

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical Contact:

(202) 606-6199 ocltinfo@bls.gov

Media Contact:

(202) 606-5902 hoyle k@bls.gov

Internet address:

http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm

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EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX—SEPTEMBER 1998

The Employment Cost Index (ECI), not seasonally adjusted, for September 1998 was 139.0 (June 1989=100), an increase of 3.7 percent from September 1997, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The ECI measures changes in compensation costs, which include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

Quarterly changes, seasonally adjusted

On a seasonally adjusted basis, compensation costs for civilian workers (private industry plus state and local government) rose 1.0 percent during the June-September 1998 period, following a gain of 0.9 percent in June 1998. Since September 1991, three-month increases in compensation costs have ranged from 0.6 percent to 1.0 percent. Wages and salaries increased 1.2 percent during the June-September 1998 period. The increase was 0.9 percent in the March-June 1998 period. Benefit costs increased 0.8 percent in the June-September 1998 period, the same as reported in the March-June 1998 quarter.

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

Componentian Component	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.
Compensation Component	1996	1997	1997	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998
Civilian workers								
Compensation costs	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
Wages and salaries	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2
Benefit costs	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
Private industry						•••	0.0	0.0
Compensation costs	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1
Wages and salaries	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3
Benefit costs	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7
State and local government						, 0,0	0.0	0.7
Compensation costs	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
Wages and salaries	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Benefit costs	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0

Compensation costs for private industry workers increased 1.1 percent during the June-September 1998 period; in June, the increase was 0.9 percent. Wages and salaries rose 1.3 percent in September 1998; in June, the increase was 1.0 percent. Benefit costs rose 0.7 percent in September 1998; in June, the increase was 0.8 percent. (See tables A and 1.)

NOTE: Please see page 17 for details on the status of the evaluation of ECI publication standards.

Compensation costs for workers in manufacturing increased 0.9 percent in September 1998, up from June's 0.5 percent increase. Over the last five years, compensation costs have ranged from 0.3 percent to 0.9 percent in manufacturing industries. Wages and salaries increased 1.0 percent in September 1998, following a gain of 0.7 percent in June. Benefit costs rose 0.4 percent in September 1998; in June, the increase was 0.5 percent. (See table 1.)

Compensation costs for state and local government workers increased 0.8 percent during the June-September 1998 period, following a gain of 0.7 percent in June. Wages and salaries increased 0.7 percent in September, the same as in the March and June periods. Benefits increased 1.0 percent in the September quarter; in the previous quarter, the increase was 0.7 percent. (See tables A and 1.)

Over-the-year changes, not seasonally adjusted

Compensation costs for civilian workers (not seasonally adjusted) were up 3.7 percent for the year ended in September 1998. This compares with increases of 3.0 percent in September 1997 and 2.8 percent in September 1996. Compensation costs in private industry rose 3.8 percent in September 1998, up from 3.2 percent in September 1997 and 2.9 percent in September 1996. Compensation costs for state and local governments increased 3.0 percent for the year ended in September 1998. The gain for the year ended in September 1997 was 2.4 percent, and, in September 1996, the increase was 2.5 percent. (See tables B, 2, and 3.)

Private industry

In private industry, wages and salaries rose 4.3 percent for the year ended September 1998. Wages and salaries increased 3.6 percent in September 1997. (See tables B and 6.) Benefit costs for private industry workers increased 2.6 percent for the year ended in September 1998, compared with 2.0 percent in September 1997. (See chart A and tables B and 8.) The over-the-year increase in September 1998 was due, in part, to increases in employer costs for Social Security and paid leave.

In private industry, over-the-year compensation cost increases were 4.4 percent for white-collar occupations, 2.7 percent for blue-collar occupations, and 3.2 percent for service occupations. Among the occupational groups, increases ranged from 2.1 percent for transportation and material moving occupations to 6.2 percent for sales occupations. Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations increased 5.0 percent, contributing to the overall white-collar increase. (See table 3.)

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

Tubic D. 12 inform porcone changes	<u> </u>	Cymicit	JUST THE	x, mot sca	sonary a	ujusicu
	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.	Sep.
Compensation Component	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Civilian workers						
Compensation costs	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.7
Wages and salaries	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.5 .	4.0
Benefit costs	4.9	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.6
Private industry						
Compensation costs	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.9	3:2	3.8
Wages and salaries	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.3
Benefit costs	5.4	4.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6
State and local government						
Compensation costs	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.0
Wages and salaries	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.0
Benefit costs	3.2	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.8

Private industry compensation costs increased more rapidly in service-producing industries (4.3 percent) than in goods-producing industries (2.6 percent) for the year ended September 1998. Compensation costs had risen 3.3 percent in service-producing industries and 2.7 percent in goods-producing industries in the prior year. Among industry divisions, September 1997-to- September 1998 increases ranged from 2.7 percent in manufacturing to 8.0 percent in finance, insurance, and real estate. (See table 3.)

The 4.0 percent over-the-year increase in compensation costs for nonunion workers in private industry outpaced the 2.7 percent increase for union workers. The pattern was similar for service-producing industries where nonunion compensation increased 4.5 percent and union compensation increased 3.0 percent. In goods-producing industries, the increase for nonunion workers was 2.8 percent and for union workers was 2.5 percent. Compensation in blue-collar occupations increased 2.8 percent for nonunion workers and 2.6 percent for union workers. (See table 4.)

State and local government

In state and local governments, the September 1998 over-the-year increase in wages and salaries was 3.0 percent, less than the 4.3 percent recorded in private industry. In September 1997, the increase was 2.7 percent. The September 1998 increase includes health services at 3.6 percent, educational services at 2.7 percent, and public administration at 3.5 percent. State and local government benefit costs for September 1998 increased 2.8 percent, up from the September 1997 increase of 1.5 percent. (See tables 5 and 8.)

NOTES:

The ECI for December 1998 is scheduled to be released Thursday, January 28, 1999, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

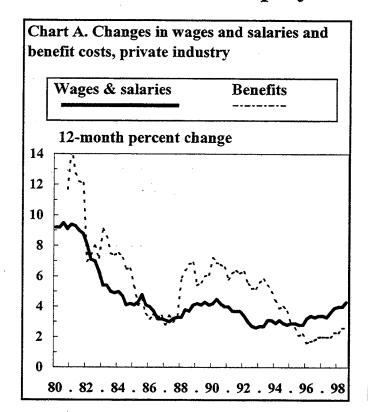
ECI data, as well as other data produced by BLS, are now available on the ECI home page (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm). To access data using Anonymous FTP, use the Internet address (ftp://ftp.bls.gov).

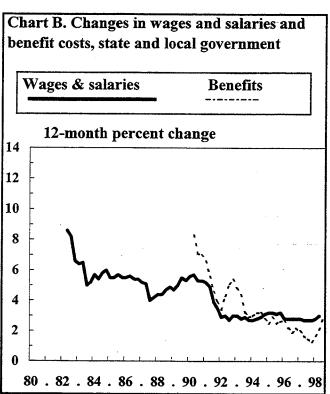
Send e-mail for technical assistance in using the BLS Internet site (labstat.helpdesk@bls.gov) or for ECI data requests (ocltinfo@bls.gov).

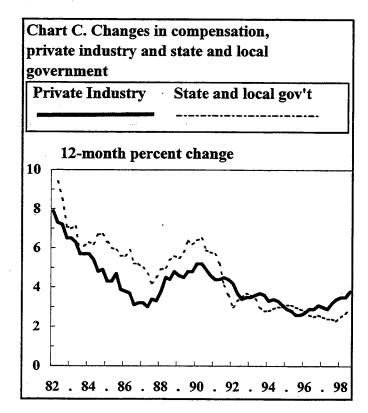
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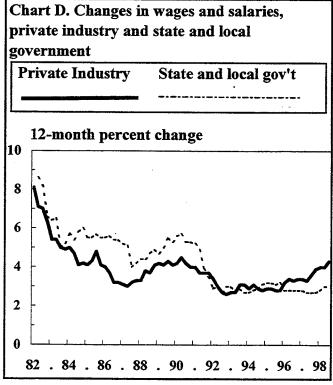
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Employment Cost Index









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Table 1. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, wages and salaries, and benefit costs by industry and occupational group

(Seasonally adjusted data)

Industry and accomplished and		es (June =100)			Percent c	hanges fo	r 3-months	s ended		
Industry and occupational group	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Dec. 1996	Mar. 1997	June 1997	Sep. 1997	Dec. 1997	Mar. 1998	June 1998	Sep. 1998
TOTAL COMPENSATION										
Civilian workers	137.3	138.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
State and local government Private industry	.137.5 137.2	138.6 138.7	.7 .7	.6 .6	.5 .9	.6 .8	.6 1.0	.8 .7	.7 .9	.8 1.1
industry										
Goods producing ²	136.2	137.1	.7	.3	.9	.8	.4	.6	.9	.7
Construction ³	132.5	133.1	.9	.6	.8	.7	.5	.7	1.2	.5
Manufacturing	137.0	138.2	.7	.3	.8	.7	.5	.7	.5	.9
Durables	137.3	138.5	.6	.2	.8	.7	.6	.5	.6	.9
Nondurables	136.5	137.8	.7	.4	.9	.8	.5	.9	.5	1.0
Service producing ⁴	137.7	139.5	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.3	.7	.9	1.3
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	137.3	138.6	.9	.4	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	.9
Wholesale trade ³	138.3 134.4	140.8	.9	1.4	.4	.8	.5	1.8	.4	1.8
Finance, insurance, and real	134.4	135.6	1.1	1.1	.7	.9	.6	1.3	.7	.9
estate ^{3,6}	138.4	141.0	6	2.1	.6	.9	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.9
Services	140.3	141.8	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.2	.4	.8	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	137.2	138.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.3	.7	1.0	1.2
Occupational group										
White collar	139.3	141.1	.6	.8	.8	.9	1.3	.8	.9	1.3
Blue collar	134.1	135.1	.9	.3	.8	.8	.7	.5	.8.	.7
Service	135.8	137.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.6	.5	1.0	.7	.9
WAGES AND SALARIES										
Civilian workers	135.1	136.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.1	.8	.9	1.2
State and local government	136.1	137.1	.8	.6	.6	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7
Private industry	134.9	136.6	.7	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	1.0	1.3
Industry										
Goods producing ^{2,6}	133.2	134.3	.6	.6	1.1	.8	.5	1.1	.9	.8
Construction ³	127.9	128.2	.7	1.1	.9	.8.	.6	1.0	1.3	.2
Manufacturing ⁶	134.6	136.0	.5	.5	.9	.8	.7	1.1	.7	1.0
Durables ⁶	134.5	135.9	.5	.5	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.8	1.0
Nondurables	134.7	136.1	.7	.5	.9	.8	.9	1.1	.4	1.0
Service producing ⁴	135.6	137.6	.8	.9	.9	1.1	1.4	.8	1.0	1.5
Transportation and public utilities ⁵	133.0	134.4	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.5	.8	1.1
Wholesale trade ³	136.8	139.3	.9	1.6	.2	.8	.5	2.2	.2	1.8
Retail trade	133.3	135.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	.9	.7	1.1	1.0	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real			1							
estate ^{3,6}	134.8	138.1	.0	1.9	.6	.9	3.3	1.5	1.7	2.4
Services	138.4	140.0	.6	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	.7	.9	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	134.7	136.3	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	.8	1.0	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, wages and salaries, and benefit costs by industry and occupational group — Continued

(Seasonally adjusted data)

		s (June =100)			Percent c	hanges fo	r 3-months	s ended-		
Industry and occupational group	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Dec. 1996	Mar. 1997	June 1997	Sep. 1997	Dec. 1997	Mar. 1998	June 1998	Sep. 1998
WAGES AND SALARIES-Continued										
Occupational group										
White collarBlue collar ⁶ Service	137.0 131.3 133.3	139.0 132.4 134.4	0.7 .6 1.1	0.9 .7 .9	0.9 1.0 1.0	1.1 .8 1.6	1.3 .6" .7	0.9 .9 1.0	1.0 .8 .9	1.5 .8 .8
BENEFIT COSTS										
Civilian workers State and local government Private industry	142.7 140.6 143.2	143.8 142.0 144.2	.6 .7 .6	.3 .4 .1	.5 .3 .6	.5 .3 .5	.8 .3 .9	.4 .8 .3	.8 .7 .8	.8 1.0 .7
Industry										
Goods producing ² Manufacturing	142.3 142.2	143.0 142.7	.9 .9	1 3	.6 .8	.6 .5	.2 .4	3 4	.6 .5	.5 .4
Service producing ⁴	143.7	144.9	.4	.4	.6	.5	1.4	.6	.8	.8
Nonmanufacturing	143.9	145.0	.5	.4	.6	.5	1.1	.6	1.0	.8
Occupational group	•									
White collar Blue collar Service ³	145.5 140.3 143.7	146.4 140.9 144.8	.6 .7 .8	.4 .1 .8	.5 .4 .9	.3 .6 1.4	1.4 .2 .2	.5 .1 1.1	.7 .8 .2	.6 .4 .8

Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm). All series will continue to be

published until further notice.

4 Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale

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

5 Estimates for transportation and public utilities reflect the changes in SIC coding. See Explanatory Notes for further information.

6 No identifiable seasonality was found for this series.

Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.
 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Average standard errors (SE) for the unadjusted series upon which this series is based exceeded 0.3 percent for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent for 12-month changes for the five years ending December 1996. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of the series, SEs for estimates in this news release (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the

Table 2. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹ for civilian and State and local government workers by industry and occupational group

	Indexes	(June 19	89=100)		P	ercent ch	anges for-		
Industry and occupational group	0		0	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 m	nonths end	ded-
	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Civilian workers	134.1	137.4	139.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	3.0	3.5	3.7
Excluding sales occupations	134.2	137.4	138.8	.9	.7	1.0	2.8	3.3	3.4
Industry			,		·				
Goods producing ²	133.6	136.3	137.2		.9	.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	134.6	137.2	138.2	.6	.6	.7	2.5	2.5	2.7
Service producing ³	134.2	137.7	139.6	1.0	.7	1.4	3.1	3.6	4.0
Services	136.5	139.0	140.8	1.2	.5	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.2
Health services	136.7	138.5	139.1	.7	.4	.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
Hospitals	135.6	138.2	139.4	7	8	.9	1.5	2.7	2.8
Educational services	136.5	137.7	140.2	1.7	.1	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.7
Public administration ⁴	134.1	137.4	138.9	.8	.7	1.1	2.6	3.3	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	133.8	137.3	139.0	1.0	.8	1.2	3.1	3.6	3.9
Occupational group									
White collar	135.2	138.7	140.6	1.0	.7	1.4	3.0	3.6	4.0
Excluding sales	135.6	138.9	140.6	1.0	.6	1.2	2.8	3.4	3.7
Professional specialty and technical	135.8	138.3	140.0	.9	.6	1.2	2.4	2.7	3.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	135.3	139.7	141.7	1.0	.4	1.4	3.2	4.3	4.7
Administrative support, including clerical	135.8	139.3	140.4	.9	.9	.8	2.9	3.5	3.4
Blue collar	131.8	134.3	135.3	.7	.8	.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Service	134.6	137.9	139.4	1.4	.7	1.1	3.8	3.9	3.6
State and local government	135.0	136.9	139.0	1.3	.3	1.5	2.4	2.7	3.0
Industry							-		
Services	135.4	136.6	139.0	1.6	.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7
Excluding schools ^{5,6}	134.4	136.2	138.7	1.1	.1	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.2
Health services	136.0	138.0	140.3	.8	.1	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.2
Hospitals	136.3	138.4	140.7	.8	.0	1.7	1.6	2.4	3.2
Educational services	135.4	136.5	138.8	1.7	.1	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Schools	135.7	136.7	139.1	1.6	.1	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.5
Elementary and secondary	135.5	136.2	138.8	1.7	.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4
Colleges and universities	136.3	138.1	140.1	1.6	.1	1.4	2.9	3.0	2.8
Public administration ⁴	134.1	137.4	138.9	.8	.7	1.1	2.6	3.3	3.6
Occupational group									
White collar	134.8	136.2	138.4	1.4	.1	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.7
Professional specialty and technical	134.6	135.6	137.7	1.6	.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	135.6	137.9	140.4	.9	.3	1.8	2.7	2.6	3.5
Administrative support, including clerical	135.3	137.2	139.5	1.3	.2	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.1
Blue collar	133.3	135.2	136.8	.8	.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	2.6
Service	137.0	141.0	143.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.5	4.0	4.4

¹ 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; service industries; and public administration.

4 Includes executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory

activities of State and local governments, SIC's 91 through 96.

⁵ Formerly called hospitals and other services.

⁶ Average standard errors (SE) for the series exceed 0.3 percent for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent for 12-month changes for the five years ending December 1996. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of the series, SEs for estimates in this news release (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm). All series will continue to be published until further notice.

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

	Indexe	s (June 19	89=100)		F	ercent ch	anges for-		
Industry and occupational group				3 m	onths end	ed-	12 r	nonths end	ded-
3.77	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Private industry workers	133.9 134.1	137.5 137.5	139.0 138.8	0.8	0.9 .8	1.1 .9	3.2 3.0	3.5 3.4	3.8 3.5
Industry									
Goods producing ²	133.6	136.2	137.1	.7	.8	.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Excluding sales	133.1	135.6	136.5	.6	.8	.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
White collar	135.6	138.8	139.7	.6	.8	.6	2.6	3.0	3.0
Excluding sales	134.5	137.4	138.3	.5	.8	.7	2.3	2.7	2.8
Blue collar	132.4	134.6	135.5	.8	.8	.7	2.7	2.4	2.3
Construction ³	129.7	132.7	133.4	.8	1.6	.5	3.0	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing	134.6	137.2	138.2	.6	.6	.7	2.5	2.5	2.7
White collar	135.8	139.1	140.1	.4	.7	.7	2.3	2.9	3.2
Excluding sales	134.5	137.3	138.3	.5	.6	.7	2.0	2.6	2.8
Blue collar	133.7	135.9	136.8	.7	.7	.7	2.7	2.3	2.3
Durables	135.0	137.4	138.5	.7	.7	.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	137.8	138.9	139.3	4	1.2	.3	3	.4	1.1
White collar	134.6	137.1	137.4	2	1.8	.2	.6	1.6	2.1
Blue collar	141.8	140.1	140.8	7	.4	.5	-1.8	-1.9	7
Nondurables	133.7	136.7	137.6	.5	.6	.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Service producing	133.8	137.8	139.6	1.0	.8	1.3	3.3	4.0	4.3
Excluding sales	134.5	138.5	140.0	.9	.8	1.1	3.2	3.9	4.1
White collar	134.9	139.3	141.2	.9	.9	1.4	3.3	4.2	4.7
Excluding sales	136.3	140.6	142.2	.9	.8	1.1	3.1	4.1	4.3
Blue collar	130.0	133.2	134.3	.6	.8	.8	2.8	3.1	3.3
Service	132.7	135.8	137.0	1.6	.6	.9	4.4	4.0	3.2
Transportation and public utilities ⁴ Transportation ^{3,4}	132.9	137.1	138.5	.9	1.0	1.0	2.8	4.1	4.2
Transportation ^{3,4}	132.1	134.9	136.7	.9	.7	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.5
Public utilities	133.7	139.7	140.7	.9	1.3	.7	2.5	5.4	5.2
Communications	131.8	139.2	140.5	1.0	1.9	.9	2.1	6.7	6.6
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	136.0	140.3	141.0	.8	.5	.5	3.0	4.0	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	132.4	135.8	137.6	.9	.8	1.3	3.8	3.5	3.9
Excluding sales	133.0	136.3	138.1	.8	.6	1.3	3.9	3.3	3.8
Wholesale trade ³	134.6	138.6	140.8	.6	.7	1.6	3.6	3.6	4.6
Excluding sales	134.5	138.2	140.0	.6	.9	1.3	3.5	3.4	4.1
Retail trade	131.1	134.4	135.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.9	3.6	3.7
General merchandise stores ³ Food stores ³	128.6 129.8	133.0 132.9	133.2 133.7	.7 1.2	1.4 1.2	.2 .6	3.2 2.2	4.2 3.7	3.6 3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³ Excluding sales	130.5 133.5	138.4 141.3	141.0 143.2	.9 .8	1.2	1.9 1.3	3.0 2.9	7.0 6.7	8.0 7.3
Banking, savings and loan, and other					1				
credit agencies ³	133.1	145.3	148.4	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.1	10.4	11.5
Insurance ³ Excluding sales	133.1 137.4	138.9 140.9	141.9 141.6	.8 .6	1.1 .6	2.2	2.9 3.0	5.1 3.1	6.6 3.1
Services	137.0	140.3	141.8	1.0	.7	1.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
Business services ³	136.3	140.3	143.5	1.6	.9 .9	2.0	3.2 4.7	3.4 4.8	3.5 5.3
Health services	137.0	138.7	139.0	.8	.4	.2	2.1	2.1	5.3 1.5
Hospitals	135.4	138.2	139.1	.7	1.1	.7	1.5	2.1	1.5 2.7
Nursing homes	- 100.4	-	.55.1	.6	.8	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.3
Educational services	141.6	143.9	147.0	2.0	.6 .3	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.3 3.8
Colleges and universities	142.5	144.8	147.8	1.9	.3				3.6 3.7
Coneges and universides	144.0	144.0	147.0	1.9	.ئ	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹ for private industry workers, by industry and occupational group — Continued

. to	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for—						
Industry and occupational group	0		C	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 months ended-			
	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	
ndustry-Continued										
Nonmanufacturing industries	133.3	137.2	138.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.3	3.9	4.2	
White collar		139.2	141.1	1.0	.9	1.4	3.4	4.2	. 4.6	
Excluding sales	136.2	140.5	142.0	.8	.9	1.1	3.1	4.0	4.3	
Blue collar	129.4	132.4	133.4	.6	1.1	.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	
Service	132.7	135.7	136.9	1.7	.6	.9	4.5	. 4.0	3.2	
Occupational group										
White collar	135.2	139.4	141.1	.8	.9	1.2	3.1	4.0	4.4	
Excluding sales	135.9	139.9	141.3	.8	.8	1.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	
Professional specialty and technical	136.7	140.1	141.6	.6	.9	1.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	135.2	140.0	141.9	1.0	.4	1.4	3.3	4.6	5.0	
Sales ³	132.2	137.3	140.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	4.3	5.0	6.2	
Administrative support, including										
cierical	135.9	139.6	140.6	.9	1.0	.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	
Blue collar	131.7	134.3	135.2	.7	.9	.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	
Precision production, craft, and repair	131.7	134.4	135.4	.6	1.1	.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	
Machine operators, assemblers, and					· ·			<u> </u>		
inspectors	132.2	134.7	135.7	.8	.8	.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	
Transportation and material moving	128.0	129.9	130.7	.9	.5	.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and										
laborers	134.2	137.6	138.5	.6	.4	.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	
Service	133.1	136.0	137.3	1.7	.5	1.0	4.5	3.9	3.2	
Production and nonsupervisory										
occupations ⁵	133.2	136.6	138.0	.8	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	

Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.
 Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
 Average standard errors (SE) for the series exceed 0.3 percent for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent for 12-month changes for the five years ending December 1996. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of the series, SEs for estimates in this news release (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm). All series will continue to be published until further notice.

⁴ Estimates for transportation and public utilities reflect the changes in SIC coding. See Explanatory Notes for further information.

5 This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the

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

	Indexes	s (June 19	89=100)		F	ercent ch	anges for-	_		
Bargaining status, region, and area	Son	June	Son	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 months ended-			
	Sep. 1997	1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	
Bargaining status										
Union	133.2	135.3	136.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	
	131.2	133.3	134.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	
Goods-producing industries ²	132.3	134.3	135.6	.8	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	
Service-producing industries ³	134.0	136.2	138.0	1.2	.7	1.3	2.3	2.9	3.0	
Manufacturing	133.0	134.6	136.0	1.0	.7	1.0	2.5	2.2	2.3	
	132.6	134.2	135.5	.9	.8	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	
	132.9	135.3	136.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	
Nonunion	133.9	137.8	139.3	.8	.8	1.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	
	131.8	134.7	135.5	.5	.7	.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	
Goods-producing industries ²	134.0	136.9	137.7	.6	.7	.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Service-producing industries ³	133.7	138.0	139.7	.9	1.0	1.2	3.5	4.2	4.5	
Manufacturing	135.1 134.2 133.4	138.0 136.7 137.5	138.9 137.4 139.1	5. 5. 9.	6 5 9	.7 .5 1 .2	2.6 3.0 3.5	2.7 2.4 4.0	2.8 2.4 4.3	
Region ⁴			,							
Northeast South Midwest West	134.0	137.0	138.7	.7	.7	1.2	2.6	2.9	3.5	
	132.5	136.4	137.6	.8	.7	.9	2.9	3.7	3.8	
	136.2	139.6	140.9	1.1	.9	.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	
	132.5	136.6	138.5	.8	1.0	1.4	3.3	4.0	4.5	
Area										
Metropolitan	133.9	137.5	139.1	.8	.8	1.2	3.0	3.5	3.9	
	133.8	137.1	138.2	1.1	.9	.8	4.0	3.5	3.3	

¹ Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.

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.

Includes wages, salanes, and employer costs for employee benefited Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

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,

Hampshire. New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, 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 5. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries for civilian and State and local government workers, by industry and occupational group

	Indexe	s (June 19	89=100)		F	ercent ch	anges for-		
Industry and occupational group				3 m	onths end	ed-	12 n	nonths end	ded-
	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Civilian workers	131.6	135.0	136.8	1.2	0.7	. 1.3	3.5	3.8	4.0
Excluding sales occupations	131.7	134.9	136.6	1.2	.7	1.3	3.3	3.6	3.7
Industry									·
Goods producing ¹	129.9	133.3	134.4	.8	1.0	.8	3.0	3.4	3.5
Manufacturing	131.3	134.6	136.0	.8	.7	1.0	2.8	3.3	3.6
Service producing ²	132.2	135.7	137.8	1.2	.7	1.5	3.5	3.9	4.2
Services	134.8	137.6	139.6	1.4	.5	1.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Health services	134.3	136.5	137.6	.9	.2	.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Hospitals	132.5	135.1	136.4	.8	.7	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.9
Educational services	135.3	136.5	139.1	2.0	.1	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
Public administration ³	130.3	133.2	134.8	1.0	.4	1.2	2.9	3.3	3.5
Nonmanufacturing	131.5	135.1	137.0	1.2	.8	1.4	3.5	3.9	4.2
Occupational group					:				
White collar	133.0	136.7	138.8	1.1	.8	1.5	3.4	4.0	4.4
Excluding sales	133.5	137.0	138.8	1.1	.7	1.3	3.2	3.8	4.0
Professional specialty and technical	134.0	136.6	138.5	1.3	.6	1.4	2.9	3.3	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	133.5	138.3	140.5	1.1	.7	1.6	3.5	4.8	5.2
Administrative support, including clerical	132.7	136.2	137.5	1.0	.9	1.0	3.3	3.7	3.6
Blue collar	128.4	131.4	132.6	.7	.8	.9	3.1	3.1	3.3
Service	131.5	134.5	136.1	1.7	.6	1.2	4.2	4.0	3.5
State and local government	133.6	135.4	137.6	1.6	.2	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
Industry									
Services	134.7	135.9	138.4	1.9	.1	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Excluding schools ^{4,5}	133.3	135.5	137.8	1.3	.1	1.7	2.5	3.0	3.4
Health services	133.9	136.5	138.7	1.0	.1	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.6
Hospitals	133.7	136.5	138.6	1.0	.1	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.7
Educational services	134.8	135.8	138.4	2.0	.1	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Schools	134.9	136.0	138.5	2.0	.1	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Elementary and secondary	135.3	136.1	138.7	2.0	1	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Colleges and universities	133.6	135.5	137.7	1.7	.2	1.6	2.9	3.1	3.1
Public administration ³	130.3	133.2	134.8	1.0	.4	1.2	2.9	3.3	3.5
Occupational group									
White collar	133.7	135.2	137.6	1.7	.1	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
Professional specialty and technical	134.4	135.6	137.9	1.8	.1	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	133.1	135.6	138.0	1.1	.4	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.7
Administrative support, including clerical	131.4	133.3	135.4	1.5	.2	1.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Blue collar	131.2	133.5	135.1	1.1	.3	1.2	2.6	2.9	3.0
Service	134.2	137.2	139.2	1.4	.5	1.5	3.2	3.6	3.7
	· · · ·			1.7		1.0	٠.٤	5.0	3.7

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.

Includes executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of State and local governments, SIC's 91 through 96.

Formerly called hospitals and other services.

⁵ Average standard errors (SE) for the series exceed 0.3 percent for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent for 12-month changes for the five years ending December 1996. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of the series, SEs for estimates in this news release (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm). All series will continue to be published until further notice.

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

	Indexes	s (June 19	89=100)	<u> </u>	F	ercent cha	anges for-		
Industry and occupational group				3 m	onths end	ed-	12 n	nonths end	ded-
	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Private industry workers Excluding sales occupations	131.0 131.2	134.9 134.8	136.6 136.3	1.0 1.0	0.9 .8	1.3 1.1	3.6 3.5	4.0 3.8	4.3 3.9
Industry									
Goods producing ¹	129.9	133.2	134.3	.8	.9	.8	3.0	3.3	3.4
Excluding sales	129.3	132.5	133.6	.8	.9	.8	2.9	3.3	3.3
White collar	132.3	136.3	137.4	.7	1.0	.8	2.9	3.7	3.9
Excluding sales	130.9	134.6	135.7	.7	1.0	.8	2.5	3.5	3.7
Blue collar	128.4	131.3	132.3	.9	.9	.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
Construction ²	124.7	128.1	128.5	.9	1.7	.3	3.6	3.6	3.0
Manufacturing	131.3	134.6	136.0	.8	.7	1.0	2.8	3.3	3.6
White collar	132.8	136.8	138.3	.7	9	1.1	2.5	3.7	4.1
Excluding sales	131.3	135.0	136.3	.6	.9	1.0	2.3	3.4	3.8
Blue collar	130.2	133.1	134.3	.8	.6	.9	3.1	3.0	3.1
Durables	131.2	134.5	135.9	.8	.8	1.0	2.7	3.4	3.6
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	133.3	136.9	137.2	1	1.3	.2	2.1	2.5	2.9
White collar	129.3	133.7	133.9	2	1.9	.1	2.5	3.2	3.6
Blue collar	138.4	140.5	141.0	3	.3	.4	1.0	1.2	1.9
Nondurables	131.4	134.9	136.0	.6	.5	.8	3.0	3.3	3.5
Service producing	131.5	135.6	137.6	1.1	.9	1.5	3.8	4.2	4.6
Excluding sales	132.3	136.2	137.9	1.1	.7	1.2	3.7	4.0	4.2
White collar	132.6	137.0	139.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	3.8	4.4	5.0
Excluding sales	134.2	138.4	140.2	1.1	.8	1.3	3.6	4.3	4.5
Blue collar	127.9	131.1	132.4	.6	.7	1.0	3.3	3.1	3.5
Service	129.8	133.0	134.2	1.8	.7	.9	4.7	4.3	3.4
Transportation and public utilities ³	130.1	132.8	134.3	1.0	.5	1.1	3.3	3.1	3.2
Transportation and public utilities ³ Transportation ^{2,3}	128.5	130.4	132.4	1.3	.2	1.5	3.8	2.8	3.0
Public utilities	132.0	135.7	136.5	.8	.9	.6	2.8	3.7	3.4
Communications	131.8	135.8	136.7	.9	1.0	.7	2.8	4.0	3.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	132.2	135.6	136.3	.8	.7	.5	2.9	3.4	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	130.9	134.6	136.6	.9	1.0	1.5	4.1	3.8	4.4
Excluding sales	132.2	135.6	137.6	.8	.7	1.5	4.5	3.4	4.1
Wholesale trade ²	133.0	137.1	139.3	.6	.7	1.6	3.5	3.7	4.7
Excluding sales	133.9	137.8	139.6	.8	1.0	1.3	3.9	3.8	4.3
Retail trade	129.9	133.3	135.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	4.4	3.7	4.1
General merchandise stores ²	126.7	131.5	132.2	.4	1.6	.5	3.3	4.2	4.3
Food stores ²	126.7	130.5	131.7	1.6	1.2	.9	2.9	4.7	3.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate ²	126.4	134.8	138.1	.9	. 1.7	2.4	3.4	7.6	9.3
Excluding sales	129.3	137.5	139.7	.9	1.2	1.6	2.6	7.3	8.0
Banking, savings and loan, and other									
credit agencies ²	128.9	143.2	147.0	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.7	12.9	14.0
Insurance ²	128.7	134.8	138.7	.5	1.3	2.9	2.6	5.3	7.8
Excluding sales	132.9	135.7	136.6	.5	.7	.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Services	134.7	138.3	140.0	1.3	.8	1.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
Business services ²	134.9	139.2	141.8	1.9	1.2	1.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Health services	134.3	136.5	137.5	.8	.2	.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Hospitals	132.2	134.7	135.8	.8	.8	.8	1.9	2.7	2.7
Nursing homes		-		.8	.8	1.0	3.3	3.7	3.9
Educational services	137.8	139.6	142.8	2.2	.4	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.6
Colleges and universities	137.8	139.7	142.8	2.1	.4	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries 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.	June	0	3 m	onths end	ed-	12 months ended-		
	1997		Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Industry-Continued									
Nonmanufacturing industries	130.7	134.7	136.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	3.8	4.2	4.4
White collar	132.4	136.8	138.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	3.8	4.4	4.9
Excluding sales	133.8	138.1	139.8	1.1	.9	1.2	3.6	4.3	4.5
Blue collar	126.4	129.5	130.5	.7	1.0	.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Service	129.7	132.9	134.1	1.8	.7	.9	4.7	4.3	3.4
Occupational group								· <u>-</u>	
White collar	132.7	137.0	139.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	3.7	4.3	4.7
Excluding sales	133.4	137.5	139.1	1.1	.9	1.2	3.4	4.2	4.3
Professional specialty and technical	133.7	137.1	138.7	1.0	.9	1.2	3.2	3.5	3.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	133.6	138.7	140.9	1.1	.7	1.6	3.6	5.0	5.5
Sales ²	129.8	135.2	138.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	4.8	5.4	6.9
Administrative support, including							i		
clerical	132.9	136.7	137.9	.9	1.0	.9	3.4	3.8	3.8
Blue collar	128.3	131.3	132.4	.8	.8	.8	3.2	3.1	3.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	128.2	131.2	132.3	.6	1.1	.8	3.2	3.0	3.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and									
inspectors	129.5	132.7	133.8	.8	.8	.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Transportation and material moving	124.1	126.4	127.6	.9	.4	.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and									
laborers	130.2	133.7	135.1	.7	.4	1.0	3.5	3.4	3.8
Service	129.9	133.0	134.4	1.8	.7	1.1	4.7	4.2	3.5
Production and nonsupervisory									
occupations ⁴	130.1	133.6	135.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.9

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

¹ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.
² Average standard errors (SE) for the series exceed 0.3 percent for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent for 12-month changes for the five years ending December 1996. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of the series, SEs for estimates in this news release (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm).
All series will continue to be published until further notice.

³ Estimates for transportation and public utilities reflect the changes in SIC coding. See Explanatory Notes for further information.
⁴ This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings Index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

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. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	3 months ended-			12 months ended-		
				Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Bargaining status									
Union	128.3	130.7	132.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.8	3.0	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	126.0	128.5	129.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.6	3.0	3.1
Goods-producing industries ¹ Service-producing industries ²	126.6 130.4	129.4 132.2	131.0 134.1	1.0 1.2	1.2 .3	1.2 1.4	2.8 2.8	3.2 2.6	3.5 2.8
Manufacturing Blue-collar occupations Nonmanufacturing	127.8 127.6 128.6	130.4 130.0 130.8	132.2 131.4 132.4	1.0 1.1 1.2	.6 .8 .9	1.4 1.1 1.2	2.7 2.7 3.0	3.1 3.0 2.9	3.4 3.0 3.0
Nonunion Blue-collar occupations	131.6 129.7	135.7 132.9	137.4 134.0	1.0	.9 .7	1.3	3.7 3.6	4.1 3.1	4.4 3.3
Goods-producing industries ¹ Service-producing industries ²	131.2 131.6	134.7 135.9	135.7 137.9	.8 1.1	.8 1 .0	.7 1.5	3.1 3.9	3.5 4.4	3.4 4.8
Manufacturing	132.6 132.0 131.1	136.2 135.1 135.3	137.3 136.2 137.1	.7 .6 1.1	.8 .5 1.0	.8 .8 1.3	3.0 3.3 4.0	3.4 3.0 4.3	3.5 3.2 4.6
Region ³									
Northeast	130.7 130.6 132.2 130.2	133.8 134.9 136.0 134.5	135.4 136.5 137.5 136.7	.7 .9 1.4 1.0	.9 .7 1.0 1.2	1.2 1.2 1.1 1.6	2.9 3.7 4.2 3.5	3.1 4.3 4.3 4.3	3.6 4.5 4.0 5.0
Area									
Metropolitan	131.1 130.4	135.1 133.4	136.9 134.7	.9 1.2	1.0 .7	1.3 1.0	3.5 4.3	4.0 3.6	4.4 3.3

¹ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

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

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.

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 Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan,

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

	1				•			·	
Industry, occupational group, and bargaining status	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for—					
	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	3 months ended-			12 months ended-		
				Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998	Sep. 1997	June 1998	Sep. 1998
Civilian workers		143.0 140.3 143.7	144.0 142.1 144.5	0.5 .6 .5	0.7 .4 .8	0.7 1.3 .6	1.9 1.5 2.0	2.4 2.1 2.6	2.6 2.8 2.6
Industry									
Goods producing ¹	141.5 139.8	142.5 143.8	143.0 144.9	.4 .4	.7 .8	.4 8	1.9 1.9	1.1 3.3	1.1 3.6
Manufacturing	141.4 147.6 146.8 148.2 140.2	142.4 143.1 145.0 139.5 143.9	142.6 143.8 145.5 140.7 145.0	.3 8 3 -1.5	.5 1.0 1.5 .4	.1 .5 .3 .9	1.9 -4.7 -3.5 -6.4 2.0	1.0 -3.8 -1.6 -7.2 3.2	.8 -2.6 9 -5.1 3.4
Occupational group								0.2	0.1
White collar	142.0 138.8 141.4	145.6 140.4 143.7	146.6 141.0 144.7	.4 .6 1.3	.6 .9 .3	.7 .4 .7	1.8 1.9 3.8	2.9 1.7 2.9	3.2 1.6 2.3
Bargaining status									
UnionNonunion	142.2 140.2	143.8 143.4	145.0 144.2	.9 .4	1.2 .6	.8 .6	1.6 2.0	2.1 2.6	2.0 2.9

ending December 1996. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of the series, SEs for estimates in this news release (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will be available on the Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm). All series will continue to be published until further notice.

¹ 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 Average standard errors (SE) for the series exceed 0.3 percent for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent for 12-month changes for the five years

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 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 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.

Data for this quarter were collected from a probability sample of approximately 18,300 occupations within about 4,500 sample establishments in private industry and approximately 4,200 occupations within about 800 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. In 1996, some establishments in Motor freight transportation and warehousing (SIC 42), Transportation by air (SIC 45), and Transportation services (SIC 47) were reclassified into Air courier services (SIC 4513), which includes support establishments. While the establishments in question were engaged in the delivery of letters, parcels, and packages, they were operated by enterprises engaged in furnishing air delivery of individually addressed letters, parcels, and packages. The ECI sample introduced these reclassifications with the June 1998 reference period.

Within an establishment, specific job categories are selected to represent broader occupational groups. 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 Statistics survey, were used. A description of the reweighting is included in an article "Introducing 1990 Weights for the Employment Cost Index," published in the June 1995 issue of Compensation and Working Conditions, and 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. 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 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 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 new factors are published in the summer issue of Compensation and Working Conditions. Beginning in 1999, the new factors will be made available upon request shortly before the data for the first quarter are published.

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

The costs per hour worked of compensation components, based on March 1998 data from the ECI, are published in a separate news release titled "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 1998," and in an annual bulletin, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation, 1986-97, (Bulletin 2505). A description of the cost levels data (ECEC) is provided in the article "Analyzing employers' costs for wages, salaries, and benefits" in the October 1987 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. This article, along with other ECEC research articles, also appears in the annual bulletin. 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 will usually differ from those in the ECI.

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. All 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. Currently, in the higher level aggregate series the standard errors for 3-month changes are generally 0.1 percent or less; for 12-month changes, standard errors are generally 0.25 percent or less. Currently, in the lower level series, standard errors are generally 0.3 percent or less for 3-month changes and 0.6 percent or less for 12-month changes. Series found to have a higher average standard error for the five years ending December 1996 are footnoted in the tables.

BLS is evaluating ECI publication standards as part of its overall quality improvement plan. The first phase of this evaluation, a review of the statistical reliability of the ECI series, is complete. To improve the quality of the ECI estimates, the sample size is being increased and other initiatives, such as revising collection procedures, are being explored. All series will continue to be published until further notice, although, as indicated above, standard errors for some series are large. Standard errors for all estimates (excluding seasonally adjusted series) will now be available on the Internet site (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm) shortly after publication of the news release.

When comparing data by bargaining status, it is important to note that differences may be due to factors other than bargaining 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.

More detailed information on the ECI is available in several sources. These include an annual bulletin-Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975-97, (Bulletin 2504), a chapter in the BLS Handbook of Methods (Bulletin 2490), "National Compensation Measures," and several articles published in the Monthly Labor Review and Compensation and Working Conditions. The annual bulletins are 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 202/606-6199 or sending email to (ocltinfo@bls.gov). Current and historical data are available at the web site: (http://stats.bls.gov/ecthome.htm).

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.