

Article | 5 March 2021

US: Strong jobs momentum will only build

A very strong jobs report for February is just the start. Construction is set to rebound next month after winter storms and with more state Governors relaxing Covid containment measures we expect to see even better numbers in March and April. With vaccines ramped up, we could see a broad 2Q re-opening that fuels a surge in job creation thereafter



Source: Getty Images

379,000

The number of jobs the US economy added in February

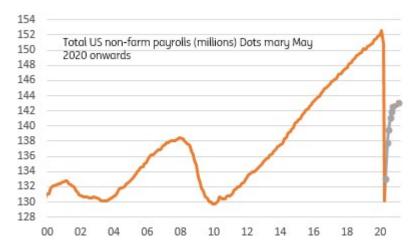
Jobs looking more plentiful

The February jobs report shows that 379,000 jobs were created in February, significantly above the consensus forecast of 200,000. There were also decent upward revisions to the past two months of data, amounting to an extra 38,000 jobs. This has resulted in the unemployment rate dropping back to 6.2% while wage growth has held at 5.3%.

The private sector led the charge with a 465,000 gain despite construction employment falling 61,000, with bad winter weather likely the cause of this. Manufacturing rose 21,000 while private sector services jumped 513k. Leisure and hospitality rose 355k with retail up 41k and business services gaining 63k. We were expecting a good number on the basis of the California re-opening and several other cities expanding or re-opening dine in eating, but this is considerably stronger and reinforces the message that the US economy has started 2021 on a very strong footing.

The government sector lost 86,000 jobs, but with more support coming as part of the \$1.9tn fiscal support program we expect to soon start to see some stabilization.

Level of US employment (millions)



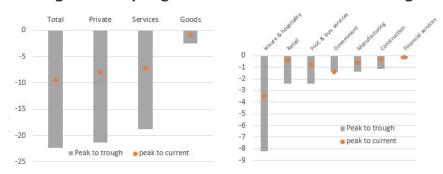
Source: Macrobond, ING

Don't read too much into the unemployment rate or wages

Wages growth of 5.3% YoY looks fantastic, but we should continue to ignore it due to the way it is calculated. Given that most of the jobs lost in the pandemic were low wage consumer services roles, such as retail, restaurant and bar work, the fact that these jobs no longer exist structurally lifts the "average" hourly pay rate of the people who are still working. It will be many more months before we get a clean wage growth figure.

Likewise, the unemployment rate doesn't tell us much about the state of the jobs market given very low worker participation rates. We prefer to look at employment as a proportion of working age population, which at 57.6% remains woefully low. Remember it was up at nearly 65% 20 years ago, so there is clearly a lot of slack in the US economy.

Change in employment levels since February 2020



Source: Macrobond, ING

Many more jobs are coming

The ongoing positive effects of the rescinding of the California stay at home order, the re-opening and expansion of dine-in eating in many cities and a likely pick-up in hiring post the recent winter storms (particularly construction) should boost the jobs figures in March. Jobs growth will then accelerate from April onwards as more and more state Governors follow the lead of Gregg Abbot in Texas and Tate Reeves in Mississippi and re-open their states on the back of rising vaccination rates and falling hospitalization numbers. This doesn't come without risks given the prevalence of more dangerous mutant strains and the fact we are a long way from herd immunity, but it is clearly the direction of travel for the economy.

The year to date total for job creation is 545,000, meaning that employment is still 9.475mn down on pre-pandemic levels. But given we expect the economy to grow 6.5% this year we think substantial progress will be made on the jobs front with at least 4.5mn jobs forecast to be created in 2021. There could be even more job creation next year if the \$3tn+ Build Back Better program gets approved.

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies). The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person

for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.inq.com.