



For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Wednesday, April 15, 2020

USDL-20-0611

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 FIRST QUARTER 2020

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 115.9 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$957 in the first quarter of 2020 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 5.7 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 2.1 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 \$957 in the first quarter of 2020. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$857, or 80.4 percent of the \$1,066 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 79.7 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 90.2 percent for Black women, 81.3 percent for Asian women, and 88.9 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of Blacks (\$775) and Hispanics (\$722) working full-time jobs were lower than those of Whites (\$979) and Asians (\$1,221). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$823, or 75.1 percent of the median

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

Current Population Survey (CPS) usual weekly earnings data for the first quarter of 2020 reflect the impact on the labor market in March 2020 of the coronavirus (COVID-19) and efforts to contain the illness. More information on labor market developments in March is available at www.bls.gov/cps/employment-situation-covid19-faq-march-2020.pdf.

for White men (\$1,096). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$763, or 69.6 percent of the median for White men. The difference was less among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$742, or 85.0 percent of those for White women (\$873), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$678, or 77.7 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,360) and women (\$1,106) 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 \$1,197 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,245 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,223 for men ages 55 to 64. Usual weekly earnings were also highest for women ages 35 to 64: median weekly earnings were \$942 for women ages 35 to 44, \$927 for women ages 45 to 54, and \$922 for women ages 55 to 64. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$593 and \$583, 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—\$1,556 for men and \$1,138 for women. Men and women employed in service occupations earned the least, \$666 and \$559, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$609, compared with \$768 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,385 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 \$4,406 or more per week, compared with \$2,909 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** increased to \$949 in the first quarter of 2020. (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 2015 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 \$
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.....	108,448	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

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 2019	1st 2020	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			1st 2019	1st 2020	1st 2019	1st 2020
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	116,123	115,918	\$905	\$957	\$358	\$370
Men, 16 years and over.....	64,075	63,549	1,004	1,066	397	413
16 to 24 years.....	5,546	5,251	605	593	239	230
25 years and over.....	58,529	58,297	1,062	1,131	420	438
Women, 16 years and over.....	52,047	52,370	806	857	319	332
16 to 24 years.....	4,702	4,428	539	583	213	226
25 years and over.....	47,345	47,941	846	894	334	346
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	89,183	89,310	935	979	370	379
Men.....	50,645	49,898	1,033	1,096	409	424
Women.....	38,537	39,412	826	873	327	338
Black or African American.....	15,231	14,902	737	775	291	300
Men.....	7,168	7,065	772	823	305	319
Women.....	8,063	7,837	709	742	280	287
Asian.....	7,792	7,736	1,157	1,221	457	473
Men.....	4,187	4,404	1,299	1,360	514	527
Women.....	3,606	3,332	1,017	1,106	402	428
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	20,821	21,153	696	722	275	279
Men.....	12,400	12,470	728	763	288	295
Women.....	8,422	8,683	631	678	250	262

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 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.....	115,918	\$957	63,549	\$1,066	52,370	\$857
16 to 24 years.....	9,680	588	5,251	593	4,428	583
16 to 19 years.....	1,316	477	705	483	611	464
20 to 24 years.....	8,364	605	4,546	609	3,818	600
25 years and over.....	106,239	1,000	58,297	1,131	47,941	894
25 to 54 years.....	81,281	988	44,625	1,109	36,656	894
25 to 34 years.....	29,534	872	16,232	924	13,302	807
35 to 44 years.....	26,628	1,080	14,852	1,197	11,776	942
45 to 54 years.....	25,118	1,101	13,541	1,245	11,578	927
55 years and over.....	24,958	1,048	13,672	1,198	11,285	896
55 to 64 years.....	19,881	1,082	10,812	1,223	9,068	922
65 years and over.....	5,077	938	2,860	1,098	2,217	774
White						
16 years and over.....	89,310	979	49,898	1,096	39,412	873
16 to 24 years.....	7,561	599	4,176	605	3,385	592
25 years and over.....	81,749	1,023	45,722	1,154	36,026	910
25 to 54 years.....	61,655	1,006	34,500	1,128	27,155	906
55 years and over.....	20,094	1,100	11,223	1,266	8,871	926
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	14,902	775	7,065	823	7,837	742
16 to 24 years.....	1,205	467	587	457	618	501
25 years and over.....	13,698	811	6,478	880	7,219	768
25 to 54 years.....	10,838	815	5,168	891	5,670	767
55 years and over.....	2,860	797	1,311	836	1,549	769
Asian						
16 years and over.....	7,736	1,221	4,404	1,360	3,332	1,106
16 to 24 years.....	405	749	217	849	188	738
25 years and over.....	7,331	1,242	4,187	1,383	3,144	1,140
25 to 54 years.....	5,915	1,333	3,366	1,429	2,548	1,200
55 years and over.....	1,416	1,010	820	1,142	596	875
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	21,153	722	12,470	763	8,683	678
16 to 24 years.....	2,459	559	1,363	564	1,096	552
25 years and over.....	18,694	759	11,107	796	7,587	702
25 to 54 years.....	15,640	759	9,258	796	6,382	701
55 years and over.....	3,054	761	1,848	801	1,206	707

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 2019	1st 2020	1st 2019	1st 2020
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	50,018	51,593	\$1,285	\$1,332
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	20,632	21,394	1,427	1,448
Professional and related occupations.....	29,387	30,199	1,212	1,235
Service occupations.....	16,134	15,378	587	605
Sales and office occupations.....	23,527	22,119	753	797
Sales and related occupations.....	9,906	9,607	805	877
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13,621	12,513	731	763
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,325	11,100	823	880
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	893	842	573	579
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,207	6,007	817	883
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,225	4,251	903	958
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,119	15,729	718	738
Production occupations.....	7,852	7,324	729	760
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7,267	8,404	706	719
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	24,258	24,793	1,559	1,556
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,022	11,188	1,656	1,650
Professional and related occupations.....	13,236	13,605	1,497	1,498
Service occupations.....	7,485	7,332	672	666
Sales and office occupations.....	9,548	8,752	861	962
Sales and related occupations.....	5,636	5,379	943	1,046
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,912	3,373	779	845
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,875	10,465	836	897
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	731	622	580	601
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,054	5,783	820	891
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,091	4,060	905	970
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	11,910	12,207	771	789
Production occupations.....	5,749	5,377	801	838
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,160	6,829	738	753
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	25,761	26,799	1,100	1,138
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	9,610	10,206	1,177	1,255
Professional and related occupations.....	16,151	16,593	1,047	1,066
Service occupations.....	8,649	8,046	517	559
Sales and office occupations.....	13,979	13,367	705	727
Sales and related occupations.....	4,270	4,227	648	707
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,710	9,140	717	734
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	450	635	622	653
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	162	220	516	531
Construction and extraction occupations.....	154	224	598	624
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	134	191	855	804
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,209	3,522	583	619
Production occupations.....	2,103	1,947	582	619
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,106	1,575	586	620

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 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.....	115,918	\$468	\$630	\$957	\$1,514	\$2,320
Men.....	63,549	493	686	1,066	1,677	2,625
Women.....	52,370	434	592	857	1,319	1,967
White.....	89,310	479	648	979	1,543	2,370
Men.....	49,898	504	706	1,096	1,735	2,699
Women.....	39,412	446	598	873	1,328	1,943
Black or African American.....	14,902	400	562	775	1,181	1,805
Men.....	7,065	417	586	823	1,271	1,876
Women.....	7,837	386	538	742	1,082	1,674
Asian.....	7,736	506	735	1,221	1,924	2,976
Men.....	4,404	513	787	1,360	2,229	3,174
Women.....	3,332	496	675	1,106	1,746	2,524
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	21,153	413	538	722	1,114	1,643
Men.....	12,470	437	565	763	1,195	1,784
Women.....	8,683	387	511	678	985	1,479
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	106,239	491	670	1,000	1,565	2,410
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,314	356	476	609	804	1,227
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,056	431	577	768	1,114	1,567
Some college or associate degree.....	26,831	484	622	880	1,292	1,829
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	47,038	661	937	1,385	2,098	3,104
Bachelor's degree only.....	29,131	620	877	1,263	1,903	2,882
Advanced degree.....	17,907	761	1,068	1,604	2,411	3,649
Men, 25 years and over.....	58,297	524	729	1,131	1,761	2,746
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,194	394	506	661	929	1,336
High school graduates, no college ¹	15,861	485	621	858	1,234	1,719
Some college or associate degree.....	14,404	533	714	1,014	1,472	2,009
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	23,838	725	1,064	1,610	2,405	3,649
Bachelor's degree only.....	15,171	676	979	1,473	2,239	3,151
Advanced degree.....	8,667	855	1,255	1,889	2,897	4,406
Women, 25 years and over.....	47,941	459	611	894	1,362	2,020
Less than a high school diploma.....	2,120	286	400	527	677	825
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,195	385	502	659	884	1,253
Some college or associate degree.....	12,427	450	575	754	1,058	1,487
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	23,200	618	862	1,181	1,768	2,520
Bachelor's degree only.....	13,960	585	792	1,101	1,586	2,296
Advanced degree.....	9,240	734	963	1,372	2,005	2,909

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 2019	1st 2020	1st 2019	1st 2020
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	24,098	24,779	\$269	\$293
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,072	8,682	266	285
16 to 24 years.....	3,413	3,781	209	232
25 years and over.....	4,658	4,901	329	349
Women, 16 years and over.....	16,026	16,097	271	298
16 to 24 years.....	4,425	4,666	188	217
25 years and over.....	11,601	11,431	317	344
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	19,035	19,302	273	292
Men.....	6,226	6,605	269	281
Women.....	12,808	12,696	275	298
Black or African American.....	2,676	3,147	244	285
Men.....	1,001	1,190	246	290
Women.....	1,675	1,957	243	280
Asian.....	1,328	1,290	300	314
Men.....	475	486	284	300
Women.....	853	803	307	334
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,157	4,484	273	296
Men.....	1,449	1,597	284	293
Women.....	2,707	2,888	268	298

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.