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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS SECOND QUARTER 2022

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 118.9 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$1,041 in the second quarter of 2022 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 5.2 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 8.6 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 \$1,041 in the second quarter of 2022. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$943, or 82.4 percent of the \$1,144 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 82.3 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 88.1 percent for Black women, 79.0 percent for Asian women, and 85.7 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of Blacks (\$885) and Hispanics (\$812) working full-time jobs were lower than those of Whites (\$1,068) and Asians (\$1,336). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$953, or 82.1 percent of the median for White men (\$1,161). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$877, or 75.5 percent of the median for White men. The difference was less among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$840, or 87.9 percent of those for White women (\$956), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$752, or 78.7 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,496) and women (\$1,182) 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 \$1,332 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,316 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,266 for men ages 55 to 64. Among women, usual weekly earnings were highest for workers ages 35 to 54: median weekly earnings were \$1,047 for women ages 35 to 44 and \$1,051 for women ages 45 to 54. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$707 and \$656, respectively. Men's

and women's earnings were closer among younger workers than older workers; for example, women ages 16 to 24 earned 92.8 percent as much as men in the same age group, while the women's-to-men's earnings ratio was 77.3 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—\$1,743 for men and \$1,265 for women. Men and women employed in service occupations earned the least, \$773 and \$656, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$689, compared with \$838 for high school graduates (no college) and \$1,547 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 \$4,527 or more per week, compared with \$3,039 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were \$1,045 in the second quarter of 2022, little changed from the previous quarter. (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 \$
2013									
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.....	110,323	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.....	114,455	63,833	50,622	875	956	778	351	384	312
2nd quarter.....	115,535	64,185	51,349	881	963	783	351	384	312
3rd quarter.....	116,267	64,448	51,819	891	980	796	354	389	316
4th quarter.....	116,019	64,118	51,901	897	991	795	355	392	315
2019									
1st quarter.....	117,108	64,790	52,319	899	994	803	355	393	317
2nd quarter.....	117,398	65,155	52,243	913	1,004	818	358	393	320
3rd quarter.....	117,553	65,001	52,552	922	1,010	825	360	394	322
4th quarter.....	118,262	65,070	53,191	934	1,020	842	362	396	327
2020									
1st quarter.....	116,823	64,175	52,648	951	1,056	853	368	408	330
2nd quarter.....	104,386	57,867	46,518	1,008	1,091	919	393	425	358
3rd quarter.....	108,963	60,150	48,813	996	1,112	901	384	429	347
4th quarter.....	111,408	61,468	49,940	982	1,069	894	376	410	343
2021									
1st quarter.....	112,907	61,974	50,933	983	1,079	897	373	409	341
2nd quarter.....	113,549	62,412	51,136	996	1,098	905	371	409	337
3rd quarter.....	114,642	63,204	51,438	1,003	1,108	915	367	406	335
4th quarter.....	116,156	64,116	52,040	1,008	1,100	928	362	395	333
2022									
1st quarter.....	118,292	65,315	52,977	1,030	1,118	937	362	393	329
2nd quarter.....	119,018	65,590	53,427	1,045	1,148	949	358	393	325

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 2021	2nd 2022	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			2nd 2021	2nd 2022	2nd 2021	2nd 2022
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	113,593	118,887	\$990	\$1,041	\$368	\$356
Men, 16 years and over.....	62,485	65,478	1,094	1,144	406	391
16 to 24 years.....	5,759	6,144	643	707	239	242
25 years and over.....	56,726	59,334	1,154	1,211	429	414
Women, 16 years and over.....	51,108	53,409	899	943	334	322
16 to 24 years.....	4,660	4,919	596	656	221	224
25 years and over.....	46,448	48,490	944	989	351	338
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	87,138	90,564	1,012	1,068	376	365
Men.....	49,224	51,073	1,115	1,161	414	397
Women.....	37,914	39,490	921	956	342	327
Black or African American.....	14,665	15,820	799	885	296	303
Men.....	6,969	7,684	877	953	326	326
Women.....	7,696	8,137	746	840	277	287
Asian.....	7,724	8,045	1,281	1,336	476	457
Men.....	4,106	4,325	1,473	1,496	547	511
Women.....	3,619	3,720	1,037	1,182	385	404
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	20,777	22,488	779	812	289	278
Men.....	12,450	13,452	825	877	306	300
Women.....	8,327	9,036	714	752	265	257

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 2022 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.....	118,887	\$1,041	65,478	\$1,144	53,409	\$943
16 to 24 years.....	11,063	685	6,144	707	4,919	656
16 to 19 years.....	1,704	603	1,024	643	680	546
20 to 24 years.....	9,359	703	5,119	719	4,239	682
25 years and over.....	107,824	1,107	59,334	1,211	48,490	989
25 to 54 years.....	82,511	1,103	45,311	1,200	37,200	997
25 to 34 years.....	29,333	976	16,090	1,025	13,243	922
35 to 44 years.....	28,019	1,180	15,511	1,332	12,508	1,047
45 to 54 years.....	25,160	1,181	13,710	1,316	11,449	1,051
55 years and over.....	25,313	1,115	14,023	1,240	11,290	958
55 to 64 years.....	20,179	1,134	10,992	1,266	9,188	981
65 years and over.....	5,134	1,023	3,031	1,143	2,103	895
White						
16 years and over.....	90,564	1,068	51,073	1,161	39,490	956
16 to 24 years.....	8,444	688	4,788	712	3,656	650
25 years and over.....	82,120	1,133	46,286	1,236	35,834	1,008
25 to 54 years.....	61,834	1,128	34,783	1,218	27,051	1,014
55 years and over.....	20,285	1,151	11,503	1,290	8,783	976
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	15,820	885	7,684	953	8,137	840
16 to 24 years.....	1,484	636	750	628	733	641
25 years and over.....	14,337	916	6,933	991	7,403	867
25 to 54 years.....	11,243	919	5,418	995	5,825	871
55 years and over.....	3,094	901	1,516	979	1,578	854
Asian						
16 years and over.....	8,045	1,336	4,325	1,496	3,720	1,182
16 to 24 years.....	478	846	245	754	233	964
25 years and over.....	7,567	1,376	4,080	1,567	3,487	1,216
25 to 54 years.....	6,203	1,432	3,367	1,669	2,837	1,257
55 years and over.....	1,364	1,129	713	1,299	650	991
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	22,488	812	13,452	877	9,036	752
16 to 24 years.....	2,809	647	1,707	689	1,101	605
25 years and over.....	19,679	862	11,744	917	7,935	789
25 to 54 years.....	16,172	856	9,597	906	6,575	797
55 years and over.....	3,507	882	2,147	982	1,360	750

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 2021	2nd 2022	2nd 2021	2nd 2022
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	50,580	53,386	\$1,366	\$1,459
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	21,300	22,515	1,445	1,597
Professional and related occupations.....	29,280	30,871	1,319	1,377
Service occupations.....	14,701	15,755	625	707
Sales and office occupations.....	22,185	22,329	828	867
Sales and related occupations.....	9,412	9,279	910	951
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12,772	13,049	802	824
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,094	11,473	924	964
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	821	665	659	620
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,023	6,480	899	913
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,250	4,328	1,027	1,070
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,034	15,944	764	807
Production occupations.....	6,758	7,385	795	833
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,276	8,559	731	790
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	24,560	25,680	1,586	1,743
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,262	11,714	1,652	1,883
Professional and related occupations.....	13,298	13,965	1,544	1,627
Service occupations.....	7,008	7,768	713	773
Sales and office occupations.....	8,747	8,774	985	1,018
Sales and related occupations.....	5,065	4,960	1,099	1,165
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,682	3,814	908	918
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,528	10,951	932	975
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	671	539	689	620
Construction and extraction occupations.....	5,807	6,261	901	915
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,050	4,151	1,034	1,077
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	11,641	12,305	821	873
Production occupations.....	4,999	5,391	860	914
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,642	6,914	794	832
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	26,020	27,707	1,195	1,265
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	10,038	10,800	1,256	1,399
Professional and related occupations.....	15,982	16,906	1,157	1,185
Service occupations.....	7,692	7,987	586	656
Sales and office occupations.....	13,438	13,555	762	799
Sales and related occupations.....	4,347	4,320	726	778
Office and administrative support occupations.....	9,091	9,235	774	804
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	565	522	677	782
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	150	126	596	619
Construction and extraction occupations.....	215	219	701	710
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	200	176	933	914
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,393	3,639	622	694
Production occupations.....	1,759	1,995	648	695
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,634	1,645	610	693

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2020 data, occupations reflect the introduction of the 2018 Census occupational classification system, derived from the 2018 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). No historical data have been revised.

Table 5. Quartiles and selected deciles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, 2nd quarter 2022 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.....	118,887	\$547	\$710	\$1,041	\$1,655	\$2,561
Men.....	65,478	584	755	1,144	1,847	2,894
Women.....	53,409	512	668	943	1,459	2,177
White.....	90,564	559	723	1,068	1,689	2,621
Men.....	51,073	590	772	1,161	1,870	2,899
Women.....	39,490	519	675	956	1,479	2,224
Black or African American.....	15,820	491	630	885	1,359	1,909
Men.....	7,684	517	650	953	1,481	2,185
Women.....	8,137	469	613	840	1,219	1,798
Asian.....	8,045	602	813	1,336	2,153	3,172
Men.....	4,325	627	904	1,496	2,482	3,590
Women.....	3,720	575	748	1,182	1,865	2,699
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	22,488	491	616	812	1,230	1,857
Men.....	13,452	511	651	877	1,282	1,909
Women.....	9,036	456	588	752	1,127	1,731
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	107,824	578	745	1,107	1,750	2,697
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,521	416	534	689	886	1,223
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,660	517	640	838	1,188	1,711
Some college or associate degree.....	26,043	558	703	961	1,389	1,938
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	48,600	742	1,034	1,547	2,321	3,451
Bachelor's degree only.....	29,963	702	961	1,441	2,207	3,120
Advanced degree.....	18,637	845	1,168	1,743	2,515	3,881
Men, 25 years and over.....	59,334	603	798	1,211	1,908	2,915
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,382	448	591	747	984	1,337
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,397	572	693	939	1,325	1,896
Some college or associate degree.....	13,934	602	783	1,097	1,558	2,232
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	24,621	797	1,158	1,775	2,736	3,882
Bachelor's degree only.....	16,015	757	1,075	1,649	2,518	3,516
Advanced degree.....	8,606	949	1,371	2,012	3,020	4,527
Women, 25 years and over.....	48,490	532	696	989	1,528	2,283
Less than a high school diploma.....	2,139	379	479	594	713	890
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,263	481	591	735	974	1,287
Some college or associate degree.....	12,109	508	648	851	1,164	1,617
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	23,979	705	945	1,372	1,921	2,829
Bachelor's degree only.....	13,947	665	871	1,248	1,830	2,679
Advanced degree.....	10,031	797	1,079	1,541	2,120	3,039

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 2021	2nd 2022	2nd 2021	2nd 2022
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	21,705	22,545	\$314	\$340
Men, 16 years and over.....	7,667	8,172	308	337
16 to 24 years.....	3,334	3,418	267	279
25 years and over.....	4,332	4,754	360	410
Women, 16 years and over.....	14,038	14,373	317	342
16 to 24 years.....	4,363	4,451	251	248
25 years and over.....	9,675	9,922	369	394
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	17,002	17,278	316	343
Men.....	5,898	6,060	310	343
Women.....	11,104	11,218	320	343
Black or African American.....	2,584	2,811	286	322
Men.....	1,024	1,143	290	317
Women.....	1,561	1,667	284	327
Asian.....	1,163	1,336	357	369
Men.....	415	505	357	384
Women.....	748	832	357	361
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	3,859	4,075	332	348
Men.....	1,497	1,602	328	350
Women.....	2,362	2,473	334	347

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.