

# United States Department of Labor



## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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#### **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX--DECEMBER 1995**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) increased 0.6 percent before seasonal adjustment in the 3 months ended in December 1995, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The December 1995 ECI level of 127.4 (June 1989=100) was 2.9 percent higher than the index in December 1994. The ECI measures changes in compensation costs, including wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

#### Quarterly changes, seasonally adjusted

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the ECI rose 0.9 percent in the September-December 1995 period, compared with a 0.6 percent gain in the June-September 1995 period. The acceleration was due to benefits. Wages and salaries rose 0.7 percent, the same as in the June-September period, and in line with increases over the past 3 years. Benefit costs, in contrast, rose 1.3 percent, the largest gain since March 1993. A reversal in the trend of declining increases in health insurance costs, as well as gains in nonproduction bonuses, contributed to the faster rate of benefit-cost increase.

Table A. Percent changes in Employment Cost Index for civilian workers

Compensation			Seasonal	ly adjuste	ed 3-mon	ths ended	l		Unadjusted 12-months
component	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept	Dec.	ended
	1994	1994	1994	1994	1995	1995	1995	1995	Dec. 1995
Compensation costs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.9
Wages and salaries	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.9
Benefit costs	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.8

The recent shutdown of many federal agencies, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, forced a delay in the updating of seasonal factors to be used in 1996 and the annual revisions in the seasonally adjusted ECI data. The new seasonal factors, and the revised seasonally adjusted data for the past 5 years, will be introduced in the March 1996 ECI release.

#### Over-the-year changes, unadjusted

Compensation costs (not seasonally adjusted) increased 2.9 percent for the year ended in December 1995, about the same as the gain for the year ended in December 1994. (See table 2.) Wage and salary increases also were about the same in the two periods (2.9 and 2.8 percent, respectively), while benefit cost gains slowed (2.8 percent, down from 3.4 percent). The following table shows the pattern of annual changes since 1987.

Table B. Percent changes in Employment Cost Index, by component

			Percent	change, 12	2 months e	nded in D	ecember		
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Compensation costs									
Civilian workers	3.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.9
Private industry	3.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.8
State and local government	4.5	5.6	6.2	5.8	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.0
Wages and salaries									
Civilian workers	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9
Private industry	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8
State and local government	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.3	3.5	3.0	. 2.7	3.1	3.2
Benefits									
Civilian workers	3.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.6	5.3	4.6	3.4	2.8
Private industry	3.4	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	5.2	5.0	3.7	2.7
State and local government	-	-	-	7.0	3.9	5.4	2.9	2.8	3.0

A slowdown in compensation cost increases was evident for private industry (2.8 percent for December 1994-95, down from 3.1 percent for December 1993-94), but not for state and local governments (3.0 percent for both periods). For private industry workers, wage and salary gains were the same for the two periods (2.8 percent), but benefit cost increases declined (2.7 percent in December 1994-95, down from 3.7 percent).

For the year ended December 1995, compensation cost gains in private industry were higher in service-producing industries (3.0 percent) than in goods-producing industries (2.5 percent). For the previous year ended December 1994, increases in the goods-producing sector had been the higher of the two (3.1 percent compared with 2.9 percent). Among the goods-producing industries, the December 1994-95 increases ranged from 2.2 percent in construction to 2.6 percent in manufacturing. In the service-producing industries, gains ranged from 2.0 percent for general merchandise stores to 5.4 percent for colleges and universities. Other service-producing industries with relatively large increases were transportation (4.5 percent) and wholesale trade (4.4 percent).

Over-the-year compensation cost increases in private industry were higher for white-collar workers (3.1 percent) than for blue-collar workers (2.5 percent) and service occupations (2.0 percent). Among white-collar occupations, increases ranged from 2.8 percent for professional specialty and technical workers to 3.3 percent for administrative support including clerical occupations. Among blue-collar occupations, the gains ranged from 2.3 percent for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors to 3.3 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.

Compensation cost increases were slightly higher for union workers (3.0 percent) than for nonunion workers (2.8 percent). This pattern also held in the service-producing industries (3.7 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively), but not in the goods-producing industries (2.6 percent for nonunion and 2.2 percent for union).

### BLS Data Now Available on the World Wide Web

ECI data, as well as other data produced by BLS, are now available on the World Wide Web. To access ECI data use the address: <a href="http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm">http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm</a>. To access the BLS Home Page use: <a href="http://stats.bls.gov">http://stats.bls.gov</a>. There is no charge from BLS for using this service; however, there may be a charge from your Internet service provider. To access data using GOPHER or Anonymous FTP, use the Internet address: stats.bls.gov.

For technical assistance in using the BLS Internet site, send e-mail to: labstat.helpdesk@bls.gov. For ECI data requests, send e-mail to: dectinfo@bls.gov.

ECI data for March 1996 is scheduled to be released Tuesday, April 30, 1996, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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

Wages & salaries 12-month percent change

14

12

10

8

6

Chart B. Changes in compensation, seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted, private industry

Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

3-month percent change

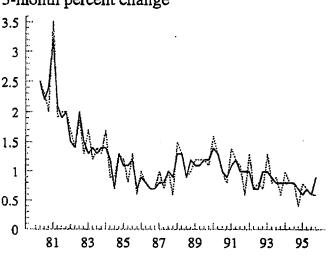


Chart D. Changes in compensation,

union and nonunion occupations,

Chart C. Changes in compensation, manufacturing - durable goods and manufacturing - nondurable goods, private industry

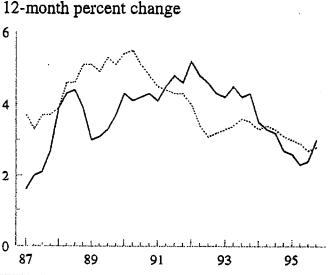
> Manufacturing Manufacturing durables nondurables

12-month percent change

Union Nonunion

private industry

12-month percent change



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Cost Trends

February 1996 dectinfo@bls.gov 202/606-6199

Table 1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Employment Cost Index for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs, by industry and occupational group

· Series		s (June =100)			Perce	nt changes f	or 3-months	ended		
<u> </u>	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Mar. 1994	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Dec. 1994	Mar. 1995	June 1995	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
				•	COMPE	NSATION		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Civilian workers	126.2	127.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
State and local government	128.1	129.1	<b>.</b> 9	.8	.6	.6	.7	1.0	.5	.8
Private industry workers	125.9	127.0	.8	.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.6	.9
White-collar occupations	126.9	128.1	.8	.9	.7	.7	.7	.8	.6	.9
Blue-collar occupations	125.0	126.0	.5	.7	.9	.6	.4	.7	.6	.8
Service occupations	124.7	125.4	.8	.5	.7	.9	.2	.6	.5	.6
Openda - made site of trade and site 1	400.5		_			_				
Goods-producing industries 1	126.5	127.7	.7	1.0	.8	.6	.5	.6	.6	.9
Construction	122.8	123.7	1.6	1.1	1.0	1	.1	.5	.8	.7
Manufacturing	127.4	128.6	.6	.9	.9	.7	.5	.7	.4	.9
Durables	128.2	129.3	.5	.9	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.4	.9
Nondurables	125.8	127.3	.7	.9	.6	.6	.3	.6	.5	1.2
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup> Transportation and public	125.6	126.6	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.6	.8
utilities	125.9	127.3	1.1	.5	1.3	.9	1,1	.7	1.0	1.1
Wholesale trade	126.3	126.7	.3	1.1	1.2	.5	1.6	.9	1.4	.3
Retail tradeFinance, insurance, and real	122.4	123.0	.7	.9	1.1	.1	.7	.2	.7	.5
estate <sup>3</sup>	122.7	123.5	1.1	.0	.7	.3	1.1	1.3	.7	.7
Services	128.8	129.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.5	.9	.3	.8
Nonmanufacturing Industries	125.3	126.4	.8	.8	.8	.5	.7	.8	.6	.9
					WAGES AND	SALARIES				
Civilian workers	123.0	123.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
State and local government	126.0	127.1	.8	.7	.7	.8	1.0	.7	.6	.9
Private industry workers	122.3	123.1	0		7	6	-	_		_
White-collar occupations	123.5	124.5	.8 .6	.9 .8	.7 .7	.6 .7	. 7	.7	7	.7
Blue-collar occupations 3	120.8	121.3	.7	.8	.9	.4	.8	.8 .9	.7	.8
Service occupations	120.8	121.4	.; .9	.5	.s .6	1.0	.6 .5	.6	.6 .6	.4 .5
Goods-producing industries 1,3	122.1	122.8	.7	.9	.8	.6	.7	.8	.6	.6
Construction	116.5	117.5	1.0	1.0	.7	.5	.1	.4	.9	.9 .9
Manufacturing 3	123.5	124.3	.6	.8	.8	.7	.9 .9	.8	.5	.5 R
Durables 3	123.6	124.2	.5	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.6	.6 .5
Nondurables	123.4	124.5	.4	.9	.9	.5	.7	.7	.6	.9
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	122.4	123.3	.6	.7	.8	.5	.9	.7	.7	.7
Transportation and public utilities	122.8	123.8	.8	<b>,</b>	44	,	,	_ 1	_	_
Wholesale trade	124.0	125.0		.7	1.4	.8	1.3	.7	.7	.8
Retail trade	124.0		.1	1.2	.9	.7	1.3	.8	1.4	.8
Finance, insurance, and real	120.2	120.8	.3	1.0	.9	.3	.9	.2	.8	.5
estate 3	118.0	118.8	.7	4	ا ء	, I		ا ب	_	_
Services	125.2	126.1	.9	.7	.5 .5	.4 .7	.7	1.7 .6	.9 .5	.7 .7
Nonmanufacturing industries	121.8	122.7	.6	.8	.8	.5	.7	.8	.7	 .7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Employment Cost Index for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs, by industry and occupational group — Continued

Series		s (June =100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended									
	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Mar. 1994	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Dec. 1994	Mar. 1995	June 1995	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995			
·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	BENEFI	COSTS							
Civilian workers	134.9	136.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.3			
State and local government	133.1	134.2	.8	1.2	.4	.4	.6	1.4	.1	.8			
Private industry workers	135.4 136.6 133.9 135.7	137.2 138.2 135.9 136.8	.9 1.4 .5 .6	1.0 1.1 .8 .4	1.0 1.1 .9 .8	.8 .9 .5 .6	.1 .5 2 2	.5 .8 .3 .7	.5 .6 .4	1.3 1.2 1.5			
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> Manufacturing	136.1 135.5	138.5 138.0	.8 .2	1.0 1.1	.9 .9	.8 1.0	3 4	.1	.4 .4	1.8 1.8			
Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	134.7	136.1	1.0	.9	1.2	.6	.6	1.0	.4	1.0			
Nonmanufacturing industries	135.4	136.8	1.3	.9	1.1	.5	.5	.8	.6	1.0			

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.  $^{\rm 3}$  No identifiable seasonality was found for this series.

 $<sup>\</sup>begin{array}{ll} {\bf 1} \\ {\bf 2} \\ \end{array} \ \ {\bf Includes} \ \ {\bf mining, construction, and manufacturing.} \\ {\bf 2} \\ \ \ {\bf Includes} \ \ {\bf transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail} \\ \end{array}$ 

Table 2. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, civilian and state and local government workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent c	hanges for		
Series	Dec. 1994	Con 1005	Dec. 1995	3	months end	ed	12	? months end	led
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
Civilian workers	123.8 124.2	126.6 126.9	127.4 127.8	0.4 .4	0.8 .8	0.6 .7	3.0 3.1	2.7 2.6	2.9 2.9
Workers, by occupational group							,		
White-collar occupations	124.4	127.4	128.2	.4	.9	.6	3.2	2.8	3.1
Excluding sales	125.1	128.0	128.9	.5	.9	.7	3.2	2.8	3.0
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	126.2	128.9	129.8	.4	1.1	.7	3,0	2.5	2.9
managerial Administrative support, including	123.6	126.7	127.7	.6	.8	.8	3.5	3.1	3.3
clerical	125.2	128.1	129.2	.5	.6	.9	3.2	2.8	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	122.7 124.3	125.2 126.7	125.9 127.5	.2 .6	.6 .7	.6 .6	2.8 3.2	2.3 2.6	2.6 2.6
Workers, by industry division				İ					
Goods-producing 1	124.4	126.5	127.4	.4	.4	.7	3.2	2.1	2.4
Manufacturing		127.3	128.4	.6	.3	.9	3.1	2.3	2:6
Service-producing 2	123.6	126.6	127.3	.4	.9	.6	3.0	2.8	3.0
Services	126.4	128.9	129.7	.5	.9	.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Health services	128.5	131.1	132.1	.5	.7	.8	2.5	2.6	2.8
Hospitals Educational services	128.4	130.4	131.5	.7	.5	.8	2.7	2.3	2.4
Public administration	126.4 124.2	129.8 127.4	130.4 128.5	.3 .4	1.9 1.0	.5 .9	. 2.8 3.5	3.0 3.0	3.2 3.5
Nonmanufacturing	123.4	126.3	127.0	.3	.9	.6	3.0	2.7	2.9
State and local government workers	125.6	128.7	129.4	.5	1.4	.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	125.5	128.6	129.3	.5	1.6	.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	125.5	128.4	129.0	.4	1.7	.5	2.9	2.7	2.8
managerialAdministrative support, including	125.3	129.1	130.3	.5	1.3	.9	3.0	3.5	4.0
clerical	125.6	128.4	129.2	.6	1.2	.6	3.3	2.8	2.9
Blue-collar occupations	124.7 126.6	127.2 · 130.1	128.1 131.1	.4 .5	.7 1.0	.7 .8	2.7 3.7	2.4 3.3	2.7 3.6
Workers, by industry division	•				ļ	-	,		
Services	126.1	129.2	129.8	.4	1.7	.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Excluding schools 3	125.6	128,9	129.3	.6	.9	.3	3.0	3.2	2.9
Health services	127.7	131.0	131.5	.4	.9	.4	3.7	3.0	3.0
Hospitals	127.7	131.1	131.7	.6	.9	.5	3.6	3.2	3.1
Educational services	126.0	129.0	129.6	.4	1.7	.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Schools	126.3	129.4	129.9	.3	1.8	.4	2.8	2.8	2.9
Elementary and secondary	126.5	129.8	130.3	.2	1.9	.4	2.3	2.8	3.0
Colleges and universities Public administration	125.5	128.0	129.0	.8	1.5	.8	4.0	2.8	2.8
CONC AUTHINIST AUDIT	124.2	127.4	128.5	.4	1.0	.9	3.5	3.0	3.5

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service industries; and public administration.  $^3\,$  Formerly called hospitals and other services.

<sup>1</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

Table 3. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, private Industry workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	hanges for		
Series	Dec 1004	Sec. 1005	D 4005	3	months end	ed	12 months ended		
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 199
Private Industry workers Excluding sales	123.5 123.9	126.2 126.5	126.9 127.4	0.4 .4	0.6 .6	0.6 .7	3.1 3.1	2.6 2.5	2.8 2.8
White-collar occupations  Excluding sales		127.0 127.8	127.9 128.9	.5 .6	.6 .6	.7 .9	3.2 3.4	2.8 2.7	3.1 3.0
Professional specialty and technical  Executive, administrative, and	126.8	129.3	130.4	.4	.7	.9	3.2	2.4	2.8
managerial	123.3	126.2	127.2	.6	.6	.8	3.7	2.9	3.2
Sales	119.6	123.2	123.1	.3	.7	1	2.7	3.4	2.9
Administrative support, including clerical	125.1	128.1	129.2	.5	.6	.9	3.2	2.9	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	122.6	125.1	125.7	.2	.6	.5	2.8	2.3	2.5
Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers,	122.5	125.4	125.7	.0	.8	.2	3.0	2.4	2.6
and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners,	123.4 120.6	125.1 122.9	126.2 123.5	.4 .2	.2 .4	.9 .5	2.2 3.1	1.8 2.2	2.3 2.4
helpers, and laborers	122.9	125.9	127.0	.2	.5	.9	3.2	2.6	3.3
Service occupations	122.9	124.7	125.3	.9	.6	.5	2.8	2.4	2.0
Production and nonsupervisory									
occupations 1	123.1	125.8	126.5	.4	.6	.6	2.8	2.6	2.8
Goods-producing Industries 2	124.3	126.5	127.4	.3	.5	.7	3.1	2.1	2.5
Excluding sales occupations	124.0	126.1	127.1	.4	.4	.8	3.2	2.1	2.5
White-collar occupations	125.9	128.1	129.0	.6	.4	.7	4.0	2.4	2.5
Excluding sales Blue-collar occupations	125.0 123.4	127.2	128.3	.7	.4	.9	4.3	2.5	2.6
Service occupations	126.3	125.5 128.8	126.4 129.6	.2 2	.5 .7	.7 .6	2.7 3.2	1.9 1.8	2.4 2.6
Construction	120.8	123.1	123.4	5	.9	.2	3.7	1.4	2.2
Manufacturing	125.1	127.3	128.4	.6	.3	.9	3.1	2.3	2.6
White-collar occupations	126.0	128.7	129.5	.9	.5	.6	3.9	3.0	2.8
Excluding sales	124.9	127.4	128.4	1.1	.6	.8	4.2	3.1	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	124.5	126.3	127.5	.4	.2	1.0	2,6	1.9	2.4
Service occupations	127.0	129.5	130.2	.0	.7	.5	3.5	2.0	2.5
Durables	125.8	128.2	129.1	.6	.4	.7	3.2	2.5	2.6
Nondurables	123.8	125.7	127.0	.5	.2	1.0,	2.9	2.0	2.6
Service-producing industries 3	122.8	125.8	126.5	.4	.7	.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	123.8	126.6	127.5	.4	.6	.7	3.0	2.7	3.0
White-collar occupations	123.4	126.5	127.4	.4	.7	.7	3.0	2.9	3.2
Excluding sales	125.1	128.0	129.1	.4	.7	.9	3.0	2.7	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	120.7	123.9	124.2	.1	.6	.2	3.0	2.7	2.9
Service occupations	122.5	124.2	124.9	1.0	.5	.6	2.9	2.4	2.0
Transportation and public utilities	122.1	126.0	127.0	.6	1.0	.8	3.9	3.8	4.0
Transportation	120.3	124.7	125.7	.5	1.4	.8	4.0	4.2	4.0 4.5
Public utilities	124.4	127.5	128.5	.6	.6	.8	3.8	3.2	4.5 3.3
Communications	124.0	127.4	128.3	.9	.6	.7	4.0	3.7	3.5
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	124.8	127.7	128.7	.3	.6	.8	3.3	2.7	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	120.6	123.8	124.2	.1	.8	.3	3.0	2.7	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	120.9	124.1	125.2	.ò	.8	.9	2.5	2.6	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, private industry workers, by industry and occupational group — Continued

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	hanges for			
Series	Dec 1004	S 1005	D 4005	3	months ende	ed	12 months ended			
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	
Wholesale trade	121.5	126.1	126.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	3.1	4.6		
Excluding sales occupations	121.0	126.1	120.8	.6	.9	,9 ,9	2.8	4.6 4.0	4.4	
Retail trade	120.1	120.2	127.8		.7				4.3	
General merchandise stores	119.3	1	121.7	2 .5		.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	
		121.0			.2	.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	
Food stores	120.0	121.8	122.5	2	.9	.6	1.4	1.2	2.1	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118.9	122.7	123.5	.3	.7	.7	2.1	3.5	3.9	
Excluding sales occupations	121.8	125.4	126.1	.2	.6	.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	
Banking, savings and loan, and other									l	
credit agencies	. 120.5	124.8	125.4	2	.6	.5	2.3	3.3	4.1	
Insurance	122.3	124.9	126.0	.7	.2	.9	2.2	2.8	3.0	
Excluding sales occupations	126.5	129.6	130.3	.4	.5	.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	
Services	126.6	128.9	129.7	.6	.5	.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	
Business services	123.0	125.7	126.5	.5	.3	.6	3.7	2.7	2.8	
Health services	128.7	131.3	132.3	.6	.8	.8	2.1	2.7	2.8	
Hospitals	128,6	130.3	131.4	.7	.5	.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	
Nursing homes			.517	.5	.5	1.1	3.3	2.9	3.5	
Educational services	128.4	133.2	134.0	.2	2.2	.6	3.5	3.9	4.4	
Colleges and universities	128.8	134.6	135.7	.2	2.5	.8	2.8	4.7	5.4	
Coneges and universities	120.0	104.0	100.7	.2	2.5	.0	2.8	4.7	5.4	
Nonmanufacturing industries	122.6	125.5	126.2	.2	.7	.6	3.0	2.6	2.9	
White-collar occupations	123.5	126.5	127.3	.3	.7	.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	
Excluding sales	125.1	128.0	129.0	.3	.7	.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	
Blue-collar occupations	120.5	123.5	123.8	.0	.8	.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	
Service occupations	122.4	124.2	124.8	.9	.6	.5	2.8	2.4	2.0	

This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.
Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.
 Data not available.

Table 4. COMPENSATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for total compensation, private industry workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	nanges for			
Series	D 1004	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	3	months ende	∍d	12 months ended			
<u> </u>	Dec. 1994	Зер. 1993	Dec. 1885	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	
Workers, by bargaining status				:						
Union	124.2	126.8	127.9	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	
Blue-collar occupations	123.4	125.7	126.5	.2	.7	.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	
Goods-producing industries 1	124.7	126.7	127.5	.2	.6	.6	2.3	1.8	2.2	
Service-producing industries 2	123.6	126.8	128.2	.6	1.0	1.1	3.3	3.2	3.7	
Manufacturing	125.8	127.1	128.2	.4	.4	.9	2.3	1.4	1.9	
Blue-collar occupations  Nonmanufacturing	125.6 123.0	126.8 126.2	127.9 127.4	,4 ,3	.3 1.0	.9 1.0	2.2 3.1	1.4 2.9	1.8 3.6	
•				,			·			
NonunionBlue-collar occupations	123,2 121,9	126.0 124.5	126.7 125.1	.4 .2	.6 .5	.6 .5	3.1 3.1	2.7 2.3	2.8 2.6	
•						, -				
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup>	124.1 122.7	126.4 125.6	127.3 126.2	.4 .4	.4 .6	.7 .5	3.5 2.9	2.3 2.8	2.6 2.9	
. •										
Manufacturing Blue-collar occupations	124.8 123.5	127.3 125.7	128.3 127.0	.6 .4	.3 .2	.8 1.0	3.5 3.0	2.7 2.2	2.8 2.8	
Nonmanufacturing	122.5	125.3	126.0	.2	.6	.6	2.9	2.5	2.9	
Workers, by region <sup>3</sup>										
Northeast	124.3	127.4	127.9	.2	.6	.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	
South	122.5	125.2	126.0	.6	.7	.6	3.1	2.8	2.9	
Midwest West	125.0 121.7	127.7 123.9	128.4 125.1	.3 .3	.6 .4	.5 1.0	3.1 3.0	2.5 2.1	·2.7 2.8	
Workers, by area size										
Metropolitan areas	123.4	126.2	127.0	· .4	.6	.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	
Other areas	123.5	126.1	126.6	.2	.6	.4	3.2	2.4	2.5	

<sup>1</sup> 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,

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.

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, Louislana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South

Table 5. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, civilian and state and local government workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent c	hanges for		
Series	Dec 1004	S 1005	D 1005	3	months end	ed	12	months end	ied
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
Civilian workers	120.4	123,2	123.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Excluding sales	120.7	123.4	124.2	.5	.8	.6	3.0	2.7	2.9
Workers, by occupational group							l		-
White-collar occupations	121.5	124,3	125.1	.6	1.0	ے ا	2.0	20	
Excluding sales	122.2	125.0	125.1			.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Professional specialty and technical	123.5	126.1	127.0	6.	1.0	.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Executive, administrative, and	120.8			.6	1.1	.7	2.9	2.7	2.8
managerial		123.8	124,9	.5	.8	.9	3.0	3.0	3.4
clerical	121.6	124.3	125.3	.6	.7	.8	3.1	2.8	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	118.2	121.1	121.5	.3	.7	.3	2.8	2.8	2.8
Service occupations	120.4	122.8	123.4	.8	.8	.5	3.3	2.8	2.5
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing 1	119.6	122,1	122.8	.5	.6	.6	2.9	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	120.8	123.5	124.3	.7	.5	.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
Service-producing 2	120.7	123.7	124.4	.4	1.0	.6	2.7	2.9	3.1
Services	123.5	126.2	126.9	.6	1.1	.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
Health services	125.4	127.5	128.4	.8	.7	.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Hospitals	124.9	126.8	127.8	.7	.6	.8	2.6	2.3	2.3
Educational services	124.3	127.8	128.5	.4	2.2	.5 .5			
Public administration	120.6	123.2	124.2	.6	.7	.s .8	3.0 3.4	3.2 2.8	3.4 3.0
Nonmanufacturing	120.2	123.1	123.8	.4	1.0	.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
State and local government workers	123,4	126.6	127.3	.5	1.6	.6	3.1	3.1	3.2
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	123.6	126.8	127.5	.6	1.8	.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	124.2	127.4	128.0	.5	1.9	.5	2.9	3.1	3.1
managerial	122.4	126.0	127.2	.7	1.4	1.0	3.0	3.6	3.9
cierical	121.7	124.4	125.1	.7	1.2	.6	3.3	2.9	0.0
Blue-collar occupations	122.5	124.8	125.7	.6	.8	.7		1	2.8
Service occupations	123.3	126.6	127.3	.5	1.1	.6	2.9 3.7	2.5 3.2	2.6 3.2
Workers, by industry division					1		. ]		
Services	124.2	127.6	128.2	.5	2.0	.5	3.0	99	2.2
Excluding schools 3	124.0	126.9	127.3	.6	1.1			3.2	3.2
Health services	125.3	127.9	128.5	.5	1.0	.3	3.0	3.0	2.7
Hospitals	125.1	127.6	128.3	.7		.5	3.6	2.6	2.6
Educational services	124.2	127.7	128.3		1.0	.5	3.6	2.7	2.6
Schools	124.2	127.8		.5	2.2	.5	3.0	3.3	3.3
Elementary and secondary			128.4	.4	2.2	.5	3.0	3.2	3.3
Colleges and universities	124.9	128.7	129.2	.3	2.3	.4	2.7	3.4	3.4
Colleges and universities	122.5	125.0	126.0	.8	1.7	.8	4.1	2.9	2.9
Public administration	120.6	123.2	124.2	.6	.7	.8	3.4	2.8	3.0

trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; service industries; and public administration.  $^{\rm 3}$  Formerly called hospitals and other services.

<sup>1 2</sup> Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing. Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

Table 6. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, private industry workers, by Industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	hanges for		
Series	D 1004	0 4005	D = 1005	3	months end	ed	12 months ended		led
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
Private industry workers	119.7	122.4	123.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0		
Private industry workers	120.0	122.6	123.4	0.5 .5	0.7 .7	0.6 .7	2.8 2.9	2.8 2.7	2.8 2.8
White-collar occupations	120.8 121.7	123.6 124.3	124.4 125.4	.5 .6	.7 .7	.6 .9	2.8 3.0	2.8 2.7	3.0 3.0
Professional specialty and technical Executive, administrative, and	123.0	125.3	126.4	.7	.7	.9	2.9	2.5	2.8
managerial	120.5	123.4	124.5	.4	.7	.9	3.0	2.8	3.3
Sales	116.7	120.5	120.2	.2	1.0	2	1.7	3.4	3.0
Administrative support, Including clerical	121.6	124.3	125.3	.6	.6	.8	3.1	2.8	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	118.0	120.8	121.3	.4	.6	.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers,	117.9	121.0	121,1	.1	.9	1	2.8	2.7	2.7
and inspectors	118.8	121.4	122.3	.7	.4	.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners,	115.6	118.5	118.6	.3	.6	.1	2.7	2.9	2.6
helpers, and laborers	118.9	121.5	122.8	.8	2	1.1	2.8	3.1	3.3
Service occupations	118.8	120.8	121.4	1.0	.7	.5	3.0	2.7	2.2
Production and nonsupervisory									
occupations 1	119.1	121.8	122.4	.5	.7	.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
Goods-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	119.6	122.1	122.8	.6	.6	.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
Excluding sales occupations	119.1 122.0	121.6	122.3 125.1	.6	.6	.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
White-collar occupations Excluding sales	120.8	124.4 123.2	124.1	.7 .8	.5 .6	.6	3.2	2.7	2.5
Blue-collar occupations	118.1	120.7	121.4	.6 .5	.7	.7 .6	3.4 2.8	2.8 2.7	2.7 2.8
Service occupations	119.7	122.8	123.5	3	.7	.6	2.4	2.2	3.2
Construction	114.7	116.8	117.2	.1	1.0	.3	3.2	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing	120.8	123.5	124.3	.7	.5	.6	3.0	2.9	2.9
White-collar occupations	122.7	125.3	125.9	.8	.5	.5	3.3	3.0	2.6
Excluding sales	121.4	123.9	124.7	1.0	.6	.6	3.6	3.1	2,7
Blue-collar occupations	119.5	122.2	123.1	.7	.5	.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Service occupations	120.6	123.7	124.3	.0	.7	.5	2.8	2.6	3.1
Durables	120.8	123.6	124.2	.8	.6	.5	3.1	3.2	2.8
Nondurables	120.8	123.3	124.4	.4	.3	.9	2.8	2.5	3.0
Service-producing industries 3	119.7	122.6	123.3	.4	.8	.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	120.7	123.4	124.3	.4	.7	.7	2.8	2.7	3.0
White-collar occupations	120.4	123.2	124.1	.4	.7	.7	2.6	2.8	3.1
Excluding sales	122.1	124,7	125.8	.5	.7	.9	2.9	2.6	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	117.6	121.1	121.1	.1	.7	.0	2.6	3.1	3.0
Service occupations	118.7	120.7	121.3	1.2	.8	.5	3.0	2.9	2.2
Transportation and public utilities	119.6	122.9	123.7	6	.7	.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
Transportation	117.5	121.0	121.6	.7	1.0	.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Public utilities	122.3	125.2	126.1	.7	.6	.7	3.7	3.1	3.1
Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	122.1 122.4	125.3 125.2	126.2 125.9	.9 .4	.6 .6	.7 .6	4.3 3.0	3.6 2.7	3.4 2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	118.4	121.6	122.1	.1	.8	.4	2.6	2.8	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	118.8	121.9	123.2	.1	.8	1.1	2.3	2.7	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, private industry workers, by industry and occupational group — Continued

	Indexe	es (June 198	9=100)			Percent c	hanges for		
Series	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	3	months end	ed	12 months ended		
	DBC. 1994	3ep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 199
Wholesale trade	119.9	123.9	125.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.5	
Excluding sales occupations	120.2	123.7	125.6	.5	.7	1.0	3.0	4.2	4.3
Retail trade	117.8	120.5	120.6			1.5	2.3	3.4	4.5
General merchandise stores	117.5	119.0		2	.8	.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
Food stores			120.0	.9	.3	.8	2.2	2.1	2.1
rood stores	117.3	118.6	119.0	1	.9	.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	114.2	118.0	118.8	.4	.9	.7	1,2	3.7	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	117.4	121.1	121.7	.2	.7	.5	2.4	3.3	3.7
Banking, savings and loan, and other					.,	.5	2.4	3.3	3.7
credit agencles	116.2	120.4	121.2	3	.6	.7	4 5		4.0
Insurance	118.6	121.1	122.2	.8	.2	. <i>r</i> .9	1.5	3.3	4.3
Excluding sales occupations	122.7	125.7	126.3	.3	.4		1.7	2.9	3.0
	122.7	125.7	120.5		.4	.5	2.9	2.8	2.9
Services	123.0	125.3	126.1	.7	.7	.6	2.8	2.5	2.5
Business services	120.4	123.6	124.3	.4	.6	.6	4.1	3.1	3.2
Health services	125.4	127.5	128.4	.9	.6	.o .7	2.3	2.6	
Hospitals	124.8	126.6	127.7	.7	.6	., .9	2.3		2.4
Nursing homes	_		'-''	.6	.5	1.0		2.2	2.3
Educational services	125.1	128:6	129.3	.2	2.1		3.6	3.0	3.4
Colleges and universities	124.9	129.0	130.1	.3		.5	3.5	3.0	3.4
The state of the s	124.5	129.0	130.1	.3	2.5	.9	2.7	3.6	4.2
Nonmanufacturing industries	119.1	121.9	122.6	.3	.8	.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
White-collar occupations	120.2	123.1	123.9	.4	.8.	.6	2.6		
Excluding sales	121.8	124.4	125.5	.4	.7			2.8	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	116.4	119.4	119.5	.0		.9	2.8	2.6	3.0
Service occupations	118.6	120.6			.8	.1	2.6	2.6	2.7
Correct Cocupations	110.0	120.0	121.2	1.1	.7	.5	3.0	2.8	2.2

<sup>1</sup> This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.
2 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and service industries.
Data not available.

Table 7. WAGES AND SALARIES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries only, private industry workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size

	Indexe	s (June 198	9=100)			Percent cl	nanges for		
Series	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	3	months ende	ed	12		led
	Dec. 1994	Gep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
Workers, by bargaining status									•
UnionBlue-collar occupations	119.1 117.6	121.5 120.0	122.2 120.4	0.4 .3	0.7 .8	0.6 .3	· 2.9 2.7	2.4 2.3	2.6 2.4
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup>	117.9 120.6	120.2 123.2	120.5 124.3	.3 .4	.8 .7	.2 .9	2.7 3.3	2.3 2.6	2.2 3.1
Manufacturing Blue-collar occupations Nonmanufacturing	119.2 118.9 119.0	121.3 121.0 121,6	121.9 121.6	.6 .5	.7 .7	.5 .5	2.8 2.8	2.4 2.3	2.3 2.3
· ·			122.3	.3	.8	.6	3.0	2.5	2.8
Nonunion	119.8 118.3	122.6 121.4	123.3 121.9	.5 .5	.7 .6	.6 .4	2.7 2.9	2.9 3.1	2.9 3.0
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup>	120.3 119.5	122.9 122.4	123.7 123.1	.7 .4	.6 .7	.7 .6	3.1 2.5	2.8 2.9	2.8 3.0
Manufacturing Blue-collar occupations Nonmanufacturing	121.5 120.0 119.1	124.3 123.1 121.9	125.1 124.2 122.6	.8 .8 .3	.4 .4 .7	.6 .9 .6	3.1 2.8 2.6	3.2 3.4 2.7	3.0 3.5 2.9
Workers, by region 3	11011	12110	122.0	.0	• •	.0	2.0	2.1	2.5
Northeast South Midwest West	120.2 119.1 120.1 119.0	123.1 121.8 123.0 121.4	123.6 122.5 123.5 122.7	.2 .5 .5	.8 .8 .7 .4	.4 .6 .4 1.1	2.5 2.7 3.1 2.9	2.6 2.8 2.9 2.8	2.8 2.9 2.8 3.1
Workers, by area size		•						_	
Metropolitan areas Other areas	119.7 119.0	122.4 122.1	123.2 122.4	.5 .3	.7 .7	.7 .2	2.7 2.8	2.8 3.0	2.9 2.9

Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

Includes mining, construction, are manufacturing.

Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest-Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohlo, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and West—Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawali, Idako Mantara Alasada Alasada California, Colorado, Hawali, 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.

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

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, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South

Table 8. BENEFITS (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for benefits only, civilian, state and local, and private industry workers, by industry and occupational group

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
Civilian workers	132.5	135.2	136.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.4	2.2	2.8
State and local government workers	130.5	133,6	134.4	.2	1.1	.6	2.8	2.5	3.0
Private industry workers	133.0	135.6	136.6	.2	.4	.7	3.7	2.1	2.7
Workers, by occupational group	;								
White-collar occupations	133.3 132.5 134.7	136.6 134.1 135.7	137.5 135.2 136.5	.4 2 .4	.4 .4 .1	.7 .8 .6	4.5 2.8 2.4	2.9 · 1.1 1.1	3.2 2.0 1.3
Workers, by Industry division					•				
Goods-producing industries <sup>1</sup> Service-producing industries <sup>2</sup>	134.8 131.5	136.2 134.8	137.5 135.6	.0 .2	.2 .5	1.0 .6	3.5 3.8	1.0 2.7	2.0 3.1
Manufacturing	134.3 132.3	135.5 135.4	137.0 136.2	.3 .1	.2 .5	1.1 .6	3.3 3.8	1.2 2.4	2.0 2.9
Workers, by bargaining status							•		
Union workers Nonunion workers	133.7 132.7	136.6 135.2	138.5 135.9	.3 .1	.8 .3	1.4 .5	2.4 4.2	2.5 2.0	3.6 2.4

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

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

Table 9. AEROSPACE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED): Employment Cost Index for workers in aerospace manufacturing, by industry and occupation

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Sep. 1995	Dec. 1995
	COMPENSATION								
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	125.3	131.5 127.8 136.3	133.9 128.9 140.9	0.4 .0 .8	0.4 .5 .1	1.8 .9 3.4	3.2 2.9 3.4	2.2 2.0 2.3	3.6 2.9 5.0
	WAGES AND SALARIES								
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	120.2	127.4 122.7 134.1	128.0 123.1 135.1	0.6 .3 1.2	0.7 .9 .4	0.5 .3 .7	2.6 2.5 3.0	2.7 2.4 3.0	2.6 2.4 2.6
	BENEFIT COSTS								
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	138.4 137.3 139.2	140.5 139.9 140.6	146.6 142.5 151.9	-0.2 5 .1	-0.2 2 2	4.3 1.9 8.0	4.0 3.6 4.3	1.3 1.4 1.2	5.9 3.8 9.1

NOTE: SIC refers to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification System code as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

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 overtime, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases); insurance benefits (life, health, sickness and accident, and long-term disability); retirement and savings benefits (defined benefit and defined contribution); legally required benefits (social security, Federal and State unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and other legally required benefits such as State temporary disability); and other benefits (severance pay and supplemental unemployment plans).

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

Each quarter, straight-time average hourly wage and salary rates and benefit cost data (cents-per-hour-worked) are collected from a probability sample of nearly 21,000 occupations within about 4,100 sample establishments in private industry and nearly 6,000 occupations within about 900 sample establishments in State and local governments. Data are collected for the pay period including the 12th day of the survey months of March, June, September, and December.

The sample establishments are classified in industry categories based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Within an establishment, specific job categories are selected to represent broader occupational definitions. From June 1986 through December 1994, the jobs were classified according to definitions used in the 1980 Census. Prior to June 1986, they were classified according to the 1970 Census. Differences between the two classification systems are slight, as indicated in the article "Introducing new weights for the Employment Cost Index," in the June 1985 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Beginning with March 1995, the jobs are classified according to the 1990 Census, which differs little from the 1980 Census.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate indexes--civilian, private, and State and local governments. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes. Beginning in March 1995, 1990 employment counts primarily from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Survey were used. A description of the reweighting is included in an article "Introducing 1990 Weights for the Employment Cost Index," that was published in the June 1995 issue of Compensation and Working Conditions and that is available upon request. From June 1986 through December 1994, employment counts from the 1980 Census were used as weights. Prior to June 1986, employment counts from the 1970 Census were used.

For the series based on bargaining status, region, or area size, employment data are not available from the Census. 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 September 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 spot. ECI series are seasonally adjusted using either direct or composite seasonally adjusted estimates. Industry and occupational series, such as construction and service occupations, are adjusted directly. More aggregate series, such as civilian or private industry workers, use composite estimates. The composite estimates could be obtained by aggregating either the industry or the occupational components, and the results may differ depending on which method is used. The aggregate seasonally adjusted ECI series are estimated by aggregating the component seasonally adjusted industry series, so they are not necessarily a weighted average of the component occupation series.

The costs per hour worked of compensation components, based on March 1995 data from the ECI, are published in a separate news release titled "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 1995." A description of the cost levels is provided in the article "Analyzing employers' costs for wages, salaries, and benefits" in the October 1987 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The cost levels, which are published annually in mid-June, are calculated with current employment weights, rather than the fixed 1990 Census weights used in computing the ECI. Therefore, year-to-year changes in the cost levels will usually differ from those in the ECI.

More detailed information on the ECI is available in several sources. These include an annual bulletin, Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975-95, (Bulletin 2466); a chapter in the BLS Handbook of Methods (Bulletin 2414), "The Employment Cost Index;" and several articles published in the Monthly Labor Review. The annual 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. Reprints of the articles plus other descriptive pieces and a complete historical listing are available upon request. ECI historical data are also available on data diskettes.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-7828, Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) phone: 202-606-5897, TDD Message Referral Phone Number: 1-800-326-2577.