

NEWS RELEASE



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

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

Union Members — 2011

In 2011, the **union membership rate**—the percent of wage and salary workers who were members of a union—was 11.8 percent, essentially unchanged from 11.9 percent in 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of wage and salary workers belonging to unions, at 14.8 million, also showed little movement over the year. 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 were collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that obtains information on employment and unemployment among the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. For more information, see the Technical Note.

Highlights from the 2011 data:

- Public-sector workers had a union membership rate (37.0 percent) more than five times higher than that of private-sector workers (6.9 percent). (See table 3.)
- Workers in education, training, and library occupations had the highest unionization rate, at 36.8 percent, while the lowest rate occurred in sales and related occupations (3.0 percent). (See table 3.)
- Black workers were more likely to be union members than were white, Asian, or Hispanic workers. (See table 1.)
- Among states, New York continued to have the highest union membership rate (24.1 percent) and North Carolina again had the lowest rate (2.9 percent). (See table 5.)

Industry and Occupation of Union Members

In 2011, 7.6 million employees in the **public sector** belonged to a union, compared with 7.2 million union workers in the **private sector**. The union membership rate for public-sector workers (37.0 percent) was substantially higher than the rate for private-sector workers (6.9 percent). Within the public sector, local government workers had the highest union membership rate, 43.2 percent. This group includes workers in heavily unionized occupations, such as teachers, police officers, and firefighters. Private-sector industries with high unionization rates included transportation and utilities (21.1 percent)

and construction (14.0 percent), while low unionization rates occurred in agriculture and related industries (1.4 percent) and in financial activities (1.6 percent). (See table 3.)

Among **occupational groups**, education, training, and library occupations (36.8 percent) and protective service occupations (34.5 percent) had the highest unionization rates in 2011. Sales and related occupations (3.0 percent) and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (3.4 percent) had the lowest unionization rates. (See table 3.)

Selected Characteristics of Union Members

The union membership rate was higher for **men** (12.4 percent) than for **women** (11.2 percent) in 2011. (See table 1.) The gap between their rates has narrowed considerably since 1983, when the rate for men was about 10 percentage points higher than the rate for women. Between 1983 and 2011, the union membership rate for men declined by almost half (12.3 percentage points), while the rate for women declined by 3.4 percentage points.

In 2011, among major **race and ethnicity groups**, black workers were more likely to be union members (13.5 percent) than workers who were white (11.6 percent), Asian (10.1 percent), or Hispanic (9.7 percent). Black men had the highest union membership rate (14.6 percent), while Asian men had the lowest rate (9.1 percent).

By **age**, the union membership rate was highest among workers 55 to 64 years old (15.7 percent). The lowest union membership rate occurred among those ages 16 to 24 (4.4 percent).

Full-time workers were about twice as likely as **part-time** workers to be union members, 13.1 percent compared with 6.4 percent.

Union Representation

In 2011, 16.3 million wage and salary workers were represented by a union. This group includes both union members (14.8 million) and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union contract (1.5 million). (See table 1.) Government employees comprised about half of the 1.5 million workers who were covered by a union contract but were not members of a union. (See table 3.)

Earnings

In 2011, among full-time wage and salary workers, union members had **median usual weekly earnings** of \$938, while those who were not union members had median weekly earnings of \$729. In addition to coverage by a collective bargaining agreement, earnings differences reflect a variety of influences, including variations in the distributions of union members and nonunion employees by occupation, industry, firm size, or geographic region. (See table 2.)

Union Membership by State

In 2011, 29 states and the District of Columbia had union membership rates below that of the U.S. average, 11.8 percent, while 21 states had higher rates. All states in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific divisions reported union membership rates above the national average, while all states in the East South Central and West South Central divisions had rates below it. Union membership rates declined over the

year in 29 states and the District of Columbia, rose in 19 states, and were unchanged in 2 states. (See table 5 and the map.)

Seven states had union membership rates below 5.0 percent in 2011, with North Carolina having the lowest rate (2.9 percent). The next lowest rates were recorded in South Carolina (3.4 percent), Georgia (3.9 percent), Arkansas (4.2 percent), Louisiana (4.5 percent), and Tennessee and Virginia (4.6 percent each). Three states had union membership rates over 20.0 percent in 2011: New York (24.1 percent), Alaska (22.1 percent), and Hawaii (21.5 percent).

State union membership levels depend on both the overall employment levels and union membership rates. The largest numbers of union members lived in California (2.4 million) and New York (1.9 million). Over half of the 14.8 million union members in the U.S. lived in just seven states (California, 2.4 million; New York, 1.9 million; Illinois, 0.9 million; Pennsylvania, 0.8 million; Michigan 0.7 million; and New Jersey and Ohio, 0.6 million each), though these states accounted for only about one-third of wage and salary employment nationally.

Texas had about one-fourth as many union members as New York, despite having 2.3 million more wage and salary employees. North Carolina and Hawaii had comparable numbers of union members (105,000 and 113,000, respectively), though North Carolina's wage and salary employment level (3.6 million) was nearly seven times that of Hawaii (525,000).

Technical Note

The estimates in this release are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides the basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau from a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 eligible households. The union membership and earnings data are tabulated from one-quarter of the CPS monthly sample and are limited to wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers are excluded.

The Census Bureau introduces adjustments to the population controls for the CPS as part of its annual update of population estimates. The effect of the revised population controls on the union affiliation data is unknown. However, the effect of the new controls on the monthly CPS estimates was to decrease the December 2010 employment level by 347,000. The updated controls had little or no effect on unemployment rates and other ratios. Estimated levels, such as the number of union members for 2011, are not strictly comparable with estimated levels for 2010. These adjustments to the levels, however, should have had only negligible effects on union membership rates. Additional information is available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

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.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending upon the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence. The state section of this release preserves the long-time practice of highlighting the direction of the movements in state union membership rates and levels regardless of their statistical significance.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the Household Data section of the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" available on the BLS Web site at

www.bls.gov/cps/eetech methods.pdf.

Definitions

The principal definitions used in this release are described briefly below.

Union members. Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

Represented by unions. Data refer to both union members and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

Nonunion. Data refer to workers who are neither members of a union nor represented by a union on their job.

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders). Prior to 1994, respondents were asked how much they usually earned per week. Since January 1994, respondents have been asked to identify the easiest way for them to report earnings (hourly, weekly, biweekly, twice monthly, monthly, annually, other) and how much they usually earn in the reported time period. Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly are converted to a weekly equivalent. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, interviewers are instructed to define the term as more than half of the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months.

Median earnings. The median is the amount which divides a given earnings distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below the median. The estimating procedure places each reported or calculated weekly earnings value into \$50-wide intervals which are centered around multiples of \$50. The actual value is estimated through the linear interpolation of the interval in which the median lies.

Wage and salary workers. Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors. Union membership and earnings data exclude all self-employed workers, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses.

Full-time workers. Workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job.

Part-time workers. Workers who usually work fewer than 35 hours per week at their sole or principal job.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Table 1. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 2010-2011 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

			2010			2011					
Characteristic	Total		nbers of ons ¹	Repre by ur	sented nions ²	Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Repre by ur	sented nions ²	
	employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	
AGE AND SEX											
Total, 16 years and over	124,073	14,715	11.9	16,290	13.1	125,187	14,764	11.8	16,290	13.0	
16 to 24 years	16,638	722	4.3	836	5.0	16,910	737	4.4	845	5.0	
25 years and over	107,435	13,993	13.0	15,453	14.4	108,278	14,027	13.0	15,444	14.3	
25 to 34 years	28,363	2,860	10.1	3,179	11.2	28,682	2,829	9.9	3,155	11.0	
35 to 44 years	27,356	3,512	12.8	3,888	14.2	27,231	3,470	12.7	3,804	14.0	
45 to 54 years	28,860	4,340	15.0	4,774	16.5	28,693	4,286	14.9	4,707	16.4	
55 to 64 years	18,199	2,849	15.7	3,126	17.2	18,751	2,949	15.7	3,219	17.2	
65 years and over	4,657	432	9.3	486	10.4	4,920	494	10.0	559	11.4	
Men, 16 years and over	63,531	7.994	12.6	8,761	13.8	64,686	8,006	12.4	8,731	13.5	
16 to 24 years	8,291	419	5.0	476	5.7	8,636	435	5.0	486	5.6	
25 years and over	55,240	7,575	13.7	8,286	15.0	56,050	7,571	13.5	8,246	14.7	
25 to 34 years	15,148	1,603	10.7	1,759	11.6	15,465	1,541	10.0	1,706	11.0	
35 to 44 years	14,430	1,966	13.6	2,151	14.9	14,412	1,946	13.5	2,114	14.7	
45 to 54 years	14,423	2,349	16.3	2,554	17.7	14,415	2,327	16.1	2,513	17.4	
55 to 64 years	8,895	1,430	16.1	1,566	17.6	9,212	1,497	16.2	1,623	17.6	
65 years and over	2,343	227	9.7	256	10.9	2,547	260	10.2	290	11.4	
•											
Women, 16 years and over	60,542	6,722	11.1	7,528	12.4	60,502	6,758	11.2	7,558	12.5	
16 to 24 years	8,347	303	3.6	361	4.3	8,274	302	3.6	360	4.3	
25 years and over	52,195	6,418	12.3	7,167	13.7	52,228	6,456	12.4	7,199	13.8	
25 to 34 years	13,215	1,257	9.5	1,420	10.7	13,218	1,288	9.7	1,449	11.0	
35 to 44 years	12,926	1,546	12.0	1,737	13.4	12,819	1,524	11.9	1,690	13.2	
45 to 54 years	14,437	1,991	13.8	2,219	15.4	14,278	1,959	13.7	2,195	15.4	
55 to 64 years	9,303	1,419	15.3	1,560	16.8	9,540	1,452	15.2	1,596	16.7	
65 years and over	2,314	205	8.8	230	10.0	2,373	233	9.8	269	11.3	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX											
White, 16 years and over	101,042	11,865	11.7	13,111	13.0	101,768	11,853	11.6	13,061	12.8	
Men	52,565	6,588	12.5	7,208	13.7	53,418	6,568	12.3	7,156	13.4	
Women	48,477	5,277	10.9	5,903	12.2	48,351	5,285	10.9	5,905	12.2	
Black or African American, 16 years and over	14.195	1,896	13.4	2.115	14.9	14,249	1,927	13.5	2.140	15.0	
Men	6,347	938	14.8	1,031	16.2	6,440	940	14.6	1,020	15.8	
Women	7,848	958	12.2	1,085	13.8	7,808	987	12.6	1,119	14.3	
				ĺ		<u> </u>					
Asian, 16 years and over	5,900	645	10.9	713	12.1	6,153	623	10.1	690	11.2	
Men	3,112	292	9.4	325	10.4	3,269	296	9.1	331	10.1	
Women	2,787	353	12.6	388	13.9	2,884	327	11.4	359	12.4	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over	18,263	1,820	10.0	2,021	11.1	18,733	1,826	9.7	2,015	10.8	
Men	10,646	1,090	10.2	1,196	11.2	10,980	1,078	9.8	1,186	10.8	
Women	7,616	730	9.6	825	10.8	7,754	748	9.6	829	10.7	
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS ³											
Full-time workers	99,531	13,125	13.2	14,498	14.6	100,457	13,177	13.1	14,487	14.4	
Part-time workers	24,351	1,560	6.4	1,760	7.2	24,502	1,557	6.4	1,769	7.2	

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers are excluded, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

² Data refer to both union members and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ The distinction between full- and part-time workers is based on hours usually worked. These data will not sum to totals because full- or part-time status on the principal job is not identifiable for a small number of multiple jobholders.

Table 2. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation and selected characteristics, 2010-2011 annual averages

Members Repre-Members Repre-Characteristic Non-union³ Non-Total Total of sented sented union³ unions1 by unions² by unions² unions¹ AGE AND SEX Total, 16 years and over..... \$747 \$ 917 \$ 911 \$717 \$756 \$ 938 \$ \$729 16 to 24 years..... 25 years and over..... 25 to 34 years..... 35 to 44 years..... 45 to 54 years..... 55 to 64 years..... 65 years and over..... Men, 16 years and over.... 16 to 24 years..... 25 years and over..... 1,000 25 to 34 years..... 1,008 1,004 1,030 1,022 45 to 54 years..... 1 038 1 014 1 013 1 036 55 to 64 years..... 1,010 1,012 1,062 1,066 65 years and over..... Women, 16 years and over..... 16 to 24 years..... 25 years and over..... 25 to 34 years..... 35 to 44 years..... 45 to 54 years..... 55 to 64 years..... 65 years and over..... RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX White, 16 years and over..... 1,004 1,001 Men..... Women.... Black or African American, 16 years and over..... Men.... Women..... Asian, 16 years and over..... Men.... Women..... Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over..... Men.... Women.....

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full-time wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers are excluded, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

² Data refer to both union members and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ Data refer to workers who are neither members of a union nor represented by a union on their job.

Table 3. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by occupation and industry, 2010-2011 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

	1	2010						2011					
Occupation and industry	Total of unions ¹				esented nions ²	Total	Members of unions ¹			esented nions ²			
	employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed			
OCCUPATION													
Management, professional, and related													
occupations	44,871	5,867	13.1	6,674	14.9	45,520	5,896	13.0	6,693	14.7			
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	16,684	782	4.7	973	5.8	17,196	851	4.9	1,039	6.0			
Management occupations	11,386	476	4.2	599	5.3	11,593	538	4.6	668	5.8			
Business and financial operations													
occupations	5,299	306	5.8	373	7.0	5,603	313	5.6	371	6.6			
Professional and related occupations	28,187	5,085	18.0	5,701	20.2	28,324	5,045	17.8	5,654	20.0			
Computer and mathematical occupations	3,350	136 197	4.0	180	5.4	3,438	136 191	4.0	167	4.9 8.7			
Architecture and engineering occupations Life, physical, and social science occupations	2,468 1,256	126	8.0 10.1	244 145	9.9 11.5	2,615 1,174	139	7.3 11.8	227 164	13.9			
Community and social service occupations	2,260	362	16.0	390	17.3	2,268	374	16.5	418	18.4			
Legal occupations	1,352	72	5.3	87	6.4	1,378	69	5.0	93	6.7			
Education, training, and library occupations	8,415	3,123	37.1	3,441	40.9	8,343	3,067	36.8	3,381	40.5			
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	', '	-, -		-,			-,		-,				
occupations Healthcare practitioner and technical	1,899	112	5.9	139	7.3	1,904	132	6.9	146	7.7			
occupations	7,188	957	13.3	1,076	15.0	7,204	938	13.0	1,058	14.7			
Service occupations	22,463 3,214	2,467 268	11.0 8.4	2,683 296	11.9 9.2	22,508 3,178	2,429 268	10.8 8.4	2,653 297	11.8 9.3			
Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations	3,214	1,122	34.1	1,202	36.6	3,176	1,107	34.5	1,180	36.8			
Food preparation and serving related occupations.	7,555	297	3.9	328	4.3	7,677	305	4.0	351	4.6			
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	,,,,,,		0.0	020		.,	000		00.				
occupations	4,549	469	10.3	518	11.4	4,603	489	10.6	532	11.6			
Personal care and service occupations	3,858	311	8.0	338	8.8	3,843	260	6.8	294	7.6			
Sales and office occupations	30,673	2,113	6.9	2,388	7.8	30,580	2,114	6.9	2,362	7.7			
Sales and related occupations	13,033	418	3.2	496	3.8	13,189	401	3.0	455	3.4			
Office and administrative support occupations	17,641	1,695	9.6	1,892	10.7	17,390	1,714	9.9	1,908	11.0			
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10,879	1,808	16.6	1,912	17.6	10,955	1,838	16.8	1,959	17.9			
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	869	30	3.4	36	4.1	940	32	3.4	38	4.0			
Construction and extraction occupations	5,579	1,050	18.8	1,100	19.7	5,575	1,064	19.1	1,120	20.1			
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,431	728	16.4	776	17.5	4,440	742	16.7	801	18.0			
Production, transportation, and material moving	15,186	2,460	16.2	2,633	17.3	15,625	2,487	15.9	2,622	16.8			
occupations Production occupations	7,540	1,144	15.2	1,210	16.1	7,739	2,467 1,104	14.3	1,159	15.0			
Transportation and material moving occupations.	7,647	1,316	17.2	1,423	18.6	7,765	1,383	17.5	1,463	18.6			
,	7,017	1,010	17.2	1,120	10.0	7,000	1,000	17.0	1,100	10.0			
INDUSTRY Private sector	103,040	7,092	6.9	7,884	7.7	104,737	7,202	6.9	7,969	7.6			
Agriculture and related industries	1,131	18	1.6	23	2.0	1,183	16	1.4	21	1.8			
Nonagricultural industries	101,909	7,074	6.9	7,861	7.7	103,554	7,186	6.9	7,948	7.7			
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	695	55	8.0	61	8.8	780	56	7.2	61	7.8			
Construction	6,103	801	13.1	838	13.7	6,244	874	14.0	928	14.9			
Manufacturing	13,252	1,418	10.7	1,538	11.6	13,599	1,424	10.5	1,521	11.2			
Durable goods	8,268	835	10.1	909	11.0	8,530	871	10.2	924	10.8			
Nondurable goods	4,984	584	11.7	629	12.6	5,070	553	10.9	596	11.8			
Wholesale and retail trade	17,800	860	4.8	949	5.3	18,002	859	4.8	959	5.3			
Wholesale trade	3,321	173	5.2	186	5.6	3,419	150	4.4	165	4.8			
Retail trade	14,479	687	4.7	763	5.3	14,582	709	4.9	794	5.4			
Transportation and utilities	5,195	1,134	21.8	1,203	23.2	5,239	1,108	21.1	1,159	22.1			
Transportation and warehousing	4,286 909	877 257	20.5 28.3	928 275	21.6 30.3	4,355 884	887 221	20.4 25.0	932 228	21.4 25.7			
UtilitiesInformation ³	2,743	257 265	9.6	275 299	10.9	2,756	279	10.1	228 298	10.8			
Publishing, except Internet	577	205	5.0	299 38	6.5	554	279 25	4.5	298 26	4.7			
Motion pictures and sound recording industries.	341	32	9.3	36	10.6	337	47	13.8	48	14.1			
Radio and television broadcasting and cable subscription programming	561	29	5.1	38	6.8	576	34	5.9	40	7.0			
Telecommunications	1,054	167	15.8	177	16.8	1,064	166	15.6	175	16.4			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by occupation and industry, 2010-2011 annual averages — Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

			2010			2011					
Occupation and industry	Total	(Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		
	employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	
Financial activities	8,072	160	2.0	206	2.5	8,086	132	1.6	165	2.0	
Finance and insurance	6,108	79	1.3	110	1.8	6,111	64	1.1	86	1.4	
Finance	3,985	44	1.1	65	1.6	3,932	37	1.0	53	1.3	
Insurance	2,123	35	1.6	45	2.1	2,179	27	1.2	33	1.5	
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,964	81	4.1	95	4.9	1,976	67	3.4	79	4.0	
Professional and business services	11,738	315	2.7	388	3.3	12,171	250	2.1	322	2.6	
Professional and technical services	6,980	98	1.4	134	1.9	7,244	90	1.2	131	1.8	
Management, administrative, and waste services	4,757	217	4.6	254	5.3	4,927	160	3.3	191	3.9	
Education and health services	19,804	1,608	8.1	1,858	9.4	19,855	1,715	8.6	1,982	10.0	
Educational services	3,964	517	13.0	599	15.1	4,020	523	13.0	621	15.5	
Health care and social assistance	15,840	1,091	6.9	1,259	7.9	15,835	1,192	7.5	1,361	8.6	
Leisure and hospitality	11,111	301	2.7	337	3.0	11,355	305	2.7	344	3.0	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,111	113	5.3	126	5.9	2,107	111	5.3	121	5.7	
Accommodation and food services	8,999	188	2.1	212	2.4	9,247	194	2.1	224	2.4	
Accommodation	1,345	106	7.9	112	8.3	1,350	96	7.1	105	7.8	
Food services and drinking places	7,654	82	1.1	100	1.3	7,898	98	1.2	119	1.5	
Other services ³	5,397	158	2.9	184	3.4	5,467	184	3.4	209	3.8	
Other services, except private households	4,726	152	3.2	178	3.8	4,723	167	3.5	189	4.0	
Public sector	21,033	7,623	36.2	8,406	40.0	20,450	7,562	37.0	8,321	40.7	
Federal government	3,670	984	26.8	1,154	31.4	3,568	1,004	28.1	1,185	33.2	
State government	6,328	1,969	31.1	2,191	34.6	6,261	1,973	31.5	2,189	35.0	
Local government	11,035	4,670	42.3	5,061	45.9	10,621	4,586	43.2	4,947	46.6	

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

NOTE: Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers are excluded, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2011 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

² Data refer to both union members and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 4. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation, occupation, and industry, 2010-2011 annual averages

-		1	010		2011					
Occupation and industry	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non- union ³	Total	Members of unions ¹	Repre- sented by unions ²	Non- union ³		
OCCUPATION										
Management, professional, and related occupations	\$1,063	\$1,059	\$1,055	\$1,064	\$1,082	\$1,090	\$1,082	\$1,082		
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	1,155	1,138	1,145	1,156	1,160	1,169	1,171	1,159		
Management occupations.	1,230	1,161	1,187	1,231	1,237	1,287	1,300	1,232		
Business and financial operations occupations	1,036	1,082	1,048	1,035	1,038	999	999	1,042		
Professional and related occupations	1,008	1,047	1,040	998	1,029	1,074	1,064	1,017		
Computer and mathematical occupations	1,289	1,062	1,074	1,311	1,305	1,156	1,169	1,324		
Architecture and engineering occupations	1,255	1,238	1,285	1,252	1,315	1,304	1,325	1,314		
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,062	1,166	1,160	1,038	1,108	1,229	1,218	1,085		
Community and social service occupations	802	980	955	759	813	993	1,000	771		
Legal occupations	1,213	1,329	1,358	1,199	1,277	1,222	1,376	1,273		
Education, training, and library occupations	913	1,023	1,008	811	919	1,038	1,020	814		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media										
occupations	920	999	1,015	915	929	1,179	1,152	910		
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	986	1,095	1,098	967	995	1,132	1,125	975		
Service occupations	479 471	723	707	447	486	742	732	455		
Healthcare support occupations.	471 747	514	503	467 620	487	519	518	484		
Protective service occupations Food preparation and serving related occupations	747 406	995 508	980 503	629 402	757 409	1,008 504	1,004 500	627 405		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	400	506	503	402	409	504	500	403		
occupations	446	595	590	421	465	635	626	431		
Personal care and service occupations	455	575	564	440	453	534	527	444		
Sales and office occupations	631	752	745	621	638	775	771	624		
Sales and related occupations	666	683	678	665	670	660	669	670		
Office and administrative support occupations	619	762	754	607	623	803	791	608		
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	710	1.012	1.006	664	720	1.016	1 000	676		
occupations.	719	1,013	1,006	664	732	1,016	1,008			
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations	416 709	1,029	1,019	412 633	430 717	1,017	1,010	426 647		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	709 794	1,029	1,019	745	806	1,017	1,010	767		
Production, transportation, and material moving	7 34	1,005	1,001	743	800	1,030	1,021	707		
occupations	599	817	809	564	609	798	794	582		
Production occupations	599	811	801	569	605	781	778	583		
Transportation and material moving occupations	599	824	816	557	614	813	808	580		
INDUSTRY										
Private sector	717	864	855	703	729	878	875	716		
Agriculture and related industries	465	_	_	463	483	_	_	481		
Nonagricultural industries	721	865	856	707	732	879	875	721		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,032	1,076	1,053	1,026	1,064	1,030	1,005	1,069		
Construction	735	1,051	1,046	692	746	1,059	1,037	698		
Manufacturing	767	828	817	759	787	836	835	780		
Durable goods	806	878	866	796	818	889	887	809		
Nondurable goods	700	760	749	690	737	771	771	729		
Wholesale and retail trade	612	669	657	610	613	622	622	612		
Wholesale trade	777	770	774	777	759	798	773	758		
Retail trade	575	613	608	572	578	591	592	577		
Transportation and utilities	823	1,000	994	765	805	987	985	762		
Transportation and warehousing	765	934	928	725	763	941	939	726		
Utilities	1,102	1,199	1,193	1,014	1,081	1,132	1,132	1,027		
Information ⁴	912	1,018	998	895	940	1,122	1,117	916		
Publishing, except Internet	876	_	_	871	910	_	_	902		
Motion pictures and sound recording industries	917	_	_	893	965	_	_	926		
Radio and television broadcasting and cable subscription programming	821	_	_	814	834	_	_	834		
Telecommunications	987	1,039	1,023	974	987	1,113	1,109	950		
Financial activities	849	806	799	852	866	824	822	866		
Finance and insurance	902	819	829	905	907	819	826	908		
Finance	902	_	870	903	910	_	820	911		
Insurance	902	_	_	908	899	_	-	900		
Real estate and rental and leasing	702	786	713	701	736	836	815	734		
Professional and business services	855	751	754	859	880	872	883	880		
Professional and technical services	1,124	1,157	1,147	1,123	1,149	1,193	1,211	1,149		
Management, administrative, and waste services	542	598	592	536	569	706	693	562		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation, occupation, and industry, 2010-2011 annual averages — Continued

		20	10		2011					
Occupation and industry	Total	Members of unions ¹	Repre- sented by unions ²	Non- union ³	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non- union ³		
Education and health services	\$ 731	\$849	\$846	\$ 717	\$ 736	\$ 870	\$ 878	\$ 722		
Educational services	852	900	875	846	858	938	942	833		
Health care and social assistance	698	817	823	686	706	801	809	697		
Leisure and hospitality	469	580	575	461	479	607	605	473		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	616	636	632	614	612	632	625	611		
Accommodation and food services	430	530	524	424	447	594	594	441		
Accommodation	508	547	553	502	515	598	596	508		
Food services and drinking places	417	517	509	416	427	585	592	424		
Other services ⁴	615	866	862	609	626	917	901	619		
Other services, except private households	636	880	874	627	654	960	919	643		
Public sector	878	961	956	801	895	981	977	810		
Federal government	1,012	977	987	1,040	1,063	1,038	1,043	1,092		
State government	829	922	917	769	852	956	946	785		
Local government	854	971	962	743	861	973	967	743		

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

NOTE: Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers are excluded, both those with incorporated businesses as well as those with unincorporated businesses. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2011 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2010 Census occupational classification system into the Current Population Survey, or household survey. This classification system is derived from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised. Data for 2011 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

² Data refer to both union members and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ Data refer to workers who are neither members of a union nor represented by a union on their job.

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

⁻ Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 5. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state, 2010-2011 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

[Numbers in thousands]			2010		2011					
State	Total	(nbers of ons ¹	Repre by ur	esented nions ²	Total	(nbers of ons ¹		sented nions ²
Oldic	employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
Alabama	1,809	183	10.1	203	11.2	1,781	178	10.0	193	10.8
Alaska	295	68	22.9	73	24.8	306	68	22.1	73	23.7
Arizona	2,507	161	6.4	203	8.1	2,493	149	6.0	183	7.3
Arkansas	1,082	44	4.0	59	5.4	1,116	47	4.2	57	5.1
California	13,892	2,431	17.5	2,578	18.6	13,931	2,379	17.1	2,532	18.2
Colorado	2,130	140	6.6	171	8.0	2,186	179	8.2	203	9.3
Connecticut	1,549	258	16.7	270	17.4	1,542	259	16.8	272	17.7
Delaware	352	40	11.4	44	12.5	370	39	10.5	42	11.2
District of Columbia.	287	26	9.0	30	10.5	281	23	8.3	28	9.9
Florida	7,033	392	5.6	488	6.9	7,283	460	6.3	557	7.6
Georgia	3,792	153	4.0	191	5.0	3,876	153	3.9	185	4.8
Hawaii	511	111	21.8	120	23.5	525	113	21.5	118	22.5
Idaho	584	42	7.1	50	8.6	594	31	5.1	36	6.1
Illinois	5,434	844 279	15.5 10.9	891	16.4 12.2	5,408	876 302	16.2	929 333	17.2 12.4
Indianalowa	2,554 1,393	158	11.4	313 192	13.8	2,681 1,386	155	11.3 11.2	187	13.5
Kansas.	1,222	84	6.8	111	9.1	1,268	97	7.6	128	10.1
Kentucky	1,642	147	8.9	166	10.1	1,678	150	8.9	173	10.3
Louisiana	1,742	76	4.3	96	5.5	1,717	77	4.5	91	5.3
Maine	543	63	11.6	71	13.0	554	63	11.3	74	13.4
Maryland	2,558	296	11.6	329	12.9	2,549	316	12.4	348	13.7
Massachusetts	2,866	415	14.5	446	15.6	2,882	422	14.6	445	15.4
Michigan	3,806	627	16.5	659	17.3	3,838	671	17.5	703	18.3
Minnesota	2,468	385	15.6	397	16.1	2,461	371	15.1	390	15.8
Mississippi	1,037	46	4.5	58	5.6	1,081	54	5.0	73	6.8
Missouri	2,469	244	9.9	274	11.1	2,531	275	10.9	316	12.5
Montana	364	46	12.7	52	14.4	377	49	13.0	55	14.6
Nebraska	813	75	9.3	96	11.8	828	65	7.9	83	10.0
Nevada New Hampshire	1,012 622	151 63	15.0 10.2	170 73	16.8 11.7	1,050 617	154 68	14.6 11.1	175 77	16.6 12.5
New Jersey	3,734	637	17.1	660	17.7	3,816	615	16.1	641	16.8
New Mexico	750	55	7.3	72	9.7	726	49	6.8	65	9.0
New York	8,078	1,959	24.2	2,099	26.0	7,920	1,906	24.1	2,068	26.1
North Carolina	3,686	117	3.2	180	4.9	3,589	105	2.9	149	4.1
North Dakota	313	23	7.4	28	9.1	318	20	6.3	27	8.6
Ohio	4,787	655	13.7	702	14.7	4,813	647	13.4	706	14.7
Oklahoma	1,418	77	5.5	99	6.9	1,458	94	6.4	113	7.7
Oregon	1,515 5,224	245 770	16.2 14.7	268 831	17.7 15.9	1,574 5,348	270 779	17.1 14.6	286 846	18.1 15.8
PennsylvaniaRhode Island	456	770 75	16.4	79	17.4	453	779 79	17.4	81	17.9
South Carolina	1,713	80	4.6	107	6.2	1,726	59	3.4	86	5.0
South Dakota	357	20	5.6	24	6.6	359	18	5.1	23	6.5
Tennessee	2,477	115	4.7	142	5.8	2,504	115	4.6	139	5.6
Texas	10,025	545	5.4	677	6.7	10,214	534	5.2	643	6.3
Utah	1,144	75	6.5	96	8.4	1,150	67	5.8	82	7.1
Vermont	289	34	11.8	40	13.6	290	35	12.0	39	13.5
Virginia	3,473	161	4.6	196	5.7	3,550	163	4.6	198	5.6
Washington	2,837	552	19.4	605	21.3	2,727	517	19.0	557	20.4
West Virginia	677	100	14.8	111	16.5	672	93	13.8	102	15.2
Wisconsin	2,508	355	14.2	380	15.1	2,538	339	13.3	358	14.1
Wyoming	246	18	7.4	21	8.4	250	18	7.2	21	8.4

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² Data refer to both union members and workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

Chart 1. Union membership rates by state, 2011 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 11.8 percent)

