



*Get shift done.*

HOURLY WORKFORCE INDEX

# Hourly Employment Report: February 2021

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# Hourly Employment Report

February 2021: All Industries

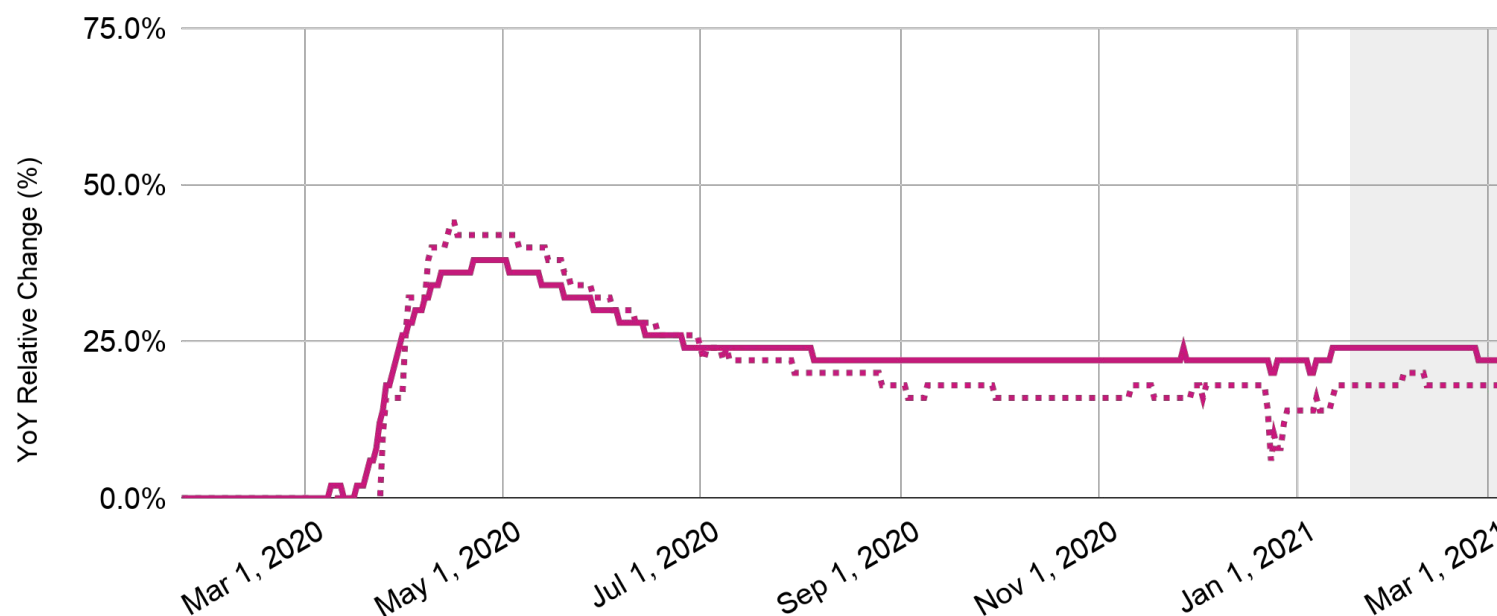
Hourly unemployment decreased in February to 22%. Underemployment was flat month-over-month at 18%.

UNEMPLOYMENT

22%

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

18%



Updated weekly, the [Hourly Workforce Index \(HWI\)](#) shows real-time hourly employment activity nationally and among states with the highest density of hourly employees; —often before jobs reports and other traditional lagging indicators of economic activity.



# Hourly Employment Report

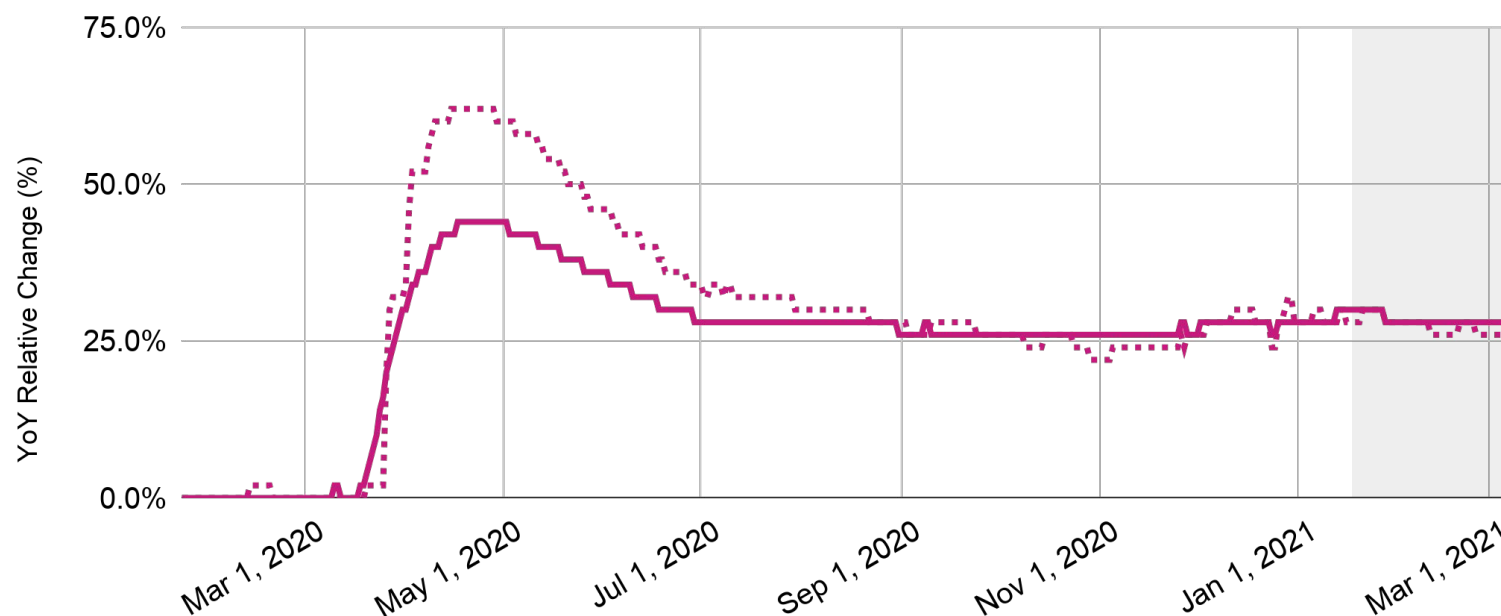
## February 2021: Food Service, Retail, and Hospitality

Restaurant, retail, and hospitality unemployment was month-over-month at 28%. Underemployment improved 2% in February.

UNEMPLOYMENT

**28%**

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

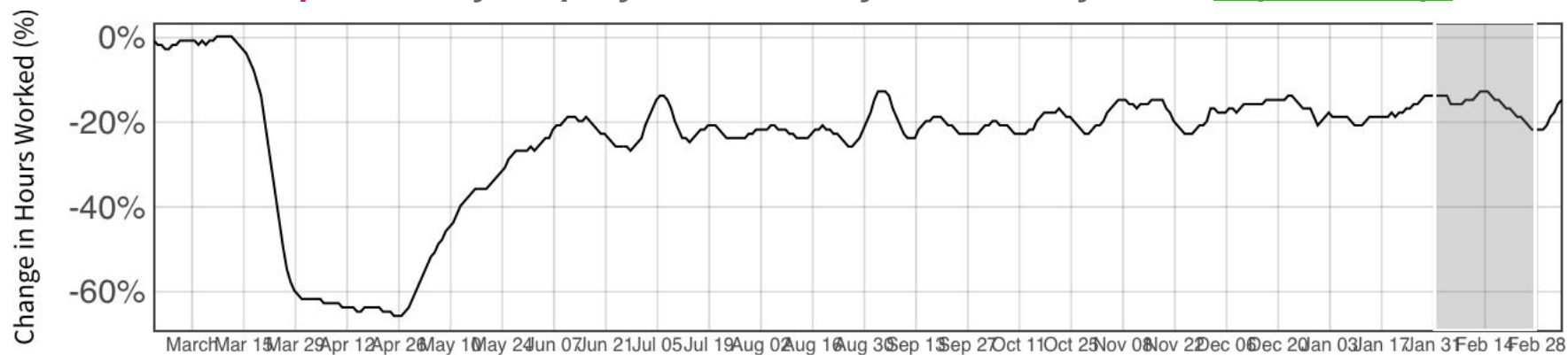
**26%**

Updated weekly, the [Hourly Workforce Index \(HWI\)](#) shows real-time hourly employment activity nationally and among states with the highest density of hourly employees; —often before jobs reports and other traditional lagging indicators of economic activity.



# Florida

**-8% drop** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)



*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST  
MONTH

**-8%**

Feb 2021

COVID  
IMPACT

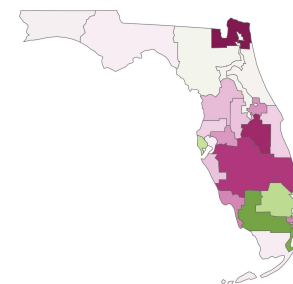
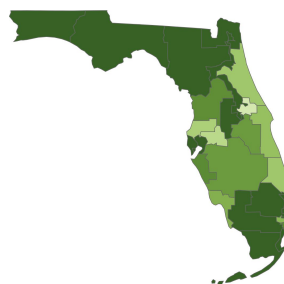
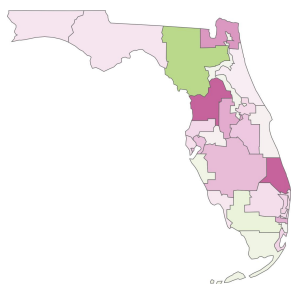
**+46%**

Since Mar 2020

LAST  
YEAR

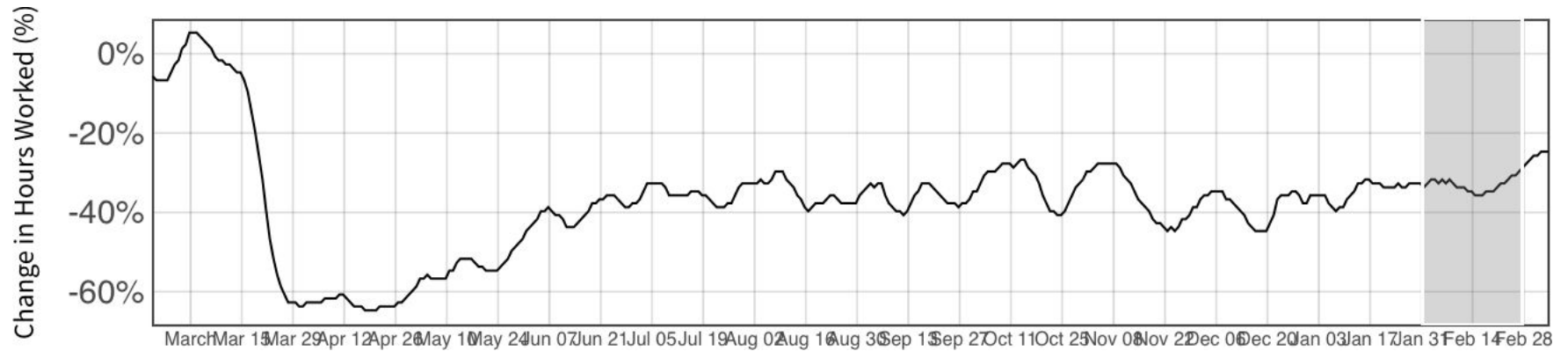
**-15%**

Since Mar 2020



# Oregon

**+5% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)

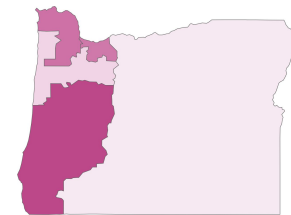
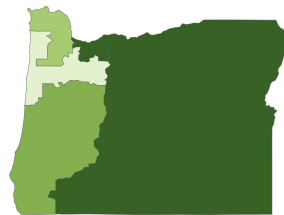
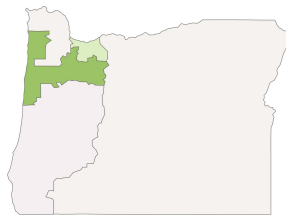


*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST  
MONTH **+5%**  
Feb 2021

COVID  
IMPACT **+38%**  
Since Mar 2020

LAST  
YEAR **-25%**  
Since Mar 2020



## Change in Hours Worked (%)

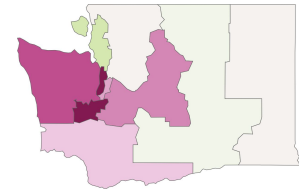
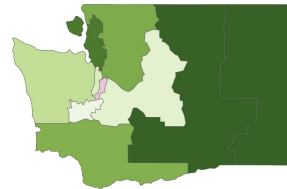
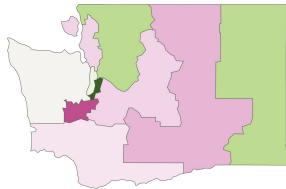
The chart displays the percentage change in the number of people in the United Kingdom over time. The y-axis represents the percentage change, ranging from 0% to -50% in 10% increments. The x-axis shows dates from March 2020 to February 2022. The data shows a significant initial drop, followed by a recovery and subsequent fluctuations. A shaded gray area is present from January 3, 2022, to February 14, 2022.

Date	Percentage Change
March 01, 2020	0%
March 15, 2020	-10%
April 01, 2020	-48%
May 01, 2020	-45%
June 01, 2020	-35%
July 01, 2020	-30%
August 01, 2020	-25%
September 01, 2020	-20%
October 01, 2020	-25%
November 01, 2020	-20%
December 01, 2020	-25%
January 01, 2021	-20%
February 01, 2021	-25%
March 01, 2021	-20%
April 01, 2021	-25%
May 01, 2021	-20%
June 01, 2021	-25%
July 01, 2021	-20%
August 01, 2021	-25%
September 01, 2021	-20%
October 01, 2021	-25%
November 01, 2021	-20%
December 01, 2021	-25%
January 01, 2022	-20%
February 01, 2022	-25%

LAST MONTH +5%  
Feb 2021

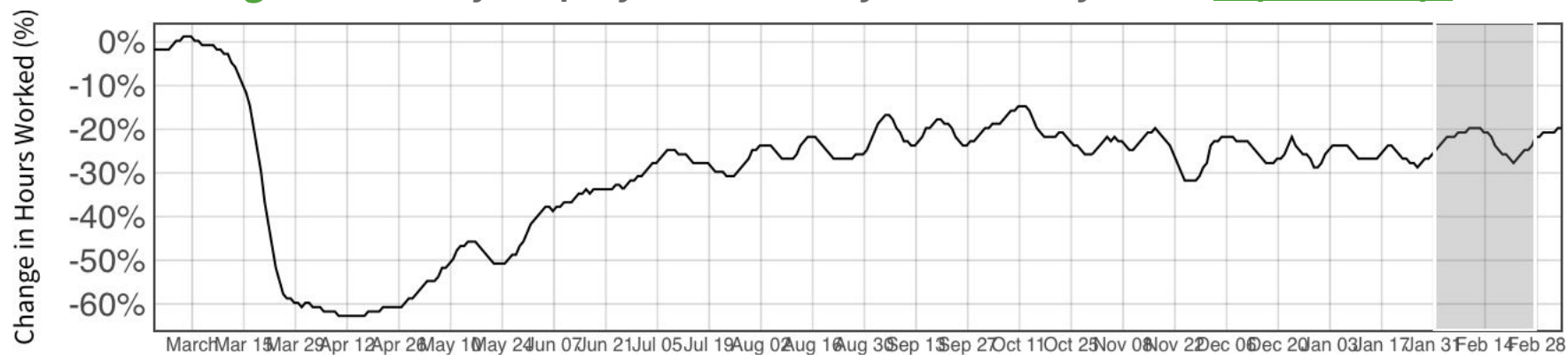
COVID IMPACT **+29%**  
Since Mar 2020

LAST YEAR **-19%**  
Since Mar 2020



# Colorado

**+3% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)



*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST  
MONTH

**+3%**

Feb 2021

COVID  
IMPACT

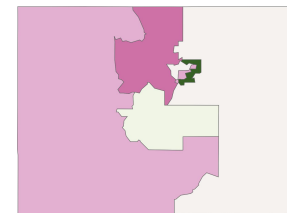
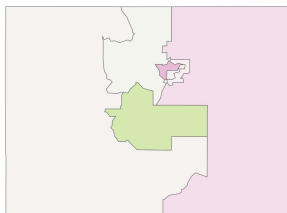
**+40%**

Since Mar 2020

LAST  
YEAR

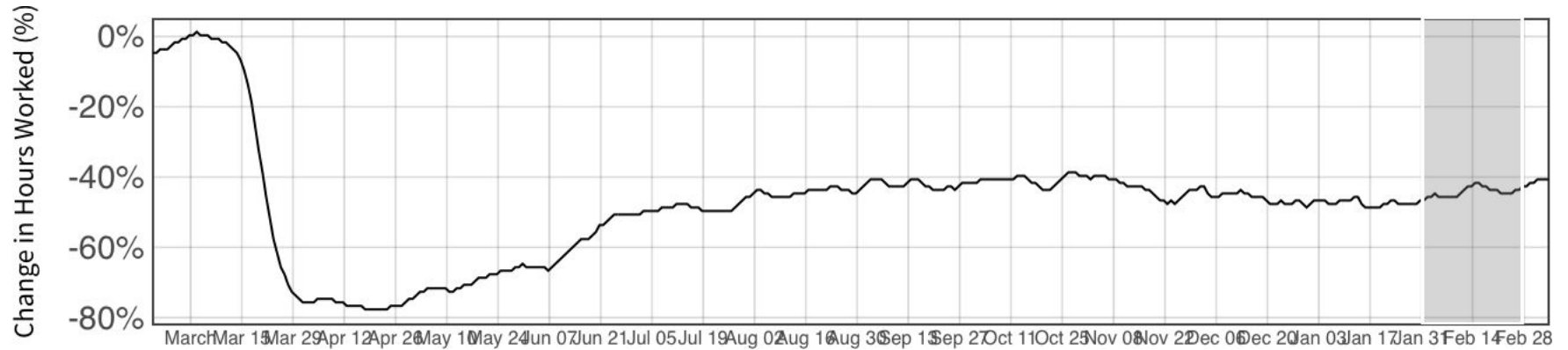
**-20%**

Since Mar 2020



# New York

**+4% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)

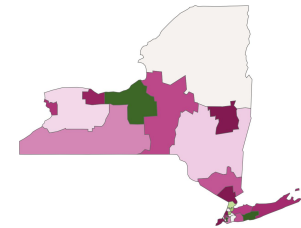
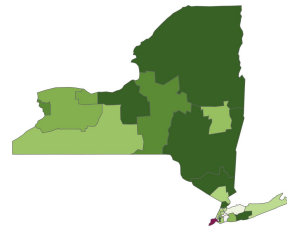
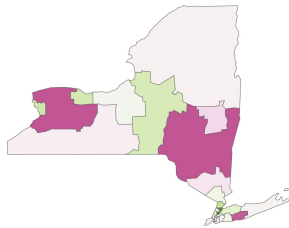


*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST MONTH  
**+4%**  
Feb 2021

COVID IMPACT  
**+33%**  
Since Mar 2020

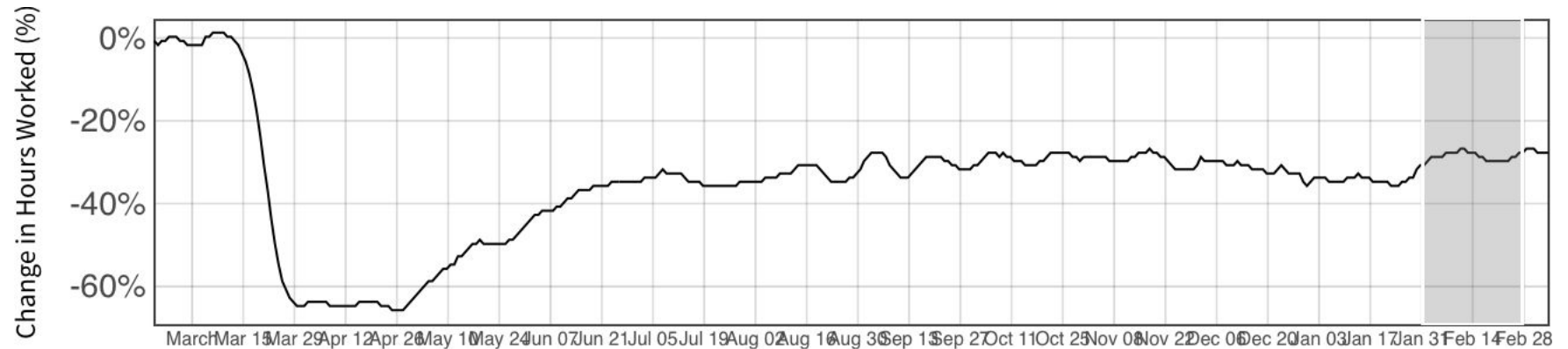
LAST YEAR  
**-41%**  
Since Mar 2020





# California

**+3% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)

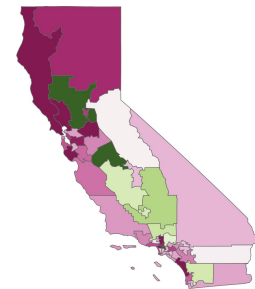
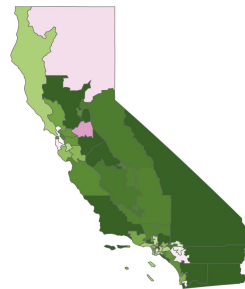
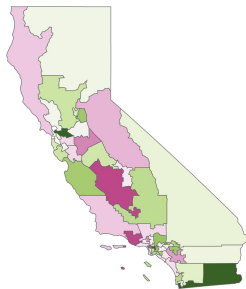


*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST MONTH  
**+3%**  
Feb 2021

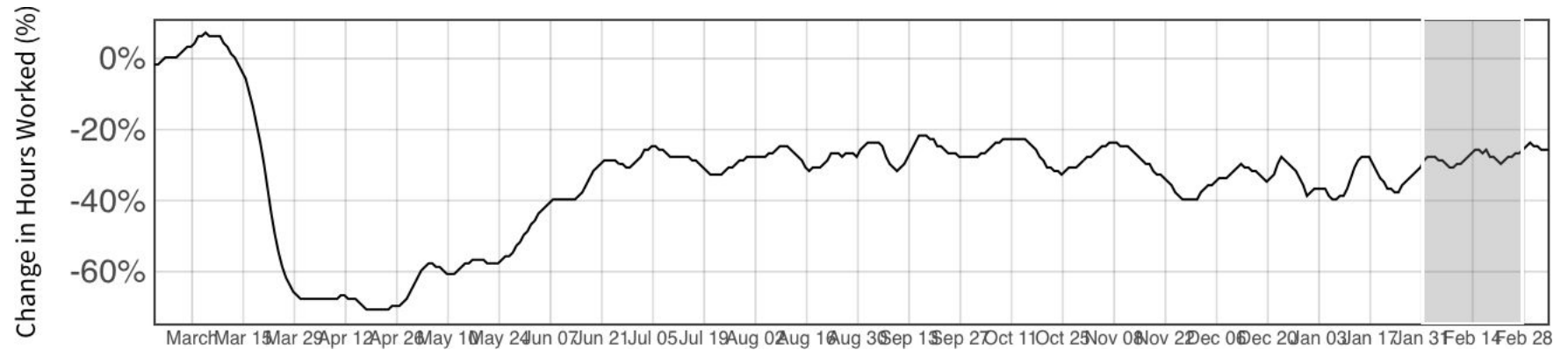
COVID  
IMPACT **+37%**  
Since Mar 2020

LAST  
YEAR **-28%**  
Since Mar 2020



# Michigan

**+3% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)

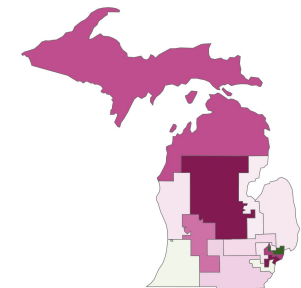
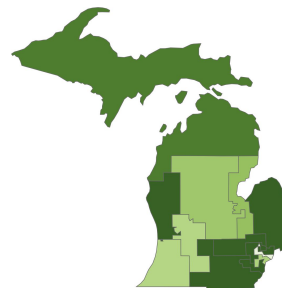
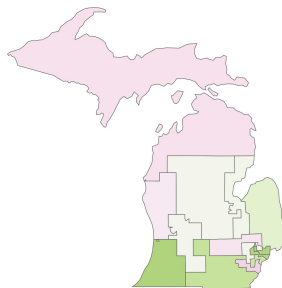


*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST MONTH  
**+3%**  
Feb 2021

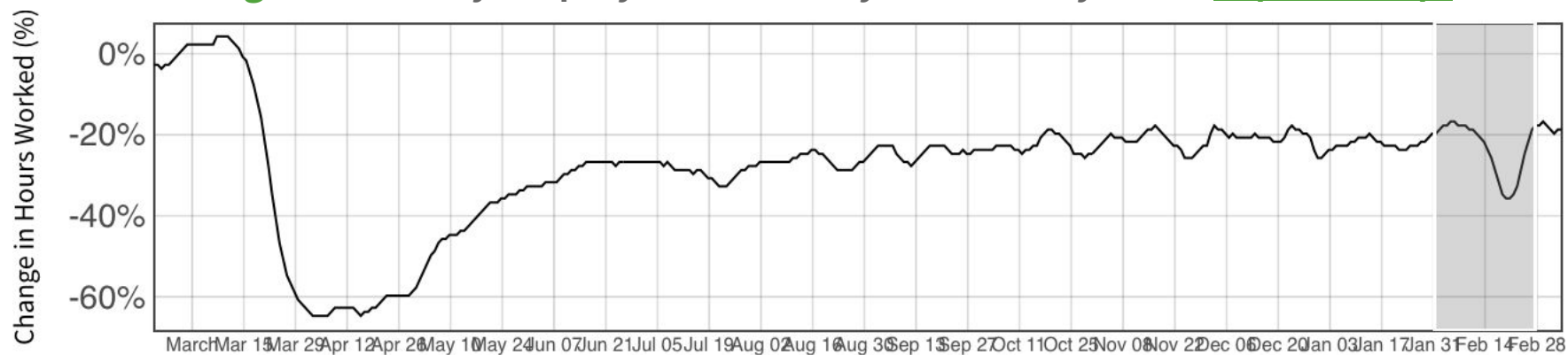
COVID  
IMPACT **+41%**  
Since Mar 2020

LAST  
YEAR **-26%**  
Since Mar 2020



# Texas

**+2% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)



*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST  
MONTH

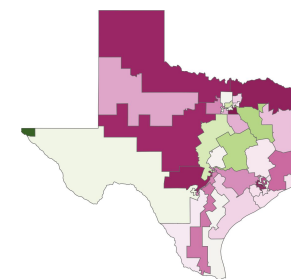
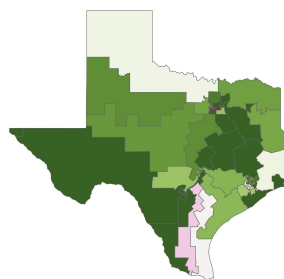
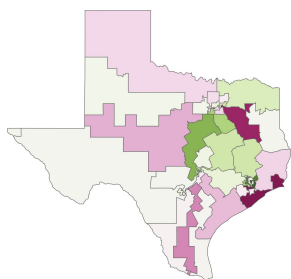
**+2%**  
Feb 2021

COVID  
IMPACT

**+42%**  
Since Mar 2020

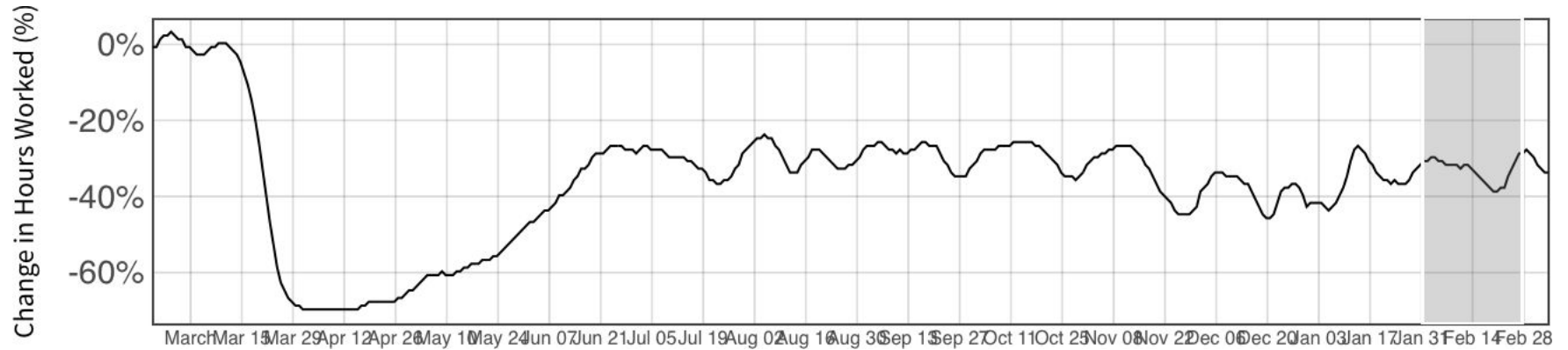
LAST  
YEAR

**-19%**  
Since Mar 2020



# Minnesota

**+2% gain** in hourly employment activity in February 2021. [Explore map.](#)

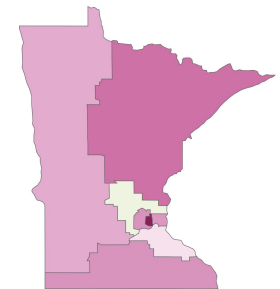
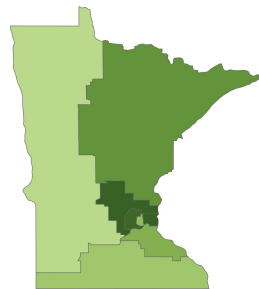
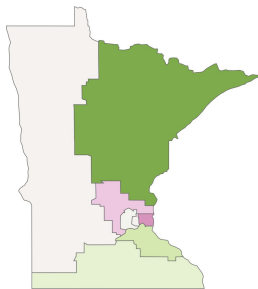


*Trendline shows the change in hourly employment activity compared to last year.*

LAST MONTH  
**+2%**  
Feb 2021

COVID  
IMPACT  
**+35%**  
Since Mar 2020

LAST  
YEAR  
**-34%**  
Since Mar 2020



# Methodology

Updated weekly, the Hourly Workforce Index (HWI) is sourced from When I Work® Scheduling and Attendance product data sets that contain hourly-level data on the hourly workforce across a broad range of industries and other firmographic categories. There are approximately 400 million worked hours contained within the data set used to generate the HWI that represent over 1.25 million hourly workers that work for small businesses with 500 employees or less. The results are national and drill down among states with the highest density of hourly employees; —showing trends often before jobs reports and other traditional lagging indicators of economic activity.

These data are anonymized and aggregated to provide the HWI metrics with trend normalization to remove business related artifacts that establishes the applicability of the HWI metrics to the general economic trends for the hourly workforce. The HWI results are presented in relative terms to avoid compounding errors that would be introduced by integrating an absolute baseline value from governmental or other established industrial employment measure due to outmoded data collection processes and a collection bias toward larger-firm reporting.

These data account for year-over-year geographical and economic trends in the represented geographies using publicly available economic data at the state and federal levels. Looking at operational changes in terms of the number of hours worked, provides additional clarity given that it is inclusive of the immediate impacts of both unemployment and underemployment being felt across each geography.

Learn more and subscribe to updates at [wheniwork.com/futureofwork](https://wheniwork.com/futureofwork)

