



THE CONFERENCE BOARD

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. ET, Thursday, June 22, 2017

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 MAY 2017

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

- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. continued to increase in May with positive contributions from all of its components except for building permits, which dropped sharply, and weekly manufacturing hours. In the six-month period ending May 2017, the LEI increased 2.3 percent (about a 4.7 percent annual rate), faster than the growth of 1.1 percent (about a 2.3 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. Also, the strengths among the leading indicators have remained more widespread than weaknesses.
- The Conference Board CEI for the U.S., a measure of current economic activity, edged up in May. The coincident economic index rose 1.1 percent (about a 2.1 percent annual rate) between November 2016 and May 2017, the same pace of growth as over the previous six months. The strengths among the coincident indicators remain very widespread, with all components advancing over the past six months. The lagging economic index continued to increase at nearly the same pace as the CEI over the past few months, and as a result the coincident-to-lagging ratio is unchanged. Real GDP expanded at a 1.2 percent annual rate in the first quarter, after increasing 2.1 percent (annual rate) in the final quarter of 2016.
- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. continued to increase through May. As a result, its six-month growth rate continued to improve. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. has also been rising steadily, but its six-month growth rate remained unchanged. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggest that the expansion in economic activity will continue through the end of 2017, with some upside potential in the near term.

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

The LEI for the U.S. increased 0.3 percent and now stands at 127.0 (2010=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.2 percent in April and increased 0.4 percent in March. Over the six-month span

through May, the leading economic index increased 2.3 percent, with seven out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 75 percent).

COINCIDENT INDICATORS. Three of the four indicators that make up The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. increased in May. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were personal income less transfer payments*, employees on nonagricultural payrolls and manufacturing and trade sales*. Industrial production held steady in May.

The CEI increased 0.1 percent and now stands at 115.3 (2010=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.3 percent in April and increased 0.1 percent in March. During the six-month period through May, the coincident economic index increased 1.1 percent, with all four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 100 percent).

LAGGING INDICATORS. The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index for the U.S. increased 0.1 percent and stands at 124.2 (2010=100) in May, with three 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 outstanding to personal income* and the change in the index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing*. The negative contributors were the average duration of unemployment (inverted) and the change in CPI for services. The ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales* and the average prime rate charged by banks held steady in May. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index increased 0.3 percent in April and increased 0.2 percent in March.

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” 2:30 pm ET on June 19, 2017. 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 and 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, the 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.

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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, 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>		<u>Factor</u>
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2774
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0330
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0821
4	ISM [®] new orders index	0.1587
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft	0.0405
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0298
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0397
8	<i>Leading Credit Index</i> [™]	0.0818
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1123
10	Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1447
<u>Coincident Economic Index</u>		
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.5295
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.2050
3	Industrial production	0.1461
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1194
<u>Lagging Economic Index</u>		
1	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1256
2	Average duration of unemployment	0.0371
3	Consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income ratio	0.1847
4	Commercial and industrial loans	0.0961
5	Average prime rate	0.2993
6	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0501
7	Consumer price index for services	0.2071

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 with the release in January 2017, 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 May 1990-December 2015 as the sample period for measuring volatility. A separate set of factors for the February 1959 - December 1977, January 1978 - December 1983 and January 1984 – April 1990 periods are available upon request. The primary sample period for the coincident and lagging economic indexes was February 1959 – December 2015. 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 -0.0806 (over the 1984 – present) and 0.0891 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the U.S. is 0.1458.

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 2017:

Thursday, July 20, 2017	For June 2017 data
Thursday, August 17, 2017	For July 2017 data
Thursday, September 21, 2017	For August 2017 data
Thursday, October 19, 2017	For September 2017 data
Monday, November 20, 2017	For October 2017 data
Thursday, December 21, 2017	For November 2017 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

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\$ 995 per year (1 user)

Individual Data Series

\$ 250 per series downloaded

Monthly BCI Report (PDF)

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

\$ 400 per year

BCI Handbook (published 2001) PDF only – website download

Understanding Business Cycles: The Indicators Approach to Forecasting for Agility:

<https://www.conference-board.org/publications/publicationdetail.cfm?publicationid=2510>

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

	2016				2017			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Leading index	124.1	124.7 r	125.4 r	125.9 r	126.4 r	126.6 r	127.0 p	
Percent change	0.2	0.5 r	0.6	0.4 r	0.4 r	0.2 r	0.3 p	
Diffusion index	70	60	85	75	50	60	85	
Coincident index	114.1	114.5	114.4 r	114.7 r	114.8 r	115.2	115.3 p	
Percent change	0.1	0.4	-0.1 r	0.3 r	0.1 r	0.3	0.1 p	
Diffusion index	50	75	37.5	100	87.5	100	87.5	
Lagging index	122.7	123.1	123.3	123.5 r	123.7	124.1	124.2 p	
Percent change	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2 r	0.3	0.1 p	
Diffusion index	64.3	85.7	50	42.9	57.1	71.4	57.1	
Coincident-lagging ratio	93.0	93.0	92.8 r	92.9 r	92.8 r	92.8	92.8 p	
	May to	Jun to	Jul to	Aug to	Sep to	Oct to	Nov to	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Leading index								
Percent change	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	
Diffusion index	70	90	90	100	80	70	75	
Coincident index								
Percent change	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	
Diffusion index	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	
Lagging index								
Percent change	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	
Diffusion index	50	64.3	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	71.4	

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

Component	2016		2017				
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
U.S. Leading Economic Index component data							
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours)	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.8 r	41.8	41.8
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	250.0	253.5	246.8	243.4	250.2	243.0	239.7
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	137,724 r	137,288 r	136,894 r	137,491 r	137,267 r	136,310 r	136,582 **
ISM® New Orders Index (percent)	54.8	60.3	60.4	65.1	64.5	57.5	59.5
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft (mil. 1982 dol.)	36654 r	36444 r	36906 r	36956 r	36862 r	36867 r	36994 **
Building permits (thous.)	1,255	1,266	1,300	1,219	1,260	1,228 r	1,168
Stock prices, 500 common stocks © (index: 1941-43=10)	2,164.99	2,246.63	2,275.12	2,329.91	2,366.82	2,359.31	2,395.35
Leading Credit Index™ (std. dev. ¹)*	-0.41 r	0.09 r	-0.21 r	0.05 r	0.05 r	-0.21 r	-0.80
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	1.73	1.95	1.78	1.76	1.69	1.40	1.39
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions (std. dev. ¹)	0.17 r	0.79 r	0.60 r	0.50 r	0.83 r	0.57 r	0.56
LEADING INDEX (2010=100) Percent change from preceding month	124.1 0.2	124.7 r 0.5 r	125.4 r 0.6	125.9 r 0.4 r	126.4 r 0.4 r	126.6 r 0.2 r	127.0 p 0.3 p
U.S. Leading Economic Index net contributions							
Average workweek, production workers, mfg	....	.07	.00	.00	-.07 r	.00 r	.00
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance	....	-.05	.09	.05	-.09	.10	.05
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	....	-.03 r	-.02 r	.04 r	-.01 r	-.06 r	.02 **
ISM® New Orders Index	....	.10	.10	.20	.19	.04	.08
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft	....	-.02 r	.05 r	.01	-.01 r	.00 r	.01 **
Building permits	....	.03	.08	-.19	.10	-.08 r	-.15
Stock prices, 500 common stocks ©	....	.15	.05	.09	.06	-.01	.06
Leading Credit Index™	....	-.01 r	.02 r	.00 r	.00 r	.02 r	.07
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	....	.22	.20	.20	.19	.16	.16
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions	....	.11	.09	.07	.12	.08	.08

p Preliminary. r Revised. c Corrected.

¹ 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

Component	2016		2017				
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
U.S. Coincident Economic Index component data							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	145,170	145,325	145,541	145,773	145,823 r	145,997 r	146,135
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2009 dol.)	11,981 r	11,973 r	11,971 r	12,020 r	12,069 r	12,097 r	12,128 **
Industrial production (index: 2007=100)	102.948	103.768 r	103.465 r	103.742 r	103.861 r	105.033 r	105.028
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2009 dol.)	1,245,273	1,265,227	1,256,263 r	1,259,284 r	1,261,126 r	1,264,284 **	1,267,240 **
COINCIDENT INDEX (2010=100)	114.1	114.5	114.4 r	114.7 r	114.8 r	115.2	115.3 p
Percent change from preceding month	0.1	0.4	-0.1 r	0.3 r	0.1 r	0.3	0.1 p
U.S. Coincident Economic Index net contributions							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	....	.06	.08	.08	.02 r	.06 r	.05
Personal income less transfer payments	....	-.01 r	.00 r	.08 r	.08 r	.05	.05 **
Industrial production	....	.12	-.04	.04 r	.02 r	.16 r	.00
Manufacturing and trade sales	....	.19	-.08 r	.03 r	.02	.03 **	.03 **
U.S. Lagging Economic Index component data							
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1	25.3	24.1	24.7
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2009 dol.)	1.426	1.407	1.419 r	1.416	1.413 r	1.414 **	1.414 **
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	-1.3 r	-0.5 r	-2.1 r	-0.4 r	0.0 r	0.2 **	0.3 **
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)	3.50	3.64	3.75	3.75	3.88	4.00	4.00
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2009 dol.)	1,246,281	1,269,843	1,258,776 r	1,254,661 r	1,255,607 r	1,257,682 r	1,261,328 **
Ratio, consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income (percent)	23.23 r	23.27 r	23.22 r	23.21 r	23.28 r	23.25 r	23.28 **
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4
LAGGING INDEX (2010=100)	122.7	123.1	123.3	123.5 r	123.7	124.1	124.2 p
Percent change from preceding month	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2 r	0.3	0.1 p
U.S. Lagging Economic Index net contributions							
Average duration of unemployment	....	.03	.13	.00	-.03	.18	-.09
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales	....	-.17	.11 r	-.03 r	-.03 r	.01 **	.00 **
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg	....	.04 r	-.08 r	.09	.02 r	.01 **	.01 **
Average prime rate charged by banks	....	.04	.03	.00	.04	.04	.00
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding	....	.18	-.08	-.03	.01	.02	.03 **
Ratio, consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income	....	.03 r	-.04 r	-.01 r	.06 r	-.02 r	.02 **
Change in CPI for services	....	.02	.00	.00	-.10	-.02	-.02

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

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

** Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

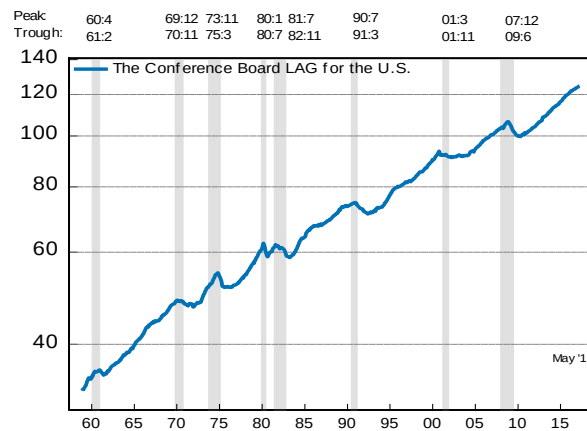
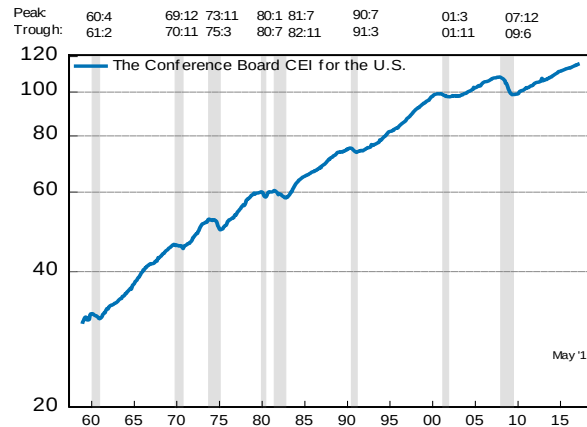
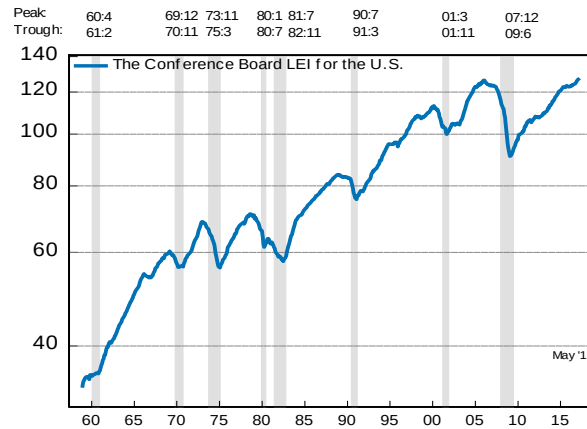
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U.S. Composite Economic Indexes (2010=100)



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

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