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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS FIRST QUARTER 2019

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 116.1 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$905 in the first quarter of 2019 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 2.7 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 1.6 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 first-quarter data:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were \$905 in the first quarter of 2019. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$806, or 80.3 percent of the \$1,004 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 80.0 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 91.8 percent for Black women, 78.3 percent for Asian women, and 86.7 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of Blacks (\$737) and Hispanics (\$696) working at full-time jobs were lower than those of Whites (\$935) and Asians (\$1,157). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$772, or 74.7 percent of the median for White men (\$1,033). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$728, or 70.5 percent of the median for White men. The difference was less among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$709, or 85.8 percent of those for White women (\$826), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$631, or 76.4 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,299) and women (\$1,017) 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 \$1,155 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,170 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,174 for men ages 55 to 64. Usual weekly earnings were also highest for women ages 35 to 64: median weekly earnings were \$923 for women ages 35 to 44, \$876 for women ages 45 to 54, and \$886 for women ages 55 to 64. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$605 and \$539, 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—\$1,559 for men and \$1,100 for women. Men and women employed in service jobs earned the least, \$672 and \$517, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$578, compared with \$739 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,350 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 \$4,350 or more per week, compared with \$2,882 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were \$898 in the first quarter of 2019, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter (\$897). (See table 1.)

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Usual Weekly Earnings Data

Seasonally adjusted data for median usual weekly earnings in constant (1982-84) dollars have been updated using revised seasonally adjusted data for the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). (Data are shown in table 1 of this news release.) Seasonally adjusted constant (1982-84) dollar estimates back to the first quarter of 2014 were 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-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 \$
2010									
1st quarter.....	98,143	54,098	44,045	748	836	662	344	384	304
2nd quarter.....	99,605	55,028	44,577	742	814	671	342	374	309
3rd quarter.....	100,412	55,620	44,792	746	821	670	342	377	308
4th quarter.....	99,958	55,486	44,472	750	826	676	341	376	308
2011									
1st quarter.....	99,670	55,337	44,333	750	821	679	338	370	306
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.....	108,486	60,364	48,122	801	886	724	341	377	307
2nd quarter.....	108,544	60,400	48,144	803	890	726	339	376	306
3rd quarter.....	109,269	60,977	48,292	810	896	727	341	377	306
4th quarter.....	110,049	61,273	48,776	822	904	730	345	380	307
2016									
1st quarter.....	110,427	61,627	48,799	823	903	743	346	380	312
2nd quarter.....	110,929	61,787	49,142	827	914	744	345	382	311
3rd quarter.....	111,566	62,082	49,483	833	917	750	346	381	312
4th quarter.....	111,463	62,249	49,214	846	924	760	349	382	314
2017									
1st quarter.....	111,978	62,462	49,516	857	940	759	351	385	311
2nd quarter.....	113,118	62,942	50,176	862	939	780	353	385	320
3rd quarter.....	113,623	63,155	50,468	865	943	771	353	385	314
4th quarter.....	114,372	63,377	50,996	854	943	771	345	381	312
2018									
1st quarter.....	114,678	64,007	50,671	874	955	776	350	383	311
2nd quarter.....	115,481	64,136	51,345	880	964	780	351	385	312
3rd quarter.....	115,945	64,198	51,747	893	980	801	355	389	318
4th quarter.....	116,160	64,237	51,923	897	991	796	355	392	315
2019									
1st quarter.....	117,327	64,964	52,362	898	994	800	355	392	316

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			
	1st 2018	1st 2019	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			1st 2018	1st 2019	1st 2018	1st 2019
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	113,396	116,123	\$881	\$905	\$354	\$358
Men, 16 years and over.....	63,037	64,075	965	1,004	388	397
16 to 24 years.....	5,482	5,546	563	605	226	239
25 years and over.....	57,555	58,529	1,016	1,062	409	420
Women, 16 years and over.....	50,359	52,047	783	806	315	319
16 to 24 years.....	4,159	4,702	545	539	219	213
25 years and over.....	46,201	47,345	819	846	329	334
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	87,528	89,183	911	935	366	370
Men.....	49,844	50,645	997	1,033	401	409
Women.....	37,684	38,537	810	826	326	327
Black or African American.....	14,715	15,231	696	737	280	291
Men.....	7,136	7,168	723	772	291	305
Women.....	7,579	8,063	671	709	270	280
Asian.....	7,330	7,792	1,066	1,157	429	457
Men.....	4,032	4,187	1,199	1,299	482	514
Women.....	3,298	3,606	941	1,017	378	402
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	19,802	20,821	675	696	271	275
Men.....	11,895	12,400	723	728	290	288
Women.....	7,907	8,422	615	631	247	250

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, 1st quarter 2019 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.....	116,123	\$905	64,075	\$1,004	52,047	\$806
16 to 24 years.....	10,248	579	5,546	605	4,702	539
16 to 19 years.....	1,270	472	714	488	556	444
20 to 24 years.....	8,978	596	4,832	621	4,146	562
25 years and over.....	105,875	954	58,529	1,062	47,345	846
25 to 54 years.....	81,142	942	45,129	1,034	36,013	841
25 to 34 years.....	29,235	815	16,427	875	12,809	760
35 to 44 years.....	26,386	1,033	14,878	1,155	11,508	923
45 to 54 years.....	25,520	1,017	13,824	1,170	11,697	876
55 years and over.....	24,732	991	13,401	1,149	11,332	859
55 to 64 years.....	19,977	1,017	10,774	1,174	9,203	886
65 years and over.....	4,755	877	2,627	1,033	2,129	757
White						
16 years and over.....	89,183	935	50,645	1,033	38,537	826
16 to 24 years.....	7,860	589	4,400	613	3,460	556
25 years and over.....	81,323	986	46,245	1,102	35,078	864
25 to 54 years.....	61,438	971	35,125	1,068	26,313	857
55 years and over.....	19,885	1,031	11,120	1,204	8,765	888
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	15,231	737	7,168	772	8,063	709
16 to 24 years.....	1,396	470	650	491	746	457
25 years and over.....	13,835	768	6,518	807	7,317	740
25 to 54 years.....	10,883	767	5,228	799	5,655	736
55 years and over.....	2,952	773	1,290	849	1,661	747
Asian						
16 years and over.....	7,792	1,157	4,187	1,299	3,606	1,017
16 to 24 years.....	453	655	200	815	253	612
25 years and over.....	7,339	1,212	3,986	1,349	3,353	1,102
25 to 54 years.....	5,943	1,255	3,258	1,361	2,685	1,160
55 years and over.....	1,396	973	728	1,239	668	899
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	20,821	696	12,400	728	8,422	631
16 to 24 years.....	2,489	554	1,445	575	1,044	520
25 years and over.....	18,332	725	10,955	761	7,378	664
25 to 54 years.....	15,399	723	9,247	757	6,151	663
55 years and over.....	2,934	736	1,708	783	1,226	666

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	
	1st 2018	1st 2019	1st 2018	1st 2019
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	48,940	50,018	\$1,229	\$1,285
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	20,138	20,632	1,341	1,427
Professional and related occupations.....	28,801	29,387	1,155	1,212
Service occupations.....	15,645	16,134	567	587
Sales and office occupations.....	23,461	23,527	734	753
Sales and related occupations.....	9,979	9,906	758	805
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13,482	13,621	721	731
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,238	11,325	817	823
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	835	893	589	573
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,218	6,207	801	817
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,184	4,225	924	903
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	14,112	15,119	703	718
Production occupations.....	7,453	7,852	713	729
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,660	7,267	692	706
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	23,829	24,258	1,454	1,559
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	10,907	11,022	1,538	1,656
Professional and related occupations.....	12,922	13,236	1,400	1,497
Service occupations.....	7,872	7,485	641	672
Sales and office occupations.....	9,486	9,548	841	861
Sales and related occupations.....	5,629	5,636	927	943
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,857	3,912	760	779
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,699	10,875	821	836
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	677	731	601	580
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,045	6,054	800	820
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3,978	4,091	924	905
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	11,151	11,910	749	771
Production occupations.....	5,462	5,749	780	801
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	5,688	6,160	717	738
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	25,110	25,761	1,054	1,100
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	9,231	9,610	1,160	1,177
Professional and related occupations.....	15,879	16,151	1,000	1,047
Service occupations.....	7,773	8,649	504	517
Sales and office occupations.....	13,975	13,979	686	705
Sales and related occupations.....	4,350	4,270	632	648
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,625	9,710	709	717
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	539	450	684	622
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	159	162	476	516
Construction and extraction occupations.....	174	154	897	598
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	207	134	912	855
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	2,962	3,209	556	583
Production occupations.....	1,990	2,103	571	582
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	971	1,106	519	586

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, 1st quarter 2019 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.....	116,123	\$442	\$605	\$905	\$1,451	\$2,265
Men.....	64,075	481	657	1,004	1,619	2,500
Women.....	52,047	408	555	806	1,243	1,891
White.....	89,183	460	620	935	1,475	2,288
Men.....	50,645	493	679	1,033	1,651	2,519
Women.....	38,537	420	574	826	1,251	1,887
Black or African American.....	15,231	388	515	737	1,113	1,684
Men.....	7,168	418	554	772	1,176	1,768
Women.....	8,063	369	487	709	1,027	1,576
Asian.....	7,792	486	687	1,157	1,909	2,894
Men.....	4,187	505	745	1,299	2,113	3,097
Women.....	3,606	468	618	1,017	1,727	2,406
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	20,821	392	510	696	1,059	1,632
Men.....	12,400	417	548	728	1,134	1,737
Women.....	8,422	363	477	631	955	1,486
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	105,875	468	635	954	1,519	2,309
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,896	348	433	578	753	1,053
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,344	417	540	739	1,069	1,520
Some college or associate degree.....	27,012	459	603	835	1,234	1,748
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	45,624	637	903	1,350	2,056	3,014
Bachelor's degree only.....	28,254	596	817	1,213	1,880	2,748
Advanced degree.....	17,369	773	1,069	1,574	2,334	3,583
Men, 25 years and over.....	58,529	502	696	1,062	1,709	2,604
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,612	382	488	633	817	1,162
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,307	465	602	821	1,200	1,657
Some college or associate degree.....	14,569	516	697	986	1,437	1,924
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	23,041	687	1,022	1,589	2,381	3,520
Bachelor's degree only.....	14,618	635	926	1,426	2,120	3,104
Advanced degree.....	8,423	867	1,256	1,898	2,891	4,350
Women, 25 years and over.....	47,345	425	584	846	1,300	1,913
Less than a high school diploma.....	2,284	305	385	483	597	756
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,036	379	483	622	844	1,169
Some college or associate degree.....	12,443	410	533	718	988	1,379
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	22,582	607	825	1,158	1,726	2,478
Bachelor's degree only.....	13,636	571	752	1,051	1,522	2,185
Advanced degree.....	8,946	736	969	1,357	1,922	2,882

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	
	1st 2018	1st 2019	1st 2018	1st 2019
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	24,864	24,098	\$266	\$269
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,538	8,072	260	266
16 to 24 years.....	3,708	3,413	210	209
25 years and over.....	4,830	4,658	309	329
Women, 16 years and over.....	16,326	16,026	268	271
16 to 24 years.....	4,958	4,425	200	188
25 years and over.....	11,368	11,601	310	317
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	19,476	19,035	269	273
Men.....	6,552	6,226	261	269
Women.....	12,925	12,808	273	275
Black or African American.....	2,979	2,676	248	244
Men.....	1,027	1,001	245	246
Women.....	1,952	1,675	249	243
Asian.....	1,386	1,328	280	300
Men.....	536	475	290	284
Women.....	850	853	272	307
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,007	4,157	264	273
Men.....	1,520	1,449	260	284
Women.....	2,488	2,707	265	268

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.