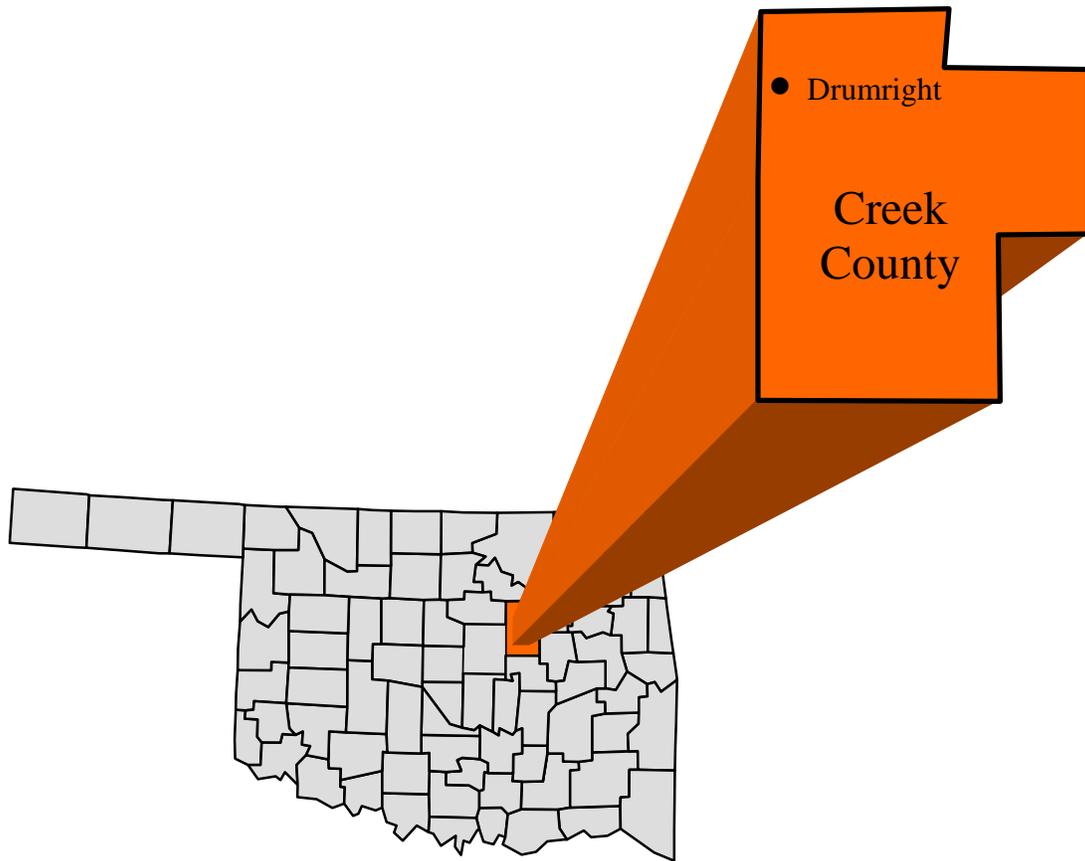


The Economic Impact of the New Hospital on the Economy of Drumright, Creek County, Oklahoma



Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service

**Oklahoma Office of Rural Health
Rural Health Policy & Research Center**

Oklahoma State University



January 2005

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of Drumright, Creek County, Oklahoma**

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Table of Contents

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. TRENDS IN THE HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY	1
A. National Trends.....	1
B. Creek County and Drumright Trends	3
III. STATISTICS – DRUMRIGHT HOSPITAL.....	11
IV. THE IMPACT OF DRUMRIGHT HOSPITAL	12
A. The Multiplier Effect	12
B. The Impact of the New Hospital Construction	13
C. The Impact of the New Hospital During Operation.....	14
V. SUMMARY	15
Appendix A. Model and Data Used to Estimate Employment and Income Multipliers	
Appendix B. Selected Demographic and Economic Data	

The Economic Impact of the New Hospital on the Economy of Drumright, Creek County, Oklahoma

Executive Summary

Leaders in Drumright, Oklahoma, have realized the importance of a hospital and health services to their economy and future growth. Because of the need for quality health services and for economic development growth and expansion, leaders in Drumright have constructed a new hospital. The objective of this report is to measure the economic impact the construction and operation of the hospital will have on the Drumright economy.

The new hospital was primarily constructed in 2004. The economic impact of the construction of the new hospital, as measured by employment and payroll, is huge:

Employment (jobs)

- 81 jobs total impact
- 27 jobs secondary impact
- 54 jobs direct impact

Payroll (wages and salary including benefits)

- \$2,651,860 wages and salaries total impact
- \$672,860 wages and salaries secondary impact
- \$1,979,000 wages and salaries direct impact

Retail Sales and Sales Tax Impact

- \$681,262 retail sales
- \$27,250 city sales taxes

The operational phase will begin in February 2005 and will have an on-going annual impact on the local economy:

Employment (jobs)

- 57 jobs total impact
- 25 jobs secondary impact
- 32 jobs direct impact

Payroll (wages and salary including benefits)

- \$2,085,000 wages and salaries total impact
- \$585,000 wages and salaries secondary impact
- \$1,500,000 wages and salaries direct impact

Retail Sales and Sales Tax Impact

- \$536,000 retail sales
- \$21,000 city sales taxes

The fact that Drumright will have a quality hospital with outstanding technology and services will enhance the opportunity for Drumright to attract new business and industry. This could, in turn, result in new jobs and new families moving into the community. All of these factors illustrate that the new Drumright hospital is vitally important for the economic growth of Drumright. The Drumright hospital is also important to the community as it contributes to the health and well-being of the residents within Drumright and the surrounding rural area.

INTRODUCTION

Across Oklahoma, **hospitals provide access to vital health care services 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. But the role hospitals play as a major contributor to the community economy is often overlooked.** Leaders in Drumright, Oklahoma, have realized the importance of a hospital and health services to their economy and future growth. Because of the need for quality health services and for economic development growth and expansion, leaders in Drumright have constructed a new hospital. The objective of this report is to measure the economic impact the construction and operation of the hospital will have on the Drumright economy. More specifically, the report will:

1. Review economic trends of the health sector employment and payroll for the U.S., Creek County, and Drumright;
2. Present statistics for the Drumright hospital;
3. Measure the economic impact the new hospital will have on the local economy during construction; and
4. Measure the economic impact the new hospital will have on the local economy when operational.

TRENDS IN THE HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY

National Trends

The health care sector is an extremely fast growing sector, and based on the current demographics, there is every reason to expect this trend to continue. Data in **Table 1** provide selected expenditure and employment data for the United States. Several highlights from the national data are:

Table 1
 United States Health Care Expenditures and Employment Data
 1970-2003; Projected for 2004, 2008, & 2013

Year	<u>National Data</u>				
	Total Health Expenditures (\$ Billions)	Per Capita Health Expenditures (\$)	Health Expenditures as % of GDP (%)	Health Sector Employment (000)	Annual Increase in Employment (%)
1970	\$73.1	\$348	7.0%	3,052	
1980	245.8	1,067	8.8%	5,278	7.3%
1990	696.0	2,738	12.0%	7,814	4.8%
1995	990.2	3,698	13.4%	9,230	3.6%
1996	1,039.3	3,847	13.3%	9,478	2.7%
1997	1,092.8	4,007	13.1%	9,703	2.4%
1998	1,150.3	4,179	13.1%	9,853	1.5%
1999	1,222.6	4,402	13.2%	9,977	1.3%
2000	1,309.4	4,670	13.3%	10,103	1.3%
2001	1,420.7	5,021	14.1%	10,381	2.8%
2002	1,553.0	5,440	14.9%	10,673	2.8%
2003	1,673.6	5,808	15.3%	N/A	
Projections					
2004	1,793.6	6,167	15.5%	N/A	
2008	2,387.7	7,928	16.7%	N/A	
2013	3,358.1	10,709	18.4%	N/A	

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures 1970-2003 and National Health Expenditure Projections 2004-2013, website: <<http://cms.hhs.gov>>

N/A - Not Available

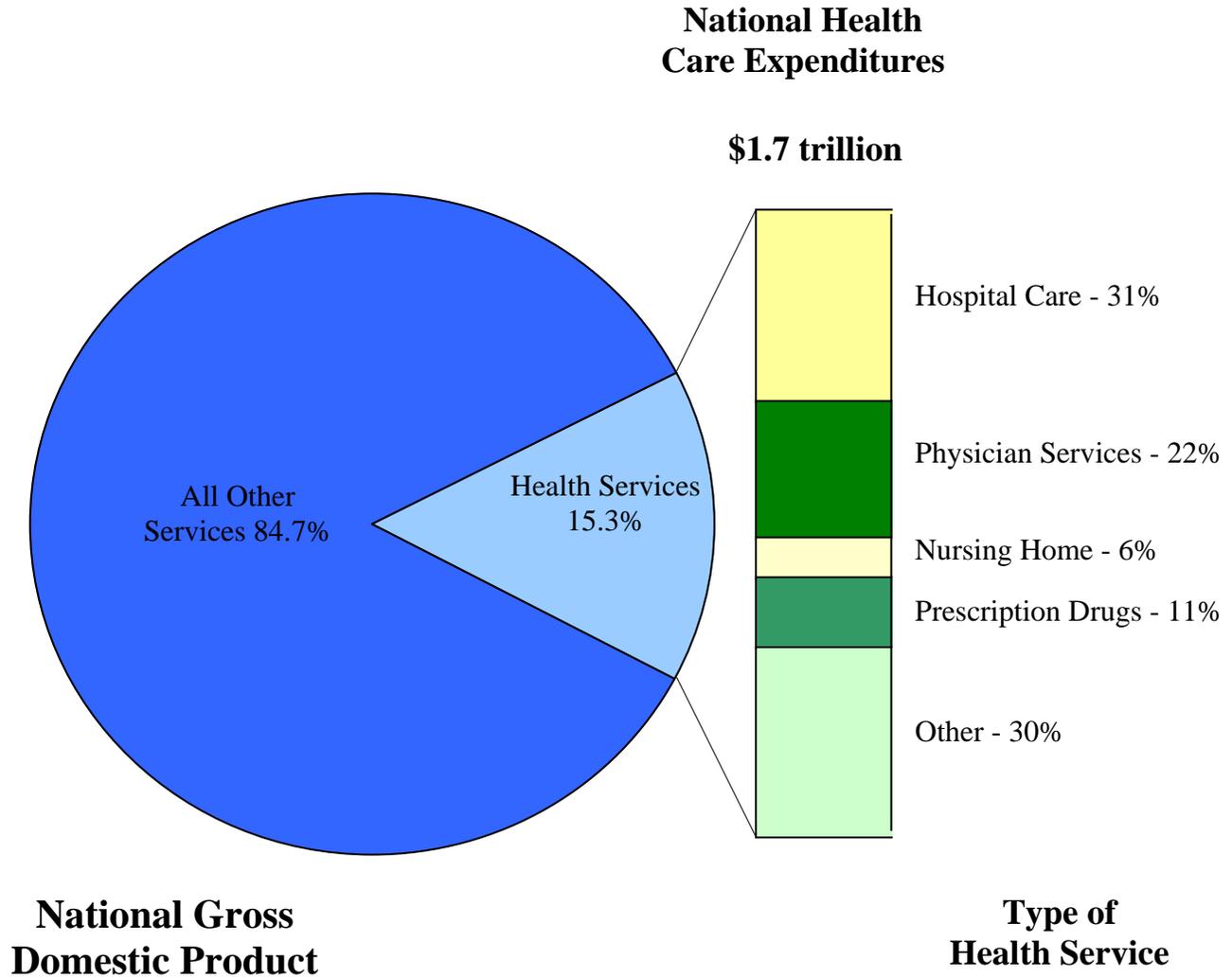
- In 1970, health care services as a share of the national gross domestic product (GDP) were 7.0 percent. This increased to 15.3 percent in 2003;
- Per capita health expenditures increased from \$348 in 1970 to \$5,808 in 2003;
- Employment in the health sector increased 250 percent from 1970 to 2002; and
- Annual increases in employment from 1995 to 2002 ranged from 1.3 percent up to 3.6 percent.

In addition, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures, projects substantial increases in health care expenditures from 2004 through 2013; in fact, it is predicted that health care expenditures will account for 16.7 percent of GDP by 2008 and increase up to 18.4 percent of GDP in 2013. Per capita health care expenditures are projected to increase to almost \$8,000 in 2008 and up to \$10,709 in 2013. Total health expenditures are projected to increase to over \$3 trillion in 2013. Of the 15.3 percent of GDP or \$1.7 trillion spent on health care in 2003, thirty-one percent of the expenditures were for hospital care and another 22 percent were for physician services (**Figure 1**).

Creek County and Drumright Trends

Drumright and Creek County are west of Tulsa, Oklahoma (**Figure 2**). Data relative to the health sector for the county are provided on **Tables 2** through **4**. Two secondary data sources are utilized to show trends in the health sector which illustrate the magnitude of the importance of the health sector on the Creek County economy. These sources are based on different data definitions and thus cannot be directly compared with each other. However, both sources demonstrate the importance of the health sector and hospitals on the Creek County economy. Data specific to the Drumright medical service area are not directly available, thus county data

Figure 1
National Health Expenditures
as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product and by Health Service Type



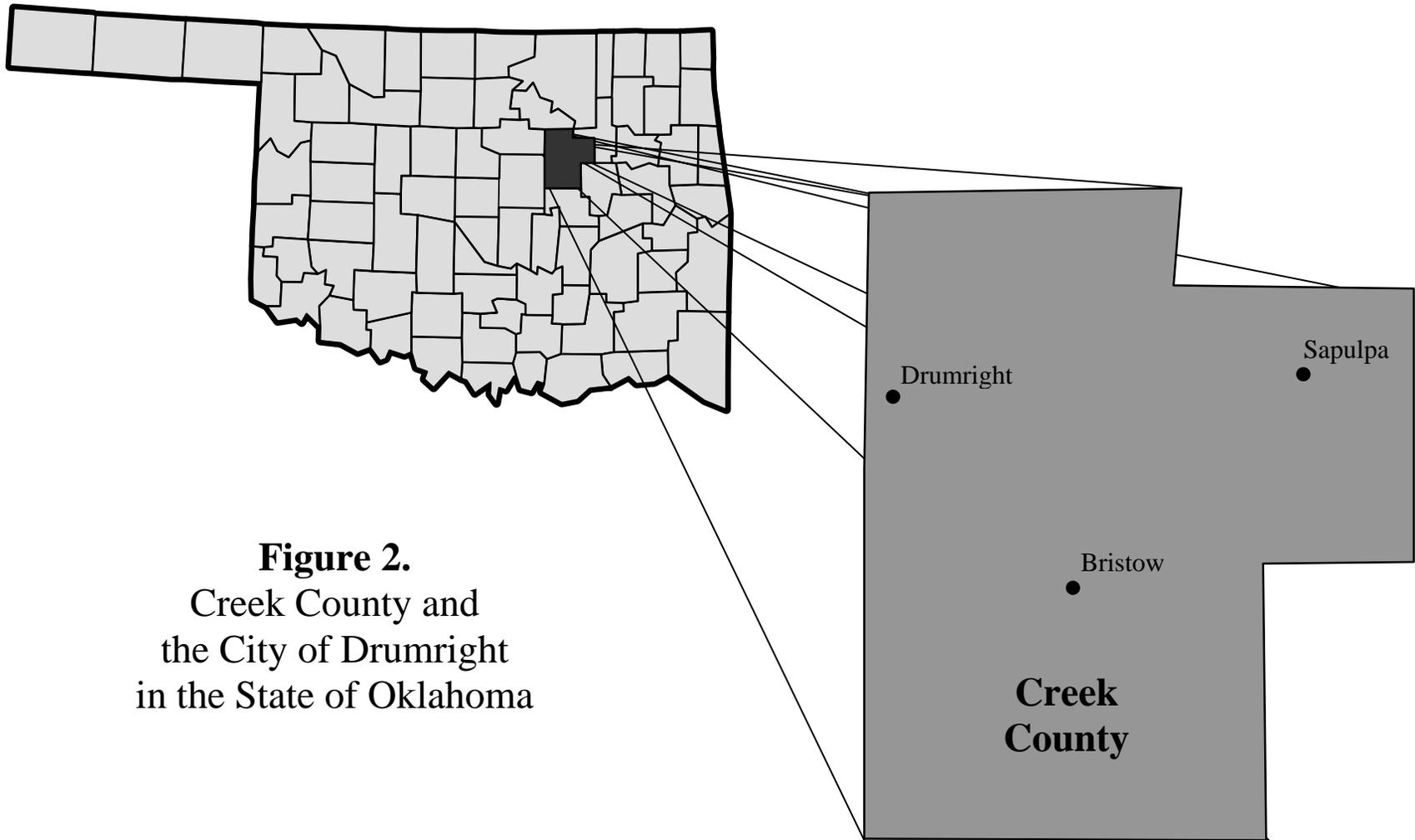


Figure 2.
Creek County and
the City of Drumright
in the State of Oklahoma

Table 2**Employment and Payroll for Creek County, Oklahoma, 1988-2002**

		Employment			Payroll (1000s)		
		Health Services	Percent of Total	Total Employment	Health Services	Percent of Total	Total Employment
	1988	1,073	10.8%	9,894	\$12,268	7.7%	\$158,654
	1989	1,031	9.9%	10,431	\$12,787	7.7%	\$166,665
	1990	1,092	10.4%	10,533	\$14,097	8.0%	\$175,803
Based	1991	1,128	10.4%	10,876	\$14,837	8.0%	\$184,404
on	1992	1,286	10.2%	12,646	\$18,475	7.6%	\$242,874
SIC	1993	1,190	8.8%	13,506	\$17,000	6.5%	\$261,307
	1994	1,079	7.9%	13,595	\$17,873	6.8%	\$261,010
	1995	1,100	8.1%	13,645	\$18,648	7.1%	\$264,489
	1996	1,128	7.9%	14,295	\$20,009	6.9%	\$289,327
	1997	1,577	11.0%	14,397	\$33,241	10.6%	\$312,393
	% Change from 1988 to 1997	47.0%	n/a	45.5%	171.0%	n/a	96.9%
	1998	2,199	14.4%	15,256	\$35,194	10.5%	\$334,219
Based	1999	2,084	13.5%	15,451	\$35,063	10.1%	\$346,778
on	2000	2,123	13.4%	15,833	\$39,741	10.5%	\$377,168
NAICS	2001	2,374	15.2%	15,610	\$48,768	12.6%	\$387,689
	2002	2,576	16.4%	15,710	\$51,831	13.3%	\$390,227
	% Change from 1998 to 2002	17.1%	n/a	3.0%	47.3%	n/a	16.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns; 1988-1997 based upon Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and 1998-2002 based upon North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Data are excluded for self-employed persons, employees of private households, railroad employees, agricultural production workers, and for most government employees (except for those working in wholesale liquor establishments, retail liquor stores, federally-chartered savings institutions, Federally-chartered credit unions, and hospitals).

The SIC major group includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing medical, surgical, and other health services to persons; establishments of associations or groups, such as Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), primarily engaged in providing medical or other health services to members are included; hospices are also included in this major group.

The NAICS Health Care and Social Assistance sector includes establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals; all industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

Table 3
Full-Time and Part-Time Employment
by Type of Employment and by Major Industry (NAICS)
for Creek County, OK, 2001-2002

	2001			2002		
	No. of Jobs	% of Total	% of Private	No. of Jobs	% of Total	% of Private
Total Employment	29,579	100.0%		29,691	100.0%	
Wage and salary employment	20,253	68.5%		20,078	67.6%	
Proprietors employment	9,326	31.5%		9,613	32.4%	
Farm employment	1,791	6.1%		1,800	6.1%	
Nonfarm employment	27,788	93.9%		27,891	93.9%	
Private employment	24,518	82.9%	100.0%	24,628	82.9%	100.0%
Forestry, fishing, & related	D	na	na	D	na	na
Mining	994	3.4%	4.1%	957	3.2%	3.9%
Utilities	69	.2%	.3%	73	.2%	.3%
Construction	2,703	9.1%	11.0%	2,761	9.3%	11.2%
Manufacturing	4,581	15.5%	18.7%	4,044	13.6%	16.4%
Wholesale trade	728	2.5%	3.0%	766	2.6%	3.1%
Retail trade	3,091	10.4%	12.6%	3,081	10.4%	12.5%
Transportation & warehousing	1,144	3.9%	4.7%	1,026	3.5%	4.2%
Information	224	.8%	.9%	217	.7%	.9%
Finance & insurance	889	3.0%	3.6%	896	3.0%	3.6%
Real estate, rental & leasing	763	2.6%	3.1%	882	3.0%	3.6%
Prof & technical svcs	1,018	3.4%	4.2%	1,023	3.4%	4.2%
Mgmt of cos and enterprises	60	.2%	.2%	63	.2%	.3%
Administrative & waste services	1,348	4.6%	5.5%	1,491	5.0%	6.1%
Educational services	185	.6%	.8%	185	.6%	.8%
Health care & soc asst incl HOSPITALS	3,218	10.9%	13.1%	3,455	11.6%	14.0%
Arts, entert, & rec	D	na	na	D	na	na
Accommodation & food svcs	1,174	4.0%	4.8%	1,297	4.4%	5.3%
Other svcs, except public admin	1,974	6.7%	8.1%	2,038	6.9%	8.3%
Govt & govt enterprises	3,270	11.1%		3,263	11.0%	

Source: 2004 Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

D - Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

na - No percentages would be calculated due to nondisclosure of data for confidentiality.

Table 4
Earnings by Major Source and by Industry (NAICS)
for Creek County, OK, 2001-2002

	2001			2002		
	Income (\$1,000s)	% of Total	% of Private	Income (\$1,000s)	% of Total	% of Private
Earnings by place of work						
Total earnings by place of work	\$691,806	100.0%		\$702,107	100.0%	
Wage and salary disbursements	495,310	71.6%		495,922	70.6%	
Proprietors' income	87,896	12.7%		92,360	13.2%	
Other	108,600	15.7%		113,825	16.2%	
Earnings by Industry						
Total earnings by industry	691,806	100.0%		702,107	100.0%	
Farm earnings	-2,480	-0.4%		89	0.0%	
Nonfarm earnings	694,286	100.4%		702,018	100.0%	
Private earnings	583,642	84.4%	100.0%	590,092	84.0%	100.0%
Forestry, fishing, & related	D	na	na	D	na	na
Mining	17,753		3.0%	17,319		2.9%
Utilities	3,933		0.7%	4,459		0.8%
Construction	70,067		12.0%	72,369		12.3%
Manufacturing	174,816		30.0%	161,164		27.3%
Wholesale trade	24,202		4.1%	25,067		4.2%
Retail trade	55,192		9.5%	58,520		9.9%
Transportation & warehousing	47,481		8.1%	40,820		6.9%
Information	5,330		0.9%	5,120		0.9%
Finance & insurance	18,949		3.2%	19,784		3.4%
Real estate, rental & leasing	8,270		1.4%	9,641		1.6%
Professional & technical services	21,264		3.6%	22,555		3.8%
Management of companies & enterprises	1,900		0.3%	1,680		0.3%
Administrative & waste services	19,334		3.3%	21,920		3.7%
Educational services	2,770		0.5%	2,728		0.5%
Hlth care & soc asst incl HOSPS	69,707		11.9%	79,765		13.5%
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	D	na	na	D	na	na
Accommodation & food services	10,987		1.9%	12,355		2.1%
Other services, except public administration	29,609		5.1%	32,596		5.5%
Government and government enterprises	110,644	16.0%		111,926	15.9%	

Source: 2004 Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

D - Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

na - No percentages would be calculated due to nondisclosure of data for confidentiality.

are used to illustrate the trends and magnitude of the health sector relative to the total county economy.

Data in **Table 2** are from the U. S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, to illustrate how the health sector is growing over time in Creek County. From 1988 through 1997, the health services sector employment grew 47.0 percent and payroll 171.0 percent. From 1998 through 2002, employment grew another 17.1 percent and payroll 47.3 percent. The health services sector accounted for 11.0 percent of the county's employment in 1988. In 2002, employment in health services comprised 16.4 percent of the county's employment.

Data in **Tables 3** and **4** are from the Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, for the years 2001 and 2002 and are based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). This data source has a broader definition of employment than does the U. S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns. The purpose of **Tables 3** and **4** is to demonstrate the importance of the health sector as compared to the entire economy. In 2002, the health care sector (which includes hospitals) accounted for 3,455 full-time and part-time employees or 14.0 percent of the private employment in Creek County (**Table 3**). The health care sector was the second largest sector of the private employment. Manufacturing employment made up 16.4% of the private employment jobs. In 2002, the health care sector accounted for \$79.8 million in total earnings which was 13.5 percent of the total earnings for the county (**Table 4**). The largest earning sector was manufacturing with 27.3 percent of total earnings for the county.

Population data for Drumright and Creek County are presented in **Table 5**. The data illustrate that the community is experiencing slow growth. Drumright experienced growth of 3.9% over the ten-year period, 1990 – 2000, while Creek County had 10.6% growth during the

Table 5
 Census Population and Population Estimates and Projections
 for City of Drumright and Creek County, OK, 1970-2020

	City of Drumright	Creek County	State of Oklahoma
1970 Census	2,740	45,523	2,559,229
1980 Census	3,162	59,016	3,025,290
1990 Census	2,732	60,915	3,145,585
2000 Census	2,839	67,367	3,450,305
2001 Estimates	2,834	68,167	3,467,181
2002 Estimates	2,833	68,836	3,489,700
2003 Estimates	2,820	68,794	3,511,532
2010 Projection	3,030	72,000	3,707,000
2020 Projection	3,240	77,000	3,963,800
1990-2000 % change	3.9%	10.6%	9.7%
2000-2010 % change	6.7%	6.9%	7.4%
2000-2020 % change	14.1%	14.3%	14.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 1970, 1980, 1990 & 2000 Census; 2001, 2002, & 2003 Census Estimated Populations; 2010 and 2020 Census Population Projections

same time period. Creek County is growing much faster than Drumright, especially in the eastern portions of the county closer to Tulsa. It is also important to note that the rural areas around Drumright are growing as many people seek out rural places for their residence. Detailed data for Drumright from the 2000 Census are provided in **Appendix B**.

STATISTICS – DRUMRIGHT HOSPITAL

The economic impact of the construction of the new hospital, as measured by employment and payroll, is huge. The new hospital was primarily constructed in 2004. The economic impact was noticeable just by traveling to the construction site. The number of vehicles in the parking lot often reached about 50 and trucks were constantly delivering materials. Project leaders estimated that \$1.979 million was paid in wages during the construction of the hospital (**Table 6**). Using Oklahoma average construction wages, this converted to 54 jobs. The construction phase only occurs once, but is a sizeable impact on the Drumright economy. The construction workers, although many were from out of town, purchased such items as food, gas, and drinks in Drumright. Also, on occasion they would spend the night at a hotel. Some workers were local and they had an even larger impact as they spent a bigger portion of their paycheck locally. All of the purchases significantly impacted the Drumright economy during the construction of the hospital.

Table 6
Selected Statistics
for New Hospital in Drumright

	Employment	Payroll
Construction	54	\$1.979 million
Operational	32	\$1.5 million

Source: Local Drumright Leaders

The operational phase will begin in February 2005 and will have an on-going impact on the local economy. The professionals who will operate the hospital expect to employ 32 employees and have a payroll (including salary and benefits) of \$1.5 million (**Table 6**). Most of

these will be local residents and thus will purchase many items locally. Likewise, the hospital operations will purchase inputs locally and thus impact the Drumright economy. The impact on other businesses in Drumright will be discussed and estimated in the following section of this report.

THE IMPACT OF DRUMRIGHT HOSPITAL

As presented in the previous section, **the economic impact of the Drumright Hospital, measured by their employment and payroll, is significant.** However, this does not tell the complete story as secondary economic impacts are created when the hospital construction workers and the hospital employees spend money. These secondary benefits are measured by multipliers using an input-output model and data from IMPLAN. The model and data are widely used by economists and other academics across the U.S. The IMPLAN model and data are further discussed in **Appendix A.**

The Multiplier Effect

To further explain the concept of a multiplier, consider, for instance, the closing of a hospital. The hospital can no longer pay employees, and dollars going to these households will stop. Likewise, the hospital cannot purchase goods from other businesses, and the dollar flowing to those other businesses will stop. As a result, household income and revenues for other businesses in the economy will be decreased. Since earnings would decrease, households and businesses decrease their purchases of goods and services from other businesses. This, in turn, decreases these businesses' purchases of labor and inputs. Thus, the change in the economic base works its way throughout the entire economy.

A measure is needed that yields the effects created by an increase or decrease in economic activity. In economics, this measure is called the multiplier effect. An employment

multiplier of 2.0 indicates that if one job is created by a new industry, 1.0 additional job is created in other sectors due to business and household spending. The model calculates employment, income, and output multipliers.

The Impact of the New Hospital Construction

The construction of a new hospital has a huge impact on a community's economy. This impact is often overlooked. Data on **Table 7** measures the economic impact the construction of the Drumright hospital has had on the local economy. It was estimated that 54 people were employed and received \$1,979,000 in salaries. The hospital was built primarily during 2004. The construction impact only occurs once but still is huge. The construction multiplier is 1.5 which means that a 0.5 job is created in other businesses in the community due to each job associated with the construction of the hospital. These jobs, in other businesses, are referred to as secondary jobs. The estimated secondary jobs are 27, making a total impact on employment during the construction year of 81 jobs.

The impact on income is also presented in **Table 7**. The income multiplier is 1.34, which means that for each dollar of wages and salaries paid hospital construction workers, another 34 cents worth of wages and salaries are generated in other businesses in the economy. The secondary income is estimated at \$672,860 for a total income impact on the economy of \$2,651,860. From county data, it is estimated that 25.7% of wages and salaries are spent in local stores that collect sales taxes. Thus, it is estimated that \$681,262 of retail sales were purchased in the Drumright area during the construction of the new hospital. Drumright has a 4 percent city sales tax. Thus, \$27,250 are generated in city sales taxes.

Table 7
 Total Employment , Income, and Retail Sales Impact
 of the New Hospital on the Drumright Economy
 during Construction

<u>Employment</u>		
Estimated Employees		54
Construction Employment Multiplier	1.50	
Secondary Employment Impact		<u>27</u>
Total Employment Impact		81
 <u>Income</u>		
Estimated Payroll		\$1,979,000
Construction Income Multiplier	1.34	
Secondary Income Impact		<u>\$672,860</u>
Total Income Impact		\$2,651,860
 Estimated Impact on Retail Sales		 \$681,262
City Sales Tax Collections (4%)		\$27,250

The Impact of the New Hospital During Operation

Once the hospital is operating, it will generate employment and payroll every year. These are the long run benefits to the economy of Drumright. It was estimated that the hospital will employ 32 people and have a payroll of \$1,500,000. The economic impact of these numbers on Drumright’s employment and income are presented in **Table 8**. The employment multiplier is 1.79, which means that for each hospital job, another 0.79 job is created in other businesses in the Drumright economy. The jobs in other businesses are referred to as the secondary impact. The secondary employment created due to the operation of the hospital is estimated at 25, making a total impact of 57 jobs.

Table 8
Total Employment, Income, and Retail Sales Impact
of the New Hospital on Drumright Economy
during Operation

<u>Employment</u>		
Estimated Employees		32
Hospital Employment Multiplier	1.79	
Secondary Employment Impact		<u>25</u>
Total Employment Impact		57
 <u>Income</u>		
Estimated Payroll		\$1,500,000
Hospital Income Multiplier	1.39	
Secondary Income Impact		<u>\$585,000</u>
Total Income Impact		\$2,085,000
 Estimated Impact on Retail Sales		 \$536,000
City Sales Tax Collections (4%)		\$21,000

The income multiplier is 1.39, which means that for each dollar in payroll another 39 cents is generated in other businesses. The estimated secondary income impact of the hospital when in operation is \$585,000, for a total income impact of \$2,085,000. The impact on retail stores is estimated by how much of the income is spent in stores locally that collect sales taxes. It is estimated that 25.7 percent of payroll is spent locally making an annual retail sales impact of \$536,000. Drumright collects a 4 percent city sales tax. Thus, the impact on city sales taxes is estimated at \$21,000.

SUMMARY

The construction and operation of a new hospital have a huge impact on the economy of a small community. Often overlooked is the economic impact during the construction of the

hospital. This report measures the impact of the Drumright Hospital during the year of construction as well as the impact it will have annually when it is operational.

During the construction year, 54 jobs and about \$2 million were paid in payroll. When secondary impact were measured, the total impact was 81 jobs and \$2.7 million in wages and salaries. When operational, it is estimated the hospital will employ 32 workers and have a payroll of \$1.5 million. If the secondary benefits are included, the total employment impact is 57 jobs and the total payroll impact is \$2.1 million. It was also estimated that the hospital will generate \$536,000 in local retail sales and \$21,000 in city sales taxes.

It must be emphasized that the economic impacts are shown. The operational employment and income impacts are annual and will continue each and every year that the hospital operates in the future. These are the long term economic benefits of the new hospital. The fact that Drumright will have a quality hospital with outstanding technology and services will enhance the opportunity for Drumright to attract new business and industry. This could, in turn, result in new jobs and new families moving into the community. All of these factors illustrate that the new Drumright hospital is vitally important for the economic growth of Drumright. The Drumright hospital is also important to the community as it contributes to the health and well-being of the residents within Drumright and the surrounding rural area .

Appendix A

Model and Data Used to Estimate Employment and Income Multipliers

Appendix A

Model and Data Used to Estimate Employment and Income Multipliers

A computer spreadsheet that uses state IMPLAN multipliers was developed to enable community development specialists to easily measure the secondary benefits of the health sector on a state, regional or county economy. The complete methodology, which includes an aggregate version, a disaggregate version, and a dynamic version, is presented in Measuring the Economic Importance of the Health Sector on a Local Economy: A Brief Literature Review and Procedures to Measure Local Impacts (Doeksen, et.al., 1997). A brief review of input-output analysis and IMPLAN are presented here.

A Review of Input-Output Analysis

Input-output (I/O) (Miernyk, 1965) was designed to analyze the transactions among the industries in an economy. These models are largely based on the work of Wassily Leontief (1936). Detailed I/O analysis captures the indirect and induced interrelated circular behavior of the economy. For example, an increase in the demand for health services requires more equipment, more labor, and more supplies, which, in turn, requires more labor to produce the supplies, etc. By simultaneously accounting for structural interaction between sectors and industries, I/O analysis gives expression to the general economic equilibrium system. The analysis utilizes assumptions based on linear and fixed coefficients and limited substitutions among inputs and outputs. The analysis also assumes that average and marginal I/O coefficients are equal.

Nonetheless, the framework has been widely accepted and used. I/O analysis is useful when carefully executed and interpreted in defining the structure of a region, the interdependencies among industries, and forecasting economic outcomes.

The I/O model coefficients describe the structural interdependence of an economy. From the coefficients, various predictive devices can be computed, which can be useful in analyzing economic changes in a state, a region or a county. Multipliers indicate the relationship between some observed change in the economy and the total change in economic activity created throughout the economy.

MicroIMPLAN

MicroIMPLAN is a computer program developed by the United States Forest Service (Alward, et al., 1989) to construct I/O accounts and models. Typically, the complexity of I/O modeling has hindered practitioners from constructing models specific to a community requesting an analysis. Too often, inappropriate U.S. multipliers have been used to estimate local economic impacts. In contrast, IMPLAN can construct a model for any county, region, state, or zip code area in the United States by using available state, county, and zip code level data. Impact analysis can be performed once a regional I/O model is constructed.

Five different sets of multipliers are estimated by IMPLAN, corresponding to five measures of regional economic activity. These are: total industry output, personal income, total income, value added, and employment. Two types of multipliers are generated. Type I multipliers measure the impact in terms of direct and indirect effects. Direct impacts are the changes in the activities of the focus industry or firm, such as the closing of a hospital. The focus business changes its purchases of inputs as a result of the direct impacts. This produces indirect impacts in other business sectors. However, the total impact of a change in the economy consists of direct, indirect, and induced changes. Both the direct and indirect impacts change the flow of dollars to the state, region, or county's households. Subsequently, the households alter their consumption accordingly. The effect of the changes in household consumption on

businesses in a community is referred to as an induced effect. To measure the total impact, a Type II multiplier is used. The Type II multiplier compares direct, indirect, and induced effects with the direct effects generated by a change in final demand (the sum of direct, indirect, and induced divided by direct). IMPLAN also estimates a modified Type II multiplier, called a Type III multiplier that also includes the direct, indirect, and induced effects. The Type III multiplier further modifies the induced effect to include spending patterns of households based on a breakdown of households by nine difference income groups.

Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. (MIG)

Dr. Wilbur Maki at the University of Minnesota utilized the input/output model and database work from the U. S. Forest Service's Land Management Planning Unit in Fort Collins to further develop the methodology and to expand the data sources. Scott Lindall and Doug Olson joined the University of Minnesota in 1984 and worked with Maki and the model.

As an outgrowth of their work with the University of Minnesota, Lindall and Olson entered into a technology transfer agreement with the University of Minnesota that allowed them to form MIG. At first, MIG focused on database development and provided data that could be used in the Forest Service version of the software. In 1995, MIG took on the task of writing a new version of the IMPLAN software from scratch. This new version extended the previous Forest Service version by creating an entirely new modeling system that included creating Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs) – an extension of input-output accounts, and resulting SAM multipliers. Version 2 of the new IMPLAN software became available in May of 1999. For more information about Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., please contact Scott Lindall or Doug Olson by phone at 651-439-4421 or by email at info@implan.com or review their website at www.implan.com.

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- Doeksen, Gerald A., Johnson, Tom, and Willoughby, Chuck. Measuring the Economic Importance of the Health Sector on a Local Economy: A Brief Literature Review and Procedures to Measure Local Impacts. Southern Rural Development Center. SRDC Pub. No. 202. 1997.
- Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. User's Guide, Analysis Guide, Data Guide: IMPLAN Professional Version 2.0 Social Accounting & Impact Analysis Software, 2nd Edition, June 2000.

Appendix B
Selected Demographic and Economic Data

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristic: 2000.
Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000.
Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	67,367	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	67,367	100.0
Male.....	32,994	49.0	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	1,283	1.9
Female.....	34,373	51.0	Mexican.....	918	1.4
Under 5 years.....	4,587	6.8	Puerto Rican.....	45	0.1
5 to 9 years.....	5,087	7.6	Cuban.....	17	-
10 to 14 years.....	5,439	8.1	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	303	0.4
15 to 19 years.....	5,224	7.8	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	66,084	98.1
20 to 24 years.....	3,451	5.1	White alone.....	54,843	81.4
25 to 34 years.....	8,113	12.0	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	10,297	15.3	Total population	67,367	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	9,505	14.1	In households.....	66,692	99.0
55 to 59 years.....	3,930	5.8	Householder.....	25,289	37.5
60 to 64 years.....	3,084	4.6	Spouse.....	15,195	22.6
65 to 74 years.....	4,841	7.2	Child.....	20,660	30.7
75 to 84 years.....	2,844	4.2	Own child under 18 years.....	16,335	24.2
85 years and over.....	965	1.4	Other relatives.....	3,395	5.0
Median age (years).....	36.9	(X)	Under 18 years.....	1,677	2.5
18 years and over.....	48,935	72.6	Nonrelatives.....	2,153	3.2
Male.....	23,572	35.0	Unmarried partner.....	988	1.5
Female.....	25,363	37.6	In group quarters.....	675	1.0
21 years and over.....	46,270	68.7	Institutionalized population.....	660	1.0
62 years and over.....	10,472	15.5	Noninstitutionalized population.....	15	-
65 years and over.....	8,650	12.8	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	3,687	5.5	Total households	25,289	100.0
Female.....	4,963	7.4	Family households (families).....	19,024	75.2
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	8,789	34.8
One race.....	63,888	94.8	Married-couple family.....	15,195	60.1
White.....	55,425	82.3	With own children under 18 years.....	6,566	26.0
Black or African American.....	1,724	2.6	Female householder, no husband present.....	2,748	10.9
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	6,120	9.1	With own children under 18 years.....	1,604	6.3
Asian.....	179	0.3	Nonfamily households.....	6,265	24.8
Asian Indian.....	25	-	Householder living alone.....	5,468	21.6
Chinese.....	32	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	2,375	9.4
Filipino.....	25	-	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	9,805	38.8
Japanese.....	29	-	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	6,073	24.0
Korean.....	25	-	Average household size.....	2.64	(X)
Vietnamese.....	22	-	Average family size.....	3.06	(X)
Other Asian ¹	21	-	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	17	-	Total housing units	27,986	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	8	-	Occupied housing units.....	25,289	90.4
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	1	-	Vacant housing units.....	2,697	9.6
Samoan.....	2	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	6	-	occasional use.....	231	0.8
Some other race.....	423	0.6	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	1.6	(X)
Two or more races.....	3,479	5.2	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	10.1	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: ³			HOUSING TENURE		
White.....	58,747	87.2	Occupied housing units	25,289	100.0
Black or African American.....	2,015	3.0	Owner-occupied housing units.....	19,731	78.0
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	9,180	13.6	Renter-occupied housing units.....	5,558	22.0
Asian.....	299	0.4	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.66	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	53	0.1	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.55	(X)
Some other race.....	637	0.9			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			Total population		
Nursery school, preschool.....	17,579	100.0	Native.....	67,367	100.0
Kindergarten.....	1,243	7.1	Born in United States.....	66,910	99.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8).....	988	5.6	State of residence.....	66,538	98.8
High school (grades 9-12).....	8,629	49.1	Different state.....	48,950	72.7
College or graduate school.....	4,450	25.3	Born outside United States.....	17,588	26.1
	2,269	12.9	Foreign born.....	372	0.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Population 25 years and over			Total (excluding born at sea)		
Less than 9th grade.....	43,523	100.0	Europe.....	457	100.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	3,024	6.9	Asia.....	152	33.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	6,722	15.4	Africa.....	86	18.8
Some college, no degree.....	17,425	40.0	Oceania.....	26	5.7
Associate degree.....	8,998	20.7	Latin America.....	19	4.2
Bachelor's degree.....	2,256	5.2	Northern America.....	145	31.7
Graduate or professional degree.....	3,397	7.8		29	6.3
Graduate or professional degree.....	1,701	3.9	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	77.6	(X)	Population 5 years and over		
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	11.7	(X)	English only.....	62,822	100.0
MARITAL STATUS			Population 15 years and over		
Population 15 years and over			Never married.....	60,690	96.6
Never married.....	52,288	100.0	Language other than English.....	2,132	3.4
Now married, except separated.....	9,462	18.1	Speak English less than "very well".....	576	0.9
Separated.....	32,263	61.7	Spanish.....	1,181	1.9
Widowed.....	820	1.6	Speak English less than "very well".....	360	0.6
Female.....	3,584	6.9	Other Indo-European languages.....	518	0.8
Divorced.....	2,901	5.5	Speak English less than "very well".....	122	0.2
Female.....	6,159	11.8	Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	126	0.2
	3,335	6.4	Speak English less than "very well".....	35	0.1
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years			Total population		
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	1,748	100.0	Total ancestries reported.....	67,367	100.0
	881	50.4	Arab.....	52,846	78.4
VETERAN STATUS			Population 5 years and over		
Civilian population 18 years and over			French.....	147	0.2
Civilian veterans.....	48,849	100.0	Czech ¹	155	0.2
	7,683	15.7	Danish.....	106	0.2
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Population 5 to 20 years		
Population 5 to 20 years			Population 21 to 64 years		
With a disability.....	16,561	100.0	With a disability.....	1,439	2.1
	1,251	7.6	Percent employed.....	4,757	7.1
Population 21 to 64 years			Population 65 years and over		
With a disability.....	37,437	100.0	With a disability.....	1,202	1.8
Percent employed.....	8,995	24.0	Female.....	104	0.2
No disability.....	28,442	76.0	Female.....	7,062	10.5
Percent employed.....	2,901	10.0	German.....	53	0.1
	75.3	(X)	Greek.....	25	-
Population 65 years and over			Population 65 years and over		
With a disability.....	8,127	100.0	Hungarian.....	7,109	10.6
	4,086	50.3	Irish ¹	743	1.1
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Population 5 years and over		
Population 5 years and over			Population 5 years and over		
Same house in 1995.....	62,822	100.0	Italian.....	2	-
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	36,653	58.3	Lithuanian.....	222	0.3
Same county.....	26,042	41.5	Norwegian.....	335	0.5
Different county.....	13,203	21.0	Polish.....	53	0.1
Same state.....	12,839	20.4	Portuguese.....	43	0.1
Different state.....	9,132	14.5	Russian.....	977	1.5
Elsewhere in 1995.....	3,707	5.9	Scotch-Irish.....	848	1.3
	127	0.2	Scottish.....	16	-
			Slovak.....	115	0.2
			Subsaharan African.....	428	0.6
			Swedish.....	34	0.1
			Swiss.....	39	0.1
			Ukrainian.....	10,092	15.0
			United States or American.....	181	0.3
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups).....	386	0.6
			Other ancestries.....	16,173	24.0

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS			INCOME IN 1999		
Population 16 years and over			Households		
In labor force	51,175	100.0	Less than \$10,000	25,333	100.0
Civilian labor force	31,034	60.6	\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,041	12.0
Employed	31,001	60.6	\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,190	8.6
Unemployed	29,525	57.7	\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,769	14.9
Percent of civilian labor force	1,476	2.9	\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,291	16.9
Armed Forces	4.8	(X)	\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,553	18.0
Not in labor force	33	0.1	\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,462	17.6
Females 16 years and over			\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,809	7.1
In labor force	26,405	100.0	\$150,000 to \$199,999	775	3.1
Civilian labor force	13,856	52.5	\$200,000 or more	208	0.8
Employed	13,856	52.5	Median household income (dollars)	235	0.9
Own children under 6 years	13,096	49.6	With earnings	33,168	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	5,081	100.0	Mean earnings (dollars) ¹	19,952	78.8
COMMUTING TO WORK			With Social Security income	43,551	(X)
Workers 16 years and over			Mean Social Security income (dollars) ¹	7,084	28.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	28,817	100.0	With Supplemental Security Income	10,645	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	23,303	80.9	Mean Supplemental Security Income	1,214	4.8
Public transportation (including taxicab)	3,898	13.5	(dollars) ¹	5,972	(X)
Walked	24	0.1	With public assistance income	1,153	4.6
Other means	483	1.7	Mean public assistance income (dollars) ¹	1,239	(X)
Worked at home	282	1.0	With retirement income	3,698	14.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes) ¹	827	2.9	Mean retirement income (dollars) ¹	13,749	(X)
Employed civilian population			Families		
16 years and over			Less than \$10,000	19,072	100.0
OCCUPATION			\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,209	6.3
Management, professional, and related	29,525	100.0	\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,193	6.3
occupations	6,977	23.6	\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,634	13.8
Service occupations	4,191	14.2	\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,375	17.7
Sales and office occupations	7,806	26.4	\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,900	20.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	103	0.3	\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,005	21.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	4,000	13.5	\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,668	8.7
occupations	4,000	13.5	\$150,000 to \$199,999	690	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	6,448	21.8	\$200,000 or more	194	1.0
occupations	6,448	21.8	Median family income (dollars)	204	1.1
INDUSTRY			Per capita income (dollars) ¹	38,470	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting,	793	2.7	Median earnings (dollars):		
and mining	2,660	9.0	Male full-time, year-round workers	31,190	(X)
Construction	5,110	17.3	Female full-time, year-round workers	21,690	(X)
Manufacturing	1,031	3.5	Subject		
Wholesale trade	3,465	11.7			
Retail trade	2,115	7.2	POVERTY STATUS IN 1999		
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	827	2.8	Families		
Information	1,574	5.3	With related children under 18 years	2,056	10.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and	2,216	7.5	With related children under 5 years	1,438	14.6
leasing	5,605	19.0	With related children under 5 years	716	20.9
Professional, scientific, management, adminis-	1,590	5.4	Families with female householder, no		
trative, and waste management services	1,506	5.1	husband present		
Educational, health and social services	1,033	3.5	With related children under 18 years	794	28.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation	23,479	79.5	With related children under 5 years	682	35.0
and food services	3,885	13.2	With related children under 5 years	290	49.2
Other services (except public administration) ...	2,093	7.1	Individuals		
Public administration	68	0.2	18 years and over	8,924	13.5
CLASS OF WORKER			65 years and over	5,740	11.9
Private wage and salary workers	23,479	79.5	Related children under 18 years	1,147	14.1
Government workers	3,885	13.2	Related children 5 to 17 years	3,093	17.2
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated	2,093	7.1	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	2,186	16.2
business	68	0.2		2,188	27.6

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator.

See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Creek County, Oklahoma

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	27,986	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	25,289	100.0
1-unit, detached	19,809	70.8	1.00 or less	24,476	96.8
1-unit, attached	261	0.9	1.01 to 1.50	566	2.2
2 units	194	0.7	1.51 or more	247	1.0
3 or 4 units	471	1.7			
5 to 9 units	343	1.2	Specified owner-occupied units	12,178	100.0
10 to 19 units	145	0.5	VALUE		
20 or more units	250	0.9	Less than \$50,000	3,771	31.0
Mobile home	6,353	22.7	\$50,000 to \$99,999	5,538	45.5
Boat, RV, van, etc	160	0.6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,923	15.8
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	569	4.7
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	294	2.4
1999 to March 2000	621	2.2	\$300,000 to \$499,999	73	0.6
1995 to 1998	1,977	7.1	\$500,000 to \$999,999	8	0.1
1990 to 1994	1,745	6.2	\$1,000,000 or more	2	-
1980 to 1989	5,741	20.5	Median (dollars)	67,400	(X)
1970 to 1979	6,669	23.8			
1960 to 1969	3,640	13.0	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	4,372	15.6	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	3,221	11.5	With a mortgage	7,229	59.4
			Less than \$300	193	1.6
ROOMS			\$300 to \$499	1,183	9.7
1 room	171	0.6	\$500 to \$699	2,017	16.6
2 rooms	563	2.0	\$700 to \$999	2,106	17.3
3 rooms	1,546	5.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,378	11.3
4 rooms	4,775	17.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999	270	2.2
5 rooms	8,852	31.6	\$2,000 or more	82	0.7
6 rooms	6,110	21.8	Median (dollars)	725	(X)
7 rooms	3,332	11.9	Not mortgaged	4,949	40.6
8 rooms	1,490	5.3	Median (dollars)	239	(X)
9 or more rooms	1,147	4.1			
Median (rooms)	5.3	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
Occupied housing units	25,289	100.0	INCOME IN 1999		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			Less than 15.0 percent	5,482	45.0
1999 to March 2000	3,982	15.7	15.0 to 19.9 percent	2,049	16.8
1995 to 1998	7,143	28.2	20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,407	11.6
1990 to 1994	4,232	16.7	25.0 to 29.9 percent	852	7.0
1980 to 1989	4,544	18.0	30.0 to 34.9 percent	596	4.9
1970 to 1979	3,112	12.3	35.0 percent or more	1,626	13.4
1969 or earlier	2,276	9.0	Not computed	166	1.4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	5,313	100.0
None	1,531	6.1	GROSS RENT		
1	7,619	30.1	Less than \$200	474	8.9
2	10,556	41.7	\$200 to \$299	517	9.7
3 or more	5,583	22.1	\$300 to \$499	1,950	36.7
			\$500 to \$749	1,237	23.3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999	257	4.8
Utility gas	15,019	59.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499	54	1.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4,126	16.3	\$1,500 or more	11	0.2
Electricity	5,131	20.3	No cash rent	813	15.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	34	0.1	Median (dollars)	428	(X)
Coal or coke	-	-			
Wood	805	3.2	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy	-	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel	130	0.5	Less than 15.0 percent	1,172	22.1
No fuel used	44	0.2	15.0 to 19.9 percent	907	17.1
			20.0 to 24.9 percent	393	7.4
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent	494	9.3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	149	0.6	30.0 to 34.9 percent	373	7.0
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	173	0.7	35.0 percent or more	1,114	21.0
No telephone service	986	3.9	Not computed	860	16.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,905	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	2,905	100.0
Male.....	1,356	46.7	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	26	0.9
Female.....	1,549	53.3	Mexican.....	18	0.6
Under 5 years.....	206	7.1	Puerto Rican.....	-	-
5 to 9 years.....	216	7.4	Cuban.....	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	192	6.6	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	8	0.3
15 to 19 years.....	201	6.9	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	2,879	99.1
20 to 24 years.....	159	5.5	White alone.....	2,436	83.9
25 to 34 years.....	340	11.7	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	392	13.5	Total population	2,905	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	336	11.6	In households.....	2,824	97.2
55 to 59 years.....	130	4.5	Householder.....	1,209	41.6
60 to 64 years.....	125	4.3	Spouse.....	574	19.8
65 to 74 years.....	277	9.5	Child.....	808	27.8
75 to 84 years.....	229	7.9	Own child under 18 years.....	654	22.5
85 years and over.....	102	3.5	Other relatives.....	133	4.6
Median age (years).....	38.4	(X)	Under 18 years.....	68	2.3
18 years and over.....	2,164	74.5	Nonrelatives.....	100	3.4
Male.....	970	33.4	Unmarried partner.....	55	1.9
Female.....	1,194	41.1	In group quarters.....	81	2.8
21 years and over.....	2,045	70.4	Institutionalized population.....	81	2.8
62 years and over.....	683	23.5	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	608	20.9	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	232	8.0	Total households	1,209	100.0
Female.....	376	12.9	Family households (families).....	791	65.4
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	362	29.9
One race.....	2,732	94.0	Married-couple family.....	574	47.5
White.....	2,453	84.4	With own children under 18 years.....	222	18.4
Black or African American.....	27	0.9	Female householder, no husband present.....	172	14.2
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	246	8.5	With own children under 18 years.....	113	9.3
Asian.....	1	-	Nonfamily households.....	418	34.6
Asian Indian.....	1	-	Householder living alone.....	375	31.0
Chinese.....	-	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	200	16.5
Filipino.....	-	-	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	405	33.5
Japanese.....	-	-	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	402	33.3
Korean.....	-	-	Average household size.....	2.34	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	2.92	(X)
Other Asian ¹	-	-	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	Total housing units	1,378	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	1,209	87.7
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	169	12.3
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	-	-	occasional use.....	7	0.5
Some other race.....	5	0.2	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	1.9	(X)
Two or more races.....	173	6.0	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	12.3	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: ³			HOUSING TENURE		
White.....	2,626	90.4	Occupied housing units	1,209	100.0
Black or African American.....	36	1.2	Owner-occupied housing units.....	816	67.5
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	401	13.8	Renter-occupied housing units.....	393	32.5
Asian.....	5	0.2	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.34	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	2	0.1	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.32	(X)
Some other race.....	11	0.4			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			Total population		
Nursery school, preschool	40	5.6	Native	2,889	100.0
Kindergarten	31	4.3	Born in United States	2,889	100.0
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	360	50.5	State of residence	2,141	74.1
High school (grades 9-12)	203	28.5	Different state	748	25.9
College or graduate school	79	11.1	Born outside United States	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born		
Population 25 years and over			Entered 1990 to March 2000		
Less than 9th grade	175	9.3	Naturalized citizen	-	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	227	12.0	Not a citizen	-	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	876	46.4	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree	278	14.7	Total (excluding born at sea)		
Associate degree	88	4.7	Europe	-	-
Bachelor's degree	142	7.5	Asia	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	102	5.4	Africa	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	(X)	Oceania	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	(X)	Latin America	-	-
MARITAL STATUS			Northern America		
Population 15 years and over			LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Never married	397	17.6	Population 5 years and over		
Now married, except separated	1,240	55.0	English only	2,663	100.0
Separated	48	2.1	Language other than English	2,554	95.9
Widowed	199	8.8	Speak English less than "very well"	109	4.1
Female	168	7.4	Spanish	13	0.5
Divorced	372	16.5	Speak English less than "very well"	71	2.7
Female	240	10.6	Other Indo-European languages	13	0.5
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Speak English less than "very well"		
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years			Asian and Pacific Island languages		
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	38	63.3	Speak English less than "very well"	10	0.4
VETERAN STATUS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian population 18 years and over			Total population		
Civilian veterans	386	18.3	Total ancestries reported	2,889	100.0
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Arab		
Population 5 to 20 years			Czech ¹		
With a disability	57	8.5	Danish	-	-
Population 21 to 64 years			Dutch		
With a disability	362	26.0	English	35	1.2
Percent employed	47.8	(X)	French (except Basque) ¹	272	9.4
No disability	1,031	74.0	French Canadian ¹	61	2.1
Percent employed	73.9	(X)	German	-	-
Population 65 years and over			Greek		
With a disability	243	46.9	Hungarian	393	13.6
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Irish ¹		
Population 5 years and over			Italian		
Same house in 1995	1,416	53.2	Lithuanian	11	0.4
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	1,243	46.7	Norwegian	450	15.6
Same county	634	23.8	Polish	17	0.6
Different county	609	22.9	Portuguese	-	-
Same state	450	16.9	Russian	-	-
Different state	159	6.0	Scotch-Irish	13	0.4
Elsewhere in 1995	4	0.2	Scottish	18	0.6
			Slovak		
			Subsaharan African		
			Swedish		
			Swiss		
			Ukrainian		
			United States or American		
			Welsh		
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)		
			Other ancestries		

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Drumright city, Oklahoma

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	1,367	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	1,192	100.0
1-unit, detached	1,019	74.5	1.00 or less	1,181	99.1
1-unit, attached	59	4.3	1.01 to 1.50	11	0.9
2 units	34	2.5	1.51 or more	-	-
3 or 4 units	44	3.2			
5 to 9 units	70	5.1	Specified owner-occupied units	675	100.0
10 to 19 units	21	1.5	VALUE		
20 or more units	-	-	Less than \$50,000	408	60.4
Mobile home	111	8.1	\$50,000 to \$99,999	229	33.9
Boat, RV, van, etc	9	0.7	\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	2.2
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	9	1.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	14	2.1
1999 to March 2000	-	-	\$300,000 to \$499,999	-	-
1995 to 1998	29	2.1	\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	-
1990 to 1994	72	5.3	\$1,000,000 or more	-	-
1980 to 1989	161	11.8	Median (dollars)	45,100	(X)
1970 to 1979	275	20.1			
1960 to 1969	166	12.1	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	336	24.6	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	328	24.0	With a mortgage	262	38.8
ROOMS			Less than \$300	-	-
1 room	9	0.7	\$300 to \$499	67	9.9
2 rooms	43	3.1	\$500 to \$699	125	18.5
3 rooms	84	6.1	\$700 to \$999	56	8.3
4 rooms	180	13.2	\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	1.0
5 rooms	441	32.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999	7	1.0
6 rooms	299	21.9	\$2,000 or more	-	-
7 rooms	185	13.5	Median (dollars)	627	(X)
8 rooms	85	6.2	Not mortgaged	413	61.2
9 or more rooms	41	3.0	Median (dollars)	218	(X)
Median (rooms)	5.3	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
Occupied housing units	1,192	100.0	AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			INCOME IN 1999		
1999 to March 2000	222	18.6	Less than 15.0 percent	378	56.0
1995 to 1998	303	25.4	15.0 to 19.9 percent	100	14.8
1990 to 1994	199	16.7	20.0 to 24.9 percent	42	6.2
1980 to 1989	198	16.6	25.0 to 29.9 percent	52	7.7
1970 to 1979	115	9.6	30.0 to 34.9 percent	24	3.6
1969 or earlier	155	13.0	35.0 percent or more	79	11.7
			Not computed	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	364	100.0
None	101	8.5	GROSS RENT		
1	419	35.2	Less than \$200	98	26.9
2	469	39.3	\$200 to \$299	51	14.0
3 or more	203	17.0	\$300 to \$499	80	22.0
			\$500 to \$749	53	14.6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999	19	5.2
Utility gas	986	82.7	\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	1.2	\$1,500 or more	-	-
Electricity	180	15.1	No cash rent	63	17.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	-	-	Median (dollars)	303	(X)
Coal or coke	-	-			
Wood	-	-	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy	-	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent	66	18.1
No fuel used	12	1.0	15.0 to 19.9 percent	72	19.8
			20.0 to 24.9 percent	22	6.0
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent	40	11.0
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	0.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent	16	4.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	11	0.9	35.0 percent or more	74	20.3
No telephone service	40	3.4	Not computed	74	20.3

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.