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.

Led by declines in production-related indicators, the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) fell to –0.19 in February from +0.23 in January. All four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index made negative contributions in February, and three categories deteriorated from January. The index’s three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to –0.13 in February from –0.27 in January.

The CFNAI Diffusion Index, which is also a three-month moving average, moved up to +0.02 in February from –0.07 in January. Thirty-eight of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in February, while 47 made negative contributions. Thirty-three indicators improved from January to February, while 52 indicators deteriorated. Of the indicators that improved, nine made negative contributions.

The next CFNAI will be released:
April 24, 2023
8:30 am Eastern Time
7:30 am Central Time

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Production-related indicators contributed −0.08 to the CFNAI in February, down from +0.15 in January. Manufacturing production ticked up 0.1 percent in February after rising 1.3 percent in January. The contribution of the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI moved up to −0.02 in February from −0.12 in the previous month.

Employment-related indicators contributed −0.02 to the CFNAI in February, down from +0.10 in January. The unemployment rate ticked up to 3.6 percent in February from 3.4 percent in January. The contribution of the personal consumption and housing category to the CFNAI decreased to −0.08 in February from +0.10 in January.

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of March 21, 2023. At that time, February data for 51 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The January monthly index value was unrevised at +0.23, and the December monthly index value was revised to −0.44 from last month’s estimate of −0.46. 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 December monthly index value was primarily due to the latter.