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Occupational Employment and Wages in Green Bay — May 2015

Workers in the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$20.40 in May 2015, about 12 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.23, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Charlene Peiffer noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were lower than their respective national averages in 15 of the 22 major occupational groups including legal; management; and computer and mathematical. Two groups had significantly higher wages than their respective national averages.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 2 of the 22 occupational groups: production, and personal care and service. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; and healthcare support. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Green Bay	United States	Green Bay	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$23.23	\$20.40*	-12
Management	5.0	4.3*	55.30	43.66*	-21
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	4.9	35.48	28.30*	-20
Computer and Mathematical	2.9	2.6	41.43	32.50*	-22
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	1.6*	39.89	31.48*	-21
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	0.6*	34.24	27.33*	-20
Community and Social Services	1.4	1.1*	22.19	20.03*	-10
Legal	0.8	0.3*	49.74	35.44*	-29
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	5.2*	25.48	23.71	-7
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	1.3	27.39	19.27*	-30
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	5.8	5.5	37.40	35.86	-4
Healthcare Support	2.9	2.2*	14.19	14.58	3
Protective Service	2.4	2.1*	21.45	18.42*	-14
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	8.5*	10.98	9.82*	-11
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	2.5*	13.02	12.39*	-5
Personal Care and Service	3.1	4.0*	12.33	10.73*	-13
Sales and Related	10.5	10.5	18.90	17.60*	-7
Office and Administrative Support	15.8	16.1	17.47	16.72*	-4
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	0.1*	12.67	16.66*	31
Construction and Extraction	4.0	3.7	22.88	23.77*	4
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	3.9	22.11	21.61*	-2
Production	6.6	11.0*	17.41	17.43	0
Transportation and Material Moving	6.9	7.9	16.90	16.85	0

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Green Bay is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

* 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.

One occupational group—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Green Bay had 18,450 jobs in production, accounting for 11.0 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.6-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$17.43, compared to the national wage of \$17.41.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the production group included team assemblers (1,620); printing press operators (1,200); and packaging and filling machine operators and tenders (1,190). Among the higher paying jobs were chemical equipment operators and tenders (\$29.69) and first-line supervisors of production and operating workers (\$26.77). At the lower end of the wage scale were laundry and dry-cleaning workers (\$10.44) and bakers (\$11.67). (Detailed occupational data for production are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/oes_24580.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area 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 Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the production group. For instance, paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders were employed at 10.3 times the national rate in Green Bay, and prepress technicians and workers, at 8.1 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, laundry and dry-cleaning workers had a location quotient of 0.9 in Green Bay, 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 Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the issuance of data for May 2015, the OES program has incorporated redefined metropolitan area definitions as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. OES data are available for 394 metropolitan areas, 38 metropolitan divisions, and 167 OES-defined nonmetropolitan areas. A listing of the areas and their definitions can be found at www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa_def.htm.

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. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations for all industries combined in the nation; the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 432 metropolitan areas and divisions; 167 nonmetropolitan areas; and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. National estimates are also available by industry for NAICS sectors, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industries, and by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year. May 2015 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, and November 2012. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 73.5 percent based on establishments and 69.6 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.9 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,947 establishments with a response rate of 75 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2015 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan 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 **Green Bay, Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Brown, Kewaunee, and Oconto Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/midwest. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Production Occupations	18,450	1.7	\$17.43	\$36,250
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,170	1.6	26.77	55,680
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	300	1.2	14.46	30,080
Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers	40	0.7	22.31	46,390
Engine and Other Machine Assemblers	40	0.9	19.03	39,590
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	370	3.8	22.22	46,220
Team Assemblers	1,620	1.2	14.97	31,140
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	170	0.6	12.28	25,550
Bakers	280	1.3	11.67	24,270
Butchers and Meat Cutters	190	1.1	18.22	37,900
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	650	3.5	13.64	28,370
Slaughterers and Meat Packers	130	1.4	16.27	33,840
Food and Tobacco Roasting, Baking, and Drying Machine Operators and Tenders	100	4.1	(5)	(5)
Food Batchmakers	500	3.1	15.66	32,570
Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	80	1.9	17.84	37,100
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	350	2.0	21.53	44,770
Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic	40	1.4	22.99	47,830
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	140	0.6	17.51	36,420
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	270	3.0	14.77	30,730
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	30	0.7	18.77	39,040
Machinists	860	1.8	21.38	44,480
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	80	0.5	15.80	32,860
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	80	0.7	15.12	31,460
Tool and Die Makers	30	0.4	21.98	45,730
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	690	1.5	18.95	39,410
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	60	2.5	17.52	36,430
Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	150	3.4	14.13	29,400
Prepress Technicians and Workers	350	8.1	18.76	39,020
Printing Press Operators	1,200	5.9	18.91	39,340
Print Binding and Finishing Workers	440	6.9	15.07	31,340
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	230	0.9	10.44	21,720
Sewing Machine Operators	70	0.4	13.68	28,440
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	360	3.2	16.02	33,320
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	40	0.7	15.11	31,440
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	140	1.5	15.08	31,370
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	100	2.3	25.05	52,100
Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	100	0.7	24.00	49,910
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	(5)	(5)	29.69	61,750
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	70	1.2	21.92	45,600
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	430	2.7	17.29	35,960
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	390	5.0	16.24	33,770
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	180	2.0	19.90	41,380

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015 - Continued

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers ...	690	1.1	16.80	34,940
Dental Laboratory Technicians	(5)	(5)	20.62	42,890
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	70	2.0	15.64	32,540
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders..	1,190	2.6	15.07	31,350
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.....	390	3.6	16.46	34,240
Painters, Transportation Equipment	(5)	(5)	17.04	35,440
Photographic Process Workers and Processing Machine Operators	60	2.2	12.96	26,960
Adhesive Bonding Machine Operators and Tenders	60	2.9	16.88	35,110
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders .	1,140	10.3	17.41	36,220
Helpers--Production Workers	870	1.6	14.19	29,520
Production Workers, All Other	330	1.1	16.36	34,020

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_24580.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) Estimates not released.