

THE WELL-BEING OF WOMEN IN UTAH IN 2019

FACT SHEET



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ywca

Utah



**STATUS OF WOMEN
IN THE STATES**



The Well-Being of Women in Utah

YWCA Utah's vision is that all Utah women are thriving and leading the lives they choose, with their strength benefiting their families, communities, and the state as a whole. YWCA Utah and the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) have partnered to publish annual fact sheets on the well-being of women in Utah as part of IWPR's Status of Women in the States project. We are proud to provide a reliable resource, with particular focus on the intersection of race and ethnicity with gender, and to encourage further exploration, community collaboration, and policy change benefiting the entire state.

This fact sheet builds upon the briefing paper published in 2014 by IWPR and YWCA Utah, *The Well-Being of Women in Utah: An Overview* as well as IWPR's *Status of Women in the States 2015*, and is the second fact sheet in the annual series *The Well-Being of Women in Utah*. The 2019 fact sheet compares indicators of women's well-being to the same indicators from the 2015 report, where available, and tracks trends in Utah women's well-being in key dimensions of their lives.

Data Highlights

The percentage of women in Utah who work outside the home continues to increase, now slightly surpassing the rate of women's labor market participation in the country as a whole. The percentage of women working part-time in Utah is still the highest in the nation. Business ownership and representation in professional and managerial positions among Utah women are also increasing, more Utah women now live above the poverty line, and women in Utah have made great strides in education attainment; however, the progress in these areas is markedly different when race and ethnicity are taken into account. For example, women of color participate in the labor market at higher rates than white women in Utah, but have lower earnings. Among full-time year-round workers, white women earn significantly more than women from all other racial and ethnic groups, and overall earnings for all Utah women have not yet returned to their 2015 level after a backward slide highlighted in last year's fact sheet. Older women also continue to be highly dependent on Social Security for economic security later in life, with a higher proportion of women of color relying entirely on Social Security for their income than white women.

Women in Utah are more likely to have health insurance coverage than in previous years; however, there has been a lack of progress in other key indicators on their physical and psychological well-being. The likelihood of being covered by health insurance also varies by race and ethnicity, with Native American women having the lowest rate of coverage. New data on the prevalence of violence is not available, so this fact sheet shows the same rate as last year of one in three Utah women who experiences violence by an intimate partner in her lifetime. Information has been included this year, though, indicating that for nearly seven percent of these women, victimization first occurred before the age of 18. Unfortunately, the downward trend regarding poor mental health and suicide among Utah women continues, and this year's fact sheet includes new data showing a rate of pregnancy-related mortality in Utah that exceeds the national average.

Important strides are being made by Utah women in political participation and representation. The 2019 report shows increases in the percentage of women who both registered to vote and voted. Women's representation in the Utah Legislature also reached a record high in 2019, although gains were limited to the House of Representatives. Women of color remain far less represented among elected officials, relative to their share of the population, than white women.

Policy Implications

The Well-Being of Women in Utah series presents a data profile of Utah women using key indicators of economic status, health and well-being, and political leadership and representation. Women's lives are complex, varied, and difficult to capture in any data set. By presenting consistent information about Utah women over time, and with a particular spotlight on the way women of color in Utah experience additional barriers to progress, YWCA Utah hopes to create shared understanding and move statewide policy forward in ways that help all Utahns thrive. Whether we aim to create fair economic policy that helps all families prosper, to prevent violence in our families and communities, or to explore ways for all Utah women and families to find and afford physical and mental healthcare when they need it, it is critical to begin with reliable information about various aspects of Utah women's lives and the issues most significantly impacting them. The 2019 fact sheet offers this starting point from which we can work together to explore shared values and create a more equitable state for all Utahns.

Table 1. Empowerment and Economic Advancement for Women in Utah and the United States, 2017

	Utah, 2015 Report	Utah, 2019 Report	Progress?	United States, 2019 Report	2019 Rankings	
					National Rank	Regional Rank
Women's Labor Force Participation, Aged 16 and Older	58.7 %	61.4 %	Yes	58.2 %	15	2
Percent of All Employed Women Working Part-Time, Aged 16 and Older	40.2 %	37.5 %	Yes	27.8 %	51	8
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, Aged 16 and Older	\$36,827	\$36,300	No	\$40,000	37	5
Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings, Aged 16 and Older	70.0 %	69.8 %	No	80.0 %	51	8
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Part-Time Workers, Aged 16 and Older	n/a	\$10,000	*	\$11,000	26	4
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/ Professional Occupations, Aged 16 and Older	38.0 %	40.6 %	Yes	42.4 %	33	3
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree, Aged 25 and Older	28.9 %	32.1 %	Yes	32.6 %	27	3
Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	24.9 %	30.3 %	Yes	35.8 %	47	8
Percent of Women Above Poverty, Aged 18 and Older	86.5 %	90.0 %	Yes	86.6 %	6	1
Percent of Women Aged 65 and Older Receiving Social Security Income	n/a	86.1 %	*	84.3 %	28	5
Average Annual Income for Women Aged 65 and Older from Social Security	n/a	\$12,000	*	\$12,000	19	2
Percent of Women Aged 65 and Older who Receive:						
50 % or More of Their Income from Social Security	n/a	68.0 %	*	66.0 %	18	2
80 % or More of Their Income from Social Security	n/a	50.6 %	*	49.2 %	19	5
100 % of Their Income from Social Security	n/a	41.7 %	*	40.4 %	16	3

Notes: n/a = data not available or sample too small for statistical analysis. * = data not ranked. Data are for 2017 with the exception of the data on women's business ownership, which are from 2012. **Regional ranks are relative to other states in the Mountain West Census division, which includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.** Dollar values from the 2015 report have been adjusted to 2017 values for comparison. Median annual income from Social Security is calculated among women 65 and older who reported receiving any income from Social Security. Total retirement income among women aged 65 and older was calculated as the sum of earnings from employment, Social Security, investment income, retirement savings, and Supplemental Security Income. Total retirement income may be negative due to net losses in asset income. For the calculation of the share of older women's retirement income coming from Social Security, women who had negative retirement income were excluded (274 observations were omitted in the full sample). Any women whose Social Security income to total retirement income ratio was greater than 100 percent (due to net losses in asset income) were top-coded at 100 percent.

Sources: IWPR analysis of the 2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0); Survey of Business Owners: Survey Results 2012 (Census Bureau); The Status of Women in the States, 2015 (Hess et al. 2015).

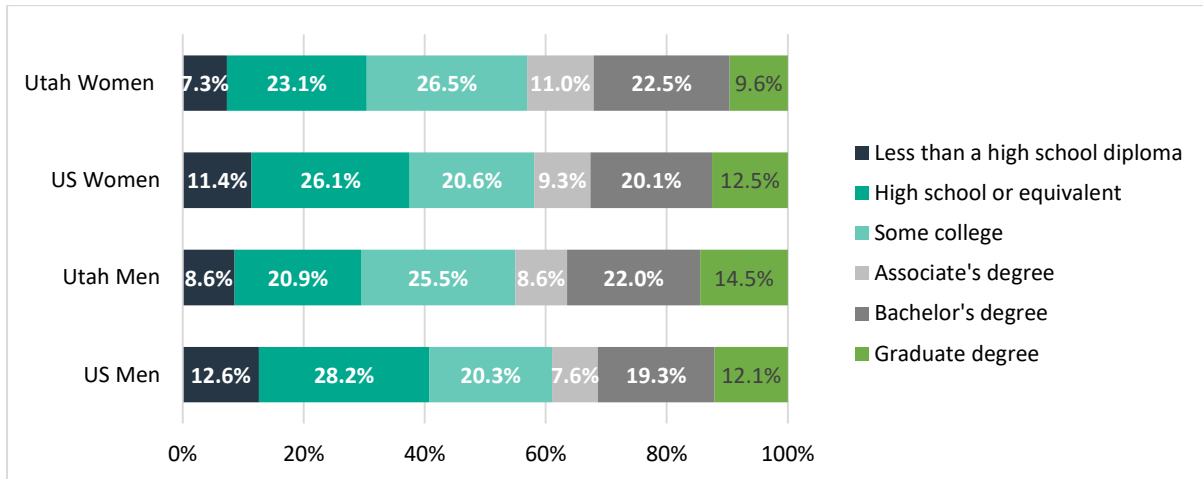
Table 2. Empowerment and Economic Advancement for Women in Utah by Race and Ethnicity, 2017

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Women's Labor Force Participation, Aged 16 and Older	59.4 %	63.4 %	65.4 %	61.3 %	59.1 %	69.1 %
Percent of All Employed Women Working Part-Time, Aged 16 and Older	39.1 %	31.3 %	31.1 %	27.9 %	29.8 %	41.0 %
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, Aged 16 and Older	\$38,782	\$26,889	n/a	\$35,000	\$30,639	\$31,026
Ratio of Women's to White Men's Earnings, Aged 16 and Older	68.2 %	47.3 %	n/a	61.5 %	53.9 %	54.5 %
Women's Median Annual Earnings for Part-Time Workers, Aged 16 and Older	\$9,400	\$9,928	n/a	\$10,342	n/a	\$10,000
Percent of All Employed Women in Managerial/Professional Occupations, Aged 16 and Older	42.2 %	20.1 %	n/a	39.4 %	n/a	40.9 %
Percent of Women with a Bachelor's Degree, Aged 25 and Older	32.9 %	12.0 %	n/a	40.8 %	15.3 %	40.5 %
Percent of Businesses Owned by Women	92.9 %	8.0 %	0.9 %	6.9 %	0.9 %	3.6 %
Percent of Women Above Poverty, Aged 18 and Older	90.6 %	82.0 %	69.5 %	85.3 %	69.3 %	84.6 %
Percent of Women Aged 65 and Older Receiving Social Security Income	87.5 %	74.6 %	n/a	75.1 %	67.3 %	n/a
Average Annual Income for Women Aged 65 and Older from Social Security	\$12,000	\$10,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percent of Women Aged 65 and Older Who Receive:						
50 % or More of Their Income from Social Security	65.8 %	75.0 %	n/a	71.9 %	59.1 %	n/a
80 % or More of Their Income from Social Security	48.1 %	59.1 %	n/a	63.1 %	48.7 %	n/a
100 % of Their Income from Social Security	38.6 %	50.7 %	n/a	55.2 %	44.7 %	n/a

Notes: n/a = data not available or sample too small for statistical analysis. Data are average annual estimates for 2015-2017 with the exception of the data on women's business ownership, which are from 2012. Percentages for business owners do not sum to 100 due to the non-exclusivity of race and ethnicity in the Survey of Business Owners. Business owners are double counted if they identify with more than one race/ethnicity (e.g. a White Hispanic owner is counted as both a White owner and a Hispanic Owner). Median annual income from Social Security is calculated among women 65 and older who reported receiving any income from Social Security. Total retirement income among women aged 65 and older was calculated as the sum of earnings from employment, Social Security, investment income, retirement savings, and Supplemental Security Income. Total retirement income may be negative due to net losses in asset income. For the calculation of the share of older women's retirement income coming from Social Security, women who had negative retirement income were excluded (274 observations were omitted in the full sample). Any women whose Social Security income to total retirement income ratio was greater than 100 percent (due to net losses in asset income) were top-coded at 100 percent.

Sources: IWPR analysis of the 2015-2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0); Survey of Business Owners: Survey Results 2012 (Census Bureau).

Figure 1. Highest Level of Educational Attainment among Women and Men in Utah and the United States, Aged 25 and Older, 2017



Source: IWPR analysis of the 2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0).

Table 3. Health and Safety for Women in Utah and the United States

	Utah, 2015 Report	Utah, 2019 Report	Progress?	United States, 2019 Report	2019 Rankings	
					National Rank	Regional Rank
Percent of Non-Elderly Women with Health Insurance, Aged 18 to 64	83.0 %	88.7 %	Yes	89.4 %	33	2
Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, Aged 18 and Older, 2010-2012	n/a	33.6%	n/a	37.3%	6	2
Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, Aged 18 and Older, 2010-2012	n/a	31.1%	n/a	36.3%	4	1
Prevalence of Completed Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, First Victimization Before Age 18, 2010-2012	n/a	6.7 %	*	7.1%	14	3
Average Number of Days Per Month on Which Women's Mental Health is Not Good, Aged 18 and Older	4.2	4.6	No	4.4	34	7
Suicide Rate per 100,000 Women	9.1	10.6	No	6.3	45	5
Mistimed/Unwanted Pregnancy Rate	n/a	24.7 %	*	34.2 %	*	*
Pregnancy-Related Mortality Rate (out of 100,000 live births)	n/a	25.6	*	17.2	*	*

Notes: n/a = data not available or sample too small for statistical analysis. Data are for 2017 with the exception of Mistimed/Unwanted Pregnancy (2015), Pregnancy-Related Mortality Rate (2015), and average annual estimates (2010-2012) for Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator and First Victimization before Age 18. **Regional ranks are relative to other states in the Mountain West Census division, which includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.**

Sources: IWPR analysis of the 2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0); The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010-2012 State Report (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2017); IWPR analysis of the 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System microdata; IWPR compilation of data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's WONDER Online Database; CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System; The Status of Women in the States, 2015 (Hess et al. 2015). Due to a change in survey design, we use the Mistimed/Unwanted Pregnancy rates by the CDC instead of the unintended pregnancy rates published in the 2018 fact sheet; the estimates are similar.

Table 4. Health and Safety for Women in Utah by Race and Ethnicity, 2017

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Percent of Non-Elderly Women with Health Insurance, Aged 18 to 64	92.3 %	68.9 %	88.0 %	88.3 %	64.0 %	88.8 %
Average Number of Days Per Month on Which Women's Mental Health is Not Good, Aged 18 and Older	4.6	4	n/a	3.6	5.4	5.1

Notes: n/a = data not available or sample too small for statistical analysis. Data are average annual estimates for 2015-2017.

Sources: IWPR analysis of the 2015-2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0); IWPR analysis of the 2015-2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System microdata.

Table 5. Political Participation among Women in Utah and the United States

	Utah, 2015 Report	Utah, 2019 Report	Progress?	United States, 2019 Report	2019 Rankings	
					National Rank	Regional Rank
Percent of Women Registered to Vote, 2016/2018 Averages	60.4 %	68.4 %	Yes	67.3 %	33	2
Percent of Women Who Voted, 2016/2018 Averages	45.4 %	59.8 %	Yes	56.6 %	18	3
Share of State Senators Who Are Women, 2019	20.7 %	20.7 %	No	25.6 %	37	6
Share of State Representatives Who Are Women, 2019	13.3 %	25.3 %	Yes	30.0 %	36	7

Notes: Regional ranks are relative to other states in the Mountain West Census division, which includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Sources: Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2018 (U.S. Census Bureau 2018); Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2018 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019); Women in State Legislatures 2019 (Center for American Women and Politics 2019); The Status of Women in the States, 2015 (Hess et al. 2015).

Table 6. Women of Color in Elected Office in Utah, 2019

	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Share of Women State Senators	66.7 %	16.7 %	0 %	16.7 %	0 %	0 %
Share of Women State Representatives	78.9 %	10.5 %	5.3 %	5.3 %	0 %	0 %
Number of Women State Senators	4	1	0	1	0	0
Number of Women State Representatives	15	2	1	1	0	0

Source: Women in State Legislatures 2019 (Center for American Women and Politics 2019).

Table 7. Basic Demographic Statistics for Utah, 2017

	Utah	United States
Total Population	3,049,685	323,421,958
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages	1,512,290	164,234,268
Share of Women, Aged 15 and Older, Who Are:		
Married	54.8 %	46.1 %
Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	17.8 %	23.3 %
Never Married	27.4 %	30.6 %
Proportion of Women Who Are 65 and Older	11.4 %	16.7 %
Proportion of Women and Girls Who Are Immigrants	8.7 %	13.7 %
Number of Female Same-Sex Partner Households	3,500	457,909
Percent of All Households Headed by Single Mothers with Children Under 18	4.3 %	5.9 %

Notes: Estimates of the immigrant population include individuals born outside the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. This includes legal permanent residents, naturalized citizens, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants who temporarily stay in the United States. It also includes some undocumented immigrants, although this population is likely undercounted by the survey data.

Source: IWPR analysis of the 2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0).

Table 8. Basic Demographic Statistics for Utah by Race and Ethnicity, 2017

Basic Demographics	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other Race or Two or More Races
Total Population	78.6 %	13.8 %	1.1 %	3.2 %	0.9 %	2.4 %
Number of Women and Girls, All Ages	79.0 %	13.6 %	0.9 %	3.3 %	0.9 %	2.4 %
Share of Women, Aged 15 and Older, Who Are:						
Married	56.5 %	47.0 %	n/a	59.4 %	37.6 %	41.2 %
Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	18.4 %	16.5 %	n/a	13.5 %	18.5 %	10.5 %
Never Married	25.2 %	36.5 %	n/a	27.0 %	43.9 %	48.3 %
Proportion of Women Who Are 65 and Older	13.1 %	4.8 %	3.1 %	8.7 %	7.1 %	1.6 %
Proportion of Women and Girls Who Are Immigrants	2.2 %	34.2 %	30.3 %	58.7 %	2.8 %	6.3 %

Notes: n/a = data not available or sample too small for statistical analysis. Data are average annual estimates for 2015-2017. Estimates of the immigrant population include individuals born outside the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. This includes legal permanent residents, naturalized citizens, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants who temporarily stay in the United States. It also includes some undocumented immigrants, although this population is likely undercounted by the survey data.

Source: IWPR analysis of the 2015-2017 American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 9.0).

About the Institute for Women's Policy Research



The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) conducts and communicates research to inspire public dialogue, shape policy, and improve the lives and opportunities of women of diverse backgrounds, circumstances, and experiences. The Institute's research strives to give voice to the needs of women from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds across the income spectrum and to ensure that their perspectives enter the public debate on ending discrimination and inequality, improving opportunity, and increasing economic security for women and families. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research and to build a diverse network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. IWPR's work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations and corporations. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the Program on Gender Analysis in Economics at American University. www.iwpr.org

About YWCA Utah



The YWCA advances the well-being of Utah women through safety, opportunity, and advocacy. Since 1906 YWCA Utah has designed its work to encourage women's aspirations, protect and promote their rights, and meet their changing needs. The YWCA's enduring belief has been that better lives for all women lead to stronger families, communities, and societies. Current direct programming focuses on violence against women, early childhood education, and women's leadership development. Research, issue education, and public policy advocacy efforts focus on developing the Utah Women's Well-Being Initiative. www.ywcautah.org

About The Status of Women in the States



This Fact Sheet is a part of the Institute for Women's Policy Research's series on the status of women across the United States, begun in 1996. The Status of Women in the States project uses data from U.S. government and other sources to analyze women's status in each state and the United States overall, rank and grade states on a set of indicators for six topical areas, and provide additional data on women's status in states across the nation. The Institute for Women's Policy Research has published individual reports on the status of women since 1996 in each state and the District of Columbia. The reports have been used to highlight women's progress and the obstacles they continue to face and to encourage policy and programmatic changes that can improve women's opportunities. www.statusofwomendata.org