THE STATE OF WOMEN’S REPRESENTATION ON THE EVE OF THE 2016 ELECTION

19% OF CONGRESS
24% OF STATE LEGISLATORS
12% OF GOVERNORS
Representation2020

Representation2020 works to raise awareness of the underrepresentation of women in elected office, to strengthen coalitions that are supportive of measures to increase women’s representation, and to highlight the often-overlooked structural barriers to achieving gender parity in American elections. To honor the centennial of the Nineteenth Amendment, which granted suffrage to women, we promote our 2020 Pledge for those willing to commit to changes in rules and practices that will improve women’s representation in elected office at all levels of government. Representation2020 is a project of FairVote, a non-profit, non-partisan electoral reform organization. All donations to FairVote are tax-deductible, including gifts earmarked to support Representation2020.

The State of Women’s Representation on the Eve of the 2016 Election

_The State of Women’s Representation on the Eve of the 2016 Election_ is an update to our State of Women’s Representation series, which document and analyze women’s representation in all fifty states and make the case for structural changes that are necessary to achieve parity in our lifetime. For additional information or to share your comments on this report, please contact:

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A note on data presented on women in politics: data on the representation of women in state legislatures, past and present, is courtesy of the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University. Similarly, much of the data on past women in elected office at all levels of government comes from the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University. Data on 2016 candidates, current members of Congress, statewide executive officials and local officials was collected by Representation2020 from Ballotpedia, government websites and candidate websites.

For the most up-to-date data on the representation of women in elected office in the United States, visit the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University at [www.cawp.rutgers.edu](http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu).
INTRODUCTION

The nation may soon wake up to its first woman president and highest number of women senators ever elected, but down ballot, the news is not good for women in elected office. At least 44 governors will be men next year, and the U.S. rank among all nations for the representation of women has declined from 44th in 1995 to 96th in 2016. To achieve gender parity, intentional action and structural changes are necessary at every level of government.

The percentage of women serving in elected office has increased very little since the “Year of the Woman” in 1992. The number of elected women serving in the U.S. House has increased just 9% in the last 25 years while women’s representation in the Senate has increased by 13 percent. Women’s representation in state legislatures has grown by only 4% over that same time period and the representation of women as mayors and on city councils is under 20%. Women hold more than a third of the legislature in only four states and are not more than 42% in a single state. If history is an indicator, the number of women elected to state legislatures is more likely to drop than increase.

Research confirms that structural reforms are one of the main reasons that 95 nations and a growing number of U.S. jurisdictions are electing more women. We need to change recruitment processes so that more women run, adopt fair voting systems so that more women win and embrace legislative practices so that more women (and men) can serve and lead.

First, we need better recruitment. We must challenge the institutions that influence who runs for office - like PACs, donors, and political parties - to set targets for the number of women candidates they recruit and support. These voluntary targets mimic the quotas that are used in over 100 nations to fuel the election of women candidates and are similar to the widely accepted gender balance that comes from rules in other fields like entertainment and athletics.

Second, we need fair voting systems that give people the power to choose their representation. Fair representation voting combines multi-winner districts (which have a history of electing more women) with ranked choice voting to create openings for women, people of color, and all parties in areas that are now one-party strongholds. It is in use today across the country and can be used at the local, state, and federal level without amending the U.S. Constitution.

Third, we need to promote better legislative practices for collaborative policy making that can help women (and men) juggle the demands of family and their elected office. Possible changes include better on-site childcare, paid leave, virtual or proxy voting and leadership selection processes designed to elevate women to leadership positions.

The United States can make progress towards gender parity but only if we adopt these innovative strategies that challenge the status quo and bring new talented voices to the table.

Cynthia Terrell
Representation2020, Founder and Chair
WOMEN’S REPRESENTATION IN 2016: A REVIEW

Hailed by some as a second “Year of the Woman,” the 2014 election was a positive — but by no means watershed — election for the advancement of women’s representation. For the first time, over 100 of the 535 members of the U.S. Congress were women. Additionally, New Hampshire became the first and only state to reach gender parity in elected office according to Representation2020’s Gender Parity Index. Yet, only five female governors were elected in the 36 gubernatorial races held in 2014 and Americans elected fewer female state legislators than in 2012.

Let’s reflect on where women’s representation is at in the lead up to the 2016 elections.

Measuring women’s representation: Representation2020’s Gender Parity Index

In order to quantify progress toward gender parity in elected office, Representation2020 developed the Gender Parity Index. Each year, a Gender Parity Score is calculated for the U.S. and each of the 50 states. The Gender Parity Score measures women’s recent electoral success at the local, state and national level on a scale of 0 (if no women were elected to any offices) to 100 (if women held all such offices). A state with gender parity in elected office would receive a Gender Parity Score of 50 out of 100.

The key advantage of the Gender Parity Score is that it enables comparisons over time and between states. More information on the Gender Parity Index is listed on page 7.

Only five states were more than three-fifths the way to parity in the lead up to the 2016 election

Overall, progress toward parity was made in 2016. The median Gender Parity Score in the 50 states increased from 18.1 at the end of 2014 to 18.7 in October 2016. However, only five states received a Gender Parity Score of more than 30 points: Arizona, California, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Washington. An additional seven states are one fifth or less of the way to gender parity in elected office: Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah and Virginia.

The Gender Parity Index shows that we are less than halfway to gender parity

Both the first “Year of the Woman” election in 1992 and the 2014 election advanced women’s representation. It is important, however, to keep those advances in perspective. Current strategies to advance women’s representation have gotten us less than two-fifths of the way there — 96 years after the ratification of the 19th Amendment guaranteeing suffrage to women. We can’t wait another 96 years (or longer) to reach gender parity in elective office. Representation2020 understands that it is important to train and fund more women candidates. In addition, however, we need structural reforms — of candidate recruitment practices, electoral systems, and legislative rules — that level the playing field to hasten our progress toward gender parity in elected office.
New Hampshire leads the nation

New Hampshire became the first state to reach gender parity in elected office after the November 2014 election.

New Hampshire ranks highest in our 2016 Parity Index with a score of 55, slightly above gender parity in elected office. The state scored 9.9 points higher than the second-placed state (Washington). In 2012, New Hampshire was the first state in the nation to elect an all-female delegation to Congress — and currently 3 of its four-member congressional delegation are women. The current governor is female (Maggie Hassan, who is running for U.S. Senate in 2016), 29% of its state legislators are women, and the mayor of the state’s fifth largest city, Dover, is a woman. New Hampshire was also the first state in the nation to have a majority-female state legislative chamber (state senate from 2009 to 2010).

Mississippi ranks last

Mississippi has never elected a woman governor or a woman to the U.S. Congress.

Mississippi received the lowest Gender Parity Score in the nation with just 6.4 points. As we head into the 2016 election, Mississippi is the only state that has never elected a woman to the governor’s mansion or to the U.S. Congress. The 2016 election will not change that: there are no female major party candidates running for the U.S. House, and no races for U.S. Senate or governor. Only four women have ever served in statewide elective office in Mississippi, 2 of whom are in office today. None of Mississippi’s 9 cities with populations greater than 30,000 people currently have female mayors.

Regional Trends: The Northeast and West excel, while the South lags behind

The West and the Northeast outperform the Midwest and the South in gender parity in elected office. Eight of the 10 states with the highest Gender Parity Scores in July 2016 were in the Northeast or West (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Washington). By contrast, seven of the 10 states with the lowest Gender Parity Score are in the South (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia).
The disparity between the South and other regions has widened in the past few decades. In 1993, two southern states (Maryland and Texas) ranked in the top 10 states for gender parity, while six (Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) ranked in the bottom 10. See pages 61 and 62 for a detailed explanation of how the Gender Parity Index is calculated.

No state legislative chambers are at parity

In the lead up to the 2016 election, not a single state has gender parity in its state legislature. The legislative chamber closest to parity in the nation is the Colorado House of Representatives, with 46.2% female legislators. In November 2014, 50 female candidates ran for the 65 seats in the Colorado House of Representatives, according to the Center for American Women and Politics, and 30 were elected. Not surprisingly, Colorado ranked first for the proportion of women in its state legislature, with 42.0% female state legislators in July 2016. Ranked lowest was Wyoming at 13.3%. In 1993, the range was from 39.5% (Washington) to 5.1% (Kentucky) — showing advances for the lowest-ranking states, but less improvement for states at the top.

Fewer women in state legislatures

The proportion of women state legislators actually declined slightly as a result of the 2014 election. Currently, 1,791 (24.3%) state legislators are women. If we take a broader view, we can see that the progress toward gender parity in state legislatures is slowing down from the 1970s, which is worrying. Without new initiatives, progress may stall completely.
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<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Female State House Members</th>
<th>Female State Senators</th>
<th>% Women October 2016</th>
<th>% Women 1993</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>25.00%</td>
<td>29.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>25.00%</td>
<td>17.40%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>6 of 21</td>
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<td>18.20%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>26 of 120</td>
<td>13 of 50</td>
<td>22.94%</td>
<td>17.40%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Iowa</td>
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<td>14.70%</td>
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<td>15 of 70</td>
<td>7 of 35</td>
<td>20.95%</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
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<td>27 of 110</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>22 of 100</td>
<td>9 of 50</td>
<td>20.67%</td>
<td>10.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>20 of 100</td>
<td>7 of 35</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>7 of 31</td>
<td>19.89%</td>
<td>16.30%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>8 of 47</td>
<td>19.15%</td>
<td>9.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>38 of 203</td>
<td>9 of 50</td>
<td>18.58%</td>
<td>12.10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>6 of 33</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
<td>10.90%</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>15.94%</td>
<td>12.10%</td>
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<td>13.50%</td>
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<td>16.40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>16 of 105</td>
<td>4 of 35</td>
<td>14.29%</td>
<td>5.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
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<td>22 of 124</td>
<td>2 of 46</td>
<td>14.12%</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>15 of 101</td>
<td>6 of 48</td>
<td>14.09%</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>15 of 122</td>
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<td>8.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>11 of 60</td>
<td>1 of 30</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Orange cells indicate a body controlled by Republicans, purple cells indicate a body controlled by Democrats. Nebraska has a non-partisan, unicameral legislature. Italics indicate that a state uses multi-winner districts to elect at least one of its state legislative chambers. Source: Center for American Women and Politics (January 2016)*
GENDER PARITY INDEX: MEASURING PROGRESS IN THE STATES

The underrepresentation of women in elected office is a major problem across the country. At Representation2020, we wanted to understand the true extent of the problem and identify practices and structures that are associated with better representation of women in the 50 states. To do this, we designed the Gender Parity Index.

There are many possible methodologies for ranking women’s representation in elected office. A simple way to measure women’s representation in a state is by the composition of its state legislature. By that measure, Colorado, with its 42.0% female legislature, ranks highest, and Louisiana, with its 12.5% female legislature, ranks lowest. However, this paints an incomplete picture. Colorado has never elected a female U.S. Senator, while Mary Landrieu served Louisiana in the U.S. Senate between 1997 and 2015.

Representation2020 developed the Gender Parity Index to give a more complete snapshot of the representation of women in all levels of government, giving particular weight to the offices that matter the most to voters, such as governor, member of Congress, and mayor, and to enable meaningful comparisons between states.

In our Gender Parity Index, states earned points based on whether men or women hold various elected offices. We developed our score based on the winners of the following elections in each state:

- the three most recent gubernatorial elections;
- the most recent election for all other statewide elected executive offices;
- the four most recent U.S. Senate elections;
- the most recent U.S. House elections;
- the most recent state legislative elections;
- the gender of their speakers of the state house and state senate presidents;
- the number of women mayors in all cities with populations over 30,000 people;
- the county executives in the five largest counties.

We scored states on a scale of 0 to 100. If a state has a score lower than 50, women are underrepresented in elected office in that state, and if it has a score above 50, men are underrepresented. A state with a score of 50, which means that men have earned 50% of the points and women have earned the other 50%, has achieved parity, especially if the state can maintain a score near 50 for several election cycles. Only one state achieved a score above 50 in 2015 (New Hampshire), and the median state had a score of only 18. See pages 59 and 60 for a detailed explanation of how the Gender Parity Index is calculated.

GENDER PARITY STATE-BY-STATE

Although there are many institutions that promote women’s civic engagement and political participation, obstacles to women’s political participation and leadership persist. Women’s lesser economic compared with men’s, their greater caregiving responsibilities, their more limited access to important supports that would help them to run for office, and succeed as office holders, and the greater scrutiny that women candidates seem to face from the public and the media all restrict women’s political participation and leadership in states across the nation. Progress in advancing women’s political status continues to move at a glacial pace.

ALABAMA

STATE RANKING 41 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 11.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

4.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
2.8 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
3.7 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.4 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

11.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Alabama has never elected a woman to the U.S. Senate. Maryon Pittman Allen (1978) was appointed to the Senate after the death of her husband and Dixie Bibb Graves (1937-1938) was appointed to fill a Senate vacancy caused by a resignation. In 2012, current Representatives Terri Sewell (D) and Martha Roby (R) were the first women elected to Congress in regular elections from Alabama.

Women Statewide Executives
Lurleen Wallace (1967-1968) served as governor after her husband, George Wallace, was term-limited out of office. She died a year after her election.

Today, Alabama frequently elects women to the lower levels of statewide office. Two of the last three lieutenant governors and two of the last four secretaries of state and presidents of the public service commission have been female. Three of the last four state auditors have been female.

Women State Legislators
From 1994 to 2002, Alabama ranked last in the nation for its percentage of state legislators who were women. Today it ranks 46th, above South Carolina, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Mississippi.

Cities and Counties
One of Alabama's 16 cities with a population greater than 30,000 currently has a female mayor: Alabaster. In 2014, the commission presidents of two of Alabama's five largest counties were female: Mobile and Shelby.

In 1993, Alabama ranked 50th for gender parity in elected office. Alabama’s Gender Parity Score has increased six-fold since 1993: from 2.0 to 11.2. If this speedy pace continues, Alabama will reach gender parity in elected office early in the 22nd century.

Did you know?
Representatives Terri Sewell (D) and Martha Roby (R) were the first women elected to Congress from Alabama through regular elections. Rep. Sewell successfully lobbied Paramount Pictures to bring the opening of “Selma” to her district, which contains the titular city. Rep. Sewell’s mother, Nancy Sewell, was the first African-American woman elected to Selma’s city council in 1993.
ALASKA

**STATE RANKING** 12 out of 50

**GENDER PARITY SCORE 25.6 out of 100 points**

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

10.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
6.3 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
8.1 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.3 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

**25.6 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)**

Women in Congress
Lisa Murkowski (2002-present) was appointed by her father to fill a vacancy created by his election as governor in 2002, and has since been elected and re-elected.

Murkowski is the only woman Alaska has elected to the U.S. Congress — it is one of only 6 states that have never elected a woman to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Women Statewide Executives
Sarah Palin (R) was elected Alaska’s first female governor in 2006. Only one other woman has served in statewide elected executive office in Alaska: Fran Ulmer, who was lieutenant governor between 1994 and 2003.

Women State Legislators
The proportion of women in Alaska’s state legislature has increased by 10 percentage points since 2006.

Cities and Counties
Sitka, Alaska’s fourth largest city, has elected a woman to the mayor’s office. It is the only city in the five largest cities with a female mayor.

In 1993, Alaska ranked 18th in the nation with a Gender Parity Score of 11.1. Since that time, Alaska’s score has more than doubled and Alaska has elected its first female governor and U.S. Senator.

**Did you know?**
After becoming Metlakatla’s first female mayor a year earlier, Audrey Hudson emerged as a strong female voice in Alaskan politics, and gave the keynote address at Alaska’s 2014 Ketchikan’s Women’s Summit.
ARIZONA

**STATE RANKING**

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

**GENDER PARITY SCORE 32.9**

Out of 50

Out of 100 points

- 5.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 14.1 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 11.5 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 2.3 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

32.9 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Arizona ranked 12th in the nation with a Gender Parity Score of 15.3. Since then, Arizona’s score has more than doubled and Arizona has elected three female governors.

**Did you know?**

Four of Arizona’s last five governors have been women. Rose Mofford, Arizona’s first female governor (1988-1991), was appointed to the position as a result of the impeachment of the elected governor, Evan Mecham.

**Women in Congress**

Between 1937 and 1992, Arizona did not send any women to Congress. Since 1993, Arizona has elected 6 women to the U.S. House. The state still has yet to elect a woman to the U.S. Senate. This may change in 2016, as Rep. Ann Kirkpatrick (D) is challenging incumbent U.S. Senator John McCain in a relatively close contest.

**Women Statewide Executives**


**Women State Legislators**

Apart from a two-year decrease in 2003 and 2004, the percentage of women in Arizona’s legislature has been 30% or more since 1989.

**Cities and Counties**

Four of Arizona’s cities with a population greater than 30,000 currently have women mayors. In 2016, two of the chairs of the boards of supervisors in Arizona’s five largest counties are female.
ARKANSAS

State Legislative Data and Historical Information at all levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)

Gender Parity Score 14.6 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 2.8 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 3.6 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 5.6 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 2.6 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

14.6 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Arkansas ranked 37th in the nation for gender parity in elected office, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.9. Arkansas’ score has more than doubled over the last 23 years.

Did you know?
Democratic nominee for Arkansas’ 2nd Congressional District, Dianne Curry, is a three-term member of the Little Rock School Board who ran for lieutenant governor in 2014.

Women in Congress
In its history, Arkansas has elected two women to the U.S. Senate and four to the House. No women have won election to Congress since Blanche Lincoln’s Senate win in 2004. Lincoln served in both chambers and is the youngest woman to have been elected to the U.S. Senate. She was 38 on the day of her election in 1998.

Women Statewide Executives
In the 2014 election, 2 women were elected to statewide executive office: Leslie Rutledge to attorney general and Andrea Lea to state auditor. Arkansas has never elected a female governor or lieutenant governor.

Women State Legislators
The proportion of women in Arkansas’s state legislature increased by 3 percentage points after the 2014 Election.

Cities and Counties
Four of Arkansas’ cities with a population greater than 30,000 currently have women mayors. A female county judge presides over one of the state’s five largest counties (Washington County).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114th Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
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<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 36th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
CALIFORNIA

**STATE RANKING** 3 out of 50

**GENDER PARITY SCORE** 34.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

20.4 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
3.4 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
7.5 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.9 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

**34.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)**

**Women in Congress**
According to the Center for American Women and Politics, 27 candidates are running for congressional office in 2016, including 2 in open congressional seats and 7 challenging incumbents. Senator Barbara Boxer’s successor is guaranteed to be a woman, as California Attorney General Kamala Harris and Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez (both Democrats) are currently facing off in the 2016 senate race.

**Women Statewide Executives**
California has a relatively poor record on women's representation in executive office. No women have ever served as governor or lieutenant governor. Indeed, only 9 women have ever been elected (or appointed) to the 8 elective positions in the California executive, two of whom serve today.

**Women State Legislators**
California was an early leader in electing women to the state legislature, electing 3 women to the Assembly in 1918. However, in 2015, one in four (25.8%) state legislators are women, a modest increase from 1993 (23.3%).

**Cities and Counties**
In 2016, of California’s 243 cities with a population over 30,000, 57 (23.5%) had female mayors. Los Angeles, the nation’s second largest city, has never had a female mayor — and only one of the 15 current members on the L.A. city council is a woman. The cities that use ranked choice voting in California elect women at a higher rate — in the 24 seats elected by ranked choice voting in the 2014 election in the Bay Area, 16 women won.

California also ranked third for gender parity in elected office in 1993, when the state’s Gender Parity Score was 23.6.

**Did you know?**
In 1974, California was the first state to elect an Asian-American woman (March Fong Eu) to statewide elective office. Eu served as secretary of state from 1975 to 1993.

Did you know?
In 1974, California was the first state to elect an Asian-American woman (March Fong Eu) to statewide elective office. Eu served as secretary of state from 1975 to 1993.

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**Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women**

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<th>State History</th>
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<td>House of Representatives</td>
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**Number of statewide executive offices held by women**

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<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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**Number of state legislative seats held by women**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>12 of 40 (30%)</td>
<td>6 of 40 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>19 of 80 (24%)</td>
<td>22 of 80 (28%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26%</strong></td>
<td><strong>23%</strong></td>
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</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 21st
Method of election: Single-winner districts
COLORADO

STATE RANKING 17 out of 50

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

Gender Parity Score 21.9 out of 100 points

21.9 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Although Colorado did not elect a woman to Congress until 1972, it has sent at least one woman to the House of Representatives every election since then. In 2016, four women are competing for a U.S. House seat (incumbent Diana DeGette and three challengers).

Women Statewide Executives
Although three women have served as lieutenant governor, which is elected on a joint ticket with governor, none have served as governor.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of Colorado’s state legislative seats held by women has been higher than the national average for 20 years. In 2014, Colorado became the second state ever (after New Hampshire in the 2008 election) to elect a majority of women to a legislative chamber. While Colorado excels at women’s representation in its state legislature, it has yet to elect a woman governor or U.S. senator, which contributes to its relatively low ranking overall.

Cities and Counties
Six (25%) of Colorado’s 24 cities with populations greater than 30,000 have female mayors. Three of Colorado’s five largest counties had female commission chairs in 2014.

In 1993, Colorado ranked 9th in the nation for gender parity in elected office, with a Gender Parity Score of 16.2.

Did you know?
Cynthia Coffman, Colorado Attorney General, served as a lawyer for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. Following the terrorist bombing at Olympic Park during the Games, Coffman served as legal liaison to the families of the attack victims.
CONNECTICUT

STATE RANKING 11 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 26.0 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 5.6 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 11.3 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 7.5 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 1.6 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

26.0 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Connecticut’s Gender Parity Score was virtually unchanged from 2014. However, due to the advances made by other states, Connecticut fell from the 9th to 11th best state for gender parity in elected office.

Did you know?
The Honorable Denise Lynn Nappier was the first woman elected to be state treasurer in Connecticut in 1998, the first African-American woman to be elected to the post, and the first African-American to be elected to any statewide office in Connecticut.

Women in Congress
Connecticut has sent at least one woman to the U.S. House for 32 consecutive years. However, it has not elected a woman U.S. Senator, though the Republican Party nominated Linda McMahon in both the 2010 and 2012 U.S. Senate races. In 2016, neither party nominated a woman for U.S. Senate.

Women Statewide Executives
Ella T. Grasso (1975-1980), Connecticut’s first woman governor, was the first woman elected governor of a U.S. state who was not married to a previous governor.

Of the 19 women elected to statewide executive office, 14 served as secretaries of state.

Women State Legislators
Connecticut women have held a higher percentage of state legislative seats than the national average for the last four decades. The 2014 election brought no change in the number of women in either legislative house. However, the Republican Party chose its first woman state house leader, Themis Klarides, in 2014.

Cities and Counties
Five (16%) of Connecticut’s 31 cities with populations greater than 30,000 have women mayors. New Haven, Connecticut’s second largest city, elected a woman mayor (Toni Harp) for the first time in 2013.

Three-quarters of Connecticut’s towns and cities use a form of fair representation voting called “Limited Voting” to elect town and city councils and boards.
STATE RANKING 34 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 16.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
5.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
8.1 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.7 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
16.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In the 2016 election, Delaware is likely to leave the ranks of states that have never elected a woman to Congress. In the lead up to the 2016 election, Delaware is one of three states (along with Mississippi and Vermont) that have never elected a woman to Congress.

Women Statewide Executives
Ruth Ann Minner served as governor between 2001 and 2009. Six of the 11 women elected to statewide executive office served as state treasurer. After sitting vacant for two years, the office of lieutenant governor is likely to be filled by state senator Bethany Hall-Long (D).

Women State Legislators
The percentage Delaware’s state legislators that are women peaked in 2005 at 33.9%. Since then, the number of women in the legislature has declined, shifting Delaware below the national average.

Cities and Counties
Two (40%) of Delaware's five largest cities, have a female mayor.

In 1993, Delaware also ranked 34th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 6.4.

Did you know?
Delaware is one of the only three states that has never elected a woman to the U.S. House or U.S. Senate. That’s likely to change in 2016, as Lisa Blunt Rochester is the Democratic nominee for Delaware U.S. Representative At-Large in this strongly Democratic state.
Florida

**State Ranking**
27 out of 50

**Gender Parity Score**
17.9 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 3.9 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 3.6 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 7.5 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 2.9 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

**17.9 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)**

In 1993, Florida ranked 32nd in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 8.1. Since then, their score has more than doubled.

**Did you know?**
As reported in the Miami Herald, the 13 women in Florida's state senate, joined by several of their male colleagues, formed a bipartisan coalition in the 2012 legislative session to defeat bills they believed were too extreme, including an expansion of private prisons, an omnibus anti-abortion bill, and changes to state-sponsored homeowners insurance.

**Women in Congress**
Florida did not elect any women to the U.S. House between 1932 and 1988. Since 1993, no fewer than four women have been elected to the U.S. House from Florida in each election.

In the 2014 elections, Gwen Graham (D) defeated two term Congressman Steve Southerland (R) for a seat in the U.S. House in a district that is Republican leaning. Southerland drew negative attention after sending an invitation to a men's only fundraiser that read, “Tell the Mrs. not to wait up,” referring to Gwen Graham.

**Women Statewide Executives**
Two women have served as lieutenant governor and two women have served as secretary of state. Pam Bondi, who was re-elected in November 2014, is the first woman to serve as attorney general in Florida.

**Women State Legislators**
The percentage of state legislative seats held by women in Florida has mirrored the national average for 20 years.

**Cities and Counties**
Twenty-one (25.8%) of Florida’s 89 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Two of the county commissions of the state’s five largest counties (Palm Beach and Orange) are led by female mayors.
GEORGIA

STATE RANKING 48 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 8.6 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
6.2 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.4 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
8.6 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Georgia ranked 39 in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.7. In more than twenty years, the state has only advanced a little over 2 points, mostly because of the low number of women in the state legislature.

Did you know?
Rebecca Latimer Felton served as the first female U.S. Senator in the nation and the only female Senator from Georgia when she was sworn in for 24 hours in 1922 to fill a vacancy as a placeholder before a special election.

Women in Congress
Georgia was the first state to be served by a female U.S. Senator (Rebecca Latimer Felton). The state had elected three women to the U.S. House by 1955. However, Georgia has not elected a woman to Congress since the 2004 election.

Despite a record of volunteer service and a prominent Georgia family name, Michelle Nunn was unsuccessful in the 2014 race for U.S. Senate in Georgia, one of the highest-profile races of the 2014 cycle.

Women Statewide Executives
Georgia did not elect a woman to statewide executive office until 1995. Since then two women have served as superintendent of public schools, two as secretary of state, and one as public service commissioner.

Women State Legislators
In 1989 Georgia ranked 40th for its percentage of state legislators who were women. Today it ranks 27th, slightly below the national average.

Cities and Counties
Eight (25.8%) of Georgia’s 31 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. In 2016, one of the chairs (Charlotte Nash in Gwinnet County) of the county boards of commissioners in Georgia’s five largest counties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
<th>114th Congress</th>
<th>State History</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>6 of 56 (11%)</td>
<td>6 of 56 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>35 of 180 (19%)</td>
<td>36 of 180 (19%)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>State History</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>9 of 56 (16%)</td>
<td>6 of 56 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>45 of 180 (25%)</td>
<td>36 of 180 (19%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 27th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
Hawaii

Gender Parity State-by-State

State Legislative Data and Historical Information at All Levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)

Hawaii

State Ranking

Gender Parity Score 29.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

14.6 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
6.3 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
8.3 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.0 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

29.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Representative Tulsi Gabbard was elected to her second term in the U.S. House of Representatives from Hawaii. With her extensive military experience, Gabbard is widely considered a rising star in the Democratic Party. She is also the first Hindu and first American-Samoan member of Congress.

Mazie Hirono (2013-present) is Hawaii’s first female Senator. Hawaii has elected five women to the U.S. House. An additional woman served as Hawaii’s pre-statehood delegate to Congress.

Women Statewide Executives
Governor and the lieutenant governor are the only elected statewide executive positions in Hawaii. Two women (including Mazie Hirono, current U.S. Senator) have served as lieutenant governor. Linda Lingle (2003-2011) was Hawaii’s first and only female governor.

Women State Legislators
From 1997 to 2011, the percentage of women in Hawaii’s state legislature consistently increased to a peak of 35.5% in 2012. It dropped 6 percentage points in 2014.

Cities and Counties
None of the four consolidated city-counties in the state with elected mayors has a woman mayor.

Did you know?
Hawaii elects female U.S. Representatives at the highest rate in the nation. Of the 54 House elections held in Hawaii since it gained statehood in 1959, 39%, or 22 of 56, were won by women. In 2012, Hawaii elected its first woman Senator, Mazie Hirono.

In 1993, Hawaii ranked 29th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 8.9.

Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>114th Congress</th>
<th>State History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
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Number of statewide executive offices held by women

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<th>2016</th>
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Number of state legislative seats held by women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>8 of 25 (32%)</td>
<td>6 of 25 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>14 of 51 (27%)</td>
<td>12 of 51 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 14th
Method of election: Single-winner districts

State legislative data and historical information at all levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)
IDAHO

**STATE RANKING** 45 out of 50

**GENDER PARITY SCORE** 9.6 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
0.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
7.8 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.3 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

11.6 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

**Women in Congress**
Idaho has not elected a woman to Congress since the 1998 election. In its history, Idaho has elected two women to the U.S. House and none to the Senate.

**Women Statewide Executives**
Idaho has never elected a female governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state or attorney general. Twelve of the 19 women elected to statewide executive office served as superintendent of public instruction. Sherri Ybarra (R) was elected in 2014 to be the only female statewide representative for Idaho, serving as current superintendent for public instruction.

**Women State Legislators**
In 1993, Idaho’s state legislature was 30.5% women and ranked 7th nationwide. After the November 2014 election, women held only 26.7% of seats, putting Idaho in 15th place. In November 2014, three new Republican women were elected to the state senate, which increased the number of women in the 35 member body by 50% (to a total of nine).

**Cities and Counties**
Two (20%) of Idaho’s 10 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors: Meridian and Idaho Falls. None of the commission chairs in Idaho’s five largest counties were female in 2014.

Idaho has moved farther away from gender parity since 1993, when Idaho ranked 11th in the nation with a Gender Parity Score of 15.7. In 2003, Idaho had dropped to 31st in the nation and has only decreased its parity score since.

**Did you know?**
Idaho has elected two women to the U.S. House but has never elected a woman to the U.S. Senate. The percentage of seats held by women in the house is twice that of the state Senate, which is perhaps due to the house’s use of multi-winner districts.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 of 35 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 of 35 (26%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 of 70 (27%)</td>
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<td>23 of 70 (33%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>28%</td>
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<tr>
<td>30%</td>
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**State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 17th**
Method of election: Single-winner districts for senate, two-winner districts (by position) for house. It is notable that the Idaho House has always been made up of a higher proportion of women than the Idaho Senate.
**ILLINOIS**

**STATE RANKING 19 out of 50**

**GENDER PARITY SCORE 20.5 out of 100 points**

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 3.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 6.3 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 8.8 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 2.1 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

**20.5 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)**

In 1993, Illinois ranked 17th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 11.4.

**Did you know?**

In 1922, just two years after women were given the right to vote, Lottie Holman O’Neill was elected to the Illinois State legislature. She continued to serve in the Illinois House and Senate for 40 years.

**Women in Congress**

In its history, Illinois has elected one female U.S. Senator, Carol Moseley-Braun, though Tammy Duckworth is likely to take Senator Mark Kirk’s seat in 2016. Illinois has elected 16 women to the U.S. House, three through special elections.

**Women Statewide Executives**

In January 2015, Evelyn Sanguinetti (R) succeeded Sheila Simon in the lieutenant governor’s office. Sanguinetti is the first Latina lieutenant governor in any state and the only new woman of color in a state’s number two post. Although three of the last four lieutenant governors elected in Illinois have been women, a female governor has yet to be elected in the state.

**Women State Legislators**

Always above the national average, the percentage of Illinois’ state legislators who are women rose steadily between 1993 and 2013. In the 2014 Election, this progress was reversed somewhat as the proportion of women in the state legislature declined from 31.6% to 29.9%.

**Cities and Counties**

Fourteen (21.5%) of Illinois’s 65 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Cook County, Illinois’ largest county, elected a woman to county board president in 2010.
INDIANA

STATE RANKING 31 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 16.8 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

3.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
7.6 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
5.6 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.2 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
16.8 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In its history, Indiana has never elected a woman to the U.S. Senate, but has elected seven women to the U.S. House. All nine U.S. House incumbents, including two female Representatives, were easily re-elected in 2014. In 2016, Shelli Yoder (D) is in a tight race against Trey Hollingsworth (R) for the open 9th Congressional district.

Women Statewide Executives
After the 2014 Election, women hold a majority of Indiana’s statewide elected executive offices. In all likelihood, women will continue to hold a majority of Indiana’s statewide elected executive offices after the 2016 election. In one of the country’s most closely watched gubernatorial races in 2016, female candidates for lieutenant governor were nominated by both major political parties.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in Indiana’s state legislature has lagged behind the national average for two decades.

Cities and Counties
One (3.3%) of Indiana’s 31 cities with populations over 30,000 has a female mayor.

In 1993, Indiana ranked 27th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 9.0.

Did you know?
Just one in five Indiana state legislators (20.7%) are female, less than 2% points higher than in 1993.
IOWA

STATE RANKING 29 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 17.1 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

5.7 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
3.6 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
6.7 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.1 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

17.1 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Joni Ernst (R) won an open seat in the Senate against U.S. Representative Bruce Braley (D) in a toss up election during the midterm 2014 election, becoming the first woman elected to Congress from Iowa. Prior to being elected, Senator Ernst served as the lieutenant colonel in the Army National Guard, making her the first woman veteran to serve in the U.S. Senate. Patty Judge (D) is currently challenging Senator Chuck Grassley for his Senate seat. Yet, Iowa is one of 6 states that have never elected a women to the U.S. House.

Women Statewide Executives
Iowa has elected five female lieutenant governors. Indeed, since 1991 the office of lieutenant governor has been occupied by women.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in Iowa’s state legislature peaked at 23.3% in 2009, and has generally mirrored the national average over the last two decades.

Cities and Counties
One (6.7%) of Iowa’s 15 cities with populations over 30,000 has a female mayor. None of the state’s five largest counties had a female chair of the board of supervisors in 2014.

In 1993, Iowa ranked 42nd in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.3.

Did you know?
In accordance with a gender balance law that passed in 2009 and took effect in 2012, local governments are being pressured to increase gender parity on local boards and commissions. A recent study completed by the Carrie Chapman Catt Center on Women and Politics at Iowa State University and the Friends of Iowa Commission on the Status of Women shows that nearly half of the selected boards and commissions have achieved gender balance.

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<tr>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 31st
Method of election: Single-winner districts
KANSAS

STATE RANKING 23 out of 50
GENDER PARITY SCORE 19.0 out of 100 points

In 1993, the Sunflower State ranked first in the nation for gender parity in elected office, with a Gender Parity Score of 36.9. However, the state’s record on gender parity in elected office took a turn for the worse in the late 1990s and has not yet recovered.

Did you know?
Kansas was an early leader in women’s representation, granting women the right to vote in 1912, electing its first woman (Susanna M. Salter) in 1887 to the office of mayor of Argonia, electing a woman (Kathryn O’Loughlin McCarthy) to the U.S. House in 1933, and repeatedly electing a female U.S. Senator (Nancy Kassebaum) from 1978 to her retirement in 1997.

Women in Congress
In its history, Kansas has elected 5 women to the U.S. House, and 1 to the U.S. Senate. Another woman was appointed to the Senate for five months in 1996.

Women Statewide Executives
In 2014, Sandy Praeger (R), the only female statewide executive officeholder in Kansas, chose not to run for re-election for her State Insurance Commissioner position. Instead, she did what is rarely done in American politics today, she jumped party lines and endorsed a Democratic candidate, Dennis Anderson.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in the state legislature has declined over the last twenty years, falling from a high of nearly 35% to slightly below the national average of 24.6% in October 2016.

Cities and Counties
Three (23.1%) of Kansas’s 13 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors: Hutchinson and Leawood. The chair of Shawnee County’s commission was female in 2016.
KENTUCKY

STATE RANKING 43 out of 50
GENDER PARITY SCORE 10.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in
elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and
men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
4.8 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
4.0 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.5 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
10.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

The Bluegrass State has not always lagged so far behind
the nation on gender parity. In 1993, Kentucky’s Gender
Parity Score was 9.1, only slightly below average.

Did you know?
Kentuckians elected Katherine G. Langley to the U.S. House
in 1926, making her one of the first 10 women to serve
in Congress. Three years later, in 1929, Kentucky elected
women to the offices of secretary of state (Ella Lewis) and
state treasurer (Emma Guy Cromwell). In 1896, Cromwell
had been the first woman to hold statewide executive
office in Kentucky (appointed to state librarian by the state
senate) and was elected secretary of state in 1925.

Women in Congress
In its history, Kentucky has elected 2 women to the U.S. House:
Katherine Gudger Langley (1927-1931) and Anne Northup
(1997-2007). Nancy Jo Kemper (D) is challenging incumbent
Andy Barr (R) in the safely Republican 6th district.

Women Statewide Executives
In 1983, Kentucky was the 3rd state to elect a female governor
who had not been married to the previous governor. In
November 2015, Jenean Hampton (R) was elected lieu-
tenant governor. She is the fourth female lieutenant gover-
nor in Kentucky’s history.

Women State Legislators
In 1993, only 4% of Kentucky’s state legislative seats were
held by women, but the state has trended upward for the
last 20 years. There are almost four times as many women
in the legislature today, but the state still lags behind
the national average.

Cities and Counties
Two (22.2%) of Kentucky’s 9 cities with populations over
30,000 have female mayors. None of the five largest counties
had a female county judge (executive) in 2014.

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<td>House</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 42nd
Method of election: Single-winner districts

State legislative data and historical information at all levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)
LOUISIANA

STATE RANKING 49 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 8.4 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

2.5 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
4.1 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.9 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

8.4 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Louisiana ranked 41st in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.3.

Did you know?
Rose McConnell Long, the wife of Huey Long, became the third female U.S. Senator in 1936 when she was appointed four months after her husband was assassinated. She won a special election in 1936, but chose not to run for a full term that fall.

Women in Congress
Incumbent Senator Mary Landrieu lost her seat in the U.S. Senate in 2014 after a hard-fought battle with Bill Cassidy. Landrieu’s Senate race was the last to be called in the 2014 cycle after a failure by both candidates to get 50% resulted in a runoff, which Landrieu lost in January. Only two of the 24 candidates for the open U.S. Senate seat vacated by U.S. Senator David Vitter in 2016 are female (Caroline Fayard, D, and comedian Kaitlin Marone).

Women Statewide Executives
In 1932, Lucille May Grace was the first woman to be elected to statewide executive office in Louisiana. She held the (now defunct) position of register of state lands until 1952, when she unsuccessfully ran for governor.

Women State Legislators
Louisiana ranks 44th in the nation for its percentage of state legislative seats held by women, up from 50th in 2014. It sits at half the national average.

Cities and Counties
Two (18.2%) of Louisiana’s 13 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. One of its five largest parishes (counties) has a female president: Patricia B. Brister in St. Tammany Parish.

Women in Congress

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Women Statewide Executives

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<td>House</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 44th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
MAINE

STATE RANKING 7 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 28.0 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

28.0 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

18.2 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
7.9 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.0 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

In 1993, Maine ranked 15th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 13.4.

Did you know?
Moderate Republican and Mainer Margaret Madeline Chase Smith was the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress. She served as a U.S. Representative (1940-1949) and a U.S. Senator (1949-1973).

Women in Congress
In 2016, Emily Cain (D) will challenge incumbent Bruce Poliquin (R), to whom she narrowly lost in 2014 in Maine's Democratic leaning 2nd Congressional District.

Between 1997 and 2013, both Maine U.S. Senators — Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins — were Republican women.

Women Statewide Executives
Maine’s only statewide elected executive office is governor. Since a woman has never been elected to the governorship, Maine is the only state to have never elected a woman to a statewide executive office.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of Maine’s state legislative seats held by women routinely exceeds the national average, but the share today is lower than it was in 1993.

Cities and Counties
None of Maine’s five largest cities have a female mayor. Three of its five largest counties (York and Kennebec) had female commission chairs in 2014.
MARYLAND

STATE RANKING 21 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 19.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 9.4 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 8.3 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 1.5 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

19.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Senator Barbara Mikulski (D) of Maryland announced she will not seek a sixth term, and will retire as the longest-serving woman senator. Her successor is almost certain to be male.

From 1979 to 1992 Maryland had at least three female Representatives in Congress. But since 1995, no more than one member of the state’s U.S. House delegation has been a woman. That’s 20 years of underrepresentation. Only one female candidate is running for U.S. House in 2016.

Women Statewide Executives
Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, the only woman elected to statewide executive office in Maryland, served as lieutenant governor from 1995 to 2003. Kennedy Townsend ran on Parris Glendening’s gubernatorial ticket, which narrowly defeated Ellen Sauerbrey, Maryland’s second female major party gubernatorial candidate.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in Maryland’s state legislature peaked in 2005 at just under 36%. It has declined gradually since then, though it remains higher than the national average.

Cities and Counties
Two (22.2%) of Maryland’s 9 largest cities have female mayors: Baltimore and Rockville. None of Maryland’s five largest counties have women executives.

Maryland, once ahead of the nation on gender parity in elected office, is falling behind. In 1993, Maryland ranked 16 places higher — 5th in the nation — with a Gender Parity Score of 20.0.

Did you know?
Maryland uses both single-winner and multi-winner districts to elect state legislators. In 2013, the percentage seats held by women in two- and three-member districts (37%) was more than double the percentage of seats held by women in single-winner districts (15%).

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<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>12 of 47 (26%)</td>
<td>10 of 47 (21%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>48 of 141 (34%)</td>
<td>35 of 141 (25%)</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 7th
Method of election: Each single-winner senate district elects three seats in the House of Delegates. Most delegates are elected at-large, while the rest are elected in one-seat and two-seat districts.
MASSACHUSETTS

STATE RANKING 9 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 26.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

8.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
7.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
7.5 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.8 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

26.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In its history, Massachusetts has elected six women to Congress. Three of those six women serve today.

Women Statewide Executives
Maura Healey became the Democratic Attorney General of Massachusetts in 2014, becoming the first LGBT woman elected to that office in the U.S.

Massachusetts has elected at least one woman to every office in the statewide executive except secretary of state (called “secretary of the commonwealth”). Outgoing attorney general Martha Coakley narrowly lost her gubernatorial bid in 2014.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in the state legislature has not significantly changed in the last 20 years, mirroring the slow pace of advancement for women’s representation nationally.

Cities and Counties
Twelve (22.6%) of Massachusetts’ 53 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Barnstable and Dukes counties both had a female commission chair in 2016.

In 1993, Massachusetts ranked 30th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 8.6.

Did you know?
Boston has never elected a female mayor. By contrast, in nearby Cambridge, two of the last four people to occupy the Mayor’s Office were female. It is no accident that Cambridge uses a fair representation voting system — in which voters rank candidates and candidates seek broad support — rather than the plurality systems used in most other cities, which tend to encourage polarized and negative campaigning.

### Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women

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### Number of statewide executive offices held by women

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### Number of state legislative seats held by women

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<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>12 of 40 (30%)</td>
<td>9 of 40 (23%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>38 of 160 (24%)</td>
<td>37 of 160 (23%)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 25th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
MICHIGAN

STATE RANKING 8 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 26.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

10.7 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
8.3 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
5.9 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.3 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

26.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In 2014, Debbie Dingell (D) was elected to take a seat in the House of Representatives, replacing her husband, Rep. John Dingell, who retired after having served in the very same 12th district seat since 1955. John Dingell’s father, Rep. John Dingell Sr, also served in the House for 22 years.

Representative Brenda Lawrence (D) was also elected in 2014 to Michigan’s 14th district. She previously served as the first black Mayor of Southfield for 13 years.

Women Statewide Executives
Michigan did not elect a woman to statewide executive office until 1982. Since 1982, Michigan has elected at least one woman every quadrennial statewide executive election.

Women State Legislators
In recent years, the Michigan state legislature has experienced large fluctuations in the percentage of seats held by women. Between 2008 and 2009, it increased 5.4 points, but decreased by 6.1 points to 18.9% in 2012. In November 2014, it jumped 2 points to 20.9%.

Cities and Counties
Seven (18.9%) of Michigan’s 37 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. None of the state’s five largest counties have female county executives or commission chairs.

In 1993, Michigan ranked 33rd in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 7.

Did you know?
In 2002, Michigan elected its third foreign-born governor and its first woman governor, Jennifer Granholm (D). Originally from Canada, Granholm became a naturalized American citizen at the age of 21. She served two terms.

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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 34th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
MINNESOTA

STATE RANKING 5 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 32.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 9.4 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 7.1 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 10.4 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 5.2 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

32.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Amy Klobuchar became the first elected female U.S. Senator from Minnesota when she won election in 2006. In addition, Muriel Humphrey Brown was appointed to the Senate in 1978 after a vacancy caused by the death of her husband.

Women Statewide Executives
Lori Swanson was re-elected to a third four-year term as Minnesota's attorney general in 2014 and also received the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Distinguished Service Award.

Although Minnesotans have never elected a female governor, the last six lieutenant governors have been women. In 2014, Minnesota elected its seventh consecutive female lieutenant governor, Tina Smith.

Women State Legislators
Minnesota has consistently outpaced the national average for its proportion of state legislators who are women. Women are similarly represented in the House and in the Senate.

Cities and Counties
Twelve (38.7%) of Minnesota’s 31 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Four of the five most populous counties have female commission chairs in 2016. Betsy Hodges, mayor of Minneapolis, attributes a part of her win to the use of ranked choice voting for mayoral elections.

In 1993, Minnesota ranked 21st in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 10.5.

Did you know?
In August 2011, Rep. Michele Bachmann of Minnesota became the first woman to win the Ames Straw Poll, the most prominent early poll for the Republican presidential nomination in Iowa, since the poll’s inception in 1979. Bachmann retired from her house district at the end of the 113th Congress (2013-2015).

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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<td>Governor</td>
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<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 of 67 (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 of 67 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 of 134 (33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 of 134 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 5th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
MISSISSIPPI

STATE RANKING 50 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 6.4 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
1.6 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
4.1 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.7 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

6.4 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Mississippi ranked 38th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.8.

Did you know?
Mississippi is the only state that has never elected a woman to Congress or a female governor.

Women in Congress
Mississippi did not have any female party nominees for any U.S. Senate or House of Representatives seats up for re-election in 2014 or 2016.

Mississippi is among three states that have never elected a woman to Congress.

Women Statewide Executives
Evelyn Gandy, the only woman to serve in Mississippian statewide executive office in the 20th century, was elected state treasurer, commissioner of insurance, and lieutenant governor.

Women State Legislators
Mississippi has consistently ranked near the bottom for its share of state legislative seats held by women, although three special election victories for women in 2013 have moved the state a little closer to the national average.

Cities and Counties
None of Mississippi’s nine cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. The president of Harrison County Board of Supervisors is a woman.
MISSOURI

STATE RANKING 26 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 18.7 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

11.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
6.2 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.3 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
18.7 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In its history, Missouri has elected eight women to the U.S. Congress, one through a special election. In 2016, Rep. Vicky Hartzler is seeking her fourth term in the U.S. House of Representatives. She was the second Republican woman elected to Congress from Missouri in 2010.

Since the appointment of Jean Carnahan as the state’s first female U.S. Senator in 2000 (after her husband was elected posthumously), a woman has run as a major party nominee in every U.S. Senate race in Missouri. In its history, Missouri has elected eight women to the U.S. Congress, one through a special election.

Women Statewide Executives
Currently none of the six statewide elected executive offices are occupied by a woman. However, in 2016 three Democratic women are running in open races for statewide executive office (attorney general, secretary of state and state treasurer).

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in Missouri’s legislature has closely mirrored the national average over the last 20 years.

Cities and Counties
Four (19%) of Missouri’s 21 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. None of Missouri’s five largest counties has a female executive.

Did you know?
Annie White Baxter was the first woman elected to political office in Missouri. Baxter won the office of Jasper County Clerk in 1890 as a Democrat.

In 1993, Missouri ranked 40th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.3.

Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>114th Congress</th>
<th>State History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>1 of 2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<td>7</td>
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Number of statewide executive offices held by women

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<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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Number of state legislative seats held by women

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>6 of 34 (18%)</td>
<td>1 of 34 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>43 of 163 (26%)</td>
<td>36 of 163 (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 26th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
MONTANA

STATE RANKING 25 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 18.7 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

In 1993, Montana ranked 28th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 9.

Did you know?
Current Secretary of State Linda McCulloch was the first woman to be elected secretary of state in Montana in 2008.

Women in Congress
Montana has only ever elected one woman to Congress: Jeannette Rankin. Rankin, first elected in 1916, was the first ever woman elected to Congress. She served two terms, one from 1917-1919 and one from 1941-1943. In 2016, Denise Juneau (D) is challenging incumbent Representative At-Large, Ryan Zinke (R), in Republican leaning Montana.

Women Statewide Executives
Nine of the eighteen women to have been elected to statewide executive office were elected to the position of superintendent of public instruction. Other than between 1980 to 1989, the superintendent spot has been occupied by a woman since 1917.

In 2016, female candidates are running for lieutenant governor and secretary of state.

Women State Legislators
Six new female state legislators were elected in 2012, the biggest increase in 20 years. The legislature now ranks above the national average.

Cities and Counties
None of Montana’s 6 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Missoula and Flathead counties had female commission chairs in 2014.
NEBRASKA

STATE RANKING 30 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 16.8 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

6.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
0.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
6.3 of 30 points (State Legislature)
4.0 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
16.8 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Nebraska has elected only three women to the Congress: two senators (Hazel Abel in a special election in 1954 and Deb Fischer in 2012) and one representative (Virginia D. Smith, who served between 1975 and 1991). An additional woman was briefly appointed to the Senate (Eva Bowring in 1954).

Despite Deb Fischer’s election to the U.S. Senate in Nebraska in 2012, 2014 marked an entire decade since a woman has held state elective office.

Women Statewide Executives
Kay A. Orr was the first woman to be elected to statewide executive office (state treasurer in 1982). Orr served as governor between 1987 and 1991. Since 1991 five women have been elected to the statewide executive.

Women State Legislators
In the last 20 years, Nebraska has had between 9 and 13 women in its state legislature out of 49 available seats. There’s only one more woman in the state legislature than in 1993.

Cities and Counties
Two (40.0%) of Nebraska’s 5 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Nebraska’s most populous county, Douglas County, had a female commission chair in 2016.

Nebraska has fallen 26 places since 1993, when the state’s Gender Parity Score was 20.2 and Nebraska ranked fourth in the nation.

Did you know?
In Nebraska, the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer and state auditor — all elected — have all been occupied by men since early 2004.
NEVADA

STATE RANKING 32 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 16.6 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 3.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 2.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 8.0 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 2.9 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

16.6 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Since 1983, Nevada has been represented by at least one woman in almost every session of Congress. In its history, Nevada has elected 3 women to the U.S. House in 2016, former Nevada Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto (D) is facing Joe Heck (R) in the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Harry Reid (D). If Cortez Masto wins, she will be the first female U.S. Senator from Nevada.

Women Statewide Executives
While there have been no female governors in Nevada, three women have served as lieutenant governor, including one appointment in 1962.

Women State Legislators
Most state legislatures lost female members in the 2014 election. Nevada’s state legislature gained two new female legislators.

Cities and Counties
Two (33.3%) of Nevada’s 6 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors, including Las Vegas, the largest city in the state.

In 1993, Nevada ranked 25th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 9.8.

Did you know?
Frankie Sue Del Papa was the first woman elected secretary of state (1986) and the first woman elected attorney general (1990) in Nevada. Del Papa served as attorney general until 2003, at which point she was term limited from running for statewide executive offices.
NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE RANKING 1

GENDER Parity Score 55.5

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

21.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
22.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
9.7 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.0 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

55.5 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Although New Hampshire did not send a woman to Congress until 2007, since 2009 at least half of the state’s congressional delegation has been female. Jeanne Shaheen (D) won reelection to the U.S. Senate against Scott Brown (R) in the 2014 midterms.

New Hampshire will send another woman to the U.S. Senate in 2016 regardless of the election’s outcome; U.S. Senator Kelly Ayotte (R) faces off Governor Maggie Hassan (D) for the position.

Women Statewide Executives

Women State Legislators
November 2014 saw the election of 25 fewer women to the New Hampshire state legislature than in 2012. Today there are 5% fewer women in the state legislature than in 1993.

Cities and Counties
Dover, the state’s fifth largest city, is the only one of New Hampshire’s 5 largest cities to have a female mayor. Hillsborough county had a female commission chair in 2016.

In 1993, New Hampshire ranked 16th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 13.3. In 2014, New Hampshire became the first state to reach parity in our Gender Parity Index.

Did you know?
New Hampshire is the first and only state to send an all-female delegation to Congress in 2012. New Hampshire was the first state in the nation to have a majority female state legislative chamber (in the state Senate in 2009-2010).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114th Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 of 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>State History</td>
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<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<td>1 of 2</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 of 24 (33%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 of 24 (38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>114 of 400 (29%)</td>
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<td>1993</td>
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<td>133 of 400 (33%)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 15th
Method of election: State senators are elected from single-winner districts and state representatives are elected from districts ranging from 1 to 11 seats.
NEW JERSEY

STATE RANKING 33 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 16.3 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

1.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
5.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
9.2 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.8 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

16.3 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, New Jersey ranked 48th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 3.8.

Did you know?
In the November 2013 legislative elections in New Jersey, 67 women were on the ballot, the most in the state’s history.

Women in Congress
Bonnie Watson Coleman (D) became the first African American representative in Congress for New Jersey in the 2014 midterm election. She represents New Jersey’s 12th Congressional district in the U.S. House, beating two women — State Senator Linda Greenstein in the Democratic primary and Republican Alieta Eck in the general election — to gain a seat in Congress.

Women Statewide Executives
There are only two elected statewide executive offices in New Jersey: governor and lieutenant governor. Christine Todd Whitman was elected governor in 1993 and she served until 2001.

Women State Legislators
For years New Jersey lagged behind the national average in the percentage of its state legislative seats held by women. After elections in 2007 and 2009, however, the number of female legislators nearly doubled, from 19 in 2005 to 36 in 2009.

Cities and Counties
Nine (12%) of New Jersey’s 75 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Bergen and Monmouth counties had female county executives/freeholder directors in 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114th Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 12th
Method of election: Each district elects one state senator and two assembly members.

State legislative data and historical information at all levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)
NEW MEXICO

STATE RANKING 10 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 26.0 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
17.4 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
7.9 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.7 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
26.0 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
New Mexico has never sent more than one woman to Congress at a time. In 2016, two women are running for U.S. House of Representatives: Incumbent Michelle Lujan Grisham (D-CD-01) and challenger Merrie Lee Soules (D-CD-02).

Women Statewide Executives
Susana Martinez (R) was re-elected to her governor’s seat, keeping her spot as one of two female governors of color. Martinez is the only woman to have been elected Governor of New Mexico.

In 2016, both major party candidates for secretary of state are women. Indeed, all 19 secretaries of state since 1923 have been female.

Women State Legislators
The proportion of women in New Mexico’s state legislature rose steadily between 1993 and 2001, but has declined since. In 2016, more than one in four (26.8%) New Mexico state legislatures are female.

Cities and Counties
One (11.1%) of New Mexico’s 9 cities with populations over 30,000 has a female mayor. Bernaillilo County had a female commission chair in 2014.

In 1993, New Mexico ranked 19th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 10.8.

Did you know?
Susana Martinez (R) became New Mexico’s first female governor in 2010 when she won the third woman v. woman gubernatorial race in U.S. history. She is the first elected Latina governor of any state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
<th>114th Congress</th>
<th>State History</th>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
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<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>State History</th>
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<td>Governor</td>
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<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>7 of 42 (17%)</td>
<td>8 of 42 (19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>23 of 70 (33%)</td>
<td>14 of 70 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 19th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
NEW YORK

STATE RANKING 13 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 24.4 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women in Congress</th>
<th>11.9 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.8 of 30 points (State Legislature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24.4 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1993, New York ranked 24th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 9.9.

Did you know?
When Nydia M. Velazquez (D) was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for New York in 1993, she made history by being the first Puerto Rican woman elected to Congress.

Women in Congress
In 2014, Elise Stefanik (R) became the youngest woman elected to Congress in history at 30 years old. In 2016, 8 female incumbent Representatives will face re-election for U.S. House, with four women competing in open seats. In CD-22, both major party candidates (Claudia Tenney, R, and Kim Meyers, D) are women.

Women Statewide Executives
Kathy Hochul became the fourth woman elected lieutenant governor of New York in November 2014. The lieutenant governor is elected on a joint ticket with governor. No women have ever been elected governor of New York.

Women State Legislators
The representation of women in the state legislature has largely tracked the national average for the last two decades. In 2016, New York is above the national average for the percentage of women in its legislature.

Cities and Counties
Eight (15.4%) of New York’s 52 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. A woman has held the position of county executive in Monroe County since 2004.
NORTH CAROLINA

STATE RANKING 14 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 24.1 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 6.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 10.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 6.7 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 1.5 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

24.1 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In 2014, Alma Adams (D) was victorious in her special election bid for the 12th Congressional district seat, making her the 100th female member of Congress. In 2016, Deborah Ross (D), is challenging incumbent U.S. Senator Richard Burr in a close race in the Senate. In its history, North Carolina has elected two women to the U.S. Senate, each for a single term: Elizabeth Dole (2003-2009) and Kay Hagan (2009-2015).

Women Statewide Executives
North Carolina did not elect a woman to statewide executive office until 1996. Since 2000, North Carolinians have elected at least three women to statewide executive office every quadrennial election, including Governor Beverly Purdue in 2008. In 2016, five women will be running for the major parties in the 10 statewide executive offices up for election, including Linda Coleman, Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor.

Women State Legislators
North Carolina’s state legislature peaked in 2008 at 26.5% women after years of steady increase. The percentage sharply declined in the 2010 election, but made a slight rebound in 2014 when a record number of women were elected to the state senate.

Cities and Counties
Seven (22.6%) of North Carolina’s 31 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors, including Raleigh and Greensboro.

In 1993, North Carolina ranked 22nd in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 10.4.

Did you know?
In 1920, Lillian Exum Clement was the first woman elected to the North Carolina legislature, and the first woman to serve in any state legislature in the American South. Before the 19th Amendment had been ratified, Clement won the Democratic Party primary, defeating two male candidates. In the era of the White primary and Democratic Party domination of the South, she won (at age 26) the 1920 election with 10,368 votes to 41 votes.
NORTH DAKOTA

STATE RANKING 39 out of 50

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

**Gender Parity Score 14.0 out of 100 points**

6.7 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
1.4 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
5.2 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.7 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
14.0 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, North Dakota ranked 35th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 6.1.

**Did you know?**
Laura Eisenhuth, Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1893-1894, was the first woman to be elected to a statewide office in the nation. Of the 16 women elected to statewide executive office, none have served as governor and two have served as lieutenant governor.

Women in Congress
In its history, North Dakota has elected one woman to Congress, Heidi Heitkamp in 2012. Jocelyn Burdick was appointed to the Senate for a few months in 1992, after the death of her husband. North Dakota is one of only six states that have never elected a woman to the U.S. House.

Women Statewide Executives
Kiara Kraus-Parr and April Fairfield ran against incumbents in both major statewide offices on the ballot in 2014, attorney general and secretary of state, but both were unsuccessful. In 2016, Joan Heckaman (D) is nominated for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket. Both major party candidates for Public Service Commission are female, as are the incumbent state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in the state legislature has increased by less than two percentage points since 1993.

Cities and Counties
None of North Dakota's 5 largest cities have female mayors.

### Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>114th Congress</th>
<th>State History</th>
</tr>
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<td>House of Representatives</td>
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### Number of statewide executive offices held by women

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<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
<td>2 of 10</td>
<td>16</td>
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### Number of state legislative seats held by women

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>8 of 47 (17%)</td>
<td>8 of 49 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>19 of 94 (20%)</td>
<td>16 of 98 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 39th
Method of election: State house members are elected in two-member districts with plurality voting. State senators are elected from single-winner districts.
Women in Congress
Ohio has elected 11 women to the U.S. House and none to the U.S. Senate. Between 2007 and 2011, Ohio’s congressional delegation included five women.

In 2016, Beverly A. Goldstein (R), is challenging incumbent Marcia Fudge (D) in Ohio’s 11th Congressional District.

Women Statewide Executives
Four of Ohio’s last six lieutenant governors have been women. Ohio has never elected a female governor. Nancy Hollister served as governor for 11 days from 1998-1999 when the governor’s office was left vacant by Gov. George Voinovich’s ascension to the U.S. Senate.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women in Ohio’s state legislature declined sharply in 2002 but rebounded in 2014.

Cities and Counties
Eleven (22.4%) of Ohio’s 49 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Two of Ohio’s five most populous counties (Montgomery and Summit) have female county executives.

In 1993, Ohio ranked 13th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 14.7. Progress on gender parity in elected office in Ohio has been slow.

Did you know?
In 1922, Ohio voters were the first in the nation to elect a woman (Florence Ellinwood Allen) to their state Supreme Court.
OKLAHOMA

STATE RANKING 18 out of 50
GENDER PARITY SCORE 20.9 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
15.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
3.8 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.6 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
20.9 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
The second woman to ever serve in the U.S. Congress and the first ever to defeat an incumbent came from Oklahoma: Alice Mary Robertson, who was elected in 1920. Oklahoma was not represented by another woman in Congress until the election of Mary Fallin (R) in 2006. The only female candidate for Congress in 2016 is Christina Owen (D) in the safe Republican CD-04.

Women Statewide Executives
Oklahoma has elected 14 women to statewide executive office, including four women to the three-member corporation commission.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of women state legislators has increased by only 5 percentage points in the past 20 years and remains far below the national average.

Cities and Counties
Two (14.3%) of Oklahoma’s 14 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors.

In 1993, Oklahoma ranked 47th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 3.8.

Did you know?
Oklahoma’s increased Gender Parity Score since 1993 is almost entirely the consequence of Mary Fallin. Fallin, re-elected in 2014, is Oklahoma’s first female governor. Fallin has also served in the U.S. House of Representatives, as lieutenant governor, and in the Oklahoma state house. Other than Fallin, Oklahoma has never elected a female governor or lieutenant governor and has only ever elected one other women to Congress (Alice Mary Robertson, back in 1920).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114th Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 48th
Method of election: Single-winner districts.
OREGON

STATE RANKING 15 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 23.4 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

2.8 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
7.6 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
10.4 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.6 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

23.4 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Oregon’s Gender Parity Score was 27.8 and Oregon ranked second in the nation for gender parity in elected office. Since then, the state has fallen an unlucky 13 places and its Gender Parity Score has shrunk.

Did you know?
Barbara Roberts was the first woman elected governor in Oregon in 1990 and served only one term.

Women in Congress
Oregon was an early leader in electing women, but the state has not elected a woman to the U.S. Senate since Maurine Brown Neuberger (D) served one term after her 1960 election. No major party has nominated a woman to run for Senate for more than two decades.

Women Statewide Executives
In February 2015, after the finalization of our Gender Parity Index, Secretary of State Kate Brown rose to the governorship after the resignation of incumbent John Kitzhaber. If Brown wins her first gubernatorial election in November, she will be the second elected female governor of Oregon and Oregon’s Gender Parity Score will rise.

Women State Legislators
The proportion of women in the state legislature declined after the 2008 election. In 2014, Oregonians once again elected a legislature that is almost a third women.

Cities and Counties
Five (29.4%) of Oregon’s 17 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Oregon’s largest county, Multnomah County, has a female county chair.
PENNSYLVANIA

STATE RANKING 46 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 9.2 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 3.3 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 5.1 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 0.8 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

9.2 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In 2014, Pennsylvanians did not elect any woman to Congress for the first time in the 21st century and men hold all 20 of Pennsylvania’s seats in the U.S. House and Senate. This may change in 2016 as Kate McGinty (D) is challenging Senator Pat Toomey and five women have been nominated by a major political party for a U.S. House seat. In its history, Pennsylvania has never elected a woman to the U.S. Senate and has elected only seven women to the House.

Women Statewide Executives
No woman has served as governor in Pennsylvania, but four have been elected state treasurer.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of state legislative seats held by women has almost doubled since 1993. However, the state has consistently trailed behind the national percentage by more than five points.

Cities and Counties
Four (11.4%) of Pennsylvania’s 35 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors.

In 1993, Pennsylvania ranked 49th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 3.4.

Did you know?
Three of the seven seats that have been held by Pennsylvania women in Congress were won in special elections by the wives of Congressmen who passed away.

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<td>2016</td>
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<td>Governor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 40th
Method of election: Single-winner districts.
RHODE ISLAND

STATE RANKING 16 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 22.5 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
12.9 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
8.6 of 30 points (State Legislature)
1.0 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
22.5 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Claudine Schneider, the only woman to represent Rhode Island in Congress, served in the U.S. House between 1981 and 1991. She retired to run for the U.S. Senate but was unsuccessful. No women are running for Congress in 2016.

Women Statewide Executives
In 2014, Gina Raimondo (D) won governorship in an open seat race, becoming Rhode Island’s first woman governor. Nelie Gorbea (D) was elected as the new secretary of state, making her the first Latina elected statewide and the first Latina elected to a statewide executive office in New England.

Women State Legislators
After a decade’s long dip in its percentage of state legislative seats held by women, women made up 27.4% of the state’s legislature in 2016, the highest percentage in Rhode Island’s history.

Cities and Counties
One (10%) of Rhode Island’s 10 cities with populations over 30,000 has a female mayor.

In 1993, Rhode Island ranked 10th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 15.9.

Did you know?
In the 2010 gubernatorial election, the Women’s Fund of Rhode Island challenged the major gubernatorial candidates to sign a pledge to double the percentage of women appointed to commissions and boards. Having signed before his election, former Governor Lincoln Chafee increased the percentage of appointed women from 15% in 2010 to 33% in 2012.
SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE RANKING 22 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 19.1 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

0.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
15.5 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
3.1 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.5 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
19.1 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
South Carolina has not elected a woman to Congress since 1990. The first four women to represent South Carolina in Congress were elected in special elections following the deaths of their husbands. In 2016, Laura Sterling (R) is challenging incumbent James Clyburn (D) in a safely Democratic seat.

Women Statewide Executives
Governor-elect Nikki Haley (R) easily swept to victory in the 2014 midterm against Vincent Sheheen (D). She was first elected in 2010, making her the first Indian-American woman to become governor of South Carolina and the second Indian-American governor in the U.S.

Women State Legislators
In 2013, South Carolina relinquished its place as the state with the lowest percentage of state legislative seats held by women to Louisiana. In the lead up to the 2016 election, South Carolina is above only Mississippi, Oklahoma and Wyoming for the percentage of women in state legislatures.

Cities and Counties
One (7.1%) of South Carolina’s 14 cities with populations over 30,000 has a female mayor: Mount Pleasant with Mayor Linda Page.

In 1993, South Carolina ranked 46th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 4.1.

Did you know?
In 2012, Katrina Shealy became the first woman elected to the South Carolina state senate in five years. The 46-seat state senate had been the nation’s only all-male state legislative chamber.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114th Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
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<th>Number of statewide executive offices held by women</th>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of state legislative seats held by women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 47th
Method of election: Single-winner districts.
SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE RANKING 24 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 18.8 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

10.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
2.4 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
5.8 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.7 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
18.8 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
Rep. Kristy Noem was re-elected in 2014 as South Dakota’s only member of the House of Representatives. She is famous in part for having finished her college degree from South Dakota State during her first term in office. Paula Hawks (D) is challenging Noem in 2016 in this Republican-leaning state.

Although two women served South Dakota in the U.S. Senate before 1950 (one by appointment and the other through a special election), South Dakota did not send any women to Congress between 1948 and 2004.

Women Statewide Executives
In 2014, Secretary of State Shantel Krebs became the first woman elected to statewide executive office in South Dakota since 2000. Krebs is the 16th woman to serve as secretary of state. Every secretary of state between 1926 and 2003 was female.

In addition to the 20 women elected to statewide executive office, five women have served on the three-member public utilities commissioners.

Women State Legislators
After reaching a nadir of just 13.3% in 1999, the proportion of women in South Dakota’s state legislature is slowly on the rise again.

Cities and Counties
None of South Dakota’s 5 five largest cities have female mayors. Brown County had a female commission chair in 2016.

In 1993, South Dakota ranked 14th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 14.4.

Did you know?
Since 2004, a woman has won South Dakota’s single at-large U.S. House seat in each election (Stephanie Herseth Sandlin in 2004, 2006, and 2008 and Republican Kristi Noem in 2010, 2012, and 2014). In 2016 and 2014, both major party candidates for South Dakota’s House seat were women.

Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<td>Senate</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>1 of 1</td>
<td>2</td>
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Number of statewide executive offices held by women

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<th>2016</th>
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<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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Number of state legislative seats held by women

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<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>1993</th>
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<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>7 of 35 (20%)</td>
<td>7 of 35 (20%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>15 of 70 (21%)</td>
<td>14 of 70 (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 33rd
Method of election: Each district has one state senator and two house members. Most of the two-member house districts are elected by numbered posts, while some are elected at-large.
TENNESSEE

STATE RANKING 40 out of 50

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

Gender Parity Score 11.5 out of 100 points

Women in Congress
The state’s two female members of Congress, Marsha Blackburn and Diana Black, were both reelected in 2014 and are running for re-election in 2016.

In its history, Tennessee has never elected a woman to the U.S. Senate, but has elected six women to the House, three of whom were elected in special elections following the deaths of their husbands.

Women Statewide Executives
Tennessee’s only currently elected executive position is governor. Two women have served as public service commissioner, a position that no longer exists.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of Tennessee’s legislature that is female has consistently lagged behind the national average for the last 20 years, and has never been higher than 19%.

Cities and Counties
Six (25%) of Tennessee’s 24 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors.

In 1993, Tennessee ranked 45th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 4.2.

Did you know?
It was not until 2002 that the Volunteer State elected a woman to the U.S. Congress without first electing her husband.

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<td>2016: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>State History: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide executive offices</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016: NA</td>
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<td>State History: 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 of 33 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 of 33 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 of 99 (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 of 99 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
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</table>

State Legislature’s Gender Parity Ranking: 41st
Method of election: Single-winner districts
State legislative data and historical information at all levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)

Texas

State Ranking 42 out of 50

Gender Parity Score 11.0 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 3.8 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 5.9 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 1.4 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

11.0 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, Texas ranked 6th in the nation for parity with a Gender Parity Score of 19.8. Since then, Texas has fallen 36 places to 42nd — and its Gender Parity Score is down to almost half of its 1993 peak.

Did you know?
The two largest cities in the nation with women mayors are both in Texas: San Antonio and Fort Worth. In fact, San Antonio is the only city with a population above a million with a woman mayor.

Women in Congress
Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson became the first black woman from Dallas to be elected to public office in 1972, when she won a seat in the Texas House of Representatives. She is standing for re-election to the U.S. House of Representatives for a thirteenth term in 2016. Nine other women are running for U.S. House for a major party: two as incumbents (Kay Granger, R, and Sheila Jackson Lee, D) and seven challengers. In its history, Texas has elected six women to the House and one to the Senate.

Women Statewide Executives
Texas was the second state to elect a female governor. Miriam "Ma" Ferguson was elected twice (in 1924 and 1932) as a surrogate for her husband who had been impeached and was ineligible to run for re-election. Ann Richards, Texas' second female governor, was defeated in her run for a second term by George W. Bush in 1994. In addition to the six women to serve in statewide executive office, three women have served on the three member railroad commission, including the current chair (Christi Craddick).

Women State Legislators
After reaching a peak of 23.8% in 2009-2010, the proportion of women in the state legislature has steadily declined.

Cities and Counties
11 (11.1%) of Texas' 99 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. One of Texas' most populous counties elected a female county judge in 2014 (Travis County).

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Number of U.S. Congress seats held by women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>State History</th>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
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Number of statewide executive offices held by women

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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Statewide Reps.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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Number of state legislative seats held by women

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<tr>
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<td>Senate</td>
<td>7 of 31 (23%)</td>
<td>4 of 31 (13%)</td>
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<td>House</td>
<td>29 of 150 (19%)</td>
<td>25 of 150 (17%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Legislature's Gender Parity Ranking: 37th
Method of election: Single-winner districts
**UTAH**

**STATE RANKING** 47 out of 50

**GENDER PARITY SCORE** 8.9 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

- 3.3 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
- 0.0 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
- 4.8 of 30 points (State Legislature)
- 0.9 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

**8.9 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)**

**Did you know?**
Utah territory granted women the right to vote in 1870. In the Edmunds–Tucker Act of 1887, Congress disenfranchised women as part of a broader effort to eliminate polygamy and reduce the power of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The right of women to vote was won again — this time for good — in 1895 in the new state constitution.

**Women in Congress**
Mia Love became the first African American Republican woman (and first Haitian-American) in the House of Representatives when she defeated Doug Owens (Democrat), by 4,000 votes. Love will face Owens again in 2016 and is likely to retain her seat.

**Women Statewide Executives**
Olene S. Walker was elected lieutenant governor in 1992, 1996 and 2000. Walker served as governor in 2003 to 2005 after the elected governor, Mike Leavitt, resigned. Jan Graham, who was elected attorney general in 1992 and 1996. No women have been nominated by a major party for the five statewide executive offices up for election in 2016.

**Women State Legislators**
The percentage of Utah’s state legislative seats held by women was almost 8 percentage points higher in 2002 than it is today.

**Cities and Counties**
Four (13.3%) of Utah’s 30 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. One of Utah’s five most populous counties (Davis) had a female county commission chair in 2014.
VERMONT

STATE RANKING 35 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 15.5 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

Women in Congress
Vermont is one of three states (along with Delaware and Mississippi) that have never elected a woman to Congress.

Women Statewide Executives
Three women have served as lieutenant governor, including Madeleine M. Kunin (1979-1982). In 1984, Kunin was elected governor. In 1986, she was re-elected. In 1988, Kunin became the only woman in U.S. history to have been elected to serve three terms as governor.

In 2016, Sue Minter (D) is facing Phil Scott (R) in a close and open gubernatorial race. Democrats have held the governorship for 17 of the last 25 years.

Women State Legislators
Vermont has consistently outperformed the nation in women’s representation in its state legislature, and the trend since 2001 has been positive.

Cities and Counties
One of Vermont’s 5 largest cities has a female mayor.

Since 1993, Vermont has fallen 28 places in Representation2020’s Gender Parity Index. In 1993, Vermont had a Gender Parity Score of 19.4 and the state ranked 7th in the U.S.

Did you know?
Consuelo N. Bailey became the first woman to hold the lieutenant governor’s office anywhere in the United States when she was elected in Vermont in 1954. Among many other firsts, Bailey was the first Vermont woman admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court (in 1933).

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Virginia ranked 50th in Representation2020’s 2014 analysis, with a gender parity score of 4.5. In 1993, Virginia ranked 43rd with a score of 4.3. Currently, 24 (17.1%) women serve in Virginia’s 140 member General Assembly. State legislative offices are an important stepping stone to higher office.

Did you know?
Congresswoman Barbara Comstock’s opponent John Foust (D) was quoted saying that Comstock, a former Congressional aide, lobbyist, and mom never had a “real job.”

Women in Congress
Virginia did not elect a woman to Congress until 1992, when Leslie L. Byrne won Virginia’s 11th House District. In 2016, Barbara Comstock (R) faces a close race against LuAnn bennett (D) in the 10th district, while four other female candidates are running in seats that are safe for the other party.

Women Statewide Executives
Mary Sue Terry is the only woman Virginians have elected to statewide executive office. Terry was elected to attorney general in 1985 and re-elected in 1989.

Women State Legislators
The percentage of Virginia state legislative seats held by a woman has consistently trailed the national average, although it has been trending upward over the past two decades.

Cities and Counties
Four (22.2%) of Virginia’s 18 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Two of Virginia’s five most populous counties (Fairfax and Loudon) had a female county commission chair in 2014.
WASHINGTON

STATE RANKING 2 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 45.6 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

19.5 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
12.1 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
10.7 of 30 points (State Legislature)
3.2 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)
45.6 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress
In 2014, Washington re-elected three women (Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jaime Herrera Beutler and Susan DelBene) to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 2016, it may elect four women, the three incumbents and Pramila Jayapal (D), who is contesting the 7th District held by retiring Rep. Jim McDermott (D).

Since 1998, Washington has sent at least one woman to Congress. Since 2013, Washington’s Congressional delegation of 12 has included a record 5 (41.7%) women.

Women Statewide Executives
In 2016, a woman is certain to be elected secretary of state. Incumbent Kim Wyman (R) is being challenged by Tina Podlodowski (D). Women are also in the running for state auditor (Pat McCathy, D) and superintendent of public instruction (Erin Jones).

Women State Legislators
Washington has consistently ranked high on the gender parity index in its state legislature. Although the percentage of women in the state legislature has decreased in Washington since 1993, the number of women in the state senate has held steadily over time and both houses remain above the national average.

Cities and Counties
Eleven (28.2%) of Washington’s 39 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors. Pierce County, Washington’s second largest county, has a female county executive.

In 1993, Washington ranked 8th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 17.7.

Did you know?
In 2005, Washington became the first state to have two women U.S. senators and a woman governor simultaneously.
WEST VIRGINIA

STATE RANKING 36 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 15.5 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

6.0 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
3.2 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
4.3 of 30 points (State Legislature)
2.0 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

15.5 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

In 1993, West Virginia ranked 36th in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 5.9.

Did you know?
Since 2013, only one woman (Donna J. Boley) has served in the 34-member West Virginia State Senate.

Women in Congress
Two women have represented West Virginia in Congress: Elizabeth Key and Shelley Moore Capito. Key was elected to the 5th House District in 1951, after the death of the incumbent, her husband, John Key. She was succeeded by her son, James Key, in 1964. Capito won election to the U.S. House in 2000 and served in 2nd district until her taking her seat in the U.S. Senate on January 3, 2015. There are no female candidates competing for any of West Virginia’s three congressional seats in 2016.

Women Statewide Executives
Until 2004, West Virginia had never elected a woman to statewide executive office. Since then, West Virginia has elected two women to the office of secretary of state. In 2016, Secretary of State Natalie Tennant (D) is up for re-election. There are also female candidates for state auditor (Mary Ann Clayton, D) and state treasurer (Ann Urling, R).

Women State Legislators
While nationally the percentage of women serving in state legislatures has increased by 3.7 percentage points over the last two decades, the percentage of women in the West Virginia legislature is lower today than it was in 1993.

Cities and Counties
Just one of West Virginia’s five largest cities with elected mayors has a woman mayor. In 2016, Cabell County had a female county commission president.
WISCONSIN

STATE RANKING 20 out of 50

GENDER PARITY SCORE 19.3 out of 100 points

A Gender Parity Score of 50 indicates a state has reached gender parity in elected office. Gender parity is defined as the point at which women and men are equally likely to hold elected office in the state.

6.9 of 30 points (U.S. Congress)
2.7 of 30 points (Statewide Executive Offices)
8.9 of 30 points (State Legislature)
0.8 of 10 points (Cities and Counties)

19.3 of 100 points (Gender Parity being 50)

Women in Congress

In 2016, Moore will run for re-election along with two other female candidates: Sarah Lloyd (D) in the 6th District and Mary Hoeft (D) in the 7th District. Both districts are safely Republican.

Women Statewide Executives
All three 21st century lieutenant governors in Wisconsin have been women.

Women State Legislators
Twenty years ago, the percentage of Wisconsin state legislators who were women was 6.8 percentage points higher than the national average. Today, it is just percentage point higher.

Cities and Counties
Three (11.5%) of Wisconsin’s 26 cities with populations over 30,000 have female mayors.

In 1993, Wisconsin ranked 23rd in the nation, with a Gender Parity Score of 10.2.

Did you know?
In 2012, Wisconsin elected its first female U.S. senator, Tammy Baldwin. She is also the first openly gay senator in U.S. history.
Wyoming's Gender Parity Score increased 1.1 points from 2014.

**Did you know?**
Wyoming remains almost a full life-time away from gender parity despite having a head start on every other state. Wyoming gave women the right to vote 50 years before most states and was the first state to ever elect a woman governor (Nellie Tayloe Ross, who took office in 1925).

**Women in Congress**
Wyoming did not send any women to Congress until 1994. Since then, Wyoming has elected a woman to its at-large U.S. House seat every election. Cynthia M. Lummis (R) first elected in 2008, is retiring in 2016. The Republican candidate for the at-large seat in 2016 is Liz Cheney, daughter of former Vice President Dick Cheney.

**Women Statewide Executives**
Twelve (60%) of the 20 women to serve Wyoming in statewide executive office have been superintendents of public instruction. Jillian Balow was elected to that office in 2014, replacing Cindy Hill.

**Women State Legislators**
After Wyoming switched from multi-winner state legislative districts to single-winner legislative districts in the early 1990s, the percentage of state legislative seats held by women fell and remains below the national average. Just one woman (Bernadine L. Craft) currently serves in the Wyoming state senate.

**Cities and Counties**
In 2014, Gillette elected its first woman mayor, Louise Carter-King. It is the only one of Wyoming’s 5 largest cities to have a woman mayor.
U.S. TERRITORIES

Did you know?
Women dominate among the U.S. House delegations from the territories. Four out of the six non-voting territory delegates are women, including Eleanor Holmes Norton of the District of Columbia, Madeleine Bordallo from Guam, Stacey Plaskett from the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Amata Coleman Radewagen from American Samoa.

District of Columbia
**Mayor:** Sharon Pratt Kelly served as the first and only woman mayor of Washington, D.C. from 1991-1995. She was also the first African American woman to serve as mayor of a major American city.

**City Council:** Five (38%) of the District’s 13 city council members are women.

**Delegate to the U.S. House:** Eleanor Holmes Norton has served as the District’s one non-voting representative in Congress since 1991. She is the second person to hold this position.

Guam
**Governor:** No woman has ever served as governor of Guam.

**Legislature:** Four (26.7%) of the 15 seats in Guam’s legislature are filled by women. Judith Won Pat currently serves as the House Speaker.

**Mayors:** Dededo, Tamuning and Barrigada, Guam’s first, third and fifth largest villages respectively, all have female mayors.

**Delegate to the U.S. House:** Since 2003, Madeleine Bordallo has been serving as the first woman non-voting delegate from Guam.

U.S. Virgin Islands
**Governor:** A woman has never served as governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

**Legislature:** Four (26.6%) of 15 seats are held by women.

**Delegate to the U.S. House:** Stacey Plaskett currently serves as the delegate to the U.S. House starting in 2015. Her predecessor, Donna Christian-Christensen, served from 1997 to 2015.

Northern Mariana Islands
**Governor:** A woman has never served as governor of the Northern Mariana Islands.

**Commonwealth Legislature:** Three (15%) of 20 House seats held by women, one (11.1%) of 9 Senate seats held by women.

**Delegate to the U.S. House:** The post of delegate to the U.S. House has been filled by men since its creation in 2008.

Puerto Rico
**Governor:** Sila Calderon of the Popular Democratic Party served as the first and only woman governor of Puerto Rico from 2001 to 2005. Prior to her election as governor, she had served as Secretary of State and as the Mayor of San Juan.

**Legislative Assembly:** Five of 27 (18.5%) Senate seats are held by women, 8 of 51 (15.7%) of House seats are held by women. 16 senators are elected in two-member districts, and 11 senators are elected at-large by a fair representation voting method. The House is elected primarily from single-member districts, with some add-on seats to provide representation to smaller parties.

**Mayors:** The current mayor of San Juan, the territory's largest city, is Carmen Yulin Cruz, who was elected in 2012. The current mayor of Ponce, the fourth largest city, is Maria Melendez.

**Resident Commissioner:** A woman has never served as Puerto Rico's single non-voting member of the U.S. House.

American Samoa
**Governor:** No woman has ever served as governor of American Samoa.

**Legislature:** Two women out of 39 (5.1%) currently serve in American Samoa’s legislature. Legislators are chosen by election in single-winner districts (House) or by the island chiefs (Senate).

**Delegate to the U.S. House:** Amata Coleman Radewagen has served as American Samoa’s non-voting Congressional delegate since 2015.
Calculating Components of the Gender Parity Index

Statewide Elected Executives (30 points total)

We base 30% of a state’s Gender Parity Index score on its statewide elected executive officials, including governor. Offices are weighted comparatively based on their importance.

For the single-seat office of governor, we count the last three elections to give ourselves a clearer picture of whether a woman is likely to become governor in the state. If a state’s only statewide elected executive is governor (as is the case in Maine, New Hampshire, and Tennessee), then the last gubernatorial election is worth 15 points and the preceding two are worth 7.5 points each. If a state’s only elected executive other than the governor is the lieutenant governor (as is the case in Alaska, Hawaii, and New Jersey), then a woman winning the most recent gubernatorial election would be worth 12.5 points and the winners from the two preceding gubernatorial elections would be worth 6.25 points each. The remaining five points are divided between the three most recent elections for lieutenant governor — 2.5 points for the most recent election, and 1.25 each for the two preceding elections.

In states with three or more statewide elected executives, 10 points are awarded for electing a woman in the last gubernatorial election, and 5 points are awarded each for electing a woman in the two previous gubernatorial elections. The remaining 10 points are awarded based on the number of women holding non-gubernatorial elected executive positions (even if the person currently holding that office was appointed). Half a point is awarded for each elected superintendent of public instruction and commissioner if the office is single-seat, or for the popularly elected president of a commission if the commission includes multiple commissioners. Commissions with an appointed rather than elected president or chair are excluded from the tally.

The remaining points are allocated for the offices of lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, and auditor/comptroller. Points are weighted so that the first three offices are always worth twice as many points as the last two. For example, if a state had each of the five positions listed above, but no elected commissioners, then a state would receive 2.5 points for a woman lieutenant governor and 1.25 points for a woman state treasurer.

U.S. Congress (30 points total)

Congressional representation is also worth 30% of the Gender Parity Index score. Thirty points are divided between the U.S. House and the U.S. Senate.

A state with six or more representatives in the House could receive as many as 15 points based on the percentage of its House delegation that is female. For example, if a state’s House delegation were half female, then the state would receive 7.5 points (half of 15). The remaining points would be allocated based on how many times women have won in the state’s last four Senate elections. Five points are awarded if a woman won one of the last two elections, and 2.5 are awarded if a woman won one of the two before that. A state like California, where women won all of the last four U.S. Senate elections, would receive the full 15 points, whereas a state like Massachusetts, where a woman won only the most recent election, would receive 5 points.
In order to account for potentially large fluctuations in the percentage of women in U.S. House delegations with fewer than six members, we adjusted how many points these House delegations would be worth in the Gender Parity Index. States with five representatives could earn a total of 14 points for its House delegation and 16 points for its senators, while a state with four representatives could earn a total of 13 points for its House delegation and 17 points for its senators, etc. Then, in states with one or two House members, we included a point allocation similar to the one used for gubernatorial elections. States receive half the available points for the number of women elected to the House from the state in 2014, and then a quarter each for the 2010 and 2012 elections. For example, a state like Wyoming — where a woman won the single House seat in 2010, 2012, and 2014 — would receive a total of 10 points for those elections (5 points for 2014 and 2.5 points each for 2010 and 2012), and would then have 20 points available for its last four senate elections.

**State Legislature (30 points total)**

As state legislatures often serve as a launching pad for men and women who are elected to higher office, they are also worth 30% of the Gender Parity Score. Fourteen points each are allocated based on the percentages of seats held by women in the state house and senate. For example, if a state’s house is comprised of 25% women, then it would receive 3.5 points. A state also earns an additional point each for having a woman as house speaker or senate president (or senate president pro tempore, if the senate president is the lieutenant governor).

**Local Office (10 points total)**

Local offices are an important starting point for many aspiring politicians. In order to get a representative snapshot of the state of women’s representation at the local level, we allocated 10 points to local offices in the Gender Parity Score. Six and two thirds points are allocated based on the percentage of women mayors in all of the state’s cities with populations greater than 30,000 people. Another 3.33 points are allocated according to the proportion of female county commission chairs or executives in the state’s five most populous counties.
A Closer Look at how the Gender Parity Score is Calculated

### Calculating North Carolina’s Gender Parity Score

North Carolina ranks 14th in the nation with a score of 24.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Points Received</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Statewide Elected Executive</strong></td>
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</table>
| Governor                   | 5 (of 20)       | NC received no points for its current governor, but it did receive five points for the single term of Gov. Bev Perdue (2009-2013). | 0 of 10 points for current governor  
                                 |                  | 5 of 5 points for governor one term prior  
                                 |                  | 0 of 5 points for governor two terms prior |
| Other Elected Statewide Executives | 5 (of 10)     | Five of NC’s nine nongubernatorial statewide elected executive positions are held by women. Half a point each is awarded for the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of labor. Two points are awarded for the lt. governor, and one point each for the treasurer and auditor. | 0 of 2 points for lieutenant governor  
                                 |                  | 2 of 2 points for secretary of state  
                                 |                  | 0 of 2 points for attorney general  
                                 |                  | 1 of 1 point for state treasurer  
                                 |                  | 1 of 1 point for auditor  
                                 |                  | 0 of 0.5 points for agriculture commissioner  
                                 |                  | 0.5 of 0.5 points for commissioner of labor  
                                 |                  | 0 of 0.5 points for insurance commissioner  
                                 |                  | 0.5 of 0.5 points for state superintendent of public schools |
| U.S. Congress              |                 |             |                                                                              |
| U.S. Senate                | 2.5 (of 15)     | Because NC has more than five representatives in the U.S. House, it can receive a total of 15 points for U.S. senators. NC received 2.5 points for former Sen. Kay Hagan (D), who was voted out of office in the 2014 elections. | 0 of 5 points for most recent U.S. Senate election (2014)  
                                 |                  | 0 of 5 points for U.S. Senate election one prior (2010)  
                                 |                  | 2.5 of 2.5 points for U.S. Senate election two prior (2008)  
                                 |                  | 0 of 2.5 points for U.S. Senate election three prior (2006) |
| U.S. House of Representatives | 3.5 (of 15)  | NC received 3.5 points out of 15, as only 3 of its 13 U.S. representatives are women. | 3.5 (3/13 x 15) points of 15 for proportion of female U.S. Representatives |
| State Legislature          | 6.7 (of 30)     | 3.6 points for the women in the State Senate and 3.0 for the women in the House. No points awarded for speaker of the house or senate president. | 6 (13/50 x 14) of 14 points for proportion of women in state senate  
                                 |                  | 3.0 (26/120 x 14) of 14 points for proportion of women in state house  
                                 |                  | 0 of 1 points for president of the state senate  
                                 |                  | 0 of 1 points for speaker of state house |
| Local Office               | 1.5 (of 10)     | 1.5 points for 7 female mayors in 31 cities with populations greater than 30,000 people. Zero points for female county executives. | 1.5 (7/31 x 6.67) of 6.67 points for female mayors in cities with populations greater than 30,000 people  
                                 |                  | 0 (0/5 x 3.33) of 3.33 points for female county commissioners |
| **Total**                  | **24.1 (of 100)** |             |                                                                              |

*State legislative data and historical information at all levels from the Center for American Women and Politics, Rutgers University (October 2016)*