

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

Under President Biden the economy has created 375,000 manufacturing jobs, adding manufacturing jobs across the country and in key supply-chain industries

The U.S. added 375,000 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 economy 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 and a robust recovery in 2021. Transportation and warehousing has fully recovered from the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, and there are now 542,000 more jobs in the sector than before the coronavirus recession. Construction has recovered 91% of the jobs lost during the pandemic.

Major companies have announced significant investments in American manufacturing. For example, Intel has 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 driver in the median income of working-class men falling 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.

Proposals under consideration by Congress together would make critical investments in infrastructure, domestic manufacturing of green technologies and innovation to sustain and create American manufacturing jobs

The America COMPETES Act, the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and a renegotiated Build Back Better Act would constitute the biggest investment in American supply chains, manufacturing and innovation in modern history. By strengthening domestic manufacturing, these investments will make American industries and consumers less reliant on a volatile global supply chain. For example, the America COMPETES Act includes significant investment in semiconductor manufacturing facilities that would reduce dependence on overseas manufacturers. These bills also invest 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 fundamental for American businesses to thrive, such as ports, airports, highways, and rail. By strengthening infrastructure across the country, the law enables trade to function more smoothly and reduces costs for businesses. The act also will create the infrastructure needed for widespread usage of [electric vehicles](#), bolstering the growing electric automobile manufacturing industry.

The America COMPETES Act creates 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, the America COMPETES Act encourages advanced technology and manufacturing from start to finish. Together, this suite of policies represents a vital down payment on the future of the U.S. economy. Building off the bipartisan Infrastructure and Jobs Investment Act, the America COMPETES Act invests \$45 billion to strengthen supply chains. To encourage domestic production of semiconductors, the bill also invests \$52 billion in domestic chip manufacturing.

A renegotiated Build Back Better Act would invest in workforce development and green manufacturing. A renegotiated Build Back Better Act would invest in paid job-training programs to create a pathway to high-paying, union jobs that do not require a college degree and help American manufacturing firms find the employees they need. Additionally, a range of proposed Build Back Better [tax credits](#) would support domestic clean energy manufacturing, a major investment that will help the U.S. compete internationally in clean energy production.

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In His First Year, President Biden Has Added Manufacturing Jobs Across the Country			
State	Manufacturing Jobs Added Since Feb. 2021	Manufacturing Jobs Added Under Pres. Trump in 2019	December 2021 State Unemployment Rate (%)
Alabama	5,500	200	3.1%
Alaska	2,000	400	5.7%
Arizona	4,400	5,500	4.1%
Arkansas	5,100	-1,100	3.1%
California	32,600	600	6.5%
Colorado	4,000	2,200	4.8%
Connecticut	4,100	-1,100	5.8%
Delaware	-400	100	5.0%
District of Columbia	0	0	5.8%
Florida	10,200	10,100	4.4%
Georgia	15,100	-2,200	2.6%
Hawaii	400	-500	5.7%
Idaho	-1,800	0	2.4%
Illinois	11,100	-11,300	5.3%
Indiana	25,200	-5,800	2.7%
Iowa	6,300	0	3.5%
Kansas	7,200	2,300	3.3%
Kentucky	10,400	-1,600	3.9%
Louisiana	400	500	4.8%
Maine	700	500	4.7%
Maryland	800	2,000	5.0%
Massachusetts	11,600	700	3.9%
Michigan	13,200	-11,300	5.6%
Minnesota	11,700	-1,700	3.1%
Mississippi	3,300	1,700	4.5%
Missouri	3,700	700	3.3%
Montana	1,800	200	2.5%
Nebraska	1,500	100	1.7%
Nevada	3,300	-100	6.4%
New Hampshire	500	-600	2.6%
New Jersey	13,400	-200	6.3%
New Mexico	3,600	1,100	5.8%
New York	17,700	-7,800	6.2%
North Carolina	18,900	-1,200	3.7%
North Dakota	1,100	100	3.1%
Ohio	2,600	-8,400	4.5%
Oklahoma	2,100	-900	2.3%
Oregon	2,500	-800	4.1%
Pennsylvania	16,300	-4,800	5.4%
Rhode Island	3,300	-200	4.8%
South Carolina	7,200	2,900	3.5%
South Dakota	800	-600	2.6%
Tennessee	8,500	2,400	3.8%
Texas	37,600	13,200	5.0%
Utah	7,600	2,200	1.9%
Vermont	1,400	300	2.5%
Virginia	3,600	-200	3.2%
Washington	7,900	1,000	4.5%
West Virginia	1,800	-500	3.7%
Wisconsin	18,300	-4,300	2.8%
Wyoming	700	-100	3.3%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, JEC Democratic staff calculations
 Note: President Biden's first year is measured from February 2021 to December 2021 and only includes 11 months of data. President Trump's final, non-pandemic year is measured from January 2019 to December 2019 and includes 12 months of data.