

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. ET, Thursday, September 19, 2019

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 AUGUST 2019

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index[®] (LEI) for the U.S. remained unchanged, The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index[®] (CEI) increased 0.3 percent and The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index[®] (LAG) decreased 0.3 percent in August.

- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. was unchanged in August. Positive contributions from building permits, the Leading Credit IndexTM (inverted), and manufacturing hours offset weakness in the manufacturing components and the yield spread. In the six-month period ending August 2019, the leading economic index increased 0.5 percent (about a 1.1 percent annual rate), about the same rate of growth as over the previous six months. In addition, the strengths among the leading indicators remain more widespread than the weaknesses.
- The Conference Board CEI for the U.S., a measure of current economic activity, increased in August. The coincident economic index rose 0.7 percent (about a 1.3 percent annual rate) between February and August 2019, slower than the growth of 1.0 percent (about a 1.9 percent annual rate) over the previous six months. However, the strengths among the coincident indicators are very widespread, with all components advancing over the past six months. The lagging economic index declined last month. As a result, the coincident-to-lagging ratio increased. Meanwhile, real GDP expanded at a 2.0 percent annual rate in the second quarter, after increasing 3.1 percent (annual rate) in the first quarter.
- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. was flat in August. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. has been rising slowly through August, but its six-month growth rate has slowed somewhat. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggest that the economic expansion should continue through the remainder of 2019, but the pace of growth will remain moderate.

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

The LEI for the U.S. remained unchanged and now stands at 112.1 (2016=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.4 percent in July and remained unchanged in June. Over the six-month span through

August, the leading economic index increased 0.5 percent, with seven out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 70 percent).

<u>COINCIDENT INDICATORS.</u> All four indicators that make up The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. increased in August. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were industrial production, personal income less transfer payments*, employees on nonagricultural payrolls, and manufacturing and trade sales*.

The CEI increased 0.3 percent and now stands at 106.4 (2016=100). Based on revised data, this index remained unchanged in July and increased 0.3 percent in June. During the six-month period through August, the coincident economic index increased 0.7 percent, with all four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 100.0 percent).

<u>LAGGING INDICATORS.</u> The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index for the U.S. decreased 0.3 percent and stands at 108.2 (2016=100) in August, with three of its seven components advancing. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were the change in CPI for services, commercial and industrial loans outstanding* and the ratio of consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were the average duration of unemployment (inverted), the average prime rate charged by banks, the change in the index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing*, and the ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales*. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index increased 0.6 percent in July and increased 0.5 percent in June.

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" 8:30 am ET on September 18, 2019. 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 excluding 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) 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

Leading Econom	<u>ic Index</u>	<u>Factor</u>
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2795
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0324
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0832
4	ISM® new orders index	0.1586
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl.	
	aircraft	0.0405
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0290
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0395
8	Leading Credit Index TM	0.0813
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1132
10	Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1428
Coincident Eco		
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.5290
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.2054
3	Industrial production	0.1454
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1202
Lagging Econo	omic Index	
1	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1270
2	Average duration of unemployment	0.0369
3	Consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income	0.050)
	ratio	0.1824
4	Commercial and industrial loans	0.0933
5	Average prime rate	0.3015
6	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0505
7	Consumer price index for services	0.2084

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 February 2019, 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 2017 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 2017. 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 Website: http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

The trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. is -0.0777 (over the 1984 – present) and 0.0940 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the U.S. is 0.1460.

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 2019:

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All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

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

		-										
	2019											
	Feb	Mar		Apr		May	Jun		Jul		Aug	
Leading index	111.5	111.7		111.8		111.7	111.7	r	112.1	r	112.1	n
Percent change	0.2	0.2		0.1		-0.1	0.0	r	0.4	r	0.0	p p
Diffusion index	75	80		65		-0.1 55	60	•	65	ı	60	Р
Dillusion index	75	80		65		55	60		65		60	
Coincident index	105.7	105.8		105.7		105.8	106.1	r	106.1	r	106.4	р
Percent change	0.1	0.1		-0.1		0.1	0.3	r	0.0	r	0.3	p
Diffusion index	37.5	100		50		75	100		50		100	·
Lagging index	107.0	107.3	r	107.4		107.3	107.8		108.5		108.2	р
Percent change	0.2	0.3	r	0.1	r	-0.1	0.5		0.6		-0.3	p p
Diffusion index	57.1	50		57.1		35.7	42.9		78.6		42.9	
Coincident-lagging ratio	98.8	98.6	r	98.4		98.6	98.4	r	97.8	r	98.3	р
	Aug to	Sep to		Oct to		Nov to	Dec to		Jan to		Feb to	
	Feb	Mar		Apr		May	Jun		Jul		Aug	
Leading index												
Percent change	0.5	0.2		0.4		0.2	0.4		0.7		0.5	
Diffusion index	60	45		70		50	60		70		70	
Direction mack	00	40		70		00	00		70		70	
Coincident index												
Percent change	1.0	1.0		0.7		0.6	0.5		0.5		0.7	
Diffusion index	87.5	87.5		75		75	75		75		100	
Lagging index												
Lagging index Percent change	1.9	2.3		1.8		1.3	1.4		1.6		1.1	

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 Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for U.S.

	ons for Components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for U.S. 2019									
Components	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug			
		U.S.	Leading Eco	onomic Inde	x Compone	ent Data				
Average w orkw eek, production w orkers, mfg. (hours)	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.7 r	41.5	41.6			
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	221.5	213.8	212.8	215.2	222.6	212.0	216.7			
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	136,251	135,428	134,157 r	135,062	137,097 r	137,191 r	137,415 **			
ISM® New Orders Index										
(percent)	55.5	57.4	51.7	52.7	50.0	50.8	47.2			
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense										
capital goods excl. aircraft (mil. 1982 dol.)	39143	39251	38795	38845	39160 r	39178 r	39224 **			
Building permits (thous.)	1,287	1,288	1,290	1,299	1,232	1,317 r	1,419			
Stock prices, 500 common stocks © (index: 1941-43=10)	2,754.86	2,803.98	2,903.80	2,854.71	2,890.17	2,996.11	2,897.50			
Leading Credit Index™ (std. dev.¹)*	-0.99 r	-0.94 r	-1.38 r	-1.02 r	-1.60 r	-1.58	r -1.33			
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.28	0.16	0.11	0.01	-0.31	-0.34	-0.50			
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions (std. dev. 1)	0.35 r	0.45 r	0.49 r	0.86 r	0.27 r	0.84	0.30			
LEADING INDEX (2016=100) Percent change from preceding month	111.5 0.2	111.7 0.2	111.8 0.1	111.7 -0.1	111.7 r 0.0 r	112.1 0.4				
Average w orkw eek, production w orkers, mfg		07	.00	07	.07 r	13	.07			
Average w eekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance		.11	.02	04	11	.16	07			
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials		05	08 r	.06 r	.12 r	.01 r	.01 **			
ISM® New Orders Index		.04	08	06	12	10	18			
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft		.01	05	.01	.03 r	.00 r	.00 **			
Building permits		.00	.00	.02	15	.19 r	.22 **			
Stock prices, 500 common stocks ©		.07	.14	07	.05	.14	13			
Leading Credit Index™		.08	.11	.08	.13	.13	r .11			
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds		.02	.01	.00	04	04	06			
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions		.06	.07	.12	.04	.12	.04			

p Preliminary. r Revised. c Corrected.

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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).

Table 3. Data and Net Contributions for Components of The Conference Board Coincident and Lagging Economic Index® (CEI) and (LAG) for U.S.

Components				2019							
1	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug				
			U.S. Coincider	ent Economic Inde	x Component Dat	.a					
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	150,643	150,796	151,012	151,074	151,252 r	151,411 r	151,541				
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2012 dol.)	14,012 r	14,045 r	14,065 r	14,099 r	14,142 r	14,122 r	14,158 **				
Industrial production (index: 2012=100)	109.563	109.681 r	108.987 r	109.243 r	109.360 г	109.214 г	109.921				
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2012 dol.)	1,511,754	1,516,680	1,503,635 r	1,503,403 r	1,515,827 r	1,518,359 **	1,522,764 **				
COINCIDENT INDEX (2016=100) Percent change from preceding month	105.7 0.1	105.8 0.1	105.7 -0.1	105.8 0.1	106.1 r 0.3 r	106.1 r 0.0 r	106.4 0.3				
		U	.S. Coincident Ec	conomic Index Con	mponent Contrib	utions					
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls		.05	.08	.02	.06 r	.06	.05				
Personal income less transfer payments		.05	.03	.05	.06 r	03 r	.05 *				
Industrial production		.02 r	09	.03	.02 r	02 r	.09				
Manufacturing and trade sales		.04	10 r	.00 r	.10 r	.02 **	.03 *				
			U.S. Lagging	g Economic Index (Component Data	<u> </u>					
Average duration of unemployment (w eeks)*	21.7	22.2	22.9	24.1	22.2	19.6	22.1				
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2012 dol.)	1.449	1.443	1.459 r	1.463 r	1.454 r	1.456 **	1.455 **				
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	5.7	6.4	8.0 r	8	8.0	7.2 **	6.5 **				
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.25				
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2012 dol.)	1,452,408 r	1,478,506 r	1,453,236 r	1,447,084 r	1,467,922 r	1,471,356 r	1,475,538 **				
	1,402,400	1,470,000	1,400,200 1	1,447,004	1,401,322	1,471,000 1	1,470,000				
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income (percent)	22.01 r	21.97	21.96 r	21.97 r	21.95 r	22.04 r	22.06 **				
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8				
LAGGING INDEX (2016=100) Percent change from preceding month	107.0 0.2	107.3 r 0.3 r	107.4 0.1 r	107.3 -0.1	107.8 0.5	108.5 0.6	108.2 -0.3				
	U.S. Lagging Economic Index Component Contributions										
Average duration of unemployment		08	11	19	.30	.46	44				
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales		05	.14 r	.03 г	08 r	.02 **	01 **				
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg		.04	.08 r	.00 r	.00	04 **	04 **				
Average prime rate charged by banks		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	08				
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding		.17	16	04	.13	.02	.03 **				
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income		03 r	01 r	.01 r	02	.07 г	.02 **				
Change in CPI for services		.02	.02	04	04	.04	.04				
Change in Critici services		.02		04	04		.04				

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

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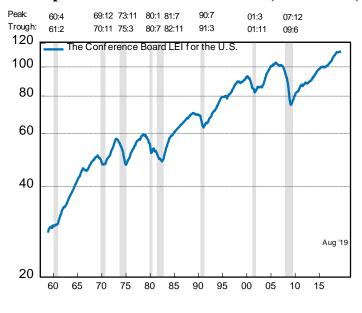
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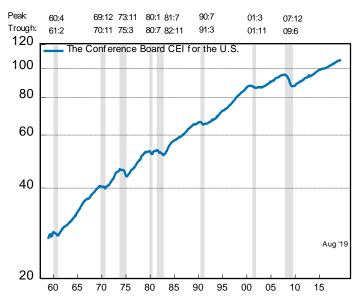
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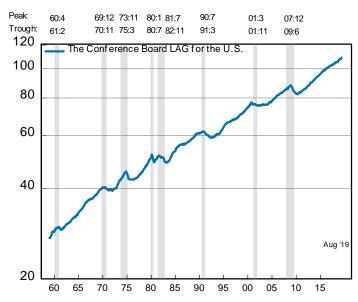
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Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution to the index. Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

U.S. Composite Economic Indexes (2016=100)







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

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