

US Economic Indicators: Leading & Coincident Indicators

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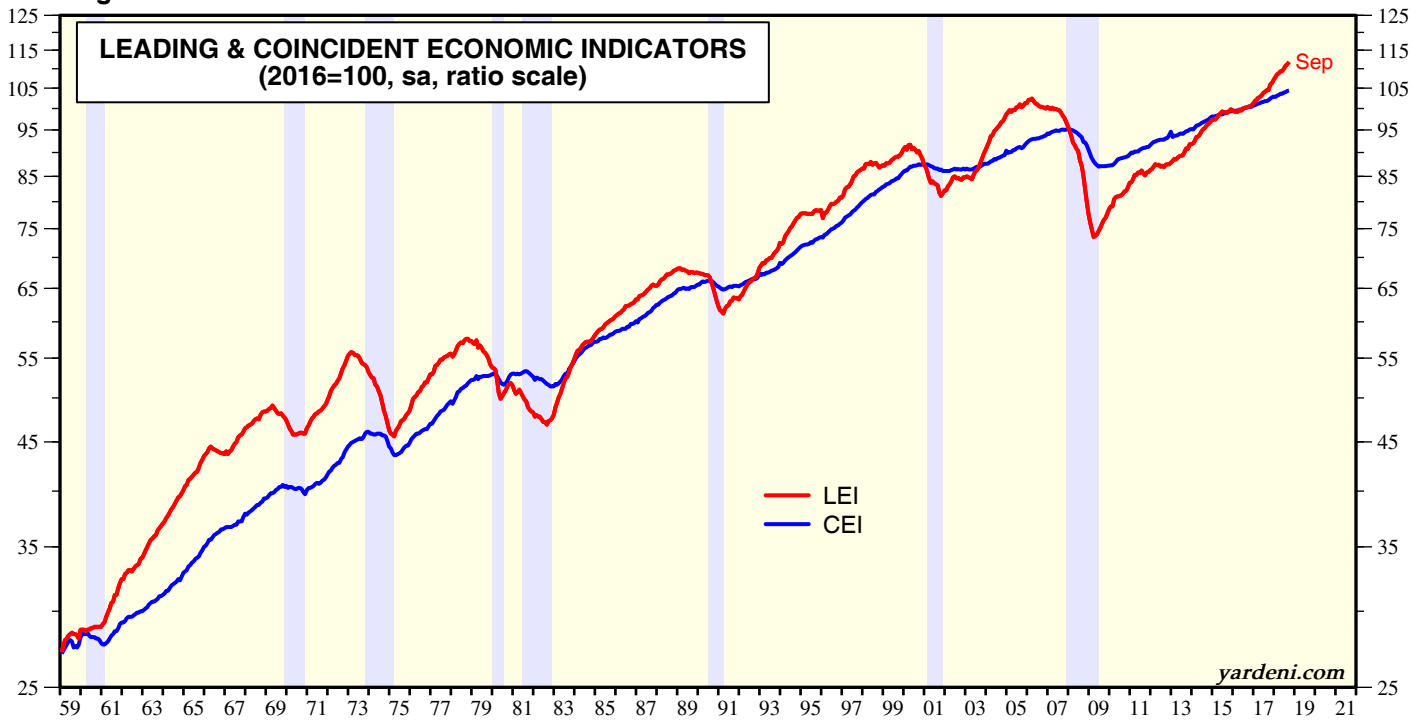
thinking outside the box

Table Of Contents

Leading & Coincident Indicators	1
Coincident Indicators	2
Lagging Indicators	3
Coincident & Leading Indicators	4
Components of Leading Economic Indicators	5
Components of Coincident Economic Indicators	6
Resource Utilization & Corporate Profit Margin	7
Weekly Leading Indexes	8-9

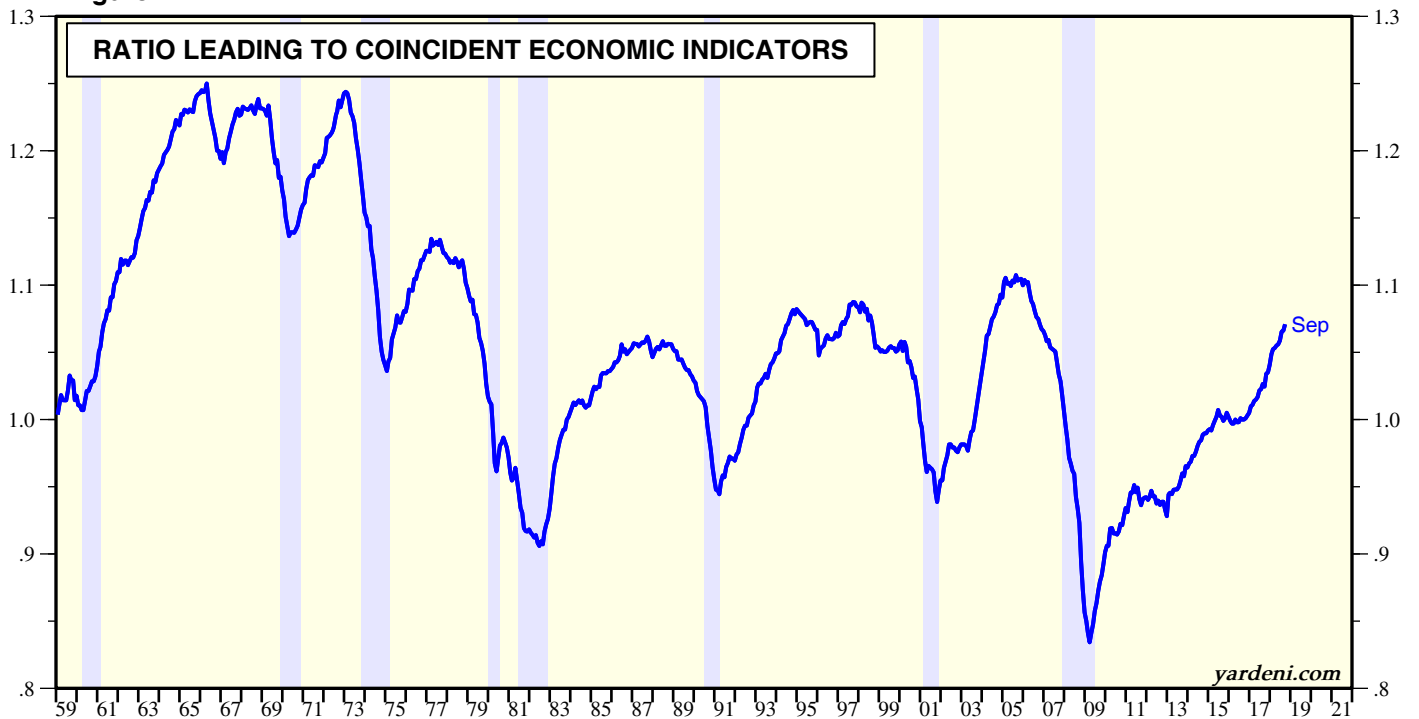
Leading & Coincident Indicators

Figure 1.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Conference Board.

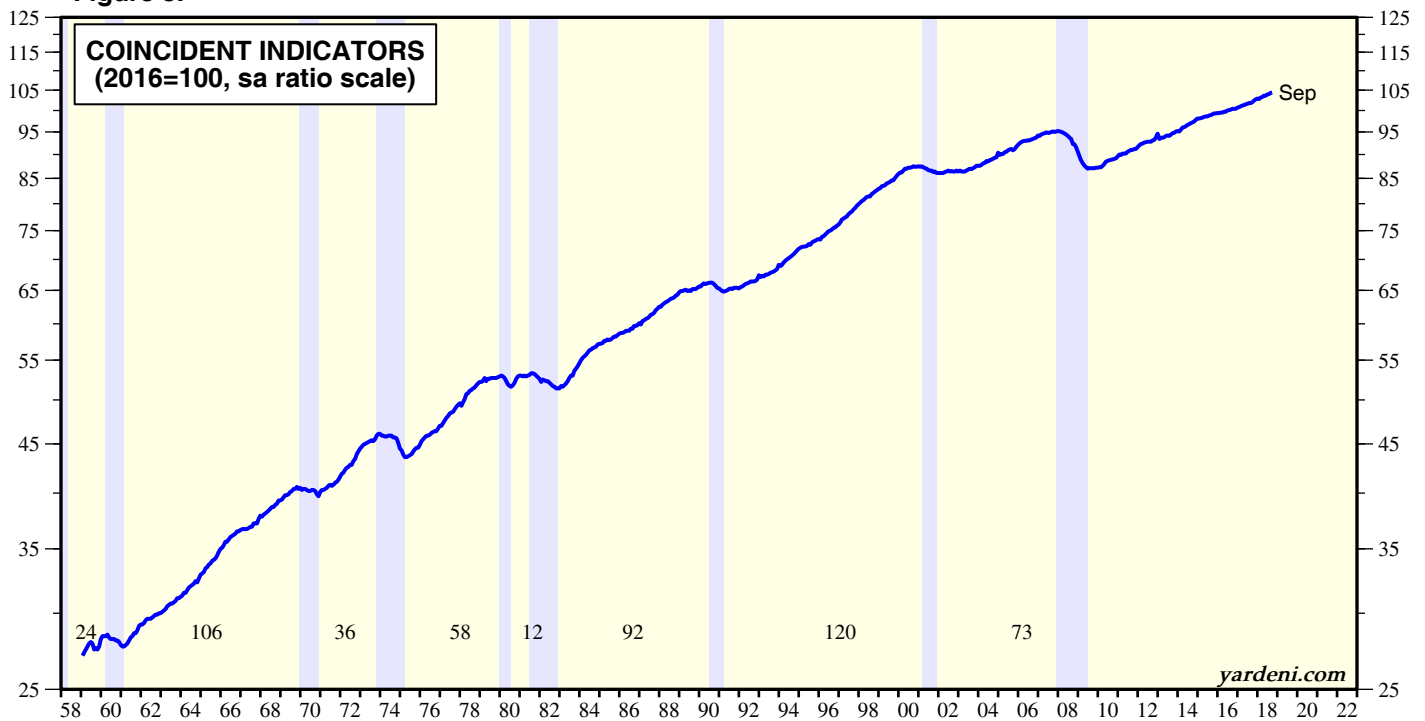
Figure 2.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Conference Board.

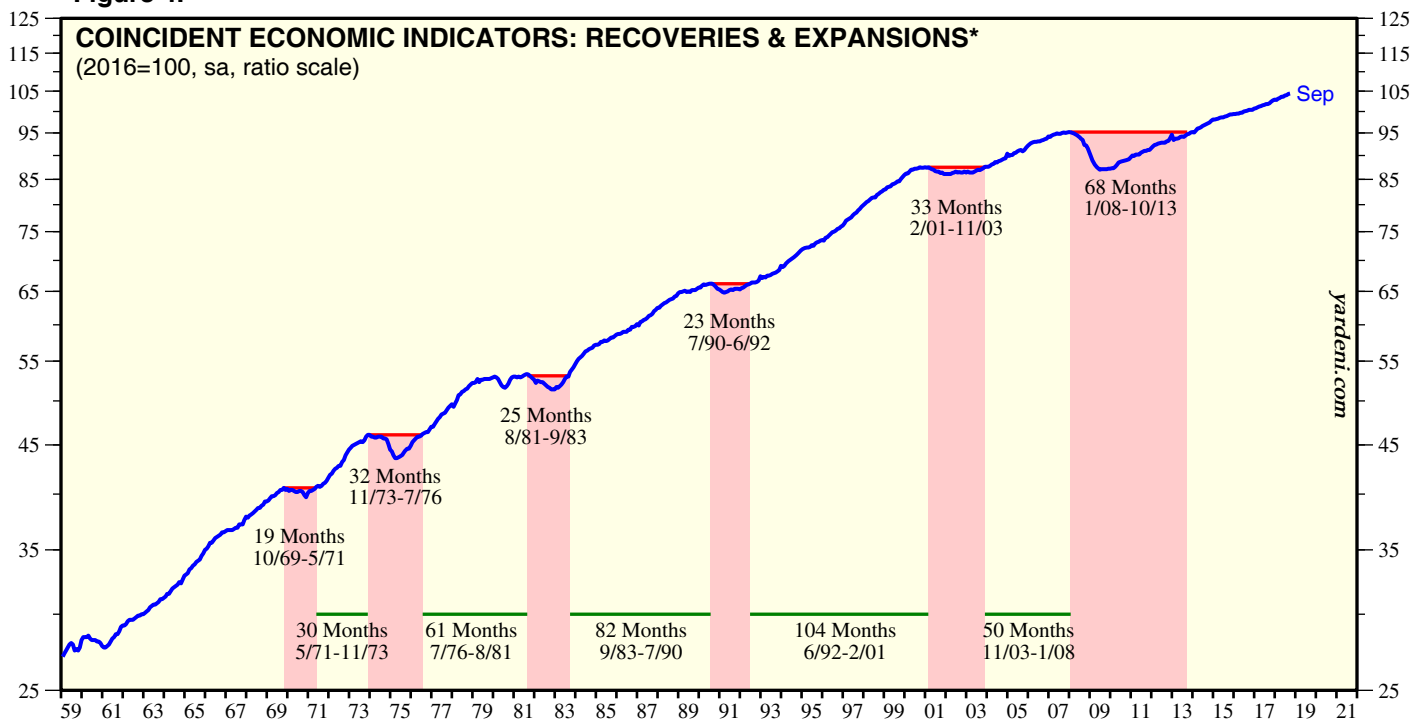
Coincident Indicators

Figure 3.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. Numbers above time line reflect number of months of expansion.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

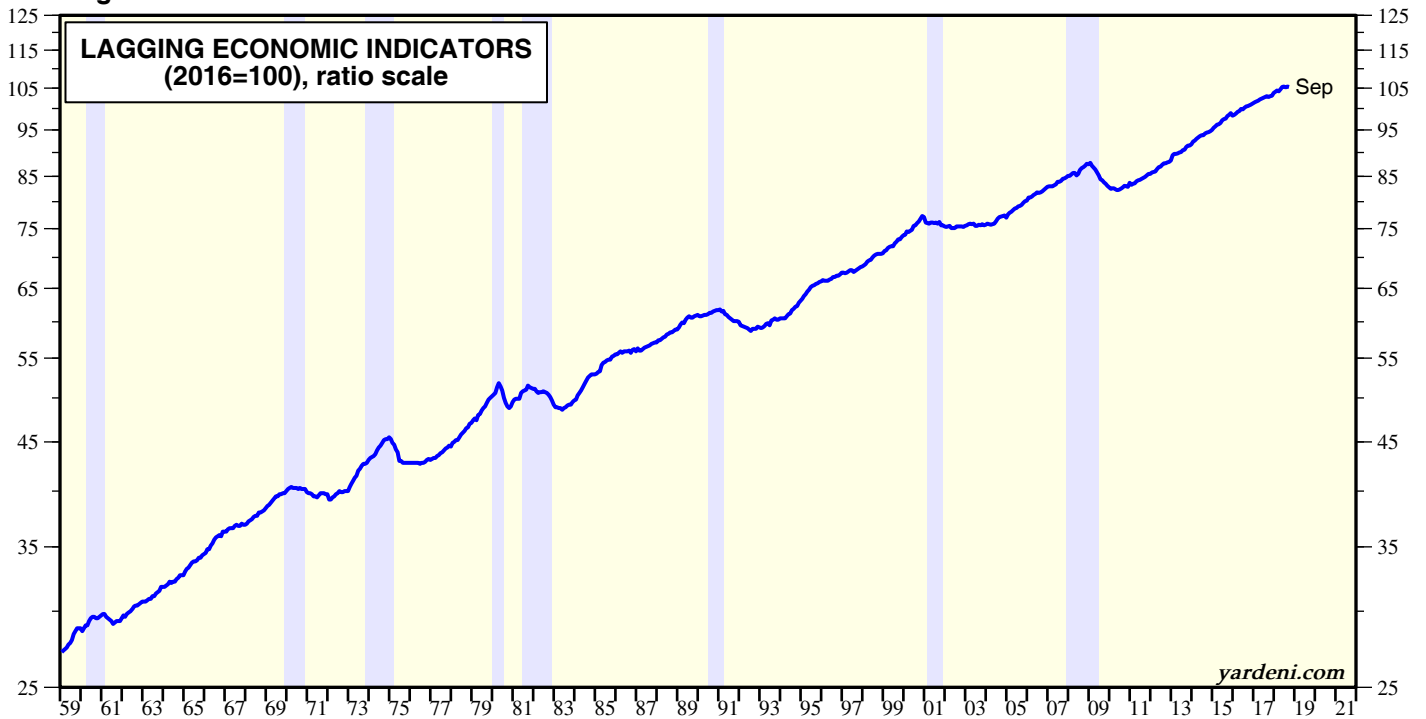
Figure 4.



* Red horizontal lines span cyclical peaks through subsequent cyclical recoveries. Green horizontal lines are expansion periods following recoveries.
Source: Conference Board, Haver Analytics, and YRI calculations.

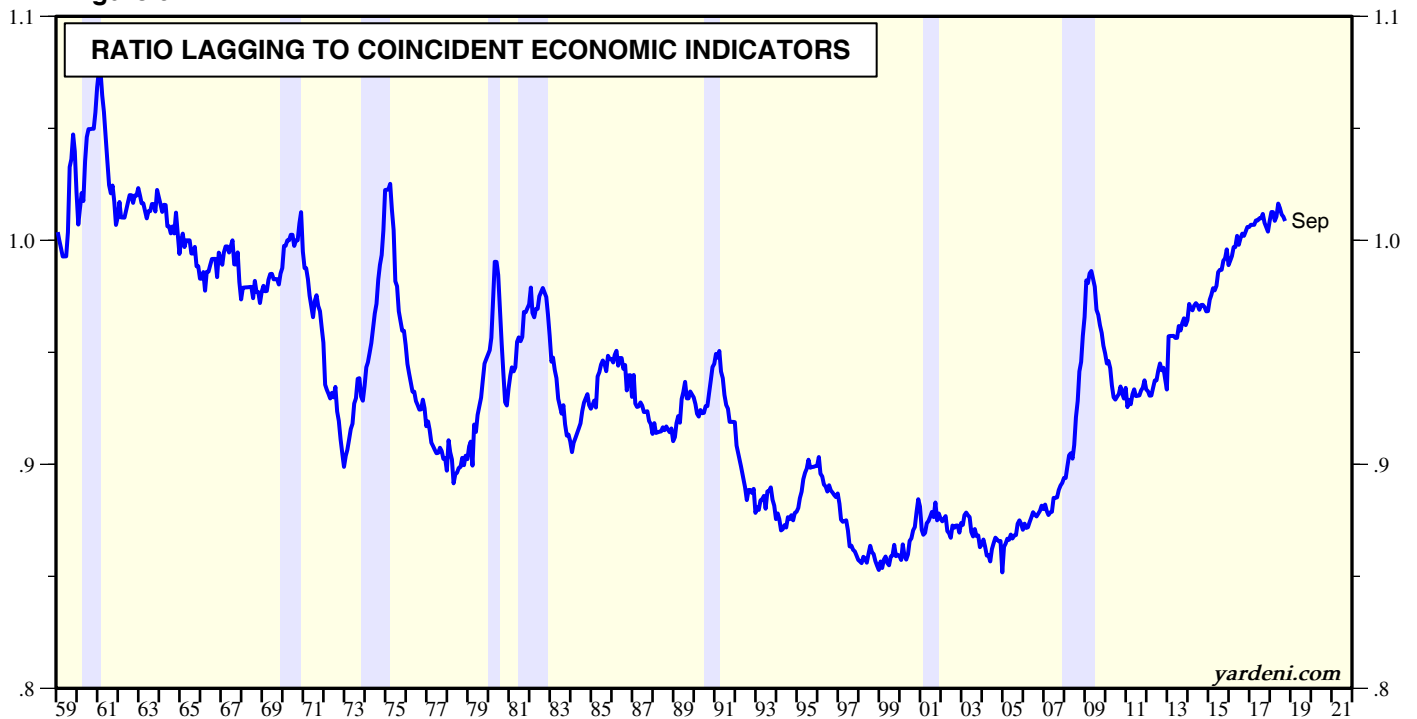
Lagging Indicators

Figure 5.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Conference Board.

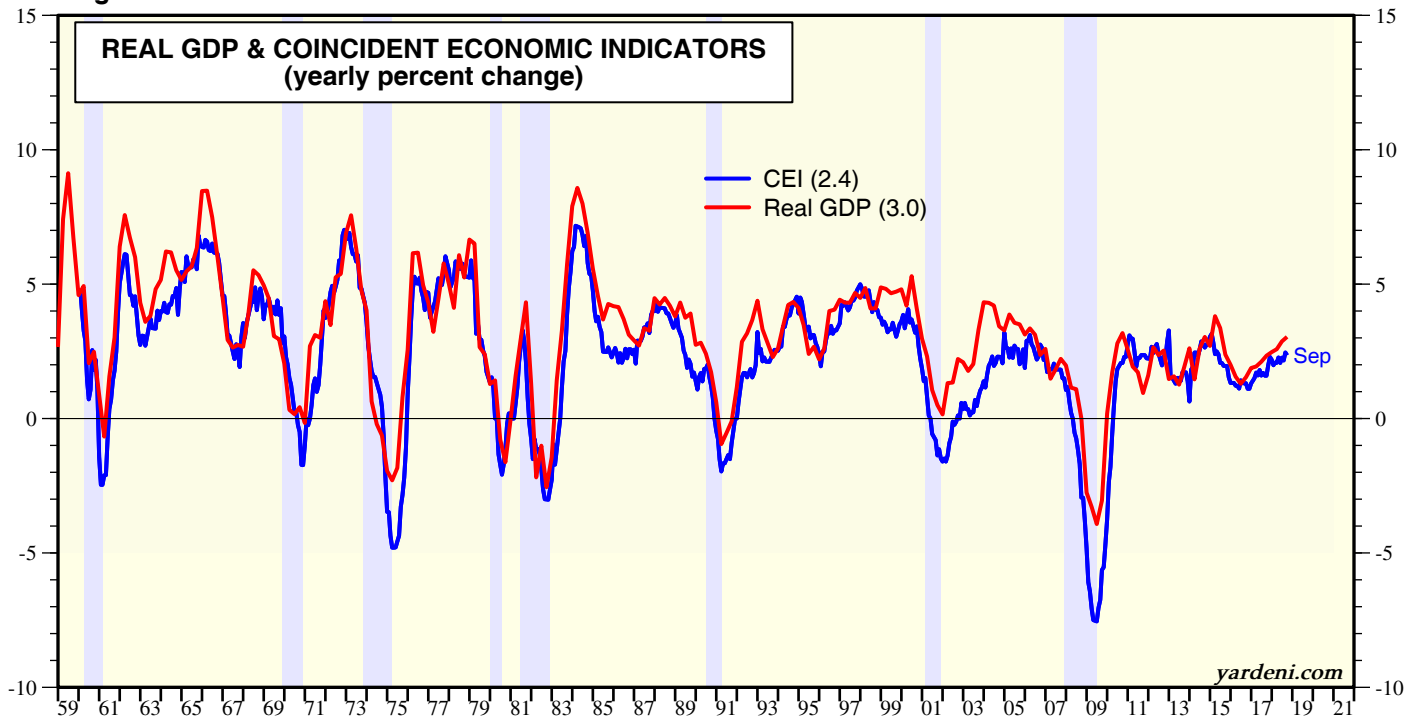
Figure 6.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Conference Board.

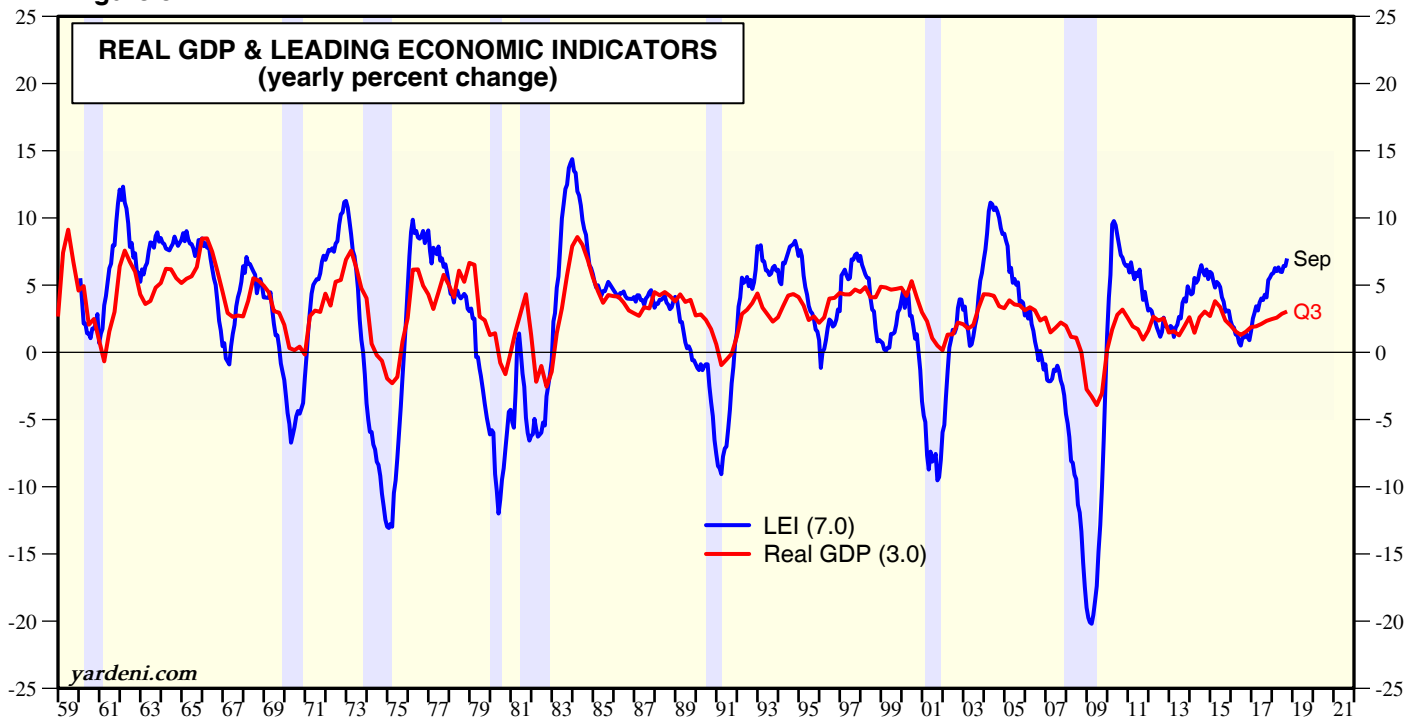
Coincident & Leading Indicators

Figure 7.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Conference Board.

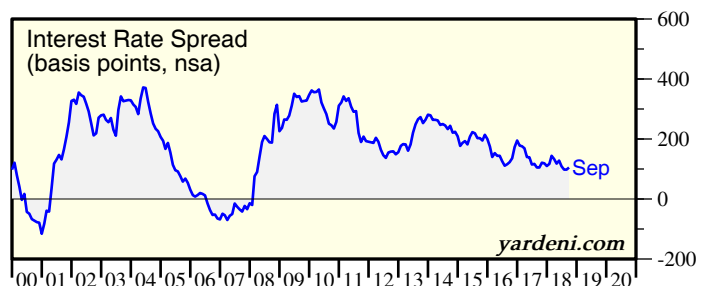
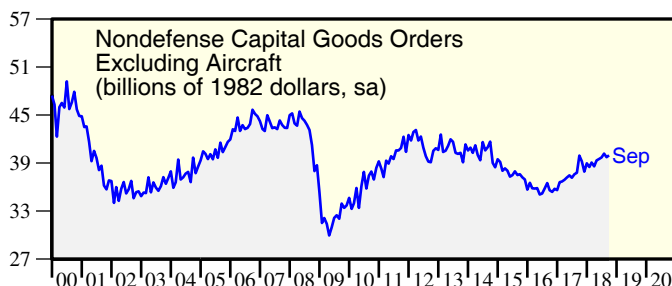
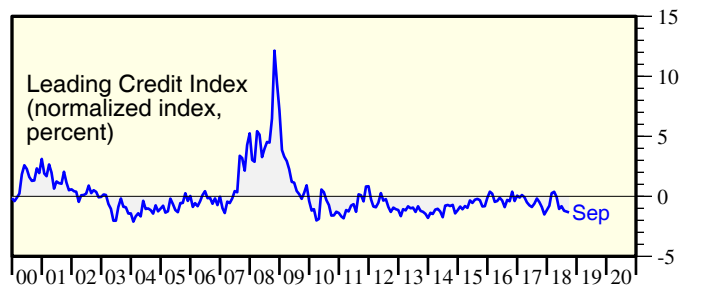
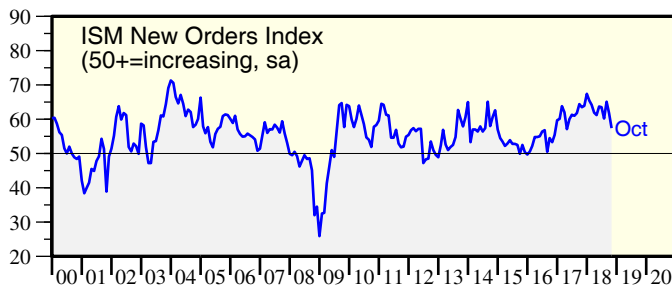
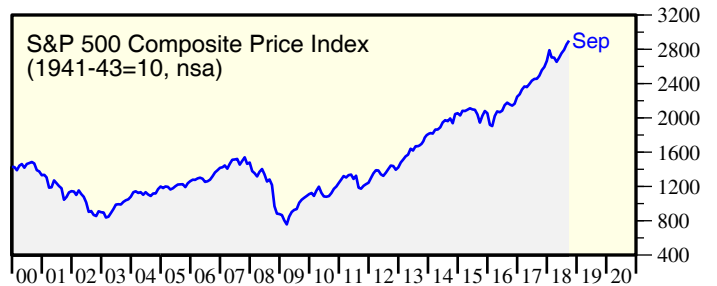
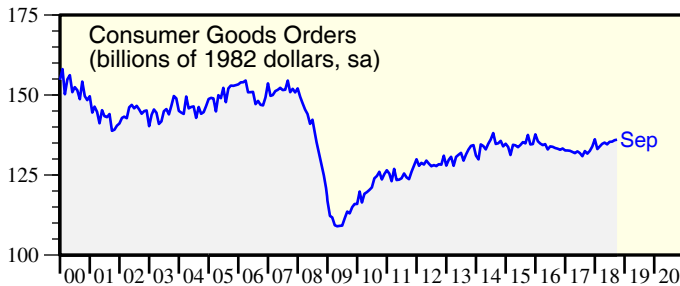
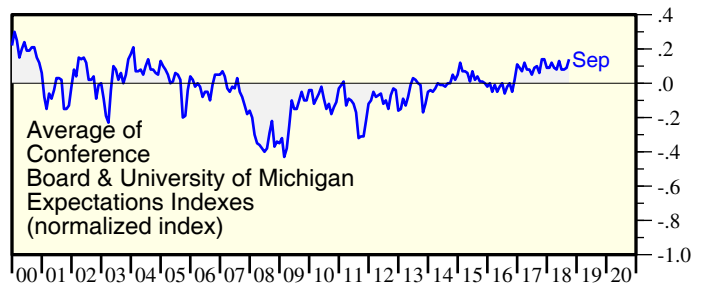
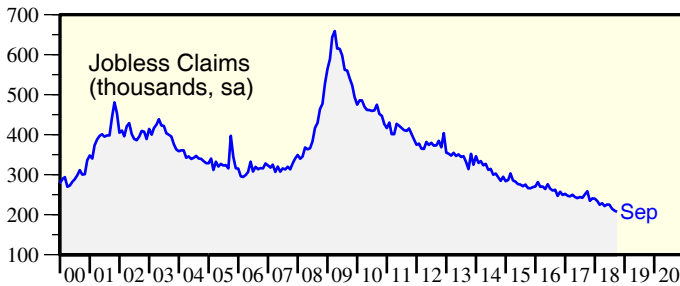
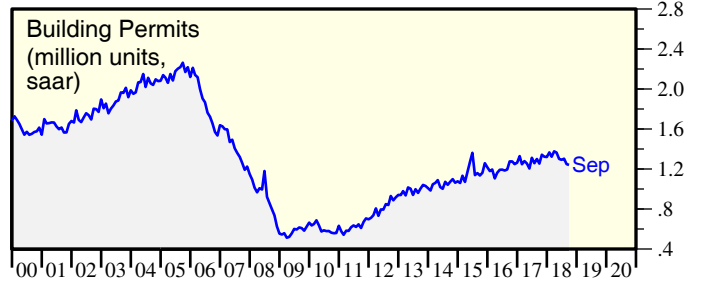
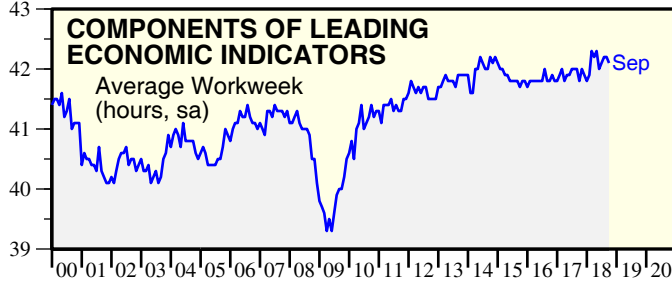
Figure 8.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Conference Board.

Components of Leading Economic Indicators

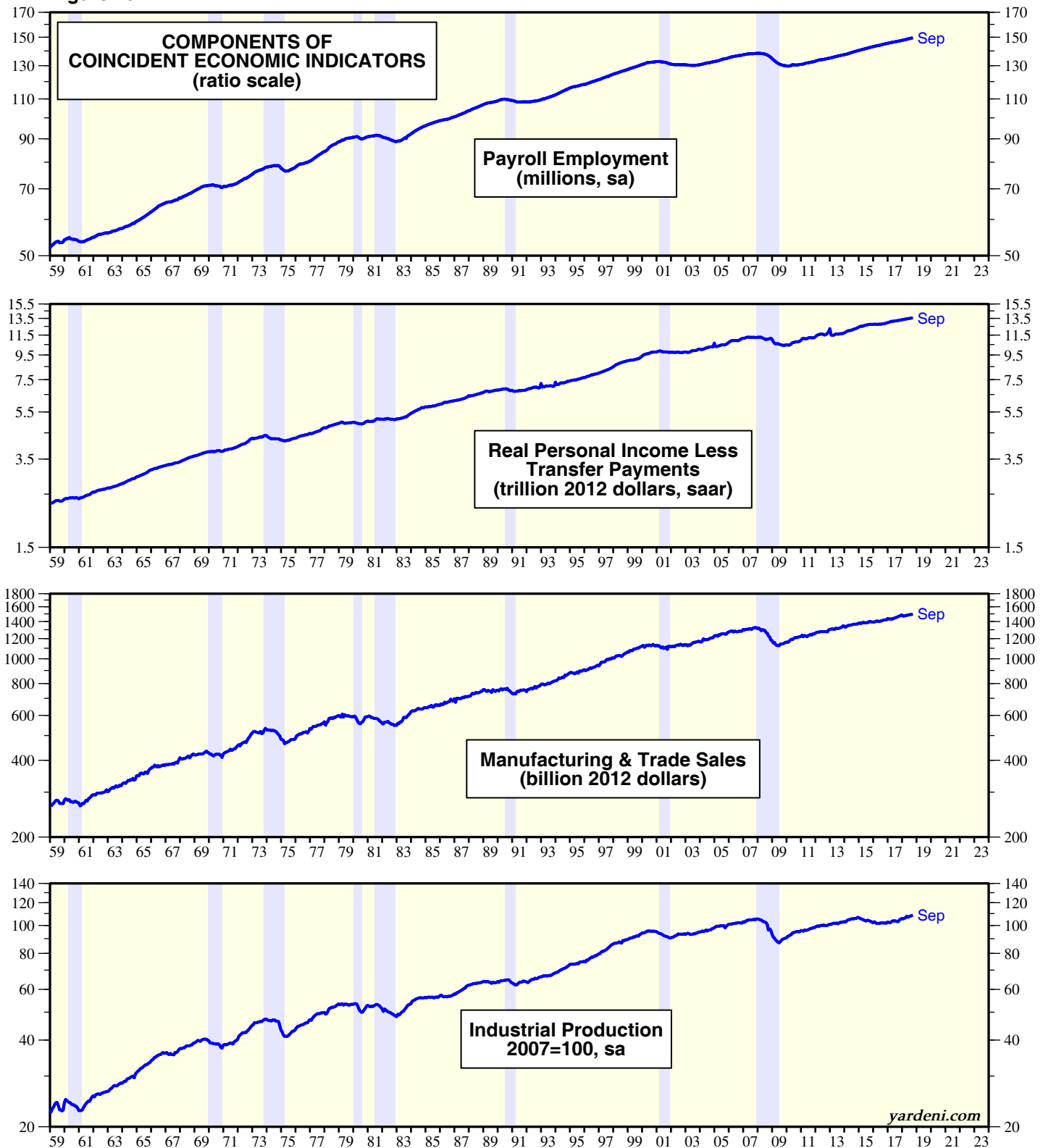
Figure 9.



Source: Conference Board.

Components of Coincident Economic Indicators

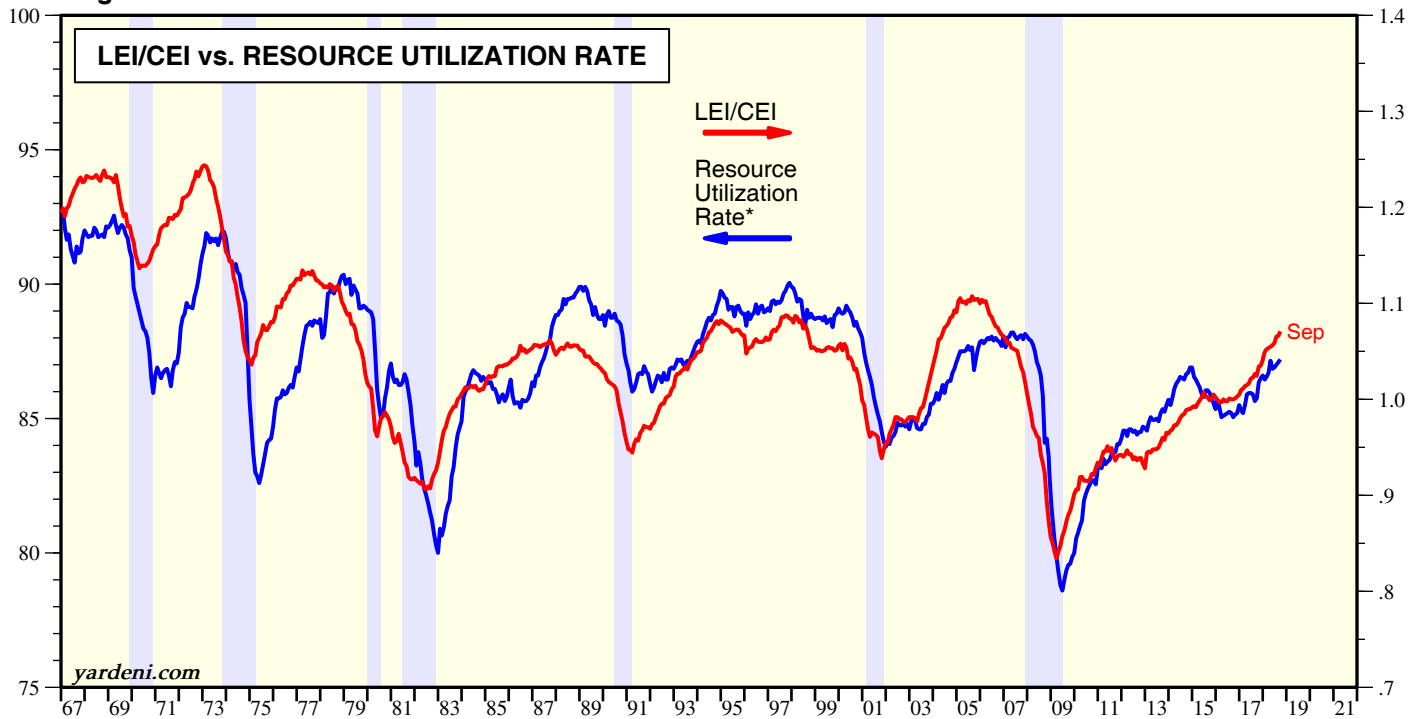
Figure 10.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau, and Federal Reserve Board.

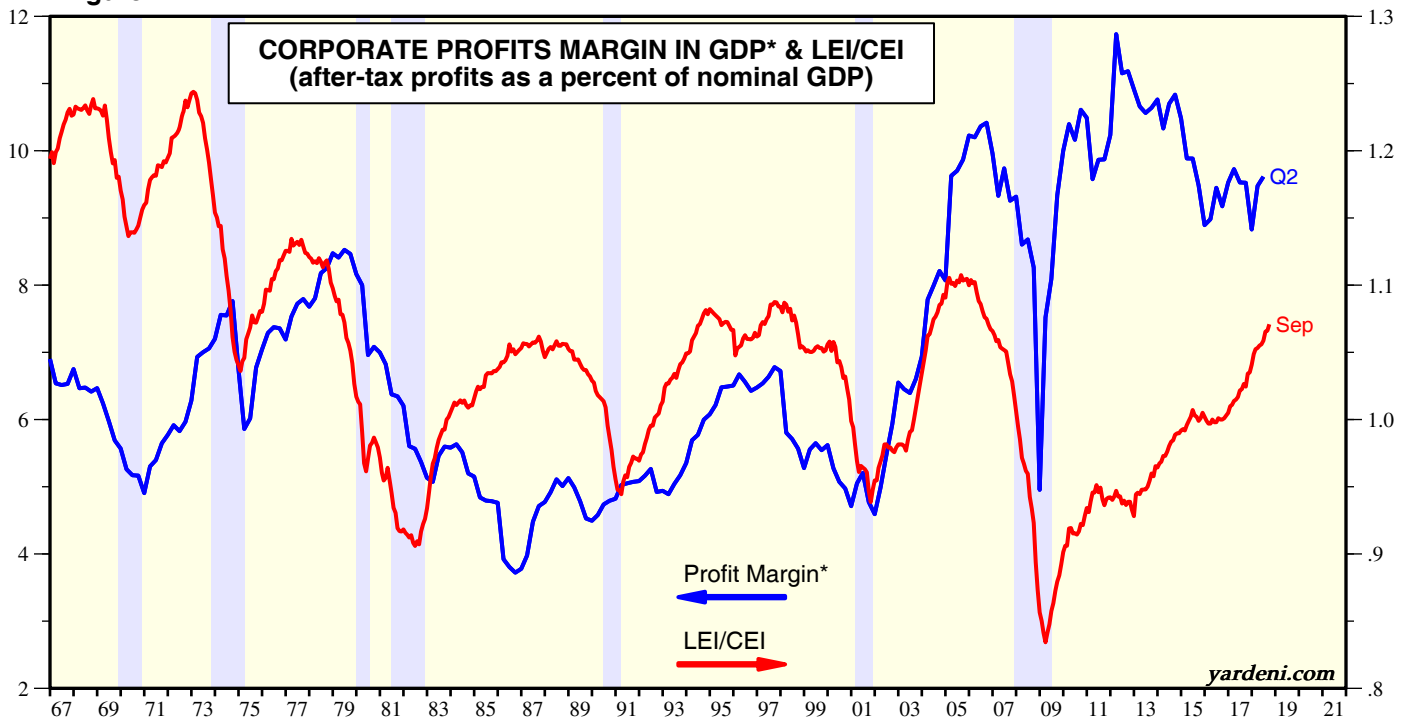
Resource Utilization & Corporate Profit Margin

Figure 11.



* Average of all industries' capacity utilization rate and employment rate, i.e., percentage of labor force that is employed.
Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, and Conference Board.

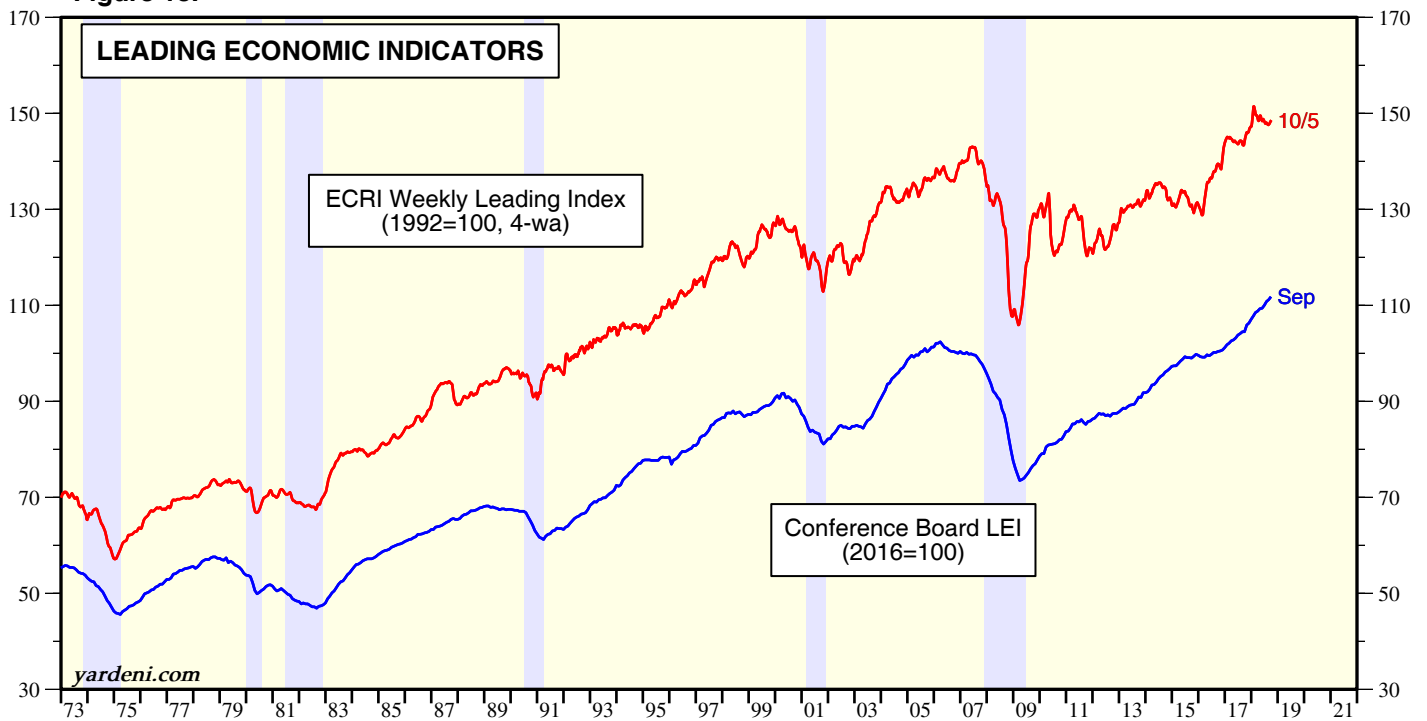
Figure 12.



* After-tax profits reported to IRS (excluding Inventory Valuation Adjustment and Capital Consumption Adjustment).
Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Conference Board.

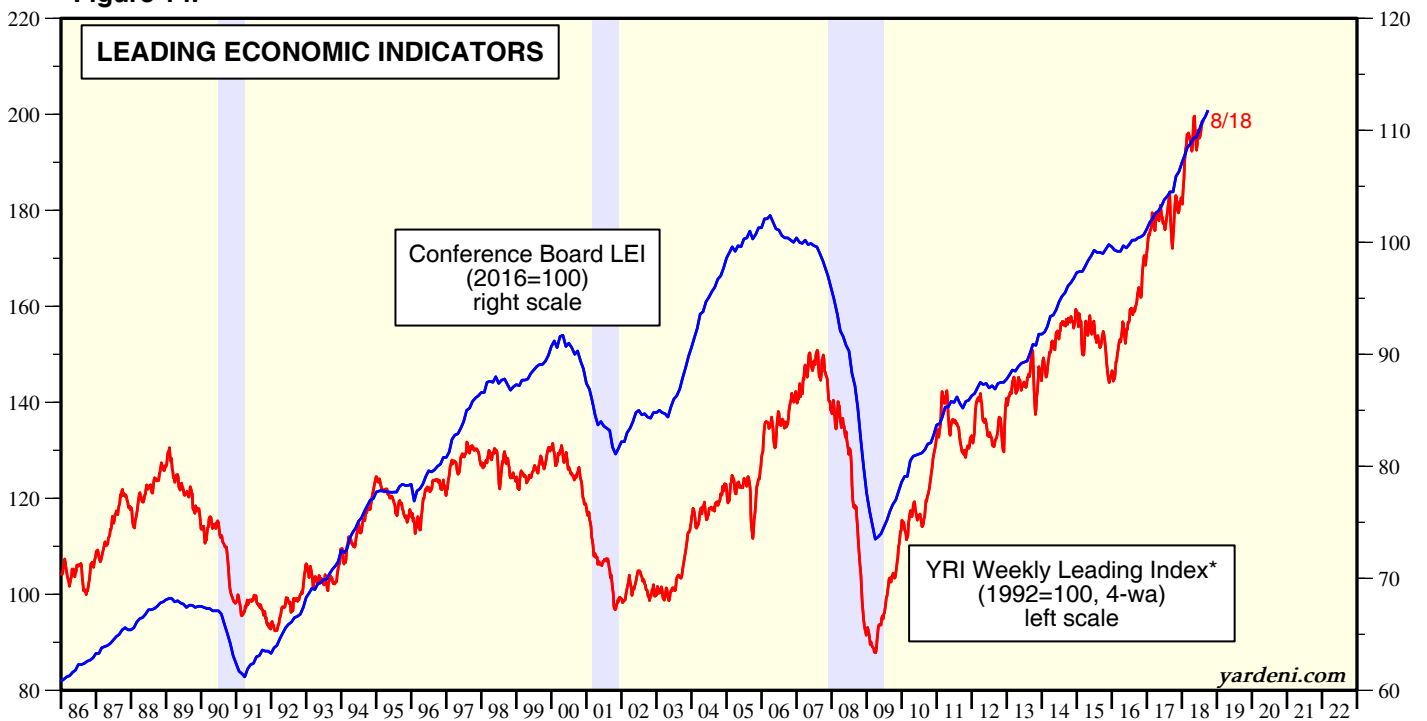
Weekly Leading Indexes

Figure 13.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Conference Board and Economic Cycle Research Institute (ECRI).

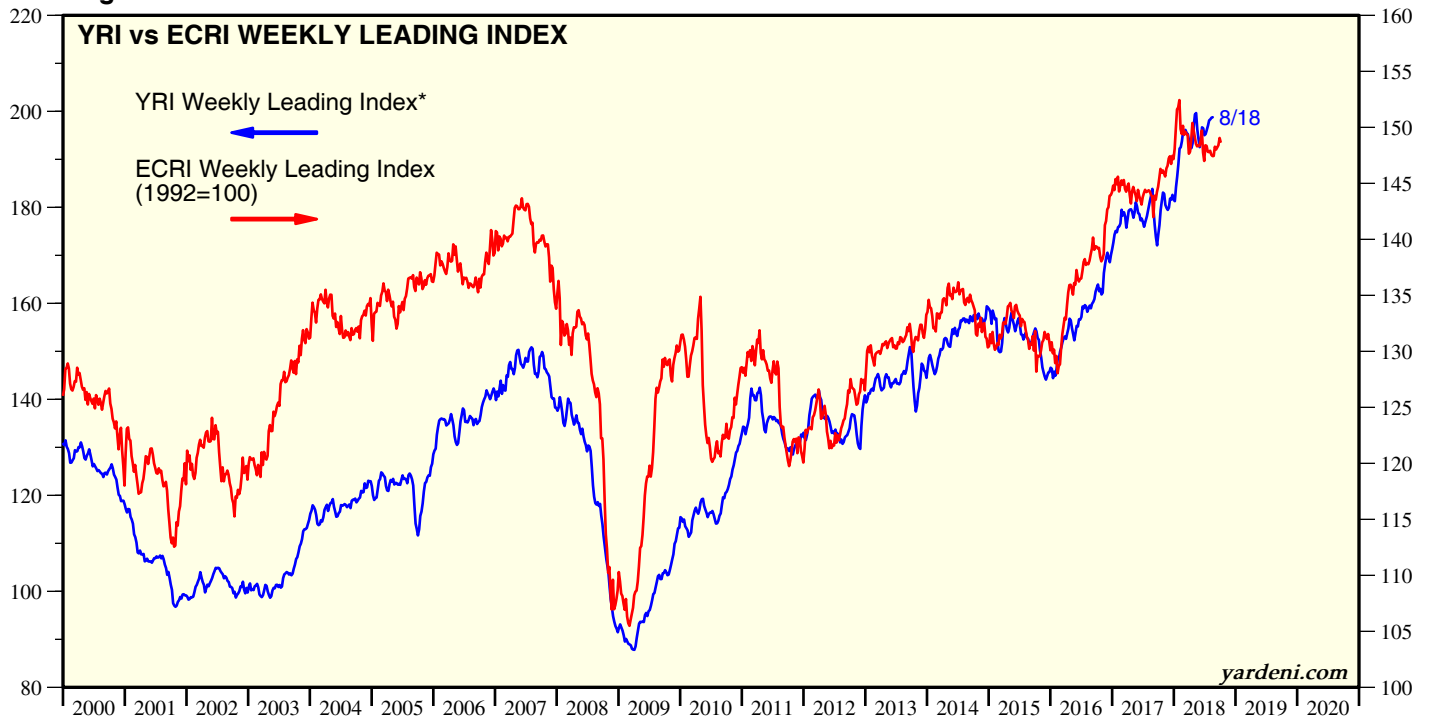
Figure 14.



* Average of Consumer Comfort Index (which is a four-week average) and the four-week average of Boom-Bust Barometer, which is CRB raw industrials spot price index (weekly average) divided by weekly initial unemployment claims.
Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Bloomberg, Commodity Research Bureau, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

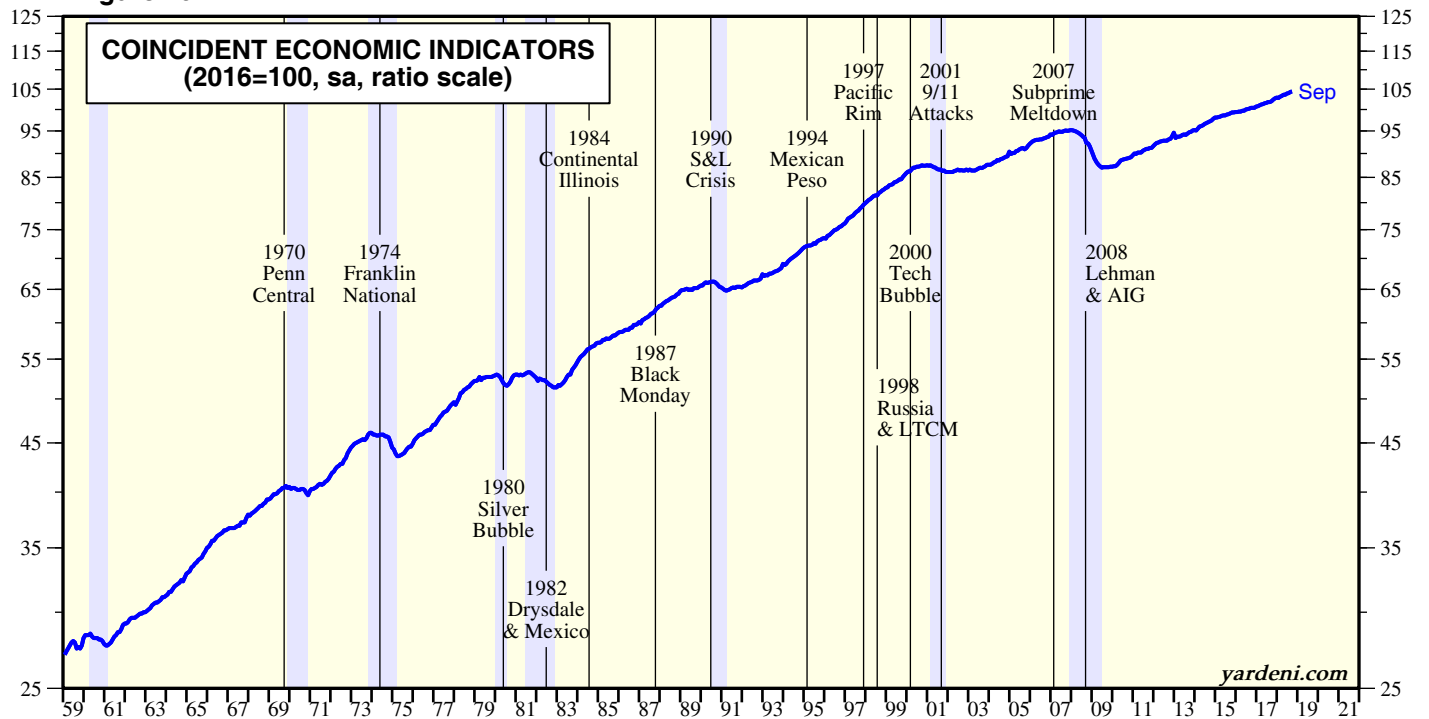
Weekly Leading Indexes

Figure 15.



* Average of Consumer Comfort Index (which is a four-week average) and the four-week average of Boom-Bust Barometer, which is CRB raw industrials spot price index (weekly average) divided by weekly initial unemployment claims.
Source: Bloomberg, Commodity Research Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Economic Cycle Research Institute (ECRI).

Figure 16.



Note: Shaded areas denote recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: The Conference Board.

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