

March Update: The U.S. Added Manufacturing Jobs Across the Country Under President Biden

Under President Biden the U.S. has added 423,000 manufacturing jobs, creating manufacturing jobs across the country and in key supply-chain industries

The U.S. added 423,000 manufacturing jobs since President Biden's first full month in office in February 2021. Notably, almost every state added manufacturing jobs in the first 11 months after President Biden came into office. By comparison, the U.S. added just 2,000 manufacturing jobs in 2019.

In addition to manufacturing, key supply-chain sectors critical for domestic production and manufacturing have seen strong job gains in recent months, continuing a robust recovery under President Biden. Employment in transportation and warehousing has fully recovered from the coronavirus recession and there are now 584,000 more jobs in the sector than in February 2020. Construction has recovered 99% of jobs lost during the pandemic.

Major companies have recently announced significant investments in American manufacturing. For example, Intel announced an investment of \$20 billion to build what could be the largest semiconductor manufacturing facility in the world. This investment is expected to create more than 10,000 jobs. Similarly, major automobile manufacturers such as Ford and GM have created partnerships with semiconductor manufacturers to support chip technology development and innovation for electric vehicles. Boeing and GE Aviation also recently announced a \$6.8 billion deal to manufacture advanced freighters in Washington and Ohio.

Manufacturing jobs are a pathway to the middle class for American families, but the U.S. previously experienced a decades-long decline in manufacturing

Manufacturing jobs have traditionally provided secure, high-paying jobs for workers without a college degree. Manufacturing jobs frequently provide better pay, more consistent hours and stronger worker protections than retail or other service industries. The loss of high-quality manufacturing jobs was a major reason the median income of working-class men fell by 20% between 1990 and 2013.

Decades of outsourcing have eroded domestic manufacturing jobs and made the U.S. reliant on imports for many manufactured goods. Manufacturing has long been a core strength of the American economy, but increasing global competition has threatened many of these high-quality jobs. Since January 2000, the United States has lost more than a quarter of all domestic manufacturing jobs, a decline of about 4.7 million. Increased competition from China led to an estimated 985,000 American manufacturing jobs [lost](#) between 1999 and 2011.

Congress is investing in infrastructure, supply chains and innovation to sustain and create American manufacturing jobs

Congress is moving forward on the biggest investments in American supply chains, manufacturing and innovation in modern history. The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, bipartisan innovation bills passed in the Senate and House and further investment in clean energy will make the U.S. less reliant on volatile global supply chains. For example, the bipartisan innovation bills—USICA in the Senate and the America COMPETES Act in the House—include significant investment in semiconductor manufacturing facilities that would reduce dependence on overseas manufacturers. Congress is investing in programs that help American manufacturers innovate and stay competitive, including technical assistance centers and apprenticeship programs.

The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act invests in the physical infrastructure that is fundamental for American businesses to thrive. The bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act enables trade to function more smoothly and reduces costs for businesses by strengthening infrastructure—such as ports, airports, highways and rail—across the country. The legislation will also create the infrastructure needed to make [electric vehicles](#) more affordable and accessible, reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil and insulating families from global energy price spikes.

The bipartisan innovation bills passed in the Senate and House are a vital down payment on the future of the U.S. economy, creating a pipeline that begins with innovation and leads to manufacturing jobs here in the U.S. By investing in everything from basic research, process development, supply chain stability and manufacturing partnerships, USICA and the America COMPETES Act encourage advanced technology and manufacturing from start to finish. By spurring innovation, these bills will ensure that American industries remain globally competitive, creating and preserving high-quality American jobs. In particular, the bipartisan innovation bills invest \$52 billion in domestic chip manufacturing to encourage domestic production of semiconductors in order to reduce dependence on long and fragile global supply chains.

March Update: The U.S. Added Manufacturing Jobs Across the Country in 2021

In His First Year, President Biden Has Added Jobs Across the Country			
State	Manufacturing Jobs Added Under Pres. Biden Since Feb. 2021	Manufacturing Jobs Added Under Pres. Trump in 2019	January 2022 State Unemployment Rate (%)
Alabama	2,900	100	3.1%
Alaska	1,200	300	5.6%
Arizona	6,200	5,300	3.7%
Arkansas	5,700	-1,200	3.2%
California	29,100	800	5.8%
Colorado	5,300	2,200	4.1%
Connecticut	5,300	-1,100	5.3%
Delaware	200	0	4.8%
District of Columbia	100	0	6.3%
Florida	14,900	10,000	3.5%
Georgia	17,000	-2,200	3.2%
Hawaii	700	-300	4.4%
Idaho	1,900	-200	3.0%
Illinois	8,500	-11,100	5.0%
Indiana	13,400	-5,900	2.4%
Iowa	4,200	0	3.7%
Kansas	5,400	2,300	2.6%
Kentucky	-1,800	-1,700	4.4%
Louisiana	3,000	600	4.3%
Maine	2,100	600	4.1%
Maryland	800	1,900	5.4%
Massachusetts	5,800	700	4.8%
Michigan	10,500	-11,200	4.9%
Minnesota	9,600	-1,800	2.9%
Mississippi	6,100	1,600	4.6%
Missouri	700	500	3.8%
Montana	1,300	200	2.7%
Nebraska	2,600	100	2.2%
Nevada	4,700	-200	5.2%
New Hampshire	1,300	-600	2.9%
New Jersey	3,600	-200	5.2%
New Mexico	1,900	1,100	5.9%
New York	11,200	-7,800	5.3%
North Carolina	7,300	-1,200	3.9%
North Dakota	900	200	3.1%
Ohio	13,500	-9,000	4.3%
Oklahoma	1,300	-800	2.7%
Oregon	8,400	-700	4.3%
Pennsylvania	9,000	-4,700	5.4%
Rhode Island	1,500	-200	4.2%
South Carolina	8,200	2,600	3.5%
South Dakota	700	-600	2.8%
Tennessee	9,200	2,300	3.5%
Texas	28,600	13,300	4.8%
Utah	7,300	2,100	2.2%
Vermont	100	300	3.0%
Virginia	-2,800	-200	3.3%
Washington	1,400	900	4.4%
West Virginia	900	-500	4.1%
Wisconsin	12,400	-4,400	3.0%
Wyoming	200	-100	3.8%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, JEC Democratic staff calculations
 Note: President Biden's jobs added are measured from February 2021 to January 2022 and include 12 months of data. President Trump's final, non-pandemic calendar year is measured from January 2019 to December 2019 and also includes 12 months of data. State numbers do not sum to national series.