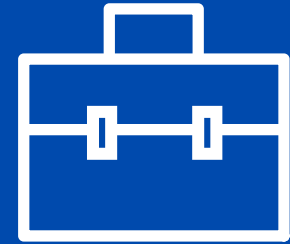


TCA Monthly Employment Snapshot

March 2022 Report

April 1, 2022



Top Expanding Sectors

- Leisure & Hosp: 112k
- Professional & Bus: 102k
- Trade, Trans, & Util: 54k
- Education & Health: 53k
- Manufacturing: 38k

Consumer Sentiment

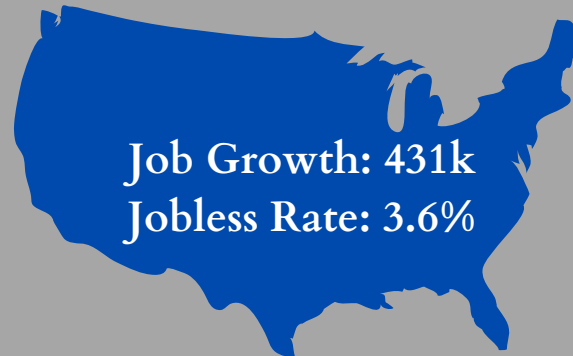
62.8 (-440 bps)

February's data is a retreat back to the lowest figure since October 2011.

PMI

57.1% (-150 bps)

The ratio of positive-to-cautious comments went from 12-to-1 to 6-to-1 in the recent report.



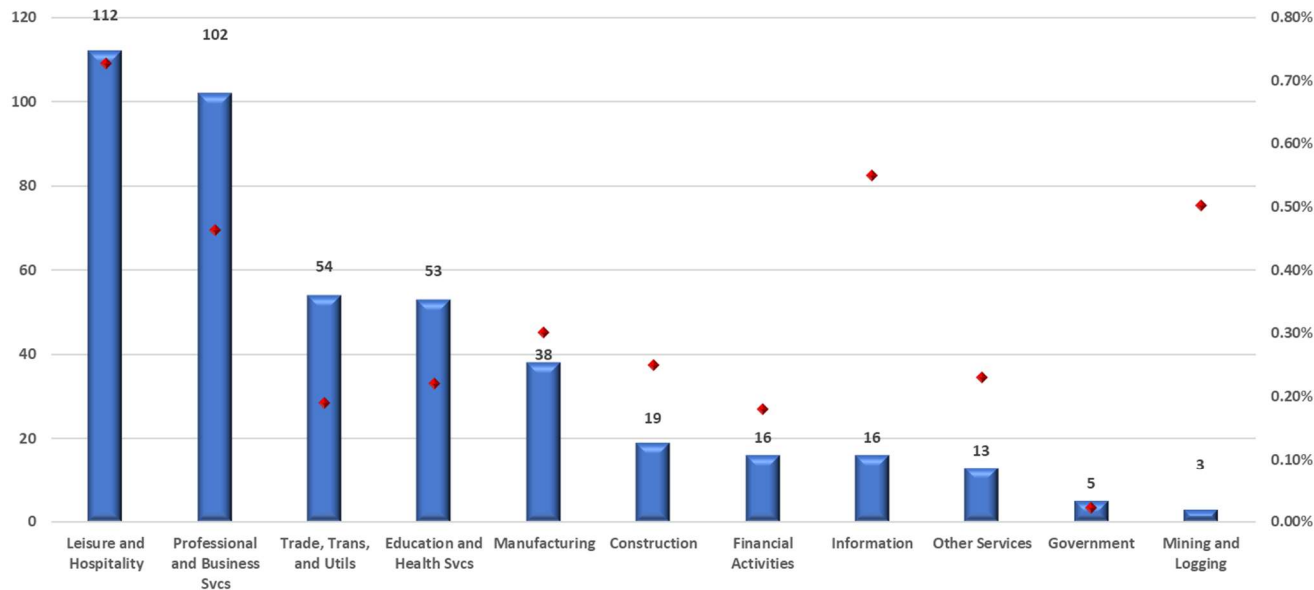
Job Growth: 431k
Jobless Rate: 3.6%

Economic Highlights

- March employment growth was below expectations (490k).
- Leisure and hospitality grew by 112,000 jobs.
- 2022 Forecast: 330,000 jobs/month.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Institute of Supply Management
University of Michigan

National Employment Growth by Sector (Mar 2022)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Jobs are in thousands

■ Jobs (Lf) ◆ M/M Job Growth (Rt)



US employment growth (431,000 jobs) fell below expectations of 490,000 jobs in March 2022. Every super sector recorded gains in the March data release. Leisure and hospitality (112,000 workers) was the largest-gaining sector in the recent release. Professional and business services logged a gain of 102,000 jobs. The professional and technical component accounted for more than half (59,900 jobs) of the sector's growth in March. Manufacturing added 38,000 workers in March and has recorded positive employment growth for the eleventh consecutive month. The March PMI registered at 57.1% (down 150 bps month-over-month). While respondent sentiment remained positive, the ratio of positive to cautious comments regarding growth fell from 12-to-1 to 6-to-1 in the recent ISM survey. The US economy averaged employment growth of 555,000 in 2021. We expect US employment growth to average 330,000 jobs in 2022.

US Labor Market Snapshot (March 2022)												
Variable	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	2022 YTD	Difference from Jan '20
Population (Civilian, Non-Inst.)	261,003	261,103	261,210	261,338	261,469	261,611	261,766	261,908	262,029	262,136	263,323	1.5%
Total Employment	144,431	144,694	145,141	145,698	146,387	146,904	147,328	148,005	148,652	149,162	150,388	-1.1%
Full-Time Employment	125,959	126,279	126,514	126,211	127,473	127,340	128,076	128,409	129,388	130,191	131,896	0.8%
Part-Time Employment	25,158	25,046	25,189	25,488	25,310	25,739	25,772	25,903	25,956	25,681	25,840	-6.3%
Unemployment Rate	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	5.4%	5.2%	4.7%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	30 bps
Underutilization Rate	10.7%	10.3%	10.1%	9.8%	9.2%	8.8%	8.5%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.1%	20 bps
Employment/Population Ratio	57.8%	57.9%	58.0%	58.0%	58.4%	58.5%	58.8%	58.9%	59.3%	59.5%	59.9%	-120 bps
Labor Force Participation Rate	61.5%	61.7%	61.6%	61.6%	61.7%	61.7%	61.7%	61.7%	61.9%	61.9%	62.3%	-110 bps
Not in Labor Force	100,372	100,125	100,409	100,224	100,094	100,106	100,294	100,298	99,902	99,842	99,295	4.5%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Population, employment, and "Not in Labor Force" data are in thousands.

The US labor market continued to tighten in the March report. The unemployment rate fell by 20 bps to 3.6%. Moreover, persons not in the labor force fell by 298,000 people. In other words, the unemployment rate fell while more people returned to the labor force looking for jobs. Also, the labor force participation rate has increased for the third straight month, rising by 10 bps in March. Finally, full-time employment rose for the seventh consecutive month in recent data. Though we are cautiously optimistic about the labor market, we expect that demand-side factors (i.e., a mismatch between firm requirements and the qualifications of jobseekers) will constrain employment growth. Moreover, we expect that inflation will accelerate as interest rates rise and wages growth continues to surge. Finally, the elevated fuel prices will provide headwinds to consumer spending and economic growth.