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UNION MEMBERS IN 2006

In 2006, 12.0 percent of employed wage and salary workers were union members, down from 12.5 percent a year earlier, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The number of persons belonging to a union fell by 326,000 in 2006 to 15.4 million. The union membership rate has steadily declined from 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available. Some highlights from the 2006 data are:

- Workers in the public sector had a union membership rate nearly five times that of private sector employees.
- Education, training, and library occupations had the highest unionization rate among all occupations, at 37 percent.
- The unionization rate was higher for men than for women.
- Black workers were more likely to be union members than were white, Asian, or Hispanic workers.

Membership by Industry and Occupation

The union membership rate for government workers (36.2 percent) was substantially higher than for private industry workers (7.4 percent). Within the public sector, local government workers had the highest union membership rate, 41.9 percent. This group includes several heavily unionized occupations, such as teachers, police officers, and fire fighters. Among major private industries, transportation and utilities had the highest union membership rate, at 23.2 percent, followed by construction (13.0 percent). Within the information industry, telecommunications had a 20.7 percent union membership rate. Financial activities had the lowest unionization rate in 2006—1.9 percent. (See table 3.)

Among occupational groups, education, training, and library occupations (37.3 percent) and protective service occupations (34.7 percent) had the highest unionization rates in 2006. Transportation and material moving occupations (18.5 percent), construction and extraction occupations (17.6 percent), installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (15.8 percent), community and social services occupations (15.6 percent), and production occupations (15.5 percent) also had higher-than-average rates. Sales and related occupations (3.1 percent) and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (3.5 percent) had the lowest unionization rates. (See table 3.)

Demographic Characteristics of Union Members

In 2006, the union membership rate was higher for men (13.0 percent) than for women (10.9 percent). (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. This narrowing occurred because the union membership rate for men declined more rapidly than the rate for women over the period.

Black workers were more likely to be union members (14.5 percent) than were whites (11.7 percent), Asians (10.4 percent), or Hispanics (9.8 percent). Among age groups, union membership rates were highest among workers 45 to 64 years old (16.0 percent) and were lowest among those ages 16 to 24 (4.4 percent). Full-time workers were more than twice as likely as part-time workers to be union members, 13.1 and 6.3 percent, respectively. (See table 1.)

Union Representation of Nonmembers

About 1.5 million wage and salary workers were represented by a union on their main job in 2006, while not being union members themselves. (See table 1.) Slightly more than half of these workers were employed in government. (See table 3.)

Earnings

In 2006, full-time wage and salary workers who were union members had median usual weekly earnings of \$833, compared with a median of \$642 for wage and salary workers who were not represented by unions. (See table 2.) The difference reflects a variety of influences in addition to coverage by a collective bargaining agreement, including variations in the distributions of union members and nonunion employees by occupation, industry, firm size, or geographic region. (For a discussion of the problem of differentiating between the influence of unionization status and the influence of other worker characteristics on employee earnings, see “Measuring union-nonunion earnings differences,” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1990.)

Union Membership by State

In 2006, 29 states and the District of Columbia had union membership rates below that of the U.S. average, 12.0 percent, while 20 states had higher rates and 1 state posted the same rate. All states in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific divisions reported union membership rates at or above the national average, and all states in the East South Central and West South Central divisions had rates below it. Union membership rates were down in 30 states and the District of Columbia, up in 17 states, and unchanged in 3 states from 2005. (See table 5 and chart 1.)

Among the five states reporting union membership rates below 5.0 percent in 2006, North Carolina and South Carolina continued to post the lowest rates (3.3 percent each). The next lowest rates were recorded in Virginia (4.0 percent), Georgia (4.4 percent), and Texas (4.9 percent). Four states had union membership rates over 20.0 percent in 2006—Hawaii (24.7 percent), New York (24.4 percent), Alaska (22.2 percent), and New Jersey (20.1 percent). Hawaii and New York have recorded the highest union membership rates among all states for 10 of the past 11 years.

The largest numbers of union members lived in California (2.3 million) and New York (2.0 million). Just under half (7.5 million) of the 15.4 million union members in the U.S. lived in six states (California, 2.3 million; New York, 2.0 million; Illinois, 0.9 million; Michigan, 0.8 million; New Jersey, 0.8 million; and Pennsylvania, 0.7 million), though these states accounted for about one-third of wage and salary employment nationally.

State union membership levels depend on both the employment level and union membership rate. Texas (with the second largest number of employed wage and salary workers) had less than one-quarter as many union members as New York (the third largest), despite having over 1.6 million more wage and salary employees. Similarly, Florida (with the fourth largest employment level) and Minnesota (the twenty-first) had virtually the same number of union members, even though Florida's wage and salary employment level was three times that of Minnesota.

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 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.

Union membership data for 2006 are not strictly comparable with data for 2005 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 2006 of revised population controls used in the CPS. The effect of the revised population controls on the union membership estimates is unknown. However, the effect of the new controls on the monthly CPS estimates was to decrease the December 2005 employment level by 123,000 and the unemployment level by 8,000. The updated controls had little or no effect on unemployment rates and other ratios. For additional information, see “Adjustments to Household Survey Population Estimates in January 2006” in the February 2006 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps06adj.pdf>.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200, TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

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 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

“Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error” section of *Employment and Earnings*.

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 union members, as well as workers who have no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

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, but, for the purposes of the union membership and earnings series, excludes all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	2005					2006				
	Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
AGE AND SEX										
Total, 16 years and over	125,889	15,685	12.5	17,223	13.7	128,237	15,359	12.0	16,860	13.1
16 to 24 years	19,283	878	4.6	1,019	5.3	19,538	857	4.4	978	5.0
25 years and over	106,606	14,808	13.9	16,204	15.2	108,699	14,502	13.3	15,883	14.6
25 to 34 years	28,450	3,044	10.7	3,368	11.8	28,805	2,899	10.1	3,195	11.1
35 to 44 years	30,654	4,211	13.7	4,579	14.9	30,526	3,997	13.1	4,356	14.3
45 to 54 years	28,714	4,731	16.5	5,158	18.0	29,401	4,710	16.0	5,131	17.5
55 to 64 years	15,158	2,496	16.5	2,732	18.0	16,095	2,568	16.0	2,832	17.6
65 years and over	3,631	325	8.9	366	10.1	3,872	328	8.5	370	9.5
Men, 16 years and over	65,466	8,870	13.5	9,597	14.7	66,811	8,657	13.0	9,360	14.0
16 to 24 years	9,860	523	5.3	603	6.1	10,130	543	5.4	608	6.0
25 years and over	55,606	8,347	15.0	8,994	16.2	56,682	8,114	14.3	8,752	15.4
25 to 34 years	15,559	1,754	11.3	1,915	12.3	15,677	1,650	10.5	1,793	11.4
35 to 44 years	16,196	2,422	15.0	2,582	15.9	16,159	2,309	14.3	2,488	15.4
45 to 54 years	14,421	2,658	18.4	2,849	19.8	14,867	2,617	17.6	2,807	18.9
55 to 64 years	7,606	1,346	17.7	1,458	19.2	7,990	1,370	17.1	1,474	18.4
65 years and over	1,824	167	9.1	190	10.4	1,989	167	8.4	190	9.6
Women, 16 years and over	60,423	6,815	11.3	7,626	12.6	61,426	6,702	10.9	7,501	12.2
16 to 24 years	9,423	354	3.8	417	4.4	9,408	315	3.3	370	3.9
25 years and over	51,000	6,461	12.7	7,210	14.1	52,018	6,388	12.3	7,131	13.7
25 to 34 years	12,891	1,290	10.0	1,454	11.3	13,127	1,249	9.5	1,401	10.7
35 to 44 years	14,457	1,790	12.4	1,997	13.8	14,368	1,687	11.7	1,867	13.0
45 to 54 years	14,293	2,073	14.5	2,309	16.2	14,534	2,093	14.4	2,325	16.0
55 to 64 years	7,552	1,150	15.2	1,274	16.9	8,106	1,198	14.8	1,358	16.8
65 years and over	1,806	158	8.8	176	9.8	1,883	160	8.5	180	9.5
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX										
White, 16 years and over	102,967	12,520	12.2	13,755	13.4	104,668	12,259	11.7	13,424	12.8
Men	54,462	7,275	13.4	7,858	14.4	55,459	7,115	12.8	7,668	13.8
Women	48,505	5,245	10.8	5,897	12.2	49,209	5,144	10.5	5,756	11.7
Black or African American, 16 years and over	14,459	2,178	15.1	2,391	16.5	14,878	2,163	14.5	2,391	16.1
Men	6,603	1,062	16.1	1,166	17.7	6,788	1,056	15.6	1,158	17.1
Women	7,857	1,115	14.2	1,225	15.6	8,090	1,107	13.7	1,233	15.2
Asian, 16 years and over	5,479	614	11.2	666	12.2	5,703	592	10.4	657	11.5
Men	2,881	314	10.9	337	11.7	3,015	286	9.5	316	10.5
Women	2,598	299	11.5	329	12.7	2,688	306	11.4	340	12.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over	17,191	1,793	10.4	1,981	11.5	18,121	1,770	9.8	1,935	10.7
Men	10,324	1,093	10.6	1,185	11.5	10,842	1,064	9.8	1,144	10.6
Women	6,866	700	10.2	796	11.6	7,279	706	9.7	791	10.9
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS ³										
Full-time workers	103,560	14,207	13.7	15,551	15.0	106,106	13,938	13.1	15,244	14.4
Part-time workers	22,052	1,441	6.5	1,630	7.4	21,863	1,382	6.3	1,573	7.2

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

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as 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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. 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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Table 2. Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by union affiliation and selected characteristics

Characteristic	2005				2006			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Repre-sented by unions ²	Non-union	Total	Members of unions ¹	Repre-sented by unions ²	Non-union
AGE AND SEX								
Total, 16 years and over	\$651	\$801	\$795	\$622	\$671	\$833	\$827	\$642
16 to 24 years	397	502	502	392	409	526	523	404
25 years and over	696	820	815	669	718	850	845	691
25 to 34 years	610	735	729	595	621	773	766	606
35 to 44 years	731	844	837	708	748	853	849	728
45 to 54 years	748	854	851	722	773	888	884	750
55 to 64 years	742	852	851	716	765	882	883	741
65 years and over	569	679	683	551	583	675	667	573
Men, 16 years and over	722	857	855	692	743	887	885	717
16 to 24 years	409	513	511	403	418	526	521	413
25 years and over	771	876	876	749	797	904	902	771
25 to 34 years	644	763	760	624	661	831	822	640
35 to 44 years	822	921	918	800	836	918	914	816
45 to 54 years	853	911	912	831	897	936	939	883
55 to 64 years	855	888	895	840	902	928	930	893
65 years and over	644	758	768	625	658	650	653	659
Women, 16 years and over	585	731	726	559	600	758	753	579
16 to 24 years	381	484	487	377	395	527	529	391
25 years and over	612	743	738	593	627	768	763	607
25 to 34 years	573	693	682	548	583	727	716	565
35 to 44 years	621	740	735	603	645	759	755	626
45 to 54 years	644	760	758	619	659	807	798	628
55 to 64 years	639	795	785	610	658	819	822	627
65 years and over	492	610	599	480	510	690	678	495
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX								
White, 16 years and over	672	830	824	641	690	859	854	659
Men	743	884	884	714	761	909	907	735
Women	596	749	743	576	609	777	772	588
Black or African American, 16 years and over	520	656	653	500	554	707	694	520
Men	559	689	682	523	591	745	734	557
Women	499	632	630	478	519	665	656	502
Asian, 16 years and over	753	809	805	744	784	834	840	774
Men	825	819	817	827	882	838	852	888
Women	665	789	785	643	699	828	824	681
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over	471	673	661	449	486	686	681	469
Men	489	713	704	473	505	732	724	490
Women	429	609	606	414	440	607	614	420

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

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. 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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Table 3. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by occupation and industry

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and industry	2005					2006				
	Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
OCCUPATION										
Management, professional, and related occupations	42,226	5,639	13.4	6,385	15.1	43,105	5,522	12.8	6,288	14.6
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	15,955	793	5.0	939	5.9	16,471	802	4.9	964	5.9
Management occupations	10,921	485	4.4	585	5.4	11,260	478	4.2	595	5.3
Business and financial operations occupations	5,034	308	6.1	354	7.0	5,210	324	6.2	369	7.1
Professional and related occupations	26,271	4,845	18.4	5,447	20.7	26,635	4,721	17.7	5,324	20.0
Computer and mathematical occupations	3,067	142	4.6	172	5.6	3,069	133	4.3	172	5.6
Architecture and engineering occupations	2,593	221	8.5	259	10.0	2,669	197	7.4	236	8.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,305	125	9.6	140	10.7	1,315	130	9.9	155	11.8
Community and social services occupations	2,100	346	16.5	376	17.9	2,099	327	15.6	356	17.0
Legal occupations	1,261	71	5.6	83	6.6	1,282	68	5.3	73	5.7
Education, training, and library occupations	7,813	3,006	38.5	3,354	42.9	7,888	2,942	37.3	3,287	41.7
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1,957	152	7.8	171	8.8	1,930	124	6.4	140	7.2
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	6,175	782	12.7	892	14.4	6,383	800	12.5	904	14.2
Service occupations	21,074	2,446	11.6	2,659	12.6	21,569	2,460	11.4	2,658	12.3
Healthcare support occupations	2,971	286	9.6	317	10.7	2,999	312	10.4	340	11.3
Protective service occupations	2,843	1,051	37.0	1,109	39.0	2,919	1,012	34.7	1,067	36.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,361	316	4.3	362	4.9	7,478	321	4.3	353	4.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4,525	504	11.1	553	12.2	4,703	507	10.8	561	11.9
Personal care and service occupations	3,373	288	8.5	317	9.4	3,471	307	8.9	337	9.7
Sales and office occupations	32,541	2,385	7.3	2,671	8.2	32,986	2,319	7.0	2,573	7.8
Sales and related occupations	13,630	451	3.3	519	3.8	13,883	430	3.1	489	3.5
Office and administrative support occupations	18,911	1,934	10.2	2,152	11.4	19,103	1,889	9.9	2,084	10.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	12,907	2,129	16.5	2,238	17.3	13,366	2,138	16.0	2,248	16.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	898	35	3.9	38	4.3	880	31	3.5	33	3.7
Construction and extraction occupations	7,296	1,283	17.6	1,348	18.5	7,617	1,337	17.6	1,396	18.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,713	811	17.2	851	18.1	4,870	771	15.8	820	16.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,142	3,086	18.0	3,271	19.1	17,211	2,920	17.0	3,094	18.0
Production occupations	9,007	1,539	17.1	1,617	17.9	8,964	1,392	15.5	1,468	16.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,135	1,547	19.0	1,655	20.3	8,247	1,528	18.5	1,626	19.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by occupation and industry—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and industry	2005					2006				
	Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
INDUSTRY										
Private sector	105,508	8,255	7.8	8,962	8.5	107,846	7,981	7.4	8,688	8.1
Agriculture and related industries	1,021	28	2.7	30	3.0	1,059	25	2.3	27	2.6
Nonagricultural industries	104,487	8,227	7.9	8,931	8.5	106,786	7,957	7.5	8,660	8.1
Mining	600	48	8.0	57	9.5	632	48	7.5	56	8.8
Construction	8,053	1,057	13.1	1,111	13.8	8,444	1,097	13.0	1,146	13.6
Manufacturing	15,518	2,017	13.0	2,127	13.7	15,643	1,827	11.7	1,949	12.5
Durable goods	9,845	1,310	13.3	1,382	14.0	10,072	1,190	11.8	1,263	12.5
Nondurable goods	5,673	707	12.5	746	13.1	5,571	637	11.4	686	12.3
Wholesale and retail trade	18,989	1,021	5.4	1,122	5.9	19,245	957	5.0	1,023	5.3
Wholesale trade	4,017	236	5.9	259	6.4	4,100	201	4.9	215	5.2
Retail trade	14,973	785	5.2	864	5.8	15,145	756	5.0	808	5.3
Transportation and utilities	5,212	1,252	24.0	1,309	25.1	5,299	1,227	23.2	1,287	24.3
Transportation and warehousing	4,379	1,024	23.4	1,071	24.4	4,459	991	22.2	1,042	23.4
Utilities	833	228	27.4	239	28.6	840	237	28.2	245	29.1
Information ³	2,934	398	13.6	422	14.4	3,105	372	12.0	404	13.0
Publishing, except Internet	765	68	8.8	74	9.7	833	58	7.0	63	7.5
Motion pictures and sound recording	277	42	15.0	43	15.5	296	30	10.3	32	10.6
Broadcasting, except Internet	534	46	8.6	48	9.0	522	31	5.9	40	7.6
Telecommunications	1,096	234	21.4	248	22.6	1,183	245	20.7	261	22.1
Financial activities	8,619	195	2.3	238	2.8	8,841	168	1.9	206	2.3
Finance and insurance	6,304	102	1.6	132	2.1	6,503	92	1.4	123	1.9
Finance	4,114	59	1.4	77	1.9	4,308	52	1.2	73	1.7
Insurance	2,190	44	2.0	54	2.5	2,195	40	1.8	50	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,315	92	4.0	107	4.6	2,338	77	3.3	82	3.5
Professional and business services	10,951	292	2.7	341	3.1	11,398	274	2.4	329	2.9
Professional and technical services	6,468	98	1.5	120	1.9	6,601	90	1.4	116	1.8
Management, administrative, and waste services	4,483	194	4.3	221	4.9	4,798	184	3.8	213	4.4
Education and health services	17,357	1,434	8.3	1,632	9.4	17,853	1,483	8.3	1,694	9.5
Educational services	3,312	435	13.1	511	15.4	3,540	478	13.5	562	15.9
Health care and social assistance	14,045	999	7.1	1,121	8.0	14,313	1,005	7.0	1,132	7.9
Leisure and hospitality	10,658	333	3.1	377	3.5	10,638	326	3.1	370	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,869	118	6.3	134	7.2	1,781	112	6.3	126	7.1
Accommodation and food services	8,790	215	2.4	243	2.8	8,857	214	2.4	244	2.8
Accommodation	1,459	122	8.3	130	8.9	1,422	131	9.2	141	9.9
Food services and drinking places	7,331	93	1.3	113	1.5	7,436	83	1.1	103	1.4
Other services ³	5,596	181	3.2	194	3.5	5,689	177	3.1	198	3.5
Other services, except private households	4,799	175	3.7	188	3.9	4,873	172	3.5	191	3.9
Public sector	20,381	7,430	36.5	8,262	40.5	20,392	7,378	36.2	8,172	40.1
Federal government	3,427	954	27.8	1,134	33.1	3,381	960	28.4	1,139	33.7
State government	5,874	1,838	31.3	2,056	35.0	6,102	1,843	30.2	2,049	33.6
Local government	11,080	4,638	41.9	5,071	45.8	10,908	4,575	41.9	4,984	45.7

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

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as 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.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

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

Occupation and industry	2005				2006			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union
OCCUPATION								
Management, professional, and related occupations	\$937	\$942	\$937	\$937	\$967	\$966	\$962	\$968
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	997	1,015	1,029	995	1,045	1,042	1,060	1,044
Management occupations	1,083	1,137	1,146	1,076	1,127	1,144	1,154	1,125
Business and financial operations occupations	871	854	866	872	930	950	947	928
Professional and related occupations	902	932	924	894	928	956	948	921
Computer and mathematical occupations	1,132	1,009	1,029	1,141	1,166	1,057	1,103	1,170
Architecture and engineering occupations	1,105	1,133	1,133	1,101	1,155	1,148	1,157	1,155
Life, physical, and social science occupations	965	978	1,011	959	984	1,114	1,086	977
Community and social services occupations	725	880	865	693	740	886	872	707
Legal occupations	1,052	1,147	1,155	1,042	1,144	1,422	1,415	1,136
Education, training, and library occupations	798	913	898	710	819	929	917	725
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	819	983	925	808	841	968	964	823
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	878	932	932	867	905	995	979	889
Service occupations	413	643	629	392	422	638	629	404
Healthcare support occupations	410	466	462	405	423	484	481	417
Protective service occupations	678	896	886	568	693	918	913	585
Food preparation and serving related occupations	356	439	442	350	371	484	482	366
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	394	528	518	378	406	524	520	393
Personal care and service occupations	409	558	549	397	407	530	529	397
Sales and office occupations	575	681	675	562	589	706	697	578
Sales and related occupations	622	623	625	622	628	671	656	627
Office and administrative support occupations	550	689	682	528	572	713	705	549
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	623	910	903	585	653	934	925	608
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	372	(³)	(³)	369	387	(³)	(³)	383
Construction and extraction occupations	604	913	903	554	619	941	933	582
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	705	915	913	666	742	931	922	709
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	540	709	704	510	557	741	733	519
Production occupations	538	698	693	511	559	730	723	525
Transportation and material moving occupations	543	721	717	508	556	752	743	512

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Occupation and industry	2005				2006			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Non-union
INDUSTRY								
Private sector	\$625	\$757	\$752	\$615	\$645	\$792	\$785	\$631
Agriculture and related industries	402	(³)	(³)	402	422	(³)	(³)	420
Nonagricultural industries	629	758	753	617	648	793	786	634
Mining	885	(³)	989	870	912	(³)	1,044	899
Construction	619	933	926	590	642	969	956	610
Manufacturing	676	722	719	667	702	755	753	692
Durable goods	704	751	747	695	729	785	780	719
Nondurable goods	624	676	672	618	650	694	697	640
Wholesale and retail trade	566	615	610	562	578	637	632	575
Wholesale trade	692	678	676	694	725	780	778	720
Retail trade	515	590	585	513	520	583	582	518
Transportation and utilities	726	864	860	676	739	876	876	697
Transportation and warehousing	688	829	827	640	700	831	828	661
Utilities	941	960	954	931	978	1,041	1,051	939
Information ⁴	832	931	925	810	871	998	990	841
Publishing, except Internet	755	860	867	740	848	(³)	950	830
Motion pictures and sound recording	751	(³)	(³)	691	813	(³)	(³)	748
Broadcasting, except Internet	749	(³)	(³)	738	737	(³)	(³)	722
Telecommunications	927	937	935	923	947	986	982	928
Financial activities	741	698	696	743	757	674	691	759
Finance and insurance	765	692	696	767	794	657	674	799
Finance	765	650	667	768	811	(³)	673	817
Insurance	764	(³)	729	766	767	(³)	(³)	769
Real estate and rental and leasing	653	711	696	649	663	701	700	660
Professional and business services	739	663	673	743	749	744	752	749
Professional and technical services	961	770	858	963	996	940	966	996
Management, administrative, and waste services	488	586	578	485	504	653	643	499
Education and health services	627	731	736	617	648	751	745	635
Educational services	737	818	809	718	750	816	806	737
Health care and social assistance	607	684	692	601	620	703	700	614
Leisure and hospitality	409	513	510	405	417	538	533	412
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	521	652	618	515	545	617	604	537
Accommodation and food services	388	487	486	384	399	515	515	395
Accommodation	455	515	510	438	490	567	570	481
Food services and drinking places	372	400	406	372	382	480	481	381
Other services ⁴	535	694	698	524	568	816	794	550
Other services, except private households	579	698	701	572	597	824	800	588
Public sector	758	850	842	692	773	871	865	717
Federal government	882	873	879	887	919	896	900	938
State government	733	802	798	684	746	835	824	699
Local government	738	858	844	633	754	876	868	656

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

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Table 5. Union affiliation of employed wage and salary workers by state

(Numbers in thousands)

State	2005					2006				
	Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²		Total employed	Members of unions ¹		Represented by unions ²	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
Alabama	1,909	195	10.2	223	11.7	1,930	170	8.8	194	10.0
Alaska	275	63	22.8	66	24.1	280	62	22.2	67	23.8
Arizona	2,366	145	6.1	181	7.7	2,584	197	7.6	250	9.7
Arkansas	1,138	54	4.8	68	6.0	1,130	58	5.1	67	6.0
California	14,687	2,424	16.5	2,610	17.8	14,501	2,273	15.7	2,444	16.9
Colorado	2,052	170	8.3	193	9.4	2,154	165	7.7	186	8.6
Connecticut	1,550	247	15.9	263	17.0	1,591	247	15.6	263	16.5
Delaware	386	46	11.8	50	12.9	396	43	10.8	45	11.4
District of Columbia	259	29	11.3	33	12.8	246	25	10.3	30	12.2
Florida	7,389	401	5.4	532	7.2	7,676	397	5.2	497	6.5
Georgia	3,765	190	5.0	226	6.0	3,974	176	4.4	230	5.8
Hawaii	545	141	25.8	145	26.7	562	139	24.7	146	25.9
Idaho	606	31	5.2	38	6.3	620	37	6.0	45	7.2
Illinois	5,473	927	16.9	965	17.6	5,684	931	16.4	979	17.2
Indiana	2,789	346	12.4	368	13.2	2,787	334	12.0	362	13.0
Iowa	1,369	157	11.5	185	13.5	1,424	161	11.3	199	14.0
Kansas	1,210	85	7.0	115	9.5	1,236	99	8.0	115	9.3
Kentucky	1,696	164	9.7	184	10.8	1,752	172	9.8	196	11.2
Louisiana	1,778	114	6.4	132	7.4	1,676	107	6.4	121	7.2
Maine	582	69	11.9	79	13.6	584	69	11.9	79	13.5
Maryland	2,530	337	13.3	379	15.0	2,614	342	13.1	386	14.8
Massachusetts	2,886	402	13.9	431	14.9	2,859	414	14.5	438	15.3
Michigan	4,288	880	20.5	916	21.4	4,299	842	19.6	879	20.4
Minnesota	2,494	392	15.7	410	16.4	2,479	395	16.0	416	16.8
Mississippi	1,089	77	7.1	105	9.7	1,065	60	5.6	78	7.3
Missouri	2,532	290	11.5	319	12.6	2,610	284	10.9	310	11.9
Montana	391	42	10.7	48	12.2	397	48	12.2	52	13.1
Nebraska	830	69	8.3	79	9.5	831	66	7.9	79	9.5
Nevada	1,051	145	13.8	158	15.1	1,124	167	14.8	191	17.0
New Hampshire	627	65	10.4	72	11.5	620	63	10.1	70	11.3
New Jersey	3,868	791	20.5	838	21.7	3,827	770	20.1	825	21.6
New Mexico	777	63	8.1	83	10.7	796	62	7.8	92	11.5
New York	8,008	2,090	26.1	2,201	27.5	8,115	1,981	24.4	2,060	25.4
North Carolina	3,631	107	2.9	143	3.9	3,810	126	3.3	155	4.1
North Dakota	289	21	7.3	26	9.2	300	20	6.8	24	8.0
Ohio	5,039	804	16.0	866	17.2	5,170	734	14.2	801	15.5
Oklahoma	1,432	77	5.4	91	6.4	1,453	93	6.4	112	7.7
Oregon	1,470	213	14.5	231	15.7	1,527	211	13.8	225	14.7
Pennsylvania	5,456	753	13.8	818	15.0	5,457	745	13.6	802	14.7
Rhode Island	494	79	15.9	83	16.8	498	76	15.3	79	16.0
South Carolina	1,739	40	2.3	58	3.3	1,775	59	3.3	74	4.2
South Dakota	350	21	5.9	29	8.2	351	21	5.9	25	7.2
Tennessee	2,368	128	5.4	156	6.6	2,550	153	6.0	174	6.8
Texas	9,485	506	5.3	590	6.2	9,751	476	4.9	576	5.9
Utah	1,035	51	4.9	63	6.1	1,121	61	5.4	69	6.1
Vermont	287	31	10.8	37	13.0	305	34	11.0	39	12.9
Virginia	3,406	165	4.8	211	6.2	3,446	139	4.0	179	5.2
Washington	2,746	523	19.1	559	20.4	2,772	549	19.8	583	21.0
West Virginia	688	99	14.4	107	15.5	710	101	14.2	110	15.5
Wisconsin	2,551	410	16.1	438	17.2	2,587	386	14.9	415	16.1
Wyoming	228	18	7.9	22	9.5	235	19	8.3	24	10.0

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

² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2006, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Data refer to the sole or principal job of full- and part-time workers. Excluded are all self-employed workers regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Chart 1. Union Membership rates by state, 2006 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 12.0 percent)

