FURNITURE INSIGHTS®

Smith Leonard PLLC's Industry Newsletter

July 2026

HIGHLIGHTS – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New orders were up 13% in May 2026 compared to the prior month (after being down 4% last month), and up 8% compared to May 2025. Year to date, new orders are now up 2% over 2025.

May 2026 shipments were flat compared to April 2026 but up 1% from May 2025. Year to date, shipments are now flat with 2025.

May 2026 backlogs were up 5% compared to both April 2026 and May 2025.

Receivable levels were down 4% from April 2026, and down 5% compared to May 2025.

Inventories were down 1% from April 2026, but up 3% from May 2025.

Payrolls were down 3% compared to April 2026, but up 1% compared to May 2025.

Employee levels are again materially in line with recent months and the downward trend from prior year.

James Harmon and Mark Laferriere, Assurance Partners

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, CONT.

National

Consumer Confidence

The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® decreased by 1.4 points to 90.8 (1985=100) in July, down from an upwardly revised 92.2 in June.

The Present Situation Index—based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions—fell by 3.6 points to 114.9, its third consecutive monthly decline.

The Expectations Index—based on consumers' short-term outlook for income, business, and labor market conditions—remained unchanged at 74.7.

"Consumer confidence moderated slightly in July, continuing a general downward sloping trajectory since late 2021," said Dana M Peterson, Chief Economist, The Conference Board. "The Present Situation Index was less positive for a third consecutive month while the Expectations Index remained in negative territory. Consumer appraisals of current business conditions and, to a lesser extent, perceptions of the current labor market both softened. Looking ahead, consumers anticipate little improvement in business conditions over the next six months, but expectations for the labor market were slightly less negative. Expectations for household incomes moderated but remained optimistic overall."

Homebuying and auto purchasing expectations continued their upward trend on a six-month moving average basis. Among consumers' planned purchases of durable goods within six months, furniture and smartphones remained the most desired items, but expectations for smartphones moderated in July. Spending plans for TV sets, refrigerators, and washing machines rose on a six-month moving average basis.

Housing

Existing-home sales decreased by 2.4% month-over-month and increased 2.8% year-over-year, according to the National Association of REALTORS® Existing-Home Sales report.

Month-over-month sales increased in the Northeast, and declined in the Midwest, South and West. Year-over-year sales rose in the Midwest, South and West and were flat in the Northeast.

"The back-and-forth in monthly home sales activity, driven by mild fluctuations in mortgage rates, shows how sensitive home buyers are to affordability conditions," said NAR Chief Economist Lawrence Yun. "However, job gains—more than half a million since the beginning of the year—will continue to provide support for the housing market."

Total Existing-Home Sales for June

- 2.4% decrease in existing-home sales month-over-month.
- 2.8% increase in existing-home sales year-over-year to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4.09 million.

Single-Family Homes in June

- 2.4% decrease in sales month-over-month to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.73 million, up 3.3% from June 2025.
- $446,400: Median home price, up 1.8% from last year.

Condominiums and Co-ops in June

- 2.7% decrease in sales month-over-month with a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 360,000
- 2.7% decrease from last year.
- $380,000: Median price, up 1.6% from June 2025.

Mortgage Rates

- 6.49%: The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage in June, according to Freddie Mac, up from 6.44% in May and down from 6.82% one year ago.

Sales of new single-family houses in June 2026 were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 628,000, according to estimates released jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This is 1.6 percent above the May 2026 rate of 618,000, and is 5.6 percent below the June 2025 rate of 665,000.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thoughts

This month, the participants in our stats program saw new orders increase compared to the prior year for a second consecutive month, marking the first such trend since June-July 2025.

We also saw an increase in new orders of 13% compared to the prior month, reversing the 4% decrease in April 2026, and driving the year-to-date comparisons to an overall increase of 2%.

During its recent July meeting, the Fed opted to again keep rates steady under new leadership based upon their assessment of prevailing economic trends.

Tariffs, both new and old, continue to be top of mind, as new rates went into effect in late July and affected companies figure out how operations will be impacted.

Consumer confidence, housing, and other economic indicators also remain mixed as uncertainty driven in part by current world events continues.

However, recent financial and other reporting from public companies in the industry seems generally positive, so hopefully the positive trends will continue through the remaining summer months.

FURNITURE INSIGHTS®

Compared to June 2025 on a seasonally-adjusted basis, sales were down 5.6% overall with sales also down 1.4% in the South, down 24.6% in the West, and down 1.2% in the Midwest, but up 16.0% in the Northeast.

Gross Domestic Product

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 1.5 percent in the second quarter of 2026 (April, May, and June), according to the advance estimate released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In the first quarter, real GDP increased 2.1 percent. Real final sales to private domestic purchasers, the sum of consumer spending and gross private fixed investment, increased 3.9 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 1.7 percent in the first quarter.

The price index for gross domestic purchases increased 5.7 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 3.6 percent in the first quarter.

HIGHLIGHTS – MONTHLY RESULTS

New Orders

According to our latest survey of residential furniture manufacturers and distributors, new orders were up 8% in May 2026 compared to May 2025. Approximately two-thirds of participants reported increases versus decreases in May compared to a year ago.

New orders were up 13% compared to the prior month of April 2026.

Year to date, new orders are now up 2% compared to the same period last year (flat or 0% last month).

ESTIMATED BUSINESS ACTIVITY (MILLIONS)

	2026		
	MAY	APR	5 MO
New Orders	2,358	2,052	10,669
Shipments	2,199	2,168	10,917
Backlog	2,518	2,359	

	2025		
	MAY	APR	5 MO
New Orders	2,204	2,012	10,500
Shipments	2,172	2,168	10,974
Backlog	2,421	2,359	

Shipments and Backlogs

May 2026 shipments were up 1% compared to May 2025. Accordingly, shipments in May were up for approximately one-half of the participants compared to the prior year.

Shipments were flat (0%) with April 2026.

Year to date, shipments are now flat (0%) compared to the same period last year (down 1% last month).

May 2026 backlogs were up 5% compared to both May 2025 and April 2026.

Receivables and Inventories

Receivable levels were down 4% from April 2026 and down 5% from May 2025.

Inventories were down 1% compared to April 2026, but up 3% from May 2025 continuing the trends from recent months.

Factory and Warehouse Employees and Payroll

The number of factory and warehouse employees were again down 5% from May a year ago, but flat with the prior month.

Payroll expense was down 3% in May 2026 compared to April 2026, but up 1% compared to May 2025. Year to date, payroll expense remains up 1% compared to the same period last year.

FURNITURE INSIGHTS®

MONTHLY RESULTS – JULY 2026

KEY MONTHLY INDICATORS (PERCENT CHANGE)			
	May 2026 from Apr 2026	May 2026 from May 2025	5 Mos 2026 vs 5 Mos 2025
New Orders	+13	+8	+2
Shipments	-	+1	-
Backlog	+5	+5	
Payrolls	-3	+1	+1
Employees	-	-5	
Receivables	-4	-5	
Inventories	-1	+3	

PERCENT INCREASE/DECREASE COMPARED TO PRIOR YEAR				
	New Orders	Shipments	Backlog	Employment
2025				
May	**-1**	**-2**	**-10**	**-4**
June	**+3**	**-4**	**-8**	**-4**
July	**+13**	**+3**	**-4**	**-3**
August	**-3**	**-6**	**-**	**-3**
September	**+7**	**+6**	**+2**	**-2**
October	**-1**	**+4**	**-2**	**-2**
November	**-2**	**-6**	**-1**	**-3**
December	**+1**	**-**	**-2**	**-3**
2026				
January	**-**	**-7**	**-**	**-4**
February	**+1**	**+2**	**-**	**-5**
March	**-2**	**+2**	**+1**	**-5**
April	**+3**	**-**	**-**	**-5**
May	**+8**	**+1**	**+5**	**-5**

A DEEPER DIVE – NATIONAL

Consumer Confidence

The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® decreased by 1.4 points to 90.8 (1985=100) in July, down from an upwardly revised 92.2 in June.

The Present Situation Index—based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions—fell by 3.6 points to 114.9, its third consecutive monthly decline.

The Expectations Index—based on consumers' short-term outlook for income, business, and labor market conditions—remained unchanged at 74.7.

"Consumer confidence moderated slightly in July, continuing a general downward sloping trajectory since late 2021," said Dana M Peterson, Chief Economist, The Conference Board. "The Present Situation Index was less positive for a third consecutive month while the Expectations Index remained in negative territory. Consumer appraisals of current business conditions and, to a lesser extent, perceptions of the current labor market both softened. Looking ahead, consumers anticipate little improvement in business conditions over the next six months, but expectations for the labor market were slightly less negative. Expectations for household incomes moderated but remained optimistic overall."

The Present Situation Index declined in July. Net views of current business conditions—the share saying conditions are "good" versus "bad"—fell by 2.6 ppt to +1.1%, barely holding onto positive territory. Perceptions of current employment conditions also declined, with the labor market differential—the share of consumers saying jobs are "plentiful" minus the share saying jobs are "hard to get"—dipping by 0.7 ppts to +3.1%. This downshift was driven by fewer consumers reporting that jobs are "plentiful", while the those saying jobs are "hard to get" dipped slightly over the month.

The Expectations Index remained unchanged in July. Two of its three components declined—with net expectations for business conditions dipping by 1.5 ppts to –3.3%. Net expectations for household income also softened, by a milder 0.5 ppts, to +7.3%. Net expectations for labor market conditions improved by 1.3 ppts but remained in negative territory.

On a six-month moving average basis, by age, confidence for consumers under 35 remained the highest, while confidence among those aged 35-54 showed the greatest improvement. By income, confidence was mixed, but generally higher-income groups were more optimistic. By generation, confidence for Gen Z and Millennials remained the highest, while confidence fell the most for the Silent Generation on a six-month moving average basis. By political affiliation, confidence among Independents and Democrats softened while Republicans were somewhat more positive.

Consumers' write-in responses on factors affecting the economy continued to be mostly pessimistic in July. References to prices and oil and gas eased in frequency but remain elevated. Comments about food and grocery prices increased. Mentions of war, geopolitics, and conflict eased during the sample period. However, as the fighting has reaccelerated quite recently there could be an increase in these mentions in the revised data for July. Notably, references to jobs and unemployment picked up slightly.

Consumers' average and median 12-month inflation expectations were less elevated in July. Most consumers, 61.3%, unchanged from June still expected higher interest rates over the next 12 months. Notwithstanding recent volatility in the equity markets, consumers still expected higher stock prices a year from now.

NATIONAL UPDATE

Leading Economic Indicators

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US declined by 0.2% in June 2026 to 99.1 (2016=100), following a 0.1% increase in May. However, the LEI is down by only 0.3% over the first half of 2026, a much smaller rate of decline than its 1.1% contraction over the second half of 2025.

"In June, the Leading Economic Index (LEI) for the US declined and partially reversed gains registered in May and April," said Justyna Zabinska-La Monica, Senior Manager, Business Cycle Indicators, at The Conference Board. "While some components of the LEI were little changed, the largest positive contribution from the yield spread, followed by marginal positive input from the remaining financial components, were not enough to offset weak consumer expectations and a drop in building permits across most of its categories. Despite the recent decline, the LEI's six- and twelve-month growth rates, while negative, were stable. Consumer spending is weakening, but strong business investment related to AI is expected to support economic activity while inflation continues to improve. The Conference Board raised its forecast from 1.8% to 1.9% y/y GDP growth for 2026."

The Conference Board Coincident Economic Index® (CEI) for the US increased by 0.2% in June 2026 to 114.6 (2016=100), after a similar increase of 0.2% in May. Overall, the CEI expanded by 0.4% over H1 2026, slightly more than the 0.3% growth rate over the previous six months. The CEI's four component indicators—payroll employment, personal income less transfer payments, manufacturing and trade sales, and industrial production—are included among the data used to determine recessions in the US. All components of the CEI made positive contributions in June.

The Conference Board Lagging Economic Index® (LAG) for the US was unchanged at 120.5 (2016=100) in June 2026, after a 0.1% decline in May. However, the LAG's six-month change was firmly in positive territory at 1.1% growth over the first half of this year, reversing a decline of 0.1% over the second half of 2025.

Consumers' net views of their Family's Current Financial Situation improved after deteriorating for three consecutive months. Views of their Family's Future Financial Situation were healthy but slightly less optimistic in July compared to June. Meanwhile, the share of consumers who said a US recession over the next 12 months is "somewhat likely" continued to rise, but overall recession expectations remain low, with those saying recession is "very likely" declining. (These measures are not included in calculating the Consumer Confidence Index®).

Homebuying and auto purchasing expectations continued their upward trend on a six-month moving average basis. Among consumers' planned purchases of durable goods within six months, furniture and smartphones remained the most desired items, but expectations for smartphones moderated in July. Spending plans for TV sets, refrigerators, and washing machines rose on a six-month moving average basis.

Consumers planned to spend more on services over the next six months. Among all service categories, restaurants/bars/take-out, streaming/internet/mobile services, and beauty and personal care remained among the top three spending targets. Beyond the top three, consumers anticipated spending more on many activities in the next six months, such as movies, hotels for personal travel, airfare, and amusement parks, and museums and historical sites. Accordingly, overall travel intentions within six months perked up in July after easing for most of the year. Domestic travel plans recovered while foreign travel plans softened a bit.

Present Situation

Consumers' views of current business conditions worsened in July.

- 18.9% of consumers said business conditions were "good," down from 20.2% in June.
- 17.8% said business conditions were "bad," up from 16.5%.

On net, consumers' views of the labor market continued to soften in July.

- 24.6% of consumers said jobs were "plentiful," down from 25.5% in June.
- Conversely, 21.5% of consumers said jobs were "hard to get," down slightly from 21.7%.

Expectations Six Months Hence

Consumers were less optimistic about future business conditions in July.

- 17.8% of consumers expected business conditions to improve, down from 18.9% in June.
- 21.1% expected business conditions to worsen, up from 20.7%.

In July, consumers were less negative about the labor market outlook.

- 16.7% of consumers expected more jobs to be available in July, up from 15.6% in June.
- Additionally, 25.3% anticipated fewer jobs, down slightly from 25.5%.

Consumers' outlook for their income prospects was somewhat less optimistic in July.

- 20.3% of consumers expected their incomes to increase, down from 20.7% in June.
- 13.0% expected their incomes to decline, up from 12.9%.

Gross Domestic Product

Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 1.5 percent in the second quarter of 2026 (April, May, and June), according to the advance estimate released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). In the first quarter, real GDP increased 2.1 percent.

The contributors to the increase in real GDP in the second quarter were increases in consumer spending, investment, and exports that were partly offset by a decrease in government spending. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, increased.

Compared to the first quarter, the deceleration in real GDP in the second quarter reflected a downturn in government spending and decelerations in investment and exports that were partly offset by an acceleration in consumer spending. Imports increased more in the second quarter than in the first quarter.

Real final sales to private domestic purchasers, the sum of consumer spending and gross private fixed investment, increased 3.9 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 1.7 percent in the first quarter.

The price index for gross domestic purchases increased 5.7 percent in the second quarter, compared with an increase of 3.6 percent in the first quarter. The personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index increased 5.1 percent, compared with an increase of 4.6 percent, and the PCE price index excluding food and energy increased 3.4 percent, compared with an increase of 4.4 percent.

A DEEPER DIVE – HOUSING

Existing-Home Sales

Existing-home sales decreased by 2.4% month-over-month and increased 2.8% year-over-year, according to the National Association of REALTORS® Existing-Home Sales report. The report provides the real estate ecosystem—including agents, homebuyers and sellers—with data on the level of home sales, price, and inventory.

Month-over-month sales increased in the Northeast, and declined in the Midwest, South and West. Year-over-year sales rose in the Midwest, South and West and were flat in the Northeast.

"The back-and-forth in monthly home sales activity, driven by mild fluctuations in mortgage rates, shows how sensitive home buyers are to affordability conditions," said NAR Chief Economist Lawrence Yun. "However, job gains—more than half a million since the beginning of the year—will continue to provide support for the housing market."

"The median home price has reached an all-time high. Even so, affordability is better than a year ago because wage growth is outpacing home price growth," Yun continued. "However, progress on long-term housing affordability could be hampered if inventory growth continues to stall. Without consistent gains in inventory, home prices can accelerate. It is critical to introduce more supply to the market to widen the opportunity for homeownership."

National Snapshot

Total Existing-Home Sales for June

- 2.4% decrease in existing-home sales month-over-month.
- 2.8% increase in existing-home sales year-over-year to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4.09 million.

Inventory in June

- 1.56 million units: Total housing inventory, down 0.6% from May and up 1.3% from June 2025.
- 4.6-month supply of unsold inventory, up from 4.5 months last month and unchanged from 4.6 months one year ago.

Median Sales Price in June

- $440,600: Median existing-home price for all housing types
- 1.8% increase from one year ago ($432,700)—the 36th consecutive month of year-over-year price increases.

Housing Affordability in June

The Housing Affordability Index registered at 102.3, up from 95.5 a year ago.
Year-over-year, affordability improved across all regions.

- Northeast +4.5%
- Midwest +6.2%
- South +8.3%
- West +8.9%

Single-Family Homes in June

- 2.4% decrease in sales month-over-month to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.73 million, up 3.3% from June 2025.
- $446,400: Median home price, up 1.8% from last year.

Condominiums and Co-ops in June

- 2.7% decrease in sales month-over-month with a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 360,000
- 2.7% decrease from last year.
- $380,000: Median price, up 1.6% from June 2025.

Regional Snapshot for Existing-Home Sales in June

Northeast

- 2.1% increase in sales month-over-month to an annual rate of 480,000
- Unchanged from June 2025
- $564,800: Median price, up 3.9% from June 2025

Midwest

- 3.0% decrease in sales month-over-month to an annual rate of 980,000
- Up 2.1% year-over-year
- $346,600: Median price, up 2.7% from June 2025

Northeast

- 2.1% increase in sales month-over-month to an annual rate of 480,000
- Unchanged from June 2025
- $564,800: Median price, up 3.9% from June 2025

Midwest

- 3.0% decrease in sales month-over-month to an annual rate of 980,000
- Up 2.1% year-over-year
- $346,600: Median price, up 2.7% from June 2025

REALTORS® Confidence Index for June

- 28 days: Median time on market for properties, down from 29 days last month
  - Up from 27 days in June 2025
- 33% of sales were first-time homebuyers, down from 35% in May
  - Up from 30% one year ago
- 25% of transactions were cash sales, unchanged from last month
  - Down from 29% in June 2025
- 13% of transactions were individual investors or second-home buyers, down from 14% last month
  - Down from 14% one year ago
- 2% of sales were distressed sales (foreclosures and short sales), up from 1% last month
  - Down from 3% one year ago

Mortgage Rates

- 6.49%: The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage in June, according to Freddie Mac, up from 6.44% in May and down from 6.82% one year ago.

New Residential Sales

Sales of new single-family houses in June 2026 were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 628,000, according to estimates released jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This is 1.6 percent above the May 2026 rate of 618,000, and is 5.6 percent below the June 2025 rate of 665,000.

The median sales price of new houses sold in June 2026 was $398,300. This is 3.3 percent below the May 2026 price of $412,000, and is 2.7 percent below the June 2025 price of $409,200. The average sales price of new houses sold in June 2026 was $475,400. This is 9.5 percent below the May 2026 price of $525,200, and is 6.5 percent below the June 2025 price of $508,700.

The seasonally-adjusted estimate of new houses for sale at the end of June 2026 was 485,000. This is 0.2 percent below the May 2026 estimate of 486,000, and is 3.2 percent below the June 2025 estimate of 501,000.

This represents a supply of 9.3 months at the current sales rate. The months' supply is 1.1 percent below the May 2026 estimate of 9.4 months, and is 3.3 percent above the June 2025 estimate of 9.0 months.

Compared to June 2025 on a seasonally-adjusted basis, sales were down 5.6% overall with sales also down 1.4% in the South, down 24.6% in the West, and down 1.2% in the Midwest, but up 16.0% in the Northeast.

Housing Starts

Privately-owned housing starts in June were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,427,000. This is 19.0 percent above the revised May estimate of 1,199,000 and is 3.5 percent above the June 2025 rate of 1,379,000.

Single-family housing starts in June were at a rate of 895,000; this is 0.2 percent below the revised May figure of 897,000.

The June rate for units in buildings with five units or more was 513,000 (284,000 last month).

Single-family starts compared to June 2025, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, were down 3.2% in total, as well as down 5.0% in the Northeast, down 24.7% in the Midwest, but up 1.9% in the South and up 0.5% in the West.

Housing Completions

Privately-owned housing completions in June were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,392,000. This is 3.3 percent above the revised May estimate of 1,347,000 and is 1.5 percent above the June 2025 rate of 1,372,000.

Single-family housing completions in June were at a rate of 964,000; this is 6.6 percent above the revised May rate of 904,000.

The June rate for units in buildings with five units or more was 413,000 (426,000 last month).

Single-family completions compared to June 2025, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, were up 5.5% in total, as well as up 15.8% in the South, but down 11.5% in the West, down 2.9% in the Northeast, and down 4.0% in the Midwest.

A DEEPER DIVE – OTHER NATIONAL

Retail Sales

Advance estimates of U.S. retail and food services sales for June 2026, adjusted for seasonal variation and holiday and trading-day differences, but not for price changes, were $768.6 billion, up 0.2 percent from the previous month, and up 6.7 percent from June 2025. Total sales for the April 2026 through June 2026 period were up 6.4 percent from the same period a year ago. The April 2026 to May 2026 percent change was revised from up 0.9 percent to up 1.0 percent.

Sales at furniture and home furnishings stores in June 2026 were flat compared to both May 2026 and June 2025 on a seasonally-adjusted basis,. Year to date on a non-adjusted basis, sales were down 2.0% (down 3.1% last month).

Consumer Prices

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.4 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis in June after rising 0.5 percent in May, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. This decline in the all-items index was the largest 1-month decrease since April 2020 when it fell 0.8 percent. Over the last 12 months, the all-items index increased 3.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The index for energy fell 5.7 percent in June after rising 3.9 percent in May, 3.8 percent in April, and 10.9 percent in March. The energy index was the largest contributor to the monthly all-items decrease, more than offsetting increases in other indexes including those for shelter and food. The index for food increased 0.2 percent over the month, as did the index for food at home and the index for food away from home.

The index for all-items less food and energy was unchanged in June. Indexes that decreased over the month include motor vehicle insurance, communication, apparel, medical care, and used cars and trucks. Conversely, the indexes for recreation, household furnishings and operations, and personal care were among the major indexes that increased in June.

The all-items index rose 3.5 percent for the 12 months ending June after rising 4.2 percent for the 12 months ending May. The all-items less food and energy index rose 2.6 percent over the year, following a 2.9-percent increase over the 12 months ending May. The energy index increased 15.7 percent for the 12 months ending June. The food index increased 3.0 percent over the last year.

Employment

Both total nonfarm payroll employment (+57,000) and the unemployment rate (4.2 percent) changed little in June, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Employment continued to trend up in professional and business services, social assistance, and health care. Leisure and hospitality lost jobs.

The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.3 hours in June. In manufacturing, the average workweek edged down to 40.3 hours, and overtime edged up to 3.2 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours.

Durable Goods Orders and Factory Shipments

New orders for manufactured durable goods in June, up three of the last four months, increased $1.1 billion or 0.3 percent to $334.8 billion, the U.S. Census Bureau announced today. This followed a 4.0 percent May decrease. Excluding transportation, new orders increased 0.6 percent. Excluding defense, new orders increased 0.3 percent. Computers and electronic products, up nine of the last ten months, led the increase, $0.9 billion or 3.1 percent to $31.1 billion.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, May shipments for furniture and related products were up 0.9% compared to the prior month, while new orders were up 2.6%. On a non-adjusted basis, May 2026 year to date shipments for furniture and related products were up 1.8% compared to the prior year, while year-to-date new orders were up 0.4%.