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:
December 22, 2016
8:30 am Eastern Time
7:30 am Central Time

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The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) increased to −0.08 in October from −0.23 in September. All four broad categories of indicators that make up the index increased from September, but all four categories again made nonpositive contributions to the index in October.

The index’s three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, edged down to –0.27 in October from –0.20 in September. October’s CFNAI-MA3 suggests that growth in national economic activity was somewhat 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, which is also a three-month moving average, decreased to −0.35 in October from −0.16 in September. Thirty-four of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in October, while 51 made negative contributions. Fifty indicators improved from September to October, while thirty-four indicators deteriorated and one was unchanged. Of the indicators that improved, 21 made negative contributions.
The contribution from production-related indicators to the CFNAI rose to –0.04 in October from –0.10 in September. Total industrial production was unchanged in October after decreasing 0.2 percent in September; and manufacturing industrial production increased by 0.2 percent for the second straight month in October. The sales, orders, and inventories category made a contribution of –0.01 to the CFNAI in October, up from –0.03 in September.

Employment-related indicators made a neutral contribution to the CFNAI in October, up slightly from –0.01 in September. The civilian unemployment rate fell to 4.9 percent in October from 5.0 percent in September; but nonfarm payrolls increased by 161,000 in October after increasing by 191,000 in the previous month.

The contribution of the personal consumption and housing category to the CFNAI rose to –0.03 in October from –0.09 in September.

Housing starts increased to 1,323,000 annualized units in October from 1,054,000 in September; and housing permits ticked up to 1,229,000 annualized units in October from 1,225,000 in the previous month.

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of November 17, 2016. At that time, October data for 50 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The September monthly index value was revised to –0.23 from an initial estimate of –0.14, and the August monthly index value was revised to –0.52 from last month’s estimate of –0.72. Revisions to the monthly index value 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 revisions to the September and August monthly index values were due to both factors almost equally.