# Oklahoma Economic Databook

A summary of regional economic indicators for the state of Oklah<u>oma</u>



AUGUST 11, 2021

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of KANSAS CITY

#### SUMMARY OF CURRENT OKLAHOMA ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Oklahoma economy continued to strengthen during the second quarter of 2021. The state added 8,000 new jobs, ending the quarter with an unemployment rate of 3.7%. However, total payroll employment is still 67,000 fewer than pre-pandemic levels. A few industries saw employment declines this quarter including professional and business services and other services. Energy activity increased slightly, with three new rigs added in June while also adding roughly 1,800 mining and logging jobs this quarter. However, employment in this industry remains well-below pre-pandemic levels. Transfer payments contributed the most to yearly personal income growth, as additional stimulus payments were awarded to households during the first quarter of 2021. The Oklahoma housing market maintained its strength in the first quarter, exhibiting 10.8% year-over-year home price growth.

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.

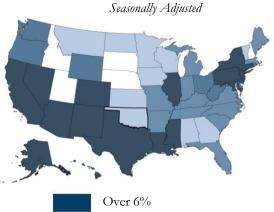


Chad Wilkerson is Vice President and Oklahoma City Branch Executive. In this role, Wilkerson is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's regional economist and lead officer in Oklahoma. He is responsible for briefing the Kansas City Fed's President on the economy in Oklahoma and the Tenth District.

#### **Unemployment Rates**

Seasonally Adjusted

## June 2021 Unemployment Rates



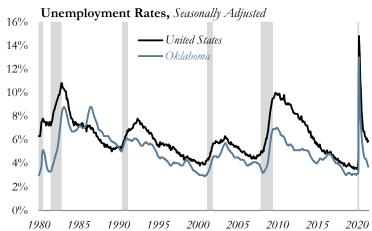
5 to 6%

4 to 5%

3 to 4%

Under 3%

June 2021				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	3.7%		
Unemployment Rate, Last Year	11.1%	8.2%		



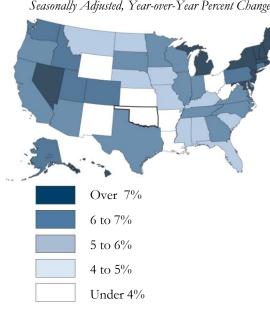
Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

#### Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

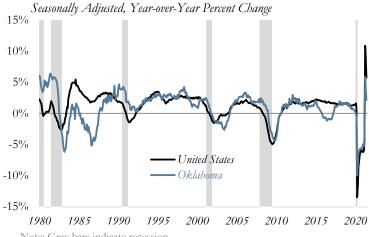
#### June 2021 Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted, Year-over-Year Percent Change



I	June 2021				
I		United States	Oklahoma		
I	Jobs (Thousands)	145,759.0	1,634.5		
I	Change from Last Year	5.7%	2.1%		

#### Payroll Employment

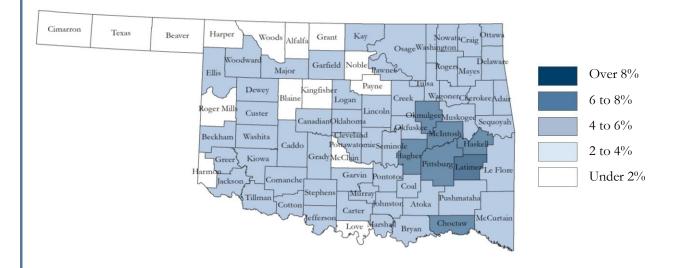


Note: Gray bars indicate recession.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

# June 2021 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

Seasonally Adjusted



		Percent	Labor Force			Percent	Labor Force
		Unemployed	(Thousands)			Unemployed	(Thousands)
	United States	5.9%	161,086.0	19	Stephens	3.4	18.2
	Oklahoma	3.7	1,864.3	20	Osage	3.4	20.7
1	Latimer	6.6	3.1	21	Creek	3.3	31.7
2	McIntosh	4.7	7.3	22	McCurtain	3.3	15.8
3	Pittsburg	4.6	16.4	23	Cherokee	3.3	20.7
4	Haskell	4.5	4.3	24	Pawnee	3.2	7.4
5	Choctaw	4.4	5.7	25	Beckham	3.2	10.2
6	Hughes	4.2	5.3	26	Kay	3.2	18.4
7	Okmulgee	4.1	15.7	27	Sequoyah	3.2	16.8
8	Seminole	3.9	9.1	28	Carter	3.1	21.5
9	Cotton	3.9	2.8	29	Caddo	3.1	11.8
10	Okfuskee	3.8	4.4	30	Johnston	3.1	3.8
11	Coal	3.8	2.3	31	Murray	3.1	6.1
12	Woodward	3.8	8.6	32	Comanche	3.0	48.5
13	Pushmataha	3.7	4.6	33	Oklahoma	2.9	392.0
14	Le Flore	3.7	19.5	34	Mayes	2.9	19.9
15	Greer	3.6	1.9	35	Washington	2.9	22.1
16	Washita	3.6	5.1	36	Adair	2.8	8.6
17	Muskogee	3.5	29.5	37	Tulsa	2.8	325.1
18	Atoka	3.5	5.2	38	Garvin	2.8	12.9

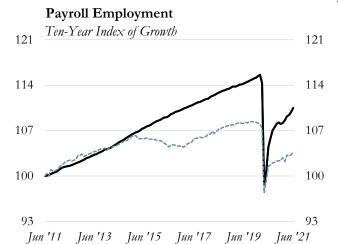
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

June 2021 Unemployment Rates & Civilian Labor Force

		Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)			Percent Unemployed	Labor Force (Thousands)
39	Pottawatomie	2.7	32.5	58	Bryan	2.1	23.1
40	Custer	2.7	14.8	59	Pontotoc	2.1	19.6
41	Lincoln	2.6	16.0	60	Ellis	2.1	2.2
42	Craig	2.5	5.8	61	Cleveland	2.0	144.7
43	Nowata	2.5	4.7	62	Jackson	2.0	10.8
44	Tillman	2.5	3.1	63	Blaine	2.0	4.3
45	Wagoner	2.5	38.4	64	Payne	1.9	36.9
46	Kiowa	2.4	3.7	65	Grant	1.9	2.9
47	Jefferson	2.4	2.6	66	McClain	1.9	20.3
48	Ottawa	2.4	14.0	67	Roger Mills	1.9	1.9
49	Marshall	2.3	7.0	68	Kingfisher	1.7	8.8
50	Rogers	2.3	45.0	69	Harper	1.7	1.8
51	Grady	2.3	27.1	70	Noble	1.6	5.5
52	Garfield	2.3	26.8	71	Alfalfa	1.5	2.8
53	Delaware	2.3	19.0	72	Love	1.5	6.6
54	Major	2.2	3.7	73	Woods	1.4	4.8
55	Dewey	2.2	2.7	74	Harmon	1.4	1.2
56	Logan	2.2	22.7	75	Texas	1.1	11.8
57	Canadian	2.1	76.9	76	Beaver	1.0	2.6
				77	Cimarron	0.8	1.5

#### Payroll Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

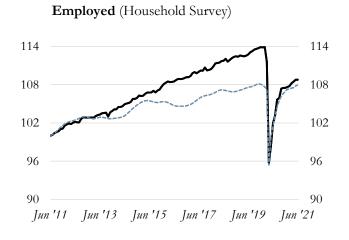


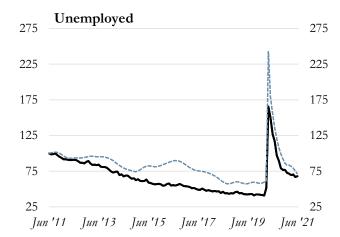
----- United States

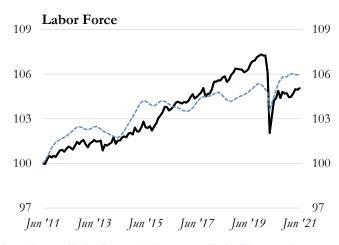
June 2021				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Jobs (Thousands)	145,759.0	1,634.5		
Change from Last Year	7,919.0	34.3		
(Thousands)				
Share of U.S. Employm	ent	1.1%		

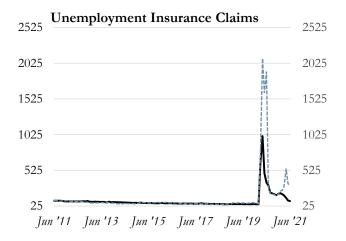
#### **Labor Force Dynamics**

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted







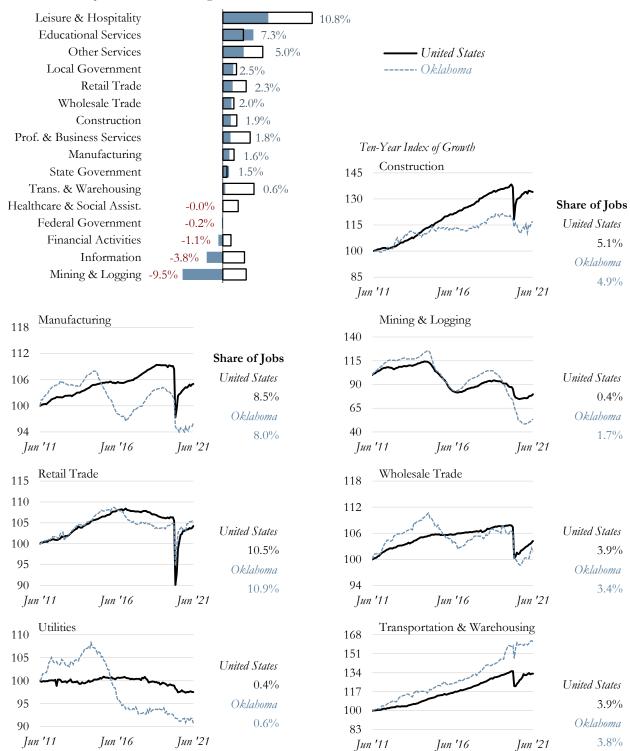


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics & Department of Labor/Haver Analytics

#### Payroll Employment by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted

June 2021 Percent Change Year-over-Year



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

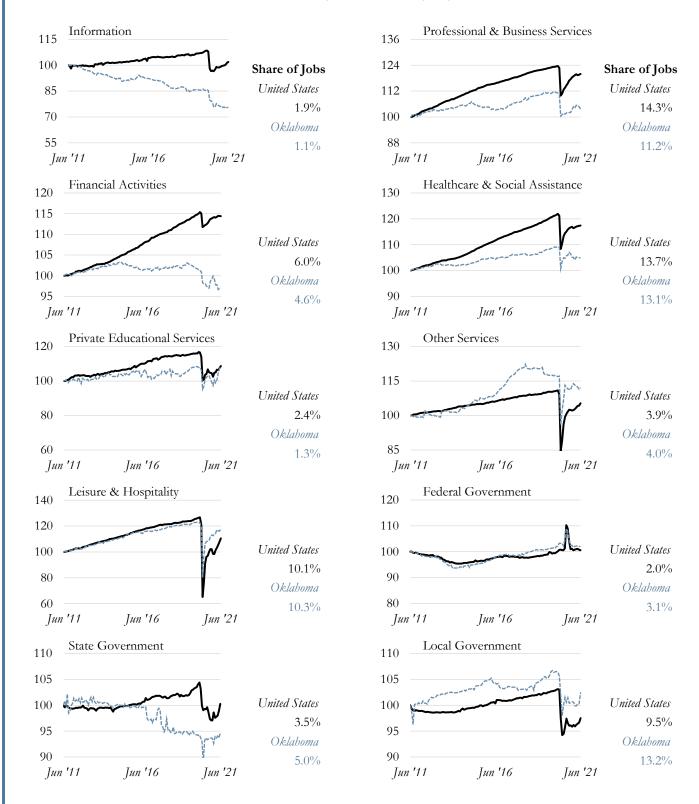
Jun '16

Jun '21

#### Payroll Employment by Industry

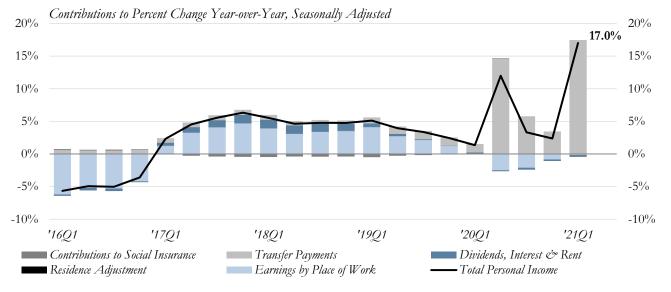
Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

----- United States



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics

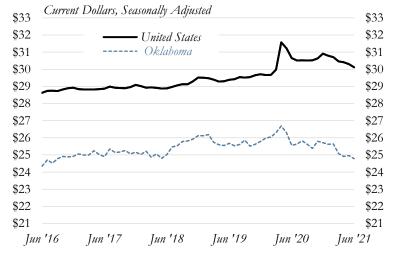
#### Oklahoma Nominal Personal Income Growth



2021Q1	Percent Change Year-over-Year		Share of Personal Income	
	United States	Oklahoma	United States	Oklahoma
Total Personal Income	16.1%	17.0%		
Earnings by Place of Work	3.1%	-0.2%	63.1%	58.3%
Social Insurance Contributions*	-4.2%	-1.2%	-7.0%	-6.3%
Residence Adjustment		14.7%		0.3%
Dividends, Interest & Rent	-2.0%	-1.2%	16.5%	15.7%
Transfer Payments	85.1%	86.9%	27.4%	32.0%

<sup>\*</sup>Subtracted from personal income.

## Real Average Hourly Wage



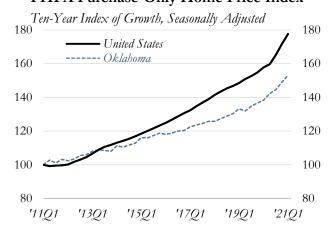
June 2021							
Average United States Oklahoma							
Hourly Wage	\$30.12	\$24.78					
Real Change from							
Last Month	-0.6%	-0.8%					
Last Year	-1.7%	-3.1%					

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

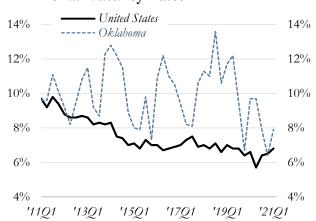
#### OKLAHOMA Economic Databook

#### SELECTED HOUSING INDICATORS

#### FHFA Purchase-Only Home Price Index

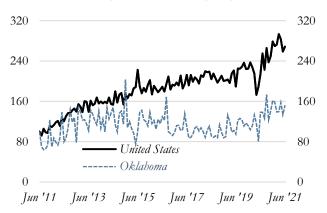


#### Rental Vacancy Rates



#### **Housing Permits**

Ten-Year Index of Growth, Seasonally Adjusted

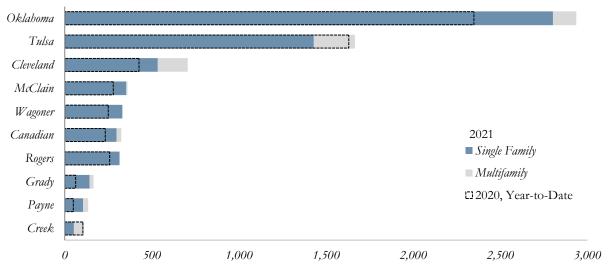


Summary Statistics				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Prices (2021Q1)*	12.6%	10.8%		
Vacancy Rates (2021Q1)	6.8%	7.9%		
Permits (Year-to-Date)*				
Single Family	35.9%	26.7%		
Multifamily	22.9%	1.3%		

<sup>\*</sup>Percent change year-over-year.

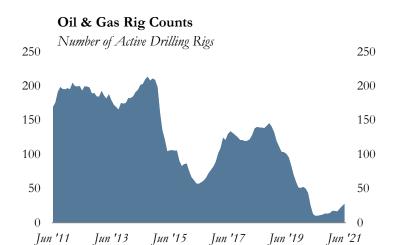
## Top 10 Oklahoma Counties for Permit Activity

Year-to-Date through June



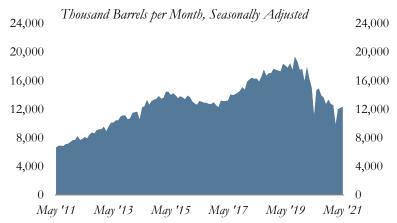
Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) & Census Bureau/Haver Analytics

#### Oklahoma Energy Activity



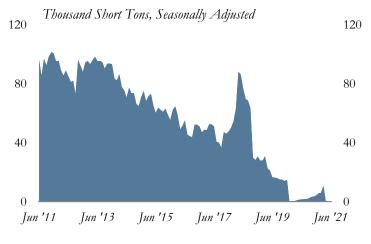
June 2021				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Rig Count	464	28		
Change from				
Last Month	11	3		
Last Year	190	18		
Share of U.S.	Activity	5.9%		

#### **Crude Oil Production**



May 2021				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Production	345,712	12,303		
Change from				
Last Month	2.4%	1.0%		
Last Year	15.7%	11.3%		
Share of U.S. Activity 3.6%				

#### **Coal Production**

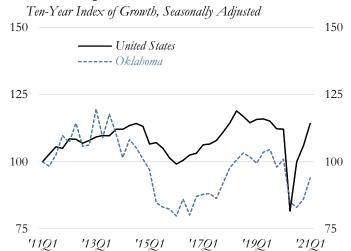


June 2021				
	United States	Oklahoma		
Production	55,789	0		
Change from				
Last Month	3.0%	-28.1%		
Last Year	33.2%	-85.6%		
Share of U.S.	Activity	0.0%		

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

#### SELECTED TRADE INDICATORS

#### **Global Exports**

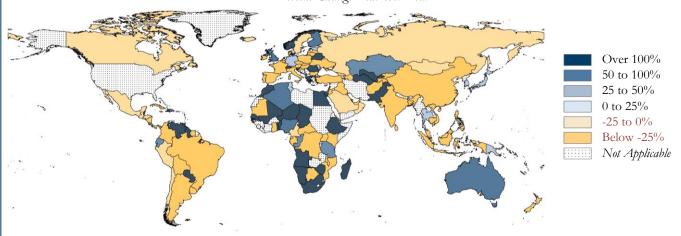


2021Q1					
	United States	Oklahoma			
Exports (Millions)	\$408,932.1	\$1,424.3			
Change from					
Last Quarter	7.8%	9.2%			
Last Year (year-to-date)	1.9%	-6.9%			
Share of U.S. Activity		0.3%			

	2020	
Exports as a	<i>United States</i>	Oklahoma
Percent of GDP	6.9%	2.9%

## Oklahoma Exports Year-to-Date through 2021Q1

Percent Change Year-over-Year



Тор	Markets	Share
1	Canada	23.1%
2	Germany	13.5
3	Mexico	9.9
4	South Africa	6.4
5	Japan	5.8
6	United Kingdom	4.4
7	Netherlands	3.8
8	Australia	3.7
9	China*	3.6
10	Singapore	2.4

*China	includes	Hong	Kong,	Taiwan,	and	Macao.

То	p Exports	Share
1	Machinery (Except Electrical)	17.6%
2	Transportation Equip.	16.5
3	Computers & Electronics	13.2
4	Chemicals & Rare Earth Materials	10.5
5	Fabricated Metal Products	8.5
6	Electronic Equip. & Appliances	7.3
7	Primary Metals	7.0
8	Food	6.6
9	Agriculture & Livestock	3.0
10	Plastics & Rubber Products	2.3

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://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

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