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## Changing Compensation Costs in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area – March 2022

**Compensation costs** for private industry workers increased 5.2 percent in the Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA Combined Statistical Area (CSA) for the year ended March 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Chris Rosenlund noted that one year ago, Los Angeles experienced an annual gain of 4.2 percent in **compensation costs**. (See chart 1 and table 1.) Locally, **wages and salaries**, the largest component of compensation costs, advanced at a 5.6-percent pace for the 12-month period ended March 2022. (See chart 2.) Nationwide, **compensation costs** increased 4.8 percent and **wages and salaries** rose 5.0 percent over the same period.

Chart 1. Twelve-month percent changes in total compensation for private industry workers in the United States and Los Angeles, not seasonally adjusted

and Los Angeles, not seasonally adjusted					
Quarter	Los Angeles	United States			
Mar 2020	3.5	2.8			
Jun	3.5	2.7			
Sep	2.7	2.4			
Dec	3.7	2.6			
Mar 2021	4.2	2.8			
Jun	4.5	3.1			
Sep	5.5	4.1			
Dec	4.8	4.4			
Mar 2022	5.2	4.8			

## Chart 2. Twelve-month percent changes in wages and salaries for private industry workers in the United States and Los Angeles, not seasonally adjusted

und 200 Angeles, not seasonally adjusted						
Quarter	Los Angeles	United States				
Mar 2020	4.1	3.3				
Jun	4.0	2.9				
Sep	3.1	2.7				
Dec	4.5	2.8				
Mar 2021	4.8	3.0				
Jun	5.4	3.5				
Sep	6.5	4.6				
Dec	5.5	5.0				
Mar 2022	5.6	5.0				

Los Angeles is 1 of 15 metropolitan areas in the United States and 1 of 4 areas in the West region of the country for which locality compensation cost data are available. Among these 15 largest areas, over-the-year percentage changes in the **compensation costs** ranged from 7.8 percent in Seattle to 3.3 percent in Atlanta in March 2022; for **wages and salaries**, Phoenix registered the largest increase (6.4 percent) and Atlanta registered the smallest (3.4 percent). (See chart 3.)

Chart 3. Twelve-month percent changes in total compensation and wages and salaries for private industry workers by area, not seasonally adjusted, March 2022

Area	Total compensation	Wages and salaries		
Atlanta	3.3	3.4		
Washington	3.5	3.5		
San Jose	3.6	3.8		
Chicago	3.9	3.8		
New York	4.0	4.2		
Miami	4.3	4.6		
Dallas	4.5	5.4		
Houston	4.5	5.2		
Philadelphia	4.5	4.7		
Detroit	4.6	5.1		
United States	4.8	5.0		
Minneapolis	5.1	5.0		
Los Angeles	5.2	5.6		
Phoenix	5.5	6.4		
Boston	5.6	6.1		
Seattle	7.8	4.5		

The annual increase in **compensation costs** in Los Angeles was 5.2 percent in March 2022, compared to changes that ranged from 7.8 to 3.6 percent in the three other metropolitan areas in the West (Phoenix, San Jose, and Seattle). Los Angeles' 5.6-percent gain in **wages and salaries** over this 12-month period compared to rates ranging from 6.4 percent to 3.8 percent in the three other western localities. (See table 2.)

Locality compensation costs are part of the national Employment Cost Index (ECI), which measures quarterly changes in compensation costs, which include wages, salaries and employer costs for employee benefits. In addition to the 15 locality estimates provided in this release, ECI data for the nation, 4 geographical regions, and 9 geographical divisions are available. (Geographical definitions for the metropolitan areas mentioned in this release are included in the Technical Note.)

In addition to the data presented here, national data by industry, occupational group, and union status, as well as data for civilian, private, and state and local government employees, are available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm. The national news release summary is available at www.bls.gov/news.release/eci.toc.htm. Additional information for regions, states, and local areas may be accessed via our regional homepage at www.bls.gov/regions/west/.

The Employment Cost Index for June 2022 is scheduled to be released on July 29, 2022.

## Coronavirus (COVID-19) impact on the Employment Cost Index

For information on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and response on the ECI, see www.bls.gov/covid19/home.htm and www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-on-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses-compensation-and-occupational-requirements.htm#ECI.

## **Technical Note**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) measures the change in the cost of labor, free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries. For information on survey concepts, coverage, methods, nonresponse adjustment, and imputation see National Compensation Measures Handbook of Methods at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/ncs/home.htm.

Wages and salaries are defined as straight-time average hourly earnings 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, work on weekends and holidays, and shift differentials. Production bonuses, incentive earnings, commission payments, and cost-of-living adjustments are included in straight-time earnings, whereas nonproduction bonuses or those not directly tied to production (such as end-of-year and profit-sharing bonuses) are excluded. Also excluded are such items as payments-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

The metropolitan area definitions of the 15 published localities are listed below.

- Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA Combined Statistical Area (CSA) includes Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carrol
  Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gordon, Gwinnett, Hall, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jackson, Jasper,
  Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Polk, Rockdale, Spalding, Troup, Upson, and Walton Counties in Georgi
- Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT CSA includes Barnstable, Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk
  Massachusetts; Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington in Rhode Island; Belknap, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockir
  Hampshire; and Windham County in Connecticut.
- Chicago-Naperville, IL-IN-WI CSA includes Bureau, Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, La Salle
  Illinois; Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.
- Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK CSA includes Collin, Cooke, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Grayson, Henderson, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, John Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise Counties in Texas; and Bryan County in Oklahoma.
- Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI CSA includes Genesee, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Wa Michigan.
- Houston-The Woodlands, TX CSA includes Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Matagorda, Mo
   Washington and Wharton Counties in Texas.
- Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA CSA includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties in California
- Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA includes Broward, Indian River, Martin, Miami-Dade, Okeechobee, Palm Beac
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI CSA includes Anoka, Benton, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin, Isanti, Le Sueur, M Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Washington, and Wright Counties in Minnesota; and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.
- New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA includes Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmot Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic Counties in New Jersey; Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven Counties in Connecticut; and Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton
- Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD CSA includes Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Franklin, Montgomery, and Ph Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in New Jersey; Kent and New Castle Co Maryland.
- Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Maricopa and Pinal Counties in Arizona.
- San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSA includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Jose-San Jose-San Francisco, San Francisco, San Jose-San Francisco, San Jose-San Francisco, San Jose-San Francisco, San Francisco, San Jose-San Francisco, San F
- Seattle-Tacoma, WA CSA includes Island, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties in W
- Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA CSA includes the District of Columbia; Baltimore City and Anne Arundel Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, and Talbot Counties in Maryla

Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Manassas Park, and Winchester Cities and Arlington, Clarke, Culp Loudoun, Prince William, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties in Virginia; and Berkeley, Hampshire, an

Definitions of the four geographic regions of the country are noted below.

- Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Veri
- South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, No Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wis
- West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wy

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Table 1. Employment Cost Index for total compensation and for wages and salaries, private industry workers, United States, West Census region, and the Los Angeles area, not seasonally adjusted

	Total compensation				Wages and salaries			
Area	12-month percent changes for period ended-				12-month percent changes for period ended-			
	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
United States								
2018	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1
2019	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
2020	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8
2021	2.8	3.1	4.1	4.4	3.0	3.5	4.6	5.0
2022	4.8				5.0			
West								
2018	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
2019	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0
2020	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
2021	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.3	2.8	4.1	4.3	4.8
2022	5.1				5.3			
Los Angeles-Long Beach								
2018	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7
2019	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0
2020	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.1	4.5
2021	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.4	6.5	5.5
2022	5.2				5.6			

Table 2. Employment Cost Index for total compensation and for wages and salaries, private industry workers, United States, Census regions, and localities, not seasonally adjusted

	To	otal compensatio	n	Wages and salaries			
Area	12-month perc	ent changes for	period ended-	12-month percent changes for period ended-			
	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2021	Dec. 2021	Mar. 2022	
United States	2.8	4.4	4.8	3.0	5.0	5.0	
Northeast	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.4	
Boston-Worcester-Providence	2.9	4.2	5.6	2.9	4.8	6.1	
New York-Newark	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.1	4.6	4.2	
Philadelphia-Reading-Camden	2.4	3.8	4.5	3.0	4.1	4.7	
South	3.1	4.5	4.6	3.4	5.1	4.8	
Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	
Dallas-Fort Worth	3.0	3.6	4.5	2.3	4.6	5.4	
Houston-The Woodlands	1.1	3.5	4.5	1.1	3.9	5.2	
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie	3.4	5.2	4.3	4.0	6.0	4.6	
Washington-Baltimore-Arlington	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.2	3.5	
Midwest	2.3	4.6	5.1	2.2	5.1	5.5	
Chicago-Naperville	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.3	4.1	3.8	
Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor	3.1	3.3	4.6	2.5	3.7	5.1	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2.1	4.4	5.1	2.4	4.5	5.0	
West	2.7	4.3	5.1	2.8	4.8	5.3	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.6	
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale	3.6	4.9	5.5	3.4	5.3	6.4	
San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland	2.2	2.8	3.6	2.1	3.2	3.8	
Seattle-Tacoma	2.5	6.3	7.8	2.6	3.8	4.5	