



The Status of Utah Hispanic or Latina Women

In 2021, the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute published a databook on race, ethnicity, and sex, and since that time related dialogues have become more common. According to these data, Utah is becoming increasingly diverse, which has brought wide disparities between most minority groups and the White population in terms of education, housing, and health outcomes.¹ To continue this important conversation, the Utah Women & Leadership Project (UWLP) is expanding and deepening this research by publishing a series of research snapshots on Utah women of color. Often, research entities publish data on gender and race separately, leaving a gap of information and understanding on the intersection of gender and race/ethnicity. Yet, separate data do not give the community, decision makers, and policy makers the depth of information needed to design programs and policies that meet the diverse needs of all Utah women.

As the UWLP focuses on strengthening the impact of *all* Utah girls and women, research that increases our understanding of the status, condition, and experiences of girls and women within all social and identity groups—including race and ethnicity—is crucial. To commence in closing the data gap, this research snapshot is the fourth of five that detail the available data on Utah women of each Census race/ethnic category: Pacific Islander, Asian, Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Native American women. The data presented here include information from, among other sources, the 5-year US Census Microdata, Utah System of Higher Education, Utah Department of Corrections, and a number of Utah Department of Health offices, including Health Disparities, Vital Records and Statistics, and Public Health Assessment.

Setting the Stage

This research snapshot highlights the gender and race interaction for Utah Hispanic and Latino women. We acknowledge the gendered nature of the Spanish language and the desire of some Hispanic or Latino individuals to refer to mixed-gender groups as Latinx. We will use “Latina” when referring to women-only groups and “Latino” when referring to men-only groups. We also acknowledge identifying as Hispanic or Latinx is separate from racial identification (e.g., Black, Asian). It is beyond the scope of this report to explore the deeply important issues of

intersectionality (e.g., Black Latinas), and we encourage researchers to fully explore such intersectional identities.

This research snapshot highlights both the available data and the information gaps that can, if filled, help local and state decision-makers and leaders to understand and address the needs of Utah Latina girls and women. Researchers use the US Census description for “Hispanic” or “Latin[x],” which is “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.”² Thus, while widely-used Census categories allow for data to be comparable across entities, the categories represent many different countries, cultures, and experiences and, in fact, the terms Hispanic and Latinx represent individuals living and descended from over 20 different countries.³

We sought data across broad categories that impact Utah women, such as civic engagement, childcare access, utility connectivity, domestic violence, caregiver status, unpaid care work, housing, transportation, access to healthy food, and food insecurity. Unfortunately, much of this information is unavailable for a variety of reasons: specific data have not been collected or are not available at needed levels, the sample sizes are too small to generalize, the origin of the data is underresourced, the data have sharing limitations, or the data collection methods are unsubstantiated. Yet, UWLP researchers compiled data in these five categories: general demographics, health, basic needs, education, and income and employment.

Demographics

Available demographic data on Utah Latinas include population size, household size, family household type, and marital status.

Population Size: The Utah Hispanic population has seen steady growth over time and now comprises 14.9% of the Utah population. In 2010, 360,285 Utahns were Hispanic; by 2020 the number had increased to 482,363. Demographers project the Hispanic population to have the largest numerical growth of all minority populations through 2065, when the Hispanic population is expected to comprise 21.7% of Utah’s population (rising to 1,264,440).⁴ Currently, 212,063 Latinas live in Utah, representing 6.9% of

the state population, below the US population’s 8.9% share.⁵

Household Size: The average household size of Latinas in Utah is 3.3 persons, which is similar to the average of 3.2 for Latinas across the US and is larger than 3.0 for Utah women and 2.5 for US women.⁶

Family Household Type: Over two-thirds (67.4%) of Utah Hispanic households consist of married couple families (compared to 81.7% of all Utah families and 63.2% of US Hispanic families). Of Hispanic family households in Utah, 21.0% are led by women with no spouse present (12.3% for all Utah women and 25.2% for US Latinas) compared to 11.6% of Utah Hispanic families with a male householder with no spouse present (5.9% for all Utah men).

Marital Status: Forty-seven percent of Latinas in Utah are married, which is slightly lower than all US women (48.7%) and much lower than all Utah women (56.9%), but higher than all US Latinas (42.3%). The data show that 37.5% have never been married, similar to 38.8% of all US Latinas, and higher than 27.3% of all Utah women and 30.4% of all US women. Utah Latinas have separation rates higher than all Utah women (3.6% vs. 1.6%) but lower rates of widowhood (3.4% vs. 5.6%). Divorce rates for Latinas in Utah are somewhat lower than for all Utah women (8.6% vs. 10.2%). That trend holds nationally as well, where 9.8% of US Latinas are divorced compared to 12.1% of US women.⁷ See Table 1 for a summary of household and marital status findings.

Table 1. Household and Marital Status Characteristics, 2015–2019⁸

Demographic	Utah		US	
	Latina	All	Latina	All
Average people per household	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.5
Marital Status for Women				
Never married	37.5%	27.3%	38.8%	30.4%
Married	47.0%	56.9%	42.3%	48.7%
Separated	3.6%	1.6%	3.8%	2.2%
Widowed	3.4%	5.6%	5.3%	8.8%
Divorced	8.6%	10.2%	9.8%	12.1%
Family Household				
Married couple family household	67.4%	81.7%	63.2%	73.6%
Male householder, no spouse present	11.6%	5.9%	11.5%	7.5%
Female householder, no spouse present	21.0%	12.3%	25.2%	19.0%

Health

The Utah Department of Health’s Office of Health Disparities⁹ exists to shed light on disproportionate health disparities by race, ethnicity, geography, and income, and thus has multiple reports comparing and analyzing health

disparity profiles of Utah’s racial and ethnic minority communities. The following data on Latinas includes access to healthcare as well as various physical, reproductive, and mental health indicators.

Access to Healthcare: Latinas in Utah are far less likely to have health insurance (67.0%) than Utah women in general (88.8%).¹⁰ Further, they have less access to medical care, with 20.0% of Latinas in Utah reporting that they forgo medical care due to cost (vs. 13.8% of women in Utah generally) and report having no personal doctor at a much higher rate (32.7% for Latinas vs. 20.2% for all Utah women).¹¹

Physical Health: Utah Latinas receive more preventative care yet can experience poorer health outcomes at different rates compared to Utah women in general. For example, Utah Latinas are slightly more likely to receive pap smears (65.3% vs. 60.3% of all Utah women)¹² and more likely to receive a diagnosis of cervical cancer (6.9% vs. 5.2% of all Utah women).¹³ Utah Latinas receive mammograms (68.4%) slightly more than Utah women in general (63.2%)¹⁴ and are less likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer (90.2 per 100,000 vs. 114.6 per 100,000 for all Utah women, adjusted for age)¹⁵ and to die from breast cancer (13.3% vs. 19.3% of Utah women).¹⁶ Higher rates of physical activity are reported by Latinas in Utah (32.6% vs. 19.4% of all Utah women)¹⁷ but also have higher rates of obesity (34.1% vs. 28.4% of all Utah women).¹⁸

Table 2. Health Indicator Summary

Health Indicator	Utah Women	
	Latina	All
Access to Healthcare		
Uninsured	33.0%	11.2%
Unable to get care due to cost	20.0%	13.8%
No personal doctor	32.7%	20.2%
Physical Health		
Pap smear	65.3%	60.3%
Cervical cancer	6.9%	5.2%
Breast cancer rates per 100,000 females	90.2	114.6
Mammograms	68.4%	63.2%
Breast cancer death	13.3%	19.3%
Obesity	34.1%	28.4%
Reproductive Health		
Birth rate	17.8	10.6
Gestational diabetes	8.8%	6.8%
Postpartum depression	15.0%	14.8%
Mental Health		
Bad mental health*	20.1%	23.6%
Depression	24.1%	29.7%

*7 or more days out of the past 30 where respondent noted their mental health was “not good.” See citations in this section for the data sources.

Reproductive Health and Wellbeing: The birth rate per 1,000 Latinas in Utah is 17.8, which is much higher than the rate of 10.6 for all Utah women.¹⁹ Utah Latinas also

receive prenatal care in their first trimester (85.8%) at rates similar to those of all Utah women (88.7%)²⁰ and have a higher rate of gestational diabetes during pregnancy (8.8%) than all Utah women (6.8%).²¹ After giving birth, Utah Latinas have a similar rate of postpartum depression (15.0%) to Utah women in general (14.8%).²²

Mental Health: According to the data, Utah Latinas fare slightly better in mental health outcomes than Utah women generally. They are less likely to report bad mental health (20.1% vs. 23.6% of all Utah women)²³ or receive a diagnosis of a major depressive disorder (24.1% vs. 29.7% of all Utah women).²⁴

Basic Needs

“Basic needs” include access to water, internet, safety, and freedom. First, Latinas in Utah are less likely to report no access to water (18.3%) than US Latinas (21.6%), yet much more likely than all Utah women (10.6%) and all US women (14.4%). Second, internet access has become increasingly critical to accessing information, services, and education. More Utah Latinas report having no internet access at home (8.4%) than Utah women in general (5.1%), rates lower than those seen nationally for women (12.9% of US Latinas; 10.4% of all US women).²⁵ Third, in a UWLP report that focused on the impact of COVID-19 on Utah women and work,²⁶ the percentage of those reporting concern about the onset or increase of violence in the home since the pandemic began was slightly higher among Latinas (11.4%, 21 of 183 indicated concern) versus White women (8.7%, 228 of 2,621 indicated concern). Fourth, the Utah Office for Victims of Crime report that, of individuals who have applied for crime victim reparations between 2019 and 2021, 81.6% were women. Of those, 14.7% were identified as Latina (it is important to note that the race/ethnicity of about 28% of these women was classified as “unknown.”).²⁷ And, finally, Utah Latinas made up an average 16.1% of the female prison population between 2010 and 2021,²⁸ compared to the 13.8% share of the total Utah female population.²⁹

Education

In most states and in the US in general, women earn the majority of college degrees. In fact, women earn 57.0% of bachelor-level diplomas, 60.0% of master’s degrees, and 51.7% of doctorates.³⁰ While we were not able to determine the same detail for Utah women of color, this section highlights educational attainment rates in general as well as share of enrollment at Utah’s public universities.

According to the 5-Year US Census Microdata, more Latinas in Utah end their education with a high school diploma (30.8%) than Utah women generally (23.8%), and Latinas are more likely to end their education without a diploma (25% vs. 7.1% of all Utah women). Utah Latinas also attain

bachelor’s degrees at much lower rates than all Utah women (13.2% vs. 29.0%) (see Table 3).³¹ Of the population aged 18–35 in 2018, the enrollment rate for Utah Latinas was 10.5% compared to the Utah female average of 12.5%.³² The 5-year average completion rates of college-enrolled Latinas in Utah aged 18–35 is 23.2% compared to 27.9% for all Utah women.

Table 3. Educational Attainment, 2015–2019³³

Educational Attainment	Utah Women		US Women	
	Latina	All	Latina	All
Less than HS	25.0%	7.1%	27.3%	10.9%
HS diploma	30.8%	23.8%	27.2%	26.2%
Some college	31.0%	40.2%	29.0%	32.0%
Bachelor’s	13.2%	29.0%	16.5%	30.9%

Income and Employment

The US Department of Labor recently released a report³⁴ that documented how women of color were more disproportionately impacted by the economic crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic. Report authors argued that the longstanding disparities in the labor force between men and women, and especially women of color—exacerbated by the problems caused by the pandemic—have intensified the persistently lower wages, fewer workplace benefits, and underinvestment in policies around childcare and paid leave. Specifically, Latinas in the US had the highest measured unemployment rate of 20.1% in April 2020 (compared to just over 15.0% for White women) and lost \$46.7 billion in wages due to differences in occupations and industries relative to White men. Additionally, only 16.2% of US Latinas had jobs that allowed for remote work compared to 31.4% of non-Hispanic workers.

UWLP researchers also found differences in a 2021 survey of more than 3,000 Utah women regarding their work experiences work during the pandemic. Generally, women of color were more likely to agree that they were exhausted and struggling to balance work and home life, as well as report financial worry. In particular, Latinas making less than \$25,000 reported the most financial worry of all respondents.³⁵ This section provides information regarding income, occupation, and business ownership among Latinas in Utah.

Income: While Latinas in Utah have a higher labor force participation rate compared to Utah women (66.8% vs. 61.7%), the median personal income³⁶ for Utah Latinas (\$16,480) is lower than the median for Utah women generally (\$19,245), which mirrors national trends, with US women having a higher median income (\$23,106) than US Latinas (\$15,421) (see Table 4). Similarly, the median personal wage of Latinas in Utah is slightly lower than for all Utah women (\$24,056 vs. \$28,374) and significantly lower for household income (\$53,665 vs. \$70,838). In addition,

Latinas in Utah face concerningly higher rates of poverty (18.5% vs. 10.8% of all Utah women), which matches national trends (21.8% for US Latinas vs. 14.7% for all US women). Latinas in Utah earn \$0.49 on the dollar as compared to White Utah men (compared to \$0.70 for all Utah women³⁷), a wider gap than is seen nationally for Latinas (\$0.55 cents on the dollar).

Table 4. Income, 2015–2019³⁸

Characteristic	Utah Women		US Women	
	Latina	All	Latina	All
Labor force participation rate	66.8%	61.7%	61.6%	59.4%
Median household income	\$53,665	\$70,838	\$49,435	\$59,250
Median income	\$16,480	\$19,245	\$15,421	\$23,106
Median wage	\$24,056	\$28,374	\$25,598	\$34,543
Poverty rate	18.5%	10.8%	21.8%	14.7%
Wage gap	49.0%	70.0%	55.0%	82.0%
Unemployment	4.3%	3.3%	6.5%	5.0%

Occupation: Utah Latinas are represented at different rates across occupational settings as compared to Utah women generally (see Table 5).

Table 5. Occupational Type, 2015–2019³⁹

Occupation	Utah Women		US Women	
	Latina	All	Latina	All
Officials and Administrators	8.1%	11.6%	8.1%	12.2%
Professionals	10.1%	22.1%	13.2%	23.3%
Technicians	2.2%	3.0%	2.4%	3.4%
Protective Services	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Paraprofessionals	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Administrative Support	31.5%	35.0%	31.1%	31.0%
Skilled crafts	4.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%
Service & Maintenance	42.0%	24.3%	39.9%	25.8%

Industry: Utah Latinas are also employed by industries at different rates than Utah women generally (see Table 6).

Table 6. Industry, 2015–2019⁴⁰

Industry	Utah Women		US Women	
	Latina	All	Latina	All
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	18.5%	17.3%	17.3%	15.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	0.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.8%
Construction	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Manufacturing	13.0%	6.6%	7.2%	6.2%
Information Services	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%	1.7%

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	7.8%	7.7%	5.8%	7.3%
Professional & Business Serv.	13.5%	11.0%	10.5%	10.4%
Health & Education	21.5%	34.3%	29.2%	35.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	14.0%	9.4%	13.9%	10.2%
Other Services	4.8%	4.9%	6.5%	5.5%
Public Admin.	2.9%	4.3%	3.5%	4.4%

Business Ownership: The Women’s Business Center of Utah report that, of their majority of women clients (95%), 11.0% are Latina.⁴¹ Nationally, as of 2019, 50.0% of all women-owned businesses in the US were owned by women of color, and firms owned by Latinas grew 26.0% between 2014 and 2019.⁴²

Conclusion

The data in this report provide a snapshot of the existing disparities in several areas specifically related to Utah Latina women. Thus, the report provides a starting point for meaningful, targeted change. Although we were able to find existing data regarding the general demographics, health, basic needs, education, and income and employment of Utah Latina women, usable information was not available in many categories we hoped to collect, such as housing, transportation, domestic violence, unpaid labor, caregiver status, childcare accessibility, civic engagement, and food insecurity. Additionally, data are not available for the diverse Latina subgroups, where experiences and data may vary greatly depending on ethnicity or regional origin. This demonstrates both a data gap and an opportunity for Utah universities, government, nonprofit, and other entities to do more to collaborate, gather, and report quality data that can help government, education, business, and nonprofit leaders and decision makers understand more deeply the circumstances and needs of Utah’s Latina population. More generally, gender, race, and ethnicity, along with other important demographic data, can help Utahns create a more inclusive, accessible, and equitable culture for all.

Overall, Utahns can increase equity and equality within the state by utilizing data to recognize the impact of gender and race in our everyday lives. As we seek to provide greater access and opportunity to all residents, the state can use these data to better utilize the talents, ideas, and resources that Latina women have to offer the state, employers, and Utah families. Using data to create policies that support all Utah residents, including Latinas, can strengthen Utah’s workplaces, educational institutions, communities, and the state as a whole.

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- ⁵ Utah Women & Leadership Project (UWLP) analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata.
- ⁶ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata.
- ⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015–2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
- ⁸ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015–2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
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- ¹⁰ Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health, 2016–2020.
- ¹¹ Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health, 2016–2019.
- ¹² In past 3 years. Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health, 2019 & 2020.
- ¹³ Age adjusted. Utah Cancer Registry 2010–2019.
- ¹⁴ Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health, 2018–2020.
- ¹⁵ Utah Cancer Registry 2012–2016. Age-adjusted incidence per 100,000 females.
- ¹⁶ Age adjusted rate per 100,000 women. Utah Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health.
- ¹⁷ Utah Department of Health Office of Health Disparities, 2018–2019.
- ¹⁸ Utah Department of Health Office of Health Disparities, 2018–2019.
- ¹⁹ Birth rate per 1,000 Utah Residents. Utah Department of Health Office of Health Disparities, 2017–2019.
- ²⁰ Utah Birth Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health, 2018–2020.
- ²¹ Utah Birth Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health, 2020.
- ²² Utah Department of Health Office of Health Disparities, 2017–2019.
- ²³ Seven or more days out of the past 30 where mental health is not good. Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health, 2016–2020.
- ²⁴ Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Office of Public Health Assessment, Utah Department of Health, 2016–2020.
- ²⁵ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata.
- ²⁶ Hansen, J., Hartwell, C., & Madsen, S. R. (2021, April 6). *The impact of COVID-19 on Utah women and work: Changes, burnout, and hope*. Utah Women & Leadership Project. <https://www.usu.edu/uwlp/files/briefs/30-impact-of-covid-19-on-utah-women-work-changes-burnout-hope.pdf>
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- ³³ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata.
- ³⁴ US Department of Labor. (2022, March). *Bearing the cost: How overrepresentation in undervalued jobs disadvantaged women during the pandemic*. <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WB/media/BearingTheCostReport.pdf>
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- ³⁶ The personal income category includes people who are not working in addition to people in the labor force.
- ³⁷ Winkel, R., Darowski, E. S., Christensen, M., & Madsen, S. R. (2021, October 5). *Utah gender wage gap: A 2021 update*. UWLP. <https://www.usu.edu/uwlp/files/snapshot/31.pdf>
- ³⁸ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata; the gender wage gap data in the table is from Winkel et al. (above).
- ³⁹ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata.
- ⁴⁰ UWLP analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata.
- ⁴¹ Women's Business Center of Utah. (2016–2017). Annual report. <https://wbcutah.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/WBC-Annual-Report-2017-Digital.pdf>
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