



Industry Spotlight

Health Care and Social Assistance

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA



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Spotlight Summary

Health Care and Social Assistance

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA – 2025Q4

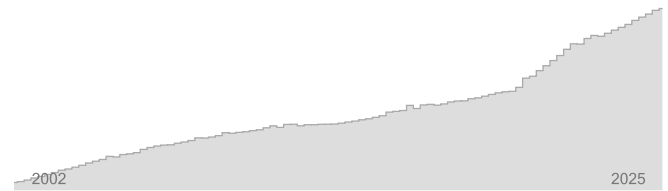
EMPLOYMENT



237,809

Regional employment / **25,927,709** in the nation

WAGES



\$72,766

Avg Wages per Worker / **\$67,742** in the nation

2.5% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.1%** in the U.S.



15.2%

% of Total Employment / **15.5%** in the U.S.

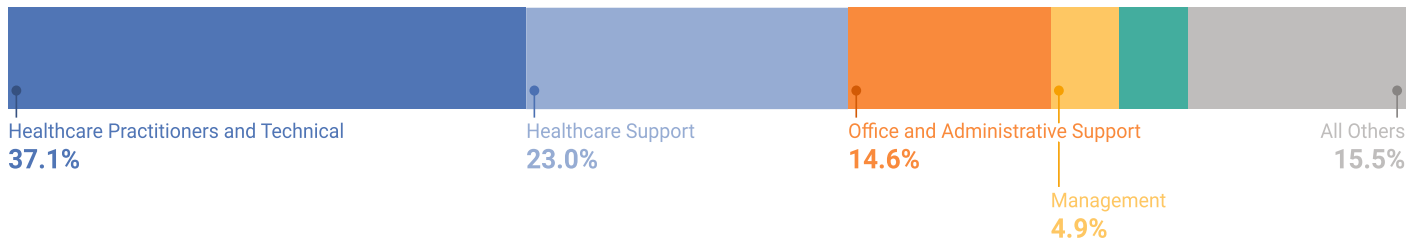


3.7% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+3.5%** in the U.S.



TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

3.0 % ↑



Ambulatory Health Care Services

2.9 % ↑



Hospitals

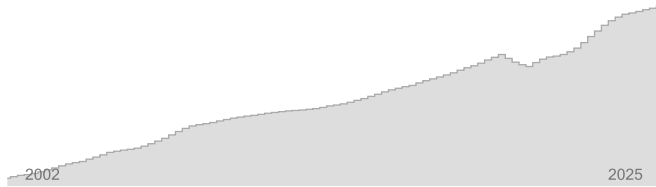
0.0 % ↑



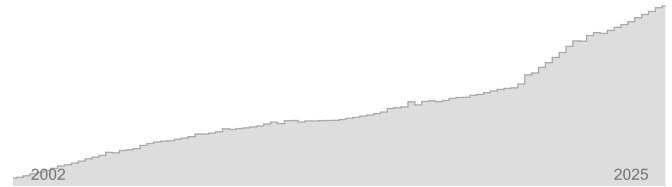
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities

Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT



WAGES

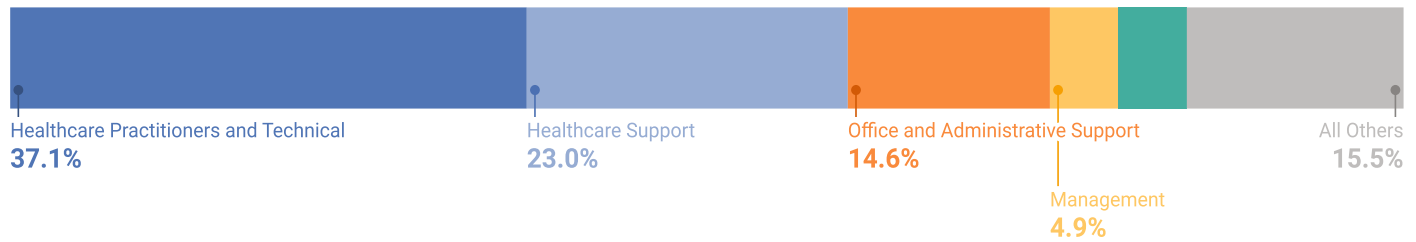


3-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Ambulatory Health Care Services	103,859	\$83,974	1.15		11,064	1.6%
Hospitals	74,724	\$81,739	1.13		6,585	1.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	32,408	\$43,324	0.95		4,265	0.9%
Social Assistance	26,818	\$39,389	0.52		3,848	1.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	237,809	\$72,766	0.98		26,825	1.4%

💡 Employment is one of the broadest and most timely measures of a region's economy. Fluctuations in the number of jobs shed light on the health of an industry. A growing employment base creates more opportunities for regional residents and helps a region grow its population.

💡 Since wages and salaries generally compose the majority of a household's income, the annual average wages of a region affect its average household income, housing market, quality of life, and other socioeconomic indicators.

Staffing Pattern



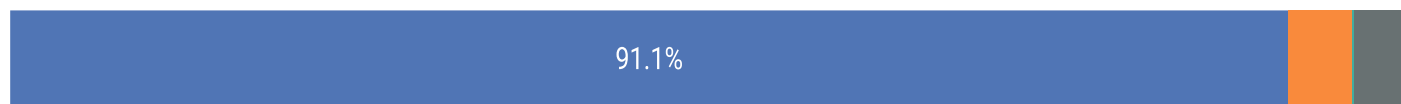
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Registered Nurses	31,912	\$95,100	1,966
Personal Care Aides	14,899	\$35,200	2,656
Nursing Assistants	14,169	\$40,300	2,121
Medical Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	11,124	\$44,300	1,214
Medical Assistants	9,379	\$44,300	1,376
Medical and Health Services Managers	5,737	\$119,200	600
Receptionists and Information Clerks	5,339	\$39,900	737
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	5,323	\$63,600	481
Home Health Aides	5,282	\$35,200	941
Childcare Workers	4,174	\$34,100	719
Remaining Component Occupations	130,453	\$81,500	13,450
Total	237,790		

 The mix of occupations points to the ability of a region to support an industry and its flexibility to adapt to future demand. Industry wages are a component of the cost of labor for regional employers.

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Health Care and Social Assistance for the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA. Four of these ownership types — federal, state, and local government and the private sector — together constitute “Covered Employment” (employment covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs of the United States and reported via the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages).

“Self-Employment” refers to unincorporated self-employment and represents workers whose primary job is self-employment (that is, these data do not include workers whose primary job is a wage-and-salary position that is supplemented with self-employment).



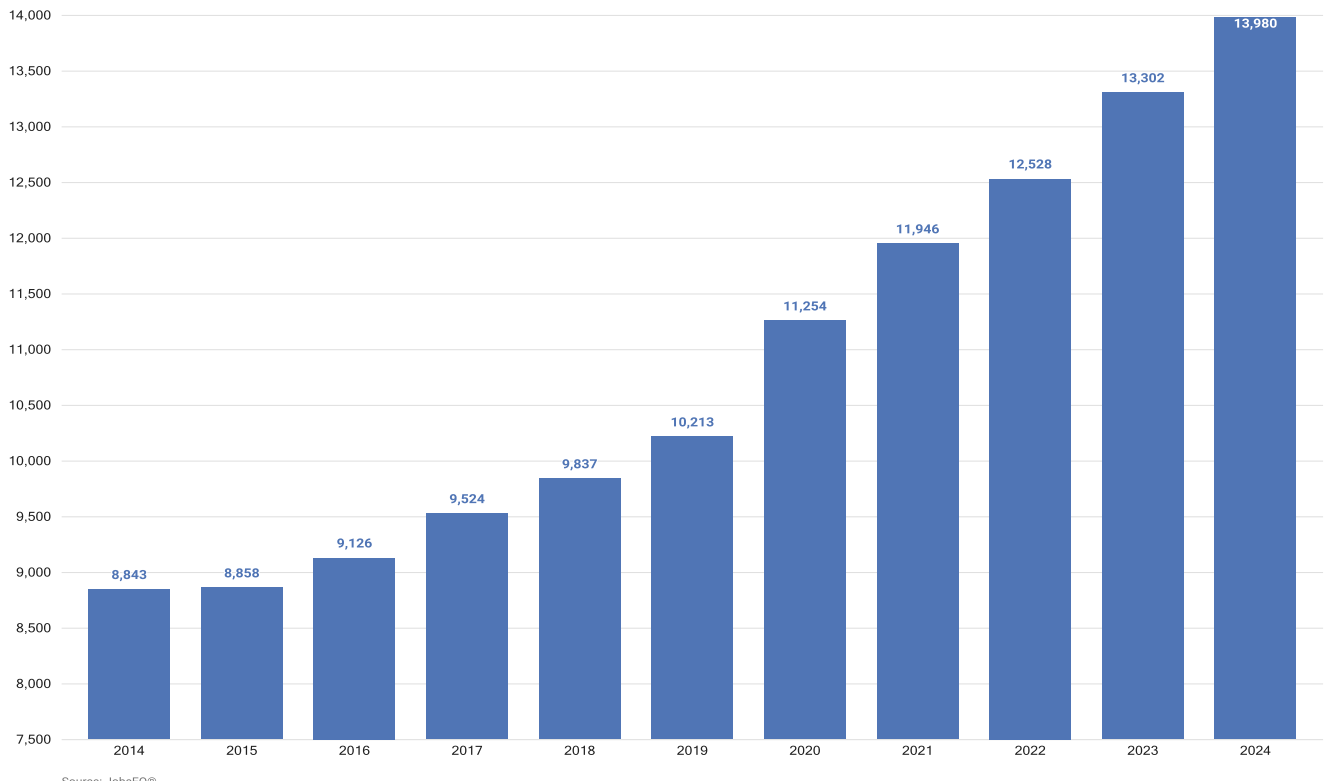
	Empl	%
Private	216,717	91.1%
Self-Employment	11,025	4.6%
Local Government	5	0.0%
State Government	298	0.1%
Federal Government	9,763	4.1%

Source: JobsEQ®

 Strong entrepreneurial activity is indicative of growing industries. Using self-employment as a proxy for entrepreneurs, a higher share of self-employed individuals within a regional industry points to future growth.

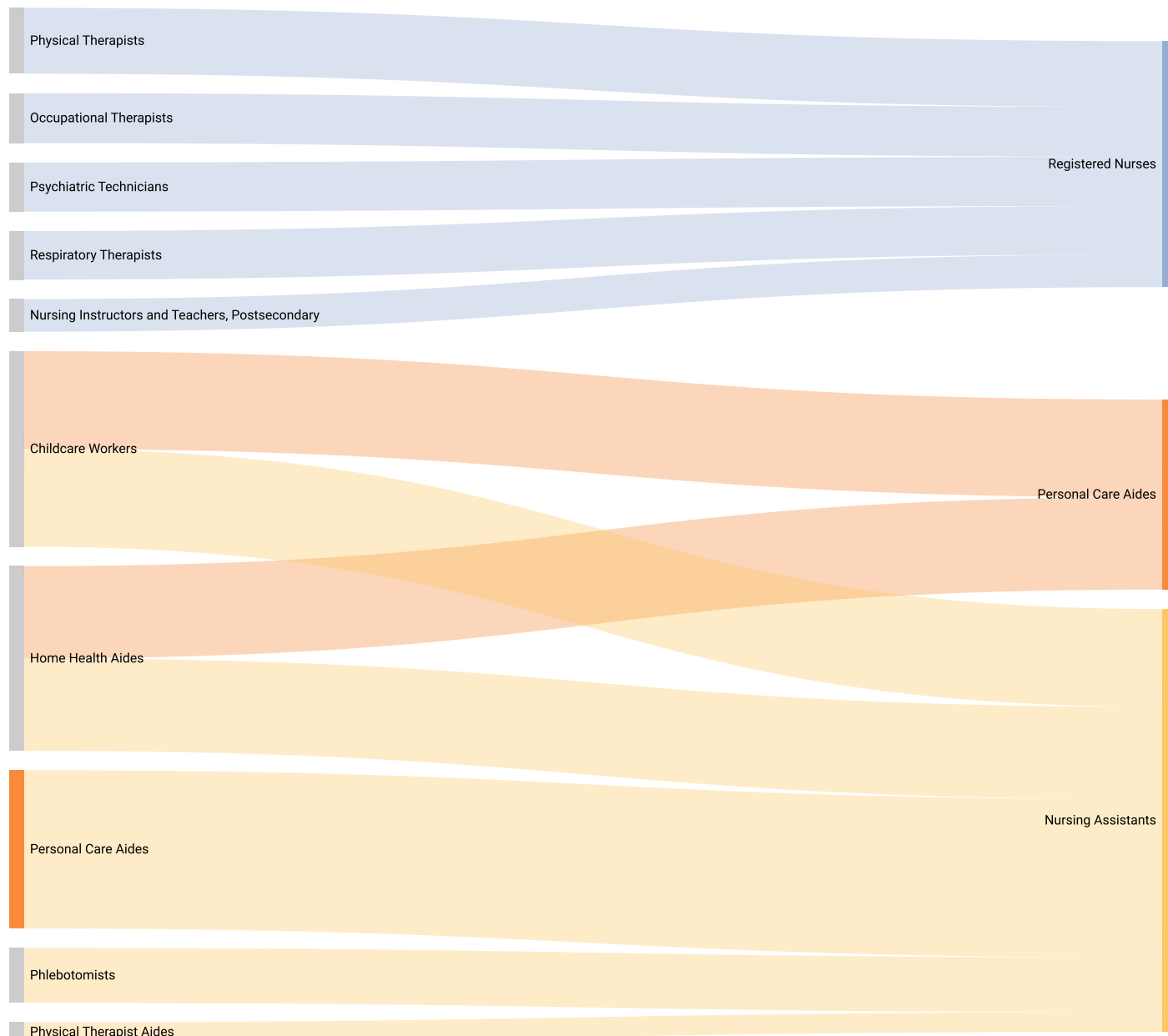
Establishments

In 2024, there were 13,980 Health Care and Social Assistance establishments in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA (per covered employment establishment counts), an increase from 8,843 establishments ten years earlier in 2014.



💡 New business formations are an important source of job creation in a regional economy, spurring innovation and competition, and driving productivity growth. Establishment data can provide an indicator of growth in businesses by counting each single location (such as a factory or a store) where business activity takes place, and with at least one employee.

Sector Strategy Pathways



 The graphics on this page illustrate relationships and potential movement (from left to right) between occupations that share similar skill sets. Developing career pathways as a strategy promotes industry employment growth and workforce engagement.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Health Care and Social Assistance

Program	Awards
Galen College of Nursing-Tampa Bay	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	471
Hillsborough Community College	
Emergency Medical Technology/Technician (EMT Paramedic)	425
Radiologist Assistant	1,429
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	270
St Petersburg College	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	396
Ultimate Medical Academy	
Health/Health Care Administration/Management	510
Human Services, General	692
Medical Administrative/Executive Assistant and Medical Secretary	2,917
Medical Insurance Specialist/Medical Biller	6,846
University of South Florida	
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	585

Source: [JobsEQ®](#)

-  The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.
-  Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Health Care and Social Assistance. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2025Q4 and are based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts.
- Occupation employment is as of 2025Q4 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2025, utilizing BLS OEWS data and imputed by Chmura.
- GDP is derived from BEA data and imputations by Chmura. Productivity (output per worker) is calculated by Chmura using industry employment and wages as well as GDP and BLS output data. Supply chain modeling including purchases by industry are developed by Chmura.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2023-2024 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA is defined as the following counties:

Hernando County, Florida	Pasco County, Florida
Hillsborough County, Florida	Pinellas County, Florida

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is a of the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.

What is the difference between industry wages and occupation wages?

Industry wages and occupation wages are estimated via separate data sets, often the time periods being reported do not align, and wages are defined slightly differently in the two systems (for example, certain bonuses are included in the industry wages but not the occupation wages). It is therefore common that estimates of the average industry wages and average occupation wages in a region do not match exactly.