 Midwest Economy Index

Index shows Midwest economic growth decreased in October

The Midwest Economy Index (MEI) decreased to +0.22 in October from +0.34 in September, and the relative MEI fell to +0.19 in October from +0.62 in September. October’s value for the relative MEI indicates that Midwest economic growth was higher than would typically be suggested by the growth rate of the national economy.

What is the Midwest Economy Index?
The index is a weighted average of 129 state and regional indicators encompassing the entirety of the five states in the Seventh Federal Reserve District (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin). The index measures growth in nonfarm business activity based on indicators of four broad sectors of the Midwest economy: 1) manufacturing, 2) construction and mining, 3) services, and 4) consumer spending.

Why are there two index values?
Over long periods, growth in Midwest economic activity has tended to coincide with growth in national economic activity. However, over shorter periods of time this has not always been the case. To highlight such differences, we construct two separate index values. The MEI captures both national and regional factors driving Midwest growth, and the relative MEI provides a picture of Midwest growth conditions relative to those of the nation.

What do the index numbers mean?
A zero value for the MEI indicates that the Midwest economy is expanding at its historical trend rate of growth; positive values indicate above-average growth; and negative values indicate below-average growth. A zero value for the relative MEI indicates that the Midwest economy is growing at a rate historically consistent with the growth of the national economy; positive values indicate above-average relative growth; and negative values indicate below-average relative growth.

Notes:
The map’s shading summarizes the most recent contribution to growth in Midwest economic activity from each of the five states in the Seventh Federal Reserve District (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral and Geographic Contributions to the MEI and Relative MEI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>October 2013</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MEI</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
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<td>Construction</td>
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<td>Services</td>
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<th>Relative MEI</th>
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Notes: The table summarizes the most recent contribution to the MEI and relative MEI by sector and geography. The sectoral (rows) and geographic (columns) contributions may not sum to the index in each time period because of rounding. Manufacturing and construction and mining are composed of production and employment indicators. Services contains only employment indicators, while consumer spending contains employment, unemployment, per capita personal income, and home and retail sales indicators.
Manufacturing’s contribution to the MEI increased to +0.19 in October from +0.07 in September. The pace of manufacturing activity increased in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but decreased in Iowa. Manufacturing’s contribution to the relative MEI increased to +0.19 in October from +0.06 in September.

The construction and mining sector’s contribution to the MEI moved down to –0.05 in October from –0.04 in September. The pace of construction and mining activity was lower in Illinois and Iowa, but higher in Michigan and Wisconsin and unchanged in Indiana. Construction and mining’s contribution to the relative MEI moved down to –0.01 in October from +0.02 in September.

The service sector contributed +0.04 to the MEI in October, down from +0.29 in September. The pace of service sector activity decreased in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but was unchanged in Illinois. The service sector’s contribution to the relative MEI decreased to +0.03 in October from +0.55 in September.

The contribution from consumer spending indicators to the MEI moved up to +0.03 in October from +0.02 in September. Consumer spending indicators were, on balance, up in Indiana and Iowa, but down in Wisconsin and steady in Illinois and Michigan. Consumer spending’s contribution to the relative MEI moved up to –0.01 in October from –0.02 in September.