The Wage Gap by State for Latinas — March 2024



| Rank based on full-time, | | Full-time, year-round workers: | Including part-time and part-year |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| year-round workers' gender wage gap | State | what Latinas were paid for every dollar men were paid | workers: what Latinas were paid for every dollar men were paid |
| gender mage gap | United States | \$0.57 | \$0.52 |
| 1 | Maine | \$0.72 | \$0.62 |
| 2 | Hawaii | \$0.70 | \$0.64 |
| 3 | West Virginia | \$0.68 | \$0.58 |
| 4 | Montana | \$0.67 | \$0.56 |
| 5 | Ohio | \$0.63 | \$0.52 |
| 6 | Alaska | \$0.63 | \$0.54 |
| 7 | District of Columbia | \$0.62 | \$0.47 |
| 8 | Missouri | \$0.62 | \$0.57 |
| 9 | Delaware | \$0.62 | \$0.48 |
| 10 | Kentucky | \$0.61 | \$0.55 |
| 11 | New Mexico | \$0.61 | \$0.54 |
| 12 | Indiana | \$0.60 | \$0.52 |
| 13 | Florida | \$0.60 | \$0.57 |
| 14 | Michigan | \$0.60 | \$0.52 |
| 15 | South Dakota | \$0.59 | \$0.57 |
| 16 | New Hampshire | \$0.59 | \$0.53 |
| 17 | New York | \$0.59 | \$0.50 |
| 18 | Wisconsin | \$0.59 | \$0.51 |
| 19 | Nebraska | \$0.59 | \$0.51 |
| 20 | lowa | \$0.59 | \$0.51 |
| 21 | Oregon | \$0.58 | \$0.53 |
| 22 | Tennessee | \$0.58 | \$0.51 |
| 23 | Minnesota | \$0.58 | \$0.49 |
| 24 | Wyoming | \$0.58 | \$0.50 |
| 25 | North Dakota | \$0.58 | \$0.49 |
| 26 | Pennsylvania | \$0.57 | \$0.50 |
| 27 | Arkansas | \$0.57 | \$0.58 |
| 28 | Arizona | \$0.57 | \$0.54 |
| 29 | Virginia | \$0.56 | \$0.46 |
| 30 | Idaho | \$0.56 | \$0.52 |
| 31 | Louisiana | \$0.56 | \$0.45 |
| 32 | South Carolina | \$0.55 | \$0.47 |
| 33 | Kansas | \$0.55 | \$0.49 |
| 34 | Colorado | \$0.55 | \$0.51 |
| 35 | Rhode Island | \$0.54 | \$0.49 |
| 36 | North Carolina | \$0.54 | \$0.47 |
| 37 | Mississippi | \$0.54 | \$0.47 |
| 38 | Oklahoma | \$0.54 | \$0.48 |
| 39 | Nevada | \$0.54 | \$0.52 |
| 40 | Massachusetts | \$0.53 | \$0.44 |
| 41 | Illinois | \$0.53 | \$0.49 |
| 42 | Alabama | \$0.53 | \$0.44 |
| 43 | Utah | \$0.51 | \$0.48 |
| 44 | Washington | \$0.51 | \$0.45 |
| 45 | Georgia | \$0.50 | \$0.47 |
| 46 | Connecticut | \$0.50 | \$0.41 |
| 47 | Maryland | \$0.50 | \$0.42 |
| 48 | Texas | \$0.47 | \$0.41 |
| 49 | New Jersey | \$0.46 | \$0.40 |
| 50 | California | \$0.44 | \$0.41 |
| - | Vermont* | - | \$0.74 |

^{*}State has insufficient data to calculate full-time, year-round state wage gap for Latinas. Dashes indicate data is not available.

Source: State wage gaps calculated by National Women's Law Center (NWLC) are based on 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. National wage gap calculated by NWLC is based on 2023 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. What Latinas make for every dollar white, non-Hispanic men make is the ratio of women's and men's median earnings for full-time, year-round workers and for all workers with earnings, including part-time and year-year workers. Ranks based on unrounded data for full-time, year-round workers. People in both surveys self-identified as either male or female. Latinas in both surveys are those who self-identified as being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. Latinas may be of any race. White, non-Hispanic men in both surveys refer to those who have self-identified as white but who are not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.