

The Wage Gap by State for Disabled Native Women — Sept 2024



Rank	State	Full-time, year-round workers: what Native disabled women are paid for every dollar white, non-Hispanic nondisabled men are paid	Including part-time and part-year workers: what Native disabled women are paid for every dollar white, non-Hispanic nondisabled men are paid
	United States	\$0.53	\$0.45
1	Washington	\$0.67	\$0.49
2	Oklahoma	\$0.58	\$0.40
3	Arizona	\$0.55	\$0.50
4	New Mexico	\$0.49	\$0.34
5	California	\$0.46	\$0.35
6	Texas	\$0.46	\$0.33
	Hawaii	-	-
	Alabama	-	-
	Alaska	-	\$0.52
	Arkansas	-	-
	Colorado	-	-
	Connecticut	-	-
	Delaware	-	-
	District of Columbia	-	-
	Florida	-	-
	Georgia	-	-
	Idaho	-	-
	Illinois	-	-
	Indiana	-	-
	Iowa	-	-
	Kansas	-	-
	Kentucky	-	-
	Louisiana	-	-
	Maine	-	-
	Maryland	-	-
	Massachusetts	-	-
	Michigan	-	-
	Minnesota	-	-
	Mississippi	-	-
	Missouri	-	-
	Montana	-	-
	Nebraska	-	-
	Nevada	-	-
	New Hampshire	-	-
	New Jersey	-	-
	New York	-	\$0.31
	North Carolina	-	\$0.50
	North Dakota	-	-
	Ohio	-	-
	Oregon	-	\$0.32
	Pennsylvania	-	-
	Rhode Island	-	-
	South Carolina	-	-
	South Dakota	-	-
	Tennessee	-	-
	Utah	-	-
	Vermont	-	-
	Virginia	-	-
	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.