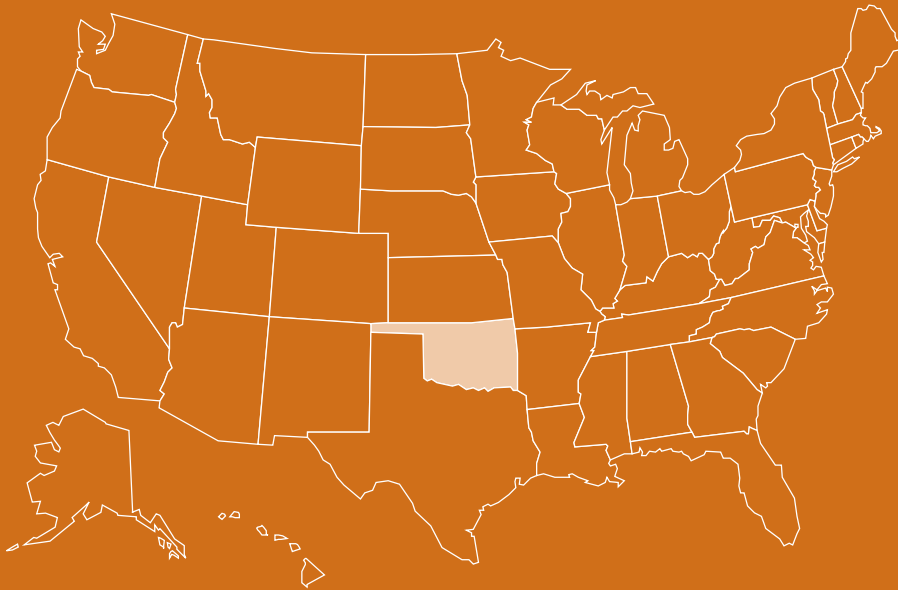


THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN OKLAHOMA

POLITICS ♦ ECONOMICS ♦ HEALTH ♦ RIGHTS ♦ DEMOGRAPHICS



OKLAHOMA



Institute for Women's Policy Research

About *The Status of Women in the States* Project

This publication is one in a series of *Status of Women in the States* reports by the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR). Over the past ten years, *The Status of Women in the States* has become a leading source of analysis of women's status across the country. Between 1996 and 2004, IWPR has produced individual reports on women's status in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as biennially updated reports on national trends across the states.

The Status of Women in the States project is designed to inform citizens about the progress of women in their state relative to women in other states, to men, and to the nation as a whole. The reports have three main goals: 1) to analyze and disseminate information about women's progress in achieving rights and opportunities; 2) to identify and measure the remaining barriers to equality; and 3) to provide baseline measures and a continuing monitor of women's progress throughout the country.

The Status of Women in the States reports have been used throughout the country to highlight remaining obstacles facing women in the United States and to encourage policy changes designed to improve women's status. Data on the status of women give citizens the information they need to address the key issues facing women and their families.

About This Report

This report is part of a set of *The Status of Women in the States* reports released in 2004. This set includes *Women's Economic Status in the States*; *The Status of Early Care and Education in the States* and two accompanying state-level analyses of Wisconsin and New Mexico; 12 state-level *Status of Women* reports; and a national overview of women's status across the country.

This report was produced with support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Levi Strauss Foundation, the Otto Bremer Foundation, and the Rockefeller Family Fund. IWPR also received financial support from funders and organizations in the states: the Nokomis Foundation for *The Status of Women in Michigan*; the Women's Foundation of Minnesota for *The Status of Women of Color in Minnesota*; the Women's Foundation of Montana for *The Status of Women in Montana*; the Women's Foundation of Oklahoma for *The Status of Women in Oklahoma*; and the Women's Fund of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation for *The Status of Women in Wisconsin*.

The data used in the report come from a variety of sources, primarily federal government agencies, although other organizations also provided data. While every effort has been made to check the accuracy and completeness of the information presented, any errors are the responsibility of IWPR. Please do not hesitate to contact the Institute with any questions or comments.

About the Institute for Women's Policy Research

The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) is a scientific research organization dedicated to informing and stimulating the debate on public policy issues of critical importance to women and their families. IWPR focuses on issues of poverty and welfare, employment and earnings, work and family, health and safety, and women's civic and political participation.

The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research that illuminates economic and social policy issues affecting women and families and to build a network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. IWPR, an independent, nonprofit, research organization also works in affiliation with the graduate programs in public policy and women's studies at The George Washington University.

IWPR's work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations. Members and affiliates of IWPR's Information Network receive reports and information on a regular basis. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

About IWPR's Partners in this Project

In producing these reports, IWPR collaborated with many individuals and organizations in the states. **Patricia Long**, Director of the Women's Studies Program, Oklahoma State University, served as our key contact on *The Status of Women in Oklahoma* report and is also a member of our National Advisory Committee to the 2004 *Status of Women in the States* project. Dr. Long made many contributions, including reviewing the draft report for accuracy, making suggestions to ensure that the data contained in the report would be useful, and organizing the dissemination and publicity surrounding the release of the report. **Lou Kohlman**, **Jennifer Paustenbaugh**, and **Bernice Mitchell**, Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women, and the **Women's Foundation of Oklahoma Advisory Board**, chaired by **Anne Hodges Morgan**, also provided feedback on the draft report.

This project was funded in part by a grant from the **Women's Foundation of Oklahoma**, an endowed fund of the Communities Foundation of Oklahoma.

\$20.00
IWPR # R274
ISBN # 1-878428-90-X
Library of Congress Control Number: 2004114336

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Introduction



During the 20th century, women made significant economic, political, and social advances, but they are still far from enjoying gender equality. Throughout the United States, women earn less than men, are seriously underrepresented in political office, and make up a disproportionate share of people in poverty. Even in areas where there have been significant advances in women's status, rates of progress are slow. For example, at the rate of progress achieved between 1989 and 2002, women will not achieve wage parity for more than 50 years. If women's representation in Congress changes at the rate it did during the last decade, it will take almost 100 years to achieve equality in political representation.

To make significant progress toward gender equity, policymakers, researchers, and advocates need reliable data about women and the issues affecting their lives. Recognizing this need, the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) initiated a series of reports on *The Status of Women in the States* in 1996. The biennial series is now in its fifth round. Over the course of a decade, reports on each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia have been completed. This year, IWPR produced reports on twelve states, together with an updated national report summarizing results for all the states and the nation as a whole.

Goals of *The Status of Women in the States* Reports

The Status of Women in the States reports are produced to inform citizens about the progress of women in their state relative to women in other states, to men, and to the nation as a whole. The reports have three main goals: 1) to analyze and disseminate information about women's progress in achieving rights and opportunities; 2) to identify and measure the remaining barriers to equality; and 3) to provide baseline measures and a continuing monitor of women's progress throughout the country.

The 2004 reports contain indicators describing women's status in five main areas: political participation, employment and earnings, social and economic autonomy, reproductive rights, and health and well-being. In addition, the reports provide information about the basic demographics of the state (see

Appendix I). For the five major issue areas addressed in this report, IWPR compiled composite indices based on the indicators presented to provide an overall assessment of the status of women in each area and to rank the states from 1 to 51 (including the District of Columbia; see Appendix II for details).

Although state-by-state rankings provide important insights into women's status throughout the country—indicating where progress is greater or less—in no state do women have adequate policies ensuring their equal rights. Women have not achieved equality with men in any state, including those ranked relatively high on the indices compiled for this report. All women continue to face important obstacles to achieving economic, political, and social parity.

To address the continuing barriers facing women across the United States, the reports also include letter grades for each state for each of the five major issue areas. IWPR designed the grading system to highlight the gaps between men's and women's access to various rights and resources. States were graded based on the difference between their performance and goals set by IWPR (e.g., no remaining wage gap or the proportional representation of women in political office; see Appendix II). For example, since no state has eliminated the gap between women's and men's earnings, no state received an A on the employment and earnings composite index. Because women in the United States are closer to achieving some goals than others, the curve for each index is somewhat different. Using the grades, policymakers, researchers, and advocates can quickly identify remaining barriers to equality for women in their state.

IWPR designed *The Status of Women in the States* to actively involve state researchers, policymakers, and advocates concerned with women's status. Beginning in 1996, these state partners have collaborated on the design and written portions of *The Status of Women in the States* reports, reviewed drafts, and disseminated and applied the findings in their states. Their participation has been crucial to improving the reports and increasing their effectiveness and impact in each round. Many have used the reports to advance policies to improve women's status.

About the Indicators and the Data

IWPR referred to several sources for guidelines on what to include in these reports. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women guided some of IWPR's choices of indicators. This document, the result of an official convocation of delegates from around the world, outlines issues of concern to women, rights fundamental to achieving equality and autonomy, and remaining obstacles to women's advancement. IWPR also turned to members of its state advisory committees, who reviewed their state's report and provided input for improving the project as a whole. Finally, IWPR staff consulted experts in each subject area for input about the most critical issues affecting women's lives.

Ultimately the IWPR research team selected indicators by using several principles: relevance, representativeness, reliability, and comparability of data across all the states and the District of Columbia. While women's status is constantly changing, the evidence contained in this report represents a compilation of the best available data for measuring women's status.

To facilitate comparisons among states, IWPR uses only data collected in the same way for each state. Much of the data is from federal government agencies, including the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Centers for Disease Control, and the National Center for Health Statistics. Nonprofit and research organizations also provide data.

For the 2004 series of reports, IWPR used data from two different sources to report on women's economic status:

A) Census 2000 Data.

Census 2000 data were collected by the United States Census Bureau through its census of the entire U.S. population. A subset of Census respondents, or 17 percent of households, was asked to complete a long form with additional questions, and a portion of these data (for 2.8 million individuals) is available through the Public Use Microdata Samples. In the Census data, the sample size for women for full-time, full-year workers ranged from 2,768 in Wyoming to 179,500 in California; for men, the sample size ranged from 4,314 in the District of Columbia to 273,713 in California. These data allowed IWPR to provide state-level statistics on a variety of indicators of women's economic status by race and ethnicity, including data on earnings, the gender wage ratio, labor force participation, education, and poverty. These data reflect

conditions in 1999-2000. The decennial censuses provide the most comprehensive data for states and local areas, but they are conducted only every ten years. Please note that unless otherwise noted, the data in this report for the various races (white, African American, Asian American, and Native American) do not include Hispanics; Hispanics, who may be of any race, are reported separately. For information on how race and ethnicity were defined for the purposes of this report, see Appendix III.

B) 2002-2003 Current Population Survey Data.

As in previous years, IWPR used the Current Population Survey (CPS) to produce statistics for the major economic indices and rankings, to maintain consistency with previous reports and to use the most up-to-date information available. The CPS is a monthly survey of a nationally representative sample of households. It is conducted jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. To ensure sufficiently large sample sizes for cross-state comparisons, two years of data were combined and then tabulated. For this set of reports, IWPR used new economic data for the calendar years 2001-2002. Because the CPS has a much smaller sample than the decennial Census, the population subgroups that can be reliably studied are limited (for information on sample sizes, see Appendix II), which led to the decision to supplement the most current CPS data with slightly older decennial Census data from 2000.

In some cases, we report data on one indicator from two different sources (for example median annual earnings), so that we can provide both the most current data available from the CPS and detailed race and ethnicity breakdowns using Census 2000. The reader should use caution in making comparisons across these data sources since they represent two different samples of individuals surveyed in different years in different economic conditions.

Identifying and reporting on subregions within states (cities or counties) were beyond the scope of this project, which means that some regional differences among women within the states are not reflected. For example, pockets of poverty are not identified, and community-level differences in women's status are not described. While these differences are important, addressing them was not possible due to resource constraints.

A lack of reliable and comparable state-by-state data limits IWPR's treatment of several important topics: violence against women, issues concerning nontraditional families of all types, issues of special impor-

tance to lesbians, and issues concerning women with disabilities. The report also does not analyze women's unpaid labor or women in nontraditional occupations. In addition, income and poverty data across states are limited in their comparability by the lack of good indicators of differences in the cost of living by state; thus, poor states may look worse than they really are, and rich states may look better than they really are. IWPR firmly believes that all of these topics are of utmost concern to women in the United States and continues to search for data and methods to address them. Many of these issues do not receive sufficient treatment in national surveys or other data collection efforts.

These data concerns highlight the sometimes problematic politics of data collection: researchers do not know enough about many of the serious issues affecting women's lives because women do not yet have sufficient political or economic power to demand the necessary data. As a research institute concerned with women, IWPR presses for changes in data collection and analysis in order to compile a more complete understanding of women's status.

Readers of this report should keep a few technical notes in mind. In some cases, differences reported between two states—or between a state and the nation—for a given indicator are statistically significant. That is, they are unlikely to have occurred by chance and probably represent a true difference between the two states or the state and the country as a whole. In other cases, these differences are too small to be statistically significant and are likely to have occurred by chance. IWPR did not calculate or report measures of statistical significance. Generally,

the larger a difference between two values (for any given sample size or distribution), the more likely it is that the difference will be statistically significant.

Finally, when comparing indicators based on data from different years, the reader should note that in the 1990-2004 period, the United States experienced a major economic recession at the start of the 1990s, followed by a slow and gradual recovery, with strong economic growth (in most states) in the last few years of the 1990s. By 2000, however, the economy had slowed significantly, and a recession began in March 2001 and officially ended in November 2001. The period since the end of the recession has been marked by slow economic growth.

How *The Status of Women in the States* Reports Are Used

The Status of Women in the States reports have been used throughout the country to highlight remaining obstacles facing women in the United States and to encourage policy changes designed to improve women's status. The reports have helped IWPR's state partners and others educate the public about issues concerning women's status; inform policies and programs to increase women's voter turnout; and make the case for establishing commissions for women, expanding child care subsidies for low-income women, strengthening supports for women-owned businesses, developing training programs for women to enter non-traditional occupations, and improving women's access to health care. Data on the status of women give citizens the information they need to address the key issues facing women and their families.

1. Overview of The Status of Women in Oklahoma

Women in Oklahoma have a lower status in politics, economics, reproductive rights, and health than women in most states. Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Oklahoma's highest rankings for women's status are for women's reproductive rights, at 39th in the country, and women's political participation, at 40th. Oklahoma falls within the bottom ten states for every other area of women's status: it is 41st for women's employment and earnings, 42nd for women's health and well-being, and 45th for women's social and economic autonomy (Chart 1). Oklahoma earns grades of D in employment and earnings, health and well-being, and political participation, and D- in the other two areas mea-

sured in this report: social and economic autonomy and reproductive rights. Oklahoma does not ensure equal rights for women, and the problems facing Oklahoma women demand significant attention from policymakers, advocates, and researchers concerned with women's status. (Appendix II provides information on the methodology for the composite indices and grades.)

Oklahoma joins Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas as part of the West South Central region. This region has a generally lower standard of living relative to other areas of the country, but women in the region do even worse than men do. Within its generally low-ranking

region, Oklahoma is about average for the status of women. Within the four states of the West South Central area, Oklahoma ranks 2nd in employment and earnings, social and economic autonomy, and reproductive rights, 3rd in health and well-being, and last for political participation.

With almost 1.8 million women in the state, Oklahoma has the 29th-largest population in the United States (Appendix I). Oklahoma is much more rural than the rest of the country, with 39 percent of women living outside metropolitan areas, more than double the national figure of 18 per-

Chart 1.
How Oklahoma Ranks on Key Indicators

Indicators	National Rank*	Regional Rank*	Grade
Composite Political Participation Index	40	4	D
Women's Voter Registration, 1998 and 2000 (66.6%)	29	2	
Women's Voter Turnout, 1998 and 2000 (48.1%)	35	2	
Women in Elected Office Composite Index, 2004	38	4	
Women's Institutional Resources, 2004	22	2	
Composite Employment and Earnings Index	41	2	D
Women's Median Annual Earnings, 2002 (\$26,600)	37	2	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings, 2002 (75.8%)	22	3	
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2002 (57.6%)	40	2	
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations, 2001 (29.3%)	45	3	
Composite Social and Economic Autonomy Index	45	2	D-
Percent with Health Insurance Among Nonelderly Women, 2001-02 (78.2%)	47	2	
Educational Attainment: Percent of Women with Four or More Years of College, 2000 (18.9%)	42	2	
Women's Business Ownership, 1997 (24.0%)	38	2	
Percent of Women Above the Poverty Level, 2002 (85.6%)	41	1	
Composite Reproductive Rights Index	39	2	D-
Composite Health and Well-Being Index	42	3	D

Notes:

See Appendix II for a detailed description of the methodology and sources used for the indices presented here.

*The national rankings are of a possible 51, referring to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, except for the Political Participation indicators, which do not include the District of Columbia. The regional rankings are of a maximum of four and refer to the states in the West South Central region (AR, LA, OK, and TX).

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

cent. Differences among urban and rural women may affect their access to the state's political and economic resources. Oklahoma also ranks 4th among the states for the percentage of all prisoners who are women, at 10 percent versus 7 percent nationally.

Approximately 75 percent of the female population in Oklahoma is white. Native Americans are the second-largest group of women in the state and are about 8 percent of the population. Oklahoma has the fourth-highest proportion of Native American women of all states (Alaska, New Mexico, and South Dakota have higher proportions of Native American women among their state populations than Oklahoma does). In fact, 11 percent of all Native American women in the country live in Oklahoma; only California, with nearly 13 percent, is home to more of the country's population of Native American women. The Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, and Chickasaw nations comprise the largest proportions of women in the state among the Native American population. African American women make up the next largest group of women (7 percent, followed by Hispanic women (5 percent), women of other or two or more races (nearly 5 percent), and Asian American women (1 percent). The status of women of color both nationally and in Oklahoma is limited in many areas of their lives, with racial and ethnic disparities evident in the analysis of their economic, political, social, health, and reproductive rights status throughout this report (see Appendix III for information on how race and ethnicity are defined in this report).

Women in Oklahoma can point to a few key achievements in their overall status:

- ▶ Women hold four of eleven statewide elected offices.
- ▶ Although women in Oklahoma have relatively low earnings, their wage ratio with men ranks in the top half of all states.
- ▶ Oklahoma women report the lowest number of days per month of poor mental health in the country.
- ▶ Oklahoma allows women access to abortion without a mandatory waiting period.

Still, Oklahoma can improve women's status in many ways:

- ▶ As of July 2004, there were no women in Oklahoma's congressional delegation, and less than 13 percent of state legislators were women.

- ▶ Women in Oklahoma are less likely to work in professional or managerial positions than women in all but six other states.
- ▶ Women in Oklahoma are among the least likely to have health insurance or a college education, and the most likely to live in poverty.
- ▶ Oklahoma does not require insurance companies to cover contraception or infertility treatments, important resources in women's reproductive lives.
- ▶ Oklahoma has among the highest rates of mortality from heart disease, and Oklahoma women experience more days of activity limitations due to health than most women in the nation.

Oklahoma can also improve the status of women of color by addressing the ongoing racial and ethnic disparities in the state (Chart 2):

- ▶ While the wage ratio between white women and white men who work full-time full-year is approximately 71 percent, it is lower for women of every other racial and ethnic group. Asian American women earn just 68 percent of white men's earnings; Native American women earn 65 percent; African American women earn 64 percent; and Hispanic women earn 55 percent.
- ▶ While 88 percent of white women and 84 percent of Asian American women live above poverty, only 79 percent of Native American women, 74 percent of Hispanic women, and 72 percent of African American women in the state do.
- ▶ Oklahoma ranks 34th of 43 nationally for the level of Native American women's full-time, full-year median earnings (not all the states are included in these rankings due to insufficient sample sizes in some states). While it ranks much higher, 15th of 43, for the ratio between Native American women's and white men's wages, Native American women in the state still earn less than two-thirds of what white men earn.

Oklahoma women continue to face serious obstacles to achieving equality with men and attaining a standing equal to the average for women in the United States. Women of color in the state are particularly disadvantaged in their political, social, and economic status. Only when all women have the opportunity to contribute their best efforts as full and equal partners in work, politics, and communities will cities, states, and the nation achieve their full potential.

Chart 2.
Overview of the Status of Women of Color in Oklahoma

	White Women	African American Women	Hispanic Women	Asian American Women	Native American Women
Political Participation					
Number of Women in Elected Statewide Executive Office, 2004 ^a	4	0	0	0	0
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2004 ^a	0	0	0	0	0
Employment and Earnings					
Median Annual Earnings (for full-time, year-round employed women), 1999 (in 2003 dollars) ^b	\$25,400	\$22,900	\$19,500	\$24,300	\$23,200
Earnings Ratio Between Women and White Men, 1999 ^b	71.4%	64.3%	55.0%	68.3%	65.2%
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2000 ^b	55.4%	60.4%	54.5%	53.8%	57.7%
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations, 2000 ^c	35.2%	26.6%	19.9%	32.0%	30.5%
Social and Economic Autonomy					
Percent of Women with College Education (two- or four-year degree or higher), 2000 ^b	24.9%	21.7%	14.6%	38.5%	21.0%
Percent of Women Above the Poverty Level, 1999 ^b	87.7%	72.0%	73.6%	84.0%	79.2%
Reproductive Rights					
Percent of Mothers Beginning Prenatal Care in the First Trimester of Pregnancy, 2001 ^d	82%	69%	65%	79%	68%
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) ^e	6.6	15.3	4.8	N/A	7.4
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2001 ^f	7.4%	13.7%	5.9%	8.3%	6.7%
Health and Well Being					
Female Heart Disease Mortality, per 100,000, 1999-2001 ^g	256.0	327.7	192.8	102.5	169.6
Female Lung Cancer Mortality, per 100,000, 1999-2001 ^g	47.0	45.0	N/A	N/A	32.5
Female Breast Cancer Mortality, per 100,000, 1999-2001 ^g	26.1	42.3	N/A	N/A	15.4
Average Annual Incidence Rate of AIDS Among Women (per 100,000 adolescents and adults), 1999 ^h	0.6	6.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

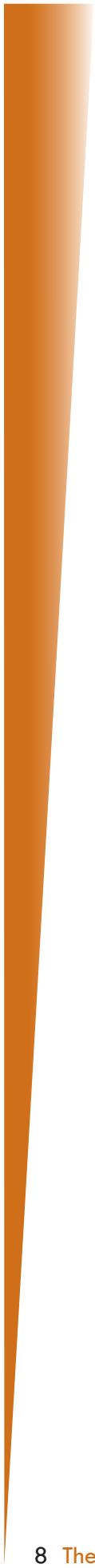
N/A = Not Available.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

See Appendix III for a description of how race and ethnicity are defined for economic data in this report.

Source: ^aCAWP 2004e; ^bUrban Institute 2004b; ^cU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004j; ^dCenters for Disease Control and Prevention 2003b; ^eCenters for Disease Control and Prevention 2003a; ^fCenters for Disease Control and Prevention 2003c; ^gNational Center for Health Statistics 2003; ^hHenry J. Kaiser Foundation 2001.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.



The Status of Native American Women in Oklahoma

As data throughout this report indicate, Native American women have a lower social and economic status than white and Asian American women in the state, with lower earnings, less education, more poverty, and worse health status. In contrast, unlike Native American women in many states, Oklahoma Native American women generally have a higher economic, social, and health status than African American and Hispanic women, and at least on some indicators, their status is better than Native American women's nationally. Still, they would clearly benefit from policies and practices designed to lessen the race- and sex-based inequalities that have combined to disadvantage American Indian women.

Native American women in Oklahoma make up 7.8 percent of the state's female population (including Hispanics). The Cherokee (2.9 percent of the total population of women), Choctaw (1.3 percent), Creek (0.6 percent), and Chickasaw (0.4 percent) nations comprise the largest proportions of women in the state among the Native American population measured the 2000 Census (Appendix I). Another 3.8 percent of women in Oklahoma are Native American in combination with another race, to total 11.6 percent of all women who are Native American alone or in combination with another race. Including Hispanics, almost 202,481 women in Oklahoma are Native American either alone or in combination with another race.

Oklahoma has one reservation, the Osage Reservation, but before Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907, it was designated as Indian Territory. Oklahoma's Native tribes were considered separate nations until being abolished in the years before statehood, and most of them opposed statehood, instead proposing a separate Indian state that would permit them to survive autonomously.

One indicator of the difficulties facing Native American women is their earnings. For full-time, full-year workers, these earnings are lower than the earnings of both white women in Oklahoma (\$23,200 versus \$25,400; Table 5) and Native American women nationally (\$25,500). In fact, Oklahoma ranks 34th of 43 states nationally for Native American women's earnings. Of course, earnings are low for all women and men in Oklahoma, including white women and men, and, thus, Oklahoma's wage ratio between Native American women and white men is higher than it is nationally, at 65.2 percent versus 57.8 percent, and ranks 15th of 43 states (Table 5). Nonetheless, Native American women earn less than two-thirds of white men's wages in the state.

When women who work less than full-year full-time are included in the figures, the difficulties facing many Native American women in Oklahoma become even clearer. Earnings for Native American women are only \$17,200 annually for those in metro areas and \$14,400 for those outside cities in Oklahoma (data not shown; Urban Institute 2004b). These earnings reflect the limited job opportunities available to Native American women, particularly in rural areas. While the poor economic status of Native American women is visible nationally both on and off reservations, a lack of employment opportunities, low levels of human capital, and geographic isolation in rural areas, including reservations, contribute to especially low earnings and high levels of poverty there (Snipp and Sandefur 1988). Policies encouraging the economic development of Native American communities are one key path for improving the economic status of Native American women and their families. Such programs are particularly important as reservations take more control over implementing welfare programs, as they have since the adoption of new welfare provisions in the 1990s, and as they subsequently design rules and restrictions that affect the eligibility of Native American women for receiving benefits.

As Table 10 shows, 20.8 percent of American Indian women in Oklahoma lived below the poverty line in 1999, compared with 12.3 percent of white women, for more than an 8-percentage point difference. This figure ranks Oklahoma 19th nationally among the states and is better than the national poverty rate among Native American women, 25.0 percent. In contrast, Oklahoma Native

(Continued on next page)

Americans living in single-mother families have a poverty rate that is similar to the national rate among Native Americans in these families, at 38.1 percent compared with 37.8 percent nationally (Figure 7). Thus, although poverty rates are better for Native American women in Oklahoma than they are nationally, they are about the same for Native Americans living in single-mother families. Approximately four in ten Native Americans living in single-mother families were in poverty in Oklahoma in 1999. Importantly, poverty rates are also high among Oklahoma's Native American single-father families, at 36.1 percent (Urban Institute 2004b).

Among the largest tribal nations in Oklahoma there are differences in women's status as well. Women in the largest tribe, the Cherokee, earn \$23,200, compared with earnings of \$25,400 among Choctaw women, \$24,300 among Creek women, and \$26,500 among Chickasaw women (data not shown; data not available for other tribes in Oklahoma; Urban Institute 2004b). Poverty rates also vary among women of different tribes, with rates of 18.2 percent among Cherokee women, 19.7 percent among Choctaw women, 21.4 among Creek women, and 16.0 percent among Chickasaw women (data not shown; data not available for other tribes in Oklahoma; Urban Institute 2004b). Interestingly, earnings are higher and poverty lower for women from each of these tribes than for all Native American women in the state, indicating a worse economic status among women from other tribal nations.

The disadvantaged economic status of Native American women nationally and in Oklahoma is related to many factors. Both racial and gender discrimination play a role in Native American women's earnings and mobility; not only do many Native Americans experience discrimination, but Native American women are on average paid less for jobs in similar circumstances than both white women and Native American men (Snipp 1992). Like African American and Hispanic women, Native American women are also more highly represented in lower-paying jobs such as service and domestic work (Reskin 1993). As Figure 3 shows, Native American women in Oklahoma are less likely to hold managerial and professional positions than white and Asian American women in the state (but more likely than both Hispanics and African Americans). Lower levels of educational attainment (Figure 5) are an additional factor in the wage difference between Native Americans and whites (Waters and Eschbach 1995; Snipp 1992), although Native American women have higher levels of education in Oklahoma than in the nation as a whole (they also have similar levels of education as African American women, and higher levels than Hispanic women, in the state). Finally, poor tribal, state, and federal policies have contributed to the economic underdevelopment of Indian nations (Snipp 1992; Vinje 1996; Brown et al. 2001).

In addition to their poor economic status, Native American women's health status is worse in Oklahoma than nationally (but better on average than that of whites and African Americans in the state), and their access to reproductive rights and health resources is curtailed by poor past and current policies by tribal, state, and federal agencies. As Table 12 shows, Native American women in Oklahoma are considerably more likely to die of heart disease and slightly more likely to die of lung and breast cancer than Native American women nationally. They are among the least likely women to access prenatal care and among the most likely to experience infant mortality (Table 11). Their diminished access to health care resources is related at least in part to a legacy of discriminatory policies, inadequate funding and resources through the Indian Health Service, and distrust of government health services because of racist policies linked to these services (for more, see "The Reproductive Rights of Women of Color").

Overall, Native American women experience high levels of hardship in Oklahoma, as they do across the United States. Policies designed to increase their educational attainment and job opportunities, to encourage economic development where they live, and to provide them with access to other economic and health resources would all contribute to improving their status.

2. Political Participation



This section presents data on several aspects of women's involvement in the political process in Oklahoma: voter registration and turnout, female state and federal elected representation, and women's state institutional resources. Overall, Oklahoma ranks 40th nationally and last regionally for women's political participation. It receives a grade of D on the political participation composite index (Chart 1).

Voter Registration and Turnout

Voting and voter registration represent the degree to which citizens are exercising their rights to choose leaders to represent them and their concerns. In 2000, in the nation as a whole, about 69 million women, or 65.6 percent of those eligible, reported being registered to vote, compared with 60 million, or 62.2 percent, of eligible men (Table 1). Oklahoma's 2000 voter registration rates were higher for both men

and women than national rates. In Oklahoma, 65.9 percent of women reported being registered to vote in the November 2000 elections, while 68.3 percent of men did. This pattern differs from national trends, in which women are more likely to be registered to vote than men. In 1998, men's and women's voter registration rates in Oklahoma were also both higher than national rates, although men's were lower than women's in that year in the state.

Oklahoma ranks 29th among all the states and 2nd in the West South Central region for women's voter registration levels in the 2000 and 1998 elections combined (Oklahoma can rank below the midpoint of all states despite its higher voter registration rates because the national rate is for women in the country as a whole and not the median among the states).

In 2000, 56.5 percent of Oklahoma women reported voting, while in 1998, 39.7 percent did (compared with national proportions of 56.2 percent and 42.4 percent, respectively; Table 1). This means that women's voter turnout in Oklahoma was slightly above national levels in 2000 but below the national rate in 1998. In most states, women have higher voter turnout rates than men, but in Oklahoma, men's rates were higher than women's in both 1998 and 2000. Voter turnout jumped substantially for both sexes in the nation as a whole between 1998 and 2000, primarily because 2000 was a presidential election year. Presidential elections traditionally have much higher turnout than non-presidential elections.

Oklahoma ranks 35th among all the states and 2nd in the West South Central region for women's voter turnout in the 1998 and 2000 elections combined.

Women in Public Office

Although women constitute a minority of elected officials at both the national and state levels, their pres-

Table 1.
Voter Registration and Turnout for Women and Men in Oklahoma and the United States

	Oklahoma		United States	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
2000 Voter Registration^a				
Women	65.9%	761,000	65.6%	69,193,000
Men	68.3%	1,679,000	62.2%	60,356,000
1998 Voter Registration^b				
Women	67.3%	841,000	63.5%	65,445,000
Men	60.7%	715,000	60.6%	57,659,000
2000 Voter Turnout^a				
Women	56.5%	653,000	56.2%	59,284,000
Men	58.3%	1,431,000	53.1%	51,542,000
1998 Voter Turnout^b				
Women	39.7%	496,000	42.4%	43,706,000
Men	40.5%	477,000	41.4%	39,391,000

Notes:

Percent of all women and men aged 18 and older who reported registering to vote and voting, based on data from the 1998 and 2000 November Supplements of the Current Population Survey. These data are self-reports and tend to overstate actual voter registration and turnout.

Source: ^aU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2002; ^bU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2000.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

ence has grown steadily over the years. As more women hold office, women's issues are also becoming more prominent in legislative agendas (Carroll 2001). Fourteen women served in the 2003-04 U.S. Senate (108th Congress). Women also filled 60 of the 435 seats in the 108th U.S. House of Representatives (not including the nonvoting delegates from the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, all three of whom are women). Women of color filled only 18 House seats and no Senate seats. Women from Oklahoma filled no seats in the U.S. House or Senate, meaning that they had no national representation (Table 2).

At the state level, women held four elected executive offices in Oklahoma—lieutenant governor, the chief state education officer, commissioner of labor, and corporation commissioner—well above the national average, but no women of color served in statewide elected office. The proportion of women in the state legislature was quite low, at 12.8 percent, compared with a 22.4 percent average for the nation as a whole.

Based on the proportion of women in elected office, Oklahoma ranks 38th in the nation and last regionally on this component of the political participation index.

Institutional Resources

Women's institutional resources, including commissions for women and women's caucuses, can increase the visibility of women's political concerns and interests, particularly when they are adequately staffed and funded, politically stable, and accessible to citizens' groups (Stetson and Mazur 1995). Nationwide, 41 states have state-level commissions for women and

Table 2.
Women in Elected Office in Oklahoma and the United States, 2004

	Oklahoma	United States
Number of Women in Statewide Executive Elected Office^a	4	80
Women of Color ^b	0	5
Number of Women in the U.S. Congress		
U.S. Senate ^c	0 of 2	14 of 100
Women of Color ^b	0	0
U.S. House ^d	0 of 5	60 of 435
Women of Color ^b	0	18
Percent of State Legislators Who Are Women^e	12.8%	22.4%

Source: ^aCAWP 2004a; ^bCAWP 2004e; ^cCAWP 2004c; ^dCAWP 2004d; ^eCAWP 2004b.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 3.
Institutional Resources for Women in Oklahoma and the United States, 2004

	Yes	No	Total, United States
Does Oklahoma have a:			
Commission for Women? ^a	X		41
Legislative Caucus in the State Legislature? ^b			34
Assembly?		Informal	
Senate?		X	

Source: ^aNational Association of Commissions for Women 2004, updated by IWPR; ^bCAWP 1998, updated by IWPR.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

34 have women's caucuses in their state legislatures (Table 3). Oklahoma has a women's commission, the Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women. It also has an informal women's caucus in the state house of representatives. This group occasionally meets to discuss current legislation or other issues (Oklahoma House of Representatives, Office of State Representative Jari Askins 2004). Sixteen states have both a commission for women and formal, bipartisan caucuses in each house of the state legislature.

Based on the number of institutional resources available to women in Oklahoma, the state ranks 22nd in the nation and 2nd in the region.

3. Employment and Earnings

This section surveys several aspects of women's economic status: women's earnings, the female/male earnings ratio, women's labor force participation, and the occupations in which women work. Women in Oklahoma rank 41st in the nation and 2nd in the West South Central region on the employment and earnings composite index. The state receives a grade of D on the employment and earnings index (Chart 1).

Women's Earnings

Oklahoma women working full-time, year-round have lower median annual earnings than women in the United States as a whole (\$26,600 and \$30,100, respectively; Chart 1 and Appendix IV; see Appendix II for details on the methodology used for the Current Population Survey data presented in this report). Median annual earnings for men in Oklahoma are also lower than in the United States as a whole (\$35,100 and \$39,500, respectively; see Appendix IV; Urban Institute 2004b). Median annual earnings for women in Oklahoma rank 37th in the nation. Women in the District of Columbia rank the highest, with earnings of \$37,800. Regionally, Oklahoma ranks 2nd for women's earnings, behind Texas, where women's earnings were \$28,100 in 2002.

Wages in Oklahoma and the nation as a whole differ considerably between rural and urban areas. Among women living in metropolitan areas in Oklahoma, wages were \$27,600 in 1999, compared with \$22,100 among women in non-metropolitan areas (Figure 1; the source of these data is the 2000 Census, which differs from the Current Population Survey data presented in Chart 1). These differences are similar to national trends, in which women in metropolitan areas earn more than women in non-metropolitan areas, although the gap between these two groups is smaller in Oklahoma than nationally.

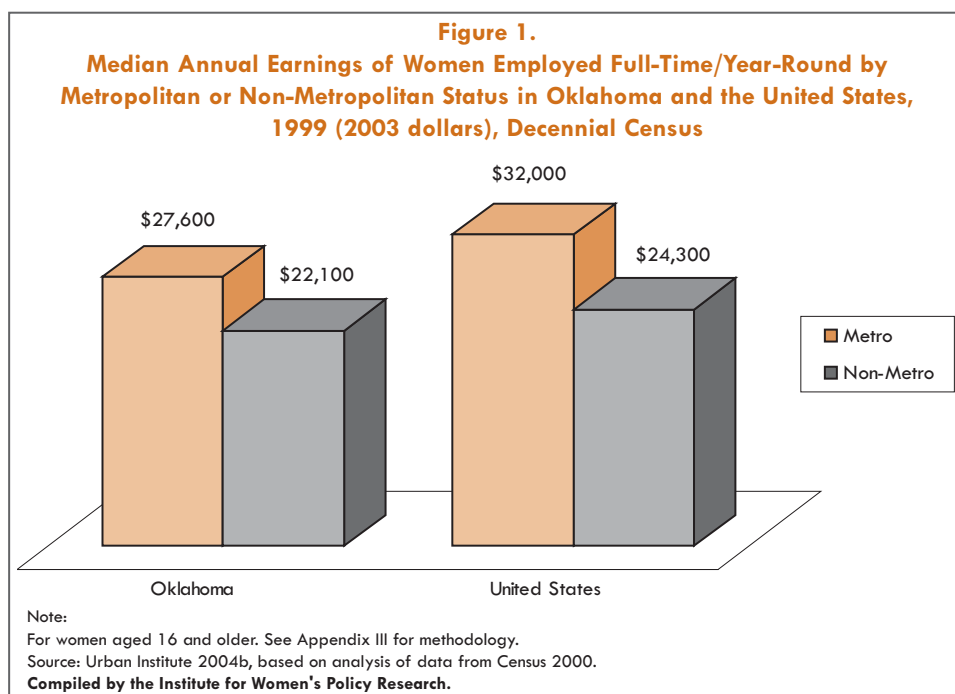
The Wage Gap

The Wage Gap and Women's Relative Earnings

In the United States, women's wages continue to lag behind men's. In 2002, the median wages of women who worked full-time, year-round were only 76.2 percent of men's (Urban Institute 2004a). In other words, women earned about 76 cents for every dollar earned by men.

In Oklahoma, women earned about 75.8 percent of what men earned in 2002. Compared with the earnings ratio for the nation as whole, Oklahoma women's earnings are slightly further from equality with men's (Figure 2).

Oklahoma ranks 22nd in the nation for the ratio of women's to men's earnings for full-time, year-round work (Oklahoma can rank above the midpoint of all states despite its slightly worse ratio because the national rate is for women in the entire country and not the median among the states). The District of Columbia has the highest earnings ratio, at 92.4 percent. Compared with the other states in the West South Central region, Oklahoma ranks 3rd, behind Arkansas and



Texas but well ahead of Louisiana, where the earnings ratio is only 68.5 percent. (Note: these figures are based on analysis of the Current Population Surveys from 2002-03.)

Earnings and Earnings Ratios by Educational Levels

Between 1979 and 1999, women with higher levels of education in Oklahoma and the United States saw their median annual earnings increase, while women with lower levels of edu-

cational attainment saw their earnings decrease. As Table 4 shows, Oklahoma women at the top educational levels experienced increases of 6.0 percent (in constant dollars) in that period for women with a two- or four-year college diploma and 12.8 percent for those with graduate training. Women who had not completed high school experienced an earnings decrease of 10.3 percent, while women with a high school diploma only or some college saw their earnings decline by 4.1 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

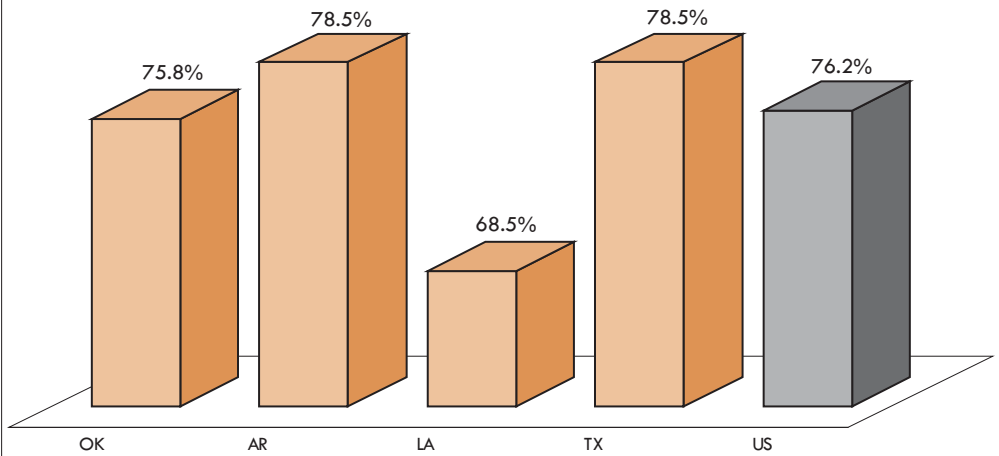
Oklahoma women with lower levels of education experienced the greatest narrowing of the wage gap. Women with less than a high school diploma or a high school diploma only saw their earnings ratios increase the most, at 19.0 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively, indicating that men at these levels of education saw

their earnings decline even more than women did. Women with some college and a two- or four-year college degree also experienced increases in the earnings ratio with men, by 10.8 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively. At the top level, women's relative earnings (as measured by the female/male earnings ratio) declined by 3.8 percent for women with more than a four-year college education. Thus, at this level, men's earnings were growing even faster than women's.

Labor Force Participation

Between 1965 and 2002, women's labor force participation increased from 39 to 60 percent (these data reflect the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and older who are employed or looking for work; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau

Figure 2.
Ratio of Women's to Men's Full-Time/Year-Round Median Annual Earnings in States in the West South Central Region, 2002 (2003 dollars), Current Population Survey



Note:
For women and men aged 16 and older. See Appendix II for methodology.
Source: Urban Institute 2004a, based on analysis of data from Current Population Survey 2002-03.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 4.
Women's Earnings and the Earnings Ratio in Oklahoma by Educational Attainment, 1979 and 1999 (2003 dollars)

Educational Attainment	Women's Median Annual Earnings, 1999 ^a	Percent Change in Real Earnings, 1979 ^b and 1999 ^a	Female/Male Earnings Ratio, 1999 ^a	Percent Change in Earnings Ratio, 1979 ^b and 1999 ^a
Less Than 12th Grade	\$16,600	-10.3	68.3%	+19.0
High School Only	\$21,000	-4.1	71.7%	+20.5
Some College	\$24,300	-4.3	71.1%	+10.8
College (two- or four-year degree)	\$32,000	+6.0	72.4%	+17.5
College Plus	\$38,700	+12.8	64.9%	-3.8

Source: ^aUrban Institute 2004b; ^bIWPR 1995.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Wages and the Wage Ratio by Race and Ethnicity

Wages vary strikingly by race and ethnicity in Oklahoma and in the nation as a whole. Nationally, African American, Hispanic, and Native American women have much lower wages than white and Asian American women (Table 5; the source of these data is the 2000 Census, which differs from the Current Population Survey data presented elsewhere in this report). In Oklahoma, white and Asian American women also have the highest wages, although unlike in the nation as a whole, white women's earnings are higher, at \$25,400 versus \$24,300 among Asian American women. Native American women's wages are next, at \$23,200, followed by the wages of African American and Hispanic women (\$22,900 and \$19,500, respectively). This also differs from national trends, in which Native American women earn less than African American women. Hispanic women have the lowest wages in both Oklahoma and nationally.

The wages of women from every major racial and ethnic category are substantially lower in Oklahoma than nationally, and as a result, the state ranks in the bottom ten for women's wages among each. It is 34th of 43 for Native American women, 37th of 43 for African American women, 40th of 45 for Asian American women, 44th of 48 for Hispanic women, and 45th of 51 for white women.

Earnings inequality becomes particularly striking when illustrated by the earnings ratios between women of different races and ethnicities, on the one hand, and white men, on the other. In 1999, the wage ratio between white women and white men was 70.0 percent nationally and 71.4 percent in Oklahoma. Nationally, the wage ratio between Asian American women and white men was even higher, at 75.0 percent, but in Oklahoma it was lower, at 68.3 percent. Also in Oklahoma, among Native American women the earnings ratio with white men was 65.2 percent; among African

Table 5.
Women's Median Annual Earnings and the Earnings Ratio Between Women and White Men in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999 (2003 dollars), Decennial Census

Race and Ethnicity	Oklahoma				United States	
	Women's Median Annual Earnings		Earnings Ratio		Women's Median Annual Earnings	Earnings Ratio
	State Figure	National Rank	State Figure	National Rank		
All	\$24,700	42 of 51	69.9%	19 of 51	\$29,800	67.5%
White	\$25,400	45 of 51	71.4%	18 of 51	\$30,900	70.0%
African American	\$22,900	37 of 43	64.3%	21 of 43	\$27,600	62.5%
Hispanic	\$19,500	44 of 48	55.0%	26 of 48	\$23,200	52.5%
Asian American	\$24,300	40 of 45	68.3%	27 of 45	\$33,100	75.0%
Native American	\$23,200	34 of 43	65.2%	15 of 43	\$25,500	57.8%
Other/Two or More	\$23,100	42 of 46	64.9%	15 of 46	\$28,400	64.3%

Notes:

For full-time, full-year workers aged 16 and older. See Appendix III for methodology.

Not all states are included in the rankings because of insufficient samples sizes in some states for some population groups.

The numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data for the year 1999. They differ from those based on the 2003 Current Population Survey data (for the year 2002) presented in Chart 1 and Figure 2. The earnings ratios in this table are also calculated differently from those in Chart 1 and Figure 2, which are between all women and all men; this table compares women's wages by race and ethnicity to white men only.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Source: Urban Institute 2004b, based on analysis of data from Census 2000.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

(Continued on next page)

American women, it was 64.3 percent; and among Hispanics, it was only 55.0 percent. Thus, the wage ratio was higher for Native American, African American, and Hispanic women, but far lower for Asian American women, in the state than in the nation.

Oklahoma ranks 15th of 43 for the wage ratio between Native American women and white men, 21st of 43 for the ratio between African American women and white men, 26th of 48 for the ratio between Hispanic women and white men, and 27th of 45 for the ratio between Asian American women and white men (it is 19th of 51 for the ratio between white women and white men). In every case, the state's rankings for the wage ratio are higher than its rankings for women's earnings, indicating that men in the state have even lower earnings relative to men nationally than women do relative to women nationally.

of Labor Statistics 2001 and 2004b). In 2002, 57.6 percent of women in Oklahoma were in the labor force, compared with 59.6 percent of women in the United States, earning Oklahoma the rank of 40th in the nation and 2nd in the West South Central region (Chart 1 and Appendix IV). Men's labor force participation rate in Oklahoma was also lower than the rate for men in the United States as a whole, at 72.3 versus 74.1 percent (data not shown; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2004a).

Unemployment rates in Oklahoma were lower than they were nationally in 2002. Nationally, unemployment rates were 5.9 percent for men and 5.6 percent for women aged 16 and over. In Oklahoma, unemployment rates were 4.9 percent for men and 4.0 percent for women (data not shown; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2004a).

Employment and Unemployment Among Women by Race and Ethnicity

According to analysis of data from the 2000 Census, 55.9 percent of women of all races aged 16 and older in Oklahoma were in the labor force in 2000, a lower rate than the 58.3 percent in the United States as a whole (Table 6; these data differ from the figures above, which are based on the 2002-03 Current Population Survey). Following this trend, white and Asian American women in Oklahoma had somewhat lower labor force participation rates than white and Asian American women nationally (55.4 percent compared with 58.8 percent for whites; 53.8 percent compared with 56.5 percent for Asian Americans). Native American women in the state had rates only slightly lower than their counterparts nationally, at 57.7 percent versus 57.9 percent, and African American

Table 6.
Labor Force Participation Rates Among Women in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 2000, Decennial Census

Race and Ethnicity	Oklahoma		United States	
	Number of Women in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	Number of Women in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force
All	741,669	55.9%	63,429,400	58.3%
White	570,817	55.4%	45,759,200	58.8%
African American	52,966	60.4%	7,664,300	60.4%
Hispanic	26,712	54.5%	6,153,100	53.0%
Asian American	10,179	53.8%	2,391,300	56.5%
Native American	51,982	57.7%	433,100	57.9%
Other/Two or More	29,013	55.7%	1,028,300	59.6%

Notes:

For women aged 16 and older. See Appendix III for methodology.

The numbers and percentages in this table are based on 2000 Census data; they differ slightly from official labor force participation rates published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, for 2000, based on the Current Population Survey.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Source: Urban Institute 2004b, based on analysis of data from Census 2000.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

women in Oklahoma and nationally had the same rate of labor force participation rate (60.4 percent). In contrast, Hispanic women were more likely to be in the labor force in Oklahoma than nationally, at 54.5 percent and 53.0 percent, respectively.

Unemployment rates also vary significantly by race. Nationally, unemployment rates were 9.8 percent among African American women, 8.0 percent among Hispanic women, and 5.7 percent among Asian American women, compared with 4.9 percent among white women, in 2002 (national data are not available for Native American women; these data for African American, Asian American, and white women include Hispanics; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2004b). In Oklahoma, unemployment rates in 2002 were 3.4 percent for white women and 8.8 percent for African American women; data for Native American, Hispanic, and Asian American are not available for Oklahoma (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2004a).

Labor Force Participation of Women with Children

Mothers' labor force participation has grown tremendously in recent decades. In 2002, 55 percent of women with children under age one were in the labor force, compared with 31 percent in 1976 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2003b). In general, the workforce participation rate for women with children in the United States tends to be higher than the rate for all women (64.2 percent versus 58.3 percent in 2000). This is partially explained by the fact that the overall labor force participation rate is for all women aged 16 and older; thus, both teenagers and retirement-age women are included in the statistics, even though they have relatively low labor force participation rates. Mothers, in contrast, tend to be in age groups with higher labor force partici-

tion rates. This is also true in Oklahoma, with 64.6 percent of women with children under age 18 in the workforce, compared with 55.9 percent of all women in Oklahoma in 2000 (see Tables 6 and 7). In contrast to all women in Oklahoma, women with children are slightly more likely to engage in labor market activity than in the United States as a whole (64.6 percent versus 64.2 percent, respectively). At the same time, women with children under six are about as likely to be in the labor force in Oklahoma as in the United States (59.8 percent versus 59.9 percent).

Managerial and Professional Occupations

Women in Oklahoma are less likely to work in managerial and professional occupations than are women in the United States (29.3 percent versus 33.2 percent). Oklahoma ranks 45th in the nation and 3rd in the West South Central region for the proportion of its female labor force employed in professional and managerial occupations (Chart 1).

As in the rest of the country, white and Asian American women in Oklahoma are more likely to work in managerial and professional positions than African American, Hispanic, or Native American women (Figure 3). Unlike women nationally, though, in Oklahoma white women are more likely than Asian American women to work in these jobs, at 35.2 percent and 32.0 percent, respectively. Native American women are the only group of women who are more likely to work in these jobs in Oklahoma than nationally, at 30.5 percent versus 30.0 percent. African American, Asian American, and Hispanic women have much lower rates of working in these jobs in Oklahoma than nationally (at 26.6 and 19.9 percent, respectively, in Oklahoma, and 29.7 percent versus 22.9 percent, respectively, in the nation as a whole).

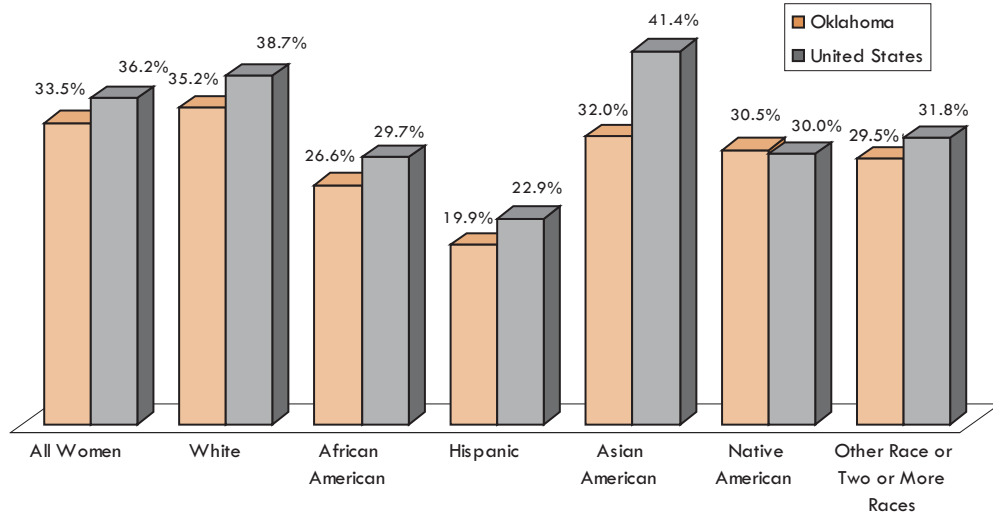
Table 7.
Labor Force Participation of Women with Children in Oklahoma and the United States, 2000, Decennial Census

	Oklahoma		United States	
	Number of Women in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force	Number of Women in Labor Force	Percent in Labor Force
With Children				
Under Age 18	367,100	64.6%	30,538,600	64.2%
Under Age 6	144,800	59.8%	12,389,200	59.9%

Notes:
For women aged 16 and older. See Appendix III for methodology. Children under age 6 are also included in children under 18.
Source: Urban Institute 2004b, based on analysis of data from Census 2000.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Figure 3.
Percent of Women in Professional and Managerial Occupations in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 2000, Decennial Census



Note:

For women aged 16 and older. See Appendix III for methodology. The numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data. They differ from those in Chart 1, which are based on 2002-03 Current Population Survey data (for calendar years 2001-02). In addition to the difference in data source and year, the 2000 Census relied on a new system for classifying occupations; thus, the category "managerial and professional occupations" now encompasses a larger group of jobs.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004j.
 Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

4. Social and Economic Autonomy

This section highlights several topics important to women's social and economic autonomy: health insurance coverage, educational attainment, business ownership, and poverty. At 45th nationally and 2nd regionally for indicators of social and economic autonomy, Oklahoma women face serious obstacles in this category. The state's problems guaranteeing women's social and economic autonomy are reflected in Oklahoma's grade of D- (Chart 1).

Access to Health Insurance

Women in Oklahoma are less likely than women in the nation as a whole to have health insurance. In Oklahoma, 21.8 percent of women, compared with 17.7 percent of women in the United States, are not insured (Table 8). Oklahoma ranks 47th in the nation and 2nd regionally for the proportion of women with health insurance.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides health care to many Native Americans. Unfortunately, access to health care from these sources is not included in the available federal data on which this indicator is based (Henry J. Kaiser Foundation 2004b) so this indicator likely understates the extent of access to health care. At the same time, the IHS is severely underfunded and spends only \$1,914 per patient per year, compared with the \$5,065 that is spent on the average American (Washington Post 2004).

In Oklahoma, rates of insurance through Medicaid are lower among women than U.S. rates (7.0 percent in Oklahoma and 8.6 percent in the United States). On average, women in Oklahoma also have less access to other forms of health insurance than women in the rest of the country, at 71.2 percent versus 73.7 percent, respectively. Among low-income women, rates of Medicaid insurance are also lower in Oklahoma than in the United States. Low-income women both in Oklahoma and nationally are uninsured at extremely high rates, at 40.0 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively.

Education

In the United States, the percent of women aged 25 and older with four or more years of college almost doubled between 1980 and 2002, from 13.6 percent to 25.1 percent (compared with 28.5 percent of men in 2002; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2003d). Oklahoma ranked 42nd in the nation and 2nd in the West South Central region for the proportion of the female population with four or more years of college in 2000. In 2000, only 18.9 percent of women in Oklahoma had completed a four-year college education, compared with 22.8 percent of women in the United States (Figure 4). The proportion of women 25 and older in Oklahoma without high school diplomas was about the same as that of women in the

United States as a whole (19.4 percent and 19.3 percent, respectively). The proportion of women with a high school education only was larger, at 41.3 percent, 4.1 percentage points more than the national average.

Educational attainment varies by race across the United States. As Figure 5 shows, the per-

Table 8.
Percent of Women Aged 18 to 64 without Health Insurance and with Different Sources of Health Insurance in Oklahoma and the United States, 2001-02

	Oklahoma		United States	
	Women	Low-Income Women	Women	Low-Income Women
Percent Uninsured	21.8%	40.0%	17.7%	35.2%
Percent with Medicaid	7.0%	18.2%	8.6%	22.3%
Percent with Private/Other Insurance	71.2%	41.7%	73.7%	42.6%

Notes:
Low-income is defined as less than 200 percent of the federal poverty line, or \$30,040 for a family of three in 2002. Private/Other category includes employer-based coverage, other private insurance, and other public insurance, such as Medicare and military-related coverage.

Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation 2004a.

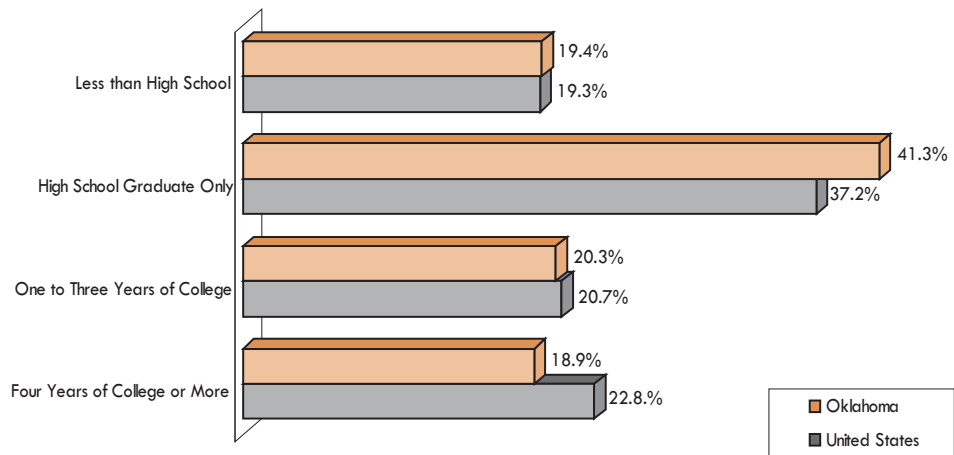
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cent of white women with college education (a two-or-four-year degree) is 24.9 percent in Oklahoma, much higher than the rates for African American women (21.6 percent) and Native American women (21.0 percent). Hispanic women have the lowest rates of college education of all, at 14.6 percent, while Asian American women have the highest rates, at 38.5 percent. These figures generally reflect national patterns, although in Oklahoma, Native American and African American women have slightly higher rates of college education than their counterparts nationally, while women from all other racial and ethnic groups have lower rates in the state than nationally. White and Asian American women have much lower rates in Oklahoma than in the nation as a whole.

Women Business Owners

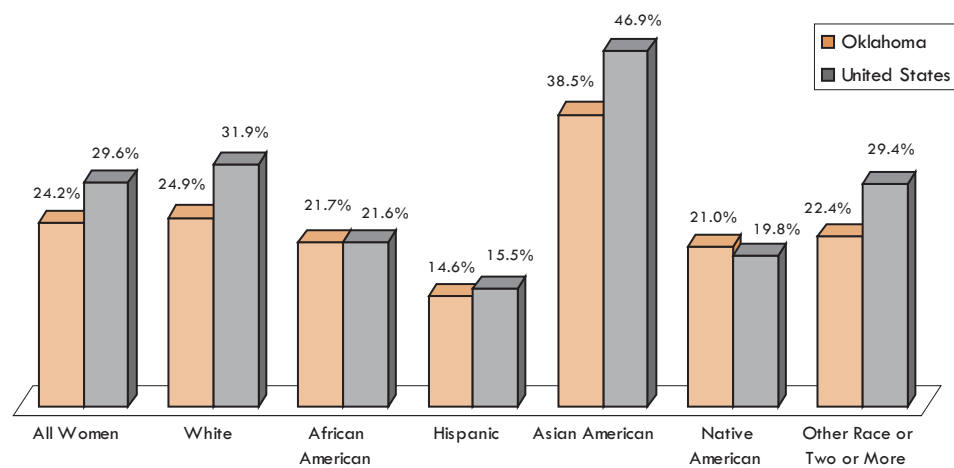
According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, women owned more than 5.4 million firms nationwide in 1997, employing just under 7.1 million persons and generating \$938.5 billion in business revenues (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001b). By 1997, women owned

Figure 4.
Educational Attainment of Women Aged 25 and Older in Oklahoma and the United States, 2000, Decennial Census



Note:
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2003c, based on analysis of data from Census 2000.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Figure 5.
Percent of Women with College Education in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 2000, Decennial Census



Notes:
For women aged 25 and older. These data come from a different source than those in Figure 4 and include women with a two-year or four-year degree.
Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two Plus) do not include Hispanics.
Source: Urban Institute 2004b, based on analysis of data from Census 2000.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 9.
Women-Owned Firms in Oklahoma and the United States, 1997

	Oklahoma	United States
Number of Women-Owned Firms	67,481	5,417,034
Percent of All Firms That Are Women-Owned	24.0%	26.0%
Total Sales and Receipts (in billions, 2003 dollars)	\$10.2	\$938.5
Number Employed by Women-Owned Firms	82,531	7,076,081

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001b.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

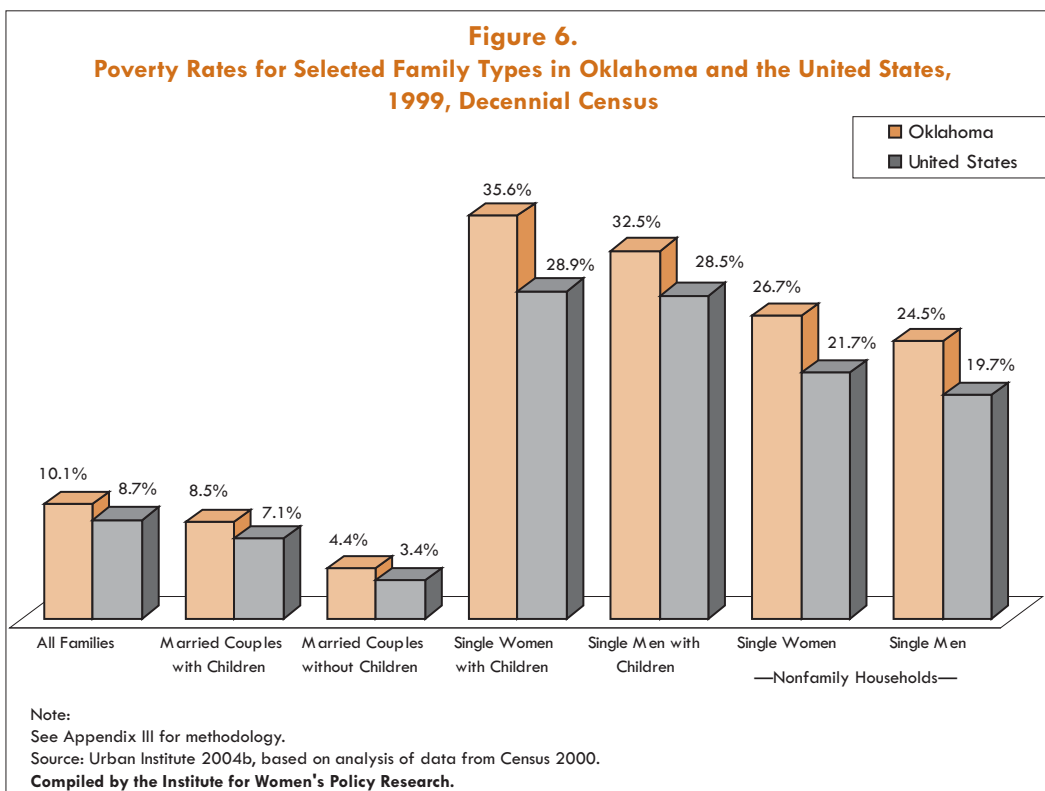
67,481, or 24.0 percent of, firms in Oklahoma, less than the national average of 26.0 percent (Table 9). Women-owned firms in the state employed 82,531 people and generated \$10.2 billion in total sales and receipts (in 2003 dollars). Oklahoma ranks 38th in the country and 2nd regionally for the proportion of businesses owned by women.

Women's Economic Security and Poverty

Women bear substantial responsibility for their families' economic well-being, and factors such as the wage gap and women's prevalence in low-paid, female-dominated occupations impede their ability to ensure their families' financial security, particularly for single mothers. The proportion of women aged 16 and older in poverty in 2002 was much larger in Oklahoma than in the United States (14.4 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively). Oklahoma ranks 41st in the nation for women living above poverty, although it is 1st of the four states in its region, indicating high poverty through the West South Central states (Chart 1 and Appendix IV). Men in Oklahoma also have higher poverty rates than they do nationally, at 11.1 percent versus 8.7 percent (Appendix IV; Urban Institute 2004a).

As Figure 6 shows, poverty rates for all family types are higher in Oklahoma than in the nation as a whole. Oklahoma's poverty rate for single-mother families is nearly 25 percent higher than the national rate (35.6 percent and 28.9 percent, respectively).

These rates of poverty, both nationally and in Oklahoma, probably understate the degree of hardship among women. Although the poverty line is the federal standard of hardship in the United States, it was created to measure the minimum amount of income needed for survival by calculating minimum food expenses and multiplying them by three (Fisher 1992). Other alternatives, including those developed by Wider Opportunities for Women and the Economic Policy Institute, calculate the cost of every major budget item a family needs—including housing, child care, health care, transportation, food, and taxes—based on family composition and where the family resides (Bernstein, Brocht, and Spade-Aguilar 2000; Boushey et al. 2001; Pearce and Brooks 2003). According to the Economic Policy Institute, more than two and a half times as many people live below its "basic family budget" level than fall below the official poverty level (Boushey et al. 2001).



Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

Women of color of all races and ethnicities are more likely to live in poverty than white women. Nationally, 75.0 percent of Native American women, 75.9 percent of African American women, and 77.5 percent of Hispanic women aged 16 and older were living above the poverty line in 1999. This compares with 91.0 percent of white women and 87.6 percent of Asian American women (Table 10; note that the source of these data is the 2000 Census, which differs from the Current Population Survey data for poverty used to rank the states in Chart 1; Urban Institute 2004b). In other words, 25.0 percent of Native American women, 24.1 percent of African American women, 22.5 percent of Hispanic women, 12.4 percent of Asian American women, and 9.0 percent of white women were living below the poverty line in 1999.

In Oklahoma, patterns of poverty among women of color differ somewhat from these national patterns. White and Asian American women in Oklahoma are also the most likely to live above poverty, at 87.7 percent and 84.0 percent, respectively, but Native American women are more likely to live above poverty than either Hispanic (73.6 percent) or African American women (72.0) in the state. In addition, Native Americans are the only group more likely to live above poverty in Oklahoma than they are nationally (at 79.2 percent versus 75.0 percent).

Based on these figures, Oklahoma ranks 35th of 43 for the proportion of African American women living above poverty, 35th of 46 for Asian American women, 43rd of 48 for Hispanic women, and 45th of 51 for white women. By far its best ranking is 19th of 44 for Native American women. This ranking is the only one that is in the top half of all the states for women's poverty.

Poverty rates are high among all single-mother families, but they are much higher for African American, Native American, and Hispanic single-mother families than for those who are white and Asian American, both nationally and in Oklahoma (Figure 7; data are not available for Asian American women in Oklahoma). In every case but among Native Americans, poverty rates are much higher for single-mother families in Oklahoma than in the United States; for whites, African Americans, and Hispanics, they are approximately 10 percentage points higher in the state than

Table 10.
Percent of Women Living Above the Poverty Line in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999, Decennial Census

Race and Ethnicity	Oklahoma		United States
	Percent	National Rank	Percent
All Women	85.2%	41 of 51	87.4%
White	87.7%	45 of 51	91.0%
African American	72.0%	35 of 43	75.9%
Hispanic	73.6%	43 of 48	77.5%
Asian American	84.0%	35 of 46	87.6%
Native American	79.2%	19 of 44	75.0%
Other/Two or More	81.5%	25 of 47	82.5%

Notes:

For women aged 16 and older. See Appendix III for methodology. These poverty rates are from 2000 Census data and differ from those presented in Chart 1, which is based on the Current Population Survey. Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

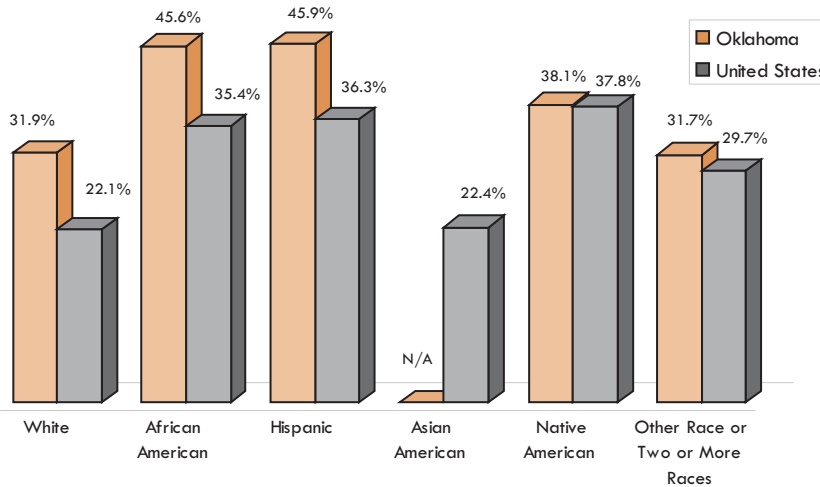
Source: Urban Institute 2004b, based on analysis of data from Census 2000.

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nationally, and almost half of all African American and Hispanic single-mother families are living in poverty. In contrast, for Native American single-mother families, the poverty rate in Oklahoma is similar to the national rate, at 38.1 percent versus 37.8 percent. Still, the poverty rate for Native American single-mother families is very high, with more than one in three living in poverty.

Figure 7.
Poverty Rates Among Single-Mother Families in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 1999, Decennial Census



Note:
 N/A = Not Available. See Appendix III for methodology.
 Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.
 Source: Urban Institute 2004b.
 Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.



5. Reproductive Rights



This section provides information on state policies concerning abortion, contraception, gay and lesbian adoption, infertility, and sex education, as well as indicators of disparities in reproductive health by race and ethnicity. Oklahoma women lack many important reproductive rights and resources, and as a result the state ranks 39th of 51 nationally on the reproductive rights composite index. It ranks 2nd within the West South Central region. The state receives a grade of D- for women's reproductive rights (Chart 1).

Access to Abortion

Oklahoma's performance in guaranteeing women access to abortion is mixed. As of December 2003, Oklahoma has a statute that holds anyone performing an abortion on a minor without parental consent or knowledge responsible for any medical treatment that may be required as a result of the procedure. This law has been interpreted as requiring consent or notification; it has, however, been ruled unconstitutional and is not enforced (Chart 3; NARAL Pro-Choice America

Chart 3. Components of the Reproductive Rights Composite Index				
	Yes	No	Other Information	Total Number of States with Policy (of 51) or U.S. Average
Does Oklahoma allow access to abortion services:				
Without mandatory parental consent or notification? ^{a*}		X		7
Without a waiting period? ^a	X			25
Does Oklahoma provide public funding for abortions under any or most circumstances if a woman is eligible? ^a		X		15
What percent of Oklahoma women live in counties with an abortion provider? ^b			44%	66%
Is Oklahoma's state government pro-choice? ^c				
Governor	X			23
Senate		X		8
House of Representatives		X		8
Does Oklahoma require health insurers to provide comprehensive coverage for contraceptives? ^d		X		21
Does Oklahoma require health insurers to provide coverage for infertility treatments? ^e		X		9
Does Oklahoma require schools to provide sex education? ^f		X		23
Does Oklahoma allow the non-legal parent in a gay/lesbian couple to adopt his/her partner's child? ^{g**}			No case has been tried.	24
Notes:				
*Oklahoma's notice law is not enforced.				
**Most states that allow such adoptions do so as a result of court decisions. No case has yet been tried.				
Source: ^a NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004; ^b Finer and Henshaw 2003; ^c NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2003; ^d Alan Guttmacher Institute 2004a; ^e National Conference of State Legislatures 2004; ^f Alan Guttmacher Institute 2004b; ^g National Center for Lesbian Rights 2003; Human Rights Campaign 2003.				
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.				

Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004). Oklahoma does not provide public funding for abortions under any circumstances other than those required by the federal Medicaid law, namely when the pregnancy results from reported rape or incest or threatens the life of the woman. In contrast, Oklahoma does not require a waiting period before a physician performs an abortion.

The percent of women living in counties with abortion providers, which measures the availability of abortion services to women in a state, ranges from 12 to 100 percent across the states (Finer and Henshaw 2003). With 44 percent of women living in counties with a provider, Oklahoma's proportion falls toward the bottom of the nation. In Oklahoma, 96 percent of all counties have no abortion provider (data not shown; Finer and Henshaw 2003).

The stances of elected officials play an important role in the success or failure of efforts to restrict women's access to abortion and contraception. To measure the level of support for or opposition to potential restrictions, the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League (NARAL) examined the votes and public statements of governors and members of state legislatures (NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004). In Oklahoma, the governor is pro-choice, while the majority of members of the state senate and house of representatives are anti-choice.

Other Family Planning Policies and Resources

Oklahoma has a poor record of ensuring access to other family planning resources. It does not require private insurers to provide coverage of contraceptives or infertility treatments. Oklahoma also does not require mandatory sex education in public schools. It does require education about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV prevention, with both abstinence and contraception covered, although parents are permitted to opt their children out of the program (Alan Guttmacher Institute 2004b).

Because there is no comprehensive federal law concerning the reproductive rights of lesbians and gays, state courts currently hold considerable power over their choices in building families. Courts have exercised this power in many ways, for example, by deciding whether lesbians and gays can legally adopt their partners' children, sometimes called second-parent adoption. Court rulings in 24 states specifically extend second-parent adoption to lesbians and gays. In four states, courts have ruled against second-parent adoption, and one state, Florida, has specifically banned second-parent adoption through state statute (National Center for Lesbian Rights 2003). In Oklahoma, no court has ruled on second-parent adoption.

The Reproductive Rights of Women of Color

Women of color and indigenous women in the United States have a history of reduced access to reproductive rights and resources, in part due to inequalities in factors such as education, access to health care, and socioeconomic status, but in part due to a history of discrimination and racism specific to reproductive health policies. These policies have often worked to disadvantage women of color, indigenous women, and immigrant women by lessening their access to resources such as abortion and contraception, disrupting their access to information about reproductive health issues, and exposing them to toxins and other health risks. Both poor public policies and social and economic inequalities have led to disparities in access to prenatal care and in low birth weights and infant mortality (Table 11). In addition, they have led to decreased access to health insurance coverage, particularly among low-income women (Table 8), and higher incidence rates and mortality from diseases related to reproductive health, including AIDS and chlamydia (see "Racial Disparities in Mortality and Incidence of Disease").

Forced sterilizations performed within the Indian Health Service (IHS) and federal and state health programs, mostly in the 1960s and 1970s, are a stark example of discriminatory practices affecting women of color. During the 1970s, when the majority of sterilizations occurred, thousands were performed on minority and indigenous women, who commonly lacked full or accurate information about the irreversibility of the sterilization procedure and who were frequently under threat of losing welfare benefits or medical care (Gordon 1990; Lawrence 2000; Trombley 1988). The justification for forced sterilization was primarily to decrease higher birth rates among women of color, which

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was seen as a way to decrease welfare spending and increase families' economic security (Lawrence 2000). Not only did the sterilizations disrupt women's reproductive rights over their lifetimes, but they resulted in a longstanding distrust of health care institutions for many women of color, which has in turn led to a diminished use of health care resources by women of color.

Discriminatory policies continue to shape the reproductive health experiences of women of color. Various states have considered or adopted measures designed to punish pregnant women who use drugs or alcohol; some, for example, require drug testing and reporting of women seeking obstetrical care in hospitals. These policies have resulted in prosecuting disproportionate numbers of women of color, especially African American women (NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2000). In addition, some research suggests that public health officials within the IHS actively promoted long-term hormonal treatments like Depo-Provera without providing full information about the health consequences of the drugs (Chen and Asetoyer 1995). In the 1980s, before Depo-Provera was approved for general use by the Federal Drug Administration, health providers administered the drug to mentally disabled Native American women to control their menstruation and possible pregnancy, again without proper consent and against manufacturer protocols, which did not recommend the drug for mentally disabled women (Chen and Asetoyer 1995).

Many policies also deny women of color access to crucial resources that would allow them more control over their reproductive lives. The 1976 Hyde Amendment, which disallows the use of federal funding for most abortions, disproportionately affects women of color, who are more likely than white women to use public health services because of their lower incomes. As noted in Chart 3, only 15 states allow the use of their own public funds to pay for abortions for income-eligible women other than in circumstances of rape, incest, or a threat to the woman's life; Oklahoma does not extend public funding for abortion beyond these limited conditions. A national survey of IHS facilities found that only 5 percent provide abortion services to Native American women in accordance with the Hyde Amendment, and, according to IHS statistics, only 25 abortions had been performed between 1981 and 2002 (Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center 2002).

For Native American women, federal policies interrupted the transmission of traditional health knowledge from elders to younger generations by encouraging assimilation among youth. The 19th- and early 20th-century policy of sending youth to boarding schools left young mothers with little information about traditional health care practices that had been transmitted across generations within Native American communities, and many who are now elders report limited knowledge of those practices, including natural contraception, to pass along (Long and Curry 1998).

Women of color may also experience higher levels of exposure to environmental health risks than white women, which in turn may affect their reproductive health status. While the links between disparities in health status and environmental hazards are difficult to assess, there is credible evidence of higher exposure among low-income communities and communities of color to health hazards resulting from industrial manufacturing, waste treatment, and waste disposal processes, which can taint air and water quality. These disparities may be related to higher rates of infant mortality and low birth weights, as well as lower life expectancy and higher cancer rates (Institute of Medicine 1999). Because many women of color, and particularly immigrant women, work in occupations with high levels of occupational hazards, they may experience additional exposure to such risks.

Finally, it is increasingly clear that many physicians and health care providers stereotype their patients based on race, ethnicity, immigrant status, and sex, and that this affects the quality of health care provided to different patients (Schulman et al. 1999). Along with language barriers, particularly among Hispanic and Asian American immigrant women (who make up relatively high proportions of the Asian American and Hispanic populations), these stereotypes can mean that many providers also display an insensitivity to the cultural and linguistic needs of a wide range of patients. Such biases and barriers discourage many women from seeking access to health care providers and

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Table 11.
Prenatal Care, Infant Mortality, and Low Birth Weight in Oklahoma and the United States,
by Race and Ethnicity, 2001

	Oklahoma	United States
Percent of Mothers Beginning Prenatal Care in the First Trimester of Pregnancy ^a	77%	83%
Among Whites	82%	89%
Among African Americans	69%	74%
Among Hispanics	65%	76%
Among Asian Americans	79%	84%
Among Native Americans	68%	69%
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births) ^b	7.4	6.8
Among Whites	6.6	5.7
Among African Americans	15.3	13.5
Among Hispanics	4.8	5.4
Among Asian Americans	N/A	4.7
Among Native Americans	7.4	9.7
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies (less than 5 lbs., 8 oz.) ^c	7.8%	7.7%
Among Whites	7.4%	6.8%
Among African Americans	13.7%	13.1%
Among Hispanics	5.9%	6.5%
Among Asian Americans	8.3%	7.5%
Among Native Americans	6.7%	7.3%

Notes:

N/A = Not Available.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Data for whites and African Americans do not include Hispanics; data for Asian Americans and Native Americans do include Hispanics; Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: ^aCenters for Disease Control and Prevention 2003b; ^bCenters for Disease Control and Prevention 2003a; ^cCenters for Disease Control and Prevention 2003c.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

from following the providers' advice when they do (NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2000). Very few medical schools offer courses in cultural issues related to treating various racial and ethnic groups. In addition, the health care providers who might be particularly sensitive to these issues—men and women of color—comprise only a small proportion of U.S. physicians, and the proportion studying medicine declined in the late 1990s (NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2000).

Women of color have less access to a variety of reproductive health care resources than white women. For example, when pregnant, women of color are less likely to use prenatal care (Table 11). Among white women nationwide, 89 percent use prenatal care, compared with 84 percent of Asian American women, 76 percent of Hispanic women, 74 percent of African American women, and 69 percent of Native American women. In Oklahoma, 82 percent of white women, 79 percent of Asian American women, 69 percent of African American women, 68 percent of Native American women, and 65 percent of Hispanic women do. Thus, rates for all racial and ethnic groups in the state are lower than they are nationally, with only Native American women reaching rates close to their national counterparts, (68 percent and 69 percent, respectively). Racial and ethnic disparities remain wide.

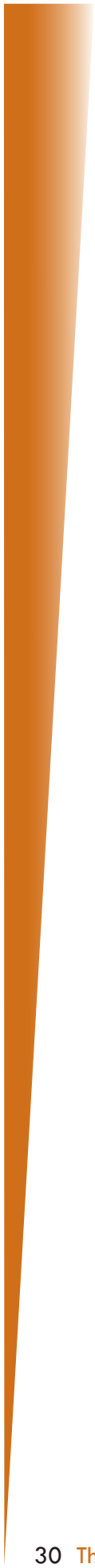
Disparities and discrimination in access to reproductive resources have seriously compromised minority and indigenous women's reproductive health as well as their children's health. For example, in

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Oklahoma, the infant mortality rate is 6.6 per 1,000 for white infants, 7.4 for Native American infants, and 15.3 for African American infants. Hispanic infants have the lowest mortality rates, at 4.8 per 1,000 (data are not available for Asian American infants in Oklahoma). These trends roughly follow national patterns, where mortality rates are 4.7 for Asian American infants, 5.4 for Hispanic infants, 5.7 for white infants, 9.7 for Native American infants, and 13.5 for African American infants. However, in Oklahoma rates for whites and African Americans are higher than national rates, while rates for Hispanics and Native Americans are lower. Overall, racial disparities in infant mortality are wide, both nationally and in the state.

Low birth weight (less than 5 lbs., 8 oz.) among babies also affects different racial and ethnic groups at different rates. In Oklahoma, the percent of births of low weight is 5.9 among Hispanic infants, 6.7 among Native American infants, 7.4 among white infants, 8.3 among Asian American infants, and 13.7 among African American infants. In the United States, the percent of births of low weight among white infants is 6.8; for Hispanic infants, it is 6.5; for Native American infants, it is 7.3; for Asian American infants, it is 7.5; and for African American infants, it is 13.1. Again, Oklahoma reflects the same basic patterns of inequality evident nationally, although whites, African Americans, and Asian Americans have slightly worse rates of low birth weight in the state than nationally, while Hispanics and Native Americans have slightly better rates in Oklahoma. Notably, although state-level data are not available on the proportion of babies born with high birth weight (at least 8 lbs., 14 oz.), this condition is also more common for babies born of women of color and is associated with maternal gestational diabetes (Martin et al. 2003). High birth weight is about as common for births to Native American women in the IHS Oklahoma service area as it is on average for all IHS service areas, at 12.2 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively, but both figures are higher than the rate of 10.2 percent for all U.S. births in 1997 (Indian Health Service 2003).

As federal, state, local, and tribal governments seek to better the status of women, they should consider the impacts of current policies and the legacies of former policies on the reproductive rights and health of women of color. States should assess and modify discriminatory practices and policies that punish pregnant women or restrict women's access to abortion, contraception, and prenatal care within their public health programs. They should provide training to health care providers on the cultural and socioeconomic issues facing women of color in the women's reproductive lives and access to health care and family planning, and they should encourage women of color to become health care providers through recruitment and scholarship programs. Programs that are designed to raise awareness of the health disparities of women of color and to build advocacy skills and self-help concerning their health would also contribute to improving their status. All of these steps would work toward improving trust and confidence in the health care system and access to reproductive rights and resources among women of color.



6. Health and Well-Being



This section assesses women’s health and well-being by analyzing indicators of women’s mortality from heart disease, breast cancer, and lung cancer; incidence of diabetes, chlamydia, and AIDS; mental health status and mortality from suicide; and health-related limitations on everyday activities. Oklahoma ranks toward the bottom of the states both nationally and regionally for women’s health and well-being, at 42nd among all the states and 3rd of four states in the West South Central region. It receives a grade of D for indicators of women’s health (Chart 1).

Mortality and Incidence of Disease

Heart disease has been the leading cause of death for both women and men of all ages in the United States since 1970. Women in Oklahoma experience mortality from heart disease at a rate considerably above the U.S. rate (254.7 and 211.5 per 100,000 women, respectively; Chart 4). The state ranks 48th nationally and last regionally on this indicator.

Cancer is the leading cause of death for women aged 35 to 64 and 75 and above (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Women’s Health

Chart 4.
Health and Well-Being: National and Regional Ranks

Indicators	State Figure	National Figure	National Rank* (of 51)	Regional Rank* (of 4)	Grade
Composite Health and Well-Being Index			42	3	D
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Heart Disease (per 100,000, 1999-2001) ^a	254.7	211.5	48	4	
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Lung Cancer (per 100,000, 1999-2001) ^a	45.5	41.0	41	4	
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Breast Cancer (per 100,000, 1999-2001) ^a	26.3	26.5	29	3	
Percent of Women Who Have Ever Been Told They Have Diabetes (2001) ^b	7.2%	6.5%**	39	1	
Average Annual Incidence Rate of Chlamydia Among Women (per 100,000, 2002) ^c	499.4	455.4	37	2	
Average Annual Incidence Rate of AIDS Among Women (per 100,000 adolescents and adults, 2001) ^d	2.5	9.1	20	1	
Average Number of Days per Month on which Women’s Mental Health Is Not Good (2000) ^e	2.7	3.8**	1	1	
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Suicide (per 100,000, 1999-2001) ^a	5.7	4.0	42	4	
Average Number of Days per Month on which Women’s Activities Are Limited by Their Health (2000) ^e	4.3	3.5**	43	2	

Notes:

See Appendix II for methodology.

* The national rankings are of a possible 51, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The regional rankings are of a maximum of four and refer to the states in the West South Central region (AR, LA, OK, and TX).

** Median rate for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: ^aNational Center for Health Statistics 2003; ^bCenters for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2002; ^cCenters for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention 2003; ^dCenters for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention 2002; ^eCenters for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2001.

Calculated by the Institute for Women’s Policy Research.

2004). Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women (American Cancer Society 2004). In Oklahoma, the average mortality rate from lung cancer is 45.5 per 100,000 women, well above the national rate of 41.0. As a result, Oklahoma ranks 41st in the nation and last in the West South Central region on this indicator. In contrast, Oklahoma's rate of mortality from breast cancer, the 2nd most common cause of cancer death for U.S. women (American Cancer Society 2004), is 26.3 per 100,000, slightly lower than that of the nation overall (at 26.5 per 100,000 women). Oklahoma ranks 29th in the nation and 3rd in the region on this measure (Oklahoma can rank below the midpoint of all states despite a slightly better mortality rate because the national rate is for all U.S. women and not the median among the states).

People with diabetes are two to four times more likely to develop heart disease or stroke, blindness, kidney disease, and other serious health conditions than those without it (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 1999). In Oklahoma, 7.2 percent of women have been diagnosed with diabetes at some point in their lifetimes, a higher rate than the median for all states, 6.5 percent.

This rate places Oklahoma 39th in the nation but 1st regionally, indicating that diabetes rates are high throughout the West South Central region.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are a common threat to younger women's health. Chlamydia affects more than 654,000 women in the United States and can be a serious threat to female reproductive capacity (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention 2003). In Oklahoma, chlamydia affects 499.4 women per 100,000, a rate much higher than that for the United States as a whole, 455.4 women per 100,000. Oklahoma ranks 37th in the nation and 2nd in the region on this indicator of women's health status.

Women comprised 26 percent of all people with AIDS and 32 percent of new reported cases of HIV in 2002 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention 2003). Oklahoma had a lower incidence rate of AIDS among women than the nation as a whole in 2001, at 2.5, compared with 9.1, per 100,000 women. Oklahoma ranks 20th nationally and 1st regionally on this indicator.

Racial Disparities in Mortality and Incidence of Disease

While U.S. women's health status has generally improved over the past few decades, health disparities among different racial and ethnic groups remain large (Table 12).

Mortality rates from heart disease are much higher among African American women than among white women nationally (281.1 compared with 207.3 per 100,000). Asian American women have the lowest rate (119.1), with higher rates among Native American and Hispanic women (158.1 and 166.9, respectively). In Oklahoma, differences in mortality rates from heart disease follow the same basic pattern, although women from every group except Asian Americans have higher rates in Oklahoma than nationally. Mortality rates in Oklahoma range from 102.5 per 100,000 among Asian American women to 327.7 among African American women; thus, the difference between the lowest and highest rates is larger than it is in the nation as a whole. White women's rate is 256.0 per 100,000 in Oklahoma, compared with rates of 192.8 among Hispanics and 169.6 among Native Americans.

Mortality from lung cancer also varies by race and ethnicity. In Oklahoma, 47.0 white women per 100,000 die from lung cancer each year, while 45.0 African American women do. Nationally, white women are also more likely to die from lung cancer than African American women. Native American women nationally have somewhat lower rates, at 30.3 per 100,000. In Oklahoma, Native American women also have lower rates than white and African American women, but all three groups have higher rates of lung cancer mortality than their counterparts in the nation as a whole. Data on Hispanic and Asian American women are not available in Oklahoma due to small sample sizes, but nationally these groups have lower rates of lung cancer mortality than other women, at 14.7 Hispanic women and 19.5 Asian American women per 100,000.

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Table 12.
Mortality and Incidence of Disease Among Women in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity

Indicator	Oklahoma	United States
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Heart Disease (per 100,000), 1999-2001 ^a	254.7	211.5
Among Whites	256.0	207.3
Among African Americans	327.7	281.1
Among Hispanics	192.8	166.9
Among Asian Americans	102.5	119.1
Among Native Americans	169.6	158.1
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Lung Cancer (per 100,000), 1999-2001 ^a	45.5	41.0
Among Whites	47.0	43.6
Among African Americans	45.0	40.3
Among Hispanics	N/A	14.7
Among Asian Americans	N/A	19.5
Among Native Americans	32.5	30.3
Average Annual Mortality Rate Among Women from Breast Cancer (per 100,000), 1999-2001 ^a	26.3	26.5
Among Whites	26.1	26.5
Among African Americans	42.3	35.4
Among Hispanics	N/A	16.7
Among Asian Americans	N/A	12.8
Among Native Americans	15.4	15.3
Average Annual Incidence Rate of AIDS Among Women (per 100,000 adolescents and adults), 1999 ^b	1.5	9.3
Among Whites	0.6	2.3
Among African Americans	6.9	49.0
Among Hispanics	N/A	14.9
Among Asian Americans	N/A	1.4
Among Native Americans	N/A	5.0

Notes:

N/A = Not Available.

These numbers are from a different source than those in Chart 4, which are for 2001.

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans) do not include Hispanics.

Source: ^aNational Center for Health Statistics 2003; ^bHenry J. Kaiser Family Foundation 2001.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

2.3 among white women, and 5.0 among Native American women, jumping to 14.9 among Hispanic women and 49.0 among African American women (note that the source of these data differs from the 2001 data presented earlier in this report). In Oklahoma, the AIDS rate per 100,000 women was much lower for each of the groups with measurable rates, at 0.6 among white women and 6.9 among African American women, although the difference between these rates is still high (due to small sample sizes, AIDS rates are not available for Native American, Hispanic, or Asian American women in Oklahoma).

Mortality rates from breast cancer are much higher among African American women than they are among Native American and white women in Oklahoma: 15.4 Native American women, 26.1 white women, and 42.3 African American women per 100,000 died of breast cancer annually in 1999-2001 (data are not available for Hispanic or Asian American women in Oklahoma due to small sample sizes). Nationally, breast cancer mortality rates were 16.7 Hispanic women and 12.8 Asian women per 100,000 in the same period.

Racial and ethnic disparities in the incidence of AIDS are particularly alarming: in 1999, the AIDS rate per 100,000 women nationwide was 1.4 among Asian American women,

(Continued on next page)

Although state data on the incidence of chlamydia are not available by race and ethnicity, there are also extremely large disparities in these rates nationally. In 2002, rates of chlamydia incidence per 100,000 women were 203 for white women and 244 for Asian American women, rising dramatically to 754 for Hispanic women, 1,190 for Native American women, and 1,638 for African American women (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention 2003).

The racial and ethnic disparities in health outlined here are large, and there are many others for diseases where state-level data are not available. For example, women of color are two to three times more likely than white women to develop type-2 diabetes (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2001). These differences in disease rates and health outcomes are probably at least partially related to disparities in health insurance coverage: while 16 percent of white women lacked coverage as of 2001, 20 percent of African American and 37 percent of Latina women did (Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation 2004b). They are also compounded by the problems related to women's reproductive rights and health described elsewhere in this report (see "The Reproductive Rights of Women of Color"). To alleviate these disparities, state governments can develop policies that reduce barriers to minority women's access to health resources, including health insurance, preventive care, and screenings for disease. In addition, states can work to decrease the economic and social inequalities that can lead to poor health, especially among minority women, who are disproportionately low-income.

Mental Health

Women experience some psychological conditions, such as depression, anxiety, panic disorders, and eating disorders, at higher rates than men, and they are more likely to report feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and worthlessness than men (National Center for Health Statistics 1996; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Center for Health Statistics 2003). In Oklahoma, women's self-reported evaluations indicate that women experience an average of 2.7 days per month on which their mental health is not good, and the state ranks 1st both nationally and regionally on this measure. Nationally, the median rate for all states is 3.8 days per month of poor mental health. By contrast, in Oklahoma the rate of death by suicide among women is higher than it is nationally, at 5.7 in Oklahoma and 4.0 in the United States. Oklahoma ranks 42nd in the nation and 2nd in the West South Central region on this indicator of women's mental health.

Limitations on Activities

Women's self-evaluation of the number of days in a month on which their activities are limited by their health status measures the extent to which women are unable to perform the tasks they need and want to complete. Among all states, the median is 3.5; in Oklahoma, the average number of days of limited activities for women is substantially higher, at 4.3. The state ranks 43rd nationally and 2nd regionally on this measure. Oklahoma's poor score and rank on this measure are probably related to women's status on other indicators of women's health.

6. Conclusions and Policy Recommendations



Oklahoma could clearly invest more in the state's women, in order to both improve their status and increase the well-being of all its citizens. In most cases, both state and national policies lag far behind the changing realities of women's lives. Policies and programs designed to diminish both gender- and race-based inequities should remain at the forefront of local, state, and national policy-making efforts. All women need policies promoting equality and basic well-being:

- ▶ Policies and practices that encourage women to run for office are integral to increasing women's political voice. Such policies include campaign finance reform, recruitment of female candidates by political parties and other organizations, and fair and equal media treatment for male and female candidates. Several organizations in Oklahoma are working towards such goals. For example, the N.E.W. (National Education for Women) Leadership Oklahoma program of the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center at the University of Oklahoma in Norman (http://www.ou.edu/special/albertctr/NLO/national_network.html) is a leadership institute designed to encourage undergraduate women to consider careers in politics and public service. More programs like these, as well as further development and funding for this model, are encouraged.
- ▶ The Oklahoma state legislature and municipal governments can increase women's earnings by strengthening their support for the enforcement of equal opportunity laws. With more resources, state and local equal opportunity offices could resolve complaints more quickly and audit large employers regularly for discrimination.
- ▶ Businesses should regularly evaluate their wage and promotion practices to ensure that men and women of all races and ethnicities are fairly compensated for their work. Employers could be required by federal or state policies or by union contracts to show that comparable jobs are paid fairly, using tools such as job evaluation systems that measure job content on many dimensions.
- ▶ Consistent with the recommendations of the EDGE (Economic Development Generating Excellence) 2004 Action Plan (<http://www.okhighered.org/edge>), bringing more Oklahomans, male and female, of all races and ethnicities, into public-private research and business partnerships will be beneficial for the state.
- ▶ Employers could actively recruit women into predominantly male jobs that pay well compared with traditionally female jobs with similar educational and skill requirements. They should also proactively prevent harassment and discrimination in these traditionally male fields.
- ▶ Federal, state, and local governments should improve educational and job training opportunities for women, especially in higher-paid occupations not traditionally held by women. Oklahoma should also invest in technological training in primary, secondary, and post-secondary schools, in order to reduce the digital divide keeping many disadvantaged women out of these occupations. Oklahoma should enforce Title IX rules about equal access to educational programs at the elementary and secondary school level, as well as at colleges and universities.
- ▶ Oklahoma is encouraged to build on its successful *CareerTech* System. This system has a proven record of partnering businesses and junior college systems to provide necessary training and employment opportunities for Oklahomans. Recruitment of women and people of color into programs such as *CareerTech*, as well as development of incentives for such recruitment into the programs is encouraged. Further, the EDGE Action Plan notes the need for education and training of citizens in technology, medical, and aviation-related fields. Given that a base of trained workers is needed in such fields, incentives for recruitment of women into such programs would be desirable and advantageous.
- ▶ Federal, state, and local governments should consider passing living wage laws and tying minimum wages to cost-of-living increases. Both steps would raise public awareness about the importance of setting a reasonable wage floor, which

disproportionately benefits women workers—and particularly women of color—because they are more likely to be in low-wage work.

- ▶ Educational attainment should be encouraged among all women, and especially women of color, through affirmative action policies encouraging women’s enrollment in higher education and through increased financial aid and scholarship programs designed to reduce economic barriers. Native American women’s educational opportunities can be specifically expanded by increased investment in tribal colleges and universities. Consistent with state legislative goals and the recommendations of the EDGE Action Plan, increasing the number of female students enrolled in the higher education system of Oklahoma should provide a better-trained workforce and improve the outlook for the state.
- ▶ Agencies such as the Women’s Foundation of Oklahoma, which is invested in improving Oklahoma women’s economic self-sufficiency and the future of the state’s girls, should be supported.
- ▶ Rates of women’s business ownership and business success could be increased by ensuring that federal, state, and local government contracts are accessible to women-owned businesses and by making public and private sector investments in loan and entrepreneurial programs that expand small-business opportunities for all. Oklahoma currently has a number of organizations and programs in this area that could be expanded and better publicized. For example:

 - The Oklahoma Office of the Small Business Administration’s Women’s Business Center Program is a business development center staffed exclusively by entrepreneurs who either currently own a small business or have owned businesses in the past. The program provides counseling free of charge to entrepreneurs wanting to start a business or attempting to expand their existing business and offers a variety of small group workshops (<http://www.helpyourbiz.org>).
 - The Oklahoma for Indian Opportunity Women’s Business Center (WBC) is a private, nonprofit organization that trains and counsels women of all races and backgrounds to succeed in business ownership (<http://www.oioio.com/wbcinformationpage.htm>).
 - The Rural Women’s Business Center, a cooperative agreement between the Small Business

Administration and Rural Enterprises of Oklahoma, Inc., is committed to assisting rural Oklahoma’s enterprising women as they explore the opportunities of starting a business or of expanding and improving an existing business. This center provides business, technical, and financial assistance (<http://www.rei-rwbc.com>, <http://www.ruralenterprises.com/wbc.htm>).

- The Woman-Owned Business Certification Program in the Office of Business Development, Oklahoma Department of Commerce was established to facilitate the ability of women-owned businesses to contract with public and private sector entities.

Additional funding for programs such as these and support to assist women in finding and utilizing such services is recommended.

- ▶ Women workers would benefit from greater availability of paid parental and dependent-care leave policies—benefits often least available to the lowest-paid workers. These benefits can be expanded through state policy mandates, including strategies such as using unemployment insurance funds or temporary disability insurance, and through the private sector, where businesses can incorporate them into worker compensation packages and collective bargaining agreements. State legislators are encouraged to consider developing incentives for businesses to offer paid parental leave.
- ▶ Oklahoma should expand public health programs to reach a wider range of at-risk and uninsured women, including non-English speakers and low-income women not eligible for Medicaid but still in need of public funding. Modifications to ensure that women in Oklahoma currently not eligible for coverage do receive care are needed, as is funding for outreach to educate women who are currently eligible for care but unaware of the resources available to them.
- ▶ Oklahoma can reduce women’s poverty by implementing welfare reform programs that provide a range of important support services, such as high-quality education and training opportunities, while still maintaining a basic safety net for those who earn very low wages or cannot work.
- ▶ State and tribal policies should support the economic and political development of the Indian nations by incorporating tribally designed economic development strategies, supporting and reinforcing tribal sovereignty, and serving tribal goals.

Increased investment in targeted health prevention and treatment, including women's reproductive health, could improve women's health and reduce disparities in health status associated with race and socioeconomic status. Broadening access to public health programs would help alleviate differences associated with socioeconomic status, and investing in programs designed to develop trust and sensitivity to cultural differences among health care practitioners would help encourage women of color to access health care resources. Several organizations within the state are working currently to address health issues as well. For example:

- Oklahoma Turning Point is a national initiative of the W. K. Kellogg and Robert Wood Johnson Foundations to transform and strengthen public health infrastructures; it is founded on the idea that diverse groups working together can better identify and influence the determinants of health (<http://www.health.state.ok.us/partners>).
- Action for Healthy Oklahoma Kids is part of a nationwide initiative dedicated to improving the health and educational performance of children through better nutrition and physical activity in schools (http://www.actionforhealthykids.org/AFHK/team_center/team_public_view.php?team=OK).

Community leaders within the state need to work together to ensure greater access and public awareness of health issues. Additional funding for current agencies, as well as for the development of new programs, is recommended.

- Enhanced reproductive rights and policies, particularly for low-income women, would allow women more control over their overall economic, health, and social status by giving them more control over their reproductive lives. Legislators should specifically consider mandatory contraceptive coverage for Oklahoma insurance companies.
- Women can increase the visibility of the issues facing them by striving to assume leadership positions in a variety of places—in tribal governments, in Native American corporations, in towns and cities, in state and federal government, in businesses and corporations, in community groups, and in any other place where leadership is needed.

Policies that would improve women's status and promote women's equality at the local, state, and national levels could address many of the issues and obstacles facing women and increase economic growth as women's potential is better realized.



Appendices



Appendix I: Basic Demographics

Oklahoma has the 29th-largest population among all the states in the United States, with slightly less than 1.8 million women of all ages in 2003 (Appendix Table 1). White women make up a larger proportion of the female population in Oklahoma than they do in the United States as a whole, at 74.6 percent of women in the state (compared with 69.3 percent in the nation as a whole). Of all the racial/ethnic groups in Oklahoma, the next largest group, Native American women (7.6 percent), constitutes a proportion almost eleven times the national average (0.7 percent), and the state

has the 4th-highest proportion of Native American women of all states (only Alaska, New Mexico, and South Dakota have higher proportions of Native American women among their state populations than Oklahoma does). In fact, 11.0 percent of all Native American women in the country live in Oklahoma; only California, with 12.7 percent, is home to more of the country's population of Native American women. African American women make up the next largest group of women (7.4 percent), although this figure is much lower than the national number of 12.4 percent. Women of other or two or more races make up 4.5 percent of the population, much larger than the national proportion of 1.9 percent. The other groups, Hispanic women (4.7 percent) and Asian

American women (1.4 percent), combined make up 6.1 percent of the female population in Oklahoma, 9.7 percentage points less than in the United States as a whole. Among Hispanic women, by far the largest group of women is of Mexican heritage; 3.4 percent of women in the state, or almost three quarters of Latinas in Oklahoma, are of Mexican heritage.

The largest tribal nations in Oklahoma are the Cherokee (2.9 percent of the total population of women), Choctaw (1.3 percent), Creek (0.6 percent), and Chickasaw (0.4 per-

	Oklahoma	United States
Total Population, 2003 ^a	3,511,532	290,809,777
Number of Women, All Ages, 2003 ^a	1,780,083	147,772,517
Sex Ratio (women to men, aged 18 and older), 2003 ^a	1.04:1	1.06:1
Fertility Rate in 2000 (live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44) ^b	69.9	67.5
Distribution of Women by Race and Ethnicity, All Ages, 2000 ^c		
White	74.6%	69.3%
African American	7.4%	12.4%
Hispanic	4.7%	12.0%
Mexican	3.4%	6.9%
Puerto Rican	0.2%	1.2%
South American	0.1%	0.5%
Cuban	0.8%	0.4%
Other Hispanic	0.1%	2.3%
Asian American	1.4%	3.8%
Chinese	0.2%	0.9%
Filipina	0.1%	0.7%
Asian Indian	0.2%	0.5%
Korean	0.2%	0.4%
Vietnamese	0.3%	0.4%
Japanese	0.1%	0.3%
Other Asian	0.2%	0.6%
Native American	7.6%	0.7%
Other/Two or More	4.5%	1.9%

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Appendix Table 1.		
Basic Demographic Statistics for Oklahoma and the United States (Continued)		
Median Age of All Women, 2000 ^d	37.0	36.6
By Race and Ethnicity		
White	40.0	39.8
African American	29.6	32.1
Hispanic	22.0	26.6
Asian American	31.1	31.6
Native American	28.7	30.3
Other/Two or More	23.3	24.9
Proportion of Women over Age 65, 2003 ^a	15.0%	14.2%
By Race and Ethnicity, 2000^c		
White	17.9%	17.3%
African American	8.9%	9.8%
Hispanic	15.3%	5.8%
Asian American	5.3%	8.5%
Native American	8.2%	6.8%
Other/Two or More	9.4%	6.6%
Number of Lesbian Unmarried Partner Households, 2000 ^e	3,406	326,066
Proportion of Women Aged 21-64 with a Disability, 2001 ^f	20.1%	18.2%
Proportion of Women Who Are Foreign-Born, All Ages, 2000 ^g	3.6%	10.9%
By Race and Ethnicity		
White	0.8%	2.6%
African American	0.1%	0.7%
Hispanic	1.5%	4.6%
Asian American	1.1%	2.6%
Native American	0.01%	0.01%
Other/Two or More	0.1%	0.4%
Proportion of Women Living in Metropolitan Areas, All Ages, 2000 ^c	60.9%	81.7%
Percent of Federal and State Prison Population Who Are Women, 2000 ^h	10.0%	6.8%
<p>Notes: Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial Categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.</p> <p>Source: ^aU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004a; ^bMartin et al. 2002.; ^cU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004b; ^dU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004c; ^eU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004e; ^fU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004i; ^gU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004h; ^hHarrison and Beck 2003.</p>		
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.		

of all women and of women from different races and ethnicities in Oklahoma are similar to that of the United States. While the proportions of all women and women from different races and ethnicities over age 65 are also generally similar to those in the nation as a whole, the proportion of Hispanic women over age 65 is much higher in the state, at 15.3 percent versus 5.8 percent nationally. The proportions of Native American women and women of other or two or more races above 65 are also somewhat higher than nationally, while the proportions of African American and Asian American women over 65 are lower.

Oklahoma is much more rural than the rest of the country, with 39.1 percent of women living outside metropolitan areas, more than double the national figure of 18.3 percent. The proportion of women in the state who are foreign-born is much lower than nationally, at 3.6

percent; these proportions include Hispanics; Appendix Table 2). When Hispanic Native Americans are included, 136,108 women in the state are Native American alone. Another 66,373 women (3.8 percent of the female population) are Native American in combination with one or more other races. The fertility rate in Oklahoma is 69.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44, slightly higher than the national rate of 67.5 (Appendix Table 1). The median ages

percent versus 10.9 percent. Oklahoma has 3,406 lesbian unmarried partner households of a total of 326,066 nationwide. Among women aged 21 to 64, 20.1 percent have a disability, slightly above the national average. A higher proportion of the federal and state prison population is female in Oklahoma than in the United States. With women making up 10.0 percent of all prisoners in the state, Oklahoma ranks 4th in the country, behind only Hawaii, Montana, and Idaho.

Appendix Table 2.

American Indian and Alaska Native Female Population in Oklahoma, 2000^a

Distribution of Women within the Native American Population, All Ages	Number of Women in the Native American Population in Oklahoma	Percent of Women (as proportion of the total population of women in Oklahoma)
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone ^a	136,108	7.8%
By Tribe ^a		
Apache Alone	895	0.1%
Cherokee Alone	50,531	2.9%
Cheyenne Alone	1,248	0.1%
Cheyenne-Arapaho Alone	1,481	0.1%
Chickasaw Alone	6,548	0.4%
Choctaw Alone	22,438	1.3%
Comanche Alone	2,627	0.1%
Creek Alone	11,375	0.6%
Delaware Alone	1,158	0.1%
Iroquois Alone	1,052	0.1%
Kiowa Alone	2,776	0.2%
Osage Alone	1,844	0.1%
Potawatomi Alone	2,108	0.1%
Seminole Alone	3,173	0.2%
Shawnee Alone	1,244	0.1%
Other Tribe/Tribe Not Specified/Two or More Tribes ^a	25,610	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native in Combination with Other Race(s) ^b	66,373	3.8%

Notes:

Data in this table include Hispanics. Tribes listed here are those with 0.1 percent or more of the total population in Oklahoma according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: ^aU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2003a; ^bU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004b.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Oklahoma's distribution of family types diverges slightly from that in the nation overall (Appendix Table 3). The proportions of married-couple families and single-person households are slightly larger in the state than in the nation as a whole, while the proportions of female-headed families, male-headed families, and other households in Oklahoma are slightly smaller. Among white, African American, and Hispanic households, married-couple families are also a slightly larger proportion in Oklahoma than nationally (Appendix Table 4). Native American households are much more likely to be married-couple families in Oklahoma than nationally (52.1 percent versus 44.3 percent), while Asian American households are much less likely to be married-couple families in the state than nationally (54.3 percent versus 61.7 percent). Households in Oklahoma from every racial and ethnic group except whites are less likely to be female-headed families than households in the nation

as a whole. Among Hispanic and Native American households, the proportion is much lower in the state than nationally, at 12.0 percent versus 17.3 percent for Hispanics and 16.8 percent versus 20.8 percent for Native Americans.

The proportions of married, widowed, and divorced women in Oklahoma are larger than in the country as a whole, while the proportion of single women is smaller (Appendix Table 3). Families with children under age 18 that are headed by women make up 20.6 percent of all families with children in Oklahoma, about the same as the 20.9 percent nationwide. Among these families, smaller proportions are female-headed in Oklahoma than nationally among those who are African American, Hispanic, Native American, or of another race or two or more races, while larger proportions are female-headed among white and Asian American families.

Appendix Table 3.
Distribution of Households by Type, Women by Marital Status, and
Women-Headed Families with Children Under Age 18, by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

	Oklahoma	United States
Distribution of Households by Type ^a		
Total Number of Family and Nonfamily Households	1,343,506	105,539,122
Married-Couple Families (with and without their own children)	54.3%	52.5%
Female-Headed Families (with and without their own children)	10.9%	11.8%
Male-Headed Families (with and without their own children)	3.8%	4.1%
Nonfamily Households: Single-Person Households	26.7%	25.8%
Nonfamily Households: Other	4.3%	5.8%
Distribution of Women Aged 15 and Older by Marital Status ^b		
Married	57.2%	54.6%
Single	19.1%	24.1%
Widowed	11.1%	10.5%
Divorced	12.5%	10.8%
Percent of Families with Children Under Age 18 Headed by Women ^c		
By Race and Ethnicity		
White	16.9%	15.5%
African American	49.0%	49.7%
Hispanic	16.7%	21.7%
Asian American	11.2%	10.1%
Native American	25.4%	31.7%
Other/Two or More	25.3%	25.8%

Source: ^aU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004d; ^bU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004g; ^cU.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004f.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Appendix Table 4.
Proportion of Married-Couple Families and Female-Headed Families
(with and without their own children) in Oklahoma and the United States, by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

By Race and Ethnicity	Oklahoma		United States	
	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families	Married-Couple Families	Female-Headed Families
Proportion of All Households	54.3%	10.9%	52.5%	11.8%
White	56.5%	8.8%	55.2%	8.4%
African American	32.5%	28.9%	32.1%	30.5%
Hispanic	56.7%	12.0%	55.1%	17.3%
Asian American	54.3%	8.1%	61.7%	8.9%
Native American	52.1%	16.8%	44.3%	20.8%
Other/Two or More	50.3%	13.5%	44.9%	15.1%

Notes:

Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2004d.

Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Appendix II: Methodology, Terms, and Sources for Chart 1 (the Composite Indices and Grades)

Composite Political Participation Index

This composite index reflects four areas of political participation: voter registration; voter turnout; women in elected office, including state legislatures, statewide elected office, and positions in the U.S. Congress; and institutional resources available for women (such as a commission for women or a legislative caucus).

To construct this composite index, each of the component indicators was standardized to remove the effects of different units of measurement for each state's score on the resulting composite index. Each component was standardized by subtracting the mean value for all 50 states from the observed value for a state and dividing the difference by the standard deviation for the United States as a whole. The standardized scores were then given different weights. Voter registration and voter turnout were each given a weight of 1.0. The indicator for women in elected office is itself a composite reflecting different levels of office-holding and was given a weight of 4.0 (in the first two series of reports, published in 1996 and 1998, this indicator was given a weight of 3.0, but since 2000 it has been weighted at 4.0). The last component indicator, women's institutional resources, is also a composite of scores indicating the presence or absence of each of two resources: a commission for women and a women's legislative caucus. It received a weight of 1.0. The resulting weighted, standardized values for each of the four component indicators were summed for each state to create a composite score. The states were then ranked from the highest to the lowest score.

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score." Women's voter registration and voter turnout were each set at the value of the highest state for these components; each component of the composite index for women in elected office was set as if 50 percent of elected officials were women; and scores for institutional resources for women assumed that the ideal state had both a commission for women and a bipartisan women's legislative caucus in each house of the state legislature. Each state's score was then compared with the ideal score to determine its grade.

WOMEN'S VOTER REGISTRATION: This component indicator is the average percent (for the presidential and congressional elections of 2000 and 1998) of all

women aged 18 and older (in the civilian noninstitutionalized population) who reported registering. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2000 and 2002, based on the Current Population Survey.

WOMEN'S VOTER TURNOUT: This component indicator is the average percent (for the presidential and congressional elections of 2000 and 1998) of all women aged 18 and older (in the civilian noninstitutionalized population) who reported voting. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2000 and 2002, based on the Current Population Survey.

WOMEN IN ELECTED OFFICE: This composite indicator has four components and reflects office-holding at the state and national levels as of July 2004. For each state, the proportion of office-holders who are women was computed for four levels: state representatives; state senators; statewide elected executive officials and U.S. representatives; and U.S. senators and governors. The percents were then converted to scores that ranged from 0 to 1 by dividing the observed value for each state by the highest value for all states. The scores were then weighted according to the degree of political influence of the position: state representatives were given a weight of 1.0, state senators were given a weight of 1.25, statewide executive elected officials (except governors) and U.S. representatives were each given a weight of 1.5, and U.S. senators and state governors were each given a weight of 1.75. The resulting weighted scores for the four components were added to yield the total score on this composite for each state. The highest score of any state for this composite office-holding indicator is 4.34. These scores were then used to rank the states on the indicator for women in elected office. Sources: Data were compiled by IWPR from several sources, including the Center for American Women and Politics 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2004d; Council of State Governments 2004.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES: This indicator measures the number of institutional resources for women available in the state from a maximum of two, including a commission for women (established by legislation or executive order) and a legislative caucus for women (organized by women legislators in either or both houses of the state legislature). States receive 1.0 point for each institutional resource present in

their state, although they can receive partial credit if a bipartisan legislative caucus does not exist in both houses. States receive a score of 0.25 if informal or partisan meetings are held by women legislators in either house, 0.5 if a formal, bipartisan legislative caucus exists in one house but not the other, and 1.0 if a formal legislative caucus is present in both houses or the legislature is unicameral. Sources: National Association of Commissions for Women 2004; Center for American Women and Politics 1998, updated by IWPR.

Composite Employment and Earnings Index

This composite index consists of four component indicators: median annual earnings for women, the ratio of the earnings of women to the earnings of men, women's labor force participation, and the percent of employed women in managerial and professional specialty occupations.

To construct this composite index, each of the four component indicators was first standardized. For each of the four indicators, the observed value for the state was divided by the comparable value for the entire United States. The resulting values were summed for each state to create a composite score. Each of the four component indicators has equal weight in the composite. The states were ranked from the highest to the lowest score.

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score." Women's earnings were set at the median annual earnings for men in the United States as a whole; the wage ratio was set at 100 percent, as if women earned as much as men; women's labor force participation was set at the national figure for men; and women in managerial and professional positions was set at the highest score for all states. Each state's score was then compared with the ideal score to determine the state's grade.

WOMEN'S MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS: Median yearly earnings (in 2003 dollars) of noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who worked full-time, year-round (more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week) in 2001-02. Earnings were converted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index, and the median was selected from the merged data file for the two years. Two years of data were used in order to ensure a sufficiently large sample for each state. The sample size for women ranged from 568 in Montana to 4,521 in California; for men, the sample size ranged from 781 in Mississippi to

6,584 in California. In Oklahoma, the sample size was 769 for women and 1,154 for men. These earnings data have not been adjusted for cost-of-living differences between the states because the federal government does not produce an index of such differences. Although all the data presented combine data from 2001 and 2002, they are labeled 2002 in the report. Source: Calculations of the 2002-03 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey for the calendar years 2001-02; Urban Institute 2004a.

RATIO OF WOMEN'S TO MEN'S EARNINGS: Median yearly earnings (in 2003 dollars) of noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who worked full-time, year-round (more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week) in 2001-02 divided by the median yearly earnings (in 2000 dollars) of noninstitutionalized men aged 16 and older who worked full-time, year-round (more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week) in 2001-02. See the description of women's median annual earnings, above, for a more detailed description of the methodology and for sample sizes. Source: Calculations of the 2002-03 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey, for the calendar years 2001-02; Urban Institute 2004a.

WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION (proportion of the adult female population in the labor force): Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who were employed or looking for work (in 2002). This includes those employed full-time, part-time voluntarily or part-time involuntarily, and those who are unemployed. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2004a (based on the Current Population Survey).

WOMEN IN MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS: Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who were employed in executive, administrative, managerial, or professional specialty occupations (in 2001). Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2003, based on the Current Population Survey.

Composite Social and Economic Autonomy Index

This composite index reflects four aspects of women's social and economic well-being: access to health insurance, educational attainment, business ownership, and the percent of women above the poverty level.

To construct this composite index, each of the four component indicators was first standardized. For

each indicator, the observed value for the state was divided by the comparable value for the United States as a whole. The resulting values were summed for each state to create a composite score. To create the composite score, women's health insurance coverage, educational attainment, and business ownership were given a weight of 1.0, while poverty was given a weight of 4.0 (in the first three series of reports, published in 1996, 1998, and 2000, this indicator was given a weight of 1.0, but in 2002 IWPR began weighting it at 4.0). The states were ranked from the highest to the lowest score.

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score." The percentage of women with health insurance was set at the highest value for all states; the percentage of women with higher education was set at the national value for men; the percentage of businesses owned by women was set as if 50 percent of businesses were owned by women; and the percentage of women in poverty was set at the national value for men. Each state's score was then compared with the ideal score to determine its grade.

PERCENT WITH HEALTH INSURANCE: Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women from ages 18 through 64 who are insured. The state-by-state percents are based on the 2002-03 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey, for calendar years 2001-02. Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation 2004a.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: In 2000, the percent of women aged 25 and older with four or more years of college. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2003c, based on the 2000 Census.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS OWNERSHIP: In 1997, the percent of all firms (legal entities engaged in economic activity during any part of 1997 that filed an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C; 1065; any 1120; or 941) owned by women. This indicator includes five legal forms of organization: C corporations (any legally incorporated business, except subchapter S, under state laws), Subchapter S corporations (those with fewer than 75 shareholders who elect to be taxed as individuals), individual proprietorships (including self-employed individuals), partnerships, and others (a category encompassing cooperatives, estates, receiverships, and businesses classified as unknown legal forms of organization). The Bureau of the Census determines the sex of business owners by matching the social security numbers of individuals who file business tax

returns with Social Security Administration records providing the sex codes indicated by individuals or their parents on their original applications for social security numbers. For partnerships and corporations, a business is classified as women-owned based on the sex of the majority of the owners. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001b, based on the 1997 Economic Census.

PERCENT OF WOMEN ABOVE POVERTY: In 2001-02, the percent of women living above the official poverty threshold, which varies by family size and composition. In 2002, the poverty level for a family of four (with two children) was \$18,513 (in 2003 dollars). Source: Calculations of the 2002-03 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey for the calendar years 2001-02; Urban Institute 2004a.

Composite Reproductive Rights Index

This composite index reflects a variety of indicators of women's reproductive rights. These include access to abortion services without mandatory parental consent or notification laws for minors; access to abortion services without a waiting period; public funding for abortions under any circumstances if a woman is income eligible; percent of women living in counties with at least one abortion provider; whether the governor and state legislature are pro-choice; existence of state laws requiring health insurers to provide coverage of contraceptives; policies that mandate insurance coverage of infertility treatments; whether second-parent adoption is legal for gay/lesbian couples; and mandatory sex education for children in the public school system.

To construct this composite index, each component indicator was rated on a scale of 0 to 1 and assigned a weight. The notification/consent and waiting-period indicators were each given a weight of 0.5. The indicators of public funding for abortions, pro-choice government, women living in counties with an abortion provider, and contraceptive coverage were each given a weight of 1.0. The infertility coverage law and gay/lesbian adoption law were each given a weight of 0.5. Finally, states were given 1.0 point if they mandate sex education for students. The weighted scores for each component indicator were summed to arrive at the value of the composite index score for each state. The states were ranked from the highest to the lowest score.

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set as desired levels

to produce an “ideal score.” An “ideal state” was assumed to have no notification/consent or waiting period policies, public funding for abortion, pro-choice government, 100 percent of women living in counties with an abortion provider, insurance mandates for contraceptive coverage and infertility coverage, maximum legal guarantees of second-parent adoption, and mandatory sex education for students. Each state’s score was then compared with the resulting ideal score to determine its grade.

MANDATORY CONSENT: States received a score of 1.0 if they allow minors access to abortion without parental consent or notification. Mandatory consent laws require that minors gain the consent of one or both parents before a physician can perform the procedure, while notification laws require they notify one or both parents of the decision to have an abortion. Source: NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004.

WAITING PERIOD: States received a score of 1.0 if they allow a woman to have an abortion without a waiting period. Such legislation mandates that a physician cannot perform an abortion until a certain number of hours after notifying the woman of her options in dealing with a pregnancy. Source: NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004.

RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC FUNDING: If a state provides public funding for abortions under most circumstances for women who meet income eligibility standards, it received a score of 1.0. Source: NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004.

PERCENT OF WOMEN LIVING IN COUNTIES WITH AT LEAST ONE ABORTION PROVIDER: States were given a scaled score ranging from 0 to 1, with states with 100 percent of women living in counties with abortion providers receiving a 1. Source: Finer and Henshaw 2003.

PRO-CHOICE GOVERNOR OR LEGISLATURE: This indicator is based on NARAL’s assessment of whether governors and legislatures would support a ban or restrictions on abortion. Governors and legislatures who would support restrictions on abortion rights are considered anti-choice, and those who would oppose them are considered pro-choice. Each state received 0.33 points per pro-choice governmental body—governor, upper house, and lower house—up to a maximum of 1.0 point. Those governors and legislatures with mixed assessments received half credit. Source: NARAL Pro-Choice America Foundation and NARAL Pro-Choice America 2004.

CONTRACEPTIVE COVERAGE LAWS: As of August 17, 2004, whether a state had a law or policy requiring that health insurers who provide coverage for prescription drugs extend coverage for FDA-approved contraceptives (e.g., drugs and devices) and related medical services, including exams and insertion/removal treatments. States received a score of 1.0 if they mandate full contraceptive coverage. They received a score of 0.5 if they mandate partial coverage, which may include mandating that insurance companies offer at least one insurance package covering some or all birth control prescription methods or requiring insurers with coverage for prescription drugs to cover oral contraceptives. Source: Alan Guttmacher Institute 2004a.

COVERAGE OF INFERTILITY TREATMENTS: As of January 2004, states mandating that insurance companies provide coverage of infertility treatments received a score of 1.0, while states mandating that insurance companies offer policyholders at least one package with coverage of infertility treatments received a score of 0.5. Source: National Conference of State Legislatures 2004.

SECOND-PARENT ADOPTION: Whether a state allows gays and lesbians the option of second-parent adoption, which occurs when a nonbiological parent in a couple adopts the child of his or her partner. At the state level, courts and/or legislatures have upheld or limited the right to second-parent adoption among gay and lesbian couples. States were given 1.0 point if the state supreme court has prohibited discrimination against these couples in adoption, 0.75 if an appellate or high court has, 0.5 if a lower court has approved a petition for second-parent adoption, 0.25 if a state has no official position on the subject, and no points if the state has banned second-parent adoption. Sources: Human Rights Campaign 2003; National Center for Lesbian Rights 2003.

MANDATORY SEX EDUCATION: States received a score of 1.0 if they require public middle, junior, or high schools to provide sex education classes. Sources: Alan Guttmacher Institute 2004b.

Composite Health and Well-Being Index

This composite index includes nine measures of women’s physical and mental health: mortality from heart disease, mortality from lung cancer, mortality from breast cancer, incidence of diabetes, incidence of chlamydia, incidence of AIDS, prevalence of poor mental health, mortality from suicide, and mean days of activity limitations. To construct the composite

index, each of the component indicators was converted to scores ranging from 0 to 1 by dividing the observed value for each state by the highest value for all states. Each score was then subtracted from 1 so that high scores represent lower levels of mortality, poor health, or disease. Scores were then given different weights. Mortality from heart disease was given a weight of 1.0. Lung and breast cancer were each given a weight of 0.5. Incidence of diabetes, chlamydia, and AIDS were each given a weight of 0.5. Mean days of poor mental health and women's mortality from suicide were given a weight of 0.5. Activity limitations were given a weight of 1.0. The resulting values for each of the component indicators were summed for each state to create a composite score. The states were then ranked from the highest to the lowest score.

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score." Mortality rates from heart disease, lung cancer, and breast cancer were set according to national goals for the year 2010, as determined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the Healthy People 2010. For heart disease and breast cancer, this entailed a 20 percent decrease from the national number. For lung cancer, it entailed a 22 percent decrease from the national number. For incidence of diabetes, chlamydia, and AIDS, and mortality from suicide, the Healthy People 2010 goals are to achieve levels that are "better than the best," and thus the ideal score was set at the lowest rate for each indicator among all states. In the absence of national objectives, mean days of poor mental health and mean days of activity limitations were also set at the lowest level among all states. Each state's score was then compared with the ideal score to determine the state's grade.

MORTALITY FROM HEART DISEASE: Average annual mortality from heart disease among all women per 100,000 population (in 1999-2001). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 total U.S. population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics 2003.

MORTALITY FROM LUNG CANCER: Average mortality among women from lung cancer per 100,000 population (in 1999-2001). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics 2003.

MORTALITY FROM BREAST CANCER: Average mortality among women from breast cancer per 100,000 population (in 1999-2001). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics 2003.

PERCENT OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EVER BEEN TOLD THEY HAVE DIABETES: As self-reported by female respondents in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey in 2001. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conduct BRFSS in conjunction with the states among men and women at least 18 years of age. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2002.

INCIDENCE OF CHLAMYDIA: Reported rate of chlamydia among women per 100,000 population in 2002. Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention 2003.

INCIDENCE OF AIDS: Average incidence of AIDS-indicating diseases among females aged 13 years and older per 100,000 population (in 2001). Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention 2002.

POOR MENTAL HEALTH: Mean number of days in the past 30 days on which mental health was not good, as self-reported by female respondents in the BRFSS survey in 2000. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conduct BRFSS in conjunction with the states among men and women at least 18 years of age. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2001.

MORTALITY FROM SUICIDE: Average annual mortality from suicide among all women per 100,000 population (in 1999-2001). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 total U.S. population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics 2003.

MEAN DAYS OF ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS: Mean number of days in the past 30 days on which activities were limited due to health status, as self-reported by female respondents in the BRFSS survey in 2000. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conduct BRFSS in conjunction with the states among men and women at least 18 years of age. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion 2001.

Appendix III: Race and Ethnicity Data

Using 2000 Census data, IWPR is able to provide statistics on a variety of indicators of women's economic status, including earnings, the gender wage ratio, labor force participation, education, and poverty, by race and ethnicity. This Appendix provides an overview of how IWPR determines race and ethnicity using the 2000 Census.

Unless otherwise noted, the data included in this report for the various races (whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and other/two or more races) do not include Hispanics, and Hispanics, who may be of any race, are reported separately. In contrast, most data produced by the Census Bureau include Hispanics in whatever racial group they report and then, in addition, note the number who also report being Hispanic. As a result, the numbers in this report for the various racial groups generally differ from Census Bureau numbers, and the racial groups, including the "other/two or more" category, plus Hispanics equal 100 percent of the U.S. population.

In the 2000 Census, respondents were allowed for the first time to indicate belonging to two or more racial categories. Only 2.4 percent of the population did so (including both Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents), and only 1.6 percent of the non-Hispanic population did (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001a). Among people who marked "two or more races," the most common combination (47 percent) was "white and some other race." For these reasons, and because social scientists who have been analyzing this group of people have not found

consistent patterns to report, IWPR grouped people of "two or more races" with the "other" category, which is also small, at 0.2 percent of the population when Hispanics are removed from this category (5.5 percent of the population with Hispanics included; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001a). Thus, when this report refers to the various racial groups, unless otherwise noted, it refers only to those people who indicated one race alone.

Although excluding people who mark "two or more races" from all the individual racial categories only slightly underestimates the numbers of most categories, it has a larger impact on the American Indian/Alaska Native population. This population jumps from 0.9 percent to 1.5 percent of the total population if those who report American Indian or Alaska Native in combination with another race are included (these numbers include Hispanics; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001a). Notably, estimates of the population of Native Americans are also proportionately most affected by subtracting Hispanics: about 16.4 percent of all Native Americans are Hispanic, compared with 8.0 percent of whites (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001a). Most Hispanic Native Americans live in the states of the Southwest, such as Arizona, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Altogether, the national population of Native American women jumps from approximately 1.0 million to 2.2 million if both Hispanics and those identifying as Native American plus one or more other races are included.

Appendix IV:

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indicators and Their Components and Data on Men's Economic Status

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components: Political Participation

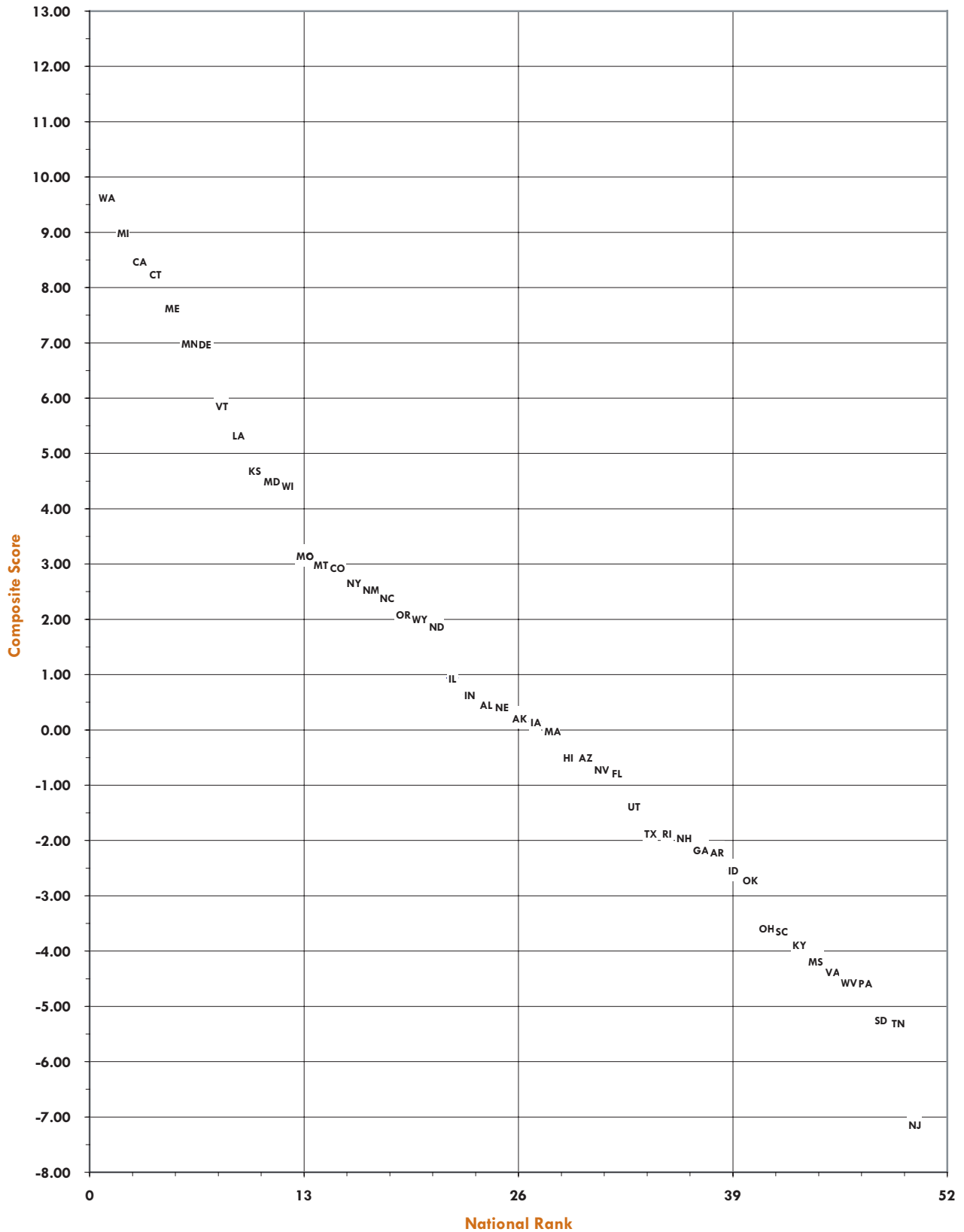
State	Composite Index			Women in Elected Office Composite Index		Percent of Women Registered to Vote, 1998 and 2000		Percent of Women Who Voted, 1998 and 2000		Number of Institutional Resources Available to Women in the State	
	Score	Rank	Grade	Score	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Score	Rank
Alabama	0.46	24	C-	1.66	32	75.0%	5	55.8%	12	1.25	22
Alaska	0.23	26	C-	1.95	26	72.8%	12	60.5%	3	0.00	46
Arizona	-0.49	29	C-	2.70	10	54.2%	47	41.4%	50	1.00	31
Arkansas	-2.20	38	D	1.81	30	63.9%	37	47.5%	36	1.00	31
California	8.48	3	B	4.23	2	53.6%	48	44.3%	44	2.00	1
Colorado	2.94	15	C	2.85	8	67.8%	21	53.8%	18	0.25	44
Connecticut	8.25	4	B	3.81	3	66.8%	27	50.6%	32	1.25	22
Delaware	6.98	7	B-	3.49	5	67.2%	25	51.5%	30	1.25	22
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	72.0%	n/a	59.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	-0.78	32	C-	1.86	29	61.8%	44	46.9%	40	2.00	1
Georgia	-2.16	37	D	1.65	33	62.6%	40	43.7%	47	2.00	1
Hawaii	-0.49	29	C-	2.36	20	51.0%	50	43.9%	46	2.00	1
Idaho	-2.53	39	D	1.61	34	62.9%	39	52.0%	25	1.00	31
Illinois	0.94	22	C-	1.89	27	67.1%	26	52.0%	25	2.00	1
Indiana	0.64	23	C-	1.87	28	66.8%	27	50.9%	31	2.00	1
Iowa	0.16	27	C-	1.54	37	75.3%	4	59.6%	8	1.00	31
Kansas	4.71	10	B-	3.05	7	67.8%	21	51.7%	27	1.00	31
Kentucky	-3.88	43	D-	1.08	47	67.8%	31	49.6%	34	1.50	17
Louisiana	5.34	9	B-	2.62	14	74.9%	6	51.7%	27	2.00	1
Maine	7.64	5	B-	3.40	6	78.8%	3	60.1%	6	0.00	46
Maryland	4.50	11	C+	2.64	12	65.3%	33	54.2%	16	2.00	1
Massachusetts	-0.01	28	C-	1.61	34	68.1%	20	53.2%	22	2.00	1
Michigan	9.00	2	B	3.61	4	71.9%	13	56.3%	11	1.25	22
Minnesota	6.99	6	B-	2.56	17	81.0%	2	67.9%	1	1.00	31
Mississippi	-4.17	44	D-	0.78	49	74.8%	7	52.5%	23	1.25	22
Missouri	3.16	13	C	1.99	24	74.5%	9	56.5%	10	2.00	1
Montana	3.00	14	C	2.58	15	73.1%	11	59.4%	9	0.00	46
Nebraska	0.43	25	C-	1.74	31	71.9%	13	53.9%	17	1.50	17
Nevada	-0.70	31	C-	2.72	9	51.6%	49	41.8%	48	1.00	31
New Hampshire	-1.94	36	D	1.20	42	67.5%	24	53.3%	21	2.00	1
New Jersey	-7.13	50	F	0.84	48	63.1%	38	45.3%	41	1.00	31
New Mexico	2.55	17	C	2.57	16	62.4%	41	51.7%	27	1.50	17
New York	2.68	16	C	2.65	11	59.8%	46	47.5%	36	2.00	1
North Carolina	2.40	18	C	2.42	18	65.9%	32	47.0%	39	2.00	1
North Dakota	1.88	21	C	1.30	40	91.1%	1	63.3%	2	1.00	31
Ohio	-3.57	41	D-	1.60	36	66.3%	30	52.5%	23	0.00	46
Oklahoma	-2.70	40	D	1.51	38	66.6%	29	48.1%	35	1.25	22
Oregon	2.10	19	C	2.19	21	69.9%	16	55.6%	13	1.25	22
Pennsylvania	-4.56	47	D-	1.18	43	62.3%	42	47.3%	38	1.50	17
Rhode Island	-1.86	35	D	1.13	44	68.3%	18	54.9%	15	2.00	1
South Carolina	-3.63	42	D-	0.64	50	71.2%	15	55.6%	13	2.00	1
South Dakota	-5.24	48	D-	1.11	45	69.7%	17	53.4%	19	0.00	46
Tennessee	-5.29	49	D-	1.23	41	64.2%	36	44.7%	42	1.00	31
Texas	-1.85	34	D	2.15	22	62.1%	43	41.7%	49	1.00	31
Utah	-1.37	33	D+	1.98	25	61.6%	45	49.7%	33	1.00	31
Vermont	5.87	8	B-	2.64	12	73.8%	10	60.1%	6	1.50	17
Virginia	-4.36	45	D-	1.09	46	64.5%	34	44.3%	44	2.00	1
Washington	9.64	1	B	4.38	1	66.0%	31	53.4%	19	0.25	44
West Virginia	-4.55	46	D-	1.31	39	64.4%	35	44.4%	43	1.25	22
Wisconsin	4.42	12	C+	2.39	19	74.6%	8	60.2%	5	1.25	22
Wyoming	2.02	20	C	2.14	23	68.2%	19	60.3%	4	1.00	31
United States				2.10		64.6%		49.3%		1.25	(median)

n/a: The District of Columbia is not included in these rankings.

See Appendix II for methodology.

Appendix IV:

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices: Political Participation



Appendix IV:

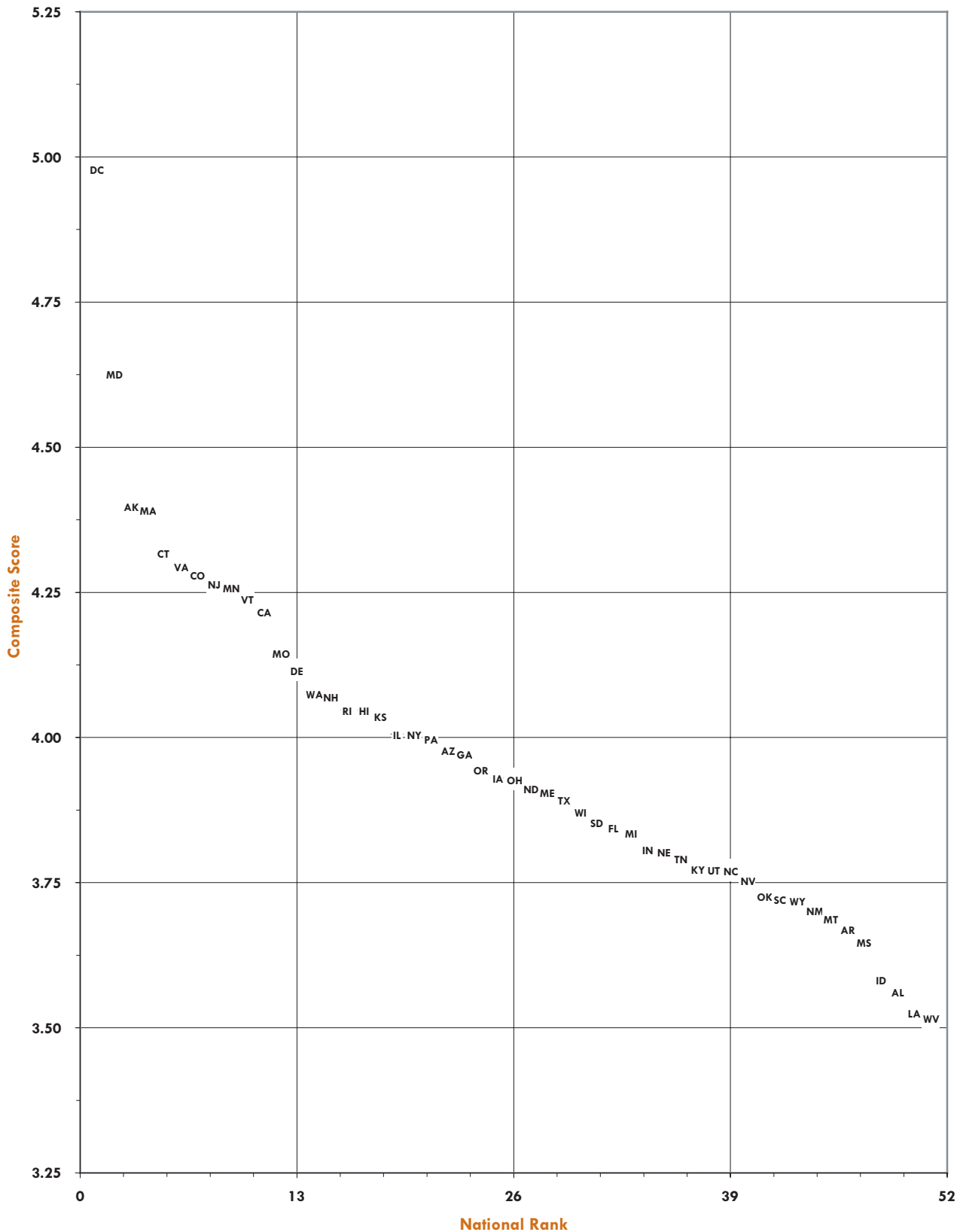
State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components (continued): Employment and Earnings (Based on Data from the Current Population Survey)

State	Composite Score			Median Annual Earnings Full-Time, Year-Round for Employed Women		Earnings Ratio between Full-Time, Year-Round Employed Women and Men		Percent of Women in the Labor Force		Percent of Employed Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations	
	Score	Rank	Grade	Dollars	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	3.56	49	F	\$26,600	37	66.7%	49	54.7%	48	29.4%	43
Alaska	4.40	3	B	\$34,300	6	78.7%	8	66.3%	7	37.0%	7
Arizona	3.98	22	C+	\$29,700	21	79.8%	7	57.0%	42	32.8%	24
Arkansas	3.67	46	D-	\$24,900	48	78.5%	11	55.4%	47	29.3%	45
California	4.22	11	B	\$32,700	7	80.7%	4	58.8%	37	36.0%	9
Colorado	4.28	7	B	\$32,200	9	78.7%	8	64.4%	10	36.4%	8
Connecticut	4.32	5	B	\$35,800	3	71.5%	43	62.0%	19	38.2%	4
Delaware	4.12	13	B-	\$31,200	12	76.3%	20	62.5%	15	34.2%	14
District of Columbia	4.98	1	A-	\$37,800	1	92.4%	1	61.1%	23	49.3%	1
Florida	3.85	31	C-	\$28,600	26	79.9%	6	55.7%	45	30.3%	36
Georgia	3.97	23	C+	\$28,600	26	76.5%	18	59.8%	32	33.7%	18
Hawaii	4.05	16	C+	\$30,700	15	83.4%	2	60.8%	25	30.3%	36
Idaho	3.58	48	F	\$25,600	42	72.5%	40	62.0%	19	24.6%	51
Illinois	4.01	19	C+	\$30,700	15	75.1%	24	60.2%	30	32.9%	23
Indiana	3.81	34	D+	\$28,100	28	73.2%	37	61.4%	22	29.3%	45
Iowa	3.93	25	C	\$27,100	32	74.5%	30	67.1%	3	30.8%	30
Kansas	4.04	18	C+	\$29,100	23	77.8%	14	62.9%	14	33.0%	21
Kentucky	3.77	37	D	\$27,000	33	74.2%	31	55.6%	46	32.2%	25
Louisiana	3.53	50	F	\$25,200	47	68.5%	48	52.1%	50	30.4%	35
Maine	3.91	27	C	\$26,900	35	73.9%	33	61.6%	21	33.5%	19
Maryland	4.63	2	B+	\$37,200	2	81.4%	3	64.3%	11	41.3%	2
Massachusetts	4.39	4	B	\$35,800	3	76.5%	18	62.3%	17	38.3%	3
Michigan	3.84	33	C-	\$30,700	15	66.7%	49	58.9%	35	31.6%	27
Minnesota	4.26	9	B	\$31,900	11	74.2%	31	71.2%	1	34.2%	14
Mississippi	3.65	47	D-	\$25,600	42	77.1%	16	54.0%	49	29.2%	48
Missouri	4.15	12	B-	\$29,700	21	78.6%	10	63.8%	13	35.1%	11
Montana	3.69	45	D-	\$24,400	50	73.5%	36	60.7%	26	29.7%	42
Nebraska	3.80	35	D+	\$26,000	41	71.4%	44	67.1%	3	29.1%	49
Nevada	3.75	40	D	\$27,500	31	76.8%	17	60.9%	24	26.9%	50
New Hampshire	4.07	15	B-	\$31,200	12	69.3%	47	65.2%	9	34.2%	14
New Jersey	4.27	8	B	\$35,800	3	76.2%	21	59.5%	34	35.8%	10
New Mexico	3.70	44	D-	\$25,600	42	74.6%	29	57.4%	41	30.2%	38
New York	4.01	19	C+	\$30,700	15	75.1%	24	56.6%	44	34.9%	12
North Carolina	3.77	37	D	\$26,400	40	73.7%	34	59.9%	31	30.6%	32
North Dakota	3.91	27	C	\$25,600	42	80.5%	5	65.5%	8	30.1%	39
Ohio	3.93	25	C	\$30,000	20	72.1%	41	60.7%	26	32.1%	26
Oklahoma	3.73	41	D	\$26,600	37	75.8%	22	57.6%	40	29.3%	45
Oregon	3.94	24	C	\$29,100	23	73.7%	34	60.6%	29	33.0%	21
Pennsylvania	4.00	21	C+	\$30,700	15	74.7%	28	58.9%	35	33.5%	19
Rhode Island	4.05	16	C+	\$31,200	12	75.0%	27	59.6%	33	34.1%	17
South Carolina	3.72	42	D	\$26,600	37	73.1%	38	56.9%	43	30.7%	31
South Dakota	3.85	31	C-	\$24,400	50	75.8%	22	68.1%	2	30.1%	39
Tennessee	3.79	36	D+	\$26,900	35	75.1%	24	58.3%	39	31.0%	29
Texas	3.89	29	C	\$28,100	28	78.5%	11	58.8%	37	31.3%	28
Utah	3.77	37	D	\$27,000	33	70.3%	46	62.5%	15	30.0%	41
Vermont	4.24	10	B	\$29,100	23	77.8%	14	66.5%	6	37.7%	6
Virginia	4.29	6	B	\$32,400	8	77.9%	13	62.3%	17	38.2%	4
Washington	4.08	14	B-	\$32,200	9	71.6%	42	60.7%	26	34.8%	13
West Virginia	3.52	51	F	\$24,900	48	72.6%	39	48.8%	51	30.5%	34
Wisconsin	3.87	30	C	\$28,100	28	71.1%	45	66.7%	5	29.4%	43
Wyoming	3.72	42	D	\$25,600	42	66.3%	51	64.2%	12	30.6%	32
United States	4.00			\$30,100		76.2%		59.6%		33.2%	

See Appendix II for methodology.

Appendix IV:

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices: Employment and Earnings



Appendix IV:

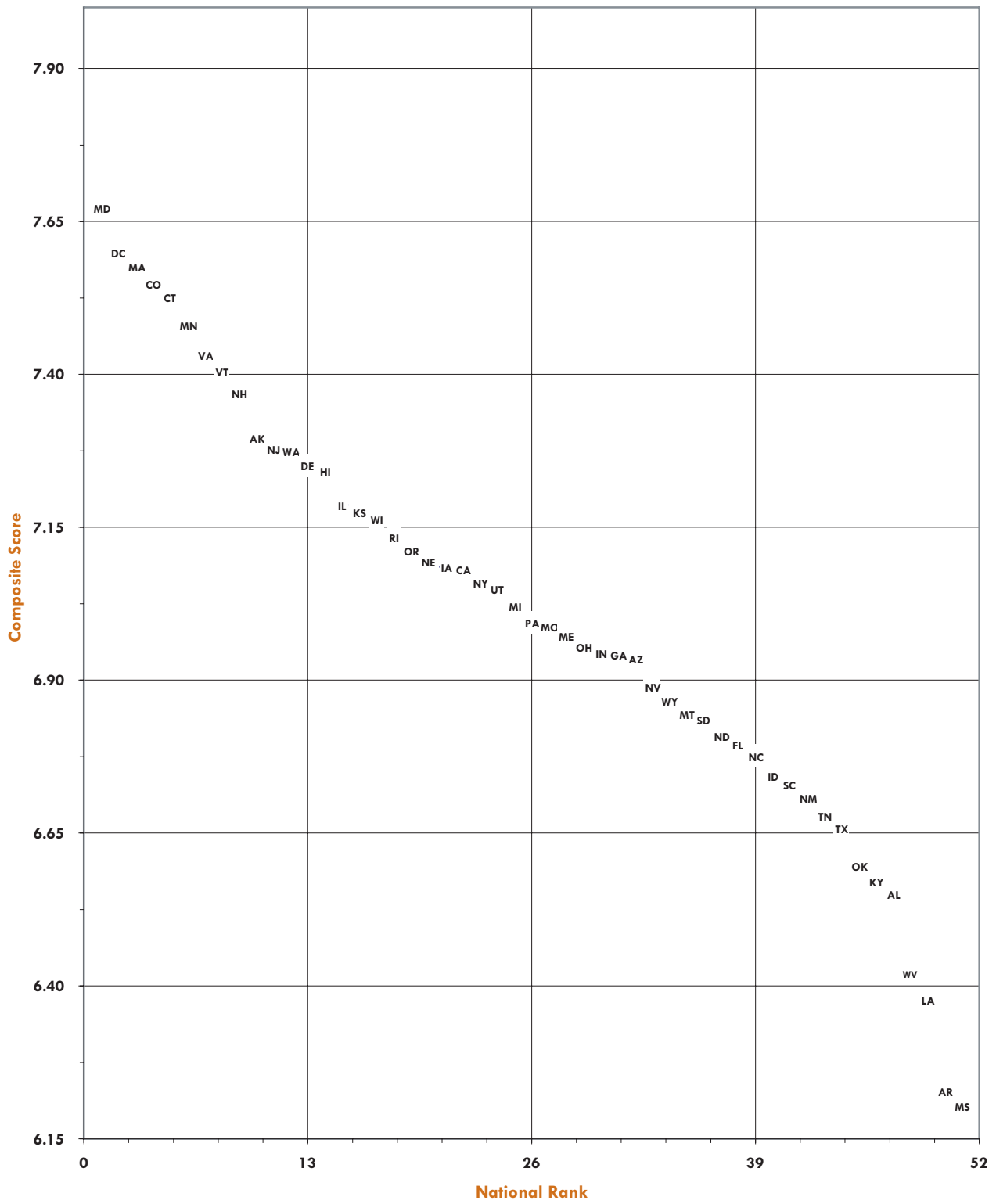
State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components (continued): Social and Economic Autonomy

State	Composite Index			Percent of Women with Health Insurance		Percent of Women with Four or More Years of College		Percent of Businesses that are Women-Owned		Percent of Women Living above Poverty <small>Based on CPS Data</small>	
	Score	Rank	Grade	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	6.55	47	D-	84.0%	30	17.9%	46	24.4%	33	83.7%	45
Alaska	7.30	10	B-	82.4%	34	25.4%	14	25.9%	18	92.0%	4
Arizona	6.94	31	C-	81.3%	38	21.5%	30	27.0%	13	87.2%	33
Arkansas	6.23	50	F	78.3%	46	15.9%	50	22.0%	50	82.1%	48
California	7.08	21	C	78.6%	45	24.7%	15	27.3%	9	87.8%	31
Colorado	7.55	4	B	82.4%	34	30.9%	3	28.0%	4	90.4%	13
Connecticut	7.53	5	B	87.7%	12	29.5%	5	25.5%	24	92.0%	4
Delaware	7.25	13	B-	91.1%	2	23.5%	19	24.1%	36	92.0%	4
District of Columbia	7.60	2	B	87.4%	15	36.8%	1	30.9%	1	82.1%	48
Florida	6.79	38	D+	79.1%	44	20.2%	37	25.9%	18	86.8%	35
Georgia	6.94	31	C-	81.0%	40	23.0%	22	25.6%	22	87.1%	34
Hawaii	7.24	14	B-	88.3%	9	25.5%	13	27.5%	6	87.8%	31
Idaho	6.74	40	D	79.9%	42	19.4%	39	23.5%	45	88.3%	28
Illinois	7.19	15	C+	84.2%	29	24.5%	16	27.2%	10	88.9%	25
Indiana	6.95	29	C-	84.8%	26	18.1%	45	25.9%	18	90.7%	12
Iowa	7.08	21	C	89.3%	5	20.4%	35	25.3%	25	90.8%	11
Kansas	7.17	16	C+	85.6%	22	24.4%	17	25.6%	22	89.7%	18
Kentucky	6.57	46	D-	83.7%	31	16.4%	49	23.4%	46	86.5%	36
Louisiana	6.38	49	F	74.2%	49	18.2%	44	23.9%	41	82.6%	47
Maine	6.97	28	C-	87.2%	16	22.5%	24	24.0%	38	88.0%	29
Maryland	7.67	1	B+	86.9%	18	29.6%	4	28.9%	3	92.4%	2
Massachusetts	7.58	3	B	90.5%	4	31.4%	2	26.6%	14	89.6%	20
Michigan	7.02	25	C	86.5%	19	20.2%	37	27.2%	10	88.7%	27
Minnesota	7.48	6	B	92.1%	1	26.2%	10	26.4%	15	92.3%	3
Mississippi	6.20	51	F	79.5%	43	16.6%	48	22.8%	47	79.8%	51
Missouri	6.99	26	C-	85.5%	23	20.3%	36	25.2%	26	89.9%	15
Montana	6.84	35	D+	82.5%	33	23.4%	21	23.9%	41	85.6%	41
Nebraska	7.09	20	C	88.4%	8	22.9%	23	24.1%	36	89.9%	15
Nevada	6.89	33	D+	81.5%	37	16.7%	47	25.7%	21	91.9%	7
New Hampshire	7.37	9	B-	88.0%	11	26.8%	9	23.6%	44	92.7%	1
New Jersey	7.28	11	B-	84.7%	28	27.4%	8	23.7%	43	90.9%	9
New Mexico	6.71	42	D	71.9%	50	22.3%	25	29.4%	2	81.9%	50
New York	7.06	23	C	81.7%	36	26.1%	11	26.1%	17	86.1%	37
North Carolina	6.78	39	D+	80.6%	41	21.8%	28	24.5%	32	85.7%	39
North Dakota	6.81	37	D+	87.6%	13	21.9%	27	22.5%	49	86.1%	37
Ohio	6.95	29	C-	86.2%	21	19.4%	39	26.2%	16	89.0%	24
Oklahoma	6.60	45	D-	78.2%	47	18.9%	42	24.0%	38	85.6%	41
Oregon	7.11	19	C	83.7%	31	23.5%	19	27.6%	5	88.0%	29
Pennsylvania	6.99	26	C-	88.3%	9	20.6%	34	24.2%	35	89.8%	17
Rhode Island	7.13	18	C+	89.3%	5	23.7%	18	24.6%	31	89.3%	22
South Carolina	6.73	41	D	84.8%	26	19.4%	39	24.7%	30	85.7%	39
South Dakota	6.84	35	D+	87.0%	17	20.8%	32	21.5%	51	88.8%	26
Tennessee	6.68	43	D	87.6%	13	18.3%	43	24.0%	38	85.5%	43
Texas	6.66	44	D	71.7%	51	21.5%	30	25.0%	28	85.3%	44
Utah	7.05	24	C	85.2%	24	22.3%	25	24.8%	29	89.7%	18
Vermont	7.40	8	B-	88.5%	7	29.5%	5	25.2%	26	89.4%	21
Virginia	7.43	7	B-	86.3%	20	27.6%	7	27.5%	6	90.4%	13
Washington	7.27	12	B-	84.9%	25	25.8%	12	27.5%	6	89.1%	23
West Virginia	6.42	48	F	81.2%	39	14.0%	51	27.1%	12	83.1%	46
Wisconsin	7.16	17	C+	91.1%	2	21.7%	29	24.4%	33	91.6%	8
Wyoming	6.87	34	D+	78.1%	48	20.8%	32	22.6%	48	90.9%	9
United States	7.00			82.3%		22.8%		26.0%		87.9%	

See Appendix II for methodology.

Appendix IV:

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices: Social and Economic Autonomy



Appendix IV:

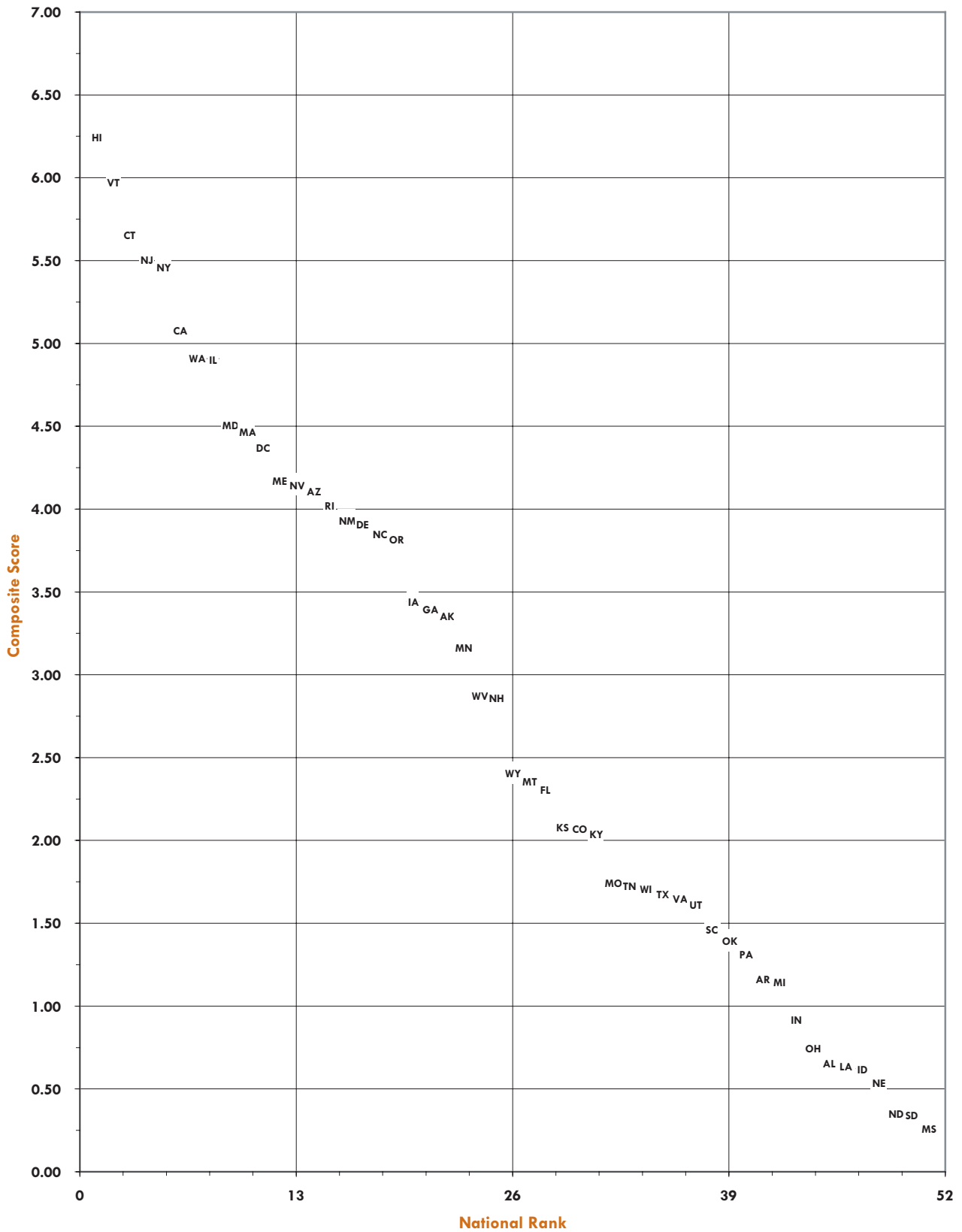
State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components (continued): Reproductive Rights

State	Composite Index			Parental Consent/Notification	Waiting Period	Public Funding	Percent of Women Living in Counties with Providers	Contraceptive Coverage	Pro-Choice Government	Infertility	Second-Parent Adoption	Mandatory Sex Education
	Score	Rank	Grade									
Alabama	0.66	45	F	0	0	0	41%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.50	0
Alaska	3.36	22	C+	0*	1	1	61%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.50	1
Arizona	4.11	14	B	0	1	1	82%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.25	0
Arkansas	1.17	41	D-	0	0	0	21%	0.0	0.33	1.0	0.25	0
California	5.09	6	B+	0*	1	1	96%	1.0	1.00	0.5	0.75	0
Colorado	2.07	30	D+	0	1	0	74%	0.5	0.33	0.0	0.00	0
Connecticut	5.66	3	A-	1	1	1	91%	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.00	0
Delaware	3.91	17	B-	0	0*	0	83%	1.0	0.83	0.0	0.50	1
Dist. of Columbia	4.38	11	B	1	1	0	100%	0.0	1.00	0.0	0.75	1
Florida	2.31	28	C-	0*	1	0	81%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1
Georgia	3.40	21	C+	0	1	0	44%	1.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	1
Hawaii	6.25	1	A-	1	1	1	100%	1.0	0.50	1.0	0.50	1
Idaho	0.62	47	F	0*	0	0	33%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.25	0
Illinois	4.91	7	B+	0*	1	0	70%	1.0	0.83	1.0	0.75	1
Indiana	0.92	43	F	0	0	0	38%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.75	0
Iowa	3.44	20	C+	0	1	0	36%	1.0	0.33	0.0	0.50	1
Kansas	2.09	29	D+	0	0	0	46%	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.25	1
Kentucky	2.04	31	D+	0	0	0	25%	0.5	0.17	0.0	0.25	1
Louisiana	0.64	46	F	0	0	0	39%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.50	0
Maine	4.18	12	B	0	1	0	55%	1.0	1.00	0.0	0.25	1
Maryland	4.51	9	B	0	1	0	76%	1.0	0.50	1.0	0.50	1
Massachusetts	4.47	10	B	0	0*	1	93%	1.0	0.67	1.0	0.75	0
Michigan	1.15	42	D-	0	0	0	69%	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	0
Minnesota	3.17	23	C+	0	0	1	42%	0.5	0.00	0.0	0.50	1
Mississippi	0.27	51	F	0	0	0	14%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Missouri	1.75	32	D	0	0*	0	29%	1.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	0
Montana	2.36	27	C-	0*	0*	1	57%	0.0	0.17	1.0	0.25	0
Nebraska	0.54	48	F	0	0	0	54%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0
Nevada	4.15	13	B	0*	1	0	90%	1.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	1
New Hampshire	2.87	25	C	0*	1	0	74%	1.0	0.50	0.0	0.25	0
New Jersey	5.51	4	A-	0*	1	1	97%	0.5	0.67	1.0	0.75	1
New Mexico	3.94	16	B-	0*	1	1	52%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.50	0
New York	5.46	5	A-	1	1	1	92%	1.0	0.67	1.0	0.75	0
North Carolina	3.85	18	B-	0	1	0	56%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.25	1
North Dakota	0.36	49	F	0	0	0	23%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Ohio	0.75	44	F	0	0	0	50%	0.0	0.00	0.5	0.00	0
Oklahoma	1.40	39	D-	0*	1	0	44%	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	0
Oregon	3.82	19	B-	1	1	1	74%	0.0	0.83	0.0	0.50	0
Pennsylvania	1.32	40	D-	0	0	0	61%	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.75	0
Rhode Island	4.03	15	B-	0	1	0	61%	1.0	0.17	1.0	0.50	1
South Carolina	1.47	38	D-	0	0	0	34%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	1
South Dakota	0.35	50	F	0	0	0	22%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Tennessee	1.73	33	D	0	0*	0	44%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.25	1
Texas	1.68	35	D	0	0	0	68%	0.5	0.00	0.5	0.50	0
Utah	1.62	37	D	0	0	0	49%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	1
Vermont	5.98	2	A-	1	1	1	77%	1.0	0.83	0.0	0.75	1
Virginia	1.66	36	D	0	0	0	53%	0.5	0.50	0.0	0.25	0
Washington	4.91	7	B+	1	1	1	83%	1.0	0.83	0.0	0.50	0
West Virginia	2.88	24	C	0	0	1	17%	0.0	0.33	0.5	0.25	1
Wisconsin	1.71	34	D	0	0	0	38%	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.00	0
Wyoming	2.41	26	C-	0	1	0	12%	0.0	0.67	0.0	0.25	1

*Indicates the legislation is not enforced but remains part of the statutory code.
See Appendix II for methodology.

Appendix IV:

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices: Reproductive Rights



Appendix IV:

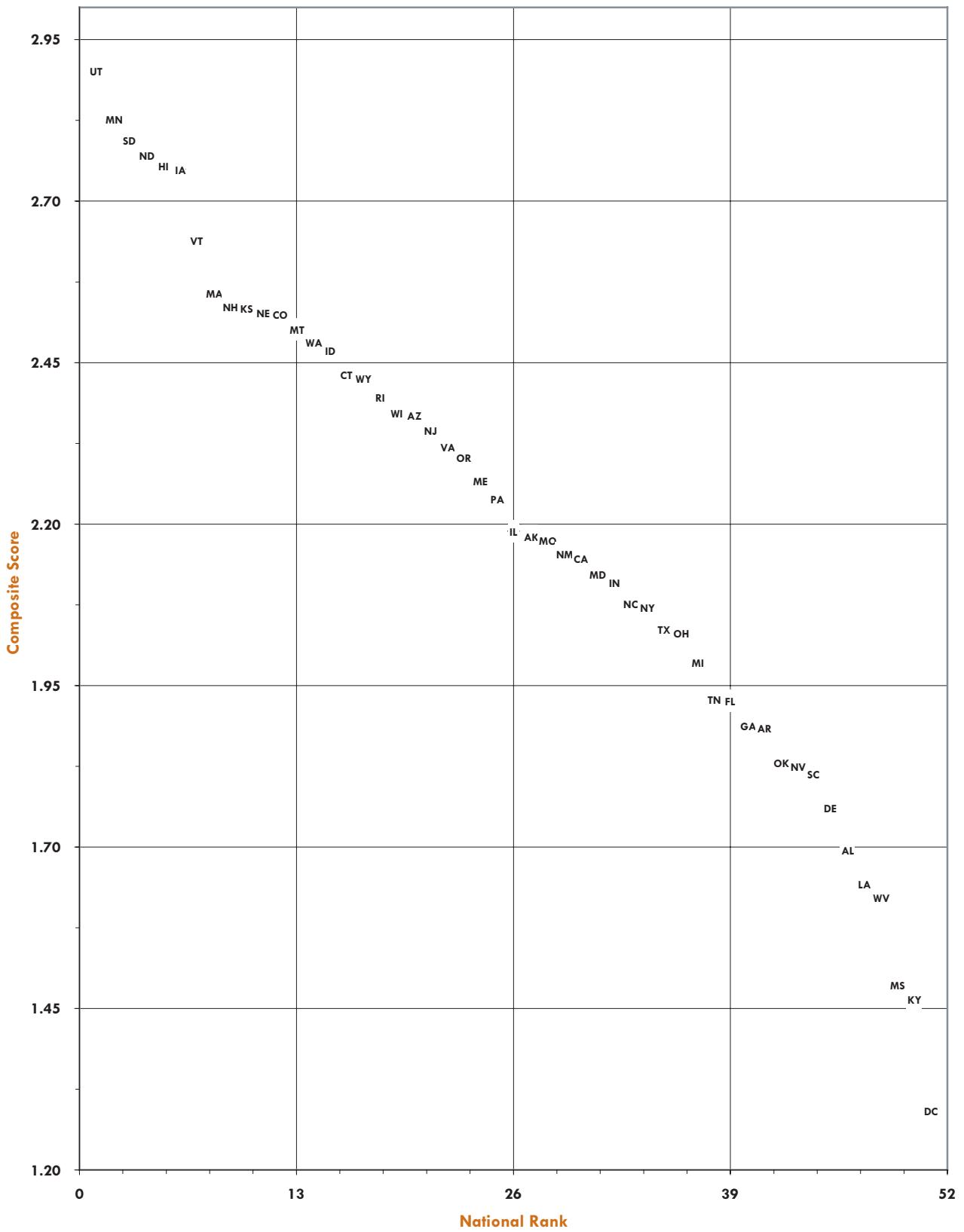
State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components (continued): Health and Well-Being

State	Composite Index			Heart Disease Mortality		Lung Cancer Mortality		Breast Cancer Mortality		Incidence of Diabetes		Incidence of Chlamydia		Incidence of AIDS		Poor Mental Health		Suicide Mortality		Limited Activities	
	Score	Rank	Grade	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Percent	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Days	Rank	Rate	Rank	Days	Rank
Alabama	1.70	46	D	243.5	45	39.1	17	27.1	36	8.8%	49	608.0	45	5.6	33	4.1	38	4.4	25	4.4	45
Alaska	2.18	27	C	162.2	7	46.7	45	23.7	6	4.0%	2	850.7	50	1.3	7	3.7	21	7.5	50	2.9	5
Arizona	2.37	19	C+	170.5	12	38.3	12	25.4	19	4.9%	6	454.0	31	3.1	26	3.2	9	6.1	46	3.7	32
Arkansas	1.88	41	D+	231.5	40	44.0	37	24.5	12	7.2%	39	425.0	26	3.9	29	4.2	41	4.8	37	4.4	45
California	2.15	29	C	202.5	27	38.3	12	25.3	18	7.1%	38	477.8	33	4.1	30	3.9	30	3.5	13	4.2	41
Colorado	2.53	10	B-	154.6	3	33.5	6	23.6	5	3.7%	1	488.1	34	2.1	16	3.8	24	6.0	45	3.5	26
Connecticut	2.43	16	B-	186.7	20	40.1	21	26.2	27	6.0%	21	440.6	28	14.2	45	3.4	12	3.1	6	3.2	14
Delaware	1.76	45	D	219.5	35	49.6	48	28.7	45	6.7%	31	504.6	38	24.1	48	3.8	24	4.5	27	4.3	43
Dist. of Columbia	1.29	51	F	257.4	50	40.2	22	34.5	51	7.2%	39	933.3	51	92.0	51	4.2	41	1.3	1	3.6	29
Florida	1.93	38	D+	196.3	24	42.3	28	24.2	10	7.3%	44	414.2	19	21.0	47	3.7	21	5.4	40	4.5	48
Georgia	1.89	40	D+	227.8	38	40.3	24	25.7	22	7.2%	39	661.0	48	12.9	42	4.0	32	4.3	24	3.8	35
Hawaii	2.76	5	B+	146.1	2	25.4	2	20.0	1	5.6%	13	571.4	43	3.0	24	2.7	1	4.7	33	3.3	18
Idaho	2.47	15	B-	167.5	11	33.8	7	24.9	15	5.7%	18	288.6	9	0.7	3	4.2	41	6.2	47	3.2	14
Illinois	2.19	26	C	216.2	31	41.2	27	28.7	45	6.6%	29	538.8	41	5.3	32	3.5	14	3.1	6	3.5	26
Indiana	2.11	32	C	220.7	36	46.5	43	27.2	37	6.8%	34	424.5	25	3.1	26	4.1	38	4.0	19	3.4	23
Iowa	2.75	6	B+	186.4	19	36.2	8	24.6	14	5.6%	13	313.9	13	0.8	4	2.9	3	3.1	6	2.9	5
Kansas	2.53	10	B-	189.2	22	38.9	16	25.2	16	6.1%	22	415.7	20	1.2	6	3.4	12	4.0	19	2.8	3
Kentucky	1.46	50	F	249.0	46	52.7	49	26.8	32	6.4%	26	340.8	14	3.0	24	5.3	51	4.1	21	6.1	51
Louisiana	1.64	47	D-	238.0	44	44.7	39	30.1	50	8.2%	48	640.0	46	13.1	43	3.6	19	4.1	21	4.5	48
Maine	2.27	24	C+	188.8	21	46.5	43	24.5	12	6.5%	27	204.2	2	2.0	15	3.7	21	4.6	28	4.2	41
Maryland	2.12	31	C	216.8	32	44.7	39	28.0	42	6.6%	29	505.8	39	26.5	49	3.5	14	3.0	5	3.2	14
Massachusetts	2.56	8	B-	176.9	15	43.6	34	27.0	34	5.2%	8	248.5	6	8.1	39	3.8	24	2.9	4	3.3	18
Michigan	1.99	37	D+	236.2	42	43.3	32	27.3	38	7.6%	45	496.1	35	3.2	28	4.5	50	3.7	16	3.4	23
Minnesota	2.83	2	A-	137.9	1	36.3	9	25.8	23	4.3%	4	296.0	11	1.9	13	3.2	9	3.1	6	3.6	29
Mississippi	1.49	49	F	287.0	51	42.8	30	28.8	47	9.7%	51	698.4	49	9.5	41	4.2	41	3.7	16	3.9	37
Missouri	2.17	28	C	234.5	41	45.5	41	27.0	34	6.2%	23	461.0	32	2.9	23	3.8	24	4.6	28	2.8	3
Montana	2.50	13	B-	159.0	6	43.0	31	23.9	9	6.2%	23	406.4	18	0.8	4	3.0	5	5.7	42	3.1	10
Nebraska	2.53	10	B-	179.1	16	36.6	11	23.8	8	5.5%	11	415.8	21	1.5	9	3.0	5	3.3	10	4	38
Nevada	1.83	42	D	210.7	30	54.4	51	26.6	31	6.2%	23	445.3	29	5.0	31	4.2	41	7.7	51	3.5	26
New Hampshire	2.54	9	B-	191.5	23	44.0	37	26.8	32	5.0%	7	186.0	1	2.5	20	3.1	8	4.6	28	3.3	18
New Jersey	2.35	21	C+	219.0	34	40.8	26	29.6	49	7.0%	37	281.3	8	16.2	46	3.5	14	2.8	3	2.9	5
New Mexico	2.15	29	C	167.3	10	29.0	3	22.8	3	6.5%	27	640.0	46	1.5	9	4.4	48	7.3	49	3.6	29
New York	2.07	34	C-	249.0	46	38.3	12	27.9	41	6.8%	34	419.2	23	30.3	50	3.8	24	2.3	2	3.4	23
North Carolina	2.08	33	C-	207.7	28	40.6	25	25.6	21	6.7%	31	496.4	36	7.3	36	3.5	14	4.9	38	4	38
North Dakota	2.77	4	A-	164.3	8	31.6	4	25.4	19	5.6%	13	256.8	7	0.0	1	2.9	3	4.7	33	3	9
Ohio	2.03	36	C-	229.3	39	43.9	35	29.1	48	6.9%	36	506.1	40	2.3	17	4.0	32	3.4	11	3.7	32
Oklahoma	1.83	42	D	254.7	48	45.5	41	26.3	29	7.2%	39	499.4	37	2.5	20	2.7	1	5.7	42	4.3	43
Oregon	2.30	23	C+	157.5	4	46.9	47	26.0	24	5.8%	19	291.8	10	1.6	11	4.3	46	5.6	41	3.7	32
Pennsylvania	2.24	25	C+	222.1	37	40.2	22	28.5	44	6.7%	31	370.7	15	9.3	40	3.9	30	3.6	14	3.1	10
Rhode Island	2.40	18	C+	199.1	25	43.9	35	26.1	25	5.6%	13	377.7	17	6.1	34	3.8	24	3.4	11	3.2	14
South Carolina	1.81	44	D	209.3	29	39.5	19	27.5	39	7.7%	46	604.3	44	13.1	43	4.0	32	4.7	33	4.4	45
South Dakota	2.80	3	A-	174.7	14	31.7	5	23.3	4	5.6%	13	422.8	24	1.6	11	3.0	5	3.6	14	2.6	1
Tennessee	1.93	38	D+	237.7	43	43.4	33	26.2	27	7.9%	47	432.5	27	6.3	35	3.5	14	4.7	33	4	38
Texas	2.04	35	C-	217.5	33	39.1	17	25.2	16	7.2%	39	547.1	42	7.4	37	4.1	38	4.1	21	3.8	35
Utah	2.90	1	A-	157.6	5	16.6	1	22.3	2	4.2%	3	223.9	4	1.4	8	4.0	32	5.8	44	2.9	5
Vermont	2.64	7	B	180.4	17	38.5	15	27.8	40	5.5%	11	240.3	5	2.3	17	3.2	9	3.7	16	3.1	10
Virginia	2.32	22	C+	199.9	26	42.4	29	28.2	43	5.8%	19	418.7	22	7.9	38	4.0	32	4.6	28	2.7	2
Washington	2.48	14	B-	167.1	9	46.8	46	24.3	11	5.2%	8	371.7	16	2.4	19	3.6	19	5.0	39	3.1	10
West Virginia	1.62	48	D-	255.9	49	53.6	50	26.3	29	8.8%	49	223.0	3	2.8	22	4.3	46	4.6	28	5	50
Wisconsin	2.37	19	C+	185.4	18	36.5	10	26.1	25	5.3%	10	453.0	30	1.9	13	4.4	48	4.4	25	3.3	18
Wyoming	2.43	16	B-	173.0	13	39.8	20	23.7	6	4.8%	5	307.7	12	0.5	2	4.0	32	6.6	48	3.3	18
United States				211.5		41.0		26.5		6.5%*		455.4		9.1		3.8*		4.0		3.5*	

*Median for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
See Appendix II for methodology.

Appendix IV:

State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices: Health and Well-Being



Appendix IV:

State-by-State Data on Selected Indicators of Men's Economic Status

State	Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Employed Men, 2002 Dollars	Percent of Men Living Above Poverty, 2002 Percent	Percent of Men in the Labor Force Percent	Percent of Men with Four or More Years of College Percent
Alabama	\$39,900	90.1%	68.7%	20.3%
Alaska	\$43,600	93.1%	77.5%	24.1%
Arizona	\$37,200	89.3%	75.5%	25.7%
Arkansas	\$31,700	88.0%	70.3%	17.5%
California	\$40,500	89.7%	75.0%	28.6%
Colorado	\$40,900	92.5%	79.1%	34.5%
Connecticut	\$50,100	93.6%	73.8%	33.5%
Delaware	\$40,900	93.8%	74.2%	26.8%
District of Columbia	\$40,900	89.5%	72.2%	41.7%
Florida	\$35,800	90.9%	69.9%	24.7%
Georgia	\$37,400	92.9%	76.5%	25.7%
Hawaii	\$36,800	91.9%	70.6%	26.9%
Idaho	\$35,300	92.1%	76.9%	24.0%
Illinois	\$40,900	91.7%	74.4%	27.8%
Indiana	\$38,400	93.3%	75.6%	20.9%
Iowa	\$36,400	93.4%	79.8%	22.1%
Kansas	\$37,400	92.2%	76.4%	27.3%
Kentucky	\$36,400	90.5%	68.6%	18.0%
Louisiana	\$36,800	89.6%	69.2%	19.4%
Maine	\$36,400	90.3%	71.5%	23.3%
Maryland	\$45,700	93.0%	77.0%	33.5%
Massachusetts	\$46,800	93.2%	76.6%	35.2%
Michigan	\$46,000	92.6%	72.3%	23.4%
Minnesota	\$43,000	94.4%	80.3%	28.7%
Mississippi	\$33,200	87.0%	68.7%	17.3%
Missouri	\$37,800	93.6%	74.9%	23.0%
Montana	\$33,200	90.3%	70.8%	25.4%
Nebraska	\$36,400	92.2%	79.7%	24.7%
Nevada	\$35,800	93.8%	77.7%	19.6%
New Hampshire	\$45,000	95.6%	77.9%	30.6%
New Jersey	\$47,000	94.0%	73.8%	32.4%
New Mexico	\$34,300	87.3%	70.0%	24.7%
New York	\$40,900	89.4%	70.6%	28.8%
North Carolina	\$35,800	90.8%	73.9%	23.2%
North Dakota	\$31,800	91.3%	75.5%	22.1%
Ohio	\$41,600	93.3%	73.9%	23.0%
Oklahoma	\$35,100	88.9%	72.3%	21.8%
Oregon	\$39,500	91.4%	74.7%	26.8%
Pennsylvania	\$41,100	93.6%	72.6%	24.3%
Rhode Island	\$41,600	91.9%	73.9%	27.8%
South Carolina	\$36,400	89.1%	68.9%	21.6%
South Dakota	\$32,200	91.6%	79.0%	22.3%
Tennessee	\$35,800	89.5%	74.2%	20.9%
Texas	\$35,800	89.0%	77.5%	25.1%
Utah	\$38,400	92.1%	80.3%	30.0%
Vermont	\$37,400	92.5%	76.5%	29.3%
Virginia	\$41,600	93.4%	75.2%	31.5%
Washington	\$45,000	91.1%	74.1%	29.7%
West Virginia	\$34,300	87.7%	64.0%	15.8%
Wisconsin	\$39,500	94.2%	78.0%	23.2%
Wyoming	\$38,600	92.9%	77.3%	23.0%
United States	\$39,500	91.3%	74.1%	26.1%

See Appendix II for methodology.

Appendix V:

State-by-State Rankings and Data on Indicators of Women's Economic Status by Race and Ethnicity

Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 1999, by State, Race, and Ethnicity (in 2003 dollars)^a

Based on Data from Census 2000

State	Total Population		Whites		African Americans		Asian Americans				
	Women's Earnings	Men's Earnings	Women's Earnings	Rank for Women (of 51)	Men's Earnings	Women's Earnings	Rank for Women (of 43)	Men's Earnings	Women's Earnings	Rank for Women (of 45)	Men's Earnings
Alabama	\$24,700	\$36,300	\$26,500	36	\$38,700	\$21,200	40	\$28,700	\$27,600	24	\$43,100
Alaska	\$33,400	\$45,300	\$35,300	7	\$48,700	\$29,800	12	\$33,100	\$26,500	33	\$34,200
Arizona	\$29,200	\$38,700	\$31,800	18	\$44,200	\$27,600	17	\$33,100	\$30,900	15	\$44,200
Arkansas	\$23,200	\$33,100	\$23,200	47	\$33,100	\$20,800	41	\$26,500	\$21,400	45	\$29,300
California	\$34,900	\$44,200	\$39,300	2	\$55,200	\$35,300	1	\$39,800	\$36,400	6	\$45,300
Colorado	\$32,000	\$42,700	\$33,100	10	\$45,300	\$30,900	10	\$34,500	\$32,800	13	\$42,000
Connecticut	\$37,000	\$49,700	\$38,700	3	\$54,100	\$32,000	6	\$38,700	\$37,900	4	\$49,700
Delaware	\$33,100	\$43,500	\$33,100	10	\$44,200	\$29,000	14	\$33,100	\$38,700	2	\$57,400
Dist. of Columbia	\$39,800	\$44,200	\$55,200	1	\$67,400	\$33,700	3	\$33,700	\$38,700	2	\$39,800
Florida	\$27,600	\$35,300	\$29,200	26	\$39,800	\$24,300	32	\$28,700	\$27,600	24	\$36,400
Georgia	\$28,700	\$38,700	\$30,900	20	\$44,200	\$26,600	24	\$31,900	\$27,600	24	\$39,800
Hawaii	\$31,100	\$39,800	\$34,200	9	\$44,200	\$27,600	17	\$33,100	\$31,100	14	\$39,800
Idaho	\$25,400	\$36,400	\$25,600	43	\$37,800				\$29,800	19	\$40,600
Illinois	\$32,000	\$44,200	\$33,100	10	\$49,700	\$32,000	6	\$38,200	\$36,400	6	\$47,500
Indiana	\$27,600	\$40,800	\$27,600	30	\$41,900	\$27,600	17	\$34,200	\$26,500	33	\$49,700
Iowa	\$26,500	\$36,200	\$26,500	36	\$36,400	\$24,300	32	\$29,800	\$26,500	33	\$36,800
Kansas	\$27,600	\$38,700	\$27,600	30	\$39,800	\$26,000	28	\$33,100	\$25,400	38	\$33,100
Kentucky	\$25,400	\$36,400	\$25,600	43	\$36,700	\$24,300	32	\$30,900	\$27,600	24	\$48,600
Louisiana	\$24,300	\$36,700	\$26,500	36	\$39,800	\$19,400	43	\$27,600	\$23,400	43	\$36,000
Maine	\$26,500	\$35,600	\$26,500	36	\$35,900				\$25,400	38	\$27,600
Maryland	\$35,300	\$45,900	\$36,400	5	\$49,700	\$34,200	2	\$38,700	\$36,600	5	\$47,500
Massachusetts	\$35,300	\$47,500	\$36,400	5	\$49,700	\$32,000	6	\$35,300	\$34,000	10	\$47,500
Michigan	\$30,900	\$46,400	\$30,900	20	\$47,500	\$30,900	10	\$40,900	\$35,300	8	\$57,400
Minnesota	\$31,300	\$43,100	\$32,000	15	\$44,200	\$28,500	16	\$33,100	\$28,700	21	\$38,700
Mississippi	\$23,200	\$33,100	\$25,700	42	\$36,600	\$19,900	42	\$26,000	\$27,400	32	\$39,800
Missouri	\$27,100	\$37,900	\$27,200	35	\$38,700	\$27,400	23	\$30,900	\$27,600	24	\$44,200
Montana	\$22,100	\$33,100	\$22,100	51	\$33,100						
Nebraska	\$26,500	\$35,300	\$26,500	36	\$36,400	\$26,000	28	\$30,500	\$23,200	44	\$33,100
Nevada	\$29,800	\$38,700	\$32,000	15	\$44,200	\$27,600	17	\$33,100	\$27,600	24	\$33,100
New Hampshire	\$30,900	\$44,100	\$30,900	20	\$44,200				\$27,600	24	\$50,800
New Jersey	\$36,400	\$50,600	\$38,700	3	\$55,200	\$33,100	4	\$38,700	\$44,200	1	\$55,200
New Mexico	\$25,700	\$34,200	\$29,500	24	\$42,000	\$24,300	32	\$32,400	\$33,100	11	\$39,800
New York	\$33,400	\$44,200	\$35,300	7	\$49,700	\$33,100	4	\$36,400	\$35,300	8	\$38,700
North Carolina	\$27,500	\$35,300	\$27,900	29	\$38,700	\$24,300	32	\$28,700	\$27,600	24	\$40,600
North Dakota	\$22,100	\$33,100	\$22,300	50	\$33,100						
Ohio	\$28,700	\$42,000	\$28,700	27	\$42,700	\$27,600	17	\$33,100	\$30,900	15	\$49,700
Oklahoma	\$24,900	\$33,200	\$25,400	45	\$35,600	\$22,900	37	\$28,700	\$24,300	40	\$33,100
Oregon	\$29,300	\$39,800	\$29,800	23	\$42,000	\$29,800	12	\$35,300	\$27,700	23	\$39,800
Pennsylvania	\$28,700	\$40,900	\$29,300	25	\$42,000	\$28,700	15	\$33,100	\$29,800	19	\$42,700
Rhode Island	\$30,000	\$41,600	\$31,500	19	\$44,200	\$23,900	37	\$33,100	\$23,700	42	\$37,600
South Carolina	\$26,000	\$35,300	\$27,600	30	\$38,700	\$22,100	39	\$27,600	\$26,500	33	\$42,000
South Dakota	\$23,200	\$33,100	\$23,200	47	\$33,100						
Tennessee	\$26,500	\$35,500	\$26,500	36	\$37,600	\$25,400	30	\$30,900	\$28,700	21	\$36,400
Texas	\$28,300	\$38,700	\$32,000	15	\$45,300	\$27,600	17	\$33,100	\$30,900	15	\$44,200
Utah	\$26,500	\$40,900	\$27,600	30	\$43,200	\$26,500	25	\$33,100	\$26,500	33	\$33,100
Vermont	\$27,600	\$35,300	\$27,600	30	\$35,300						
Virginia	\$30,900	\$42,000	\$33,100	10	\$44,200	\$26,500	25	\$33,100	\$33,100	11	\$46,400
Washington	\$33,100	\$44,200	\$33,100	10	\$46,400	\$31,800	9	\$36,400	\$30,900	15	\$42,000
West Virginia	\$23,200	\$34,200	\$23,200	47	\$34,200	\$24,900	31	\$28,700			
Wisconsin	\$27,700	\$40,900	\$28,400	28	\$41,900	\$26,500	25	\$33,100	\$25,300	40	\$35,300
Wyoming	\$24,200	\$38,600	\$25,300	46	\$38,700						\$46,400
United States	\$29,800	\$40,900	\$30,900		\$44,200	\$27,600		\$33,100	\$33,100		\$44,200

Notes: Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Blank cells indicate insufficient sample sizes to reliably estimate these figures.

^aThe numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data for the year 1999. They differ slightly from those based on the 2003 Current Population Survey data (for the year 2002) presented in Appendix IV.

^bThis category includes men and women who report "other" or "two or more" races.

Appendix V:

(Continued) **Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, 1999, by State, Race, and Ethnicity**
(in 2003 dollars)^a Based on Data from Census 2000

State	Native Americans			Other/Two Or More ^b			Hispanics		
	Women's Earnings	Rank for Women (of 43)	Men's Earnings	Women's Earnings	Rank for Women (of 46)	Men's Earnings	Women's Earnings	Rank for Women (of 48)	Men's Earnings
Alabama	\$23,400	33	\$33,600	\$24,300	33	\$33,100	\$22,100	27	\$22,100
Alaska	\$32,000	3	\$40,900	\$34,200	2	\$42,000	\$28,700	1	\$33,100
Arizona	\$23,200	34	\$28,700	\$28,200	16	\$34,200	\$22,400	26	\$26,500
Arkansas	\$26,100	20	\$34,500	\$21,000	46	\$30,900	\$17,700	48	\$20,300
California	\$29,800	5	\$38,100	\$33,100	3	\$43,100	\$24,300	14	\$27,600
Colorado	\$26,500	16	\$33,600	\$29,800	9	\$35,300	\$25,400	10	\$28,700
Connecticut	\$38,700	1	\$39,800	\$29,400	11	\$38,700	\$26,500	7	\$30,900
Delaware				\$30,900	5	\$35,300	\$23,200	22	\$26,500
Dist. of Columbia				\$35,500	1	\$39,800	\$27,600	3	\$26,200
Florida	\$26,500	16	\$33,100	\$23,500	40	\$29,800	\$24,300	14	\$28,300
Georgia	\$24,300	27	\$34,500	\$28,700	13	\$34,200	\$22,100	27	\$23,200
Hawaii				\$28,700	13	\$37,800	\$27,600	3	\$33,100
Idaho	\$24,900	25	\$30,900	\$22,100	42	\$27,600	\$21,000	37	\$24,000
Illinois	\$27,800	11	\$38,700	\$28,500	15	\$35,900	\$23,200	22	\$28,700
Indiana	\$23,200	34	\$37,600	\$25,400	30	\$35,300	\$24,300	14	\$28,700
Iowa	\$24,700	26	\$27,600	\$22,100	42	\$28,200	\$22,100	27	\$25,400
Kansas	\$25,400	23	\$28,700	\$25,200	32	\$30,900	\$22,100	27	\$27,400
Kentucky				\$26,500	25	\$33,100	\$22,100	27	\$24,300
Louisiana	\$26,000	21	\$34,200	\$24,300	33	\$33,100	\$22,500	25	\$32,600
Maine	\$24,300	27	\$34,200	\$23,200	41	\$33,100	\$28,700	1	\$34,600
Maryland	\$35,300	2	\$40,900	\$33,100	3	\$42,000	\$27,600	3	\$31,500
Massachusetts	\$28,700	7	\$35,600	\$27,600	18	\$33,100	\$25,500	7	\$28,700
Michigan	\$26,000	21	\$35,300	\$27,600	18	\$39,300	\$26,500	7	\$33,200
Minnesota	\$26,500	16	\$30,900	\$28,200	16	\$33,100	\$23,500	21	\$27,600
Mississippi	\$22,100	39	\$26,500	\$24,300	33	\$34,200	\$21,000	37	\$23,200
Missouri	\$24,300	27	\$30,900	\$24,300	33	\$30,300	\$24,300	14	\$27,600
Montana	\$22,100	39	\$27,600	\$21,400	45	\$24,300	\$19,900	41	\$33,900
Nebraska	\$22,100	39	\$27,600	\$26,500	25	\$30,900	\$22,100	27	\$25,400
Nevada	\$27,400	13	\$34,200	\$27,600	18	\$36,400	\$22,100	27	\$26,500
New Hampshire				\$30,600	7	\$29,800	\$23,200	22	\$37,000
New Jersey	\$28,700	7	\$39,800	\$30,900	5	\$38,800	\$25,400	10	\$30,900
New Mexico	\$23,200	34	\$26,500	\$27,600	18	\$33,100	\$22,100	27	\$27,600
New York	\$28,400	9	\$34,100	\$30,600	7	\$34,200	\$27,600	3	\$29,800
North Carolina	\$23,700	30	\$28,700	\$26,500	25	\$30,900	\$18,200	47	\$21,000
North Dakota	\$19,900	43	\$26,500						
Ohio	\$27,400	13	\$33,800	\$27,600	18	\$33,100	\$24,300	14	\$32,700
Oklahoma	\$23,200	34	\$28,700	\$23,100	42	\$29,800	\$19,500	44	\$23,500
Oregon	\$27,200	15	\$33,100	\$26,500	25	\$34,000	\$22,100	27	\$24,300
Pennsylvania	\$31,900	4	\$33,100	\$27,600	18	\$35,300	\$24,300	14	\$28,600
Rhode Island				\$25,300	31	\$28,200	\$19,100	45	\$22,100
South Carolina	\$22,100	39	\$30,000	\$24,300	33	\$33,100	\$21,900	36	\$22,100
South Dakota	\$23,600	31	\$22,100				\$18,400	46	\$25,200
Tennessee	\$28,200	10	\$34,200	\$23,700	39	\$33,100	\$19,900	41	\$22,100
Texas	\$29,800	5	\$38,700	\$27,600	18	\$36,400	\$21,000	37	\$26,500
Utah	\$23,200	34	\$30,900	\$26,500	25	\$33,100	\$20,200	40	\$27,600
Vermont									
Virginia	\$26,500	16	\$39,800	\$29,800	9	\$38,100	\$25,300	12	\$28,700
Washington	\$27,600	12	\$36,000	\$29,200	12	\$38,100	\$24,300	14	\$26,500
West Virginia									\$27,600
Wisconsin	\$25,400	23	\$30,900	\$24,300	33	\$35,300	\$24,900	13	\$27,600
Wyoming	\$23,600	31	\$28,700				\$19,900	41	\$28,700
United States	\$25,500		\$32,800	\$28,400		\$35,300	\$23,200		\$27,600

Notes: Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Blank cells indicate insufficient sample sizes to reliably estimate these figures.

^aThe numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data for the year 1999. They differ slightly from those based on the 2003 Current Population Survey data (for the year 2002) presented in Appendix IV.

^bThis category includes men and women who report "other" or "two or more" races.

Appendix V:

Wage Ratio Between Full-Time, Year Round Employed Women Compared with Non-Hispanic White Men, by State and by Race and Ethnicity^a

Based on Data from Census 2000

State	All Women		White Women		African American Women		Asian American Women		Native American Women		Other/Two or More Women ^b		Hispanic Women	
	Ratio	Rank	Ratio	Rank (of 51)	Ratio	Rank (of 43)	Ratio	Rank (of 45)	Ratio	Rank (of 43)	Ratio	Rank (of 46)	Ratio	Rank (of 48)
Alabama	64.0%	43	68.6%	39	54.9%	39	71.4%	14	60.6%	24	62.9%	25	57.1%	15
Alaska	68.5%	24	72.6%	13	61.2%	30	54.4%	44	65.8%	12	70.3%	3	59.0%	10
Arizona	66.0%	37	72.0%	17	62.5%	26	70.0%	22	52.5%	42	63.8%	19	50.8%	37
Arkansas	70.0%	14	70.0%	31	62.7%	24	64.7%	33	78.7%	1	63.3%	21	53.3%	27
California	63.2%	45	71.2%	23	64.0%	22	66.0%	31	54.0%	40	60.0%	36	44.0%	46
Colorado	70.7%	11	73.2%	10	68.3%	8	70.2%	20	58.5%	31	65.9%	10	56.1%	19
Connecticut	68.4%	25	71.4%	18	59.2%	36	70.0%	22	71.4%	4	54.3%	45	49.0%	40
Delaware	75.0%	2	75.0%	4	65.8%	14	87.5%	1			70.0%	4	52.5%	32
Dist. of Columbia	59.0%	51	82.0%	1	50.0%	42	57.4%	43			52.6%	46	41.0%	48
Florida	69.4%	21	73.3%	7	61.1%	31	69.4%	24	66.7%	9	59.2%	37	61.1%	4
Georgia	65.0%	41	70.0%	31	60.3%	33	62.5%	37	55.0%	38	65.0%	13	50.0%	38
Hawaii	70.5%	13	77.5%	3	62.5%	26	70.5%	20			65.0%	13	62.5%	3
Idaho	67.3%	30	67.8%	40			78.9%	3	65.8%	12	58.5%	38	55.6%	22
Illinois	64.4%	42	66.7%	45	64.4%	19	73.3%	11	56.0%	35	57.3%	41	46.7%	43
Indiana	66.0%	37	66.0%	48	66.0%	13	63.3%	36	55.4%	36	60.7%	34	58.0%	11
Iowa	72.7%	4	72.7%	11	66.7%	10	72.7%	12	67.9%	7	60.6%	35	60.6%	5
Kansas	69.4%	21	69.4%	38	65.3%	15	63.9%	34	63.9%	18	63.3%	21	55.6%	22
Kentucky	69.3%	23	69.9%	36	66.3%	12	75.3%	6			72.3%	2	60.2%	7
Louisiana	61.1%	50	66.7%	45	48.9%	43	58.9%	42	65.3%	14	61.1%	32	56.7%	17
Maine	73.8%	3	73.8%	6			70.8%	19	67.7%	8	64.6%	17	80.0%	1
Maryland	71.1%	7	73.3%	7	68.9%	5	73.6%	10	71.1%	6	66.7%	8	55.6%	22
Massachusetts	71.1%	7	73.3%	7	64.4%	19	68.4%	26	57.8%	32	55.6%	44	51.3%	36
Michigan	65.1%	40	65.1%	49	65.1%	16	74.4%	9	54.7%	39	58.1%	39	55.8%	20
Minnesota	70.8%	10	72.5%	14	64.5%	18	65.0%	32	60.0%	27	63.8%	19	53.3%	27
Mississippi	63.4%	44	70.4%	28	54.4%	40	74.9%	8	60.4%	26	66.5%	9	57.4%	13
Missouri	70.0%	14	70.3%	29	70.9%	4	71.4%	14	62.9%	19	62.9%	25	62.9%	2
Montana	66.7%	34	66.7%	45					66.7%	9	64.7%	16	60.0%	8
Nebraska	72.7%	4	72.7%	11	71.2%	2	63.6%	35	60.6%	24	72.7%	1	60.6%	5
Nevada	67.5%	29	72.5%	14	62.5%	26	62.5%	37	62.0%	20	62.5%	29	50.0%	38
New Hampshire	70.0%	14	70.0%	31			62.5%	37			69.3%	5	52.5%	32
New Jersey	66.0%	37	70.0%	31	60.0%	34	80.0%	2	52.0%	43	56.0%	43	46.0%	45
New Mexico	61.3%	49	70.3%	29	57.9%	37	78.9%	3	55.3%	37	65.8%	11	52.6%	30
New York	67.1%	32	71.1%	24	66.7%	10	71.1%	17	57.1%	33	61.6%	30	55.6%	22
North Carolina	71.1%	7	72.3%	16	62.9%	24	71.4%	14	61.4%	21	68.6%	6	47.1%	41
North Dakota	66.7%	34	67.3%	43					60.0%	27				
Ohio	67.2%	31	67.2%	44	64.6%	17	72.4%	13	64.1%	17	64.6%	17	56.8%	16
Oklahoma	69.9%	19	71.4%	18	64.3%	21	68.3%	27	65.2%	15	64.9%	15	55.0%	26
Oregon	69.7%	20	71.1%	24	71.1%	3	66.1%	30	64.7%	16	63.2%	23	52.6%	30
Pennsylvania	68.4%	25	69.7%	37	68.4%	7	71.1%	17	76.1%	2	65.8%	11	57.9%	12
Rhode Island	68.0%	27	71.3%	22	54.0%	41	53.8%	45			57.3%	41	43.3%	47
South Carolina	67.1%	32	71.4%	18	57.1%	38	68.6%	25	57.1%	33	62.9%	25	56.6%	18
South Dakota	70.0%	14	70.0%	31					71.3%	5			55.7%	21
Tennessee	70.6%	12	70.6%	27	67.6%	9	76.5%	5	75.0%	3	63.2%	23	52.9%	29
Texas	62.4%	47	70.7%	26	61.0%	32	68.3%	27	65.9%	11	61.0%	33	46.3%	44
Utah	61.4%	48	63.9%	50	61.4%	29	61.4%	40	53.7%	41	61.4%	31	46.8%	42
Vermont	78.1%	1	78.1%	2										
Virginia	70.0%	14	75.0%	4	60.0%	34	75.0%	7	60.0%	27	67.5%	7	57.3%	14
Washington	71.4%	6	71.4%	18	68.6%	6	66.7%	29	59.5%	30	62.9%	25	52.4%	34
West Virginia	67.7%	28	67.7%	42	72.6%	1								
Wisconsin	66.2%	36	67.8%	40	63.3%	23	60.4%	41	60.7%	23	58.0%	40	59.4%	9
Wyoming	62.6%	46	62.9%	51					61.1%	22			51.4%	35
United States	67.5%		70.0%		62.5%		75.0%		57.8%		64.3%		52.5%	

Notes: Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Blank cells indicate insufficient sample sizes to reliably estimate these figures.

^aThe numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data for the year 1999. These data differ slightly from those based on the 2003 Current Population Survey data (for the year 2002) presented in Appendix IV. Note that the ratios in this table are calculated differently from those in Appendix IV between all women and all men; this table compares women's wages by race and ethnicity to white men only.

^bThis category includes men and women who report "other" or "two or more" races.

Appendix V:

Percent of Women and Men Aged 16 and Older Living Above Poverty, 1999, by State, Race, and Ethnicity^a

Based on Data from Census 2000

State	Total Population		Whites			African Americans			Asian Americans		
	Percent of Women	Percent of Men	Percent of Women	Rank for Women (of 51)	Percent of Men	Percent of Women	Rank for Women (of 43)	Percent of Men	Percent of Women	Rank for Women (of 46)	Percent of Men
Alabama	83.2%	88.3%	88.5%	41	91.8%	68.7%	40	77.2%	85.1%	33	84.9%
Alaska	91.4%	91.8%	94.1%	3	94.5%	92.9%	1	88.7%	90.3%	8	87.3%
Arizona	86.7%	89.1%	91.6%	15	93.5%	79.3%	13	84.0%	87.6%	19	87.8%
Arkansas	83.8%	88.4%	87.2%	48	90.8%	67.1%	41	76.6%	85.9%	29	81.7%
California	86.4%	88.7%	91.5%	16	93.3%	78.9%	14	83.3%	87.6%	19	88.7%
Colorado	90.1%	92.4%	92.4%	12	94.5%	82.9%	4	89.3%	89.5%	13	89.7%
Connecticut	91.7%	94.0%	94.5%	1	96.2%	81.9%	6	86.4%	91.1%	3	89.8%
Delaware	90.4%	93.1%	93.2%	5	95.4%	82.0%	5	87.0%	92.5%	2	92.7%
Dist. of Columbia	81.5%	84.2%	90.6%	30	92.4%	77.9%	15	79.6%	79.0%	44	79.1%
Florida	87.3%	90.4%	91.2%	20	93.4%	75.1%	27	81.9%	87.6%	19	87.3%
Georgia	86.4%	90.5%	91.0%	22	93.8%	76.9%	19	84.1%	89.8%	12	89.4%
Hawaii	89.1%	90.9%	89.9%	34	91.1%	89.2%	2	95.1%	90.5%	7	91.9%
Idaho	87.9%	91.0%	88.9%	39	92.0%				85.7%	31	86.1%
Illinois	89.2%	91.8%	92.9%	7	94.9%	75.3%	25	80.2%	89.9%	11	90.5%
Indiana	89.8%	93.0%	91.4%	18	94.3%	77.2%	17	85.2%	86.6%	26	80.1%
Iowa	90.6%	92.6%	91.3%	19	93.5%	69.7%	39	76.5%	82.6%	41	77.7%
Kansas	89.5%	92.3%	91.0%	22	93.7%	77.6%	16	84.2%	86.7%	25	85.5%
Kentucky	83.8%	87.9%	84.8%	50	88.6%	72.0%	35	81.3%	86.5%	27	89.4%
Louisiana	79.9%	85.9%	87.4%	46	91.0%	64.4%	43	73.7%	80.5%	42	81.4%
Maine	87.9%	91.7%	88.4%	42	92.0%				79.8%	43	88.8%
Maryland	91.1%	93.5%	93.8%	4	95.8%	86.0%	3	88.9%	90.6%	6	91.5%
Massachusetts	90.0%	92.9%	92.5%	10	95.0%	80.3%	11	83.0%	83.2%	38	85.1%
Michigan	89.1%	92.2%	91.7%	14	94.3%	76.4%	23	81.8%	88.7%	15	89.2%
Minnesota	91.5%	93.6%	92.9%	7	95.0%	72.2%	34	77.6%	85.4%	32	82.6%
Mississippi	79.4%	85.7%	87.3%	47	91.1%	65.3%	42	74.8%	84.0%	35	78.6%
Missouri	87.9%	91.3%	89.7%	35	92.7%	76.5%	21	81.8%	85.8%	30	85.1%
Montana	85.2%	87.8%	87.2%	48	89.3%						
Nebraska	90.2%	92.8%	91.5%	16	93.9%	74.6%	29	81.9%	90.1%	10	88.7%
Nevada	89.5%	91.9%	92.1%	13	94.2%	80.3%	11	86.4%	91.0%	4	91.9%
New Hampshire	92.7%	95.3%	93.1%	6	95.6%				89.1%	14	91.5%
New Jersey	90.9%	93.6%	94.3%	2	96.2%	81.9%	6	86.8%	93.0%	1	93.3%
New Mexico	82.6%	85.7%	89.7%	35	92.0%	80.6%	10	86.1%	87.7%	18	81.7%
New York	85.4%	88.9%	91.0%	22	93.3%	76.5%	21	81.5%	83.1%	39	83.8%
North Carolina	87.1%	90.9%	90.8%	27	93.7%	76.9%	19	84.0%	90.7%	5	87.9%
North Dakota	87.4%	89.8%	88.9%	39	91.0%						
Ohio	88.9%	92.5%	91.0%	22	94.1%	74.9%	28	81.8%	87.1%	22	86.3%
Oklahoma	85.2%	88.8%	87.7%	45	90.8%	72.0%	35	80.7%	84.0%	35	79.4%
Oregon	88.2%	90.5%	89.6%	37	92.0%	75.5%	24	83.3%	86.9%	24	86.6%
Pennsylvania	88.4%	92.0%	90.8%	27	93.8%	73.8%	31	80.3%	82.8%	40	83.3%
Rhode Island	87.3%	91.8%	90.5%	31	94.1%	73.6%	32	79.8%	73.8%	46	81.8%
South Carolina	85.2%	89.8%	90.4%	32	93.5%	73.5%	33	81.3%	86.1%	28	85.0%
South Dakota	87.1%	89.8%	89.6%	37	92.4%						
Tennessee	85.9%	89.8%	88.2%	44	91.5%	75.2%	26	82.9%	88.1%	17	85.8%
Texas	84.9%	88.3%	91.2%	20	93.7%	77.0%	18	83.1%	88.5%	16	87.3%
Utah	89.4%	92.3%	90.9%	26	93.8%	74.5%	30	81.9%	84.8%	34	84.8%
Vermont	89.5%	93.0%	90.0%	33	93.2%						
Virginia	89.9%	92.8%	92.5%	10	94.4%	80.9%	9	87.3%	90.3%	8	91.3%
Washington	89.0%	91.5%	90.7%	29	93.2%	81.9%	6	85.5%	87.1%	22	88.2%
West Virginia	82.2%	85.5%	82.7%	51	86.0%	70.6%	37	73.5%	77.0%	45	74.2%
Wisconsin	91.0%	93.5%	92.8%	9	95.0%	69.8%	38	78.6%	83.9%	37	78.6%
Wyoming	87.2%	91.6%	88.4%	42	92.4%						
United States	87.4%	90.6%	91.0%		93.5%	75.9%		82.2%	87.6%		88.0%

Notes: Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Blank cells indicate insufficient sample sizes to reliably estimate these figures.

^aThe numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data for the year 1999. They differ from those based on the 2003 Current Population Survey data (for the year 2002) presented in Appendix IV.

^bThis category includes men and women who report "other" or "two or more" races.

Appendix V:

(Continued) **Percent of Women and Men Aged 16 and Older Living Above Poverty, 1999, by State, Race, and Ethnicity^a** Based on Data from Census 2000

State	Native Americans			Other/Two or More ^b			Hispanics		
	Percent of Women	Rank for Women (of 44)	Percent of Men	Percent of Women	Rank for Women (of 47)	Percent of Men	Percent of Women	Rank for Women (of 48)	Percent of Men
Alabama	75.1%	30	86.9%	82.9%	19	86.8%	75.6%	37	77.0%
Alaska	80.7%	12	80.4%	88.4%	2	89.2%	87.0%	1	88.8%
Arizona	63.8%	40	65.1%	80.1%	32	84.9%	76.3%	32	80.8%
Arkansas	78.0%	23	83.5%	85.0%	10	83.9%	72.6%	44	77.1%
California	79.8%	17	83.7%	84.8%	11	86.3%	78.4%	24	82.4%
Colorado	79.2%	18	83.5%	84.4%	13	87.4%	80.7%	15	84.2%
Connecticut	84.4%	8	89.8%	84.6%	12	87.0%	75.8%	35	81.1%
Delaware				86.9%	3	87.6%	76.3%	32	79.6%
Dist. of Columbia				78.5%	42	82.4%	79.9%	19	85.7%
Florida	78.5%	22	86.0%	79.3%	36	83.2%	81.5%	11	85.0%
Georgia	81.3%	11	88.8%	82.6%	23	86.7%	78.4%	24	81.0%
Hawaii				85.3%	9	89.0%	82.1%	7	85.8%
Idaho	75.6%	28	81.8%	83.1%	17	84.6%	75.7%	36	80.7%
Illinois	85.6%	4	88.8%	83.8%	14	86.8%	83.7%	4	86.1%
Indiana	84.5%	7	85.6%	82.9%	19	88.6%	81.6%	10	83.6%
Iowa	71.0%	34	71.1%	83.3%	16	80.4%	81.4%	12	83.6%
Kansas	86.6%	2	89.9%	81.4%	27	85.1%	79.5%	21	83.4%
Kentucky	74.3%	31	73.2%	78.7%	40	82.4%	78.3%	26	76.6%
Louisiana	72.9%	33	84.2%	75.1%	46	83.7%	80.3%	17	82.5%
Maine	68.9%	36	71.0%	72.1%	47	81.9%	82.0%	8	80.2%
Maryland	85.5%	5	86.4%	90.1%	1	90.7%	86.2%	2	88.9%
Massachusetts	77.6%	24	84.7%	79.5%	34	86.3%	69.9%	46	78.0%
Michigan	80.4%	15	86.3%	81.3%	28	84.6%	82.2%	5	85.1%
Minnesota	73.7%	32	78.0%	81.5%	25	81.7%	78.1%	27	81.1%
Mississippi	65.3%	39	75.4%	79.4%	35	82.5%	77.6%	29	78.8%
Missouri	81.5%	10	83.7%	79.2%	37	83.9%	80.0%	18	83.2%
Montana	58.8%	42	63.5%	76.1%	44	81.3%	77.7%	28	82.8%
Nebraska	70.6%	35	74.3%	82.8%	21	90.3%	80.5%	16	83.7%
Nevada	81.6%	9	88.0%	86.8%	4	90.1%	82.2%	5	85.7%
New Hampshire				86.2%	6	83.0%	81.9%	9	91.7%
New Jersey	86.5%	3	92.7%	85.5%	8	89.0%	81.2%	13	85.9%
New Mexico	65.9%	38	67.9%	78.8%	39	84.6%	77.2%	30	81.4%
New York	75.5%	29	81.1%	79.9%	33	82.0%	71.1%	45	79.0%
North Carolina	79.0%	20	83.1%	81.0%	29	86.2%	74.1%	42	78.8%
North Dakota	55.6%	43	68.8%						
Ohio	76.7%	25	85.7%	78.7%	40	84.2%	81.0%	14	84.5%
Oklahoma	79.2%	19	83.0%	81.5%	25	86.6%	73.6%	43	79.7%
Oregon	79.0%	20	79.5%	80.7%	30	83.2%	74.9%	41	79.3%
Pennsylvania	80.5%	14	85.5%	80.7%	30	84.0%	68.4%	47	75.8%
Rhode Island				78.3%	43	87.6%	62.3%	48	75.9%
South Carolina	76.4%	26	88.5%	81.7%	24	84.4%	76.7%	31	75.3%
South Dakota	54.7%	44	57.6%						
Tennessee	80.6%	13	86.7%	79.2%	37	83.6%	76.1%	34	77.1%
Texas	84.7%	6	88.0%	83.4%	15	86.6%	75.3%	39	80.0%
Utah	66.3%	37	74.5%	83.0%	18	87.6%	79.6%	20	83.1%
Vermont									
Virginia	88.7%	1	90.6%	86.5%	5	89.0%	86.2%	2	88.4%
Washington	76.1%	27	80.0%	82.8%	21	87.0%	75.6%	37	80.3%
West Virginia				76.1%	44	78.6%	75.0%	40	79.7%
Wisconsin	80.1%	16	84.5%	86.0%	7	86.3%	79.1%	22	82.0%
Wyoming	62.2%	41	77.2%				78.9%	23	87.0%
United States	75.0%		79.2%	82.5%		85.7%	77.5%		82.0%

Notes: Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics.

Blank cells indicate insufficient sample sizes to reliably estimate these figures.

^aThe numbers and rankings presented here are based on 2000 Census data for the year 1999. They differ from those based on the 2003 Current Population Survey data (for the year 2002) presented in Appendix IV.

^bThis category includes men and women who report "other" or "two or more" races.

Appendix VI: Selected State and National Resources

STATE

American Association of University Women, Alva

<http://www.alvaok.net/AAUW>

American Association of University Women, Tahlequah

1001 Gerri Drive
Tahlequah, OK 74464
<http://www.tahlequahok.com/aauw>

American Association of University Women, Tulsa

1211 West Pittsburg Place
Broken Arrow, OK 74012
<http://members.cox.net/tulsaauw>

Business and Professional Women USA, Oklahoma

P.O. Box 160
Maud, OK 74854-0160
Tel: (405) 374-2866
Fax: (405) 374-2316
<http://www.okbpw.org>

Central Oklahoma Turning Point

P.O. Box 837
Oklahoma City, OK 73101
Tel: (405) 236-8441
Fax: (405) 235-2011
<http://www.health yoklahomans.org>

Lawton Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women

102 Southwest 5th Street
Lawton, OK 73501
Tel: (405) 581-3260

League of Women Voters of Oklahoma

500 North Broadway, Suite 125
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
Tel: (405) 232-8683
www.lwvok.org

National Education for Women's Leadership Oklahoma

Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center
University of Oklahoma
101 Monnet Hall
Norman, OK 73019-4031
Tel: (405) 325-6372
Fax: (405) 325-6419
<http://www.ou.edu/special/albert-ctr/NLO>

Office of Minority Health

Oklahoma State Department of Health
1000 Northeast Tenth Street, Room 211.2
Oklahoma City, OK 73117-1299
Tel: (405) 271-1337
Fax: (405) 271-9228
<http://www.health.state.ok.us/program/omh>

Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity Women's Business Center

3001 South Berry Road, Suite B
Norman, OK 73072
Tel: (405) 329-3737
Fax: (405) 329-8488
<http://www.oioioio.com>

Oklahoma Association of Community Action Agencies

2915 Classen Boulevard, Suite 215
Oklahoma City, OK 73106
Tel: (405) 524-4124
Fax: (405) 524-4923
<http://www.okacaa.org>

Oklahoma Coalition on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

2200 North Classen Boulevard, Suite 610
Oklahoma City, OK 73106
Tel: (405) 848-1815
<http://www.ocadvsa.org>

Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women

c/o Office of Personnel Management
2101 North Lincoln Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4904
Tel: (405) 522-6897
Fax: (405) 524-6942
<http://www.opm.state.ok.us/OCSW>

Oklahoma Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice

P.O. Box 35194
Tulsa, OK 74153
Phone: (918) 481-6444
Fax: (240) 201-4862
<http://www.okrcrc.org>

Oklahoma State AFL-CIO

501 Northeast 27th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
Tel: (405) 528-2409
Fax: (405) 525-2810
<http://www.okaflcio.org>

Oklahoma Turning Point Initiative

1000 Northeast 10th Street
Oklahoma City, OK
Tel: (405) 271-6127
<http://www.health.state.ok.us/partners>

Oklahoma Women for Agriculture

P.O. Box 424
Buffalo, OK 73834
<http://www.americanagriwomen.org>

Oklahoma Workforce Investment Board

2401 North Lincoln Boulevard
P.O. Box 52003
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2003
Tel: (405) 557-5373
Fax: (405) 557-1478
<http://www.oklahomaworkforce-board.com>

Planned Parenthood of Central Oklahoma

619 Northwest 23rd Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
Tel: (405) 528-0221
Fax: (405) 528-1517
<http://www.plannedparenthood.org/centralok/home.asp>

Rural Women's Business Center

Tel: (800) 658-2823
<http://www.ruralenterprises.com/wbc.htm>

Spirits of Hope: Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition

1491 South Sunny Lane, Suite 3
Del City, OK 73115
Tel: (405) 619-9707
Fax: (405) 619-9715
<http://www.onadv.com>

Tulsa Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women

c/o Department of Human Rights
200 Civic Center
Tulsa, OK 74103
Tel: (918) 582-0558

Tulsa National Organization for Women

2210 South Main Street
Tulsa, OK 74114
<http://www.tulsanow.org>

Women's Foundation of Oklahoma

Bradley Square, Suite D
2932 Northwest 122nd Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73120-1955
Tel: (405) 488-1450
Fax: (405) 755-0938
<http://www.cfok.org/main/womensfoundation.cfm>

Women's Outreach Center

University of Oklahoma
900 Asp Avenue
Oklahoma Memorial Union, Room 247
Norman, OK 73019
Tel: (405) 325-4929
Fax: (405) 325-7493
<http://www.ou.edu/womensoc>

Women's Resource Center

P.O. Box 5089
Norman, OK 73070
Tel: (405) 364-9424
Fax: (405) 364-4888

Women's Service and Family Resource Center

P.O. Box 1539
Chickasha, OK 73023
Tel: (405) 222-1818

Women's Studies Program

Oklahoma State University
215 North Murray
Stillwater, OK 74078
Tel: (405) 744-7575
<http://psychology.okstate.edu/wstudies/wstudies.html>

Women's Studies Program

University of Oklahoma
PHSC 528, 601 Elm Street
Norman, OK 73019
Tel: (405) 325-3481
<http://students.ou.edu/N/Samiha.N.Naik-1>

Women's Yellow Pages of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 54858
Oklahoma City, OK 73154
Tel: (405) 524-7020

YWCA of Oklahoma City

1701 North Martin Luther King Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73111
Tel: (405) 424-4623
<http://www.ywcaokc.org>

NATIONAL

AARP

<http://www.aarp.org>

AFL-CIO Civil, Women's, and Human Rights Department

<http://www.aflcio.org>

African American Women Business Owners Association

<http://www.blackpgs.com/aawboa.html>

African American Women's Institute, Howard University

<http://www.howard.edu/collegeartssciences/sociology/aawi>

Alan Guttmacher Institute

<http://www.guttmacher.org>

American Association of University Women

<http://www.aauw.org>

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees

<http://www.afsme.org>

American Federation of Teachers

<http://www.aft.org>

American Nurses Association

<http://www.ana.org>

American Woman's Economic Development Corporation

<http://www.awed.org>

American Women's Medical Association

<http://www.amwa-doc.org>

Asian Women in Business

<http://www.awib.org>

Association of Women in Agriculture

<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~awa>

Black Women's Health Imperative

<http://www.blackwomenshealth.org>

Black Women United for Action, Inc.

<http://www.bwufa.org>

Catalyst

<http://www.catalystwomen.org>

Catholics for a Free Choice

<http://www.catholicsforchoice.org>

Center for Advancement of Public Policy

<http://www.caponline.org>

Center for American Women and Politics

<http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~cawp>

Center for Law and Social Policy

<http://www.clasp.org>

Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence

<http://www.cpsdv.org>

Center for Reproductive Rights (formerly Center for Reproductive Law and Policy)

<http://www.crlp.org>

Center for Women Policy Studies

<http://www.centerwomenpolicy.org>

Center for Women's Business Research

<http://www.womensbusinessresearch.org>

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

<http://www.cbpp.org>

Children's Defense Fund

<http://www.childrensdefense.org>

Church Women United

<http://www.churchwomen.org>

Coalition of Labor Union Women

<http://www.cluw.org>

Communication Workers of America

<http://www.cwa-union.org>

Economic Policy Institute

<http://www.epinet.org>

Equal Rights Advocates

<http://www.equalrights.org>

Family Violence Prevention Fund

<http://www.endabuse.org>

Federally Employed Women

<http://www.few.org>

Feminist Majority Foundation

<http://www.feminist.org>

General Federation of Women's Clubs

<http://www.gfwc.org>

Girls Incorporated National Resource Center

<http://www.girlsinc.org>

Girl Scouts of the USA

<http://www.girlscouts.org>

Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America

<http://www.hadassah.com>

Human Rights Campaign

<http://www.hrc.org>

Institute for Women's Policy Research

<http://www.iwpr.org>

Jacobs Institute of Women's Health

<http://www.jiwh.org>

Jewish Women International

<http://www.jewishwomen.org>

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund

<http://www.lambdalegal.org>

League of Women Voters

<http://www.lwv.org>

Legal Momentum (formerly NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund)

<http://www.legalmomentum.org>

MANA—A National Latina Organization

<http://www.hermana.org>

Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund

<http://www.maldef.org>

Ms. Foundation for Women

<http://www.ms.foundation.org>

NARAL Pro-Choice America

<http://www.prochoiceamerica.org>

National Abortion Federation

<http://www.prochoice.org>

National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum

<http://www.napawf.org>

National Asian Women's Health Organization

<http://www.nawho.org>

National Association for Female Executives

<http://www.nafe.com>

National Association of Commissions for Women

<http://www.nacw.org>

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

<http://www.nanbpwc.org>

National Association of Women Business Owners

<http://www.nawbo.org>

National Breast Cancer Coalition

<http://www.natlbcc.org>

National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development

<http://www.ncaied.org>

National Center for Lesbian Rights

<http://www.nclrights.org>

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

<http://www.ncadv.org>

National Committee on Pay Equity

<http://www.pay-equity.org>

National Congress of American Indians

<http://www.ncai.org>

National Congress of Black Women

<http://www.npcbw.org>

National Council for Research on Women

<http://www.ncrw.org>

National Council of Negro Women

<http://www.ncnw.org>

National Council of Women's Organizations

<http://www.womensorganizations.org>

National Education Association

<http://www.nea.org>

National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association

<http://www.nfprha.org>

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force

<http://www.nglftf.org>

National Organization for Women

<http://www.now.org>

National Partnership for Women and Families

<http://www.nationalpartnership.org>

National Women's Alliance

<http://www.nwaforchange.org>

National Women's Business Council

<http://www.nwbc.gov>

National Women's Health Network

<http://www.nwhn.org>

National Women's Health Resource Center

<http://www.healthywomen.org>

National Women's Law Center

<http://www.nwlc.org>

National Women's Political Caucus

<http://www.nwpc.org>

National Women's Studies Association

<http://www.nwsa.org>

Native American Rights Fund

<http://www.narf.org>

Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center

<http://www.nativeshop.org>

9 to 5, National Association of Working Women

<http://www.9to5.org>

Organization of Chinese-American Women

<http://mason.gmu.edu/~lsaavedr/ocawfinal/home.htm>

OWL: The Voice of Midlife and Older Women

<http://www.owl-national.org>

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

<http://www.plannedparenthood.org>

Poverty and Race Research Action Council

<http://www.prrac.org>

Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice

<http://www.rcrc.org>

The Rural Womyn Zone

<http://www.ruralwomyn.net>

Service Employees International Union

<http://www.seiu.org>

Third Wave Foundation

<http://www.thirdwavefoundation.org>

UNITE HERE

<http://www.unitehere.org>

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union Working Women's Department

<http://www.ufcw.org>

The Urban Institute

<http://www.urban.org>

The White House Project

<http://www.thewhitehouseproject.org>

Wider Opportunities for Women

<http://www.wowonline.org>

Women & Philanthropy

<http://www.womenphil.org>

Women Employed

<http://www.womenemployed.org>

Women, Ink.

<http://www.womenink.org>

Women Work!

The National Network for Women's Employment

<http://www.womenwork.org>

Women's Cancer Center

<http://www.wccenter.com/index.html>

Women's Funding Network

<http://www.wfnet.org>

Women's Institute for a Secure Retirement

<http://www.network-democracy.org/socialsecurity/bb/whc/wiser.html>

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

<http://www.wilpf.org>

Women's Law Project

<http://www.womenslawproject.org>

Women's Research and Education Institute

<http://www.wrei.org>

Women's Rural Entrepreneurial Network (WREN)

<http://www.wrencommunity.org>

Young Women's Christian Association of the USA (YWCA)

<http://www.ywca.org>

The Young Women's Project

<http://www.youngwomensproject.org>

Appendix VII: List of Census Bureau Regions

East North Central

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

East South Central

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

Middle Atlantic

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Mountain West

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
New Mexico
Nevada
Utah
Wyoming

New England

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Pacific West

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

South Atlantic

Delaware

District of Columbia

Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

West North Central

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

West South Central

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

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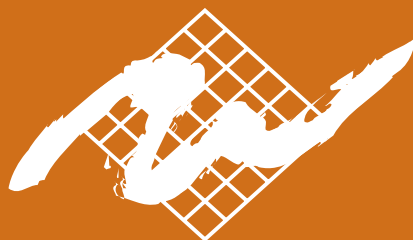
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