



2018 Fact Sheet: Seventh Annual Report on Intergenerational Poverty, Welfare Dependency and Public Assistance

The 2018 report shares Utah's progress on the Intergenerational Welfare Reform Commission's five- and 10-year plan and outlines data from 2017 within four focus areas: early childhood development, family economic stability, health and education. It focuses on the impacts of strategies to ensure families experiencing intergenerational poverty have access to opportunity.

Utah's strategies are aligned to ensure children in intergenerational poverty experience success from existing systems in the same way other Utah children do. Through this attention, Utah is making gains in three of the four focus areas with room for improvement in the health area.

Who was experiencing intergenerational poverty in 2017?

- In Utah, 40,122 adults and 59,059 children were experiencing intergenerational poverty.
- 28 percent of adults receiving public assistance experienced intergenerational poverty.
- 28 percent of Utah children were at risk of remaining in poverty as adults.
- 7 percent of Utah's children are experiencing intergenerational poverty.

Key Findings in Focus Areas:

Early Childhood Development

- 21 percent of child care providers that serve more than 10 percent of families using child care subsidies are improving their quality care, compared to only 11 percent of child care providers in 2016.
- Children experiencing intergenerational poverty who are participating in public preschool increased from 27 percent to 29 percent between 2016 and 2017.
- Children experiencing intergenerational poverty and are victims of abuse or neglect have decreased from 26 percent to 24 percent between 2016 and 2017.

Education

- Between 2012 and 2017, the high school graduation rate of students experiencing intergenerational poverty increased from 50 percent to 74 percent.
- 25 percent of third grade students in intergenerational poverty are proficient in language arts compared to 19 percent in 2014.
- 17 percent of eighth grade students in intergenerational poverty are proficient in math compared to 12 percent in 2014.



2018 Fact Sheet: Seventh Annual Report on Intergenerational Poverty, Welfare Dependency and Public Assistance

Family Economic Stability

- The number of young adults in intergenerational poverty who enrolled in post-secondary education increased to 33 percent compared to 21 percent in 2015.
- 37 percent of children in intergenerational poverty moved more than once in a 12-month period compared to 41 percent in 2013.
- The number of children in intergenerational poverty enrolled in SNAP decreased to 87 percent compared to 91 percent in 2011.
- Several indicators found that adults experiencing intergenerational poverty are facing challenges of connecting to the labor force because of significant barriers to employment such as a lack of education beyond high school.

Health

- Schools with more than 10 percent of students from the intergenerational poverty population increased access to a behavioral health specialist to 48 percent compared to 38 percent in 2016.
- 27 percent of adults in intergenerational poverty requiring behavioral health support receive those services compared to 22 percent of adults in 2016.

Areas with Room for Improvement:

- Families receiving public assistance who are in intergenerational poverty has increased to 19.8 percent compared to 18.1 percent in 2016.
- Utah families at or above the 200 percent federal poverty level increased to 75 percent in 2016 from 74 percent in 2015.
- Children in intergenerational poverty covered by public health insurance increased to 93 percent compared to 89 percent in 2011.
- Adults in intergenerational poverty covered by public health insurance increased to 71 percent compared to 64 percent in 2012.
- 16 percent of youth, 15-18 years old, in intergenerational poverty requiring behavioral health support receive those services compared to 30 percent in 2015.