



OKLAHOMA
State Treasurer

State Economic Report

November 2025

"November reflects a cautious phase, inflation is up yet stable. Job growth continues, unemployment is low, and borrowing costs are easing, providing some relief for families and businesses. Overall, the state's economy remains resilient, navigating cyclical markets and national economic shifts."



STATE TREASURER
TODD RUSS

Monthly Comparison: **November 2025 vs. 2024**



Income Tax

↑ \$27.5M or 7.4%



Sales & Use Tax¹

↑ \$51.8M or 9.0%



Gross Production Tax

↓ \$29.2M or 43.7%



Vehicle Tax

↑ \$1.9M or 3.2%



Other Tax Sources²

↓ \$2.7M or 2.0%

¹ County and municipality taxes

² Oklahoma Tax Commission gross taxes

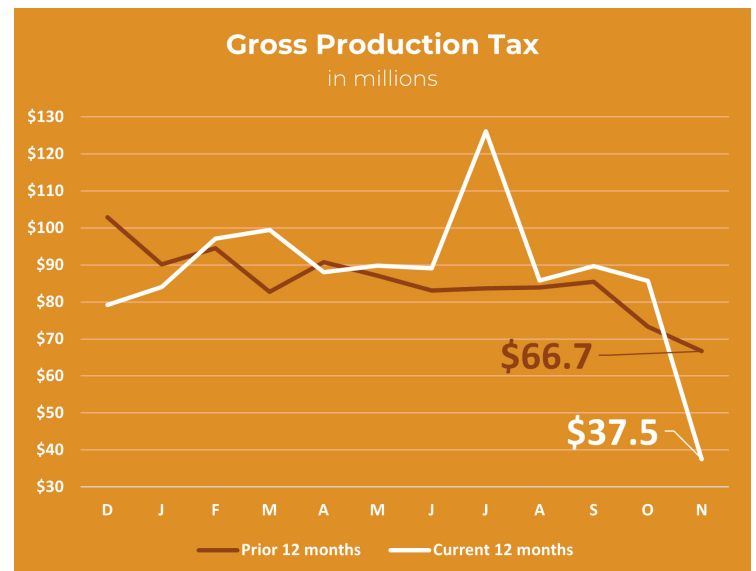
GROSS PRODUCTION TAX (GPT) Oil & Gas Breakout

Gross Production Gas \$ 22.2M
Gross Production Oil \$ 14.6M

Petroleum Gas \$ 370K
Petroleum Oil \$ 290K

GPT equals **\$37.5 million** in revenues for November, an overall decrease over last year of **\$29.2 million** or **43.7%**.

While revenue dipped in October, the drop reflects softer pricing and lower activity across the energy market, underscoring the sector's continued sensitivity to changing conditions. While the month shows a notable pullback, the **energy industry remains cyclical, and longer-term trends will depend on how production and demand adjust** in the months ahead.

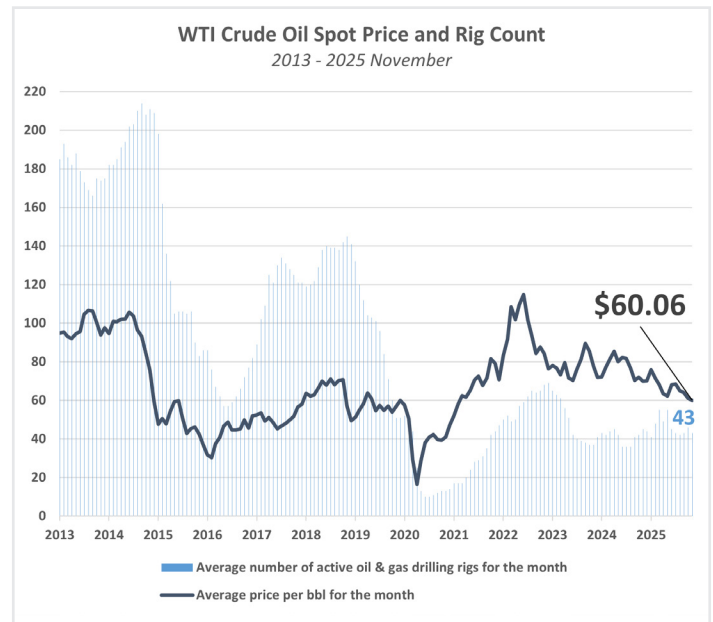


Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index: SEPT +2.8% AUG. +2.7% JUNE +2.6%

September's inflation reading increase shows prices remain elevated but relatively stable compared to last year. While inflation is still above the Federal Reserve's target, the gradual **trend supports a cautious approach to interest rate cuts**, balancing economic growth and employment with the need to keep inflation under control.

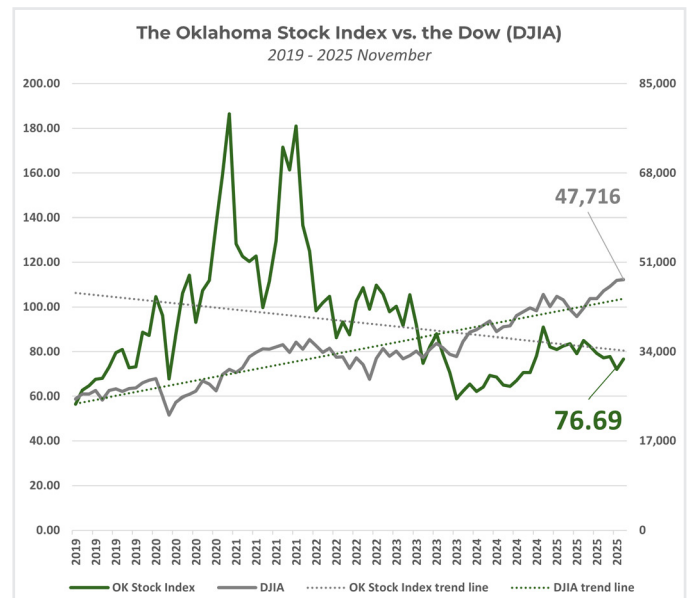
November reflects a more cautious phase for the energy sector. Oil prices moved slightly lower, and the decline in rig activity suggests operators are responding by **tightening capital spending and prioritizing efficiency over expansion**. Gasoline prices fell modestly, helping ease household cost pressures and contributing to a more stable inflation outlook.

For Oklahoma, GPT revenues remain **supported by ongoing production** from wells drilled earlier in the year, even as new drilling slows.

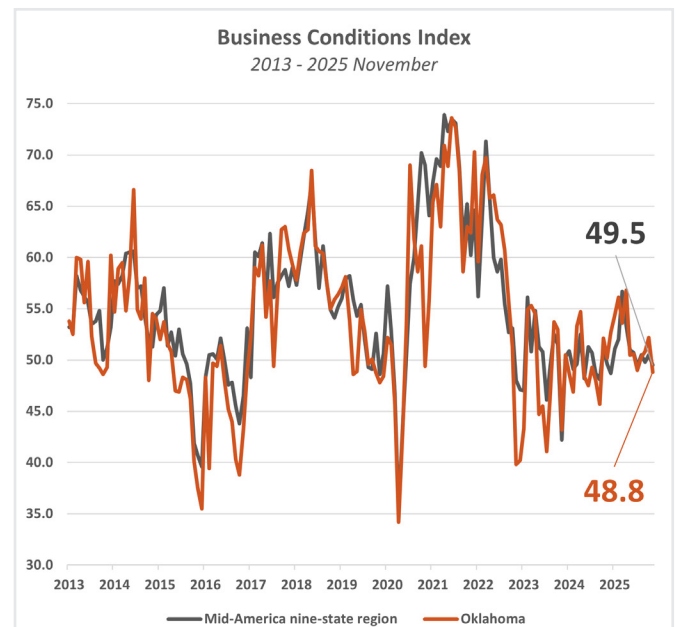


Nationally, markets remain strong. The Dow rose, **supported by steady corporate earnings and continued expectations that monetary policy will ease** if economic growth slows. Investor attention remains focused on incoming economic data and Fed guidance.

The Oklahoma Stock Index is up, but reflects caution among investors. **Energy markets, commodity prices, and regulatory pressures continue to influence sentiment** playing a key role in whether the index builds sustained momentum or remains range-bound.

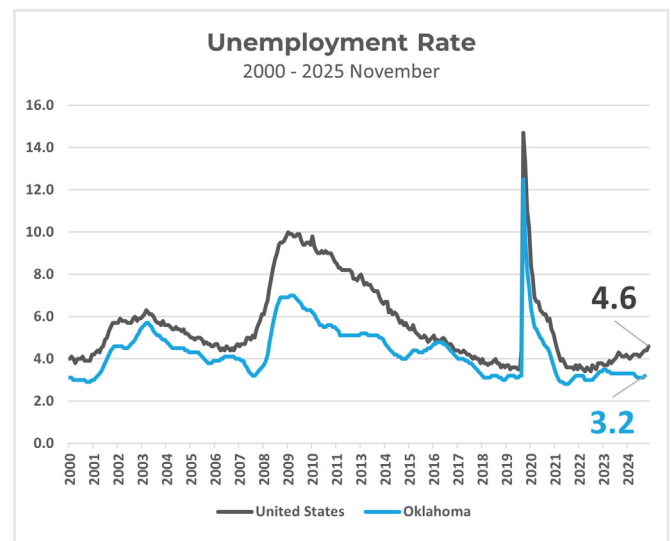


The drop below growth neutral signals a meaningful slowdown in manufacturing, driven by weaker orders and reduced production possibly by tariff pre-purchasing catching up. Elevated delivery times suggest supply chain frictions persist, even as demand cools. Rising unemployment claims reinforce signs of labor market softening, indicating that **manufacturers are pulling back and adopting a more defensive posture** as they navigate uncertain economic conditions heading into the end of 2025.

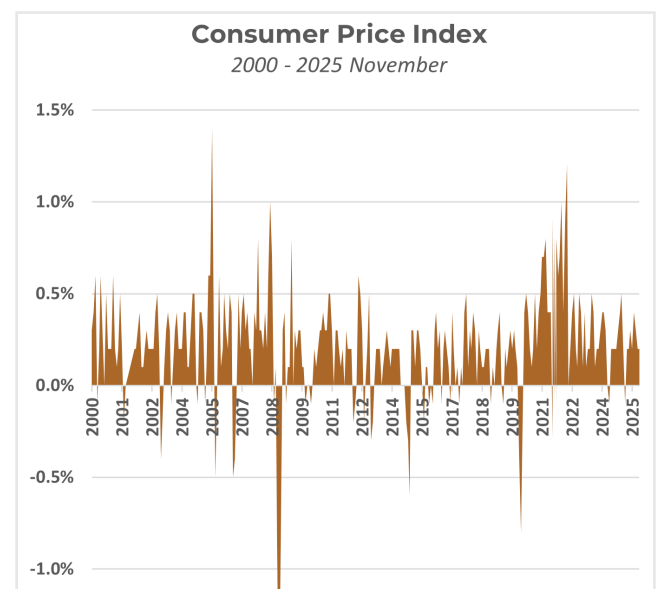


The unemployment rate is **4.6%** for the U.S, increasing **0.2%** over the last two months as October data was unavailable due to the government shutdown. Oklahoma also rose to **3.2%** after being at 3.1% for four months. Nationwide unemployment were higher in 8 states, lower in 2 states, and stable in 40.

Despite the rise, Oklahoma's labor market remains strong, with non-farm payroll **employment continuing to grow** and the state maintaining a **top-tier ranking** for percentage job gains over the past 12 months.



CPI hit **2.7%** in November, an increase of **0.2%** over two months from September to November, **marking the seventh consecutive increase**. While the pace of inflation has moderated from earlier highs, price pressures remain persistent across key categories. Although **some goods categories showed stabilization**, core inflation remains elevated, indicating that underlying price pressures are still present. The continued upward trend suggests inflation is proving more durable than expected, reinforcing a **cautious outlook for monetary policy** as the year comes to a close.



The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage held steady at 6.24% in November, following recent declines in previous months. **Borrowing costs remain relatively low compared with earlier in 2025**, providing some relief for prospective homebuyers, though challenges persist around affordability, limited inventory, and buyer confidence. Following the Fed's recent rate cuts in September and October 2025, mortgage rates have stabilized at lower levels, and offer a reasonable rate range for home buyers who can find the right price for a home.

