

## 4./TAVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES OF BLUE AND WHITE-COLLAR pdf

### 1: blue collar jobs Salaries | Simply Hired

*Here's a look at the blue-collar and white-collar industries where wages are starting to bounce back, based on The PayScale Index data from first quarter of compared to the same period this.*

Good job opportunities in sectors such as manufacturing are disappearing from Illinois but growing in surrounding states. Much of the budget debate in Springfield revolves around whether the economic reforms put forth by Gov. But Speaker Mike Madigan and his caucus have resisted reforms, claiming they are irrelevant to state budget negotiations and would harm the middle class. The truth is that middle- and lower-income workers in Illinois are suffering because of the very status quo that Democratic politicians like Madigan are fighting to maintain. But the average wage does not reveal how Illinois compares across the spectrum of wages, from low earners to top earners. The Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles wage rates in each state at the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles, which illustrate how workers are doing across the income spectrum. Illinois wage earners in the 10th percentile earn more than only 1 in 10 workers in Illinois, and less than 9 in 10 workers in Illinois. These workers are the lowest-paid compared to their 10th-percentile counterparts in surrounding states; they are also the lowest-paid in the entire Midwest. The 25th percentile of wage earners in Illinois make more than 1 in 4 workers in Illinois, and less than 3 in 4 workers in Illinois. The 50th percentile of wage earners make what is known as the median wage. Half of Illinois workers earn more than the median, and half earn less. At the 75th percentile of wages, Illinois workers pull ahead of their peers in surrounding states. The Illinoisan at the 75th percentile makes more than 3 of 4 Illinois workers, and less than 1 of 4 workers in the state. These workers in Illinois are the second-best-paid compared to their 75th-percentile counterparts in surrounding states, behind only Ohio. Finally, the worker at the 90th percentile in Illinois makes more than 9 of 10 workers in the state. It is undoubtedly a tremendous benefit to Illinois to have some of the top earners in the Midwest. A growing tech sector and new corporate headquarters in Chicago are good for the city and the state. The bottom quarter of wage earners in Illinois are the worst off in the entire Midwest. Those who most need work opportunities in Illinois are least likely to find decent jobs. The industries in which Illinoisans fare worse than the rest of the Midwest are blue-collar. The analysis data will be discussed more completely in a future research report from the Illinois Policy Institute, but the initial results are startling. Workers in production, transportation and material moving, and health care support earn less in Illinois than in any other state in the Midwest. Food-preparation and -service workers in Illinois make less than their counterparts in every Midwestern state except Minnesota. These four blue-collar occupational categories account for more than one-quarter of all Illinois jobs. Their low wages and weak growth prospects are a disaster for blue-collar workers in the Land of Lincoln. Get stories like this delivered straight to your inbox.

### 2: Blue-Collar Wages Rising in Red-Hot Economy | Breitbart

*The terms "blue collar" and "white collar" are occupational classifications that distinguish workers who perform manual labor from workers who perform professional jobs.*

Blue-collar workers can be divided into three groups, those earning more than SEK 20, per month in , those earning SEK 18,, and those earning less than SEK 18, In the first group are only blue-collar workers in the building industry, whose average wage is SEK 22, per month. In the second group are mainly workers in manufacturing industry, the private service sector and the government sector. The third group involves low-wage workers in the public and private sectors, mainly in healthcare and care of the elderly, schools, retail, and hotels and restaurants. By comparison, a similar grouping for white-collar workers produces a highest wage group earning SEK 30, and over per month. The best-paid category is white-collar workers in finance and insurance companies, with average monthly pay of SEK 32, - pay for this group increased especially in the late s. In recent years, the gap between white-collar workers in finance and insurance and those in the manufacturing industry has decreased, with the average monthly wage for the latter currently standing at around SEK 30, The second group contains white-collar workers earning between SEK 23, and 29, In the third, lowest-paid group are only white-collar workers in municipal childcare. Their average monthly wage is SEK 19,, which is even lower than that of blue-collar workers in certain sectors. Therefore, LO argues, the present trend of wage development must be broken and the wages of blue-collar workers must increase more rapidly that those of white-collar workers for a certain period. Unemployment grew considerably, the tax base for funding the public sector decreased and public expenditure and debt increased. The government cut back social insurance and welfare systems in order to adapt Sweden to new conditions such as low inflation and a more stable exchange rate. LO and its member trade unions chose to establish a strategy whereby wage demands were held down. Collective agreements providing for wage increases at the same level as in neighbouring countries were seen as necessary. However, there was also a worry that this restrictive wage policy would involve losses for workers. Nevertheless, this was a necessary strategy, LO states. The employers demanded agreements on reasonable wage increases, and both blue-collar and white-collar trade unions largely acceded. However, white-collar workers have achieved higher increases, for example through local negotiations, and the average gap between the two groups has been allowed to widen. LO stated in a debate article in the liberal Dagens Nyheter newspaper on 14 September that a fairer and more stable process of wage formation is necessary. Secondly, the rate of wage increase must be allocated between groups in a way that all employees find acceptable, which is not the case currently. If LO is not to change its strategy and seek higher pay increases, then new measures need to be taken. The Swedish Confederation of Enterprise replied on the same day, though without more than touching on the main issue, that there must be a true balance between the parties, and expressed a wish for forms of cooperation in other sectors like that which applies in manufacturing industry SEN. It is not up to the central parties to intervene in this area, as this is the role of the sector-level parties, the employers argue. Following the major sectoral collective bargaining round in SEF , the two main central social partner organisations in the private sector - which are not bargaining parties themselves - have now started to lay down markers in the period up until , when the current three-year agreements expire. The issues they have raised of higher pay rises for blue-collar workers than for white-collar workers and restrictions on means of industrial conflict will not be easy to handle. Annika Berg, Arbetslivsinstitutet Useful? Tell us what you think. Hide comments Eurofound welcomes feedback and updates on this regulation Add new comment.

### 3: Blue Collar Objects Salaries, Average Salary & Jobs Pay

*US white collar workers were in better paid than their colleagues in the rest of the world. Median wage earned by American managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals is the highest in the world.*

By Melissa Parietti Updated February 7, 2017 The blue collar worker is perceived to make less than the white collar worker. The white collar worker might work behind a desk in the service industry, while the blue collar worker gets his hands dirty doing manual labor or working in a division of manufacturing. Perhaps the white collar worker has a more well-rounded education than the blue collar worker. The distinguishing characteristics between the two types of employees go on, and yet there is no dictionary definition that can offer more succinct language as to what the phrases signify other than to suggest, in imprecise terms, the differences in class. Yet, to suggest the white collar worker exists in a different social class from the blue collar worker still does not satisfy questions on the quantitative differences of annual income, the number of years of post-secondary schooling each has or the skills each worker possesses. For related reading, see: The blue collar worker might not earn a salary at all, he might be working for hourly wages, or he may get paid for every item produced or assembled. The blue collar worker might require the protection of a union to maintain the security of hours and future work. The white collar worker, on the other hand, might have obtained his job through a more stringent hiring process and, for this reason, is more difficult to fire. If he is not earning a salary, income may be contingent on maintaining a client base, as is true with private practice lawyers and physicians. The position a white collar worker holds may be stable since white collar work carries specific skills. Blue Collar Workers If the reference to a blue collar job does not point to agricultural work, it might imply another physically exhausting task such as construction. The environment may be outdoors or require interaction with heavy machinery or animals. The blue collar worker may be skilled or unskilled. The historical basis for the two terms may not have changed radically from their origins. Blue collar workers can get away with dirt on their shirts from working outdoors or in some physical capacity because of the color of the uniform. The blue collar worker might have been wearing jeans or overalls. The Line Between Types Is Fading While these terms may evoke an image of different social classes, the line between these types of workers are fading. Is Automation Destroying Intellectual Jobs? Trading Center Want to learn how to invest? Get a free 10 week email series that will teach you how to start investing. Delivered twice a week, straight to your inbox.

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### 4: Average salary of blue-collar workers

*A DETAILED ANALYSIS of white-collar salaries and complete results of this year's survey are forthcoming in the bulletin, National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical.*

Survey Planning History Blue-collar Federal workers have been paid according to local prevailing private sector rates since the Civil War. Until , each Federal agency had authority to determine local prevailing rates and establish wage area boundaries for its employees. As a consequence, blue-collar Federal workers at the same grade level in the same city working for different agencies received different rates. In , this inequity was addressed by Presidential memo ordering Federal agencies to coordinate their wage-setting activities under the leadership of the Civil Service Commission. The Commission established the National Wage Policy Committee, made up of the heads of the major employing agencies and the heads of the major Federal employee unions, to seek advice on how to combine separate agency pay systems into a Coordinated Federal Wage System CFWS. The CFWS eliminated inequities and unnecessarily overlapping administrative structures from the blue-collar pay determination process. The FWS now covers Federal trade, craft, and laborer employees who are paid from appropriated and non-appropriated funds. One of the key statutory principles underlying the FWS is that employee pay rates are to be maintained in line with prevailing levels of pay for comparable levels of work in the private sector within a local wage area. To carry out this statutory principle, the Defense Civilian Personnel Management Service, Wage and Salary Division conducts annual wage surveys to collect wage data from private sector establishments. The Wage and Salary Division works with both management and labor conducting local prevailing rate wage surveys to develop and adjust pay schedules under the FWS. Separate wage schedules are developed for appropriated fund hourly employees and non-appropriated craft, trade, labor, administrative, and patron services occupations. GS locality payments, which are authorized under the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of , are based on a comparison of Federal and non-Federal pay. Each January, the law provides for GS employees to receive a general across-the-board increase based on the month increase if any in the Employment Cost Index less 0. FWS employees were specifically excluded from the GS locality pay system because they were already paid under a separate, preexisting prevailing rate system that reflects private sector practices for setting pay at different levels of work for trades, craft, and laborer occupations. The FWS operates under carefully regulated procedures OPM has developed cooperatively with Federal agencies and labor organizations over a year period. These procedures are not static, but have been continually updated based on the advice of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee FPRAC , the statutory labor-management committee that advises the Director of OPM on the prevailing rate determination process. OPM defines the boundaries of wage areas, prescribes the required industries to be surveyed, the required job coverage for surveys, and designates a lead agency for each wage area. One of the key statutory principles underlying the FWS is that employee pay rates are to be maintained in line with prevailing levels of pay for comparable levels of private sector work within a local wage area. To carry out this statutory principle, the DOD conducts annual wage surveys in each of the separate wage areas to collect wage data from private sector establishments. The DOD also establishes a local wage survey committee in each wage area. The local wage survey committee conducts local wage surveys in a wage area and reports survey findings to the DOD. In conjunction with the national labor-management wage committee, the DOD then establishes a local FWS wage schedule in each wage area based on the survey data. During a full-scale wage survey, the DOD creates a list of private sector establishments within the scope of the wage survey and in the relevant wage area, and sends teams of data collectors to collect wage data from those establishments that voluntarily agree to participate. During wage-change surveys, the DOD updates the findings from the previous full-scale wage survey usually by telephone and establishes a new wage schedule based on those findings. The DOD develops survey specifications after taking into consideration the reports and recommendations received from the local wage survey committee and, if applicable, the DOD Wage Committee. The survey specifications include: A list of establishments to be surveyed is prepared by using statistical sampling techniques according to DOD specifications. The number of data collectors needed for a

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wage survey is based on the number and location of establishments to be surveyed. Wage data are collected by teams consisting of one local FWS employee and one Federal employee representing agency management. The data collectors are selected and appointed by their employing agency. In selecting and appointing data collectors, agencies must balance the requirements of active employee involvement in the wage survey process with the prudent management of available financial and human resources. Full-scale wage survey data collection is accomplished by personal visits to establishments that are willing to participate. Data collectors submit collected data to the local wage survey committee with their recommendations about the use of the data. The local wage survey committee reviews all establishment information and survey job data collected for completeness and accuracy, and forwards the data to the lead agency with a report of its recommendations. The lead agency reviews all wage survey data forwarded by the local wage survey committee to ensure the survey was conducted within the prescribed procedures and specifications. After consulting with the national DOD Wage Committee, the DOD selects a payline and constructs a wage schedule after considering all of the information, analysis, and recommendations. FWS wage schedules have a single effective date for all employees in a covered wage area.

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### 5: Salaries - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*An entry level blue collar worker ( years of experience) earns an average salary of \$23, On the other end, a senior level blue collar worker (8+ years of experience) earns an average salary of \$36,*

I really and truly appreciate the assistance you have provided me with my Statistics assignments. You are one of the smartest people I know in the area of Statistics. You consistently guided me in the right direction each week with my assignments and this final week you really proved your skills and knowledge. I am forever grateful and I wish you had other areas of expertise because I would continuously choose you to assist with my assignments. This was my final assignment and again, I thank you 10 times and more. Without your assistance, I know would not be receiving good grades nor would I have a full understanding of Statistics. May you be truly and richly blessed!!!! My final assignment is this week and it is a little more in depth than usual. I would like to send you the questions so you can determine if it is something that you will be able to provide assistance with. Also, if you are able to assist, I would need to know how many credits it will cost me for your assistance. I will send it to you early due to it requires a little more attention. Be on the look-out tomorrow as I will be sending the assignment for you to review and for you to let me know whether you will be able to assist me. Great job on helping me to understand Chi Square Test. This is why I wanted to have your assistance because you make it so easy to understand. I have 5 more weeks to go so I will be sure to enlist your assistance for the remainder of the course. The p value of tests for average blue-collar workers annual pay is determined. Several other recommendations are directed toward implementation at the organizational level. One is to link CEO pay to Poverty and Income Inequality. Occupation and Sex, Annual Averages, accessed August Fully 56, of its remaining 74, blue-collar workers will be

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### 6: Blue Collar vs. White Collar: Different Social Classes? | Investopedia

*Prison guards in California enjoy an annual salary of \$73, with only a high school education, and with overtime they can surpass the income of California judges, police and even the state attorney.*

Illinois is a hub for white-collar jobs, but blue-collar workers are better off in Indiana. Recent federal jobs data show that white-collar professionals are more numerous and earn more money in Illinois than in Indiana, but that Indiana, a Right-to-Work state, has more and better-paying jobs for blue-collar workers than does Illinois, which has forced unionization. Illinois has slightly higher wages, on average, than Indiana. But looking at the difference between wages in Illinois and wages in Indiana is not an apples-to-apples comparison, as Indiana and Illinois comprise two completely different industrial and occupational environments. Illinois is a place where top earners make more, but Indiana offers better pay for blue-collar workers. The average Illinoisan earns more money because Illinois has more CEOs, chief financial officers and other white-collar professionals, according to BLS data, and these professionals are usually better paid in Illinois than in Indiana. Executives make more in Illinois. But production workers make more in Indiana. This turns the Right-to-Work myth on its head — specifically, that Right to Work is bad for middle-class workers. Nor would critics of Right to Work argue that Illinois needs to preserve its forced-unionization status in order to protect the high pay of CEOs and ensure the lower pay and worse job prospects of production workers. Breaking down the numbers in Indiana and Illinois Management occupations make up 6. Not only does Illinois have a larger portion of its workforce in management occupations, but managers make more in Illinois than in Indiana. The same holds true for workers in business and financial operations. But what about blue-collar occupations? Actually, the opposite has happened. Blue-collar workers on the whole earn more in Indiana than in Illinois. So much for Right to Work driving down the wages of factory workers. Transportation and material-moving workers are about equally represented in Illinois and in Indiana. Other occupations that make up a significant percentage of blue-collar employment such as installation, maintenance and repair, and office and administrative support, have roughly equivalent wages between the two states. The only blue-collar jobs sectors in which Illinois workers make substantially more than Indiana workers are construction and extraction, and protective services. However, even without a prevailing-wage law, Indiana has a larger percentage of its workforce in construction, and Hoosier construction workers are still the seventh-highest paid in the country. One of the biggest myths about Right-to-Work laws is that they cause wages and incomes to fall. Those who say Illinois should not adopt Right-to-Work policies because they will cause incomes to fall are ignoring the facts. Moreover, workers in the very industries that should be impacted by unionization — such as production, transportation and food services — are actually doing better in Right-to-Work Indiana than in forced-unionization Illinois. Lawmakers who want better job opportunities and wages for less-skilled and blue-collar workers should consider this: Indiana is outperforming Illinois for both of these groups. Get stories like this delivered straight to your inbox.

### 7: History of Wage

*The United States ranks 14th in the world in wages and compensation for manufacturing workers, according to new data released by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor www.enganchecubano.com's on par.*

### 8: Who Makes More - Blue Collar Jobs versus White Collar Jobs

*(Higher minimum wages also helped; 25 states and localities raised minimum pay in ) Over the past year, however, growth in service wages has decelerated slightly. Blue-collar wage growth has.*

### 9: Blue Collar vs. White Collar: Where Are Wages Recovering Fastest? - AOL Finance

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*Blue Collar Objects average salary is \$33,, median salary is \$33, with a salary range from \$33, to \$33, Blue Collar Objects salaries are collected from government agencies and companies. Each salary is associated with a real job position.*

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