

UTAH'S 13th ANNUAL REPORT

Intergenerational Poverty

WELFARE DEPENDENCY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE USE • 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY](#) 3

[PART I: INTRODUCTION](#) 5

 What does the cycle of poverty look like in Utah?

[PART II: DEMOGRAPHICS](#) 13

 Which Utahns continue in the cycle of poverty?

[PART III: POVERTY BY LOCATION](#) 21

 Communities impacted most by intergenerational poverty in Utah

[PART IV: AREAS OF CHILD WELL-BEING](#) 26

 Utah indicators on success and improvement

- Early Childhood Development
- Education
- Family Economic Stability
- Housing Affordability
- Health

[CONCLUSION](#) 37

[APPENDICES](#) 38

[ENDNOTES](#) 57

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *13th Annual Report on Intergenerational Poverty, Welfare Dependency and Public Assistance Use* for the state of Utah provides an update on the data collection and building awareness of Utahns living in poverty. As defined in Utah Code 35A-9-102, intergenerational poverty (IGP) occurs when two or more generations of a family continue in the cycle of poverty. According to the Center for Economic Security and Opportunity, approximately one-third of children who grow up poor in the United States will also experience poverty as an adult.⁽¹⁾ This cycle of poverty, which can lead to a person's long-term experience of living in poverty, also occurs in the state of Utah.

This report focuses on Utah's educational systems, employment trends, social services, public assistance rates and annual earnings for individuals who experienced IGP during the calendar year 2023. Examining these factors provides a better understanding of IGP in Utah. The following analysis of Utahns experiencing IGP provides information regarding the socioeconomic conditions related to breaking the cycle of poverty.

Top Findings Related to Intergenerational Poverty in Utah in 2023:

1. **Declining poverty rate amid population growth:** Even with Utah's ongoing population growth, the state's poverty rate continues to gradually decline.
2. **Decrease in IGP among SNAP recipients:** From 2022 to 2023, there has been a decrease in the rate of both adults and children experiencing IGP who were receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.
3. **Higher IGP rates among adults aged 21-29:** Adults aged 21-29 are experiencing higher rates of IGP compared to individuals aged 30 and above.
4. **Reduction in IGP among young adults on public assistance:** The percentage of young adults, aged 18-21, experiencing IGP and receiving public assistance decreased by 11.8% from 2022 to 2023.
5. **Positive changes in early childhood development:** Early childhood development indicators have shown a positive annual change from 2022 to 2023, with increases observed in kindergarten numeracy and the percentage of pregnant women experiencing IGP receiving prenatal care.
6. **Improvement in kindergarten readiness:** Kindergarten readiness scores among children experiencing IGP improved from 2022 to 2023. Numeracy scores increased from 54% to 58% and literacy scores rose from 33% to 34%.

7. **Increase in participation in enhanced kindergarten:** Participation in enhanced kindergarten programs rose from 50% in 2022 to 63% in 2023.
8. **Positive trend in year-round employment:** There is a positive trend in year-round employment among adults experiencing IGP, with the rate increasing to 36.6% in 2023.
9. **Increase in average annual wage:** The average annual wage for adults experiencing IGP increased by \$2,547, reaching \$22,128 in 2023.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY AND PREVIOUS
REPORTS AND DATA, VISIT
JOBS.UTAH.GOV/EDO/INTERGENERATIONAL.





Part I: INTRODUCTION

WHAT DOES THE CYCLE OF POVERTY LOOK LIKE
IN UTAH?



THE STATE'S POVERTY RATE CAN
PROVIDE INSIGHT REGARDING UTAHNS
EXPERIENCING IGP.

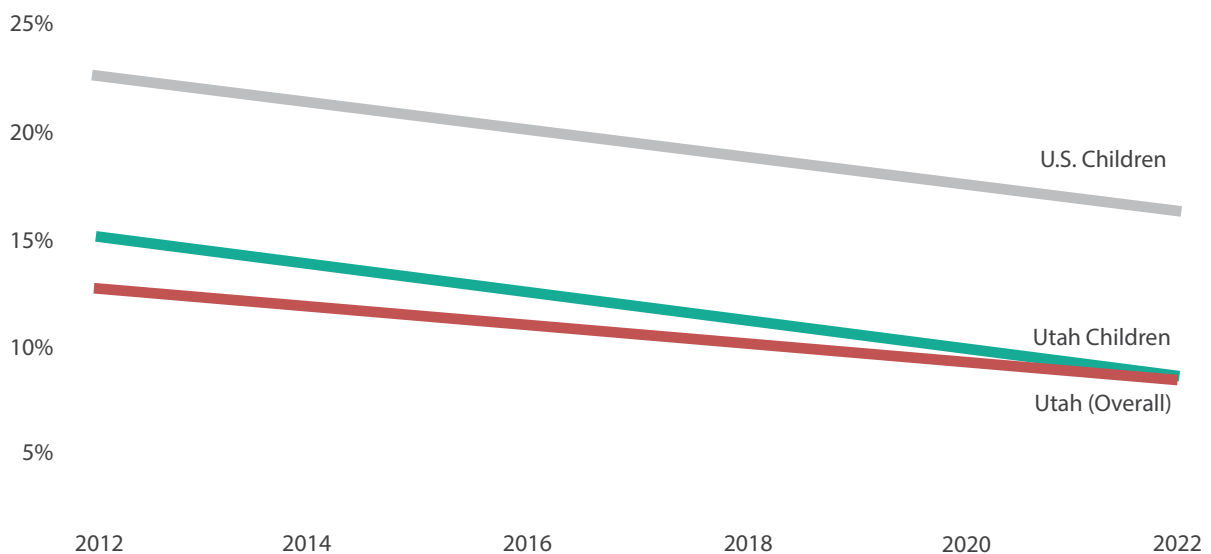


UTAH IS ONE of the fastest-growing states in the United States, with a population growth of 1.1% from 2022 to 2023.⁽²⁾ Additionally, Utah’s economy has been ranked the best in the nation with an annual job growth of about 3.0% in 2023.^(3,4) Population growth directly contributes to a larger labor force within a state. As more individuals enter the workforce, the state benefits from increased economic activity and tax revenue. This revenue can be instrumental in funding critical infrastructure and expanding public services to support new residents and enhancing overall economic vitality.⁽⁵⁾

As Utah’s population has grown, the state has also experienced a decrease in its poverty rate, going from 8.6% in 2021 to 8.2% in 2022. The state’s poverty rate can provide insight regarding Utahns experiencing IGP. The data elements captured in this report reveal information at a deeper level to highlight the work being done to reduce IGP.

Despite Utah’s strong job growth and low unemployment, a cycle of poverty affects more than 70,000 children across the state. A “cycle of poverty” or “poverty cycle” refers to a set of factors or events that make it likely

Poverty in the U.S. and in Utah



Poverty % rates from CY2012 to CY2022

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1-Year ACS Data, 2012 and 2022

for a person's poverty to persist over the long term and be experienced by their children as they become adults unless there is outside intervention.⁽⁶⁾ Outside interventions include participation in public assistance programs, higher education opportunities and affordable housing assistance. Without the support of these resources over an extended period of time an individual may experience IGP.

According to the Intergenerational Poverty Mitigation Act, IGP is defined as a situation where two or more generations of a family continue in the cycle of poverty and government dependence. This includes the duration of receiving public assistance for at least 12 months during adulthood and 12 months during childhood. It does not include situational or non-intergenerational (Non-IGP) poverty, which is linked to specific incidents or periods within a person's lifetime and does not extend to the next generation.⁽⁶⁾

Comparing IGP and Non-IGP data helps highlight the challenges and needs of those experiencing the cycle of poverty versus those facing temporary hardship. The data in this report provide a perspective on the challenges adults and children experience within IGP and Non-IGP. Furthermore, this report uses data from multiple data partners to analyze the changes in various metrics from 2022 to 2023.

Definition of Age Range for Children and Adults

Adults: For this report, the age range for adults is 21 to 53. The upper end of the age range bracket increased from 52 to 53 in 2023. Since the first IGP report was released in 2012, the upper end increased from 41 to 53. This historical data has been used to track public assistance recipients moving from childhood into adulthood as well as those adults remaining in the IGP cohort.

In order for an adult to be considered experiencing IGP, individuals must have received public assistance for at least 12 cumulative months during childhood and 12 cumulative months during adulthood. In Utah, 75,078 adults met the definition of experiencing IGP during 2023. For adults experiencing situational factors rather than a prolonged cycle of poverty, 165,097 were found in the Non-IGP cohort. Non-IGP adults are those who accessed public assistance in the last year but did not receive assistance as children, or there is no record of them receiving assistance as children.

Young adults: The age range for young adults in this report is 18 to 20. A young adult is considered to be experiencing IGP when they have received 12 months of public assistance as a child and 12 months of public assistance as a young adult. However, the criteria for a young adult experiencing IGP does not include those with an IGP parent. In Utah, 17,309 young adults met the definition of experiencing IGP during 2023, while the Non-IGP young adults count was 14,531.

Children: Children, aged 0-17, were classified as experiencing IGP when they have received 12 months of public assistance and have an IGP parent. IGP children face a higher risk of remaining in poverty as they enter adulthood. An IGP child is part of the cycle of poverty because their parent and grandparent also met the definition for IGP. Non-IGP children were defined as receiving 12 or more months of public assistance, but do not have an IGP parent. Non-IGP children were also considered at risk because they have already met the childhood requirement of a future IGP adult. In Utah, 72,814 children met the definition of experiencing IGP during 2023. Whereas, 162,988 children were determined to be Non-IGP children. In total, 235,802 children are at risk of remaining in poverty as an adult.

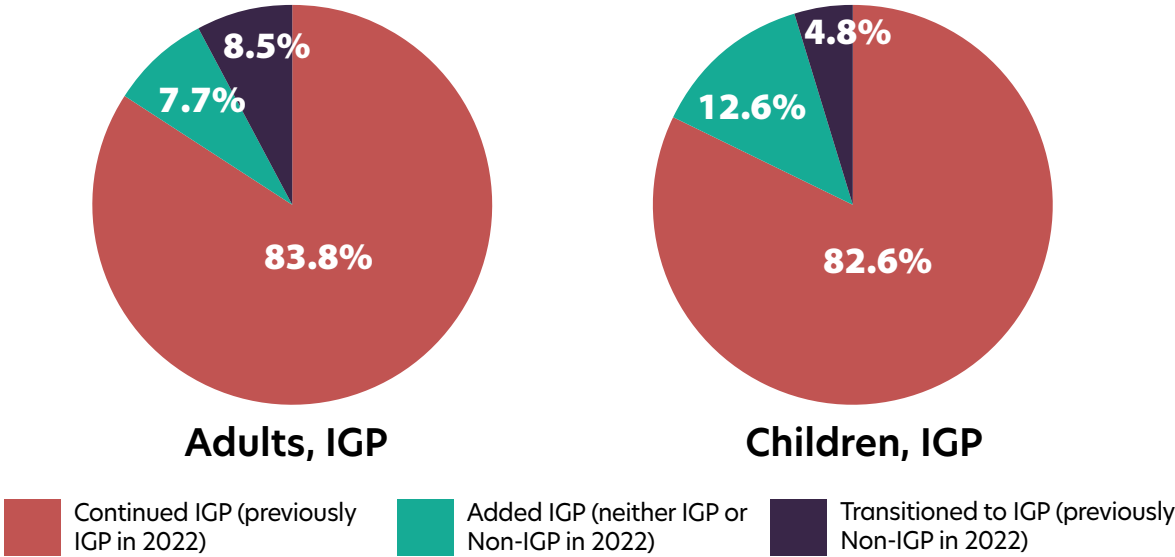
Understanding Intergenerational Poverty in Utah

In 2023, the number of individuals experiencing IGP in Utah increased by 8.6% from 2022. However, a closer review of the data reveals that the increase in the IGP rate actually demonstrated some positive results. From 2021 to 2022, the number of individuals experiencing IGP increased by 14.0%, which was higher than the 8.6% increase from 2022 to 2023. The IGP rate for children increased by 9.0% from 2021 to 2022, but only increased by 7.6% from 2022 to 2023. The total number of children experiencing IGP (72,814) in 2023 is less than the total number of adults experiencing IGP (75,078) in 2023.

For adults, the IGP cohort is divided into two groups, younger adults (18-20) and adults (21-53). Young adults experiencing IGP decreased by 1% from 2022 to 2023. From 2021 to 2022 this cohort increased 32.5%. Although adults experiencing IGP increased by 12% from 2022 to 2023, this was lower than the 14.5% increase observed from 2021 to 2022. A factor that impacts the growth of the IGP cohort for adults is that the upper end of the age bracket increases each year in an effort to capture the impact of IGP as adults age. This factor is illustrated in the composition of the IGP cohort for adults in 2023, which had nearly 84% of the adults that were part of the 2022 cohort, whereas the IGP cohort for adults in 2022 contained approximately 82% of the 2021 cohort.

Children experiencing IGP grew from 7.2% to 7.8% of the state’s child population in 2023. This increase is less than the growth observed in 2022 from 6.1% to 7.2%. Young adults experiencing IGP decreased from 11.5% to 11.0% of the state’s 18 to 20 year old population in 2023. Although the portion of adults experiencing IGP increased in relation to the state’s adult population from 2022 to 2023, the metric remained low at 5%.

Previous Status of IGP in the 2023 Cohort
% of 2023 Cohort Segment by Past IGP and Non-IGP Status



Impact of Public Assistance Programs on Intergenerational Poverty

As a safety net, public assistance programs offer temporary assistance to the population experiencing IGP. The types of public assistance programs highlighted in this report are:

- **Medicaid/Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP):** Provides healthcare coverage to low-income individuals and families.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** Offers food-purchasing assistance.
- **Child Care Subsidies:** Helps families afford childcare.
- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):** Provides temporary financial assistance to families in need.

Annual Overview of the Population Experiencing IGP Who is Experiencing a Cycle of Poverty in Utah?

IGP Group	2022	2023	Annual Change
Utah children experiencing IGP (% of state's child population)	67,649 (7.2%)	72,814 (7.8%)	●
% of public assistance children experiencing IGP	25.6%	26.5%	●
Utah adults experiencing IGP (% of state's population)	67,009 (4.5%)	75,078 (5%)	●
% of public assistance adults experiencing IGP	30%	30%	●
Utah young adults experiencing IGP	17,466 (11.5%)	17,309 (11%)	●
% of public assistance young adults experiencing IGP	47%	42%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

In 2023, Utah saw an increase in the number of children experiencing IGP participating in public assistance. The rates of public assistance participation increased from 25.6% in 2022 to 26.5% in 2023. At a program-specific level, the number of children experiencing IGP increased participation in Medicaid from 96.4% in 2022 to 96.6% in 2023, and child care assistance increased from 13.2% to 13.5%. Participation in TANF and SNAP for children experiencing IGP saw a decrease in participation from 4.2% to 4.0% and from 66.3% to 63.1% during the past year.”

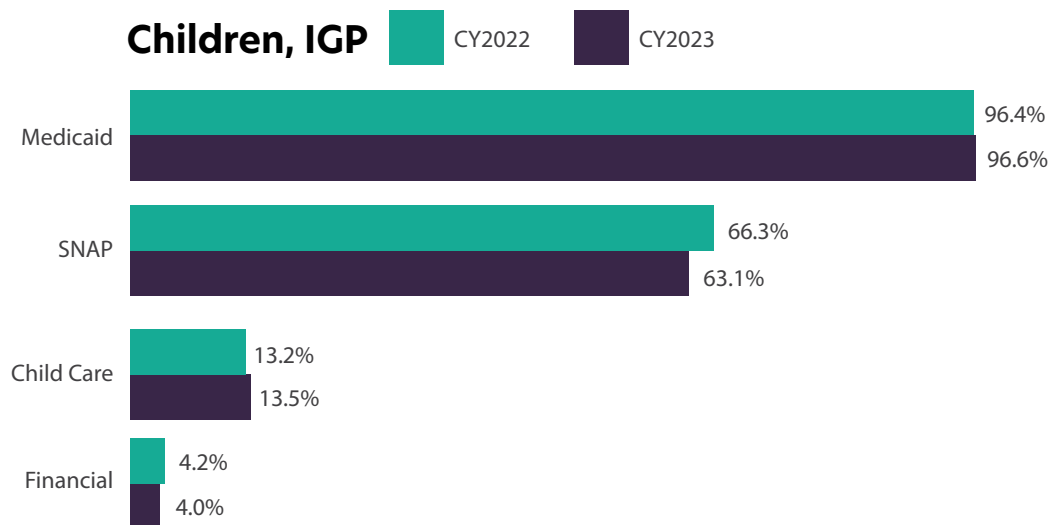
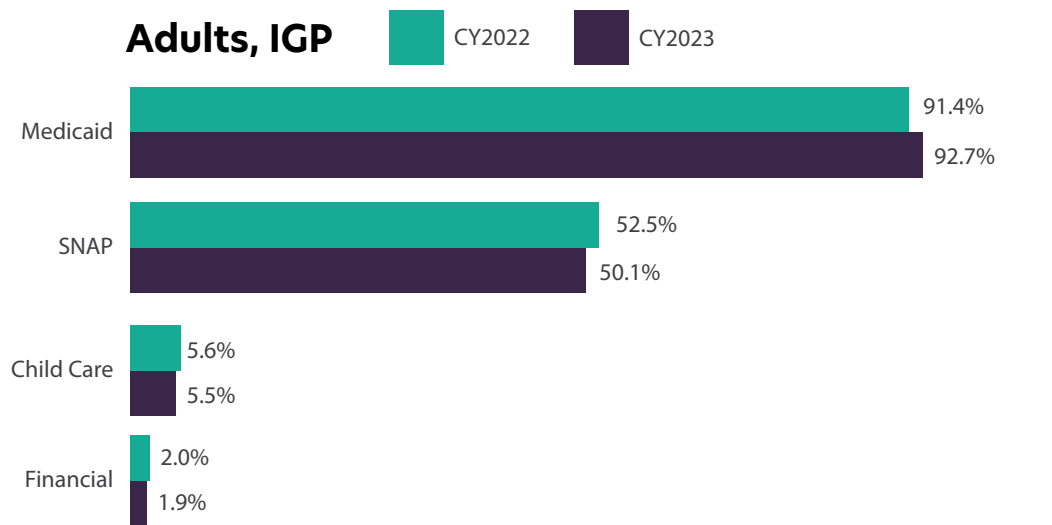
Young adults experiencing IGP saw a decrease in participation among public assistance programs, going from 47.0% in 2022 to 42.1% in 2023. Adults aged 21 to 53 experiencing IGP also decreased participation in public assistance programs with a rate of 30.0% in 2022 to 29.7% in 2023. The number of adults experiencing IGP, who received Medicaid assistance, rose from 91.4% in 2022 to 92.7% in 2023. However, the other public assistance programs observed a decrease in participation for adults experiencing IGP from 2022 to 2023 with SNAP going from 52.5% to 50.1%, child care 5.6% to 5.5%, and TANF 2.0% to 1.9%.

THE NUMBER OF ADULTS EXPERIENCING IGP WHO RECEIVED MEDICAID ASSISTANCE ROSE FROM 91.4% IN 2022 TO 92.7% IN 2023.



Public Assistance Participation Among IGP Cohorts

Participation % Rates From CY2022 to CY2023



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Count and Percentage of Public Assistance Participants Who Were IGP or Non-IGP in 2023

**3.3 million
Utah general
population ⁽⁷⁾**

Utah had 626,008 public assistance participants (19%), all ages, with at least one month of public assistance in 2023.

Adults, 21-53



240,177 adults (38%) were IGP and Non-IGP adults.

- 75,078 IGP adults (12%)
- 165,097 Non-IGP adults (26%)

Young adults, 18-20



31,838 young adults (5%) at risk of becoming IGP adults.

- 17,309 IGP young adults (3%)
- 14,531 Non-IGP young adults (2%)

Children, 0-17



235,802 (38%) at risk of becoming IGP adults.

- 72,814 IGP children (12%)
- 162,988 Non-IGP children (26%)

The remaining 118,191 public assistance participants (19%) were not included in the IGP or Non-IGP groups because they were over age 53, or had too low of a participation length in public assistance to be counted as Non-IGP.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Part II: DEMOGRAPHICS

WHICH UTAHNS CONTINUE IN THE CYCLE OF POVERTY?

EXPLORE KEY DEMOGRAPHICS AND INSIGHTS ON POVERTY REDUCTION FOR UTAHNS EXPERIENCING INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY (IGP).



THIS SECTION OF THE REPORT utilizes demographic information such as gender, age, race, ethnicity, employment, education and household composition to examine their correlation with IGP. By analyzing these demographic data, insights and trends may be found regarding the nuances of IGP in Utah.

Gender

Adult females experience IGP at a higher rate than adult males, with 60% of the IGP population being female and 40% being male. For young adults experiencing IGP, the difference between females at 50.7% and males at 49.3%, was less than the gap between older adults. For children experiencing IGP, the rate flipped for the genders with female children at a rate of 48.8% and males at 51.2%.

For the Non-IGP rates of adults, the difference between the genders decreased from the IGP rate with females comprising 57.2% of the Non-IGP cohort and males at 42.8%. For Non-IGP young adults, the rate was similar to the IGP rate with females and males being observed at 50.3% and 49.7% respectively. The Non-IGP rate for children was also similar to the IGP rate with females at 48.4% and males at 51.5%.

Age Groups

Separating adults aged 21 to 53 into three age distributions revealed that younger adults had a higher rate of experiencing IGP than older adults. Furthermore, as adults age, the likelihood of experiencing IGP decreases with adults aged 21 to 29 comprising 42.4% of the IGP adult cohort, adults aged 30 to 39 at 40.1%, and adults aged 40 to 53 at 17.5%. For Non-IGP adults, the trend is reversed showing as adults age the likelihood of experiencing IGP increases. Non-IGP adults aged 21 to 29 made up 28.7% of the cohort, while the remaining 33.1% and 38.2% of the cohort were ages 30 to 39 and 40 to 53 respectively.

Using similar methodology, children between the ages of 0-17 show that younger children have a higher rate of experiencing IGP than older children. Children ages 0 to 4 amounted to 35.1% of the IGP child cohort.




Children ages 5 to 10 had a similar rate with 36.5%. The rate was lower for children ages 11 to 13 and children, ages 14 to 17, with 13.6% and 14.8% respectively. The Non-IGP children age distribution was less weighted toward the younger aged population. The rate for children aged 0 to 4 and 14 to 17 comprised approximately half of the Non-IGP child cohort, with 22.6% and 25.2% respectively. Whereas children aged 5 to 10 had the highest rate at 34.4% and children aged 11 to 13 had the lowest rate at 17.8%.

Race and Ethnicity

The total population of adults experiencing IGP and Non-IGP adults was filtered into race and ethnicity to determine the percentage shares for each group. From the highest to lowest percentage in the IGP cohort for race, White comprised 52%, followed by Unknown 38.4%, Native American 5.2%, Black/African American 2.2%, Asian 0.9%, Pacific Islander 0.8%, and Other 0.5%. The Non-IGP cohort for race was Unknown at 55.1%, White 37.8%, Native American 1.8%, Black/African American 1.6%, Pacific Islander 1.3%, Asian 1.2%, and Other 1.2%.

In examining the breakout of ethnicity for adults experiencing IGP, Hispanic was 14.3% of the adult cohort, while 85.7% was Non-Hispanic. For Non-IGP adults, Hispanic comprised 9.4% of the cohort and Non-Hispanic was 90.6%. Regarding young adults experiencing IGP, the cohort breakout was 24.6% and 75.4% for Hispanic and Non-Hispanic respectively. The rate for Non-IGP young adults was similar to the IGP rate with 22.8% Hispanic and 77.2% Non-Hispanic. The observed rate for children experiencing IGP was 7% Hispanic and 93% Non-Hispanic. For Non-IGP children, the rate for Hispanic was 15.7% and 84.3% for Non-Hispanic.

Demographics of IGP/Non-IGP in CY2023



	Adults, IGP	Adults, Non-IGP
Group Size	75,078	165,097
Male	30,048 (40%)	70,669 (42.8%)
Female	45,030 (60%)	94,428 (57.2%)
Age 21-29	31,838 (42.4%)	47,329 (28.7%)
Age 30-39	30,095 (40.1%)	54,637 (33.1%)
Age 40-53	13,145 (17.5%)	63,131 (38.2%)



Demographics Cont.

	Adults, IGP	Adults, Non-IGP
Race		
Asian	642 (0.9%)	1,971 (1.2%)
Black/African-American	1,645 (2.2%)	2,721 (1.6%)
Native American	3,931 (5.2%)	2,899 (1.8%)
Other	359 (0.5%)	2,061 (1.2%)
Pacific Islander	625 (0.8%)	2,098 (1.3%)
White	39,036 (52.0%)	62,446 (37.8%)
Unknown	28,840 (38.4%)	90,901 (55.1%)
Ethnicity		
Hispanic, any race	10,722 (14.3%)	15,497 (9.4%)
Non-Hispanic	64,356 (85.7%)	149,600 (90.6%)
Education Level		
Less than High School	22,730 (30.3%)	29,071 (17.6%)
High School Level	25,466 (33.9%)	42,943 (26.0%)
Postsecondary Certificate	2,948 (3.9%)	6,565 (4.0%)
College Degree	2,704 (3.6%)	15,925 (9.6%)
None or Unknown	21,230 (28.3%)	70,596 (42.8%)

Demographics Cont.

	Adults, IGP	Adults, Non-IGP
Other Characteristics		
Worked Year-Round	27,497 (36.6%)	55,539 (33.6%)
Involved in Corrections	6,171 (8.2%)	5,263 (3.2%)
Likely Homeless	5,276 (7.0%)	6,692 (4.1%)
Marital Status		
Never Married	47,410 (63.1%)	77,994 (47.2%)
Married	15,105 (20.1%)	55,556 (33.7%)
Divorced	6,981 (9.3%)	20,344 (12.3%)
Separated	4,888 (6.5%)	9,038 (5.5%)
Widowed	479 (0.6%)	1,734 (1.1%)
Common Law	215 (0.3%)	431 (0.3%)
Children At Home		
0	32,843 (43.7%)	74,039 (44.8%)
1	11,470 (15.3%)	26,522 (16.1%)
2	12,099 (16.1%)	25,748 (15.6%)
3	8,678 (11.6%)	18,203 (11.0%)
4+	9,988 (13.3%)	20,584 (12.5%)

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Utah System of Higher Education and Utah Department of Corrections



Demographics of Young Adults and Children (IGP/Non-IGP) in CY2023

All Groups Are at Risk of Becoming Future IGP Adults

Category	IGP Children	Non-IGP Children	IGP Young Adults	Non-IGP Young Adults
Group Size	72,814	162,988	17,309	14,531
Gender				
Male	37,306 (51.2%)	84,091 (51.5%)	8,535 (49.3%)	7,215 (49.7%)
Female	35,507 (48.8%)	78,897 (48.4%)	8,774 (50.7%)	7,316 (50.3%)
Age				
Age 0-4 (Pre-K)	25,564 (35.1%)	36,850 (22.6%)		
Age 5-10 (Primary)	26,548 (36.5%)	56,076 (34.4%)		
Age 11-13 (Middle)	9,898 (13.6%)	29,002 (17.8%)		
Age 14-17 (Secondary)	10,803 (14.8%)	41,060 (25.2%)		
Age 18-20 (Post)			17,309 (100%)	14,531 (100%)
Ethnicity				
Hispanic, any race	5,102 (7.0%)	25,620 (15.7%)	4,255 (24.6%)	3,310 (22.8%)
Non-Hispanic	67,712 (93.0%)	137,368 (84.3%)	13,054 (75.4%)	11,221 (77.2%)
Other Characteristics				
Involved in Corrections			196 (1.1%)	70 (0.5%)
In juvenile justice system	5,690 (23.3%)	11,356 (14.3%)		
Single parent home	32,134 (61.7%)	27,633 (47.0%)		
Never married			17,090 (98.8%)	14,364 (98.9%)
Worked year-round			7,700 (44.5%)	5,334 (36.7%)

Education Level

Within the IGP cohort, 30.3% had less than a high school education, 33.9% had only a high school diploma, 3.9% had a postsecondary certificate and 3.6% had college degrees (education levels for 28.3% were unknown). Among adults in the Non-IGP cohort, 26% had only a high school diploma, 17.6% had less than a high school education, 9.6% had a college degree and 4% had a postsecondary certificate (education levels for 42.8% were unknown).

Employment

Adults experiencing IGP and Non-IGP adults had similar rates in year-round employment during 2023. Approximately, one-third of adults in these cohorts maintained year-round employment with IGP females having the highest rate at 39.1%, followed by Non-IGP males at 33.0%, Non-IGP females at 33.4%, and IGP males at 32.9%. For young adults, both IGP and Non-IGP groups had higher year-round employment rates than the adult cohort. Both IGP females and IGP males surpassed 40%, with rates at 45.5% and 43.5% respectively, while Non-IGP females had a rate of 39.6%, and Non-IGP males 34.8%.

In 2023, the annual average wages for adults experiencing IGP were tabulated at \$22,129. Females experiencing IGP received \$20,600 in average annual wages, while males experiencing IGP averaged \$24,580. For Non-IGP adults, the annual average wage was \$26,764. Non-IGP females earned \$22,581 in average annual wages, whereas males received \$31,992. The data for young adults showed the opposite finding between the IGP and Non-IGP cohorts. The annual average wage for IGP young adults was \$17,615, while the Non-IGP young adults had a lower annual average wage of \$12,005. For IGP young adults, females and males earned \$15,528 and \$19,834 respectively in annual average wages. Non-IGP females averaged \$11,000 in annual average wages, while Non-IGP males averaged \$13,060.

In 2023, both adults experiencing IGP and Non-IGP adults had a job loss or an employment interruption rate less than the general labor force in Utah. An individual experiences a job loss or an employment interruption when they become unemployed after a period of employment. The general labor force experienced job loss or interruption at a rate of 16% during 2023. Non-IGP adults experienced job loss or interruption at almost 4% less than the general labor force. Adults experiencing IGP had the lowest job loss or interruption rate among the three groups examined with a rate approximately 4.5% lower than the general labor force and 0.5% lower than Non-IGP adults.

Unemployment Trends by Poverty Group During 2023

% of Employed Adults by Poverty Group Who Experienced a Job Loss or Interruption in CY2023



Adults, IGP	11.7%
Adults, Non-IGP	12.2%
General Labor Force	16.0%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Household Composition

The number of children residing in a home with an adult experiencing IGP or a Non-IGP adult were observed at similar rates. Households with one child in the home and households with two children in the home were each estimated at approximately 15% for both IGP adult and Non-IGP adult cohorts. Three children living in a home with an IGP adult or an Non-IGP adult was observed around 11%. Homes with four or more children showed a slight variance between the two cohorts with IGP adults at 13.3% and Non-IGP adults at 12.5%. Almost half of both adult cohorts did not have a child residing within the home.

Marital status was split out among different categories for the IGP adult and Non-IGP adult groups. For adults experiencing IGP, 63.1% were never married, 9.3% were divorced, and 6.5% were separated. During 2023, 20.1% of the adult IGP cohort were married. The Non-IGP adult cohort had a lower rate of never being married at 47.2% and separated at 5.5%, yet had a higher rate for being married at 33.7% and divorced at 12.3%. In turn, children living within a single parent home reflected the marital status of IGP adults and Non-IGP adults. Out of all children experiencing IGP, 61.7% resided in a single parent home, while the rate for Non-IGP children was 47%.



Part III: POVERTY BY LOCATION

WHICH COMMUNITIES ARE IMPACTED THE MOST BY
INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY?

INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY IS FOUND IN
EVERY COUNTY IN UTAH



THIS SECTION OF THE REPORT analyzes how IGP affects communities within Utah. The following information provides an overview of areas with the highest rates of adults and children experiencing IGP.

Adult IGP Rates by County

The following counties have the highest rates of adults experiencing IGP compared to the total adult county population in 2023:

- San Juan: 10.1%
- Carbon: 6.5%
- Duchesne: 5.8%
- Uintah: 5.0%
- Sevier: 4.6%

Child IGP Rates by County

The following counties have the highest rates of children experiencing IGP compared to the total child (0-17) county population in 2023:

- San Juan: 36.9%
- Carbon: 21.3%
- Piute: 20.1%
- Duchesne: 19.7%
- Wayne: 18.8%



SAN JUAN COUNTY HAS THE HIGHEST RATES OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN EXPERIENCING IGP COMPARED TO RESPECTIVE TOTAL COUNTY POPULATIONS IN 2023.

At-risk Child IGP Rates

This report combines IGP children with Non-IGP children to create an overall at-risk child population. These children have a higher risk of experiencing IGP as an adult. The following counties have the highest rates of children who are at-risk of experiencing IGP as an adult compared to the total child (0-17) county population in 2023:

- San Juan: 57.6%
- Piute: 49.4%
- Grand: 45.0%
- Carbon: 42.2%
- Wayne: 42.0%

During 2023, the following three counties had the lowest rates of adults experiencing IGP, children experiencing IGP, and children who are at-risk of experiencing IGP in Utah. Summit had 0.4% of its adult population experiencing IGP, followed by Morgan and Wasatch at 0.6% and 0.8% respectively. For the child population, Summit had the lowest rate at 1.3% of its child population experiencing IGP with Morgan next at 1.9% and Wasatch at 2.2%. The county with the lowest rate of children who are at-risk of experiencing IGP was Morgan at 9.4%, followed by Summit at 12.3% and Wasatch with 15.3%.



Utah Children Who Are at Risk of Experiencing IGP as Adults

% of a County's Child Population Considered At-Risk Children in CY2023

County	%
Beaver	34.3%
Box Elder	24.1%
Cache	24.4%
Carbon	42.2%
Daggett	22.2%
Davis	17.3%
Duchesne	39.7%
Emery	32.3%
Garfield	28.1%
Grand	45.0%
Iron	37.5%
Juab	26.2%
Kane	30.3%
Millard	30.8%

Morgan	9.4%
Piute	49.4%
Rich	19.6%
Salt Lake	26.9%
San Juan	57.6%
Sanpete	38.3%
Sevier	36.9%
Summit	12.5%
Tooele	24.9%
Uintah	37.2%
Utah	20.2%
Wasatch	15.2%
Washington	33.3%
Wayne	42.0%
Weber	29.1%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Localized Areas

While adults and children experiencing IGP reside in similar geographic locations, such as Ogden, West Valley City and Clearfield, children at risk of becoming adults experiencing IGP were evenly dispersed throughout the state.



Utah's ZIP Code/Cities With the Highest Counts of IGP

Count of Adults and Children Experiencing IGP in the 15 Highest Zip Codes in CY2023

Rank	ZIP Code	City	Count of Adults, IGP
1	84404	Ogden	2,480
2	84401	Ogden	2,394
3	84119	West Valley City	2,096
4	84015	Clearfield	2,000
5	84120	West Valley City	1,825
6	84074	Tooele	1,722
7	84116	Salt Lake City	1,577
8	84118	Salt Lake City	1,502
9	84078	Vernal	1,435
10	84115	Salt Lake City	1,341
11	84403	Ogden	1,338
12	84047	Midvale	1,329
13	84041	Layton	1,305
14	84104	Salt Lake City	1,273
15	84107	Salt Lake City	1,262

Rank	ZIP Code	City	Count of Children, IGP
1	84404	Ogden	2,556
2	84119	West Valley City	2,130
3	84015	Clearfield	2,076
4	84120	West Valley City	1,970
5	84401	Ogden	1,919
6	84074	Tooele	1,699
7	84078	Vernal	1,660
8	84118	Salt Lake City	1,554
9	84116	Salt Lake City	1,411
10	84041	Layton	1,395
11	84044	Magna	1,371
12	84047	Midvale	1,304
13	84770	St. George	1,212
14	84721	Cedar City	1,208
15	84067	Roy	1,151

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Part IV: AREAS OF CHILD WELL-BEING

WHERE IS UTAH SUCCEEDING AND WHAT NEEDS MORE FOCUS?

- EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT
- EDUCATION
- FAMILY ECONOMIC STABILITY
- HEALTH



CHILD WELL-BEING IS a comprehensive measure of how effectively communities are supporting the health, education and economic stability of their youngest members. Fostering a supportive environment for children can be beneficial for breaking the cycle of IGP. This section of the report delves into the key areas that impact child well-being, including early childhood development, education, family economic stability and health.

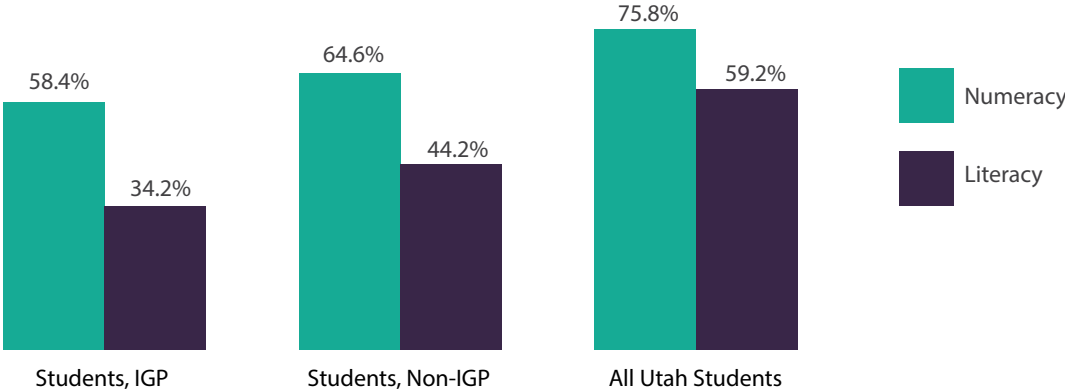
➔ Early Childhood Development

Kindergarten readiness: Public preschool is intended to provide families with more supportive educational options for younger children. Likewise, enhanced kindergarten programs provide additional resources and support beyond the standard curriculum, often including smaller class sizes and comprehensive development activities.⁽⁸⁾ These programs can play a role in preparing children for academic success by fostering essential skills and reducing developmental gaps. From the total count of children experiencing IGP at the age of four, 25% participated in a public preschool during 2023. Attendance in enhanced kindergarten programs was observed at a rate of 63.0% for children experiencing IGP.

The Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) tool is used to evaluate a child’s preparedness for kindergarten, assessing essential skills in numeracy and literacy. This tool aids in identifying developmental needs early on, allowing for targeted interventions that can enhance a child’s educational trajectory and reduce their likelihood of experiencing poverty. The data on kindergarten readiness showed numeracy readiness at 58.4% for IGP children and 64.6% for Non-IGP children in 2023. Literacy readiness was tabulated at 34.2% and 44.2% for IGP and Non-IGP children respectively. In comparison, the numeracy rate for all Utah students was 75.8%, while the literacy rate was 59.2%.

Kindergarten Readiness Among Children in Poverty

Kindergarten readiness measured by which students entered kindergarten with sufficient prerequisite knowledge and skills



Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services



Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program: WIC helps address nutritional deficiencies and promotes healthy eating habits, which are elements for early childhood development. Participation in WIC may have long-term benefits, including improved cognitive development, better health outcomes, and enhanced readiness for school, all of which contribute to breaking the cycle of poverty.⁽⁹⁾ The WIC program provides nutritional support and education for low-income pregnant women, new mothers, infants and young children. Among children between the ages of 0 and 5 experiencing IGP, 15.9% participated in the WIC program with an average duration of 27.41 months. In comparison, 10.9% of Non-IGP children in the same age group were WIC participants with an average participation duration of 27.7 months.

Home visitation services: The Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness (HomVEE) review was launched to conduct an assessment of the evidence of effectiveness for early childhood home visiting models. One of the goals of the HomVEE program is to promote family economic self-sufficiency. Among children experiencing IGP, 0.60% were provided with home visitation services in 2023. For Non-IGP children, home visitation services were provided to 0.55% of the group. Home visitation services were provided to 187 households with an IGP child, which comprised 23.1% of all households with an IGP child. Among all households with a Non-IGP child, services were provided to 255 or 31.5% of the group.

Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP): The purpose of the Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) is to enhance early growth and development in infants and toddlers who have developmental delays or disabilities. This program provides individualized support and services to the child and their family. In 2023, 91.94% of children experiencing IGP, who were assessed with moderate to severe developmental delays, participated in BWEIP. Out of a total of 955 children in this category, 878 children benefited from the program's interventions. A total of 94.45% of Non-IGP children, who were assessed with moderate to severe developmental delays, participated in BWEIP. Out of a total of 1,675 children in this category, 1,582 Non-IGP children benefited from the program's interventions.

Annual Key Indicators Early Childhood Development

Indicators for IGP Children	2022	2023	Annual Change
Ready for kindergarten, numeracy	53.8%	58.4%	●
Ready for kindergarten, literacy	32.6%	34.2%	●
Received prenatal care (IGP pregnant women)	91.8%	99.5%	●
Participated in public preschool (age 4)	20.8%	25.0%	●
Victim of a verified case of abuse/neglect	16.5%	13.5%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

➔ Education

Education is an additional component in breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty. The following section examines the rate of students experiencing poverty, graduation rates, American College Testing (ACT) scores, education assessments, chronic absence and postsecondary education.

Schools with high rates of students experiencing poverty: Although the rates of children experiencing IGP were dispersed throughout the state, some districts and schools had higher rates of students experiencing IGP. The schools with the highest rates had over 40% of their students meeting the definition of IGP. Tse’Bii’Nidziszgai School had the highest rate of students experiencing IGP at 49.8%, followed by Montezuma Creek School at 48%, Bruin Point School at 42.5%, Canyons Transitions Academy at 42%, and Bluff School at 41.9%.





GRADUATION RATES AMONG STUDENTS EXPERIENCING IGP **INCREASED** FROM 80.2% IN 2022 TO 80.8% IN 2023. IN COMPARISON, THE OVERALL GRADUATION RATE FOR ALL STUDENTS IN THE STATE REMAINED UNCHANGED AT 88.2% DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Utah's Schools With the Highest Rates of Students Experiencing IGP

% of Students Who Experience IGP Within Each School in SY2023

1	San Juan District	Tse'Bii'Nidzsigai School	49.8%
2	San Juan District	Montezuma Creek School	48.0%
3	Carbon District	Bruin Point School	42.5%
4	Canyons District	Canyons Transition Academy	42.0%
5	San Juan District	Bluff School	41.9%
6	Wayne District	Hanksville School	40-49%*
7	Provo District	Slate Canyon	40-49%*
8	San Juan District	Whitehorse High	34.4%
9	San Juan District	Monument Valley High	33.5%
10	Uintah District	Eagle View School	32.3%
11	Washington District	Post HS Self-Cont	32.3%
12	Jordan District	South Valley School	31.2%
13	Duchesne District	Myton School	30.8%
14	Granite District	Granite Technical Institute	30.3%
15	San Juan District	Navajo Mountain High	30-39%*

*% Range provided to obscure identities due to a small student population. A list of schools with 10% or more of the student population considered as IGP is located in the Appendices.

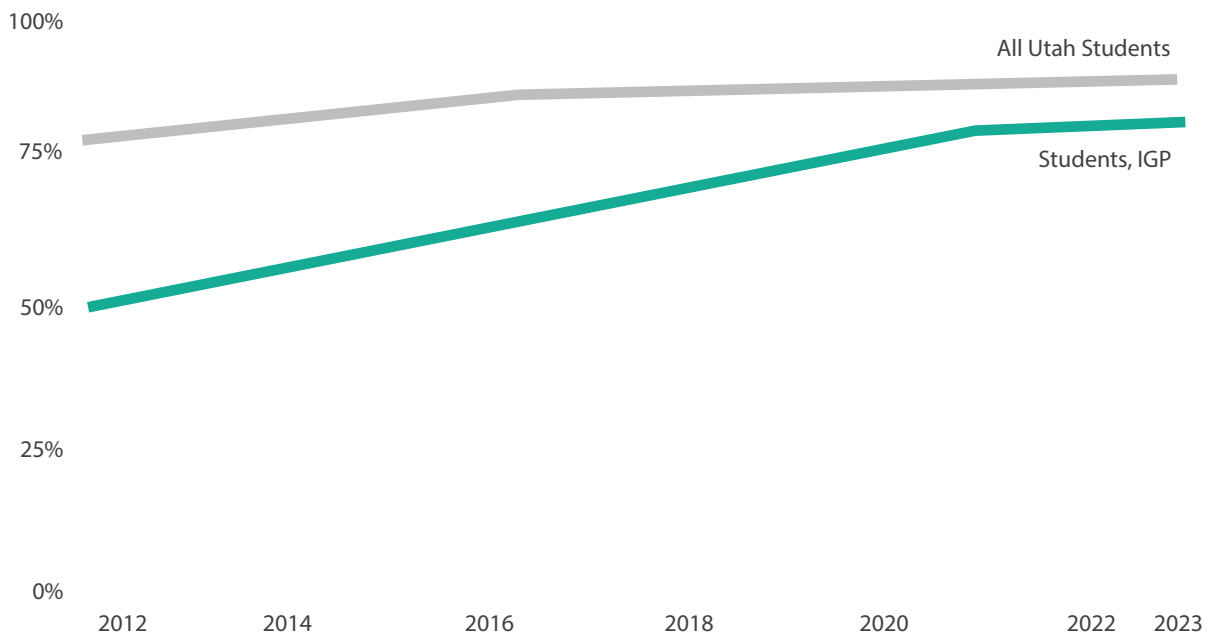
Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services

Graduation rates: The graduation rates among students experiencing IGP increased from 80.2% in 2022 to 80.8% in 2023. In comparison, the overall graduation rate for all students in the state remained unchanged at 88.2% during the same period.

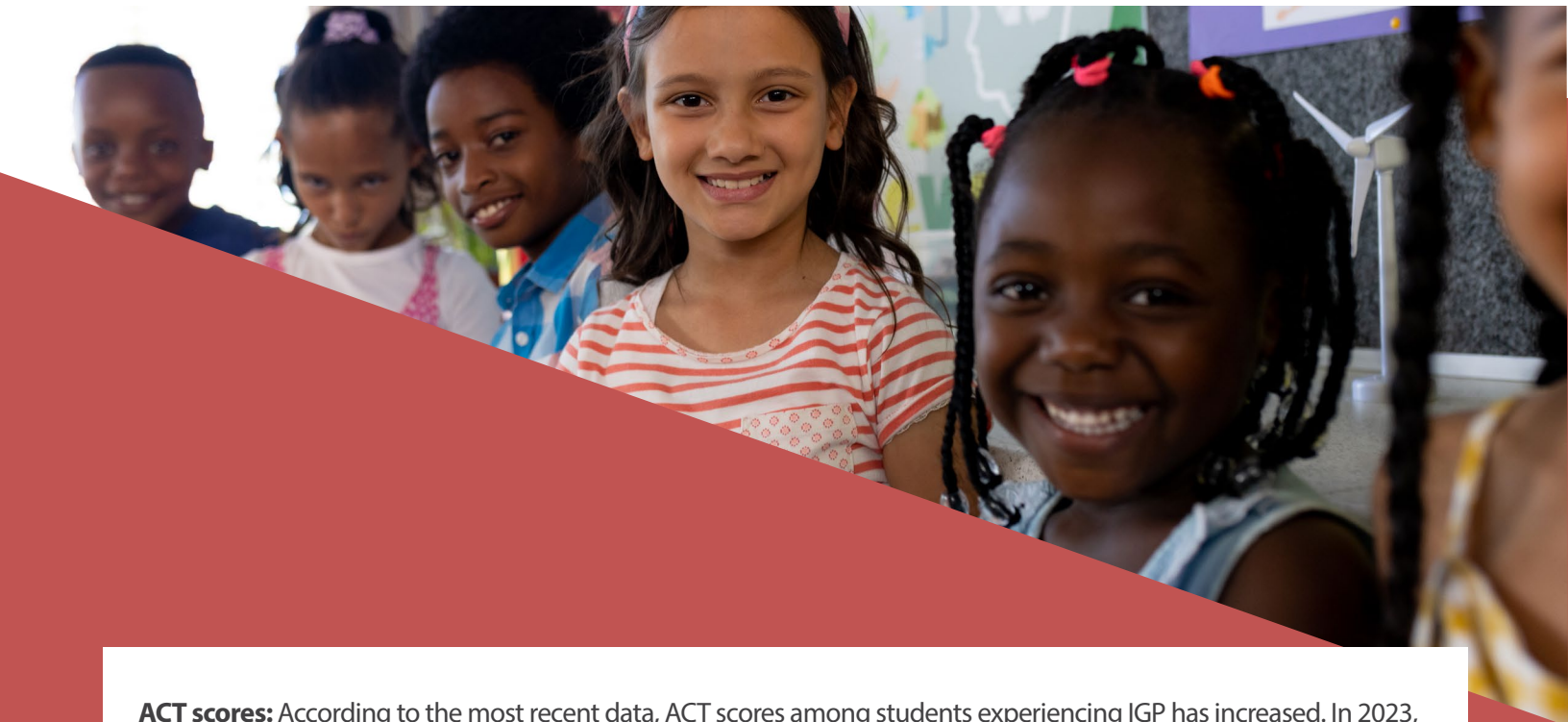


Graduation Rates Among Students Experiencing IGP Since 2012

% Graduation Rates From SY2012 to SY2023



Source: Utah State Board of Education, Utah Department of Workforce Services



ACT scores: According to the most recent data, ACT scores among students experiencing IGP has increased. In 2023, 40.8% of IGP students achieved an ACT score of 18 or higher, which was an improvement of 4.2% from the previous year. In comparison, 60.6% of all Utah students achieved an ACT score of 18 or higher in 2023. This rate increased by 0.2% for all Utah students in 2022.

Education assessments: Education assessments collected for this report focus on the statistics for third grade English language arts (ELA) proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency based on the Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) tests administered to students during the 2023 school year.

For third grade ELA proficiency, 46.2% of students statewide tested proficient. In comparison, 31.2% of Non-IGP students and 23.4% of IGP students achieved proficiency. For eighth grade math proficiency, 37.8% of students statewide tested proficient, while 20.6% of Non-IGP students and 16.4% of IGP students achieved proficiency.

Chronic absence: Chronic absenteeism is defined as a student who was enrolled for the equivalent of at least one-fourth of the school year (45 days) and missed 10% or more of the total days enrolled. Data collected for chronic absenteeism rates among grades K-3 showed that rates were higher among students experiencing IGP. 50.2% of IGP students and 30.8% Non-IGP students were chronically absent, compared to 28.4% for all students in the state.

Postsecondary education: In 2023, less than 10% of adults experiencing IGP in Utah had attained postsecondary education or a certificate, while 28.3% did not disclose their educational status. Salt Lake Community College and Utah Valley University enrolled the most adults experiencing IGP.

Among recently graduated adults experiencing IGP, 761 received an associate or bachelor's degree. For young adults, 110 obtained postsecondary education. The University of Utah had the highest number of adults experiencing IGP who graduated with a bachelor's degree, followed by Utah Valley University.

Annual Key Indicators for Education

Indicators for IGP Students	2022	2023	Annual Change
Graduated from high school	80%	80.8%	●
Participated in enhanced kindergarten	50.6%	63.0%	●
Third graders proficient in language arts	22.4%	23.4%	●
Eighth graders proficient in math	15.8%	16.4%	●
ACT score is 18 or higher	36.6%	40.8%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah State Board of Education



➔ Family Economic Stability

Employment trends: Adults experiencing IGP in Utah have seen a trend toward greater employment. Year-round employment for this group increased from 35.1% in 2022 to 36.6% in 2023. The average annual wages for adults experiencing IGP increased as well, from \$19,581 in 2022 to \$22,182 in 2023. The percentage of adults experiencing IGP with no record of employment remained unchanged, staying around 39% from 2022 to 2023.

Employment Rates By IGP and Gender

% of Group Employed in the Indicated Length in CY2023

	No Employment	Employed 1 Quarter	Employed 2 Quarters	Employed 3 Quarters	Employed 4 Quarters
Females, IGP	38.0%	6.8%	7.6%	8.5%	39.1%
Males, IGP	42.1%	7.8%	8.1%	9.1%	32.9%
Males, Non-IGP	42.1%	6.8%	8.1%	9.1%	33.9%
Females, Non-IGP	45.8%	6.1%	7.1%	7.5%	33.4%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services





Public assistance: The percentage of families experiencing IGP and receiving public assistance showed a decrease, from 28% in 2022 to 27% in 2023. Likewise, the number of children experiencing IGP and receiving SNAP benefits showed a similar trend by decreasing from 66.3% in 2022 to 63.1% in 2023.

Housing affordability and mobility: The percentage of adults receiving SNAP benefits who spent more than 30% of their income on housing, decreased from 41.4% in 2022 to 40.6% in 2023.

Homeless services utilization for children experiencing IGP remained under 1%. However, there was an increase in the mobility rate for children experiencing IGP who had housing, but moved at least once, rising from 31.5% in 2022 to 34.5% in 2023.

Annual Key Indicators for Family Economic Stability

Indicators for IGP Individuals	2022	2023	Annual Change
Received public assistance (family)	28.0%	27.7%	●
Participated in year-round employment (adults)	35.1%	36.6%	●
Expended more than 30% of income on housing (adults)	41.4%	40.6%	●
Utilized homeless services (children)	0.8%	0.7%	●
Moved at least once in 12 months (children)	31.5%	34.5%	●
Enrolled in SNAP (children)	66.3%	63.1%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

➔ Health

Public health enrollment: The enrollment rates in public health programs for both adults and children increased from 2022 to 2023. IGP adults recorded a 1% increase in enrollment from 94.5% to 95.5%. The increase for IGP children was higher, with a 1.3% rise in public health enrollment, from 96.4% to 96.7%.

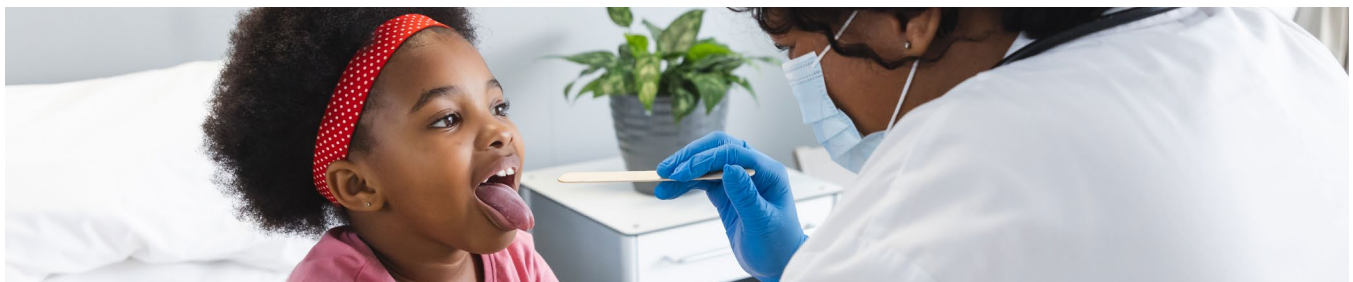
Preventive and dental care: Preventive care among children experiencing IGP saw a decrease, with 43.3% receiving preventive services in 2023 compared to 45.5% in 2022. Similarly, preventative care for adults experiencing IGP decreased from 3.9% in 2022 to 3.6% in 2023. The annual dental care rate for IGP children decreased as well, from 47.6% in 2022 to 44.9% in 2023.

Behavioral health services: Utilization of behavioral health services has shown an increase across all age groups among those experiencing IGP from 2022 to 2023. For children aged 10-14, the percentage increased from 53.7% to 61.4%. Among children aged 15 to 18, the rate rose from 50.7% to 54.2%. For adults, not only did the usage of behavioral health services increase from 44.4% to 50.8%, but the receipt of substance use disorder treatment increased as well, from 41.3% to 45.5%.

Substance Abuse Among Individuals Experiencing IGP

Age Group	Diagnosed	Treated	Percent of Diagnosed that Received Treatment
Age 15-18	603	231	38.31%
Age 19-20	550	182	33.09%
Age 21-24	2,074	835	40.26%
Age 25-34	7,859	3,748	47.69%
Age 35-44	6,121	2,838	46.36%
Age 45+	1,350	561	41.56%

Source: Utah Department of Health and Human Services



Annual Key Indicators for Health

Indicators for Individuals	2022	2023	Change
Covered by public health insurance (children)	96.4%	96.7%	●
Covered by public health insurance (adults)	94.5%	95.5%	●
Received preventive health care (children)	45.5%	43.3%	●
Received preventive health care (adults)	3.9%	3.6%	●
Received annual dental care (children)	47.6%	44.9%	●
Received behavioral health services (Age 10-14)	53.7%	61.4%	●
Received behavioral health services (Age 15-18)	50.7%	54.2%	●
Received behavioral health services (adults)	44.4%	50.8%	●
Received substance use disorder treatment (adults)	41.3%	45.5%	●

● Minimal to no annual change; ● Negative annual change; ● Positive annual change

Source: Utah Department of Health and Human Services

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the 2024 IGP report provides insight into the challenges faced by individuals and families experiencing IGP for the calendar year 2023. It highlights key areas, such as public assistance, employment trends, educational assessments and health services. Policymakers, organizations and communities can use these insights to collaborate in developing effective and sustainable programs to address IGP, improve child well-being and create pathways to economic stability for all Utahns.

APPENDICES

Data Partners

Utah Department of Workforce Services

Kenya Augustin (author)
Dave Fogerty
MeLauni Jensen
Jared Mendenhall
Chris Williams

Utah Department of Health and Human Services

Ryan Carrier
Valli Chidambaram
John DeWitt
Rick Little
Dustin Steinacker

Utah Department of Corrections

Julie Christenson

Utah State Board of Education

Aaron Brough
David Mackay
Wynn Shooter

Utah System of Higher Education

Carrie Mayne
Chance Groskreutz

Data Sources

Utah is unique in its capability to securely work with data across state agencies to help inform on demographics, services and outcomes for the IGP population. Without the collaboration of multiple state partners, this report would be limited in data and lack the insight needed to comprehensively understand IGP. Annually, the Utah Department of Workforce Services updates the IGP cohort with those who participated in public assistance in the calendar year. The cohort is then matched across partner records for various data indicators. The following is the data provided by partners:

Utah Department of Workforce Services jobs.utah.gov

- Demographics (gender, age, race/ethnicity, education level, marital status and children in household)
- Employment and wages
- Housing and homelessness services
- IGP by county, city, and zip code
- Public assistance participation
- Unemployment Insurance claims

Utah Department of Health and Human Services dhhs.utah.gov

- Baby Watch Early Intervention Program participation
- Behavioral health services
- Dental care
- Domestic violence-related child abuse
- Foster care, child protective services and in-home services participation
- Home visitation services
- Involvement in Juvenile Justice System
- Prenatal care
- Preventive health care
- Substance use treatment
- Victim of abuse or neglect as a child
- WIC participation

Utah Department of Corrections corrections.utah.gov

- Involvement in Corrections

Utah State Board of Education schools.utah.gov

- ACT score
- Chronic absenteeism
- Enhanced kindergarten participation
- High school graduation
- IGP by school and district
- Kindergarten readiness
- Language arts and math proficiency
- Public preschool participation

Utah System of Higher Education ushe.edu

- Enrollment by institution
- Graduation by award/institution



Data Limitation

Utah defines intergenerational poverty through the use of public assistance at the Utah Department of Workforce Services. As with any data, there are some limitations to be aware of when using the intergenerational poverty definition.

In theory, there could be more Utahns who are experiencing a cycle of poverty, but are not included in this report. Individuals who are living in poverty, but are not accessing public assistance from the Utah Department of Workforce Services would not show up in the IGP data. They could be accepting public assistance from others not included in this research, such as from religious or nonprofit organizations.

This research also does not include public assistance participation from other states. An individual who may have participated in another state and then moved to Utah would not show up in the IGP data because there is no record of their childhood history. This also affects if the individual has a child, who would not show up as an IGP child because there is no record of their parent's upbringing. This lack of IGP data is also the case for immigrants from other countries who move to Utah.

For questions on the data, potential limitations, or to request more information regarding the programs included in this report, please contact the designated partner in the data source section listed above.

2024 State Agencies and State Board of Education Intergenerational Poverty Progress Summary

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES (DWS)				
Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
Early Childhood Development (ECD)	(1) Child care providers serving >10% subsidy participate in programs to improve quality (2) Young children experiencing IGP participate in preschool (3) Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten ready	Increase capacity of high-quality preschool	Yes (ongoing)	<p>The Office of Child Care (OCC) administered Utah's partially state-funded preschool program to (1) increase the capacity of high-quality programs to serve children who are low-income, including IGP, and (2) fund preschool programs to become high quality.</p> <p>In SFY24, the program served approximately 1,969 children identified as low-income with at least one of 10 enumerated risk factors or were from families whose home language was something other than English. This reflects a 3% reduction in the number of students served from SFY23 due to increased costs for programs to provide high-quality preschool services with no increase in funding provided to the High Quality School Readiness Grants programs.</p> <p>Becoming High Quality Grants were awarded to 17 preschool programs in SFY24, totaling 68 individual classrooms, to become high quality. To receive Becoming High Quality grants, programs are expected to serve at least 25% students who are low-income or are learning English as a second language.</p>
		Establish a true Quality Rating and Improvement System for child care programs	Yes (ongoing)	<p>At the end of FY24, 125 licensed centers (29%) were rated in the Child Care Quality System (CCQS) system. The rating distribution from lowest to highest is as follows: Foundation of Quality - 31 programs; Building Quality - 45 programs; High Quality - 44 programs and High Quality Plus - 5.</p> <p>At the end of FY24, 62 (7%) of licensed family child care programs received a certified quality rating that included observations. The rating distribution from lowest to highest is as follows: Foundation of Quality - 17, Building Quality - 18, High Quality - 27.</p> <p>Approximately 35.1% of children receiving a subsidy attended a program that had a certified quality rating.</p>
		Utilize the established Child Care Quality System to provide greater child care subsidy payments to high-quality child care providers	Yes	At the end of FY24, 70 licensed child care providers were receiving an enhanced subsidy grant for achieving a high quality or high quality plus rating.
		Develop statewide, preschool readiness developmental assessment	Yes	<p>The Preschool Entry and Exit Profile (PEEP) assessment was adopted as the school readiness assessment tool in the 2018 General Session to evaluate the effectiveness of the School Readiness Grant initiative to serve at-risk students in preparing for kindergarten entry. PEEP Exit data were not collected in the following year (SY2019-20) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PEEP assessment has been administered in participating preschool programs in each subsequent academic year, resulting in three years of PEEP outcome data available.</p> <p>Student proficiency rates in meeting kindergarten entry expectations increased for literacy from 67% in SY21 and SY22 to 72% of students leaving at proficiency in literacy in SY23, in SY24 proficiency stayed fairly stable with 71% of students proficient in literacy. Numeracy proficiency rates have increased from 70% in SY21 to 72% in SY22 and 75% proficiency in SY23 and the most recent school year (SY24).</p> <p>The increases in academic proficiency seen in students attending high-quality school readiness programs over the past three years suggest that the School Readiness Grants initiatives are helping students identified as "at-risk" develop the foundational academic skills beneficial for kindergarten readiness.</p>

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES CONT.

Family Economic Stability (FES)	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families living at or above 200% Federal Poverty Level (4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Connect youth to employment	Yes (ongoing)	(1) Provide career counseling to youth through use of Workforce Services' web-based case management and labor exchange system (UWORKS) tools. (2) Continue partnerships between workforce development and schools and their counselors to address career opportunities for youth. (3) Partnership with Juvenile Justice and Youth Services (JJYS) in Utah county to connect youth exiting secure care to work-based learning opportunities. (4) JJYS and Child and Family Services youth expand access to post-secondary opportunities through partnership with the University of Utah and Salt Lake Community College (DHHS). (5) Launched the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Lived Experience Internship with 14 youth participating and obtaining professional work experience (DHHS).
		Increase job skills through career pathways	Yes (ongoing)	(1) The Upward Mobility project was created to help support education leading to higher wages. This supports stable housing for FEP customers who participate in education that can lead to higher wage jobs. (2) "Invest in You Too," program for single women focused on a public-private partnership with Salt Lake Community College, DWS and medical manufacturers to provide training and later employment in the medical manufacturing industry.
		Ensure education and job training meet work requirements	Yes (ongoing)	Child Care is provided to parents pursuing education while they are working.
		Promote Work Opportunity Tax Credit for employment of individuals experiencing intergenerational poverty	Yes	Educated staff working with Choose to Work (CTW) on the credit. Training is available on request. Additional information can also be found on the DWS website: jobs.utah.gov/employer/business/wotc.html
		Increase uptake in the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	Yes	(1) All employment centers providing information on the EITC during the tax season and individuals are notified of the availability of the EITC. (2) Workforce development staff educate employers about the benefits of income tax credits.
		Encourage participation in financial coaching courses	Yes	(1) A collaboration with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau titled Your Money Your Goals is being used by DWS employment counselors to assist families. A budgeting basics online workshop is available on jobs.utah.gov (2) DWS contracts with community partners to provide financial capacity building for low income families.
All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes	DWS continues to work toward establishing outcome-based contracting through the utilization of Results Based Accountability.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)

Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
FES	(1) IGP adults with year-round employment (2) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (3) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Policies to Support Non-Custodial Parents	Yes	<p>S.B. 242 Child Support Amendments was passed during the 2022 General Session, which established new guidelines tables that went into effect for orders entered or established for the first time after January 1, 2023. As a result, the low income table may now be used if an individual's monthly adjusted gross income is \$2450 or less compared to the prior table which set it at \$1050 or less. Additionally, the tables in effect prior to January 1, 2023 will be repealed as of January 1, 2025; this provides for modifying orders entered or established before January 1, 2023 using the new guidelines tables after January 1, 2025.</p> <p>Recovery Services has also initiated outreach activities with the Utah Department of Corrections, the Utah Domestic Violence Coalition and refugee communities to provide information about the child support program, including but not limited to how to open a child support case, requesting a modification, how to pay child support, options for receiving child support, and addressing special circumstances (e.g., incarceration).</p>
Health	(1) Schools serving high percentages of children experiencing IGP provide access to behavioral health specialist (2) Children 10 and older, experiencing IGP who require behavioral health services receive those services	Ensure School Based Behavior Health is available in schools	Yes (ongoing)	No update.
ECD	(1) Children, 0-5, who are IGP receive home visiting services (2) Children, IGP, assessed with moderate-to-severe developmental delay participate in Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) (3) Children, IGP, who experience substantiated case of abuse and/or neglect (4) Parents have the knowledge and skills to promote healthy development of their young children.	Continued expansion of evidence-based home visitation programs to targeted populations and regions of the state	Yes (ongoing)	<p>The Home Visiting Program is housed within the Office of Early Childhood in the DHHS Division of Family Health. The program contracts with local health departments and non-profit agencies to provide home visits to those who are pregnant or have young children and who would like education and support to be successful in their parenting journey.</p> <p>In the 2023 calendar year, state and federal funded home visiting programs served 670 caregivers and 801 children in the following counties using the Parents as Teachers evidence-based home visiting model: San Juan, Sevier, Sanpete, Salt Lake, Carbon, Emery, Grant, Wasatch, Weber and Utah counties.</p> <p>In addition, the Home Visiting Pilot Project contract awarded to Prevent Child Abuse Utah launched in January 2024. This project will serve families in Salt Lake, Tooele, Iron, Washington and Garfield Counties using one of four different programs: STEP, SafeCare, Parents as Teachers, and Nurse-Family Partnership. By the end of SFY2024, 18 families were served through this pilot.</p>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CONT.

Health	Children, IGP, receive physical, behavioral and dental care at the same rates as the statewide rates in each of those areas, regardless of where their family resides in Utah	Analyze Health Provider Shortage Areas	Yes (ongoing)	<p>The DHHS Office of Primary Care and Rural Health (PCRH) awarded 72 medical professionals with state-funded loan repayments in FY24. Of those awarded, 11 were granted as one-year service extensions to previously awarded providers.</p> <p>Eligibility for these awards is restricted to providers in a designated Health Professional Shortage Area to specifically help underserved communities. Awardees represent a broad spectrum of providers to ensure access to physical, behavioral, and dental care.</p> <p>Under the direction of the Health Workforce Advisory Council, which provides recommendations on the implementation or improvement of strategies to address health workforce needs, the Utah Medical Education Council allocated nearly \$1M in funds to hospitals and medical schools to further develop and train local talent through Graduate Medical Education (GME) programs. Providers are more likely to remain in the state in which they participate in GME programs.</p> <p>PCRH also allocates approximately \$2.6M each year in state funds through Primary Care Grants. These grants are competitive grants to private entities—including for-profit and not-for-profit entities—to fund primary healthcare to medically underserved populations in Utah.</p>
All		Families served through a two-generational lens	Yes (ongoing)	<p>In FY24, the Intensive Care Coordination (ICC) program served 382 families across five state regions. Of the 382 families, 52 youth required an out-of-home DCFS placement. The average length a family is involved with ICC is 6 months.</p> <p>The program is hosting a parent conference in Salt Lake in September to include five families and their youth from each region of the state who have been involved with ICC and want to become peer supports for other families and receiving mental and behavioral health treatment. In collaboration with the Office of Substance Use and Mental Health a youth track will be provided through the Transition to Adult Living Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant.</p> <p>The System of Care grant also paid for Youth Move, a national youth peer support training curriculum for youth who have lived experience and are interested in becoming peer supports. The first training was held in August (6 sessions) and was offered to youth to include individuals in JJYS secure care, Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) custody, those receiving treatment through the Local Mental Health Authorities, etc. A total of 32 youth attended.</p>
		Families served through a two-generational lens	Yes (ongoing)	<p>Utah's Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program (WIC) caseload as of July 1, 2024 was 46,869, representing an increase of 13% in the last 12 months. WIC underwent a modernization project of the benefits system and began issuing new eWIC cards on July 1, 2024. The new online system allows for real time transactions and benefit balances, as well as remote benefit issuance between certification appointments when eligibility status and health and nutrition is checked. This simpler benefit system will be helpful to families and clinic staff.</p> <p>Additionally, WIC contracted with Teletask and rolled out a chat service for two-way texting between WIC participants and clinic staff, which also allows for secure document uploads, collecting electronic signatures, and remote appointments upon need or request. WIC participants will also be able to submit documentation from their health care provider including anthropometrics, hemoglobin levels, and any prescriptions for special infant formula or medical foods. All of these modernization efforts streamline services and make WIC program participation more convenient for families.</p>
All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes (ongoing)	<p>The DHHS continues to use evidence-based programs and practices in its adoption of programs. In addition, all areas of the Department are required to utilize the Results-Based Accountability framework to map priorities as well as data indicators that are reviewed quarterly.</p>

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
ECD	(1) Child care providers serving >10% subsidy participate in programs to improve quality (2) Young children experiencing IGP participate in preschool (3) Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Increase capacity of high-quality preschool	Yes (ongoing)	<p>The Office of Child Care (OCC) administered Utah's partially state-funded preschool program to (1) increase the capacity of high-quality programs to serve children who are low-income, including IGP, and (2) fund preschool programs to become high quality.</p> <p>In SFY24, the program served 1,969 children identified as low-income with at least one of 10 enumerated risk factors or were from families whose home language was something other than English. This reflects a 3% reduction in the number of students served from SFY23 due to increased costs for programs to provide high-quality preschool services with no increase in funding provided to the High Quality School Readiness Grants programs.</p> <p>Becoming High Quality Grants were awarded to 17 preschool programs in SFY24, totaling 64 individual classrooms, to become high quality. To receive Becoming High Quality grants, programs are expected to serve at least 25% students who are low-income or are learning English as a second language.</p>
	Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Develop statewide, kindergarten readiness assessment	Yes	The Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) was fully implemented. In 2018, USBE modified the intake form to include the identification of a specific preschool or early learning program a kindergarten student participated in prior to enrollment in kindergarten. The most current version of the KEEP report is available on the USBE website.
	Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Develop statewide, preschool readiness developmental assessment	Yes	<p>"The Preschool Entry and Exit Profile (PEEP) assessment was adopted as the school readiness assessment tool in the 2018 General Session to evaluate the effectiveness of the School Readiness Grant initiative to serve at-risk students in preparing for kindergarten entry. PEEP Exit data were not collected in the following year (SY2019-20) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PEEP assessment has been administered in participating preschool programs in each subsequent academic year, resulting in three years of PEEP outcome data available.</p> <p>Student proficiency rates in meeting kindergarten entry expectations have increased for literacy from 67% in SY21 and SY22 to 72% of students leaving at proficiency in literacy in SY23, in SY24 proficiency stayed fairly stable with 71% of students proficient in literacy. Numeracy proficiency rates have increased from 70% in SY21 to 72% in SY22 and 75% proficiency in SY23 and the most recent school year (SY24).</p> <p>The increases in academic proficiency seen in students attending high-quality school readiness programs over the past three years suggest that the School Readiness Grants initiatives are helping students identified as "at-risk" develop the foundational academic skills beneficial for kindergarten readiness."</p>

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONT.

Education	(1) IGP students enrolled in full day kindergarten (2) Students experiencing IGP graduate from high school (3) Students experiencing IGP are Language Arts proficient (4) Students experiencing IGP are Math Proficient	Increase participation in full day kindergarten in schools serving high rates of children at risk of remaining in poverty	Yes	In the 2023-24 school year, every district and charter elementary school had the opportunity to offer full day kindergarten using the new state funding stream.
	(1) Students experiencing IGP graduate from high school (2) Students experiencing IGP are Language Arts proficient (3) Students experiencing IGP are Math Proficient	Incorporate Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)	Yes (ongoing)	The PEEP data collection includes lifelong learning practices metrics and collection of those results began in Fall of 2019 and are currently in place.
FES	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families receiving public assistance experiencing IGP	Expose high schools students to post- secondary education and job training opportunities beginning early in their high school career	Yes	All Utah students begin their exploration of careers and postsecondary training in middle school. A variety of career pathways are available to all high school students. These pathways are reviewed and programs are regularly updated to ensure that students are being prepared for high-skill, high-wage, and emerging or in-demand occupations. Articulation agreements between secondary and postsecondary programs are in place and students can move seamlessly from secondary education to postsecondary training.
	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Provide incentives to two-year colleges for key outcomes		N/A
	(1) IGP young adults participating in post-secondary education (2) IGP adults with year-round employment (3) IGP adults employed in occupations with wages sufficient to meet basic needs of families (4) Families receiving public assistance who experience intergenerational poverty	Expand scholarship opportunities to students experiencing intergenerational poverty	Yes	College Application Day provides a mechanism for students experiencing IGP to have access to mentoring and assistance in filling out applications, including financial aid. Students living in poverty also receive additional consideration on many scholarship opportunities. In addition, USHE is working to have a full-time, permanent college access advisor at every high school. The Utah college access advisors guide high school students through college entrance exam preparation, admissions procedures, and financial aid processes to ensure that all Utah students have access to higher education opportunities.

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONT.

All		Families served through a two-generational lens	No	
All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes	USBE has partnered with United Way, KSL, and other organizations to collaborate on the 5B45 Campaign to include additional robust resources for families, promotional content being disseminated via KSL, and incorporating nutrition in the 5 areas of 5B45. The website is: https://5b45kids.com/about/
DIVISION OF MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS (MCA)				
Area of Child Well-Being	Indicator being Influenced	Recommendation	Completed	Progress in previous 12 months
Education	Students experiencing higher rates of intergenerational poverty that identify from historically underrepresented communities.	Expose high schools students to post- secondary education, job training opportunities, mentorship and sponsorship experiences beginning early in their middle and high school career	Yes	Our Multicultural Youth Leadership Program's goal is to help curb the pattern of intergenerational poverty and racial disparities by supplying students with culturally relevant skills and motivation to succeed in the classroom and their communities. MCA provides a unique state-agency program tailored for multicultural youth where, through a series of events for 7th-12th grade students, they engage in unique learning opportunities designed to cultivate skills that increase educational success, financial literacy and bring awareness to and promote mental health. Youth are exposed to higher education and STEM career pathways, civic engagement, and self-empowerment through speakers that are representative of their own culture, backgrounds and upbringings. Ultimately, we seek to increase graduation rates among economically disadvantaged diverse youth so that they have equal opportunity to realize their full potential and become civically involved to create change in their communities and beyond.

Schools Where 10% or More Students Are Intergenerational Poverty

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Alpine District	Dan W. Peterson	26.40%
Alpine District	Forbes School	11.80%
Alpine District	Horizon School	21.20%
Alpine District	Summit High	15.90%
Ascent Academies of Utah	Ascent Academies of Utah - West Valley	10.60%
Athenian eAcademy	Athenian eAcademy	15.20%
Beaver District	Milford School	11.40%
Beaver District	Minersville School	≤10%
Box Elder District	Golden Spike Elementary	10.70%
Box Elder District	Lake View School	13.90%
Box Elder District	North Park School	10.10%
Box Elder District	Park Valley Elementary	11-19%
Box Elder District	Snowville School	≤10%
Box Elder District	Sunrise High School	13.60%
Cache District	Cache High	12.80%
Canyons District	Canyons Online	11.20%
Canyons District	Canyons Transition Academy	42.00%
Canyons District	Copperview School	11.90%
Canyons District	East Midvale School	14.50%
Canyons District	Jordan Valley School	17.20%
Canyons District	Midvale School	14.60%
Canyons District	Midvalley School	10.90%
Canyons District	Sandy School	12.50%
Carbon District	Bruin Point School	42.50%
Carbon District	Castle Heights School	13.70%
Carbon District	Castle Valley Center	20.20%
Carbon District	Creekview School	14.80%
Carbon District	Mont Harmon Middle	15.50%
Carbon District	Sally Mauro School	18.20%
Carbon District	Wellington School	22.40%
Career Academy of Utah	Career Academy of Utah	19.90%
Davis District	Antelope School	16.70%
Davis District	Crestview School	15.10%

Davis District	Doxey School	12.60%
Davis District	Fremont School	12.90%
Davis District	Holt School	13.50%
Davis District	Lincoln School	10.20%
Davis District	Meadowbrook School	11.70%
Davis District	North Davis Jr High	12.10%
Davis District	Renaissance Academy	24.40%
Davis District	South Clearfield School	15.70%
Davis District	Sunset School	16.60%
Davis District	Vae View School	14.50%
Davis District	Wasatch School	14.00%
Davis District	Whitesides School	23.20%
Duchesne District	Basin Online School	16.80%
Duchesne District	Centennial School	24.20%
Duchesne District	Con Amore School	28.80%
Duchesne District	Duchesne High	10.00%
Duchesne District	Duchesne School	18.20%
Duchesne District	East School	21.00%
Duchesne District	Myton School	30.80%
Duchesne District	Neola School	15.10%
Duchesne District	Roosevelt Jr High	15.20%
Duchesne District	Tabiona School	16.70%
Duchesne District	Union High	10.40%
East Hollywood High	East Hollywood High	15.50%
Emery District	Book Cliff School	16.40%
Emery District	Castle Dale School	11.00%
Emery District	Cottonwood School	17.50%
Emery District	Huntington School	12.20%
Endeavor Hall	Endeavor Hall	19.60%
Garfield District	Antimony School	21-29%
Garfield District	Escalante High	10.30%
Garfield District	Escalante School	14.80%
Gateway Preparatory Academy	Gateway Preparatory Academy	13.00%
Good Foundations Academy	Good Foundations Academy	12.10%
Grand District	Grand County Middle	11.40%
Grand District	Helen M. Knight School	13.80%



Granite District	Academy Park School	11.30%
Granite District	Arcadia School	16.20%
Granite District	Beehive School	11.30%
Granite District	Copper Hills School	11.80%
Granite District	David Gourley School	15.10%
Granite District	Douglas T. Orchard School	11.70%
Granite District	Fox Hills School	10.20%
Granite District	Granite Connection High	17.10%
Granite District	Granite Park Jr High	10.80%
Granite District	Granite Technical Institute	30.30%
Granite District	Harry S. Truman School	10.10%
Granite District	Hillsdale School	10.70%
Granite District	Hunter School	13.40%
Granite District	Jackling School	14.20%
Granite District	James E. Moss School	11.40%
Granite District	John C. Fremont School	17.30%
Granite District	Kearns Jr High	11.90%
Granite District	Lake Ridge School	11.40%
Granite District	Lincoln School	16.30%
Granite District	Magna School	20.40%
Granite District	Mill Creek School	12.80%
Granite District	Olene Walker Elementary	10.90%
Granite District	Philo T. Farnsworth School	12.80%

Granite District	Pioneer School	10.50%
Granite District	Pleasant Green School	13.30%
Granite District	Plymouth School	13.10%
Granite District	Robert Frost School	14.10%
Granite District	Silver Hills School	10.70%
Granite District	South Kearns School	15.30%
Granite District	Spring Lane School	12.30%
Granite District	Stansbury School	11.00%
Granite District	Taylorville School	11.50%
Granite District	Thomas W. Bacchus School	11.40%
Granite District	Twin Peaks School	14.40%
Granite District	Valley Crest School	10.50%
Granite District	West Kearns School	13.50%
Granite District	Western Hills School	11.70%
Granite District	Whittier School	12.40%
Granite District	Youth Educational Support School	21.70%
Greenwood Charter School	Greenwood Charter School	18.50%
Guadalupe School	Guadalupe School	14.00%
Iron District	Cedar East School	12.70%
Iron District	Cedar North School	10.20%
Iron District	Escalante Valley School	17.30%
Iron District	Fiddlers Canyon School	15.80%
Iron District	Three Peaks Pre School	11.80%
Iron District	Three Peaks School	12.10%
Jordan District	Columbia School	11.50%
Jordan District	Copper Canyon School	10.40%
Jordan District	Heartland School	16.50%
Jordan District	Kauri Sue Hamilton	17.50%
Jordan District	Majestic School	12.10%
Jordan District	Rivers Edge School	≤20%
Jordan District	South Valley School	31.20%
Jordan District	West Jordan School	11.70%
Juab District	Red Cliff School	10.10%
Kane District	Big Water High	≤10%
Leadership Learning Academy	Leadership Learning Academy - Ogden	23.60%
Logan City District	Adams School	18.10%
Logan City District	Bridger School	14.30%

Logan City District	Ellis School	19.80%
Logan City District	Wilson School	10.80%
Logan City District	Woodruff School	11.40%
Millard District	Delta South School	12.60%
Moab Charter School	Moab Charter School	15.60%
Morgan District	Mountain Green Preschool	≤10%
Mountain View Montessori	Mountain View Montessori	12.60%
Murray District	Horizon School	11.60%
Murray District	Parkside School	16.10%
Nebo District	Barnett School	12.20%
Nebo District	Bridges Nebo Transition Center	22.00%
Nebo District	Brookside School	11.20%
Nebo District	Cherry Creek School	10.90%
Nebo District	Nebo Advanced Learning Center	≤10%
Nebo District	Park School	10.60%
Nebo District	Wilson School	13.80%
North Sanpete District	Fairview School	13.60%
North Sanpete District	Mt. Pleasant School	13.50%
North Sanpete District	Pleasant Creek High School	11.60%
North Sanpete District	Spring City School	21.90%
North Summit District	North Summit Preschool	≤10%
Ogden City District	Ben Lomond High	10.60%
Ogden City District	Bonneville School	27.90%
Ogden City District	East Ridge Elementary School	12.00%
Ogden City District	George Washington High	23.60%
Ogden City District	Heritage School	25.40%
Ogden City District	Highland Junior High	16.60%
Ogden City District	Hillcrest School	21.60%
Ogden City District	James Madison School	19.90%
Ogden City District	Liberty Elementary School	15.40%
Ogden City District	Lincoln School	17.30%
Ogden City District	Malan's Peak Secondary	22.60%
Ogden City District	Mound Fort Junior High	17.50%
Ogden City District	New Bridge School	18.40%
Ogden City District	Odyssey School	21.70%
Ogden City District	Ogden Preschool	13.40%

Ogden City District	Polk School	12.20%
Ogden Preparatory Academy	Ogden Preparatory Academy	14.70%
Pacific Heritage Academy	Pacific Heritage Academy	11.30%
Pinnacle Canyon Academy	Pinnacle Canyon Academy	27.00%
Piute District	Circleville Preschool	20-29%
Piute District	Oscarson School	20-29%
Provo District	Amelia Earhart School	11.40%
Provo District	Franklin School	10.60%
Provo District	Independence High	15.90%
Provo District	Oak Springs School	11.30%
Provo District	Provo eSchool	11.80%
Provo District	Slate Canyon	40-49%
Provo District	Spring Creek School	12.40%
Provo District	Timpanogos School	11.80%
Roots Charter High School	Roots Charter High School	17.30%
Salt Lake District	Backman School	17.00%
Salt Lake District	Escalante School	13.40%
Salt Lake District	Franklin School	14.70%
Salt Lake District	Horizonte Instruction & Training Center	17.00%
Salt Lake District	Liberty School	16.30%
Salt Lake District	M. Lynn Bennion School	15.10%
Salt Lake District	Mary W. Jackson School	16.50%
Salt Lake District	Meadowlark School	10.90%
Salt Lake District	Newman School	13.00%
Salt Lake District	Nibley Park School	12.20%
Salt Lake District	North Star School	10.00%
Salt Lake District	Northwest Middle	10.60%
Salt Lake District	Parkview School	15.80%
Salt Lake District	Riley School	15.20%
Salt Lake District	Rose Park School	14.10%
Salt Lake District	Salt Lake Center for Science Education Bryant	10.20%
Salt Lake District	Salt Lake Head Start	11.30%
Salt Lake District	Salt Lake Virtual Elementary	23.70%
Salt Lake District	Whittier School	13.60%
San Juan District	Albert R. Lyman Middle	24.90%
San Juan District	Blanding School	21.80%

San Juan District	Bluff School	41.90%
San Juan District	Montezuma Creek School	48.00%
San Juan District	Monticello School	17.00%
San Juan District	Monument Valley High	33.50%
San Juan District	Navajo Mountain High	30-39%
San Juan District	San Juan High	16.60%
San Juan District	Tse'Bii'Nidzisgai School	49.80%
San Juan District	Whitehorse High	34.40%
Sevier District	Ashman School	22.40%
Sevier District	Cedar Ridge High	15.50%
Sevier District	Koosharem School	11.60%
Sevier District	Monroe School	14.40%
Sevier District	North Sevier Middle	10.90%
Sevier District	Pahvant School	14.00%
Sevier District	Richfield Preschool	18.80%
Sevier District	Salina School	16.60%
Sevier District	South Sevier Middle	11.00%
South Sanpete District	Manti School	15.20%
South Sanpete District	South Sanpete Education Support Center	≤20%
Tintic District	West Desert School	≤20%
Tooele District	Blue Peak High	17.60%
Tooele District	Copper Canyon School	10.80%
Tooele District	Ibapah School	≤10%
Tooele District	Northlake School	16.70%
Tooele District	Settlement Canyon School	14.00%
Tooele District	Sterling School	17.90%
Tooele District	Vernon School	≤10%
Tooele District	West School	12.40%
Uintah District	Ashley School	25.00%
Uintah District	Ashley Valley Educ. Ctr.	14.90%
Uintah District	Davis School	17.70%
Uintah District	Eagle View School	32.30%
Uintah District	Lapoint School	15.60%
Uintah District	Maeser School	12.00%
Uintah District	Naples School	23.50%
Uintah District	Uintah Middle School	11.40%
Uintah District	Uintah Online School	20.40%

Uintah District	Uintah Specialized Preschool	14.30%
Uintah District	Vernal Middle	14.00%
Uintah River High	Uintah River High	27.20%
Utah International Charter School	Utah International Charter School	10.00%
Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	Blind Region 2	≤20%
Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	North Region Blind	≤20%
Utah Virtual Academy	Utah Virtual Academy	12.80%
Vanguard Academy	Vanguard Academy	20.10%
Wallace Stegner Academy	Wallace Stegner Academy	14.00%
Washington District	Bloomington Hills School	12.20%
Washington District	Enterprise School	10.00%
Washington District	LaVerkin School	12.70%
Washington District	Panorama School	12.30%
Washington District	Post HS Self-Cont	32.30%
Washington District	Red Mountain School	16.50%
Washington District	Sandstone School	14.70%
Washington District	Springdale School	12.20%
Washington District	Sunset School	14.90%
Washington District	Washington School	18.40%
Washington District	Water Canyon School	14.20%
Wayne District	Hanksville School	40-49%
Wayne District	Loa School	10.90%
Weber District	Burch Creek School	15.40%
Weber District	Horizon Academy	10.80%
Weber District	Lakeview School	15.90%
Weber District	Municipal School	12.80%
Weber District	North Park School	16.40%
Weber District	Riverdale School	12.50%
Weber District	Roosevelt School	14.00%
Weber District	Roy School	11.90%
Weber District	T.H. Bell Jr High	11.70%
Weber District	Two Rivers High	12.30%
Weber District	Valley View School	10.60%
Weber District	Washington Terrace School	19.30%
Weber District	Weber Online K-6	15.30%
Weber District	West Haven School	11.40%
Weber State University Charter Academy	Weber State University Charter Academy	≤20%

ENDNOTES

1. Issacs, J.B., & Edelstein, S. (2023, October 17). Policies that reduce intergenerational poverty. Brookings. Retrieved May 17, 2024 from <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/policies-that-reduce-intergenerational-poverty/#:~:text=Roughly%20one%2Dthird%20of%20children,benefit%20and%20that%20of%20society>
2. Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute. (2023). New 2023 Census Bureau estimates: National, regional, and state total population and components of population change. Retrieved May 28, 2024, from <https://gardner.utah.edu/blog/blog-new-2023-census-bureau-estimates-national-regional-and-state-total-population-and-components-of-population-change/>
3. U.S. News & World Report. (2023). Best states: Utah. Retrieved June 4, 2024, from <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/utah>
4. Utah Department of Workforce Services. (2023, August 18). Utah’s employment summary: July 2023. Retrieved June 4, 2024, from <https://jobs.utah.gov/blog/post/2023/08/18/utah-s-employment-summary-july-2023>
5. Pew Charitable Trusts. (2024, May 7). Population growth in most states lags long-term trends. Retrieved June 7, 2024, from <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2024/05/07/population-growth-in-most-states-lags-long-term-trends>
6. Legal Information Institute. (n.d.). Utah Code Title 35A, Chapter 9, Section 102. Retrieved June 7, 2024, from https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title35A/Chapter9/35A-9-S102.html?v=C35A-9-S102_1800010118000101
7. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 2024, from [https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&vv=AGEP\(00,1:97\)&cv=ucgid&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US49](https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&vv=AGEP(00,1:97)&cv=ucgid&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US49)
8. Pre-Kindergarten Education. (n.d.). Kindergarten enhancement program. Retrieved June 21, 2024, from <https://www.prekindertened.com/kindergartenenhancementprogram#:~:text=Kindergarten%20Enhancement%20is%20a%201,of%20the%20regular%20school%20day>
9. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2021, January 27). WIC works: Addressing the nutrition and health needs of low-income families. Retrieved June 21, 2024, from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/wic-works-addressing-the-nutrition-and-health-needs-of-low-income-families#:~:text=An%20extensive%20body%20of%20research,cognitive%20development%20and%20academic%20achievement>



UTAH'S 13th ANNUAL REPORT

Intergenerational Poverty

WELFARE DEPENDENCY AND
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE USE • 2024