



Technical, historical contact:
Wayne Shelly (202) 606-6199

USDL: 94-522

Media contact:
Kathryn Hoyle (202) 606-5902

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EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX -- SEPTEMBER 1994

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) increased 1.0 percent before seasonal adjustment in the 3 months ended in September 1994, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The September 1994 ECI level of 123.3 (June 1989=100) was 3.2 percent higher than the index in September 1993. 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 0.7 percent in the June-September 1994 quarter, compared with a 0.9 percent gain in the March-June 1994 quarter. Compensation cost increases have been in the 0.7-1.0 percent range since September 1991. Wage and salary gains, 0.7 percent in June-September 1994, also have varied within a relatively small range over the past 3 years. Benefit costs rose 1.0 percent in June-September 1994, in line with increases in the past year but below those in the preceding 6 years.

Table A. Percent changes in ECI for civilian workers

Compensation component	Seasonally adjusted 3-months ended								Unadjusted 12-months ended Sep. 1994
	1992	1993				1994			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.	
Compensation costs.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	3.2
Wages and salaries.....	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.9
Benefit costs.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.8

Private industry workers showed the same pattern as civilian workers. Both compensation costs and wages and salaries rose 0.8 percent in June-September 1994, about the same as the 0.9 percent increase in March-June 1994 and in line with increases over the past 3 years. Benefit cost gains (1.1 percent) were similar to those over the past year.

Compensation cost increases for state and local government workers, in contrast, slowed to 0.6 percent in June-September 1994, down from 0.9 percent in the preceding quarter. This slowdown was due primarily to smaller gains in benefit costs (0.5 percent in June-September 1994, down from 1.3 percent).

Over-the-year changes, unadjusted

Compensation costs (not seasonally adjusted) increased 3.2 percent for the year ended in September 1994, the same as the gains for the years ended in both March and June 1994. These increases are the lowest since the series began in 1981. This pattern of moderate increases held for both private industry workers (3.3 percent in September 1993-94 and 3.4 percent in June 1993-94) and state and local governments (3.0 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively).

Private industry workers' wage and salary gains slowed from 3.1 percent in June 1993-94 to 2.9 percent in September 1993-94. This slowdown was due largely to sales workers; excluding sales workers, the wage and salary increases were about the same in the two periods (2.9 percent and 3.0 percent).

For the year ended September 1994, compensation cost gains in private industry were about the same in goods-producing industries (3.3 percent) and service-producing industries (3.2 percent). Compensation cost increases in goods-producing industries ranged from 2.9 percent in nondurable goods manufacturing to 3.9 percent in construction. Gains in service-producing industries ranged from 2.3 percent in health services to 4.3 percent in transportation.

Over-the-year compensation cost increases in private industry were higher for white-collar workers (3.4 percent) than for blue-collar workers (3.0 percent) or service workers (2.4 percent). Compensation cost increases for white-collar occupations ranged from 3.1 percent for sales workers to 3.8 percent for executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. Within blue-collar occupations, compensation cost gains ranged from 2.4 percent for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors to 3.8 percent for transportation and material moving occupations.

Compensation cost increases over the year ended September 1994 were about the same for union (3.2 percent) and nonunion workers (3.3 percent). There was, however, a very different pattern in goods-producing than in service-producing industries. In goods-producing industries, union increases averaged 2.8 percent, compared with 3.5 percent for nonunion workers; in service-producing industries, union gains averaged 3.6 percent compared with 3.2 percent for nonunion.

Beginning with the March 1995 news release, ECI estimates will be based on 1990 counts of occupational employment by industry, rather than on 1980 employment counts.

ECI data for December 1994 will be released on Tuesday, January 31, 1994, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

BLS Data Now Available on the INTERNET

LABSTAT, the Bureau of Labor Statistics public database, provides current and historical data for many surveys as well as numerous press releases. LABSTAT on the Internet is composed of individual databases (in flat file format) corresponding to each of the surveys. Internet users should use Anonymous FTP to access BLS data: [stats.bls.gov](ftp://stats.bls.gov). Non-Internet users should use the limited dial-in service through a Bulletin Board Service to access BLS data; phone number (202) 606-7060.

The Employment Cost Index and Employer Costs for Employee Compensation are identified by the two-character survey name EC.

For each news release published by the BLS, the two most current issues are stored in the [pub/news.release](#) directory.

If you have questions or comments regarding the LABSTAT system on the Internet, address e-mail to labstat.helpdesk@bls.gov.

Changes in wages and salaries and benefit costs, private industry, 1980-94

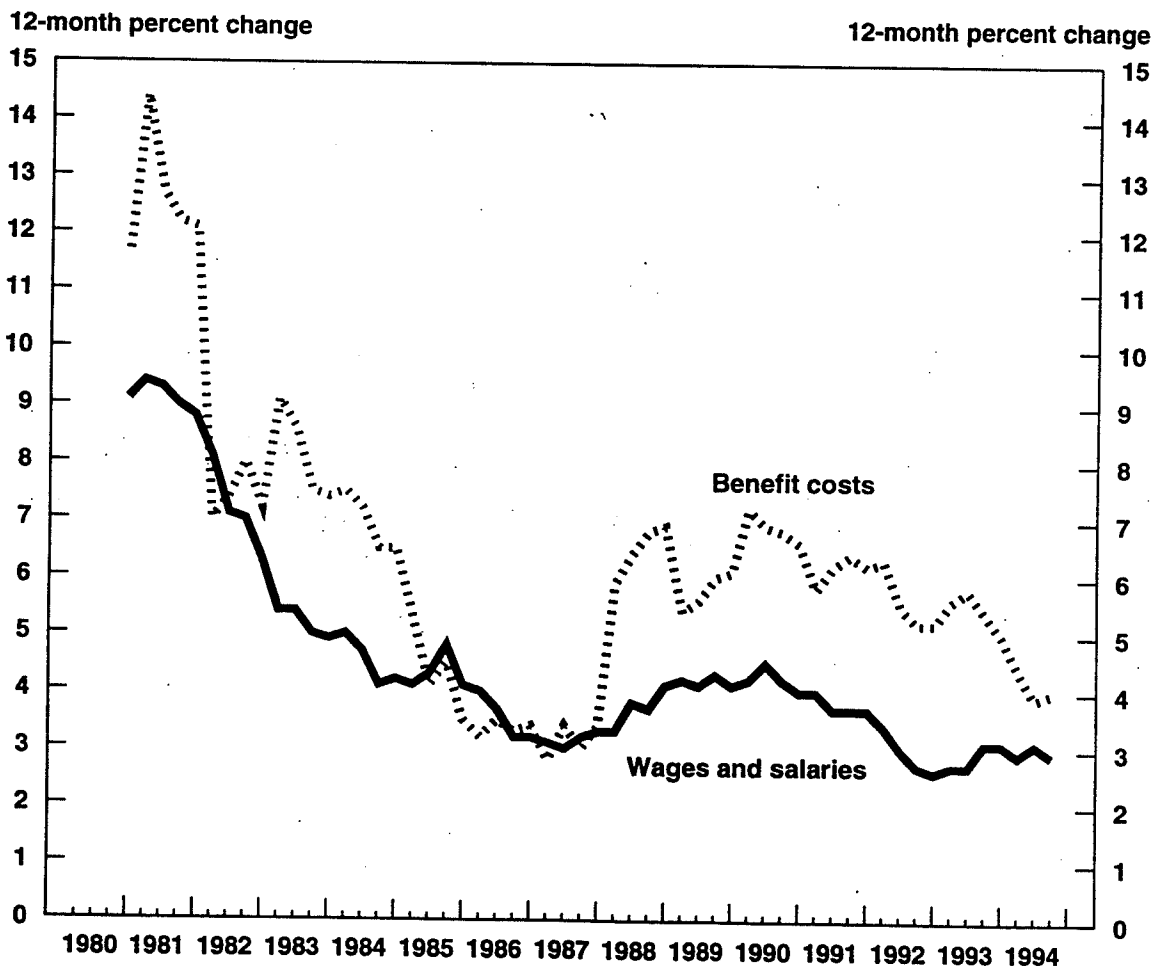


Table 1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Employment Cost Index for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs, by industry and occupational group

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended							
	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Dec. 1992	Mar. 1993	June 1993	Sep. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	Sep. 1994
COMPENSATION										
Civilian workers	122.1	123.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
State and local government	123.7	124.5	.9	.7	.8	.5	.7	.8	.9	.6
Private industry workers	121.8	122.8	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.7	.9	.8
White-collar occupations	122.5	123.5	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8
Blue-collar occupations	121.1	122.2	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.5	.7	.9
Service occupations	121.0	121.7	.6	1.0	.8	.6	.7	.8	.3	.6
Goods-producing industries ¹ ...	122.7	123.7	1.0	1.2	.9	.8	.8	.7	1.0	.8
Construction	120.1	121.2	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.1	1.7	1.2	.9
Manufacturing	123.3	124.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	.9	.3	1.0	1.0
Durables	123.7	125.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	.1	1.0	1.2
Nondurables	122.6	123.3	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7	.7	.9	.6
Service-producing industries ²	121.1	122.2	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7	.7	.9
Transportation and public utilities	119.6	121.3	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.2	.3	1.4
Wholesale trade	119.4	120.7	1.1	.6	.7	.5	1.1	-.1	1.3	1.1
Retail trade	118.9	120.3	.8	1.0	.5	.7	.8	.6	1.0	1.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³	117.7	118.5	.2	1.2	.4	2.3	.6	1.1	.0	.7
Services	125.1	125.8	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.7	1.0	.6	.6
Nonmanufacturing industries ...	121.2	122.2	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8
WAGES AND SALARIES										
Civilian workers	118.8	119.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
State and local government	121.4	122.3	.9	.7	.8	.6	.6	.8	.8	.7
Private industry workers	118.1	119.0	.8	.8	.6	.9	.8	.5	.9	.8
White-collar occupations	119.3	120.2	.9	.8	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.9	.8
Blue-collar occupations ³	116.5	117.5	.5	.8	.6	.8	.6	.7	.8	.9
Service occupations	116.9	117.5	.4	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.0	.4	.5
Goods-producing industries ^{1,3}	118.0	118.9	.6	.9	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9	.8
Construction	113.5	114.4	.5	.6	.5	.7	.1	1.1	1.0	.8
Manufacturing ³	119.0	120.0	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9	.6	.8	.8
Durables ³	118.7	119.8	.6	.9	.6	.7	1.1	.5	.8	.9
Nondurables	119.4	120.4	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.6	.4	1.0	.8
Service-producing industries ²	118.3	119.1	.9	.7	.7	1.0	.8	.5	.9	.7
Transportation and public utilities	117.1	118.9	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.7	.6	1.5
Wholesale trade	117.9	119.0	1.3	.5	.6	.3	1.0	.0	1.3	.9
Retail trade	116.7	117.8	.8	.8	.5	.7	.8	.3	1.0	.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³	113.2	113.8	.1	.9	.0	2.7	.5	.7	-.4	.5
Services	121.6	122.0	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.8	.9	.7	.3
Nonmanufacturing industries ...	117.7	118.6	.8	.6	.7	1.0	.7	.6	.8	.8

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	Indexes (June 1989=100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended							
	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Dec. 1992	Mar. 1993	June 1993	Sep. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	Sep. 1994
	BENEFIT COSTS									
Civilian workers	131.0	132.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
State and local government	129.3	129.9	1.1	.6	1.0	.4	.8	.7	1.3	.5
Private industry workers	131.4	132.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	.9	.9	1.1
White-collar occupations	131.4	132.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1
Blue-collar occupations	131.2	132.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	.2	.9	1.1
Service occupations	132.9	134.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	.5	.2	.9
Goods-producing industries ¹ ...	133.6	134.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	.5	1.2	.9
Manufacturing	132.7	133.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	.1	1.1	.9
Service-producing industries ²	129.6	131.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	1.2
Nonmanufacturing industries	130.6	132.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	.8	1.2

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 No identifiable seasonality was found for this series.

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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Civilian workers	119.5	122.1	123.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.6	3.2	3.2
Excluding sales	119.8	122.4	123.7	.9	.7	1.1	3.5	3.1	3.3
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	119.9	122.6	123.9	1.1	.7	1.1	3.5	3.4	3.3
Excluding sales	120.5	123.2	124.5	1.0	.7	1.1	3.5	3.3	3.3
Professional specialty and technical ...	122.0	124.2	125.7	1.2	.4	1.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	118.6	121.6	122.9	.9	.8	1.1	3.8	3.5	3.6
Administrative support, including clerical	120.4	123.5	124.6	.9	.7	.9	3.9	3.5	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	118.8	121.3	122.4	.8	.7	.9	3.8	3.0	3.0
Service occupations	119.9	122.1	123.5	1.0	.4	1.1	3.2	2.9	3.0
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing ¹	120.0	123.0	123.9	.8	.9	.7	4.1	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	120.6	123.5	124.4	.8	.8	.7	4.2	3.2	3.2
Service-producing ²	119.3	121.7	123.1	1.1	.6	1.2	3.4	3.1	3.2
Services	122.2	124.2	125.8	1.3	.3	1.3	3.4	3.0	2.9
Health services	124.4	126.6	127.8	1.0	.4	.9	3.5	2.8	2.7
Hospitals	123.9	126.4	127.5	1.1	.4	.9	3.4	3.1	2.9
Educational services	122.6	123.6	126.0	2.0	.3	1.9	3.1	2.8	2.8
Public administration	119.3	122.2	123.7	1.1	.6	1.2	3.0	3.6	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	119.2	121.7	123.0	1.1	.7	1.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
State and local government workers	121.4	123.1	125.0	1.5	.4	1.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	121.5	122.9	124.9	1.6	.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
Professional specialty and technical ...	121.7	122.7	125.0	1.7	.2	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	121.0	123.4	124.7	1.5	.5	1.1	3.6	3.5	3.1
Administrative support, including clerical	121.0	123.3	124.9	1.2	.5	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	120.5	122.7	124.2	1.5	.3	1.2	3.1	3.4	3.1
Service occupations	121.4	123.9	126.0	1.4	.6	1.7	3.4	3.5	3.8
Workers, by industry division									
Services	122.2	123.4	125.6	1.7	.2	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Excluding schools ³	121.4	123.3	124.9	1.2	.4	1.3	3.3	2.8	2.9
Health services	122.2	125.2	127.2	1.2	.8	1.6	3.0	3.7	4.1
Hospitals	122.0	124.5	127.0	1.3	.6	2.0	2.9	3.4	4.1
Educational services	122.3	123.1	125.5	1.8	.2	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.6
Schools	122.5	123.4	125.9	1.8	.2	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.8
Elementary and secondary	123.0	123.8	126.3	1.8	.1	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.7
Colleges and universities	120.8	122.0	124.5	1.9	.4	2.0	3.3	3.0	3.1
Public administration	119.3	122.2	123.7	1.1	.6	1.2	3.0	3.6	3.7

¹ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

² Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

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

³ Formerly called hospitals and other services.

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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Private industry workers	119.1	122.0	123.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.7	3.4	3.3
Excluding sales	119.5	122.3	123.4	.8	.7	.9	3.8	3.2	3.3
White-collar occupations	119.4	122.5	123.5	.9	.8	.8	3.7	3.6	3.4
Excluding sales	120.2	123.3	124.4	.8	.7	.9	3.8	3.4	3.5
Professional specialty and technical	122.2	125.3	126.3	.7	.6	.8	3.6	3.3	3.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	118.1	121.3	122.6	.8	.8	1.1	3.7	3.5	3.8
Sales	115.6	118.8	119.2	1.6	1.4	.3	3.4	4.4	3.1
Administrative support, including clerical	120.3	123.5	124.5	.9	.8	.8	4.2	3.6	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	118.7	121.2	122.3	.8	.7	.9	3.8	3.0	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	118.7	121.2	122.5	.9	.8	1.1	3.8	3.1	3.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	120.0	122.2	122.9	.8	.7	.6	4.3	2.7	2.4
Transportation and material moving	115.9	119.1	120.3	.6	.5	1.0	3.0	3.4	3.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	118.4	121.4	122.7	.7	1.0	1.1	3.3	3.2	3.6
Service occupations	118.9	121.0	121.8	.8	.3	.7	3.0	2.5	2.4
Production and nonsupervisory occupations ¹	119.0	121.6	122.6	.9	.7	.8	3.7	3.1	3.0
Goods-producing industries ²	119.9	123.0	123.9	.7	1.0	.7	4.0	3.3	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	119.6	122.5	123.5	.7	.9	.8	3.8	3.1	3.3
White-collar occupations	120.5	124.3	125.1	.8	1.1	.6	4.3	3.9	3.8
Excluding sales	119.7	123.2	124.1	.6	1.1	.7	4.0	3.5	3.7
Blue-collar occupations	119.6	122.2	123.1	.8	.9	.7	3.9	2.9	2.9
Service occupations	121.5	123.8	126.5	.7	.2	2.2	3.9	2.7	4.1
Construction	116.8	120.2	121.4	.7	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.6	3.9
Manufacturing	120.6	123.5	124.4	.8	.8	.7	4.2	3.2	3.2
White-collar occupations	120.5	123.9	124.9	.7	1.0	.8	4.3	3.5	3.7
Excluding sales	119.5	122.5	123.6	.6	1.0	.9	3.9	3.1	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	120.5	123.2	124.0	.8	.7	.6	4.1	3.0	2.9
Service occupations	121.7	124.1	127.0	.8	.2	2.3	4.0	2.8	4.4
Durables	121.0	123.8	125.1	.8	.7	1.1	4.5	3.2	3.4
Nondurables	119.7	122.8	123.2	.6	.9	.3	3.7	3.2	2.9
Service-producing industries ³	118.5	121.2	122.3	1.0	.7	.9	3.6	3.3	3.2
Excluding sales occupations	119.3	122.1	123.3	.8	.6	1.0	3.6	3.2	3.4
White-collar occupations	119.0	121.9	122.9	1.0	.7	.8	3.6	3.5	3.3
Excluding sales	120.4	123.4	124.6	.9	.6	1.0	3.7	3.4	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	116.6	119.1	120.6	1.0	.6	1.3	3.7	3.1	3.4
Service occupations	118.6	120.7	121.3	.8	.4	.5	3.0	2.5	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	116.8	119.8	121.4	.7	.5	1.3	3.5	3.3	3.9
Transportation	114.8	117.7	119.7	.6	.5	1.7	2.8	3.2	4.3
Public utilities	119.2	122.6	123.6	.8	.7	.8	4.2	3.6	3.7
Communications	118.5	122.1	122.9	.9	.9	.7	4.5	3.9	3.7
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	120.2	123.2	124.4	.7	.4	1.0	3.7	3.2	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	116.4	119.4	120.5	.4	1.5	.9	3.0	3.0	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	117.0	119.8	120.9	.7	1.0	.9	3.1	3.1	3.3

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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Wholesale trade	116.6	119.7	120.6	0.2	1.5	0.8	3.0	2.8	3.4
Excluding sales occupations	117.6	120.3	121.3	.7	.8	.8	3.1	3.0	3.1
Retail trade	116.2	119.2	120.4	.5	1.4	1.0	2.9	3.1	3.6
General merchandise stores	115.5	118.0	118.7	.7	2.3	.6	1.9	2.9	2.8
Food stores	117.1	120.6	120.3	-.1	.8	-.2	2.5	2.9	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115.7	117.7	118.5	2.3	.0	.7	4.1	4.1	2.4
Excluding sales occupations	117.5	120.3	121.5	.9	.5	1.0	4.4	3.4	3.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	116.9	119.4	120.8	.8	.6	1.2	5.3	2.9	3.3
Insurance	117.4	120.5	121.5	1.1	.5	.8	2.2	3.8	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	121.8	125.0	126.0	1.0	.5	.8	4.9	3.6	3.4
Services	122.3	124.9	125.9	1.2	.4	.8	3.8	3.3	2.9
Business services	118.1	122.1	122.4	.6	.7	.2	2.5	4.0	3.6
Health services	125.0	127.1	127.9	.8	.3	.6	3.6	2.5	2.3
Hospitals	124.5	127.1	127.7	.9	.3	.5	3.6	3.0	2.6
Nursing homes	-	-	-	.8	.8	.6	3.9	3.9	3.7
Educational services	123.8	125.4	128.2	2.7	.7	2.2	3.8	4.0	3.6
Colleges and universities	125.0	126.0	128.5	2.9	.2	2.0	3.9	3.7	2.8
Nonmanufacturing industries	118.4	121.2	122.3	1.0	.7	.9	3.5	3.4	3.3
White-collar occupations	119.0	122.1	123.1	.9	.8	.8	3.6	3.6	3.4
Excluding sales	120.4	123.6	124.7	.8	.7	.9	3.8	3.5	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	116.6	119.1	120.5	.9	.8	1.2	3.4	3.0	3.3
Service occupations	118.6	120.7	121.3	.8	.4	.5	3.0	2.5	2.3

¹ 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.

³ 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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union	120.0	123.0	123.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	4.2	3.3	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	119.7	122.4	123.1	.8	1.0	.6	4.3	3.1	2.8
Goods-producing industries ¹	121.0	123.8	124.4	.8	1.1	.5	4.6	3.2	2.8
Service-producing industries ²	118.6	121.8	122.9	.8	.7	.9	3.5	3.5	3.6
Manufacturing	121.9	124.8	125.3	.7	1.0	.4	5.0	3.1	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	121.8	124.6	125.1	.7	.9	.4	5.0	3.0	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	118.5	121.5	122.6	.9	.8	.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nonunion	118.8	121.7	122.7	.9	.8	.8	3.6	3.4	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	117.8	120.4	121.7	.8	.7	1.1	3.4	3.0	3.3
Goods-producing industries ¹	119.4	122.6	123.6	.7	.9	.8	3.7	3.4	3.5
Service-producing industries ²	118.4	121.1	122.2	1.0	.7	.9	3.5	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	120.0	122.9	124.0	.8	.7	.9	3.9	3.3	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	119.4	121.9	123.0	.8	.6	.9	3.4	3.0	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	118.3	121.1	122.2	.9	.7	.9	3.5	3.3	3.3
Workers, by region ³									
Northeast	120.2	122.8	124.0	.9	1.0	1.0	4.1	3.1	3.2
South	118.1	120.8	121.8	.9	.7	.8	3.5	3.2	3.1
Midwest	120.1	123.6	124.6	.7	.7	.8	4.2	3.6	3.7
West	117.8	120.5	121.3	1.2	.9	.7	3.2	3.5	3.0
Workers, by area size									
Metropolitan areas	119.1	121.9	122.9	.8	.8	.8	3.7	3.2	3.2
Other areas	118.7	122.5	123.2	.8	1.0	.6	3.4	4.0	3.8

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 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, 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.

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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Civilian workers	116.4	118.6	119.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Excluding sales	116.6	118.8	120.1	1.0	.7	1.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	117.4	119.7	120.8	1.2	.8	.9	3.3	3.2	2.9
Excluding sales	118.0	120.2	121.5	1.0	.6	1.1	3.1	2.9	3.0
Professional specialty and technical ...	119.5	121.3	122.8	1.3	.5	1.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	116.5	119.0	120.2	.9	.8	1.0	3.3	3.0	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical	117.1	119.8	120.9	.9	.8	.9	3.3	3.2	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	114.4	116.7	117.8	.9	.8	.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
Service occupations	116.1	118.1	119.4	.8	.5	1.1	2.4	2.5	2.8
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing ¹	115.4	118.0	119.0	.7	.9	.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	116.3	119.0	120.0	.7	.8	.8	3.0	3.0	3.2
Service-producing ²	116.8	118.9	120.2	1.1	.6	1.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
Services	119.5	121.3	122.8	1.4	.3	1.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
Health services	121.4	123.4	124.4	.9	.5	.8	3.1	2.6	2.5
Hospitals	120.7	123.0	124.0	1.0	.5	.8	3.1	2.9	2.7
Educational services	120.4	121.3	123.8	2.0	.2	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
Public administration	115.9	118.5	119.9	.9	.5	1.2	2.5	3.1	3.5
Nonmanufacturing	116.4	118.5	119.7	1.1	.7	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
State and local government workers	119.3	120.7	122.8	1.6	.2	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	119.6	120.9	122.9	1.7	.2	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.8
Professional specialty and technical ...	120.4	121.3	123.6	1.9	.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	118.2	120.3	121.6	1.4	.4	1.1	3.1	3.2	2.9
Administrative support, including clerical	117.2	119.4	120.9	1.1	.4	1.3	2.7	3.0	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	118.4	120.1	121.8	1.6	.3	1.4	3.0	3.1	2.9
Service occupations	118.3	120.4	122.7	1.0	.6	1.9	3.0	2.8	3.7
Workers, by industry division									
Services	120.3	121.3	123.6	1.8	.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.7
Excluding schools ³	120.1	121.9	123.2	1.2	.5	1.1	3.2	2.7	2.6
Health services	120.4	122.9	124.7	1.3	.8	1.5	3.2	3.5	3.6
Hospitals	119.9	122.0	124.2	1.4	.7	1.8	2.9	3.2	3.6
Educational services	120.3	121.1	123.6	1.9	.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.7
Schools	120.3	121.2	123.8	1.9	.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.9
Elementary and secondary	121.1	121.8	124.5	1.9	.1	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.8
Colleges and universities	117.8	119.2	121.5	1.9	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Public administration	115.9	118.5	119.9	.9	.5	1.2	2.5	3.1	3.5

¹ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

² Includes transportation, communication, and public utilities; wholesale and retail

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

³ Formerly called hospitals and other services.

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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Private industry workers	115.7	118.1	119.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	2.9
Excluding sales	115.9	118.3	119.4	.8	.7	.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
White-collar occupations	116.7	119.3	120.2	1.0	.8	.8	3.4	3.3	3.0
Excluding sales	117.4	119.9	121.0	.9	.8	.9	3.3	3.0	3.1
Professional specialty and technical	118.9	121.3	122.2	.8	.7	.7	3.1	2.9	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	116.2	118.8	120.0	.8	.8	1.0	3.3	3.0	3.3
Sales	113.8	116.2	116.5	2.0	1.2	.3	3.7	4.1	2.4
Administrative support, including clerical	117.1	119.9	120.9	.9	.8	.8	3.4	3.3	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	114.1	116.5	117.5	.8	.8	.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	114.2	116.5	117.8	.9	.9	1.1	2.9	2.9	3.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	114.7	117.2	118.0	.8	.9	.7	2.7	3.0	2.9
Transportation and material moving	111.7	114.0	115.2	.4	.4	1.1	2.2	2.5	3.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114.9	117.3	117.9	.5	.6	.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Service occupations	114.9	116.8	117.6	.7	.4	.7	2.1	2.4	2.3
Production and nonsupervisory occupations ¹	115.3	117.5	118.5	1.0	.8	.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Goods-producing industries ²	115.3	118.0	118.9	.7	.9	.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	114.9	117.4	118.4	.6	.9	.9	2.6	2.8	3.0
White-collar occupations	117.3	120.3	121.1	.8	1.0	.7	3.6	3.4	3.2
Excluding sales	116.4	118.8	119.8	.7	.9	.8	3.1	2.8	2.9
Blue-collar occupations	114.1	116.6	117.5	.6	.9	.8	2.4	2.8	3.0
Service occupations	115.7	117.7	120.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.8
Construction	111.3	113.6	114.6	.8	1.2	.9	2.4	2.9	3.0
Manufacturing	116.3	119.0	120.0	.7	.8	.8	3.0	3.0	3.2
White-collar occupations	117.7	120.6	121.7	.7	.9	.9	3.6	3.2	3.4
Excluding sales	116.7	119.1	120.2	.7	.9	.9	3.3	2.8	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	115.2	117.8	118.7	.6	.8	.8	2.5	2.9	3.0
Service occupations	116.0	118.2	120.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	3.3	3.2	4.0
Durables	115.9	118.7	119.8	.7	.8	.9	2.8	3.1	3.4
Nondurables	116.9	119.5	120.3	.5	1.0	.7	3.3	2.8	2.9
Service-producing industries ³	115.9	118.2	119.2	1.0	.8	.8	3.2	3.1	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	116.6	119.0	120.2	.9	.6	1.0	3.2	2.9	3.1
White-collar occupations	116.5	118.9	119.9	1.1	.8	.8	3.3	3.2	2.9
Excluding sales	117.8	120.4	121.5	.9	.7	.9	3.3	3.1	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	114.1	116.2	117.5	1.1	.6	1.1	3.4	2.9	3.0
Service occupations	114.9	116.7	117.3	.7	.3	.5	2.0	2.3	2.1
Transportation and public utilities	114.7	117.2	118.9	.6	.7	1.5	3.1	2.8	3.7
Transportation	112.6	114.8	116.7	.5	.5	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.6
Public utilities	117.2	120.1	121.4	.7	.8	1.1	3.7	3.2	3.6
Communications	116.5	119.5	121.0	.8	.9	1.3	3.8	3.4	3.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	118.2	120.9	121.9	.7	.8	.8	3.5	3.0	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	114.7	117.4	118.3	.4	1.6	.8	2.9	2.8	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	115.2	117.8	118.7	.7	1.1	.8	2.8	3.0	3.0

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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Wholesale trade	115.1	118.3	118.9	0.0	1.8	0.5	2.9	2.8	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	116.3	118.8	119.6	.7	.8	.7	2.6	2.9	2.8
Retail trade	114.5	117.0	118.0	.6	1.6	.9	2.9	2.8	3.1
General merchandise stores	114.5	116.4	116.5	1.0	2.1	.1	2.5	2.6	1.7
Food stores	114.9	117.8	117.4	-.4	.7	-.3	1.8	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	112.3	113.2	113.8	2.7	-.4	.5	3.8	3.6	1.3
Excluding sales occupations	114.0	116.0	117.2	.8	.4	1.0	3.7	2.6	2.8
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	113.7	115.0	116.5	.7	.3	1.3	4.7	1.9	2.5
Insurance	113.9	116.8	117.7	.9	.7	.8	1.1	3.5	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	118.3	121.4	122.3	.6	.7	.7	4.0	3.2	3.4
Services	118.9	121.3	122.2	1.1	.4	.7	3.2	3.1	2.8
Business services	115.3	119.4	119.9	.6	.5	.4	1.8	4.2	4.0
Health services	121.7	123.5	124.3	.8	.3	.6	3.2	2.3	2.1
Hospitals	121.0	123.3	123.9	.9	.4	.5	3.2	2.8	2.4
Nursing homes	-	-	-	.9	.8	.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Educational services	120.7	122.2	124.9	2.8	.8	2.2	3.6	4.1	3.5
Colleges and universities	121.3	122.2	124.5	3.1	.2	1.9	3.4	3.8	2.6
Nonmanufacturing industries	115.4	117.7	118.7	1.1	.8	.8	3.1	3.1	2.9
White-collar occupations	116.4	118.9	119.7	1.0	.8	.7	3.2	3.2	2.8
Excluding sales	117.6	120.2	121.3	.9	.7	.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	113.0	115.1	116.4	1.0	.8	1.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
Service occupations	114.8	116.7	117.3	.6	.3	.5	2.0	2.3	2.2

¹ 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.

³ 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

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)			Percent changes for					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union	114.8	117.6	118.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.8	3.2	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	113.7	116.2	117.3	.8	1.0	.9	2.6	3.0	3.2
Goods-producing industries ¹	113.8	116.7	117.5	.7	1.1	.7	2.4	3.3	3.3
Service-producing industries ²	116.0	118.7	120.1	.8	.6	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.5
Manufacturing	114.6	117.8	118.5	.6	1.0	.6	2.6	3.4	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	114.4	117.6	118.3	.5	1.0	.6	2.5	3.3	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	114.9	117.3	118.6	.9	.8	1.1	2.9	3.0	3.2
Nonunion	115.9	118.3	119.2	1.0	.8	.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	114.4	116.7	117.7	.7	.7	.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
Goods-producing industries ¹	116.0	118.6	119.5	.7	.9	.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Service-producing industries ²	115.9	118.1	119.0	1.1	.8	.8	3.2	3.1	2.7
Manufacturing	117.0	119.5	120.5	.8	.8	.8	3.2	2.9	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	116.0	118.1	119.1	.7	.5	.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
Nonmanufacturing	115.5	117.8	118.7	1.0	.8	.8	3.1	3.1	2.8
Workers, by region ³									
Northeast	116.8	118.8	120.0	1.0	.8	1.0	3.4	2.7	2.7
South	115.3	117.4	118.5	.9	.7	.9	2.9	2.7	2.8
Midwest	115.2	118.3	119.5	.5	.7	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.7
West	115.3	117.9	118.1	1.4	1.1	.2	2.8	3.7	2.4
Workers, by area size									
Metropolitan areas	115.8	118.1	119.1	1.0	.8	.8	3.1	3.0	2.8
Other areas	115.0	118.1	118.6	.5	.9	.4	2.7	3.2	3.1

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 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, 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.

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					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
Civilian workers	127.4	131.0	132.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	4.9	3.8	3.8
State and local government workers	126.2	128.5	130.3	1.4	.5	1.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Private industry workers	127.7	131.7	132.8	.8	.8	.8	5.4	3.9	4.0
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	126.8	131.6	132.8	.7	.8	.9	4.8	4.5	4.7
Blue-collar occupations	128.4	131.5	132.7	.9	.8	.9	5.9	3.3	3.3
Service occupations	130.5	133.1	134.2	.9	.2	.8	5.5	2.9	2.8
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing industries ¹	130.0	133.9	134.8	.8	.9	.7	6.3	3.8	3.7
Service-producing industries ²	125.7	129.7	131.2	.9	.6	1.2	4.4	4.1	4.4
Manufacturing	129.7	133.0	133.9	.9	.8	.7	6.7	3.4	3.2
Nonmanufacturing	126.5	130.8	132.2	.8	.7	1.1	4.5	4.2	4.5
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union workers	129.7	132.9	133.3	.9	.8	.3	6.6	3.4	2.8
Nonunion workers	126.9	131.1	132.6	.8	.8	1.1	4.9	4.1	4.5

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.

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

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					
	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994	Sep. 1993	June 1994	Sep. 1994
COMPENSATION									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	126.7	127.1	128.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	5.5	2.1	1.6
White-collar occupations	123.2	123.8	125.3	1.7	.9	1.2	5.3	2.1	1.7
Blue-collar occupations	131.5	131.5	133.2	1.8	.5	1.3	5.9	1.8	1.3
WAGES AND SALARIES									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	120.5	123.3	124.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	3.9	3.8	2.9
White-collar occupations	116.7	119.1	119.8	1.3	.8	.6	4.0	3.4	2.7
Blue-collar occupations	126.1	129.4	130.2	1.6	.5	.6	3.8	4.3	3.3
BENEFIT COSTS									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	140.1	135.3	138.7	2.3	0.7	2.5	8.7	-1.2	-1.0
White-collar occupations	138.7	134.7	138.0	2.4	.9	2.4	8.0	-.5	-.5
Blue-collar occupations	141.9	135.6	139.0	2.1	.4	2.5	9.6	-2.4	-2.0

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, and sickness and accident); retirement and savings benefits (pension and other retirement plans and savings and thrift plans); legally required benefits (social security, railroad retirement and supplemental retirement, railroad unemployment insurance, 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 22,000 occupations within over 4,200 sample establishments in private industry and nearly 7,000 occupations within 1,000 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. Since June 1986, the jobs have been 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.

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. Since June 1986, employment counts from the 1980 Census have been 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 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 costs per hour worked of compensation components, based on March 1993 data from the ECI, are published in a separate news release titled "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - March 1994." 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 1980 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, 1975-94, (Bulletin 2447); 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.