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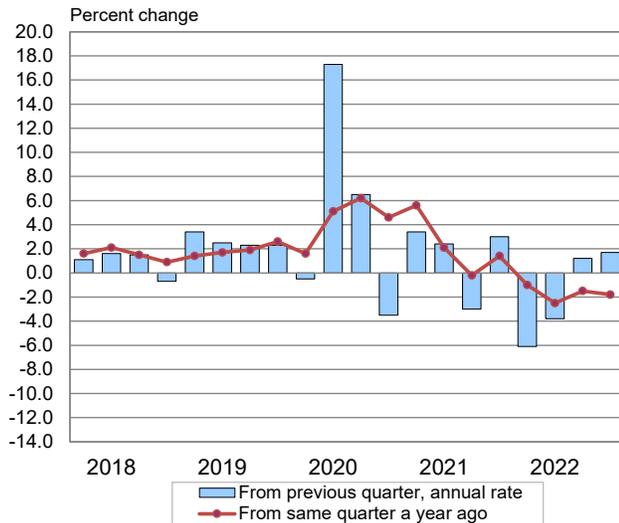
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**PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS**

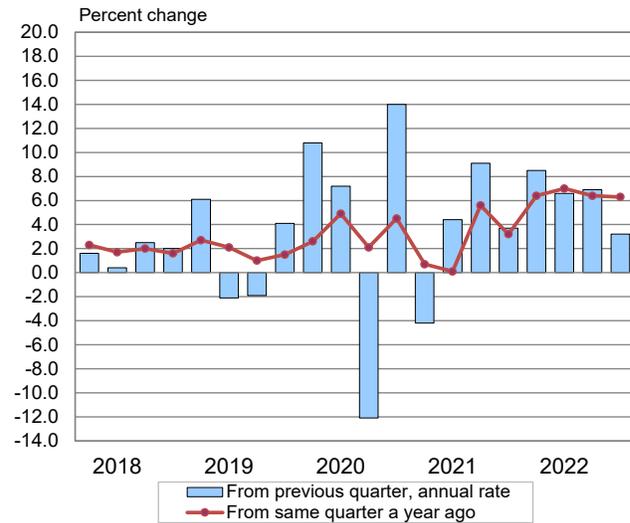
Fourth Quarter and Annual Averages 2022, Revised

**Nonfarm business sector labor productivity** increased 1.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today, as output increased 3.1 percent and hours worked increased 1.4 percent. (All quarterly percent changes in this release are seasonally adjusted annual rates.) This 1.7-percent increase in labor productivity for the fourth quarter of 2022 is 1.3 percentage points below the preliminary estimate of a 3.0-percent increase. From the same quarter a year ago, nonfarm business sector labor productivity decreased 1.8 percent, reflecting a 0.7-percent increase in output and a 2.6-percent increase in hours worked. (See chart 1 and table A1.) Annual average productivity decreased 1.7 percent from 2021 to 2022. This is the largest annual decline in the measure since 1974, when productivity also decreased 1.7 percent. (See table C1.)

**Chart 1. Labor productivity, nonfarm business, 2018Q1 – 2022Q4**



**Chart 2. Unit labor costs, nonfarm business, 2018Q1 – 2022Q4**



**Unit labor costs** in the nonfarm business sector increased 3.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022, reflecting a 4.9-percent increase in hourly compensation and a 1.7-percent increase in productivity. Unit labor costs increased 6.3 percent over the last four quarters. (See chart 2 and tables A1 and 2.)

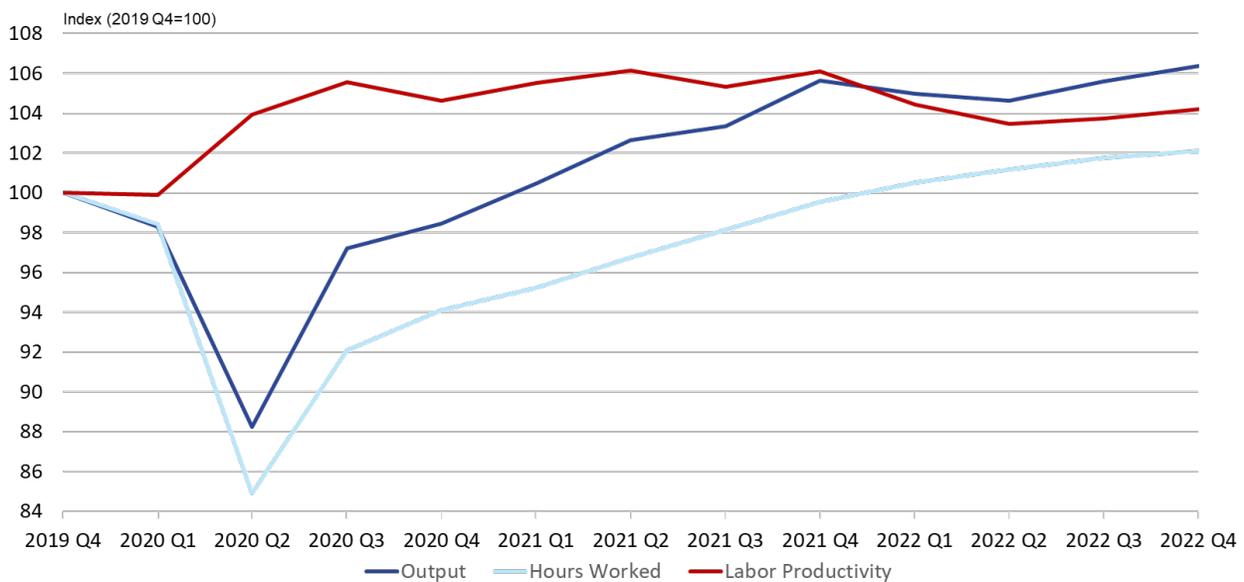
**Historical Revisions to Productivity and Costs Data**

Data in this release incorporate the annual benchmark revision of BLS Current Employment Statistics program data on employment and hours of employees on nonfarm payrolls. Data also include revisions to employment and hours of all other business sector workers that reflect updated seasonal adjustment of those data by the BLS Major Sector Productivity program. See Revised measures on page 3.

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, increased 0.7 percent in the fourth quarter, and declined 2.4 percent over the last four quarters.

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. The fourth quarter of 2022 is the second consecutive quarter in which both output and labor productivity increased, following decreases in the first two quarters of the year. Labor productivity has grown at an annualized rate of 1.4 percent since the last business cycle peak in the fourth quarter of 2019—the last quarter before the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing recession—reflecting a 2.1-percent rate of growth in output and a 0.7-percent rate of growth in hours worked over that three-year period. (See chart 3.)

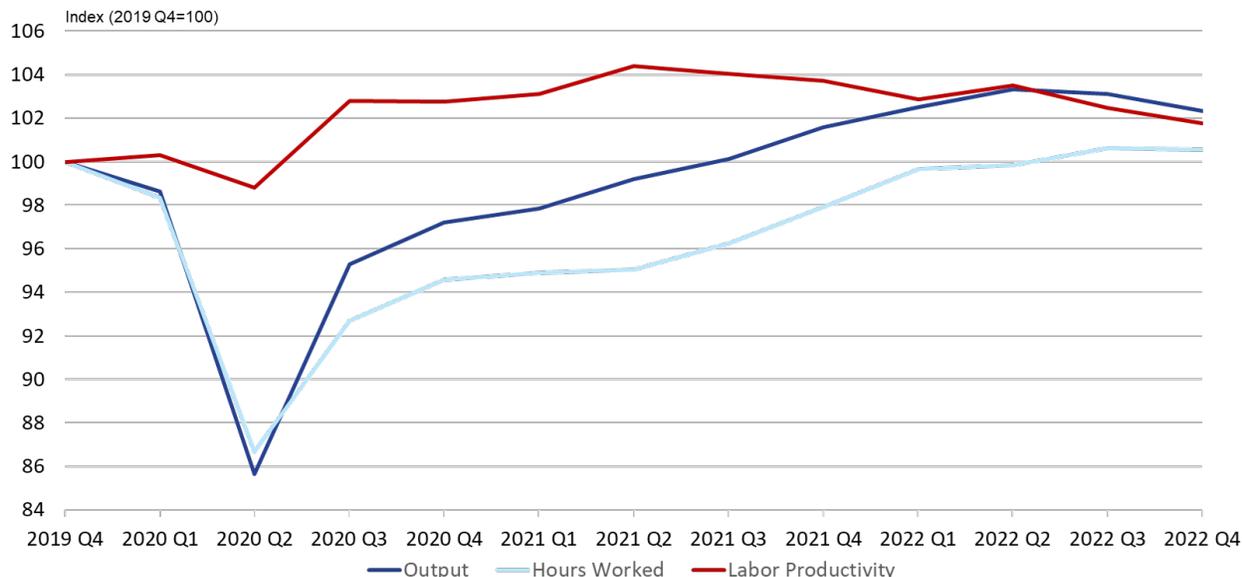
Chart 3. Labor Productivity, Output, and Hours Worked index series, nonfarm business, 2019 Q4 – 2022 Q4



**Manufacturing sector labor productivity** decreased 2.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022, as output decreased 3.0 percent and hours worked decreased 0.4 percent. In the durable manufacturing sector, productivity decreased 3.1 percent, with a 3.5-percent decrease in output and a 0.4-percent decrease in hours worked. Nondurable manufacturing sector productivity decreased 2.2 percent, as output decreased 2.5 percent and hours worked decreased 0.3 percent. Total manufacturing sector productivity decreased 1.9 percent from the same quarter a year ago. (See tables A1, 3, 4, and 5.)

**Unit labor costs** in the total manufacturing sector increased 7.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022, reflecting a 4.8-percent increase in hourly compensation and a 2.7-percent decrease in productivity. Manufacturing unit labor costs increased 6.3 percent from the same quarter a year ago. (See tables A1 and 3.)

Chart 4. Labor Productivity, Output, and Hours Worked index series, manufacturing, 2019 Q4 – 2022 Q4



Labor productivity in the manufacturing sector has grown at an annualized rate of 0.6 percent since the fourth quarter of 2019, reflecting a 0.8-percent rate of growth in output and a 0.2-percent rate of growth in hours worked. (See chart 4.)

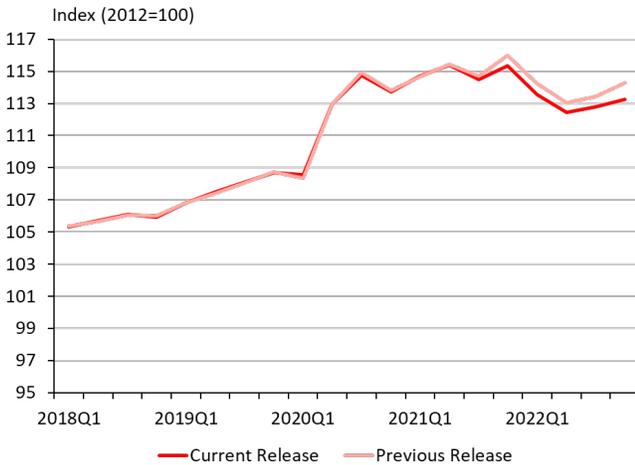
The concepts, sources, and methods used for the manufacturing output series differ from those used in the business and nonfarm business output series; these output measures are not directly comparable. See the Technical Notes for a more detailed explanation. (See page 8.)

### Revised measures

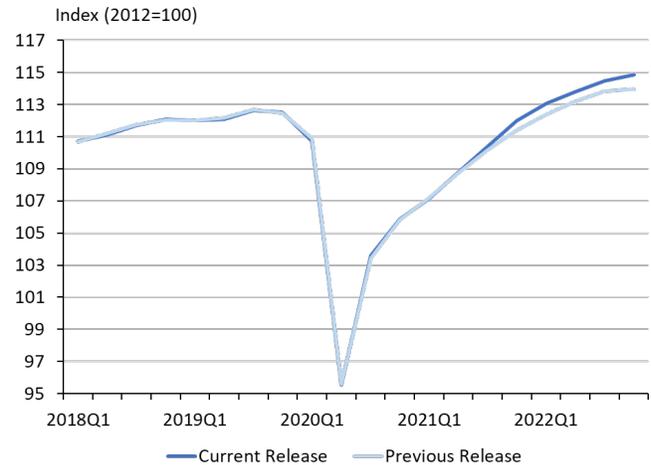
Third quarter, fourth quarter, and annual average data for 2022 were revised to incorporate regular updates of source data on output and compensation published by the Department of Commerce on February 23, 2023. Quarterly measures of real hourly compensation in 2022 were revised to reflect updates to seasonally adjusted data from the BLS Consumer Price Index program released on February 14.

Quarterly and annual measures of hours worked, productivity, and related series were revised historically for all major sectors. From 2018 to 2022, the revisions reflect incorporation of revised BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) program data for employment and hours of employees on nonfarm payrolls. Notable revisions in those data reflect upward revisions due to both the benchmarking of CES employment to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages in March 2022—which is wedged in over the prior 12 months—and the incorporation of actual business births and deaths during this period. From 1990 to 2022, revisions reflect reconstruction of employment for two industries by CES based on a correction to the coding of some establishments within these two industries. Revisions to employment and hours worked by all workers from 2018 to 2022 also reflect revised seasonal adjustment of hours worked by nonfarm proprietors and unpaid family workers, all farm workers, and employees of government enterprises. These measures, based on source data from the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS), are seasonally adjusted by the BLS Major Sector Productivity program. Because hours worked were revised for the index base year of 2012, all measures incorporating hours worked—including productivity—were subject to revision back to 1947. Charts 5 and 6 show revisions to labor productivity and hours worked in the nonfarm business sector from first-quarter 2018 to fourth-quarter 2022.

**Chart 5. Impact of Revisions on Labor Productivity Index Series**



**Chart 6. Impact of Revisions on Hours Worked Index Series**



Revised and previous measures for the fourth quarter of 2022 are shown in table B1 for the business, nonfarm business, and manufacturing sectors. In the **fourth quarter of 2022**, nonfarm business productivity increased 1.7 percent—a 1.3-percentage point downward revision from the preliminary estimate of a 3.0-percent increase. This reflects a 0.4-percentage point downward revision to output and a 0.9-percentage point upward revision to hours worked. Unit labor costs increased 3.2 percent rather than increasing 1.1 percent as previously reported, reflecting a 1.3-percentage point downward revision to productivity and a 0.8-percentage point upward revision to hourly compensation.

Manufacturing productivity decreased 2.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2022 rather than decreasing 1.5 percent as reported on February 2. This reflects a 0.4-percentage point downward revision to output and a 0.7-percentage point upward revision to hours worked. A 1.6-percentage point upward revision to hourly compensation and the 1.2-percentage point downward revision to productivity both contributed to an upward revision to unit labor costs, which increased 7.7 percent rather than 4.8 percent as previously reported. Productivity was revised down by 1.4 percentage points and 0.8 percentage point in the durable and nondurable manufacturing sectors, respectively. (See table B1.)

In the **third quarter of 2022**, nonfarm business productivity was revised down to an increase of 1.2 percent due to an upward revision in hours worked; output was not revised. Unit labor costs increased 6.9 percent rather than 2.0 percent as previously reported, reflecting a 4.8-percentage point upward revision to hourly compensation and the 0.2-percentage point downward revision to productivity. Total manufacturing sector productivity was revised down by 0.4 percentage point as durable manufacturing productivity was revised up by 0.3 percentage point and nondurable manufacturing productivity was revised down by 1.5 percentage points. In the total manufacturing sector, unit labor costs were revised up by 5.6 percentage points to an increase of 12.1 percent, reflecting upward revisions to unit labor costs in both the durable and nondurable manufacturing sectors. (See table B2.)

**Nonfinancial corporate sector** productivity increased 0.6 percent in the third quarter of 2022 rather than decreasing 1.6 percent as previously reported, primarily reflecting a 2.4-percentage point upward revision to output. Unit labor costs were revised up by 1.8 percentage points to an increase of 7.1 percent. (See table A2.)

### Annual averages

Table C1 presents **annual average changes** for the most recent 5 years for the nonfarm business sector and the total manufacturing sector. **Nonfarm business sector** productivity decreased 1.7 percent in

2022, as the 4.0-percent increase in hours worked outpaced the 2.3-percent increase in output. The 1.7-percent decrease in labor productivity in 2022 is the largest annual decrease in the measure since 1974 when the measure decreased by the same amount. These are also the largest declines in the annual series, which begins in 1948.

Unit labor costs in the nonfarm business sector increased 6.5 percent in 2022, reflecting an increase of 4.7 percent in hourly compensation and a decrease of 1.7 percent in productivity. This is the largest annual increase in unit labor costs since 1982, when the measure increased 8.2 percent. Real hourly compensation, which takes into account changes in consumer prices, decreased 2.8 percent in 2022. This is the largest annual decline in real hourly compensation since the series began in 1948.

In the **manufacturing sector**, productivity decreased 1.0 percent in 2022, as an increase in output of 3.1 percent was outpaced by an increase in hours worked of 4.2 percent. The annual increase of 4.2 percent in hours worked is the largest increase in the series, which begins in 1988.

Manufacturing unit labor costs increased 5.2 percent in 2022, with hourly compensation increasing 4.1 percent. Real hourly compensation in the manufacturing sector decreased 3.3 percent in 2022, the largest decline since the series began in 1988.

Quarterly and annual data for all sectors from 2020 to 2022 appear in tables 1-6. Full historical measures can be found on the Productivity and Costs website: [www.bls.gov/productivity/tables](http://www.bls.gov/productivity/tables).

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**The preliminary Productivity and Costs news release for first-quarter 2023 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 4, 2023, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).**

**Table A1. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised fourth-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	<b>Previous quarter</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	A year ago	-1.8	0.7	2.6	4.4	-2.4	6.3
Business	<b>Previous quarter</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
	A year ago	-1.8	0.6	2.5	4.5	-2.3	6.4
Manufacturing	<b>Previous quarter</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
	A year ago	-1.9	0.7	2.7	4.3	-2.4	6.3
Durable manufacturing	<b>Previous quarter</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
	A year ago	-1.9	1.9	3.9	3.7	-3.0	5.8
Nondurable manufacturing	<b>Previous quarter</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
	A year ago	-1.1	-0.5	0.6	5.1	-1.7	6.3

**Table A2. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised and previously published third-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	<b>Revised</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
	Previously published	-1.6	1.9	3.5	3.6	-2.0	5.3

**Table B1. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised and previously published fourth-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	<b>Revised</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
	Previously published	3.0	3.5	0.5	4.1	1.0	1.1
Business	<b>Revised</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
	Previously published	3.2	3.3	0.1	4.5	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	<b>Revised</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
	Previously published	-1.5	-2.6	-1.1	3.2	0.1	4.8
Durable manufacturing	<b>Revised</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
	Previously published	-1.7	-2.9	-1.2	2.4	-0.8	4.1
Nondurable manufacturing	<b>Revised</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
	Previously published	-1.4	-2.3	-0.9	5.0	1.8	6.5

**Table B2. Labor productivity growth and related measures - revised and previously published third-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	<b>Revised</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>
	Previously published	1.4	3.6	2.3	3.4	-2.2	2.0
Business	<b>Revised</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
	Previously published	1.1	3.5	2.4	3.2	-2.3	2.0
Manufacturing	<b>Revised</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>
	Previously published	-3.5	-0.2	3.5	2.7	-2.8	6.5
Durable manufacturing	<b>Revised</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>
	Previously published	-5.0	1.7	7.0	2.2	-3.3	7.5
Nondurable manufacturing	<b>Revised</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>
	Previously published	-0.1	-2.1	-2.1	2.9	-2.7	2.9

**Table C1. Labor productivity growth and related measures - annual average changes: 2018-2022**

Sector	Year	Labor productivity	Output	Hours worked	Hourly compensation	Real hourly compensation	Unit labor costs
Nonfarm business	2022	-1.7	2.3	4.0	4.7	-2.8	6.5
	2021	2.2	7.8	5.5	4.7	0.0	2.4
	2020	4.5	-3.5	-7.6	8.1	6.8	3.5
	2019	2.0	2.7	0.7	3.8	2.0	1.8
	2018	1.4	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	1.9
Manufacturing	2022	-1.0	3.1	4.2	4.1	-3.3	5.2
	2021	2.6	5.8	3.2	2.7	-1.9	0.1
	2020	0.9	-6.6	-7.4	7.0	5.7	6.1
	2019	-2.4	-2.3	0.2	2.4	0.5	4.9
	2018	0.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	-0.1	2.1

## 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. As of the February 3, 2023 Employment Situation release, the CES program has updated the national nonfarm payroll series to the 2022 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The BLS Major Sector Productivity program will be remaining on a NAICS 2017 basis for the time being by converting NAICS 2022 data from CES back to a NAICS 2017 basis using ratios published on the CES website and based on the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). 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](http://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](http://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](mailto:productivity@bls.gov)).

For a more detailed explanation of methodology see the Handbook of Methods at [www.bls.gov/pub/hom/msp/home.htm](http://www.bls.gov/pub/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)	Value-added output price deflator (4)
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Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)								
2022 ANNUAL	-1.6 r	2.2	3.9 r	4.9 r	-2.6 r	6.6 r	8.4 r	7.4 r
2022 IV	2.0 r	3.0 r	1.0 r	5.3 r	1.1 r	3.3 r	3.4 r	3.3 r
III	1.0 r	3.5	2.5 r	8.0 r	2.3 r	7.0 r	-0.1 r	3.8
II	-3.5 r	-1.4	2.2 r	3.0 r	-6.1 r	6.7 r	15.4 r	10.4
I	-6.3 r	-2.4	4.1 r	1.7 r	-6.2 r	8.5 r	8.6 r	8.5
2021 ANNUAL	2.2 r	7.7	5.4 r	4.8 r	0.1 r	2.6	8.3	4.9
2021 IV	3.0 r	9.0	5.8 r	6.9 r	-0.9 r	3.8	12.1 r	7.3
III	-2.7 r	2.6	5.4 r	6.4 r	-0.3 r	9.3 r	2.9 r	6.5
II	2.5 r	8.7	6.0 r	7.2 r	-0.8 r	4.6	11.1 r	7.3
I	3.3 r	8.1	4.6 r	-0.7 r	-4.6 r	-3.9 r	22.4 r	6.3
2020 ANNUAL	4.4 r	-3.4	-7.5 r	8.0	6.7	3.5	-3.7 r	0.4
2020 IV	-4.2 r	5.3	9.8 r	9.2 r	6.9 r	14.0 r	-11.7 r	2.4
III	7.5 r	47.1	36.9 r	-5.5 r	-9.8 r	-12.1 r	33.6 r	4.6
II	16.0 r	-35.1	-44.0 r	24.9	29.2	7.7 r	-19.7 r	-4.5
I	-0.1 r	-6.3	-6.2 r	10.1 r	8.7 r	10.2 r	-11.7 r	0.3
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Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year								
2022 ANNUAL	-1.6 r	2.2	3.9 r	4.9 r	-2.6 r	6.6 r	8.4 r	7.4 r
2022 IV	-1.8 r	0.6 r	2.5 r	4.5 r	-2.3 r	6.4 r	6.7 r	6.5 r
III	-1.5 r	2.1	3.7 r	4.9 r	-2.8 r	6.5 r	8.8 r	7.5
II	-2.4 r	1.8	4.4 r	4.5 r	-3.4 r	7.1	9.7 r	8.2
I	-0.9 r	4.4	5.3 r	5.5 r	-2.1 r	6.5 r	8.6 r	7.4
2021 ANNUAL	2.2 r	7.7	5.4 r	4.8 r	0.1 r	2.6	8.3	4.9
2021 IV	1.5 r	7.1	5.5 r	4.9 r	-1.7 r	3.3	11.9	6.8
III	-0.3	6.1	6.5 r	5.4 r	0.2	5.8	5.4	5.6
II	2.2 r	16.1	13.6 r	2.4 r	-2.3 r	0.2	12.5	5.1
I	5.4 r	2.1	-3.1 r	6.4	4.4	0.9 r	3.8 r	2.1
2020 ANNUAL	4.4 r	-3.4	-7.5 r	8.0	6.7	3.5	-3.7 r	0.4
2020 IV	4.5 r	-1.5	-5.7 r	9.2	7.9	4.4 r	-4.4	0.6
III	6.2 r	-2.3	-8.1 r	8.5 r	7.1 r	2.1	-2.1	0.3
II	4.8	-10.4	-14.5	10.0 r	9.5 r	5.0	-8.0	-0.7
I	1.6 r	0.5	-1.1 r	4.2 r	2.0	2.5 r	-0.7 r	1.1
-----								
Indexes 2012=100								
2022 ANNUAL	113.2 r	128.8 r	113.7 r	143.2 r	112.5 r	126.5 r	122.3 r	124.6 r
2022 IV	113.4 r	129.9 r	114.5 r	146.1 r	112.5 r	128.8 r	124.2 r	126.8 r
III	112.9 r	129.0	114.3 r	144.2 r	112.2 r	127.8 r	123.1 r	125.7
II	112.6 r	127.9	113.5 r	141.5 r	111.6 r	125.6 r	123.2 r	124.5
I	113.6 r	128.3	112.9 r	140.4 r	113.3 r	123.6 r	118.8 r	121.5
2021 ANNUAL	115.1 r	126.0	109.5 r	136.6 r	115.5 r	118.7 r	112.9 r	116.1
2021 IV	115.5 r	129.1	111.8 r	139.9 r	115.2 r	121.1 r	116.4 r	119.0
III	114.6 r	126.4	110.2 r	137.5 r	115.4 r	120.0 r	113.1 r	117.0
II	115.4 r	125.5	108.8 r	135.4 r	115.5 r	117.3 r	112.3 r	115.1
I	114.7 r	123.0	107.2 r	133.1 r	115.8 r	116.0 r	109.4 r	113.1
2020 ANNUAL	112.7 r	117.0	103.9 r	130.3 r	115.4 r	115.7 r	104.2 r	110.6
2020 IV	113.8 r	120.6	106.0 r	133.3 r	117.1 r	117.2 r	104.0 r	111.4
III	115.0 r	119.0	103.5 r	130.4 r	115.2 r	113.4 r	107.3 r	110.8
II	112.9 r	108.1	95.7 r	132.3 r	118.2 r	117.1 r	99.8 r	109.5
I	108.8 r	120.4	110.7 r	125.1 r	110.9 r	115.0 r	105.5 r	110.8
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See footnotes following Table 6.  
r=revised

March 2, 2023  
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)	Value-added output price deflator (4)
-----								
Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)								
2022 ANNUAL	-1.7 r	2.3	4.0 r	4.7 r	-2.8 r	6.5 r	7.5 r	6.9
2022 IV	1.7 r	3.1 r	1.4 r	4.9 r	0.7 r	3.2 r	3.3 r	3.2 r
III	1.2 r	3.6	2.4 r	8.2 r	2.5 r	6.9 r	-0.2 r	3.8
II	-3.8 r	-1.2	2.6 r	2.6 r	-6.4 r	6.6 r	14.0 r	9.7
I	-6.1 r	-2.5	3.9 r	1.9 r	-6.0 r	8.5	6.4	7.6
2021 ANNUAL	2.2 r	7.8	5.5 r	4.7 r	0.0 r	2.4	7.7	4.6
2021 IV	3.0 r	9.1	6.0 r	6.7 r	-1.1 r	3.7 r	12.8 r	7.5
III	-3.0 r	2.7	5.9 r	5.9 r	-0.8 r	9.1 r	2.5 r	6.3
II	2.4 r	8.9	6.4 r	6.9 r	-1.1 r	4.4 r	8.7 r	6.2
I	3.4 r	8.5	4.9 r	-0.9 r	-4.8 r	-4.2	22.7 r	6.2
2020 ANNUAL	4.5 r	-3.5	-7.6	8.1	6.8	3.5 r	-3.7 r	0.4
2020 IV	-3.5 r	5.3	9.2 r	10.0 r	7.6 r	14.0 r	-12.8 r	1.9
III	6.5 r	47.2	38.2 r	-6.4 r	-10.6 r	-12.1 r	32.7 r	4.2
II	17.3 r	-35.0	-44.6 r	25.7 r	30.0 r	7.2 r	-18.0 r	-3.9
I	-0.5 r	-6.7	-6.2 r	10.2 r	8.8 r	10.8 r	-12.2 r	0.4
-----								
Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year								
2022 ANNUAL	-1.7 r	2.3	4.0 r	4.7 r	-2.8 r	6.5 r	7.5 r	6.9
2022 IV	-1.8 r	0.7 r	2.6 r	4.4 r	-2.4 r	6.3 r	5.7 r	6.0
III	-1.5 r	2.2	3.7 r	4.8 r	-2.8 r	6.4 r	8.1 r	7.1
II	-2.5 r	1.9	4.6 r	4.3 r	-3.6 r	7.0	8.8	7.8
I	-1.0 r	4.5	5.5 r	5.3 r	-2.3 r	6.4 r	7.5	6.9
2021 ANNUAL	2.2 r	7.8	5.5 r	4.7 r	0.0 r	2.4	7.7	4.6
2021 IV	1.4 r	7.3	5.8 r	4.6 r	-1.9 r	3.2	11.4	6.5
III	-0.2	6.3	6.6 r	5.4 r	0.1 r	5.6 r	4.5	5.1
II	2.1 r	16.3	13.9 r	2.2 r	-2.4	0.1	11.4	4.6
I	5.6 r	2.2	-3.2 r	6.4	4.5	0.7 r	3.9 r	2.0
2020 ANNUAL	4.5 r	-3.5	-7.6	8.1	6.8	3.5 r	-3.7 r	0.4
2020 IV	4.6 r	-1.5	-5.9	9.3	8.0	4.5	-4.5	0.6
III	6.2 r	-2.4	-8.0 r	8.4 r	7.1 r	2.1	-2.0	0.3
II	5.1	-10.4	-14.8	10.3	9.8	4.9	-7.8	-0.6
I	1.6 r	0.5	-1.2 r	4.3 r	2.1 r	2.6 r	-0.9 r	1.1
-----								
Indexes 2012=100								
2022 ANNUAL	113.1 r	128.9 r	113.9 r	143.2 r	112.5 r	126.6 r	121.8 r	124.5 r
2022 IV	113.3 r	130.1 r	114.9 r	146.0 r	112.4 r	128.9 r	123.4 r	126.5 r
III	112.8 r	129.1	114.5 r	144.3 r	112.2 r	127.9 r	122.5 r	125.5
II	112.5 r	128.0	113.8 r	141.5 r	111.5 r	125.8 r	122.5 r	124.4
I	113.5 r	128.4	113.1 r	140.6 r	113.4 r	123.8 r	118.6 r	121.5
2021 ANNUAL	115.0 r	126.0	109.5 r	136.8 r	115.7 r	118.9 r	113.3 r	116.4
2021 IV	115.3 r	129.2	112.0 r	139.9 r	115.2 r	121.3 r	116.8 r	119.3
III	114.5 r	126.4	110.4 r	137.6 r	115.5 r	120.2 r	113.3 r	117.2
II	115.4 r	125.5	108.8 r	135.7 r	115.7 r	117.6 r	112.6 r	115.4
I	114.7 r	122.9	107.1 r	133.4 r	116.1 r	116.3 r	110.3 r	113.7
2020 ANNUAL	112.5 r	116.9	103.8 r	130.6 r	115.7 r	116.1 r	105.2 r	111.3
2020 IV	113.7 r	120.4	105.9 r	133.7 r	117.5 r	117.6 r	104.8 r	112.0
III	114.8 r	118.9	103.6 r	130.6 r	115.3 r	113.8 r	108.5 r	111.5
II	113.0 r	107.9	95.5 r	132.8 r	118.6 r	117.5 r	101.0 r	110.3
I	108.6 r	120.2	110.7 r	125.4 r	111.1 r	115.5 r	106.2 r	111.4
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See footnotes following Table 6.  
r=revised

March 2, 2023  
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 ANNUAL	-1.0 r	3.1 r	4.2	4.1 r	-3.3 r	5.2 r
2022 IV	-2.7 r	-3.0 r	-0.4 r	4.8 r	0.6 r	7.7 r
III	-3.9 r	-0.8 r	3.2 r	7.7 r	2.0 r	12.1 r
II	2.5 r	3.3	0.7	3.5	-5.7 r	0.9
I	-3.3	3.7	7.2 r	1.4	-6.5 r	4.9
2021 ANNUAL	2.6 r	5.8	3.2 r	2.7	-1.9 r	0.1
2021 IV	-1.2 r	5.9	7.2 r	8.2 r	0.2 r	9.5
III	-1.4 r	3.8	5.2 r	-1.4 r	-7.6 r	0.0
II	5.1	5.7	0.6	6.6	-1.4	1.4
I	1.3 r	2.6	1.3 r	-1.0 r	-4.9 r	-2.3
2020 ANNUAL	0.9 r	-6.6	-7.4	7.0	5.7	6.1
2020 IV	-0.1 r	8.3	8.5 r	7.8 r	5.4 r	7.9
III	17.2 r	53.1	30.7 r	-12.9 r	-16.8 r	-25.6
II	-5.8 r	-43.1	-39.6 r	29.4 r	33.8 r	37.4
I	1.2 r	-5.3	-6.5 r	6.4 r	5.0 r	5.1
-----						
Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year						
2022 ANNUAL	-1.0 r	3.1 r	4.2	4.1 r	-3.3 r	5.2 r
2022 IV	-1.9 r	0.7 r	2.7 r	4.3 r	-2.4 r	6.3 r
III	-1.5 r	3.0 r	4.6 r	5.2 r	-2.5 r	6.8 r
II	-0.9 r	4.1	5.1 r	2.9 r	-4.9	3.8
I	-0.2 r	4.8	5.0 r	3.6 r	-3.8 r	3.9
2021 ANNUAL	2.6 r	5.8	3.2 r	2.7	-1.9 r	0.1
2021 IV	0.9 r	4.5	3.5 r	3.0 r	-3.4 r	2.1
III	1.2	5.1	3.8 r	2.9	-2.2	1.7
II	5.7 r	15.8	9.6 r	-0.2 r	-4.8 r	-5.6
I	2.8	-0.8	-3.5	4.7 r	2.8	1.9
2020 ANNUAL	0.9 r	-6.6	-7.4	7.0	5.7	6.1
2020 IV	2.8	-2.8	-5.4	6.6 r	5.4	3.8
III	2.7 r	-5.4	-7.8 r	7.0 r	5.6 r	4.1 r
II	-1.8 r	-15.2	-13.6 r	10.4 r	9.9 r	12.4
I	-1.2 r	-3.2	-2.0 r	3.5 r	1.4 r	4.8
-----						
Indexes 2012=100						
2022 ANNUAL	97.5 r	103.1 r	105.7 r	132.0 r	103.7 r	135.4 r
2022 IV	96.5 r	102.6 r	106.3 r	134.4 r	103.5 r	139.3 r
III	97.2 r	103.4 r	106.4 r	132.9 r	103.3 r	136.7 r
II	98.1 r	103.6	105.5 r	130.4 r	102.8 r	132.9 r
I	97.5 r	102.7	105.3 r	129.3 r	104.3 r	132.6 r
2021 ANNUAL	98.5 r	99.9	101.4 r	126.8 r	107.2 r	128.7 r
2021 IV	98.4 r	101.8	103.5 r	128.8 r	106.1 r	131.0 r
III	98.7 r	100.4	101.7 r	126.3 r	106.0 r	128.0 r
II	99.0 r	99.4	100.4 r	126.8 r	108.1 r	128.1 r
I	97.8 r	98.1	100.3 r	124.8 r	108.5 r	127.6 r
2020 ANNUAL	96.1 r	94.4	98.3 r	123.5 r	109.3 r	128.6 r
2020 IV	97.5 r	97.4	100.0 r	125.1 r	109.9 r	128.3 r
III	97.5 r	95.5	98.0 r	122.8 r	108.4 r	125.9 r
II	93.7 r	85.9	91.6 r	127.1 r	113.5 r	135.6
I	95.1 r	98.9	103.9 r	119.1 r	105.6 r	125.2 r
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See footnotes following Table 6.  
r=revised

March 2, 2023  
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 ANNUAL	-0.4 r	4.3 r	4.7	3.4 r	-4.0 r	3.8 r
2022 IV	-3.1 r	-3.5 r	-0.4 r	4.0 r	-0.1 r	7.4 r
III	-4.7 r	0.9 r	5.9 r	7.7 r	2.0 r	13.0 r
II	3.4 r	5.1	1.6 r	4.0 r	-5.1 r	0.6
I	-3.0 r	5.5	8.9 r	-0.7 r	-8.4 r	2.5
2021 ANNUAL	4.9 r	8.2	3.1 r	3.4 r	-1.3 r	-1.4
2021 IV	1.4 r	6.5	5.1 r	9.9 r	1.9 r	8.4
III	0.7 r	6.7	5.9 r	-7.0 r	-12.9 r	-7.7
II	1.3 r	1.0	-0.3 r	9.4 r	1.2 r	8.0
I	2.4 r	6.4	3.9 r	0.7 r	-3.3 r	-1.7
2020 ANNUAL	1.1	-7.9	-8.9	7.1	5.8	6.0
2020 IV	3.3 r	9.1	5.7 r	12.3 r	9.9 r	8.7
III	41.5 r	93.9	37.0 r	-16.5 r	-20.3 r	-41.0
II	-15.0 r	-53.0	-44.7 r	33.0 r	37.6 r	56.5
I	-0.6 r	-8.3	-7.8 r	5.7 r	4.4 r	6.4 r
-----						
Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year						
2022 ANNUAL	-0.4 r	4.3 r	4.7	3.4 r	-4.0 r	3.8 r
2022 IV	-1.9 r	1.9 r	3.9 r	3.7 r	-3.0 r	5.8 r
III	-0.8 r	4.5 r	5.3	5.2 r	-2.5 r	6.0 r
II	0.6 r	6.0	5.3 r	1.4 r	-6.3 r	0.8
I	0.1 r	4.9	4.8 r	2.7 r	-4.8 r	2.6
2021 ANNUAL	4.9 r	8.2	3.1 r	3.4 r	-1.3 r	-1.4
2021 IV	1.5 r	5.1	3.6 r	3.0 r	-3.5 r	1.5
III	1.9 r	5.7	3.8 r	3.5 r	-1.6 r	1.6
II	11.0 r	22.8	10.7 r	0.8 r	-3.8 r	-9.2
I	6.2	1.4	-4.5	5.9	3.9	-0.3
2020 ANNUAL	1.1	-7.9	-8.9	7.1	5.8	6.0
2020 IV	5.4	-2.3	-7.3	7.2 r	5.9	1.6
III	4.4 r	-5.1	-9.1 r	6.8 r	5.5 r	2.3
II	-4.9 r	-20.0	-15.9 r	11.1 r	10.6 r	16.8
I	-1.8 r	-4.3	-2.5 r	3.0 r	0.9 r	4.9
-----						
Indexes 2012=100						
2022 ANNUAL	102.0 r	106.7 r	104.6 r	132.8 r	104.3 r	130.1 r
2022 IV	100.8 r	106.5 r	105.6 r	135.0 r	103.9 r	133.9 r
III	101.6 r	107.4 r	105.7 r	133.6 r	104.0 r	131.5 r
II	102.8 r	107.2	104.2 r	131.2 r	103.4 r	127.6 r
I	102.0 r	105.9	103.8 r	129.9 r	104.8 r	127.4 r
2021 ANNUAL	102.4 r	102.3	99.9 r	128.4 r	108.6 r	125.4 r
2021 IV	102.8 r	104.4	101.6 r	130.1 r	107.1 r	126.6 r
III	102.4 r	102.8	100.4 r	127.1 r	106.6 r	124.1 r
II	102.2 r	101.2	98.9 r	129.4 r	110.4 r	126.6 r
I	101.9 r	100.9	99.0 r	126.5 r	110.1 r	124.2 r
2020 ANNUAL	97.6 r	94.6	96.9 r	124.2 r	110.0 r	127.2 r
2020 IV	101.3 r	99.4	98.1 r	126.3 r	111.0 r	124.7 r
III	100.5 r	97.2	96.7 r	122.7 r	108.4 r	122.1 r
II	92.1 r	82.4	89.4 r	128.4 r	114.7 r	139.4 r
I	95.9 r	99.5	103.7 r	119.5 r	105.9 r	124.6 r
-----						

See footnotes following Table 6.  
r=revised

March 2, 2023  
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 ANNUAL	-1.4 r	1.9 r	3.4	5.4 r	-2.1 r	6.9 r
2022 IV	-2.2 r	-2.5 r	-0.3 r	6.2 r	2.0 r	8.6 r
III	-1.6 r	-2.6 r	-1.1 r	7.1 r	1.4 r	8.8 r
II	2.1 r	1.4	-0.7 r	2.2 r	-6.8 r	0.1
I	-2.7 r	1.8	4.7 r	5.1 r	-3.1 r	8.1
2021 ANNUAL	0.2 r	3.5	3.3 r	1.3 r	-3.2 r	1.2
2021 IV	-5.0 r	5.1	10.6 r	5.5 r	-2.2 r	11.0 r
III	-3.2 r	0.8	4.2 r	10.2 r	3.3 r	13.8 r
II	8.8 r	11.2	2.1 r	1.6 r	-6.0 r	-6.6 r
I	1.7 r	-1.3	-2.9 r	-4.7 r	-8.4 r	-6.3
2020 ANNUAL	-0.1	-4.9	-4.9 r	7.2	5.9	7.3
2020 IV	-4.8 r	7.7	13.2 r	0.4 r	-1.8 r	5.5
III	-0.9 r	19.8	20.9 r	-6.7 r	-10.9 r	-5.8
II	-0.8 r	-30.7	-30.1 r	25.5 r	29.8 r	26.4
I	2.6 r	-1.8	-4.2 r	8.1 r	6.7 r	5.4
-----						
Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year						
2022 ANNUAL	-1.4 r	1.9 r	3.4	5.4 r	-2.1 r	6.9 r
2022 IV	-1.1 r	-0.5 r	0.6 r	5.1 r	-1.7 r	6.3 r
III	-1.8 r	1.4 r	3.3 r	5.0 r	-2.7 r	6.9 r
II	-2.2 r	2.3	4.6 r	5.7 r	-2.3 r	8.1 r
I	-0.7 r	4.7	5.3 r	5.6 r	-2.1	6.3
2021 ANNUAL	0.2 r	3.5	3.3 r	1.3 r	-3.2 r	1.2
2021 IV	0.4 r	3.9	3.4 r	3.0 r	-3.4 r	2.6
III	0.5 r	4.5	4.0 r	1.7 r	-3.3 r	1.3
II	1.1	9.1	7.9	-2.4	-6.8 r	-3.4
I	-1.2	-3.0	-1.8	2.9	1.0	4.2
2020 ANNUAL	-0.1	-4.9	-4.9 r	7.2	5.9	7.3
2020 IV	-1.0 r	-3.2	-2.2 r	6.2 r	4.9 r	7.3
III	0.3	-5.4	-5.7	7.5	6.2	7.2
II	0.3 r	-9.5	-9.8 r	10.0 r	9.5 r	9.7
I	-0.4 r	-1.6	-1.1	4.7	2.6 r	5.2
-----						
Indexes 2012=100						
2022 ANNUAL	96.4 r	103.6 r	107.4 r	131.0 r	102.9 r	135.8 r
2022 IV	95.8 r	102.8 r	107.4 r	133.5 r	102.8 r	139.4 r
III	96.3 r	103.5 r	107.4 r	131.5 r	102.3 r	136.5 r
II	96.7 r	104.2	107.7 r	129.3 r	101.9 r	133.7 r
I	96.2 r	103.8	107.9 r	128.6 r	103.8 r	133.6 r
2021 ANNUAL	97.8 r	101.6	103.9 r	124.2 r	105.1 r	127.0 r
2021 IV	96.9 r	103.4	106.7 r	127.0 r	104.6 r	131.1 r
III	98.1 r	102.1	104.0 r	125.3 r	105.2 r	127.7 r
II	98.9 r	101.9	103.0 r	122.3 r	104.3 r	123.6 r
I	96.9 r	99.2	102.4 r	121.8 r	105.9 r	125.7
2020 ANNUAL	97.6 r	98.2	100.6 r	122.6 r	108.5 r	125.6 r
2020 IV	96.5 r	99.5	103.2 r	123.3 r	108.3 r	127.8 r
III	97.7 r	97.7	100.0 r	123.1 r	108.8 r	126.1 r
II	97.9 r	93.4	95.4 r	125.3 r	112.0 r	128.0 r
I	98.1 r	102.3	104.3 r	118.4 r	104.9 r	120.7 r
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See footnotes following Table 6.  
r=revised

March 2, 2023  
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	Value-added output price deflator (4)	Unit nonlabor costs (6)	Unit combined input costs (7)	Unit profits (8)
-----										
Percent change from previous quarter at annual rate (5)										
2022 III	0.6 r	4.3 r	3.6 r	7.7 r	2.1 r	7.1 r	4.3	1.6 r	5.3 r	-1.1 r
II	-2.8 r	-0.6	2.3 r	4.1 r	-5.0 r	7.2	12.6	12.0	8.6	36.4
I	-5.1 r	-1.2	4.0 r	3.6 r	-4.5 r	9.1	12.2	24.7	13.6	4.8
2021 ANNUAL	3.0 r	8.3	5.1 r	4.5 r	-0.1 r	1.5	5.0	4.1	2.3	22.9
2021 IV	-2.5 r	5.3	8.0 r	5.4 r	-2.3 r	8.1	8.6	17.7	10.9	-3.1
III	1.1 r	5.4	4.3 r	9.3 r	2.5 r	8.1	8.2	17.0	10.7	-4.0
II	-1.1 r	4.7	5.8 r	6.9 r	-1.1 r	8.0	8.2	-10.8	2.0	48.2
I	3.0 r	7.3	4.2 r	-1.2 r	-5.1 r	-4.1	4.4	3.3	-1.9	51.6
2020 ANNUAL	3.6 r	-4.0	-7.3	8.1	6.7	4.4	1.4	-7.5	0.6	6.6
2020 IV	13.0 r	24.3	10.0 r	7.5 r	5.2 r	-4.9	1.3	59.3	10.3	-38.3
III	0.2 r	34.5	34.2 r	-7.0 r	-11.3 r	-7.2	3.2	-22.9	-11.9	177.2
II	3.2 r	-41.0	-42.9 r	28.6 r	33.0 r	24.6	2.9	-35.4	2.3	7.0
I	3.2 r	-2.3	-5.3 r	9.0 r	7.6 r	5.6	-0.6	2.5	4.6	-30.6
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Percent change from corresponding quarter of previous year										
2022 III	-2.5 r	1.9 r	4.5 r	5.2 r	-2.5 r	7.8 r	9.4	13.7 r	9.6 r	8.2 r
II	-2.3 r	2.2	4.6 r	5.6 r	-2.4 r	8.1	10.4	17.8	10.9	7.4
I	-1.9 r	3.5	5.5 r	6.3 r	-1.4 r	8.3	9.3	11.3	9.2	9.6
2021 ANNUAL	3.0 r	8.3	5.1 r	4.5 r	-0.1 r	1.5	5.0	4.1	2.3	22.9
2021 IV	0.1 r	5.7	5.5 r	5.0 r	-1.5 r	4.9	7.3	6.1	5.3	20.3
III	3.9	10.2	6.0	5.6	0.3	1.6	5.5	14.5	5.1	7.4
II	3.7	17.1	12.9	1.4	-3.2	-2.2	4.3	3.1	-0.7	40.0
I	4.8	1.4	-3.2	6.2	4.2	1.3	3.0	-4.8	-0.6	29.1
2020 ANNUAL	3.6 r	-4.0	-7.3	8.1	6.7	4.4	1.4	-7.5	0.6	6.6
2020 IV	4.8	-0.9	-5.5	8.8	7.5 r	3.8	1.7	-5.0	1.0	6.2
III	2.7 r	-5.3	-7.8 r	8.3 r	7.0 r	5.5	1.6	-16.4	-1.6	23.7
II	3.3	-11.4	-14.2 r	10.6	10.1	7.1	1.1	-9.9	1.7	-3.0
I	2.7 r	1.6	-1.1 r	4.2 r	2.1 r	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	-1.2
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Indexes 2012=100										
2022 III	111.2 r	126.9 r	114.1 r	147.6 r	114.8 r	132.7 r	130.3	118.9 r	128.2 r	143.0 r
II	111.0 r	125.5	113.1 r	144.9 r	114.2 r	130.5	128.9	118.5	126.5	143.4
I	111.8 r	125.7	112.4 r	143.4 r	115.7 r	128.3	125.2	115.2	123.9	132.7
2021 ANNUAL	113.8 r	123.8	108.8 r	138.7 r	117.4 r	121.9	118.0	104.4	116.1	129.5
2021 IV	113.3 r	126.1	111.3 r	142.2 r	117.1 r	125.5	121.6	109.0	120.0	131.2
III	114.0 r	124.5	109.2 r	140.3 r	117.8 r	123.1	119.1	104.6	117.0	132.2
II	113.7 r	122.9	108.1 r	137.2 r	117.0 r	120.7	116.8	100.6	114.0	133.5
I	114.0 r	121.5	106.6 r	135.0 r	117.4 r	118.4	114.5	103.5	113.5	121.0
2020 ANNUAL	110.4 r	114.3	103.5 r	132.7 r	117.5 r	120.2	112.4	100.3	113.6	105.4
2020 IV	113.1 r	119.3	105.5 r	135.4 r	118.9 r	119.7	113.3	102.7	114.0	109.1
III	109.7 r	113.0	103.0 r	132.9 r	117.4 r	121.2	112.9	91.4	111.3	123.1
II	109.6 r	104.9	95.7 r	135.4 r	121.0 r	123.5	112.0	97.5	114.8	95.4
I	108.8 r	119.8	110.1 r	127.1 r	112.7 r	116.9	111.2	108.8	114.2	93.8
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See footnotes following Table 6.  
r=revised

March 2, 2023  
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 -1.0 to +1.3 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 third quarter of 2022. For more about revisions to labor productivity growth see “Revisions to BLS quarterly labor productivity estimates: How large are they?” at [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2022/article/revisions-to-bls-quarterly-labor-productivity-estimates-how-large-are-they.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2022/article/revisions-to-bls-quarterly-labor-productivity-estimates-how-large-are-they.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.