



# WAGE INEQUALITY IN THE U.S.





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Wage inequality in the U.S.



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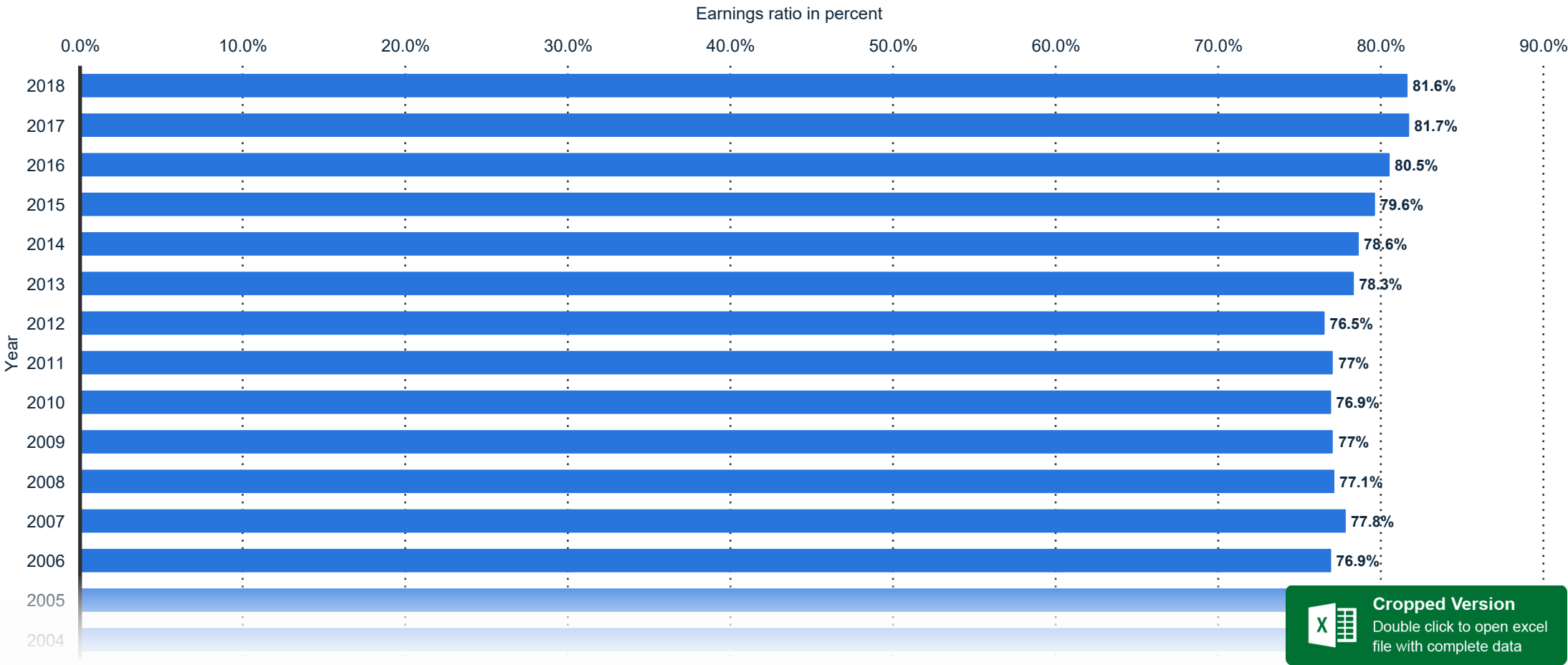
# THE GENDER PAY GAP

Wage inequality in the U.S.



# Female to male earnings ratio of workers in the U.S. from 1990 to 2018

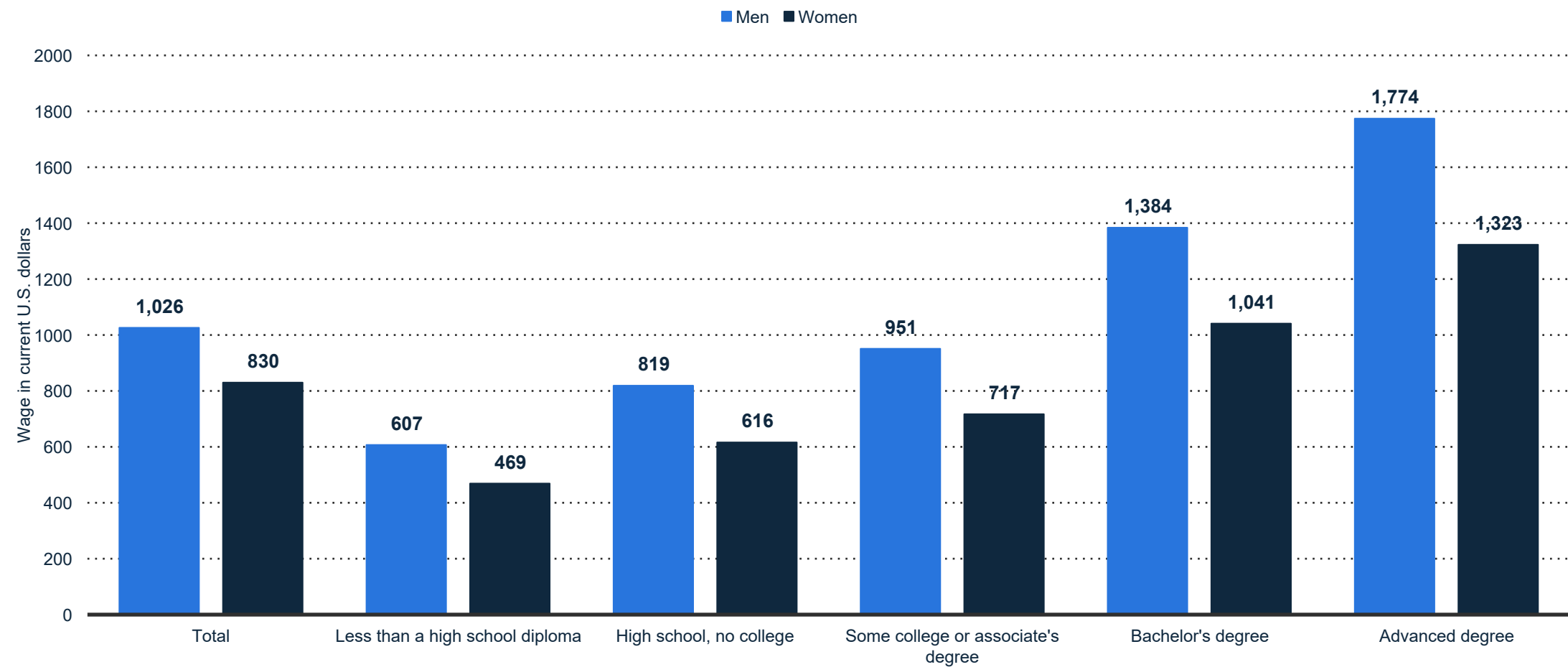
U.S. worker earnings - female to male ratio 1990-2018



**Note:** United States; 1990 to 2018  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 27](#).  
**Source(s):** US Census Bureau; [ID 203459](#)

# Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers in the United States in 2018, by educational attainment and gender (in current U.S. dollars)

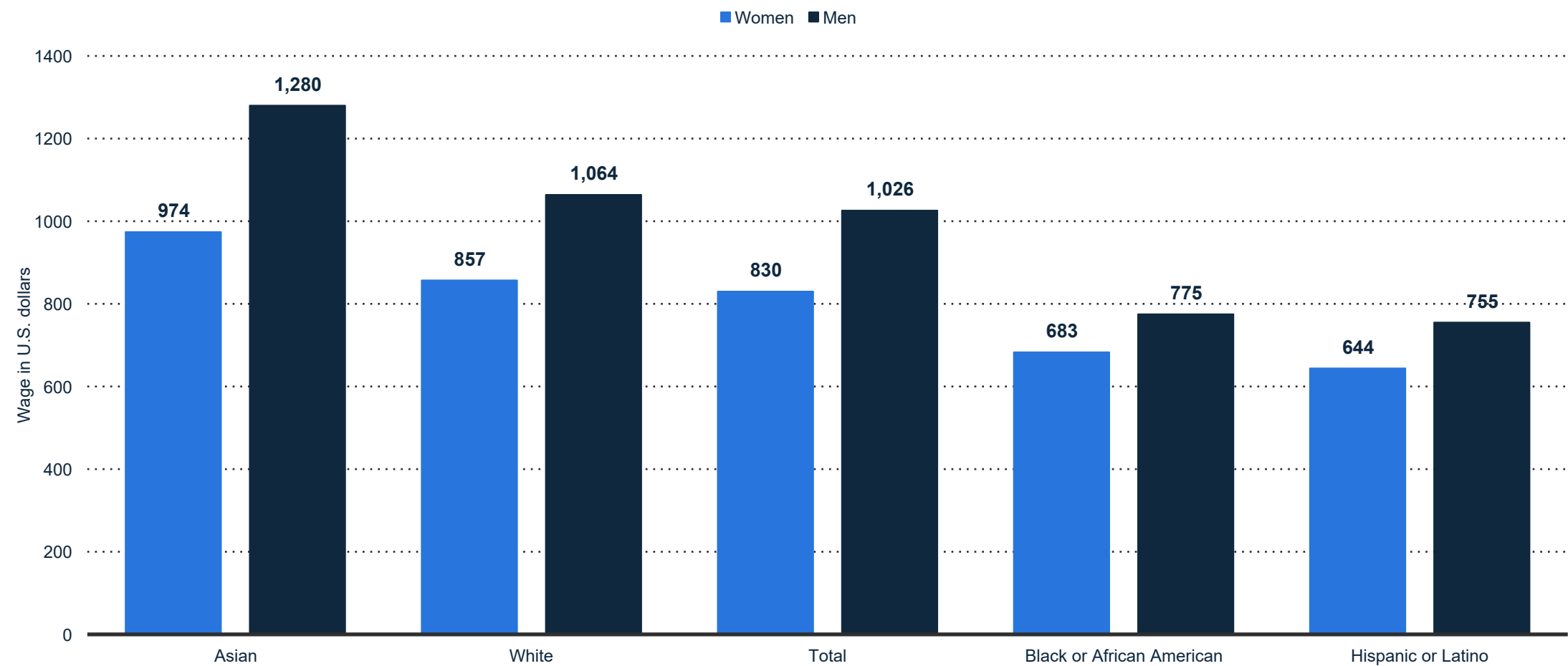
U.S. wage and salary workers: weekly earnings by education and gender 2018



**Note:** United States; 2018  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 28](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 185332](#)

# Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers in the United States in 2018, by gender and ethnicity (in U.S. dollars)

U.S. wage and salary workers: weekly earnings by gender and ethnicity 2018

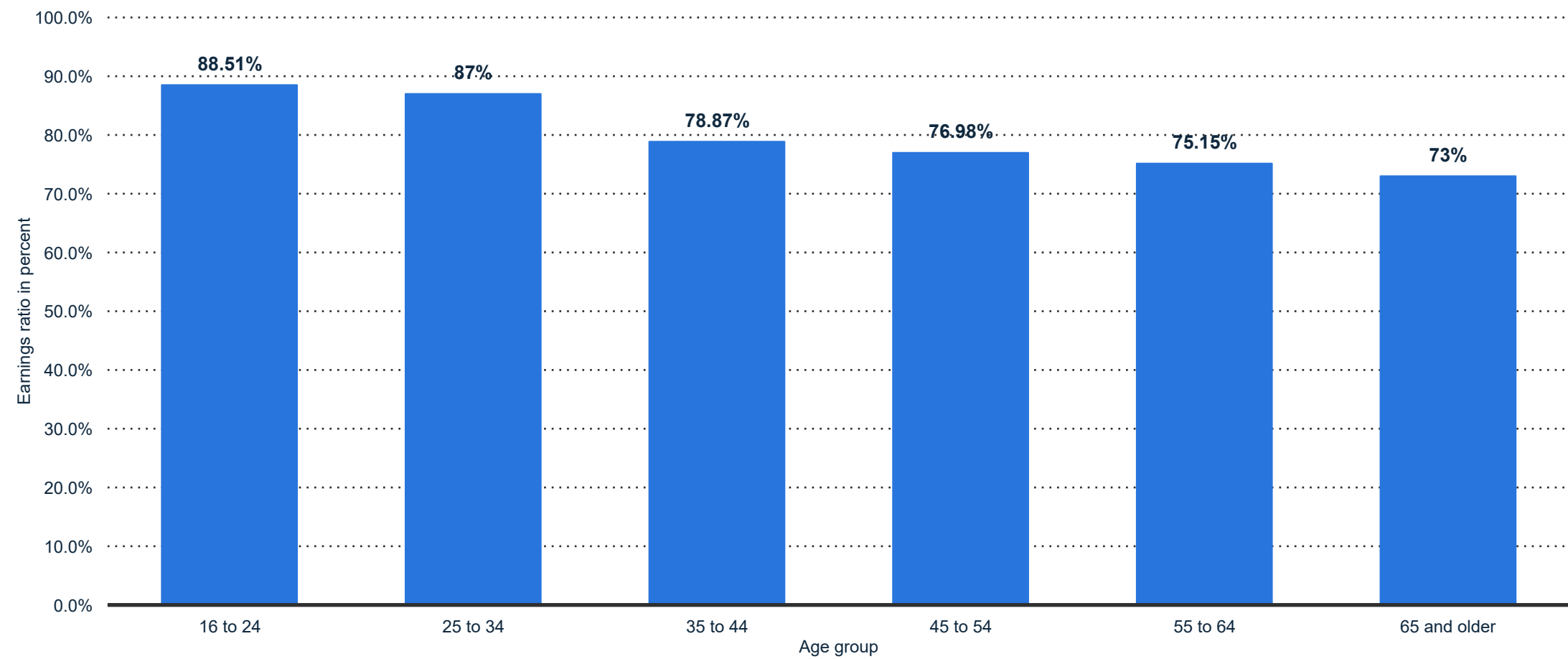


**Note:** United States; 2018; 25 years and over  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 29](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 185409](#)



# Female to male earnings ratio of workers in the U.S. in Q4 2018, by age group

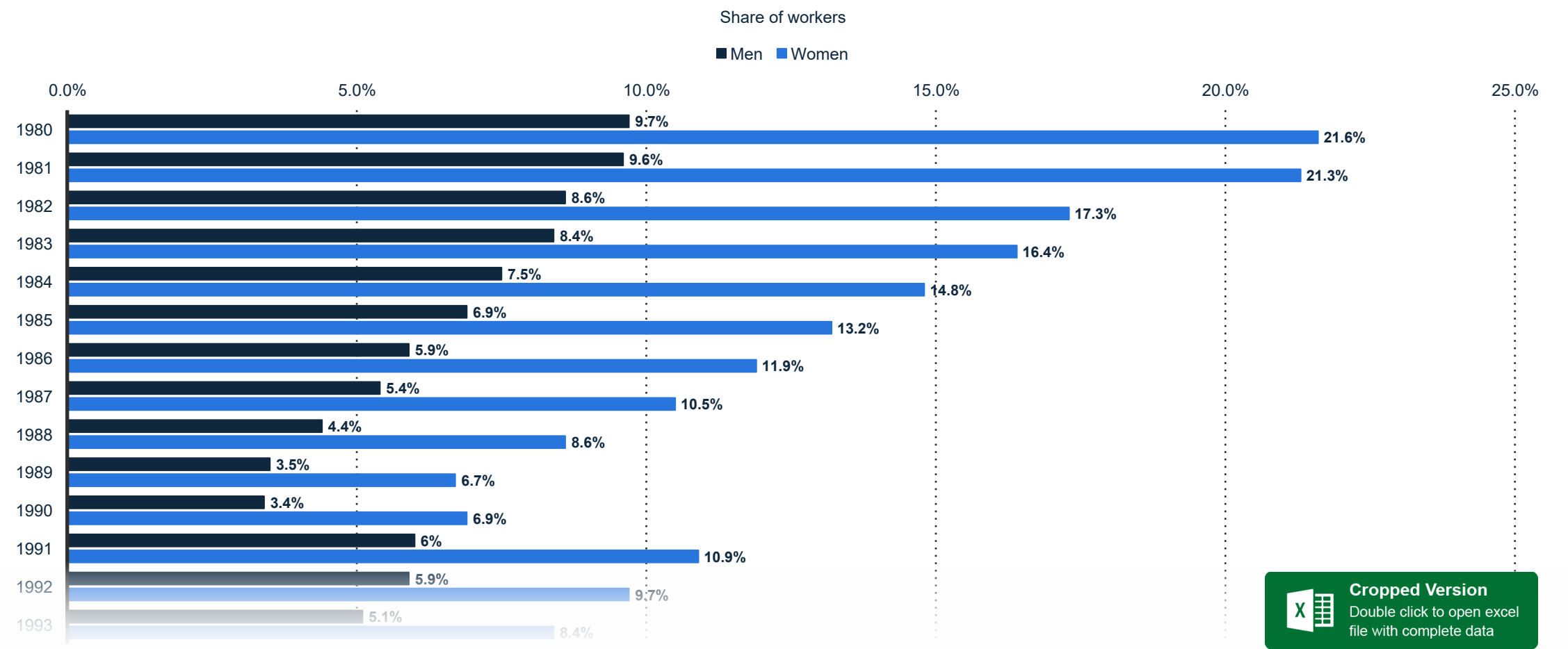
U.S. gender pay gap by age group Q4 2018



**Note:** United States; Q4 2018; 16 years and older; Full-time, year-round workers  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 30](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 244383](#)

# Share of workers paid hourly rates at or below prevailing federal minimum wage in the United States from 1980 to 2018, by gender

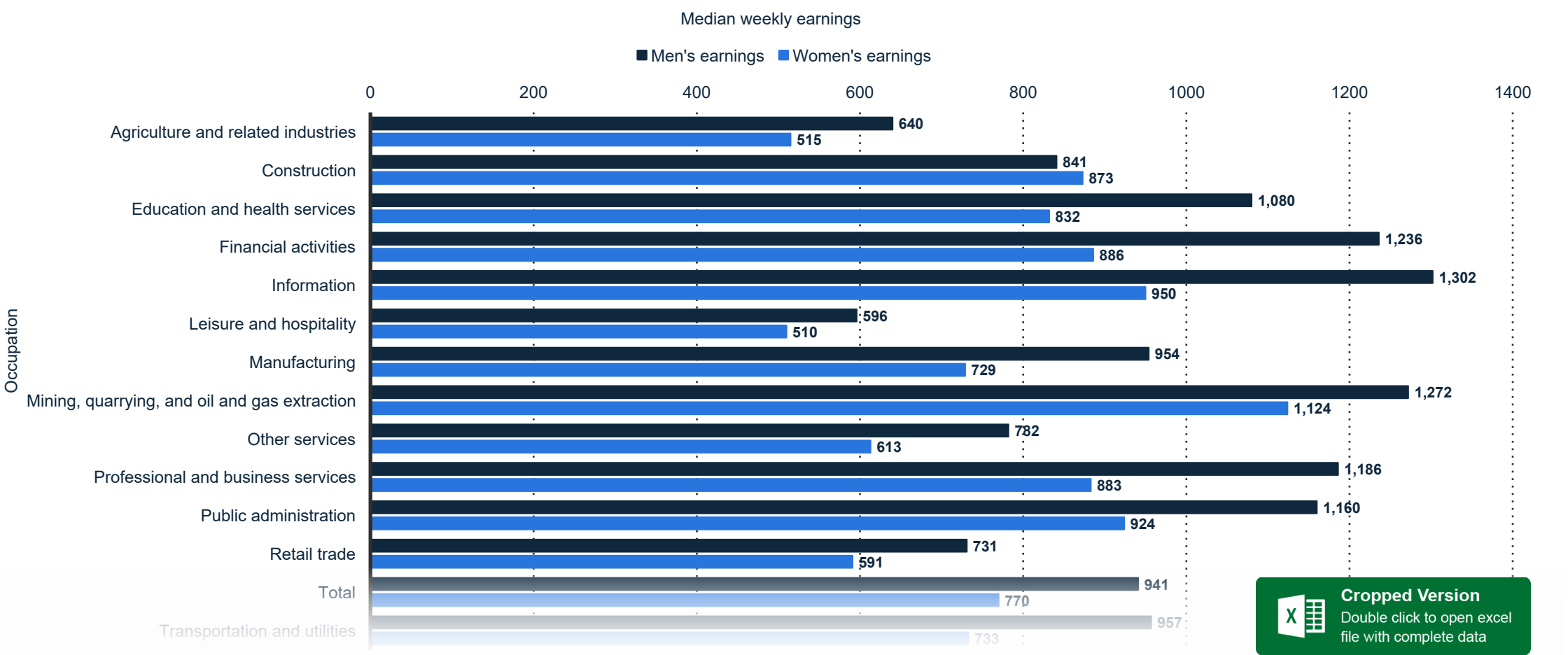
Minimum wage in the U.S.: share of workers by gender 1980-2018



**Note:** United States; 1980 to 2018; 16 years and older  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 31](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 185536](#)

# Gender wage gap by industry in the United States in 2017, by median weekly earnings (in U.S. dollars)

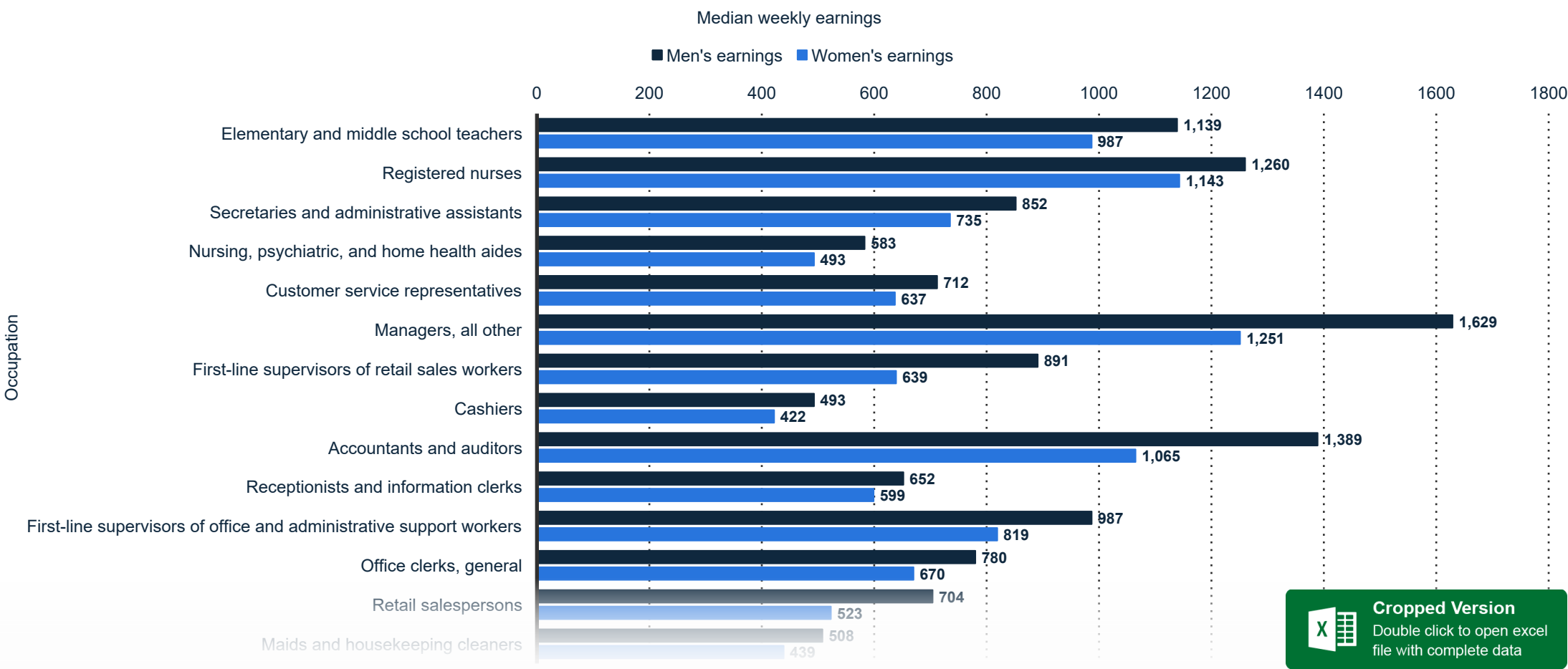
U.S. gender wage gap, by industry 2017



**Note:** United States; 2017; 16 years and older  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 32](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 244202](#)

# Gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for women in the U.S. in 2017, by median weekly earnings (in U.S. dollars)

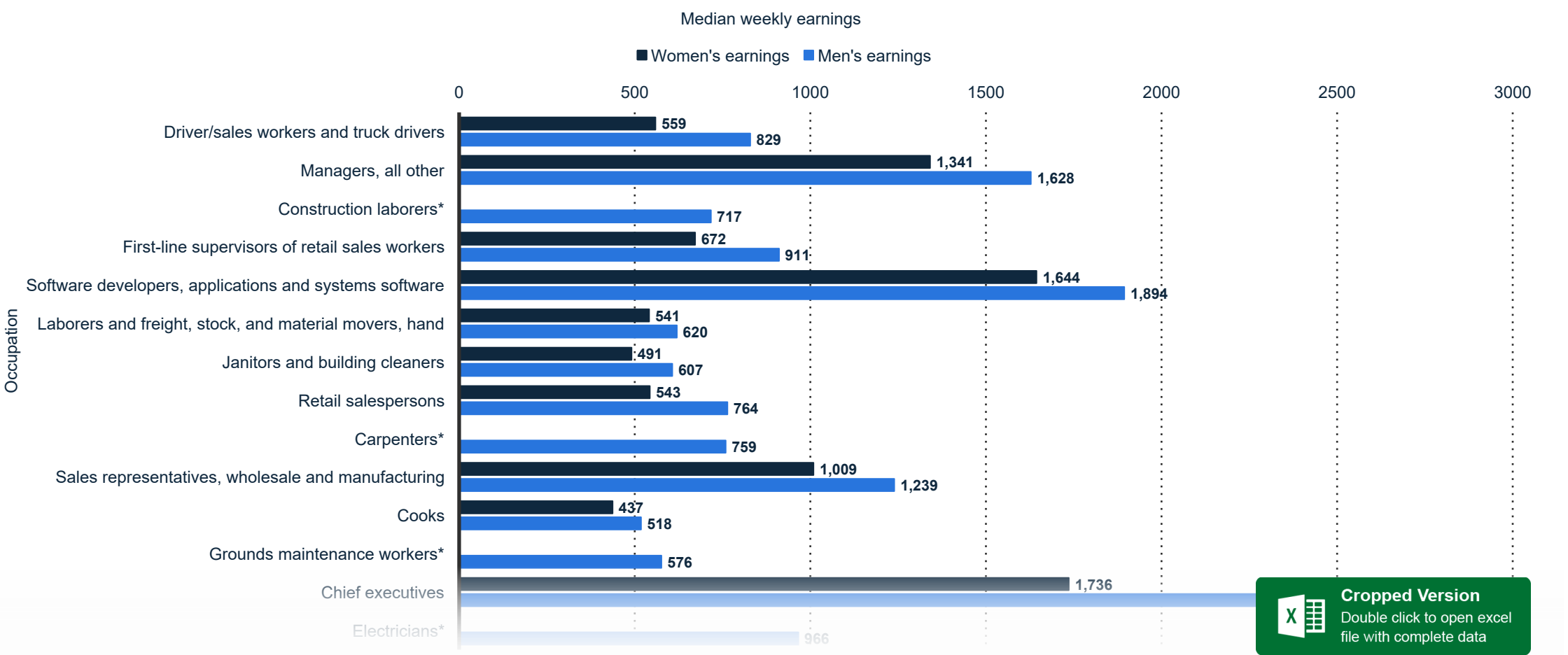
U.S. gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for women 2017



**Note:** United States; 2017  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 33](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 244096](#)

# Gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for men in the U.S. in 2018, by median weekly earnings (in U.S. dollars)

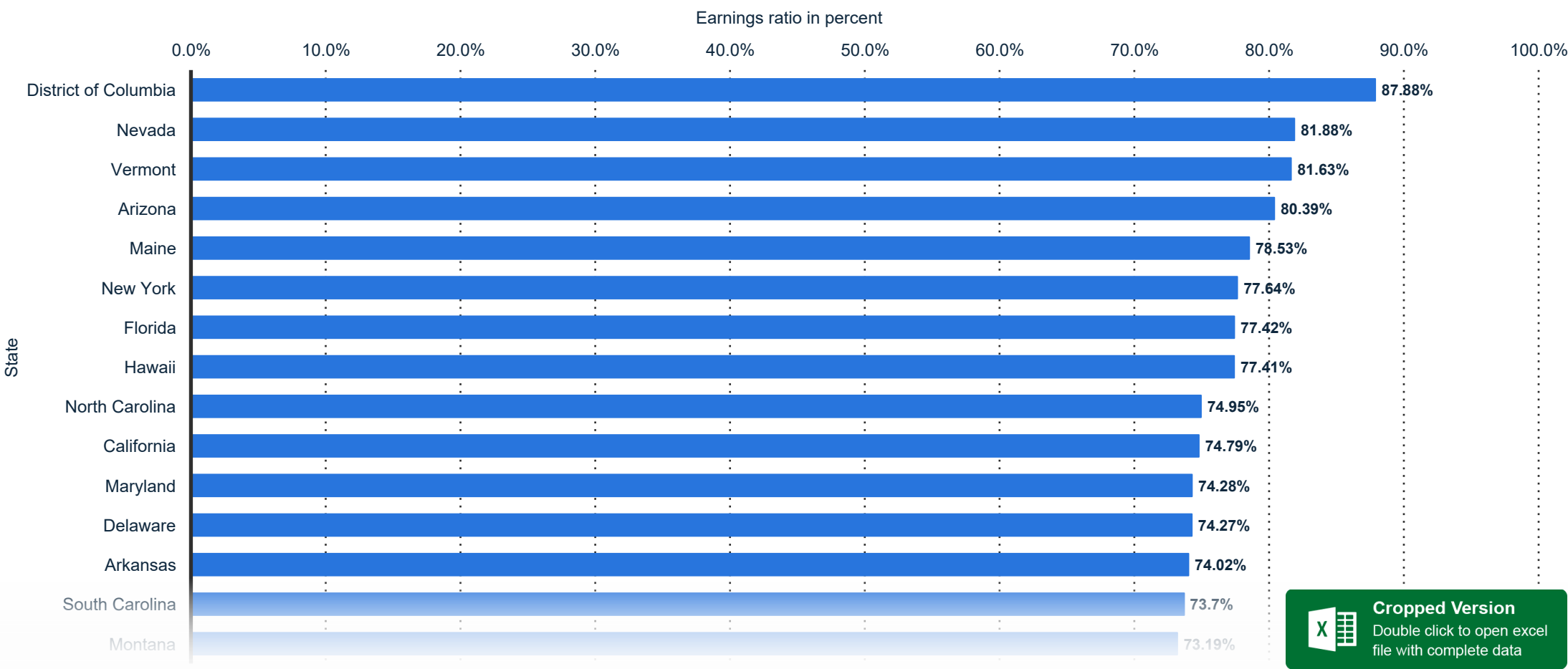
U.S. gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for men 2018



**Note:** United States; 2018  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 34](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 244192](#)

# Female to male earnings ratio of workers in the U.S. in 2018, by state

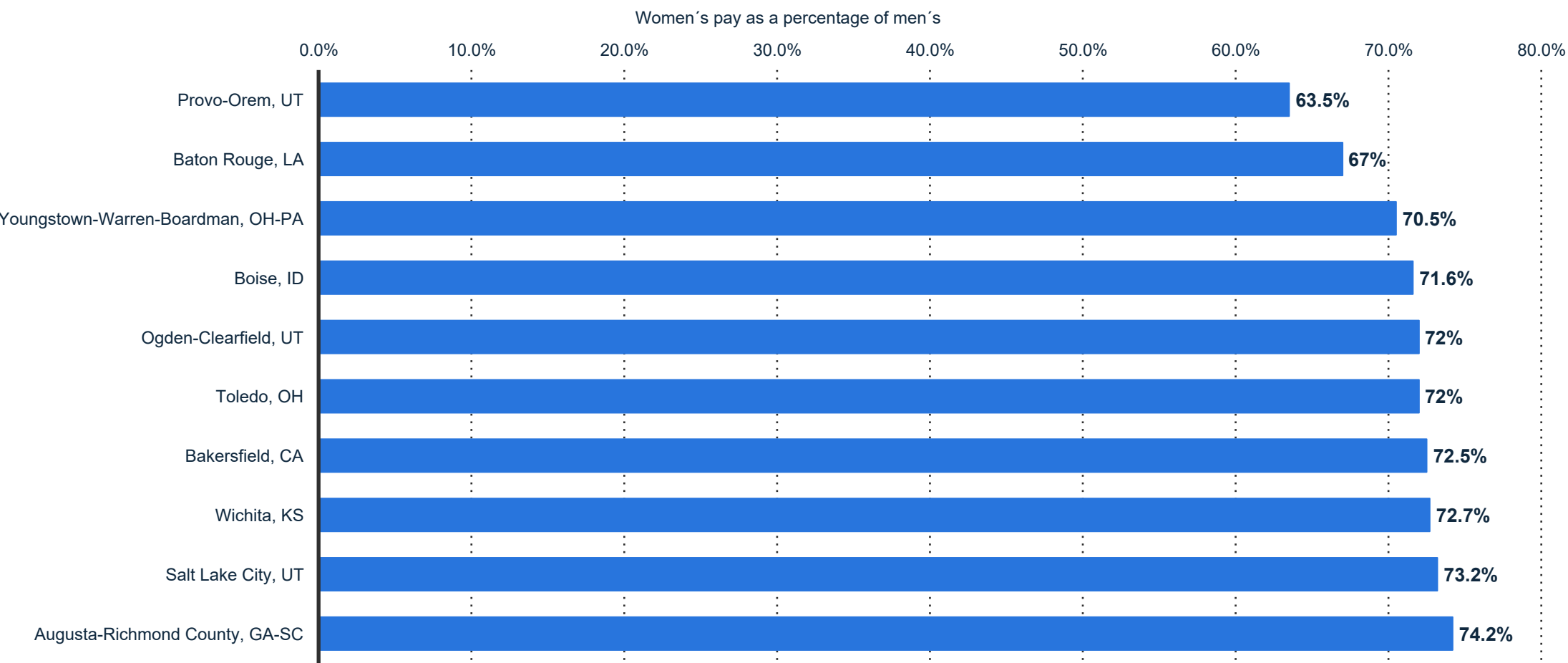
U.S. gender pay gap in 2018, by state



**Note:** United States; 2018; 16 years and older; Full-time, year-round workers  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 35](#).  
**Source(s):** US Census Bureau; [ID 244361](#)

# The worst-paying cities for women in the U.S. in 2016 (women's pay as a percentage of men's)

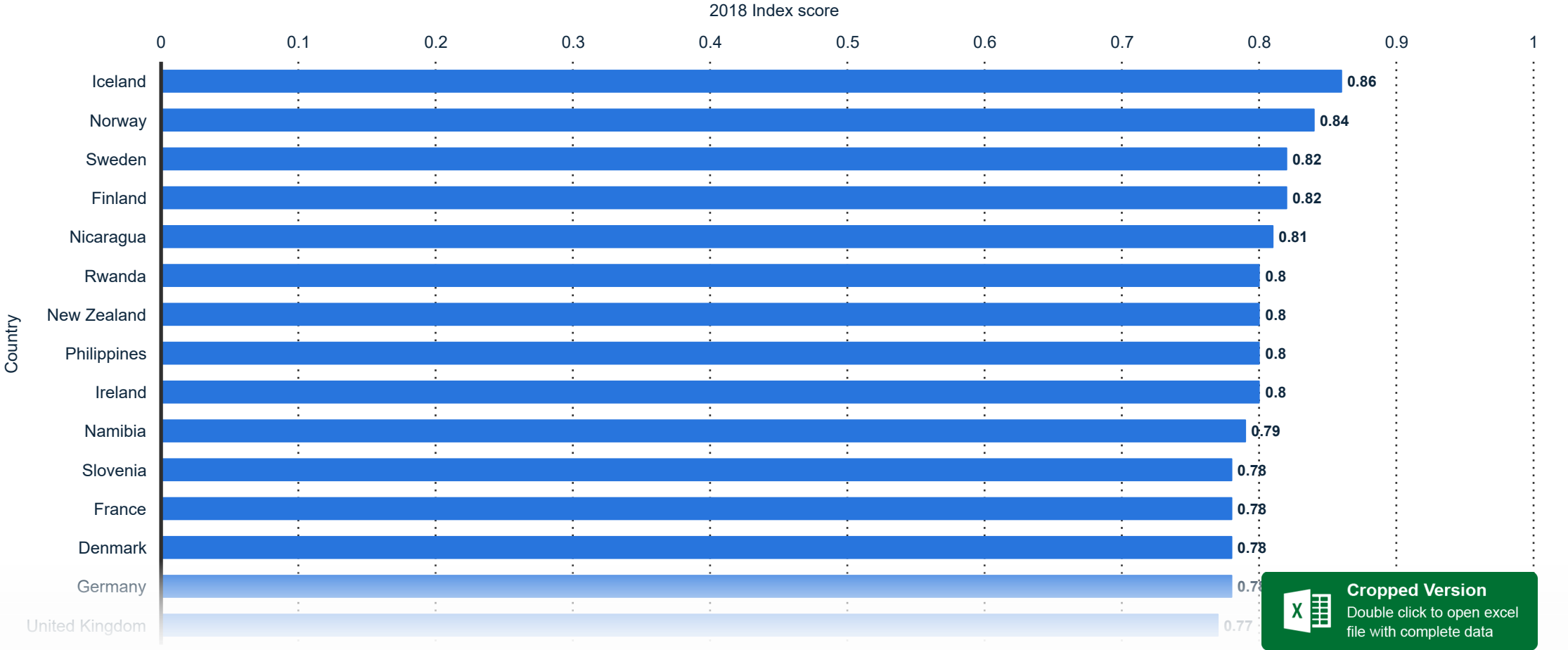
The worst-paying cities for women in the U.S. in 2016



**Note:** United States; 2016  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 36](#).  
**Source(s):** 24/7 Wall St.; [ID 220263](#)

# The global gender gap index 2018

The global gender gap index 2018



**Note:** Worldwide; 2018  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 37](#).  
**Source(s):** World Economic Forum; [ID 244387](#)





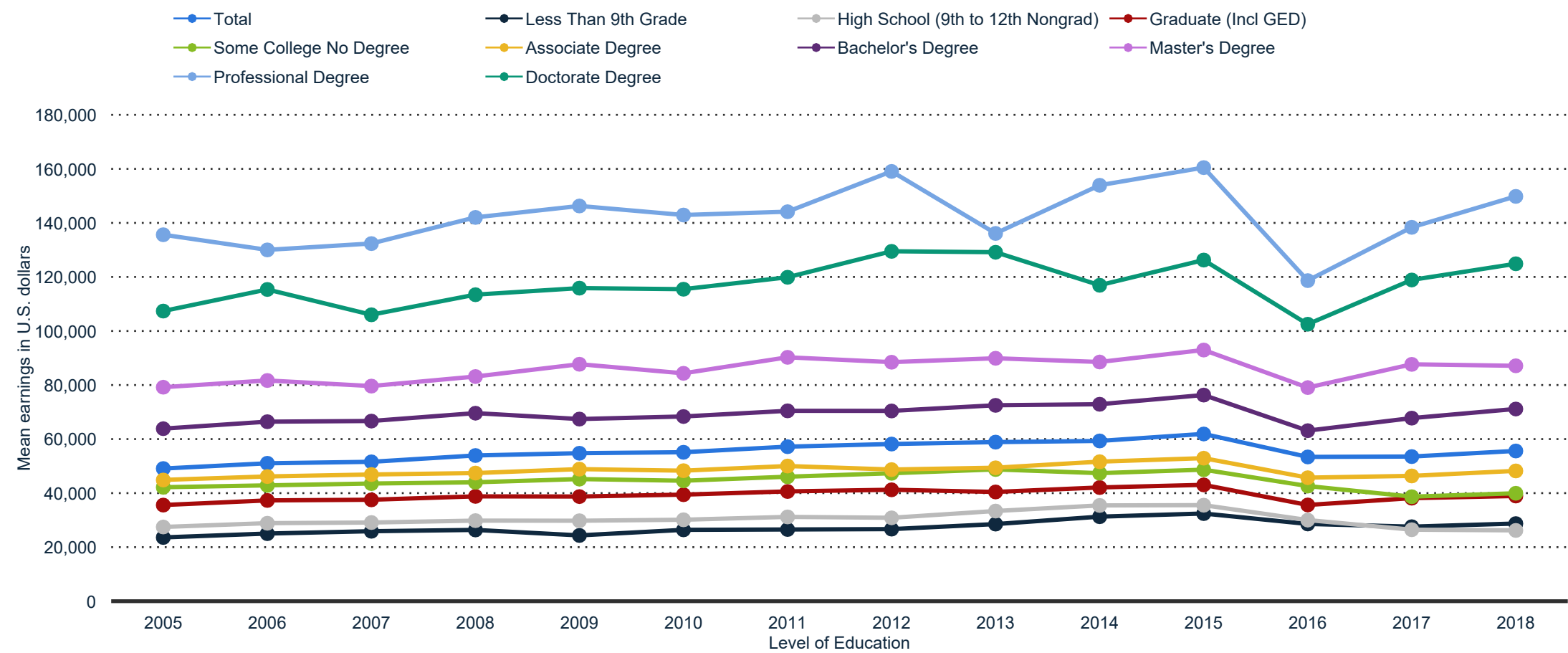
# IMPACT OF EDUCATION

Wage inequality in the U.S.



# Mean earnings in the United States from 2005 to 2018, by highest educational degree earned

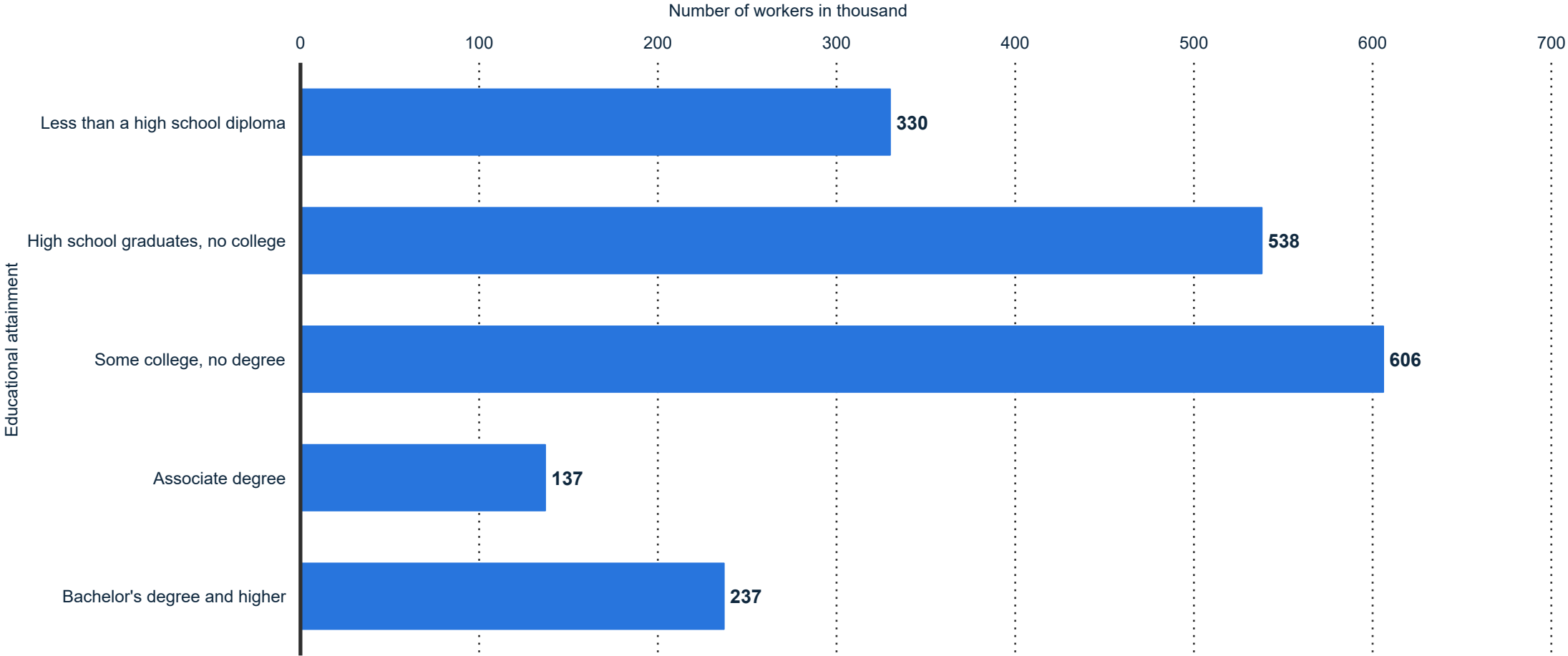
Mean earnings in the U.S. by educational attainment 2005-2018



**Note:** United States; 2005 to 2018; 18 years and older; Persons with earnings  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 38](#).  
**Source(s):** US Census Bureau; [ID 184242](#)

# Number of workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the minimum wage in the U.S. in 2018, by educational attainment (in thousands)

Number of U.S. minimum wage workers in 2018, by education



**Note:** United States; 2018; 16 years and older  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 39](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 299395](#)

# Rate of new entrepreneurs in the United States from 2000 to 2017, by education

New entrepreneur rate in the U.S. from 2000 to 2017, by education

	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college	College graduate
2017	0.61%	0.37%	0.31%	0.3%
2016	0.56%	0.32%	0.31%	0.28%
2015	0.5%	0.35%	0.33%	0.33%
2014	0.48%	0.34%	0.27%	0.32%
2013	0.48%	0.28%	0.27%	0.28%
2012	0.52%	0.34%	0.28%	0.28%
2011	0.57%	0.33%	0.31%	0.29%
2010	0.59%	0.34%	0.31%	0.33%
2009	0.49%	0.38%	0.3%	0.34%
2008	0.46%	0.35%	0.3%	0.3%
2007	0.42%	0.3%	0.28%	0.33%
2006	0.38%	0.29%	0.33%	0.3%
2005	0.35%	0.28%	0.31%	0.29%
2004	0.39%	0.29%	0.3%	0.33%
2003	0.44%	0.31%	0.32%	0.29%
2002	0.35%	0.29%	0.27%	0.31%
2001	0.31%	0.26%	0.27%	0.31%
2000	0.35%	0.29%	0.28%	0.26%

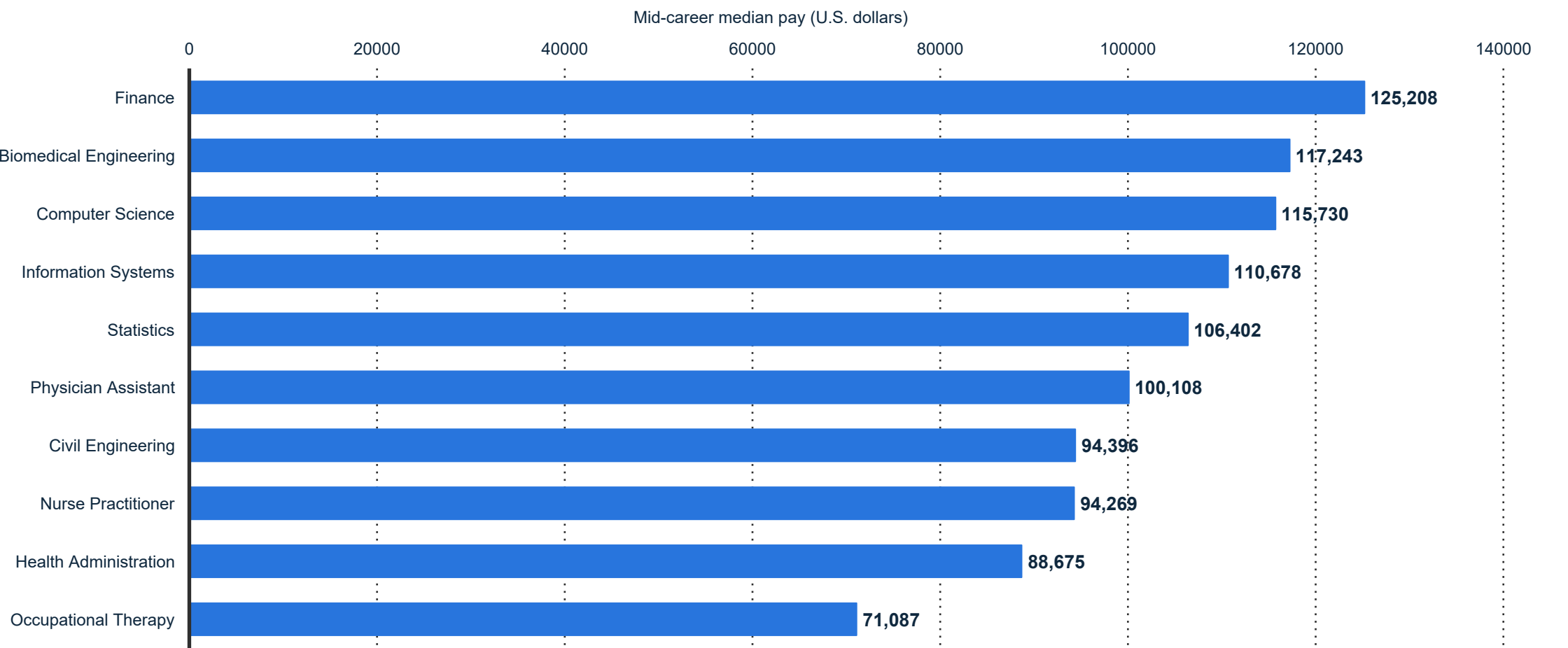
**Note:** United States; 2000 to 2017

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 40](#).

**Source(s):** Kauffman Foundation; [ID 693492](#)

# Masters degrees with the best job prospects in the United States in 2019, by mid-career median pay (in U.S. dollars)

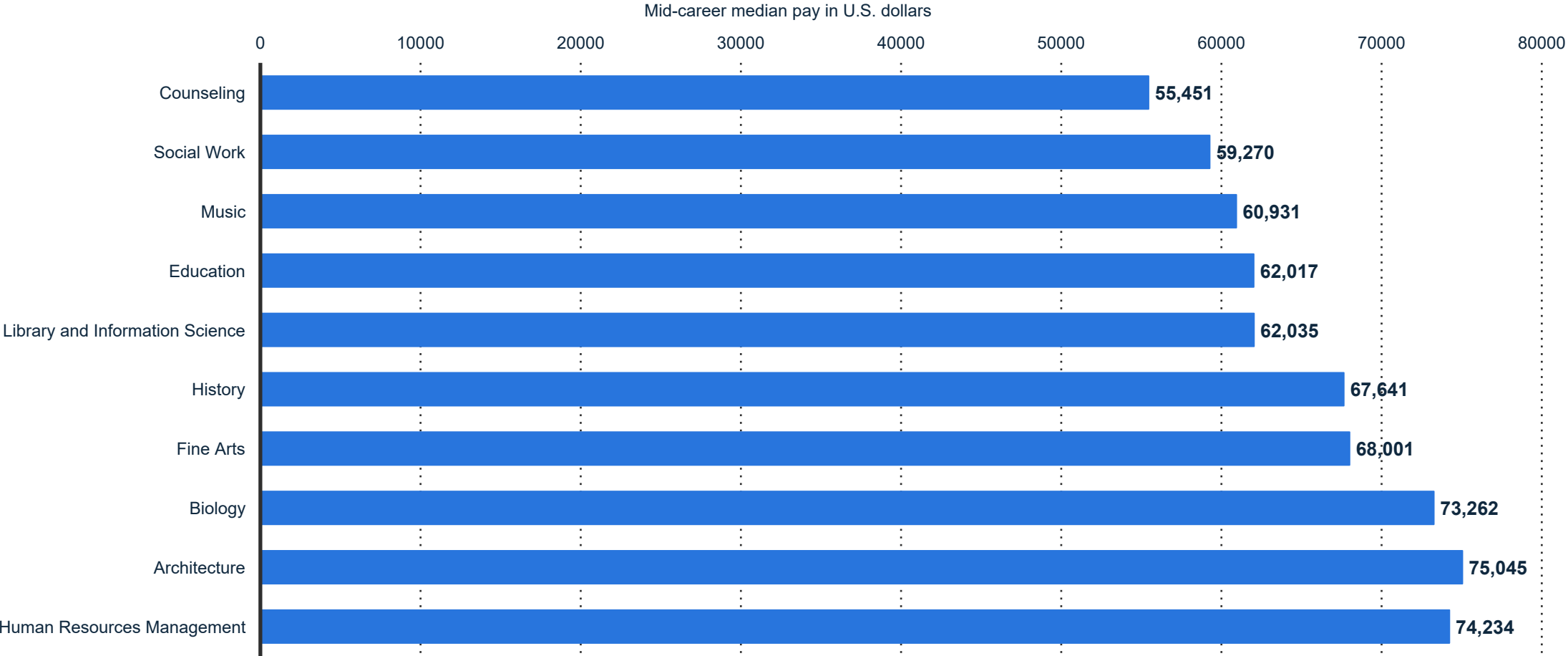
The best master's degrees for jobs in the U.S. 2019



**Note:** United States; 2019  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 41](#).  
**Source(s):** Website (thebalancecareers.com); PayScale; [ID 226669](#)

# Masters degrees with the worst job prospects in the United States in 2019, by mid-career median pay (in U.S. dollars)

The worst master's degrees for jobs in the U.S. 2019

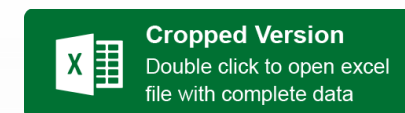


**Note:** United States; 2019  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 42](#).  
**Source(s):** PayScale; Website (thebalancecareers.com); [ID 226674](#)

# U.S. colleges whose graduates (All Alumni) earn the most in 2019/20, ranked by starting and mid-career salary (in U.S. dollars)

Top U.S. colleges by starting and mid-career pay of graduates (All Alumni) 2019/20

	Starting salary*	Mid-career salary**
Harvey Mudd College	90,700	161,800
Stanford University	83,500	161,400
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	89,900	159,400
United States Naval Academy	85,000	158,800
California Institute of Technology	89,900	156,900
Harvard University	77,700	156,500
SUNY Maritime College	74,700	156,300
United States Military Academy	83,500	155,000
Princeton University	76,800	154,300
Dartmouth College	73,100	152,700
Yale University	73,900	151,500
University of Pennsylvania	75,000	149,500
Babson College	71,400	149,400
Santa Clara University	70,400	146,700
Duke University	73,500	146,600
United States Air Force Academy	77,800	146,500
Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences	79,600	0
Stevens Institute of Technology	76,200	0



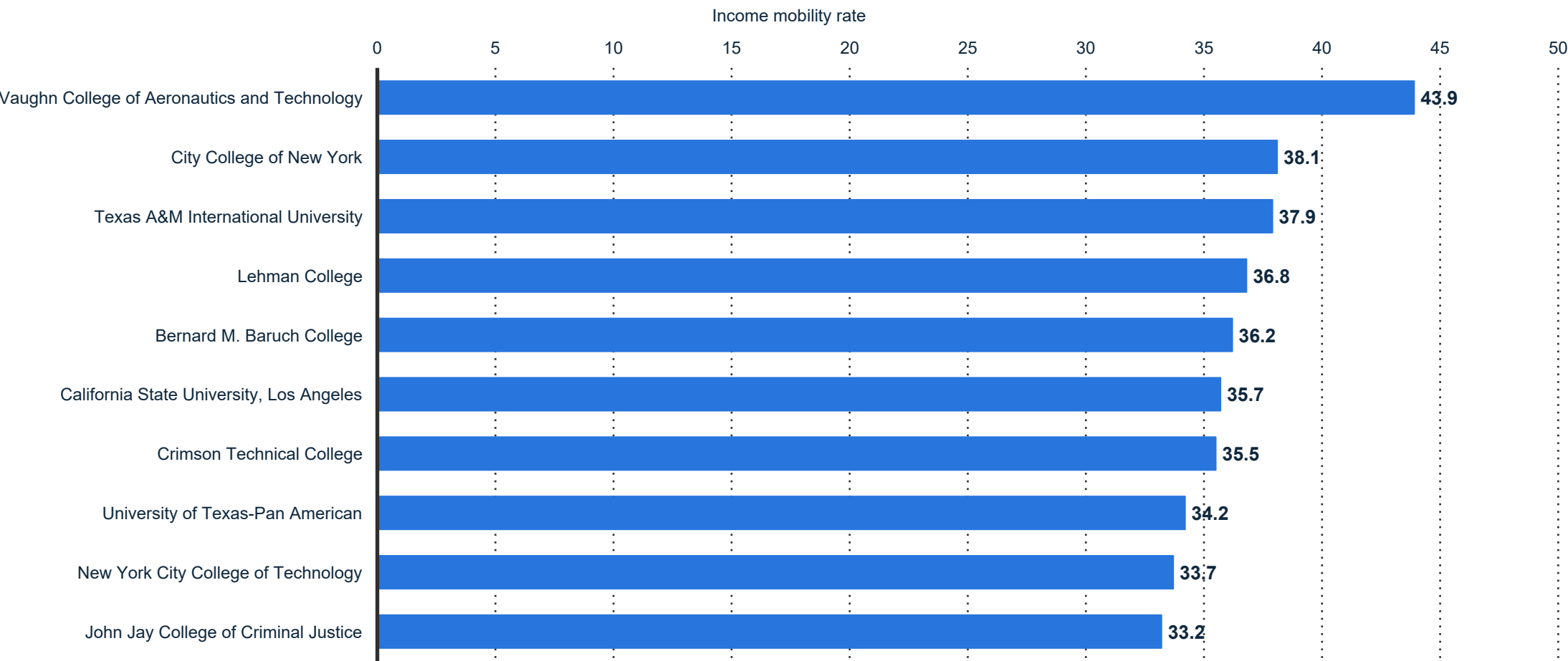
**Note:** United States; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 43](#).

**Source(s):** PayScale; [ID 244473](#)

# Top ten colleges for income group mobility in the United States 2017

Mobility rate of top 10 colleges in the U.S., 2017



**Note:** United States; 2017  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 44](#).  
**Source(s):** New York Times; [ID 686274](#)





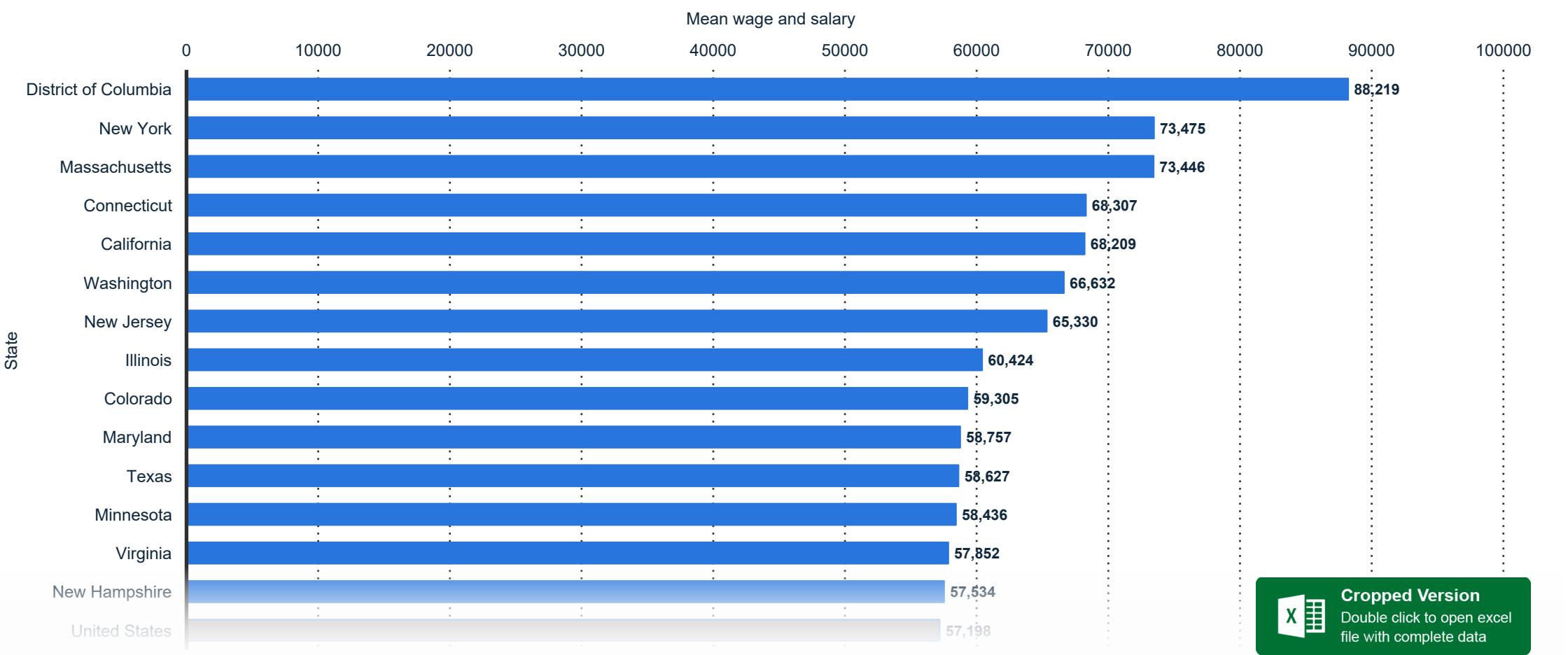
# REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Wage inequality in the U.S.



# Annual private industry wages per employee in the United States in 2018, by state (in U.S. dollars)

Private industry wages per employee, by state U.S. 2018



**Note:** United States; 2018  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 45](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 243850](#)

# Best states to make a living in the United States in 2019

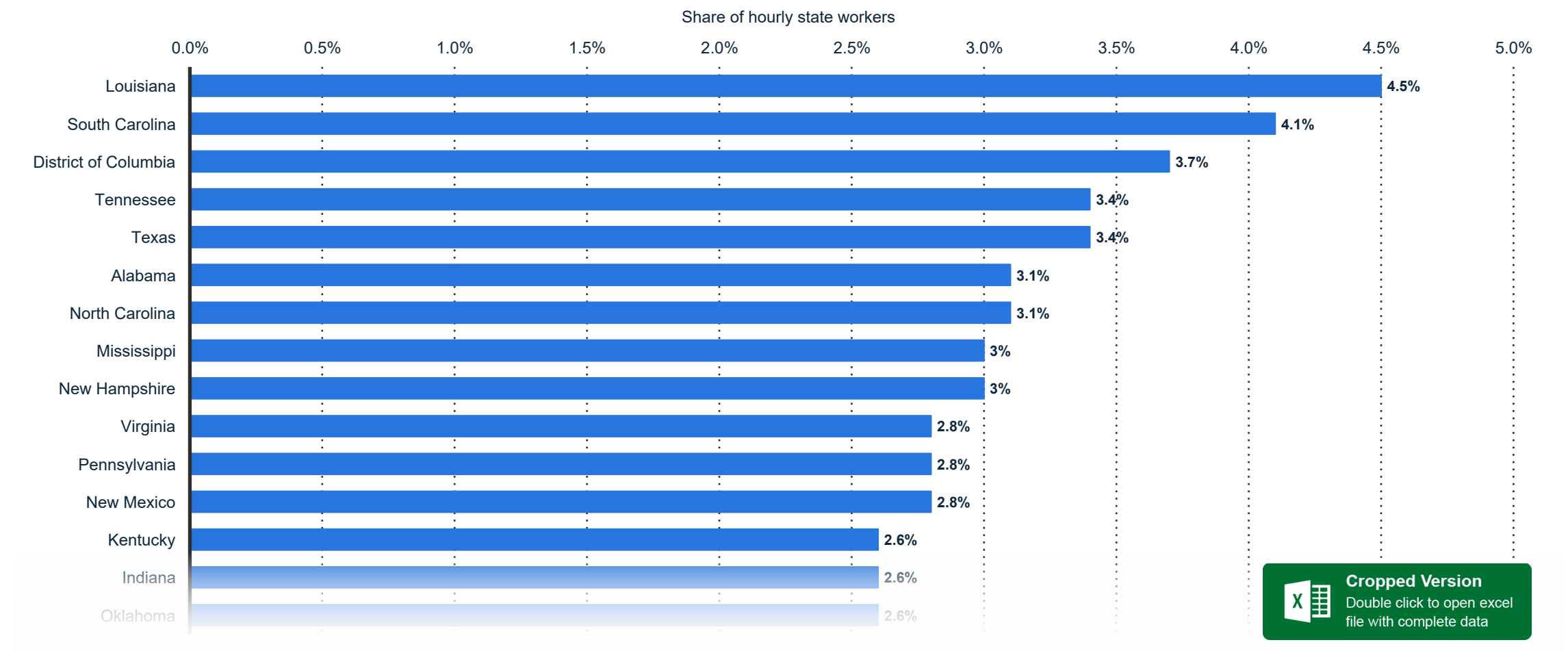
Best states to make a living in the U.S. 2019

	Cost of Living Index	Median Income
[1] Wyoming	90.5	40,240
[2] Washington	109.4	46,100
[3] Texas	91.6	37,100
[4] Minnesota	101.4	42,630
[5] Michigan	89.2	37,620
[6] Missouri	88.8	36,040
[7] Illinois	96.1	39,950
[8] Ohio	92.8	37,360
[9] North Dakota	98.7	41,340
[10] Colorado	105.4	42,310

**Note:** United States; 2019  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 46](#).  
**Source(s):** Website (money-rates.com); [ID 226377](#)

# Share of workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the minimum wage in the U.S. in 2018, by state

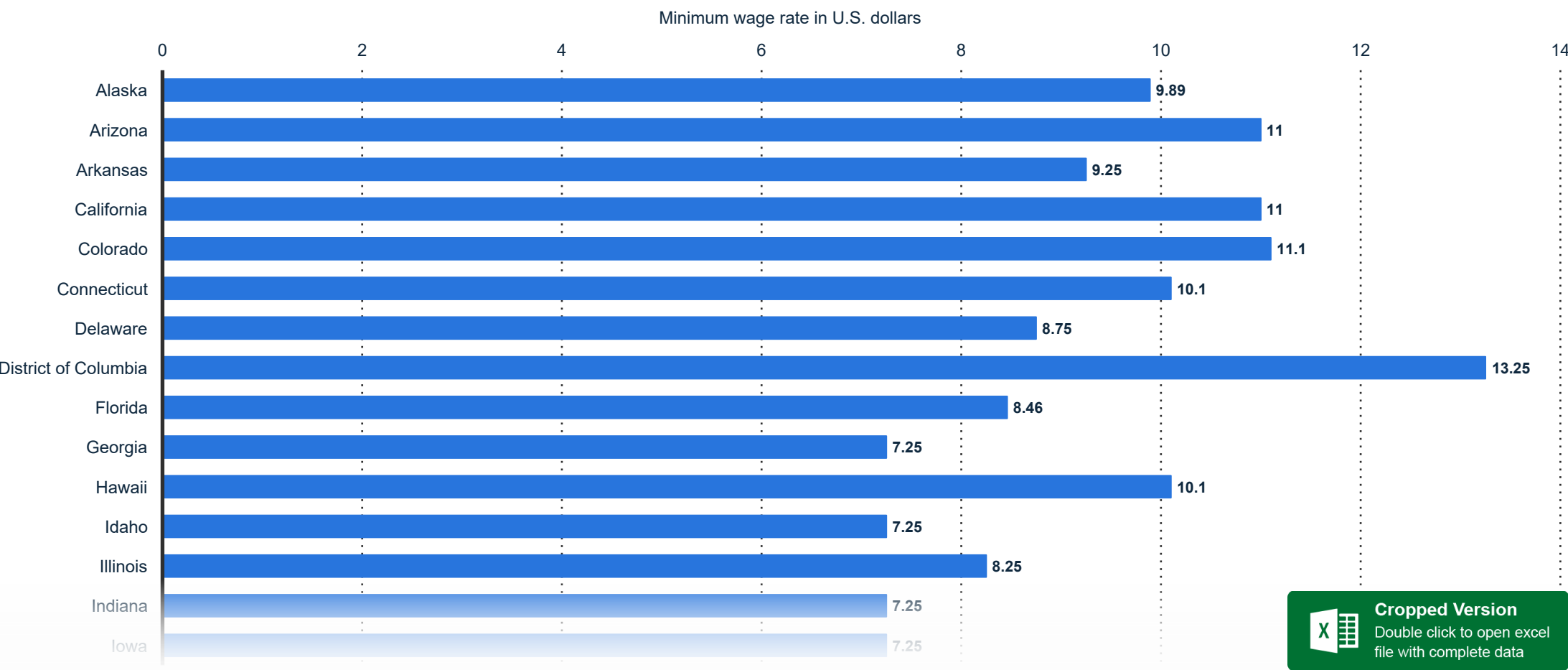
U.S. minimum wage workers 2018, by state



**Note:** United States; 2018; 16 years and older  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 47](#).  
**Source(s):** Bureau of Labor Statistics; [ID 635009](#)

# State minimum wage rates in the United States as of January 1, 2019, by state ( in U.S. dollars)

Minimum wages in the United States, by state 2019



**Note:** United States; January 1, 2019  
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 48](#).  
**Source(s):** US Department of Labor; [ID 238997](#)

# REFERENCES

Wage inequality in the U.S.

# Female to male earnings ratio of workers in the U.S. from 1990 to 2018

U.S. worker earnings - female to male ratio 1990-2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	US Census Bureau
Conducted by	US Census Bureau
Survey period	1990 to 2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	US Census Bureau
Publication date	September 2019
Original source	Income and Poverty in the United States 2018, page 45
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers in the United States in 2018, by educational attainment and gender (in current U.S. dollars)

U.S. wage and salary workers: weekly earnings by education and gender 2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	25 years and older
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	January 2019
Original source	bls.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers in the United States in 2018, by gender and ethnicity (in U.S. dollars)

U.S. wage and salary workers: weekly earnings by gender and ethnicity 2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	25 years and over
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	January 2019
Original source	Bls.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# Female to male earnings ratio of workers in the U.S. in Q4 2018, by age group

U.S. gender pay gap by age group Q4 2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	Q4 2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	16 years and older
Special characteristics	Full-time, year-round workers
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	January 2019
Original source	Bls.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

The data is based on median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers in current U.S. dollars. Fourth quarter averages, not seasonally adjusted.

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# Share of workers paid hourly rates at or below prevailing federal minimum wage in the United States from 1980 to 2018, by gender

Minimum wage in the U.S.: share of workers by gender 1980-2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	1980 to 2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	16 years and older
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	January 2019
Original source	bls.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

Data for 1990-91, 1996-97, and 2007-09 reflect changes in the minimum wage that took place in those years. The prevailing Federal minimum wage was \$2.90 in 1979, \$3.10 in 1980, and \$3.35 in 1981-89. The minimum wage rose to \$3.80 in April 1990, to \$4.25 in April 1991, to \$4.75 in October 1996, to \$5.15 in September 1997, to \$5.85 in July 2007, to \$6.55 in July 2008, and to \$7.25 in July 2009.

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# Gender wage gap by industry in the United States in 2017, by median weekly earnings (in U.S. dollars)

U.S. gender wage gap, by industry 2017

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2017
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	16 years and older
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	December 2018
Original source	Women in the labor force: a databook, table 19
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

The data is based on full-time workers only. Earnings data are published only for occupations with an estimated minimum of 50,000 workers.

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# Gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for women in the U.S. in 2017, by median weekly earnings (in U.S. dollars)

## U.S. gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for women 2017

### Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2017
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	December 2018
Original source	Women in the labor force: a databook, table 18
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

### Notes:

\* Data not available for men's earnings. The data is based on full-time workers only. Earnings data are published only for occupations with an estimated minimum of 50,000 workers.

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# Gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for men in the U.S. in 2018, by median weekly earnings (in U.S. dollars)

U.S. gender wage gap for the 20 most common occupations for men 2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	April 2019
Original source	The Gender Wage Gap by Occupation 2018, page 4
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

The data is based on full-time workers only. Earnings data are published only for occupations with an estimated minimum of 50,000 workers. \*Women's median weekly earning data not available

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# Female to male earnings ratio of workers in the U.S. in 2018, by state

U.S. gender pay gap in 2018, by state

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	US Census Bureau
Conducted by	US Census Bureau
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	16 years and older
Special characteristics	Full-time, year-round workers
Published by	US Census Bureau
Publication date	September 2019
Original source	census.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

Based on median annual earnings.

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# The worst-paying cities for women in the U.S. in 2016 (women's pay as a percentage of men's)

The worst-paying cities for women in the U.S. in 2016

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	24/7 Wall St.
Conducted by	24/7 Wall St.
Survey period	2016
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	24/7 Wall St.
Publication date	March 2017
Original source	247wallst.com
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# The global gender gap index 2018

## The global gender gap index 2018

### Source and methodology information

Source(s)	World Economic Forum
Conducted by	World Economic Forum
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	World Economic Forum
Publication date	December 2018
Original source	The global gender gap report 2018, page 10
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

### Notes:

The Global Gender Gap Index, is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education- and health-based criteria, and is based on a total of 14 indicators from these categories.

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# Mean earnings in the United States from 2005 to 2018, by highest educational degree earned

Mean earnings in the U.S. by educational attainment 2005-2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	US Census Bureau
Conducted by	US Census Bureau
Survey period	2005 to 2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	18 years and older
Special characteristics	Persons with earnings
Published by	US Census Bureau
Publication date	September 2019
Original source	Educational Attainment
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# Number of workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the minimum wage in the U.S. in 2018, by educational attainment (in thousands)

Number of U.S. minimum wage workers in 2018, by education

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	16 years and older
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	March 2019
Original source	Characteristics of minimum wage workers, 2018, Table 6
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

Data exclude all self-employed persons whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

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# Rate of new entrepreneurs in the United States from 2000 to 2017, by education

New entrepreneur rate in the U.S. from 2000 to 2017, by education

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Kauffman Foundation
Conducted by	Kauffman Foundation
Survey period	2000 to 2017
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Kauffman Foundation
Publication date	February 2019
Original source	2017 National Report on Early-Stage Entrepreneurship, page 14
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

The rate of new entrepreneurs is calculated as the average percentage of U.S. adults that become entrepreneurs in a given month.

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# Masters degrees with the best job prospects in the United States in 2019, by mid-career median pay (in U.S. dollars)

The best master's degrees for jobs in the U.S. 2019

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Website (thebalancecareers.com); PayScale
Conducted by	Website (thebalancecareers.com)
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	18 years and older
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Website (thebalancecareers.com)
Publication date	September 2019
Original source	thebalancecareers.com
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

To determine the best master's degrees, data was sourced from Payscale.com to determine mid-career salaries of workers with 45 of the most popular degrees. Data on employment projection was also sourced from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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# Masters degrees with the worst job prospects in the United States in 2019, by mid-career median pay (in U.S. dollars)

## The worst master's degrees for jobs in the U.S. 2019

### Source and methodology information

Source(s)	PayScale; Website (thebalancecareers.com)
Conducted by	Website (thebalancecareers.com)
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Website (thebalancecareers.com)
Publication date	September 2019
Original source	thebalancecareers.com
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

### Notes:

To determine the worst master's degrees for jobs, data was sourced from Payscale.com to determine mid-career salaries of workers with 45 of the most popular degrees. Data on employment projection was also sourced from the Bureau of Labor Statistic.

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# U.S. colleges whose graduates (All Alumni) earn the most in 2019/20, ranked by starting and mid-career salary (in U.S. dollars)

## Top U.S. colleges by starting and mid-career pay of graduates (All Alumni) 2019/20

### Source and methodology information

Source(s)	PayScale
Conducted by	PayScale
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	PayScale
Publication date	August 2019
Original source	College Salary Report 2019
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

### Notes:

Salary combines base annual salary or hourly wage, bonuses, profit sharing, tips, commissions, overtime, and other forms of cash earnings, as applicable. Salary does not include equity (stock) compensation, which can be a significant portion of pay for some executive and high-tech jobs. In addition, salary does not include cash value of retirement benefits, or value of other non-cash benefits (e.g. healthcare). \* Starting Employees are full-time employees with five years of experience or less in their career or field who hold a bachelor's degree and no higher degrees. The typical (median) starting employee is 25 years old and has two years of experience. \*\* Mid-Career Employees are full-time employees with at least 10 years of experience in their career or field who hold a bachelor's degree and no higher degrees. The typical (median) mid-career employee is 42 years old and has 15 years of experience.

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# Top ten colleges for income group mobility in the United States 2017

Mobility rate of top 10 colleges in the U.S., 2017

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	New York Times
Conducted by	New York Times
Survey period	2017
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	New York Times
Publication date	January 2017
Original source	nytimes.com
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

The income mobility rate was calculated by taking the percentage of students from the bottom 60 percent of U.S. incomes enrolled in the school divided by the success rate. The success rate is the share of those lower-income students who ended up in the top 40 percent of incomes. This cohort used was those born between 1980 and 1982 as there is less income fluctuation by this stage of life.

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# Annual private industry wages per employee in the United States in 2018, by state (in U.S. dollars)

Private industry wages per employee, by state U.S. 2018

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	September 2018
Original source	bls.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# Best states to make a living in the United States in 2019

Best states to make a living in the U.S. 2019

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Website (money-rates.com)
Conducted by	Website (money-rates.com)
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Website (money-rates.com)
Publication date	April 2019
Original source	MoneyRates.com
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

Source considered five major factors to evaluate as followings: Median wages, State tax rates, Cost of living, The unemployment rate, Incidents of workplace illness, injuries and fatalities. Detailed methodology can be found here .

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# Share of workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the minimum wage in the U.S. in 2018, by state

U.S. minimum wage workers 2018, by state

## Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Conducted by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	16 years and older
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Publication date	March 2019
Original source	Characteristics of minimum wage workers, 2018, Table 3
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

## Notes:

n.a.

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# State minimum wage rates in the United States as of January 1, 2019, by state ( in U.S. dollars)

## Minimum wages in the United States, by state 2019

### Source and methodology information

Source(s)	US Department of Labor
Conducted by	US Department of Labor
Survey period	January 1, 2019
Region(s)	United States
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	US Department of Labor
Publication date	January 2019
Original source	dol.gov
Website URL	<a href="#">visit the website</a>

### Notes:

State of Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana do not have a state minimum wage law. \*In Minnesota there are two minimum wage rates. The rate for large employers (annual receipts of more than \$500,000) is \$9.86. For employers with enterprises smaller than this the rate is \$8.04. \*\* In Montana businesses with gross annual sales of less than \$110,000 may pay a minimum wage of \$4.00 per hour. \*\*\*In Nevada the rate for employees who no health insurance benefits provided by the employer is \$8.25 per hour. The rate with health insurance provided by the employer is \$7.25 per hour \*\*\*\* In Ohio businesses with gross annual sales of less than \$305,000 may pay a minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour. \*\*\*\*\* In Oklahoma businesses with gross annual sales of less than \$100,000 or businesses with less than 10 employees may pay a minimum wage of \$2.00 per hour.

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