## Hospitality and **Tourism**

This cluster includes services and venues related to recreational travel, including hotels, sport venues, casinos, museums, and other attractions, as well as reservation services and tour operators. The technical report, Metropolitan Chicago's traded industry clusters, offers extensive data on the characteristics and performance of the region's core industrial assets since 2001, available for download at https://cmap.is/Traded-Clusters.

In the Chicago region in 2017, this cluster consisted of

\$8.2 billion total output	<b>76,000</b> jobs
<b>2,600</b> establishments	-18% fewer jobs than national average

Largest occupations

**Housekeeping Cleaners** 

**Hotel Desk Clerks Travel Agents** 

**Waiters and Waitresses** 

**Maintenance and Repair Workers** 

Source: CMAP analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists International data (Emsi 2018.4).

Workers in this cluster tend to be **as** racially diverse than the regional labor force.

42% non-white **49%** female **25%** over age 50

**15%** commute by transit





Source: CMAP analysis of Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, 2017 American Community Survey data.

In recent years, the cluster's competitive position held steady as it remained **unspecialized** in the national context.



+16% +29% iobs total output Los Angeles

+27% +2% iobs total output

San Francisco

Source: CMAP analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists International data (Emsi 2018.4). Note: Job change is from 2001-17, and total output change is from 2007-17.

Middle-skill workers have **less** opportunity than the regional average.





40%

of workers have an associate's degree or higher



20%

of jobs typically require at least 2 months of on-the-job training

Source: CMAP analysis of Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, 2017 American Community Survey and Economic Modeling Specialists International data (Emsi 2018.4).

Source: CMAP analysis of Economic Modeling Specialists International data (Emsi 2018.4).