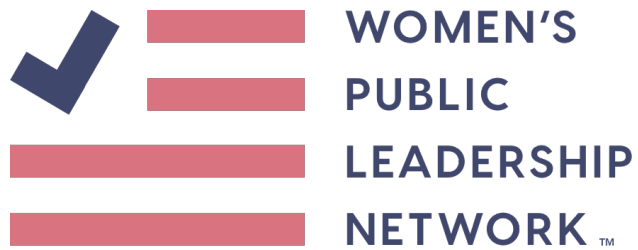


MPA Capstone 2024

# GONE WITH THE WIND: THE CLIMATE OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN GEORGIA



Sarah A. Harper

Women's Public Leadership Network

## **Overview of the Women's Public Leadership Network**

The Women's Public Leadership Network is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization that educates, organizes, and inspires women to seek public office at all levels across the U.S. and become effective leaders once they're there. The organization achieves this mission through free online resources, in-person opportunities, support for state-based organizations, creation of inspirational content featuring public officials, and extensive networking opportunities.

The WPLN seeks to build a support system for women across the country who want to make a difference. The driving idea of the WPLN is that public policies that impact everyday life should be created with a diversity of voices at the table, and women are missing from many of these tables. The organization leans into the center- and right-leaning female population, though it welcomes women of all political ideologies. Typically, the organization finds that women of a center-right affiliation are underrepresented in government and are not confident in their abilities to run for office because they lack support mechanisms, especially as compared to left-leaning women. The WPLN Founder, Larissa Martinez, notes that many comparable organizations to support women's engagement in government appeal primarily to left-leaning women.

## **Georgia Event Planning**

WPLN partners and stakeholders have identified Georgia as a state where women could highly benefit from more hands-on training and campaign education. Currently, Georgia is a swing state and has many highly contested seats open at all levels of government. The political landscape of Georgia has changed over the past few election cycles, as it has in many areas in the U.S. This has put women into a state of uncertainty. On one hand, they may feel

passionately about running for office. On the other hand, they may not know where to start or how to affiliate and identify themselves. Georgia is a highly stratified state with left-leaning or mixed population centers intermingled with right-leaning rural areas that may have never seen a woman in government leadership positions. This creates an interesting dichotomy for prospective woman candidates, and it can wreak havoc on their confidence and lead to uncertainty. As Georgia cities and counties stratify, conventional wisdom on affiliations of municipalities and different levels of government is no longer reliable. In short, the WPLN currently does not know where we can best serve the women who need us most. This situation requires a quantitative review of the current landscape of women's political representation across all levels of government in Georgia, with additional emphasis on disparities in participation in local government.

Georgia's government operates across three primary levels: state, county, and city. At the state level, the General Assembly is Georgia's legislative body, consisting of a bicameral structure: the Senate with 56 members and the House of Representatives with 180 members. Legislators are elected from geographically defined districts to serve two-year terms without term limits. Historically, district boundaries followed a county unit system that favored rural areas, but this was reformed after the 1963 Supreme Court decision in *Gray v. Sanders* to ensure population-based representation.<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly enacts laws through a detailed process of drafting, committee review, amendments, and voting, with a structured timeline including key deadlines like "Crossover Day" for bill advancement. The governor plays a crucial role in the legislative process by signing or vetoing bills, which can become law even without a signature under specific conditions.

At the local level, Georgia's government is divided into 159 counties, second only to Texas in number. Most counties are governed by a board of commissioners, ranging from three to eleven members, while a few are managed by a single commissioner. Commissioners hold both executive and legislative authority and serve terms of two to six years, with four years being the most common. Many counties also have a county executive, who may be elected or appointed, and may also be a commissioner. The criteria of the executive position vary based on county. Cities in Georgia, of which there are 536, primarily operate under a mayor-council system, and all municipalities are classified as cities. Counties typically provide basic public services for areas outside city jurisdictions, while cities may offer varying levels of services depending on capacity.

### **Challenges to Women's Participation in Government**

Over the past century, women's representation in government has increased significantly, but gender parity remains elusive across all levels of political office. From federal to state and local government, women face persistent barriers such as recruitment challenges, financial obstacles, and entrenched gender biases that limit their participation. Despite these hurdles, targeted programs aimed at encouraging and training women to run for office have shown measurable success in helping more women enter the political arena. This literature review explores the political "pipeline" that shapes women's pathways into government, the specific challenges they encounter, and the current statistics on their representation, offering a comprehensive look at their participation across the federal, state, and local levels.

## Women's Participation in Federal Government

At the federal level, women's representation has improved in recent decades, yet women still hold a minority of elected positions. In 2024, women make up 25% of the U.S. Senate and 28% of the House of Representatives.<sup>2</sup> These numbers reflect a modest increase but underscore the need for systemic changes to achieve parity. The political "pipeline" for women to federal office is often less straightforward than for men. Many women enter politics later in life, often motivated by specific issues rather than a long-term ambition for power. A significant challenge to women's advancement is the lack of formal recruitment into federal office. According to the IWPR Achieving Parity Study, nearly 50-70% of women surveyed had never been encouraged to run for higher office.<sup>3</sup> This gap in recruitment is compounded by limited access to political networks, which makes it difficult for women to secure the necessary mentorship and sponsorship to advance in politics.

Women running for federal office also face significant financial barriers. Fundraising is often more difficult for women, as they tend to have fewer connections to established donor networks compared to their male counterparts.<sup>4</sup> Gender biases during campaigns present additional hurdles. Women face heightened scrutiny of their appearance, family life, and personal choices, which is often more intense than what men experience.<sup>5</sup> For women of color, these challenges are magnified by intersecting racial and gender discrimination. Efforts to address these challenges include increased training and mentorship programs designed to help women navigate the complexities of political office. Programs like Emily's List and Emerge America have been successful in equipping women with the skills needed for political leadership.

## Women's Participation in State Government

State government serves as a crucial stepping stone for women who aspire to higher office, including federal positions. Historically, women began entering state government in significant numbers only after the 1960s women's movement.<sup>6</sup> Today, women hold about 32% of state legislative seats, with significant variation between states. States like Colorado lead with 42% women in their legislatures, while others, such as Wyoming and Alabama, lag at less than 15%.<sup>7</sup>

The barriers to women's participation in state government mirror those found at the federal level. Recruitment remains a critical issue, with many state and local political parties failing to actively recruit female candidates for higher-level state offices.<sup>8</sup> This lack of recruitment perpetuates the underrepresentation of women in key state positions, such as governor and attorney general. Since the 1920s, only 37 women have served as state governors.<sup>9</sup> Financial challenges and gendered expectations also present obstacles. Fundraising remains a significant hurdle for many women. In addition, women face gendered scrutiny during campaigns, with greater focus on their family lives and physical appearance compared to their male counterparts.<sup>10</sup>

Despite these barriers, women have made notable progress in state government. Several states have implemented programs aimed at increasing women's political participation, including candidate training programs and term limits that open more seats to newcomers. However, as Holman notes, term limits alone have not been sufficient to significantly boost women's representation in state legislatures.<sup>11</sup>

## Women's Participation in Local Government

Local government serves as the entry point for many women into political office, yet women remain underrepresented in most local elected and appointed positions. Local offices provide a foundation for women to gain political experience and build networks that can help them ascend to state and federal positions. Despite this, women hold only 20% of mayoral positions in U.S. cities with populations over 30,000, and 19% in the 100 largest cities. Women face substantial barriers at the local level, particularly in terms of recruitment. As Holman explains, local party leaders—who are predominantly men—tend to recruit candidates from their own networks, which limits opportunities for women. Women are more likely to enter local politics through community activism or appointed positions rather than through formal recruitment channels.<sup>12</sup>

Institutional factors, such as at-large versus district elections, also affect women's chances of being elected. Women are more likely to win in district elections, where representation is more localized, than in at-large systems that tend to favor incumbents. In addition, women are often steered toward "feminine" offices, such as city clerk or school board member, rather than more prestigious roles like mayor or city council member.<sup>13</sup>

Bias and discrimination further compound these barriers. Women in local government frequently report experiences of sexism, including inappropriate comments from colleagues. A 2014 ICMA survey revealed that 60% of women city managers had faced disrespectful treatment.<sup>14</sup> Balancing work and family responsibilities is another challenge, as local government positions often demand irregular hours that can conflict with caregiving duties. Despite these challenges, programs aimed at encouraging women to run for local office, such as

Running Start and She Should Run, have made some progress in addressing the gender gap.<sup>15</sup>

Mentorship and training programs remain critical in helping women navigate the challenges of local government, providing them with the skills and networks needed to succeed.

While women's representation in federal, state, and local government has grown over the past century, significant barriers remain at every level. Recruitment challenges, financial obstacles, and gender biases limit women's political participation, particularly for women of color. Strengthening the political pipeline for women requires targeted efforts to improve recruitment, expand mentorship and training programs, and address structural barriers. Only through concerted efforts to remove these obstacles can true and intentional gender parity in political representation be achieved.

## **Methods**

Given the literature's assertion that targeted support measures help women run and successfully hold office, the author seeks to determine where the services of WPLN are most needed in the state of Georgia using a holistic quantitative descriptive study of the available information on women's participation. This effort entailed a large amount of data collection on who holds elected office in the state. Data was collected at four levels: national (Congress), state (state legislature), county, and city. Embedded in this was the difficult decision of what positions to collect data on at each level of government. The logic of this is explained as follows:

- *National:* National data was collected for Congress. The dataset considers every past Senator and Representative since Georgia statehood (1788.)
- *State:* State level data was collected for both chambers of the Georgia General Assembly (House and Senate.) The dataset considers every member in the past 12 years. The dataset



is restricted to this timeline due to data availability and relevancy after a degree of redistricting. The state executive branch (elected and appointed) was omitted due to data availability and confounding factors for participation beyond the scope of the WPLN.

- *County:* County level data was collected for the positions of county executive, county commission, and county clerk. This dataset only considers current officeholders due to the lack of publicly available longitudinal records at the local government level.
- *City:* City level data was collected for the positions of city mayor, city council, city manager, and city clerk. This dataset only considers current officeholders due to the lack of publicly available longitudinal records at the local government level.

Data collection procedures ranged from manual to AI-assisted based on the format of the available raw information. National data was collected manually using public records from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Office of the Secretary of the U.S. Senate.<sup>1617</sup> Georgia General Assembly data was collected manually using Ballotpedia due to a lack of online information directly from the state government.<sup>18</sup> County level data was collected manually from each county's website using a database provided by Advancing Georgia's Counties.<sup>19</sup> City level data was collected using a directory created by the Georgia Municipal Association. Data was extracted from the directory using CoralAI.<sup>20</sup> To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the AI extraction method, a subset of the results for each page grouping were manually audited. No errors were found. Basic data (i.e. population) for each county and city was scraped from the 2022 American Community Survey.

A statistical analysis using StataSE 18.0 was performed at each level of analysis (national, state, county, and city)<sup>21</sup>, and further analysis was performed using Microsoft Excel. The county

level was chosen as the primary unit for grouping data, as they are the most regular in shape and geographically appropriate for map making purposes. As such, cities were disbursed into their respective counties to create the combined local government data. However, some cities have borders within multiple counties. To address this issue, the city population and representation data was assigned to the county that had the highest proportion of the city population according to the 2020 Census.<sup>22</sup> Though this is not the empirically soundest methodology, it suffices in this situation due to the geographically small size of each city and county. The end goal of determining an event planning location would not be compromised by a few miles' difference in results.

The chief limitation of this dataset is the lack of longitudinal data at the county and city levels. Many Georgia local government entities have rudimentary websites, and the state does not have a database of local government information. Due to the time constraints of this capstone project, the author could not reach out to each individual city and county and determine the availability of this longitudinal data in an alternative format. However, the author would surmise that the aggregate proportion of women officeholders over time likely mimics the current proportion, especially in areas that currently have few or no women. Further, at the state level, the dataset only represents the past twelve years. Though a longitudinal aspect to this would deepen the analysis, I would also posit that the amount of dramatic redistricting the state has undergone would negate the necessity for longitudinal analysis. The author does yield that complex GIS analysis could identify cold zones for women's participation throughout a broader time range across district borders, but that is beyond the scope of this project.

## 2024 Election Considerations

The unique positioning of this capstone project and research effort in a contentious election season warrants consideration in the analysis of results and planning of the future event. The 2024 election cycle had a different impact on each level of government, which is detailed as follows:

- *National:* No U.S. Senate seats were up for consideration in this cycle. All 14 of Georgia's U.S. House of Representatives seats were up for consideration.
- *State:* All 56 Georgia State Senate seats were up for consideration in this cycle. All 180 Georgia State House of Representatives seats were up for consideration in this cycle.
- *Local:* County and city data for the purposes of this project is frozen before the 2024 General Election. Several local government positions were up for election, but many of them resulted in runoffs or were too close to call at the time of data collection. Due to the lacking availability of data and time constraints of this project, local data will not be assessed longitudinally.

## Results

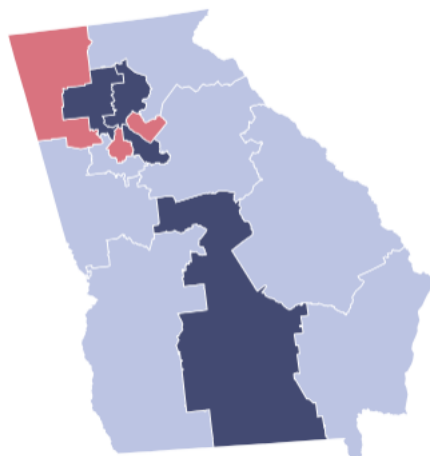
### National

At the national level, Georgia congressional seats overwhelmingly sway to men. After the 2024 election, only three of Georgia's fourteen Representatives were women. Further, only seven of the fourteen districts have ever been represented by a woman. These districts primarily lie along the I-75 corridor through central Georgia, including large cities like Atlanta and Macon. Unfortunately, the state has never seen an elected female senator. In 1922, Rebecca Latimer Felton served a symbolic one-day term, and in 2020, Kelly Loeffler was appointed to serve a one-year term but failed in her reelection bid.

During the 2024 election, thirteen incumbents were re-elected, including the three women. One district, GA-03, had a retiring male republican incumbent. A democrat woman ran to replace him but was defeated by a republican man. See Appendix A for detailed results.<sup>23</sup>

### Georgia Congressional Seats Held By Women Pre-2024 Election

■ Never held ■ Historically held ■ Currently holding



Source: MIT Election Data Science Lab

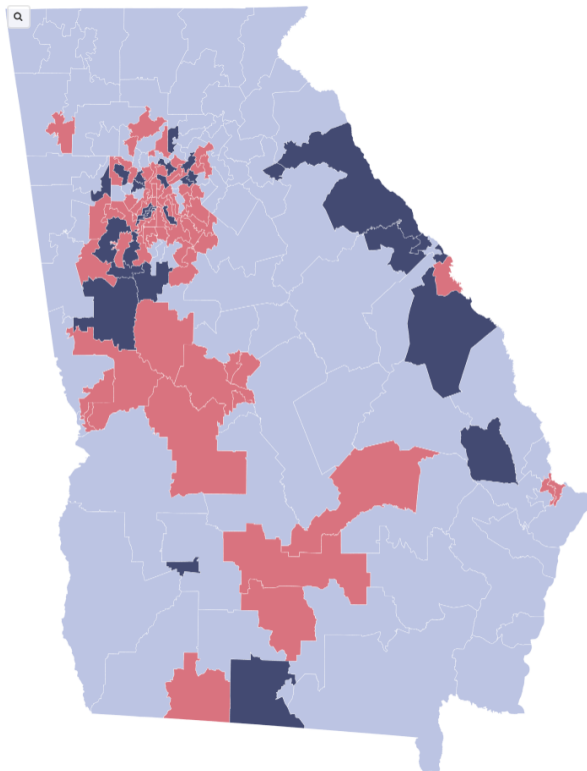
## State

*House* The Georgia House of Representatives has 180 seats, 52.78% of which have been held by a woman in the past 12 years. After the 2024 election, 36.67% of the Georgia House is female.

Despite some turnover, women had a net gain of 1 seat in the House.

**Georgia State House Seats Held by Women**  
Post-2024 Election

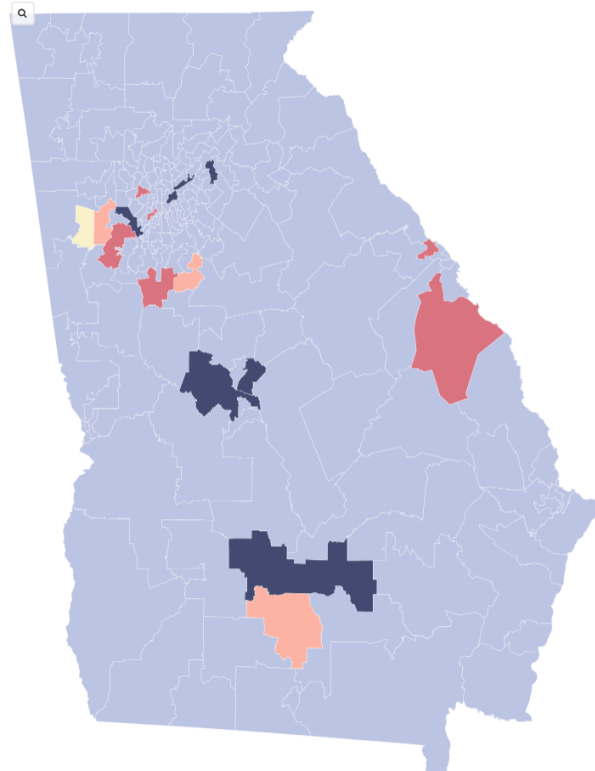
■ Never held ■ Currently holding ■ Historically held



Source: GIS District File, Composition Data Privately Collected

**Georgia State House Turnover**  
Post-2024 Election

■ No turnover ■ Man replaced woman ■ Woman replaced man ■ Woman replaced woman ■ Man replaced man

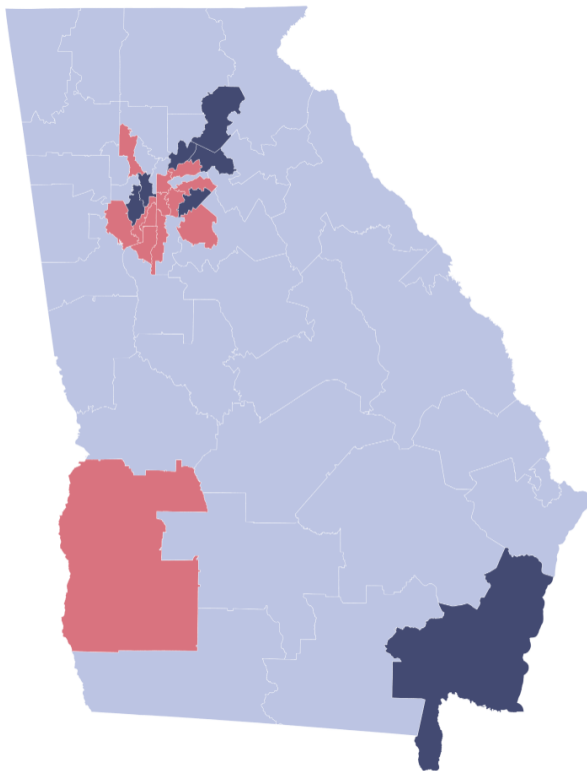


Source: GIS District File, Composition Data Privately Collected

*Senate* The Georgia Senate has 56 seats, 35.71% of which have been held by a woman in the past 12 years. After the 2024 election, 23.21% of the Georgia Senate is female. All of the turnover involved districts with previously elected women, and women had a net loss of three seats in this election cycle.

**Georgia State Senate Seats Held By Women**  
Post-2024 Election

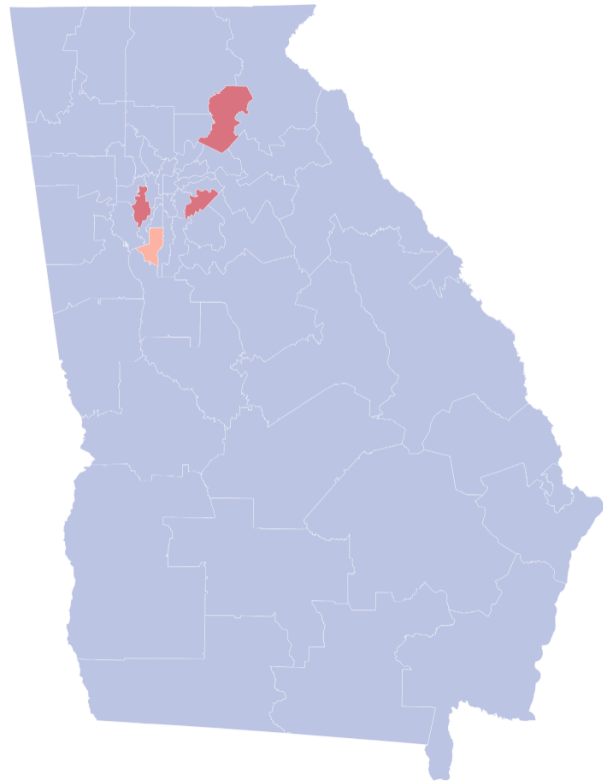
■ Never held ■ Historically held ■ Currently holding



Source: GIS District File, Composition Data Privately Collected

**Georgia State Senate Turnover**  
Post-2024 Election

■ No turnover ■ Woman replaced woman ■ Man replaced woman



Source: GIS District File, Composition Data Privately Collected

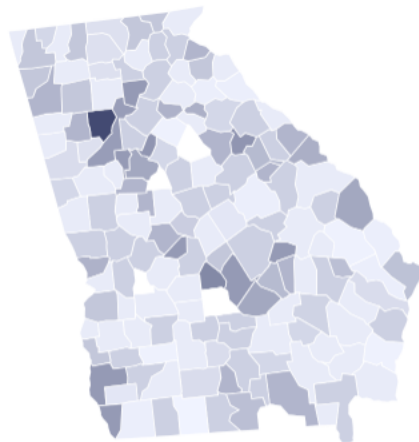
## Local

Of Georgia's 159 counties, 125 have a self-identified county executive, only 20% of whom are female. Seven counties have a county commission that is >49% female, while 75 counties have no female county commissioners. 145 counties have a self-identified clerk, 96.55% of whom are female. The median percentage of female county officials is 28.57%. A one-way ANOVA test indicates moderately significant ( $p = 0.052$ ) relationship between the population density of a county and the proportion of female county officials. Denser areas have higher proportions of female officials.

### Georgia Percentage of Female County Officials

Pre-2024 Election

0 100



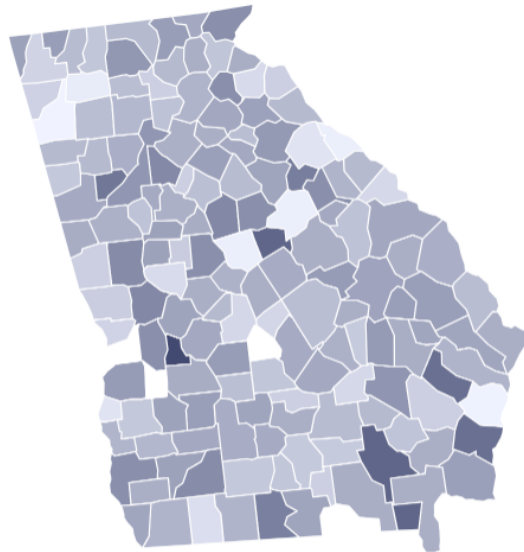
Source: Composition Data Privately Collected

Of Georgia's 522 municipalities included in this study, only 21.98% have a female mayor. 173 of the cities have a city council that is >49% female, while 100 cities have no female councilmembers. 459 cities have a self-identified clerk position, 96.08% of whom are female. The median percentage of female city officials is 37.5%. There is no statistically significant correlation between size of city and percentage of female officials.

### Georgia Percentage of Female City Officials

By County, Pre-2024 Election

0 100



Source: Composition Data Privately Collected



## Discussion

The findings reveal important distinctions in women's representation across various levels of government in Georgia. The data indicates that deficits in women's representation are generally less pronounced in the Georgia State House compared to federal representation and the State Senate. Specifically, while 52.78% of seats in the Georgia House have been held by women over the past twelve years, only 36.67% of current members are female, which still surpasses the representation found at the federal level. This suggests that more work is needed to sustain and increase these gains.

In contrast, the Georgia State Senate presents a more significant gap. Only 35.71% of Senate seats have been held by women over the past twelve years, with current female representation dropping to 23.21% after the 2024 election. The net loss of three seats for women highlights the need for additional recruitment and support mechanisms, particularly for women pursuing leadership in the Senate. This disparity between the House and Senate may be linked to differing levels of competition, incumbency advantages, or recruitment practices that favor men, as suggested by the literature.

At the local level, counties in Georgia demonstrate a substantial gender gap, especially in executive leadership. Only 20% of county executives are female, with most counties lacking significant female representation in executive roles. City-level data shows a slightly more favorable landscape for women, with 21.98% of mayors being female and some municipalities having city councils that are majority female. Despite these numbers, there remains a persistent underrepresentation of women in executive positions compared to legislative roles, which suggests that executive positions may involve different barriers, such as higher campaign

costs, entrenched gender biases, or differences in recruitment networks, as supported by the literature.

Overall, legislative roles at both state and local levels show a closer movement towards gender parity compared to executive roles, highlighting a recurring trend where women face additional barriers in attaining higher executive positions. These findings suggest that efforts should be directed towards supporting women in executive leadership roles, both by building stronger networks for mentorship and by addressing the systemic factors that discourage women from running for these positions. Additionally, the statistically significant relationship between county population density and female representation points to opportunities for targeted interventions in urban areas, which might also serve as models for expanding representation in more rural regions.

### **Recommendations**

Based on an analysis of the above results, two recommendations emerge for a geographic area to host an event for prospective female candidates.

#### **Recommendation A: Southern or South-Central Georgia, Comprehensive Focus**

The first recommendation is to host an event in southern or south-central Georgia, where significant gaps in representation exist at all four levels of government: city officials, county officials, state house, and state senate. This region consistently shows lower female representation in both legislative and executive roles. Counties in these areas, particularly in the southern part of the state, are characterized by a lack of female officials across city, county, and state governance. Targeting this region would allow WPLN to address the persistent barriers that women face in these underserved areas and encourage more women to step into

leadership roles across all levels of government. Hosting an event here could emphasize the importance of running for both legislative and executive offices, providing training that addresses the unique challenges women face at each level.

#### Recommendation B: Northwestern Georgia, Local Government Focus

The second recommendation focuses on northwestern Georgia, with particular emphasis on local government representation, as indicated by the city and county maps. These areas demonstrate substantial underrepresentation of women in both city and county roles, particularly in executive positions. By focusing specifically on city and county representation, the WPLN can tailor programming to local government roles, encouraging more women to take on leadership roles in their communities. Hosting an event in these regions could also be used to emphasize the importance of gaining local political experience as a foundation for further political engagement. These areas also provide opportunities to engage with smaller, rural communities, helping bridge the gap in local government representation for women.

#### Moving Forward

The analysis of women's representation in Georgia reveals significant disparities across different levels of government, highlighting both areas of progress and those in need of substantial intervention. While there have been improvements in the Georgia State House and some local roles, the underrepresentation of women, particularly in executive and state senate positions, persists as a major challenge. Addressing these gaps requires targeted efforts, including focused recruitment, mentorship, and support networks.

The results of this project and these recommendations will be presented to WPLN leadership for review. Once a recommendation is approved, the author will begin planning the

in-person event to occur in Spring 2025. The database compiled will also be reviewed by WPLN leadership and offered for continued use. Ideally, this dataset will be updated frequently and used to track the success of WPLN affiliates at all levels of government in Georgia. The author will also recommend that databases like this one be built for all WPLN target states as a part of the organization's long-range plan.

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<sup>1</sup> “Gray v. Sanders.” Oyez. Accessed November 29, 2024. <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1962/112>

<sup>2</sup> Center for American Women and Politics. “Women in Elective Office 2024.” Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Accessed October 8, 2024. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/current-numbers/women-elective-office-2024>.

<sup>3</sup> Baer, Denise L., and Heidi I. Hartmann. *Building Women’s Political Careers: Strengthening the Pipeline to Higher Office*. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Women’s Policy Research, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Carroll, Susan J. "Women in State Government: Historical Overview and Current Trends." *The Book of the States*, 2004. The Council of State Governments, Lexington, KY, 2004.

<sup>7</sup> Carroll, Susan J. "Women in State Government: Still Too Few." *The Book of the States*, 2016. The Council of State Governments, Lexington, KY, 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Carroll, 2004.

<sup>9</sup> Carroll, 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Carroll, 2004.

<sup>11</sup> Holman, Mirya R. "Women in Local Government: What We Know and Where We Go from Here." *State & Local Government Review* 49, no. 4 (December 2017): 285-296. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0160323X17732608>.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Baer and Hartmann.

<sup>15</sup> Holman.

<sup>16</sup> [clerk.house.gov](http://clerk.house.gov)

<sup>17</sup> [senate.gov](http://senate.gov)

<sup>18</sup> [ballotpedia.org/Georgia](http://ballotpedia.org/Georgia)

<sup>19</sup> [accg.org](http://accg.org)



## Appendix A: National-level Results

### Women's Congressional Representation by District

	Seat ever held by woman?	Year last held by woman	Most recent woman officeholder	Notes
District 1	No	-	-	
District 2	No	-	-	
District 3	No	-	-	
District 4	Yes	2007	Cynthia McKinney	
District 5	Yes	2024	Nikema Williams	
District 6	Yes	2023	Lucy McBath	Moved districts
District 7	Yes	2024	Lucy McBath	
District 8	Yes	1963	Irish Blitch	
District 9	No	-	-	
District 10	No	-	-	
District 11	Yes	1997	Cynthia McKinney	Moved districts
District 12	No	-	-	District eliminated 1933-2003
District 13	No	-	-	District created 2003
District 14	Yes	2024	Marjorie Taylor Greene	District created 2013

### 2024 Congressional Election Turnover

	Seat held by woman in 2024?	Turnover in 2024?	Change in gender?
District 1	No	No	No
District 2	No	No	No
District 3	No	Yes	No
District 4	No	No	No
District 5	Yes	No	No
District 6	No	No	No
District 7	Yes	No	No
District 8	No	No	No
District 9	No	No	No
District 10	No	No	No
District 11	No	No	No
District 12	No	No	No
District 13	No	No	No
District 14	Yes	No	No

## Appendix B: State-level Results

### Women's Georgia House of Representatives Representation by District

	Seat ever held by woman?	Year last held by woman	Turnover in 2024?	Change in gender?	Most recent woman officeholder
HD1	No		No		
HD2	No		No		
HD3	No		No		
HD4	No		No		
HD5	No		No		
HD6	No		No		
HD7	No		No		
HD8	No		No		
HD9	No		No		
HD10	No		No		
HD11	No		No		
HD12	No		No		
HD13	Yes	2024	No		Katie Dempsey
HD14	No		No		
HD15	No		No		
HD16	No		No		
HD17	No		No		
HD18	No		No		
HD19	Yes	2018	No		Paulette Rakestraw
HD20	Yes	2024	No		Charlice Byrd
HD21	No		No		
HD22	No		No		
HD23	Yes	2024	No		Mandi Ballinger
HD24	Yes	2022	No		Sheri Smallwood Gilligan
HD25	No		No		
HD26	No		No		
HD27	No		No		
HD28	No		No		
HD29	No		No		
HD30	No		No		
HD31	No		No		
HD32	No		No		
HD33	No		No		
HD34	Yes	2012	No		Judy Manning
HD35	Yes	2024	No		Lisa Campbell
HD36	Yes	2024	No		Ginny Ehrhart
HD37	Yes	2024	No		Mary Frances Williams
HD38	No		No		
HD39	Yes	2024	No		Terry Cummings



HD40	No		No		
HD41	No		No		
HD42	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Teri Anulewicz
HD43	Yes	2022	No		Sharon Cooper
HD44	No		No		
HD45	Yes	2024	No		Sharon Cooper
HD46	No		No		
HD47	Yes	2024	No		Jan Jones
HD48	Yes	2022	No		Mary Robichaux
HD49	No		No		
HD50	Yes	2024	No		Michelle Au
HD51	Yes	2024	No		Esther Panitch
HD52	Yes	2024	No		Shea Roberts
HD53	Yes	2024	No		Deborah Silcox
HD54	Yes	2024	No		Betsy Holland
HD55	Yes	2024	No		Inga Willis
HD56	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Mesha Mainor
HD57	Yes	2024	No		Stacey Evans
HD58	Yes	2016	No		Simone Bell
HD59	Yes	2016	No		Margaret Kaiser
HD60	Yes	2024	No		Sheila Jones
HD61	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Mekyah McQueen
HD62	Yes	2024	No		Tanya Miller
HD63	Yes	2024	No		Kim Schofield
HD64	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced woman	Kimberly New
HD65	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Mandisha Thomas
HD66	Yes	2024	No		Kimberly Alexander
HD67	Yes	2024	No		Lydia Glaize
HD68	Yes	2023	No		Tish Naghise
HD69	Yes	2024	No		Deborah Bazemore
HD70	Yes	2024	No		Lynn Smith
HD71	No		Yes	Man replaced man	
HD72	No		No		
HD73	Yes	2022	No		Karen Mathiak
HD74	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Karen Mathiak
HD75	No		No		
HD76	Yes	2024	No		Sandra Scott
HD77	Yes	2024	No		Rhonda Burnough
HD78	No		No		
HD79	Yes	2024	No		Yasmin Neal
HD80	Yes	2020	No		Meagan Hanson
HD81	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Noelle Kahaian
HD82	Yes	2024	No		Mary Margaret Oliver
HD83	Yes	2024	No		Karen Lupton
HD84	Yes	2022	No		Renitta Shannon
HD85	Yes	2024	No		Karla Drenner

HD86	Yes	2024	No		Imani Barnes
HD87	Yes	2024	No		Viola Davis
HD88	No		No		
HD89	Yes	2024	No		Becky Evans
HD90	Yes	2024	No		Saira Draper
HD91	Yes	2024	No		Angela Moore
HD92	Yes	2024	No		Rhonda Taylor
HD93	Yes	2024	No		Doreen Carter
HD94	Yes	2024	No		Karen Bennett
HD95	Yes	2024	No		Dar'shun Kendrick
HD96	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Arlene Beckles
HD97	Yes	2024	No		Ruwa Romman
HD98	No		No		
HD99	Yes	2020	No		Brenda Lopez Romero
HD100	No		No		
HD101	Yes	2016	No		Valerie Clark
HD102	No		No		
HD103	Yes	2024	No		Soo Hong
HD104	No		No		
HD105	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Sandy Donatucci
HD106	Yes	2024	No		Shelly Hutchinson
HD107	Yes	2022	No		Shelly Hutchinson
HD108	Yes	2024	No		Jasmine Clark
HD109	Yes	2022	No		Regina Lewis-Ward
HD110	No		No		
HD111	No		No		
HD112	No		No		
HD113	Yes	2024	No		Sharon Henderson
HD114	No		No		
HD115	Yes	2024	No		Regina Lewis-Ward
HD116	No		No		
HD117	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced woman	Mary Ann Santos
HD118	No		No		
HD119	No		No		
HD120	No		No		
HD121	No		No		
HD122	Yes	2022	No		Jodi Lott
HD123	Yes	2014	No		Barbara Sims
HD124	No		No		
HD125	Yes	2022	No		Sheila Clark Nelson
HD126	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Gloria Frazier
HD127	No		No		
HD128	No		No		
HD129	Yes	2022	No		Susan Holmes
HD130	Yes	2024	No		Lynn Gladney
HD131	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Jodi Lott

HD132	No		No		
HD133	No		No		
HD134	No		No		
HD135	Yes	2024	No		Beth Camp
HD136	Yes	2022	No		Carolyn Hugley
HD137	Yes	2024	No		Debbie Buckner
HD138	No		No		
HD139	Yes	2024	No		Carmen Rice
HD140	No		No		
HD141	Yes	2024	No		Carolyn Hugley
HD142	Yes	2024	No		Miriam Paris
HD143	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Anissa Jones
HD144	No		No		
HD145	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Tangie Herring
HD146	No		No		
HD147	Yes	2024	No		Bethany Ballard
HD148	No		No		
HD149	No		No		
HD150	Yes	2024	No		Patty Stinson
HD151	No		No		
HD152	No		No		
HD153	Yes	2022	No		CaMia Jackson
HD154	No		No		
HD155	No		No		
HD156	Yes	2024	No		Leesa Hagan
HD157	No		No		
HD158	No		No		
HD159	No		No		
HD160	Yes	2022	No		Jan Tankersley
HD161	No		No		
HD162	No		No		
HD163	Yes	2024	No		Anne Westbrook
HD164	No		No		
HD165	Yes	2024	No		Edna Jackson
HD166	No		No		
HD167	No		No		
HD168	No		No		
HD169	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced man	Angie O'Steen
HD170	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced woman	Jaclyn Ford
HD171	No		No		
HD172	No		No		
HD173	Yes	2024	No		Darlene Taylor
HD174	No		No		
HD175	Yes	2018	No		Amy Carter
HD176	No		No		
HD177	No		No		
HD178	No		No		

HD179	No		No		
HD180	No		No		

### Women's Georgia Senate Representation by District

	Seat ever held by woman?	Year last held by woman	Turnover in 2024?	Change in gender?	Most recent woman officeholder
SD1	No		No		
SD2	No		No		
SD3	Yes	2022	No		Sheila McNeill
SD4	No		No		
SD5	No		No		
SD6	Yes	2022	No		Jen Jordan
SD7	Yes	2024	No		Nabilah Islam Parkes
SD8	No		No		
SD9	Yes	2024	No		Nikki Merritt
SD10	No		No		
SD11	No		No		
SD12	Yes	2024	No		
SD13	No		No		
SD14	No		No		
SD15	No		No		
SD16	No		No		
SD17	No		No		
SD18	No		No		
SD19	No		No		
SD20	No		No		
SD21	No		No		
SD22	No		No		
SD23	No		No		
SD24	No		No		
SD25	No		No		
SD26	No		No		
SD27	No		No		
SD28	No		No		
SD29	No		No		
SD30	No		No		
SD31	No		No		
SD32	Yes	2024	No		Kay Kirkpatrick
SD33	No		No		
SD34	Yes	2024	Yes	Woman replaced woman	Kenya Wicks
SD35	Yes	2024	No		Donzella James
SD36	Yes	2024	No		Nan Orrock
SD37	No		No		
SD38	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Horacena Tate

SD39	Yes	2024	No		Sonya Halpern
SD40	Yes	2024	No		Sally Harrell
SD41	Yes	2024	No		Kim Jackson
SD42	Yes	2024	No		Elena Parent
SD43	Yes	2024	No		Tonya Anderson
SD44	Yes	2024	No		Gail Davenport
SD45	Yes	2020	No		Renee Unterman
SD46	No		No		
SD47	No		No		
SD48	Yes	2022	No		Michelle Au
SD49	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Shelly Echols
SD50	No		No		
SD51	No		No		
SD52	No		No		
SD53	No		No		
SD54	No		No		
SD55	Yes	2024	Yes	Man replaced woman	Gloria Butler
SD56	No		No		

## Appendix C: County-level Results

	Population	Population density (per sq. mi.)	County executive gender	% Female commissioners	% Female officials
Appling	18376	36	-	33.3	27.3
Atkinson	8308	24.1	-	16.7	25.0
Bacon	11112	39.2	-	16.7	25.0
Baker	2852	9.6	Male	20.0	28.6
Baldwin	43790	171.5	Male	20.0	28.6
Banks	18081	78.3	-	0.0	14.3
Barrow	83981	435	Female	28.6	44.4
Bartow	109314	214.4	Male	0.0	33.3
Ben Hill	17168	69.1	Male	20.0	28.6
Berrien	18144	41.7	Female	0.0	28.6
Bibb	157035	607.9	Male	25.0	30.0
Bleckley	12523	58.9	-	0.0	33.3
Brantley	18044	41.3	Male	0.0	14.3
Brooks	16272	31.7	-	20.0	28.6
Bryan	45043	70.8	Male	0.0	12.5
Bulloch	79922	104.5	Male	0.0	11.1
Burke	24635	27.7	Male	20.0	14.3
Butts	25549	124.8	Male	0.0	0.0
Calhoun	5574	23.1	-	20.0	28.6
Camden	54931	65.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Candler	11022	44.4	Male	0.0	14.3
Carroll	119498	222	-	14.3	22.2
Catoosa	68006	399.8	-	16.7	25.0
Charlton	12534	16.7	Male	20.0	28.6
Chatham	295089	435.4	Male	33.3	36.4
Chattahoochee	9475	47.2	Male	0.0	14.3
Chattooga	24925	81.3	-	0.0	33.3
Cherokee	268156	510.9	Male	0.0	14.3
Clarke	128551	988.8	Male	44.4	45.5
Clay	2828	14.3	Male	50.0	33.3
Clayton	299439	1830.7	Male	60.0	57.1
Clinch	6720	8.2	Female	20.0	42.9
Cobb	766378	2057.7	Female	100.0	100.0
Coffee	43060	71.3	Male	0.0	14.3
Colquitt	45891	82.6	Male	14.3	22.2
Columbia	156865	430.3	Male	40.0	42.9
Cook	17236	73.2	Male	40.0	42.9
Coweta	146747	294.8	Male	0.0	14.3
Crawford	12103	38.4	Female	20.0	42.9
Crisp	20053	83.3	Male	0.0	14.3
Dade	16239	94.9	Male	20.0	14.3
Dawson	27059	104.9	Male	20.0	28.6
Decatur	29326	44.1	Male	0.0	12.5
DeKalb	764489	2608.2	Male	20.0	28.6
Dodge	19949	42.5	Male	60.0	57.1
Dooley	11156	36.4	Male	0.0	14.3

Dougherty	85155	280.6	-	14.3	11.1
Douglas	144648	671.7	Male	0.0	20.0
Early	10794	20.6	Female	40.0	57.1
Echols	3721	9.6	-	0.0	0.0
Effingham	65169	111.1	Male	0.0	12.5
Elbert	19668	52.6	Male	0.0	12.5
Emanuel	22893	32.9	Male	0.0	14.3
Evans	10792	58.2	Male	33.3	37.5
Fannin	25436	60.3	-	0.0	20.0
Fayette	119491	541.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Floyd	98583	185.4	Male	40.0	42.9
Forsyth	252901	765.9	Male	60.0	57.1
Franklin	23471	82.8	Male	25.0	33.3
Fulton	1069394	1809.9	Male	57.1	55.6
Gilmer	31427	66	-	0.0	20.0
Glascokk	2899	21.4	-	40.0	42.9
Glynn	84482	138.3	Male	0.0	11.1
Gordon	57722	155.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Grady	26224	54.8	Male	40.0	28.6
Greene	19028	39.9	Male	40.0	42.9
Gwinnett	958359	1928	Male	20.0	28.6
Habersham	46142	155.3	Female	0.0	28.6
Hall	203473	431.7	Male	20.0	28.6
Hancock	8711	18.9	Male	40.0	28.6
Haralson	30036	100.9	-	0.0	14.3
Harris	34898	68.8	-	20.0	28.6
Hart	25878	98.9	Male	0.0	14.3
Heard	11444	38.8	-	16.7	25.0
Henry	241852	640.2	Female	33.3	50.0
Houston	164356	383.3	Male	20.0	28.6
Irwin	9647	26.1	-	20.0	28.6
Jackson	76731	177.6	Male	0.0	14.3
Jasper	14662	36.5	Male	20.0	28.6
Jeff Davis	14800	44.8	-	0.0	14.3
Jefferson	15676	31.3	Male	20.0	28.6
Jenkins	8663	24.9	Male	40.0	28.6
Johnson	9183	32.1	Male	20.0	28.6
Jones	28402	72.8	Male	20.0	28.6
Lamar	18549	97.5	Male	40.0	42.9
Lanier	9929	51.8	Male	20.0	28.6
Laurens	49535	58.7	Male	20.0	28.6
Lee	33222	79.6	Female	0.0	28.6
Liberty	65317	107	Male	14.3	22.2
Lincoln	7702	30.3	-	0.0	14.3
Long	16270	39.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Lowndes	118416	220.4	Female	16.7	37.5
Lumpkin	33641	108.1	Male	0.0	14.3
Macon	12021	35.1	Female	0.0	14.3
Madison	30276	98.5	-	0.0	12.5
Marion	7530	23.8	Female	0.0	28.6

McDuffie	21607	80.9	Male	20.0	28.6
McIntosh	10985	24.7	Male	20.0	28.6
Meriwether	20617	42.4	Male	20.0	28.6
Miller	5992	21.2	Male	25.0	16.7
Mitchell	21671	45.1	Male	0.0	14.3
Monroe	28057	67.3	Male	0.0	14.3
Montgomery	8576	36.8	Female	20.0	42.9
Morgan	20201	50.4	Male	0.0	0.0
Murray	40012	113.7	Male	0.0	33.3
Muscogee	207006	897	Male	42.9	44.4
Newton	112890	363.6	Male	16.7	25.0
Oconee	42016	181.2	Male	0.0	14.3
Oglethorpe	14869	33.2	Male	16.7	25.0
Paulding	169580	463.1	Male	40.0	42.9
Peach	28036	180.7	Female	40.0	57.1
Pickens	33337	127	-	0.0	20.0
Pierce	19747	54.9	Male	0.0	14.3
Pike	18946	81.2	Male	0.0	14.3
Polk	42924	132.2	Male	20.0	14.3
Pulaski	9870	46.5	-	100.0	66.7
Putnam	22170	58.8	Male	0.0	14.3
Quitman	2227	15	Male	0.0	14.3
Rabun	16912	43.2	Male	0.0	14.3
Randolph	6368	17.2	-	0.0	14.3
Richmond	206524	612.4	Female	36.4	46.2
Rockdale	93611	653	-	66.7	60.0
Schley	4536	30.1	Male	0.0	0.0
Screven	14077	21.8	Female	33.3	50.0
Seminole	9133	34.3	Female	40.0	57.1
Spalding	67471	320.4	Male	40.0	42.9
Stephens	26818	139.7	Male	40.0	42.9
Stewart	5303	12.7	Male	25.0	33.3
Sumter	29520	64.6	-	0.0	14.3
Talbot	5726	16.7	Female	0.0	28.6
Taliaferro	1559	8.7	-	66.7	60.0
Tattnall	24321	51.9	Male	20.0	28.6
Taylor	7818	22.4	Female	20.0	28.6
Telfair	12465	37.1	-	50.0	50.0
Terrell	9140	27.6	-	0.0	14.3
Thomas	45775	81	Male	0.0	10.0
Tift	41387	151.5	Male	14.3	22.2
Toombs	27078	73.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Towns	12547	62	-	0.0	33.3
Treutlen	6397	33.5	Female	40.0	57.1
Troup	69333	153.3	Male	0.0	14.3
Turner	8986	29.3	Female	0.0	28.6
Twiggs	8013	23.7	Female	0.0	14.3
Union	24802	65.5	Male	0.0	33.3
Upson	27745	81.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Walker	67738	153.1	Female	0.0	33.3



Walton	97158	258.7	Male	0.0	11.1
Ware	36229	39.6	Male	0.0	14.3
Warren	5207	19.6	-	33.3	40.0
Washington	19952	30.5	Male	0.0	12.5
Wayne	30142	46.5	Male	0.0	14.3
Webster	2351	13.1	-	0.0	14.3
Wheeler	7449	26.4	-	33.3	40.0
White	28108	113.9	Male	20.0	28.6
Whitfield	102784	354.3	Male	0.0	14.3
Wilcox	8787	23.7	Male	0.0	0.0
Wilkes	9552	21.4	Female	0.0	28.6
Wilkinson	8833	20.9	Female	0.0	16.7
Worth	20732	37.2	Male	0.0	14.3

## Appendix D: Municipality-level Results

	Population	Mayor gender	% Female council members	% Female officials
Abbeville	2685	Male	16.7	22.2
Acworth	22440	Male	16.7	22.2
Adairsville	4878	Male	20.0	25.0
Adel	5571	Male	25.0	28.6
Adrian	552	Female	66.7	66.7
Ailey	519	Male	0.0	11.1
Alamo	771	Female	37.5	45.5
Alapaha	481	Male	33.3	33.3
Albany	69647	Male	28.6	40.0
Aldora	185	-	0.0	16.7
Allenhurst	816	Male	25.0	14.3
Allentown	195	Male	40.0	37.5
Alma	3433	Male	33.3	33.3
Alpharetta	65818	Male	28.6	40.0
Alston	178	-	-	0.0
Alto	970	Female	20.0	37.5
Ambrose	327	Male	33.3	33.3
Americus	16230	Male	28.6	40.0
Andersonville	237	Male	20.0	25.0
Arabi	447	Male	20.0	25.0
Aragon	1440	Male	25.0	28.6
Arcade	1884	Male	33.3	33.3
Argyle	190	Female	40.0	50.0
Arlington	1209	Male	28.6	30.0
Arnoldsville	431	Male	40.0	37.5
Ashburn	4291	Female	20.0	50.0
Athens-Clarke County	127315	Male	0.0	18.2
Atlanta	498715	Male	14.3	23.5
Attapulgus	454	Male	40.0	37.5
Auburn	7495	Male	40.0	50.0
Augusta	202081	Male	20.0	23.1
Austell	7713	Male	42.9	40.0
Avalon	233	Female	25.0	42.9
Avera	223	Male	16.7	22.2
Avondale Estates	3567	Male	40.0	50.0
Baconton	856	Female	40.0	50.0
Bainbridge	14468	Male	50.0	44.4
Baldwin	3629	Female	25.0	42.9
Ball Ground	2560	Male	60.0	50.0
Barnesville	6292	Male	0.0	25.0
Bartow	186	Male	0.0	0.0
Barwick	363	Male	40.0	25.0
Baxley	4942	Male	50.0	55.6
Bellville	127	Male	33.3	33.3
Berkeley Lake	2054	Female	50.0	42.9
Berlin	511	Male	50.0	42.9

Bethlehem	715	Male	50.0	42.9
Between	402	Male	66.7	33.3
Bishop	332	Male	75.0	57.1
Blackshear	3506	Male	20.0	25.0
Blairsville	616	Male	50.0	44.4
Blakeley	5371	Male	25.0	42.9
Bloomington	2790	Male	50.0	45.5
Blue Ridge	1253	Female	33.3	44.4
Bluffton	113	-	0.0	12.5
Blythe	744	Male	20.0	25.0
Bogart	1326	Female	0.0	16.7
Boston	1207	Male	28.6	30.0
Bostwick	378	Male	20.0	25.0
Bowdon	2161	Male	40.0	37.5
Bowersville	444	Male	50.0	42.9
Bowman	872	Male	33.3	33.3
Braselton	13403	Male	40.0	37.5
Braswell	355	Male	0.0	14.3
Bremen	7185	Female	25.0	42.9
Brinson	217	Male	0.0	14.3
Bronwood	334	Male	33.3	33.3
Brookhaven	55161	Male	33.3	33.3
Brooklet	1704	Male	50.0	44.4
Brooks	568	Male	0.0	12.5
Broxton	1060	Male	40.0	37.5
Brunswick	15210	Male	60.0	62.5
Buchanan	938	Male	20.0	25.0
Buckhead	194	Male	60.0	50.0
Buena Vista	1585	Male	60.0	50.0
Buford	17144	Male	80.0	62.5
Butler	1881	Male	50.0	44.4
Byromville	422	Male	80.0	62.5
Byron	5702	Male	0.0	12.5
Cadwell	381	Male	100.0	75.0
Cairo	10179	Male	0.0	12.5
Calhoun	16949	Male	20.0	25.0
Camak	141	Male	100.0	71.4
Camilla	5187	Male	100.0	71.4
Canon	643	Female	0.0	28.6
Canton	32973	Male	28.6	30.0
Carl	209	Male	0.0	14.3
Carlton	263	Female	20.0	37.5
Carnesville	713	Female	25.0	42.9
Carrollton	26738	Female	33.3	44.4
Cartersville	23187	Male	42.9	40.0
Cave Spring	1174	-	20.0	25.0
Cecil	284	Male	42.9	40.0
Cedartown	10190	-	40.0	37.5
Centerville	8228	Male	0.0	0.0
Centralhatchee	348	Female	33.3	44.4

Chamblee	30164	Male	50.0	55.6
Chatsworth	4874	Male	0.0	14.3
Chattahoochee Hills	2950	Male	33.3	33.3
Chauncey	289	Male	0.0	12.5
Chester	525	Male	40.0	37.5
Chickamauga	2917	Male	40.0	37.5
Clarkesville	1911	Female	20.0	37.5
Clarkston	14756	Female	50.0	66.7
Claxton	2602	Male	28.6	30.0
Clayton	2003	Male	66.7	66.7
Clermont	1021	Male	60.0	50.0
Cleveland	3514	Male	40.0	37.5
Climax	276	Male	50.0	42.9
Cobbtown	341	Male	33.3	33.3
Cochran	5026	Male	16.7	22.2
Cohutta	764	Male	25.0	28.6
Colbert	630	Male	50.0	42.9
College Park	13930	Female	80.0	75.0
Collins	540	Male	33.3	33.3
Colquitt	2001	Male	40.0	37.5
Columbus	206922	Male	20.0	23.1
Comer	1512	Male	40.0	37.5
Commerce	7387	Male	42.9	40.0
Concord	378	Male	66.7	55.6
Conyers	17305	Male	40.0	25.0
Coolidge	528	Female	42.9	50.0
Cordele	10220	Male	20.0	37.5
Cornelia	4503	Male	25.0	28.6
Covington	14192	Female	57.1	60.0
Crawford	821	Male	83.3	66.7
Crawfordville	479	-	100.0	71.4
Culloden	200	Female	0.0	50.0
Cumming	7318	Male	28.6	30.0
Cusseta-Chattahoochee County	9565	Male	0.0	0.0
Cuthbert	3143	Male	16.7	11.1
Dacula	6882	Male	40.0	50.0
Dahlonega	7537	Female	0.0	33.3
Daisy	159	Male	33.3	33.3
Dallas	14042	Male	50.0	44.4
Dalton	34417	Female	0.0	25.0
Damascus	212	Male	80.0	62.5
Danielsville	654	Male	60.0	50.0
Danville	165	Male	50.0	42.9
Darien	1460	Male	0.0	11.1
Dasher	890	Male	60.0	50.0
Davisboro	1832	Female	50.0	71.4
Dawson	4414	Male	50.0	44.4
Dawsonville	3720	Male	20.0	25.0
Dearing	529	Male	33.3	33.3

Decatur	24928	Female	50.0	71.4
Deepstep	117	Male	20.0	25.0
Demorest	2022	Male	0.0	14.3
Denton	189	Male	33.3	33.3
DeSoto	124	Male	25.0	28.6
Dexter	655	Male	20.0	25.0
Dillard	337	Male	0.0	14.3
Doerun	738	Male	20.0	25.0
Donalsonville	2833	Male	50.0	44.4
Dooling	68	Male	100.0	66.7
Doraville	10623	Male	20.0	25.0
Douglas	11722	Male	16.7	22.2
Douglasville	34650	Female	42.9	60.0
Du Pont	134	Male	25.0	28.6
Dublin	16074	Male	28.6	30.0
Dudley	593	Male	0.0	14.3
Duluth	31873	Male	50.0	44.4
Dunwoody	51683	Female	16.7	33.3
East Dublin	2492	Male	33.3	33.3
East Ellijay	650	Male	60.0	62.5
East Point	38358	Female	71.4	70.0
Eastman	5658	Male	75.0	57.1
Eatonton	6307	Male	57.1	50.0
Edgehill	22	Male	0.0	20.0
Edison	1230	Female	40.0	50.0
Elberton	4640	Male	33.3	33.3
Ellaville	1595	Female	66.7	77.8
Ellenton	210	Male	0.0	12.5
Ellijay	1862	Male	33.3	33.3
Emerson	1415	Male	0.0	14.3
Enigma	1058	Male	0.0	14.3
Ephesus	471	Male	33.3	33.3
Eton	824	Male	50.0	42.9
Euharlee	4268	Male	0.0	14.3
Fairburn	16483	Male	66.7	55.6
Fairmount	772	Male	0.0	14.3
Fargo	250	Male	33.3	33.3
Fayetteville	18957	Male	33.3	33.3
Fitzgerald	9006	Male	20.0	25.0
Flemington	825	Male	66.7	55.6
Flovilla	643	Female	50.0	55.6
Flowery Branch	9391	Male	0.0	25.0
Folkston	4464	Male	40.0	37.5
Forest Park	19932	Female	50.0	55.6
Fort Gaines	995	Male	66.7	55.6
Fort Oglethorpe	10423	Male	50.0	55.6
Fort Valley	8780	Male	57.1	50.0
Franklin	950	Male	40.0	37.5
Franklin Springs	1155	Male	0.0	14.3
Funston	402	Male	0.0	12.5

Gainesville	42296	Male	40.0	37.5
Garden City	10289	Male	60.0	50.0
Garfield	257	Male	40.0	37.5
Gay	110	Male	100.0	71.4
Geneva	75	Male	75.0	57.1
Georgetown	2235	Male	0.0	16.7
Gibson	630	Male	50.0	42.9
Gillsville	306	Male	0.0	0.0
Girard	184	Male	20.0	25.0
Glennville	3834	Male	40.0	37.5
Glenwood	850	Male	20.0	25.0
Good Hope	339	Male	40.0	37.5
Gordon	1783	Female	33.3	44.4
Graham	263	Male	25.0	28.6
Grantville	3103	Male	60.0	50.0
Gray	3436	Male	0.0	12.5
Grayson	4730	Female	0.0	28.6
Greensboro	3648	Male	20.0	25.0
Greenville	794	Female	40.0	50.0
Griffin	23478	Male	20.0	37.5
Grovetown	15577	Male	25.0	28.6
Gum Branch	235	Female	20.0	37.5
Guyton	2289	Male	0.0	0.0
Hagan	959	Female	66.7	66.7
Hahira	3384	Male	40.0	37.5
Hamilton	1680	Male	16.7	22.2
Hampton	8368	Female	50.0	55.6
Hapeville	6553	Male	25.0	28.6
Haralson	172	-	-	0.0
Harlem	3571	Female	0.0	37.5
Harrison	339	Male	60.0	37.5
Hartwell	4470	Male	0.0	11.1
Hawkinsville	3980	-	-	0.0
Hazlehurst	4088	Male	0.0	12.5
Helen	531	Male	40.0	37.5
Hephzibah	3830	Male	0.0	14.3
Hiawassee	981	Male	75.0	57.1
Higgston	314	Female	0.0	50.0
Hiltonia	310	Female	40.0	37.5
Hinesville	34891	Male	33.3	33.3
Hiram	4929	Male	40.0	37.5
Hoboken	480	Male	57.1	50.0
Hogansville	3267	Male	33.3	33.3
Holly Springs	16213	Male	33.3	33.3
Hoschton	2666	Female	50.0	66.7
Hull	230	Male	60.0	50.0
Ideal	407	Male	37.5	36.4
Ila	350	Male	40.0	37.5
Iron City	312	Male	40.0	37.5
Irwinton	531	Female	50.0	55.6

Ivey	1037	Male	33.3	33.3
Jackson	5557	Male	16.7	22.2
Jacksonville	111	Male	40.0	37.5
Jakin	131	Female	25.0	42.9
Jasper	4084	Male	20.0	25.0
Jefferson	13233	Male	20.0	37.5
Jeffersonville	977	Male	33.3	33.3
Jenkinsburg	391	Male	20.0	37.5
Jersey	146	Male	0.0	16.7
Jesup	9809	Male	20.0	12.5
Johns Creek	82453	Male	16.7	33.3
Jonesboro	4235	Female	16.7	33.3
Junction City	138	Female	80.0	75.0
Kennesaw	33036	Male	40.0	37.5
Keysville	300	Female	75.0	71.4
Kingsland	18337	Male	25.0	28.6
Kingston	722	Male	33.3	33.3
Kite	160	Male	0.0	16.7
LaFayette	6888	Male	0.0	12.5
Lagrange	30858	Male	0.0	11.1
Lake City	2952	Male	50.0	28.6
Lake Park	932	Female	50.0	57.1
Lakeland	2875	Male	20.0	25.0
Lavonia	2143	Male	0.0	14.3
Lawrenceville	30629	Male	50.0	42.9
Leary	524	Male	25.0	28.6
Leesburg	3480	Male	40.0	37.5
Lenox	752	-	-	0.0
Leslie	344	Male	50.0	42.9
Lexington	203	Male	33.3	33.3
Lilburn	14502	Male	20.0	37.5
Lilly	129	Female	0.0	28.6
Lincolnton	1480	Male	0.0	12.5
Lithonia	2662	Female	80.0	75.0
Locust Grove	8947	-	0.0	12.5
Loganville	14127	Male	60.0	50.0
Lone Oak	114	Female	50.0	57.1
Lookout Mountain	1641	Male	40.0	37.5
Louisville	2381	Female	20.0	37.5
Lovejoy	10122	Female	16.7	33.3
Ludowici	1590	Male	60.0	62.5
Lula	2822	Male	66.7	50.0
Lumber City	967	Male	37.5	36.4
Lumpkin	891	Male	80.0	62.5
Luthersville	776	Male	60.0	50.0
Lyerly	454	Male	33.3	16.7
Lyons	4239	Male	20.0	25.0
Mableton	77505	Male	50.0	44.4
Macon-Bibb	157346	Male	37.5	36.4
Madison	4447	Male	25.0	14.3

Manassas	59	Female	0.0	28.6
Manchester	3584	Male	0.0	12.5
Mansfield	442	Male	25.0	14.3
Marietta	60972	Male	12.5	18.2
Marshallville	1048	Male	40.0	37.5
Martin	336	Male	20.0	12.5
Maxeys	198	Male	50.0	40.0
Maysville	1867	Male	60.0	50.0
McCaysville	1149	Male	50.0	44.4
McDonough	29051	Female	28.6	40.0
McIntyre	575	Female	-	33.3
McRae-Helena	6211	Male	16.7	22.2
Meansville	266	Male	40.0	25.0
Meigs	928	Female	80.0	75.0
Menlo	480	-	-	0.0
Metter	4004	Male	60.0	50.0
Midville	385	Male	40.0	37.5
Midway	2141	Male	25.0	28.6
Milan	613	-	-	0.0
Milledgeville	17070	Female	66.7	66.7
Millen	2966	Male	40.0	37.5
Milner	772	-	50.0	33.3
Mitchell	153	Female	60.0	50.0
Molena	392	Female	80.0	75.0
Monroe	14928	Male	50.0	45.5
Montezuma	3047	Female	20.0	37.5
Monticello	2541	Female	50.0	71.4
Montrose	203	-	-	0.0
Moreland	382	Female	25.0	28.6
Morgan	1741	Male	50.0	28.6
Morganton	285	Male	0.0	0.0
Morrow	6569	Male	50.0	28.6
Morven	506	Female	40.0	50.0
Moultrie	14638	Male	50.0	44.4
Mount Airy	1391	Male	0.0	12.5
Mount Vernon	1990	Male	0.0	0.0
Mount Zion	1766	Male	0.0	0.0
Mountain City	904	Female	25.0	42.9
Mountain Park	583	Male	100.0	71.4
Nahunta	1013	Male	33.3	16.7
Nashville	4947	Male	16.7	22.2
Nelson	1145	Female	25.0	42.9
Newborn	676	Male	25.0	14.3
Newington	290	Male	60.0	50.0
Newnan	42549	Male	66.7	55.6
Newton	602	Male	50.0	42.9
Nicholls	3147	Male	40.0	37.5
Nicholson	1808	Male	-	0.0
Norcross	17209	Male	0.0	12.5
Norman Park	963	Male	25.0	28.6



North High Shoals	552	Male	40.0	37.5
Norwood	202	Female	66.7	66.7
Nunez	134	Female	100.0	85.7
Oak Park	512	Female	66.7	50.0
Oakwood	4822	Male	60.0	50.0
Ochlocknee	672	Male	25.0	14.3
Ocilla	3498	Male	40.0	37.5
Oconee	197	Male	40.0	37.5
Odum	463	Male	20.0	25.0
Offerman	450	Female	40.0	50.0
Oglethorpe	995	Male	60.0	50.0
Oliver	210	Female	33.3	50.0
Omega	1318	Male	60.0	50.0
Orchard Hill	219	Male	66.7	50.0
Oxford	2308	Male	50.0	40.0
Palmetto	5071	Male	16.7	22.2
Parrott	120	Male	40.0	37.5
Patterson	749	Male	0.0	12.5
Pavo	622	Male	16.7	22.2
Peachtree City	38244	Female	50.0	57.1
Peachtree Corners	42243	Male	20.0	25.0
Pearson	1821	Male	0.0	14.3
Pelham	3507	Male	42.9	40.0
Pembroke	2513	Female	50.0	55.6
Pendergrass	1692	Male	42.9	40.0
Perry	20624	Male	28.6	30.0
Pine Lake	752	Female	42.9	50.0
Pine Mountain	1216	Male	0.0	0.0
Pinehurst	309	Female	50.0	44.4
Pineview	454	Female	100.0	71.4
Pitts	252	Female	0.0	14.3
Plains	573	Male	75.0	57.1
Plainville	356	Male	0.0	14.3
Pooler	25711	Female	42.9	50.0
Port Wentworth	10878	Male	50.0	44.4
Portal	638	Male	60.0	37.5
Porterdale	1799	-	-	0.0
Poulan	760	Male	50.0	44.4
Powder Springs	16887	Male	66.7	66.7
Pulaski	211	Male	40.0	37.5
Quitman	4064	Female	80.0	62.5
Ray City	956	Female	40.0	37.5
Rayle	158	Male	-	0.0
Rebecca	208	Male	40.0	37.5
Register	157	Male	50.0	33.3
Reidsville	2515	Female	50.0	55.6
Remerton	1334	Male	40.0	37.5
Rentz	312	Male	33.3	22.2
Resaca	1142	Male	0.0	0.0
Rest Haven	45	Male	-	33.3

Reynolds	926	Male	42.9	40.0
Rhine	295	Male	100.0	71.4
Riceboro	615	Male	40.0	37.5
Richland	1370	-	-	0.0
Richmond Hill	16633	Male	20.0	25.0
Ridgelyville	80	Male	0.0	0.0
Rincon	10934	Male	60.0	50.0
Ringgold	3414	Male	16.7	33.3
Riverdale	15129	Female	50.0	57.1
Roberta	813	Male	20.0	37.5
Rochelle	1167	Male	0.0	0.0
Rockmart	4732	Male	16.7	33.3
Rocky Ford	167	Male	50.0	28.6
Rome	37713	Male	0.0	0.0
Roopville	231	Male	33.3	22.2
Rossville	3980	Male	0.0	0.0
Roswell	92833	Male	50.0	44.4
Royston	2649	Male	0.0	0.0
Rutledge	871	Male	60.0	37.5
Sale City	354	Male	80.0	50.0
Sandersville	5813	Male	33.3	44.4
Sandy Springs	108080	Female	50.0	66.7
Santa Claus	204	Female	75.0	71.4
Sardis	995	Male	25.0	28.6
Sasser	287	Female	50.0	57.1
Savannah	147780	Male	50.0	36.4
Scotland	173	Male	60.0	62.5
Screven	769	Male	40.0	37.5
Senoia	5016	Male	33.3	33.3
Shady Dale	252	Male	40.0	37.5
Sharon	104	Female	25.0	42.9
Sharpsburg	327	Female	50.0	44.4
Shellman	861	Male	50.0	44.4
Shiloh	402	Male	66.7	50.0
Siloam	194	Female	50.0	55.6
Sky Valley	482	Female	66.7	66.7
Smithville	593	Male	60.0	50.0
Smyrna	55663	Male	50.0	45.5
Social Circle	4974	Male	60.0	50.0
Soperton	2889	Male	60.0	37.5
South Fulton	107436	Male	83.3	66.7
Sparks	2043	Male	20.0	25.0
Sparta	1357	Male	0.0	12.5
Springfield	2703	Male	50.0	44.4
St. Marys	18256	Male	16.7	22.2
Stapleton	402	Female	20.0	37.5
Statesboro	33438	Male	80.0	62.5
Stockbridge	28973	Male	40.0	37.5
Stone Mountain	6703	Female	60.0	50.0
Stonecrest	59194	Female	60.0	75.0

Sugar Hill	25076	Male	0.0	12.5
Summerville	4435	Male	40.0	37.5
Sumner	445	Male	66.7	50.0
Surrency	194	Female	50.0	57.1
Suwanee	20786	Male	60.0	50.0
Swainsboro	7425	Male	0.0	0.0
Sycamore	692	Male	20.0	37.5
Sylvania	2634	Male	20.0	25.0
Sylvester	5644	Male	0.0	12.5
Talbotton	742	Male	75.0	57.1
Talking Rock	91	Male	25.0	28.6
Tallapoosa	3227	Male	25.0	28.6
Temple	5089	Male	40.0	50.0
Tennille	1469	Female	33.3	44.4
Thomaston	9816	Male	20.0	25.0
Thomasville	18881	Male	25.0	28.6
Thomson	6814	Male	40.0	37.5
Thunderbolt	2556	Male	16.7	11.1
Tifton	17045	Female	0.0	28.6
Tiger	422	Male	60.0	50.0
Tignall	485	Male	50.0	28.6
Toccoa	9133	Female	33.3	66.7
Toombsboro	383	-	-	0.0
Trenton	2195	Male	50.0	42.9
Trion	1960	Male	20.0	25.0
Tucker	37005	Male	66.7	55.6
Tunnel Hill	963	Male	25.0	28.6
Turin	347	Male	0.0	14.3
Twin City	1642	Male	0.0	14.3
Ty Ty	641	Male	40.0	37.5
Tybee Island	3114	Male	20.0	25.0
Tyrone	7658	Male	25.0	28.6
Unadilla	3118	Male	33.3	33.3
Union City	26830	Male	75.0	57.1
Union Point	1597	Male	66.7	55.6
Uvalda	439	Female	60.0	62.5
Valdosta	55378	Male	28.6	30.0
Varnell	2179	Male	50.0	44.4
Vernonburg	139	Female	33.3	33.3
Vidalia	10785	Male	50.0	44.4
Vidette	103	Male	50.0	42.9
Vienna	2928	Male	40.0	37.5
Villa Rica	16970	Female	66.7	66.7
Waco	536	Male	0.0	14.3
Wadley	1643	Male	40.0	37.5
Waleska	921	Female	0.0	28.6
Walnut Grove	1322	Female	60.0	62.5
Walthourville	3680	Female	20.0	37.5
Warm Springs	465	Female	100.0	85.7
Warner Robins	80308	Female	0.0	25.0

Warrenton	1744	Male	0.0	12.5
Warwick	504	Female	40.0	50.0
Washington	3754	Male	0.0	12.5
Watkinsville	2896	Male	33.3	44.4
Waverly Hall	638	Male	40.0	37.5
Waycross	13942	Male	100.0	66.7
Waynesboro	5799	Male	28.6	40.0
West Point	3719	Male	42.9	30.0
Whigham	428	Male	20.0	25.0
White	661	Male	100.0	66.7
White Plains	239	Male	50.0	44.4
Whitesburg	596	Female	40.0	50.0
Willacoochee	1240	Male	40.0	37.5
Williamson	681	Male	33.3	33.3
Winder	18338	Male	42.9	40.0
Winterville	1201	Male	60.0	50.0
Woodbine	1062	Female	100.0	85.7
Woodbury	908	Male	50.0	44.4
Woodland	305	Male	20.0	25.0
Woodstock	35065	Male	28.6	30.0
Woodville	264	Male	0.0	16.7
Woolsey	206	Male	0.0	16.7
Wrens	2217	Male	50.0	44.4
Wrightsville	3449	Female	100.0	80.0
Yatesville	394	Male	0.0	14.3
Young Harris	1098	Female	0.0	25.0
Zebulon	1225	Male	20.0	25.0