

News

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EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX - JUNE 1994

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) increased 0.7 percent before seasonal adjustment in the 3 months ended in June 1994, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The June 1994 ECI level of 122.1 (June 1989=100) was 3.2 percent higher than the index in June 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 0.9 percent in the March-June 1994 quarter, compared with a 0.7 percent gain in the December 1993-March 1994 quarter. The quarterly increase in wages and salaries was 0.8 percent, about the same as in the previous quarter. Benefit costs rose 1.0 percent, also about the same as in the previous quarter. (See table A.)

Table A. Percent changes in ECI for civilian workers

Compensation component	Seasonally adjusted 3-months ended								Unadjusted 12-months ended June 1994
	1992		1993				1994		
	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	June	
Compensation costs.....	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	3.2
Wages and salaries.....	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.0
Benefit costs.....	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.8

For private industry workers, wage and salary increases accelerated (0.9 percent, up from 0.5 percent), while benefit cost gains remained at 0.9 percent. Both the wage and salary and benefit cost increases were, however, in line with the gains in most recent quarters.

For state and local government workers, wage and salary gains in March-June 1994 were the same as in December 1993-March 1994 (0.8 percent). Benefit cost increases accelerated to 1.3 percent, up from 0.7 percent.

Over-the-year changes, unadjusted

Compensation costs (not seasonally adjusted) increased 3.2 percent for the year ended in June 1994, the same as the gain for the year ended in March 1994. These increases are the lowest since the series began in 1981.

June 1993-94 compensation cost gains for both private industry and state and local government workers were similar to March 1993-94 changes. (See tables 2 and 3.) The two groups of workers differed, however, in the patterns of change for the components of compensation--wages and salaries and benefit costs.

For state and local governments, wage and salary increases were about the same in the June 1993-94 period as in March 1993-94, but benefit cost gains rose slightly, from 3.0 percent to 3.2 percent. (See tables 5 and 8.)

Wages and salaries for private industry workers rose 3.1 percent in June 1993-94, up from 2.9 percent in March 1993-94. (See table 6.) However, the over-the-year change remained at 2.9 percent when pay in sales occupations, which is heavily influenced by volatile commission earnings, is excluded in both periods.

Benefit cost increases in private industry were 3.9 percent in June 1993-94, down from 4.4 percent in March 1993-94. The moderation in benefit cost gains reflected a continuing slowdown in the rates of increase in insurance costs for health and workers' compensation (which still are rising more rapidly than other benefit costs) and in state unemployment insurance.

For the year ended June 1994, compensation gains in private industry were the same in goods-producing industries as in service-producing industries (3.3 percent). In goods-producing industries, compensation gains ranged from 3.2 percent in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing to 3.6 percent in construction. In service-producing industries, the increases varied from 2.5 percent in health services to 4.1 percent in finance, insurance, and real estate. Compensation cost gains in the latter industry group are influenced by volatile commission earnings of sales workers.

June 1993-94 compensation cost increases in private industry were higher for white-collar workers (3.6 percent) than for blue-collar workers (3.0 percent) and service workers (2.5 percent). Compensation gains for white-collar occupational groups ranged from 3.3 percent for professional specialty and technical occupations to 4.4 percent for sales occupations. Increases for blue-collar occupations ranged from 2.7 percent for machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors to 3.4 percent for transportation and material moving occupations.

Compensation cost increases over the year ended June 1994 were about the same for union as for nonunion workers (3.3 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively).

ECI data for September 1994 will be released on Tuesday, October 25, 1994, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

<p>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.</p>
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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. 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

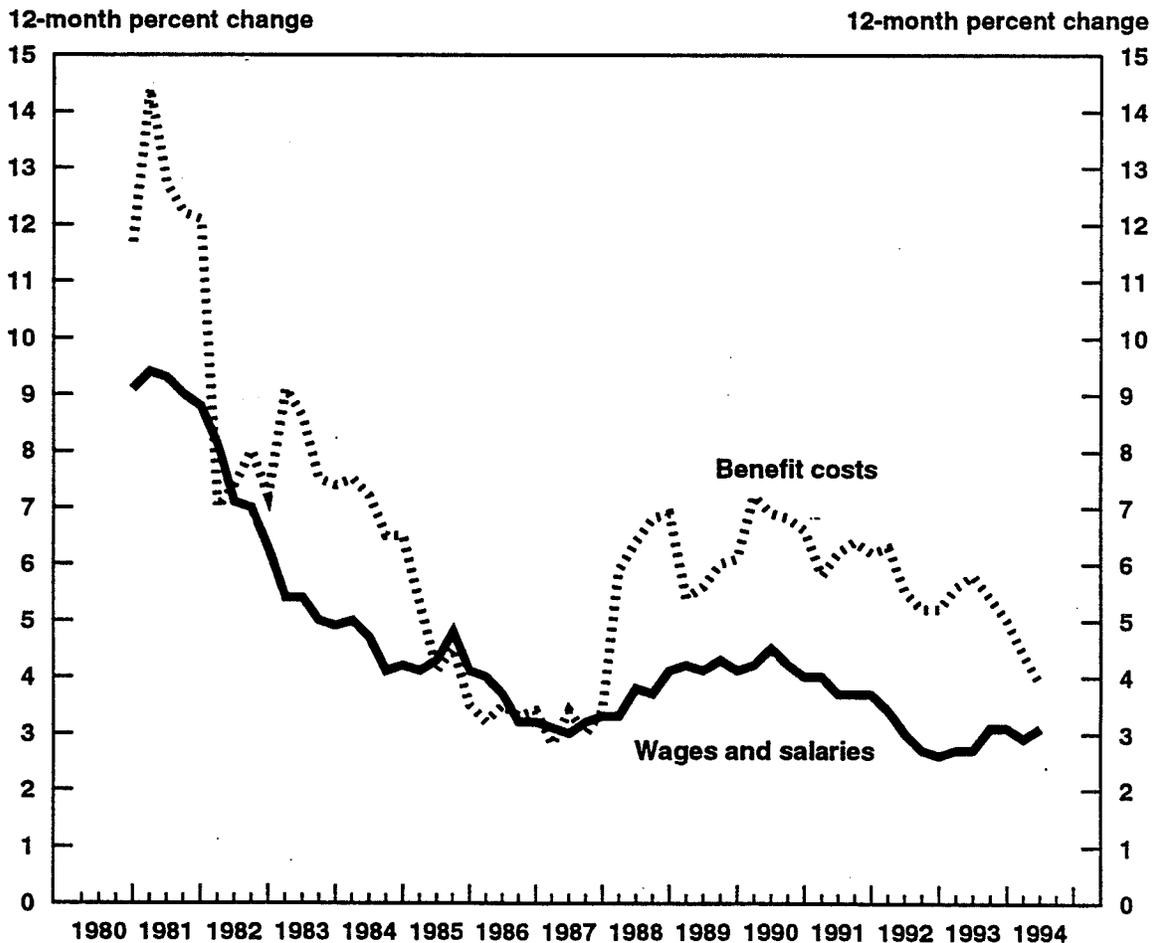


Table 1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: Employment Cost Index for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefit costs, by industry and occupational group

Series	Indexes (June 1989=100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended							
	Mar. 1994	June 1994	Sep. 1992	Dec. 1992	Mar. 1993	June 1993	Sep. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
COMPENSATION										
Civilian workers	121.0	122.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
State and local government	122.6	123.7	.8	.9	.7	.8	.5	.7	.8	.9
Private industry workers	120.7	121.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.7	.9
White-collar occupations	121.4	122.5	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9
Blue-collar occupations	120.2	121.1	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.5	.7
Service occupations	120.6	121.0	1.0	.6	1.0	.8	.6	.7	.8	.3
Goods-producing industries ¹ ...	121.5	122.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	.9	.8	.8	.7	1.0
Construction	118.7	120.1	1.2	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.1	1.7	1.2
Manufacturing	122.1	123.3	.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	.9	.3	1.0
Durables	122.5	123.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	.1	1.0
Nondurables	121.5	122.6	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7	.7	.9
Service-producing industries ²	120.2	121.1	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7	.7
Transportation and public utilities	119.2	119.6	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.2	.3
Wholesale trade	117.9	119.4	.1	1.1	.6	.7	.5	1.1	-.1	1.3
Retail trade	117.7	118.9	.8	.8	1.0	.5	.7	.8	.6	1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³	117.7	117.7	.3	.2	1.2	.4	2.3	.6	1.1	.0
Services	124.3	125.1	.9	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.7	1.0	.6
Nonmanufacturing industries ...	120.2	121.2	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8
WAGES AND SALARIES										
Civilian workers	117.8	118.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
State and local government	120.4	121.4	.4	.9	.7	.8	.6	.6	.8	.8
Private industry workers	117.1	118.1	.4	.8	.8	.6	.9	.8	.5	.9
White-collar occupations	118.2	119.3	.4	.9	.8	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.9
Blue-collar occupations ³	115.6	116.5	.6	.5	.8	.6	.8	.6	.7	.8
Service occupations	116.4	116.9	.6	.4	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.0	.4
Goods-producing industries ^{1,3}	116.9	118.0	.6	.6	.9	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9
Construction	112.4	113.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.7	.1	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing ³	118.0	119.0	.6	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9	.6	.8
Durables ³	117.8	118.7	.8	.6	.9	.6	.7	1.1	.5	.8
Nondurables	118.2	119.4	.5	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.6	.4	1.0
Service-producing industries ²	117.3	118.3	.4	.9	.7	.7	1.0	.8	.5	.9
Transportation and public utilities	116.4	117.1	.5	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.7	.6
Wholesale trade	116.4	117.9	-.2	1.3	.5	.6	.3	1.0	.0	1.3
Retail trade	115.5	116.7	.7	.8	.8	.5	.7	.8	.3	1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³	113.7	113.2	.0	.1	.9	.0	2.7	.5	.7	-.4
Services	120.7	121.6	.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.8	.9	.7
Nonmanufacturing industries ...	116.8	117.7	.4	.8	.6	.7	1.0	.7	.6	.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							
	Mar. 1994	June 1994	Sep. 1992	Dec. 1992	Mar. 1993	June 1993	Sep. 1993	Dec. 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
	BENEFIT COSTS									
Civilian workers	129.7	131.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
State and local government	127.7	129.3	1.5	1.1	.6	1.0	.4	.8	.7	1.3
Private industry workers	130.2	131.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	.9	.9
White-collar occupations	130.1	131.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	.9	1.0	1.6	1.0
Blue-collar occupations	130.0	131.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	.2	.9
Service occupations	132.6	132.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	.5	.2
Goods-producing industries ¹ ...	132.0	133.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	.5	1.2
Manufacturing	131.2	132.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	.1	1.1
Service-producing industries ²	128.6	129.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8
Nonmanufacturing industries	129.6	130.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	.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 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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Civilian workers	118.3	121.3	122.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	3.6	3.2	3.2
Excluding sales	118.7	121.6	122.4	.7	.9	.7	3.8	3.1	3.1
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	118.6	121.8	122.6	.6	1.0	.7	3.5	3.3	3.4
Excluding sales	119.3	122.4	123.2	.6	1.0	.7	3.8	3.2	3.3
Professional specialty and technical ...	120.6	123.7	124.2	.4	1.0	.4	3.8	3.0	3.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	117.5	120.6	121.6	.5	1.0	.8	3.6	3.2	3.5
Administrative support, including clerical	119.3	122.6	123.5	.8	1.1	.7	4.1	3.6	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	117.8	120.4	121.3	.9	.8	.7	3.8	3.2	3.0
Service occupations	118.7	121.6	122.1	.7	.9	.4	3.5	3.1	2.9
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing ¹	119.1	121.9	123.0	.9	1.1	.9	4.2	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	119.7	122.5	123.5	.9	1.0	.8	4.4	3.3	3.2
Service-producing ²	118.0	121.0	121.7	.7	.8	.6	3.3	3.2	3.1
Services	120.6	123.8	124.2	.4	.7	.3	3.7	3.1	3.0
Health services	123.2	126.1	126.6	.7	.6	.4	4.1	3.1	2.8
Hospitals	122.6	125.9	126.4	.5	.7	.4	3.8	3.2	3.1
Educational services	120.2	123.2	123.6	.1	.2	.3	3.5	2.6	2.8
Public administration	118.0	121.5	122.2	.3	1.3	.6	3.0	3.3	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	117.9	120.9	121.7	.7	.9	.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
State and local government workers	119.6	122.6	123.1	.3	.6	.4	3.4	2.8	2.9
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	119.6	122.6	122.9	.1	.6	.2	3.3	2.6	2.8
Professional specialty and technical ...	119.7	122.5	122.7	.1	.4	.2	3.2	2.4	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	119.2	122.8	123.4	.2	1.0	.5	3.5	3.2	3.5
Administrative support, including clerical	119.6	122.7	123.3	.3	.9	.5	3.4	2.9	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	118.7	122.3	122.7	.3	.7	.3	2.9	3.4	3.4
Service occupations	119.7	123.1	123.9	.5	.8	.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Workers, by industry division									
Services	120.2	123.1	123.4	.2	.4	.2	3.4	2.6	2.7
Excluding schools ³	120.0	122.8	123.3	.3	.7	.4	3.8	2.7	2.8
Health services	120.7	124.2	125.2	.4	.9	.8	3.3	3.3	3.7
Hospitals	120.4	123.7	124.5	.3	.3	.6	3.2	3.1	3.4
Educational services	120.1	122.9	123.1	.1	.2	.2	3.4	2.4	2.5
Schools	120.3	123.2	123.4	.1	.2	.2	3.4	2.5	2.6
Elementary and secondary	120.8	123.7	123.8	.1	.1	.1	3.2	2.5	2.5
Colleges and universities	118.5	121.5	122.0	.1	.7	.4	3.9	2.6	3.0
Public administration	118.0	121.5	122.2	.3	1.3	.6	3.0	3.3	3.6

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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Private industry workers	118.0	121.0	122.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.6	3.3	3.4
Excluding sales	118.5	121.4	122.3	.9	1.0	.7	3.9	3.3	3.2
White-collar occupations	118.3	121.5	122.5	.8	1.1	.8	3.6	3.5	3.6
Excluding sales	119.2	122.4	123.3	.8	1.2	.7	4.0	3.5	3.4
Professional specialty and technical	121.3	124.6	125.3	.7	1.4	.6	4.2	3.5	3.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	117.2	120.3	121.3	.6	1.2	.8	3.6	3.3	3.5
Sales	113.8	117.2	118.8	.8	.6	1.4	1.4	3.8	4.4
Administrative support, including clerical	119.2	122.5	123.5	.9	1.1	.8	4.2	3.7	3.6
Blue-collar occupations	117.7	120.3	121.2	.9	.8	.7	3.8	3.2	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	117.6	120.2	121.2	.9	1.1	.8	4.0	3.1	3.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	119.0	121.3	122.2	1.0	.4	.7	3.8	3.0	2.7
Transportation and material moving	115.2	118.5	119.1	1.1	1.3	.5	3.4	4.0	3.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	117.6	120.2	121.4	.7	.9	1.0	3.7	2.9	3.2
Service occupations	118.0	120.6	121.0	.7	.9	.3	3.3	2.9	2.5
Production and nonsupervisory occupations ¹	117.9	120.7	121.6	.9	.8	.7	3.6	3.3	3.1
Goods-producing industries ²	119.1	121.8	123.0	.9	1.0	1.0	4.2	3.2	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	118.8	121.4	122.5	.8	1.1	.9	4.1	3.1	3.1
White-collar occupations	119.6	123.0	124.3	.8	1.6	1.1	4.5	3.7	3.9
Excluding sales	119.0	121.9	123.2	.8	1.7	1.1	4.5	3.2	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	118.7	121.1	122.2	.9	.7	.9	4.0	3.0	2.9
Service occupations	120.6	123.5	123.8	.5	.9	.2	4.4	2.9	2.7
Construction	116.0	118.6	120.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	3.8	3.2	3.6
Manufacturing	119.7	122.5	123.5	.9	1.0	.8	4.4	3.3	3.2
White-collar occupations	119.7	122.7	123.9	.8	1.2	1.0	4.5	3.4	3.5
Excluding sales	118.8	121.3	122.5	.7	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.8	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	119.6	122.3	123.2	.9	.8	.7	4.2	3.2	3.0
Service occupations	120.7	123.8	124.1	.3	.9	.2	4.6	2.9	2.8
Durables	120.0	122.9	123.8	.8	.8	.7	4.5	3.3	3.2
Nondurables	119.0	121.7	122.8	.9	1.2	.9	3.7	3.2	3.2
Service-producing industries ³	117.3	120.4	121.2	.8	.9	.7	3.3	3.4	3.3
Excluding sales occupations	118.3	121.4	122.1	.9	1.0	.6	3.8	3.5	3.2
White-collar occupations	117.8	121.0	121.9	.8	1.0	.7	3.2	3.5	3.5
Excluding sales	119.3	122.7	123.4	.8	1.1	.6	3.8	3.6	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	115.5	118.4	119.1	1.0	1.0	.6	3.5	3.6	3.1
Service occupations	117.7	120.2	120.7	.8	.9	.4	3.2	2.9	2.5
Transportation and public utilities	116.0	119.2	119.8	1.0	1.4	.5	3.7	3.8	3.3
Transportation	114.1	117.1	117.7	1.2	1.2	.5	3.3	3.8	3.2
Public utilities	118.3	121.7	122.6	.8	1.5	.7	4.0	3.7	3.6
Communications	117.5	121.0	122.1	.9	1.5	.9	4.3	3.9	3.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	119.4	122.7	123.2	.7	1.6	.4	3.8	3.5	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	115.9	117.6	119.4	1.0	.4	1.5	3.0	2.5	3.0
Excluding sales occupations	116.2	118.6	119.8	.7	.5	1.0	3.1	2.8	3.1

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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Wholesale trade	116.4	117.9	119.7	1.0	0.1	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	116.8	119.3	120.3	.7	.5	.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
Retail trade	115.6	117.5	119.2	1.0	.6	1.4	3.1	2.6	3.1
General merchandise stores	114.7	115.3	118.0	.5	-.9	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.9
Food stores	117.2	119.6	120.6	1.1	1.1	.8	3.2	3.2	2.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	113.1	117.7	117.7	.4	1.1	.0	2.1	4.5	4.1
Excluding sales occupations	116.4	119.7	120.3	1.3	1.3	.5	3.7	4.2	3.4
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	116.0	118.7	119.4	1.2	.8	.6	5.5	3.6	2.9
Insurance	116.1	119.9	120.5	1.6	.2	.5	1.2	4.9	3.8
Excluding sales occupations	120.6	124.4	125.0	1.7	1.4	.5	4.2	4.9	3.6
Services	120.9	124.4	124.9	.7	1.1	.4	3.9	3.6	3.3
Business services	117.4	121.3	122.1	.8	2.3	.7	3.3	4.1	4.0
Health services	124.0	126.7	127.1	.8	.6	.3	4.3	3.0	2.5
Hospitals	123.4	126.7	127.1	.6	.9	.3	4.1	3.3	3.0
Nursing homes	-	-	-	.9	1.2	.8	4.1	3.9	3.9
Educational services	120.6	124.5	125.4	.1	.3	.7	3.7	3.3	4.0
Colleges and universities	121.5	125.7	126.0	.0	.3	.2	3.5	3.5	3.7
Nonmanufacturing industries	117.2	120.3	121.2	.8	1.1	.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
White-collar occupations	117.9	121.1	122.1	.8	1.0	.8	3.3	3.5	3.6
Excluding sales	119.4	122.8	123.6	.8	1.2	.7	3.9	3.6	3.5
Blue-collar occupations	115.6	118.2	119.1	.9	.9	.8	3.4	3.1	3.0
Service occupations	117.7	120.2	120.7	.8	.9	.4	3.2	2.9	2.5

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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union	119.1	121.9	123.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	4.5	3.5	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	118.7	121.2	122.4	1.1	.5	1.0	4.3	3.2	3.1
Goods-producing industries ¹	120.0	122.5	123.8	1.1	.5	1.1	4.7	3.2	3.2
Service-producing industries ²	117.7	121.0	121.8	.9	1.2	.7	4.0	3.7	3.5
Manufacturing	121.1	123.6	124.8	1.1	.5	1.0	5.1	3.2	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	121.0	123.5	124.6	1.2	.5	.9	5.1	3.3	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	117.4	120.5	121.5	.9	1.0	.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
Nonunion	117.7	120.7	121.7	.8	1.0	.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	116.9	119.6	120.4	.9	1.2	.7	3.5	3.2	3.0
Goods-producing industries ¹	118.6	121.5	122.6	.8	1.3	.9	3.9	3.2	3.4
Service-producing industries ²	117.2	120.3	121.1	.8	.9	.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
Manufacturing	119.0	122.0	122.9	.8	1.2	.7	3.9	3.3	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	118.4	121.2	121.9	.8	1.1	.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Nonmanufacturing	117.2	120.2	121.1	.8	1.0	.7	3.3	3.4	3.3
Workers, by region ³									
Northeast	119.1	121.6	122.8	1.1	.7	1.0	4.0	3.2	3.1
South	117.0	120.0	120.8	.7	1.0	.7	3.3	3.3	3.2
Midwest	119.3	122.8	123.6	1.2	1.3	.7	4.1	4.2	3.6
West	116.4	119.4	120.5	.2	1.1	.9	3.1	2.8	3.5
Workers, by area size									
Metropolitan areas	118.1	120.9	121.9	.9	.9	.8	3.7	3.2	3.2
Other areas	117.8	121.3	122.5	.7	1.3	1.0	3.6	3.7	4.0

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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Civilian workers	115.2	117.8	118.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Excluding sales	115.5	118.0	118.8	.6	.7	.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	116.0	118.8	119.7	.5	.6	.8	2.8	2.9	3.2
Excluding sales	116.8	119.5	120.2	.5	.7	.6	3.2	2.8	2.9
Professional specialty and technical ...	118.0	120.7	121.3	.4	.6	.5	3.1	2.7	2.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	115.5	118.1	119.0	.4	.7	.8	2.9	2.7	3.0
Administrative support, including clerical	116.1	118.9	119.8	.7	.8	.8	3.2	3.1	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	113.4	115.8	116.7	.6	.7	.8	2.5	2.8	2.9
Service occupations	115.2	117.5	118.1	.6	.8	.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing ¹	114.6	117.0	118.0	.7	.7	.9	2.9	2.8	3.0
Manufacturing	115.5	118.0	119.0	.7	.6	.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Service-producing ²	115.5	118.2	118.9	.6	.6	.6	2.8	3.0	2.9
Services	117.8	120.9	121.3	.3	.8	.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Health services	120.3	122.8	123.4	.7	.5	.5	3.5	2.8	2.6
Hospitals	119.5	122.4	123.0	.5	.6	.5	3.3	2.9	2.9
Educational services	118.0	121.0	121.3	.1	.2	.2	3.1	2.6	2.8
Public administration	114.9	117.9	118.5	.4	1.1	.5	2.2	3.1	3.1
Nonmanufacturing	115.1	117.7	118.5	.6	.6	.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
State and local government workers	117.4	120.4	120.7	.2	.6	.2	2.8	2.7	2.8
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	117.6	120.6	120.9	.1	.6	.2	2.9	2.6	2.8
Professional specialty and technical ...	118.2	121.1	121.3	.1	.3	.2	3.0	2.5	2.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	116.6	119.8	120.3	.1	.8	.4	2.7	2.8	3.2
Administrative support, including clerical	115.9	118.9	119.4	.4	.9	.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	116.5	119.7	120.1	.3	.6	.3	2.5	3.0	3.1
Service occupations	117.1	119.7	120.4	.7	.7	.6	3.0	2.9	2.8
Workers, by industry division									
Services	118.2	121.1	121.3	.1	.4	.2	3.1	2.5	2.6
Excluding schools ³	118.7	121.3	121.9	.3	.7	.5	3.0	2.4	2.7
Health services	118.8	121.9	122.9	.6	.7	.8	2.7	3.2	3.5
Hospitals	118.2	121.2	122.0	.5	.4	.7	2.6	3.1	3.2
Educational services	118.1	120.9	121.1	.1	.2	.2	3.1	2.5	2.5
Schools	118.0	121.0	121.2	.1	.2	.2	3.0	2.6	2.7
Elementary and secondary	118.8	121.7	121.8	.1	.1	.1	3.0	2.5	2.5
Colleges and universities	115.6	118.6	119.2	.1	.8	.5	2.9	2.7	3.1
Public administration	114.9	117.9	118.5	.4	1.1	.5	2.2	3.1	3.1

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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Private industry workers	114.6	117.2	118.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.7	2.9	3.1
Excluding sales	115.0	117.5	118.3	.7	.8	.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
White-collar occupations	115.5	118.3	119.3	.7	.7	.8	2.8	3.1	3.3
Excluding sales	116.4	119.0	119.9	.6	.7	.8	3.2	2.9	3.0
Professional specialty and technical	117.9	120.4	121.3	.7	.8	.7	3.4	2.8	2.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	115.3	117.8	118.8	.5	.7	.8	2.9	2.7	3.0
Sales	111.6	114.8	116.2	1.0	.1	1.2	1.4	3.9	4.1
Administrative support, including clerical	116.1	119.0	119.9	.8	.8	.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Blue-collar occupations	113.2	115.6	116.5	.6	.7	.8	2.5	2.8	2.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	113.2	115.5	116.5	.7	.7	.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	113.8	116.2	117.2	.5	.5	.9	2.0	2.7	3.0
Transportation and material moving	111.2	113.5	114.0	1.1	.8	.4	2.7	3.2	2.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114.3	116.6	117.3	.6	.8	.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Service occupations	114.1	116.3	116.8	.5	.9	.4	2.2	2.5	2.4
Production and nonsupervisory occupations ¹	114.2	116.6	117.5	.7	.6	.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
Goods-producing industries ²	114.5	116.9	118.0	.6	.7	.9	2.8	2.7	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	114.2	116.4	117.4	.6	.7	.9	2.7	2.6	2.8
White-collar occupations	116.4	119.1	120.3	.9	.8	1.0	3.5	3.2	3.4
Excluding sales	115.6	117.7	118.8	.6	.8	.9	3.2	2.4	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	113.4	115.6	116.6	.5	.6	.9	2.4	2.5	2.8
Service occupations	114.4	116.4	117.7	.4	-.4	1.1	3.1	2.2	2.9
Construction	110.4	112.2	113.6	.8	1.0	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.9
Manufacturing	115.5	118.0	119.0	.7	.6	.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
White-collar occupations	116.9	119.5	120.6	.8	.6	.9	3.5	3.0	3.2
Excluding sales	115.9	118.0	119.1	.5	.7	.9	3.3	2.3	2.8
Blue-collar occupations	114.5	116.9	117.8	.5	.6	.8	2.5	2.6	2.9
Service occupations	114.5	116.8	118.2	.2	-.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	3.2
Durables	115.1	117.8	118.7	.6	.5	.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Nondurables	116.3	118.3	119.5	.7	.7	1.0	3.1	2.4	2.8
Service-producing industries ³	114.7	117.3	118.2	.7	.6	.8	2.7	3.0	3.1
Excluding sales occupations	115.6	118.3	119.0	.7	.8	.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
White-collar occupations	115.2	118.0	118.9	.6	.6	.8	2.7	3.1	3.2
Excluding sales	116.8	119.6	120.4	.7	.8	.7	3.3	3.1	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	112.9	115.5	116.2	.9	.8	.6	2.9	3.2	2.9
Service occupations	114.1	116.3	116.7	.5	1.0	.3	2.1	2.5	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	114.0	116.4	117.2	1.0	.9	.7	3.1	3.1	2.8
Transportation	112.0	114.2	114.8	1.1	.7	.5	2.6	3.1	2.5
Public utilities	116.4	119.1	120.1	.9	1.0	.8	3.6	3.2	3.2
Communications	115.6	118.4	119.5	.8	1.1	.9	3.5	3.2	3.4
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	117.4	119.9	120.9	.9	.9	.8	3.6	3.1	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	114.2	115.5	117.4	1.1	.1	1.6	2.7	2.2	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	114.4	116.5	117.8	.7	.3	1.1	2.7	2.6	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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Wholesale trade	115.1	116.2	118.3	1.1	-0.2	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.8
Excluding sales occupations	115.5	117.8	118.8	.7	.3	.8	2.5	2.7	2.9
Retail trade	113.8	115.2	117.0	1.1	.2	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.8
General merchandise stores	113.4	114.0	116.4	.9	-0.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.6
Food stores	115.4	117.0	117.8	.7	.9	.7	2.8	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	109.3	113.7	113.2	.0	.7	-0.4	1.0	4.0	3.6
Excluding sales occupations	113.1	115.5	116.0	1.0	.8	.4	2.9	3.1	2.6
Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies	112.9	114.7	115.0	.7	.2	.3	4.8	2.3	1.9
Insurance	112.9	116.0	116.8	1.5	-0.5	.7	.2	4.3	3.5
Excluding sales occupations	117.6	120.6	121.4	1.6	1.2	.7	3.7	4.1	3.2
Services	117.6	120.8	121.3	.5	1.0	.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
Business services	114.6	118.8	119.4	.4	2.7	.5	2.6	4.0	4.2
Health services	120.7	123.1	123.5	.8	.4	.3	3.8	2.8	2.3
Hospitals	119.9	122.8	123.3	.5	.7	.4	3.5	2.9	2.8
Nursing homes	-	-	-	.8	1.4	.8	3.8	4.0	3.9
Educational services	117.4	121.2	122.2	-0.1	.2	.8	3.3	3.1	4.1
Colleges and universities	117.7	122.0	122.2	-0.3	.3	.2	2.8	3.4	3.8
Nonmanufacturing industries	114.2	116.8	117.7	.7	.7	.8	2.6	3.0	3.1
White-collar occupations	115.2	117.9	118.9	.7	.6	.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
Excluding sales	116.6	119.4	120.2	.7	.8	.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
Blue-collar occupations	111.9	114.2	115.1	.7	.7	.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
Service occupations	114.1	116.3	116.7	.6	1.0	.3	2.1	2.6	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 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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union	113.9	116.5	117.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.8	3.0	3.2
Blue-collar occupations	112.8	115.1	116.2	.7	.5	1.0	2.6	2.8	3.0
Goods-producing industries ¹	113.0	115.4	116.7	.7	.5	1.1	2.5	2.9	3.3
Service-producing industries ²	115.1	118.0	118.7	.8	1.0	.6	3.2	3.3	3.1
Manufacturing	113.9	116.6	117.8	.6	.6	1.0	2.7	3.0	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	113.8	116.4	117.6	.6	.6	1.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	113.9	116.4	117.3	.8	.8	.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Nonunion	114.8	117.4	118.3	.6	.7	.8	2.7	2.9	3.0
Blue-collar occupations	113.6	115.9	116.7	.7	.8	.7	2.5	2.7	2.7
Goods-producing industries ¹	115.2	117.6	118.6	.7	.8	.9	2.9	2.8	3.0
Service-producing industries ²	114.6	117.2	118.1	.7	.5	.8	2.6	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	116.1	118.6	119.5	.6	.6	.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
Blue-collar occupations	115.2	117.5	118.1	.5	.7	.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nonmanufacturing	114.3	116.9	117.8	.7	.7	.8	2.6	3.0	3.1
Workers, by region ³									
Northeast	115.7	117.8	118.8	1.0	.4	.8	3.1	2.8	2.7
South	114.3	116.6	117.4	.6	.5	.7	2.5	2.6	2.7
Midwest	114.6	117.5	118.3	1.0	.9	.7	3.0	3.5	3.2
West	113.7	116.6	117.9	.1	.8	1.1	2.3	2.6	3.7
Workers, by area size									
Metropolitan areas	114.7	117.2	118.1	.7	.6	.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Other areas	114.4	117.0	118.1	.8	1.0	.9	2.9	3.1	3.2

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 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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
Civilian workers	126.2	130.1	131.0	1.0	1.6	0.7	5.5	4.1	3.8
State and local government workers	124.5	127.9	128.5	.2	.7	.5	4.4	3.0	3.2
Private industry workers	126.7	130.7	131.7	1.2	1.9	.8	5.8	4.4	3.9
Workers, by occupational group									
White-collar occupations	125.9	130.5	131.6	1.0	2.3	.8	5.4	4.7	4.5
Blue-collar occupations	127.3	130.5	131.5	1.4	1.2	.8	6.3	4.0	3.3
Service occupations	129.3	132.9	133.1	1.3	1.1	.2	6.3	4.1	2.9
Workers, by industry division									
Goods-producing industries ¹	129.0	132.7	133.9	1.3	1.8	.9	7.0	4.2	3.8
Service-producing industries ²	124.6	128.9	129.7	1.0	1.7	.6	4.9	4.5	4.1
Manufacturing	128.6	132.0	133.0	1.4	1.5	.8	7.1	4.1	3.4
Nonmanufacturing	125.5	129.9	130.8	1.0	2.0	.7	5.1	4.6	4.2
Workers, by bargaining status									
Union workers	128.5	131.9	132.9	1.5	1.0	.8	7.1	4.2	3.4
Nonunion workers	125.9	130.1	131.1	1.0	2.1	.8	5.4	4.4	4.1

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.

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					
	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	3 months ended			12 months ended		
				June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994	June 1993	Mar. 1994	June 1994
COMPENSATION									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	124.5	126.2	127.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	4.6	1.7	2.1
White-collar occupations	121.2	122.7	123.8	.6	.7	.9	4.2	1.8	2.1
Blue-collar occupations	129.2	130.9	131.5	.0	.8	.5	5.2	1.3	1.8
WAGES AND SALARIES									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	118.8	122.4	123.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.1	3.8	3.8
White-collar occupations	115.2	118.1	119.1	1.1	.7	.8	3.2	3.7	3.4
Blue-collar occupations	124.1	128.7	129.4	.2	.6	.5	3.0	3.9	4.3
BENEFIT COSTS									
Aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)	137.0	134.4	135.3	-0.4	1.0	0.7	7.6	-2.3	-1.2
White-collar occupations	135.4	133.5	134.7	-6	.8	.9	6.2	-2.0	-.5
Blue-collar occupations	139.0	135.0	135.6	-2	1.1	.4	9.3	-3.1	-2.4

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 about 22,000 occupations within 4,300 sample establishments in private industry and about 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, 1975-93, (Bulletin 2434); 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.