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PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS
 Third Quarter 2022, Preliminary

Nonfarm business sector labor productivity increased 0.3 percent in the third quarter of 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today, as output increased 2.8 percent and hours worked increased 2.4 percent. (All quarterly percent changes in this release are seasonally adjusted annual rates.) From the same quarter a year ago, nonfarm business sector labor productivity decreased 1.4 percent, reflecting a 1.9-percent increase in output and a 3.4-percent increase in hours worked. The 1.4-percent four-quarter decline is the first instance of three consecutive declines in this measure since 1982. (See chart 1 and table A1.)

Labor productivity, or output per hour, is calculated by dividing an index of real output by an index of hours worked by all persons, including employees, proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

Chart 1. Labor productivity, nonfarm business, 2018Q1 – 2022Q3

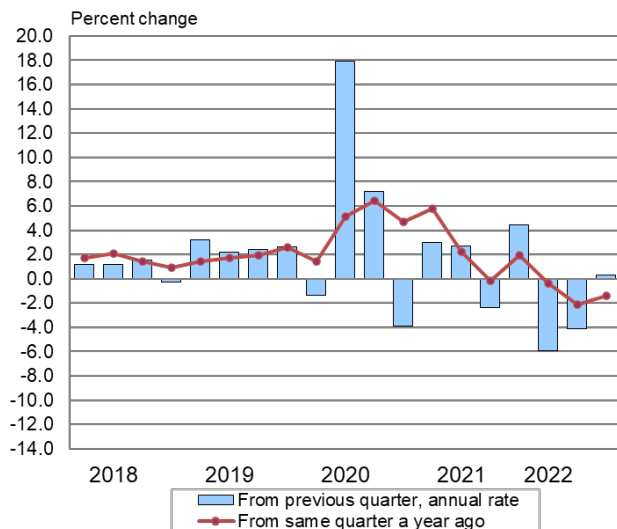
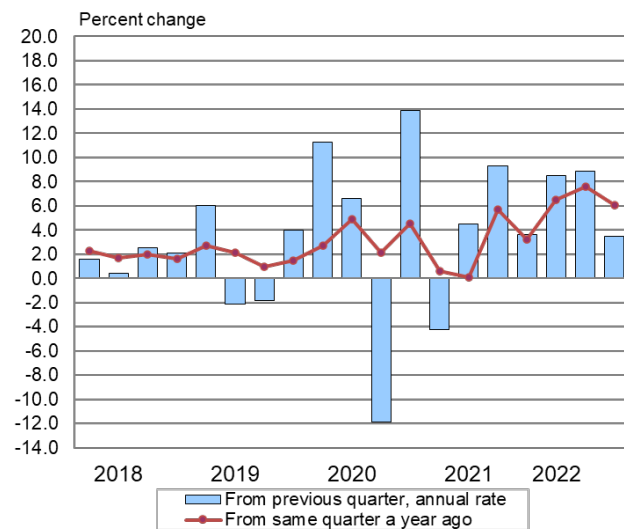


Chart 2. Unit labor costs, nonfarm business, 2018Q1 – 2022Q3



Unit labor costs in the nonfarm business sector increased 3.5 percent in the third quarter of 2022, reflecting a 3.8-percent increase in hourly compensation and a 0.3-percent increase in productivity. Unit labor costs increased 6.1 percent over the last four quarters. (See chart 2 and tables A1 and 2.)

New Methodology and Historical Revisions

Data in this release reflect a new methodology for estimating hours worked. Data in this release also reflect the 2022 Annual Update of the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce on September 29, 2022. See “Revised measures” section on page 2.

BLS calculates unit labor costs as the ratio of hourly compensation to labor productivity. Increases in hourly compensation tend to increase unit labor costs and increases in productivity tend to reduce them. Real hourly compensation, which takes into account consumer prices, declined 1.7 percent in the third quarter and declined 3.4 percent over the last four quarters—the largest four-quarter decline in the series, which begins in the first quarter of 1948.

Manufacturing sector labor productivity decreased 1.3 percent in the third quarter of 2022, as output increased 1.9 percent and hours worked increased 3.3 percent. In the durable manufacturing sector, productivity decreased 4.3 percent, with a 2.0-percent increase in output and a 6.6-percent increase in hours worked. Nondurable manufacturing sector productivity increased 4.0 percent, as output increased 1.8 percent and hours worked decreased 2.1 percent. Total manufacturing sector productivity decreased 0.6 percent from the same quarter a year ago. (See tables A1, 3, 4, and 5.)

Unit labor costs in the total manufacturing sector increased 3.8 percent in the third quarter of 2022, reflecting a 2.4-percent increase in hourly compensation and a 1.3-percent decrease in productivity. Manufacturing unit labor costs increased 4.3 percent from the same quarter a year ago. (See tables A1 and 3.)

The concepts, sources, and methods used for the manufacturing output series differ from those used in the business and nonfarm business output series; these output measures are not directly comparable. See the Technical Notes for a more detailed explanation. (See page 10.)

Revised measures

Improvements to the Measurement of Hours Worked

Measures of hours worked for all sectors reflect a change in methods, and are revised historically. The new methodology uses all-employee hours data from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey as the main source of data. This is an improvement upon the prior methodology, which instead used the CES production and nonsupervisory employee hours data. Another improvement in methodology is the use of BLS Current Population Survey (CPS) data to adjust CES all-employee hours paid to account for hours worked but not paid, also known as off-the-clock hours. The data also now incorporate all-employee based hours-worked-to-hours-paid ratios from the National Compensation Survey, rather than production and nonsupervisory worker ratios.

The all-employee source data are available from March 2006 forward; therefore, these changes directly affect quarterly hours worked for productivity measures beginning in the second quarter of 2006, and annual hours worked beginning in 2007. Previously-published hours worked data have been linked to the new series, extending revisions to levels all the way back to 1947. As a result, all measures incorporating hours worked—including labor productivity—were revised back to 1947 for the business, nonfarm business, and nonfinancial corporate sectors and to 1987 for manufacturing and its subsectors. Revisions to quarterly percent changes prior to second quarter 2006 are small. For more information on the new hours worked methodology, see www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2022/article/improving-estimates-of-hours-worked-for-us-productivity-measurement.htm.

Measures of output for the business, nonfarm business, and nonfinancial corporate sectors, and measures of compensation for all sectors, incorporate revised National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) data

released on September 29, 2022, by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. As a result, all measures incorporating output, including labor productivity and unit labor costs, were revised back to 2017 for the business, nonfarm business, and nonfinancial corporate sectors. Quarterly and annual measures incorporating compensation were subject to revision back to first quarter 2017 for the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing and nonfinancial corporate sectors. Profits and related measures for the nonfinancial corporate sector were also revised beginning in 2017. Source data on output and compensation released by BEA on October 27, 2022, are reflected in data for the third quarter of 2022. Regular updates of source data on manufacturing output from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are reflected in data for the first and second quarters of 2022.

Hours worked and related measures for the business and nonfarm business sectors were also subject to revision back to 2017 due to revised NIPA data on government enterprises employment and on the proportion of industry compensation paid to employees of nonprofit institutions. Hours worked and related measures for the nonfinancial corporate sector were subject to revision back to 2017 due to the incorporation of revised NIPA data on the proportion of industry compensation paid to employees of corporations. Improved processing of CPS data had a small effect on hours worked by self-employed and unpaid family workers (for whom the CPS is the data source) and therefore on total hours worked, back to 2000.

Chart 3 shows revisions to the annualized quarterly growth rates of labor productivity, output, and hours worked in the nonfarm business sector. In second-quarter 2020, a 1.9-percentage point upward revision to output coincided with a 2.2-percentage point downward revision to hours worked. The revised figures now stand at decreases of 35.0 percent and 44.9 percent in output and hours worked, respectively. As a result, labor productivity in the second quarter of 2020 was revised up from an increase of 10.3 percent to an increase of 17.9 percent. This is the second-largest increase in the series; there was an 18.0 percent increase in the fourth quarter of 1947. (See chart 1.)

In the third quarter of 2020, a 2.6-percentage point upward revision to quarter-to-quarter output growth was partially offset by a 1.0-percentage point upward revision to hours worked, and labor productivity was revised up 1.0 percentage point. Other notable revisions include a 2.0-percentage point upward revision to hours worked in the fourth quarter of 2021 which was mirrored by a 1.7-percentage point downward revision the following quarter; productivity was revised downward to an increase of 4.4 percent in fourth-quarter 2021 and upward to a decrease of 5.9 percent in first-quarter 2022. (See chart 3.)

Chart 3. Revisions to quarterly growth in labor productivity, output, and hours worked, nonfarm business, 2019Q4 - 2022Q2

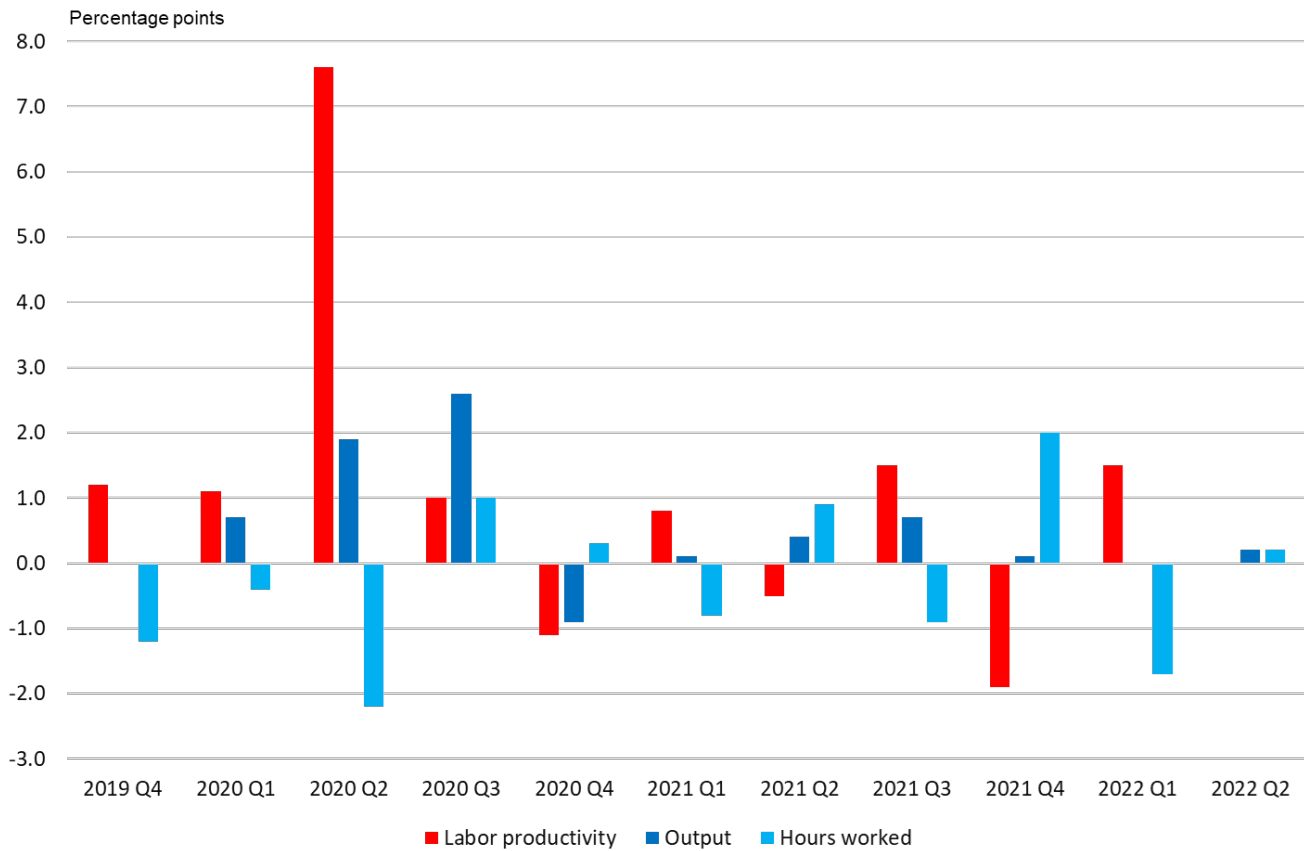


Table B1 presents revised and previous labor productivity and related measures for the nonfarm business, business, and manufacturing sectors for the second quarter of 2022. Table A2 presents these measures for the nonfinancial corporate sector.

Nonfarm business sector productivity was not revised in the **second quarter of 2022**; a 0.2-percentage point upward revision to output was offset by a 0.2-percentage point upward revision to hours worked. (See table B1.) Second-quarter unit labor costs were revised down 1.3 percentage points to an increase of 8.9 percent, reflecting a 1.2-percentage point downward revision to hourly compensation. While hourly compensation increased 4.5 percent in the second quarter of 2022, real hourly compensation decreased 5.5 percent.

Manufacturing sector productivity was revised down 1.8 percentage points to an increase of 2.9 percent in the **second quarter of 2022**, reflecting a 0.4-percentage point downward revision to output and a 1.4-percentage point upward revision to hours worked. Productivity was revised down in both the durable and nondurable manufacturing subsectors. In the second quarter of 2022, total manufacturing unit labor costs decreased 0.7 percent rather than 0.2 percent as previously reported, reflecting a 2.3-percentage point downward revision to hourly compensation, which was partially offset by the 1.8-percentage point downward revision to productivity. (See table B1.)

Nonfinancial corporate sector productivity declined 2.7 percent in the **second quarter of 2022**, rather than the previously published estimate of a 0.7-percent decline, as a result of a 1.7-percentage point downward revision to output and a 0.3-percentage point upward revision to hours worked. Productivity in nonfinancial corporations decreased 1.7 percent from the second quarter of 2021 to the second quarter of 2022. Unit labor costs in the nonfinancial corporate sector were revised up 0.9 percentage points to an increase of 7.5 percent in the second quarter of 2022, as a 2.0-percentage point downward revision to productivity outpaced a 1.2-percentage point downward revision to hourly compensation. (See table A2.) Unit labor costs increased 8.2 percent from the same quarter last year. (See table 6.)

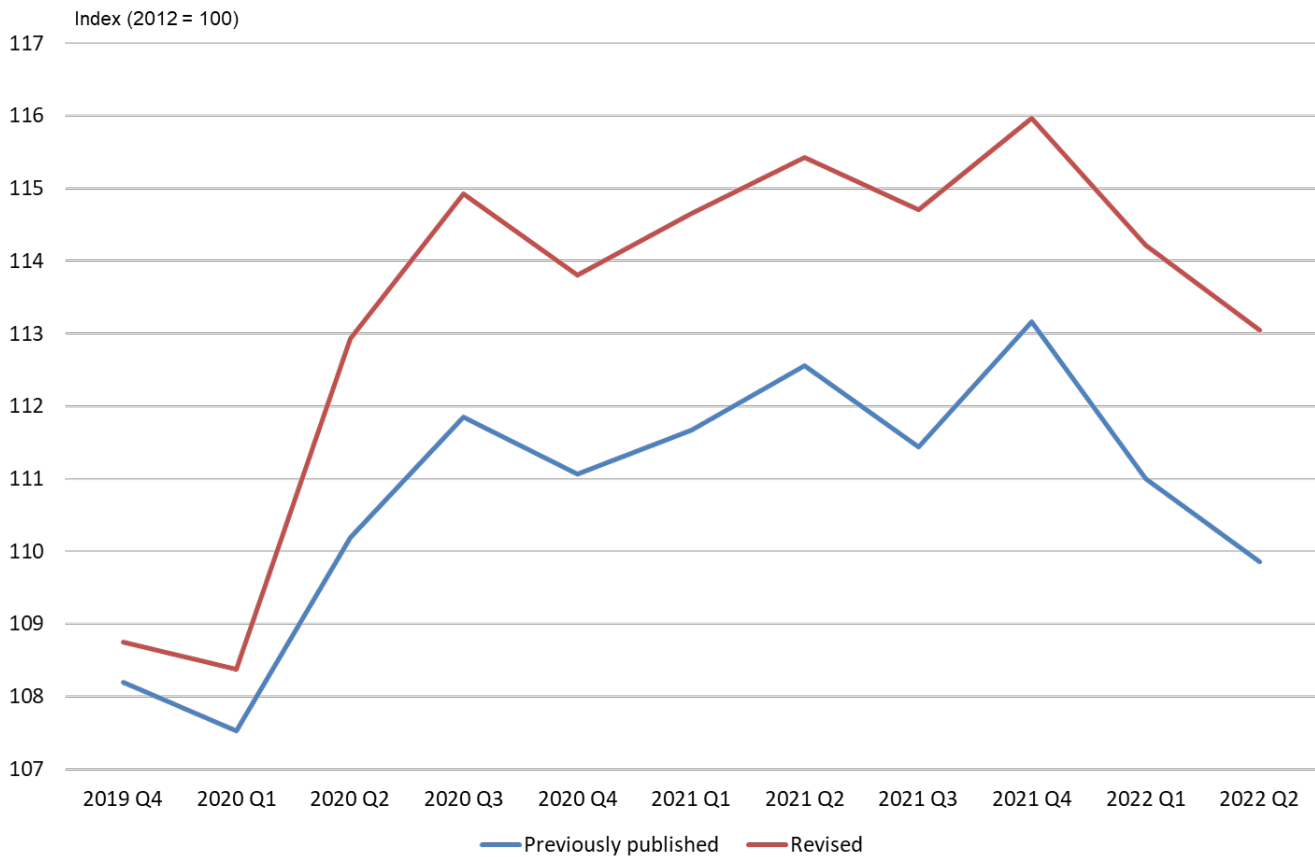
Annual averages

Table C1 presents annual data for the nonfarm business, total manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors from 2019 to 2021. Annual average percent changes compare average annual indexes from one year to the next.

Annual average productivity in the **nonfarm business sector** was revised up to a 2.4-percent increase in 2021, as output increased 7.8 percent and hours worked increased 5.3 percent. Unit labor costs were revised down 1.3 percentage points to an increase of 2.4 percent in 2021, reflecting the aforementioned upward revision to productivity and a 0.7-percentage point downward revision to hourly compensation. Revisions to productivity in the second quarter of 2020 contributed to an upward revision to the annual measure from 2.4 percent to 4.4 percent, the largest annual increase since 1992, when the measure increased 4.5 percent. Output was revised upward from a decline of 4.4 percent to a decline of 3.5 percent in 2020, while hours worked were revised downward from a 6.7 percent decline to a 7.6 percent decline. Hourly compensation in 2020 was revised up to an increase of 8.1 percent and is now the largest annual gain since 1981, when the measure increased 9.6 percent. Productivity increased 2.0 percent in 2019, little changed from the previous estimate of 2.1 percent.

Chart 4 compares the indexes of productivity for the nonfarm business sector before and after historical revisions. The indexes diverge in the second quarter of 2020, reflecting the sharp upward revision to growth in that quarter. The average annual rate of productivity growth from fourth-quarter 2019 to second-quarter 2022 is 1.6 percent, which is larger than the previously published estimate of 0.6 percent. Through the third quarter of 2022, the average annual rate is 1.4 percent, which is the same as the rate of productivity growth over the previous business cycle, from 2007 to 2019. (See chart 4 and table C1.)

Chart 4. Labor productivity, before and after historical revision, nonfarm business sector, 2019Q4 - 2022Q2



Annual average **manufacturing sector** productivity was not revised in 2021, remaining at 2.6 percent. In 2020, productivity was revised upward to an increase of 0.8 percent due to a corresponding downward revision to hours worked. The average annual rate of manufacturing productivity growth from 2007 to 2019 was unchanged at 0.2 percent. The 6.1-percent increase in manufacturing unit labor costs in 2020, revised down from the previously-reported value of 6.8 percent, remains the largest increase in the annual series, which begins in 1988. (See table C1.)

Annual average productivity in the **nonfinancial corporate sector** was revised down 1.4 percentage points to a 3.2-percent increase in 2021 due to a corresponding downward revision in output. Productivity was revised up in 2020 due primarily to a 1.1-percentage point downward revision to hours worked. (See tables C1 and 6.) The average annual rate of productivity growth in the nonfinancial corporate sector from 2007 to 2019, 1.1 percent, was not revised.

Complete quarterly and annual data series can be found on the Productivity and Costs home page: www.bls.gov/lpc/#data

The revised Productivity and Costs news release for third-quarter 2022 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

Table A1. Labor productivity growth and related measures - preliminary third-quarter 2022

(percent change from previous quarter at annual rate and from same quarter a year ago)

Sector	Percent change from:	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation	Real hourly compensation	Unit labor costs
Nonfarm business	Previous quarter	0.3	2.8	2.4	3.8	-1.7	3.5
	A year ago	-1.4	1.9	3.4	4.7	-3.4	6.1
Business	Previous quarter	0.1	2.6	2.5	3.7	-1.9	3.6
	A year ago	-1.4	1.9	3.3	4.7	-3.3	6.2
Manufacturing	Previous quarter	-1.3	1.9	3.3	2.4	-3.1	3.8
	A year ago	-0.6	3.8	4.4	3.6	-4.3	4.3
Durable manufacturing	Previous quarter	-4.3	2.0	6.6	1.7	-3.8	6.3
	A year ago	-0.4	4.8	5.2	3.5	-4.5	3.9
Nondurable manufacturing	Previous quarter	4.0	1.8	-2.1	3.1	-2.4	-0.8
	A year ago	-0.4	2.7	3.1	3.8	-4.2	4.2

Table A2. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised and previously published second-quarter 2022

(percent change from previous quarter at annual rate)

Sector		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation	Real hourly compensation	Unit labor costs
Nonfinancial corporate	Revised	-2.7	-0.1	2.7	4.6	-5.3	7.5
	Previously published	-0.7	1.6	2.4	5.8	-4.2	6.6

Table B1. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised and previously published second-quarter 2022

(percent change from previous quarter at annual rate)

Sector		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation	Real hourly compensation	Unit labor costs
Nonfarm business	Revised	-4.1	-1.2	2.9	4.5	-5.5	8.9
	Previously published	-4.1	-1.4	2.7	5.7	-4.4	10.2
Business	Revised	-3.8	-1.4	2.5	4.9	-5.1	9.1
	Previously published	-3.6	-1.4	2.3	6.1	-4.0	10.1
Manufacturing	Revised	2.9	3.6	0.7	2.2	-7.6	-0.7
	Previously published	4.7	4.0	-0.7	4.5	-5.5	-0.2
Durable manufacturing	Revised	3.9	5.1	1.2	2.7	-7.1	-1.2
	Previously published	4.9	5.3	0.4	4.9	-5.1	0.0
Nondurable manufacturing	Revised	2.1	2.0	-0.2	1.1	-8.5	-1.0
	Previously published	5.2	2.7	-2.4	3.5	-6.4	-1.6

Table B2. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised and previously published first-quarter 2022
(percent change from previous quarter at annual rate)

Sector		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation	Real hourly compensation	Unit labor costs
Nonfarm business	Revised	-5.9	-2.5	3.6	2.1	-6.4	8.5
	Previously published	-7.4	-2.5	5.3	4.4	-4.4	12.7
Business	Revised	-6.0	-2.4	3.8	2.0	-6.6	8.6
	Previously published	-7.7	-2.5	5.6	4.2	-4.6	12.8
Manufacturing	Revised	-3.3	3.7	7.3	1.4	-7.1	4.9
	Previously published	-1.2	3.8	5.0	5.8	-3.1	7.1
Durable manufacturing	Revised	-2.8	5.5	8.6	-0.4	-8.8	2.5
	Previously published	-0.6	5.6	6.2	5.9	-3.0	6.5
Nondurable manufacturing	Revised	-3.2	1.8	5.1	4.6	-4.2	8.1
	Previously published	-1.2	1.8	3.0	5.5	-3.4	6.8
Nonfinancial corporate	Revised	-4.8	-1.2	3.8	3.8	-4.9	9.1
	Previously published	-4.6	1.1	5.9	4.3	-4.4	9.3

Sector	Year		Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation	Real hourly compensation	Unit labor costs
Nonfarm business	2021	Revised	2.4	7.8	5.3	4.9	0.2	2.4
		Previously published	1.9	7.4	5.4	5.6	0.9	3.7
	2020	Revised	4.4	-3.5	-7.6	8.1	6.8	3.6
		Previously published	2.4	-4.4	-6.7	7.0	5.7	4.5
	2019	Revised	2.0	2.7	0.7	3.8	2.0	1.8
		Previously published	2.1	2.7	0.7	3.9	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing	2021	Revised	2.6	5.8	3.1	2.7	-1.8	0.1
		Previously published	2.6	5.8	3.2	4.5	-0.1	1.9
	2020	Revised	0.8	-6.7	-7.4	7.0	5.7	6.1
		Previously published	0.2	-6.7	-6.8	7.0	5.7	6.8
	2019	Revised	-2.3	-2.2	0.2	2.4	0.5	4.8
		Previously published	-1.9	-2.2	-0.2	2.8	1.0	4.8
Nonfinancial corporate	2021	Revised	3.2	8.3	4.9	4.7	0.1	1.5
		Previously published	4.6	9.7	4.9	5.3	0.6	0.7
	2020	Revised	3.5	-4.0	-7.3	8.1	6.7	4.4
		Previously published	2.2	-4.2	-6.2	6.9	5.5	4.6
	2019	Revised	1.6	2.5	0.9	3.9	2.1	2.3
		Previously published	1.4	2.3	0.9	3.9	2.1	2.5

TECHNICAL NOTES

Labor Hours

Hours worked data for the labor productivity and cost measures include hours worked for all persons working in the sector—wage and salary workers, the self-employed and unpaid family workers. The primary source of hours and employment data is the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which provides monthly survey data on the number of jobs held by and hours paid to wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments, counting a person who is employed by two or more establishments at each place of employment. Hours of paid time off are removed from hours paid using data from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) for 1996 forward and data from the BLS Hours at Work survey, conducted for this purpose, prior to 1990. Between 1990 and 1995, hours of paid time off are removed using a combination of NCS and Hours at Work survey data. Off-the-clock hours are added, yielding hours worked, using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Data from the CPS are used to estimate hours worked for farm labor, nonfarm proprietors, and nonfarm unpaid family workers. Using CPS information on employment and hours worked at primary jobs and all other jobs, separately, the BLS productivity measures assign all hours worked to the appropriate industrial sector. Hours for government enterprises are derived from the CPS, the CES, and the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce.

Detailed hours data are presented in the table “Hours Worked in Total U.S. Economy and Subsectors” on the BLS website (www.bls.gov/productivity/tables/total-economy-hours-employment.xlsx).

Output

Business sector output is a chain-type, current-weighted index constructed after excluding from gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, and households (including owner-occupied housing). Corresponding exclusions also are made in labor hours worked. Business output accounted for about 77 percent of the value of GDP in 2021. Nonfarm business, which excludes farming, accounted for about 76 percent of GDP in 2021.

Annual indexes for manufacturing and its durable and nondurable goods components are constructed by deflating current-dollar industry value of production data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census with deflators from the BLS. These deflators are based on data from the BLS Producer Price Index program and other sources. The industry shipments are aggregated using annual weights, and intrasectoral transactions are removed. Quarterly manufacturing output measures are based on the indexes of industrial production prepared monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, adjusted to be consistent with annual indexes of manufacturing sector output prepared by BLS.

Nonfinancial corporate output is a chain-type, current-weighted index calculated on the basis of the costs incurred and the incomes earned from production. The output measure excludes the following outputs from GDP: general government; nonprofit institutions; households; unincorporated business; and those corporations classified as offices of bank holding companies, offices of other holding companies, or offices in the finance and insurance sector. Nonfinancial corporations accounted for about 51 percent of the value of GDP in 2021.

Labor Productivity

The measure describes the relationship between real output and the labor time involved in its production. Measures of labor productivity growth show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per hour worked. They reflect the joint effects of many influences, including

changes in technology; capital investment; level of output; utilization of capacity, energy, and materials; the organization of production; managerial skill; and the characteristics and effort of the work force.

Labor Compensation

The measure includes accrued wages and salaries, supplements, employer contributions to employee benefit plans, and taxes. Estimates of labor compensation by major sector, required for measures of hourly compensation and unit labor costs, are based primarily on employee compensation data from the NIPA, prepared by the BEA. The compensation of employees in general government, nonprofit institutions and households are subtracted from compensation of employees in domestic industries to derive employee compensation for the business sector. The labor compensation of proprietors cannot be explicitly identified and must be estimated. This is done by assuming that proprietors have the same hourly compensation as employees in the same sector. The quarterly labor productivity and cost measures do not contain estimates of compensation for unpaid family workers.

Unit Labor Costs

These measures describe the relationship between compensation per hour and labor productivity, or real output per hour, and can be used as an indicator of inflationary pressure on producers. Increases in hourly compensation increase unit labor costs; labor productivity increases offset compensation increases and lower unit labor costs.

Presentation of the data

The quarterly data in this release are presented in three ways: as percent changes from the previous quarter presented at a compound annual rate, as percent changes from the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and as index number series where 2012=100. Annual data are presented both as index number series and percent changes from the previous year.

The index numbers and rates of change reported in the productivity and costs news release are rounded to one decimal place. All percent changes in this release and on the BLS web site are calculated using index numbers to three decimal places. A complete historical series of these index numbers are available at the BLS web site, www.bls.gov/data/home.htm, or by contacting the BLS Division of Major Sector Productivity (Telephone 202-691-5606 or email productivity@bls.gov).

For a more detailed explanation of methodology see the Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/msp/home.htm.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Table 1. Business sector: Labor productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted.

Year and quarter	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation (1)	Real hourly compensation (2)	Unit labor costs	Unit nonlabor payments (3)	Implicit price deflator (4)

Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)								
2022 III	0.1	2.6	2.5	3.7	-1.9	3.6	3.4	3.5
II	-3.8 r	-1.4	2.5 r	4.9 r	-5.1 r	9.1 r	12.2 r	10.4 r
I	-6.0 r	-2.4 r	3.8 r	2.0 r	-6.6 r	8.6 r	8.5 r	8.5 r
2021 ANNUAL	2.4 r	7.7 r	5.1 r	5.0 r	0.3 r	2.6 r	8.3 r	4.9 r
2021 IV	4.5 r	9.0 r	4.4 r	8.4 r	0.4 r	3.8 r	12.2 r	7.3 r
III	-2.1 r	2.6 r	4.8 r	7.1 r	0.4 r	9.4 r	2.7 r	6.5 r
II	2.9 r	8.7 r	5.7 r	7.6 r	-0.5 r	4.6 r	11.0 r	7.3
I	2.9 r	8.1 r	5.0 r	-1.1 r	-5.0 r	-4.0 r	22.5 r	6.3 r
2020 ANNUAL	4.3 r	-3.4 r	-7.4 r	8.0 r	6.7 r	3.5 r	-3.8 r	0.4
2020 IV	-4.5 r	5.3 r	10.2 r	8.8 r	6.4 r	13.8	-11.6 r	2.4 r
III	8.3 r	47.1 r	35.9 r	-4.6 r	-9.0 r	-11.9 r	33.3 r	4.6 r
II	16.6 r	-35.1 r	-44.3 r	24.9 r	29.2 r	7.2 r	-19.2 r	-4.5 r
I	-0.9 r	-6.3 r	-5.5 r	9.7 r	8.3 r	10.7 r	-12.2 r	0.3 r

Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year								
2022 III	-1.4	1.9	3.3	4.7	-3.3	6.2	9.0	7.4
II	-2.0 r	1.8 r	3.9 r	5.6 r	-2.8 r	7.7 r	8.8 r	8.2
I	-0.3 r	4.4 r	4.7 r	6.2 r	-1.6 r	6.6 r	8.5 r	7.4 r
2021 ANNUAL	2.4 r	7.7 r	5.1 r	5.0 r	0.3 r	2.6 r	8.3 r	4.9 r
2021 IV	2.0	7.1 r	5.0 r	5.4 r	-1.2 r	3.3 r	11.9 r	6.8 r
III	-0.3 r	6.1 r	6.4 r	5.5 r	0.2 r	5.8 r	5.4 r	5.6 r
II	2.3	16.1 r	13.5 r	2.5 r	-2.2 r	0.2 r	12.5 r	5.1 r
I	5.5 r	2.1 r	-3.3 r	6.4 r	4.4 r	0.8 r	3.9 r	2.1 r
2020 ANNUAL	4.3 r	-3.4 r	-7.4 r	8.0 r	6.7 r	3.5 r	-3.8 r	0.4
2020 IV	4.6 r	-1.5 r	-5.8 r	9.2 r	7.9 r	4.5 r	-4.4 r	0.6 r
III	6.4 r	-2.3 r	-8.2 r	8.7 r	7.3 r	2.1 r	-2.1 r	0.3 r
II	4.8 r	-10.4 r	-14.5 r	10.1 r	9.6 r	5.0 r	-8.0 r	-0.7 r
I	1.4 r	0.5 r	-0.9 r	4.1 r	2.0 r	2.6	-0.9 r	1.1 r

Indexes 2012=100								
2022 III	113.2	128.7	113.7	144.3	111.8	127.5	123.3	125.6
II	113.2 r	127.9 r	113.0 r	143.0 r	112.4 r	126.4 r	122.2 r	124.5 r
I	114.3 r	128.3 r	112.3 r	141.3 r	113.8 r	123.6 r	118.8 r	121.5 r
2021 ANNUAL	115.3 r	126.0 r	109.3 r	136.8 r	115.7 r	118.7 r	112.8 r	116.1 r
2021 IV	116.1 r	129.1 r	111.2 r	140.6 r	115.8 r	121.1 r	116.4 r	119.0 r
III	114.8 r	126.4 r	110.0 r	137.8 r	115.7 r	120.0 r	113.1 r	117.0 r
II	115.5 r	125.5 r	108.7 r	135.5 r	115.6 r	117.3 r	112.3 r	115.1 r
I	114.7 r	123.0 r	107.2 r	133.0 r	115.7 r	116.0 r	109.4 r	113.1 r
2020 ANNUAL	112.6 r	117.0 r	103.9 r	130.3 r	115.4 r	115.7 r	104.2 r	110.6 r
2020 IV	113.8 r	120.6 r	105.9 r	133.4 r	117.2 r	117.2 r	104.0 r	111.4 r
III	115.1 r	119.0 r	103.4 r	130.6 r	115.4 r	113.5 r	107.3 r	110.8 r
II	112.9 r	108.1 r	95.8 r	132.2 r	118.1 r	117.1 r	99.8 r	109.5 r
I	108.6 r	120.4 r	110.8 r	125.0 r	110.8 r	115.1 r	105.3 r	110.8 r

See footnotes following Table 6.
r=revised

November 3, 2022
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 2. Nonfarm business sector: Labor productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted.

Year and quarter	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation (1)	Real hourly compensation (2)	Unit labor costs	Unit nonlabor payments (3)	Implicit price deflator (4)

Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)								
2022 III	0.3	2.8	2.4	3.8	-1.7	3.5	3.3	3.4
II	-4.1	-1.2 r	2.9 r	4.5 r	-5.5 r	8.9 r	10.8 r	9.7 r
I	-5.9 r	-2.5	3.6 r	2.1 r	-6.4 r	8.5 r	6.4 r	7.6 r
2021 ANNUAL	2.4 r	7.8 r	5.3 r	4.9 r	0.2 r	2.4 r	7.7 r	4.6 r
2021 IV	4.4 r	9.1 r	4.5 r	8.2 r	0.3 r	3.6 r	12.9 r	7.5 r
III	-2.4 r	2.7 r	5.3 r	6.7 r	0.0 r	9.3 r	2.3 r	6.3 r
II	2.7 r	8.9 r	6.0 r	7.4 r	-0.7 r	4.5 r	8.6 r	6.2 r
I	3.0 r	8.5 r	5.3 r	-1.3 r	-5.2 r	-4.2 r	22.8 r	6.2 r
2020 ANNUAL	4.4 r	-3.5 r	-7.6 r	8.1 r	6.8 r	3.6 r	-3.8 r	0.4
2020 IV	-3.9 r	5.3 r	9.5 r	9.5 r	7.1 r	13.9 r	-12.7 r	1.9 r
III	7.2 r	47.2 r	37.2 r	-5.5 r	-9.8 r	-11.9 r	32.4 r	4.2 r
II	17.9 r	-35.0 r	-44.9 r	25.8 r	30.1 r	6.6 r	-17.4 r	-3.9
I	-1.4 r	-6.7 r	-5.4 r	9.8 r	8.4 r	11.3 r	-12.8 r	0.4 r

Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year								
2022 III	-1.4	1.9	3.4	4.7	-3.4	6.1	8.3	7.0
II	-2.1 r	1.9 r	4.1 r	5.4 r	-3.0 r	7.6 r	8.0 r	7.8
I	-0.4 r	4.5 r	4.8	6.1 r	-1.8 r	6.5 r	7.5 r	6.9 r
2021 ANNUAL	2.4 r	7.8 r	5.3 r	4.9 r	0.2 r	2.4 r	7.7 r	4.6 r
2021 IV	1.9	7.3 r	5.3 r	5.2 r	-1.4 r	3.2 r	11.4 r	6.5 r
III	-0.2 r	6.3 r	6.5 r	5.5 r	0.2 r	5.7 r	4.5 r	5.1 r
II	2.2	16.3 r	13.8 r	2.3 r	-2.4 r	0.1 r	11.4 r	4.6 r
I	5.8 r	2.2 r	-3.4 r	6.4 r	4.5 r	0.6 r	4.0 r	2.0 r
2020 ANNUAL	4.4 r	-3.5 r	-7.6 r	8.1 r	6.8 r	3.6 r	-3.8 r	0.4
2020 IV	4.7 r	-1.5 r	-5.9 r	9.3 r	8.0 r	4.5 r	-4.5 r	0.6 r
III	6.4 r	-2.4 r	-8.2 r	8.6 r	7.3 r	2.1 r	-2.0 r	0.3 r
II	5.1 r	-10.4 r	-14.8 r	10.3 r	9.8 r	4.9 r	-7.8 r	-0.6 r
I	1.4 r	0.5 r	-1.0 r	4.2 r	2.0 r	2.7	-1.1 r	1.1 r

Indexes 2012=100								
2022 III	113.1	128.8	113.9	144.4	111.9	127.6	122.6	125.4
II	113.0 r	128.0 r	113.2 r	143.0 r	112.4 r	126.5 r	121.6 r	124.4 r
I	114.2 r	128.4 r	112.4 r	141.5 r	113.9 r	123.8 r	118.5 r	121.5 r
2021 ANNUAL	115.2 r	126.0 r	109.3 r	137.0 r	115.9 r	118.9 r	113.3 r	116.4 r
2021 IV	116.0 r	129.2 r	111.4 r	140.7 r	115.9 r	121.3 r	116.7 r	119.3 r
III	114.7 r	126.4 r	110.2 r	138.0 r	115.8 r	120.3 r	113.2 r	117.2 r
II	115.4 r	125.5 r	108.8 r	135.8 r	115.8 r	117.6 r	112.6 r	115.4 r
I	114.7 r	122.9 r	107.2 r	133.4 r	116.0 r	116.3 r	110.3 r	113.7 r
2020 ANNUAL	112.5 r	116.9 r	103.9 r	130.6 r	115.6 r	116.1 r	105.2 r	111.3 r
2020 IV	113.8 r	120.4 r	105.8 r	133.8 r	117.5 r	117.6 r	104.8 r	112.0 r
III	114.9 r	118.9 r	103.4 r	130.8 r	115.5 r	113.8 r	108.4 r	111.5 r
II	112.9 r	107.9 r	95.6 r	132.7 r	118.6 r	117.5 r	101.1 r	110.3 r
I	108.4 r	120.2 r	110.9 r	125.3 r	111.0 r	115.6 r	106.0 r	111.4 r

See footnotes following Table 6.
r=revised

November 3, 2022
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3. Manufacturing sector: Labor productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs, seasonally adjusted.

Year and quarter	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation (1)	Real hourly compensation (2)	Unit labor costs

Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)						
2022 III	-1.3	1.9	3.3	2.4	-3.1	3.8
II	2.9 r	3.6 r	0.7 r	2.2 r	-7.6 r	-0.7 r
I	-3.3 r	3.7 r	7.3 r	1.4 r	-7.1 r	4.9 r
2021 ANNUAL	2.6	5.8	3.1 r	2.7 r	-1.8 r	0.1 r
2021 IV	-0.7 r	5.9	6.7 r	8.7 r	0.7 r	9.5 r
III	-0.5 r	3.8	4.3 r	-0.5 r	-6.7 r	0.0 r
II	5.1 r	5.7	0.6 r	6.6 r	-1.4 r	1.4 r
I	0.7 r	2.6	1.9 r	-1.7 r	-5.5 r	-2.3 r
2020 ANNUAL	0.8 r	-6.7	-7.4 r	7.0	5.7	6.1 r
2020 IV	-0.5 r	8.3	8.9 r	7.4 r	5.0 r	7.9 r
III	17.7 r	53.0	30.0 r	-12.4 r	-16.4 r	-25.6 r
II	-5.3 r	-43.2	-39.9 r	30.2 r	34.6 r	37.5 r
I	0.4 r	-5.4	-5.8 r	5.7 r	4.3 r	5.2 r

Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year						
2022 III	-0.6	3.8	4.4	3.6	-4.3	4.3
II	-0.4 r	4.2 r	4.7 r	2.9 r	-5.2 r	3.4 r
I	0.1 r	4.8	4.7 r	4.0 r	-3.7 r	3.9 r
2021 ANNUAL	2.6	5.8	3.1 r	2.7 r	-1.8 r	0.1 r
2021 IV	1.1 r	4.5	3.3	3.2 r	-3.3 r	2.1 r
III	1.2 r	5.1	3.9 r	2.9 r	-2.2 r	1.7 r
II	5.5 r	15.8	9.7 r	-0.3 r	-4.9 r	-5.5 r
I	2.8 r	-0.8	-3.5 r	4.8 r	2.8 r	1.9 r
2020 ANNUAL	0.8 r	-6.7	-7.4 r	7.0	5.7	6.1 r
2020 IV	2.7 r	-2.8	-5.4 r	6.7 r	5.4 r	3.8 r
III	2.9 r	-5.4	-8.1 r	7.2 r	5.9 r	4.2 r
II	-1.7 r	-15.2	-13.7 r	10.5 r	10.0 r	12.5 r
I	-1.3	-3.2	-1.8 r	3.4 r	1.3 r	4.8 r

Indexes 2012=100						
2022 III	98.2	104.2	106.1	131.1	101.6	133.5
II	98.5 r	103.7 r	105.2 r	130.3 r	102.4 r	132.3 r
I	97.8 r	102.8 r	105.1	129.6 r	104.4 r	132.5 r
2021 ANNUAL	98.6 r	100.0	101.4 r	126.9 r	107.3 r	128.6 r
2021 IV	98.6 r	101.8	103.3 r	129.2 r	106.3 r	131.0 r
III	98.8 r	100.4	101.6 r	126.5 r	106.2 r	128.0 r
II	98.9 r	99.5	100.5 r	126.6 r	108.0 r	128.0 r
I	97.7 r	98.1	100.4 r	124.6 r	108.4 r	127.5 r
2020 ANNUAL	96.1 r	94.5	98.3 r	123.5 r	109.3	128.5 r
2020 IV	97.5 r	97.5	99.9 r	125.1 r	109.9 r	128.3 r
III	97.7 r	95.5	97.8 r	122.9 r	108.6 r	125.9 r
II	93.8 r	85.9	91.6 r	127.1 r	113.6 r	135.5 r
I	95.1 r	98.9	104.1 r	119.0 r	105.4 r	125.2 r

See footnotes following Table 6.
r=revised

November 3, 2022
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4. Durable manufacturing sector: Labor productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs, seasonally adjusted.

Year and quarter	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation (1)	Real hourly compensation (2)	Unit labor costs

Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)						
2022 III	-4.3	2.0	6.6	1.7	-3.8	6.3
II	3.9 r	5.1 r	1.2 r	2.7 r	-7.1 r	-1.2 r
I	-2.8 r	5.5 r	8.6 r	-0.4 r	-8.8 r	2.5 r
2021 ANNUAL	4.9 r	8.1	3.0 r	3.5 r	-1.2 r	-1.4 r
2021 IV	1.7 r	6.5	4.7 r	10.3	2.2	8.4 r
III	1.7 r	6.7	4.9 r	-6.1 r	-12.0 r	-7.7 r
II	1.7 r	1.0	-0.7 r	9.9 r	1.6 r	8.0 r
I	1.5 r	6.4	4.8 r	-0.3 r	-4.2 r	-1.7 r
2020 ANNUAL	0.9 r	-8.0	-8.9 r	7.1 r	5.8 r	6.1 r
2020 IV	2.2 r	9.1	6.7 r	11.2 r	8.8 r	8.8 r
III	42.4 r	93.7	36.1 r	-15.9 r	-19.7 r	-40.9 r
II	-14.1 r	-53.1	-45.4 r	34.7 r	39.3 r	56.8 r
I	-1.8 r	-8.5	-6.8 r	4.6 r	3.3 r	6.6 r

Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year						
2022 III	-0.4	4.8	5.2	3.5	-4.5	3.9
II	1.1 r	6.0	4.8 r	1.4 r	-6.6 r	0.3 r
I	0.6 r	4.9	4.3 r	3.2 r	-4.4 r	2.6 r
2021 ANNUAL	4.9 r	8.1	3.0 r	3.5 r	-1.2 r	-1.4 r
2021 IV	1.7 r	5.1	3.4 r	3.2 r	-3.3 r	1.5 r
III	1.8 r	5.7	3.9 r	3.4 r	-1.7 r	1.6 r
II	10.7 r	22.7	10.9 r	0.6 r	-4.0 r	-9.1 r
I	6.1 r	1.3	-4.5 r	5.9 r	3.9 r	-0.2 r
2020 ANNUAL	0.9 r	-8.0	-8.9 r	7.1 r	5.8 r	6.1 r
2020 IV	5.3 r	-2.4	-7.3 r	7.1	5.9 r	1.8 r
III	4.7 r	-5.3	-9.5 r	7.3 r	5.9 r	2.5 r
II	-4.8 r	-20.1	-16.1 r	11.3 r	10.8 r	16.9 r
I	-2.1 r	-4.3	-2.3 r	2.8 r	0.7 r	5.0 r

Indexes 2012=100						
2022 III	102.1	107.7	105.5	131.7	102.1	129.0
II	103.2 r	107.2 r	103.8 r	131.2 r	103.0 r	127.0 r
I	102.3 r	105.8 r	103.5 r	130.3 r	105.0 r	127.4 r
2021 ANNUAL	102.4 r	102.3	99.9 r	128.5 r	108.7 r	125.4 r
2021 IV	103.0 r	104.4	101.4 r	130.5 r	107.4 r	126.6 r
III	102.6 r	102.8	100.2 r	127.3 r	106.8 r	124.1 r
II	102.1 r	101.1	99.0 r	129.3 r	110.3 r	126.6 r
I	101.7 r	100.9	99.2 r	126.3 r	109.8 r	124.2 r
2020 ANNUAL	97.6 r	94.6	96.9 r	124.2 r	109.9 r	127.2 r
2020 IV	101.3 r	99.3	98.0 r	126.4 r	111.0 r	124.7 r
III	100.8 r	97.2	96.5 r	123.1 r	108.7 r	122.1 r
II	92.2 r	82.4	89.3 r	128.5 r	114.9 r	139.3 r
I	95.8 r	99.6	103.9 r	119.3 r	105.7 r	124.5 r

See footnotes following Table 6.
r=revised

November 3, 2022
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 5. Nondurable manufacturing sector: Labor productivity, hourly compensation, and unit labor costs, seasonally adjusted.

Year and quarter	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation (1)	Real hourly compensation (2)	Unit labor costs

Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)						
2022 III	4.0	1.8	-2.1	3.1	-2.4	-0.8
II	2.1 r	2.0 r	-0.2 r	1.1 r	-8.5 r	-1.0 r
I	-3.2 r	1.8	5.1 r	4.6 r	-4.2 r	8.1 r
2021 ANNUAL	0.3 r	3.5	3.2 r	1.4 r	-3.1 r	1.2 r
2021 IV	-4.3 r	5.1	9.8 r	6.3 r	-1.5 r	11.1 r
III	-2.4 r	0.8	3.3 r	11.1 r	4.1 r	13.9 r
II	8.2 r	11.2	2.7 r	1.0 r	-6.5 r	-6.7 r
I	1.3 r	-1.3	-2.5 r	-5.1 r	-8.8 r	-6.3 r
2020 ANNUAL	-0.1 r	-4.9	-4.8 r	7.2 r	5.9 r	7.3 r
2020 IV	-4.3 r	7.7	12.5 r	1.0 r	-1.2 r	5.5 r
III	-0.6 r	19.8	20.6 r	-6.4 r	-10.7 r	-5.8 r
II	-1.2 r	-30.7	-29.8 r	24.8 r	29.1 r	26.4 r
I	2.5 r	-1.8	-4.1 r	8.0 r	6.6 r	5.4 r

Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year						
2022 III	-0.4	2.7	3.1	3.8	-4.2	4.2
II	-2.0 r	2.4 r	4.5 r	5.7 r	-2.6 r	7.9 r
I	-0.5 r	4.6 r	5.2 r	5.7 r	-2.1 r	6.3 r
2021 ANNUAL	0.3 r	3.5	3.2 r	1.4 r	-3.1 r	1.2 r
2021 IV	0.6 r	3.9	3.2 r	3.2 r	-3.3 r	2.6 r
III	0.6 r	4.5	3.9 r	1.9 r	-3.2 r	1.3 r
II	1.1 r	9.1	7.9 r	-2.4 r	-6.9 r	-3.4 r
I	-1.2 r	-3.0	-1.8 r	2.9 r	1.0 r	4.2 r
2020 ANNUAL	-0.1 r	-4.9	-4.8 r	7.2 r	5.9 r	7.3 r
2020 IV	-0.9 r	-3.2	-2.3 r	6.3 r	5.0 r	7.3 r
III	0.3 r	-5.4	-5.7 r	7.5 r	6.2 r	7.2 r
II	0.2 r	-9.5	-9.7 r	9.8 r	9.3 r	9.6 r
I	-0.5 r	-1.5	-1.1 r	4.7 r	2.5 r	5.2 r

Indexes 2012=100						
2022 III	97.8	104.9	107.2	130.1	100.8	133.0
II	96.9 r	104.4 r	107.7 r	129.1 r	101.4 r	133.3 r
I	96.4 r	103.9 r	107.8 r	128.8 r	103.7 r	133.6 r
2021 ANNUAL	97.9 r	101.7	103.9 r	124.3 r	105.1 r	127.0 r
2021 IV	97.2 r	103.4	106.4 r	127.3 r	104.8 r	131.0 r
III	98.2 r	102.1	104.0 r	125.4 r	105.2 r	127.6 r
II	98.8 r	101.9	103.1 r	122.1 r	104.1 r	123.6 r
I	96.9 r	99.3	102.4 r	121.8 r	105.9 r	125.7 r
2020 ANNUAL	97.6 r	98.3	100.7 r	122.5 r	108.5 r	125.5 r
2020 IV	96.6 r	99.6	103.1 r	123.4 r	108.4 r	127.7 r
III	97.6 r	97.7	100.1 r	123.1 r	108.7 r	126.0 r
II	97.8 r	93.4	95.5 r	125.1 r	111.8 r	127.9 r
I	98.1 r	102.4	104.4 r	118.4 r	104.9 r	120.7 r

See footnotes following Table 6.
r=revised

November 3, 2022
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 6. Nonfinancial corporate sector: Labor productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit profits, and prices, seasonally adjusted.

Year and quarter	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation (1)	Real hourly compensation (2)	Unit labor costs	Unit nonlabor costs (6)	Total unit costs (7)	Unit profits (8)	Implicit price deflator (4)
Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)										
2022 II	-2.7 r	-0.1 r	2.7 r	4.6 r	-5.3 r	7.5 r	11.5 r	8.7 r	35.8 r	12.6 r
I	-4.8 r	-1.2 r	3.8 r	3.8 r	-4.9 r	9.1 r	24.7 r	13.6 r	4.8 r	12.2 r
2021 ANNUAL	3.2 r	8.3 r	4.9	4.7 r	0.1 r	1.5 r	4.1 r	2.3 r	22.9 r	5.0 r
2021 IV	-1.0 r	5.3 r	6.4 r	7.0 r	-0.9 r	8.1 r	17.7 r	10.9 r	-3.1 r	8.6 r
III	1.8	5.4 r	3.6 r	10.0 r	3.1 r	8.1 r	17.0 r	10.7 r	-4.0 r	8.2 r
II	-0.7 r	4.7 r	5.4 r	7.3 r	-0.8 r	8.0 r	-10.8 r	2.0 r	48.2 r	8.2 r
I	2.5 r	7.3 r	4.7 r	-1.7 r	-5.5 r	-4.1 r	3.3 r	-1.9 r	51.6 r	4.4 r
2020 ANNUAL	3.5 r	-4.0 r	-7.3 r	8.1 r	6.7 r	4.4 r	-7.5 r	0.6 r	6.6 r	1.4 r
2020 IV	12.6 r	24.3 r	10.4 r	7.1 r	4.8 r	-4.9 r	59.3 r	10.3 r	-38.3 r	1.3 r
III	0.9 r	34.5 r	33.3 r	-6.4 r	-10.6 r	-7.2 r	-22.9 r	-11.9 r	177.2 r	3.2 r
II	3.5 r	-41.0 r	-43.0 r	28.9 r	33.3 r	24.6 r	-35.4 r	2.3 r	7.0 r	2.9 r
I	2.7 r	-2.3 r	-4.9 r	8.5 r	7.1 r	5.6 r	2.5 r	4.6 r	-30.6 r	-0.6 r
Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year										
2022 II	-1.7 r	2.3 r	4.1 r	6.3 r	-2.1 r	8.2 r	17.6 r	11.0	7.3 r	10.4 r
I	-1.2 r	3.5 r	4.8 r	7.0 r	-0.9 r	8.3 r	11.3 r	9.2	9.6 r	9.3 r
2021 ANNUAL	3.2 r	8.3 r	4.9	4.7 r	0.1 r	1.5 r	4.1 r	2.3 r	22.9 r	5.0 r
2021 IV	0.6 r	5.7 r	5.0 r	5.6 r	-1.0 r	4.9 r	6.1 r	5.3 r	20.3 r	7.3 r
III	3.9 r	10.2 r	6.0	5.6 r	0.3 r	1.6 r	14.5 r	5.1 r	7.4 r	5.5 r
II	3.7 r	17.1 r	12.9 r	1.4 r	-3.2 r	-2.2 r	3.1 r	-0.7 r	40.0 r	4.3 r
I	4.8 r	1.4 r	-3.2 r	6.2 r	4.2 r	1.3 r	-4.8 r	-0.6 r	29.1 r	3.0 r
2020 ANNUAL	3.5 r	-4.0 r	-7.3 r	8.1 r	6.7 r	4.4 r	-7.5 r	0.6 r	6.6 r	1.4 r
2020 IV	4.8	-0.9 r	-5.5 r	8.8 r	7.6 r	3.8 r	-5.0 r	1.0 r	6.2 r	1.7 r
III	2.9 r	-5.3 r	-8.0 r	8.5 r	7.2 r	5.5 r	-16.4 r	-1.6 r	23.7 r	1.6 r
II	3.3 r	-11.4 r	-14.3 r	10.6 r	10.1 r	7.1 r	-9.9 r	1.7 r	-3.0 r	1.1 r
I	2.6 r	1.6 r	-1.0 r	4.1 r	2.0 r	1.5 r	0.9 r	1.3 r	-1.2 r	1.0 r
Indexes 2012=100										
2022 II	111.8 r	125.7 r	112.5 r	146.0 r	114.7 r	130.6 r	118.3 r	126.5 r	143.3 r	128.9 r
I	112.5 r	125.7 r	111.7 r	144.4 r	116.3 r	128.3 r	115.2 r	123.9 r	132.7 r	125.2 r
2021 ANNUAL	114.0 r	123.8 r	108.6 r	139.0 r	117.6 r	121.9 r	104.4 r	116.1 r	129.5 r	118.0 r
2021 IV	113.9 r	126.1 r	110.7 r	143.0 r	117.8 r	125.5 r	109.0 r	120.0 r	131.2 r	121.6 r
III	114.2 r	124.5 r	109.0 r	140.6 r	118.0 r	123.1 r	104.6 r	117.0 r	132.2 r	119.1 r
II	113.7 r	122.9 r	108.0 r	137.3 r	117.1 r	120.7 r	100.6 r	114.0 r	133.5 r	116.8 r
I	113.9 r	121.5 r	106.6 r	134.9 r	117.3 r	118.4 r	103.5 r	113.5 r	121.0 r	114.5 r
2020 ANNUAL	110.4 r	114.3 r	103.5 r	132.7 r	117.5 r	120.2 r	100.3 r	113.6 r	105.4 r	112.4 r
2020 IV	113.2 r	119.3 r	105.4 r	135.5 r	119.0 r	119.7 r	102.7 r	114.0 r	109.1 r	113.3 r
III	109.9 r	113.0 r	102.8 r	133.2 r	117.6 r	121.2 r	91.4 r	111.3 r	123.1 r	112.9 r
II	109.6 r	104.9 r	95.7 r	135.4 r	121.0 r	123.5 r	97.5 r	114.8 r	95.4 r	112.0 r
I	108.7 r	119.8 r	110.2 r	127.0 r	112.6 r	116.9 r	108.8 r	114.2 r	93.8 r	111.2 r

See footnotes following Table 6.
r=revised

November 3, 2022
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOURCES: Output data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce; the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Reserve Board. Hours and compensation data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

SIZE OF REVISIONS: Productivity and cost measures are revised on a regular schedule as more complete data become available. The first estimate is published within 40 days of the close of the reference quarter, the second estimate approximately 30 days later, and the third estimate approximately 60 days after the second estimate. Based on past revisions, the third estimate of nonfarm business sector quarterly labor productivity growth has differed from the first estimate by -1.1 to +1.4 percentage point about 80 percent of the time. This interval is based on estimates for reference quarters from the first quarter of 2001 to the second quarter of 2022. For more about revisions to labor productivity growth see “How large are revisions to estimates of quarterly labor productivity growth?” at www.bls.gov/osmr/research-papers/2021/ec210040.htm.

Table Footnotes

- (1) Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Except for nonfinancial corporations, where there are no self-employed, data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.
- (2) The change for recent quarters is based on the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). The trend from 1978-2021 is based on the Consumer Price Index Retroactive series (CPI-URS).
- (3) Unit nonlabor payments include profits, consumption of fixed capital, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, net interest and miscellaneous payments, business current transfer payments, rental income of persons, and the current surplus of government enterprises.
- (4) Current dollar output divided by the output index.
- (5) Quarterly changes: Percent change compounded at annual rate is calculated using index numbers to three decimal places. Indexes published in the news release are rounded to one decimal place for convenience. Annual changes: Percent change is calculated using annual indexes to three decimal places.
- (6) Unit nonlabor costs include consumption of fixed capital, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, net interest and miscellaneous payments, and business current transfer payments.
- (7) Total unit costs are the sum of unit labor and nonlabor costs.
- (8) Unit profits include corporate profits before tax with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustment.