



OKLAHOMA
State Treasurer

State Economic Report

February 2026

“Oklahoma’s economy continues to show steady momentum as we move further into 2026. Energy markets remain supportive, job growth is holding firm, and business activity is beginning to improve, reflecting a stable and resilient economic outlook for the state.”



STATE TREASURER
TODD RUSS

Monthly Comparison: February 2025 vs. 2026



Vehicle Tax

↑ \$12.2M or 20.1%



Sales & Use Tax¹

↑ \$4.3M or 0.9%



Other Tax Sources²

↑ \$0.6M or 0.6%



Gross Production Tax

↓ \$9.6M or 9.9%



Income Tax

↓ \$1.1M or 0.3%

¹ County and municipality taxes

² Oklahoma Tax Commission gross taxes

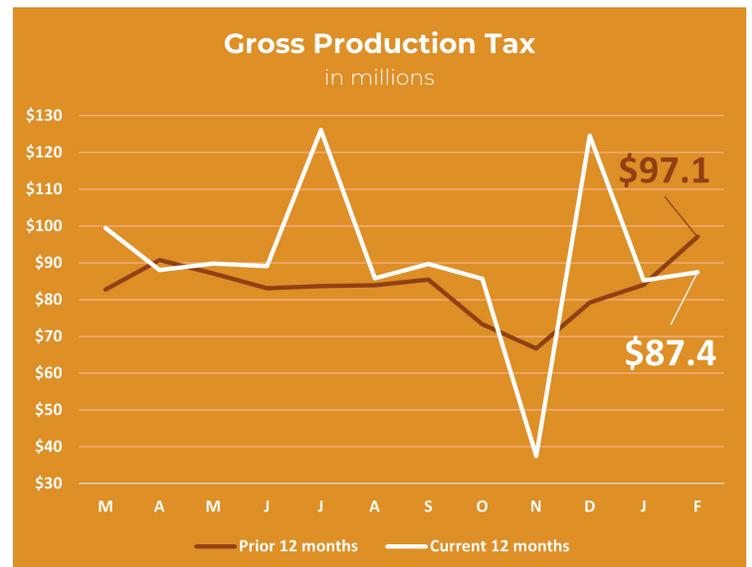
GROSS PRODUCTION TAX (GPT) Oil & Gas Breakout

Gross Production Gas \$ 42.60M
Gross Production Oil \$ 43.16M

Petroleum Gas \$ 717.5K
Petroleum Oil \$ 694.6K

GPT equals **\$87.4 million** in revenues for February, an overall increase over last month of **\$2.3 million** or **2.6%**.

February's gain reflects steady production and relatively stable pricing in Oklahoma's energy sector. Following the larger year-end spike in December and the settling in January, February's revenue indicates the market is maintaining a consistent pace. These stable levels continue to support state revenue and provide a reliable foundation for energy-producing regions.



Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index: DEC. +2.9% NOV. +2.8% OCT. +2.7%

Inflation continues to show a steady upward trend, reflecting persistent price pressures in the economy. While inflation is stable overall, this trend highlights the importance of carefully managing interest rates to support economic growth while keeping long-term price stability in check.

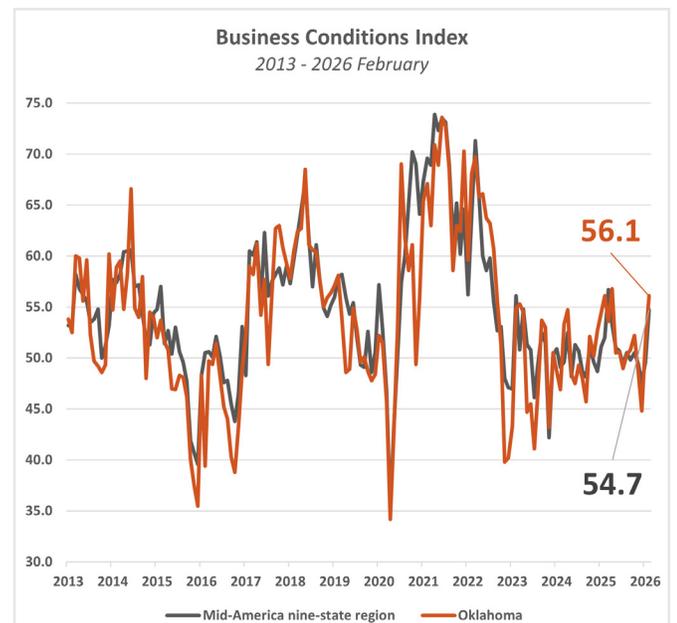
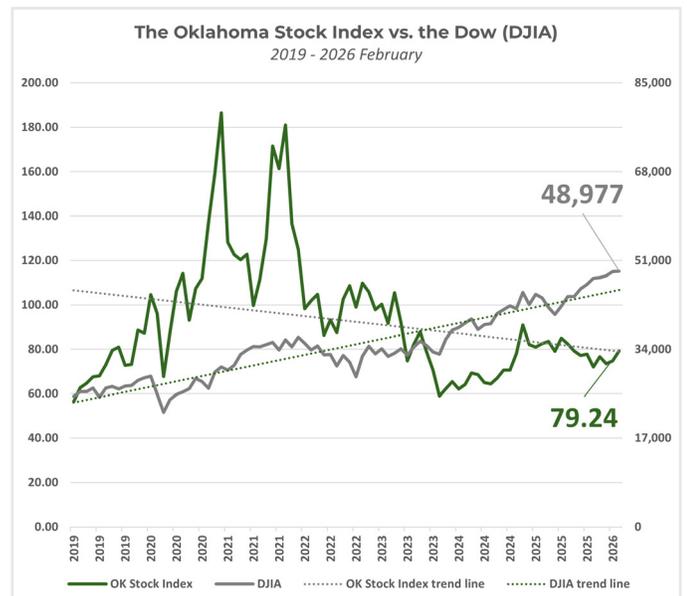
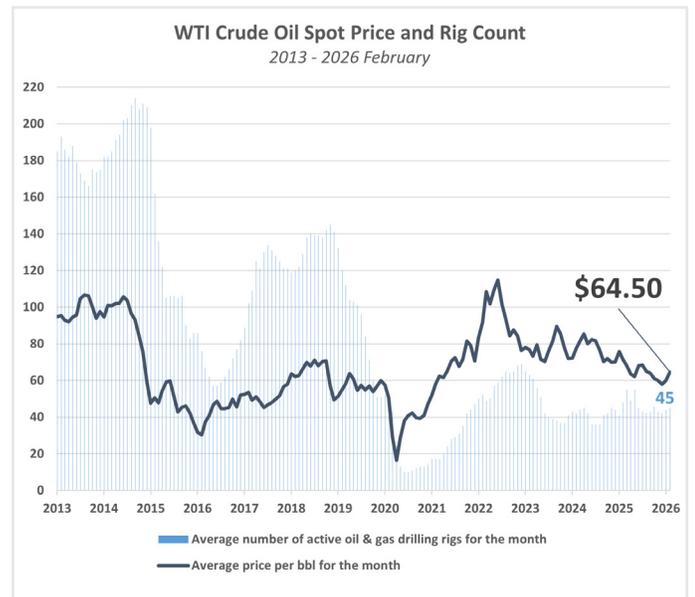
February shows **positive momentum** in the energy sector. The surge toward \$80 per barrel highlights **strengthening market fundamentals** and increased near-term revenue potential. Producers are responding with modest expansion in drilling, signaling cautious optimism that **profitable conditions** will persist. Gasoline prices rise but remain manageable, helping ease household cost pressures.

For Oklahoma, the combination of rising oil prices and increased rig activity continues to support GPT revenues, providing a **strong early-year foundation** for the state's economy.

Nationally, markets showed resilience as the Dow **remained near recent highs**, with investor focus on economic data and Federal Reserve guidance. Uncertainty in labor market reports and mixed earnings signals kept **sentiment balanced**, supporting a steady equity backdrop.

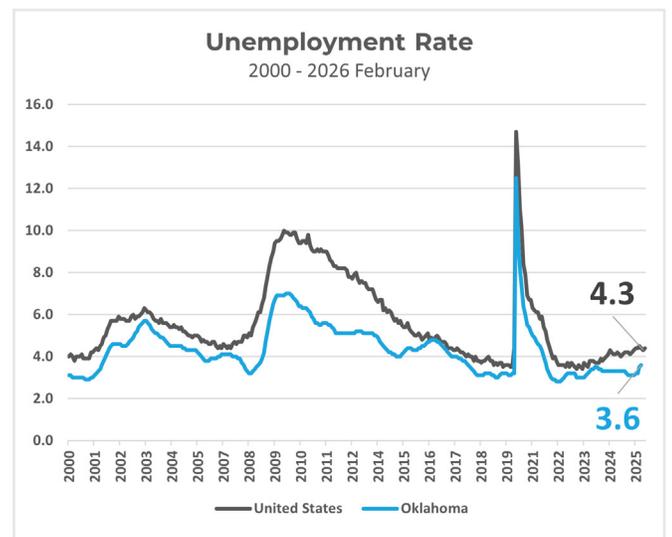
Locally, the Oklahoma Stock Index improved, reflecting **cautiously growing confidence** among regional investors. Energy trends, commodity pricing, and regulatory developments continue to be **key influences** on local market momentum in the weeks ahead.

February's rise points to a **clear acceleration** in manufacturing activity, with stronger new orders and production signaling **robust demand**. Expanding inventories and improved employment suggest an **output ramp up**, while delivery times indicate supply chain pressures remain present but manageable. Despite the **uptick in domestic activity**, overall export and import flows are slightly lower than last year, reflecting ongoing global headwinds. Oklahoma's manufacturing sector is **gaining momentum** early in 2026, but growth remains tempered by external market pressures.



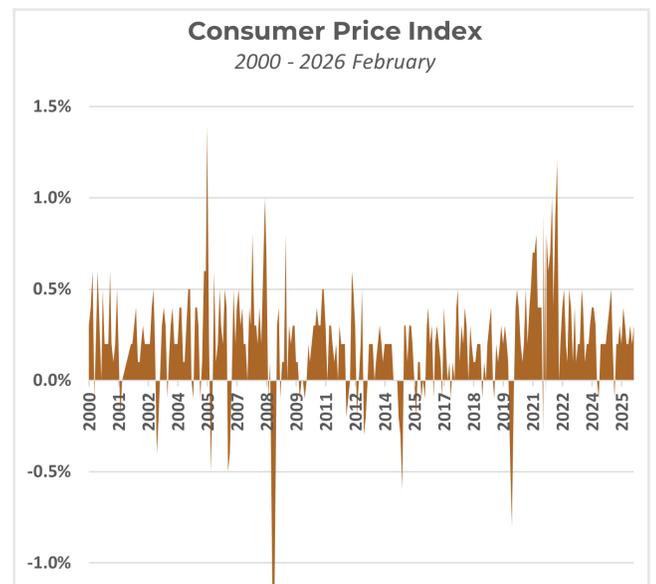
The unemployment rate for the U.S is **4.4%** increasing **0.1%** over the last month. The unemployment rate for OK has a lag time in reporting 2026 data.

Economic activity is showing signs of slowing, with national payroll growth moderating and manufacturing indexes remaining below growth-neutral levels. While the labor market remains historically tight, regional indicators suggest caution as 2026 begins, with some sectors softening even as overall employment remains stable.



Oklahoma data for this year won't be available until April.

CPI hit **2.4%** in February, an increase of **0.3%**, marking the **tenth consecutive monthly increase**. Inflation pressures remain broad, with shelter continuing to be the largest contributor, while food and energy rose during the month. Some categories, including communication services and used vehicles, saw **modest declines that partially offset overall gains**. The data suggests inflation remains persistent across key household spending categories even as the overall annual rate holds steady. This steady rise highlights the continued **resilience of consumer demand** despite elevated costs.



The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage fell to **5.98%** in late February 2026, continuing the **steady decline** from January.

Borrowing costs are at their **lowest levels** in over a year, providing meaningful relief for homebuyers, though affordability, limited inventory, and buyer confidence continue to shape the market.

Following the Fed's rate cuts in September and October 2025, mortgage rates have trended lower, and markets are watching for any additional Fed adjustments in 2026 that could **further support borrowing and homebuyer activity**.

