



**Department of
Workforce Services**

UTAH'S 15th ANNUAL REPORT

Intergenerational Poverty

WELFARE DEPENDENCY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE USE • 2026



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This is the *15th Annual Report on Intergenerational Poverty, Welfare Dependency and Public Assistance Use* for the state of Utah. Following the passage of Utah's Intergenerational Poverty Mitigation Act in 2012, the state began systematically collecting and analyzing intergenerational poverty (IGP) data to establish a baseline for measuring outcomes and evaluating trends. This annual data has enabled the state to monitor progress, identify challenges, and inform policies designed to reduce poverty across generations.

Utah's Intergenerational Poverty Mitigation Act defines IGP as poverty in which two or more successive generations of a family continue in the cycle of poverty and government dependence. This differs from Non-IGP, which involves temporary or situational poverty. Situational poverty is generally traceable to a specific time period within a person's lifetime and is not continued to the next generation.¹

Analyzing both IGP and Non-IGP data reveals the needs of those trapped in long-term poverty versus those experiencing temporary difficulties. This report used data from multiple sources to provide insights into the challenges faced by adults and children in both IGP and Non-IGP situations. An analysis of Utah's employment trends, annual earnings, education systems, social services, and public assistance rates for individuals who experienced IGP in the calendar year (CY) of 2025 have been provided in this report.

Key findings related to intergenerational poverty in Utah in 2025:

1. **Poverty Rate:** Utah's overall poverty rate was 8.5% in 2025, continuing a long-term decrease from 12.1% in 2012.
2. **Intergenerational Poverty Rate:** The IGP rates for adults (4%), young adults (5.9%), and children (6.4%) were all below 6.5% of their respective total Utah populations demonstrating a decline in rates from previous years.
3. **Children at Risk:** 177,781 children (59,975 children experiencing IGP and 117,806 Non-IGP children) were identified as having a higher risk of becoming IGP adults, which continued a downward trend of Utah children at risk.
4. **Family Economic Stability:** Adult women experiencing IGP had higher year-round employment rates than men during 2025.
5. **Average Annual Wages:** In 2025, the average annual wages for IGP women were \$16,666 and for IGP men \$17,060, which led to a decline from the previous year.

6. **Early Childhood Development:** Among children experiencing IGP, 94.8% of them were enrolled in enhanced kindergarten during 2025.
7. **Education (RISE Proficiency):** Children experiencing IGP demonstrated 23.2% proficiency in Grade 3 English Language Arts and 14.4% proficiency in Grade 8 Math.
8. **High School Completion Rates:** High school graduation rates for students experiencing IGP reached 81.6% in 2025 continuing an upward trend in rates from previous years.
9. **Preventative Health Care:** During 2025, 46.6% of IGP children and 8.7% of IGP adults received preventative health care.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY AND PREVIOUS
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JOBS.UTAH.GOV/EDO/INTERGENERATIONAL.





Part I: INTRODUCTION

UNDERSTANDING THE LANDSCAPE OF
POVERTY IN UTAH



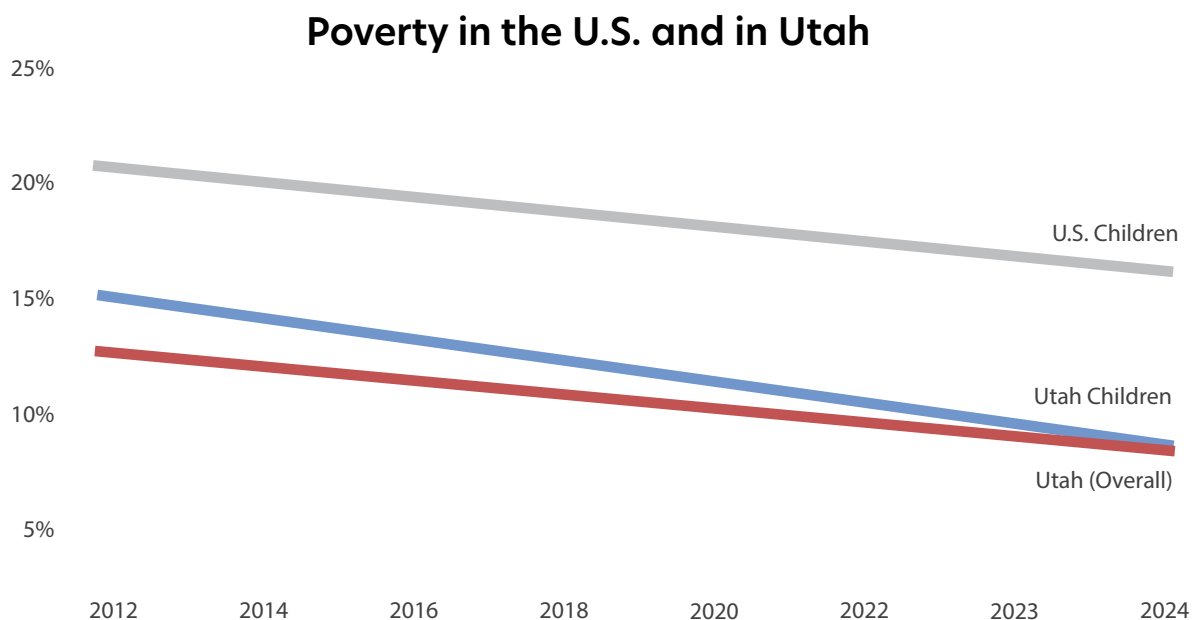


Overview

Data from the American Community Survey (ACS) indicated Utah maintained a poverty rate of 8.5% in 2024, which remains below the national average of 12.5%. Between 2012 and 2024, the state's poverty rate fell from 12.1% to 8.5% for a relative decrease of 29.8%.

Overall, poverty data for both the United States and Utah show a continued decline in poverty rates among children, with Utah's child poverty rate at 8.8%

The focus on children reflected the importance of early intervention in addressing poverty and reducing the likelihood of long-term economic hardship. Because childhood is a critical developmental period, experiences



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-Year ACS Data, 2012-2024

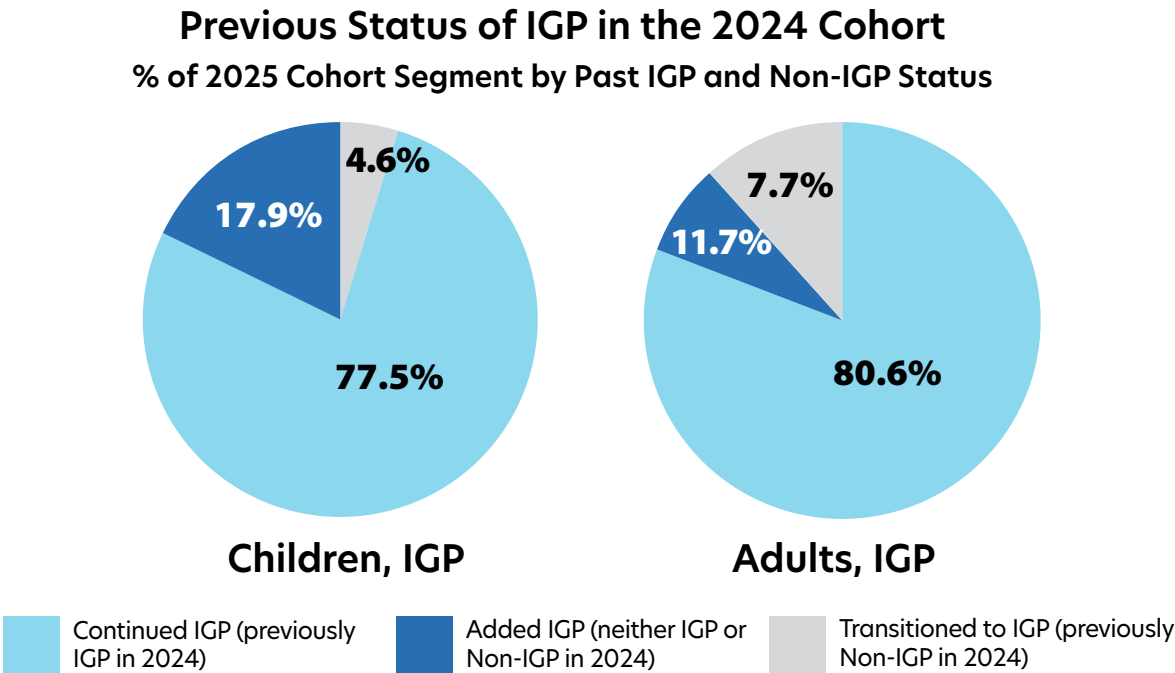
during these years may have influenced current educational, health, and economic outcomes. Monitoring child poverty provides an important indicator of current family well-being and helps identify opportunities to support children and families before economic challenges persist into adulthood.²

Intergenerational Poverty in Utah

In 2025, data on IGP revealed ongoing participation among adults and children in the IGP cohort. Participation was categorized into three groups:

- **Continued IGP:** Individuals who were identified as experiencing intergenerational poverty in 2024 and remained in the IGP cohort in 2025.
- **Added or New Individuals:** Individuals who entered the IGP cohort between 2024 and 2025 and were not part of either the IGP or Non-IGP cohorts in 2024.
- **Transitioned Individuals:** Individuals who were classified as Non-IGP in 2024, but entered the IGP cohort in 2025.

These categories provided insights into the persistence of intergenerational poverty, the number of new individuals entering the cohort, and shifts in economic circumstances that may have placed families at greater risk of long-term poverty.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Part II: DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

OF INTERGENERATIONAL POVERTY



This section examines key demographic factors including age, gender, race, ethnicity, household structure, employment status, and educational levels to provide a snapshot of how IGP impacts different elements of Utah's population. To ensure a data-driven strategy for mitigating IGP, this analysis identified the unique obstacles faced by various groups.

Definition of Age Range

The following cohorts were established for the report based on their history of experiencing IGP through access to public assistance (PA):

Adults Experiencing IGP (Ages 21-55): Defined as individuals receiving PA for one or more months in 2025 and who received 12 or more total months of PA across childhood and adulthood.

Adults Not Experiencing IGP (Non-IGP Cohort, Ages 21-55): Defined as individuals receiving PA in 2025, but who received fewer than 12 total months of PA across childhood and adulthood. This cohort generally reflects short-term or situational assistance rather than prolonged poverty.

Young Adults Experiencing IGP (Ages 18-20): Defined as individuals receiving PA for one or more months in 2025, with a history of 12 or more months of PA as a child, and 12 or more months of PA between the ages of 18 and 20.

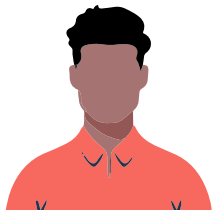
Young Adults Not Experiencing IGP (Non-IGP Cohort, Ages 18-20): Defined as individuals receiving one or more months of PA in 2025 and having a history of more than 12 months on public assistance (PA).

Children Experiencing IGP (Ages 0-17): Defined as individuals receiving one or more months of PA in 2025 and who have an IGP parent, which indicates an elevated risk of continued poverty into adulthood.

Children Not Experiencing IGP (Non-IGP Cohort, Ages 0-17): Defined as individuals receiving at least one month of Public Assistance (PA) in 2025 and 12 or more cumulative months of assistance, but do not meet the criteria for the IGP Children cohort. Parent IGP status is not considered in the cohort definition.



Overview of the IGP and Non-IGP Populations In Utah



Adults, 21-55

IGP	Non-IGP
64,500	122,556
4% of adult population; 32.5% of adults receiving PA	7.6% of adult population; 61.8% of adults receiving PA



Young adults, 18-20

IGP	Non-IGP
9,430	11,417
5.9% of young adult population; 36.3% of young adults receiving PA	7.1% of young adult population; 43.9% of young adults receiving PA



Children, 0-17

IGP	Non-IGP
59,975	117,806
6.4% of child population; 27.2% of children receiving PA	12.5% of child population; 53.5% of children receiving PA

PA = public assistance

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Combined Count and Percentage of Public Assistance Participants for Individuals Experiencing IGP and Non-IGP in 2025 in Utah



Utah had 490,589 public assistance participants, all ages, with at least one month of public assistance in 2025.

Utah's general population is 3.4 million.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Adults, 21-55



- 187,056 adults (38.1%) were IGP or Non-IGP adults
- 64,500 IGP adults (13.1%)
- 122,556 Non-IGP adults (25%)

Young adults, 18-20



- 20,847 young adults (4.2%) were at risk of becoming IGP adults
- 9,430 IGP young adults (1.9%)
- 11,417 Non-IGP young adults (2.3%)

Children, 0-17



- 177,781 (36.2%) were at risk of becoming IGP adults
- 59,975 IGP children (12.2%)
- 117,806 Non-IGP children (24%)

The remaining 104,905 public assistance participants (21.4%) were not included in the IGP or Non-IGP groups because they were over age 55, or had too low of a participation length in public assistance to be counted as IGP or Non-IGP.

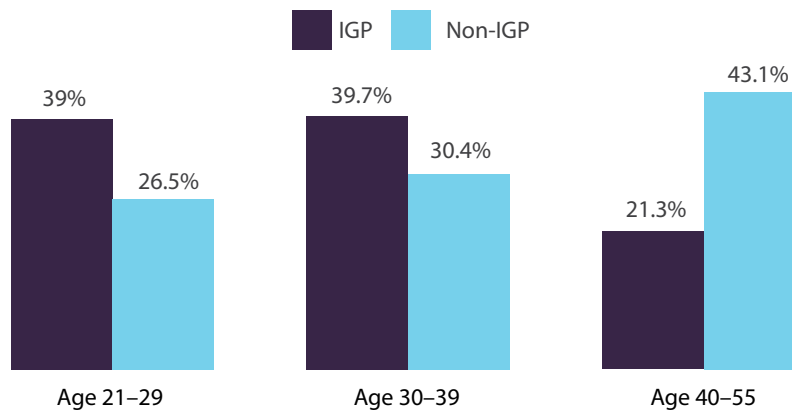
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Adult IGP and Non-IGP Analysis

Age: An examination of adult experiences with IGP across three distinct age brackets (21–29, 30–39, and 40–55) revealed shifts in demographic distribution.

Age Groups of IGP and Non-IGP Adult Individuals

Percent rates in CY2025



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

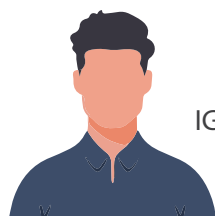


Within the IGP cohort, young and middle age adults saw fairly equal distributions, with a decline amongst the oldest age group.

- Ages 21–29: 39% (25,164 individuals)
- Ages 30–39: 39.7% (25,582 individuals)
- Ages 40–55: 21.3% (13,754 individuals)

In contrast, the Non-IGP cohort demonstrated a linear upward trend as individuals age, with the older adults having the largest distribution.

- Ages 21–29: 26.5% (32,495 individuals)
- Ages 30–39: 30.4% (37,200 individuals)
- Ages 40–55: 43.1% (52,861 individuals)



Male
IGP adults in 2025
39.7%



Female
IGP adults in 2025
60.2%

Gender: Based on an analysis of Utah’s 2025 adult cohort, women were disproportionately impacted by both IGP and Non-IGP compared to men.

Gender-based Breakdown of Adult IGP and Non-IGP Statuses in 2025

Gender	IGP Count	IGP Percent	Non-IGP Count	Non-IGP Percent
Male	25,660	39.8%	53,415	43.6%
Female	38,840	60.2%	69,141	56.4%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services





Ethnicity and Race: An individual’s ethnicity and race were identified at the time of completing an application or recertification for PA. The ethnicity options for the purposes of this analysis were “Hispanic” and “Non-Hispanic.” The options for race were “Asian,” “Black/African American,” “Native American,” “Other,” “Pacific Islander,” “White,” and “Unknown”.³ Some PA programs inform the individual that they are not required to report ethnicity or race on their application or recertification form. All ethnicity and race information reported on an application or recertification for PA were voluntary, self-reported disclosures. Therefore, any information not reported or left blank was categorized as “Unknown”.

The following table provides information regarding the representation of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic ethnicity in the adult IGP and Non-IGP cohorts for 2025.

Ethnicity	IGP Count	IGP Percent	Non-IGP Count	Non-IGP Percent
Hispanic	9,539	14.8%	8,944	7.3%
Non-Hispanic	54,931	85.2%	113,612	92.7%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

The following provides information regarding the representation of race for the adult IGP and Non-IGP cohorts in 2025.

IGP and Non-IGP Adult Race Distribution

Percent of adults in each racial category within the IGP and Non-IGP cohorts

Race	IGP	Non-IGP
Unknown	37%	53.1%
White	53%	38.9%
Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.6%
Other	0.5%	1.5%
Native American	5.4%	2%
Black/African American	2.3%	1.8%
Asian	0.9%	1.2%



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Children in the Home: PA policy provides requirements for who should be included in the household.⁴ Generally, a child must physically live in the PA household during the time period PA benefits have been received. For the purposes of this report, a child was counted as part of an IGP or Non-IGP adult's household if that child received a PA benefit while living with that adult during 2025.

Children in the Home	IGP Adults	IGP Adults Percent	Non-IGP Adults	Non-IGP Adults Percent
0	29,100	45.1%	58,495	47.7%
1	9,492	14.7%	19,336	15.8%
2	9,816	15.2%	17,685	14.4%
3	7,156	11.1%	12,306	10%
4+	8,936	13.9%	14,734	12%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

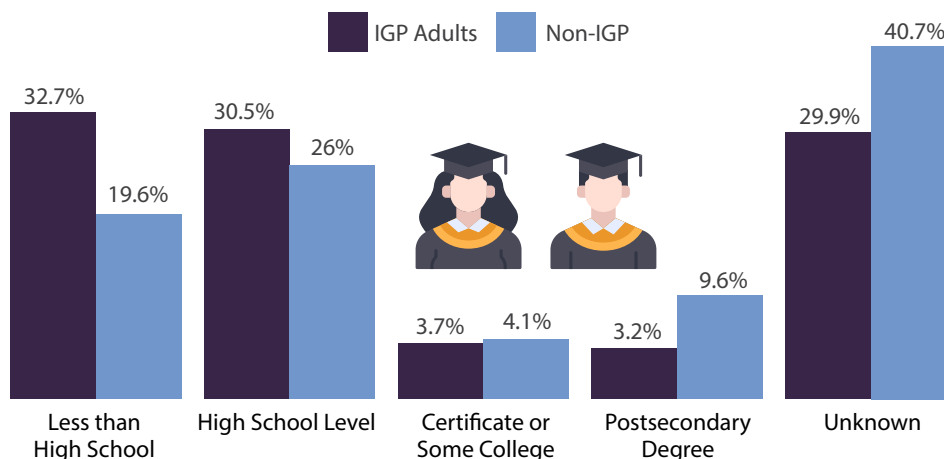
Marital Status: An individual's marital status was identified at the time of completing an application or recertification for PA. Some PA programs informed the individual that they were not required to report marital status on their application or recertification form. All marital information reported on an application or recertification for PA were voluntary, self-reported disclosures. Data for the following table only contained information from the population of adults who reported their marital status.

Marital Status	IGP Adults	IGP Adults Percent	Non-IGP Adults	Non-IGP Adults Percent
Never Married	43,228	67%	61,038	49.8%
Married	10,914	16.9%	36,691	29.9%
Divorced	5,571	8.6%	16,020	13.1%
Separated	4,182	6.5%	7,050	5.8%
Widowed	420	0.7%	1,394	1.1%
Common Law	185	0.3%	363	0.3%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Postsecondary Education: Postsecondary education refers to education completed after high school, including college degrees, certificates, and other career-focused credentials. The following visuals highlight differences in the percentage of adults who completed earned postsecondary education degrees across the IGP and Non-IGP groups. Please note that this data contains information from voluntary, self-reported disclosures. Therefore, any information not reported or left blank is categorized as "Unknown."

Education Level Attainment Amongst IGP and Non-IGP Adults in 2025



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Involved with Corrections: The IGP and Non-IGP adult cohorts were matched with Utah Department of Corrections (UDC) data. The match produced counts and rates of IGP adults who experienced involvement with UDC. There were 14,151 individuals or 21.94% of the IGP adult cohort involved with the corrections systems. The Non-IGP adult rate experienced a lower rate with 12.9% or 15,826 individuals involved with UDC.

Likely Homeless: For the purposes of this report, an individual was determined to be likely homeless based on information they provided on their PA application or recertification form. If the individual reported being homeless or residing in a homeless shelter, they were included in the counts and rates for IGP and Non-IGP adults.⁵ The IGP adult cohort had a count of 5,669 or an 8.8% rate of individuals who likely experienced homelessness. Although the Non-IGP adult cohort had a higher number of individuals who likely experienced homelessness, 6,958, the overall rate was lower at 5.7%.

Young Adults IGP and Non-IGP Analysis



Male
IGP young adults
in 2025
45.5%



Female
IGP young adults
in 2025
54.5%

Gender: Compared to the adult cohort, the young adult cohort showed a smaller difference in gender distribution. Females outnumbered males in the IGP group. The Non-IGP group had an almost even distribution between females and males.

The table below highlights the gender-based breakdown of the young adult IGP and non-IGP cohorts in 2025.

Gender	IGP Count	IGP Percent	Non-IGP Count	Non-IGP Percent
Male	4,293	45.5%	5,695	49.9%
Female	5,137	54.5%	5,722	50.1%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Ethnicity: An individual's ethnicity was identified at the time of completing an application or recertification for PA. The ethnicity options for the purposes of this analysis were "Hispanic" and "Non-Hispanic." Please note, that all ethnic information reported on an application or recertification for PA were voluntary, self-reported disclosures.

The following table provides information regarding the representation of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic ethnicity in the IGP and Non-IGP young adult cohorts for 2025.

Ethnicity	IGP Count	IGP Percent	Non-IGP Count	Non-IGP Percent
Hispanic	2,264	24%	2,622	23%
Non-Hispanic	7,166	76%	8,795	77%



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Marital Status: Using the same methodology as the IGP adult cohort for marital status, the following table provides from the population of young adults who reported their marital status. Please note, that all marital information reported on an application or recertification for PA were voluntary, self-reported disclosures.

Marital Status	IGP Young Adults	IGP Young Adults Percent	Non-IGP Young Adults	Non-IGP Young Adults Percent
Never Married	9,723	98.3%	11,283	98.9%
Married	146	1.5%	124	1.1%
Divorced	3	0.1%	1	0%
Separated	5	0.1%	3	0.1%
Widowed	1	0%	1	0%
Common Law	2	0%	2	0%

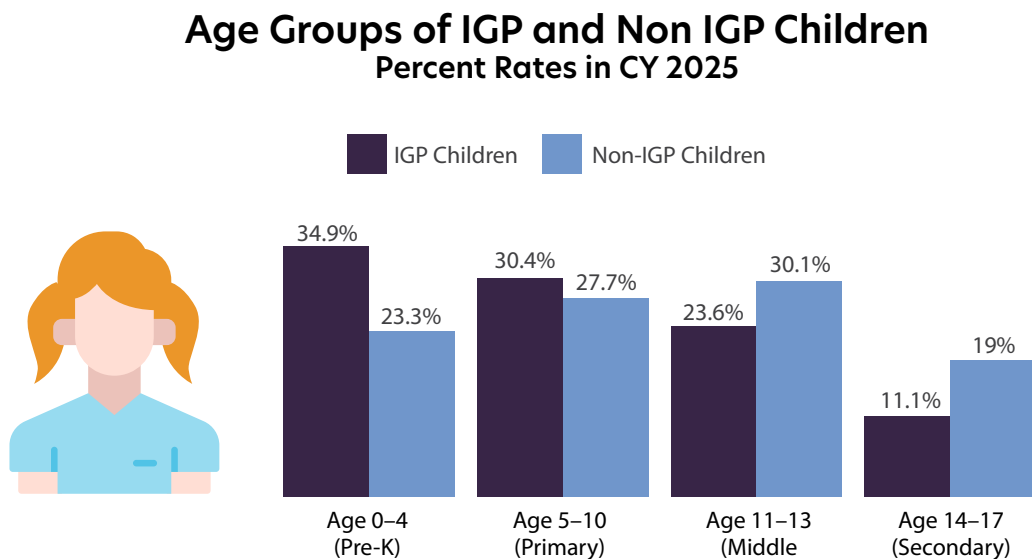
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Involved with Corrections: The IGP and Non-IGP young adult cohorts were matched with UDC data. The match generated counts and rates of IGP young adults who experienced involvement with UDC. There were 120 individuals or 1.3% of the IGP young adult cohort involved with the corrections systems. The Non-IGP adult rate experienced a lower rate with 0.7% or 82 individuals involved with UDC.

Children IGP and Non-IGP Analysis

Age: An examination of children experiencing IGP across four distinct age brackets (0–4, 5–10, 11–13, and 14–17) revealed shifts in demographic distribution.



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Within the children IGP cohort there is a linear decline in distribution as the age range increases, where the Pre-K group constitutes the largest segment and the secondary group represents the smallest.

- Ages 0-4 (Pre-K): 34.9% (20,903 individuals)
- Ages 5-10 (Primary): 30.4% (18,253 individuals)
- Ages 11-13 (Middle): 23.6% (14,171 individuals)
- Ages 14-17 (Secondary): 11.1% (6,648 individuals)

Conversely, the Non-IGP cohort exhibited a linear upward trend as individuals aged. However, a decline was observed in the secondary group, which constituted the smallest segment.

- Ages 0-4: 23.3% (27,397 individuals)
- Ages 5-10: 27.7% (32,627 individuals)
- Ages 11-13: 30.1% (35,448 individuals)
- Ages 14-17: 19% (22,334 individuals)



Gender

A different pattern emerged in the children cohort, with males making up a slightly larger proportion of both the IGP and Non-IGP groups. Although the differences between males and females remained small, this represented a shift from the pattern observed in the adult and young adult cohorts.

Gender-Based Breakdown of Children IGP and Non-IGP Cohorts in 2025

Gender	IGP Count	IGP Percent	Non-IGP Count	Non-IGP Percent
Male	30,753	51.3%	60,703	51.5%
Female	29,222	48.7%	57,103	48.5%

Ethnicity: An individual's ethnicity was identified at the time of completing an application or recertification for PA. The ethnicity options for the purposes of this analysis were "Hispanic" and "Non-Hispanic." Please note, that all ethnic information reported on an application or recertification for PA were voluntary, self-reported disclosures.

Representation of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic ethnicity in IGP and Non-IGP children cohorts 2025

Ethnicity	IGP Count	IGP Percent	Non-IGP Count	Non-IGP Percent
Hispanic	3,207	5.3%	14,426	12.1%
Non-Hispanic	56,768	94.7%	103,560	87.9%

Involved with Juvenile Justice and Youth Services: IGP and Non-IGP children between the ages of 10 and 17 during calendar year 2025 were matched with the Utah Division of Juvenile Justice and Youth Services (DJJYS) information from the Court and Agencies' Record Exchange (CARE). The match produced results for IGP children who received services from DJJYS programs. There were 4,896 out of 20,810 (23.5%) IGP children between the ages of 10 and 17 who received services from DJJYS programs. Non-IGP children from the same age group experienced a lower rate with 16.7% or 9,345 kids out of 57,782 receiving services from DJJYS.

Single Parent Household: Using marital status and children living in the household data captured at the time of a PA application or recertification, provides information regarding the number of children living in a single parent household. In 2025, there were 27,899 children experiencing IGP living in single parent households, representing 66% of that cohort. For the Non-IGP cohort, 18,884 children, or 50.2%, were living in single parent households.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Part III: FAMILY ECONOMIC STABILITY

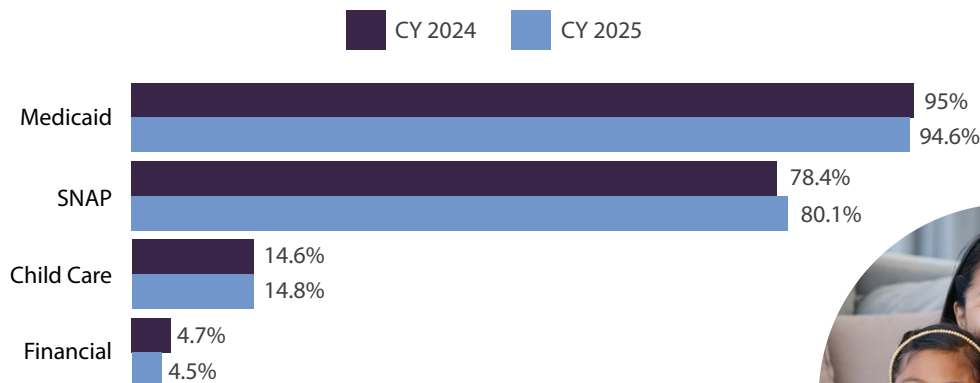


Public assistance programs act as a support, providing temporary aid to individuals and families facing IGP. This report highlights the following public assistance programs:

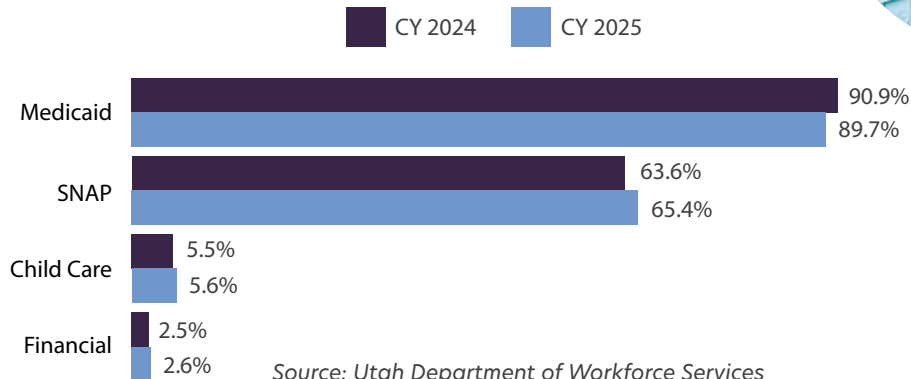
- **Medical Care:** Provides healthcare coverage to low-income individuals and families.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** Offers food-purchasing assistance.
- **Child Care Subsidies:** Provides child care assistance to eligible families to offset the high cost of child care to working parents.
- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):** Provides temporary assistance to families in need.

Public Assistance: Public assistance utilization remained high among individuals experiencing IGP in 2025. Overall, many IGP families relied on programs, such as Medicaid and SNAP, to help meet basic needs. Access to public assistance reflected the extent to which a family’s dependence on government-supported programs helped supplement household resources and maintain economic stability.

Public Assistance Utilization for IGP Children Percent Rates in CY 2024 and CY 2025



Public Assistance Utilization for IGP Adults Percent Rates in CY 2024 and CY 2025

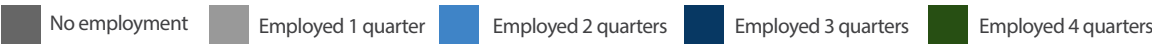


Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

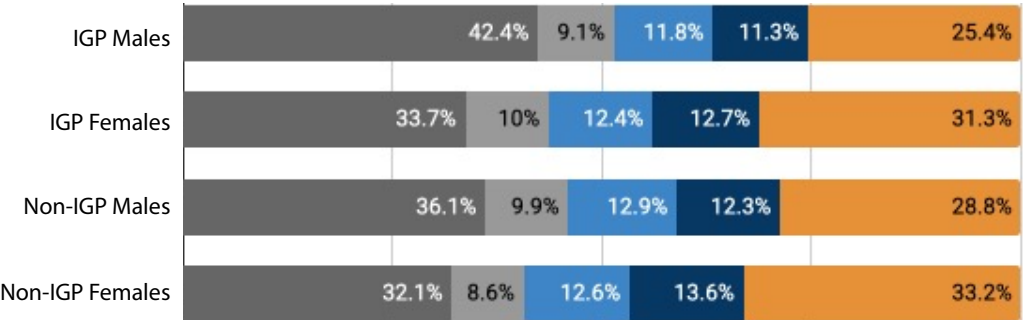
Employment: Employment is a critical element in helping adults experiencing IGP meet the basic needs of their children. It is also an important factor for young adults experiencing IGP as they become the next generation of parents. Moreover, consistent employment is an indicator of strong attachment to the labor force and the potential for increased earnings. For the purposes of this report, strong attachment to the labor force was defined as an individual having earnings in all four quarters. The following charts outline the employment duration for both adults and young adults experiencing IGP.

Wage Breakdown: The close relationship between attachment to the labor force and earnings can help provide the necessary resources for parents to meet their children’s basic needs. As an individual strengthens their attachment to the labor force, they may increase their wages leading to less reliance on PA and improving their family economic stability. The following tables provide the annual average wages in 2025 by gender and IGP status for all adults and young adults.

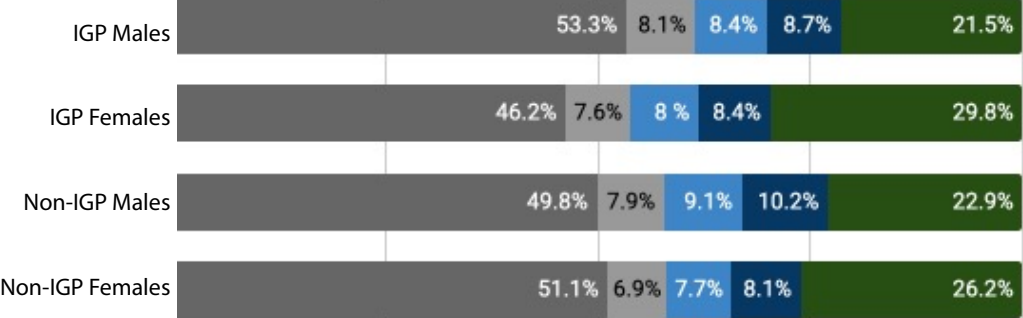
Employment Duration Among IGP and Non-IGP Persons by Gender
Percentage of adults and young adults employed for 0-4 quarters in CY 2025



Young Adults



Adults



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Adults	Gender	Percent All 4 Quarters Worked In 2025	Average Annual Wage 2025
IGP	Female	29.8%	\$16,666
	Male	21.5%	\$17,060
Non-IGP	Female	26.2%	\$17,998
	Male	22.9%	\$23,940

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Young Adults	Gender	Percent All 4 Quarters Worked In 2025	Average Annual Wage 2025
IGP	Female	31.3%	\$13,650
	Male	25.4%	\$16,002
Non-IGP	Female	33.2%	\$11,028
	Male	28.8%	\$12,831

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Housing Affordability: IGP families potentially face additional challenges to their economic stability through the cost of housing. The increasing cost of housing can cut into the available resources IGP adults have to help meet the basic needs of their children. IGP adults, who received SNAP in 2025, earned an estimated monthly income of \$1,353. During the same time period, Non-IGP adults, who received SNAP, earned \$1,158 in estimated monthly wages. Using these estimated monthly wages and reported rent information for IGP and Non-IGP adults who received SNAP, the following table provides information on the counts and rates of IGP and Non-IGP adults who spent more than 30% and 50% of their income on rent.



Adults	Received SNAP	Rent More Than 30%	Percent Above 30%	Rent More Than 50%	Percent Above 50%
IGP	24,782	9,641	38.9%	6,554	26.4%
Non-IGP	54,478	22,033	40.4%	15,197	27.9%

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Housing Stability: Similar to housing affordability, stability in housing for IGP families potentially impacts their economic stability. The frequency of moving from one residence to another or the lack of housing can have a negative effect on the employment and earnings for IGP parents. As a result, these parents may have encountered increased financial challenges to provide housing for their children.

During 2025, 31.6% of IGP children who were receiving PA moved more than once, while 8.2% of those children changed residence more than twice. For the Non-IGP children, 21% moved more than once and 3.9% experienced a change in residence more than twice. Regarding the lack of housing and its impact on IGP families, the usage of homeless services provided insight across all three IGP cohort groups. Approximately, 4,200 IGP adults or 6.5% of the cohort accessed homeless services. Both younger cohorts had lower rates, with about 600 IGP young adults (1%) and 180 IGP children (1.9%) utilizing homeless services.

Poverty by Location

Geographic patterns can provide information about IGP variation by location across Utah. A greater concentration of poverty within a specific area may influence the economic stability of IGP households. Through an examination of county-level rates, communities can be identified where households are disproportionately affected by IGP. Furthermore, these areas with higher rates of IGP also dampen the ability for economic stability and potentially increase the likelihood of children experiencing poverty across generations.



In 2025, San Juan County had the highest rate across all three measures, while Carbon, Duchesne, and Sevier were also among the counties with the greatest concentrations of IGP. Morgan, Summit, and Wasatch counties had the lowest rates of children at risk of experiencing IGP in adulthood in 2025. The following section highlights the counties with the highest concentrations of adults experiencing IGP, children experiencing IGP, and children considered at risk of experiencing IGP in adulthood.

Adult IGP Rates by County

The following counties had the highest rates of adults experiencing IGP compared to the total adult (ages 21–55) county population in 2025:

- San Juan: 20.1%
- Carbon: 13.1%
- Duchesne: 11.6%
- Sevier: 9.1%
- Emery: 8.6%

Child IGP Rates by County

The following counties had the highest rates of children experiencing IGP compared to the total child (ages 0–17) county population in 2025:

- San Juan: 28.8%
- Carbon: 17.2%
- Sevier: 14.8%
- Duchesne: 14.4%
- Uintah: 12.4%

At-Risk Child IGP Rates

This report combines IGP and Non-IGP children to identify an overall at-risk child population. These children are at greater risk of experiencing intergenerational poverty as adults. The following counties had the highest rates of at-risk children compared to the total child (ages 0–17) county population in 2025:

- San Juan: 44.9%
- Piute: 34.9%
- Carbon: 33.3%
- Sevier: 29.1%
- Grand : 28.7%
- Sanpete: 28.7%



At-Risk Child IGP Rates

County	Percent	County	Percent	County	Percent
Beaver	25.5%	Iron	27.1%	Sevier	29.1%
Box Elder	17.6%	Juab	18.7%	Summit	8.1%
Cache	17.4%	Kane	24.6%	Tooele	19.1%
Carbon	33.3%	Millard	21.5%	Uintah	26.1%
Daggett	17%	Morgan	5.3%	Utah	14.5%
Davis	13.1%	Piute	34.9%	Wasatch	10.5%
Duchesne	28.7%	Rich	13%	Washington	22.9%
Emery	24.1%	Salt Lake	21.1%	Wayne	27.1%
Garfield	19.9%	San Juan	44.9%	Weber	22.4%
Grand	28.7%	Sanpete	28.7%		

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Localized Areas: Adults and children experiencing IGP tend to reside in the same geographic areas, specifically Ogden, West Valley City, and Salt Lake City. However, children identified as being at risk of becoming adults experiencing IGP are distributed more broadly across the state.

IGP Adults

Zip Code	City	Count
84401	Ogden	2,132
84404	Ogden	2,109
84119	West Valley City	1,806
84015	Clearfield	1,691
84074	Tooele	1,619
84116	Salt Lake City	1,560
84120	West Valley City	1,520
84118	Salt Lake City	1,262
84115	Salt Lake City	1,153
84104	Salt Lake City	1,143
84041	Layton	1,132
84044	Magna	1,090
84107	Salt Lake City	1,087
84403	Ogden	1,082
84047	Midvale	1,067

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

IGP Children

Zip Code	City	Count
84404	Ogden	2,096
84015	Clearfield	1,772
84119	West Valley City	1,746
84401	Ogden	1,687
84120	West Valley City	1,602
84074	Tooele	1,571
84118	Salt Lake City	1,290
84116	Salt Lake City	1,181
84041	Layton	1,136
84078	Vernal	1,132
84047	Midvale	1,121
84044	Magna	1,085
84403	Ogden	1,037
84123	Salt Lake City	994
84721	Cedar City	948

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Part IV: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT



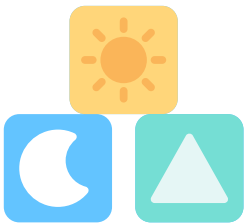
Children experiencing IGP can encounter barriers that may affect their development, educational achievement, health, and long-term economic stability. Early experiences and access to supportive services may play a role in shaping future outcomes. This section examines key indicators across early childhood development to better understand the opportunities and challenges facing children experiencing IGP in Utah.

Child Care: Access to reliable and affordable child care enables parents to pursue employment opportunities, increasing their ability to provide household financial stability. In turn, a quality child care setting can provide a safe, nurturing environment for early childhood development. Child care subsidy programs can support families experiencing IGP by providing access to child care, allowing parents to focus on employment activities. In 2025, 4,135 or 16.7% of IGP children, aged 0-5, participated in the child care subsidy program.

Public Preschool: Public preschool programs are designed to strengthen children’s academic, cognitive, and social-emotional development before they enter elementary school. These early learning opportunities help prepare children for success in the classroom and can reduce developmental gaps associated with poverty. During 2025, participation in public preschool programs among four-year-old IGP children was 1,044 or 26.7% of the cohort.

Enhanced Kindergarten: Kindergarten students in Utah have historically attended half-day programs. However, with additional funding, a higher percentage of students are now able to access full day programs. A full day program is defined as one in which the student stays with the same teacher for a continuous, all-day session. During the 2025 school year, there was a noteworthy increase in kindergarten participation from half-day to full day, with 91.8% of kindergartners statewide enrolled in a full day kindergarten program. Similarly, 94.2% of students identified as non-IGP, and 94.8% of students identified as IGP were enrolled in a full day kindergarten program.⁶

Enhanced Kindergarten	Half Day	Full Day	Full Day Percent
IGP	168	3,062	94.8%
Non-IGP	303	4,918	94.2%
State	3,791	42,212	91.8%



Source: Utah State Board of Education



Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): The WIC program provides nutrition and breastfeeding services, and supplemental foods to pregnant women, mothers, infants, and children up to their fifth birthday. The program also offers nutrition education, personalized breastfeeding support, and referrals to other public health programs. In order to participate in the program, families must meet eligibility requirements. The WIC program can provide important services to IGP families while their young children grow and develop.

Women, Infants, & Children Program	IGP	Non-IGP
Participation Count	12,119	15,596
Participation Percent of Cohort	57.9%	54.8%
Average Months Participating	22.5 months	25.3 months

Source: Utah Department of Health and Human Services

Utah Home Visiting Program: The Utah Home Visiting Program provides support to qualifying families during pregnancy and early childhood. A trained professional, called a home visitor, works with parents to promote healthy child development, strengthen parenting skills, and reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect. Families remain eligible through program completion even if their income changes after enrollment.



Utah Home Visiting Program	IGP	Non-IGP
Children Under Age 6 Receiving Visits	0.8%	0.6%
Share of Home Visitation (Children Only)	15.8%	16.2%
Share of All Home Visitation (Parents and Children)	14.3%	14.2%

Source: Utah Department of Health and Human Services

Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP): When developmental delays or disabilities arise, it is important to identify and address them as early as possible to provide support and services to the child and their family. Early intervention can improve developmental outcomes and help children reach important milestones before entering school. The Baby Watch Early Intervention Program services are provided through a family coaching model to infants and toddlers who have developmental delays or disabilities. All services take place in the child’s natural environment and are tailored to meet the individual needs of the child and family.

In 2025, 91.47% of children experiencing IGP with moderate to severe developmental delays participated in the Baby Watch Early Intervention Program. Participation among Non-IGP children with moderate to severe developmental delays was slightly higher at 93.17%.



Prenatal Care: Access to prenatal care is essential to the earliest stages of childhood development. Prenatal care provides preparation and education to families, focusing on health monitoring, early detection, risk monitoring, and childbirth. In Utah, programs, such as Baby Your Baby, Pregnant Woman Medicaid, and the Maternal and Infant Health Program, are available to support eligible participants. During 2025, 99.4% of pregnant IGP adults enrolled in prenatal services.

Abuse and Neglect: A foundational challenge to early childhood development includes the unfortunate incidents of child abuse and neglect. These experiences have an impact on brain development in young children, increase risky behaviors among youth, and jeopardize long-term health outcomes in adulthood. Based upon previous IGP reports, children experiencing IGP are more likely to experience childhood trauma at a higher rate than all children in Utah. During 2025, 7,588 children experiencing IGP or 12.7% of the cohort were victims of a verified case of abuse or neglect.





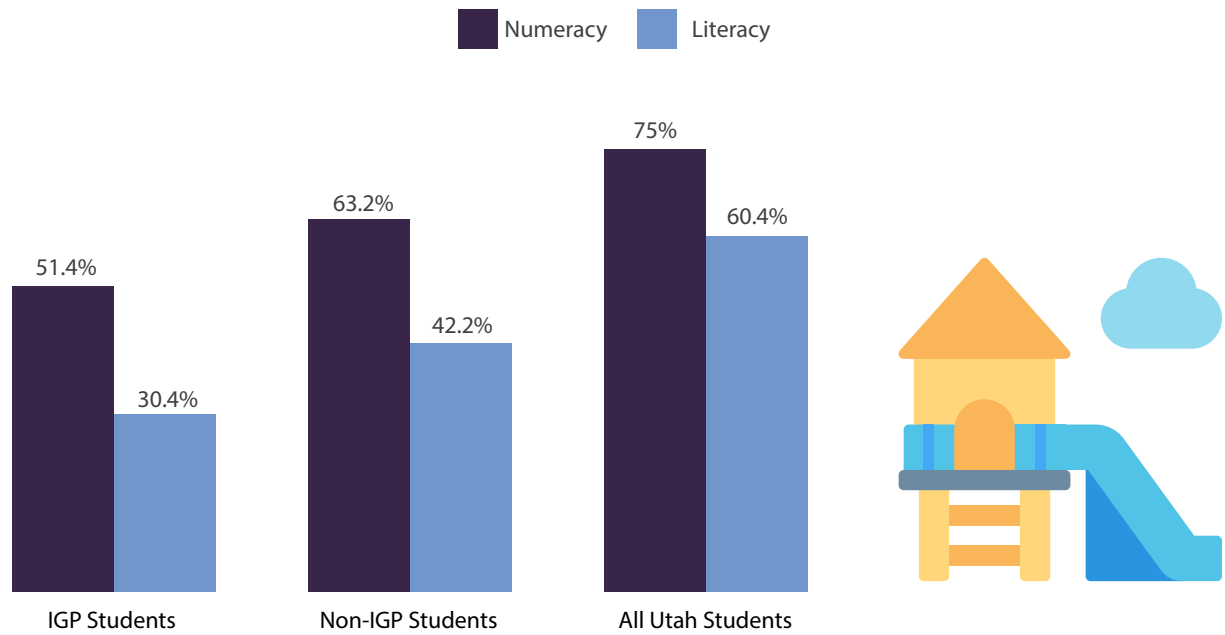
Part V: EDUCATION



Education is a key factor in promoting long-term economic mobility and reducing the likelihood of IGP. Academic achievement, consistent school attendance, and successful progression through high school and postsecondary education create pathways to greater economic opportunity. The following information provides perspective across multiple educational indicators and outcomes for Utah students enrolled in K-12 grades. This information was excerpted from the USBE Report on Educational Indicators 2025-26 to the Utah State Board of Education on May 13, 2026 by Wynn Shooter, PhD.

Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP): KEEP is administered upon entry into kindergarten, and again at the end of the school year. Results are scored separately for numeracy and literacy and are scored separately for the “Entry” and the “Exit” (the concepts tested are different for each of the administrations), and students are assigned a performance level for each area. Students are only included in the data set for the following tables if they have both Kindergarten Entry and Exit test results.

Kindergarten Readiness Among Children in Poverty, 2025
Kindergarten readiness measured by which students entered kindergarten with sufficient prerequisite knowledge and skills



Source: Utah State Board of Education

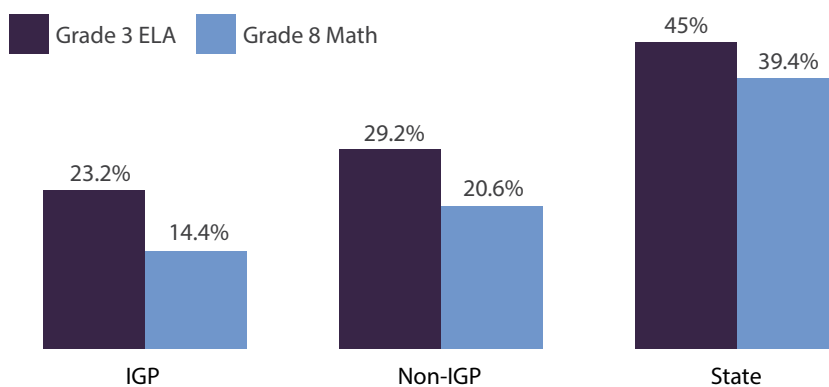
Performance levels for the Entry are defined as:

- **Level 1:** A Utah student entering kindergarten at Level 1 does not demonstrate prerequisite knowledge and skills in literacy or numeracy and may require significant intervention to succeed in kindergarten.
- **Level 2:** A Utah student entering kindergarten at Level 2 has minimal prerequisite knowledge and skills in literacy or numeracy and may require some intervention to succeed in kindergarten.
- **Level 3:** A Utah student entering kindergarten at Level 3 has sufficient prerequisite knowledge and skills in literacy or numeracy but may require minimal intervention to succeed in kindergarten.

In the September 2023 Utah State Board of Education meeting, the Board voted to no longer require kindergarten programs to administer the Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) to incoming students beginning in SY24-25. Since KEEP was no longer required, there are substantially fewer students tested than there were in previous years.

Standardized Tests: Statistics included in this report for third grade English Language Arts (ELA) proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency are for Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) tests administered in school year 2025 (Shooter, 2026). RISE is Utah's statewide end-of-course test that helps measure how well students are learning important skills in school. These tests are based on what students are learning in class and match the Utah Core Standards.⁷ The tests give a statewide view of student learning and help schools improve programs and supports.⁸

2025 RISE Proficiency Rates

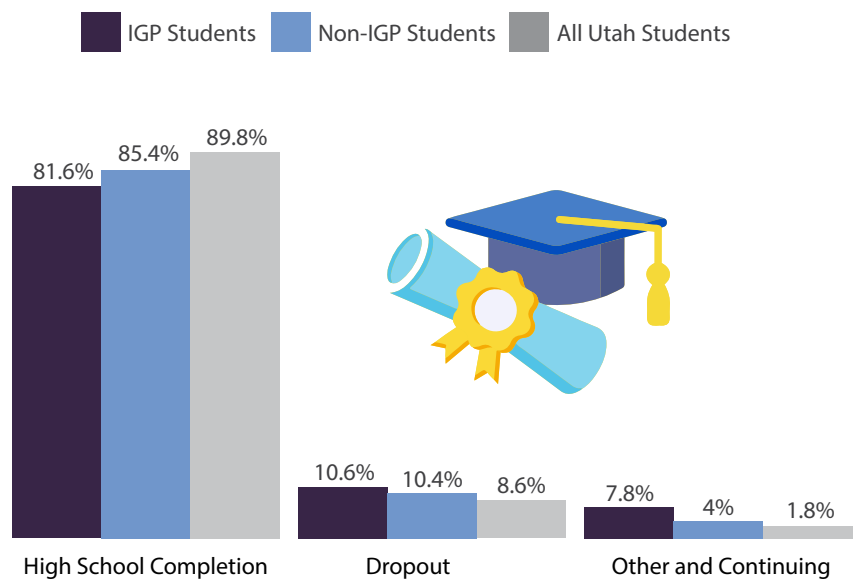


Source: Utah State Board of Education

3rd Grade English Language Arts and 8th Grade Math Proficiency: The following table shows proficiency rates for the third-grade ELA RISE and eighth-grade math RISE cohort groups.

High School Completion Rates: Federal high school completion guidelines place students into four completion groups: graduates, dropouts, other completers, and continuing students; as well as an excluded category (foreign exchange students, deceased students, etc.). Excluded statuses are not included in any

2025 High School Outcomes



Source: Utah State Board of Education



graduation or dropout calculations and are not included in the counts below. The federal graduation rate measure is a four-year cohort rate, under which students are expected to graduate within four years of entering 9th grade.

ACT Composite Scores: The following table provides a comparison of ACT composite scores by Cohort Group for the 2025 four-year cohort. For students who took the test more than once, we used the highest composite score. The data are not limited to students who graduated, as is the practice often used when looking at ACT scores for accountability purposes. Rather, the data include students in the 2025 four-year cohort whose status was ‘graduate’, as well as ‘dropout’, ‘other completer’, ‘continuing’, and ‘excluded’. Due to these and other differences, the statistics presented below may not match other published ACT statistics.

The identified IGP and non-IGP groups had lower average (mean) composite scores than the state population as a whole. The statewide average was 20, while the average among the IGP and non-IGP group was 17.3 and 17.4, respectively. A composite score of 18 is often the minimum score a student must attain to qualify for entry into many universities nation-wide. Statewide, 61.8% of students in the 2025 four-year cohort attained a composite score of 18 or higher. In comparison, 40.6% of ACT test takers in the non-IGP group, and 40.2% of ACT test takers in the IGP group attained a composite score of 18 or higher.

Student	Tested Count	Students With Composite ≥ 18	Percent ≥ 18	Average Composite Score
IGP	1,412	567	40.2%	17.3
Non-IGP	2,626	1,068	40.6%	17.4
State	44,961	27,780	61.8%	20

Source: Utah State Board of Education

Chronic Absence: Chronic absenteeism (CA) is defined as a student who was enrolled for the equivalent of at least one quarter of the year (45 days) and missed 10% or more of their total days enrolled. For students who had multiple enrollments throughout the school year, the sum total of attendance and enrollment days was calculated for the student. The following table shows CA rates for grades K-3.

Student	Total Count	Chronically Absent	Chronically Absent Percent
IGP	12,003	5,582	46.6%
Non-IGP	21,845	7,706	35.2%
State	191,632	48,095	25%

Source: Utah State Board of Education

Comparing CA rates between student groups, the highest chronic absence rates were among the IGP group. In every grade level, the IGP chronic absence rate was higher than the overall state chronic absence rate.

Grade Level	IGP	Non-IGP	State
K	50.4%	39.4%	29.2%
1	46.8%	36.6%	25.4%
2	44.8%	32.8%	23.6%
3	43.8%	33%	22.6%
4	44.2%	32.2%	23.6%
5	44.8%	33.8%	23.8%
6	41.4%	30.8%	21.6%
7	38.4%	28.4%	18.6%
8	43.2%	32%	21.6%
9	45.6%	32%	20%
10	44.6%	32.8%	19.8%
11	45.2%	34.6%	21%
12	36.4%	35.8%	24.8%



Source: Utah State Board of Education

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

Percent of Students Who Experience IGP Within Each School in SY2025

1	San Juan District	Bluff School	47.7%
2	San Juan District	Tse'Bii'Nidzizgai School	44.4%
3	San Juan District	Montezuma Creek School	43.6%
4	Granite District	Granite Technical Institute	35.5%
5	San Juan District	Whitehorse High	34.5%
6	Ogden City District	Malan's Peak Secondary	33.9%
7	Canyons District	Life Skills Academy	33.3%

8	Washington District	Post HS Self-Cont	32.4%
9	Davis District	Vista Education Campus	31.5%
10	Jordan District	South Valley School	31%
11	Pinnacle Canyon Academy (Price, UT)	Pinnacle Canyon Academy	30.9%
12	Carbon District	Castle Valley Center	30.5%
13	Duchesne District	Myton School	30.3%

Source: Utah State Board of Education



Part VI: HEALTH



Public Health Enrollment: Access to health care can be a challenge to individuals experiencing IGP because of the financial costs associated with medical insurance. Public health insurance plays an important role in providing access to health care for both IGP children and adults. Through public health insurance coverage, IGP children can experience an increased likelihood of regular, preventative health care to address medical needs. Preventative health care is vital for young children because it helps establish the groundwork for healthy growth into adulthood. Routine check-ups enable a health care provider to identify and address concerns before they become serious or difficult to manage. The following table displays outcomes regarding public health insurance coverage and receipt of preventative care for both IGP children and adults during 2025.

Public Health Enrollment	Cohort	Enrolled	Percent
IGP	Children	59,924	99.1%
	Adult	63,910	98.6%
Preventative Health Care	Cohort	Received	Percent
IGP	Children	27,955	46.6%
	Adult	5,638	8.7%



Source: Utah Department of Health and Human Services

Dental Care: Similar to health care, access to dental care is an essential component of healthy childhood growth and development. Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease among children.⁹ Dental visits allow for the detection and treatment of issues, such as cavities, before they become painful or lead to larger health problems. Although health insurance enrollment is generally above 90%, annual dental care rates for IGP children are similar to the group’s rates for preventative health care. In 2025, roughly half (50.7%) of children experiencing IGP had an annual checkup with a dentist.





Behavioral Health Services: Beyond the physical health risks associated with poverty, individuals experiencing IGP can also face behavioral health challenges. When behavioral health conditions are not addressed, additional health challenges can arise. One such challenge that can be found within the IGP adult cohort is substance abuse. Timely access to behavioral health services and substance abuse treatment can help mitigate the adverse impacts on children experiencing IGP. The table below details behavioral health service usage by three IGP age groups and substance use disorder treatment rates among IGP adults in 2025.

Received Services	IGP Group	Treated	Percent
Behavioral Health	Age 10-14	2,161	63.2%
	Age 15-18	1,413	59.3%
	Adults	15,569	50.6%
Substance Use	Adults	7,609	30.7%

Source: Utah Department of Health and Human Services

CONCLUSION

The 2026 IGP report, utilizing data from calendar year 2025, highlights both areas of progress and ongoing challenges for individuals and families experiencing IGP in Utah. This report provides information for policymakers, community organizations, educators, and service providers to guide data-informed decisions and strengthen programs that promote family economic stability, early childhood development, education, and health care. Continued collaboration across sectors is important in reaching the goal to reduce intergenerational poverty and expand opportunities for Utah families.

APPENDICES

Schools With 10% or More of Their Student Population Found in the IGP Cohort

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Alpine District	Dan W. Peterson	25.4%
Alpine District	Horizon School	24.2%
Alpine District	Summit High	13.9%
Alpine District	Alpine Online School	10.1%
Ascent Academies of Utah	Ascent Academies of Utah - West Valley	11.2%
Bear River Charter School	Bear River Charter School	14.2%
Beaver District	Milford School	16.3%
Beaver District	Beaver Preschool	12.2%
Box Elder District	Lake View School	15.4%
Box Elder District	Sunrise High School	13.8%
Cache District	Cache Preschool	13%
Cache District	Cache High	11.5%
Canyons District	Life Skills Academy	33.3%
Canyons District	Jordan Valley School	21%
Canyons District	East Midvale School	15.2%
Canyons District	Midvale School	13.2%
Canyons District	Copperview School	11.1%
Canyons District	Midvalley School	10.3%
Carbon District	Castle Valley Center	30.5%
Carbon District	Bruin Point School	25%
Carbon District	Wellington School	22.5%
Carbon District	Sally Mauro School	17.9%
Carbon District	Creekview School	13.6%
Carbon District	Castle Heights School	12.4%
Carbon District	Helper Middle	12.2%
Carbon District	Mont Harmon Middle	10.8%
Davis District	Vista Education Campus	31.5%

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Davis District	Whitesides School	18.6%
Davis District	Antelope School	15%
Davis District	Renaissance Academy	14.9%
Davis District	Doxey School	14.4%
Davis District	Sunset School	13.5%
Davis District	Vae View School	12.9%
Davis District	Crestview School	12.8%
Davis District	South Clearfield School	12.4%
Davis District	Wasatch School	11.1%
Davis District	Lincoln School	10.9%
Davis District	North Davis Jr High	10.8%
Davis District	King School	10.6%
Davis District	Holt School	10.3%
Duchesne District	Myton School	30.3%
Duchesne District	Con Amore School	25%
Duchesne District	Centennial School	19%
Duchesne District	Basin Online School	14.5%
Duchesne District	East School	14.3%
Duchesne District	Duchesne School	14.3%
Duchesne District	Roosevelt Jr High	12.2%
Duchesne District	Tabiona School	10.9%
Duchesne District	Neola School	10.6%



Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
East Hollywood High	East Hollywood High	15.7%
Emery District	Cottonwood School	14.3%
Emery District	Huntington School	12.4%
Emery District	Castle Dale School	12.1%
Endeavor Hall	Endeavor Hall	11.3%
Fast Forward High	Fast Forward High	10%
Gateway Preparatory Academy	Gateway Preparatory Academy	10.8%
Good Foundations Academy	Good Foundations Academy	10.5%
Granite District	Headstart Preschool Special Education	≤20%
Granite District	Granite Technical Institute	35.5%
Granite District	Youth Educational Support School	22.1%
Granite District	Magna STEAM Academy	19.4%
Granite District	Granite Connection High	16.5%
Granite District	Academy Park School	15.6%
Granite District	Beehive School	14.2%
Granite District	South Kearns School	14.2%
Granite District	Arcadia School	13.9%
Granite District	Woodrow Wilson School	13.2%
Granite District	Silver Hills School	12.7%
Granite District	Robert Frost School	12.5%
Granite District	David Gourley School	12.3%
Granite District	Taylorsville School	12.2%
Granite District	Jackling School	12.1%
Granite District	Douglas T. Orchard School	11.5%
Granite District	Thomas W. Bacchus School	11.1%
Granite District	West Kearns School	11.1%
Granite District	Rolling Meadows School	10.8%
Granite District	Copper Hills School	10.7%
Granite District	Pleasant Green School	10.5%
Granite District	Harry S. Truman School	10.5%
Granite District	Lincoln School	10.5%
Granite District	Philo T. Farnsworth School	10.5%
Granite District	Stansbury School	10.4%
Granite District	Hunter School	10%

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Greenwood Charter School	Greenwood Charter School	18%
Iron District	Escalante Valley School	21%
Iron District	Cedar East School	12.3%
Iron District	Fiddlers Canyon School	11.7%
Iron District	Three Peaks School	10.8%
Jordan District	Rivers Edge School	≤20%
Jordan District	South Valley School	31%
Jordan District	Kauri Sue Hamilton	17.5%
Jordan District	Heartland School	15.5%
Jordan District	Columbia School	12.7%
Jordan District	Copper Canyon School	11.8%
Jordan District	Majestic School	11.5%
Jordan District	Rocky Peak Virtual School	11.3%
Kane District	Kane Preschool	12.7%
Leadership Learning Academy	Leadership Learning Academy - Ogden	29.2%
Logan City District	Adams School	15.6%



Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Logan City District	Ellis School	14.3%
Logan City District	Bridger School	11.9%
Logan City District	Wilson School	11.7%
Millard District	Fillmore School	10.8%
Mountain View Montessori	Mountain View Montessori	14.2%
Murray District	Liberty School	16.1%
Murray District	Parkside School	11%
Nebo District	Bridges Nebo Transition Center	21.5%
Nebo District	Barnett School	11.4%
North Sanpete District	Pleasant Creek High School	17.3%
North Sanpete District	Spring City School	11%
North Sanpete District	Fairview School	11%
North Sanpete District	Fountain Green School	10.8%
Ogden City District	Malan's Peak Secondary	33.9%
Ogden City District	George Washington High	23.8%
Ogden City District	Heritage School	22.7%
Ogden City District	New Bridge School	21.8%
Ogden City District	Odyssey School	20%
Ogden City District	Bonneville School	18.7%
Ogden City District	Highland Junior High	16%
Ogden City District	Lincoln School	14.6%
Ogden City District	Mound Fort Junior High	14.2%
Ogden City District	East Ridge Elementary School	13.4%
Ogden City District	Liberty Elementary School	13.4%
Ogden City District	Polk School	12.3%
Ogden City District	Ogden Preschool	10.8%
Ogden City District	Wasatch School	10.1%
Ogden Preparatory Academy	Ogden Preparatory Academy	11.7%
Pacific Heritage Academy	Pacific Heritage Academy	12.3%
Pinnacle Canyon Academy	Pinnacle Canyon Academy	30.9%
Piute District	Oscarson School	11-19%
Piute District	Circleville Preschool	≤20%
Piute District	Circleville School	11.8%
Piute District	Utah Peak Academy	10.4%
Provo District	Slate Mountain School	23%

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Provo District	Provo eSchool	15.9%
Provo District	Independence High	14.5%
Provo District	Franklin School	11%
Provo District	Spring Creek School	10.7%
Roots Charter High School	Roots Charter High School	13.9%
Salt Lake District	Franklin School	18%
Salt Lake District	Horizonte Instruction & Training Center	17.9%
Salt Lake District	Salt Lake Head Start	16.7%
Salt Lake District	Backman School	16%
Salt Lake District	Liberty School	15.4%
Salt Lake District	Parkview School	13.9%
Salt Lake District	North Star School	13.2%
Salt Lake District	Whittier School	12.5%
Salt Lake District	Escalante School	12.1%
Salt Lake District	Rose Park School	11.6%
Salt Lake District	Salt Lake Center for Science Education Bryant	11.5%
Salt Lake District	Newman School	11.4%
Salt Lake District	Edison School	10.6%
Salt Lake District	Nibley Park School	10.6%
San Juan District	Navajo Mountain High	30-39%
San Juan District	Bluff School	47.7%
San Juan District	Tse'Bii'Nidzizgai School	44.4%
San Juan District	Montezuma Creek School	43.6%
San Juan District	Whitehorse High	34.5%
San Juan District	Monument Valley High	27.9%
San Juan District	Blanding School	18.5%
San Juan District	Albert R. Lyman Middle	17.4%
San Juan District	San Juan High	16.3%
San Juan District	Monticello School	11.2%
Sevier District	Koosharem School	11-19%
Sevier District	Pahvant School	18.1%
Sevier District	Ashman School	18%
Sevier District	Salina School	13.3%
Sevier District	Red Hills Middle	11.3%

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Sevier District	Richfield Preschool	11.2%
Sevier District	Monroe School	10.8%
Sevier District	South Sevier Middle	10%
South Sanpete District	South Sanpete Education Support Center	≤20%
Tintic District	Eureka School	14.7%
Tooele District	Ibapah School	≤20%
Tooele District	Blue Peak High	14.8%
Tooele District	Sterling School	14%
Tooele District	Northlake School	13.7%
Tooele District	Copper Canyon School	12.7%
Tooele District	West School	12.5%
Tooele District	Settlement Canyon School	12.2%
Tooele District	Digital Education Center	10.2%
Uintah District	Eagle View School	28.7%
Uintah District	Uintah Online School	20.3%
Uintah District	Ashley School	19.5%
Uintah District	Naples School	18.6%
Uintah District	Davis School	14.2%
Uintah District	Central Cove Early Learning Center	12.2%
Uintah District	Lapoint School	11.6%
Uintah River High	Uintah River High	16.5%
Utah Connections Academy	Utah Connections Academy	10.6%
Utah International Charter School	Utah International Charter School	10.8%
Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	North Region Blind	≤20%
Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	Kenneth Burdett School	12.2%
Utah Virtual Academy	Utah Virtual Academy	14.2%
Vanguard Academy	Vanguard Academy	19.3%
Wallace Stegner Academy	Wallace Stegner Academy	11.6%
Washington District	Springdale School	11-19%
Washington District	Post HS Self-Cont	32.4%
Washington District	Water Canyon School	17%
Washington District	Washington School	16.1%

Local Education Agency	School Name	Percent of IGP Students
Washington District	LaVerkin School	14%
Washington District	Sunset School	13.7%
Washington District	Millcreek High	12.3%
Washington District	Bloomington Hills School	11.8%
Washington District	Sandstone School	10.8%
Washington District	Panorama School	10.8%
Washington District	Coral Canyon School	10.1%
Weber District	Canyon View School	≤20%
Weber District	Lakeview School	20%
Weber District	Municipal School	17.8%
Weber District	Washington Terrace School	16.2%
Weber District	Burch Creek School	15.3%
Weber District	North Park School	14.2%
Weber District	Horizon Academy	12.9%
Weber District	Weber Online K-6	11.4%

2026 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)	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 low-income children, including IGP, and (2) fund preschool programs to become high-quality. In SFY26, the High Quality School Readiness (HQSR) grant program served approximately 2,277 children who met one or more of the following eligibility criteria: low-income, identified as an English learner, currently or previously in foster care, or facing at least one of 10 designated risk factors. Due to funding constraints and statutory prioritization of the HQSR grants, the Becoming High Quality Grant was awarded to only 1 preschool program in SFY26, totaling 5 individual classrooms. To receive a Becoming High Quality Grant, programs are expected to serve at least 25% low-income students or students identified as English learners.
		Establish a true Quality Rating and Improvement System for child care programs	Yes (ongoing)	At the end of SFY26, 144 licensed centers (33%) were rated in the Child Care Quality System (CCQS). The rating distribution from lowest to highest is as follows: Foundation of Quality - 29; Building Quality - 54; High Quality - 50; and High Quality Plus - 11. At the end of FY26, 64 (8%) licensed family child care programs received a certified quality rating. The rating distribution from lowest to highest is as follows: Foundation of Quality - 8, Building Quality - 16, High Quality - 40. Approximately 37.9% of children receiving a subsidy attended a program that had a certified quality rating.
		Utilize the established Child Care Quality System to provide greater child care subsidy payments to high-quality child care providers	Yes (ongoing)	At the end of FY26, 99 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	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 (SFY2019-20) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PEEP assessment has been administered in participating preschool programs in each subsequent academic year. Student proficiency rates in meeting kindergarten entry expectations increased for literacy from 67% in SFY21 and SFY22 to 72% in SFY23. In SFY24-SFY26, student proficiency rates in literacy remained relatively stable, with 71% (SFY24) and 72% (SFY25 & SFY26) of students proficient in literacy. Numeracy proficiency rates have increased from 70% in SFY21 to 72% in SFY22 and 75% proficiency in SFY23, SFY24 and SFY25. Numeracy proficiency rates increased again to 77% in SFY26. Over the past six years, increases in academic proficiency seen in students attending HQSR programs, compared to students not attending high-quality school readiness programs, suggest that the School Readiness Grant initiatives are helping students identified as "at-risk" develop the foundational academic skills beneficial for kindergarten readiness.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES CONT.

Family Economic Stability (FES)	(1) IGP young adults participating in postsecondary 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 (5) 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.
		Increase job skills through career pathways	Yes (ongoing)	(1) The Upward Mobility project continues 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) Assisted in development of various apprenticeship opportunities to connect individuals with the ability to earn wages while increasing their education.
		Ensure education and job training meet work requirements	Yes (ongoing)	Child Care is provided to parents pursuing education while they are working.
		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	Administrative ORS orders are now established or modified using the low-income tables that went into effect in January 2023. ORS continues to be actively engaged in outreach activities, which include attending release meetings at the Utah Department of Corrections. Legislation was passed in 2025 that will suspend current support collections when an individual is incarcerated for 90 or more days; this goes into effect in January 2027.
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)	In FY25, the DHHS Office of Substance Use and Mental Health was allocated federal and state funds for mental health early intervention (MHEI) services. Each of Utah's 13 local mental health authorities provides school-based behavioral health services, spanning 456 schools across the state. MHEI funds were used to provide 275 schools with 1,177 weekly clinical service hours in the fiscal year. Outcomes showed a 26% decrease in negative symptoms (Youth Outcome Questionnaire), a 29% increase in student literacy (Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills assessment), and a 1.5% increase in overall academic performance based on grade point average.
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 Substantially increase the rate of developmental growth in infants and toddlers, enrolled in BWEIP, who have at least a moderate developmental delay or diagnosed disability by the time they turn 3 years of age or exit the program	Yes (ongoing)	Baby Watch services are provided through a family coaching model that focuses on helping children meet goals in all areas of development. All services take place in the child's natural environment (home, child care, etc.) and are tailored to meet the individual needs of the child and family. In FFY25, 72% of children enrolled with at least a moderate developmental delay or diagnosed disability demonstrated developmental progress by the time they turned 3 years of age or exited early intervention. The Home Visiting Program served 1,591 families in SFY26. This comprises 1,191 families served with Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) federal funds using the Parents as Teachers, Nurse Family Partnership, and Nurture Early Success Together models. The Utah Home Visiting pilot project, which includes Parents as Teachers, Nurse-Family Partnership, SafeCare and STEP, served 306 families. Family Spirit, which is delivered by Sacred Circle Health Care and Utah Navajo Health Systems, served 94 families.

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)	DHHS continues to support the Built Here objective of increasing access to healthcare in Utah's rural areas. The lead metric is to "Increase the number of primary care providers in rural counties by 5% by 2029." This measure supports the objective of improving access to vital services while preserving access to the federal recruitment and retention programs that provide critical support for rural healthcare providers and facilities. As of June 2026, the state has increased the number of primary care from the baseline by 8.1%. Nearly half of this growth has taken place in Washington County. This will continue to be a focus for DHHS through 2028. The DHHS Office of Primary Care and Rural Health continues to provide nearly \$2.7M in Primary Care Grants, approximately \$1M in loan repayment incentives for medical providers in rural and underserved areas, and more than \$6M in residency, fellowship, and graduate medical education grants to institutions and health care systems in Utah. DHHS was designated the lead agency to oversee the state's application and administration of the federal Rural Health Transformation Program. These are specifically targeted funds aimed at improving the health of all rural Utahns. Utah was awarded \$195.7 million for Year 1 with the opportunity for an additional four years of funding.
All		Families served through a two-generational lens	Yes (ongoing)	In SFY26, the Intensive Care Coordination (ICC) program served 350 families across all five regions of the state. Data from Q1, Q2 and Q3 show that 3 months post discharge from ICC, 21 youth entered the custody of Child and Family Services or Juvenile Justice and Youth Services, and 329 remained in their homes.
All		Families served through a two-generational lens	Yes (ongoing)	WIC participation has chilled since October 2025 by slightly more than 5% following a nationwide trend in reduced WIC enrollment. The Utah WIC Program introduced new foods on October 1, 2025 after adding more than 20,000 Universal Product Codes for new food items. Utah was among the first to introduce the wide array of new foods. The opportunity to introduce online shopping to active WIC families in certain rural parts of the state was delayed due to changes taking place federally at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. WIC state agencies nationwide are waiting for updated project guidance to move forward. To better identify families served through a two-generational lens, the Utah WIC Program will begin monitoring risk factor 701: "Mom on WIC (or) Mom not on WIC during pregnancy". This risk factor connects the mother's nutritional status during pregnancy to the health and growth of her infant under six months of age. WIC participation in infancy is associated with lower infant mortality, decreased anemia for infants and improvements in growth (head circumference, height and weight). Infants on WIC are more likely to consume iron-fortified formula and cereal and less likely to consume cow's milk before one year, thus lowering the risk of developing iron deficiency anemia.
Health	Percent of children who received preventative health care	Increase the number of children who receive preventative health care so that their physical and behavioral health needs are addressed early and they have a foundation of good health.	Yes (ongoing)	DHHS continues to support the Built Here objective to promote child well-being by supporting healthy development within families by focusing on the health domain and seeking to increase the number of children who receive preventative health care by 10%. This aligns with existing Medicaid efforts and will be a focus for DHHS through 2028.
Health	Percent of Utah children who grow up with a strong foundation of good behavioral health	Increase the percentage of 9th-12th graders who indicate three "positive childhood experiences" by 10% by 2029.	Yes (ongoing)	DHHS supports the Built Here objective to ensure all Utah children grow up with a strong foundation of good behavioral health by seeking to increase the number of high schoolers reporting positive childhood experiences (PCEs). In 2023, 31.2% of students reported at least three PCEs.

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)	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 low-income children, including IGP, and (2) fund preschool programs to become high-quality. In SFY25, the program served 1,596 children identified as low-income with at least one of 10 enumerated risk factors or were from families whose home language was not English. This reflects a 19% reduction in the number of students served from SFY24 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. Becoming High Quality Grants were awarded to 10 preschool programs in SFY25, totaling 54 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, meet specific risk factors, or are learning English as a second language.
	Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Develop statewide, kindergarten readiness assessment	Yes-- assessment modified	The Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) is no longer required for incoming kindergarten students in Utah as of SFY25. Students entering kindergarten are now assessed using the Acadience assessment tool. Acadience data from SFY24 are accessible on the USBE data reports page .
	Children experiencing IGP are kindergarten-ready	Develop statewide, preschool readiness developmental assessment	Yes	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. State-wide Student proficiency rates in meeting kindergarten entry expectations on the PEEP assessment have increased for literacy from 67% in SFY21 and SFY22 to 72% of students meeting proficiency in literacy in SFY23. In SFY24, proficiency stayed relatively stable with 71% of students proficient in literacy, and increased slightly to 72% in SFY25. Numeracy proficiency rates have increased from 70% in SFY21 to 72% in SY22 and remained stable at 75% proficiency from SFY23 to SFY25. The increases in academic proficiency seen in students attending high-quality school readiness programs over the past five years compared to students not attending high-quality school readiness programs, suggest that the School Readiness Grants initiatives are helping students identified as "at-risk" develop the foundational academic skills beneficial for kindergarten readiness (see SFY24 HQSR legislative report).
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	Funding for full-day kindergarten is now integrated into the Weighted Pupil Unit. As a result, 92% of all kindergarten student opted for full-day programs during the 2025-2026 school year.
	(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)	Statute was changed and the PEEP data collection no longer includes lifelong learning practices metrics.

UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION CONT.

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 who experience intergenerational poverty	Expose high school 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. Concurrent enrollment and articulation agreements between secondary and postsecondary programs are in place. Allowing students to 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		USBE is working with USHE and the Governor's office to implement the First Credential initiative, which includes scholarships to post-secondary institutions.
	(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 for 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.
All		Families served through a two generational lens	No	
All		Support evidence-based decision making	Yes	USBE has a Parent Portal on our website that provide early learning resources in addition to myriad other resources. The website is: https://www.schools.utah.gov/parent/index. USBE has continued to work with United Way across a range of projects spanning from the seven regional literacy nights to being thought partners on potential family workshops supporting Salt Lake School District's efforts to conduct more effective outreach to support engagement with refugee and immigrant families and students. The regional literacy nights were planned with the identification of high-need areas that would still be accessible to the broad community and aimed to support families to 1) gain access and awareness of community services and resources that are available at no cost to them and 2) build on the strengths of families to develop their skills with literacy and engage students at home with learning activities and discussions. Additional work includes working with Promise Partnership, the Utah Parent Center, and the Utah PTA to work on targeted efforts with family and community engagement focused on math and English literacy, school-day attendance, and early childhood. This has contributed to the USBE being invited to present to families through initiatives like the Baby and You program in South Salt Lake. USBE continues to partner 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 five 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	In SFY26, MCA expanded youth leadership and community engagement opportunities designed to strengthen confidence, connection, leadership development, and exposure to educational and career pathways. Through direct programming and event sponsorships, MCA supported cultural events, celebrations, and youth-centered activities that reached approximately 2,300 participants across Utah. These efforts created opportunities for young people and families to connect with cultural traditions, community organizations, role models, and resources that support belonging and long-term well-being. A major focus of this work was the 2026 Multicultural Youth Leadership Day, held at the Utah State Capitol on May 11. The event brought together 210 students from 14 schools across the Wasatch Front for a full day centered on the theme, "Tell Your Story, Shape Your Future." Students participated in workshops on storytelling, self-advocacy, leadership, civic engagement, and future planning while also connecting directly with mentors, community organizations, colleges, and career resources. The program was designed to help students recognize the value of their lived experiences, cultures, and communities as strengths while building practical skills for navigating school, work, leadership, and community life. Mentorship was a central component of Youth Leadership Day. Students met in small groups with professionals and community leaders who shared personal career journeys, challenges, turning points, and lessons learned. These conversations gave students access to relatable role models and encouraged them to think more intentionally about their own interests, strengths, and future goals. The event also included a career and college fair, cultural performances, and creative programming intended to make leadership development engaging, accessible, and connected to students' lived experiences. Beyond Youth Leadership Day, MCA continued building partnerships with schools, educators, youth-serving organizations, and community groups to expand statewide youth leadership opportunities. MCA also sponsored cultural festivals and community celebrations that promoted cultural engagement, community connection, and positive development. Together, these efforts support students and families by increasing access to trusted networks, mentors, educational resources, and spaces where young people can see themselves reflected in Utah's broader community.

ENDNOTES

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4. Utah Department of Workforce Services. Child Care, Financial, and SNAP Eligibility Policy Manual, Household Composition Policy 230-3 (DWS Intranet, internal policy manual).
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8. https://www.schools.utah.gov/assessment/_assessment/_parent_resources_/25RISETestingOverview.pdf, 7/30/2026
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UTAH'S 15th ANNUAL REPORT

Intergenerational Poverty

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