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The Conference Board[®]
Euro Area Business Cycle Indicatorssm

THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEXTM (LEI) FOR THE EURO AREA

AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR JUNE 2009

BRUSSELS, July 27, 2009... The Conference Board Leading Economic IndexTM (LEI) for the Euro Area increased 1.5 percent and The Conference Board Coincident Economic IndexTM (CEI) decreased 0.2 percent in June.

- The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area increased sharply for the third consecutive month in June, with the interest rate spread, the Economic Sentiment Index, the Purchasing Managers' Index (manufacturing) and the business expectations index (services) making the largest positive contributions. However, the index was revised downwards from January to May after new data for residential building permits became available. Between December 2008 and June 2009, the leading economic index increased by 4.5 percent (about a 9.1 percent annual rate), a sharp reversal from the 9.1 percent decline (about a -17.4 percent annual rate) between June and December 2008. In addition, the strengths among the leading indicators have been widespread in recent months.
- The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area, a measure of current economic activity, continued to decline in June according to preliminary estimates. Between December 2008 and June 2009, the coincident economic index decreased by 2.3 percent (about a -4.6 percent annual rate), faster than the 1.8 percent decline (about a -3.6 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. Additionally, the weaknesses among the coincident indicators have remained very widespread, with all the components decreasing during the past six months. At the same time, real GDP fell at a 9.7 percent annual rate during the first quarter, following a contraction of 6.9 percent during the fourth quarter of 2008.
- After declining rapidly between the middle of 2007 and the end of last year, The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area has rebounded strongly in the second quarter. The six-month growth in the index has reached its highest rate since the beginning of 2004 and the strengths among its components have remained widespread over the past six months. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area has continued to decline, albeit at a slightly slower pace than in recent months. Taken together, the recent behavior of the composite indexes suggests that the contraction in economic activity will likely ease in the months ahead and that the economy may be moving closer to a recovery.

<u>LEADING INDICATORS.</u> Seven of the eight components in The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area increased in June. The positive contributors— in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest— are the interest rate spread, the Economic Sentiment Index, the Purchasing Managers' Index (manufacturing), the business expectations index (services), real money supply*, new orders of capital goods* and stock price index. Residential building permits* was the only negative contributor.

The next release is scheduled for Thursday, August 27, 2009 at 10:00 A.M. (Brussels Time) In New York – Thursday, August 27, 2009 at 4:00 A.M. (ET) With the 1.5 percent increase in June, The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area now stands at 95.9 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 1.7 percent in May and increased 1.6 percent in April. During the six-month span through June, the index increased 4.5 percent, with six of the eight components increasing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 75.0 percent).

*See notes under data availability

<u>COINCIDENT INDICATORS.</u> Two of the four components that make up The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area increased in June. The positive contributors were manufacturing turnover* and retail trade*. Employment* declined in June, while industrial production* remained unchanged.

With the 0.2 percent decrease in June, The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area now stands at 101.3 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index decreased 0.3 percent in May and decreased 0.3 percent in April. During the six-month period through June, the index decreased 2.3 percent, with none of the four components increasing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 0.0 percent).

* See notes under data availability.

FOR TABLES AND CHARTS, SEE BELOW

<u>DATA AVAILABILITY</u> The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**TM(LEI) for the Euro Area and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**TM(CEI) for the Euro Area reported in this release are those available "as of" 10:00 A.M. ET July 23, 2009. Some series are estimated as noted below.

NOTES: Series in The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area that are based on our estimates are real money supply, residential building permits and new orders of capital goods. Series in The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area that are based on our estimates are employment, industrial production, retail trade and manufacturing turnover.

Effective with the March 26, 2009 release, the retail trade component of The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area changed slightly due to benchmark revisions by the source agency. As a result, "Volume of retail trade except for motor vehicles and motorcycles" replaced "volume of retail trade except for motor vehicles, motorcycles and repair of personal and household goods." The difference between these component series is small and does not affect the cyclical characteristics of the coincident economic index.

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For more information:

The Conference Board Europe: + 32 2 675 5405 Email: indicators@conference-board.org

Website: http://www.conference-board.org/economics/bci/

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THE CYCLICAL INDICATOR APPROACH. The composite economic indexes are the key elements in an analytic system designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The leading and coincident economic indexes are essentially composite averages of several individual leading or coincident 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 Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity.

Further explanations of the cyclical indicator approach and the composite economic index methodology appear in The Conference Board's *Business Cycle Indicators* report and Web site: http://www.conference-board.org/economics/bci/.

Euro Area Composite Economic Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

Lea	ading Economic Index	<u>Factor</u>
1.	Yield Spread cumulated, 10 year minus policy rate	0.2441
2.	Economic Sentiment Index	0.1006
3.	Purchasing Managers' Index (Manufacturing)	0.1504
4.	Business Expectations Index (Services)	0.0696
5.	Stock Prices	0.0298
6.	Money Supply	0.3151
7.	New Orders of Capital Goods	0.0413
8.	Residential Building Permits	0.0491
Co	incident Economic Index	
1.	Employment	0.7685
2.	Industrial Production	0.0795
3.	Retail trade	0.1114
4.	Manufacturing turnover	0.0406

Notes:

The standardization 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.

These factors were revised effective on the release for January 2009, and all historical values for the two composite indexes were revised at this time to reflect the changes. (Under normal circumstances, updates to the leading and coincident indexes only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors above were calculated using 2000-2007 as the sample period for measuring volatility for The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area. Separate sets of factors for February 1987-December 1993, January 1994-January 1995, February 1995-January 1996, February 1996-June 1997, July 1997-July 1998 and August 1998-July 2000 are available upon request. The factors above for The Conference Board CEI for the Euro Area were calculated using 1995-2007. A separate set of factors is available for 1987-1995. These multiple sample periods are the result of different starting dates for the component data. When one or more components are missing, the other factors are adjusted proportionately to ensure that the total continues to sum to 1. For additional information on the standardization factors and the index methodology visit our Web site: http://www.conference-board.org/economics/bci/.

The trend adjustment factors for The Conference Board LEI for the Euro Area are -0.3001 calculated over 1987-1996 and -0.3701 calculated over 1997-2007.

To address the problem of lags in available data, those leading and coincident indicators that are not available at the time of publication are estimated using statistical imputation. An autoregressive model is used to estimate each component. The resulting indexes are constructed using real and estimated data, and will be revised as the data unavailable at 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 economic index the data, such as stock prices, that are available sooner than other data on "real" aspects of the economy, such as new orders and changes in inventory. Empirical research by The Conference Board suggests there are real gains in adopting this procedure to make all the indicator series as up-to-date as possible.

NOTICES

The 2009 schedule for "The Conference Board Leading Economic Index TM (LEI) for the Euro Area" news release is:

All releases are at 10:00 A.M. (Brussels Time)

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE BOARD

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The Conference Board Euro Area Business Cycle Indicators

Table 1.--Sum mary of Euro Area Composite Economic Indexes

	2008			2009			
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.
Leading index	91.8	92.1 r	91.5 r	91.4 r	92.9 p	94.5 p	95.9 p
Percent change	-2.0	0.3 r	-0.7 r	-0.1 r	1.6 p	1.7 p	1.5 p
Diffusion index	25.0	50.0	31.3	31.3	75.0	75.0	87.5
Coincident index	103.7	103.0	102.5	102.1 p	101.8 p	101.5 p	101.3 p
Percent change	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4 p	-0.3 p	-0.3 p	-0.2 p
Diffusion index	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	62.5
	Jun to	Jul to	Aug to	Sep to	Oct to	Nov to	Dec to
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Leading index							
Percent change	-9.1	-7.5 r	-8.2 r	-7.0 r	-2.7 p	0.9 p	4.5 p
Diffusion index	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	37.5	62.5	75.0
Coincident index							
Percent change	-1.8	-2.4	-2.9	-3.0 p	-2.9 p	-2.8 p	-2.3 p
				0.0	0.0		0.0

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

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.

For more information, visit our Web site at w w w .conference-board.org/economics/bci

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The Conference Board Euro Area Business Cycle Indicators

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

	2008			2009				
Component	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	
	Euro Area Leading Economic Index component data							
Yield Spread, 10 year ECB Benchmark Rate minus ECB Minimum Bid Rate	0.64	1.61	2.20	2.15	2.59	2.89	3.32	
Economic Sentiment Index (Index of five sentiment surveys) Average value 1990-2008 = 100	68.7 r	67.2	65.3	64.6 r	67.3 r	70.2 r	73.3	
Purchasing Managers' Index, 50 = Balanced Positive and Negative Responses	33.87	34.42	33.55	33.93	36.83	40.68	42.62	
Business Expectations Index (Services) 50 = Balanced Positive and Negative Responses	42.26	46.45	46.14	48.65	54.40	59.09	62.27	
Stock Price (Average Closing Price) Dow Jones EURO STOXX(r) Index, 12/31/1991=100	219.01	215.50	200.36	184.63	209.29	225.74	226.70	
Money Supply (M2) In Billions of 2005 Euros	7426.52 r	7552.71 r	7556.43 r	7515.6 r	7520.8 r	7516.16 r	7555 **	
Capital Goods New Orders Index (2005=100)	76.43 r	74.61 r	76.90 r	76.27 r	75.63 r	75.97 r	76.31 **	
Index of Residential Building Permits (Index, 2005 = 100) Square meters of usable floor area	55.07 r	51.43 r	47.69 r	47.02 r	46.80 **	46.52 **	46.25 **	
LEADING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	91.8	92.1 r 0.3 r	91.5 r -0.7 r	91.4 r -0.1 r	92.9 p 1.6	94.5 p 1.7 p	95.9 p 1.5 p	
	Euro Area Leading Economic Index net contributions							
Yield Spread, 10 year ECB Benchmark Rate ECB Minimum Bid Rate		0.39	0.54	0.52	0.63	0.71	0.81	
Economic Sentiment Index (Index of five sentiment surveys) Average value 1990-2008 = 100		-0.15 r	-0.19	-0.07 r	0.27 r	0.29 r	0.31	
Purchasing Managers' Index, 50 = Balanced Positive and Negative Responses		0.08	-0.13	0.06	0.44	0.58	0.29	
Business Expectations Index (Services) 50 = Balanced Positive and Negative Responses		0.29	-0.02	0.17	0.40	0.33	0.22	
Stock Price (Average Closing Price) Dow Jones EURO STOXX(r) Index, 12/31/1991=100		-0.05	-0.22	-0.24	0.37	0.23	0.01	
Money Supply (M2) In Billions of 2005 Euros		0.53	0.02 r	-0.17	0.02 r	-0.02 r	0.16 **	
Capital Goods New Orders Index (2005=100)		-0.10 r	0.12 r	-0.03 r	-0.03 r	0.02 r	0.02 **	
Index of Residential Building Permits (Index, 2005 = 100) Square meters of usable floor area		-0.34 r	-0.37 r	-0.07 r	-0.02 **	-0.03 **	-0.03 **	

p Preliminary. r Revised. s.a. Seasonally Adjusted

Data Sources: Eurostat, ECB, Reuters Thomson, Markit Economics, STOXX Limited

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CALCULATION NOTE--The percent change in the index does not alw ays equal the sum of the net contributions

of the individual components (because of rounding effects and base value differences).

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

^{**} Statistical Imputation (See page 2 for more details)

Q Quarterly series; these series are converted to monthly through a linear interpolation.

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The Conference Board Euro Area Business Cycle Indicators

Table 3.--Data and Net Contributions for Components of the Euro Area Coincident Economic Index

	2008 2009								
Component	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.		
	Euro Area Coincident Economic Index Component Data								
Number of Employees									
Thous. Of Employees, S.A. Q	146996.3 r	146562.7 r	146129.0 r	145699.7 **	145275.1 **	144855.1 **	144440.1 **		
Industrial Production, Volume Index (2005=100). S.A.	96.2 r	93.5 r	91.3 r	90.4 r	89.1 r	89.5 r	89.5 **		
Retail Trade, Volume Index (2005=100). S.A.	101.7	101.3	100.7 r	100.6 r	100.8 r	100.2 r	100.4 **		
Manufacturing Turnover, Index (2005=100). S.A.	95.4	91.5 r	90.6 r	90.5 r	90.3 r	88.7 r	89.4 **		
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100)	103.7	103.0	102.5	102.1 p	101.8 p	101.5 p	101.3 p		
Percent change from preceding month		-0.7	-0.5	-0.4 p	-0.3 p	-0.3 p	-0.2 p		
	Euro Area Coincident Economic Index net contributions								
Number of Employees Thous. Of Employees, S.A. Q		-0.23 r	-0.23 r	-0.23 **	-0.22 **	-0.22 **	-0.22 **		
Industrial Production, Volume Index (2005=100). S.A.		-0.22	-0.19 r	-0.08 r	-0.11 r	0.04 r	0.00 **		
Retail Trade, Volume Index (2005=100). S.A.		-0.05 r	-0.06	-0.01	0.02	-0.06 r	0.03 **		
Manufacturing Turnover, Index (2005=100). S.A.		-0.17	-0.04	0.00 r	-0.01 r	-0.07 r	0.03 **		

p Preliminary. r Revised. s.a. Seasonally Adjusted

Data Sources: Eurostat, ECB, Reuters Thomson

CALCULATION NOTE--The percent change in the index does not alw ays equal the sum of the net contributions

of the individual components (because of rounding effects and base value differences).

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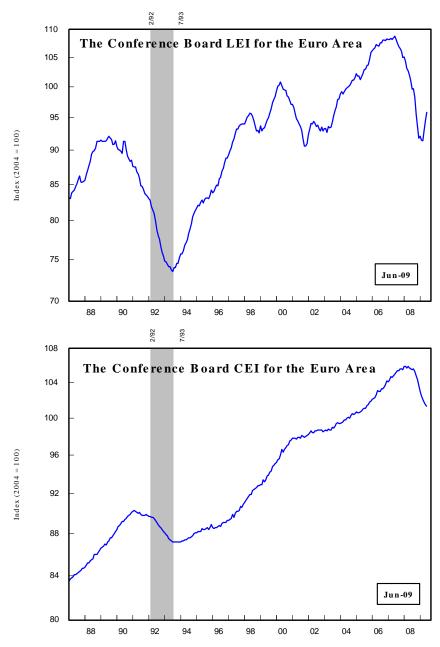
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^{**} Statistical Imputation (See page 2 for more details)

Q Quarterly series; these series are converted to monthly through a linear interpolation.

Euro Area Composite Economic Indexes



Note: The shaded areas represent business cycle recessions. The peaks and troughs are designated by The Conference Board based on the coincident index and real GDP.

Source: The Conference Board