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(NOTE: The Usual Weekly Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers news releases for the first, second, and third quarters of 2015 were reissued on Tuesday, November 10, 2015, to correct errors in table 1 of the release. An incorrect price index was used to compute seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings in constant dollars for total, men, and women, affecting data for the first quarter 2010 through the third quarter 2015. These estimates have been recalculated using the correct price index. No other series in the usual weekly earnings news release were affected by the error.)

USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS FIRST QUARTER 2015

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 107.2 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$808 in the first quarter of 2015 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 1.5 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a decline of 0.1 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.) Data shown in this news release are not seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified. Highlights from the first-quarter data include:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were \$808 in the first quarter of 2015. **Women** had median usual weekly earnings of \$730, or 81.6 percent of the \$895 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 81.3 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with black women (88.5 percent), Asian women (79.7 percent), and Hispanic women (89.4 percent). (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings for black men working at full-time jobs were \$694 per week, or 75.6 percent of the median for white men (\$918). The difference was less among women, as black women's median earnings (\$614) were 82.3 percent of those for white women (\$746). Overall, median earnings of Hispanics who worked full time (\$590) were lower than those of blacks (\$650), whites (\$835), and Asians (\$966). (See table 2.)

- Usual weekly earnings of full-time workers varied by **age**. Among men, median weekly earnings were highest for those age 45 to 54 (\$1,039) and 55 to 64 (\$1,038). Usual weekly earnings were highest for women age 35 to 64: weekly earnings were \$796 for women age 35 to 44, \$811 for women age 45 to 54, and \$777 for women age 55 to 64. Workers age 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, at \$480. (See table 3.)
- Among the major **occupational groups**, persons employed full time in management, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,372 for men and \$988 for women. Men and women employed in service jobs earned the least, \$575 and \$461, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$478, compared with \$669 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,227 for those holding at least a bachelor's degree. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (professional or master's degree and above), the highest earning 10 percent of male workers made \$3,862 or more per week, compared with \$2,420 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were \$802 in the first quarter of 2015, little changed from the previous quarter (\$796). (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 the release.) Seasonally adjusted constant (1982-84) dollar estimates back to the first quarter of 2010 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 \$
2006									
1st Quarter.....	104,708	58,960	45,748	662	737	594	332	370	298
2nd Quarter.....	105,798	59,831	45,966	663	732	597	329	364	296
3rd Quarter.....	107,041	60,060	46,981	678	755	603	334	372	297
4th Quarter.....	106,847	60,140	46,707	681	748	607	337	370	300
2007									
1st Quarter.....	107,176	60,105	47,070	687	752	610	336	368	298
2nd Quarter.....	106,827	60,351	46,476	693	765	610	335	370	295
3rd Quarter.....	107,156	60,216	46,940	698	774	621	336	372	298
4th Quarter.....	108,178	60,508	47,670	700	774	615	332	368	292
2008									
1st Quarter.....	107,786	60,378	47,408	713	783	633	335	368	298
2nd Quarter.....	107,046	59,586	47,460	722	802	636	335	372	295
3rd Quarter.....	106,136	59,273	46,863	724	802	637	331	367	291
4th Quarter.....	105,617	58,511	47,106	727	806	647	340	377	302
2009									
1st Quarter.....	101,683	56,302	45,381	732	815	645	345	384	304
2nd Quarter.....	99,996	55,233	44,763	737	818	652	345	383	305
3rd Quarter.....	99,050	54,481	44,569	742	820	664	345	381	309
4th Quarter.....	98,555	54,410	44,145	747	823	666	344	379	307
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.....	99,682	55,337	44,345	750	821	679	338	370	306
2nd Quarter.....	100,352	55,822	44,530	754	830	687	336	370	306
3rd Quarter.....	100,488	56,060	44,428	759	836	681	336	370	301
4th Quarter.....	101,315	56,667	44,648	761	838	686	335	369	302
2012									
1st Quarter.....	102,184	57,118	45,066	764	841	693	335	368	303
2nd Quarter.....	102,504	57,057	45,448	772	870	687	337	380	300
3rd Quarter.....	102,630	57,245	45,385	765	836	693	333	364	301
4th Quarter.....	103,685	57,735	45,950	772	868	691	334	375	298
2013									
1st Quarter.....	103,950	57,919	46,031	768	860	699	331	371	301
2nd Quarter.....	103,929	57,891	46,038	777	865	706	335	373	304
3rd Quarter.....	104,512	58,162	46,350	777	856	706	333	367	302
4th Quarter.....	104,673	58,019	46,654	783	862	712	334	368	304
2014									
1st Quarter.....	105,639	58,728	46,911	790	866	716	336	368	304
2nd Quarter.....	106,320	59,445	46,875	782	861	715	330	363	302
3rd Quarter.....	106,889	59,661	47,228	797	880	722	335	370	304
4th Quarter.....	107,264	59,975	47,289	796	875	723	336	369	305
2015									
1st Quarter.....	108,410	60,405	48,005	802	887	724	341	377	308

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 2014	1st 2015	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			1st 2014	1st 2015	1st 2014	1st 2015
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	104,327	107,194	\$796	\$808	\$339	\$344
Men, 16 years and over.....	57,654	59,361	872	895	371	381
16 to 24 years.....	4,871	5,067	480	491	204	209
25 years and over.....	52,783	54,294	925	944	394	402
Women, 16 years and over.....	46,673	47,833	722	730	307	311
16 to 24 years.....	3,707	4,039	434	461	185	196
25 years and over.....	42,967	43,794	754	759	321	323
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	82,536	84,008	819	835	349	356
Men.....	46,637	47,591	898	918	382	391
Women.....	35,899	36,416	740	746	315	318
Black or African American.....	12,501	13,241	646	650	275	277
Men.....	5,863	6,268	708	694	301	296
Women.....	6,638	6,972	606	614	258	262
Asian.....	6,353	6,570	955	966	407	411
Men.....	3,516	3,684	1,045	1,090	445	464
Women.....	2,838	2,886	876	869	373	370
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	16,804	18,124	593	590	252	251
Men.....	10,292	10,973	610	612	260	260
Women.....	6,513	7,151	565	547	240	233

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 2015 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.....	107,194	\$808	59,361	\$895	47,833	\$730
16 to 24 years.....	9,106	480	5,067	491	4,039	461
16 to 19 years.....	995	378	619	394	376	356
20 to 24 years.....	8,111	493	4,448	504	3,663	478
25 years and over.....	98,088	856	54,294	944	43,794	759
25 to 54 years.....	76,291	847	42,510	922	33,781	757
25 to 34 years.....	26,227	736	14,780	772	11,446	693
35 to 44 years.....	24,684	893	13,879	981	10,805	796
45 to 54 years.....	25,380	930	13,850	1,039	11,530	811
55 years and over.....	21,797	893	11,784	1,029	10,013	768
55 to 64 years.....	17,838	903	9,632	1,038	8,205	777
65 years and over.....	3,959	838	2,152	989	1,807	741
White						
16 years and over.....	84,008	835	47,591	918	36,416	746
16 to 24 years.....	7,128	492	4,031	503	3,097	476
25 years and over.....	76,879	883	43,560	969	33,319	776
25 to 54 years.....	59,009	872	33,720	945	25,289	773
55 years and over.....	17,870	924	9,840	1,060	8,030	788
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	13,241	650	6,268	694	6,972	614
16 to 24 years.....	1,220	389	616	398	604	375
25 years and over.....	12,020	692	5,652	731	6,368	654
25 to 54 years.....	9,720	680	4,595	721	5,126	633
55 years and over.....	2,300	738	1,057	764	1,242	720
Asian						
16 years and over.....	6,570	966	3,684	1,090	2,886	869
16 to 24 years.....	328	574	181	493	147	650
25 years and over.....	6,242	999	3,503	1,129	2,739	881
25 to 54 years.....	5,085	1,045	2,875	1,146	2,210	918
55 years and over.....	1,157	860	627	1,034	530	749
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	18,124	590	10,973	612	7,151	547
16 to 24 years.....	2,135	433	1,322	448	814	415
25 years and over.....	15,989	616	9,651	656	6,337	580
25 to 54 years.....	13,645	615	8,271	653	5,374	582
55 years and over.....	2,344	620	1,380	679	963	560

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 2014	1st 2015	1st 2014	1st 2015
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	42,034	44,441	\$1,130	\$1,149
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	17,015	18,078	1,231	1,253
Professional and related occupations.....	25,020	26,363	1,072	1,089
Service occupations.....	14,822	15,011	504	505
Sales and office occupations.....	23,416	23,179	685	674
Sales and related occupations.....	9,683	9,526	754	718
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13,733	13,652	660	653
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,162	10,322	763	781
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	607	731	417	446
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5,304	5,365	745	768
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,250	4,226	820	847
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	13,894	14,241	644	631
Production occupations.....	7,507	7,503	644	643
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,386	6,738	644	618
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	19,884	21,407	1,347	1,372
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	9,040	9,925	1,399	1,455
Professional and related occupations.....	10,844	11,481	1,297	1,314
Service occupations.....	7,623	7,538	581	575
Sales and office occupations.....	9,261	9,279	794	779
Sales and related occupations.....	5,468	5,322	875	914
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,793	3,957	720	680
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	9,713	9,904	773	788
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	496	601	423	461
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5,168	5,234	750	773
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,049	4,069	823	855
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	11,174	11,233	686	684
Production occupations.....	5,631	5,423	705	710
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	5,543	5,810	668	648
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	22,151	23,034	975	988
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	7,975	8,152	1,055	1,064
Professional and related occupations.....	14,176	14,881	943	959
Service occupations.....	7,199	7,473	459	461
Sales and office occupations.....	14,155	13,900	629	622
Sales and related occupations.....	4,215	4,204	599	581
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,940	9,696	641	644
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	448	418	543	584
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	112	130	368	397
Construction and extraction occupations.....	136	131	630	618
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	201	157	649	753
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	2,720	3,008	504	505
Production occupations.....	1,877	2,080	504	510
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	843	928	505	494

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 2015 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.....	107,194	\$381	\$522	\$808	\$1,278	\$1,923
Men.....	59,361	400	572	895	1,447	2,186
Women.....	47,833	356	492	730	1,118	1,669
White.....	84,008	388	544	835	1,321	1,981
Men.....	47,591	408	587	918	1,477	2,249
Women.....	36,416	364	504	746	1,134	1,685
Black or African American.....	13,241	334	450	650	998	1,528
Men.....	6,268	358	482	694	1,064	1,567
Women.....	6,972	320	426	614	922	1,469
Asian.....	6,570	406	593	966	1,617	2,394
Men.....	3,684	410	615	1,090	1,868	2,739
Women.....	2,886	400	569	869	1,415	2,023
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	18,124	329	413	590	895	1,368
Men.....	10,973	345	428	612	952	1,456
Women.....	7,151	307	392	547	808	1,190
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	98,088	398	565	856	1,350	2,004
Less than a high school diploma.....	7,176	302	373	478	650	915
High school graduates, no college ¹	24,918	367	483	669	965	1,399
Some college or associate degree.....	26,020	400	527	758	1,105	1,565
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	39,973	594	829	1,227	1,862	2,772
Bachelor's degree only.....	25,056	566	758	1,134	1,684	2,479
Advanced degree.....	14,917	689	961	1,393	2,061	3,110
Men, 25 years and over.....	54,294	420	605	944	1,506	2,283
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,013	323	393	506	702	983
High school graduates, no college ¹	14,966	399	529	747	1,071	1,530
Some college or associate degree.....	13,610	442	596	876	1,271	1,791
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	20,705	636	947	1,429	2,050	3,162
Bachelor's degree only.....	13,227	604	868	1,299	1,897	2,890
Advanced degree.....	7,478	752	1,096	1,636	2,406	3,862
Women, 25 years and over.....	43,794	375	514	759	1,156	1,740
Less than a high school diploma.....	2,163	278	335	410	514	708
High school graduates, no college ¹	9,952	331	418	575	784	1,093
Some college or associate degree.....	12,410	371	487	654	916	1,282
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	19,268	568	748	1,048	1,534	2,208
Bachelor's degree only.....	11,829	525	687	959	1,420	2,019
Advanced degree.....	7,439	650	877	1,209	1,739	2,420

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 2014	1st 2015	1st 2014	1st 2015
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	25,053	24,860	\$236	\$246
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,688	8,651	235	241
16 to 24 years.....	3,652	3,772	181	191
25 years and over.....	5,036	4,878	285	280
Women, 16 years and over.....	16,366	16,209	237	250
16 to 24 years.....	4,904	4,766	173	174
25 years and over.....	11,462	11,443	276	291
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	20,274	19,926	238	248
Men.....	6,960	6,855	234	242
Women.....	13,314	13,071	240	252
Black or African American.....	2,952	2,810	228	225
Men.....	1,068	1,017	252	223
Women.....	1,884	1,793	216	226
Asian.....	949	1,206	254	287
Men.....	293	404	202	294
Women.....	656	802	285	281
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,116	4,091	226	245
Men.....	1,577	1,642	247	248
Women.....	2,539	2,450	214	242

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.