

SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Population 25 years and over

2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Tell us what you think. [Provide feedback to help make American Community Survey data more useful for you.](#)

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the [Data and Documentation](#) section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the [Methodology](#) section.

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	Estimate	Margin of Error
Versions of this table are available for the following years: 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006	Total:	478,951 +/-1,792
	Male:	247,350 +/-1,882
	Less than 9th grade	5,059 +/-1,179
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12,401 +/-1,184
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	75,546 +/-3,922
	Some college, no degree	69,508 +/-3,507
	Associate's degree	20,551 +/-2,765
	Bachelor's degree	38,870 +/-2,332
	Graduate or professional degree	25,415 +/-2,181
	Female:	231,601 +/-1,583
	Less than 9th grade	5,333 +/-941
	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,184 +/-1,476
	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58,382 +/-2,961
	Some college, no degree	60,142 +/-3,225
	Associate's degree	20,268 +/-2,304
	Bachelor's degree	51,991 +/-3,245
	Graduate or professional degree	25,301 +/-2,234

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An '*' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.