

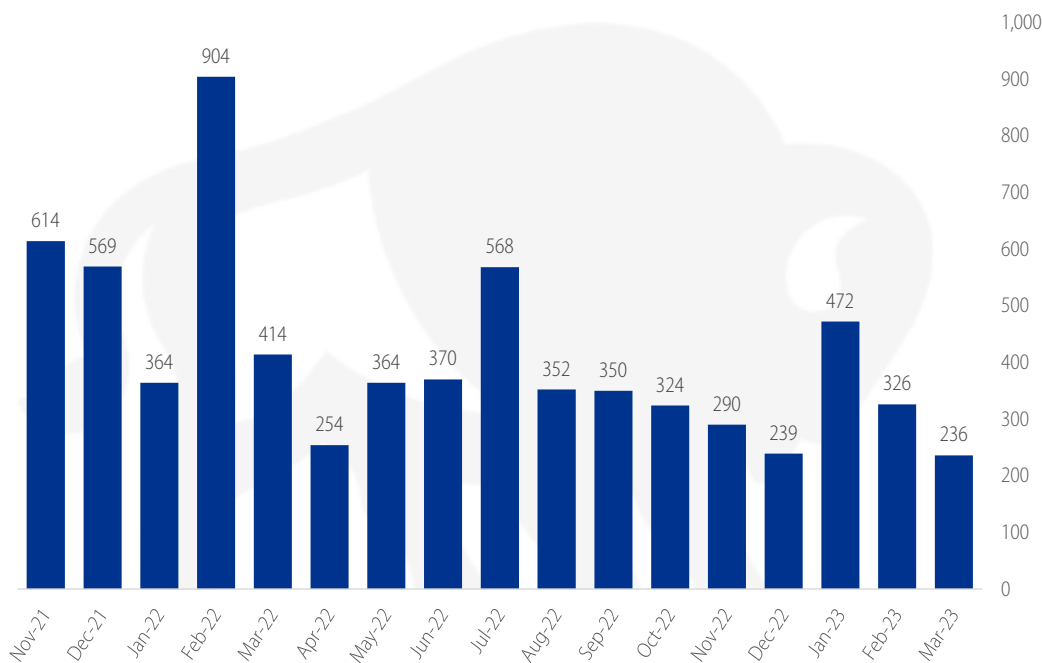
Odds of May Rate Hike Rise on Mixed Jobs Report

There were few headline surprises in the solid-enough March employment report, although key underlying numbers point to softening ahead. The establishment survey showed U.S. companies added +236k jobs to nonfarm payrolls in March, essentially matching forecasts after revised gains of +326k and +472k in the previous two months. The private sector contributed +196k jobs to the March total, the fewest number in three years, while governments chipped in +47k, mostly on the state and local side.

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Non-Farm Payrolls Total Change (in thousands)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Once again, a majority of the payroll gains were found in the service sector, with leisure and hospitality (+72k) and health and education (+65k) making significant contributions in March. The goods-producing side was lackluster with construction (-9k) and manufacturing (-1k) shedding jobs last month.

The unemployment rate, generated from the separate household survey, unexpectedly slipped from 3.6% to 3.5% as the number of Americans reporting they'd found work last month (+577k) exceeded the number entering the labor force (+480k).

However, Fed officials have made it clear they're focused more on wage growth and the labor force participation rate. Both of these measures moved in the right direction last month. Average hourly earnings climbed +0.3%, matching the median forecast, and declined from +4.6% to +4.2% on annual basis, the slowest pace since July 2021.

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The participation rate rose from 62.5% to 62.6%, the highest level in three years, and within 8/10th of the pre-pandemic peak. In theory, wage inflation should cool as the gap between available jobs and jobseekers narrows. With the (slight) increase in the labor force participation rate and the recent decline in job openings, there is reason to expect wage growth will continue to moderate going forward.

Bond yields are higher *in very light holiday trading*, as the futures market resets the odds of one more quarter point Fed rate hike to 70% at the May 3rd FOMC meeting. This heightened expectation is probably based more on the drop in headline unemployment and still solid payroll gains.

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Next week, when traders return, the focus will shift to the March inflation and consumer spending releases. The CPI report (arguably the most important of the monthly numbers) is on tap for Wednesday, PPI Thursday and retail sales Friday. This will be the last set of major releases Fed members will see before voting in early May.

Market Indications as of 9:59 A.M. Central Time

DOW	<i>Closed</i>
NASDAQ	<i>Closed</i>
S&P 500	<i>Closed</i>
1-Yr T-bill	current yield 4.59%; opening yield 4.43%
2-Yr T-note	current yield 3.97%; opening yield 3.81%
3-Yr T-note	current yield 3.73%; opening yield 3.59%
5-Yr T-note	current yield 3.48%; opening yield 3.36%
10-Yr T-note	current yield 3.38%; opening yield 3.29%
30-Yr T-bond	current yield 3.60%; opening yield 3.54%

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