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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN CLEVELAND-ELYRIA-MENTOR, OHIO MSA — MAY 2011

Workers in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.00 in May 2011, about 3 percent below the nationwide average of \$21.74, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. 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 4 of the 22 major occupational groups, including construction and extraction; community and social service; and sales and related. Twelve groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including legal; computer and mathematical; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.

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, 13 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; construction and extraction; and transportation and material moving. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

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 2011

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Cleveland	United States	Cleveland	Percent difference ^[1]
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.74	\$21.00 *	-3
Management	4.8	4.2 *	51.64	50.16 *	-3
Business and financial operations	4.8	4.9	33.05	30.67 *	-7
Computer and mathematical	2.7	2.4 *	37.85	32.08 *	-15
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.7 *	37.08	34.48 *	-7
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6 *	32.44	28.80 *	-11
Community and social service	1.5	1.2 *	21.07	21.81 *	4
Legal	0.8	0.8	47.30	41.09 *	-13
Education, training, and library	6.6	5.4 *	24.46	24.88	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.1 *	25.89	21.25 *	-18
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	7.5 *	34.97	33.79	-3
Healthcare support	3.1	4.4 *	13.16	12.16 *	-8
Protective service	2.5	3.0 *	20.54	20.19	-2
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	8.8	10.30	9.93 *	-4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.2	12.29	12.39	1
Personal care and service	2.8	2.4 *	11.84	12.26	4
Sales and related	10.6	10.1 *	18.04	18.61 *	3
Office and administrative support	16.7	16.8	16.40	16.19 *	-1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	[2] *	11.68	12.61	8
Construction and extraction	3.9	2.8 *	21.46	23.24 *	8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.7 *	20.86	20.19 *	-3
Production	6.5	8.9 *	16.45	17.01 *	3
Transportation and material moving	6.7	6.1 *	15.96	15.34 *	-4

* 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] A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Cleveland is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

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

One occupational group—healthcare practitioners and technical—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor had 73,730 jobs in healthcare practitioners and technical, accounting for 7.5 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.9-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$33.79, compared to the national wage of \$34.97.

With employment of 30,060, registered nurses was the largest occupation within the healthcare practitioners and technical group, followed by licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (8,170) and pharmacy technicians (2,840). Among the higher paying jobs were obstetricians and gynecologists; and surgeons, with mean hourly wages of \$99.86 and \$98.06, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were pharmacy technicians (\$13.88) and veterinary technologists and technicians (\$14.60). (Detailed occupational data for healthcare practitioners and technical 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 for the exploration of an area's occupational make-up 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 some of the occupations within the healthcare practitioners and technical group. For instance, general pediatricians were employed at 2.8 times the national rate in Cleveland, and respiratory therapists, at 1.6 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, medical records and health information technicians 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 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 the national estimates. 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 2011 survey was 77.3 percent based on establishments and 73.3 percent based on employment. May 2011 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2011, November 2010, May 2010, November 2009, May 2009, and November 2008. The sample in the Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor Metropolitan Statistical Area included 5,867 establishments with a response rate of 74 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2011 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 2011

Occupation ^[1]	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level ^[2]	Location quotient ^[3]	Hourly	Annual ^[4]
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	73,730	1.3	\$33.79	\$70,280
Chiropractors	260	1.2	67.87	141,170
Dentists, general	620	0.9	78.57	163,430
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	120	2.7	77.65	161,510
Dietitians and nutritionists	600	1.4	25.05	52,090
Optometrists	[5]	[5]	62.09	129,140
Pharmacists	2,220	1.1	52.95	110,150
Family and general practitioners	960	1.2	70.27	146,160
Internists, general	340	0.9	71.76	149,260
Obstetricians and gynecologists	220	1.4	99.86	207,700
Pediatricians, general	640	2.8	60.63	126,100
Psychiatrists	220	1.3	85.10	177,000
Surgeons	380	1.2	98.06	203,960
Physicians and surgeons, all other	2,860	1.2	99.27	206,480
Physician assistants	580	0.9	40.42	84,070
Podiatrists	240	3.4	57.49	119,570
Registered nurses	30,060	1.5	31.19	64,870
Occupational therapists	1,090	1.4	38.99	81,110
Physical therapists	1,720	1.2	39.59	82,360
Radiation therapists	140	1.0	33.06	68,760
Recreational therapists	170	1.1	22.26	46,300
Respiratory therapists	1,350	1.6	25.12	52,260
Speech-language pathologists	1,120	1.3	37.01	76,980
Therapists, all other	210	1.8	23.35	48,570
Veterinarians	420	1.0	37.30	77,580
Audiologists	110	1.2	27.61	57,430
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other	250	1.0	38.12	79,280
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	1,440	1.2	25.78	53,610
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	860	0.7	20.49	42,620
Dental hygienists	1,570	1.1	29.72	61,820
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	570	1.5	23.17	48,190
Diagnostic medical sonographers	640	1.5	27.99	58,220
Nuclear medicine technologists	250	1.5	31.07	64,630
Radiologic technologists and technicians	2,440	1.5	25.15	52,320
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	1,820	1.0	15.82	32,910
Dietetic technicians	90	0.5	17.50	36,410
Pharmacy technicians	2,840	1.1	13.88	28,880
Psychiatric technicians	210	0.4	15.35	31,920
Respiratory therapy technicians	90	0.8	22.04	45,850
Surgical technologists	980	1.4	19.92	41,440
Veterinary technologists and technicians	210	0.4	14.60	30,360
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	8,170	1.5	20.83	43,320
Medical records and health information technicians	1,340	1.0	18.14	37,720
Opticians, dispensing	530	1.2	16.52	34,370
Orthotists and prosthetists	80	1.5	44.18	91,890
Health technologists and technicians, all other	1,260	1.6	19.68	40,940
Occupational health and safety specialists	360	0.8	33.84	70,380
Occupational health and safety technicians	250	2.9	19.65	40,880
Athletic trainers	[5]	[5]	[5]	44,390
Healthcare practitioners and technical workers, all other	290	0.7	20.22	42,070

[1] For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_17460.htm.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

[4] Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

[5] Estimate not released.