

The Wage Gap by State for Disabled Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Women — Sept 2024



Rank	State	Full-time, year-round workers: what disabled women are paid for every dollar white, non-Hispanic nondisabled men are paid	Including part-time and part-year workers: what AANHPI disabled women are paid for every dollar white, non-Hispanic nondisabled men are paid
	United States	\$0.68	\$0.55
1	New York	\$0.79	\$0.44
2	New Jersey	\$0.77	\$0.57
3	Georgia	\$0.76	\$0.57
4	Massachusetts	\$0.74	\$0.51
5	Illinois	\$0.74	\$0.53
6	Virginia	\$0.72	\$0.51
7	Nevada	\$0.65	\$0.62
8	Florida	\$0.64	\$0.49
9	Washington	\$0.63	\$0.52
10	Maryland	\$0.62	\$0.48
11	California	\$0.59	\$0.46
12	Hawaii	\$0.57	\$0.49
13	Texas	\$0.51	\$0.39
	Alabama	-	-
	Alaska	-	-
	Arizona	-	\$0.51
	Arkansas	-	-
	Colorado	-	\$0.48
	Connecticut	-	-
	Delaware	-	-
	District of Columbia	-	-
	Idaho	-	-
	Indiana	-	-
	Iowa	-	-
	Kansas	-	-
	Kentucky	-	-
	Louisiana	-	-
	Maine	-	-
	Michigan	-	\$0.53
	Minnesota	-	\$0.57
	Mississippi	-	-
	Missouri	-	-
	Montana	-	-
	Nebraska	-	-
	New Hampshire	-	-
	New Mexico	-	-
	North Carolina	-	\$0.48
	North Dakota	-	-
	Ohio	-	\$0.50
	Oklahoma	-	-
	Oregon	-	\$0.53
	Pennsylvania	-	\$0.54
	Rhode Island	-	-
	South Carolina	-	-
	South Dakota	-	-
	Tennessee	-	-
	Utah	-	-
	Vermont	-	-
	West Virginia	-	-
	Wisconsin	-	-
	Wyoming	-	-

"-" indicates data was not reported due to insufficient sample sizes.

Source: National wage gap calculated by NWLC based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2022 American Community Survey using IPUMS. State wage gaps calculated based on U.S. Census Bureau 2018-2022 American Community Survey using IPUMS. Figures are median annual earnings for full-time, year-round workers. Disabled women are those who self-identify as having a difficulty with self care, vision, hearing, independent living, mobility, and/or cognitive functions.