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**OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN  
CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN, OHIO MAY 2010**

Workers in the Cincinnati-Middletown Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.50 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. Thirteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including computer and mathematical, protective service, and education, training, and library.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 5 of the 22 occupational groups, including office and administrative support; production; and food preparation and serving related. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; construction and extraction; and management. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

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

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Average hourly wage	
	United States	Cincinnati	United States	Cincinnati
<b>Total, all occupations</b>	100.0%	100.0%	\$21.35	\$20.50 *
Management	4.7	4.2 *	50.69	50.15
Business and financial operations	4.8	5.0	32.54	30.41 *
Computer and mathematical	2.6	2.7	37.13	33.41 *
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.7 *	36.32	34.77 *
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6 *	31.92	28.46 *
Community and social service	1.5	1.3 *	20.76	19.55 *
Legal	0.8	0.7 *	46.60	42.64 *
Education, training, and library	6.7	5.8 *	24.25	22.29 *
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.2 *	25.14	20.49 *
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.8	6.1	34.27	34.55
Healthcare support	3.1	3.3 *	12.94	12.99
Protective service	2.5	2.1 *	20.43	18.47 *
Food preparation and serving related	8.7	9.5 *	10.21	9.81 *
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.3	3.0 *	12.16	12.10
Personal care and service	2.7	2.4 *	11.82	11.39 *
Sales and related	10.6	10.7	17.69	18.39 *
Office and administrative support	16.9	18.0 *	16.09	15.76 *
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	**[1]	11.70	13.09 *
Construction and extraction	4.0	3.2 *	21.09	20.44 *
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.7	20.58	20.20
Production	6.5	7.3 *	16.24	17.18 *
Transportation and material moving	6.7	7.5 *	15.70	15.65

\* 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] Estimate not released

One occupational group—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Cincinnati-Middletown had 70,490 jobs in production, accounting for 7.3 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.5-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$17.18, measurably above the national wage of \$16.24.

With employment of 6,520, team assemblers was the largest occupation within the production group, followed by first-line supervisors of production and operating workers (4,800) and machinists (4,500). Among the highest paying jobs were power distributors and dispatchers and gas plant operators, with mean hourly wages of \$34.61 and \$30.02, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were laundry and dry-cleaning workers (\$9.86) and pressers of textile, garment, and related materials (\$10.05). (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\\_17140.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_17140.htm))

Location quotients allow for the exploration of a metropolitan 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 Cincinnati-Middletown Metropolitan Statistical Area, above average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the production group. For instance, metal-refining furnace operators and tenders; and rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders of metal and plastic in Cincinnati were both employed at 3.6 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic had a location quotient of 1.0 in Cincinnati, 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 Jobs & 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 Cincinnati 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 Cincinnati-Middletown Metropolitan Statistical Area included 7,612 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](http://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](http://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 **Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties of Ohio; Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton and Pendleton Counties of Kentucky; and Dearborn, Franklin, and Ohio Counties of Indiana.

### Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at [www.bls.gov/ro5/home.htm](http://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, Cincinnati-Hamilton Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010**

Occupation	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level <sup>[1]</sup>	Location quotient <sup>[2]</sup>	Hourly	Annual
Production occupations	70,490	1.1	\$17.18	\$35,740
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	4,800	1.1	27.63	57,480
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	210	1.8	14.46	30,070
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	1,200	0.9	13.42	27,920
Electromechanical equipment assemblers	210	0.6	14.80	30,790
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	510	0.9	16.26	33,820
Fiberglass laminators and fabricators	110	0.8	15.31	31,850
Team assemblers	6,520	0.9	13.74	28,580
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	1,930	1.0	15.37	31,960
Bakers	890	0.8	12.35	25,680
Butchers and meat cutters	830	0.9	15.06	31,330
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	290	0.2	10.88	22,640
Slaughterers and meat packers	560	0.8	10.73	22,310
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	60	0.4	14.42	29,990
Food batchmakers	670	0.9	13.19	27,440
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	360	1.5	13.78	28,670
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	1,110	1.2	17.29	35,960
Computer numerically controlled machine tool programmers, metal and plastic	100	0.8	26.98	56,110
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	690	1.2	16.79	34,930
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	60	0.4	17.90	37,230
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	870	3.6	17.47	36,340
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	1,950	1.4	14.88	30,950
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	320	1.9	16.94	35,240
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	600	1.1	17.09	35,540
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	450	1.5	17.28	35,950
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	140	0.9	18.88	39,280
Machinists	4,500	1.7	19.43	40,410
Metal-refining furnace operators and tenders	420	3.6	19.52	40,590
Pourers and casters, metal	<sup>[3]</sup>	<sup>[3]</sup>	17.73	36,870
Patternmakers, metal and plastic	110	3.4	21.03	43,750
Foundry mold and coremakers	100	1.3	16.73	34,790
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	890	1.0	14.98	31,160
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	940	1.8	20.21	42,030
Tool and die makers	680	1.3	22.83	47,490
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	1,860	0.8	18.48	38,440
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,010	3.4	15.90	33,080
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	<sup>[3]</sup>	<sup>[3]</sup>	19.50	40,550
Layout workers, metal and plastic	60	0.9	16.45	34,220
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	400	1.7	14.39	29,940
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	80	0.9	19.49	40,540
Metal workers and plastic workers, all other	<sup>[3]</sup>	<sup>[3]</sup>	16.48	34,280
Prepress technicians and workers	550	1.5	17.00	35,370
Printing press operators	2,140	1.5	17.00	35,350
Print binding and finishing workers	830	2.0	14.23	29,590
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	1,390	0.9	9.86	20,500

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Cincinnati-Hamilton Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2010--continued**

Occupation	Employment		Mean Wages	
	Level <sup>[1]</sup>	Location quotient <sup>[2]</sup>	Hourly	Annual
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	360	0.8	\$10.05	\$20,910
Sewing machine operators	[3]	[3]	11.71	24,350
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	290	1.5	13.73	28,560
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	100	0.8	11.71	24,370
Upholsterers	150	0.7	13.90	28,900
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other	30	0.3	17.40	36,180
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	340	0.5	16.57	34,470
Furniture finishers	60	0.6	16.03	33,350
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	70	0.2	13.33	27,720
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	360	0.8	13.58	28,250
Woodworkers, all other	70	1.1	13.44	27,950
Power distributors and dispatchers	110	1.5	34.61	71,980
Power plant operators	650	2.1	29.91	62,200
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	250	0.9	25.28	52,580
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	660	0.8	20.57	42,790
Chemical plant and system operators	340	1.0	26.29	54,680
Gas plant operators	40	0.4	30.02	62,440
Petroleum pump system operators, refinery operators, and gaugers	100	0.3	29.57	61,510
Plant and system operators, all other	[3]	[3]	30.49	63,410
Chemical equipment operators and tenders	1,030	2.9	23.56	49,000
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders	100	0.3	20.05	41,710
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders	160	0.6	15.16	31,520
Grinding and polishing workers, hand	350	1.7	14.95	31,100
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,910	2.0	18.89	39,280
Cutters and trimmers, hand	60	0.5	14.12	29,370
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders	630	1.3	15.41	32,050
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	650	1.3	16.35	34,010
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	[3]	[3]	15.62	32,490
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	3,580	1.2	17.30	35,990
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	260	1.6	21.63	44,980
Dental laboratory technicians	310	1.1	20.79	43,240
Medical appliance technicians	[3]	[3]	20.43	42,490
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	190	0.9	15.59	32,430
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	3,950	1.5	14.90	30,980
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	950	1.6	17.03	35,420
Painters, transportation equipment	160	0.5	19.27	40,090
Painting, coating, and decorating workers	160	0.9	11.34	23,590
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	280	0.6	11.75	24,440
Adhesive bonding machine operators and tenders	190	1.6	15.51	32,270
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders	100	0.7	14.38	29,900
Etchers and engravers	[3]	[3]	13.76	28,610
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	70	0.3	14.24	29,630
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	1,000	1.5	15.53	32,290
Tire builders	[3]	[3]	13.51	28,100
Helpers--production workers	3,590	1.2	12.28	25,550
Production workers, all other	1,560	0.9	14.39	29,930

[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.