

## The Status of Women in Utah Politics: A 2024 Update

Although Utah has a rich heritage of women’s involvement in voting, advocacy, and various types of political participation, for decades Utah has lagged the nation in terms of women running for and serving in elected political roles. The Utah Women & Leadership Project (UWLP) began reporting on the status of women in Utah politics in 2014, with updates in 2017, 2021, 2022, 2023, and now 2024. Although strides have been made to increase the number of women serving in political roles in the last decade, there is still work to do. Research continues to confirm that when both men and women serve together in communities, counties, and states, all residents are better served and are more likely to thrive.<sup>1</sup> Overall, while Utah women have continuously gained elected seats since 2014, Utah still ranks last in WalletHub’s “Best & Worst States for Women’s Equality”<sup>2</sup> (with four of 17 key indicators being focused on political empowerment) and 45th of 50 states on the Represent Women’s “2023 Gender Parity Index” (a *D* grade),<sup>3</sup> which measures women’s political representation.

This report updates the research and policy brief titled “[The Status of Women in Utah Politics: A 2023 Update](#)” and provides both Utah and national data for the following seven areas: Congress, statewide executive offices, state legislatures, counties, mayors, city councils, and boards of education. The brief concludes with a summary of findings and a brief discussion of the importance of encouraging and supporting women who run for public office.

### Congress

#### National

The most current 2024 data show that, at the national level, women hold 28.2% of seats (151 of 535) in the 118th US Congress.<sup>4</sup> In the US Senate, 25.0% of the 100 seats (same number as last year) are held by women (15 D, 9 R, 1 Ind).<sup>5</sup> In the US House of Representatives, a record 28.9% (126 of 435, two more than last year) of seats are held by women, 73.0% of whom are Democrats (92 D, 34 R). Both Democrats and Republicans increased by one seat,<sup>6</sup> continuing the trend of record numbers of Republican women serving in the 118th US Congress.<sup>7</sup> In the 118th Congress, 42 of the 50 states have at least one woman serving in Congress, leaving 8 states with no women serving in their congressional delegation (there were 10 such states in 2022); Utah was on this list in until the special election in late 2023.<sup>8</sup> Also, four female delegates represent the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico in the US House.<sup>9</sup>

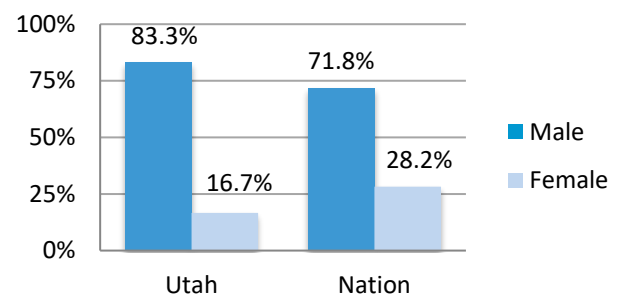
Every state has now elected a woman to serve in Congress. Vermont finally dropped from the list, electing its first female representative in 2022.<sup>10</sup> In addition, the 118th Congress has the highest number of women of color in US history, with 65

serving, meaning more than a third of all women in Congress are women of color.<sup>11</sup> And, in 2021 Kamala Harris began her term as the first woman elected vice president. She is also the first Black American and the first South Asian American to hold that office.

#### Utah

Utah has six seats in its national delegation, two senators and four representatives. One of Utah’s congressional seats is currently held by a woman; US Representative Celeste Maloy was elected during a special election in 2023 to replace Rep. Stewart who resigned. Prior to Rep. Maloy, the most recent woman in Utah’s congressional delegation was Mia Love, who served in the US House of Representatives from 2015 to 2019.<sup>12</sup> Love was the first Utah woman elected to Congress since 1995. Figure 1 compares Utah with the national average in terms of congressional seats by gender.

**Figure 1: 118<sup>th</sup> US Congress by Gender (Utah vs. Nation)**



Only five Utah women have served in Congress since Utah’s statehood in 1896: Rep. Reva Z. Beck Bosone (1949–1953), Rep. Karen Shepherd (1993–1995), Rep. Enid Greene Waldholtz (1995–1997), Rep. Mia Love (2015–2019), and Rep. Celeste Maloy (2023–present).<sup>13</sup> Utah has never elected a woman to serve in the US Senate.

### Statewide Executive Offices

#### National

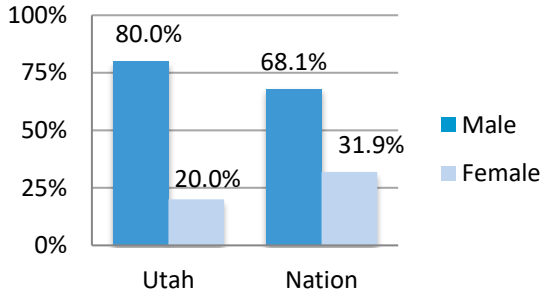
At the national level, 2024 data show that women now hold 31.9% (99 of 310) of the statewide executive offices (SEO) (54 D, 40 R, 2 NP), five more than in our last brief.<sup>14</sup> In 2024, a record number of women (12) are serving as governor;<sup>15</sup> the 12 states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Oregon and South Dakota (8 D, 4 R), while 22 states have female lieutenant governors (13 D, 9 R).<sup>16</sup> In 2024, 12 of the 50 (24.0%) state attorney general seats in the US were held by women (8 D, 4 R), two more than in our last report. Finally, 12 (24.0%) secretary of state seats, 7 (14.0%) state treasurer seats,

and 9 (18.0%) state auditor seats in the country are currently held by women.<sup>17</sup>

*Utah*

There is currently one woman serving in Utah Statewide Executive Office (SEO), as Deidre Henderson won the 2020 election for lieutenant governor. There is no information to update as there were no statewide executive office seats up for election in 2023. Figure 2 compares Utah with the national average in terms of SEO by gender.

**Figure 2: Statewide Executive Office Seats by Gender (Utah vs. Nation)**



Throughout its history, Utah has never elected a woman to serve as governor. However, Utah has had one female governor and two lieutenant governors. Olene Walker served as lieutenant governor to Mike Leavitt from 1993–2003, until he was nominated to serve as the Secretary of the US Department of Health & Human Services. Walker was then appointed as governor to serve until the end of Leavitt’s term (2003–2005). The only other woman to serve in a Utah statewide officer role was Jan Graham (D), who was attorney general from 1993–2001.<sup>18</sup>

**State Legislatures**

*National*

According to the Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP) at Rutgers, a record 2,420 women are serving in state legislatures in 2024 (32.8%).<sup>19</sup> Overall, the percentage of women in state legislatures has increased through the years as follows:

1971: 4.5%	2015: 24.3%
1981: 12.1%	2017: 24.8%
1991: 18.3%	2020: 29.3%
2001: 22.4%	2023: 32.7%
2011: 23.7%	2024: 32.8%

By the end of 2023, our neighboring states of Nevada and Arizona set national highs for women in their legislatures (60.3% and 48.9%, respectively), followed by Colorado (48.0%), Washington (45.6%), Vermont (45.0%), New Mexico (43.8%), Maine (43.5%), Rhode Island (43.4%), Illinois (42.9%), and Maryland (42.0%). The ten states with the lowest percentages were ranked as follows: West Virginia (11.9%), South Carolina (14.7%), Tennessee (15.2%), Mississippi (15.5%), Alabama (17.1%), Oklahoma (19.5%), Wyoming

(21.5%), Arkansas (23.0%), Louisiana (23.6%), and North Dakota (24.8%).<sup>20</sup> Interestingly, Democrats make up 65.7% of the total number of women elected in legislatures.

*Utah*

In 2024, Utah is ranked 39th in the nation in terms of women serving in the state legislature, a ranking that fell from 32nd in 2020.<sup>21</sup> In 2024, 24.1% of the Utah senators are female: 7 of 29 (5 D, 2 R), and 28.0% of the House of Representatives, or 21 of 75 (8 D, 13 R). Overall, in 2024, 26.9% (28 of 104) of Utah legislators are women, one more than the number who served in 2023.<sup>22</sup> Figure 3 compares Utah to the national average in terms of Utah state legislative seats by gender.

**Figure 3: State Legislative Seats by Gender (Utah vs. Nation)**

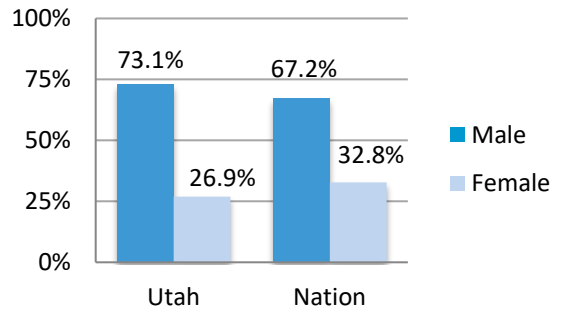


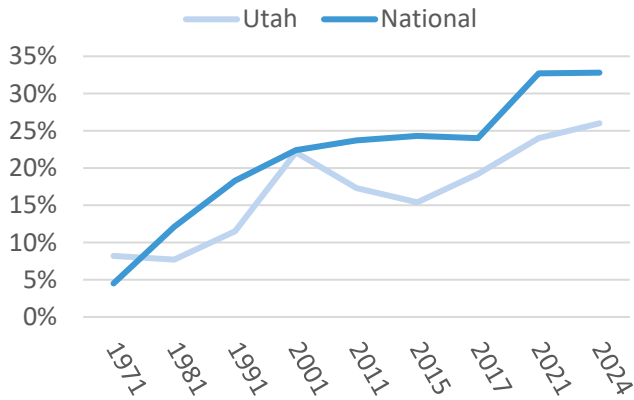
Table 1 illustrates the Utah state legislature numbers and percentages since 1971 by party and gender. Interestingly, in 1971, 8.2% of Utah state legislators were women, while only 4.5% of seats were held by women nationally. By 1981, Utah had slipped below the national average. Although the trend is that female legislators are more likely to be Democrat than Republican, Utah Republican women have gained two seats since 2021.<sup>23</sup> For the first time in Utah’s history, the share of Republican women outnumber the share of Democrat women.

**Table 1: Female Utah State Legislators**

Year	Democrat	Republican	Total	%	Rank
1971	7	1	8	8.2	-
1981	4	4	8	7.7	36
1991	6	6	12	11.5	40
2001	12	11	23	22.1	26
2011	12	6	18	17.3	43
2013	11	6	17	16.3	46
2015	10	6	16	15.4	44
2017	12	8	20	19.2	35
2019	16	10	26	25.0	35
2021	16	9	25	24.0	40
2023	14	13	27	26.0	40
2024	13	15	28	26.9	39

The trendline for the share of women serving in Utah’s state legislature has steadily increased since 2015 (see Figure 4 for a comparison of national versus Utah statistics).

**Figure 4: Female State Legislature Trends**



In 2023, eight states had women serving as Speakers of the House of Representatives, up three from the previous brief.<sup>24</sup> In terms of the 2024 leadership in Utah, five of the eleven leadership positions in the House of Representatives are held by women. One is held by a Republican woman, Majority Whip Karianne Lisonbee, and all four of the minority leadership are women Democrats: House Minority Leader Angela Romero, Minority Whip Jennifer Dailey-Provost, Minority Assistant Whip Sandra Hollins, and Minority Caucus Manager Rosemary T. Lesser.<sup>25</sup> Similarly, there are 14 Senate leadership positions, five of which are held by women. One is held by a Republican woman, Majority Whip Ann Millner, and all four of the minority leadership are women Democrats: Minority Leader Luz Escamilla, Minority Whip Kathleen Riebe, Minority Assistant Whip Jen Plumb, and Minority Caucus Manager Stephanie Pitcher.<sup>26</sup>

## Counties

### Nation

County government plays an important organizational role in the state, as county leadership deals heavily with transportation and infrastructure, community health, criminal justice, and public safety. In addition, counties oversee important community issues such as agriculture, workforce development, energy, land use, and education.<sup>27</sup> National data on county elected officials by gender is not widely available, but as part of the Gender Parity Index, researchers at RepresentWomen discovered that “80 (33%) of the five largest county governments in each state are either led or co-led by women.”<sup>28</sup>

### Utah

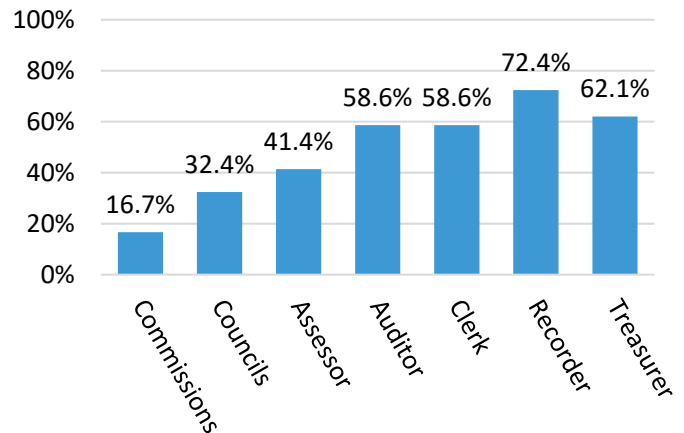
For Utah, we collected 2024 county data from individual county websites or officials. Of the 29 counties in Utah, 24 have elected commissioners, while five have elected county councils (Cache, Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, and Wasatch). In addition, each county elects a clerk/auditor, treasurer, recorder, and assessor. In 2024, of the 78 county commissioners in Utah, 13 (16.7%) are women, and 65 (83.3%) are men. The women serve in Beaver, Davis, Duchesne, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, San Juan, Uintah, Utah, and Weber counties. In the five county councils, three (Cache, Salt Lake, and Summit) have women

council members; of the 34 seats, women hold 11 (32.4%), while men hold 23 (67.6%) (up slightly from 2023). Of note for 2024, for the first time in Salt Lake County Council’s history, all leadership roles are held by women.<sup>29</sup>

Additional elected county positions for 2024 revealed that, of 39 county clerk/auditor seats, 23 (59.0%) are held by women and 16 (42.1%) by men. There are more than 29 positions, as some counties split the position of clerk and auditor, while most combine the two. For county treasurer, 18 (62.0%) of the seats are held by women. Women hold 21 of 92 (72.4%) county recorder seats, 12 of 29 (41.4%) county assessor seats, two of 29 attorney seats (6.9%), 3 of 15 surveyor seats (20.0%), and only one county (Salt Lake) has a female sheriff (3.4%). A comparison of current data to that of 2023 show that women gained three net county seats in 2024.

Overall, the legislative bodies of county commissions and councils in Utah are overwhelmingly held by men (78.6%, compared to 21.4% women). Of the 137 full-time elected positions of clerk/auditor, treasurer, recorder, and assessors throughout the state, 74 (54.0%) are held by women (see Figure 5 for a summary of offices held by Utah women in 2024).

**Figure 5: County Seats Held by Utah Women**



When comparing Utah’s county data overall to that of their national counterparts, women serve at equivalent rates (32.9% and 33.0%, respectively). However, using comparable data to the Gender Parity Index and drawing only from Utah’s five largest counties (Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber, and Washington), Utah is well below the national average, with just 21.4% of executive elected positions held by women. Notably, Salt Lake County has the highest ratio (50%), followed by Weber (27.3%), Utah (18.2%), Davis (9.1%), and Washington (where no elected county officials are women).

## Mayors

### Nation

Data demonstrate that the number of women serving as mayors, city councilors, and county commissioners is slightly increasing. As of September 2023, the percentage of female mayors of cities with a population of at least 30,000 held steady from a year earlier at 25.8%,<sup>30</sup> a 4.0% increase since

2019.<sup>31</sup> Among the 100 largest cities in the US, 33 had women mayors in 2023.<sup>32</sup> In 2023, 97 (29.3%) of the 331 US cities with a population over 100,000 had women mayors.<sup>33</sup>

*Utah*

Of the 253 municipalities in Utah, 56 have women mayors (22.1%), reflecting a slight decrease from the 23.8% reported in 2023, but showing modest increases from 2017 and 2014 reports (9.0 and 7.0%, respectively). A total of 34 mayors governs a population of at least 30,000, and 13 of them (38.2%) are female (up from 10 in 2021).<sup>34</sup> Notably, 3 of the 4 Utah cities that have populations over 100,000 are led by women (75.0%). The second-largest share of female mayors leads in cities with populations of between 65,000 and 99,999 (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Women Mayors in Utah by Population**

Municipality Population	No. of Female Mayors	Total No. of Mayors	% of Female Mayors
100,000+	3	4	75.0%
65,000–99,999	4	7	57.1%
30,000–64,999	6	23	26.1%
10,000–29,999	10	28	35.7%
1,000–9,999	14	84	16.7%
1–999	19	107	17.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>22.1%</b>

**City Councils**

*Nation*

The National League of Cities (NLC) no longer tracks gender data and has not for years, so reporting on national comparisons of city councils is challenging. For the 2024 update, we used data from Represent Women and found that, among the largest 100 US cities in 2022, the average percentage of women on city councils with single-member districts (mirroring the vast majority of city and town councils in Utah) was 39.9%, nearly the same as in 2020.<sup>35</sup> However, one headline from the 2023 elections that should be recognized here is the first ever all-female city council in a city with a population over 300,000 people: St. Paul, Minnesota, has seven council members, all under 40, and six of the seven are women of color. According to Jean Sinzduk, associate director for the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University, this is monumental, as nationally seven out of 10 municipal officeholders are male.<sup>36</sup>

*Utah*

For our 2024 update, we collected data from every municipality in the state that had a council (N=255). We gathered information from websites, and then emails and calls were made to obtain the data that were not available online.<sup>37</sup> In Utah, 30.8% of city/town council seats were held by women at the start of 2024, a very slight increase from our 2023 report, which was 29.8%. City councils of the four largest cities in Utah are 29.6% female, down ten points from our 2023 report (38.5%).

In 2024, all other population ranges have between 25.2% and 42.5% women serving in these positions (see Table 3), compared to between 24.6% and 40.0% in 2023. Interestingly, the communities with the smallest populations saw the biggest net increase from 2023–2024 in women leading on town councils, gaining 15 seats. This shows slight progress.

**Table 3: Women Council Members in Utah by Municipality Population**

Municipality Population	No. of Females	Total No. of Seats	% of Females
100,000+	8	27	29.6%
65,000–99,999	17	40	42.5%
30,000–64,999	42	116	36.2%
10,000–29,999	53	140	37.9%
1,000–9,999	105	417	25.2%
1–999	139	441	31.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>30.8%</b>

Our 2024 analysis shows that there are 47 councils with no women (up from 44 in 2022, back in line with the 47 from 2021). Of these, 51.1% are from municipalities with populations of 1–999, and 38.3% are from municipalities with populations of 1,000–9,999. Of the four cities with populations over 100,000, West Valley City has an all-male council with a female mayor, but three of the four largest city councils include women: Salt Lake City and Provo each have three women serving (42.9%), and West Jordan has two women serving (28.8%). The seven cities with populations of 65,000–99,999 each have one or more women members on their councils, with more than half of the councilmembers being women in Sandy and Lehi (57.1% and 60.0%, respectively). Cities with populations of 30,000–64,999 show a range of representation, with only one municipality (Cedar City) having zero women members. For cities with a population of 10,000–29,999, only three have all-male councils (Hurricane, Lindon, and Santaquin), yet two of the three (Hurricane and Lindon) are led by women mayors. Of municipalities with populations of 1,000–9,999, 18 have no women, and six have councils with 50.0% or more women (Garland, Helper, Kamas, Manti, Salem, and Sunset). Similarly, for councils representing populations of 1–999, 24 have no female representation, while 37 have 50.0% women council members, and seven have 75.0% female council members.

The 2024 analysis showed that 82 councils in Utah have one woman serving, 101 have two women, 21 have three, 3 have four, and 1 council has five (of seven) seats held by women. Of Utah’s 255 councils, none are comprised of all women (compared to 47 with all men). Overall, 30.8% of all council members in Utah municipalities are female, and while that is the highest since we have been reporting on women in elected positions, this *still* puts Utah well below the national average of 39.9%.<sup>38</sup>

Only one town or city in Utah’s history has had an all-female mayor and city council. According to *Deseret News*, Kanab

made history in 1911 when five women were elected to serve: Mary W. Chamberlain as mayor, Blanche Hamblin and Ada Seegmiller as councilors, Tamar Hamblin as clerk, and Luella McAllister as treasurer.<sup>39</sup>

## Boards of Education

### Nation

A February 2022 report provided an in-depth examination of State Boards of Education (SBOE) throughout the US. Findings indicated that in 47 states with SBOEs, there were a total of 547 people serving, and of those 51.0% identified as female, while 46.0% as male (roughly 3.0% were unknown).<sup>40</sup>

Historical national data of school district board gender make-up is sparse. A 2002 report stated that 38.9% of board seats nationally were held by women, with larger districts having higher percentages than smaller districts.<sup>41</sup> In 2010, the National School Boards Association (NSBA) reported that 44.0% of school district board seats across the US were held by women, which grew to 49.0% in 2018.<sup>42</sup> The most recent data available from 2022 indicate there were 13,194 school districts nationally, with 82,423 school board members. Of those, 52.2% were men, 43.3% women, and the gender of 4.5% was unavailable.<sup>43</sup> The figures show a decline in women's holding district school board positions.

### Utah

Because there were no elections for members of the Utah State Board of Education in 2023, the number from our last update remains unchanged: 10 of 15 (66.7%) positions are currently held by women.<sup>44</sup> Additionally, the Utah State Charter School Board of Education has 5 of 7 (71.4%) seats held by women; these positions, however, are appointed by the governor.<sup>45</sup>

Utah has 41 school districts, and each has an elected board, often comprised of five to seven seats. In 2024, there are 237 elected district board of education seats, and women hold 129 (54.4%, nearly unchanged from 2023). Both Ogden and Provo City school districts have 100% women boards, and Alpine, Davis, Granite, Juab, and Murray school districts each have at least 80.0% female representation. Box Elder, Canyons, Nebo, and Tooele are each over 70.0%. Nearly half (n= 20) of school district boards have fewer women than men, including six boards with just one woman serving. Rich school district is the only board within the state that has no women serving. Overall, Utah is likely aligned with the national average for women holding district board seats.

## Summary

While there is slight progress in some areas of political leadership, there is still work to be done. Here is a summary of the findings:

<sup>1</sup> Madsen, S. R. (2015, January 12). *Why do we need more women leaders in Utah?* Utah Women & Leadership Project. <https://www.usu.edu/uwlp/files/briefs/10-why-do-we-need-more-women-leaders.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> McCann, A. (2023, August 21). *Best & worst states for women's equality.* WalletHub. <https://wallethub.com/edu/best-and-worst-states-for-women-equality/5835>

- *US Congress:* 16.7% of the Utah delegation to Congress is female, compared to 28.2% nationally.
- *SEO:* 20.0% of the Utah Statewide Executive Office seats are held by women, compared to 31.9% nationally.
- *State Legislature:* 26.9% of Utah State legislators are women, compared to 32.8% nationally.
- *Counties:* 32.4% of Utah county commission and council seats are held by women, as are 37.9% of the elected positions of attorney, auditor, clerk, recorder, surveyor, sheriff, and treasurer.
- *Mayors:* 22.1% of Utah mayors are women, a slight decrease from our last update (23.8% in 2023). More of Utah's larger cities are led by women (up to 13 from 3 in 2017).
- *City Councils:* 30.8% of council members in Utah municipalities are female, and, while 47 of 255 councils are comprised entirely of men, none are comprised of women.
- *Boards of Education:* Utah is likely aligned with the national average, with women holding 54.4% of district board seats.

## Conclusion

The last few years have been record-setting years for women running for office across the country, and Utah is included in that trend. Increasing the number of female candidates is a necessary first step to electing more women. Historically, the scarcity of women running for office has been one of many challenges related to low numbers of female political leaders in Utah. While we believe this is slowly shifting, it will be critical to acknowledge and address the barriers women face when running for public office in Utah—specifically, societal attitudes and gender discrimination, poor treatment of female candidates, biases in party politics that favor traditional gender roles, and the media's treatment of female candidates (see "[An Analysis of Utah Media: Women & Politics](#)"). UWLP's "[Perceptions of Women Elected Officials in Utah: Challenges, Benefits, and Lessons Learned](#)" provides action-able steps for increasing and supporting Utah women who are considering becoming candidates or are currently running for office.

This brief summarizes the current research on the status of women in Utah politics and looks back to where we have been as a helpful benchmark for measuring progress in years to come. It also stands as a *call to action* for Utah residents and leaders: it is time to get serious about diversifying the voices on Utah's Capitol Hill, and in the counties, cities, and towns throughout our state. Representation is crucial; all Utahns will benefit from the perspectives and leadership that women can provide.

<sup>3</sup> Lamendola, C., & Scaglia, S. (2023). *2023 gender parity index: The status of women's representation in 2023.* RepresentWomen. <https://representwomen.app.box.com/s/4wk2lmeerel1bbv6vd3n60mm799brtb9>

<sup>4</sup> Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP). (2024). *Women in the US Congress 2024.* Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers.

<https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/levels-office/congress/women-us-congress-2024>

<sup>5</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in the US Congress 2024*.

<sup>6</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in the US Congress 2024*.

<sup>7</sup> Forrest, J., Fortinsky, S., Menezes, A., & Krieg, G. (2023, January 2). Meet the history-makers of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. *CNN Politics*.

<https://www.cnn.com/2023/01/02/politics/118th-congress-history-makers/index.html>

<sup>8</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in the US Congress 2024*.

<sup>9</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in the US Congress 2024*.

<sup>10</sup> Butler, K. (2022, November 8). Every state in the US has finally sent a woman to Congress. *Bloomberg*. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-11-09/becca-balint-wins-vermont-race-meaning-every-us-state-has-sent-woman-to-congress#xj4y7vzkg>

<sup>11</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women elected officials by race/ethnicity*. Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers. [https://cawpdata.rutgers.edu/women-elected-officials/race-ethnicity?search\\_terms=&current=1&search\\_terms=&yearend\\_filter=All&level%5B%5D=Federal+Congress&search\\_terms=&search\\_terms=&search\\_terms=&search\\_terms=&items\\_per\\_page=50](https://cawpdata.rutgers.edu/women-elected-officials/race-ethnicity?search_terms=&current=1&search_terms=&yearend_filter=All&level%5B%5D=Federal+Congress&search_terms=&search_terms=&search_terms=&search_terms=&items_per_page=50)

<sup>12</sup> CAWP. (2024). *State-by-state information—Utah*. Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/state-state-information/utah>

<sup>13</sup> CAWP. (2024). *State-by-state information—Utah*.

<sup>14</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in statewide elective executive office 2024*.

Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/levels-office/statewide-elective-executive/women-statewide-elective-executive-office-2024>

<sup>15</sup> CAWP. (2024). *History of women governors*. Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/levels-office/statewide-elective-executive/history-women-governors>

<sup>16</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in statewide elective executive office 2024*.

<sup>17</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in statewide elective executive office 2024*.

<sup>18</sup> CAWP. (2024). *State-by-state information—Utah*.

<sup>19</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in state legislatures 2024*. Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/levels-office/state-legislature/women-state-legislatures-2024>

<sup>20</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in state legislatures 2024*.

<sup>21</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in state legislatures 2024*.

<sup>22</sup> CAWP. (2024). *Women in state legislatures 2024*.

<sup>23</sup> CAWP. (2024). *State-by-state information—Utah*.

<sup>24</sup> CAWP. (2023). *Women in state legislative leadership 2023*. Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/women-state-legislative-leadership-2023>

<sup>25</sup> State of Utah, House of Representatives. (n.d.). *House leadership*. <https://house.utleg.gov/house-leadership/>

<sup>26</sup> Utah Senate. (n.d.). *Leadership*. <https://senate.utah.gov/leadership/>

<sup>27</sup> National Association of Counties. (2023 February 20). *Counties matter: Stronger counties. Stronger America*. <https://www.naco.org/about/counties-matter>

<sup>28</sup> Lamendola, C., Scaglia, S., & Chan, P. (2022). *RepresentWomen's Gender parity index: the status of women's representation in 2022*. RepresentWomen. [https://www.representwomen.org/2022\\_gender\\_parity\\_index](https://www.representwomen.org/2022_gender_parity_index)

<sup>29</sup> Appgar, B. (2024, January 11). Salt Lake County has a matriarchy for the first time in its history. *The Salt Lake Tribune*.

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*Acknowledgments:* We thank Natasha Birchard, Madison Harmer, Barna Bose, and Isabela Ulibarri for collecting some of the data for this report. We also acknowledge the contributions of authors on previous versions: Candice B. Pierucci (2014 and 2017 versions), Hannah Payne and Marin Christensen (2021 and 2022 versions), Kim Beusser and Lindsey Palmer (2022 version), and April Townsend (2023 version). Finally, we sincerely appreciate Emily Bell McMormick, Elect Women Utah, Josh Bird, and Shannon Seare for championing this research.

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