2018 GREATER OKLAHOMA CITY ECONOMIC FORECAST

OKLAHOMA CITY METRO

GREATER OKLAHOMA CITY CHAMBER

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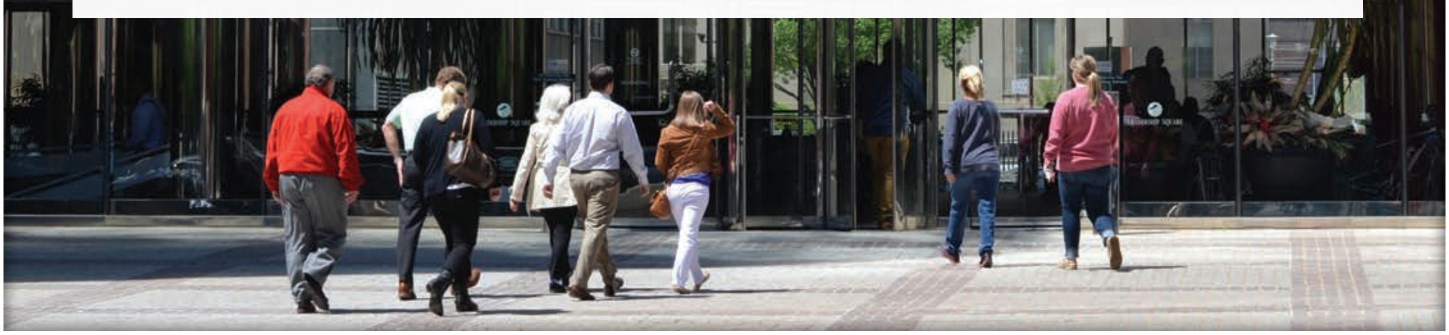
Prepared by

Russell R. Evans, Ph.D.
Executive Director, Steven C. Agee Economic Research and Policy Institute
Director, Center for Regional Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis
Meinders School of Business
Oklahoma City University
Distinguished Fellow, E Foundation

Eric Long
Research Economist
Economic Development Division
Greater Oklahoma City Chamber
405-297-8976
elong@okcchamber.com



OKLAHOMA CITY OVERVIEW

ABOUT THIS STUDY

The Greater Oklahoma City Economic Forecast provides a comprehensive analysis of the national, state and metro economies. It details historic trends, a snapshot of the current situation, as well as a forecast for 2018.

After a slight downturn in the oil and gas sector, the Oklahoma City metro economy is now on a steady recovery path. In 2017, the metro returned to positive job growth. The latter part of the year helped to prop up overall nonfarm annual job growth to about 1.1 percent, or 6,900 jobs. The largest percentage year-over-year job gains were found in the financial services (+3.6 percent), professional and business services (+3.1 percent), and information (+2.7 percent) sectors. Oklahoma City metro job growth in 2018 is expected to continue this momentum and grow by 1.4 percent, or 9,100 jobs. If national economic conditions continue to be positive, there is the potential for local job gains to be even higher by the end of 2018.

The Oklahoma City metro ended 2017 with an annual average unemployment rate for the year slightly under 4 percent (3.9 percent), with monthly unemployment rates ranging as low as 3.3 percent and as high 4.4 percent. While Oklahoma City is no longer ranked among the lowest ten unemployment rates for large metros, it continues to be competitive. Since 2010, the Oklahoma City MSA population has continued to grow at a pace twice that of the nation. It is through that continued growth that the Oklahoma City metro enjoyed its largest labor force in history in 2017 (more than 677,000). The size of workforce remains a positive for local businesses as well as firms looking to locate to the area.

Job Growth from Chamber-Assisted Companies

2017 brought about the second year of a five-year economic development program called Forward Oklahoma City V. This is the fifth iteration of the Forward campaign that has provided longer term strategic planning to the region's economic development initiatives over the past twenty years. Since 1996, more than 109,000 jobs and $6.5 billion in capital investment has been announced by Chamber-assisted companies. As part of that program, overall chamber metrics are tracked for Chamber-assisted companies in a number of different areas: new start-up companies assisted, job growth from existing companies as well as new to market firms, wages, capital investment and growth in tax base. In 2017, Chamber-assisted companies announced plans for the creation of 4,175 jobs with an annual average salary of $49,064. In addition, those same companies announced more than $237 million in capital investment. The tax revenues generated from the incremental growth in employment and capital investment is estimated at more than $38 million. The Greater Oklahoma City Chamber ended 2017 with 59 active projects in its economic development pipeline. The pipeline tracks companies or projects that are potentially looking to relocate or expand in the Greater Oklahoma City region.

The Greater Oklahoma City region was the beneficiary of several new-to-market announcements and significant expansions in 2017. A select group of those announcements are described below.

MedXM announced in the first quarter 2017 that it would be leasing space in the OKC Works building at 7725 West Reno in Oklahoma City. The Santa Ana, California-based firm specializes in the design and implementation of preventive care technology and in-home health risk assessments. The medical-related call center operation anticipates eventually growing to 500 employees. The new Oklahoma City facility is MedXM's second-largest national outreach center.

In May 2017, **Amazon** announced the building of a new 300,000 square-foot sorting facility on SW 15th and Council Road in Oklahoma City. The facility employs approximately 400 people, with the vast majority being part-time and seasonal workers. Sort centers are waystations between Amazon Fulfillment Centers and the customers who receive their products. Sort centers are usually located in commercial hubs near where a large cluster of consumers live. The centers were established to minimize shipping delays. As of late 2017, it was believed that there were more than 35 Amazon sorting facilities across 25 states.

McClarin Plastics, a premier manufacturer of highly engineered thermoformed plastic, fiberglass reinforced plastic, composite products and complex assemblies announced in May 2017 its investment in Oklahoma City-based Custom Composites. Custom Composites is a niche manufacturer of polypropylene and composite fiberglass products

including tanks, grating, fire apparatus and custom parts. The two companies supply innovative composite products to the industrial equipment, construction, rail, transportation, energy, agriculture and medical industries. McClarin Plastics plans to invest additional capital into Custom Composite's new, state-of-the-art 83,000 square-foot production facility and add 50 additional jobs over the next several years.

SkyWest Airlines announced 375 new jobs that would be employed in a new maintenance facility at Will Rogers World Airport. As part of the announcement, SkyWest will be building a 135,000 square-foot hanger at Lariat Landing to serve as a regional maintenance facility for the airline's Bombardier CRJ and Embraer 175 (E175) aircraft. Construction on the $30 million facility began in July 2017 and is expected to open for operations in the summer of 2018. The facility has direct airfield access via Taxiway H1 and landside access from the newly opened Portland Ave. The SkyWest hangar was the third anchor tenant in the WRWA premier development area, neighboring Field Aviation to the north and Atlantic Aviation to the south. The company plans to hire or relocate at least 100 aircraft mechanics as part of the expansion. They currently operate in Oklahoma City as a regional partner for four major airlines - Alaska Airlines, United Airlines, American Airlines and Delta Airlines.

In August 2017, **NTT Data**, a large, rapidly expanding global IT company announced plans to occupy space at the Westgate One development. NTT Data, formerly Dell Services, was Dell's information technology unit until spun off in early 2016 as part of a reorganization. NTT Data is headquartered in Tokyo with business operations in 42 countries and had a local presence through Dell.

In July 2017, **Niagra Bottling** announced that the company would make Oklahoma City its home for a 300,000 square-foot bottling facility in the Westgate area (western part of Oklahoma City).

LKQ Corporation, a Chicago-based automotive parts remanufacturing company announced in summer 2017 that it expects to create 76 new jobs and chose a 43,000 square-foot facility in Westgate Business Park for its operations. LKQ has operations in North America, Europe, and Taiwan. As of 2017, the company was ranked 304th on the Fortune 500 list.

Solaris Paper, a towel and tissue manufacturer headquartered in Santa Fe Springs, California, made an announcement in November 2017 that they would be opening operations in Oklahoma City. The firm moved into the former Clearwater Paper facility at 50 N. Council Road, which had closed a year earlier. Solaris produces three different lines of tissue products: Fiora-branded paper towels and bath tissue, Solaris-branded bath tissue used in the hospitality industry, and private-label products. The company expects to hire 84 people over the next five years and spend about $37 million on new equipment and the facility. Oklahoma City was chosen over cities in Texas and Louisiana.

Kratos Defense publicly announced in early 2018 that the California-based jet-powered drone manufacturer would be moving at least 350 employees and part of its engineering, design and manufacturing operations to Oklahoma City. The firm develops and manufactures jet drones used for military missile tests and other applications. The drones are designed and intended to be used in combat alongside with manned aircraft.

Retail Successes

Notable improvement in overall economic conditions spilled over into an increase in retail sales at both the state of Oklahoma and Oklahoma City metro levels. For the seven county Oklahoma City metropolitan area, 2017 total retail sales increased by 3.7 percent from 2016 totals. At approximately $21.5 billion, the Oklahoma City metro accounts for more than 41 percent of the retail sales for the entire state of Oklahoma and 35 percent of the state's population. This makes the Oklahoma City metro a driving force for retail trade in the state.

Oklahoma City continues to focus upon destination retail that will increase sales tax revenue for the region. The City of Oklahoma City enjoyed eight consecutive year-over-year monthly increases in sales tax collections to round out calendar year 2017. The metro area overall continues to be positive in terms of taxable retail sales and sales tax collections.

Retail openings at Chisholm Creek development near the John Kilpatrick Turnpike included Starbucks, Torchy's Tacos, Potbelly Sandwiches, Menchie's Frozen Yogurt, Scissors & Scotch and many more slated to open in 2018. Lifetime Fitness is under construction and planning to open this fall. It will include 181,400 square feet of enclosed space housing indoor tennis courts, exercise equipment, basketball courts, exercise studios, daycare facilities and two health food areas.

The Outlet Shoppes of Oklahoma City were purchased by TORG and received a fresh new look with façade improvements and a new name as OKC Outlets. Oklahoma Coffee Roasters and Girlie Girl Originals recently opened adding to the growing tenant mix. Classen Curve increased the shopping center offerings and added Bassett Furniture, Boardroom Salon for Men, Soft Surroundings, Athleta, Francesca's and Cos Bar. Penn Square Mall added Piercing Pagoda and Trade Home Shoes and will be announcing additional tenants in 2018.

Downtown Oklahoma City has seen an uptick in new retailers throughout the district including tenants such as Stonecloud Brewing Co., Jones Assembly, Nashbird, Revel 8, Sussy's, Charleston's, Nonesuch, new larger/expanded version for Shop Good and many others.

Continued Progress on MAPS 3 Projects

Much of Oklahoma City's economic growth can be tied to the city's ongoing investment in quality-of-life projects. A primary means of that investment is the Metropoltan Area Projects (MAPS) program.

On Dec. 14, 1993, residents of Oklahoma City went to the polls and voted to advance Oklahoma City's future. As a result, nine projects, including renovations to the city's convention center, performing arts center and fairgrounds; construction of a 15,000-seat ballpark, a mile-long canal, a 20,000-seat arena, a downtown library

and a downtown trolley system; and the complete renovation of a dry riverbed led to an amazing renaissance that is being realized to this day. Because funds for the projects are accumulated over time, the city is able to finance projects debt-free.

The return on investment is tangible: To date, $5 billion in economic impact can be directly attributed to the original MAPS program. MAPS also had a significant impact on downtown Oklahoma City, which has grown to more than 72,000 employees and 8,000 residents.

The first iteration of this program was so successful that Oklahoma City residents have approved two additional versions of it: the MAPS for Kids programs that invested $700 million into construction, transportation and technology projects benefiting Oklahoma City's public school students; and MAPS 3, the $777-million capital investment program that is scheduled to be complete in 2021.

MAPS 3 collections ended Dec. 31, 2017, and the City of Oklahoma City projects estimates that approximately $800 million was collected, reflecting a surplus of about $28.5 million. Several MAPS 3-funded projects are complete and many are under construction. The program continues to be on schedule with the completion of the final project scheduled for 2021. Current timelines for select projects are as follows:

Scissortail Park (70-acre Downtown Park)

In June 2017, officials broke ground on Scissortail Park, the 70-acre downtown park that will connect Oklahoma City's core with the shore of the Oklahoma River. Design for the park includes a great lawn, covered stage and space for 15,000 visitors. This area will serve as a centerpiece for events at the park. Other amenities include a lake, picnic spaces, a playground and a fountain.

A long, tree-lined promenade along the park's eastern edge will pass in front of the future MAPS 3 Convention Center, leading to the Skydance Bridge and easy access to the south section of the park. A MAPS 3 OKC Streetcar stop will serve the park at the northeastern corner near Chesapeake Energy Arena.

The 40-acre north section of the park will extend from the new Oklahoma City Boulevard south to Interstate 40 and from South Hudson Avenue east to South Robinson Avenue, and it is scheduled to be complete in 2019. The south section of the park is bordered on the north by I-40, extending south to Southwest 10th Street between South Walker Avenue and South Robinson Avenue, and to Southwest 15th Street between South Harvey Avenue and South Robinson Avenue. The 30-acre south section is scheduled to be complete in 2021. The park will include everything from a café and

sports facilities to nature trails. Plans for the north section include playgrounds, gardens, a fountain, lake, amphitheater, promenade and cafe.

Modern Streetcar/Transit

Groundbreaking for the $130-million OKC Streetcar occurred on Feb. 7, 2017, ushering in a new era for modern transportation in Oklahoma City. The Oklahoma City Streetcar, which is scheduled to be operational in 2018, will link important districts in or around downtown Oklahoma City on two routes spanning a combined 6.8 miles, with expansion possible in the future. The OKC Streetcar will operate on rails flush with the street in regular traffic lanes, just like a bus or a car, and each streetcar will have a dedicated driver.

Installation of the rail and other infrastructure is underway with testing expected to begin shortly after the first car arrives in Oklahoma City. Brookville Equipment Corporation of Pennsylvania is building the modern street cars and the first car is expected to arrive in OKC in February 2018. The OKC Streetcar maintenance facility will house the cars as they arrive and is located at Southwest Seventh Street and South Hudson Avenue. Streetcar service is expected to begin in December 2018.

A critical component of connecting Oklahoma City's transit options is the Santa Fe Station Intermodal Transit Hub, which recently reopened to the public after the first phases of its renovation were complete in late 2017. The $28.4 million renovation helped restore original architectural and design elements of the station, improve the boarding platforms and other passenger areas and enhance the streetscape in front of the station on E.K. Gaylord Boulevard. The next phases include tunneling under the tracks to create a walkway to Bricktown and a plaza which will be completed in June of 2019.

The intermodal hub is the northernmost station on Amtrak's Heartland Flyer route and it will also be served by the Oklahoma City Streetcar, EMBARK buses and a Spokies bike sharing station. The proposed routes for commuter rail in central Oklahoma would also meet at the station if completed.

Senior Health and Wellness Centers

MAPS 3 called for the construction of four Senior Health and Wellness Centers throughout the city with the goal of connecting Oklahoma City's seniors with important services and each other. The programming of each center will reflect the unique needs of the surrounding neighborhood. The first Senior Health and Wellness Center, located at 11501 N. Rockwell Ave. and operated by Healthy Living and Fitness, celebrated a grand opening on

Feb. 28, 2017. The 40,272 square-foot building has a heated indoor saltwater fitness pool, a full-sized gymnasium, fully equipped exercise room, an aerobics room, classroom space, a demonstration kitchen, an outdoor bocce ball court, art studio, café, lounge, health screening room and more. Since opening, 3,500 members have joined the center, exceeding the anticipated response from the community.

The second of the four Senior Health and Wellness Centers will open in spring 2018 at 4021 S. Walker Ave. The center will offer similar amenities and will be operated by NorthCare. The third center is set to open in 2019 in northeast Oklahoma City and will be operated by Langston University and incorporate the university's nursing and health students. A fourth MAPS 3 Senior Health & Wellness Center is also planned and scheduled to open in 2021. The location and operating partner haven't been selected.

Oklahoma River improvements

MAPS 3 continued the renaissance of the Oklahoma River by funding the $57 million whitewater rafting and kayaking center called RIVERSPORT Rapids. The whitewater park is one of the premier destinations for water sports enthusiasts and offers rafting, kayaking and canoeing for all skill levels. The facility was used for the U.S. Olympic Team Trials in May 2016. Additional river improvements funded by MAPS 3 including adding permanent lighting to the Oklahoma River race course, making it the only permanently lit competition rowing venue in the country.

Oklahoma State Fairgrounds improvements

The Bennett Event Center, the cornerstone of the MAPS 3-funded improvements to the Oklahoma State Fairgrounds, opened at State Fair Park on Jan. 5, 2017. The 279,000 square-foot, $58-million expo building provides more than six acres of contiguous space under its roof and can host large exhibitions and private events, including banquet space for up to 2,500 people. Promoters of large events have historically bypassed Oklahoma City because it lacked the necessary space under one roof. The metro and state should benefit economically from the new expo building for years to come.

Convention Center

The MAPS 3 Downtown Convention Center will replace Oklahoma City's current, aging convention center and will help our community stay competitive in the lucrative convention industry. The site for the new $287-million convention center will be located just south of the Chesapeake Arena, running south from Southwest Fourth Street to Southwest Seventh Street between Shields Boulevard and Robinson Avenue. An agreement with Omni Hotels to build, own and operate an adjacent convention center hotel was approved in summer 2017 by the Oklahoma City Council. The 17-story,

605-room hotel will be located between the Chesapeake Energy Arena and the new convention center.

Construction is expected to begin summer 2018 on both the Omni Hotel and Oklahoma City Convention Center. A 2020 opening should coincide with completion of the north half of the new 70-acre park and a streetcar system connecting the park and convention center with Bricktown, Midtown, Automobile Alley and the Central Business District.

Sidewalks and Trails

To promote a more pedestrian-friendly and active lifestyle in Oklahoma City, the MAPS 3 initiative has invested more than $57 million into sidewalks and trails across the community. MAPS 3 calls for three additional trails throughout Oklahoma City: the West River Trail (completed in 2015) the Will Rogers Trail (completed in 2017) and Lake Draper Trail (scheduled to be complete in 2018). Construction on new sidewalks in high-demand areas is ongoing throughout Oklahoma City.

When complete, MAPS 3 will be the culmination of more than a decade of development, implementation and construction. These projects will help to shape the quality of life for Oklahoma City residents. To get the most up-to-date information on MAPS 3 visit www.okc.gov/maps3.

Methodology Comments

The Greater Oklahoma City Economic Forecast is undertaken through cooperation with Oklahoma City University and the Center for Regional Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis. The forecast is an econometric exercise and is not a consensus forecast of business and civic leaders. All models are constructed from publicly available data sources including datasets from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The forecasts are entirely determined by the past information contained in the dataset and the econometric specification of the models. No attempt has been made to “adjust” the forecast for the beliefs or anticipation of the modeler. For example, construction forecasts are not adjusted to reflect the anticipated impact of large, announced public sector investments. The forecast does not take into account anticipated growth from relocations or “new-to-market” firms. In addition, announced expansions of existing companies may take place over a multi-year timeframe and not be fully recognized in the next year. Announced projects that have not taken place are not reflected in forecasted job numbers. The reader is encouraged to treat the forecast as a baseline from which to make their own adjustments and ultimately reach their own conclusion.

INTRODUCTION

The recovery in the state's oil and gas sector that began in the second half of 2016 sustained through 2017. A modest recovery in oil and natural gas prices above the critical $50/$3 levels supported a return to drilling activity and hiring across the state. Industry gains accelerated to the end of 2017 with strength expected to carry into much of 2018. The recovery in the state's primary sector portends a return in 2018 to broad economic strength in the state with Oklahoma City and much of the rest of the state poised for solid economic performance.

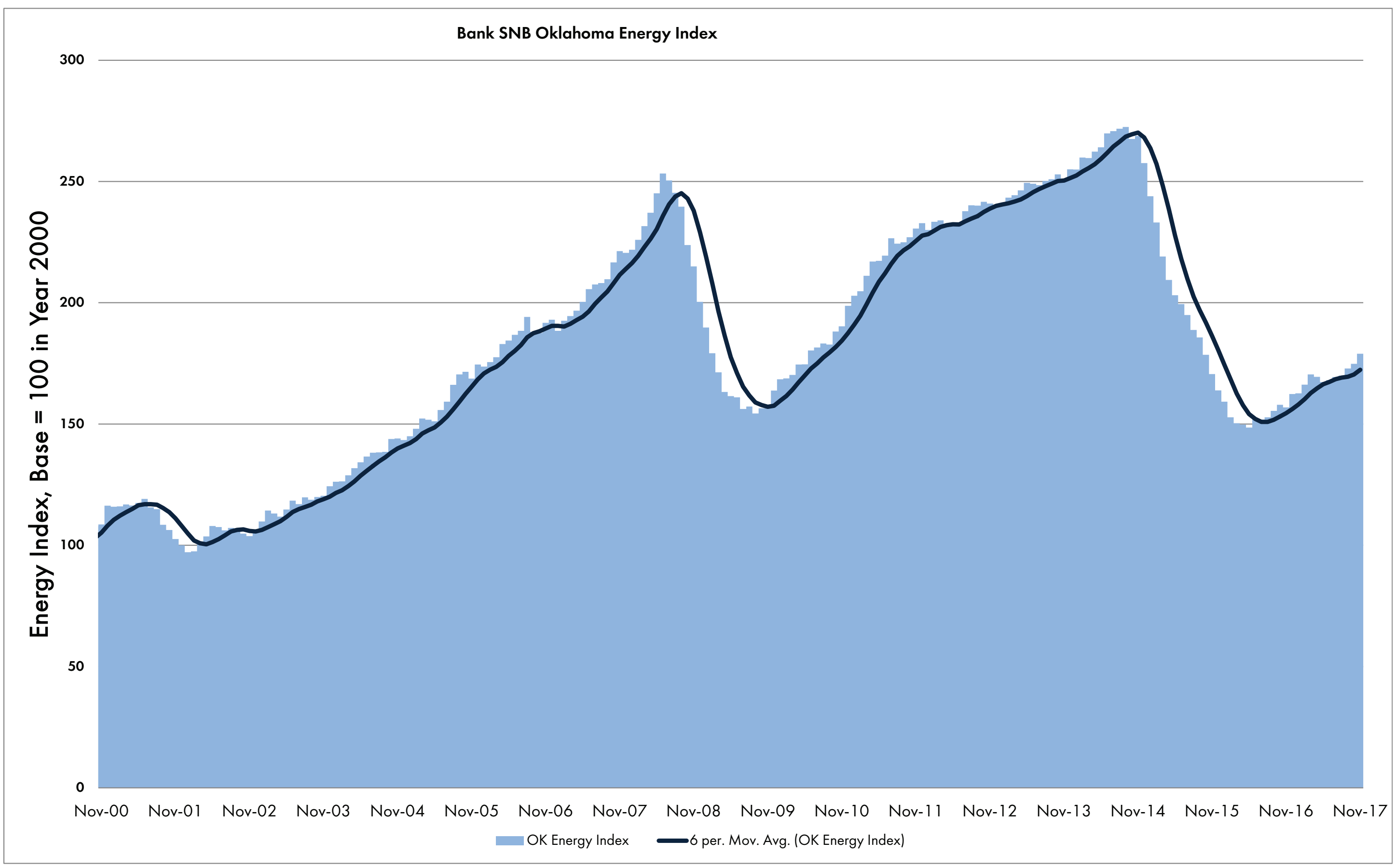


Figure 1: Bank SNB Oklahoma Energy Index: 2000-2017

Oklahoma's commodity-driven economy is subject to substantial deviation from the U.S. economy. The performance indices below track growth in a basket of indicators covering production (GDP), income and employment. The performance indices reveal Oklahoma outperforming the nation as the Great Recession first materialized in 2008 and again through the 2011- 2014 Q2 period. As oil prices fell into the fall of 2014, so too did the state's economic performance. The trajectory of the state's economy turned early in 2017 with strength building through the end of the year. If oil and natural gas prices stay above their critical levels and U.S. conditions post solid gains in 2018, the state's economy will outperform the U.S. economy in 2018 as market forces work to close the state's performance gap.

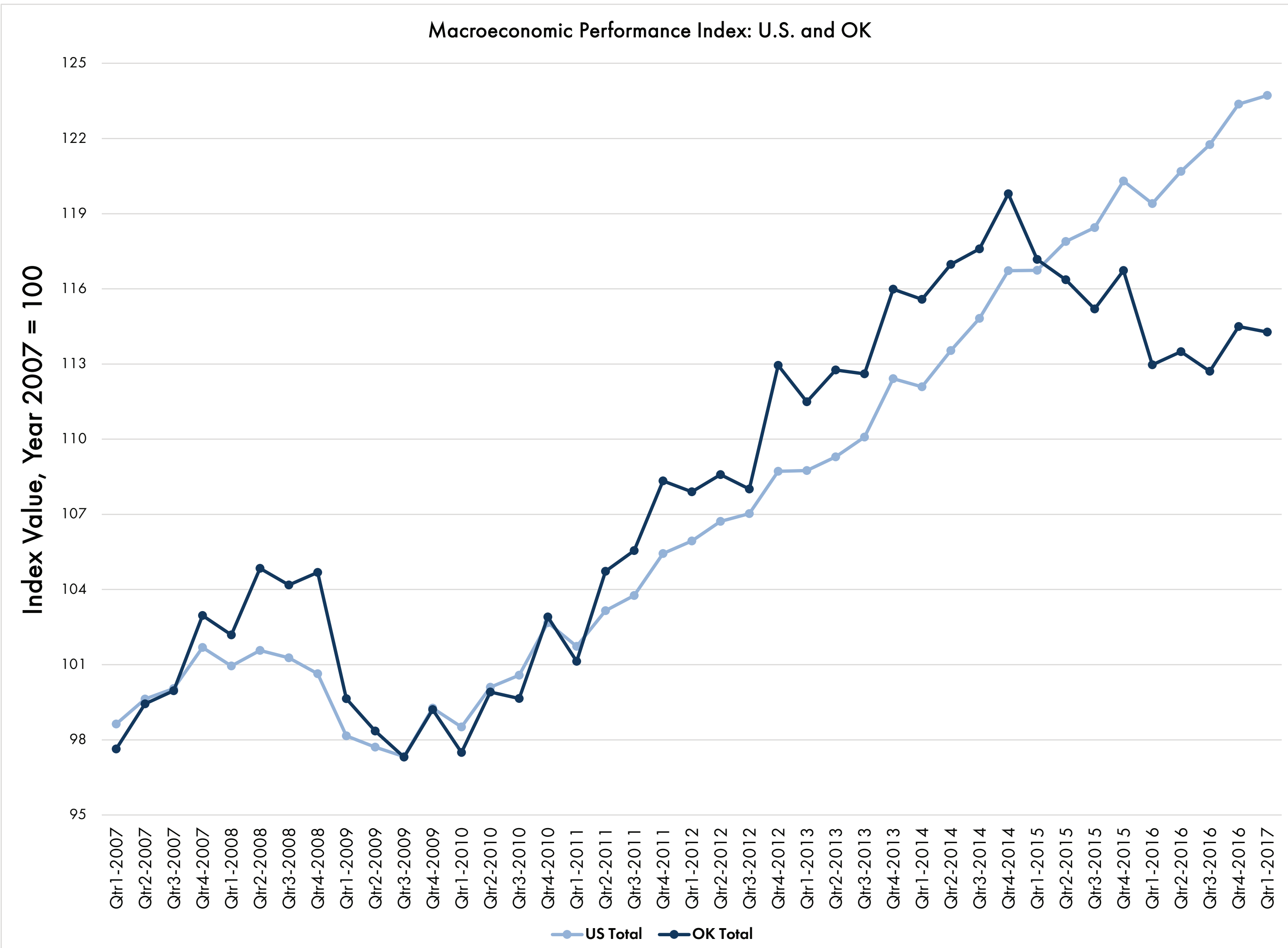


Figure 2: U.S. and Oklahoma Macroeconomic Performance Index

Oklahoma City's well-documented economic divergence that began just prior to, and accelerated in the recovery from, the Great Recession continued through 2017. The economic performance indices track employment, income and business creation and reflect the economic separation experienced in Oklahoma City. The economic success of the Oklahoma City area is explained by its location along the fast-growing I-35 corridor as well as successful programs to develop a robust amenity complex in and around the city's core. Geography will continue to favor Oklahoma City in the years ahead with these same market forces slowly moving towards Tulsa. As the state's two primary metro areas become increasingly connected, the state's economic fortunes will be increasingly determined by what happens in these two cities.

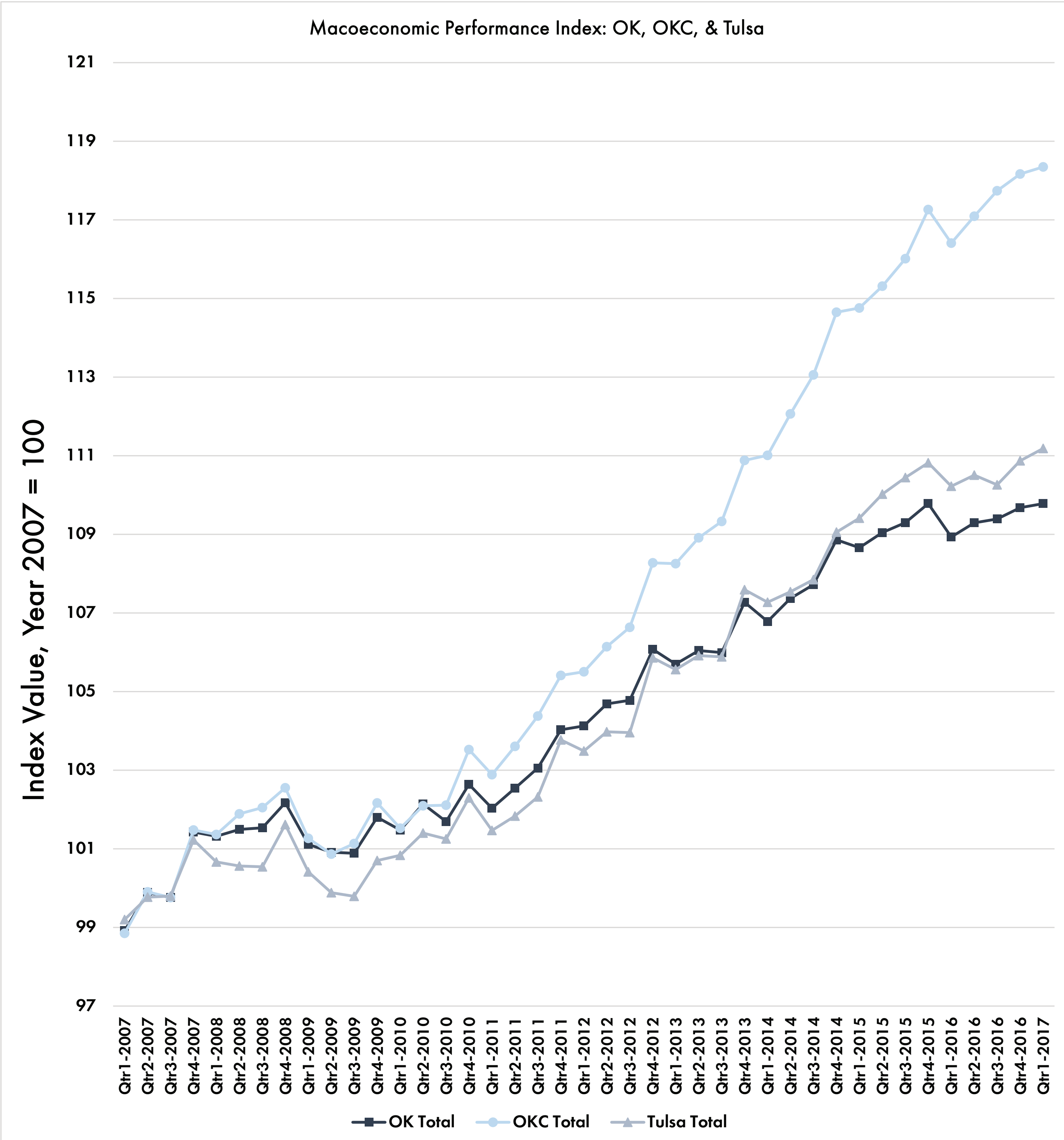


Figure 3: Economic Performance Index: OK, OKC, and Tulsa

The increasing economic importance of the state's primary metro areas is underscored in the accompanying graphic. In 2001, the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan areas accounted for 67.4 percent of the state's GDP, 62.8 percent of the state's personal income, and 57 percent of the state's population. Over the ensuing fifteen years, the metro share of each economic variable increased significantly. By 2016, the metro areas combined to account for 70.8 percent of the state's GDP, 66.1 percent of the state's personal income, and 60.2% of the state's population. In the near term, these trends are expected to continue as population, income and production is increasingly concentrated in the state's urban centers.

The crash in oil prices that began in the summer of 2014 propelled the state into multiple years of fiscal distress. The fiscal challenges were amplified by the broad weakness in the U.S. economy in 2016 extending both the depth and duration of the fiscal weakness. The effects of prior years' reliance on the use of one-time funds and appropriation cuts mean fiscal challenges will linger into 2018 even as economic activity returns to full health.

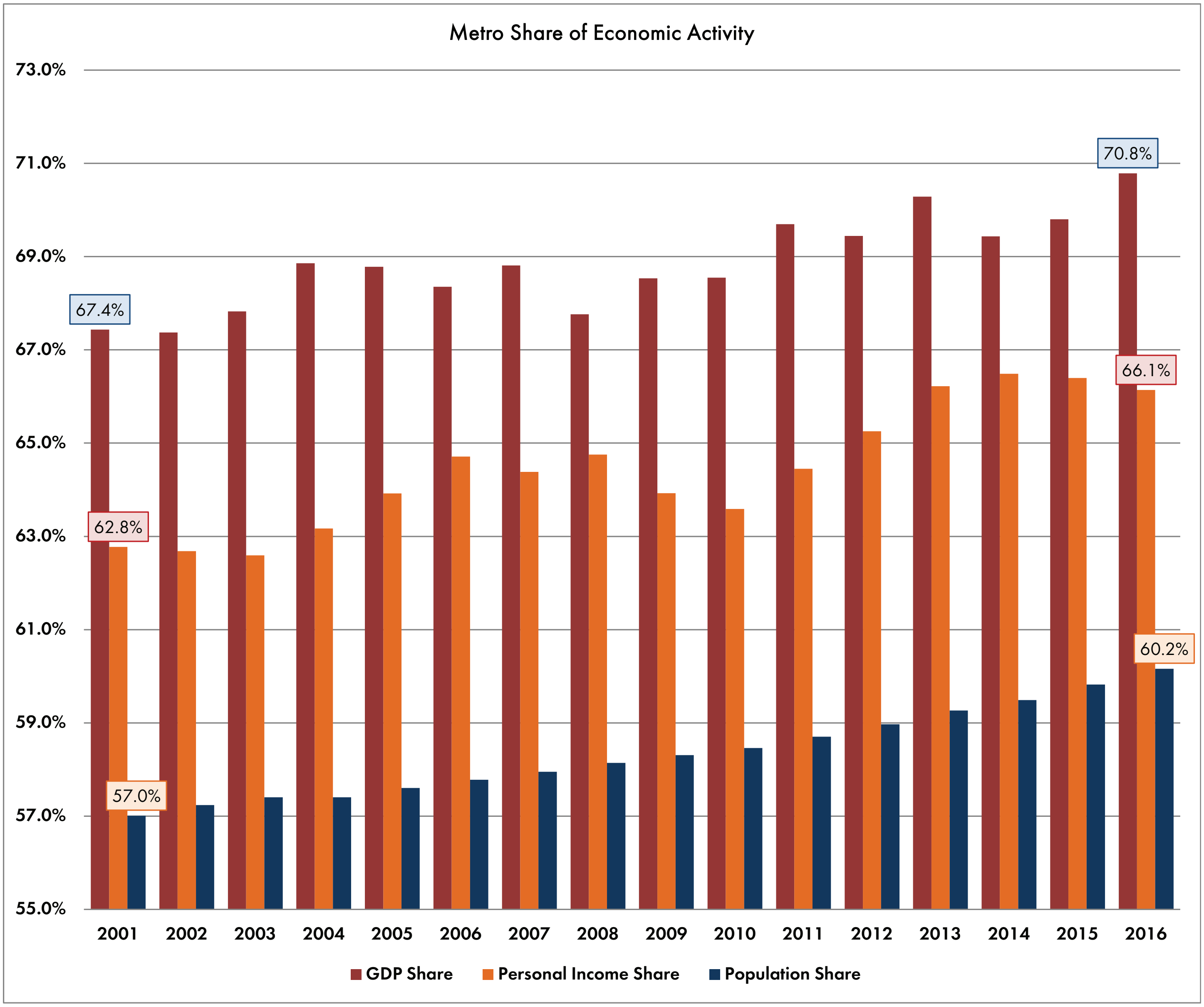


Figure 4: Metro Share of Economic Activity

THE U.S. OUTLOOK

After a slow start to the year, U.S. economic activity gained momentum through 2017 with soon-to-be-released final readings expected to indicate annual growth near 2.5 percent. The U.S. economy remains reliant on the consumer for growth with household spending accounting for two-thirds of all economic activity. Personal consumption expenditures grew at a 2.6 percent annual rate in 2017 with similar growth expected in 2018. While 2.5 percent growth in 2018 provides a baseline for expectations, there are potentially significant economics forces – both positive and negative – that have yet to manifest in the data. Market watchers should be aware of and prepared for potential deviations from the baseline expectation.

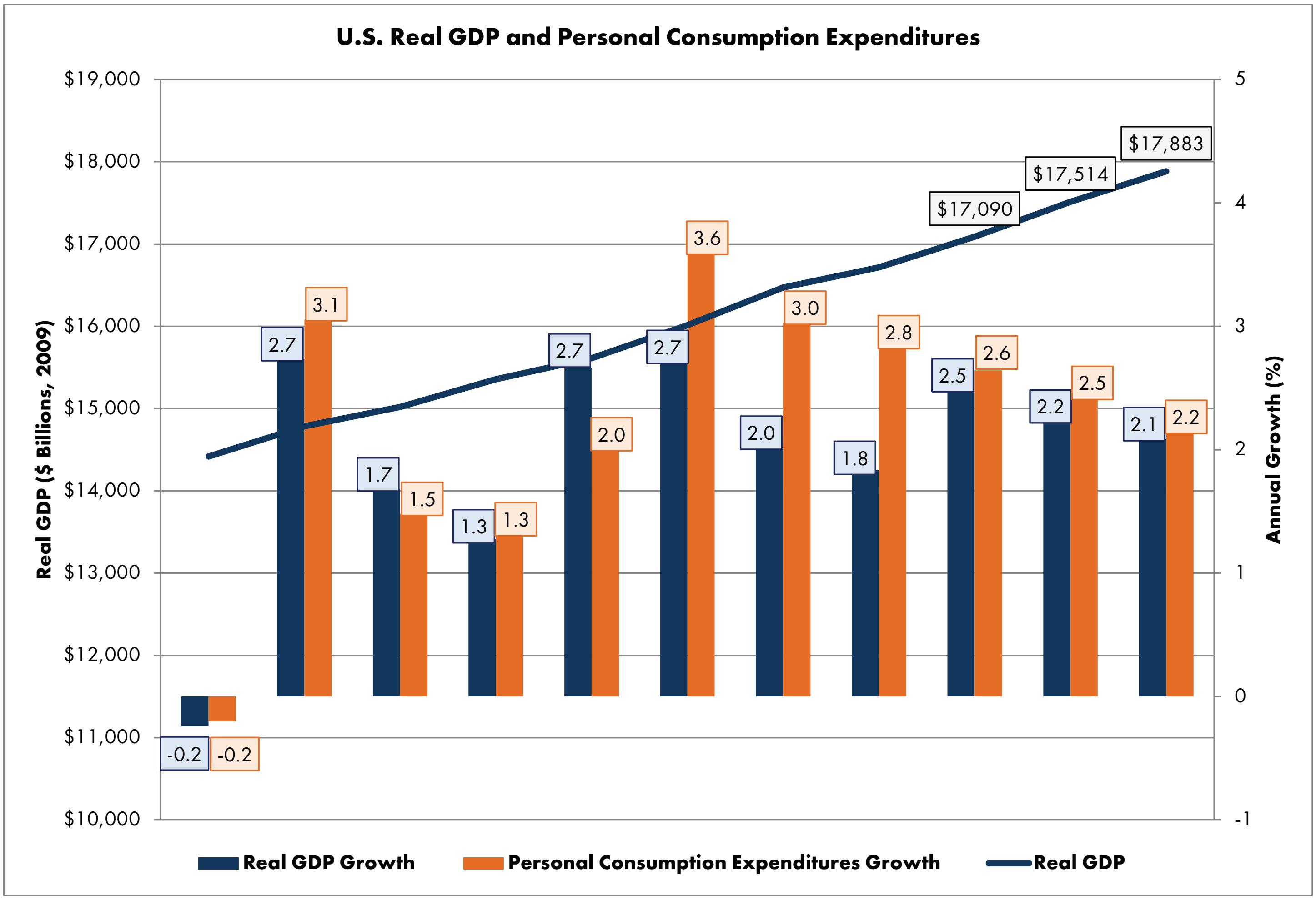


Figure 5: U.S. Real GDP

Household spending in the U.S. will be complemented in 2018 by both residential and nonresidential investment. On the residential side, housing starts are expected to strengthen in 2018 to a seasonally adjusted 1.26 million annual units with the value of residential investment growing by 3.4 percent. U.S. housing starts remain lower than their long-run average (1.5 million units) and well below the unsustainable peak the preceded that recent recession. New home construction trails new home demand in many parts of the country and likely has several years of growth ahead until a balance is reached. On the nonresidential side, recent tax reform and overall business optimism are expected to support growth in both industrial production and manufacturing capacity utilization, supporting the expectation that economic gains in 2018 will be spread broadly across all sectors of the economy.

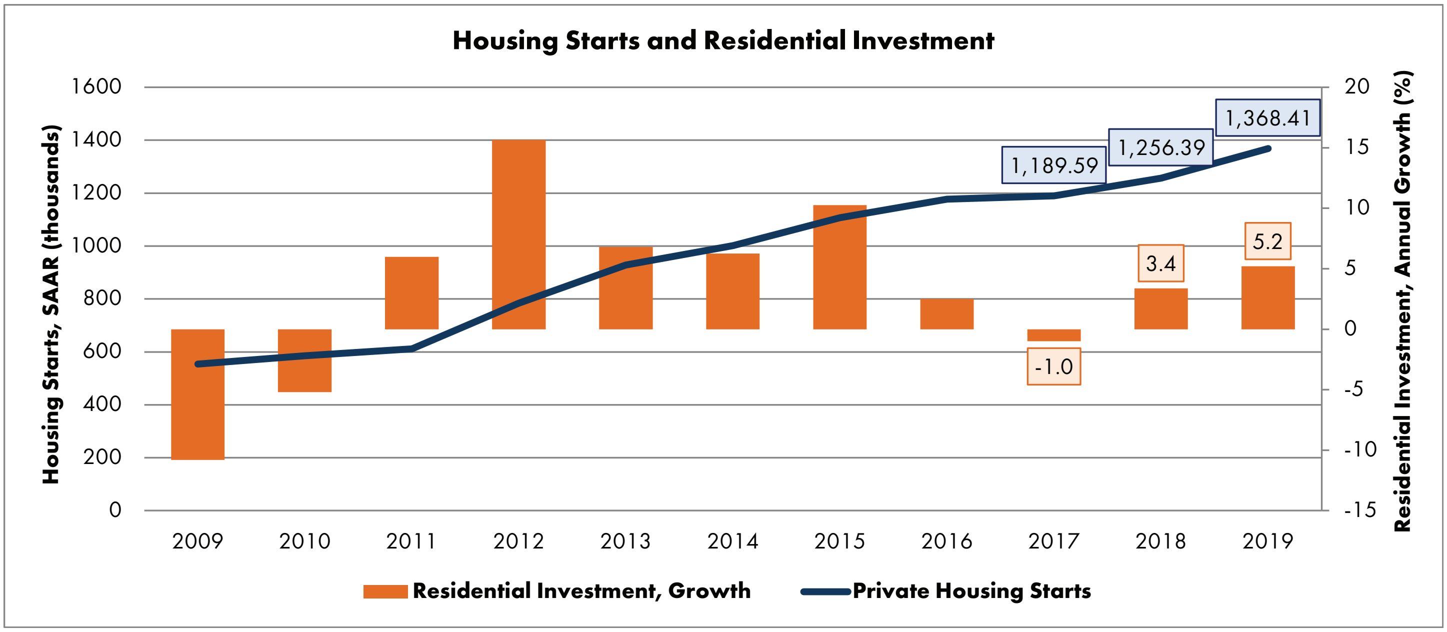


Figure 6: U.S. Housing Starts and Residential Investment

What the recovery to the Great Recession lacked in velocity it made up for in longevity. If the expected growth in 2018 materializes, it will mark one of the nation's longest periods of economic expansion. The slow but persistent economic growth has allowed the labor market to improve at a noninflationary pace. U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to grow at a 1.5 percent annual rate in 2018 which corresponds to average monthly job creation of 185,000 positions. Unemployment rates are expected to slowly trend down as well, hovering around 4 percent for the year. Lingering lack of labor force participation appears to be allowing labor market tightening without stoking inflationary concerns. Expectations for 2018 are for wage gains to improve modestly, but not enough to bring inflationary concerns to bear on monetary policy.

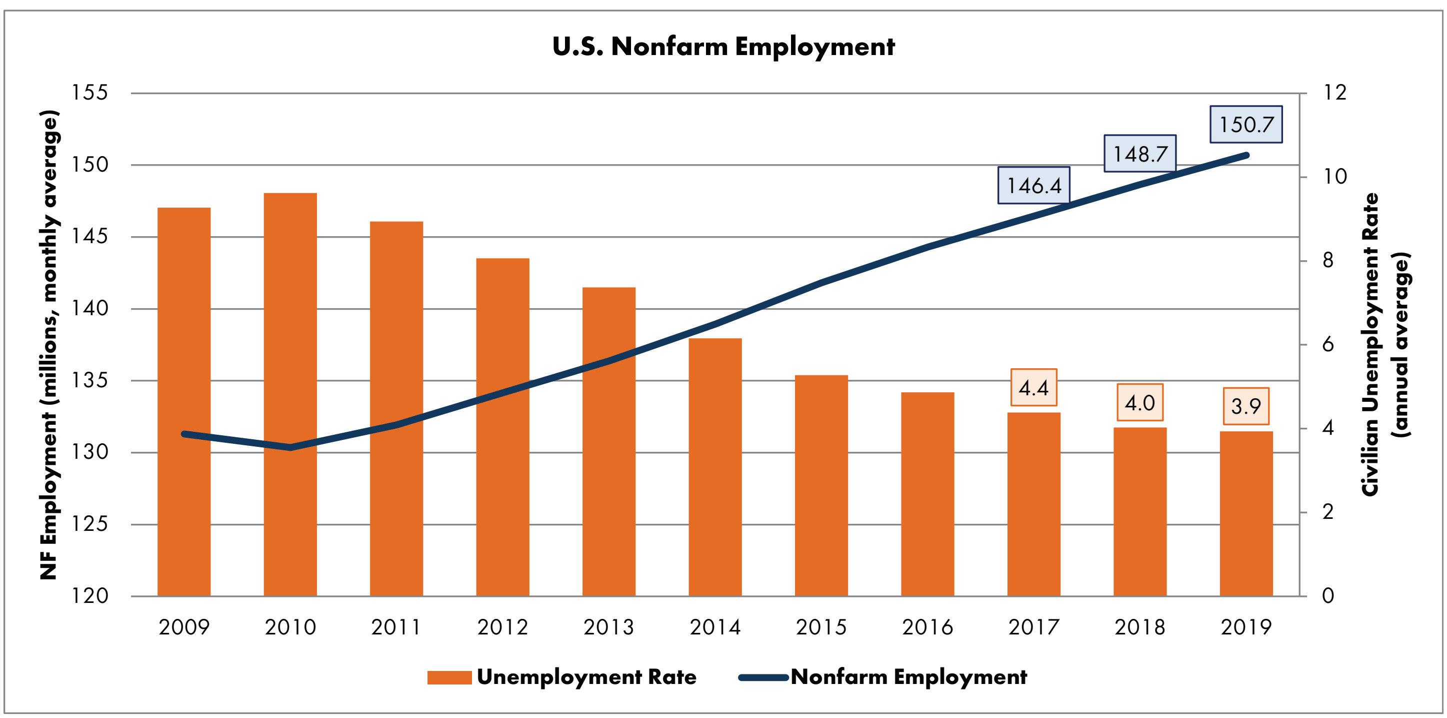


Figure 7: U.S. Nonfarm Employment

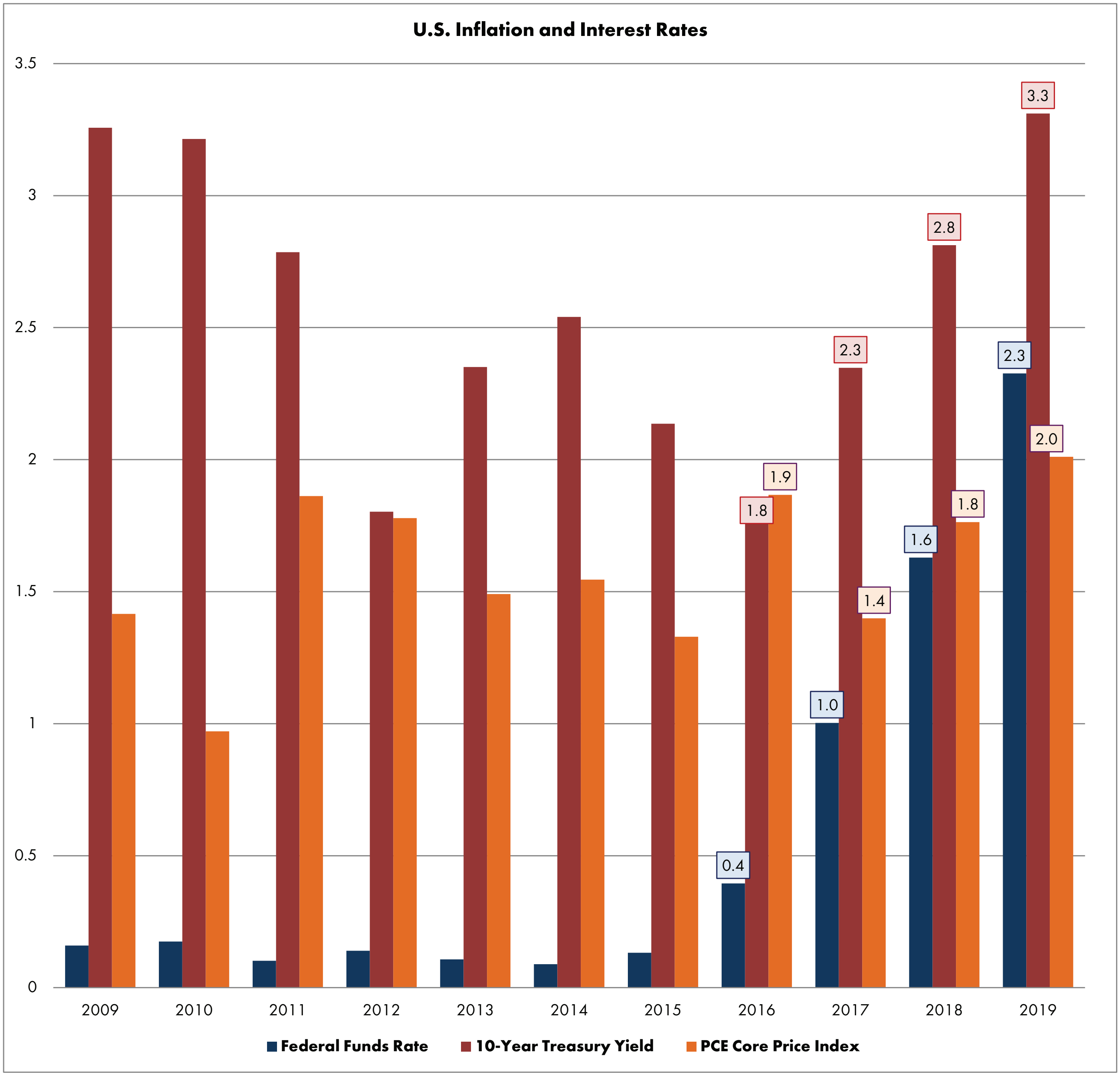


Figure 8: U.S. Inflation and Interest Rates

The Federal Reserve took several steps towards normalizing policy in 2017 with multiple increases in the short run federal funds rate and implementing a strategy to reduce the size of its balance sheet. We expect 2018 to proceed similarly with policymakers opting for at least two, and likely three, increases in the federal funds rate while allowing maturing assets on the balance sheet to roll off by not re-investing the principal. Monetary policy stands out as an area worth watching in 2018 for two reasons. First, the administrative and ideological makeup of the Fed could be significantly overhauled with the recently announced change in the Federal Reserve chair (from Janet Yellen to Jerome Powell) as well as the potential to appoint several additional Federal Reserve governors. Second, while the expansion of the Fed's balance sheet accomplished its goal of constraining long-run interest rates and providing liquidity to the financial sector without destabilizing real economic activity, it's not clear that the reverse will necessarily hold true.

THE OKLAHOMA ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The dual recovery in economic activity and crude oil prices returned the state's economy to growth in 2017. General economic strength is expected to continue into and through 2018 with the state's economy as measured by real gross state product growing by 3.6 percent. Growth in 2018 will return the state's economy to the $180 billion level established in 2015. Sustained growth through the end of the year will leave the state approaching a $200 billion economy.

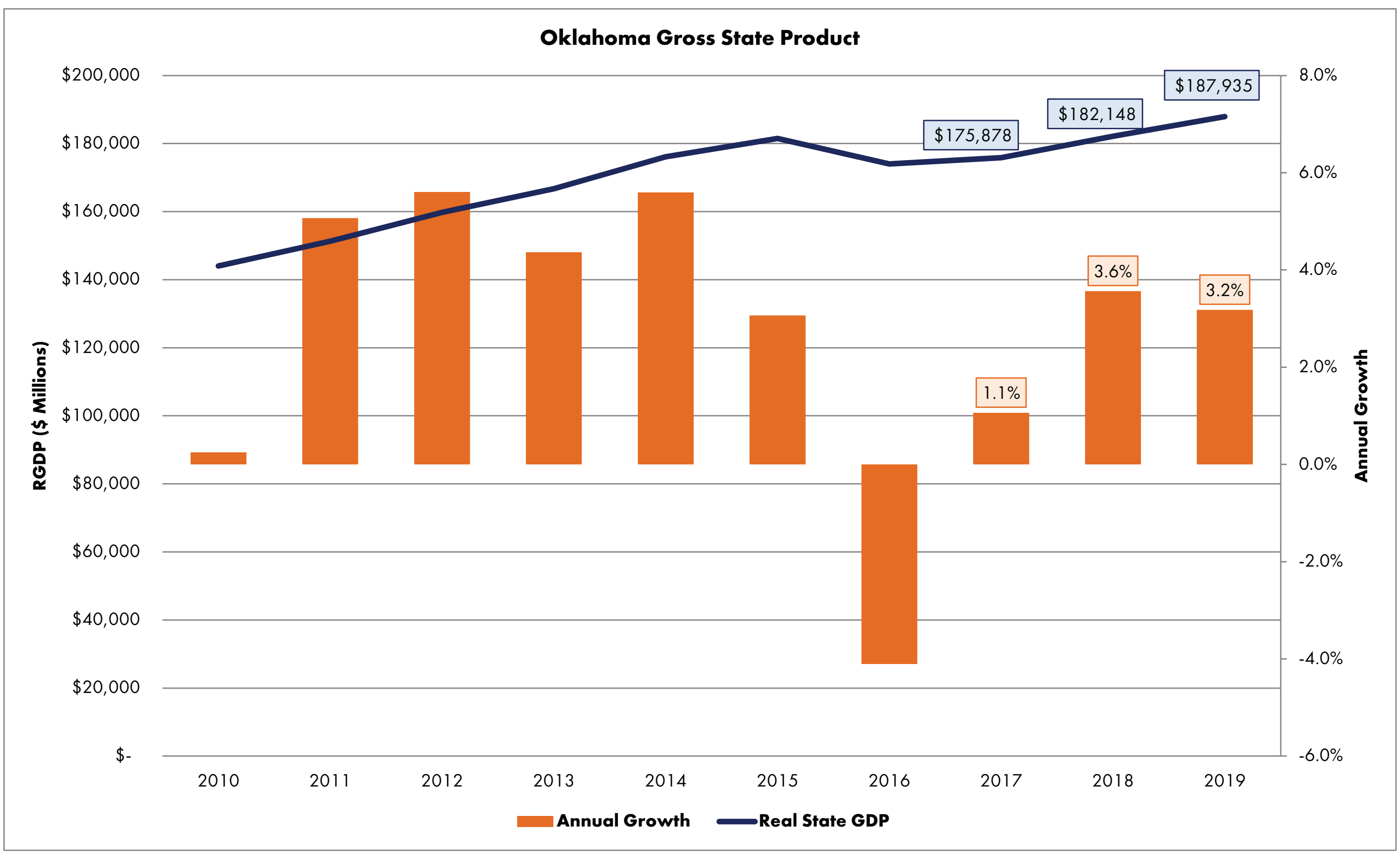


Figure 9: Oklahoma Real Gross State Product

Consistent population growth stalled in 2016 with the general economic weakness. Population growth was expected to resume in 2017 at a 0.7 percent annual rate before declining to just below 0.7 percent in 2018. The national discussion on immigration as well as global economic changes could impact population growth rates, but are not expected to derail population changes sustained by broad geographic patterns. It remains the case that population growth is not uniformly distributed across the state, but rather is the result of population gains in Oklahoma City and Tulsa offsetting population losses in many of the state's rural counties.

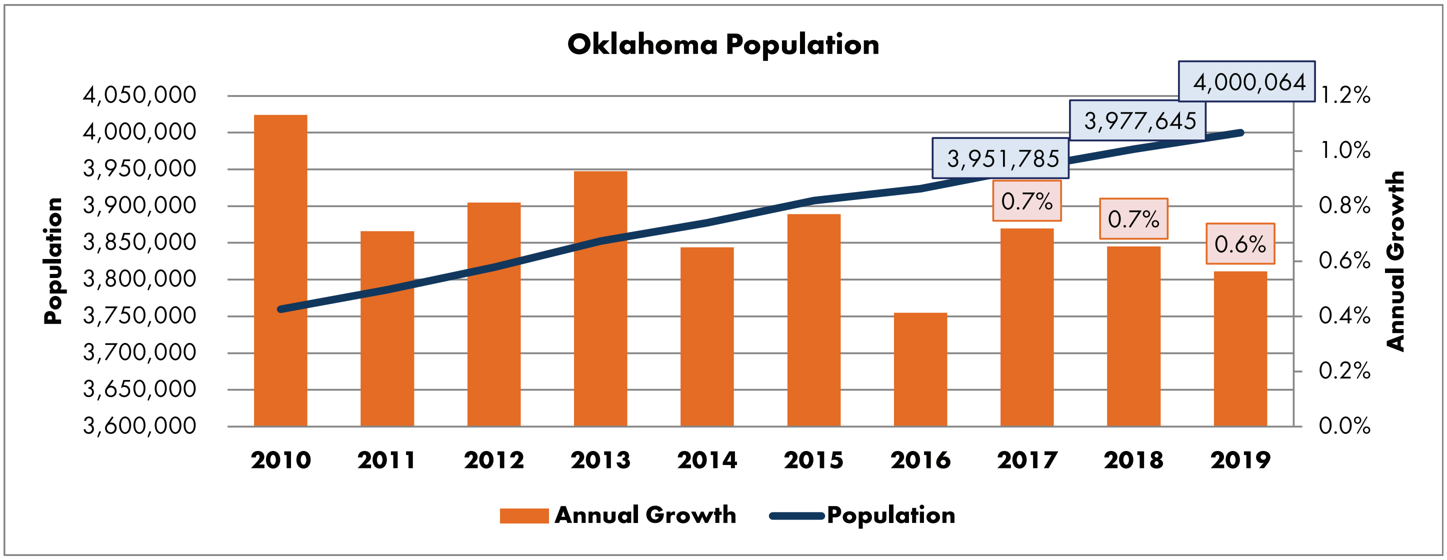


Figure 10: Oklahoma Population

Per capita income contracted in 2015 and 2016 as the state slid into a regional recession. Declining economic activity suppressed wage gains while collapsing oil prices hit non-labor sources of income. The recovery in commodity prices and economic activity was expected to return per capita income growth to Oklahoma in 2017. Significant gains in commodity prices are not expected in 2018, but price levels are expected to be sufficient to support broad economic and income growth. Per capita income is expected to grow by 6.4 percent in 2018 and 5.4 percent in 2019 as state per capita income breaks the $50,000 barrier. While widespread income growth is expected across the state, the sharpest gains are expected from the Tulsa MSA. This is in part due to Tulsa's attempt to recover from substantial income declines of a combined 15 percent experienced in 2015 and 2016.

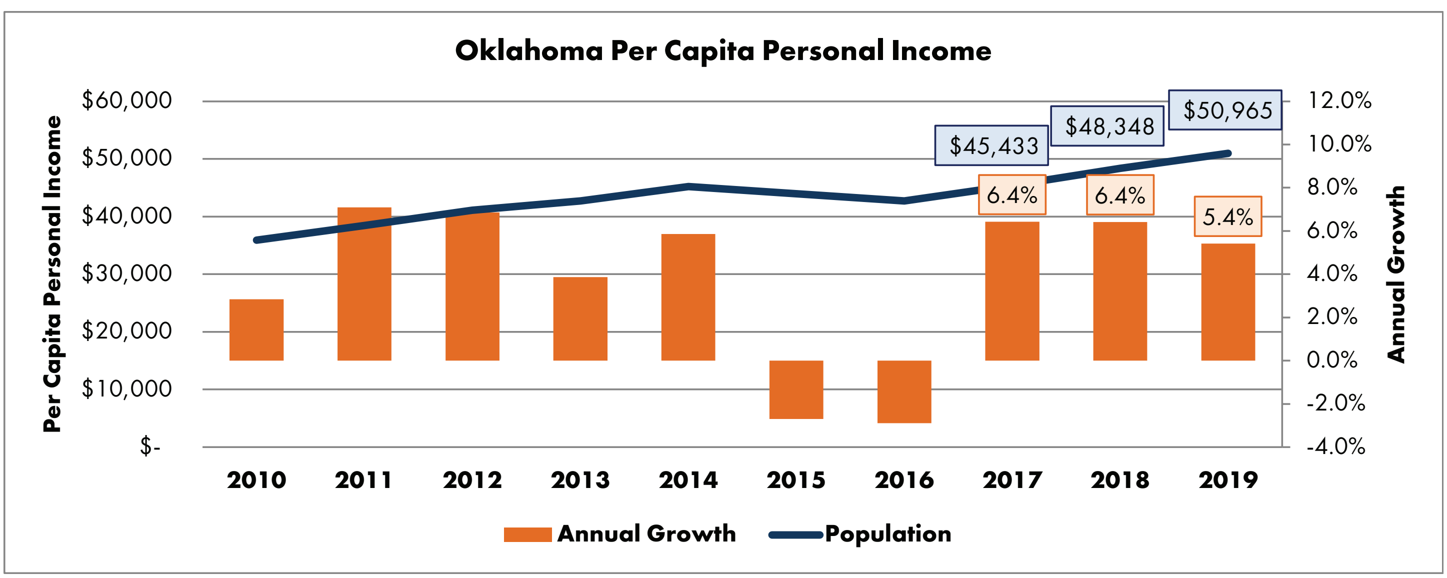


Figure 11: Oklahoma Per Capita Income

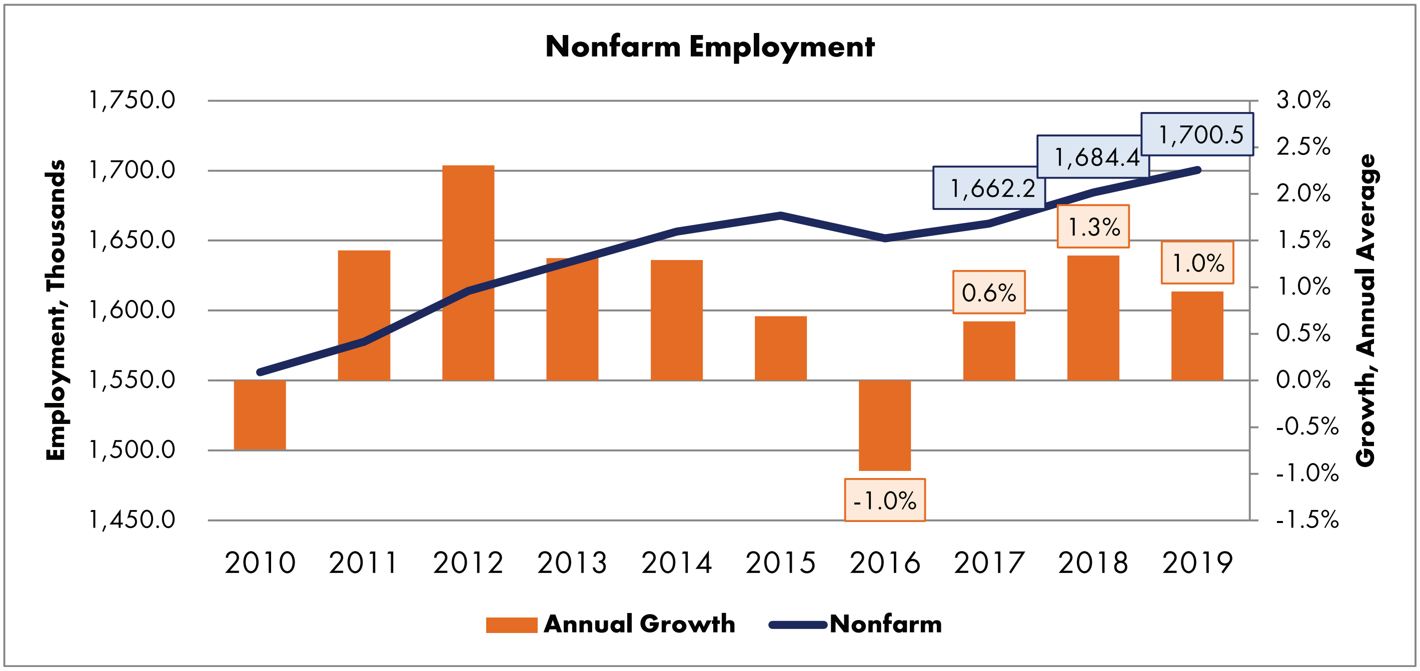


Figure 12: Oklahoma Nonfarm Employment

Nonfarm employment in the state contracted in 2016 as the state's labor market succumbed to the dual pressures of low oil prices and a weak U.S. economy. The labor market began to turn toward growth in late 2016 with most of the state seeing a return to growth in the first half of 2017. Nonfarm employment gains of 0.6 percent in 2017 are expected to accelerate to 1.3 percent in 2018 and 1.0 percent in 2019. If the expected growth materializes, the state's nonfarm payroll employment will cross the 1.7 million worker threshold in 2019.

Oklahoma private sector employment is expected to follow a growth path similar to nonfarm employment. Private employment crossed 1.31 million in 2015 before contracting by 1.4 percent in 2016. Modest gains in 2017 failed to return the state to 2015 levels of employment. Employment gains are expected to accelerate into 2018 at 1.7 percent as levels pass the previous 2015 high. Growth of 1.1 percent is anticipated in 2019 as private sector employment in the state approaches 1.35 million.

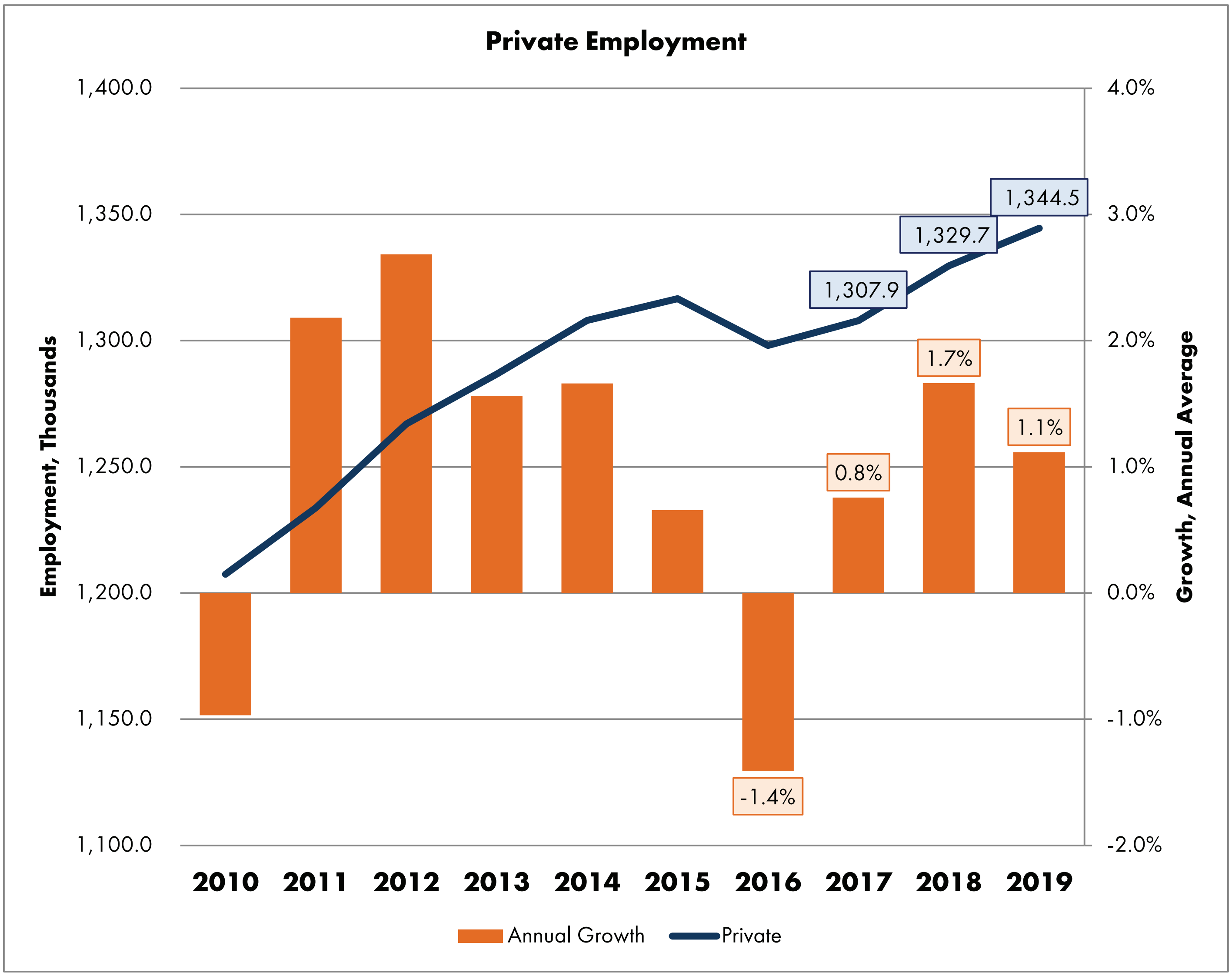


Figure 13: Oklahoma Private Employment

Oil and gas payroll employment in the state peaked in 2014 with monthly payroll estimates averaging 62,200 workers in the industry. The price collapse that started in the summer of 2014 reversed the pattern of job gains in the industry as average monthly payrolls in 2016 averaged only 44,000 workers. The industry resumed hiring at a modest pace in 2017 with average employment growing at a 4.7 percent pace. Employment growth is expected in 2018 and, if market and U.S. conditions cooperate, into 2019. Importantly, the price environment in the energy industry has incentivized efficiency gains in production as well as a cautious attitude towards future production as market prices hover just above critical break-even investment levels. We expect employment growth in the industry to taper a bit in 2019 and hold at levels below the 2014 peak for some time.

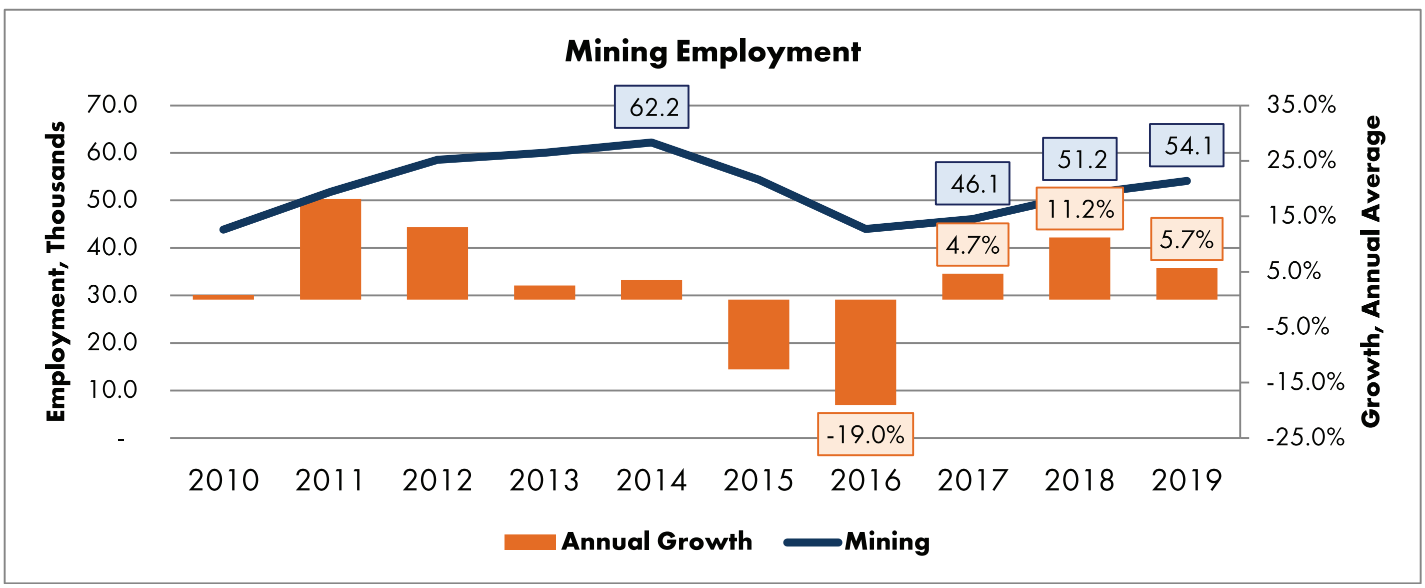


Figure 14: Oklahoma Mining Employment

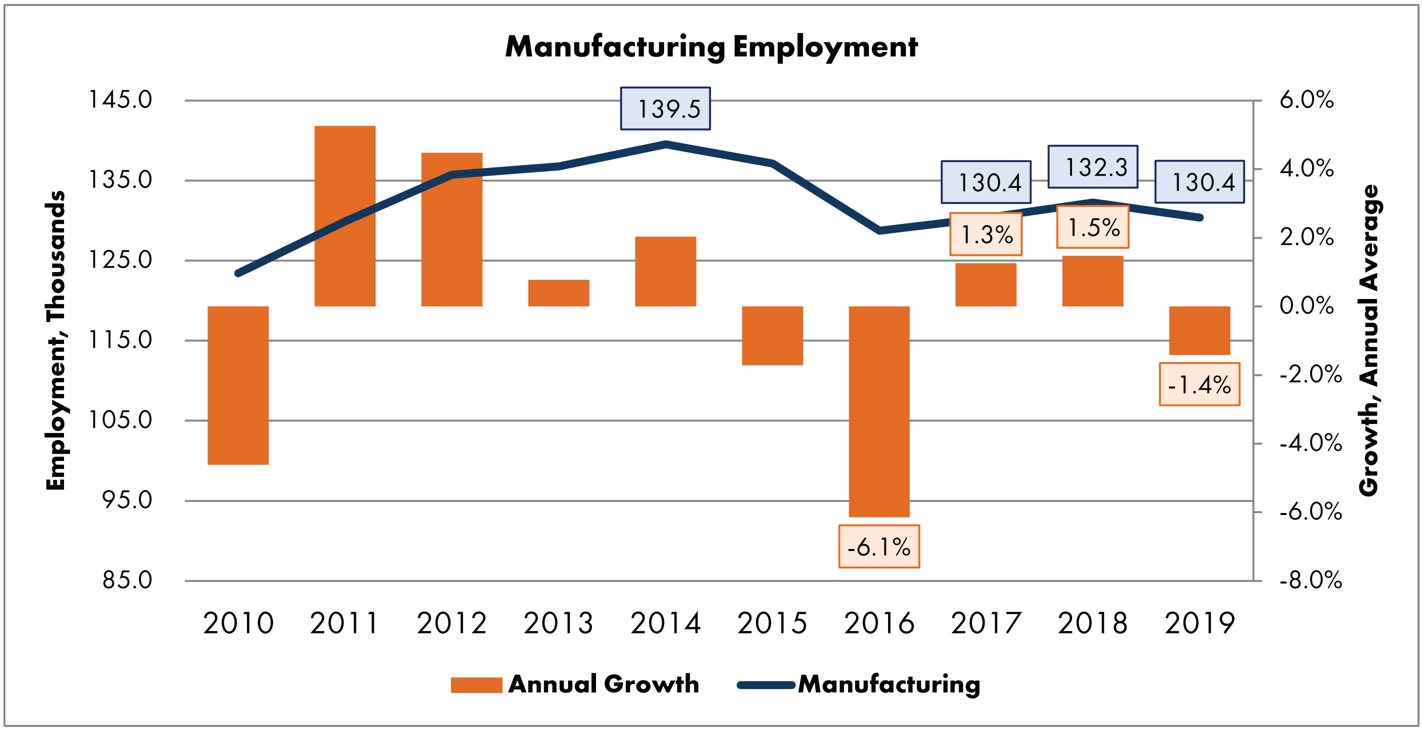


Figure 15: Oklahoma Manufacturing Employment

Manufacturing activity in the state is strongly correlated to oil and gas activity, as refining and component parts manufacturing are important segments of the state's manufacturing base. Manufacturing contracted by 6.1 percent in 2016 before posting modest gains in 2017. Employment growth is expected in 2018 as a modest recovery continues. Manufacturing employment gains in 2017 and 2018 are not going to be sufficient to regain all the jobs lost in 2015 and 2016. Baseline expectations are for manufacturing employment to establish a "new normal" consistent with reasonable, but not boom levels, of oil and gas activity. As with mining employment, it is expected to be several years before employment in the industry returns to 2014 peak levels.

Oklahoma retail employment struggled in 2017 contracting by 1.8 percent. Nationally, it remains the case that brick and mortar retail is overbuilt and it will take years to work through the oversupply of retail real estate. That reality notwithstanding, the discussion surrounding the death of retail is overstated. The combination of online retailing and transitioning to a sustainable sales-per-square-foot will slow the growth of retail generally, making successful opportunities more difficult to identify. Oklahoma retail employment is expected to grow in 2018 and 2019 in line with the growth experienced in the 2011 to 2013 period. Average monthly retail employment is expected to grow at 1.4 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively, in 2018 and 2019, reaching more than 186,000 retail workers in 2019.

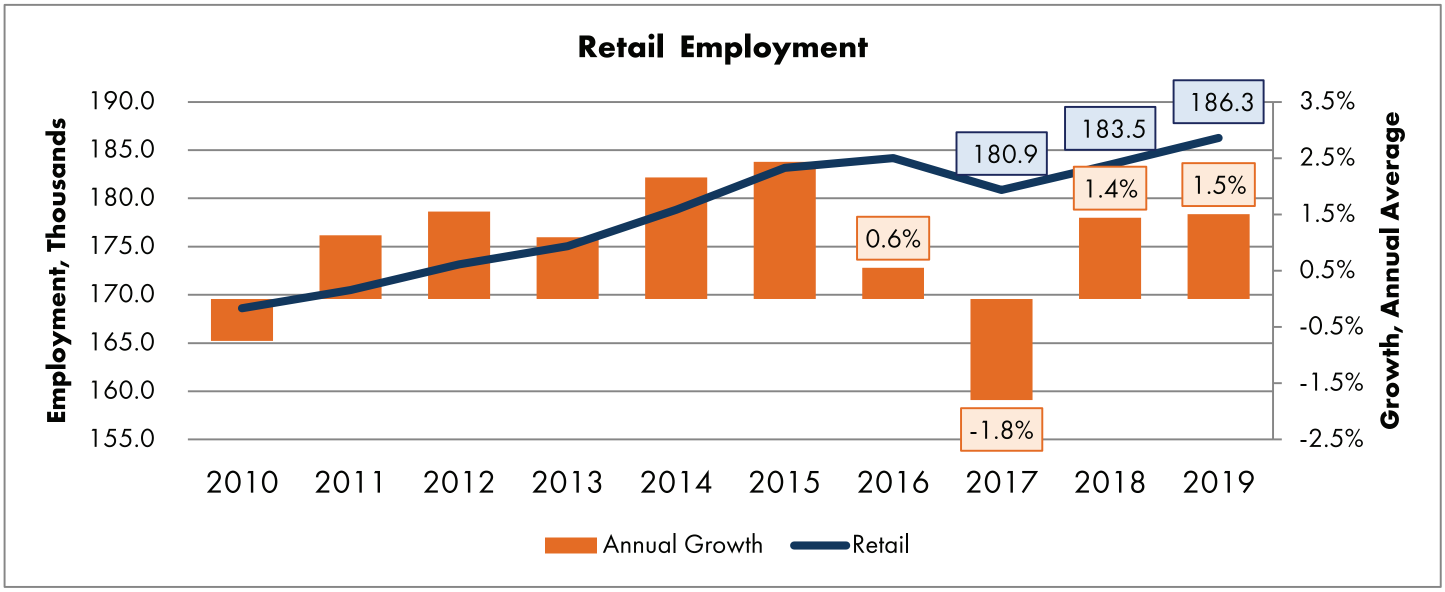


Figure 16: Oklahoma Retail Employment

Health employment in the state grows unevenly in response to population growth and aging demographics. After posting strong gains in 2015, 2016 and 2017, we expect gains to moderate in 2018. Employment in the sector is projected to grow by 0.6 percent in 2018 and 0.7 percent in 2019, topping 220,000 workers in the industry. In the long run, health care demand will drive sustainable job gains in the sector.

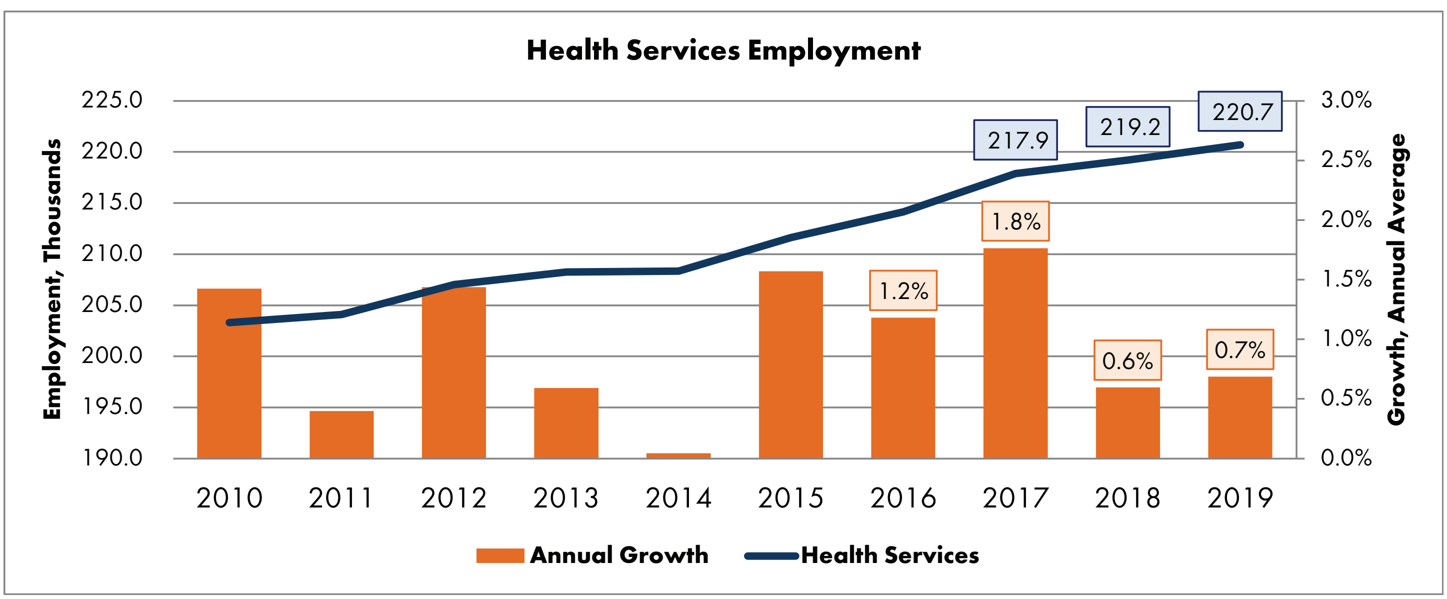


Figure 17: Oklahoma Health Services Employment

Oklahoma leisure services posted strong growth from 2011 through 2015 with annual growth rates exceeding 2.5 percent every year. Gains in the industry are driven by growth in the food services and accommodations subsector. Employment gains in leisure services are heavily dependent on population income gains with the weakness in 2016 and 2017 easily identified in the data. The continuing economic recovery in 2018 is expected to accelerate growth in leisure services with gains of 1.8 percent in 2018 and 2.3 percent in 2019.

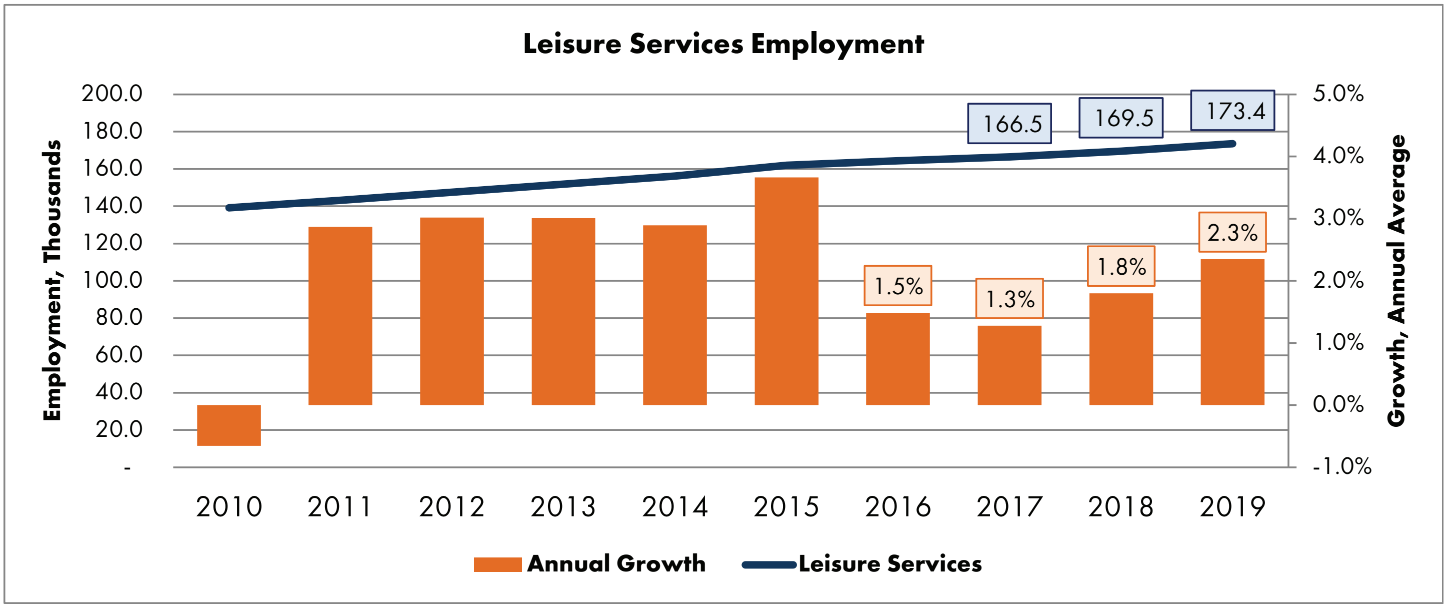


Figure 18: Oklahoma Leisure Services Employment

THE OKLAHOMA CITY METRO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Oklahoma City gross metro product grew by 0.9 percent in 2017 after contracting 2.2 percent in 2016. In the five-year period preceding the contraction in 2016, real metro area economic activity grew at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent. The economic recovery is expected to continue into 2018 and 2019 with growth rates of 2.1 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. Growth in Oklahoma City (accompanied by growth in Tulsa) will extend the long-run trend of concentrating economic activity in the state's urban centers. Oklahoma City gross metro product is likely to approach $70 billion in 2019 representing nearly 40 percent of the state's economy.

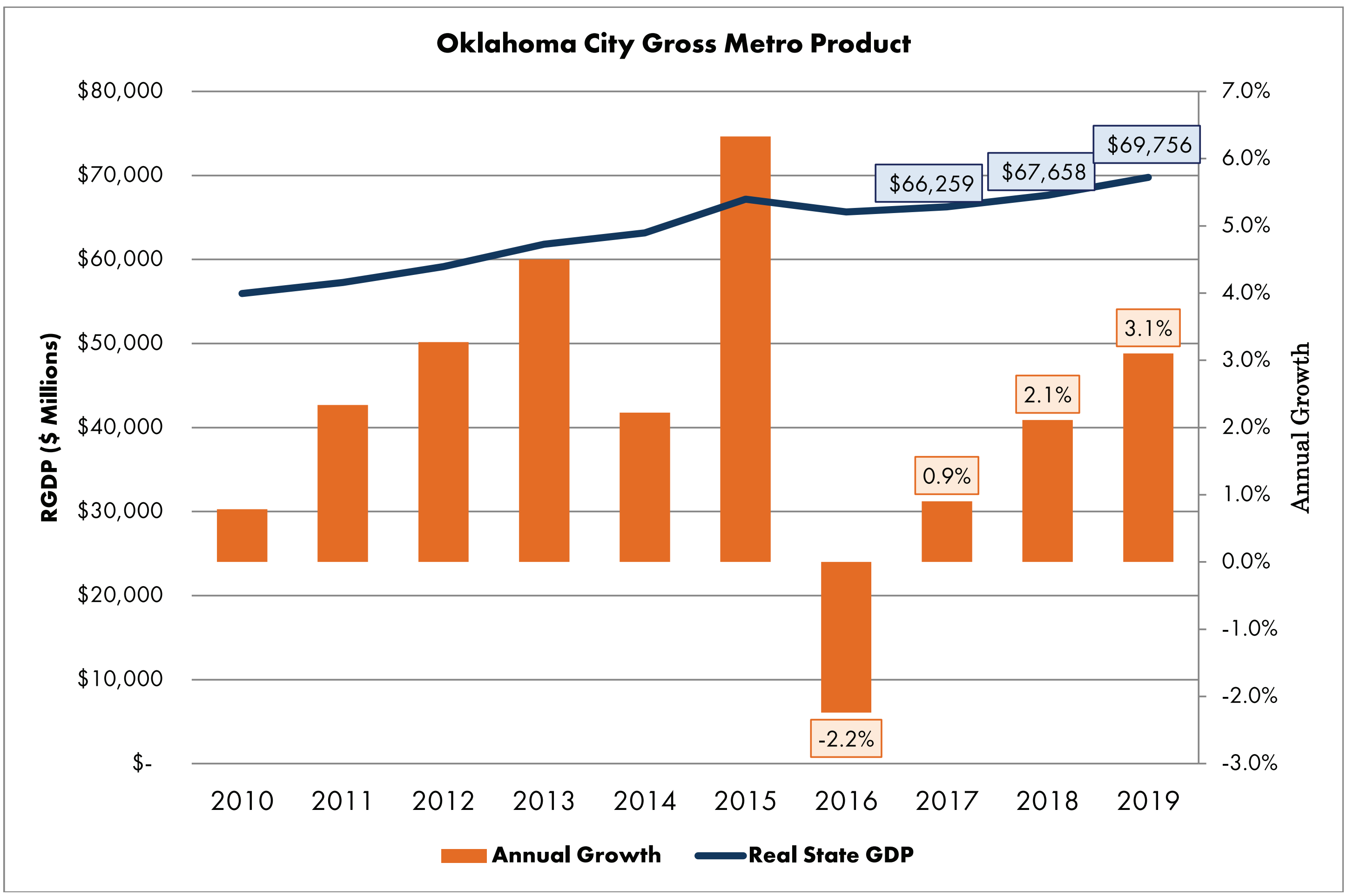


Figure 19: Oklahoma City Gross Metro Product

Oklahoma City consistently experiences the fastest population growth rates of any area of the state. The amenity development of the urban core, combined with the city's location on the rapidly developing I-35 corridor, will continue to support potentially transformative population growth. Growth rates are expected to hold near annual rates of 1.4 percent with the seven county metro's population surpassing 1.4 million people in 2018. We expect Oklahoma City population growth rates to approach a 2 percent annual rate in the long run, offering economic opportunities and development challenges for the city.

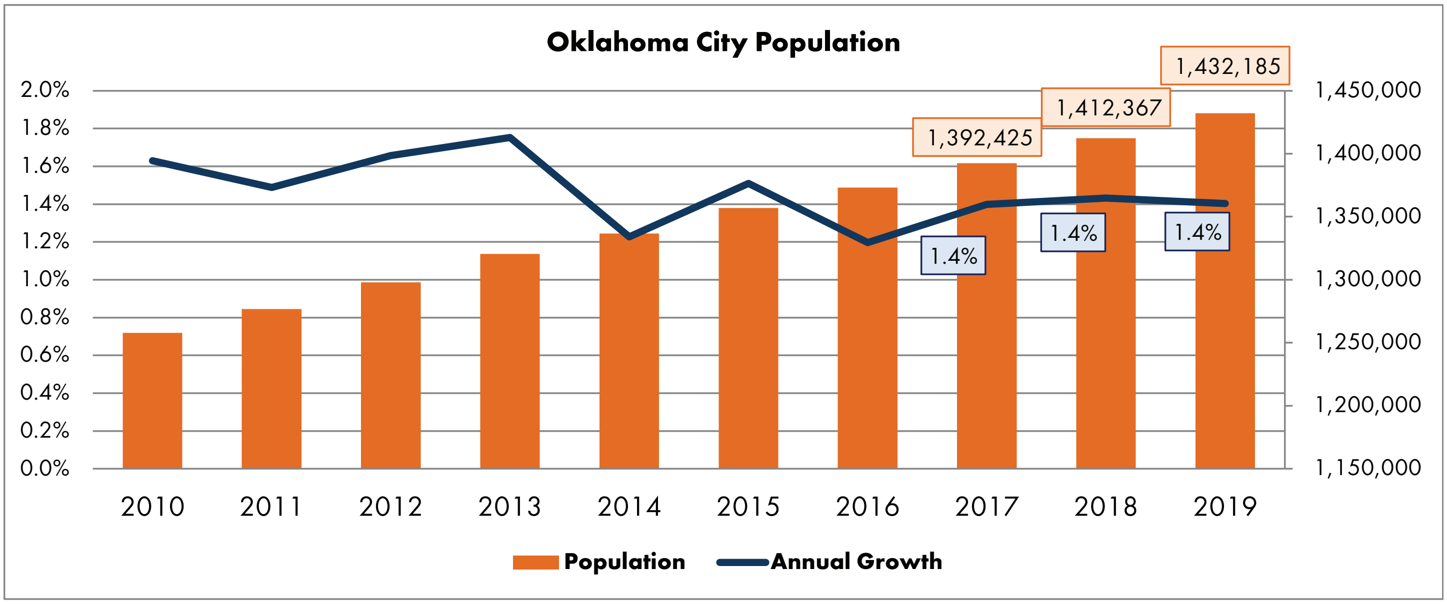


Figure 20: Oklahoma City Population

Oklahoma City's economic transition is combining high-income positions and low-wage jobs to support the city's population growth. The combined effect is consistent growth in per capita personal income. Per capita income is estimated to have grown by 2.5 percent in 2017 to $45,775. Baseline expectations look for per capita income to approach $48,000 in 2019 after growing at a 2.1 percent rate in 2018 and 2.2 percent pace in 2019.

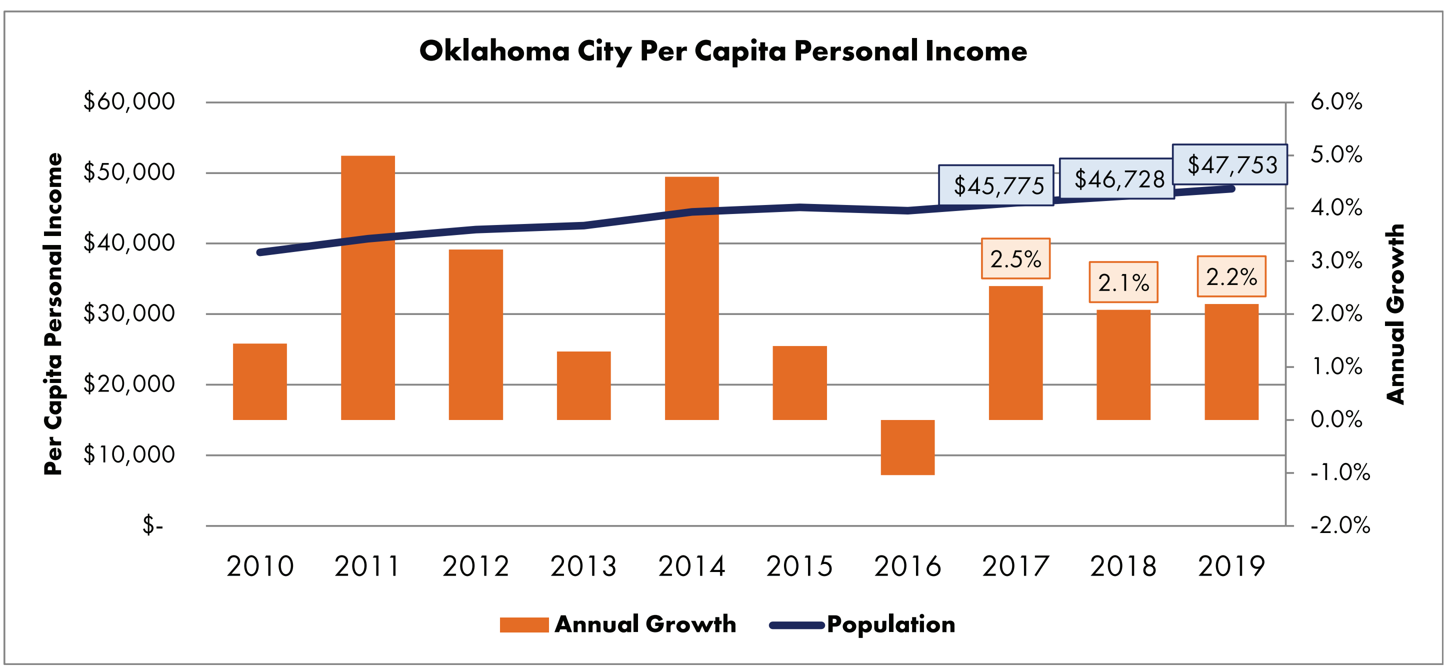


Figure 21: Oklahoma City Per Capita Income

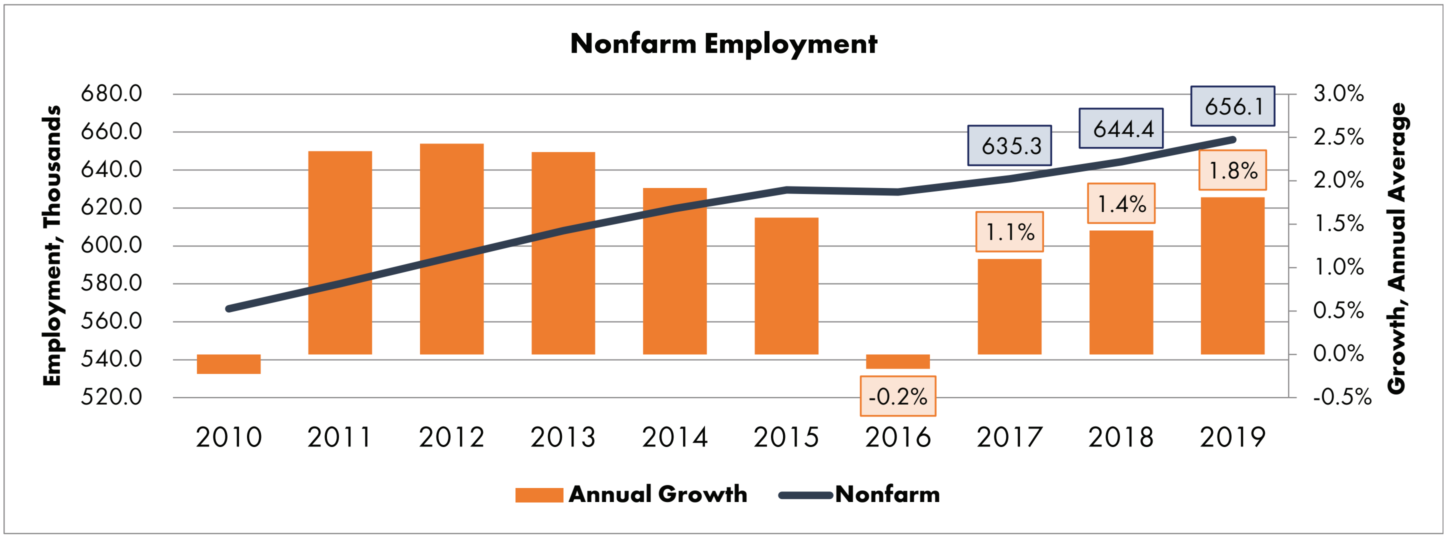


Figure 22: Oklahoma City Nonfarm Employment

In the five years between emerging from the great recession and the 2016 local recession, Oklahoma City nonfarm employment averaged annual growth of 2.1 percent. The employment growth reflected the influences of geography, strong local economic conditions and near-trend growth nationally. Oklahoma City continues to benefit from geography and local and national economic conditions are improving. The result will be nonfarm employment growth rates moving back towards the city's post-recession trend. Baseline expectations are for nonfarm employment growth of 1.4 percent in 2018, increasing to 1.8 percent growth in 2019 and average monthly nonfarm payrolls exceeding 650,000 workers.

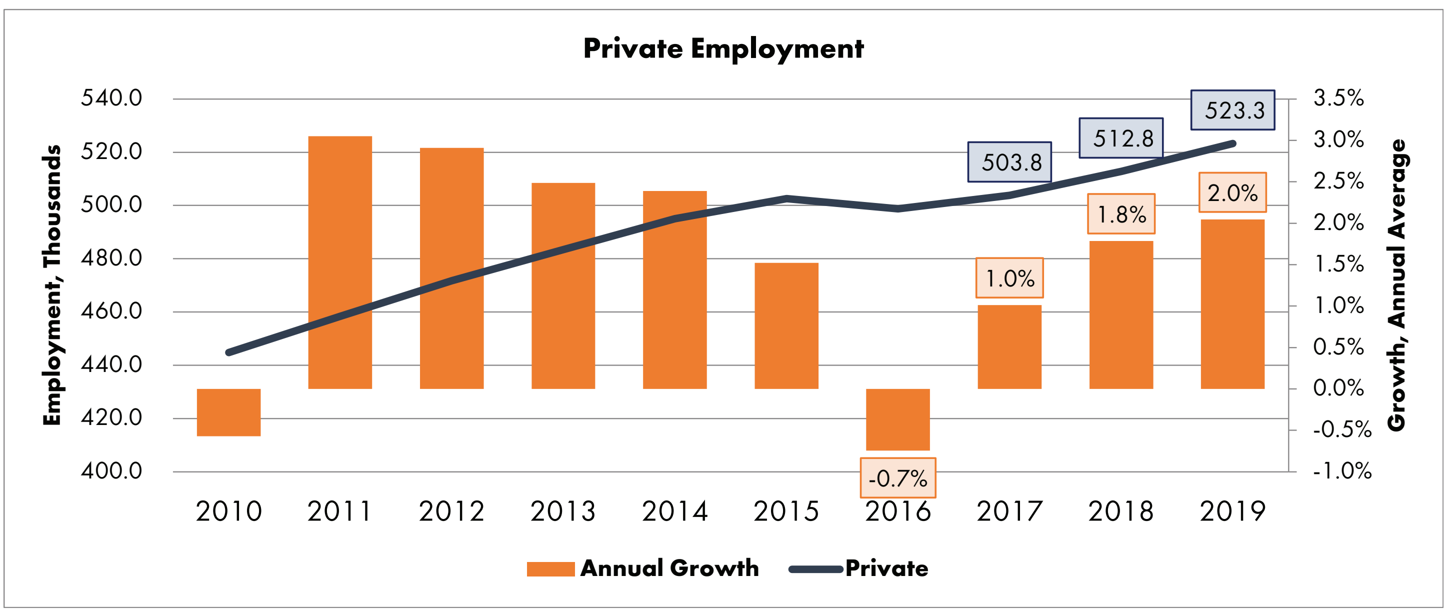


Figure 23: Oklahoma City Private Employment

Patterns in private sector employment will parallel those of nonfarm employment. The city's post-recession average annual growth in private sector employment is a robust 2.5 percent, fueled by geography, region-specific strength and national growth. This mixture of economic forces will fuel strong growth again in 2018 and 2019 that will fall just short of the high bar set in the post-recession period. Baseline expectations call for 1.8 percent and 2.0 percent growth in 2018 and 2019, respectively, with private sector employment approaching 525,000 workers by the end of 2019.

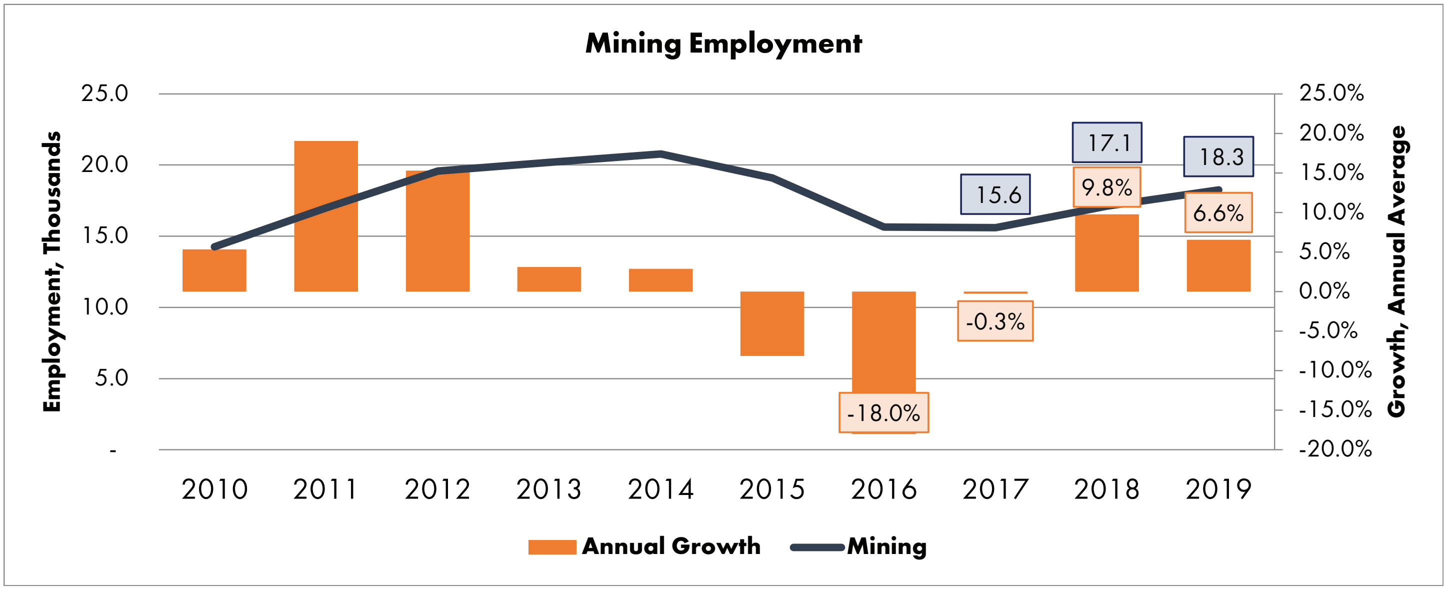


Figure 24: Oklahoma City Mining Employment

Oklahoma City oil and gas employment contracted sharply following the price collapse that began in the summer of 2014. The industry transitioned to recovery in 2017 with modest job losses early in the year offset by job gains in the second half of the year. The combined effect was average monthly payrolls in 2017 basically unchanged from the average of 2016. Baseline expectations anticipate average monthly mining payrolls to increase 9.8 percemt in 2018 and 6.6 percent in 2019 to an annual average of 18,300. The broad pattern discussed at the state level is present in Oklahoma City with models anticipating efficiency improvements that limit employment growth to levels below the previous peak for several years to come.

Construction employment moves not only with local economic conditions but also with large development and construction projects. These discreet influences over construction employment are obviously not reflected in the historical data series and no attempt is made to include them in the forecast. Instead, construction forecasts can be interpreted as reflecting the portion of industry employment growth attributable to the relationship with the underlying economy. Construction employment is projected to grow 0.6 percent in 2018 with growth rates increasing to 1.5 percent in 2019. With significant public and private announced projects set to begin in 2018, we anticipate realized job gains in the sector to exceed the baseline gains contained in the forecast.

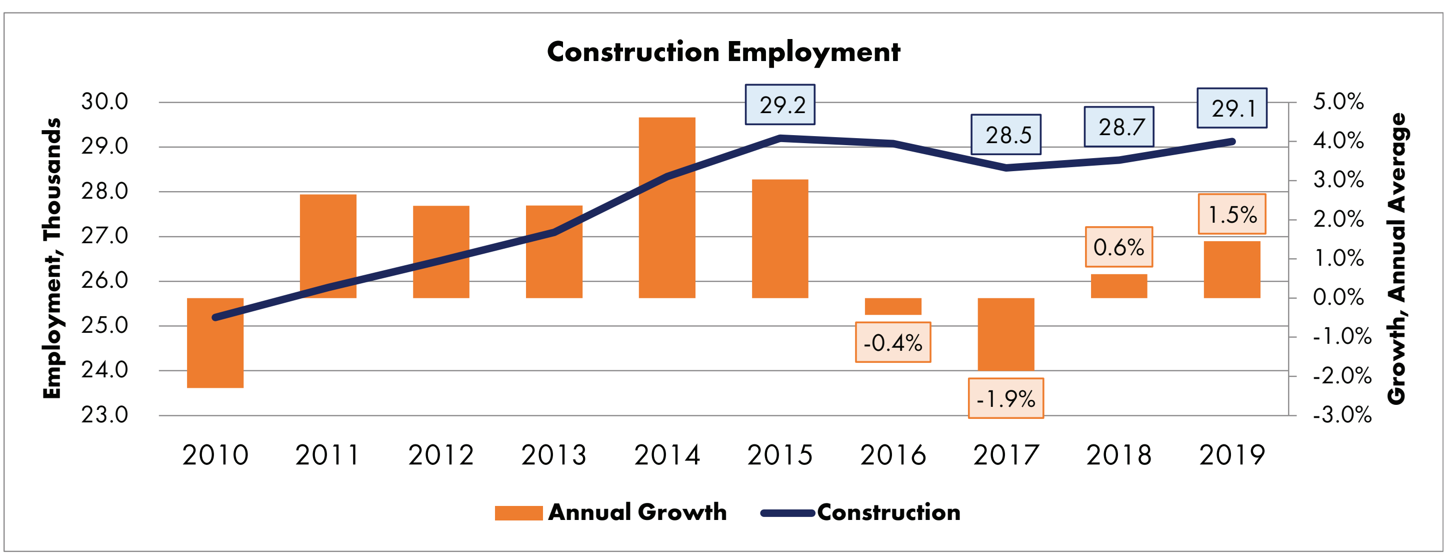


Figure 25: Oklahoma City Construction Employment

Oklahoma City's recent and brief manufacturing renaissance was interrupted by the recent downturn with manufacturing employment contracting every year since 2015. Manufacturing employment in the city peaked in 1998 with 55,000 employees before promptly entering a largely uninterrupted decline through 2010. Manufacturing employment is expected to recover some of the recent job losses in 2018 and 2019 with annual growth rates of 2.5 percent and 4.7 percent. Less clear is whether a full manufacturing renaissance indeed materializes or if this decade serves only to slow the pace of industry contraction.

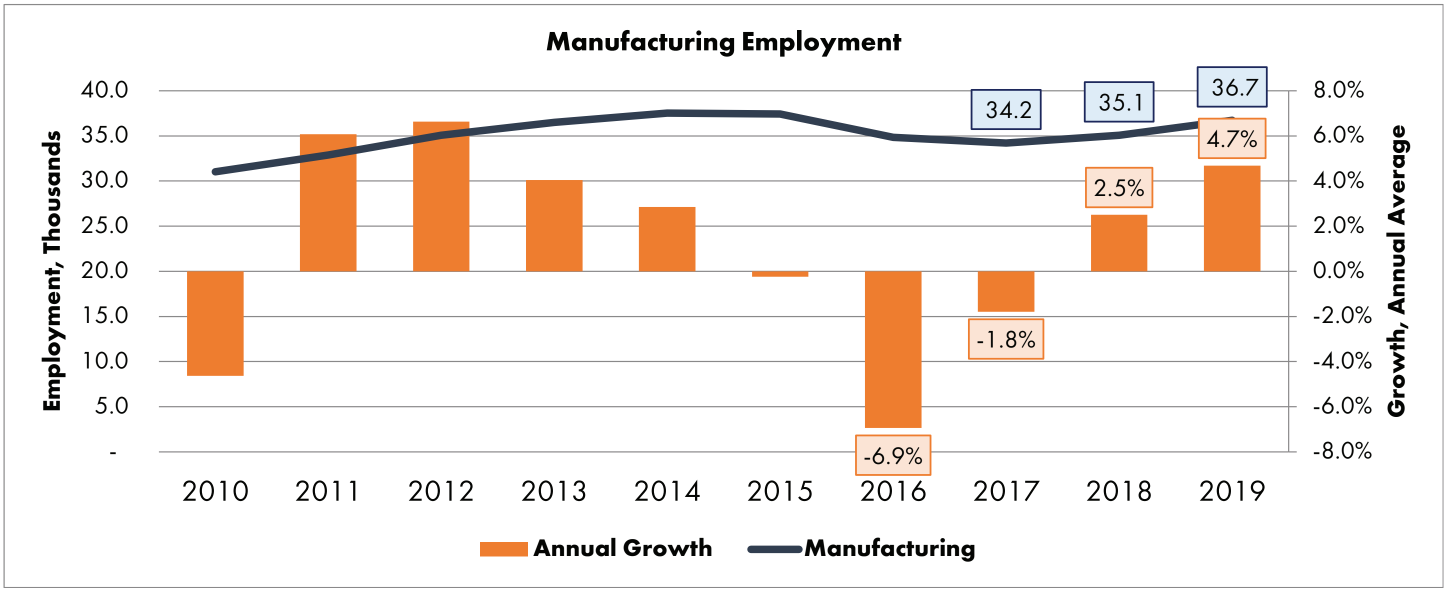


Figure 26: Oklahoma City Manufacturing Employment

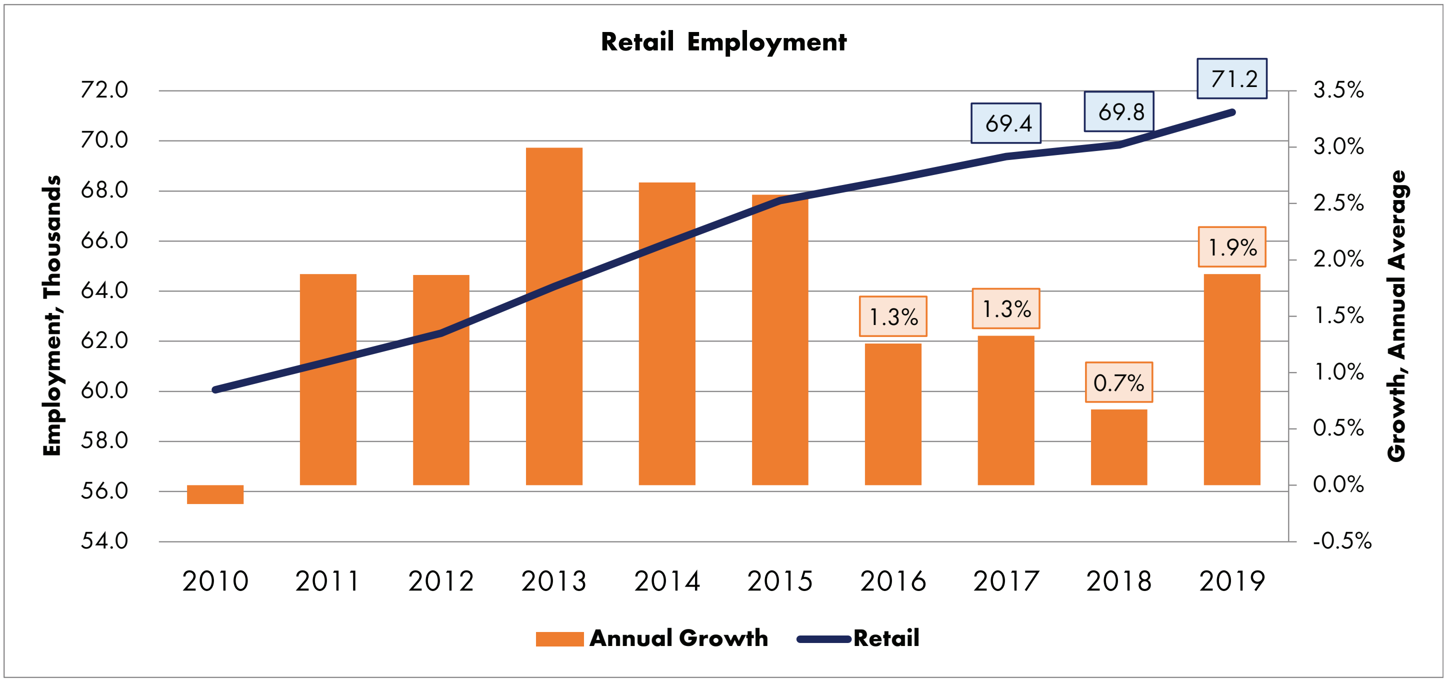


Figure 27: Oklahoma City Retail Employment

Oklahoma City retail employment has grown in concert with local population and income gains. Employment gains in the industry slowed in 2016 and 2017 with expectations of another year of modest growth in 2018. Retail job gains are expected to pick up in the second half of the year and into 2019 with industry employment passing 71,000 positions.

Professional and business services employment provided unexpected strength in 2017 with average monthly payrolls 3.1 percent above 2016 levels. Industry gains were concentrated in the administrative and support services sector of the industry waste services, remediation, and temporary employment services. Industry growth is expected to carry into 2018 and 2019 with growth rates of 1.7 percent and 1.0 percent respectively.

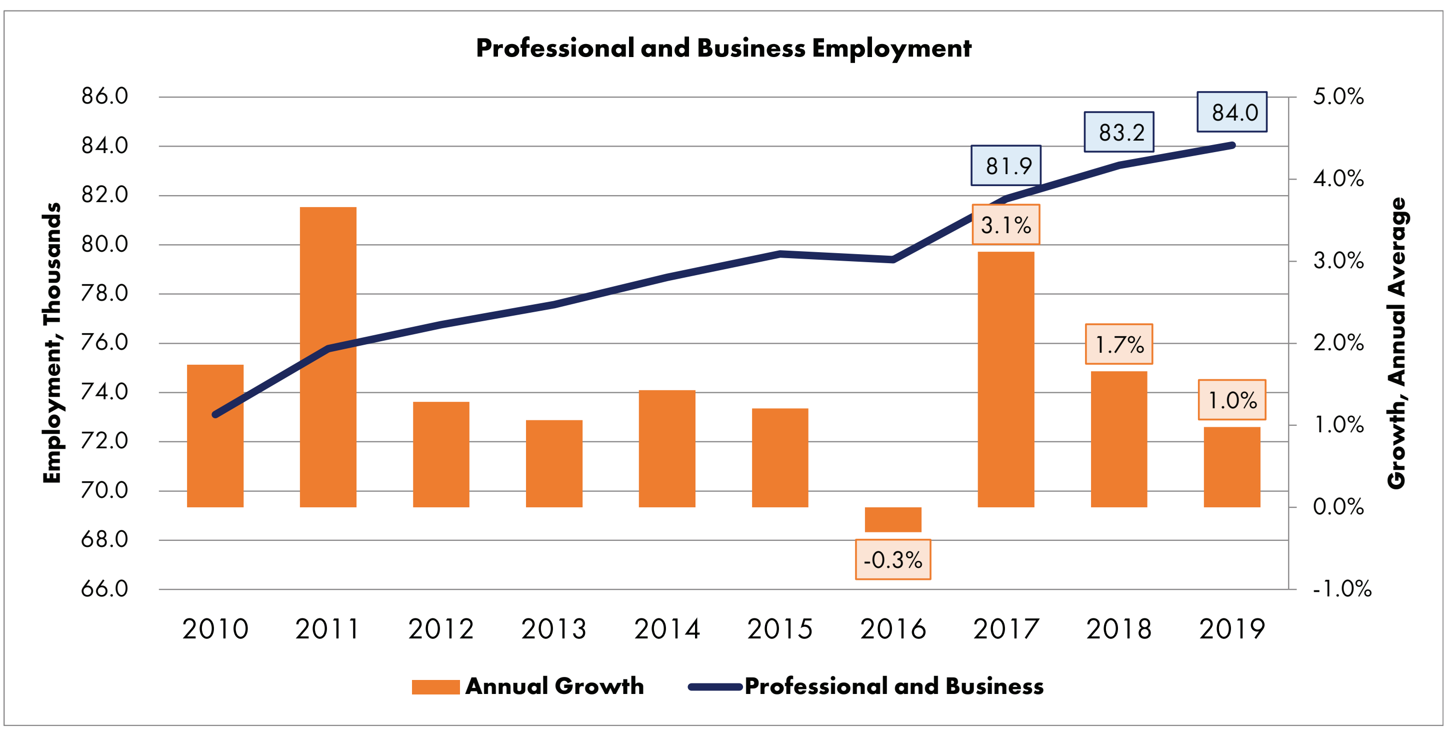


Figure 28: Oklahoma City Professional and Business Services Employment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Health services employment tends to grow unevenly with population as high and low growth years oscillate. Slower growth in 2010 and 2011 turned to stronger growth in 2012 and 2013. Growth slowed in 2014 and picked up again in 2015. Growth slowed in 2016 and 2017 and is expect to continue at a modest rate of 0.7 percent in 2018. Health services employment growth is expected to pick up in 2019 at a 1.5 percent pace, passing 84,000 workers in the industry.

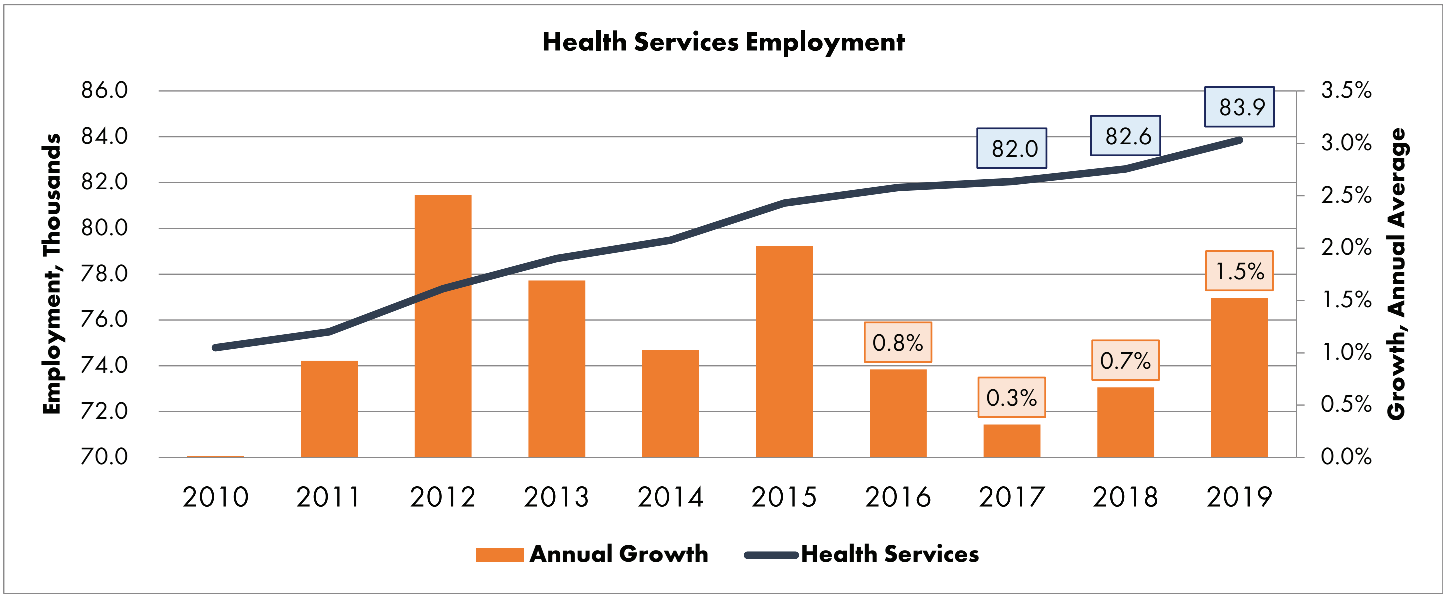

Figure 29: Oklahoma City Health Services Employment

Oklahoma City leisure services employment continues as a reliable source of employment gains for the metro. The industry's primary gains come from the food services and accommodations subsector supplemented by gains in arts and recreation. After slowing in 2016, the industry quickly returned to strength in 2017 with 3.2 percent growth. Growth is expected to hold into 2018 at 3.1 percent before slowing to 2.0 percent in 2019. Overall, the industry is expected to add nearly 20,000 jobs this decade with employment levels surpassing 75,000 workers in 2019.

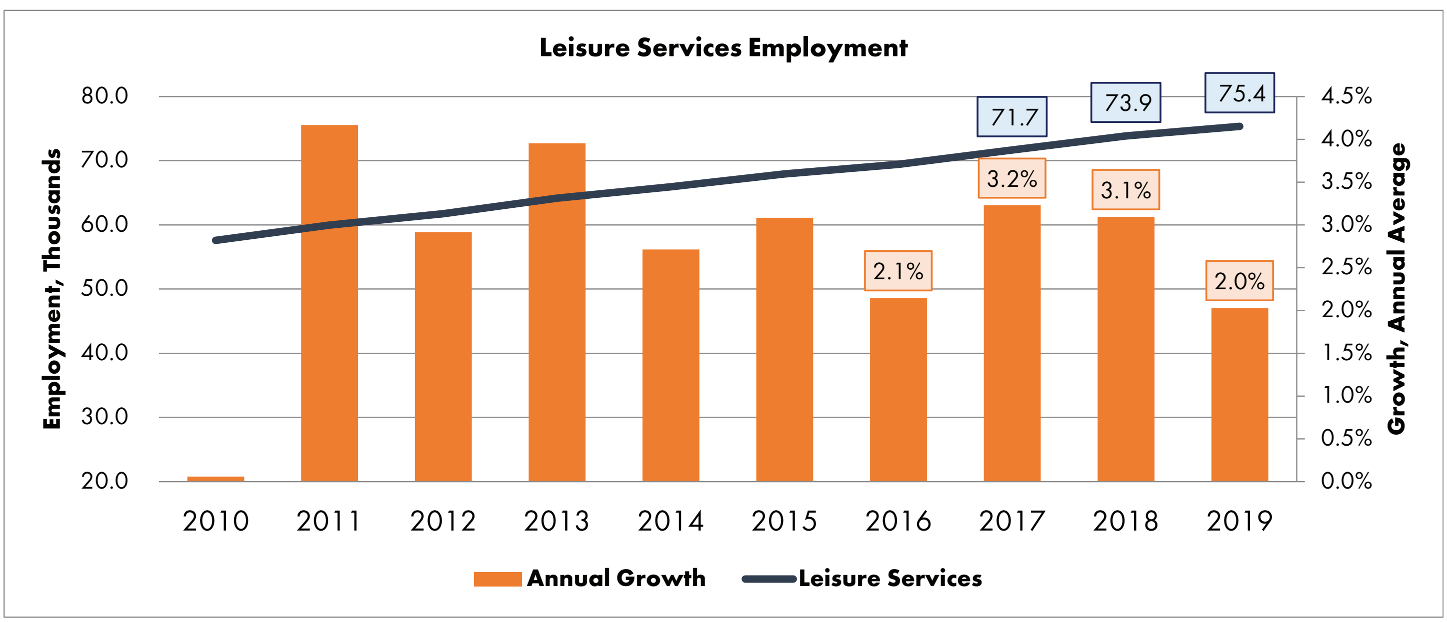

Figure 30: Oklahoma City Leisure Services Employment

APPENDIX A

U.S. Economic Outlook Summary

Gross Domestic Product: Growth and Components	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Real gross domestic product, ($ billions, 2009)	14418.7	14783.7	15020.5	15354.6	15612.2	16013.2	16471.5	16716.1	17089.6	17514.5	17883.2
Real gross domestic product, annual growth	-0.2	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.1
Major Components of Real GDP											
Personal consumption expenditures, growth	-0.2	3.1	1.5	1.3	2.0	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2
Nonresidential fixed investment, growth	-12.2	8.1	9.0	5.2	4.8	6.1	0.3	0.7	5.5	4.5	4.5
Residential investment, growth	-10.8	-5.2	6.0	15.7	6.8	6.3	10.3	2.5	-1.0	3.4	5.2
Change in private inventories ($ billions, 2009)	-147.6	58.2	37.6	54.7	78.7	67.8	100.5	33.4	22.0	58.7	54.9
Government consumption and gross investment	2.3	-1.1	-3.0	-2.2	-2.8	0.5	1.6	0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.6
Employment and Industrial Activity											
Private housing starts (thousands)	554	586	612	784	928	1001	1107	1177	1190	1256	1368
Light vehicle sales (millions)	10.4	11.6	12.7	14.4	15.5	16.5	17.4	17.5	17.1	17.1	17.0
Industrial production, growth	-5.7	6.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	-2.7	-0.1	2.4	2.7	2.4
Manufacturing capacity utilization	65.5	70.7	73.7	74.8	74.7	75.4	75.5	75.1	75.5	76.0	75.7
Nonfarm employment (monthly average, millions)	131.3	130.4	131.9	134.2	136.4	138.9	141.8	144.3	146.4	148.7	150.7
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.9
Prices, Productivity, & Costs											
Consumer price index (all items), growth	1.5	1.2	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.8
Core CPI (excl. food and energy), growth	1.8	0.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.2
Personal consumption expenditures price index, growth	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2
Core PCE price index, growth	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.0
Compensation per hour, growth	1.2	1.3	0.5	5.7	-0.1	3.1	3.1	-0.3	2.9	3.2	3.6
Output per hour, growth	5.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.1
Price of WTI crude oil ($/barrel)	61.69	79.43	95.08	94.20	97.94	93.26	48.74	43.22	49.95	51.51	54.95
Price of Brent crude oil ($/barrel)	61.49	79.51	111.26	111.65	108.64	99.02	52.35	43.55	52.87	54.17	57.58
Income, Interest Rates, and the Deficit											
Federal funds rate	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.40	1.00	1.63	2.33
10-year Treasury note yield	3.26	3.21	2.79	1.80	2.35	2.54	2.14	1.84	2.35	2.81	3.31
Disposable personal income ($ billions, 2009)	-0.7	2.6	1.7	5.1	-2.8	4.9	3.2	0.2	2.1	3.2	2.8
Personal saving rate (%)	6.1	5.6	6.1	7.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	4.2
Unified federal surplus, fiscal year	-1415.7	-1294.2	-1296.8	-1089.2	-680.2	-483.6	-439.1	-585.6	-665.7	-534.5	-692.5

Source: Macroeconomic Advisers; Steven C. Agee Economic Research and Policy Institute

APPENDIX B

Oklahoma Production, Income, and Population							
Variable	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Real State GDP ($ millions)	$166,762	$176,092	$181,486	$174,033	$175,878	$182,148	$187,935
Annual Growth	4.4%	5.6%	3.1%	-4.1%	1.1%	3.6%	3.2%
Personal Income ($ thousands)	$164,437,285	$175,210,238	$171,788,102	$167,502,814	$179,543,000	$192,313,356	$203,861,598
Annual Growth	4.8%	6.6%	-2.0%	-2.5%	7.2%	7.1%	6.0%
Population	3,852,415	3,877,499	3,907,414	3,923,561	3,951,785	3,977,645	4,000,064
Annual Growth	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Per Capita Personal Income	$42,684	$45,186	$43,965	$42,692	$45,433	$48,348	$50,965
Annual Growth	3.9%	5.9%	-2.7%	-2.9%	6.4%	6.4%	5.4%
Disposable Pers. Income ($ thousands)	$148,790,032	$158,676,003	$155,159,995	$151,438,264	$160,276,279	$169,876,296	$179,178,312
Annual Growth	4.5%	6.6%	-2.2%	-2.4%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%
Disposable Per Capita Income	$38,623	$40,922	$39,709	$38,597	$40,558	$42,708	$44,794
Annual Growth	3.6%	6.0%	-3.0%	-2.8%	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%

APPENDIX C

Oklahoma Employment Forecast										
Variable / Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Nonfarm	1,556.0	1,577.7	1,614.1	1,635.3	1,656.4	1,667.8	1,651.7	1,662.2	1,684.4	1,700.5
Annual Growth	-0.7%	1.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	-1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Private	1,207.5	1,233.8	1,267.0	1,286.7	1,308.1	1,316.7	1,298.1	1,307.9	1,329.7	1,344.5
Annual Growth	-1.0%	2.2%	2.7%	1.6%	1.7%	0.7%	-1.4%	0.8%	1.7%	1.1%
Mining	43.9	51.8	58.6	60.1	62.2	54.4	44.0	46.1	51.2	54.1
Annual Growth	0.8%	18.1%	13.0%	2.5%	3.5%	-12.6%	-19.0%	4.7%	11.2%	5.7%
Construction	67.0	68.3	70.4	74.7	75.4	77.4	77.1	80.7	84.6	87.0
Annual Growth	-2.7%	1.9%	3.1%	6.1%	0.9%	2.7%	-0.4%	4.6%	4.8%	2.8%
Manufacturing	123.4	129.9	135.7	136.8	139.5	137.2	128.7	130.4	132.3	130.4
Annual Growth	-4.6%	5.3%	4.5%	0.8%	2.0%	-1.7%	-6.1%	1.3%	1.5%	-1.4%
Trade, Transport, Utilities	277.1	282.3	289.9	294.6	301.3	307.0	306.7	301.8	306.4	310.6
Annual Growth	-1.5%	1.9%	2.7%	1.6%	2.3%	1.9%	-0.1%	-1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Wholesale	53.9	55.6	57.6	58.7	60.3	60.0	58.5	57.8	59.7	60.6
Annual Growth	-1.4%	3.1%	3.7%	2.0%	2.7%	-0.6%	-2.5%	-1.1%	3.2%	1.6%
Retail	168.6	170.5	173.2	175.0	178.8	183.2	184.2	180.9	183.5	186.3
Annual Growth	-0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	2.4%	0.6%	-1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
Transportation	54.6	56.2	59.2	60.8	62.2	63.9	64.1	63.1	63.3	63.7
Annual Growth	-3.7%	3.0%	5.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.8%	0.2%	-1.5%	0.3%	0.7%
Information	24.3	23.0	22.5	21.8	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.1	20.6	20.4
Annual Growth	-9.5%	-5.0%	-2.5%	-3.0%	-2.7%	0.0%	0.6%	-1.3%	-2.3%	-0.9%
Financial Services	78.1	77.6	78.1	78.9	79.5	79.5	78.8	80.8	81.5	81.8
Annual Growth	-1.8%	-0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.9%	2.5%	0.9%	0.5%
Professional and Business	172.3	175.9	179.5	181.3	184.5	184.1	180.5	182.3	183.3	184.4
Annual Growth	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.0%	1.8%	-0.2%	-1.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Education and Health	221.7	223.1	226.2	227.7	228.1	231.6	233.9	237.8	239.6	241.3
Annual Growth	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	1.5%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Education	18.4	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.7	20.0	19.8	19.9	20.4	20.6
Annual Growth	1.5%	3.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	-0.9%	0.6%	2.4%	1.0%

APPENDIX C Continued

Oklahoma Employment Forecast (cont'd)										
Variable / Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Health Services	203.3	204.1	207.0	208.3	208.4	211.6	214.1	217.9	219.2	220.7
Annual Growth	1.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Leisure Services	139.1	143.1	147.4	151.9	156.2	162.0	164.4	166.5	169.5	173.4
Annual Growth	-0.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	2.3%
Other Services	60.6	58.8	58.6	59.1	60.1	62.4	62.7	60.6	60.9	61.2
Annual Growth	-1.7%	-2.9%	-0.4%	0.9%	1.7%	3.7%	0.5%	-3.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Government	348.5	343.9	347.1	348.6	348.4	351.2	353.6	354.2	354.8	356.0
Annual Growth	0.1%	-1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Federal	50.4	49.1	48.4	47.1	46.3	46.9	48.1	48.5	48.3	48.0
Annual Growth	8.3%	-2.6%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-1.8%	1.4%	2.5%	1.0%	-0.4%	-0.6%
State	83.8	84.8	86.4	86.3	85.8	85.5	85.3	85.3	86.0	86.4
Annual Growth	-1.5%	1.2%	1.9%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Local	214.3	209.9	212.4	215.1	216.3	218.7	220.2	220.4	220.4	221.5
Annual Growth	-1.1%	-2.0%	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%

APPENDIX D

Oklahoma City Production, Income, and Population							
Variable	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Real Metro GDP ($ millions)	$61,798	$63,172	$67,172	$65,666	$66,259	$67,658	$69,756
Annual Growth	4.5%	2.2%	6.3%	-2.2%	0.9%	2.1%	3.1%
OKC Share of State GDP	37.1%	35.9%	37.0%	37.7%	37.7%	37.1%	37.1%
Annual Growth	0.1%	-3.2%	3.2%	1.9%	-0.2%	-1.4%	-0.1%
OKC & Tulsa Share of State GDP	70.3%	69.4%	69.8%	70.8%	70.9%	70.4%	70.6%
Annual Growth	1.2%	-1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.2%
Personal Income ($ thousands)	$56,176,446	$59,477,266	$61,218,844	$61,307,715	$63,738,827	$65,997,238	$68,390,959
Annual Growth	3.1%	5.9%	2.9%	0.1%	4.0%	3.5%	3.6%
Population	1,320,579	1,336,784	1,356,965	1,373,211	1,392,425	1,412,367	1,432,185
Annual Growth	1.8%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Per Capita Personal Income	$42,539	$44,493	$45,115	$44,646	$45,775	$46,728	$47,753
Annual Growth	1.3%	4.6%	1.4%	-1.0%	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%
OKC & Tulsa Share of State Population	59.3%	59.5%	59.8%	60.2%	60.3%	60.7%	61.1%
Annual Growth	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
OKC & Tulsa Share of Personal Income	66.2%	66.5%	66.4%	66.1%	67.1%	67.5%	68.3%
Annual Growth	1.5%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	1.1%

APPENDIX E

Oklahoma City Employment Outlook										
Variable / Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Nonfarm	566.8	580.1	594.2	608.1	619.7	629.5	628.4	635.3	644.4	656.1
Annual Growth	-0.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%
Private	444.8	458.4	471.7	483.4	495.0	502.5	498.8	503.8	512.8	523.3
Annual Growth	-0.6%	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%	1.5%	-0.7%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Mining	14.3	17.0	19.6	20.2	20.8	19.1	15.6	15.6	17.1	18.3
Annual Growth	5.4%	19.0%	15.3%	3.1%	2.9%	-8.1%	-18.0%	-0.3%	9.8%	6.6%
Construction	25.2	25.9	26.5	27.1	28.3	29.2	29.1	28.5	28.7	29.1
Annual Growth	-2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	4.6%	3.0%	-0.4%	-1.9%	0.6%	1.5%
Manufacturing	31.0	32.9	35.1	36.5	37.5	37.4	34.8	34.2	35.1	36.7
Annual Growth	-4.6%	6.1%	6.6%	4.0%	2.9%	-0.2%	-6.9%	-1.8%	2.5%	4.7%
Trade, Transport, Utilities	97.2	100.0	102.9	107.0	109.5	111.8	112.5	111.8	112.4	115.0
Annual Growth	-0.3%	2.9%	2.9%	4.0%	2.4%	2.1%	0.6%	-0.6%	0.5%	2.3%
Wholesale	20.6	21.6	22.7	23.9	24.5	24.6	24.2	23.1	23.1	23.9
Annual Growth	0.1%	4.8%	5.5%	5.1%	2.4%	0.5%	-1.8%	-4.5%	0.0%	3.5%
Retail	60.1	61.2	62.3	64.2	65.9	67.6	68.5	69.4	69.8	71.2
Annual Growth	-0.2%	1.9%	1.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.9%
Transportation	16.6	17.3	17.8	18.9	19.1	19.6	19.9	19.4	19.5	19.9
Annual Growth	-1.5%	4.1%	3.3%	5.9%	1.2%	2.6%	1.1%	-2.2%	0.5%	2.2%
Information	9.6	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0
Annual Growth	-13.6%	-5.8%	-4.4%	-4.7%	-0.7%	1.5%	0.3%	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%
Financial Services	31.0	30.8	31.8	32.4	33.1	33.3	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.3
Annual Growth	-1.0%	-0.6%	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	0.6%	-0.9%	3.6%	1.8%	1.2%
Professional and Business	73.1	75.8	76.8	77.6	78.7	79.6	79.4	81.9	83.2	84.0
Annual Growth	1.7%	3.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	-0.3%	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%
Education and Health	83.2	84.4	86.4	88.0	88.9	90.5	91.2	92.2	93.5	94.8
Annual Growth	0.4%	1.4%	2.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Health Services	74.8	75.5	77.4	78.7	79.5	81.1	81.8	82.0	82.6	83.9
Annual Growth	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	1.7%	1.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.5%

APPENDIX E Continued

Oklahoma City Employment Outlook (cont'd)										
Variable / Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Leisure Services	57.6	60.0	61.7	64.2	65.9	68.0	69.4	71.7	73.9	75.4
Annual Growth	0.1%	4.2%	2.9%	4.0%	2.7%	3.1%	2.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.0%
Other Services	22.7	22.7	22.4	22.4	24.0	25.2	25.5	25.1	25.3	25.7
Annual Growth	-2.7%	0.0%	-1.4%	0.0%	7.3%	5.0%	0.9%	-1.3%	0.6%	1.7%
Government	122.0	121.7	122.5	124.6	124.7	127.0	129.6	131.5	131.6	132.8
Annual Growth	1.0%	-0.2%	0.6%	1.7%	0.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%
Federal	28.1	28.4	28.2	27.6	26.9	27.4	28.3	29.0	28.8	28.8
Annual Growth	7.4%	0.9%	-0.6%	-2.2%	-2.4%	2.0%	3.3%	2.2%	-0.5%	0.1%
State	41.7	42.1	42.4	43.5	44.4	45.3	46.2	47.2	47.1	47.7
Annual Growth	-0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	-0.1%	1.3%
Local	52.2	51.3	51.9	53.6	53.5	54.3	55.1	55.4	55.7	56.2
Annual Growth	-0.7%	-1.7%	1.2%	3.2%	-0.2%	1.5%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%

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We create opportunities for job seekers. Our no-cost services connect job seekers to skills training, education, and certifications that increase their employability and help them find work, even after long-term unemployment.

We create opportunities for youth. The economic future of our region depends on having a strong workforce with the skills employers need. Our robust programs help young people, ages 14-21, identify career and education options, gain work experience and the skills needed to achieve success.

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