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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 2012

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index[®] (LEI) for the U.S. increased 0.3 percent, The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index[®] (CEI) increased 0.2 percent and The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index[®] (LAG) increased 0.3 percent in May.

- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased in May after a small decline the month before. Positive contributions from building permits, the yield spread and ISM new orders offset negative contributions from average workweek in manufacturing and stock prices. In the six-month period ending May 2012, the leading economic index increased 1.8 percent (about a 3.6 percent annual rate), an improvement from the contraction of 0.1 percent (about a -0.2 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. The strengths among the leading indicators have become more widespread than the weaknesses.
- The Conference Board CEI for the U.S., a measure of current economic activity, increased in May. The index rose 1.3 percent (about a 2.5 percent annual rate) between November 2011 and May 2012, a little slower than the growth of 1.8 percent (about a 3.6 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. However, the strengths among the coincident indicators have remained very widespread, with all components advancing over the past six months. The lagging economic index continued to increase at a faster pace than the CEI, and as a result the coincident-to-lagging ratio declined slightly for the third consecutive month. Real GDP expanded at a 1.9 percent annual rate in the first quarter of this year, after increasing 3.0 percent annual rate in the last quarter of 2011.
- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. continued to increase in May after a brief decline in April 2012. The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. has also been rising slowly through May, but its six-month growth rate has been slower in the past two months. Taken together, the recent behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggest that the expansion in economic activity should continue in the near term.

<u>LEADING INDICATORS.</u> Seven 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 building permits, interest rate spread, ISM[®] new orders index, manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft*, average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), Leading Credit IndexTM (inverted), and manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were average weekly manufacturing hours, stock prices, and average consumer expectations for business conditions.

The LEI for the United States now stands at 95.8 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index decreased 0.1 percent in April and increased 0.2 percent in March. During the six-month span

through May, the leading economic index increased 1.8 percent, with eight out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 85 percent).

<u>COINCIDENT INDICATORS.</u> Three of the four indicators that make up the CEI for the United States increased in May. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were manufacturing and trade sales*, personal income less transfer payments*, and employees on nonagricultural payrolls. The negative contributor was industrial production.

The CEI now stands at 104.3 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.2 percent in April and remained unchanged in March. During the six-month period through May, the coincident economic index increased 1.3 percent, with all four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 100 percent).

<u>LAGGING INDICATORS.</u> The lagging economic index stands at 115.2 (2004=100) in May, with four of the seven components advancing. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were commercial and industrial loans outstanding*, change in index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing*, ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales*, and ratio of consumer installment credit to personal income*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were average duration of unemployment (inverted) and change in CPI for services. The average prime rate charged by banks held steady in May. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index increased 0.6 percent in April and increased 0.3 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" 12 Noon on June 19, 2012. 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, 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, consumer installment credit to income ratio, change in labor cost per unit of output, 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

Leading Economic	ic Index	Factor
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2781
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0334
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0811
4	ISM® new orders index	0.1651
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl.	
	aircraft	0.0356
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0272
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0381
8	Leading Credit Index TM	0.0794
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1069
10	Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1551
Coincident Eco	onomic Index	
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.2597
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.1357
3	Industrial production	0.0728
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.5318
Lagging Econo	omic Index	
1	Average duration of unemployment	0.0361
2	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1211
3	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0587
4	Average prime rate	0.2815
5	Commercial and industrial loans	0.0970
6	Consumer installment credit to personal income ratio	0.2101
7	Consumer price index for services	0.1955

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 on the release for January 2012, 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 1984-2010 as the sample period for measuring volatility. A separate set of factors for the 1959-1983 period is available upon request. The primary sample period for the coincident and lagging economic indexes was 1959-2010. 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 -0.0321(over the 1984 – present) and 0.1145 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the U.S is 0.1786.

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 2012:

Thursday, July 19, 2012 For June 2012 data
Friday, August 17, 2012 For July 2012 data
Thursday, September 20, 2012 For August 2012 data
Thursday, October 18, 2012 For September 2012 data
Wednesday, November 21, 2012 For October 2012 data
Thursday, December 20, 2012 For November 2012 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

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

	2011			2012									
	Nov	Dec		Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May	
Leading index	94.1	94.7	r	94.7	r	95.4	r	95.6		95.5		95.8	р
Percent change	.3	.6	r	.0	r	.7		.2	r	1		.3	p
Diffusion index	55	60		60		80		50		50		70	
Coincident index	103.0	103.7		103.7	r	103.9		103.9	r	104.1	r	104.3	р
Percent change	.0	.7		.0	r	.2	r	.0	r	.2		.2	р
Diffusion index	50	100		75		100		50		100		75	
Lagging index	113.1	113.2		113.8		113.9	r	114.2	r	114.9		115.2	р
Percent change	.4	.1		.5		.1	r	.3		.6	r	.3	р
Diffusion index	57.1	50		71.4		42.9		71.4		78.6		64.3	
Coincident-lagging ratio	91.1	91.6		91.1	r	91.2	r	91.0	r	90.6	r	90.5	р
	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	-0.1	0.5		0.3		1.8		2.6		1.8		1.8	
Diffusion index	45	60		40		80		70		80		85	
Coincident index													
Percent change	1.8	2.0		1.8		1.7		1.7		1.1		1.3	
Diffusion index	100	100		100		100		100		100		100	
Lagging index													
Percent change	1.8	1.5		1.8		1.7		1.9		2.0		1.9	
Diffusion index	50	50		64.3		57.1		50		64.3		64.3	

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

2012

2011

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May			
	U.S. Leading Economic Index component data									
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours)	. 41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.5			
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	. 391.1	377.2	376.9	367.3	363.3	384.3	378.7			
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	. 129,491	132,594	128,153	128,921	128,654	129,504	129,634 **			
ISM New Orders Index (percent)	55	54.8	57.6	54.9	54.5	58.2	60.1			
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft (mil. 1982 dol.)	. 39010	41358	39935	41057	40029	39102	39862 **			
Building permits (thous.)	. 709	701	684	707	769	723	780			
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c) (index: 1941-43=10)	. 1,226.41	1,243.32	1,300.58	1,352.49	1,389.24	1,386.43	1,341.27			
Leading Credit Index™ (std. dev.¹)*	. 0.38	0.20	-0.74	-1.13	-1.08	-0.59	-0.34			
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	1.93	1.91	1.89	1.87	2.04	1.91	1.64			
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions (std. dev. 1)	1.42	-0.76	-0.64	-0.33	-0.50	-0.43	-0.39			
LEADING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month		94.7 0.6	94.7 0.0	95.4 0.7	95.6 0.2	95.5 -0.1	95.8 p 0.3 p			
	U.S. Leading Economic Index net contributions									
Average workweek, production workers, mfg		.07	.13	.07	20	.07	13			
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance		.12	.00	.09	.04	19	.05			
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials		.19	28	.05	02	.05	.01 **			
ISM New Orders Index		01	.04	01	02	.06	.10			
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft		.21	12	.10	09	08	.07 **			
Building permits		03	07	.09	.23	17	.21			
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c)		.05	.17	.15	.10	01	13			
Leading Credit Index™		02	.06	.09	.09	.05	.03			
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds		.20	.20	.20	.22	.20	.18			
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions		12	10	05	08	07	06			

c Corrected.

Component

- 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

	20	11		2012									
Component	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May						
			U.S. Coincide	ent Economic	Index componer	it data							
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	131,963	132,186	132,461	132,720	132,863	132,940	133,009						
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2005 dol.)	9,382	9,401	9,416	9,425	9,441	9,466	9,488 **						
Industrial production (index: 2007=100)	95.122	95.939	96.540	96.967	96.441	97.377	97.285						
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2005 dol.)	1,004,800	1,014,721	1,012,780	1,014,411	1,013,471	1,016,020 **	1,018,102 **						
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	103.0 0.0	103.7 0.7	103.7 0.0	103.9 0.2	103.9 0.0	104.1 0.2	104.3 p 0.2 p						
	U.S. Coincident Economic Index net contributions												
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls		.04	.05	.05	.03	.02	.01						
Personal income less transfer payments		.03	.02	.01	.02	.04	.03 **						
Industrial production		.06	.05	.03	04	.07	01						
Manufacturing and trade sales		.52	10	.09	05	.13 **	.11 **						
·			U.S. Lagging	g Economic In	dex component	data							
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.1	39.7						
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2005 dol.)	1.341	1.331	1.340	1.341	1.345	1.345 **	1.346 **						
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	-3.5	-4.5	-5.5 r	-5.9	-5	-4.3 **	-3.6 **						
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25						
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2005 dol.)	776,895	774,767	792,350	791,150	784,858	807,355	821,056 **						
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income (percent)	19.04	19.10	19.16 r	19.16	19.18	19.18	19.19 **						
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0						
LAGGING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	113.1 .4	113.2 .1	113.8 .5	113.9 .1	114.2 .3	114.9 .6	115.2 p .3 p						
	U.S. Lagging Economic Index net contributions												
Average duration of unemployment		.01	.06	.01	.05	.03	05						
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales		09	.08	.01	.04	.00 **	.01 **						
Change in index of labor cost per unit of		.00	.00			.00							
output, mfg		06	06	02	.05	.04 **	.04 **						
Average prime rate charged by banks		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00						
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding		03	.22	01	08	.27	.16 **						
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income		.07	.07	.00	.02	.00	.01 **						
Change in CPI for services		.04	.00	08	.00	.02	02						

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

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

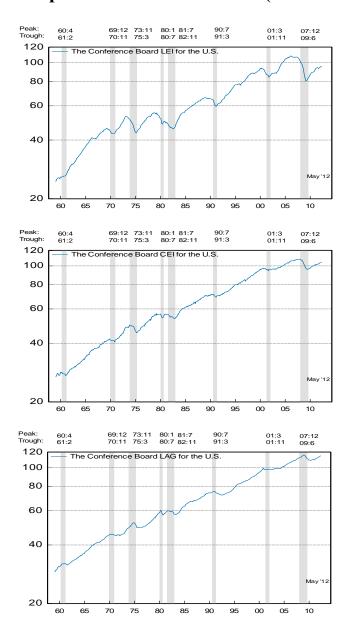
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U.S. Composite Economic Indexes (2004=100)



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

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