

NEWS RELEASE



For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Wednesday, July 18, 2012

USDL-12-1419

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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS SECOND QUARTER 2012

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 102.8 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$771 in the second quarter of 2012 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 2.4 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 1.9 percent in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) over the same period.

Data on usual weekly earnings are collected as part of the Current Population Survey, a nationwide sample survey of households in which respondents are asked, among other things, how much each wage and salary worker usually earns. (See the Technical Note.) Data shown in this release are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified. Highlights from the second-quarter data are as follows:

- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were \$773 in the second quarter of 2012, little changed from the previous quarter (\$763). (See table 1.)
- On a not seasonally adjusted basis, **median weekly earnings** were \$771 in the second quarter of 2012. **Women** who usually worked full time had median weekly earnings of \$689, or 79.7 percent of the \$865 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **female-to-male earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. Black women earned 92.2 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with Hispanic (87.5 percent), white (78.7 percent), and Asian women (70.6 percent). (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings for black men working full time were \$668, or 75.0 percent of the median for white men (\$891). The difference was smaller among women, as black women's median weekly earnings (\$616) were 87.9 percent of those for white women (\$701). Overall, median weekly earnings of Hispanics who worked full time (\$576) were lower than those of blacks (\$637), whites (\$792), and Asians (\$930). (See table 2.)
- Usual weekly earnings of full-time workers varied by **age**. Among both men and women, median weekly earnings tend to be higher in the older age groups. Men between the ages of 45 to 54 had median weekly earnings of \$1,003, about the same as the median for men age 55 to 64 (\$1,015). Usual weekly earnings were highest for women age 35 to 64; weekly earnings were \$749 for women age 35 to 44, \$733 for women age 45 to 54, and \$760 for women age 55 to 64. Workers age 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, at \$429. (See table 3.)

- Among the major **occupational groups**, persons employed full time in management, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,342 for men and \$945 for women. Men and women employed in service jobs earned the least, \$529 and \$435, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By educational attainment, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$483, compared with \$659 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,164 for those holding at least a bachelor's degree. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (professional or master's degree and above), the highest earning 10 percent of male workers made \$3,481 or more per week, compared with \$2,304 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)

Technical Note

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau using a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 eligible households, with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The earnings data are collected from one-quarter of the CPS monthly sample and are limited to wage and salary workers (both incorporated and unincorporated self-employed are excluded). The data, therefore, exclude self-employment income.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Reliability

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

A full discussion of the reliability of data from the Current Population Survey and information on estimating standard errors is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

Definitions

The principal definitions used in connection with the earnings series are described briefly below.

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders). Prior to 1994, respondents were asked how much they usually earned per week. Since January 1994, respondents have been asked to identify the easiest way for them to report earnings (hourly, weekly, biweekly, twice monthly, monthly, annually, other) and how much they usually earn in the reported time period.

Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly are converted to a weekly equivalent. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of "usual", interviewers are instructed to define the term as more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months.

Medians (and other quantiles) of weekly earnings. The median (or upper limit of the second quartile) is the amount that divides a given earnings distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below the median. Ten percent of a given distribution have earnings below the upper limit of the first decile (90 percent have higher earnings); 25 percent have earnings below the upper limit of the first quartile (75 percent have higher earnings); 75 percent have earnings below the upper limit of the third quartile (25 percent have higher earnings); and 90 percent have earnings below the upper limit of the ninth decile (10 percent have higher earnings).

The estimation procedure places each reported or calculated weekly earnings value into \$50-wide intervals that are centered around multiples of \$50. The actual value is estimated through the linear interpolation of the interval in which the quantile boundary lies.

Over-the-year changes in the medians (and other quantile boundaries) for specific groups may not necessarily be consistent with the movements estimated for the overall quantile boundary. The most common reasons for this possible anomaly are: (1) There could be a change in the relative weights of the subgroups. For example, the medians of both 16- to 24-year-olds and those 25 years and over may rise; but if the lower-earning 16- to 24-year-olds group accounts for a greatly increased share of the total, the overall median could actually fall. (2) There could be a large change in the shape of the distribution of reported earnings, particularly near a quantile boundary. This could be caused by survey observations that are clustered at

rounded values, such as \$250, \$300, or \$400. An estimate lying in a \$50-wide centered interval containing such a cluster or "spike" tends to change more slowly than one in other intervals.

Wage and salary workers. Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors but, for the purposes of the earnings series, excludes all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Full-time workers. Workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job.

Part-time workers. Workers who usually work fewer than 35 hours per week at their sole or principal job.

Constant dollars. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is used to convert current dollars to constant (1982-84) dollars.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of

any race.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and other measures of labor market activity undergo regularly occurring fluctuations. These recurring events include seasonal changes in weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variations can be very large.

Because seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on the level of a series can be tempered by adjusting for regular seasonal variation. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments easier to spot. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in quarter-to-quarter activity.

At the end of each calendar year, the seasonally adjusted data are revised for the past 5 years when the seasonal adjustment factors are updated. More information on seasonal adjustment is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#sa.

Table 1. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by sex, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

	Number of workers (in thousands)			Median weekly earnings						
Year and quarter				In current dollars In constant (1982-84) dollar						
	Total	Men	Women	Total \$	Men \$	Women \$	Total \$	Men \$	Women \$	
2003										
2nd Quarter	100,255	56,013	44,242	619	692	551	338	378	301	
3rd Quarter	100,139	56,178	43,961	621	697	554	337	378	300	
4th Quarter	100,628	56,607	44,021	623	702	560	337	379	302	
2004										
1st Quarter	100,905	56,848	44,057	629	705	562	337	378	301	
2nd Quarter	101,135	56,914	44,221	642	715	576	341	380	306	
3rd Quarter	101,148	56,931	44,217	635	712	574	335	376	303	
4th Quarter	101,658	57,289	44,369	646	720	577	337	376	302	
2005										
1st Quarter	102,091	57,710	44,381	647	723	580	336	376	302	
2nd Quarter	103,201	58,099	45,101	647	714	584	334	369	301	
3rd Quarter	104,310	58,843	45,467	651	723	588	331	368	299	
4th Quarter	1	58,967	45,638	658	730	588	332	368	296	
2006										
1st Quarter	104,708	58,960	45,748	662	737	594	332	370	298	
2nd Quarter	105,798	59,831	45,966	663	732	597	329	364	296	
3rd Quarter	107,041	60,060	46,981	678	755	603	334	372	297	
4th Quarter	106,847	60,140	46,707	681	748	607	337	370	300	
2007										
1st Quarter	107,176	60,105	47,070	687	752	610	336	368	298	
2nd Quarter	106,827	60,351	46,476	693	765	610	335	370	295	
3rd Quarter	107,156	60,216	46,940	698	774	621	336	372	298	
4th Quarter	108,178	60,508	47,670	700	774	615	332	368	292	
2008										
1st Quarter	107,819	60,401	47,418	713	783	633	335	368	298	
2nd Quarter	107,051	59,581	47,469	722	801	636	335	372	295	
3rd Quarter	106,114	59,259	46,856	724	802	637	331	367	291	
4th Quarter	105,585	58,499	47,087	727	807	647	340	377	302	
2009										
1st Quarter	101,734	56,339	45,395	731	815	645	344	384	304	
2nd Quarter	100,002	55,226	44,776	737	816	652	345	382	306	
3rd Quarter	99,004	54,451	44,553	742	820	664	345	381	308	
4th Quarter	98,535	54,405	44,130	747	824	666	344	380	307	
2010										
1st Quarter	98,223	54,156	44,067	747	836	662	344	384	305	
2nd Quarter	99,621	55,030	44,591	743	812	671	342	374	309	
3rd Quarter	1	55,569	44,765	745	821	670	342	377	307	
4th Quarter	99,927	55,468	44,459	751	828	675	342	377	307	
2011										
1st Quarter	99,788	55,407	44,380	749	820	680	337	369	306	
2nd Quarter	100,377	55,839	44,539	756	828	688	337	369	306	
3rd Quarter	100,369	55,981	44,388	758	835	681	335	369	301	
4th Quarter	101,294	56,652	44,642	762	841	685	336	371	302	
2012										
1st Quarter	102,223	57,162	45,061	763	841	694	334	368	304	
2nd Quarter	1	57,104	45,386	773	865	688	338	378	301	

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 2. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics,

quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings				
Characteristic	2nd 2011	2nd 2012	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84 dollars		
			2nd 2011	2nd 2012	2nd 2011	2nd 2012	
SEX AND AGE							
Total, 16 years and over	100,593	102,769	\$753	\$ 771	\$334	\$335	
Men, 16 years and over	56,053	57,319	825	865	366	376	
16 to 24 years	5,009	5,200	446	460	198	200	
25 years and over	51,045	52,119	884	918	392	400	
Women, 16 years and over	44,539	45,450	689	689	305	300	
16 to 24 years	3,661	3,897	417	409	185	178	
25 years and over	40,878	41,553	720	727	319	316	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX							
White	81,516	82,045	770	792	341	344	
Men	46,572	46,765	850	891	377	388	
Women	34,944	35,280	705	701	312	305	
Black or African American	11,612	12,198	623	637	276	277	
Men	5,376	5,785	673	668	298	291	
Women	6,236	6,413	592	616	263	268	
Asian	5,181	5,540	872	930	387	405	
Men	2,872	3,101	972	1,092	431	475	
Women	2,308	2,439	748	771	332	336	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	15,472	16,325	565	576	251	251	
Men	9,649	9,995	586	600	260	261	
Women	5,823	6,330	524	525	233	229	

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 3. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by age, race, Hispanic or Latino

ethnicity, and sex, 2nd quarter 2012 averages, not seasonally adjusted

	Total		Men		Women	
Age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Number of workers (in thousands)	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers (in thousands)	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers (in thousands)	Median weekly earnings
TOTAL						
16 years and over	102,769	\$771	57,319	\$ 865	45,450	\$689
16 to 24 years	9,098	429	5,200	460	3,897	409
16 to 19 years	1,068	357	648	372	420	322
20 to 24 years	8,029	453	4,552	477	3,477	418
25 years and over	93,672	821	52,119	918	41,553	727
25 to 54 years	74,267	810	41,749	902	32,518	722
25 to 34 years	24,648	722	14,036	751	10,611	680
35 to 44 years	24,136	861	13,731	953	10,405	749
45 to 54 years	25,484	884	13,982	1,003	11,502	733
55 years and over	19,405	873	10,370	991	9,034	748
55 to 64 years	16,340	897	8,671	1,015	7,669	760
65 years and over	3,065	712	1,699	780	1,366	661
White						
16 years and over	82,045	792	46,765	891	35,280	701
16 to 24 years	7,188	451	4,179	471	3,009	421
25 years and over	74,857	846	42,586	943	32,271	736
25 to 54 years	58,671	833	33,829	925	24,843	731
55 years and over	16,186	893	8,757	1,020	7,428	758
Black or African American						
16 years and over	12,198	637	5,785	668	6,413	616
16 to 24 years	1,211	382	599	392	612	369
25 years and over	10,987	682	5,186	704	5,801	658
25 to 54 years	9,004	673	4,270	693	4,734	652
55 years and over	1,984	752	916	792	1,067	727
Asian						
16 years and over	5,540	930	3,101	1,092	2,439	771
16 to 24 years	321	492	201	514	120	417
25 years and over	5,219	957	2,900	1,137	2,319	807
25 to 54 years	4,360	982	2,393	1,157	1,967	849
55 years and over	859	805	507	980	352	625
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over	16,325	576	9,995	600	6,330	525
16 to 24 years	2,036	403	1,242	422	794	381
25 years and over	14,289	608	8,753	632	5,536	569
25 to 54 years	12,595	607	7,794	633	4,800	564
55 years and over	1,694	615	958	624	736	602

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 4. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

Occupation and any		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
Occupation and sex	2nd 2011	2nd 2012	2nd 2011	2nd 2012	
TOTAL					
Management, professional, and related occupations	39,877	40,782	\$1,069	\$1,102	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	16,122	16,884	1,149	1,174	
Professional and related occupations	23,754	23,898	1,019	1,036	
Service occupations	14,233	14,836	489	485	
Sales and office occupations	23,070	23,536	645	659	
Sales and related occupations	9,235	9,394	674	696	
Office and administrative support occupations	13,835	14,142	629	646	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10,015	9,732	725	745	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	743	699	438	444	
Construction and extraction occupations.	5,169	5,040	719	762	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,104	3,993	796	800	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13,398	13,883	610	651	
Production occupations	7,011	7,407	617	647	
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,387	6,475	601	656	
	0,007	0,475	001		
Men	40.000	10.700	4 000	4 040	
Management, professional, and related occupations	19,209	19,720	1,268	1,342	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	8,775	9,163	1,371	1,410	
Professional and related occupations.	10,434	10,557	1,199	1,269	
Service occupations	7,430	7,642	544	529	
Sales and office occupations	8,940	9,515	739	764	
Sales and related occupations	5,099	5,504	770	843	
Office and administrative support occupations	3,841	4,011	693	692	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9,650	9,383	729	756	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	622	578	445	453	
Construction and extraction occupations	5,095	4,946	721	766	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	3,933	3,859	796	802	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10,824	11,059	652	696	
Production occupations	5,258	5,433	674	716	
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,566	5,626	626	676	
Women					
Management, professional, and related occupations	20,667	21,062	931	945	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	7,347	7,721	961	979	
Professional and related occupations	13,320	13,341	908	928	
Service occupations	6,803	7,194	439	435	
Sales and office occupations	14,130	14,021	606	615	
Sales and related occupations.	4,137	3,890	576	509	
Office and administrative support occupations		10,131	615	636	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	365	349	636	586	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.	121	121	385	428	
Construction and extraction occupations.		94	688	647	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.		134	775	709	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,574	2,824	484	512	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,753	1,974	494	505	
Transportation and material moving occupations	820	850	451		
танъропацон ани material moving occupations	020	850	451	551	

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 5. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 2nd quarter 2012 averages, not seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of	Upper limit of:					
	workers (in thousands)	First decile	First quartile	Second quartile (median)	Third quartile	Ninth decile	
SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY							
Fotal, 16 years and over	102,769	\$360	\$ 505	\$ 771	\$1,203	\$1,875	
Men	57,319	382	544	865	1,364	2,022	
Women	45,450	335	473	689	1,030	1,530	
White	82,045	368	516	792	1,236	1,895	
Men	46,765	388	566	891	1,394	2,097	
Women	35,280	342	483	701	1,049	1,564	
Black or African American	12,198	318	429	637	942	1,351	
Men	5,785	333	463	668	974	1,423	
Women	6,413	309	414	616	917	1,274	
Asian	5,540	381	570	930	1,491	2,207	
Men	3,101	407	660	1,092	1,713	2,491	
Women	2,439	355	493	771	1,269	1,867	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	16,325	308	397	576	876	1,332	
Men	9,995	321	414	600	926	1,396	
Women	6,330	294	374	525	772	1,167	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
otal, 25 years and over	93,672	385	543	821	1,261	1,900	
Less than a high school diploma	7,140	288	353	483	656	921	
High school graduates, no college ¹	25,234	353	474	659	938	1,294	
Some college or associate degree	25,821	389	528	754	1,087	1,522	
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	35,477	570	797	1,164	1,765	2,520	
Bachelor's degree only	22,732	517	736	1,070	1,592	2,292	
Advanced degree	12,745	664	936	1,368	2,015	2,989	
Men, 25 years and over	52,119	409	596	918	1,425	2,112	
Less than a high school diploma	4,784	305	384	515	727	1,003	
High school graduates, no college ¹	15,181	382	516	742	1,047	1,430	
Some college or associate degree	13,517	428	605	876	1,242	1,745	
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	18,637	606	912	1,377	1,995	2,918	
Bachelor's degree only	12,070	571	837	1,254	1,875	2,598	
Advanced degree	6,567	753	1,099	1,640	2,395	3,481	
Women, 25 years and over	41,553	358	497	727	1,073	1,579	
Less than a high school diploma	2,355	269	312	399	517	673	
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,054	323	414	572	759	1,009	
Some college or associate degree	12,304	359	485	660	924	1,224	
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	16,840 10,661	523 490	727 661	1,001 935	1,435 1,335	2,020 1,881	
Bachelor's degree only	6,178	612	847	1,145	1,692	2,304	
Auvanceu uegree	0,170	012	047	1,140	1,092	2,304	

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

NOTE: Ten percent of all full-time wage and salary workers earn less than the upper limit of the first decile; 25 percent earn less than the upper limit of the first quartile; 50 percent earn less than the upper limit of the second quartile, or median; 75 percent earn less than the upper limit of the third quartile; and 90 percent earn less than the upper limit of the ninth decile. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of part-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

Chara stariatia		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
Characteristic	2nd 2011	2nd 2012	2nd 2011	2nd 2012	
SEX AND AGE					
otal, 16 years and over	24,307	24,616	\$226	\$226	
Men, 16 years and over	8,345	8,484	219	220	
16 to 24 years	3,560	3,735	177	171	
25 years and over	4,785	4,749	263	277	
Women, 16 years and over	15,962	16,132	231	229	
16 to 24 years	4,624	4,720	166	172	
25 years and over	11,338	11,412	271	263	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX					
White	20,163	19,741	229	228	
Men	6,712	6,683	221	220	
Women	13,451	13,058	235	233	
Black or African American	2,487	2,787	206	218	
Men	979	949	207	220	
Women	1,508	1,838	206	217	
Asian	1,027	1,140	260	240	
Men	380	457	254	242	
Women	647	682	264	238	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	3,317	3,846	229	218	
Men	1,433	1,431	247	230	
Women	1,883	2,414	218	213	

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.