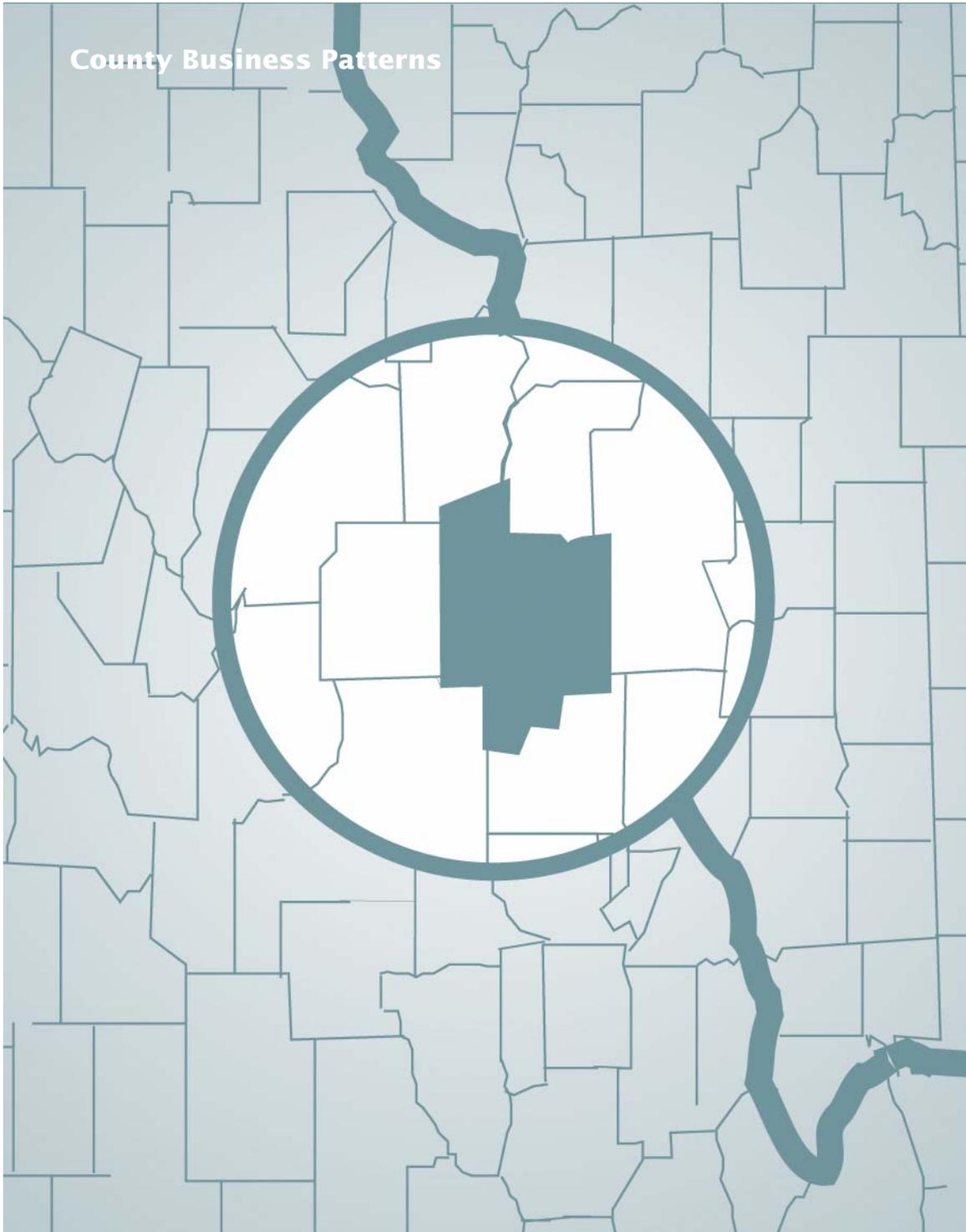


Oklahoma: 2002

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County Business Patterns



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2004



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CONTENTS

General Explanation

Introduction	V
Industry Classifications	V
Data Products	V
Sources of Data	VI
Definitions of Basic Data Items	VI
Industry and Geography Classifications	VII
Comparability With Other Data	VII
Data Withheld From Publication	VII
Reliability of Data	VIII
Abbreviations and Symbols	VIII

State Map	IX
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Tables

1. The State—Establishments, Employees, and Payroll by Major Group: 2002 and 2001	1
2. The State—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2002	3
3. The State—Employees and Annual Payroll by Employment-Size Class: 2002	30
4. The State—Establishments With 1,000 Employees or More by Major Group and Employment-Size Class: 2002	35
5. The State—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments by County: 2002 and 2001	36
6. Counties—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2002	37

Description of Pubs Issued in Previous Years—Inside Back Cover

General Explanation

INTRODUCTION

County Business Patterns is an annual series that provides subnational economic data by industry. The series is useful for studying the economic activity of small areas; analyzing economic changes over time; and as a benchmark for statistical series, surveys, and databases between economic censuses. Businesses use the data for analyzing market potential, measuring the effectiveness of sales and advertising programs, setting sales quotas, and developing budgets. Government agencies use the data for administration and planning.

County Business Patterns covers most of the country's economic activity. The series excludes data on self-employed individuals, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production employees, and most government employees.

This series has been published annually since 1964 and at irregular intervals dating back to 1946. The comparability of data over time may be affected by definitional changes in establishments, activity status, and industrial classifications. For more details on these changes, see the section "Comparability With Other Data."

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the County Business Patterns series are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Earlier County Business Patterns data were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the aggregate NAICS groupings do not.

Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. For more information on NAICS and changes from the SIC system, go to www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html

The 2002 County Business Patterns series includes the following NAICS sectors:

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Description</i>
11	Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Agriculture Support
21	Mining
22	Utilities

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Description</i>
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)
95	Auxiliaries (except corporate, subsidiary, and regional management)
99	Unclassified

County Business Patterns data are tabulated by industry as defined in the manual entitled *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997* with some exceptions. Data for auxiliary establishments (except corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices) will be tabulated in a separate category (Sector 95).

The 2002 County Business Patterns covers all NAICS industries except crop and animal production (NAICS 111,112), rail transportation (NAICS 482), National Postal Service (NAICS 491), pension, health, welfare, and vacation funds (NAICS 525110, 525120, 525190), trusts, estates, and agency accounts (NAICS 525920), private households (NAICS 814), and public administration (NAICS 92).

DATA PRODUCTS

Reports

The County Business Patterns data series includes a separate printed report for each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the United States. Individual state reports present payroll and employment data for the state and counties by industry. The reports also include the number of establishments by industry and employment size class.

The United States report presents similar data for the country as a whole. In addition, the U.S. report provides employment and payroll data by employment size class for major industry groups.

Data for industries with fewer than 100 employees, as well as data for detailed industries withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies, are not shown in the printed reports. However, these data are available on CD-ROM and other computer products.

Electronic Data Formats

County Business Patterns series data are available on CD-ROM, computer tapes and diskettes. The CD-ROM also includes software for creating County Business Patterns data files compatible with popular database and spreadsheet software. In addition, ZIP Code Business Patterns data are available on CD-ROM and are available shortly after the release of County Business Patterns, and include the number of establishments by NAICS industry.

Publications also are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) at www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/cbptotal.html. In order to view these files, you will need the Adobe(R) Acrobat(R) Reader, which is available for free from the Adobe web site at www.adobe.com. Alternatively, the Census Bureau will print the publication, give it a glue binding, and ship it to you for a fee.

For information and options to order County Business Patterns data products, contact:

Customer Services Center
Marketing Services Office
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233

Telephone: 301-763-INFO (4636)
Internet address: www.census.gov/

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of County Business Patterns are available on a cost-reimbursable basis. For more information, contact:

U.S. Census Bureau
Economic Planning and Coordination Division
Register Analysis Branch
Washington, DC 20233

Telephone: 301-763-INFO(4636)
Fax: 301-457-4433
E-mail: cbp@census.gov

SOURCES OF DATA

County Business Patterns basic data items are extracted from the Standard Statistical Establishment List, a file of all known single and multiestablishment employer companies maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The annual Company Organization Survey provides individual

establishment data for multiestablishment companies. Data for single-establishment companies are obtained from various Census Bureau programs, such as the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Current Business Surveys, as well as from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DEFINITIONS OF BASIC DATA ITEMS

Establishments

An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one or more establishments. When two or more activities are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment is classified on the basis of its major activity and all data are included in that classification.

Establishment-size designations are determined by paid employment in the mid-March pay period. The size group "1 to 4" includes establishments that did not report any paid employees in the mid-March pay period but paid wages to at least one employee at some time during the year.

Establishment counts represent the number of locations with paid employees any time during the year. This series excludes governmental establishments except for wholesale liquor establishments (NAICS 4228), retail liquor stores (NAICS 44531), Federally-chartered savings institutions (NAICS 522120), Federally-chartered credit unions (NAICS 522130), and hospitals (NAICS 622).

Payroll

Total payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, reported tips, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, employee contributions to qualified pension plans, and the value of taxable fringe benefits. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. First-quarter payroll consists of payroll during the January-to-March quarter.

Mid-March Employment

Paid employment consists of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, holidays, and vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

INDUSTRY AND GEOGRAPHY CLASSIFICATIONS

The quinquennial economic censuses are the primary source for industry and geography classifications. The annual Company Organization Survey, Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Business Surveys, and other Census Bureau programs provide regular updates.

Industry Classification

Additional sources for assigning industry classifications are the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These sources provide industry classification information for new businesses and businesses not canvassed in the Census Bureau programs. Establishments without sufficient industry information are tabulated in the “unclassified establishments” group.

Industry classifications are explained in an appendix in the U.S. Summary. The industry titles used throughout this series are the short NAICS titles; complete descriptions are contained in the manual entitled *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997*.

Geography Classification

Most geography codes are derived from the physical location address reported in Census Bureau programs. The Internal Revenue Service provides supplemental address information. Those employers without a fixed location within a state (or of unknown county location) are included under a “statewide” classification at the end of the county tables. This incomplete detail causes only slight understatement of county employment. The independent cities in Virginia, and the cities of Baltimore, MD; Carson City, NV; and St. Louis, MO, are treated as separate counties.

Employee Leasing Services

Historically, the permanent on-site work force at a business location were paid employees of that establishment. This traditional practice of firms directly hiring employees is still the dominant employer/employee relationship in the United States. However, over the past decade a new work force arrangement has emerged.

Under this new arrangement, a company commonly known as an employee leasing company or professional employer organization (PEO) operates in a co-employment relationship with client businesses. Employee leasing establishments typically acquire and lease back some or all of the employees of their clients, and serve as the employer of record of the leased employees for payroll, benefits, and related purposes.

The 2002 CBP shows over 1.18 million employees in employee leasing services (NAICS 561330), down from almost 1.34 million employees published in the 2001 CBP.

Clearly, the employees are not classified in the predominant industry of the client businesses. Also, leasing companies may pay these employees out of a single payroll office. This may result in the leasing company’s employment and payroll data being reported in the county where the payroll office is located, thus distorting the data for that county. In some cases, many thousands of employees may be paid from a single payroll office. Therefore, for geography purposes, we may publish employee-leasing establishments in the “statewide” category in states where such payroll offices are located, as these establishments service multiple counties.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER DATA

Earlier County Business Patterns

The comparability of data with previous County Business Patterns series may be affected by the following definitional changes:

- The change from a “reporting unit” concept to establishment based data in 1974
- The change in definition of “active” establishments in 1983
- The change in industrial classification definitions, the most recent occurring in 1998

A description of previous County Business Patterns publications is provided on the inside back cover.

2002 Economic Census

Definitional and coverage differences may affect the direct comparison of 2002 Economic Census and County Business Patterns data. Definitions of an establishment, employment, and payroll are detailed in the introductory text of each publication.

The 2002 Economic Census generally uses respondent-reported data. The County Business Patterns uses administrative record data for small establishments. Although efforts are made to resolve significant differences in the data, differences are known to exist.

Some large companies report different activities at the same location as separate profit centers. The County Business Patterns program treats each profit center as a separate establishment. The 2002 Economic Census may combine the profit centers into one establishment. This results in establishment count differences.

DATA WITHHELD FROM PUBLICATION

In accordance with U.S. Code, Title 13, Section 9, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual employer. However, the number of establishments in an industry classification and the distribution of these establishments by employment-size class are not considered to be disclosures, and so this information may be released even though other information is withheld from publications.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data are tabulated from universe files and are not subject to sampling errors. However, the data are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and estimation of employers who reported too late to be included in the tabulations and for records with missing or misreported data.

The accuracy of the data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors. No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained; however, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of collection, processing, and tabulation to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

–	Represents zero.
A-C, E-M	Entered in place of employment data, represents an employment-size class as defined in the footnote of the tables.
(D)	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in broader industry totals.
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified.
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System.

County Business Patterns--Oklahoma

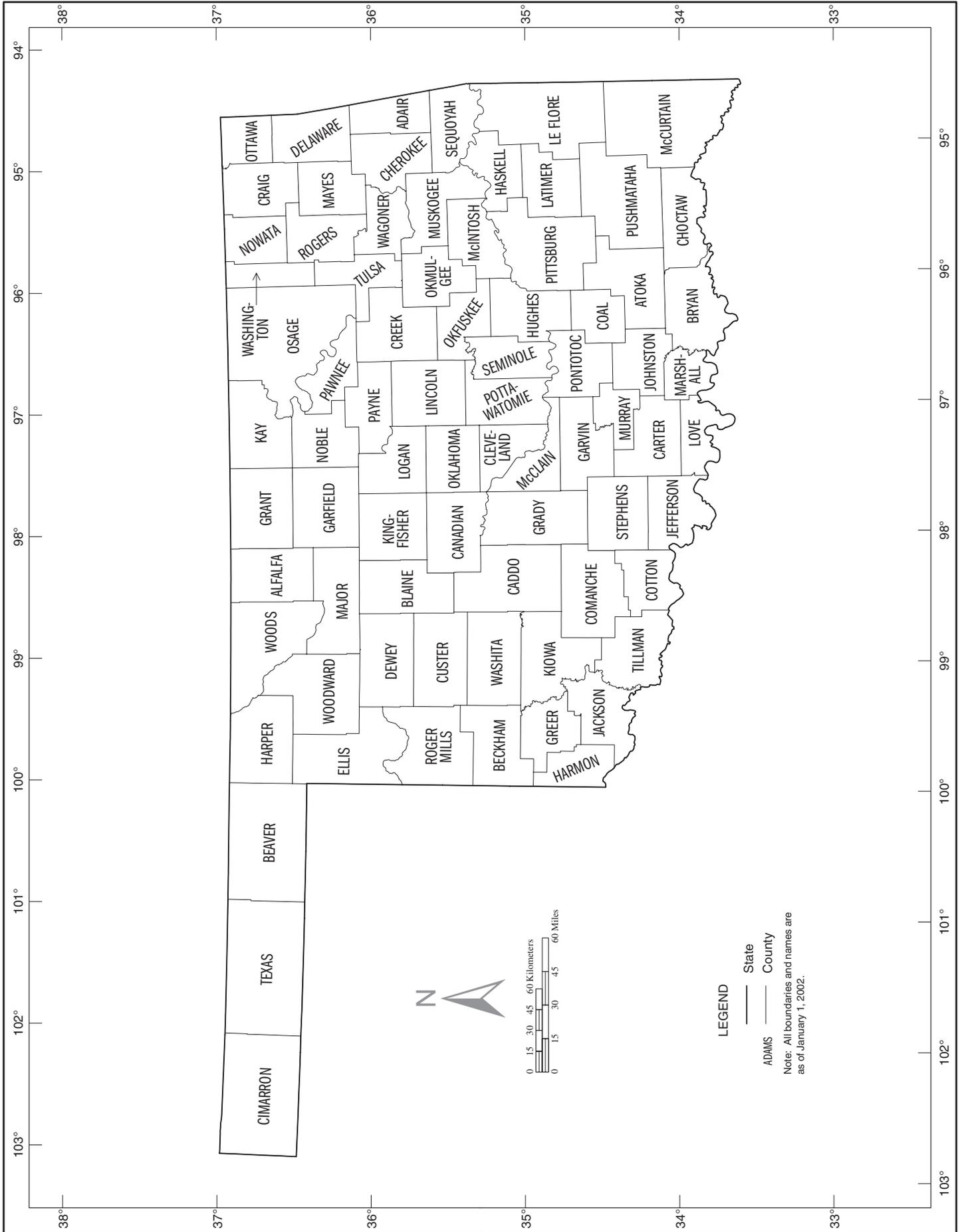


Table 4. The State—Establishments With 1,000 Employees or More by Major Group and Employment-Size Class: 2002

[Excludes most government employees, railroad employees, and self-employed persons. For explanation of terms, abbreviations, and data reliability/comparability, see introductory text]

NAICS code	Major group	Total number of establishments	Number of establishments by employment-size class			
			1,000 to 1,499	1,500 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 or more
	Total	68	33	26	8	1
21	Mining	2	1	1	—	—
213	Mining support activities	2	1	1	—	—
31-33	Manufacturing	14	6	7	1	—
311	Food mfg	2	1	1	—	—
315	Apparel manufacturing	1	1	—	—	—
322	Paper mfg	1	1	—	—	—
326	Plastics & rubber products mfg	3	—	3	—	—
333	Machinery mfg	1	1	—	—	—
334	Computer & electronic product mfg	2	1	1	—	—
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg	1	1	—	—	—
336	Transportation equipment mfg	3	—	2	1	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	4	3	1	—	—
484	Truck transportation	2	2	—	—	—
486	Pipeline transportation	1	1	—	—	—
492	Couriers & messengers	1	—	1	—	—
51	Information	6	4	1	1	—
511	Publishing industries	1	1	—	—	—
513	Broadcasting & telecommunications	4	2	1	1	—
514	Information & data processing services	1	1	—	—	—
52	Finance & insurance	3	3	—	—	—
522	Credit intermediation & related activities	1	1	—	—	—
524	Insurance carriers & related activities	2	2	—	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	1	1	—	—	—
532	Rental & leasing services	1	1	—	—	—
55	Management of companies & enterprises	5	3	2	—	—
551	Management of companies & enterprises	5	3	2	—	—
56	Admin, support, waste mgt, remediation services	8	3	3	2	—
561	Administrative & support services	8	3	3	2	—
61	Educational services	3	1	2	—	—
611	Educational services	3	1	2	—	—
62	Health care and social assistance	18	7	8	3	—
621	Ambulatory health care services	1	1	—	—	—
622	Hospitals	16	6	7	3	—
623	Nursing & residential care facilities	1	—	1	—	—
95	Auxiliaries (exc corporate, subsidiary & regional mgt)	4	1	1	1	1

Table 6. Counties—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2002—Con.

[Excludes most government employees, railroad employees, and self-employed persons. Size class 1 to 4 includes establishments with payroll, but no employees, during mid-March pay period. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; the data are included in broader industry totals. Detailed industries with 100 or more employees are shown if industry was not a (D). For explanation of terms, abbreviations, and data reliability/comparability, see introductory text]

Table with columns: NAICS code, Industry, Number of employees for week including March 12, Payroll (\$1,000) (First quarter, Annual), Total number of establishments, and Number of establishments by employment-size class (1 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, 50 to 99, 100 to 249, 250 to 499, 500 to 999, 1,000 or more).

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Counties—Employees, Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2002—Con.

[Excludes most government employees, railroad employees, and self-employed persons. Size class 1 to 4 includes establishments with payroll, but no employees, during mid-March pay period. (D) denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; the data are included in broader industry totals. Detailed industries with 100 or more employees are shown if industry was not a (D). For explanation of terms, abbreviations, and data reliability/comparability, see introductory text]

NAICS code	Industry	Number of employees for week including March 12	Payroll (\$1,000)		Total number of establishments	Number of establishments by employment-size class								
			First quarter	Annual		1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more
56	STATEWIDE—Con.													
	Admin, support, waste mgt, remediation services.....	5 234	29 236	120 189	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
561	Administrative & support services	5 234	29 236	120 189	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
5613	Employment services.....	5 234	29 236	120 189	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
56132	Temporary help services.....	(E)	(D)	(D)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
56133	Employee leasing services.....	(H)	(D)	(D)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Note: Employment-size classes are indicated as follows: A—0 to 19; B—20 to 99; C—100 to 249; E—250 to 499; F—500 to 999; G—1,000 to 2,499; H—2,500 to 4,999; I—5,000 to 9,999; J—10,000 to 24,999; K—25,000 to 49,999; L—50,000 to 99,999; M—100,000 or more.

Description of Publications Issued in Previous Years

1974 through 2001

Data are provided for mid-March employment, first-quarter and annual payrolls, and establishments, by industry, for each county in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for every industry having a significant number of employees or establishments. Refer to General Explanation for a description of the types of employment covered.

1964 through 1973

Data are provided for first-quarter reporting units, employment, and taxable payrolls for each county and metropolitan area in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for every industry having a significant number of employees or reporting units.

1959 and 1962

Data are provided for first-quarter reporting units, employment, and taxable payrolls for each county in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for every industry having a significant number of employees or reporting units. Data are combined for some counties in eight states.

1956

Data are provided for first-quarter reporting units, employment, and taxable payrolls for each county in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for SIC economic divisions, major groups, and selected three-digit SICs. Data are combined for some counties in eight states.

1949 and 1950

Data are provided for first-quarter manufacturing establishments, employment, and taxable payrolls for each large county in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for manufacturing major industry groups and selected three-digit SICs. Manufacturing totals are included for small counties. Data are combined for some counties in eight states.

1947, 1948, 1951, and 1953

Data are provided for first-quarter reporting units, employment, and taxable payrolls for each large county in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for SIC economic divisions, major groups, and selected three-digit SICs. Economic division totals are included for small counties. Data are combined for some counties in eight states.

1946

Data are provided for first-quarter reporting units, employment, and taxable payrolls for each large county in the state and, in a separate report, for the United States. Data are included for SIC economic divisions and major groups. Economic division totals are included for small counties. Data are combined for some counties in eight states.

Availability

The most recent edition of County Business Patterns can be examined on the Internet at www.census.gov. Editions prior to 1993 are available in depository libraries for Federal publications, which are conveniently located in all areas of the country.

For information on the coverage of individual series, write to Chief, Economic Planning and Coordination Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233.