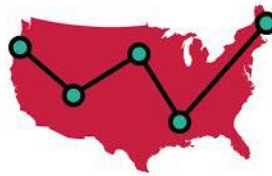


STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE STATES



The Status of Women in Nevada, 2015: Highlights

Women in Nevada have made considerable advances in recent years but still face inequities that often prevent them from reaching their full potential. Since the 2004 *Status of Women in the States* report was published, the gender wage gap in Nevada has narrowed, a higher percentage of women have bachelor's degrees, and women are more likely to work in managerial or professional occupations. Yet, as in all other states, women in Nevada are less likely than men to be in the labor force and more likely to live in poverty. Women also continue to be underrepresented in the state legislature.



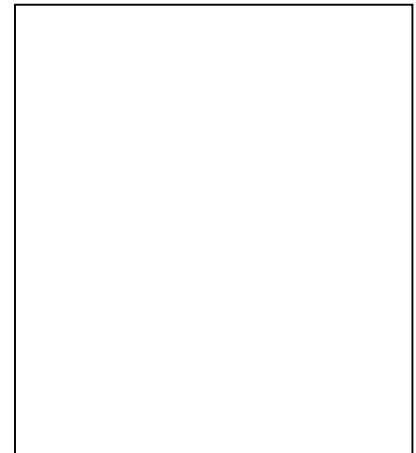
If current trends continue, women in Nevada will not see equal pay until the year **2044**.*



Women hold **31.7%** of seats in the state legislature.

Key Findings

- Nevada's best grade is in the area of reproductive rights, for which it receives a B. Its worst grade is in political participation, for which it gets a D-.
- Nevada women who work full-time, year-round earn 83 cents on the dollar compared with similarly employed men.
- Approximately 31.0 percent of those working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields in Nevada are women, compared with 28.8 percent nationwide.
- As of 2015, there are no women of color in statewide elective executive office in Nevada, and no women of color from the state in the U.S. Congress.
- Women in Nevada who are unionized earn \$125 more per week, on average, than those who are not represented by a union.
- Approximately 22.2 percent of women in Nevada have a bachelor's degree or higher, an increase of about 6 percentage points since 2000.
- In 2012–2013, 13.9 percent of Nevada's four-year-olds were enrolled in state pre-K, preschool special education, or state and federal Head Start.
- Heart disease is the biggest killer of women in the United States. Nevada ranks 37 of 51 with a mortality rate of 147.0 per 100,000.



*Equal pay projection is based on rate of progress between 1959 and 2013. See Appendix A2 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and methodology. Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 1. How Nevada Ranks on Key Indicators of Women’s Status

	2004 Report	2015 Report	Progress?	2015 Rankings and Grades		
				National Rank	Regional Rank	Grade
Percent of Women Registered to Vote	51.6%	56.2%	Yes	49	8	
Percent of Women Who Voted	41.8%	45.4%	Yes	46	7	
Women in Elected Office Index (score)	2.72	2.02	No	25	5	
Women's Institutional Resources Index (score)	1.00	0.50	No	36	3	
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	\$37,754	\$35,000	No	27	4	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	76.1%	82.7%	Yes	11	2	
Women's Labor Force Participation	60.9%	59.2%	No	24	3	
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations	26.9%	31.0%	Yes	51	8	
Paid Leave Legislation Index (score)	n/a	0.00	n/a	12	8	
Elder and Dependent Care Index (score)	n/a	1.44	n/a	13	2	
Child Care Index (score)	n/a	1.06	n/a	37	3	
Percentage Point Gap in Parents’ Labor Force Participation Rate (fathers’ labor force participation rate minus mothers’ labor force participation rate)	n/a	29.1	n/a	39	3	
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance	81.5%	74.3%	No	48	7	
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	16.7%	22.2%	Yes	48	7	
Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	25.7%	28.6%	Yes	16	3	
Percent of Women Above Poverty	91.9%	85.3%	No	25	4	

Notes: See Appendices A1–A6 in *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for methodology and sources. Earnings are in 2013 dollars and compare 2000 Decennial Census data with 2013 American Community Survey data. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The regional rankings are of a maximum of eight and refer to the states in Mountain West region (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming). n/a=not available. All indicators are defined so that a higher rate translates into higher rankings and letter grades. **Calculated by the Institute for Women’s Policy Research.**

Table 2. Overview of the Status of Women of Color in Nevada

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Number of Women in Statewide Elected Executive Office, 2015 (out of 6 offices)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Women in U.S. Congress, 2015 (out of 6 offices)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Women's Median Annual Earnings (Full-Time, Year-Round), 2011-2013	\$41,426	\$28,000	\$33,762	\$36,000	\$32,000	\$35,000
Ratio of Women's to White Men's Earnings, 2011-2013	80.0%	54.1%	65.2%	69.5%	61.8%	67.6%
Women's Labor Force Participation, 2011-2013	58.1%	62.2%	60.9%	62.2%	59.9%	66.6%
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations, 2011-2013	38.0%	16.4%	25.5%	29.5%	25.8%	26.4%
Percent of Nonelderly Women with Health Insurance, 2011-2013	81.3%	58.8%	72.7%	77.9%	60.9%	74.0%
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2011-2013	25.6%	9.5%	18.5%	33.8%	10.5%	25.0%
Percent of Women Above Poverty, 2011-2013	88.8%	78.6%	74.1%	88.3%	71.6%	83.4%
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under age one per 1,000 live births), 2010-2012	5.1	4.9	9.0	4.4	n/a	n/a
Percent of Low Birth Weight Babies, 2013	7.4	6.9	12.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female Heart Disease Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	158.2	87.1	210.7	77.9	95.6	n/a
Female Lung Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	48.9	15.7	38.2	17.9	n/a	n/a
Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rate, per 100,000, 2011-2013	25.2	11.2	28.3	15.0	n/a	n/a
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Mental Health is Not Good, 2011-2013	4.8	3.8	6.1	3.0	7.2	6.6
Average Number of Days per Month on Which Activities Are Limited by Health Status, 2011-2013	5.0	4.4	6.2	3.2	7.2	8.3

Notes: n/a=not available. Data on statewide elected executive office include the governorship. Earnings are in 2013 dollars. Health insurance data are for 2013, prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act. See Appendices A1-A2 and A4-A6 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources and a description of how race and ethnicity are defined in the data presented here. **Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.**

Provide the Right to Earn Paid Sick Days	No
Adopted the Medicaid Expansion under the ACA or State Medicaid Family Planning Services Eligibility Expansion	Yes
Recognize Same-Sex Marriage and/or Allow Second-Parent Adoption	Yes
Allow Women to Obtain an Abortion without a Mandatory Waiting Period	Yes
Bar Gun Possession for Individuals Convicted of Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Crimes	No

Notes: Data are current as of April 2015, except for the bar on gun possession, which is current as of June 2014. See Appendices A3, A5, and A7 of *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for sources.

Compiled by the Institute for Women’s Policy Research.

Total Population, 2013	2,790,136
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages, 2013	1,386,739
Proportion of Women Aged 65 and Older, 2013	14.6%
Proportion of Women Who Are Immigrants, All Ages, 2013	19.9%
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households, 2011–2013	2,777
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under Age 18, 2013	7.4%

Note: See Appendix B8 in *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* for additional demographic information. Sources: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata.

About the Status of Women in the States



The Status of Women in the States is an ongoing research project conducted by the Institute for Women’s Policy Research (IWPR) to measure and track the status of women in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. IWPR appreciates the support of the Ford Foundation, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Women’s Funding Network for the production of this fact sheet.



The Institute for Women’s Policy Research (IWPR) conducts rigorous research and disseminates its findings to address the needs of women, promote public dialogue, and strengthen families, communities, and societies. The Institute’s research strives to give voice to the needs of

women from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds across the income spectrum and to ensure that their perspectives enter the public debate on ending discrimination and inequality, improving opportunity, and increasing economic security for women and families. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research and to build a diverse network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. IWPR’s work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations and corporations. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women’s studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University.