

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 691-6378 USDL 06-98

http://www.bls.gov/cps/

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST

Media contact: 691-5902 Thursday, January 19, 2006

USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS: FOURTH QUARTER 2005

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 104.6 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$659 in the fourth quarter of 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This was 1.9 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 3.8 percent in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) over the same period.

Data on usual 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 Explanatory Note.) Highlights from the fourth-quarter data are:

- —Women who usually worked full time had median earnings of \$588 per week, or 80.4 percent of the \$731 median for men. The female-to-male earnings ratios were higher among blacks (87.4 percent) and Hispanics or Latinos (86.3 percent) than among whites (79.8 percent) or Asians (76.7 percent). (See table 1.)
- —Median earnings for black men working at full-time jobs were \$579 per week, 76.9 percent of the median for white men (\$753). The difference was less among women, as black women's median earnings (\$506) were 84.2 percent of those for their white counterparts (\$601). Overall, median earnings of Hispanics or Latinos who worked full time (\$479) were lower than those of blacks (\$533), whites (\$682), and Asians (\$767). (See table 1.)
- —Among men, those 45 to 54 years old had the highest median weekly earnings (\$865). Among women, earnings were highest for those age 55 to 64 (\$669). (See table 2.)
- —Among the major occupational groups, persons employed full time in managerial, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,130 for men and \$829 for women. Men and women in service jobs earned the least. (See table 3.)
- —Full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$407, compared with \$585 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,029 for college graduates 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 \$2,887 or more per week, compared with \$1,997 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 4.)

Annual Averages for 2004 and 2005

In addition to the data for the fourth quarter, this release includes 2004 and 2005 annual average weekly earnings for major demographic, occupational, and educational attainment groups (tables 6, 7, and 8). Annual average data on median usual earnings for men and women by detailed occupational categories will appear in the January 2006 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Explanatory Note

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides the basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S.Census Bureau from a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 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 wages and salaries. 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; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

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 error 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, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the "Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error" section of *Employment and Earnings*.

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 which 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 estimating procedure places each reported or calculated weekly earnings value into \$50-wide intervals which 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 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, e.g., \$250, \$300, \$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) dollars.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. This refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

Table 1. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

		Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings					
Characteristic		IV 2005	In current dollars		In constant (1982) dollars				
	IV 2004		IV 2004	IV 2005	IV 2004	IV 2005			
SEX AND AGE									
Total, 16 years and over	101,551	104,599	\$647	\$659	\$327	\$321			
Men, 16 years and over	57.183	58.886	722	731	365	356			
16 to 24 years	6,072	6,152	396	418	201	204			
25 years and over	51,110	52,733	768	778	389	379			
Women, 16 years and over	44,369	45,713	578	588	293	287			
16 to 24 years	4,417	4,785	371	389	188	190			
25 years and over	39,952	40,928	603	614	305	299			
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX									
White	82,477	84,822	671	682	340	333			
Men	47,559	48,878	747	753	378	367			
Women	34,918	35,945	589	601	298	293			
Black or African American	12,183	12,521	519	533	263	260			
Men	5,812	5,900	529	579	268	282			
Women	6,370	6,621	512	506	259	247			
Asian	4,652	4,808	698	767	353	374			
Men	2,542	2,741	807	868	409	423			
Women	2,110	2,067	601	666	304	324			
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	14,011	14,923	467	479	237	234			
Men	8,989	9,554	490	498	248	243			
Women	5,022	5,370	415	430	210	210			

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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table 2. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by age, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and sex, fourth quarter 2005 averages, not seasonally adjusted

	To	otal	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	104,599	\$659	58,886	\$731	45,713	\$588
16 to 24 years		406	6,152	418	4,785	389
16 to 19 years	1 .' .	349	891	370	624	323
20 to 24 years		416	5,261	431	4,161	402
25 years and over		704	52,733	778	40,928	614
25 to 54 years		697	44,476	771	33,982	610
25 to 34 years		611	14,783	647	10.604	574
		741	15,734	839	11,487	625
35 to 44 years						640
45 to 54 years		753	13,959	865	11,891	
55 years and over		735	8,257	816	6,946	645
55 to 64 years		752	7,101	838	6,080	669
65 years and over	2,023	598	1,157	706	867	487
White						
16 years and over	84,822	682	48,878	753	35,945	601
16 to 24 years		411	5,151	423	3,765	394
25 years and over	75,907	728	43,727	804	32,180	630
25 to 54 years	63,053	724	36,631	798	26,422	625
55 years and over	12,854	749	7,096	842	5,757	653
Black or African American						
16 years and over	12,521	533	5,900	579	6,621	506
16 to 24 years	1	354	663	359	708	351
25 years and over	1 '	571	5,236	604	5,914	530
25 to 54 years		566	4,588	601	5,105	528
55 years and over	1 '	605	648	675	809	569
Asian						
16 years and over	4,808	767	2.741	868	2,067	666
16 to 24 years	1 '	485	169	409	156	529
25 years and over	1	808	2,572	904	1,911	696
25 to 54 years		814	2,198	921	1,631	686
55 years and over		775	374	791	280	758
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over	14,923	479	9,554	498	5,370	430
16 to 24 years		372	1,425	382	735	347
		503	8,129	522	4,635	461
25 years and over		503	7,399	522	4,035	461
25 to 54 years	1	502	7,399	523	4,162	463
55 years and over	1,103	509	129	1 523	455	403

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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table 3. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation and sex, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
Occupation and sex	IV 2004	IV 2005	IV 2004	IV 2005	
TOTAL					
Management, professional, and related occupations	36,334	37,489	\$928	\$951	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	14,818	15,318	973	1,004	
Professional and related occupations	21,516	22,171	900	922	
Service occupations	14,031	14,162	413	418	
Sales and office occupations	24,851	25,314	555	581	
Sales and related occupations	10,004	10,009	599	639	
Office and administrative support occupations	14,847	15,305	534	556	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11,667	12,499	628	632	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	691	692	356	394	
Construction and extraction occupations	6,561	7,050	611	605	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,415	4,757	705	714	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14,668	15,135	537	547	
Production occupations	8,269	8,310	554	549	
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,398	6,825	519	544	
Men					
Management, professional, and related occupations	18,215	18,600	1,109	1,130	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	8,293	8,376	1,162	1,189	
Professional and related occupations	9,922	10,223	1,062	1,071	
Service occupations	7,248	7,052	482	493	
Sales and office occupations	9,134	9,514	690	707	
Sales and related occupations	5,327	5,591	769	791	
Office and administrative support occupations	3,807	3,922	588	599	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11,183	12,005	636	636	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	549	548	365	402	
Construction and extraction occupations	6.407	6,884	613	606	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,227	4,573	707	714	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11.402	11.715	587	600	
Production occupations	5,848	5,802	614	622	
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,554	5,913	544	577	
Women					
Management, professional, and related occupations	18,119	18,889	801	829	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	6,525	6,941	832	856	
Professional and related occupations	11,594	11,948	786	815	
Service occupations	6,784	7,109	368	383	
Sales and office occupations	15,716	15,800	509	524	
Sales and related occupations	4,677	4,418	459	487	
Office and administrative support occupations	11,040	11,382	521	543	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	484	494	472	513	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	142	144	314	324	
Construction and extraction occupations	154	166	471	501	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	188	184	659	731	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,265	3.420	415	421	
Production occupations	2,421	2,508	415	426	
Transportation and material moving occupations	844	912	416	405	

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table 4. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, fourth quarter 2005 averages, not seasonally adjusted

	Number			Upper limit of:	:	
Characteristic	of workers (in	First decile	First quartile	Second quartile	Third quartile	Ninth decile
	thousands)	uecile	quartile	(median)	quartile	uecile
SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY						
Total, 16 years and over	104,599	\$316	\$437	\$659	\$1,012	\$1,535
Men Women	58,886 45.713	341 297	484 400	731 588	1,142 879	1,735
women	45,713	297	400	366	879	1,266
White	84,822	323	452	682	1,037	1,564
Men	48,878	353	496	753	1,168	1,756
Women	35,945	300	407	601	892	1,280
Black or African American	12,521	287	376	533	769	1,147
Men	5,900	293	399	579	829	1,177
Women	6,621	282	360	506	728	1,090
Asian	4.808	338	486	767	1.264	1.910
Men	2,741	375	529	868	1,417	2,107
Women	2,067	316	423	666	1,102	1,663
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	14,923	282	349	479	718	1,101
Men	9,554	294	370	498	750	1,195
Women	5,370	259	319	430	650	973
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over	93,661	337	475	704	1,067	1,587
Less than a high school diploma	8,625	260	313	407	573	798
High school graduates, no college ¹		316	418	585	810	1,132
Some college or associate degree		362	482	674	963	1,336
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	31,201	498	721	1,029	1,539	2,218
Bachelor's degree only	20,182	469	658	958	1,416	1,995
Advanced degree	11,018	607	836	1,200	1,766	2,490
Men, 25 years and over	52,733	375	517	778	1,201	1,773
Less than a high school diploma	5,760	287	347	452	620	898
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,142	359	482	658	922	1,254
Some college or associate degree	13,893	401	560	775	1,099	1,484
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	16,939 10.982	530 500	778 736	1,187 1.079	1,758 1,600	2,477 2.277
Bachelor's degree only	5,958	653	946	1,079	2,002	2,277
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Women, 25 years and over	40,928	310	420	614	916	1,330
Less than a high school diploma	2,865	227	280	338	442	600
High school graduates, no college ¹		289	373 428	493	665 799	894
Some college or associate degree Bachelor's degree and higher ²	12,162 14,261	332 469	428 648	583 905	1,268	1,085 1,843
Bachelor's degree only	9,201	431	604	837	1,200	1,659
Advanced degree	5,061	585	758	1,026	1,449	1,997
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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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

 $^{^1\,}$ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent. $^2\,$ Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

Table 5. Median usual weekly earnings of part-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

Characteristic		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
Characteristic	IV 2004	IV 2005	IV 2004	IV 2005	
SEX AND AGE					
Total, 16 years and over	22,841	22,456	\$194	\$198	
Men, 16 years and over	7,249	7,045	182	182	
16 to 24 years	3.697	3.680	144	144	
25 years and over	3,552	3,365	242	249	
Women, 16 years and over	15,592	15,410	201	206	
16 to 24 years	4,882	4,607	144	140	
25 years and over	10,709	10,803	236	246	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX					
White	19,302	18,878	195	198	
Men	6.040	5.768	182	179	
Women	13,261	13,111	202	207	
Black or African American	2,065	2,114	187	205	
Men	671	734	175	194	
Women	1,394	1,379	192	210	
Asian	796	837	240	186	
Men	326	320	230	188	
Women	471	517	246	184	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	2,602	2,501	191	201	
Men	883	865	194	203	
Women	1,718	1,636	189	201	

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. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table 6. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, annual averages

		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings				
Characteristic	2004	2005	In current dollars		In constant (1982) dollars		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	
SEX AND AGE							
Total, 16 years and over	101,224	103,560	\$638	\$651	\$326	\$322	
Men, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years25 years and over	57,001	58,406	713	722	364	357	
	6,243	6,396	400	409	204	202	
	50,758	52,010	762	771	389	381	
Women, 16 years and over	44,223	45,154	573	585	292	289	
	4,633	4,711	375	381	191	188	
	39,590	40,443	599	612	306	302	
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX							
White Men Women	82,468	84,110	657	672	336	332	
	47,495	48,572	732	743	374	367	
	34,972	35,538	584	596	298	295	
Black	12,032	12,388	525	520	268	257	
Men	5,706	5,916	569	559	290	276	
Women	6,326	6,472	505	499	258	246	
Asian Men	4,457	4,651	708	753	362	372	
	2,504	2,597	802	825	409	408	
	1,953	2,054	613	665	313	329	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	14,061	14,673	456	471	233	233	
	8,996	9,433	480	489	245	241	
	5,065	5,241	419	429	214	212	

NOTE: Estimates for the race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table 7. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation and sex, annual averages

Occupation and sex		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	
TOTAL					
Management, professional, and related occupations	36.149	36.908	\$918	\$937	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	14,778	14,977	965	997	
Professional and related occupations	21,371	21,931	883	902	
Service occupations	13,763	14,123	411	413	
Sales and office occupations	24,950	25,193	558	575	
Sales and related occupations	9.984	10.031	604	622	
Office and administrative support occupations	14,966	15,161	535	550	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11,280	12,086	621	623	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	718	755	356	372	
Construction and extraction occupations	6.232	6.826	604	604	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4.330	4.504	704	705	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,082	15,251	523	540	
Production occupations	8,478	8,403	526	538	
Transportation and material moving occupations	6,604	6,848	520 520	543	
Transportation and material moving occupations	0,004	0,040	320	545	
Men					
Management, professional, and related occupations	17,981	18,311	1,098	1,113	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	8,170	8,195	1,158	1,167	
Professional and related occupations	9.811	10,116	1.049	1,058	
Service occupations	6.989	7.024	476	478	
Sales and office occupations	9.410	9,539	669	690	
Sales and related occupations	5,562	5,582	747	762	
Office and administrative support occupations	3,848	3,957	587	605	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.835	11.569	626	628	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	585	601	367	388	
Construction and extraction occupations	6,109	6,663	606	606	
			707		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,140 11.786	4,305		706	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	,	11,963	578	591	
Production occupations	6,024	5,991	597	608	
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,762	5,972	549	574	
Women					
Management, professional, and related occupations	18,168	18,597	780	813	
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	6.609	6.782	812	847	
Professional and related occupations	11.560	11,815	767	792	
Service occupations	6,773	7,099	374	379	
Sales and office occupations	15.540	15.654	512	520	
Sales and related occupations	4.422	4,449	464	483	
Office and administrative support occupations	11.118	11,205	522	533	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	445	517	453	486	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	133	154	322	327	
Construction and extraction occupations	123	163	504	480	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	190	199	611	691	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,296		406	420	
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Production occupations	2,454 842	2,412 876	405 410	423 412	
Transportation and material moving occupations	04∠	8/0	410	412	

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table 8. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages

	Number of	Upper limit of:						
Educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	workers (in thousands)	First decile	First quartile	Second quartile (median)	Third quartile	Ninth decile		
TOTAL								
otal, 25 years and over	92,453	\$331	\$470	\$696	\$1,048	\$1,559		
Less than a high school diploma	8,861	256	311	409	576	796		
High school graduates, no college ¹		311	411	583	809	1,111		
Some college or associate degree	25,471 30,607	351 494	481 705	670 1,013	952 1,524	1,309 2,115		
Bachelor's degree only	19,843	464	646	937	1,392	1,920		
Advanced degree	10,764	604	829	1,173	1,747	2,421		
Men								
otal, 25 years and over		365	511	771	1,168	1,760		
Less than a high school diplomaHigh school graduates, no college ¹		282 349	339 476	455 652	625 912	879 1,217		
Some college or associate degree		395	547	766	1,074	1,453		
Bachelor's degree and higher 2	16,662	538	781	1,167	1,756	2,414		
Bachelor's degree only		501	731	1,071	1,603	2,23		
Advanced degree	5,876	650	934	1,387	1,924	2,883		
Women	40.440							
otal, 25 years and overLess than a high school diploma		306 226	417 279	612 341	900 441	1,29		
High school graduates, no college ¹		286	366	493	667	88		
Some college or associate degree	. 12,103	322	425	587	801	1,088		
Bachelor's degree and higher ²		463	634	883	1,242	1,735		
Bachelor's degree only Advanced degree		431 578	594 752	813 1,007	1,148 1,409	1,574 1,908		
White, total	,,,,,,			1,221	1,100	,,,,,,,		
otal, 25 years and over	75,035	341	485	719	1,080	1,600		
Less than a high school diploma	7,254	261	314	414	587	813		
High school graduates, no college ¹		321	426	600	836	1,144		
Some college or associate degree	24,969	365 507	496 723	697 1,039	980 1,552	1,347 2,202		
Bachelor's degree only		480	665	960	1,438	1,994		
Advanced degree	8,783	612	841	1,195	1,760	2,496		
White men								
Total, 25 years and over		377	528	796	1,207	1,802		
Less than a high school diploma		285 366	344 491	464 677	640 942	1,25		
Some college or associate degree	11,109	410	578	794	1,111	1,487		
Bachelor's degree and higher 2	13,859	574	809	1,210	1,791	2,494		
Bachelor's degree only Advanced degree		519 666	749 952	1,122 1,409	1,658 1,990	2,297 2,896		
White women								
otal, 25 years and over		311	429	624	915	1,32		
Less than a high school diploma		225	278	340	442	596		
High school graduates, no college ¹		290 331	377 439	504 600	682 822	900 1,11		
Bachelor's degree and higher ²		477	646	891	1,253	1,748		
Bachelor's degree only	7,150	442	602	824	1,158	1,607		
Advanced degree	3,959	584	757	1,014	1,415	1,909		
Black or African American, total								
otal, 25 years and over Less than a high school diploma		295 234	389 293	558 372	809 484	1,150 630		
High school graduates, no college ¹	3,982	285	359	488	675	92		
Some college or associate degree	3,405	307	405	559	764	1,063		
Bachelor's degree and higher 2	2,649	416	595	828	1,166	1,663		
Bachelor's degree only Advanced degree		397 497	557 722	763 955	1,092 1,366	1,526		
navariosa asgres	025	437	'22	300	1,300	1,915		

See note at end of table.

Table 8. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 2005 annual averages—Continued

	Number of			Upper limit of:		
Educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	workers (in thousands)	First decile	First quartile	Second quartile (median)	Third quartile	Ninth decile
Black or African American men						
Total, 25 years and over	5,247	\$309	\$412	\$593	\$860	\$1,214
Less than a high school diploma	· ′ · · · ·	253	311	404	523	697
High school graduates, no college ¹	2,073	301	392	528	735	995
Some college or associate degree	1,486	334	447	611	850	1,149
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	1,134	415	604	878	1,310	1,869
Bachelor's degree onlyAdvanced degree	815 319	406 483	581 737	827 1.046	1,191 1,514	1,734 2,258
_	019	400	737	1,040	1,514	2,230
Black or African American women						
Total, 25 years and over		286	368	518	759	1,093
Less than a high school diploma		221	275	339	428	545
High school graduates, no college ¹		276	330	436	609	822
Some college or associate degree	1,918	296	381	513	712	984
Bachelor's degree and higher ² Bachelor's degree only		416 389	590 537	789 725	1,100 1,007	1,542 1,426
Advanced degree	506	524	705	930	1,265	1,856
Asian, total					,	,
·	4.040	044	504	700	4 040	4.050
Total, 25 years and over		344	501	782	1,216	1,852
Less than a high school diploma		247 293	304 387	396 535	562 736	754 974
Some college or associate degree		337	468	640	894	1,267
Bachelor's degree and higher ²		478	714	1,031	1,544	2,086
Bachelor's degree only	1,488	425	613	917	1,271	1,812
Advanced degree	1,027	626	861	1,269	1,856	2,410
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, total						
Total, 25 years and over	12,525	283	354	495	736	1,103
Less than a high school diploma	4,444	255	304	388	510	706
High school graduates, no college ¹		291	373	499	685	952
Some college or associate degree	2,598	316	425	599	839	1,193
Bachelor's degree and higher 2	1,756	392	588	866	1,268	1,881
Bachelor's degree onlyAdvanced degree		380 474	535 737	799 1,073	1,162 1,634	1,652 2,289
Hispanic or Latino men	100		, , ,	1,070	1,001	2,200
·						
Total, 25 years and over		295	376	513	769	1,174
Less than a high school diploma		279	321	414	550	761
High school graduates, no college ¹		309	396	530 659	737 968	1,020
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	1,451 970	336 392	473 596	946	1,500	1,323 2,077
Bachelor's degree only	I I	384	546	873	1,322	1,867
Advanced degree	I I	445	797	1,263	1,882	2,501
Hispanic or Latino women						
Total, 25 years and over	4,545	258	321	452	669	977
Less than a high school diploma		227	270	323	411	522
High school graduates, no college ¹		272	326	435	598	804
Some college or associate degree	1,146	297	394	528	728	993
Bachelor's degree and higher 2	787	391	582	787	1,081	1,442
Bachelor's degree only		377	526	744	1,003	1,352
Advanced degree	218	495	676	931	1,242	1,792

¹ Includes persons with high school diploma or equivalent.

octoral degrees.

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 race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose data are not presented to all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as "Hispanic or Latino" may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and