NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Wednesday, October 21, 2026 USDL-26-1604

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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS
THIRD QUARTER 2026

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 122.2 million full-time wage and salary workers were $1,232 in the third quarter of 2026 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 1.5 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 3.5 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 third-quarter data:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were $1,232 in the third quarter of 2026. **Women** had median weekly earnings of $1,127, or 83.4 percent of the $1,352 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 95.6 percent for Black women, 81.8 percent for Asian women, and 89.4 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)

- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median weekly earnings of full-time workers who are Hispanic ($981) were lower than those who are Black ($1,012), White ($1,261), or Asian ($1,633). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were $1,040, or 74.6 percent of the median for White men ($1,394). Median earnings for Hispanic men were $1,028, or 73.7 percent of the median for White men. The differences were smaller among women, as Black women's median earnings were $994, or 87.4 percent of those for White women ($1,137), and earnings for Hispanic women were $919, or 80.8 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men ($1,841) and women ($1,506) 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 $1,536 for men ages 35 to 44, $1,563 for men ages 45 to 54, and $1,545 for men ages

55 to 64. Among women, usual weekly earnings were also highest for workers ages 35 to 64. Median weekly earnings were $1,263 for women ages 35 to 44, $1,230 for women ages 45 to 54, and $1,177 for women ages 55 to 64. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, $813 and $720, respectively. Men's and women's earnings were closer among younger workers than older workers; for example, women ages 16 to 24 earned 88.6 percent as much as men in the same age group, while the women's-to-men's earnings ratio was 78.1 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—$1,910 for men and $1,493 for women. Men and women employed in service occupations earned the least, $876 and $760, respectively. (See table 4.)

- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of $819, compared with $993 for high school graduates (no college) and $1,752 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 $4,985 or more per week, compared with $3,572 or more for their female counterparts. (See table 5.)

- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were $1,239 in the third quarter of 2026, down from the previous quarter ($1,258). (See table 1.)

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Usual Weekly Earnings Data

The Usual Weekly Earnings news release for the fourth quarter of 2026 will incorporate annual revisions to seasonally adjusted data for the number of full-time wage and salary workers and median weekly earnings in current dollars. (See table 1.) Estimates for constant (1982-84) dollar median weekly earnings also will be affected by revisions to the current dollar series. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to the first quarter of 2022 will be subject to revision.

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					
				In current dollars			In constant (1982-84) dollars		
	Total	Men	Women	Total $	Men $	Women $	Total $	Men $	Women $
2017									
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
3rd quarter	121,442	66,333	55,109	1,239	1,359	1,135	370	406	339

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			
			In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
	3rd 2025	3rd 2026	3rd 2025	3rd 2026	3rd 2025	3rd 2026
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over	122,572	122,190	$1,214	$1,232	$375	$367
Men, 16 years and over	67,792	66,874	1,333	1,352	412	403
16 to 24 years	6,397	6,755	802	813	248	242
25 years and over	61,395	60,119	1,405	1,437	434	428
Women, 16 years and over	54,780	55,315	1,076	1,127	332	336
16 to 24 years	4,901	4,541	715	720	221	215
25 years and over	49,879	50,775	1,145	1,172	353	350
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White	91,684	87,972	1,238	1,261	382	376
Men	51,781	49,119	1,362	1,394	421	416
Women	39,903	38,853	1,103	1,137	340	339
Black or African American	16,415	16,178	970	1,012	300	302
Men	8,088	8,005	1,032	1,040	318	310
Women	8,327	8,173	927	994	286	297
Asian	9,356	10,442	1,620	1,633	500	487
Men	5,093	5,579	1,831	1,841	565	549
Women	4,263	4,863	1,441	1,506	445	449
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	24,613	25,373	944	981	292	292
Men	14,077	14,188	994	1,028	307	307
Women	10,536	11,185	890	919	275	274

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, 3rd 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	122,190	$1,232	66,874	$1,352	55,315	$1,127
16 to 24 years	11,296	773	6,755	813	4,541	720
16 to 19 years	1,842	682	1,173	704	669	621
20 to 24 years	9,454	802	5,582	843	3,872	740
25 years and over	110,894	1,307	60,119	1,437	50,775	1,172
25 to 54 years	85,062	1,308	46,224	1,427	38,838	1,183
25 to 34 years	30,075	1,173	16,510	1,228	13,565	1,103
35 to 44 years	29,874	1,414	16,346	1,536	13,528	1,263
45 to 54 years	25,113	1,407	13,368	1,563	11,745	1,230
55 years and over	25,832	1,303	13,895	1,468	11,937	1,146
55 to 64 years	20,013	1,376	10,681	1,545	9,333	1,177
65 years and over	5,818	1,165	3,214	1,278	2,604	1,042
White						
16 years and over	87,972	1,261	49,119	1,394	38,853	1,137
16 to 24 years	8,086	782	4,942	817	3,145	727
25 years and over	79,886	1,351	44,177	1,480	35,708	1,185
25 to 54 years	60,586	1,342	33,698	1,467	26,889	1,180
55 years and over	19,299	1,383	10,480	1,528	8,820	1,193
Black or African American						
16 years and over	16,178	1,012	8,005	1,040	8,173	994
16 to 24 years	1,594	708	885	769	709	608
25 years and over	14,585	1,056	7,120	1,091	7,465	1,027
25 to 54 years	11,267	1,062	5,529	1,070	5,737	1,053
55 years and over	3,318	1,037	1,591	1,147	1,727	992
Asian						
16 years and over	10,442	1,633	5,579	1,841	4,863	1,506
16 to 24 years	612	962	335	970	277	959
25 years and over	9,831	1,732	5,244	1,881	4,586	1,544
25 to 54 years	7,812	1,830	4,139	1,897	3,672	1,653
55 years and over	2,019	1,294	1,105	1,611	914	1,079
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over	25,373	981	14,188	1,028	11,185	919
16 to 24 years	2,941	762	1,821	799	1,120	704
25 years and over	22,432	1,021	12,367	1,101	10,065	952
25 to 54 years	18,328	1,033	10,131	1,118	8,197	966
55 years and over	4,104	983	2,236	1,040	1,868	888

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	
	3rd 2025	3rd 2026	3rd 2025	3rd 2026
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations	56,076	56,534	$1,662	$1,671
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	24,509	24,162	1,783	1,823
Professional and related occupations	31,566	32,373	1,580	1,594
Service occupations	16,368	16,255	795	811
Sales and office occupations	22,575	21,885	1,008	1,042
Sales and related occupations	9,426	9,154	1,092	1,141
Office and administrative support occupations	13,149	12,731	977	1,011
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	12,121	11,541	1,118	1,176
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	841	835	708	753
Construction and extraction occupations	6,755	6,246	1,115	1,172
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,525	4,460	1,208	1,249
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15,433	15,974	929	970
Production occupations	6,840	7,117	952	1,027
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,594	8,857	911	936
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations	26,925	26,857	1,912	1,910
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	12,827	12,473	1,987	1,986
Professional and related occupations	14,098	14,384	1,889	1,888
Service occupations	7,911	7,690	897	876
Sales and office occupations	9,382	9,180	1,218	1,174
Sales and related occupations	5,431	5,197	1,299	1,325
Office and administrative support occupations	3,951	3,983	1,154	1,079
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11,493	10,910	1,131	1,189
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	632	672	744	764
Construction and extraction occupations	6,544	6,014	1,110	1,178
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,317	4,223	1,215	1,261
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12,081	12,238	990	1,023
Production occupations	5,044	5,262	1,017	1,119
Transportation and material moving occupations	7,037	6,976	965	976
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations	29,151	29,677	1,466	1,493
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	11,682	11,688	1,573	1,576
Professional and related occupations	17,469	17,989	1,412	1,450
Service occupations	8,457	8,566	747	760
Sales and office occupations	13,193	12,705	934	982
Sales and related occupations	3,995	3,957	870	963
Office and administrative support occupations	9,198	8,748	948	989
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	628	631	859	832
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	209	163	651	695
Construction and extraction occupations	211	232	1,272	863
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	208	237	854	917
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,352	3,736	772	825
Production occupations	1,795	1,855	783	827
Transportation and material moving occupations	1,557	1,881	745	823

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, 3rd 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	122,190	$634	$849	$1,232	$1,908	$2,919
Men	66,874	683	899	1,352	2,095	3,253
Women	55,315	597	787	1,127	1,729	2,610
White	87,972	659	874	1,261	1,949	2,991
Men	49,119	700	932	1,394	2,124	3,296
Women	38,853	608	799	1,137	1,753	2,620
Black or African American	16,178	554	732	1,012	1,483	2,104
Men	8,005	578	753	1,040	1,553	2,393
Women	8,173	520	709	994	1,427	1,846
Asian	10,442	690	994	1,633	2,603	3,850
Men	5,579	726	1,050	1,841	2,878	3,914
Women	4,863	654	963	1,506	2,314	3,321
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	25,373	588	741	981	1,427	2,094
Men	14,188	622	783	1,028	1,529	2,307
Women	11,185	558	703	919	1,270	1,883
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over	110,894	675	898	1,307	1,995	3,071
Less than a high school diploma	5,531	512	655	819	1,089	1,457
High school graduates, no college[1]	26,443	585	747	993	1,402	1,941
Some college or associate degree	25,723	653	848	1,140	1,607	2,293
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]	53,197	854	1,170	1,752	2,651	3,874
Bachelor's degree only	31,922	797	1,091	1,602	2,396	3,645
Advanced degree	21,275	981	1,369	1,932	2,913	4,249
Men, 25 years and over	60,119	715	967	1,437	2,234	3,428
Less than a high school diploma	3,642	569	709	908	1,198	1,635
High school graduates, no college[1]	16,245	643	817	1,116	1,549	2,136
Some college or associate degree	13,840	715	935	1,314	1,875	2,514
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]	26,393	922	1,316	1,922	2,946	4,400
Bachelor's degree only	16,642	879	1,215	1,866	2,787	3,918
Advanced degree	9,751	1,044	1,525	2,300	3,409	4,985
Women, 25 years and over	50,775	623	836	1,172	1,774	2,695
Less than a high school diploma	1,889	430	578	710	882	1,061
High school graduates, no college[1]	10,198	517	678	880	1,147	1,556
Some college or associate degree	11,884	607	766	998	1,342	1,821
Bachelor's degree and higher[2]	26,804	792	1,086	1,558	2,285	3,257
Bachelor's degree only	15,280	738	999	1,434	2,002	2,916
Advanced degree	11,524	941	1,264	1,759	2,556	3,572

[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	
	3rd 2025	3rd 2026	3rd 2025	3rd 2026
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over	24,076	23,901	$387	$413
Men, 16 years and over	8,791	8,524	379	413
16 to 24 years	3,530	3,474	303	327
25 years and over	5,261	5,050	429	494
Women, 16 years and over	15,284	15,376	393	413
16 to 24 years	4,660	4,922	295	310
25 years and over	10,624	10,454	448	482
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White	18,462	17,355	392	411
Men	6,574	6,048	381	412
Women	11,888	11,307	399	411
Black or African American	2,777	2,889	334	404
Men	1,170	1,130	337	385
Women	1,607	1,759	332	415
Asian	1,568	1,689	405	461
Men	542	555	398	494
Women	1,025	1,134	410	441
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	4,766	5,059	379	421
Men	1,735	2,014	390	447
Women	3,031	3,045	372	405

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.