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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS SECOND QUARTER 2023

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 121.5 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$1,100 in the second quarter of 2023 (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 4.0 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 second-quarter data:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were \$1,100 in the second quarter of 2023. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$993, or 84.1 percent of the \$1,181 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 84.6 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 89.9 percent for Black women, 81.0 percent for Asian women, and 88.3 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of Blacks (\$913) and Hispanics (\$851) working full-time jobs were lower than those of Whites (\$1,126) and Asians (\$1,449). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$975, or 81.2 percent of the median for White men (\$1,201). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$892, or 74.3 percent of the median for White men. The difference was less among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$877, or 86.3 percent of those for White women (\$1,016), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$788, or 77.6 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,617) and women (\$1,310) were higher than those of their White counterparts. (See table 2.)
- By **age**, usual weekly earnings were highest for men ages 35 to 64: median weekly earnings were \$1,319 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,385 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,341 for men ages

55 to 64. Among women, usual weekly earnings were also highest for workers ages 35 to 64: median weekly earnings were \$1,134 for women ages 35 to 44, \$1,095 for women ages 45 to 54, and \$1,043 for women ages 55 to 64. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$714 and \$672, respectively. Men's and women's earnings were closer among younger workers than older workers; for example, women ages 16 to 24 earned 94.1 percent as much as men in the same age group, while the women's-to-men's earnings ratio was 79.6 percent for those age 55 and over. (See table 3.)

- Among the major **occupational groups**, persons employed full time in management, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,751 for men and \$1,312 for women. Both men (\$777) and women (\$675) earned the least when employed in service occupations. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$713, compared with \$889 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,588 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 \$4,715 or more per week, compared with \$3,447 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were \$1,107 in the second quarter of 2023, little changed from the previous quarter (\$1,095). (See table 1.)

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 \$
2014									
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.....	110,323	61,559	48,764	823	904	744	346	380	313
2nd quarter.....	110,921	61,770	49,152	828	913	746	345	381	311
3rd quarter.....	111,789	62,239	49,550	834	918	748	347	381	311
4th quarter.....	111,357	62,182	49,175	845	924	759	349	381	313
2017									
1st quarter.....	111,838	62,363	49,475	858	941	760	352	386	312
2nd quarter.....	113,140	62,963	50,177	863	937	782	354	384	321
3rd quarter.....	113,854	63,319	50,535	864	944	769	352	385	313
4th quarter.....	114,286	63,315	50,971	854	943	770	345	382	312
2018									
1st quarter.....	114,418	63,802	50,616	875	956	779	351	384	312
2nd quarter.....	115,529	64,194	51,336	881	963	783	351	384	313
3rd quarter.....	116,256	64,448	51,808	891	979	796	354	389	316
4th quarter.....	116,087	64,154	51,932	897	992	795	355	392	315
2019									
1st quarter.....	117,055	64,742	52,313	899	996	803	355	393	317
2nd quarter.....	117,390	65,161	52,229	913	1,003	818	358	393	320
3rd quarter.....	117,533	64,993	52,540	921	1,008	824	360	393	322
4th quarter.....	118,370	65,147	53,223	935	1,022	842	362	396	327
2020									
1st quarter.....	116,743	64,101	52,642	951	1,058	854	367	409	330
2nd quarter.....	104,372	57,866	46,506	1,008	1,090	919	393	425	359
3rd quarter.....	108,935	60,133	48,802	994	1,108	900	384	428	347
4th quarter.....	111,571	61,600	49,970	983	1,072	894	377	411	342
2021									
1st quarter.....	112,778	61,850	50,928	983	1,082	898	373	410	340
2nd quarter.....	113,519	62,397	51,123	996	1,096	906	371	408	337
3rd quarter.....	114,613	63,187	51,427	1,001	1,103	913	367	404	335
4th quarter.....	116,407	64,336	52,072	1,010	1,104	929	362	396	333
2022									
1st quarter.....	118,154	65,166	52,988	1,032	1,122	937	362	394	329
2nd quarter.....	118,829	65,404	53,425	1,048	1,147	951	359	393	326
3rd quarter.....	119,465	65,774	53,691	1,070	1,168	967	362	395	327
4th quarter.....	119,064	65,910	53,154	1,084	1,177	975	363	394	327
2023									
1st quarter.....	119,911	66,240	53,671	1,095	1,181	992	363	392	329
2nd quarter.....	121,446	67,234	54,212	1,107	1,185	1,001	365	391	330

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			
	2nd 2022	2nd 2023	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			2nd 2022	2nd 2023	2nd 2022	2nd 2023
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	118,887	121,516	\$1,041	\$1,100	\$356	\$362
Men, 16 years and over.....	65,478	67,310	1,144	1,181	391	388
16 to 24 years.....	6,144	6,608	707	714	242	235
25 years and over.....	59,334	60,702	1,211	1,255	414	413
Women, 16 years and over.....	53,409	54,207	943	993	322	326
16 to 24 years.....	4,919	5,089	656	672	224	221
25 years and over.....	48,490	49,117	989	1,050	338	345
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	90,564	91,952	1,068	1,126	365	370
Men.....	51,073	52,307	1,161	1,201	397	395
Women.....	39,490	39,645	956	1,016	327	334
Black or African American.....	15,820	16,631	885	913	303	300
Men.....	7,684	7,887	953	975	326	321
Women.....	8,137	8,744	840	877	287	288
Asian.....	8,045	8,440	1,336	1,449	457	476
Men.....	4,325	4,684	1,496	1,617	511	531
Women.....	3,720	3,756	1,182	1,310	404	431
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	22,488	22,846	812	851	278	280
Men.....	13,452	13,533	877	892	300	293
Women.....	9,036	9,313	752	788	257	259

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, 2nd quarter 2023 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.....	121,516	\$1,100	67,310	\$1,181	54,207	\$993
16 to 24 years.....	11,697	698	6,608	714	5,089	672
16 to 19 years.....	1,565	603	980	618	585	579
20 to 24 years.....	10,132	712	5,627	732	4,505	687
25 years and over.....	109,819	1,157	60,702	1,255	49,117	1,050
25 to 54 years.....	84,494	1,155	46,663	1,247	37,831	1,055
25 to 34 years.....	30,044	1,042	16,520	1,121	13,524	966
35 to 44 years.....	28,628	1,229	16,186	1,319	12,442	1,134
45 to 54 years.....	25,822	1,233	13,958	1,385	11,865	1,095
55 years and over.....	25,325	1,166	14,039	1,296	11,286	1,032
55 to 64 years.....	19,991	1,186	10,995	1,341	8,995	1,043
65 years and over.....	5,334	1,101	3,044	1,161	2,291	999
White						
16 years and over.....	91,952	1,126	52,307	1,201	39,645	1,016
16 to 24 years.....	8,933	703	5,192	719	3,741	674
25 years and over.....	83,019	1,177	47,115	1,272	35,904	1,082
25 to 54 years.....	62,850	1,172	35,611	1,263	27,240	1,086
55 years and over.....	20,169	1,194	11,504	1,322	8,665	1,065
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	16,631	913	7,887	975	8,744	877
16 to 24 years.....	1,625	654	800	648	824	657
25 years and over.....	15,007	952	7,087	1,026	7,920	898
25 to 54 years.....	11,854	944	5,627	1,014	6,226	895
55 years and over.....	3,153	985	1,460	1,128	1,693	925
Asian						
16 years and over.....	8,440	1,449	4,684	1,617	3,756	1,310
16 to 24 years.....	522	936	307	854	215	983
25 years and over.....	7,918	1,491	4,377	1,729	3,541	1,328
25 to 54 years.....	6,476	1,528	3,600	1,744	2,876	1,399
55 years and over.....	1,442	1,293	777	1,572	665	997
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	22,846	851	13,533	892	9,313	788
16 to 24 years.....	3,035	663	1,775	678	1,260	638
25 years and over.....	19,811	904	11,758	948	8,053	842
25 to 54 years.....	16,301	910	9,707	949	6,594	870
55 years and over.....	3,510	874	2,052	947	1,459	742

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	
	2nd 2022	2nd 2023	2nd 2022	2nd 2023
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	53,386	55,929	\$1,459	\$1,501
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	22,515	23,892	1,597	1,588
Professional and related occupations.....	30,871	32,037	1,377	1,443
Service occupations.....	15,755	16,080	707	718
Sales and office occupations.....	22,329	21,843	867	914
Sales and related occupations.....	9,279	9,287	951	1,022
Office and administrative support occupations.....	13,049	12,555	824	878
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,473	11,741	964	995
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	665	601	620	711
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,480	7,000	913	982
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,328	4,139	1,070	1,040
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,944	15,924	807	846
Production occupations.....	7,385	7,180	833	897
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,559	8,744	790	814
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	25,680	26,835	1,743	1,751
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,714	12,423	1,883	1,805
Professional and related occupations.....	13,965	14,413	1,627	1,724
Service occupations.....	7,768	7,881	773	777
Sales and office occupations.....	8,774	8,863	1,018	1,058
Sales and related occupations.....	4,960	5,077	1,165	1,187
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,814	3,786	918	947
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,951	11,165	975	1,005
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	539	467	620	743
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,261	6,713	915	987
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,151	3,984	1,077	1,049
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	12,305	12,566	873	894
Production occupations.....	5,391	5,407	914	949
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,914	7,158	832	854
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	27,707	29,093	1,265	1,312
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	10,800	11,470	1,399	1,403
Professional and related occupations.....	16,906	17,624	1,185	1,249
Service occupations.....	7,987	8,199	656	675
Sales and office occupations.....	13,555	12,980	799	845
Sales and related occupations.....	4,320	4,211	778	825
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,235	8,769	804	849
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	522	576	782	747
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	126	134	619	637
Construction and extraction occupations.....	219	287	710	807
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	176	155	914	837
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,639	3,359	694	725
Production occupations.....	1,995	1,773	695	749
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,645	1,586	693	710

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, 2nd quarter 2023 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.....	121,516	\$581	\$741	\$1,100	\$1,735	\$2,705
Men.....	67,310	605	785	1,181	1,892	2,910
Women.....	54,207	541	700	993	1,524	2,308
White.....	91,952	589	757	1,126	1,743	2,706
Men.....	52,307	615	804	1,201	1,893	2,908
Women.....	39,645	554	712	1,016	1,539	2,300
Black or African American.....	16,631	513	661	913	1,397	2,111
Men.....	7,887	540	689	975	1,529	2,283
Women.....	8,744	500	637	877	1,268	1,916
Asian.....	8,440	635	898	1,449	2,396	3,827
Men.....	4,684	683	958	1,617	2,681	3,991
Women.....	3,756	604	810	1,310	2,007	3,089
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	22,846	513	649	851	1,253	1,903
Men.....	13,533	541	682	892	1,308	2,021
Women.....	9,313	494	610	788	1,169	1,722
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	109,819	603	783	1,157	1,811	2,814
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,227	415	574	713	947	1,274
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,918	548	681	889	1,236	1,756
Some college or associate degree.....	26,515	591	735	1,010	1,434	2,019
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	50,159	782	1,083	1,588	2,394	3,818
Bachelor's degree only.....	30,842	741	1,000	1,467	2,191	3,372
Advanced degree.....	19,316	902	1,236	1,787	2,712	4,008
Men, 25 years and over.....	60,702	638	844	1,255	1,959	2,994
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,300	432	599	761	1,023	1,438
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,592	596	722	984	1,404	1,945
Some college or associate degree.....	14,303	634	813	1,158	1,635	2,300
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	25,507	862	1,171	1,811	2,760	4,018
Bachelor's degree only.....	16,438	814	1,114	1,662	2,503	3,861
Advanced degree.....	9,069	970	1,363	2,068	3,009	4,715
Women, 25 years and over.....	49,117	573	730	1,050	1,584	2,392
Less than a high school diploma.....	1,928	386	509	623	783	965
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,325	488	616	764	1,023	1,365
Some college or associate degree.....	12,213	541	679	887	1,208	1,620
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	24,651	737	990	1,425	2,054	3,020
Bachelor's degree only.....	14,404	692	913	1,280	1,888	2,835
Advanced degree.....	10,248	850	1,151	1,591	2,313	3,447

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	
	2nd 2022	2nd 2023	2nd 2022	2nd 2023
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	22,545	23,096	\$340	\$358
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,172	8,062	337	357
16 to 24 years.....	3,418	3,443	279	283
25 years and over.....	4,754	4,619	410	433
Women, 16 years and over.....	14,373	15,033	342	358
16 to 24 years.....	4,451	4,875	248	274
25 years and over.....	9,922	10,158	394	420
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	17,278	18,139	343	363
Men.....	6,060	6,176	343	361
Women.....	11,218	11,964	343	364
Black or African American.....	2,811	2,487	322	333
Men.....	1,143	1,003	317	339
Women.....	1,667	1,484	327	328
Asian.....	1,336	1,394	369	371
Men.....	505	472	384	393
Women.....	832	922	361	347
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,075	4,279	348	351
Men.....	1,602	1,483	350	370
Women.....	2,473	2,796	347	342

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.