

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M. ET, Thursday, April 30, 2026

The Conference Board®
 US Business Cycle Indicators
THE CONFERENCE BOARD LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX®
(LEI) FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND RELATED COMPOSITE ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH
2026

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US decreased by 0.6%,
The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI) remained unchanged, and
The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index® (LAG) increased by 0.3% in March.

- The Conference Board LEI for the US fell in March (after increasing 0.3% in February to 97.9, up from 97.6 in January). Negative contributions from building permits, average consumer expectations for business conditions, and S&P 500® Stock Index more than offset the positive contributions from manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft, the interest rate spread, and average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted). Over the six-month period ending March 2026, the leading economic index decreased by 1.0% (about a -2.0% annual rate), a less intense decline than its contraction of 2.1% (about a -4.1% annual rate) over the previous six months. In addition, the strengths among the leading indicators continued to slightly outweigh the weaknesses, as 6 out of 10 components advanced between September 2025 and March 2026.
- The Conference Board CEI for the US, a measure of current economic activity, remained unchanged in March. The coincident economic index rose by 0.3% (about a 0.7% annual rate) between September 2025 and March 2026, up from its growth of 0.1% (about a 0.2% annual rate) over the previous six months. However, the strengths among the coincident indicators have remained very widespread, with 3 of the 4 components advancing over the past six months. The lagging economic index (LAG) increased by 0.3% in March, while the CEI was unchanged, resulting in a decrease in the coincident-to-lagging ratio. Real GDP expanded at a 2.0% annual rate in the first quarter of 2026, after increasing by 0.5% (annual rate) in Q4 2025.
- The Conference Board LEI for the US declined in March, more than reversing its increase in February. Meanwhile, The Conference Board CEI for the US remained unchanged for the second consecutive month, though its six-month growth rate has strengthened. Taken together, the current behavior of the composite indexes and their components suggest that the expansion in economic activity will face some headwinds in the near term.

LEADING INDICATORS: Five of the 10 indicators that comprise *The Conference Board Leading Economic Index®* for the US increased in March. The positive contributors—beginning with the largest positive contributor—were manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft, the interest rate spread, average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance (inverted), the Leading Credit Index™ (inverted), and manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials*. The negative contributors—beginning with the largest negative contributor—were building permits, average consumer expectations for business conditions, S&P 500® Stock Index, average weekly manufacturing hours, and the ISM® New Orders Index.

The LEI for the US decreased by 0.6% in March and now stands at 97.3 (2016=100), after increasing by 0.3% in February. Based on revised data, this index was unchanged in January. Over the six-month span through March, the leading economic index decreased by 1.0%, with 6 out of 10 components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 60%).

The next release is scheduled for May 22, 2026, Friday at 10 A.M. ET

COINCIDENT INDICATORS: Three of the 4 indicators that comprise *The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index*[®] for the US increased in March. The positive contributors to the index—beginning with the largest positive contributor—were personal income less transfer payments*, manufacturing and trade sales*, and employees on nonagricultural payrolls. The only negative contributor was industrial production.

The CEI remained unchanged in both March and February and now stands at 115.2 (2016=100). Based on revised data, this index increased by 0.2% in January. During the six-month period through March the coincident economic index increased by 0.3%, with 3 out of 4 components advancing (diffusion index, six-month span equals 87.5%).

LAGGING INDICATORS: *The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index*[®] for the US increased by 0.2% in February and 0.3% in March, and now stands at 120.4 (2016=100), with 4 of its 7 components advancing. The positive contributors to the index—beginning with the largest positive contributor—were commercial and industrial loans outstanding*, the average duration of unemployment (inverted), the change in CPI for services and the ratio of manufacturing and trade inventories to sales*. The negative contributors—beginning with the largest negative contributors—were change in the index of labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing* and the ratio of consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income*. The average prime rate charged by banks held steady in March. Based on revised data, the lagging economic index increased by 0.2% in January.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND NOTES.

The data series used to compute **The Conference Board Leading Economic Index**[®] (LEI) for the US, **The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index**[®] (CEI) for the US and **The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index**[®] (LAG) for the US and reported in the tables in this release are those available “as of” 8:30 am ET on April 29, 2026. Some series are estimated as noted below.

* Series in The Conference Board LEI for the US based on our estimates are manufacturers’ new orders for consumer goods and materials. Series in The Conference Board CEI for the US 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 US 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 US.

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THE CYCLICAL INDICATOR APPROACH. 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 US have occurred before those in aggregate economic activity, while the cyclical turning points in The Conference Board CEI for the US have occurred at about the same time as those in aggregate economic activity. The cyclical turning points in The Conference Board LAG for the US generally have occurred after those in aggregate economic activity.

US Composite Economic Indexes: Components and Standardization Factors

<u>Leading Economic Index</u>	<u>Factor</u>
1 Average weekly hours, manufacturing	0.2464
2 Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance	0.0142
3 Manufacturers' new orders, consumer goods and materials	0.0777
4 ISM® New Orders Index	0.1657
5 Manufacturers' new orders, nondefense capital goods excl. aircraft	0.0472
6 Building permits, new private housing units	0.0301
7 S&P 500® Stock Index	0.0418
8 <i>Leading Credit Index</i> ™	0.1012
9 Interest rate spread, 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds	0.1200
10 Avg. consumer expectations for business conditions	0.1557
<u>Coincident Economic Index</u>	
1 Employees on nonagricultural payrolls	0.3265
2 Personal income less transfer payments	0.3120
3 Industrial production	0.1926
4 Manufacturing and trade sales	0.1689
<u>Lagging Economic Index</u>	
1 Inventories to sales ratio, manufacturing and trade	0.1222
2 Average duration of unemployment	0.0278
3 Consumer installment credit outstanding to personal income ratio	0.1136
4 Commercial and industrial loans	0.0913
5 Average prime rate	0.3525
6 Labor cost per unit of output, manufacturing	0.0522
7 Consumer price index for services	0.2404

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 2025, 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 US were calculated using May 1990-December 2023 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 2023. 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: www.conference-board.org/topics/business-cycle-indicators.

The trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LEI for the US is -0.0858 (over the 1984 – present) and 0.1096 (over the 1959-1983 period), and the trend adjustment factor for The Conference Board LAG for the US is 0.1588.

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 US 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 US news release schedule for 2026:

Friday, January 23, 2026	For Oct. & Nov. 2025 data
Thursday, February 19, 2026	For December 2025 data
Thursday, March 19, 2026	For January 2026 data
Thursday, April 30, 2026	For Feb. & Mar. 2026 data
Friday, May 22, 2026	For April 2026 data
Thursday, June 18, 2026	For May 2026 data
Monday, July 20, 2026	For June 2026 data
Thursday, August 20, 2026	For July 2026 data
Friday, September 18, 2026	For August 2026 data
Thursday, October 22, 2026	For September 2026 data
Thursday, November 19, 2026	For October 2026 data
Friday, December 18, 2026	For November 2026 data

All releases are at 10:00 AM ET

About The Conference Board

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AVAILABLE FROM THE CONFERENCE BOARD

US Business Cycle Indicators Internet Subscription

(Includes historical data and charts)

\$ 2,370 per year

BCI Handbook (published 2001) PDF only – website download

Understanding Business Cycles: The Indicators Approach to Forecasting for Agility:

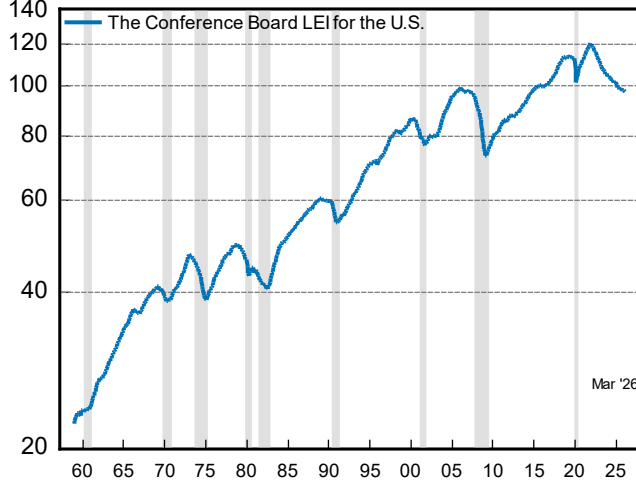
<https://www.conference-board.org/publications/publicationdetail.cfm?publicationid=2510>

Business Cycle Indicators for Brazil, China, the Euro Area, France, Germany, India, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Spain, the UK, and the US are available at \$ 2,370 per country per year.

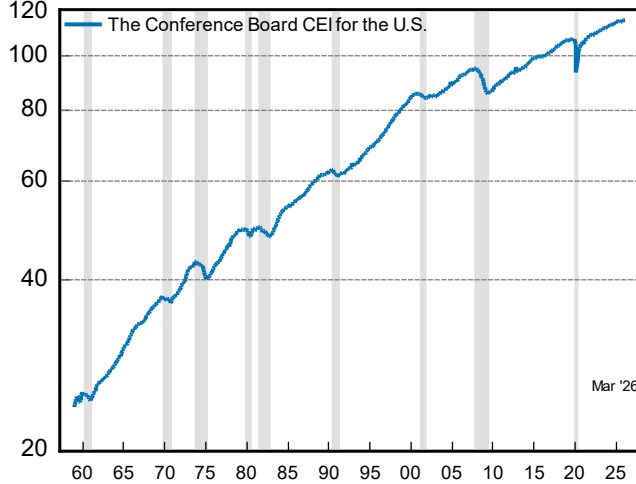
TO VIEW DATA PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE IN TABLES, PLEASE VISIT:
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US Composite Economic Indexes (2016=100)

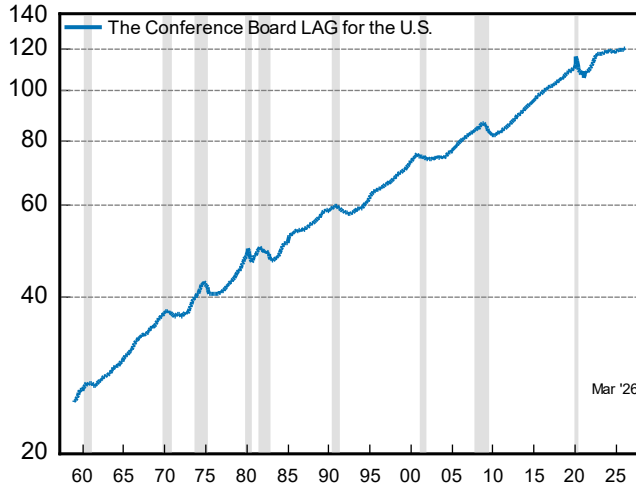
Peak:	60:4	69:1273:11	80:181:7	90:7	01:3	07:12	20:2
Trough:	61:2	70:1175:3	80:782:11	91:3	01:11	09:6	20:4



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

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