



For Release: Friday, September 14, 2018

18-1466-DAL

SOUTHWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Dallas, Texas

Technical information: (972) 850-4800 BLSInfoDallas@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southwest

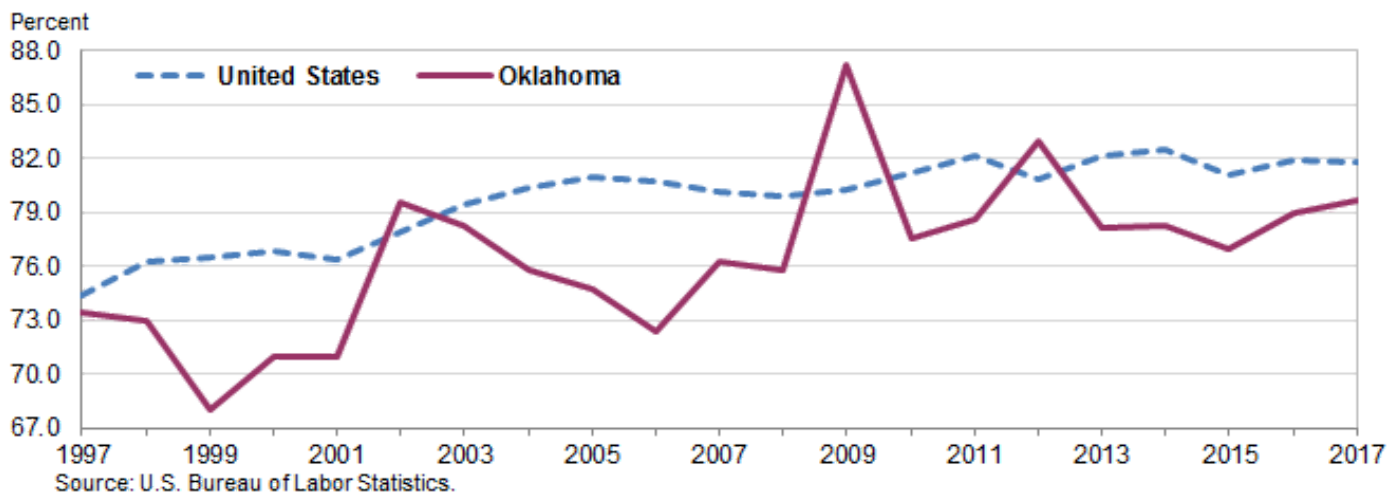
Media contact: (972) 850-4800

Women’s Earnings in Oklahoma – 2017

In 2017, Oklahoma women who were full-time wage and salary workers had median usual weekly earnings of \$685 or 79.7 percent of the \$859 median usual weekly earnings of their male counterparts, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that the 2017 women’s-to-men’s earnings ratio in Oklahoma rose from 2016, up 0.7 percentage point. Nationwide, women earned \$770 per week or 81.8 percent of the \$941 median for men. (See [table 1](#). The earnings comparisons in this release are on a broad level and do not control for many factors that can be significant in explaining earnings differences, such as job skills and responsibilities, work experience, and specialization.)

The women’s-to-men’s earnings ratio in Oklahoma has ranged from a low of 68.0 percent in 1999 to a high of 87.2 percent in 2009. Since the series high in 2009, Oklahoma’s women’s-to-men’s earnings ratio has ranged from 77.0 percent to 83.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#). Data for the states began in 1997.)

Chart 1. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, United States and Oklahoma, 1997–2017 annual averages



Among the 50 states, median weekly earnings of women in full-time wage and salary positions in 2017 ranged from \$643 in Mississippi to \$971 in Massachusetts. In addition to Massachusetts, women’s earnings in Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, and New Jersey were above \$875 per week. In the District of Columbia, women earned a median weekly wage of \$1,191. (See [table 1](#) and [chart 2](#).)

Median weekly earnings for men were lowest in New Mexico at \$771 and highest in Massachusetts at \$1,204. Three other states (Connecticut, Maryland, and New Jersey) had weekly wages above \$1,100 for full-time male workers. In the District of Columbia, men earned a median weekly wage of \$1,385.

New Mexico had the highest women's-to-men's earnings ratio among the states, 90.9 percent, and Wyoming had the lowest, 71.6 percent. The District of Columbia had a ratio of 86.0 percent. (See [chart 3](#).) The differences among the states reflect, in part, variation in the occupations and industries found in each state and differences in the demographic composition of each state's labor force. In addition, sampling error for state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national estimates. Thus, earnings comparisons between states should be made with caution.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. This 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, representing 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 the data presented in this report.

Statistics based on the CPS data are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Further information about the reliability of data from the CPS is available on the [CPS Technical Documentation](#) page of the BLS website.

The principal concepts and definitions used in connection with the earnings data in this release are described briefly below.

Usual weekly earnings. The 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). Respondents are 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.

Medians of usual weekly earnings. The earnings estimates shown in this release are medians. The median 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.

Wage and salary workers. These are workers age 16 and older who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payments in kind, or piece rates on their sole or principal job. This group includes employees in both the public and private sectors. All self-employed workers are excluded whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Full-time worker. People who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job are defined as working full time for the purpose of these estimates.

For more information on the median weekly earnings of women and men, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Report 1075, *Highlights of women’s earnings in 2017*, available at www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-earnings/2017/pdf/home.pdf.

Information in this release will be available to sensory impaired individuals upon request: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by state, 2017 annual averages

State	Total	Women	Men	Women's earnings
-------	-------	-------	-----	------------------

tr>

Number of Median Standard Number of Median Standard Number of Median Standard
workers (in weekly error of workers (in weekly error of workers (in weekly error of
thousands) earnings median thousands) earnings median thousands) earnings median

United States	113,272	\$860	\$2 50,291	\$770	\$3 62,980	\$941	\$4 81.8
Alabama	1,593	753	14 712	656	17 881	845	25 77.6
Alaska	253	979	18 117	883	27 136	1,090	43 81.0
Arizona	2,283	830	17 970	749	17 1,312	916	26 81.8
Arkansas	1,023	722	13 496	665	15 527	799	23 83.2
California	13,145	913	8 5,620	827	11 7,525	992	11 83.4
Colorado	2,049	918	14 854	838	20 1,195	986	20 85.0
Connecticut	1,290	1,011	19 577	938	40 713	1,102	47 85.1
Delaware	349	840	22 160	785	19 189	905	26 86.7
District of Columbia	311	1,273	30 158	1,191	45 153	1,385	50 86.0
Florida	7,092	768	7 3,312	726	9 3,780	826	14 87.9
Georgia	3,717	775	12 1,736	720	17 1,981	866	29 83.1
Hawaii	497	821	18 234	734	23 263	918	28 80.0
Idaho	568	794	16 230	695	13 338	893	17 77.8
Illinois	4,426	918	12 1,965	791	16 2,460	1,017	17 77.8
Indiana	2,425	805	14 1,075	708	19 1,350	903	28 78.4
Iowa	1,167	825	15 522	738	17 645	907	20 81.4
Kansas	1,040	823	18 459	749	20 581	916	21 81.8
Kentucky	1,477	774	15 676	673	20 801	834	30 80.7
Louisiana	1,498	773	15 673	686	20 825	886	26 77.4

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

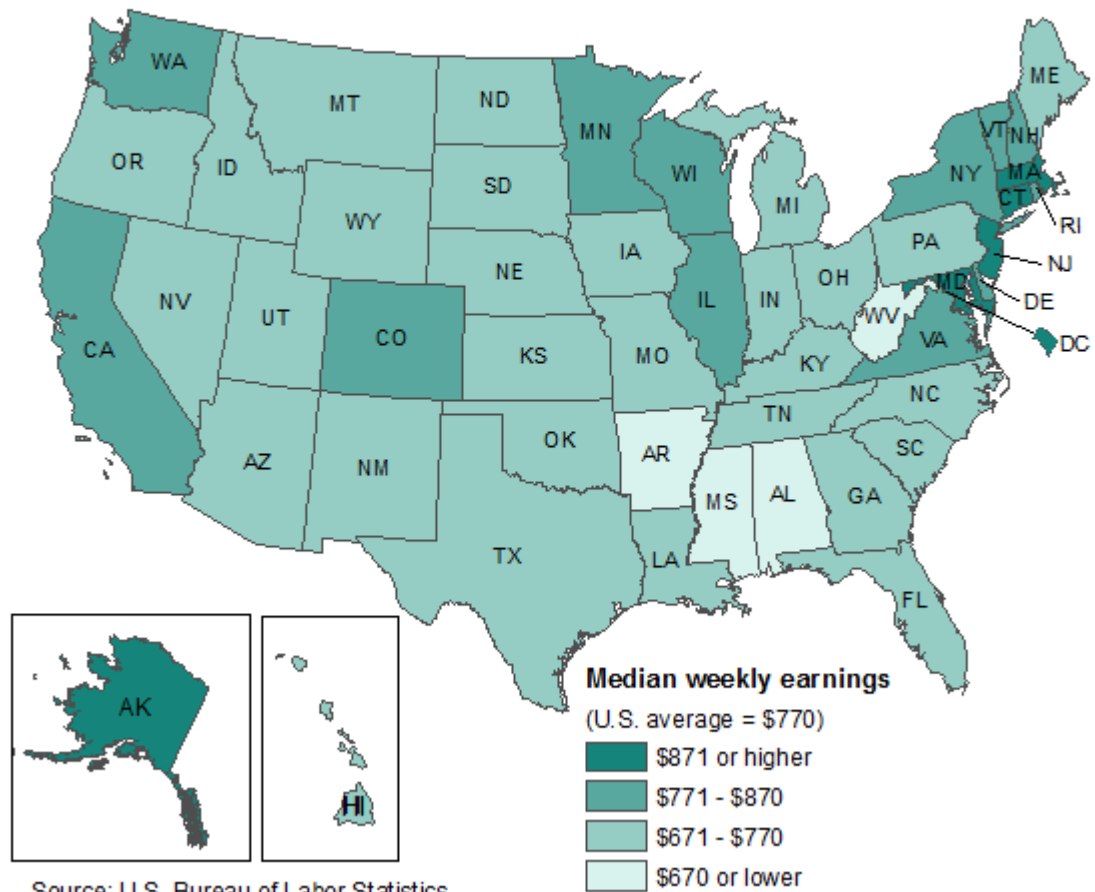
Maine	445	845	24	201	760	23	244	911	22	83.4
Maryland	2,295	1,036	28	1,041	959	37	1,254	1,131	41	84.8
Massachusetts	2,597	1,078	21	1,157	971	18	1,440	1,204	32	80.6
Michigan	3,405	853	16	1,455	765	12	1,950	928	17	82.4
Minnesota	2,128	955	20	937	844	26	1,191	1,026	24	82.3
Mississippi	944	723	13	454	643	18	490	794	25	81.0
Missouri	2,166	826	17	1,006	733	20	1,160	925	27	79.2
Montana	321	800	19	135	713	15	185	883	22	80.7
Nebraska	696	814	16	311	760	23	385	871	28	87.3
Nevada	1,071	746	12	451	675	14	621	808	16	83.5
New Hampshire	512	918	20	225	838	21	287	1,003	25	83.5
New Jersey	3,241	1,016	13	1,486	929	17	1,755	1,138	23	81.6
New Mexico	622	737	13	268	701	16	354	771	22	90.9
New York	7,120	918	9	3,303	850	15	3,817	984	13	86.4
North Carolina	3,574	810	10	1,655	754	13	1,919	874	19	86.3
North Dakota	291	857	18	128	740	18	164	952	18	77.7
Ohio	4,021	832	12	1,801	743	13	2,220	908	15	81.8
Oklahoma	1,308	766	11	554	685	16	754	859	25	79.7
Oregon	1,413	873	23	604	770	24	810	945	22	81.5
Pennsylvania	4,448	869	13	1,985	768	11	2,463	971	17	79.1
Rhode Island	391	897	14	178	833	24	213	956	32	87.1
South Carolina	1,673	799	14	753	696	16	920	898	20	77.5

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

South Dakota	308	769	13 141	679	15 168	858	19 79.1
Tennessee	2,291	780	15 1,034	704	17 1,257	874	23 80.5
Texas	9,918	813	9 4,243	734	9 5,675	894	11 82.1
Utah	1,044	827	15 394	692	14 650	952	18 72.7
Vermont	227	874	19 103	816	24 124	918	21 88.9
Virginia	3,134	937	18 1,414	844	20 1,720	1,043	33 80.9
Washington	2,538	961	20 1,066	825	22 1,472	1,093	27 75.5
West Virginia	569	747	12 253	670	20 316	830	22 80.7
Wisconsin	2,159	860	13 926	777	18 1,233	936	21 83.0
Wyoming	197	875	21 82	720	17 115	1,006	21 71.6

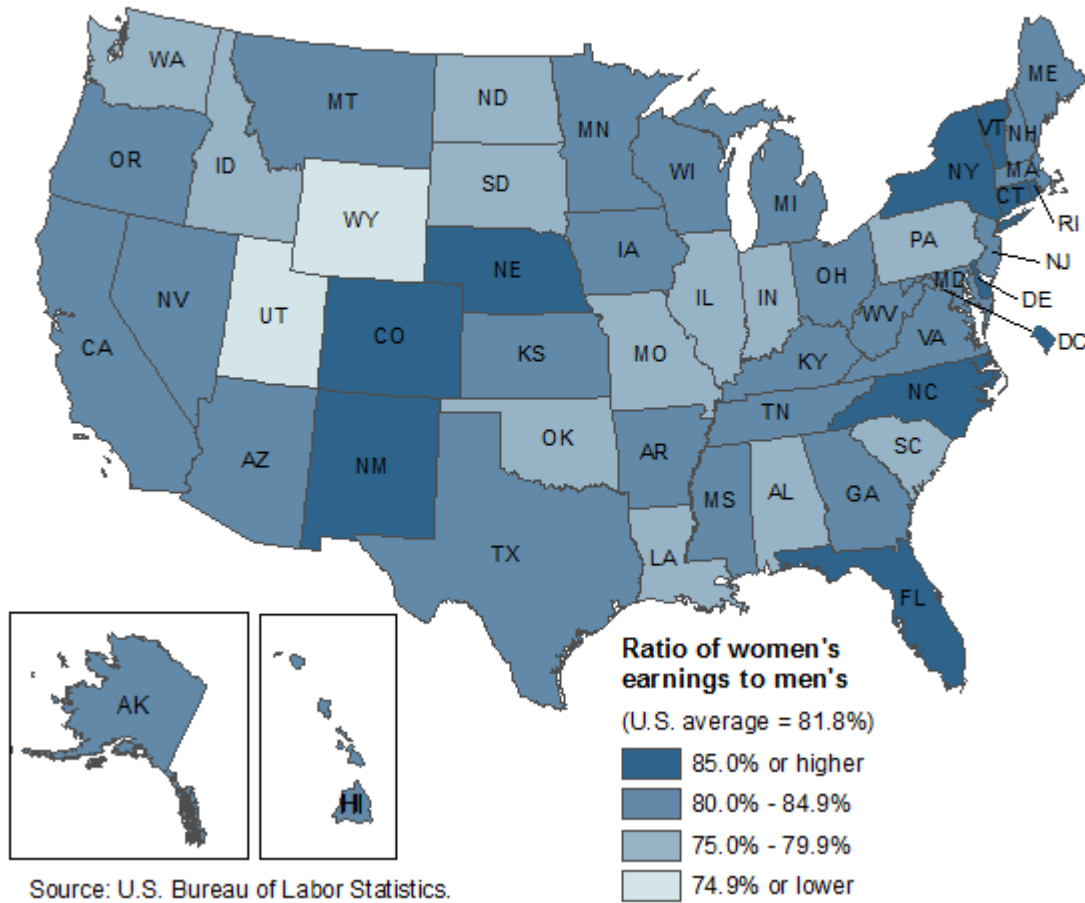
Note: In general, the sampling error for the state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national estimates; thus, comparisons of state estimates should be made with caution. Data shown are based on workers' state of residence; workers' reported earnings, however, may or may not be from a job located in the same state.

Chart 2. Women's median usual weekly earnings, full-time wage and salary workers, by state, 2017 annual averages



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, by state, 2017 annual averages



NEWS RELEASE
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F L A B O R



For Release: Friday, September 14, 2018

18-1466-DAL

SOUTHWEST INFORMATION OFFICE: Dallas, Texas

Technical information: (972) 850-4800 BLSInfoDallas@bls.gov www.bls.gov/regions/southwest

Media contact: (972) 850-4800

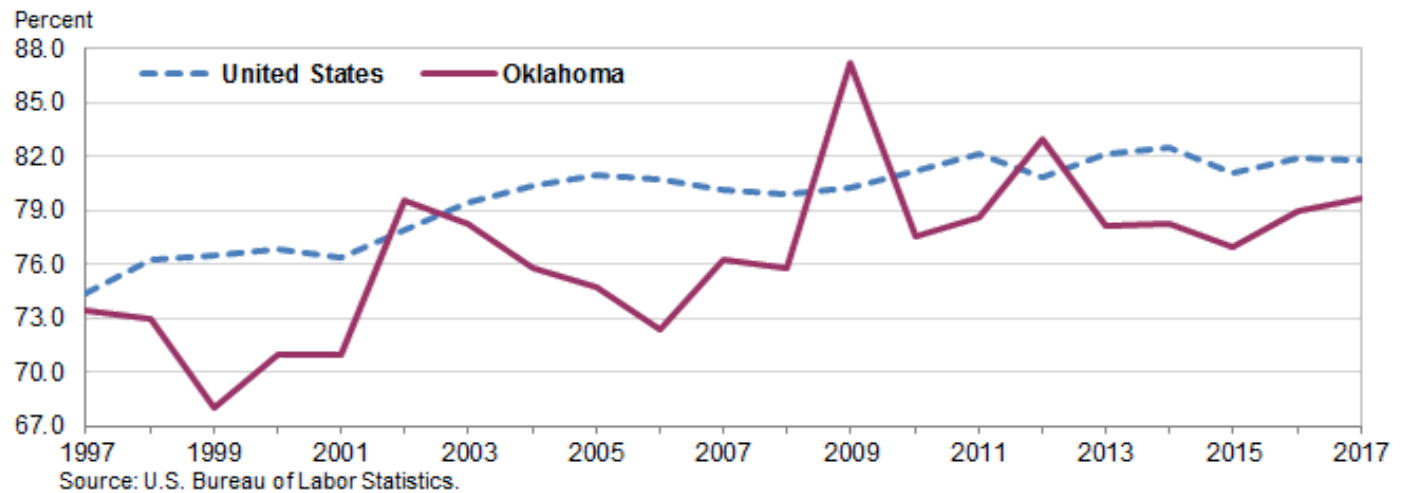
Women's Earnings in Oklahoma – 2017

In 2017, Oklahoma women who were full-time wage and salary workers had median usual weekly earnings of \$685 or 79.7 percent of the \$859 median usual weekly earnings of their male counterparts, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that the 2017 women's-to-men's earnings ratio in Oklahoma rose from 2016, up 0.7 percentage point.

Nationwide, women earned \$770 per week or 81.8 percent of the \$941 median for men. (See [table 1](#). The earnings comparisons in this release are on a broad level and do not control for many factors that can be significant in explaining earnings differences, such as job skills and responsibilities, work experience, and specialization.)

The women’s-to-men’s earnings ratio in Oklahoma has ranged from a low of 68.0 percent in 1999 to a high of 87.2 percent in 2009. Since the series high in 2009, Oklahoma’s women’s-to-men’s earnings ratio has ranged from 77.0 percent to 83.0 percent. (See [chart 1](#). Data for the states began in 1997.)

Chart 1. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, United States and Oklahoma, 1997–2017 annual averages



Among the 50 states, median weekly earnings of women in full-time wage and salary positions in 2017 ranged from \$643 in Mississippi to \$971 in Massachusetts. In addition to Massachusetts, women’s earnings in Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, and New Jersey were above \$875 per week. In the District of Columbia, women earned a median weekly wage of \$1,191. (See [table 1](#) and [chart 2](#).)

Median weekly earnings for men were lowest in New Mexico at \$771 and highest in Massachusetts at \$1,204. Three other states (Connecticut, Maryland, and New Jersey) had weekly wages above \$1,100 for full-time male workers. In the District of Columbia, men earned a median weekly wage of \$1,385.

New Mexico had the highest women’s-to-men’s earnings ratio among the states, 90.9 percent, and Wyoming had the lowest, 71.6 percent. The District of Columbia had a ratio of 86.0 percent. (See [chart 3](#).) The differences among the states reflect, in part, variation in the occupations and industries found in each state and differences in the demographic composition of each state’s labor force. In addition, sampling error for state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national estimates. Thus, earnings comparisons between states should be made with caution.

Technical Note

The estimates in this release were obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment. This 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, representing 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 the data presented in this report.

Statistics based on the CPS data are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Further information about the reliability of data from the CPS is available on the [CPS Technical Documentation](#) page of the BLS website.

The principal concepts and definitions used in connection with the earnings data in this release are described briefly below.

Usual weekly earnings. The 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). Respondents are 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.

Medians of usual weekly earnings. The earnings estimates shown in this release are medians. The median 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.

Wage and salary workers. These are workers age 16 and older who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payments in kind, or piece rates on their sole or principal job. This group includes employees in both the public and private sectors. All self-employed workers are excluded whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Full-time worker. People who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job are defined as working full time for the purpose of these estimates.

For more information on the median weekly earnings of women and men, see Bureau of Labor Statistics Report 1075, *Highlights of women’s earnings in 2017*, available at www.bls.gov/opub/reports/womens-earnings/2017/pdf/home.pdf.

Information in this release will be available to sensory impaired individuals upon request: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by state, 2017 annual averages

State	Total	Women	Men	Women's earnings
-------	-------	-------	-----	------------------

tr>Number of
workers (in
thousands)Median

weekly
earningsStandard
error of
medianNumber of
workers (in
thousands)Median
weekly
earningsStandard
error of
medianNumber of
workers (in
thousands)Median
weekly
earningsStandard
error of
median

United States	113,272	\$860	\$2 50,291	\$770	\$3 62,980	\$941	\$4 81.8
Alabama	1,593	753	14 712	656	17 881	845	25 77.6
Alaska	253	979	18 117	883	27 136	1,090	43 81.0
Arizona	2,283	830	17 970	749	17 1,312	916	26 81.8
Arkansas	1,023	722	13 496	665	15 527	799	23 83.2
California	13,145	913	8 5,620	827	11 7,525	992	11 83.4
Colorado	2,049	918	14 854	838	20 1,195	986	20 85.0
Connecticut	1,290	1,011	19 577	938	40 713	1,102	47 85.1
Delaware	349	840	22 160	785	19 189	905	26 86.7
District of Columbia	311	1,273	30 158	1,191	45 153	1,385	50 86.0
Florida	7,092	768	7 3,312	726	9 3,780	826	14 87.9
Georgia	3,717	775	12 1,736	720	17 1,981	866	29 83.1
Hawaii	497	821	18 234	734	23 263	918	28 80.0
Idaho	568	794	16 230	695	13 338	893	17 77.8

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

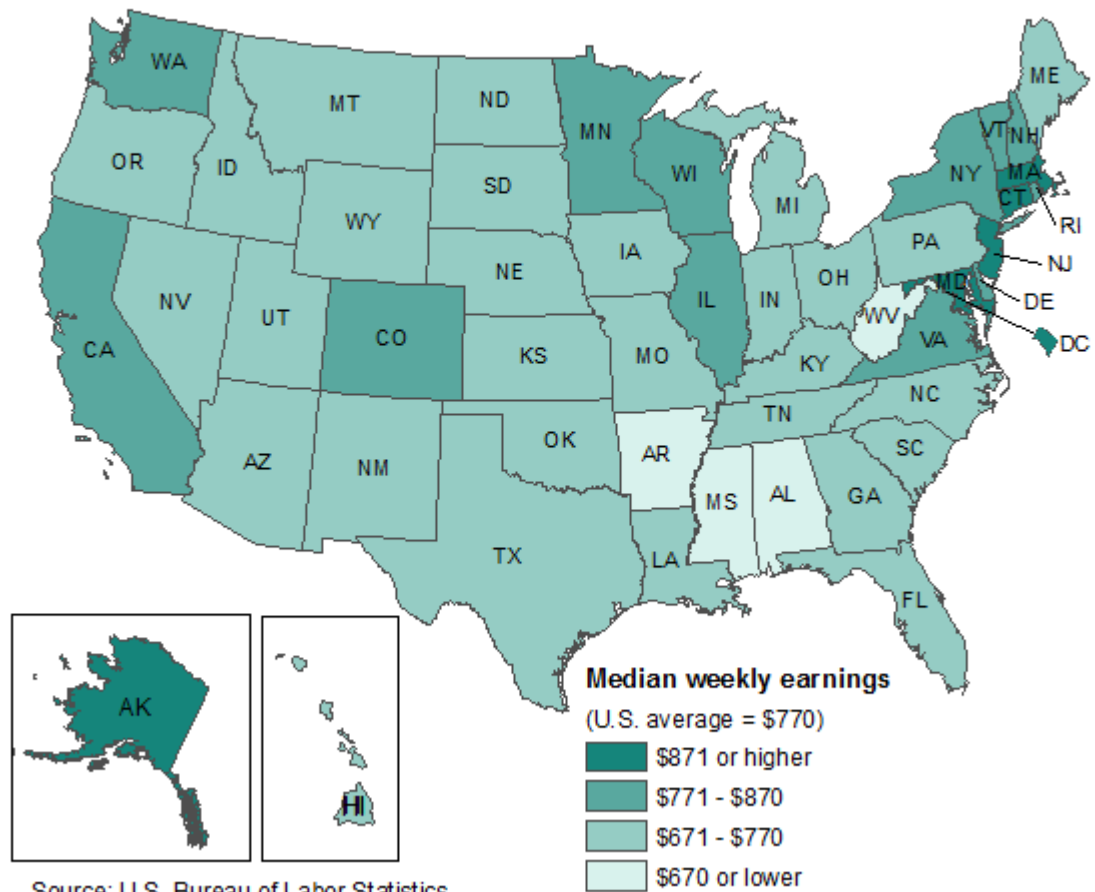
Illinois	4,426	918	12 1,965	791	16 2,460	1,017	17 77.8
Indiana	2,425	805	14 1,075	708	19 1,350	903	28 78.4
Iowa	1,167	825	15 522	738	17 645	907	20 81.4
Kansas	1,040	823	18 459	749	20 581	916	21 81.8
Kentucky	1,477	774	15 676	673	20 801	834	30 80.7
Louisiana	1,498	773	15 673	686	20 825	886	26 77.4
Maine	445	845	24 201	760	23 244	911	22 83.4
Maryland	2,295	1,036	28 1,041	959	37 1,254	1,131	41 84.8
Massachusetts	2,597	1,078	21 1,157	971	18 1,440	1,204	32 80.6
Michigan	3,405	853	16 1,455	765	12 1,950	928	17 82.4
Minnesota	2,128	955	20 937	844	26 1,191	1,026	24 82.3
Mississippi	944	723	13 454	643	18 490	794	25 81.0
Missouri	2,166	826	17 1,006	733	20 1,160	925	27 79.2
Montana	321	800	19 135	713	15 185	883	22 80.7
Nebraska	696	814	16 311	760	23 385	871	28 87.3
Nevada	1,071	746	12 451	675	14 621	808	16 83.5
New Hampshire	512	918	20 225	838	21 287	1,003	25 83.5
New Jersey	3,241	1,016	13 1,486	929	17 1,755	1,138	23 81.6
New Mexico	622	737	13 268	701	16 354	771	22 90.9
New York	7,120	918	9 3,303	850	15 3,817	984	13 86.4
North Carolina	3,574	810	10 1,655	754	13 1,919	874	19 86.3
North Dakota	291	857	18 128	740	18 164	952	18 77.7

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Ohio	4,021	832	12 1,801	743	13 2,220	908	15 81.8
Oklahoma	1,308	766	11 554	685	16 754	859	25 79.7
Oregon	1,413	873	23 604	770	24 810	945	22 81.5
Pennsylvania	4,448	869	13 1,985	768	11 2,463	971	17 79.1
Rhode Island	391	897	14 178	833	24 213	956	32 87.1
South Carolina	1,673	799	14 753	696	16 920	898	20 77.5
South Dakota	308	769	13 141	679	15 168	858	19 79.1
Tennessee	2,291	780	15 1,034	704	17 1,257	874	23 80.5
Texas	9,918	813	9 4,243	734	9 5,675	894	11 82.1
Utah	1,044	827	15 394	692	14 650	952	18 72.7
Vermont	227	874	19 103	816	24 124	918	21 88.9
Virginia	3,134	937	18 1,414	844	20 1,720	1,043	33 80.9
Washington	2,538	961	20 1,066	825	22 1,472	1,093	27 75.5
West Virginia	569	747	12 253	670	20 316	830	22 80.7
Wisconsin	2,159	860	13 926	777	18 1,233	936	21 83.0
Wyoming	197	875	21 82	720	17 115	1,006	21 71.6

Note: In general, the sampling error for the state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national estimates; thus, comparisons of state estimates should be made with caution. Data shown are based on workers' state of residence; workers' reported earnings, however, may or may not be from a job located in the same state.

Chart 2. Women's median usual weekly earnings, full-time wage and salary workers, by state, 2017 annual averages



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 3. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, by state, 2017 annual averages

