NEARLY ONE-QUARTER OF L&H INDUSTRY JOBS LOST

Nearly half of the 16.9 million jobs in the Leisure & Hospitality industry, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), were lost in March and April. While 4.9 million jobs had been created or restored between April and November, approximately 600,000 L&H jobs have been lost since December. This results in 23% fewer Leisure & Hospitality jobs – 11 percentage points more than the next most hard-hit industry.

Source: BLS
L&H SUFFERING DISPROPORTIONATE EMPLOYMENT LOSSES

The Leisure & Hospitality industry accounted for 11% of pre-pandemic employment in the United States, yet has suffered 39% of all job losses between February 2020 and January 2021. L&H employment hit its lowest point July, accounting for 31% of all job losses that month.

Source: BLS

Share of total US employment loss by industry
% of all US jobs lost from Feb. 2020-Jan. 2021

Leisure & hospitality
Government
Health Services
Professional & business services
Manufacturing
Other services
Educational services
Retail trade
Wholesale trade
Construction
Information
Transportation & warehousing
Real estate, rental & leasing
Mining & logging
Finance & insurance

Source: BLS
Despite total U.S. employment gaining of 49,000 jobs in January, the Leisure & Hospitality industry lost 61,000 jobs.

The national unemployment rate in January improved slightly from 6.7% to 6.3%. Even though L&H employment declined, the unemployment rate for L&H workers declined from 16.7% to 15.9% in January, indicating workers are discouraged and have left the workforce or shifted to other industries.
POOR PERFORMANCE ACROSS L&H SUB-INDUSTRIES

All three segments of the Leisure & Hospitality industry experienced employment declines in January. The setbacks in the Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation and the Accommodation segments yielded their lowest employment level since August, and Food & Beverage marked its lowest employment level since June.

Source: BLS

Share of jobs lost in L&H sub-industries
% of industry jobs lost from February 2020

- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (-32%)
- Accommodation (-33%)
- Food & Beverage (-19%)
The lack of support and recovery for the L&H industry continued to drag a broader economic recovery. While 110,000 non-L&H jobs were created in January, the 61,000 jobs lost within the L&H sector reduced the total national job gains to only 49,000. This is the second consecutive month in which L&H employment declined despite non-L&H employment rising.

The continued rollout of the COVID-19 vaccines and new COVID-19 cases beginning to ease from its mid-January peak provide positive signs for the L&H industry. However, the upside of these developments is still months away from materializing, and vaccine shortages, new virus mutations, and still cautious consumers present potential limitations on the L&H recovery.
## Employment situation

Jobs (thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Jobs lost (Feb-Jan)</th>
<th>% of jobs lost (Feb-Jan)</th>
<th>% of all jobs lost (Feb-Jan)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; logging</td>
<td>-81</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>-256</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>-582</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>-263</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>-383</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; warehousing</td>
<td>-164</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>-242</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; insurance</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate, rental &amp; leasing</td>
<td>-120</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; business services</td>
<td>-825</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>-426</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>-899</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure &amp; hospitality</td>
<td>-3,880</td>
<td>-23%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td>
<td>-812</td>
<td>-32%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>-701</td>
<td>-33%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food services and drinking places</td>
<td>-2,368</td>
<td>-19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>-463</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>-1,324</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total economy</strong></td>
<td><strong>-9,892</strong></td>
<td><strong>-6%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: BLS
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For more information:
info@tourismeconomics.com