

02.Apr.2021

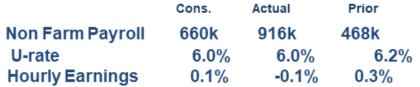
Employment: Goods Sectors Drive Growth

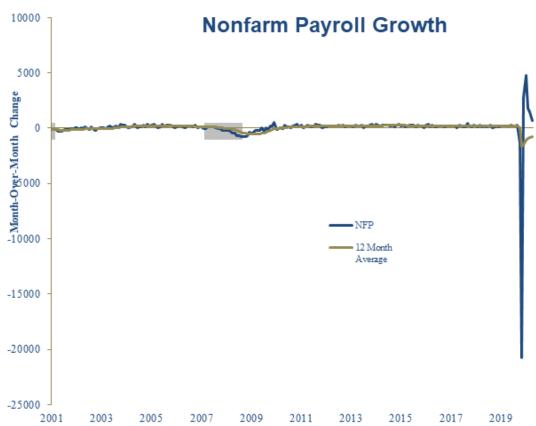
Bottom Line: Employment rose more than expected in March, and there were upward revisions to February and January data. Leisure and hospitality sector hiring led, but construction and manufacturing jobs accounted for much of the surprise. Education-related jobs were also stronger than expected.

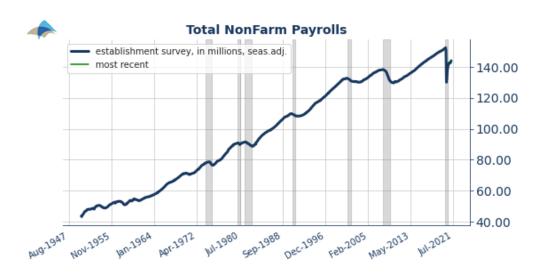
The unemployment rate fell a two-tenths to 6.0%, even as the workforce expanded. Long-term unemployment continued to rise, as did the mean duration of unemployment. But those working part-time for economic reasons fell.

Finally, average hourly earnings edged lower as many of the jobs gained in the leisure and hospitality sector were lower-paying ones. That said, the job gains in construction and manufacturing were accompanied by longer hours. And the index of aggregate weekly hours in those sectors was higher.

Overall, this report was strong with the upside surprise driven by manufacturing and consultation, two sectors that remain important drivers of the economic recovery. Lower-paying jobs in the services sectors are returning amid more reopenings, mostly as expected. That said, the risks of long-term unemployment continued to grow in the first quarter of 2021. The core driver of growth remains the goods producing sectors -- the question that will likely be answered over the 2nd Quarter and into the 3rd: how much will goods consumption fall as consumers shift spending back towards services amid more reopenings? For now, good producing sectors are hitting on all cylinders and driving growth.







• looking at just the last two years:

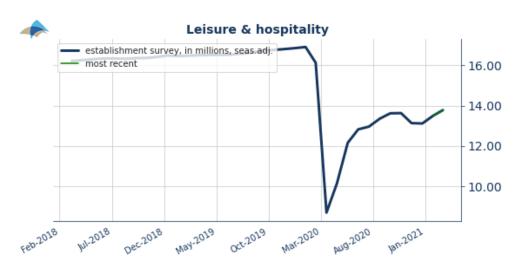


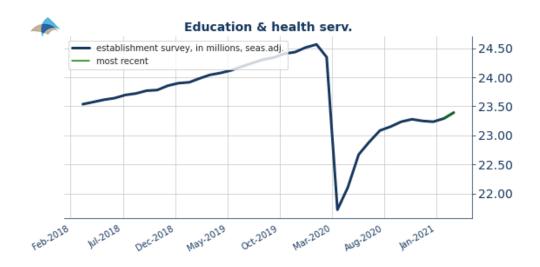
Payroll Employment rose by 916k in March, compared with market expectations for an increase of 200k. The prior 2 months were revised, higher in February by 89k and higher in January by 67k. Government jobs ROSE by 136k. Consequently, private sector jobs ROSE by 780k. Overall employment is now -4.5% BELOW its year-ago level. Over the past 12 months, 6,720k jobs have been shed.

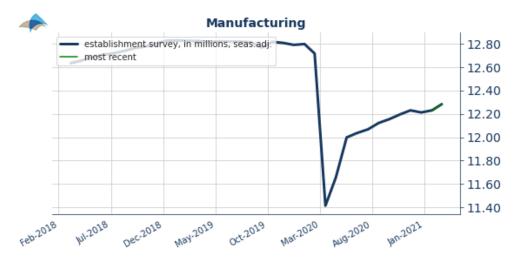
In March, the job gains were in:

- Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+72k with 23k of those in Retail Trade),
- Professional & Business Services (+66k with a slip of 0.8k in Temp Help Services),
- Leisure & Hospitality (+280k),
- Government (+136k),
- Construction (+110k),
- Manufacturing (+53k),
- Other Services (+42k), and
- Education & Health Services (+36k).

Jobs were shed in Information (-2k).

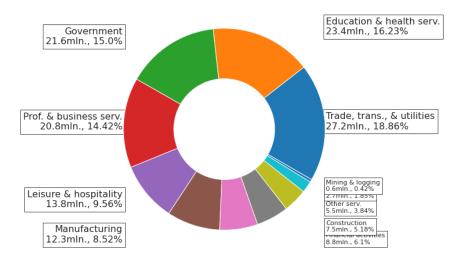


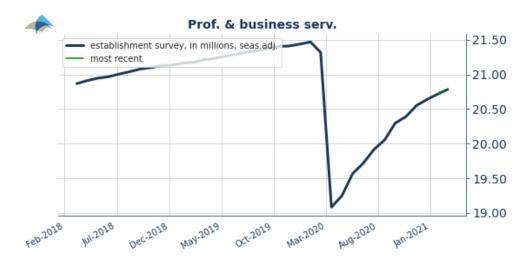




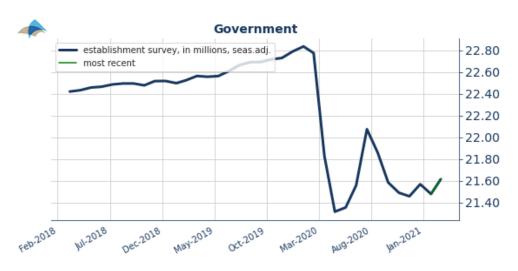


US Employment By Major Sector Latest Data









Change in US Employment - Major Sectors in 000s	Mar-21	Feb- 21	Jan- 21	Dec- 20	Total Since May-20	Total Mar-20 to Apr-20	3m. avg.	6m. avg.	12m. avg.	2020	Avg Mo. prior 5 yrs.
Total nonfarm	de, trans., 94 70 39 1 2674		-22362	539	376	-560	-785	-10			
Trade, trans., & utilities			2674	-3363			-45	-70	0		
Education & health serv.	101	57	-14	-29	1671	1671 -2843		40	-80	-99	15
Government	136	-90	111	-32	-213	-1009	52	-41	-97	-106	-11
Prof. & business serv.	66	78	90	159	1702	-2387	78	122	-44	-72	10
Leisure & hospitality	280	384	-17	-498	5090	-8224	216	71	-196	-306	-38
Manufacturing	53	18	-18	35	870	-1385	18	27	-36	-48	-2
Financial activities	16	-9	7	18	192	-279	5	13	-5	-5	10
Construction	110	-56	12	47	931	-1113	22	35	-8	-13	13
Other serv.	42	19	11	-16	1014	-1410	24	17	-25	-38	-3
Information	-2	3	13	9	40	-281	5	2	-19	-20	-2
Mining & logging	20	-6	-1	0	-12	-68	4	3	-5	-8	-2

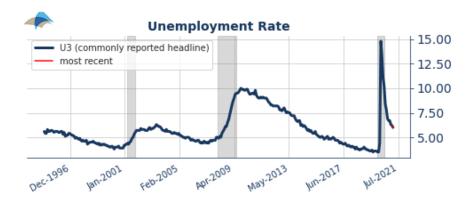
The Unemployment Rate FELL by 0.2 percentage points in March to 6.0%, compared with market expectations for a small increase to 6.3%. Household employment rose by 609k while the labor force increased by 347k, resulting in a decrease in the number of unemployed of 262k.

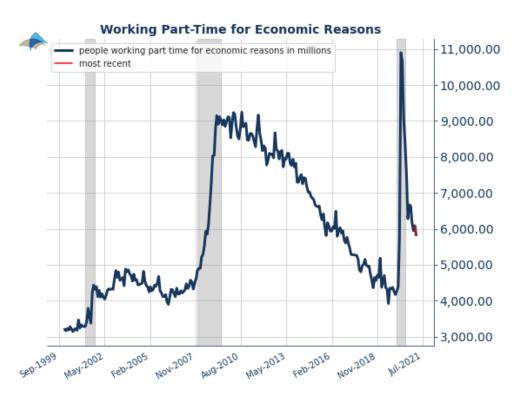
The Labor Force Participation Rate ROSE by 0.1 percentage points to 61.5%.

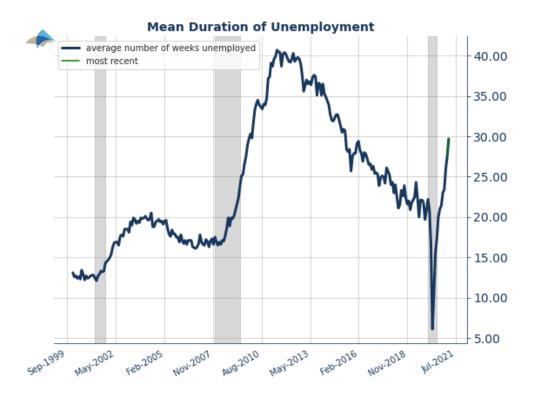
The Employment-Population Ratio ROSE by 0.2 percentage points to 57.8%.

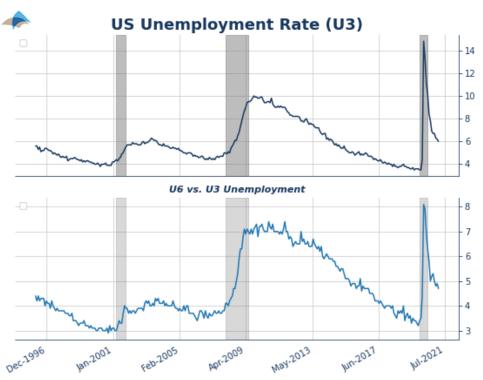
The number of people Working Part-Time for Economic Reasons FELL by 182k to 5,804k. while Long-Term Unemployment ROSE by 70k to 4,218k (accounting for 43.4% of the unemployed), while the **Mean Duration of Unemployment** ROSE by 2.1 weeks to 29.7 weeks. There are now 9.7 million people officially unemployed. In addition, there are another 6,850k people who say they want a job but are not currently looking for one. Finally, 5,804k

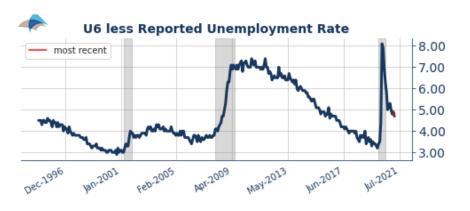
people are working part-time because of slack economic conditions.











					Average for							
					Three	Six	Twelve			Five	Ten	
	Mar-21	Feb-21	Jan-21	Dec-20	Months	Months	Months	2019	2018	Years	Years	
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.7%	6.2%	6.5%	8.7%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%	6.2%	
Civilian Labor Force (mln.) Change (thousands)	160.6 347	160.2 50	160.2 -406	160.6 31	160.3 -3	160.5 80	159.9 -180	164.6 120	163.1 214	137	95	
Household Employment (mln.) Change (thousands)	150.8 609	150.2 208	150.0 201	149.8 21	150.4 339	150.1 551	146.0 -391	158.7 165	156.7 237	186	173	
Unemployed (mln.) Change (thousands)	9.7 - 262	10.0 -158	10.1 -606	10.7 8	9.9 -342	10.4 -471	13.9 210	5.8 -44	6.4 -23	6.9 -49	9.3 -78	
Not in the Labor Force (mln.) Currently wants a job (mln.	100.4 6.9	100.7 6.9	100.7 7.0	100.7 7.3	100.6 6.9	100.5 7.0	100.8 7.6	95.6 4.9	95.8 5.4	95.2 5.4	92.1 5.9	
Adjusted Unemployment Rate	9.9%	10.1%	10.2%	10.8%	10.1%	10.4%	12.8%	6.3%	7.0%	7.4%	9.3%	
Not at work due to weather ('0)	116.0	897.0	176.0	111.0	396.3	231.8	133.0	112.0	187.0	140.6	151.4	
Mean Duration (in weeks)	29.7	27.6	26.0	23.4	27.8	25.2	20.1	20.8	22.0	24.2	30.3	
Long-Term Unemployed (000's)	4,218	4,148	4,023	3,956	4,130	3,968	2,738	1,177	1,302	1,594	3,142	
Part-Time for Economic Reason (000's)	5,804	5,986	5,824	6,082	5,871	6,138	7,414	4,119	4,559	5,012	6,420	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor via Bloomberg. Our calculations.

The Index of Aggregate Hours ROSE by 1.5%, combining the solid gain in private payroll employment and the longer workweek.

Hourly Earnings FELL by 0.1% in March, below market expectations of 0.2%. Hourly earnings are now 4.2% ABOVE their year-ago level.

Weekly Earnings ROSE by 0.7%, the result of the change in hourly earnings and a longer workweek. Weekly earnings are now 6.7% ABOVE their year-ago level.

The Average Workweek ROSE by 0.3 to 34.9 hours, ABOVE the market consensus at 34.6 hours.

		Annualized Averages for											
					Three	Six	Twelve	-		Five	Ten		
	Mar-21	Feb-21	Jan-21	Dec-20	Months	Months	Months	2019	2018	Years	Years		
Avera e Hourly Earnin s Prior Estimate	-0.13"/o	0.3% 0.2%	0.0% 0.1%	1.0% 1.0%	0.7%	3.1%	4.2%	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%	2.2%		
Avera e Weekly Earnin s	0.73%	-0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	3.0%	3.7%	6.7%	2.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.2%		
Avera e Weekly Hours Total Private Prior Estimate	34.9	34.6 34.8	35.0 34.8	34.7 34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	33.5	33.7	33.6	33.7		
Goods ProducinQ ManufacturinQ Overtime	40.3 40.5 3.3	39.7 40.3 3.2	40.2 40.4 3.2	39.9 40.0 3.2	40.1 40.4 3.2	40.0 40.3 3.2	39.8	40.1 40.4 3.2	40.6 40.9 3.5	40.4 40.7 3.3	40.3 40.7 3.3		
Service Producino	33.8	33.6	33.9	33.6	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3		
Index of A re ate Weekly Ho Total Private Prior Estimate	urs 1.5"/o	-0.8"/o -0.5%	1.0% 0.7%	-0.6% -0.6%	7.4%	4.8%	-2.1%	1.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%		
Goods ProducinQ ManufacturinQ Service ProducinQ	2.4% 0.9% 1.3%	-1.4% -0.1% -0.4%	0.7% 0.9% 1.0%	0.4% -0.5% -0.6%	6.7% 7.0% 7.9%	5.6% 3.7% 5.0%		-0.1% -0.7% 1.3%	3.3% 2.3% 1.5%	1.3% 0.5% 1.7%	1.8% 1.0% 1.8%		

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor via Bloomberg. Our oalculations.



