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The Conference Board® U.S. Business Cycle IndicatorsSM **U.S. LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS** **AND RELATED COMPOSITE INDEXES FOR SEPTEMBER 2007**

The Conference Board announced today that the U.S. leading index increased 0.3 percent, the coincident index increased 0.2 percent and the lagging index increased 0.5 percent in September.

- The leading index increased in September, the third increase in the last six months, and these increases and decreases have been alternating and offsetting each other. As a result, the leading index is now at the same level as in March 2007. In September, building permits made the largest negative contribution which was offset by large positive contributions from vendor performance, stock prices, and unemployment insurance claims (inverted). In the period from March to September, gains in real money supply and stock prices have offset the weakness from the housing permits and interest rate spread components.
- The coincident index increased again in September, and it grew 1.0 percent from March to September (a 1.9 percent annual rate), below its long-term average growth rate (about a 2.6 percent annual rate measured over 1959-2007), and down from the 2.5 percent average annual rate in 2006. Despite slower growth, the strengths among the coincident indicators continued to be very widespread in recent months. At the same time, the lagging index continued to increase. The gains in the lagging index have been larger than those in the coincident index recently, and as a result, the ratio of the coincident to lagging indexes decreased in four of the last six months. (This ratio tends to have long leads in the business cycle).
- The leading index has been essentially flat throughout 2007, and the six-month diffusion index suggests that the strengths among the leading indicators continue to be only slightly more widespread than weaknesses in recent months. At the same time, real GDP grew at a 2.2 percent average annual rate in the first half of the year, only slightly up from the 1.6 percent average rate in the second half of 2006. The current behavior of the composite indexes suggests that slow economic growth is likely to continue in the near term.

LEADING INDICATORS. Seven of the ten indicators that make up the leading index increased in September. The positive contributors – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were vendor performance, average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), stock prices, manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods*, real money supply*, manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials* and index of consumer expectations. The negative contributors – beginning with the larger negative contributor – were building permits and interest rate spread. Average weekly manufacturing hours held steady in September.

The leading index now stands at 137.9 (1996=100). Based on revised data, this index decreased 0.8 percent in August and increased 0.7 percent in July. During the six-month span through September, the leading index was unchanged, with six out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 60 percent).

The next release is scheduled for Wednesday, November 21, at 10 A.M. ET.

COINCIDENT INDICATORS. All four indicators that make up the coincident index increased in September. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were employees on nonagricultural payrolls, personal income less transfer payments*, manufacturing and trade sales*, and industrial production.

The coincident index now stands at 125 (1996=100). This index increased 0.1 percent in August and increased 0.3 percent in July. During the six-month period through September, the coincident index increased 1.0 percent.

LAGGING INDICATORS. The lagging index stands at 129.9 (1996=100) in September, with four of the seven components advancing. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were commercial and industrial loans outstanding*, average duration of unemployment (inverted), change in CPI for services, and ratio of consumer installment credit to personal income*. The negative contributors – beginning with the larger negative contributor – were average prime rate charged by banks and change in labor cost per unit of output*. The ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales** held steady in September. Based on revised data, the lagging index increased 0.3 percent in August and increased 0.1 percent in July.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND NOTES.

The data series used by The Conference Board to compute the three composite indexes and reported in the tables in this release are those available “as of” 12 Noon on October 17, 2007. Some series are estimated as noted below.

* Series in the leading index that are based on The Conference Board estimates are manufacturers’ new orders for consumer goods and materials, manufacturers’ new orders for nondefense capital goods, and the personal consumption expenditure used to deflate the money supply. Series in the coincident index that are based on The Conference Board estimates are personal income less transfer payments and manufacturing and trade sales. Series in the lagging index that are based on The Conference Board estimates are inventories to sales ratio, consumer installment credit to income ratio, change in labor cost per unit of output, the consumer price index, and the personal consumption expenditure used to deflate commercial and industrial loans outstanding.

The procedure used to estimate the current month’s personal consumption expenditure deflator (used in the calculation of real money supply and commercial and industrial loans outstanding) now incorporates the current month’s consumer price index when it is available before the release of the U.S. Leading Economic Indicators.

Effective with the September 18, 2003 release, the method for calculating manufacturers’ new orders for consumer goods and materials (AOM008) and manufacturers’ new orders for nondefense capital goods (AOM027) has been revised. Both series are now constructed by deflating nominal aggregate new orders data instead of aggregating deflated industry level new orders data. Both the new and the old methods utilize appropriate producer price indices. This simplification remedies several issues raised by the recent conversion of industry data to the North American Classification System (NAICS), as well as several other issues, e.g. the treatment of semiconductor orders. While this simplification caused a slight shift in the levels of both new orders series, the growth rates were essentially the same. As a result, this simplification had no significant effect on the leading index.

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THE CYCLICAL INDICATOR APPROACH. The composite indexes are the key elements in an analytic system designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The leading, coincident, and lagging indexes are essentially composite averages of between four and ten individual leading, coincident, or lagging indicators. (See page 3 for details.) They are constructed to summarize and reveal common turning point patterns in economic data in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component—primarily because they smooth out some of the volatility of individual components.

Historically, the cyclical turning points in the leading index have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in the coincident index have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity. The cyclical turning points in the lagging index generally have occurred after those in aggregate economic activity.

U.S. Composite Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Index</u>		<u>Factor</u>
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2565
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0310
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0763
4	Vendor performance, slower deliveries diffusion index	0.0672
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods	0.0186
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0270
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0384
8	Money supply, M2	0.3530
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1037
10	Index of consumer expectations	0.0283
<u>Coincident Index</u>		
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.5411
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.1908
3	Industrial production	0.1491
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1190
<u>Lagging Index</u>		
1	Average duration of unemployment	0.0374
2	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1235
3	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0624
4	Average prime rate	0.2808
5	Commercial and industrial loans	0.1113
6	Consumer installment credit to personal income ratio	0.1891
7	Consumer price index for services	0.1955

Notes:

The component factors are inversely related to the standard deviation of the month-to-month changes in each component. They are used to equalize the volatility of the contribution from each component and are “normalized” to sum to 1. When one or more components are missing, the other factors are adjusted proportionately to ensure that the total continues to sum to 1.

These factors were revised effective on the release for January 2007, and all historical values for the three composite indexes were revised at this time to reflect the changes. (Under normal circumstances, updates to the leading, coincident, and lagging indexes only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors for the leading index were calculated using 1984-2005 as the sample period for measuring volatility. A separate set of factors for the 1959-1983 period is available upon request. The primary sample period for the coincident and lagging indexes was 1959-2005. For additional information on the standardization factors and the index methodology see: “Benchmark Revisions in the Composite Indexes,” *Business Cycle Indicators* December 1997 and “Technical Appendix: Calculating the Composite Indexes” *Business Cycle Indicators* December 1996, or the Web site: www.conference-board.org/economics/bci.

The trend adjustment factor for the leading index is -0.0188, and the trend adjustment factor for the lagging index is 0.1714.

To address the problem of lags in available data, those leading, coincident and lagging indicators that are not available at the time of publication are estimated using statistical imputation. An autoregressive model is used to estimate each unavailable component. The resulting indexes are therefore constructed using real and estimated data, and will be revised as the unavailable data during the time of publication become available. Such revisions are part of the monthly data revisions, now a regular part of the U.S. Business Cycle Indicators program. The main advantage of this procedure is to utilize in the leading index data such as stock prices, interest rate spread, and manufacturing hours that are available sooner than other data on real aspects of the economy such as manufacturers’ new orders. Empirical research by The Conference Board suggests that there are real gains in adopting this procedure to make all the indicator series as up-to-date as possible.

U.S. Leading Economic Indicators news release schedule for 2007:

Wednesday, November 21, 2007

for October 2007 data

Thursday, December 20, 2007

for November 2007 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE BOARD. The Conference Board is the premier business membership and research network founded in 1916. It has become a global leader in helping executives build strong professional relationships, expand their business knowledge and find solutions to a wide range of business challenges. Its Economics Program, under the direction of Chief Economist Gail Fosler, is a recognized source of forecasts, analysis and objective indicators such as Leading Economic Indicators and Consumer Confidence.

This role is part of a long tradition of research and education that stretches back to the compilation of the first continuous measure of the cost of living in the United States in 1919. In 1995, The Conference Board assumed responsibility for computing the composite indexes from the U.S. Department of Commerce. The Conference Board now produces business cycle indexes for the U.S., Australia, France, Germany, Korea, Japan, Mexico, Spain and the U.K. To subscribe to any of these indexes, please visit www.conference-board.org/economics/bci or contact the customer service department at 212-339-0345 or email indicators@conference-board.org.

AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE BOARD

U.S. Business Cycle Indicators Internet Subscription <i>(Includes monthly release, data, charts and commentary)</i>	\$ 575 per year (1 user)
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BCI Handbook (published 2001)	\$ 20
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Business Cycle Indicators for Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Spain and the UK are available at \$575 per country per year (1 user). Discounts are available to Associates of The Conference Board and accredited academic institutions.

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Table 1.--Summary of Composites Indexes

	2007						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Leading index	137.9	137.6 r	137.9 r	137.6 r	138.6	137.5 r	137.9 p
Percent change	.6	-.2 r	.2	-.2	.7 r	-.8 r	.3 p
Diffusion index	70.0	30.0	55.0	35.0	70.0	20.0	75.0
Coincident index	123.8	124.0	124.1	124.3	124.7 r	124.8 p	125.0 p
Percent change	.2	.2	.1	.2 r	.3 r	.1 p	.2 p
Diffusion index	75.0	100.0	62.5	75.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
Lagging index	128.0	127.8	128.1	128.8 r	128.9 p	129.3 p	129.9 p
Percent change	-.2	-.2	.2	.5 r	.1 p	.3 p	.5 p
Diffusion index	21.4	35.7	50.0	57.1	21.4	64.3	64.3
Coincident-lagging ratio	96.7	97.0	96.9	96.5	96.7 p	96.5 p	96.2 p
	Sep to	Oct to	Nov to	Dec to	Jan to	Feb to	Mar to
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Leading index							
Percent change	.2	.0	.2	-.6	.5	.3	.0
Diffusion index	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Coincident index							
Percent change	1.0	.8	.9	.7	1.1	1.1	1.0
Diffusion index	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagging index							
Percent change	2.1	1.6	1.1	.9	.9	.9	1.5
Diffusion index	35.7	50.0	35.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	42.9

p Preliminary. r Revised (noted only for index levels and one-month percent changes). c Corrected.

CALCULATION NOTE: The diffusion indexes measure the proportion of the components that are rising. Components that rise more than 0.05 percent are given a value of 1.0, components that change less than 0.05 percent are given a value of 0.5, and components that fall more than 0.05 percent are given a value of 0.0.

The full history of composite and diffusion indexes is available by subscription on our web site at www.conference-board.org/economics/bci

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Table 2.--Data and Net Contributions for Components of the Leading Index

Component	2007						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Leading index component data							
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours).....	41.2 r	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.4 r	41.4 #
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*.....	316.3	328.9	307.6	319.6	306.0	324.9	313.1
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.).....	142,222	143,336	142,862 r	142,484	146,187 r	145,188 r	145,405 **
Vendor performance--slower deliveries diffusion index (percent).....	51.3	50.2	50.3	49.7	52.0	50.0	51.9
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods (mil. 1982 dol.).....	52,636	52,400	48,786 r	51,696 r	54,152 r	47,562 r	49,953 **
Building permits (thous.).....	1,569	1,457	1,520	1,413	1,389	1,322 r	1,226
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c) (index: 1941-43=10).....	1,406.95	1,463.65	1,511.15	1,514.49	1,520.70	1,454.62	1,497.12
Money supply, M2 (bil. chn. 2000 dol.).....	6,145.4 r	6,173.9 r	6,161.2 r	6,162.6 r	6,178.2 r	6,237.8 r	6,252.8 **
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds.....	-0.70	-0.56	-0.50	-0.15	-0.26	-0.35	-0.42
Index of consumer expectations (c) (1966:1=100).....	78.7	75.9	77.6	74.7	81.5	73.7	74.1
LEADING INDEX (1996=100).....	137.9	137.6 r	137.9 r	137.6 r	138.6	137.5 r	137.9 p
Percent change from preceding month.....	0.6	-0.2 r	0.2	-0.2	0.7 r	-0.8 r	0.3 p
Leading index net contributions							
Average workweek, production workers, mfg.....	....	-.06	.00	.19	-.06	.06 r	.00
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance.....	....	-.12	.21	-.12	.13	-.19	.11
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials.....	....	.06	-.03 r	-.02 r	.20 r	-.05	.01 **
Vendor performance--slower deliveries diffusion index.....	....	-.07	.01	-.04	.15	-.13	.13
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods.....	....	-.01	-.13	.11	.09 r	-.24 r	.09 **
Building permits.....	....	-.20	.11	-.20	-.05	-.13 r	-.20
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c)	....	.15	.12	.01 r	.02 r	-.17 r	.11
Money supply, M2.....	....	.16 r	-.07 r	.01	.09 r	.34 r	.08 **
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds.....	....	-.06	-.05	-.02	-.03	-.04	-.04
Index of consumer expectations (c)	....	-.08	.05	-.08	.19	-.22	.01

p Preliminary. r Revised. c Corrected.

* Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution to the index.

** Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

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CALCULATION NOTE--The percent change in the index does not always equal the sum of the net contributions of the individual components (because of rounding effects and base value differences).

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Table 3.--Data and Net Contributions for Components of the Coincident and Lagging Indexes

Component	2007						
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Coincident index component data							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands).....	137,594	137,716	137,904	137,973	138,066 r	138,155 r	138,265
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2000 dol.).....	8,439.9	8,449.2 r	8,448.9 r	8,481.0 r	8,513.6 r	8,549.7 r	8,564.0 **
Industrial production (index: 2002=100).....	112.432	113.062	112.951	113.503 r	114.239 r	114.292 r	114.357
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2000 dol.).....	962,892	965,251 r	970,266 r	964,686 r	974,107 r	974,500 **	976,926 **
COINCIDENT INDEX (1996=100).....	123.8	124.0	124.1	124.3	124.7 r	124.8 p	125.0 p
Percent change from preceding month.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2 r	0.3 r	0.1 p	0.2 p
Coincident index net contributions							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls.....	....	.05	.07	.03	.04 r	.03 r	.04
Personal income less transfer payments.....	....	.02 r	.00 r	.07	.07 r	.08 r	.03 **
Industrial production.....	....	.08	-.01	.07 r	.10	.01 r	.01
Manufacturing and trade sales.....	....	.03	.06 r	-.07 r	.12	.00 **	.03 **
Lagging index component data							
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*.....	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.5
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2000 dol.).....	1.325	1.323 r	1.315	1.323 r	1.315 r	1.316 **	1.317 **
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)....	8.7	3.5	3.1	3.70 r	3.5 r	3.3 r	3.1 **
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent).....	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.03
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2000 dol.).....	697,728 r	693,767 r	699,833 r	718,922 r	726,849 r	738,640 r	752,839 **
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income (percent).....	20.91	20.89 r	20.93 r	20.93 r	20.90 r	20.93 r	20.94 **
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate).....	3.4	3.7 r	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.9
LAGGING INDEX (1996=100).....	128.0	127.8	128.1	128.8 r	128.9 p	129.3 p	129.9 p
Percent change from preceding month.....	-.2	-.2	.2	.5 r	.1 p	.3 p	.5 p
Lagging index net contributions							
Average duration of unemployment.....	....	.04	.09	-.02	-.09	.07	.09
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales.....	....	-.02 r	-.07 r	.07 r	-.07 r	.01 **	.00 **
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg.....	....	-.32	-.02	.04 r	-.01 r	-.01 r	-.01 **
Average prime rate charged by banks.....	....	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-.06
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding.....	....	-.06	.10 r	.30 r	.12	.18	.21 **
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income.....	....	-.02 r	.04	.00	-.03 r	.03 r	.01 **
Change in CPI for services.....	....	.06	-.04	-.02	-.04	-.10	.04

CPI Consumer Price Index. For additional notes see table 2.

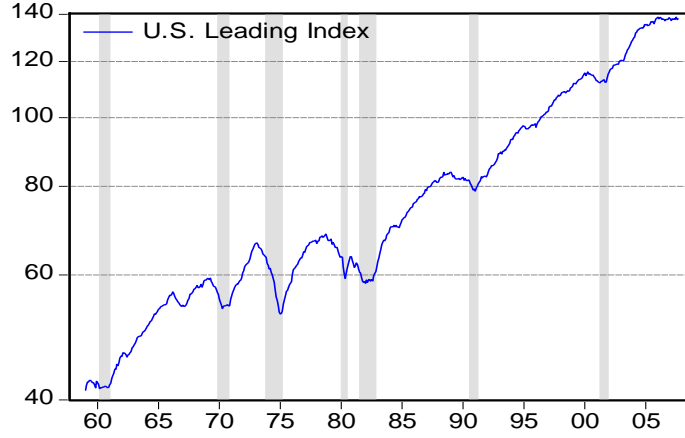
* Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution to the index.

** Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

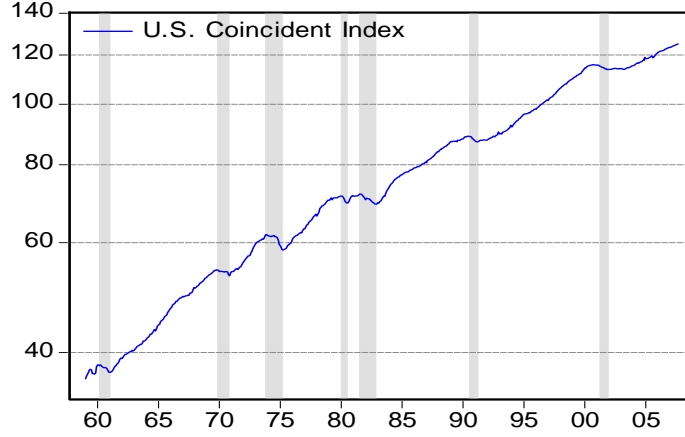
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U.S. Composite Indexes (1996=100)

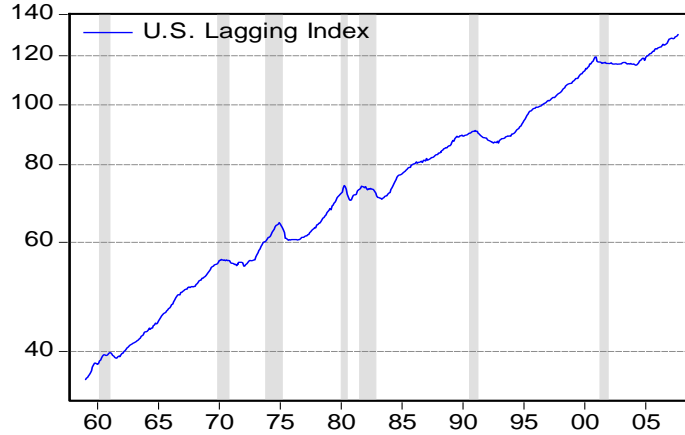
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Shaded areas represent recessions.

Source: The Conference Board