

Historical Eating and Drinking Place Summer Employment Trends

State	Average Number of Jobs Added During the Summer Season: 2015 to 2019*	Average % Change**
Alabama	3,000	1.8%
Alaska	4,000	19.6%
Arizona	-7,500	-3.2%
Arkansas	1,200	1.4%
California	35,400	2.6%
Colorado	10,500	4.7%
Connecticut	6,200	5.5%
Delaware	5,800	16.9%
District of Columbia	1,400	2.7%
Florida	-17,200	-2.1%
Georgia	8,500	2.3%
Hawaii	300	0.5%
Idaho	3,300	6.3%
Illinois	22,200	4.9%
Indiana	5,800	2.4%
Iowa	4,000	4.0%
Kansas	2,000	2.0%
Kentucky	3,900	2.6%
Louisiana	-100	-0.1%
Maine	12,300	30.4%
Maryland	15,200	7.7%
Massachusetts	28,600	11.2%
Michigan	17,700	5.4%
Minnesota	13,500	7.1%
Mississippi	1,900	2.0%
Missouri	7,000	3.2%
Montana	3,700	9.6%
Nebraska	1,900	2.8%
Nevada	2,100	1.7%
New Hampshire	5,900	12.5%
New Jersey	25,800	10.3%
New Mexico	2,300	3.2%
New York	41,000	6.4%
North Carolina	15,200	4.2%
North Dakota	700	2.5%
Ohio	18,200	4.2%
Oklahoma	2,000	1.5%
Oregon	8,400	5.6%
Pennsylvania	12,600	3.2%
Rhode Island	6,300	15.3%
South Carolina	10,400	5.5%
South Dakota	2,500	8.4%
Tennessee	7,800	3.1%
Texas	24,400	2.4%
Utah	3,800	4.0%
Vermont	1,200	6.3%
Virginia	11,800	4.1%
Washington	12,400	5.3%
West Virginia	1,200	2.2%
Wisconsin	14,600	7.3%
Wyoming	2,000	10.1%

*Difference between total summer employment (June-August) and March employment level

**% change between total summer employment (June-August) and March employment level

Source: National Restaurant Association, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data