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UNION MEMBERS IN 2005

In 2005, 12.5 percent of wage and salary workers were union members, unchanged from 2004, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The union membership rate has declined from a high of 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available. Some highlights from the 2005 data are:

- Nearly 15.7 million wage and salary workers were union members in 2005.
- Black workers were more likely to be union members than were white, Asian, or Hispanic workers.
- Men were more likely than women to be union members.
- Workers in the public sector had a union membership rate more than four times that of private-sector employees.

Membership by Industry and Occupation

At 36.5 percent in 2005, the unionization rate for government workers was essentially unchanged from a year earlier; the rate for private industry workers, at 7.8 percent, was also flat over the year. 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 24.0 percent. Information industries (13.6 percent), construction (13.1 percent), and manufacturing (13.0 percent) also had higher-than-average rates. Within the information industry, telecommunications had a 21.4 percent union membership rate. Financial activities had the lowest unionization rate in 2005—2.3 percent. (See table 3.)

Among occupational groups, education, training, and library occupations (38.5 percent) and protective service workers (37.0 percent) had the highest unionization rates in 2005. Transportation and material moving occupations (19.0 percent), construction and extraction occupations (17.6 percent), installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (17.2 percent), production occupations (17.1 percent), and community and social services occupations (16.5 percent), also had higher-than-average unionization rates. Sales and related occupations (3.3 percent) and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (3.9 percent) had the lowest unionization rates. (See table 3.)

Demographic Characteristics of Union Members

In 2005, the union membership rate was higher for men (13.5 percent) than for women (11.3 percent). (See table 1.) The gap between their rates has narrowed considerably since 1983, when the rate for men was 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.

Blacks were more likely to be union members (15.1 percent) than were whites (12.2 percent), Asians (11.2 percent), or Hispanics (10.4 percent). Among age groups, union membership rates were highest among workers 45 to 64 years old (16.5 percent) and were lowest among those ages 16 to 24 (4.6 percent). Full-time workers were more than twice as likely as part-time workers to be union members, 13.7 and 6.5 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 2005, while not being union members themselves. (See table 1.) About half of these workers were employed in government. (See table 3.)

Earnings

In 2005, full-time wage and salary workers who were union members had median usual weekly earnings of \$801, compared with a median of \$622 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 2005, 31 states and the District of Columbia had union membership rates below the U.S. average of 12.5 percent, while 19 states had higher rates. All states in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific divisions continued to report union membership rates above the national average and all states in the East South Central and West South Central divisions had rates below it. Over the year, 24 states and the District of Columbia recorded lower union membership rates, 23 states registered higher rates, and 3 states had no change in their rates. (See table 5 and chart 1.)

Five states had union membership rates over 20.0 percent in 2005—New York (26.1 percent), Hawaii (25.8 percent), Alaska (22.8 percent), and Michigan and New Jersey (20.5 percent each). Five states reported union membership rates below 5.0 percent in 2005. South Carolina and North Carolina continued to record the lowest union membership rates, 2.3 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. Arkansas and Virginia had the next lowest union membership rates in 2005, 4.8 percent each, followed closely by Utah, at 4.9 percent.

The largest numbers of union members lived in California (2.4 million) and New York (2.1 million). Just over half (7.9 million) of the 15.7 million union members in the U.S. lived in six states (California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey), though these states accounted for slightly less than one-third of wage and salary employment nationally.

State union membership levels depend on both the employment level and the union membership rate. Texas (with the second largest number of employed wage and salary workers) had less than one-fourth as many union members as New York (the third largest), despite having nearly 1.5 million more wage and salary employees. Similarly, Florida (with the fourth largest employment level) and Massachusetts (the thirteenth) had virtually the same number of union members, even though Florida's wage and salary employment level was over two and one-half times that of Massachusetts.

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 2005 are not strictly comparable with data for 2004 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 2005 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 2004 employment level by 45,000 and the unemployment level by 4,000. 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 2005” in the February 2005 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps05adj.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	2004					2005				
	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	123,554	15,472	12.5	17,087	13.8	125,889	15,685	12.5	17,223	13.7
16 to 24 years	19,109	890	4.7	1,019	5.3	19,283	878	4.6	1,019	5.3
25 years and over	104,444	14,581	14.0	16,069	15.4	106,606	14,808	13.9	16,204	15.2
25 to 34 years	28,202	2,982	10.6	3,316	11.8	28,450	3,044	10.7	3,368	11.8
35 to 44 years	30,470	4,173	13.7	4,590	15.1	30,654	4,211	13.7	4,579	14.9
45 to 54 years	28,039	4,771	17.0	5,233	18.7	28,714	4,731	16.5	5,158	18.0
55 to 64 years	14,239	2,390	16.8	2,617	18.4	15,158	2,496	16.5	2,732	18.0
65 years and over	3,495	264	7.5	314	9.0	3,631	325	8.9	366	10.1
Men, 16 years and over	64,145	8,878	13.8	9,638	15.0	65,466	8,870	13.5	9,597	14.7
16 to 24 years	9,835	557	5.7	627	6.4	9,860	523	5.3	603	6.1
25 years and over	54,310	8,321	15.3	9,010	16.6	55,606	8,347	15.0	8,994	16.2
25 to 34 years	15,391	1,722	11.2	1,873	12.2	15,559	1,754	11.3	1,915	12.3
35 to 44 years	16,035	2,449	15.3	2,658	16.6	16,196	2,422	15.0	2,582	15.9
45 to 54 years	14,026	2,699	19.2	2,903	20.7	14,421	2,658	18.4	2,849	19.8
55 to 64 years	7,117	1,309	18.4	1,414	19.9	7,606	1,346	17.7	1,458	19.2
65 years and over	1,741	142	8.2	163	9.4	1,824	167	9.1	190	10.4
Women, 16 years and over	59,408	6,593	11.1	7,450	12.5	60,423	6,815	11.3	7,626	12.6
16 to 24 years	9,274	333	3.6	391	4.2	9,423	354	3.8	417	4.4
25 years and over	50,134	6,260	12.5	7,058	14.1	51,000	6,461	12.7	7,210	14.1
25 to 34 years	12,811	1,261	9.8	1,443	11.3	12,891	1,290	10.0	1,454	11.3
35 to 44 years	14,435	1,725	11.9	1,931	13.4	14,457	1,790	12.4	1,997	13.8
45 to 54 years	14,014	2,072	14.8	2,330	16.6	14,293	2,073	14.5	2,309	16.2
55 to 64 years	7,122	1,081	15.2	1,203	16.9	7,552	1,150	15.2	1,274	16.9
65 years and over	1,753	121	6.9	151	8.6	1,806	158	8.8	176	9.8
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX										
White, 16 years and over	101,340	12,381	12.2	13,657	13.5	102,967	12,520	12.2	13,755	13.4
Men	53,432	7,260	13.6	7,854	14.7	54,462	7,275	13.4	7,858	14.4
Women	47,908	5,121	10.7	5,803	12.1	48,505	5,245	10.8	5,897	12.2
Black or African American, 16 years and over	14,090	2,130	15.1	2,355	16.7	14,459	2,178	15.1	2,391	16.5
Men	6,409	1,085	16.9	1,185	18.5	6,603	1,062	16.1	1,166	17.7
Women	7,681	1,045	13.6	1,170	15.2	7,857	1,115	14.2	1,225	15.6
Asian, 16 years and over	5,280	603	11.4	670	12.7	5,479	614	11.2	666	12.2
Men	2,815	328	11.7	371	13.2	2,881	314	10.9	337	11.7
Women	2,465	275	11.1	299	12.1	2,598	299	11.5	329	12.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over	16,533	1,676	10.1	1,888	11.4	17,191	1,793	10.4	1,981	11.5
Men	9,857	1,016	10.3	1,130	11.5	10,324	1,093	10.6	1,185	11.5
Women	6,676	661	9.9	758	11.4	6,866	700	10.2	796	11.6
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS ³										
Full-time workers	101,224	14,029	13.9	15,463	15.3	103,560	14,207	13.7	15,551	15.0
Part-time workers	22,047	1,406	6.4	1,587	7.2	22,052	1,441	6.5	1,630	7.4

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 2005, 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	2004				2005			
	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	\$638	\$781	\$776	\$612	\$651	\$801	\$795	\$622
16 to 24 years	390	498	494	385	397	502	502	392
25 years and over	683	798	793	656	696	820	815	669
25 to 34 years	604	724	717	590	610	735	729	595
35 to 44 years	713	813	808	690	731	844	837	708
45 to 54 years	743	834	831	718	748	854	851	722
55 to 64 years	725	835	835	693	742	852	851	716
65 years and over	560	728	744	520	569	679	683	551
Men, 16 years and over	713	829	828	685	722	857	855	692
16 to 24 years	400	504	496	395	409	513	511	403
25 years and over	762	846	846	743	771	876	876	749
25 to 34 years	639	751	748	620	644	763	760	624
35 to 44 years	804	868	865	787	822	921	918	800
45 to 54 years	857	878	881	847	853	911	912	831
55 to 64 years	843	870	877	829	855	888	895	840
65 years and over	641	753	776	620	644	758	768	625
Women, 16 years and over	573	723	719	541	585	731	726	559
16 to 24 years	375	487	491	370	381	484	487	377
25 years and over	599	733	730	580	612	743	738	593
25 to 34 years	561	678	665	541	573	693	682	548
35 to 44 years	608	735	733	590	621	740	735	603
45 to 54 years	625	758	755	604	644	760	758	619
55 to 64 years	615	767	767	592	639	795	785	610
65 years and over	478	687	733	455	492	610	599	480
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX								
White, 16 years and over	657	808	802	626	672	830	824	641
Men	732	855	854	704	743	884	884	714
Women	584	738	734	557	596	749	743	576
Black or African American, 16 years and over	525	656	651	507	520	656	653	500
Men	569	679	679	534	559	689	682	523
Women	505	629	621	490	499	632	630	478
Asian, 16 years and over	708	765	774	691	753	809	805	744
Men	802	775	786	809	825	819	817	827
Women	613	756	762	594	665	789	785	643
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 16 years and over	456	679	670	428	471	673	661	449
Men	480	697	690	455	489	713	704	473
Women	419	623	616	401	429	609	606	414

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 2005, 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	2004					2005				
	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	41,451	5,418	13.1	6,256	15.1	42,226	5,639	13.4	6,385	15.1
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	15,758	732	4.6	895	5.7	15,955	793	5.0	939	5.9
Management occupations	10,796	441	4.1	553	5.1	10,921	485	4.4	585	5.4
Business and financial operations occupations	4,962	291	5.9	342	6.9	5,034	308	6.1	354	7.0
Professional and related occupations	25,693	4,686	18.2	5,361	20.9	26,271	4,845	18.4	5,447	20.7
Computer and mathematical occupations	2,962	128	4.3	171	5.8	3,067	142	4.6	172	5.6
Architecture and engineering occupations	2,597	209	8.0	246	9.5	2,593	221	8.5	259	10.0
Life, physical, and social science occupations	1,204	106	8.8	129	10.7	1,305	125	9.6	140	10.7
Community and social services occupations	2,132	370	17.4	422	19.8	2,100	346	16.5	376	17.9
Legal occupations	1,216	75	6.2	92	7.6	1,261	71	5.6	83	6.6
Education, training, and library occupations	7,636	2,874	37.6	3,235	42.4	7,813	3,006	38.5	3,354	42.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	1,894	162	8.6	184	9.7	1,957	152	7.8	171	8.8
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	6,052	762	12.6	882	14.6	6,175	782	12.7	892	14.4
Service occupations	20,724	2,371	11.4	2,552	12.3	21,074	2,446	11.6	2,659	12.6
Healthcare support occupations	2,791	290	10.4	315	11.3	2,971	286	9.6	317	10.7
Protective service occupations	2,840	1,059	37.3	1,118	39.4	2,843	1,051	37.0	1,109	39.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,164	294	4.1	337	4.7	7,361	316	4.3	362	4.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	4,597	490	10.7	529	11.5	4,525	504	11.1	553	12.2
Personal care and service occupations	3,331	238	7.1	254	7.6	3,373	288	8.5	317	9.4
Sales and office occupations	32,322	2,493	7.7	2,780	8.6	32,541	2,385	7.3	2,671	8.2
Sales and related occupations	13,527	488	3.6	548	4.1	13,630	451	3.3	519	3.8
Office and administrative support occupations	18,795	2,005	10.7	2,232	11.9	18,911	1,934	10.2	2,152	11.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	12,081	2,222	18.4	2,343	19.4	12,907	2,129	16.5	2,238	17.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	862	27	3.1	34	3.9	898	35	3.9	38	4.3
Construction and extraction occupations	6,680	1,312	19.6	1,370	20.5	7,296	1,283	17.6	1,348	18.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,540	883	19.4	939	20.7	4,713	811	17.2	851	18.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,976	2,968	17.5	3,156	18.6	17,142	3,086	18.0	3,271	19.1
Production occupations	9,085	1,485	16.3	1,582	17.4	9,007	1,539	17.1	1,617	17.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	7,891	1,483	18.8	1,574	20.0	8,135	1,547	19.0	1,655	20.3

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	2004					2005				
	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	103,584	8,205	7.9	8,956	8.6	105,508	8,255	7.8	8,962	8.5
Agriculture and related industries	1,023	23	2.2	30	2.9	1,021	28	2.7	30	3.0
Nonagricultural industries	102,560	8,182	8.0	8,926	8.7	104,487	8,227	7.9	8,931	8.5
Mining	496	57	11.4	58	11.7	600	48	8.0	57	9.5
Construction	7,550	1,110	14.7	1,162	15.4	8,053	1,057	13.1	1,111	13.8
Manufacturing	15,754	2,036	12.9	2,183	13.9	15,518	2,017	13.0	2,127	13.7
Durable goods	9,885	1,316	13.3	1,407	14.2	9,845	1,310	13.3	1,382	14.0
Nondurable goods	5,869	720	12.3	776	13.2	5,673	707	12.5	746	13.1
Wholesale and retail trade	18,754	1,028	5.5	1,107	5.9	18,989	1,021	5.4	1,122	5.9
Wholesale trade	4,083	189	4.6	214	5.2	4,017	236	5.9	259	6.4
Retail trade	14,671	839	5.7	893	6.1	14,973	785	5.2	864	5.8
Transportation and utilities	4,893	1,218	24.9	1,287	26.3	5,212	1,252	24.0	1,309	25.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,043	976	24.2	1,031	25.5	4,379	1,024	23.4	1,071	24.4
Utilities	850	241	28.4	256	30.1	833	228	27.4	239	28.6
Information ³	3,058	433	14.2	470	15.4	2,934	398	13.6	422	14.4
Publishing, except Internet	778	52	6.7	59	7.6	765	68	8.8	74	9.7
Motion pictures and sound recording	329	52	15.7	54	16.4	277	42	15.0	43	15.5
Broadcasting, except Internet	502	47	9.3	53	10.5	534	46	8.6	48	9.0
Telecommunications	1,218	273	22.4	292	24.0	1,096	234	21.4	248	22.6
Financial activities	8,490	171	2.0	209	2.5	8,619	195	2.3	238	2.8
Finance and insurance	6,301	96	1.5	124	2.0	6,304	102	1.6	132	2.1
Finance	4,111	56	1.4	73	1.8	4,114	59	1.4	77	1.9
Insurance	2,191	40	1.8	51	2.3	2,190	44	2.0	54	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,188	76	3.5	85	3.9	2,315	92	4.0	107	4.6
Professional and business services	10,815	246	2.3	306	2.8	10,951	292	2.7	341	3.1
Professional and technical services	6,263	70	1.1	102	1.6	6,468	98	1.5	120	1.9
Management, administrative, and waste services	4,552	177	3.9	204	4.5	4,483	194	4.3	221	4.9
Education and health services	16,870	1,405	8.3	1,593	9.4	17,357	1,434	8.3	1,632	9.4
Educational services	3,243	421	13.0	475	14.6	3,312	435	13.1	511	15.4
Health care and social assistance	13,627	984	7.2	1,119	8.2	14,045	999	7.1	1,121	8.0
Leisure and hospitality	10,326	319	3.1	368	3.6	10,658	333	3.1	377	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,777	114	6.4	123	6.9	1,869	118	6.3	134	7.2
Accommodation and food services	8,548	205	2.4	245	2.9	8,790	215	2.4	243	2.8
Accommodation	1,431	117	8.2	132	9.2	1,459	122	8.3	130	8.9
Food services and drinking places	7,117	88	1.2	112	1.6	7,331	93	1.3	113	1.5
Other services ³	5,556	158	2.8	183	3.3	5,596	181	3.2	194	3.5
Other services, except private households	4,782	148	3.1	172	3.6	4,799	175	3.7	188	3.9
Public sector	19,970	7,267	36.4	8,131	40.7	20,381	7,430	36.5	8,262	40.5
Federal government	3,298	985	29.9	1,153	35.0	3,427	954	27.8	1,134	33.1
State government	5,712	1,751	30.7	1,961	34.3	5,874	1,838	31.3	2,056	35.0
Local government	10,961	4,532	41.3	5,017	45.8	11,080	4,638	41.9	5,071	45.8

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 2005, 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	2004				2005			
	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	\$918	\$921	\$916	\$918	\$937	\$942	\$937	\$937
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	965	963	972	965	997	1,015	1,029	995
Management occupations	1,052	1,065	1,074	1,050	1,083	1,137	1,146	1,076
Business and financial operations occupations	847	880	881	844	871	854	866	872
Professional and related occupations	883	915	907	875	902	932	924	894
Computer and mathematical occupations	1,114	1,000	983	1,124	1,132	1,009	1,029	1,141
Architecture and engineering occupations	1,098	1,080	1,090	1,100	1,105	1,133	1,133	1,101
Life, physical, and social science occupations	957	949	977	955	965	978	1,011	959
Community and social services occupations	707	827	817	666	725	880	865	693
Legal occupations	1,070	1,174	1,155	1,058	1,052	1,147	1,155	1,042
Education, training, and library occupations	781	899	886	687	798	913	898	710
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	768	953	972	754	819	983	925	808
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	852	938	933	841	878	932	932	867
Service occupations	411	655	647	389	413	643	629	392
Healthcare support occupations	407	458	462	401	410	466	462	405
Protective service occupations	700	907	897	567	678	896	886	568
Food preparation and serving related occupations	360	445	435	355	356	439	442	350
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	385	515	513	368	394	528	518	378
Personal care and service occupations	402	522	518	394	409	558	549	397
Sales and office occupations	558	662	658	545	575	681	675	562
Sales and related occupations	604	576	577	606	622	623	625	622
Office and administrative support occupations	535	676	671	519	550	689	682	528
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	621	867	858	581	623	910	903	585
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	356	(³)	(³)	352	372	(³)	(³)	369
Construction and extraction occupations	604	\$861	\$852	555	604	\$913	\$903	554
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	704	886	880	662	705	915	913	666
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	523	687	681	498	540	709	704	510
Production occupations	526	681	674	503	538	698	693	511
Transportation and material moving occupations	520	695	689	491	543	721	717	508

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	2004				2005			
	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	\$615	\$739	\$734	\$604	\$625	\$757	\$752	\$615
Agriculture and related industries	403	(³)	(³)	402	402	(³)	(³)	402
Nonagricultural industries	617	\$740	\$735	606	629	\$758	\$753	617
Mining	874	905	911	865	885	(³)	989	870
Construction	618	893	884	588	619	\$933	926	590
Manufacturing	662	694	692	654	676	722	719	667
Durable goods	691	707	706	687	704	751	747	695
Nondurable goods	611	670	662	602	624	676	672	618
Wholesale and retail trade	550	596	590	547	566	615	610	562
Wholesale trade	677	722	709	674	692	678	676	694
Retail trade	509	567	560	507	515	590	585	513
Transportation and utilities	711	854	850	662	726	864	860	676
Transportation and warehousing	668	819	814	619	688	829	827	640
Utilities	957	979	978	948	941	960	954	931
Information ⁴	828	893	887	808	832	931	925	810
Publishing, except Internet	720	844	829	710	755	860	867	740
Motion pictures and sound recording	805	(³)	(³)	762	751	(³)	(³)	691
Broadcasting, except Internet	763	(³)	(³)	749	749	(³)	(³)	738
Telecommunications	918	\$910	\$897	929	927	\$937	\$935	923
Financial activities	706	657	649	708	741	698	696	743
Finance and insurance	738	636	629	740	765	692	696	767
Finance	735	606	616	737	765	650	667	768
Insurance	743	(³)	(³)	744	764	(³)	729	766
Real estate and rental and leasing	615	\$677	\$670	613	653	\$711	696	649
Professional and business services	709	679	694	710	739	663	673	743
Professional and technical services	927	940	937	927	961	770	858	963
Management, administrative, and waste services	478	607	606	470	488	586	578	485
Education and health services	613	717	728	603	627	731	736	617
Educational services	716	828	831	679	737	818	809	718
Health care and social assistance	595	656	671	588	607	684	692	601
Leisure and hospitality	407	518	508	402	409	513	510	405
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	523	677	662	513	521	652	618	515
Accommodation and food services	391	477	473	387	388	487	486	384
Accommodation	432	481	490	422	455	515	510	438
Food services and drinking places	378	467	422	377	372	400	406	372
Other services ⁴	528	749	750	521	535	694	698	524
Other services, except private households	560	764	764	551	579	698	701	572
Public sector	751	832	827	683	758	850	842	692
Federal government	856	840	848	869	882	873	879	887
State government	725	788	781	681	733	802	798	684
Local government	731	844	834	627	738	858	844	633

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 2005, 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	2004					2005				
	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	1,861	181	9.7	213	11.5	1,909	195	10.2	223	11.7
Alaska	268	54	20.1	60	22.4	275	63	22.8	66	24.1
Arizona	2,323	145	6.3	183	7.9	2,366	145	6.1	181	7.7
Arkansas	1,058	51	4.8	65	6.2	1,138	54	4.8	68	6.0
California	14,414	2,385	16.5	2,588	18.0	14,687	2,424	16.5	2,610	17.8
Colorado	2,050	172	8.4	191	9.3	2,052	170	8.3	193	9.4
Connecticut	1,539	235	15.3	256	16.6	1,550	247	15.9	263	17.0
Delaware	373	46	12.4	49	13.2	386	46	11.8	50	12.9
District of Columbia	258	33	12.7	38	14.5	259	29	11.3	33	12.8
Florida	6,943	414	6.0	533	7.7	7,389	401	5.4	532	7.2
Georgia	3,773	242	6.4	282	7.5	3,765	190	5.0	226	6.0
Hawaii	533	126	23.7	132	24.8	545	141	25.8	145	26.7
Idaho	561	33	5.8	44	7.9	606	31	5.2	38	6.3
Illinois	5,410	908	16.8	971	17.9	5,473	927	16.9	965	17.6
Indiana	2,717	311	11.4	338	12.4	2,789	346	12.4	368	13.2
Iowa	1,345	141	10.5	171	12.7	1,369	157	11.5	185	13.5
Kansas	1,223	103	8.4	132	10.8	1,210	85	7.0	115	9.5
Kentucky	1,699	164	9.6	197	11.6	1,696	164	9.7	184	10.8
Louisiana	1,697	129	7.6	157	9.3	1,778	114	6.4	132	7.4
Maine	564	64	11.3	74	13.2	582	69	11.9	79	13.6
Maryland	2,502	272	10.9	313	12.5	2,530	337	13.3	379	15.0
Massachusetts	2,920	393	13.5	430	14.7	2,886	402	13.9	431	14.9
Michigan	4,305	930	21.6	966	22.4	4,288	880	20.5	916	21.4
Minnesota	2,429	424	17.5	443	18.3	2,494	392	15.7	410	16.4
Mississippi	1,108	53	4.8	70	6.3	1,089	77	7.1	105	9.7
Missouri	2,546	315	12.4	357	14.0	2,532	290	11.5	319	12.6
Montana	366	43	11.7	46	12.6	391	42	10.7	48	12.2
Nebraska	831	69	8.3	83	10.0	830	69	8.3	79	9.5
Nevada	1,006	126	12.5	144	14.3	1,051	145	13.8	158	15.1
New Hampshire	618	61	9.9	68	11.0	627	65	10.4	72	11.5
New Jersey	3,769	745	19.8	813	21.6	3,868	791	20.5	838	21.7
New Mexico	734	49	6.7	65	8.9	777	63	8.1	83	10.7
New York	7,901	1,996	25.3	2,085	26.4	8,008	2,090	26.1	2,201	27.5
North Carolina	3,549	97	2.7	127	3.6	3,631	107	2.9	143	3.9
North Dakota	292	22	7.7	26	9.0	289	21	7.3	26	9.2
Ohio	4,998	759	15.2	820	16.4	5,039	804	16.0	866	17.2
Oklahoma	1,402	86	6.1	100	7.1	1,432	77	5.4	91	6.4
Oregon	1,471	224	15.2	243	16.5	1,470	213	14.5	231	15.7
Pennsylvania	5,298	793	15.0	842	15.9	5,456	753	13.8	818	15.0
Rhode Island	487	79	16.3	83	17.0	494	79	15.9	83	16.8
South Carolina	1,765	54	3.0	74	4.2	1,739	40	2.3	58	3.3
South Dakota	347	21	6.0	27	7.7	350	21	5.9	29	8.2
Tennessee	2,465	164	6.7	191	7.7	2,368	128	5.4	156	6.6
Texas	9,072	457	5.0	573	6.3	9,485	506	5.3	590	6.2
Utah	1,001	58	5.8	67	6.7	1,035	51	4.9	63	6.1
Vermont	291	29	9.8	33	11.4	287	31	10.8	37	13.0
Virginia	3,308	176	5.3	218	6.6	3,406	165	4.8	211	6.2
Washington	2,645	510	19.3	536	20.3	2,746	523	19.1	559	20.4
West Virginia	700	99	14.2	110	15.7	688	99	14.4	107	15.5
Wisconsin	2,597	414	16.0	439	16.9	2,551	410	16.1	438	17.2
Wyoming	222	18	8.0	22	9.8	228	18	7.9	22	9.5

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 2005, 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, 2005 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 12.5 percent)

