

## Employment by Sector in Miami-Dade County 2007, 2010 and 2013

In this issue of At a Glance we look at how the Miami-Dade economy has evolved during the ongoing cycle that started in 2007. We look at a snapshot taken at the peak and at the trough of the business cycle, as well as our current condition. Our analysis is based on the change in employment by sector. Our source is Payroll Employment as provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figure 1 is a graphical representation of the conditions prevalent in 2007, 2010, and 2013. Figure 1 contains three columns: the first represents employment by sector in May 2007, the May with the highest employment ever; the second column represents May 2010, the May with the lowest employment level in the subsequent years; and the third column represents May 2013, the latest May which also happens to be three years after the trough, as the trough came three years after the peak.

The total height of each column represents the level of total employment during that month; the height of each section -within each column represents the level of employment for a specific sector. Sectors are ordered top to bottom from most employment to least employment. The arrows' directions indicate whether employment between the time periods increased or decreased, while the thickness of the arrows represents the magnitude of the change.

Payroll employment can fluctuate quite a lot during the year, both in terms of total employment and in terms of the share represented by each sector. To put aside the cyclical variations we selected the same month for all three years analyzed. In addition, the month of May was selected because it is similar to annual average employment both in terms of total employment and shares of employment by sector.

The following changes in employment within Miami-Dade County are depicted in Figure 1:

Just over 7.5 percent, or 80,500, of total payroll jobs were lost between May 2007 and May 2010. Forty percent, or 31,800, of those lost jobs have not been regained -.

- Only the "Educational and Health Services" and "Leisure and Hospitality" sectors added to their payroll during the 2007 – 2010 period. Both sectors continued to add jobs going forward. "Educational and Health Services" added 7.4 percent, or 11,200, to their payrolls in the first period and then moderated its growth. Conversely, "Leisure and Hospitality" barely added jobs in the downturn but payroll additions grew rapidly in the recovery by adding close to 18 percent, or 18,500 jobs.
- All but three sectors gained jobs between May 2010 and May 2013.

- "Government" fell from the top position to the fourth during the six years analyzed. With the net gains achieved by "Educational and Health Services" and "Retail Trade" coupled with its own loss of 21,000 payroll jobs (see Box), "Government" now has the following distinctions: one of only two sectors to drop in rank; the only sector to move down three positions; the sector with the most payroll jobs lost during the "recovery", losing almost ten times more jobs than the next biggest loser in the list; and the sector with the second highest payroll jobs lost in the six year period.

- Miami-Dade is now even more of a service economy. The two non-service sectors on the list, "Construction" and "Manufacturing", went from having a combined share of 9.7 percent of total employment in 2007 to having a combined share of 6.3 percent in 2013. Both sectors lost jobs in both time periods; besides "Government", they are the only two sectors to have shed jobs during the "recovery". "Construction" went from ranking 9th to ranking 11th in terms of employment; it lost the most jobs during the downturn, with a drop of 41 percent, or 23,100 jobs, and was the second-largest loser during the "recovery", with an additional 7 percent, or 2,300 jobs, drop.

"Professional and Business Services", "Wholesale Trade", "Financial Activities", "Other Services" "Information", "Retail Trade" and "Transportation and Utilities" lost ground during the downturn and, with the exception of "Retail Trade" and "Transportation and Utilities", have not fully recovered.

Figure 1

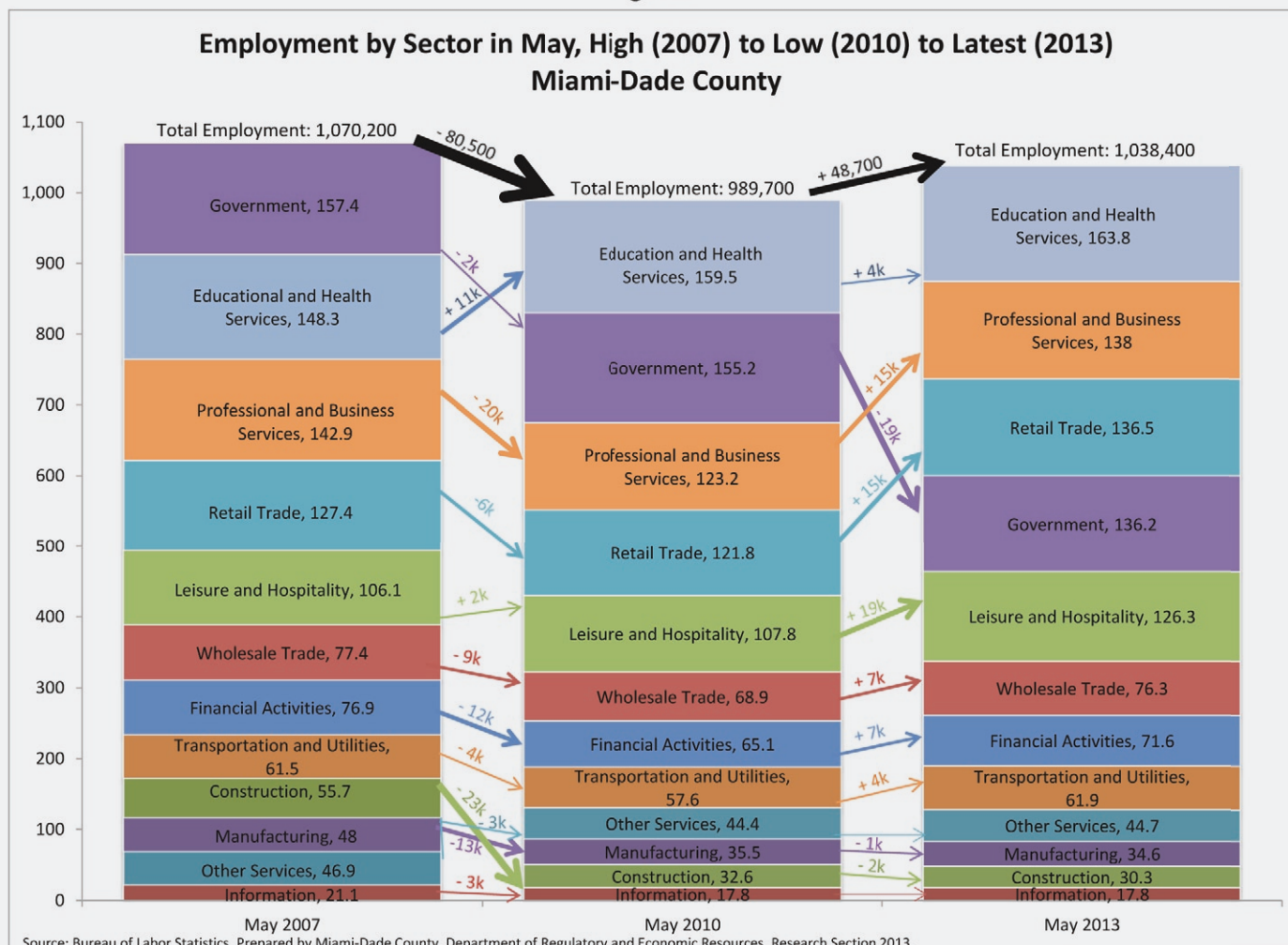


Figure 2 breaks down "Government" employment by level. It makes clear that the decline in government payrolls came exclusively on the part of Local Government, with the Federal Government actually increasing its numbers for 2010, most likely as the result of hiring to conduct the decennial census.

Figure 2

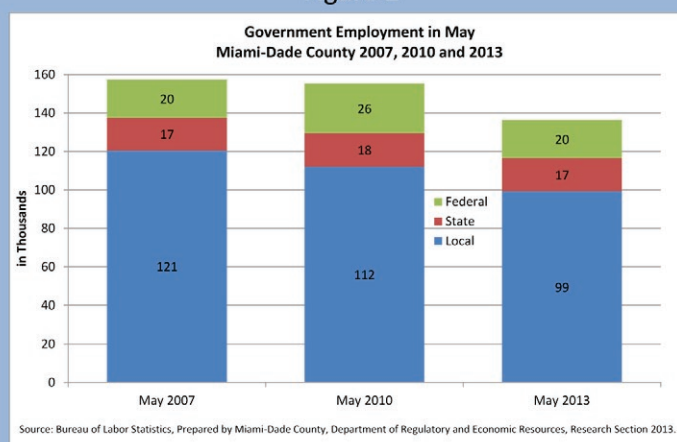


Table 1  
Payroll Employment in Miami-Dade County  
May 2007, 2010 and 2013

Ranking as of			Sector	Payroll Employment					
May-07	May-10	May-13		May-07		May-10		May-13	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
				in '000s	of Total	in '000s	of Total	in '000s	of Total
2	1	1	Education and Health Services	148.3	13.9	159.5	16.1	163.8	15.8
3	3	2	Professional and Business Services	142.9	13.4	123.2	12.4	138.0	13.3
4	4	3	Retail Trade	127.4	11.9	121.8	12.3	136.5	13.1
1	2	4	Government	157.4	14.7	155.2	15.7	136.2	13.1
--	--	--	Local	120.5		112.1		99.2	
--	--	--	State	17.1		17.5		17.4	
--	--	--	Federal	19.8		25.6		19.6	
5	5	5	Leisure and Hospitality	106.1	9.9	107.8	10.9	126.3	12.2
6	6	6	Wholesale Trade	77.4	7.2	68.9	7.0	76.3	7.3
7	7	7	Financial Activities	76.9	7.2	65.1	6.6	71.6	6.9
8	8	8	Transportation and Utilities	61.5	5.7	57.6	5.8	61.9	6.0
11	9	9	Other Services	46.9	4.4	44.4	4.5	44.7	4.3
10	10	10	Manufacturing	48.0	4.5	35.5	3.6	34.6	3.3
9	11	11	Construction	55.7	5.2	32.6	3.3	30.3	2.9
12	12	12	Information	21.1	2.0	17.8	1.8	17.8	1.7
13	13	13	Mining and Logging	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Prepared by Miami-Dade County, Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Research Section 2013.