



THE CONFERENCE BOARD

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. AEST, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2010

The Conference Board®  
Australia Business Cycle Indicators<sup>SM</sup>  
**THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX®**  
**(LEI) FOR AUSTRALIA**  
**AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR SEPTEMBER 2010**

**The Conference Board Leading Economic Index®** (LEI) for Australia declined 0.1 percent and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index®** (CEI) increased 0.3 percent in September.

- The Conference Board LEI for Australia fell in September for the first time since May 2009, with building approvals and rural goods exports declining sharply. Despite the small decline in September, the leading economic index grew by 3.5 percent (a 7.2 percent annual rate) from March to September 2010, slightly up from the 2.9 percent increase (a 5.9 percent annual rate) in the previous six months. Moreover, the strengths and weaknesses among the leading indicators have been roughly balanced over the past six months.
- The Conference Board CEI for Australia, a measure of current economic activity, increased again in September, and all components continued to advance. With September's gain, the coincident economic index grew by 1.5 percent (a 3.0 percent annual rate) in the six-month period through September 2010, up from the 1.0 percent rate (a 1.9 percent annual rate) in the previous six months. At the same time, real GDP increased at a 4.9 percent annual rate in the second quarter of 2010, an improvement from the growth of 2.7 percent (annual rate) in the first quarter of 2010.
- The Conference Board LEI for Australia declined slightly in September for the first time since the middle of last year, but its six-month growth rate has been generally stable in recent months. At the same time, The Conference Board CEI for Australia continues to increase, and its growth rate has picked up slightly in the last six months. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes suggests that economic expansion will continue in the near term.

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

With the 0.1 percent decrease in September, The Conference Board LEI for Australia now stands at 120.4 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.2 percent in August and increased 0.8 percent in July. During the six-month period through September, the leading economic index increased 3.5 percent, and four of the seven components increased (diffusion index, six-month span equals 57.1 percent).

The next release is scheduled for December 21, 2010 at 10:00 A.M. (AEST)  
*In the U.S. – December 20, 2010 at 6:00 P.M. (EST)*

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

With the increase of 0.3 percent in September, The Conference Board CEI for Australia now stands at 116.4 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.3 percent in both August and July. During the six-month period through September, the coincident economic index increased 1.5 percent, with all four components in the series making positive contributions (diffusion index, six-month span equals 100.0 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<sup>®</sup>** (LEI) for Australia and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index<sup>®</sup>** (CEI) for Australia reported in this release are those available “as of” 10 A.M. ET on November 22, 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/data/bci.cfm>

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/data/bci.cfm>.

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:

October 2010 Data

Monday, December 20, 2010

All releases are at 6:00 PM EST (10:00 A M AEDST the next day).

## **ABOUT THE CONFERENCE BOARD**

The Conference Board is a global, independent business membership and research association working in the public interest. Our mission is unique: to provide the world’s leading organizations with the practical knowledge they need to improve their performance and better serve society. The Conference Board is a non-advocacy, not-for-profit entity holding 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt status in the U.S. For additional information about The Conference Board and how it can meet your needs, visit our website at [www.conference-board.org](http://www.conference-board.org).

## **AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE BOARD**

### **Australia Business Cycle Indicators Internet Subscription**

*(Includes monthly release, data, charts and commentary)*

Not currently available

### **Individual Data Series**

Not currently available

### **Monthly BCI Report**

*(Sample available at <http://www.conference-board.org/data/monthlybci.cfm>)*

\$ 230 (for TCB members)/\$ 285 (for non-TCB members) per year

### **BCI Handbook (published 2001)**

\$ 25

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contact Indicators Program at (212) 339-0330

Business Cycle Indicators for China, Euro Area, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Spain, the U.K., and the U.S. are available at \$ 565 (for TCB members)/\$ 715 (for non-TCB members) per country per year (1 user). Discounts are available to accredited academic institutions.

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The Conference Board Australia Business Cycle Indicators

Table 1.--Summary of Australia Composite Economic Indexes

	2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Leading index	116.3	117.1 r	118.4	119.2 p	120.2 p	120.5 p	120.4 p
Percent change	1.0	0.7 r	1.1	0.7 p	0.8 p	0.2 p	-0.1 p
Diffusion index	78.6	50.0	57.1	57.1	71.4	42.9	57.1
Coincident index	114.7	114.9	115.1	115.4 p	115.7 p	116.0 p	116.4 p
Percent change	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3 p	0.3 p	0.3 p	0.3 p
Diffusion index	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Sep to	Oct to	Nov to	Dec to	Jan to	Feb to	Mar to
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Leading index							
Percent change	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.9 p	4.6 p	4.7 p	3.5 p
Diffusion index	71.4	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1
Coincident index							
Percent change	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0 p	0.8 p	1.1 p	1.5 p
Diffusion index	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

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.

For more information, visit our Web site at [www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm](http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm)

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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	2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Australia Leading Economic Index component data							
Yield Spread (10 Year - Policy Rate, 3 month moving average)	1.80	1.80	1.63	1.29 r	0.90	0.65	0.54
Share Prices, All Ordinaries (Index 2005=100).....	112.3	110.7	102.1	99.1	103.5	101.5	105.6
Money Supply, M3 (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	705783 r	707947 r	712892 r	716442 r	721509 r	725562 r	727097 ##
Building Approvals, (Thous. '07-'08 A\$, SA, 3 month moving average).....	6592731 r	6551171 r	6513478 r	6217738 r	5978777 r	5755762 r	5351633
Rural Goods Exports, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	2152.4 r	1974.8 r	2315.5 r	2456.5 r	2562.1 r	2457.3 r	2220.2
Sales to Inventories Ratio, SA (Q).....	1.520	1.540	1.550	1.570 **	1.580 **	1.600 **	1.610 **
Gross Operating Surplus, Private Non-Financial Corp. (Mill. '07-'08 A\$, SA, Q).....	59671	61783	63900	65485 **	66706 **	67676 **	68473 **
<b>LEADING INDEX (2004=100).....</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>117.1 r</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>119.2 p</b>	<b>120.2 p</b>	<b>120.5 p</b>	<b>120.4 p</b>
Percent change from preceding month.....	1.0	0.7 r	1.1 r	0.7 p	0.8 p	0.2 p	-0.1 p
Australia Leading Economic Index net contributions							
Yield Spread (10 Year - Policy Rate, 3 month moving average)	....	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.06
Share Prices, All Ordinaries (Index 2005=100).....	....	-0.06	-0.32	-0.12	0.17	-0.08	0.16
Money Supply, M3 (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	....	0.07 r	0.16 r	0.11 r	0.16 r	0.13 r	0.05 ##
Building Approvals, (Thous. '07-'08 A\$, SA, 3 month moving average).....	....	-0.03 r	-0.03 r	-0.24 r	-0.20 r	-0.20	-0.37
Rural Goods Exports, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA).....	....	-0.22 r	0.41 r	0.15	0.11 r	-0.11 r	-0.26
Sales to Inventories Ratio, SA (Q).....	....	0.46	0.45	0.42 **	0.39 **	0.37 **	0.34 **
Gross Operating Surplus, Private Non-Financial Corp. (Mill. '07-'08 A\$, SA, Q).....	....	0.40	0.38	0.28 **	0.21 **	0.16 **	0.13 **

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	2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
<b>Australia Coincident Economic Index component data</b>							
Retail Trade (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, 3-month moving average)	11655.1 r	11646 r	11693.9 r	11727.3 r	11766.8 r	11803.2 r	11834.6
Industrial Production (Index 2007-08=100, SA, Q).....	102.3	102.7	103.1	103.4	103.6 **	103.8 **	104.0 **
Employed Persons (Thousands of Persons, SA).....	11132.8 r	11161.4 r	11178.2 r	11219.2 r	11245.7 r	11276.6 r	11326.2
Household Gross Disposable Income, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, Q).....	120503.0 r	120361.4 r	120220.2 r	120291.6 r	120490.0 **	120762.4 **	121059.0 **
<b>COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100).....</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>115.7 p</b>	<b>116.0 p</b>	<b>116.4 p</b>
Percent change from preceding month.....	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3 p	0.3 p	0.3 p
<b>Australia Coincident Economic Index net contributions</b>							
Retail Trade (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, 3-month moving average)	....	-0.02	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.08 r	0.07
Industrial Production (Index 2007-08=100, SA, Q).....	....	0.03	0.03	0.03 **	0.02 **	0.02 **	0.02 **
Employed Persons (Thousands of Persons, SA).....	....	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.19
Household Gross Disposable Income, (Mill. Constant A\$, SA, Q).....	....	-0.02 r	-0.02 r	0.01 **	0.03 **	0.05 **	0.05 **

\* 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).

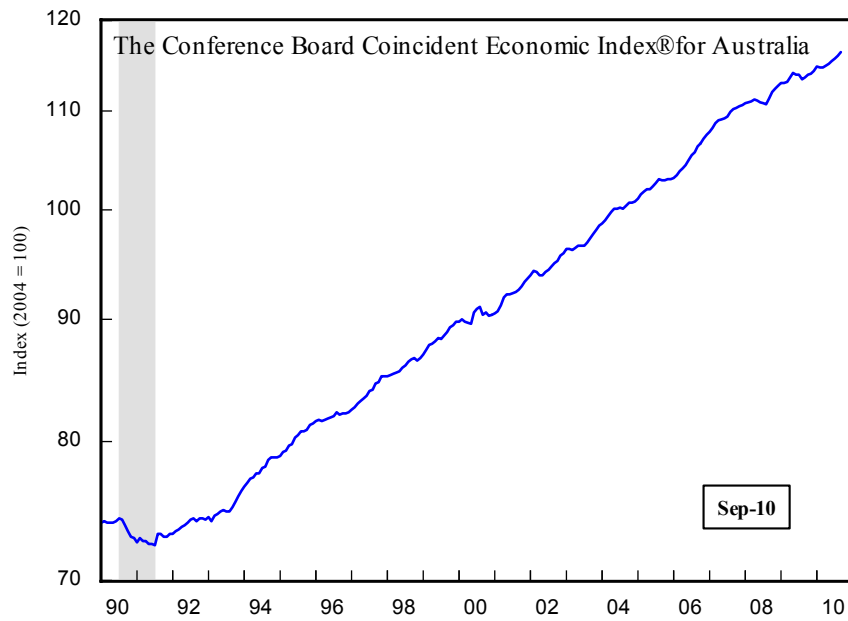
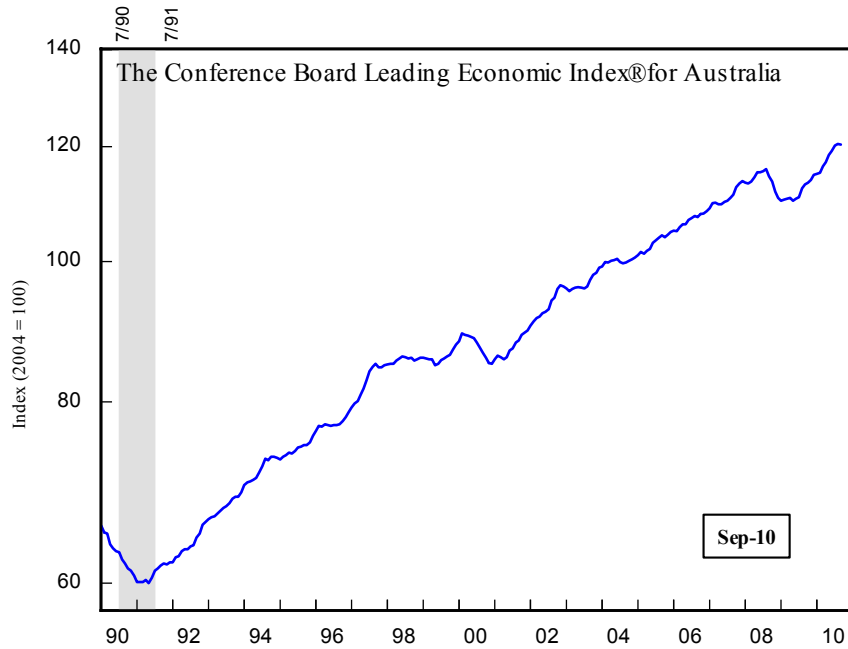
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Source: The Conference Board

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.