

Working for less: Most common Dayton jobs pay too little*

Too many jobs in Dayton pay too little and many pay less as a share of poverty than they did nearly two decades ago. New data released by the U.S. Department of Labor show that seven of the Dayton area’s 10 most common jobs pay the typical worker too little to feed a family of three without food assistance (earnings under 130 percent of poverty typically qualify). At a time when state and federal policymakers are determined to erect new barriers to food assistance and health care, these new data show that the challenge is not requiring people to work, as most already do. Rather, the true challenge is getting employers—many of which are major international corporations with vast profits—to pay their workers a fair wage with benefits and set a schedule that provides some measure of job security.

Working for Less				
Most common occupations in the Dayton metropolitan area, by employment, 2017				
Top 10 occupations 2017	Total Employment	Median Hourly Wage	Median Annual Salary	Median annual earnings as a share of poverty
Retail Salespersons-	11,750	\$10.13	\$21,060	103%
Registered Nurses+	11,670	\$31.37	\$65,260	320%
Food Prep & Serving Workers, including Fast Food+	11,500	\$9.44	\$19,630	96%
Cashiers-	8,980	\$9.19	\$19,120	94%
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers-	7,640	\$12.15	\$25,270	124%
Waiters & Waitresses+	6,920	\$9.29	\$19,310	95%
Office Clerks+	6,640	\$15.57	\$32,390	159%
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping+	6,190	\$11.96	\$24,870	122%
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers-	5,910	\$11.54	\$24,000	118%
Customer Service Reps+	5,480	\$15.67	\$32,590	160%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey, May 2017 estimates, available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>, accessed April 13, 2018. Largest detail occupations in Dayton MSA by employment. Median annual earnings shown as a share of the poverty threshold for a family of three in 2017 (\$20,420). The gross monthly income threshold for food assistance is generally 130 percent of poverty. Red text highlights the occupations paying a typical wage below this threshold. (-) indicates a median wage lower than the state median for that occupation. (+) indicates a median wage higher than the state’s for that occupation.

Many of Ohio’s most common jobs now simply pay too little to eliminate need. That is also true in Dayton. Policymakers should not restrict access to food and health insurance when so many jobs offer neither. Low wages were not always so ubiquitous in Dayton. In 2000, five of the 10 most common occupations paid so little that a family of three was left dependent on food assistance to get by- now it’s seven. Some occupations paid less as a share of poverty in 2017 than they did a decade and a half ago. The new rules of Ohio’s labor market are so tilted in favor of corporate employers that many Daytonians will not be able to work their way to self-sufficiency.

* By Hannah Halbert, with research assistance from Isaac Miller

Wrong Direction			
Dayton occupations, employment and median annual wage: 2000 and 2017			
Top 10 occupations 2000	Earnings as share of poverty	Top 10 occupations 2017	Earnings as share of poverty
Retail Salespersons	114%	Retail Salespersons-	103%
Cashiers	99%	Registered Nurses+	320%
Team Assemblers	181%	Food Prep & Serving Workers, including Fast Food-	96%
Registered Nurses	296%	Cashiers-	94%
Waiters and Waitresses	94%	Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers-	124%
General & Operations Managers	403%	Waiters & Waitresses+	95%
Food Prep & Serving Workers, including Fast Food	100%	Office Clerks+	159%
Laborers & Freight, Stock & Material Movers	150%	Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping-	122%
Secretaries, Except Legal Medical	153%	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers-	118%
Janitors & Cleaners, except Maids & Housekeeping+	124%	Customer Service Reps+	160%

Source: BLS, OES Survey, 2000 Dayton MSA estimates and May 2017 estimates, accessed 4/13/18 at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>. Largest detail occupations in Dayton MSA by employment. Median annual earnings shown as share of poverty threshold for a family of three in 2000 (\$14,150) and 2017 (\$20,420). The gross monthly income threshold for food assistance is generally 130 percent of poverty. Red font notes occupations that have median annual earnings under 130% of poverty for a family of three. (+) indicates earnings increased since 2000, (-) indicates the earnings decreased since 2000, as a share of poverty.

Dayton on average had 389,000 jobs last year. That’s 3,800 fewer jobs than in 2007, when the last recession began. Dayton is still struggling for a solid recovery. One top job, registered nurse, provides better earnings. Its continued strength relies in part on maintaining health coverage. But most of the jobs that have grown over recent years offer less income and stability than those lost. Manufacturing took the biggest hit. Growing sectors, like leisure and hospitality, often pay poorly and lack benefits.

Job quality has been eroded. Tax policy has sent big cuts to the wealthiest, shrinking funding to support education, infrastructure, and healthcare—investments that help working people and their kids get ahead.

Policy Matters Ohio has set out [10 policy priorities](#) that help working people by raising wages, extending overtime protections, providing paid leave, preserving public jobs and more. These new data show that such policies are essential in Dayton where jobs still make it hard to get by.

