



- **Understanding SEER Ratings for Mobile Home Cooling**
Understanding SEER Ratings for Mobile Home Cooling Tracking Power Usage in Mobile Home Heating Systems Adapting Mobile Homes for High Efficiency HVAC Equipment Comparing SEER Values to Lower Energy Costs in Mobile Homes Evaluating ROI of Efficient Upgrades in Mobile Home Air Conditioning Minimizing Heat Loss with Insulation for Mobile Home HVAC Achieving Energy Savings with Variable Speed Motors in Mobile Homes Choosing Thermostat Controls for Better Mobile Home Efficiency Calculating Long Term Benefits of Efficient Mobile Home Furnaces Checking Duct Seal Quality for Improved Mobile Home SEER Performance Pinpointing Energy Loss in Mobile Home HVAC Installations Monitoring Seasonal Impacts on Mobile Home AC Efficiency
- **Exploring Common Certifications Required for Mobile Home HVAC Service**
Exploring Common Certifications Required for Mobile Home HVAC Service Understanding EPA Regulations for Mobile Home Cooling Systems Evaluating Technician Training Programs for Mobile Home Heating Examining NATE Credentials and What They Mean for Mobile Home Repair Verifying Local Licensing for Mobile Home HVAC Professionals Assessing Safety Knowledge in Mobile Home Technician Work Matching Skill Levels to Complex Mobile Home AC Installations Identifying Gaps in Technical Training for Mobile Home HVAC Work Learning About Continuing Education for Mobile Home Furnace Repair Validating Experience Through Field Tests in Mobile Home HVAC Exploring Online Resources for Mobile Home Technician Readiness Collaborating with Certified Professionals for Mobile Home HVAC Projects
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Verifying Local Licensing for Mobile Home HVAC Professionals

How SEER Ratings Impact Energy Efficiency in Mobile Homes

The importance of proper HVAC installation and maintenance cannot be overstated, particularly in the context of mobile homes. As structures that often face unique environmental challenges and spatial constraints, mobile homes require specialized care when it comes to their heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. Outdoor compressor units should be shielded from debris and weather exposure **mobile home hvac duct** air purifier. The effectiveness and efficiency of these systems are crucial for ensuring a comfortable living environment, energy efficiency, and occupant safety. One critical aspect of achieving this is verifying local licensing for HVAC professionals who work on mobile homes.

Local licensing serves as a fundamental benchmark for assessing the competence and reliability of HVAC professionals. It ensures that technicians possess the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience to handle intricate HVAC systems safely. For mobile home residents, hiring a licensed professional means placing trust in someone who is not only familiar with the unique requirements of these homes but also compliant with local codes and regulations.

Proper installation by a licensed professional can significantly enhance system performance while reducing the likelihood of future malfunctions or inefficiencies. A correctly installed system will operate at optimal efficiency levels, translating into lower energy bills—a particularly important consideration given the rising costs of energy. Moreover, well-installed systems are less prone to breakdowns which can incur costly repairs down the line.

Maintenance is equally vital in prolonging the life span of an HVAC system and ensuring it operates efficiently throughout its service life. Regular check-ups conducted by licensed professionals can help identify potential issues early on before they escalate into major

problems. This proactive approach not only saves money over time but also helps maintain indoor air quality—a critical health consideration especially in enclosed spaces like mobile homes.

Verifying local licensing is also pivotal from a legal standpoint. Many regions have strict regulations governing HVAC work on mobile homes due to their distinct construction standards compared to conventional houses. Engaging an unlicensed professional could result in non-compliance with these regulations, potentially leading to fines or necessitating costly corrective measures.

In conclusion, when it comes to HVAC systems in mobile homes, ensuring proper installation and maintenance through verified local licensing cannot be understated. It provides peace of mind knowing that your home's environment will remain comfortable and safe year-round while also adhering to all relevant legal standards. By prioritizing licensed professionals for these essential services, mobile home owners can ensure they receive high-quality workmanship that aligns with both their needs and regulatory requirements.

Ensuring the proper functioning of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in mobile homes is crucial for the comfort and safety of their occupants. As such, hiring a qualified HVAC professional is imperative. One key aspect to consider when selecting an HVAC technician or contractor is verifying their licensing status, which varies depending on local regulations.

Licensing requirements for HVAC professionals are established to ensure that individuals working in this field have the necessary training and expertise to perform their duties safely and effectively. These requirements typically include a combination of education, work experience, and passing a series of exams. The complexity of these systems and the potential hazards they pose if not properly installed or maintained make it essential that only licensed professionals handle them.

In particular, mobile homes present unique challenges for HVAC installation due to space constraints and specific design considerations. Therefore, ensuring that an HVAC professional has experience with mobile home systems as well as a valid license can provide peace of mind to homeowners. Local licensing boards or regulatory bodies often maintain records of licensed professionals in the area. Checking these records can confirm whether a technician meets state or municipal standards.

The process of verifying an HVAC professional's license typically involves contacting the relevant local authority-this could be a state board or municipal office responsible for occupational licensing. Many jurisdictions offer online databases where consumers can quickly check the status of a professional's license by entering their name or business details. This verification step helps protect homeowners from unqualified contractors who may lack the skills necessary to handle complex HVAC tasks.

Additionally, some regions require separate certifications for dealing with refrigerants used in air conditioning units due to environmental concerns associated with these substances. Ensuring compliance with both general HVAC licensing requirements and specific certifications related to refrigerant handling further emphasizes a contractor's commitment to professionalism and adherence to industry standards.

Ultimately, verifying local licensing provides assurance that an HVAC professional possesses both knowledge and accountability within their field. It also serves as an important protective measure for consumers against potentially substandard work that could lead to costly repairs or dangerous situations down the line. By taking the time to verify licenses, mobile home owners can make informed decisions when hiring technicians who will contribute positively towards maintaining safe and efficient living environments through quality HVAC services.

Posted by on

Posted by on

Choosing the Right SEER Rating for Your Mobile Home HVAC System

When it comes to maintaining the comfort and safety of your mobile home, ensuring that your HVAC system is in capable hands is essential. One of the most important steps in this process is verifying the local licensing of HVAC technicians. This not only safeguards your investment but also ensures compliance with local regulations and standards.

Firstly, understanding the licensing requirements in your area is crucial. Local governments often have specific criteria that HVAC technicians must meet to legally operate. These requirements may include passing a certification exam, completing a certain number of training hours, or obtaining liability insurance. By familiarizing yourself with these prerequisites, you can better assess whether a technician meets the necessary qualifications.

Once you know what credentials to look for, the next step is to ask prospective HVAC professionals for their license number. Reputable technicians will readily provide this information as proof of their legitimacy and competence. With this number in hand, you can contact the appropriate local licensing authority—often a state board or municipal office—to verify that the license is current and valid.

In addition to checking licensure status, it's wise to inquire about any complaints or disciplinary actions associated with the technician or their company. Many regulatory bodies maintain records of grievances filed against licensed professionals. Reviewing this information can offer insight into the technician's reliability and reputation.

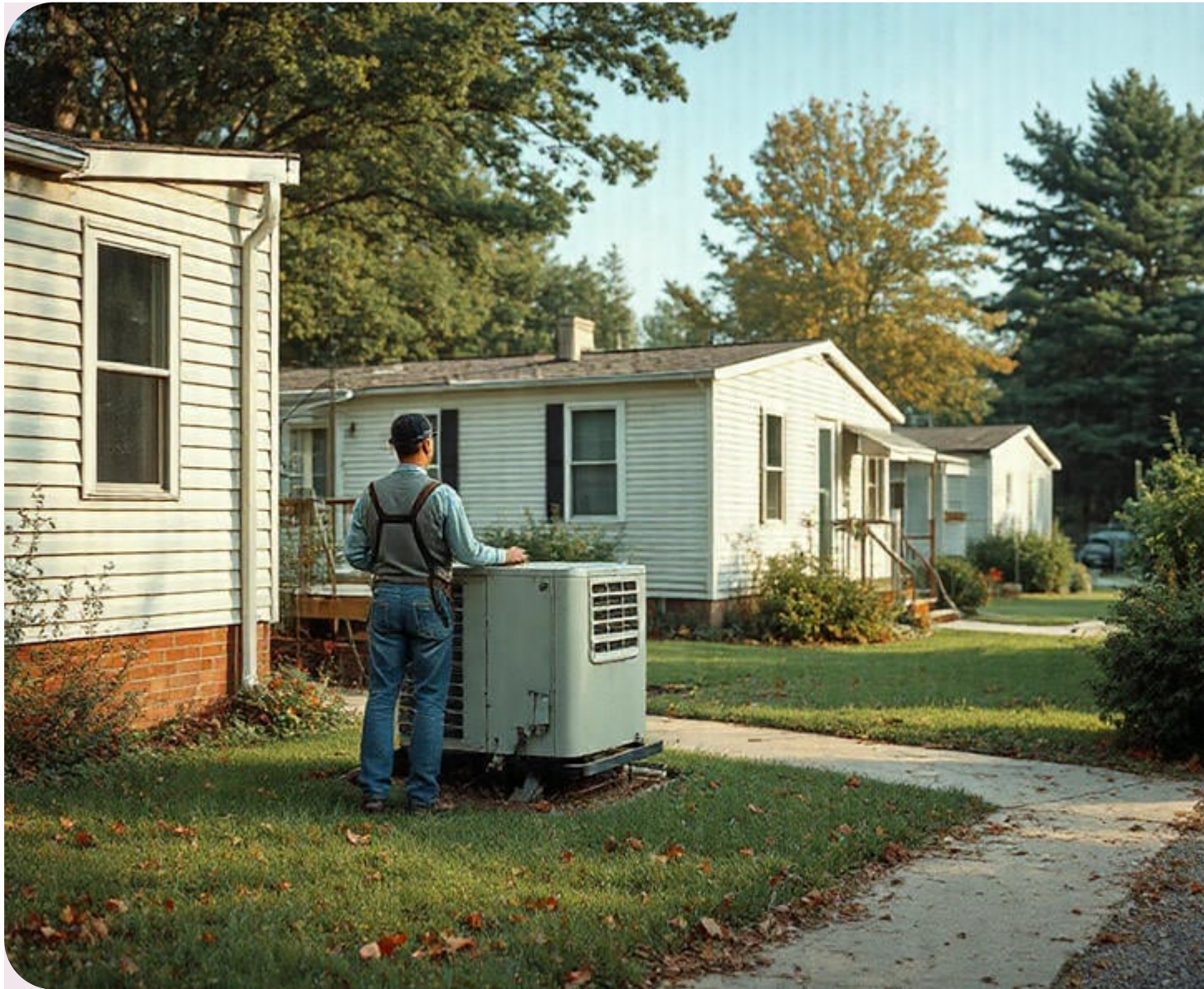
Another valuable resource in this verification process is online reviews and ratings from previous customers. While not an official source like a licensing board, customer feedback can highlight both consistent strengths and potential red flags that might not be apparent through

formal channels alone.

Lastly, don't underestimate the power of direct communication. Engaging in an open dialogue with potential HVAC technicians allows you to gauge their professionalism and expertise firsthand. Ask about their experience working with mobile homes specifically, as these structures can present unique challenges compared to traditional houses.

In conclusion, taking deliberate steps to verify the local licensing of HVAC technicians for your mobile home involves thorough research and proactive engagement. By ensuring that your chosen professional meets all legal requirements and possesses a solid track record, you protect both your property and peace of mind. After all, entrusting someone with such a critical component of your home warrants nothing less than due diligence on your part.





Factors Influencing SEER Rating Effectiveness in Mobile Homes

Verifying local licensing for mobile home HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) professionals is a crucial step in ensuring that the work carried out adheres to safety standards and legal requirements. However, this process is not without its challenges. Understanding these common hurdles and knowing how to overcome them can greatly enhance compliance and operational efficiency.

One of the primary challenges in licensing verification is the variation in regulations across different jurisdictions. Each state or locality may have distinct licensing requirements for HVAC professionals, which can be confusing for both contractors and clients. This variability complicates the verification process as it necessitates familiarity with a diverse set of standards and procedures. To overcome this challenge, it is essential to develop a comprehensive understanding of the specific regulatory environment relevant to your location. Establishing a good relationship with local licensing boards can also provide clarity on current requirements and any anticipated changes.

Another common issue is the potential for fraudulent licenses or misrepresentation by some individuals claiming to be licensed professionals. With technology making it easier than ever to create counterfeit documents, verifying the authenticity of licenses has become more challenging. To counteract this risk, it's advisable to use official online databases provided by state licensing boards where one can verify the status of an individual's license directly. Regular updates from these databases ensure that you are working with current information about any disciplinary actions or expired licenses.

The administrative burden associated with tracking multiple licenses across different regions can also pose significant challenges, especially for businesses operating on a larger scale with numerous contractors. Managing paperwork manually increases the likelihood of errors and oversight, potentially leading to compliance issues or project delays. Implementing digital solutions such as license management software can streamline this process significantly. These tools allow businesses to keep track of expiration dates, renewals, and any changes in licensing requirements automatically.

Finally, there may be challenges related to communication between stakeholders involved in licensing verification—from contractors themselves to regulatory bodies and clients seeking assurance of compliance. Miscommunication or lack of transparency can lead to misunderstandings or disputes regarding professional qualifications. To mitigate this problem, establishing clear lines of communication through regular meetings or updates ensures that all parties are informed about relevant developments concerning licensing matters.

In conclusion, while verifying local licensing for mobile home HVAC professionals presents its share of challenges-ranging from regional regulatory differences and potential fraud to administrative burdens-these obstacles are not insurmountable. By cultivating detailed knowledge of local laws, leveraging technology for efficient management, maintaining open lines of communication among stakeholders, and utilizing official resources for authentication purposes, businesses can navigate these hurdles effectively ensuring both compliance and quality service delivery in their operations.

Comparing SEER Ratings Across Different Mobile Home Cooling Systems

When it comes to maintaining the comfort and safety of a mobile home, the role of HVAC systems cannot be overstated. These systems are crucial for regulating temperature and ensuring air quality, making them indispensable throughout the year. However, when it comes to installation, repair, or maintenance of these systems, hiring licensed HVAC professionals becomes not just a choice but a necessity. Ensuring that the professionals you hire are properly licensed carries numerous benefits and mitigates potential risks associated with unqualified work.

One of the most compelling reasons to verify local licensing for mobile home HVAC professionals is the assurance of expertise and proficiency in handling complex HVAC systems. Licensed professionals have undergone rigorous training and have demonstrated their knowledge through comprehensive examinations. This ensures they are well-versed in various aspects of HVAC systems specific to mobile homes, which often present unique challenges due to their compact design and differing materials compared to traditional homes.

Moreover, licensed HVAC contractors are typically required to stay updated with local codes and standards. This is particularly important because regulations can vary significantly by region, affecting everything from installation practices to environmental efficiency standards. By hiring a locally licensed professional, you ensure compliance with these regulations,

thereby avoiding potential fines or legal issues down the road.

Safety is another paramount concern addressed by employing licensed HVAC professionals. Improperly installed or maintained HVAC systems can pose serious hazards such as carbon monoxide leaks or electrical fires. A licensed technician has been trained to recognize potential safety issues and apply solutions that adhere strictly to safety protocols. They possess the skills necessary to install equipment correctly and perform thorough inspections that prevent dangerous malfunctions.

In addition to technical competence and safety assurances, hiring licensed professionals often offers financial benefits as well. Many insurance companies require documentation proving that any significant work performed on your home was done by a qualified individual before they will cover damages related to that work. By verifying your contractor's license beforehand, you help ensure future claims will be honored should something go awry.

Furthermore, many manufacturers require installation by a licensed professional for warranty purposes. Failing to adhere can void warranties on expensive components or systems within your mobile home's HVAC setup-a costly mistake easily avoided through diligent hiring practices.

Finally, working with a licensed professional often means better accountability and customer service experience. Licensed contractors usually operate under established businesses with reputations at stake; thus they tend to offer more reliable service guarantees than unlicensed counterparts who might lack proper channels for recourse should problems arise post-installation or repair.

In conclusion, while it might be tempting to cut corners by opting for cheaper options when addressing your mobile home's heating and cooling needs-especially given rising costs-it is clear that investing in verified local licensing pays off manifold in terms of expertise assurance, compliance adherence, enhanced safety measures along with financial protections tied into reputable workmanship backed by guarantees only available through certified experts trained specifically within this field's demanding frameworks tailored uniquely towards guaranteeing optimal outcomes aligned precisely alongside regional specifications governing today's modernized living environments encapsulated efficiently inside contemporary compact abodes like mobile homes everywhere!



Tips for Maintaining Optimal Performance of High-SEER Rated Systems

In the niche world of mobile homes, ensuring quality and compliance in services such as HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) is crucial for both safety and comfort. Licensing issues can arise when professionals fail to adhere to local regulations, leading to potential hazards and legal complications for homeowners. This essay delves into case studies illustrating these licensing challenges and underscores the importance of verifying local licensing for mobile home HVAC professionals.

One prominent example comes from a community in Florida, where an unlicensed contractor was hired to install an HVAC system in a newly purchased mobile home. The homeowner, eager to settle in quickly, bypassed due diligence checks on the contractor's credentials. Unfortunately, this oversight proved costly. The installation was faulty, resulting in frequent malfunctions and elevated energy bills. Upon inspection by a licensed professional called in for repairs, it was discovered that improper wiring posed a serious fire risk. This case highlights how skipping verification can compromise safety and lead to significant expenses.

Another illustrative scenario unfolded in California, where stringent environmental regulations dictate specific standards for HVAC systems to minimize ecological impact. A mobile home park unknowingly employed contractors who were not conversant with these local laws. Consequently, several units had systems that exceeded permissible emissions levels. Not only did this jeopardize the park's compliance status with state regulations-which could have led to fines or forced retrofits-but it also impacted residents' health due to poor air quality inside their homes. This situation underscores the necessity of ensuring that hired professionals are well-versed with prevailing local requirements.

Moreover, there is an instance from Texas where a homeowner faced legal action after an unlicensed technician installed an HVAC unit without securing necessary permits. When city inspectors conducted routine checks within the neighborhood, they discovered multiple violations related to structural integrity and safety standards in this particular installation. The homeowner found themselves entangled in bureaucratic red tape and potential penalties-not because of personal negligence but due to reliance on unqualified service providers.

These examples collectively emphasize a critical takeaway: verifying local licensing is not merely procedural; it's foundational for safeguarding investments and well-being within the mobile home sector. Homeowners must recognize that licensed professionals are typically required to stay updated on industry standards and best practices mandated by local authorities-a crucial aspect that directly impacts service quality.

In summary, while hiring licensed HVAC professionals may initially seem like an administrative hurdle or additional expense, such diligence ultimately ensures peace of mind by protecting against subpar installations and adverse legal repercussions. Awareness campaigns by local governments or community associations could further educate residents about these risks and encourage proactive verification processes before engaging any service provider within the mobile home context.

About Prefabrication

Not to be confused with Preproduction.

"Prefab" redirects here. For other uses, see Prefab (disambiguation).



This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Prefabrication" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2014) *(Learn how and when to remove this message)*

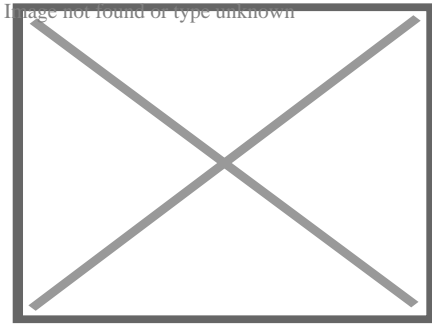
Prefabrication is the practice of assembling components of a structure in a factory or other manufacturing site, and transporting complete assemblies or sub-assemblies to the construction site where the structure is to be located. Some researchers refer it to “various materials joined together to form a component of the final installation procedure“.

The most commonly cited definition is by Goodier and Gibb in 2007, which described the process of manufacturing and preassembly of a certain number of building components, modules, and elements before their shipment and installation on construction sites.^[1]

The term *prefabrication* also applies to the manufacturing of things other than structures at a fixed site. It is frequently used when fabrication of a section of a machine or any movable structure is shifted from the main manufacturing site to another location, and the section is supplied assembled and ready to fit. It is not generally used to refer to electrical or electronic components of a machine, or mechanical parts such as pumps, gearboxes and compressors which are usually supplied as separate items, but to sections of the body of the machine which in the past were fabricated with the whole machine. Prefabricated parts of the body of the machine may be called 'sub-assemblies' to distinguish them from the other components.

Process and theory

[edit]



Levittown, Puerto Rico

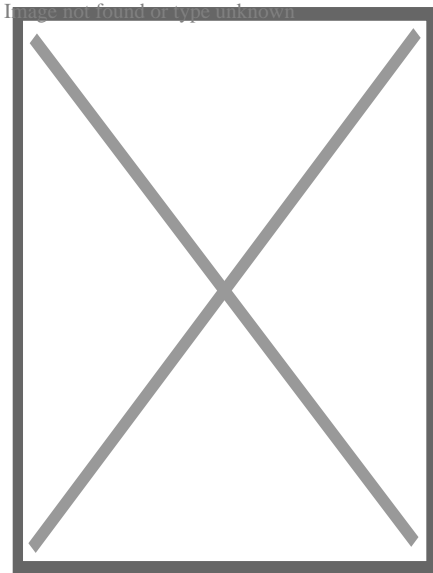
An example from house-building illustrates the process of prefabrication. The conventional method of building a house is to transport bricks, timber, cement, sand, steel and construction aggregate, etc. to the site, and to construct the house on site from these materials. In prefabricated construction, only the foundations are constructed in this way, while sections of walls, floors and roof are prefabricated (assembled) in a factory (possibly with window and door frames included), transported to the site, lifted into place by a crane and bolted together.

Prefabrication is used in the manufacture of ships, aircraft and all kinds of vehicles and machines where sections previously assembled at the final point of manufacture are assembled elsewhere instead, before being delivered for final assembly.

The theory behind the method is that time and cost is saved if similar construction tasks can be grouped, and assembly line techniques can be employed in prefabrication at a location where skilled labour is available, while congestion at the assembly site, which wastes time, can be reduced. The method finds application particularly where the structure is composed of repeating units or forms, or where multiple copies of the same basic structure are being constructed. Prefabrication avoids the need to transport so many skilled workers to the construction site, and other restricting conditions such as a lack of power, lack of water, exposure to harsh weather or a hazardous environment are avoided. Against these advantages must be weighed the cost of transporting prefabricated sections and lifting them into position as they will usually be larger, more fragile and more difficult to handle than the materials and components of which they are made.

History

[edit]



"Loren" Iron House, at Old Gipps town in Moe, Australia

Prefabrication has been used since ancient times. For example, it is claimed that the world's oldest known engineered roadway, the Sweet Track constructed in England around 3800 BC, employed prefabricated timber sections brought to the site rather than assembled on-site.^[citation needed]

Sinhalese kings of ancient Sri Lanka have used prefabricated buildings technology to erect giant structures, which dates back as far as 2000 years, where some sections were prepared separately and then fitted together, specially in the Kingdom of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa.

After the great Lisbon earthquake of 1755, the Portuguese capital, especially the Baixa district, was rebuilt by using prefabrication on an unprecedented scale. Under the guidance of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, popularly known as the Marquis de Pombal, the most powerful royal minister of D. Jose I, a new Pombaline style of architecture and urban planning arose, which introduced early anti-seismic design features and innovative prefabricated construction methods, according to which large multistory buildings were entirely manufactured outside the city, transported in pieces and then assembled on site. The process, which lasted into the nineteenth century, lodged the city's residents in safe new structures unheard-of before the quake.

Also in Portugal, the town of Vila Real de Santo António in the Algarve, founded on 30 December 1773, was quickly erected through the use of prefabricated materials en masse. The first of the prefabricated stones was laid in March 1774. By 13 May 1776, the centre of the town had been finished and was officially opened.

In 19th century Australia a large number of prefabricated houses were imported from the United Kingdom.

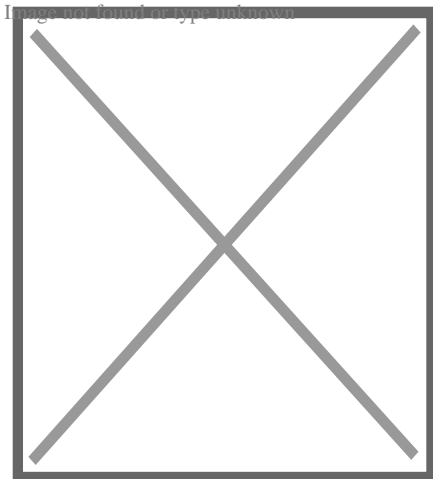
The method was widely used in the construction of prefabricated housing in the 20th century, such as in the United Kingdom as temporary housing for thousands of urban families "bombed out" during World War II. Assembling sections in factories saved time on-site and the lightness of the panels reduced the cost of foundations and assembly on site. Coloured concrete grey and with flat roofs, prefab houses were uninsulated and cold and life in a prefab acquired a certain stigma, but some London prefabs were occupied for much longer than the projected 10 years.^[2]

The Crystal Palace, erected in London in 1851, was a highly visible example of iron and glass prefabricated construction; it was followed on a smaller scale by Oxford Rewley Road railway station.

During World War II, prefabricated Cargo ships, designed to quickly replace ships sunk by Nazi U-boats became increasingly common. The most ubiquitous of these ships was the American Liberty ship, which reached production of over 2,000 units, averaging 3 per day.

Current uses

[edit]



A house being built with prefabricated concrete panels.

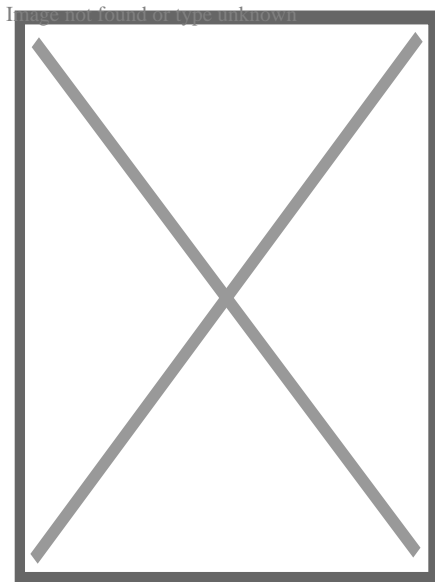
The most widely used form of prefabrication in building and civil engineering is the use of prefabricated concrete and prefabricated steel sections in structures where a particular part or form is repeated many times. It can be difficult to construct the formwork required to mould concrete components on site, and delivering wet concrete to the site before it starts to set requires precise time management. Pouring concrete sections in a factory brings the advantages of being able to re-use moulds and the concrete can be mixed on the spot without having to be transported to and pumped wet on a congested construction site. Prefabricating steel sections reduces on-site cutting and welding costs as well as the associated hazards.

Prefabrication techniques are used in the construction of apartment blocks, and housing developments with repeated housing units. Prefabrication is an essential part of the industrialization of construction.^[3] The quality of prefabricated housing units had increased to the point that they may not be distinguishable from traditionally built units to those that live in them. The technique is also used in office blocks, warehouses and factory buildings. Prefabricated steel and glass sections are widely used for the exterior of large buildings.

Detached houses, cottages, log cabin, saunas, etc. are also sold with prefabricated elements. Prefabrication of modular wall elements allows building of complex thermal insulation, window frame components, etc. on an assembly line, which tends to improve quality over on-site construction of each individual wall or frame. Wood construction in particular benefits from the improved quality. However, tradition often favors building by hand in many countries, and the image of prefab as a "cheap" method only slows its adoption. However, current practice already allows the modifying the floor plan according to the customer's requirements and selecting the surfacing material, e.g. a personalized brick facade can be masoned even if the load-supporting elements are timber.

Today, prefabrication is used in various industries and construction sectors such as healthcare, retail, hospitality, education, and public administration, due to its many advantages and benefits over traditional on-site construction, such as reduced installation time and cost savings.^[4] Being used in single-story buildings as well as in multi-story projects and constructions. Providing the possibility of applying it to a specific part of the project or to the whole of it.

The efficiency and speed in the execution times of these works offer that, for example, in the case of the educational sector, it is possible to execute the projects without the cessation of the operations of the educational facilities during the development of the same.



Transportation of prefabricated Airbus wing assembly

Prefabrication saves engineering time on the construction site in civil engineering projects. This can be vital to the success of projects such as bridges and avalanche galleries, where weather conditions may only allow brief periods of construction. Prefabricated bridge elements and systems offer bridge designers and contractors significant advantages in terms of construction time, safety, environmental impact, constructibility, and cost. Prefabrication can also help minimize the impact on traffic from bridge building. Additionally, small, commonly used structures such as concrete pylons are in most cases prefabricated.

Radio towers for mobile phone and other services often consist of multiple prefabricated sections. Modern lattice towers and guyed masts are also commonly assembled of prefabricated elements.

Prefabrication has become widely used in the assembly of aircraft and spacecraft, with components such as wings and fuselage sections often being manufactured in different countries or states from the final assembly site. However, this is sometimes for political rather than commercial reasons, such as for Airbus.

Advantages

[edit]

- Moving partial assemblies from a factory often costs less than moving pre-production resources to each site
- Deploying resources on-site can add costs; prefabricating assemblies can save costs by reducing on-site work
- Factory tools - jigs, cranes, conveyors, etc. - can make production faster and more precise
- Factory tools - shake tables, hydraulic testers, etc. - can offer added quality assurance
- Consistent indoor environments of factories eliminate most impacts of weather on production
- Cranes and reusable factory supports can allow shapes and sequences without expensive on-site falsework
- Higher-precision factory tools can aid more controlled movement of building heat and air, for lower energy consumption and healthier buildings
- Factory production can facilitate more optimal materials usage, recycling, noise capture, dust capture, etc.
- Machine-mediated parts movement, and freedom from wind and rain can improve construction safety
- Homogeneous manufacturing allows high standardization and quality control, ensuring quality requirements subject to performance and resistance tests, which also facilitate high scalability of construction projects. [5]
- The specific production processes in industrial assembly lines allow high sustainability, which enables savings of up to 20% of the total final cost, as well as considerable savings in indirect costs. [6]

Disadvantages

[edit]

- Transportation costs may be higher for voluminous prefabricated sections (especially sections so big that they constitute oversize loads requiring special signage, escort vehicles, and temporary road closures) than for their constituent materials, which can often be packed more densely and are more likely to fit onto standard-sized vehicles.
- Large prefabricated sections may require heavy-duty cranes and precision measurement and handling to place in position.

Off-site fabrication

[edit]

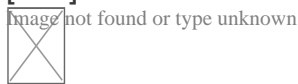
Off-site fabrication is a process that incorporates prefabrication and pre-assembly. The process involves the design and manufacture of units or modules, usually remote from the work site, and the installation at the site to form the permanent works at the site. In its fullest sense, off-site fabrication requires a project strategy that will change the orientation of the project process from construction to manufacture to installation. Examples of off-site fabrication are wall panels for homes, wooden truss bridge spans, airport control stations.

There are four main categories of off-site fabrication, which is often also referred to as off-site construction. These can be described as component (or sub-assembly) systems, panelised systems, volumetric systems, and modular systems. Below these categories different branches, or technologies are being developed. There are a vast number of different systems on the market which fall into these categories and with recent advances in digital design such as building information modeling (BIM), the task of integrating these different systems into a construction project is becoming increasingly a "digital" management proposition.

The prefabricated construction market is booming. It is growing at an accelerated pace both in more established markets such as North America and Europe and in emerging economies such as the Asia-Pacific region (mainly China and India). Considerable growth is expected in the coming years, with the prefabricated modular construction market expected to grow at a CAGR (compound annual growth rate) of 8% between 2022 and 2030. It is expected to reach USD 271 billion by 2030. [7]

See also

[edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Prefabrication***.

- Prefabricated home
- Prefabricated buildings
- Concrete perpend

About Oklahoma City

For other uses, see Oklahoma City (disambiguation).

Oklahoma City is located in the United States

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Oklahoma City

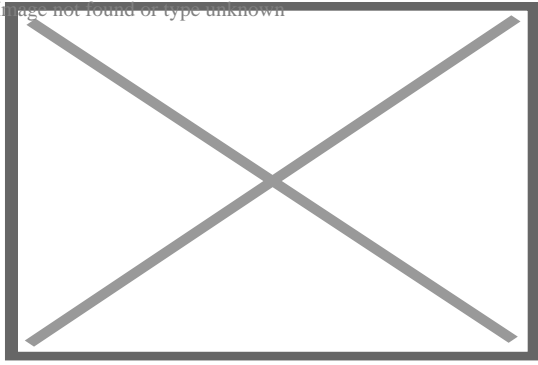
City

Location within the United States

Oklahoma City

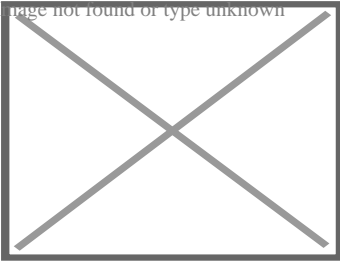
State capital city

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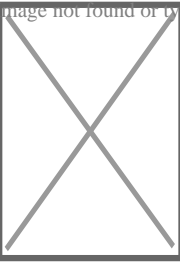
Downtown Oklahoma City

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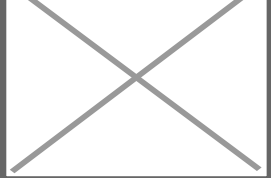
Oklahoma City Hall

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**Skydance
Bridge**

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**Oklahoma City
National Memorial**

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**Oklahoma State
Capitol**

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Paycom Center

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Flag of Oklahoma City

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Flag

Official seal of Oklahoma City

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Seal

Nickname(s):

"OKC", "The 405", "Oklas", "Boomtown", "The Big Friendly",^[1] "The City",^[2]

Map

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Interactive map of Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City is located in Oklahoma

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Oklahoma City

City

Location within the state of

Oklahoma

Coordinates: 35°28′7″N 97°31′17″W﻿ / ﻿35.46861°N 97.52139°W﻿ / 35.46861; -97.52139
CountryUnited StatesStateOklahomaCounties

- Oklahoma
- Canadian

- Cleveland
- Pottawatomie

Founded April 22, 1889^[3] Incorporated July 15, 1890^[3] Government

• Type Council–manager • Body Oklahoma City Council • Mayor David Holt (R) • City manager Craig Freeman Area

^[4]

- City

620.79 sq mi (1,607.83 km²) • Land 606.48 sq mi (1,570.77 km²) • Water 14.31 sq mi (37.06 km²) • Urban

421.73 sq mi (1,092.3 km²) Elevation

^[5]

1,198 ft (365 m) Population

(2020)

- City

681,054 Image: Rank 62nd in North America Increase

20th in the United States

1st in Oklahoma • Density 1,122.96/sq mi (433.58/km²) • Urban

982,276 (US: 46th) • Urban density 2,329.2/sq mi (899.3/km²) • Metro

^[6]

1,441,695 (US: 42nd)

- Oklahoma Cityan
- Oklahoma Citian

Demonyms

GDP

^[7]

• Metro\$100.054 billion (2023)Time zoneUTC-6 (Central (CST)) • Summer (DST)UTC-5 (CDT)ZIP Codes

Zip codes^[8]

Area code(s)405/572FIPS code40-55000GNIS feature ID1102140^[5]Websitewww.okc.gov

Oklahoma City (/ˈɑːˈoʊˈkləˈhoʊˈmɑːnɑːˈziː/ ˈɑːˈoʊˈkləˈhoʊˈmɑːnɑːˈziː - / ˈɑːˈoʊˈkləˈhoʊˈmɑːnɑːˈziː), officially the **City of Oklahoma City**, and often shortened to **OKC**, is the capital and most populous city of the U.S. state of Oklahoma. The county seat of Oklahoma County,^[9] its population ranks 20th among United States cities and 8th in the Southern United States. The population grew following the 2010 census and reached 681,054 in the 2020 census.^[10] The Oklahoma City metropolitan area had a population of 1,396,445,^[11] and the Oklahoma City–Shawnee Combined Statistical Area had a population of 1,469,124,^[11] making it Oklahoma's largest municipality and metropolitan area by population.

Oklahoma City's city limits extend somewhat into Canadian, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie counties. However, much of those areas outside the core Oklahoma County area are suburban tracts or protected rural zones (watershed). The city is the eighth-largest in the United States by area including consolidated city-counties; it is the second-largest, after Houston, not including consolidated cities. The city is also the second-largest by area among state capital cities in the United States, after Juneau, Alaska.

Oklahoma City has one of the world's largest livestock markets.^[12] Oil, natural gas, petroleum products, and related industries are its economy's largest sector. The city is in the middle of an active oil field, and oil derricks dot the capitol grounds. The federal government employs a large number of workers at Tinker Air Force Base and the United States Department of Transportation's Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center (which house offices of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Transportation Department's Enterprise Service Center, respectively).

Oklahoma City is on the I-35 and I-40 corridors, one of the primary travel corridors south into neighboring Texas and New Mexico, north towards Wichita and Kansas City, west to Albuquerque, and east towards Little Rock and Memphis. Located in the state's Frontier Country region, the city's northeast section lies in an ecological region known as the Cross Timbers. The city was founded during the Land Run of 1889 and grew to a population of over 10,000 within hours of its founding. It was the site of the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, in which 167 people died,^[13] the deadliest terror attack in U.S. history until the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history.

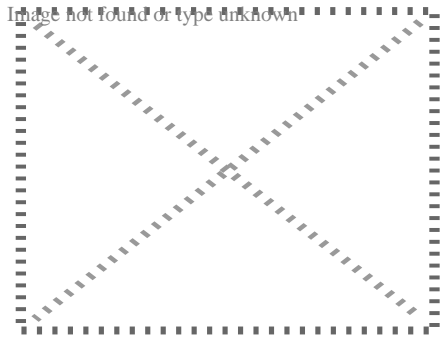
Since weather records have been kept beginning in 1890, Oklahoma City has been struck by 14 violent tornadoes, 11 of which were rated F4 or EF4 on the Fujita and Enhanced Fujita scales, and two rated F5 and EF5.^[14]

History

[edit]

Main article: History of Oklahoma City

For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Oklahoma City.



Map of Indian Territory (Oklahoma) 1889, showing Oklahoma as a train stop on a railroad line. Britannica 9th ed.

Native American names for Oklahoma City

Choctaw: *TãŠâ€¹maha chito Oklahumma*

Cherokee:

Ã¡½Â£Ã¡½Â¡Ã¡½Â³Ã¡½Â°Ã¡½Â¹
Ã¡½Â¡Ã¡½Â•Ã¡½Â²Ã¡½Â¢

Romanized: *ogalahoma gaduhvi*

Cheyenne: *Ma'xepóno'e*

Comanche: *Pia SookaŒĒĤ hni*

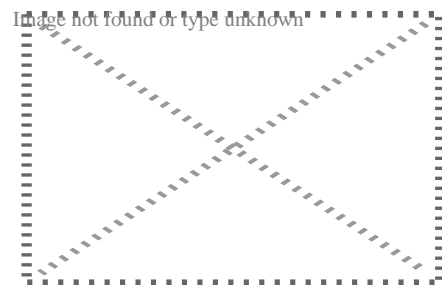
Delaware: *Oklahoma-utènaii*

Iowa-Oto: *Chína Chége ItúŒĤĤ*^[15]

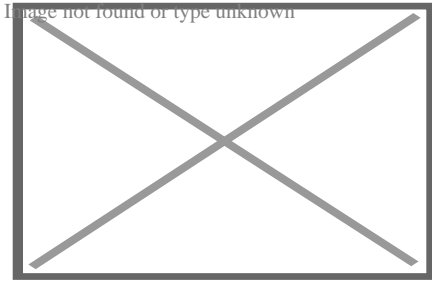
Navajo: *Halgai Hóteeldi Kin HaalŒĤĤáí*

Meskwaki: *Okonohômîheki*^[16]

Oklahoma City was settled on April 22, 1889,^[17] when the area known as the "Unassigned Lands" was opened for settlement in an event known as "The Land Run".^[18] On April 26 of that year, its first mayor was elected, William Couch. Some 10,000 homesteaders settled in the area that would become the capital of Oklahoma. The town grew quickly; the population doubled between 1890 and 1900.^[19] Early leaders of the development of the city included Anton H. Classen, John Wilford Shartel, Henry Overholser, Oscar Ameringer, Jack C. Walton, Angelo C. Scott, and James W. Maney.



Lithograph of Oklahoma City from 1890.



Looking north on Broadway from present-day Sheridan Ave, 1910.

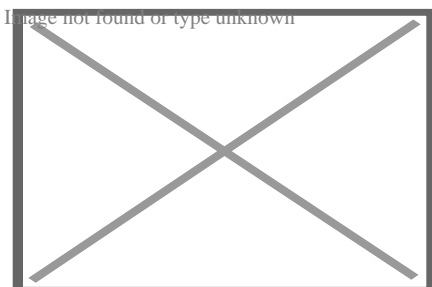
By the time Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907, Oklahoma City had surpassed Guthrie, the territorial capital, as the new state's population center and commercial hub. Soon after, the capital was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.^[20] Oklahoma City was a significant stop on Route 66 during the early part of the 20th century; it was prominently mentioned in Bobby Troup's 1946 jazz song "(Get Your Kicks on) Route 66" made famous by artist Nat King Cole.

Before World War II, Oklahoma City developed significant stockyards, attracting jobs and revenue formerly in Chicago and Omaha, Nebraska. With the 1928 discovery of oil within the city limits (including under the State Capitol), Oklahoma City became a major center of oil production.^[21] Post-war growth accompanied the construction of the Interstate Highway System, which made Oklahoma City a major interchange as the convergence of I-35, I-40, and I-44. It was also aided by the federal development of Tinker Air Force Base after successful lobbying efforts by the director of the Chamber of Commerce Stanley Draper.

In 1950, the Census Bureau reported the city's population as 8.6% black and 90.7% white.^[22]

In 1959, the city government launched a "Great Annexation Drive" that expanded the city's area from 80 to 475.55 square miles (207.2 to 1,231.7 square kilometers) by the end of 1961, making it the largest U.S. city by land mass at the time.^[23]

Patience Latting was elected Mayor of Oklahoma City in 1971, becoming the city's first female mayor.^[24] Latting was also the first woman to serve as mayor of a U.S. city with over 350,000 residents.^[24]



Oklahoma City National Memorial at Christmas.

Like many other American cities, the center city population declined in the 1970s and 1980s as families followed newly constructed highways to move to newer housing in nearby suburbs. Urban renewal projects in the 1970s, including the Pei Plan, removed older structures but failed to spark much new development, leaving the city dotted with vacant lots used for parking. A notable exception was the city's construction of the Myriad Gardens and Crystal Bridge, a botanical garden and modernistic conservatory in the heart of downtown. Architecturally significant historic buildings lost to clearances were the Criterion Theater,^{[25][26]} the Baum Building,^[27] the Hales Building,^{[28][29]} and the Biltmore Hotel.^[30]

In 1993, the city passed a massive redevelopment package known as the Metropolitan Area Projects (MAPS), intended to rebuild the city's core with civic projects to establish more activities and life in downtown. The city added a new baseball park; a central library; renovations to the civic center, convention center, and fairgrounds; and a water canal in the Bricktown entertainment district. Water taxis transport passengers within the district, adding color and activity along the canal. MAPS has become one of the most successful public-private partnerships undertaken in the U.S., exceeding \$3 billion in private investment as of 2010.^[31] As a result of MAPS, the population in downtown housing has exponentially increased, with the demand for additional residential and retail amenities, such as groceries, services, and shops.

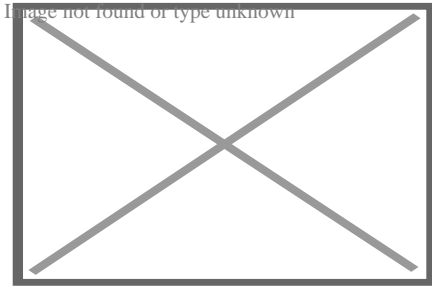
Since the completion of the MAPS projects, the downtown area has seen continued development. Several downtown buildings are undergoing renovation/restoration. Notable among these was the restoration of the Skirvin Hotel in 2007. The famed First National Center is also being renovated.

Residents of Oklahoma City suffered substantial losses on April 19, 1995, when Timothy McVeigh detonated a bomb in front of the Murrah building. The building was destroyed (the remnants of which had to be imploded in a controlled demolition later that year), more than 100 nearby buildings suffered severe damage, and 168 people were killed.^[32] The site has been commemorated as the Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum.^[33] Since its opening in 2000, over three million people have visited. Every year on April 19, survivors, families, and friends return to the memorial to read the names of each person lost. McVeigh was executed by lethal injection on June 11, 2001.

The "Core-to-Shore" project was created to relocate I-40 one mile (1.6 km) south and replace it with a boulevard to create a landscaped entrance to the city.^[34] This also allows the central portion of the city to expand south and connect with the shore of the Oklahoma River. Several elements of "Core to Shore" were included in the MAPS 3 proposal approved by voters in late 2009.

Geography

[edit]



Mid-May 2006 photograph of Oklahoma City taken from the International Space Station (ISS)

Oklahoma City lies along one of the primary corridors into Texas and Mexico and is a three-hour drive from the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex. The city is in the Frontier Country region in the state's center, making it ideal for state government.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 620.34 square miles (1,606.7 km²),^[35] of which 601.11 square miles (1,556.9 km²) is land and 19.23 square miles (49.8 km²) is water.

Oklahoma City lies in the Sandstone Hills region of Oklahoma, known for hills of 250 to 400 feet (80 to 120 m) and two species of oak: blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and post oak (*Q. stellata*).^[36] The northeastern part of the city and its eastern suburbs fall into an ecological region known as the Cross Timbers.^[37]

The city is roughly bisected by the North Canadian River (recently renamed the Oklahoma River inside city limits). The North Canadian once had sufficient flow to flood every year, wreaking destruction on surrounding areas, including the central business district and the original Oklahoma City Zoo.^[38] In the 1940s, a dam was built on the river to manage the flood control and reduce its level.^[39] In the 1990s, as part of the citywide revitalization project known as MAPS, the city built a series of low-water dams, returning water to the portion of the river flowing near downtown.^[40] The city has three large lakes: Lake Hefner and Lake Overholser, in the northwestern quarter of the city; and the largest, Lake Stanley Draper, in the city's sparsely populated far southeast portion.

The population density typically reported for Oklahoma City using the area of its city limits can be misleading. Its urbanized zone covers roughly 244 square miles (630 km²) resulting in a 2013 estimated density of 2,500 per square mile (970/km²), compared with larger rural watershed areas incorporated by the city, which cover the remaining 377 sq mi (980 km²) of the city limits.^[41]

Oklahoma City is one of the largest cities in the nation in compliance with the Clean Air Act.^[42]

Tallest buildings

[edit]

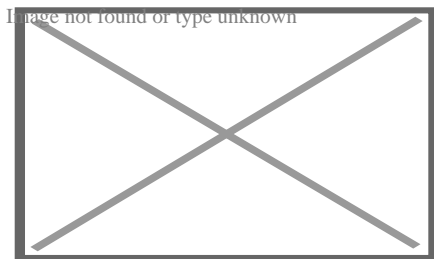
Main article: List of tallest buildings in Oklahoma City

Rank	Building	Height	Floors	Built	Ref.
1	Devon Energy Center	844 feet (257 m)	50	2012	^[43]
2	BancFirst Tower	500 feet (152 m)	36	1971	^[44]
3	First National Center	446 feet (136 m)	33	1931	^[45]
4	BOK Park Plaza	433 feet (132 m)	27	2017	^[46]
5	Oklahoma Tower	410 feet (125 m)	31	1982	^[47]
6	Strata Tower	393 feet (120 m)	30	1973	^[48]
7	City Place	391 feet (119 m)	33	1931	^[49]
8	Valliance Bank Tower	321 feet (98 m)	22	1984	^[50]
9	Leadership Square North	285 feet (87 m)	22	1984	^[51]
10	Arvest Tower	281 feet (86 m)	16	1972	^[52]

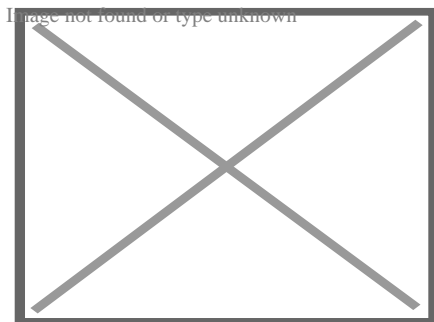
Neighborhoods

[edit]

Main article: Neighborhoods of Oklahoma City



Automobile Alley in Oklahoma City



Looking up in the heart of Oklahoma City's Central Business District

Oklahoma City neighborhoods are highly varied, with affluent historic neighborhoods located next to districts that have not wholly recovered from the economic and social decline of the 1970s and 1980s.^[*citation needed*]

The city is bisected geographically and culturally by the North Canadian River, which divides North Oklahoma City and South Oklahoma City. The north side is characterized by diverse and fashionable urban neighborhoods near the city center and sprawling suburbs further north. South Oklahoma City is generally more blue-collar working class and significantly more industrial, having grown up around the Stockyards and meat packing plants at the turn of the century. It is also the center of the city's rapidly growing Latino community.

Downtown Oklahoma City, which has 7,600 residents, is seeing an influx of new private investment and large-scale public works projects, which have helped to revitalize a central business district left almost deserted by the Oil Bust of the early 1980s. The centerpiece of downtown is the newly renovated Crystal Bridge and Myriad Botanical Gardens, one of the few elements of the Pei Plan to be completed. In 2021, a massive new central park will link the gardens near the CBD and the new convention center to be built just south of it to the North Canadian River as part of a massive works project known as "Core to Shore"; the new park is part of MAPS3, a collection of civic projects funded by a one-cent temporary (seven-year) sales tax increase.^[53]

Climate

[edit]

Main article: Climate of Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City has a temperate humid subtropical climate (Köppen: *Cfa*, Trewartha: *Cfak*), along with significant continental influences. The city features hot, humid summers and cool winters. Prolonged and severe droughts (sometimes leading to wildfires in the vicinity) and hefty rainfall leading to flash flooding and flooding occur regularly. Consistent winds, usually from the south or south-southeast during the summer, help temper the hotter weather. Consistent northerly winds during the winter can intensify cold periods. Severe ice storms and snowstorms happen sporadically during the winter.

The average temperature is 61.4 °F (16.3 °C), with the monthly daily average ranging from 39.2 °F (4.0 °C) in January to 83.0 °F (28.3 °C) in July. Extremes range from 17 °F (−27 °C) on February 12, 1899 to 113 °F (45 °C) on August 11, 1936, and August 3, 2012.^[54] The last sub-zero (Fahrenheit) reading was 14 °F (−26 °C) on February 16, 2021.^[55]^[56] Temperatures reach 100 °F (38 °C) on 10.4 days of the year, 90 °F (32 °C) on nearly 70 days, and fail to rise above freezing on 8.3 days.^[55] The city receives about 35.9 inches (91.2 cm) of precipitation annually, of which 8.6 inches (21.8 cm) is snow.

The report "Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment" (NCA) from 2013 by NOAA projects that parts of the Great Plains region can expect up to 30% (high emissions scenario based on CMIP3 and NARCCAP models) increase in extreme precipitation days by mid-century. This definition is based on days

receiving more than one inch of rainfall.^[57]

Extreme weather

[edit]

Oklahoma City has an active severe weather season from March through June, especially during April and May. Being in the center of what is colloquially referred to as Tornado Alley, it is prone to widespread and severe tornadoes, as well as severe hailstorms and occasional derechos. Tornadoes occur every month of the year, and a secondary smaller peak also occurs during autumn, especially in October. The Oklahoma City metropolitan area is one of the most tornado-prone major cities in the world, with about 150 tornadoes striking within the city limits since 1890. Since the time weather records have been kept, Oklahoma City has been struck by 13 violent tornadoes, eleven rated F/EF4 and two rated F/EF5.^[14]

On May 3, 1999, parts of Oklahoma City and surrounding communities were impacted by a tornado. It was the last U.S. tornado to be given a rating of F5 on the Fujita scale before the Enhanced Fujita scale replaced it in 2007. While the tornado was in the vicinity of Bridge Creek to the southwest, wind speeds of 318 mph (510 km/h) were estimated by a mobile Doppler radar, the highest wind speeds ever recorded on Earth.^[58] A second top-of-the-scale tornado occurred on May 20, 2013; South Oklahoma City, along with Newcastle and Moore, was hit by an EF5 tornado. The tornado was 0.5 to 1.3 miles (0.80 to 2.09 km) wide and killed 23 people.^[59] On May 31, less than two weeks after the May 20 event, another outbreak affected the Oklahoma City area. Within Oklahoma City, the system spawned an EF1 and an EF0 tornado, and in El Reno to the west, an EF3 tornado occurred. This lattermost tornado, which was heading in the direction of Oklahoma City before it dissipated, had a width of 2.6 miles (4.2 km), making it the widest tornado ever recorded. Additionally, winds over 295 mph (475 km/h) were measured, one of the two highest wind records for a tornado.^[60]

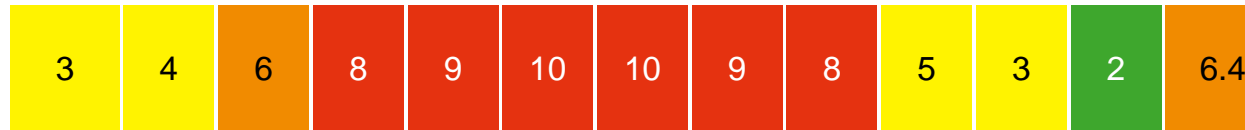
With 19.48 inches (495 mm) of rainfall, May 2015 was Oklahoma City's record-wettest month since record-keeping began in 1890. Across Oklahoma and Texas generally, there was a record flooding in the latter part of the month.^[61]

Climate data for Oklahoma City (Will Rogers World Airport), 1991–2020 normals^[a] extreme 1890–present^[b]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	83 (28)	92 (33)	97 (36)	100 (38)	104 (40)	107 (42)	110 (43)	113 (45)	108 (42)	97 (36)	87 (31)	86 (30)	113 (45)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	71.7 (22.1)	77.1 (25.1)	84.2 (29.0)	86.9 (30.5)	92.3 (33.5)	96.4 (35.8)	102.4 (39.1)	101.5 (38.6)	96.2 (35.7)	88.9 (31.6)	79.1 (26.2)	71.2 (21.8)	103.9 (39.9)

Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	49.3 (9.6)	53.8 (12.1)	62.9 (17.2)	71.1 (21.7)	78.9 (26.1)	87.5 (30.8)	93.1 (33.9)	92.2 (33.4)	83.9 (28.8)	72.8 (22.7)	60.7 (15.9)	50.4 (10.2)	71.4 (21.9)
Daily mean °F (°C)	38.2 (3.4)	42.3 (5.7)	51.2 (10.7)	59.3 (15.2)	68.2 (20.1)	76.9 (24.9)	81.7 (27.6)	80.7 (27.1)	72.7 (22.6)	61.1 (16.2)	49.2 (9.6)	40.0 (4.4)	60.1 (15.6)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	27.0 (?2.8)	30.8 (?0.7)	39.5 (4.2)	47.5 (8.6)	57.6 (14.2)	66.2 (19.0)	70.3 (21.3)	69.1 (20.6)	61.5 (16.4)	49.4 (9.7)	37.7 (3.2)	29.5 (?1.4)	48.8 (9.3)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	11.7 (?11.3)	15.4 (?9.2)	21.5 (?5.8)	32.3 (0.2)	43.8 (6.6)	56.6 (13.7)	63.6 (17.6)	61.7 (16.5)	48.4 (9.1)	33.8 (1.0)	21.7 (?5.7)	14.3 (?9.8)	7.5 (?13.1)
Record low °F (°C)	?11 (?24)	?17 (?27)	1 (?17)	20 (?7)	32 (0)	46 (8)	53 (12)	49 (9)	35 (2)	16 (?9)	9 (?13)	?8 (?22)	?17 (?27)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	1.32 (34)	1.42 (36)	2.55 (65)	3.60 (91)	5.31 (135)	4.49 (114)	3.59 (91)	3.60 (91)	3.72 (94)	3.32 (84)	1.68 (43)	1.79 (45)	36.3 (924)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	1.8 (4.6)	1.8 (4.6)	0.8 (2.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (1.3)	1.8 (4.6)	6.7 (17)
Average precipitation days (? 0.01 in)	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.9	10.0	8.6	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.5	5.8	5.7	82.9
Average snowy days (? 0.1 in)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	4.9
Average relative humidity (%)	66.6	65.7	61.3	61.1	67.5	67.2	60.9	61.6	67.1	64.4	67.1	67.8	64.9
Average dew point °F (°C)	23.7 (?4.6)	28.0 (?2.2)	35.2 (1.8)	45.1 (7.3)	55.8 (13.2)	63.7 (17.6)	65.3 (18.5)	64.4 (18.0)	59.5 (15.3)	47.7 (8.7)	37.0 (2.8)	27.5 (?2.5)	46.1 (7.8)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	200.8	189.7	244.2	271.3	295.2	326.1	356.6	329.3	263.7	245.1	186.5	180.9	3,089
Mean daily daylight hours	10.1	10.9	12.0	13.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	13.4	12.4	11.3	10.3	9.8	12.2
Percent possible sunshine	64	62	66	69	68	75	80	79	71	70	60	60	69

Average ultraviolet index



Source 1: NOAA (relative humidity and sun 1961-1990)^[62]^[55]^[63]

Source 2: Weather Atlas(Daylight-UV) ^[64]

Demographics

[edit]

Population of Oklahoma City 1890-2022

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1890	4,151		—
1900	10,037		141.8%
1910	64,205		539.7%
1920	91,295		42.2%
1930	185,389		103.1%
1940	204,424		10.3%
1950	243,504		19.1%
1960	324,253		33.2%
1970	368,164		13.5%
1980	404,014		9.7%
1990	444,719		10.1%
2000	506,132		13.8%
2010	579,999		14.6%
2020	681,054		17.4%
2024 (est.)	709,330 ^[65]		4.2%

U.S. Decennial Census^[66]
1790-1960^[67] 1900-1990^[68]
1990-2000^[69] 2010^[70]

In the 2010 census, there were 579,999 people, 230,233 households, and 144,120 families in the city. The population density was 956.4 inhabitants per square mile (321.9/km²). There were 256,930 housing units at an average density of 375.9 per square mile (145.1/km²). By the 2020 census, its population grew to 681,054.^[71]

Of Oklahoma City's 579,999 people in 2010, 44,541 resided in Canadian County, 63,723 lived in Cleveland County, 471,671 resided in Oklahoma County, and 64 resided in Pottawatomie County.^[72]

In 2010, there were 230,233 households, 29.4% of which had children under 18 living with them, 43.4% were married couples living together, 13.9% had a female householder with

no husband present, and 37.4% were non-families. One person households account for 30.5% of all households, and 8.7% of all households had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.47 and the average family size was 3.11.^[73]

According to the American Community Survey 1-year estimates in 2022, the median income for a household in the city was \$63,713, and the median income for a family was \$80,833. Married-couple families \$99,839, and nonfamily households \$40,521.^[74] The per capita income for the city was \$35,902.^[75] 15.5% of the population and 11.2% of families were below the poverty line. Of the total population, 20.1% of those under 18 and 10.6% of those 65 and older lived below the poverty line.^[76]

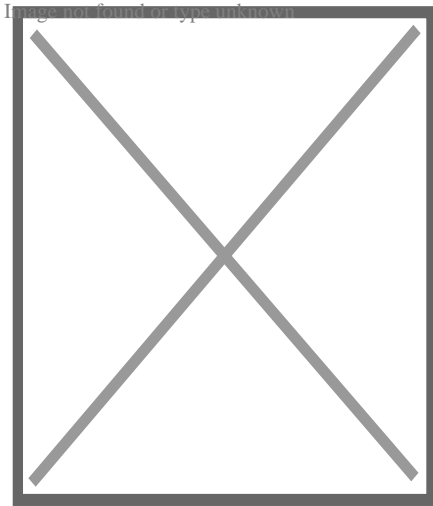
In the 2000 census, Oklahoma City's age composition was 25.5% under the age of 18, 10.7% from 18 to 24, 30.8% from 25 to 44, 21.5% from 45 to 64, and 11.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females, there were 95.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.7 males.

Oklahoma City has experienced significant population increases since the late 1990s. It is the first city in the state to record a population greater than 600,000 residents and the first city in the Great Plains region to record a population greater than 600,000 residents. It is the largest municipal population of the Great Plains region (Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota).^[ambiguous]

In the 2020 census, there were 268,035 households in the city, out of which 81,374 households (30.4%) were individuals, 113,161 (42.2%) were opposite-sex married couples, 17,699 (6.6%) were unmarried opposite-sex partnerships, and 2,930 (1.1%) were same-sex married couples or partnerships.^[77]

Race and ethnicity

[edit]



Map of racial distribution of the Oklahoma City area, 2020 U.S. census. Each dot is one person: ● White

● Black

● Asian

● Hispanic

● Multiracial

● Native American/Other

Historical racial composition	2020 ^[71]	2010 ^[78]	1990 ^[22]	1970 ^[22]	1940 ^[22]
White (Non-Hispanic)	49.5%	56.7%	72.9%	82.2%	90.4%
Hispanic or Latino	21.3%	17.2%	5.0%	2.0%	n/a
Black or African American	13.8%	14.8%	16.0%	13.7%	9.5%
Mixed	7.6%	4.0%	0.4%	–	–
Asian	4.6%	4.0%	2.4%	0.2%	–
Native American	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%	2.0%	0.1%

According to the 2020 census, the racial composition of Oklahoma City was as follows^[79] White or European American 49.5%, Hispanic or Latino 21.3%, Black or African American 13.8%, Asian 4.6%, Native American 2.8%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.2%, other race 0.4%, and two or more races (non-Hispanic) 7.6%. Its population has diversified since the 1940s census, where 90.4% was non-Hispanic white.^[22] An analysis in 2017 found Oklahoma City to be the 8th least racially segregated significant city in the

United States.^[80] Of the 20 largest US cities, Oklahoma City has the second-highest percentage of the population reporting two or more races on the Census, 7.6%, second to 8.9% in New York City.

2020

[edit]

Oklahoma City – Racial and ethnic composition

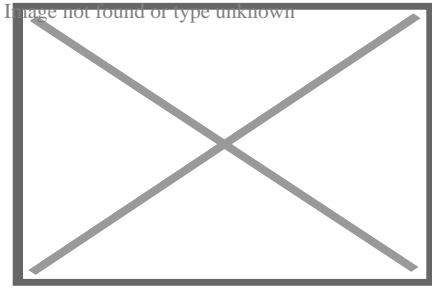
Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category.

Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000 ^[81]	Pop 2010 ^[82]	Pop 2020 ^[83]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	327,225	328,582	337,063	64.65%	56.65%	49.49%
Black or African American alone (NH)	76,994	85,744	93,767	15.21%	14.78%	13.77%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	16,406	18,208	18,757	3.24%	3.14%	2.75%
Asian alone (NH)	17,410	23,051	31,163	3.44%	3.97%	4.58%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	278	464	971	0.05%	0.08%	0.14%
Some Other Race alone (NH)	452	700	2,700	0.09%	0.12%	0.40%
Mixed Race or Multi-Racial (NH)	15,999	23,212	51,872	3.16%	4.00%	7.62%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	51,368	100,038	144,761	10.15%	17.25%	21.26%
Total	506,132	579,999	681,054	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Metropolitan statistical area

[edit]



Old Interstate 40 Crosstown, Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City is the principal city of the eight-county Oklahoma City metropolitan statistical Area in Central Oklahoma and is the state's largest urbanized area. As of 2015, the metro area was the 41st largest in the nation based on population.^[84]

Religion

[edit]

The Association of Religion Data Archives in 2020 reported that the Southern Baptist Convention was the city and metropolitan area's most prominent Christian tradition with 213,008 members, Christianity being the area's predominant religion. Non/interdenominational Protestants were the second largest tradition with 195,158 members. The Roman Catholic Church claimed 142,491 adherents throughout the metropolitan region and Pentecostals within the Assemblies of God USA numbered 48,470.^[85] The remainder of Christians in the area held to predominantly Evangelical Christian beliefs in numerous evangelical Protestant denominations. Outside of Christendom, there were 4,230 practitioners of Hinduism and 2,078 Mahayana Buddhists. An estimated 8,904 residents practiced Islam during this study.^[85]

Crime

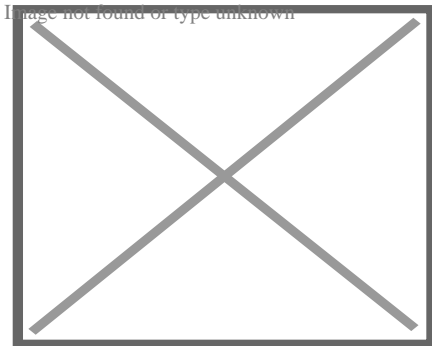
[edit]

Law enforcement claims Oklahoma City has traditionally been the territory of the notorious Juárez Cartel, but the Sinaloa Cartel has been reported as trying to establish a foothold in Oklahoma City. There are many rival gangs in Oklahoma City, one whose headquarters has been established in the city, the Southside Locos, traditionally known as Sureños.^[86]

Oklahoma City also has its share of violent crimes, particularly in the 1970s. The worst occurred in 1978 when six employees of a Sirloin Stockade restaurant on the city's south side were murdered execution-style in the restaurant's freezer. An intensive investigation

followed, and the three individuals involved, who also killed three others in Purcell, Oklahoma, were identified. One, Harold Stafford, died in a motorcycle accident in Tulsa not long after the restaurant murders. Another, Verna Stafford, was sentenced to life without parole after being granted a new trial after she had been sentenced to death. Roger Dale Stafford, considered the mastermind of the murder spree, was executed by lethal injection at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary in 1995.^[87]

The Oklahoma City Police Department has a uniformed force of 1,169 officers and 300+ civilian employees. The department has a central police station and five substations covering 2,500 police reporting districts that average 1/4 square mile in size.



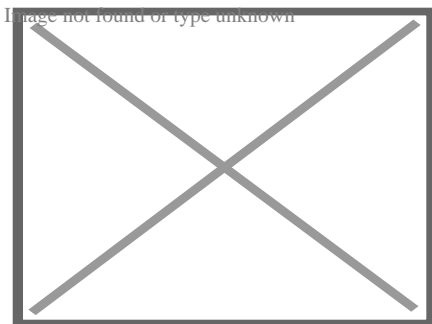
The Murrah Federal Building after the attack

On April 19, 1995, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was destroyed by a fertilizer bomb manufactured and detonated by Timothy McVeigh. The blast and catastrophic collapse killed 168 people and injured over 680. The blast shock-wave destroyed or damaged 324 buildings within a 340-meter radius, destroyed or burned 86 cars, and shattered glass in 258 nearby buildings, causing at least an estimated \$652 million. McVeigh was convicted and subsequently executed by lethal injection on June 11, 2001.

Economy

[edit]

See also: List of companies based in Oklahoma City



The Sonic Drive-In restaurant chain is headquartered in Oklahoma City.

The economy of Oklahoma City, once just a regional power center of government and energy exploration, has since diversified to include the sectors of information technology, services, health services, and administration. The city is headquarters to two Fortune 500 companies: Expand Energy and Devon Energy,^[88] as well as being home to Love's Travel Stops & Country Stores, which is ranked thirteenth on Forbes' list of private companies.^[89]

As of March 2024, the top 20 employers in the city were:^[90]

#	Employer	# of employees
1	State of Oklahoma (State Capital)	37,600
2	Tinker Air Force Base	26,000
3	Oklahoma State University-Stillwater	13,940
4	University of Oklahoma-Norman	11,530
5	Integrus Health	11,000
6	Amazon	8,000
7	Hobby Lobby Stores (HQ)	6,500
8	Mercy Health Center (HQ)	6,500
9	SSM Health Care (Regional HQ)	5,600
10	FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center	5,150
11	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	5,000
12	City of Oklahoma City	4,500
13	OU Medical Center	4,360
14	Paycom (HQ)	4,200
15	The Boeing Company	3,740
16	Midfirst Bank (HQ)	3,100
17	Norman Regional Hospital	2,740
18	AT&T	2,700
19	OGE Energy Corp (HQ)	2,240
20	Dell	2,100

Other major corporations with a significant presence (over 1,000 employees) in the city of Oklahoma City include the United Parcel Service, Farmers Insurance Group, Great Plains Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Deaconess Hospital, Johnson Controls, MidFirst Bank, Rose State College, and Continental Resources.^[91]^[92]

While not in the city limits, other large employers within the Oklahoma City MSA include United States Air Force – Tinker AFB (27,000); University of Oklahoma (11,900); University of Central Oklahoma (2,900); and Norman Regional Hospital (2,800).^[91]

According to the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, the metropolitan area's economic output grew by 33% between 2001 and 2005 due chiefly to economic diversification. Its

gross metropolitan product (GMP) was \$43.1 billion in 2005^[93] and grew to \$61.1 billion in 2009.^[94] By 2016 the GMP had grown to \$73.8 billion.^[95]

In 2008, *Forbes* magazine reported that the city had falling unemployment, one of the strongest housing markets in the country and solid growth in energy, agriculture, and manufacturing.^[96] However, during the early 1980s, Oklahoma City had one of the worst job and housing markets due to the bankruptcy of Penn Square Bank in 1982 and then the post-1985 crash in oil prices (oil bust).^[citation needed]

Tourism

[edit]

Approximately 23.2 million visitors contributed \$4.3 billion to Oklahoma City's economy. These visitors directly spent \$2.6 billion, sustained nearly 34,000 jobs, and generated \$343 million in state and local taxes.^[97]

Business districts

[edit]

See also: Neighborhoods of Oklahoma City

Business and entertainment districts (and, to a lesser extent, local neighborhoods) tend to maintain their boundaries and character by applying zoning regulations and business improvement districts (districts where property owners agree to a property tax surcharge to support additional services for the community).^[98] Through zoning regulations, historic districts, and other special zoning districts, including overlay districts, are well established^[99] Oklahoma City has three business improvement districts, including one encompassing the central business district.

Culture

[edit]

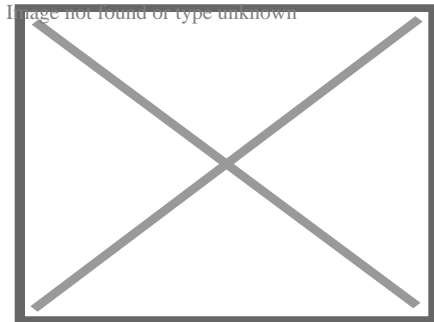
Museums and theaters

[edit]

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

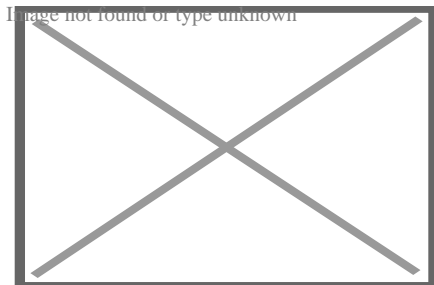


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Water taxis in Oklahoma City's downtown Bricktown neighborhood

The Donald W. Reynolds Visual Arts Center is the new downtown home for the Oklahoma City Museum of Art. The museum features visiting exhibits, original selections from its collection, a theater showing various foreign, independent, and classic films each week, and a restaurant. OKCMOA is also home to the most comprehensive collection of Chihuly glass in the world, including the 55-foot Eleanor Blake Kirkpatrick Memorial Tower in the Museum's atrium.^[100] The art deco Civic Center Music Hall, which was renovated in 2001, has performances from the Oklahoma City Ballet, the Oklahoma City Opera, the Oklahoma City Philharmonic, and also various concerts and traveling Broadway shows.



The Survivor Tree on the grounds of the Oklahoma City National Memorial

Other theaters include the Lyric Theatre, Jewel Box Theatre, Kirkpatrick Auditorium, the Poteet Theatre, the Oklahoma City Community College Bruce Owen Theater, and the 488-seat Petree Recital Hall at the Oklahoma City University campus. The university opened the Wanda L Bass School of Music and Auditorium in April 2006.

The Oklahoma Contemporary Arts Center (formerly City Arts Center) moved downtown in 2020, near Campbell Art Park at 11th and Broadway, after being at the Oklahoma State Fair fairgrounds since 1989. It features exhibitions, performances, classes, workshops, camps, and weekly programs.

The Science Museum Oklahoma (formerly Kirkpatrick Science and Air Space Museum at Omniplex) houses exhibits on science and aviation and an IMAX theater. The museum formerly housed the International Photography Hall of Fame (IPHF), which displays photographs and artifacts from an extensive collection of cameras and other artifacts preserving the history of photography. IPHF honors those who have contributed significantly to the art and/or science of photography and relocated to St. Louis, Missouri in 2013.

The Museum of Osteology displays over 450 real skeletons and houses over 7,000^[101] Focusing on the form and function of the skeletal system, this 7,000 sq ft (650 m²) museum displays hundreds of skulls and skeletons from all corners of the world. Exhibits include adaptation, locomotion, classification, and diversity of the vertebrate kingdom. The Museum of Osteology is the only one of its kind in America.

The National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum has galleries of western art^[102] and is home to the Hall of Great Western Performers.^[103]

In September 2021, the First Americans Museum opened to the public, focusing on the histories and cultures of the numerous tribal nations and many Indigenous peoples in the state of Oklahoma.^[104]

The Oklahoma City National Memorial in the northern part of Oklahoma City's downtown was created as the inscription on its eastern gate of the Memorial reads, "to honor the victims, survivors, rescuers, and all who were changed forever on April 19, 1995"; the memorial was built on the land formerly occupied by the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building complex before its 1995 bombing. The outdoor Symbolic Memorial can be visited 24 hours a day for free, and the adjacent Memorial Museum, in the former *Journal Record* building damaged by the bombing, can be entered for a small fee. The site is also home to the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, a non-partisan, nonprofit think tank devoted to preventing terrorism.

The American Banjo Museum in the Bricktown Entertainment district is dedicated to preserving and promoting the music and heritage of the banjo.^[105] Its collection is valued at \$3.5 million^[citation needed], and an interpretive exhibit tells the evolution of the banjo from its roots in American slavery, to bluegrass, to folk, and to world music.

The Oklahoma History Center is the state's history museum. Across the street from the governor's mansion at 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive in northeast Oklahoma City, the museum opened in 2005 and is operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society. It preserves Oklahoma's history from the prehistoric to the present day.

The Oklahoma State Firefighters Museum contains early colonial firefighting tools, the first fire station in Oklahoma,^[106] and modern fire trucks.^[107]

Restaurants

[edit]

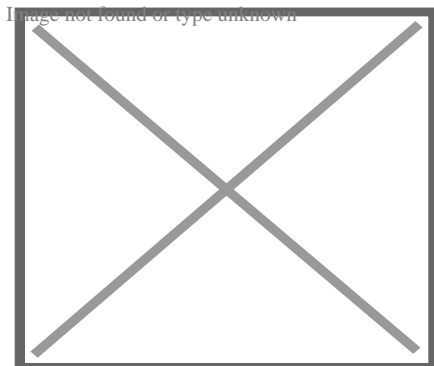
Florence's Restaurant in 2022 was named one of America's Classics by the James Beard Foundation.^[108]^[109] It was the first James Beard award for an Oklahoma entity.^[108] *The Oklahoman* called Florence's "The Grand Dame of all local restaurants".^[110] Andrew Black, chef/owner of Grey Sweater, won the 2023 James Beard Award for Best Chef Southwest.^[111]

The Food Network show *Diners, Drive-Ins, and Dives* has been to several restaurants in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Some of these include Cattlemen's Steakhouse, Chick N Beer, Clanton's Cafe, The Diner, Eischen's Bar, Florence's Restaurant, and Guyutes, among several others.^[112]

Sports

[edit]

Main article: Sports in Oklahoma City



Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark, home of the Oklahoma City Comets

Oklahoma City is home to several professional sports teams, including the Oklahoma City Thunder of the National Basketball Association. The Thunder is the city's second "permanent" major professional sports franchise after the now-defunct AFL Oklahoma Wranglers. It is the third major-league team to call the city home when considering the temporary hosting of the New Orleans/Oklahoma City Hornets for the 2005–06 and 2006–07 NBA seasons. However, the Thunder was formerly the Sonics before the movement of the Sonics to OKC in 2008.

Other professional sports clubs in Oklahoma City include the Oklahoma City Comets, the Triple-A affiliate of the Los Angeles Dodgers, the Oklahoma City Energy FC of the United Soccer League, and the Crusaders of Oklahoma Rugby Football Club of USA Rugby. The

Oklahoma City Blazers, a name used for decades of the city's hockey team in the Central Hockey League, has been used for a junior team in the Western States Hockey League since 2014.

The Paycom Center in downtown is the main multipurpose arena in the city, which hosts concerts, NHL exhibition games, and many of the city's pro sports teams. In 2008, the Oklahoma City Thunder became the primary tenant. Nearby in Bricktown, the Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark is the home to the city's baseball team, the Comets. "The Brick", as it is locally known, is considered one of the finest minor league parks in the nation.^[113]

Oklahoma City hosts the World Cup of Softball and the annual NCAA Women's College World Series. The city has held 2005 NCAA Men's Basketball First and Second round and hosted the Big 12 Men's and women's basketball tournaments in 2007 and 2009. The major universities in the area – University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City University, and Oklahoma State University – often schedule major basketball games and other sporting events at Paycom Center and Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark. However, most home games are played at their campus stadiums.

Other major sporting events include Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse racing circuits at Remington Park and numerous horse shows and equine events that take place at the state fairgrounds each year. There are multiple golf courses and country clubs spread around the city.

High school football

[edit]

The state of Oklahoma hosts a highly competitive high school football culture, with many teams in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. The Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association (OSSAA) organizes high school football into eight distinct classes based on school enrollment size. Beginning with the largest, the classes are 6A, 5A, 4A, 3A, 2A, A, B, and C. Class 6A is broken into two divisions. Oklahoma City schools in include: Westmoore, Putnam City North, Putnam City, Putnam City West, Southeast, Capitol Hill, U.S. Grant, and Northwest Classen.^[114]

Oklahoma City Thunder

[edit]

The Oklahoma City Thunder of the National Basketball Association (NBA) has called Oklahoma City home since the 2008–09 season, when owner Clay Bennett relocated the franchise from Seattle, Washington. The Thunder plays home games in downtown Oklahoma City at the Paycom Center. The Thunder is known by several nicknames, including "OKC Thunder" and simply "OKC", and its mascot is Rumble the Bison.

After arriving in Oklahoma City for the 2008–09 season, the Oklahoma City Thunder secured a berth (8th) in the 2010 NBA Playoffs the following year after boasting its first 50-win season, winning two games in the first round against the Los Angeles Lakers. In 2012, Oklahoma City made it to the NBA Finals but lost to the Miami Heat in five games. In 2013, the Thunder reached the Western Conference semi-finals without All-Star guard Russell Westbrook, who was injured in their first-round series against the Houston Rockets, only to lose to the Memphis Grizzlies. In 2014, Oklahoma City reached the NBA's Western Conference Finals again but eventually lost to the San Antonio Spurs in six games.

Sports analysts have regarded the Oklahoma City Thunder as one of the elite franchises of the NBA's Western Conference and a media darling of the league's future. Oklahoma City earned Northwest Division titles every year from 2011 to 2014 and again in 2016 and has consistently improved its win record to 59 wins in 2014. The Thunder is led by third-year head coach Mark Daigneault and was anchored by All-Star point guard Russell Westbrook before a July 2019 trade that sent him to the Houston Rockets.

Hornets

[edit]

Main article: Effect of Hurricane Katrina on the New Orleans Hornets

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the NBA's New Orleans Hornets temporarily relocated to the Ford Center, playing the majority of its home games there during the 2005–06 and 2006–07 seasons. The team became the first NBA franchise to play regular-season games in Oklahoma.^{*[citation needed]*} The team was known as the New Orleans/Oklahoma City Hornets while playing in Oklahoma City. The team returned to New Orleans full-time for the 2007–08 season. The Hornets played their final home game in Oklahoma City during the exhibition season on October 9, 2007, against the Houston Rockets.

Professional sports teams

[edit]

Main article: Sports in Oklahoma City

Current professional sports teams

Sports Franchise	League	Sport	Founded	Stadium (capacity)
Oklahoma City Thunder	NBA	Basketball	2008	Paycom Center (18,203)
Oklahoma City Comets	MiLB	Baseball	1998	Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark (13,066)
Oklahoma City Blue	NBA G League	Basketball	2018	Paycom Center (18,203)
Oklahoma City Energy	USL Championship (Division 2)	Soccer	2018	Taft Stadium (7,500)
Oklahoma City Football Club	Women's Premier Soccer League	Soccer	2022	Brian Harvey Field (1,500)
Oklahoma City Spark	Women's Professional Fastpitch	Softball	2023	USA Softball Hall of Fame Stadium (13,500)

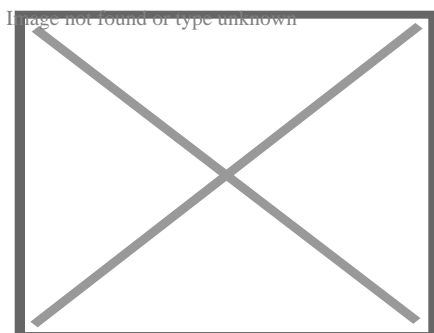
2028 Olympics

[edit]

Venues in Oklahoma City will host two events during the 2028 Summer Olympics, which will primarily be held in Los Angeles. The LA Olympic Organizing Committee opted to have canoe slalom and softball in Oklahoma City, given the lack of acceptable venues for those sports in Los Angeles. Riversport OKC will host the canoe slalom competition, while Devon Park will host the softball competition. Oklahoma City is located approximately 1,300 miles away from Los Angeles.^[15]

Parks and recreation

[edit]



Myriad Botanical Gardens, the centerpiece of downtown OKC's central business district

One of the more prominent landmarks of downtown Oklahoma City is the Crystal Bridge tropical conservatory at the Myriad Botanical Gardens, a large downtown urban park. Designed by I. M. Pei, the park also includes the Water Stage amphitheater, a bandshell, and lawn, a sunken pond complete with koi, an interactive children's garden complete with a carousel and water sculpture, various trails and interactive exhibits that rotate throughout the year including the ice skating in the Christmas winter season. In 2007, following a renovation of the stage, *Oklahoma Shakespeare In The Park* relocated to the Myriad Gardens. Bicentennial Park, also downtown located near the Oklahoma City Civic Center campus, is home to the annual *Festival of the Arts* in April.

The Scissortail Park is just south of the Myriad Gardens, a large interactive park that opened in 2021. This park contains a large lake with paddleboats, a dog park, a concert stage with a great lawn, a promenade including the Skydance Bridge, a children's interactive splash park and playground, and numerous athletic facilities. Farmers Market is a common attraction at Scissortail Park during the season, and there are multiple film showings, food trucks, concerts, festivals, and civic gatherings.

Returning to the city's first parks masterplan, Oklahoma City has at least one major park in each quadrant outside downtown. Will Rogers Park, the Grand Boulevard loop once connected Lincoln Park, Trosper Park, and Woodson Park, some sections of which no longer exist. Martin Park Nature Center is a natural habitat in far northwest Oklahoma City. Will Rogers Park is home to the *Lycan Conservatory*, the Rose Garden, and the Butterfly Garden, all built in the WPA era. In April 2005, the *Oklahoma City Skate Park* at Wiley Post Park was renamed the *Mat Hoffman Action Sports Park* to recognize Mat Hoffman, an Oklahoma City area resident and businessman who was instrumental in the design of the skate park and is a 10-time BMX World Vert champion.^[16]

Walking trails line the Bricktown Canal and the Oklahoma River in downtown. The city's bike trail system follows around Lake Hefner and Lake Overholser in the northwest and west quadrants of the city. The majority of the east shore area of Lake Hefner is taken up by parks and bike trails, including a new leashless dog park and the postwar-era *Stars and Stripes Park*, and eateries near the lighthouse. Lake Stanley Draper, in southeast Oklahoma City, is the city's largest and most remote lake, offering a genuine rural yet still urban experience.

The Oklahoma City Zoo and Botanical Garden is home to numerous natural habitats, WPA era architecture and landscaping, and major touring concerts during the summer at its amphitheater. Nearby is a combination racetrack and casino, Remington Park, which hosts both Quarter Horse (March – June) and Thoroughbred (August—December) seasons.

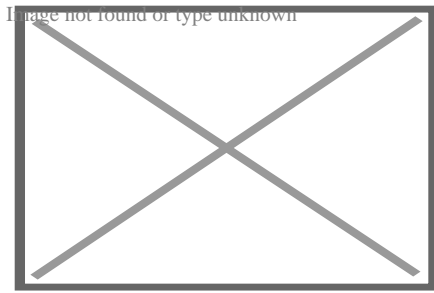
Oklahoma City is also home to the American Banjo Museum, which houses a large collection of highly decorated banjos from the early 20th century and exhibits the banjo's history and its place in American history. Concerts and lectures are also held there.

Government

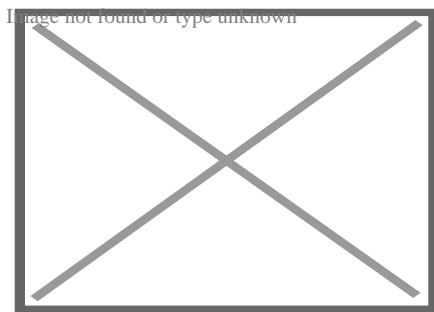
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Main article: Government of Oklahoma City

See also: List of mayors of Oklahoma City



Oklahoma State Capitol, seen from the OK History Center



The Art Deco city hall building, a block from the Civic Center

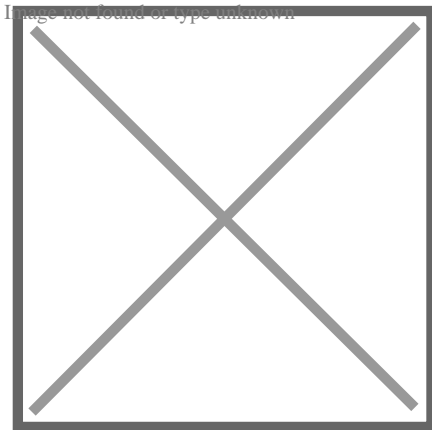
The City of Oklahoma City has operated under a council-manager form of city government since 1927.^[117] David Holt assumed the office of Mayor on April 10, 2018, after being elected two months earlier.^[118] Eight councilpersons represent each of the eight wards of Oklahoma City. The City Council appointed current City Manager Craig Freeman on November 20, 2018. Freeman took office on January 2, 2018, succeeding James D. Couch, who had served in the role since 2000. Before becoming City Manager, Craig Freeman served as Finance Director for the city.^[119]

Politics

[edit]

Similar to many American cities, Oklahoma City is politically conservative in its suburbs and liberal in the central city. In the United States House of Representatives, it is represented by Republicans Stephanie Bice and Tom Cole of the 5th and 4th districts, respectively. The city has called on residents to vote for sales tax-based projects to revitalize parts of the city. The Bricktown district is the best example of such an initiative. In the recent MAPS 3 vote, the city's fraternal police order criticized the project proposals for not doing enough to expand the police presence to keep up with the growing residential population and increased commercial activity. In September 2013, Oklahoma City area

attorney David Slane announced he would pursue legal action regarding MAPS3 on claims the multiple projects that made up the plan violate a state constitutional law limiting voter ballot issues to a single subject.^[120]



Oklahoma City region population dot map and 2016 presidential election results by precinct (click to enlarge).

Oklahoma County Voter Registration and Party Enrollment as of November 1, 2020^[121]

Party	Number of Voters	Percentage
█ Democratic	164,628	37.26%
█ Republican	189,991	43.00%
█ Libertarian	3,385	0.77%
█ Unaffiliated	83,799	18.97%
Total	441,803	100%

International relations

Consulates

[edit]

Consulate	Date	Consular District
Guatemalan Consulate-General, Oklahoma City ^[122]	06.2017	Oklahoma, Kansas
Mexican Consulate, Oklahoma City ^[123]	05.2023	Oklahoma
Germany Honorary Consulate, Oklahoma City		

Twin towns – sister cities

[edit]

Oklahoma City's sister cities are:^[124]

- ~~Braz~~Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- ~~China~~Haikou, China
- ~~Mexico~~Puebla, Mexico
- ~~Peru~~Piura, Peru
- ~~Rwanda~~Kigali, Rwanda
- ~~Russia~~Yamovsk, Russia (suspended August, 2022)
- ~~Taiwan~~Tainan, Taiwan
- ~~Taiwan~~Taipei, Taiwan
- ~~Australia~~Darwin, Australia

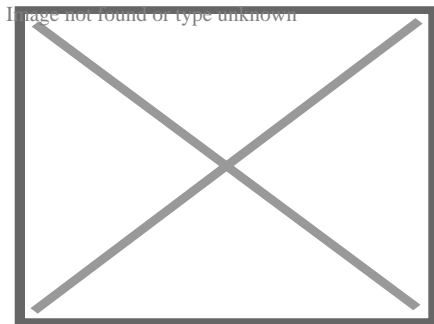
Education

[edit]

Higher education

[edit]

See also: List of colleges and universities in Oklahoma City



OU Health Sciences Center in Oklahoma City

The city is home to several colleges and universities. Oklahoma City University, formerly known as Epworth University, was founded by the United Methodist Church on September 1, 1904, and is known for its performing arts, science, mass communications, business, law, and athletic programs. OCU has its main campus in the north-central section of the city, near the city's Asia District area. OCU Law is in the old Central High School building in the Midtown district near downtown.

The University of Oklahoma has several institutions of higher learning in the city and metropolitan area, with OU Medicine and the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center campuses east of downtown in the Oklahoma Health Center district, and the main campus to the south in the suburb of Norman. OU Medical Center hosts the state's only Level-One trauma center. OU Health Sciences Center is one of the nation's largest independent medical centers, employing over 12,000 people.^[125] OU is one of only four major universities in the nation to operate six medical schools.^[clarification needed]

The third-largest university in the state, the University of Central Oklahoma, is just north of the city in the suburb of Edmond. Oklahoma Christian University, one of the state's private liberal arts institutions, is just south of the Edmond border, inside the Oklahoma City limits.^[126]

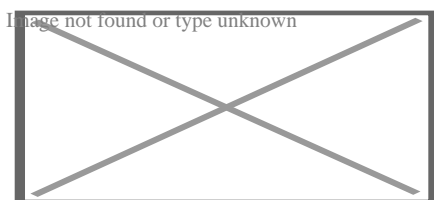
Oklahoma City Community College in south Oklahoma City is the second-largest community college in the state. Rose State College is east of Oklahoma City in suburban Midwest City. Oklahoma State University–Oklahoma City is in the "Furniture District" on the Westside. Northeast of the city is Langston University, the state's historically black college (HBCU). Langston also has an urban campus in the eastside section of the city. Southern Nazarene University, which was founded by the Church of the Nazarene, is a university in suburban Bethany, which is surrounded by the Oklahoma City city limits.

Although technically not a university, the FAA's Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center has many aspects of an institution of higher learning. Its FAA Academy is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission. Its Civil Aerospace Medical Institute (CAMI) has a medical education division responsible for aeromedical education in general, as well as the education of aviation medical examiners in the U.S. and 93 other countries. In addition, The National Academy of Science offers Research Associateship Programs for fellowship and other grants for CAMI research.

Primary and secondary

[edit]

Main article: Education in Oklahoma City



Bishop McGuinness Catholic High School

Oklahoma City is home to (as of 2009) the state's largest school district, Oklahoma City Public Schools,^[127] which covers the most significant portion of the city.^[128] The district's

Classen School of Advanced Studies and Harding Charter Preparatory High School rank high among public schools nationally according to a formula that looks at the number of Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate and/or Cambridge tests taken by the school's students divided by the number of graduating seniors.^[129] In addition, OKCPS's Belle Isle Enterprise Middle School was named the top middle school in the state according to the Academic Performance Index and recently received the Blue Ribbon School Award, in 2004 and again in 2011.^[130]

Due to Oklahoma City's explosive growth, parts of several suburban districts spill into the city. All but one of the school districts in Oklahoma County includes portions of Oklahoma City. The other districts in that county covering OKC include: Choctaw/Nicoma Park, Crooked Oak, Crutch, Deer Creek, Edmond, Harrah, Jones, Luther, McLoud, Mid-Del, Millwood, Moore, Mustang, Oakdale, Piedmont, Putnam City, and Western Heights.^[128] School districts in Cleveland County covering portions of Oklahoma City include: Little Axe, McLoud, Mid-Del, Moore, and Robin Hill.^[131] Within Canadian County, Banner, Mustang, Piedmont, Union City, and Yukon school districts include parts of OKC.^[132]

There are also charter schools. KIPP Reach College Preparatory School in Oklahoma City received the 2012 National Blue Ribbon, and its school leader, Tracy McDaniel Sr., was awarded the Terrel H. Bell Award for Outstanding Leadership.

The city also boasts several private and parochial schools. Casady School and Heritage Hall School are both examples of a private college preparatory school with rigorous academics that range among the top in Oklahoma. Providence Hall is a Protestant school. Two prominent schools of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City include Bishop McGuinness High School and Mount Saint Mary High School. Other private schools include the Advanced Science and Technology Education Center and Crossings Christian School.

The Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics, a school for some of the state's most gifted math and science pupils, is also in Oklahoma City.

CareerTech

[edit]

Oklahoma City has several public career and technology education schools associated with the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education, the largest of which are Metro Technology Center and Francis Tuttle Technology Center.

Private career and technology education schools in Oklahoma City include Oklahoma Technology Institute, Platt College, Vatterott College, and Heritage College. The Dale Rogers Training Center is a nonprofit vocational training center for individuals with disabilities.

Media

[edit]

See also: Media in Oklahoma City

Print

[edit]

The Oklahoman is Oklahoma City's major daily newspaper and is the most widely circulated in the state. NewsOK.com is the Oklahoman's online presence. *Oklahoma Gazette* is Oklahoma City's independent newsweekly, featuring such staples as local commentary, feature stories, restaurant reviews, movie listings, and music and entertainment. *The Journal Record* is the city's daily business newspaper, and *okcBIZ* is a monthly publication that covers business news affecting those who live and work in Central Oklahoma.

Numerous community and international newspapers cater to the city's ethnic mosaic, such as *The Black Chronicle*, headquartered in the Eastside, the OK VIETIMES and *Oklahoma Chinese Times*, in Asia District, and various Hispanic community publications. *The Campus* is the student newspaper at Oklahoma City University. Gay publications include *The Gayly Oklahoman*.

An upscale lifestyle publication called *405 Magazine* (formerly *Slice Magazine*) is circulated throughout the metropolitan area.^[133] In addition, there is a magazine published by *Back40 Design Group* called *The Edmond Outlook*. It contains local commentary and human interest pieces directly mailed to over 50,000 Edmond residents.

Ready Player One is set in Oklahoma City in the year 2045.

Broadcast

[edit]

Oklahoma City was home to several pioneers in radio and television broadcasting. Oklahoma City's WKY Radio was the first radio station transmitting west of the Mississippi River and the third radio station in the United States.^[134] WKY received its federal license in 1921 and has continually broadcast under the same call letters since 1922. In 1928, WKY was purchased by E.K. Gaylord's Oklahoma Publishing Company and affiliated with the NBC Red Network; in 1949, WKY-TV (channel 4) went on the air and later became the first independently owned television station in the U.S. to broadcast in color.^[134] In mid-

2002, WKY radio was purchased outright by Citadel Broadcasting, who was bought out by Cumulus Broadcasting in 2011. The Gaylord family earlier sold WKY-TV in 1976, which has gone through a succession of owners (what is now KFOR-TV is owned by Nexstar Media Group as of October 2019).

The major U.S. broadcast television networks have affiliates in the Oklahoma City market (ranked 41st for television by Nielsen and 48th for radio by Arbitron, covering a 34-county area serving the central, north-central and west-central sections of Oklahoma); including NBC affiliate KFOR-TV (channel 4), ABC affiliate KOCO-TV (channel 5), CBS affiliate KWTW-DT (channel 9, the flagship of locally based Griffin Media), PBS station KETA-TV (channel 13, the flagship of the state-run OETA member network), Fox affiliate KOKH-TV (channel 25), independent station KOCB (channel 34), CW owned-and-operated station KAUT-TV (channel 43), MyNetworkTV affiliate KSBI-TV (channel 52), and Ion Television affiliate KOPX-TV (channel 62). The market is also home to several religious stations, including TBN owned-and-operated station KTBO-TV (channel 14) and Norman-based Daystar owned-and-operated station KOCM (channel 46).

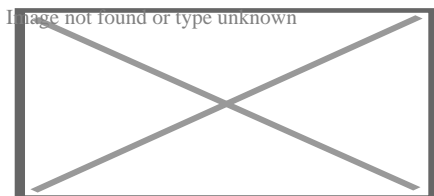
Despite the market's geographical size, none of the English-language commercial affiliates in the Oklahoma City designated market area operate full-power satellite stations covering the far northwestern part of the state (requiring cable or satellite to view them). However, KFOR-TV, KOCO-TV, KWTW-DT, and KOKH-TV each operate low-power translators in that portion of the market. Oklahoma City is one of the few markets between Chicago and Dallas to have affiliates of two or more of the significant Spanish-language broadcast networks: Telemundo affiliate KTUZ-TV (channel 30), Woodward-based Univision/UniMás affiliate KUOK 35 (whose translator KUOK-CD, channel 36, serves the immediate Oklahoma City area), and Estrella TV affiliate KOCY-LD (channel 48). (Locally based Tyler Media Group, which owns the three stations above, also owns eight radio stations in the market, including Regional Mexican-formatted KTUZ-FM (106.7) and news–talk outlet KOKC (1520 AM).)

Infrastructure

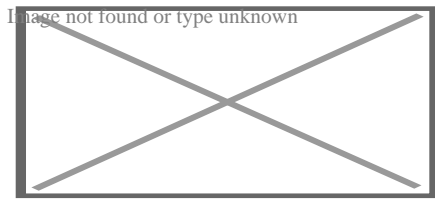
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Fire department

[edit]



OKCFD dive team at Lake Hefner



OKCFD ambulance

Oklahoma City is protected by the Oklahoma City Fire Department (OKCFD), which employs 1015 paid, professional firefighters. The current Chief of Department is Richard Kelley, and the department is commanded by three Deputy Chiefs, who – along with the department chief – oversee the Operational Services, Prevention Services, and Support Services bureaus. The OKCFD operates out of 37 fire stations throughout the city in six battalions. The OKCFD operates a fire apparatus fleet of 36 engine companies (including 30 paramedic engines), 13 ladder companies, 16 brush pumper units, six water tankers, two hazardous materials units, one Technical Rescue Unit, one Air Supply Unit, six Arson Investigation Units, and one Rehabilitation Unit along with several special units. Each engine Company is staffed with a driver, an officer, and one to two firefighters, while each ladder company is staffed with a driver, an officer, and one firefighter. The minimum staffing for each shift is 213 personnel. The Oklahoma City Fire Department responds to over 70,000 emergency calls annually.^{[135][136][137]}

Transportation

[edit]

Main article: Transportation in Oklahoma City

Highway

[edit]

Oklahoma City is an integral point on the United States Interstate Network, with three major interstate highways – Interstate 35, Interstate 40, and Interstate 44 – bisecting the city. Interstate 240 connects Interstate 40 and Interstate 44 in south Oklahoma City. At the same time, Interstate 235 spurs from Interstate 44 in north-central Oklahoma City into downtown. Interstate 44, between NW 23rd St and NW 36th St, is the busiest roadway in the city and state, with an average daily traffic count of 167,200 vehicles per day in 2018.^[138]

Major state expressways through the city include Lake Hefner Parkway (SH-74), the Kilpatrick Turnpike, Airport Road (SH-152), and Broadway Extension (US-77) which

continues from I-235 connecting Central Oklahoma City to Edmond. Lake Hefner Parkway runs through northwest Oklahoma City, while Airport Road runs through southwest Oklahoma City and leads to Will Rogers World Airport. The Kilpatrick Turnpike loops around north and west Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City also has several major national and state highways within its city limits. Shields Boulevard (US-77) continues from E.K. Gaylord Boulevard in downtown Oklahoma City and runs south, eventually connecting to I-35 near the suburb of Moore, Oklahoma. Northwest Expressway (Oklahoma State Highway 3) runs from North Classen Boulevard in north-central Oklahoma City to the northwestern suburbs.

The following significant expressways traverse Oklahoma City:

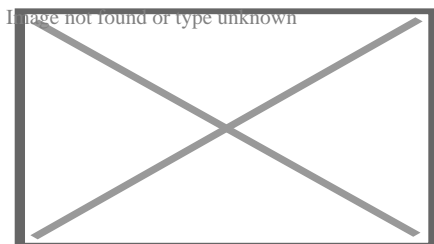
- Interstate 35
- Interstate 40 (Crosstown Expressway, Stanley Draper Expressway, Tinker Diagonal, Tom Stead Memorial Highway)
- Interstate 44 (Turner Turnpike, Belle Isle Freeway, Will Rogers Expressway, H.E. Bailey Turnpike)
- Interstate 235 (Centennial Expressway) / U.S. 77 (Broadway Extension)
- Interstate 240 (Southwest Expressway)
- Lake Hefner Parkway (State Highway 74)
- Airport Road (State Highway 152)
- Kilpatrick Turnpike

Air

[edit]

Oklahoma City is served by two primary airports, Will Rogers World Airport and the much smaller Wiley Post Airport (incidentally, the two honorees died in the same plane crash in Alaska)^[139] Will Rogers World Airport is the state's busiest commercial airport, with 4,341,159 passengers served in 2018, a historical record.^[140]

Tinker Air Force Base, in southeast Oklahoma City, is the largest military air depot in the nation. It is a major maintenance and deployment facility for the Navy and the Air Force and the second largest military institution in the state (after Fort Sill in Lawton).



United Airlines Embraer 170 aircraft at the East Concourse of Will Rogers World Airport

Rail and intercity bus

[edit]

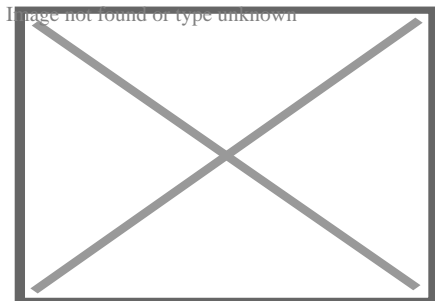
Amtrak has a station downtown at the Santa Fe Depot, with daily service to Fort Worth and the nation's rail network via the Heartland Flyer. Oklahoma City once was the crossroads of several interstate passenger railroads at the Santa Fe Depot, the Union Station, and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad station.^[141] But service at that level has long since been discontinued. However, several proposals to extend the current train service have been made, including a plan to expand the Heartland Flyer to Newton, Kansas, which is currently being connected through Amtrak Thruway. Freight service is provided by BNSF Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, and Stillwater Central.

Greyhound and several other intercity bus companies serve Oklahoma City at the Union Bus Station in downtown.

Public transit

[edit]

Main articles: Embark (transit authority) and Oklahoma City Streetcar



Streetcar of the OKC Streetcar system passing the historic First United Methodist Church, in downtown

Embark (formerly Metro Transit) is the city's public transit company. The primary transfer terminal is downtown at NW 5th Street and Hudson Avenue. Embark maintains limited coverage of the city's primary street grid using a hub-and-spoke system from the main terminal, making many journeys impractical due to the relatively small number of bus routes offered and that most trips require a transfer downtown. The city has recognized transit as a significant issue for the rapidly growing and urbanizing city. It has initiated several recent studies to improve the existing bus system, starting with a plan known as the Fixed Guideway Study.^[142] This study identified several potential commuter transit routes from the suburbs into downtown OKC as well as feeder-line bus and/or rail routes throughout the city.

Though Oklahoma City has no light rail or commuter rail service, city residents identified improved transit as one of their top priorities. From the fruits of the Fixed Guideway and other studies, city leaders strongly desire to incorporate urban rail transit into the region's future transportation plans. The greater Oklahoma City metropolitan transit plan identified from the Fixed Guideway Study includes a streetcar system in the downtown area, to be fed by enhanced city bus service and commuter rail from the suburbs including Edmond, Norman, and Midwest City. There is a significant push for a commuter rail line connecting downtown OKC with the eastern suburbs of Del City, Midwest City, and Tinker Air Force Base. In addition to commuter rail, a short heritage rail line that would run from Bricktown just a few blocks away from the Amtrak station to the Adventure District in northeast Oklahoma City is under reconstruction.

In December 2009, Oklahoma City voters passed MAPS 3, the \$777 million (7-year, 1-cent tax) initiative. This initiative would generate funding (approx. \$130 million) for the modern Oklahoma City Streetcar system in downtown Oklahoma City and the establishment of a transit hub.

On September 10, 2013, the federal government announced that Oklahoma City would receive a \$13.8-million grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation's TIGER program. This was the first-ever grant for Oklahoma City for a rail-based initiative and is thought to be a turning point for city leaders who have applied for grants in the past, only to be denied continuously. It is believed the city will use the TIGER grant along with approximately \$10 million from the MAPS 3 Transit budget to revitalize the city's Amtrak station, becoming an Intermodal Transportation Hub, taking over the role of the existing transit hub at NW 5th/Hudson Ave.^[citation needed]

Construction of the Oklahoma City Streetcar system in Downtown OKC began in early 2017,^[143] and the system opened for service in December 2018.^{[144][145]} Also known as the Maps 3 Streetcar, it connects the areas of Bricktown, Midtown and Downtown. The 6.9 mi (11.1 km) system serves the greater Downtown area using modern low-floor streetcars. The initial system consists of two lines connecting Oklahoma City's Central Business District with the entertainment district, Bricktown, and the Midtown District. Expansion to other districts surrounding downtown and more routes in the CBD is already underway.^[citation needed]

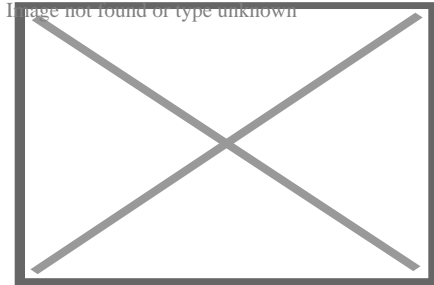
Walkability

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A 2013 study by Walk Score ranked Oklahoma City the 43rd most walkable out of the 50 largest U.S. cities. Oklahoma City has 18 neighborhoods with a Walk Score above 60, mainly close to the downtown core.^[146]

Health

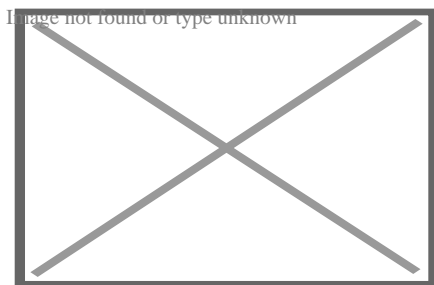
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OU Physicians Center

Oklahoma City and the surrounding metropolitan area have several healthcare facilities and specialty hospitals. In Oklahoma City's MidTown district near downtown resides the state's oldest and largest single-site hospital, St. Anthony Hospital and Physicians Medical Center.

OU Medicine, an academic medical institution on the campus of The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, is home to OU Medical Center. OU Medicine operates Oklahoma's only level-one trauma center at the OU Medical Center and the state's only level-one trauma center for children at Children's Hospital at OU Medicine,^[147] both of which are in the Oklahoma Health Center district. Other medical facilities operated by OU Medicine include OU Physicians and OU Children's Physicians, the OU College of Medicine, the Oklahoma Cancer Center, and OU Medical Center Edmond, the latter in the northern suburb of Edmond.



INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center

INTEGRIS Health owns several hospitals, including INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center, the INTEGRIS Cancer Institute of Oklahoma,^[148] and the INTEGRIS Southwest Medical Center.^[149] INTEGRIS Health operates hospitals, rehabilitation centers, physician clinics, mental health facilities, independent living centers, and home health agencies throughout much of Oklahoma. INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center ranks high-performing in the following categories: Cardiology and Heart Surgery; Diabetes and Endocrinology; Ear,

Nose and Throat; Gastroenterology; Geriatrics; Nephrology; Orthopedics; Pulmonology and Urology.

The Midwest Regional Medical Center is in the suburb of Midwest City; other significant hospitals include the Oklahoma Heart Hospital and the Mercy Health Center. There are 347 physicians for every 100,000 people in the city.

In the American College of Sports Medicine's annual ranking of the United States' 50 most populous metropolitan areas on the basis of community health, Oklahoma City took last place in 2010, falling five spots from its 2009 rank of 45.^[150] The ACSM's report, published as part of its American Fitness Index program, cited, among other things, the poor diet of residents, low levels of physical fitness, higher incidences of obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease than the national average, low access to recreational facilities like swimming pools and baseball diamonds, the paucity of parks and low investment by the city in their development, the high percentage of households below the poverty level, and the lack of state-mandated physical education curriculum as contributing factors.^[151]

Notable people

[edit]

For a more comprehensive list, see List of people from Oklahoma City.

See also

[edit]

- Coyle v. Smith
- History of Oklahoma
- List of mayors of Oklahoma City
- USS *Oklahoma City*, 2 ships

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Notes

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- [^] Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
- [^] Official records for Oklahoma City were kept at the Weather Bureau Office from November 1890 to December 1953, and at Will Rogers World Airport since January 1954. For more information, see Threadex

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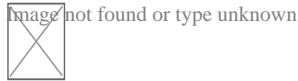
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Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Oklahoma City**.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at Wikipedia's sister projects

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 -  Media from Commons
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 -  Quotations from Wikiquote
 -  Texts from Wikisource
 -  Textbooks from Wikibooks
 -  Resources from Wikiversity
 -  Travel information from Wikivoyage
 - Official city website
 - Oklahoma City tourism information
 - Convention & Visitors' Bureau
 - City-Data page
 - Oklahoma City Historic Film Row District website Archived March 11, 2018, at the Wayback Machine
 - *New York Times* travel article about Oklahoma City
 - OKC.NET cultural commentary about Oklahoma City
 - Voices of Oklahoma interview with Ron Norick Archived April 25, 2010, at the Wayback Machine, mayor during the Oklahoma City bombing
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City of Oklahoma City

- Bombing
- Climate
- Education
- Government
- People
- History
- Timeline
- Mayors
- Media
- Transportation
 - Streetcar

Districts

- Adventure District
- Asia District
- Capitol Hill
- Downtown
- Eastside
- Midtown
- Paseo
- 39th Street
- Uptown
- Western Avenue
- Oklahoma City Thunder
- Oklahoma City Blue
- Oklahoma City Comets
- Oklahoma City Energy FC
- Oklahoma City Spark

Professional sports teams

-  **Category** image not found or type unknown
- Metro area
- State of Oklahoma

Articles relating to Oklahoma City

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Municipalities of the Greater Oklahoma City metropolitan area

Population

over

500,000

- Oklahoma City

Population

over

100,000

- Norman

**Population
over 50,000**

- Edmond
- Midwest City
- Moore
- Bethany

**Population
over 20,000**

- Del City
- Mustang
- Shawnee
- Yukon
- Chickasha
- Choctaw

**Population
over 10,000**

- El Reno
- Guthrie
- Newcastle
- Warr Acres
- Blanchard
- Harrah
- Noble

**Population
over 5,000**

- Piedmont
- Purcell
- Tecumseh
- Tuttle
- The Village
- Bethel Acres
- Chandler
- Goldsby
- Jones
- Lexington

**Population
over 2,000**

- McLoud
- Nichols Hills
- Nicoma Park
- Pink
- Prague
- Slaughterville
- Spencer
- Stroud

**Population
over 1,000**

- Crescent
- Forest Park
- Langston
- Luther
- Maud
- Meeker
- Minco
- Ninnekah
- Okarche
- Rush Springs
- Union City
- Carney
- Cashion
- Cole
- Davenport

**Population
over 500**

- Dibble
- Earlsboro
- Valley Brook
- Verden
- Washington
- Wayne
- Wellston
- Alex
- Agra
- Amber
- Asher
- Bridge Creek
- Byars

**Population
over 200**

- Calumet
- Cedar Valley
- Coyle
- Johnson
- Marshall
- Mulhall
- Tribbey
- Tryon
- Wanette

**Population
under 200**

- Arcadia
- Bradley
- Brooksville
- Cimarron City
- Etowah
- Fallis
- Kendrick
- Lake Aluma
- Macomb
- Meridian
- Norge
- Orlando
- Pocasset
- Rosedale
- Smith Village
- Sparks
- St. Louis
- Warwick
- Woodlawn Park
- Canadian
- Cleveland
- Grady

Counties

- Logan
- Lincoln
- McClain
- Oklahoma
- Pottawatomie

**Metropolitan
planning
organization**

- Association of Central Oklahoma Governments

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Skyscrapers in Oklahoma City

- Devon Energy Center
 - BancFirst Tower
 - First National Center
 - City Place
 - Oklahoma Tower
 - BOK Park Plaza
 - Strata Tower
 - Valliance Bank Tower
 - Bank of Oklahoma Plaza
 - Leadership Square
 - Regency Tower
 - Founders Tower
 - Mid America Tower
 - Union Plaza
 - The Classen
 - Dowell Center
 - 101 Park Avenue Building
 - 100 Park Avenue Building
 - Colcord Hotel
 - 50 Penn Place
 - Skirvin Hilton Hotel
 - Oklahoma County Courthouse
- Current**
- See also**
- List of tallest buildings in Oklahoma City

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State of Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (capital)

Topics

- Index
- Climate change
- Earthquakes
- Geography
- Government
 - governor (list)
- History
 - Land Rush of 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1895
 - Unassigned Lands
- Mass media
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- People
- Sports
- Symbols
- Tourist attractions
- Abortion
- Cannabis
- Culture
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- Economy
- Education
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- Politics

Society

Regions

- Arklatex
- Central
- Cherokee Outlet
- Choctaw Country
- Cross Timbers
- Four State Area
- Flint Hills
- Green Country
- Little Dixie
- Northwestern
- Oklahoma City Metro
- Ouachita Mountains
- The Ozarks
- Panhandle
- South Central
- Southwestern
- Texoma
- Tulsa Metro
- Western
- Ardmore
- Bartlesville
- Bixby
- Broken Arrow
- Del City
- Duncan
- Edmond
- Enid
- Lawton
- Midwest City
- Muskogee
- Moore
- Norman
- Oklahoma City
- Owasso
- Ponca City
- Shawnee
- Stillwater
- Tulsa
- Yukon

Largest cities

Counties

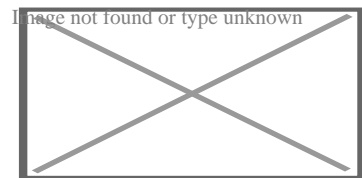
- Adair
- Alfalfa
- Atoka
- Beaver
- Beckham
- Blaine
- Bryan
- Caddo
- Canadian
- Carter
- Cherokee
- Choctaw
- Cimarron
- Cleveland
- Coal
- Comanche
- Cotton
- Craig
- Creek
- Custer
- Delaware
- Dewey
- Ellis
- Garfield
- Garvin
- Grady
- Grant
- Greer
- Harmon
- Harper
- Haskell
- Hughes
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Johnston
- Kay
- Kingfisher
- Kiowa
- Latimer
- Le Flore
- Lincoln
- Logan
- Love
- Major
- Marshall
- Mayes
- McClain
- McCurtain
- McIntosh
- Murray

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Municipalities and communities of Canadian County, Oklahoma, United States

County seat: **El Reno**

- Cities**
 - o El Reno
 - o Geary‡
 - o Mustang
 - o Oklahoma City‡
 - o Piedmont‡
 - o Yukon
- Towns**
 - o Calumet
 - o Okarche‡
 - o Union City
- CDP**
 - o Cedar Lake
- Other communities**
 - o Concho
 - o Scott‡



Canadian County map

Footnotes ‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

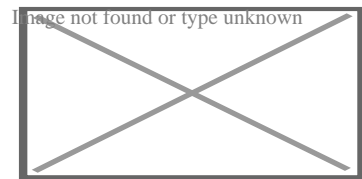
- o Oklahoma portal
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Municipalities and communities of Cleveland County, Oklahoma, United States

County seat: **Norman**

- Cities**
 - o Lexington
 - o Moore
 - o Noble
 - o Norman
 - o Oklahoma City‡
 - o Purcell‡
- Towns**
 - o Etowah
 - o Slaughterville
- Neighborhood**
 - o Hall Park



Cleveland County map

Footnotes ‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Oklahoma portal
- United States portal

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Municipalities and communities of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, United States

County seat: **Oklahoma City**

- Cities**
- Bethany
 - Choctaw
 - Del City
 - Edmond
 - Harrah
 - Midwest City
 - Nichols Hills
 - Nicoma Park
 - Oklahoma City‡
 - Spencer
 - The Village
 - Warr Acres

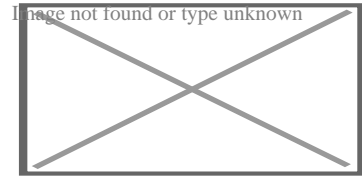
- Towns**
- Arcadia
 - Forest Park
 - Jones
 - Lake Aluma
 - Luther
 - Smith Village
 - Valley Brook
 - Woodlawn Park

- Unincorporated communities**
- Britton
 - Crutch
 - Newalla
 - Wheatland

Footnotes ‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

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- United States portal

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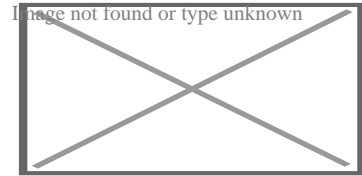
Oklahoma County map

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Municipalities and communities of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma,
United States

County seat: **Shawnee**

- Cities**
 - o Maud‡
 - o Oklahoma City‡
 - o Shawnee
 - o Tecumseh
 - o Asher
 - o Bethel Acres
 - o Brooksville
 - o Earlsboro
- Towns**
 - o Johnson
 - o Macomb
 - o McLoud
 - o Pink
 - o St. Louis
 - o Tribbey
 - o Wanette
- CDP**
 - o Dale
 - o Aydelotte
 - o Bellemont
 - o Centerview
- Other communities**
 - o Garden Grove
 - o Harjo
 - o Pearson
 - o Romulus
 - o Sacred Heart
 - o Trousdale
- Ghost towns**
 - o Avoca
 - o Keokuk Falls



Pottawatomie County
map

Footnotes ‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- o Oklahoma portal
- o United States portal

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Capitals of the United States by jurisdiction

Nation:

- **US** Washington, D.C.

States:

- **AL** Montgomery
- **AK** Juneau
- **AZ** Phoenix
- **AR** Little Rock
- **CA** Sacramento
- **CO** Denver
- **CT** Hartford
- **DE** Dover
- **FL** Tallahassee
- **GA** Atlanta
- **HI** Honolulu
- **ID** Boise
- **IL** Springfield
- **IN** Indianapolis
- **IA** Des Moines
- **KS** Topeka
- **KY** Frankfort
- **LA** Baton Rouge
- **ME** Augusta
- **MD** Annapolis
- **MA** Boston
- **MI** Lansing
- **MN** Saint Paul
- **MS** Jackson
- **MO** Jefferson City
- **MT** Helena
- **NE** Lincoln
- **NV** Carson City
- **NH** Concord
- **NJ** Trenton
- **NM** Santa Fe
- **NY** Albany
- **NC** Raleigh
- **ND** Bismarck
- **OH** Columbus
- **OK** Oklahoma City
- **OR** Salem
- **PA** Harrisburg
- **RI** Providence
- **SC** Columbia
- **SD** Pierre
- **TN** Nashville
- **TX** Austin
- **UT** Salt Lake City

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County seats in Oklahoma

- Ada
- Altus
- Alva
- Anadarko
- Antlers
- Arapaho
- Ardmore
- Arnett
- Atoka
- Bartlesville
- Beaver
- Boise City
- Buffalo
- Chandler
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Chickasha
- Claremore
- Coalgate
- Duncan
- Durant
- El Reno
- Enid
- Eufaula
- Fairview
- Frederick
- Guthrie
- Guymon
- Hobart
- Holdenville
- Hollis
- Hugo
- Idabel
- Jay
- Kingfisher
- Lawton
- Madill
- Mangum
- Marietta
- McAlester
- Medford
- Miami
- Muskogee
- New Cordell
- Newkirk
- Norman
- Nowata
- Okemah
- Oklahoma City
- Okmulgee

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York
2. Los Angeles, California
3. Chicago, Illinois
4. Houston, Texas
5. Phoenix, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
7. San Antonio, Texas
8. Dallas, Texas
9. San Diego, California
10. Austin, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida
12. San Jose, California
13. Fort Worth, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio
15. Charlotte, North Carolina
16. Indianapolis, Indiana
17. San Francisco, California
18. Seattle, Washington
19. Denver, Colorado
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
21. Nashville, Tennessee
22. El Paso, Texas
23. Washington, D.C.
24. Las Vegas, Nevada
25. Boston, Massachusetts
26. Portland, Oregon
27. Louisville, Kentucky
28. Memphis, Tennessee
29. Detroit, Michigan
30. Baltimore, Maryland
31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
32. Albuquerque, New Mexico
33. Tucson, Arizona
34. Fresno, California
35. Sacramento, California
36. Mesa, Arizona
37. Kansas City, Missouri
38. Atlanta, Georgia
39. Colorado Springs, Colorado
40. Omaha, Nebraska
41. Raleigh, North Carolina
42. Virginia Beach, Virginia
43. Long Beach, California
44. Miami, Florida
45. Oakland, California
46. Minneapolis, Minnesota
47. Tulsa, Oklahoma
48. Bakersfield, California
49. Tampa, Florida
50. San Jose, California
51. Arlington, Texas
52. Aurora, Colorado
53. New Orleans, Louisiana
54. Cleveland, Ohio
55. Anaheim, California
56. Honolulu, Hawaii
57. Henderson, Nevada
58. Stockton, California
59. Riverside, California
60. Lexington, Kentucky
61. Corpus Christi, Texas
62. Orlando, Florida
63. Irvine, California
64. Cincinnati, Ohio
65. Santa Ana, California
66. Newark, New Jersey
67. Saint Paul, Minnesota
68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
69. Greensboro, North Carolina
70. Lincoln, Nebraska
71. Durham, North Carolina
72. Plano, Texas
73. Anchorage, Alaska
74. Jersey City, New Jersey
75. San Jose, California
76. Chandler, Arizona
77. North Las Vegas, Nevada
78. Chula Vista, California
79. Buffalo, New York
80. Gilbert, Arizona
81. Reno, Nevada
82. Madison, Wisconsin
83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
84. Toledo, Ohio
85. Lubbock, Texas
86. St. Petersburg, Florida
87. Laredo, Texas
88. Irving, Texas
89. Chesapeake, Virginia
90. Glendale, Arizona
91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
92. Scottsdale, Arizona
93. Garland, Texas
94. Boise, Idaho
95. Norfolk, Virginia
96. Port St. Lucie, Florida
97. Spokane, Washington
98. Richmond, Virginia
99. Fremont, California
100. Huntsville, Alabama

Cities ranked by United States Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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- International**
 - VIAF
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 - BnF data
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 - Croatia
 - Israel
- Geographic**
 - MusicBrainz area
- Other**
 - IdRef
 - NARA

About Durham Supply Inc

Photo

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Things To Do in Oklahoma County

Photo

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Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum

4.9 (11628)

Photo

Image not found or type unknown

Lighthouse

4.7 (993)

Photo

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Oklahoma National Guard Museum

4.9 (1279)

Photo

Science Museum Oklahoma

4.7 (2305)

Photo

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USS Oklahoma Anchor Memorial

5 (15)

Photo

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National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum

4.8 (5474)

Driving Directions in Oklahoma County

Driving Directions From Oakwood Homes to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From (DTW) Drew's Tobacco World to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Days Inn by Wyndham Oklahoma City/Moore to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Oklahoma City to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Central Oklahoma City to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Texas Roadhouse to Durham Supply Inc

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Subway/Durham+Supply+Inc/@35.420449,-97.4922233,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJIQ9TACgUsocRafY1sp5FM!2m2!1d-97.4922233!2d35.420449!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e0>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Days+Inn+by+Wyndham+Oklahoma+City%2FMoo97.4959767,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJmQSWplsUsocR69WLT!97.4959767!2d35.3849727!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e2>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Residence+Inn+Oklahoma+City+South/Durham+S97.4927159,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sChIJay7C7kUUsocR-KWmu3Zkx4U!2m2!1d-97.4927159!2d35.3926643!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e1>

Driving Directions From Oklahoma City's Adventure District to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Centennial Land Run Monument to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Stockyards City Main Street to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Sanctuary Asia to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Centennial Land Run Monument to Durham Supply Inc

Driving Directions From National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum to Durham Supply Inc

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Bricktown+Water+Taxi/Durham+Supply+Inc/@35.975092944,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-97.5092944!2d35.4652226!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e0>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/National+Cowboy+%26+Western+Heritage+Museum/Durham+Supply+Inc/@35.974831286,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-97.4831286!2d35.5356997!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e2>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/National+Cowboy+%26+Western+Heritage+Museum/Durham+Supply+Inc/@35.974831286,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-97.4831286!2d35.5356997!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e1>

<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Oklahoma+National+Guard+Museum/Durham+Supply+Inc/@35.974737378,14z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m14!4m13!1m5!1m1!1sunknown!2m2!1d-97.4737378!2d35.5081012!1m5!1m1!1sChIJCUnZ1UoUsocRpJXqm8cX514!2m2!1d-97.4774449!2d35.3963954!3e3>

Reviews for Durham Supply Inc

Durham Supply Inc

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K Moore

(1)

No service after the sale. I purchased a sliding patio door and was given the wrong size sliding screen door. After speaking with the salesman and manager several times the issue is still not resolved and, I was charged full price for an incomplete door. They blamed the supplier for all the issues...and have offered me nothing to resolve this.

Durham Supply Inc

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Crystal Dawn

(1)

I would give 0 stars. This isn't THE WORST company for heating and air. I purchased a home less than one year ago and my ac has gone out twice and these people refuse to repair it although I AM UNDER WARRANTY!!!! They say it's an environmental issue and they can't fix it or even try to or replace my warranted air conditioning system.

Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

Jennifer Williamson

(5)

First we would like to thank you for installing our air conditioning unit! I'd like to really brag about our technician, Mack, that came to our home to install our unit in our new home. Mack was here for most of the day and thoroughly explained everything we had a question about. By the late afternoon, we had cold air pumping through our vents and we couldn't have been more thankful. I can tell you, I would be very lucky to have a technician like Mack if this were my company. He was very very professional, kind, and courteous. Please give Mack a pat on the back and stay rest assured that Mack is doing a great job and upholding your company name! Mack, if you see this, great job!! Thanks for everything you did!! We now have a new HVAC company in the event we need one. We will also spread the word to others!!

Durham Supply Inc

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Noel Vandy

(5)

Thanks to the hard work of Randy our AC finally got the service it needed. These 100 degree days definitely feel long when your house isn't getting cool anymore. We were so glad when Randy came to work on the unit, he had all the tools and products he needed with him and it was all good and running well when he left. With a long drive to get here and only few opportunities to do so, we are glad he got it done in 1 visit. Now let

us hope it will keep running well for a good while.

Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

Salest

(5)

Had to make a quick run for 2 sets of ?? door locks for front and back door.. In/ out in a quick minute! They helped me right away. ?? Made sure the 2 sets had the same ? keys. The ? bathroom was clean and had everything I needed. ? ?. Made a quick inquiry about a random item... they quickly looked it up and gave me pricing. Great ? job ?

Verifying Local Licensing for Mobile Home HVAC Professionals [View GBP](#)

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Frequently Asked Questions

How can I verify if an HVAC professional is licensed to work on mobile homes in my area?

You can verify an HVAC professionals license by checking with your states licensing board or department of consumer affairs. Many states offer online databases where you can search for the professional's name and confirm their credentials.

What specific licenses should a mobile home HVAC technician hold?

A mobile home HVAC technician should possess a valid state-issued HVAC license. Some regions may also require additional certifications specifically for working on manufactured or mobile homes, such as specialized training certificates.

Are there different licensing requirements for mobile homes compared to standard residential homes?

Yes, some areas have distinct regulations and codes applicable to mobile homes due to their unique construction and installation requirements. It is essential that the technician is familiar with these differences and holds any necessary special endorsements.

What should I do if I suspect an HVAC professional is not properly licensed?

If you suspect that an HVAC professional is unlicensed or misrepresenting their qualifications, report them to your state's licensing board or consumer protection agency. They can investigate the matter further and take appropriate action if necessary.

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