

9-2015

Trends in Occupational Employment in the Cleveland MSA: 2007 to 2014

Merissa Piazza

Cleveland State University, m.c.piazza83@csuohio.edu

Sydney Martis

Marcus Notaro

Follow this and additional works at: https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/urban_facpub



Part of the [Urban Studies and Planning Commons](#)

How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!

Repository Citation

Piazza, Merissa; Martis, Sydney; and Notaro, Marcus, "Trends in Occupational Employment in the Cleveland MSA: 2007 to 2014" (2015). *All Maxine Goodman Levin School of Urban Affairs Publications*. 01231324.

https://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/urban_facpub/1324

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Maxine Goodman Levin School of Urban Affairs at EngagedScholarship@CSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Maxine Goodman Levin School of Urban Affairs Publications by an authorized administrator of EngagedScholarship@CSU. For more information, please contact library.es@csuohio.edu.



Trends in Occupational Employment in the Cleveland MSA: 2007 to 2014

Merissa C. Piazza
Sydney Martis
Marcus Notaro

Center for Economic Development
Levin College of Urban Affairs
Cleveland State University
m.c.piazza83@csuohio.edu



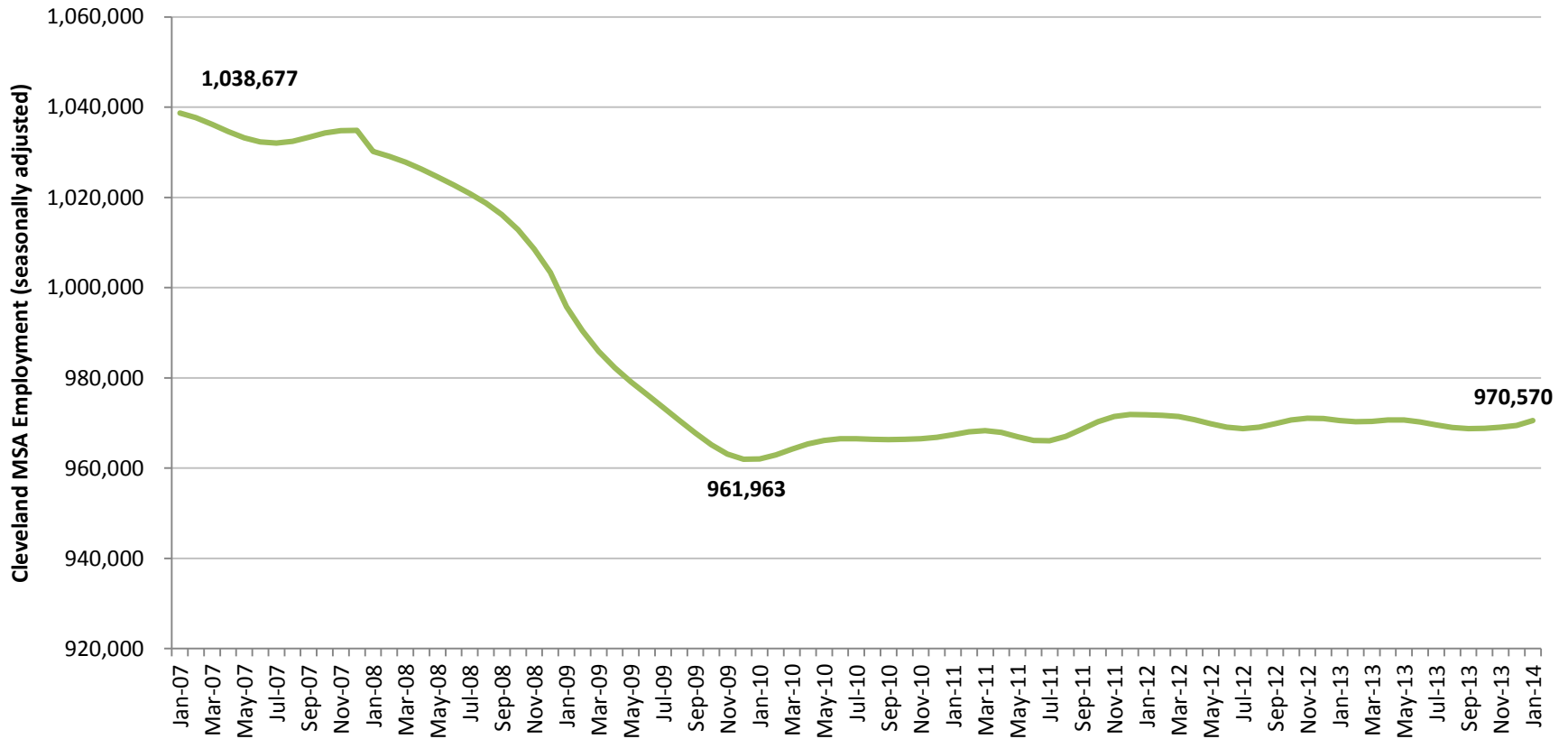
Center for Economic Development
September 2015

Employment is recovering from the recession

- ❑ Employment in the Cleveland MSA hit its trough in Dec. 2009 of 965,445. This is a 7% loss of employment from 2007 (1,038,667 employees).
- ❑ Since 2009, employment in the MSA has seen gains.
 - Exceptions: June & July 2011, July & August 2012, and January & February 2013
- ❑ Employment has increased 1.1% from May 2009 to May 2014
- ❑ Current employment is still 52,000 lower than at the start of the recession (December 2007)

Overall, Employment Has Been Recovering in the MSA But at a Slow Pace

**Total Monthly Employment in the Cleveland MSA,
January 2007 - January 2014**

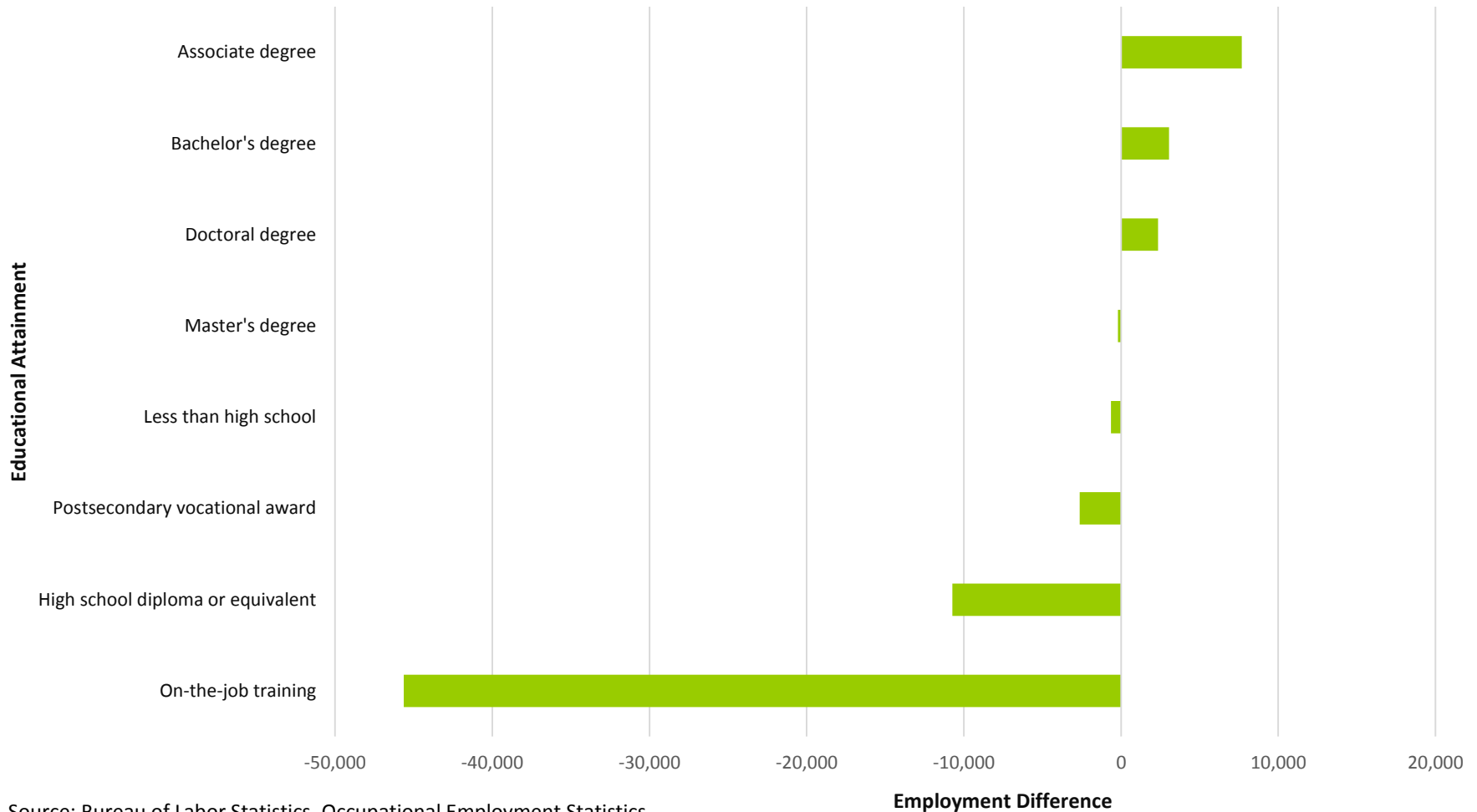


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Source and Technical Notes

- ❑ Source data for graphs are the May 2007 & 2014 Occupational Employment Statistics for the Cleveland Metropolitan Area
- ❑ Occupational employment is the best measure to see the effect of the recession
- ❑ Except for occupational grouped data, we only report data for occupations with data published in both 2007 and 2014
- ❑ Educational attainment was applied to occupations that had data for both 2007 and 2014

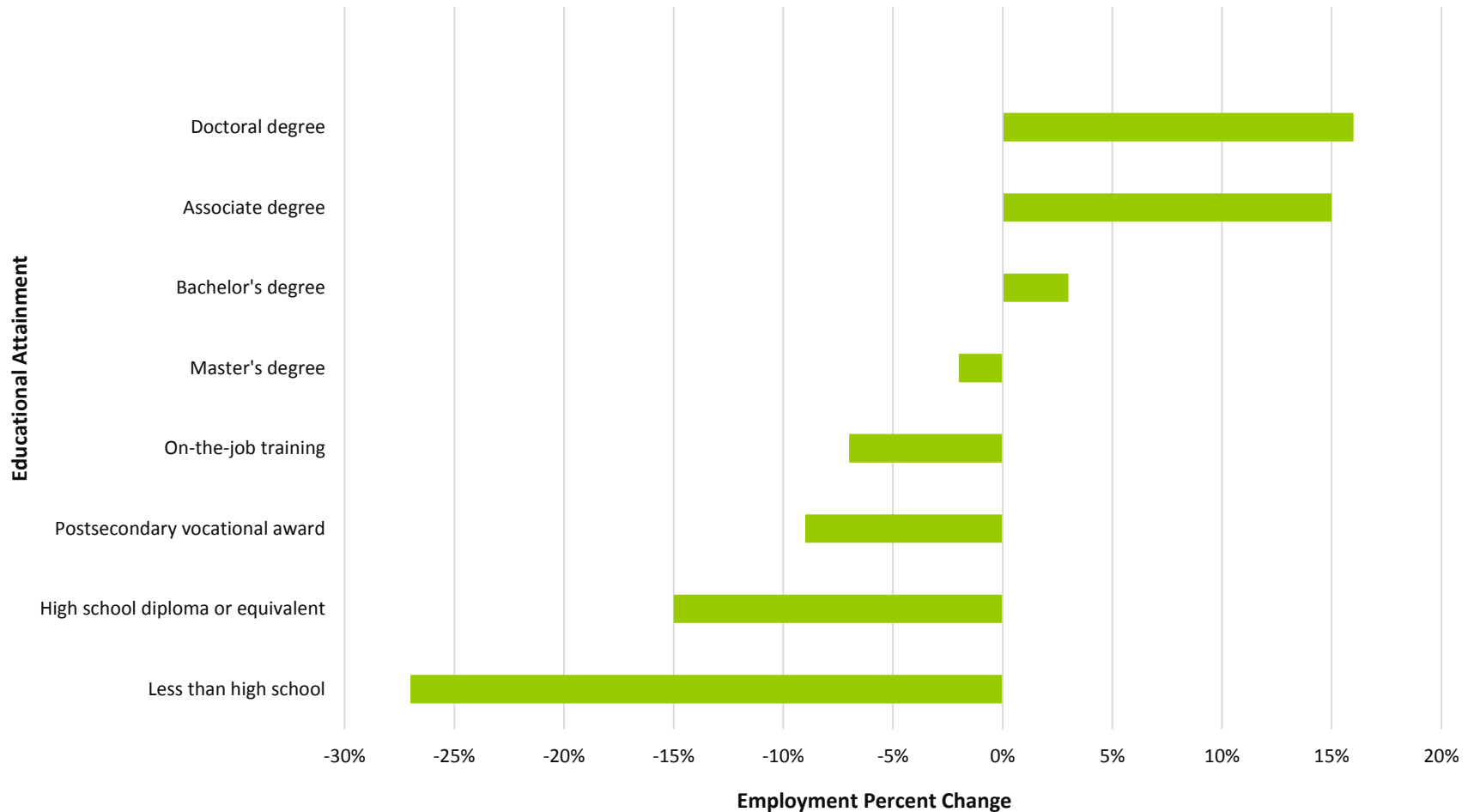
Employment Difference May 2007 to May 2014



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

From 2007 to 2014, occupations that only required on-the-job training lost over 45,000 jobs

Employment Percent Difference May 2007 to May 2014



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

From 2007 to 2014, occupations that require a Doctoral degree (16%) had a slightly larger percent increase in employment than Associate's degrees (15%)

Detailed Occupational Analysis

- ❑ From 2007 to 2014, there are significant fluctuations in employment for occupations that require less than a bachelor's degree.
- ❑ On-the-job training occupations had both the largest increase and decline in employment.
- ❑ The following slides show each training category for:
 - ❑ 5 occupations with largest employment growth
 - ❑ 5 occupations with largest employment decline
- ❑ However, due to sampling error, do not put excessive weight on these data.

Occupations that Require Only On-the-Job training

Occupation Title	Employment			Real Wage per Hour		
	2014	2007	Change	2014	2007	Change
Top 5 with largest increase						
Home health aides	15,340	9,740	5,600	\$9.95	\$9.68	\$0.27
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	26,130	21,940	4,190	\$9.20	\$7.87	\$1.33
Sales representatives, services, all other	6,530	3,340	3,190	\$30.21	\$23.34	\$6.87
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products	5,430	3,170	2,260	\$41.70	\$37.64	\$4.06
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	14,730	12,660	2,070	\$16.68	\$15.27	\$1.41
Top 5 with largest decline						
Cashiers	22,700	26,340	-3,640	\$9.98	\$8.55	\$1.43
Business operations specialists, all other	4,990	9,240	-4,250	\$31.70	\$26.13	\$5.57
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	10,310	16,020	-5,710	\$31.82	\$30.84	\$0.98
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	19,210	25,350	-6,140	\$12.61	\$11.80	\$0.81
Customer service representatives	13,360	19,710	-6,350	\$17.45	\$15.36	\$2.09

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Occupations that Require a Post-Secondary Vocational Certificate

Occupation Title	Employment			Real Wage per Hour		
	2014	2007	Change	2013	2007	Change
Top 5 with largest increase						
Medical records and health information technicians	2,170	1,260	910	\$19.05	\$17.05	\$2.00
Manicurists and pedicurists	840	540	300	\$10.12	\$10.95	-\$0.83
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	290	90	200	\$26.00	\$24.82	\$1.18
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	2,050	1,920	130	\$16.22	\$14.84	\$1.38
Surgical technologists	860	800	60	\$21.11	\$18.07	\$23.04
Top 5 with largest decline						
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	4,020	4,290	-270	\$13.40	\$11.24	\$2.16
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	550	850	-300	\$32.63	\$30.00	\$2.63
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	830	1,150	-320	\$15.96	\$17.84	-\$1.89
Library technicians	700	1,450	-750	\$17.94	\$15.52	\$2.42
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	5,410	7,650	-2,240	\$27.18	\$26.12	\$1.06

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Occupations that Require an Associate's degree

Occupation Title	Employment			Real Wage per Hour		
	2014	2007	Change	2014	2007	Change
Top 5 with largest increase						
Registered nurses*	29,080	25,070	4,010	\$31.46	\$29.17	\$2.29
General and operations managers	13,820	10,090	3,730	\$53.17	\$50.67	\$2.50
Construction managers	1,940	970	970	\$43.00	\$42.55	\$0.45
Diagnostic medical sonographers	710	380	330	\$30.17	\$25.96	\$4.21
Respiratory therapists	1,200	950	250	\$26.46	\$23.86	\$2.60
Top 5 with largest decline						
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	520	700	-180	\$26.86	\$24.99	\$1.87
Veterinary technologists and technicians	340	530	-190	\$14.22	\$14.18	\$0.04
Civil engineering technicians	290	530	-240	\$27.39	\$20.97	\$6.42
Mechanical engineering technicians	400	670	-270	\$24.30	\$24.25	\$0.05
Preschool teachers, except special education	2,320	3,650	-1,330	\$14.64	\$11.03	\$3.61

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Note: *Combined SOC Codes based on SOC-Code changes over time

Detailed Occupational Analysis:

Bachelor Degree Attainment

- ❑ From 2007 to 2014, there are significant fluctuations in employment for occupations that require a bachelor's degree
- ❑ The tables on the following slides show occupations that either gained or lost 200 or more jobs
- ❑ However, due to sampling error, do not put excessive weight on these

Bachelor Degree Occupations that Gained 200 or More Jobs

Occupation Title	Employment			Real Wage		
	2014	2007	Change	2014	2007	Change
Computer systems analysts	6,060	2,660	3,440	\$37.37	\$33.28	\$4.08
Sales managers	3,290	1,870	1,420	\$63.29	\$53.43	\$9.86
Financial managers	4,670	3,370	1,300	\$54.10	\$52.50	\$1.60
Medical and health services managers	3,360	2,190	1,170	\$48.61	\$39.24	\$3.11
Child, family, and school social workers	2,520	1,520	1,000	\$22.15	\$18.13	\$4.02
Engineers, all other	1,460	530	930	\$43.28	\$40.17	\$4.02
Personal financial advisors	1,490	630	860	\$42.89	\$45.56	-\$2.67
Industrial production managers	2,580	1,930	650	\$42.87	\$42.19	\$0.68
Computer and information systems managers	2,340	1,840	500	\$56.27	\$51.96	\$4.31
Financial analysts	2,040	1,560	480	\$36.97	\$31.66	\$5.31
Logisticians	940	480	460	\$33.74	\$33.84	-\$0.10
Legislators	660	230	430	-	-	-
Mental health and substance abuse social workers	1,190	770	420	\$20.15	\$18.68	\$1.47
Operations research analysts	570	190	380	\$36.52	\$33.65	\$2.87
Kindergarten teachers, except special education	1,070	730	340	-	-	-
Human resources managers, all other	850	510	340	\$51.88	\$49.81	\$2.07
Marketing managers	1,250	920	330	\$57.98	\$51.28	\$6.70
Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	7,350	7,050	300	-	-	-
Elementary school teachers, except special education	8,010	7,750	260	-	-	-
Network and computer systems administrators	2,940	2,700	240	\$34.43	\$30.43	\$4.00

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Notes: “-” indicates that employment data are not available at the detailed occupational level

Sorted by largest employment change

Bachelor Degree Occupations that Lost 200 or More Jobs

Occupation Title	Employment			Real Wage		
	2014	2007	Change	2014	2007	Change
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	7,340	11,370	-4,030	.	.	.
Accountants and auditors	8,250	9,830	-1,580	\$33.40	\$28.94	\$4.46
Chief executives	1,440	2,860	-1,420	\$90.93	\$78.29	\$12.64
Computer programmers	1,780	2,630	-850	\$32.84	\$30.49	\$2.35
Management analysts	3,970	4,780	-810	\$39.44	\$38.58	\$0.68
Special education teachers, secondary school	1,200	1,910	-710	-	-	-
Vocational education teachers, secondary school	440	1,000	-560	-	-	-
Recreation workers	2,310	2,750	-440	\$11.48	\$10.77	\$0.71
Mechanical engineers	2,240	2,640	-400	\$35.83	\$31.86	\$3.97
Computer software engineers, systems software	1,010	1,370	-360	\$40.22	\$36.37	\$3.85
Graphic designers	1,390	1,630	-240	\$21.44	\$18.93	\$2.51
Compensation and benefits managers	130	360	-230	\$46.37	\$47.61	-\$1.24
Compensation, benefits, and job analysis specialists	720	940	-220	\$27.97	\$25.28	\$2.69
Commercial and industrial designers	290	500	-210	\$30.75	\$24.23	\$6.52
Editors	510	710	-200	\$25.54	\$27.79	-\$2.25

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

Notes: “-” indicates that employment data are not available at the detailed occupational level

Sorted by largest employment lost

Conclusions

- ❑ Employment for the Cleveland MSA has been recovering since Jan. 2010, the end of the recession, but has not regained the employment loss from its peak in 2007.
- ❑ Examining the Cleveland MSA at the occupational level gives a better picture as to the economic performance of the region than the top-level employment numbers.
- ❑ Nearly two-thirds of all occupational groups lost employment from 2007 to 2014
- ❑ Occupations that only required on-the-job training saw the largest employment losses from 2007 to 2014. These losses amounted to roughly 45,000 jobs.
- ❑ Most Healthcare occupations continue to show strong growth from 2007 to 2014.