

3rd Quarter 2025 Consumer Price Index Report

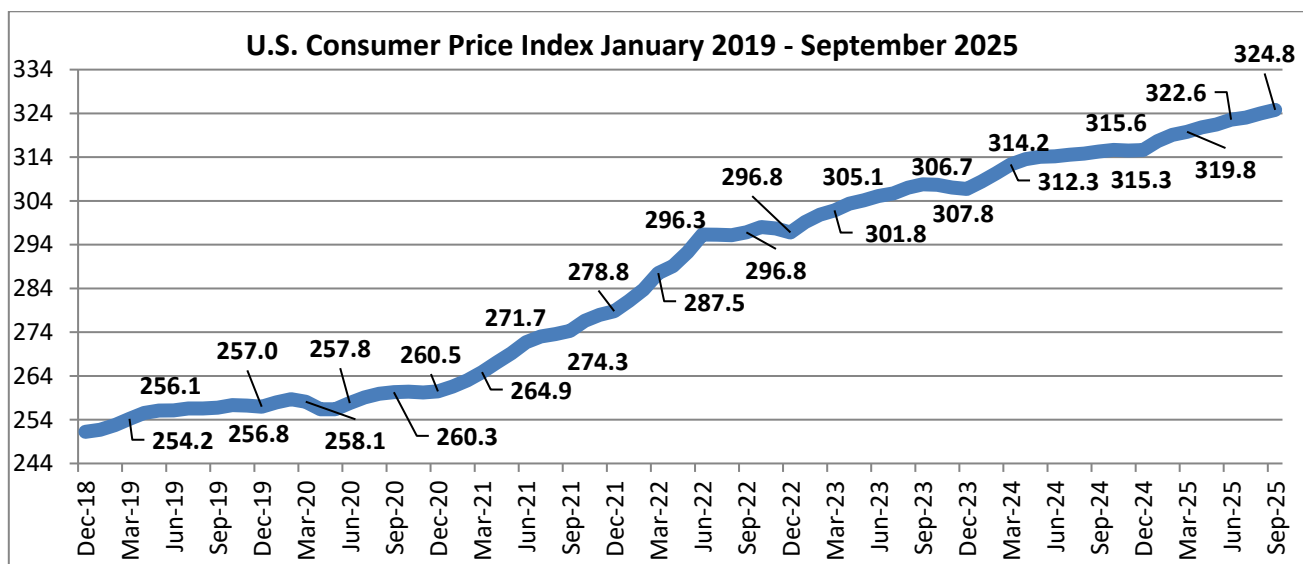
November 2025

Executive Summary

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by American consumers for goods and services. The Consumer Price Index is measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and reported monthly. It is often used as a measure for cost of living and economic conditions. The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and the other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Each month, prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country from about 4,000 housing units and approximately 26,000 retail establishments--department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments.

The 3rd quarter average Consumer Price Index (US City Average) increased to 323.9 from its 321.6 level last quarter, indicating there is still strong inflation compared to this time last year. Following a brief decline in early 2020 due to the pandemic, consumer prices rebounded as the economy reopened, with inflation accelerating through 2021 amid strong demand, supply chain disruptions, and labor shortages. In 2022 and 2023, geopolitical tensions and global energy shocks drove gas prices to historic highs. The Federal Reserve responded with a series of rate hikes beginning in spring 2022 to reduce demand and temper inflation without triggering a recession. From 2023 to 2024, all six major *food-at-home* categories saw price increases, with inflation remaining high into 2025. In the third quarter of 2025, sustained inflation pressures were driven by rising energy costs particularly gasoline alongside higher prices for other essentials and the effects of tariffs. In September 2025, the Fed cut interest rates by 0.25 percentage points, marking its first rate cut since December 2024. While gas prices have since stabilized and inflation has eased, price growth remains above target, with current levels of inflation at 2.7% in July, 2.9% in August, and 3% in September. The Federal Reserve projects inflation will not return to its 2% goal until 2026.

The yearly levels of inflation keep trending upwards: 2024 annual average CPI rose to 313.7, compared to the 2023 annual average CPI of 304.7, and 2022 average of 292.7. The current YTD inflation rate is at 2.5% with a 321.5 YTD average CPI.



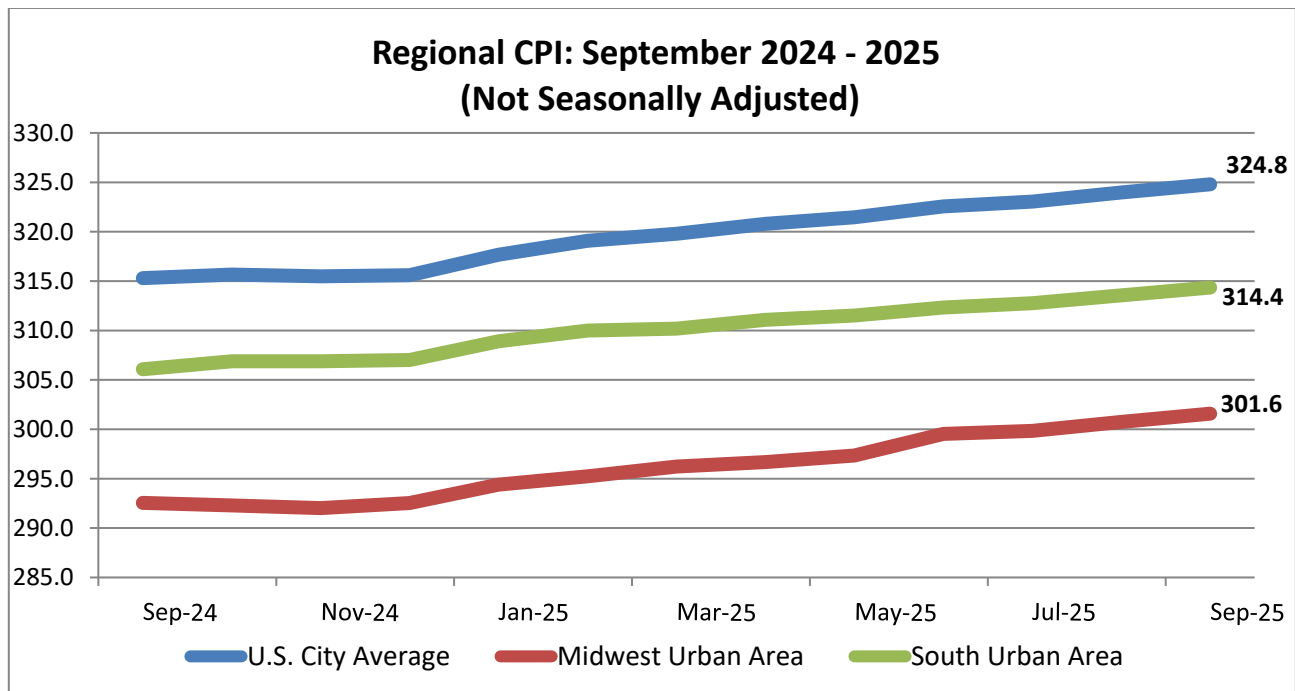
U.S. City Average *Not Seasonally Adjusted* – September 2025 – 324.8

Regional Consumer Price Index

Oklahoma is the most northwestern state in the Southern region, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Oklahoma shares many characteristics with the Midwest region, given that it is in such close proximity. The South region is comprised of: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Midwest region is comprised of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The Midwest and the South Urban Areas' CPIs increased by 3.18% and 2.43%, respectively, over the 12-month period, while the national CPI increased 2.89%. As the economy reopened in 2021, strong demand, supply chain bottlenecks, and labor shortages drove prices higher. Inflation pressures peaked in 2022 amid pandemic-related disruptions, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and significant increases in energy and housing costs, before gradually easing through 2023. In 2024, inflation continued to moderate as supply chains improved, and labor markets stabilized. In 2025, inflation rose slightly in September due to increases in gasoline prices and other essentials like electricity. The increased tariffs are contributing to inflation, reflected in the rising prices of beef, coffee, household furnishings, appliances, and clothing. September's inflation report, postponed by the federal government shutdown, arrived amid a lack of other economic data. Bureau of Labor Statistics workers were called back to release the September CPI report because it is used to index Social Security cost-of-living adjustments. In the third quarter of 2025 CPI increased for the U.S. City Average, the Midwest Urban Area, and the South Urban Area. Indicating it might take longer for the US to reach the Fed's target rate than previously anticipated.

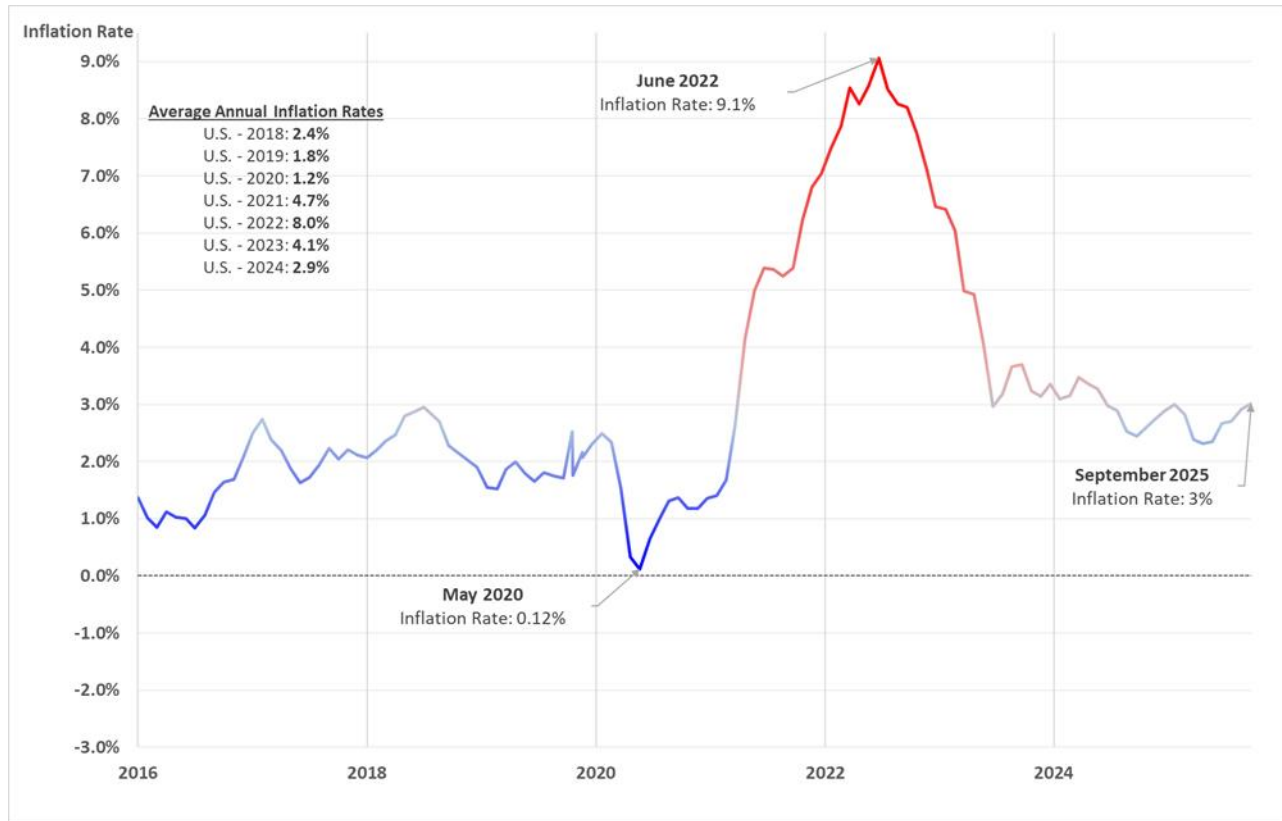
The graph below shows a 12-month moving average for the U.S., as well as the South and Midwest Regions.



12-Month Moving Average: **U.S. – 320.0, Midwest Urban Area – 296.5, South Urban Area – 310.5**

Inflation Rate (Month over Month)

The inflation rate is a measure of the rise in the general price levels of goods and services over a period of time. The chief measure of price inflation is the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index.



Observations:

Since 2016, the U.S. has maintained steady year-over-year inflation, generally near or above the Federal Open Market Committee's 2% target. After gradual rate increases through 2019, the Federal Reserve reversed course during the pandemic to support the economy. As stimulus measures took effect and demand rebounded, inflation accelerated, reaching 4.7% in 2021 and peaking at 9.1% in mid-2022, driven by strong consumer spending, supply chain disruptions, labor shortages, and elevated energy prices.

To counter these pressures, the Fed began raising interest rates in 2022 and maintained a restrictive stance through 2023. By 2024, inflation had eased but remained slightly above target, reflecting residual cost pressures in housing and services. In the third quarter of 2025, the delayed report revealed that overall inflation increased to an annual rate of 3% in September, marking the third straight month of rising inflation and the highest level since January 2025.

Methodology: The graph above illustrates month-over-month inflation levels using the U.S. City Average measure of the CPI. For example, the September 2025 inflation level of 3% was calculated by comparing the CPI of the preceding September (2024) to the September 2025 figure.

Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers - Not Seasonally Adjusted- All Items

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average YTD	Inflation Rate YOY
2016 U.S. City Average	236.9	237.1	238.1	239.3	240.2	241.0	240.6	240.9	241.4	241.7	241.4	241.4	240.0	1.3%
2016 Midwest Urban Area	223.3	223.2	224.6	225.6	226.5	227.8	226.8	227.1	227.6	227.4	226.7	226.8	226.1	0.8%
2016 South Urban Area	229.5	229.6	231.0	232.0	232.9	233.8	233.3	233.5	234.1	234.3	234.0	234.2	232.7	1.1%
2017 U.S. City Average	242.8	243.6	243.8	244.5	244.7	245.0	244.8	245.5	246.8	246.7	246.7	246.5	245.1	2.1%
2017 Midwest Urban Area	228.3	228.6	228.8	229.7	229.7	229.8	229.8	230.4	231.0	230.7	231.1	230.5	229.9	1.7%
2017 South Urban Area	235.5	236.1	236.2	236.7	236.8	237.3	236.9	237.9	239.6	239.1	238.9	238.5	237.5	2.0%
2018 U.S. City Average	247.9	249.0	249.6	250.5	251.6	252.0	252.0	252.1	252.4	252.9	252.0	251.2	251.1	2.4%
2018 Midwest Urban Area	232.0	232.5	232.9	233.9	235.1	235.5	235.3	235.3	235.5	235.7	234.3	233.5	234.3	1.9%
2018 South Urban Area	239.8	241.1	241.6	242.5	243.3	243.8	243.8	243.6	243.6	244.2	243.5	242.2	242.7	2.2%
2019 U.S. City Average	251.7	252.8	254.2	255.5	256.1	256.1	256.6	256.6	256.8	257.4	257.2	257.0	255.7	1.8%
2019 Midwest Urban Area	233.8	235.4	236.8	237.5	238.2	238.3	238.8	238.8	238.8	239.2	238.9	238.7	237.8	1.5%
2019 South Urban Area	242.6	243.9	245.6	246.8	246.7	246.5	247.3	247.0	246.9	247.4	247.4	247.3	246.3	1.5%
2020 U.S. City Average	258.0	258.7	258.1	256.4	256.4	257.8	259.1	259.9	260.3	260.4	260.2	260.5	258.8	1.2%
2020 Midwest Urban Area	240.0	240.4	239.2	263.5	237.3	239.3	240.4	241.4	241.9	241.7	241.3	241.5	242.3	1.9%
2020 South Urban Area	248.0	248.4	248.1	246.3	245.7	247.2	248.6	249.6	250.2	250.5	250.3	250.7	248.6	1.0%
2021 U.S. City Average	261.6	263.0	264.9	267.1	269.2	271.7	273.0	273.6	274.3	276.6	277.9	278.8	271.0	4.7%
2021 Midwest Urban Area	242.6	244.5	246.2	248.2	250.6	253.0	254.7	255.1	255.1	257.8	258.9	259.6	252.2	4.1%
2021 South Urban Area	252.1	253.4	255.3	257.2	259.3	261.7	263.0	263.7	264.6	267.2	268.4	269.3	261.3	5.1%
2022 U.S. City Average	281.1	283.7	287.5	289.1	292.3	296.3	296.3	296.2	296.8	298.0	297.7	296.8	292.7	8.0%
2022 Midwest Urban Area	261.7	264.0	267.3	268.6	272.7	277.1	276.5	275.9	276.5	276.9	276.4	275.2	272.4	8.0%
2022 South Urban Area	271.6	274.7	278.6	279.9	283.3	287.4	287.6	287.2	287.7	288.8	289.0	288.2	283.7	8.6%
2023 U.S. City Average	299.2	300.8	301.8	303.4	304.1	305.1	305.7	307.0	307.8	307.7	307.1	306.7	304.7	4.1%
2023 Midwest Urban Area	277.3	278.7	280.3	281.9	282.7	283.7	284.6	285.1	285.3	285.0	284.5	283.9	282.8	3.8%
2023 South Urban Area	290.4	292.3	293.4	295.3	295.9	296.8	297.3	299.0	299.7	299.4	298.9	298.8	296.4	4.5%
2024 U.S. City Average	308.4	310.3	312.3	313.5	314.1	314.2	314.5	314.8	315.3	315.7	315.5	315.6	313.7	2.9%
2024 Midwest Urban Area	284.7	286.3	288.3	289.7	290.4	290.8	292.3	292.6	292.5	292.3	292.0	292.5	290.4	2.7%
2024 South Urban Area	300.4	303.1	304.5	305.1	305.3	305.6	305.8	305.8	306.1	306.9	306.9	307.0	305.2	3.0%
2025 U.S. City Average	317.7	319.1	319.8	320.8	321.5	322.6	323.0	324.0	324.8				321.5	2.5%
2025 Midwest Urban Area	294.4	295.2	296.2	296.7	297.3	299.5	299.8	300.8	301.6				298.0	2.6%
2025 South Urban Area	308.9	310.0	310.2	311.1	311.5	312.3	312.8	313.6	314.4				311.6	2.1%

The table above, All Items Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is the Bureau of Labor Statistics' broadest and most comprehensive index. The base index year is 1982-1984 = 100. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov/data