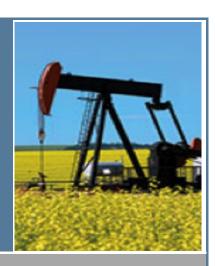
Oklahoma Economic Databook

A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Oklahoma



MAY 5, 2021

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

SUMMARY OF CURRENT OKLAHOMA ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The unemployment rate in Oklahoma continued its steady decline, ending the first quarter of 2021 at 4.2%, less than one percentage point above pre-pandemic levels. However, there are still 74,000 fewer jobs relative to February 2020. Initial unemployment insurance claims increased slightly during the first quarter, the first increase since June 2020. Financial activities and healthcare and social assistance have seen declines in employment. Conversely, leisure and hospitality employment has continued to approach pre-pandemic levels, whereas nationally, this sector has been slow to recover. Multifamily home permits saw a significant increase, with most permit activity concentrated in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties.

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.



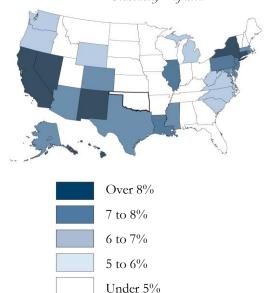
Chad Wilkerson is Vice President and Oklahoma City Branch Executive. In this role, Wilkerson is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's regional economist and lead officer in Oklahoma. He is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed's President on the economy in Oklahoma and the Tenth District.

Unemployment Rates

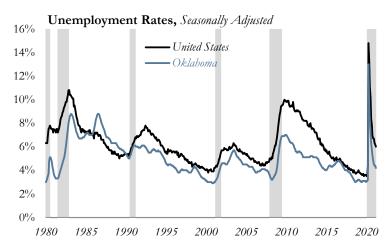
Seasonally Adjusted

March 2021 Unemployment Rates

Seasonally Adjusted



| March 2021 | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.0% | 4.2% | |
| Unemployment Rate, Last Year | 4.4% | 3.2% | |



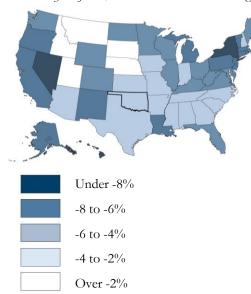
Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

March 2021 Payroll Employment

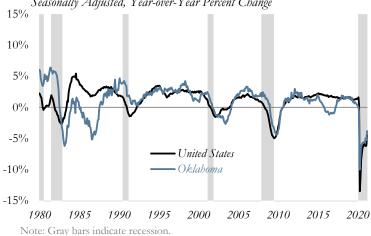
Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



| March 2021 | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|--|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | | |
| Jobs (Thousands) | 144,120.0 | 1,627.6 | | |
| Change from Last Year | -4.5% | -3.8% | | |

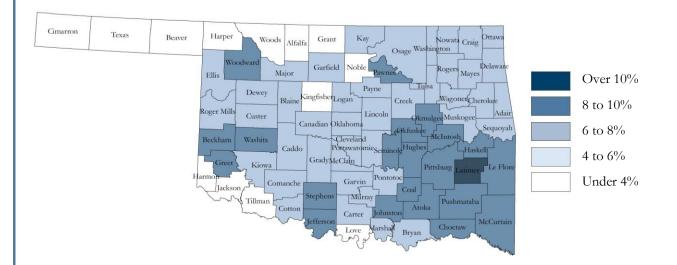
Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



March 2021 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted



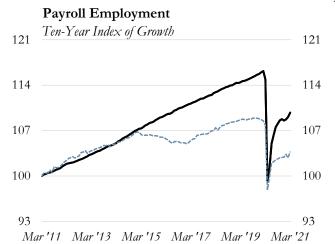
| | | Percent | Labor Force | | | Percent | Labor Force |
|----|---------------|------------|-------------|----|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Unemployed | (Thousands) | | | Unemployed | (Thousands) |
| | United States | 6.0% | 160,558.0 | 19 | Washita | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| | Oklahoma | 4.2 | 1,865.3 | 20 | Muskogee | 4.9 | 29.8 |
| 1 | Latimer | 8.9 | 3.2 | 21 | Woodward | 4.8 | 8.7 |
| 2 | McIntosh | 6.6 | 7.1 | 22 | Sequoyah | 4.7 | 16.8 |
| 3 | Le Flore | 6.6 | 19.8 | 23 | Kay | 4.6 | 18.0 |
| 4 | Choctaw | 6.1 | 5.6 | 24 | Creek | 4.4 | 31.3 |
| 5 | Greer | 6.1 | 1.9 | 25 | Oklahoma | 4.4 | 392.1 |
| 6 | Haskell | 6.1 | 4.4 | 26 | Murray | 4.3 | 6.1 |
| 7 | Coal | 6.1 | 2.4 | 27 | Cherokee | 4.3 | 20.4 |
| 8 | Atoka | 6.0 | 5.3 | 28 | Pottawatomie | 4.3 | 32.6 |
| 9 | Hughes | 5.8 | 5.3 | 29 | Pawnee | 4.3 | 7.3 |
| 10 | Pittsburg | 5.7 | 16.5 | 30 | Osage | 4.3 | 20.4 |
| 11 | Okmulgee | 5.6 | 15.7 | 31 | Garvin | 4.3 | 12.8 |
| 12 | Pushmataha | 5.3 | 4.5 | 32 | Tulsa | 4.2 | 323.1 |
| 13 | Seminole | 5.3 | 9.2 | 33 | Washington | 4.2 | 22.3 |
| 14 | Stephens | 5.3 | 18.3 | 34 | Carter | 4.0 | 21.7 |
| 15 | McCurtain | 5.2 | 15.5 | 35 | Caddo | 4.0 | 12.0 |
| 16 | Beckham | 5.1 | 9.8 | 36 | Jefferson | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| 17 | Okfuskee | 5.1 | 4.4 | 37 | Comanche | 3.9 | 48.0 |
| 18 | Johnston | 5.0 | 3.8 | 38 | Pontotoc | 3.8 | 19.6 |
| | | | | | | | |

March 2021 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

| | | Percent Unemployed | Labor Force (Thousands) | | | Percent Unemployed | Labor Force (Thousands) |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 39 | Mayes | 3.8 | 19.8 | 58 | Major | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| 40 | Kiowa | 3.8 | 3.6 | 59 | Delaware | 3.4 | 19.0 |
| 41 | Marshall | 3.8 | 6.9 | 60 | Logan | 3.4 | 22.6 |
| 42 | Nowata | 3.8 | 4.7 | 61 | Canadian | 3.3 | 76.3 |
| 43 | Wagoner | 3.7 | 37.9 | 62 | Roger Mills | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| 44 | Rogers | 3.7 | 44.6 | 63 | Cotton | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| 45 | Adair | 3.7 | 8.4 | 64 | Ottawa | 3.3 | 14.2 |
| 46 | Tillman | 3.7 | 3.1 | 65 | Harmon | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| 47 | Grady | 3.6 | 26.9 | 66 | Blaine | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| 48 | Dewey | 3.6 | 2.7 | 67 | Kingfisher | 3.0 | 8.7 |
| 49 | Lincoln | 3.6 | 15.9 | 68 | Jackson | 2.9 | 11.0 |
| 50 | Craig | 3.5 | 5.8 | 69 | Noble | 2.6 | 5.6 |
| 51 | Garfield | 3.5 | 26.7 | 70 | Grant | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 52 | Custer | 3.5 | 14.9 | 71 | Love | 2.3 | 6.6 |
| 53 | Cleveland | 3.5 | 144.7 | 72 | Woods | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| 54 | Bryan | 3.5 | 23.4 | 73 | Alfalfa | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| 55 | Ellis | 3.5 | 2.2 | 74 | Harper | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| 56 | Payne | 3.4 | 37.7 | 75 | Beaver | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| 57 | McClain | 3.4 | 20.2 | 76 | Cimarron | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| | | | | 77 | Texas | 1.6 | 11.3 |

Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

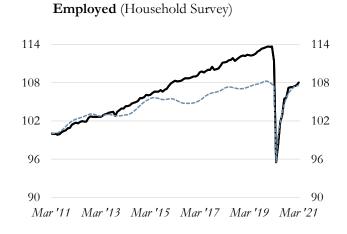


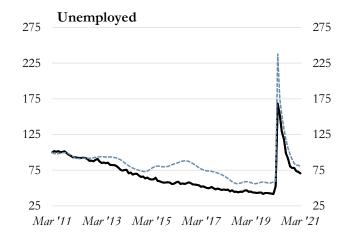
----- United States

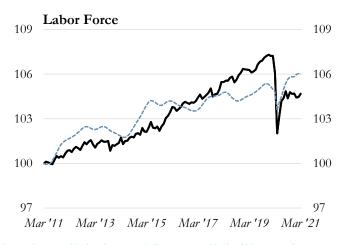
| March 2021 | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | |
| Jobs (Thousands) | 144,120.0 | 1,627.6 | |
| Change from Last Year | (6,720.0) | -64.7 | |
| (Thousands) | | | |
| Share of U.S. Employme | ent | 1.1% | |

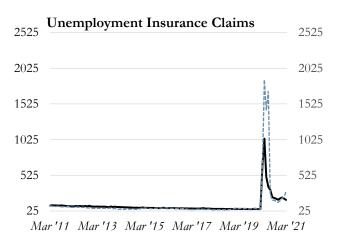
Labor Force Dynamics

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted







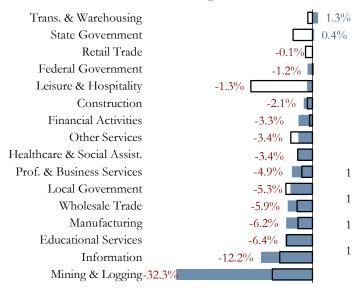


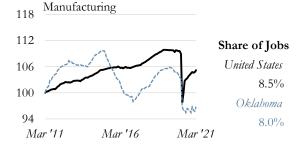
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics

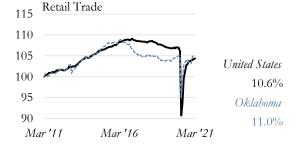
Payroll Employment by Industry

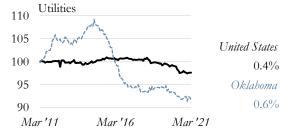
Seasonally Adjusted

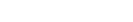
March 2021 Percent Change Year-over-Year







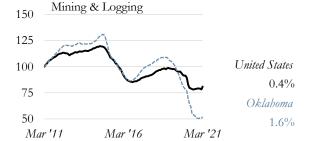




- United States

--- Oklahoma





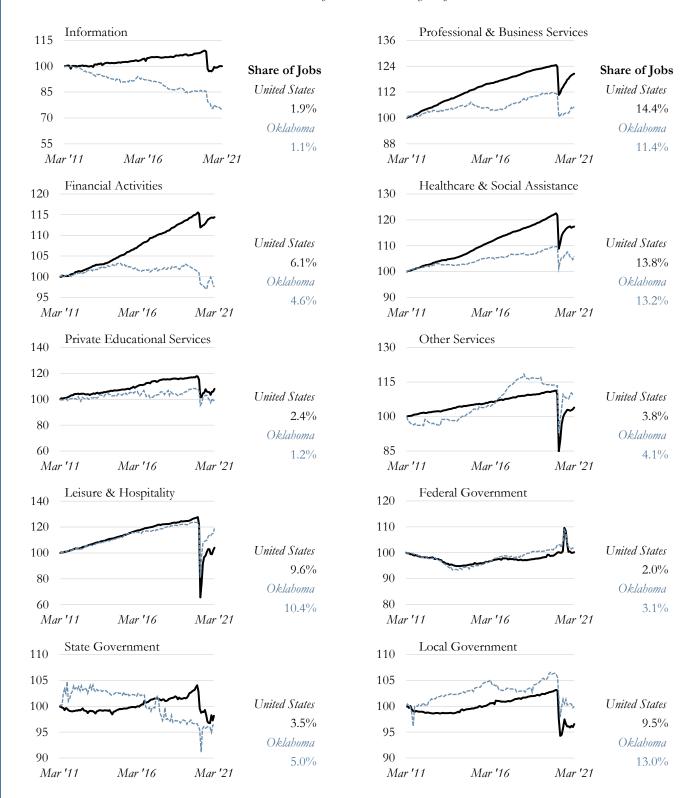




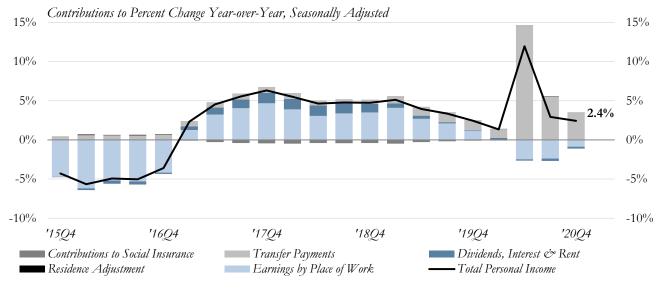
Payroll Employment by Industry

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

— United States



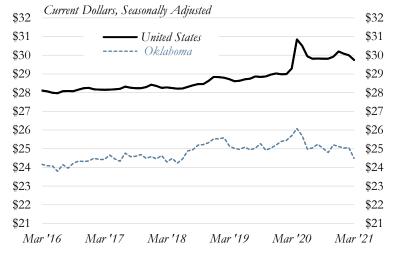
Oklahoma Nominal Personal Income Growth



| 2020Q4 | Percent Change | Percent Change Year-over-Year | | Share of Personal Income | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | United States | Oklahoma | |
| Total Personal Income | 4.0% | $2.4^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ | | | |
| Earnings by Place of Work | 1.5% | -1.3% | 69.0% | 66.3% | |
| Social Insurance Contributions* | -2.1% | 0.4% | -7.5% | -7.0% | |
| Residence Adjustment | | 11.7% | | 0.3% | |
| Dividends, Interest & Rent | -1.8% | -1.3% | 19.0% | 18.0% | |
| Transfer Payments | 20.2% | 17.7% | 19.4% | 22.5% | |

^{*}Subtracted from personal income.

Real Average Hourly Wage



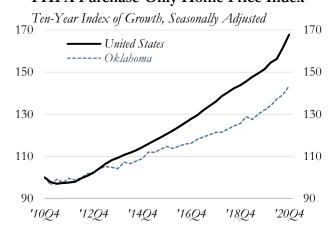
| March 2021 | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------|--|--|
| Average | United States | Oklahoma | | |
| Hourly Wage | \$29.75 | \$24.49 | | |
| | | | | |
| Real Change fron | n | | | |
| Last Month | -0.8% | -2.2% | | |
| Last Year | 1.6% | -4.7% | | |
| | | | | |

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

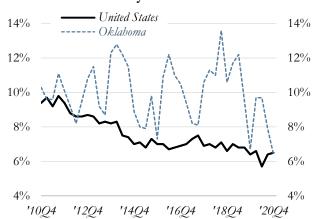
OKLAHOMA Economic Databook

SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index

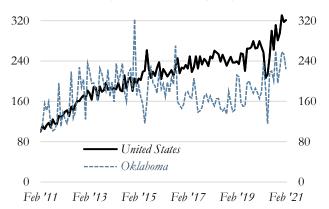


Rental Vacancy Rates



Housing Permits

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

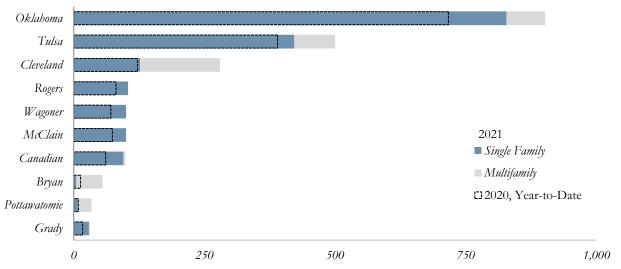


| Summary Statistics | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|--|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | | |
| Prices (2020Q4)* | 10.8% | 8.6% | | |
| Vacancy Rates (2020Q4) | 6.5% | 6.4% | | |
| Permits (Year-to-Date)* | | | | |
| Single Family | 16.6% | 27.2% | | |
| Multifamily | 17.7% | 275.2% | | |

^{*}Percent change year-over-year.

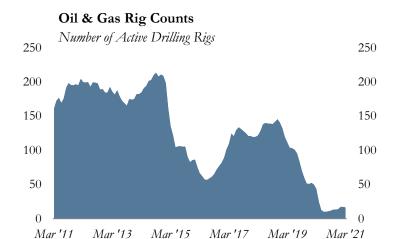
Top 10 Oklahoma Counties for Permit Activity

Year-to-Date through February



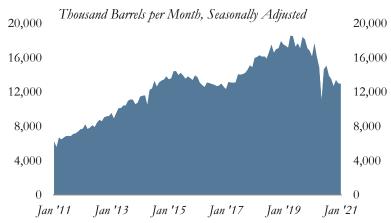
Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) & Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

Oklahoma Energy Activity



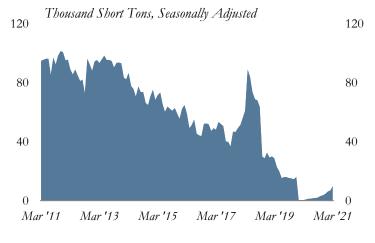
| March 2021 | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | |
| Rig Count | 408 | 17 | |
| Change from | | | |
| Last Month | 10 | -1 | |
| Last Year | -364 | -27 | |
| Share of U.S. | Activity | 4.0% | |

Crude Oil Production



| January 2021 | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | |
| Production | 332,436 | 12,967 | |
| Change from | | | |
| Last Month | 0.6% | -0.4% | |
| Last Year | -13.3% | -19.6% | |
| Share of U.S. A | Activity | 3.9% | |

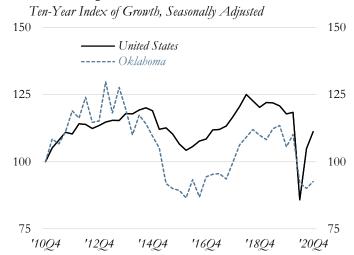
Coal Production



| March 2021 | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|--|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | | |
| Production | 49,809 | 10 | | |
| Change from | | | | |
| Last Month | 18.1% | 41.8% | | |
| Last Year | 8.2% | 2435.5% | | |
| Share of U.S. | Activity | 0.0% | | |

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

Global Exports

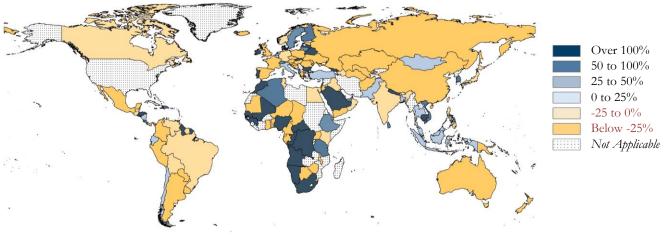


| 2020Q4 | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|--|
| | United States | Oklahoma | | |
| Exports (Millions) | \$378,617.6 | \$1,294.2 | | |
| Change from | | | | |
| Last Quarter | 6.0% | 2.8% | | |
| Last Year (year-to-date) | -12.9% | -12.4% | | |
| | | | | |
| Share of U.S. Activity | | 0.3% | | |

| 2020 | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------|--|--|
| Exports as a | United States | Oklahoma | | |
| Percent of GDP | 6.8% | 2.9% | | |

Oklahoma Exports Year-to-Date through 2020Q4

Percent Change Year-over-Year



| Top | Markets | Share |
|-----|----------------|-------|
| 1 | Canada | 27.0% |
| 2 | Mexico | 9.3 |
| 3 | Germany | 8.6 |
| 4 | China* | 5.6 |
| 5 | Japan | 4.8 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 4.3 |
| 7 | Singapore | 3.2 |
| 8 | South Africa | 3.0 |
| 9 | South Korea | 2.8 |
| 10 | United Kingdom | 2.4 |
| | | |

| Top Exports | | Share |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Machinery (Except Electrical) | 17.8% |
| 2 | Transportation Equip. | 16.2 |
| 3 | Computers & Electronics | 14.4 |
| 4 | Chemicals & Rare Earth Materials | 10.6 |
| 5 | Fabricated Metal Products | 8.7 |
| 6 | Electronic Equip. & Appliances | 7.6 |
| 7 | Food | 6.9 |
| 8 | Primary Metals | 5.4 |
| 9 | Agriculture & Livestock | 2.9 |
| 10 | Plastics & Rubber Products | 2.3 |
| | | |

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

^{*}China includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

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://nww.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

Sign up to receive *The Oklahoma Economic Databook* and other publications each month via email using the link below:

http://www.kansascityfed.org/ealert/

For regional economic analysis on the state of Oklahoma, read the latest issues of *The Oklahoma Economist*.

http://www.kansascityfed.org/publications/research/



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