News Release

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The monthly CFNAI index, a weighted average of 85 indicators of national economic activity, is constructed to have an average value of zero and a standard deviation of one. A zero value for the index indicates that the national economy is expanding at its historical trend rate of growth: negative values are associated with below-trend growth, while positive values indicate abovetrend growth. Month-to-month movements in the CFNAI can be volatile, so a three-month moving average version, the CFNAI-MA3, provides a more consistent picture of national economic growth. The 85 economic indicators that comprise the CFNAI are 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.

The next CFNAI will be released: July 22, 2004 10:00 am Eastern Time 9:00 am Central Time

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO

Chicago Fed National Activity Index

CFNAI indicates even stronger economic activity in May

The Chicago Fed National Activity index moved sharply higher in May, to +0.91, from a downward-revised +0.52 the previous month. As was the case in April, production- and employment-related data added the most to May's CFNAI, although each of the four broad categories of indicators that comprise the index made positive contributions. The three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, was +0.75 in May, up from +0.66 in April. This was the ninth consecutive reading above zero and the highest since December 1994. CFNAI-MA3 values above zero are associated with above-trend economic growth; accordingly, the latest CFNAI-MA3 value suggests that economic activity was increasing faster than its historical trend rate of growth again in May. In addition, readings above +0.70 in the CFNAI-MA3 at least two years into an expansion point to an increasing likelihood of rising inflation.

Production-related data made the largest contribution (+0.48) to May's CFNAI. Following a strong gain in April, industrial production (IP) jumped 1.1% in May, the biggest monthly increase since August 1998. Manufacturing IP also rose solidly, and capacity utilization at U.S. factories continued to move higher. In addition, the Institute for Supply Management's (ISM) Purchasing Managers' Index for manufacturing increased to 62.8 in May from 62.4 the previous month, indicating robust expansion in manufacturing.

Employment-related data made a positive contribution (+0.20) to the CFNAI in May for the third straight month. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 248,000 last month, and data for March and April were revised up substantially. Notably, manufacturing employment was up 32,000 in May, the largest increase in nearly six years. Moreover, the employment component of the ISM's manufacturing survey rose to its highest reading in more than 31 years. The contribution from the sales, inventories, and orders

Chicago Fed National Activity Index, Three-Month Moving Average (CFNAI-MA3) 1.0 0.5 0.0 -0.5 -1.0 -1.5 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004

CFNAI and CFNAI-MA3 for the latest six months and year-ago month

	May '04	Apr '04	Mar '04	Feb '04	Jan '04	Dec '03	May '03
CFNAI Current Previous	+0.91 N/A	+0.52 +0.64	+0.83 +0.23	+0.62 +0.48	+0.37 +0.38	+0.21 +0.21	-0.29 -0.28
CFNAI-MA3 Current Previous	+0.75 N/A	+0.66 +0.45	+0.61 +0.37	+0.40 +0.36	+0.46 +0.47	+0.40 +0.40	-0.69 -0.71

Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the June 30, 2004, release and May 20, 2004, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

category swung from -0.11 in April to +0.12 in May. Finally, the consumption and housing category made a +0.11 contribution to the CFNAI in May, more than the +0.05 in April. Building permits rose by 3.5% in May, to the highest level in three decades. Housing starts continued to edge down, but, like permits, remained above historical norms. Accordingly, both made positive contributions to May's CFNAI.

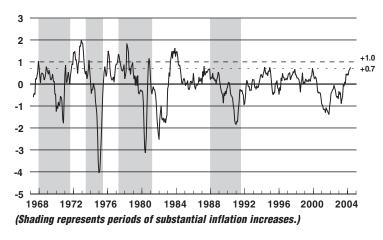
Overall, 63 of the 85 individual indicators made positive contributions to the index in May. Fifty-six individual series improved from April to May, with only seven of these still indicating below-average contributions to the index. The CFNAI was constructed using data available as of June 28. At that time, May data for 63 of 85 indicators had been published. For all missing data series, estimates were used in constructing the index.

The estimate of the CFNAI for April was revised down to +0.52 from its initial estimate of +0.64. 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. For April, the downward adjustment to the CFNAI was due primarily to differences between estimates of previously unavailable data and subsequently published data.

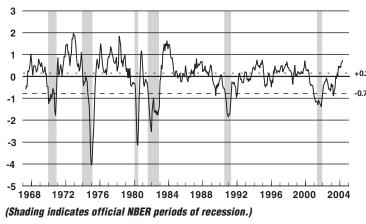
Interpreting the CFNAI-MA3

If CFNAI-MA3 > +1.00 more than two years into an economic expansion	Substantial likelihood that a period of sustained accelerating inflation has begun.
If CFNAI-MA3 > +0.70 more than two years into an economic expansion	Increasing likelihood that a period of sustained accelerating inflation has begun.
If CFNAI-MA3 > +0.20 following a period of economic contraction	Significant likelihood that a recession has ended.
If CFNAI-MA3 < -0.70 following a period of economic expansion	Increasing likelihood that a recession has begun.

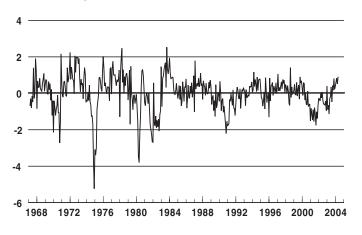
CFNAI-MA3 and Inflation Cycles



CFNAI-MA3 and Business Cycles



CFNAI, Monthly Index



2004 CFNAI Release Dates

Date of Release	Monthly Data for:
July 22, 2004	June 2004
August 19, 2004	July 2004
September 23, 2004	August 2004
October 21, 2004	September 2004
November 23, 2004	October 2004
December 21, 2004	November 2004

CFNAI historical data and background information are available on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago's website at http://www.chicagofed.org.