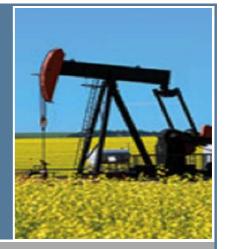
THE Oklahoma Economic Databook



A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Oklahoma

JUNE 24, 2019

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

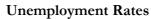
SUMMARY OF CURRENT OKLAHOMA ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In Oklahoma, the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent in May, and total payroll employment expanded 0.6 percent compared to the previous year. Employment growth was mixed across industries, with the strongest gains in the construction and transportation and warehousing sectors. Oklahoma nominal personal income grew 4.4 in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the previous year, with workplace earnings up 5.3 percent. Home prices increased 6.4 percent in the first quarter of 2019 compared to a year ago, while single-family and multifamily permits recorded a -2.9 and 185.8 percent change, respectively, year-to-date through April 2019. In March 2019, crude oil production was up 8.1 percent over last year, and rig counts were well below year-ago levels. Oklahoma exports were 1.5 percent higher in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018.

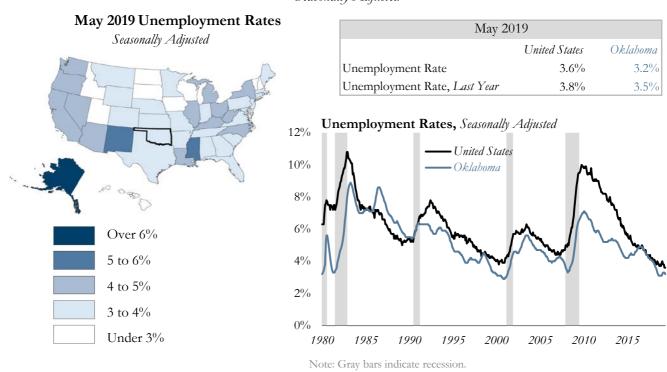
This databook provides current economic indicators to help monitor trends and allow comparison of past information. These indicators include: employment; employment by industry; county and state unemployment; personal income; home prices; housing indicators; manufacturing activity; oil, gas and coal production; and exports. These indicators can be found on the following pages.



Chad Wilkerson is Vice President and Oklahoma City Branch Executive. In this role, Wilkerson is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's regional economist and lead officer in Oklahoma. He is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed's President on the economy in Oklahoma and the Tenth District.

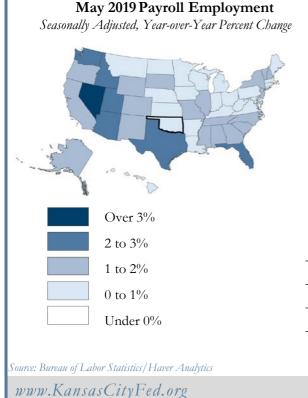


Seasonally Adjusted



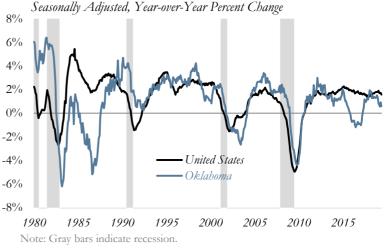
Payroll Employment

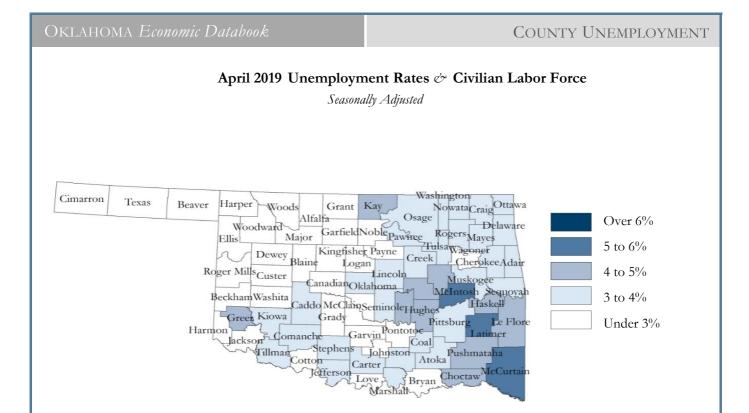
Seasonally Adjusted



May 2019		
	United States	Oklahoma
Jobs (Thousands)	151,095.0	1,694.1
Change from Last Year	1.6%	0.6%

Payroll Employment





		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
	United States	3.6%	162,470.0	19	Stephens	3.7	18.5
	Oklahoma	3.3	1,828.5	20	Delaware	3.7	17.7
1	Latimer	5.4	3.1	21	Muskogee	3.6	29.0
2	McIntosh	5.2	6.7	22	Pittsburg	3.6	17.5
3	McCurtain	5.0	13.9	23	Pottawatomie	3.6	32.1
4	Choctaw	4.6	5.4	24	Osage	3.5	20.5
5	Pushmataha	4.6	4.3	25	Creek	3.5	31.3
6	Okmulgee	4.5	15.7	26	Kiowa	3.5	3.3
7	Le Flore	4.5	18.8	27	Nowata	3.5	4.5
8	Haskell	4.5	4.0	28	Tillman	3.4	3.0
9	Hughes	4.5	5.2	29	Marshall	3.4	6.7
10	Seminole	4.3	9.5	30	Coal	3.4	2.3
11	Kay	4.2	18.4	31	Comanche	3.4	47.9
12	Okfuskee	4.2	4.5	32	Lincoln	3.3	15.8
13	Greer	4.1	1.9	33	Washington	3.3	22.2
14	Atoka	4.0	4.9	34	Ottawa	3.3	14.2
15	Adair	4.0	8.1	35	Craig	3.3	6.0
16	Cherokee	3.9	18.4	36	Carter	3.2	21.6
17	Pawnee	3.8	7.3	37	Caddo	3.2	11.6
18	Sequoyah	3.7	16.1	38	Johnston	3.1	5.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
39	Jefferson	3.1	2.5	58	Canadian	2.7	71.6
40	Oklahoma	3.0	382.3	59	Jackson	2.7	10.6
41	Rogers	3.0	44.4	60	McClain	2.6	19.2
42	Mayes	3.0	19.9	61	Texas	2.5	8.8
43	Tulsa	3.0	319.1	62	Beckham	2.5	11.4
44	Cotton	3.0	2.7	63	Roger Mills	2.5	1.9
45	Wagoner	2.9	36.8	64	Woodward	2.4	9.1
46	Harmon	2.9	1.2	65	Custer	2.3	15.6
47	Garvin	2.9	12.7	66	Noble	2.3	5.7
48	Grady	2.9	26.1	67	Major	2.1	3.9
49	Washita	2.8	5.2	68	Grant	2.1	2.7
50	Garfield	2.8	26.8	69	Woods	2.0	4.5
51	Murray	2.8	6.3	70	Ellis	2.0	2.2
52	Logan	2.8	21.8	71	Love	2.0	6.4
53	Harper	2.8	1.7	72	Beaver	1.9	3.0
54	Pontotoc	2.8	18.7	73	Kingfisher	1.9	9.0
55	Cleveland	2.8	141.7	74	Blaine	1.9	4.6
56	Payne	2.8	37.6	75	Dewey	1.9	2.8
57	Bryan	2.8	21.1	76	Alfalfa	1.7	2.8
	-			77	Cimarron	1.7	1.3

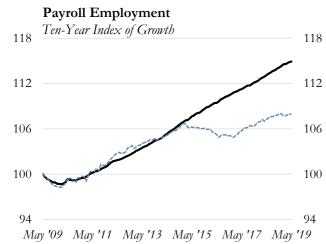
April 2019 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

Selected Employment Indicators

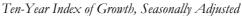
Payroll Employment

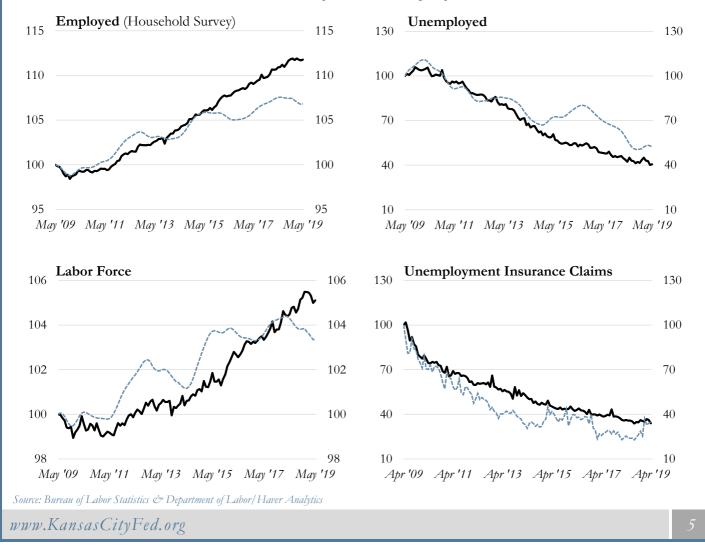
Seasonally Adjusted

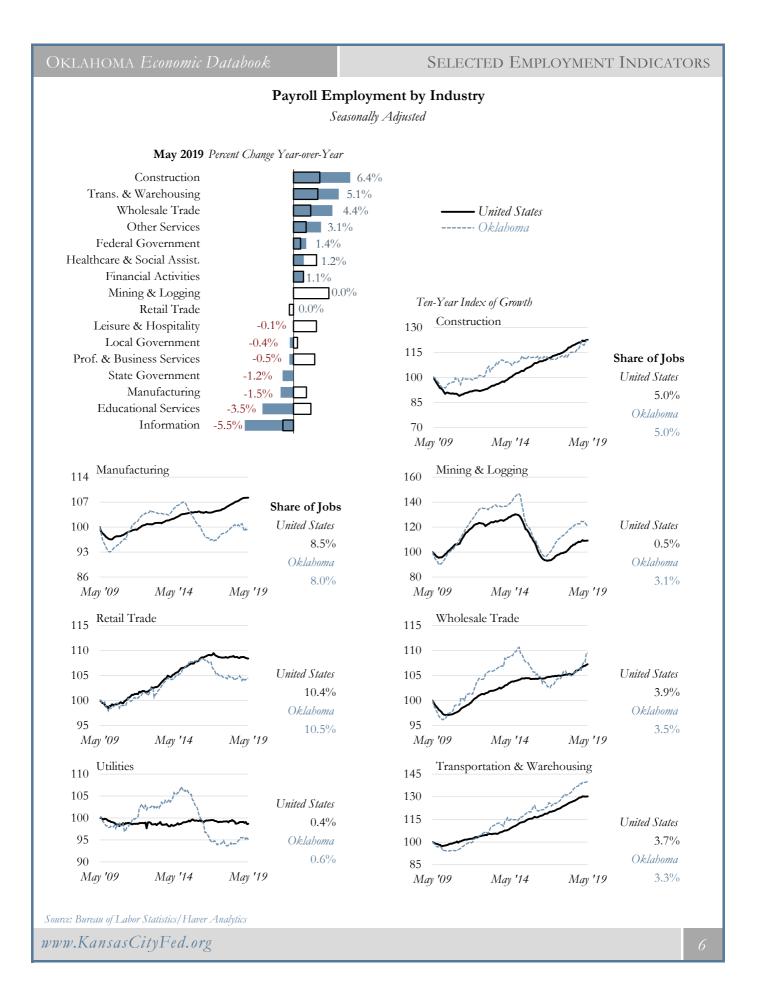


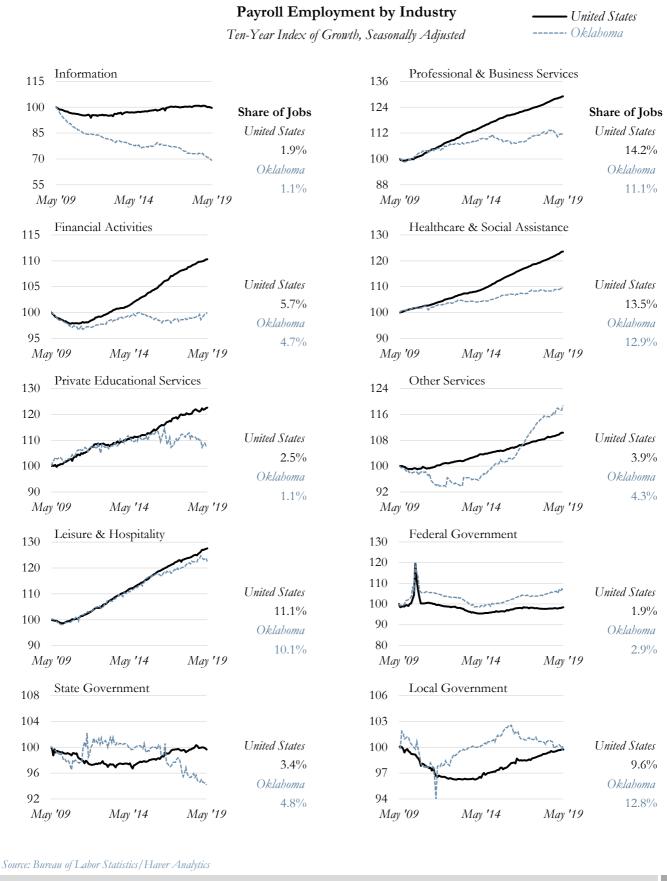
United States		
May	2019	
	United States	Oklahoma
Jobs (Thousands)	151,095.0	1,694.1
Change from Last Year	2,350.0	9.9
(Thousands)		
Share of U.S. Employm	ent	1.1%

Labor Force Dynamics

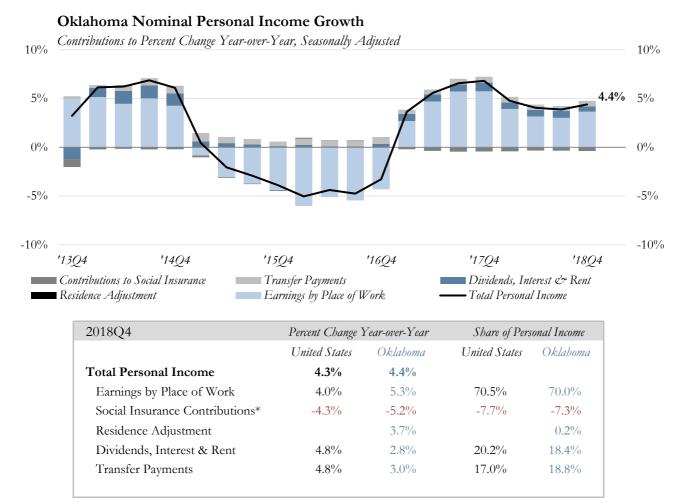




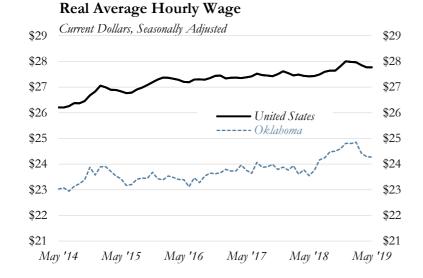




WAGE & INCOME INDICATORS

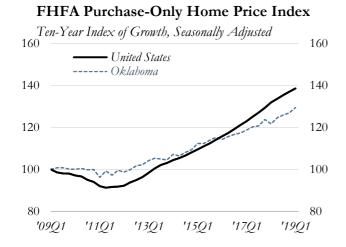


*Subtracted from personal income.

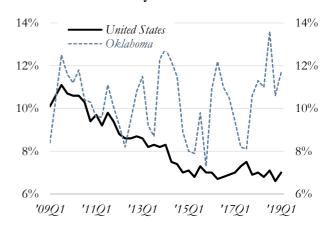


May 2019			
Average	United States	Oklahoma	
Hourly Wage	\$27.77	\$24.27	
Real Change from Last Month Last Year	0.0% 1.3%	-0.1% 3.1%	

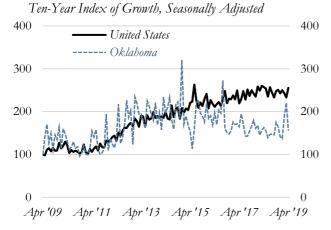
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics



Rental Vacancy Rates

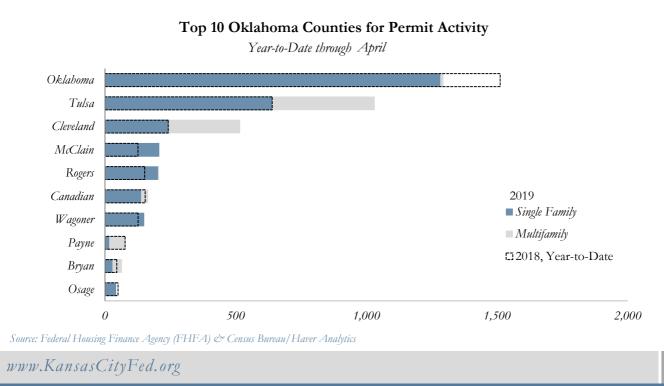


Housing Permits

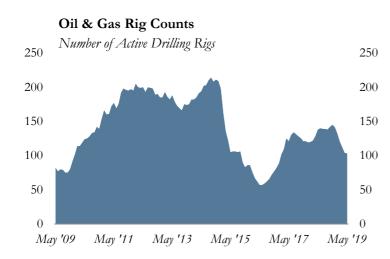


Summary	Statistics	
	United States	Oklahoma
Prices (2019Q1)*	5.1%	6.4%
Vacancy Rates (2019Q1)	7.0%	11.7%
Permits (Year-to-Date)*		
Single Family	-6.5%	-2.9%
Multifamily	2.4%	185.8%

*Percent change year-over-year.



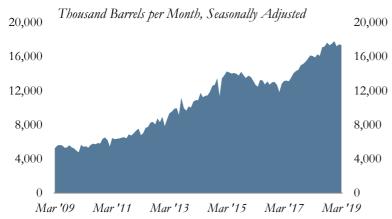
SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS



Oklahoma Energy Activity

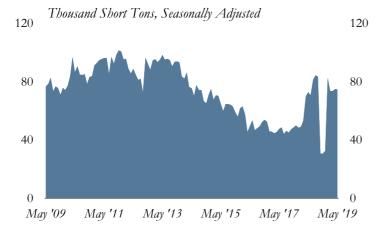
ed States 986	Oklahoma 103
986	103
-27	-1
-60	-35
ty	10.4%
	-60

Crude Oil Production



March 2019		
	United States	Oklahoma
Production	358,559	17,353
Change from		
Last Month	2.0%	-0.4%
Last Year	13.8%	8.1%
Share of U.S	Activity	4.8%

Coal Production

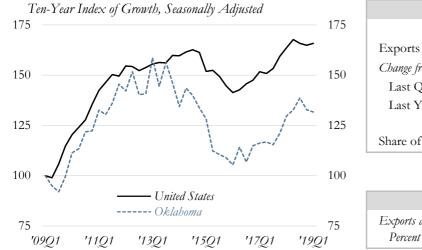


May 2019			
l	United States	Oklahoma	
Production	62,577	75	
Change from			
Last Month	-4.1%	-0.3%	
Last Year	-2.7%	2.6%	
Share of U.S. A	ctivity	0.1%	

Source: Baker Hughes & Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration/Haver Analytics

SELECTED TRADE INDICATORS

Global Exports

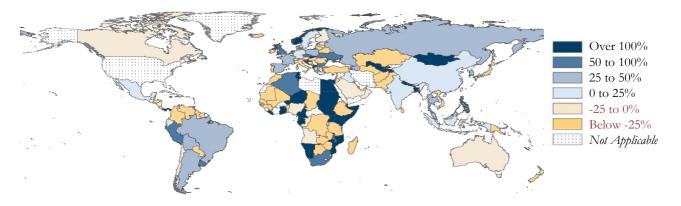


2019Q1				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Exports (Millions)	\$416,704.4	\$1,505.0		
Change from				
Last Quarter	0.5%	-0.9%		
Last Year (year-to-date)	1.3%	1.5%		
Share of U.S. Activity		0.4%		

	2018	
Exports as a	United States	Oklahoma
Percent of GDP	8.1%	3.1%

Oklahoma Exports Year-to-Date through 2019Q1

Percent Change Year-over-Year



Тор	Markets	Share
1	Canada	25.3%
2	Mexico	14.4
3	Germany	9.9
4	China*	6.1
5	Netherlands	5.6
6	Japan	4.5
7	United Kingdom	3.8
8	Singapore	3.1
9	South Korea	1.8
10	Australia	1.4

Top Exports		Share
1	Transportation Equip.	18.6%
2	Machinery (Except Electrical)	17.9
3	Computers & Electronics	14.7
4	Chemicals & Rare Earth Materials	11.9
5	Fabricated Metal Products	8.4
6	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	5.8
7	Food	5.4
8	Primary Metals	3.5
9	Agriculture & Livestock	3.3
10	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.4

*China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

Source: Census Bureau, WISERTrade & Bureau of Economic Analysis/Haver Analytics

Pages 2 - 4: County unemployment rates typically lag state data releases by one month. Gray bars show recessionary periods as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The "official" and most commonly reported unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labor force. These data are reported from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, or commonly called the "Household" survey.

Page 5: Nonfarm employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Survey are commonly called "Payroll" employment data. Estimates from this survey are revised throughout the year and a major revision or "benchmark" of the data occurs in March of each year. "Payroll" and "Household" surveys are released monthly, providing the most current estimates of employment published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because methodologies differ between surveys, employment estimates also differ. For more information, visit:

http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/ces_cps_trends.pdf

Initial claims show monthly applications for initial claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

Pages 6 and 7: Payroll employment by industry is shown for each of the major two-digit North American Industrial Classification System industries.

Page 8: Personal income provides a measure of all income received by residents of a given geographic area. Data shown are in nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation). Transfer payments include social benefits such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. Contributions to social insurance are subtracted from personal income. These contributions include taxes paid by businesses and employees that support social insurance programs such as unemployment insurance, Social Security, and Medicaid. The residence adjustment adds income received outside of a recipient's state of residence and makes a corresponding subtraction from the area where this income was earned or received. Real average hourly wages are calculated as total earnings divided by total employment for a given geographic area. Data are adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index for all urban areas (CPI-U) and are indexed to the most current month of data.

Page 9: Home price indices estimate regional growth in home values based on repeat sales data for detached single family residential properties. Monthly single and multifamily housing permits data are not revised, and therefore, may not sum to published year-end totals.

Page 10: The active rig count is the number of rigs actively exploring for or developing oil or natural gas. Rig counts provide an indicator of new drilling activity and potential for expanded crude oil or natural gas production. Coal production is shown as production during a given month.

Page 11: Exports measure the total physical movement of a given product from the United States to a foreign country.

Data Revisions

Most data are revised periodically to correct for errors and incorporate additional information as it becomes available. Data shown in this report are subject to change.

Seasonal Adjustments

Most data are seasonally adjusted to remove variance caused by seasonal fluctuations in economic activity. Data in this report show the seasonal adjustments of data publishers where available. In other cases, Census X-12 adjustments were applied.

Regional Economic Analysis

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