

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. ET, Thursday, August 22, 2013

The Conference Board[®] U.S. Business Cycle Indicators[™] THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX[®] (LEI) FOR THE UNITED STATES AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR JULY 2013

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index[®] (LEI) for the U.S. increased 0.6 percent, **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) increased 0.2 percent and **The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index**[®] (LAG) decreased 0.2 percent in July.

- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased in July, after recording no gain in the previous month. The financial components, building permits and the ISM® new orders index made the largest positive contributions to the index. In the six-month period ending July 2013, the leading economic index increased 2.0 percent (about a 4.1 percent annual rate), faster than the growth of 1.1 percent (about a 2.2 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. In addition, the strengths among the leading indicators remain widespread.
- The Conference Board CEI for the U.S., a measure of current economic activity, edged up in July. The index rose 1.6 percent (about a 3.3 percent annual rate) between January and July 2013, much faster than the growth of 0.3 percent (about a 0.6 percent annual rate) for the previous six months. Also, the strengths among the coincident indicators have remained 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 slightly. Real GDP expanded at a 1.7 percent annual rate in the second quarter of the year, after increasing at a 1.1 percent annual rate in the first quarter.
- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. continued to increase in July and remains on an upward trend, with the strengths among its components widespread. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. has also been rising, but current conditions in the economy have been somewhat uneven in recent months. Taken together, recent improvements in the LEI and CEI suggest that the expansion in economic activity should continue through the end of the year, and that the pace of growth might even moderately accelerate.

<u>LEADING INDICATORS.</u> Eight of the ten indicators that make up The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased in July. The positive contributors – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were the interest rate spread, the Leading Credit IndexTM (inverted), stock prices, building permits, the ISM® new orders index, average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), 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 average weekly manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft^{*}.

The LEI for the U.S. now stands at 96.0 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index remained unchanged in June and increased 0.3 percent in May. During the six-month span through July, the leading economic index increased 2.0 percent, with six out of ten components advancing (diffusion

index, six-month span equals 65 percent).

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

The CEI now stands at 106.3 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.1 percent in June and increased 0.3 percent in May. During the six-month period through July, the coincident economic index increased 1.6 percent, with all four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 100 percent).

<u>LAGGING INDICATORS.</u> The lagging economic index stands at 118.2 (2004=100) in July, with only one of its seven components advancing. The positive contributor to the index was the ratio of consumer installment credit to personal income*. The negative contributors – beginning with the largest negative contributor – were commercial and industrial loans outstanding*, average duration of unemployment (inverted), the change in CPI for services, change in index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing* and the ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales*. The average prime rate charged by banks held steady in July. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index increased 0.2 percent in June and increased 0.3 percent in May.

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 August 20, 2013. 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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<u>THE CYCLICAL INDICATOR APPROACH.</u> 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.

Leading Econom	ic Index	Factor
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2747
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0340
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0815
4	ISM [®] new orders index	0.1606
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl.	
	aircraft	0.0390
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0316
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0392
8	Leading Credit Index [™]	0.0829
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1090
10	Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1475
Coincident Eco	onomic Index	
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.4956
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.2525
3	Industrial production	0.1382
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1137
Lagging Econd	omic Index	
1	Average duration of unemployment	0.0364
2	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1228
3	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0589
4	Average prime rate	0.2865
5	Commercial and industrial loans	0.0953
6	Consumer installment credit to personal income ratio	0.2010
7	Consumer price index for services	0.1991

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 2013, 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 1984-2011 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 1959-2011. 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 -0.0676 (over the 1984 – present) and 0.0942 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the U.S is 0.1576.

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 2013:

Thursday, September 19, 2013 Friday, October 18, 2013 Thursday, November 21, 2013 Thursday, December 19, 2013 For August 2013 data For September 2013 data For October 2013 data For November 2013 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

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				20	13									
	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul	
Leading index	94.1	r	94.6		94.3	r	95.1	r	95.4	r	95.4	r	96.0	р
Percent change	.4		.5	r	3	r	.8	r	.3	r	.0		.6	р
Diffusion index	50		80		40		75		55		55		80	
Coincident index	104.6	r	105.3	r	105.5	r	105.7	r	106.0	r	106.1	r	106.3	р
Percent change	-1.4	r	.7	r	.2	r	.2	r	.3	r	.1	r	.2	р
Diffusion index	37.5		100		75		75		87.5		75		87.5	
Lagging index	117.9	r	117.6	r	117.6	r	117.8	r	118.2	r	118.4	r	118.2	р
Percent change	1.4	r	3	r	.0	r	.2	r	.3	r	.2	r	2	р
Diffusion index	78.6		42.9		35.7		50		64.3		64.3		21.4	
Coincident-lagging ratio	88.7		89.5	r	89.7	r	89.7	r	89.7	r	89.6	r	89.9	р
	Jul to		Aug to		Sep to		Oct to		Nov to		Dec to		Jan to	
	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul	
Leading index														
Percent change	1.1		2		1.2		1.8		2.1		1.8		2.0	
Diffusion index	65		80		60		80		80		65		65	
Coincident index														
Percent change	0.3		1.2		1.2		1.4		0.9		0.0		1.6	
Diffusion index	75		100		100		100		87.5		75		100	
Lagging index														
Percent change	2.2		1.5		1.6		1.4		1.8		1.8		0.3	

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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				2013	-		
Component	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
		U.	S. Leading E	Economic Index	component d	ata	
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours)	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.8 r	41.8	41.8	41.7
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	356.9	350.5	355.0	342.8	352.5	345.6	341.7
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	127,975 r	129,279 r	127,346	r 129,530 r	131,163 r	130,953 r	131,202 **
ISM New Orders Index (percent)	53.3	57.8	51.4	52.3	48.8	51.9	58.3
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft (mil. 1982 dol.).	42355 r	40281 r	40691	r 41127 r	41969 r	42339 r	42146 **
Building permits (thous.)	915	952	890	1,005 r	985 r	918 r	943
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c) (index: 1941-43=10)	1,480.40	1,512.31	1,550.83	1,570.70	1,639.84	1,618.77	1,668.68
Leading Credit Index™ (std. dev. ¹)*	-1.83 r	-1.23 r	-1.43	r -1.17 r	-1.38 r	-1.33 r	-1.89
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	1.77	1.83	1.82	1.61	1.82	2.21	2.49
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions (std. dev. ¹)	-0.97 r	-0.59 r	-0.86	r -0.54 r	-0.05 r	0.22 r	0.11
LEADING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	94.1 r 0.4	94.6 0.5 r	94.3 -0.3		95.4 r 0.3 r	95.4 r 0.0	96.0 p 0.6 p
-		U.	S. Leading E	Economic Index	net contributi	ons	
Average workweek, production workers, mfg		.13	07	.00 r	.00	.00	07
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance		.06	04	.12	09	.07	.04
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials		.08 r	12	r.14 r	.10 r	01 r	.02 **
ISM New Orders Index		.05	08	06	13	07	.06
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft		20 r	.04	r .04	.08 r	.03 r	02 **
Building permits		.13	21	.38 r	06 r	22 r	.08
Stock prices, 500 common stocks (c)		.08	.10	.05	.17	05	.12
Leading Credit Index™		.10 r	.12	r.10 r	.11 r	.11 r	.16
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds		.20	.20	.18	.20	.24	.27
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions		09	13	08 r	01 r	.03 r	.02
						100 1	

p Preliminary. r Revised. c Corrected.

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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are subject to their copyrights: Stock prices, Standard & Poor's Corporation; Index of consumer expectations,

University of Michigan's Survey Research Center. 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	2013										
Component	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul				
	U.S. Coincident Economic Index component data										
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	134,839	135,171	135,313 r	135,512 r	135,688 r	135,876 r	136,038				
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2009 dol.)	10,653 r	10,769 r	10,821 r	10,863 r	10,882 r	10,876 r	10,904 **				
Industrial production (index: 2007=100)	98.169 r	98.826 r	99.044 r	98.669 r	98.714 r	98.909 r	98.946				
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2009 dol.)	1,118,067 r	1,136,020 r	1,131,352 r	1,138,830 r	1,152,360 r	1,154,677 **	1,158,452 **				
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	104.6 r -1.4 r	105.3 r 0.7 r	105.5 r 0.2 r	105.7 r 0.2 r	106.0 r 0.3 r	106.1 r 0.1 r	106.3 p 0.2 p				
					ndex net contrib						
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls		.12	.05	.07 r	.06 r	.07	.06				
Personal income less transfer payments		.27 r	.12 r	.10 r	.04 r	01 r	.07 **				
Industrial production		.09 r	.03 r	05 r	.01 r	.03 r	.01				
Manufacturing and trade sales		.18 r	05 r	.07 r	.13 r	.02 **	.04 **				
	U.S. Lagging Economic Index component data										
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*	35.3	36.9	37.1	36.5	36.9	35.6	36.6				
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2009 dol.)	1.402 r	1.378 r	1.384 r	1.379 r	1.364 r	1.366 **	1.365 **				
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	-0.2 r	-0.2 r	0 r	1.5 r	1.9 r	-1.5 r	-2.3 **				
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. 2009 dol.)	978,992 r	982,033 r	974,560 r	960,438 r	979,894 r	991,265 r	974,186 **				
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income (percent)	20.19 r	20.07 r	20.04 r	20.11 r	20.16 r	20.19 r	20.21 **				
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3				
LAGGING INDEX (2004=100) Percent change from preceding month	117.9 r 1.4 r	117.6 r 3 r	117.6 r .0 r	117.8 r .2 r	118.2 r .3 r	118.4 r .2 r	118.2 р 2 р				
-	U.S. Lagging Economic Index net contributions										
Average duration of unemployment		16	02	.06	04	.13	10				
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales		21 r	.05 r	04 r	13 r	.02 **	01 **				
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg		.00 r	.01 r	.09 r	.02 r	20 r	05 **				
Average prime rate charged by banks		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00				
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding		.03 r	07 r	14 r	.19 r	.11 r	17 **				
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income		12 r	03 r	.07 r	.05 r	.03	.02 **				
Change in CPI for services		.04	04	02	.02	02	06				

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)

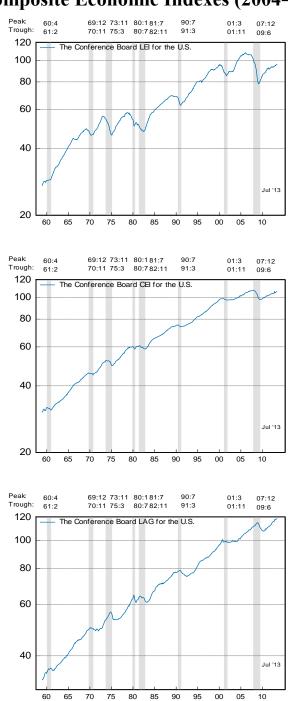
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U.S. Composite Economic Indexes (2004=100)

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

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