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The Conference Board®
U.S. Business Cycle IndicatorsSM

THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX® (LEI) FOR THE UNITED STATES AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR OCTOBER 2012

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index[®] (LEI) for the U.S. increased 0.2 percent, The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index[®] (CEI) increased 0.1 percent and The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index[®] (LAG) increased 0.3 percent in October.

- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased for the second consecutive month in October. Positive contributions from the interest rate spread, *the Leading Credit Index*TM (inverted) and initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted) offset the negative contributions from building permits, consumer expectations for business conditions and the ISM[®] new orders index. In the six-month period ending October 2012, the leading economic index increased 0.5 percent (about a 1.0 percent annual rate), much slower than the growth of 1.8 percent (about a 3.7 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. The strengths and weaknesses among the leading indicators remain equally balanced.
- The Conference Board CEI for the U.S., a measure of current economic activity, edged up in October. The index rose 0.8 percent (about a 1.5 percent annual rate) between April 2012 and October 2012, slightly slower than the growth of 1.0 percent (about a 2.0 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. However, the strengths among the coincident indicators have become less widespread, with three out of four components advancing over the past six months. The lagging economic index increased last month, but at a higher rate than the CEI. As a result, the coincident-to-lagging ratio is down slightly. Real GDP expanded at a 2.0 percent annual rate in the third quarter of this year, after increasing 1.3 percent (annual rate) in the second quarter.
- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased in October, but at a slower pace than in the previous month. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. has been relatively flat since July 2012, and its six-month growth rate has slowed. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggest that the expansion in economic activity should continue in the near term, but at a modest pace.

LEADING INDICATORS. Four of the ten indicators that make up The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased in October. The positive contributors – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were the interest rate spread, *the Leading Credit Index* (inverted), average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), and manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were building permits, average consumer expectations for business conditions, the ISM® new orders index, and stock prices. Average weekly manufacturing hours and manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials* held steady in October.

The LEI for the U.S. now stands at 96.0 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.5 percent in September and decreased 0.4 percent in August. During the six-month span through October, the leading economic index increased 0.5 percent, with five out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 50 percent).

<u>COINCIDENT INDICATORS</u>. Three of the four indicators that make up the CEI for the U.S. increased in October. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were manufacturing and trade sales*, employees on nonagricultural payrolls and personal income less transfer payments*. The negative contributor was industrial production.

The CEI now stands at 104.8 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.2 percent in September and decreased 0.4 percent in August. During the six-month period through October, the coincident economic index increased 0.8 percent, with three out of four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 75 percent).

<u>LAGGING INDICATORS.</u> The lagging economic index stands at 117.1 (2004=100) in October, with four of its seven components advancing. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were commercial and industrial loans outstanding*, the ratio of consumer installment credit to personal income*, the change in CPI for services, and the ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were the change in the index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing* and average duration of unemployment (inverted). The average prime rate charged by banks held steady in October. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index decreased 0.1 percent in September and increased 0.4 percent in August.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND NOTES.

The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] (LEI) for the U.S., **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) for the U.S. and **The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index**[®] (LAG) for the U.S. and reported in the tables in this release are those available "as of" 8:30 am ET on November 20, 2012. Some series are estimated as noted below.

* Series in The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. based on our estimates are manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials, manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft. Series in The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. that are based on our estimates are personal income less transfer payments and manufacturing and trade sales. Series in The Conference Board LAG for the U.S. that are based on our estimates are manufacturing and trade inventories to sales ratio, change in labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing, consumer installment credit to income ratio, and the personal consumption expenditure deflator 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 commercial and industrial loans outstanding) now incorporates the current month's consumer price index when it is available before the release of The Conference Board LEI for the U.S.

Professional Contacts at The Conference Board: Media Contacts:

Ken Goldstein: 212-339-0331 Carol Courter: 212- 339-0232 Indicators Program: 212-339-0330 Jonathan Liu: 212- 339-0257

Email: indicators@conference-board.org

Website: http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

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, coincident, and lagging economic indexes are essentially composite averages of several 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 Conference Board LEI for the U.S. have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity. The cyclical turning points in The Conference Board LAG for the U.S generally have occurred after those in aggregate economic activity.

U.S. Composite Economic Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Economic Index</u>				
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2781		
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0334		
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0811		
4	ISM® new orders index			
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl.			
	aircraft	0.0356		
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0272		
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0381		
8	Leading Credit Index TM	0.0794		
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1069		
10	Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1551		
Coincident Eco	onomic Index			
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.2597		
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.1357		
3	Industrial production	0.0728		
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.5318		
Lagging Econo	omic Index			
1	Average duration of unemployment	0.0361		
2	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1211		
3	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0587		
4	Average prime rate	0.2815		
5	Commercial and industrial loans	0.0970		
6	Consumer installment credit to personal income ratio	0.2101		
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 2012, and all historical values for the three composite economic indexes were revised at this time to reflect the changes. (Under normal circumstances, updates to the leading, coincident, and lagging economic indexes only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors for The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. were calculated using 1984-2010 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 economic indexes was 1959-2010. 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: http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

The trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LEI for the U.S is -0.0321(over the 1984 – present) and 0.1145 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the U.S is 0.1786.

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 economic 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.

NOTICES

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the U.S. news release schedule for 2012:

Thursday, December 20, 2012

For November 2012 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

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Table 1. Summary of U.S. Composite Economic Indexes

	2012						
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Leading index	95.5	95.8	95.3	95.7 r	95.3 r	95.8 r	96.0 p
Percent change	1	.3	5	.4 r	4 r	.5 r	.2 p
Diffusion index	50	60	25	70	40	65	50
Coincident index	104.0	104.5	104.3	104.9 r	104.5 r	104.7 r	104.8 p
Percent change	.2	.5	2	.6 r	4 r	.2	.1 p
Diffusion index	100	87.5	50	87.5	25	75	75
Lagging index	115.0 r	115.6	116.0 r	116.3	116.8 r	116.7 r	117.1 p
Percent change	.5 r	.5 r	.3	.3	.4 r	1 r	.3 p
Diffusion index	78.6	50	57.1	35.7	78.6	28.6	64.3
Coincident-lagging ratio	90.4	90.4	89.9 r	90.2 r	89.5 r	89.7 r	89.5 p
	Oct to	Nov to	Dec to	Jan to	Feb to	Mar to	Apr to
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Leading index							
Percent change	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.5
Diffusion index	80	90	55	60	40	50	50
Coincident index							
Percent change	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Diffusion index	100	100	100	100	75	100	75
Lagging index							
Percent change	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.8
Diffusion index	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	85.7	78.6	78.6

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 contributing positively. 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 https://www.conference-board.org/data/bcicountry.cfm?cid=1

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Table 2. Data and Net Contributions for Components of the U.S. Leading Economic Index

	2012							
Component	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
	U.S. Leading Economic Index component data							
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours)	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7 r	41.5	41.5	41.5	
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	384.3	378.7	386.4	366.1	371.8	375.7 r	367.2	
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	129,541	130,036 r	128,229 r	132,035 r	128,409 r	129,121 r	129,168 **	
ISM New Orders Index (percent)	58.2	60.1	47.8	48.0	47.1	52.3	54.2	
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft (mil. 1982 dol.).	39343	40211	39036	36766 r	36816 r	36903 r	36973 **	
Building permits (thous.)	723	784	760	811	801 r	890 r	866	
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c) (index: 1941-43=10)	1,386.43	1,341.27	1,323.48	1,359.78	1,403.44	1,443.42	1,437.82	
Leading Credit Index ™ (std. dev. 1)*	-0.45 r	0.43 r	-0.28 r	-0.21 r	-1.07 r	-1.83 r	-1.40	
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	1.91	1.64	1.46	1.37	1.55	1.58	1.59	
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions (std. dev. ¹)	-0.43 r	-0.37 r	-0.80 r	-0.68 r	-0.96 r	-0.48 r	-0.20	
LEADING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	95.5 -0.1	95.8 0.3	95.3 -0.5	95.7 r 0.4 r	95.3 r -0.4 r	95.8 r 0.5 r	96.0 p 0.2 p	
-	U.S. Leading Economic Index net contributions							
Average workweek, production workers, mfg		07	.00	.07 r	13 r	.00	.00	
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance	••••	.05	07	.18	05	03	.08	
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials		.03 r	11 r	.24 r	23 r	.04	.00 **	
ISM New Orders Index		.10	16	15	17	06	02	
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft		.08	11	21 r	.00 r	.01 r	.01 **	
Building permits		.22	08	.18	03	.29 r	07	
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c)		13	05	.10	.12	.11	01	
Leading Credit Index™		03 r	.02 r	.02 r	.08 r	.14 r	.11	
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds		.18	.16	.15	.17	.17	.17	
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions		06	12	11	15	07 r	03	

- Preliminary. r Revised. c Corrected.
 - Standard deviation above or below the mean
- Inverted series; a negative change or value 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 U.S. Coincident Economic Index and U.S. Lagging Economic Index

_	2012							
Component	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
	U.S. Coincident Economic Index component data							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	132,931	133,018	133,063	133,244 r	133,436 r	133,584 r	133,755	
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2005 dol.)	9,479 r	9,525 r	9,549 r	9,554 r	9,532 r	9,526 r	9,534 **	
Industrial production (index: 2007=100)	97.272 r	97.259 r	97.261 r	97.921 r	96.834 r	97.009 r	96.588	
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2005 dol.)	1,017,537 r	1,024,553 r	1,019,915 r	1,029,480 r	1,024,053 r	1,027,617 **	1,029,287 **	
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	104.0 0.2	104.5 0.5	104.3 -0.2	104.9 r 0.6 r	104.5 r -0.4 r	104.7 r 0.2	104.8 p 0.1 p	
		U.S. Coincident Economic Index net contributions						
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls		.02	.01	.04 r	.04 r	.03 r	.03	
Personal income less transfer payments		.07	.03 r	.01 r	03 r	01 r	.01 **	
Industrial production		.00	.00 r	.05 r	08 r	.01 r	03	
Manufacturing and trade sales		.37 r	24 r	.50 r	28 r	.18 **	.09 **	
			U.S. Lagging	g Economic Ind	ex component d	ata		
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*	39.1	39.7	39.9	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.2	
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2005 dol.)	1.335 r	1.331 r	1.339	1.337 r	1.348 r	1.347 **	1.349 **	
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	-0.9	1.7 r	3.7 r	2.5 r	3.1 r	0.2 r	-0.8 **	
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2005 dol.)	813,086 r	827,488 r	821,752 r	836,622 r	840,441 r	835,684 r	846,936 **	
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income (percent)	20.11	20.21 r	20.23 r	20.18 r	20.29 r	20.30	20.34 **	
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	
LAGGING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	115.0 r .5 r	115.6 .5 r	116.0 r .3	116.3 .3	116.8 r .4 r	116.7 r 1 r	117.1 p .3 p	
-			U.S. Lagging	a Economic Ind	ex net contributi	ions		
Average duration of unemployment		05	02	.10	04	05	04	
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales		04 r	.07 r	02 r	.10 r	01 **	.02 **	
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg		.15 r	.12 r	07 r	.04 r	17 r	06 **	
Average prime rate charged by banks		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
Commercial and industrial loans								
outstanding		.17	07 r	.17 r	.04 r	06	.13 **	
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income		.10 r	.02 r	05 r	.11 r	.01	.04 **	
Change in CPI for services		02	.00	06	.06	.02	.02	

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

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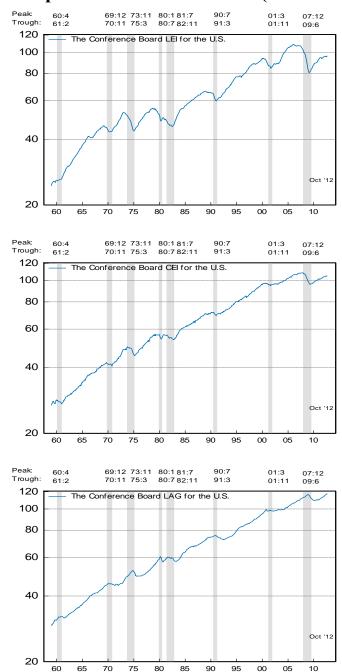
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^{*} Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution to the index.

^{**} Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

U.S. Composite Economic Indexes (2004=100)



Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

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