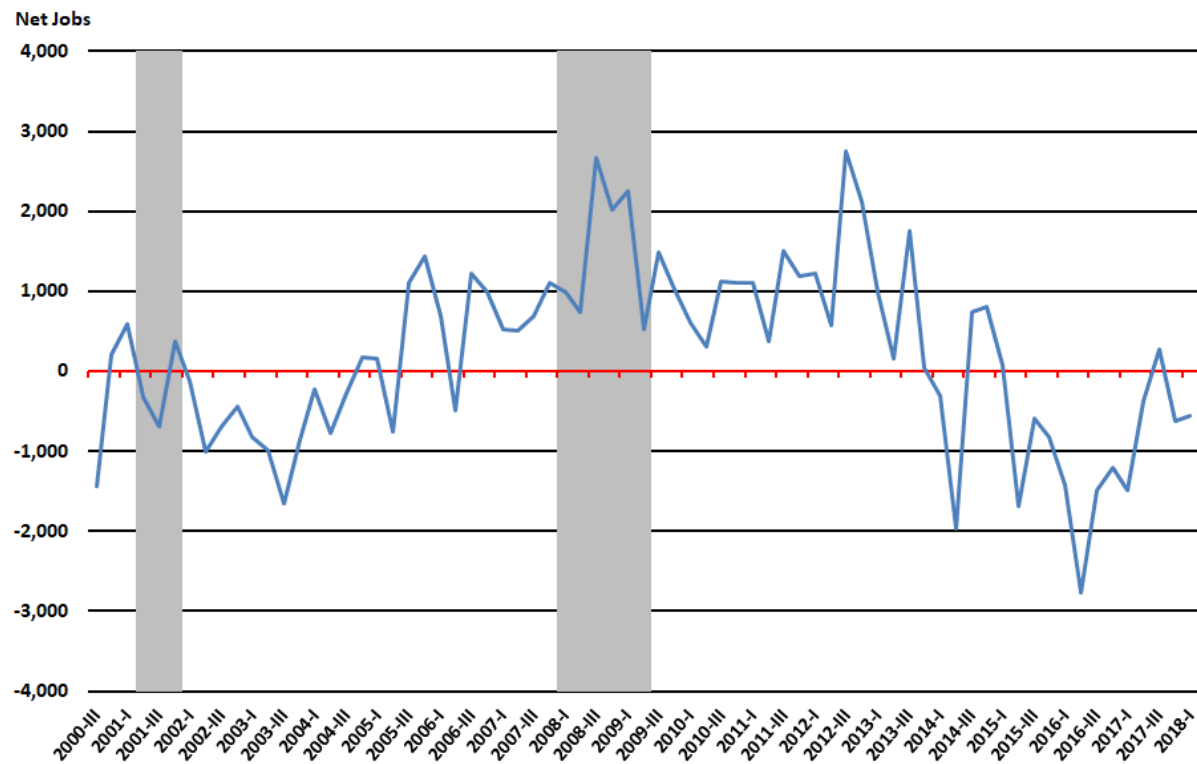
jobs). A significant portion of workers leaving mining jobs may have also gone to temporary employment services due to the downturn in the energy industry during this time period as 2,797 jobs went from mining to administrative and support services.

There was also a significant shift in jobs from accommodation and food services to retail trade during the 1st quarter 2015 to 1st quarter 2018 period as 31,138 workers in accommodation and food services moved into retail trade jobs. Likewise, there were 23,607 workers in retail trade moving into accommodation and food services positions during this time period.

Long-Term Job Flow Trends in Oklahoma: 3rd Quarter 2000 to 1st Quarter 2018

Looking at a longer timeframe, (3rd Quarter 2000 to 1st quarter 2018), we can see that during the ‘Great Recession’, (from 4th Quarter 2007 to 2nd quarter 2010), Oklahoma experienced significant positive quarterly net job flows from other states (see Chart 1 below).

Chart 1: Oklahoma Net Job-to-Job (J2J) Flows, 3rd Quarter 2000 to 1st Quarter 2018



NOTE: Shaded areas represent National Bureau of Economic Research defined recession periods.

In fact, Oklahoma saw some of the largest quarterly job-to-job inflows from the 3rd quarter of 2008 to the 1st quarter of 2009 (6,952 jobs total)—in the middle of the ‘Great Recession’.

This positive trend of net job-to-job inflows into Oklahoma continued until the 4th quarter of 2013, falling to nearly -2,000 jobs by 2nd quarter 2014, about the time that domestic commodity prices also began to slide. As employment in the state’s mining industry began retreating, more job losses occurred with many leaving Oklahoma for jobs in other states. The largest quarterly net outflow of jobs from Oklahoma happened in the 2nd quarter of 2016 when 2,762 workers from Oklahoma left to take jobs in other states.

Since that time, the net quarterly flow of jobs out of Oklahoma seemed to be reversing, showing a slight net inflow by 3rd quarter 2017. However, in the last two published quarters, (4th quarter 2017 and 1st quarter 2018), there has been a net outflow of jobs from Oklahoma.

More Information Available

The Census Bureau’s job-to-job flow data are still relatively new, and provide more dimensions on job movements across Oklahoma and the U.S. than have previously been available anywhere. Their public-use data tools can be found at: <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/>.

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