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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS SECOND QUARTER 2026

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 120.9 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$1,251 in the second quarter of 2026 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 4.6 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 3.9 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 \$1,251 in the second quarter of 2026. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$1,131, or 82.0 percent of the \$1,380 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 81.6 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 91.0 percent for Black women, 78.3 percent for Asian women, and 83.5 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median earnings of full-time workers who are Hispanic (\$997) were lower than those who are Black (\$1,029), White (\$1,268) or Asian (\$1,713). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$1,089, or 77.8 percent of the median for White men (\$1,400). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$1,080, or 77.1 percent of the median for White men. The differences were smaller among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$991, or 86.8 percent of those for White women (\$1,142), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$902, or 79.0 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,902) and women (\$1,489) were higher than those of their White counterparts. (See table 2.)
- By **age**, usual weekly earnings were highest for men ages 35 to 54: median weekly earnings were \$1,596 for men ages 35 to 44 and \$1,571 for men ages 45 to 54. Among women, usual

weekly earnings were highest for workers ages 35 to 54: median weekly earnings were \$1,249 for women ages 35 to 44 and \$1,231 for women ages 45 to 54. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$839 and \$764, respectively. Men's and women's earnings were closer among younger workers than older workers; for example, women ages 16 to 24 earned 91.1 percent as much as men in the same age group, while the women's-to-men's earnings ratio was 78.5 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—\$1,928 for men and \$1,476 for women. People employed in service occupations earned the least—\$920 for men and \$730 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 \$803, high school graduates (no college) had earnings of \$994, and those holding at least a bachelor's degree had earnings of \$1,768. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (master's, professional, and doctoral degrees), the highest earning 10 percent of male workers made \$5,363 or more per week, and their female counterparts made \$3,676 or more per week. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** increased to \$1,258 in the second quarter of 2026, up from the previous quarter (\$1,233). (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 and estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/methods/reliability-of-CPS-estimates.htm.

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 \$
2017									
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.....	116,928	64,260	52,668	951	1,060	854	367	409	330
2nd quarter.....	104,312	57,785	46,527	1,008	1,090	919	393	425	358
3rd quarter.....	108,836	60,079	48,757	995	1,107	900	384	427	347
4th quarter.....	111,505	61,535	49,970	983	1,071	893	376	410	342
2021									
1st quarter.....	112,924	61,995	50,929	984	1,083	897	373	411	340
2nd quarter.....	113,438	62,284	51,154	996	1,095	906	371	408	337
3rd quarter.....	114,551	63,164	51,387	1,002	1,104	915	367	405	336
4th quarter.....	116,375	64,296	52,080	1,008	1,103	927	361	396	332
2022									
1st quarter.....	118,348	65,359	52,989	1,033	1,124	936	363	394	329
2nd quarter.....	118,723	65,266	53,457	1,048	1,145	951	359	393	326
3rd quarter.....	119,444	65,794	53,650	1,071	1,168	971	362	395	329
4th quarter.....	118,971	65,808	53,163	1,081	1,175	971	362	393	325
2023									
1st quarter.....	120,051	66,372	53,679	1,097	1,183	992	364	393	329
2nd quarter.....	121,341	67,086	54,255	1,108	1,182	1,002	365	390	330
3rd quarter.....	121,302	66,643	54,659	1,119	1,212	1,007	366	396	329
4th quarter.....	120,930	66,699	54,231	1,139	1,229	1,023	369	399	332
2024									
1st quarter.....	119,991	65,617	54,375	1,136	1,225	1,017	365	394	327
2nd quarter.....	119,773	65,810	53,963	1,151	1,254	1,028	368	401	328
3rd quarter.....	119,982	65,928	54,054	1,166	1,269	1,057	371	404	337
4th quarter.....	120,492	66,436	54,055	1,185	1,299	1,074	374	410	339
2025									
1st quarter.....	121,697	66,793	54,904	1,192	1,304	1,089	373	408	341
2nd quarter.....	121,310	66,920	54,390	1,205	1,331	1,089	376	415	339
3rd quarter.....	121,780	67,211	54,568	1,215	1,338	1,082	376	414	335
4th quarter.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026									
1st quarter.....	121,995	66,862	55,133	1,233	1,360	1,094	376	414	333
2nd quarter.....	121,134	65,908	55,225	1,258	1,380	1,136	378	414	341

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Data for October 2025 were not collected due to the federal government shutdown; therefore, reliable estimates for the fourth quarter of 2025 could not be produced.

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 2025	2nd 2026	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			2nd 2025	2nd 2026	2nd 2025	2nd 2026
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	121,469	120,945	\$1,196	\$1,251	\$372	\$374
Men, 16 years and over.....	67,127	65,770	1,330	1,380	414	413
16 to 24 years.....	6,091	6,013	797	839	248	251
25 years and over.....	61,037	59,757	1,396	1,459	434	437
Women, 16 years and over.....	54,342	55,175	1,078	1,131	335	339
16 to 24 years.....	4,855	4,373	712	764	221	229
25 years and over.....	49,487	50,803	1,138	1,171	354	351
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	90,799	87,525	1,225	1,268	381	379
Men.....	51,052	48,566	1,357	1,400	422	419
Women.....	39,747	38,959	1,100	1,142	342	342
Black or African American.....	16,228	16,019	991	1,029	308	308
Men.....	8,123	7,724	1,053	1,089	327	326
Women.....	8,105	8,295	942	991	293	297
Asian.....	9,694	10,384	1,553	1,713	483	513
Men.....	5,366	5,640	1,759	1,902	547	570
Women.....	4,328	4,745	1,363	1,489	424	446
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	24,417	24,853	947	997	295	298
Men.....	14,425	14,246	1,005	1,080	313	323
Women.....	9,992	10,607	880	902	274	270

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. People 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 2026 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.....	120,945	\$1,251	65,770	\$1,380	55,175	\$1,131
16 to 24 years.....	10,385	806	6,013	839	4,373	764
16 to 19 years.....	1,383	678	853	696	530	645
20 to 24 years.....	9,003	831	5,160	869	3,843	789
25 years and over.....	110,560	1,330	59,757	1,459	50,803	1,171
25 to 54 years.....	85,197	1,329	46,410	1,458	38,787	1,180
25 to 34 years.....	29,964	1,160	16,491	1,228	13,473	1,095
35 to 44 years.....	29,792	1,436	16,325	1,596	13,467	1,249
45 to 54 years.....	25,441	1,421	13,594	1,571	11,847	1,231
55 years and over.....	25,363	1,335	13,348	1,461	12,015	1,147
55 to 64 years.....	19,609	1,367	10,232	1,482	9,377	1,176
65 years and over.....	5,754	1,233	3,116	1,415	2,638	1,035
White						
16 years and over.....	87,525	1,268	48,566	1,400	38,959	1,142
16 to 24 years.....	7,692	817	4,515	859	3,177	770
25 years and over.....	79,834	1,351	44,052	1,472	35,782	1,189
25 to 54 years.....	60,523	1,342	33,624	1,466	26,899	1,191
55 years and over.....	19,310	1,384	10,427	1,497	8,883	1,177
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	16,019	1,029	7,724	1,089	8,295	991
16 to 24 years.....	1,444	691	707	719	737	678
25 years and over.....	14,575	1,078	7,017	1,123	7,558	1,031
25 to 54 years.....	11,292	1,079	5,511	1,124	5,782	1,036
55 years and over.....	3,283	1,075	1,506	1,119	1,777	1,006
Asian						
16 years and over.....	10,384	1,713	5,640	1,902	4,745	1,489
16 to 24 years.....	548	924	315	990	233	888
25 years and over.....	9,837	1,766	5,325	1,961	4,512	1,547
25 to 54 years.....	8,154	1,876	4,433	2,083	3,721	1,571
55 years and over.....	1,683	1,552	892	1,749	791	1,444
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	24,853	997	14,246	1,080	10,607	902
16 to 24 years.....	2,830	777	1,729	815	1,101	702
25 years and over.....	22,023	1,036	12,517	1,130	9,506	927
25 to 54 years.....	18,187	1,062	10,462	1,147	7,726	955
55 years and over.....	3,835	973	2,055	1,070	1,780	840

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. People 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 2025	2nd 2026	2nd 2025	2nd 2026
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	56,868	56,423	\$1,643	\$1,697
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	24,001	23,969	1,757	1,797
Professional and related occupations.....	32,866	32,454	1,568	1,591
Service occupations.....	16,305	15,481	768	799
Sales and office occupations.....	21,038	21,859	1,006	1,021
Sales and related occupations.....	8,664	8,971	1,132	1,149
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12,374	12,888	974	980
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,248	11,400	1,065	1,101
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	800	752	724	790
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,264	6,481	1,028	1,116
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,184	4,167	1,178	1,151
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	16,010	15,782	925	968
Production occupations.....	6,859	6,890	981	1,014
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	9,151	8,892	891	930
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	27,272	26,985	1,907	1,928
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	12,552	12,380	1,907	1,994
Professional and related occupations.....	14,720	14,605	1,906	1,909
Service occupations.....	7,856	7,246	882	920
Sales and office occupations.....	8,880	8,894	1,162	1,214
Sales and related occupations.....	5,214	5,109	1,215	1,346
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,665	3,785	1,083	1,091
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,653	10,681	1,094	1,120
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	605	542	779	802
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,015	6,197	1,063	1,132
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,033	3,942	1,190	1,159
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	12,467	11,964	981	1,022
Production occupations.....	5,139	4,887	1,064	1,102
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7,328	7,077	928	977
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	29,595	29,439	1,429	1,476
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,450	11,589	1,554	1,634
Professional and related occupations.....	18,146	17,849	1,352	1,388
Service occupations.....	8,450	8,235	706	730
Sales and office occupations.....	12,158	12,964	942	943
Sales and related occupations.....	3,450	3,862	973	960
Office and administrative support occupations.....	8,708	9,102	932	936
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	595	719	787	812
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	195	210	617	725
Construction and extraction occupations.....	249	285	839	770
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	151	225	1,076	1,050
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,544	3,818	771	829
Production occupations.....	1,720	2,003	782	864
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,823	1,815	761	775

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 2026 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.....	120,945	\$642	\$850	\$1,251	\$1,915	\$2,924
Men.....	65,770	679	912	1,380	2,123	3,337
Women.....	55,175	614	785	1,131	1,729	2,594
White.....	87,525	654	866	1,268	1,919	2,921
Men.....	48,566	688	924	1,400	2,119	3,278
Women.....	38,959	618	793	1,142	1,733	2,587
Black or African American.....	16,019	589	754	1,029	1,516	2,323
Men.....	7,724	596	794	1,089	1,619	2,504
Women.....	8,295	583	726	991	1,427	2,013
Asian.....	10,384	716	1,019	1,713	2,704	3,923
Men.....	5,640	751	1,128	1,902	2,983	4,524
Women.....	4,745	669	960	1,489	2,302	3,264
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	24,853	576	731	997	1,487	2,276
Men.....	14,246	602	781	1,080	1,596	2,486
Women.....	10,607	533	697	902	1,300	1,881
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	110,560	671	893	1,330	2,004	3,082
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,403	456	631	803	1,076	1,458
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,705	604	744	994	1,439	1,959
Some college or associate degree.....	26,113	638	824	1,125	1,611	2,286
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	52,338	869	1,212	1,768	2,697	3,922
Bachelor's degree only.....	31,076	803	1,118	1,628	2,406	3,676
Advanced degree.....	21,262	988	1,394	1,963	2,996	4,494
Men, 25 years and over.....	59,757	708	970	1,459	2,281	3,482
Less than a high school diploma.....	3,551	510	688	900	1,191	1,577
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,468	648	810	1,098	1,564	2,113
Some college or associate degree.....	13,974	700	942	1,289	1,875	2,514
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	25,765	961	1,398	2,013	3,085	4,614
Bachelor's degree only.....	15,850	892	1,271	1,877	2,739	4,039
Advanced degree.....	9,914	1,149	1,611	2,415	3,690	5,363
Women, 25 years and over.....	50,803	632	817	1,171	1,768	2,689
Less than a high school diploma.....	1,852	392	524	692	859	1,072
High school graduates, no college ¹	10,237	575	682	863	1,174	1,579
Some college or associate degree.....	12,140	602	747	980	1,360	1,856
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	26,574	804	1,079	1,549	2,293	3,316
Bachelor's degree only.....	15,225	759	993	1,435	2,068	2,939
Advanced degree.....	11,348	921	1,241	1,735	2,518	3,676

¹ Includes people with a high school diploma or equivalent.

² Includes people 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. People 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 2025	2nd 2026	2nd 2025	2nd 2026
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	25,133	25,242	\$396	\$391
Men, 16 years and over.....	9,085	9,211	389	387
16 to 24 years.....	3,815	3,847	307	316
25 years and over.....	5,270	5,364	474	458
Women, 16 years and over.....	16,048	16,031	400	394
16 to 24 years.....	4,733	5,104	287	296
25 years and over.....	11,315	10,928	470	473
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	19,279	18,505	397	400
Men.....	6,801	6,675	389	406
Women.....	12,478	11,830	401	396
Black or African American.....	3,108	3,050	384	362
Men.....	1,153	1,125	353	320
Women.....	1,956	1,925	394	396
Asian.....	1,531	1,806	433	389
Men.....	622	701	479	372
Women.....	909	1,105	407	399
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	4,929	5,402	385	403
Men.....	1,767	1,948	387	406
Women.....	3,162	3,454	384	401

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. People 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.