U.S. and Oklahoma Economic Outlook

OKC Petroleum Accountants Society

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The views expressed herein are those of the presenter only and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.
Structure & Functions of the Federal Reserve

5 primary responsibility areas:
- Monetary policy
- Financial system stability
- Bank supervision & regulation
- Payment system safety & efficiency
- Consumer protection & community development

3 primary entities:
- **Board of Governors**: 7 members appointed by U.S. President
- **Federal Reserve Banks**: 12 total; semi-independent
- **Federal Open Market Committee**: 19 members; 12 voting
The Oklahoma City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

www.kansascityfed.org/oklahomacity

- **Functions and purposes ~ 50 staff**
  - Research on U.S. and Oklahoma economies; energy sector and business survey focus
  - Examinations of Oklahoma financial institutions (~45 banks, ~175 holding cos.)
  - Risk analysis and IT development for bank exams; exam assistance for other Fed offices
  - Community development and economic education programming for low/moderate income groups and students

- **2024 OKC Branch Board of Directors**
  - Dana Weber *(chair)*, Chair & CEO, Webco Industries, Sand Springs
  - Mark Burrage, CEO, FirstBank, Antlers/Atoka
  - Scott Case, President, Case & Associates Properties, Tulsa
  - Walt Duncan, President, Duncan Oil Properties, OKC
  - Rhonda Hooper, President & CEO, Jordan Advertising, OKC
  - Terry Salmon, President, Computer System Designers, OKC
  - Brady Sidwell, Principal, Sidwell Strategies, Enid
Overview

- U.S. economic growth remains solid in early 2024, and unemployment is near 50-year lows
- Inflation remains too high, despite coming down from 2022 peaks
- The Fed has raised the overnight interest rate to over 5%
- Oklahoma’s economy also continues to grow, and unemployment is low
- Oklahoma’s population growth has outpaced the nation in recent years, driven by strong domestic in-migration
U.S. GDP growth slowed in Q1, and employment growth eased in April

Quarterly U.S. Economic Growth

quarter/quarter annualized % chg.

Sources: BEA, BLS/Haver Analytics
U.S. unemployment remains historically low and is projected to remain low in coming years.

![U.S. Unemployment Rate Chart](chart.png)

Current (Apr. 2024): 3.9%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, FOMC.

Note: Data and FOMC projections are for year-end.
Although inflation has come down from 2022 peaks and is expected to fall further, it remains above longer-run levels.

Current Overall PCE (Mar. 2024): 2.7%
Current Core PCE (Mar. 2024): 2.8%

Note: Data and FOMC projections are for year-end.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, FOMC
CPI inflation ticked up again to 3.5% in March, as goods prices fell but energy and services prices rose and shelter remains elevated.
The Fed held the federal funds rate steady again in May, after raising future projections somewhat.
Job openings still exceed unemployed workers, but have returned to near pre-pandemic levels

Job Openings/Unemployment Ratio

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Labor force participation still lags, mostly due to older workers, while immigration rebounded last year after several low years.

**U.S. Labor Force Participation Rate**

Index, Feb. 2020, sa

- **Total**
- **Female 25-54**
- **Age 65+**

**Net International Immigration to the U.S.**

Ths. People

Source: BLS, Census Bureau/Haver Analytics
Jobs in Oklahoma have continued to grow in 2024, while unemployment remains very low.

Non-Farm Payroll Employment
Index, Jan. 2020=100

Unemployment Rate
Percent

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Most Oklahoma sectors added jobs over the past year, but job growth varies more relative to pre-pandemic levels.
The ability to find work has been good for LMI communities and job quality has improved, but most other conditions have been poor.
Oklahoma’s housing market has slowed over the past two years, but supply has returned to pre-pandemic levels and demand is picking up.
Office vacancy rates in Oklahoma have not risen like they have in the nation.
Oil and gas drilling has fallen in Oklahoma with lower profitability, even more so than in the nation.

Source: Baker Hughes, EIA/Haver Analytics, FRBKC Surveys
Tenth District oil and gas activity continued to decline in Q1, and is not expected to pick up soon.
Oklahoma’s population grew in 2023 again, primarily due to elevated domestic migration, but also with increases in other components

Oklahoma Population Change by Component

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Almost all the migration to OK was from the western U.S., especially CA and TX, and the state had “brain gain” but has not yet made up losses from the 2010s.

Note: Sample shown in map is limited to age 25+.
Since 2020, non-metropolitan areas in Oklahoma and nearby states experienced net inflows of new residents for the first time in two decades.

Net Domestic Migration, 2000 to 2020

Net Domestic Migration, 2020 to 2023

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, authors’ calculations
All industries and occupations had a net gain of residents since 2020, reversing some previous trends, with most workers on-site.

**Oklahoma Net Domestic Migration**

**By Industry and Time Period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2015 - 2019</th>
<th>2020 - 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail/Prof.</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transp./Warehouse</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment/Rec.</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**By Work Location**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Remote</th>
<th>Remote</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Sample is limited to employed individuals age 25+.
Sources: ACS 1-year estimates/IPUMS USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org, authors' calculations.
Summary

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