



OKLAHOMA BUSINESS BULLETIN

Center for Economic and Management Research
Michael F. Price College of Business
The University of Oklahoma
ISSN 0030-1671

JANUARY 2001 • VOLUME 69 • ISSUE 1



The *Oklahoma Business Bulletin* is published quarterly by the Center for Economic and Management Research, 307 West Brooks, Room 4, Norman, Oklahoma 73019-0450. January 2001, volume 69, number 1, ISSN 0030-1671. Second class postage paid at Norman, Oklahoma. Subscription price per year is \$10.00. Postmaster: Send address changes to the *Oklahoma Business Bulletin*, 307 W. Brooks, Room 4, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

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Address all manuscripts and correspondence to:

Oklahoma Business Bulletin
Center for Economic and Management Research
307 West Brooks, Room 4
Norman, Oklahoma 73019-0450

The *Oklahoma Business Bulletin* is published by the Center for Economic and Management Research, Michael F. Price College of Business, The University of Oklahoma.

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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 most recent 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



Thank you.

**The Center for Economic and
Management Research**

Business Highlights

by Robert C. Dauffenbach

As we look to the economy of the new millennium, officially beginning January 1, 2001, the crystal ball is a little cloudier than usual. We have a new president promising tax cuts, a Federal Reserve System changing its stance from concern about inflation to fear that the economy is sinking fast, and the stock market reeling from prior excesses and earnings warnings. We see slower spending owing to falling equity prices, huge foreign trade deficits that threaten the global primacy of the dollar, debt rising in all its various forms, consumer confidence declining, and high energy prices showing only a grudging tendency to ease. A cloudy crystal ball does not much hinder a willing economist, and it certainly presents little obstacle to me. So, what do I see?

Growth of the economy will continue in the new year, for both state and nation, despite the recession talk in the press and on the airwaves. It is interesting to see how quickly financial rhetoric changes. How long ago was there such great concern about labor shortages? How long ago were we worried about too-quick expansion of the national economy? How long ago did we fear rapidly accelerating inflation? Not long; not long at all.

In today's high-speed fiber optic world, things happen faster. Granted. Yet, it is something of a stretch to transition immediately from the high growth achievements of year 2000 to two successive quarters of falling real output, which is the definition of a recession. In 2000, inflation-adjusted Gross Domestic Product grew by 4.8, 5.6, and 2.7 percent annualized in the first through third quarters, and unemployment rates reached low levels not seen in over 30 years. Before all of this

talk of the new paradigm, this new period of rising information-age/computer productivity, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors officially considered 2.5 percent growth in GDP to be the inflation non-accelerating, long-term growth potential of the US economy. Officially, 2.5 percent growth was their stated target. Growth is now slowing. True. But, wasn't that the objective of Fed policy in the first place?

So why all of the talk of the looming recession, almost to the point of wishing it so? Financial markets are, indeed, experiencing some difficulties. We went from dot.com to dot.bomb in 2000, from Internet millionaires to failing companies that cannot even payoff their equipment loans from Cisco. The tech-heavy NASDAQ composite index doubled from the beginning of 1999 to March 2000. About 2300 of that better than 2500 point gain occurred between October 1999 and March 2000. In the course of those five months, the total value of all shares on the NASDAQ rose from 3.6 to 6.1 trillion dollars. Where does the NASDAQ stand today? At about 2500, actually a little lower than it was in October 1999. Is the depression in tech prices over? One can hope. An interesting thing about the stock market: A 100 percent gain and a 50 percent loss puts you back to *go*.

Manias, if what we experienced in the stock market was indeed a mania, thrive on financial liquidity. The tremendous debt load in the economy requires this liquidity, as well. Since January 1997, total debt in the US has grown by \$3.7 trillion, a 25 percent gain. Commercial paper more than doubled, rising by \$825 billion and consumer installment debt grew by \$335 billion, a 28 percent increase. And liquidity was certainly provided by the Fed. The M2

money supply, the definition of money most used by economists, grew by one trillion dollars since 1997 while the broader M3 measure grew by almost two trillion, 27 and 40 percent increases. Extra reserves were added at the end of 1999 in anticipation of Y2K problems that failed to materialize. The Fed has been very generous, and that largess has helped to fuel the stock market boom.

Why the talk of recession? Simply put, financial markets want to be bailed out once again. Talk of looming recession has its roots in the heartfelt hope that the Fed will once again flood financial markets with liquidity by adding reserves to member bank coffers, as they did during the recent Asian financial crisis, and as they did in consequence of the Long-Term Capital Management debacle. This talk has little to do with the behavior of real economic aggregates. Who among us doubts that if financial difficulties of sufficient magnitude arise that the Fed won't come to the rescue? Ergo, no recession. Slower growth, certainly; painfully slow, possibly. Growth too slow to rescue overvalued stocks? Likely. The national forecasting service used at the Center for Economic and Management Research, the Fair model, sees real GDP growth falling nationally to the low 2.0 percent range and essentially staying there for the foreseeable future. But, no recession.

Price College Indicators

The Price College Indicators, developed at the University of Oklahoma Center for Economic and Management Research, were 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.

The Price College Indicator for national employment registers only at the 43 level, considerably below a value of 50, or the "continuation of trend" level. Its high value was 57 in early 2000; thus, the

slide in the index has been considerable. Encouragingly, the PCI for inflation has also fallen from a value of 56 and now reads 48 with data complete to December. This indicates that we may well see some relaxation in the rate of inflation. The PCI for Oklahoma employment has declined substantially, from 56 in early 2000 to 39 in the most recent reading. This is a weak level, indeed. But for the two metro areas, Oklahoma City's index stands at 45 and Tulsa's remains slightly above the 50 mark. For the most part, then, we clearly anticipate a relaxation in growth rates. The economy of the nation and state clearly appears to be entering a slower period of growth, a critical turning point.

Forecasts

Turning points in the economy make for very difficult forecasting. Whether this leads to recession is not, as yet, clear. Such difficulties in forecasting provide little check on our resolve at CEMR to run the models even in times of increasing uncertainty. Our models reveal a significant decline in expected growth. National employment is expected to grow by only 1.4 percent in 2001, about 1.9 million net, new nonagricultural jobs. A 2.5 million or 1.9 percent gain is expected in 2002. The core rate of inflation is expected to actually drop in 2001 to 2.0 percent in comparison to a 2.7 percent rate in 2000. This is a highly favorable result because it provides leeway for the Fed to pursue expansive policies through monetary policy. If inflation rates were to increase, the willingness and ability of the Fed to ease interest rates would be substantially curtailed.

The Oklahoma economy will barely miss the 1.5 million employment mark at the close of 2000, in our estimation. Such an achievement will yield a 1.7 percent gain in employment in 2000, in comparison with only a 1.1 percent gain in 1999 and 2.9 percent gain in 1998. We anticipate only a 1.4 percent gain in 2001 at present, a 21,000 employment gain. A faster rate of growth is expected in 2002. For that year, jobs should grow by 28,000, up 1.8 percent. Oklahoma City is expected to have a comparatively weak rate of growth in 2001, adding 9,000 jobs to its employment rolls. That would be only a 1.6 percent gain. Only 10,000 net new jobs are expected in

2002, a 1.8 percent gain. These rates are substantially below the better than 3.3, 2.6, and 2.2 percent gains in 1998, 1999, and 2000. Tulsa's employment growth has essentially been nil for two years running. Only a 1,000 gain in employment was recorded in 1999 and the year 2000 yield essentially no new employment growth. We do not expect this condition to last. Indeed, we expect the Tulsa metropolitan area to achieve gains of about 1.5 percent in 2001, or 6,000 jobs, and 1.9 percent in 2002, about 9,000 jobs.

As Oklahomans, having lived through the energy boom and bust years, we understand something about manias. We hope that the national economy is not going through one at this time, because among the things we know about manias is that their consequences can be quite severe and it can take quite a while to recover from one. But, recovery does come. The extent to which the Oklahoma economy has recovered is under appreci-

ated. As reported in CEMR's *Oklahoma Business Bulletin* October 2000 issue, since 1980, real personal income has grown by 44 percent, a \$12.8 billion gain. Jobs grew by 350,000, a 30 percent gain. Also, taxable sales figures have reached a level in inflation-adjusted terms that now exceed even the peak year of the energy boom, 1982. But, it certainly took a while to recover. In looking to the future we can hope to add to our successes, even achieving gains relative to our neighboring states. Energy, particularly natural gas, may prove to be our *ace in the hole* for improvement in our economic status.

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

The New Look and Usefulness of ORIGINS

by John McCraw

Introduction

The Oklahoma Resources Integrated General Information System (ORIGINS, <http://origins.ou.edu>) is an Internet database of economic, social, and demographic data designed to help businesses, governments, researchers, and other data users quickly gain access to relevant state and sub-state information.

The system is the result of a cooperative effort between the Oklahoma Department of Commerce, the Center for Economic and Management Research (CEMR) at The University of Oklahoma and the Cooperative Extension Service at Oklahoma State University.

Since the ORIGINS prototype first came on-line in 1987, faculty and staff involved with the project have labored to provide the most timely, accurate and pertinent information available as well as integrate technological advancements in the ability to process, store and transfer electronic data.

This article provides an overview of the most recent changes and additions to ORIGINS as well as a condensed guide to help users make full use of all of the ORIGINS resources. The first section will discuss new features added to the ORIGINS Web site during the course of the past year. Next, new databases added to the site during the previous year are discussed. Navigation and browsing tips are offered in the third section to help users make full use of the resources available on ORIGINS. The fourth section provides step-by-step instructions for a typical data extraction while the final section introduces some of our future plans for the site.

I. New Features

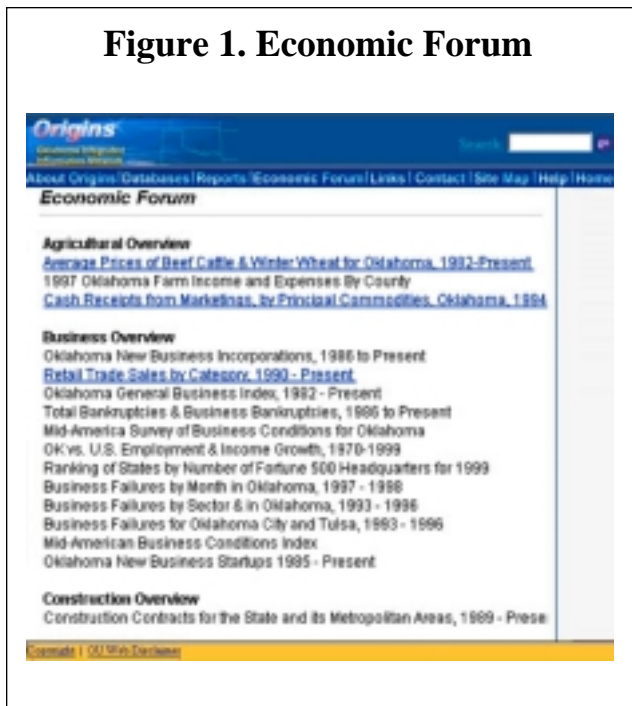
Over the course of the previous year, the ORIGINS staff completely redesigned the site in order to provide our users with a more intuitive and easy to use interface. Consequently, if you haven't visited the site recently you'll notice it sports and entirely new look and feel. A major portion of this site renovation was the addition of a number of new features and products.

Economic Forum. One consistently recurring need expressed by our users was the desire for quick access to summary economic information. In response, we worked closely with the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to develop and implement a major new feature of ORIGINS, the Economic Forum.

The Forum is composed of 17 major categories of economic information containing some 80 summary documents of economic and business information at the national, state, county, and city levels. Topics covered include the state's business climate, construction, finance, income, manufacturing, and transportation overviews, as well as price indexes, foreign trade, agriculture and employment information.

To access any summary report from the Forum, simply locate the appropriate category and then click on the title of the summary report you wish to view. For example, suppose you were interested in obtaining a summary of oil and gas production and value for Oklahoma. As shown in Figure 1, you would simply scroll down the Economic Forum page until you arrived at Mining Overview then simply click the link the highlighted link to Annual Average Oil and Gas Production & Value; 1982 – Present.

Figure 1. Economic Forum



Reports. Although considerably redesigned, this section should nevertheless be familiar to long time users of ORIGINS as what used to be known as the "Bulletins" section of the site. Here users can gain complete access to all Local Area Labor Force Studies, the ongoing cooperative research effort between CEMR, the Oklahoma Department of Commerce and communities from across Oklahoma. These reports analyze the availability of labor in local areas with particular focus given to identifying and profiling the underemployed.

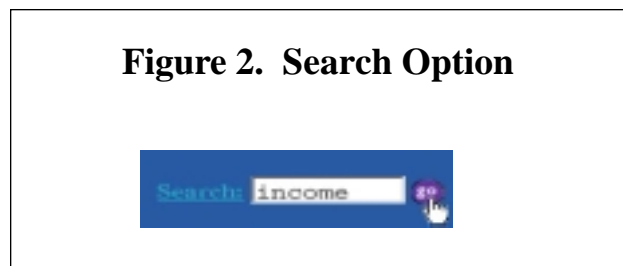
Also available in this section are the Price College Indicators. This set of indicators was developed at CEMR and are composed of a series of leading economic indicators designed to predict changes in growth rates. Series indicators are available for national employment, core rate of inflation (excluding food and energy components), and Oklahoma and the Oklahoma City and Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment.

An online version of the *Oklahoma Business Bulletin*, a quarterly economic journal of analysis and research published by CEMR is also available as well as a selection of economic impact studies conducted by the Center, Oklahoma 2000, the 2000

Oklahoma Economic Outlook and a selection of reports published by the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University.

Search Option. This new feature allows the ORIGINS user to search the entire site using a few words or phrases. To conduct a search, simply type in a word or phrase in the search box located in the upper right hand corner of each page as shown in Figure 2. Next, select the "go" button or press the "enter" key on your keyboard and you will bring up a list of resource records that contain your search terms.

Figure 2. Search Option



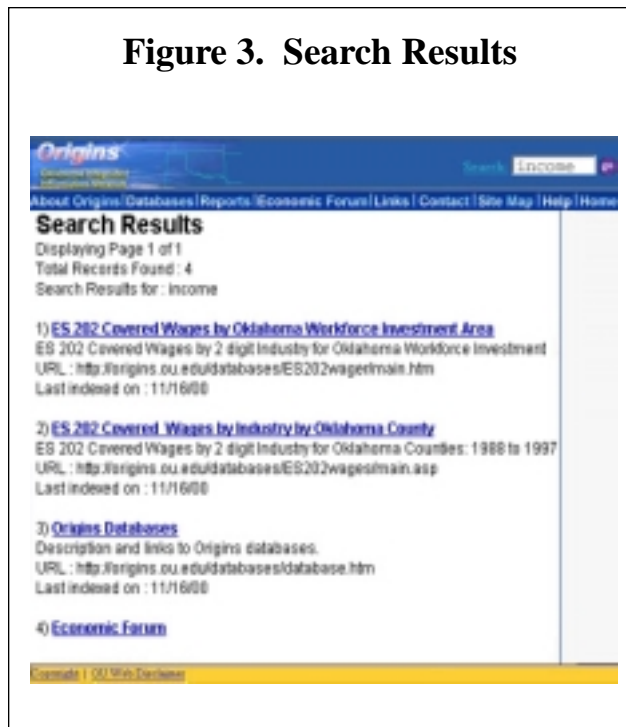
Summary information from the search request is provided first at the top of the page listing both the total number of pages and the total number of resources matching the search terms.

Figure 3 illustrates the specific information presented for each matching record. Listed first is the hyperlink to the resource. Simply click on this link to bring up the resource. Next, the address or URL of the resource is listed for reference followed by a brief description of the contents of the resource. Finally, the date of the last resource is provided.

Note that by default, search results are ranked with the ORIGINS records containing the most instances of your search terms listed first.

Help. The ORIGINS Help section is an additional new feature of the site that offers online assistance in navigating, browsing and searching the ORIGINS Web site. For users needing additional information, information is also provided on how to contact ORIGINS staff members.

Figure 3. Search Results



Site Map. The final new feature is the ORIGINS Site Map. This feature serves as an index of and direct access to, all ORIGINS databases, reports and economic summaries. For new users, this feature provides a convenient means to become familiar with the overall content of the site. For those who are already familiar with the site, the map provides an avenue of rapid means of access to all sections of the site.

II. New Databases

A concentrated effort is made by the ORIGINS staff not only to maintain system databases with the most up to date information available but also to evaluate the information and analytical needs of our users and develop new databases to satisfy these needs. The databases developed during the previous year offered important new state-wide information and also focused on sub-state regions.

Covered Employment and Wages. Certainly one of the most exciting and important additions to ORIGINS in the past several years is the Covered Employment and Wages database. This series is a

comprehensive source of employment and wage data, by industry, providing a virtual census of nonagricultural employees and their wages. Information in the series includes the number of people employed, the wages paid to employees, the number of establishments, and the classification of economic activity conducted by each establishment.

These data are produced through the Federal-State cooperative program, Covered Employment and Wages, or ES-202 Program. The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission compiles these data from quarterly contributions reports filed by employers that pay Unemployment Insurance (UI), hence the name “covered” employment and wages. Consequently, the data excludes the self-employed or any other establishments who do not pay into the UI program.

Building Permit Statistics. New privately owned residential construction for Oklahoma, the Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Lawton and Enid Metropolitan Statistical Areas is now available on ORIGINS. This series compliments building permit statistics for Oklahoma cities and counties already on ORIGINS.

The information is compiled by the Construction Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census from reports submitted by local building permit officials in response to a mail survey. State, MSA and County aggregations are compiled by CEMR.

Labor Force for Oklahoma Workforce Investment Areas. Total Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by month for Oklahoma Workforce Investment Areas. These areas are defined by the Oklahoma Workforce Investment Board. The series is compiled by CEMR from information provided by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

1999 Oklahoma Statistical Abstract. An online version of the *Oklahoma Statistical Abstract*. The Abstract is a comprehensive, single-source reference for economic and demographic data pertaining to the state. In addition, the database presents comparative data for other southwestern states and the U.S.

III. Site Navigation

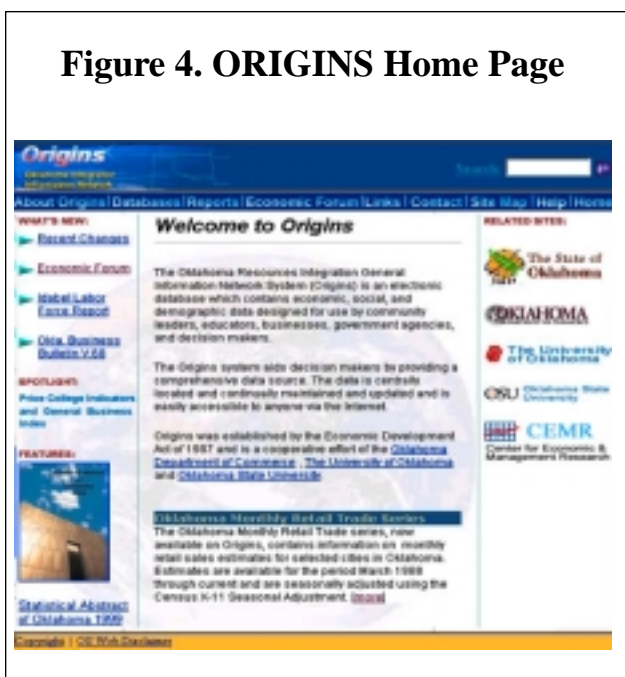
Although ORIGINS is not a particularly complicated Web site, a few tips and hints for finding

your way around and for working out what to do if you get lost may nevertheless prove useful.

Main Menu. The ORIGINS Main Menu consists of a set of nine buttons located at the top of each page. Each button corresponds to a major section of the Web site. To go to different sections of the site, simply click on the appropriate button.

Browsing ORIGINS. Browsing the ORIGINS Web Site allows you to get a quick overview of the resources available. Figure 4 presents the ORIGINS Home Page. This page is the typical starting point from which all the sites resources can be accessed. Access to the Web sites of the ORIGINS partners is also provided along the right hand margin of the page.

Figure 4. ORIGINS Home Page



If you get lost in the ORIGINS Web site then return to the ORIGINS Home Page. You can do this in a number of ways:

1. On the navigation bar at the top of each page, select the ORIGINS logo located in the top left hand corner of each page.
2. Select the "Home" button in the navigation bar located at the top of each page.

IV. Sample Data Extraction

Data maintained in ORIGINS is available, free of charge, to anyone with Internet access, at the following URL: <http://origins.ou.edu>. This section provides a step-by-step guide for accessing and extracting information from an ORIGINS database. Once the site has been accessed, user wishing to create their own custom data extraction from one of the 26 ORIGINS databases should follow the "Database" link from the ORIGINS Home Page located in the Main Menu at the top of the page.

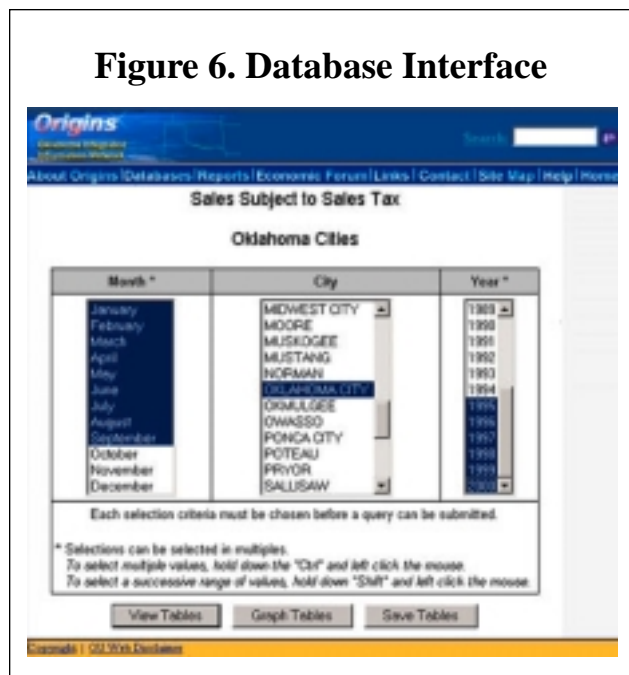
Selecting this button will display the ORIGINS Databases Page as displayed in Figure 5. Currently, there are a total of 26 databases residing on the system. Each listing contains a hyperlink to gain access to the systems and a short description of the content of the database. Complete documentation for each database may be obtained by selected the [more] button located at the end of each database description. To gain access to any of the databases listed, simply scroll through the page and click on the hyperlink for the appropriate database.

Figure 5. Database Page



For this example, we chose the first entry listed on the page, the Adjusted and Unadjusted Sales Estimates – Oklahoma Cities database. Selecting this link brings up the page illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Database Interface

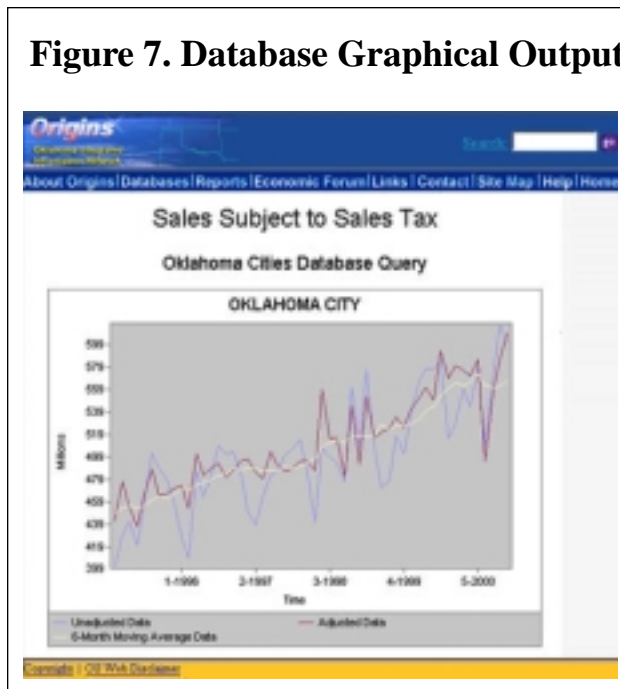


Each database contains a similar interface in which the user selects the desired time interval and specific geography. In this example, we are extracting Sales Subject to Sales Tax for Oklahoma City for the period January through February for the years 1995 through 2000.

Once time and geography dimensions have been selected, the user may choose between one of three data retrieval options listed along the bottom of Figure 6. First, users are given the option of viewing a data table containing their selections or they may choose to download the information onto their own personal computer.

The third option is to view the data as a graphical representation as shown in Figure 7. Choosing the graphing option allows the ORIGINS user to quickly identify existing strengths and weaknesses as well as identify local trends within a local economy.

Figure 7. Database Graphical Output



V. Future Plans

Work is already underway on two new important databases for ORIGINS; Nonagricultural Employment by Industry and Business Births and Deaths. The Nonagricultural database will contain monthly employment data by four digit SIC code from 1969 to current for Oklahoma, the Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Enid and Lawton Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

The Business Births and Deaths database will measure the turnover of employers between two time periods. Business births create new jobs and replace the jobs lost through business deaths. Comparative rates of business births and deaths can help efforts aimed at targeting economic development assistance, whether away from declining industries, toward industries or regions with high (or low) rates of indigenous business creation, or toward industries likely to introduce a high number of new jobs per firm.

John McCraw is Manager of Information Systems at the Center for Economic and Management Research.

SELECTED INDICATORS

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
Crude Oil Production (000 bbl) ^a	17,031	17,956	17,819	-4.4	-5.2
Natural Gas Production (000 mcf) ^a	405,336	404,126	388,078	4.4	0.3
Rig Count	107	90	54	98.1	18.9
Initial Unemployment Claims	16,227	20,234	21,002	-22.7	-19.8
PERMIT-AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION					
Residential Single Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	239,484	275,696	300,339	-20.3	-13.1
Number of Units	1,991	2,193	2,529	-21.3	-9.2
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	22,284	35,451	38,300	-41.8	-37.1
Number of Units	461	768	802	-42.5	-40.0
Total Construction (\$000)	261,768	311,147	338,639	-22.7	-15.9
EMPLOYMENT					
Total Labor Force (000) ^c	1,665.0	1,650.4	1,668.3	-0.2	0.9
Total Employment (000)	1,616.5	1,603.2	1,614.9	0.1	0.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.9	2.9	3.2	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment (000)	1,486.6	1,493.5	1,458.0	2.0	-0.5
Manufacturing	184,233	184,500	184,300	0.0	-0.1
Mining	27,800	27,633	27,567	0.8	0.6
Government	279,233	291,267	273,433	2.1	-4.1
Contract Construction	62,133	60,400	59,167	5.0	2.9
Services	431,500	429,367	419,700	2.8	0.5
Retail Trade	272,767	271,933	268,467	1.6	0.3
Average Weekly Hours (Per Worker)					
Manufacturing	41.1	40.6	41.5	-1.0	1.2
Average Weekly Earnings (\$ Per Worker)					
Manufacturing	545.80	542.17	523.63	4.2	0.7
Contract Construction	600.93	574.44	575.05	4.5	4.6

Note: Includes revisions in some previous months.

^aFigures are for 2nd and 1st Qtr 2000. Crude oil includes condensate. Natural gas includes casinghead gas.

^bSales of larger private owned utility companies.

^cLabor Force refer to place of residence, non-agricultural wage and salary employment refers to place of work.

NA = Not Available

OKLAHOMA GENERAL BUSINESS INDEX

	Sept. '00	Preliminary Forecast		Percentage Change	
		Sept. '99	Sept. '98	'00/'99 Sept.	'00/'98 Sept.
State	134.0	131.3	129.2	2.1	3.7
Oklahoma City MSA	134.8	131.3	127.2	2.7	6.0
Tulsa MSA	135.8	134.9	133.9	0.7	1.4

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

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA					
Durable Goods	603,523,704	553,065,772	534,071,416	13.0	9.1
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	176,574,615	172,173,198	174,300,857	1.3	2.6
Auto Accessories and Repair	96,378,093	88,078,443	87,877,822	9.7	9.4
Furniture	82,845,856	76,743,525	66,593,916	24.4	8.0
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	93,728,028	78,995,558	74,734,172	25.4	18.6
Miscellaneous Durables	135,006,260	118,867,526	110,019,824	22.7	13.6
Used Merchandise	18,990,852	18,207,523	20,544,824	-7.6	4.3
Nondurable Goods	1,604,613,911	1,510,562,725	1,402,082,033	14.4	6.2
General Merchandise	524,853,711	464,759,115	420,144,667	24.9	12.9
Food Stores	329,835,792	324,926,271	338,487,190	-2.6	1.5
Apparel	109,372,697	98,075,242	91,271,882	19.8	11.5
Eating and Drinking Places	304,928,552	296,626,865	275,360,128	10.7	2.8
Drug Stores	48,047,087	41,229,617	36,102,911	33.1	16.5
Liquor Stores	20,227,362	18,560,466	17,016,271	18.9	9.0
Miscellaneous Nondurables	85,775,000	77,921,237	70,666,135	21.4	10.1
Gasoline	181,573,710	188,463,911	153,032,849	18.7	-3.7
Total Retail Trade	2,208,137,615	2,063,628,496	1,936,153,449	14.0	7.0
TULSA MSA					
Durable Goods	450,871,692	452,125,132	430,991,763	4.6	-0.3
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	123,642,712	125,058,461	125,152,737	-1.2	-1.1
Auto Accessories and Repair	62,343,689	59,886,028	61,020,102	2.2	4.1
Furniture	54,462,795	51,773,081	51,489,614	5.8	5.2
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	95,942,752	112,373,334	93,790,015	2.3	-14.6
Miscellaneous Durables	101,025,439	90,144,326	83,661,625	20.8	12.1
Used Merchandise	13,454,305	12,889,902	15,877,670	-15.3	4.4
Nondurable Goods	1,110,160,498	1,114,361,916	1,069,125,554	3.8	-0.4
General Merchandise	345,959,051	343,374,815	332,884,005	3.9	0.8
Food Stores	247,978,681	251,362,487	255,674,492	-3.0	-1.3
Apparel	74,458,939	76,090,521	74,725,667	-0.4	-2.1
Eating and Drinking Places	204,979,126	200,603,363	194,583,856	5.3	2.2
Drug Stores	28,568,984	28,656,197	27,002,571	5.8	-0.3
Liquor Stores	15,019,134	15,126,206	14,226,621	5.6	-0.7
Miscellaneous Nondurables	58,956,345	59,816,502	56,888,859	3.6	-1.4
Gasoline	134,240,238	139,331,827	113,139,483	18.7	-3.7
Total Retail Trade	1,561,032,191	1,566,487,048	1,500,117,317	4.1	-0.3
ENID MSA					
Durable Goods	22,928,501	22,334,965	23,136,242	-0.9	2.7
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	7,603,825	7,588,418	8,349,828	-8.9	0.2
Auto Accessories and Repair	5,414,091	4,876,840	4,686,792	15.5	11.0
Furniture	1,880,617	1,873,282	1,864,972	0.8	0.4
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	1,939,793	2,056,726	2,179,084	-11.0	-5.7
Miscellaneous Durables	5,417,368	5,259,236	4,725,015	14.7	3.0
Used Merchandise	672,806	680,463	1,330,551	-49.4	-1.1

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

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
ENID MSA (continued)					
Nondurable Goods	81,944,993	80,085,241	77,809,482	5.3	2.3
General Merchandise	26,272,029	26,546,584	26,316,364	-0.2	-1.0
Food Stores	21,471,295	20,717,205	20,724,043	3.6	3.6
Apparel	4,612,738	3,909,369	3,126,788	47.5	18.0
Eating and Drinking Places	11,998,135	11,435,075	12,333,595	-2.7	4.9
Drug Stores	2,642,803	2,222,261	2,046,962	29.1	18.9
Liquor Stores	714,543	704,489	617,197	15.8	1.4
Miscellaneous Nondurables	4,279,638	4,219,670	4,255,334	0.6	1.4
Gasoline	9,953,812	10,330,588	8,389,198	18.7	-3.6
Total Retail Trade	104,873,494	102,420,206	100,945,724	3.9	2.4
LAWTON MSA					
Durable Goods	30,137,750	29,482,459	32,380,377	-6.9	2.2
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	8,388,876	8,198,280	10,603,722	-20.9	2.3
Auto Accessories and Repair	5,783,078	5,637,913	5,942,467	-2.7	2.6
Furniture	2,981,019	3,275,648	3,811,883	-21.8	-9.0
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	3,465,173	3,472,140	3,416,038	1.4	-0.2
Miscellaneous Durables	8,604,787	8,001,486	7,067,434	21.8	7.5
Used Merchandise	914,818	896,991	1,538,832	-40.6	2.0
Nondurable Goods	124,276,366	125,043,867	123,637,027	0.5	-0.6
General Merchandise	55,540,889	55,881,192	55,786,457	-0.4	-0.6
Food Stores	21,190,698	20,085,797	20,811,616	1.8	5.5
Apparel	5,889,635	5,527,497	5,780,793	1.9	6.6
Eating and Drinking Places	21,547,896	22,808,556	22,384,507	-3.7	-5.5
Drug Stores	1,813,029	1,791,099	1,856,640	-2.3	1.2
Liquor Stores	724,112	713,071	715,635	1.2	1.5
Miscellaneous Nondurables	4,920,414	5,107,107	5,640,049	-12.8	-3.7
Gasoline	12,649,694	13,129,549	10,661,330	18.7	-3.7
Total Retail Trade	154,414,116	154,526,326	156,017,404	-1.0	-0.1
STATE					
Durable Goods	1,497,887,180	1,513,383,564	1,493,054,344	0.3	-1.0
Lumber, Building Materials and Hardware	465,248,239	481,749,366	493,650,378	-5.8	-3.4
Auto Accessories and Repair	273,944,220	264,005,911	268,724,939	1.9	3.8
Furniture	171,009,196	171,719,260	166,635,968	2.6	-0.4
Computer, Electronics and Music Stores	246,922,164	259,428,130	242,636,639	1.8	-4.8
Miscellaneous Durables	295,769,283	290,280,156	267,680,458	10.5	1.9
Used Merchandise	44,994,079	46,200,741	53,725,962	-16.3	-2.6
Nondurable Goods	4,492,363,522	4,383,026,760	4,347,412,944	3.3	2.5
General Merchandise	1,412,577,180	1,403,423,708	1,393,964,837	1.3	0.7
Food Stores	1,065,000,794	1,075,757,729	1,093,447,084	-2.6	-1.0
Apparel	236,212,389	241,871,925	226,111,730	4.5	-2.3
Eating and Drinking Places	760,438,593	759,803,955	740,503,457	2.7	0.1
Drug Stores	92,223,507	91,905,165	89,265,437	3.3	0.3
Liquor Stores	47,639,280	47,605,555	45,233,333	5.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurables	221,000,363	217,497,921	204,848,412	7.9	1.6
Gasoline	657,271,416	545,160,802	554,038,656	18.6	20.6
Total Retail Trade	5,990,250,702	5,896,410,324	5,840,467,289	2.6	1.6

RETAIL TRADE IN SELECTED CITIES

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
Ada	51,247,020	51,344,658	48,728,874	5.2	-0.2
Altus	41,104,801	41,746,291	42,014,142	-2.2	-1.5
Alva	12,767,272	13,280,628	12,502,556	2.1	-3.9
Anadarko	13,522,467	13,411,043	13,000,861	4.0	0.8
Ardmore	71,930,571	71,359,255	69,675,108	3.2	0.8
Bartlesville	92,480,803	91,085,768	86,892,656	6.4	1.5
Blackwell	10,363,536	10,414,526	9,824,675	5.5	-0.5
Broken Arrow	110,835,612	110,680,545	105,020,224	5.5	0.1
Chickasha	34,483,292	34,020,721	32,269,059	6.9	1.4
Clinton	18,911,252	22,296,783	17,718,593	6.7	-15.2
Cushing	13,609,258	13,525,185	13,428,567	1.3	0.6
Del City	29,928,720	28,123,847	29,120,314	2.8	6.4
Duncan	42,969,437	42,511,000	40,788,620	5.3	1.1
Durant	34,022,729	34,082,144	31,936,892	6.5	-0.2
Edmond	146,011,624	144,210,689	136,756,033	6.8	1.2
El Reno	26,075,237	26,230,673	24,690,684	5.6	-0.6
Elk City	29,858,630	29,373,393	27,052,486	10.4	1.7
Enid	97,852,466	95,691,539	96,310,139	1.6	2.3
Guthrie	18,415,808	19,120,350	18,149,054	1.5	-3.7
Guymon	21,957,079	21,930,794	20,965,933	4.7	0.1
Henryetta	11,751,872	11,504,242	11,326,271	3.8	2.2
Hobart	5,779,267	5,834,836	5,692,405	1.5	-1.0
Holdenville	8,073,782	7,987,295	7,655,304	5.5	1.1
Hugo	13,221,009	13,350,405	12,857,304	2.8	-1.0
Idabel	16,028,547	15,207,681	15,281,991	4.9	5.4
Lawton	162,838,726	163,092,713	146,999,720	10.8	-0.2
McAlester	58,241,407	58,303,561	55,600,150	4.8	-0.1
Miami	26,684,065	26,887,509	26,600,567	0.3	-0.8
Midwest City	127,564,996	128,987,683	129,639,723	-1.6	-1.1
Moore	59,815,829	60,707,097	63,014,526	-5.1	-1.5
Muskogee	103,558,825	104,083,303	100,345,032	3.2	-0.5
Norman	205,315,756	204,095,823	192,014,323	6.9	0.6
Oklahoma City	1,281,689,245	1,154,764,134	1,025,541,235	25.0	11.0
Okmulgee	30,713,782	30,619,729	30,068,185	2.1	0.3
Pauls Valley	19,100,589	19,357,627	19,286,645	-1.0	-1.3
Pawhuska	4,747,860	4,514,574	4,438,967	7.0	5.2
Ponca City	62,822,851	62,188,199	58,999,078	6.5	1.0
Poteau	29,543,856	29,326,283	29,374,083	0.6	0.7
Sand Springs	44,474,813	42,762,006	42,790,507	3.9	4.0
Sapulpa	45,324,371	43,504,605	43,378,438	4.5	4.2
Seminole	18,454,273	18,228,563	16,691,736	10.6	1.2
Shawnee	83,090,696	81,662,633	79,235,877	4.9	1.7
Stillwater	99,091,790	97,876,589	92,379,316	7.3	1.2
Tahlequah	44,249,429	43,928,277	41,304,393	7.1	0.7
Tulsa	1,125,307,647	1,140,407,532	1,069,708,260	5.2	-1.3
Watonga	5,167,651	5,594,773	4,841,951	6.7	-7.6
Weatherford	23,916,226	23,896,532	23,492,982	1.8	0.1
Wewoka	2,975,366	2,978,451	2,893,616	2.8	-0.1
Woodward	38,510,983	37,869,985	37,321,927	3.2	1.7
Total Selected Cities	4,676,403,122	4,553,962,468	4,265,619,985	9.6	2.7

ENID AND LAWTON MSAs, MUSKOGEE MA

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
ENID MSA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force ^a	27,017	26,903	28,040	-3.6	0.4
Total Employment	26,290	26,160	27,260	-3.6	0.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.7	2.8	2.8	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	23,700	24,200	24,033	-1.4	-2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,200	6,233	6,267	-1.1	-0.5
Manufacturing	2,600	2,600	2,533	2.6	0.0
PERMIT-AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	2,346	2,261	2,000	17.3	3.8
Number of Units	14	10	11	27.3	40.0
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	0	132	280	—	—
Number of Units	0	4	8	—	—
Total Construction (\$000)	2,346	2,393	2,280	2.9	-2.0
LAWTON MSA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force ^a	41,630	41,093	42,033	-1.0	1.3
Total Employment	40,340	39,843	40,640	-0.7	1.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.1	3.1	3.3	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	38,633	39,000	37,967	1.8	-0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9,233	9,033	9,133	1.1	2.2
Manufacturing	3,733	3,733	3,800	-1.8	0.0
PERMIT-AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	2,892	3,959	5,319	-45.6	-27.0
Number of Units	24	33	48	-50.0	-27.3
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	64	0	0	—	—
Number of Units	2	0	0	—	—
Total Construction (\$000)	2,956	3,959	5,319	-44.4	-25.3
MUSKOGEE MA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force ^a	33,450	32,923	31,853	5.0	1.6
Total Employment	32,207	31,740	30,610	5.2	1.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.7	3.6	3.9	—	—
Port of Muskogee					
Tons In	82,853	104,039	122,012	-32.1	-20.4
Tons Out	14,939	44,834	34,357	-56.5	-66.7

Note: Includes revisions.

^aCivilian Labor Force.

E = Exceeds 600 percent.

TULSA MSA

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
TULSA MSA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force ^a	421,700	417,300	436,217	-3.3	1.1
Total Employment	410,017	405,857	422,657	-3.0	1.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.8	2.7	3.1	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	396,600	399,500	393,900	0.7	-0.7
Manufacturing	54,867	54,967	55,133	-0.5	-0.2
Mining	7,067	7,167	7,133	-0.9	-1.4
Government	41,500	44,267	40,933	1.4	-6.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	92,467	92,467	91,900	0.6	0.0
Average Weekly Earnings					
Manufacturing (\$ Per Worker)	674.83	596.12	556.52	21.3	13.2
Air Transportation					
Passengers Enplaning (Number)	450,881	464,114	444,254	1.5	-2.9
Passengers Deplaning (Number)	450,521	463,481	446,133	1.0	-2.8
Freight (Tons)	12,940	13,232	13,179	-1.8	-2.2
Water Transportation					
Tulsa Port of Catoosa					
Tons In	220,417	254,571	271,178	-18.7	-13.4
Tons Out	299,408	279,041	280,285	6.8	7.3
PERMIT-AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	96,571	119,809	105,045	-8.1	-19.4
Number of Units	774	934	823	-6.0	-17.1
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	12,217	641	26,089	-53.2	E
Number of Units	248	18	544	-54.4	E
Total Construction	108,788	120,450	131,134	-17.0	-9.7

Note: Includes revisions.

^aCivilian Labor Force.

OKLAHOMA CITY MSA

Category	3rd Qtr '00	2nd Qtr '00	3rd Qtr '99	Percentage Change	
				'00/'99 3rd Qtr	3rd Qtr '00 2nd Qtr '00
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA					
Employment (Number)					
Labor Force ^a	563,893	555,837	546,603	3.2	1.4
Total Employment	550,487	543,000	533,133	3.3	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	2.3	2.3	2.7	—	—
Wage and Salary Employment	541,567	543,900	527,867	2.6	-0.4
Manufacturing	57,667	57,533	57,767	-0.2	0.2
Mining	5,900	6,033	6,000	-1.7	-2.2
Government	104,200	109,333	99,400	4.8	-4.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	125,933	125,067	123,833	1.7	0.7
Average Weekly Earnings					
Manufacturing (\$ Per Worker)	630.36	612.19	609.87	3.4	3.0
Air Transportation					
Passengers Enplaning (Number)	449,058	465,665	448,657	0.1	-3.6
Passengers Deplaning (Number)	455,306	459,996	454,565	0.2	-1.0
Freight Enplaned (Tons)	5,214	5,776	5,786	-9.9	-9.7
Freight Deplaned (Tons)	6,662	6,734	6,916	-3.7	-1.1
PERMIT-AUTHORIZED CONSTRUCTION					
Residential-Single Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	120,983	132,388	168,165	-28.1	-8.6
Number of Units	1,029	1,046	1,459	-29.5	-1.6
Residential-Multi Family					
Dollar Value (\$000)	5,889	29,424	9,036	-34.8	-80.0
Number of Units	112	561	198	-43.4	-80.0
Total Construction (\$000)	126,872	161,812	177,201	-28.4	-21.6

Note: Includes revisions.

^aCivilian Labor Force.