

MIDWEST INFORMATION OFFICE
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**OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN
CLEVELAND-ELYRIA-MENTOR, MAY 2010**

Workers in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.59 in May 2010, roughly 4 percent below the nationwide average of \$21.35, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were significantly higher than their respective national averages in 3 of the 22 major occupational groups: construction and extraction, production, and sales and related. Ten groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; computer and mathematical; and healthcare practitioners and technical.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2010

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Average hourly wage	
	United States	Cleveland	United States	Cleveland
Total, all occupations	100%	100%	\$21.35	\$20.59 *
Management	4.7	4.0 *	50.69	49.95
Business and financial operations	4.8	4.9	32.54	30.26 *
Computer and mathematical	2.6	2.3 *	37.13	32.38 *
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.7	36.32	34.08 *
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6 *	31.92	29.09 *
Community and social service	1.5	1.3 *	20.76	20.93
Legal	0.8	0.8	46.60	42.89 *
Education, training, and library	6.7	5.6 *	24.25	24.88
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.2 *	25.14	20.43 *
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.8	7.3 *	34.27	31.10 *
Healthcare support	3.1	4.3 *	12.94	11.95 *
Protective service	2.5	3.1 *	20.43	20.34
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	8.7	10.21	9.73 *
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.1	12.16	12.33
Personal care and service	2.7	2.4 *	11.82	12.21
Sales and related	10.6	10.4	17.69	18.25 *
Office and administrative support	16.9	17.0	16.09	15.93 *
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	[1] *	11.70	12.09
Construction and extraction	4.0	2.9 *	21.09	23.01 *
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.7 *	20.58	20.87
Production	6.5	8.4 *	16.24	16.94 *
Transportation and material moving	6.7	6.2 *	15.70	15.25

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1] Indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 4 of the 22 occupational groups, including production, healthcare practitioners and technical, and healthcare support. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including construction and extraction; education, training, and library; and management. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

One occupational group—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor had 81,300 jobs in production, accounting for 8.4 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.5-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$16.94, measurably above the national wage of \$16.24.

With employment of 8,590, team assemblers was the largest occupation within the production group, followed by machinists (6,990) and first-line supervisors of production and operating workers (5,710). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of production and operating workers and tool and die makers, with mean hourly wages of \$26.74 and \$23.60, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were laundry and dry-cleaning workers (\$9.83) and production worker helpers (\$11.41) (Detailed occupational data for production are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_17460.htm)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the production group. For instance, multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic were employed at 3.2 times the national rate in Cleveland, and computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic, at 2.9 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, production worker helpers had a location quotient of 1.0 in Cleveland, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services. The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 non-military detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas.

OES wage and employment data for the 22 major occupational groups in the Cleveland Metropolitan Statistical Area were compared to their respective national averages based on statistical significance testing. Only those occupations with wages or employment shares above or below the national wage or share after testing for significance at the 90-percent confidence level meet the criteria.

NOTE: A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands also are surveyed, but their data are not included in this release. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 establishments in May and November of each year for a 3-year period. The nationwide response rate for the May 2010 survey was 78.2 percent based on establishments and 74.4 percent based on employment. May 2010 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2010, November 2009, May 2009, November 2008, May 2008, and November 2007. The sample in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area included 6,122 establishments with a response rate of 76 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2010 OES estimates mark the first set of estimates based in part on data collected using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Nearly all the occupations in this release are 2010 SOC occupations; however, some are not. The May 2012 OES data will reflect the full set of detailed occupations in the 2010 SOC. For a list of all occupations, including 2010 SOC occupations, and how data collected on two structures were combined, see the OES Frequently Asked Questions online at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm#Ques41.

Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, and Medina Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/ro5/home.htm. If you have additional questions, contact the Chicago Economic Analysis and Information Unit at (312) 353-1880. Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010

Occupation	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level ^[1]	Location quotient ^[2]	Hourly	Annual
Production occupations	81,300	1.3	\$16.94	\$35,230
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	5,710	1.4	26.74	55,610
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	[3]	[3]	16.24	33,780
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	160	1.4	12.69	26,400
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	1,630	1.2	13.26	27,580
Electromechanical equipment assemblers	430	1.2	16.17	33,630
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	610	1.0	17.45	36,300
Fiberglass laminators and fabricators	170	1.2	13.32	27,710
Team assemblers	8,590	1.2	14.00	29,130
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	3,060	1.6	19.68	40,940
Bakers	1,060	1.0	12.33	25,650
Butchers and meat cutters	840	0.9	13.37	27,810
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	170	0.1	13.47	28,030
Slaughterers and meat packers	[3]	[3]	12.18	25,340
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	40	0.3	11.66	24,260
Food batchmakers	300	0.4	13.79	28,680
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	90	0.4	14.23	29,590
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	2,740	2.9	17.98	37,390
Computer numerically controlled machine tool programmers, metal and plastic	250	2.0	22.55	46,900
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	1,510	2.6	21.15	44,000
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	520	3.1	19.28	40,100
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	730	3.0	17.76	36,940
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	3,020	2.2	15.01	31,220
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	500	2.9	15.48	32,190
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	1,360	2.5	16.35	34,020
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	980	3.1	16.82	34,980
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	320	2.1	16.11	33,500
Machinists	6,990	2.6	18.28	38,030
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders	350	3.0	17.51	36,430
Pourers and casters, metal	200	2.4	16.07	33,420
Model makers, metal and plastic	70	1.5	18.69	38,880
Patternmakers, metal and plastic	100	3.0	24.03	49,990
Foundry mold and coremakers	250	3.3	15.34	31,900
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	2,170	2.5	16.12	33,540
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	1,700	3.2	15.29	31,800
Tool and die makers	1,220	2.4	23.60	49,080
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	2,040	0.9	16.63	34,600
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	560	1.9	18.14	37,740
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	480	3.4	14.93	31,050
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	310	1.3	11.92	24,790
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	140	1.6	17.17	35,720
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	650	3.5	18.02	37,470
Prepress technicians and workers	580	1.6	18.33	38,120
Printing press operators	1,710	1.2	18.15	37,740
Print binding and finishing workers	520	1.3	14.53	30,230
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1,410	0.9	9.83	20,450

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010--continued

Occupation	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level ^[1]	Location quotient ^[2]	Hourly	Annual
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	430	1.0	\$10.28	\$21,390
Sewing machine operators	670	0.6	12.03	25,020
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	[3]	[3]	13.46	28,000
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers	70	0.6	13.68	28,460
Upholsterers	60	0.3	14.75	30,690
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	520	0.8	16.89	35,120
Furniture finishers	120	1.0	14.08	29,280
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	[3]	[3]	12.21	25,390
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	250	0.5	13.36	27,780
Woodworkers, all other	[3]	[3]	10.97	22,820
Power distributors and dispatchers	100	1.3	25.54	53,130
Power plant operators	170	0.6	30.21	62,840
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	280	1.0	27.48	57,170
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	840	1.0	22.73	47,280
Chemical plant and system operators	280	0.9	21.20	44,090
Plant and system operators, all other	40	0.5	27.19	56,560
Chemical equipment operators and tenders	810	2.3	21.51	44,750
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders	160	0.5	16.94	35,230
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders	180	0.7	18.07	37,580
Grinding and polishing workers, hand	420	2.0	13.49	28,060
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,540	1.6	16.78	34,900
Cutters and trimmers, hand	180	1.3	12.84	26,710
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders	480	1.0	14.33	29,810
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	640	1.3	13.17	27,400
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	80	0.6	19.17	39,870
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	4,200	1.3	17.20	35,770
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	[3]	[3]	14.66	30,500
Dental laboratory technicians	300	1.0	16.73	34,800
Medical appliance technicians	[3]	[3]	17.78	36,980
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	120	0.6	17.45	36,300
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	2,330	0.9	12.78	26,590
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	830	1.4	13.70	28,490
Painters, transportation equipment	270	0.8	21.45	44,610
Painting, coating, and decorating workers	270	1.5	13.03	27,090
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	370	0.8	13.07	27,180
Adhesive bonding machine operators and tenders	[3]	[3]	12.49	25,980
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders	210	1.5	16.72	34,770
Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders	[3]	[3]	20.04	41,680
Etchers and engravers	70	1.1	14.53	30,210
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	230	0.9	14.94	31,080
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	930	1.4	14.48	30,110
Helpers--production workers	3,000	1.0	11.41	23,730
Production workers, all other	1,610	0.9	16.38	34,060

[1] Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

[2] The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

[3] Estimate not released.