

Iowa Leading Indicators Index April 2011 Report

Tax Research and Program Analysis Section Released June 2, 2011

The lowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) rose to 105.0 (100=1999) in April 2011 from 104.5 in March. The lowa non-farm employment coincident index experienced its tenth consecutive monthly increase although the percent rise was only 0.04 in April after 0.08 increases in the previous two months.

The ILII's value increased 0.4 percent in April, up from the 0.2 percent increases in March, but below the previous four months increases. The index has increased for nineteen consecutive months. During the six-month span through April, the ILII rose 3.6 percent (an annualized rate of 7.1 percent). The six-month diffusion index (value of 93.8) reflects an increase of 0.05 percent or greater over the last half year in seven of the eight components, with average manufacturing hours experiencing an increase of less than 0.05 percent.

In April, five of eight lowa Leading Indicators Index components contributed positively. The positive contributors were the agricultural futures profits index, new residential building permits, unemployment insurance claims (inverted), the national yield spread, and diesel fuel consumption. Average weekly manufacturing hours, the lowa stock market index, and the new orders index, were the negative contributors.

Index (1999=100)

Non-Farm Employment Index

Index (1999=100)

ILII

Non-Farm Employment Index

Jan-99 Jan-00 Jan-01 Jan-02 Jan-03 Jan-04 Jan-05 Jan-06 Jan-07 Jan-08 Jan-09 Jan-10 Jan-11

Month and Year

Figure 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index and Iowa Non-Farm Employment Coincident Index: January 1999-April 2011

100

98

96

Table 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index: Six Month Overview

	2010		2011			
Monthly Values	November	December	January	February	March	April
ILII	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.3	104.5	105.0
Percentage Change ^a	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Diffusion Index ^b	87.5	100.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	62.5
	May to	Jun to	Jul to	Aug to	Sep to	Oct to
Six-Month Values	November	December	January	February	March	April
ILII						
Percentage Change	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.5%
Annualized Percentage Change	7.0%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	6.9%
Diffusion Index	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced May 27, 2011.

Table 2. Iowa Leading Indicators Index Components: Six Month Overview

		2010		2011			
Component Series Monthly Values ^a	_	November	December	January	February	March	April
AFPI ^b	↑ ^c						
Corn Profits (cents per bushel)	'	81.5	100.2	123.8	153.8	183.2	219.6
Soybean Profits (cents per bushel)		246.8	279.1	322.6	364.4	407.4	449.0
Hog Profits (cents per pound)		23.3	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.3	23.2
Cattle Profits (cents per pound)		4.2	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9
Iowa Stock Market Index (10=1984-86)	\downarrow	68.51	73.67	77.92	80.54	78.47	77.78
Yield Spread (10-year less 3-month)	1	2.62	3.15	3.24	3.45	3.31	3.40
Building Permits	1	622	626	624	613	605	624
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims ^d	↑	4,915	4,743	4,567	4,453	4,328	4,254
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	j	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.0
New Orders Index (percent)	į	69.4	70.1	72.2	73.6	74.1	74.0
Diesel Fuel Consumption (mil gallons)	<u>,</u>	54.27	54.44	54.57	54.87	54.92	54.99

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced May 27, 2011.

a. Percentage changes in the ILII do not always equal changes in the level of the ILII due to rounding.

b. A diffusion index measures the proportion of components that are rising based on the actual changes (not the standardized contributions to the ILII). Components experiencing increases greater than 0.05 percent are assigned a value of 1.0, components that experience changes less than an absolute value of 0.05 percent are assigned a value of 0.5, and components experiencing decreases greater than 0.05 percent are assigned a value of 0.0.

a. For all component series except for the yield spread and the lowa stock market index, the values represent 12-month backward moving averages.

b. The agricultural futures profits index is computed as the sum of the standardized symmetric percent changes in the four series, each weighted by the commodity's annual share of lowa cash farm income (updated August 31, 2010).

c. Arrows indicate the direction of the series' contribution to the ILII for the latest month.

d. Changes in unemployment claims are inverted when added to the ILII, thus a negative change in the series contributes positively to the index.

ILII Components

- Agricultural futures profits index: Composite measure of corn, soybean, hog, and cattle
 expected profits, measured as the futures price less estimated breakeven costs, weighted by
 the respective share of annual lowa cash farm income. Changes are calculated based on a
 12-month moving average. During April, this component contributed 0.29 to the ILII value as
 the 12-month moving average of expected profits for corn and soybeans improved. The
 average daily futures prices increased for all four commodities in April compared to March.
 Compared to last year; corn prices are double those seen last April and soybean prices are
 up 40 percent.
- Building permits: Number of total permits issued in lowa for the construction of residential
 housing units. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. For April, this
 component contributed 0.11 to the ILII with the 12-month moving average jumping to 624
 after three months of declines. April 2011 permits were 26.3 percent higher than the number
 of permits issued in April 2010, although they were still 20.4 percent below the historical
 average for April (1998-2008).
- Average weekly unemployment claims: Weekly average of initial claims for unemployment insurance in Iowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average and are inverted when added to the ILII. This component contributed 0.10 to the ILII value. The 12-month moving average of claims fell to 4,254 with unemployment claims for the month 20.3 percent below April 2010 claims. However, initial claims for April 2011 were still 37.2 percent above average April claims (1987-2008).
- **Yield spread:** Difference between the yield on 10-year Treasury bonds and 3-month Treasury notes. During April, the yield spread increased to 3.40 percent as the long-term rate rose 5 basis points while the short-term rate slipped four points. For the month, the yield spread contributed 0.03 to the ILII.
- **Diesel fuel consumption:** Number of taxable gallons of diesel fuel sold in Iowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. Diesel fuel consumption rose 1.6 percent between April 2010 and 2011, causing the 12-month moving average to rise 0.1 percent to 54.99 million gallons, and contributing 0.02 to the ILII value.
- New orders index: Diffusion index measuring the share of purchasing managers in Iowa reporting increases in orders received for manufacturing output. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. In April, the index dipped to 79.4 from 80.2 in March, and below the 80.9 reading from a year ago. However, the index remains well into expansion territory, defined as values above 50. The 12-month moving average of the new orders index slipped to 74.0, contributing -0.01 to the ILII.
- **lowa stock market index:** Capitalization-weighted index of 34 lowa-based or lowa-concentrated publicly-traded companies. During April 2011, 18 of the 34 companies gained value, including 5 of the 12 financial-sector companies. The stock market index fell to 77.78, contributing -0.02 to the ILII value.
- Average weekly manufacturing hours: Weekly average of hours worked in the
 manufacturing sector in lowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving
 average. For April 2011, the 12-month moving average fell to 41.0, contributing -0.09 to the
 ILII. April 2011 hours were 39.9, down from 41.4 hours reported in April 2010. Average
 manufacturing hours remained over one hour below the historical average (1998-2008) for
 the fifth consecutive month.

Table 3. ILII Components and Standardization Factors for FY 2011

eading Indicator Index Components	Standardization Factor		
Agricultural Futures Profits Index	0.054		
Iowa Stock Market Index	0.017		
Yield Spread	0.326		
Building Permits	0.037		
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims	0.034		
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	0.284		
New Orders Index	0.062		
Diesel Fuel Consumption	0.186		

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced August 31, 2010. The standardization factors are the inverse of the standard deviation of the month-to-month changes in each component over the January 1999 to June 2010 period. These factors equalize the volatility of the contribution from each component and are normalized to one. The month-to-month changes are based on 12-month backward moving averages for all components except the yield spread and the lowa stock market index. The yield spread and new orders index changes are simple arithmetic changes; month-to-month changes for the rest of the components are computed as symmetric percentage changes. The factors are updated annually during August.

Comments

The lowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) is designed to forecast the likely future direction of economic activity in the state of lowa. The techniques used to build the ILII follow those used by The Conference Board to construct the national Leading Economics Index (LEI) prior to the 2001 revisions. A one-month movement in such an index does not produce a clear signal, rather it is necessary to consider the direction of the index over several consecutive months. The Conference Board considers a contraction signal in the LEI reliable when two conditions are met: 1. the index declines by at least two percent over a six month period (using an annualized rate); and, 2. a majority of the individual components decline over those six months (the six-month diffusion index less than 50.0).

The lowa non-farm employment coincident index measures the change in non-seasonally adjusted, total non-farm employment in the state of lowa. Changes are based on a 12-month moving average of employment and are computed as symmetric percentage changes. The index is a representation of overall economic activity in lowa

The employment index and the ILII are constructed to have a value of 100 in the year 1999.

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