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Technical information: cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS SECOND QUARTER 2020

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 104.5 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$1,002 in the second quarter of 2020 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 10.4 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 0.4 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 in this news release.) Data shown in this news release are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

Highlights from the second-quarter data:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were \$1,002 in the second quarter of 2020. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$913, or 84.0 percent of the \$1,087 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 83.3 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 93.7 percent for Black women, 77.1 percent for Asian women, and 85.1 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of Blacks (\$806) and Hispanics (\$786) working at full-time jobs were lower than those of Whites (\$1,018) and Asians (\$1,336). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$831, or 74.5 percent of the median

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on Second Quarter 2020 Household Survey Data

Usual weekly earnings data for the second quarter of 2020 continue to reflect the impact on the labor market of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and efforts to contain it. Changes in weekly earnings in recent quarters must be interpreted with caution. The unusually large increase in median weekly earnings in the second quarter reflects the fact that employment declined more for lower-paid workers than for higher-paid workers. More information on labor market developments in recent months is available at www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-june-2020.pdf.

for White men (\$1,116). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$843, or 75.5 percent of the median for White men. The difference was less among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$779, or 83.8 percent of those for White women (\$930), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$717, or 77.1 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,479) and women (\$1,141) were higher than those of their White counterparts. (See table 2.)

- By **age**, median weekly earnings were highest for men ages 35 to 64: weekly earnings were \$1,239 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,271 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,220 for men ages 55 to 64. Usual weekly earnings were highest for women age 35 and over: median weekly earnings were \$1,011 for women ages 35 to 44, \$1,005 for women ages 45 to 54, \$972 for women ages 55 to 64, and \$998 for women age 65 and over. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$640 and \$594, respectively. (See table 3.)
- Among the major **occupational groups**, persons employed full time in management, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,606 for men and \$1,168 for women. Men and women employed in service occupations earned the least, \$704 and \$584, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$630, compared with \$789 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,416 for those holding at least a bachelor's degree. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (master's, professional, and doctoral degrees), the highest earning 10 percent of male workers made \$3,997 or more per week, compared with \$2,910 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** increased to \$1,006 in the second quarter of 2020. (See table 1.)

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-fourth of the CPS monthly sample and are limited to wage and salary workers. All self-employed workers, both incorporated and unincorporated, are excluded from CPS earnings estimates.

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Definitions

The principal definitions used in connection with the earnings data in this news release 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, or 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 determined by each respondent's own understanding of the term. 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 midpoint in a given earnings distribution, with half of workers having earnings above the median and the other half 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 BLS procedure for estimating the median of an earnings distribution places each reported or calculated weekly earnings value into a \$50-wide interval that is centered around a multiple of \$50. The median is calculated through the linear interpolation of the interval in which the median lies.

Changes over time 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 as follows: (1) there could be a change in the relative weights of the subgroups. For example, the median of 16- to 24-year-olds and the median earnings of those 25 years and over may rise, but if the lower earning 16-to-24 age 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 change could be caused by survey observations that are clustered at rounded values, such as \$400 or \$500. 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.

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

Wage and salary workers. These are 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, it excludes all self-employed persons, both those with incorporated businesses and those with unincorporated businesses.

Full-time workers. For the purpose of producing estimates of earnings, workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job are defined as working full time.

Part-time workers. For the purpose of producing estimates of earnings, workers who usually work fewer than 35 hours per week at their sole or principal job are defined as working part time.

Race. In the survey process, race is determined by the household respondent. In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget guidelines, White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are terms used to describe a person's race. Estimates for the latter two race groups and persons who selected more than one race are not included in this release due to insufficient sample size.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. This refers to people who identified themselves in the survey process as being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. People whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

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 component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as *sampling error*, and its 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.

Additional information about the reliability of data from the CPS is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

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

Year and quarter	Number of workers (in thousands)			Median weekly earnings					
	Total	Men	Women	In current dollars			In constant (1982-84) dollars		
				Total \$	Men \$	Women \$	Total \$	Men \$	Women \$
2011									
2nd quarter.....	100,347	55,821	44,526	754	830	687	336	370	306
3rd quarter.....	100,495	56,046	44,449	760	836	681	336	370	301
4th quarter.....	101,337	56,687	44,650	760	838	686	335	369	302
2012									
1st quarter.....	102,161	57,110	45,051	764	841	693	335	368	303
2nd quarter.....	102,525	57,079	45,447	772	870	687	337	380	300
3rd quarter.....	102,587	57,207	45,380	766	836	693	333	364	302
4th quarter.....	103,748	57,772	45,977	771	868	690	333	375	298
2013									
1st quarter.....	103,928	57,884	46,044	768	860	699	331	370	301
2nd quarter.....	103,988	57,944	46,044	777	863	706	335	372	304
3rd quarter.....	104,400	58,082	46,318	779	855	705	334	367	302
4th quarter.....	104,764	58,095	46,669	782	865	712	334	369	304
2014									
1st quarter.....	105,633	58,682	46,951	790	865	716	335	367	304
2nd quarter.....	106,342	59,486	46,855	781	860	715	330	363	302
3rd quarter.....	106,726	59,543	47,183	798	878	721	336	370	304
4th quarter.....	107,436	60,123	47,313	795	878	724	336	371	306
2015									
1st quarter.....	108,448	60,346	48,102	802	886	725	341	377	308
2nd quarter.....	108,541	60,386	48,154	803	890	725	339	376	306
3rd quarter.....	109,315	61,004	48,311	809	896	727	340	377	306
4th quarter.....	110,060	61,292	48,768	821	904	729	345	380	307
2016									
1st quarter.....	110,358	61,584	48,774	824	903	745	346	380	313
2nd quarter.....	110,928	61,771	49,157	827	914	744	345	382	311
3rd quarter.....	111,635	62,127	49,507	833	917	750	346	381	312
4th quarter.....	111,483	62,283	49,199	846	924	758	349	382	313
2017									
1st quarter.....	111,875	62,386	49,488	858	940	760	352	386	312
2nd quarter.....	113,116	62,921	50,195	862	939	780	353	385	320
3rd quarter.....	113,720	63,225	50,495	864	943	771	352	385	314
4th quarter.....	114,403	63,425	50,979	853	943	770	345	382	311
2018									
1st quarter.....	114,538	63,898	50,639	875	955	778	351	383	312
2nd quarter.....	115,474	64,107	51,367	880	964	780	351	385	311
3rd quarter.....	116,073	64,296	51,777	892	980	800	354	389	318
4th quarter.....	116,199	64,296	51,903	897	991	794	355	392	314
2019									
1st quarter.....	117,250	64,906	52,345	899	994	802	355	392	317
2nd quarter.....	117,254	64,997	52,257	912	1,005	814	357	394	319
3rd quarter.....	117,286	64,776	52,510	924	1,010	829	360	394	323
4th quarter.....	118,556	65,365	53,191	933	1,019	843	362	395	327
2020									
1st quarter.....	117,188	64,473	52,715	949	1,054	852	367	408	329
2nd quarter.....	104,223	57,688	46,535	1,006	1,092	914	392	426	356

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

Characteristic	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings			
	2nd 2019	2nd 2020	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			2nd 2019	2nd 2020	2nd 2019	2nd 2020
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	117,567	104,487	\$908	\$1,002	\$355	\$390
Men, 16 years and over.....	65,354	57,994	1,000	1,087	391	423
16 to 24 years.....	6,100	4,600	601	640	235	249
25 years and over.....	59,254	53,394	1,059	1,147	414	447
Women, 16 years and over.....	52,214	46,493	814	913	318	356
16 to 24 years.....	4,805	3,826	522	594	204	231
25 years and over.....	47,408	42,667	855	955	334	372
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	90,285	81,005	933	1,018	365	396
Men.....	51,321	46,066	1,026	1,116	401	434
Women.....	38,964	34,939	835	930	326	362
Black or African American.....	15,301	13,109	724	806	283	314
Men.....	7,402	6,298	761	831	297	323
Women.....	7,900	6,811	691	779	270	303
Asian.....	7,952	6,827	1,152	1,336	450	520
Men.....	4,418	3,771	1,331	1,479	520	576
Women.....	3,534	3,056	965	1,141	377	444
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	21,122	18,077	696	786	272	306
Men.....	12,679	10,884	746	843	291	328
Women.....	8,444	7,193	621	717	242	279

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 2020 averages, not seasonally adjusted

Age, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	Total		Men		Women	
	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.....	104,487	\$1,002	57,994	\$1,087	46,493	\$913
16 to 24 years.....	8,426	617	4,600	640	3,826	594
16 to 19 years.....	1,169	506	701	518	469	481
20 to 24 years.....	7,257	640	3,899	662	3,358	610
25 years and over.....	96,061	1,047	53,394	1,147	42,667	955
25 to 54 years.....	73,435	1,040	40,835	1,137	32,600	949
25 to 34 years.....	25,958	918	14,487	963	11,471	867
35 to 44 years.....	24,526	1,135	13,798	1,239	10,728	1,011
45 to 54 years.....	22,951	1,144	12,550	1,271	10,400	1,005
55 years and over.....	22,626	1,073	12,559	1,191	10,066	977
55 to 64 years.....	18,169	1,090	9,966	1,220	8,203	972
65 years and over.....	4,457	1,018	2,593	1,034	1,863	998
White						
16 years and over.....	81,005	1,018	46,066	1,116	34,939	930
16 to 24 years.....	6,715	616	3,786	639	2,928	593
25 years and over.....	74,290	1,069	42,280	1,173	32,010	971
25 to 54 years.....	55,936	1,058	31,918	1,154	24,018	968
55 years and over.....	18,355	1,117	10,362	1,242	7,993	981
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	13,109	806	6,298	831	6,811	779
16 to 24 years.....	959	579	474	606	485	552
25 years and over.....	12,149	840	5,824	871	6,325	810
25 to 54 years.....	9,590	819	4,575	865	5,015	777
55 years and over.....	2,559	948	1,249	905	1,311	969
Asian						
16 years and over.....	6,827	1,336	3,771	1,479	3,056	1,141
16 to 24 years.....	328	781	164	745	164	795
25 years and over.....	6,499	1,366	3,607	1,519	2,892	1,157
25 to 54 years.....	5,319	1,427	2,926	1,564	2,393	1,221
55 years and over.....	1,180	1,035	681	1,105	499	985
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	18,077	786	10,884	843	7,193	717
16 to 24 years.....	1,881	582	996	594	885	570
25 years and over.....	16,196	824	9,888	886	6,308	748
25 to 54 years.....	13,443	834	8,226	894	5,217	750
55 years and over.....	2,753	771	1,662	819	1,091	741

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 sex	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	2nd 2019	2nd 2020	2nd 2019	2nd 2020
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	49,611	48,871	\$1,295	\$1,356
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	20,621	20,791	1,372	1,442
Professional and related occupations.....	28,990	28,079	1,239	1,290
Service occupations.....	16,677	12,189	584	625
Sales and office occupations.....	23,764	19,857	761	819
Sales and related occupations.....	9,687	8,167	871	918
Office and administrative support occupations.....	14,077	11,690	729	784
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,774	9,862	866	906
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	948	860	562	601
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,615	5,120	863	901
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,210	3,882	946	1,002
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,742	13,708	731	761
Production occupations.....	7,969	6,352	752	794
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7,773	7,356	712	731
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	24,037	23,825	1,540	1,606
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,076	11,080	1,557	1,665
Professional and related occupations.....	12,961	12,744	1,527	1,554
Service occupations.....	7,996	6,128	637	704
Sales and office occupations.....	9,677	7,752	903	962
Sales and related occupations.....	5,345	4,489	1,038	1,069
Office and administrative support occupations.....	4,332	3,263	772	828
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,233	9,382	882	917
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	677	655	598	621
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,454	4,963	871	903
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,102	3,763	953	1,004
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	12,411	10,908	790	814
Production occupations.....	5,910	4,779	826	864
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,501	6,129	752	774
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	25,575	25,046	1,117	1,168
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	9,546	9,711	1,176	1,270
Professional and related occupations.....	16,029	15,335	1,070	1,130
Service occupations.....	8,681	6,061	530	584
Sales and office occupations.....	14,087	12,105	718	755
Sales and related occupations.....	4,342	3,678	711	709
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,745	8,427	719	767
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	540	480	568	676
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	271	205	500	530
Construction and extraction occupations.....	161	157	705	810
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	109	119	808	766
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,331	2,799	584	604
Production occupations.....	2,059	1,572	595	641
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,272	1,227	553	563

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 2020 averages, not seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of workers (in thousands)	Upper limit of:				
		First decile	First quartile	Second quartile (median)	Third quartile	Ninth decile
SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY						
Total, 16 years and over.....	104,487	\$496	\$670	\$1,002	\$1,552	\$2,384
Men.....	57,994	521	717	1,087	1,744	2,627
Women.....	46,493	465	622	913	1,369	2,023
White.....	81,005	505	686	1,018	1,572	2,405
Men.....	46,066	537	734	1,116	1,760	2,674
Women.....	34,939	474	632	930	1,369	2,031
Black or African American.....	13,109	432	590	806	1,225	1,871
Men.....	6,298	447	598	831	1,242	1,898
Women.....	6,811	420	584	779	1,202	1,848
Asian.....	6,827	558	793	1,336	2,003	2,912
Men.....	3,771	604	878	1,479	2,280	3,144
Women.....	3,056	512	732	1,141	1,749	2,543
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	18,077	440	577	786	1,219	1,833
Men.....	10,884	481	601	843	1,294	1,916
Women.....	7,193	400	527	717	1,101	1,627
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	96,061	515	705	1,047	1,621	2,458
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,320	385	491	630	869	1,183
High school graduates, no college ¹	21,937	460	596	789	1,134	1,606
Some college or associate degree.....	24,399	502	661	904	1,300	1,816
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	44,405	687	977	1,416	2,110	3,089
Bachelor's degree only.....	26,676	631	894	1,304	1,919	2,881
Advanced degree.....	17,729	824	1,127	1,619	2,390	3,521
Men, 25 years and over.....	53,394	559	757	1,147	1,815	2,706
Less than a high school diploma.....	3,743	418	522	685	946	1,299
High school graduates, no college ¹	13,635	503	644	878	1,244	1,806
Some college or associate degree.....	13,291	567	740	1,014	1,472	1,991
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	22,725	742	1,105	1,647	2,398	3,471
Bachelor's degree only.....	14,064	677	1,000	1,480	2,199	3,076
Advanced degree.....	8,662	901	1,275	1,899	2,866	3,997
Women, 25 years and over.....	42,667	485	650	955	1,412	2,095
Less than a high school diploma.....	1,576	324	413	523	670	914
High school graduates, no college ¹	8,302	410	526	682	941	1,284
Some college or associate degree.....	11,109	461	599	783	1,083	1,463
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	21,680	652	897	1,253	1,827	2,618
Bachelor's degree only.....	12,612	605	815	1,150	1,617	2,393
Advanced degree.....	9,068	779	1,019	1,410	1,984	2,910

¹ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral 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 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 6. Median usual weekly earnings of part-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	2nd 2019	2nd 2020	2nd 2019	2nd 2020
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	23,854	18,187	\$277	\$316
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,121	6,472	263	314
16 to 24 years.....	3,498	2,725	209	262
25 years and over.....	4,623	3,747	323	381
Women, 16 years and over.....	15,733	11,715	285	317
16 to 24 years.....	4,642	3,115	224	239
25 years and over.....	11,091	8,599	317	367
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	18,716	14,085	279	318
Men.....	6,363	4,964	262	312
Women.....	12,353	9,122	288	321
Black or African American.....	2,871	2,499	275	296
Men.....	1,010	898	265	300
Women.....	1,860	1,602	280	294
Asian.....	1,284	955	283	358
Men.....	357	343	289	387
Women.....	927	613	282	343
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,137	3,279	276	314
Men.....	1,467	1,281	280	330
Women.....	2,670	1,998	274	304

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.