

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. ET, Thursday, August 19, 2021

The Conference Board[®] U.S. Business Cycle Indicators[™] THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX[®] (LEI) FOR THE UNITED STATES AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR JULY 2021

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index[®] (LEI) for the U.S. increased 0.9 percent, **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) increased 0.6 percent, and **The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index**[®] (LAG) increased 0.6 percent in July.

- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased again in July, driven by positive contributions from all components. In the six-month period ending July 2021, the leading economic index increased by 5.4 percent (about a 11.0 percent annual rate), up slightly from 5.0 percent (about a 10.2 percent annual rate) over the previous six months. In addition, the strengths among the leading indicators have remained widespread.
- The Conference Board CEI for the U.S., a measure of current economic activity, also improved in July. The coincident economic index rose by 1.8 percent (about a 3.7 percent annual rate) between February and July 2021, slower than the growth of 2.9 percent (about a 5.8 percent annual rate) over the previous six months. Also, the strengths among the coincident indicators have remained very widespread, with most components advancing over the past six months. The lagging economic index continued to increase at about the same pace as the CEI, and as a result the coincident-to-lagging ratio remained unchanged. Real GDP expanded at a 6.5 percent annual rate in the second quarter of 2021, after increasing by 6.3 percent annual rate in the first quarter.
- The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. continued to climb in July, and its six-month growth rate also improved. Likewise, The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. also continued to rise through July. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggests that the expansion in economic activity should continue in the near term.

<u>LEADING INDICATORS.</u> All ten indicators that make up The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. increased in July. The positive contributors – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were the Leading Credit IndexTM (inverted), the ISM[®] New Orders Index, the interest rate spread, stock prices, average consumer expectations for business conditions, building permits, average weekly manufacturing hours, manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials*, average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), and manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft*.

The LEI for the U.S. increased 0.9 percent in July and now stands at 116 (2016=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.5 percent in June and increased 1.2 percent in May. Over the six-month span through July, the leading economic index increased 5.4 percent, with seven out of ten components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 70 percent).

<u>COINCIDENT INDICATORS.</u> All four indicators that make up The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. increased in July. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were employees on nonagricultural payrolls, industrial production, personal income less transfer payments*, and manufacturing and trade sales*.

The CEI increased 0.6 percent in July and now stands at 105.6 (2016=100). Based on revised data, this index increased 0.4 percent in June and increased 0.1 percent in May. During the six-month period through July, the coincident economic index increased 1.8 percent, with three out of four components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 75 percent).

LAGGING INDICATORS. The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index for the U.S. increased 0.6 percent in July and stands at 106.5 (2016=100), with five of its seven components advancing. The positive contributors to the index – beginning with the largest positive contributor – were the average duration of unemployment (inverted), change in CPI for services, the ratio of consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income*, change in the index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing*, commercial and industrial loans outstanding*. The average prime rate charged by banks and the ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales* held steady in July. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index remained unchanged in June and increased 0.8 percent in May.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND NOTES.

The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] (LEI) for the U.S., **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) for the U.S. and **The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index**[®] (LAG) for the U.S. and reported in the tables in this release are those available "as of" 8:30 am ET on August 18, 2021. Some series are estimated as noted below.

* Series in The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. based on our estimates are manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials and manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft. Series in The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. that are based on our estimates are personal income less transfer payments and manufacturing and trade sales. Series in The Conference Board LAG for the U.S. that are based on our estimates are manufacturing and trade inventories to sales ratio, the change in labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing, consumer installment credit to income ratio, and the personal consumption expenditure deflator used to deflate commercial and industrial loans outstanding.

The procedure used to estimate the current month's personal consumption expenditure deflator (used in the calculation of commercial and industrial loans outstanding) incorporates the current month's consumer price index when it is available before the release of The Conference Board LEI for the U.S.

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<u>THE CYCLICAL INDICATOR APPROACH.</u> The composite economic indexes are the key elements in an analytic system designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The leading, coincident, and lagging economic indexes are essentially composite averages of several individual leading, coincident, or lagging indicators. (See page 3 for details.) They are constructed to summarize and reveal common turning point patterns in economic data in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component—primarily because they smooth out some of the volatility of individual components.

Historically, the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI for the U.S. have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity. The cyclical turning points in The Conference Board LAG for the U.S. generally have occurred after those in aggregate economic activity.

Leading Economi	c Index	Factor
1	Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2798
2	Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0326
3	Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0844
4	ISM [®] new orders index	0.1587
5	Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl.	
(aircraft	0.0411
6	Building permits, new private housing units	0.0289
7	Stock prices, 500 common stocks	0.0393
8	Leading Credit Index TM	0.0833
9	Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1109
10	Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1410
Coincident Eco	nomic Index	
1	Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.5302
2	Personal income less transfer payments	0.2052
3	Industrial production	0.1446
4	Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1200
Lagging Econo	mic Index	
1	Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1282
2	Average duration of unemployment	0.0356
3	Consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income	
	ratio	0.1842
4	Commercial and industrial loans	0.0844
5	Average prime rate	0.3055
6	Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0508
7	Consumer price index for services	0.2113

Notes:

The component factors are inversely related to the standard deviation of the month-to-month changes in each component. They are used to equalize the volatility of the contribution from each component and are "normalized" to sum to 1. When one or more components are missing, the other factors are adjusted proportionately to ensure that the total continues to sum to 1.

These factors were revised effective with the release in January 2021, and all historical values for the three composite economic indexes were revised at this time to reflect the changes. (Under normal circumstances, updates to the leading, coincident, and lagging economic indexes only incorporate revisions to data over the past six months.) The factors for The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. were calculated using May 1990-December 2019 as the sample period for measuring volatility. A separate set of factors for the February 1959 - December 1977, January 1978 - December 1983 and January 1984 – April 1990 periods are available upon request. The primary sample period for the coincident and lagging economic indexes was February 1959 – December 2019. For additional information on the standardization factors and the index methodology see: "Benchmark Revisions in the Composite Indexes," *Business Cycle Indicators* December 1997 and "Technical Appendix: Calculating the Composite Indexes" *Business Cycle Indicators* December 1996, or the Website: <u>http://www.conference-board.org/data/bci.cfm</u>

The trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LEI for the U.S. is -0.0760 (over the 1984 – present) and 0.0928 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the U.S. is 0.1463.

To address the problem of lags in available data, those leading, coincident and lagging indicators that are not available at the time of publication are estimated using statistical imputation. An autoregressive model is used to estimate each unavailable component. The resulting indexes are therefore constructed using real and estimated data and will be revised as the unavailable data during the time of publication become available. Such revisions are part of the monthly data revisions, now a regular part of the U.S. Business Cycle Indicators program. The main advantage of this procedure is to utilize in the leading economic index data such as stock prices, interest rate spread, and manufacturing hours that are available sooner than other data on real aspects of the economy such as manufacturers' new orders. Empirical research by The Conference Board suggests that there are real gains in adopting this procedure to make all the indicator series as up-to-date as possible.

NOTICES

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the U.S. news release schedule for 2021:

Thursday, January 28, 2021 Monday, February 22, 2021 Thursday, March 18, 2021 Thursday April 22, 2021 Thursday, May 20, 2021 Thursday, June 17, 2021 Thursday, July 22, 2021 Thursday, August 19, 2021 Thursday, September 23, 2021 Thursday, October 21, 2021 Thursday, November 18, 2021 Monday, December 20, 2021 For December 2020 data For January 2021 data For February 2021 data For March 2021 data For April 2021 data For May 2021 data For June 2021 data For July 2021 data For August 2021 data For September 2021 data For October 2021 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET.

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AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE BOARD

U.S. Business Cycle Indicators Internet Subscription (*Includes monthly release, data and charts*) \$ 995 per year

Monthly BCI Report (PDF)

(Sample available at <u>http://www.conference-board.org/data/monthlybci.cfm</u>) \$ 400 per year

BCI Handbook (published 2001) PDF only – website download

Understanding Business Cycles: The Indicators Approach to Forecasting for Agility: https://www.conference-board.org/publications/publicationdetail.cfm?publicationid=2510

Business Cycle Indicators for Brazil, China, the Euro Area, France, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Spain, the U.K, and the U.S. are available at \$ 995 per country per year.

	2021						
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Leading index	110.1	110.1	111.5 r	113.0	114.4 r	115.0 r	116.0 p
Percent change	0.5	0.0	1.3 r	1.3	1.2 r	0.5 r	0.9 p
Diffusion index	70	50	100	70	65	60	100
Coincident index	103.7	103.0 r	104.4 r	104.5 r	104.6 r	105.0 r	105.6 p
Percent change	0.7	-0.7 r	1.4 r	0.1 r	0.1 r	0.4	0.6 p
Diffusion index	75	37.5	100	62.5	75	100	100
Lagging index	104.1	106.7	102.0 r	105.1 r	105.9 r	105.9 r	106.5 p
Percent change	-2.6	2.5	-4.4 r	3.0	0.8 r	0.0	0.6 p
Diffusion index	21.4	64.3	21.4	50	64.3	35.7	85.7
Coincident-lagging ratio	99.6	96.5 r	102.4 r	99.4	98.8 r	99.2 r	99.2 p
	Jul to	Aug to	Sep to	Oct to	Nov to	Dec to	Jan to
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Leading index							
Percent change	5.0	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.4
Diffusion index	85	80	80	80	80	80	70
Coincident index							
Percent change	2.9	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8
Diffusion index	100	100	100	75	100	100	75
Lagging index							
Percent change	-3.5	-0.7	-4.7	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	2.3
Diffusion index	7.1	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	50

Table 1. Summary of U.S. Composite Economic Indexes

p Preliminary. r Revised (noted only for index levels and one-month percent changes). c Corrected.

CALCULATION NOTE: The diffusion indexes measure the proportion of the components that are contributing positively. Components that rise more than 0.05 percent are given a value of 1.0, components that change less than 0.05 percent are given a value of 0.5, and components that fall more than 0.05 percent are given a value of 0.0.

The full history of composite and diffusion indexes is available by subscription on our web site at https://www.conference-board.org/data/bcicountry.cfm?cid=1

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Table 2. Data and Net Contributions for Components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for U.S.

_	2021							
Components	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	
		U.	S. Leading Ec	onomic Inde	x Component	t Data		
Average workweek, production workers, mfg. (hours)	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.6	41.6 r	41.4 r	41.5	
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance (thousands)*	865.7	804.5	721.6	562.2	428.5 r	396.8	394.7	
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials (mil. 1982 dol.)	128,236	123,900 r	124,640 r	121,156 r	119,633 r	117,827 r	118,070 **	
ISM [®] New Orders Index								
(percent)	61.1	64.8	68.0	64.3	67.0	66.0	64.9	
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft (mil. 1982 dol.)	40014	39796 r	40396	41246 r	41164 r	41123 r	41283 **	
Building permits (thous.)	1,883	1,726	1,755	1,733	1,683 r	1,594 r	1,635	
Stock prices, 500 common stocks © (index: 1941-43=10)	3,793.75	3,883.43	3,910.51	4,141.18	4,167.85	4,238.49	4,363.71	
Leading Credit Index™ (std. dev. ¹)*	-1.21 เ	-1.28 r	-1.43 r	-1.85 r	-1.95 r	-2.42 r	-2.33	
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.99	1.18	1.54	1.57	1.56	1.44	1.22	
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions (std. dev. ¹)	-0.23 ו	-0.14 r	0.75 r	0.69 r	0.40 r	0.87 r	0.70	
LEADING INDEX (2016=100) Percent change from preceding month	110.1 0.5	110.1 0.0	111.5 r 1.3 r	113.0 1.3	114.4 r 1.2 r	115.0 r 0.5 r	116.0 p 0.9 p	
Average workweek, production workers, mfg		13	.20	07	.00 r	13 r	.07	
Average weekly initial claims, state unemployment insurance		.24	.35	.81	.88 r	.25	.02	
Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials		29 r	.05 r	24 r	11 r	13 r	.02 **	
ISM® New Orders Index		.19	.25	.18	.23	.21	.19	
Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft		02	.06	.09 r	01 r	.00 r	.02 **	
Building permits		25	.05	04	08 r	16 r	.07	
Stock prices, 500 common stocks ©		.09	.03	.23	.03	.07	.11	
Leading Credit Index™		.11	.12	.15 r	.16 r	.20 r	.19	
Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds		.13	.17	.17	.17	.16	.14	
Avg. Consumer Expectations for Business Conditions		02	.11	.10	.06 r	.12	.10	

p Preliminary.

¹ Standard deviation above or below the mean

c Corrected.

r Revised.

* Inverted series; a negative change or value in this component makes a positive contribution to the index.

** Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

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Michigan Surveys of Consumers.

CALCULATION NOTE: The percent change in the index does not always equal the sum of the net contributions of the individual components (because of rounding effects and base value differences).

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Table 3. Data and Net Contributions for Components of The Conference Board Coincident and Lagging Economic Index® (CEI) and (LAG) for U.S.

				2021						
Components	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul			
			U.S. Coincide	ent Economic Index	Component Data					
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls (thousands)	142,736	143,272	144,057	144,326 r	144,940 r	145,878 r	146,821			
Personal income less transfer payments (ann. rate, bil. chn. 2012 dol.)	14,029 r	14,026 r	14,121 r	14,138 r	14,150 r	14,173 r	14,207 **			
ndustrial production (index: 2012=100)	99.408 r	96.397 r	99.124 r	99.166 r	99.987 r	100.185 r	101.115			
Manufacturing and trade sales (mil. chn. 2012 dol.)	1,579,345 r	1,531,244 r	1,591,781 r	1,585,297 r	1,550,531 r	1,556,890 **	1,562,074 **			
COINCIDENT INDEX (2016=100) Percent change from preceding month	103.7 0.7	103.0 r -0.7 r	104.4 r 1.4 r	104.5 r 0.1 r	104.6 r 0.1 r	105.0 r 0.4	105.6 0.6	р р		
			U.S. Coincident E	conomic Index Cor	nponent Contributio	ns				
Employees on nonagricultural payrolls		.20	.29	.10	.23 r	.34 r	.34			
Personal income less transfer payments		.00 r	.14 r	.02 r	.02 r	.03 r	.05	**		
Industrial production		44 r	.40 r	.01 r	.12 r	.03 r	.13			
Manufacturing and trade sales		37	.47 r	05 r	27 r	.05 **	.04	**		
		U.S. Lagging Economic Index Component Data								
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)*	26.0	27.6	29.7	28.8	29.9	31.6	29.5			
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales (chain 2012 dol.)	1.404 r	1.446 r	1.382 r	1.376 r	1.402 r	1.401 **	1.401 **			
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg. (6-month percent, ann. rate)	-1.1 r	10.7 r	5.8 r	3.1 r	-0.9 r	-1.3 r	-0.9 **			
Average prime rate charged by banks (percent)	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25			
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding (mil. chn. 2012 dol.)	1,320,818 r	1,319,720 r	1,284,018 r	1,280,694 r	1,281,398 r	1,246,032 r	1,248,892 **			
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income (percent)	19.46 r	21.07 r	17.50 r	20.35 r	21.00 r	21.16 r	21.19 **			
Change in CPI for services (6-month percent, ann. rate)	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.5	4.3	4.9			
LAGGING INDEX (2016=100)	104.1	106.7	102.0 r	105.1 r	105.9 r	105.9 r	106.5	р		
Percent change from preceding month	-2.6	2.5	-4.4 r	3.0	0.8 r	0.0	0.6	р		
	U.S. Lagging Economic Index Component Contributions									
Average duration of unemployment		21	26	.11	13	20	.24			
Ratio, manufacturing and trade inventories to sales		.38 r	58 r	06 r	.24 r	01 **	.00 **			
Change in index of labor cost per unit of output, mfg		.60 r	25 r	14 r	20 r	02 r	.02 **			
Average prime rate charged by banks		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00			
Commercial and industrial loans outstanding		01 r	23	02 r	.00 r	24	.02 **			
Ratio, consumer installment credit out- standing to personal income		1.46 r	-3.41 r	2.77 r	.58 r	.14 r	.03 **			
Change in CPI for services		.06	.13	.21	.06	.17	.13			

CPI Consumer Price Index. For additional notes see table 2.

* Inverted series; a negative change in this component makes a positive contribution to the index.

** Statistical Imputation (See page 3 for more details)

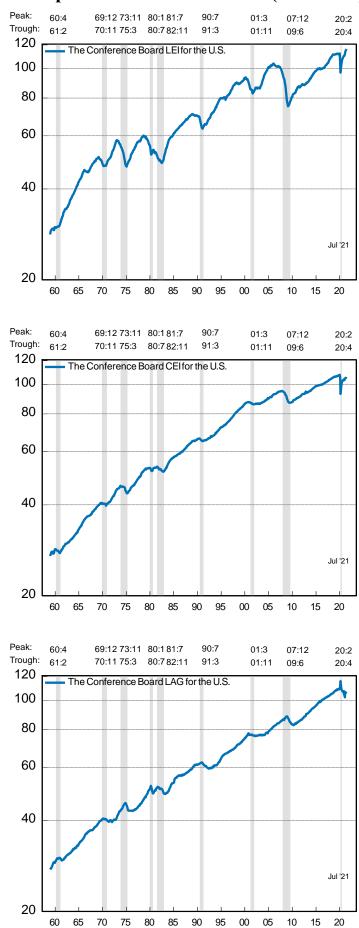
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U.S. Composite Economic Indexes (2016=100)



Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

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