



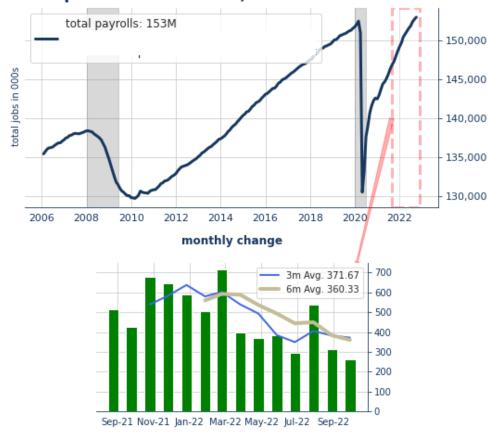
07.Oct.2022

Employment: Solid Gains Will Keep Fed Hiking

Bottom Line: Job gains were slightly stronger than expected in September, despite seasonal adjustments that pushed down the reported level of retail trade and teaching jobs. Leisure and hospitality led the job gains, while the healthcare sector also saw robust gains. The unemployment rate dropped two-tenths to 3.5%, well below expectations as the labor force surprisingly declined. Finally, average hourly earnings rose another 0.3% on the month, mostly as expected and continuing the trend of solid wage gains.

Overall, this was a solid labor report, and the trend rate of job growth is decelerating only very slightly. Given the Fed's focus on the strength of the labor market as a critical factor behind sustained inflation, this report will likely be fodder for the hawks that they need to do more to fight inflation. Expect markets to continue to price for another 75bp hike in November and increase the odds that they go at least 50, possibly 75, in December.

Total Nonfarm Payrolls September: +263.0k, consensus: +255k



Contingent Macro Advisors 2022 source: BLS via FRED

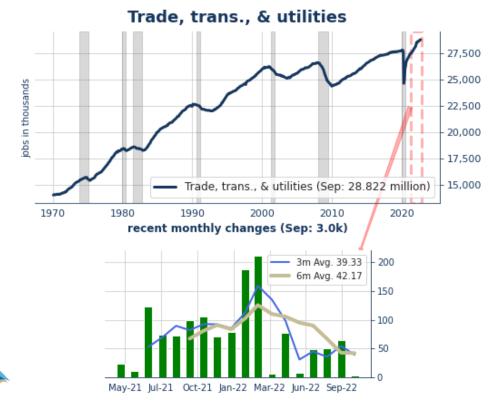
Payroll Employment rose by 263k in September, compared with market expectations for an increase of 265k. The prior 2 months were revised, slightly higher in August and higher in July by 11k.

- Government jobs FELL by 25k.
- Private sector jobs ROSE by 288k.
- Private education jobs rose by 14k. State and Local education jobs fell by -29k.

Overall employment is now 3.9% ABOVE its year-ago level, Over the past 12 months, 5,690k jobs have been created. In September, the job gains were in:

- Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+4k with -1k of those in Retail Trade)
- Professional & Business Services (+46k with the addition of 27.2k in Temp Help Services)
- Leisure & Hospitality (+83k)
- Education & Health Services (+75k)
- Manufacturing (+22k)
- Construction (+19k)
- Other Services (+17k), and
- Information (+13k).

Jobs were shed in Financial Activities (-8k), and Government (-25k).



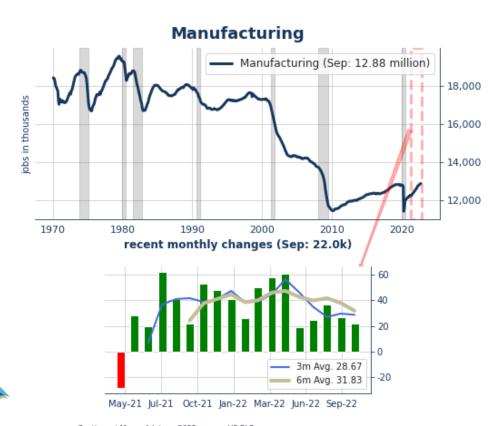
Contingent Macro Advisors 2022 source: US BLS



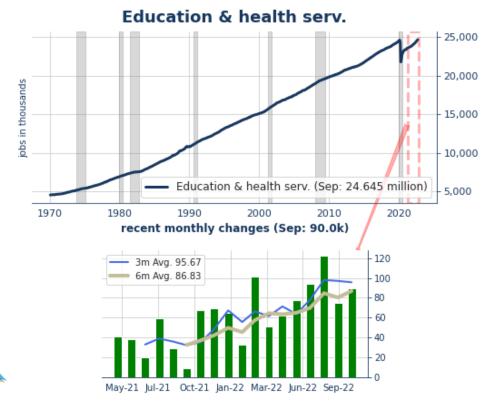
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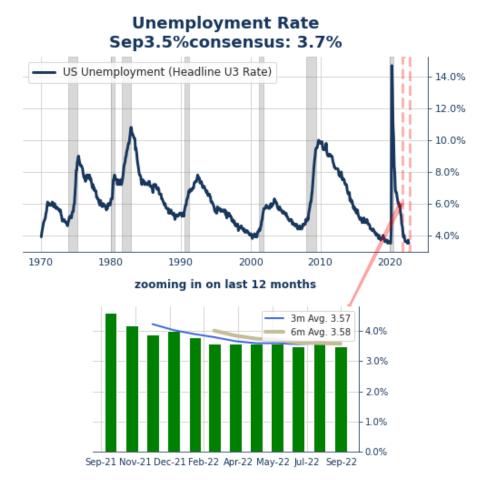
Change in US Employment - Major Sectors in 000s	Sep-22	Aug-22	Jul-22	Jun-22	3m. avg.	6m. avg.	12m. avg.	2021	Avg Mo. prior 5 yrs.
Total nonfarm	263.000	315.000	537.000	293.000	371.700	360.300	474.200	561.917	63.700
Trade, trans., & utilities	3.000	65.000	50.000	49.000	39.300	42.200	76.200	83.750	13.800
Education & health serv.	90.000	75.000	122.000	94.000	95.700	86.800	75.700	49.083	16.800
Prof. & business serv.	46.000	54.000	84.000	90.000	61.300	63.800	90.800	94.333	25.600
Government	-25.000	40.000	89.000	-53.000	34.700	17.700	14.200	37.500	-2.700
Leisure & hospitality	83.000	31.000	89.000	43.000	67.700	62.300	104.800	196.333	-12.300
Manufacturing	22.000	27.000	37.000	25.000	28.700	31.800	38.900	30.417	3.300
Financial activities	-8.000	7.000	7.000	5.000	2.000	8.700	13.600	11.833	8.200
Construction	19.000	11.000	21.000	10.000	17.000	15.200	24.300	15.750	12.100
Other serv.	17.000	3.000	17.000	-4.000	12.300	9.300	16.700	23.750	-1.800
Information	13.000	5.000	16.000	26.000	11.300	17.800	14.100	16.167	1.700
Mining & logging	3.000	-3.000	5.000	8.000	1.700	4.700	4.800	3.000	-1.000

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Household employment rose by 204k while the **labor force declined** by 57k, resulting in a decrease in the number of unemployed of 261k.

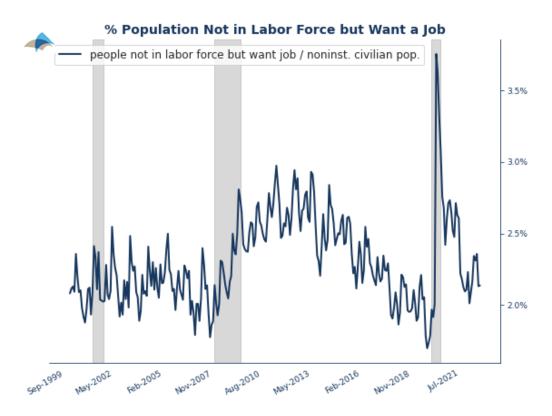
The Labor Force Participation Rate FELL by 0.1 percentage points to 62.3%. The Employment-Population Ratio was UNCHANGED at 60.1%.

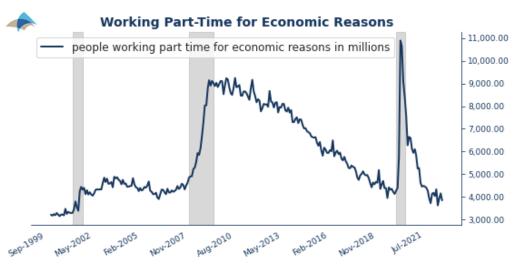
The number of people Working Part-Time for Economic Reasons FELL by 312k to 3,763k. while Long-Term Unemployment FELL by 70k to 1,067k (accounting for 18.5% of the unemployed), while the Mean Duration of Unemployment FELL by 2.1 weeks to 20.2 weeks. There are now 5.8 million people officially unemployed. In addition, there are another 5,834k people who say they want a job but are not currently looking for one. Finally, another 3,763k people are working part-time because of slack economic conditions.

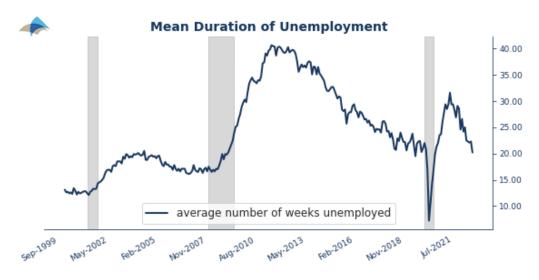


Contingent Macro Advisors 2022 source: US BLS









	Average for										
					Three	Six	Twelve			Five	Ten
	Sep-22	Aug-22	Jul-22	Jun-22	Months	Months	Months	2020	2019	Years	Years
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	8.1%	3.7%	5.0%	6.1%
Civilian Labor Force (mln.) Change (thousands)	164.7 -57	164.7 786	164.0 -63	164.0 -353		164.3 47	163.7 268	164.6 124	163.1 218	138	96
Household Employment (mln.) Change (thousands)	158.9 204	158.7 442	158.3 179	158.1 -315	158.7 275	158.4 80		149.9 167	158.8 239	186	173
Unemployed (mln.) Change (thousands)	5.8 -261	6.0 344	5.7 -242	5.9 -38		5.9 -33		10.8 -43	5.9 -21	7.4 -48	9.0 -77
Not in the Labor Force (mln.) Currently wants a job (mln.	99.7 5.8	99.4 5.5	100.1 5.9	99.8 5.7	99.7 5.8	99.6 5.7		100.6 7.3	95.5 4.8	96.5 5.7	93.6 6.0
Adjusted Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	7.0%	10.8%	6.3%	7.8%	9.1%
Not at work due to weather ('01	0.0	29.0	33.0	12.0	20.7	28.2	64.0	111.0	112.0	137.8	144.6
Mean Duration (in weeks)	20.2	22.3	22.1	22.3	21.5	22.4	24.5	23.7	21.0	23.5	29.3
Long-Term Unemployed (000's)	1,067	1,137	1,067	1,336	1,090	1,241	1,567	3,979	1,196	1,974	2,901
Part-Time for Economic Reason (000's)	3,763	4,075	3,888	3,694	3,909	3,942	3,995	6,036	4,073	5,004	6,133

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

The Index of Aggregate Hours ROSE by 0.2%, combining the solid gain in private payroll employment and the steady workweek.

Hourly Earnings ROSE by 0.3% in September, below market expectations of 0.4%. Hourly earnings are now 5.0% ABOVE their year-ago level.

Weekly Earnings also ROSE by 0.3%, the result of the change in hourly earnings and a steady workweek. Weekly earnings are now 4.1% ABOVE their year-ago level.

The Average Workweek was UNCHANGED at 34.5 hours, BELOW the market consensus of 34.7 hours.

US Private Average Hourly Earnings September: +4.98%, consensus: +5.0%

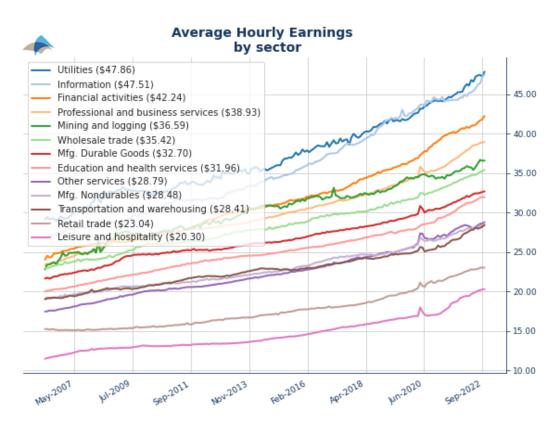


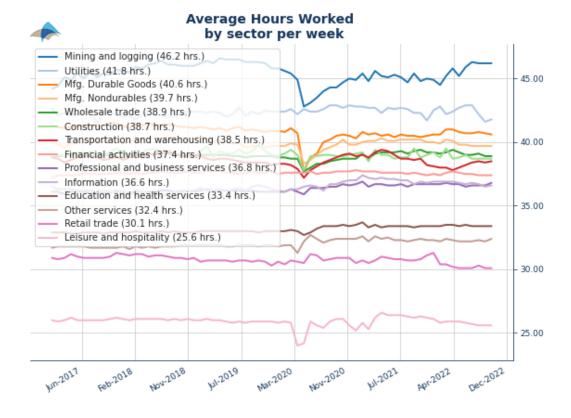
September: +0.31%, consensus: +0.3%(mom %)





Contingent Macro Advisors 2022 source: US BLS via FRED







Avg Hrly Earnings - Manufacturing







Contingent Macro Advisors 2022 source: US BLS via FRED

Avg Hrly Earnings - Leisure and hospitality



mom % change (Sep mom: 0.25%)



May-21 Jul-21 Oct-21 Jan-22 Mar-22 Jun-22 Sep-22



Contingent Macro Advisors 2022 source: US BLS via FRED

	Annualized Averages for											
					Three	Six	Twelve			Five	Ten	
_	Sep-22	Aug-22	Jul-22	Jun-22	Months	Months	Months	2020	2019	Years	Years	
Average Hourly Earnings Prior Estimate	0.31%	0.3% 0.3%	0.5% 0.5%	0.4% 0.4%	4.4%	4.5%	5.0%	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	2.6%	
Average Weekly Earnings	0.31%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	2.3%	3.4%	3.7%	2.7%	
Average Weekly Hours Total Private Prior Estimate	34.5	34.5 34.6	34.5 34.6	34.5 34.7	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.2	33.5	33.7	33.7	
Goods Producing Manufacturing Overtime	39.9 40.3 0.0	40.3	39.9 40.4 3.3	39.9 40.3 3.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	39.9 40.1 3.2	40.1 40.4 3.2	40.2 40.6 3.3	40.3 40.7 3.4	
Service Producing	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.3	
Index of Aggregate Weekly Hou Total Private Prior Estimate	ırs 0.2%	0.3% -0.1%	0.3% 0.6%	0.0% 0.0%	2.9%	2.5%	3.5%	0.7%	1.8%	0.1%	0.9%	
Goods Producing Manufacturing Service Producing	0.2% 0.2% 0.5%	-0.1%	0.3% 0.5% 0.3%	0.0% 0.0% 0.3%		1.9% 1.1% 2.6%	3.5%	-0.6% -1.2% 1.3%	3.3% 2.3% 1.4%	0.1% -0.5% 0.1%	0.9% 0.2% 1.0%	

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