Share of Utah Population by Race or Hispanic/Latino Origin, 2015-2019

- White, not Hispanic or Latino: 78.3%
- Hispanic or Latino: 14.0%
- Two or more races: 3.0%
- Some other race alone: 5.0%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: 0.9%
- Asian alone: 2.3%
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone: 1.1%
- Black or African American alone: 1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates
State-by-State Comparison of Racial/Ethnic Diversity, 2019

Share of Population Identifying Outside Non-Hispanic White

The U.S. Population is 1.8x more racially/ethnically diverse than Utah

Utah ranks as the 34th most racially/ethnically diverse state in the nation

San Juan County ……… 55.7%
West Valley City ……… 54.0%
Ogden City ……… 39.5%
Salt Lake City ……… 36.4%
Salt Lake County ……… 30.0%

17 states have less racial and ethnic diversity than Utah

Seven states' population shares are greater than 50%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 1-Year American Community Survey Estimates
Minority Share of Population, Utah and U.S.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute
Utah Population in Poverty by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex, 2015-2019

- Total Population: 9.8%
- Female: 10.6%
- Male: 9.0%
- Hispanic or Latino: 16.8%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 27.1%
- Asian: 13.3%
- Black or African American: 27.2%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 10.7%
- Some Other Race: 18.8%
- Two or More Races: 12.1%
- White, not Hispanic or Latino: 7.9%

(90% confidence interval)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates
Utah Student Achievement by Race/Ethnicity, 2019-2020

Source: Utah State Board of Education
Utah Life Expectancy by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex, 2015-2019

- U.S. Average (2018): 78.7
- Utah Average: 79.9
- Female (2019): 82.0
- Male (2019): 78.5
- Non-Hispanic: 79.8
- Hispanic: 82.7
- White: 80.0
- Pacific Islander: 75.5
- Black: 77.2
- Asian: 87.0
- American Indian/Native Alaskan: 77.8

*(95% Confidence interval)*

Source: Utah Department of Health
Share of Utah Renters by Race and Ethnicity Paying at Least 50% of Their Income for Housing
2013-2017

- Total: 18.6%
- White alone, non-Hispanic: 17.1%
- Black alone, non-Hispanic: 31.8%
- Asian alone, non-Hispanic: 21.4%
- American Indian alone, non-Hispanic: 21.2%
- Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic: 19.0%
- Hispanic, any race: 22.5%
- Other (multiple races, non-Hispanic): 17.2%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, HUD, 2013-2017
Utah’s Nation-Leading Social Capital
Higher number indicates a greater level of social capital

What is social capital?
- Mutual support and cooperation
- Established networks of trust
- Institutional effectiveness
- Goodwill and fellowship
- A form of civic virtue

Source: U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee (based on 32 measures)
**Utah Ranks Highest in Income Equality**

**Top Ten States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>0.427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>0.434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>0.435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>0.436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>0.438</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>0.439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>0.440</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>0.441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>0.442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S. = 0.481**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 1-Year American Community Survey Estimates
Family Stability
Percent of children in single-parent families, 2019

Source: Kids Count Data Center data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey
# Economic Mobility

*A success story in Utah*

## Top Five and Bottom Five Commuting Zones/Metro Areas for Absolute Mobility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP FIVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upward Mobility Rank</strong></td>
<td><strong>Commuting Zone</strong></td>
<td><strong>Population (2000)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Absolute Mobility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>1,426,729</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
<td>2,561,364</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>2,393,183</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>4,974,945</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>4,642,561</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM FIVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upward Mobility Rank</strong></td>
<td><strong>Commuting Zone</strong></td>
<td><strong>Population (2000)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Absolute Mobility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Detroit, MI</td>
<td>5,327,827</td>
<td>37.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Indianapolis, IN</td>
<td>1,507,346</td>
<td>37.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
<td>1,412,127</td>
<td>36.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>3,798,017</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>1,423,942</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chetty, R. et al. (2014). *Where is the Land of Opportunity?* Opportunity Insights
Gubernatorial Leadership


“We recognize the unique inequities and varied experiences found with Black, Indigenous, Latino/\textit{x}, Asian, Middle Eastern, Pacific Islander, and multiracial communities. We commit to creating initiatives that acknowledge this history of our state and nation, the disproportionate outcomes across systems, and the intersectional identities of our community members.”

Source: One Utah Roadmap, Gov. Spencer J. Cox and Lt. Gov. Deidre M. Henderson
Legislative Leadership

Utah Legislature: 2021 General Legislative Session
Select actions to broaden economic success and extend opportunity to all

**Tax relief** – $100 million in tax relief to aid families, veterans, and elderly residents
- **S.B. 11 Military Retirement Income Tax Amendments**
  (eliminates individual income tax on military retirement pay)
- **H.B. 86 Social Security Tax Amendments**
  (eliminates income tax on some social security income)
- **S.B. 153 Utah Personal Exemption Amendments**
  (restores part of the dependent tax exemption)

**Economic development** – Create policies that keep the Utah economy growing
- **H.B. 348 Economic Development Amendments**
  (reimagines economic development incentives to support local businesses, help Utah entrepreneurs, and encourage job creation in rural Utah)
- **H.B. 356 Rural Economic Development Tax Increment Financing**
  (provides tax incentives for rural areas)

**Health, education, and housing investment** – Broaden access to key resources in health, education, and housing to expand opportunity for all Utahns
- **Education funding** – Funded public education enrollment growth and inflation, restored a 6% increase in per student funding, set aside $121 million for public teacher school bonuses, and set aside $127 million for a rainy day
- **Public-private partnership for affordable housing**
  (appropriated $50 million to be leveraged with significant private funds)
- **H.B. 82 Single-Family Housing Modifications**
  (establishes requirements for accessory dwelling unit development)
- **H.B. 262 Children’s Health Insurance Amendments**
  (potential to impact 82,000 Utah children)
- **H.B. 288 Education and Mental Health Coordinating Council**
  (strengthens a council to focus on behavioral and mental health needs of children and families)
- **H.B. 337 Child Mental Health Amendments**
  (expands childhood mental health services and specialized trainings for early childhood providers)
- **H.B. 347 Homeless Service Amendments**
  (restructures homeless administration)

Source: 2021 Legislative Session Overview, Utah House of Representatives
Community Leadership

Community-at-Large: The Utah Compact on Racial Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion

Five principles and actions to create equal opportunity

1 **Acknowledgement and action** – We acknowledge that racism exists, and our actions make a difference. We call out racism wherever we see it and take purposeful steps to stop it.

2 **Investment** – We invest our time and resources to create greater opportunity for people of color. Eliminating racial and ethnic disparities requires our significant effort and investment.

3 **Public policies and listening** – We advance solutions to racial ills by listening and creating policies that provide equal opportunity and access to education, employment, housing, and healthcare.

4 **Engagement** – We engage to effect change. Broader engagement, equitable representation, and deeper connection across social, cultural, and racial lines will uphold the principle – “nothing about us, without us.”

5 **Movement, not a moment** – Utahns unite behind a common goal to create equal opportunity. We affirm our commitment will not just be a passing moment, but a legacy movement of social, racial and economic justice.

Source: Salt Lake Chamber, Utah Compact on Racial Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion