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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS THIRD QUARTER 2019

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 118.4 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$919 in the third quarter of 2019 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 3.6 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 1.8 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 third-quarter data:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were \$919 in the third quarter of 2019. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$825, or 82.3 percent of the \$1,002 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 82.2 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 88.9 percent for Black women, 83.7 percent for Asian women, and 87.3 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of Blacks (\$727) and Hispanics (\$718) working at full-time jobs were lower than those of Whites (\$943) and Asians (\$1,247). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$768, or 74.9 percent of the median for White men (\$1,025). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$757, or 73.9 percent of the median for White men. The difference was less among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$683, or 81.0 percent of those for White women (\$843), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$661, or 78.4 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,360) and women (\$1,138) 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 \$1,143 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,184 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,153 for men ages 55 to 64. Usual weekly earnings were highest for women ages 35 to 54: median weekly earnings were

\$925 for women ages 35 to 44, and \$926 for women ages 45 to 54. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$601 and \$538, 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—\$1,533 for men and \$1,143 for women. Men and women employed in service jobs earned the least, \$658 and \$552, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$606, compared with \$749 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,383 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 \$3,922 or more per week, compared with \$2,892 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** edged up to \$923 in the third quarter of 2019. (See table 1.)

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Usual Weekly Earnings Data

The Usual Weekly Earnings news release for the fourth quarter of 2019, scheduled for release in January 2020, will incorporate annual revisions to seasonally adjusted data for the number of full-time wage and salary workers and median weekly earnings in current dollars. (See table 1.) Estimates for constant (1982-84) dollar median weekly earnings also will be affected by revisions to the current dollar series. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to the first quarter of 2015 will be subject to revision.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides basic information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. The survey is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau using a scientifically selected national sample of about 60,000 eligible households, with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The earnings data are collected from one-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									
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
2nd quarter.....	117,279	65,033	52,245	911	1,005	812	357	394	318
3rd quarter.....	117,230	64,748	52,482	923	1,010	827	360	394	323

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			
	3rd 2018	3rd 2019	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			3rd 2018	3rd 2019	3rd 2018	3rd 2019
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	117,184	118,358	\$887	\$919	\$352	\$358
Men, 16 years and over.....	65,216	65,655	973	1,002	386	391
16 to 24 years.....	6,363	6,493	575	601	228	234
25 years and over.....	58,853	59,162	1,033	1,070	410	417
Women, 16 years and over.....	51,968	52,703	796	825	316	322
16 to 24 years.....	5,034	5,231	515	538	204	210
25 years and over.....	46,934	47,472	841	877	333	342
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	90,067	90,557	915	943	363	368
Men.....	51,339	51,479	1,004	1,025	398	399
Women.....	38,728	39,078	825	843	327	328
Black or African American.....	15,338	15,843	686	727	272	283
Men.....	7,461	7,552	726	768	288	299
Women.....	7,877	8,291	631	683	250	266
Asian.....	7,757	7,773	1,128	1,247	447	486
Men.....	4,281	4,356	1,252	1,360	497	530
Women.....	3,477	3,417	965	1,138	382	443
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	20,501	21,472	689	718	273	280
Men.....	12,407	12,783	722	757	286	295
Women.....	8,093	8,688	621	661	246	258

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (White, Black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 3. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by age, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and sex, 3rd quarter 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.....	118,358	\$919	65,655	\$1,002	52,703	\$825
16 to 24 years.....	11,724	572	6,493	601	5,231	538
16 to 19 years.....	1,768	487	1,012	507	756	439
20 to 24 years.....	9,956	592	5,481	619	4,475	559
25 years and over.....	106,634	975	59,162	1,070	47,472	877
25 to 54 years.....	81,493	969	45,317	1,047	36,177	883
25 to 34 years.....	29,538	858	16,476	899	13,062	806
35 to 44 years.....	27,001	1,039	15,210	1,143	11,791	925
45 to 54 years.....	24,954	1,058	13,630	1,184	11,323	926
55 years and over.....	25,141	991	13,846	1,143	11,295	854
55 to 64 years.....	19,997	999	10,853	1,153	9,145	855
65 years and over.....	5,144	966	2,993	1,079	2,151	846
White						
16 years and over.....	90,557	943	51,479	1,025	39,078	843
16 to 24 years.....	8,940	580	5,060	609	3,880	541
25 years and over.....	81,617	998	46,419	1,104	35,198	895
25 to 54 years.....	61,309	988	34,962	1,070	26,347	901
55 years and over.....	20,309	1,030	11,457	1,183	8,851	877
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	15,843	727	7,552	768	8,291	683
16 to 24 years.....	1,650	527	811	577	839	512
25 years and over.....	14,193	758	6,741	817	7,452	707
25 to 54 years.....	11,227	756	5,357	824	5,871	702
55 years and over.....	2,965	771	1,384	798	1,581	723
Asian						
16 years and over.....	7,773	1,247	4,356	1,360	3,417	1,138
16 to 24 years.....	512	683	274	710	238	652
25 years and over.....	7,261	1,299	4,082	1,440	3,179	1,158
25 to 54 years.....	5,944	1,356	3,372	1,479	2,572	1,230
55 years and over.....	1,318	991	711	1,237	607	865
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	21,472	718	12,783	757	8,688	661
16 to 24 years.....	2,757	546	1,596	578	1,161	519
25 years and over.....	18,715	749	11,187	785	7,528	697
25 to 54 years.....	15,692	745	9,436	783	6,256	694
55 years and over.....	3,022	762	1,751	797	1,271	708

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	
	3rd 2018	3rd 2019	3rd 2018	3rd 2019
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	48,739	50,175	\$1,243	\$1,322
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	19,658	20,550	1,348	1,421
Professional and related occupations.....	29,081	29,624	1,184	1,246
Service occupations.....	16,969	17,195	573	595
Sales and office occupations.....	24,265	23,661	757	764
Sales and related occupations.....	10,467	9,883	828	824
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13,798	13,778	726	741
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,806	11,789	813	875
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	933	879	578	576
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,522	6,476	811	879
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,351	4,434	900	933
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,406	15,539	700	724
Production occupations.....	7,642	7,862	705	738
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7,764	7,677	695	710
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	23,792	24,327	1,460	1,533
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	10,663	11,074	1,530	1,570
Professional and related occupations.....	13,129	13,253	1,412	1,495
Service occupations.....	8,396	8,297	642	658
Sales and office occupations.....	9,796	9,640	869	854
Sales and related occupations.....	5,962	5,481	960	955
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,834	4,159	758	764
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,263	11,250	821	883
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	725	683	595	595
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,305	6,294	813	881
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,233	4,273	903	933
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	11,969	12,141	756	774
Production occupations.....	5,499	5,685	768	804
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,470	6,456	741	745
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	24,947	25,847	1,084	1,143
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	8,995	9,477	1,146	1,230
Professional and related occupations.....	15,952	16,371	1,044	1,092
Service occupations.....	8,572	8,898	514	552
Sales and office occupations.....	14,469	14,021	710	716
Sales and related occupations.....	4,506	4,402	692	671
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,964	9,619	714	731
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	543	539	616	667
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	208	196	482	504
Construction and extraction occupations.....	217	182	723	708
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	118	161	843	927
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,436	3,398	545	597
Production occupations.....	2,143	2,177	554	593
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,293	1,221	525	603

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table 5. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 3rd quarter 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.....	118,358	\$461	\$611	\$919	\$1,462	\$2,275
Men.....	65,655	491	662	1,002	1,609	2,481
Women.....	52,703	419	574	825	1,275	1,903
White.....	90,557	475	626	943	1,488	2,285
Men.....	51,479	499	683	1,025	1,642	2,490
Women.....	39,078	424	581	843	1,311	1,913
Black or African American.....	15,843	401	535	727	1,116	1,641
Men.....	7,552	415	571	768	1,157	1,848
Women.....	8,291	390	514	683	1,056	1,524
Asian.....	7,773	516	761	1,247	1,942	2,908
Men.....	4,356	546	824	1,360	2,277	3,120
Women.....	3,417	496	691	1,138	1,745	2,382
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	21,472	408	526	718	1,064	1,631
Men.....	12,783	449	558	757	1,133	1,740
Women.....	8,688	380	498	661	964	1,473
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	106,634	488	651	975	1,533	2,308
Less than a high school diploma.....	7,192	367	476	606	783	1,076
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,784	422	548	749	1,090	1,535
Some college or associate degree.....	27,163	486	619	874	1,258	1,764
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	45,495	658	919	1,383	2,064	2,977
Bachelor's degree only.....	28,487	615	849	1,281	1,900	2,768
Advanced degree.....	17,008	769	1,057	1,559	2,307	3,454
Men, 25 years and over.....	59,162	516	706	1,070	1,707	2,526
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,962	404	515	654	855	1,180
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,262	484	604	857	1,230	1,738
Some college or associate degree.....	14,586	527	707	997	1,426	1,924
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	23,353	699	1,005	1,573	2,352	3,484
Bachelor's degree only.....	15,063	656	931	1,456	2,194	3,121
Advanced degree.....	8,290	836	1,194	1,875	2,739	3,922
Women, 25 years and over.....	47,472	448	601	877	1,352	1,970
Less than a high school diploma.....	2,230	312	392	501	642	797
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,522	383	491	629	861	1,167
Some college or associate degree.....	12,577	444	574	755	1,058	1,476
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	22,142	625	853	1,227	1,765	2,476
Bachelor's degree only.....	13,424	589	780	1,136	1,634	2,287
Advanced degree.....	8,718	736	975	1,350	1,910	2,892

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	
	3rd 2018	3rd 2019	3rd 2018	3rd 2019
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	23,327	23,637	\$281	\$285
Men, 16 years and over.....	7,871	8,266	270	268
16 to 24 years.....	3,223	3,405	216	216
25 years and over.....	4,649	4,861	321	309
Women, 16 years and over.....	15,456	15,371	287	296
16 to 24 years.....	4,464	4,428	210	225
25 years and over.....	10,992	10,943	326	339
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	18,313	18,684	283	289
Men.....	6,092	6,440	268	272
Women.....	12,221	12,245	292	299
Black or African American.....	2,703	2,492	259	261
Men.....	944	1,014	272	252
Women.....	1,759	1,478	252	267
Asian.....	1,262	1,436	305	315
Men.....	439	449	313	269
Women.....	823	987	302	345
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,251	4,107	276	286
Men.....	1,438	1,362	272	278
Women.....	2,813	2,745	278	289

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.