Chicago Fed National Activity Index

Index shows economic activity increased in February

Led by improvements in production-related indicators, the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) increased to +0.14 in February from –0.45 in January. Three of the four broad categories of indicators that make up the index increased from January, and two of the four categories made positive contributions to the index in February.

The index’s three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, decreased to –0.18 in February from +0.02 in January, marking its first reading below zero in six months. February’s CFNAI-MA3 suggests that growth in national economic activity was below its historical trend. The economic growth reflected in this level of the CFNAI-MA3 suggests subdued inflationary pressure from economic activity over the coming year.

The CFNAI Diffusion Index decreased to –0.06 in February from +0.03 in January. Fifty-four of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in February, while 31 made negative contributions. Fifty-one indicators improved from January to February, while 33 indicators deteriorated and one was unchanged. Of the indicators that improved, 15 made negative contributions.

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 next CFNAI will be released:
April 21, 2014
8:30 am Eastern Time
7:30 am Central Time

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Production-related indicators contributed +0.26 to the CFNAI in February, up from –0.38 in January. Manufacturing output increased 0.8 percent in February after declining 0.9 percent in January, and manufacturing capacity utilization rose to 76.4 percent in February from 75.9 percent in the previous month. The contribution from the sales, orders, and inventories category to the CFNAI increased to +0.06 in February from a neutral reading in January.

Employment-related indicators contributed –0.02 to the CFNAI in February, down from +0.11 in January. The unemployment rate ticked up to 6.7 percent in February from 6.6 percent in January. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 175,000 in February after rising by 129,000 in January, whereas civilian employment increased by just 42,000 in February.

The contribution from the consumption and housing category to the CFNAI moved up to −0.16 in February from −0.19 in January. Housing permits increased to 1,018,000 annualized units in February from 945,000 in January, but housing starts ticked down to 907,000 annualized units in February from 909,000 in the previous month.

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of March 20, 2014. 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 was revised to –0.45 from an initial estimate of –0.39. 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 January monthly index was due primarily to the former.