



THE CONFERENCE BOARD

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. KST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2010

The Conference Board®
Korea Business Cycle IndicatorsSM
THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX®
(LEI) FOR KOREA
AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR SEPTEMBER 2010

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for Korea increased 0.8 percent while **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index®** (CEI) for Korea declined 0.1 percent in September.

- The Conference Board LEI for Korea increased in September following three consecutive declines, and the strengths among the leading indicators were widespread. With the gain in September, the leading economic index grew by 0.3 percent (about a 0.7 percent annual rate) from March to September 2010, substantially lower than the increase of 4.5 percent (about a 9.1 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. Moreover, the strengths among the leading indicators have just been largely balanced with the weaknesses in recent months.
- The Conference Board CEI for Korea, a measure of current economic activity, fell for the second consecutive month in September. All of its components decreased this month except for monthly earnings. With the small decline in September, the coincident economic index grew by 1.3 percent (about a 2.5 percent annual rate) in the six-month period ending in September 2010, slightly below the increase of 1.8 percent (about a 3.7 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. At the same time, real GDP grew at a 3.0 percent annual rate in the third quarter of 2010, slower than the growth of 5.8 percent annual rate in the second quarter and 8.8 percent annual rate during the first quarter.
- Before this month's increase, The Conference Board LEI for Korea had been declining for several months. As a result, its six-month growth rate has fallen sharply from early 2010. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for Korea declined in the past two months, and its growth rate in the last six months has also slowed. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggest that economic growth will remain modest in the near term.

LEADING INDICATORS. Five of the seven components that make up The Conference Board LEI for Korea increased in September. The positive contributors – from the largest positive contributor to the smallest – were stock prices, the (inverted) yield of government public bonds, letter of credit arrivals, private construction orders, and value of machinery orders. Negative contributors – from the larger negative contributor – were the (inverted) index of inventories to shipments and real exports FOB.

With the 0.8 percent increase in September, The Conference Board LEI for Korea now stands at 115.2 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index declined 0.9 percent in August and declined 0.7 percent in July. During the six-month span through September, the leading economic index increased 0.3 percent, with four of the seven components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 57.1 percent).

The next release is scheduled for Friday, December 10, 2010 at 10:00 A.M. (KST)

In the U.S – Thursday, December 9, 2010 at 8:00 P.M (EST)

COINCIDENT INDICATORS. Only one of the four components that make up The Conference Board CEI for Korea increased in September. The positive contributor was monthly cash earnings*. Total employment, industrial production, and the wholesale and retail sales component declined in September.

With the 0.1 percent decrease in September, The Conference Board CEI for Korea now stands at 112.6 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index decreased 0.4 percent in August and increased 0.7 percent in July. During the six-month span through September, the coincident economic index increased 1.3 percent, with all four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 100.0 percent).

FOR TABLES AND CHARTS, SEE BELOW

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

* The series in the coincident economic index based on The Conference Board’s estimates is monthly cash earnings. There is no forecasted series in the leading economic index.

Professional Contacts at The Conference Board:

Indicator Program: 1-212-339-0330

Media Contacts:

Barbara Rosen: 1-973-979-5912

Carol Courter: 1- 732-672-2817

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 Conference Board LEI and CEI are essentially composite averages of several individual leading or coincident economic 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 have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity.

Korea Composite Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Economic Index</u>	<u>Factor</u>
1. Stock Prices	0.046
2. Value of Machinery Orders	0.031
3. Letter of Credit Arrivals	0.088
4. Index of Shipments to Inventories	0.086
5. Export FOB	0.102
6. Yield of Government Public Bonds	0.621
7. Private Construction Orders	0.026

<u>Coincident Economic Index</u>	
1. Industrial Production	0.127
2. Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.126
3. Employment	0.668
4. Monthly Cash Earnings	0.079

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 2010, and all historical values for the two composite economic indexes were revised at this time to reflect the changes. (Under normal circumstances, updates to The Conference Board LEI and CEI only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors above for The Conference Board LEI were calculated using 1996-2008 as the sample period for measuring volatility. A separate set of factors for the 1982-1996, 1980 – 1982, 1976-1979, and 1971-1976 periods, are available upon request. The factors above for The Conference Board CEI were calculated using 1970-2008 as the sample period. 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: <http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm>.

The trend adjustment factors for The Conference Board LEI are 0.0666 (calculated from June 1980 to December 2008) and -0.7671 (calculated from March 1971 to May 1980).

To address the problem of lags in available data, those leading and coincident economic 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 Conference Board LEI 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 2010 schedule for **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] (LEI) for Korea news releases is:

October 2010 Data ... Thursday, December 09, 2010

All releases are at 10:00 A.M. KST (following day), 8:00 P.M. (9:00 P.M. EST) ET

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE BOARD

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AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE BOARD

Korea Business Cycle Indicators Internet Subscription

(Includes monthly release, data, charts and commentary)

\$ 565 (for TCB members)/\$ 715 (for non-TCB members) per year (1 user)

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BCI Handbook (published 2001)

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The Conference Board Korea Business Cycle Indicators
Table 1.--Summary of Korea Composite Economic Indexes

	2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Leading index	114.8	115.3	116.4 r	116.1 r	115.3 r	114.3 r	115.2
Percent change	0.3	0.4	1.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9 r	0.8
Diffusion index	71.4	64.3	35.7	42.9	42.9	28.6	71.4
Coincident index	111.2	111.5	112.3 r	112.3 p	113.1 p	112.7 p	112.6 p
Percent change	0.4	0.3	0.7 r	0.0 p	0.7 p	-0.4 p	-0.1 p
Diffusion index	75.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	12.5	25.0
	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	4.5	4.9	3.8 r	1.7 r	1.1 r	-0.2 r	0.3
Diffusion index	71.4	85.7	71.4	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1
Coincident index							
Percent change	1.8	1.6	1.5 r	1.5 p	3.5 p	1.7 p	1.3 p
Diffusion index	100.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	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

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The Conference Board Korea Business Cycle Indicators

Table 2.--Data and Net Contributions for Korea Leading Economic Index

Components	2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Korea Leading Economic Index Component Data							
Stock Price Index, (Jan. 4, 1980=100).....	1692.9	1741.6	1641.3	1698.3	1759.3	1742.8	1872.8
Value of Machinery Orders, Mfg. (Bill. 2005 Won, SA,).....	1605.1 r	1626.0 r	2018.6 r	1739.0 r	1887.4 r	1642.7 r	1671.7
Letter of Credit Arrivals, Mfg. (3 Month Moving avg., Mill. 2000 US\$, SA).....	7372.67 r	7577.00 r	7369.73 r	7080.20 r	6441.87 r	6550.03 r	6760.90
Index of Inventories to Shipments, Mfg.,* (2005=100, S.A.).....	94.70 r	95.90 r	96.50 r	95.90 r	97.40 r	97.70 r	101.60
Real Exports FOB, Customs Clearance Basis, (3 Month Moving avg., US \$ Million, SA).....	35418.72 r	36497.16 r	36469.05 r	36055.22 r	35430.11 r	35244.46 r	35213.70
Yield of Government Public Bonds,* Maturity up to 5 Years, (Percent).....	4.68	4.63	4.68	4.76	4.82	4.63	4.15
Private Construction Orders (Bill. Of Won deflated by PPI, 3MA, SA).....	33547.97 r	30349.27 r	41233.87 r	48020.70 r	48394.73 r	37721.87 r	38943.47
LEADING INDEX (2004=100).....	114.8	115.3	116.4 r	116.1 r	115.3 r	114.3 r	115.2
Percent change from preceding month.....	0.3	0.4	1.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9 r	0.8
Korea Leading Economic Index Component Contributions							
Stock Price Index, (Jan. 4, 1980=100).....	....	0.13	-0.27	0.16	0.16	-0.04	0.33
Value of Machinery Orders, Mfg. (Bill. 2005 Won, SA,).....	....	0.04	0.68 r	-0.47 r	0.26 r	-0.44 r	0.06
Letter of Credit Arrivals, Mfg. (3 Month Moving avg., Mill. 2000 US\$, SA).....	....	0.24	-0.24 r	-0.35 r	-0.83	0.15 r	0.28
Index of Inventories to Shipments, Mfg.,* (2005=100, S.A.).....	....	-0.11	-0.05	0.05 r	-0.13 r	-0.03 r	-0.34
Real Exports FOB, Customs Clearance Basis, (3 Month Moving avg., US \$ Million, SA).....	....	0.31	-0.01	-0.12	-0.18 r	-0.05 r	-0.01
Yield of Government Public Bonds,* Maturity up to 5 Years, (Percent).....	....	0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	0.12	0.30
Private Construction Orders (Bill. Of Won deflated by PPI, 3MA, SA).....	....	-0.26 r	0.78 r	0.42 r	0.02 r	-0.63 r	0.08

p Preliminary. r Revised.

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

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

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

Data Sources: Korea National Statistics Office, The Bank of Korea, Korean Customs Administration, 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 Korea Business Cycle Indicators

Table 3.--Data and Net Contributions for Korea Coincident Economic Index

Components	2010						
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Korea Coincident Economic Index Component Data							
Industrial Production, (2005=100, SA).....	136.9	136.7	139.5 r	139.6 r	140.3 r	140.1 r	139.9
Wholesale and Retail Sales, (2005=100, SA).....	118.7 r	117.8	118.2	119.4	122.9	121.9	121.8
Total Employment, (Thousands of Persons, SA).....	23705.7 r	23814.1 r	23948.2 r	23895.8 r	23973.1 r	23916.7 r	23887.2
Monthly Cash Earnings (Hundred of Won, deflated by CPI, SA)....	25110.0	25265.7	25493.8	25418.8 **	25508.0 **	25508.1 **	25556.4 **
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100).....	111.2	111.5	112.3 r	112.3 p	113.1 p	112.7 p	112.6 p
Percent change from preceding month..	0.4	0.3	0.7 r	0.0 p	0.7 p	-0.4 p	-0.1 p
Korea Coincident Economic Index Component Contributions							
Industrial Production, (2005=100, SA).....	....	-0.02	0.26 r	0.01	0.06	-0.02 r	-0.02
Wholesale and Retail Sales, (2005=100, SA).....	....	-0.10 r	0.04	0.13	0.36	-0.10	-0.01
Total Employment, (Thousands of Persons, SA).....	....	0.30 r	0.38 r	-0.15 r	0.22 r	-0.16 r	-0.08
Monthly Cash Earnings (Hundred of Won, deflated by CPI, SA)....	....	0.05	0.07	-0.02 **	0.03 **	0.00 **	0.01 **

p Preliminary. r Revised. n.a. Not available. c Corrected.

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

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

Data Sources: Korea National Statistics Office, Thomson Financial, Ministry of Labor

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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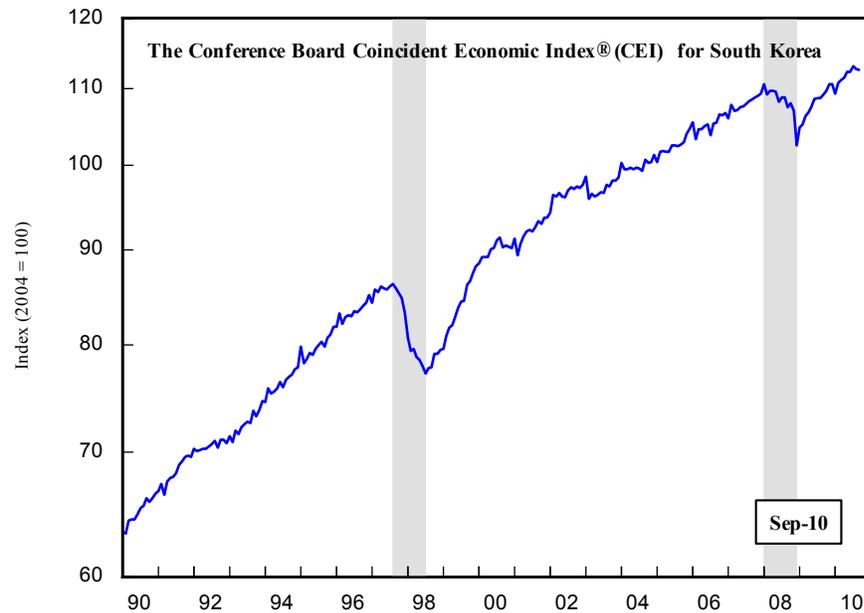
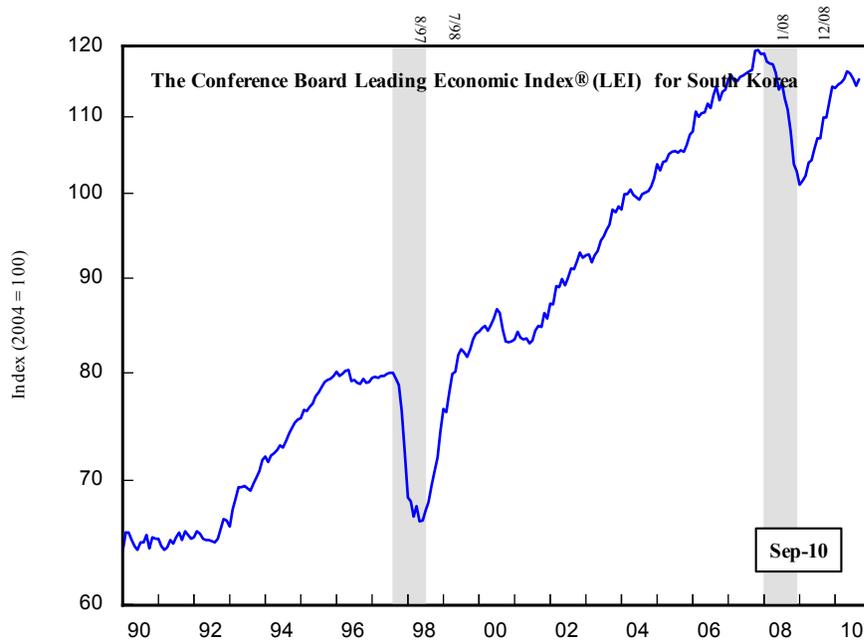
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Korea



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.

Source: The Conference Board