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#### **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX—SEPTEMBER 2001**

The Employment Cost Index (not seasonally adjusted) for September 2001 was 155.6 (June 1989=100), an increase of 4.1 percent from September 2000, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The Employment Cost Index (ECI), a component of the Bureau's National Compensation Survey, measures changes in compensation costs, which include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

The events of September 11 occurred during the reference period for the ECI. The attacks resulted in a tragic loss of lives and significant disruptions in the New York and Washington area economies, as well as disruptions to other businesses outside these directly impacted areas. A review of survey responses was undertaken to evaluate the impact of the situation on the ECI survey cooperation rates by industry and any impact of nonresponse on survey estimates. No unusual effects were found.

### Quarterly changes, seasonally adjusted

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the 3-month increase in compensation costs for civilian workers (nonfarm private industry plus State and local government) was 1.0 percent during the June-September 2001 period, following a gain of 0.9 percent in March-June 2001. Wages and salaries increased 0.8 percent during the June-September 2001 period, following a 1.0 percent increase in the previous 3-month period. Benefit costs rose 1.6 percent during the September 2001 quarter, significantly higher than the 1.0 percent gain in the June 2001 quarter.

Table A. 3-month percent changes in Employment Cost Index, seasonally adjusted

	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.
Compensation Component	1999	2000	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2001
Civilian workers	***************************************				***************************************			
Compensation costs	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Wages and salaries	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
Benefit costs	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6
Private industry								
Compensation costs	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9
Wages and salaries	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7
Benefit costs	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.4
State and local government								2
Compensation costs	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4
Wages and salaries	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Benefit costs	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.4

The 3-month increase in compensation costs for private industry workers was 0.9 percent during the June-September 2001 period, following an increase of 1.0 percent during the previous 3-month period. The gain in wages and salaries was 0.7 percent in the quarter ended in September; in the June quarter, it was 0.9 percent. Benefit costs showed a 3-month rise of 1.4 percent during the September 2001 quarter, exceeding the 0.9 percent gain during the June 2001 quarter. The increase in benefit costs was largely due to increases in employer costs for health insurance. (See tables A and 1.)

Compensation costs for State and local government workers increased 1.4 percent during the June-September 2001 period; in the March-June period, the increase was 1.1 percent. Wages and salaries rose 1.0 percent in the quarter ended in September, following a 1.1 percent increase the previous quarter. Benefit costs rose 2.4 percent during the September quarter, greatly exceeding the 1.1 percent gain in the June quarter. The increase in benefit costs was largely due to increases in employer costs for health insurance and retirement benefits.

### Over-the-year changes, not seasonally adjusted

Compensation costs for civilian workers (not seasonally adjusted) increased 4.1 percent for the 12 months ended in September 2001. This compares with over-the-year increases of 4.3 percent in September 2000 and 3.1 percent in September 1999. Compensation costs in private industry rose 4.0 percent in the year ended September 2001, compared with increases of 4.6 percent in September 2000 and 3.1 percent in September 1999. In State and local government, compensation costs increased 4.4 percent for the year ended September 2001; over-the-year increases were 3.3 percent in September 2000 and 2.9 percent in September 1999. (See tables B, 2, and 3.)

#### Nonfarm private industry

In private industry, wages and salaries rose 3.6 percent for the year ended September 2001, after increasing 4.1 percent in the year ended September 2000. (See tables B and 6.) Benefit costs for private industry workers increased 4.9 percent for the year ended in September 2001, lower than the increase of 6.0 percent in September 2000. (See chart A and tables B and 8.)

In private industry, over-the-year compensation cost increases were 4.0 percent for white-collar occupations, 3.8 percent for blue-collar occupations, and 4.1 percent for service occupations. Among the occupational groups, increases in compensation costs ranged from 2.5 percent for sales workers to 4.7 percent for administrative support, including clerical workers. (See table 3.)

Table B. 12-month percent changes in Employment Cost Index, not seasonally adjusted

Compensation Component	Sep. 1996	Sep. 1997	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1999	Sep. 2000	Sep. 2001
	1990	1991	1990	1999	2000	2001
Civilian workers						
Compensation costs	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.3	4.1
Wages and salaries	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.6
Benefit costs	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.7	5.3	5.1
Private industry						
Compensation costs	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.6	4.0
Wages and salaries	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.2	4.1	3.6
Benefit costs	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.8	6.0	4.9
State and local government						
Compensation costs	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.4
Wages and salaries	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.9
Benefit costs	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	5.6

For the year ended September 2001, the compensation cost increase was 3.5 percent for goods-producing industries, significantly lower than the 4.8 percent increase for the year ended September 2000. The over-the-year increase in compensation for service-producing industries was 4.2 percent, compared with a 4.5 percent increase for the year ended September 2000. Among service-producing industry divisions, September

2000-to-September 2001 increases ranged from 3.2 percent for retail trade to 6.2 percent for hospitals. (See table 3.)

Compensation costs for nonunion workers rose 4.1 percent over the year, greater than the 3.4 percent increase for union workers. In service-producing industries, nonunion compensation increased 4.2 percent, compared with a 4.1 percent increase for union workers. In goods-producing industries, the increase for nonunion workers was 3.8 percent, greater than the 2.6 percent gain for union workers. Among the four geographic regions, increases in compensation costs ranged from 3.4 percent in the Midwest to 4.5 percent in the West. (See table 4.)

#### State and local government

In State and local government, the September 2001 over-the-year increase in wages and salaries was 3.9 percent, compared with the gain of 3.5 percent recorded for September 2000. The 12-month gain in benefit costs for September 2001 was 5.6 percent, much higher than the gain of 2.8 percent in September 2000 and the highest yearly increase in nearly a decade. (See tables B, 5, and 8.)

#### NOTES:

The ECI for December 2001 is scheduled to be released Thursday, January 31, 2002, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

On October 16, BLS launched a completely new look for its website, which required organizational changes to many of the specific universal resource locators (URL). ECI data are now available on the Compensation Cost Trends page at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm</a>. To access data using Anonymous FTP, continue to use the Internet address <a href="ftp://ftp.bls.gov">ftp://ftp.bls.gov</a>.

For technical assistance in using the BLS Internet site, send e-mail to webmaster@bls.gov. For ECI data requests, send e-mail to ocltinfo@bls.gov.

The ECI news release is available through an e-mail subscription service. See the subscription link on <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm</a> or <a href="http://www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm">http://www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm</a>.

News releases and other information are available from the BLS fax-on-demand service. To request a document fax, call (202) 691-6325. To request a catalog of available documents, select option 2 at the initial voice prompt. To request data found in this news release, enter the following codes:

Text	4110
Tables 1-4	4115
Tables 5-7	4120
Table 8	4125
Explanatory notes	4190

## **Employment Cost Index**

Chart A. Changes in wages and salaries and benefit costs, private industry

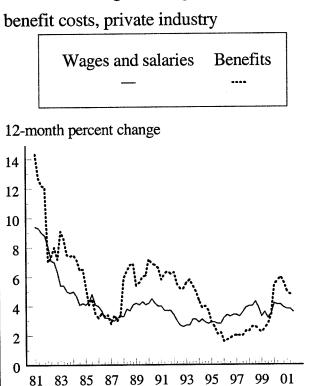


Chart B. Changes in wages and salaries and benefit costs, State and local government

> Wages and salaries **Benefits**

12-month percent change

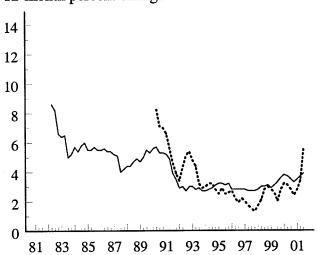


Chart C. Changes in compensation, private industry and State and local government

State and local gov't. Private industry

12-month percent change

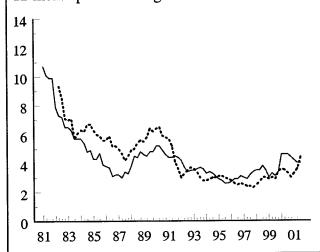


Chart D. Changes in wages and salaries, private industry and State and local government

State and local gov't. Private industry

12-month percent change

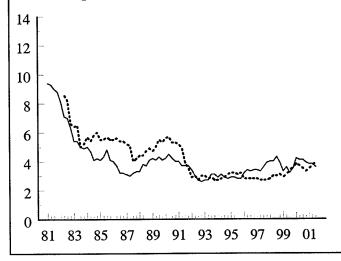


Table 1. Employment Cost Index for total compensation<sup>1</sup>, wages and salaries, and benefit costs by industry and occupational group

(Seasonally adjusted data)

hadroter and an		s (June =100)			Percent of	changes fo	or 3-month	s ended–		
Industry and occupational group	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Dec. 1999	Mar. 2000	Jun. 2000	Sep. 2000	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2001	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
TOTAL COMPENSATION										
Civilian workersState and local government	153.7 151.8 154.2	155.3 153.9 155.6	1.0 1.1 1.1	1.3 .8 1.4	1.0 .8 1.2	0.9 .6 .9	0.9 .8 .9	1.1 1.0 1.1	0.9 1.1 1.0	1.0 1.4 .9
Industry										
Goods producing <sup>2</sup> Construction Manufacturing Durables Nondurables	152.1 150.0 152.4 153.0 151.5	153.2 151.5 153.2 153.9 152.0	1.1 .9 1.3 1.4 1.1	1.6 1.4 1.4 1.6 1.1	1.2 1.4 1.0 1.2	1.0 1.4 1.0 .7 1.1	.7 1.4 .5 .7	1.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.4	.9 1.1 .8 .8	.7 1.0 .5 .6
Service producing <sup>3</sup> Transportation and public utilities Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>4</sup> Services	155.2 152.4 157.7 149.5 159.5 157.8	156.8 153.3 158.8 150.5 160.9 159.9	1.0 .6 1.4 1.1 .5	1.4 1.0 1.0 1.4 2.5 1.3	1.0 1.3 1.1 1.0 .7 1.1	1.0 1.0 .4 .9 1.4 1.1	1.0 .9 1.3 .9 .3	1.1 1.3 .5 1.0 1.4 1.6	1.0 1.3 1.7 .5 1.0	1.0 .6 .7 .7 .9 1.3
Nonmanufacturing	154.6	156.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Occupational group										
White collar	157.3 149.1 150.8	158.5 150.9 152.3	1.2 1.0 1.1	1.4 1.4 .8	1.2 .8 1.1	.9 1.0 .8	1.0 .8 1.1	1.1 1.2 1.2	1.1 .5 .8	.8 1.2 1.0
WAGES AND SALARIES										
civilian workers	150.9 151.0 150.9	152.1 152.5 152.0	.9 1.0 1.0	1.1 .9 1.1	1.0 .8 1.0	.9 .8 .9	.8 .8 .8	1.0 1.0 1.1	1.0 1.1 .9	.8 1.0 .7
Industry										
Goods producing <sup>2,4</sup> Construction Manufacturing <sup>4</sup> Durables <sup>4</sup> Nondurables	148.6 143.6 150.0 150.5 148.9	149.5 144.8 150.7 151.5 149.3	.9 1.0 .9 1.0	1.1 1.6 1.0 .8 1.0	1.2 1.1 1.0 1.2 .9	.9 1.0 .9 1.0	.6 1.4 .5 .8 .4	1.2 .9 1.4 1.2	1.1 .9 1.0 1.0	.6 .8 .5 .7
Service producing <sup>3</sup>	151.9 145.8 154.4 147.6 154.6 155.0	153.1 146.5 154.2 148.5 155.8 157.0	1.0 .4 1.4 1.1 .5	1.1 .5 1.0 1.4 2.4 .9	1.0 1.1 1.1 .8 .5 1.2	.9 .7 .3 .8 1.5	.8 .9 1.1 .8 .0	1.0 1.1 .4 .8 1.5	.9 1.4 1.6 .5 .5	.8 .5 1 .6 .8 1.3
Nonmanufacturing	150.9	152.1	.9	1.2	1.1	.9	.8	1.0	.9	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment Cost Index for total compensation<sup>1</sup>, wages and salaries, and benefit costs by industry and occupational group — Continued

(Seasonally adjusted data)

	Indexe: 1989:	s (June =100)			Percent o	changes fo	r 3-month	s ended-		
Industry and occupational group	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Dec. 1999	Mar. 2000	Jun. 2000	Sep. 2000	Dec. 2000	Mar. 2001	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
WAGES AND SALARIES-Continued					:					
Occupational group										
White collar Blue collar <sup>4</sup> Service <sup>4</sup>	153.7 145.9 147.5	154.6 147.5 148.7	1.0 .7 1.2	1.2 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.1	0.9 1.0 .7	0.8 .6 1.0	1.1 1.3 1.0	0.9 .9 .8	0.6 1.1 .8
BENEFIT COSTS										
Civilian workers State and local government Private industry	160.8 153.7 162.5	163.3 157.4 164.7	1.3 1.2 1.3	1.8 .8 2.0	1.1 .5 1.2	1.0 .3 1.2	1.0 .7 1.1	1.3 1.2 1.4	1.0 1.1 .9	1.6 2.4 1.4
Industry										
Goods producing <sup>2</sup>	159.3 157.5	160.8 158.5	1.6 1.8	2.3 2.6	1.2 .9	1.2 .9	.7 .3	1.0 1.0	.6 .4	.9 .6
Service producing <sup>3</sup>	164.4	167.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	164.7	167.3	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.6
Occupational group										
White collar	167.2 155.9 161.0	169.4 158.2 163.2	1.4 1.2 1.1	2.0 2.6 .5	1.4 .7 1.2	1.3 1.1 1.2	1.1 .8 1.4	1.9 1.0 1.9	1.3 .0 .9	1.3 1.5 1.4

retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

4 No identifiable seasonality was found for this series.

Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.
 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and

Table 2. Employment Cost Index for total compensation for civilian and State and local government workers by industry and occupational group

	Indexes	(June 19	39=100)		F	Percent ch	anges for-	-	
Industry and occupational group	Con	lessa	Com	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 m	nonths end	led-
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Civilian workers	149.5	153.8	155.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	4.3	3.9	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	149.4	153.8	155.6	1.2	.9	1.2	4.3	4.1	4.1
Industry									
Goods producing <sup>2</sup>	148.0	152.2	153.2	1.0	1.0	.7	4.8	3.8	3.5
Manufacturing	148.7	152.6	153.3	.8	.9	.5	4.6	3.5	3.1
Service producing <sup>3</sup>	150.1	154.4	156.4	1.1	.9	1.3	4.2	4.0	4.2
Services	151.2	155.4	158.1	1.3	.7	1.7	4.2	4.1	4.6
Health services	149.0	154.6	156.7	1.0	1.4	1.4	4.4	4.8	5.2
Hospitals	149.5	155.6	158.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	4.3	5.3	5.8
Educational services	149.7	152.2	156.1	2.0	.3	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.3
Public administration <sup>4</sup>	146.9	151.9	153.8	.5	.9	1.3	3.2	4.0	4.7
Nonmanufacturing	149.6	154.0	156.0	1.1	.9	1.3	4.3	4.1	4.3
Occupational group									
White collar	151.5	156.0	157.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.5	4.1	4.1
Excluding sales	151.5	156.2	158.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.4	4.3	4.4
Professional specialty and technical	150.0	154.3	156.7	1.1	.7	1.6	4.2	4.0	4.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	153.7	158.6	159.6	1.2	1.3	.6	4.3	4.4	3.8
Administrative support, including clerical	151.8	156.8	158.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	4.9	4.5	4.6
Blue collar	145.6	149.3	151.1	1.0	.7	1.2	4.4	3.6	3.8
Service	148.5	153.3	155.0	1.0	.9	1.1	3.8	4.2	4.4
State and local government	147.8	151.2	154.3	1.3	.6	2.1	3.3	3.6	4.4
Industry									
Services	148.0	150.6	154.4	1.7	.5	2.5	3.4	3.5	4.3
Excluding schools	147.6	151.9	154.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	3.5	4.2	4.7
Health services	150.0	154.4	157.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	4.0	4.4	4.7
Hospitals	150.7	154.7	157.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.2	4.4
Educational services	147.9	150.1	154.1	1.9	.3	2.7	3.4	3.4	4.2
Schools	148.2	150.5	154.4	1.9	.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.2
Elementary and secondary	147.3	149.0	152.8	1.8	.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.7
Colleges and universities	150.5	154.3	159.0	2.0	.4	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.6
Public administration <sup>4</sup>	146.9	151.9	153.8	.5	.9	1.3	3.2	4.0	4.7
Occupational group									
White collar	147.3	150.4	153.7	1.4	.6	2.2	3.3	3.5	4.3
Professional specialty and technical	146.6	149.2	152.8	1.5	.5	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	149.2	153.7	156.4	1.4	.9	1.8	3.3	4.4	4.8
Administrative support, including clerical	148.3	151.6	154.2	1.2	.6	1.7	3.7	3.5	4.0
Blue collar	145.9	149.0	151.5	1.2	.3	1.7	3.5	3.3	3.8
Service	151.5	156.5	159.0	1.2	.8	1.6	3.3	4.5	5.0

Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.
 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service industries; and

public administration.

4 Includes executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of State and local governments, SICs 91 through 96.

Table 3. Employment Cost Index for total compensation<sup>1</sup> for private industry workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexes	s (June 19	89=100)			Percent ch	anges for-		
Industry and occupational group	_	_		3 m	onths end	ed-	12 n	nonths end	ded
anductif and occupational group	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Private industry workers	149.9	154.5	155.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.6	4.0	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	149.8	154.4	156.0	1.1	.9	1.0	4.6	4.2	4.1
industry									
Goods producing <sup>2</sup>	147.9	152.1	153.1	.9	.9	.7	4.8	3.8	3.5
Excluding sales	147.2	151.5	152.5	.9	.9	.7	4.8	3.8	3.6
White collar	151.3	156.5	156.8	.8	1.3	.2	5.1	4.3	3.6
Excluding sales	149.6	155.0	155.3	.8	1.3	.2	5.0	4.4	3.8
Blue collar	145.8	149.3	150.8	1.0	.7	1.0	4.6	3.4	3.4
Construction	145.1	150.3	151.7	1.3	1.4	.9	5.2	5.0	4.5
Manufacturing	148.7	152.6	153.3	.8	.9	.5	4.6	3.5	3.1
White collar	151.4	156.0	156.0	.8	1.2	.0	4.9	3.9	3.0
Excluding sales	149.3	154.0	153.8	.7	1.2	1	4.8	3.9	3.0
Blue collar	146.7	150.0	151.3	.8	.6	.9	4.4	3.0	3.1
Durables	149.4	153.1	154.0	.7	.9	.6	5.0	3.2	3.1
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	156.0	160.4	160.3	1.1	.4	1	8.6	4.0	2.8
White collar	151.8	157.3	156.3	.7	.0	6	8.6	4.4	3.0
Blue collar	161.4	163.6	165.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	8.3	3.2	2.4
Nondurables	147.5	151.6	152.0	1.0	.8	.3	4.2	3.8	3.1
Complete and described	450.0	455.0	4500	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	
Service producing <sup>3</sup>	150.6	155.3	156.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	4.2	4.2
Excluding sales	151.1	156.0	157.8	1.1	.9	1.2	4.5	4.4	4.4
White collar	152.6	157.4	159.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.2	4.2
Excluding sales	153.9	159.1	160.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.7	4.6	4.5
Blue collar Service	144.5 146.3	148.7 150.8	150.9 152.2	1.0 .8	.7 .8	1.5 .9	3.9 3.9	3.9 3.9	4.4 4.0
Transportation and public utilities	147.4	152.4	153.5	1.2	1.3	.7	3.9	4.6	4.1
Transportation	142.8	146.9	148.2	.7	1.0	.9	3.0	3.6	3.8
Public utilities	153.5	159.8	160.7	1.7	1.6	.6	5.4	5.9	4.7
Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	153.9 152.9	161.1 158.1	162.8 158.1	2.0 1.3	1.8 1.3	1.1 .0	5.3 5.4	6.8 4.7	5.8 3.4
		1							
Wholesale and retail trade	148.3	152.6	153.7	.7	1.1	.7	4.3	3.6	3.6
Excluding sales	149.6	153.9	155.4	1.0	.9	1.0	4.8	3.9	3.9
Wholesale trade	152.1	157.8	158.6	.2	1.7	.5	4.0	4.0	4.3
Excluding sales	152.7	158.5	160.0	1.1	1.0	.9	4.7	4.9	4.8
Retail trade	146.2	149.7	150.9	1.0	.7	.8	4.4	3.4	3.2
General merchandise stores Food stores	142.2 143.4	149.4 148.2	149.7 149.7	.9 .6	1.4 1.4	.2 1.0	3.6 4.7	6.0 4.0	5.3 4.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155.2	159.5	160.9						
Excluding sales	155.4	163.1	164.7	1.4 1.2	1.0 1.2	.9 1.0	5.1 4.2	4.2 4.9	3.7 4.6
Banking, savings and loan, and other	107.7	'00.7	10-7.7	1.4	1.6.	1.0	7.4	→.5	4.0
credit agencies	165.8	172.7	175.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	4.1	5.2	5.8
Insurance	154.8	159.3	159.9	2.3	1.1	.4	7.1	5.3	3.3
Excluding sales	152.2	157.6	158.0	1.1	1.3	.3	4.1	4.7	3.8
Services	152.9	157.8	160.0	1.1	.8	1.4	4.7	4.4	4.6
Business services	157.5	163.0	165.2	.8	1.6	1.3	4.5	4.3	4.9
Health services	149.0	154.7	156.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	4.5	4.9	5.2
Hospitals	149.2	155.9	158.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	4.3	5.7	6.2
Nursing homes	_			1.7	.8	1.5	5.7	5.8	5.6
Educational services	158.8	162.6	166.4	2.5	.2	2.3	4.3	5.0	4.8
Colleges and universities	158.6	162.6	166.2	2.0	.2	2.2	3.9	4.6	4.8
The second series are series and series are	. 55.0	1 .52.5		0	ے.		0.0	7.0	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment Cost Index for total compensation 1 for private industry workers, by industry and occupational group — Continued

	Indexes	(June 19	89=100)		F	Percent ch	anges for-	-	
Industry and occupational group			Sep.	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 months ended-		
	Sep. 2000		2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
ndustry-Continued									
Nonmanufacturing industries	150.0	154.7	156.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.2	4.2
White collar	152.6	157.5	159.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.8	4.3	4.2
Excluding sales	153.8	159.1	160.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.7	4.6
Blue collar	143.9	148.1	150.2	1.1	.8	1.4	4.3	4.1	4.4
Service	146.3	150.7	152.1	.8	.8	.9	4.0	3.9	4.0
Occupational group									
White collar	152.6	157.4	158.7	1.0	1.1	.8	4.8	4.2	4.0
Excluding sales	152.9	158.1	159.6	1.1	1.0	.9	4.7	4.5	4.4
Professional specialty and technical	152.2	157.5	159.2	1.0	.8	1.1	4.8	4.5	4.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	154.4	159.4	160.2	1.1	1.3	.5	4.5	4.4	3.8
Sales	151.2	154.5	155.0	.6	1.4	.3	4.9	2.8	2.5
Administrative support, including									
clerical	152.3	157.7	159.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	5.0	4.7	4.7
Blue collar	145.5	149.3	151.0	1.0	.7	1.1	4.4	3.6	3.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	145.8	149.7	151.8	1.2	.7	1.4	4.4	3.9	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and		1							
inspectors	146.0	149.1	150.4	.7	.5	.9	4.4	2.8	3.0
Transportation and material moving	139.9	143.9	145.6	9.	.9	1.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers,				ŀ					
and laborers	149.4	153.4	154.9	.9	.8	1.0	4.3	3.6	3.7
Service	146.6	151.3	152.6	.8	.9	.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Production and nonsupervisory									
occupations <sup>4</sup>	148.4	152.7	154.3	1.0	.9	1.0	4.6	3.9	4.0

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

<sup>1</sup> Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.
2 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
3 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}$  This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

Table 4. Employment Cost Index for total compensation for private industry workers, by bargaining status, region, and area

	Indexes	(June 19	89=100)		1	Percent ch	nanges for			
Bargaining status, region, and area	Sep.	Jun.	Sep.	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 n	12 months ended-		
	2000		2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	
Bargaining status										
Union	146.1	149.5	151.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	4.2	3.5	3.4	
	144.3	147.2	148.7	1.3	.9	1.0	4.7	3.3	3.0	
Goods-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	146.8	149.3	150.6	1.4	.9	.9	5.5	3.1	2.6	
Service-producing industries <sup>3</sup>	145.2	149.5	151.2	.9	1.3	1.1	3.0	3.9	4.1	
Manufacturing	147.1	148.8	149.9	1.2	.6	.7	5.8	2.3	1.9	
	146.5	148.1	149.4	1.2	.5	.9	5.8	2.3	2.0	
	145.0	149.4	151.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.3	4.2	4.2	
Nonunion	150.6	155.3	156.7	1.0	1.0	.9	4.7	4.2	4.1	
	146.1	150.3	152.2	.8	.6	1.3	4.1	3.7	4.2	
Goods-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	148.4	153.1	154.0	.8	1.0	.6	4.7	4.0	3.8	
Service-producing industries <sup>3</sup>	151.2	155.9	157.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	
Manufacturing Blue-collar occupations Nonmanufacturing	149.2	153.7	154.4	.7	.9	.5	4.3	3.7	3.5	
	146.7	150.8	152.1	.6	.6	.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	
	150.7	155.4	157.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	4.8	4.2	4.2	
Region <sup>4</sup>										
Northeast South Midwest West	149.3	153.7	155.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	
	147.6	152.3	153.5	.6	.8	.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	
	152.2	156.0	157.4	1.0	.8	.9	5.0	3.5	3.4	
	150.8	156.0	157.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	5.2	4.8	4.5	
Area										
Metropolitan	150.1	154.6	156.0	1.0	1.0	.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	
	148.8	153.7	154.8	.7	1.1	.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	

<sup>1</sup> Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, and West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
3 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service

Industries.

4 The regional coverage is as follows: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi,

Table 5. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for civilian and State and local government workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexes	(June 198	39=100)		F	Percent ch	anges for-	-	
Industry and occupational group	_		_	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 m	nonths end	ded
industry and occupational group	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Civilian workers	147.0	150.8	152.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	146.7	150.7	152.3	1.2	.9	1.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
Industry									
Goods producing <sup>1</sup>	144.3	148.6	149.5	.9	1.1	.6	4.1	3.9	3.6
Manufacturing	145.7	150.0	150.7	.9	1.0	.5	3.9	3.9	3.4
Service producing <sup>2</sup>	148.0	151.7	153.4	1.2	.8	1.1	4.0	3.7	3.6
Services	149.9	153.6	156.2	1.4	.7	1.7	4.0	3.9	4.2
Health services	146.7	151.8	153.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	4.1	4.5	4.8
Hospitals	145.6	151.2	153.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	3.9	5.1	5.4
	148.9	151.0	154.6	2.3	.3	2.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Educational services		148.7	150.3	1.2	.7	1.1	3.7	4.1	3.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup>	144.6	140.7	150.5	1.2	.,	1.1	5.7	4.1	] 5.9
Nonmanufacturing	147.2	150.9	152.6	1.2	.8	1.1	4.0	3.7	3.7
Occupational group									
White collar	149.2	153.1	154.5	1.1	.9	.9	4.1	3.7	3.6
Excluding sales	149.3	153.3	155.1	1.2	.8	1.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	148.3	152.0	154.2	1.3	.6	1.4	4.0	3.8	4.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	151.6	155.8	156.7	1.1	1.2	.6	3.9	3.9	3.4
Administrative support, including clerical	148.5	152.8	154.6	1.1	.8	1.2	4.4	4.0	4.1
Blue collar	142.0	146.0	147.6	1.0	.9	1.1	3.6	3.8	3.9
Service	145.7	149.7	151.2	1.2	.7	1.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
State and local government	147.2	150.1	153.0	1.7	.5	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.9
Industry		i:							
Services	147.9	150.2	153.7	2.1	.5	2.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Excluding schools	146.7	150.7	153.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	3.2	4.1	4.4
Health services	147.7	151.9	154.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	3.4	4.3	4.4
Hospitals	147.7	151.8	154.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.4	4.3	4.4
Educational services	148.0	150.0	153.6	2.2	.3	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.8
	148.1	150.2	153.8	2.2	.3	2.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Schools		149.5	152.8	2.3	.3	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Elementary and secondary	147.9	1	156.5	1.9	.3	3.1	4.0	4.3	5.5
Colleges and universities Public administration <sup>3</sup>	148.3 144.6	151.8 148.7	150.3	1.3	.7	1.1	3.7	4.1	3.9
	144.0	140.7	100.0	"-	"				
Occupational group					_				
White collar	147.1	149.8	152.7	1.8	.5	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.8
Professional specialty and technical	147.4	149.8	153.0	1.9	.5	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	147.3	151.5	153.9	1.5	.9	1.6	3.2	4.4	4.5
Administrative support, including clerical	145.0	147.6	149.8	1.4	.4	1.5	3.9	3.2	3.3
Blue collar	143.9	146.5	149.1	1.3	.3	1.8	3.2	3.1	3.6
Service	149.6	153.7	156.1	2.0	.6	1.6	3.8	4.8	4.3

Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service industries; and

public administration.  $$^3$$  Includes executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of State and local governments, SICs 91 through 96.

Table 6. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for private industry workers by industry and occupational group

·	Indexe	s (June 19	89=100)		1	Percent ch	anges for	_	
Industry and occupational group	_			3 m	onths end	ed-	12 n	nonths end	ded-
maadii, and doodpallonal group	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Private industry workers Excluding sales occupations	146.8 146.5	150.9 150.8	152.1 152.2	1.0 1.0	1.0 .9	0.8 .9	4.1 4.0	3.8 3.9	3.6 3.9
Industry									
Goods producing <sup>1</sup>	144.3	148.6	149.5	.9	1.1	.6	4.2	3.9	3.6
Excluding sales	143.4	147.8	148.7	9.	1.0	.6	4.1	4.0	3.7
White collar	147.9	152.3	152.6	.7	1.2	.2	4.4	3.7	3.2
Excluding sales	146.0	150.5	150.8	.8	1.1	.2	4.2	3.9	3.3
Blue collar	142.0	146.1	147.4	1.1	1.0	.9	4.0	4.0	3.8
Construction	139.4	143.9	145.1	1.0	1.3	.8	4.8	4.3	4.1
Manufacturing	145.7	150.0	150.7	.9	1.0	.5	3.9	3.9	3.4
White collar	148.7	152.7	152.8	.7	1.1	.1	4.2	3.4	2.8
Excluding sales	146.6	150.5	150.5	.7	.9	.0	4.1	3.4	2.7
Blue collar	143.4	147.8	149.1	1.0	1.0	.9	3.6	4.1	4.0
Durables	146.1	150.5	151.5	1.0	1.0	.7	4.1	4.0	3.7
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	150.0	155.1	156.6	.9	.5	1.0	5.1	4.4	4.4
White collar	146.0	150.1	150.9	.6	.2	.5	5.6	3.4	3.4
Blue collar	155.1	162.1	164.9	2.0	1.1	1.7	4.2	6.6	6.3
Nondurables	145.0	149.0	149.3	.8	1.0	.2	3.8	3.5	3.0
Service producing <sup>2</sup>	147.9	151.0	150.0	10	0	0	4.4	0.7	
		151.9	153.2	1.0	.9	.9	4.1	3.7	3.6
Excluding sales	148.3	152.6	154.2	1.0	.9	1.0	4.0	3.9	4.0
White collar	150.0	154.0	155.2	1.0	1.0	.8	4.3	3.7	3.5
Excluding sales	151.2	155.6	157.2	1.1	.8	1.0	4.2	4.0	4.0
Blue collar Service	141.6 143.5	145.3 147.2	147.5 148.4	.9 .7	.7 .8	1.5 .8	3.4 4.0	3.6 3.3	4.2 3.4
Transportation and public utilities	141.3	145.7	146.7	.9	1.4	.7	2.8	4.1	3.8
Transportation	137.4	141.6	142.6	.9	1.3	.7	2.0		3.8
Public utilities	146.4	151.0	152.0			., .7		4.0	1
Communications	146.4	151.8	153.3	1.0	1.5		3.5	4.2	3.8
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	145.9	149.9	150.4	1.2 .8	1.7 1.2	1.0 .3	3.4 3.5	4.7 3.6	4.5 3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	146.4	150.1	150.6	.6	1.1	.3	4.1	3.2	2.9
Excluding sales	148.2	151.9	153.1	1.0	.8	.8	4.5	3.5	3.3
Wholesale trade	149.6	154.5	154.1	.1	1.9	3	3.7	3.4	3.0
Excluding sales	151.3	156.5	157.4	1.1	1.0	.6	4.5	4.5	4.0
Retail trade	144.8	147.8	148.8	.9	.6	.7	4.2	3.0	2.8
General merchandise stores	139.7	145.5	145.7	.9	1.2	.1	3.0	5.1	4.3
Food stores	140.2	144.5	145.7	.5	.8	.8	4.7	3.6	3.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	151.7	154.6	155.8	1.5	.5	.8	5.0	3.4	2.7
Excluding sales	153.3	157.6	159.1	1.2	.6	1.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	165.0	170.8	173.2	1.0	.8	1.4	3.6	4.6	5.0
Insurance	150.7	153.3	153.6	2.8	.6	.2	7.5	4.6	1.9
Excluding sales	145.7	149.6	149.8	1.1	.9	.1	3.4	3.8	2.8
Services	150.6	155.0	157.1	1.0	.8	1.4	4.2	4.0	4.3
Business services	155.3	160.8	162.8	.8	1.6	1.2	4.6	4.3	4.8
Health services	146.6	151.8	153.6	.9	1.3	1.2	4.3	4.5	4.8
Hospitals	144.9	151.0	153.3	1.1	1.7	1.5	4.0	5.4	5.8
Nursing homes	_			1.7	.7	1.5	5.7	5.3	5.1
Educational services	153.4	156.1	159.6	2.5	.5	2.2	4.0	4.3	4.0
Colleges and universities	152.5	155.0	158.4	2.1	.6	2.2	3.6	3.7	3.9

Table 6. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for private industry workers by industry and occupational group — Continued

	Indexes	(June 198	39=100)		F	Percent ch	anges for-	_	
Industry and occupational group	0	Jun.	Cara	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 months ended-		
	Sep. 2000		Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Industry-Continued									
Nonmanufacturing industries	146.9	150.9	152.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.2	3.7	3.6
White collar	149.6	153.8	155.0	.9	1.0	.8	4.3	3.8	3.6
Excluding sales	150.7	155.3	156.9	1.1	.9	1.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
Blue collar	140.3	143.9	145.8	1.0	.8	1.3	3.8	3.6	3.9
Service	143.4	147.1	148.2	.7	.8	.7	4.0	3.3	3.3
Occupational group									
White collar	149.7	153.8	154.8	.9	1.0	.7	4.3	3.7	3.4
Excluding sales	149.9	154.4	155.7	.9	.9	.8	4.2	4.0	3.9
Professional specialty and technical	148.6	153.2	154.8	.9	.7	1.0	4.2	4.0	4.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	152.3	156.5	157.2	1.1	1.2	.4	4.0	3.8	3.2
Sales	149.0	151.5	151.2	.7	1.5	2	4.9	2.4	1.5
Administrative support, including									
clerical	149.1	153.6	155.3	1.1	.9	1.1	4.5	4.1	4.2
Blue collar	141.9	145.9	147.5	1.0	.9	1.1	3.7	3.8	3.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	142.0	145.7	147.7	1.0	.8	1.4	3.9	3.6	4.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and	142.0	140.7	177.7	'		,,,,	0.0	0.0	-1.0
inspectors	142.9	146.9	148.1	.9	.9	.8	3.3	3.7	3.6
Transportation and material moving	136.5	140.7	142.1	1.0	9.9	1.0	3.5	4.1	4.1
	130.5	140.7	142.1	1.0		1.0	0.5	7.1	7.'
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	145.0	149.8	151.0	1.0	1.2	.8	4.0	4.3	4.1
<del></del>							1	0.5	
Service	143.5	147.5	148.7	.7	.8	.8	4.0	3.5	3.6
Production and nonsupervisory						_			
occupations <sup>3</sup>	145.0	149.0	150.3	.9	.9	.9	4.1	3.7	3.7

Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

 <sup>1</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 2 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.
 3 This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the

Table 7. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for private industry workers by bargaining status, region, and area

Bargaining status, region, and area	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for-					
	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	3 months ended-			12 months ended-		
				Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Bargaining status									
UnionBlue-collar occupations	140.0	143.7	145.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.8	3.6
	138.2	141.8	143.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.4	3.9	3.7
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup>	140.2	144.2	145.3	1.3	1.3	.8	3.9	4.2	3.6
	140.1	143.7	145.4	.9	1.1	1.2	2.4	3.5	3.8
Manufacturing	141.4	145.5	146.7	1.2	1.1	.8	4.1	4.2	3.7
	140.4	144.3	145.8	1.2	.9	1.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
	139.2	142.7	144.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.7	3.6	3.7
Nonunion	148.1	152.2	153.4	1.0	.9	.8	4.3	3.7	3.6
	144.1	148.2	150.0	.8	.7	1.2	3.9	3.7	4.1
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup>	145.8	150.3	151.1	.8	1.0	.5	4.1	3.9	3.6
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	148.7	152.7	154.1	1.0	.9	.9	4.3	3.7	3.6
Manufacturing	147.2	151.6	152.2	.8	1.0	.4	3.9	3.8	3.4
	145.4	150.1	151.3	.8	.9	.8	3.5	4.1	4.1
	148.0	152.0	153.3	1.0	.9	.9	4.4	3.7	3.6
Region <sup>3</sup>									
Northeast	145.3	149.2	150.6	1.1	1.3	.9	3.9	3.8	3.6
	145.3	149.3	150.2	.5	.7	.6	3.6	3.3	3.4
	148.6	152.3	153.6	1.0	.9	.9	4.4	3.5	3.4
	148.2	152.9	154.3	1.3	1.1	.9	4.9	4.5	4.1
Area									
Metropolitan Other	147.1	151.2	152.4	1.0	.9	.8	4.2	3.8	3.6
	144.7	148.8	149.7	.7	.9	.6	3.5	3.5	3.5

 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities;
 wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

The regional coverage is as follows: Northeast: Connecticut, Maine,

and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia,

Table 8. Employment Cost Index for benefits for civilian, State and local government, and private industry workers by industry, occupational group, and bargaining status

Industry, occupational group, and bargaining status	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for-					
	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	3 months ended-			12 months ended-		
				Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jun. 2001	Sep. 2001
Civilian workers	155.8 149.0 157.5	161.3 153.5 163.2	163.7 157.3 165.2	1.0 .3 1.2	1.0 .8 1.1	1.5 2.5 1.2	5.3 2.8 6.0	4.5 3.4 4.8	5.1 5.6 4.9
Industry									
Goods producing <sup>1</sup> Service producing <sup>2</sup>	155.7 157.9	159.6 164.6	160.8 167.1	1.0 1.2	.7 1.2	.8 1.5	6.4 5.7	3.5 5.5	3.3 5.8
Manufacturing	154.9 168.7 165.4 173.3 158.1	157.9 171.7 174.2 166.7 164.9	158.5 168.2 168.9 166.1 167.4	.6 1.3 1.1 1.6 1.3	.5 .2 5 1.0 1.2	.4 -2.0 -3.0 4 1.5	6.3 15.9 15.7 15.9 5.8	2.6 3.1 6.5 -2.2 5.6	2.3 3 2.1 -4.2 5.9
Occupational group								:	
White collar Blue collar Service	160.4 153.1 154.4	167.4 156.2 161.1	169.5 158.3 163.2	1.2 1.0 1.1	1.3 .3 1.0	1.3 1.3 1.3	6.2 5.7 4.0	5.6 3.0 5.5	5.7 3.4 5.7
Bargaining status									
Union Nonunion	157.4 157.3	160.1 163.7	161.9 165.8	1.2 1.2	1.0 1.0	1.1 1.3	6.1 5.9	3.0 5.3	2.9 5.4

wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.

Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities;

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is a measure of the change in the cost of labor, free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries. The compensation series includes changes in wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits. The wage and salary series and the benefit cost series provide the change for the two components of compensation.

Wages and salaries are defined as the hourly straight-time wage rate or, for workers not paid on an hourly basis, straight-time earnings divided by the corresponding hours. Straight-time wage and salary rates are total earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases. Production bonuses, incentive earnings, commission payments, and cost-of-living adjustments are included in straight-time wage and salary rates.

Benefits covered by the ECI are: Paid leave--vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave; supplemental pay--premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends, and holidays), shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses (such as referral bonuses and lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases); insurance benefits--life, health, short-term disability, and long-term disability; retirement and savings benefits--defined benefit and defined contribution plans; legally required benefits--social security, Federal and State unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation; and other benefits--severance pay and supplemental unemployment plans.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding households and the public sector excluding the Federal government. The private industry series and the State and local government series provide data for the two sectors separately.

Data for this quarter were collected from a probability sample of approximately 30,800 occupational observations within about 7,300 sample establishments in private industry and approximately 3,800 occupations within about 800 sample establishments in State and local governments. Data are collected for the pay period including the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the survey months of March, June, September, and December.

The sampled establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Details on the sample design are included in the bulletin, Employment Cost Indexes, 1975-99, (Bulletin 2532). Within an establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 500 occupational classifications according to the 1990 Census of Population. Individual occupations are combined into broader occupational groups. Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series – civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes. Since March 1995, 1990 employment counts, primarily from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey, have been used. For more information on these topics, see the articles, "Introducing New Weights for the Employment Cost Index," in the June 1985 issue of the Monthly Labor Review and "Introducing 1990 Weights for the Employment Cost Index" in the June 1995 issue of Compensation and Working Conditions.

For the series based on bargaining status, region, and area size, employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series. A fuller explanation of the calculation of index numbers appears in an article, "Estimation Procedures for the Employment Cost Index," in the May 1982 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning with the March 1990 ECI release, indexes were rebased to June 1989=100. A description of the rebasing is included in the article "Employment Cost Index Rebased to June 1989," in the April 1990 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Beginning with the December 1990 ECI release, seasonally adjusted data are available for selected ECI series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year. These adjustments make nonseasonal patterns easier to identify. For more information on the methodology used to seasonally adjust ECI series, see the bulletin, <a href="Employment Cost Indexes">Employment Cost Indexes</a>, 1975-99, (Bulletin 2532). The seasonal adjustment factors are recalculated once a year. The March release contains data reflecting the

newly updated seasonal adjustment factors. The historical data for the last five years are then revised based on the newly estimated factors. The seasonal factors for 2001 and revised seasonally adjusted indexes for the past five years are available on the Internet site (<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm</a>) or upon request. The factors are also published in the <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm">Compensation and Working Conditions</a>.

The ECI sample is rotated over approximately five years, which makes the sample more representative and reduces respondent burden. The sample is replaced on a cross-area, cross-industry basis.

Because the ECI is a sample survey, it is subject to sampling errors. Sampling errors are differences that occur between the results computed from a sample of observations and those computed from all observations in the population. The estimates derived from different samples selected using the same sample design may differ from each other. A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is the standard error. It can be used to measure the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the expected result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete population figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error. The statements of comparisons appearing in this publication are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, unless otherwise indicated. This means that for differences cited, the estimated difference is greater than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

Because standard errors vary from quarter to quarter, the ECI uses a five-year moving average of standard errors to evaluate published series. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of series, the five-year moving average of standard errors for all estimates (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the Internet site (<a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm</a>) shortly after publication of the news release.

When determining data to be used in contract negotiations, it is important to note that differences by bargaining status may be due to factors other than union status, such as occupational and industry mix. For example, union occupations tend to be concentrated in blue-collar occupations within manufacturing industries. Thus, differences between blue-collar and white-collar pay or differences in manufacturing versus nonmanufacturing industries could explain such differences. An important consideration when choosing a series for escalation is the number of workers covered. Series with smaller number of workers may have larger sampling errors or be dominated by a smaller number of employers.

More detailed information on the ECI is available from several sources. These include an annual bulletin--Employment Cost Indexes, 1975-99, (Bulletin 2532), a chapter, "National Compensation Measures," in the BLS Handbook of Methods (Bulletin 2490), and several articles published in the Monthly Labor Review and Compensation and Working Conditions. The bulletin is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or Bureau of Labor Statistics, Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690, (312) 353-1880. Reprints of the articles and other descriptive pieces are available upon request by calling (202) 691-6199 or sending e-mail to (ocltinfo@bls.gov). Current and historical data are available at the web site: (http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm).

The costs per hour worked of compensation components, based on March data from the ECI, are published in a separate news release titled "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 2001." Plans are being made to begin publishing this news release on a quarterly basis beginning in the fall of 2002. Historical data and related articles are included in the bulletin, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, 1986-99, (Bulletin 2526). An historical summary from 1986 through 2001 is also available on the Internet site (http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm) or upon request. The cost levels are calculated with current employment weights, rather than the fixed 1990 weights used in computing the ECI. Therefore, year-to-year changes in the cost levels usually differ from those in the ECI.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service Number: 1-800-877-8339.