

Economic Indicator — September 22, 2022

# Heads Up: August LEI Flashes Recession Warning

## Summary

August's decline in the Leading Economic Index pushed the six-month average change below a level historically indicative of a coming recession. The trend decline in the LEI since the start of the year is consistent with our view that the economy will slip into a mild recession by the beginning of next year.

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Source: The Conference Board and Wells Fargo Economics

## Signal You've Waited For

The Leading Economic Index (LEI) declined 0.3% in August, which caused the six-month average change in the index to slide to -0.46% last month, breaching a concerning level ([chart](#)). We recently [highlighted](#) that the six-month average change in the LEI has never been below -0.4% without a recession over the past 60 years. The longest lead time in which the average change has fallen below this threshold before the start of a recession has been four months, leading into the 1980 recession. Our baseline [forecast](#) is for a mild recession to begin at the start of next year, and the decline in the LEI this year supports that view. We will publish an update to our recession probit models tomorrow, which will incorporate the latest LEI and update the probability of recession next year.

While we're looking for a mild recession in coming months, we still do not yet feel broad economic conditions are yet consistent with contraction. The labor market continues to present one of the strongest cases against recession, with still tight conditions even as demand for labor is beginning to show signs of topping out. Initial jobless claims moved lower in August and provided the largest boost to the LEI last month. But when we look at the underlying details of what's driving the LEI lower, however, component-specific declines are becoming more widespread and signal weakening economic conditions.

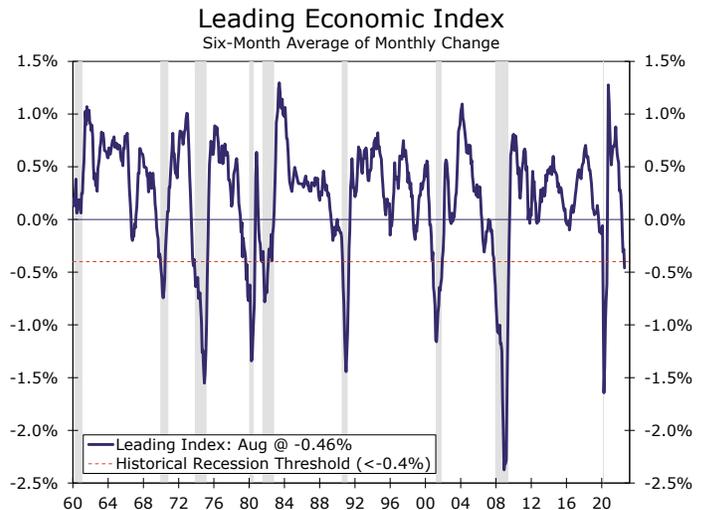
Consumer optimism has plummeted and led the index lower with the average consumer expectations component providing a negative net contribution to the headline LEI for the 13th consecutive month in August. Despite the hit to consumer optimism, consumer demand for goods is only gradually pulling back and again the manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods component was a neutral force on the LEI last month.

Broader manufacturing activity, however, has weakened in recent months. The ISM new orders contribution was negative for the sixth straight month. Nondefense capital goods orders excluding aircraft have been a bit more volatile on a month-to-month basis and provided a modestly positive contribution last month, but weaker activity caused average weekly hours of factory workers to subtract 0.12 percentage points from the LEI.

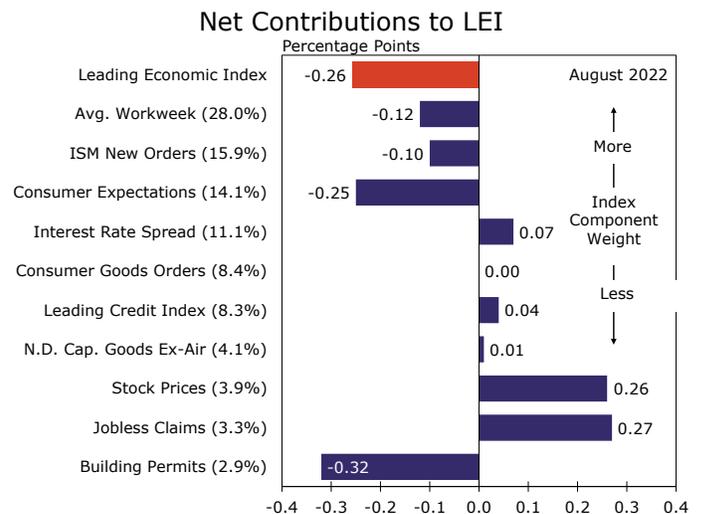
The largest drag came from building permits ([chart](#)), as housing activity continues to buckle under the weight of higher mortgage rates. Increased affordability challenges are weighing on demand and leading builders to offer incentives to attract potential buyers. But the pullback in home values and still-elevated building costs are making it less profitable for builders today.

The financial-focused components of stock prices (+0.26pp), the leading credit index (+0.04pp) and interest rate spread (+0.07pp) positively contributed to the LEI. While this may be potentially surprising given recent volatility in markets, the S&P was on average higher in August than in July, despite ending the month on a softer note, and credit spreads narrowed modestly. The interest rate spread is based on the 10-year Treasury and federal funds rate specifically, which has narrowed but remained positive in August.

Overall the August LEI continues to present an economy that is losing momentum. The fact that the six-month change has breached the historical recession threshold does not guarantee that a recession is imminent, but it does signal economic weakness is broadening. That combined with a continued tightening in financial conditions due to aggressive Fed tightening suggests a recession may be harder to avoid.



Source: The Conference Board and Wells Fargo Economics



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