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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS: **FOURTH QUARTER 2002**

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 97.7 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$615 in the fourth quarter of 2002, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This was 1.7 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 2.2 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 \$543 per week, or 78.5 percent of the \$692 median for men. The female-to-male earnings ratio was higher among blacks (90.0 percent) and Hispanics (88.7 percent) than among whites (78.8 percent). (See table 1.)
- —Median earnings for black men working at full-time jobs were \$522 per week, 72.8 percent of the median for white men (\$717). The difference was much less among women, as black women's median earnings (\$470) were 83.2 percent of those for their white counterparts (\$565). Overall, median earnings of Hispanics who worked full time (\$436) were lower than those of blacks (\$497) and whites (\$634). (See table 1.)
- —Among men, the \$805 median weekly earnings of 45- to 54-year-olds was the highest of any age group. Among women, earnings also were highest for those 45 to 54 years old (\$609). (See table 2.)
- —Among the major occupational groups, persons employed full time in managerial and professional specialty occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,082 for men and \$754 for women. Men and women in service and farm jobs earned the least. (See table 3.)
- —Full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$389, compared with \$545 for high school graduates (no college) and \$944 for college graduates. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (professional or master's degree and above), the highest-earning 10 percent of male workers made \$2,601 or more per week, compared with \$1,767 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 4.)

Annual Averages for 2001 and 2002

In addition to the data for the fourth quarter, this release includes 2001 and 2002 annual average weekly earnings for major demographic, occupation, and education 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 2003 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 the February 1994 and subsequent issues 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 origin. Refers to persons who are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; hence, they are included in the numbers for the white and black populations.

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 2001	IV 2002	In current dollars		In constant (1982) dollars			
			IV 2001	IV 2002	IV 2001	IV 2002		
SEX AND AGE								
Total, 16 years and over	98,396	97,747	\$605	\$615	\$330	\$327		
Men, 16 years and over	55,317 6,228 49,089	54,808 6,026 48,782	683 400 731	692 393 742	372 218 398	368 209 395		
Women, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years25 years and over	43,079 4,783 38,296	42,940 4,506 38,434	517 361 550	543 383 577	282 196 299	289 204 307		
RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX								
White Men Women	81,096 46,626 34,470	80,524 46,129 34,395	621 703 533	634 717 565	338 383 290	337 382 301		
Black	12,381 5,945 6,436	12,242 5,884 6,357	486 525 450	497 522 470	265 286 245	265 278 250		
Hispanic origin Men Women	11,817 7,270 4,547	11,822 7,345 4,477	419 437 398	436 460 408	228 238 217	232 245 217		

and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 2. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, fourth quarter 2002 averages, not seasonally adjusted

		Total		Men		Women	
Age, race, and Hispanic origin	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	97,747	\$615	54,808	\$692	42,940	\$543	
16 to 24 years		389	6.026	393	4,506	383	
16 to 19 years		308	971	318	679	290	
20 to 24 years		405	5,055	409	3,826	400	
25 years and over		655	48,782	742	38,434	577	
25 to 54 years		654	41,957	738	32,633	578	
25 to 34 years	23,537	595	13,536	642	10,002	533	
35 to 44 years	27,221	680	15,558	766	11,662	580	
45 to 54 years		710	12,863	805	10,969	609	
55 years and over		655	6,825	769	5,801	569	
55 to 64 years		681	5,963	797	5,131	585	
65 years and over	1,532	516	862	595	670	418	
White							
16 years and over	80,524	634	46,129	717	34,395	565	
16 to 24 years	8,700	396	5,044	400	3,656	389	
25 years and over	71,824	679	41,085	765	30,739	592	
25 to 54 years	60,989	680	35,180	762	25,808	595	
55 years and over	10,836	672	5,905	794	4,931	579	
Black							
16 years and over	12,242	497	5,884	522	6,357	470	
16 to 24 years	1,381	320	716	317	664	324	
25 years and over	10,861	519	5,168	574	5,693	490	
25 to 54 years	9,592	515	4,565	562	5,027	487	
55 years and over	1,269	586	603	613	666	537	
Hispanic origin							
16 years and over	11,822	436	7,345	460	4,477	408	
16 to 24 years		342	1,263	339	665	352	
25 years and over	1 '	470	6,082	497	3,812	420	
25 to 54 years	- /	471	5,539	497	3,421	420	
55 years and over		453	543	495	390	417	

and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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

Occupation and sex		of workers usands)	Median weekly earnings		
	IV 2001	IV 2002	IV 2001	IV 2002	
TOTAL					
Managerial and professional specialty	32,102	32,602	\$866	\$889	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	15,360	15,904	869	885	
Professional specialty	16,742 27,498	16,699 26,881	863 532	892 559	
Technical, sales, and administrative support Technicians and related support	3,807	3,670	694	718	
Sales occupations	9,965	9,834	580	611	
Administrative support, including clerical	13,726	13,377	494	506	
Service occupations	11,039	10,974	395	395	
Private household	368	323	283	259	
Protective service	2,260	2,239	671	672	
Service, except private household and protective	8,411 11,832	8,413 11,517	365 649	361 626	
Precision production, craft, and repair Mechanics and repairers	4,148	4,008	676	665	
Construction trades	4,566	4,569	623	606	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,118	2,940	645	628	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,438	14,120	466	481	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,725	5,507	458	480	
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,625	4,551	572	573	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,087 1,487	4,062 1,653	382 355	401 359	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,407	1,000	333	339	
Men					
Managerial and professional specialty	15,947	15,935	1,046	1,082	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,979	8,227	1,111	1,109	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	7,968 10,573	7,708 10,649	1,005 677	1,063 705	
Technicians and related support	1,828	1,888	811	842	
Sales occupations	5,489	5,493	691	739	
Administrative support, including clerical	3,256	3,267	592	569	
Service occupations	5,353	5,174	473	472	
Private household	16	22	(1)	(1)	
Protective service	1,834	1,853 3,299	\$704 391	\$723 389	
Service, except private household and protective	3,503 10,854	10,624	672	646	
Mechanics and repairers	3,949	3,836	679	674	
Construction trades	4,477	4,479	627	606	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	2,428	2,309	729	688	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	11,295	11,032	503	509	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,799	3,648	516	531	
Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,272 3,224	4,128 3,256	582 391	588 410	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,296	1,394	372	381	
Women					
Managerial and professional specialty	16,155	16,667	742	754	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,381	7,676	710	731	
Professional specialty	8,774	8,991	767	772	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	16,926	16,233	482	500	
Technicians and related support	1,979 4,476	1,782 4,341	599 441	601 455	
Administrative support, including clerical	10,470	10,110	479	496	
Service occupations	5,686	5,800	354	351	
Private household	352	301	284	258	
Protective service	426	386	527	523	
Service, except private household and protective	4,908	5,114	348	346	
Precision production, craft, and repair	979	893	486	509	
Mechanics and repairers Construction trades	200	173	615 (1)	593 (1)	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	89 690	90 631	(¹) \$463	(') \$464	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,143	3,088	374	386	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,926	1,858	371	386	
Transportation and material moving occupations	353	423	457	421	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	864	806	361	365	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	191	259	299	301	

 $^{^{1}\,}$ Data not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Table 4. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, fourth quarter 2002 averages, not seasonally adjusted

	Number	Upper limit of:					
Characteristic	of workers (in thousands)	First decile	First quartile	Second quartile (median)	Third quartile	Ninth decile	
SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total, 16 years and over	97,747	\$299	\$412	\$615	\$931	\$1,391	
Men	54,808	319	452	692	1.044	1,559	
Women	42,940	280	380	543	790	1,128	
White	80,524	306	423	634	960	1,430	
Men	46,129	328	470	717	1,086	1,602	
Women	34,395	286	389	565	807	1,147	
Black	1 '	268	348	497	736	990	
Men	5,884	286	375	522	771	1,045	
Women	6,357	250	330	470	681	954	
Hispanic		251	314	436	646	953	
Men	1 '	273	329	460	679	1,005	
Women	4,477	227	293	408	604	863	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Total, 25 years and over	87,216	316	443	655	972	1,443	
Less than a high school diploma	7,879	245	301	389	522	732	
High school graduates, no college	26,623	297	396	545	769	1,018	
Some college or associate degree		336	459	633	897	1,220	
College graduates, total		477	663	944	1,401	1,910	
Bachelor's degree only		441	617	871	1,263	1,757	
Advanced degree	9,714	579	766	1,126	1,628	2,300	
Men, 25 years and over		349	495	742	1,117	1,629	
Less than a high school diploma		277	324	420	588	794	
High school graduates, no college		330	452	619	867	1,163	
Some college or associate degree		383	523	740	1,002	1,356	
College graduates, total		510	745	1,119	1,598	2,285	
Bachelor's degree only		482	702	1,019	1,467	1,988	
Advanced degree	5,564	600	856	1,327	1,869	2,601	
Women, 25 years and over		291	397	577	828	1,157	
Less than a high school diploma	1 '	212	272	323	415	555	
High school graduates, no college		273	348	470	623	827	
Some college or associate degree		306	406	553	754	1,023	
College graduates, total		440	599	811	1,130	1,515	
Bachelor's degree only		410	553	750	1,018	1,389	
Advanced degree	4,150	531	711	939	1,341	1,767	

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. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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		
	IV 2001	IV 2002	IV 2001	IV 2002	
SEX AND AGE					
Total, 16 years and over	21,540	21,914	\$180	\$186	
Men, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years 25 years and over	6,727	6,808	175	170	
	3,487	3,662	139	134	
	3,241	3,146	228	237	
Women, 16 years and over	14,813	15,106	183	193	
	4,754	4,789	132	135	
	10,059	10,317	218	231	
RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX					
White	18,502	18,806	180	187	
	5,656	5,785	175	169	
	12,846	13,021	183	194	
Black Men Women	2,067	2,089	178	178	
	724	668	181	182	
	1,343	1,421	176	176	
Hispanic origin	2,133	2,198	180	186	
	721	721	193	194	
	1,412	1,477	173	183	

and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. $\,$

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

	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings				
Characteristic	0004	2002	In current dollars		In constant (1982) dollars		
	2001		2001	2002	2001	2002	
SEX AND AGE							
Total, 16 years and over	99,599	98,366	\$597	\$610	\$325	\$328	
Men, 16 years and over	55,928 6,554 49,374 43,671 5,098	55,226 6,248 48,979 43,139 4,835	672 392 722 511 354	685 394 737 531 367	366 214 393 279 193	367 211 395 285 197	
25 years and overRACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND SEX	38,573	38,304	542	572	296	307	
White Men Women	82,149 47,279 34,871	81,122 46,569 34,553	612 694 521	627 709 550	334 378 284	337 380 295	
Black Men Women	12,533 5,925 6,607	12,305 5,924 6,381	487 518 451	499 524 474	265 282 246	267 281 254	
Hispanic origin Men Women	11,790 7,230 4,561	11,790 7,227 4,563	414 438 385	424 453 396	226 239 210	227 243 212	

and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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		
	2001	2002	2001	2002	
TOTAL					
Managerial and professional appoints	32,221	32,288	¢ 050	\$884	
Managerial and professional specialty Executive, administrative, and managerial	15,795	15,890	\$859 867	_{Ф004} 891	
Professional specialty	16,426	16,398	854	879	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	28,145	27.446	521	551	
Technicians and related support	3,753	3,607	673	693	
Sales occupations	10,173	10.055	574	602	
Administrative support, including clerical	14.219	13,784	486	503	
Service occupations	11,143	11,263	377	385	
Private household	354	330	255	277	
Protective service	2,166	2,283	629	647	
Service, except private household and protective	8,622	8,650	349	355	
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,030	11,518	629	633	
Mechanics and repairers	4,153	4,011	665	675	
Construction trades	4,501	4,390	611	609	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,376 14,568	3,117 14,237	622 467	621 484	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6,073	5,655	457 457	476	
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,505	4,562	573	581	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3.990	4,020	389	401	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,493	1,613	354	364	
Men	1, 100	1,010	001	001	
	16,265	16.014	1,038	1,059	
Managerial and professional specialty Executive, administrative, and managerial	8,349	8,343	1,060	1,039	
Professional specialty	7,916	7,672	1,021	1,038	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	10.733	10,709	667	702	
Technicians and related support	1,870	1,794	783	840	
Sales occupations	5,599	5,666	692	744	
Administrative support, including clerical	3,264	3,249	576	585	
Service occupations	5,331	5,375	438	449	
Private household	15	24	(¹)	(1)	
Protective service	1,783	1,877	\$658	\$690	
Service, except private household and protective	3,532	3,474	374	380	
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,018	10,603	648	650	
Mechanics and repairers	3,951	3,820	670	679	
Construction trades	4,407 2,660	4,297 2,485	613 684	610 673	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	11,310	11,178	501	513	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,954	3,754	512	523	
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,149	4,198	587	592	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,207	3,226	401	412	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,271	1,347	366	378	
Women					
Managerial and professional specialty	15,956	16,274	732	756	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,446	7,548	706	737	
Professional specialty	8,510	8,726	749	773	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	17,411	16,737	473	490	
Technicians and related support	1,883	1,813	580	590	
Sales occupations	4,574	4,389	429	441	
Administrative support, including clerical	10,954	10,535	469	488	
Service occupations	5,812	5,888	335	343	
Private household Protective service	340 383	306 406	255 509	277 500	
Service, except private household and protective	5,089	5,175	332	339	
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,012	915	479	482	
Mechanics and repairers	201	192	594	594	
Construction trades	94	92	437	577	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	717	631	451	447	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,258	3,060	368	385	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2,119	1,901	369	387	
Transportation and material moving occupations	356	365	439	451	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	783	794	342	360	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	222	266	308	308	

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 8. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 2002 annual averages

	Number		:			
Educational attainment, sex, and race	of workers (in thousands)	First decile	First quartile	Second quartile (median)	Third quartile	Ninth decile
TOTAL						
Total 25 years and over	87,283	\$313	\$437	\$650	\$971	\$1,442
Total, 25 years and over Less than a high school diploma		4 313 239	297	388	529	735
High school graduates, no college		295	391	538	760	1,026
Some college or associate degree		333	452	631	892	1,219
College graduates, total		476	660	943	1,391	1,914
Bachelor's degree only Advanced degree		444 570	619 760	879 1,100	1,266 1,598	1,787 2,294
Men						
Total, 25 years and over	48,979	346	494	737	1,107	1,614
Less than a high school diploma	5,323	264	321	423	595	802
High school graduates, no college		328	445	618	867	1,163
Some college or associate degree College graduates, total		379 516	519 743	734 1,094	1,002 1,579	1,370 2,281
Bachelor's degree only		491	699	1,005	1,461	1,983
Advanced degree		600	856	1,267	1,849	2,611
Women						
Total, 25 years and over	38,304	289	391	572	819	1,159
Less than a high school diploma	2,798	209	266	323	415	544
High school graduates, no college		270	343	460	617	821
Some college or associate degree		304 435	400 600	546 810	747 1,129	997 1,548
Bachelor's degree only		405	565	756	1,036	1,429
Advanced degree		528	696	930	1,310	1,766
White men						
Total, 25 years and over		358	510	760	1,140	1,655
Less than a high school diploma		265 342	324 469	432 643	603 893	814 1,193
High school graduates, no college		390	544	757	1,032	1,193
College graduates, total		539	759	1,127	1,618	2,301
Bachelor's degree only		509	720	1,036	1,497	2,078
Advanced degree	4,626	612	869	1,288	1,874	2,684
White women						
Total, 25 years and over		295	402	586	836	1,178
Less than a high school diploma High school graduates, no college		210 277	267 354	324 472	420 630	557 836
Some college or associate degree	8,999	312	409	562	760	1,020
College graduates, total	10,237	446	608	821	1,142	1,570
Bachelor's degree only Advanced degree		415 535	577 699	764 937	1,051 1,321	1,460 1,773
Black men						
Total, 25 years and over		302	402	569	804	1,141
Less than a high school diploma		260	311	400	548	719
High school graduates, no college		293 328	382 431	505 598	698 799	936 1,060
Some college or associate degree College graduates, total		328 427	592	835	1,186	1,637
Bachelor's degree only	760	421	578	777	1,092	1,539
Advanced degree		466	670	947	1,477	1,911
Black women						
Total, 25 years and over		263	342	492	711	988
Less than a high school diploma		207	256	313	393	503
High school graduates, no college Some college or associate degree		243 284	309 369	409 500	552 672	751 895
College graduates, total		404	573	759	1,006	1,359
Bachelor's degree only	996	372	522	711	955	1,229
Advanced degree	383	518	683	892	1,193	1,571

NOTE: See note table 4.