

## LGBTQ+ Business Climate Score

out of a possible 100 points

52.50

NOTABLE RISK

# Utah

Out Leadership's Business Climate Index for the 50 United States is an assessment of states' performance on LGBTQ+ inclusion. It measures the impact government policies and prevalent attitudes have on the LGBTQ+ people residing in each state, quantifying the economic imperatives for inclusion and the costs of discrimination. It equips business leaders and policy makers with a clear sense of the most impactful steps states can take to make themselves more hospitable to forward-thinking, innovative, inclusive businesses.

## Color Coding



For more context around these scores, and to learn more about the criteria we used to assess how state laws, actions and attitudes toward LGBTQ+ people create business and talent risks, please visit [outleadership.com/driving-equality/us-state-ceo-briefs/](https://outleadership.com/driving-equality/us-state-ceo-briefs/)

# Utah



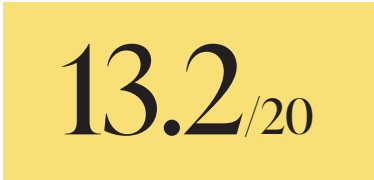
### Legal & Nondiscrimination Protection

The Legal and Nondiscrimination Protections section includes two subsections: The **Personal Legal Scale** assesses the state's laws directly impacting LGBTQ+ individuals. This includes processes for transgender people to change their gender markers on birth certificates and driver's licenses, as well as protections for individuals in housing, the workplace, public spaces, foster care, and more. **Two Nondiscrimination Protections Scales** assess the extent to which LGBTQ+ people are protected under state law. One evaluates nondiscrimination laws related to employment and the other evaluates any nondiscrimination laws related to housing, public accommodations, credit and lending.



### Youth & Family Support

The Youth and Family Support section contains three subsections. The **Family Support Scale** measures how supportive the state is of LGBTQ+ people who are in or wish to start families. Elements of this scale include: the percentage of LGBTQ+ families raising children, and whether state family leave laws cover same-gender couples and allow workers to care for the children they are raising. The **Children and Youth Scale** assesses the resources available to LGBTQ+ children and youth in the state, including whether the state has non-discrimination laws and policies for LGBTQ+ students. The **Targeted Laws** section evaluates states on whether they ban discussion of same-gender marriage in schools, and whether they ban conversion therapy for minors.







## Political & Religious Attitudes

The Political and Religious Attitudes section contains two subsections. Taken together, these scales assess the tone of the state's conversation around LGBTQ+ rights. The **Religious Protections Scale** assesses the extent and impacts of a state's constitutional or statutory religious exemption laws, and whether state law provides for targeted religious exemption from laws governing child welfare services, private wedding services, and the provision of medical care. The **State Leadership Scores** are Out Leadership's unique measures evaluating the state's most senior elected officials – the Governor and the two U.S. Senators – and assessing how they've represented their views of LGBTQ+ people in speeches and in their political platforms, and in terms of how they've acted with regard to laws impacting LGBTQ+ equality.

8.8<sub>/20</sub>



## Health Access & Safety

The Health Access and Safety section contains two subsections. The **Health Scale** assesses LGBTQ+ people's access to insurance and medical care in each state, giving particular emphasis to the most economically precarious and vulnerable members of the community. The **Safety Scale** is based on two significant laws protecting or criminalizing behaviors affecting LGBTQ+ people. It asks whether the state protects LGBTQ+ people in its hate crime laws. It also assesses whether the state criminalizes exposure to or transmission of HIV.

10.5<sub>/20</sub>



## Work Environment & Employment

The Work Environment and Employment section contains two subsections. The **Work Environment Scale** assesses transgender individuals' experiences at work, including incidences of verbal harassment, sexual assault, and other mistreatment. The **Employment Scale** is based on assessments of LGBTQ+ employment in the state. This scale includes the percentage of LGBTQ+ people making less than \$24,000 annually (approximately the current Federal poverty line), and the differences in unemployment rates and food insecurity between LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ identified individuals.

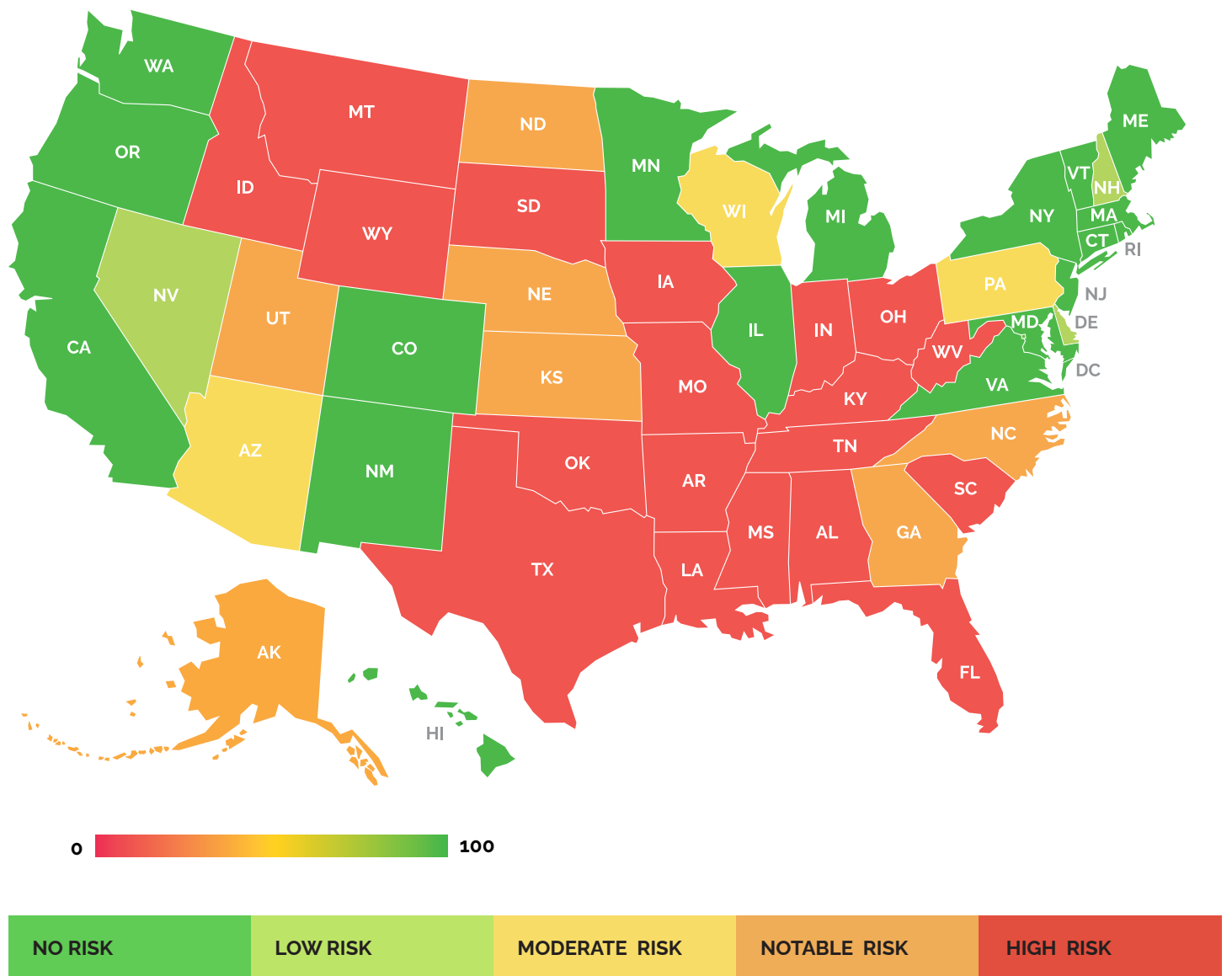
9.0<sub>/20</sub>

## A Note on Methodology

Download this report to learn how and why Out Leadership created the LGBTQ+ Business Climate Index for the 50 U.S. States, with important details about our methodology, including our data standards and practices. NOTE: \*HIV criminalization laws are discriminatory and ineffective. These laws fail to account for advances made in treating and controlling HIV, may deter people from getting tested and seeking treatment, and can exacerbate the stigma targeting people living with HIV and LGBTQ+ people.

# United States Heat Map

The legal and cultural situation for LGBTQ+ people varies widely across the country. This map, based on each state's total Business Climate Score, illustrates the states where LGBTQ+ people are empowered to participate more fully and openly in the economy, and the states that are lagging behind.





# Utah

## Talking Points

6.1% of Utah residents identify as LGBTQ+. Conservatively, that's LGBTQ+ personal income of \$6.3 billion – it's a market my business can't afford to ignore.

Increased hostile policy toward the LGBTQ+ community will have a negative impact on companies ability to attract and retain top talent.

When LGBTQ+ employees don't feel welcome at work, they're less likely to stay, and employee turnover is a drag on the state economy and business competitiveness. It costs companies an average of \$9,292 to replace an employee in Utah, and it can cost upwards of \$351,000 to replace senior executives. Utah and the businesses operating there have strong incentives to create inclusive workplaces in the interest of keeping these costs down.

Nondiscrimination policies allow LGBTQ+ people to participate more fully in the economy.

Millennial and Gen Z consumers prefer to do business with companies with LGBTQ+ friendly advertising and policies – 54% say they're more likely to choose an LGBTQ+ inclusive brand over a competitor – which is why it's important that Utah fosters a business environment where being inclusive is supported.

# Regional Context

## The West

Out Leadership and FCB partnered on original market research into the attitudes of American workers on LGBTQ+ inclusion, which fielded in 2019 and 2020. These briefs as a whole will be updated on an ongoing basis by Out Leadership because we recognize the ever-changing nature of policy on the local, state, and national level.

Overall, 52.5% of LGBTQ+ workers in the West are out at work. However, urbanicity has a big impact on whether LGBTQ+ workers feel comfortable sharing personal information at work (LGBTQ+ workers are 26% less likely to share when in rural areas vs 4% less likely to share in urban areas compared to national average). There is also a big impact when it comes to age and being open to managers, with older LGBTQ+ workers in this region being more likely to share with their managers than any other age group nationwide (52% more likely). West workers are also 14% more likely to report microaggressions at work which may be why LGBTQ+/Allies are also 15% more likely to say they want to work with companies that are more supportive of LGBTQ+ rights. Even though there are reports of microaggressions in the workplace, workers in this region were 35% less likely to say that the state's leadership talked negatively about LGBTQ+ issues.

*Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons for more or less likely are compared to the National results. Regional results are based off of 1,500 respondents (LGBTQ+ and Non-LGBTQ+ responses have been weighted to be age-representative for each audience in each region). National results are based off of 600 respondents representative of each audience (LGBTQ+ vs Non-LGBTQ+).*

States in the Western region included: Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

# Utah: Impact of LGBTQ+ Discrimination on Business Talent

**1**

NO RISK

**2**

LOW RISK

**3**

MODERATE RISK

**4**

NOTABLE RISK

**5**

HIGH RISK

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## Brand Risk

**4**

NOTABLE RISK

Doing business in Utah can create notable brand risk. Statewide elected officials generally uphold anti-LGBTQ+ status quos.

## Client Risk

**3**

MODERATE RISK

There is moderate risk of LGBTQ+ or strong ally clients pulling their business from companies operating in Utah, in light of the state's business climate and reputation.

## Talent Risk

**4**

NOTABLE RISK

Utah's LGBTQ+ inclusive nondiscrimination law aside, LGBTQ+ talent would likely consider Utah's legal and social environment to be notably unfriendly, in large part due to the unwelcoming tone struck by its statewide elected officials.

## Marketing Risk

**1**

NO RISK

There's no risk to marketing to LGBTQ+ people in Utah, where the mayor of Salt Lake City is a lesbian and new hate crimes legislation covering sexual orientation and gender identity came into law in 2019.

## Future Risk

**2**

LOW RISK

The state seems to have little appetite to pursue discriminatory legislation. We currently see low risk of a future negative event.

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# Current Legal Status of LGBTQ+ People in Utah

## Legal status of the Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Community

In 2023, Utah Governor Spencer Cox signed a bill to ban transgender surgeries for Utah children and teens, as well as prohibit new hormonal treatments for minors. This new law was challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union of Utah and the National Center for Lesbian Rights.

In 2022, the Utah State Legislature voted to override the governor's veto and enacted a bill that would bar young transgender athletes from participating in girls' sports. This made Utah the 12th state in the country to enact such legislation.

In 2019, the state instituted a hate crimes law inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity, and the legislature passed a bill listing 17 types of "personal attributes," that would trigger enhanced penalties in a criminal case. Among these attributes are sexual orientation and gender identity. The bill applies to both misdemeanors and felonies. The state legislature also repealed provisions of the state criminal code that criminalize adultery and sodomy.

In March 2015, Utah's governor signed legislation banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment and housing, beating the Supreme Court's employment discrimination decision by five years.

There are no state-wide prohibitions on discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity in public accommodations.

Applicable rules mandate that foster parents may "not violate a foster child's right to [...] be protected from discrimination based upon the child's [...] sexual orientation," among other characteristics, but gender identity is not listed specifically among them.

In July 2015, in the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Obergefell, a federal judge in Utah ruled that the state must allow the non-biological parent in a married female same-sex couple that conceived via a sperm donor to list her name as a parent on the child's birth certificate. Under the state's assisted reproduction statute, the husband of a woman who conceives via a sperm donor is automatically recognized as the child's parent.

Apart from the situation described above, a spouse who does not have a direct biological relationship to the child is required to pursue second-parent/stepparent adoption to obtain parental rights, regardless of whether the married couple is same-sex or different-sex.





The state does not have any laws prohibiting adoption agencies from declining adoptive parents based on the agency's religious beliefs.

Utah does not have a state Religious Freedom Restoration Act, but it does have a Religious Land Use Act (RLUA) that prohibits governmental entities within the state from imposing or implementing land use regulations "in a manner that imposes a substantial burden on a person's free exercise of religion" minus a compelling government interest.

The state's non-discrimination law exempts religious organizations and their affiliates from the law's prohibitions on discrimination in employment and housing, including the prohibitions on discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. The law also prohibits employers from disciplining, retaliating against, or otherwise disadvantaging employees "for lawful expression or expressive activity outside of the workplace regarding the person's religious, political, or personal convictions, including convictions about marriage, family, or sexuality," unless those actions directly conflict with business interests.

State law prohibits bullying in public schools and requires schools, school districts, and the State Board of Education to implement anti-bullying and anti-hazing policies.

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Regulations issued by the Utah State Board of Education require staff and students to be trained in the prevention and reporting of bullying based on sexual orientation and gender identity, among other characteristics.

Utah has non-discrimination laws and policies covering LGBTQ+ students on the basis of sexual orientation, but not gender identity.

Single persons who are not cohabiting may adopt, although preference is given to married couples. Single persons cohabiting in a relationship that is not a legally valid and binding marriage may not adopt.

Conversion therapy is illegal in Utah for minors. In January 2020, Utah became the 19th state in the U.S. to ban "conversion therapy" for minors. The ban was issued by Governor Gary Herbert and applies to state-licensed mental health therapists.

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## Legal Status of the Transgender Community

In 2023, a bill was enacted to ban transgender surgeries for Utah children and teens, as well as prohibit new hormonal treatments for minors.

In 2022, a bill to prohibit young transgender athletes from participating in girls' sports became law.

Individuals may legally change their gender markers on their birth certificates without a court order as of spring 2021.

Individuals may change their gender markers on state-issued IDs by presenting a valid passport or birth certificate indicating their gender.

Individuals are not required to undergo gender confirmation surgery in order to change their gender markers on any documentation.

As of 2019, the state allows a nonbinary "X" gender marker option for IDs. There is no prohibition on discrimination on the basis of gender identity in public accommodations.

There is no explicit policy under state Medicaid rules regarding transgender health coverage and care.

There is no state law barring health insurance companies from excluding transgender care from coverage.

The state does not have a "bathroom bill" prohibiting transgender people from accessing public facilities in accordance with their gender identity. The state's non-discrimination law allows employers to designate men's and women's restrooms, as long as they provide reasonable accommodations for transgender workers.

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## Government Statements and Actions

In February 2025, Utah passed HB 269, which bans transgender students at public colleges and universities from living in school-owned form buildings that align with their gender identities. In March, the state passed HB 77, which bans displaying the LGBTQ+ pride flag in state or local government buildings, including schools. The ban goes into effect on May 7.

Additional anti-LGBTQ+ legislation passed in Utah so far in 2025 include HB 283, which requires authorities to disclose the sexual orientation or gender identity of children in custody to their parent or guardian, and HB 252, which restricts gender-affirming care for inmates.

In 2024, Utah lawmakers passed a bill that would bar transgender people from using bathrooms in schools and government buildings that correspond with their gender identities. It was the 13th law in the US to limit transgender individual's access to public facilities.

In 2023, Utah Governor Spencer Cox signed a bill to ban transgender surgeries for Utah children and teens, as well as prohibit new hormonal treatments for minors. This new law was challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union of Utah and the National Center for Lesbian Rights.

In 2022, the Utah State Legislature voted to override the governor's veto and enacted a bill that would bar young transgender athletes from participating in girls' sports. This made Utah the 12th state in the country to enact such legislation.

In May 2021 the state supreme court ruled that people may change gender markers on birth certificates without a court order. Previously, whether or not someone's court petition was approved depended on the personal views of the judge they were assigned.

The ACLU is currently tracking 11 anti-LGBTQ+ bills in Utah, several of which were defeated due to the end of the legislative session but will likely be revisited at the start of the new session.

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# Socio-cultural Environment of LGBTQ+ People in Utah

## Status of LGBTQ+ Organizing and Community

The Utah Supreme Court ruled in 2019 that a married male same-sex couple's challenge to the constitutionality of the state's gestational surrogacy law is allowed to go forward, despite a lower court denying the petition. But the court didn't decide on the issue itself. The law effectively deprives male same-sex couples of the ability to have biological children through surrogacy by requiring that the couple provide evidence that the intended "mother" is medically unable to carry a child.

In October 2016, LGBTQ+-rights advocacy group Equality Utah and three plaintiffs, all public school students, filed a lawsuit against the Utah State Board of Education in the US District Court for the District of Utah, challenging state laws and regulations that prohibited positive discussion of homosexuality in schools (commonly known as "no promo homo" laws). In response, in March 2017, state lawmakers passed SB196, which removed the prohibitory language from state laws, and the plaintiffs eventually agreed to settle with the State Board of Education once the Board agreed to revise its rules in line with the new legislation.

The Utah Pride Festival is an annual event held in downtown Salt Lake City to celebrate diversity and gather the LGBTQ+ community. The festival is organized by the Utah Pride Center and includes a parade, a film festival, the Dyke March, an interfaith service, as well as many parties and receptions.

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## Cultural Views of the LGBTQ+ Community

In April 2019, the Mormon Church announced the reversal of a 2015 policy that deemed LGBTQ+ members apostates and barred the children of LGBTQ+ people from receiving baptisms and blessings. The reversal was extremely rapid by general church standards and reflected the mass outrage its members expressed toward the policy.

Salt Lake City's tourism division actively touts itself as an LGBTQ+-friendly destination, including links to outside news sites about the city's gay culture.





# Partners

Our partnerships make our work possible. The first State LGBTQ+ Business Climate Index released in 2019 was funded by a grant from the Gill Foundation. The Index is based on data graciously shared by the Movement Advancement Project and the Williams Institute. Ropes & Gray is our pro bono legal partner for the CEO Business Briefs globally, and their research informs this Index. FCB partnered with us to conduct original market research into American attitudes toward LGBTQ+ workplace inclusion, informing the Regional Context section of the State CEO Briefs. America Competes supported the development of the scoring for the Risk Assessments, particularly for the Future Risk score.

