

# Status Report

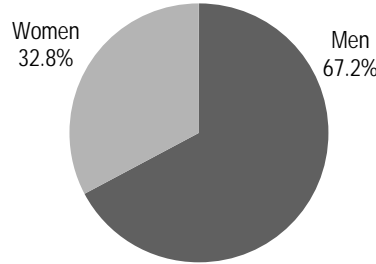
## WOMEN IN MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE, 2013

*This report reflects certified election results from the November 6, 2012, general election.*

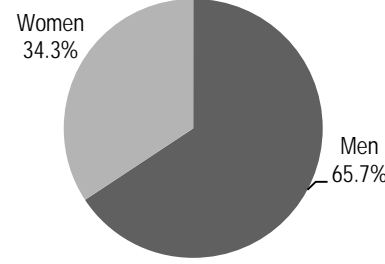
### Women in the Minnesota Legislature, 2013

As a result of the November 6, 2012, general election, the number of women elected to serve in the legislature increased by one to 67 (33.3%) of the 201 seats in the Minnesota Legislature. This is an increase in women compared to the 2011-2012 biennium, up from 66 (32.8%). The number of elected DFL women has increased by 5 seats from 2012. The number of elected Republican women has decreased by 4 seats from 2012.

### Minnesota House, 2013



### Minnesota Senate, 2013



### Senate

Women were elected to hold 23 (34.3%) of the 67 seats in the Minnesota Senate as a result of the November 6, 2012 general election. This is a drop from the highest number of women elected to the Senate, 27 (40.3%), in the 2006 and 2008 general elections.

**Women in the Minnesota Legislature, 2013**

	DFL	Republican	Independence	Total
House	28	16	0	44
Senate	15	8	0	23
Legislature	43	24	0	67

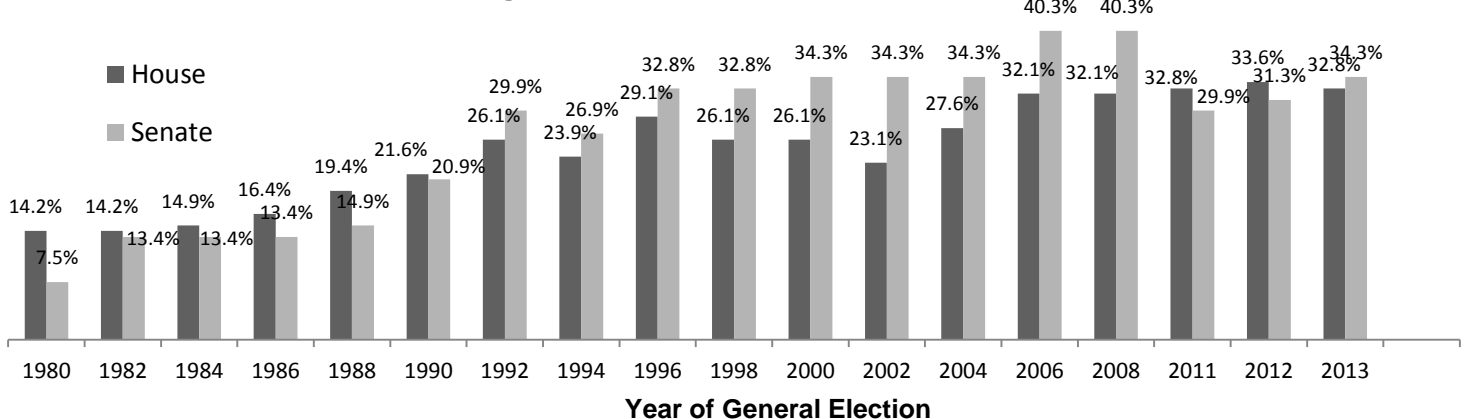
### House

Women were elected to hold 44 (32.8%) of the 134 seats in the Minnesota House of Representatives as a result of the November 6, 2012, general election. This is a drop from the highest number of women elected to the House, 45 (33.6%), in the 2011-2012 biennium.

### Newly Elected

Nine women are serving their first term in the House starting in 2013: Representatives Laurie Halverson, Marion O'Neill, Cindy Pugh, Shannon Savick, Mary Sawatzky, Yvonne Selcer, JoAnn Ward, Anna Wills, and Barb Yarusso. Five women are serving their first term in the Senate: Senators Melisa Franzen, Karin Housley, Vicki Jensen, Susan Kent, and Melissa Halvorson Wiklund.

### Women Elected to the Minnesota Legislature, Senate and House in General & Special Elections, 1980-2013



In 1922, women became eligible to vote and run for election to the Minnesota Legislature. From 1922 to 1970, the percentage of women in the Legislature was very low, ranging from 0 to 2.5 percent. By 1980, the legislature was comprised of 14.2% women in the House, and 7.5% in the Senate. The percentage increased steadily to 27.4% women overall in 1992. In the 1996 general election, the percentage rose to 30.4% women in the Legislature overall. The numbers of women elected in the 1998, 2000 and 2002 general elections were lower, at 57 (28.4%), 58 (28.9%), and 54 (26.9%), respectively. In 2004, representation again increased, rising to 29.9%. In the 2006 and 2008 general elections the number of women serving was an historical high of 70 women (34.8%).