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Women's Earnings in Missouri – 2013

In 2013, Missouri women who were full-time wage and salary workers had median usual weekly earnings of \$665 or 78.1 percent of the \$852 median usual weekly earnings for their male counterparts, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that the women's to men's earnings ratio in Missouri decreased 0.4 percentage point from 2012. Nationwide, women earned \$706 per week, or 82.1 percent of the \$860 median for men. (See table 1. Earnings in this report do not control for many factors that can be significant in explaining earnings differences.)

In Missouri, the ratio of women's to men's earnings has ranged from a low of 73.5 percent in 2000 to a high of 80.8 percent in 1998, the only time the state recorded a ratio above 80 percent since 1997. (See chart 1. Data for the states began in 1997.)

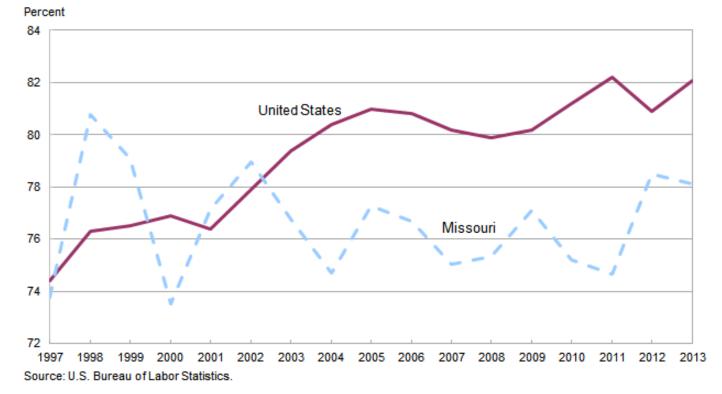


Chart 1. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, the United States and Missouri, 1997–2013 annual averages

Among the 50 states, median weekly earnings of women in full-time wage and salary positions in 2013 ranged from \$591 in Louisiana and Oklahoma to \$900 in Massachusetts. States with the highest wages for women were located along the Eastern Seaboard. In addition to Massachusetts, women's earnings in Connecticut, Maryland, and Virginia were above \$800 per week. In the District of Columbia, women earned a median weekly wage of \$1,100. (See table 1 and chart 2.)

Median weekly earnings for men were lowest in Arkansas at \$705 and highest in Massachusetts at \$1,109. Three other states (Connecticut, Alaska, and Maryland) had weekly wages above \$1,000 for full-time male workers. In the District of Columbia, men earned a median weekly wage of \$1,212.

Vermont had the highest female-to-male earnings ratio among the states, 91.3 percent, and Wyoming had the lowest, 68.6 percent. The District of Columbia had a ratio of 90.8 percent. (See chart 3.) The differences among the states reflect, in part, variation in the occupations and industries found in each state and in the age composition of each state's labor force. In addition, comparisons by gender are on a broad level and do not control for factors such as educational attainment which can be significant in explaining earnings differences.

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. The differences among data for the states reflect, in part, variation in the occupations and industries found in each state and diversity in the age composition of each state's labor force. In general, the sampling error for the state estimates is considerably larger than it is for the national data; thus, comparisons of state estimates should be made with caution.

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 1051, *Highlights of women's earnings in 2013*, available at www.bls.gov/opub/reports/cps/highlights-of-womens-earnings-in-2013.pdf.

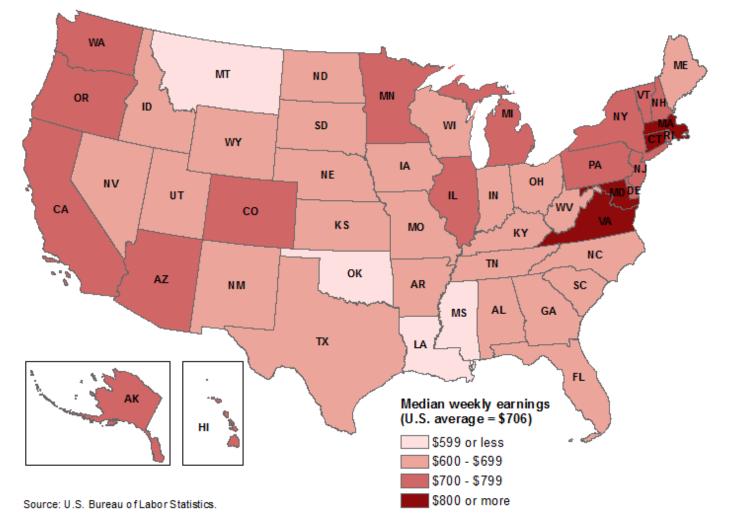
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Table 1. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by state and sex, 2013 annual averages

State		Both sexes			Women			Men		
	Number of workers (in thou- sands)	Median weekly earnings	Standard error of median	Number of workers (in thou- sands)	Median weekly earnings	Standard error of median	Number of workers (in thou- sands)	Median weekly earnings	Standard error of median	Women's earnings as percentage of men's
United States	104,262	\$776	\$2	46,268	\$706	\$3	57,994	\$860	\$3	82.1
Alabama	1,557	733	13	715	633	24	843	820	26	77.2
Alaska	255	888	17	112	760	15	143	1,027	35	74.0
Arizona	1,970	764	13	869	702	18	1,101	848	26	82.
Arkansas	912	660	14	400	607	15	512	705	19	86.
California	11,767	821	9	5,007	772	10	6,760	864	12	89.4
Colorado	1,775	875	18	765	762	15	1,009	978	29	77.9
Connecticut	1,204	995	19	539	894	28	665	1,106	44	80.8
Delaware	308	790	19	142	728	20	166	884	47	82.4
District of Columbia	271	1,152	22	138	1,100	55	133	1,212	61	90.8
Florida	6,347	740	6	3,032	679	10	3,315	816	14	83.:
Georgia		742	11	1,533	677	17	1,840	830	23	81.6
Hawaii		783	18	204	727	18	245	863	28	84.2
Idaho	-	707	14	180	649	19	290	741	14	87.0
Illinois		816	13	1,945	727	13	2,348	891	15	81.6
Indiana		733	12	936	650	15	1,212	830	28	78.
lowa		757	13	509	671	18	615	861	22	77.9
Kansas		743	13	430	653	22	554	826	26	79.
Kentucky		682	15	618	610	14	754	749	15	81.4
Louisiana		692	12	627	591	13	794	808	32	73.
Maine		751	14	202	684	26	226	802	26	85.3
		942	20	1,067	870	20		1,012	20	86.0
Maryland Massachusetts				,			1,177			81.2
		1,001	19	1,002	900	20	1,258	1,109	28 17	
Michigan		811	14	1,290	720	15	1,706	883		81.
Minnesota		878	17	850	790	20	1,096	956	27	82.0
Mississippi		660	18	411	593	17	457	739	23	80.2
Missouri	· · ·	743	14	948	665	17	1,127	852	31	78.
Montana		687	10	141	594	16	173	778	22	76.3
Nebraska		738	13	311	668	17	386	801	17	83.4
Nevada		702	11	421	649	14	529	745	16	87.
New Hampshire		884	19	215	788	32	274	956	23	82.4
New Jersey		905	18	1,400	789	16	1,708	993	20	79.
New Mexico		746	20	243	646		330	827	22	78.
New York		839	11	3,061	758		3,654	910	12	83.3
North Carolina		705	12	1,428	635	12	1,735	768	15	82.7
North Dakota		791	14	118	692	12	155	903	22	76.6
Ohio		744	9	1,662	680	11	2,036	822	15	82.
Oklahoma	1,295	677	12	565	591	12	730	756	18	78.2
Oregon	1,143	781	21	494	705	15	649	873	27	80.8
Pennsylvania	4,425	782	10	1,957	701	12	2,468	879	14	79.
Rhode Island	356	856	24	165	756	19	191	954	28	79.2
South Carolina	1,545	703	15	719	622	14	826	785	13	79.2
South Dakota	289	679	12	132	602	13	157	754	17	79.8
Tennessee	2,033	687	20	886	629	16	1,147	745	17	84.4
Texas	9,184	721	7	3,904	629	9	5,280	800	14	78.0
Utah	970	754	11	366	642	16	604	864	22	74.3
Vermont	216	777	15	99	745	19	117	816	26	91.3
Virginia	2,988	897	18	1,357	808	21	1,631	971	26	83.
Washington		882	18	945	764	24	1,333	963	31	79.
West Virginia		740	15	253	633	25	319	847	25	74.
Wisconsin		784	15	871	697	20	1,088	851	19	81.
Wyoming		847	20	83	671	22	128	978	20	68.0

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.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



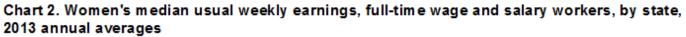


Chart 3. Women's earnings as a percentage of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, by state, 2013 annual averages

