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

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 three index values?
Each month, we provide a monthly index, 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 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?
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, increased to +0.06 in October from −0.02 in September, marking its first positive reading in eight months. October’s CFNAI-MA3 suggests that growth in national economic activity was near its historical trend. The economic growth reflected in this level of the CFNAI-MA3 suggests limited inflationary pressure from economic activity over the coming year.

The CFNAI Diffusion Index increased to +0.21 in October from +0.07 in September. Forty-one of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in October, while 44 made negative contributions. Forty-four indicators improved from September to October, while 40 indicators deteriorated and one was unchanged. Of the indicators that improved, 12 made negative contributions.
Employment-related indicators contributed –0.05 to the CFNAI in October, down from +0.11 in September. Average weekly initial unemployment insurance claims increased to 349,600 in October from 304,900 in September, and the unemployment rate ticked up to 7.3 percent in October from 7.2 percent in the previous month.

Production-related indicators contributed –0.01 to the CFNAI in October, down from +0.19 in September. Industrial production decreased 0.1 percent in October after increasing 0.7 percent in September. The contribution from the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI decreased to +0.03 in October from +0.07 in September.

The contribution from the consumption and housing category to the CFNAI moved up to –0.15 in October from –0.18 in September.

Housing permits increased to 1,034,000 annualized units in October from 974,000 in September. (The U.S. Census Bureau has not yet released housing starts data for September and October.)

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of November 26, 2013. At that time, October data for 45 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 +0.18 from an initial estimate of +0.14. 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 September monthly index was due primarily to the latter.