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USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS FIRST QUARTER 2025

Median weekly earnings of the nation's 120.9 million full-time wage and salary workers were \$1,194 in the first quarter of 2025 (not seasonally adjusted), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. This was 4.8 percent higher than a year earlier, compared with a gain of 2.7 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 first-quarter data:

- **Median weekly earnings** of full-time workers were \$1,194 in the first quarter of 2025. **Women** had median weekly earnings of \$1,096, or 83.9 percent of the \$1,307 median for **men**. (See table 2.)
- The **women's-to-men's earnings ratio** varied by race and ethnicity. White women earned 82.2 percent as much as their male counterparts, compared with 96.8 percent for Black women, 79.9 percent for Asian women, and 88.7 percent for Hispanic women. (See table 2.)
- Among the major **race and ethnicity groups**, median earnings of Hispanic people who worked full time (\$929) were lower than those of people who are Black (\$1,000), White (\$1,219), and Asian (\$1,585). By sex, median weekly earnings for Black men were \$1,017, or 75.8 percent of the median for White men (\$1,342). Median earnings for Hispanic men were \$991, or 73.8 percent of the median for White men. The differences were smaller among women, as Black women's median earnings were \$984, or 89.2 percent of those for White women (\$1,103), and earnings for Hispanic women were \$879, or 79.7 percent of those for White women. Earnings of Asian men (\$1,822) and women (\$1,455) were higher than those of their White counterparts. (See table 2.)

- By **age**, usual weekly earnings were highest for men age 35 and over: median weekly earnings were \$1,448 for men ages 35 to 44, \$1,512 for men ages 45 to 54, \$1,467 for men ages 55 to 64, and \$1,425 for men age 65 and over. Among women, usual weekly earnings were highest for workers ages 35 to 54: median weekly earnings were \$1,212 for women ages 35 to 44 and \$1,233 for women ages 45 to 54. Men and women ages 16 to 24 had the lowest median weekly earnings, \$795 and \$733, respectively. The women's-to-men's earnings ratio also varied by age. Women ages 16 to 24 earned 92.2 percent as much as men in the same age group, compared with 84.0 percent for those ages 25 to 54 and 77.1 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—\$1,902 for men and \$1,441 for women. Among men and women, those employed in service occupations earned the least at \$886 and \$720, respectively. (See table 4.)
- By **educational attainment**, full-time workers age 25 and over without a high school diploma had median weekly earnings of \$743, high school graduates (no college) had earnings of \$953, and those holding at least a bachelor's degree had earnings of \$1,754. Among college graduates with advanced degrees (master's, professional, and doctoral degrees), the highest earning 10 percent of male workers made \$5,079 or more per week, and their female counterparts made \$3,528 or more. (See table 5.)
- **Seasonally adjusted median weekly earnings** were little changed at \$1,192 in the first quarter of 2025. (See table 1.)

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Usual Weekly Earnings Data

Seasonally adjusted data for median usual weekly earnings in constant (1982-84) dollars have been updated using revised seasonally adjusted data for the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). (Data are shown in table 1 of this news release.) Seasonally adjusted constant (1982-84) dollar estimates back to the first quarter of 2020 were 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 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 \$
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.....	116,928	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.....	113,029	62,076	50,953	984	1,084	898	373	411	341
2nd quarter.....	113,432	62,286	51,146	996	1,097	906	371	409	337
3rd quarter.....	114,525	63,146	51,379	1,002	1,103	914	367	404	335
4th quarter.....	116,281	64,210	52,071	1,008	1,102	927	362	395	332
2022									
1st quarter.....	118,487	65,473	53,014	1,033	1,124	937	363	394	329
2nd quarter.....	118,718	65,269	53,449	1,048	1,148	952	359	394	326
3rd quarter.....	119,407	65,765	53,642	1,071	1,168	969	362	395	328
4th quarter.....	118,844	65,690	53,154	1,081	1,174	971	362	393	325
2023									
1st quarter.....	120,238	66,534	53,704	1,097	1,182	994	364	392	330
2nd quarter.....	121,336	67,089	54,247	1,108	1,185	1,003	365	390	330
3rd quarter.....	121,251	66,600	54,651	1,119	1,211	1,004	366	396	328
4th quarter.....	120,755	66,534	54,221	1,139	1,228	1,022	370	399	332
2024									
1st quarter.....	120,244	65,844	54,400	1,135	1,223	1,021	365	393	328
2nd quarter.....	119,770	65,816	53,954	1,151	1,257	1,029	368	401	329
3rd quarter.....	119,912	65,866	54,046	1,166	1,268	1,053	371	404	335
4th quarter.....	120,257	66,211	54,046	1,185	1,299	1,073	375	410	339
2025									
1st quarter.....	122,001	67,085	54,915	1,192	1,303	1,092	373	408	342

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			
	1st 2024	1st 2025	In current dollars		In constant (1982-84) dollars	
			1st 2024	1st 2025	1st 2024	1st 2025
SEX AND AGE						
Total, 16 years and over.....	119,168	120,909	\$1,139	\$1,194	\$367	\$374
Men, 16 years and over.....	65,070	66,285	1,227	1,307	396	410
16 to 24 years.....	5,797	5,553	767	795	247	249
25 years and over.....	59,273	60,732	1,313	1,387	423	435
Women, 16 years and over.....	54,098	54,624	1,021	1,096	329	344
16 to 24 years.....	4,719	4,549	703	733	226	230
25 years and over.....	49,378	50,075	1,082	1,141	349	358
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX						
White.....	89,951	90,516	1,157	1,219	373	382
Men.....	50,105	50,789	1,254	1,342	404	421
Women.....	39,846	39,727	1,040	1,103	335	346
Black or African American.....	16,153	16,298	908	1,000	293	314
Men.....	7,756	7,887	935	1,017	301	319
Women.....	8,396	8,411	887	984	286	309
Asian.....	8,568	9,186	1,505	1,585	485	497
Men.....	4,680	4,970	1,679	1,822	541	571
Women.....	3,888	4,216	1,331	1,455	429	456
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	23,019	24,108	879	929	283	291
Men.....	13,429	13,967	914	991	295	311
Women.....	9,590	10,141	825	879	266	276

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, 1st quarter 2025 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.....	120,909	\$1,194	66,285	\$1,307	54,624	\$1,096
16 to 24 years.....	10,102	772	5,553	795	4,549	733
16 to 19 years.....	1,304	648	726	677	579	598
20 to 24 years.....	8,797	792	4,827	813	3,970	759
25 years and over.....	110,807	1,258	60,732	1,387	50,075	1,141
25 to 54 years.....	85,328	1,253	46,717	1,366	38,612	1,147
25 to 34 years.....	29,848	1,125	16,361	1,183	13,487	1,038
35 to 44 years.....	29,827	1,332	16,575	1,448	13,252	1,212
45 to 54 years.....	25,654	1,376	13,781	1,512	11,873	1,233
55 years and over.....	25,479	1,279	14,016	1,453	11,463	1,120
55 to 64 years.....	20,180	1,302	11,013	1,467	9,168	1,140
65 years and over.....	5,299	1,222	3,003	1,425	2,296	1,018
White						
16 years and over.....	90,516	1,219	50,789	1,342	39,727	1,103
16 to 24 years.....	7,761	777	4,329	802	3,431	737
25 years and over.....	82,755	1,284	46,460	1,424	36,295	1,146
25 to 54 years.....	62,772	1,273	35,249	1,396	27,523	1,151
55 years and over.....	19,983	1,325	11,211	1,497	8,772	1,134
Black or African American						
16 years and over.....	16,298	1,000	7,887	1,017	8,411	984
16 to 24 years.....	1,308	723	682	747	626	650
25 years and over.....	14,989	1,041	7,205	1,079	7,784	1,018
25 to 54 years.....	11,776	1,033	5,636	1,070	6,140	1,014
55 years and over.....	3,213	1,068	1,569	1,113	1,644	1,038
Asian						
16 years and over.....	9,186	1,585	4,970	1,822	4,216	1,455
16 to 24 years.....	422	909	205	831	217	976
25 years and over.....	8,764	1,635	4,765	1,858	3,999	1,487
25 to 54 years.....	7,188	1,736	3,870	1,899	3,318	1,525
55 years and over.....	1,576	1,378	896	1,424	681	1,139
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
16 years and over.....	24,108	929	13,967	991	10,141	879
16 to 24 years.....	2,768	719	1,528	741	1,240	699
25 years and over.....	21,340	983	12,439	1,032	8,901	903
25 to 54 years.....	17,483	985	10,218	1,032	7,266	911
55 years and over.....	3,856	972	2,221	1,033	1,636	855

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	
	1st 2024	1st 2025	1st 2024	1st 2025
TOTAL				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	56,311	56,709	\$1,569	\$1,645
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	23,879	23,793	1,700	1,759
Professional and related occupations.....	32,432	32,917	1,485	1,566
Service occupations.....	14,800	15,822	739	776
Sales and office occupations.....	21,006	21,598	946	1,006
Sales and related occupations.....	8,851	8,958	996	1,066
Office and administrative support occupations.....	12,155	12,640	920	988
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	11,268	11,018	1,003	1,090
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	769	668	725	722
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,336	6,041	992	1,096
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	4,163	4,309	1,107	1,143
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	15,782	15,762	861	913
Production occupations.....	7,317	7,122	894	954
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	8,465	8,639	836	888
Men				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	26,642	27,340	1,875	1,902
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	12,242	12,647	1,903	1,917
Professional and related occupations.....	14,399	14,693	1,806	1,889
Service occupations.....	7,172	7,397	833	886
Sales and office occupations.....	8,629	8,820	1,137	1,163
Sales and related occupations.....	5,029	4,970	1,217	1,241
Office and administrative support occupations.....	3,600	3,849	1,076	1,096
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	10,619	10,513	1,013	1,098
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	602	527	741	758
Construction and extraction occupations.....	6,088	5,891	996	1,099
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	3,928	4,095	1,127	1,145
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	12,009	12,215	904	977
Production occupations.....	5,307	5,377	947	1,019
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	6,702	6,838	874	930
Women				
Management, professional, and related occupations.....	29,669	29,369	1,375	1,441
Management, business, and financial operations occupations.....	11,637	11,146	1,512	1,574
Professional and related occupations.....	18,032	18,223	1,307	1,384
Service occupations.....	7,628	8,425	694	720
Sales and office occupations.....	12,377	12,779	882	922
Sales and related occupations.....	3,822	3,988	833	872
Office and administrative support occupations.....	8,555	8,790	894	950
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.....	650	505	848	821
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	167	141	697	659
Construction and extraction occupations.....	248	150	898	963
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	234	214	915	1,107
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.....	3,774	3,546	752	779
Production occupations.....	2,010	1,745	766	798
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,764	1,801	724	761

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, 1st quarter 2025 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.....	120,909	\$619	\$814	\$1,194	\$1,895	\$2,905
Men.....	66,285	661	878	1,307	2,083	3,174
Women.....	54,624	588	760	1,096	1,701	2,499
White.....	90,516	626	828	1,219	1,903	2,901
Men.....	50,789	676	899	1,342	2,096	3,145
Women.....	39,727	589	766	1,103	1,705	2,494
Black or African American.....	16,298	580	730	1,000	1,484	2,301
Men.....	7,887	593	746	1,017	1,563	2,690
Women.....	8,411	570	712	984	1,415	2,092
Asian.....	9,186	688	957	1,585	2,606	3,867
Men.....	4,970	744	1,068	1,822	2,896	3,917
Women.....	4,216	659	859	1,455	2,322	3,508
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	24,108	554	697	929	1,412	2,119
Men.....	13,967	587	722	991	1,471	2,288
Women.....	10,141	510	666	879	1,310	1,992
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Total, 25 years and over.....	110,807	647	860	1,258	1,966	2,967
Less than a high school diploma.....	5,919	487	607	743	969	1,319
High school graduates, no college ¹	26,264	580	720	953	1,329	1,879
Some college or associate degree.....	26,146	632	806	1,096	1,549	2,197
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	52,480	837	1,166	1,754	2,600	3,848
Bachelor's degree only.....	32,035	786	1,095	1,603	2,399	3,473
Advanced degree.....	20,444	950	1,364	1,961	2,915	4,332
Men, 25 years and over.....	60,732	689	919	1,387	2,186	3,312
Less than a high school diploma.....	4,061	529	657	803	1,026	1,406
High school graduates, no college ¹	16,299	622	788	1,062	1,497	2,029
Some college or associate degree.....	14,172	698	905	1,223	1,760	2,470
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	26,201	918	1,342	1,992	2,956	4,315
Bachelor's degree only.....	16,396	849	1,216	1,869	2,759	3,861
Advanced degree.....	9,805	1,107	1,552	2,302	3,452	5,079
Women, 25 years and over.....	50,075	609	792	1,141	1,762	2,562
Less than a high school diploma.....	1,858	420	542	657	782	982
High school graduates, no college ¹	9,965	522	652	820	1,081	1,435
Some college or associate degree.....	11,974	584	731	961	1,331	1,828
Bachelor's degree and higher ²	26,279	791	1,071	1,532	2,249	3,147
Bachelor's degree only.....	15,640	750	994	1,412	2,005	2,907
Advanced degree.....	10,639	891	1,225	1,754	2,483	3,528

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	
	1st 2024	1st 2025	1st 2024	1st 2025
SEX AND AGE				
Total, 16 years and over.....	24,633	25,145	\$371	\$375
Men, 16 years and over.....	8,911	9,192	359	359
16 to 24 years.....	3,496	3,967	266	288
25 years and over.....	5,416	5,225	475	442
Women, 16 years and over.....	15,721	15,953	378	384
16 to 24 years.....	4,836	4,968	268	271
25 years and over.....	10,885	10,985	437	442
RACE, HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY, AND SEX				
White.....	18,804	19,139	376	380
Men.....	6,884	6,899	364	367
Women.....	11,921	12,240	382	388
Black or African American.....	3,015	2,975	327	344
Men.....	1,125	1,153	306	307
Women.....	1,890	1,822	339	370
Asian.....	1,560	1,717	426	397
Men.....	505	620	434	410
Women.....	1,055	1,097	425	389
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5,017	4,874	380	392
Men.....	1,952	1,857	379	400
Women.....	3,064	3,017	381	388

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.