

The Iowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) remained unchanged at 108.5 in April 2017 from 108.5 (100=1999) March. The Iowa non-farm employment coincident index recorded a 0.04 percent rise in April.

During the six-month span through April, the ILII increased 0.2 percent (an annualized rate of 0.5 percent). The six-month diffusion index decreased to 50.0 in April. Four of the eight indicators (average manufacturing hours, average weekly unemployment claims (inverted), diesel fuel consumption, and new orders index) experienced an increase of greater than 0.05 percent over the last half-year. The reduction in the six-month diffusion index was due to the Iowa stock market index shifting from a 0.05 percent increase to a 0.05 decrease and the national yield spread shifting from a gain less than 0.05 percent to a 0.05 decrease.

Four of the eight components were positive contributors to the ILII in April. These include, in the order from largest contributor to smallest, residential building permits, average manufacturing hours, average weekly unemployment claims (inverted), and the new orders index. The Iowa stock market index, diesel fuel consumption, the agricultural futures profits index, and the national yield spread were the four components that contributed negatively to the index.

Figure 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index and Iowa Non-Farm Employment Coincident Index: January 1999-April 2018

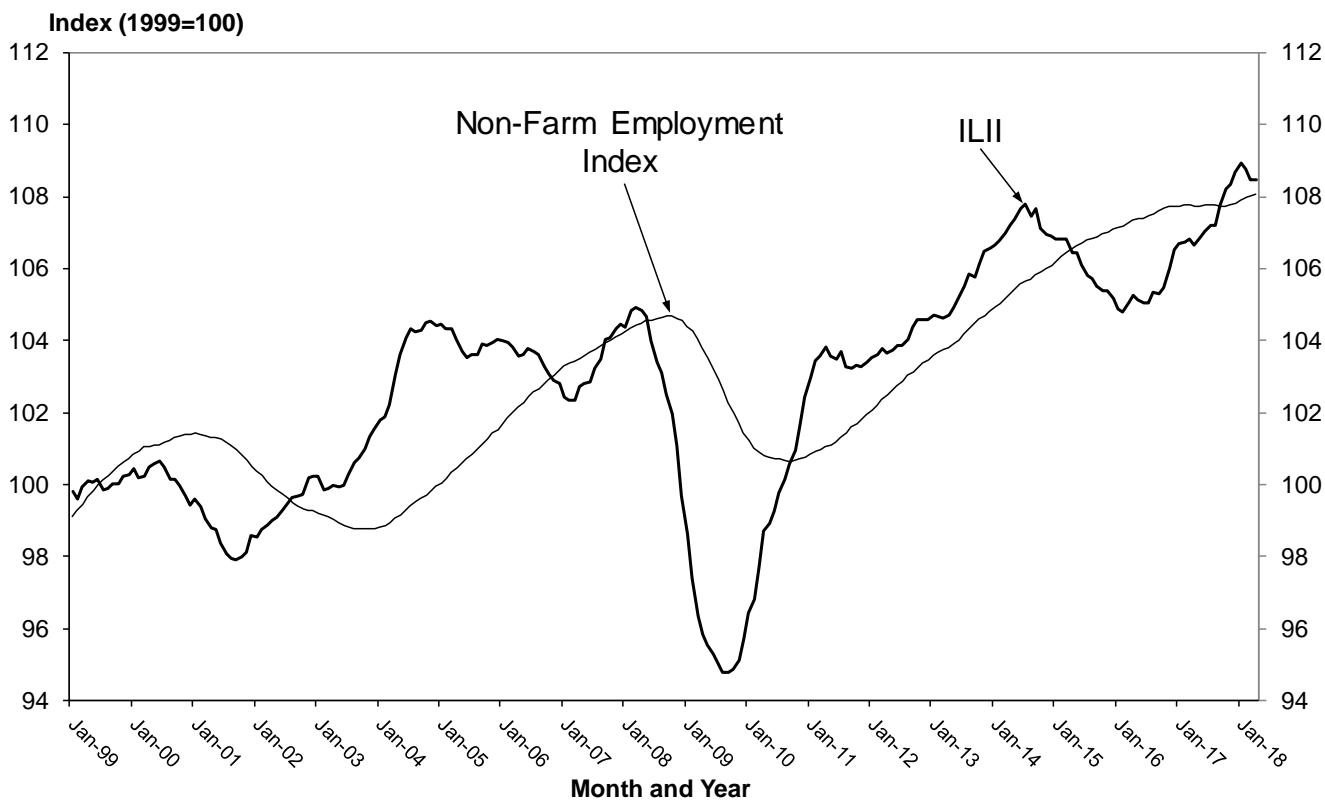


Table 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index: Six Month Overview

Monthly Values	2017		2018			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
ILII	108.3	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.5	108.5
Percentage Change ^a	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%
Diffusion Index ^b	68.8	81.3	75.0	43.8	31.3	56.3
Six-Month Values	May to Nov	Jun to Dec	Jul to Jan	Aug to Feb	Sep to Mar	Oct to Apr
ILII						
Percentage Change	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%
Annualized Percentage Change	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	1.4%	0.5%
Diffusion Index	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	68.8	50.0

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced May 30, 2018.

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.

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

Component Series Monthly Values ^a	2017		2018			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
AFPI ^b						
Corn Profits (cents per bushel)	69.8	70.1	69.9	70.0	71.4	73.4
Soybean Profits (cents per bushel)	147.1	138.3	129.5	121.9	117.7	117.3
Hog Profits (cents per pound)	21.4	20.6	21.1	17.9	16.3	14.8
Cattle Profits (cents per pound)	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.3
Iowa Stock Market Index (10=1984-86)	116.08	122.30	128.33	121.27	116.27	111.22
Yield Spread (10-year less 3-month)	1.10	1.06	1.15	1.27	1.11	1.08
Residential Building Permits	1,089	1,102	1,105	1,074	1,045	1,064
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims ^d	2,612	2,600	2,613	2,610	2,608	2,571
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	41.89	41.95	41.99	42.01	42.01	42.08
New Orders Index (percent)	60.4	61.3	62.4	61.9	62.2	62.5
Diesel Fuel Consumption (mil gallons)	59.70	60.12	60.13	60.56	60.42	60.21

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced May 30, 2018.

a. For all component series except for the yield spread and the Iowa 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 Iowa cash farm income (updated March 8, 2018).

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

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

ILII Components

- **Residential building permits:** Number of total permits issued in Iowa for the construction of residential housing units. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. For April, this component contributed 0.06 to the ILII with the 12-month moving average increasing to 1,064 from 1,045 in March. April 2018 permits were 21.5 percent above 2017 and 6.6 percent above the historical average for April (1998-2017).
- **Average weekly manufacturing hours:** Weekly average of hours worked in the manufacturing sector in Iowa. Changes are calculated based on a 12-month moving average. For April, this component contributed 0.05 to the ILII with the 12-month moving average increasing to 42.08 from a revised 42.01 in March. April 2018 average hours were 41.9, above the 41.0 hours in April 2017, and an hour above the historical monthly average of 40.9 (1996-2017).
- **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 0.05 to the ILII value with the 12-month moving average of claims decreasing from 2,608 to 2,571. Unemployment claims for the month were 21.3 percent below April 2017 claims and 40.4 percent below average historical claims for April (1987-2017).
- **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. The monthly value of the index was 69.7 compared to 65.8 seen one year ago. The index remained above 50.0 for the seventeenth month, suggesting continued growth in manufacturing. The 12-month moving average of the new orders index increased to 62.5 from 62.2 in March, contributing 0.02 to the ILII.
- **Yield spread:** Difference between the yield on 10-year Treasury bonds and 3-month Treasury bills. During April, the yield spread retracted to 1.08 percent as the long-term rate increased 3 basis points while the short-term rate increased 6 basis points. For the month, the yield spread contributed -0.01 to the ILII.
- **Agricultural futures profits index:** Composite measure of corn and soybean expected profits, measured as the 12-month moving average of the futures price less estimated breakeven costs, and cattle and hog expected profits, measured as the average of the crush margin for the next 12 months, weighted by the respective share of Iowa annual cash receipts averaged over the prior ten calendar years. During April, this component contributed -0.04 to the index with a decrease in expected profits experienced by one of the two crop commodities and the two livestock commodities. Compared to last year, new crop corn prices were 5.9 percent higher and soybean prices were 8.8 percent higher; however soybean breakeven prices were higher as well this year pushing down expected profits for soybeans. April crush margins for hogs were down 9.0 percent from March while crush margins for cattle were down 10.8 percent.
- **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 decreased 4.1 percent between April 2017 and 2018. The 12-month moving average decreased to 60.21 million gallons from 60.42 in March, contributing -0.06 to the ILII value.
- **Iowa stock market index:** Capitalization-weighted index of 35 Iowa-based or Iowa-concentrated publicly-traded companies. During April 2018, 13 of the 35 companies gained value, including six of the 12 financial-sector companies. With over half of the stocks experiencing losses, the index decreased to 111.22 in April from a revised 116.27 in March, contributing -0.08 to the ILII value.

Table 3. ILII Components and Standardization Factors for FY 2018

Iowa Leading Indicator Index Components	Standardization Factor
Agricultural Futures Profits Index	0.034
Iowa Stock Market Index	0.019
Yield Spread	0.339
Residential Building Permits	0.032
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims	0.036
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	0.298
New Orders Index	0.064
Diesel Fuel Consumption	0.179

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced August 30, 2017
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 2017 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 agricultural futures profits index, the Iowa stock market index, and yield spread. 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 Iowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) is designed to forecast the future direction of economic activity in the state of Iowa. 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. A contraction signal in the ILII is considered 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 Iowa non-farm employment coincident index measures the change in non-seasonally adjusted, total non-farm employment in the state of Iowa. 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 Iowa.

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

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