**CBAI increased in June**

The Chicago Business Activity Index (CBAI) increased to 107.1 in June from 105.6 in May. The increase is mainly attributed to the positive manufacturing and nonmanufacturing job growth and an improvement in nationwide economic activities measured by the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI).

In June, the national and regional economies presented mixed features. The Federal Reserve Board announced industrial production. Industrial production rose 0.6 percent in June after declining 0.5 percent in May. Manufacturing output moved up 0.8 percent in June. Capacity utilization for the industrial sector increased 0.3 percentage point in June to 78.0 percent, a rate that is 1.8 percentage points below its long-run (1972–2017) average. The Chicago Fed reported that the Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) went up to +0.43 in June from -0.45 in May. In the Chicago region, employment in the manufacturing increased 0.03 percent and employment in the nonmanufacturing sector increased 0.26 percent in May. Employment in the construction sector decreased 1.98 percent and retail sales are estimated to have decreased 1.76 percent during the same period.

In the coming months, the national economy is likely to stay on the expansion phase. The economic growth reflected in the CFNAI-MA3 suggests that growth in national economic activity is above its historical trend. Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 157,000 in July, and the unemployment rate edged down to 3.9 percent. Considering recent national economic conditions and movements of projected CBAI, the Chicago economy is expected to continue its expansion trend over the next several months.

**Release Date:**
*August 18, 2018*

**Next Release Date:**
*September 18, 2018*

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The Chicago Business Activity Index (CBAI) is a monthly statistic that measures the changes in the business cycle status of the Chicago metropolitan area. The CBAI leads the local business cycle by three-to-four months. REAL's approach to constructing this index, using the principal components regression method, directs attention to the relationship between local and national business cycle.

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