Appendices

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Appendix I: Basic Demographics

This section provides statistics on the number, age, race, family status, and other demographic characteristics of women in the United States (see Appendix Table 1.1). These data present an image of the nation's female population and can be used to provide insight into the topics covered in this report.

Between 1990 and 2000, the population of the United States grew by 13.1 percent. In 2000, there were more than 143.3 million women in the United States. Their median age of women was 36.6 years. Women over age 65 made up 14.4 percent of the total.

Women of color (African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Hispanics–who may be of any race–and women of other races or two or more races) made up 30.7 percent of the national female population. The two largest minority groups are African Americans (approximately 12.4 percent of all women) and Hispanics (approximately 12.0 percent). In 2001, the proportion of disabled women aged 21-64 was 13.9 percent. Foreign-born women made up 7.9 percent of the female population in 1990 (while 2000 numbers for foreign-born women were not yet available for this writing, 11.1 percent of all U.S. residents were foreign-born in 2000). Most American women (83.1 percent) live in metropolitan areas. Approximately 6.6 percent of prison inmates in the United States are women.

More than 24 percent of women are single, eleven percent are divorced, and ten percent are widowed. Approximately 54 percent are married. Among all households, the proportion of married-person families is 52 percent. The next largest household type, single-person households, make up almost 26 percent of all households, followed by female-headed families (12 percent), other non-family households (6 percent), and male-headed families (4 percent). Families with children under age 18 headed by women constitute 20.6 percent of all families with children. Approximately 290,000 households are made up of lesbian unmarried partners.

Demographic Variations among the States

All women in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island live in metropolitan areas. In Idaho, Montana, Mississippi, South Dakota, Alaska, Vermont, and New Mexico, more than 50 percent of women live in non-metropolitan areas.

The median age of women is lowest in Utah (27.4) and Alaska (30.3) and highest in West Virginia (40.2), Florida (40.0), and Pennsylvania (39.4).

Hawaii (78.8 percent), the District of Columbia (73.5 percent), and New Mexico (55.1 percent) have the highest proportions of women of color. In the District of Columbia, most women of color are African

American (61.5 percent); in Hawaii, most are Asian American and Pacific Islander (52.0 percent); and in New Mexico, most are Hispanic and Native American (41.8 and 9.0 percent, respectively).

California (21.3 percent), Hawaii (16.8 percent), and New York (16.0 percent) had the highest percentages of foreign-born women as of 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, the total population of

Appendix Table 1.1
Basic Demographic Statistics for the United States

	United States*
Total Population, 2000[a]	**281,421,906**
Number of Women, All Ages, 2000[a]	143,368,343
Sex Ratio (women to men, aged 18 and older), 2000[a]	1.1
Median Age of All Women, 1999[b]	36.6
Proportion of Women Over Age 65, 2000[a]	14.4%
Distribution of Women by Race and Ethnicity, All Ages, 2000[c]	
White*	69.3%
African American*	12.4%
Hispanic**	12.0%
Asian American*	3.8%
Native American*	0.7%
Other Race*	0.2%
Two or More Races*	1.6%
Distribution of Households by Type, 2000[a]	
Total Number of Family and Nonfamily Households	105,480,101
Married-Couple Families (with and without their own children)	51.7%
Female-Headed Families (with and without their own children)	12.2%
Male-Headed Families (with and without their own children)	4.2%
Nonfamily Households: Single-Person Households	25.8%
Nonfamily Households: Other	6.1%
Distribution of Women Aged 15 and Older by Marital Status, 2000[d]	
Married	54.3%
Single	24.4%
Widowed	10.2%
Divorced	11.1%
Number of Lesbian Unmarried Partner Households, 2000[e]	**293,365**
Proportion of Women Aged 21-64 with a Disability, 2001[f]	**13.9%**
Percent of Families with Children Under Age 18 Headed by Women, 2000[c]	**20.6%**
Proportion of Women Living in Metropolitan Areas, All Ages, 1990[g]	**83.1%**
Proportion of Women Who Are Foreign-Born, All Ages, 1990[g]	**7.9%**
Percent of Federal and State Prison Population Who Are Women, 2000[h]	**6.6%**

*Non-Hispanic.
**Hispanics may be of any race.
Source: [a] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2001b; [b] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000b; [c] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2002a; [d] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2001e; [e] Smith and Gates, 2001; [f] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2001c; [g] Population Reference Bureau, 1993; [h] U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Nevada grew 66.3 percent. Other states with relatively high growth rates include Arizona (40.0), Colorado (30.6), Utah (29.6), and Idaho (28.5). Every state but one had at least nominal population growth during this time period. The exception, the District of Columbia, had a population decrease of 5.7 percent.

The number of lesbian unmarried partner households is greatest in California (42,524), New York (21,996), and Texas (21,172). The fewest are found in North Dakota (343), Wyoming (395), and South Dakota (437). The proportion of women aged 65 and older is highest in Florida (19.4) and Pennsylvania (18.1). It is lowest in Alaska (6.3) and Utah (9.6).

Appendix II: Methodology, Terms, and Sources for the Composite Indices and Grades

Composite Political Participation Index

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

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

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score" (see Appendix Chart 2.1). Women's voter registration and voter turnout were each set at the value of the highest state for these components; each component of the composite index for women in elected office was set as if 50 percent of elected officials were women; and scores for institutional resources for women assumed the ideal state had both a commission for women and a women's legislative caucus in each house of the state legislature. Each state's score was then compared with the ideal score to determine its grade.

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

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

Women in Elected Office: This composite indicator is based on a methodology developed by the Center for Policy Alternatives (1995). It has four components and reflects office-holding at the state and national levels as of April 2002. For each state, the proportion of office-holders who are women was computed for four levels: state representatives; state senators; statewide elected executive officials and U.S. Representatives; and U.S. Senators and governors. The percents were then converted to scores that ranged from 0 to 1 by dividing the observed value for each state by the highest value for all states. The scores were then weighted according to the degree of political influence of the position: state representatives were given a weight of 1.0, state senators were given a weight of 1.25, statewide executive elected officials (except governors) and U.S. Representatives were each given a weight of 1.5, and U.S. Senators and state governors were each given a weight of 1.75. The resulting weighted scores for the four components were added to yield the total score on this composite for each state. The highest score of any state for this composite office-holding indicator is 4.28. These scores were then used to rank the states on the indicator for women in elected office. Source: Data were compiled by IWPR from several sources, including the Center for American Women and Politics, 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, and 2002d; Council of State Governments, 2000.

Appendix Chart 2.1
Criteria for Grading

Index	Criteria for a Grade of "A"	Highest Grade, U.S.
Composite Political Participation Index		**B**
Women's Voter Registration	Women's Voter Registration, Best State (91.1%)	
Women's Voter Turnout	Women's Voter Turnout, Best State (67.9%)	
Women in Elected Office Composite Index	50 Percent of Elected Positions Held by Women	
Women's Institutional Resources	Commission for Women and a Women's Legislative Caucus in Each House of State Legislature	
Composite Employment and Earnings Index		**A-**
Women's Median Annual Earnings	Men's Median Annual Earnings, United States ($36,960)	
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	Women Earn 100 Percent of Men's Earnings	
Women's Labor Force Participation	Men's Labor Force Participation, United States (74.7%)	
Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations	Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations, Best State (48.0%)	
Composite Social and Economic Autonomy Index		**B+**
Percent of Women with Health Insurance	Percent of Women with Health Insurance Best State (94.0%)	
Women's Educational Attainment	Men's Educational Attainment (percent with four years or more of college, United States; 24.0%)	
Women's Business Ownership	50 Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	
Percent of Women Above Poverty	Percent of Men Above Poverty, Best State (94.9%)	
Composite Reproductive Rights Index	Presence of All Relevant Policies and Resources	**A**
Composite Health and Well-Being Index	Best State or Goals Set by Healthy People 2010 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) for All Relevant Indicators (see Appendix II for details)	**A-**

Calculated by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Women's Institutional Resources: This indicator measures the number of institutional resources for women available in the state from a maximum of two, including a commission for women (established by legislation or executive order) and a legislative caucus for women (organized by women legislators in either or both houses of the state legislature). States receive 1.0 point for each institutional resource present in their state, although they can receive partial credit if a bipartisan legislative caucus does not exist in both houses. States receive a score of 0.25 if informal or partisan meetings are held by women legislators in either house, 0.5 if a formal legislative caucus exists in one house but not the other, and 1.0 if a formal legislative caucus is present in both houses or the legislature is unicameral. Source: National Association of Commissions for Women, 2000, and Center for American Women and Politics, 1998, updated by IWPR.

Composite Employment and Earnings Index

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

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

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

Women's Median Annual Earnings: Median yearly earnings (in 2000 dollars) of noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who worked full-time, year-round (more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week) in 1998, 1999, and 2000. Earnings were converted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index, and the median was selected from the merged data file for all three years. Three years of data were used in order to ensure a sufficiently large sample for each state; the data are referred to as 1999 data, the midpoint of the three years analyzed. The sample size for women ranges from 560 in Rhode Island to 5,174 in California; for men, the sample size ranges from 685 in the District of Columbia to 7,906 in California. These earnings data have not been adjusted for cost-of-living differences between the states because the federal government does not produce an index of such differences. Source: IWPR calculations of the 1999-2001 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey, for the 1998-2000 calendar years; IWPR, 2001b.

Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings: Median yearly earnings (in 2000 dollars) of noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who worked full-time, year-round (more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week) in 1998-2000 divided by the median yearly earnings (in 2000 dollars) of noninstitutionalized men aged 16 and older who worked full-time, year-round (more than 49 weeks during the year and more than 34 hours per week) in 1998-2000. See the description of women's median annual earnings above for a more detailed description of the methodology and for sample sizes. Source: IWPR calculations of the 1999-2001 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey, for the 1998-2000 calendar years; IWPR, 2001b.

Women's Labor Force Participation (proportion of the adult female population in the labor force): Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who were employed or looking for work (in 2000). This includes those employed full-time, part-time voluntarily or part-time involuntarily, and those who are unemployed. Source: U.S.

Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002 (based on the Current Population Survey).

Women in Managerial and Professional Occupations: Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women aged 16 and older who were employed in executive, administrative, managerial, or professional specialty occupations (in 1999). Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2001a (based on the Current Population Survey).

Composite Social and Economic Autonomy Index

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

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

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

Percent with Health Insurance: Percent of civilian noninstitutionalized women from ages 18 through 64 who are insured. The state-by-state percents are based on the 2001 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey, for calendar year 2000. Respondents are asked whether they had insurance from a variety of different sources during the previous year. They are counted as uninsured if they did not have health insurance for the entire year 2000. Because respondents are asked to report about all sources of insurance over the past year, some report insurance from more than one source. It is impossible to determine whether they had had more than one type simultaneously or changed sources of insurance over the course of the year. In 2001, the CPS included an expanded sample to improve state estimates of uninsured children. The expanded sample was not used in these estimates, however, because it was not yet available. Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2001.

Educational Attainment: In 1989, the percent of women aged 25 and older with four or more years of college. Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1993, based on the Public Use Microdata Sample of the 1990 Census of Population.

Women's Business Ownership: In 1997, the percent of all firms (legal entities engaged in economic activity during any part of 1997 that filed an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C; 1065; any 1120; or 941) owned by women. This indicator includes five legal forms of organization: C corporations (any legally incorporated business, except subchapter S, under state laws), Subchapter S corporations (those with fewer than 75 shareholders who elect to be taxed as individuals), individual proprietorships (including self-employed individuals), partnerships, and others (a category encompassing cooperatives, estates, receiverships, and businesses classified as unknown legal forms of organization). The Bureau of the Census determines the sex of business owners by matching the social security numbers of individuals who file business tax returns with Social Security Administration records providing the sex codes indicated by individuals or their parents on their original applications for social security numbers. For partnerships and corporations, a business is classified as women-owned based on the sex of the majority of the owners. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2001f, based on the 1997 Economic Census.

Percent of Women Above Poverty: In 1998-2000, the percent of women living above the official poverty threshold, which varies by family size and composition. The average percent of women above the poverty level for the three years is used; three years of data ensure a sufficiently large sample for each state. In 1999, the poverty level for a family of four (with two children) was $17,463 (in 2000 dollars). Source: IWPR calculations of the 1999-2001 Annual Demographic Files (March) from the Current Population Survey for the calendar years 1998-2000; IWPR, 2001b.

Composite Reproductive Rights Index

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

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

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score." An "ideal state" was assumed to have no notification/consent or waiting period policies, public funding for abortion, pro-choice government, 100 percent of women living in counties with an abortion provider, insurance mandates for contraceptive coverage and infertility coverage, maximum legal guarantees of second-parent adoption, and mandatory sex education for students. Each state's score was then compared with the resulting ideal score to determine its grade.

Mandatory Consent: States received a score of 1.0 if they allow minors access to abortion without parental consent or notification. Mandatory consent laws require that minors gain the consent of one or both parents before a physician can perform the procedure, while notification laws require they notify one or both parents of the decision to have an abortion. Source: NARAL and NARAL Foundation, 2002.

Waiting Period: States received a score of 1.0 if they allow a woman to have an abortion without a waiting period. Such legislation mandates that a physician cannot perform an abortion until a certain number of hours after notifying the woman of her options in dealing with a pregnancy. Source: NARAL and NARAL Foundation, 2002.

Restrictions on Public Funding: If a state provides public funding for abortions under most circumstances for women who meet income eligibility standards, it received a score of 1.0. Source: NARAL and NARAL Foundation, 2002.

Percent of Women Living in Counties with at Least One Abortion Provider: States were given a scaled score ranging from 0 to 1, with states with 100 percent of women living in counties with abortion providers receiving a 1. Source: Henshaw, 1998.

Pro-Choice Governor or Legislature: This indicator is based on NARAL's assessment of whether governors and legislatures would support a ban or restrictions on abortion. Governors and legislatures who would support restrictions on abortion rights are considered anti-choice, and those who would oppose them are considered pro-choice. Each state received 0.33 points per pro-choice governmental

body–governor, upper house and lower house–up to a maximum of 1.0 point. Those governors and legislatures with mixed assessments received half credit. Source: NARAL and NARAL Foundation, 2001.

Contraceptive Coverage Laws: Whether a state has a law or policy requiring that health insurers who provide coverage for prescription drugs extend coverage for FDA-approved contraceptives (e.g., drugs and devices) and related medical services, including exams and insertion/removal treatments. States received a score of 1.0 if they mandate full contraceptive coverage. They received a score of 0.5 if they mandate partial coverage, which may include mandating that insurance companies offer at least one insurance package covering some or all birth control prescription methods or requiring insurers with coverage for prescription drugs to cover oral contraceptives. Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 2002a.

Coverage of Infertility Treatments: States mandating that insurance companies provide coverage of infertility treatments received a score of 1.0, while states mandating that insurance companies offer policyholders at least one package with coverage of infertility treatments received a score of 0.5. Source: Plaza, 2001a.

Same-Sex Couples and Adoption: Whether a state allows gays and lesbians the option of second-parent adoption, which occurs when a nonbiological parent in a couple adopts the child of his or her partner. At the state level, courts and/or legislatures have upheld or limited the right to second-parent adoption among gay and lesbian couples. States were given 1.0 point if the state supreme court has prohibited discrimination against these couples in adoption, 0.75 if an appellate or high court has, 0.5 if a lower court has approved a petition for second-parent adoption, 0.25 if a state has no official position on the subject, and no points if the state has banned second-parent adoption. Source: National Center for Lesbian Rights, 2001.

Mandatory Sex Education: States received a score of 1.0 if they require public middle, junior, or high schools to provide sex education classes. Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 2002b.

Composite Health and Well-Being Index

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

To grade the states on this composite index, values for each of the components were set at desired levels to produce an "ideal score." Mortality rates from heart disease, lung cancer, and breast cancer were set according to national goals for the year 2010, as determined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the Healthy People 2010 program (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 2000). For heart disease and breast cancer, this entailed a 20 percent decrease from the national number. For lung cancer, it entailed a 22 percent decrease from the national number. For incidence of diabetes, chlamydia, and AIDS and for mortality from suicide, the Healthy People 2010 goals are to achieve levels that are "better than the best," and thus the ideal score was set at the lowest rate for each indicator among all states. In the absence of national objectives, mean days of poor mental health and mean days of activity limitations were also set at the lowest level among all states. Each state's score was then compared with the ideal score to determine the state's grade.

Mortality from Heart Disease: Average annual mortality from heart disease among all women per 100,000 population (in 1996-98). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 total U.S. population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2001a.

Mortality from Lung Cancer: Average mortality among women from lung cancer per 100,000 population (in 1996-98). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2001a.

Mortality from Breast Cancer: Average mortality among women from breast cancer per 100,000 population (in 1996-98). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2001a.

Percent of Women Who Have Ever Been Told They Have Diabetes: As self-reported by female respondents in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey in 2000. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conduct BRFSS in conjunction with the states among men and women at least 18 years of age. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2001.

Incidence of Chlamydia: Average rate of chlamydia among women per 100,000 population (2000). Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of STD Prevention, 2001.

Incidence of AIDS: Average incidence of AIDS-indicating diseases among females aged 13 years and older per 100,000 population (in 2000). Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, 2001.

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

Mortality from Suicide: Average annual mortality from suicide among all women per 100,000 population (in 1996-98). Data are age-adjusted to the 2000 total U.S. population. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2001.

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

Appendix III: Sources for Table 8.1 (Women's Resources and Rights Checklist)

Violence Against Women

Separate Offense: States are given a "yes" if they classify domestic violence as an offense separate from general assault and battery or otherwise complement assault and battery laws with domestic violence statutes. These laws or provisions provide enhanced penalties for repeat offenders and help ensure equal treatment for victims of domestic violence. Sources: Institute for Law and Justice, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Domestic Violence Training: Whether the state has adopted a statute requiring police recruits and health care professionals to undergo training about domestic violence. Sources: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2001; Institute for Law and Justice, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Insurance Mandates for Domestic Violence Victims: Whether a state has banned insurance companies from denying coverage to victims of domestic violence. Source: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2001.

Stalking Offense Status: Whether a state classifies a first offense for stalking as a felony. Sources: Institute for Law and Justice, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Sexual Assault Training: Whether a state has adopted a legislative requirement mandating sexual assault training for police, prosecutors, and health care professionals. Source: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2001; Institute for Law and Justice, 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Child Support

Single-Mother Households Receiving Child Support or Alimony: A single-mother household is defined as a family headed by an unmarried woman with one or more of her own children (by birth, marriage, or adoption). Such a family is counted as receiving child support or alimony if it received full or partial payment of child support or alimony during the past year (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2001). Figures are based on an average of data from the Current Population Survey for 1997-99. Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2001.

Cases with Collection: A case is counted as having a collection if as little as one cent is collected during the year. These figures include data on child support for all family types. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2000b.

Welfare and Poverty Policies

Child Exclusion/Family Caps: Whether a state extends TANF benefits to children born or conceived while a mother receives welfare. Many states have adopted a prohibition on these benefits, sometimes called a "family cap." Sources: Welfare Information Network, 2001; Welfare Information Network, et al., 2001.

Time Limits: States may not use federal funds to assist families with an adult who has received federally funded assistance for 60 months or more. They can set lower time limits, however. States that allow welfare recipients to receive benefits for the maximum allowable time or more are indicated by "yes." Sources: Welfare Information Network, 2001; Welfare Information Network, et al., 2001.

Work Requirements: What constitutes work activities is a contentious issue at both the state and federal levels. State policies concerning these issues continue to evolve and are subject to caseworker discretion. This report uses each state's self-reported policy to identify which states require immediate work activities and which allow recipients time before they lose benefits. Those states that allow at least 24 months are indicated as "yes." To receive the full amount of their block grants, states must demonstrate that a specific portion of their TANF caseload is participating in activities that meet the federal definition of work. In fiscal year 2002, states must demonstrate that 50 percent of their TANF caseload is engaged in work. PRWORA also restricts the amount of a caseload that may be engaged in basic education or vocational training to be counted in the state's work participation figures and allows job training to count as work only for a limited period of time for any individual. Sources: Welfare Information Network, 2001; Welfare Information Network, et al., 2001.

Transitional Child Care: Whether a state extends child care to families moving off welfare beyond a minimum of twelve months. Sources: Center for Law and Social Policy and Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, 2000; Welfare Information Network, 2001; Welfare Information Network, et al., 2001.

Family Violence Provisions in TANF Plans: States can provide exemptions to time limits and other policies to victims of domestic violence under the Family Violence Option. This measure indicates whether a state has opted for certification or adopted other language providing for victims of domestic violence. Source: NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, 2001.

Earnings Disregards: States are given leeway in determining how much of a low-income worker's earnings to disregard in determining eligibility for welfare recipiency. States that disregard at least 50 percent of low-income workers' earnings are indicated by a "yes." Sources: Welfare Information Network, 2001; Welfare Information Network, et al., 2001.

Size of TANF Benefit: Maximum monthly benefit received by TANF recipient families in a state (for a family of three with two children) in 2001. Sources: Welfare Information Network, 2001; Welfare Information Network, et al., 2001.

Earned Income Tax Credit: Whether a state has implemented a state EITC for low-income families. Source: Johnson, 2001.

Employment/Unemployment Benefits

Minimum Wage: States receive a "yes" if their state minimum wage rate as of January 2002 exceeded the federal rate. According to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the state minimum wage is controlling if it is higher than the federal minimum wage. A federal minimum wage increase was signed into law on August 20, 1996, and raised the federal standard to $5.15 per hour on September 1, 1997. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 2002.

Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI): In the five states with mandated Temporary Disability Insurance programs (California, Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island), employees and/or their employers pay a small percentage of the employee's salary into an insurance fund and, in return, employees are provided with partial wage replacement if they become ill or disabled, including by pregnancy and childbirth. Source: Hartmann, et al., 1995.

Access to Unemployment Insurance (UI) for Low-Wage Workers: In order to receive unemployment insurance, potential recipients must meet several eligibility requirements. Two of these are high quarter earnings and base period earnings requirements. The "base period" is a 12-month period preceding the start of a spell of unemployment. This, however, excludes the current calendar quarter and often the previous full calendar quarter (this has serious consequences for low-wage and contingent workers who need to count more recent earnings to qualify). The base period criterion states that the individual must have earned a minimum amount during the base period. The high quarter earnings criterion requires that individuals earn a total reaching a specified threshold amount in one of the quarters within the base period. IWPR research has shown that women are less likely to meet the two earnings requirements than men are. They are more than twice as likely as men to be disqualified from receipt of unemployment insurance benefits because of these requirements (Yoon, Spalter-Roth, and Baldwin, 1995). States typically set eligibility standards for unemployment insurance and can enact policies that are more or less inclusive and more or less generous to claimants. For example, some states have implemented an "alternative base period," allowing the most recent earnings to count to the advantage of the claimant.

Since states have the power to decide who receives unemployment insurance benefits, some states set high requirements, thereby excluding many low earners. A state was scored "yes" if it was relatively generous to low earners, such that base period wages required were less than or equal to $1,300 and high quarter wages required were less than or equal to $800. If the base period wages required were more than $2,000 or if high quarter wages required were more than $1,000, the state was scored "no." "Sometimes" was defined as base period and high quarter wages that fell between the

"yes" and "no" ranges. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Service, 2001.

Access to Unemployment Insurance for Part-Time Workers: Only nine states and the District of Columbia allow unemployed workers seeking a part-time position to qualify for unemployment insurance. Source: National Employment Law Project, 2001.

Access to Unemployment Insurance for "Good Cause Quits": Twenty-two states offer unemployment insurance coverage for voluntary quits caused by a variety of circumstances, such as moving with a spouse, harassment on the job, or other situations. The specifics of which circumstances are considered "good cause" differ by state. Source: National Association of Child Advocates, 1998; National Employment Law Project, 2001.

Pay Equity: Pay equity or comparable worthy remedies are designed to raise the wages of jobs that are undervalued at least partly because of the gender or race of the workers who hold those jobs. States that have these policies within their civil service system are marked as "yes." Source: National Committee on Pay Equity, 1997.

Family Leave Benefits

Proposed Use of Unemployment Insurance for Paid Family Leave: Recent initiatives in several states have advanced the idea of using unemployment insurance to provide benefits during periods of family leave (sometimes known as "Baby UI"). At the federal level, as of August 2000, the Department of Labor allowed states to provide partial wage replacement under the unemployment compensation program on a voluntary, experimental basis to parents who take leave or otherwise leave employment following the birth or adoption of a child. State legislatures must approve plans to use unemployment insurance in this fashion. Source: National Partnership for Women and Families, 2001a; Society for Human Resource Management, 2001.

Temporary Disability Insurance for Family Leave: In three states–Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York–legislation has been introduced to cover periods of family leave under new or existing mandatory Temporary Disability Insurance programs. In September 2002, California amended its TDI program to include family leave with partial pay for up to six weeks. Source: National Partnership for Women and Families, 2001b.

Sexual Orientation and Gender

Civil Rights Legislation: Whether a state has passed a statute extending anti-discrimination laws to apply to discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity. Source: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Policy Institute, 2001a.

Same-Sex Marriage: Whether a state has avoided adopting a policy-statute, executive order, or other regulation-prohibiting same-sex marriage. Source: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Policy Institute, 2001c.

Hate Crimes Legislation: Whether a state has established enhanced penalties for crimes perpetrated against victims due to their sexual orientation or gender identity. Source: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Policy Institute, 2001b.

Reproductive Rights

For information on sources concerning these indicators, please see the section describing the Composite Reproductive Rights Index in Appendix II.

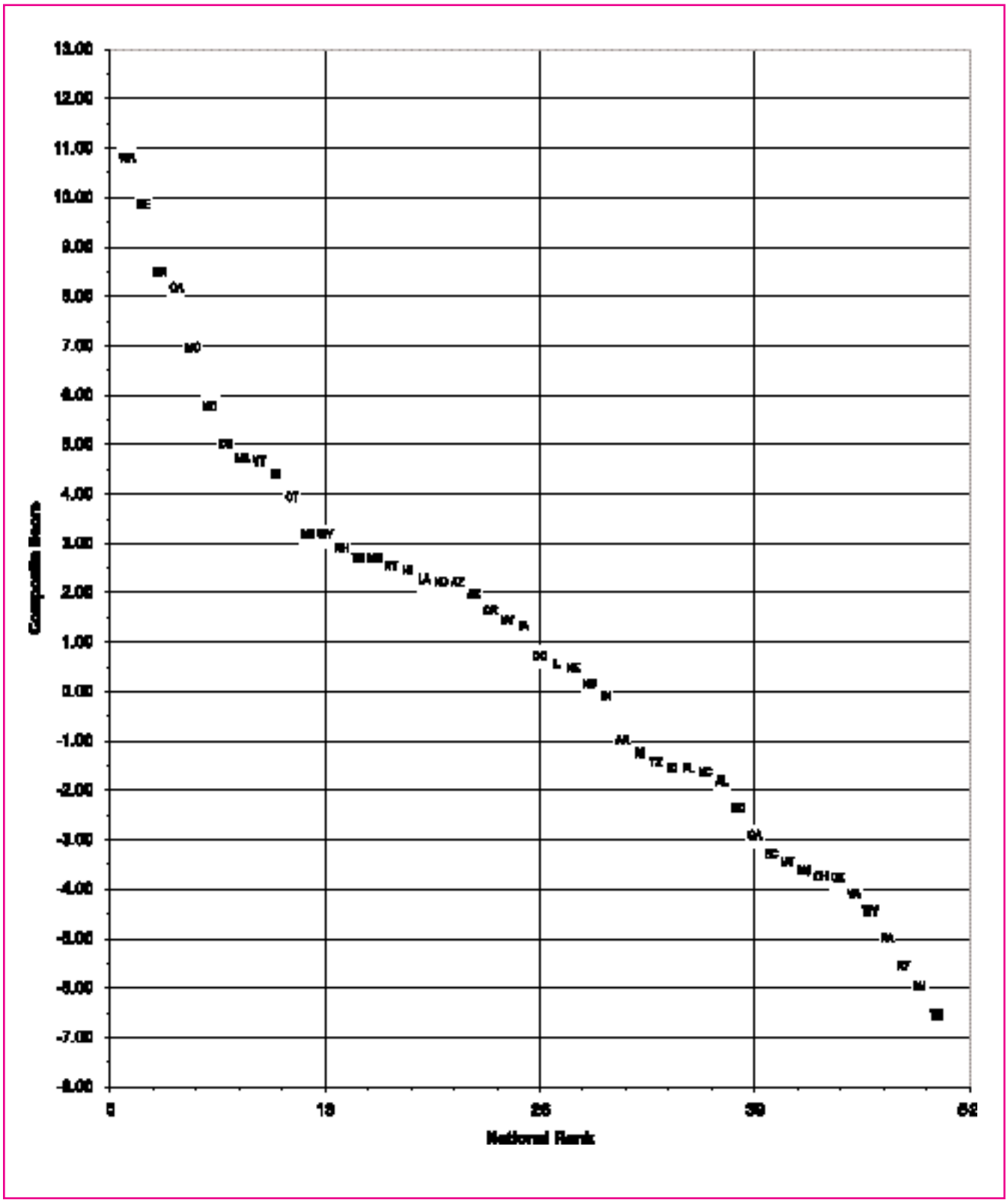
Institutional Resources

For information on sources concerning institutional resources, please see the section on institutional resources within the description of the Composite Political Participation Index in Appendix II.

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

	Composite Index			Women in Elected Office Composite Index		Percent of Women Registered to Vote, 1998 and 2000		Percent of Women Who Voted, 1998 and 2000		Number of Institutional Resources Available to Women in the State	
State	**Score**	**Rank**	**Grade**	**Score**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Score**	**Rank**
Alabama	-2.18	37	D	0.94	44	75.0%	5	55.8%	12	1.25	20
Alaska	1.95	22	C	2.08	22	72.8%	12	60.5%	3	0.00	44
Arizona	2.21	21	C	3.33	4	54.2%	47	41.4%	50	0.00	44
Arkansas	-0.98	31	D+	2.03	23	63.9%	37	47.5%	36	0.50	41
California	8.18	4	B	3.87	2	53.6%	48	44.3%	44	2.00	1
Colorado	0.72	26	C-	2.12	21	67.8%	21	53.8%	18	0.25	42
Connecticut	3.93	11	C+	2.62	9	66.8%	27	50.6%	32	1.25	20
Delaware	5.01	7	C+	2.88	6	67.2%	25	51.5%	30	1.00	31
District of Columbia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	72.0%	n/a	59.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	-1.56	35	D	1.52	33	61.8%	44	46.9%	40	2.00	1
Georgia	-2.91	39	D	1.33	38	62.6%	40	43.7%	47	2.00	1
Hawaii	2.44	18	C	2.77	7	51.0%	50	43.9%	46	2.00	1
Idaho	-1.55	34	D	1.55	31	62.9%	39	52.0%	25	1.25	20
Illinois	0.56	27	C-	1.63	28	67.1%	26	52.0%	25	2.00	1
Indiana	-0.08	30	C-	1.55	31	66.8%	27	50.9%	31	2.00	1
Iowa	1.33	25	C	1.60	29	75.3%	4	59.6%	8	1.00	31
Kansas	0.15	29	C-	2.16	19	67.8%	21	51.7%	27	0.00	44
Kentucky	-5.55	48	D-	0.74	49	67.8%	21	49.6%	34	1.00	31
Louisiana	2.28	19	C	1.78	27	74.9%	6	51.7%	27	2.00	1
Maine	9.86	2	B	3.56	3	78.8%	3	60.1%	6	0.00	44
Maryland	5.77	6	B-	2.69	8	65.3%	33	54.2%	16	2.00	1
Massachusetts	4.72	8	C+	2.43	12	68.1%	20	53.2%	22	2.00	1
Michigan	4.40	10	C+	2.38	14	71.9%	13	56.3%	11	1.25	20
Minnesota	8.48	3	B	2.56	11	81.0%	2	67.9%	1	1.25	20
Mississippi	-3.63	42	D-	0.76	48	74.8%	7	52.5%	23	1.25	20
Missouri	6.97	5	B-	2.59	10	74.5%	9	56.5%	10	2.00	1
Montana	3.19	12	C	2.37	16	73.1%	11	59.4%	9	0.00	44
Nebraska	0.48	28	C-	1.57	30	71.9%	13	53.9%	17	1.50	16
Nevada	1.42	24	C	2.92	5	51.6%	49	41.8%	48	1.00	31
New Hampshire	2.89	14	C	2.37	16	67.5%	24	53.3%	21	1.00	31
New Jersey	-5.95	49	F	0.94	44	63.1%	38	45.3%	41	1.00	31
New Mexico	2.71	16	C	2.38	14	62.4%	41	51.7%	27	1.50	16
New York	2.55	17	C	2.41	13	59.8%	46	47.5%	36	2.00	1
North Carolina	-1.63	36	D	1.38	35	65.9%	32	47.0%	39	2.00	1
North Dakota	2.22	20	C	1.13	40	91.1%	1	63.3%	2	1.25	20
Ohio	-3.75	43	D-	1.36	36	66.3%	30	52.5%	23	0.00	44
Oklahoma	-3.76	44	D-	1.12	42	66.6%	29	48.1%	35	1.25	20
Oregon	1.63	23	C	1.88	25	69.9%	16	55.6%	13	1.25	20
Pennsylvania	-5.01	47	D-	0.93	46	62.3%	42	47.3%	38	1.50	16
Rhode Island	-1.25	32	D	1.13	40	68.3%	18	54.9%	15	2.00	1
South Carolina	-3.29	40	D-	0.60	50	71.2%	15	55.6%	13	2.00	1
South Dakota	-2.37	38	D	1.52	33	69.7%	17	53.4%	19	0.00	44
Tennessee	-6.55	50	F	0.80	47	64.2%	36	44.7%	42	1.00	31
Texas	-1.44	33	D	2.03	23	62.1%	43	41.7%	49	1.00	31
Utah	-3.45	41	D-	1.35	37	61.6%	45	49.7%	33	1.00	31
Vermont	4.66	9	C+	2.17	18	73.8%	10	60.1%	6	1.50	16
Virginia	-4.09	45	D-	1.01	43	64.5%	34	44.3%	44	2.00	1
Washington	10.80	1	B	4.28	1	66.0%	31	53.4%	19	0.25	42
West Virginia	-4.44	46	D-	1.17	39	64.4%	35	44.4%	43	1.25	20
Wisconsin	2.71	15	C	1.81	26	74.6%	8	60.2%	5	1.25	20
Wyoming	3.16	13	C	2.16	19	68.2%	19	60.3%	4	1.00	31
United States				**1.89**		**64.6%**		**49.3%**		**1.25**	**(median)**

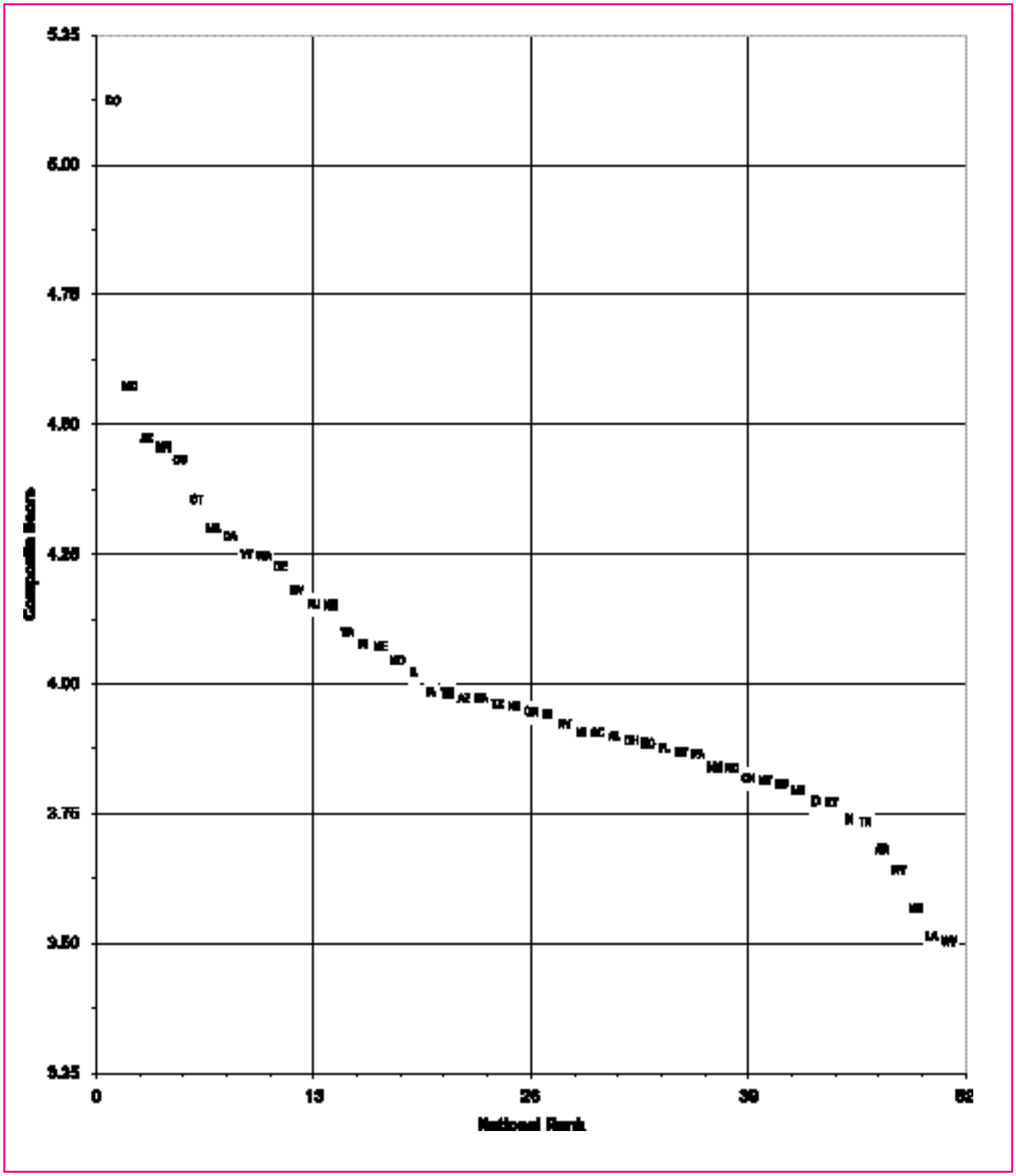
Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices–Political Participation



Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components–Employment and Earnings

	Composite Index			Median Annual Earnings Full-Time, Year-Round for Employed Women		Earnings Ratio between Full-Time, Year-Round Employed Women and Men		Percent of Women in the Labor Force		Percent of Employed Women, Managerial or Professional Occupations	
State	**Score**	**Rank**	**Grade**	**Dollars**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**
Alabama	3.90	30	C	$25,850	25	76.5%	11	56.9%	45	30.3%	30
Alaska	4.47	3	B	$31,680	2	76.9%	7	67.8%	4	35.7%	6
Arizona	3.97	22	C+	$26,400	20	78.8%	5	56.6%	46	31.1%	26
Arkansas	3.68	47	D-	$22,176	45	74.0%	20	56.1%	47	29.2%	40
California	4.28	8	B	$29,986	10	81.1%	2	59.1%	37	34.5%	12
Colorado	4.43	5	B	$29,568	11	75.3%	16	65.5%	10	38.9%	3
Connecticut	4.35	6	B	$31,680	2	69.6%	41	62.9%	22	37.8%	4
Delaware	4.23	11	B-	$29,568	11	80.0%	4	63.8%	18	31.1%	26
District of Columbia	5.12	1	A-	$35,776	1	89.2%	1	64.7%	13	48.0%	1
Florida	3.88	33	C-	$25,850	25	78.3%	6	55.7%	49	29.4%	38
Georgia	3.97	22	C+	$25,344	30	72.4%	25	63.3%	19	31.6%	23
Hawaii	3.94	27	C	$26,400	20	72.1%	27	62.6%	24	29.8%	33
Idaho	3.77	43	D	$24,000	40	75.8%	14	61.9%	27	26.1%	51
Illinois	4.02	19	C+	$28,000	14	69.4%	42	63.1%	20	31.5%	24
Indiana	3.74	45	D	$25,000	34	67.6%	47	59.8%	34	28.5%	44
Iowa	3.98	20	C+	$25,340	33	74.1%	19	65.7%	8	30.0%	32
Kansas	3.96	24	C+	$25,344	30	72.4%	25	65.7%	8	29.8%	33
Kentucky	3.77	43	D	$24,288	39	71.4%	32	57.9%	40	29.7%	36
Louisiana	3.51	50	F	$22,176	45	65.2%	50	54.2%	50	28.7%	42
Maine	4.07	17	C+	$25,850	25	76.0%	13	63.9%	17	32.3%	19
Maryland	4.57	2	B+	$31,680	2	76.6%	9	64.3%	14	41.0%	2
Massachusetts	4.30	7	B	$30,264	7	75.4%	15	61.4%	30	35.9%	5
Michigan	3.91	29	C	$28,000	14	67.7%	45	61.5%	29	29.4%	38
Minnesota	4.46	4	B	$30,659	6	76.6%	9	70.3%	1	35.2%	9
Mississippi	3.57	49	F	$21,714	49	68.5%	44	57.0%	44	28.0%	46
Missouri	4.04	18	C+	$26,400	20	72.9%	23	64.3%	14	31.9%	20
Montana	3.81	40	D+	$21,500	51	70.5%	35	64.3%	14	31.4%	25
Nebraska	3.79	42	D+	$23,232	41	70.2%	36	69.0%	2	26.3%	50
Nevada	3.92	28	C	$26,400	20	76.1%	12	63.0%	21	27.3%	48
New Hampshire	4.15	13	B-	$27,918	17	71.5%	30	66.7%	7	32.9%	15
New Jersey	4.15	13	B-	$31,020	5	69.8%	39	58.4%	39	34.4%	13
New Mexico	3.84	37	D+	$23,086	43	72.1%	27	57.2%	42	33.4%	14
New York	4.18	12	B-	$30,000	9	76.8%	8	56.1%	47	34.6%	11
North Carolina	3.88	33	C-	$24,816	37	73.0%	22	61.6%	28	30.1%	31
North Dakota	3.84	37	D+	$21,714	49	72.0%	29	67.0%	6	29.8%	33
Ohio	3.89	32	C-	$26,717	19	66.8%	48	60.9%	32	31.1%	26
Oklahoma	3.82	39	D+	$25,000	34	74.9%	17	57.3%	41	29.2%	40
Oregon	3.95	26	C	$25,850	25	68.8%	43	62.2%	26	32.4%	17
Pennsylvania	3.86	36	C-	$26,884	18	70.1%	37	57.1%	43	30.6%	29
Rhode Island	4.08	16	C+	$29,568	11	71.5%	30	60.6%	33	31.8%	22
South Carolina	3.90	30	C	$24,816	37	70.9%	33	59.5%	35	32.8%	16
South Dakota	3.81	40	D+	$22,000	48	70.9%	33	67.7%	5	28.6%	43
Tennessee	3.73	46	D	$23,232	41	73.3%	21	59.1%	37	28.3%	45
Texas	3.96	24	C+	$25,344	30	74.5%	18	59.4%	36	32.4%	17
Utah	3.87	35	C-	$25,000	34	65.8%	49	62.7%	23	31.9%	20
Vermont	4.25	9	B	$25,747	29	80.5%	3	65.3%	11	35.4%	8
Virginia	4.10	15	C+	$28,000	14	67.7%	45	61.3%	31	35.7%	6
Washington	4.25	9	B	$30,096	8	72.8%	24	62.6%	24	35.0%	10
West Virginia	3.50	51	F	$22,176	45	70.0%	38	51.3%	51	27.8%	47
Wisconsin	3.98	20	C+	$26,000	24	69.8%	39	68.3%	3	29.6%	37
Wyoming	3.64	48	F	$22,541	44	64.4%	51	65.1%	12	26.9%	49
United States	**4.00**			**$26,884**		**72.7%**		**60.2%**		**32.2%**	

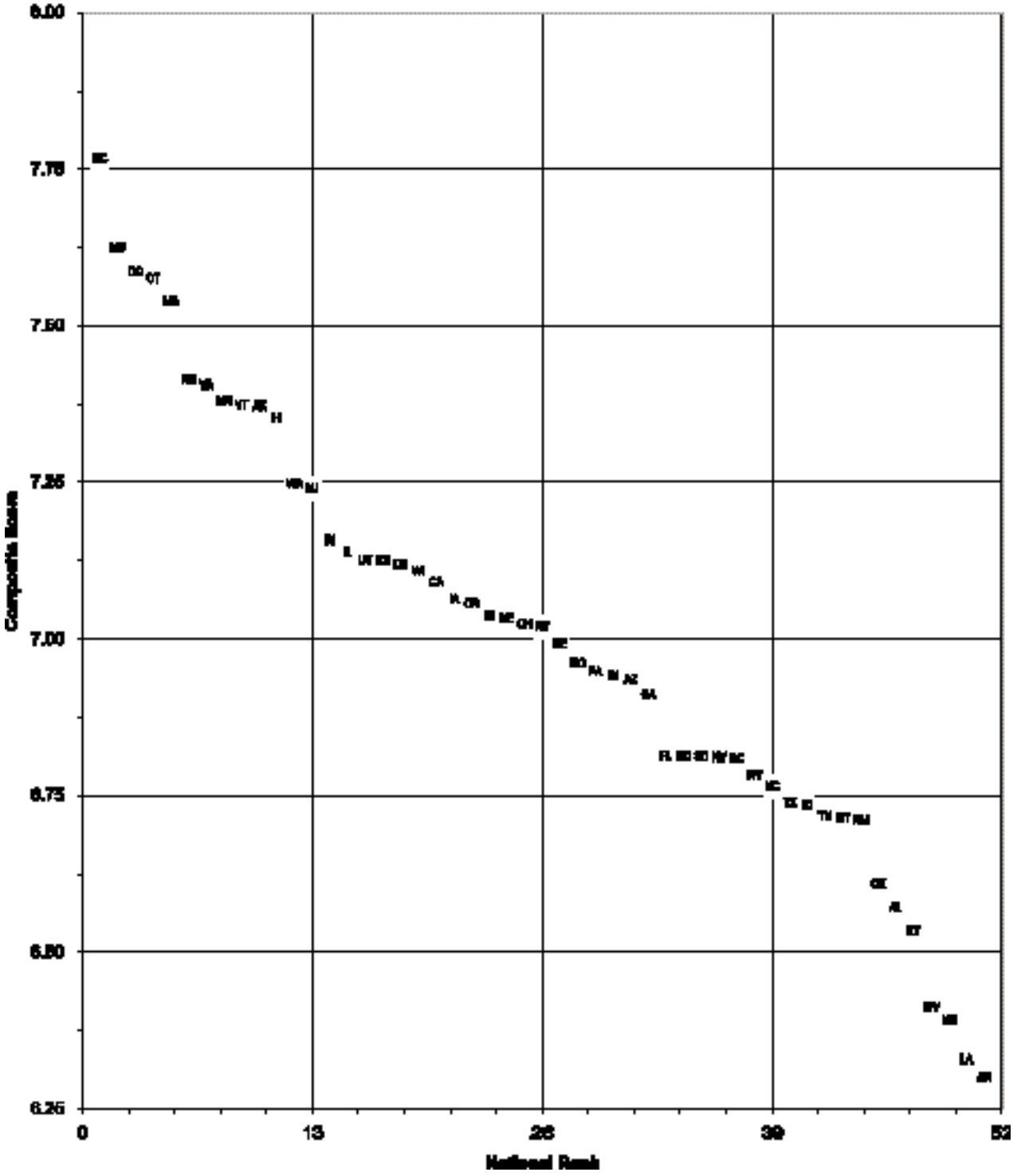
Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices–Employment and Earnings



Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components–Social and Economic Autonomy

	Composite Index			Percent of Women with Health Insurance		Percent of Women with Four or More Years of College		Percent of Businesses that are Women-Owned		Percent of Women Living above Poverty	
State	**Score**	**Rank**	**Grade**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**
Alabama	6.57	46	D-	83.8%	30	13.5%	45	24.4%	33	85.1%	43
Alaska	7.37	9	B-	81.5%	39	22.2%	7	25.9%	18	91.1%	11
Arizona	6.93	31	C-	80.8%	44	17.2%	25	27.0%	13	87.1%	35
Arkansas	6.30	51	F	81.3%	42	11.9%	50	22.0%	50	83.6%	46
California	7.09	20	C+	79.1%	47	20.1%	13	27.3%	9	87.0%	37
Colorado	7.59	3	B	84.4%	28	23.5%	4	28.0%	4	91.7%	6
Connecticut	7.57	4	B	89.7%	7	23.8%	3	25.5%	24	91.8%	4
Delaware	7.12	16	C+	85.9%	24	18.7%	16	24.1%	36	90.2%	15
District of Columbia	7.77	1	B+	88.9%	10	30.6%	1	30.9%	1	83.2%	47
Florida	6.81	33	D+	79.6%	45	15.1%	36	25.9%	18	88.1%	31
Georgia	6.91	32	C-	83.4%	31	16.8%	27	25.6%	22	87.4%	32
Hawaii	7.35	11	B-	88.6%	11	20.9%	11	27.5%	6	89.1%	26
Idaho	6.73	41	D	83.0%	33	14.6%	41	23.5%	45	88.2%	30
Illinois	7.14	15	C+	83.3%	32	18.4%	17	27.2%	10	89.2%	24
Indiana	6.94	30	C-	87.2%	18	13.4%	46	25.9%	18	91.2%	10
Iowa	7.06	21	C	88.4%	12	15.0%	38	25.3%	25	92.0%	2
Kansas	7.12	16	C+	86.7%	22	18.4%	17	25.6%	22	89.2%	24
Kentucky	6.53	47	D-	81.4%	41	12.2%	49	23.4%	46	87.2%	34
Louisiana	6.33	50	F	76.8%	48	14.5%	42	23.9%	41	80.7%	51
Maine	7.03	24	C	87.0%	20	17.2%	25	24.0%	38	90.1%	16
Maryland	7.63	2	B	87.8%	15	23.1%	6	28.9%	3	91.3%	8
Massachusetts	7.54	5	B	90.1%	5	24.1%	2	26.6%	14	89.6%	20
Michigan	7.04	23	C	88.0%	14	15.1%	36	27.2%	10	89.8%	18
Minnesota	7.38	8	B-	91.4%	3	19.2%	15	26.4%	15	92.0%	2
Mississippi	6.39	49	F	81.5%	39	13.3%	47	22.8%	47	83.2%	47
Missouri	6.96	28	C-	87.2%	18	15.2%	35	25.2%	26	89.9%	17
Montana	6.71	43	D	79.3%	46	18.0%	20	23.9%	41	84.1%	45
Nebraska	6.99	27	C-	89.7%	7	16.7%	28	24.1%	36	89.0%	27
Nevada	6.81	33	D+	82.4%	36	12.8%	48	25.7%	21	90.4%	14
New Hampshire	7.41	6	B-	92.2%	2	21.1%	9	23.6%	44	92.5%	1
New Jersey	7.24	13	B-	83.0%	33	21.0%	10	23.7%	43	91.1%	11
New Mexico	6.71	43	D	70.7%	51	17.8%	22	29.4%	2	82.0%	50
New York	7.02	25	C	81.7%	38	20.7%	12	26.1%	17	85.1%	43
North Carolina	6.76	39	D+	84.7%	27	15.7%	32	24.5%	32	86.1%	41
North Dakota	6.81	33	D+	86.0%	23	16.7%	28	22.5%	49	87.4%	32
Ohio	7.02	25	C	87.5%	17	14.4%	43	26.2%	16	91.3%	8
Oklahoma	6.61	45	D-	76.5%	49	15.0%	38	24.0%	38	86.2%	40
Oregon	7.06	21	C	84.8%	26	18.1%	19	27.6%	5	86.9%	38
Pennsylvania	6.95	29	C-	89.9%	6	15.3%	34	24.2%	35	89.5%	21
Rhode Island	7.16	14	C+	94.0%	1	18.0%	20	24.6%	31	89.4%	23
South Carolina	6.81	33	D+	89.1%	9	14.7%	40	24.7%	30	87.1%	35
South Dakota	6.81	33	D+	86.8%	21	15.5%	33	21.5%	51	89.5%	21
Tennessee	6.72	42	D	87.8%	15	14.0%	44	24.0%	38	86.9%	38
Texas	6.74	40	D	75.8%	50	17.4%	24	25.0%	28	85.4%	42
Utah	7.12	16	C+	85.5%	25	17.5%	23	24.8%	29	91.4%	7
Vermont	7.37	9	B-	88.2%	13	23.2%	5	25.2%	26	88.7%	28
Virginia	7.40	7	B-	84.3%	29	21.3%	8	27.5%	6	90.8%	13
Washington	7.25	12	B-	82.8%	35	19.7%	14	27.5%	6	89.7%	19
West Virginia	6.41	48	F	81.3%	42	10.9%	51	27.1%	12	83.2%	47
Wisconsin	7.11	19	C+	91.4%	3	16.0%	31	24.4%	33	91.8%	4
Wyoming	6.78	38	D+	81.9%	37	16.1%	30	22.6%	48	88.4%	29
United States	**7.00**			**83.4%**		**17.6%**		**26.0%**		**88.0%**	

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

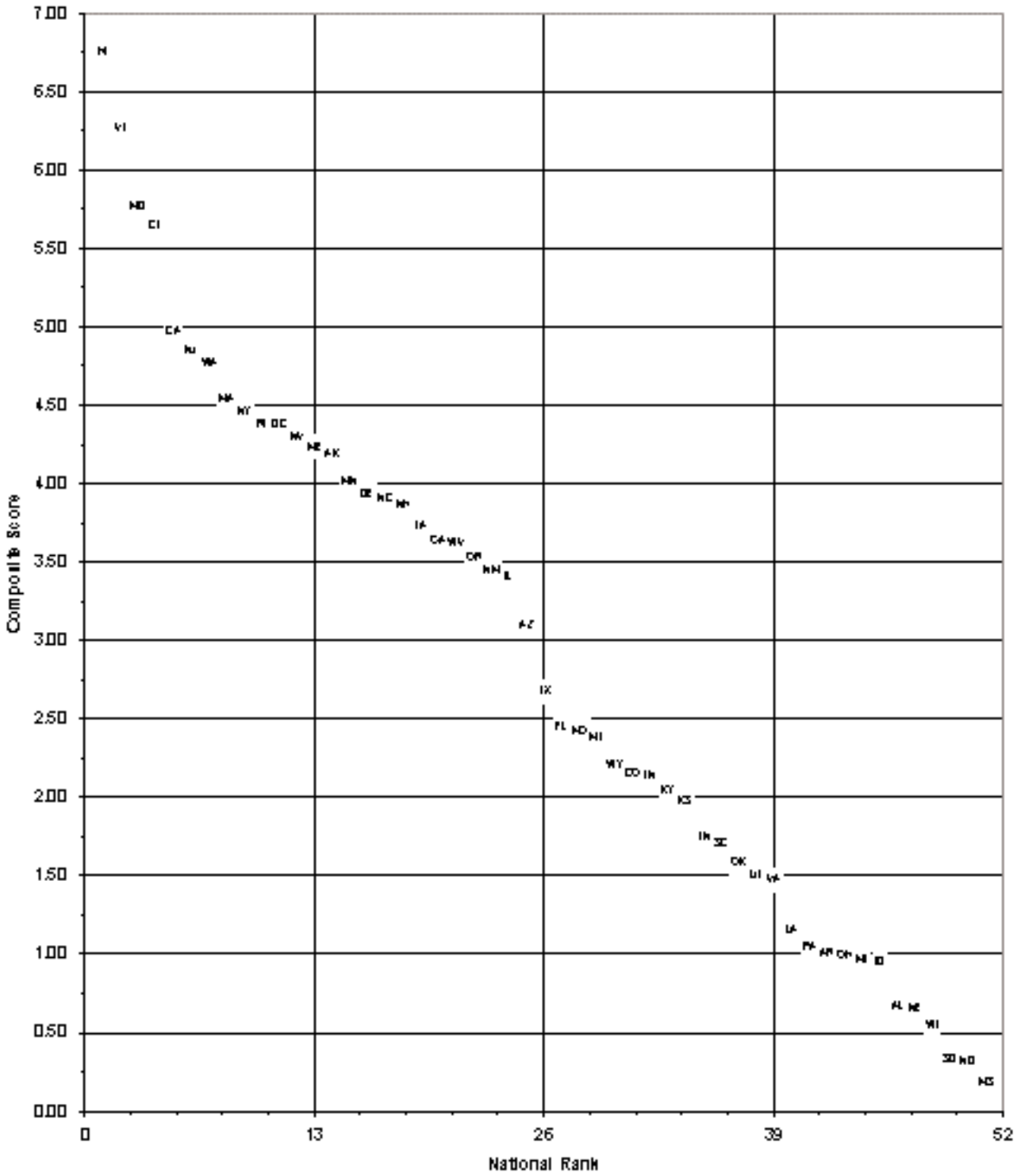


Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components–Reproductive Rights

	Composite Index			Parental Consent/ Notification	Waiting Period	Public Funding	Percent of Women Living in Counties with Providers	Contraceptive Coverage	Pro-Choice Government	Infertility	Second-Parent Adoption	Mandatory Sex Education
State	Score	Rank	Grade	Score	Score	Score	Percent	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Alabama	0.67	46	F	0	0	0	42%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.50	0
Alaska	4.19	14	B	0*	1	1	77%	0.0	0.67	0.0	0.50	1
Arizona	3.10	25	C+	0*	1	0	81%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.25	0
Arkansas	1.01	42	F	0	0	0	22%	0.0	0.17	1.0	0.25	0
California	4.97	5	B+	0*	1	1	97%	1.0	1.00	0.5	0.50	0
Colorado	2.16	31	C-	0*	1	0	66%	0.5	0.50	0.0	0.00	0
Connecticut	5.65	4	A-	1	1	1	90%	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.00	0
Delaware	3.93	16	B-	0	0*	0	85%	1.0	0.83	0.0	0.50	1
Dist.Columbia	4.38	10	B	1	1	0	100%	0.0	1.00	0.0	0.75	1
Florida	2.45	27	C	0*	1	0	78%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.00	1
Georgia	3.64	20	B-	0	1	0	51%	1.0	0.50	0.0	0.25	1
Hawaii	6.75	1	A	1	1	1	100%	1.0	1.00	1.0	0.50	1
Idaho	0.96	45	F	0	0	0	33%	0.5	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Illinois	3.41	24	C+	0*	1	0	70%	0.0	0.33	1.0	0.75	1
Indiana	2.14	32	C-	0	0	1	39%	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0
Iowa	3.73	19	B-	0	1	0	31%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.50	1
Kansas	1.98	34	D+	0	0	0	52%	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	1
Kentucky	2.04	33	D+	0	0	0	25%	0.5	0.17	0.0	0.25	1
Louisiana	1.15	40	D-	0	0	0	40%	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.50	0
Maine	4.24	13	B	0	1	0	61%	1.0	1.00	0.0	0.25	1
Maryland	5.77	3	A-	0	1	1	85%	1.0	0.67	1.0	0.50	1
Massachusetts	4.54	8	B	0	0*	1	100%	1.0	0.67	1.0	0.75	0
Michigan	0.97	44	F	0	0	0	72%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.50	0
Minnesota	4.01	15	B-	0	1	1	43%	0.5	0.33	0.0	0.50	1
Mississippi	0.18	51	F	0	0	0	18%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0
Missouri	2.43	28	C	0	1	0	47%	1.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	0
Montana	2.38	29	C	0*	0*	1	59%	0.0	0.17	1.0	0.25	0
Nebraska	0.66	47	F	0	0	0	53%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Nevada	4.30	12	B	0*	1	0	88%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.50	1
New Hampshire	3.87	18	B-	1	1	0	74%	1.0	1.00	0.0	0.25	0
New Jersey	4.85	6	B+	0*	1	1	97%	0.5	0.50	0.0	0.75	1
New Mexico	3.45	23	C+	0*	1	1	53%	1.0	0.17	0.0	0.50	0
New York	4.46	9	B	1	1	1	92%	0.0	0.67	1.0	0.75	0
North Carolina	3.90	17	B-	0	1	0	61%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.25	1
North Dakota	0.33	50	F	0	0	0	20%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Ohio	1.00	43	F	0	0	0	50%	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.00	0
Oklahoma	1.59	37	D	0	1	0	46%	0.5	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Oregon	3.54	22	B-	1	1	1	62%	0.0	0.67	0.0	0.50	0
Pennsylvania	1.08	41	F	0	0	0	63%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.50	0
Rhode Island	4.38	10	B	0	1	0	63%	1.0	0.50	1.0	0.50	1
South Carolina	1.71	36	D	0	0	0	42%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.25	1
South Dakota	0.34	49	F	0	0	0	21%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.25	0
Tennessee	1.75	35	D	0	0*	0	46%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.25	1
Texas	2.68	26	C	0	1	0	68%	1.0	0.00	0.5	0.50	0
Utah	1.51	38	D	0	0	0	51%	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1
Vermont	6.27	2	A-	1	1	1	77%	1.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	1
Virginia	1.48	39	D	0	0	0	52%	0.5	0.33	0.0	0.25	0
Washington	4.77	7	B+	1	1	1	85%	1.0	0.67	0.0	0.50	0
West Virginia	3.62	21	B-	0	1	1	16%	0.0	0.33	1.0	0.25	1
Wisconsin	0.55	48	F	0	0	0	38%	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.00	0
Wyoming	2.21	30	C-	0	1	0	25%	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.25	1

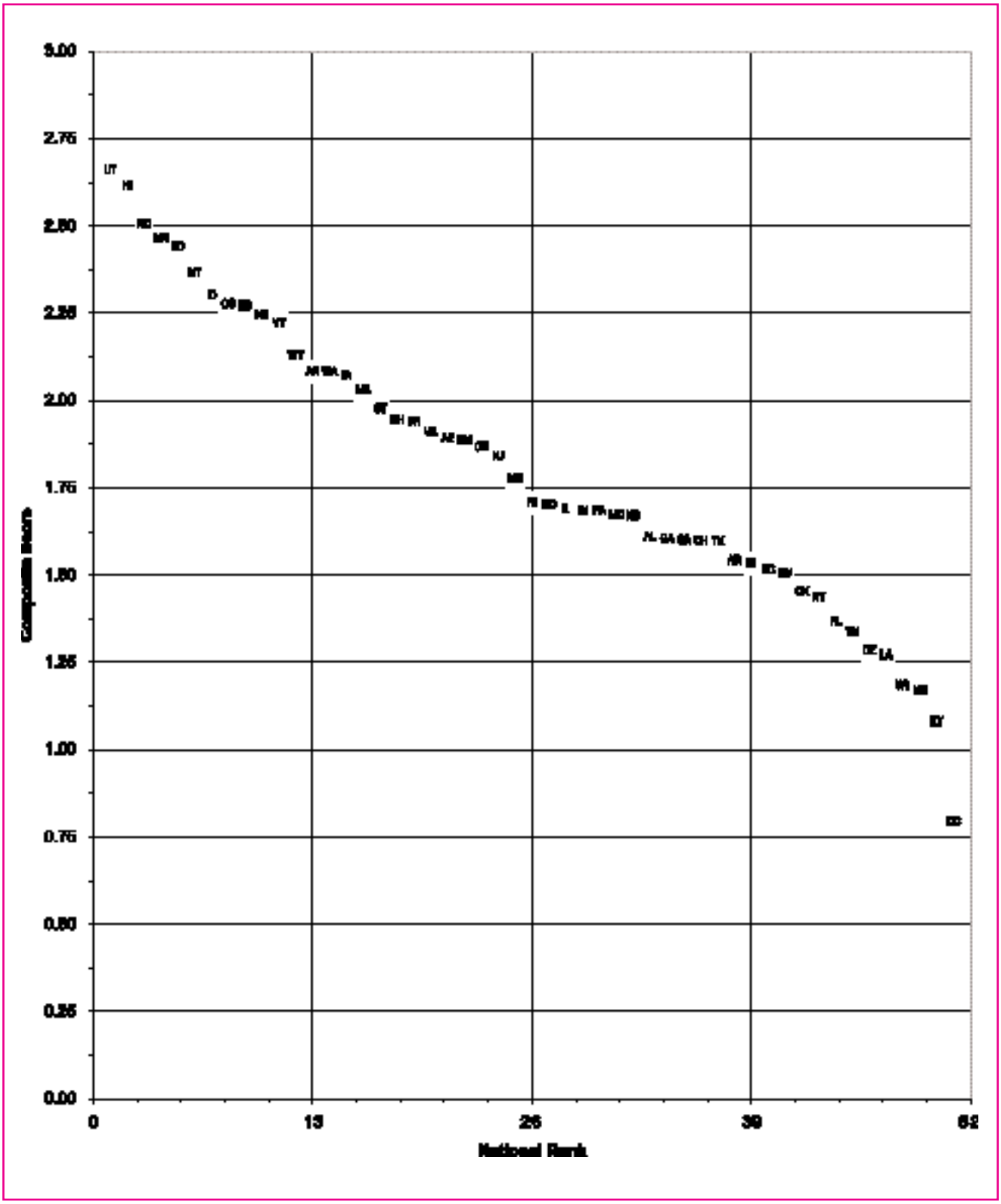
** Indicates the legislation is not enforced but remains part of the statutory code.*

Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices–Reproductive Rights



Appendix IV: State-by-State Rankings on the Composite Indices and Their Components–Health and Well-Being

	Composite Index			Heart Disease Mortality		Lung Cancer Mortality		Breast Cancer Mortality		Incidence of Diabetes		Incidence of Chlamydia		Incidence of AIDS		Poor Mental Health		Suicide Mortality		Limited Activities	
State	**Score**	**Rank**	**Grade**	**Rate**	**Rank**	**Rate**	**Rank**	**Rate**	**Rank**	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Rate**	**Rank**	**Rate**	**Rank**	**Days**	**Rank**	**Rate**	**Rank**	**Days**	**Rank**
Alabama	1.61	33	C-	130.5	17	38.7	16	26.9	13	7.4%	44	604.9	47	5.8	33	4.1	38	4.7	29	4.4	45
Alaska	2.08	13	B-	91.5	1	45.9	42	25.5	6	4.0%	1	632.8	49	2.6	20	3.7	21	8.4	50	2.9	5
Arizona	1.89	21	C+	138.6	21	38.8	17	25.7	7	5.8%	23	414.6	33	3.1	24	3.2	9	6.5	49	3.7	32
Arkansas	1.54	38	D+	160.9	32	43.6	33	26.6	10	6.3%	33	380.4	27	4.0	28	4.2	41	4.8	31	4.4	45
California	1.60	34	C-	164.6	36	39.1	19	27.2	17	6.1%	29	435.7	37	4.6	29	3.9	30	4.9	35	4.2	41
Colorado	2.27	8	B	112.6	6	31.3	3	23.6	2	4.1%	3	427.7	34	1.6	12	3.8	24	6.2	45	3.5	26
Connecticut	1.97	17	B-	144.9	24	41.5	26	30.1	39	5.1%	9	369.3	26	16.0	45	3.4	12	3.2	5	3.2	14
Delaware	1.28	46	D	166.0	39	50.2	48	33.5	50	5.6%	20	586.4	45	19.4	47	3.8	24	3.6	11	4.3	43
Dist. Columbia	0.79	51	F	137.2	19	41.4	25	40.4	51	8.2%	50	1009.5	51	87.8	51	4.2	41	3.1	4	3.6	29
Florida	1.37	44	D	162.0	35	43.8	34	27.1	14	6.9%	41	354.2	21	21.3	49	3.7	21	6.0	43	4.5	48
Georgia	1.60	34	C-	143.5	23	39.3	20	28.5	31	7.5%	46	602.1	46	9.6	40	4.0	32	4.2	20	3.8	35
Hawaii	2.62	2	A-	94.2	2	29.0	2	19.9	1	4.7%	7	464.6	41	2.8	22	2.7	1	5.1	38	3.3	18
Idaho	2.30	7	B	115.6	7	33.5	8	26.3	9	5.1%	9	228.8	8	0.2	2	4.2	41	5.1	38	3.2	14
Illinois	1.69	28	C	166.5	40	41.6	27	31.0	45	6.8%	40	407.6	29	8.0	37	3.5	14	3.2	5	3.5	26
Indiana	1.68	29	C	160.1	30	45.3	39	29.7	38	6.5%	35	358.4	23	2.6	20	4.1	38	4.2	20	3.4	23
Iowa	2.07	15	B-	161.6	34	36.5	11	28.0	26	6.1%	29	304.3	14	1.2	6	2.9	3	4.1	17	2.9	5
Kansas	2.27	8	B	126.1	13	38.3	13	26.2	8	5.5%	18	368.7	24	2.0	16	3.4	12	4.1	17	2.8	3
Kentucky	1.08	50	F	165.4	38	52.9	50	28.0	26	6.1%	29	317.4	16	2.4	18	5.3	51	4.2	20	6.1	51
Louisiana	1.27	47	D	160.8	31	45.0	37	30.5	42	7.5%	46	621.6	48	10.1	41	3.6	19	4.8	31	4.5	48
Maine	1.78	25	C+	148.7	25	50.2	48	27.8	23	5.5%	18	178.1	4	1.3	8	3.7	21	4.5	25	4.2	41
Maryland	1.67	31	C	157.9	29	46.3	44	31.5	46	5.8%	23	455.1	39	20.2	48	3.5	14	3.6	11	3.2	14
Massachusetts	2.03	16	B-	128.5	16	44.5	35	30.2	41	5.6%	20	264.4	11	11.9	43	3.8	24	3.2	5	3.3	18
Michigan	1.53	39	D+	182.8	47	42.7	30	28.9	36	6.7%	37	412.8	32	4.8	30	4.5	50	3.6	11	3.4	23
Minnesota	2.46	4	B+	97.8	3	35.6	9	27.6	20	5.1%	9	241.7	9	1.8	14	3.2	9	3.5	9	3.6	29
Mississippi	1.17	49	D-	182.6	46	40.0	21	28.6	33	8.2%	50	763.2	50	11.3	42	4.2	41	4.5	25	3.9	37
Missouri	1.70	27	C	177.2	44	45.7	41	27.9	24	5.9%	26	408.9	30	3.5	26	3.8	24	4.9	35	2.8	3
Montana	2.36	6	B	101.0	5	40.5	24	25.2	5	5.3%	15	247.1	10	0.0	1	3.0	5	6.4	48	3.1	10
Nebraska	2.25	10	B	120.3	9	33.2	7	27.7	22	4.5%	5	354.5	22	2.9	23	3.0	5	4.1	17	4.0	38
Nevada	1.50	41	D+	141.3	22	56.3	51	27.1	14	4.8%	8	351.7	20	6.2	34	4.2	41	9.2	51	3.5	26
New Hampshire	1.94	18	B-	161.0	33	47.7	46	30.1	39	4.0%	1	145.7	2	1.2	6	3.1	8	5.6	40	3.3	18
New Jersey	1.84	24	C+	173.6	43	42.9	31	32.6	49	5.4%	16	226.0	7	17.1	46	3.5	14	2.9	3	2.9	5
New Mexico	1.88	22	C+	124.4	12	31.9	5	26.7	12	6.7%	37	471.9	42	1.3	8	4.4	48	6.3	46	3.6	29
New York	1.44	43	D+	216.9	51	38.3	13	31.7	48	6.0%	27	285.7	13	23.4	50	3.8	24	2.8	1	3.4	23
North Carolina	1.67	31	C	153.9	27	39.0	18	28.6	33	6.7%	37	472.6	43	5.6	32	3.5	14	4.6	28	4.0	38
North Dakota	2.50	3	B+	120.9	10	31.7	4	28.0	26	5.2%	12	208.2	6	0.4	4	2.9	3	3.5	9	3.0	9
Ohio	1.60	34	C-	169.7	42	45.0	37	30.5	42	6.3%	33	431.7	35	2.2	17	4.0	32	3.4	8	3.7	32
Oklahoma	1.45	42	D+	184.5	48	44.5	35	27.5	19	6.0%	27	448.9	38	3.8	27	2.7	1	5.9	41	4.3	43
Oregon	1.87	23	C+	117.4	8	46.2	43	27.6	20	5.8%	23	309.3	15	1.4	10	4.3	46	6.3	46	3.7	32
Pennsylvania	1.68	29	C	168.6	41	40.3	22	30.8	44	7.4%	44	343.4	18	8.4	39	3.9	30	3.8	15	3.1	10
Rhode Island	1.71	26	C	179.6	45	46.5	45	31.5	46	5.2%	12	382.7	28	5.3	31	3.8	24	2.8	1	3.2	14
South Carolina	1.51	40	D+	155.0	28	38.3	13	27.9	24	7.0%	43	433.7	36	13.8	44	4.0	32	4.8	31	4.4	45
South Dakota	2.44	5	B+	127.7	14	32.1	6	25.0	4	5.4%	16	351.0	19	0.3	3	3.0	5	4.3	23	2.6	1
Tennessee	1.33	45	D	190.2	49	43.3	32	28.5	31	7.6%	48	410.6	31	8.1	38	3.5	14	5.0	37	4.0	38
Texas	1.59	37	C-	165.0	37	40.4	23	26.6	10	6.1%	29	559.4	44	6.4	35	4.1	38	4.4	24	3.8	35
Utah	2.66	1	A-	98.9	4	17.9	1	24.9	3	5.2%	12	150.3	3	1.9	15	4.0	32	6.0	43	2.9	5
Vermont	2.22	11	B	151.5	26	42.1	28	28.4	30	4.1%	3	143.2	1	1.5	11	3.2	9	3.7	14	3.1	10
Virginia	1.91	20	C+	137.8	20	42.2	29	29.4	37	6.9%	41	369.2	25	7.3	36	4.0	32	4.7	29	2.7	2
Washington	2.08	13	B-	123.0	11	45.5	40	27.1	14	5.7%	22	331.1	17	3.2	25	3.6	19	4.8	31	3.1	10
West Virginia	1.18	48	D-	190.2	49	50.1	47	28.6	33	7.6%	48	191.1	5	1.7	13	4.3	46	4.5	25	5.0	50
Wisconsin	1.94	18	C+	132.6	18	37.5	12	27.4	18	6.5%	35	462.6	40	2.4	18	4.4	48	4.0	16	3.3	18
Wyoming	2.13	12	B-	127.8	15	35.9	10	28.1	29	4.6%	6	279.5	12	0.5	5	4.0	32	5.9	41	3.3	18
United States	**1.72**			**161.7**		**41.3**		**28.8**		**5.9%***		**404.0**		**8.7**		**3.8***		**4.4**		**3.5***	

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

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