

NEWS RELEASE



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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS THIRD QUARTER 2012

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 103.6 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$758 in the third quarter of 2012 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 0.7 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 1.7 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 third-quarter data are:

- Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings were \$765 in the third quarter of 2012, little changed from the previous quarter (\$773). (See table 1.)
- On a not seasonally adjusted basis, **median weekly earnings** were \$758 in the third quarter of 2012. **Women** who usually worked full time had median weekly earnings of \$685, or 82.7 percent of the \$828 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **female-to-male earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 83.4 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with black (93.2 percent), Hispanic (87.5 percent), and Asian women (73.1 percent). (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings for black men working at full-time jobs were \$633 per week, or 74.1 percent of the median for white men (\$854). The difference was less among women, as black women's median earnings (\$590) were 82.9 percent of those for white women (\$712). Overall, median earnings of Hispanics who worked full time (\$556) were lower than those of blacks (\$606), whites (\$780), and Asians (\$915). (See table 2.)
- Usual weekly earnings of full-time workers varied by **age**. Among men, those age 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 had the highest median weekly earnings, \$976 and \$980, respectively. Usual weekly earnings were highest for women age 35 to 64; weekly earnings were \$740 for women age 35 to 44, \$754 for women age 45 to 54, and \$766 for women age 55 to 64. Workers age 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, at \$437. (See table 3.)

- Among the major **occupational groups**, persons employed full time in management, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,300 for men and \$948 for women. Men and women employed in service jobs earned the least, \$530 and \$440, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By educational attainment, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$464, compared with \$648 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,170 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 \$3,448 or more per week, compared with \$2,311 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Usual Weekly Earnings Data

The Usual Weekly Earnings news release for the fourth quarter of 2012 will incorporate annual revisions to seasonally adjusted data for the number of full-time wage and salary workers and median weekly earnings in current dollars. (See table 1.) Estimates for constant (1982-84) dollar median weekly earnings also will be affected by revisions to the current dollar series. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to the first quarter of 2008 will be subject to revision.

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) dollars					
	Total	Men	Women	Total \$	Men \$	Women \$	Total \$	Men \$	Women \$
2003									
3rd Quarter4th Quarter	1 '	56,178 56,607	43,961 44,021	621 623	697 702	554 560	337 337	378 379	300 302
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	1 '	58,099	45,101	647	714	584	334	369	301
3rd Quarter	1 '	58,843	45,467	651	723	588	331	368	299
4th Quarter	104,605	58,967	45,638	658	730	588	332	368	296
2006									
1st Quarter		58,960	45,748	662	737	594	332	370	298
2nd Quarter	1 '	59,831	45,966	663	732	597	329	364	296
3rd Quarter	1 '	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	1 '	60,105	47,070	687	752	610	336	368	298
2nd Quarter	1 '	60,351	46,476	693	765	610	335	370	295
3rd Quarter	1 '	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	407.040	00.404	47.440	740	700	000	005	000	000
1st Quarter	1 '	60,401	47,418	713 722	783	633	335	368	298
2nd Quarter	1	59,581 59,259	47,469 46,856	724	801 802	636 637	335 331	372 367	295 291
3rd Quarter	1 '	58,499	47,087	724 727	807	647	340	377	302
	103,363	36,499	47,007	121	007	047	340	311	302
2009 1st Quarter	101,734	56,339	45,395	731	815	645	344	384	304
2nd Quarter	1 '	55,226	44,776	737	816	652	345	382	304
3rd Quarter	1 /	54,451	44,553	742	820	664	345	381	308
4th Quarter	1 '	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	1	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	1 '	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	1	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	1 '	57,162	45,061	763	841	694	334	368	304
2nd Quarter	1 '	57,104	45,386	773	865	688	338	378	301
3rd Quarter	102,533	57,170	45,362	765	837	693	332	364	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	3rd 2011	3rd 2012	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars		
			3rd 2011	3rd 2012	3rd 2011	3rd 2012	
SEX AND AGE							
Total, 16 years and over	101,447	103,577	\$ 753	\$ 758	\$332	\$329	
Men, 16 years and over	56,900	58,069	827	828	365	359	
16 to 24 years	5,433	5,576	440	459	195	199	
25 years and over	51,466	52,493	888	891	392	387	
Women, 16 years and over	44,548	45,508	673	685	297	298	
16 to 24 years	3,957	4,036	422	414	186	180	
25 years and over	40,591	41,472	713	725	315	315	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX							
White	82,357	82,259	772	780	341	339	
Men	47,275	47,292	847	854	374	371	
Women	35,082	34,967	699	712	308	309	
Black or African American	11,633	12,340	616	606	272	263	
Men	5,420	5,771	661	633	292	275	
Women	6,213	6,569	596	590	263	256	
Asian	5,116	5,986	869	915	384	397	
Men	2,895	3,338	1,015	1,043	448	453	
Women	2,221	2,649	712	762	315	331	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	15,324	16,889	545	556	241	241	
Men	9,627	10,110	562	586	248	255	
Women	5,697	6,779	522	513	231	223	

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, 3rd quarter 2012 averages, not seasonally adjusted

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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	103,577	\$758	58,069	\$ 828	45,508	\$685
16 to 24 years	9,612	437	5,576	459	4,036	414
16 to 19 years	1,290	347	793	360	497	325
20 to 24 years	8,322	461	4,783	480	3,539	429
25 years and over	93,965	803	52,493	891	41,472	725
25 to 54 years	74,365	790	41,848	873	32,517	715
25 to 34 years	24,801	689	14,138	720	10,662	648
35 to 44 years	24,078	843	13,736	944	10,342	740
45 to 54 years	25,486	871	13,973	976	11,512	754
55 years and over	19,600	863	10,645	960	8,956	755
55 to 64 years	16,348	887	8,815	980	7,533	766
65 years and over	3,252	761	1,830	824	1,423	673
White						
16 years and over	82,259	780	47,292	854	34,967	712
16 to 24 years	7,609	447	4,505	470	3,104	418
25 years and over	74,650	831	42,787	911	31,863	746
25 to 54 years	58,273	816	33,753	892	24,520	737
55 years and over	16,376	890	9,034	990	7,343	774
Black or African American						
16 years and over	12,340	606	5,771	633	6,569	590
16 to 24 years	1,198	399	617	408	581	390
25 years and over	11,142	633	5,154	674	5,988	610
25 to 54 years	9,187	625	4,243	655	4,944	609
55 years and over	1,955	681	911	779	1,044	613
Asian						
16 years and over	5,986	915	3,338	1,043	2,649	762
16 to 24 years	357	495	194	472	163	513
25 years and over	5,629	958	3,144	1,130	2,486	787
25 to 54 years	4,648	979	2,615	1,149	2,033	805
55 years and over	981	805	528	981	453	699
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over	16,889	556	10,110	586	6,779	513
16 to 24 years	2,263	402	1,376	415	887	382
25 years and over	14,626	591	8,734	616	5,892	540
25 to 54 years	12,830	586	7,687	610	5,143	537
55 years and over	1,796	622	1,047	665	749	583

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 say		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
Occupation and sex	3rd 2011	3rd 2012	3rd 2011	3rd 2012	
TOTAL					
Management, professional, and related occupations	40,029	41,105	\$1,092	\$1,098	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	16,429	17,266	1,174	1,159	
Professional and related occupations	23,600	23,839	1,032	1,056	
Service occupations	14,776	15,540	474	487	
Sales and office occupations	23,051	22,726	625	645	
Sales and related occupations	9,376	9,251	658	667	
Office and administrative support occupations	13,675	13,475	616	637	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10,342	10,135	722	728	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	869	943	437	417	
Construction and extraction occupations	5,224	5,090	715	723	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,249	4,102	787	811	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13,250	14,072	611	615	
Production occupations.	6,867	7,310	609	621	
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,383	6,762	614	608	
	0,000	0,702	014		
Men					
Management, professional, and related occupations	19,507	20,168	1,267	1,300	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	8,745	9,142	1,372	1,368	
Professional and related occupations	10,762	11,026	1,199	1,259	
Service occupations	7,535	7,980	528	530	
Sales and office occupations	9,253	8,889	737	751	
Sales and related occupations	5,295	5,253	835	825	
Office and administrative support occupations	3,958	3,636	677	685	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9,927	9,720	730	737	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	685	748	463	439	
Construction and extraction occupations	5,132	4,998	717	723	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,110	3,973	786	812	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10,678	11,312	645	657	
Production occupations.	5,048	5,422	672	680	
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,631	5,890	624	626	
Women					
	20 522	20.027	046	049	
Management, professional, and related occupations	20,522 7,684	20,937 8,124	946 980	948 983	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	•	· ·			
Professional and related occupations.	12,838	12,813	927	928	
Service occupations.	7,241	7,560	427	440	
Sales and office occupations.	13,798	13,836	592	607	
Sales and related occupations.	4,081	3,998	521	543	
Office and administrative support occupations	9,717	9,838	606	624	
latural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	415	415	503	501	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.	184	195	362	369	
Construction and extraction occupations	92	92	574	724	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	139	129	865	760	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,571	2,759	491	494	
Production occupations	1,819	1,888	489	502	
Transportation and material moving occupations	752	872	498	479	

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, 3rd 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	103,577	\$355	\$ 499	\$ 758	\$1,198	\$1,862	
Men	58,069	377	526	828	1,335	2,010	
Women	45,508	335	469	685	1,042	1,567	
White	82,259	366	514	780	1,228	1,884	
Men	47,292	386	557	854	1,358	2,051	
Women	34,967	341	482	712	1,071	1,590	
Black or African American	12,340	320	422	606	941	1,401	
Men	5,771	321	444	633	998	1,422	
Women	6,569	319	412	590	886	1,372	
Asian	5,986	374	527	915	1,537	2,305	
Men	3,338	394	587	1,043	1,760	2,589	
Women	2,649	341	499	762	1,305	1,898	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	16,889	303	384	556	830	1,255	
Men	10,110	313	400	586	876	1,266	
Women	6,779	291	361	513	764	1,242	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
otal, 25 years and over	93,965	381	531	803	1,254	1,898	
Less than a high school diploma	7,139	285	347	464	643	889	
High school graduates, no college ¹	25,628	346	463	648	934	1,292	
Some college or associate degree	25,709	390	521	736	1,067	1,494	
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	35,490	558	779	1,170	1,769	2,536	
Bachelor's degree only	22,783	511	725	1,071	1,600	2,302	
Advanced degree	12,707	661	943	1,381	2,006	2,918	
Men, 25 years and over	52,493	402	584	891	1,396	2,106	
Less than a high school diploma	4,900	296	379	503	697	980	
High school graduates, no college ¹	15,217	376	505	726	1,029	1,417	
Some college or associate degree	13,605	429	587	822	1,185	1,622	
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	18,771	602	897	1,366	1,990	2,913	
Bachelor's degree only	12,089	562	803	1,244	1,859	2,690	
Advanced degree	6,683	754	1,100	1,626	2,384	3,448	
Women, 25 years and over	41,472	355	494	725	1,094	1,620	
Less than a high school diploma	2,239	264	318	381	517	680	
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,411	318	411	571	778	1,068	
Some college or associate degree	12,104	360	483	653	913	1,273	
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	16,718	515	715	1,004	1,474	2,072	
Bachelor's degree only	10,694	487	655	939	1,358	1,890	
Advanced degree	6,024	626	844	1,155	1,717	2,311	

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

Oh a sa ata sisti a		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
Characteristic	3rd 2011	3rd 2012	3rd 2011	3rd 2012	
SEX AND AGE					
Total, 16 years and over	24,103	24,086	\$237	\$240	
Men, 16 years and over	8,463	8,319	233	238	
16 to 24 years	3,598	3,589	186	196	
25 years and over	4,865	4,730	294	278	
Women, 16 years and over	15,641	15,767	239	241	
16 to 24 years	4,476	4,727	181	180	
25 years and over	11,165	11,039	275	283	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX					
White	19,858	19,577	238	243	
Men	6,763	6,652	235	239	
Women	13,095	12,925	240	246	
Black or African American	2,585	2,530	220	226	
Men	1,036	945	214	235	
Women	1,549	1,585	224	220	
Asian	950	1,145	271	251	
Men	383	403	274	239	
Women	567	742	269	255	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	3,484	3,583	239	230	
Men	1,412	1,446	246	245	
Women	2,072	2,137	236	218	

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.