

TABLE B.6 SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR THE OKLAHOMA CITY REGION

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
DEMOGRAPHY & IMMIGRATION				
Regional population	871,821	971,042	1,095,421	1,252,987
Principal cities	410,716	450,651	510,136	579,999
Suburbs	461,105	520,391	585,285	672,988
Regional net population growth over previous decade	–	11%	13%	14%
Principal cities	–	10%	13%	14%
Suburbs	–	13%	12%	15%
Race/ethnicity (%)				
White	85%	80%	73%	67%
Black	9%	10%	10%	10%
Latino	2%	4%	7%	11%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	2%	2%	3%
Native American	3%	4%	4%	4%
Other	1%	0%	3%	4%
Net population growth attributable to people of color over previous decade	–	61%	78%	74%
Percentage foreign-born	3%	3%	6%	8%
Of which, naturalized US citizen	35%	41%	39%	49%
Of which, non-citizen	43%	71%	125%	107%
REGIONAL ECONOMY				
Total jobs	513,840	567,554	700,807	763,203
Job growth over previous decade	–	10%	23%	9%
Jobs-to-population ratio	0.59	0.58	0.64	0.61
Average annual earnings per job (2010 dollars)	\$41,870	\$39,380	\$42,554	\$48,087
Growth over previous decade	–	–6%	8%	13%
GDP per job (2010 dollars)	\$67,184	\$59,596	\$62,645	\$75,823
Growth over previous decade	–	–11%	5%	21%
Ratio of GDP per job to earnings per job	1.60	1.51	1.47	1.58
Unemployment rate (civilian labor force ages 25–64)	3%	5%	3%	5%
<i>By race/ethnicity</i>				
White	2%	4%	2%	4%
Black	4%	10%	7%	8%
Latino	4%	6%	5%	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	5%	3%	2%
Native American	4%	9%	4%	7%
Other	–	–	5%	8%
INCOME & POVERTY				
Poverty rate (% persons)	11%	14%	14%	16%
Principal cities	12%	16%	16%	17%
Suburbs	10%	13%	11%	15%

TABLE B.6 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
80/20 household income ratio	4.32	4.23	4.17	4.73
Gini coefficient (household income)	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.46
Percentage households by income level (middle class analysis)				
Lower income	30%	31%	34%	36%
Middle income	40%	41%	40%	38%
Upper income	30%	28%	27%	26%
Income differentials				
Median Black household income relative to median white household income	64%	64%	63%	63%
Median Latino household income relative to median white household income	78%	75%	72%	68%
Median Asian household income relative to median white household income	75%	83%	86%	113%
SPATIAL SEGREGATION BY RACE & INCOME				
Principal cities–suburbs job distribution				
Percentage of jobs in principal cities	68%	65%	63%	63%
Percentage of jobs in suburbs	32%	35%	37%	37%
Spatial segregation by race				
Black–white dissimilarity index	0.70	0.61	0.56	0.51
Latino–white dissimilarity index	0.29	0.37	0.45	0.47
All people of color–white dissimilarity index	0.48	0.39	0.36	0.34
Spatial segregation by income (percentage population by income level of census tract)				
Poor	14%	18%	18%	23%
Low income	12%	13%	17%	13%
Low-mid income	25%	23%	21%	18%
High-mid income	27%	23%	19%	21%
High income	12%	14%	17%	12%
Affluent	10%	9%	9%	12%
Spatial poverty				
Percentage of CBSA population in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	12%	22%	23%	29%
Percentage of CBSA population in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	2%	4%	3%	4%
Poverty concentration				
Percentage of CBSA poor in high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 20%)	33%	47%	48%	55%
Percentage of CBSA poor in very high poverty tracts (poverty rate > 40%)	5%	13%	9%	10%
Poverty dissimilarity index	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.34

(Continued)

TABLE B.6 (Continued)

Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT				
Educational attainment				
<i>(Population 25 years and older)</i>				
Less than high school	27%	21%	16%	12%
High school only	32%	28%	28%	28%
Some college	23%	30%	31%	32%
Bachelor's degree	13%	14%	16%	18%
Graduate or professional degree	6%	7%	8%	9%
Workers by industry (% distribution)				
<i>(Total employed population 16 years and older)</i>				
Agriculture and mining	6%	5%	4%	6%
Construction	6%	4%	5%	5%
Manufacturing	10%	8%	8%	4%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4%	3%	3%	2%
Wholesale trade	5%	4%	4%	3%
Retail trade	11%	11%	11%	10%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11%	9%	8%	8%
Professional services	8%	11%	14%	13%
Health services	6%	8%	9%	11%
Information	2%	2%	2%	2%
Education	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other services	10%	13%	14%	15%
Government – civilian	18%	19%	15%	16%
Government – military	2%	2%	0%	2%
INDUSTRY WAGE STRUCTURE				
Share of jobs by industry wage level				
Low-wage	–	36%	38%	39%
Middle-wage	–	33%	35%	37%
High-wage	–	32%	27%	24%
Job growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
Low-wage	–	–	42%	3%
Middle-wage	–	–	41%	8%
High-wage	–	–	12%	–10%
Earnings growth by industry wage level over previous decade				
<i>(Growth in real earnings per worker)</i>				
Low-wage	–	–1%	3%	13%
Middle-wage	–	–9%	3%	12%
High-wage	–	–3%	8%	22%

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Metropolitan characteristics	1980	1990	2000	2010
Average earnings per job by industry wage level	–			
Low-wage		\$19,966	\$20,469	\$23,071
Middle-wage		\$36,145	\$37,176	\$41,752
High-wage		\$46,529	\$50,046	\$61,189
Total jobs by industry wage level				
		Low-Wage		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	–	2,295	3,504	3,504
Retail trade	–	49,827	62,617	60,048
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	–	18,661	40,356	37,010
Education services	–	3,459	4,615	6,935
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	–	6,479	6,536	6,952
Accommodation and food services	–	32,264	42,793	50,504
<i>All low-wage</i>		112,985	160,421	164,953
		Middle-Wage		
Construction	–	12,973	22,555	25,272
Transportation and warehousing	–	11,950	14,762	11,802
Information	–	7,436	12,097	10,607
Finance and insurance	–	19,391	21,204	21,814
Real estate and rental and leasing	–	8,885	10,760	9,902
Health care and social assistance	–	33,359	52,862	66,385
Other services (except public administration)	–	10,117	12,818	13,417
<i>All middle-wage</i>		104,111	147,058	159,199
		High-Wage		
Mining	–	11,071	9,521	16,068
Utilities	–	2,991	2,582	2,903
Manufacturing	–	48,015	52,001	30,868
Wholesale trade	–	18,662	22,436	21,942
Professional, scientific, and technical services	–	16,458	21,471	23,446
Management of companies and enterprises	–	3,210	4,211	5,891
<i>All high-wage</i>		100,407	112,222	101,118

NOTE: (1) Data on the 80/20 household income ratio, the Gini coefficient, and percentage households by income level for 1980–2000 are based on surveys during those years but actually reflect incomes during the year prior to the survey. Poverty-related measures rely on income from the year prior to the survey as well, but incorporate information on family composition during the survey year. (2) Certain measures reported in the 2010 column actually reflect averages across annual surveys covering 2008–2012. These include data on percentage foreign-born (and citizenship), unemployment rate (and by race/ethnicity), percentage households by income level, and all measures of segregation, spatial poverty, and poverty concentration. (3) Data on educational attainment for 1980 is estimated based on years of schooling; for other years it is based on degrees earned.