What is the National Activity Index?
The index is a weighted average of 85 indicators of growth in national economic activity drawn from four broad categories of data: 1) production and income; 2) employment, unemployment, and hours; 3) personal consumption and housing; and 4) sales, orders, and inventories.

Why are there three index values?
Each month, we provide a monthly index (the CFNAI), its three-month moving average, and a diffusion index. Month-to-month movements can be volatile, so the monthly index’s three-month moving average, the CFNAI-MA3, provides a more consistent picture of national economic growth. The CFNAI Diffusion Index instead captures the degree to which a change in the monthly index is spread out among its 85 indicators, averaged over a three-month period.

What do the numbers mean?
A zero value for the monthly index has been associated with the national economy expanding at its historical trend (average) rate of growth; negative values with below-average growth (in standard deviation units); and positive values with above-average growth. Periods of economic expansion have historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 above –0.70 and the CFNAI Diffusion Index above –0.35. Conversely, periods of economic contraction have historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 below –0.70 and the CFNAI Diffusion Index below –0.35. An increasing likelihood of a period of sustained increasing inflation has historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 above +0.70 more than two years into an economic expansion. Similarly, a substantial likelihood of a period of sustained increasing inflation has historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 above +1.00 more than two years into an economic expansion.

The CFNAI Diffusion Index, which is also a three-month moving average, increased to +0.35 in November from +0.18 in October. Fifty-three of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in November, while 32 made negative contributions. Thirty-two indicators improved from October to November, while 53 indicators deteriorated. Of the indicators that improved, ten made negative contributions.

The next CFNAI will be released:
January 24, 2022
8:30 am Eastern Time
7:30 am Central Time
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO
Production-related indicators contributed +0.21 to the CFNAI in November, down from +0.42 in October. Industrial production increased 0.5 percent in November after rising 1.7 percent in the previous month. The contribution of the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI edged down to +0.03 in November from +0.06 in October.

Employment-related indicators contributed +0.18 to the CFNAI in November, down slightly from +0.23 in October. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 210,000 in November after rising by 546,000 in October, but the unemployment rate decreased to 4.2 percent in November from 4.6 percent in the previous month. The contribution of the personal consumption and housing category to the CFNAI moved down to –0.05 in November from +0.04 in October. On balance, consumption indicators weakened from October, pushing down the category’s overall contribution in November.

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of December 20, 2021. At that time, November data for 51 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The October monthly index value was revised to +0.75 from an initial estimate of +0.76, and the September monthly index value was revised to –0.01 from last month’s estimate of –0.18. Revisions to the monthly index can be attributed to two main factors: revisions in previously published data and differences between the estimates of previously unavailable data and subsequently published data. The revisions to both the October and September monthly index values were primarily due to the former.