The National Activity 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. Conversely, when the CFNAI-MA3 value moves above –0.70 following a period of economic contraction, there is an increasing likelihood that a recession has ended.

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 index’s three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, decreased to –0.46 in October from –0.33 in September, reaching its lowest level since November 2009. October’s CFNAI-MA3 suggests that growth in national economic activity was below its historical trend for the fifth consecutive month. With regard to inflation, the amount of economic slack reflected in the CFNAI-MA3 suggests subdued inflationary pressure from economic activity over the coming year.

Production-related indicators made a contribution of +0.08 to the index in October, up from –0.12 in September. Manufacturing industrial production increased 0.5 percent in October, up from a 0.1 percent gain in the previous month; and manufacturing capacity utilization increased to 72.7 percent in October from 72.3 percent in September.
Employment-related indicators made a contribution of +0.03 to the index in October, up from –0.06 in September. Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 151,000 in October, and private nonfarm payrolls rose by 159,000. In addition, the Institute for Supply Management’s Manufacturing Employment Index moved up to 57.7 in October from 56.5 in September.

The sales, orders, and inventories category contributed +0.05 to the index in October, down from +0.08 in September. The Institute for Supply Management’s Manufacturing New Orders Index increased sharply in October, rising to 58.9 from 51.1 in September.

The consumption and housing category contributed –0.43 to the index in October, down marginally from –0.41 in September. Housing starts declined to 519,000 annualized units in October from 588,000 in September, while building permits edged up to 550,000 annualized units in October from 547,000 in the previous month.

Forty-one of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the index in October, while 44 made negative contributions. Forty-five indicators improved from September to October, while 39 indicators deteriorated and one was unchanged. Of the indicators that improved, 20 made negative contributions. The index was constructed using data available as of November 18, 2010. At that time, October data for 52 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index.

The September monthly index was revised to –0.52 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 upward revision to the September monthly index was due primarily to revisions in previously published data.