Selected labor-market data for women, by state, 2004-2007

State	Union wage premium (percent) ¹		Median hourly wage (2007\$)	Share of labor force (percent) ³	Share of unionized labor force (percent) ³
A1-1	2.4	10.0	12.44	40.4	44.1
Alabama	2.4	10.0	12.44	48.4	44.1
Alaska	8.3	20.8	15.93	47.9	42.0
Arizona	8.7	8.4	14.04	45.2	43.3
Arkansas	6.0	5.8	11.68	48.7	46.0
California	12.5	18.1	15.77	45.9	47.3
Colorado	5.8	8.6	15.42	45.9	43.2
Connecticut	15.3	15.9	16.46	49.3	46.9
D.C.	5.3	13.9	19.51	52.1	54.2
Delaware	9.0	10.9	15.00	49.4	43.0
Florida	10.2	6.8	13.59	48.5	46.3
Georgia	12.0	5.4	14.29	47.9	42.4
Hawaii	7.2	22.5	14.27	49.1	43.5
Idaho	7.3	6.1	12.07	46.8	41.1
Illinois	7.3	13.0	14.40	47.7	36.4
Indiana	10.5	8.9	13.27	47.5	32.7
Iowa	9.4	11.3	12.98	49.4	41.7
Kansas	14.6	7.6	12.78	47.8	38.1
Kentucky	7.3	9.3	12.74	48.4	40.5
Louisiana	11.6	6.6	12.00	49.8	43.2
Maine	12.2	11.9	13.01	50.9	44.9
Maryland	9.4	13.6	17.16	49.5	47.3
Massachusetts	9.7	13.8	16.23	49.8	46.7
Michigan	9.3	20.0	13.95	48.6	46.0
Minnesota	13.7	16.0	15.40	49.6	46.2
Mississippi	3.7	7.2	11.61	49.6	44.6

(continued)

Other notes: CEPR analysis of Outgoing Rotation Group of the Current Population Survey, 2004-2007. For details, see John Schmitt, *Unions and Upward Mobility for Women Workers*, CEPR Briefing Paper, December 2008. Regression-adjusted union wage premium for Alabama and Mississippi are not statistically significant; all other estimated premiums are statistically significant at the one-percent level, except Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Idaho, which are statistically significant at the five-percent level.

¹ The percent by which unionization raises women's wages. (Regression-adjusted)

² The share of working women who are in a union or represented by a union at their workplace.

³ The share of the labor force that is female, and the share of all union members in each state who are women, respectively.

Selected labor-market data for women, by state, 2004-2007 (continued)

State	Union wage premium (percent) ¹		Median hourly wage (2007\$)	Share of labor force (percent) ³	Share of unionized labor force (percent) ³
Missouri	6.3	8.6	13.11	49.4	33.8
Montana	16.9	12.4	11.50	51.0	47.0
Nebraska	14.3	9.1	12.71	49.1	46.5
Nevada	11.7	14.6	13.81	45.0	40.7
New Hampshire	7.1	11.3	15.19	48.7	48.8
New Jersey	8.9	20.3	16.55	47.7	45.4
New Mexico	9.2	11.2	12.35	47.7	50.1
New York	8.8	25.3	15.19	49.0	47.1
North Carolina	8.7	3.5	13.01	48.7	44.0
North Dakota	10.9	7.5	12.13	50.6	45.1
Ohio	11.1	13.8	13.45	49.2	42.1
Oklahoma	13.6	6.8	12.07	47.7	43.7
Oregon	11.9	16.2	13.75	46.9	48.9
Pennsylvania	9.8	13.3	13.72	49.2	42.1
Rhode Island	15.2	15.5	14.87	50.4	47.6
South Carolina	9.2	4.1	12.50	49.3	45.5
South Dakota	15.7	6.8	12.08	50.5	44.5
Tennessee	11.0	6.2	12.74	48.1	43.5
Texas	13.5	5.7	12.55	45.8	43.3
Utah	15.1	6.0	12.07	45.1	42.1
Vermont	10.0	13.9	14.30	50.4	56.4
Virginia	15.8	5.1	14.78	48.9	43.6
Washington	9.0	20.3	15.33	47.4	46.2
West Virginia	8.4	11.3	12.07	48.2	35.4
Wisconsin	14.2	14.9	13.71	49.4	45.0
Wyoming	10.6	7.3	11.99	45.8	34.8

¹ The percent by which unionization raises women's wages. (Regression-adjusted)

Other notes: CEPR analysis of Outgoing Rotation Group of the Current Population Survey, 2004-2007. For details, see John Schmitt, *Unions and Upward Mobility for Women Workers*, CEPR Briefing Paper, December 2008. Regression-adjusted union wage premium for Alabama and Mississippi are not statistically significant; all other estimated premiums are statistically significant at the one-percent level, except Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Idaho, which are statistically significant at the five-percent level.

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