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FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. ET, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 2006

The Conference Board® U.S. Business Cycle Indicators℠

U.S. LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

AND RELATED COMPOSITE INDEXES FOR DECEMBER 2005

This month's release incorporates annual benchmark revisions to the composite indexes which bring them up-to-date with revisions in the source data. The indexes are updated throughout the year, but only for the previous six months. Data revisions that fall outside of the moving six-month window are not incorporated until the January release of each year when an annual benchmark revision is made and the entire histories of the indexes are recomputed.

For more information, visit http://www.conference-board.org/economics/bci/.

The Conference Board announced today that the U.S. leading index increased 0.1 percent, the coincident index increased 0.2 percent and the lagging index increased 0.1 percent in December.

- The leading index increased slightly in December, following large gains in October and November. The six month growth rate of the leading index picked up to a 2.1 percent annual rate in December from a low of 0.6 percent in May. In addition, the strength among the leading indicators has been widespread since August. In 2005, the average six-month growth rate of the leading index was about a 1.9 percent annual rate, down from an average of about 6.2 percent in 2004.
- The coincident index, a measure of current economic activity, increased again in December. It has been on a relatively steady upward trend since April 2003, but its growth rate has moderated since June 2005. The six-month growth rate of the coincident index has been fluctuating around a 1.5 percent annual rate in the last four months. The coincident index grew at almost a 2.0 percent annual rate in 2005, down from about 3.0 percent in 2004.
- The leading index grew strongly from mid-2003 to mid-2004, but it has been fluctuating around a more moderate upward trend since mid-2004. The strengths and weaknesses among the leading indicators were balanced through mid-2005, and the strength has become somewhat more widespread in recent months. The current behavior of the leading index suggests the economy should continue expanding moderately in the near term.

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

The leading index now stands at 138.5 (1996=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.9 percent in November and increased 1.0 percent in October. During the six-month span through December, the leading index increased 1.0 percent, with seven out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals seventy percent).

The next release is scheduled for February 21, Tuesday at 10 A.M. ET.

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

The coincident index now stands at 121.1 (1996=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.4 percent in November and increased 0.2 percent in October. During the six-month period through December, the coincident index increased 0.7 percent.

LAGGING INDICATORS. The lagging index stands at 122.3 (1996=100) in December, with five of the seven components advancing. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were average duration of unemployment (inverted), average prime rate charged by banks, ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales*, ratio of consumer installment credit to personal income*, and change in labor cost per unit of output*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were commercial and industrial loans outstanding* and change in CPI for services. Based on revised data, the lagging index increased 0.5 percent in November and increased 0.7 percent in October.

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 January 20, 2006. 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 (A0M008) and manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods (A0M027) 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.

Effective with the January 22, 2004 release a programming error in the calculation of the leading index -- in place since January 2002 -- has been corrected. The cyclical behavior of the leading index was not affected by either the calculation error or its correction, but the level of the index in the 1959-1996 period is slightly higher.

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Professional Contacts at The Conference Board:		Media Contacts:	
Ken Goldstein:	212-339-0331	Randy Poe:	212-339-0234
Indicators Program:	212-339-0330	Frank Tortorici:	212-339-0231

Email: indicators@conference-board.org
Website: www.conference-board.org/economics/bci

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

	Leading Index	Factor
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2542
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0333
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0753
4	Vendor performance, slower deliveries diffusion index	0.0698
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods	0.0186
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0266
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0377
8	Money supply, M2	0.3535
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1019
10	Index of consumer expectations	0.0291
	Coincident Index	
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.5293
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.2077
3	Industrial production	0.1469
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1161
	Lagging Index	
1	Average duration of unemployment	0.0373
2	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1221
3	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0623
4	Average prime rate	0.2777
5	Commercial and industrial loans	0.1137
6	Consumer installment credit to personal income ratio	0.1931
7	Consumer price index for services	0.1937

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 2006, 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 1984-2004 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 1959-2004. 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 -0.0164, and the trend adjustment factor for the lagging index is 0.1744.

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 2006:

Tuesday, February 21……...for January 2006 data
Monday, March 20……....for February 2006 data
Thursday, April 20……for March 2006 data
Thursday, May 18…….for April 2006 data
Thursday, June 22…….for May 2006 data
Thursday, July 20……..for June 2006 data
Thursday, August 17…….for July 2006 data
Thursday, September 21……...for August 2006 data
Thursday, October 19……for September 2006 data
Monday, November 20…….for October 2006 data
Thursday, December 21……for November 2006 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, 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	$ 535 per year (1 user)
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(Sample available on request)	
Monthly News Release (fax or email)	$ 55 per year
BCI Handbook (published 2001)	$ 20
Corporate Site License	contact Indicators Program at (212) 339-0330

Business Cycle Indicators for Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Spain and the UK are available at $535 per country per year (1 user). Discounts are available to Associates of The Conference Board and accredited academic institutions.

Table 1.--Summary of Composites Indexes

	2005						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Leading index	137.1 r	136.9 r	136.9 r	135.9 r	137.2 R	138.4 r	138.5 p
Percent change	1.1	-.1	.0	-.7	1.0	.9 r	.1 p
Diffusion index	85.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	60.0
Coincident index	120.2 r	120.5 r	119.5 r	120.1 r	120.4 r	120.9 p	121.1 p
Percent change	.3	.2	-.8 r	.5 r	.2	.4 p	.2 p
Diffusion index	100.0	87.5	75.0	37.5	87.5	100.0	87.5
Lagging index	120.3 r	120.6 r	121.1 r	120.8 r	121.6 p	122.2 p	122.3 p
Percent change	.1 r	.2 r	.4 r	-.2 r	.7 p	.5 p	.1 p
Diffusion index	28.6	71.4	57.1	42.9	71.4	85.7	64.3
Coincident-lagging ratio	99.9 r	99.9 r	98.7 r	99.4 r	99.0 p	98.9 p	99.0 p

	Dec to Jun	Jan to Jul	Feb to Aug	Mar to Sep	Apr to Oct	May to Nov	Jun to Dec
Leading index							
Percent change	.7	.8	.4	.4	1.3	2.1	1.0
Diffusion index	55.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	70.0	90.0	70.0
Coincident index							
Percent change	.3	1.1	.2	.6	.8	.9	.7
Diffusion index	75.0	100.0 r	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagging index							
Percent change	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
Diffusion index	71.4	57.1	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	50.0

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

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

Component	2005						
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Leading index component data						
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours)	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.7 p
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	320.7	316.7	317.0	404.7	350.5	322.8 r	316.9
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	148,404	145,427 r	149,934	148,127	147,504 r	146,541 r	146,777 **
Vendor performance--slower deliveries diffusion index (percent)	53.1	51.8	50.5	59.3	61.7	58.3	53.5
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods (mil. 1982 dol.)	53,071	48,887	50,878	46,281	49,463 r	59,179 r	55,338 **
Building permits (thous.)	2,132	2,171	2,138	2,219	2,103	2,163 r	2,068
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c) (index: 1941-43=10)	1,202.26	1,222.24	1,224.27	1,225.91	1,191.96	1,237.37	1,262.07
Money supply, M2 (bil. chn. 2000 dol.)	5,877.4	5,868.9 r	5,870.4 r	5,845.2 r	5,873.4 r	5,921.5 r	5,957.3 **
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.96	0.92	0.76	0.58	0.68	0.54	0.31
Index of consumer expectations (c) (1966:1=100)	85.0	85.5	76.9	63.3	63.2	69.6	80.2
LEADING INDEX (1996=100)	137.1 r	136.9 r	136.9 r	135.9 r	137.2 r	138.4 r	138.5 p
Percent change from preceding month	1.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	1.0	0.9 r	0.1 p
	Leading index net contributions						
Average workweek, production workers, mfg.	....	.06	.00	.13	.19	-.12	-.06
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance	....	.04	.00	-.81	.48	.27	.06
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	....	-.15	.23	-.09	-.03	-.05	.01 **
Vendor performance--slower deliveries diffusion index	....	-.09	-.09	.61	.17	-.24	-.34
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods	....	-.15	.07	-.18	.12	.33	-.12 **
Building permits	....	.05	-.04	.10	-.14	.07	-.12
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c)	....	.06	.01	.01	-.11	.14	.07
Money supply, M2	....	-.05	.01	-.15	.17	.29	.21 **
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	....	.09	.08	.06	.07	.06	.03
Index of consumer expectations (c)	....	.01	-.25	-.40	.00	.19	.31

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).

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

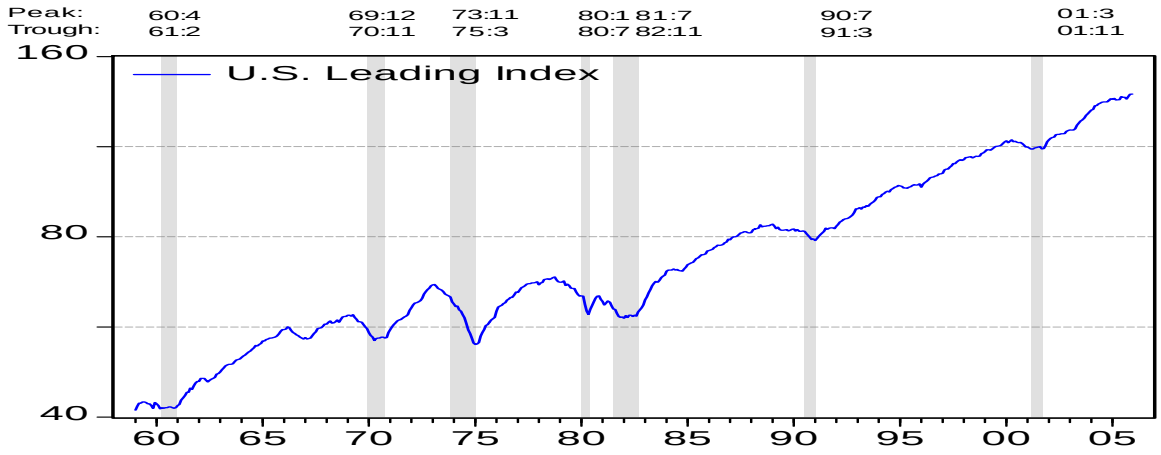
Component	2005 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Coincident index component data							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	133,588	133,865	134,013	134,030	134,055 r	134,360 r	134,468
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2000 dol.)	7,862.9	7,890.1 r	7,543.9 r	7,828.8 r	7,851.6 r	7,915.3 r	7,916.2 **
Industrial production (index: 1997=100)	108.290	108.273	108.587	107.160 r	108.237 r	109.089 r	109.762
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2000 dol.)	948,369	950,408 r	951,818 r	944,239 r	948,160 r	949,932 **	952,177 **
COINCIDENT INDEX (1996=100)	120.2 r	120.5 r	119.5 r	120.1 r	120.4 r	120.9 p	121.1 p
Percent change from preceding month	0.3	0.2	-0.8 r	0.5 r	0.2	0.4 p	0.2 p
Coincident index net contributions							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	....	.11	.06	.01	.01	.12	.04
Personal income less transfer payments	....	.07	-.93	.77	.06	.17	.00 **
Industrial production	....	.00	.04	-.19	.15	.12	.09
Manufacturing and trade sales	....	.02	.02	-.09	.05	.02 **	.03 **
Lagging index component data							
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*	17.2 r	17.7 r	18.9	18.2 r	18.0 r	17.6 r	17.3
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2000 dol.)	1.300	1.288	1.289	1.304 r	1.298 r	1.299 **	1.300 **
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	.6	1.8	1.2	.20	.3 **	.4 **	.5 **
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)	6.01	6.25	6.44	6.59	6.75	7.00	7.15
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2000 dol.)	562,849 r	564,832 r	565,876 r	560,687 r	581,977 r	587,445 r	573,364 **
Ratio, consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income (percent)	20.88 r	20.91 r	21.47 r	20.90 r	20.71 r	20.65 r	20.66 **
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.7	4.6
LAGGING INDEX (1996=100)	120.3 r	120.6 r	121.1 r	120.8 r	121.6 p	122.2 p	122.3 p
Percent change from preceding month	.1 r	.2 r	.4 r	-.2 r	.7 p	.5 p	.1 p
Lagging index net contributions							
Average duration of unemployment	....	-.11	-.24	.14	.04	.08	.06
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales	....	-.11	.01	.14	-.06	.01 **	.01 **
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg	....	.07	-.04	-.06	.01 **	.01 **	.01 **
Average prime rate charged by banks	....	.07	.05	.04	.04	.07	.04
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding	....	.04	.02	-.10	.42	.11	-.28 **
Ratio, consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income	....	.03	.51	-.52	-.18	-.06	.01 **
Change in CPI for services	....	.08	-.06	-.02	.15	.15	-.02

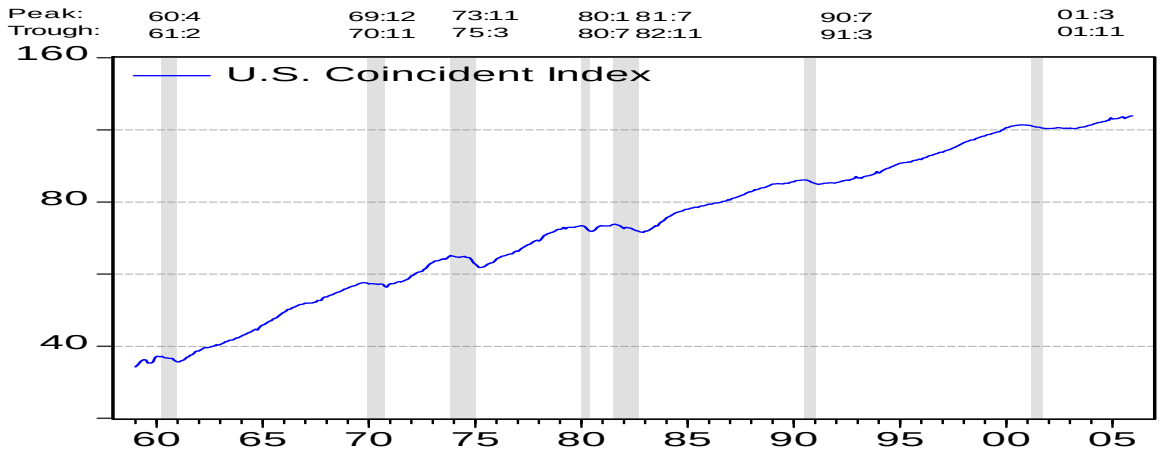
CPI Consumer Price Index. For additional notes see table 2.

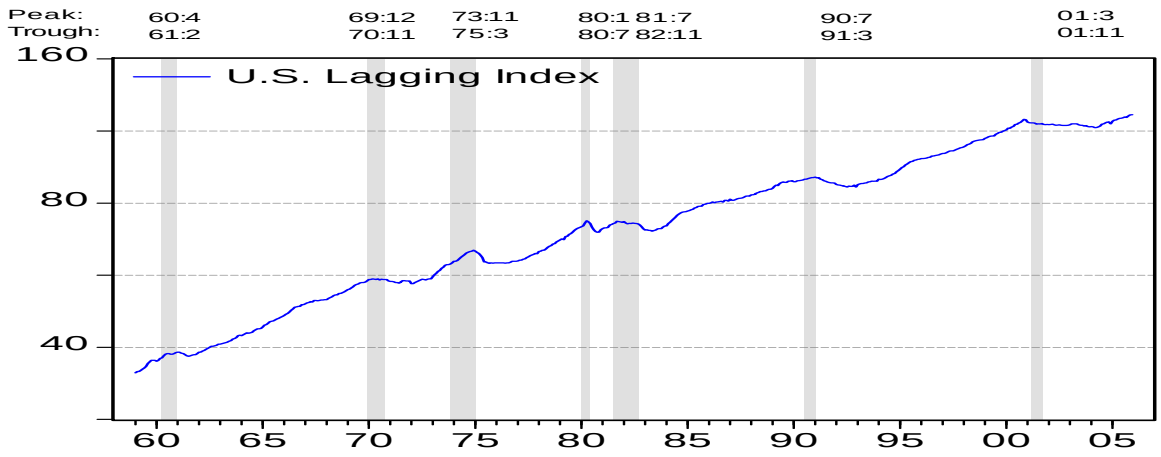
* Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution to the index.

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

U.S. Composite Indexes (1996=100)







Shaded areas represent recessions.

Source: The Conference Board