

Union Raises vs. Inflation Analysis

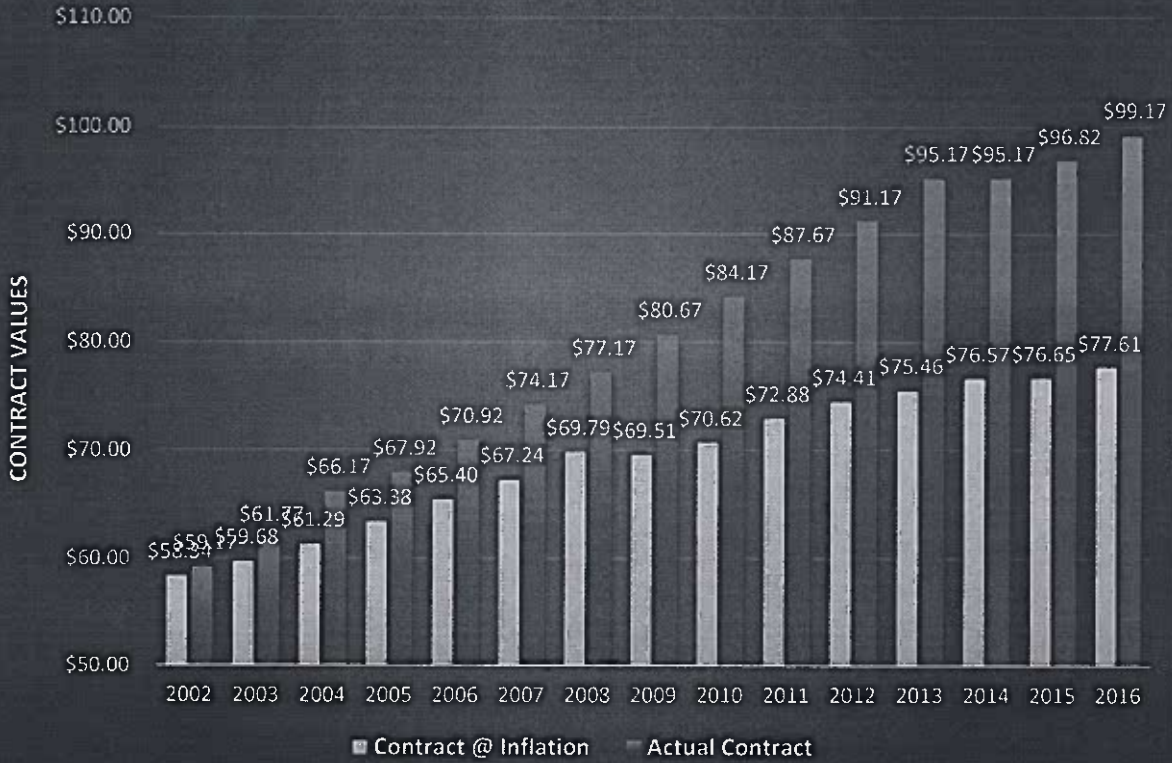
Beginning Union Contract Analysis January 1, 2002 to June 30, 2002 **\$ 57.42**

Year	Rate of Inflation	Raise @ Inflation	Contract @ Inflation	Contract Raise	Yearly Raise %	Actual Contract	Raise \$ Differential	Raise % Differential
2002	1.6%	\$0.92	\$58.34	\$1.75	3.0%	\$59.17	\$0.83	1.42%
2003	2.3%	\$1.34	\$59.68	\$2.60	4.4%	\$61.77	\$2.09	3.50%
2004	2.7%	\$1.61	\$61.29	\$4.40	7.1%	\$66.17	\$4.88	7.96%
2005	3.4%	\$2.08	\$63.38	\$1.75	2.6%	\$67.92	\$4.54	7.17%
2006	3.2%	\$2.03	\$65.40	\$3.00	4.4%	\$70.92	\$5.52	8.43%
2007	2.8%	\$1.83	\$67.24	\$3.25	4.6%	\$74.17	\$6.93	10.31%
2008	3.8%	\$2.55	\$69.79	\$3.00	4.0%	\$77.17	\$7.38	10.57%
2009	-0.4%	\$(0.28)	\$69.51	\$3.50	4.5%	\$80.67	\$11.16	16.05%
2010	1.6%	\$1.11	\$70.62	\$3.50	4.3%	\$84.17	\$13.55	19.18%
2011	3.2%	\$2.26	\$72.88	\$3.50	4.2%	\$87.67	\$14.79	20.29%
2012	2.1%	\$1.53	\$74.41	\$3.50	4.0%	\$91.17	\$16.76	22.52%
2013	1.5%	\$1.12	\$75.53	\$4.00	4.4%	\$95.17	\$19.64	26.00%
2014	1.6%	\$1.11	\$76.64	\$-	0.0%	\$95.17	\$18.53	24.17%
2015	0.1%	\$0.07	\$76.71	\$1.65	1.9%	\$96.82	\$20.11	26.21%
2016	1.3%	\$0.97	\$77.68	\$2.35	2.6%	\$99.17	\$21.49	27.66%
	2.57%	\$20.26		\$41.75	4.68%			

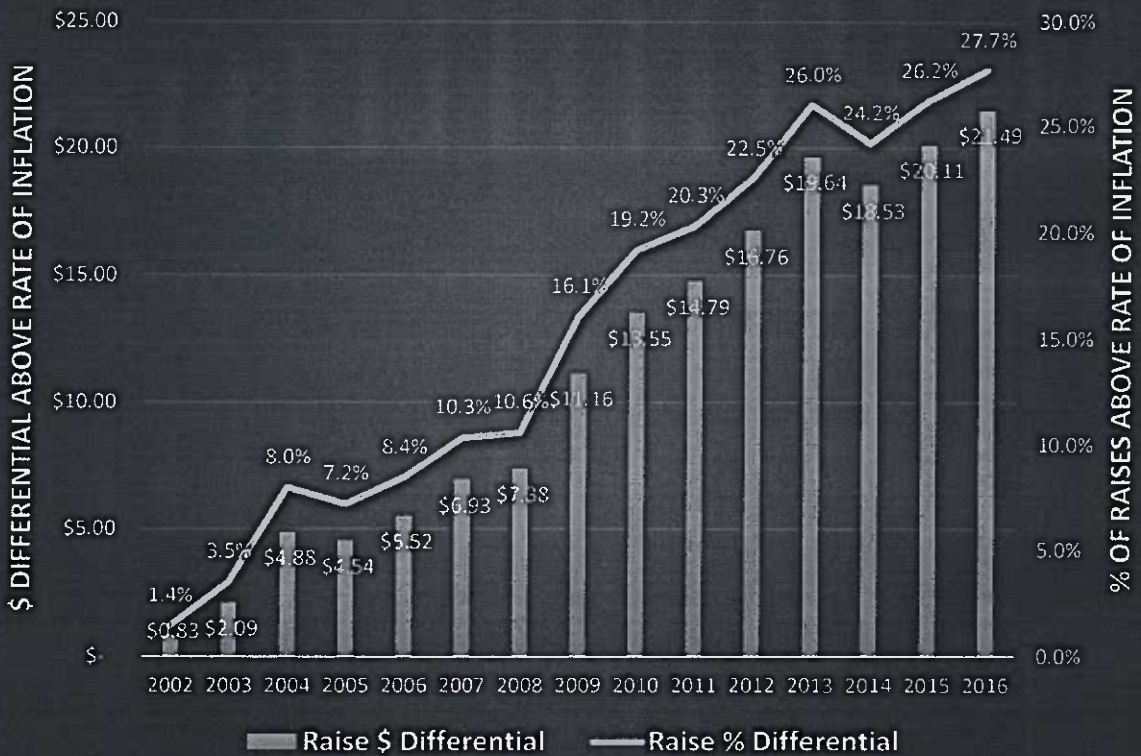
UNION RAISES AT INFLATION

The Union contract on January 1, 2002 to June 30, 2002 was \$57.42 per hour and the Union raises over the past 15 years have risen by \$41.75 compared to \$20.26 at the rate of inflation. The difference between the Union raise and the rate of inflation is 27.7%.

Union Raises vs. Inflation Analysis



Differential of Raises Above Inflation



LOCAL 12's ANNUITY PROJECTIONS

- The Local 12 contract over the last 15 years has increased far above what inflation has been. If the Local 12 increases over the past 15 years had only matched inflation, the contract rate would be \$77.68. The contract rate far exceeds that and is now **\$99.17**.
- The annuity benefit at the current contribution rate (\$10.10/hour) for a 25 year old Local 12 member working since age 21 who retires at age 60 can expect to have almost 3 MILLION dollars in his or her annuity (at current dollars)!
- That means a monthly, pre-tax income of \$19,310 in today's dollars if the annuity stays AS IS! And that does not include your separate, additional pension benefit or Social Security!
- If the 25 year old worked until age 65, this benefit can expect to grow to over 4 MILLION dollars and a pre-tax monthly income of \$29,565!

Local 12 Annuity Plan

25 Year Old - Active In Plan 60 Year Old - Retirement

Jun 12, 2017

Assumptions	
Monthly Annuity contributions (Based on 1680 hours per year)	\$1,414
Pay periods per year based on 48 weeks at 35 hours per week	12
Expected annual rate of return	7.00%
Age at the end of this tax year	25
Anticipated retirement age	60
Current value of Annuity	\$22,898
Date (the "as of" date for the current value)	January 1, 2017
The date of the year end	December 31, 2017
Marginal tax rate (federal plus state)	35.00%

Tax Deferred Annuity Plan Growth	
Age	Estimated Annuity Value
25	\$41,970
30	\$160,097
40	\$559,678
60	\$2,902,366
Pre-tax retirement income (From retirement age to 90 years old)	
Monthly income	\$19,310
After-tax retirement income (From retirement age to 90 years old)	
Monthly income	\$12,551

Local 12 Annuity Plan

25 Year Old - Active In Plan 65 Year Old - Retirement

Jun 12, 2017

Assumptions	
Monthly Annuity contributions (Based on 1680 hours per year)	\$1,414
Pay periods per year based on 48 weeks at 35 hours per week	12
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Tax Deferred Annuity Plan Growth	
Age	Estimated Annuity Value
25	\$41,970
30	\$160,097
40	\$559,678
65	\$4,183,053
Pre-tax retirement income (From retirement age to 90 years old)	
Monthly income	\$29,565
After-tax retirement income (From retirement age to 90 years old)	
Monthly income	\$19,217



NYC construction industry generated \$66B in 2016: report

Spending hit \$42.4B last year, New York Building Congress claims

By [Kathryn Brenzel](#) | May 23, 2017 07:00AM



Carlo Scissura and an NYC construction site (Credit: NYC.gov and Getty Images)

The construction industry in New York City generated \$66.3 billion last year, thanks in large part to a record amount of spending.

A new report by the New York Building Congress adjusts 2016's total construction spending to \$42.4 billion, slightly lower than earlier projections of \$43 billion. Still, the figure represents the first time in the city's history that spending crossed the \$40 billion threshold. A majority of this spending — \$17.1 billion — was in non-residential construction, which includes office, institutional and hotel projects. Government construction followed with \$12.7 billion and then residential with \$12.6 billion, according to the report.

The total economic impact is up from 2015, when the industry generated \$64.9 billion, and in 2014, when it generated \$51.5 billion.

"The bottom line is, the construction industry is on fire," Carlo Scissura, president of the Building Congress, told *The Real Deal* on Monday.

But another report released last week highlights the downside of a bustling construction industry. In its annual international construction report, Turner & Townsend noted that the city is one of 24 it classifies as "overstretched" due to high construction and labor costs. The report estimated the average cost of construction to be \$354 per square foot, and the average hourly wage for construction workers to be just under \$100. The report estimates that construction costs will increase by 3.5 percent in 2017.

Scissura noted that construction has had a "ripple effect" on other industries. The Building Congress estimates that \$12.1 billion of 2016's total construction-related economic output can be attributed to income produced by industry-related services, like those provided by architectural, engineering and legal firms. Another \$11.8 billion can be pinned to the "multiplied impact of construction," which is indirect spending by construction workers on things like transportation, food, clothing and other "local consumer" products.

View a list of contractors in TRData's companies database, [click here](#))

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Union Members in New York and New Jersey — 2016

In 2016, union members accounted for 23.6 percent of wage and salary workers in New York and 16.1 percent in New Jersey, compared with 24.7 and 15.4 percent, respectively, in 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that New York continued to have the highest union membership rate in the nation. (See [chart 1](#) and [table A](#).) Nationwide, union members accounted for 10.7 percent of employed wage and salary workers in 2016, down 0.4 percentage point from 2015. Since 1989, when comparable state data became available, both New York and New Jersey union membership rates have been above the U.S. average.

News Release Information

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Contacts

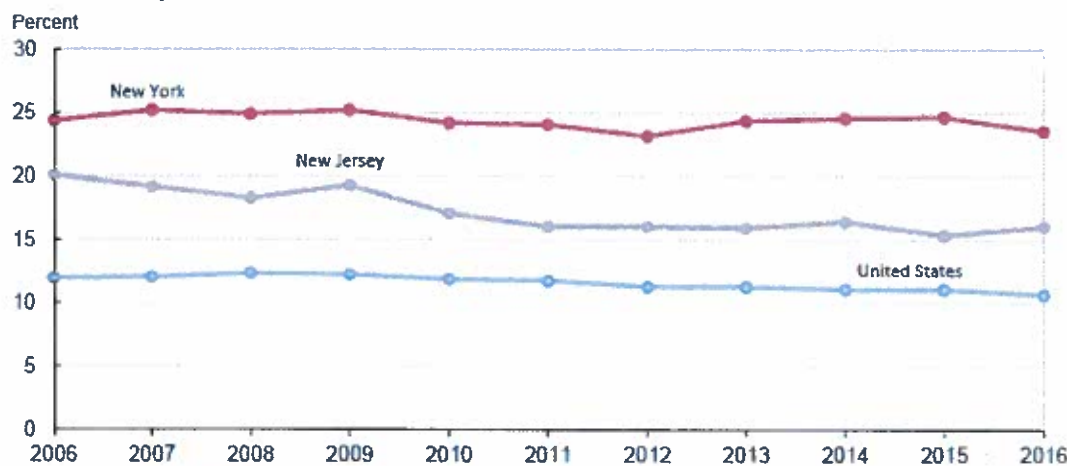
Technical information:
(646) 264-3600
BLInfoNY@bls.gov
www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey

Media contact:
(646) 264-3620

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Chart 1. Members of unions as a percent of employed in the United States, New York, and New Jersey, 2006–2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New York had 1,942,000 union members in 2016 and New Jersey, 644,000. In addition to these members, another 133,000 wage and salary workers in New York and 22,000 in New Jersey were represented by a union on their main job or covered by an employee association or contract while not union members themselves. (See [table A](#).) Nationwide, 14.6 million wage and salary workers were union members in 2016 and 1.7 million wage and salary workers were not affiliated with a union but had jobs covered by a union contract.

Table A. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers in New York and New Jersey, annual averages, 2006–2016 (numbers in thousands)

Year	Total employed	Members of unions (1)		Represented by unions (2)	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
New York					

Occupational Employment Statistics

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Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2016

47-2132 Insulation Workers, Mechanical

Apply insulating materials to pipes or ductwork, or other mechanical systems in order to help control and maintain temperature.

- [National estimates for this occupation](#)
- [Industry profile for this occupation](#)
- [Geographic profile for this occupation](#)

National estimates for this occupation: [Top](#)

Employment estimate and mean wage estimates for this occupation:

Employment (1)	Employment RSE (3)	Mean hourly wage	Mean annual wage (2)	Wage RSE (3)
27,270	5.1 %	\$24.57	\$51,100	2.1 %

Percentile wage estimates for this occupation:

Percentile	10%	25%	50% (Median)	75%	90%
Hourly Wage	\$13.91	\$16.97	\$21.84	\$29.46	\$40.50
Annual Wage (2)	\$28,920	\$35,300	\$45,430	\$61,270	\$84,230

Industry profile for this occupation: [Top](#)

Industries with the highest published employment and wages for this occupation are provided. For a list of all industries with employment in this occupation, see the [Create Customized Tables](#) function.

Industries with the highest levels of employment in this occupation:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Building Equipment Contractors	15,670	0.79	\$23.83	\$49,570
Building Finishing Contractors	5,400	0.70	\$27.21	\$56,590
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,920	0.46	\$23.77	\$49,450
Federal Executive Branch (OES Designation)	490	0.02	\$24.43	\$50,810
Utility System Construction	420	0.08	\$20.59	\$42,820

Industries with the highest concentration of employment in this occupation:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Building Equipment Contractors	15,670	0.79	\$23.83	\$49,570
Building Finishing Contractors	5,400	0.70	\$27.21	\$56,590
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,920	0.46	\$23.77	\$49,450
Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	170	0.08	\$17.51	\$36,420
Remediation and Other Waste Management Services	110	0.08	\$30.17	\$62,760

Top paying industries for this occupation:

Industry	Employment (1)	Percent of industry employment	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Remediation and Other Waste Management Services	110	0.08	\$30.17	\$62,760
Nonresidential Building Construction	360	0.05	\$27.71	\$57,640
Building Finishing Contractors	5,400	0.70	\$27.21	\$56,590
Lumber and Other Construction Materials Merchant				

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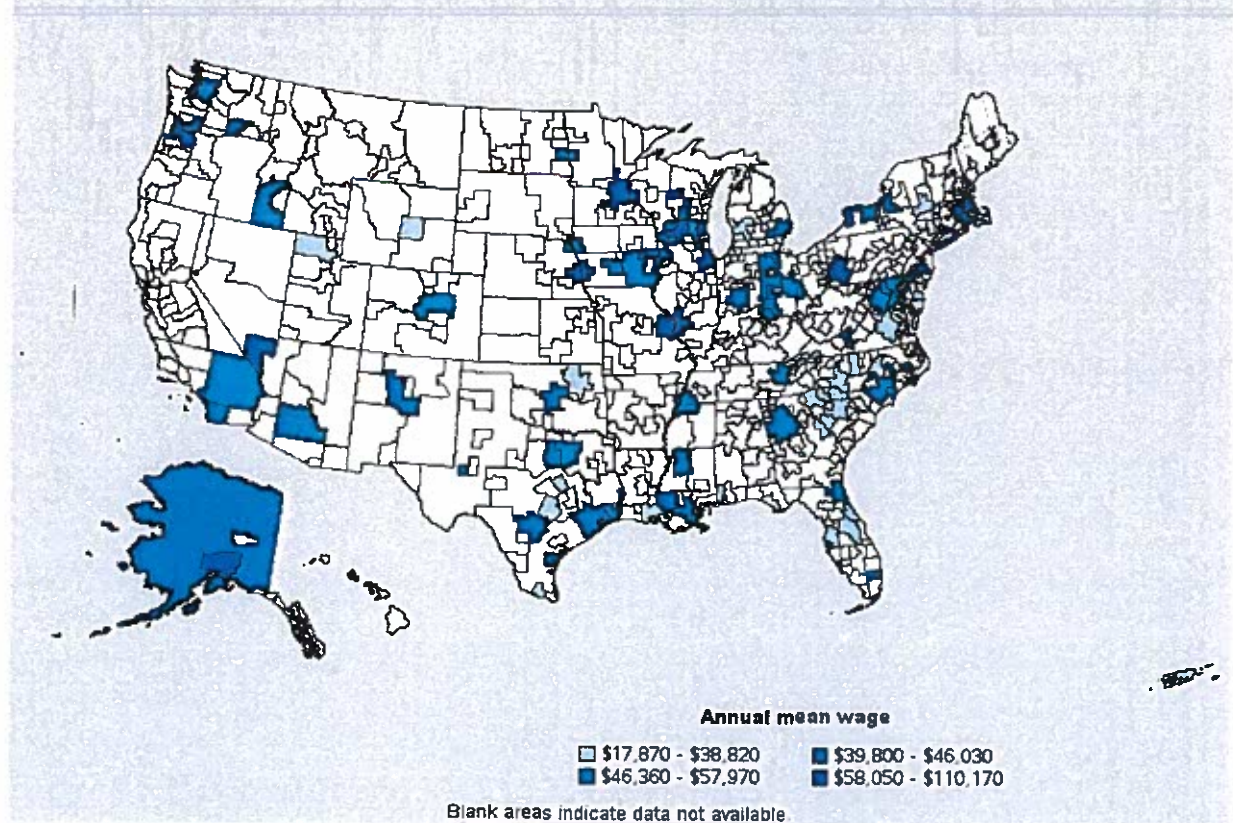
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Annual mean wage of insulation workers, mechanical, by area, May 2016



Top paying metropolitan areas for this occupation:

Metropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Nassau County-Suffolk County, NY Metropolitan Division	240	0.19	0.96	\$52.97	\$110,170
Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury Town, MA-NH NECTA Division	80	1.21	6.21	\$42.77	\$88,950
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	320	0.28	1.46	\$39.76	\$82,710
Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division	80	0.16	0.83	\$39.04	\$81,200
Kennewick-Richland, WA	(8)	(8)	(8)	\$38.85	\$80,810
Anchorage, AK	(8)	(8)	(8)	\$37.33	\$77,640
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA NECTA Division	250	0.14	0.71	\$35.75	\$74,360
Chicago-Naperville-Arlington Heights, IL Metropolitan Division	(8)	(8)	(8)	\$35.72	\$74,300
Madison, WI	40	0.10	0.53	\$35.26	\$73,340
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	(8)	(8)	(8)	\$34.75	\$72,280

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest employment in this occupation:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment (1)	Employment per thousand jobs	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
Balance of Alaska nonmetropolitan area	140	1.96	10.11	\$27.87	\$57,970
Southeast Iowa nonmetropolitan area	100	0.45	2.30	\$21.76	\$45,270
South Central Wisconsin nonmetropolitan area	80	0.37	1.91	\$26.10	\$54,290

Nonmetropolitan areas with the highest concentration of jobs and location quotients in this occupation:

Nonmetropolitan area	Employment	Employment per thousand	Location quotient (9)	Hourly mean wage	Annual mean wage (2)
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Economic News Release

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Union Members Summary

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST) Thursday, January 26, 2017

USD-17-0107

Technical information: (202) 691-6378 * cpsinfo@bls.gov * www.bls.gov/cps

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 * PressOffice@bls.gov

UNION MEMBERS -- 2016

The union membership rate--the percent of wage and salary workers who were members of unions--was 10.7 percent in 2016, down 0.4 percentage point from 2015, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of wage and salary workers belonging to unions, at 14.6 million in 2016, declined by 240,000 from 2015. In 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available, the union membership rate was 20.1 percent, and there were 17.7 million union workers.

The data on union membership are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 eligible households that obtains information on employment and unemployment among the nation's civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and over. For more information, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Highlights from the 2016 data:

- Public-sector workers had a union membership rate (34.4 percent) more than five times higher than that of private-sector workers (6.4 percent). (See table 3.)
- Workers in education, training, and library occupations and in protective service occupations had the highest unionization rates (34.6 percent and 34.5 percent, respectively). (See table 3.)
- Men continued to have a slightly higher union membership rate (11.2 percent) than women (10.2 percent). (See table 1.)
- Black workers were more likely to be union members than were White, Asian, or Hispanic workers. (See table 1.)
- Median weekly earnings of nonunion workers (\$802) were 80 percent of earnings for workers who were union members (\$1,004). (The comparisons of earnings in this release are on a broad level and do not control for many factors that can be important in explaining earnings differences.) (See table 2.)
- Among states, New York continued to have the highest union membership rate (23.6 percent), while South Carolina continued to have the lowest (1.6 percent). (See table 5.)

Industry and Occupation of Union Members

In 2016, 7.1 million employees in the public sector belonged to a union, compared with 7.4 million workers in the private sector. The union membership rate for public-sector workers (34.4 percent) was substantially higher than the rate for private-sector workers (6.4 percent). Within the public sector, the union membership rate was highest for local government (40.3 percent), which includes employees in heavily unionized occupations, such as teachers, police officers, and firefighters. In the private sector, industries with high unionization rates included utilities (21.5 percent), transportation and warehousing (18.4 percent), telecommunications (14.6 percent), construction (13.9 percent), and educational services (12.3 percent). Low unionization rates occurred in finance (1.2 percent), agriculture and related industries (1.3 percent), food services and drinking places (1.6 percent), and professional and technical services (1.6 percent).

(See table 3.)

Among occupational groups, the highest unionization rates in 2016 were in education, training, and library occupations (34.6 percent) and in protective service occupations (34.5 percent). The lowest unionization rates were in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (2.2 percent); sales and related occupations (3.1 percent); computer and mathematical occupations (3.9 percent); and food preparation and serving related occupations (3.9 percent).

Selected Characteristics of Union Members

In 2016, the union membership rate continued to be slightly higher for men (11.2 percent) than for women (10.2 percent). (See table 1.) The gap between their rates has narrowed considerably since 1983 (the earliest year for which comparable data are available), when rates for men and women were 24.7 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively.

Among major race and ethnicity groups, Black workers continued to have a higher union membership rate in 2016 (13.0 percent) than workers who were White (10.5 percent), Asian (9.0 percent), or Hispanic (8.8 percent).

By age, union membership rates continued to be highest among workers ages 45 to 64. In 2016, 13.3 percent of workers ages 45 to 54 and ages 55 to 64 were union members.

The union membership rate was 11.8 percent for full-time workers, more than twice the rate for part-time workers at 5.7 percent.

Union Representation

In 2016, 16.3 million wage and salary workers were represented by a union. This group includes both union members (14.6 million) and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union contract (1.7 million). (See table 1.)

Earnings

Among full-time wage and salary workers, union members had median usual weekly earnings of \$1,004 in 2016, while those who were not union members had median weekly earnings of \$802. In addition to coverage by a collective bargaining agreement, this earnings difference reflects a variety of influences, including variations in the distributions of union members and nonunion employees by occupation, industry, age, firm size, or geographic region. (See tables 2 and 4.)

Union Membership by State

In 2016, 27 states and the District of Columbia had union membership rates below that of the U.S. average, 10.7 percent, while 23 states had rates above it. All states in the West South Central division had union membership rates below the national average, and all states in both the Middle Atlantic and the Pacific divisions had rates above it. Union membership rates decreased over the year in 31 states and the District of Columbia, increased in 16 states, and were unchanged in 3 states. (See table 5.)

Nine states had union membership rates below 5.0 percent in 2016, with South Carolina having the lowest rate (1.6 percent). The next lowest rates were in North Carolina (3.0 percent), Arkansas (3.9 percent), and Georgia (3.9 percent). New York was the only state with a union membership rate over 20.0 percent in 2016 at 23.6 percent.

State union membership levels depend on both the employment level and the union membership rate. The largest numbers of union members lived in California (2.6 million) and New York (1.9 million). Over half of the 14.6 million union members in the U.S. lived in just 7 states (California, 2.6 million; New York, 1.9 million; Illinois, 0.8 million; Pennsylvania, 0.7 million; and Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio, 0.6 million each), though these states accounted for only about one-third of wage and salary employment nationally.

- [Union Members Technical Note](#)
- [Table 1. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by selected characteristics](#)
- [Table 2. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation and selected characteristics](#)
- [Table 3. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by occupation and industry](#)
- [Table 4. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation, occupation, and industry](#)
- [Table 5. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state](#)