



THE CONFERENCE BOARD

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. (BEIJING TIME), FRIDAY, MAY 13, 2011

The Conference Board®
China Business Cycle IndicatorsSM
**THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX®
(LEI) FOR CHINA**
AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR MARCH 2011

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for China increased 1.0 percent, and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI)** increased 1.6 percent in March.

- The Conference Board LEI for China increased sharply in March, following small gains in the previous two months. The consumer expectations index increased substantially, and the total floor space started component also improved. The gains from these components more than offset negative contributions from the (inverted) PMI manufacturing supplier delivery index and the PMI new export orders index. With the gain in March, the six-month increase in the leading economic index picked up slightly -- to 2.4 percent (a 4.9 percent annual rate) in the period through March 2011, but it remains lower than the increase of 4.3 percent (an 8.8 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. Moreover, the strengths among the leading indicators have become less widespread, with the number of components rising just equal to those falling in recent months.
- The Conference Board CEI for China, a measure of current economic activity, also increased sharply in March. Most of the components contributed positively to the index this month except passenger traffic. With the increase in March, the six-month growth rate of the coincident economic index also picked up to 2.4 percent (a 4.8 percent annual rate) in the period through March 2011, but it is down sharply from 6.2 percent (a 12.8 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. Nonetheless, the strengths among the coincident indicators have been somewhat more widespread than the weaknesses in recent months.
- The Conference Board LEI for China has resumed its upward trend, after a brief pause in December. However, its six-month growth rate is still near the lowest rate since 2008. Likewise, The Conference Board CEI for China has also continued to increase, but its six-month growth rate has slowed from last year as well. Taken together, the recent behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggests that economic expansion will continue, albeit at a more moderate pace in the near term.

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

The next release is scheduled for Thursday, June 16, 2011 at 10:00 A.M. (Beijing time)

In New York – Wednesday, June 15, 2011 at 10:00 P.M. (ET)

With the increase of 1.0 percent in March, The Conference Board LEI for China now stands at 157.0 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.3 percent in both February and January. During the six-month span through March, The Conference Board LEI for China increased 2.4 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 March. The positive contributors to the index – in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest – include manufacturing employment**, value-added of industrial production, electricity production, and retail sales of consumer goods. Volume of passenger traffic declined in March.

With the increase of 1.6 percent in March, The Conference Board CEI for China now stands at 199.6 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.3 percent in both February and January. During the six-month span through March, The Conference Board CEI for China increased 2.4 percent, and three of the five components advanced (diffusion index, six-month span equals 60.0 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 May 10, 2011.

* Due to a delay in the release of “The PBoC 5000 Industry Enterprises Diffusion Index: Raw Materials Supply Index,” this series in The Conference Board LEI for China was estimated for September 2010 and on. There are no series in The Conference Board CEI for China that are based on our estimates.

** Beginning with data for January 2011, the manufacturing employment component is being released on a monthly basis by the National Bureau of Statistics. The component’s scope and coverage have also been revised, but the quarterly history of this series has not been affected by these changes. We are currently monitoring this component and other employment indicators. If and when improvements become possible in the coverage of total employment in the coincident economic index, we will incorporate them into the index.

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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	0.0935
2. NBS Manufacturing PMI Sub-Indices: Export Orders	0.0720
3. NBS Manufacturing PMI Sub-Indices: PMI Supplier Deliveries, inverted	0.2231
4. Total Loans Issued by Financial Institutions	0.1486
5. 5000 Industry Enterprises Diffusion Index: Raw Materials Supply Index	0.4448
6. Total Floor Space Started	0.0180
 <u>Coincident Economic Index</u>	
1. Value Added of Industrial Production	0.1876
2. Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	0.2125
3. Electricity Production	0.1535
4. Volume of Passenger Traffic	0.1264
5. Manufacturing Employment	0.3200

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 on the release for January 2011. 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 2009 period as the sample period for measuring volatility. Separate sets of factors for the January 2005, February 1996 to December 2004, 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 2009 period as the sample period. Separate sets of factors for the February 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 factor for the leading economic index is 0.2883, calculated over the 1986-2009 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 2011 schedule for “The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for China” updates is:

April 2011 Data ... Thursday, June 16, 2011
May 2011 Data ... Wednesday, July 20, 2011
June 2011 Data ... Tuesday, August 16, 2011
July 2011 Data ... Wednesday, September 21, 2011
August 2011 Data ... Wednesday, October 19, 2011
September 2011 Data ... Thursday, November 17, 2011
October 2011 Data ... Wednesday, December 14, 2011

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经济指数

表 1：中国经济指数摘要

	2010							2011
	九月	十月	十一月	十二月	一月	二月	三月	
中国先行经济指数	153.3 p	154.6 p	155.4 p	154.5 p	154.9 p	155.4 p	157.0 p	
环比增长	0.5 p	0.8 p	0.5 p	-0.6 p	0.3 p	0.3 p	1.0 p	
扩散指数	66.7	83.3	83.3	50.0	33.3	50.0	66.7	
中国同步经济指数	195.0	195.3 r	197.2 r	195.3 r	195.9 r	196.5 r	199.6	
环比增长	0.6	0.2 r	1.0	-1.0 r	0.3 r	0.3 r	1.6	
扩散指数	80.0	40.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	80.0	
	三月至	四月至	五月至	六月至	七月至	八月至	九月至	
	九月	十月	十一月	十二月	一月	二月	三月	
中国先行经济指数								
环比增长	4.3	5.2 p	4.7 p	3.1 p	2.4 p	1.9 p	2.4 p	
扩散指数	83.3	83.3	83.3	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.0	
中国同步经济指数								
环比增长	6.2	5.1	5.3 r	2.8	2.3 r	1.3 r	2.4	
扩散指数	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	60.0	

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	2010						2011
	九月	十月	十一月	十二月	一月	二月	三月
中国先行指数各指标							
消费者预期指数 (季节调整后).....	104.49	104.14	103.10	100.57	99.99	99.65	109.32
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).....	39083.63	39487.60 r	39566.96 r	39706.78 r	38848.37 r	38896.23 r	39058.12
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).....	65.79	66.08 **	66.29 **	66.45 **	66.57 **	66.68 **	66.76 **
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).....	49.83	49.06	48.83	49.03	49.24	48.83	50.03
中国制造业采购经理指数 (PMI)							
新出口订单 (季节调整后)	52.91	53.55	54.18	54.53 r	53.03	52.16	49.31
全国房屋建筑新开工面积 (千平方米计, 季节调整后).....	168019.71	175481.84	187129.89 r	123920.93	159075.80 r	152688.73	173677.53
先行指数 (2004=100).....	153.3	154.6 p	155.4 p	154.5 p	154.9 p	155.4 p	157.0 p
环比增长.....	0.5	0.8 p	0.5 p	-0.6 p	0.3 p	0.3 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).....	....	-0.03	-0.10	-0.24	-0.05	-0.03	0.90
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).....	....	0.15 r	0.03	0.05 r	-0.32 r	0.02 r	0.06
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).....	....	0.13 **	0.09 **	0.07 **	0.06 **	0.04 **	0.04 **
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).....	....	0.17	0.05	-0.04	-0.05	0.09 r	-0.27
中国制造业采购经理指数 (PMI)							
新出口订单 (季节调整后) .....	....	0.05	0.05	0.03	-0.11 r	-0.06	-0.20
全国房屋建筑新开工面积 (千平方米计, 季节调整后).....	....	0.08 r	0.12 r	-0.73 r	0.45 r	-0.07 r	0.23

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	2010							2011
	九月	十月	十一月	十二月	一月	二月	三月	
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)	1018.6 r	1028.5 r	1044.8 r	1058.4 r	1022.8 r	1075.1 r	1103.3	
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)	1169.8 r	1166.7 r	1175.9 r	1185.0 r	1199.1 r	1211.8 r	1232.1	
旅客周转量合计 (十亿人公里，季节调整后).....	243.0 r	241.0 r	240.1 r	229.8 r	244.6 r	246.2 r	240.1	
发电量 (十亿千瓦时，季节调整后).....	347.1 r	345.7 r	352.9 r	354.8 r	372.9 r	369.8 r	379.1	
城镇制造业就业人数 (百万人，季节调整后，季度数据).....	75.5 r	75.9 r	76.5 r	74.3 r	72.4 r	70.5 r	72.1	
同步指数 (2004=100).....	195.0	195.3 r	197.2 r	195.3 r	195.9 r	196.5	199.6	
环比增长.....	0.6	0.2 r	1.0	-1.0 r	0.3 r	0.3	1.6	
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)	....	0.18	0.30	0.24	-0.64 r	0.94 r	0.49	
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)	....	-0.06 r	0.17 r	0.16	0.25 r	0.22 r	0.35	
旅客周转量合计 (十亿人公里，季节调整后).....	....	-0.10 r	-0.05 r	-0.55 r	0.79 r	0.08	-0.32	
发电量 (十亿千瓦时，季节调整后).....	....	-0.06 r	0.32 r	0.09 r	0.76	-0.13 r	0.38	
城镇制造业就业人数 (百万人，季节调整后，季度数据).....	....	0.20 r	0.24 r	-0.93 r	-0.84 r	-0.84 r	0.70	

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

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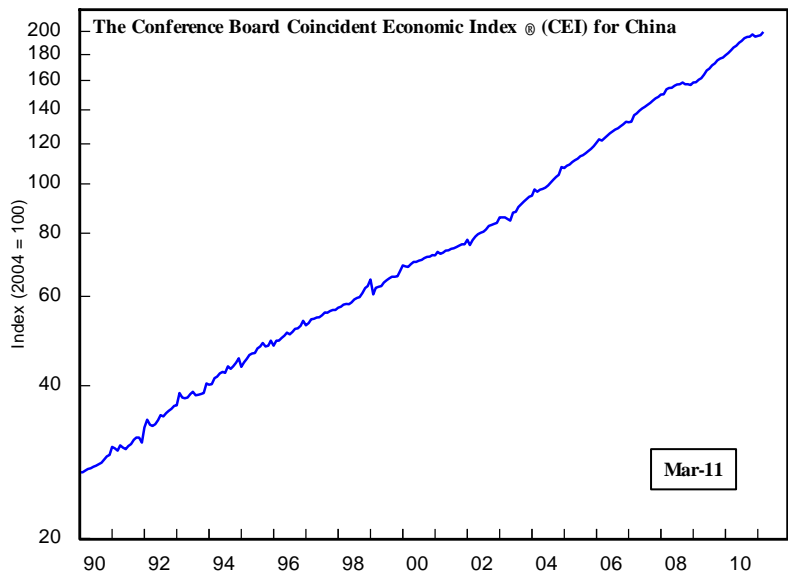
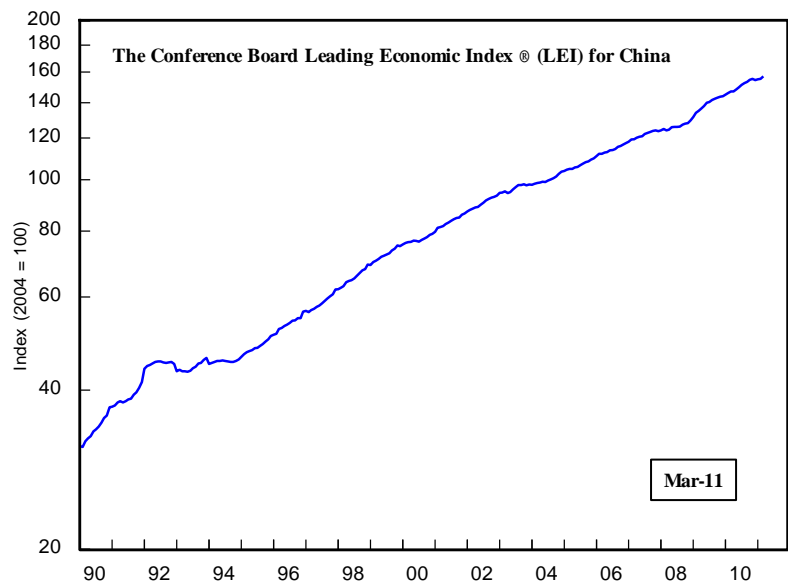
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中国经济指数图表

China



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

