

# Industry Snapshot

Emsi Q2 2021 Data Set

July 2021

CareerSource Tampa Bay



# Parameters

## Industries:

Code	Description	Code	Description
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	72	Accommodation and Food Services

## Regions:

Code	Description
12057	Hillsborough County, FL

Timeframe: 2020 - 2021

Datarun: 2021.2 – QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, and Self-Employed

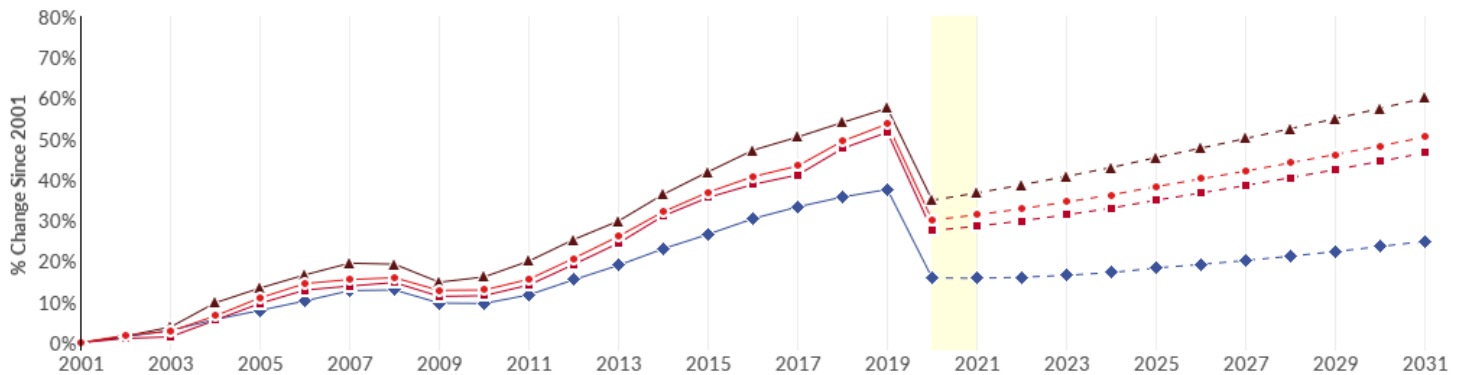
## Industry Summary for 2 Industries

<p>69,929</p> <p>Jobs (2020)</p> <p>0% above National average</p>	<p>+1.0%</p> <p>% Change (2020-2021)</p> <p>Nation: -0.1%</p>	<p>\$32,330</p> <p>Avg. Earnings Per Job (2020)</p> <p>Nation: \$29,889</p>
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## Industry Detail

Payrolled Business Locations (2020)	3,668
Jobs Multiplier	Only Available for 6-Digit
Unemployed (3/2021)	4.7K

## Regional Trends



Region	2020 Jobs	2021 Jobs	Change	% Change
● Region	69,929	70,626	697	1.0%
■ Tampa Zips	52,690	53,137	447	0.8%
▲ State	1,120,729	1,135,699	14,970	1.3%
◆ Nation	14,542,588	14,532,000	-10,588	-0.1%

## Occupations Employed by these Industries

Description	Employed in Industry Group (2020)	% of Total Jobs in Industry Group (2020)
Fast Food and Counter Workers	12,756	18.2%
Waiters and Waitresses	10,247	14.7%
Cooks, Restaurant	6,741	9.6%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	3,795	5.4%
Bartenders	2,848	4.1%

## Industry Gender Breakdown



Gender	2020 Jobs	2020 Percent	
Males	34,059	48.7%	<div></div>
Females	35,870	51.3%	<div></div>

## Industry Age Breakdown



Age	2020 Jobs	2020 Percent	
14-18	6,388	9.1%	<div></div>
19-24	14,688	21.0%	<div></div>
25-34	16,726	23.9%	<div></div>
35-44	11,925	17.1%	<div></div>
45-54	9,652	13.8%	<div></div>
55-64	7,152	10.2%	<div></div>
65+	3,399	4.9%	<div></div>

## Industry Race/Ethnicity Breakdown



Race/Ethnicity	2020 Jobs	2020 Percent
White	37,225	53.2%
Hispanic or Latino	16,043	22.9%
Black or African American	12,017	17.2%
Asian	2,917	4.2%
Two or More Races	1,429	2.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	202	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	96	0.1%

## Gross Regional Product (GRP)

\$2.5B Earnings (2020)	\$679.5M Property Income (2020)	\$528.7M Taxes (2020)	\$3.7B Total GRP (2020)
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## Industry Requirements

Purchases from	In-region Purchases	Imported Purchases	Total Purchases
Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices	\$346,363,441	\$61,867,669	\$408,231,111
Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	\$87,624,634	\$52,509,106	\$140,133,740
Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	\$109,485,219	\$563,666	\$110,048,885
Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)	\$62,153,714	\$30,561,776	\$92,715,490
Other Activities Related to Real Estate	\$80,818,975	\$1,214,387	\$82,033,362

## Top Regional Businesses

Business Name	Industry Name	Business Size
Busch Gardens Tampa	Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers (711510)	3,500
Suite Interiors Of Florida	Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels (721110)	1,364
Bonefish Grill Inc	Full-Service Restaurants (722511)	771
Zzzzmilner Tampa	Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels (721110)	500
Tampa Bay Downs Inc	Racetracks (711212)	440

*Business Data by DatabaseUSA.com is third-party data provided by Emsi to its customers as a convenience, and Emsi does not endorse or warrant its accuracy or consistency with other published Emsi data.*

# Appendix A

## 2 Industries in Hillsborough County, FL

# Appendix B - Data Sources and Calculations

## Industry Data

Emsi industry data have various sources depending on the class of worker. (1) For QCEW Employees, Emsi primarily uses the QCEW (Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages), with supplemental estimates from County Business Patterns. (2) Non-QCEW employees data are based on a number of sources including QCEW, Current Employment Statistics, County Business Patterns, BEA State and Local Personal Income reports, the National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix (NIOEM), the American Community Survey, and Railroad Retirement Board statistics. (3) Self-Employed and Extended Proprietor classes of worker data are primarily based on the American Community Survey, Nonemployer Statistics, and BEA State and Local Personal Income Reports. Projections for QCEW and Non-QCEW Employees are informed by NIOEM and long-term industry projections published by individual states.

## Unemployment Data

The unemployment data in this report comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Local Area Unemployment Statistics and the Department of Labor's Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

## Staffing Patterns Data

The staffing pattern data in this report are compiled from several sources using a specialized process. For QCEW and Non-QCEW Employees classes of worker, sources include Occupational Employment Statistics, the National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix, and the American Community Survey. For the Self-Employed and Extended Proprietors classes of worker, the primary source is the American Community Survey, with a small amount of information from Occupational Employment Statistics.

## Input-Output Data

The input-output model in this report is Emsi's gravitational flows multi-regional social account matrix model (MR-SAM). It is based on data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and American Community Survey; as well as the Bureau of Economic Analysis' National Income and Product Accounts, Input-Output Make and Use Tables, and Gross State Product data. In addition, several Emsi in-house data sets are used, as well as data from Oak Ridge National Labs on the cost of transportation between counties.

## DatabaseUSA.com Business-Level Data

Data for individual businesses is provided by DatabaseUSA.com, which maintains a database of more than 14 million U.S. business entities. Note that in aggregate it will not be consistent with Emsi labor market data due to differences in definitions, methodology, coverage, and industry/geographic classification.

## State Data Sources

This report uses state data from the following agencies: Alabama Department of Industrial Relations; Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics; Arkansas Department of Workforce Services; California Labor Market Information Department; Colorado Department of Labor and Employment; Connecticut did not provide us with a data source; Delaware Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information, Delaware Wages 2004; District of Columbia Department of Employment Services; Florida Department of Economic Opportunity; Georgia Department of Labor, Workforce Information and Analysis, Occupational Information Services Unit; Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Statistics Office; Idaho Department of Labor; Illinois Department of Employment Security, Employment Projections; Indiana Department of Workforce Development; Iowa Workforce Development; Kansas Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, Kansas Wage Survey; Kentucky Office of Employment and Training; Louisiana Department of Labor; Maine did not provide us with a data source; Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information; Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development; Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives; Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development; Mississippi Department of Employment Security; Missouri



Department of Economic Development; Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau; Nebraska Workforce Development; Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, Information Development and Processing Division, Research and Analysis Bureau; New Hampshire Department of Employment Security; New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development; New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis; New York Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics; North Carolina Department of Commerce, Labor and Economic Analysis Division; North Dakota Job Service, Labor Market Information Center; Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information Division; Oklahoma Employment Security Commission; Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Labor Market Information System; Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information and Analysis; Rhode Island did not provide us with a data source; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Department; South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division; Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Statistics Division; Texas Workforce Commission; Utah Department of Workforce Services; Vermont did not provide us with a data source; Virginia Employment Commission, Economic Information Services; Washington State Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch; West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Research Information & Analysis Division; Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information; Wyoming Department of Employment, Research and Planning