



THE CONFERENCE BOARD

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. AEST, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 2010

The Conference Board®
Australia Business Cycle IndicatorsSM
THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX®
(LEI) FOR AUSTRALIA
AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR JANUARY 2010

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for Australia declined 0.2 percent and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index®** (CEI) increased 0.4 percent in January.

- The Conference Board LEI for Australia declined slightly in January – the first decrease in eight months. There were large upward revisions to the index from August to November 2009 as actual data for the sales-to-inventories ratio and gross operating surplus for the fourth quarter of 2009 became available. In January, substantial drops in stock prices and building approvals more than offset positive contributions from the yield spread and rural goods exports. Despite the decline in January, the leading economic index increased by 2.7 percent (about a 5.5 percent annual rate) in the six-month period through January 2010, an improvement from the 0.5 percent growth (about a 1.1 percent annual rate) in the previous six months. The strengths and weaknesses among the leading indicators have been largely balanced in recent months.
- The Conference Board CEI for Australia, a measure of current economic activity, continued to increase in January. The strengths among the coincident indicators were very widespread, as all components advanced this month. With this month's gain, the six-month growth rate of the coincident economic index continued to pick up, to 1.1 percent (about a 2.1 percent annual rate) in the period through January, from the 0.8 percent increase (about a 1.6 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. At the same time, real GDP increased at a 3.7 percent annual rate during the last quarter of 2009, an improvement from the gains of 1.1 percent annual rate in the third quarter and the 3.0 percent average annual rate for the first half of the year.
- The Conference Board LEI for Australia declined in January for the first time after seven consecutive gains, and its six-month growth rate has moderated somewhat lately. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for Australia has been on a modest rising trend since mid-2009. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes suggests that the economy will continue to expand, but perhaps at a modest pace in the near term.

LEADING INDICATORS. Four of the seven components in The Conference Board LEI for Australia increased in January. The positive contributors to the index — in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest — are the yield spread, rural goods exports*, gross operating surplus*, and real money supply*. Share prices, building approvals*, and the sales-to-inventories ratio* declined in January.

With the 0.2 percent decrease in January, The Conference Board LEI for Australia now stands at 113.7 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.6 percent in December and increased 0.1 percent in November. During the six-month period through January, the leading economic index increased 2.7 percent, and four of the seven components increased (diffusion index, six-month span equals 57.1 percent).

The next release is scheduled for April 29, 2010 at 10:00 A.M. (AEDST)
In the U.S. – April 28, 2010 at 8:00 P.M. (DST)

COINCIDENT INDICATORS. All four components in The Conference Board CEI for Australia increased in January. The increases - in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest - occurred in employed persons, retail trade, industrial production*, and household gross disposable income*.

With the increase of 0.4 percent in January, The Conference Board CEI for Australia now stands at 115.1 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.3 percent in December and increased 0.4 percent in November. During the six-month period through January, the coincident economic index increased 1.1 percent, with three of the four components in the series making positive contributions (diffusion index, six-month span equals 62.5 percent).

* See notes under data availability.

FOR TABLES AND CHARTS, SEE BELOW

DATA AVAILABILITY. The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] (LEI) for Australia and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) for Australia reported in this release are those available “as of” 10 A.M. ET on March 23, 2010. Some series are estimated as noted below.

NOTES: Series in The Conference Board LEI for Australia that are based on our estimates are sales to inventory ratio and gross operating surplus for private non-financial corporations, the implicit price index used to deflate rural goods exports and building approvals, and the CPI used to deflate money supply M3. Series in The Conference Board CEI for Australia that are based on our estimates are industrial production and household disposable income. CPI was used to deflate retail trade.

Effective with the February 26, 2009 release, the seasonally adjusted retail trade data replaced the trend estimated series, the publication of which was suspended by the Australia Bureau of Statistics.

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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 Australia have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI for Australia 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/>.

Australia Composite Economic Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Economic Index</u>	<u>Factor</u>
1. Yield Spread, 10 year minus Policy Rate	.1113
2. Share Prices, All Ordinaries	.0398
3. Money Supply, M3	.2274
4. Rural Goods Exports	.0261
5. Sales to Inventory Ratio	.4299
6. Gross Operating Surplus, Private Non-Financial Corporations	.1140
7. Building Approvals	.0515
<u>Coincident Economic Index</u>	
1. Retail Trade	.2591
2. Industrial Production	.0941
3. Employed Persons	.4386
4. Household Disposable Income	.2082

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.

These factors were revised effective with the January 2010 release, and all historical values for the two composite economic indexes have been revised at the time to reflect the changes. (Under normal circumstances, updates to the leading and coincident economic indexes only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors above were calculated using 1979 to 2008 as the sample period for measuring volatility for The Conference Board LEI for Australia, and 1982 to 2008 as the sample period for The Conference Board CEI for Australia. There are additional sample periods as 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 factor for The Conference Board LEI for Australia is -0.0605 calculated from 1960-1973, and -0.1194 calculated over the sample period 1974-2008.

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 schedule for “**The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**® (LEI) for Australia” news release for 2010 is:

February 2010 Data	Wednesday, April 28, 2010
March 2010 Data	Wednesday, May 26, 2010
April 2010 Data	Wednesday, June 23, 2010
May 2010 Data	Monday, July 26, 2010
June 2010 Data	Wednesday, August 25, 2010
July 2010 Data	Tuesday, September 28, 2010
August 2010 Data	Wednesday, October 27, 2010
September 2010 Data	Tuesday, November 23, 2010
October 2010 Data	Monday, December 20, 2010

All releases are at 8:00 PM DST (10:00 A M AEDST the next day).

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE BOARD

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AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE BOARD:

Australia Business Cycle Indicators Internet Subscription <i>(Includes monthly release, data, charts and commentary)</i>	not currently available
Individual Data Series	not currently available
Monthly BCI Report <i>(Sample available at http://www.conference-board.org/publications/describeBCI.cfm)</i>	\$ 275 per year
BCI Handbook (published 2001)	\$ 20
Corporate Site License	contact Indicators Program at (212) 339-0330

Business Cycle Indicators for France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Spain and the U.K. are available at \$635 per country per year (1 user). Discounts are available to Associates of The Conference Board and accredited academic institutions.

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The Conference Board Australia Business Cycle Indicators

Table 1.--Summary of Australia Composite Economic Indexes

	2009							2010
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
Leading index	110.7	112.3 r	113.0 r	113.1 r	113.2 r	113.9 p	113.7 p	
Percent change	0.2	1.4 r	0.6	0.1 r	0.1 r	0.6 p	-0.2 p	
Diffusion index	64.3	42.9	50.0	35.7	50.0	64.3	35.7	
Coincident index	113.9	113.4 r	113.6 r	113.9 r	114.3 r	114.6 p	115.1 p	
Percent change	0.0	-0.4	0.2 r	0.3 r	0.4 r	0.3 p	0.4 p	
Diffusion index	25.0	0.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0	

	Jan to Jul	Feb to Aug	Mar to Sep	Apr to Oct	May to Nov	Jun to Dec	Jul to Jan
Leading index							
Percent change	0.5	1.8 r	2.3 r	2.3 r	2.8 r	3.1 p	2.7 p
Diffusion index	64.3	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1
Coincident index							
Percent change	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3 r	0.2 r	0.6 p	1.1 p
Diffusion index	75.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	62.5

p Preliminary. r Revised (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.

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The Conference Board Australia Business Cycle Indicators

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

Component	2009							2010
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
Australia Leading Economic Index component data								
Yield Spread (10 Year - Policy Rate, 3 month moving average)	2.47	2.51	2.46	2.44	2.29	2.22	1.92	
Share Prices, All Ordinaries (Index 2005=100).....	97.8	103.2	109.3	107.0	108.3	112.2	105.3	
Money Supply, M3 (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	708844 r	710133 r	706659 r	703802 r	701098 r	695542 ###	695835 ###	
Building Approvals, (Thous. '07-'08 A\$, SA, 3 month moving average).....	5729158 r	7109213 r	7744823 r	7892762 r	7760528 r	8085422 #	7729518 #	
Rural Goods Exports, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	2171.5 r	2118.7 r	1970.6 r	1906.6 r	1929.6 r	2063.5 #	2174.9 #	
Sales to Inventories Ratio, SA (Q).....	1.330 r	1.320 r	1.320 r	1.320 r	1.320 r	1.320 **	1.310 **	
Gross Operating Surplus, Private Non-Financial Corp. (Mill. '07-'08 A\$, SA, Q).....	53376 r	53296 r	54144 r	54993 r	55841 r	56477 **	56974 **	
LEADING INDEX (2004=100).....	110.7	112.3 r	113.0 r	113.1 r	113.2 r	113.9 p	113.7 p	
Percent change from preceding month.....	0.2	1.4 r	0.6 r	0.1 r	0.1 r	0.6 p	-0.2 p	
Australia Leading Economic Index net contributions								
Yield Spread (10 Year - Policy Rate, 3 month moving average)	....	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.21
Share Prices, All Ordinaries (Index 2005=100).....	....	0.21	0.23	-0.09	0.05	0.14	-0.25
Money Supply, M3 (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	....	0.04	-0.11 r	-0.09 r	-0.09 r	-0.18 ###	0.01 ###
Building Approvals, (Thous. '07-'08 A\$, SA, 3 month moving average).....	....	1.11 r	0.44 r	0.10 r	-0.09 r	0.21 #	-0.23 #
Rural Goods Exports, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	....	-0.06	-0.19 r	-0.09 r	0.03 r	0.18 #	0.14 #
Sales to Inventories Ratio, SA (Q).....	....	-0.06 r	-0.07 r	-0.07 r	-0.07 r	-0.05 **	-0.04 **
Gross Operating Surplus, Private Non-Financial Corp. (Mill. '07-'08 A\$, SA, Q).....	....	-0.02 r	0.18 r	0.18 r	0.17 r	0.13 **	0.10 **

p Preliminary. r Revised. -- * Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution.

Estimates of the quarterly deflator (implicit price index) are used to deflate these series

Estimates of the quarterly deflator (CPI) are used to deflate money supply.

Money Supply (M3) level from April 2002 and on are derived from growth rates reported by the Reserve Bank of Australia

** Statistical Imputation (See page 2 for more details) -- Q: Quarterly series; these series are converted to monthly through a linear interpolation

Data Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia, Thomson Financial

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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The Conference Board Australia Business Cycle Indicators

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

Component	2009						2010
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Australia Coincident Economic Index component data							
Retail Trade (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, 3-month moving average)	11827.0 r	11763 r	11723.8 r	11727.6 r	11771.1 r	11782.0 r	11827.5
Industrial Production (Index 2007-08=100, SA, Q).....	97.1 r	96.8 r	98.3 r	99.8 r	101.3 r	102.3 **	103.2 **
Employed Persons (Thousands of Persons, SA).....	10794.8 r	10773.4 r	10814.1 r	10844.0 r	10876.8 r	10914.2 r	10970.7
Household Gross Disposable Income, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, Q).....	121910.3 r	121206.1 r	120947.7 r	120690.3 r	120434.1 r	120419.4 **	120539.3 **
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100).....	113.9	113.4 r	113.6 r	113.9 r	114.3 r	114.6 p	115.1 p
Percent change from preceding month.....	0.0	-0.4	0.2 r	0.3 r	0.4 r	0.3 p	0.4 p
Australia Coincident Economic Index net contributions							
Retail Trade (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, 3-month moving average)	....	-0.14	-0.09	0.01	0.10 r	0.02 r	0.10
Industrial Production (Index 2007-08=100, SA, Q).....	....	-0.03 r	0.14 r	0.14 r	0.14 r	0.10 **	0.07 **
Employed Persons (Thousands of Persons, SA).....	....	-0.09	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.23
Household Gross Disposable Income, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, Q).....	....	-0.12 r	-0.04 r	-0.04 r	-0.04 r	0.00 **	0.02 **

* Inverted Series, a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution

** Statistical Imputation (See page 2 for more details)

Estimates of the quarterly deflator (CPI) are used to deflate retail trade

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

Data Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia, Thomson Financial

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).

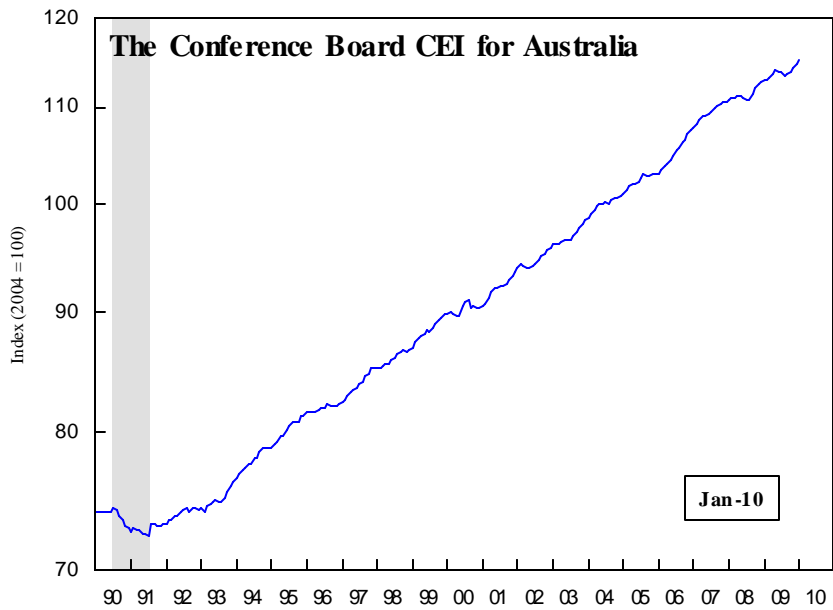
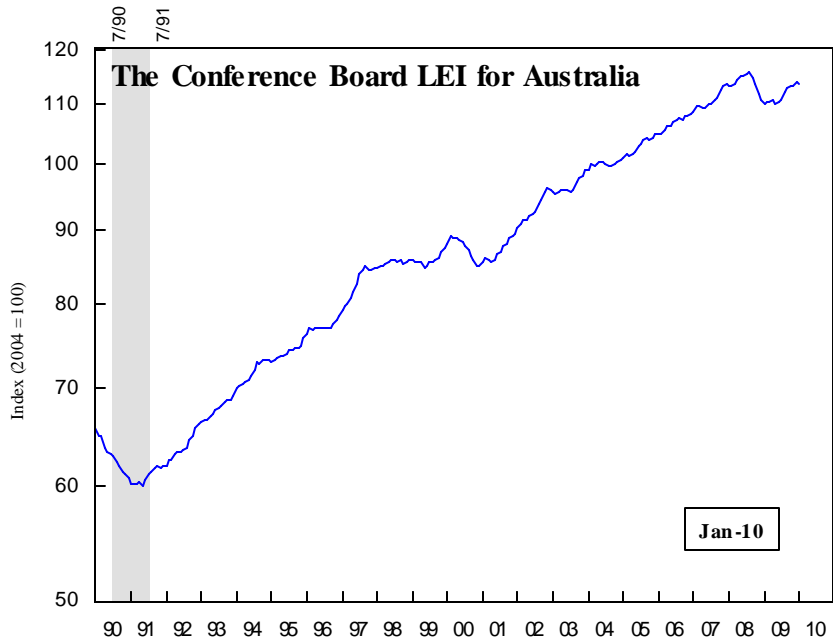
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Source: The Conference Board

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.