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Technical information: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS SECOND QUARTER 2024

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 119.9 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$1,143 in the second quarter of 2024 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 3.9 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 3.2 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 \$1,143 in the second quarter of 2024. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$1,017, or 81.2 percent of the \$1,253 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 81.0 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 92.5 percent for Black women, 83.1 percent for Asian women, and 86.3 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median earnings of Hispanics who worked full time (\$903) were lower than those of Blacks (\$941), Whites (\$1,167), and Asians (\$1,500). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$979, or 76.4 percent of the median for White men (\$1,281). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$963, or 75.2 percent of the median for White men. The differences were smaller among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$906, or 87.4 percent of those for White women (\$1,037), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$831, or 80.1 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,608) and women (\$1,337) 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 \$1,379 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,470 for men ages 45 to 54, and \$1,361 for men ages

55 to 64. Among women, usual weekly earnings were highest for workers ages 35 to 54: median weekly earnings were \$1,114 for women ages 35 to 44 and \$1,151 for women ages 45 to 54. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$771 and \$695, respectively. Men's and women's earnings were closer among younger workers than older workers; for example, women ages 16 to 24 earned 90.1 percent as much as men in the same age group, while the women's-to-men's earnings ratio was 77.6 percent for those age 55 and over. (See table 3.)

- Among the major **occupational groups**, people employed full time in management, professional, and related occupations had the highest median weekly earnings—\$1,877 for men and \$1,389 for women. People employed in service occupations earned the least—\$809 for men and \$706 for women. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$726, high school graduates (no college) had earnings of \$916, and those holding at least a bachelor's degree had earnings of \$1,684. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (master's, professional, and doctoral degrees), the highest earning 10 percent of male workers made \$4,786 or more per week, and their female counterparts made \$3,423 or more. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** increased to \$1,151 in the second quarter of 2024, up from the previous quarter (\$1,136). (See table 1.)

Technical Note

The estimates in this news 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 people, 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 people 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 \$
2015									
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.....	117,111	64,772	52,338	899	996	803	355	393	317
2nd quarter.....	117,299	65,071	52,228	914	1,003	818	358	393	320
3rd quarter.....	117,501	65,010	52,491	921	1,007	825	360	393	322
4th quarter.....	118,450	65,202	53,248	934	1,022	842	362	396	327
2020									
1st quarter.....	116,829	64,162	52,667	951	1,059	853	367	409	330
2nd quarter.....	104,222	57,716	46,506	1,008	1,090	919	393	425	359
3rd quarter.....	108,903	60,146	48,757	995	1,108	900	384	427	347
4th quarter.....	111,671	61,678	49,994	983	1,072	893	376	410	342
2021									
1st quarter.....	112,893	61,940	50,952	983	1,082	897	373	410	340
2nd quarter.....	113,300	62,178	51,122	996	1,098	905	371	409	337
3rd quarter.....	114,607	63,229	51,379	1,002	1,104	915	367	404	335
4th quarter.....	116,525	64,429	52,096	1,009	1,103	928	362	396	333
2022									
1st quarter.....	118,307	65,294	53,013	1,032	1,121	936	362	394	329
2nd quarter.....	118,514	65,089	53,424	1,048	1,148	950	359	394	326
3rd quarter.....	119,507	65,866	53,641	1,071	1,168	970	362	395	328
4th quarter.....	119,204	66,025	53,179	1,083	1,175	973	363	394	326
2023									
1st quarter.....	120,010	66,306	53,704	1,095	1,179	992	363	391	329
2nd quarter.....	121,029	66,807	54,222	1,107	1,185	999	365	390	329
3rd quarter.....	121,376	66,726	54,650	1,119	1,212	1,006	366	396	329
4th quarter.....	121,257	67,010	54,247	1,142	1,230	1,027	371	399	333
2024									
1st quarter.....	120,317	65,917	54,400	1,136	1,221	1,026	365	393	330
2nd quarter.....	119,726	65,785	53,941	1,151	1,256	1,026	368	401	328

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 2023	2nd 2024	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			2nd 2023	2nd 2024	2nd 2023	2nd 2024
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	121,516	119,937	\$1,100	\$1,143	\$362	\$364
Men, 16 years and over.....	67,310	66,023	1,181	1,253	388	399
16 to 24 years.....	6,608	6,021	714	771	235	246
25 years and over.....	60,702	60,002	1,255	1,338	413	426
Women, 16 years and over.....	54,207	53,915	993	1,017	326	324
16 to 24 years.....	5,089	4,884	672	695	221	221
25 years and over.....	49,117	49,031	1,050	1,078	345	343
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	91,952	90,152	1,126	1,167	370	372
Men.....	52,307	50,834	1,201	1,281	395	408
Women.....	39,645	39,318	1,016	1,037	334	330
Black or African American.....	16,631	16,570	913	941	300	300
Men.....	7,887	7,962	975	979	321	312
Women.....	8,744	8,607	877	906	288	289
Asian.....	8,440	8,581	1,449	1,500	476	478
Men.....	4,684	4,774	1,617	1,608	531	512
Women.....	3,756	3,807	1,310	1,337	431	426
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	22,846	23,649	851	903	280	288
Men.....	13,533	14,072	892	963	293	307
Women.....	9,313	9,577	788	831	259	265

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 2024 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.....	119,937	\$1,143	66,023	\$1,253	53,915	\$1,017
16 to 24 years.....	10,904	727	6,021	771	4,884	695
16 to 19 years.....	1,595	626	899	693	696	579
20 to 24 years.....	9,309	752	5,122	786	4,188	716
25 years and over.....	109,033	1,201	60,002	1,338	49,031	1,078
25 to 54 years.....	84,107	1,205	46,310	1,338	37,797	1,091
25 to 34 years.....	29,392	1,103	16,155	1,171	13,237	1,007
35 to 44 years.....	29,266	1,247	16,288	1,379	12,978	1,114
45 to 54 years.....	25,449	1,316	13,867	1,470	11,581	1,151
55 years and over.....	24,926	1,188	13,692	1,337	11,234	1,037
55 to 64 years.....	19,588	1,197	10,711	1,361	8,877	1,048
65 years and over.....	5,338	1,154	2,980	1,251	2,357	1,000
White						
16 years and over.....	90,152	1,167	50,834	1,281	39,318	1,037
16 to 24 years.....	8,424	735	4,693	780	3,732	701
25 years and over.....	81,727	1,236	46,141	1,369	35,586	1,105
25 to 54 years.....	62,026	1,236	35,078	1,361	26,949	1,113
55 years and over.....	19,701	1,236	11,063	1,390	8,638	1,071
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	16,570	941	7,962	979	8,607	906
16 to 24 years.....	1,445	691	767	717	678	626
25 years and over.....	15,125	985	7,196	1,064	7,929	936
25 to 54 years.....	11,967	988	5,711	1,093	6,256	937
55 years and over.....	3,158	971	1,485	1,001	1,673	931
Asian						
16 years and over.....	8,581	1,500	4,774	1,608	3,807	1,337
16 to 24 years.....	416	954	244	1,050	172	852
25 years and over.....	8,165	1,543	4,530	1,668	3,635	1,390
25 to 54 years.....	6,697	1,595	3,715	1,756	2,982	1,465
55 years and over.....	1,468	1,182	815	1,380	653	994
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	23,649	903	14,072	963	9,577	831
16 to 24 years.....	2,977	700	1,752	726	1,225	668
25 years and over.....	20,673	948	12,320	1,001	8,353	878
25 to 54 years.....	17,027	957	10,142	1,003	6,885	885
55 years and over.....	3,646	920	2,178	988	1,467	824

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 2023	2nd 2024	2nd 2023	2nd 2024
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	55,929	55,612	\$1,501	\$1,579
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	23,892	24,018	1,588	1,721
Professional and related occupations.....	32,037	31,594	1,443	1,505
Service occupations.....	16,080	16,195	718	742
Sales and office occupations.....	21,843	21,061	914	958
Sales and related occupations.....	9,287	9,041	1,022	1,042
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12,555	12,021	878	914
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,741	11,437	995	1,024
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	601	626	711	700
Construction and extraction occupations.....	7,000	6,668	982	1,007
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,139	4,144	1,040	1,147
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,924	15,632	846	884
Production occupations.....	7,180	6,963	897	921
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,744	8,669	814	848
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	26,835	26,641	1,751	1,877
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	12,423	12,245	1,805	1,899
Professional and related occupations.....	14,413	14,396	1,724	1,843
Service occupations.....	7,881	7,520	777	809
Sales and office occupations.....	8,863	8,901	1,058	1,157
Sales and related occupations.....	5,077	5,212	1,187	1,321
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,786	3,688	947	1,012
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,165	10,867	1,005	1,053
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	467	487	743	699
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,713	6,396	987	1,016
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3,984	3,984	1,049	1,168
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	12,566	12,094	894	951
Production occupations.....	5,407	5,210	949	998
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7,158	6,883	854	901
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	29,093	28,971	1,312	1,389
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,470	11,773	1,403	1,527
Professional and related occupations.....	17,624	17,198	1,249	1,287
Service occupations.....	8,199	8,675	675	706
Sales and office occupations.....	12,980	12,160	845	875
Sales and related occupations.....	4,211	3,828	825	876
Office and administrative support occupations.....	8,769	8,332	849	874
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	576	570	747	790
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	134	138	637	705
Construction and extraction occupations.....	287	272	807	804
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	155	160	837	850
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,359	3,538	725	741
Production occupations.....	1,773	1,753	749	739
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,586	1,786	710	742

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 2024 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.....	119,937	\$596	\$776	\$1,143	\$1,836	\$2,810
Men.....	66,023	628	828	1,253	1,971	3,051
Women.....	53,915	565	729	1,017	1,597	2,402
White.....	90,152	607	792	1,167	1,858	2,833
Men.....	50,834	645	853	1,281	1,984	3,069
Women.....	39,318	578	737	1,037	1,617	2,406
Black or African American.....	16,570	517	701	941	1,422	2,207
Men.....	7,962	551	718	979	1,536	2,400
Women.....	8,607	499	674	906	1,320	1,995
Asian.....	8,581	645	909	1,500	2,425	3,687
Men.....	4,774	695	988	1,608	2,737	3,905
Women.....	3,807	607	836	1,337	2,109	3,227
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	23,649	521	680	903	1,375	2,067
Men.....	14,072	553	707	963	1,447	2,253
Women.....	9,577	499	634	831	1,241	1,891
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	109,033	618	814	1,201	1,894	2,899
Less than a high school diploma.....	6,090	421	590	726	949	1,353
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,267	557	706	916	1,279	1,802
Some college or associate degree.....	26,102	612	779	1,057	1,516	2,109
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	50,574	785	1,115	1,684	2,487	3,811
Bachelor's degree only.....	30,862	745	1,011	1,541	2,295	3,412
Advanced degree.....	19,712	912	1,280	1,897	2,818	4,194
Men, 25 years and over.....	60,002	669	886	1,338	2,075	3,134
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,194	479	625	776	1,023	1,412
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,177	603	766	1,024	1,436	1,924
Some college or associate degree.....	14,146	686	886	1,207	1,725	2,472
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	25,485	851	1,262	1,906	2,879	4,214
Bachelor's degree only.....	15,975	787	1,156	1,768	2,518	3,873
Advanced degree.....	9,510	1,012	1,497	2,166	3,172	4,786
Women, 25 years and over.....	49,031	586	758	1,078	1,676	2,501
Less than a high school diploma.....	1,896	384	490	634	784	983
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,090	496	628	794	1,018	1,422
Some college or associate degree.....	11,956	574	712	912	1,261	1,740
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	25,089	746	1,004	1,469	2,120	3,105
Bachelor's degree only.....	14,887	719	921	1,325	1,921	2,888
Advanced degree.....	10,202	840	1,158	1,675	2,405	3,423

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 2023	2nd 2024	2nd 2023	2nd 2024
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	23,096	24,586	\$358	\$379
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,062	8,959	357	363
16 to 24 years.....	3,443	3,856	283	289
25 years and over.....	4,619	5,103	433	427
Women, 16 years and over.....	15,033	15,627	358	388
16 to 24 years.....	4,875	4,749	274	285
25 years and over.....	10,158	10,878	420	444
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	18,139	19,515	363	378
Men.....	6,176	7,020	361	362
Women.....	11,964	12,495	364	387
Black or African American.....	2,487	2,598	333	369
Men.....	1,003	1,049	339	356
Women.....	1,484	1,549	328	387
Asian.....	1,394	1,384	371	402
Men.....	472	471	393	380
Women.....	922	913	347	411
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,279	4,540	351	375
Men.....	1,483	1,638	370	360
Women.....	2,796	2,902	342	381

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.