

State	Percentage of High Schools with Large Gender Equity Gaps	Rank
<i>United States</i>	27.9%	
Vermont	1.9%	1
Hawaii	4.7%	2
Maine	5.4%	3
Maryland	7.6%	4
Minnesota	8.7%	5
New Hampshire	9.0%	6
Montana	10.5%	7
Massachusetts	10.9%	8
South Dakota	11.5%	9
North Dakota	11.7%	10
Connecticut	13.0%	11
Washington	13.0%	11
Alaska	14.8%	13
Wisconsin	15.6%	14
Iowa	16.6%	15
Kentucky	17.7%	16
Colorado	17.8%	17
New York	19.1%	18
Oregon	19.4%	19
Rhode Island	19.5%	20
Utah	20.0%	21
West Virginia	20.0%	21
Pennsylvania	20.6%	23
Nebraska	20.8%	24
Kansas	21.1%	25
New Jersey	21.8%	26
New Mexico	21.9%	27
Michigan	23.0%	28
Missouri	23.2%	29
Virginia	23.2%	29
California	25.8%	31
Illinois	26.0%	32
Wyoming	26.6%	33
Florida	27.2%	34
Indiana	28.0%	35
Idaho	28.8%	36
Ohio	29.1%	37
Oklahoma	30.3%	38
Nevada	31.3%	39
Delaware	32.4%	40
Arizona	33.4%	41
Texas	43.5%	42
Arkansas	43.9%	43
North Carolina	47.3%	44
South Carolina	52.8%	45
Louisiana	55.5%	46
Tennessee	55.5%	46
Mississippi	57.0%	48
Alabama	57.8%	49
District of Columbia	62.1%	50
Georgia	66.3%	51

Notes: One way that a school can demonstrate compliance with Title IX is to show that the percentage of spots on teams allocated to girls is roughly equal to the percentage of students who are girls. The term "large gender equity gap" refers to a gap between the percentage of spots on teams allocated to girls and the percentage of students who are girls that is 10 percentage points or higher. For example, if at School A, girls are 45 percent of all students but only get 33 percent of all the spots on teams, then School A has a gender equity gap of 12 percentage points. While there is no set gap that constitutes a violation of Title IX, the federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in education, gaps of 10 percentage points or more indicate that schools are likely not complying with the law. See U.S. Dep't of Educ., Office for Civil Rights, Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance: The Three-Part Test (Jan. 16, 1996) at 4-5. NWLC calculations of figures are based on the U.S. Department of Education's Civil Rights Data Collection for the 2011-2012 school year and include all public, co-educational high schools that provide interscholastic athletic opportunities.