

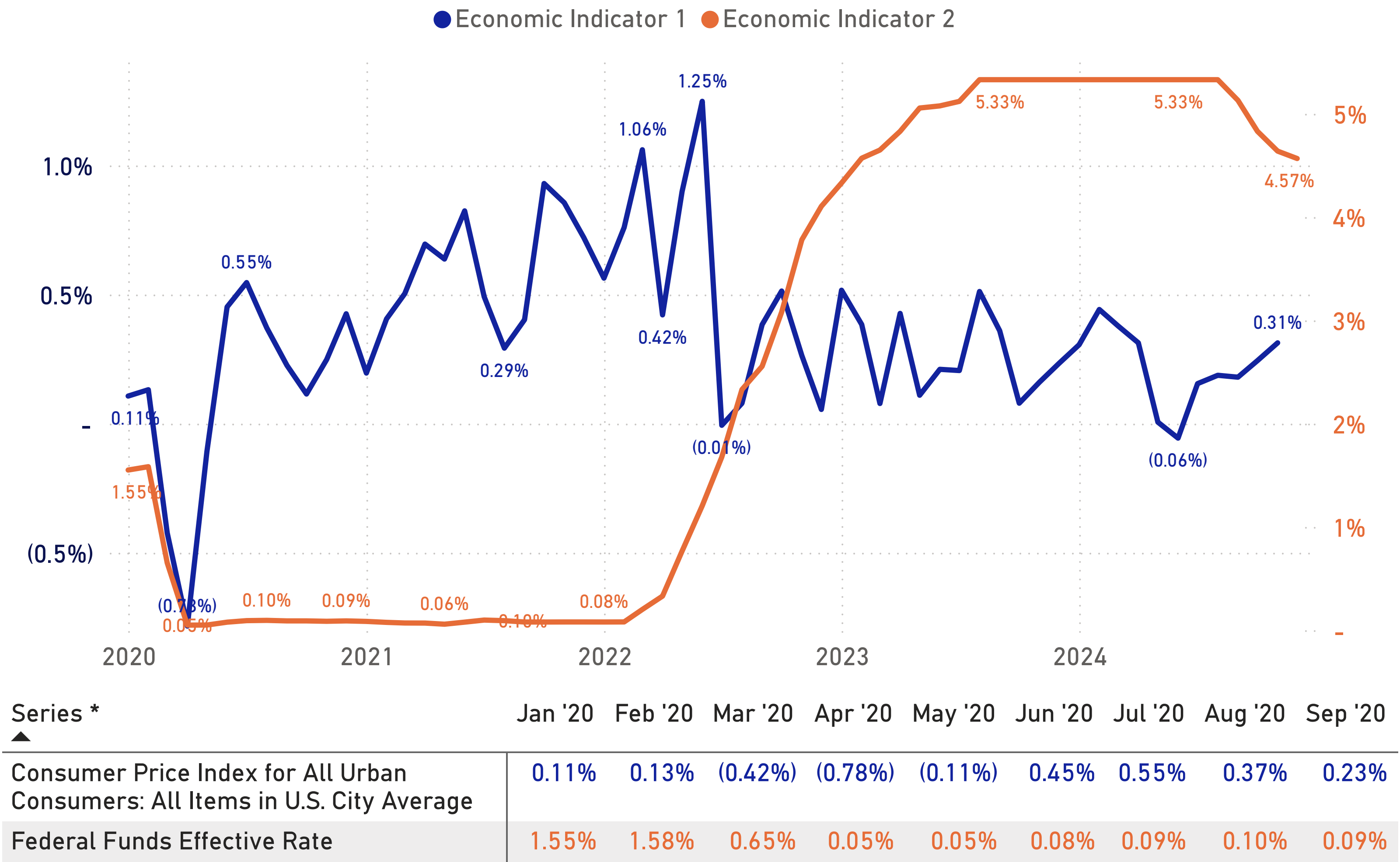
Economic Indicator 1

Economic Indicator 2

Monthly (Freq) + Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:...

Daily, 7-Day (Freq) + Federal Funds Effective Rate (Series)

Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in U.S. City Average vs. Federal Funds Effective Rate

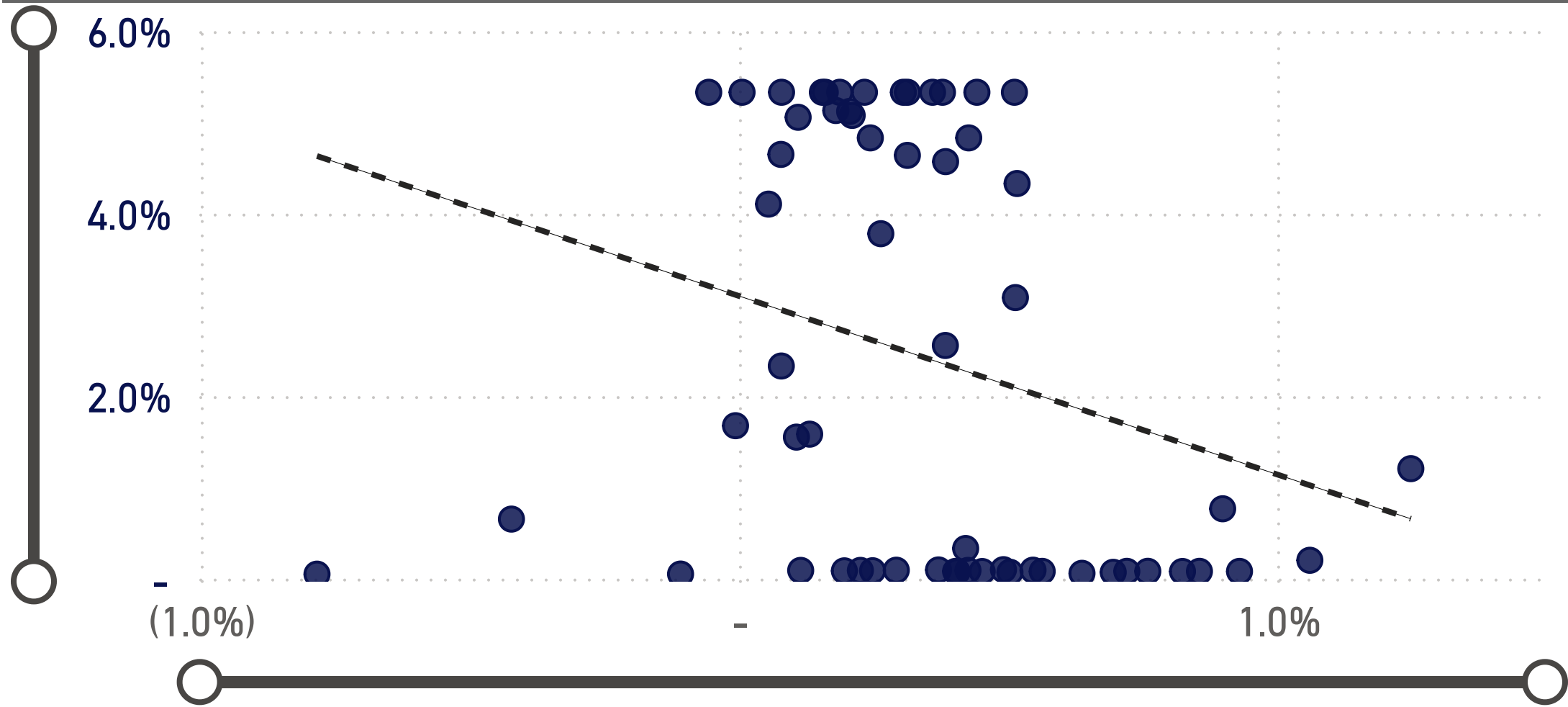


* Drill Through on Economic Indicator Available

Correlation Coefficient

-0.31

Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in U.S. City Average vs. Federal Funds Effective Rate





Schedule	
Date	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in U.S. City Average
11/1/2024	0.31%
10/1/2024	0.24%
9/1/2024	0.18%
8/1/2024	0.19%
7/1/2024	0.15%
6/1/2024	(0.06%)
5/1/2024	0.01%
4/1/2024	0.31%
3/1/2024	0.38%
2/1/2024	0.44%
1/1/2024	0.31%
12/1/2023	0.23%
11/1/2023	0.16%
10/1/2023	0.08%
9/1/2023	0.36%
8/1/2023	0.51%
7/1/2023	0.21%
6/1/2023	0.21%
5/1/2023	0.11%
4/1/2023	0.43%
3/1/2023	0.08%
2/1/2023	0.38%
1/1/2023	0.52%
12/1/2022	0.05%
11/1/2022	0.26%
10/1/2022	0.51%
9/1/2022	0.38%
8/1/2022	0.08%
7/1/2022	(0.01%)
6/1/2022	1.25%
5/1/2022	0.90%
4/1/2022	0.42%
3/1/2022	1.06%
2/1/2022	0.76%
1/1/2022	0.56%
12/1/2021	0.72%
11/1/2021	0.86%
10/1/2021	0.93%
9/1/2021	0.40%
8/1/2021	0.29%
7/1/2021	0.49%
6/1/2021	0.82%
5/1/2021	0.64%
4/1/2021	0.70%
3/1/2021	0.50%
2/1/2021	0.41%

Additional Info	
ID / FRED Code	CPIAUCSL
Seasonally Adjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
Frequency of Data	Monthly
Units	Index 1982-1984=100
Last Updated	12/11/2024

Notes: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in U.S. City Average

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items (CPIAUCSL) is a price index of a basket of goods and services paid by urban consumers. Percent changes in the price index measure the inflation rate between any two time periods. The most common inflation metric is the percent change from one year ago. 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.

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. To calculate the index, price changes are 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. 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.

The CPI can be used to recognize periods of inflation and deflation. Significant increases in the CPI within a