Financial Markets This Week

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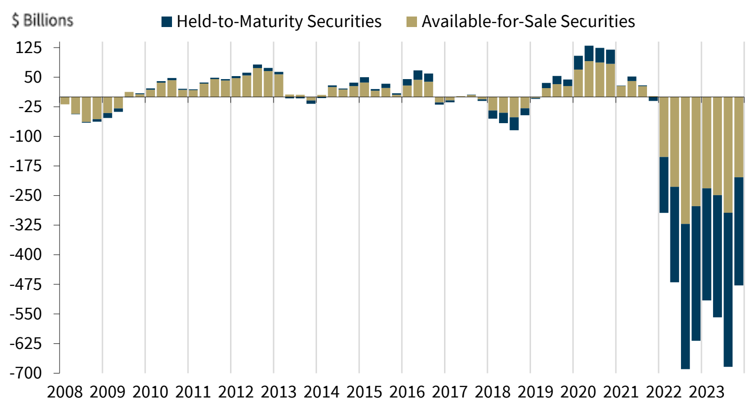
BANK LENDING

The FDIC released its full year 2023 banking statistics earlier this month. It was a year ago that comments by FDIC Chairman Gruenberg helped fan the market worry about interest rate risk for banks with the fastest Fed tightening in decades. Silicon Valley Bank was closed on Friday, March 10, 2023 which ushered in the Bank Crisis last year. When he spoke on March 6, 2023, the Fed funds rate was 4.75% and 10-yr Treasury yields had only closed above 4.00% for one night in all of 2023 to date. Last year this scary graph from the FDIC passed around by market participants showed banks had about $620 billion of unrealized losses on investment securities at the end of 2022. The chart this year shows improvement where unrealized losses are $477.6 billion at the end of 2023. Now there is no bank crisis.

Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities



Source: FDIC.
Note: Insured Call Report filers only. Unrealized losses on securities solely reflect the difference between the market value and book value of non-equity securities as of quarter end.

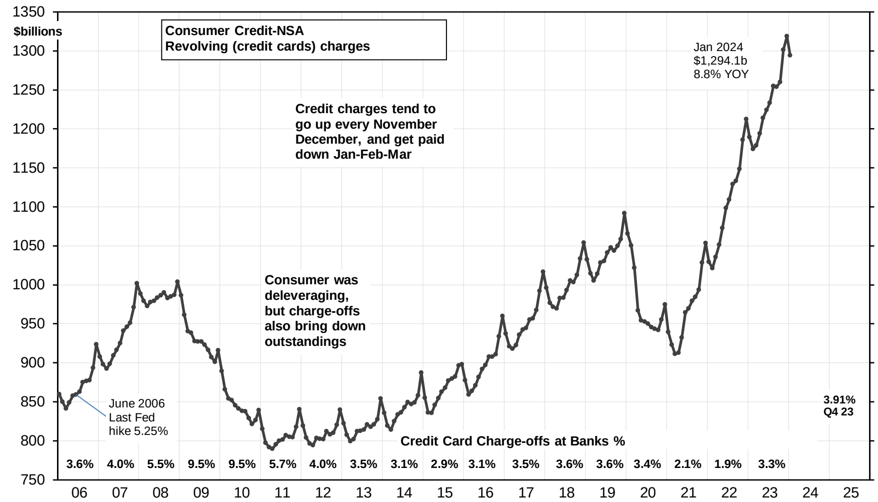
The banking industry as a whole is making money for one thing, even if some of the profits come from them paying 0.03% interest on our savings account. The last time the Fed gave us recession-magnitude 5% interest rates in 2006 we thought our bank savings account had a 5% rate of interest. Net operating income was down 0.3% in 2023 to $265.8 billion. Much different than the Great Recession with only $13.8 billion net operating income in 2008, and a $5.3 billion loss in 2009. FDIC expects to collect $16 billion over the next two years, the special assessment to recover the cost of the two bank failures in 2023.

FDIC Banks and S&Ls

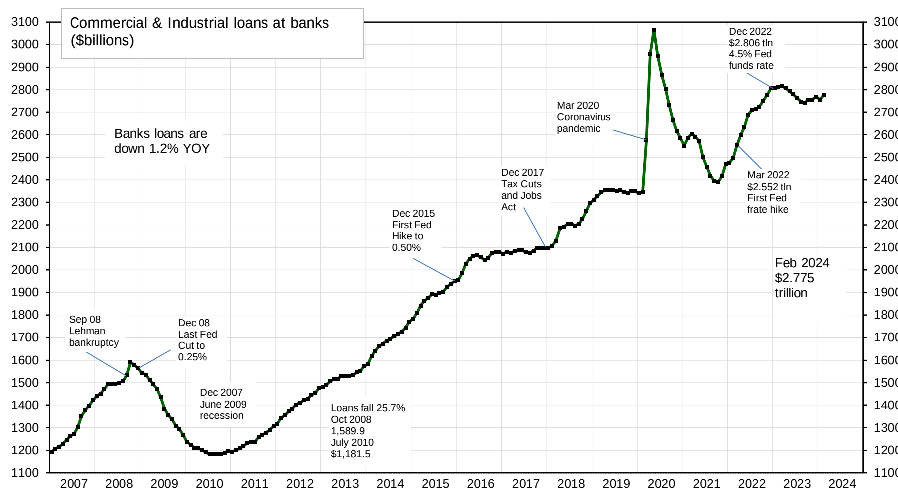
	2023	2022	2020	2010	2000
Number	4,587	4,706	5,002	7,658	9,904
Employees	2.078	2.125	2.065	2.088	1.914
Deposits	18.813	19.214	17.823	9.423	4.914
Securities	5,434	5,883	5,112	2,667	1,360
CRE	1,815	1,778	1,568	1,071	525
C&I loans	2,482	2,532	2,440	1,183	1,085
Credit cards	1,116.8	1,009.4	822.0	702.1	266.0
Net income	265.8	266.7	140.6	79.5	82.6

4,587 banks in December 2023, 2.078 million employees
$18.813 trillion in deposits, $5,434 billion securities, $1,815 billion
Nonfarm nonresidential loans (CRE), $2,482 billion C&I loans,
$1,116.8 billion credit card loans to individuals, full year 2023
Net Operating Income $265.8 billion

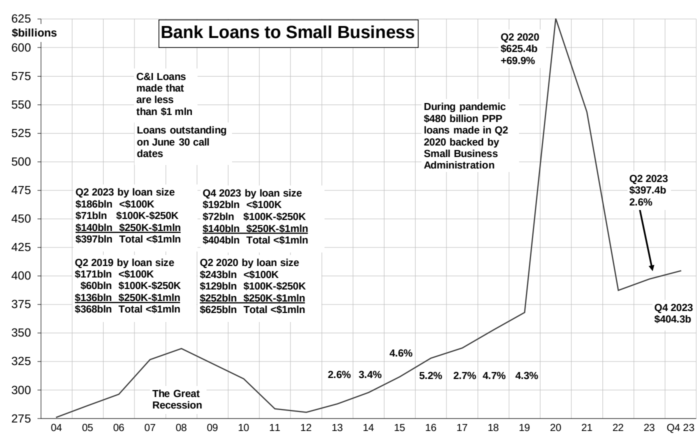
When the FDIC Chairman gave his remarks last year on risks for banks just days ahead of the Silicon Valley Bank failure, he also put on his economist's hat and opined out loud how could there be a recession and job losses if companies were reporting there was a shortage of skilled labor and they were unable to fill positions. He cited a Chamber of Commerce piece, updated here. Nevertheless,



many following the markets continue to remain on alert for recession even if the inverted yield curve signal faced a time's up call on Friday [3-mo/10-yr Treasury curve inverted November 2022 and recessions looking back to 1990-91 started within 16 months or March 2024 in this case]. The recession focus is on the consumer, two-thirds of the economy, what if they stop spending, and banks did give consumers more credit card debt to hang themselves with last year with credit card loans to individuals rising 10.6% to $1,116.8 billion in 2023. Not so scary for one year, not like the Federal Reserve measure of consumer credit in the graph here, spiraling upward like the national debt. Nothing like the Great Recession and financial crisis with credit card charge-offs of 9.5% in both 2009 and 2010; current loss is just 3.91% in Q4 2023.

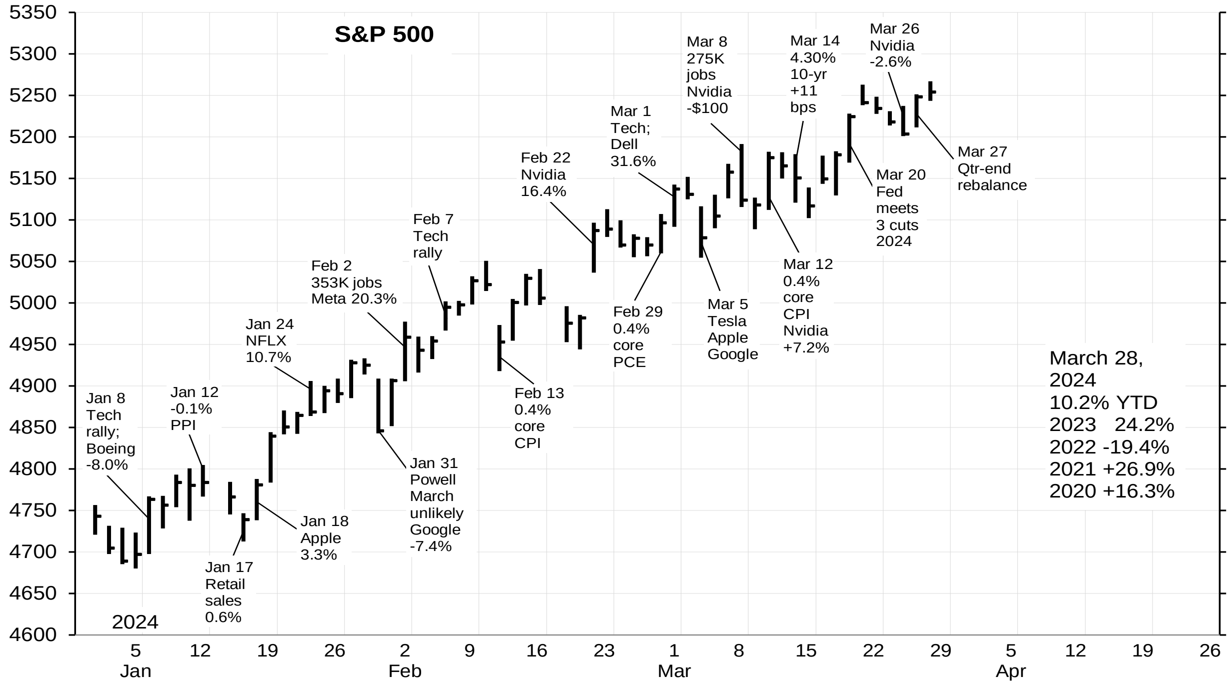


What about business loans, also known as the lifeblood of the economy. A sideways trend in the graph here on commercial and industrial (C&I) loans from the Federal Reserve. Loans were $2.806 trillion in December 2022 with the Fed funds rate hoisted to 4.5%, and C&I loans were $2.775 trillion in February 2024. The January Fed survey of Senior Bank Loan Officers found weak C&I loan demand of course, and tightened loan standards as well, although these were just for the smaller banks; larger banks did not tighten lending terms for new loan applications. Of the other banks, 31 said standards were unchanged. 8 tightened somewhat, and 1 tightened considerably.



We won't have much to say for now about Commercial Real Estate loans where the FDIC says they are watching bank exposures. If you need a million bucks we posted this table on small bank loans… also the lifeblood of the economy. No overall conclusion this week. Banks are making money and are collectively treating the unrealized losses on securities from the Fed's massive rate hikes as just a number on a piece of paper. Just like Congress treats the national debt.

INTEREST RATES

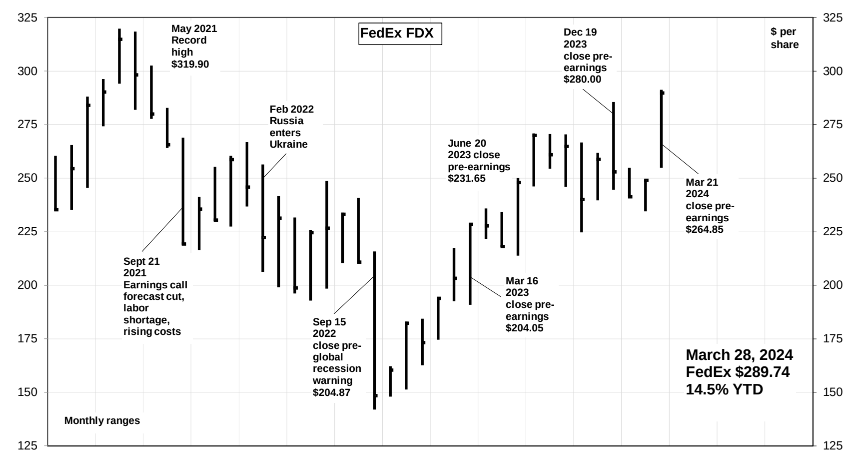


Bond market was in a 10 bps range, starting the week at 4.20% and closing Friday at 4.20%. Powell spoke Friday: one of the rare times stocks did not fall. Stocks fell the day he was appointed. A skilled interviewer for once tried to get something out of the Fed Chair. Powell is a lawyer who rarely speaks out of turn. Powell again said they would cut rates if the economy weakened, the labor market seen as the indicator he is thinking of, job losses from the most dangerous man in America. A falling stock market has figured prominently in all the Fed rate cut cycles since 2000; it is a leading economic indicator. Greenspan said the 2001 cuts were due to sales and production, unemployment claims were mentioned. None of the other rate cuts were from job losses per se. There was a bank funding crisis from subprime debt problems in 2007. The 2019 cuts (only three from 2.5%, fine-tuning at its worst) originated with Powell wanting to be patient after stocks crashed at the end of 2018. The 2020 cuts were an emergency response to the pandemic, made between meetings. The 2024 cuts were

FedEx (FDX) up 14.5% YTD

The company finally caught a break with earnings released Thursday, March 21 after the bell. From the March 21 $264.86 close, the stock rallied as much as 10.0% the next day. Earnings beat expectations and operating margin improved in the largest segment by revenue: FedEx Express. The ongoing restructuring led to 22,000 fewer employees over the last year, and the company announced $5 billion more stock buybacks.

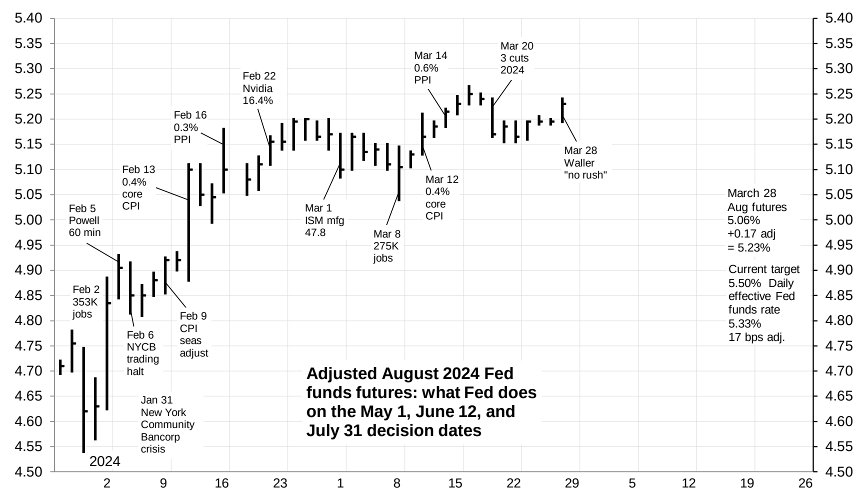
Operating Income Bln $	Total	FedEx Express	FedEx Ground	FedEx Freight	Other; layoffs
2.29.24	1.243	0.233	0.942	0.340	-0.272
11.30.23	1.276	0.137	0.900	0.487	-0.248
8.31.23	1.485	0.205	1.103	0.481	-0.304
2.28.23	1.042	0.119	0.844	0.386	-0.307
FY 2023	4.912	1.064	3.140	1.925	-1.217
FY 2022	6.245	2.922	2.642	1.663	-0.982
FY 2021	5.857	2.810	3.193	1.005	-1.151
FY 2020	2.417	0.996	2.014	0.580	-1.173



FEDERAL RESERVE POLICY

Selected Fed assets and liabilities						Change
Fed H.4.1 statistical release						from
billions, Wednesday data	27-Mar	20-Mar	13-Mar	6-Mar	3/11/20*	3/11/20
Factors adding reserves						to Mar 27
U.S. Treasury securities	4618.082	4620.435	4628.851	4631.706	2523.031	2095.051
Federal agency debt securities	2.347	2.347	2.347	2.347	2.347	0.000
Mortgage-backed securities (MBS)	2388.435	2399.992	2403.235	2403.235	1371.846	1016.589
Repurchase agreements	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.005	242.375	-242.375
Primary credit (Discount Window)	6.270	2.672	1.825	1.882	0.011	6.259
Bank Term Funding Program	132.806	150.183	167.463	164.022		
FDIC Loans to banks via Fed	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
Paycheck Protection Facility	3.059	3.072	3.104	3.148		
Main Street Lending Program	14.671	14.655	14.855	14.843		
Municipal Liquidity Facility	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
Term Asset-Backed Facility (TALF II)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
Central bank liquidity swaps	0.179	0.173	0.179	0.183	0.058	0.121
Federal Reserve Total Assets	7535.5	7565.2	7592.7	7589.3	4360.0	3175.519
~~3-month Libor %~~ SOFR %	5.33	5.31	5.31	5.31	1.15	4.180
Factors draining reserves						
Currency in circulation	2344.024	2342.299	2341.493	2339.026	1818.957	525.067
Term Deposit Facility	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
U.S. Treasury Account at Fed	772.260	812.605	748.388	760.550	372.337	399.923
Treasury credit facilities contribution	7.438	7.438	7.438	7.438		
Reverse repurchases w/others	518.357	496.245	521.738	456.847	1.325	517.032
Federal Reserve Liabilities	4063.142	4075.584	4019.585	3958.576	2580.036	1483.106
Reserve Balances (Net Liquidity)	3472.403	3489.577	3573.153	3620.689	1779.990	1692.413
Treasuries within 15 days	63.612	58.267	18.538	16.450	21.427	42.185
Treasuries 16 to 90 days	265.894	273.686	305.941	310.294	221.961	43.933
Treasuries 91 days to 1 year	533.751	534.164	542.493	543.637	378.403	155.348
Treasuries over 1-yr to 5 years	1536.540	1536.304	1544.134	1543.878	915.101	621.439
Treasuries over 5-yrs to 10 years	709.916	709.808	709.700	709.563	327.906	382.010
Treasuries over 10-years	1508.369	1508.207	1508.045	1507.883	658.232	850.137
Note: QT starts June 1, 2022	Change	3/27/2024	6/1/2022			
U.S. Treasury securities	-1152.697	4618.082	5770.779			
Mortgage-backed securities (MBS)	-319.011	2388.435	2707.446			
**March 11, 2020 start of coronavirus lockdown of country						

The Fed meets April 30-May 1, 2024 to consider its monetary policy. Markets were closed Friday for the PCE inflation data and 1130am ET Powell live interview at a San Francisco Fed conference. The market did move, yields went up, Wednesday evening with remarks from the Fed Governor Waller speech, "There's Still No Rush." We do not know the market reaction to the inflation data or Powell's interview. But more data is needed. The February core PCE data of 0.3% (0.261%) is still too high, but closer on a month-to-month percent change basis to what the Fed says they want to see. There are only two more months of inflation data, March and April, to go before the Fed's June 12 decision date, not including the May CPI data out the morning of Wednesday, June 12 which we assume Powell sees early. Powell on Friday said the Committee wants to be more confident inflation is headed down. They did not overreact to last year's soft monthly inflation numbers (four months of 0.1% core PCE inflation), and they won't panic over higher reports in January/February this year. Powell downplayed a question on the $720 billion of QT which does add to the national debt. Fed officials are considering tapering the amount. The Treasury's current auction schedule seems manageable with the Federal debt at $34.6 trillion, investors aren't balking and pushing 10-yr Treasury yields up to 6 or 7 percent, but it would be better if the Federal budget deficit plus the $720 billion of Fed QT did not grow faster than nominal GDP's latest 5.1% SAAR Q4 2023 rate: 5.1% of $34.6 trillion is $1.8 trillion. Oops.



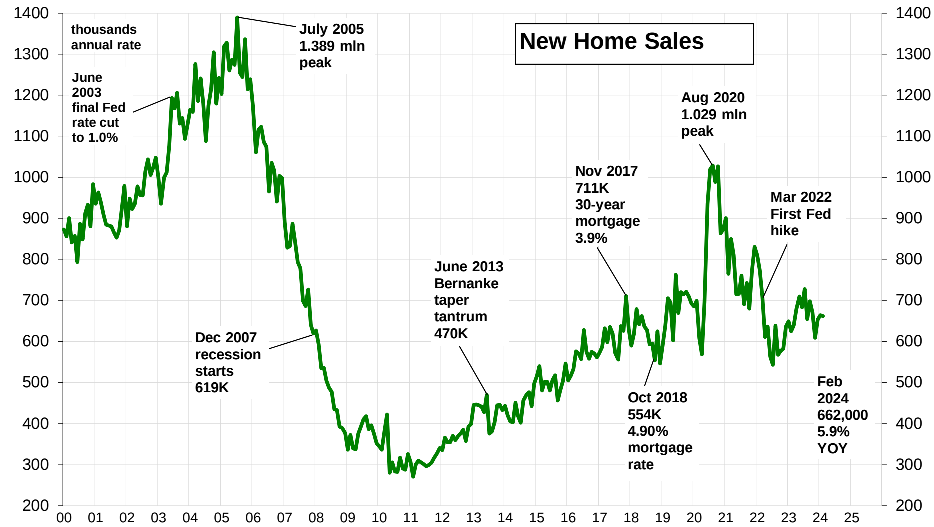
August Fed funds futures now are saying just 25 bps in June. Could be July 31, but there does not appear to be any urgency to cut rates faster than every quarter, meaning March, June, September, December meetings. 76% chance of a second rate cut in September to 5.0%.

Fed funds futures call Fed policy		
Current target: March 28 -- 5.50%		
Rate+0.17	Contract	Fed decision dates
5.230	Aug 2024	May 1, Jun 12, Jul 31
5.060	Oct 2024	Adds Sep 18
Last trade, not settlement price		

Next up: March CPI inflation report Wednesday, April 10														
Monthly	2024		2023										2023	2022
% Changes	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec
Core CPI inflation	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
Core PCE inflation	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Core PCE YOY	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Core CPI YOY	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7

OTHER ECONOMIC NEWS

No green shoots from home sales (Monday)



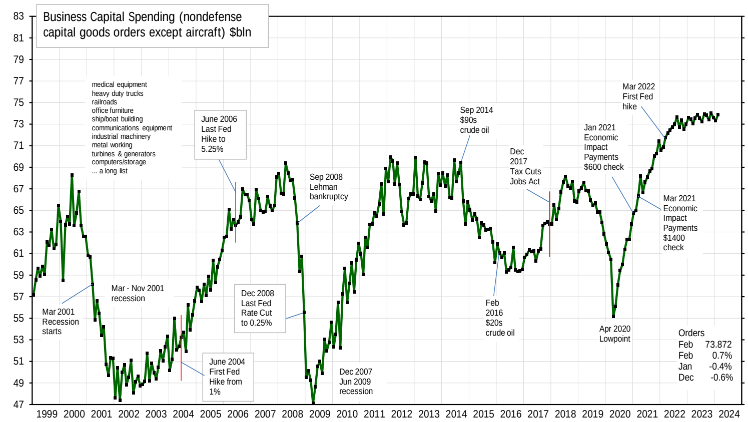
Breaking economy news. New home sales have steadied around the February 662 thousand level over the last few months as higher mortgage rates continue to dissuade some new home buyers. All regions are up over the last year however, some sharply, Northeast 60.9% to 37K, West 43.4% to 175K, Midwest 15.3% to 83K, except for the largest market down South down 10.0% to 367K. It looks like the strength of the big-3 home building states, Texas, Florida, and North Carolina, are carrying the entire economy nationwide when it comes to economic growth.

New home prices from this data series often show a different trend, and there is no housing bubble according to median sales prices of new homes which are down 3.5% in February to $400,500 and weaker than the $457,800 average in 2022, and $428,200 average in 2023.

Net, net, there were no green shoots for the economy seen in new home sales in February. Existing home sales were stronger, but new home sales are a leading economic indicator which records sales at the time the sales contract is signed. Existing home sales are counted at the time of closing which is a month or two behind the trend in new sales. Fed officials are closely monitoring new home sales because sales activity has borne the brunt of the central bank's rate hikes and mortgage rates remain over double the 3% level prior to the Fed starting its rate hikes in March 2022. When new home sales start to pick up, Fed officials will become more certain that the economy is weathering the inflation-fight, and that recession risks are off the table.

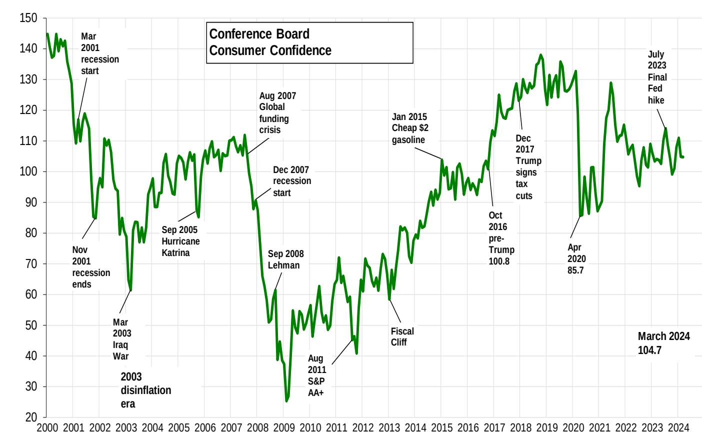
New Home Sales	Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Median Price $
2022 Year	641	33	66	392	150	457,800
2023 Year	666	33	68	412	153	428,200
Jul 2023	728	29	88	428	183	435,800
Aug	654	36	62	393	163	440,900
Sep	698	35	65	425	173	426,100
Oct	670	33	58	426	153	417,500
Nov	609	26	72	369	142	429,600
Dec	653	28	65	414	146	419,800
Jan 2024	664	54	85	354	171	414,900
Feb	662	37	83	367	175	400,500
	Thousands at Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate					

Business orders lackluster (Tuesday)



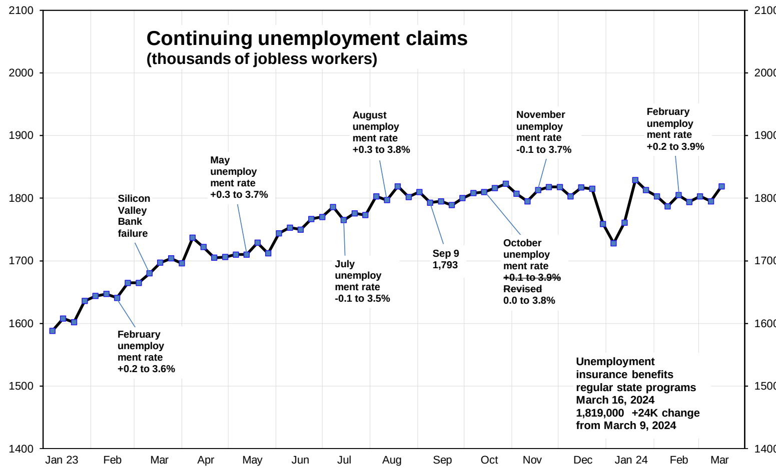
Breaking economy news. Durable goods orders rose 1.4% in February after tumbling 6.9% in January, but the volatility has all been from transportation orders, and taking transportation out, orders were up 0.5% in February after falling just 0.3% in January. Our proxy for business capex is nondefense capital goods orders ex-aircraft which rose a solid 0.7% in February, but January's orders were revised to down 0.4% from being reported as unchanged in last month's report. Business equipment investment in the economy's future showed no growth in the second half of last year, and orders are showing little signs of life in the first couple of months of 2024. Lackluster demand for equipment is in keeping with the mini-manufacturing recession seen in the US economy. Machinery equipment orders and computers and related products showed strong gains, but other electronic and electrical equipment and appliances were weak. Fed officials barely see growth above 2% this year, and this latest report on key business orders is in keeping with the slower economic growth story.

Net, net, business investment expenditures are lackluster which may show executives are cautious about the outlook. One thing is for sure, consumers cannot carry the economy on their backs forever, so the lack of new business orders for long-lived capital goods is troubling for the economic outlook this year. It is possible the higher cost of financing equipment is also weighing on the demand for more equipment. Business investment in the GDP accounts actually fell in real terms in the second half of 2023. Stay tuned. Business demand for equipment is lackluster despite February's gain, and time will tell whether the uncertain investment climate for companies will improve later on this year.



Meanwhile, in a separate report at 10am ET, the consumer confidence index fell to 104.7 in March, and the only reason the decline was not larger was because the 106.7 level in February was revised down to 104.8. Consumers in March were less sure of what lies ahead for them this year. They are not as worried as they were in 2022 when the Fed first started raising rates to recession-levels, but confidence is nowhere near the exuberance shown during the economy's rebound from the pandemic recession. Lackluster confidence does not appear to be hurting consumer expenditures on services at least for the data we have in hand currently. Real consumer purchases of services were strong at 0.4% per month from November 2023 through January 2024. The only bizarre survey finding was that over 50 percent of consumers expect an increase in interest rates over the next year. We guess that means they do not believe the Fed forecasts for three rate cuts this year. Maybe this means we should take the positive assessment of the labor market with an air of disbelief. 43.1% say jobs are plentiful in March versus 42.8% in February, and 10.9% say jobs are hard to get down from 12.7% in February. Maybe this means another strong jobs report is coming, similar in magnitude to February's 275K increase in nonfarm payroll jobs. Stay tuned. At least the consumer sees the stock market continuing to strengthen. Get your shares cheap today while you still can.

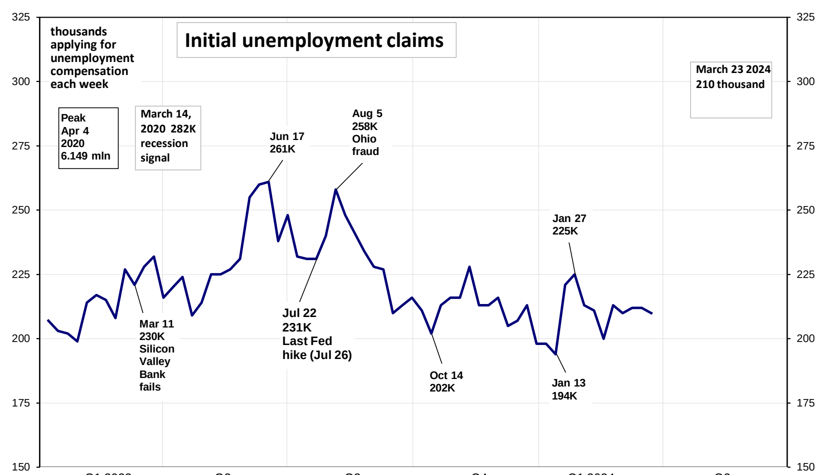
GDP growth 3.4% (Thursday)



Breaking economy news. First time jobless claims show no stress in the labor markets falling 2K to 210K in the March 23 week. Continuing claims increased 24K to 1.819 million in the March 16 week, but are no higher than they were in mid-January, even if a large chunk of the increase was from the fast-growing state of Texas. Third estimate of real GDP was revised two-tenths higher to 3.4% in Q4 2024 after an even stronger 4.9% pace in the third quarter. The prospects for growth early in 2024 are less certain as business capital goods equipment orders are trending sideways, meaning the declines seen in business investment in equipment in the second half of last year are still ongoing. The outlook rests on the shoulders of consumers although much of their spending was on services in Q4 2023, mostly health care and dining out. The unsung hero for economic growth last year was real spending by state and local governments which added over 0.5 percentage points to growth in each and every quarter of 2023 and this spending may slow as state budgets grow increasingly strained.

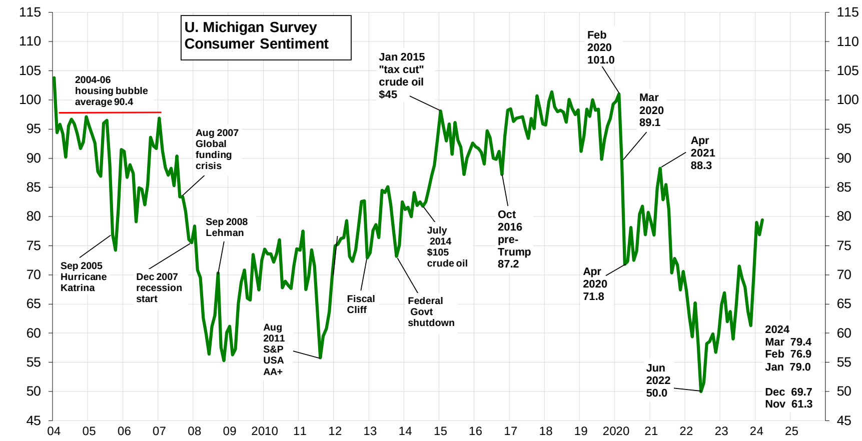
	Q3 22	Q4 22	Q1 23	Q2 23	Q3 23	Q4 23p	Q4 23r	Q4 22f
REAL GDP	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	4.9	3.3	3.2	3.4
REAL CONSUMPTION	1.6	1.2	3.8	0.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.3
CONSUMPTION	1.1	0.8	2.5	0.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2
Durables	0.1	-0.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Nondurables	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Services	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
INVESTMENT	-1.5	0.6	-1.7	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Business Plant	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
& Equipment and	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Intellectual Property	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Homes	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Inventories	-0.7	1.6	-2.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.5
EXPORTS	1.8	-0.4	0.8	-1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
IMPORTS	0.8	0.7	-0.2	1.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
GOVERNMENT	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8
Federal defense	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fed nondefense	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
State and local	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Below line: Percentage point contributions to Q4 2023 3.4% real GDP								
First estimate for Q1 is Thursday, April 25								

Net, net, the economy outperformed in the second half of last year despite the attempt of Fed officials to rein in growth to limit demand and inflation pressures. The way forward for the economy is not as clear in 2024 with increasing uncertainty and rising geopolitical risks. The consumer will be front and center when it comes to gauging the strength left in this recovery, and their spending that has shifted to services will be critical this year. There is no deterioration in the labor markets based on weekly jobless claims even as the unemployment rate remains elevated at 3.9% (3.86) in February which is five-tenths higher than the cycle low best of times level of 3.4% in April last year. Increased joblessness for the better part of a year has not sunk the economy's ship yet.

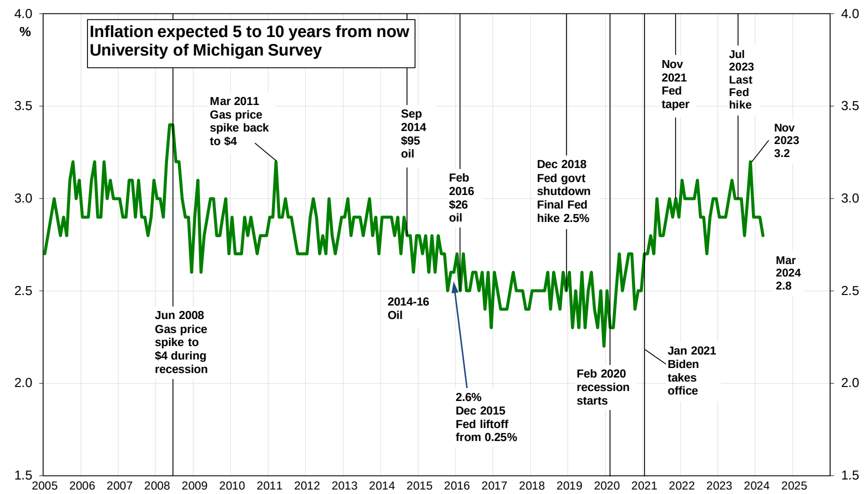


Michigan consumers upbeat (Thursday)

Breaking economy news. Consumer sentiment survey (final) for March is at a new recent high of 79.4. Confidence had faded to as low as 61.3 in November around the time of stock market stress. Actually, stocks recovered after the end of October. Long-term inflation expectations dropped to 2.8% in March after being unchanged at 2.9% from December through February. The Fed has looked at this inflation data over the years for an indication of whether inflation expectations were worsening.

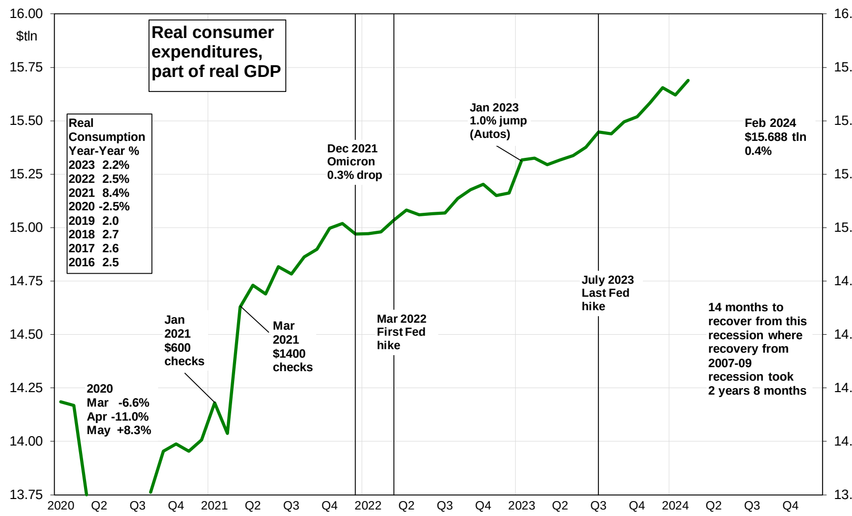


Net, net, consumer inflation expectations remain well-anchored and their confidence continues to strengthen since the end of last year. We suspect that while a rising stock market may not lift all the boats, the record high in equity prices does mean the wealth effect is alive and well and making consumers with money in the market more confident. More positive sentiment readings like this will give economists greater confidence that the consumer will continue to make the crucial purchases of goods and services necessary to fuel moderate economic growth in the first half of this year. Fed officials can rest easy that the inflation flare-up at the start of the year has not made consumers more pessimistic about the outlook for inflation. The odds continue to favor a first rate cut by Fed officials in June. Bet on it.



Personal income report (Friday)

Breaking economy news. Personal income report for February. Not exactly a good Friday report for Fed officials as consumer spending strengthened and inflation shows no sign of going away. Real spending increased 0.4% in February after the January 0.2% drop with the colder than seasonal temperatures. The first quarter growth with just January data was running 1.6%, and now with February data, real consumption expenditures are looking more respectable at 2.1%. Consumer spending was 3.3% in Q4 2023 and 3.1% in Q3 2023. Real services were revised a tenth lower at 0.3% for December and January, but February rose a strong 0.6%. Services have the lionshare of consumer wallets anyway making up 65% of all total spending. Consumer services spending was boosted by international travel, transportation (airplanes the largest) and financial service charges, fees, commissions.



Core PCE inflation met expectations at 0.3% and was almost 0.2% (0.261) as Powell had hinted at during last week's press conference, but January was hotter at 0.5% now (okay, 0.452%). Core PCE inflation was 2.8% year-year, and it could take a longer time to wind down the price increases to the Fed's 2% target. Longer because there were four 0.1% core PCE months in the second half of last year to compare the 2024 monthly changes to.

Net, net, consumers are back just in case you were counting them out with February spending rebounding from colder than seasonal temperatures in January. Inflation looks too high for Fed officials to entertain rate cuts this summer with a 0.3% increase in February and upwardly revised 0.5% in January. Stay tuned. Fed officials are between a rock and a hard place having promised rate cuts that have sent the stock market to a new record, but there are no downside risks to the economy if consumers have anything to say about it, and inflation doesn't look quite as under control as policymakers may have been hoping for. It looks a little risky to cut interest rates as much as Fed officials had forecast at the moment.

		Year-Year % Change				Monthly % changes			
Dec 2022		Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Weight		2020	2021	2022	2023	2023	2023	2024	2024
1.000	PCE inflation	1.4	6.2	5.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
0.080	Food at home	3.9	5.7	11.1	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
0.025	Energy goods (gas)	-14.6	47.3	1.6	-1.3	-3.7	-0.7	-3.3	3.4
0.019	Electricity/Gas	2.6	10.2	15.7	-2.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.7
0.876	Core PCE	1.6	5.2	4.9	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
	Durable goods								
0.021	New vehicles	1.8	11.5	7.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1
0.013	Used vehicles	10.3	37.0	-8.1	-1.0	1.4	0.6	-3.4	0.5
0.026	Furnishings	3.6	8.5	4.9	-3.1	-1.3	-0.2	0.5	-0.3
0.036	Recreational	-1.2	1.1	-1.5	-5.1	-1.2	-1.8	1.6	1.2
	Nondurable goods								
0.028	Clothing	-4.4	5.6	2.9	1.6	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	1.0
0.027	Prescription drugs	-2.4	0.0	1.8	3.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1
0.010	Personal care	-0.3	0.4	8.1	3.7	-0.5	-0.9	0.6	0.8
0.229	Goods x-foodenergy	0.1	6.2	3.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
0.647	Services ex-energy	2.1	4.9	5.5	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
0.034	Rents	2.3	3.3	8.3	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
0.116	Home prices	2.2	3.8	7.5	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
0.160	Health care	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2
0.033	Transportation	-2.9	8.8	12.4	3.6	1.0	-0.3	0.0	0.1
0.038	Recreation	1.6	4.3	5.8	4.9	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5
0.061	Food services	4.3	6.7	7.6	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
0.011	Hotels/Motels	-8.1	20.0	2.5	0.9	-0.4	0.2	2.0	0.2
0.072	Financial/Insurance	2.7	7.1	3.8	3.1	-0.2	0.8	1.4	0.4
0.083	Other services	1.5	2.8	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	-0.2
0.030	Nonprofits	2.2	13.3	8.7	4.5	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.6
	Year-year is Dec/Dec Percent Change								

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