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EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX—DECEMBER 2007

Total compensation costs for civilian workers increased 0.8 percent from September to December 2007, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This was the same increase as the June to September period. Both components of compensation rose about the same amount—wages and salaries rose 0.8 percent and benefits rose 0.9 percent. In the previous quarter, both wages and salaries and benefits increased 0.8 percent. The Employment Cost Index (ECI), a product of the National Compensation Survey, measures quarterly changes in compensation costs for civilian workers (nonfarm private industry and state and local government workers).

Quarterly changes, seasonally adjusted

Compensation costs for both private industry and state and local government rose 0.8 percent from September to December 2007, the same as for the prior quarter. Wages and salaries for private industry workers increased 0.8 percent for the September to December 2007 period, the same as the previous quarter. In state and local government, the increase was also 0.8 percent, compared with 1.0 percent in the prior quarter. Benefit costs for private industry rose 0.9 percent, compared to 0.8 percent the previous quarter. For state and local government, benefit costs increased 0.9 percent, compared to 0.7 percent in the previous quarter. (See tables A, 1, 2, and 3.)

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

Compensation component	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sep. 2006	Dec. 2006	Mar. 2007	June 2007	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers								
Compensation costs	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Wages and salaries	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Benefit costs	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.9
Private industry								
Compensation costs	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Wages and salaries	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Benefit costs	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	-0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
State and local government								
Compensation costs	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8
Wages and salaries	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8
Benefit costs	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.9

Over-the-year changes, not seasonally adjusted

Compensation costs for civilian workers increased 3.3 percent for the year ended December 2007, the same as for the year ended December 2006. In private industry, compensation costs rose 3.0 percent in the year ended December 2007. In December 2006 the increase was 3.2 percent. For state and local government, the increase for the 12-month period ended December 2007 was 4.1 percent, the same as the December 2006 increase. Wages and salaries for civilian workers increased 3.4 percent for the 12-month period. In December 2006, the increase was 3.2 percent. Private industry and state and local government changes for wages and salaries were similar to the civilian worker changes. However, benefits—which increased 3.1 percent for civilian workers—differed by ownership sector. Private industry benefit costs increased 2.4 percent, less than the state and local government increase of 5.5 percent for the 12-month period ended December 2007. (See table B.)

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

Compensation component	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers						
Compensation costs	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.3
Wages and salaries	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.4
Benefit costs	4.6	6.4	6.7	4.5	3.6	3.1
Private industry						
Compensation costs	3.1	4.0	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0
Wages and salaries	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.3
Benefit costs	4.2	6.5	6.7	4.0	3.1	2.4
State and local government						
Compensation costs	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1
Wages and salaries	3.1	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.5	3.5
Benefit costs	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.2	5.5

Nonfarm private industry

For the year ended December 2007, private industry compensation costs increased 2.4 percent for goods-producing industries, compared to a 2.5 percent increase in December 2006. Compensation cost increases for manufacturing remained low, at 2.0 percent for the year ended December 2007, compared to 1.8 percent for the year ended December 2006. Compensation costs for the construction industry rose 3.9 percent, compared to 3.6 percent for the previous year. (See table 5.)

The over-the-year increase for December 2007 in compensation costs for service-providing industries was 3.2 percent. The December 2006 increase was 3.4 percent. Among the major service-providing industries, compensation gains ranged from 2.4 percent in trade, transportation, and utilities to 4.2 percent in leisure and hospitality. (See table 5.)

Table C. 12-month percent changes in the Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, not seasonally adjusted

Compensation component	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007
Union workers						
Compensation costs	4.0	4.6	5.4	2.8	3.0	2.0
Wages and salaries	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
Benefit costs	5.0	8.5	9.9	3.3	4.2	1.5
Nonunion workers						
Compensation costs	2.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.2
Wages and salaries	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5
Benefit costs	4.0	6.0	6.0	4.2	2.9	2.6

Among private industry occupational groups, over-the-year compensation gains ranged from 2.2 percent for production, transportation, and material moving to 3.8 percent for service occupations. (See table 5.)

Compensation costs for union workers advanced 2.0 percent for the year ended December 2007. This was less than the compensation cost increases for nonunion workers, which increased 3.2 percent for the same 12-month period. Wages and salaries for union workers increased 2.3 percent for the 12-month period ended December 2007, less than that for nonunion workers, which rose 3.5 percent. Benefit costs for union workers rose 1.5 percent for the 12-month period, which was also less than benefit cost increases for nonunion workers, which rose 2.6 percent. (See tables C, 6, 10, and 12.)

State and local government

For the year ended December 2007, wages and salaries for state and local government workers rose 3.5 percent, the same as the increase for the 12-month period ended December 2006. For benefits, costs increased 5.5 percent compared to 5.2 percent for the previous year. Wages and salaries for health care and social assistance increased 3.5 percent, down from 5.5 percent a year earlier. Public administration wages and salaries increased 3.8 percent. In December 2006 the increase was 3.5 percent. Education services wages and salaries increased 3.3 percent, about the same as the 3.4 percent increase the year earlier. (See tables B, 11, and 12.)

Over-the-year changes in wages and salaries, constant dollars, not seasonally adjusted

After adjusting for the changes in the prices of consumer goods and services, wages and salaries for civilian workers decreased 0.7 percent for the 12-month period ended December 2007, compared to a 0.7 percent increase for the 12-month period ended December 2006. The decrease for private industry was 0.7 percent compared to an increase of 0.6 percent for the year ended December 2006. State and local government registered a 0.6 percent decrease, compared to an increase of 1.0 percent for the previous year. (See table D.)

Table D. 12-month percent changes in wages and salaries, Employment Cost Index, constant dollars, not seasonally adjusted

Ownership sector, occupational group, and industry	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers	0.3	1.0	-0.7	-0.8	0.7	-0.7
Occupation						
Management, professional, and related	0.4	1.4	-0.8	-0.9	1.0	-0.6
Sales and office	0.6	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.4	-0.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	0.5	0.8	-0.9	-0.7	0.9	-0.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	0.2	0.4	-0.8	-1.1	-0.1	-1.4
Service	0.0	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	0.6	-0.1
Industry						
Goods producing	0.5	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	-1.0
Service providing	0.4	1.1	-0.7	-0.9	0.8	-0.7
Private industry	0.3	1.2	-0.7	-0.9	0.6	-0.7
State and local government	0.7	0.4	-1.2	-0.3	1.0	-0.6

NOTE:

The ECI for March 2008 is scheduled to be released Wednesday, April 30, 2008, at 8:30 AM EDT.

New seasonal factors for 2008, along with revised seasonally adjusted indexes for the past five years will be available Friday, April 25, 2008 at www.bls.gov/ect, by email to NCSinfo@bls.gov, or by calling (202) 691-6199.

ECI data are available on the Compensation Cost Trends page at www.bls.gov/ect. For ECI data requests, send e-mail to NCSinfo@bls.gov. For technical assistance in using the BLS Internet site, send e-mail to webmaster@bls.gov.

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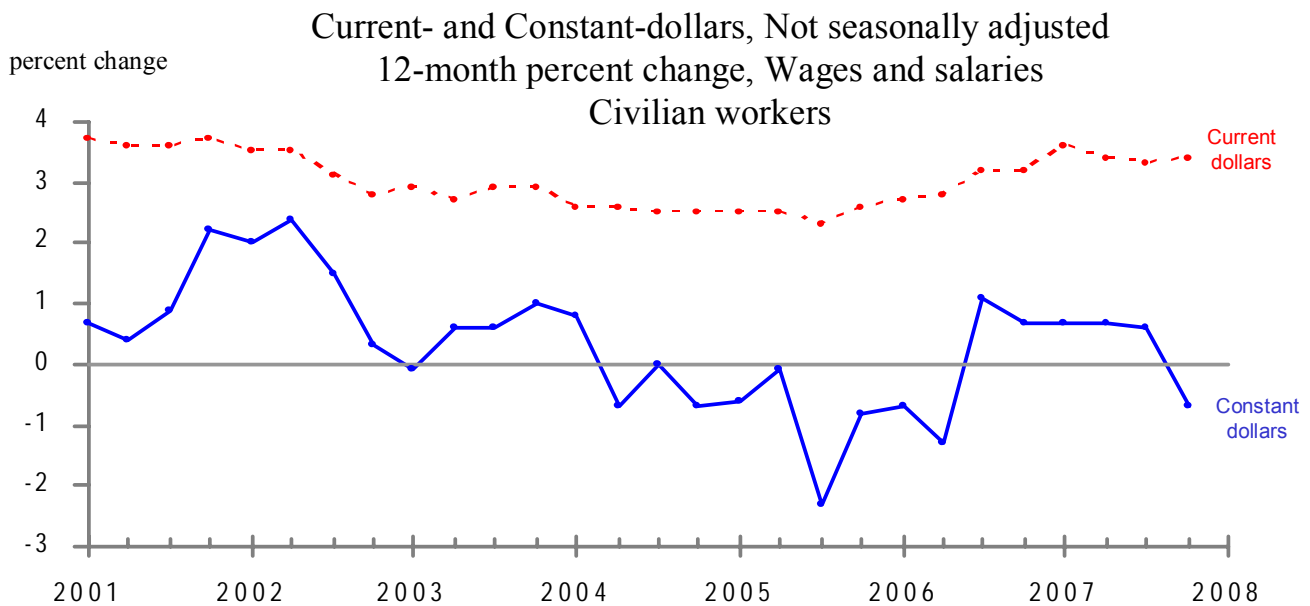
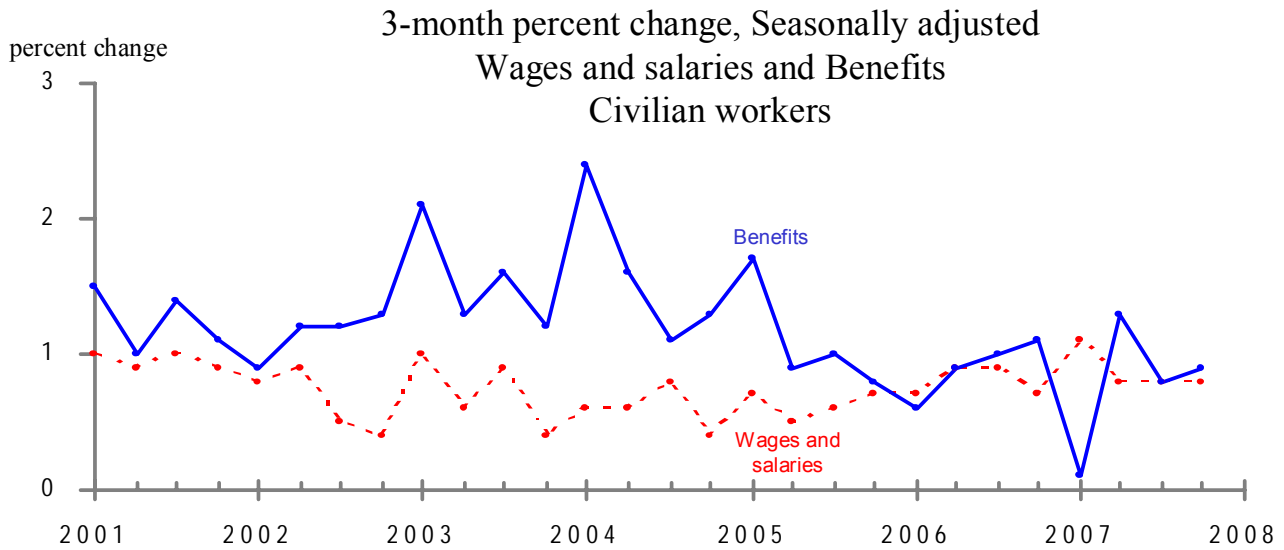


Table 1. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, by occupational group and industry

(Seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended—							
	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sep. 2006	Dec. 2006	Mar. 2007	June 2007	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers										
All workers ²	105.9	106.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Private industry workers										
All workers	105.6	106.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.8	.8
Occupational group										
Management, professional, and related ³	106.3	107.1	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.7	.9	.9	.8
Management, business, and financial ³	106.0	106.6	.9	.6	.9	.7	.7	.8	1.0	.6
Professional and related ³	106.6	107.5	.7	.9	1.2	1.2	.6	1.0	.8	.8
Sales and office ³	105.1	106.3	.4	.9	.6	1.0	.6	.8	.6	1.1
Sales and related ³	103.8	105.5	-.2	.9	.3	1.2	.2	.8	.3	1.6
Office and administrative support ³	106.1	106.9	.7	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance ³	105.8	106.9	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.3	.7	1.0	1.0
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry ³	106.3	107.6	.8	1.1	.9	.9	.7	1.0	.8	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair ³	105.1	106.1	.7	.8	1.0	.9	-.1	.2	1.3	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving ³ ..	103.9	104.6	.3	.7	.6	.7	.1	.8	.6	.7
Production ³	103.2	104.1	.2	.7	.6	.5	-.1	.8	.4	.9
Transportation and material moving ³	104.8	105.4	.4	.7	.6	.9	.5	.8	.8	.6
Service occupations ³	106.4	107.1	.7	.7	.8	.9	1.2	.8	1.1	.7
Industry										
Goods-producing industries ⁴	104.3	105.2	.1	1.0	.5	.8	.3	.9	.5	.9
Construction	106.6	107.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.2	.9	.8	1.1
Manufacturing	103.1	103.9	-.2	.9	.5	.5	.1	.8	.3	.8
Service-providing industries ⁵	106.0	106.9	.8	.8	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.7	105.6	.7	.5	1.1	.8	-.1	1.0	.6	.9
Wholesale trade ³	104.2	105.4	.1	.5	1.7	.6	.6	.9	-.3	1.2
Retail trade	105.0	106.2	.5	.5	.8	.8	.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Information	105.8	106.4	.6	1.0	1.1	.5	.8	1.0	.5	.6
Financial activities	105.4	106.0	.7	.4	.7	.7	1.2	.2	1.1	.6
Professional and business services	106.8	107.6	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	1.2	1.1	.8	.7
Education and health services	106.8	107.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	.8	.8	.9	.9
Education services	106.2	107.4	1.0	1.2	.7	1.3	.5	.9	.8	1.1
Health care and social assistance ⁶	106.9	107.9	.9	.9	1.3	1.1	.8	.8	.9	.9
Leisure and hospitality	107.6	108.0	.6	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	.9	1.4	.4
Other services, except public administration	107.0	107.7	.4	.9	1.1	1.7	1.5	.2	.9	.7
State and local government workers										
All workers	107.2	108.1	.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	.8	.8

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

² Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

³ Seasonally adjusted indexes and 3-month percent changes for these series were first published with the March 2007 seasonal adjustment revisions. Historical data for these series are available beginning with March 2002.

⁴ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade;

transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

⁶ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

Table 2. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries, by occupational group and industry

(Seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended—							
	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sep. 2006	Dec. 2006	Mar. 2007	June 2007	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers										
All workers ¹	105.9	106.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Private industry workers										
All workers	105.9	106.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	1.1	.8	.8	.8
Occupational group										
Management, professional, and related ²	106.6	107.4	.9	.8	1.0	.9	1.1	.8	.9	.8
Management, business, and financial ²	106.3	106.8	1.1	.7	.8	.5	1.4	.6	1.0	.5
Professional and related ²	106.8	107.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.1	.9	.9	.8	.9
Sales and office ²	105.1	106.3	.4	.9	.6	1.0	.8	.8	.4	1.1
Sales and related ²	103.8	105.7	.0	1.1	.2	1.3	.4	.8	-.1	1.8
Office and administrative support ²	106.0	106.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	1.1	.7	.6	.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance ²	106.1	107.1	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.6	1.0	.9
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry ²	106.6	107.9	.7	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.8	1.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair ²	105.4	106.2	.8	.6	.9	.7	.8	.2	1.2	.8
Production, transportation, and material moving ² ..	104.5	104.9	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	.6	.7	.4
Transportation and material moving ²	104.9	105.4	.5	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.5
Industry										
Goods-producing industries ³	105.3	106.1	.7	.9	.5	.8	1.0	.7	.6	.8
Construction	106.7	107.9	.7	1.2	.7	1.1	1.3	.8	.7	1.1
Manufacturing	104.4	105.0	.5	.9	.2	.7	.8	.5	.6	.6
Service-providing industries ⁴	106.1	106.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	104.5	105.5	.4	.5	1.1	.7	.6	1.1	.1	1.0
Retail trade	105.0	106.1	.5	.5	.8	1.0	.3	1.1	.7	1.0
Information	105.2	105.4	.9	.6	1.0	-.1	1.3	1.0	.4	.2
Financial activities	105.9	106.3	1.0	.6	.6	.7	1.5	-.1	1.2	.4
Professional and business services	106.6	107.6	1.0	1.2	.7	.6	1.3	1.0	.8	.9
Education and health services	106.8	107.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.8
Education services	105.8	107.2	1.0	1.1	.8	1.3	.3	.8	.7	1.3
Health care and social assistance ⁵	106.9	107.8	.7	1.0	1.3	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.8
Leisure and hospitality	108.1	108.6	.6	.9	.9	1.2	2.0	.9	1.5	.5
State and local government workers										
All workers	106.1	106.9	.5	.9	1.3	.8	.9	.8	1.0	.8

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

² Seasonally adjusted indexes and 3-month percent changes for these series were first published with the March 2007 seasonal adjustment revisions. Historical data for these series are available beginning with March 2002.

³ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade;

transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

⁵ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

Table 3. Employment Cost Index for benefits, by occupational group and industry

(Seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)		Percent changes for 3-months ended—							
	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Mar. 2006	June 2006	Sep. 2006	Dec. 2006	Mar. 2007	June 2007	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers										
All workers ¹	106.0	107.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.9
Private industry workers										
All workers	105.0	105.9	.5	.7	1.0	.9	-3	1.1	.8	.9
Occupational group										
Management, professional, and related ²	105.6	106.5	.4	.7	1.2	1.1	-5	1.3	.9	.9
Sales and office ²	105.2	106.4	.2	.7	.8	1.1	-1	.9	1.2	1.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance ²	105.2	106.4	.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	-1.0	.8	.9	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving ² ..	102.7	104.0	-.3	.8	.7	.8	-1.2	1.2	.4	1.3
Service occupations ²	106.1	107.1	.8	.9	.9	1.0	-1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Industry										
Goods-producing industries ³	102.3	103.4	-.7	.8	.9	.7	-1.0	1.2	.2	1.1
Manufacturing	100.7	101.8	-1.2	.8	.8	.5	-1.5	1.4	-.2	1.1
Service-providing industries ⁴	106.0	107.0	1.0	.7	1.0	1.1	-2	1.1	1.0	.9
State and local government workers										
All workers	109.7	110.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.7	.7	.9

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

² Seasonally adjusted indexes and 3-month percent changes for these series were first published with the March 2007 seasonal adjustment revisions. Historical data for these series are available beginning with March 2002.

³ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

Table 4. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, for civilian workers, by occupational group and industry

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers									
All workers ²	103.3	106.1	106.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Excluding incentive paid occupations ³	103.4	106.2	106.8	.7	1.0	.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	103.7	106.7	107.2	.7	1.1	.5	3.7	3.6	3.4
Management, business, and financial	103.2	106.2	106.6	.5	1.0	.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
Professional and related	104.0	107.0	107.6	.8	1.2	.6	4.0	3.7	3.5
Sales and office	103.0	105.5	106.4	.6	.7	.9	3.0	3.0	3.3
Sales and related	102.3	104.1	105.2	.6	.5	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.8
Office and administrative support	103.5	106.4	107.1	.7	.9	.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.6	106.1	106.8	.6	1.0	.7	3.6	3.0	3.1
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	103.7	106.5	107.4	.7	.8	.8	3.7	3.4	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.6	105.6	106.2	.6	1.1	.6	3.6	2.5	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	104.2	104.7	.6	.7	.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
Production	102.0	103.3	104.1	.4	.5	.8	2.0	1.7	2.1
Transportation and material moving	102.8	105.3	105.6	.6	.9	.3	2.8	3.0	2.7
Service occupations	103.5	106.9	107.7	1.0	1.3	.7	3.5	4.3	4.1
Industry									
Goods-producing industries ⁴	102.5	104.4	105.0	.5	.5	.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	101.8	103.2	103.8	.4	.3	.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
Service-providing industries ⁵	103.5	106.4	107.0	.6	1.1	.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
Education and health services	104.2	107.2	107.9	.7	1.6	.7	4.2	3.6	3.6
Education services	104.1	107.3	107.9	.7	2.3	.6	4.1	3.8	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	104.2	107.4	107.9	.7	2.3	.5	4.2	3.8	3.6
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	103.8	107.1	108.0	.5	2.1	.8	3.8	3.7	4.0
Health care and social assistance ⁶	104.3	107.1	107.9	.8	.9	.7	4.3	3.5	3.5
Hospitals	104.0	106.7	107.5	.8	.9	.7	4.0	3.4	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	103.7	105.6	106.3	1.1	.6	.7	3.7	2.9	2.5
Public administration	103.8	108.0	109.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	3.8	5.5	5.1

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

² Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

³ The index for this series is not strictly comparable with other series in this table. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

⁴ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁵ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and

technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services, except public administration; and public administration.

⁶ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Table 5. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, for private industry workers, by occupational group and industry

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Private industry workers									
All workers	103.2	105.7	106.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.2	3.1	3.0
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.2	105.8	106.4	.7	.8	.6	3.2	3.2	3.1
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	103.5	106.4	106.8	.6	.9	.4	3.5	3.4	3.2
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.5	106.4	106.8	.7	.9	.4	3.5	3.5	3.2
Management, business, and financial	103.1	106.0	106.3	.4	.9	.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.1	106.1	106.5	.5	.9	.4	3.1	3.4	3.3
Professional and related	103.9	106.7	107.3	.8	.8	.6	3.9	3.5	3.3
Sales and office	102.9	105.3	106.1	.6	.6	.8	2.9	2.9	3.1
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.2	106.0	106.7	.7	.8	.7	3.2	3.4	3.4
Sales and related	102.3	104.2	105.2	.6	.6	1.0	2.3	2.5	2.8
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.9	105.6	106.5	.7	.9	.9	2.9	3.3	3.5
Office and administrative support	103.4	106.0	106.7	.7	.6	.7	3.4	3.2	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.6	105.9	106.7	.6	.9	.8	3.6	2.8	3.0
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	103.7	106.5	107.4	.6	.8	.8	3.7	3.3	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.4	105.2	105.8	.4	1.1	.6	3.4	2.1	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.3	103.9	104.5	.6	.6	.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.2	103.9	104.5	.5	.6	.6	2.2	2.2	2.3
Production	102.0	103.2	104.0	.4	.4	.8	2.0	1.6	2.0
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.0	103.2	103.9	.5	.4	.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
Transportation and material moving	102.6	104.9	105.3	.6	.8	.4	2.6	2.8	2.6
Service occupations	103.1	106.4	107.0	.8	1.1	.6	3.1	4.0	3.8
Industry and occupational group									
Goods-producing industries ³	102.5	104.4	105.0	.5	.5	.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.5	104.5	105.2	.5	.5	.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Management, professional, and related	102.0	104.3	104.4	.4	.5	.1	2.0	2.7	2.4
Sales and office	102.8	104.1	104.8	.7	.4	.7	2.8	2.0	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.3	106.1	107.0	.6	.8	.8	3.3	3.3	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.0	103.3	104.0	.4	.4	.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Construction	103.6	106.9	107.6	.6	.9	.7	3.6	3.8	3.9
Manufacturing	101.8	103.2	103.8	.4	.3	.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
Management, professional, and related	101.4	103.3	103.5	.1	.0	.2	1.4	2.0	2.1
Sales and office	102.1	103.5	104.3	.8	.3	.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.1	102.8	103.9	.6	.4	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.9	103.1	103.8	.4	.5	.7	1.9	1.6	1.9
Aircraft manufacturing	93.2	87.1	87.2	-.7	-2.8	.1	-6.8	-7.2	-6.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, for private industry workers, by occupational group and industry — Continued

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Service-providing industries ⁴	103.4	106.1	106.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.5	106.3	106.9	.8	.9	.6	3.5	3.5	3.3
Management, professional, and related	103.8	106.8	107.3	.6	.8	.5	3.8	3.5	3.4
Sales and office	102.9	105.4	106.3	.6	.6	.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.0	105.7	106.2	.4	1.1	.5	4.0	2.0	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.6	104.7	105.2	.7	.7	.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Service occupations	103.1	106.4	107.1	.8	1.0	.7	3.1	4.0	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.0	104.7	105.5	.6	.5	.8	3.0	2.2	2.4
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.1	105.2	105.9	.6	.8	.7	3.1	2.6	2.7
Wholesale trade	102.9	104.2	105.3	.5	-.4	1.1	2.9	1.8	2.3
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.2	105.5	106.2	.7	.6	.7	3.2	2.9	2.9
Retail trade	102.7	105.1	106.1	.8	1.2	1.0	2.7	3.1	3.3
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.6	105.5	106.3	.5	1.2	.8	2.6	3.3	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	102.2	104.5	104.5	.6	.5	.0	2.2	2.9	2.3
Utilities	110.4	105.0	105.6	.3	.3	.6	10.4	-4.6	-4.3
Information	103.2	105.8	106.1	.2	.2	.3	3.2	2.7	2.8
Financial activities	102.5	105.4	105.6	.4	.8	.2	2.5	3.2	3.0
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.8	105.6	105.9	.5	.4	.3	2.8	3.2	3.0
Finance and insurance	102.9	105.7	106.1	.3	.8	.4	2.9	3.0	3.1
Credit intermediation and related activities	102.0	103.6	104.5	-.4	.5	.9	2.0	1.2	2.5
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.2	105.9	106.3	.5	.7	.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	102.6	106.0	105.7	.6	1.0	-.3	2.6	3.9	3.0
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.4	104.9	105.4	.4	.1	.5	2.4	2.8	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	100.8	104.1	103.7	.6	1.1	-.4	.8	3.9	2.9
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	102.1	105.8	105.9	.5	.5	.1	2.1	4.1	3.7
Professional and business services	103.5	106.9	107.5	.6	.9	.6	3.5	3.9	3.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services	104.4	108.4	109.1	.8	.8	.6	4.4	4.6	4.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	102.8	105.6	106.4	.7	.8	.8	2.8	3.4	3.5
Education and health services	104.1	106.9	107.7	.9	1.1	.7	4.1	3.6	3.5
Education services	104.2	106.7	107.5	1.0	1.7	.7	4.2	3.4	3.2
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	104.4	106.9	107.7	.9	1.7	.7	4.4	3.3	3.2
Health care and social assistance ⁵	104.1	106.9	107.8	.9	.9	.8	4.1	3.6	3.6
Hospitals	103.9	106.5	107.3	.7	.9	.8	3.9	3.2	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	103.5	105.5	106.2	1.1	.7	.7	3.5	3.0	2.6
Nursing care facilities ²	103.1	105.6	106.2	1.1	.9	.6	3.1	3.5	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	103.7	107.5	108.1	1.3	1.4	.6	3.7	5.0	4.2
Accommodation and food services	104.0	108.1	108.6	1.5	1.6	.5	4.0	5.5	4.4
Other services, except public administration	104.0	107.1	107.6	.4	.9	.5	4.0	3.4	3.5

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

² The index for this series is not strictly comparable with other series in this table. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

³ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and

support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

⁵ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Table 6. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, for private industry workers, by bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Bargaining status									
Union	103.0	104.4	105.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.0	2.0	2.0
Goods-producing industries ²	102.2	103.1	104.0	.4	.3	.9	2.2	1.3	1.8
Manufacturing	100.8	100.0	101.0	.3	.0	1.0	.8	-.5	.2
Service-providing industries ³	103.6	105.4	106.0	.7	.7	.6	3.6	2.4	2.3
Nonunion	103.2	105.9	106.5	.6	.8	.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Goods-producing industries ²	102.5	104.8	105.4	.5	.6	.6	2.5	2.7	2.8
Manufacturing	102.1	104.1	104.6	.4	.4	.5	2.1	2.4	2.4
Service-providing industries ³	103.4	106.2	106.8	.7	.9	.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Census region and division⁴									
Northeast	103.3	106.2	106.8	.8	1.0	.6	3.3	3.6	3.4
New England	103.1	105.4	106.1	1.0	.6	.7	3.1	3.2	2.9
Middle Atlantic	103.3	106.5	107.1	.7	1.1	.6	3.3	3.8	3.7
South	103.5	106.1	106.7	.7	.8	.6	3.5	3.2	3.1
South Atlantic	103.8	106.8	107.3	.7	.8	.5	3.8	3.6	3.4
East South Central	102.3	104.8	105.4	.8	1.0	.6	2.3	3.3	3.0
West South Central	103.4	105.6	106.1	.7	.8	.5	3.4	2.8	2.6
Midwest	102.8	104.6	105.3	.5	.4	.7	2.8	2.2	2.4
East North Central	102.8	104.4	105.0	.5	.3	.6	2.8	2.1	2.1
West North Central	102.7	105.3	105.9	.3	1.0	.6	2.7	2.8	3.1
West	103.0	105.7	106.5	.5	.8	.8	3.0	3.1	3.4
Mountain	103.1	106.6	107.5	.4	1.3	.8	3.1	3.8	4.3
Pacific	103.0	105.4	106.1	.5	.6	.7	3.0	2.8	3.0
Metropolitan area status									
Metropolitan areas	103.1	105.7	106.3	.6	.8	.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	103.3	105.8	106.5	.7	.8	.7	3.3	3.1	3.1

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

² Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

³ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

⁴ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey,

New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series. (See "Technical note" for further information.) Dashes indicate data not available.

Table 7. Employment Cost Index for total compensation¹, for State and local government workers, by occupational group and industry

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
State and local government workers									
All workers	104.1	107.6	108.4	0.9	1.8	0.7	4.1	4.3	4.1
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	104.0	107.5	108.3	.7	2.0	.7	4.0	4.1	4.1
Professional and related	104.0	107.5	108.2	.6	2.1	.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
Sales and office	104.1	107.9	108.6	.8	1.6	.6	4.1	4.5	4.3
Office and administrative support	104.2	108.2	108.9	.7	1.7	.6	4.2	4.5	4.5
Service occupations	104.5	108.0	109.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	4.5	4.8	4.4
Industry									
Education and health services	104.3	107.5	108.2	.6	2.1	.7	4.3	3.7	3.7
Education services	104.1	107.4	108.0	.6	2.3	.6	4.1	3.8	3.7
Schools ²	104.1	107.4	108.0	.6	2.4	.6	4.1	3.8	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	104.2	107.4	108.0	.6	2.3	.6	4.2	3.7	3.6
Health care and social assistance ³	105.7	108.6	109.3	.6	.9	.6	5.7	3.3	3.4
Hospitals	104.3	107.5	108.2	1.0	1.1	.7	4.3	4.1	3.7
Public administration	103.8	108.0	109.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	3.8	5.5	5.1

¹ Includes wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits.² Includes elementary and secondary schools; junior colleges; colleges, universities, and professional schools.³ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

Table 8. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries, for civilian workers, by occupational group and industry

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers									
All workers ¹	103.2	106.0	106.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	3.2	3.3	3.4
Excluding incentive paid occupations ²	103.2	106.2	106.8	.7	1.0	.6	3.2	3.6	3.5
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	103.6	106.6	107.1	.7	1.1	.5	3.6	3.6	3.4
Management, business, and financial	103.1	106.4	106.7	.4	.9	.3	3.1	3.6	3.5
Professional and related	103.8	106.7	107.4	.7	1.3	.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
Sales and office	103.0	105.4	106.2	.6	.6	.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
Sales and related	102.5	104.3	105.5	.5	.4	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.9
Office and administrative support	103.3	106.1	106.8	.7	.8	.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.4	106.3	107.1	.7	1.1	.8	3.4	3.5	3.6
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	103.7	106.6	107.7	.8	.9	1.0	3.7	3.6	3.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.1	105.8	106.4	.5	1.3	.6	3.1	3.1	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.5	104.7	105.1	.6	.8	.4	2.5	2.7	2.5
Production	102.3	104.3	104.7	.5	.7	.4	2.3	2.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	102.7	105.1	105.5	.6	.9	.4	2.7	2.9	2.7
Service occupations	103.2	106.5	107.3	1.0	1.1	.8	3.2	4.2	4.0
Industry									
Goods-producing industries ³	102.9	105.4	106.0	.6	.7	.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
Manufacturing	102.3	104.5	104.9	.4	.6	.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
Service-providing industries ⁴	103.3	106.2	106.8	.6	1.0	.6	3.3	3.4	3.4
Education and health services	103.8	106.6	107.4	.7	1.6	.8	3.8	3.4	3.5
Education services	103.5	106.2	106.9	.5	2.1	.7	3.5	3.1	3.3
Elementary and secondary schools	103.4	106.0	106.6	.5	2.1	.6	3.4	3.0	3.1
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	103.6	106.6	107.5	.6	2.2	.8	3.6	3.5	3.8
Health care and social assistance ⁵	104.1	107.1	107.9	.9	1.1	.7	4.1	3.8	3.7
Hospitals	103.8	106.7	107.4	.9	1.0	.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	103.3	105.8	106.4	1.1	1.1	.6	3.3	3.5	3.0
Public administration	103.5	106.4	107.4	1.5	1.1	.9	3.5	4.3	3.8

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

² The index for this series is not strictly comparable with other series in this table. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

³ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

⁴ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and

technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services, except public administration; and public administration.

⁵ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Table 9. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries, for private industry workers, by occupational group and industry

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Private industry workers									
All workers	103.2	106.0	106.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.2	3.4	3.3
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.2	106.1	106.7	.7	.9	.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	103.6	106.7	107.2	.6	.9	.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.6	106.7	107.2	.7	.9	.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Management, business, and financial	103.1	106.3	106.6	.3	.8	.3	3.1	3.4	3.4
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.2	106.6	106.9	.6	.9	.3	3.2	3.9	3.6
Professional and related	104.0	107.0	107.6	.9	.9	.6	4.0	3.8	3.5
Sales and office	103.0	105.3	106.2	.6	.5	.9	3.0	2.8	3.1
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.1	106.0	106.7	.7	.8	.7	3.1	3.5	3.5
Sales and related	102.6	104.4	105.5	.6	.4	1.1	2.6	2.4	2.8
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.8	105.7	106.6	.6	.9	.9	2.8	3.4	3.7
Office and administrative support	103.3	106.0	106.7	.7	.6	.7	3.3	3.3	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.4	106.2	107.1	.6	1.0	.8	3.4	3.3	3.6
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	103.7	106.7	107.8	.7	.9	1.0	3.7	3.6	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.0	105.6	106.1	.4	1.3	.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	104.5	105.0	.6	.7	.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.2	104.6	105.0	.5	.8	.4	2.2	2.9	2.7
Production	102.2	104.2	104.6	.5	.6	.4	2.2	2.5	2.3
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.2	104.1	104.6	.5	.5	.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
Transportation and material moving	102.6	105.0	105.4	.6	.9	.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Service occupations	102.9	106.5	107.1	.9	1.1	.6	2.9	4.4	4.1
Industry and occupational group									
Goods-producing industries ²	102.9	105.4	106.0	.6	.7	.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.9	105.6	106.2	.6	.7	.6	2.9	3.2	3.2
Management, professional, and related	102.8	105.9	106.0	.4	.6	.1	2.8	3.4	3.1
Sales and office	103.1	104.7	105.5	.9	.6	.8	3.1	2.4	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.4	106.5	107.6	.7	.9	1.0	3.4	3.7	4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	104.4	104.8	.5	.7	.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Construction	103.7	107.0	107.8	.8	.9	.7	3.7	4.0	4.0
Manufacturing	102.3	104.5	104.9	.4	.6	.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
Management, professional, and related	102.3	105.0	105.3	.1	.4	.3	2.3	2.7	2.9
Sales and office	102.0	103.9	104.7	.9	.7	.8	2.0	2.8	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.0	105.0	105.9	.7	.7	.9	3.0	2.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.3	104.2	104.5	.5	.6	.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Aircraft manufacturing	102.7	104.4	104.6	-.2	-.4	.2	2.7	1.5	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries, for private industry workers, by occupational group and industry — Continued

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Service-providing industries ³	103.3	106.1	106.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.3	106.3	106.9	.8	.9	.6	3.3	3.7	3.5
Management, professional, and related	103.7	106.8	107.4	.6	.8	.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Sales and office	102.9	105.4	106.3	.5	.5	.9	2.9	2.9	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.4	105.7	106.3	.4	1.3	.6	3.4	2.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	104.6	105.2	.7	.6	.6	2.4	2.9	2.7
Service occupations	102.9	106.6	107.2	.9	1.2	.6	2.9	4.5	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.7	104.6	105.5	.6	.3	.9	2.7	2.4	2.7
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.7	105.4	106.0	.6	.8	.6	2.7	3.2	3.2
Wholesale trade	103.0	104.0	105.2	.3	-.8	1.2	3.0	1.3	2.1
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.3	105.8	106.5	.6	.6	.7	3.3	3.0	3.1
Retail trade	102.8	105.1	106.1	.9	.9	1.0	2.8	3.1	3.2
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.6	105.5	106.3	.6	.9	.8	2.6	3.4	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	101.9	104.1	104.2	.5	.4	.1	1.9	2.7	2.3
Utilities	103.5	106.1	106.8	.5	.6	.7	3.5	3.0	3.2
Information	102.4	105.2	105.3	-.2	.3	.1	2.4	2.5	2.8
Financial activities	102.8	106.0	105.9	.3	1.0	-.1	2.8	3.4	3.0
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.1	106.1	106.3	.5	.5	.2	3.1	3.4	3.1
Finance and insurance	103.2	106.5	106.6	.3	.9	.1	3.2	3.5	3.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	101.7	103.5	104.2	-1.0	.5	.7	1.7	.8	2.5
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.2	106.3	106.7	.3	.7	.4	3.2	3.3	3.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	103.0	107.2	106.4	.7	1.3	-.7	3.0	4.8	3.3
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	102.6	105.6	105.9	.4	.2	.3	2.6	3.3	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	101.4	103.6	103.1	.6	1.2	-.5	1.4	2.8	1.7
Excluding incentive paid occupations ¹	103.0	105.8	105.8	.5	.6	.0	3.0	3.2	2.7
Professional and business services	103.5	106.7	107.5	.5	.8	.7	3.5	3.6	3.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services ...	104.3	107.9	108.7	.6	.7	.7	4.3	4.1	4.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	102.7	105.7	106.5	.7	.9	.8	2.7	3.6	3.7
Education and health services	104.0	106.9	107.7	1.0	1.2	.7	4.0	3.8	3.6
Education services	104.1	106.4	107.4	1.0	1.7	.9	4.1	3.2	3.2
Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	104.4	106.5	107.4	1.0	1.8	.8	4.4	3.0	2.9
Health care and social assistance ⁴	103.9	107.0	107.8	.9	1.1	.7	3.9	3.9	3.8
Hospitals	103.7	106.5	107.2	.8	1.0	.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	103.4	105.9	106.5	1.2	1.0	.6	3.4	3.6	3.0
Nursing care facilities ¹	103.1	106.0	106.4	1.0	1.1	.4	3.1	3.8	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	103.7	108.1	108.8	1.4	1.6	.6	3.7	5.7	4.9
Accommodation and food services	103.8	108.4	109.0	1.6	1.8	.6	3.8	6.1	5.0
Other services, except public administration	103.8	107.3	107.9	.4	1.1	.6	3.8	3.8	3.9

¹ The index for this series is not strictly comparable with other series in this table. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

² Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

³ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education

services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

⁴ Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Table 10. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries, for private industry workers, by bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Bargaining status									
Union	102.3	104.4	104.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	2.7	2.3
Goods-producing industries ¹	102.3	104.3	104.3	.4	.7	.0	2.3	2.4	2.0
Manufacturing	101.7	102.9	102.6	.3	.4	-.3	1.7	1.5	.9
Service-providing industries ²	102.2	104.6	104.9	.6	.8	.3	2.2	3.0	2.6
Nonunion	103.3	106.2	106.9	.6	.9	.7	3.3	3.4	3.5
Goods-producing industries ¹	103.0	105.8	106.4	.6	.8	.6	3.0	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	102.5	104.9	105.5	.5	.7	.6	2.5	2.8	2.9
Service-providing industries ²	103.4	106.3	107.0	.7	.9	.7	3.4	3.5	3.5
Census region and division³									
Northeast	103.1	106.1	106.6	.6	1.0	.5	3.1	3.5	3.4
New England	103.1	105.7	106.3	.8	.9	.6	3.1	3.3	3.1
Middle Atlantic	103.1	106.4	106.7	.6	1.2	.3	3.1	3.8	3.5
South	103.6	106.5	107.0	.7	.9	.5	3.6	3.5	3.3
South Atlantic	103.9	106.9	107.5	.7	.8	.6	3.9	3.6	3.5
East South Central	103.1	105.6	106.3	1.0	1.1	.7	3.1	3.4	3.1
West South Central	103.4	106.1	106.6	.7	.8	.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Midwest	102.6	105.0	105.6	.6	.6	.6	2.6	2.9	2.9
East North Central	102.5	104.7	105.3	.6	.3	.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
West North Central	102.7	105.6	106.3	.3	1.1	.7	2.7	3.1	3.5
West	103.2	106.2	107.0	.5	.8	.8	3.2	3.4	3.7
Mountain	103.2	106.7	107.8	.4	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.8	4.5
Pacific	103.3	106.0	106.8	.6	.7	.8	3.3	3.2	3.4
Metropolitan area status									
Metropolitan areas	103.1	105.9	106.5	.6	.8	.6	3.1	3.3	3.3
Nonmetropolitan areas	103.5	106.2	107.0	.9	1.0	.8	3.5	3.5	3.4

¹ Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

² Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

³ The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of

Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

NOTE: The indexes for these series are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, occupation, and industry series. (See "Technical note" for further information.) Dashes indicate data not available.

Table 11. Employment Cost Index for wages and salaries, for State and local government workers, by occupational group and industry

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group and industry	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
State and local government workers									
All workers	103.5	106.4	107.1	0.7	1.7	0.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	103.5	106.3	107.0	.6	1.9	.7	3.5	3.3	3.4
Professional and related	103.6	106.3	107.0	.6	2.0	.7	3.6	3.2	3.3
Sales and office	103.2	106.3	107.0	.6	1.4	.7	3.2	3.6	3.7
Office and administrative support	103.4	106.5	107.3	.7	1.4	.8	3.4	3.7	3.8
Service occupations	103.9	106.5	107.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.9	4.0	3.7
Industry									
Education and health services	103.6	106.3	107.1	.5	2.0	.8	3.6	3.1	3.4
Education services	103.4	106.1	106.8	.4	2.1	.7	3.4	3.0	3.3
Schools ¹	103.4	106.1	106.8	.4	2.1	.7	3.4	3.0	3.3
Elementary and secondary schools	103.4	106.0	106.6	.4	2.1	.6	3.4	2.9	3.1
Health care and social assistance ²	105.5	108.2	109.2	.7	.9	.9	5.5	3.2	3.5
Hospitals	104.4	107.6	108.6	1.3	1.0	.9	4.4	4.4	4.0
Public administration	103.5	106.4	107.4	1.5	1.1	.9	3.5	4.3	3.8

¹ Includes elementary and secondary schools; junior colleges; colleges, universities, and professional schools.

² Includes ambulatory health care services and social assistance, not shown separately.

Table 12. Employment Cost Index for benefits, by occupational group, industry, and bargaining status

(Not seasonally adjusted)

Occupational group, industry, and bargaining status	Indexes (Dec. 2005 = 100)			Percent changes for—					
	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	3-months ended—			12-months ended—		
				Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2006	Sep. 2007	Dec. 2007
Civilian workers									
All workers ¹	103.6	106.1	106.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.6	3.2	3.1
Private industry workers									
All workers	103.1	105.0	105.6	.6	.7	.6	3.1	2.4	2.4
Occupational group									
Management, professional, and related	103.4	105.6	106.0	.6	.7	.4	3.4	2.7	2.5
Sales and office	102.9	105.2	106.0	.9	.9	.8	2.9	3.1	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.0	105.3	105.9	.5	.5	.6	4.0	1.7	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.0	102.7	103.7	.4	.3	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.7
Service occupations	103.6	106.0	106.7	.6	.9	.7	3.6	2.9	3.0
Industry									
Goods-producing industries ²	101.7	102.4	103.2	.4	.2	.8	1.7	1.1	1.5
Manufacturing	100.8	100.7	101.7	.3	-.3	1.0	.8	.2	.9
Aircraft manufacturing	83.2	68.5	68.6	-1.3	-6.7	.1	-16.8	-18.7	-17.5
Service-providing industries ³	103.7	106.0	106.6	.7	.8	.6	3.7	2.9	2.8
Bargaining status									
Union	104.2	104.3	105.8	.8	.2	1.4	4.2	.9	1.5
Nonunion	102.9	105.1	105.6	.6	.8	.5	2.9	2.7	2.6
State and local government workers									
All workers	105.2	110.3	111.0	1.1	2.1	.6	5.2	6.0	5.5

¹ Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See "Technical note" for further explanation.

² Includes mining, construction, and manufacturing.

³ Includes the following industries: wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; utilities; information; finance and

insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and other services, except public administration.

TECHNICAL 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 changes for the two components of compensation.

Wages and salaries are defined as the hourly straight-time wage rate or, for workers not paid on an hourly basis, straight-time earnings divided by the corresponding hours. Straight-time wage and salary rates are total earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases. Production bonuses, incentive earnings, commission payments, and cost-of-living adjustments are included in straight-time wage and salary rates.

Benefits covered by the ECI are: Paid leave—vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave; supplemental pay—premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends, and holidays), shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses (such as referral bonuses and attendance bonuses); insurance benefits—life, health, short-term disability, and long-term disability; retirement and savings benefits—defined benefit and defined contribution plans; and legally required benefits—Social Security, Medicare, federal and state unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the federal government. The private industry series and the state and local government series provide data for the two sectors separately.

Beginning with this release sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification system (NAICS). Prior to this release, the 2002 NAICS classification system was used. Differences between the two NAICS systems did not affect any of the published ECI series. Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupational classifications according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher-level aggregations such as management, professional, and related occupations. Both the NAICS and the SOC classification systems are defined by the US Office of Management and Budget (OMB). For more detailed information on NAICS and SOC, including background definitions, see the BLS Web sites: www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm and www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm.

To be included in the ECI, employees in occupations must receive cash payments from the establishment for services performed and the establishment must pay the employer's portion of Medicare taxes on that individual's wages. Major exclusions from the survey are the self-employed, individuals who set their own pay (for example, proprietors, owners, major stockholders, and partners in unincorporated firms), volunteers, unpaid workers, family members being paid token wages, individuals receiving long-term disability compensation, and U.S. citizens working overseas.

Data for the December 2007 quarter were collected from a probability sample of approximately 57,600 occupational observations selected from a sample of about 12,200 establishments in private industry and approximately 11,900 occupations from a sample of about 2,000 establishments in state and local governments. This quarter, the state and local government sample, which is replaced less frequently than the private industry sample, was replaced in its entirety. As a result of this replacement, the number of state and local government occupations and establishments increased substantially this quarter. The private industry sample is rotated over approximately 5 years, which makes the sample more representative of the economy and reduces respondent burden. Data are collected for the pay period including the 12th day of the survey months of March, June, September, and December. The sample is replaced on a cross-area, cross-industry basis.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and state and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced.

For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, metropolitan area status, and for series excluding incentive paid occupations, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The nursing care facilities indexes in private industry are estimated using fixed-employment weights derived from staffing patterns estimated from the four-digit industry NAICS group 6231, nursing care facilities, a sub-industry of the larger industry group, nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623). The indexes for these series, consequently,

are not strictly comparable with those for the aggregate, occupational, and industry series. A fuller explanation of the calculation of index numbers appears in chapter 8 of the BLS Handbook of Methods, at the web site www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf.

Beginning with the release of the March 2006 data, indexes were rebased to December 2005=100 from June 1989=100. The percentage changes shown in the current- and constant-dollar historical tables were calculated from the rebased indexes. Thus, changes may differ from those originally published because of rounding.

The ECI state and local government sample consists of 152 areas that represent the Nation's 361 metropolitan statistical areas and 573 micropolitan statistical areas as defined by OMB in June 2003 and the remaining portions of the 50 states. The ECI private industry sample consists of 151 metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas that represent the Nation's 326 metropolitan statistical areas as defined by OMB in 1994 and the remaining portions of the 50 states. Metropolitan areas are defined as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) or Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Nonmetropolitan areas are counties and other geographic designations that do not fit the metropolitan area definition. The private industry sample will begin the conversion to June 2003 OMB areas definitions in the future.

Seasonally adjusted data for selected ECI series began with the December 1990 ECI release. Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year. These adjustments make nonseasonal patterns easier to identify. The seasonal adjustment factors are recalculated once per year. The March release contains data reflecting the newly updated seasonal adjustment factors. The historical data for the last five years are then revised based on the newly estimated factors. The seasonal factors for 2007 and revised seasonally adjusted indexes for the past 5 years are available at www.bls.gov/ect or upon request. Several new seasonally adjusted indexes and 3-month percent changes of occupational series were added in March 2007, with historical data available beginning with March 2002.

Because the ECI is a sample survey, it is subject to sampling errors. Sampling errors are differences that occur between the results computed from a sample of observations and those computed from all observations in the population. The estimates derived from different samples selected using the same sample design may differ from one other. A measure of the variation among these differing estimates is the standard error. It can be used to measure the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the expected result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete population figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error. The statements of comparisons appearing in this publication are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, unless otherwise indicated. This means that for differences cited, the estimated difference is greater than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

The ECI uses standard errors to evaluate published series. To assist users in ascertaining the reliability of series, the standard errors for all estimates (excluding seasonally adjusted series) are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/ect shortly after the publication of the news release.

When determining data to be used in contract negotiations, it is important to note that differences by bargaining status may be due to factors other than union status, such as occupational and industry mix. An important consideration when choosing a series for escalation is the sampling error. For more information, see www.bls.gov/ect/escalator.htm.

More detailed information on the ECI is available from several sources. These include a chapter, "National compensation measures," (www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf) from the BLS Handbook of Methods, and several articles published in the Monthly Labor Review and Compensation and Working Conditions. The articles and other descriptive pieces are available at www.bls.gov/ect, by calling (202) 691-6199, or sending e-mail to NCSinfo@bls.gov.

Historical ECI data, using industry categories based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System and classifying jobs into occupational classifications according to the Census of Population, are available dating from the first publication of each series to December 2005 at: www.bls.gov/web/echistry.pdf. Data are also available for series based on the 2002 and 2007 North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) beginning in March 2001, using December 2005=100 as the base period at: www.bls.gov/web/echistrynaics.pdf.

In addition, constant-dollar ECI series derived from the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) are available. The constant-dollar series are calculated by converting the CPI-U to the same base as the ECI. The ECI for each quarter is then divided by the converted CPI-U for the same reference period. The

CPI-U U.S. City Average All Items is used to compute all series except for the regional estimates, which use corresponding CPI regional data.

Supplemental data from the ECI, providing 12-month percent changes in employer costs for health insurance in private industry, are also available at www.bls.gov/ect/sp/echealth.pdf.

The costs per hour worked of compensation components, based on data from the ECI, are published in a separate news release titled "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation" (ECEC). The next ECEC release is scheduled for 10:00 AM EDT on Wednesday, March 12, 2008. Historical ECEC data are also available in summary documents. Both the release and historical data are available at www.bls.gov/ect, by email to NCSinfo@bls.gov, or (202) 691-6199. Since the ECEC is calculated with current employment weights rather than the fixed weights used in computing the ECI, year-to-year changes in the cost levels usually differ from those in the ECI.