What is the National Activity Index?
The index is a weighted average of 85 indicators of national economic activity. The indicators are 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.

A zero value for the index indicates that the national economy is expanding at its historical trend rate of growth; negative values indicate below-average growth; and positive values indicate above-average growth.

Why are there two index values?
Each month, we provide a monthly index number, which reflects economic activity in the latest month for which we have data, and a three-month moving average. Month-to-month movements can be volatile, so the index’s three-month moving average, the CFNAI-MA3, provides a more consistent picture of national economic growth.

What do the numbers mean?
When the CFNAI-MA3 value moves below –0.70 following a period of economic expansion, there is an increasing likelihood that a recession has begun. When the CFNAI-MA3 value moves above +0.70 more than two years into an economic expansion, there is an increasing likelihood that a period of sustained increasing inflation has begun.

The Chicago Fed National Activity Index, Three-Month Moving Average (CFNAI-MA3)

The Chicago Fed National Activity Index shows sluggish economic activity in February

The Chicago Fed National Activity Index was –1.04 in February, down from –0.68 in January. All four broad categories of indicators made negative contributions to the index in February.

The three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, decreased to –0.87 in February from –0.73 in January. This negative value suggests that growth in national economic activity was below its historical trend. With regard to inflation, February’s three-month moving average indicates low inflationary pressure from economic activity over the coming year.

The three-month moving average index was below the –0.70 threshold in February. Such an occurrence following a period of economic expansion indicates an increasing likelihood that a recession has begun. In addition, downward revisions to previously published data, particularly employment-related indicators, lowered the index for the previous two months below the –0.70 threshold. Thus, February marked the third consecutive month the three-month moving average remained below this threshold.

Production-related indicators made a negative contribution of –0.39 to the index in February compared with a contribution of –0.12 in January. Total industrial production decreased

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April 21, 2008
8:30 am Eastern Time
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0.5 percent in February after increasing 0.1 percent in the previous month. Employment-related indicators made a contribution of −0.36 to the index in February, following a contribution of −0.27 in January. Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 63,000 in February after a decrease of 22,000 in the previous month.

The consumption and housing category of indicators made a contribution of −0.22 to the index in February, following a contribution of −0.24 in January. Housing starts edged down 0.6 percent in February following a 7.1 percent increase in January, and building permits decreased by 7.8 percent in February after decreasing 1.8 percent in the previous month. Overall, this category made a smaller negative contribution in February on the basis of improvements in housing-related indicators in several regions of the country. The sales, orders, and inventories category made a contribution of −0.08 in February.

Twenty of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the index in February, while 65 made negative contributions.

Twenty-nine indicators improved from January to February, while 53 indicators deteriorated. Of the improved indicators, 10 made negative contributions. The index was constructed using data available as of March 20, 2008. At that time, February data for 52 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index.

The January monthly index was revised down to −0.68 from an initial estimate of −0.58. 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 downward revision to the January monthly index was primarily due to differences between the estimates of previously unavailable data and subsequently published data.