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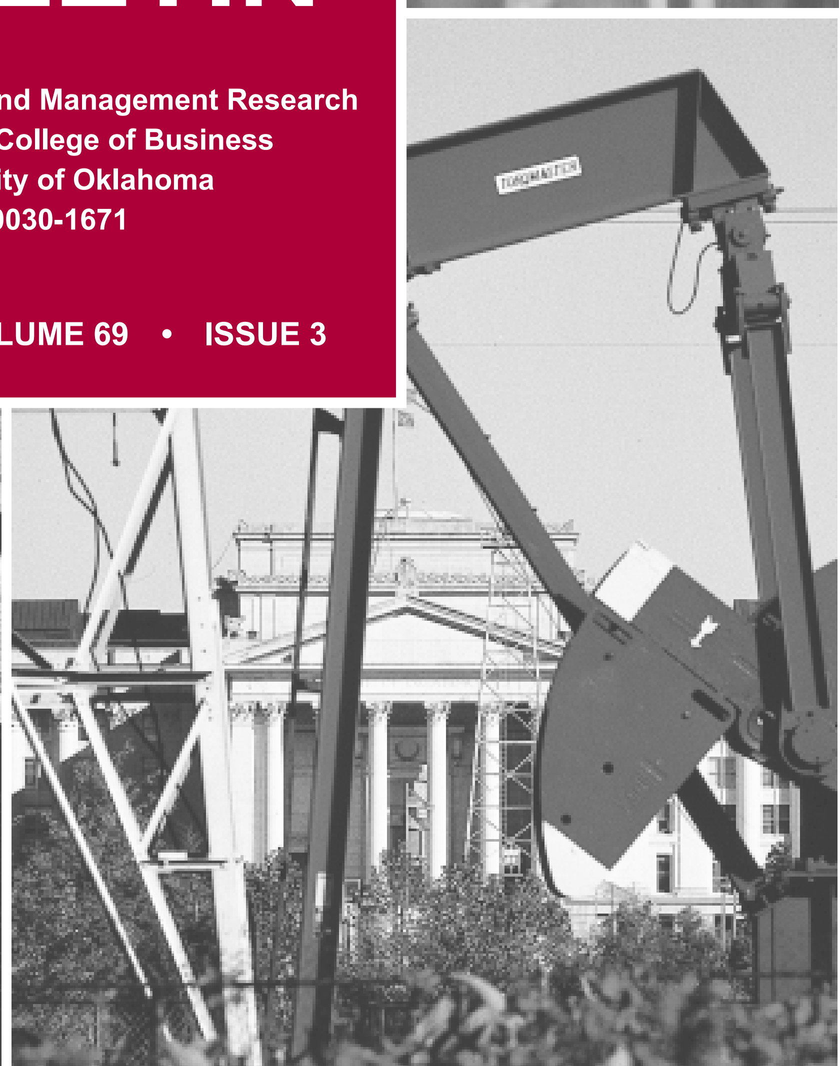

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Manuscripts for consideration should be typed, double-spaced, and submitted in duplicate. Each submitted manuscript is reviewed by at least two members of the Editorial Review Board and a decision is usually reached in four to six weeks.

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ANNOUNCING
The Dikeman Honorarium

In recognition of 40 years of service to the people of Oklahoma, the Center for Economic and Management Research in OU's Price College of Business is proud to announce the Neil J. Dikeman, Jr. Honorarium. The purpose of this honorarium is to stimulate research on the Oklahoma economy, inform citizens, and guide public policy. For each paper accepted for publication in the *Oklahoma Business Bulletin*, $500 will be provided to the author or authors of the paper. Recipients have two options: personal or institutional payment. The authors may designate that the award be paid to an institution in support of the research missions. In the latter case, the award is non-taxable. Also an additional $1000 will be awarded to the paper judged by the editors as the best paper published in an academic year. Student involvement and co-authorship in publications is encouraged.

CEMR is proud to announce that the first recipients of the Dikeman Honorarium are Robert Henry Cox and Christian Breunig for their fine paper entitled "How Global is the Oklahoma Economy?" This paper was published in the April/July 2000 issue of the *Bulletin*. The award is small recognition for a job well done.

A wide variety of economic subject areas will be considered for publication in the *Bulletin*. Articles should be related to economic and business activity or public policy in the State of Oklahoma, but can include regional comparisons. Example topics include:

- Labor force trends and workforce development issues
- Future education demands, potential patterns and opportunities
- Population change and migration patterns
- High technology growth in Oklahoma
- Transportation problems and priorities
- Intra- and inter-state economic trends and forecasts
- Poverty in Oklahoma, its changing character
- Fiscal trends in Oklahoma—How long will the good times last?
- Personal income growth deficiencies, causes and solutions
- Growth potentials for the nation and Oklahoma's prospects
- The advance of immigrant populations in Oklahoma
- The future of the petroleum industry in Oklahoma
- Deregulation of utilities—Oklahoma implications
- Economic development programs—The Oklahoma experience
- Workman's compensation insurance—An impediment to Oklahoma growth?
- The effectiveness of local development programs in stimulating regional growth
- Health care in Oklahoma—How well are workers and their families covered?

The above are meant to be simply illustrative of the variety of subject matter that is considered relevant to the goals of the Dikeman Honorarium. We encourage you to submit your research to the *Bulletin*, which is in its 72nd year of publication. Please send papers to:

Patricia Wickham
Center for Economic and Management Research
Price College of Business
307 W. Brooks, Room 4
Norman, OK 73019-0450

Michael F. PRICE College of Business

Thank you.

The Center for Economic and Management Research

Business Highlights

by Robert C. Dauffenbach

National Scene

There is little doubt, now, that the US economy is mired in an economic slowdown that borders on recession. An official recession—two successive quarters of negative GDP growth—remains unlikely, according to the conventional wisdom of numerous economists. The first estimates of GDP growth for the second quarter of 2001 are due toward the end of July. That should give us a first glimpse at whether an official recession will be avoided.

One sector of the US economy, however, is certainly in recession. Manufacturing employment peaked at 18,554,000 in July 2000. As of June 2001, it stands at 17,769,000, a loss of 785,000 jobs. In contrast, total national payroll employment has declined 212,000 jobs since this series peaked in February 2001. Given that the manufacturing sector tends to achieve high rates of productivity advance, manufacturing output is likely down even more than the 4.2 percent decrease in manufacturing employment.

Especially hard hit has been the electronics industry, and within that segment, the semiconductor equipment makers. As recently as January 2001, the semiconductor equipment industry posted $1.85 billion in new equipment orders. As of May 2001, these "bookings" have fallen to the $700 million mark. While this indicator is showing some signs of stabilizing, opinions as to whether a turnaround is in the offing vary widely.

Actions by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, through its Open Market Operations policymaking body, clearly have been in the right direction. The Fed has lowered interest rates six times since the beginning of this year, a total of 275 basis points (2.75 percent). This is strong action on the part of the Fed, especially when coupled with sizeable injections of liquidity in the form of open market operations. These injections occur in consequence of purchases of US government securities by the Fed. In essence, the Fed writes a check on itself and purchases government securities through broker/dealers. The Fed receives these securities and the broker deposits the check with its banker. In this manner, new funds are injected into the system. These funds are high-powered money: bank loans can expand by a multiple of the newly available funds.

The Fed seems to have recognized early that the nation was heading for an economic slowdown. This contrasts markedly with the recession of 1990-91. At that time, Chairman Greenspan was quoted as saying in January 1991 that he was not sure the economy was in recession. The recession is recorded to have started in July 1990.

Prompt action by the Fed will likely stave off any dramatic worsening of the economy, but it is extremely uncertain as to how quickly the economy will rebound. Many prognosticators are projecting a quick V-shaped recovery. The less optimistic are looking for a flat-bottomed U-shaped recovery. The still less optimistic are expecting an extended flat-spot for the economy. The letter L comes to mind. Another group is expecting a W-shaped recovery; that is, an initial recovery followed by a relapse. This was the case with the recession of 1973-75, a rather long-winded and nasty affair associated with the energy crisis.

The nature of the recovery will, of course, impact the stock market, which has been, essentially, in a sideways pattern of movement for much of this year. After falling by 60 percent from its highs, we can hope that technology stocks that dominate the NASDAQ listings have stabilized. The Dow and S&P 500 have not been as severely affected, although price/earnings ratios remain at levels that are high historically. If a recession actually takes hold of the US economy, or if the U-, L-, or W-shaped patterns of recovery become the observed pattern, it is unlikely that current price/earnings ratios will hold. Six months into the period of stimulative Fed policy combined with tax relief, we should now be experiencing whether the V-shaped pattern will unfold. There is little evidence that the US economy is bounding off a bottom at this time. Still, the likelihood is for a V-shaped pattern. Deep, exhausting, and lasting recessions are very much the exception. And, it is not clear that we will even have, as we say, an "official" recession.

To drive the Price College Indicators, which we report on in each issue of the Business Bulletin, we rely on forecasts of GDP growth provided by the Fair Econometric Model, produced by noted economist Ray C. Fair of Yale University. It is interesting to examine Dr. Fair's forecasts. The data are for GDP, adjusted for inflation, with 1996=100. The forecasts begin with the second quarter of 2001, for which Dr. Fair is forecasting a fairly high growth rate of 3.4 percent annualized. By annualized, we mean that the quarter-to-quarter rate of growth is calculated and the resulting rate is compounded for four quarters.

Dr. Fair's clearly has the economy picking up steam in the recently passed quarter, the second quarter of 2001. It is interesting to see that his model anticipates a relapse of growth in year 2002 with the growth rate falling in the mid one-percent range. It is not until 2003 that his model expects growth to return to a rate close to approximating the long-term growth potential of the economy, deemed by many economists to be a 2.5 percent rate of real economic growth. This is what one would refer to as a U-shaped recovery. In addition, the model's rates of growth for the second and third quarter of 2001 are likely to prove somewhat high. Note that while forecasting a lengthy period of low economic growth, there are no periods of negative growth in this forecast.

Table I

Gross Domestic Product Forecasts
Fair Econometric Model

Year/Q	Real GDP	Annualized Growth Rate
1999:1	8730.0	3.5
1999:2	8783.2	2.5
1999:3	8905.8	5.7
1999:4	9084.1	8.3
2000:1	9191.8	4.8
2000:2	9318.9	5.6
2000:3	9369.5	2.2
2000:4	9393.7	1.0
2001:1	9439.9	2.0
2001:2	9518.9	3.4
2001:3	9574.7	2.4
2001:4	9610.8	1.5
2002:1	9647.6	1.5
2002:2	9681.0	1.4
2002:3	9715.4	1.4
2002:4	9753.7	1.6
2003:1	9795.1	1.7
2003:2	9840.1	1.8
2003:3	9888.6	2.0
2003:4	9939.8	2.1

Price College Indicators

As readers of this quarterly report are aware, the Price College Indicators, developed at the University of Oklahoma Center for Economic and Management Research, are designed to provide leading indicators of economic activity for the nation, the state, and the two major metropolitan areas of Oklahoma. The indicators have been scaled so that a value of 50 signifies continuation of present trends while values greater or lower than 50 are associated with rising or falling trend rates of growth. The indicators also serve as instruments for producing forecasts. They have successfully foreshadowed every major national recession in the last 40 years.

Presently, using the most recently available data through May, the PCI for the national economy is yielding anything but sanguine results. The index has continued to slip to the 26 level in April, but up-ticked slightly to 27 in May. By comparison, the lowest reading in the 1990-91 recession was 16. In the severe 1981-82 recession, a reading of only 6 was recorded. Consequently, the economy appears to be skirting recessionary readings at this time. Still, a reading of 27 is quite low by recent experience. This time last year, the reading was 50, indicating a continuation of present employment growth rates. From that time, the index has declined consistently to present levels.

The PCI for the core rate of inflation remains quite favorable. The present reading is 39, indicating that inflation should continue to moderate. This indicator has fallen from the mid-50s range since September of 2000. This is an important result in that the Fed has only to fight weakness in the economy, not a dual level of weakness with inflationary tendencies, the so-called *stagflation*. If inflation were a problem now, it is unlikely that the Fed would have been able to lower interest rates as dramatically. Energy prices have come off their highs recently, which isn't good news for Oklahoma, but these declines will help moderate inflationary tendencies at the national level.

Unfortunately, the PCIs for the State of Oklahoma and the two major metropolitan areas of Oklahoma City and Tulsa continue on a downward spiral. Readings are 22 for the state, and 27 and 31 for Oklahoma City and Tulsa, suggesting that growth rates could moderate substantially. Only the state's PCI has shown an up-tick from the level of 20. The PCIs for Oklahoma City and Tulsa are showing a bottoming tendency. Perhaps the worst of the decline is over.

Forecasts

The Price College Indicators are used as a basis for forecasting each respective underlying variable. Each series in the index is forecast using the Fair model real GDP forecasts as drivers. Owing to recent revisions in the Fair model forecasts and continuing weakness in the economy, the forecasts have come down somewhat dramatically. Presently, these PCI based forecasts call for employment growth nationally of only about 616,000 for 2001, rising to almost a two million gain in employment in 2002. The expected gain in 2002 is about equal to the year 2000 gain, which was slow by comparison to the last two years of the 1990s, where gains of three million were recorded. The core rate of inflation, which excludes volatile food and energy components, is expected to be 2.5 percent in 2001, falling to 1.5 percent in 2002. The expected 2001 core rate of inflation about matches the actual rate for year 2000.

Table II

Employment in Oklahoma, OKC, and Tulsa
January 2000 – May 2001
In thousands

Mon/Year	State	OKC MSA	Tulsa MSA
Jan-00	1,469	534	397
Feb-00	1,469	534	398
Mar-00	1,478	536	399
Apr-00	1,478	537	400
May-00	1,486	540	401
Jun-00	1,490	541	407
Jul-00	1,494	546	406
Aug-00	1,493	546	407
Sep-00	1,493	547	405
Oct-00	1,492	545	405
Nov-00	1,491	546	405
Dec-00	1,485	544	404
Jan-01	1,495	548	407
Feb-01	1,496	547	407
Mar-01	1,497	546	408
Apr-01	1,500	549	408
May-01	1,499	548	406

In regard to Oklahoma employment, the state's economy appears to have hit a flat spot, as indicated in Table II. This table reports wage and salary (payroll) employment for Oklahoma, Oklahoma City and Tulsa on a seasonally-adjusted basis, in thousands.

It is somewhat discouraging to find employment topping out and declining, if only by a small amount in recent results estimated by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. The employment forecasts are even less sanguine. Presently, the forecasts are for only a 15,000 gain for the State of Oklahoma in 2001, and since current employment is presently showing a 13,000 gain from May 2000, very little growth is forecast for the balance of the year. This we consider a pessimistic outlook that could soon be moderated by a pick-up in national growth. For the year 2001, growth will be low by recent standards, rising by only 10,000.

Moderation in growth rates will impact the major metropolitan areas significantly. Growth is now anticipated to be only 6,000 jobs for the Oklahoma City metro area and 4,000 jobs for the Tulsa MSA. This implies growth rates of only 1.6 and 1.0 percent respectively. Only slight growth is forecast for year 2002 at 4,000 jobs for each metro area, implying 0.8 and 0.9 percent growth rates. Nevertheless, growth is expected to remain positive.

If a V-shaped pattern of growth out of the present doldrums materializes, these forecasts will likely be proven to be too low. The US economy is presently at a crucial juncture. The coming months should tell us a great deal about the shape of the recovery. We will keep a watchful eye.

Robert C. Dauffenbach is Director of the Center for Economic and Management Research.

Census Data Products Release

Jeff Wallace

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS has begun releasing 2000 Census data products. Census 2000 Redistricting Data (PL94-171) Summary File, the first of many data products, was released for Oklahoma in March. Summary File 1 was released as a one page Demographic Profile in June and the entire Summary File 1 was released in July.

PL94-171 includes information on total population and persons 18 years and over by race and Hispanic or Latino. The racial categories provided on PL94-171 are White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other race. A major change between 1990 and 2000 Census racial categories is that respondents were able to choose multiple races for the first time. Along with the six race alone categories, there are over 50 racial categories of two or more races.

The redistricting file consists of four detailed tables: the first shows the population for each of 63 single and multiple race categories; the second shows the total Hispanic or Latino population and the population not of Hispanic or Latino origin cross-tabulated by the 63 race categories. These tabulations are repeated in the third and fourth tables for the population 18 years and over. The data are for the resident population.

Summary File Data Products

The Summary File 1 Demographic Profiles include selected population and housing characteristics. These profiles were released on the Internet and will be available on CD-ROM, DVD, and paper. These profiles were released for Oklahoma in June.

The first major demographic release of data is Summary File 1 (SF 1) which was released in July. This file presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units collected from the short form or 100% count of Census 2000. This information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and whether the residence is owned or rented. Data will be available down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census-tract level for others. Summaries will also be included for other geographic areas such as ZIP Code ® Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs ™) and Congressional Districts. Individual state files and two national files will be released. The second national release will provide the first available urban and rural data. SF 1 will be available on the Internet and on CD-ROM.

Related products include Demographic Profiles that will give a snapshot of the geographic area, Quick Tables, Geographic Comparison Tables, and two printed report series, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics (PHC-1) and Population and Housing Unit Totals (PHC-3).

The entire SF 1 series should be released by June 2002.

Summary File 2 (SF 2) will present data similar to the information included in SF 1, but the tables in this file are iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino categories and for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. These data will be shown down to the census tract level as the lowest geographic level for the various race and ethnic categories that meet a specified minimum population size threshold.

SF 2 will be released between September 2001 and July 2002 and will be available on the Internet and CD-ROM.

Summary File 3 (SF 3) is the first release of the information collected on a sample basis or long form. It will include population counts for ancestry groups. Data will be provided down to the block group for many tabulations but only down to the census tract for others. There will be individual releases of each state and a single national volume. SF3 includes social and economic variables such as education, labor force, income, poverty, housing value and rent, and detailed housing charateristics. It will be available on the Internet and on CD-ROM. SF 3 will also include data by ZCTAs and Congressional District. Related products include a three-page profile report, various Quick Tables and Geographic Comparison Tables, and a printed report series, developed from the sample data.

SF 3 will be released between June 2002 and September 2002.

Summary File 4 (SF 4) includes tabulations of the population and housing data collected from a sample of the population. Just as in SF 2, the tables on SF 4 will be iterated for a selected list of race and Hispanic or Latino groups, for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, as well as for ancestry groups. It will be available on the Internet and on CD-ROM. Various Quick Tables and Geographic Comparison Tables will be derived from SF 4.

SF 4 is scheduled to be released between October 2002 and February 2003.

Major Map and Geographic Products

Census 2000 Census Tract Outline Maps

These county maps show the boundaries and numbers of the census tracts, and name the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for American Indian areas/Alaska Native areas/ Hawaiian home lands, counties, county subdivisions, and places.

This map series is currently available on paper and .pdf files.

Census 2000 Block Maps

The Census Bureau's block maps show the greatest detail and most complete set of geographic information. These large-scale maps depict the smallest geographic entities for which the Census Bureau presents data—the census blocks—by displaying the features that form block boundaries and the numbers that identify them. The intent of this map series is to produce a map for each governmental unit (e.g. American Indian areas/Alaska Native areas/ Hawaiian home lands, county, place, and functioning minor civil division) on the smallest possible number of map sheets at the maximum practical scale. Lowest level of geography: Census Block.

This map series will be available on paper and .pdf files. These maps are scheduled for release during the Summer and Fall of 2001

Census 2000 TIGER/Line Files

This is the public version of the Census Bureau's digital database of geographic features for the United States and the U.S. Island Areas. The database is called TIGER , which is the source of all Census Bureau geographic products. The TIGER/ Line files include the January 1, Census 2000 governmental unit boundaries, Census 2000 statistical area boundaries, Census 2000 tabulation block numbers, address range enhancements, feature updates from Census 2000 enumeration and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). Media: DVD, Internet and CD-ROM (custom)

These files are scheduled for release during the Summer and Fall of 2001

*Census 2000 County Block Maps (P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Produc*t)

County Block Maps are essentially the same type of map as the Census 2000 Block Maps described above except that they are created for each county unit and they have the voting district boundaries. The maps show the boundaries, names and codes for American Indian areas/Alaska Native areas/Hawaiian home lands, county divisions, places, voting districts, census tracts, block groups, and census blocks.

This map series is currently available on paper and .pdf files.

Census 2000 Voting District/State Legislative District Outline Maps (P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Product)

These county-based maps show the boundaries and codes for Voting Districts as delineated by the participating states in Phase 2, Voting District Project, of the Redistricting Data Program; the features underlying these boundaries; and the names of these features. Additionally, for states that submitted the information, these maps show the boundaries and codes for state legislative districts and their underlying features. These maps also show the boundaries and names of American Indian areas/ Alaska Native areas/Hawaiian home lands, counties, county subdivisions, and places. The maps will be available only for those states and counties where information was provided under the Voting District Project.

This map series is also currently available on paper and .pdf files.

Redistricting Census 2000 TIGER/Line Files The first release of the Census 2000

TIGER/Line files is specifically intended to support the needs of the redistricting community. Because of the timing of this release, it will NOT include the ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) nor all of the final Census 2000 address range information. The following areas will not be included in this release: American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Minor Outlying Islands (Midway) and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Availability

All 2000 Census data will be available through the Oklahoma State Data Center Program (OSDC). The Oklahoma Department of Commerce is the lead agency within the state and along with two coordinating agencies, the Center for Economic and Management Research at the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma State Library, will make all 2000 Census data available to the public. The OSDC has over forty affiliate organizations throughout the state.

For more information about the 2000 Census or to find the affiliate nearest you, please contact one of the following organizations.

Jeff Wallace
Oklahoma State Data Center
Oklahoma Department of Commerce
P.O. Box 26980
Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0980
405/815-5184
fax – 405/815-5163
e-mail – jeff_wallace@odoc.state.ok.us
http://www.odoc.state.ok.us/osdc.htm

John McCraw
Center for Economic and Management Research
The University of Oklahoma
307 W. Brooks Street
Norman, OK 73019-0450
405/325-2931
fax – 405/325-7688
e-mail – jmccraw@ou.edu
http://origins.ou.edu

Steve Beleu
U.S. Governmental Information Division
Oklahoma Department of Libraries
200 N.E. 18th
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-3205
405/522-3327
fax – 405/525-7804
e-mail – sbeleu@oltn.odl.state.ok.us
http://www.odl.state.ok.us/usinfo

The following table is the Demographic Profile for the State. This profile is also available for other levels of geography including, places, counties, census tracts, and ZCTAs.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics for Oklahoma: 2000

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decenial.html

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,450,654	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	1,695,895	49.1
Female	1,754,759	50.9
Under 5 years	236,353	6.8
5 to 9 years	244,525	7.1
10 to 14 years	252,029	7.3
15 to 19 years	269,373	7.8
20 to 24 years	247,165	7.2
25 to 34 years	451,647	13.1
35 to 44 years	523,522	15.2
45 to 54 years	453,761	13.1
55 to 59 years	173,199	5.0
60 to 64 years	143,130	4.1
65 to 74 years	242,499	7.0
75 to 84 years	156,276	4.5
85 years and over	57,175	1.7
Median age (years)	35.5	(X)
18 years and over	2,558,294	74.1
Male	1,238,267	35.9
Female	1,320,027	38.3
21 years and over	2,393,620	69.4
62 years and over	539,188	15.6
65 years and over	455,950	13.2
Male	188,111	5.5
Female	267,839	7.8
RACE		
One race	3,294,669	95.5
White	2,628,434	76.2
Black or African American	260,968	7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	273,230	7.9
Asian	46,767	1.4
Asian Indian	8,502	0.2
Chinese	6,964	0.2
Filipino	4,028	0.1
Japanese	2,505	0.1
Korean	5,074	0.1
Vietnamese	12,566	0.4
Other Asian [1]	7,128	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2,372	0.1
Native Hawaiian	702	-
Guamanian or Chamorro	585	-
Samoan	388	-
Other Pacific Islander [2]	697	-
Some other race	82,898	2.4
Two or more races	155,985	4.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [3]		
White	2,770,035	80.3
Black or African American	284,766	8.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	391,949	11.4
Asian	58,723	1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5,123	0.1
Some other race	102,585	3.0

Subject	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	3,450,654	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	179,304	5.2
Mexican	132,813	3.8
Puerto Rican	8,153	0.2
Cuban	1,759	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	36,579	1.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,271,350	94.8
White alone	2,556,368	74.1
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	3,450,654	100.0
In households	3,338,279	96.7
Householder	1,342,293	38.9
Spouse	717,611	20.8
Child	989,710	28.7
Own child under 18 years	796,868	23.1
Other relatives	153,263	4.4
Under 18 years	72,426	2.1
Nonrelatives	135,402	3.9
Unmarried partner	53,307	1.5
In group quarters	112,375	3.3
Institutionalized population	66,746	1.9
Noninstitutionalized population	45,629	1.3
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	1,342,293	100.0
Family households (families)	921,750	68.7
With own children under 18 years	434,793	32.4
Married-couple family	717,611	53.5
With own children under 18 years	311,735	23.2
Female householder, no husband present	152,575	11.4
With own children under 18 years	94,403	7.0
Nonfamily households	420,543	31.3
Householder living alone	358,560	26.7
Householder 65 years and over	135,273	10.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	479,275	35.7
Households with individuals 65 years and over	319,395	23.8
Average household size	2.49	(X)
Average family size	3.02	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	1,514,400	100.0
Occupied housing units	1,342,293	88.6
Vacant housing units	172,107	11.4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	32,293	2.1
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.5	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	10.6	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	1,342,293	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	918,259	68.4
Renter-occupied housing units	424,034	31.6
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.55	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.36	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The following six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Jeff Wallace is Director of the Oklahoma State Data Center, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

SELECTED INDICATORS

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1st Qtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
Crude Oil Production (000 bbl)[a]	15,683	17,851	17,827	-12.0	-12.1
Natural Gas Production (000 mcf)[a]	401,987	413,646	428,353	-6.2	-2.8
Rig Count	133	123	76	75.0	8.1
Intial Unemployment Claims	25,870	19,774	24,634	5.0	30.8
Permit-Authorized Construction					
Residential Single Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	252,074	182,953	262,000	-3.8	37.8
Number of Units	2,011	1,469	2,144	-6.2	36.9
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	35,787	6,148	30,500	17.3	482.1
Number of Units	700	114	594	17.8	514.0
Total Construction ($000)	287,861	189,101	292,500	-1.6	52.2
Employment					
Total Labor Force (000)[b]	1,631.6	1,654.0	1,631.9	0.0	-1.4
Total Employment (000)	1,584.8	1,608.4	1,576.7	0.5	-1.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.2	2.8	3.4	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment (000)	1,482.3	1,501.1	1,459.2	1.6	-1.3
Manufacturing	180,233	182,267	181,900	-0.9	-1.1
Mining	29,700	29,233	28,333	4.8	1.6
Government	291,233	293,567	288,067	1.1	-0.8
Contract Construction	62,567	61,867	57,500	8.8	1.1
Services	425,133	428,867	410,633	3.5	-0.9
Retail Trade	268,400	276,867	268,367	0.0	-3.1
Average Weekly Hours (Per Worker)					
Manufacturing	39.1	40.3	40.9	-4.4	-3.0
Average Weekly Earnings ($ Per Worker)					
Manufacturing	500.71	545.77	523.87	-4.4	-8.3
Contract Construction	586.39	567.40	566.03	3.6	3.3

Note: Includes revisions in some previous months.

[a]Figures are for 4th and 3rd Qtr 2001. Crude oil includes condensate. Natural gas includes casinghead gas.

[b]Civilian Labor Force. Labor Force employment and unemployment rate refer to place of residence, non–agricultural wage and salary employment refers to place of work.

NA = Not Available

OKLAHOMA GENERAL BUSINESS INDEX

	Preliminary Forcecast Mar '01	Mar '00	Mar '99	Percentage Change '01/'00 Mar	Percentage Change '01/'99 Mar
State	133.1	132.8	130.3	0.2	2.1
Oklahoma City MSA	134.1	132.9	129.4	0.9	3.6
Tulsa MSA	138.3	137.0	134.1	0.9	3.1

RETAIL TRADE IN METRO AREAS AND STATE ($000 Seasonally Adjusted)

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1stQtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA					
Durable Goods	583,967	558,116	599,540	-2.6	4.6
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	168,224	151,726	180,703	-6.9	10.9
Auto Accessories and Repair	96,535	89,353	95,358	1.2	8.0
Furniture	76,373	74,442	75,998	0.5	2.6
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	109,290	102,520	111,113	-1.6	6.6
Miscellaneous Durables	116,658	120,749	119,974	-2.8	-3.4
Used Merchandise	16,888	19,324	16,394	3.0	-12.6
Nondurable Goods	1,555,020	1,483,918	1,483,858	4.8	4.8
General Merchandise	535,357	500,054	442,382	21.0	7.1
Food Stores	305,016	292,563	330,495	-7.7	4.3
Apparel	103,371	102,061	95,195	8.6	1.3
Eating and Drinking Places	284,145	250,363	291,934	-2.7	13.5
Drug Stores	40,448	38,273	37,545	7.7	5.7
Liquor Stores	18,463	18,286	18,088	2.1	1.0
Miscellaneous Nondurables	84,549	84,560	77,111	9.6	0.0
Gasoline	183,670	197,758	191,109	-3.9	-7.1
Total Retail Trade	2,138,987	2,042,033	2,083,399	2.7	4.7
TULSA MSA					
Durable Goods	458,821	456,738	472,164	-2.8	0.5
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	123,436	117,568	130,069	-5.1	5.0
Auto Accessories and Repair	61,843	61,875	64,403	-4.0	-0.1
Furniture	54,697	53,537	53,811	1.6	2.2
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	112,379	108,562	122,027	-7.9	3.5
Miscellaneous Durables	92,855	100,180	89,512	3.7	-7.3
Used Merchandise	13,611	15,017	12,341	10.3	-9.4
Nondurable Goods	1,184,864	1,117,576	1,118,248	6.0	6.0
General Merchandise	391,775	350,567	339,196	15.5	11.8
Food Stores	264,161	243,672	257,168	2.7	8.4
Apparel	76,035	73,909	76,359	-0.4	2.9
Eating and Drinking Places	209,323	199,319	200,640	4.3	5.0
Drug Stores	30,596	27,628	28,287	8.2	10.7
Liquor Stores	15,813	14,967	14,781	7.0	5.7
Miscellaneous Nondurables	61,380	61,315	60,536	1.4	0.1
Gasoline	135,781	146,199	141,281	-3.9	-7.1
Total Retail Trade	1,643,684	1,574,315	1,590,412	3.3	4.4
ENID MSA					
Durable Goods	25,272	24,342	23,133	9.2	3.8
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	8,284	7,572	8,013	3.4	9.4
Auto Accessories and Repair	5,875	5,638	4,850	21.1	4.2
Furniture	1,921	1,878	1,929	-0.4	2.3
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	3,244	2,978	2,039	59.1	8.9
Miscellaneous Durables	5,105	5,295	5,599	-8.8	-3.6
Used Merchandise	843	981	702	20.0	-14.1

RETAIL TRADE IN METRO AREAS AND STATE ($000 Seasonally Adjusted)

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1stQtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
ENID MSA (continued)					
Nondurable Goods	86,934	82,796	80,928	7.4	5.0
General Merchandise	30,376	27,542	26,492	14.7	10.3
Food Stores	22,361	20,926	20,742	7.8	6.9
Apparel	4,090	4,202	3,644	12.3	-2.7
Eating and Drinking Places	13,432	11,960	12,561	6.9	12.3
Drug Stores	2,766	2,746	2,060	34.3	0.7
Liquor Stores	725	714	760	-4.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Nondurables	3,116	3,865	4,193	-25.7	-19.4
Gasoline	10,068	10,840	10,476	-3.9	-7.1
Total Retail Trade	112,206	107,138	104,060	7.8	4.7
LAWTON MSA					
Durable Goods	28,934	29,252	30,787	-6.0	-1.1
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	7,131	7,526	8,919	-20.0	-5.3
Auto Accessories and Repair	6,062	5,810	5,913	2.5	4.3
Furniture	3,640	3,187	3,903	-6.7	14.2
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	3,766	3,852	3,365	11.9	-2.3
Miscellaneous Durables	7,484	8,012	7,981	-6.2	-6.6
Used Merchandise	852	864	705	20.8	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	131,053	125,844	124,487	5.3	4.1
General Merchandise	62,306	57,004	55,391	12.5	9.3
Food Stores	19,346	19,571	19,630	-1.4	-1.1
Apparel	5,522	5,645	5,772	-4.3	-2.2
Eating and Drinking Places	22,729	21,675	22,311	1.9	4.9
Drug Stores	2,060	2,022	1,750	17.7	1.9
Liquor Stores	768	757	683	12.5	1.5
Miscellaneous Nondurables	5,526	5,393	5,637	-2.0	2.5
Gasoline	12,796	13,777	13,315	-3.9	-7.1
Total Retail Trade	159,987	155,096	155,274	3.0	3.2
OKLAHOMA					
Durable Goods	1,542,131	1,512,315	1,538,093	0.3	2.0
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	459,330	435,482	499,839	-8.1	5.5
Auto Accessories and Repair	261,384	270,761	266,756	-2.0	-3.5
Furniture	173,167	168,208	174,013	-0.5	2.9
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	305,008	286,534	268,402	13.6	6.4
Miscellaneous Durables	299,257	302,663	287,617	4.0	-1.1
Used Merchandise	43,985	48,667	41,466	6.1	-9.6
Nondurable Goods	4,717,583	4,490,006	4,440,677	6.2	5.1
General Merchandise	1,612,067	1,435,196	1,392,526	15.8	12.3
Food Stores	1,068,985	1,044,783	1,090,549	-2.0	2.3
Apparel	257,896	241,118	225,524	14.4	7.0
Eating and Drinking Places	791,435	760,030	752,385	5.2	4.1
Drug Stores	99,840	91,501	92,163	8.3	9.1
Liquor Stores	48,164	46,700	46,572	3.4	3.1
Miscellaneous Nondurables	241,359	229,896	221,727	8.9	5.0
Gasoline	597,836	640,781	619,231	-3.5	-6.7
Total Retail Trade	6,259,714	6,002,321	5,978,770	4.7	4.3

RETAIL TRADE IN SELECTED CITIES

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1st Qtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
Ada	55,087	51,664	51,598	6.8	6.6
Altus	42,766	41,089	42,029	1.8	4.1
Alva	13,514	12,927	13,079	3.3	4.5
Anadarko	14,535	13,387	13,507	7.6	8.6
Ardmore	77,712	72,073	72,178	7.7	7.8
Bartlesville	93,612	90,476	89,488	4.6	3.5
Blackwell	10,469	10,191	10,272	1.9	2.7
Broken Arrow	117,554	110,926	112,340	4.6	6.0
Chickasha	35,321	34,224	34,036	3.8	3.2
Clinton	19,710	18,856	23,615	-16.5	4.5
Cushing	14,400	13,544	13,749	4.7	6.3
Del City	28,698	29,653	30,317	-5.3	-3.2
Duncan	49,234	45,502	42,446	16.0	8.2
Durant	35,329	33,386	34,305	3.0	5.8
Edmond	151,634	145,848	143,619	5.6	4.0
El Reno	28,342	26,911	26,826	5.7	5.3
Elk City	33,715	31,054	29,003	16.2	8.6
Enid	103,168	97,848	97,214	6.1	5.4
Guthrie	19,337	18,351	19,010	1.7	5.4
Guymon	23,441	22,209	21,773	7.7	5.5
Henryetta	12,036	11,490	11,508	4.6	4.8
Hobart	5,932	5,710	5,844	1.5	3.9
Holdenville	8,156	8,370	7,961	2.4	-2.6
Hugo	15,134	13,200	13,473	12.3	14.7
Idabel	16,470	15,604	15,389	7.0	5.5
Lawton	171,577	162,079	156,103	9.9	5.9
McAlester	61,535	58,187	58,385	5.4	5.8
Miami	28,544	26,437	27,648	3.2	8.0
Midwest City	135,248	126,572	129,469	4.5	6.9
Moore	65,183	60,423	61,839	5.4	7.9
Muskogee	109,144	103,154	104,679	4.3	5.8
Norman	220,195	208,305	202,519	8.7	5.7
Oklahoma City	1,191,371	1,116,125	1,140,013	4.5	6.7
Okmulgee	32,155	30,390	31,073	3.5	5.8
Pauls Valley	19,962	19,040	19,386	3.0	4.8
Pawhuska	4,989	4,732	4,641	7.5	5.4
Ponca City	66,927	62,643	61,815	8.3	6.8
Poteau	30,700	29,050	29,580	3.8	5.7
Sand Springs	47,107	44,612	43,699	7.8	5.6
Sapulpa	50,248	46,721	45,550	10.3	7.5
Seminole	19,088	18,179	17,926	6.5	5.0
Shawnee	85,906	82,631	80,682	6.5	4.0
Stillwater	101,877	98,930	97,660	4.3	3.0
Tahlequah	47,698	45,047	44,686	6.7	5.9
Tulsa	1,159,213	1,113,421	1,148,888	0.9	4.1
Watonga	4,963	5,056	5,355	-7.3	-1.8
Weatherford	25,052	24,176	23,739	5.5	3.6
Wewoka	2,924	2,878	2,981	-1.9	1.6
Woodward	43,250	39,995	38,364	12.7	8.1
Total Selected Cities	4,750,158	4,503,273	4,551,257	4.4	5.5

ENID AND LAWTON MSAs, MUSKOGEE MA

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1stQtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
ENID MSA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force[a]	25,320	25,939	26,670	-5.1	-2.4
Total Employment	24,667	25,325	25,783	-4.3	-2.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.5	2.3	3.3	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	23,233	23,500	23,833	-2.5	-1.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,033	6,133	6,200	-2.7	-1.6
Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.0	0.0
Permit-Authorized Construction					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	1,615	1,322	2,899	-44.3	22.2
Number of Units	8	10	15	-46.7	-20.0
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	0	0	0	—	—
Number of Units	0	0	0	—	—
Total Construction ($000)	1,615	1,322	2,899	-44.3	22.2
LAWTON MSA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force[a]	39,647	40,403	40,835	-2.9	-1.9
Total Employment	38,473	39,195	39,298	-2.1	-1.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.9	3.0	3.8	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	38,300	38,733	38,433	-0.3	-1.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,733	8,967	8,833	-1.1	-2.6
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	3,767	0.9	0.0
Permit-Authorized Construction					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	3,775	3,094	5,847	-35.4	22.0
Number of Units	32	26	49	-34.7	23.1
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	0	0	0	—	—
Number of Units	0	0	0	—	—
Total Construction ($000)	3,775	3,094	5,847	-35.4	22.0
MUSKOGEE MA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force[a]	30,577	30,619	30,854	-0.9	-0.1
Total Employment	29,460	29,482	29,455	0.0	-0.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	3.7	4.5	—	—
Water Transportation					
Port of Muskogee					
Tons In	64,951	77,784	78,954	-17.7	-16.5
Tons Out	14,930	22,382	28,453	-47.5	-33.3

Note: Includes revisions.
[a]Civilian Labor Force.
E = Exceeds 600 percent.

TULSA MSA

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1stQtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force[a]	414,093	420,356	414,167	0.0	-1.5
Total Employment	403,400	409,767	400,923	0.6	-1.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.5	2.5	3.2	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	402,467	407,500	393,600	2.3	-1.2
Manufacturing	55,300	55,233	54,567	1.3	0.1
Mining	7,100	7,033	7,133	-0.5	1.0
Government	46,000	46,567	44,133	4.2	-1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	91,667	95,733	92,233	-0.6	-4.2
Average Weekly Earnings					
Manufacturing ($ Per Worker)	630.30	650.39	590.98	6.7	-3.1
Air Transportation					
Passengers Enplaning (Number)	386,697	431,081	398,864	-3.1	-10.3
Passengers Deplaning (Number)	388,595	427,461	396,411	-2.0	-9.1
Freight (Tons)	13,384	13,331	12,865	4.0	0.4
Water Transportation					
Tulsa Port of Catoosa					
Tons In	245,480	212,688	306,987	-20.0	15.4
Tons Out	178,408	294,659	342,560	-47.9	-39.5
Permit-Authorized Construction					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	99,469	81,320	95,469	4.2	22.3
Number of Units	787	651	793	-0.8	20.9
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	5,533	293	876	531.6	E
Number of Units	111	7	22	404.5	E
Total Construction	105,002	81,613	96,345	9.0	28.7

Note: Includes revisions.
[a]Civilian Labor Force.

OKLAHOMA CITY MSA

Category	1st Qtr '01	4th Qtr '00	1st Qtr '00	Percentage Change '01/'00 1stQtr	Percentage Change 1st Qtr '01 4th Qtr '00
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force[a]	552,277	557,417	545,424	1.3	-0.9
Total Employment	535,160	544,848	531,521	0.7	-1.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.1	2.2	2.5	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	543,067	550,993	530,767	2.3	-1.4
Manufacturing	53,900	54,933	55,400	-2.7	-1.9
Mining	6,967	6,800	6,233	11.8	2.5
Government	109,633	109,833	106,033	3.4	-0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	125,433	129,033	124,933	0.4	-2.8
Average Weekly Earnings					
Manufacturing ($ Per Worker)	512.93	621.93	603.71	-15.0	-17.5
Air Transportation					
Passengers Enplaning (Number)	393,544	436,188	392,750	0.2	-9.8
Passengers Deplaning (Number)	399,683	424,849	397,977	0.4	-5.9
Freight Enplaned (Tons)	5,206	4,419	5,509	-5.5	17.8
Freight Deplaned (Tons)	6,209	6,170	6,691	-7.2	0.6
Permit-Authorized Construction					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	129,882	84,602	132,388	-1.9	53.5
Number of Units	1,024	666	1,046	-2.1	53.8
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value ($000)	26,464	1,667	29,424	-10.1	1487.5
Number of Units	504	32	561	-10.2	1475.0
Total Construction ($000)	156,346	86,269	161,812	-3.4	81.2

Note: Includes revisions.
[a]Civilian Labor Force.