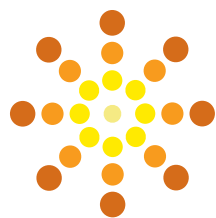
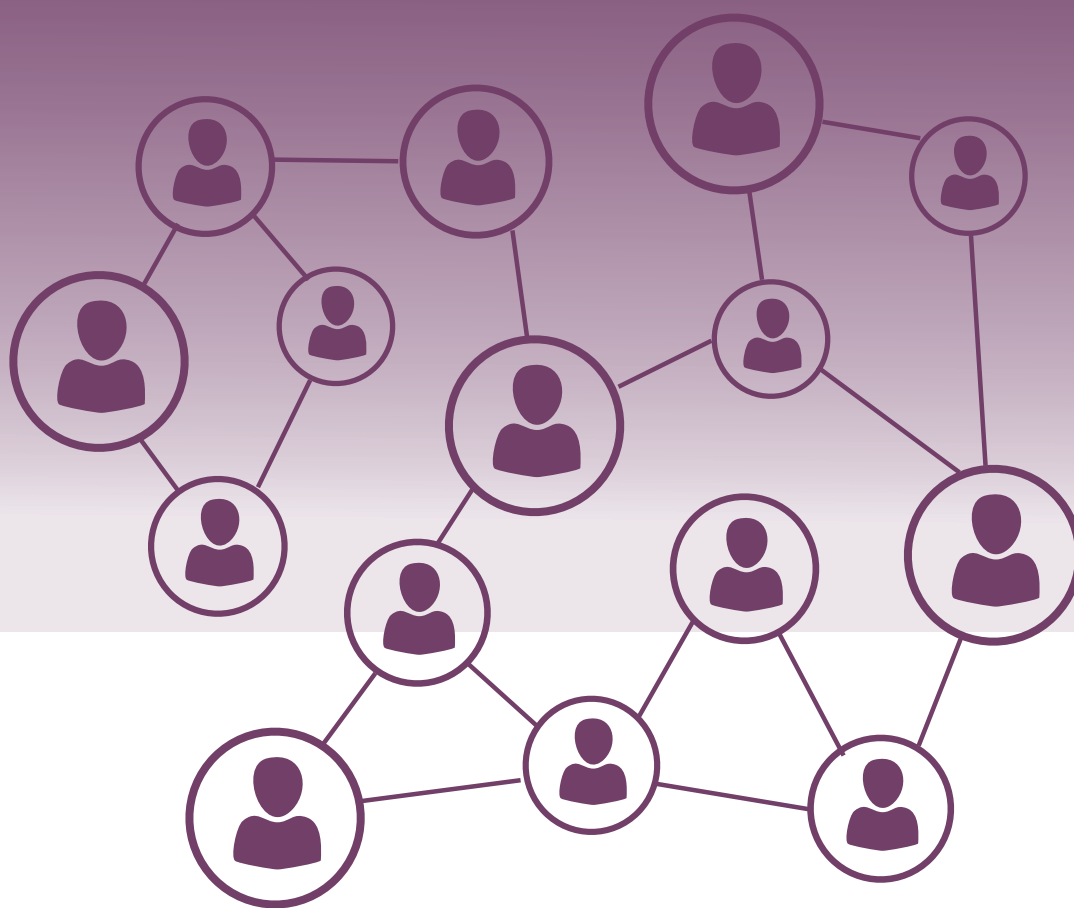


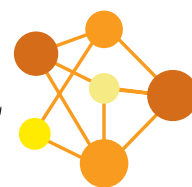
Societies and Structures

How Social Cohesion Connects with Social Capital



UTAH FOUNDATION
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**SOCIAL
CAPITAL
INDEX**



SOCIETIES AND STRUCTURES

HOW SOCIAL COHESION CONNECTS WITH SOCIAL CAPITAL

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About the Utah Foundation

Since 1945, leaders, legislators, and community members have relied upon the **illuminating, independent, and nonpartisan public-policy research** produced by the Utah Foundation to support informed decision-making on topics that matter most. As a 501(c)3 with broad community support and a 60-member board, the Utah Foundation exists to empower **civic engagement as the foundation for enhanced quality of life for Utahns.**

INTRODUCTION

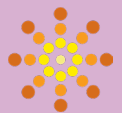
This installment in the Social Capital Index project measures social cohesion. In this series, the Utah Foundation defines social cohesion as the foundational commonalities that allow a population to function effectively as a group and open the way for individuals to participate in that whole.

Social cohesion provides pathways for communities to build trust, making it easier for individuals to develop networks and rely upon one another for resources and social mobility.¹

Notions of social cohesion are woven throughout the topics contained in this series. This report places special emphasis on background factors facilitating the broad-based interactions across Utah communities.

¹ Mishra, Pratibha J., 2022, "Social Cohesion for Global Well being and Sustainable Development," IndianJournals.com, indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:tsi&volume=11&issue=1&article=012.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS REPORT



- Utah's level of social cohesion has decreased slightly from 2021 to 2025. This trend is mirrored in many Mountain States and the nation at large.
- Utah has a remarkably strong middle class. As of 2023, Utah's middle class remained ahead of every other state.
- The percentage of Utah children with limited English proficiency is in the bottom half of all states. This contrasts somewhat with the adult population; Utah has the 20th highest share of adults with limited English proficiency.
- Utah's share of residents born in the state ranks 18th highest in 2023. Utah is unique among the Mountain States in its robust population of state natives; most states in the region are well below average on this count, and some rank among the very lowest.

Social Capital: Simply put, social capital refers to the ways in which people utilize networks and social connections to benefit themselves and their communities. Social capital has numerous direct and indirect benefits, as highlighted in the introductory report of the Utah Foundation's Social Capital Index project: *Foundations and Frameworks: A Primer on Social Capital and Why It's Important*.

BACKGROUND

Social cohesion enables communities to build support, gain confidence to stand against threats, and foster camaraderie.² Such actions provide communities with the necessary resources to face challenges. This was proven to be effective during the early part of the COVID-19 pandemic. One study found that enforcing health norms like consistent mask-wearing was more likely in cohesive communities.³

Beyond health outcomes, other objectives important to community living can be promoted through social cohesion, such as improving economic, social, and political stability.⁴ Research finds that social cohesion helps facilitate community integration, especially for immigrants.⁵

This integration is especially evident among some organizations and efforts made in the Beehive State. Efforts from the International Rescue Committee and Catholic Community Services provide refugees with the resources for resettlement. These organizations also facilitate community building and help refugees ease into American life, such as through English language learning programs, volunteer efforts, and job coaching.⁶

Social cohesion not only helps with integration when “done correctly,” but it also improves individual well-being, as those who live in cohesive communities report having higher satisfaction with life and have strong social ties and support.⁷

In this series, the Utah Foundation defines social cohesion as the foundational commonalities that allow a population to function effectively as a group and open the way for individuals to participate in that whole.

2 Reimer, Bill, 2002, “Understanding and Measuring Social Capital and Social Cohesion,” <https://www.concordia.ca/content/dam/artsoci/sociology-anthropology/nre/docs/reports/3csmeasures1.pdf>.

3 Kawachi, Ichiro, and Yusuf Ransome, “Social Capital, Social Cohesion, and COVID-19”, in Dustin T. Duncan, Ichiro Kawachi, and Stephen S. Morse (eds), *The Social Epidemiology of the COVID-19 Pandemic* (New York, 2024; online edn, Oxford Academic, 23 May 2024), <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780197625217.003.0015>.

4 Reimer Op. Cit.

5 Galabuzi, Grace-Edward and Cheryl Teelucksingh, 2010, “Social Cohesion, Social Exclusion, Social Capital” Region of Peel Immigration Discussion Paper, https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alison-Taylor/publication/264704453_Migrant_Workers_and_the_Problem_of_Social_Cohesion_in_Canada/links/55f2d24408ae51c380c007cd/Migrant-Workers-and-the-Problem-of-Social-Cohesion-in-Canada.pdf.

6 International Rescue Committee, “Salt Lake City, UT,” <https://www.rescue.org/united-states/salt-lake-city-ut>; Catholic Community Services, “The Teams Behind CCS’ Refugee Resettlement Program,” <https://ccsutah.org/journeys-to-refuge/the-teams-behind-ccs-refugee-resettlement-program>.

7 Clark, William A.V., 2024, “Social cohesion and neighborhood connections” in *Rethinking Neighborhoods* (UK: Edward Elgar Publishing), <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035307944.00016>.

A variety of factors could be selected to suggest the relative level of social cohesion. For instance, tribal allegiances like a common ethnicity or political outlook could suggest relative cohesion in one place or another, although in widely varying degrees. An emphasis on them may also create fragmentation.

This report, however, focuses on more practical indicators of broad-based cohesion by employing four lenses:

- Middle-class strength
- Limited English language proficiency among children
- Limited English language proficiency among adults
- Population born in-state



Sign on US 40 at the Utah State Line. Photo by T.W.Kines, June 1952.

MIDDLE-CLASS STRENGTH

In recent years, analysts have been tracking America's class structure and widening income disparities. They also examined their adverse effects both on those stuck at the bottom of the income ladder across generations and on the cohesion of society as a whole.⁸ The data indicate a long-term increase in the wealth held by the upper class and a long-term decline in the middle class.⁹

A larger middle class suggests less economic stratification and, therefore, greater social cohesion. The following analysis uses the share of the population in middle-class households as the primary measure of how well a state is doing with regard to economic stratification.

In this report, the Utah Foundation defines the middle class as the share of a state's population earning between two-thirds and twice the median income. Data were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, view the Appendix.

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- 8 For examples, see Daly, Martin, *Killing the Competition: Economic Inequality and Homicide*, London: Routledge 2016, <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/mono/10.4324/9780203787748-2/homicide-economic-inequality-martin-daly>; Horowitz, Juliana, et al., 2020, "Trends in Income and Wealth Inequality," Pew Research Center, <https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2020/01/09/trends-in-income-and-wealth-inequality/>; Murray, Charles, *Coming Apart: The State of White America, 1960-2010*, New York: Crown Forum, 2013, <https://search.worldcat.org/en/title/727702914> and Stiglitz, Joseph, *The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future*, New York: W.W. Norton & Co, 2013, <https://wnorton.com/books/the-price-of-inequality/>
- 9 Cilluffo, A., and Cohn, D., 2019, "6 demographic trends shaping the U.S. and the world in 2019," Pew Research Center, www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/04/11/6-demographic-trends-shaping-the-u-s-and-the-world-in-2019/.
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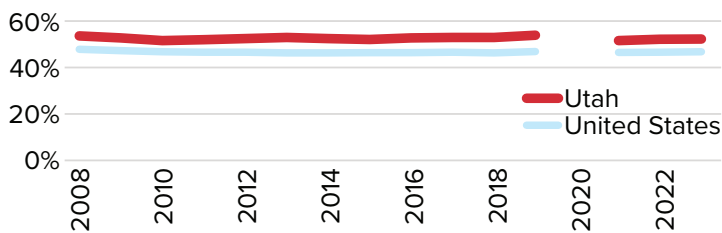


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MIDDLE-CLASS STRENGTH DASHBOARD

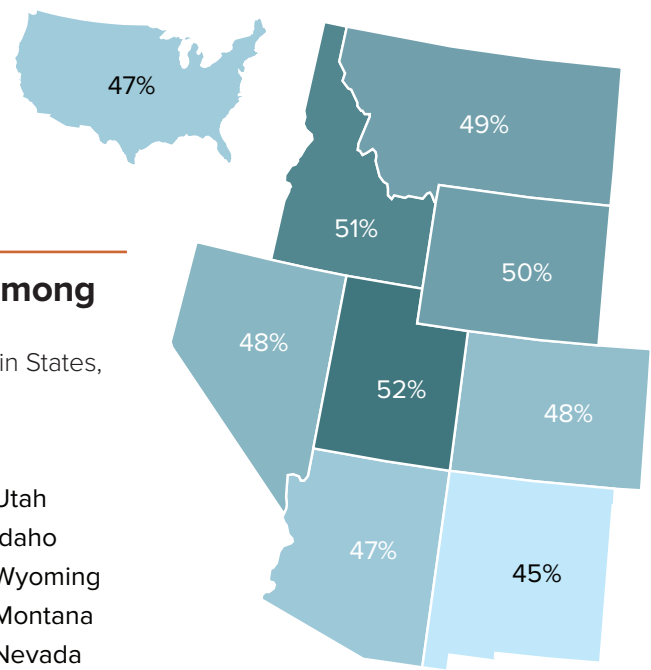
More than half of Utah households are in the middle class.

Figure 1.1: Share of Population in Middle Class, Utah and the United States, 2008-2023*



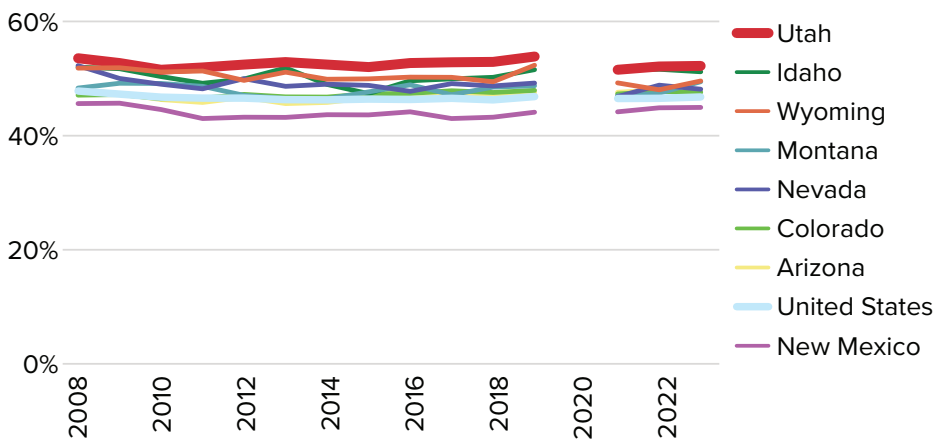
Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming have the Mountain State’s most substantial middle-class populations.

Figure 1.2: Share of Population in Middle Class, in the Mountain States; 2023



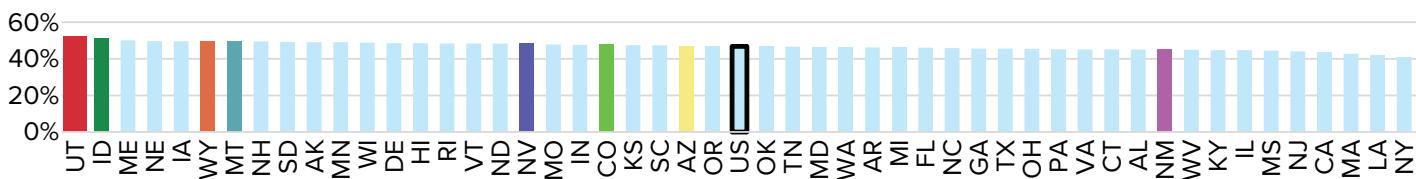
Utah consistently has the largest middle class among the Mountain States.

Figure 1.3: Share of Population in Middle Class, Utah and the Mountain States, 2008- 2023*



In 2023, Utah had the largest proportion of households in the middle class in the U.S.

Figure 1.4: Share of Population in Middle Class, by State, 2023



* Please note that 2020 data are not included due to data collection issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. For source information on all figures, please see the Appendix.

Utah's Middle Class Over Time

Over the past 16 years, between 51% and 54% of Utah households have been in the middle class. Beginning in 2016, the size of Utah's middle class began trending somewhat upward, and by 2019 had reached a level not seen since 2008. However, after 2020, Utah's middle class experienced a slight decline.

The Middle Class in the Mountain States

For the past decade, Utah has remained the top performer among the eight Mountain States in terms of the strength of its middle class. In fact, 2023 saw Utah as part of a cluster of Mountain States with a robust middle class, with Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana ranking No. 2, No. 6, and No. 7 in the nation, respectively. (See Figure 1.2.) Several other Mountain States (Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona) showed up in the top half of states. Only one state in the region, New Mexico, fared relatively poorly. It has one of the smallest middle classes in the nation, with a middle class made up of 45% of households.

Utah and the Nation

During the past decade, Utah has consistently had a middle class larger than the nation. As of 2023, Utah's middle class remained not just ahead of the country as a whole, but ahead of every other state. Utah is one of only three states where more than half of households are part of the middle class. Idaho and Maine are the other two states where a majority of households fall in the middle class.



Pexels user "Jeffrey Eisen," (PDM)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

For better or worse, English has always been the principal language of economic life in the U.S. and, indeed, is the language of commerce and diplomacy internationally. To fully participate in the benefits of economic life in this country, English language proficiency is a necessity nearly everywhere. The English language also opens the door to education and participation in wider community life.

If a significant proportion of the population lacks English proficiency, their social capital will be impaired. Further, the social capital of the whole will be diminished by the language barriers between language groups. While those lacking English fluency may build social capital within their language group, they will be constrained in expanding their social borders beyond that group. Recent Utah Foundation research has touched on the educational and economic importance of English proficiency.¹⁰

A key part of the American Dream is the accessibility of education. For students with limited English proficiency, the education system may not confer the same advantages. For adults lacking English proficiency, many are already struggling with diminished social opportunities and economic outcomes.

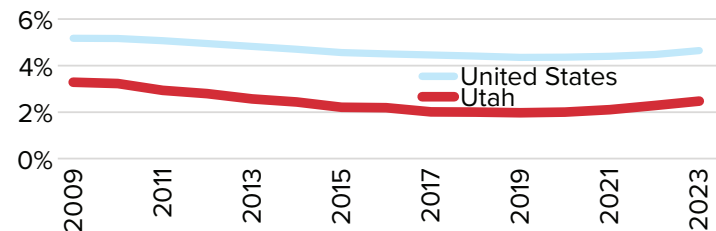
This section examines two categories of the population in terms of limited English proficiency: the student-age population and the adult population. Data were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, view the Appendix.

¹⁰ See Utah Foundation, *A Level Playing Field? Funding for Utah Students at Risk of Academic Failure*, August 2018, <https://www.utahfoundation.org/uploads/rr755.pdf>. See also Utah Foundation, *El Estado de los Latinos en Utah: A Look at Utah's Hispanic/Latino Population*, February 2021, <https://www.utahfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/rr784.pdf>.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE DASHBOARD – CHILDREN

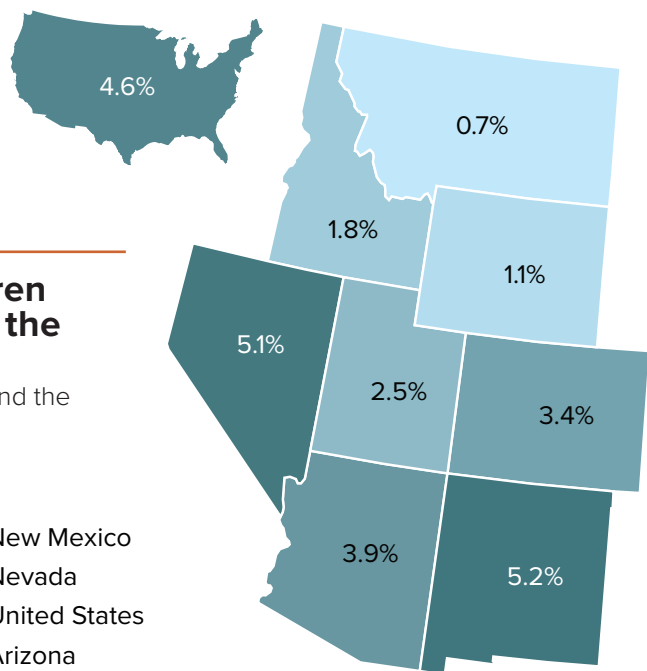
The percentage of Utah children with limited English proficiency increased over the past five years.

Figure 2.1: Share of Children with Limited English Proficiency, Utah and the United States, 2009-2023



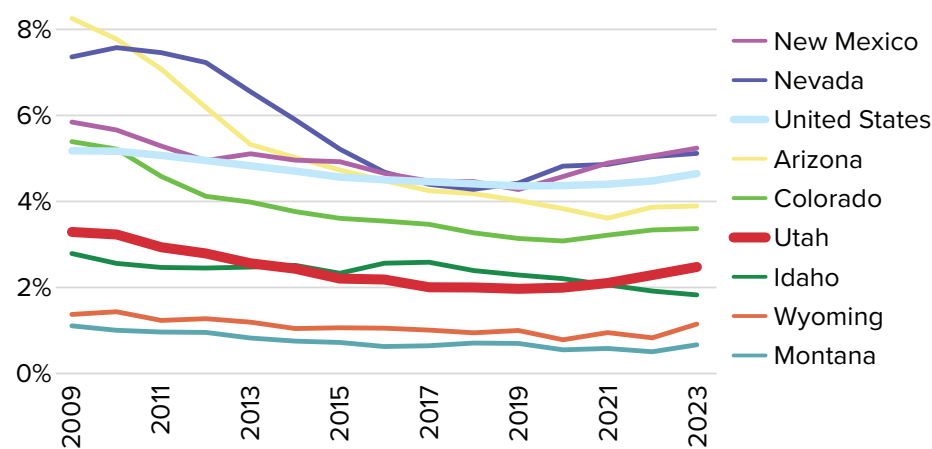
Utah is in the lower half of the Mountain States for the percentage of children with limited English proficiency.

Figure 2.2: Share of Children with Limited English Proficiency in the Mountain States, 2023



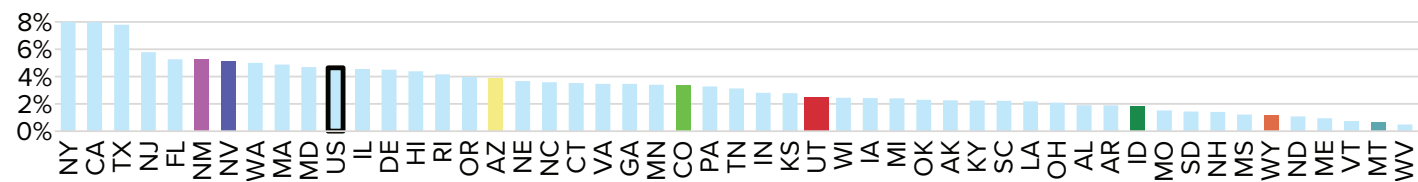
Many of the Mountain States have seen children with limited English proficiency increase over the past five years.

Figure 2.3: Share of Children with Limited English Proficiency, Utah and the United States, 2009-2023



The percentage of Utah children with limited English proficiency is lower than the median state.

Figure 2.4: Share of Children with Limited English Proficiency by State, 2023

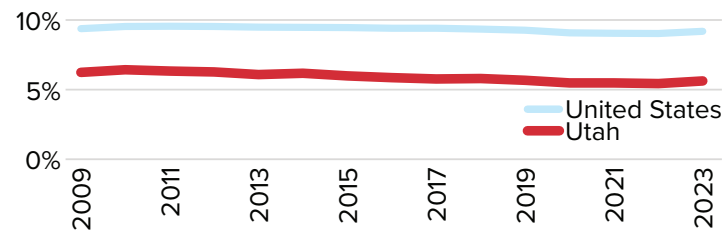


For source information on all figures, please see the Appendix.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE DASHBOARD – ADULTS

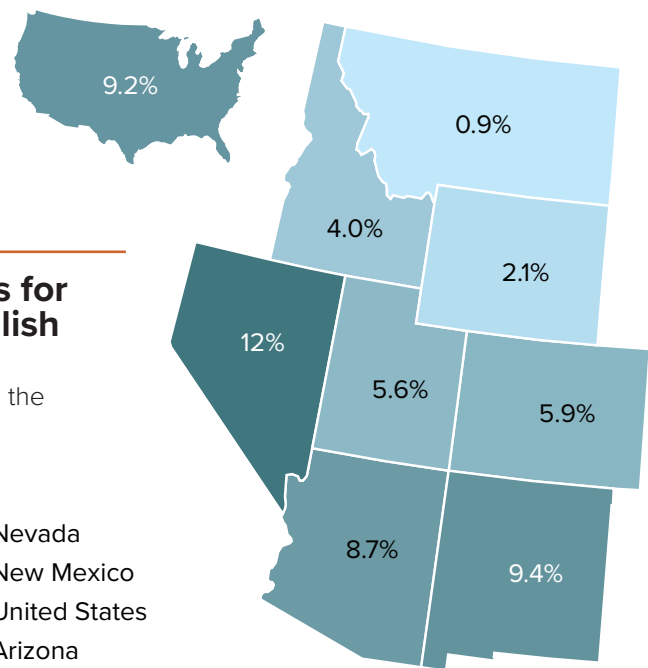
Utah’s share of adults with limited English proficiency has seen a slow decline.

Figure 3.1: Share of Adults with Limited English Proficiency, Utah and the United States, 2009-2023



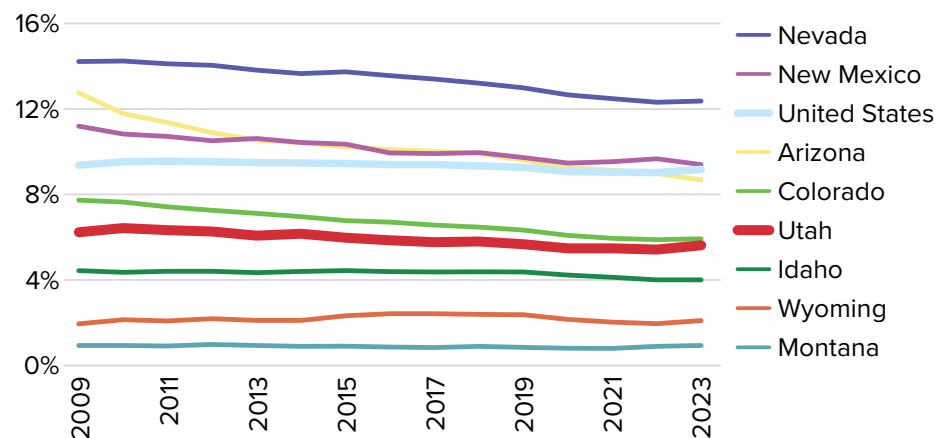
Utah is in the lower half of the Mountain States for the percentage of adults with limited English proficiency.

Figure 3.2: Share of Adults with Limited English Proficiency in the Mountain States, 2023



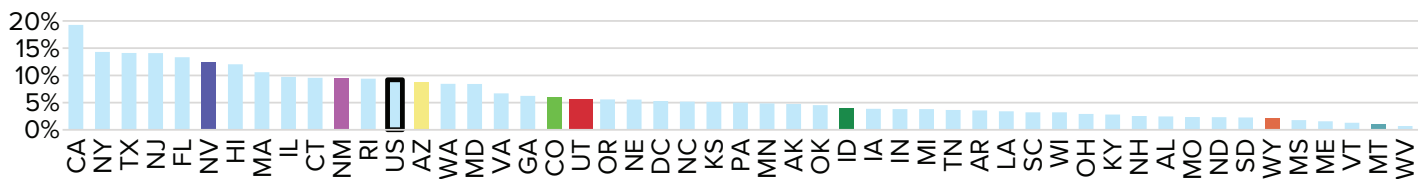
There is a slow decline among Mountain States for the percentage of Utah adults with limited English proficiency.

Figure 3.3: Share of Adults with Limited English Proficiency, Utah and the United States, 2009-2023



The percentage of adult Utahns with limited English proficiency is larger than the median state.

Figure 3.4: Share of Adults with Limited English Proficiency, by State, 2023



For source information on all figures, please see the Appendix.

Utah's English Proficiency Over Time

Utah's share of school-aged children who have limited English proficiency fell during the past decade, from more than 3% to 2%. However, recent findings show that after 2020, both the Utah and national share of students with limited English proficiency increased. Utah's share now stands around 2.5%. (See Figure 2.1.)

The adult population with limited English proficiency remained steady at around 6% until 2019. While the percentage declined afterward, a slight increase began in 2022.

English Proficiency in the Mountain States

Most of the Mountain States have seen a similar downward trend in the population with limited English proficiency from 2009 to 2019. Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada, in particular, have seen significant declines in the proportion of children with limited English proficiency. However, many Mountain States have seen increases in the share of children with limited English proficiency. By contrast, the rates of adults with limited English proficiency have continued to fall among most Mountain States.

However, there is wide variation among the Mountain States, with Nevada, New Mexico, and Arizona among the U.S. states with the highest percentages both for children and adults; Wyoming and Montana are among the very lowest. In 2023, Utah had the fourth-lowest share of both children and adults with limited English proficiency among the Mountain States.

Utah and the Nation

During the past decade, the percentage of Utahns with limited English proficiency has consistently been lower than that of the nation at large. While the percentages for both children and adults nationally have trended generally downward, the downward trend in Utah's adults has been slightly more pronounced.

Interestingly, 40 states have population shares of school-aged children with limited English proficiency below the national population share. This is because the most populated states in the country are among those with the largest shares of school-aged children with limited English proficiency – such as New York, California, Texas, New Jersey, and Florida. Utah's percentage is far below these states and, in fact, is in the bottom half of all states.

This contrasts somewhat with the adult population, where Utah has the 19th highest share of adults with limited English proficiency.

THE SHARE OF POPULATION BORN IN-STATE

Networks are likely to be stronger when individuals live in a single place for an extended period. They are more likely to be aware of the resources available in their local areas and are more likely to be integrated into the community. However, a large proportion of state natives may, in some cases, indicate economic stagnation where there are limited job opportunities to draw new residents.

Data were gathered from the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information, view the Appendix.

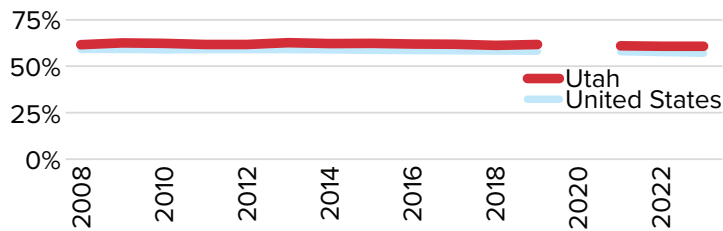


Sign over Main Street in Brigham, Utah. Photo by T.W.Kines, June 1953.

THE SHARE OF POPULATION BORN IN-STATE DASHBOARD

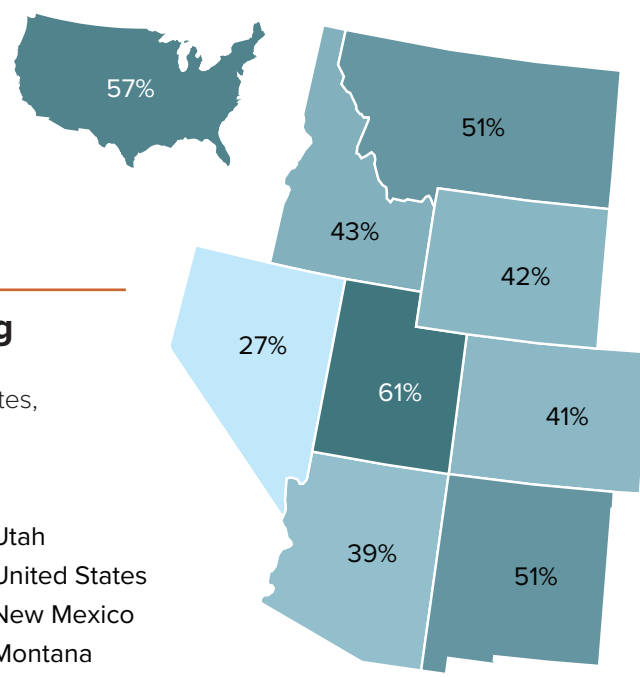
Utah’s population born in-state has remained above 60% during the past decade.

Figure 4.1: Share of Population Born In-State, Utah and United States, 2008-2023*



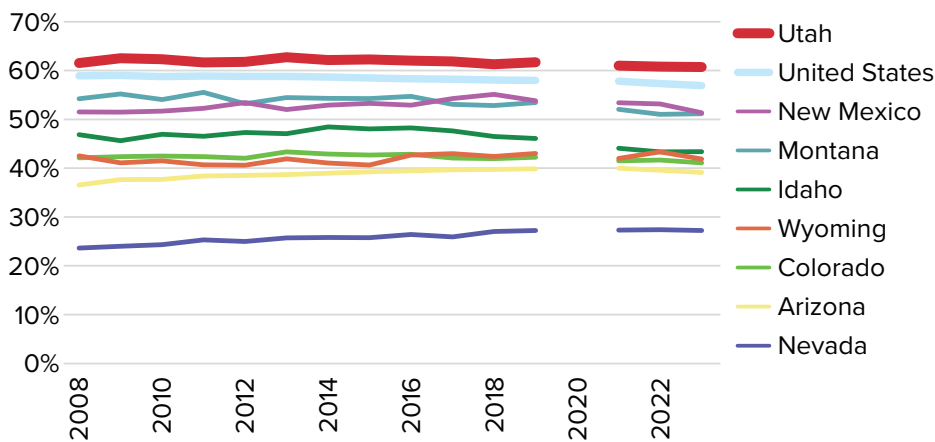
Utah has more than twice Nevada’s proportion of state natives.

Figure 4.2: Share of Population Born In-State, in the Mountain States; 2023



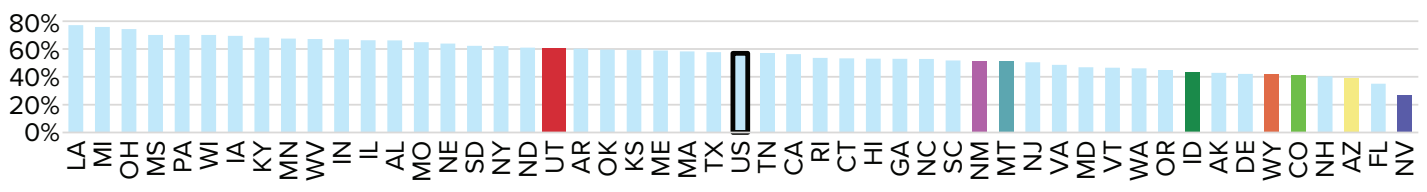
Several Mountain States have slightly declining shares of born-in-state residents.

Figure 4.3: Share of Population Born In-State, Utah and Mountain States, 2008-2023*



Utah is the only Mountain State with a share of its population born in-state above the national rate.

Figure 4.4: Share of Population Born In-State, by State, 2008-2023



* Please note that 2020 data are not included due to data collection issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. For source information on all figures, please see the Appendix.

Utah's In-State Population Over Time

During the last decade, Utah's share of people born in-state fluctuated somewhat, but remained above 60%. Due in part to certain economic characteristics such as economic diversification and growth, Utah both attracts and retains inhabitants.¹¹ In addition, Utah's young population allows less time for younger Utahns to move out of state. Finally, Utah's unique culture may help ground its residents in the state and draw them back once they leave.

Population Churn in the Mountain States

Utah has the largest share of state natives in its population when compared with the rest of the Mountain States. New Mexico and Montana follow at 51%. However, the region in general has a low proportion of such people. Nevada has the very lowest proportion of state natives in the nation; at less than 30%. Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho also have particularly low percentages.

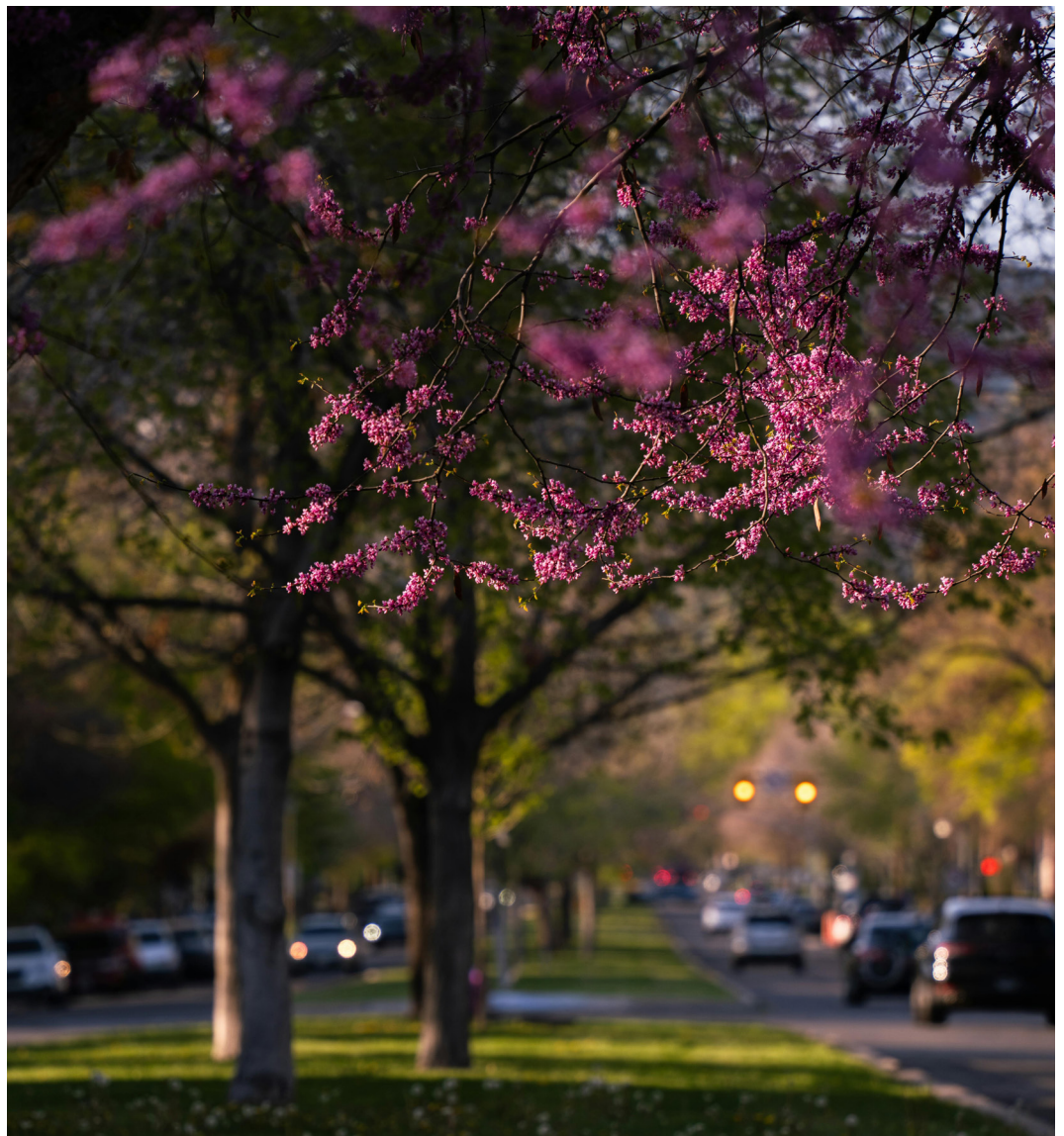
Utah and the Nation

Utah's share of residents born in the state ranks 19th highest in 2023. Most of the other states above 60% are located across the Rust Belt and Midwest, or in the deep South.

¹¹ Harris, Emily R., Pamela S. Perlich,, 2019, "Utahns on the Move: State and County Migration Age Patterns," Kem. C. Gardner Policy Institute, <https://d36oiwf74r1rap.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/MigrationReport-Sep2019-Final.pdf> .

SOCIAL COHESION SUB-INDEX SCORE

The Utah Foundation standardizes the indicators discussed in this report to create an index score ranging from 0 to 14. This scale was standardized to 2016 levels. Since the index is standardized to 2016 levels, if states continue to improve over time, they can achieve index scores higher than 14, and vice versa. Additionally, several states have indicators so far below the norm that they have received negative scores.

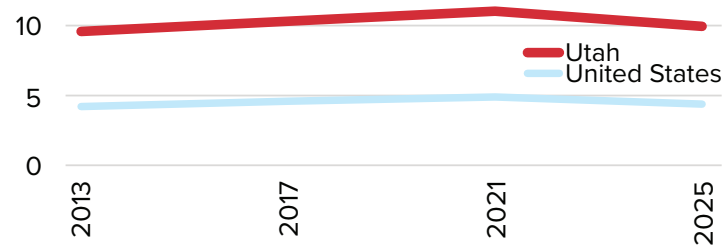


Pexels user "Alex Moliski," (PDM)

SOCIAL COHESION SUB-INDEX SCORE DASHBOARD

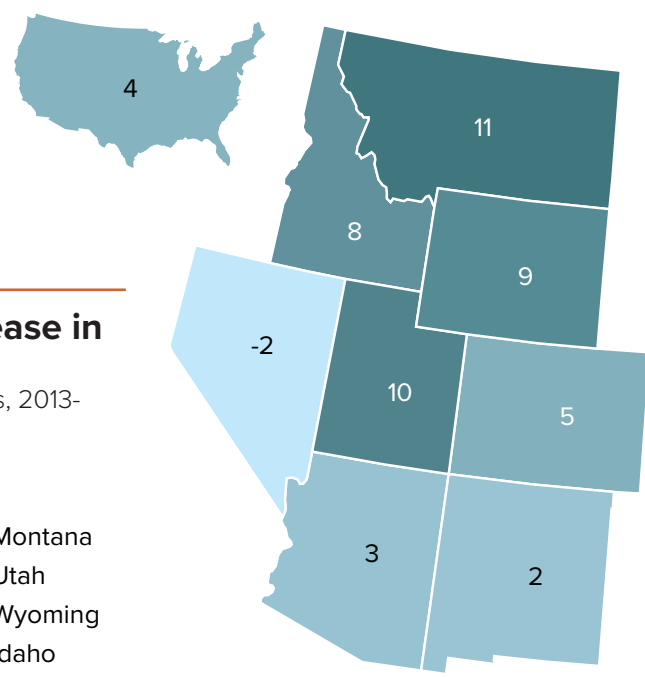
Utah’s cohesion sub-index fell back to 2017 levels.

Figure 5.1: Social Cohesion Sub-index, Utah and the United States, 2013-2025



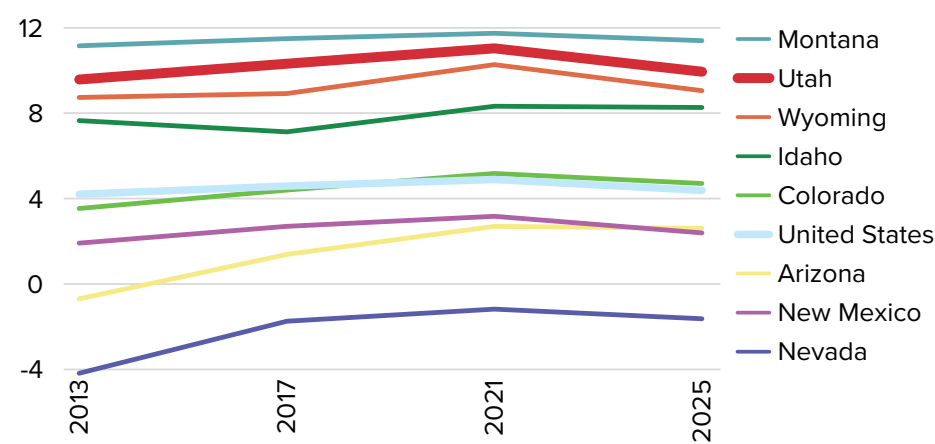
Utah places second among the Mountain States on social cohesion.

Figure 5.2: Social Cohesion Sub-index among Mountain States, 2025



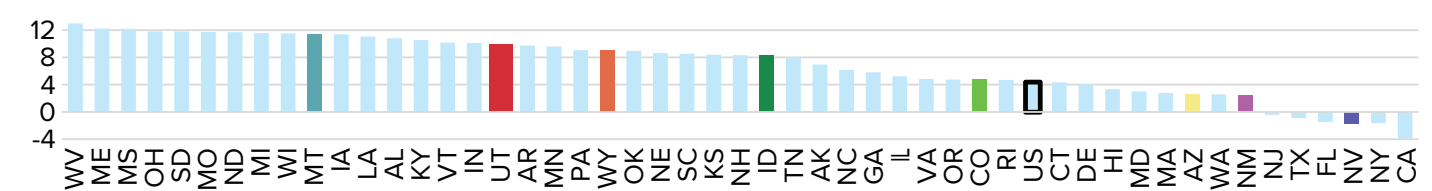
Most Mountain States have seen a slight decrease in social cohesion from 2021 to 2025.

Figure 5.3: Social Cohesion Sub-index, Utah and the Mountain States, 2013-2025



Utah ranks in the upper-middle of the pack in 2025 for social cohesion.

Figure 5.4: Social Cohesion Sub-index by State, 2025



For source information on all figures, please see the Appendix.

Social Cohesion in Utah Over Time

Utah's social cohesion sub-index increased from 2013 to 2021. However, since then, it has fallen back to 2017 levels. This is not due to any one factor, but a composite of all four factors falling slightly from prior high points.

Social Cohesion in the Mountain States

Utah has the second-highest index score for social cohesion among the Mountain States, second only to Montana. While Utah leads the nation in terms of its share in the middle class, it falls among the median states for all other indicators. Similar to Utah, many Mountain States have seen a slight decrease in their social cohesion from 2021 to 2025.

Nevada continues to have a negative score, primarily driven by the low number of current residents originally born in the state and high rates of children and adults with limited English proficiency.

Utah and the Nation

Utah ranked 17th among states in social cohesion in 2025. Along with Utah and most other Mountain States, the United States has seen slight declines in social cohesion over the past four years.



Park Naturalist Woodbury with guide party in Temple of Sinawava, 1929.

CONCLUSION

Social cohesion has multiple implications for overall community development. Social cohesion can produce a well-supported community that effectively solves crises and works toward objectives. It can also help individuals build trust and work together to improve social mobility.

This report examines social cohesion as an indicator of social capital by assessing middle-class strength, English language proficiency among children and adults, and the share of the population born in-state. The report finds that Utah performs strongly on all four measures. This is particularly true of perhaps the most important of the four: the strength of Utah's middle class.

The Beehive State has the largest proportion of middle-class households in the U.S. The state consistently outperforms the nation at large in this respect. In fact, among all eight Mountain States, only New Mexico performs poorly on this indicator.

Utah does not have a particularly high population with English language challenges. While the proportion of children and adults has trended downward, these trends have slightly risen in the past few years. It shows opportunities for a widening swath of Utahns to take fuller advantage of the social and economic benefits that English language proficiency confers.

Utah is unique among Mountain States in its robust population of state natives; most states in the region are well below average on this count, and some rank among the very lowest. Utah's proportion of state natives is more than double that of neighboring Nevada.

Across the measures of social cohesion, Utah performs among the highest of the Mountain States and the 17th best of states nationally. This comparatively high relative ranking suggests that Utah is a place where people can find a good deal of common ground economically, where stratification is limited, where language does not pose a major impediment to social interconnection, and where a substantial proportion of the population feels rooted.

APPENDIX: TECHNICAL DATA SECTION

The Share of Population in Middle Class Households

There are several ways to define “middle class.” The Utah Foundation chose to define it as the share of households that earn between two-thirds and twice the median income. To calculate the middle class, the Utah Foundation used the public use microsample (PUMS) dataset from the American Community Survey (ACS). The median income was generated for each year for each state. And those households earning more than two-thirds of the median income but less than double the median income were classified as middle class. Data were available from 2008 to 2023.

Share of the Student-Age Population with Limited English Proficiency

The U.S. Department of Justice defined limited English proficiency as those who self-identify as speaking English less than “very well” and speak a language other than English in the home.¹² The U.S. Census Bureau uses the American Community Survey to collect data to identify these individuals.¹³ This indicator looks at school-aged residents (5-17 years of age) who meet this definition. Data were available from 2009 to 2023.

Share of the Adult Population with Limited English Proficiency

The U.S. Department of Justice defined limited English proficiency as those who self-identify as speaking English less than “very well” and speak a language other than English in the home.¹⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau uses the American Community Survey to collect data to identify these individuals.¹⁵ This indicator looks at school-aged residents (5-17 years of age) who meet this definition. Data were available from 2009 to 2023.

The Share of Population Born in the State of Current Residence

Data on the share of residents born in the state in which they currently reside were collected from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey Data tables.¹⁶ Data were available from 2008 to 2023.

12 U.S. Department of Justice, 2020, “Source and Methodology,” www.lep.gov/source-and-methodology.

13 U.S. Census Bureau, 2019, “Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over,” American Community Survey, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?tid=ACS-DT5Y2012.B16001>.

14 U.S. Department of Justice, Op. Cit.

15 U.S. Census Bureau, Op. Cit.

16 U.S. Census Bureau, 2019, “Place of Birth by Nativity and Citizenship Status,” U.S. Census Bureau, <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?tid=ACSDT1Y2019.B05002>.



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