

News Release

Embargoed for release:
3:00 pm Eastern Time
2:00 pm Central Time
January 16, 2019

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What is the *Survey of Business Conditions*?

Business contacts in the Seventh Federal Reserve District are asked to rate various aspects of business conditions along a seven-point scale ranging from “substantially increased” to “substantially decreased.” A series of diffusion indexes summarizing the distribution of responses is then calculated.

How are the indexes constructed?

Respondents’ answers on the seven-point scale are assigned a numeric value ranging from +3 to -3. Each diffusion index is calculated as the difference between the number of respondents with answers above their respective average responses and the number of respondents with answers below their respective average responses, divided by the total number of respondents. The index is then multiplied by 100 so that it ranges from +100 to -100 and will be +100 if every respondent provides an above-average answer and -100 if every respondent provides a below-average answer. Respondents with no prior history of responses are excluded from the calculation.

What do the numbers mean?

Respondents’ respective average answers to a question can be interpreted as representing their historical trends or long-run averages. Thus, zero index values indicate that, on balance, activity, hiring, capital spending, and cost pressures are growing at their trend rates or that outlooks are neutral. Positive index values indicate above-average growth (or optimistic outlooks) on balance, and negative values indicate below-average growth (or pessimistic outlooks) on balance.

The next CFSBC will be released:
March 6, 2019
3:00 pm Eastern Time
2:00 pm Central Time

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF CHICAGO

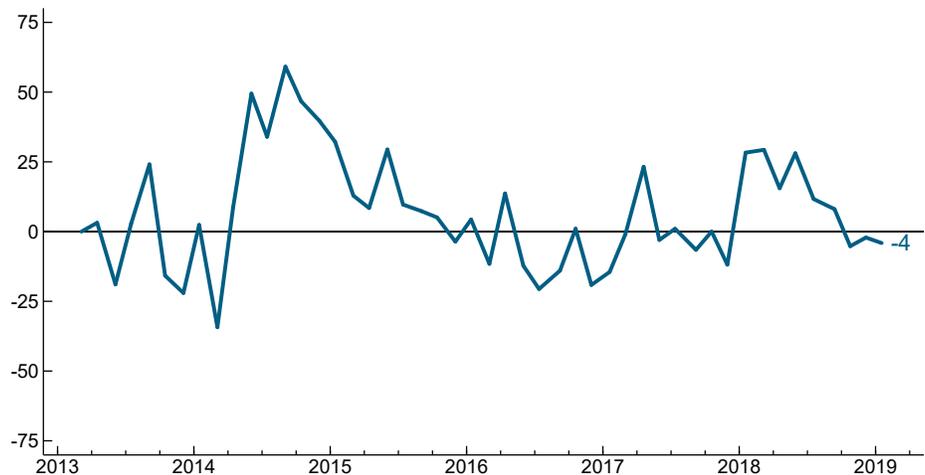
Chicago Fed Survey of Business Conditions

Survey shows steady growth in late November and December

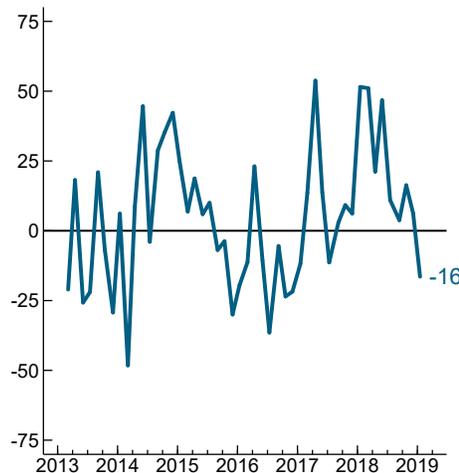
The *Chicago Fed Survey of Business Conditions* (CFSBC) Activity Index decreased slightly to -4 from -2, suggesting that growth in economic activity remained at a modest pace in late November and December. The CFSBC Manufacturing Activity Index moved down to -16 from +6, while the CFSBC Nonmanufacturing Activity Index moved up to +3 from -5.

- Respondents’ outlooks for the U.S. economy for the next six to 12 months deteriorated markedly, turning pessimistic on balance. Respondents with pessimistic outlooks highlighted increased financial market volatility; elevated policy uncertainty related to trade negotiations and the government shutdown; and slowing demand for their firms’ products. Respondents with optimistic outlooks highlighted good economic data, particularly for the labor market, and growing demand for their firms’ products.
- The pace of current hiring slowed, and respondents’ expectations for the pace of hiring over the next six to 12 months decreased. Both hiring indexes remained negative.
- The pace of current capital spending edged up, as did respondents’ expectations for the pace of capital spending over the next six to 12 months. Both capital spending indexes remained negative.
- The wage cost pressures index decreased, as did the nonwage cost pressures index. Both cost pressures indexes moved into negative territory.

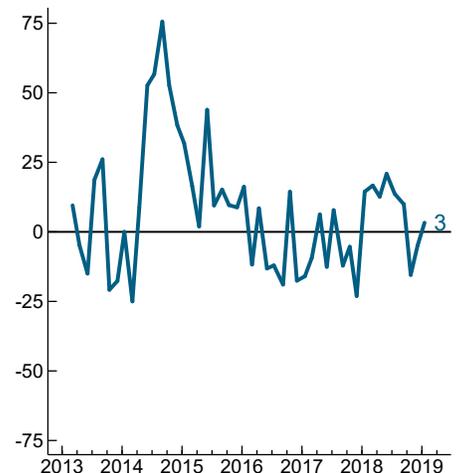
Activity Indexes: Overall and by Sector



Manufacturing

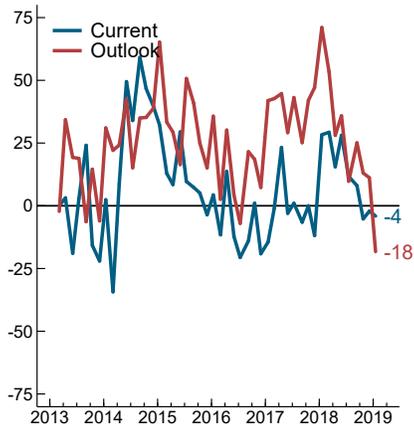


Nonmanufacturing

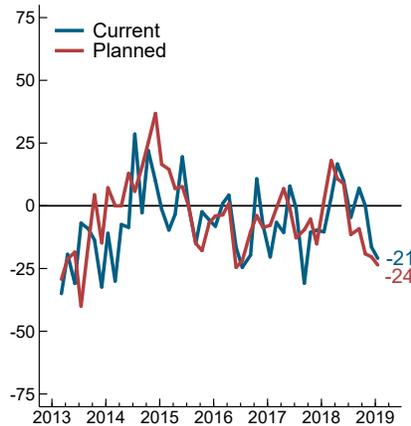


Additional Survey Results

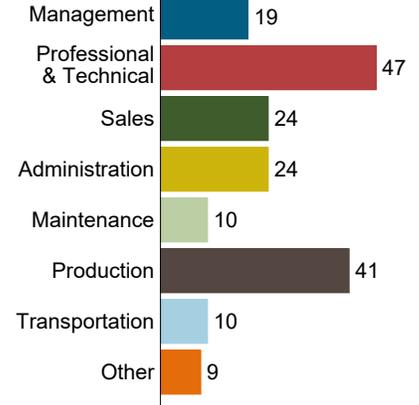
Activity



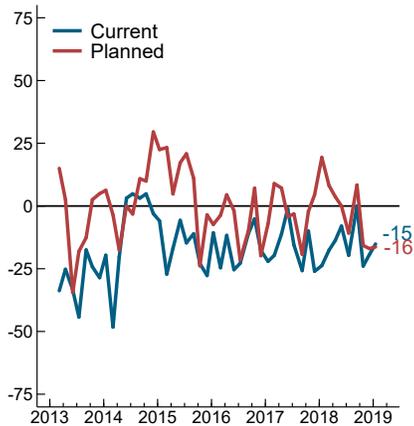
Hiring



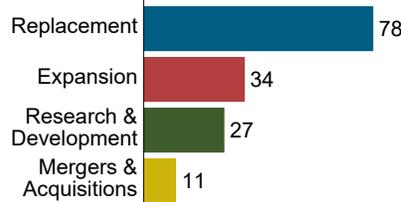
Occupations (%)



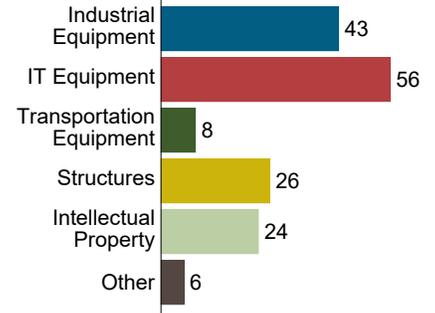
Capital Spending



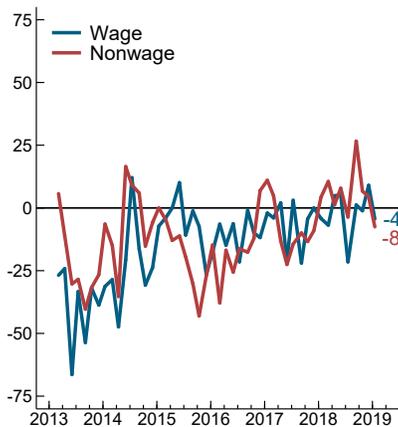
Spending for (%)



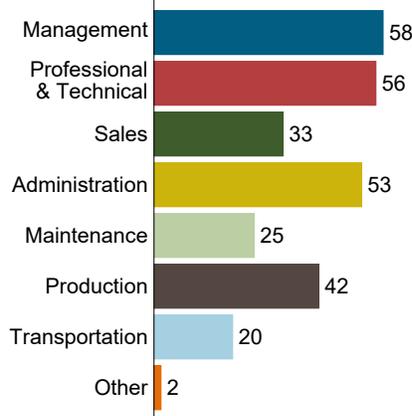
Spending on (%)



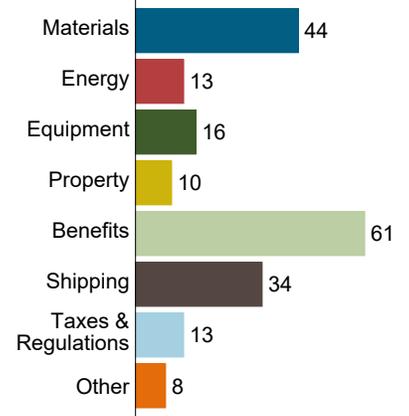
Cost Pressures



Increasing Wage Costs (%)



Increasing Nonwage Costs (%)



NOTES: Positive readings of the current activity, hiring, capital spending, and wage and nonwage cost pressures indexes indicate that more respondents reported above-average growth at their respective firms than below-average growth in current activity, hiring, capital spending, and wage and nonwage cost pressures. Positive readings of the planned hiring and capital spending indexes indicate similar outcomes for questions pertaining to expectations for hiring and capital spending in the next six to 12 months. Positive readings of the outlook index indicate more respondents reported above-average outlooks for the U.S. economy over the next six to 12 months than below-average ones. The bar charts report the percentage of responses for types of occupations currently in demand; reasons for capital spending and its allocation; and sources of increasing wage and nonwage cost pressures. The numbers may add up to more than 100 percent because more than one option can be chosen.