



THE CONFERENCE BOARD

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. (BEIJING TIME), JULY 22, 2015

The Conference Board®
China Business Cycle IndicatorsSM
**THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX®
(LEI) FOR CHINA**
AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR JUNE 2015

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for China increased 1.0 percent and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI)** increased 0.4 percent in June.

- The Conference Board LEI for China increased in June, with total loans issued by financial institutions making the largest positive contribution. During the first half of 2015, the leading economic index increased 6.0 percent (about a 12.3 percent annual rate), slightly up from the 5.7 percent increase (about an 11.7 percent annual rate) in the second half of last year. Moreover, the strengths among the leading indicators were balanced with the weaknesses in the last six months.
- The Conference Board CEI for China, a measure of current economic activity, also increased in June. Despite the gain, the coincident economic index increased 1.4 percent (about a 2.7 percent annual rate) during the first half of 2015, down from the 4.2 percent growth (about an 8.6 percent annual rate) over the prior six months. Meanwhile, according to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, real GDP grew by 7.0 percent (annual rate) in the second quarter— the same rate of growth as in the first quarter.
- The upward trend in the LEI for China has continued through the first half of this year, and as a result its six-month growth has picked up slightly from the second half of last year. Meanwhile, the CEI also continued to increase through June, but its six-month growth has slowed compared to the second half of 2014. Despite the modest improvement in the six-month growth rate of the LEI, slower growth in the CEI coupled with increased volatility in both indexes suggest that the rate of China's economic expansion is unlikely to accelerate in the near term.

LEADING INDICATORS. Five of the six components that make up The Conference Board LEI for China increased in June. The positive contributors to the index—in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest—were total loans issued by financial institutions, the (inverted) PMI supplier delivery index, the 5000 industry enterprises diffusion index: raw materials supply index*, the consumer expectations index*, and total floor space started. The PMI new export orders index was unchanged in June.

The next release is scheduled for Tuesday, August 25, 2015 at 10:00 A.M. (Beijing time)

In New York – Monday, August 24, 2015 at 10:00 P.M. (ET)

With the increase of 1.0 percent in June, The Conference Board LEI for China now stands at 329.6 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 1.1 percent in May and increased 1.5 percent in April. During the six-month span through June, The Conference Board LEI for China increased 6.0 percent, and three of the six components advanced (diffusion index, six-month span equals 50.0 percent).

COINCIDENT INDICATORS. Four of the five components that make up The Conference Board CEI for China increased in June. The positive contributors to the index — in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest — were retail sales of consumer goods, value-added industrial production, manufacturing employment*, and electricity production. Volume of passenger traffic declined in June.

With the increase of 0.4 percent in June, The Conference Board CEI for China now stands at 276.3 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.5 percent in May and decreased 0.7 percent in April. During the six-month span through June, The Conference Board CEI for China increased 1.4 percent, and four of the five components advanced (diffusion index, six-month span equals 80.0 percent).

FOR TABLES AND CHARTS, SEE BELOW

DATA AVAILABILITY AND NOTES. The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] for China and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] for China reported in this release are those available “as of” 10:00 A.M. (ET) on July 20, 2015.

* The series in The Conference Board LEI for China that is based on our estimate are the consumer expectations index and the 5000 industry enterprises diffusion index: raw materials supply index. The series in The Conference Board CEI for China that is based on our estimates is manufacturing employment.

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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 China have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI for China 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 website: www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

China Composite Economic Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Economic Index</u>	<u>Factor</u>
1. Consumer Expectations Index	0.0872
2. NBS Manufacturing PMI Sub-Indices: Export Orders	0.0836
3. NBS Manufacturing PMI Sub-Indices: PMI Supplier Deliveries, inverted	0.2558
4. Total Loans Issued by Financial Institutions	0.1462
5. 5000 Industry Enterprises Diffusion Index: Raw Materials Supply Index	0.4092
6. Total Floor Space Started	0.0180
 <u>Coincident Economic Index</u>	
1. Value Added of Industrial Production	0.1935
2. Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	0.2009
3. Electricity Production	0.2230
4. Volume of Passenger Traffic	0.1080
5. Manufacturing Employment	0.2746

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 release in January 2013. Updates to the leading and coincident indexes normally only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months. The factors above for the leading economic index were calculated using the February 2005 to December 2011 as the sample period for measuring volatility. Separate sets of factors for the February 1996 to January 2005, June 1992 to January 1996, February 1990 to May 1992, and the February 1986 to January 1990 period, are available upon request. The factors above for coincident economic index were calculated using the February 2000 to December 2011 as the sample period. Separate sets of factors for the January 1990 to January 2000, January 1990, July 1986 to December 1989, and the February 1986 to June 1986 period, are available upon request. 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: www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

The trend adjustment factors for the leading economic index are 0.6649 (calculated over the 2002 – 2011 period), 0.4178 (calculated over the 1992 – 2001 period), and -0.3803 (calculated over the 1986 – 1991 period).

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 monthly data revisions are now a regular part of the U.S. Business Cycle and Global Indicators program. The main advantage of this procedure is to utilize in the leading economic index the data such as bond yields, stock prices, and change in consumer confidence that are available sooner than other data on real aspects of the economy such as housing starts and new orders. 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 Conference Board Leading Economic Index[®] (LEI) for China news release schedule for 2015:

Tuesday, August 25, 2015	For July 2015 data
Tuesday, September 22, 2015	For August 2015 data
Friday, October 23, 2015	For September 2015 data
Friday, November 20, 2015	For October 2015 data
Tuesday, December 22, 2015	For November 2015 data

All releases are at 10:00 A.M. (Beijing time).

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世界大型企业研究会中国先行与同步经济指数

表 1: 中国经济指数摘要

	2014							2015
	十二月	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月	
中国先行经济指数	311.0	312.8 p	317.2 p	317.7 p	322.5 p	326.2 p	329.6 p	
环比增长	0.9	0.6 p	1.4 p	0.2 p	1.5 p	1.1 p	1.0 p	
扩散指数	83.3	33.3	83.3	41.7	100.0	83.3	91.7	
中国同步经济指数	272.6	266.7 p	264.6 p	275.6 p	273.7 p	275.2 p	276.3 p	
环比增长	2.4	-2.2 p	-0.8 p	4.2 p	-0.7 p	0.5 p	0.4 p	
扩散指数	100.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	80.0	
	六月至十二月	七月至一月	八月至二月	九月至三月	十月至四月	十一月至五月	十二月至六月	
中国先行经济指数								
环比增长	5.7	5.0 p	5.7 p	4.8 p	5.2 p	5.8 p	6.0 p	
扩散指数	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	
中国同步经济指数								
环比增长	4.2	0.8 p	-0.1 p	3.7 p	2.9 p	3.3 p	1.4 p	
扩散指数	100.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	

p 初步估算 r 已修订(此处只限于指数与月增长).

计算提示: 扩散指数用于衡量指数构成中增长与下降的指标的比例

增长率大于百分之0.05, 其扩散指标为1.0。如指标增长率小与百分之0.05, 其扩散指标为0.5。

当指标下降率大于百分之0.05时, 其扩散指标为0.0。

如需更多信息, 请查询网站: www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

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世界大型企业研究会中国先行与同步经济指数

表2：中国先行经济指数数据及各指标的净贡献率

指标	2014						2015
	十二月	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月
中国先行指数各指标							
消费者预期指数 (季节调整后).....	109.10	109.00	113.00	110.30	110.90	113.40	113.67 **
金融机构人民币各项贷款总额 (十亿元计, 以2004年生产价格指数为基准, 季节调整后).....	70652.49	72509.46 r	73747.27 r	75217.18 r	75721.59 r	76636.08 r	77689.42
5000户企业家调查扩散指数							
原材料供应情况指数(季节调整后, 季度数据).....	69.21	69.33 **	69.46 **	69.58 **	69.70 **	69.82 **	69.94 **
中国制造业采购经理指数 (PMI)							
供应商配送时间(逆行指标, 季节调整后).....	49.91	50.16	50.44	50.43	50.26	50.67	50.37
中国制造业采购经理指数 (PMI)							
新出口订单(季节调整后).....	48.91	48.53	49.98 r	47.44	48.23	48.78	48.73
全国房屋建筑新开工面积 (千平方米计, 季节调整后).....	149420.91	118407.81	122446.27 r	97601.86	130181.99 r	137185.39	138338.24
先行指数 (2004=100).....	311.0	312.8 p	317.2 p	317.7 p	322.5 p	326.2 p	329.6 p
环比增长.....	0.9	0.6 p	1.4 p	0.2 p	1.5 p	1.1 p	1.0 p
中国先行指数各指标的净贡献率							
消费者预期指数 (季节调整后).....	....	-0.01	0.35	-0.24	0.05	0.22	0.02 **
金融机构人民币各项贷款总额 (十亿元计, 以2004年生产价格指数为基准, 季节调整后).....	....	0.38	0.25	0.29 r	0.10 r	0.18 r	0.20
5000户企业家调查扩散指数							
原材料供应情况指数(季节调整后, 季度数据).....	....	0.05 **	0.05 **	0.05 **	0.05 **	0.05 **	0.05 **
中国制造业采购经理指数 (PMI)							
供应商配送时间(逆行指标, 季节调整后).....	....	-0.06	-0.07	0.00	0.04	-0.11	0.08
中国制造业采购经理指数 (PMI)							
新出口订单(季节调整后).....	....	-0.03	0.12	-0.21	0.07	0.05	0.00
全国房屋建筑新开工面积 (千平方米计, 季节调整后).....	....	-0.42 r	0.06 r	-0.41 r	0.51 r	0.09	0.02

p 初步估算 r 已修订 n.a. 无数据 c 已改正 * 逆行指标, 当此指标下降时, 其对合成指数的净贡献率为正

** 统计估算 - Q: 季度数据是通过线性插值转换为月度数据的

数据来源: CEIC, 中国国家统计局, 中国人民银行, 世界大型企业研究会

计算提示--由于四舍五入的影响及基值的差异, 该指数的百分比变率并不总是等于各指标净贡献率的总和

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世界大型企业研究会中国先行与同步经济指数

表3: 中国同步指数数据及各指标的净贡献率

指标	2014						2015
	十二月	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月
中国同步指数各指标							
工业增加值产量 (十亿元计, 以2004年生产价格指数为基准, 季节调整后)	1540.6 r	1528.4 r	1534.6 r	1548.0 r	1551.8 r	1563.2 r	1577.0
社会消费品零售总额 (十亿元计, 以2004年零售价格指数为基准, 季节调整后)	1853.2 r	1857.0 r	1818.9 r	1949.2 r	1936.3 r	1963.6 r	1992.4
旅客周转量合计 (十亿人公里, 季节调整后).....	296.0 r	227.9 r	237.4 r	294.4 r	260.3 r	260.0 r	252.9
发电量 (十亿千瓦时, 季节调整后).....	460.6 r	473.2 r	452.6 r	454.6	466.9 r	468.2 r	470.2
城镇制造业就业人数 (百万人, 季节调整后, 季度数据).....	89.3	89.6	90.0**	90.3**	90.7**	91.0**	91.4**
同步指数 (2004=100).....	272.6	266.7 p	264.6 p	275.6 p	273.7 p	275.2 p	276.3 p
环比增长.....	2.4	-2.2 p	-0.8 p	4.2 p	-0.7 p	0.5 p	0.4 p
中国同步指数各指标的净贡献率							
工业增加值产量 (十亿元计, 以2004年生产价格指数为基准, 季节调整后)	....	-0.15	0.08 r	0.17 r	0.05 r	0.14 r	0.17
社会消费品零售总额 (十亿元计, 以2004年零售价格指数为基准, 季节调整后)	....	0.04 r	-0.42 r	1.39	-0.13 r	0.28	0.29
旅客周转量合计 (十亿人公里, 季节调整后).....	....	-2.81 r	0.44 r	2.32 r	-1.33 r	-0.02 r	-0.30
发电量 (十亿千瓦时, 季节调整后).....	....	0.60 r	-0.99 r	0.10	0.60	0.06	0.10
城镇制造业就业人数 (百万人, 季节调整后, 季度数据).....	....	0.11	0.11**	0.11**	0.11**	0.11**	0.11**

p 初步估算 r 已修订 n.a. 无数据 c 已改正 * 逆行指标; 当此指标下降时, 其对合成指数的净贡献率为正

** 统计估算--Q: 季度数据是通过线性插值转换为月度数据的

数据来源: CEIC, 中国国家统计局, 中国人民银行, 世界大型企业研究会

计算提示--由于四舍五入的影响及基值的差异, 该指数的百分比变率并不总是等于各指标净贡献率的总和

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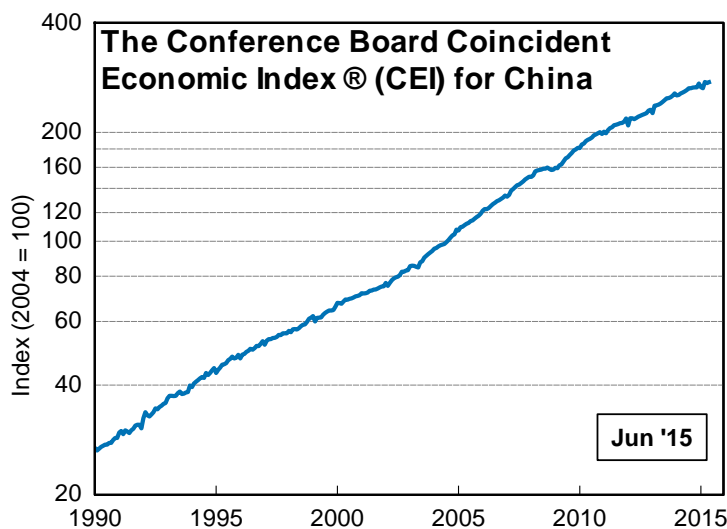
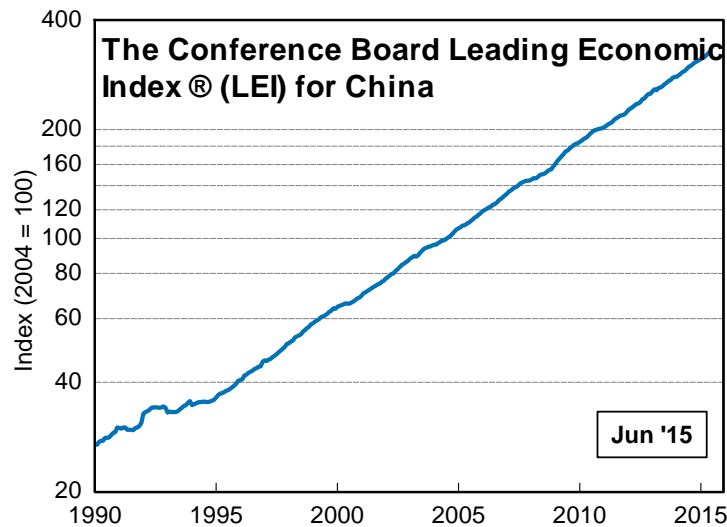
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China Composite Economic Indexes



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

Source: The Conference Board

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