**Chicago Fed National Activity Index**

Index points to a pickup in economic growth in May

Led by improvements in production-related indicators, the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) rose to –0.05 in May from –0.48 in April. Three of the four broad categories of indicators that make up the index increased from April, but only one of the four categories made a positive contribution to the index in May. The index’s three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, moved up to –0.17 in May from –0.37 in April.

The CFNAI Diffusion Index, which is also a three-month moving average, increased to –0.12 in May from –0.26 in April. Thirty-nine of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the CFNAI in May, while 46 made negative contributions. Forty-nine indicators improved from April to May, while 36 indicators deteriorated. Of the indicators that improved, 20 made negative contributions.

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

**Why are there three index values?**
Each month, we provide a monthly index (the CFNAI), 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 instead 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?**
A zero value for the monthly index has been associated with the national economy expanding at its historical trend (average) rate of growth; negative values with below-average growth (in standard deviation units); and positive values with above-average growth.

Periods of economic expansion have historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 above –0.70 and the CFNAI Diffusion Index above –0.35. Conversely, periods of economic contraction have historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 below –0.70 and the CFNAI Diffusion Index below –0.35.

An increasing likelihood of a period of sustained increasing inflation has historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 above +0.70 more than two years into an economic expansion. Similarly, a substantial likelihood of a period of sustained increasing inflation has historically been associated with values of the CFNAI-MA3 above +1.00 more than two years into an economic expansion.
The contribution from production-related indicators to the CFNAI rose to +0.07 in May from –0.44 in April. Industrial production increased 0.4 percent in May after decreasing 0.4 percent in April. The sales, orders, and inventories category made a neutral contribution to the CFNAI in May, up slightly from –0.02 in April.

Employment-related indicators contributed –0.06 to the CFNAI in May, down from +0.05 in April. Total nonfarm payrolls increased by 75,000 in May after rising by 224,000 in the previous month. The contribution of the personal consumption and housing category to the CFNAI edged up to –0.06 in May from –0.08 in April.

The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of June 20, 2019. At that time, May data for 51 of the 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data, estimates were used in constructing the index. The April monthly index value was revised to –0.48 from an initial estimate of –0.45, and the March monthly index value was revised to +0.02 from last month’s estimate of +0.05. 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 revisions to both the April and March monthly index values were primarily due to the latter.