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Occupational Employment and Wages in Green Bay — May 2014

Workers in the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$19.99 in May 2014, about 12 percent below the nationwide average of \$22.71, 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 higher than their respective national averages in 2 of the 22 major occupational groups. Fifteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including legal; management; and computer and mathematical.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 3 of the 22 occupational groups: production; transportation and material moving; and personal care and service. Conversely, 12 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including education, training, and library; management; 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 2014

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%	\$22.71	\$19.99*	-12
Management	5.0	4.2*	54.08	43.52*	-20
Business and financial operations	5.1	4.7*	34.81	27.64*	-21
Computer and mathematical	2.8	2.6	40.37	31.74*	-21
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.6*	39.19	30.90*	-21
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.6*	33.69	27.41*	-19
Community and social services	1.4	1.1*	21.79	20.08*	-8
Legal	0.8	0.3*	48.61	33.24*	-32
Education, training, and library	6.2	5.1*	25.10	23.92	-5
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.3	1.5	26.82	21.90*	-18
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.8	5.4	36.54	35.43	-3
Healthcare support	2.9	2.2*	13.86	14.17	2
Protective service	2.4	1.8*	21.14	17.77*	-16
Food preparation and serving related	9.1	8.5*	10.57	9.71*	-8
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	2.8*	12.68	11.94*	-6
Personal care and service	3.1	3.9*	12.01	11.15*	-7
Sales and related	10.5	10.4	18.59	17.85	-4
Office and administrative support	16.0	16.0	17.08	16.28*	-5
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	0.1*	12.09	15.55*	29
Construction and extraction	3.9	3.6	22.40	23.36*	4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.2	21.74	20.83*	-4
Production	6.6	11.2*	17.06	17.01	0

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

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 2014 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Green Bay	United States	Green Bay	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Transportation and material moving	6.8	8.4*	16.57	15.82*	-5

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 18,610 jobs in production, accounting for 11.2 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.6-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$17.01, compared to the national wage of \$17.06.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the production group included paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders (1,560), packaging and filling machine operators and tenders (1,420), and first-line supervisors of production and operating workers (1,160). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of production and operating workers; and chemical equipment operators and tenders, with mean hourly wages of \$25.93 and \$25.45, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were laundry and dry-cleaning workers (\$10.00) and bakers (\$10.73). (Detailed occupational data for production are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2014/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 13.8 times the national rate in Green Bay, and prepress technicians and workers, at 6.7 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers 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.

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 are also surveyed, but their data are not included in the national estimates. 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 2014 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, and November 2011. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 74.3 percent based on establishments and 70.5 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.1 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 1,959 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.

The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm, respectively.

The May 2014 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.

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/2014/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 2014

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Production Occupations	18,610	1.7	\$17.01	\$35,380
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	1,160	1.6	25.93	53,930
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	290	1.2	13.56	28,200
Engine and Other Machine Assemblers	130	2.8	22.72	47,250
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	320	3.4	19.33	40,210
Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators	(5)	(5)	13.30	27,650
Team Assemblers	1,140	0.8	14.89	30,970
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	250	0.9	11.82	24,580
Bakers	320	1.5	10.73	22,320
Butchers and Meat Cutters	280	1.7	18.42	38,320
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	750	4.1	13.65	28,400
Slaughterers and Meat Packers	140	1.3	15.13	31,460
Food Batchmakers	520	3.5	15.58	32,400
Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	110	2.5	16.29	33,890
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	320	1.8	20.34	42,300
Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic	40	1.2	24.22	50,380
Forging Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	40	1.7	15.19	31,590
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	180	0.8	16.88	35,100
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	190	2.2	16.38	34,070
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	50	1.0	18.66	38,820
Milling and Planing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(5)	(5)	20.28	42,180
Machinists	750	1.6	20.05	41,710
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	(5)	(5)	16.46	34,240
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	100	0.9	15.06	31,330
Tool and Die Makers	60	0.6	23.64	49,160
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	400	0.9	17.84	37,100
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	110	1.6	19.03	39,580
Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	60	2.4	16.50	34,320
Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	90	1.9	15.70	32,650
Prepress Technicians and Workers	300	6.7	19.51	40,590
Printing Press Operators	970	4.7	19.00	39,520
Print Binding and Finishing Workers	410	6.6	14.92	31,040
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	210	0.9	10.00	20,790
Sewing Machine Operators	70	0.4	13.60	28,290
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	290	2.7	15.49	32,210
Woodworking Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Except Sawing	230	2.7	14.11	29,350
Power Plant Operators	50	1.0	(5)	(5)
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	110	2.3	24.48	50,920
Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Operators	120	0.9	22.11	45,980
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	(5)	(5)	25.45	52,940
Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	100	2.0	21.82	45,390
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	70	1.8	15.45	32,130

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 2014 - Continued

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.....	340	2.3	17.20	35,780
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.....	440	5.7	16.03	33,350
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.....	130	1.6	21.00	43,680
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers ...	700	1.2	16.62	34,570
Dental Laboratory Technicians	180	4.3	17.19	35,750
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	40	1.3	16.24	33,770
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders..	1,420	3.0	13.98	29,090
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders.....	390	3.6	14.97	31,140
Photographic Process Workers and Processing Machine Operators	80	2.2	13.18	27,410
Adhesive Bonding Machine Operators and Tenders	60	2.9	16.67	34,680
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders ..	1,560	13.8	18.54	38,570
Helpers--Production Workers	980	1.9	12.57	26,150
Production Workers, All Other	380	1.4	15.96	33,200

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Green Bay, WI, 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) Estimate not released.