

Oklahoma Labor Force Data 2004

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
Jon Brock, Executive Director

Economic Research and Analysis Division
Auther Jordan, Director
Wayne Everson, Program Chief

Will Rogers Memorial Office Building
Labor Market Information Unit, 4th Floor N
P. O. Box 52003
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2003
Phone: 405.55705401
Fax: 405.525.0139
Email: imi@oesc.state.ok.us

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Technical Notes

Labor Force data is generated from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. The United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) administers the LAUS program. The LAUS program provides monthly and annual average estimates for labor force, employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate for some 6,700 areas, including the nation as a whole, the state and some sub-state regions, such as counties and Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

The figures on Employed, Unemployed and Labor Force are rounded to the nearest ten. Therefore, in some observations, the figures on Employed and Unemployed may not add up to that on the Labor Force. A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is defined as a county or group of cities or towns with (1) a city of 50,000 or more population or (2) a Census Bureau defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 population, provided that the component county/counties of the MSA have a total population of at least 100,000.

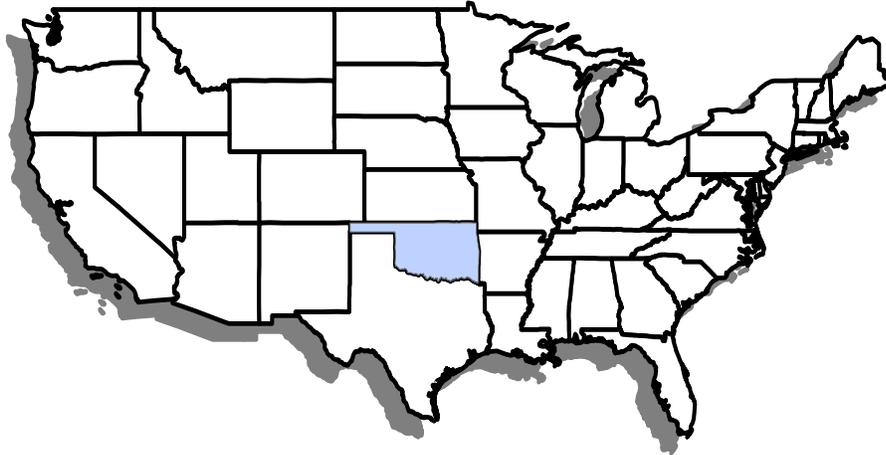
Labor Force components are defined as:

- **Civilian non-institutional population:** Included are persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged) and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
- **Civilian labor force:** Included are all persons in the civilian non-institutional population classified as either employed or unemployed (see the definitions below).
- **Employed persons:** Employed persons are all persons who, during the reference week (week including the 12th day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he/she holds more than one job.
- **Unemployed persons:** All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
- **Unemployment rate:** The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 multiplied by (unemployed/labor force)].

For more detailed technical notes regarding the estimates generated through the LAUS program or to obtain additional data, visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site at <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

County synopsis information is obtained from the Community Profiles prepared by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. To view this information online, please visit <http://www.odoc.state.ok.us>

NATIONWIDE



2003 NATIONAL POPULATION ESTIMATE: 290,809,777

LABOR FORCE DATA (IN THOUSANDS)				
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1993	120,260	8,940	129,200	6.9%
1994	123,060	8,000	131,060	6.1%
1995	124,900	7,400	132,300	5.6%
1996	126,710	7,240	133,940	5.4%
1997	129,560	6,740	136,300	4.9%
1998	131,460	6,210	137,670	4.5%
1999	133,490	5,880	139,370	4.2%
2000	136,890	5,690	142,580	4.0%
2001	136,930	6,800	143,730	4.7%
2002	136,490	8,380	144,860	5.8%
2003	137,736	8,774	146,510	6.0%

STATEWIDE

OVERVIEW

Oklahoma is located in almost the center of the United States. The name "Oklahoma" comes from the Choctaw words: "okla" meaning people and "humma" meaning red, so the state's name literally means "red people."

Oklahoma has a land area of 69,919 square miles and ranks 18 in the nation in size. It is comprised of 77 counties.

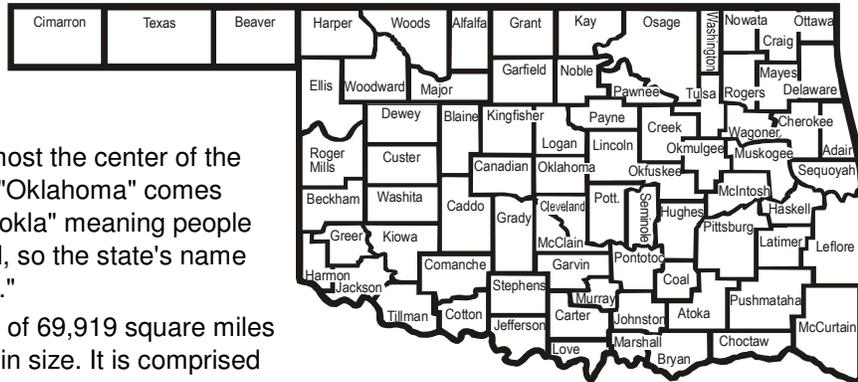
Two most populous cities are Oklahoma City, with 463,201 residents, and Tulsa with 374,851. The next largest cities are Norman, with a population of 87,290 and Lawton, which has 86,028 people.

Oklahoma is bordered by six states: Texas to the south and west, Arkansas and Missouri to the east, Kansas to the north and Colorado and New Mexico at the tip of the northwestern Oklahoma panhandle.

Oklahoma has the largest American Indian population of any state. Many of the 252,420 American Indians living in Oklahoma today are descendants from the original 67 tribes inhabiting Indian Territory.

Oklahoma is the third largest gas-producing state in the nation. It ranks fourth in the nation in the production of all wheat, fourth in cattle and calf production; fifth in the production of pecans; sixth in peanuts and eighth in peaches.

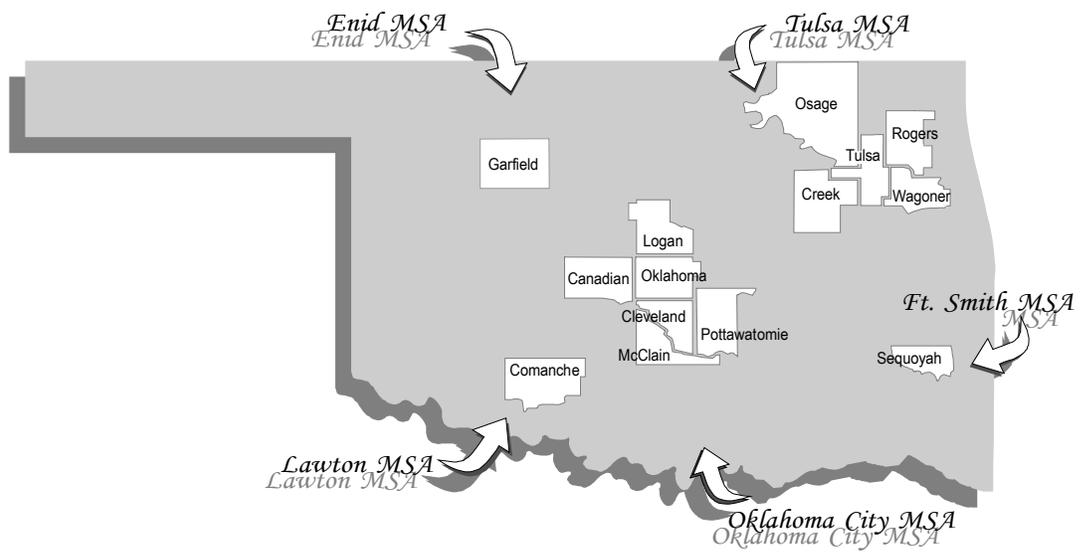
For information about Oklahoma's museums, attractions, events, facilities and services, visit the **Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department's** web site www.travelok.com, or sent e-mail to information@TravelOK.com, or call 1-800-652-6552 for free brochures. In the Oklahoma City area, dial 521-2406.



2003 POPULATION ESTIMATE: 3,511,532

LABOR FORCE DATA				
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1993	1,435,790	93,670	1,529,460	6.1%
1994	1,454,360	89,910	1,544,260	5.8%
1995	1,473,610	72,650	1,546,260	4.7%
1996	1,511,990	64,000	1,575,990	4.1%
1997	1,529,590	65,780	1,595,370	4.1%
1998	1,550,570	73,470	1,624,040	4.5%
1999	1,597,870	56,940	1,654,810	3.4%
2000	1,601,200	50,500	1,651,800	3.1%
2001	1,607,000	63,700	1,670,800	3.8%
2002	1,616,800	76,400	1,693,200	4.5%
2003	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

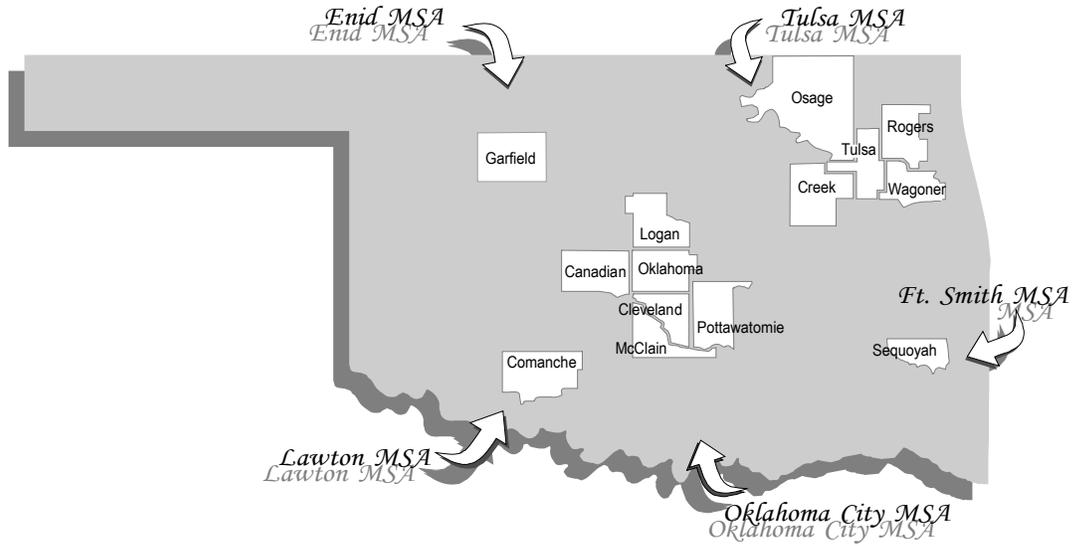


2003 OKLAHOMA CITY MSA POPULATION ESTIMATE: 1,120,400

- Canadian County: 92,900
- Cleveland County: 220,000
- Logan County: 35,400
- McClain County: 28,600
- Oklahoma County: 676,100
- Pottawatomie County: 67,400

LABOR FORCE DATA				
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1993	466,860	24,370	491,230	5.0%
1994	473,800	22,770	496,560	4.6%
1995	486,300	18,470	504,770	3.7%
1996	503,670	17,380	521,050	3.3%
1997	507,910	17,300	525,220	3.3%
1998	514,940	19,980	534,910	3.7%
1999	536,420	14,060	550,470	2.6%
2000	540,140	13,480	553,620	2.4%
2001	544,190	21,710	565,890	3.8%
2002	550,540	23,800	574,340	4.1%
2003	545,250	29,020	574,270	5.1%

TULSA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

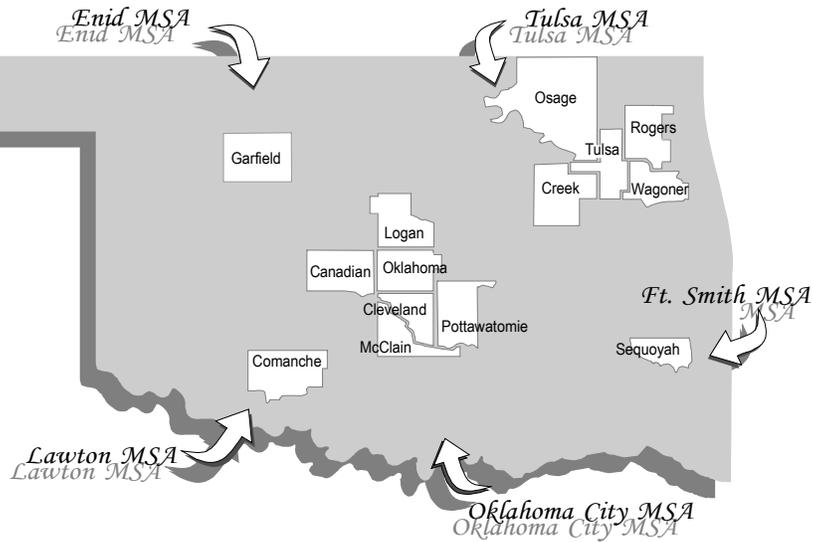


2003 TULSA MSA POPULATION ESTIMATE: 823,400

Tulsa County: 570,300
 Rogers County: 77,200
 Creek County: 68,800
 Wagoner County: 61,800
 Osage County: 45,300

LABOR FORCE DATA				
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1993	352,680	23,660	376,340	6.3%
1994	359,200	22,170	381,370	5.8%
1995	363,100	15,790	378,880	4.2%
1996	375,620	12,870	388,490	3.3%
1997	385,770	13,800	399,570	3.5%
1998	398,140	14,230	412,370	3.5%
1999	407,810	13,510	421,320	3.2%
2000	410,220	12,080	422,300	2.9%
2001	410,180	14,310	424,490	3.4%
2002	410,760	21,050	431,810	4.9%
2003	398,030	27,520	425,550	6.5%

LAWTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

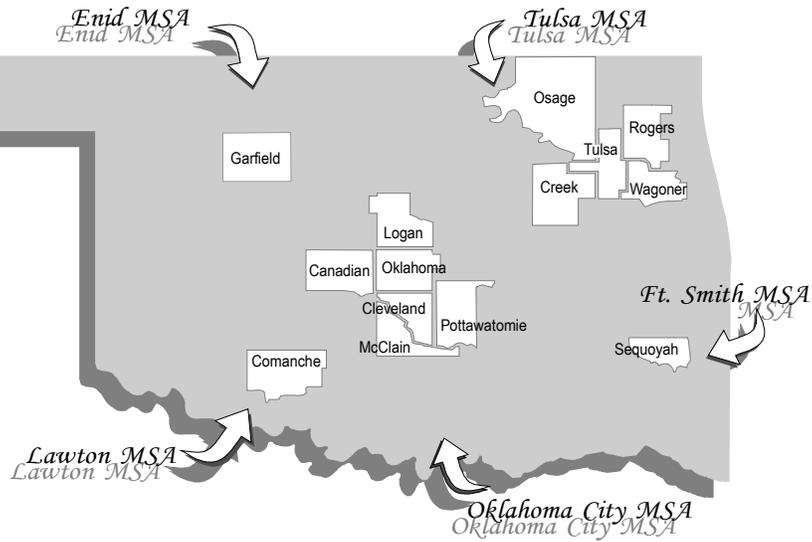


2003 LAWTON MSA POPULATION ESTIMATE: 113,900

Comanche County: 113,900

LABOR FORCE DATA				
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1993	39,810	2,660	42,470	6.3%
1994	39,030	2,670	41,700	6.4%
1995	38,400	2,200	40,600	5.4%
1996	39,160	1,900	41,060	4.6%
1997	38,500	2,080	40,570	5.1%
1998	38,570	2,090	40,650	5.1%
1999	40,050	1,500	41,550	3.6%
2000	39,780	1,360	41,140	3.3%
2001	38,800	1,350	40,150	3.4%
2002	40,090	1,420	41,510	3.4%
2003	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%

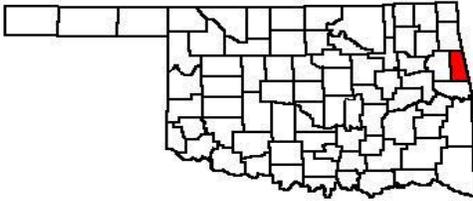
ENID METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



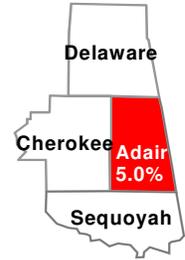
2003 ENID MSA POPULATION ESTIMATE: 57,100

Garfield County: 57,100

LABOR FORCE DATA				
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1993	25,980	1,070	27,050	3.9%
1994	26,200	1,120	27,310	4.1%
1995	25,940	1,030	26,960	3.8%
1996	26,230	920	27,140	3.4%
1997	27,110	910	28,020	3.2%
1998	26,750	1,070	27,820	3.9%
1999	26,690	830	27,510	3.0%
2000	25,910	760	26,670	2.8%
2001	25,520	750	26,270	2.8%
2002	25,780	750	26,530	2.8%
2003	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%



ADAIR COUNTY



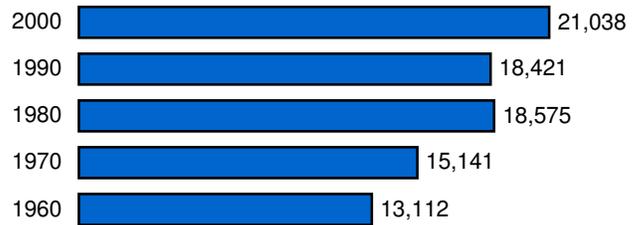
OVERVIEW

Bordering Arkansas, Adair County was created at statehood and named for a well-known Cherokee Indian family. The county seat has been located in Stilwell since 1910.

Primary industries of the county include food processing and canning, poultry raising, cattle ranching, and horse breeding. The Annual Strawberry Festival is held on the second Saturday in May in Stilwell.

The Adair County History Book provides additional facts about the county. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/696-7198.

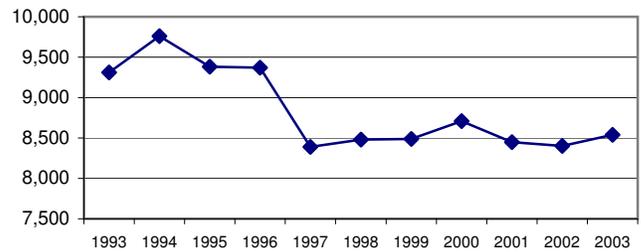
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	9,310	540	9,850	5.5%
1994	9,760	460	10,230	4.5%
1995	9,380	510	9,900	5.2%
1996	9,370	580	9,940	5.8%
1997	8,390	530	8,910	5.9%
1998	8,480	680	9,160	7.4%
1999	8,490	490	8,970	5.4%
2000	8,710	400	9,100	4.3%
2001	8,450	440	8,880	4.9%
2002	8,400	450	8,840	5.0%
2003	8,540	960	9,500	10.1%

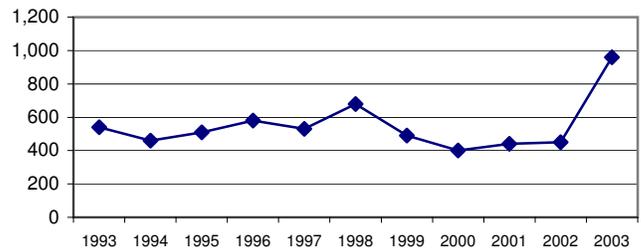
EMPLOYMENT

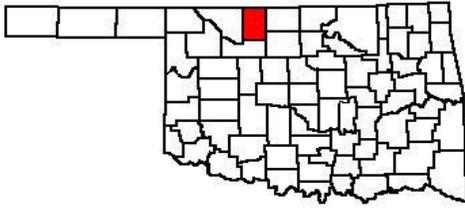


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

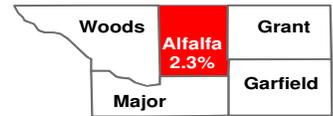
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cherokee	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%
Delaware	16,990	880	17,860	4.9%
Sequoyah	16,150	1,200	17,350	6.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





ALFALFA COUNTY



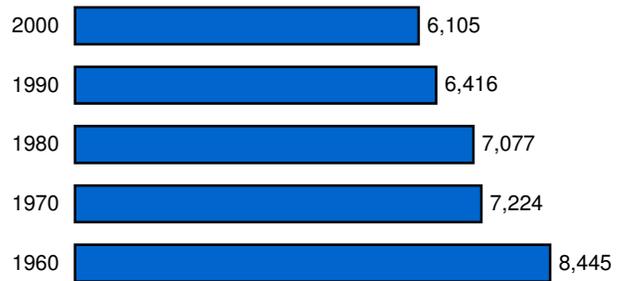
OVERVIEW

Alfalfa county is named for William H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, president of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and ninth Governor of Oklahoma. Cherokee was chosen as the county seat by an election in 1909.

While the principal agricultural products are wheat and grain sorghums, cattle raising, alfalfa hay, manufacturing, and oil production also contribute to the economy of the area. Churches, Lions Club, Future Farmers of America, Farm Bureau, and other groups represent an active segment of the community.

The Cherokee Chamber of Commerce serves as a tourist center. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/596-3158.

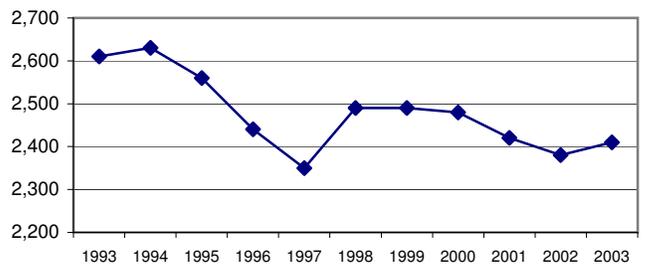
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,610	60	2,670	2.1%
1994	2,630	40	2,670	1.3%
1995	2,560	40	2,600	1.6%
1996	2,440	50	2,490	1.9%
1997	2,350	30	2,380	1.3%
1998	2,490	60	2,550	2.4%
1999	2,490	40	2,530	1.7%
2000	2,480	50	2,530	1.9%
2001	2,420	40	2,450	1.4%
2002	2,380	40	2,420	1.5%
2003	2,410	60	2,460	2.3%

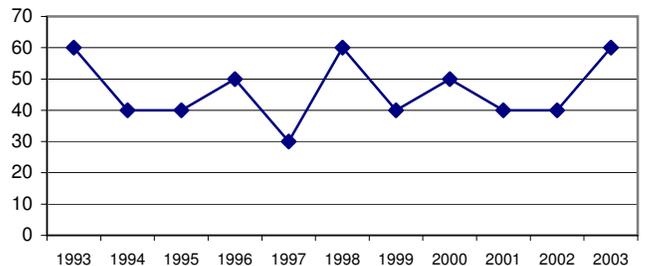
EMPLOYMENT

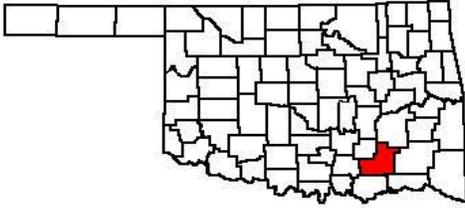


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

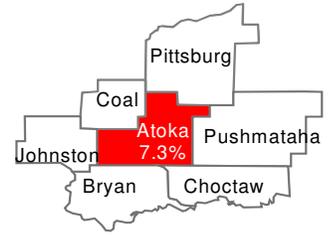
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Grant	2,150	80	2,230	3.5%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Woods	4,210	540	4,750	11.4%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





ATOKA COUNTY



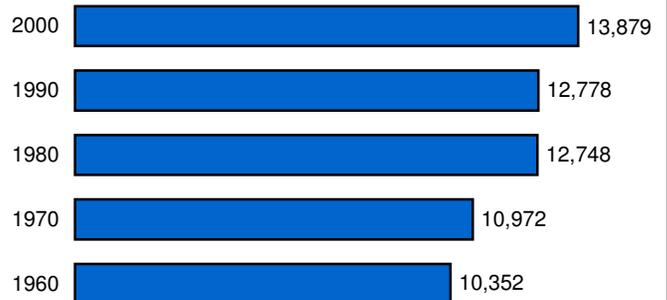
OVERVIEW

Settled in the mid-1800s, Atoka County was first called Shappaway, with the county seat located at the Choctaw Court grounds on the banks of the Muddy Boggy River. The name was later changed to Atoka in honor of Captain Atoka, a noted Choctaw who led a band of his people to this area during the removal.

Well known for its hunting and fishing, half its area is forested and contains several mountain streams and man-made lakes. It is the site of Oklahoma's largest rock quarry, which is located at Stringtown. The county claims many firsts, including Oklahoma's first Masonic Lodge, first chapter of Eastern Star, and first Catholic Church in Indian Territory.

The Chamber of Commerce serves as a tourist center, and the Confederate Memorial Museum and Cemetery is also an information and rest area, located on HWY 69 north of Atoka. For more information, call the Chamber of Commerce at 580/889-2410.

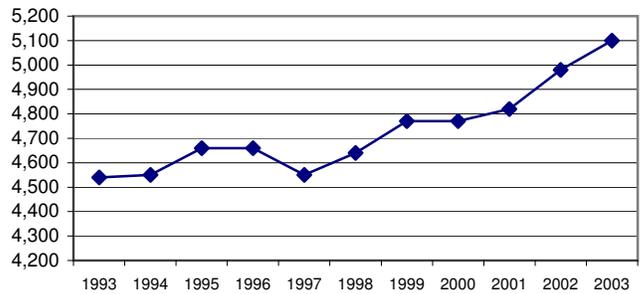
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,540	330	4,870	6.7%
1994	4,550	280	4,830	5.7%
1995	4,660	260	4,920	5.3%
1996	4,660	210	4,870	4.3%
1997	4,550	190	4,740	4.1%
1998	4,640	220	4,850	4.5%
1999	4,770	170	4,940	3.5%
2000	4,770	140	4,910	2.9%
2001	4,820	200	5,020	4.0%
2002	4,980	210	5,190	4.0%
2003	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%

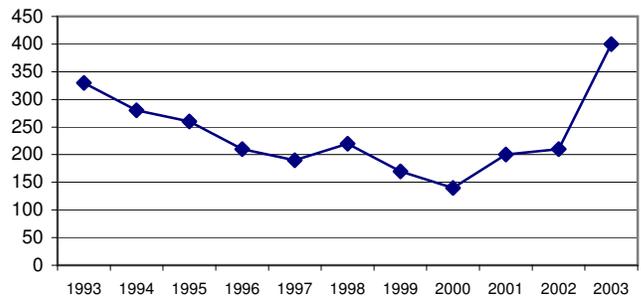
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

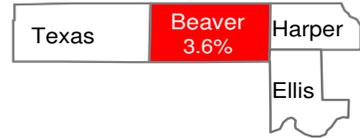
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Bryan	18,130	730	18,860	3.9%
Choctaw	5,310	560	5,880	9.6%
Coal	1,910	400	2,310	17.3%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Pushmataha	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





BEAVER COUNTY

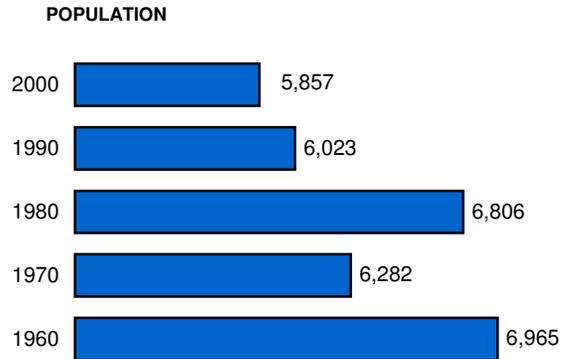


OVERVIEW

Located in the Oklahoma Panhandle, present-day Beaver County was created from the eastern one-third of that area. Named for the Beaver River, this county comprised the entire panhandle prior to statehood. Its county seat, Beaver, was at one time the capital of Cimarron Territory.

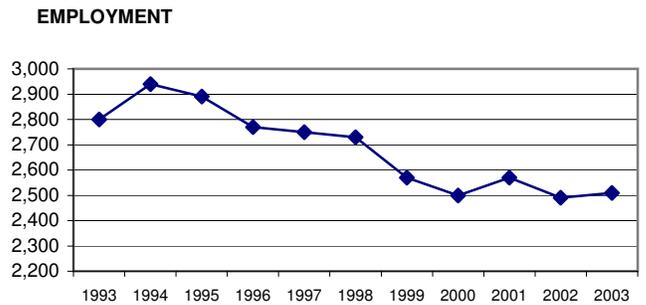
Bordered on the north by Kansas and the south by Texas, Beaver County was crossed by the Jones and Plummer Trail. Established around 1874, this trail served first as a supply route and then a cattle trail between Texas and Kansas.

While the local economy is based on agriculture and cattle, it is also supplemented by the oil and gas industry. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/625-3418.



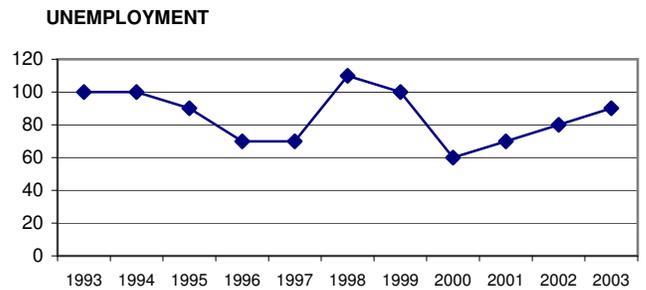
LABOR FORCE DATA

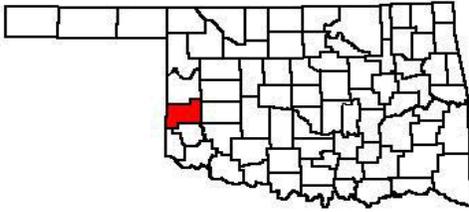
YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,800	100	2,900	3.3%
1994	2,940	100	3,040	3.3%
1995	2,890	90	2,970	2.9%
1996	2,770	70	2,840	2.3%
1997	2,750	70	2,830	2.5%
1998	2,730	110	2,840	4.0%
1999	2,570	100	2,670	3.6%
2000	2,500	60	2,560	2.4%
2001	2,570	70	2,640	2.6%
2002	2,490	80	2,570	3.1%
2003	2,510	90	2,600	3.6%



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Ellis	1,570	40	1,610	2.2%
Harper	1,660	50	1,720	3.1%
Texas	13,730	310	14,040	2.2%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%





BECKHAM COUNTY



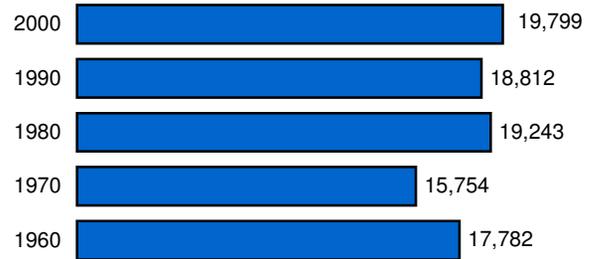
OVERVIEW

Named for Kentucky Governor John C. W. Beckham at the suggestion of a delegate to the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, Beckham County was formed at statehood from portions of Greer and Roger Mills counties, and is the site of the Oklahoma Traveler Information Center for persons entering Oklahoma on Interstate 40 from Texas.

Agriculture, oil and gas are the major industries of the county. Merrick 14 Ranch, located east of Sayre, has produced world champion quarter horses and Elk City is the host of the Rodeo of Champions held each September.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/928-3383.

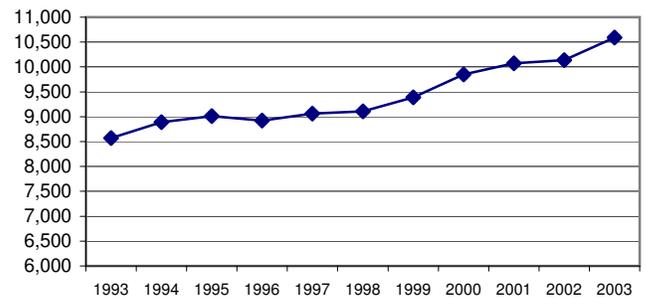
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	8,570	540	9,110	6.0%
1994	8,890	480	9,380	5.1%
1995	9,010	490	9,500	5.2%
1996	8,920	360	9,280	3.9%
1997	9,060	330	9,390	3.5%
1998	9,110	420	9,530	4.4%
1999	9,390	460	9,850	4.7%
2000	9,850	300	10,150	3.0%
2001	10,070	280	10,350	2.7%
2002	10,140	350	10,490	3.4%
2003	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%

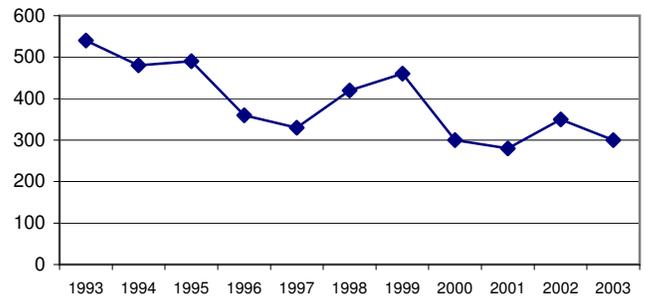
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

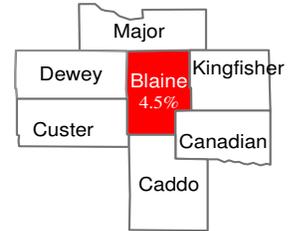
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Custer	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%
Greer	2,260	140	2,390	5.8%
Harmon	1,170	50	1,220	3.9%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Roger Mills	2,010	40	2,050	2.0%
Washita	4,680	160	4,840	3.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





BLAINE COUNTY



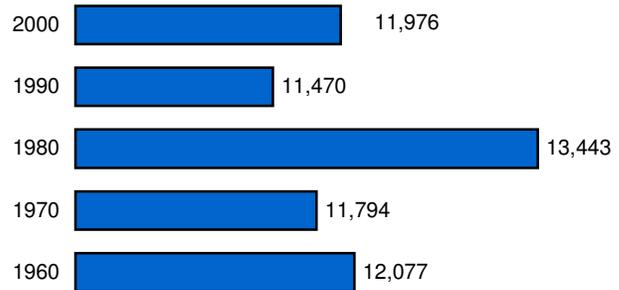
OVERVIEW

Originally designated as "C" County in 1890, Blaine was adopted as the county name in November 1892, in honor of James G. Blaine, U.S. Senator, House Speaker, and Republican presidential candidate in 1884.

Blaine County is the site of the first gypsum mill in Oklahoma Territory, the Ruby Stucco Mill. Southard, located in the north central part of the county, is the site of one of the purest gypsum deposits in the United States. The U.S. Gypsum Company is the largest industrial plant in the county.

The International Association of Rattlesnake Hunters has headquarters in Okeene, which is also the site of its Jaycees Annual Rattlesnake Hunt. For more information, call the Watonga Chamber of Commerce at 800/306-0018, or the county clerk's office at 580/623-5890.

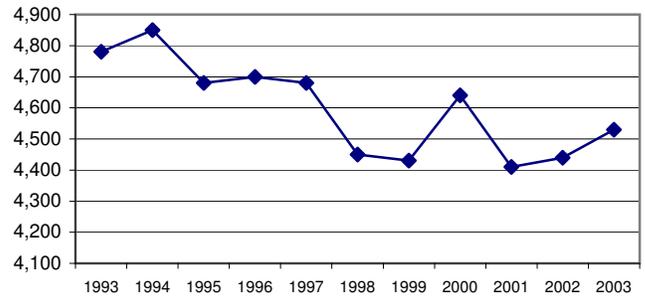
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,780	240	5,020	4.8%
1994	4,850	200	5,050	3.9%
1995	4,680	160	4,850	3.4%
1996	4,700	190	4,890	3.9%
1997	4,680	150	4,830	3.1%
1998	4,450	170	4,620	3.7%
1999	4,430	160	4,590	3.5%
2000	4,640	110	4,750	2.3%
2001	4,410	220	4,630	4.7%
2002	4,440	190	4,630	4.1%
2003	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%

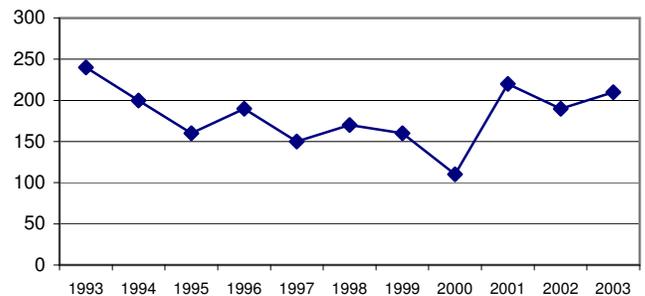
EMPLOYMENT

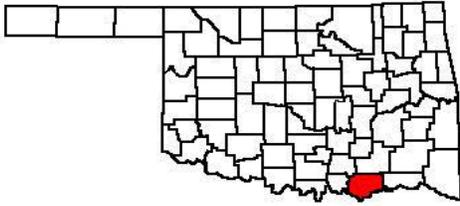


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

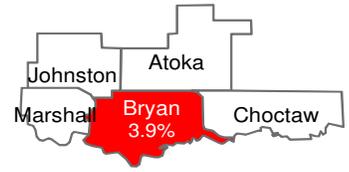
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Canadian	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%
Custer	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%
Dewey	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%
Kingfisher	6,490	200	6,690	3.0%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





BRYAN COUNTY



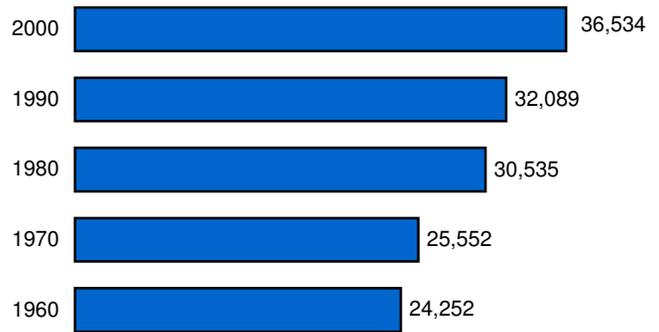
OVERVIEW

Located in southeastern Oklahoma, Bryan County is named for famous orator William Jennings Bryan. The area was first settled by Choctaw Indians following their removal from Mississippi. The Indians established several schools in the area during the mid to late 1800s. One of the schools, the Armstrong Academy for Boys in Durant, later served as the capital of the Choctaw Nation.

Durant, the county seat, is the site of many manufacturers, including American Packing, Bryan County Manufacturing, Potter Sausage, and Stahl Metal Products.

Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant is the site of the Oklahoma Shakespeare Festival. Held annually during June and July, this popular event has gained national recognition. For information, call the county clerk at 580/924-2202.

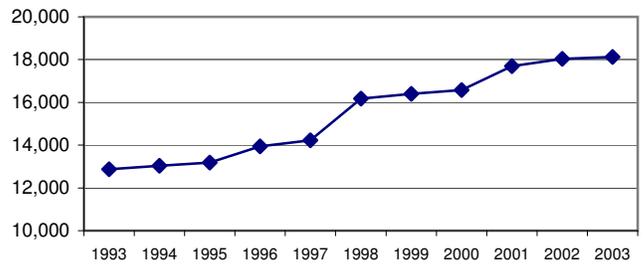
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	12,870	740	13,610	5.5%
1994	13,040	710	13,760	5.2%
1995	13,190	570	13,760	4.2%
1996	13,950	530	14,480	3.7%
1997	14,220	510	14,730	3.5%
1998	16,170	510	16,670	3.0%
1999	16,400	410	16,800	2.4%
2000	16,570	410	16,980	2.4%
2001	17,690	520	18,220	2.9%
2002	18,040	530	18,560	2.8%
2003	18,130	730	18,860	3.9%

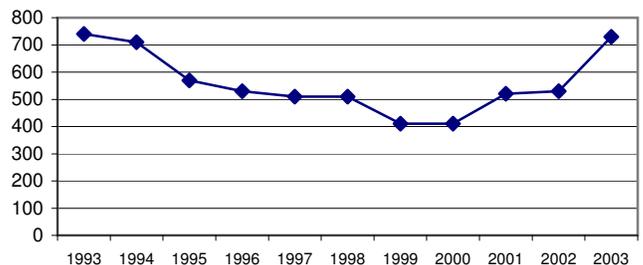
EMPLOYMENT

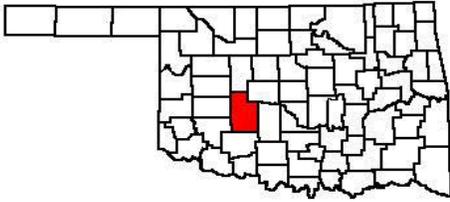


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

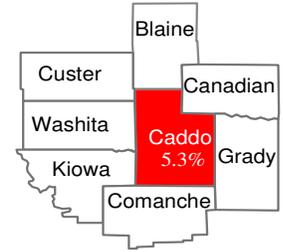
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Atoka	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%
Choctaw	5,310	560	5,880	9.6%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
Marshall	5,250	220	5,470	4.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CADDO COUNTY



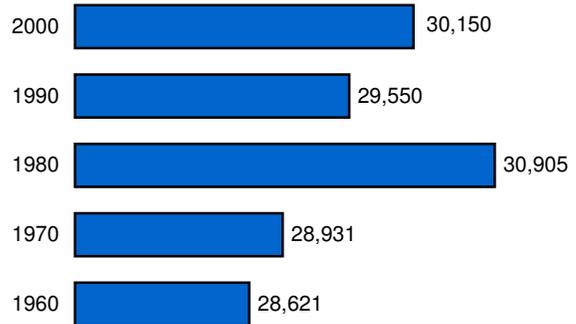
OVERVIEW

Caddo County was organized on August 6, 1901, when much of southwestern Oklahoma was opened by land lottery. Caddo comes from an Indian word, Kaddi, meaning "life" or "chief." The county is primarily agricultural and produces much of Oklahoma's peanuts, alfalfa and wheat.

As one of the original five "Main Street" communities in the state, Anadarko, the county seat, has sought to establish the economic and historical restoration of its downtown area. It is the site of Western Farmers Electric Co-op, the largest industry in Caddo County.

There are three historical societies in Caddo County. They are: Cyril Historical Society in Cyril, Hinton Historical Society in Hinton, and the Philomathic Museum in Anadarko. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/247-6609.

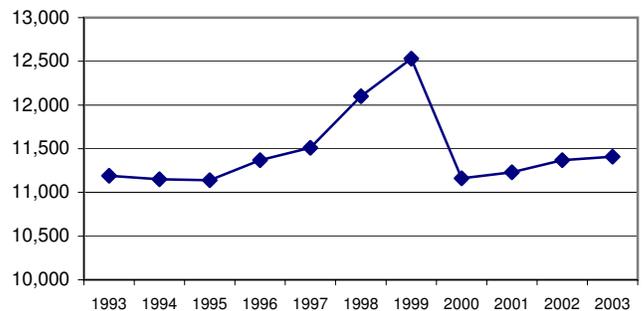
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	11,190	890	12,080	7.4%
1994	11,150	720	11,880	6.1%
1995	11,140	630	11,770	5.3%
1996	11,370	550	11,910	4.6%
1997	11,510	630	12,130	5.2%
1998	12,100	710	12,810	5.5%
1999	12,530	510	13,040	3.9%
2000	11,160	510	11,670	4.4%
2001	11,230	630	11,860	5.3%
2002	11,370	530	11,900	4.4%
2003	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%

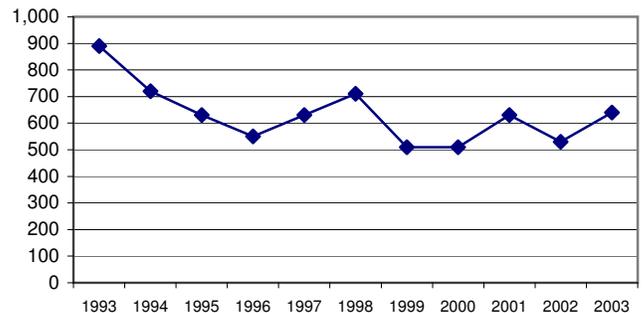
EMPLOYMENT

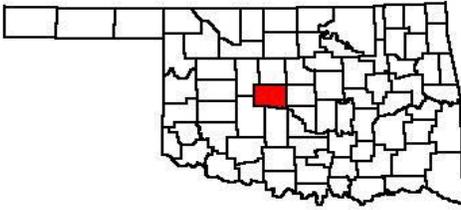


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

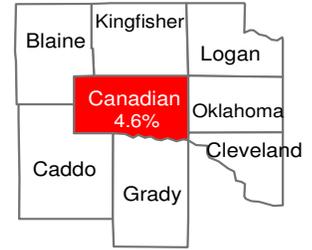
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Blaine	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%
Canadian	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%
Comanche	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%
Custer	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%
Grady	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Washita	4,680	160	4,840	3.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CANADIAN COUNTY



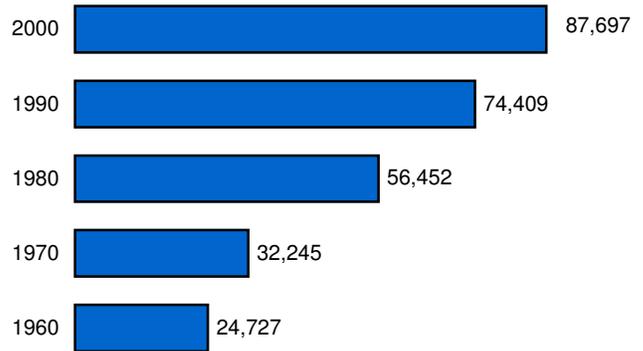
OVERVIEW

This county was once part of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, administered by the Darlington Agency. It was opened by the Run of '89 and the Run of '92, but the southwest corner of the county, part of the Caddo Reservation, was opened by lottery in 1901.

The economy of Canadian County is based largely on agriculture, and Yukon served for a number of years as a major regional milling center. The county seat, El Reno, was an early railroad center, and headquarters of the southern district of the Rock Island Railroad until its demise in 1981. Railroad service is still provided by the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas line.

Historical information is available in the History of Canadian County and Family Histories of Canadian County. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 405/262-1070, or visit www.canadiancounty.org/county on the web.

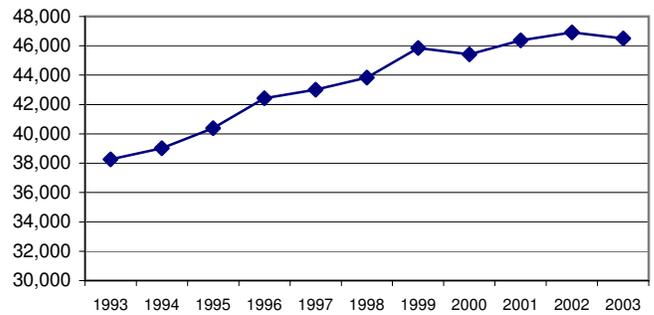
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	38,260	1,550	39,810	3.9%
1994	39,020	1,400	40,420	3.5%
1995	40,390	1,100	41,490	2.6%
1996	42,430	910	43,340	2.1%
1997	43,020	1,030	44,040	2.3%
1998	43,830	1,200	45,030	2.7%
1999	45,860	900	46,760	1.9%
2000	45,420	920	46,350	2.0%
2001	46,370	1,480	47,850	3.1%
2002	46,910	1,960	48,870	4.0%
2003	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%

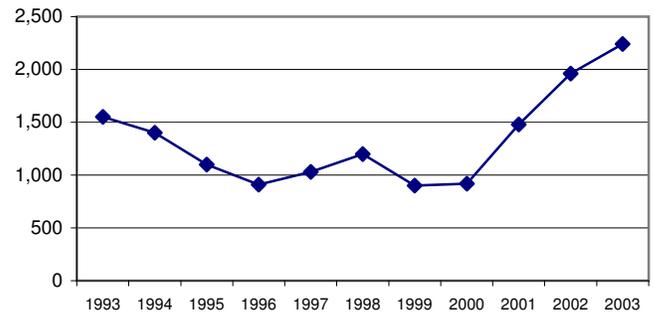
EMPLOYMENT

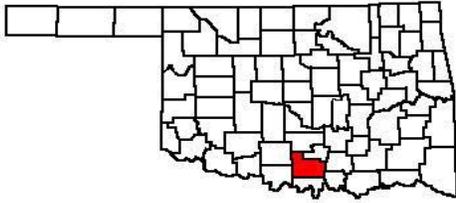


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

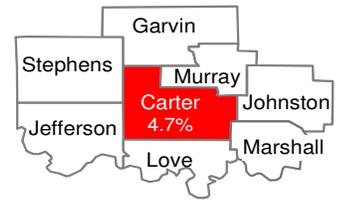
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Blaine	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Cleveland	112,810	4,440	117,250	3.8%
Grady	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%
Kingfisher	6,490	200	6,690	3.0%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Oklahoma	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CARTER COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Carter County was formerly a part of Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Named for a prominent early-day family, the county ranges from hilly, rugged terrain in the north, exemplified by the Arbuckle Mountains, to rolling plains with productive oil fields in the south.

Ardmore, the county seat, located midway between Dallas and Oklahoma City on Interstate 35, is the site of the Michelin North America Tire Plant. The Joe Brown Co., Ultimar Diamond Shamrock, Bluebonnet Milling Co., Sunshine Industries, and major distribution centers for Best Buy, Dollar General, and Circuit City are also located in Ardmore.

Healdton, located in western Carter County, was the site of the Healdton field which, at its peak in 1916, produced an estimated 95,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Lake Murray Resort, located seven miles south of Ardmore, offers recreational and conference facilities on a year-round basis. For additional county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/223-8162.

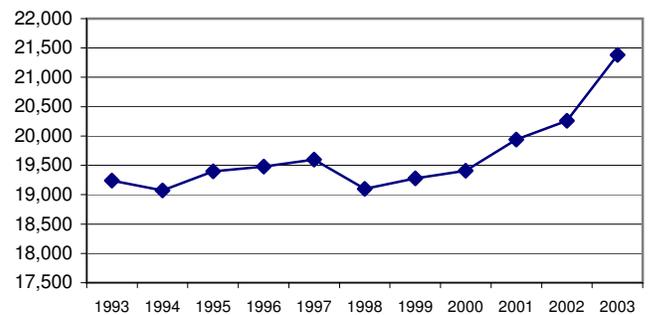
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	19,240	1,300	20,540	6.3%
1994	19,070	1,300	20,370	6.4%
1995	19,400	1,410	20,800	6.8%
1996	19,480	1,090	20,570	5.3%
1997	19,600	1,170	20,770	5.6%
1998	19,100	1,410	20,510	6.9%
1999	19,280	1,010	20,290	5.0%
2000	19,410	900	20,310	4.4%
2001	19,940	880	20,810	4.2%
2002	20,260	990	21,250	4.7%
2003	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%

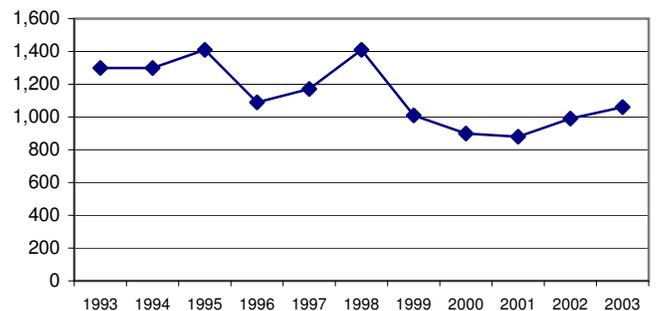
EMPLOYMENT

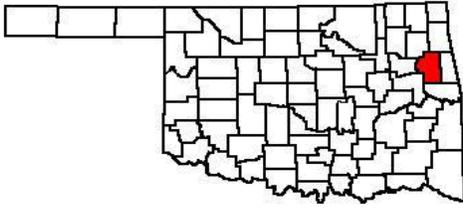


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

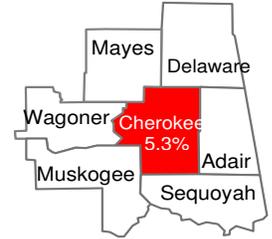
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Garvin	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%
Jefferson	2,270	140	2,410	5.9%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
Love	4,050	230	4,280	5.3%
Marshall	5,250	220	5,470	4.1%
Murray	5,160	280	5,440	5.1%
Stephens	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CHEROKEE COUNTY



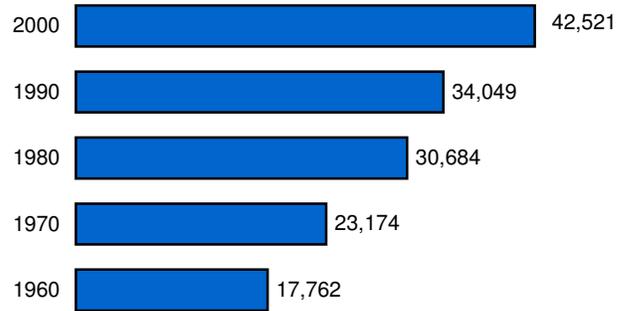
OVERVIEW

Cherokee County, created at statehood and named for the Cherokee Nation, is part of the area settled by the Cherokee Indians after the Trail of Tears.

Tahlequah, the county seat, was established as the capital of the Cherokee Nation in 1839. It is the site of the Cherokee Heritage Center; Tsa-La-Gi Ancient Cherokee Village, an authentic replica of a Cherokee community during the 1600s; and the Cherokee National Museum. The Cookson Hills, surrounding Tahlequah, were noted as hiding places for outlaws and bandits, including the James Brothers and Belle Starr, around the turn of the century. Lake Tenkiller and the Tenkiller Wildlife Management Area, as well as the Illinois River, provide additional recreational opportunities in Cherokee County.

For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/456-3171.

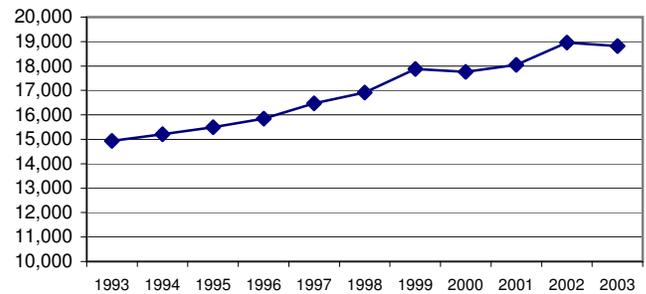
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	14,940	1,190	16,130	7.4%
1994	15,210	1,100	16,310	6.7%
1995	15,500	890	16,380	5.4%
1996	15,850	850	16,700	5.1%
1997	16,470	820	17,290	4.7%
1998	16,920	820	17,740	4.6%
1999	17,880	620	18,500	3.3%
2000	17,760	550	18,310	3.0%
2001	18,050	600	18,650	3.2%
2002	18,960	650	19,610	3.3%
2003	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%

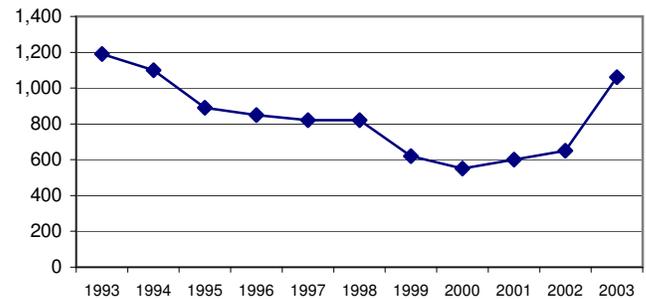
EMPLOYMENT

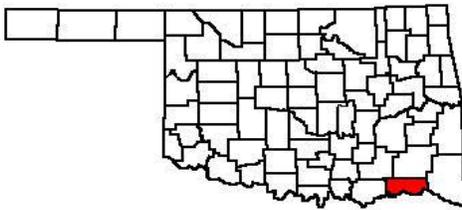


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

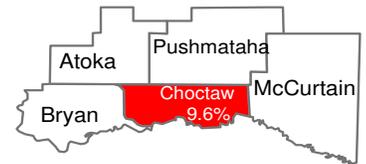
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Adair	8,540	960	9,500	10.1%
Delaware	16,990	880	17,860	4.9%
Mayes	13,610	1,400	15,010	9.3%
Muskogee	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%
Sequoyah	16,150	1,200	17,350	6.9%
Wagoner	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CHOCTAW COUNTY



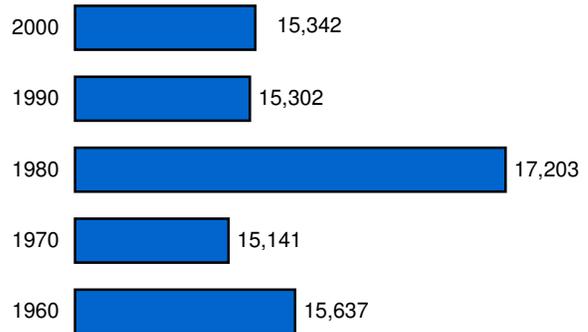
OVERVIEW

Choctaw County was created at the time of statehood and named for the Choctaw Nation of Indians whose tribal name is Chahta.

Early industry in the area was limited to patch farming, but agriculture became more established with the advent of the railroad and resulting increase of immigrants to the area.

Hugo, the county seat, is the winter quarters for the Carson and Barnes Circus, the largest truck-drawn circus under the big top in the United States. The Kiamichi Area Vocational-Technical School, and the Western Farmers Electric Cooperative are also located in Hugo. Additional county information can be obtained from the Choctaw County Historical Society. Smoke Signals is a history book about the county. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/326-3778.

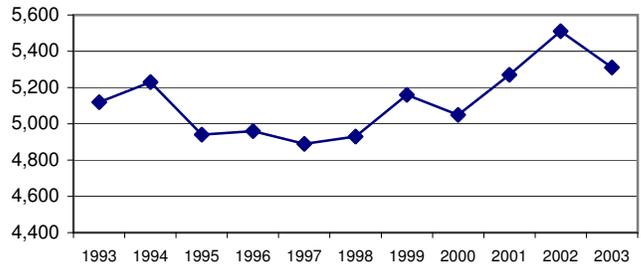
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	5,120	790	5,910	13.4%
1994	5,230	680	5,910	11.5%
1995	4,940	620	5,560	11.1%
1996	4,960	630	5,590	11.3%
1997	4,890	710	5,600	12.6%
1998	4,930	630	5,560	11.3%
1999	5,160	360	5,520	6.5%
2000	5,050	350	5,410	6.5%
2001	5,270	390	5,660	6.8%
2002	5,510	420	5,930	7.1%
2003	5,310	560	5,880	9.6%

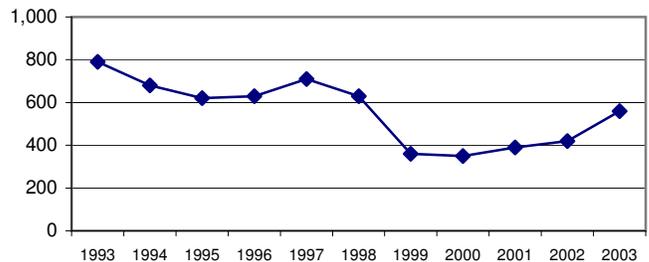
EMPLOYMENT

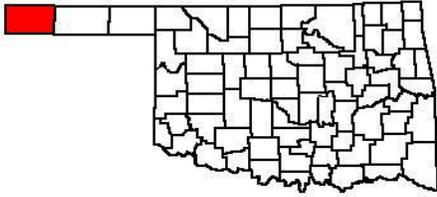


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Atoka	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%
Bryan	18,130	730	18,860	3.9%
McCurtain	13,310	1,580	14,890	10.6%
Pushmataha	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





Cimarron
3.0%
Texas

CIMARRON COUNTY

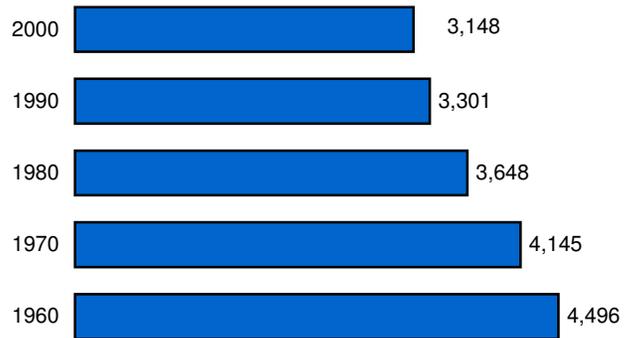
OVERVIEW

Cimarron County was formed at statehood and named for the Cimarron River. The name Cimarron is a Mexican-Apache word meaning "wanderer."

For many years, present-day Cimarron County was a part of "No Man's Land," an area populated with few settlers and regulated by virtually no law. Sheep and cattle ranchers entered this area long before it was opened to homesteaders, and today, farming and ranching constitute the economic base of the county.

The Santa Fe Trail is a tourist attraction and a four-day festival is held during the first weekend of June, and the Cimarron Heritage Center Museum sponsors a tour of the Santa Fe Trail on the first Saturday in October annually. Cimarron County was once home to Hollywood stars Vera Miles and Jack Hoxie (featured in the Museum). Several books have been published about Cimarron County. Contact the Cimarron Heritage Center Museum at 580/544-3479 or www.ptsi.net/user/museum.

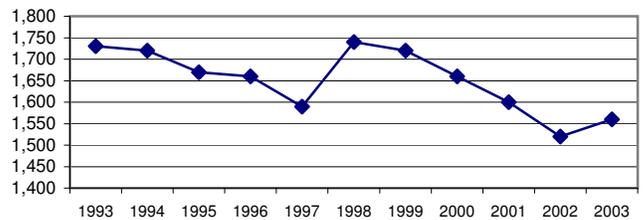
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	1,730	40	1,770	2.0%
1994	1,720	40	1,760	2.2%
1995	1,670	40	1,710	2.5%
1996	1,660	40	1,700	2.2%
1997	1,590	30	1,620	2.0%
1998	1,740	60	1,800	3.2%
1999	1,720	40	1,760	2.3%
2000	1,660	30	1,700	2.0%
2001	1,600	40	1,640	2.4%
2002	1,520	50	1,570	3.1%
2003	1,560	50	1,610	3.0%

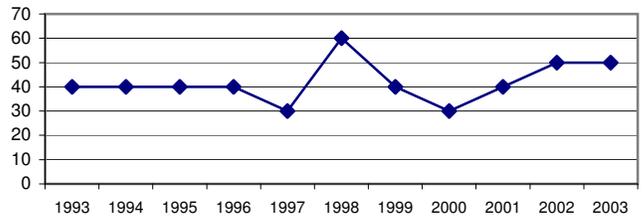
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

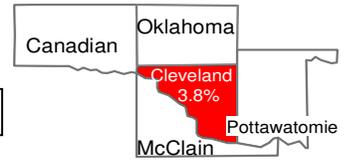
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Texas	13,730	310	14,040	2.2%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CLEVELAND COUNTY



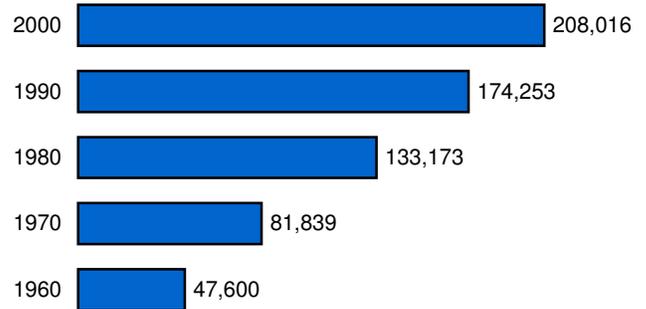
OVERVIEW

Opened to settlement in the Land Run of April 22, 1889, Cleveland was one of the seven counties organized as the Oklahoma Territory in 1890. Its first citizens named it for President Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland County is the home of the state's largest comprehensive university, the University of Oklahoma in Norman. While other cities were battling to become the capital, Norman's mayor skillfully directed a bill through the Territorial Legislature designating Norman as the site for the first institution of higher learning.

Although Cleveland County is the eighth smallest Oklahoma county in area, it has the third largest population and two of the state's nine largest cities, Norman and Moore. Farming, oil production and horse breeding are important industries. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/366-0240.

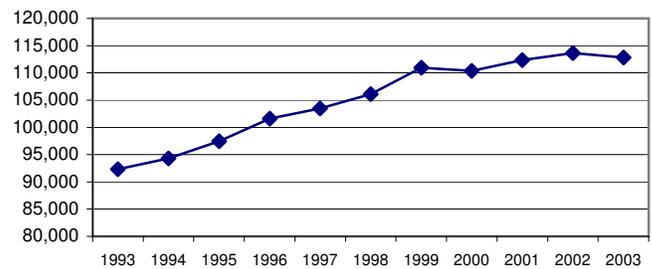
POPULATION



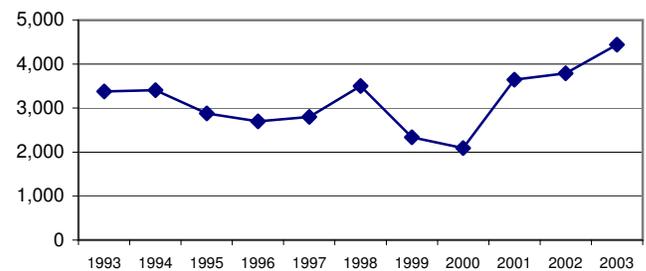
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	92,300	3,380	95,680	3.5%
1994	94,320	3,410	97,730	3.5%
1995	97,460	2,880	100,340	2.9%
1996	101,580	2,700	104,280	2.6%
1997	103,470	2,800	106,260	2.6%
1998	106,090	3,500	109,590	3.2%
1999	110,960	2,340	113,300	2.1%
2000	110,370	2,090	112,460	1.9%
2001	112,340	3,650	115,990	3.1%
2002	113,660	3,790	117,450	3.2%
2003	112,810	4,440	117,250	3.8%

EMPLOYMENT

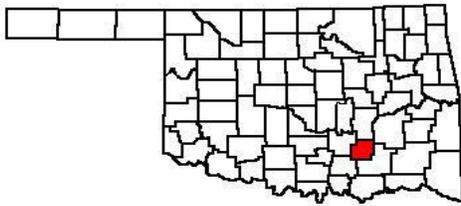


UNEMPLOYMENT

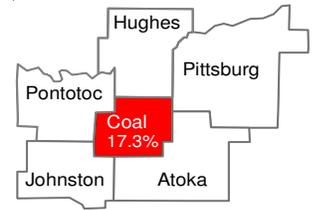


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Canadian	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%
McClain	13,250	650	13,900	4.6%
Oklahoma	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



COAL COUNTY



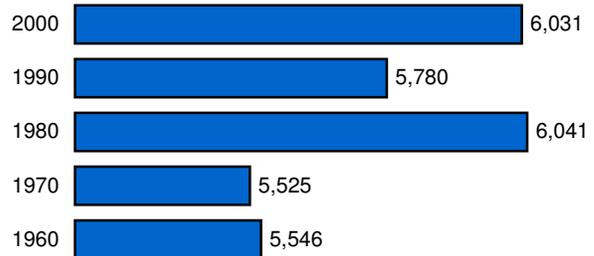
OVERVIEW

Formerly a part of Tobucksy County, Choctaw Nation, Coal County is located in southeastern Oklahoma and was created at statehood and named for the primary economic product of the region.

Coal mining was once the major industry of the county, but has been dormant since 1958. Mementos of this era may be found in the Coal County Historical and Miners Museum in Coalgate, the county seat.

Coal County History Book is available from the local genealogical society in Coalgate. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/927-2103.

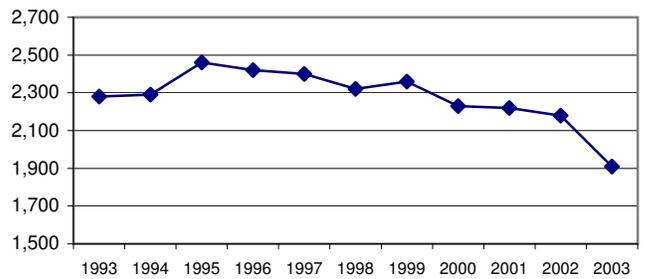
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,280	270	2,550	10.6%
1994	2,290	250	2,540	9.9%
1995	2,460	250	2,710	9.3%
1996	2,420	220	2,640	8.3%
1997	2,400	230	2,630	8.8%
1998	2,320	230	2,550	9.1%
1999	2,360	160	2,520	6.4%
2000	2,230	130	2,350	5.4%
2001	2,220	160	2,380	6.8%
2002	2,180	160	2,350	7.0%
2003	1,910	400	2,310	17.3%

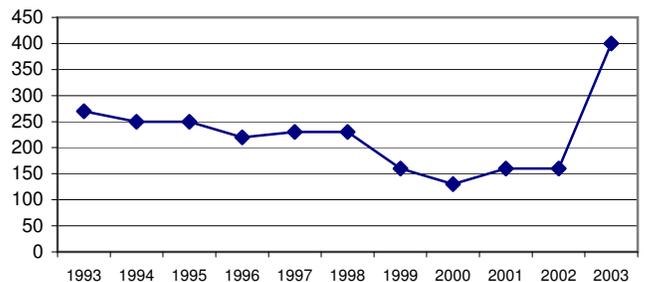
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

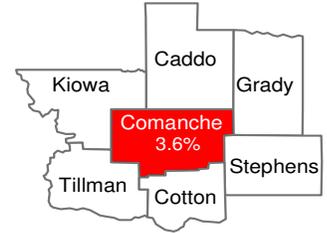
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Atoka	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%
Hughes	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





COMANCHE COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Created at statehood from a portion of Comanche County, Oklahoma Territory. The word Comanche is believed to be derived from the Spanish Camino Ancho, meaning "broad trail." Originally a part of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation, Comanche County was opened for homesteading by lottery on August 6, 1901.

Fort Sill, established by General Philip H. Sheridan as a cavalry fort in 1869, is now headquarters for the U.S. Army Field Artillery Center and School. The military reservation, which covers 95,000 acres, contains some 50 historic sites, including the Geronimo Guardhouse and the grave of Quanah Parker.

The Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge attracts more than a million visitors annually. It is also the site of the Holy City of the Wichitas where the annual Wichita Mountains Easter Sunrise Service is presented. Call the county clerk's office at 580/355-5214 for more information.

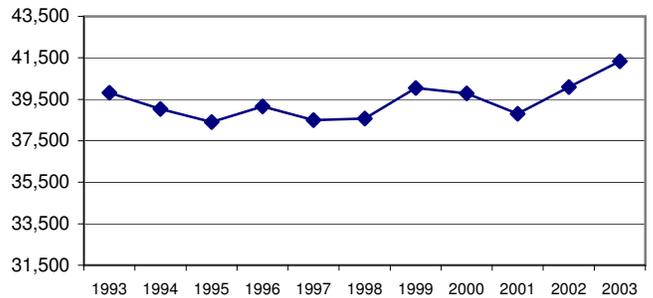
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	39,810	2,660	42,470	6.3%
1994	39,030	2,670	41,700	6.4%
1995	38,400	2,200	40,600	5.4%
1996	39,160	1,900	41,060	4.6%
1997	38,500	2,080	40,570	5.1%
1998	38,570	2,090	40,650	5.1%
1999	40,050	1,500	41,550	3.6%
2000	39,780	1,360	41,140	3.3%
2001	38,800	1,350	40,150	3.4%
2002	40,090	1,420	41,510	3.4%
2003	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%

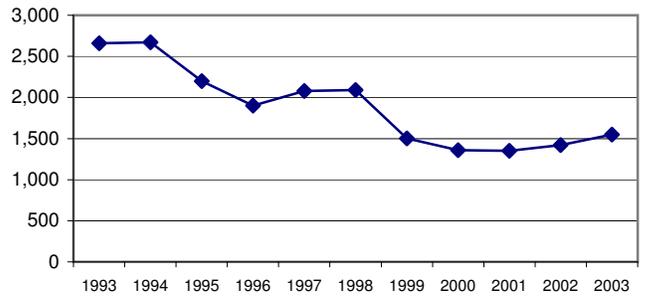
EMPLOYMENT

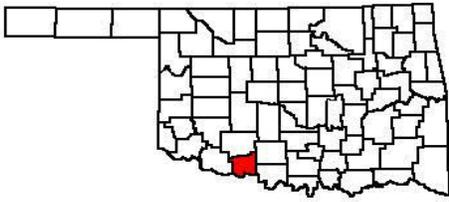


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

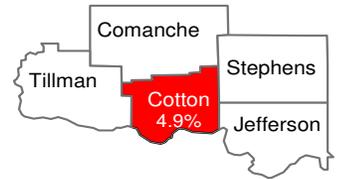
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Cotton	2,220	120	2,330	4.9%
Grady	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Stephens	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%
Tillman	3,260	140	3,400	4.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





COTTON COUNTY



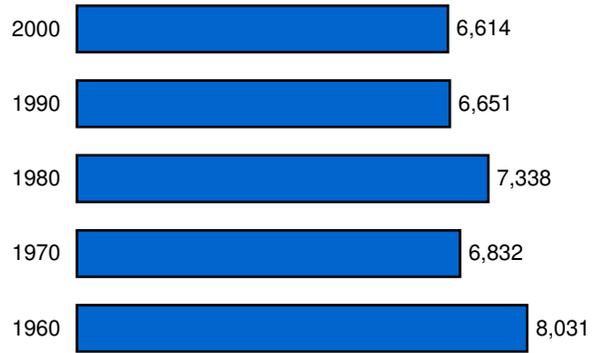
OVERVIEW

Cotton County is composed of land belonging at one time to Quapaws, Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Comanche Reservation, and the Big Pasture. Part of it was created from the southern portion of Comanche County, and was formed as a result of a vote of its residents on August 22, 1912, after statehood.

Agriculture has long been important to the economic base of the county. Principal crops include wheat and cotton. Livestock is also considered significant. Oil and gas production, begun in 1917, rose to nearly 800 producing wells by 1952, when it ranked ninth in the state in oil production. Walters, the county seat, is the home of the Cotton County Electric Cooperative, largest rural electric cooperative in Oklahoma.

For additional county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/875-3026.

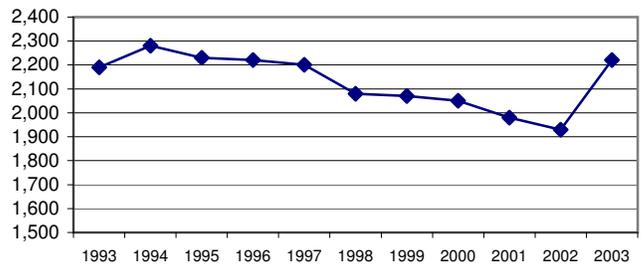
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,190	140	2,330	6.1%
1994	2,280	170	2,460	7.0%
1995	2,230	110	2,340	4.8%
1996	2,220	120	2,350	5.2%
1997	2,200	130	2,330	5.8%
1998	2,080	140	2,220	6.2%
1999	2,070	120	2,190	5.5%
2000	2,050	90	2,130	4.0%
2001	1,980	90	2,070	4.2%
2002	1,930	100	2,030	4.7%
2003	2,220	120	2,330	4.9%

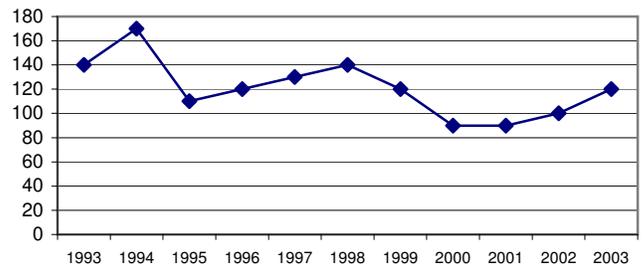
EMPLOYMENT

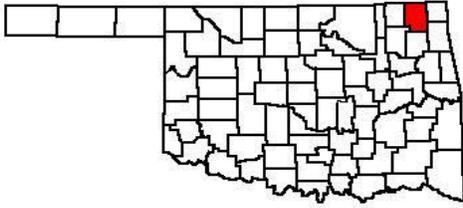


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

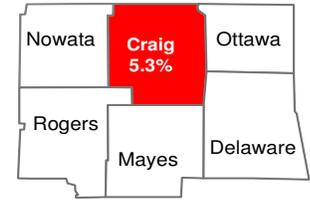
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Comanche	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%
Jefferson	2,270	140	2,410	5.9%
Stephens	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%
Tillman	3,260	140	3,400	4.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CRAIG COUNTY

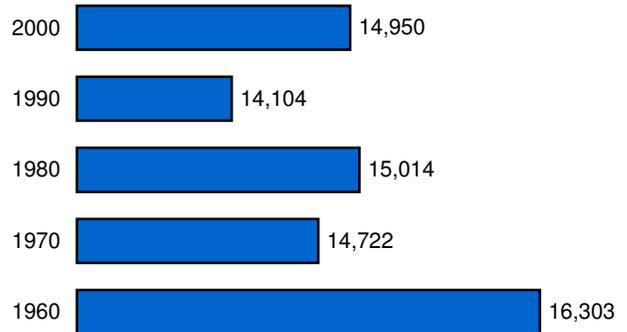


OVERVIEW

Created at statehood and named for Granville Craig, a prominent Cherokee, this area was part of the Cherokee Nation. The area was only sparsely settled until after the Civil War when a few scattered Cherokees made their homes in the region. Vinita, the county seat, was once called both Downingville and The Junction and was established in 1891 at the junction of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad (KATY) and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, (later the Frisco), the first rail lines to enter Oklahoma.

Craig County has long been a livestock producing area with cattle ranches located throughout. The industrial base of Vinita has been expanded to include everything from the manufacturing of towers to micro connectors. As headquarters of the Grand River Dam Authority, Craig County is also the site of the Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma Electric Power Distributor, and the Northeast Oklahoma Electric Cooperative. The Craig County Book and others offer more information, or call the county clerk's office at 918/256-2507.

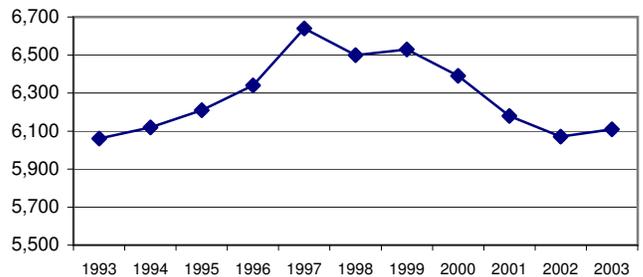
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	6,060	350	6,400	5.4%
1994	6,120	360	6,480	5.6%
1995	6,210	200	6,410	3.1%
1996	6,340	190	6,530	2.8%
1997	6,640	190	6,840	2.8%
1998	6,500	200	6,700	3.0%
1999	6,530	170	6,700	2.6%
2000	6,390	240	6,620	3.5%
2001	6,180	230	6,410	3.6%
2002	6,070	290	6,360	4.6%
2003	6,110	340	6,450	5.3%

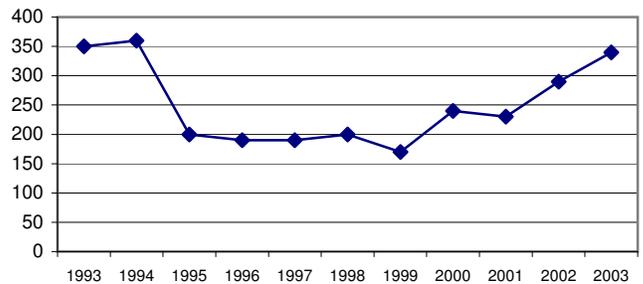
EMPLOYMENT

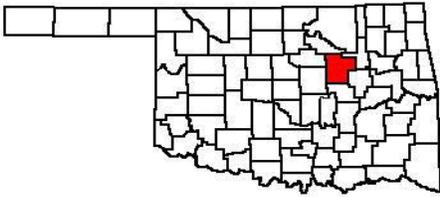


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

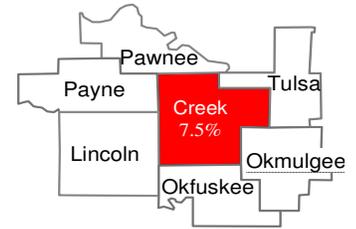
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Delaware	16,990	880	17,860	4.9%
Mayes	13,610	1,400	15,010	9.3%
Nowata	3,780	310	4,090	7.6%
Ottawa	12,110	1,200	13,310	9.0%
Rogers	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CREEK COUNTY



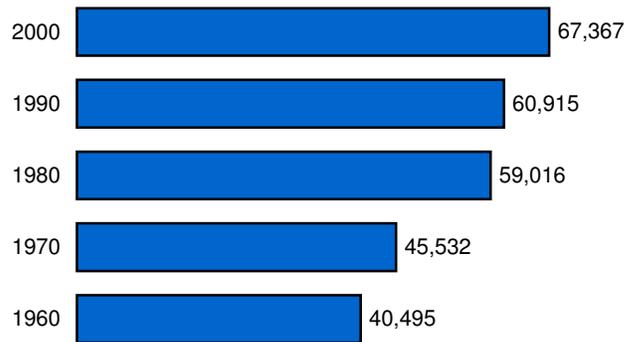
OVERVIEW

Located in east central Oklahoma, Creek County was created at statehood. Sapulpa, the county seat, was named for Sus pulber, a Creek leader.

The discovery of oil at the Red Fork field in 1901 marked the beginning of boom times for Creek County, yet they were not to last. As oil production began to subside following World War I, economic hard times became more and more a reality and were intensified with the advent of the Depression and Dust Bowl eras.

Today Creek County is the home of Frankhoma Pottery, Inc., a unique industry which utilizes clay deposits from local Sugar Loaf Hill to manufacture dinnerware and art objects. Its factory and showroom draw visitors from all over the world. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/224-4084.

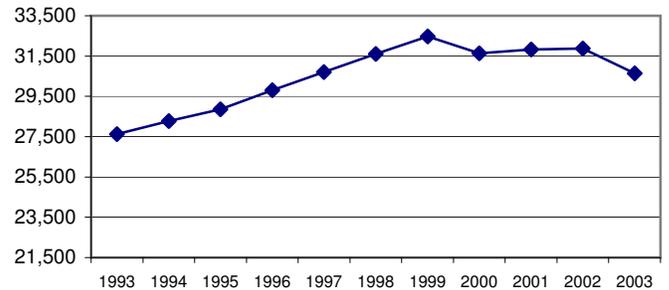
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	27,630	2,080	29,710	7.0%
1994	28,270	2,150	30,420	7.1%
1995	28,860	1,480	30,340	4.9%
1996	29,810	1,320	31,130	4.2%
1997	30,700	1,310	32,010	4.1%
1998	31,600	1,350	32,950	4.1%
1999	32,480	1,180	33,670	3.5%
2000	31,630	1,130	32,760	3.5%
2001	31,830	1,240	33,070	3.7%
2002	31,880	1,850	33,720	5.5%
2003	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%

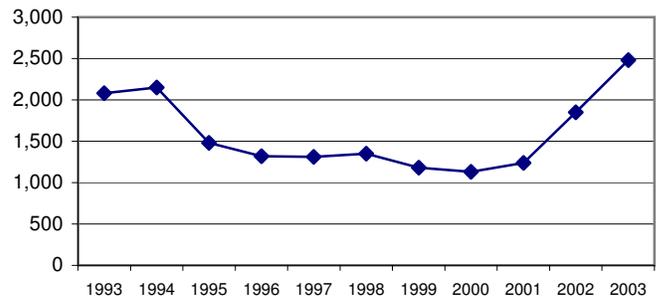
EMPLOYMENT

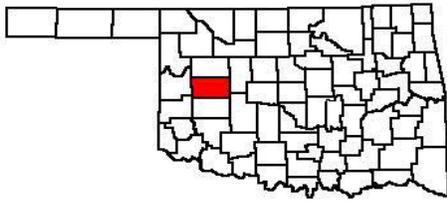


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

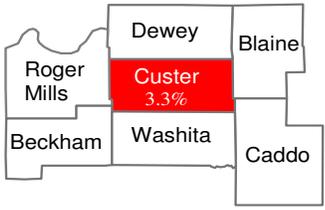
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Lincoln	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Okmulgee	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%
Pawnee	6,960	600	7,560	7.9%
Payne	35,440	930	36,370	2.6%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





CUSTER COUNTY



OVERVIEW

A part of the original Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation established by treaty in 1867, Custer County was named for General George A. Custer and was part of 3.5 million acres opened for settlement by the Land Run of April 19, 1892. Arapaho is the county seat.

Both Clinton and Weatherford (15 miles east of Clinton) were established largely as a result of the westward expansion of the railroads. The Rock Island Railroad completed its east-west line to present-day Clinton, then called Washita Junction, in 1903.

The economy of Custer County is allied with oil and gas prices as the area lies atop the rich Anadarko Basin. Foss State Park and a Wildlife Refuge near Butler, as well as a large Imation facility near Weatherford and Freightliner and Doane's PetCare facilities in Clinton also contribute to the economy of the county. For additional county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/323-1221.

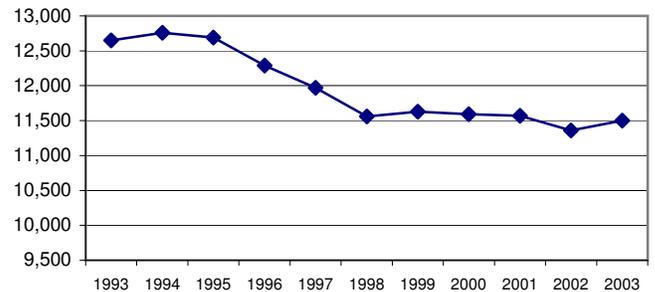
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	12,650	580	13,230	4.4%
1994	12,760	610	13,370	4.6%
1995	12,690	490	13,180	3.7%
1996	12,290	480	12,780	3.8%
1997	11,970	490	12,460	3.9%
1998	11,560	530	12,090	4.4%
1999	11,630	390	12,020	3.3%
2000	11,590	290	11,880	2.4%
2001	11,570	410	11,980	3.4%
2002	11,360	380	11,740	3.2%
2003	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%

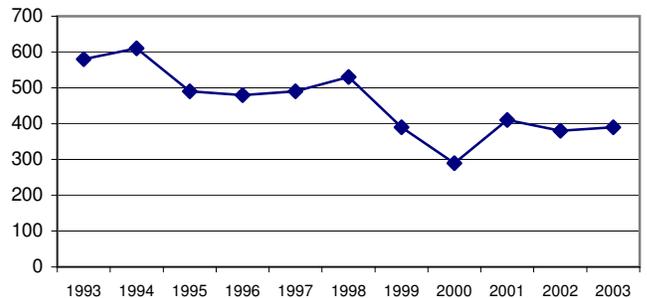
EMPLOYMENT

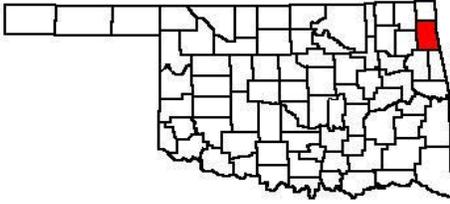


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

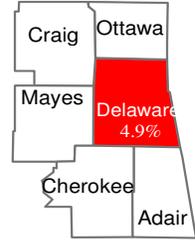
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beckham	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%
Blaine	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Dewey	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%
Roger Mills	2,010	40	2,050	2.0%
Washita	4,680	160	4,840	3.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





DELAWARE COUNTY



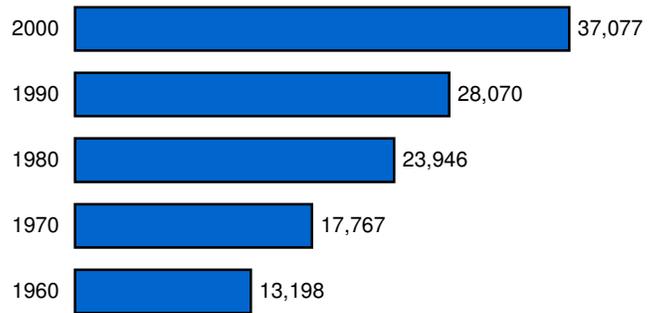
OVERVIEW

Located on the Oklahoma-Arkansas border, Delaware County takes pride in its lakes and recreation areas.

Cattle ranches are abundant, although the principal industry is tourism. Har-Ber Village, west of Grove, is a reconstructed, authentic village of the past. Honey Creek, a popular resort area just south of Grove, has all types of water sports, and excellent crappie fishing. The principal industry is the raising and processing of chickens. Green beans and soybeans are raised throughout the area, as well as cattle. East of Jay is the Oak Hill Indian Center, where Cherokees weave blankets and other articles on hand looms.

For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/253-4520.

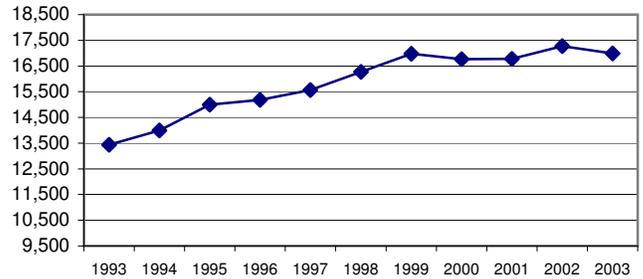
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	13,440	720	14,160	5.1%
1994	13,990	660	14,650	4.5%
1995	15,000	620	15,620	4.0%
1996	15,180	680	15,860	4.3%
1997	15,570	680	16,260	4.2%
1998	16,270	820	17,080	4.8%
1999	16,980	630	17,600	3.6%
2000	16,770	580	17,350	3.3%
2001	16,780	630	17,410	3.6%
2002	17,280	680	17,960	3.8%
2003	16,990	880	17,860	4.9%

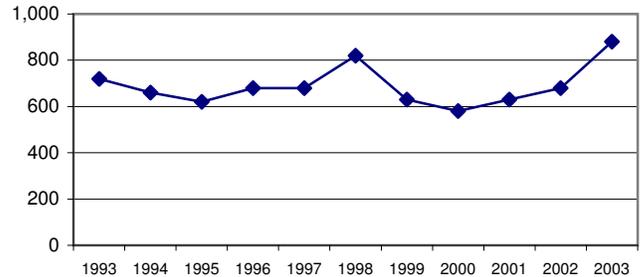
EMPLOYMENT

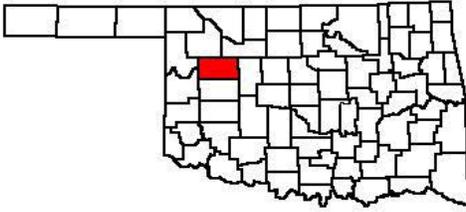


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

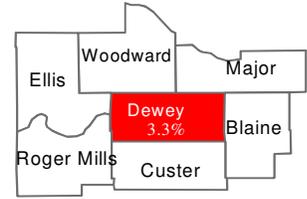
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Adair	8,540	960	9,500	10.1%
Cherokee	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%
Craig	6,110	340	6,450	5.3%
Mayes	13,610	1,400	15,010	9.3%
Ottawa	12,110	1,200	13,310	9.0%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





DEWEY COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Part of the original Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation, Dewey County was designated by Treaty of 1867 and opened to settlement by the Land Run of April 19, 1892. The county was named for Admiral George Dewey. Taloga, an Indian word meaning "beautiful valley," is the county seat.

Sparsely populated, the land is used for agriculture and cattle raising with some horse ranches and many oil and gas wells. People of note who have lived in Dewey County are former Oklahoma Supreme Court Justice Pat Irwin, TV climatologist Gary England, and prohibitionist Carry Nation.

For additional information, contact the Dewey County Historical Society in Taloga or call the county clerk's office at 580/328-5361.

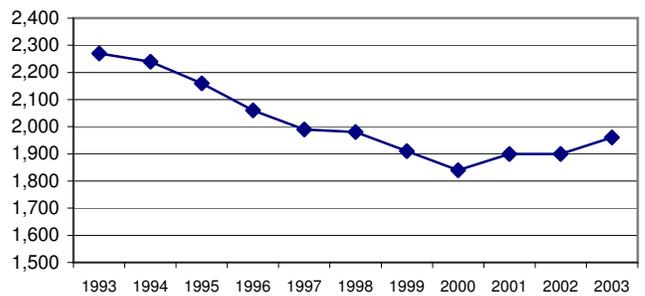
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,270	90	2,360	3.8%
1994	2,240	110	2,340	4.7%
1995	2,160	100	2,260	4.3%
1996	2,060	80	2,150	3.9%
1997	1,990	70	2,060	3.4%
1998	1,980	90	2,070	4.3%
1999	1,910	80	1,990	3.9%
2000	1,840	60	1,890	3.0%
2001	1,900	50	1,960	2.8%
2002	1,900	70	1,970	3.5%
2003	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%

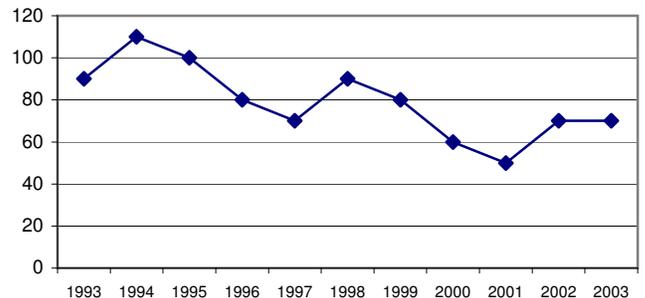
EMPLOYMENT

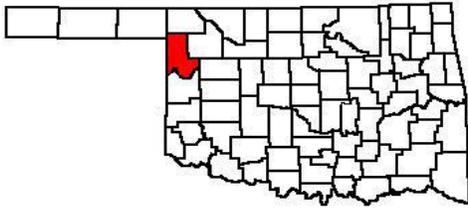


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

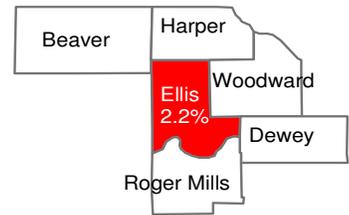
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Blaine	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%
Custer	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%
Ellis	1,570	40	1,610	2.2%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Roger Mills	2,010	40	2,050	2.0%
Woodward	8,620	400	9,020	4.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





ELLIS COUNTY



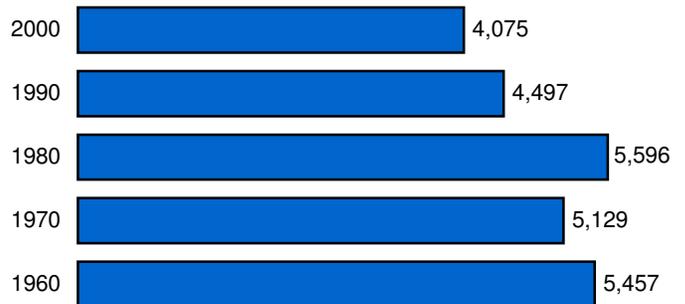
OVERVIEW

Located in western Oklahoma and created at statehood from portions of Roger Mills and Woodward counties, Ellis County was named for Albert H. Ellis, vice president of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

Ellis County was once a leading dairy and oil producer. It now hosts primarily an agricultural and ranching industry. With the exception of Arnett, the county seat, the major communities of Ellis County -- Shattuck, Fargo, and Gage -- are located on or very near the old Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, now the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad.

Call the county clerk's office at 580/885-7301, or the Ellis County Historical Society at 580/885-7705 for more information.

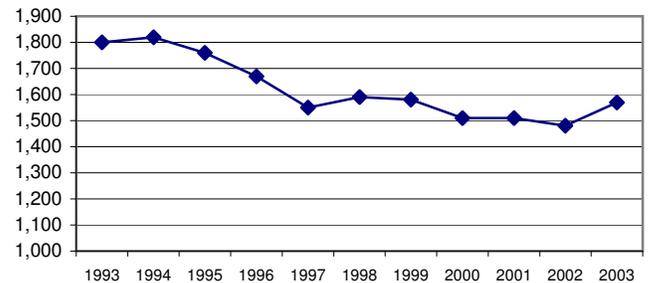
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	1,800	70	1,880	3.9%
1994	1,820	100	1,930	5.4%
1995	1,760	70	1,840	3.9%
1996	1,670	60	1,720	3.4%
1997	1,550	60	1,620	3.8%
1998	1,590	90	1,670	5.3%
1999	1,580	70	1,650	4.3%
2000	1,510	60	1,560	3.5%
2001	1,510	50	1,560	3.1%
2002	1,480	60	1,530	3.7%
2003	1,570	40	1,610	2.2%

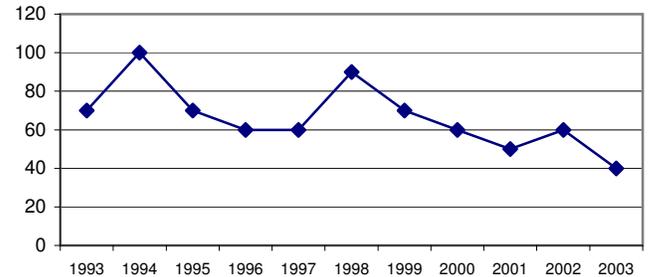
EMPLOYMENT

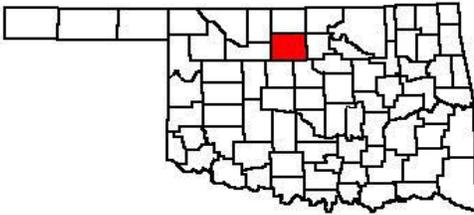


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

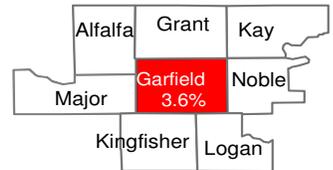
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beaver	2,510	90	2,600	3.6%
Dewey	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%
Harper	1,660	50	1,720	3.1%
Roger Mills	2,010	40	2,050	2.0%
Woodward	8,620	400	9,020	4.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





GARFIELD COUNTY



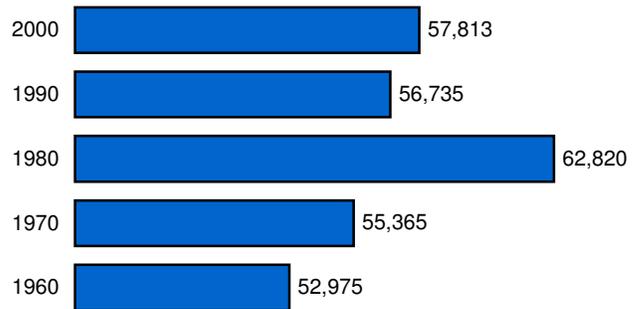
OVERVIEW

Originally a part of the Cherokee Outlet opened for settlement during the Land Run of September 16, 1893, Garfield County, Oklahoma Territory, was named for President James A. Garfield.

Enid, the county seat, has two major employers -- Vance Air Force Base and Northrop-Grumman Technical Services, Inc. Local businesses manufacture such products as anhydrous ammonia, petroleum coke, drilling rigs, steel fabricators, dairy goods and processed meats. Although oil has provided a great deal of revenue, Garfield County is best known for its wheat production.

Call the county clerk at 580/237-0225 or the Greater Enid Chamber of Commerce at 580/237-2494 for additional information.

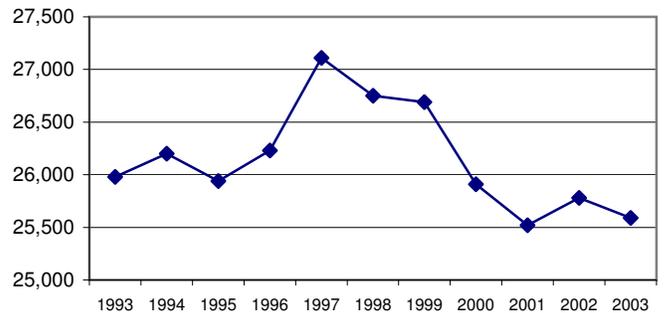
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	25,980	1,070	27,050	3.9%
1994	26,200	1,120	27,310	4.1%
1995	25,940	1,030	26,960	3.8%
1996	26,230	920	27,140	3.4%
1997	27,110	910	28,020	3.2%
1998	26,750	1,070	27,820	3.9%
1999	26,690	830	27,510	3.0%
2000	25,910	760	26,670	2.8%
2001	25,520	750	26,270	2.8%
2002	25,780	750	26,530	2.8%
2003	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%

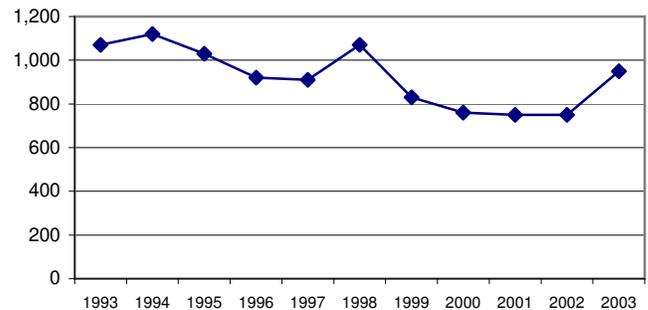
EMPLOYMENT

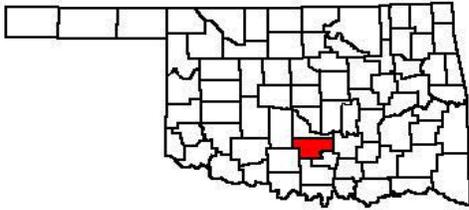


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

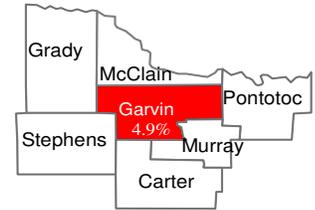
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Alfalfa	2,410	60	2,460	2.3%
Grant	2,150	80	2,230	3.5%
Kay	20,080	1,720	21,800	7.9%
Kingfisher	6,490	200	6,690	3.0%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





GARVIN COUNTY



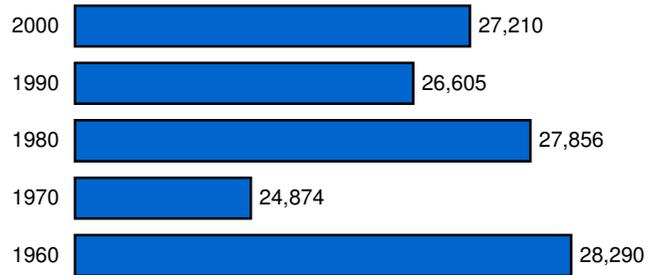
OVERVIEW

Named for Samuel Garvin, a prominent Chickasaw Indian, Garvin County was once a part of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Pauls Valley, the county seat, was named for Smith Paul, the first white settler in this part of the Washita River Valley.

Annual events include the Pauls Valley Junior Livestock Show in March, the first weekend in May is Brick Fest and the Jackpot Pig Sale in May, Heritage Days and Rodeo in June, Fourth of July Celebration, and the Christmas Parade of Lights in December. For additional county information, call the county clerk's office at 405/238-3308 or the Chamber of Commerce at 405/238-6491.

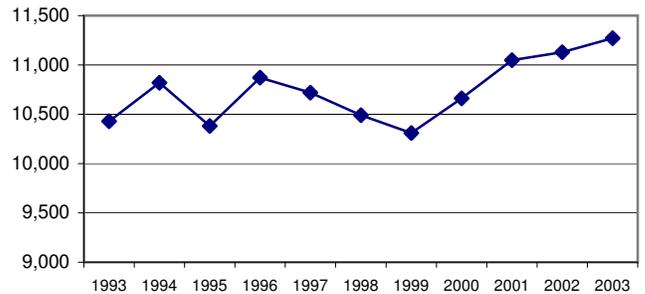
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	10,430	830	11,260	7.4%
1994	10,820	760	11,580	6.5%
1995	10,380	580	10,970	5.3%
1996	10,870	570	11,440	5.0%
1997	10,720	590	11,310	5.2%
1998	10,490	810	11,300	7.1%
1999	10,310	650	10,960	5.9%
2000	10,660	460	11,120	4.1%
2001	11,050	490	11,540	4.2%
2002	11,130	560	11,690	4.8%
2003	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%

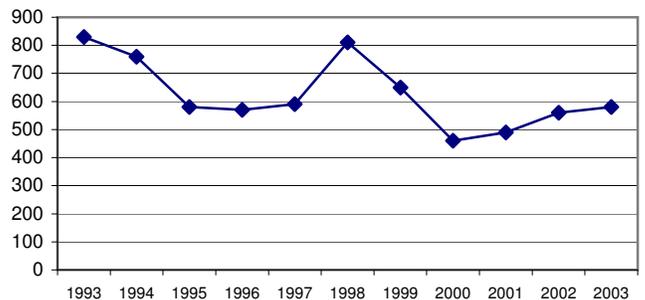
EMPLOYMENT

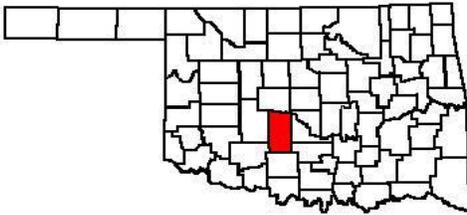


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

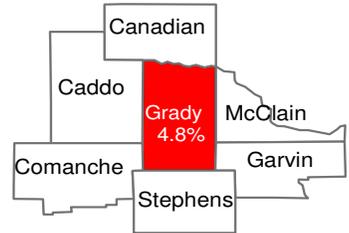
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Grady	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%
McClain	13,250	650	13,900	4.6%
Murray	5,160	280	5,440	5.1%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Stephens	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





GRADY COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Grady County was created at statehood and named for Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Chickasha, the county seat, was named for the Chickasaw Indians and is known as the "Queen City of the Washita" because of its strategic location.

In addition to the H. E. Bailey Turnpike and other highways, the OKT-MKT and Burlington-Northern railroads serve the transportation needs of the county. Specialized educational needs are met by the Jane Brooks School for the Deaf and the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, all in Chickasha.

Contact the Grady County Historical Society and the Chamber of Commerce for more information, or call the county clerk's office at 405/224-7388. Grady County is a member of the Greater Oklahoma City Partnership. For more information about this new alliance for economic development contact the Greater Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.okcchamber.com>).

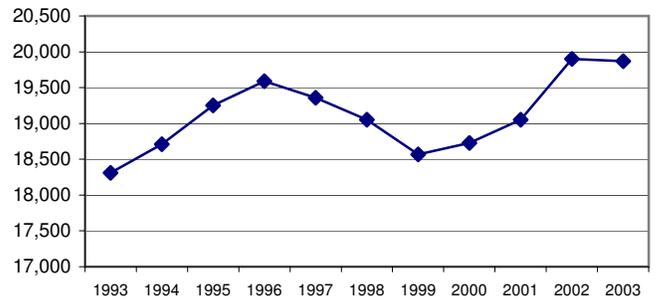
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	18,310	1,150	19,460	5.9%
1994	18,710	1,100	19,810	5.6%
1995	19,250	1,060	20,320	5.2%
1996	19,590	940	20,530	4.6%
1997	19,360	880	20,240	4.3%
1998	19,050	1,130	20,180	5.6%
1999	18,570	840	19,410	4.3%
2000	18,730	670	19,400	3.4%
2001	19,050	730	19,780	3.7%
2002	19,900	800	20,690	3.8%
2003	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%

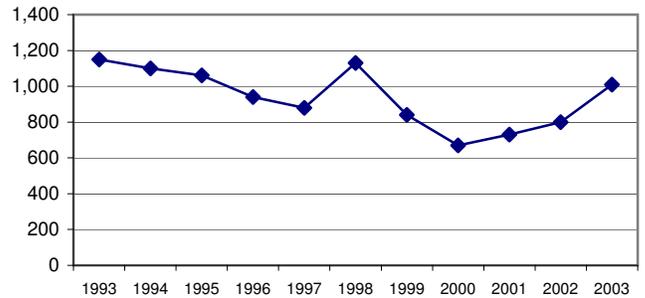
EMPLOYMENT

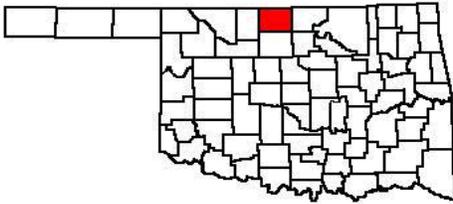


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Canadian	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%
Comanche	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%
Garvin	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%
McClain	13,250	650	13,900	4.6%
Stephens	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





GRANT COUNTY



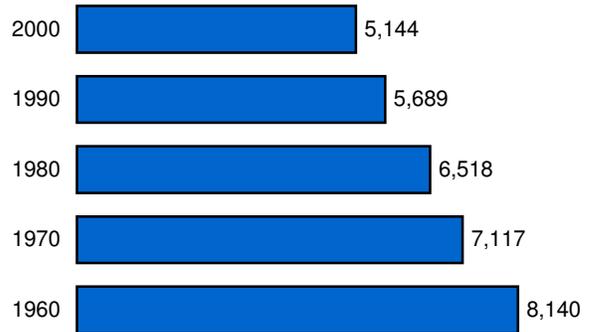
OVERVIEW

Located in north central Oklahoma, Grant County was named for President Ulysses S. Grant. Originally "L" County, this area was organized as a part of Oklahoma Territory. The economy of Grant County is basically agricultural, with Clyde Co-op Association's general offices in Medford, the county seat. Conoco-Phillips and Koch Hydrocarbon Company are two major businesses in the county. Lamont is home to one of five world Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Program sites, part of the Department of Energy's Global Climate Change Research Project of 1992.

The recording station for area weather, temperature and rainfall for 100 years is located in Jefferson.

The Grant County Historical Society and Grant County Museum are sources of information, or call the county clerk's office at 580/395-2274.

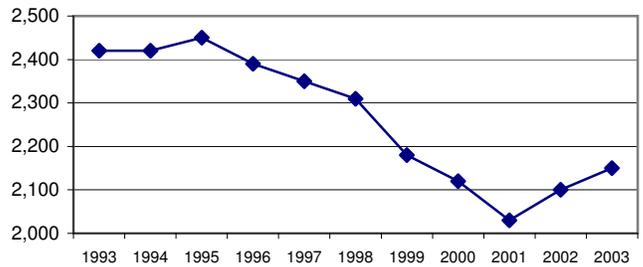
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,420	60	2,470	2.3%
1994	2,420	60	2,480	2.6%
1995	2,450	70	2,520	2.9%
1996	2,390	70	2,460	2.7%
1997	2,350	70	2,410	2.7%
1998	2,310	70	2,370	2.8%
1999	2,180	60	2,240	2.6%
2000	2,120	50	2,170	2.5%
2001	2,030	60	2,080	2.7%
2002	2,100	70	2,170	3.3%
2003	2,150	80	2,230	3.5%

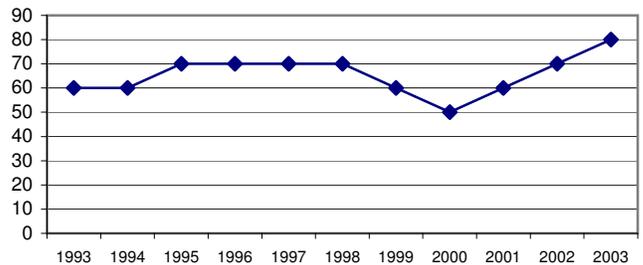
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

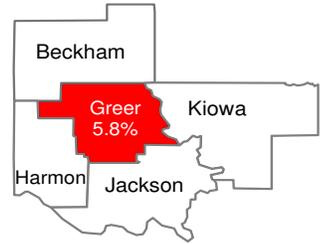
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Alfalfa	2,410	60	2,460	2.3%
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Kay	20,080	1,720	21,800	7.9%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





GREER COUNTY



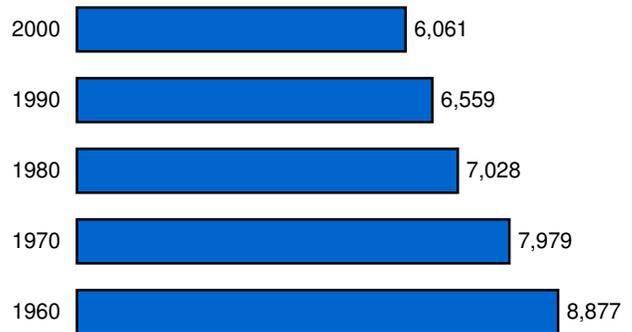
OVERVIEW

Claimed by both Texas and the United States, Greer was adjudged by the U.S. Supreme Court to be part of Indian Territory in 1896 and was soon attached and opened for settlement. At the time of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, the area was divided among Beckham, Greer, and Jackson counties. Following statehood, Greer County was further divided to create Harmon County.

Willis Granite Products, Inc. and the Mangum Brick Plant, located in the county seat, add to the economy.

The first shelter belt in the U.S. was established north of Mangum in 1936. Quartz Mountain State Park, the Sandy Sanders Wildlife Area (founded in 1986 and containing 16,000 acres), and Lake Altus provide recreational opportunities. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/782 3664.

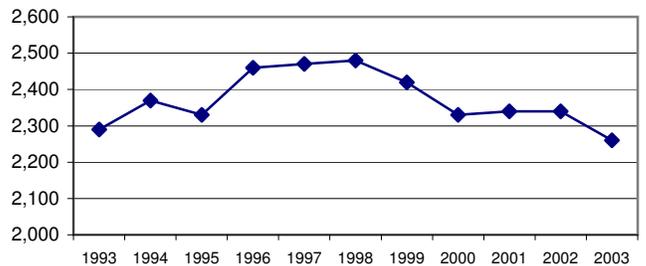
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,290	90	2,380	3.7%
1994	2,370	80	2,450	3.4%
1995	2,330	90	2,420	3.6%
1996	2,460	60	2,520	2.5%
1997	2,470	70	2,550	2.8%
1998	2,480	100	2,590	4.0%
1999	2,420	80	2,500	3.0%
2000	2,330	70	2,400	2.8%
2001	2,340	80	2,410	3.1%
2002	2,340	80	2,420	3.2%
2003	2,260	140	2,390	5.8%

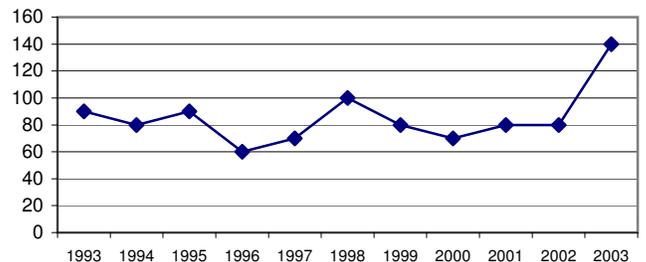
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beckham	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%
Harmon	1,170	50	1,220	3.9%
Jackson	13,060	430	13,480	3.2%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





HARMON COUNTY



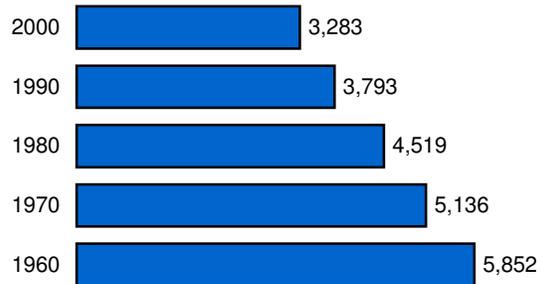
OVERVIEW

Harmon County, part of the original disputed Greer County claimed by both Texas and the United States, was created by special election in 1909, and named for Judson C. Harmon, a governor of Ohio and later U.S. Secretary of State. Hollis is the county seat.

The economy of the county is based largely on farming and ranching, with two contributing industries -- Western Fibers Insulation Plant, manufacturing insulation from recycled paper, and Buck Creek "Honey" Mesquite Company, Inc., processing mesquite for use as a flavor enhancer for barbecued meats.

For more county information, contact the Harmon County Historical Society or call the county clerk's office at 580/688-3658.

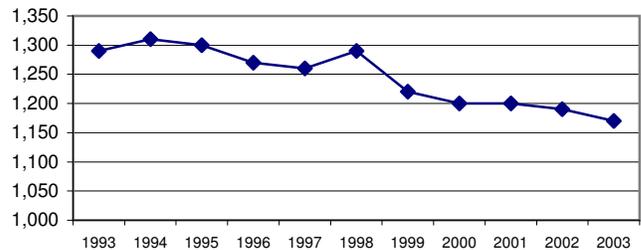
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	1,290	60	1,350	4.5%
1994	1,310	50	1,360	3.5%
1995	1,300	50	1,350	3.6%
1996	1,270	60	1,330	4.4%
1997	1,260	70	1,330	5.2%
1998	1,290	70	1,360	5.2%
1999	1,220	40	1,260	3.3%
2000	1,200	40	1,240	3.0%
2001	1,200	50	1,250	4.1%
2002	1,190	60	1,250	4.6%
2003	1,170	50	1,220	3.9%

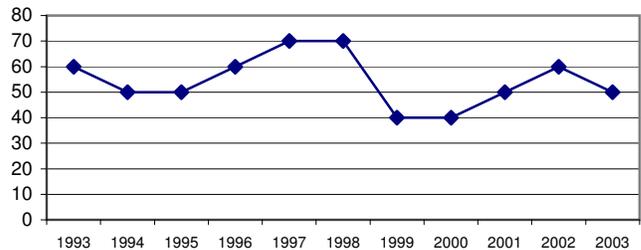
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

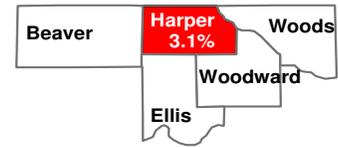
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beckham	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%
Greer	2,260	140	2,390	5.8%
Jackson	13,060	430	13,480	3.2%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





HARPER COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Part of the area opened in the Land Run of September 16, 1893, Harper County was named for Oscar G. Harper, clerk of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

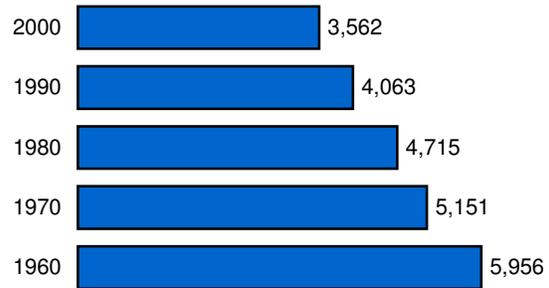
The mainstay of the Harper County economy is agriculture, but the production of oil and gas also plays an important economic role. Prime cattle are in evidence throughout the area's feed yards. A modern veterinarian clinic and hospital with facilities for large animal surgery is close at hand.

Annual events include the County Fair during early fall and the Laverne Trade Show. The Old Settler's Picnic has been held on the 3rd Sunday in August annually since 1940. For more information, call the county clerk: 580/735-2012.

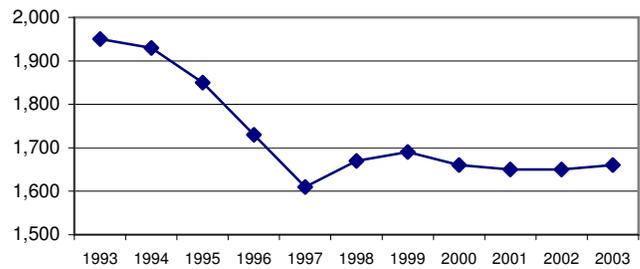
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	1,950	60	2,010	2.8%
1994	1,930	80	2,010	3.8%
1995	1,850	60	1,910	3.3%
1996	1,730	50	1,780	2.9%
1997	1,610	50	1,670	3.2%
1998	1,670	60	1,730	3.5%
1999	1,690	60	1,750	3.1%
2000	1,660	30	1,700	1.9%
2001	1,650	50	1,700	3.0%
2002	1,650	50	1,700	2.9%
2003	1,660	50	1,720	3.1%

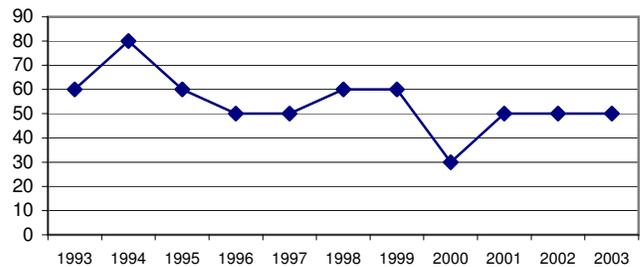
POPULATION



EMPLOYMENT

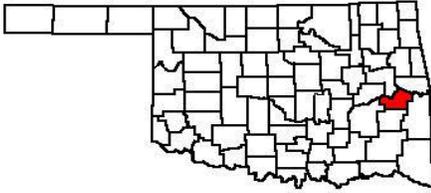


UNEMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beaver	2,510	90	2,600	3.6%
Ellis	1,570	40	1,610	2.2%
Woods	4,210	540	4,750	11.4%
Woodward	8,620	400	9,020	4.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



HASKELL COUNTY



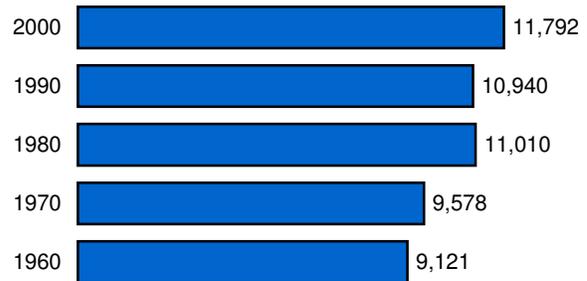
OVERVIEW

Located in eastern Oklahoma, Haskell County was created at statehood and named for Charles N. Haskell, a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and first governor of Oklahoma.

There is an in-county transit system. Local industries include meat packing, milling and trucking. Recreational opportunities may be found at the Robert S. Kerr Lake, Sequoyah Wildlife Refuge and the Haskell County Recreation Club.

Haskell County History Indian Territory through 1988 is available from the Haskell County Historical Society. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/967-2884.

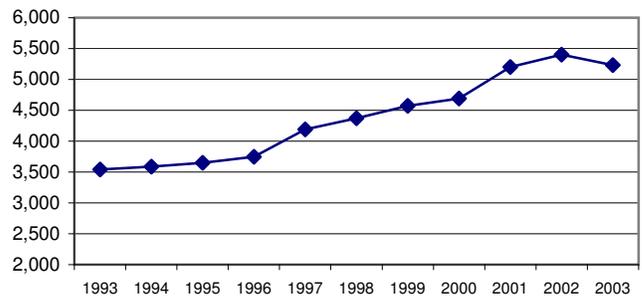
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	3,540	780	4,330	18.1%
1994	3,590	710	4,290	16.5%
1995	3,650	520	4,170	12.4%
1996	3,750	470	4,220	11.1%
1997	4,190	480	4,680	10.3%
1998	4,370	600	4,960	12.1%
1999	4,570	340	4,910	6.8%
2000	4,690	260	4,950	5.3%
2001	5,200	250	5,450	4.7%
2002	5,400	300	5,700	5.3%
2003	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%

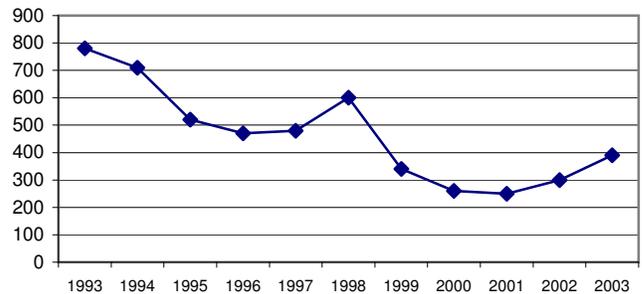
EMPLOYMENT

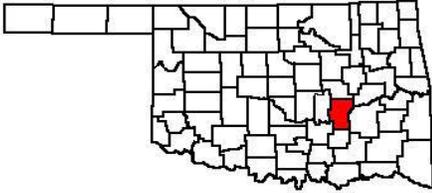


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

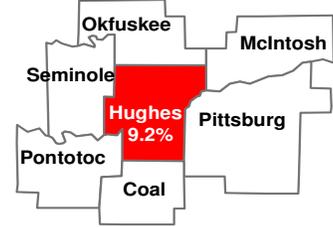
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Latimer	3,840	250	4,090	6.1%
Le Flore	18,770	1,350	20,120	6.7%
McIntosh	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%
Muskogee	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Sequoyah	16,150	1,200	17,350	6.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





HUGHES COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Located in southeastern Oklahoma, Hughes County was created at statehood and named for W. C. Hughes, a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention. Holdenville is the county seat.

Annual events of interest include the IRA Rodeo and the Hog Wild Days in Holdenville, Sorghum Days in Wewoka, and Suckers Days in Wetumka.

The Hughes County Historical Society in Holdenville serves the area. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/379-5487.

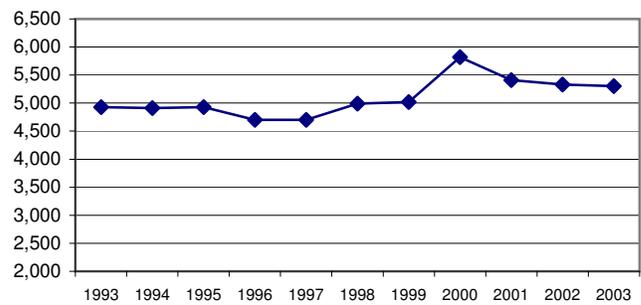
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,930	700	5,630	12.4%
1994	4,910	770	5,680	13.6%
1995	4,930	500	5,430	9.2%
1996	4,700	420	5,120	8.2%
1997	4,700	360	5,070	7.2%
1998	4,990	470	5,460	8.6%
1999	5,020	420	5,430	7.7%
2000	5,820	330	6,150	5.4%
2001	5,410	300	5,710	5.2%
2002	5,330	350	5,680	6.2%
2003	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%

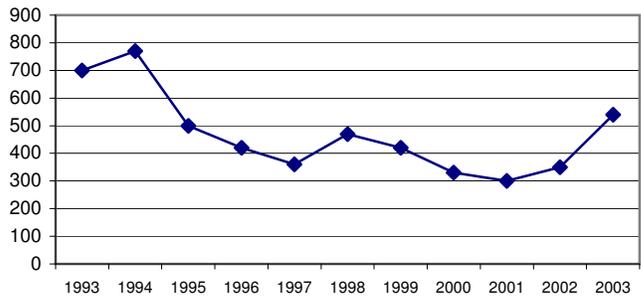
EMPLOYMENT

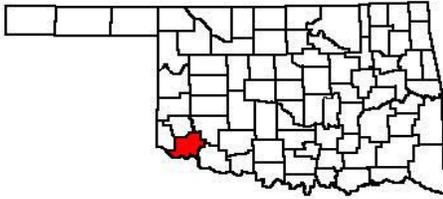


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

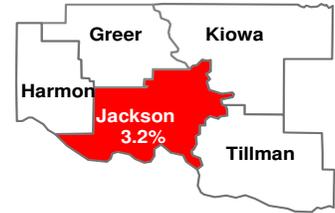
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Coal	1,910	400	2,310	17.3%
McIntosh	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Seminole	9,430	1,120	10,550	10.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





JACKSON COUNTY



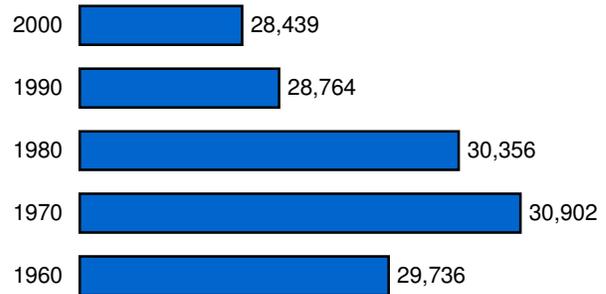
OVERVIEW

Formed in 1907 from a portion of the original disputed Greer County, Jackson County was named for the Confederate hero, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. Altus, the county seat, lies in the heart of "irrigation country." Primary crops are cotton, wheat, and grain sorghum. Cattle and greyhounds are bred and raised in this area.

Altus Air Force Base is the largest industry in the county. Higher education is provided by Western Oklahoma State College, a two-year accredited institution. Southwest Technology Center provides career-technical education for this region.

Local historical societies include Jackson County Historical Society and Western Trails Historical Society. For more information, call the Altus Chamber of Commerce at 580/482-0210.

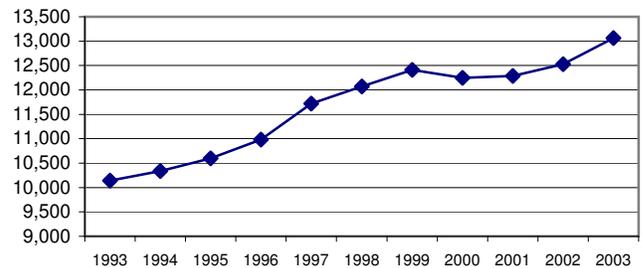
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	10,140	510	10,660	4.8%
1994	10,340	480	10,820	4.4%
1995	10,600	620	11,210	5.5%
1996	10,980	470	11,450	4.1%
1997	11,720	550	12,270	4.4%
1998	12,070	620	12,690	4.9%
1999	12,410	420	12,840	3.3%
2000	12,250	350	12,600	2.7%
2001	12,290	360	12,650	2.8%
2002	12,530	380	12,900	2.9%
2003	13,060	430	13,480	3.2%

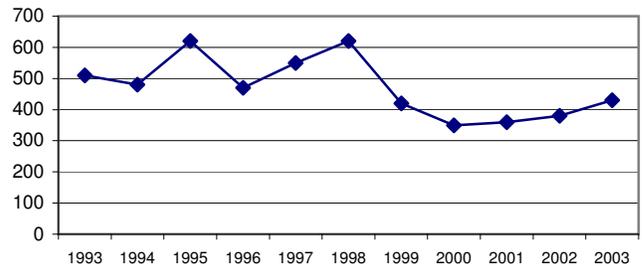
EMPLOYMENT

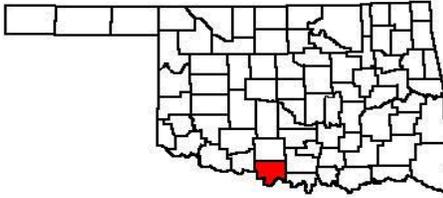


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

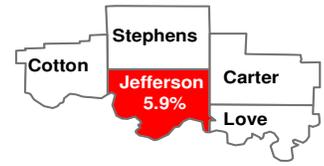
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Greer	2,260	140	2,390	5.8%
Harmon	1,170	50	1,220	3.9%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Tillman	3,260	140	3,400	4.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





JEFFERSON COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Named for President Thomas Jefferson, this county was created from a portion of Comanche County in Oklahoma Territory and the southwestern corner of the Chickasaw Nation. A marker on S.H. 70 in Waurika, the county seat, designates the 98th Meridian, the dividing line between Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory.

Although an industrial base has been established, cattle, oil and agriculture are still the leading sources of income.

The Chisholm Trail Historical Association is located in Waurika, and two publications, A History of Jefferson County and Post Offices in Jefferson County, offer written historical accounts. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/228-2029.

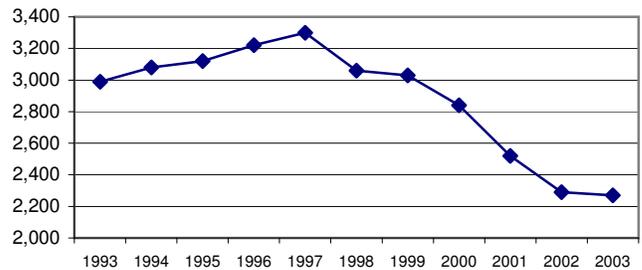
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,990	220	3,210	6.8%
1994	3,080	200	3,280	6.1%
1995	3,120	170	3,290	5.1%
1996	3,220	130	3,350	3.8%
1997	3,300	130	3,420	3.7%
1998	3,060	160	3,220	5.0%
1999	3,030	110	3,140	3.6%
2000	2,840	100	2,940	3.4%
2001	2,520	100	2,620	3.9%
2002	2,290	130	2,420	5.4%
2003	2,270	140	2,410	5.9%

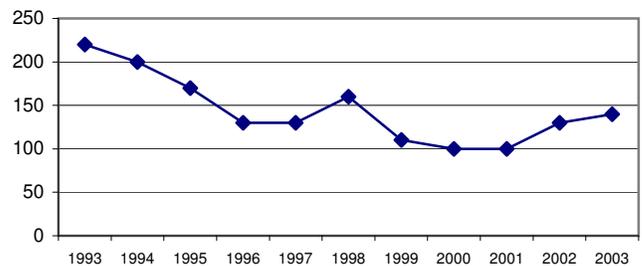
EMPLOYMENT

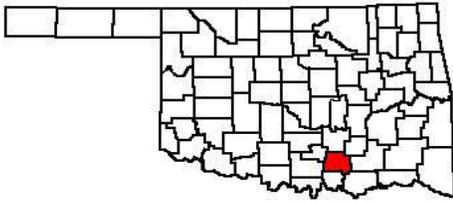


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

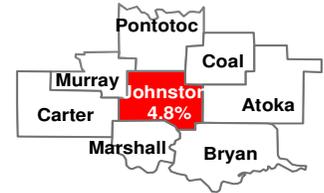
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Cotton	2,220	120	2,330	4.9%
Love	4,050	230	4,280	5.3%
Stephens	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





JOHNSTON COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Johnston County was created at statehood and named for Douglas H. Johnston, governor of the Chickasaw Nation. The county seat, Tishomingo, is the historic capital of the Chickasaw Nation.

Major industries in the county are Meridian Aggregates, Unimin, U.S. Silica, and Sundowner Trailers. Wildlife and recreational areas include the Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge, the Federal Fish Hatchery and Catfish Research Center near Reagan, and the Blue River Public Hunting and Fishing area north of Tishomingo. Blue River is stocked with trout every fall and trout derbies are held in February and November each year.

For additional information, call the county clerk at 580/371-3184.

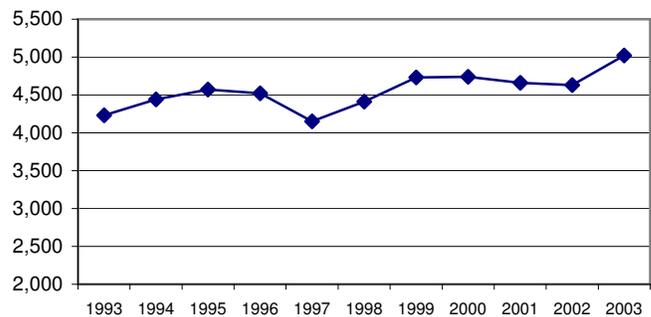
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,230	270	4,510	6.1%
1994	4,440	260	4,700	5.4%
1995	4,570	230	4,800	4.8%
1996	4,520	280	4,800	5.8%
1997	4,150	330	4,470	7.3%
1998	4,410	310	4,720	6.6%
1999	4,730	200	4,930	4.0%
2000	4,740	180	4,920	3.6%
2001	4,660	260	4,910	5.3%
2002	4,630	180	4,820	3.8%
2003	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%

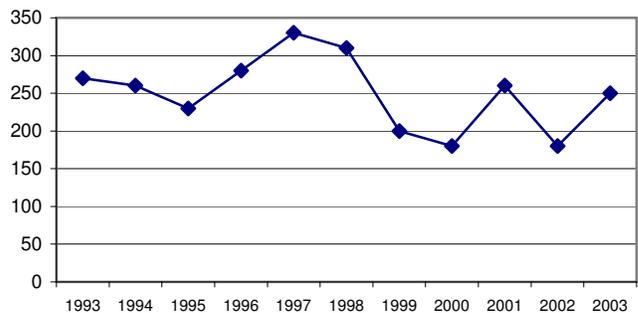
EMPLOYMENT

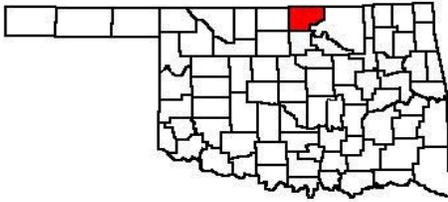


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Atoka	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%
Bryan	18,130	730	18,860	3.9%
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Coal	1,910	400	2,310	17.3%
Marshall	5,250	220	5,470	4.1%
Murray	5,160	280	5,440	5.1%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





KAY COUNTY



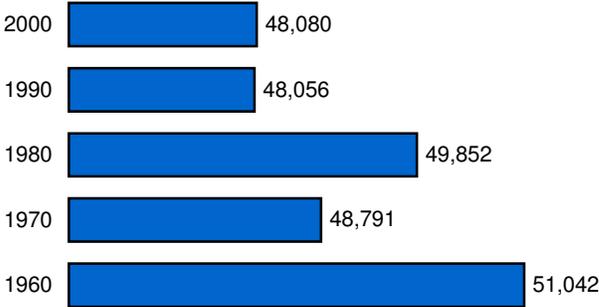
OVERVIEW

Located in north central Oklahoma bordering Kansas, Kay County was formed from the "Cherokee Strip" or "Cherokee Outlet." Originally designated as county "K," its name means simply that.

Newkirk, the county seat, is home of the Kay County courthouse, originally built in 1894 and replaced with the current stone courthouse in 1926. The economy of the county is based on petroleum wealth as well as productive agricultural land. Blackwell, the second largest city, is located in the midst of the rich Chikaskia River farmland.

Kaw Dam and Reservoir, part of the \$1.2 billion plan for the Arkansas River in Oklahoma and Arkansas, is located in Kay County. For more info, call the county clerk at 580/362-2537.

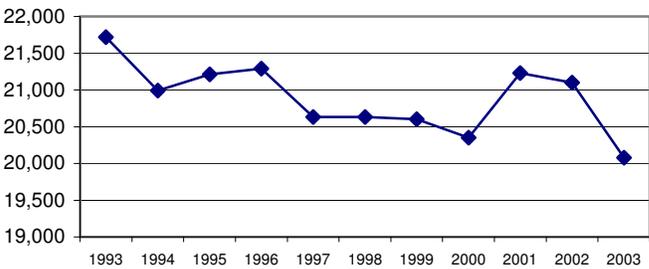
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	21,720	2,040	23,750	8.6%
1994	20,990	2,190	23,190	9.5%
1995	21,210	1,690	22,900	7.4%
1996	21,290	1,430	22,710	6.3%
1997	20,630	1,540	22,180	7.0%
1998	20,630	1,710	22,350	7.7%
1999	20,600	1,430	22,030	6.5%
2000	20,350	1,210	21,560	5.6%
2001	21,230	1,110	22,340	5.0%
2002	21,100	1,420	22,520	6.3%
2003	20,080	1,720	21,800	7.9%

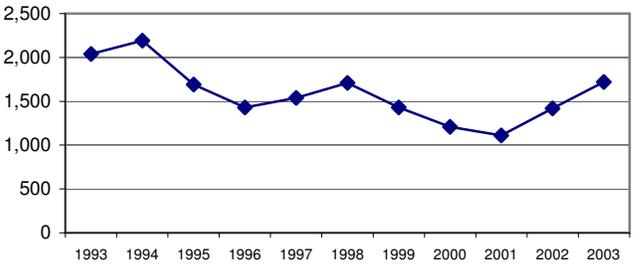
EMPLOYMENT

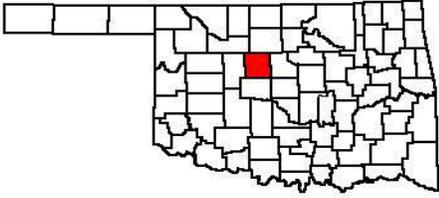


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

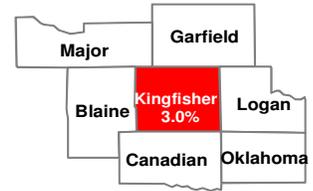
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Grant	2,150	80	2,230	3.5%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Osage	19,260	1,390	20,650	6.7%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





KINGFISHER COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Kingfisher County was originally a part of the Unassigned Lands opened for settlement during the Land Run of April 22, 1889. Created at statehood, the county was named for King David Fisher, a settler who operated a trading station on the Chisholm Trail.

At one time, oil production in the Cashion Area, Dover Field, and East Columbia Field was of significant economic importance. Today, agriculture is central to the economy of the area, with wheat being the major crop.

For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 405/375-3887.

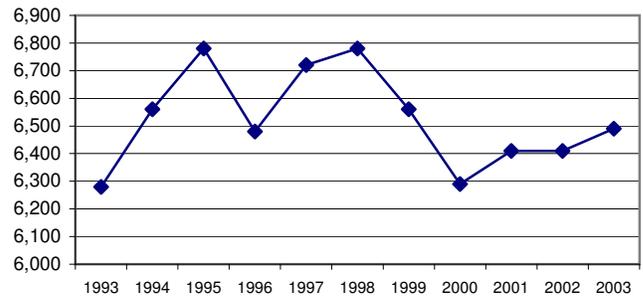
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	6,280	310	6,580	4.6%
1994	6,560	290	6,840	4.2%
1995	6,780	210	6,990	3.0%
1996	6,480	200	6,670	2.9%
1997	6,720	200	6,920	2.9%
1998	6,780	220	7,000	3.2%
1999	6,560	180	6,740	2.7%
2000	6,290	150	6,440	2.3%
2001	6,410	170	6,580	2.6%
2002	6,410	220	6,620	3.3%
2003	6,490	200	6,690	3.0%

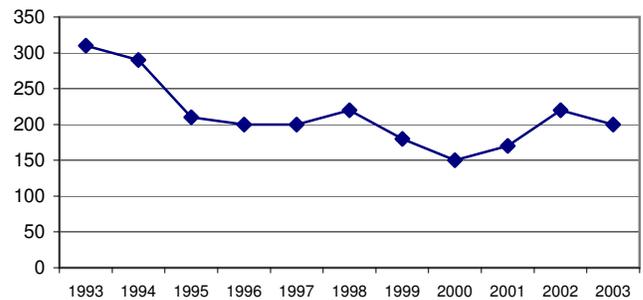
EMPLOYMENT

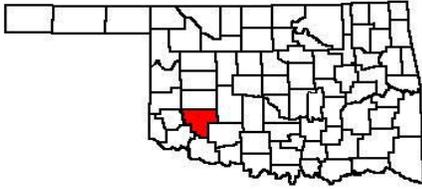


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

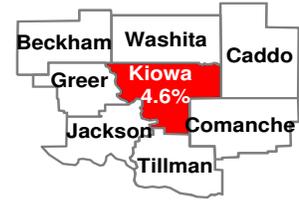
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Blaine	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%
Canadian	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Oklahoma	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





KIOWA COUNTY



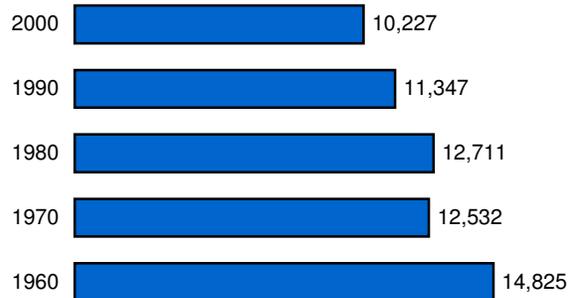
OVERVIEW

Located in southwestern Oklahoma, Kiowa County was formed in 1901 from part of the original Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Indian Reservation area, and was named for the Kiowa Indian tribe. Cattle, agriculture, and cash crops are the major sources of income for the county.

Special annual events held in Hobart, the county seat, include the Kiowa County Junior Livestock Show, the Arts-Crafts Festival, the Hobart Birthday Celebration, the Kiowa County Free Fair, and several Shortgrass Theater productions.

The Kiowa County Historical Society has published six books, which are available at the Kiowa County Museum in Hobart. For additional information, call the county clerk at 580/726-5286.

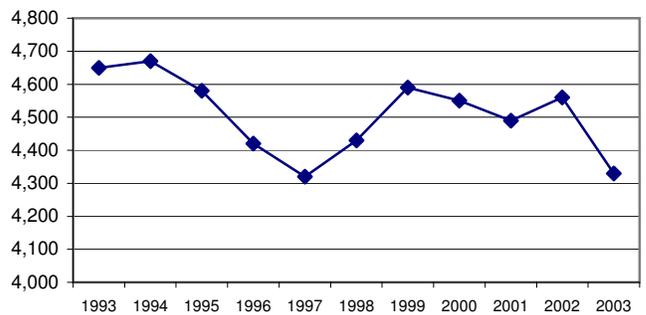
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,650	230	4,880	4.7%
1994	4,670	190	4,860	4.0%
1995	4,580	150	4,730	3.2%
1996	4,420	190	4,610	4.1%
1997	4,320	220	4,540	4.9%
1998	4,430	230	4,660	4.9%
1999	4,590	160	4,750	3.4%
2000	4,550	130	4,680	2.8%
2001	4,490	150	4,640	3.2%
2002	4,560	140	4,700	3.1%
2003	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%

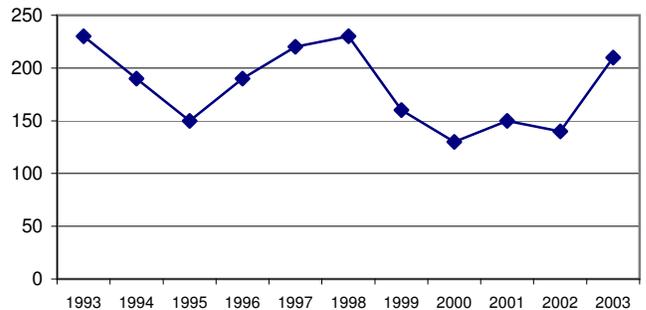
EMPLOYMENT

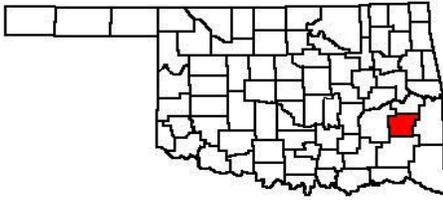


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

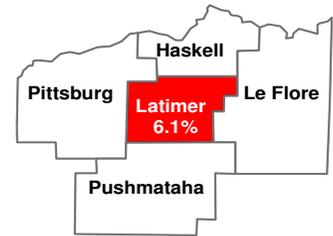
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beckham	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Comanche	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%
Greer	2,260	140	2,390	5.8%
Jackson	13,060	430	13,480	3.2%
Tillman	3,260	140	3,400	4.1%
Washita	4,680	160	4,840	3.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





LATIMER COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Located in the mountains of southeastern Oklahoma, Latimer County was created at statehood and named for James S. Latimer, a member of the Constitutional Convention.

A coal boom in 1870 brought a great influx of people, and by 1907 many people had settled in Wilburton. A tragic explosion in 1926 forced the mines to close and since that time cattle raising and agriculture have become the principle ways of life.

Wilburton, the county seat, is the home of industry as well as Eastern Oklahoma State College, begun in 1908 as the Oklahoma School of Mines. Latimer County has five reservoirs and is rich in minerals as well as forests, ranch land, and recreational opportunities. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/465-3065 or the Chamber of Commerce at 918/465-2759.

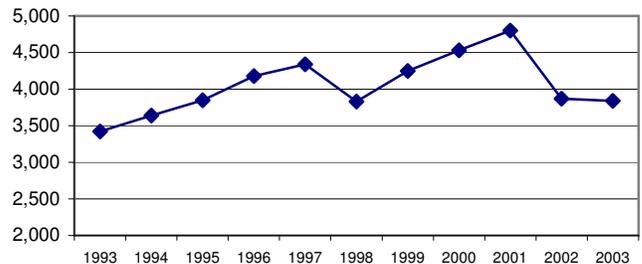
POPULATION



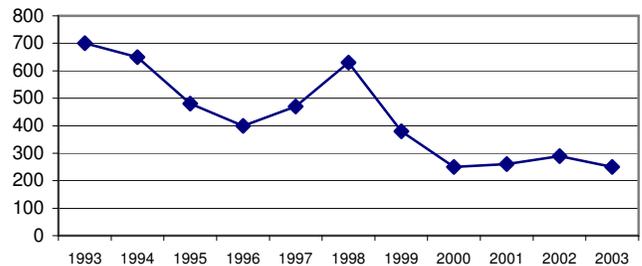
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	3,420	700	4,120	17.0%
1994	3,640	650	4,290	15.2%
1995	3,850	480	4,330	11.0%
1996	4,180	400	4,580	8.8%
1997	4,340	470	4,810	9.8%
1998	3,830	630	4,470	14.2%
1999	4,250	380	4,630	8.1%
2000	4,530	250	4,790	5.3%
2001	4,800	260	5,060	5.1%
2002	3,870	290	4,150	6.9%
2003	3,840	250	4,090	6.1%

EMPLOYMENT

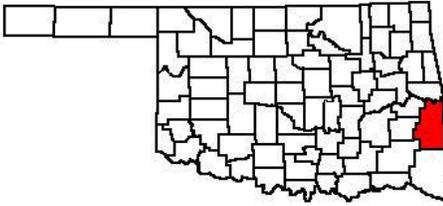


UNEMPLOYMENT

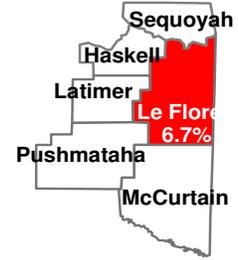


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Haskell	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%
Le Flore	18,770	1,350	20,120	6.7%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Pushmataha	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



LE FLORE COUNTY



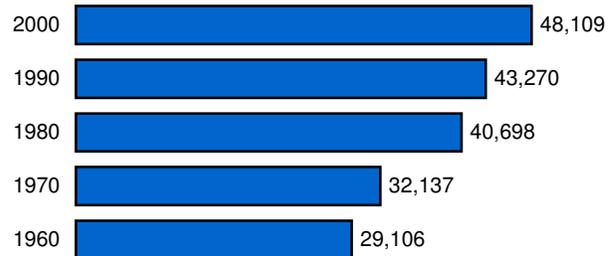
OVERVIEW

Once part of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, LeFlore County is diverse in its topography. With rugged hills, narrow valleys and productive farmland, there is a gentle blending of modern days and old ways. Many of the towns were established as a result of railroad expansion.

Manufacturing produces such items as refrigerator parts, instrument panels, crackers, and cattle feed.

Tourism is an important aspect of the LeFlore County economy. The Heavener Runestone and Spiro Mounds are well-known historic sites, as are stops on the old Butterfield Trail. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/647-5738.

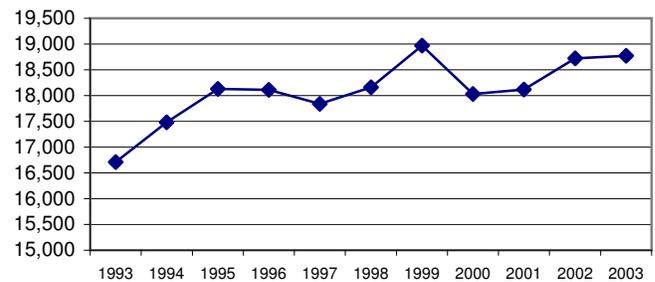
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	16,710	1,730	18,450	9.4%
1994	17,480	1,580	19,060	8.3%
1995	18,130	1,460	19,590	7.5%
1996	18,110	1,310	19,420	6.8%
1997	17,840	1,320	19,150	6.9%
1998	18,160	1,540	19,700	7.8%
1999	18,970	1,080	20,050	5.4%
2000	18,030	840	18,870	4.5%
2001	18,120	1,120	19,240	5.8%
2002	18,720	1,170	19,890	5.9%
2003	18,770	1,350	20,120	6.7%

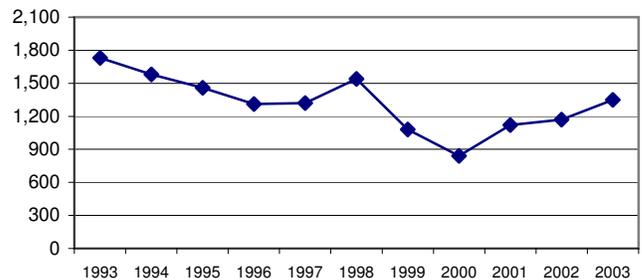
EMPLOYMENT

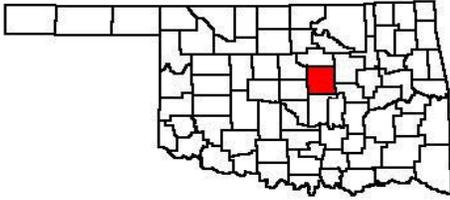


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

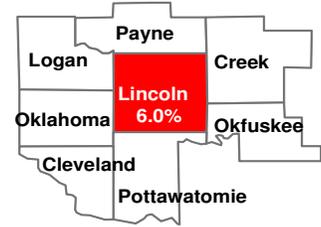
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Haskell	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%
Latimer	3,840	250	4,090	6.1%
McCurtain	13,310	1,580	14,890	10.6%
Pushmataha	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%
Sequoyah	16,150	1,200	17,350	6.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





LINCOLN COUNTY



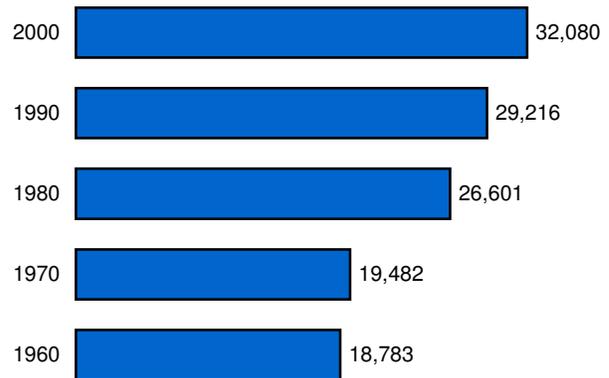
OVERVIEW

Organized October 1, 1891, and named by popular vote for President Abraham Lincoln, the county was originally a part of the Creek Nation.

Cattle trails began to appear after the Civil War, and the West Shawnee Trail passed through the area as Texas herds were driven to Kansas. After the Cherokee Commission secured allotment of these lands, they were opened September 22, 1891, with 20,000 homesteaders participating in this land run. Although cotton was the principal crop in the early days, castor beans and broom corn were also money crops. By 1915, oil was discovered near Chandler, followed by the discovery of the Stroud Field in 1923 and later the Davenport oil boom.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/258-1264 or the Museum of Pioneer History at 405/258-2425. Lincoln County is a member of the Greater Oklahoma City Partnership. For more information about this new alliance for economic development contact the Greater Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.okcchamber.com>).

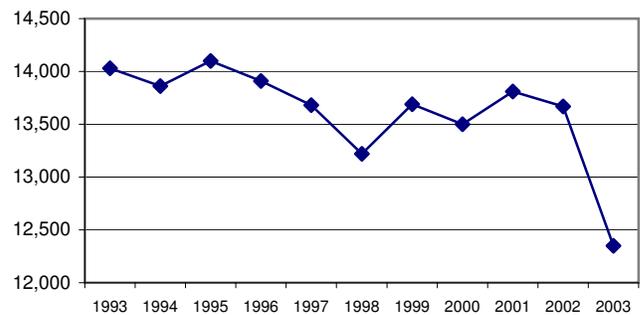
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	14,030	790	14,820	5.3%
1994	13,860	710	14,570	4.9%
1995	14,100	630	14,730	4.3%
1996	13,910	670	14,580	4.6%
1997	13,680	720	14,400	5.0%
1998	13,220	720	13,930	5.2%
1999	13,690	580	14,270	4.1%
2000	13,500	450	13,950	3.2%
2001	13,810	640	14,450	4.4%
2002	13,670	750	14,410	5.2%
2003	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%

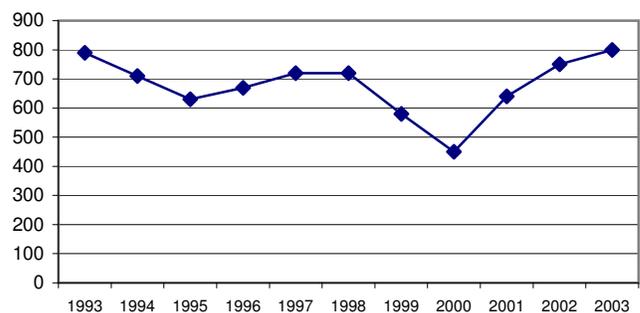
EMPLOYMENT

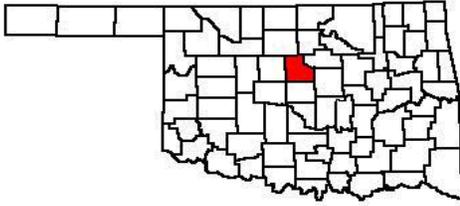


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

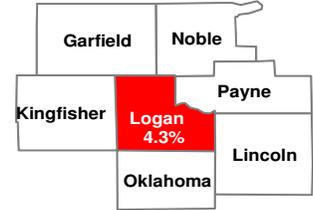
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cleveland	112,810	4,440	117,250	3.8%
Creek	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Oklahoma	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%
Payne	35,440	930	36,370	2.6%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





LOGAN COUNTY



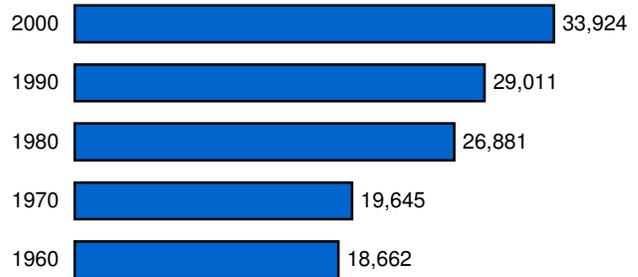
OVERVIEW

Settled by the Land Run of April 22, 1889, Logan County was designated County No. 1 when Oklahoma Territory was organized in 1890. It was later named for Senator John A. Logan of Illinois, popular Civil War general.

Guthrie was the capital of the Territory and the State until the removal to Oklahoma City in June of 1910. Light manufacturing includes products such as hydraulic lifts, display islands, and wooden shipping pallets.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/282-0266. Logan County is part of the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area. Logan County is also a member of the Greater Oklahoma City Partnership. For more information about this new alliance for economic development contact the Greater Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce (<http://www.okchamber.com>).

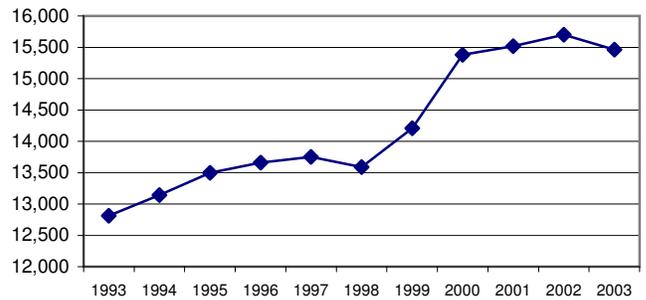
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	12,810	610	13,410	4.5%
1994	13,140	530	13,660	3.9%
1995	13,500	470	13,970	3.4%
1996	13,660	420	14,070	2.9%
1997	13,750	450	14,200	3.1%
1998	13,590	540	14,130	3.8%
1999	14,210	360	14,560	2.5%
2000	15,380	370	15,760	2.4%
2001	15,520	460	15,980	2.9%
2002	15,700	500	16,210	3.1%
2003	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%

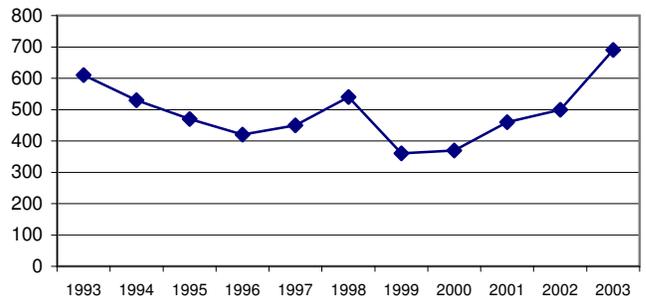
EMPLOYMENT

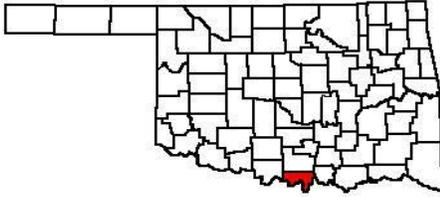


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

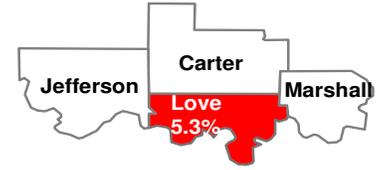
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Kingfisher	6,490	200	6,690	3.0%
Lincoln	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Oklahoma	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%
Payne	35,440	930	36,370	2.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





LOVE COUNTY



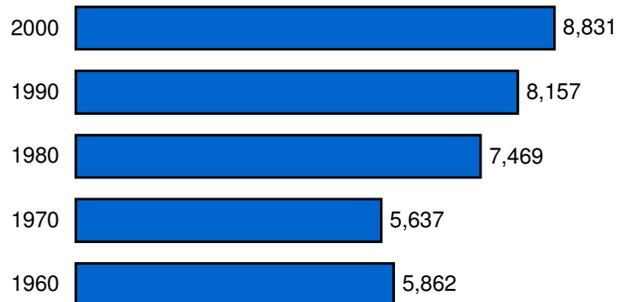
OVERVIEW

Originally a part of Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation, Love County was named in honor of Overton Love, a prominent judge of the Chickasaws and landowner after the Civil War.

Industries include Murray Biscuit Co, LLC, Marietta Sportswear, Robertson Hams, Rapistan Systems, Earth Energy Systems, and the Joe Brown Company. Texaco, Chevron, and Cimarron Transmission manufacture propane, butane, and natural gas.

Several famous horse ranches and cattle ranches are located in the county. The largest early-day ranch was operated by William E. Washington. Agricultural products include pecans, grains, hay, peanuts, and watermelons, while sheep and hogs are also raised. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/276-3059.

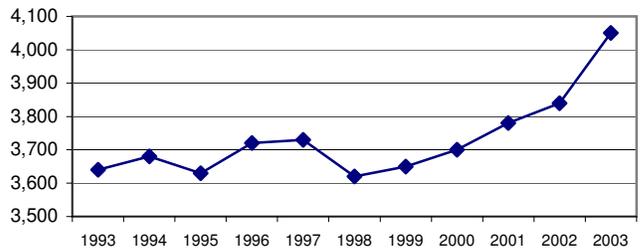
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	3,640	280	3,930	7.2%
1994	3,680	280	3,960	7.0%
1995	3,630	250	3,880	6.5%
1996	3,720	180	3,900	4.6%
1997	3,730	160	3,890	4.1%
1998	3,620	200	3,810	5.2%
1999	3,650	150	3,800	3.9%
2000	3,700	170	3,870	4.4%
2001	3,780	190	3,970	4.7%
2002	3,840	180	4,020	4.4%
2003	4,050	230	4,280	5.3%

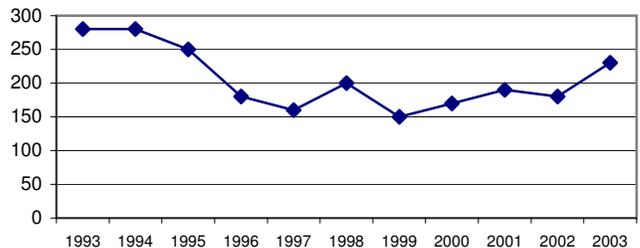
EMPLOYMENT



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

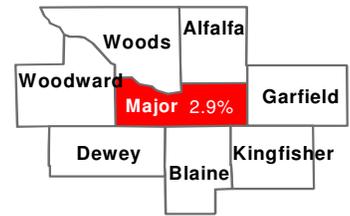
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Jefferson	2,270	140	2,410	5.9%
Marshall	5,250	220	5,470	4.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT





MAJOR COUNTY



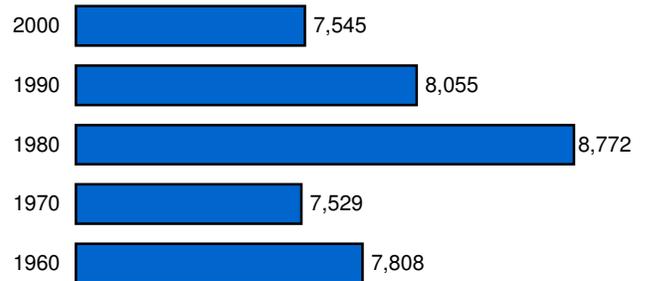
OVERVIEW

Major County was created at statehood from the southern portion of Woods County, Oklahoma Territory, and named for John C. Major, a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention.

Fairview, the county seat, takes its name from its scenic location east of the Glass Mountains, a major tourist attraction in the county. Several companies manufacture products ranging from oil drilling equipment to industrial loaders and steel truck bodies.

Active civic organizations in the county include the Lion's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Ambucs and Rotary Club. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/227-4732.

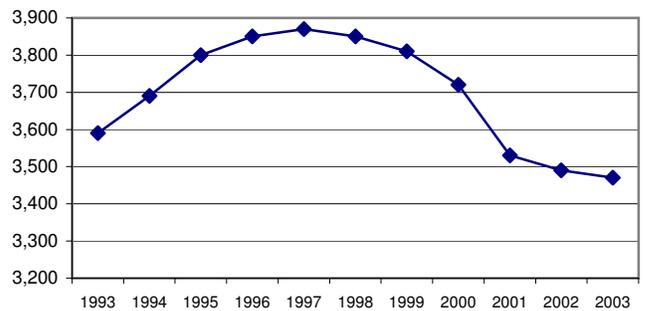
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	3,590	140	3,725	3.8%
1994	3,690	130	3,820	3.5%
1995	3,800	120	3,913	3.0%
1996	3,850	130	3,974	3.2%
1997	3,870	130	3,997	3.2%
1998	3,850	150	4,000	3.7%
1999	3,810	120	3,930	3.0%
2000	3,720	90	3,810	2.3%
2001	3,530	100	3,630	2.6%
2002	3,490	100	3,590	2.7%
2003	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%

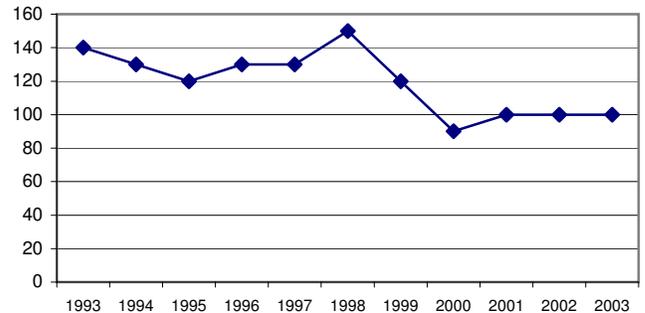
EMPLOYED

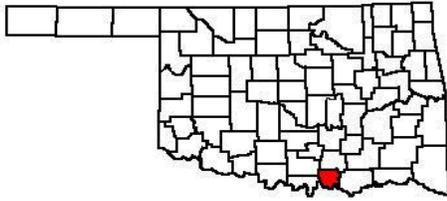


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

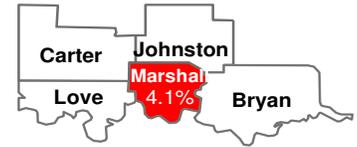
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Alfalfa	2,410	60	2,460	2.3%
Blaine	4,530	210	4,740	4.5%
Dewey	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Kingfisher	6,490	200	6,690	3.0%
Woods	4,210	540	4,750	11.4%
Woodward	8,620	400	9,020	4.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





MARSHALL COUNTY



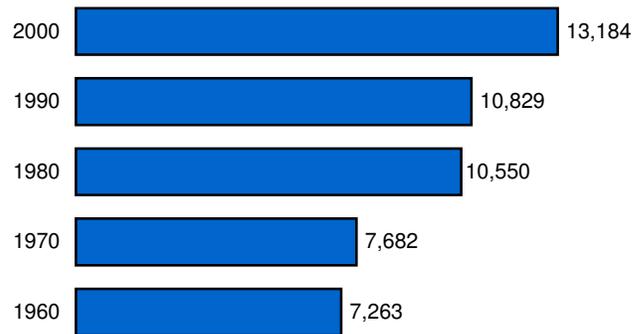
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood from Pickens County in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, this smallest county in the state was settled by the Chickasaws beginning in 1837 with the removal from their Eastern homes.

Oil has played a colorful part in the county's history. Leases along the Red River led to the Supreme Court's final decision in the boundary dispute with Texas. Principal industries in the county are: Oklahoma Steel and Wire, W.W. Trailer, Clint Williams - Texoma Peanut Co., Madill Manufacturing, S & H Trailer, J & I Manufacturing and Contract Manufacturing. Also important are oil, agriculture, livestock and tourism.

The Denison Dam, completed in 1944, created Lake Texoma with 91,200 acres of water. This lake attracts some 500,000 visitors annually and has made tourism a major industry in the county. For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 580/795-3220.

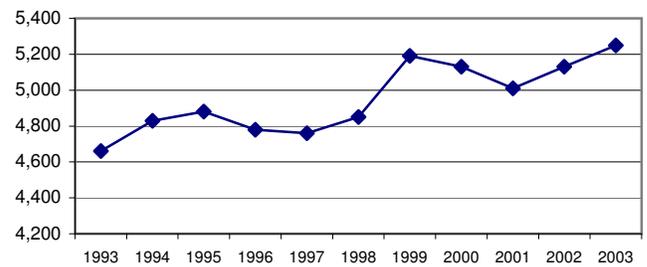
POPULATION



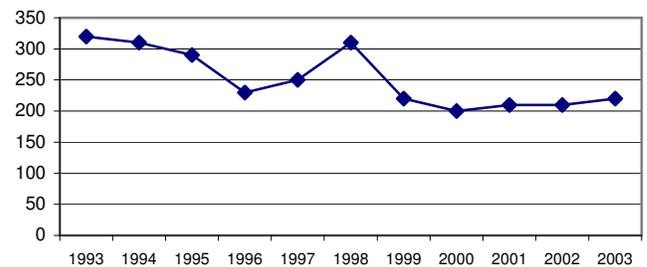
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,660	320	4,980	6.5%
1994	4,830	310	5,140	6.0%
1995	4,880	290	5,170	5.5%
1996	4,780	230	5,010	4.6%
1997	4,760	250	5,000	4.9%
1998	4,850	310	5,160	6.0%
1999	5,190	220	5,410	4.1%
2000	5,130	200	5,320	3.7%
2001	5,010	210	5,220	4.1%
2002	5,130	210	5,330	3.8%
2003	5,250	220	5,470	4.1%

EMPLOYED

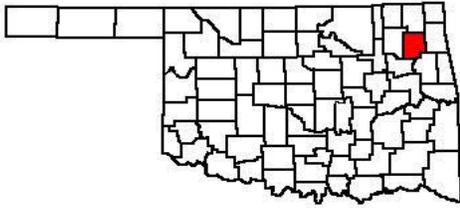


UNEMPLOYED

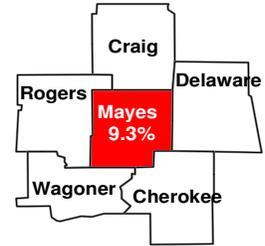


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Bryan	18,130	730	18,860	3.9%
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
Love	4,050	230	4,280	5.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



MAYES COUNTY



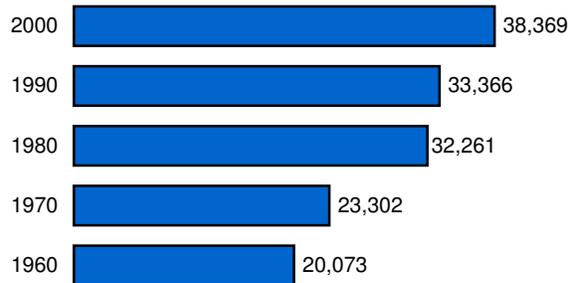
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood from lands lying within the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, the county was named for Samuel H. Mayes, Cherokee chief.

Pryor Creek (or Pryor), the county seat, located 44 miles from Tulsa. It is on U.S. 69 and S.H. 20, and is 20 miles from the Arkansas River Navigation Channel. Mid-America Industrial Park, the largest in the state, has more than 7,000 acres of industrial real estate.

Industry consists of beef production which ranks number one in the county and dairying which ranks third in the state. Major crops are soybeans, hay, sorghum, wheat and corn. For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 918/825-2426.

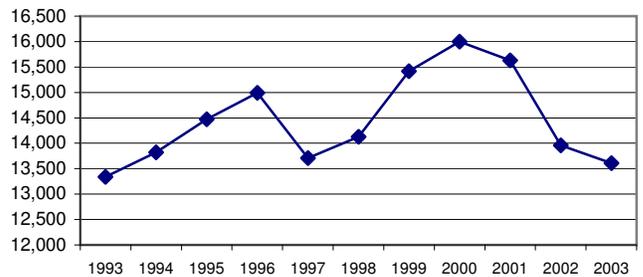
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	13,340	1,240	14,570	8.5%
1994	13,820	1,070	14,900	7.2%
1995	14,470	810	15,280	5.3%
1996	14,990	680	15,670	4.3%
1997	13,710	680	14,390	4.7%
1998	14,130	710	14,840	4.8%
1999	15,420	640	16,060	4.0%
2000	16,000	640	16,640	3.9%
2001	15,630	840	16,460	5.1%
2002	13,960	1,270	15,230	8.3%
2003	13,610	1,400	15,010	9.3%

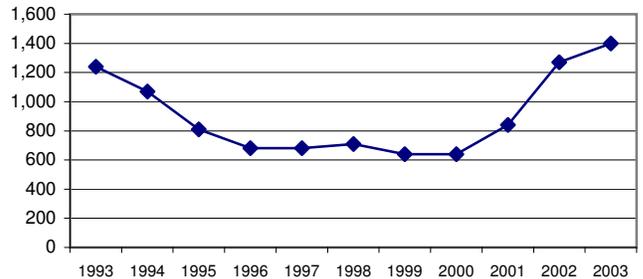
EMPLOYED

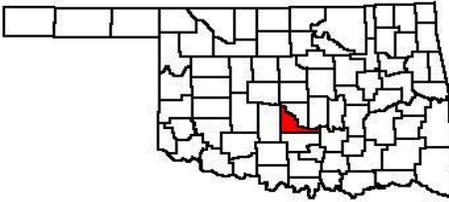


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

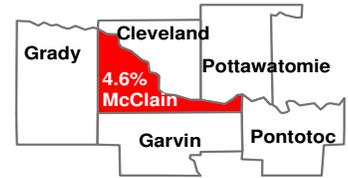
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cherokee	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%
Craig	6,110	340	6,450	5.3%
Delaware	16,990	880	17,860	4.9%
Rogers	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%
Wagoner	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





MCCLAIN COUNTY

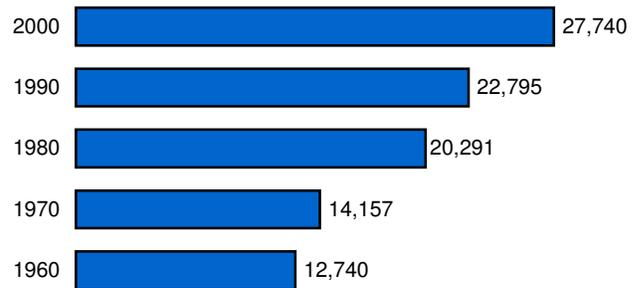


OVERVIEW

McClain County, originally part of Curtis County in the proposed state of Sequoyah, was created at statehood. The county was named for Charles M. McClain, a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and an early resident of Purcell.

Today, McClain County is basically rural in nature, but I-35 enables easy access to the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. The McClain County Historical Society has published a three-volume history of the area, and sponsored the Morman microfilming of county records in 1998. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/527-3360, or the McClain County Museum at 405/527-5894 weekday afternoons.

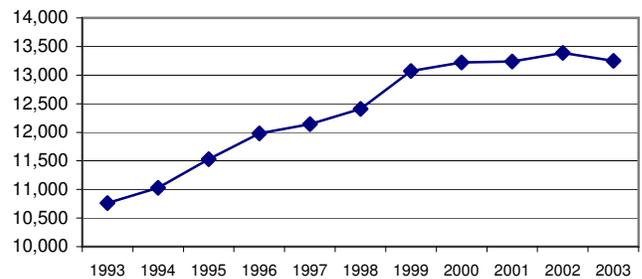
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	10,760	480	11,240	4.3%
1994	11,030	470	11,500	4.1%
1995	11,530	430	11,970	3.6%
1996	11,980	420	12,400	3.4%
1997	12,140	370	12,510	2.9%
1998	12,410	440	12,850	3.4%
1999	13,070	310	13,380	2.3%
2000	13,220	300	13,520	2.2%
2001	13,240	540	13,770	3.9%
2002	13,390	580	13,970	4.2%
2003	13,250	650	13,900	4.6%

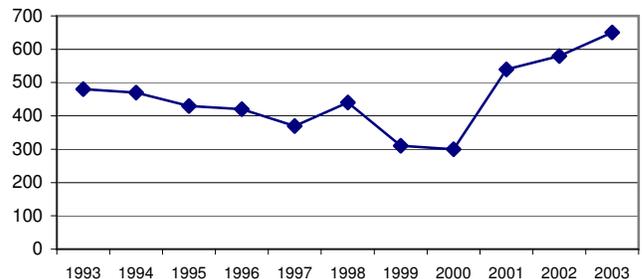
EMPLOYED

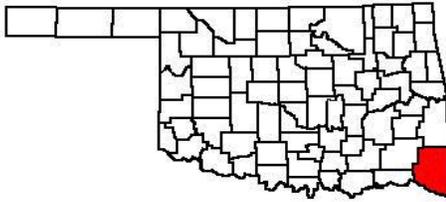


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

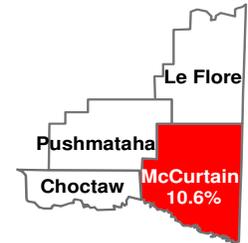
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cleveland	112,810	4,440	117,250	3.8%
Garvin	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%
Grady	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





MCCURTAIN COUNTY



OVERVIEW

The topography of McCurtain County, in the southeastern corner of Oklahoma, varies from the rugged foothills of the Ouachita Mountains in the north to the fertile coastal plain in the south.

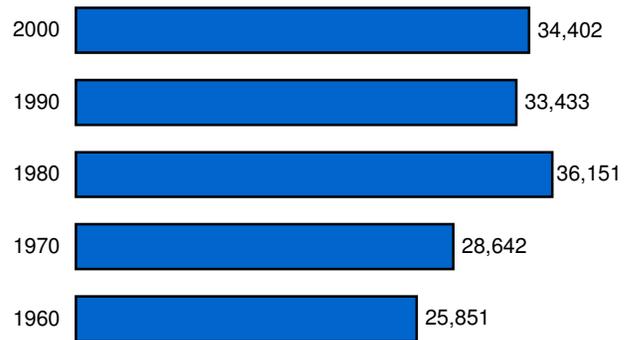
Weyerhaeuser is the largest employer and has a paper mill in Valliant and a sawmill in Wright City. Other major employers are Tyson Foods, Inc., a poultry processing plant; Georgia-Pacific, a saw mill; SETCO, a company that builds solid tires for heavy equipment and ships worldwide; and Hagle Industries, a garment manufacturing plant. Tourism is also a major industry with Beavers Bend State Resort, Museum of the Red River, hunting, fishing, and historic sites.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/286-2370.

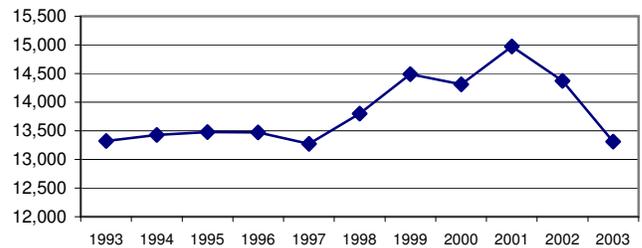
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	13,320	1,300	14,620	8.9%
1994	13,430	1,430	14,860	9.6%
1995	13,480	1,400	14,880	9.4%
1996	13,470	1,370	14,830	9.2%
1997	13,270	1,340	14,610	9.2%
1998	13,800	1,300	15,100	8.6%
1999	14,490	1,010	15,500	6.5%
2000	14,310	920	15,230	6.0%
2001	14,970	1,060	16,030	6.6%
2002	14,370	1,080	15,450	7.0%
2003	13,310	1,580	14,890	10.6%

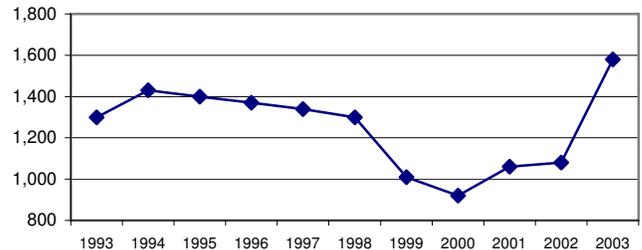
POPULATION



EMPLOYED

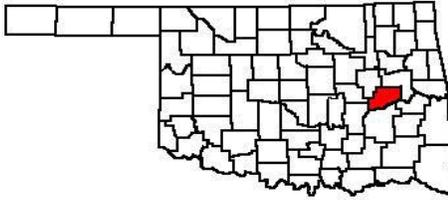


UNEMPLOYED

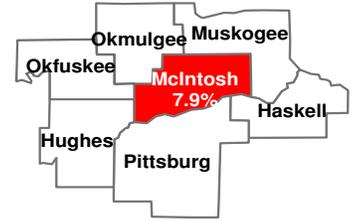


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Choctaw	5,310	560	5,880	9.6%
Le Flore	18,770	1,350	20,120	6.7%
Pushmataha	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



MCINTOSH COUNTY



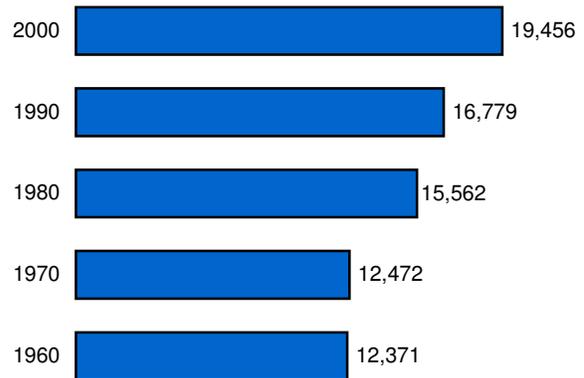
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood from lands in the southern part of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, McIntosh County was named for a well-known Creek family. The chief physical feature of the county is Lake Eufaula, which is comprised of 105,000 acres and is the largest body of water in Oklahoma.

The county seat, Eufaula, Tourism is the main industry in this area. Checotah, established by the KATY railroad station, was named for a principal chief of the Creek Indians, Samuel Checote. The town, once a battleground where the Creek and Little Osage fought, is now a trade center for northern McIntosh and southwest Muskogee counties. It has a major clothing factory and an aluminum plant, and centers for ranching are located throughout the county.

For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/689-2741.

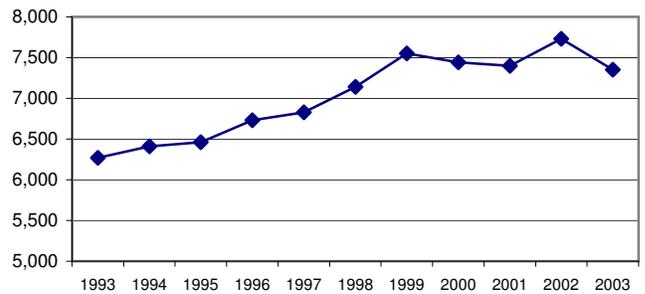
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	6,270	730	7,000	10.4%
1994	6,410	770	7,180	10.7%
1995	6,460	630	7,090	8.9%
1996	6,730	550	7,280	7.6%
1997	6,830	520	7,360	7.1%
1998	7,140	670	7,810	8.5%
1999	7,550	500	8,050	6.2%
2000	7,440	400	7,840	5.1%
2001	7,400	450	7,850	5.8%
2002	7,730	490	8,210	5.9%
2003	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%

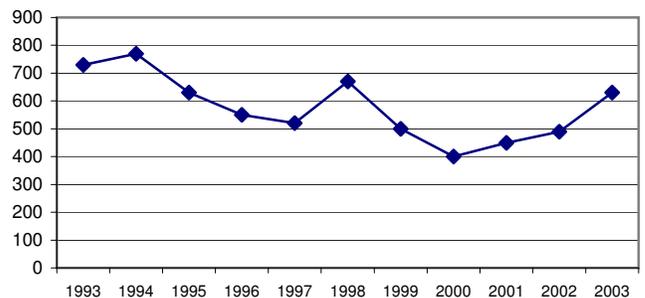
EMPLOYED

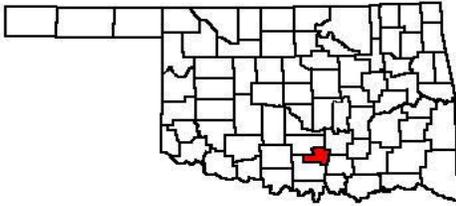


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

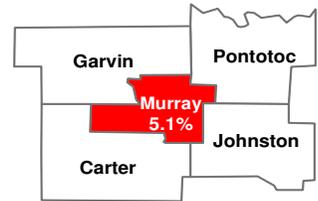
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Haskell	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%
Hughes	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%
Muskogee	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Okmulgee	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





MURRAY COUNTY



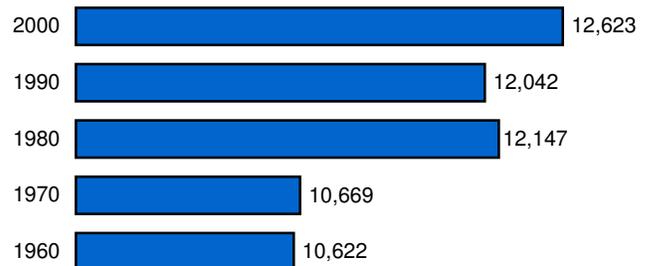
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood from part of the Chickasaw Nation, Murray County was named for William H. Murray, president of the Constitutional Convention and later Governor of Oklahoma.

Sulphur, the county seat, was originally called Sulphur Springs for the bromide and sulphur waters that attracted thousands of people to the area early in the century. The Arbuckle Mountains, Turner Falls, and the Chickasaw National Recreational Area, including the 2,400-acre Lake of the Arbuckles, have made Murray County a leading tourist attraction.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/622-3920.

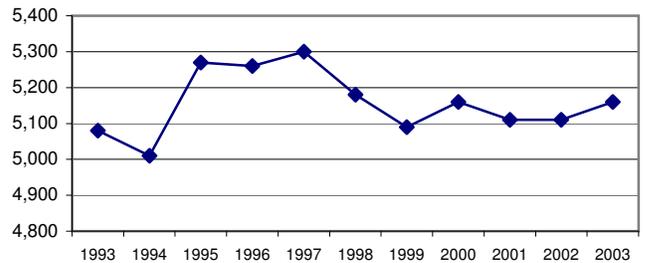
POPULATION



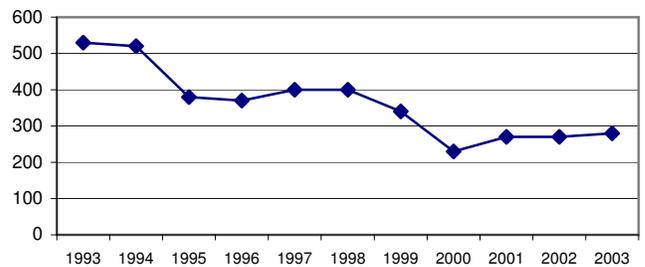
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	5,080	530	5,620	9.5%
1994	5,010	520	5,540	9.4%
1995	5,270	380	5,650	6.8%
1996	5,260	370	5,640	6.6%
1997	5,300	400	5,700	7.1%
1998	5,180	400	5,570	7.2%
1999	5,090	340	5,430	6.3%
2000	5,160	230	5,400	4.3%
2001	5,110	270	5,370	5.0%
2002	5,110	270	5,390	5.1%
2003	5,160	280	5,440	5.1%

EMPLOYED

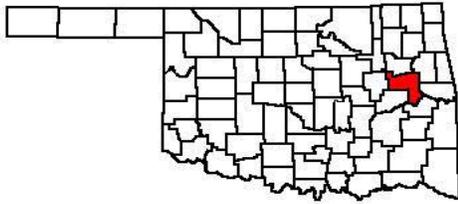


UNEMPLOYED

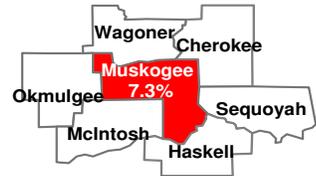


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Garvin	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



MUSKOGEE COUNTY



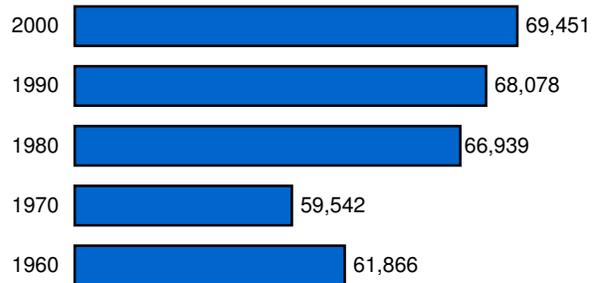
OVERVIEW

Named for the Muskogee Creek Indians, Muskogee County was created at statehood. The city of Muskogee, the county seat, became the focal point for the Five Civilized Tribes when the Union Agency established its headquarters in what is now Honor Heights Park.

Muskogee County's economy is based primarily on agriculture, but oil, industry and recreation have also been part of the building of this county's economics. The city of Muskogee itself is within 30 minutes of five major lakes.

The Muskogee County Historical Society offers more information about the area, and a state tourist information center is located in Muskogee. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/682-7781.

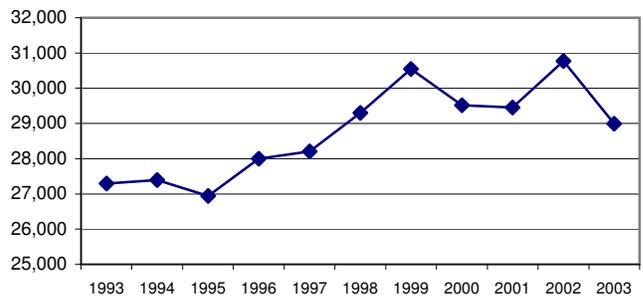
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	27,290	2,440	29,730	8.2%
1994	27,390	2,630	30,020	8.7%
1995	26,940	1,990	28,930	6.9%
1996	28,000	1,700	29,690	5.7%
1997	28,210	1,820	30,030	6.1%
1998	29,300	2,160	31,460	6.9%
1999	30,550	1,370	31,920	4.3%
2000	29,520	1,270	30,790	4.1%
2001	29,450	1,330	30,780	4.3%
2002	30,770	1,520	32,290	4.7%
2003	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%

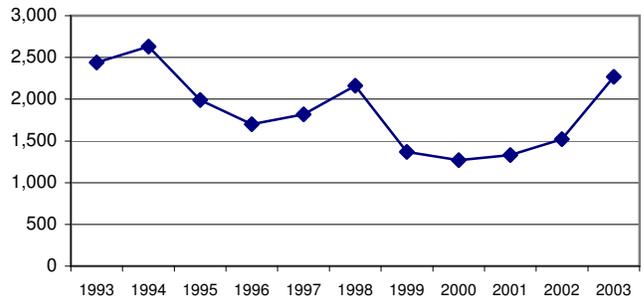
EMPLOYED

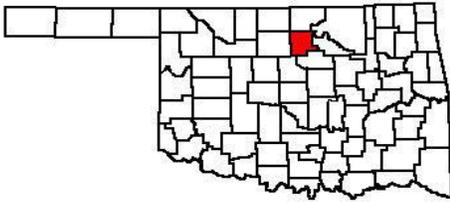


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

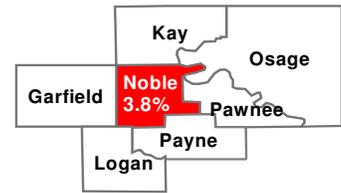
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cherokee	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%
Haskell	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%
McIntosh	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%
Okmulgee	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%
Sequoyah	16,150	1,200	17,350	6.9%
Wagoner	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





NOBLE COUNTY



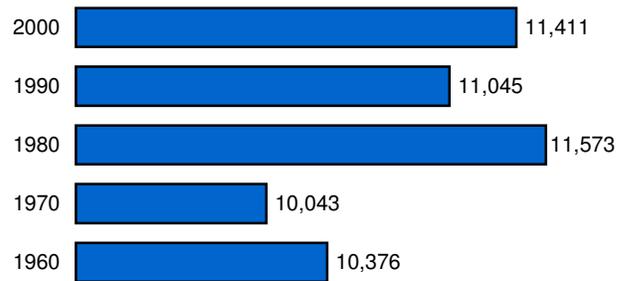
OVERVIEW

Originally known as County "P," the area was part of the original Cherokee Outlet and was opened for settlement by the land run of September 16, 1893. The county's name came from John W. Noble, a Secretary of the Interior.

The main source of income in Noble County is derived from agriculture and its character remains primarily rural. Industry consists of the Charles Machine Works, Inc., the world's largest manufacturer of service line trenchers, located in Perry, the county seat. Also located in Perry are: the Cherokee Strip Museum, the Stage Coach Community Theater, the Perry Memorial Hospital, and a YMCA.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/336-2141.

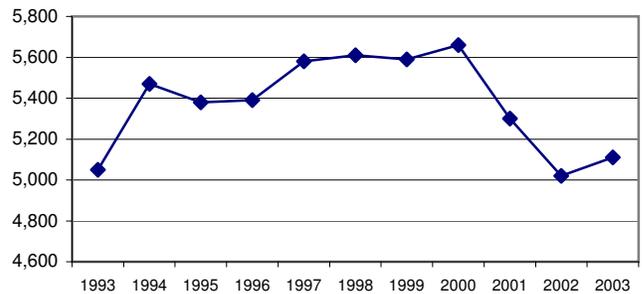
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	5,050	230	5,280	4.4%
1994	5,470	200	5,670	3.5%
1995	5,380	210	5,590	3.7%
1996	5,390	190	5,570	3.3%
1997	5,580	200	5,780	3.5%
1998	5,610	210	5,810	3.5%
1999	5,590	140	5,730	2.4%
2000	5,660	120	5,780	2.0%
2001	5,300	250	5,560	4.5%
2002	5,020	240	5,260	4.5%
2003	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%

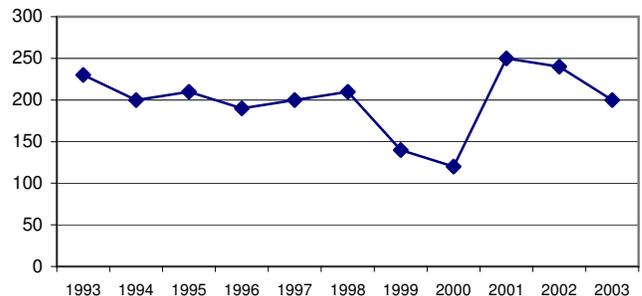
EMPLOYED

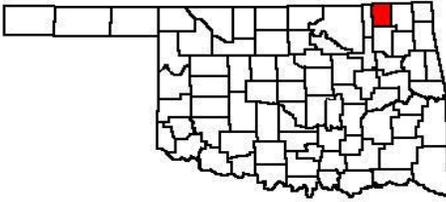


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

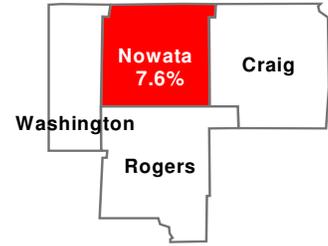
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Garfield	25,590	950	26,540	3.6%
Kay	20,080	1,720	21,800	7.9%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Osage	19,260	1,390	20,650	6.7%
Pawnee	6,960	600	7,560	7.9%
Payne	35,440	930	36,370	2.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





NOWATA COUNTY



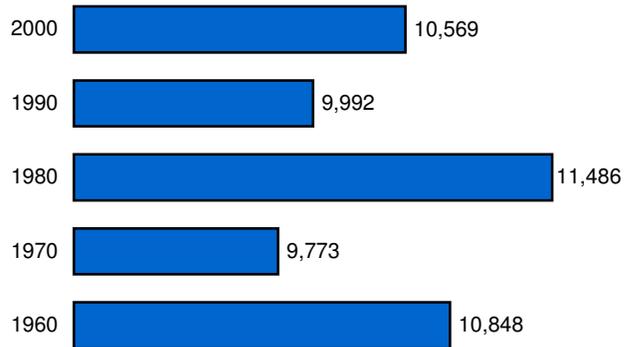
OVERVIEW

In 1904, when oil and gas were discovered, Nowata County became known as the world's largest shallow oil field, and some are still producing. Today, the county is principally ranching.

The Nowata County Courthouse is a historic site and the Verdigris River and Oologah Lake Double Creek Cove provide recreational and fishing opportunities. Annual events include Wild Turkey Festival in May, Nowata Annual Championship Rodeo (ACRA and CRRA sanctioned) in July, the City-Wide Garage Sale in September and Christmas Open House in December at the Glass Mansion, a home designed and built by John Duncan Forsythe.

For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 918/273-2480 or the Nowata Area Chamber of Commerce at 918/273-2301.

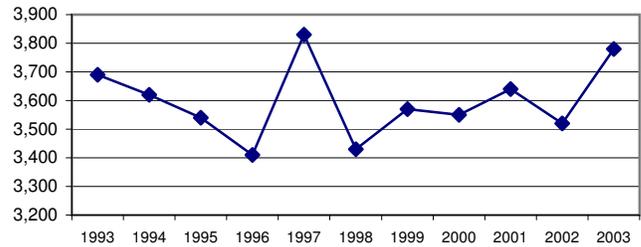
POPULATION



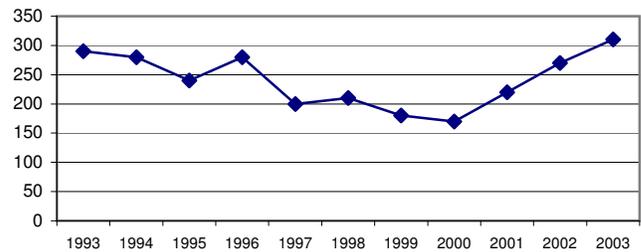
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	3,690	290	3,980	7.4%
1994	3,620	280	3,900	7.1%
1995	3,540	240	3,780	6.4%
1996	3,410	280	3,690	7.6%
1997	3,830	200	4,030	5.1%
1998	3,430	210	3,640	5.9%
1999	3,570	180	3,750	4.8%
2000	3,550	170	3,710	4.4%
2001	3,640	220	3,860	5.7%
2002	3,520	270	3,780	7.0%
2003	3,780	310	4,090	7.6%

EMPLOYED

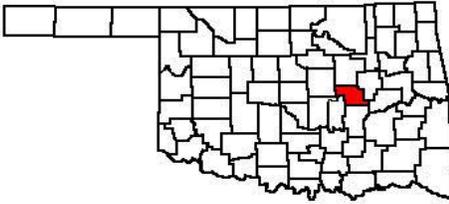


UNEMPLOYED



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Craig	6,110	340	6,450	5.3%
Rogers	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%
Washington	18,910	1,230	20,140	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



OKFUSKEE COUNTY



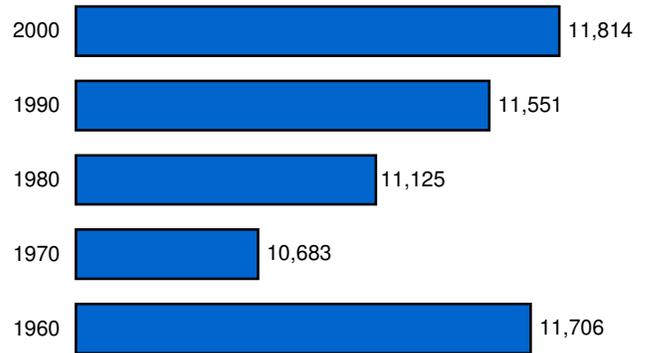
OVERVIEW

Named for a Creek town in Cleburn County, Alabama, Okfuskee County was originally part of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory.

Much of its history is tied to that of the Creek Nation. For example, Thlopthlocco Town, established in the 1830s in this area in the Creek Nation, became the headquarters of Colonel D. H. Cooper's Confederate forces in 1861, prior to battles with Opothleyahola and the "Loyal Creeks." Also, Okemah, the county seat, is named for the Creek chief, Okemah, meaning "Big Chief." Two of Okemah's most noted residents were Leon Chase Phillips, 11th governor of Oklahoma, and legendary songwriter Woody Guthrie. Glen D. Johnson, a two-term Oklahoma Speaker of the House, is also from Okemah.

For more county information, call the county clerk's office at 918/623-1724.

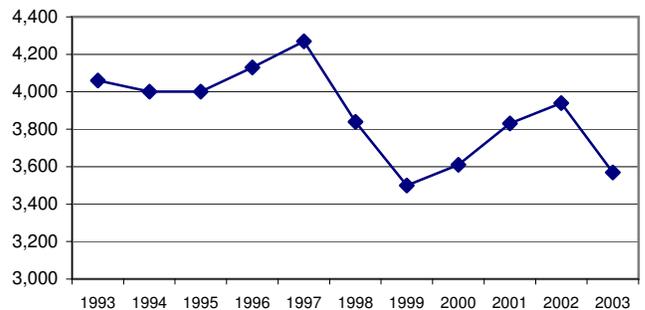
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,060	430	4,490	9.7%
1994	4,000	360	4,360	8.2%
1995	4,000	280	4,280	6.6%
1996	4,130	250	4,380	5.7%
1997	4,270	240	4,510	5.3%
1998	3,840	300	4,140	7.2%
1999	3,500	210	3,720	5.7%
2000	3,610	160	3,770	4.3%
2001	3,830	190	4,020	4.7%
2002	3,940	260	4,200	6.1%
2003	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%

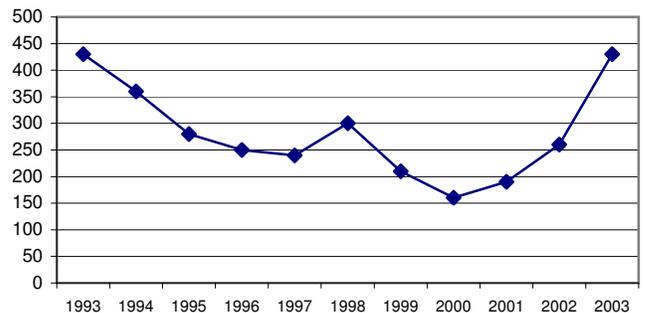
EMPLOYED

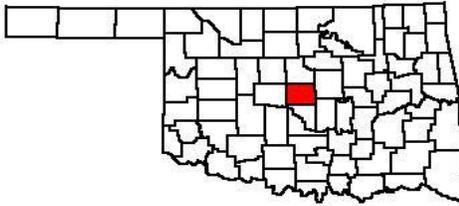


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

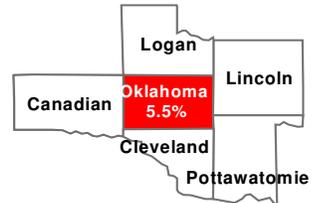
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Creek	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%
Hughes	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%
Lincoln	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%
McIntosh	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%
Okmulgee	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Seminole	9,430	1,120	10,550	10.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





OKLAHOMA COUNTY



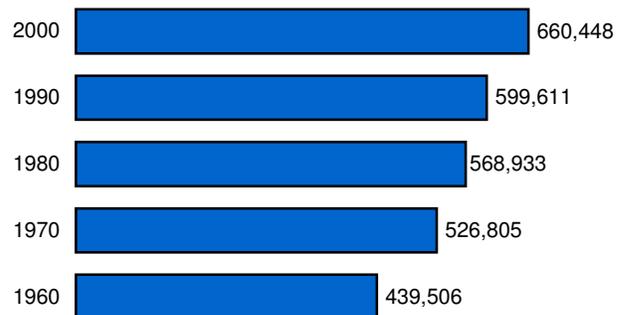
OVERVIEW

The area that is now Oklahoma County was opened to settlement by the Run of 1889. Although it did not originally have the State Capitol, a vote of the people made the county seat, Oklahoma City, the city where the Capitol was eventually built.

In 1928, when oil was discovered in the county, petroleum products became a major part of the economy. Oklahoma County is now the economic center of the state. It is the chief market for the state's livestock and agricultural industries, as well as the major wholesaling and jobbing center for the area. The major sources of income in central Oklahoma are oil, agriculture, manufacturing, business, and government.

A leading medical center in the southwest, Oklahoma City is readily accessible by all modes of transportation. Cultural and recreational opportunities abound throughout the county. For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 405/278-1522.

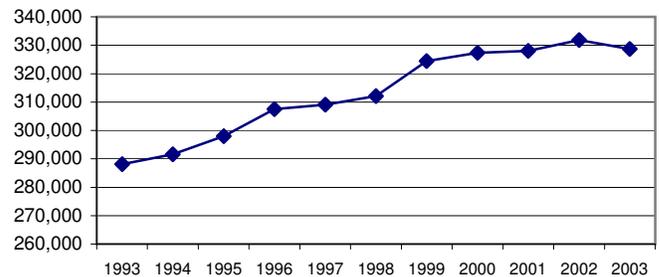
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	288,140	16,840	304,980	5.5%
1994	291,590	15,450	307,040	5.0%
1995	298,020	12,390	310,410	4.0%
1996	307,550	11,600	319,160	3.6%
1997	309,060	11,340	320,400	3.5%
1998	312,140	12,780	324,920	3.9%
1999	324,390	9,090	333,480	2.7%
2000	327,310	8,800	336,110	2.6%
2001	328,010	14,050	342,060	4.1%
2002	331,840	15,560	347,400	4.5%
2003	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%

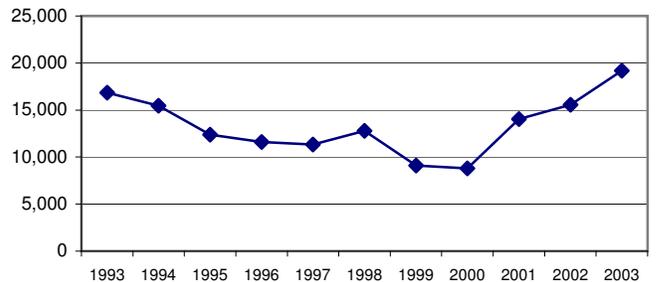
EMPLOYED

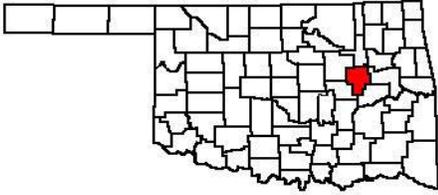


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

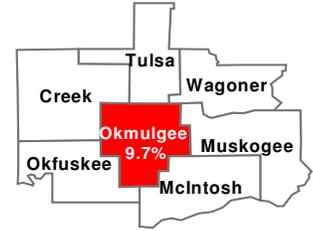
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Canadian	46,500	2,240	48,740	4.6%
Cleveland	112,810	4,440	117,250	3.8%
Lincoln	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





OKMULGEE COUNTY



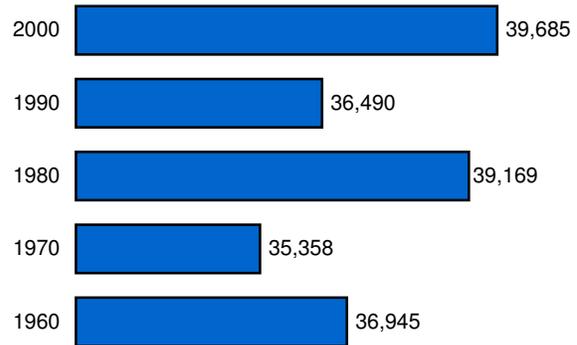
OVERVIEW

The name Okmulgee comes from a Creek word meaning "boiling water." Created at statehood from lands in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, the county seat, Okmulgee, has been the capital of the Creek Nation since the Civil War. The Indians chose the site in the belief that tornadoes would not strike the area and so far history has proven them correct.

Points of interest are: the Creek Council House Museum, the Creek Tribal Complex, Samuel Checote gravesite, Oklahoma State University-Okmulgee, Nuyaka Mission, and Okmulgee State Park. A Pecan Festival is held mid-June annually in Okmulgee and a Labor Day celebration is observed in Henryetta each year. Both cities support public libraries.

For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 918/758-1203.

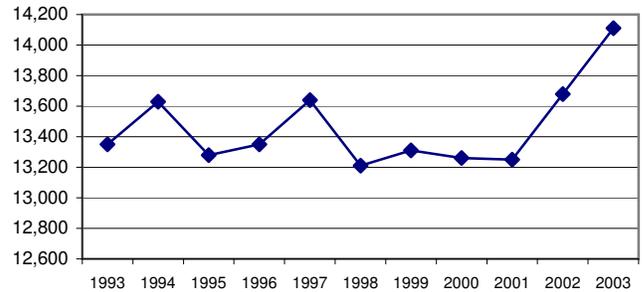
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	13,350	1,670	15,020	11.1%
1994	13,630	1,630	15,260	10.7%
1995	13,280	1,600	14,880	10.7%
1996	13,350	1,270	14,610	8.7%
1997	13,640	1,260	14,900	8.5%
1998	13,210	1,410	14,610	9.6%
1999	13,310	1,040	14,350	7.2%
2000	13,260	940	14,190	6.6%
2001	13,250	970	14,210	6.8%
2002	13,680	1,040	14,730	7.1%
2003	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%

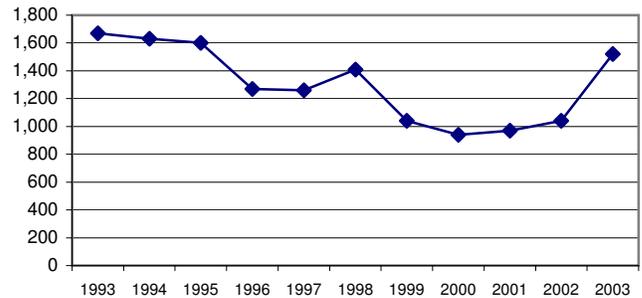
EMPLOYED

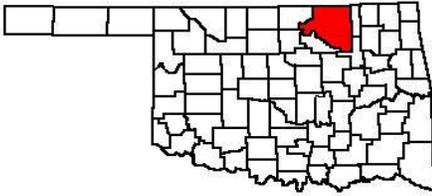


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

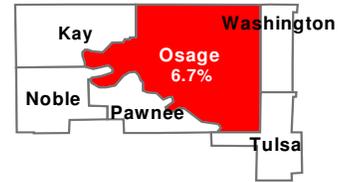
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Creek	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%
McIntosh	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%
Muskogee	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Wagoner	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





OSAGE COUNTY



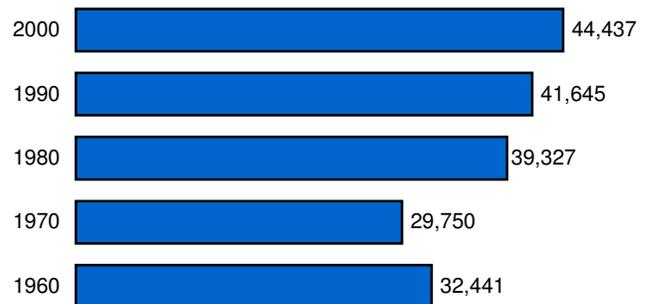
OVERVIEW

In 1872, the United States Government purchased land from the Cherokee Nation for the Osage tribe and it was then that the tribe moved to Indian Territory. At statehood, 1907, this Osage Reservation became Osage County, the largest county in Oklahoma.

Oil and gas, as well as horse and cattle ranching on the famous bluestem grass, contribute to the economy of Osage County. Attractions to the county include Indian and western cultural activities, museums, recreational facilities, lakes, creeks, rivers, the Tall Grass Prairie Preserve north of Pawhuska, the Osage Tribal Museum and Headquarters in Pawhuska, and Osage Hills State Park.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/287-3136.

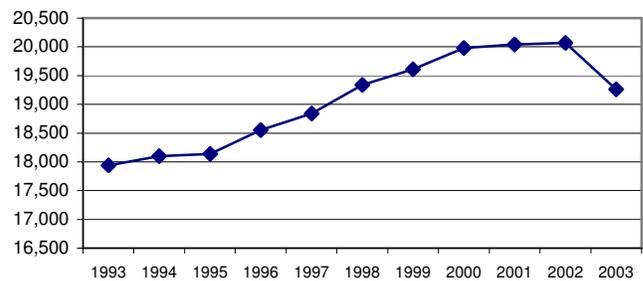
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	17,940	1,060	19,000	5.6%
1994	18,100	970	19,070	5.1%
1995	18,140	730	18,870	3.9%
1996	18,550	680	19,230	3.5%
1997	18,840	820	19,660	4.2%
1998	19,340	810	20,160	4.0%
1999	19,610	730	20,340	3.6%
2000	19,980	690	20,670	3.3%
2001	20,040	710	20,750	3.4%
2002	20,070	1,090	21,170	5.2%
2003	19,260	1,390	20,650	6.7%

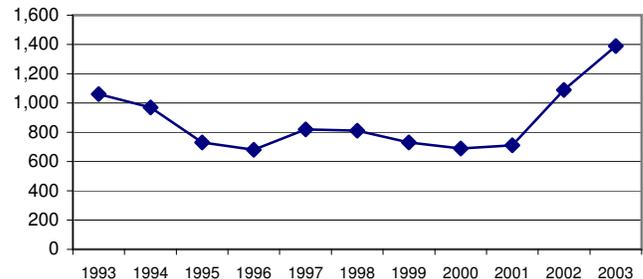
EMPLOYED

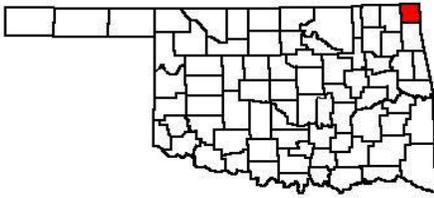


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

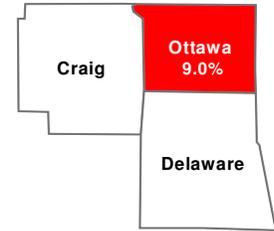
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Kay	20,080	1,720	21,800	7.9%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Pawnee	6,960	600	7,560	7.9%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Washington	18,910	1,230	20,140	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





OTTAWA COUNTY



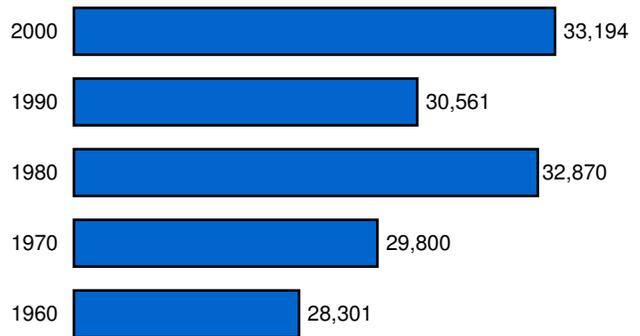
OVERVIEW

Named for the Ottawa Indians, Ottawa County is in the extreme northeastern corner of Oklahoma, bordering Kansas and Missouri. It has been home to members of more Indian tribes than any other county in the U.S.

With 71% of the total land area in farms, as much as 60% of the county's agricultural income is from livestock and dairy products, and the rest from such crops as wheat, corn, grain sorghums, soybeans, and grass. Lead and zinc were mined in the northern part of the county in the past.

Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College is located at Miami, the county seat. Industries in the county include manufacturing (clothing, furniture, boat, metal and leather), mushroom cultivation, and concrete and block production. For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 918-542-3332.

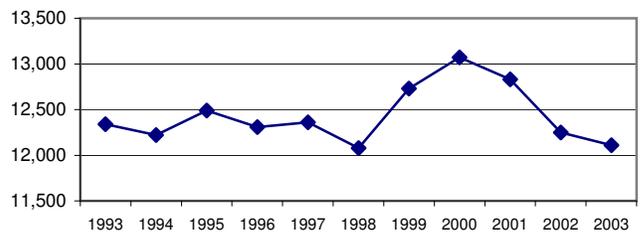
POPULATION



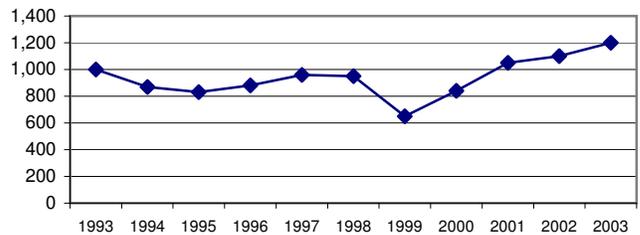
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	12,340	1,000	13,350	7.5%
1994	12,220	870	13,090	6.6%
1995	12,490	830	13,320	6.2%
1996	12,310	880	13,180	6.6%
1997	12,360	960	13,320	7.2%
1998	12,080	950	13,030	7.3%
1999	12,730	650	13,380	4.9%
2000	13,070	840	13,910	6.0%
2001	12,830	1,050	13,880	7.6%
2002	12,250	1,100	13,350	8.2%
2003	12,110	1,200	13,310	9.0%

EMPLOYED

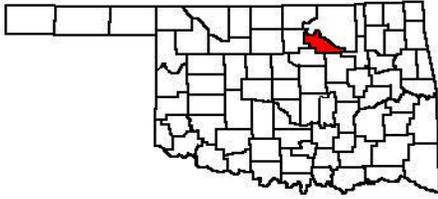


UNEMPLOYED

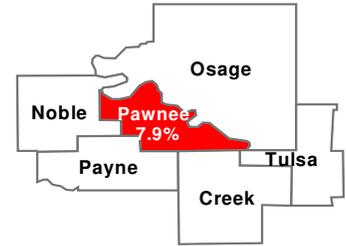


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Craig	6,110	340	6,450	5.3%
Delaware	16,990	880	17,860	4.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



PAWNEE COUNTY



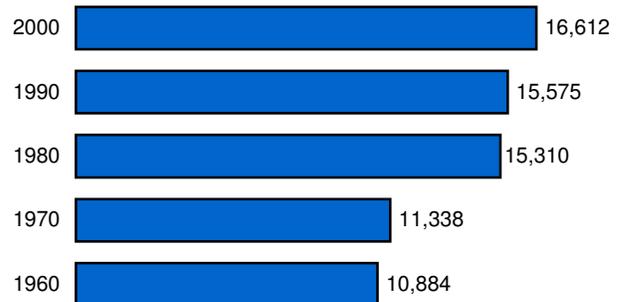
OVERVIEW

Originally part of the Cherokee Outlet, Pawnee County lies between the Cimarron River on the south and the Arkansas River on the north. The lands were opened to settlement by lottery in 1892, and the county was designated County "Q." Later the name was changed to honor the Pawnee Indians who located here in the 19th century.

The major manufacturing company is Columbia Windows. Two newspapers, the Pawnee Chief and the Cleveland American, and two hospitals, Pawnee Municipal Hospital and Cleveland Hospital, serve the county. The Burlington Northern Railroad and the Cimarron Turnpike provide ready access to the county.

For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 918/762-2732.

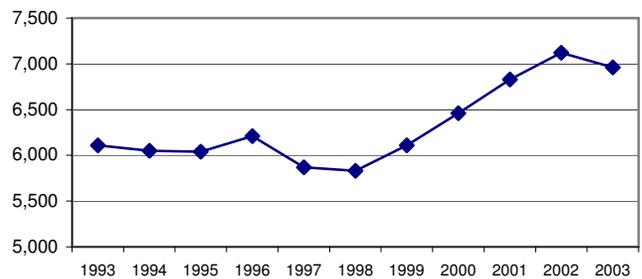
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	6,110	740	6,850	10.8%
1994	6,050	750	6,800	11.0%
1995	6,040	520	6,560	7.9%
1996	6,210	410	6,630	6.2%
1997	5,870	410	6,280	6.5%
1998	5,830	390	6,220	6.3%
1999	6,110	330	6,440	5.1%
2000	6,460	310	6,770	4.6%
2001	6,830	350	7,180	4.8%
2002	7,120	450	7,570	6.0%
2003	6,960	600	7,560	7.9%

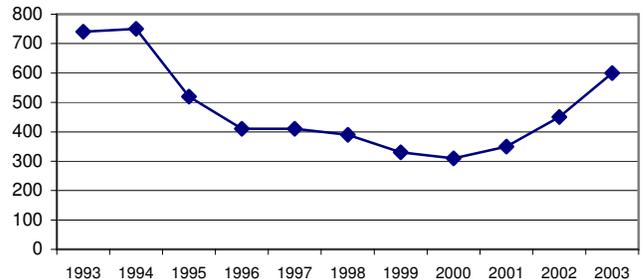
EMPLOYED

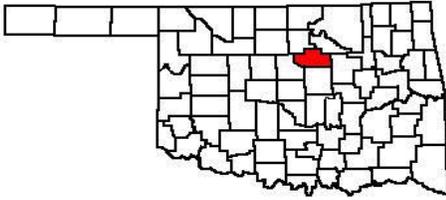


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

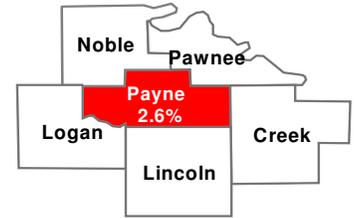
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Creek	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Osage	19,260	1,390	20,650	6.7%
Payne	35,440	930	36,370	2.6%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





PAYNE COUNTY



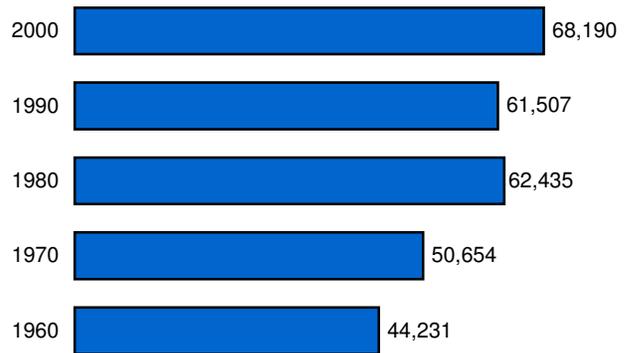
OVERVIEW

Payne was among the first counties settled during the land run of April 22, 1889. It was named to honor David L. Payne, the Boomer leader. After Payne's death in 1884, William L. Couch led the Boomers to a settlement on the banks of a creek they called the Still Water. Stillwater, thus, became the name of the settlement and later of the county seat.

For more than half a century, agriculture was the basis of the county's economy, with cotton, corn, and later oats, wheat and alfalfa the major crops. Agriculture remains an important part of the economy. The number of farms has actually increased, but many are now much smaller. Livestock and hay are the primary agricultural commodities. Wheat production and dairies have declined but continue to make an impact in the county.

From 1913 to 1930, oil was a major economic factor in the county, but this, too, has declined except for massive facilities at Cushing, enhancing its status as "Pipeline Crossroads of the World." For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/747-8310.

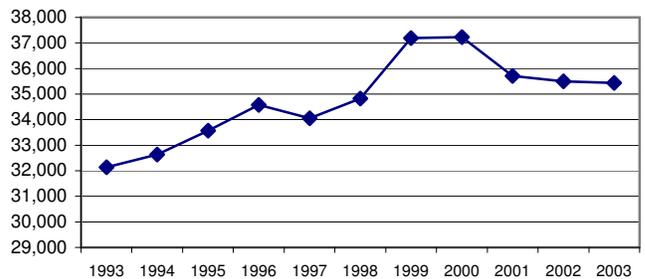
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	32,140	980	33,120	3.0%
1994	32,630	1,060	33,690	3.2%
1995	33,570	770	34,340	2.2%
1996	34,580	660	35,240	1.9%
1997	34,050	660	34,710	1.9%
1998	34,830	680	35,510	1.9%
1999	37,190	470	37,670	1.3%
2000	37,230	450	37,680	1.2%
2001	35,710	550	36,260	1.5%
2002	35,500	680	36,180	1.9%
2003	35,440	930	36,370	2.6%

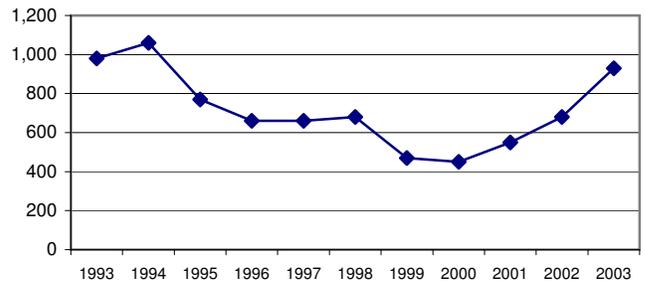
EMPLOYED

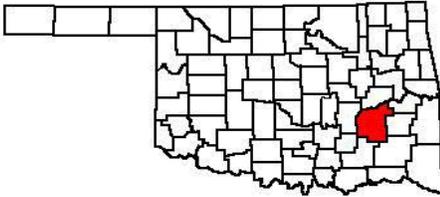


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

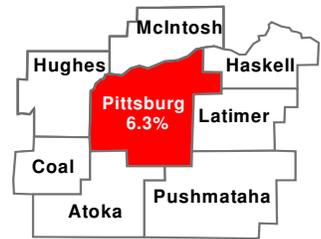
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Creek	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%
Lincoln	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%
Logan	15,460	690	16,140	4.3%
Noble	5,110	200	5,320	3.8%
Pawnee	6,960	600	7,560	7.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





PITTSBURG COUNTY



OVERVIEW

Pittsburg County was created at statehood from Tobucksy County in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. The largest city and the county seat of Pittsburg County is McAlester, which was originally developed as a rail center for the coal mining industry. Today, it is also the site of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary.

Agriculture is an important factor in the present-day economy of Pittsburg County. Peanuts, cotton, wheat, oats, and soybeans are among the major crops grown. McAlester Union Stockyard, which is one of the largest in the Southwest, and a large Army Ammunition Plant are also vital to the county. Krebs is the largest Italian community in Oklahoma and is known for its fine food.

For more information, contact the county clerk at 918/423-6865.

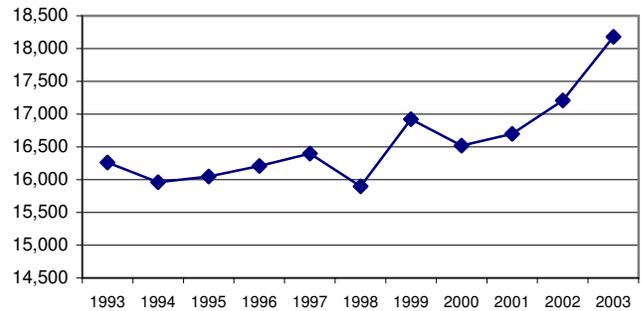
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	16,260	2,070	18,330	11.3%
1994	15,960	2,020	17,980	11.2%
1995	16,050	1,530	17,570	8.7%
1996	16,210	1,210	17,420	6.9%
1997	16,400	1,340	17,740	7.5%
1998	15,900	1,480	17,390	8.5%
1999	16,920	1,120	18,040	6.2%
2000	16,520	820	17,340	4.7%
2001	16,700	730	17,430	4.2%
2002	17,210	1,050	18,250	5.7%
2003	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%

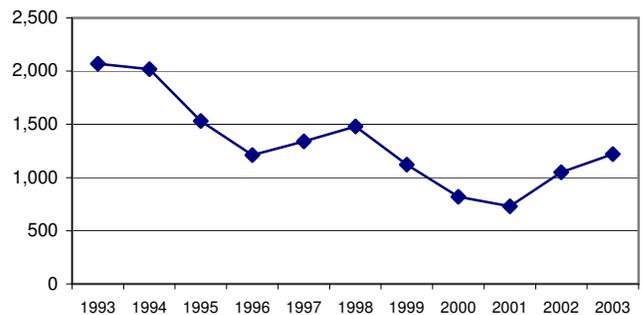
EMPLOYED

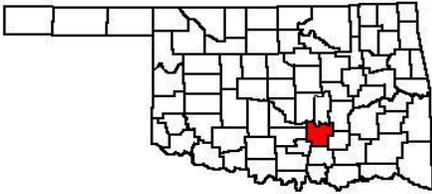


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

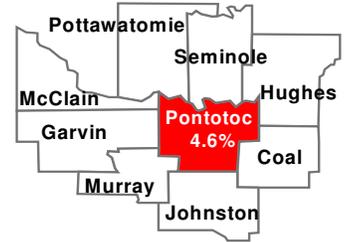
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Atoka	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%
Coal	1,910	400	2,310	17.3%
Haskell	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%
Hughes	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%
Latimer	3,840	250	4,090	6.1%
McIntosh	7,350	630	7,980	7.9%
Pushmataha	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





PONTOTOC COUNTY



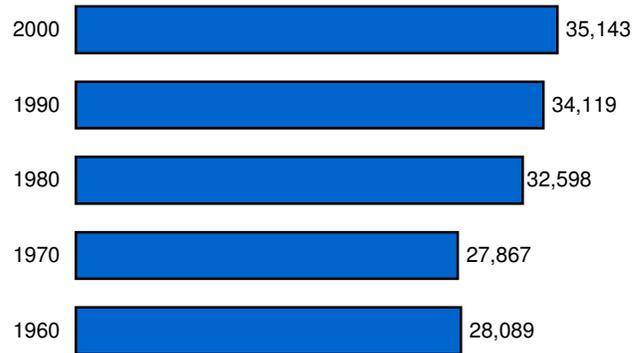
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood, this south central county, Pontotoc, has a Chickasaw name meaning "cat tails growing on the prairie." The county was named after the original home of the Chickasaw Indians in Mississippi. Ada, the county seat, is the home of the Chickasaw Nation, one of the ten largest Native American tribes in the country.

The county has a rich blend of agriculture and industry. Quarter horses and cattle attract buyers from across the U.S., and the area's natural resources of limestone, shale, silica sand, and clay have attracted manufacturers of glass, cement, and brick. Many diverse businesses, including Pre-Paid Legal Services, Inc. are located in the county. Underground springs from the Arbuckle-Simpson Aquifer furnish an abundant pure water supply, and the county is also the hub of some of Oklahoma's richest oil and gas production.

For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 580/332-1425.

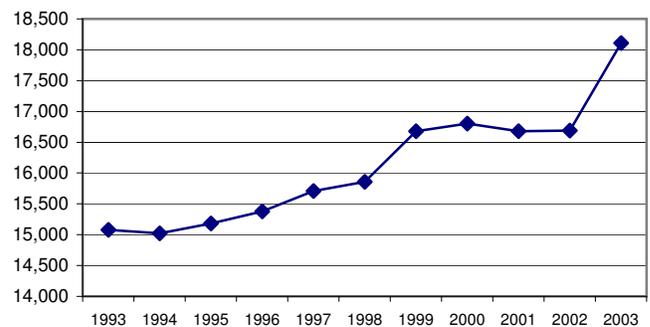
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	15,080	1,070	16,160	6.6%
1994	15,020	930	15,940	5.8%
1995	15,180	1,080	16,260	6.6%
1996	15,380	870	16,250	5.3%
1997	15,710	790	16,510	4.8%
1998	15,860	920	16,780	5.5%
1999	16,680	570	17,240	3.3%
2000	16,800	540	17,340	3.1%
2001	16,680	670	17,350	3.9%
2002	16,690	760	17,440	4.3%
2003	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%

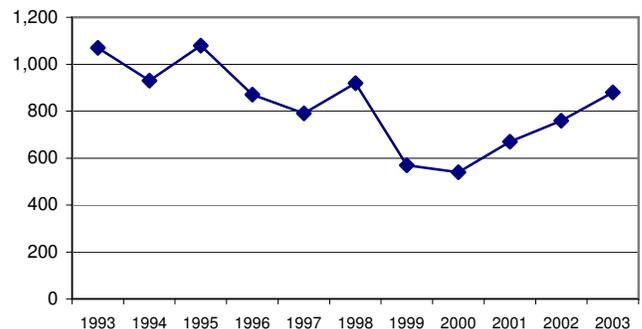
EMPLOYED

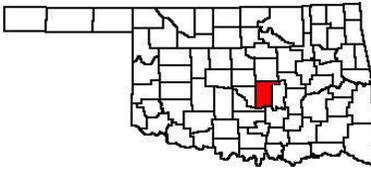


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

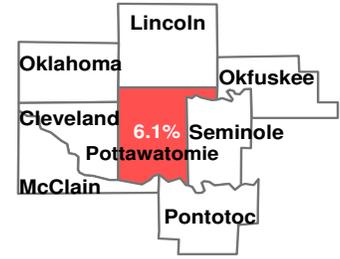
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Coal	1,910	400	2,310	17.3%
Garvin	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%
Hughes	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%
Johnston	5,020	250	5,270	4.8%
McClain	13,250	650	13,900	4.6%
Murray	5,160	280	5,440	5.1%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Seminole	9,430	1,120	10,550	10.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY



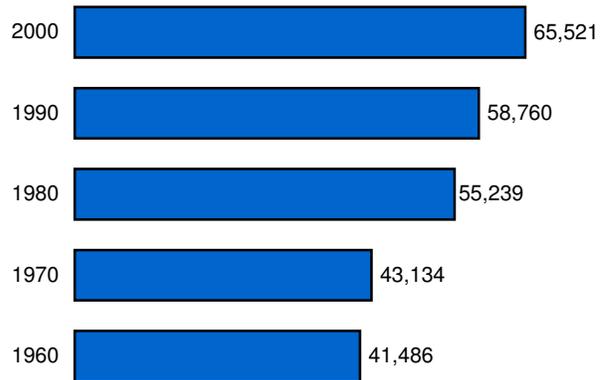
OVERVIEW

Settled by Seminole, Creek, Citizen Band Potawatomi, Absentee Shawnee, Kickapoo, and Sac and Fox Indian tribes, this area was opened to white settlement in the Land Run of September 22, 1891, and was designated County "B." The county name was changed by vote in 1892 to honor the Pottawatomie Indians and means "people of the place of fire."

Tecumseh, originally the county seat, soon lost to the fast growing community of Shawnee which was also in competition for the state capitol. City fathers even went so far as to build a proposed governor's mansion. The oil and railroad industries were vital to the development of some Pottawatomie County towns and the decline of others, but agriculture has remained a mainstay of the county's economy.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/273-8222.

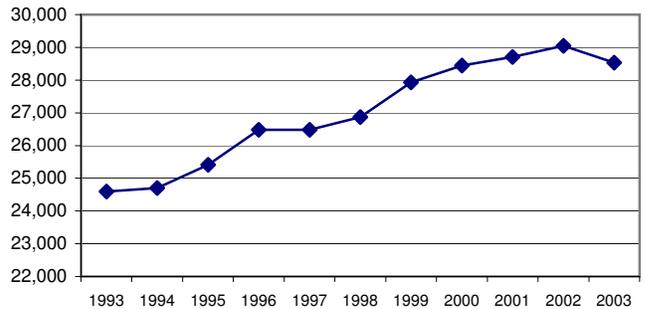
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	24,600	1,510	26,110	5.8%
1994	24,700	1,500	26,200	5.7%
1995	25,410	1,200	26,610	4.5%
1996	26,480	1,320	27,800	4.7%
1997	26,480	1,320	27,800	4.8%
1998	26,870	1,520	28,390	5.4%
1999	27,930	1,060	28,990	3.7%
2000	28,440	990	29,430	3.4%
2001	28,710	1,530	30,240	5.0%
2002	29,050	1,400	30,440	4.6%
2003	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%

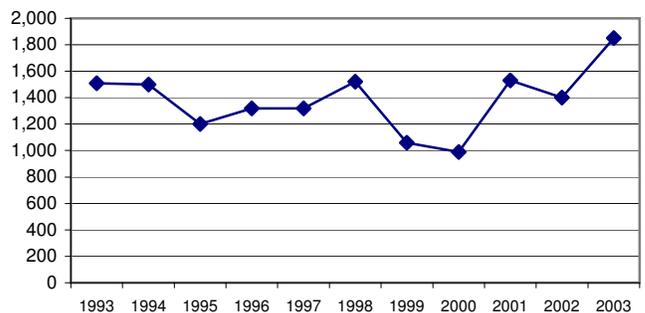
EMPLOYED

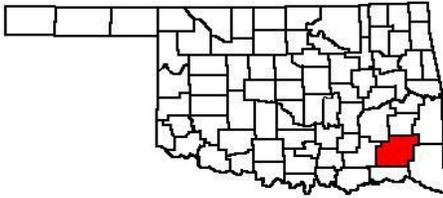


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

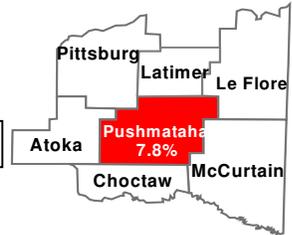
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cleveland	112,810	4,440	117,250	3.8%
Lincoln	12,350	800	13,140	6.0%
McClain	13,250	650	13,900	4.6%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Oklahoma	328,700	19,170	347,870	5.5%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Seminole	9,430	1,120	10,550	10.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





PUSHMATAHA COUNTY



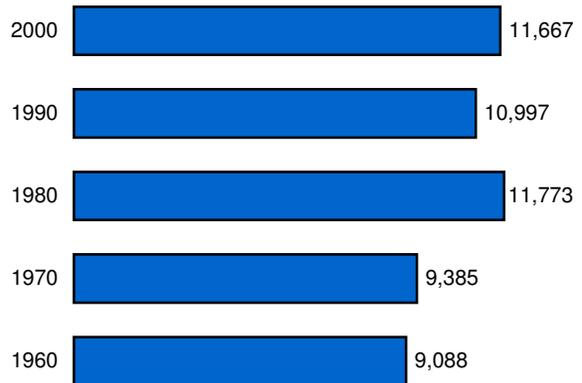
OVERVIEW

Antlers, the county seat, is the site of several manufacturing companies that produce items such as custom mixed concrete, lumber, roof trusses, building materials, and sportswear. Tuskahoma, last capital of the Choctaw Nation, is the site of the Choctaw Council House, built in 1884 and noted for its fine architecture.

A popular recreational area for outdoor enthusiasts, Pushmataha County offers locations such as the Kiamichi Mountains, Clayton Lake Recreational Area, Pine Creek State Park, and Sardis Lake for sporting activities. Although tourism and recreation contribute a great deal to the county's economy, agriculture is still a basic component, and wheat is the major crop. Ranching and timber are the main industries.

For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 580/298-3626 or the Chamber of Commerce at 580/298-2488.

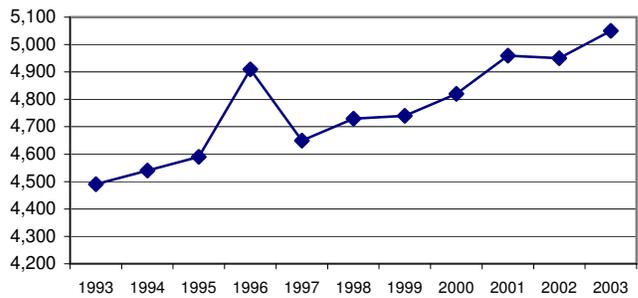
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,490	410	4,900	8.4%
1994	4,540	430	4,970	8.6%
1995	4,590	400	4,990	8.0%
1996	4,910	320	5,230	6.1%
1997	4,650	300	4,950	6.1%
1998	4,730	360	5,090	7.1%
1999	4,740	260	5,000	5.2%
2000	4,820	220	5,030	4.3%
2001	4,960	340	5,310	6.4%
2002	4,950	340	5,290	6.4%
2003	5,050	430	5,480	7.8%

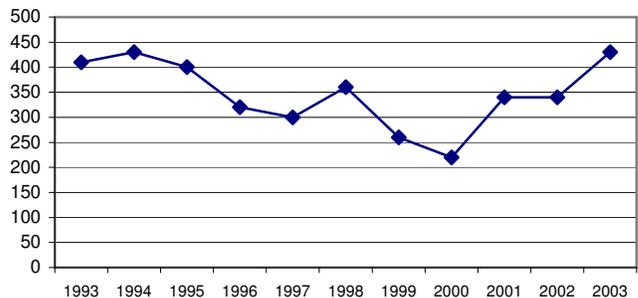
EMPLOYED

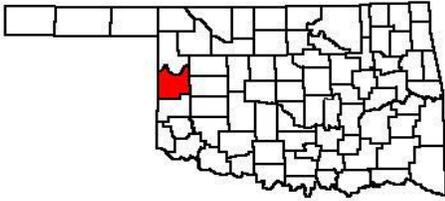


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

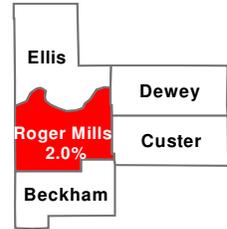
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Atoka	5,100	400	5,500	7.3%
Choctaw	5,310	560	5,880	9.6%
Latimer	3,840	250	4,090	6.1%
Le Flore	18,770	1,350	20,120	6.7%
McCurtain	13,310	1,580	14,890	10.6%
Pittsburg	18,180	1,220	19,400	6.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





ROGER MILLS COUNTY



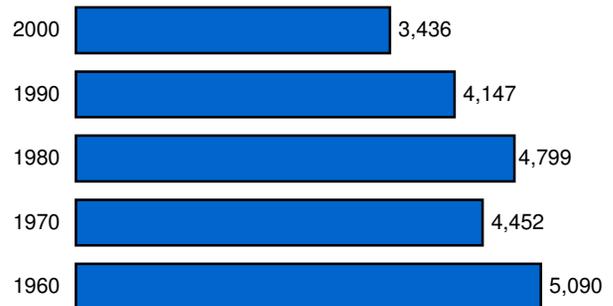
OVERVIEW

Bordering the Texas panhandle, Roger Mills County was opened to settlement in the land run into the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations April 19, 1892. It was designated County "F," and Cheyenne was the county seat. In November 1892, an election changed the name to honor Roger Q. Mills of Texas, a former U.S. Senator.

Roger Mills County lies atop the rich Anadarko Basin and has many oil and gas wells. It enjoyed a boom period in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but agriculture is the mainstay and most of the large ranches are still owned and operated by the same families that first settled them. The construction of the first series of upstream dams in the late 1940s at Sandstone followed the ruinous dust storms of the 1930s. These pioneering efforts helped develop land and water conservation projects throughout the United States.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/497-3395.

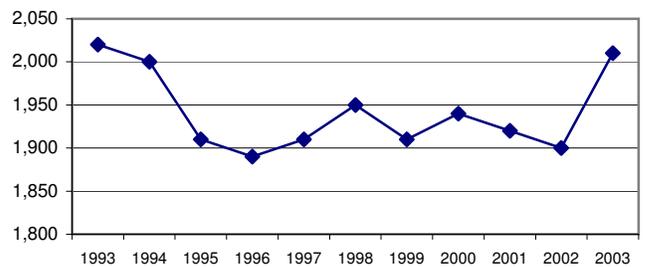
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	2,020	80	2,100	3.9%
1994	2,000	80	2,080	3.7%
1995	1,910	60	1,970	3.0%
1996	1,890	50	1,950	2.8%
1997	1,910	60	1,970	3.0%
1998	1,950	90	2,040	4.5%
1999	1,910	70	1,980	3.4%
2000	1,940	50	1,990	2.5%
2001	1,920	40	1,950	1.9%
2002	1,900	50	1,950	2.7%
2003	2,010	40	2,050	2.0%

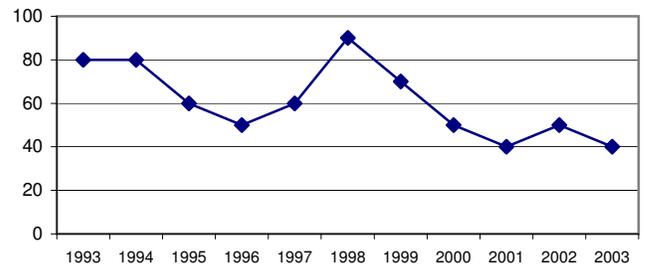
EMPLOYED

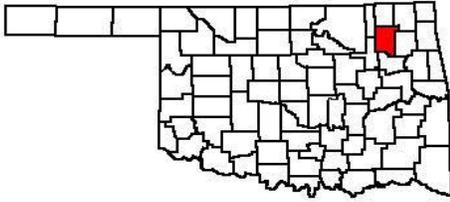


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

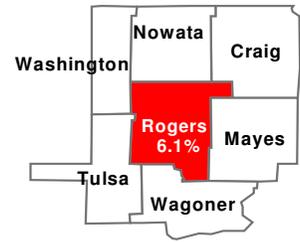
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beckham	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%
Custer	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%
Dewey	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%
Ellis	1,570	40	1,610	2.2%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





ROGERS COUNTY



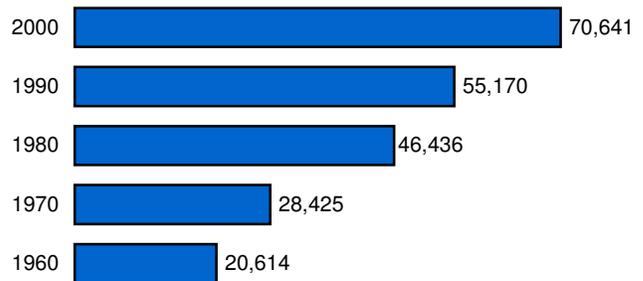
OVERVIEW

Originally part of the Cherokee Nation, Rogers County was created at statehood, and named for Clem V. Rogers, member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and father of famed Will Rogers.

While agriculture is still basic, the mining of coal and shale has also been important to the economy of Rogers County. Points of interest in the county include the Will Rogers Memorial Museum in Claremore, which attracts nearly one million visitors annually; the J.M. Davis Gun Museum; Totem Pole Historical Park located east of Foyil; and the Belvidere Mansion in Claremore.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/341-1860.

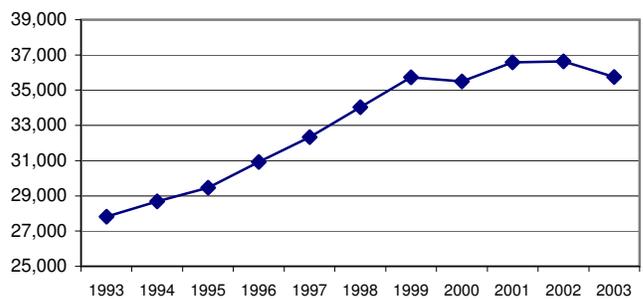
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	27,810	2,180	29,990	7.3%
1994	28,690	2,170	30,860	7.0%
1995	29,460	1,400	30,860	4.5%
1996	30,920	1,090	32,010	3.4%
1997	32,340	1,110	33,460	3.3%
1998	34,030	1,230	35,250	3.5%
1999	35,730	1,100	36,830	3.0%
2000	35,500	950	36,450	2.6%
2001	36,580	1,100	37,680	2.9%
2002	36,630	1,660	38,290	4.3%
2003	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%

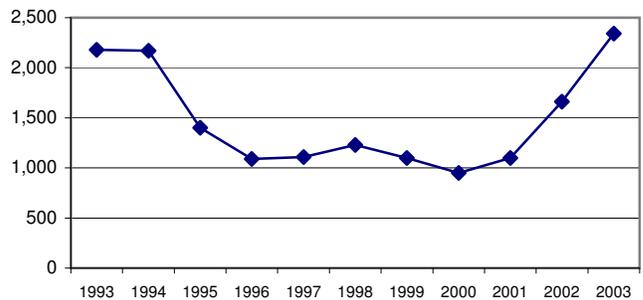
EMPLOYED

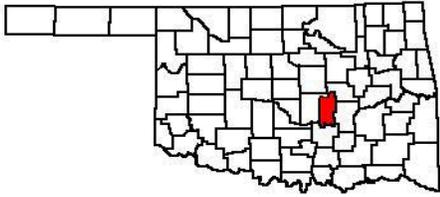


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

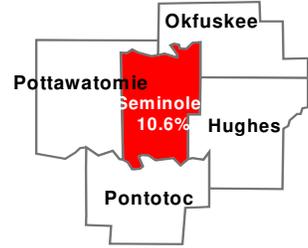
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Craig	6,110	340	6,450	5.3%
Mayes	13,610	1,400	15,010	9.3%
Nowata	3,780	310	4,090	7.6%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Wagoner	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%
Washington	18,910	1,230	20,140	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





SEMINOLE COUNTY



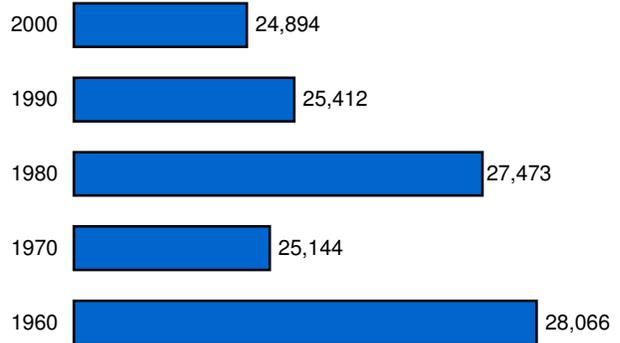
OVERVIEW

This county was originally part of the Seminole Nation, Indian Territory. Although oil exploration began near Wewoka as early as 1902, it was not until 1923 and the discovery of the Greater Seminole field that the county experienced an economic boom. By September 1929, this became the premier high-gravity oil field in the United States. Now, agriculture and manufacturing also contribute to the economy.

Businesses engaged in the production of clothing, oil field chemicals and tanks, air blasting equipment, and others are located in the area. Seminole State College continues the tradition first exemplified by the founding of the Mekasukee Academy for Seminole boys in 1891 and the Emahaka Boarding School for Seminole girls in 1893.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 405/257-2501.

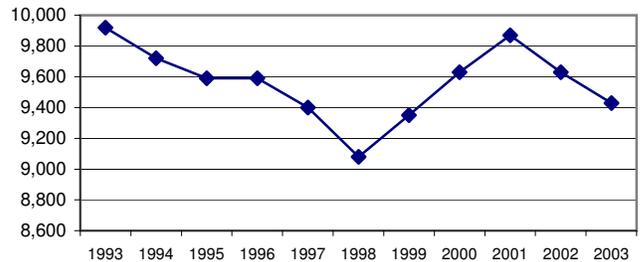
POPULATION



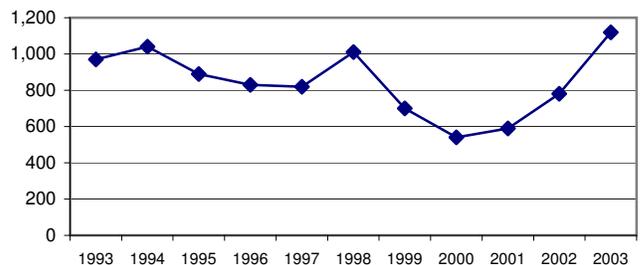
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	9,920	970	10,890	8.9%
1994	9,720	1,040	10,760	9.7%
1995	9,590	890	10,470	8.5%
1996	9,590	830	10,410	7.9%
1997	9,400	820	10,220	8.0%
1998	9,080	1,010	10,090	10.0%
1999	9,350	700	10,050	7.0%
2000	9,630	540	10,170	5.3%
2001	9,870	590	10,460	5.7%
2002	9,630	780	10,410	7.5%
2003	9,430	1,120	10,550	10.6%

EMPLOYED

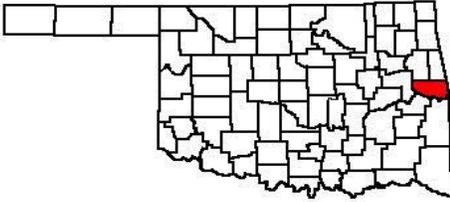


UNEMPLOYED

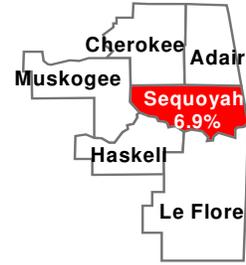


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Hughes	5,300	540	5,830	9.2%
Okfuskee	3,570	430	3,990	10.7%
Pontotoc	18,110	880	18,990	4.6%
Pottawatomie	28,530	1,850	30,380	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



SEQUOYAH COUNTY



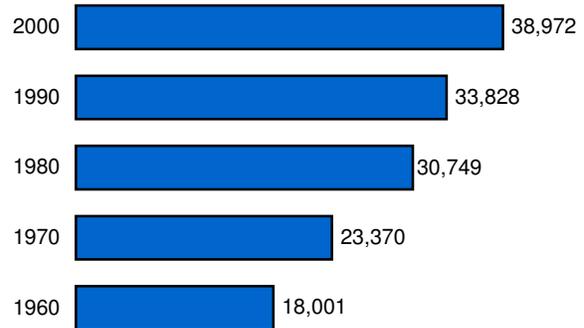
OVERVIEW

Once a part of Arkansas, this county was created at statehood, and named for the Sequoyah District of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Sequoyah was the Cherokee linguist who developed an alphabet for his people. Sallisaw is the county seat.

Agriculture is a mainstay of the county's economy, with grain and cattle being major products. Applegate Cove, Cowlington Point, and Short Mountain Cove are among the many campgrounds available in the county. Lake Tenkiller and Robert S. Kerr Reservoir also afford recreational opportunities. Blue Ribbon Downs racetrack, Oklahoma's first pari-mutual horse racing track, is another county tourist attraction, as is Sequoyah's home in Sallisaw.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/775-4516.

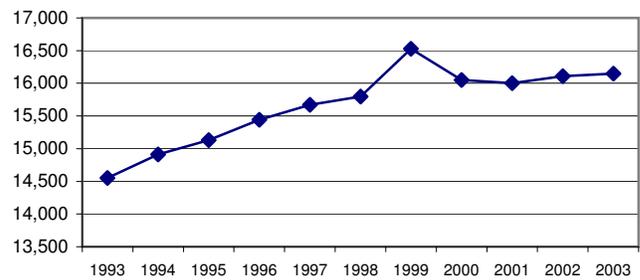
POPULATION



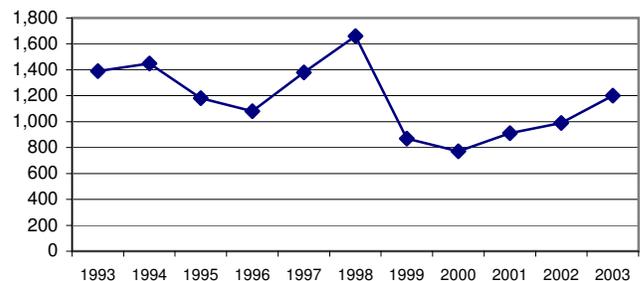
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	14,550	1,390	15,940	8.7%
1994	14,910	1,450	16,360	8.8%
1995	15,130	1,180	16,310	7.3%
1996	15,440	1,080	16,520	6.5%
1997	15,670	1,380	17,060	8.1%
1998	15,800	1,660	17,450	9.5%
1999	16,530	870	17,390	5.0%
2000	16,050	770	16,820	4.6%
2001	16,000	910	16,910	5.4%
2002	16,110	990	17,100	5.8%
2003	16,150	1,200	17,350	6.9%

EMPLOYED

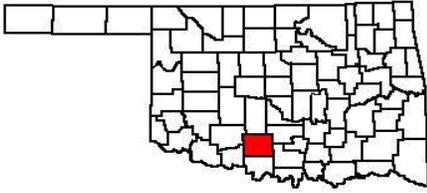


UNEMPLOYED

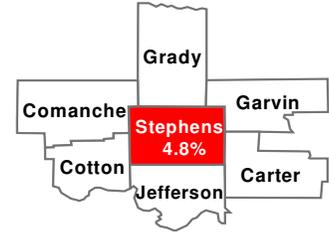


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Adair	8,540	960	9,500	10.1%
Cherokee	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%
Haskell	5,230	390	5,620	7.0%
Le Flore	18,770	1,350	20,120	6.7%
Muskogee	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



STEPHENS COUNTY



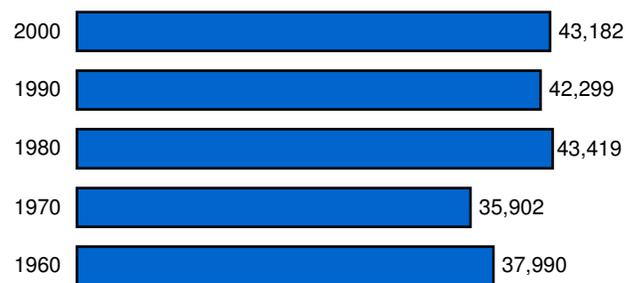
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood from portions of Comanche County, Oklahoma Territory, and the Chickasaw Nation, Stephens County was named for John H. Stephens, a member of Congress from Texas and staunch advocate of Oklahoma statehood.

The economy is based on agriculture (wheat, peanuts, cotton, cattle) and petroleum. Duncan, Marlow, and Comanche are the principal municipalities and each offers a wide range of goods and services. Halliburton Oil Field Services began in Duncan, and remains a major employer in the area.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/255-0977.

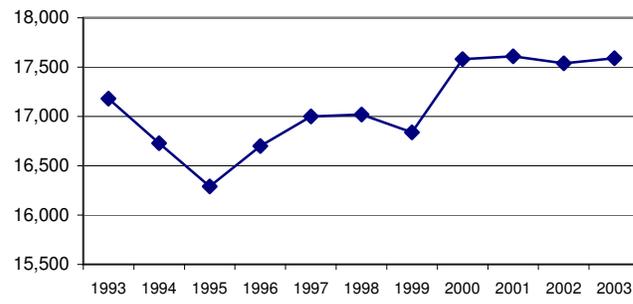
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	17,180	1,180	18,360	6.4%
1994	16,730	1,700	18,430	9.2%
1995	16,290	1,310	17,600	7.4%
1996	16,700	760	17,460	4.3%
1997	17,000	730	17,740	4.1%
1998	17,020	1,040	18,050	5.7%
1999	16,840	1,120	17,960	6.2%
2000	17,580	640	18,220	3.5%
2001	17,610	630	18,230	3.4%
2002	17,540	840	18,380	4.6%
2003	17,590	890	18,480	4.8%

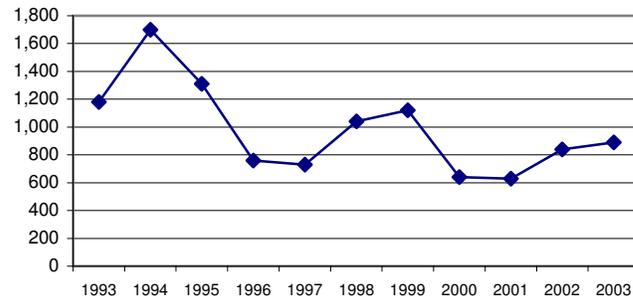
EMPLOYED

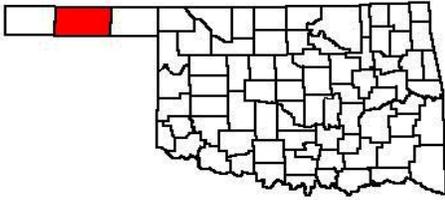


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Carter	21,380	1,060	22,440	4.7%
Comanche	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%
Cotton	2,220	120	2,330	4.9%
Garvin	11,270	580	11,850	4.9%
Grady	19,870	1,010	20,870	4.8%
Jefferson	2,270	140	2,410	5.9%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





Cimarron	Texas 2.2%	Beaver
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TEXAS COUNTY

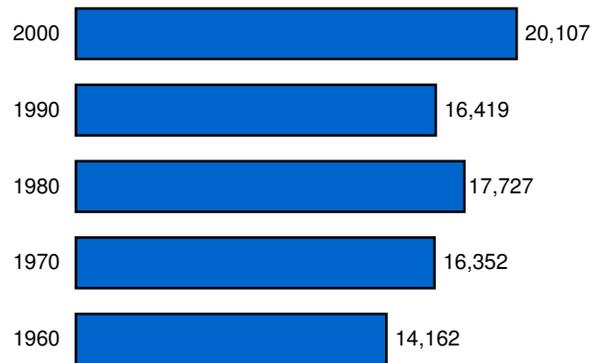
OVERVIEW

Texas County was formed at statehood from the central one-third of "Old Beaver County," also known as "No Man's Land." It took its name from the state of Texas. Its county seat is named for E. T. Guymon, uncle of George E. Ellison, who established the first business in that town.

Texas County consists of level plains and rolling hills. Many trees, especially cottonwood, grow along the streams. A large number of irrigation wells in the county help stabilize farming. Wheat, grain sorghums, and cattle are the chief agricultural industries, ranking near the top among counties of the state in all three. The county ranks high in natural gas and petroleum, being first in gas production among all counties of the United States. Industries in the area include gasoline extraction plants, and beef and pork production.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/338-3141.

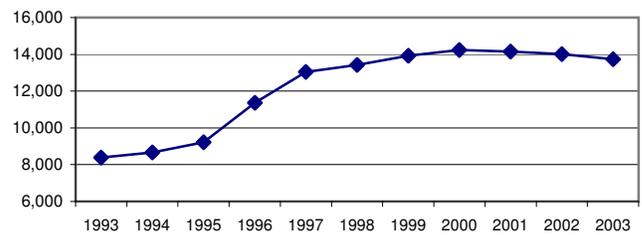
POPULATION



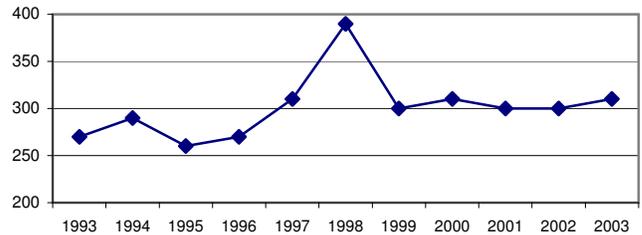
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	8,380	270	8,660	3.1%
1994	8,670	290	8,960	3.2%
1995	9,220	260	9,480	2.8%
1996	11,360	270	11,630	2.3%
1997	13,050	310	13,360	2.3%
1998	13,420	390	13,810	2.8%
1999	13,930	300	14,230	2.1%
2000	14,230	310	14,540	2.2%
2001	14,150	300	14,450	2.1%
2002	14,010	300	14,310	2.1%
2003	13,730	310	14,040	2.2%

EMPLOYED



UNEMPLOYED

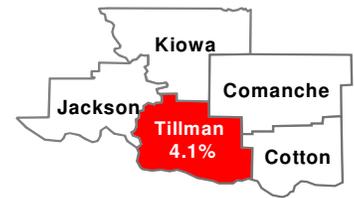


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beaver	2,510	90	2,600	3.6%
Cimarron	1,560	50	1,610	3.0%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



TILLMAN COUNTY



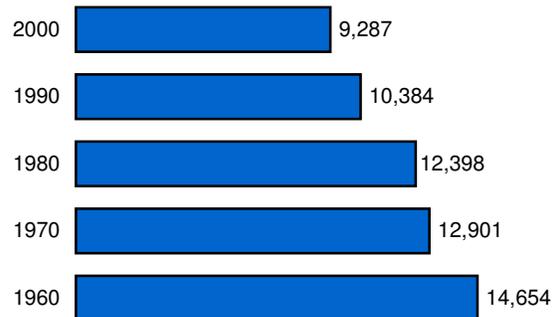
OVERVIEW

Bordering Texas at the Red River, Frederick is the county seat.

Farming, ranching, and dairies illustrate a variety of agricultural interests. The Frederick Industrial Park has a 6,000-foot concrete and asphalt lighted runway and complete refueling services. Frederick's water supply is provided by a 900-acre lake, and the area also has the Tom Steed Reservoir. Just east of Manitou, Deep Red Creek has been dammed to provide water and recreation. The Hackberry Flat Project has restored the area that was drained and farmed for years to provide a wildlife habitat for birds. A Visitor Center is planned, and the area is expected to draw many birdwatchers.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/335-3421.

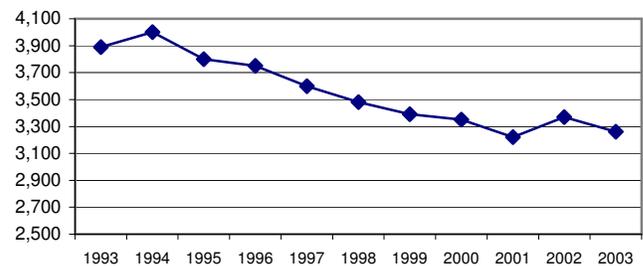
POPULATION



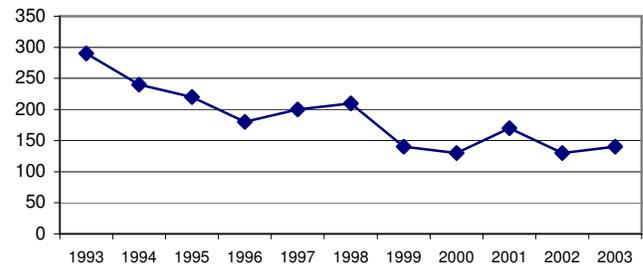
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	3,890	290	4,170	6.9%
1994	4,000	240	4,240	5.7%
1995	3,800	220	4,030	5.5%
1996	3,750	180	3,930	4.5%
1997	3,600	200	3,800	5.4%
1998	3,480	210	3,690	5.6%
1999	3,390	140	3,530	4.1%
2000	3,350	130	3,470	3.6%
2001	3,220	170	3,390	4.9%
2002	3,370	130	3,500	3.8%
2003	3,260	140	3,400	4.1%

EMPLOYED

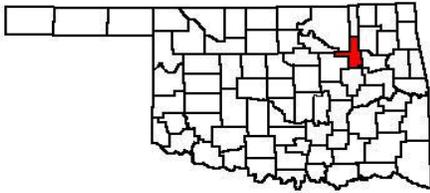


UNEMPLOYED

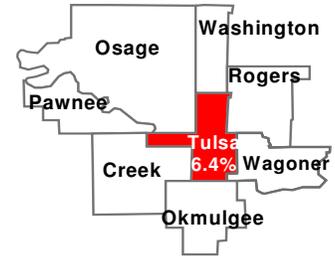


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Comanche	41,330	1,550	42,880	3.6%
Cotton	2,220	120	2,330	4.9%
Jackson	13,060	430	13,480	3.2%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



TULSA COUNTY



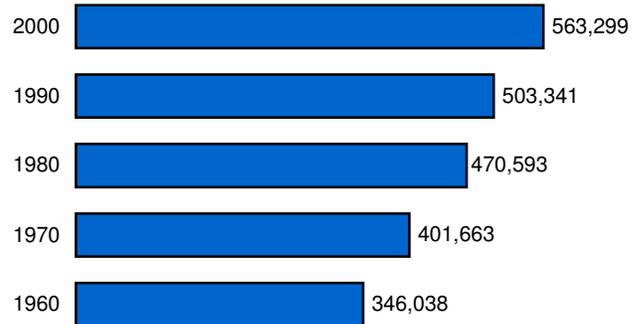
OVERVIEW

Located on the Arkansas River on lands that were once part of the Creek and Cherokee nations, Tulsa County was created at statehood and took its name from the town of Tulsa in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory.

The county has the state's second largest city, Tulsa, whose energy, aviation, computer, telecommunications, and electronics bases are supported by a broad complex of institutes of higher learning. Surrounding this core, is a rapidly growing ring of suburban cities, including Broken Arrow, Bixby, Jenks, Owasso, and Sand Springs. Beyond these areas, close at hand, there are still quiet, backwood areas.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/596-5471. Tulsa County is the primary county in the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area.

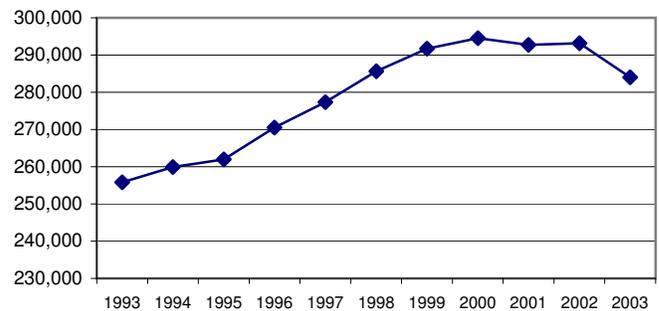
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	255,810	16,940	272,750	6.2%
1994	259,920	15,570	275,500	5.7%
1995	261,980	11,170	273,140	4.1%
1996	270,550	8,970	279,520	3.2%
1997	277,360	9,740	287,100	3.4%
1998	285,680	9,900	295,580	3.3%
1999	291,710	9,720	301,430	3.2%
2000	294,530	8,570	303,100	2.8%
2001	292,710	10,380	303,090	3.4%
2002	293,120	15,200	308,320	4.9%
2003	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%

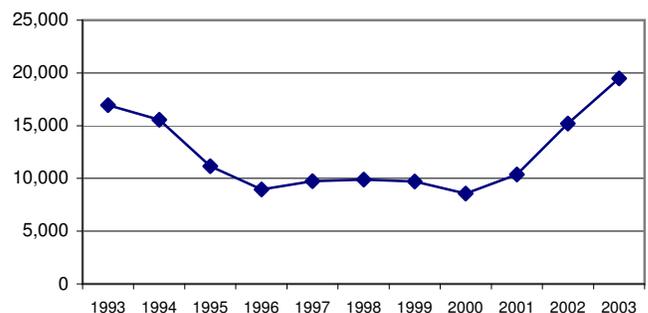
EMPLOYED

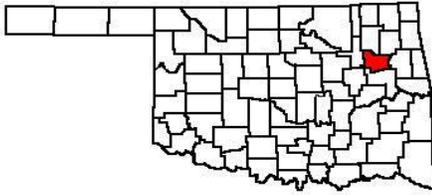


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

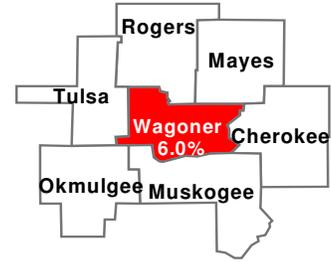
2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Creek	30,640	2,480	33,120	7.5%
Okmulgee	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%
Osage	19,260	1,390	20,650	6.7%
Pawnee	6,960	600	7,560	7.9%
Rogers	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%
Wagoner	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%
Washington	18,910	1,230	20,140	6.1%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





WAGONER COUNTY



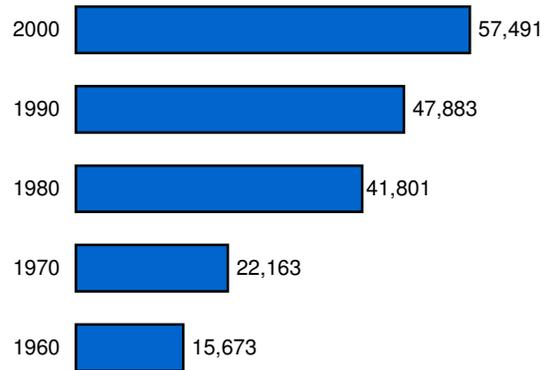
OVERVIEW

Created at statehood, Wagoner is named for its major city which is also the county seat.

The main thoroughfare of the county was the Osage Trace, which became known as the Texas Road in 1826. During the Civil War this route was heavily traveled. In 1866 the Texas Road became known as the East Shawnee Trail, one of the first cattle trails to cross the area. In the early 1870s the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (KATY) railroad extended into the county. While Tulsa's industrial area and the Port of Catoosa provide employment for many Wagoner County citizens, agriculture remains a basic element in the economy, with grain and cattle being of major importance.

Two books, Three Forks Country and History of Wagoner County, are sources of county information. The Wagoner Historical Society also serves the area. For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 918/485-2216.

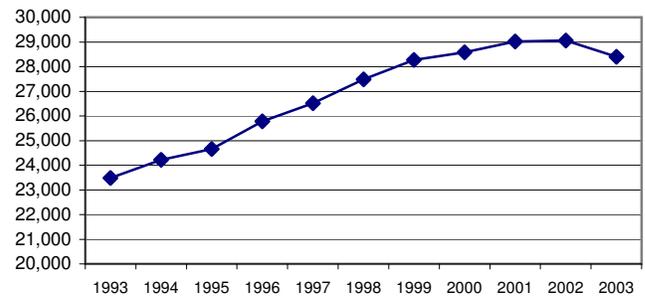
POPULATION



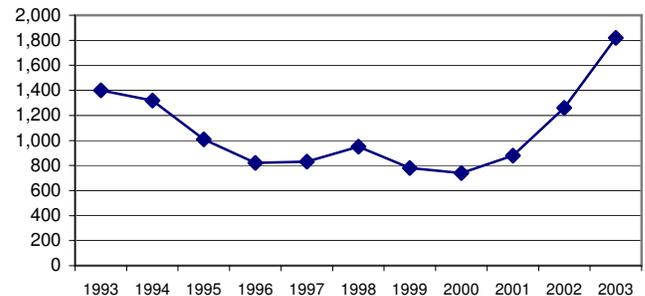
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	23,490	1,400	24,890	5.6%
1994	24,220	1,320	25,540	5.2%
1995	24,660	1,010	25,670	3.9%
1996	25,780	820	26,590	3.1%
1997	26,520	830	27,350	3.0%
1998	27,490	950	28,440	3.3%
1999	28,270	780	29,040	2.7%
2000	28,580	740	29,320	2.5%
2001	29,020	880	29,900	2.9%
2002	29,060	1,260	30,310	4.1%
2003	28,400	1,820	30,220	6.0%

EMPLOYED

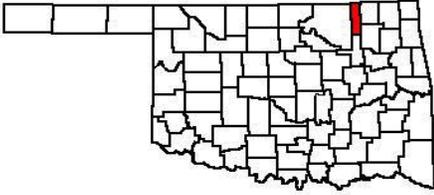


UNEMPLOYED

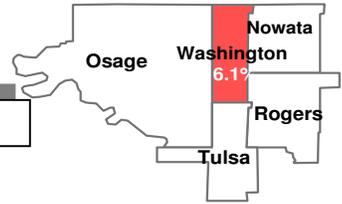


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Cherokee	18,820	1,060	19,880	5.3%
Mayes	13,610	1,400	15,010	9.3%
Muskogee	28,990	2,270	31,260	7.3%
Okmulgee	14,110	1,520	15,640	9.7%
Rogers	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



WASHINGTON COUNTY



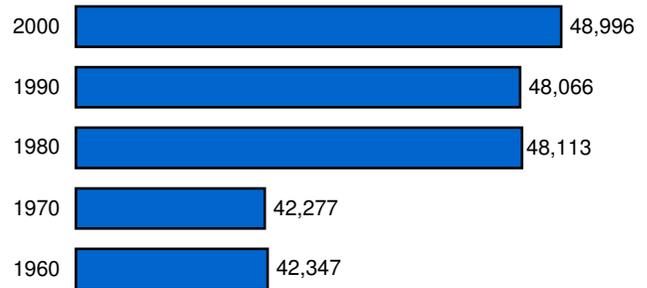
OVERVIEW

Bartlesville, the county seat, was the first oil-boom town in Indian Territory. George B. Keeler, a local fur trader, knew of the existence of oil in this area as early as 1875, but lacked the financial support and tribal permission necessary to exploit his discovery. It was not until April 15, 1897, that the No. 1 Nellie Johnstone, first commercial oil well in Oklahoma, was brought in by the Cudahy Oil Company. W. W. "Bill" Keeler, grandson of George, eventually became head of Phillips Petroleum Company and Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Dewey, the first town in Oklahoma to have electric lights, waterworks, and a telephone line, is the site of the Tom Mix Museum. Mix, one-time deputy sheriff and night marshal in Dewey, was an early-day silent film star.

For more information, call the county clerk's office at 918/337-2840.

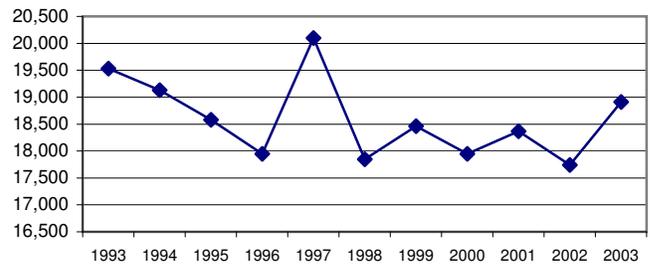
POPULATION



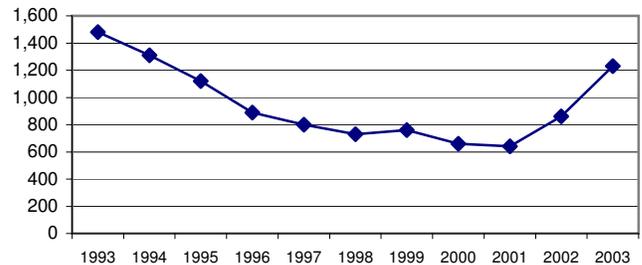
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	19,530	1,480	21,000	7.0%
1994	19,130	1,310	20,440	6.4%
1995	18,580	1,120	19,700	5.7%
1996	17,950	890	18,840	4.7%
1997	20,100	800	20,900	3.8%
1998	17,850	730	18,580	3.9%
1999	18,460	760	19,220	4.0%
2000	17,950	660	18,610	3.5%
2001	18,370	640	19,010	3.3%
2002	17,740	860	18,600	4.6%
2003	18,910	1,230	20,140	6.1%

EMPLOYED

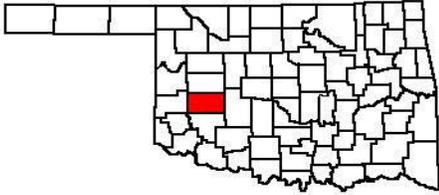


UNEMPLOYED

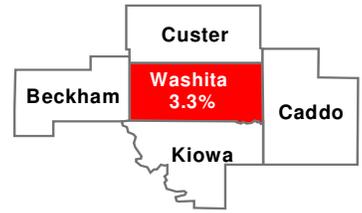


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Nowata	3,780	310	4,090	7.6%
Osage	19,260	1,390	20,650	6.7%
Rogers	35,750	2,340	38,090	6.1%
Tulsa	283,990	19,490	303,480	6.4%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



WASHITA COUNTY



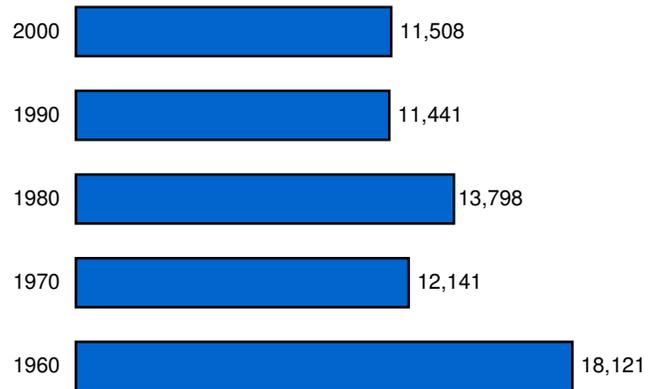
OVERVIEW

Part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho lands opened to settlement in the Land Run of April 19, 1892, this area was settled originally in 1886, when a white man named John M. Seger and 500 Indians left the old Cheyenne-Arapaho Agency at Darlington, near El Reno, and established a colony on the banks of Cobb Creek. This settlement was on the site of present-day Colony in eastern Washita County.

Designated as County "H," it was named after the Washita River. The word is Choctaw meaning "big hunt." Washita County has ranked as one of Oklahoma's leading agricultural counties, and the Anadarko Basin made it famous for oil and gas production.

Events include the Cheyenne-Arapahoe Celebration April 16 every five years, the Cordell Pumpkin Festival in October, and a city-wide garage sale in June. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/832-3548 or the Cordell Chamber of Commerce at 888/CORDELL.

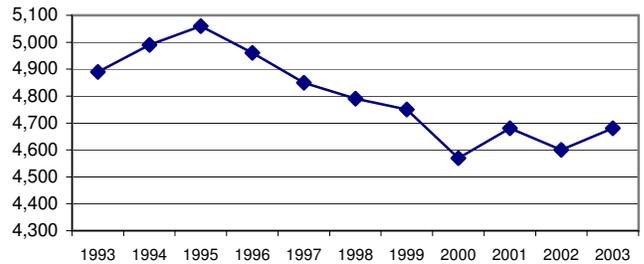
POPULATION



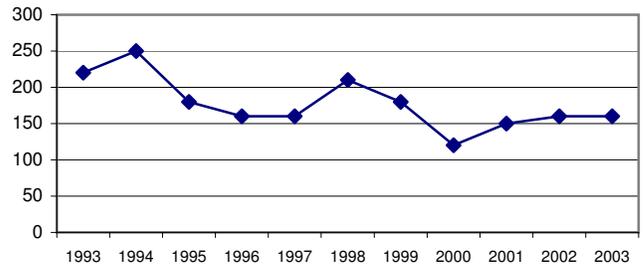
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,890	220	5,110	4.3%
1994	4,990	250	5,240	4.8%
1995	5,060	180	5,230	3.3%
1996	4,960	160	5,130	3.2%
1997	4,850	160	5,010	3.2%
1998	4,790	210	5,000	4.2%
1999	4,750	180	4,940	3.7%
2000	4,570	120	4,700	2.6%
2001	4,680	150	4,830	3.0%
2002	4,600	160	4,760	3.4%
2003	4,680	160	4,840	3.3%

EMPLOYED

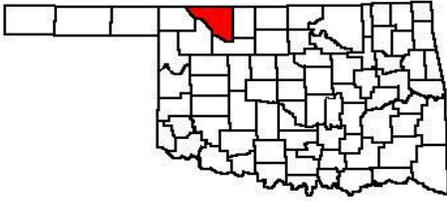


UNEMPLOYED

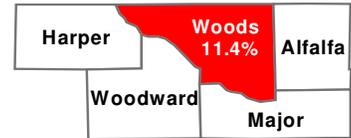


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Beckham	10,590	300	10,890	2.7%
Caddo	11,410	640	12,060	5.3%
Custer	11,500	390	11,890	3.3%
Kiowa	4,330	210	4,530	4.6%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%



WOODS COUNTY



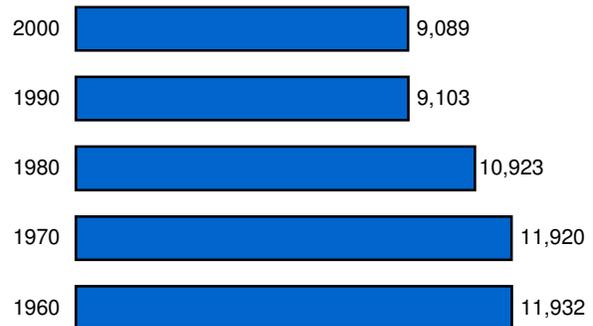
OVERVIEW

Woods County was created at statehood from portions of Woods and Woodward counties, Oklahoma Territory. It was part of the Cherokee Outlet, given to the Cherokees in 1828 as a hunting outlet. In 1893, the Cherokee Outlet was opened to white settlement by a land run, the greatest horserace in history. The area which was to become Woods County was originally designated as County "M."

The Constitutional Convention divided old Woods County. The eastern portion became Alfalfa County; a southern portion became Major County, and part of Woodward County north and east of the Cimarron River was added to the remainder to make up present-day Woods County.

The county tourist center is located on the campus of Northwestern Oklahoma State University. For more information, call the county clerk's office at 580/327-0998.

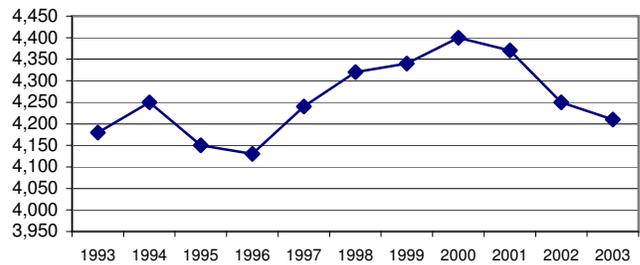
POPULATION



LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	4,180	120	4,300	2.7%
1994	4,250	150	4,400	3.3%
1995	4,150	90	4,240	2.1%
1996	4,130	110	4,230	2.5%
1997	4,240	110	4,350	2.6%
1998	4,320	130	4,450	2.9%
1999	4,340	80	4,420	1.9%
2000	4,400	70	4,470	1.5%
2001	4,370	70	4,440	1.6%
2002	4,250	420	4,670	8.9%
2003	4,210	540	4,750	11.4%

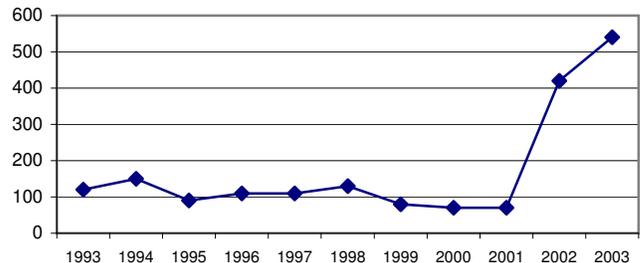
EMPLOYED

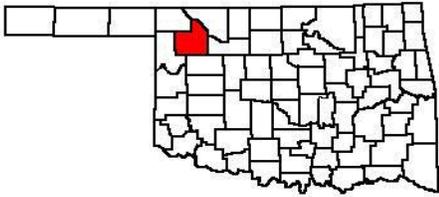


SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Alfalfa	2,410	60	2,460	2.3%
Harper	1,660	50	1,720	3.1%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Woodward	8,620	400	9,020	4.5%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%

UNEMPLOYED





WOODWARD COUNTY



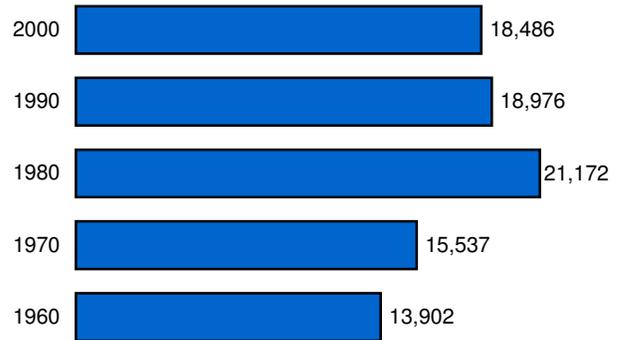
OVERVIEW

Woodward, the county seat, became a shipping point for cattle, and in 1913, the U.S. Government located an agricultural research station there. Woodward celebrated its centennial year in 1987. It remains a hub for commerce in northwest Oklahoma.

Agriculture and petroleum have contributed to the county's economy. Today Woodward Iodine, Western Farmer's Electrical Co-op, Bison Nitrogen, Terra Chemical, Deepwater Chemicals, and Mutual of Omaha are the examples of the county's industrial development.

Scenic areas include Boiling Springs State Park northeast of Woodward, and Alabaster Caverns State Park in the northern section of the county. Ft. Supply Reservoir provides hunting, fishing, camping, and swimming activities. Boiling Springs Golf Course is rated one of the top ten public courses in the state. For additional information, call the county clerk's office at 580/256-3625 or the Plains Indians and Pioneers Museum at 580/256-6136.

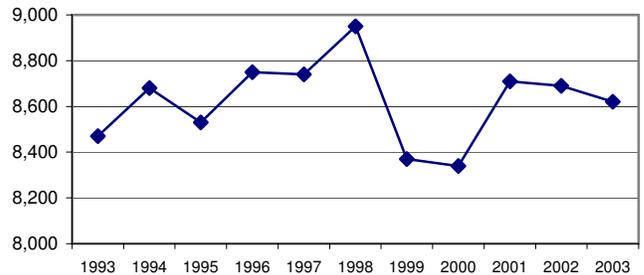
POPULATION



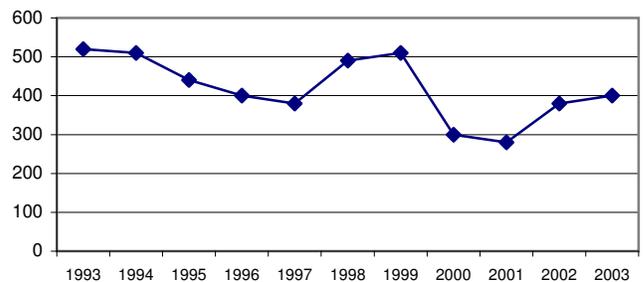
LABOR FORCE DATA

YEAR	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
1993	8,470	520	8,990	5.8%
1994	8,680	510	9,190	5.6%
1995	8,530	440	8,970	4.9%
1996	8,750	400	9,150	4.3%
1997	8,740	380	9,120	4.2%
1998	8,950	490	9,440	5.2%
1999	8,370	510	8,890	5.8%
2000	8,340	300	8,650	3.5%
2001	8,710	280	8,980	3.1%
2002	8,690	380	9,070	4.2%
2003	8,620	400	9,020	4.5%

EMPLOYED



UNEMPLOYED



SURROUNDING COUNTIES COMPARISON

2003	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	LABOR FORCE	RATE
Dewey	1,960	70	2,020	3.3%
Ellis	1,570	40	1,610	2.2%
Harper	1,660	50	1,720	3.1%
Major	3,470	100	3,580	2.9%
Woods	4,210	540	4,750	11.4%
Statewide	1,600,000	96,000	1,696,100	5.7%
Nationwide	137,736,000	8,774,000	146,510,000	6.0%