

The Iowa Leading Indicators Index (ILII) decreased 0.3 percent to 106.5 in January 2020 (100=1999) from a revised 106.8 in December. This is the largest one-month decrease in the index since December 2018. The index does not account for more recent economic changes occurring as a result of the Covid-19 global pandemic. The late release of the January ILII report is due to the annual benchmarking of manufacturing hours by the BEA, which delayed release of January manufacturing hours data until March 16. Revisions to the December ILII are a result of a downward revision in December average manufacturing hours. The Iowa non-farm employment coincident index recorded a 0.03 percent decline in January, the second month of decline in a row.

During the six-month span through January, the ILII decreased 0.5 percent (an annualized rate of -0.9 percent). The six-month diffusion index decreased to 50.0 in January from 62.5 in December. Four of the eight component indicators (diesel fuel consumption, Iowa stock market index, national yield spread, and residential building permits) experienced an increase of greater than 0.05 percent over the last half-year. The decrease in the six-month diffusion index is largely due to the agricultural futures profits index experiencing a decrease of greater than 0.05 percent over the last half-year.

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

Figure 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index and Iowa Non-Farm Employment Coincident Index: January 1999-January 2020

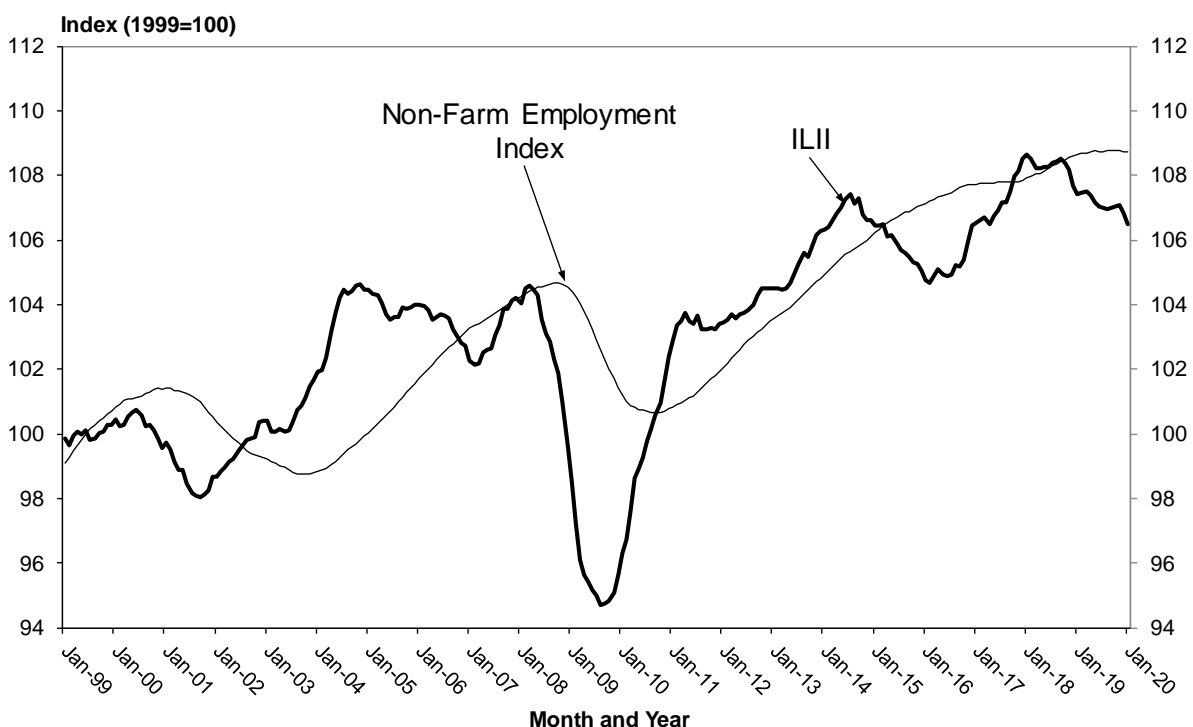


Table 1. Iowa Leading Indicators Index: Six Month Overview

Monthly Values	2019					2020
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
ILII	106.9	107.0	107.0	107.1	106.8	106.5
Percentage Change ^a	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%
Diffusion Index ^b	37.5	50.0	43.8	37.5	43.8	50.0
Six-Month Values	Feb to Aug	Mar to Sep	Apr to Oct	May to Nov	Jun to Dec	Jul to Jan
ILII						
Percentage Change	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Annualized Percentage Change	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.9%
Diffusion Index	25.0	37.5	37.5	50.0	62.5	50.0

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced March 17, 2020.

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	2019					2020
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
AFPI ^b						
Corn Profits (cents per bushel)	94.1	92.9	92.8	91.5	88.3	86.2
Soybean Profits (cents per bushel)	91.9	90.1	90.1	85.5	80.4	74.9
Hog Profits (cents per pound)	27.3	30.4	30.0	29.1	28.4	26.6
Cattle Profits (cents per pound)	13.2	13.2	12.7	14.2	14.2	13.0
Iowa Stock Market Index (10=1984-86)	105.35	110.22	109.90	116.36	116.53	110.35
Yield Spread (10-year less 3-month)	-0.36	-0.23	0.03	0.24	0.29	0.21
Residential Building Permits	887	912	933	926	933	940
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims ^d	2,680	2,696	2,734	2,775	2,897	2,881
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	41.58	41.55	41.45	41.39	41.25	40.97
New Orders Index (percent)	55.5	53.7	53.9	53.6	53.5	53.7
Diesel Fuel Consumption (mil gallons)	62.87	62.66	62.66	62.82	62.95	63.04

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced March 17, 2020.

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 August 30, 2019).

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

- **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 increased 1.9 percent between January 2019 and 2020. The 12-month moving average increased to 63.04 million gallons from 62.95 million in December, contributing 0.03 to the ILII value.
- **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. In January, permits were 511, higher than the 425 seen in the prior year. This component contributed 0.02 to the January ILII with the 12-month moving average increasing to 940 from 933 in December. January 2020 permits were 20.2 percent above January 2019, and 1.0 percent above the monthly historical average (1998-2019).
- **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 0.02 to the ILII value with the 12-month moving average of claims decreasing from 2,897 to 2,881. Unemployment claims for the month were 4.9 percent below January 2019 claims and 14.2 percent below average historical claims for January (1988-2019).
- **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 60.8 compared to 57.8 seen one year ago. The 12-month moving average of the new orders index increased to 53.7 from 53.5 in December, contributing 0.02 to the ILII.
- **Yield spread:** Difference between the yield on 10-year Treasury bonds and 3-month Treasury bills. During January, the yield spread experienced a contraction, decreasing from 0.29 percent to 0.21 percent as the long-term rate decreased 10 basis points while the short-term rate decreased 2 basis points. For the month, the yield spread contributed -0.03 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 January, this component contributed -0.07 to the ILII with expected profit losses in all four commodities. Compared to last year, new crop corn prices were 0.5 percent lower, and soybean prices were 0.1 percent lower. The January crush margin for hogs was down 6.4 percent from December while the crush margin for cattle was down 8.4 percent.
- **Iowa stock market index:** Capitalization-weighted index of 31 Iowa-based or Iowa-concentrated publicly-traded companies. During January 2020, 14 of the 31 companies gained value, including 4 of the 11 financial-sector companies. With less than half of the stocks experiencing gains, the index decreased to 110.35 in January from 116.53 in December, contributing -0.09 to the ILII value.
- **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 January, this component contributed -0.21 to the ILII with the 12-month moving average decreasing to 40.97 from a revised 41.25 in December. January 2020 average hours were 38.8, below the 42.2 hours in January 2019, nearly two and a half hours below the historical monthly average (1996-2019), and the lowest monthly average hours since July 2009.

Table 3. ILII Components and Standardization Factors for FY 2020

Iowa Leading Indicator Index Components	Standardization Factor
Agricultural Futures Profits Index	0.034
Iowa Stock Market Index	0.016
Yield Spread	0.342
Residential Building Permits	0.031
Average Weekly Unemployment Claims	0.036
Average Weekly Manufacturing Hours	0.300
New Orders Index	0.064
Diesel Fuel Consumption	0.177

Source: Tax Research and Program Analysis Section, Iowa Department of Revenue, produced August 30, 2019
 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 2019 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.