N E W S   R E L E A S E

B U R E A U   O F   L A B O R   S T A T I S T I C S
U . S .   D E P A R T M E N T   O F   L A B O R

BLS

Occupational Employment and Wages in Green Bay — May 2018

Workers in the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of $21.91 in May 2018, about 12 percent below the nationwide average of $24.98, 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 17 of the 22 major occupational groups, including legal, management, and architecture and engineering. One group had an average wage that was significantly higher than its respective national average.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 2 of the 22 occupational groups: production and transportation and material moving. Conversely, nine groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including management; food preparation and serving related; and education, training, and library. (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 2018

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	$24.98	$21.91*	-12
Management	5.3	4.3*	58.44	49.36*	-16
Business and financial operations............................	5.3	4.8	36.98	29.49*	-20
Computer and mathematical	3.0	2.6	44.01	35.69*	-19
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.7	42.01	33.65*	-20
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.5*	36.62	30.47*	-17
Community and social service.................................	1.5	1.2*	23.69	22.42*	-5
Legal...	0.8	0.3*	52.25	41.31*	-21
Education, training, and library...............................	6.1	5.3*	27.22	23.53*	-14
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media.......	1.3	1.2	28.74	21.19*	-26
Healthcare practitioners and technical	6.0	6.1	39.42	34.94*	-11
Healthcare support	2.8	2.3*	15.57	15.49	-1
Protective service	2.4	1.8*	23.36	19.58*	-16
Food preparation and serving related	9.2	8.4*	12.30	10.68*	-13
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance ...	3.1	2.6	14.43	13.47*	-7
Personal care and service......................................	3.8	3.7	13.51	12.50*	-7
Sales and related	10.0	9.2	20.09	20.06	0
Office and administrative support............................	15.1	15.6	18.75	17.82*	-5
Farming, fishing, and forestry.................................	0.3	0.1*	14.49	18.16*	25
Construction and extraction....................................	4.1	4.1	24.62	24.66	0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	4.0	23.54	22.92*	-3
Production	6.3	11.9*	18.84	18.78	0
Transportation and material moving........................	7.1	8.2*	18.41	17.62*	-4

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

One occupational group—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Green Bay had 20,700 jobs in production, accounting for 11.9 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.3-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was $18.78, compared to the national wage of $18.84.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the production group included packaging and filling machine operators and tenders (1,900); paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders (1,900); and assemblers and fabricators, all other, including team assemblers (1,650). Among the higher-paying jobs in this group were first-line supervisors of production and operating workers as well as water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators, with mean hourly wages of $28.87 and $26.60, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders ($10.11) and pressers, textile, garment, and related materials ($11.65). (Detailed data for the production occupations are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/ 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 16.2 times the national rate in Green Bay, and print binding and finishing workers, at 5.8 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, assemblers and fabricators, all other, including team assemblers had a location quotient of 1.0 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.

Area Changes to the May 2018 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

OES continues to publish data for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas that cover the full geography of the United States. However, the level of detail available has decreased.

OES no longer publishes data for metropolitan divisions. Data for the 11 large metropolitan areas that contain divisions are now available at the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or New England City and Town Area (NECTA) level only.

In addition, some smaller nonmetropolitan areas have been combined to form larger nonmetropolitan areas. The May 2018 OES estimates contain data for 134 nonmetropolitan areas, compared with 167 nonmetropolitan areas in the May 2017 estimates.

More information on these area changes is available at www.bls.gov/oes/areas_2018.htm.

Implementing the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System

The OES program plans to begin implementing the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system with the May 2019 estimates, to be released by early April of 2020. Because each set of OES estimates is produced by combining three years of survey data, estimates for May 2019 and May 2020 will be based on a combination of survey data collected under the 2010 SOC and data collected under the 2018 SOC, and will use a hybrid of the two classification systems. The May 2021 OES estimates, to be released by early April of 2022, will be the first set of estimates based fully on the 2018 SOC. For more information, please see www.bls.gov/oes/soc_2018.htm.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 580 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-digit, most 4-digit, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

The OES survey is a cooperative effort between BLS and the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). BLS funds the survey and provides the procedures and technical support, while the State Workforce Agencies collect most of the data. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 180,000 to 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2018 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2018, November 2017, May 2017, November 2016, May 2016, and November 2015. The unweighted sample employment of 83 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 71 percent based on establishments and 68

percent based on weighted sampled employment. The sample in the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,800 establishments with a response rate of 77 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.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.

The May 2018 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2017 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 2017 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, WI 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/current/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 2018

Occupation [1]	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level [2]	Location quotient [3]	Hourly	Annual [4]
Production occupations	20,700	1.9	$18.78	$39,070
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers.....................	1,560	2.1	28.87	60,040
Electrical, electronic, and electromechanical assemblers, except coil winders, tapers, and finishers ...	540	1.6	15.60	32,450
Structural metal fabricators and fitters.............................	530	5.8	21.05	43,770
Assemblers and fabricators, all other, including team assemblers	1,650	1.0	15.27	31,750
Bakers	350	1.6	14.51	30,180
Butchers and meat cutters	150	0.9	18.59	38,660
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers	970	5.2	14.35	29,850
Slaughterers and meat packers	240	2.6	15.16	31,530
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	170	6.7	10.11	21,030
Food batchmakers..	860	4.5	18.66	38,800
Food cooking machine operators and tenders...............	90	2.3	17.82	37,070
Food processing workers, all other	330	6.4	13.05	27,140
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	550	3.1	22.49	46,790
Computer numerically controlled machine tool programmers, metal and plastic.......................	80	2.9	24.14	50,210
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	19.77	41,130
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	240	1.1	20.05	41,700
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	80	0.9	19.20	39,930
Machinists	590	1.3	21.28	44,250
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	40	0.2	18.08	37,600
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	18.30	38,070
Tool and die makers	70	0.8	21.57	44,860
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers........................	790	1.7	20.13	41,880
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	70	1.5	14.52	30,200
Prepress technicians and workers	140	4.0	18.26	37,980
Printing press operators	730	3.5	19.64	40,850
Print binding and finishing workers.................................	320	5.8	15.41	32,050
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	230	0.9	11.77	24,480
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials............	(5)	(5)	11.65	24,230
Sewing machine operators...	110	0.7	12.81	26,650
Tailors, dressmakers, and custom sewers	(5)	(5)	13.76	28,630
Upholsterers	30	0.8	15.23	31,690
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	230	1.9	17.60	36,610
Furniture finishers..	100	5.0	15.66	32,560
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood .	120	1.9	15.24	31,710
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing........	240	2.5	16.07	33,430
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	(5)	(5)	25.09	52,190
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	80	0.6	26.60	55,320
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders........................	40	0.6	21.84	45,430
Crushing, grinding, and polishing machine setters, operators, and tenders	(5)	(5)	21.89	45,520
Grinding and polishing workers, hand.............................	(5)	(5)	16.28	33,860
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	400	2.6	22.57	46,950

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 2018 - Continued

Occupation [1]	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level [2]	Location quotient [3]	Hourly	Annual [4]
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, and tenders	210	2.8	19.32	40,190
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers......	1,060	1.6	18.92	39,360
Dental laboratory technicians	160	3.8	17.07	35,500
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	70	1.9	17.57	36,540
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	1,900	4.0	17.78	36,980
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	140	1.3	18.46	38,390
Painters, transportation equipment	60	0.9	20.96	43,600
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	16.12	33,530
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders ...	1,900	16.2	20.27	42,160
Helpers--production workers	700	1.7	17.75	36,920
Production workers, all other..	(5)	(5)	15.04	31,290

Footnotes:

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