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- [What US assets are held overseas?](#)
- [Durable goods inflation and effective tariffs](#)



[CPI](#) **+3.5 %** Chg. from Yr. Ago
on Jun 2026

[Civ. Unemploy. Rate](#) **4.2 %**
on Jun 2026

[10-Yr. Treas. Rate](#) **4.57 %**
on 2026-07-16

[Real GDP](#) **+2.1 %**, Comp.
Annual Rate of Chg.
on Q1 2026

[IP](#) **+0.1 %** Chg. on Jun 2026

[Payroll Employment](#) **+57**
Chg., Thous. of Persons
on Jun 2026

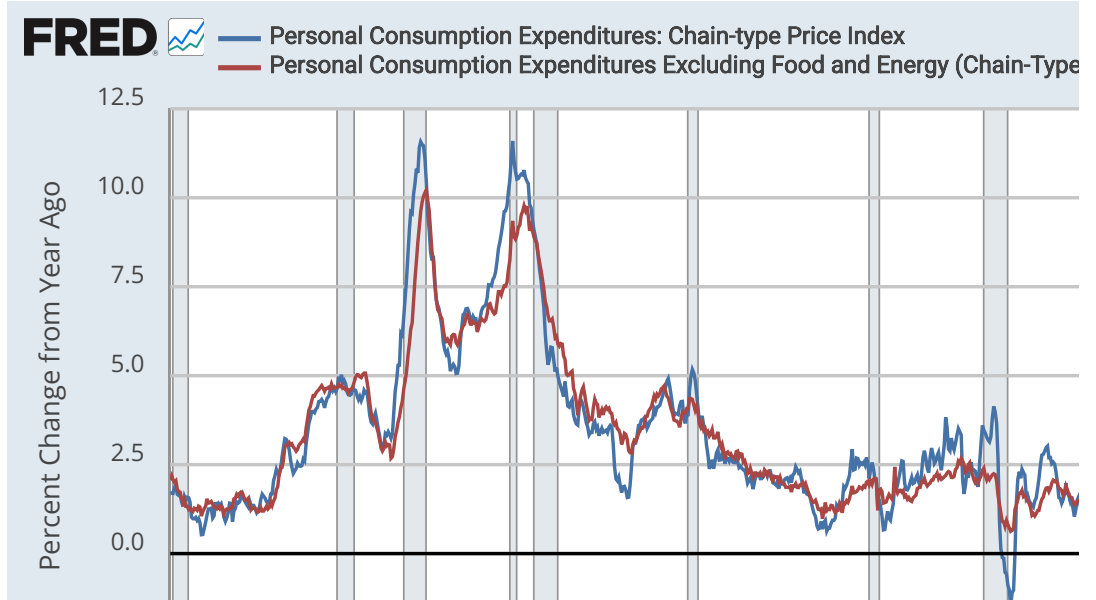
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The trouble with food and energy

Posted on February 29, 2016



There are many ways to measure inflation. One popular method used for monetary policy purposes is to look at the price index for personal consumption expenditures excluding food and energy. Why exclude food and energy? Aren't those important items that matter a great deal to households? The reason is straightforward: These price categories are considered to be *excessively* volatile, and including them would make it more difficult for policymakers to pin down the inflation trend. The graph above makes this point visually by comparing the PCE inflation rates with and without food and energy.

Usually when you add items to an index, you reduce the volatility of that index. This same premise is at work when you add assets to an investment portfolio—i.e., when you diversify to reduce volatility. But this does not happen when the item you add is excessively volatile. And, again, food and energy are excessively volatile. Food is subject to large price variations due to external shocks, mostly on the supply side, such as weather. Energy is subject to shocks as well: supply shocks such as discoveries, wars, political risk, and infrastructure issues and demand shocks such as climate events. This happens with food and energy much more than it does for other items included in personal consumption expenditures.

How this graph was created: Search for "PCE." Then go to the "Filter Series by Tags" box to the left and enter "price index." Select the first two monthly series that appear and add them to the graph. Change the units for both series to "Percent Change From Year Ago."

- US manufacturing employment is down, but each state has its own story
- Real GDP growth by state: First quarter 2026
- Primary deficits: a short history
- What US assets are held overseas?
- Durable goods inflation and effective tariffs

Archives

- [July 2026](#)
- [June 2026](#)
- [May 2026](#)
- [April 2026](#)
- [March 2026](#)
- [February 2026](#)
- [January 2026](#)
- [December 2025](#)
- [November 2025](#)
- [October 2025](#)
- [September 2025](#)
- [August 2025](#)
- [July 2025](#)
- [June 2025](#)
- [May 2025](#)
- [April 2025](#)
- [March 2025](#)
- [February 2025](#)
- [January 2025](#)
- [December 2024](#)
- [November 2024](#)
- [October 2024](#)
- [September 2024](#)
- [August 2024](#)
- [July 2024](#)
- [June 2024](#)
- [May 2024](#)
- [April 2024](#)
- [March 2024](#)
- [February 2024](#)

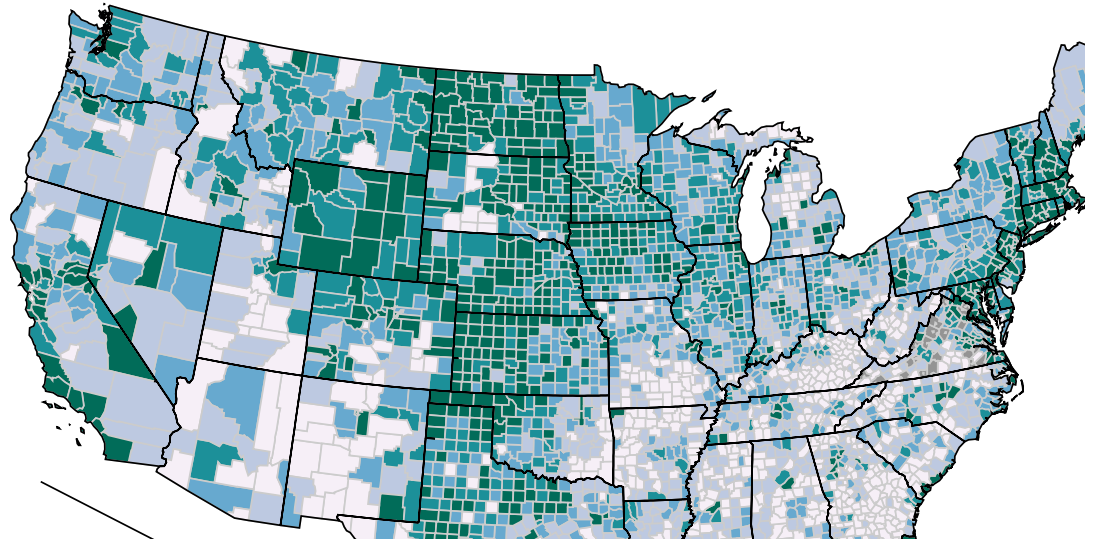
Suggested by [Christian Zimmermann](#)

View on FRED, series used in this post: [PCEPI](#), [PCEPILFE](#)

New York City vs. suburban incomes

Posted on February 25, 2016

FRED  2013 Per Capita Personal Income by County (Dollars)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED®

[Customize](#)

FRED offers plenty of U.S. county-level data, including per capita personal income. One can look closely at individual counties in FRED and create regional maps in GeoFRED. This map focuses on New York City and the surrounding counties. One peculiarity worth noting is that each city borough is also its own state county: New York (Manhattan borough), Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn borough), Queens, and Richmond (Staten Island borough). There are stark contrasts in income across all these counties, with Manhattan clearly on top. The surrounding counties, however, have incomes higher than any borough other than Manhattan. Thus, even the Big Apple obeys the rule that incomes are generally higher for suburban residents.

- [January 2024](#)
- [December 2023](#)
- [November 2023](#)
- [October 2023](#)
- [September 2023](#)
- [August 2023](#)
- [July 2023](#)
- [June 2023](#)
- [May 2023](#)
- [April 2023](#)
- [March 2023](#)
- [February 2023](#)
- [January 2023](#)
- [December 2022](#)
- [November 2022](#)
- [October 2022](#)
- [September 2022](#)
- [August 2022](#)
- [July 2022](#)
- [June 2022](#)
- [May 2022](#)
- [April 2022](#)
- [March 2022](#)
- [February 2022](#)
- [January 2022](#)
- [December 2021](#)
- [November 2021](#)
- [October 2021](#)
- [September 2021](#)
- [August 2021](#)
- [July 2021](#)
- [June 2021](#)
- [May 2021](#)
- [April 2021](#)
- [March 2021](#)
- [February 2021](#)
- [January 2021](#)
- [December 2020](#)
- [November 2020](#)
- [October 2020](#)
- [September 2020](#)
- [August 2020](#)
- [July 2020](#)
- [June 2020](#)
- [May 2020](#)
- [April 2020](#)
- [March 2020](#)

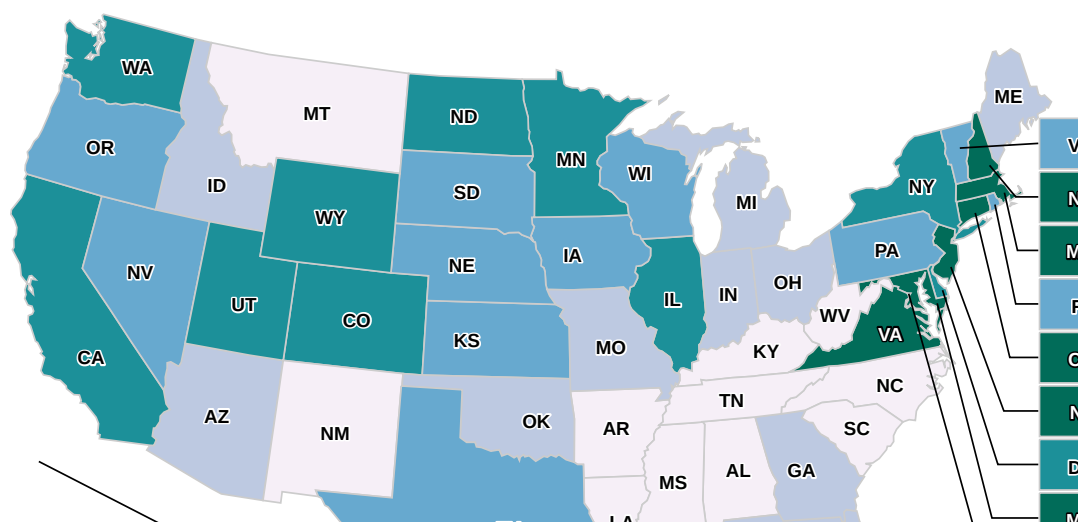
How this graph was created: The original post referenced an interactive map from our now discontinued GeoFRED site. The revised post provides a replacement map from FRED's new mapping tool. To create FRED maps, go to the data series page in question and look for the green "VIEW MAP" button at the top right of the graph. [See this post for instructions to edit a FRED map](#). Only series with a green map button can be mapped.

Suggested by [Christian Zimmermann](#)

The state of median household income

Posted on February 22, 2016

FRED  2014 Estimate of Median Household Income by State (Dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau via FRED®

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Fortunes can vary widely from one neighborhood to the next and also from one state to the next. The map above, which looks at U.S. states, shows median household income. This measure of income is basically a line through the middle: Half the households within that state receive more income and half receive less income. The map shows some regional correlations, but it is quite interesting to see how median income in one state can be almost twice as high (or low) as it is in a neighboring state. Use the "View

- [February 2020](#)
- [January 2020](#)
- [December 2019](#)
- [November 2019](#)
- [October 2019](#)
- [September 2019](#)
- [August 2019](#)
- [July 2019](#)
- [June 2019](#)
- [May 2019](#)
- [April 2019](#)
- [March 2019](#)
- [February 2019](#)
- [January 2019](#)
- [December 2018](#)
- [November 2018](#)
- [October 2018](#)
- [September 2018](#)
- [August 2018](#)
- [July 2018](#)
- [June 2018](#)
- [May 2018](#)
- [April 2018](#)
- [March 2018](#)
- [February 2018](#)
- [January 2018](#)
- [December 2017](#)
- [November 2017](#)
- [October 2017](#)
- [September 2017](#)
- [August 2017](#)
- [July 2017](#)
- [June 2017](#)
- [May 2017](#)
- [April 2017](#)
- [March 2017](#)
- [February 2017](#)
- [January 2017](#)
- [December 2016](#)
- [November 2016](#)
- [October 2016](#)
- [September 2016](#)
- [August 2016](#)
- [July 2016](#)
- [June 2016](#)
- [May 2016](#)
- [April 2016](#)

on GeoFRED” link above to visit the site. There you can interact with each state on the map and gather more details about it. You can also change the applicable date to see how the distribution of the median income has changed over the years.

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Suggested by [Christian Zimmermann](#)

← [Older posts](#)

- [March 2016](#)
- [February 2016](#)
- [January 2016](#)
- [December 2015](#)
- [November 2015](#)
- [October 2015](#)
- [September 2015](#)
- [August 2015](#)
- [July 2015](#)
- [June 2015](#)
- [May 2015](#)
- [April 2015](#)
- [March 2015](#)
- [February 2015](#)
- [January 2015](#)
- [December 2014](#)
- [November 2014](#)
- [October 2014](#)
- [September 2014](#)
- [August 2014](#)
- [July 2014](#)
- [June 2014](#)
- [May 2014](#)
- [April 2014](#)
- [March 2014](#)

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