



2026

STATUS & ACHIEVEMENT OF

WOMEN IN NEVADA

SUMMARY PUBLICATION

Summary based on the report conducted by the
Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities

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Data Reliability

This Report and StoryMap (Available online) often relies on ACS estimated data. The margin of error (MOE) indicates how much the estimate may vary from the true figure if the entire population were included rather than a sample. Areas or groups with lower populations generally have smaller sample sizes and higher rates of error. Gender reduces the sample by half, and factors such as age or employment type reduce the sample size further. In some instances, data for counties with smaller populations becomes moderately to highly unreliable. When available, alternative regional data is included in pop-up boxes.

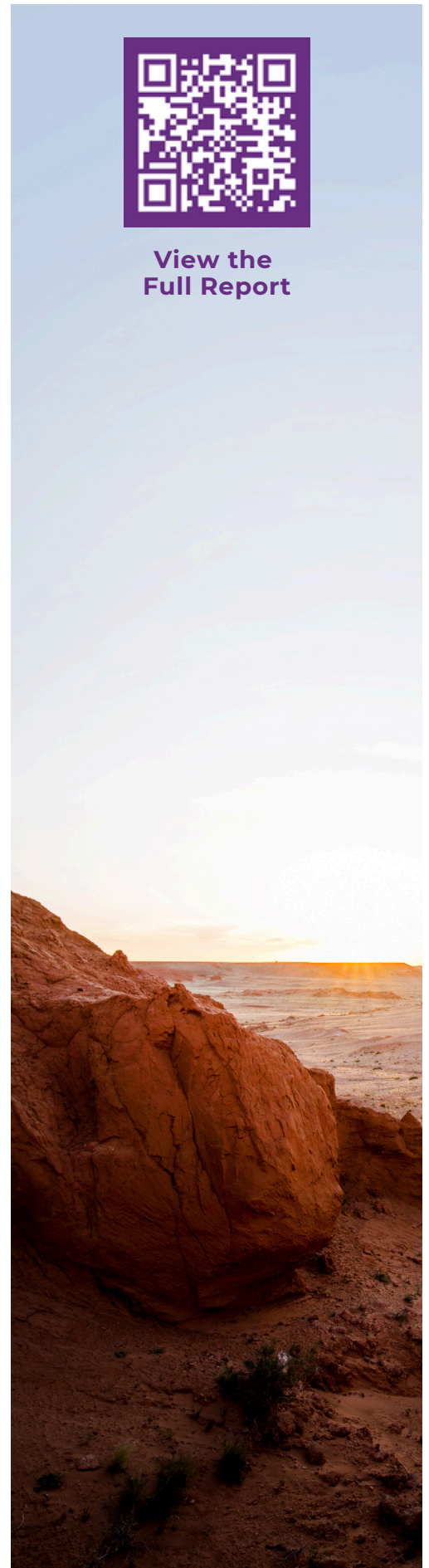
Alternative Regional Data: The U.S. Census Bureau provides tabulated data for areas with populations of 100,000 or more. In Nevada, two groupings are provided for counties with populations below 100,000. Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey counties, which this resource refers to as the Capital Area, and Rural Counties, including Churchill, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, and White Pine.

Disclaimer: Nevada has many diverse urban and rural communities. State and county averages may not accurately reflect the experiences of all women in all places. In some cases, gender-specific data are unavailable, and statistics for the general population are provided.

Note: Sources for all data can be found in the full report.



**View the
Full Report**



When Women Rise, Nevada Rises!

Nevada Women's Fund believes that when women rise, Nevada rises—not as an aspiration, but in economic, systemic, and measurable ways.

We see it when women gain access to education, leadership, entrepreneurship, and career pathways—and in the stronger families, workplaces, and communities that follow.

Recently released by the Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities, the Status & Achievement of Women in Nevada Report is the first comprehensive statewide analysis of its kind in more than two decades. This summary publication highlights key findings from that report and provides a snapshot of where women in Nevada are thriving, where challenges persist, and where opportunities for progress exist.



Ila Friedenthal
Nevada Women's Fund
President & CEO

For years, we have been asked where women are making gains, where barriers remain, and how we can create meaningful change. Those questions led us to a simple but urgent realization: how can we move the needle on progress if we do not first know where the needle is?

The findings in the Guinn Center's report establish a baseline for understanding the experiences of women across Nevada and provide a data-driven roadmap for leaders, policymakers, employers, educators, and communities. By identifying both areas of achievement and ongoing disparities, the report offers valuable insights that can inform decisions, shape policy, guide investments, and create opportunities that strengthen outcomes for women and families throughout our state.

But lasting progress requires more than programs and policy; it requires a shift in narrative. For too long, Nevada has been defined by rankings and statistics that shape expectations and influence investment, opportunity, hiring, and leadership.

The report is about more than data. It helps us better understand the realities women face today while providing a foundation for meaningful action tomorrow. Because data tells a story, and stories shape culture, decisions, and outcomes.

Nevada Women's Fund is committed to building a new narrative rooted in visibility, access, accountability, and recognition of the talent, leadership, and potential that already exist across our state.

We hope the report and this publication summary serve as both a resource and a call to action for all who are committed to a stronger Nevada. Together, we can create informed solutions, expand opportunities, and tell a better, bigger, and more accurate story of women in our state.

Because when women rise, Nevada rises.

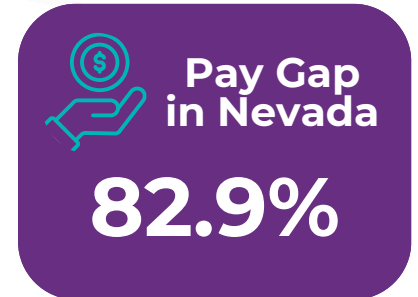
Economics

THE GENDER PAY GAP

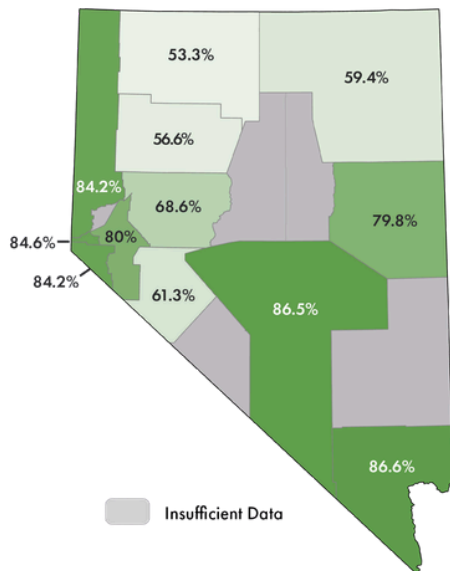
The gender pay gap measures the difference in earnings between women and men, expressed as women's median earnings as a percentage of men's earnings, and, for equity comparisons, includes only full-time workers since women are more likely to work fewer paid hours overall.

In 2024, Nevada's pay gap stood at 82.9%, with full-time employed women earning a median income of \$50,953. Over the past decade, both Nevada and the nation have seen only modest movement in pay equity compared to the larger gains made from the 1980s through early 2000s, with the gap now near 2017 levels after a brief post-pandemic shift.

In Nevada, pay equity moved from 86.6% in 2022 to 85.3% in 2023, and then to 82.9% in 2024. Overall, Nevada has maintained slightly higher wage equity than the national average over the last decade. The recent decline is partly linked to the labor market returning to pre-pandemic patterns, as many women in lower-wage, in-person roles had not yet fully re-entered the workforce in 2021 and 2022 and therefore were excluded from wage gap calculations.



The Gender Wage Gap:
Women's Median Earnings as a Percentage of Men's Median Earnings
(Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Workers)



BY COUNTY

Earnings at the county level vary widely, ranging from Clark County (86.6%) to Elko County (59%). Nevada's urban counties tend to show higher levels of pay equity. Factors such as the age of the female population and the availability of different occupations contribute to these variations in the pay gap.

MOTHERS, WOMEN OF COLOR, & SENIORS

Higher wage gaps persist in Nevada and nationally for women of color, mothers, and older women. In 2023, full-time working mothers in Nevada earned about three-fourths of what fathers earned, and across all employment types they earned 67%, both slightly better than national averages of 74% and 62%.

In 2024, 37% of Nevada women of color earned less than \$17 an hour compared to 19% of white men. Black women earned 58% and Latinas 54% of the wages paid to white, non-Hispanic men, both below national averages. Additionally, women over age 55 experience a pay gap about three percentage points wider than women ages 25 to 54, highlighting how inequities deepen across race, age, and family status.

Women's Earnings as a Percentage of Men's

All Work Types

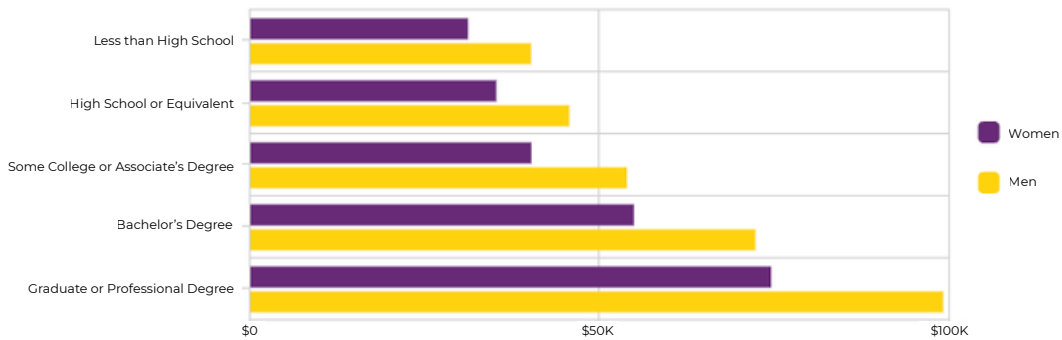
 **79.9%**

Women's Median Income: \$40,686

Note: Looking beyond an equity measure provides a fuller picture of women's economic security in Nevada, including earnings from part-time, seasonal, and temporary work. When all workers are included, women earn 79.9% of men's earnings, with a median income of \$40,686, highlighting the continued impact of employment patterns on women's overall financial stability and economic opportunity.

WOMEN'S PAY BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT & OCCUPATION

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment, all Employment Types



From the 1980s through the early 2000s, rising college attainment among women helped narrow the gender pay gap, but today the relationship between education and pay equity is more complex. While women's earnings in Nevada generally rise with higher educational attainment, the financial return on a college degree

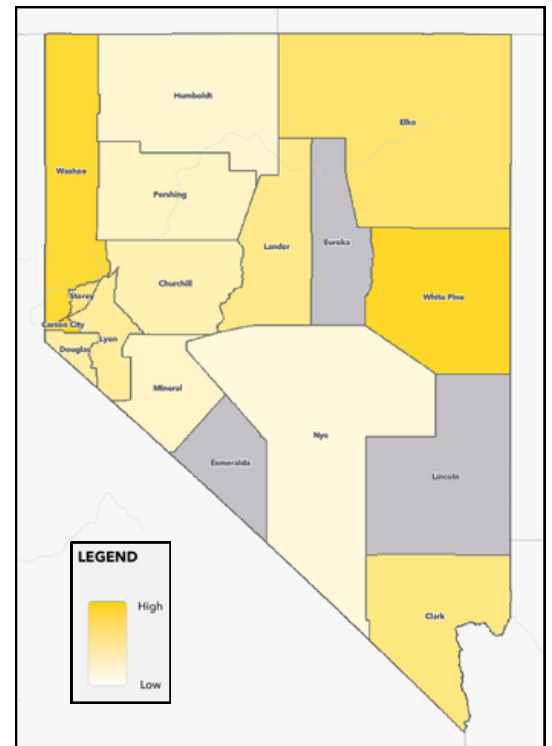
has become less pronounced for recent graduates, and the gender pay gap does not shrink with higher education—in some cases, it slightly increases. The narrowest wage gap is found among workers with a high school education or less, largely because low-wage jobs have a more limited pay range. Pay disparities also vary widely by occupation among the most common jobs for women in Nevada, with office and administrative support showing the smallest gap at 96% and sales showing the widest at 73%.

EMPLOYMENT SEPARATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

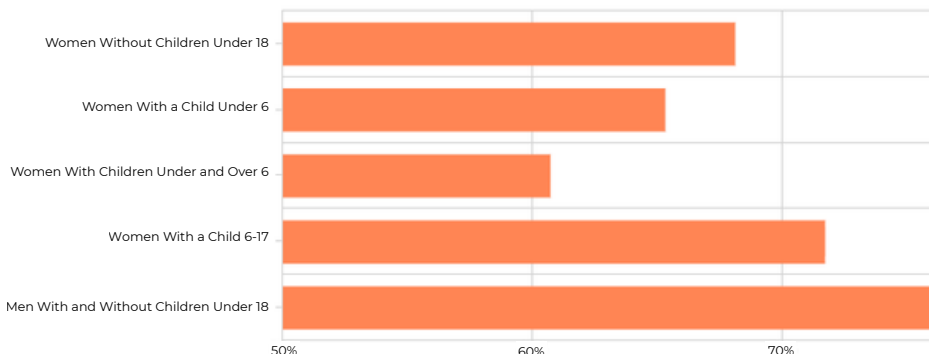
On average, employed women in Nevada work 37 hours per week compared to 40 hours for men, and are more likely to work part-time as they balance caregiving responsibilities with employment. This difference in work hours reflects broader patterns in labor force participation and highlights the role of unpaid caregiving in shaping women's employment decisions.

This map displays women's employment ratios, including full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers. Employment ratios vary between 51% in Nye County to 76% in Carson City. For reference, the state average is 68%, and the national average is 71%.

Women with children in Nevada, especially those with children above and below age six, are the least likely to be employed, at about 60%, with an unemployment rate of 8% for mothers of young children compared to 6.4% for men.

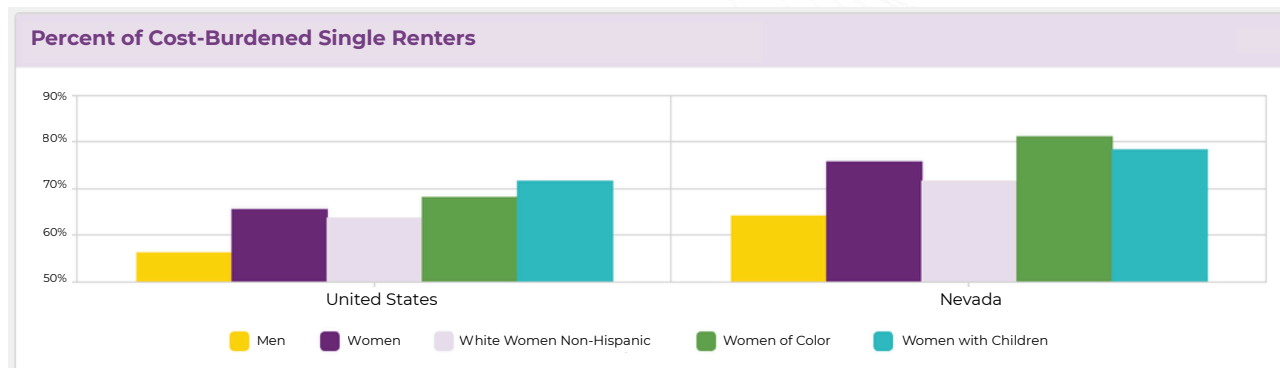


Employment Rate by Gender and Child Age



Only 5.5% of women with school-age children are considered unemployed, as many are either working or have left the labor force and are no longer actively seeking employment. A UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research survey found that family obligations are the leading reason women with children leave jobs, including responsibilities such as child care, elder care, and other family needs, cited by 22.5% of women compared to 14.8% of men.

Affordability



HOUSING & ECONOMIC SECURITY

In Nevada, housing affordability remains a significant challenge for women, particularly single women, women of color, and mothers.

In 2022, 76% of single women renters were considered cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on rent, while more than half were severely cost-burdened, paying at least 50% of their income toward housing costs.

Women of color and women raising children faced the greatest burden, with approximately 80% living in unaffordable rental housing. In 2023, avoiding housing cost burdens required an annual income of nearly \$48,000 for a one-bedroom apartment and more than \$58,000 for a two-bedroom apartment—amounts that closely matched or exceeded the median earnings of full-time employed women in Nevada. Housing shortages further intensify these challenges, as Nevada has the nation's largest shortage of extremely low-income housing and only a small share of affordable apartments statewide.

Percent of Nevada Homeowners

Single Female Homeowners:



13.1%

Single Male Homeowners: 11.1%

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Homeownership also presents financial strain, with Nevada ranking among the states with the highest rates of excessively cost-burdened homeowners. Despite lower median incomes, single women in both Nevada and the nation are more likely than single men to own homes, due in part to women living longer and often outliving spouses.

CHILDCARE

Childcare costs and limited availability remain major barriers to women's workforce participation in Nevada, often forcing mothers to leave the labor force, reduce hours, or accept lower-paying, more flexible jobs. The lack of affordable childcare can weaken women's economic security, increase reliance on public assistance, and reduce long-term retirement savings.

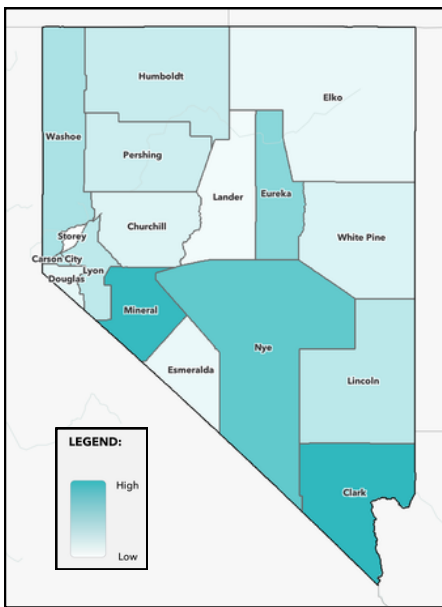
A recent study by the Children's Cabinet found that licensed childcare for infants through pre-kindergarten children consumes about 9% to 12% of median household income for married couples in Nevada but rises to 25% to 35% for single mothers.

CHILDCARE SUBSIDY

Childcare subsidies are available for households earning at or below 41% of Nevada's median income, yet only about 10% of eligible families participate. After federal American Rescue Plan Act funding ended, Nevada's Childcare Subsidy Program returned to pre-pandemic funding levels, resulting in waitlists for new applicants and higher co-payment requirements for many families.

Nevada's highest childcare costs are concentrated in Clark County, where care ranges from 17.4% of household income for center-based infant care to 8.2% for home-based school-age care.

Childcare remains a significant financial burden for Nevada families. No childcare category in Clark or Washoe County meets federal affordability standards, and no county in Nevada offers center-based infant care at an affordable cost as defined by HHS. While some rural counties provide affordable home-based childcare options, affordable infant care remains out of reach statewide.



The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) defines child care as affordable if it costs no more than 7% of a family's income. This map displays center-based, school-age care as a percentage of median household income.

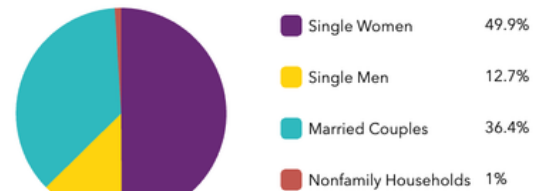
FOOD INSECURITY & POVERTY

Food insecurity and poverty continue to disproportionately impact women and families across Nevada. In 2023, nearly 15% of Nevadans experienced food insecurity, including many families who earned too much to qualify for SNAP benefits but still struggled to afford groceries. Because women generally earn lower incomes and are more likely to raise children alone, they face a heightened risk of food insecurity.

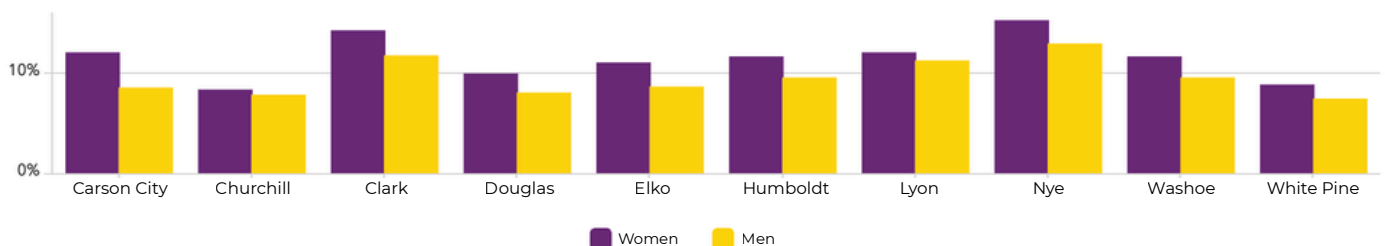
SNAP remains one of the state's most effective anti-hunger programs, with nearly 40% of single mothers relying on benefits to meet nutritional needs, and single women three times more likely than single men to receive assistance. However, upcoming federal changes under H.R. 1 in 2026 are expected to reduce SNAP funding support and expand work requirements, likely increasing pressure on Nevada families and state resources.

The Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program also plays a critical role by providing nutritious foods and support services to low-income mothers and young children, though fewer than half of eligible Nevadans currently participate, with especially limited access in rural areas due to distance and clinic availability. Poverty rates among Nevada women mirror national trends, with about 14% living below the federal poverty level, and higher rates among Black, Native American, and Latina women. Across all Nevada counties, women experience higher poverty rates than men.

SNAP Recipients with Children



Individuals Below the Poverty Level by Gender in Nevada Counties



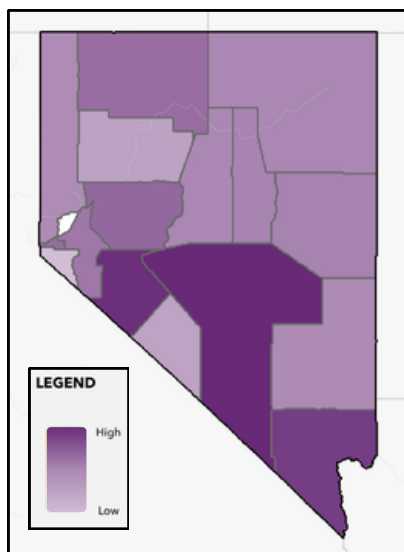
Note: Counties with very high margins of error are not included. An alternative combined rural county average is **12.2%** for women and **10.3%** for men.

Health

INSURANCE & ACCESS TO CARE

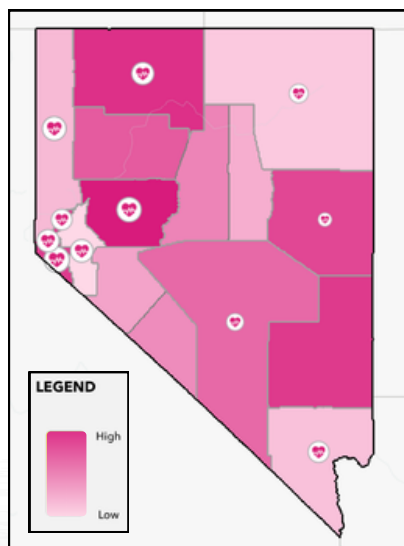
Nevada consistently ranks among the states with the lowest levels of healthcare access and insurance coverage for women and children, with significant cost and coverage barriers shaping care. About 20% of women in Nevada report avoiding medical care due to cost compared to 14% nationally, and 14% of women ages 19 to 64 are uninsured versus 10% across the United States; among low-income women earning below 200% of the federal poverty level, 22% are uninsured while 42% rely on Medicaid. Although men in Nevada are slightly more likely to be uninsured than women, women have higher overall coverage rates largely due to greater Medicaid enrollment rather than private insurance.

14%
of women
between 19 - 64
lack health
coverage



Medicaid Enrollment, Total Population

chest pain; to address this gap, the WISEWOMAN program provides cardiovascular screenings and education for underinsured and uninsured women with incomes below 250% of the federal poverty level.



Mammogram Prevalence &
Breast Cancer

MEDICAID

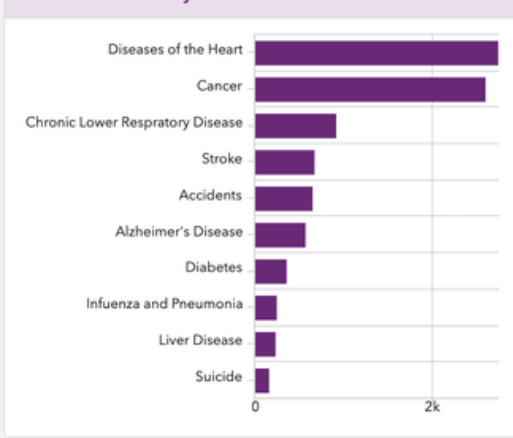
Medicaid plays a critical role in the state's healthcare system, covering about 45% of mothers and children, financing approximately 53% of all births, and providing health coverage for roughly 40% of Nevada's children and 17% of all women. However, upcoming policy changes under H.R. 1 are expected to introduce new work requirements and cost-sharing provisions for some Medicaid recipients, potentially increasing administrative burdens and affecting coverage stability for the expansion population, which may require additional state resources to sustain access to care.

DISEASES

Heart disease is the leading cause of death among women in Nevada and across the United States, yet its symptoms in women are often overlooked because they can differ from men's and may not include

Cancer is the second leading cause of mortality among Nevada women, with breast cancer and lung cancer being the most fatal, and while breast cancer is the most common cancer among women nationally, affecting 1 in 8 over a lifetime, Nevada's incidence rate is slightly below average at 113.7 per 100,000. Screening rates remain a concern, as about 70% of Nevada women over 40 have had a mammogram in the past two years and cervical cancer screening rates are even lower at 58%, though programs like the Nevada Women's Health Connection provide early detection services for uninsured and high-risk women. In addition, women are three times more likely than men to develop Alzheimer's disease, a disparity largely attributed to women's longer life expectancy, even though the underlying causes of the disease are not yet fully understood.

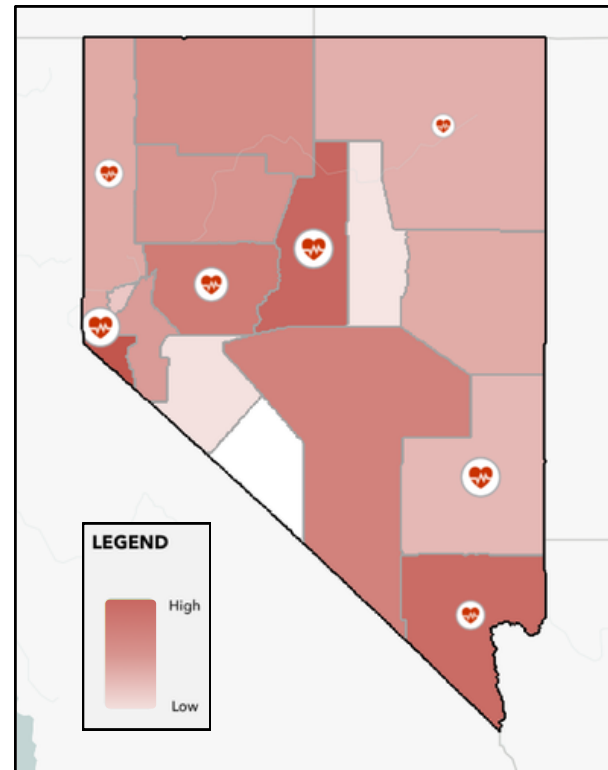
Causes of Mortality for Women



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Nevada's birth rate has declined by nearly 30% since 2010, reaching 9.6 births per 1,000 people, with about 32,000 births recorded in 2024. Of those, 71.2% of all births and 53% of Medicaid-covered births received adequate prenatal care, which remains below the national average of 75% and the CDC Healthy People 2030 target of 80.5%, though it reflects improvement from 2010 when only 52% of Nevada births had adequate prenatal care. Access to prenatal care is uneven across the state, with women in counties that have few or no OB-GYN providers facing greater barriers due to long travel distances and limited appointment availability. While infant mortality has declined slightly by 3.6% over the past 15 years and teen pregnancy has dropped by 60%, exceeding national targets, maternal health outcomes have worsened, with pregnancy-associated deaths increasing by 22% and severe maternal morbidity rising by 60%.

This map displays adequate prenatal care rates by county. Icons represent the ratio of OB-GYN providers per 100,000 women. A larger icon indicates a higher rate of providers. No visible icon indicates that there are no providers, or that information about providers is unknown.



Health Indicators for Women in Nevada

Indicator	Nevada	U.S.
Women Without Insurance	13.8%	9.9%
Women Enrolled in Medicaid	17%	17.7%
Women Who Did Not See a Doctor Due to Costs	20%	14%
Women Without a Personal Doctor or Provider	24%	13%
Maternity Care Providers per 100,000 Women Aged 15-44	58.2	78.9
Pregnancies With Adequate Prenatal Care	71.2%	80.5%
Preterm Births as a Percent of All Births	11.1%	10.4%
Underweight Births as a Percent of All Births	9.5%	8.6%
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	5.8	5.4
Maternal Mortality per 100,000 Births	20	23
Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, Women Over 40	70%	73%
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	113.7	132.9
Up to Date Cervical Cancer Screening, Women Aged 21-65	58%	65%
Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000	8.5	7.4
Women With Any Form of Cancer per 100,000	380	421.5
Women With Hypertension	29.7%	31.1%
Women With Diabetes	12%	12%
Women With Asthma	11%	13%
Women Who Report Smoking	13%	10%
Poor Mental Health Days in the Last 30 for Women	6.5	5.6
Women with Depression	25.6%	30.3%

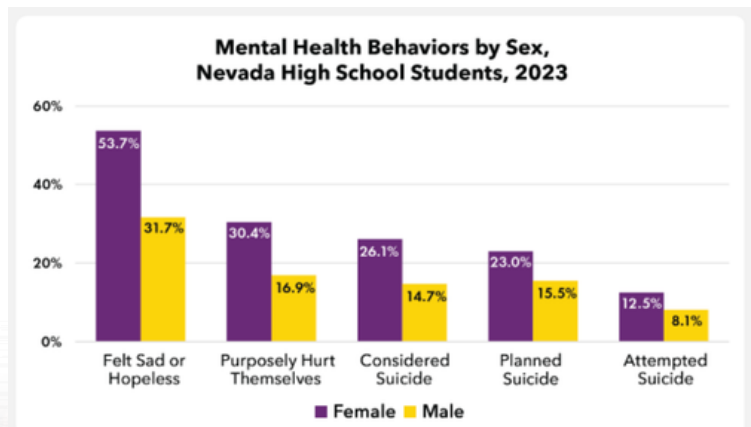
Women also accounted for approximately 60% of emergency room visits for anxiety and depression in Nevada, with anxiety (33%) and depression (27%) serving as the leading mental health-related inpatient diagnoses. In contrast, men represented a larger share of inpatient visits for schizophrenia and suicidal ideation, accounting for 64% and 59.8% of those cases, respectively.

ABORTION ACCESS

In terms of reproductive health policy, Nevada law allows abortion up to 24 weeks or later when medically necessary, with medication abortions expanded under Senate Bill 179 in 2019, and voters approved Ballot Question 6 in 2024 to add abortion rights to the state constitution, pending a second vote in 2026 to take effect.

MENTAL HEALTH

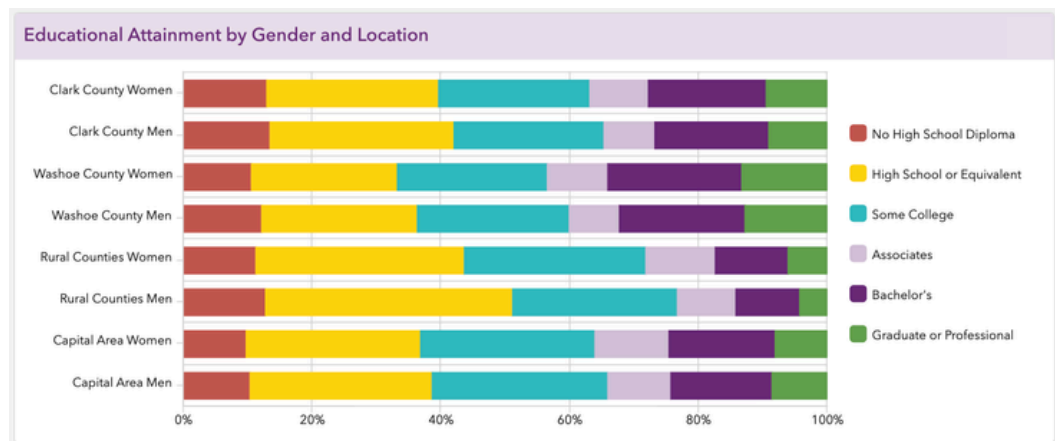
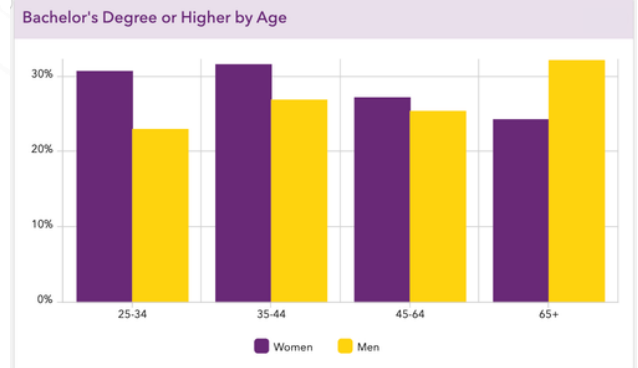
In 2024, women in Nevada reported an average of 6.5 poor mental health days per month, about 1.5 more days than men and one more day than women nationally, reflecting ongoing challenges related to stress, depression, and emotional well-being. Among youth, the latest Youth Risk Behavior Survey found that female students consistently reported higher levels of mental distress, with more than half experiencing feelings of sadness or hopelessness.



Education

Women's educational attainment in Nevada has risen significantly over the past two decades. The share of women age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 17% in 2000 to 29% today, though it remains below the national average of 36%. Over the same period, men's attainment rose more modestly, from 20% to 27%, and women now exceed men at most education levels in the state.

The largest gender gap appears among younger adults, where 31% of women ages 25–35 hold at least a bachelor's degree, compared with 23% of men. Young women are also more likely than young men to have completed high school. Educational attainment also varies by region: women in Washoe County have the highest rates of bachelor's and advanced degrees, while women in rural counties are less likely to hold four-year or graduate degrees but more likely to complete associate degrees.



THE NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION (NSHE)

Students Enrolled 2024-2025 by Gender



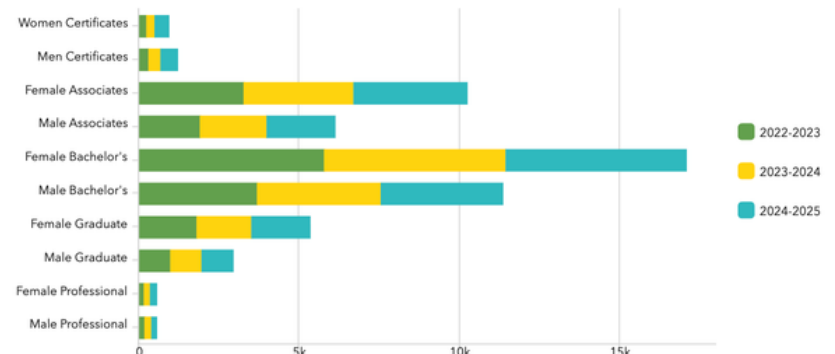
Female Full-Time: 31.5K
Female Part-Time: 29.8K
Male Full-Time: 23.6K
Male Part-Time: 22.1K

Over the past three years, women have earned more associate's, bachelor's, and graduate degrees than men across most racial and ethnic groups, with Black women and Latinas achieving particularly strong bachelor's degree attainment compared to men of the same backgrounds.

NSHE data indicates that women continue to outpace men in higher education enrollment, accounting for nearly 60% of all full- and part-time students in 2024–2025.

While men remain slightly more likely to pursue professional degrees and certificates, women continue to outpace men overall in higher education achievement. Gender disparities remain most visible in STEM fields, where engineering, mathematics, and computer science are still predominantly male, while women are more represented in biology, biomedical sciences, natural sciences, psychology, and health-related fields.

Awards by Gender, All NSHE Institutions



Safety

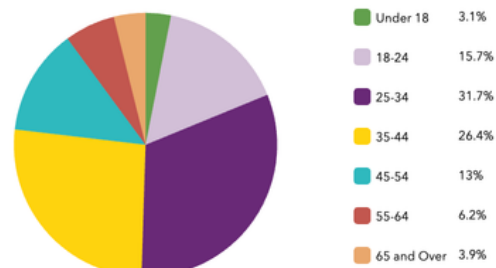
INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

An estimated 39% of women in Nevada will experience intimate partner violence during their lifetime, compared with the national average of 34%. Intimate partner violence includes physical violence, sexual violence, and stalking. In Nevada, nearly 24% of women experience stalking, compared with about 10% of men. Nationally, about 22% of women experience physical violence from an intimate partner.

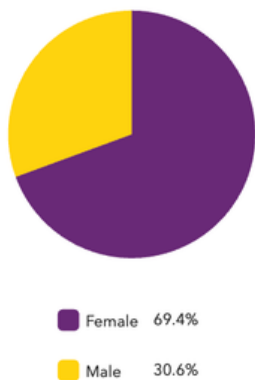
In 2024, women made up about 70% of domestic violence victims in Nevada. Reported incidents involving female victims declined slightly, from approximately 23,000 in 2021 to about 21,000 in 2024. However, domestic violence remains widespread, with more than 17,000 hotline calls reported statewide.

Service providers reported that 90% of primary victims in 2024 were first-time contacts. Law enforcement data also shows that women ages 25 to 44 accounted for nearly 60% of all victims, with rates varying by county.

Female Victims by Age



Victims by Gender



SURVIVOR SUPPORT

A 2024 needs assessment by the Nevada Coalition to End Domestic and Sexual Violence found major gaps in support services identified by survivors, service providers, and law enforcement. The most significant unmet needs included long-term housing, childcare assistance, legal representation, and mental health care. Emergency financial assistance—especially direct cash aid—was identified as the most urgent need for helping survivors achieve safety and stability.

Survivors also reported ongoing challenges with housing instability, complex legal systems, and inconsistent law enforcement responses. Service providers highlighted statewide shortages in emergency shelter, long-term housing, legal services, childcare, transportation, and behavioral health supports, all of which limit survivors' ability to recover and rebuild their lives.

VIOLENT CRIME

In Nevada, sexual violence remains a major public safety and public health issue. An estimated 28% of women experience rape or attempted rape in their lifetime, and over 44% experience some form of contact sexual violence, compared with national averages of 21% and 45%, respectively. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention identifies sexual violence as preventable and notes it can be reduced through coordinated, multi-sector strategies that address economic instability, structural inequality, and harmful social norms.

Reporting and prosecution outcomes remain limited. In 2024, only about 20% of reported rape cases in Nevada were cleared by law enforcement, compared with 56% of all violent crimes. It is unknown how many of those rape cases were cleared through exceptional circumstances in Nevada. Many sexual assault cases are closed through "exceptional clearance" when victims are unable or unwilling to continue participating in the investigation or prosecution process. Although reported rape cases have declined slightly since 2021, severe violence against women remains a serious concern: over the past five years, 42% of female homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner, and an additional 11% were killed by a family member. In 2023, 71 women were murdered in Nevada, including 44 deaths linked to domestic violence involving current or former partners, romantic rivals, or other family members.

Contact Sexual
Violence: Any Form
Nevada Women
44.3%
Are Victims in Their
Lifetime

Political Representation

Nevada leads the nation in women's political representation at both the federal and state levels. Currently, both U.S. Senators from Nevada and two of the four U.S. Representatives are women, although the state remains among the one-third of states yet to elect a female governor.

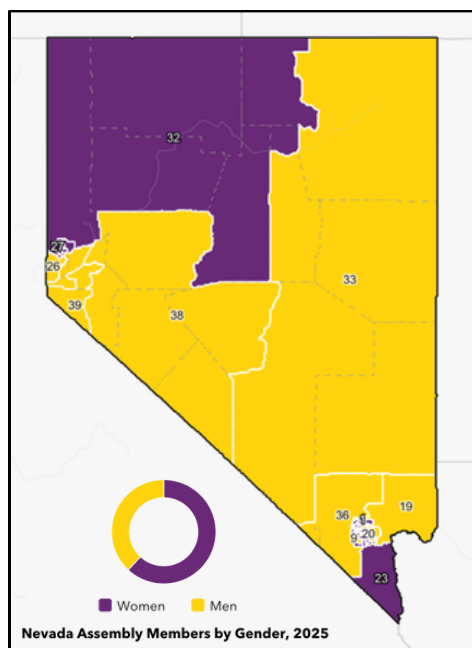
NEVADA LEGISLATURE

At the state level, Nevada made history in 2019 as the first state to achieve a female-majority legislature, with women holding 52% of seats, and they have maintained that majority in every session since. In 2023 and 2025, women reached a record 62% of legislative seats and held majorities in both chambers, far exceeding the 2025 national average of 32.4% female representation in state legislatures.

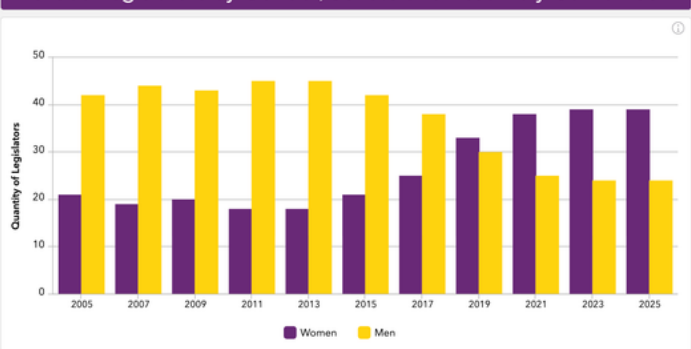
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Women's representation in local government in Nevada has steadily increased but remains lower than state-level representation. Of the state's 73 county commissioners, 22 are women, accounting for 30.1%, while women hold 43.4% of city council seats and 26.3% of mayoral positions across Nevada's 18 incorporated cities and one consolidated municipality.

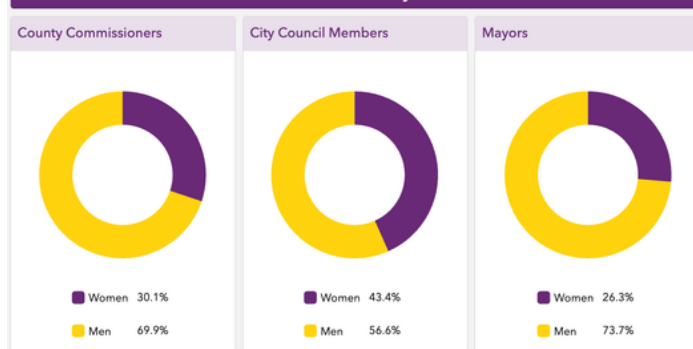
Although these figures lag behind women's majority representation in the Nevada Legislature, they reflect progress since 2022, when women made up 21% of county commissioners and 25% of city council members statewide.



Nevada Legislators by Gender, Senate and Assembly Combined



Local Government Elected Officials, by Gender



VOTER PARTICIPATION

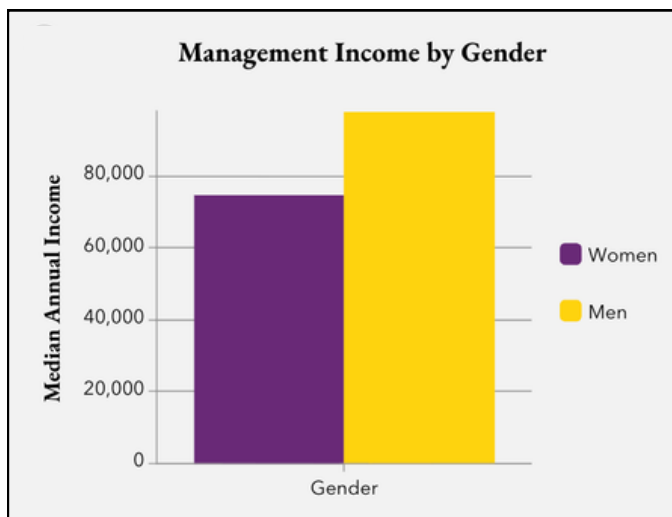
In the past three presidential election cycles, Nevada women have consistently outpaced men in both voter registration and turnout, reflecting broader national trends in electoral participation.

In the 2024 presidential election, women voted at a rate nearly 10 percentage points higher than men, with 71% of women participating. Women's voter registration in Nevada also increased, rising from 68% in 2020 to 77% in 2024.

These gender-based voting patterns are measured using data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, as Nevada does not require gender-specific reporting in official election statistics.

Entrepreneurship

WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT POSITIONS



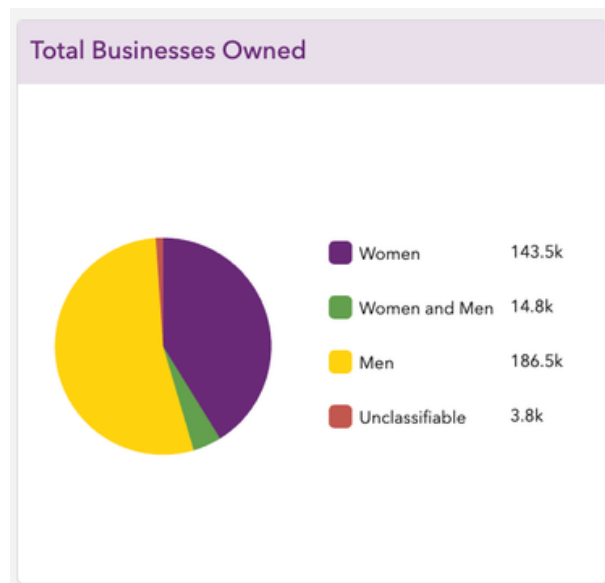
After office and administrative support roles, management is the most common occupation for women in Nevada. More than 56,000 women are employed full-time in management positions, where the median annual income is about \$75,000. Management is also the second-highest paying occupation among the ten fields in which Nevada women are most commonly employed.

However, despite relatively strong earnings, the gender income gap in full-time management roles remains wider than average at 76%, compared to the overall state pay gap of 82.9%.

WOMEN BUSINESS OWNERS

Women in Nevada own an estimated 144,000 businesses outright, which employ more than 100,000 people and contribute approximately \$25 million to the state's economy. In addition, roughly 15,000 jointly owned businesses support another 67,000 employees and contribute about \$16.6 million.

Women are well represented among Nevada's smallest businesses, owning nearly half of all non-employer firms. However, women own only about one-quarter of businesses with employees, highlighting a gap in business scale and growth.



Business ownership patterns in Nevada differ significantly by race and ethnicity. Black women have the highest rates of entrepreneurship, owning 52% of Black-owned businesses in the state. Native American women own businesses at rates similar to Native American men, while White non-Hispanic women have lower rates of business ownership, accounting for 39% of White-owned businesses compared with 56% for White men.

These patterns reflect broader national trends. In 2024, women launched 49% of all new businesses in the United States, often motivated by the desire for greater autonomy and flexibility. However, women are more likely than men to rely on personal networks and loans for financing, while men generally have greater access to private capital.

In Nevada, women's business ownership is more common among smaller firms. As business size increases, the share of female-owned businesses declines, with larger companies more likely to be male-owned or not classified by gender.

Retirement

WOMEN AFTER RETIREMENT

Women in Nevada live an average of 79 years—about five years longer than men. Combined with lower lifetime earnings, this often leaves women entering retirement with fewer assets and less accumulated wealth. Factors such as the gender pay gap and time spent out of the workforce for caregiving reduce lifetime earnings, retirement savings, Social Security contributions, pensions, and access to employer-sponsored retirement accounts.

The median income for Nevada women age 65 and older is about two-thirds that of men the same age.

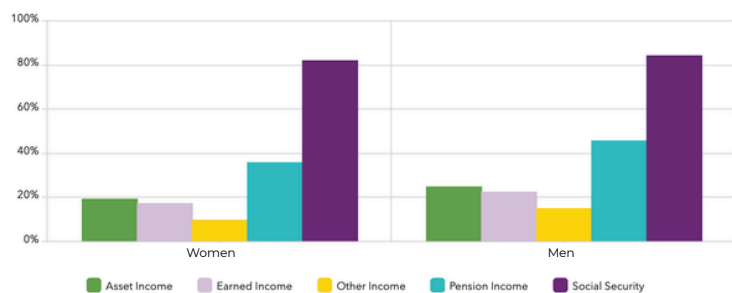
Women are also less likely to receive income from assets, pensions, earned work, or Social Security, and when they do, the amounts are generally lower. Despite these disparities, Social Security remains the primary source of retirement income for many women. In Nevada, 82% of women over 65 receive Social Security income, and survivor and spousal benefits remain especially important for women who spent fewer years in the workforce.

These economic challenges, combined with longer life expectancy, leave many women living in or near poverty. As a result, more women are working later in life to build savings or because retirement is financially out of reach.

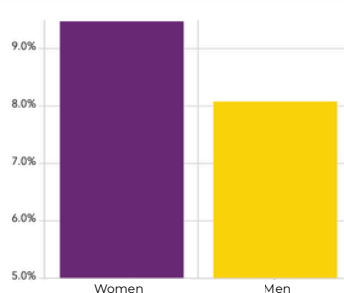
In 2023, the labor force participation rate for Nevada women over 54 reached 33.6%, seven points higher than in 2000. Nationally, many women with college degrees are also delaying retirement because they enjoy their careers and are at peak earning years. Despite a wider gender wage gap, women over 55 working full-time in Nevada earn more than women in younger age groups.

Senior Income in Nevada

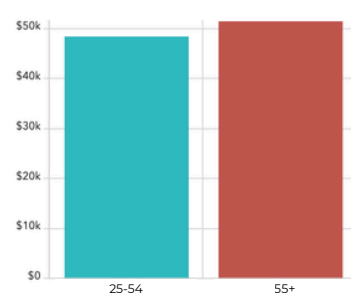
Percent of Nevadan's 65+ Who Have Received Any Income



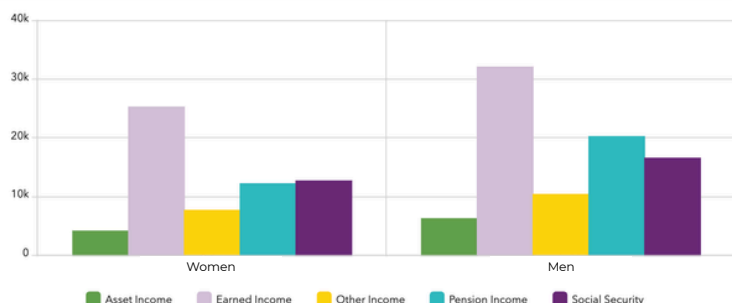
Poverty 65+



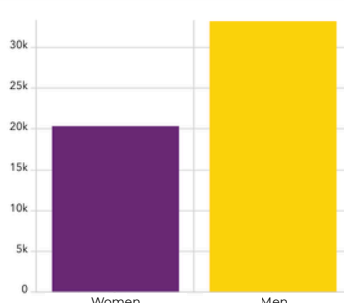
Women's Full-Time Earnings by Age



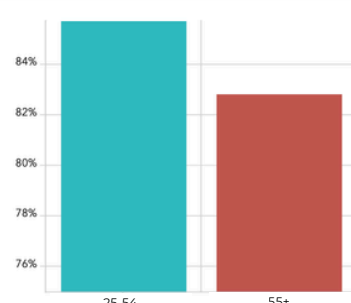
Median Income 65+ by Category, (If Any is Received)



Median Income 65+



The Gender Pay Gap by Age



Acknowledgments

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“Our team appreciated the opportunity to take a closer look at the data shaping the experiences of women in Nevada. By bringing together key indicators, this report reflects both meaningful progress and continued disparities, offering a clearer picture of current conditions across the state.”

- Jill Tolles, CEO, Kenny Guinn Center for Policy Priorities

THE KENNY GUINN CENTER FOR POLICY PRIORITIES IS A DATA-DRIVEN, INDEPENDENT, NONPARTISAN POLICY RESEARCH CENTER FOR NEVADA.
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The data shows progress is not guaranteed and, without intentional action, these gaps will continue to impact Nevada's economic strength and community well-being.

The Nevada Commission for Women is proud to support the Status & Achievement of Women in Nevada Report.



Your support helps Nevada Women's Fund close the gap between educational attainment and economic equality for women, creating stronger families, communities, and a more prosperous Nevada.

**To make a donation, visit:
nevadawomensfund.org/status-of-women or scan the QR Code below.**



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