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 next CFNAI will be released:
June 21, 2021
8:30 am Eastern Time
7:30 am Central Time

Index suggests economic growth moderated in April

The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) declined to +0.24 in April from +1.71 in March. Three of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index made positive contributions in April, but three categories deteriorated from March. The index’s three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, decreased to +0.07 in April from +0.35 in March.

The CFNAI Diffusion Index, which is also a three-month moving average, moved down to +0.22 in April from +0.32 in March. Forty-seven of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in April, while 38 made negative contributions. Twenty-four indicators improved from March to April, while 60 indicators deteriorated and one was unchanged. Of the indicators that improved, ten made negative contributions.

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Production-related indicators contributed +0.18 to the CFNAI in April, down from +0.92 in March. Industrial production moved up 0.7 percent in April after increasing 2.4 percent in March, and manufacturing production increased 0.4 percent in April after rising 3.1 percent in the previous month. The contribution of the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI moved up to +0.07 in April from –0.09 in March.

The personal consumption and housing category contributed –0.06 to the CFNAI in April, down from +0.50 in March. The indicators in this category broadly deteriorated from March. The contribution of the employment, unemployment, and hours category to the CFNAI decreased to +0.05 in April from +0.38 in March. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 266,000 in April after rising by 770,000 in March, and the unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage points in April after decreasing by 0.2 percentage points in the previous month.

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of May 20, 2021. At that time, April data for 51 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The March monthly index value was unrevised at +1.71, and the February monthly index value was revised to –1.75 from last month’s estimate of –1.20. 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 revision to the February monthly index value was primarily due to the latter.