

(FEDFUNDS)

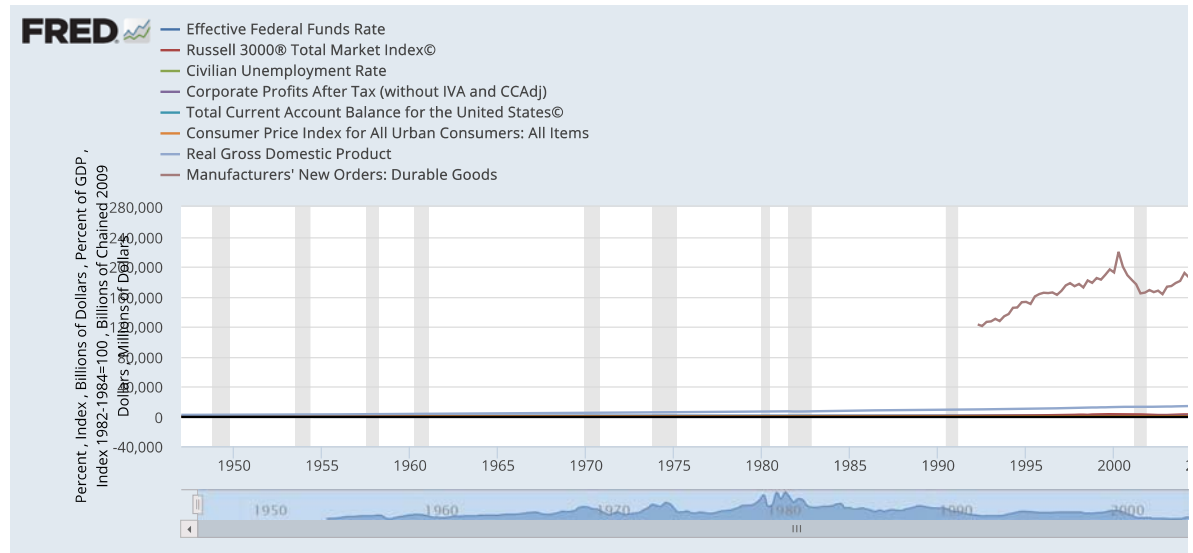
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FRED Graph

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1947-01-01


2017-01-01



Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions (<https://fredhelp.stlouisfed.org/fred/data/understanding-the-data/recession-bars/>)

Sources: BEA, BLS, Board of Governors, Census, FTSE Russell, OECD


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NOTES

Effective Federal Funds Rate (FEDFUNDS) (/series/FEDFUNDS)

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US)  (<http://www.federalreserve.gov/>)

Release: H.15 Selected Interest Rates  (<http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/>)

Averages of daily figures.

The federal funds rate is the interest rate at which depository institutions trade federal funds (balances held at Federal Reserve Banks) with each other overnight. When a depository institution has surplus balances in its reserve account, it lends to other banks in need of larger balances. In simpler terms, a bank with excess cash, which is often referred to as liquidity, will lend to another bank that needs to quickly raise liquidity. (1) The rate that the borrowing institution pays to the lending institution is determined between the two banks; the weighted average rate for all of these types of negotiations is called the effective federal funds rate. (2) The effective federal funds rate is essentially determined by the market but is influenced by the Federal Reserve through open market operations to reach the federal funds rate target. (2) The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meets eight times a year to determine the federal funds target rate. As previously stated, this rate influences the effective federal funds rate through open market operations or by buying and selling of government bonds (government debt). (2) More specifically, the Federal Reserve decreases liquidity by selling government bonds, thereby raising the federal funds rate because banks have less liquidity to trade with other banks. Similarly, the Federal Reserve can increase liquidity by buying government bonds, decreasing the federal funds rate because banks have excess liquidity for trade. Whether the Federal Reserve wants to buy or sell bonds depends on the state of the economy. If the FOMC

believes the economy is growing too fast and inflation pressures are inconsistent with the dual mandate of the Federal Reserve, the Committee may set a higher federal funds rate target to temper economic activity. In the opposing scenario, the FOMC may set a lower federal funds rate target to spur greater economic activity. Therefore, the FOMC must observe the current state of the economy to determine the best course of monetary policy that will maximize economic growth while adhering to the dual mandate set forth by Congress. In making its monetary policy decisions, the FOMC considers a wealth of economic data, such as: trends in prices and wages, employment, consumer spending and income, business investments, and foreign exchange markets. The federal funds rate is the central interest rate in the U.S. financial market. It influences other interest rates such as the prime rate, which is the rate banks charge their customers with higher credit ratings. Additionally, the federal funds rate indirectly influences longer-term interest rates such as mortgages, loans, and savings, all of which are very important to consumer wealth and confidence. (2)

References

- (1) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. "Federal funds." Fedpoints, August 2007.
- (2) Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. "Monetary Policy". <http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/default.htm> (<http://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/default.htm>).

Suggested Citation:

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US), Effective Federal Funds Rate [FEDFUNDS], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/FEDFUNDS>, March 24, 2017.

Russell 3000® Total Market Index® (RU3000TR) (/series/RU3000TR)**Source:** FTSE Russell [↗](http://www.ftserussell.com/) (http://www.ftserussell.com/)**Release:** Russell Indexes [↗](http://www.russell.com/) (http://www.russell.com/)

The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The Russell 3000® Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive, unbiased and stable barometer of the broad market and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected.

This series is a total market index, which assumes that all cash distributions are reinvested, in addition to tracking the price movements.

For more information, go to the source at:
<http://www.russell.com/indexes/americas/indexes/default.page?> (http://www.russell.com/indexes/americas/indexes/default.page?)

Suggested Citation:

FTSE Russell, Russell 3000® Total Market Index® [RU3000TR], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/RU3000TR>, March 24, 2017.

Civilian Unemployment Rate (UNRATE) (/series/UNRATE)**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [↗](http://www.bls.gov/) (http://www.bls.gov/)**Release:** Employment Situation [↗](http://www.bls.gov/ces/) (http://www.bls.gov/ces/)

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. Labor force data are restricted to people 16 years of age and older, who currently reside in 1 of the 50 states or the District of Columbia, who do not reside in institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.

This rate is also defined as the U-3 measure of labor underutilization.

The series comes from the 'Current Population Survey (Household Survey)'

The source code is: LNS14000000

Suggested Citation:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Civilian Unemployment Rate [UNRATE], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE>, March 24, 2017.

Corporate Profits After Tax (without IVA and CCAAdj) (CP) (/series/CP)**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [↗](http://www.bea.gov/) (http://www.bea.gov/)**Release:** Gross Domestic Product [↗](http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm) (http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm)

BEA Account Code: A055RC1

Suggested Citation:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Corporate Profits After Tax (without IVA and CCAAdj) [CP], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CP>, March 24, 2017.

Total Current Account Balance for the United States® (BPBLTT01USQ188S) (/series/BPBLTT01USQ188S)**Source:** Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [↗](http://www.oecd.org/) (http://www.oecd.org/)**Release:** Main Economic Indicators [↗](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/main-economic-indicators/main-economic-indicators-complete-database_data-00052-en) (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/main-economic-indicators/main-economic-indicators-complete-database_data-00052-en)

OECD descriptor ID: BPBLTT01

OECD unit ID: STSA

OECD country ID: STA

Economic Indicators - complete database", Main Economic Indicators (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00052-en> (http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00052-en) (Accessed on date)

All OECD data should be cited as follows: OECD, "Main

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Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Total Current Account Balance for the United States® [BPBLTT01USQ188S], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/BPBLTT01USQ188S>, March 24, 2017.

Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items (CPIAUCSL) (/series/CPIAUCSL)**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [↗](http://www.bls.gov/) (http://www.bls.gov/)**Release:** Consumer Price Index [↗](http://www.bls.gov/cpi/) (http://www.bls.gov/cpi/)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items (CPIAUCSL) is a measure of the average monthly change in the price for goods and services paid by urban consumers between any two time periods.(1) It can also represent the buying habits of urban consumers. This particular index includes roughly 88 percent of the total population, accounting for wage earners, clerical workers, technical workers, self-employed, short-term workers, unemployed, retirees, and those not in the labor force.(1)

averaged with weights representing their importance in the spending of the particular group. The index measures price changes (as a percent change) from a predetermined reference date.(1) In addition to the original unadjusted index distributed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics also releases a seasonally adjusted index. The unadjusted series reflects all factors that may influence a change in prices. However, it can be very useful to look at the seasonally adjusted CPI, which removes the effects of seasonal changes, such as weather, school year, production cycles, and holidays.(1)

The CPIs are based on prices for food, clothing, shelter, and fuels; transportation fares; service fees (e.g., water and sewer service); and sales taxes. Prices are collected monthly from about 4,000 housing units and approximately 26,000 retail establishments across 87 urban areas.(1) To calculate the index, price changes are

The CPI can be used to recognize periods of inflation and deflation. Significant increases in the CPI within a short time frame might indicate a period of inflation, and significant decreases in CPI within a short time frame

might indicate a period of deflation. However, because the CPI includes volatile food and oil prices, it might not be a reliable measure of inflationary and deflationary periods. For a more accurate detection, the core CPI (Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items Less Food & Energy [CPILESL]) is often used. When using the CPI, please note that it is not applicable to all consumers and should not be used to determine relative living costs.⁽¹⁾ Additionally, the CPI is a statistical measure vulnerable to sampling error since it is based on a sample of prices and not the complete average.⁽¹⁾

Suggested Citation:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items [CPIAUCSL], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CPIAUCSL>, March 24, 2017.

For more information on the consumer price indexes, see:
(1) Bureau of Economic Analysis. "CPI Detailed Report." 2013; <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/> (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/>).
Handbook of Methods - (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf>) (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf>)
Understanding the CPI: Frequently Asked Questions - (<http://stats.bls.gov:80/cpi/cpifaq.htm>) (<http://stats.bls.gov:80/cpi/cpifaq.htm>)

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDPC1) (/series/GDPC1)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis [⌵](http://www.bea.gov/) (<http://www.bea.gov/>)

Release: Gross Domestic Product [⌵](http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm) (<http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm>)

BEA Account Code: A191RX1

Real gross domestic product is the inflation adjusted value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States.

For more information see the Guide to the National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (NIPA) - (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipaguid.pdf>) (<http://www.bea.gov/national/pdf/nipaguid.pdf>)

Suggested Citation:

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real Gross Domestic Product [GDPC1], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GDPC1>, March 24, 2017.

Manufacturers' New Orders: Durable Goods (DGORDER) (/series/DGORDER)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census [⌵](http://www.census.gov/) (<http://www.census.gov/>)

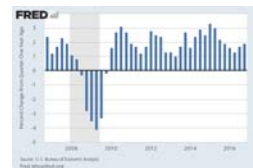
Release: Manufacturer's Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) Survey [⌵](http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/) (<http://www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/>)

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U.S. Bureau of the Census, Manufacturers' New Orders: Durable Goods [DGORDER], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/DGORDER>, March 24, 2017.

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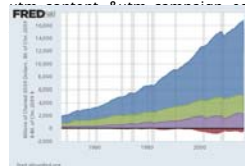
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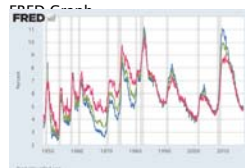
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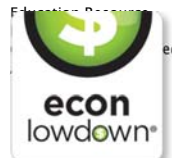
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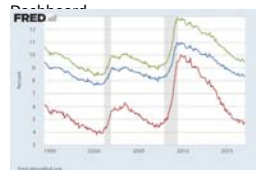
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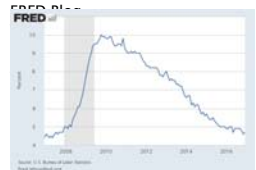
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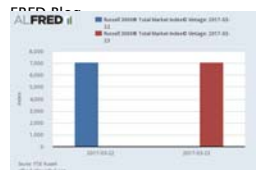
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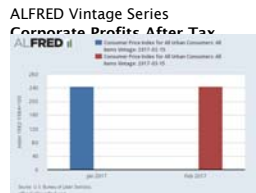
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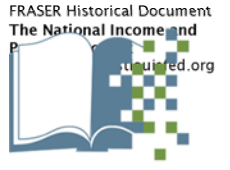


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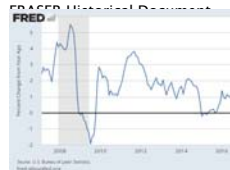
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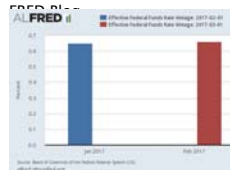
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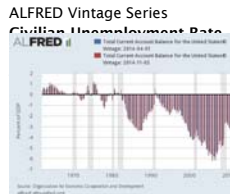
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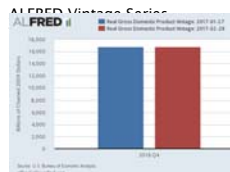
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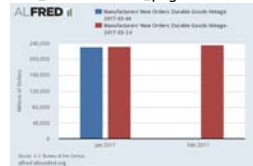
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Employment Situation

📄 [Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age: Monthly, Seasonally Adjusted \(/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=50&eid=463\)](/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=50&eid=463)

📄 [Table A-10. Selected unemployment indicators, Seasonally adjusted: Monthly, Unemployment Rates \(/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=50&eid=3029\)](/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=50&eid=3029)

📄 [Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization: Monthly, Seasonally Adjusted \(/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=50&eid=4773\)](/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=50&eid=4773)

Gross Domestic Product

📄 [Table 1.1.6. Real Gross Domestic Product, Chained Dollars: Quarterly \(/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=13026\)](/fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=13026)

Table 1.2.6. Real Gross Domestic Product by Major Type of Product, Chained Dollars: Quarterly ([//fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=13347](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=13347))

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Table 1.4.6. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross Domestic Purchases, and Real Final Sales to Domestic Purchasers, Chained Dollars: Quarterly ([//fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=13488](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=13488))

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Table 1.7.6. Relation of Real Gross Domestic Product, Real Gross National Product, and Real Net National Product, Chained Dollars: Quarterly ([//fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=15310](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=15310))

Table 1.8.6. Command-Basis Real Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product, Chained Dollars: Quarterly ([//fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=15350](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=15350))

Table 1.12. National Income by Type of Income: Quarterly ([//fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=15372](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=53&eid=15372))

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H.15 Selected Interest Rates

Selected Interest Rates Instruments, Yields in percent per annum: Monthly ([//fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=18&eid=291](https://fred.stlouisfed.org/release/tables?rid=18&eid=291))

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