

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. JST, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2014

The Conference Board®

Japan Business Cycle IndicatorsSM

THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX® (LEI) FOR JAPAN

AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR OCTOBER 2014

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index $^{\circledR}$ (LEI) for Japan increased 0.4 percent and The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index $^{\circledR}$ (CEI) increased 0.1 percent in October.

Next month's release will incorporate annual benchmark revisions to the composite economic indexes, which bring them up-to-date with revisions in the source data. Also, with this benchmark revision, the base year of the composite indexes will be changed to 2010 = 100 from 2004 = 100. These revisions do not change the cyclical properties of the indexes. The indexes are updated throughout the year, but only for the previous six months. Data revisions that fall outside of the moving six-month window are not incorporated until the benchmark revision is made and the entire histories of the indexes are recomputed. As a result, the revised indexes, in levels and month-on-month changes, will not be directly comparable to those issued prior to the benchmark revision.

For more information, please visit our website at http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm or contact us at indicators@conference-board.org.

- The Conference Board LEI for Japan increased for the third consecutive month in October. Real money supply and the index of overtime worked in manufacturing made the largest positive contributions to the index this month. Despite October's improvement, the leading economic index has fallen by 1.1 percent (about a -2.2 percent annual rate) from April to October 2014, slightly steeper than its decline of 0.7 percent (about a -1.4 percent annual rate) over the previous six months. However, the strengths and weaknesses among the leading indicators have remained balanced in recent months.
- The Conference Board CEI for Japan, a measure of current economic activity, edged up in October with all components, except for number of employed persons, contributing positively. The six-month growth rate of the coincident economic index improved by 0.1 percent (a 0.2 percent annual rate), a reversal from the decline of 1.1 percent (a -2.2 percent annual rate) during the previous six months. In addition, the strengths among the coincident components have become more widespread in recent months and are now balanced with the weaknesses. At the same time, real GDP contracted at a 1.9 percent annual rate in the third quarter after contracting 6.7 percent (annual rate) in the second quarter.
- The Conference Board LEI and The Conference Board CEI for Japan have improved in recent months, and the strengths among their components have become more widespread. The six-month change for the LEI still remains in negative territory, but the rate of its decline has eased considerably. The CEI's six-month growth rate has moved slightly into positive territory for the first time since the first quarter of this year. Taken together, the behavior of both indexes suggests that the current contraction in economic activity is unlikely to continue, with some upside potential for growth in early 2015.

<u>LEADING INDICATORS</u>. Seven of the ten components that make up The Conference Board LEI for Japan increased in October. The positive contributors to the index – in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest – include real money supply, the index of overtime worked, the new orders for machinery and construction component*, dwelling units started, the six-month growth rate of labor productivity, the interest rate spread and stock prices. The negative contributors – in order from the larger negative contributor to the smaller – include the Tankan business conditions survey and real operating profits*. Business failures (inverted) remained unchanged in October.

With the increase of 0.4 percent in October, The Conference Board LEI for Japan now stands at 99.1 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.8 percent in September and increased 0.3 percent in August. During the six-month span through October, the index decreased 1.1 percent, and five of the ten components advanced (diffusion index, six-month span equals 50.0 percent).

<u>COINCIDENT INDICATORS.</u> Three of the four components that make up The Conference Board CEI for Japan increased in October. The positive contributors to the index – in order from the largest positive contributor to the smallest – include wage and salary income, industrial production and the retail, wholesale, and manufacturing sales* component. Number of employed persons declined in October.

With the increase of 0.1 percent in October, The Conference Board CEI for Japan now stands at 95.6 (2004=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.4 percent in September and decreased 0.1 percent in August. During the six-month span through October, the index increased 0.1 percent, and two of the four components advanced (diffusion index, six-month span equals 50.0 percent).

FOR TABLES AND CHARTS, SEE BELOW

<u>DATA AVAILABILITY AND NOTES.</u> The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] (LEI) for Japan and **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) for Japan reported in this release are those available "as of" 2:00 P.M. ET December 8, 2014. Some series are estimated as noted below.

* The series in The Conference Board LEI that are based on our estimates are the six month growth rate of labor productivity, real operating profits and new orders for machinery. The series in The Conference Board CEI that is based on our estimates is real manufacturing sales.

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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 and coincident economic indexes 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 leading economic index have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in the coincident economic index have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity.

Japan Composite Economic Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Economic Index</u>	<u>Factor</u>
1 Operating Profits	0.0515
2 Dwelling Units Started	0.0297
3 Business Failures	0.0621
4 Index of Overtime Worked	0.0910
5 Stock Prices (TOPIX)	0.0388
6 Six Month Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	0.1032
7 Tankan Business Conditions Survey	0.0889
8 Money Supply	0.2988
9 Yield Spread	0.1801
10 New Orders for Machinery and Construction	0.0559
Coincident Economic Index	
1 Number of Employed Persons	0.5630
2 Industrial Production	0.0938
3 Wage and Salary Income	0.1864
4 Real Retail, Wholesale, and Manufacturing Sales	0.1568

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 with the release in January 2014, 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 leading and coincident economic indexes only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors above for The Conference Board LEI were calculated using the September 1974 to December 2012 period as the sample period for measuring volatility. Separate sets of factors for the December 1973 to August 1974 period, the February 1973 to November 1973 period, and February 1965 to January 1973 period, are available upon request. The factors above for The Conference Board CEI were calculated using the August 1978 to December 2012 period as the sample period. Separate sets of factors for the February 1970 to July 1978 period, and the February 1965 to January 1970 period are available upon request. 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: www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm

The trend adjustment factors for The Conference Board LEI are -0.2891 (calculated over the 1992-2012 period) and -0.2634 (calculated over the 1965 – 1991 period).

To address the problem of lags in available data, those leading and coincident 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 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 2015 schedule for "The Conference Board Leading Economic Index" (LEI) for Japan" news releases is:

Thursday, January 8, 2015

For November 2014 data

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

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The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) and The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI) for Japan

Table 1. - Summary of Japan Composite Economic Indexes

					nomic index		
	2014						
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Landban Sadan	400.0	00.0	00.4	07.0	07.0	00.7	00.4
Leading index	100.2	99.0 r	98.4 r	97.6 r	97.9 r	98.7 p	99.1 p
Percent change	-0.3	-1.2 r	-0.6 r	-0.8 r	0.3 r	0.8 p	0.4 p
Diffusion index	40.0	30.0	55.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	75.0
Coincident index	95.5	95.7	95.3 r	95.2 r	95.1 r	95.5 p	95.6 p
Percent change	-1.7	0.2	-0.4 r	-0.1	-0.1 r	0.4 p	0.1 p
Diffusion index	0.0	62.5	12.5	50.0	25.0	87.5	75.0
	Oct to	Nov to	Dec to	Jan to	Feb to	Mar to	Apr to
	Oct to Apr	Nov to May	Dec to Jun	Jan to Jul	Feb to Aug	Mar to Sep	Apr to Oct
Leading index							•
Leading index Percent change							Oct
· ·	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	•
Percent change	-0.7	-2.3 r	Jun -2.8 r	Jul -3.3 r	Aug -3.0 r	Sep -1.8 p	Oct
Percent change Diffusion index	-0.7	-2.3 r	Jun -2.8 r	Jul -3.3 r	Aug -3.0 r	Sep -1.8 p	Oct

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.

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The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) and The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI) for Japan

Table 2. - Data and Net Contributions for Components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for Japan

	2014											
Component	Apr.		May.	_	Jun.	Jul.			Sep.		Oct.	
Real Operating Profits, (Bill. 2010 Yen, S.A., Q)					************	r 14060.72				**	13951.20	**
Dw elling Units Started (Thous, S.A.)	75.51		72.68		73.60	69.95	70.41	r	r 73.31		75.32	
Business Failures, (Number, S.A.)* (3 mo. moving avg.)	127.76	r	135.48		145.83	r 136.13	r 121.75	i r	r 108.98	r	108.96	
Index of Overtime Worked, Mfg. (2010=100, S.A.)	112.6	r	112.0	r	109.4	r 109.3	107.7	′ r	r 109.3	r	111.0	1
Stock Price Index, (Jan. 4, 1968=100)	1162.44		1201.41		1262.56	1289.42	1277.97	,	1326.29		1333.64	1
Six-Month Grow th Rate of Labor Productivity Mfg. (3 mo. moving avg., pct.)	6.83	r	4.30	r	1.05	r -2.18	r -4.20) r	r -3.81	r	-3.17	**
Tankan Business Conditions, All Enterprises, All Industries (Balance +/-, Q)	2.7		1.0		3.0	5.0	7.0)	6.0		5.0	
Real Money Supply, M2 + CD Money, (10 Bill. 2010 Yen, S.A.)	84375.42		84114.55	r	84142.32	84219.72	r 84497.98	3	84694.77	r	85447.16	
Yield Spread, (10 year gov bonds minus 3 month interbank rate)	0.41		0.36		0.35	0.32	0.27	,	0.30		0.26	ļ
New Orders for Machinery and Construction, (3 mo. moving avg., 100 Mill. 2010 Yen, S.A.)	2067	r	2100	r	2151	r 1893	r 1857	′ r	r 1855	r	1890	**
LEADING INDEX (2004=100)	100.2		99.0	r	98.4	r 97.6	r 97.9	r	98.7	р	99.1	р
Percent change from preceding month	-0.3		-1.2	r	-0.6	r -0.8	r 0.3	; r	r 0.8	р	0.4	р
_			Ja	pa	n Leading	a Economi	c Index Ne	t_C	Contributions	s_		_ !
Real Operating Profits, (Bill. 2010 Yen, S.A., Q)			-0.12	~	-0.01	~					-0.02	**
Dw elling Units Started (Thous, S.A.)			-0.11		0.04	-0.15	0.02	² r	o.12	r	0.08	
Business Failures, (Number, S.A.)* (3 mo. moving avg.)			-0.36	r	-0.46	0.43	r 0.69) r	n 0.69	r	0.00	
Index of Overtime Worked, Mfg. (2010=100, S.A.)			-0.05	r	-0.21	r -0.01	r -0.13	3 r	r 0.13	r	0.14	ļ
Stock Price Index, (Jan. 4, 1968=100)			0.13		0.19	0.08	-0.03	ş	0.14		0.02	ļ
Six-Month Grow th Rate of Labor Productivity Mfg. (3 mo. moving avg., pct.)			-0.26	r	-0.34	r -0.33	r -0.21	í r	n 0.04	r	0.07	**
Tankan Business Conditions, All Enterprises, All Industries (Balance +/-, Q)			-0.15		0.18	0.18	0.18	3	-0.09		-0.09	
Real Money Supply, M2 + CD Money, (10 Bill. 2010 Yen, S.A.)			-0.09		0.01	0.03	0.10)	0.07	r	0.26	
Yield Spread, (10 year gov bonds minus 3 month interbank rate)			0.06		0.06	0.06	0.05	j	0.05		0.05	
New Orders for Machinery and Construction, (3 mo. moving avg., 100 Mill. 2010 Yen, S.A.)			0.09		0.13	-0.71	r -0.10) r	r -0.01	r	0.10	**

p Preliminary. r Revised. n.a. Not available. c Corrected. -- * Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution.

Data Sources: Economic and Social Research Institute - Cabinet Office, M.E.T.I. Japan, Management and Coordination Agency, Ministry of Finance

 $Haver\,Analytics,\,Ministry\,of\,Labor,\,Japan\,Securities\,Dealers\,Association$

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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^{**} Statistical Imputation (See page 2 for more details) -- Q: Quarterly series; these series are converted to monthly through a linear interpolation

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) and The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI) for Japan

Table 3. - Data and Net Contributions for Components of The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI) for Japan

				2014				
Component	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
	Japan Coincident Economic Index Component Data							
Number of Employed Persons,								
(Thousands of persons, S.A.)	63230	63590	63590	63530	63620	63660	63550	
Industrial Production, (2010=100, S.A.)	99.3	100.0	96.6	97.0	95.2	98.0 r	98.2	
Wage and Salary Income, (2010=100, S.A.)	93.4	92.7 r	92.1	91.8 r	91.7	91.7 r	92.2	
Real Retail, Wholesale, and Manuf. Sales (Billions of 2010 Yen, S.A.)	126839.4 r	126811.4 r	126619.9 r	126815.9 r	126425.8 r	128016.5 **	128092.2 **	
COINCIDENT INDEX (2004=100)	95.5	95.7	95.3 r	95.2 r	95.1 r	95.5 p	95.6 p	
Percent change from preceding month	-1.7	0.2	-0.4 r	-0.1	-0.1 r	0.4 p	0.1 p	
		Japan Co	incident E	conomic Ir	dex Net Co	ontributions		
Number of Employed Persons,								
(Thousands of persons, S.A.)		0.32	0.00	-0.05	0.08	0.04	-0.10	
Industrial Production, (2010=100, S.A.)		0.07	-0.32	0.04	-0.18	0.27 r	0.02	
Wage and Salary Income, (2010=100, S.A.)		-0.14 r	-0.12 r	-0.06 r	-0.02 r	0.00 r	0.10	
Real Retail, Wholesale, and Manuf. Sales (Billions of 2010 Yen, S.A.)		0.00 r	-0.02 r	0.02 r	-0.05 r	0.20 **	0.01 **	

[#] One of the sales components: manufacturing sales, is a quarterly series and converted to monthly through a linear interpolation

And missing months are estimated by The Conference Board

Data Sources: Economic and Social Research Institute, M.E.T.I. Japan, Management & Coordination Agency, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Haver Analytics 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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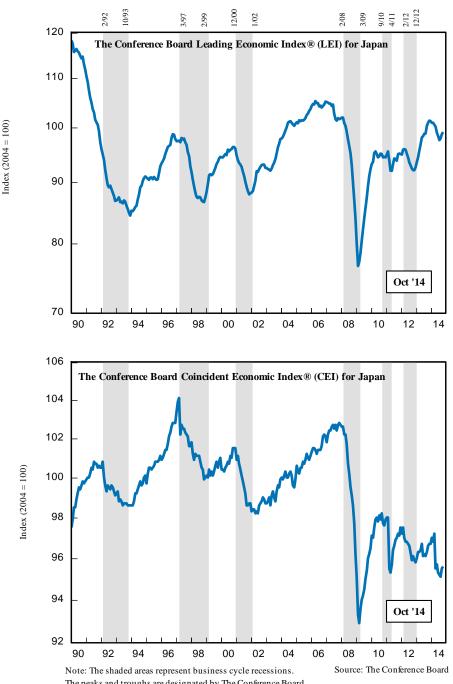
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^{**} Statistical Imputation (See page 2 for more details)

Japan Composite Economic Indexes



The peaks and troughs are designated by The Conference Board

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