

News

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EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX--September 1977

Wage and salary rates measured by the Employment Cost Index rose 1.8 percent for the 3 months ended in September 1977, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. In the 12 months ended in September 1977, wage and salary rates rose 7.2 percent. (See table.)

June 1977-September 1977

The rate of pay in the manufacturing industry which has the most influence on the overall index, rose from 1.8 to 2.2 percent between the second and third quarters. This rise was offset, however, in the overall index by smaller increases in other industries. The smallest increase was in wholesale and retail trade which experienced the smallest rise compared with other industries in both of the last 2 quarters. In construction, the quarter-to-quarter slowdown in the rate of increase, from 2.3 to 1.8 percent, was largely a slack-off from the traditional seasonal increases in the spring. In transportation and public utilities, the dip in the rate of increase, from 2.9 to 2.0 percent in the third quarter, reflected fewer deferred negotiated increases and cost-of-living adjustments compared with the preceding quarter.

Among occupations, craft workers experienced an accelerated rise in wages over the quarter, up 2.2 percent from 1.9 percent in the preceding quarter. On the other hand, percentage pay gains were smaller than in the preceding quarter for most blue-collar and service workers. The slowdown was most pronounced for laborers and equipment operatives.

Among white-collar employees, percentage pay gains were highest for clerical workers and lowest for managers, a reversal of their relative standings in the preceding quarter.

Pay of workers in occupations covered by collective bargaining agreements advanced 1.9 percent in the third quarter, compared with 1.7 percent for workers not covered. Pay for workers in metropolitan areas climbed at a slower rate in the third than in the second quarter; outside of metropolitan areas, the rate of advance was higher than in metropolitan areas for the third consecutive quarter.

September 1976-September 1977

Over the 12 months since September 1976, increases in the rates of pay for all the occupational groups in the blue-collar category and for service workers exceeded the rate of increase for any of the white-collar groups. In this time span, increases in the rates of pay for workers in transportation and public utilities and in manufacturing have been well above the national average, while increases for employees in services and construction have been well below the average.

Pay gains for workers in occupations covered by collective bargaining agreements continued to outpace increases for other workers in the 4 quarters ended in September 1977.

Rate of wage and salary changes in Employment
Cost Index, private nonfarm economy,
September 1976 through September 1977

Series	3 months ended					12 months ended				
	September 1976	December 1976	March 1977	June 1977	September 1977	December 1976	March 1977	June 1977	September 1977	
	All private nonfarm workers	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.2
<u>Workers, by occupational group</u>										
White-collar workers	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	
Professional and technical workers	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.8	
Managers and administrators	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.0	1.3	5.5	6.3	6.2	6.5	
Sales workers	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	
Clerical workers	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.0	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.5	
Blue-collar workers	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.8	
Craft and kindred workers	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.8	
Operatives, except transport	2.0	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.9	
Transport equipment operatives	0.6	0.8	0.4	4.2	1.6	7.3	6.4	6.1	7.2	
Nonfarm laborers	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	7.8	7.4	8.4	8.5	
Service workers	0.4	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	7.9	7.3	6.2	7.5	
<u>Workers, by industry division</u>										
Construction	2.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.8	-	7.8	7.0	6.2	
Manufacturing	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.2	
Transportation and public utilities	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.9	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	
Services	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.8	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	
<u>Workers, by region</u>										
Northeast	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.7	6.6	6.8	7.5	6.7	
South	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	6.8	5.8	6.8	7.0	
North Central	1.5	2.6	0.7	1.5	2.0	7.4	6.6	6.5	7.0	
West	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.5	8.0	7.3	6.7	7.7	
<u>Workers, by bargaining status</u>										
Occupations covered by collective bargaining agreements	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.9	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.7	
Occupations not covered by collective bargaining agreements	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.9	
<u>Workers, by area</u>										
Metropolitan areas	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	7.2	6.7	7.0	7.0	
Other areas	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	7.4	6.8	6.5	7.4	

Note: The statistics are percent changes in straight-time average hourly earnings over the period indicated. For example, the 1.5 percent change for the "all private nonfarm worker" series in the first quarter 1977 is the actual percent change in straight-time average hourly earnings from the pay period including the 12th of the survey month of December 1976, to the comparable period in March 1977. The statistics are not annualized, nor are they adjusted for seasonal influences.

The computation of percent changes spanning more than one survey period is accomplished by compounding successive changes for individual quarters. In actual practice, the compounding calculations are made to the fifth decimal place.

Dashes in the table indicate that the data collected were insufficient to meet statistical criteria for publication during the periods indicated.

Description of Employment Cost Index

The Employment Cost Index is designed to measure changes in the rate of compensation of a standardized mix of labor services, much like the fixed weight market basket of the Consumer Price Index. The Index is a measure of change in the price of labor not of the level of well-being of workers.

The scope of the measure will be expanded to total compensation, covering employee benefits as well as wages and salaries, and to broader industrial coverage, resulting in an index of changes in all compensation. Publication of compensation statistics including employee benefits is scheduled to begin in 1979, followed by statistics for the total civilian economy in subsequent years. A long-term program objective is to increase the amount of detail for industries, occupations, and areas and the frequency of publication. Seasonally adjusted statistics will become available as soon as sufficient experience is accumulated to compute adjustment factors.

The Employment Cost Index statistics are now computed from over 9,000 occupational wage and salary observations collected quarterly from approximately 2,000 respondents representing, with certain exclusions, the occupational employment composition of the private nonfarm economy. Each observation may cover from 1 to several thousand workers. Data are collected covering nearly a half million employees. Respondents in the quarterly survey are establishments or groups of establishments comprising a reporting unit. Establishments of all sizes are within the scope of the survey. The major exclusions are the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private

household employees, and workers in Alaska and Hawaii. Except for the self-employed and unpaid family workers, these exclusions are temporary. It is intended that agricultural employees will also eventually be within the scope of the survey.

Straight-time hourly earnings are used in the Employment Cost Index as a proxy for a measure of wage and salary rates. All occupational wage and salary data are collected as, or converted into, straight-time hourly earnings for the survey occupations. Straight-time earnings are total earnings before deductions, excluding premium payments for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays and shift differentials. Production bonuses and cost-of-living allowances are included in straight-time earnings. Data pertain to the pay period including the 12th of the survey months of March, June, September, and December.

The Index occupations conform to the Bureau of Census occupational classification system which consists of 441 occupations grouped into 12 broad occupational categories. Nine of these groups are now in the scope of the survey. These major occupational groups are:

Professional and technical workers

These occupations are concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, and business relations. Included are such highly trained personnel as teachers, dentists, accountants, attorneys, chemists, engineers, physicians, and the clergy. Computer specialists, political scientists, writers, artists, and entertainers are also in this category.

Managers and administrators

This group includes those positions charged with the direction and responsibility of a given activity. Top and middle management,

and all other supervisory personnel above first-line supervisory level, are included.

Sales workers

These workers include sales clerks as well as insurance and real estate agents, stock and bond sales agents, and manufacturing sales representatives.

Clerical workers

Within this category are workers who type, operate computer and office machines, keep records, take dictation, and deliver mail.

Craft and kindred workers

Work activities in this group primarily involve fabricating, processing, inspecting or repairing material, products, or structural units. Included are a variety of occupations such as carpenters, tool and die makers, instrument makers, jewelers, electricians, and type-setters. Apprenticeship is usually a prerequisite for entry into these occupations.

Operatives, except transport

Operatives in this grouping are engaged in such activities as assembling goods in factories, operating or tending machinery, and photographic processing. Occupations such as solderers, welders, meat cutters, and gas station attendants are also included.

Transport equipment operatives

Truck, bus, and taxi drivers fall within this group.

Nonfarm laborers

Laborers move, lift, and carry materials and tools in work-places. These include freight and material handlers, longshore workers, and construction laborers.

Service workers

This group includes those who maintain law and order, serve individuals in institutional, commercial, and other establishments. Some of the occupations are janitors, bartenders, waiters, dental assistants, practical nurses, flight attendants, barbers, and police and fire fighters. Private household workers are excluded.

A complete listing of ECI occupations may be found in the "Employment Cost Index--Occupation Classification System Manual," Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1975.

The published industry and occupational statistics do not pertain to mutually exclusive groups of employees. Workers from all industry divisions may be represented in a major occupational group; conversely, workers from all occupational groups may be represented in a major industry division. For example, statistics for the industry "Services" are based on occupational pay data for professionals, managers, clerical workers, service workers, etc. Similarly, statistics for the occupational group "Service workers" cover such workers as janitors, waiters, practical nurses, flight attendants, and guards; these may be found in real estate, retail trade, transportation, and other industries as well as services.

The Employment Cost Index statistics, although computed from levels of occupational pay, are measures of change. The pay level data collected from sample reporting units are weighted into occupational averages, by industry, using weights essentially derived from a 1974 occupational employment survey. These industry pay averages are aggregated for index computation using fixed weights obtained from the

1970 decennial census. Average pay levels for the overall measure and its components are not explicitly calculated as part of the computational process. Although pay levels can be obtained by dividing the wage and salary aggregates by the fixed index weights, these data do not correspond to actual average pay levels at any point in time. However, because of interest expressed in the statistical design of this series, average pay levels have been computed for the overall and component published series for September 1975, and these are available upon request.

In addition to the industries shown in the table, published statistics cover mining and finance, insurance, and real estate, but insufficient data preclude separate publication of these results. Series for which statistics are published comprise over 90 percent of the total sample. The relative importance of the industrial and other component submeasures, as of December 1976, and estimates of relative sampling errors are also available on request.

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

A description of the survey design is provided in the chapter on the Employment Cost Index in the BLS "Handbook of Methods", BLS Bulletin 1910.

Releases are scheduled for February, May, August, and November--2 months after each quarter. Statistics in these releases pertain to the preceding quarter and 12-month period ended in that quarter. The Employment Cost Index statistical series, from September 1975, is available in Current Wage Developments, a BLS monthly periodical.