










2023 Children's Budget Databook

Adding up our commitment to kids

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Analysis and presentation of the data is the work of Voices for Utah Children, as are any opinions expressed.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The care for the children in our state and communities can be measured by our public investment in our smallest humans.

From the fiscal year 2008 to 2022, Voices for Utah Children divided all state programs concerning children into seven categories, without regard to their location within the structure of state government to quantify the level of public funding and identify trends. The seven categories are:



K-12 Education



Health



Food & Nutrition



Early Childhood Education



Child Welfare



Juvenile Justice



Income Support

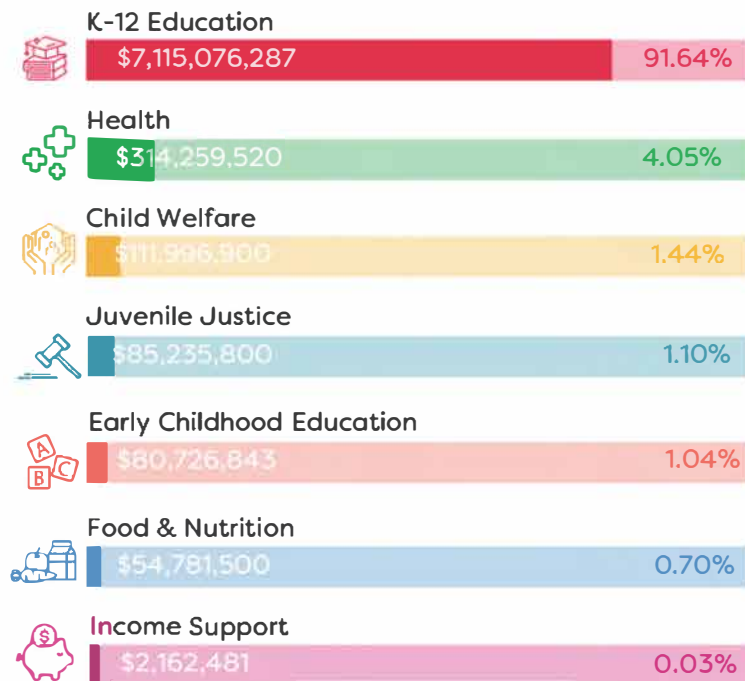


How Much We Spend

The charts compare how much we spend by category, program, and source of funding for Utah Children's Budget Fiscal Year 2022.

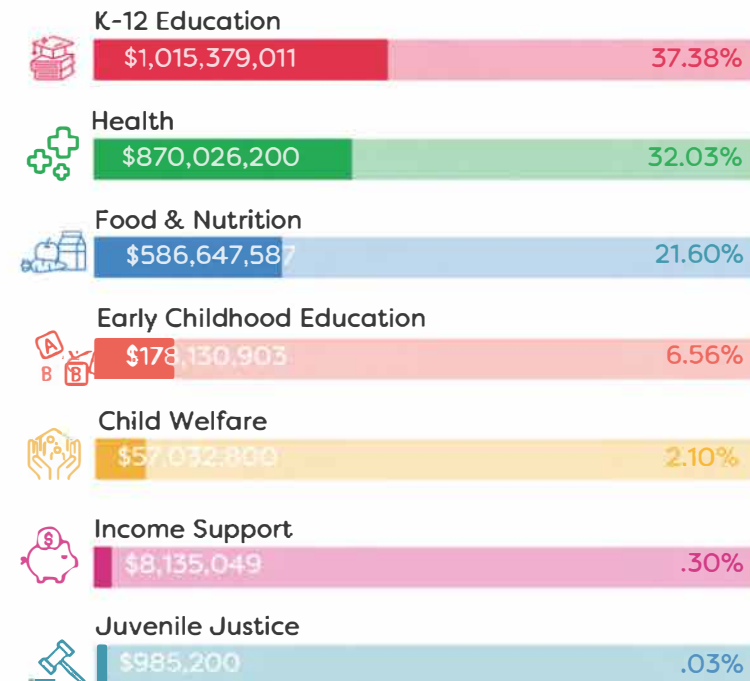
K-12 Education makes up 92% of the state-funded portion of the Children's Budget, while the federal-funded portion is more diversified across categories.

STATE FUNDED SOURCES



Scan for interactive graphs or visit:
bit.ly/kidsbudget23

FEDERAL FUNDED SOURCES

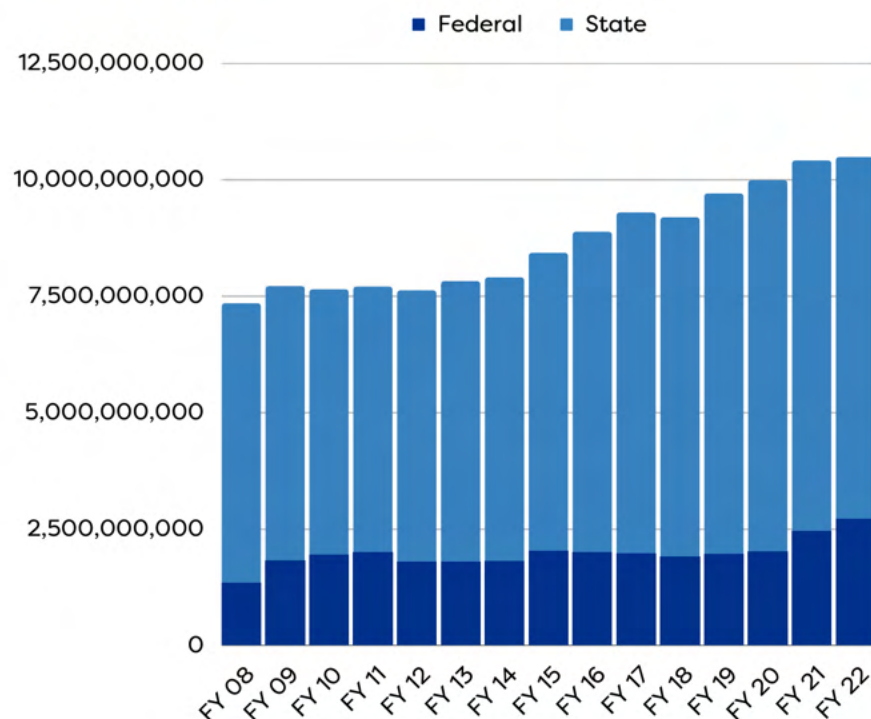


Spending Trends

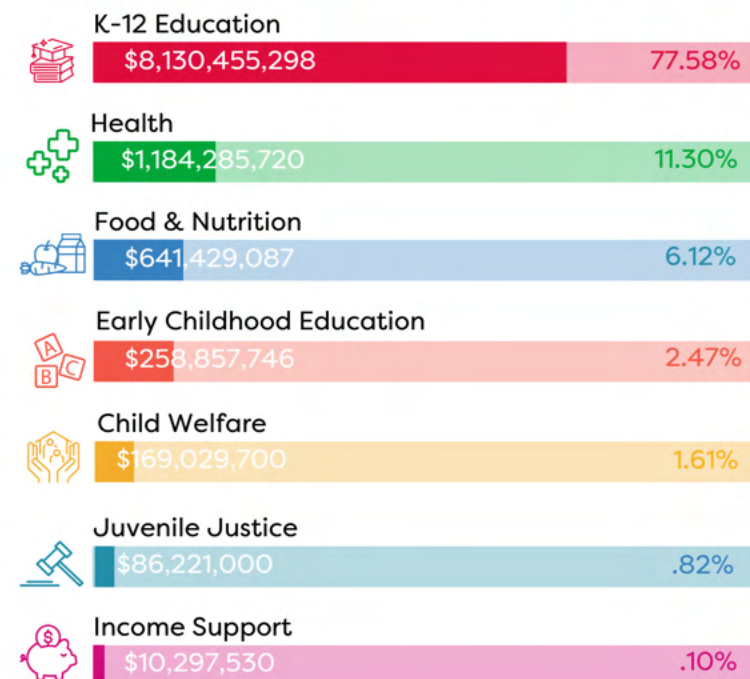
We compare the budget to FY2008 because that was a peak year in the economic cycle before The Great Recession and all figures have been adjusted for inflation, so they are comparable across time.

From FY2008 to FY2022, total public investment in children increased by 43%, growing much faster than Utah's public-school enrollment (district & charter schools) by 26%, or the child population ages 0-17 by 13% from 2008-2021.

UTAH CHILDREN'S BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE FY 2008-2022



STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDED SOURCES



The federal share of the Children's Budget has fluctuated between 18-26% but had its biggest increase at the beginning of the Great Recession and the Covid-19 Pandemic.

This is also when state funding for the Children's Budget has declined, for example real state & local K-12 education funding fell by \$206 million since FY2020, the largest two-year decline since the Great Recession in 2008-2010.

Several years after the Great Recession the federal share of the Children's Budget decreased and the state share started to increase again, something that will hopefully happen again as pandemic relief funding rolls back.

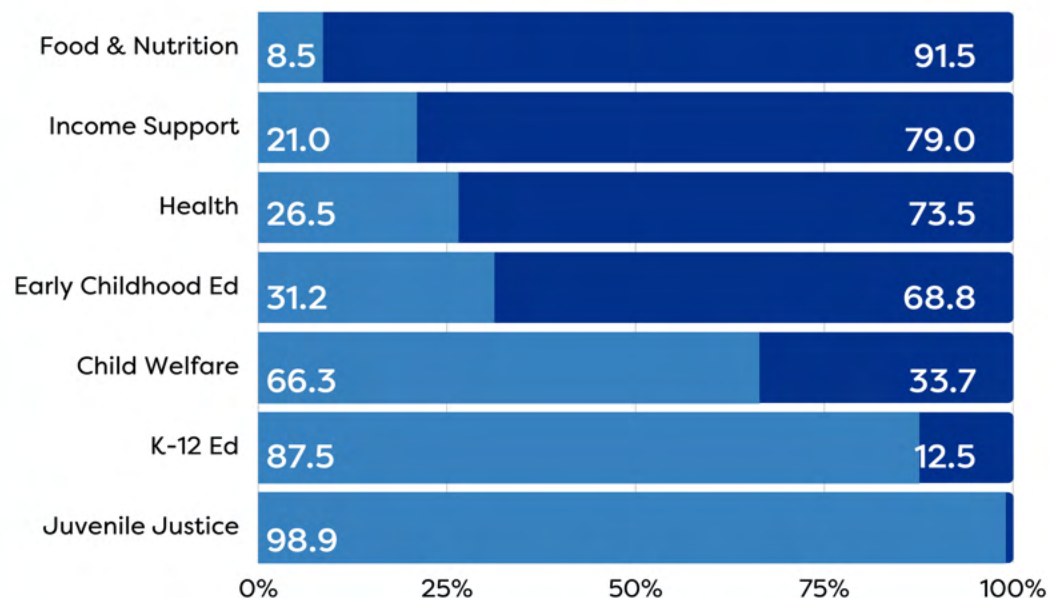
Funding Sources: Federal vs. State

When the categories are disaggregated by source of funding, Food & Nutrition, Income Support, Health, and Early Childhood Education programs are mainly funded by federal sources, and Child Welfare, K-12 Education, and Juvenile Justice programs are funded mainly by state sources.

And since Amendment G passed and allowed the income tax to be used to fund programs for children (in addition to K-12 and some Early Childhood Education & Nutrition Programs), the Child Welfare, Juvenile Justice, and Health categories are funded primarily by the income tax. In FY2022, 98% of Juvenile Justice, 100% of Child Welfare, and 88% of Health categories of the state funded Children's Budget were funded by the income tax totaling to \$475 M.

UTAH CHILDREN'S BUDGET CATEGORIES BY FUNDING SOURCE, FY 2022

■ State ■ Federal



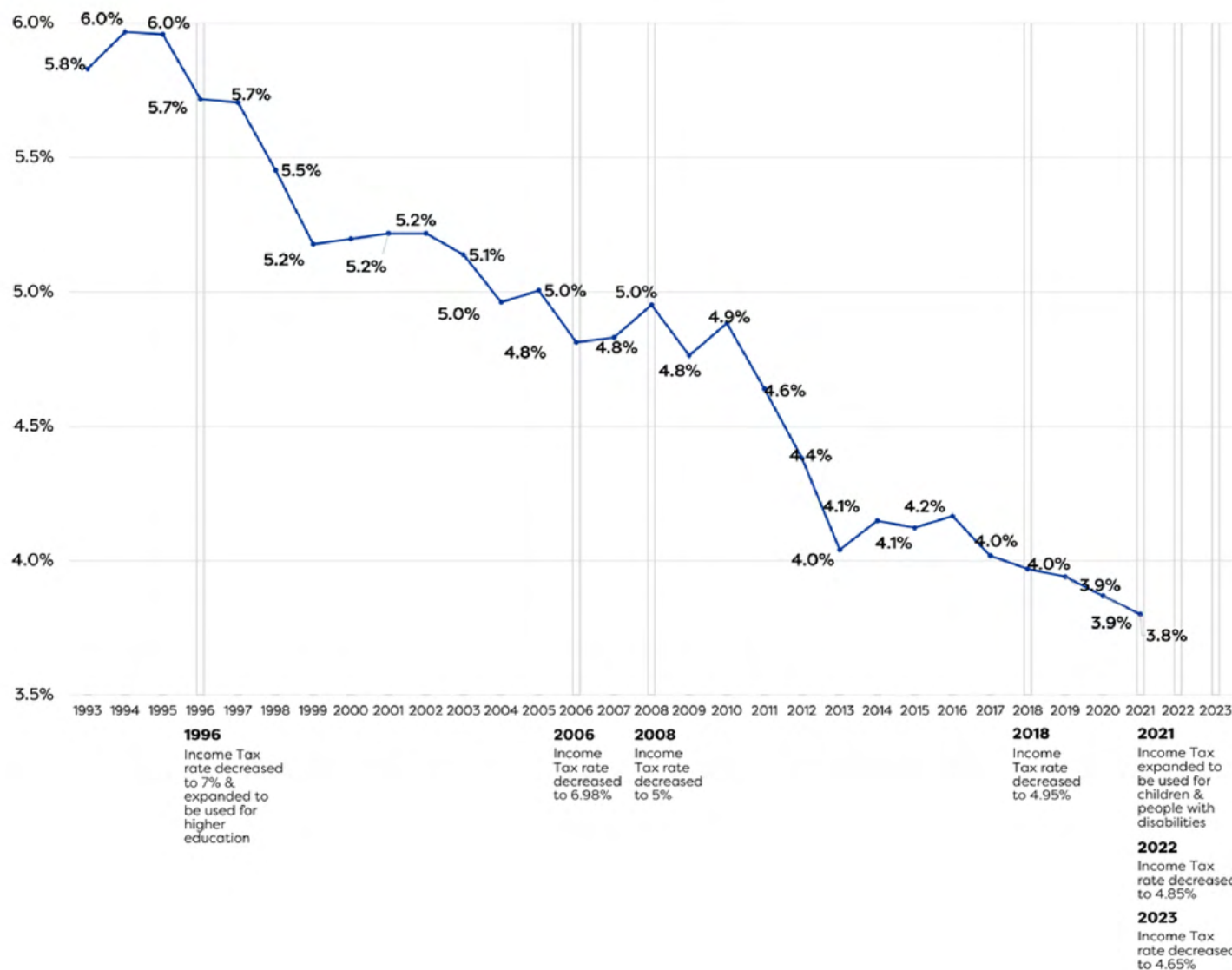
When examining the state-funded portion of the budget since FY2008 each category has a different story.

- **Juvenile Justice** programs declined the most in dollar amount, \$32.9 M or 28% mainly due to a reduction in correctional facility and rural programs and it also had an increase in early intervention services which advocates consider to be a goal of juvenile justice reform.
- **Child Welfare** programs declined by 16% or \$21.8 M, mainly from the Service Delivery program which funds caseworkers to deliver child welfare, youth, and domestic violence services.
- **Income Support** declined 49% or \$2.1 M and appears to be more cyclical, rising and falling with the Great Recession. Interestingly, the TANF grant is a mix of state and federal funds, and only a small amount goes to Income Support or cash assistance.[i]
- **Food & Nutrition** increased by 56% or \$19.7 M due to an increase in liquor & wine tax revenues which supports the school lunch program.
- **Early Childhood Education** had the largest percentage increase of 109% or \$42.0 M mainly from the Upstart program but increasing in every program except Child Care Assistance.
- **Health** has increased by 80% or \$139.3 M from the Medicaid and CHIP program but also had a 58% or \$12.4 M decrease in Maternal & Child Health.
- The category that has increased the most in dollar amount is **K-12 Education**.

[i] https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/tanf_spending_ut.pdf

State and local sourced funding for K-12 education increased by \$1.6 billion in constant 2022 dollars from FY2008 to FY2022, but per-pupil spending only increased from \$10,212 to \$10,537 per student. This means that even though more is being spent in total dollars, it barely covers the increase in students during the same time.

UTAH EDUCATION FUNDING EFFORT PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME



In 1948, 100% of the income tax was allocated to public education, an increase from 75% when it was originally imposed in 1931.

It was expanded in 1996 to include higher education, in 2021 to include non-education services for children and people with a disability, and may be expanded again depending on a 2024 ballot measure placed by the Utah Legislature.

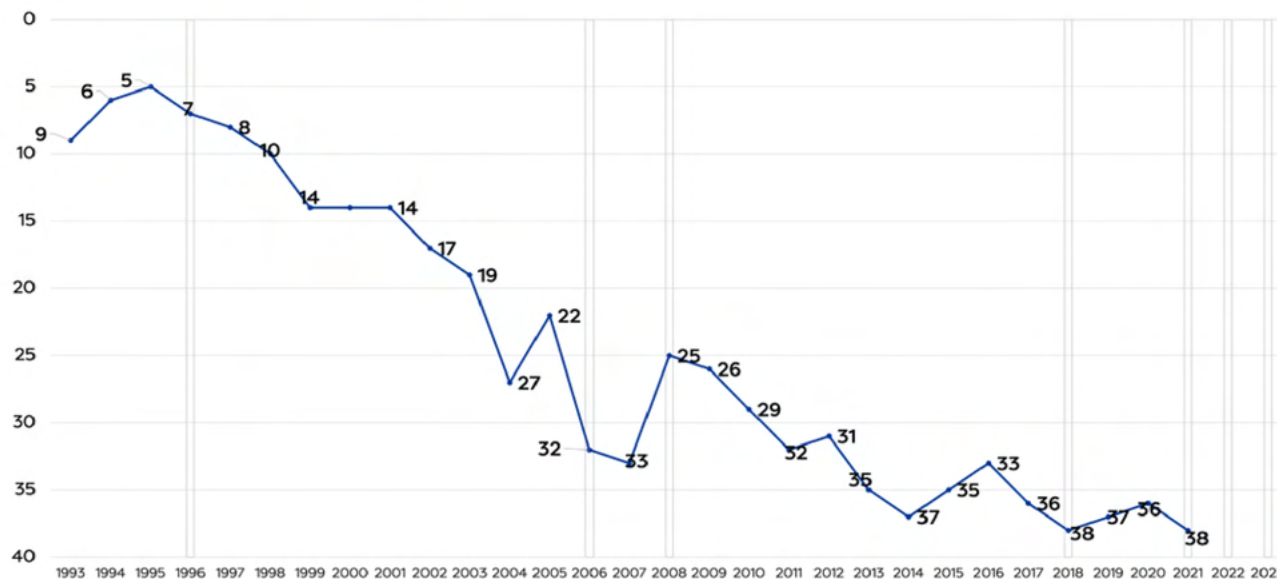


The income tax rate has been reduced in 1996, 2006, 2008, 2018, 2022, and 2023. The graphs below illustrate a timeline of these changes and Utah's total elementary and secondary public schools (district & charter) funding effort (including capital) as a percentage of personal income and rank compared to other states.

Unfortunately, the result is a downward trajectory and likely explains our second to last place in per-pupil funding in the country. [2]

According to the fiscal notes, the last two bills that reduced the Income Tax rate in 2022 and 2023 estimated a loss of \$1.3 billion in the Income Tax Fund from FY2022-2025 with more ongoing. [3]

RANK OF UTAH'S EDUCATION FUNDING EFFORTS COMPARED TO OTHER STATES



[2] <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finances.html>

[3] <https://le.utah.gov/~2022/bills/static/SB0059.html>,

<https://le.utah.gov/~2023/bills/static/HB0054.html> These fiscal notes show the loss from the income tax fund but they are not disaggregated by changes from the income tax rate or tax credit portion of the bills.



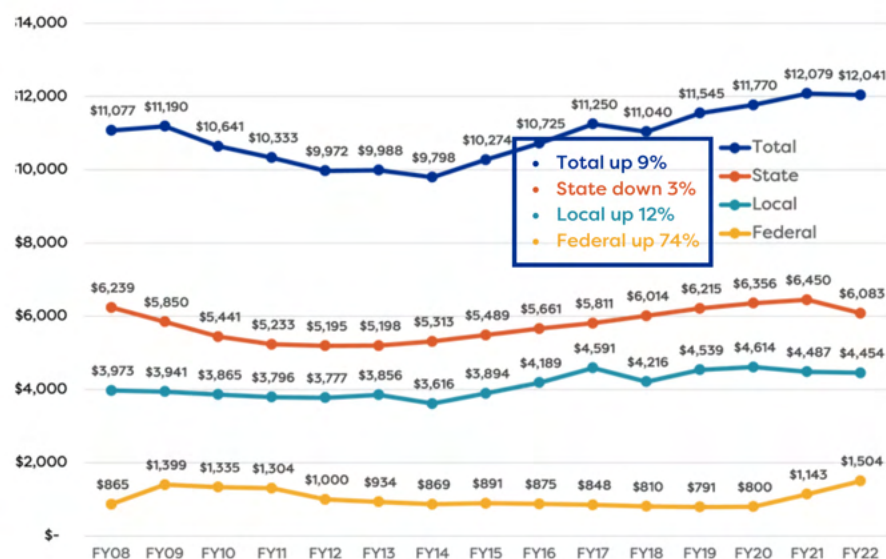


State & Local Funded Portion of K-12 Education

Another result of these changes has been shifts in the funding source for K-12 education. From the fiscal year 2008 to 2022, the federal-funded portion increased by 74% and the state-funded portion declined by 3%.

K-12 PER STUDENT INVESTMENT 2008-2022

In constant 2022 dollars



Meanwhile, Local sources have increased by 12%, possibly to meet the needs of their communities while state-funded sources decline and putting greater pressure on sources like the property tax which is more regressive than the income tax because it takes a greater toll on low-and middle-income families.

***We Need to Prioritize
Children in the Budget.***

While Utah doesn't have the most kids than any other state, we do have the highest share of kids in our population.

And we as a community are entrusted to make sure they are cared for, safe, and have the tools they need to achieve their aspirations.

As the Utah Legislature drafts, holds hearings on, debates, and passes the Utah state budget we hope they prioritize our most vulnerable and precious group, Utah's children.



Appendix I: Methodology

FY 2008

This report begins with fiscal year 2008 because it was a peak year in the economic cycle.

Figures were adjusted for inflation using the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) 1982-84=100 (Unadjusted) - CUUR0000SA0 measure from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. [4]

Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI)

Most information in this appendix comes from the Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI), available online at <https://cobi.utah.gov/latest/1/overview>.

Estimating Spending for Children in Combined Child & Adult Programs

Sometimes in this report we estimate the spending for children in a program that helps both children and adults (specifically, for SNAP and TANF funding).

This is done by multiplying total funding in the program by the children's share of individuals served.

In other instances (such as with Medicaid or the Child and Adult Care Food Program) we were able to obtain a figure from the department responsible that gave an exact number for funding specifically for children.

Utah Child Population Estimates

The Utah child population estimates we used the the U.S. Census Bureau and ACS 1-Year Estimates [5] for ages 0-17 for 2008 to 2021 except for year 2020 which was provided by the decennial census.

The Utah child population aged 0-5 was provided by the U.S. Census Bureau and ACS 1-Year Estimates-Public Use Microdata Sample [6] 2008-2021 except for year 2020 which was not available due to the Coronavirus Pandemic.

[4] <https://www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm#major>

[5] <https://data.census.gov/> See Table ID DP05

[6] <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/>

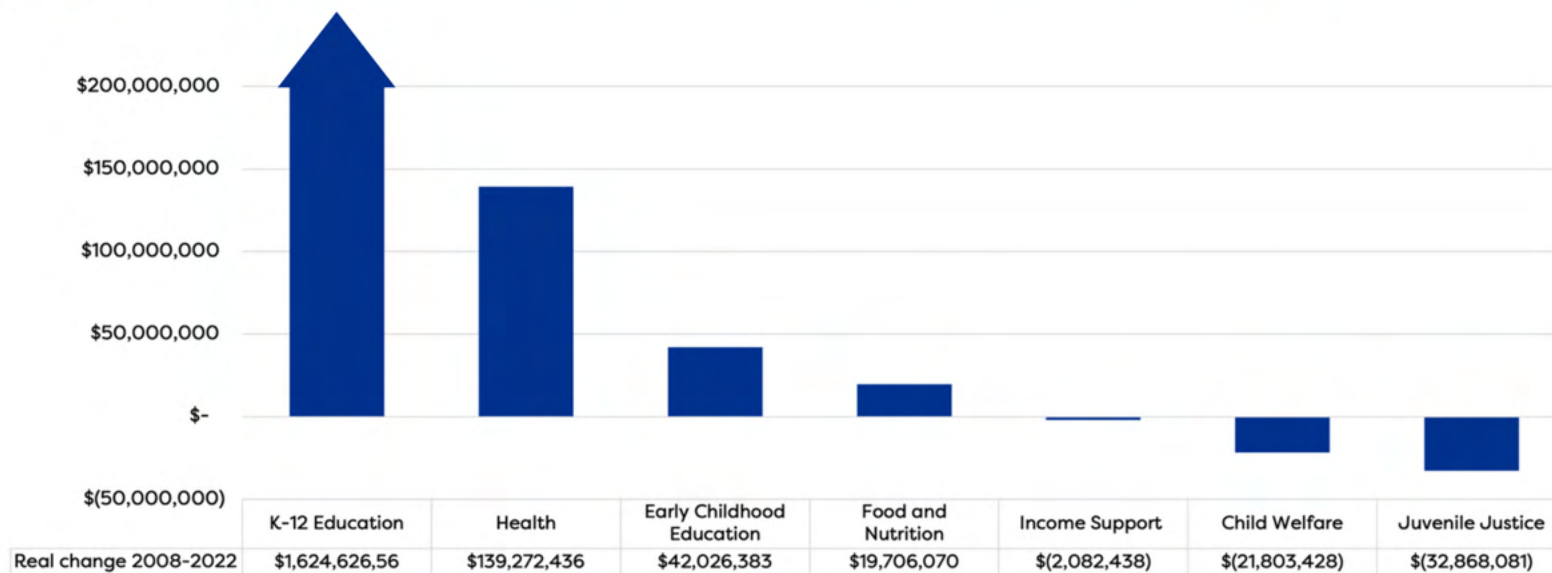
Appendix II: Category Comparison

Utah's Children Budget (in thousands of nominal dollars - not adjusted for inflation)																
STATE FUNDING		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
	K-12 Education	\$4,039,262,256	\$3,954,824,523	\$3,905,844,866	\$3,999,274,423	\$4,136,860,399	\$4,331,572,281	\$4,424,561,066	\$4,732,876,032	\$5,120,470,969	\$5,614,858,065	\$5,726,054,320	\$6,195,046,211	\$6,474,751,692	\$6,750,064,744	\$7,115,076,287
	Health	\$128,736,035	\$122,551,460	\$119,338,398	\$132,460,302	\$172,857,587	\$198,554,918	\$227,663,955	\$181,905,479	\$236,815,672	\$233,496,628	\$236,906,542	\$276,011,211	\$276,346,764	\$304,202,507	\$314,259,520
	Food + Nutrition	\$25,804,600	\$26,931,000	\$28,039,400	\$29,681,700	\$32,188,700	\$34,772,500	\$35,003,400	\$37,669,700	\$40,588,500	\$41,965,400	\$42,082,300	\$47,626,100	\$49,463,300	\$51,325,800	\$54,781,500
	Early Childhood Ed	\$28,471,494	\$23,947,363	\$24,931,585	\$24,708,642	\$35,774,192	\$35,231,500	\$37,533,100	\$37,710,500	\$43,164,232	\$44,126,333	\$46,091,080	\$51,896,976	\$63,406,594	\$69,545,919	\$80,726,843
	Child Welfare	\$98,422,400	\$95,371,000	\$86,596,800	\$106,758,200	\$100,236,800	\$104,145,000	\$110,254,300	\$101,700,100	\$103,218,500	\$105,565,500	\$105,612,100	\$103,825,000	\$106,439,900	\$104,346,800	\$111,996,900
	Juvenile Justice	\$86,887,700	\$86,104,800	\$80,624,500	\$87,131,200	\$84,362,500	\$82,782,900	\$85,012,400	\$85,994,500	\$87,936,500	\$87,513,700	\$87,139,900	\$80,158,500	\$82,194,800	\$81,551,600	\$85,235,800
	Income Support	\$3,122,940	\$1,576,444	\$1,916,836	\$1,029,577	\$1,735,233	\$4,641,860	\$4,564,703	\$3,473,824	\$2,906,053	\$5,426,697	\$5,274,444	\$3,376,341	\$2,606,608	\$3,291,800	\$2,162,481
FEDERAL FUNDING	K-12 Education	\$342,042,352	\$564,988,141	\$560,192,404	\$577,814,390	\$461,246,072	\$446,827,597	\$430,478,272	\$449,573,886	\$455,008,718	\$457,710,605	\$453,615,194	\$455,779,679	\$472,180,575	\$705,580,489	\$1,015,379,011
	Health	\$300,182,694	\$359,748,441	\$394,414,815	\$481,100,089	\$463,772,931	\$502,127,182	\$571,259,650	\$713,446,577	\$698,371,432	\$687,876,465	\$694,326,294	\$771,135,627	\$798,809,387	\$903,100,355	\$870,026,200
	Food + Nutrition	\$184,175,694	\$239,238,353	\$304,811,109	\$329,995,434	\$345,665,678	\$340,165,043	\$316,687,036	\$319,490,552	\$318,785,765	\$313,459,812	\$297,686,898	\$278,863,078	\$289,560,028	\$434,999,801	\$586,647,586
	Early Childhood Ed	\$78,361,941	\$76,879,613	\$84,531,299	\$87,291,633	\$76,488,356	\$80,130,333	\$83,763,088	\$87,971,437	\$103,973,092	\$121,974,480	\$122,558,493	\$135,497,570	\$145,900,244	\$160,747,337	\$178,130,903
	Child Welfare	\$52,429,400	\$60,699,200	\$58,905,000	\$31,497,000	\$40,394,900	\$41,090,800	\$42,169,900	\$50,379,600	\$49,912,200	\$52,174,400	\$52,562,800	\$60,852,600	\$57,262,400	\$55,647,500	\$57,032,800
	Juvenile Justice	\$15,236,800	\$16,078,000	\$15,433,800	\$2,584,700	\$2,893,600	\$3,624,800	\$3,216,000	\$4,253,300	\$3,299,100	\$2,961,800	\$1,811,300	\$1,331,000	\$1,259,500	\$827,800	\$985,200
	Income Support	\$15,247,294	\$20,944,184	\$25,466,529	\$24,709,847	\$19,955,180	\$13,925,579	\$13,694,110	\$13,068,194	\$13,238,688	\$10,534,177	\$9,376,789	\$9,128,625	\$8,726,469	\$8,464,627	\$8,135,049
TOTAL	Total State	\$4,410,707,424	\$4,311,306,590	\$4,247,292,384	\$4,381,044,044	\$4,564,015,411	\$4,791,700,959	\$4,924,592,925	\$5,181,330,135	\$5,635,100,426	\$6,132,952,323	\$6,249,160,686	\$6,757,940,338	\$7,055,209,658	\$7,364,329,169	\$7,764,239,332
	Total Federal	\$987,676,175	\$1,338,575,932	\$1,443,754,956	\$1,534,993,093	\$1,410,416,718	\$1,427,891,334	\$1,461,268,056	\$1,638,183,545	\$1,642,588,995	\$1,646,691,739	\$1,631,937,768	\$1,712,588,179	\$1,773,698,603	\$2,269,367,909	\$2,716,336,750
	Total	\$5,398,383,599	\$5,649,882,522	\$5,691,047,340	\$5,916,037,137	\$5,974,432,129	\$6,219,592,293	\$6,385,860,981	\$6,819,513,680	\$7,277,689,421	\$7,779,644,062	\$7,881,098,454	\$8,470,528,517	\$8,828,908,261	\$9,633,697,078	\$10,480,576,082

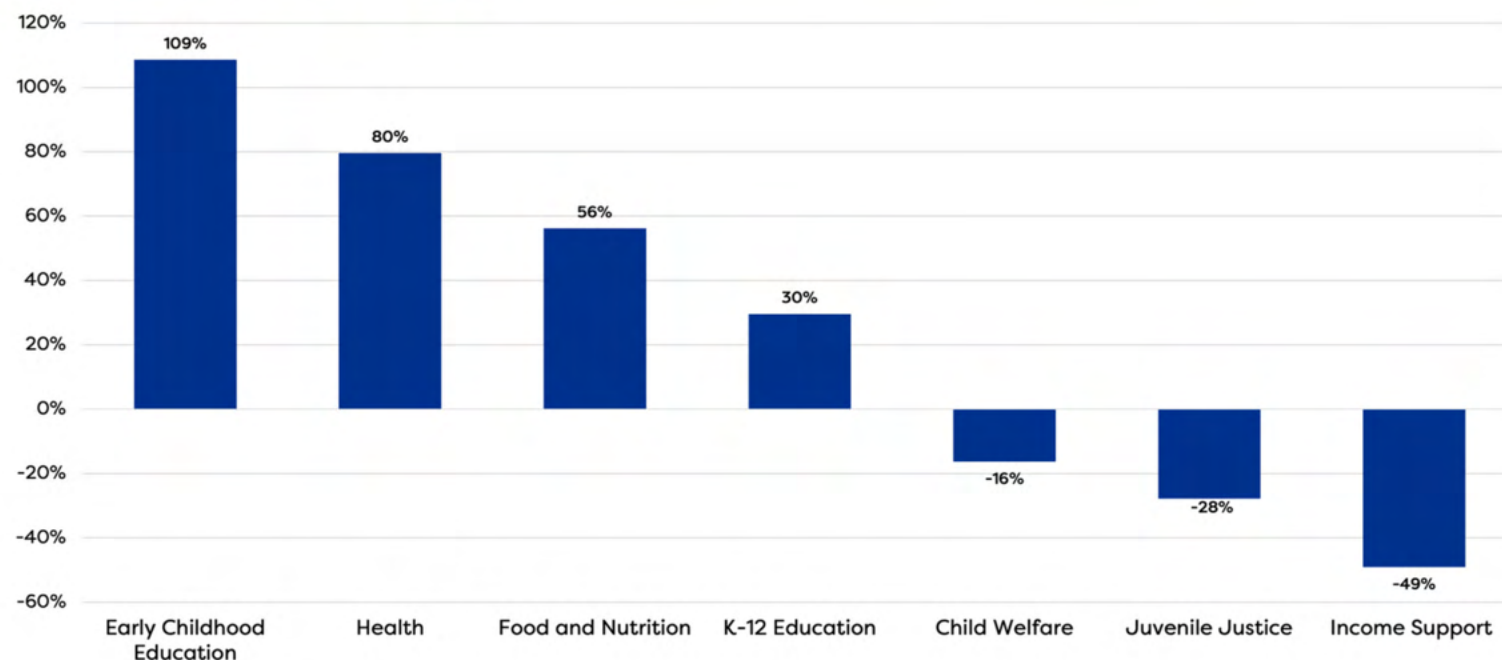
Real Utah's Children Budget (in thousands of 2022 dollars - adjusted for inflation)																
STATE FUNDING		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
	K-12 Education	\$5,490,449,718	\$5,394,869,746	\$5,242,070,978	\$5,203,222,457	\$5,273,103,304	\$5,441,589,160	\$5,469,678,962	\$5,843,883,920	\$6,243,698,856	\$6,703,721,798	\$6,675,483,523	\$7,091,576,796	\$7,321,437,097	\$7,290,254,263	\$7,115,076,287
	Health	\$174,987,084	\$167,175,348	\$160,165,182	\$172,336,366	\$220,335,188	\$249,436,976	\$281,440,064	\$224,606,455	\$288,763,621	\$278,777,560	\$276,104,944	\$315,954,818	\$312,483,868	\$328,547,015	\$314,259,520
	Food + Nutrition	\$35,075,430	\$36,737,215	\$37,631,941	\$38,617,127	\$41,029,748	\$43,683,366	\$43,271,492	\$46,512,385	\$49,492,004	\$50,103,558	\$49,045,210	\$54,518,422	\$55,931,479	\$55,433,266	\$54,781,500
	Early Childhood Ed	\$38,700,460	\$32,667,165	\$33,460,914	\$32,146,972	\$45,600,043	\$44,259,991	\$46,398,728	\$46,562,763	\$52,632,750	\$52,683,551	\$53,717,280	\$59,407,368	\$71,698,099	\$75,111,492	\$80,726,843
	Child Welfare	\$133,800,328	\$130,110,252	\$116,269,216	\$138,923,532	\$127,811,616	\$130,970,201	\$136,366,752	\$125,759,280	\$126,106,239	\$126,120,312	\$123,284,154	\$119,102,001	\$120,541,032	\$112,811,337	\$111,996,900
	Juvenile Justice	\$118,103,881	\$117,457,596	\$108,206,897	\$113,361,317	\$107,533,766	\$103,997,002	\$105,093,032	\$106,181,077	\$107,226,274	\$104,484,831	\$101,558,011	\$91,758,825	\$92,943,187	\$88,077,955	\$85,235,800
	Income Support	\$4,244,919	\$2,150,464	\$2,572,603	\$1,339,522	\$2,211,838	\$5,831,391	\$5,642,924	\$4,289,278	\$3,543,526	\$6,479,072	\$6,147,150	\$3,864,956	\$2,947,467	\$3,555,233	\$2,162,481
FEDERAL FUNDING	K-12 Education	\$464,928,053	\$770,713,697	\$751,839,472	\$751,760,568	\$587,933,348	\$561,332,479	\$532,160,798	\$555,108,054	\$554,819,553	\$546,472,328	\$528,670,067	\$521,738,900	\$533,926,325	\$762,046,197	\$1,015,379,011
	Health	\$408,029,458	\$490,741,364	\$529,347,817	\$625,931,237	\$591,154,243	\$630,803,241	\$706,195,901	\$880,922,921	\$851,566,376	\$821,273,201	\$809,209,069	\$882,732,321	\$903,267,485	\$975,373,046	\$870,026,200
	Food + Nutrition	\$250,344,574	\$326,350,700	\$409,089,845	\$429,337,792	\$440,607,286	\$427,336,378	\$391,491,132	\$394,488,612	\$388,714,696	\$374,247,639	\$346,941,977	\$319,219,400	\$327,424,994	\$469,811,665	\$586,647,586
	Early Childhood Ed	\$106,515,069	\$104,873,300	\$113,450,248	\$113,570,047	\$97,496,885	\$100,664,683	\$103,548,622	\$108,622,086	\$126,780,657	\$145,628,433	\$142,836,941	\$155,106,417	\$164,979,216	\$173,611,514	\$178,130,903
	Child Welfare	\$71,265,733	\$82,801,216	\$79,056,952	\$40,978,908	\$51,489,888	\$51,620,806	\$52,130,779	\$62,205,841	\$60,860,954	\$62,292,343	\$61,259,807	\$69,659,026	\$64,750,446	\$60,100,820	\$57,032,800
	Juvenile Justice	\$20,710,932	\$21,932,380	\$20,713,848	\$3,362,802	\$3,688,365	\$4,553,698	\$3,975,646	\$5,251,731	\$4,022,791	\$3,536,168	\$2,110,997	\$1,523,619	\$1,424,201	\$894,047	\$985,200
	Income Support	\$20,725,195	\$28,570,457	\$34,178,867	\$32,148,539	\$25,436,131	\$17,494,174	\$16,928,772	\$16,135,856	\$16,142,730	\$12,577,022	\$10,928,266	\$10,449,695	\$9,867,605	\$9,142,029	\$8,135,049
TOTAL	Total State	\$5,995,361,819	\$5,881,167,786	\$5,700,377,731	\$5,699,947,293	\$5,817,625,503	\$6,019,768,087	\$6,087,891,954	\$6,397,795,159	\$6,871,463,271	\$7,322,370,682	\$7,283,340,272	\$7,736,183,185	\$7,977,982,228	\$7,953,790,560	\$7,764,239,332
	Total Federal	\$1,342,519,013	\$1,825,983,114	\$1,937,677,049	\$1,997,089,894	\$1,797,806,147	\$1,793,805,459	\$1,806,431,649	\$2,022,735,101	\$2,002,907,758	\$1,966,027,133	\$1,901,957,123	\$1,960,429,378	\$2,005,640,273	\$2,450,979,317	\$2,716,336,750
	Total	\$7,337,880,832	\$7,707,150,900	\$7,638,054,780	\$7,697,037,187	\$7,615,431,650	\$7,813,573,546	\$7,894,323,603	\$8,420,530,260	\$8,874,371,029	\$9,288,397,816	\$9,185,297,395	\$9,696,612,563	\$9,983,622,501	\$10,404,769,877	\$10,480,576,082

CHANGE IN CHILDREN'S BUDGET STATE FUNDING 2008 TO 2022 BY PROGRAM AREA

In constant 2022 dollars



CHANGE IN CHILDREN'S BUDGET STATE FUNDING 2008 TO 2022 BY PROGRAM AREA, RANKED BY PERCENTAGE CHANGE



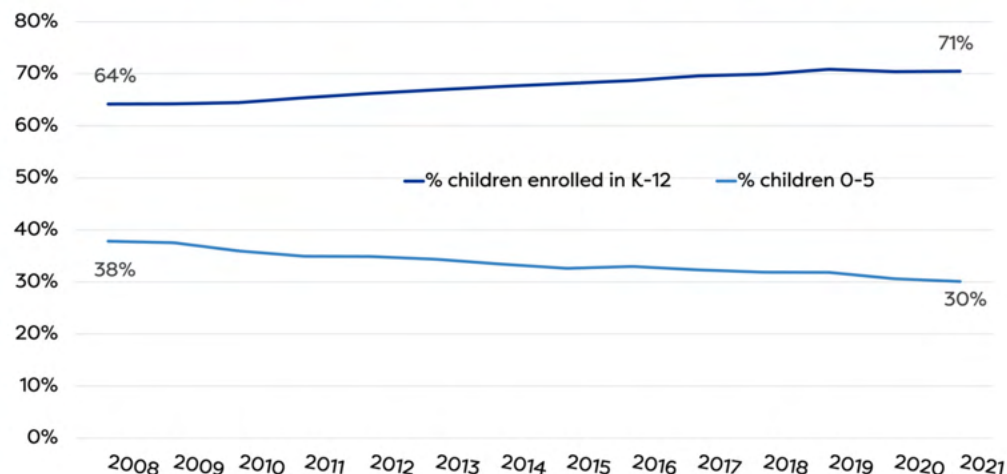
Appendix III: Demographics for Utah Children

ACS POPULATION ESTIMATES

Year	Child Population Ages 0-17	Children Ages 0-5	K-12 Public Student Enrollment (Charter & District)	K-12 enrollment as a share of total child population
2008	837,258	316,752	537,653	64.2%
2009	857,853	322,169	551,013	64.2%
2010	873,676	314,296	563,273	64.5%
2011	881,079	307,757	576,335	65.4%
2012	887,188	309,620	587,745	66.2%
2013	896,831	308,367	600,060	66.9%
2014	905,549	302,660	612,088	67.6%
2015	912,333	297,595	621,748	68.1%
2016	921,847	303,905	633,461	68.7%
2017	925,094	299,187	644,004	69.6%
2018	931,831	296,920	651,796	69.9%
2019	930,308	296,070	659,438	70.9%
2020	947,565	N/A	667,403	70.4%
2021	945,457	284,387	666,609	70.5%
2022			675,247	
% Change 2008 to latest year available	12.9%	-10.2%	25.6%	

Note: ACS population estimates for 2022 were not available at time of release.

PERCENTAGE OF UTAH CHILDREN AGED 0-5 & ENROLLED IN PUBLIC K-12



Sources

Utah Child Population ages 0-17: Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Estimates 2008-2021 Table DP05 available at <https://data.census.gov/>.

Utah Child Population ages 0-5: Census Bureau ACS 1-Year Estimates-Public Use Microdata Sample 2008-2021 available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/>.

K-12 Student Enrollment: Utah Historical Enrollment, fall public school enrollment (charter and district), <https://www.schools.utah.gov/data/reports?mid=1424&tid=4>.

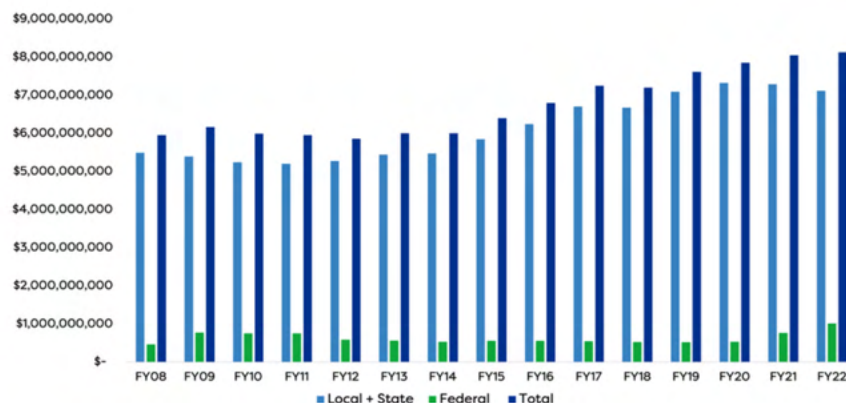
Appendix IV: By Category



K-12 EDUCATION

REAL K-12 EDUCATION BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

In constant 2022 dollars



K-12 PER STUDENT INVESTMENT 2008-2022

In constant 2022 dollars



Note: This measure of education funding per student is not comparable to the federal Census Bureau figures for "per pupil current spending".

US CENSUS BUREAU PER PUPIL CURRENT SPENDING

US VS UTAH

Nominal/not adjusted for inflation)



K-12 EDUCATION PROGRAM

This category includes all revenue that contributes to the public education system disaggregated by local, state, and federal sources.

Sources

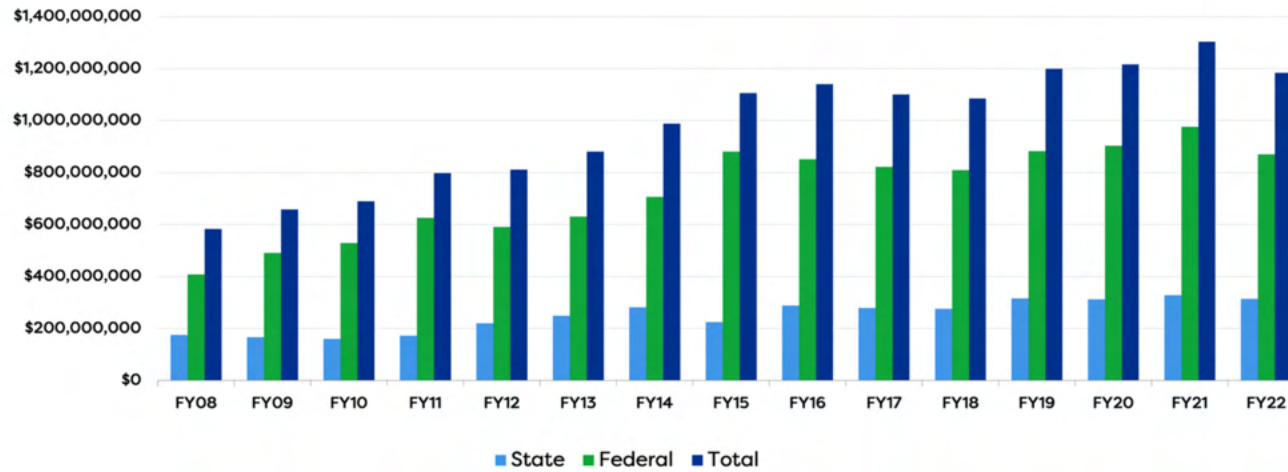
K-12 Funding: Utah State Board of Education, Statewide Total Revenue and Expenditures by Fund, available at <https://www.schools.utah.gov/superintendentannualreport>

K-12 Student Enrollment: Utah Historical Enrollment, fall public school enrollment (charter and district), <https://www.schools.utah.gov/data/reports?mid=1424&tid=4>

US & UT Per Pupil Current Spending: U.S. Census Bureau <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finances/data/tables.html>

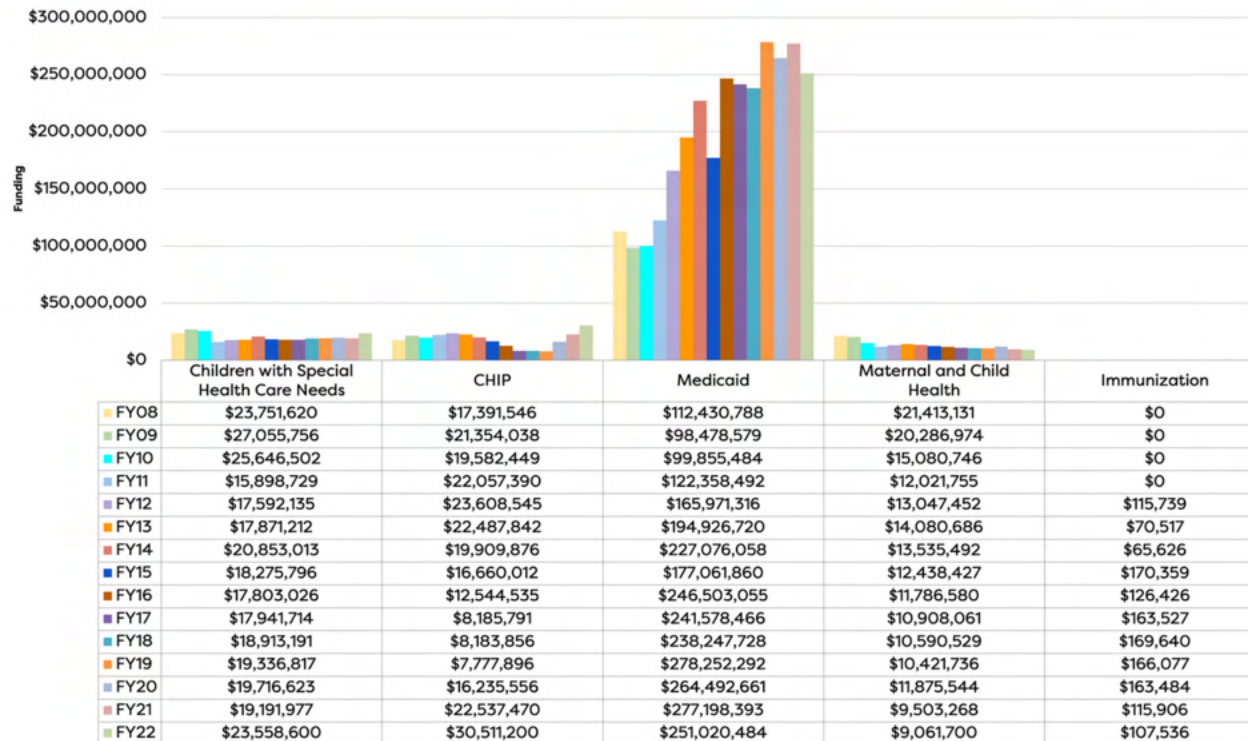
REAL CHILD HEALTH BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

In constant 2022 dollars



REAL STATE-ONLY PORTION OF FUNDING FOR CHILDREN HEALTH PROGRAMS

In constant 2022 dollars



HEALTH PROGRAMS & SOURCES

Medicaid (for children)

Medicaid provides health care to low-income children. The program is jointly funded: the federal government provides a match of approximately \$2 for every \$1 of state investment into the program.

Eligibility for children is determined by a family's Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) and cannot exceed 139 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

For example, in 2022, children in a family consisting of a single parent and two children would qualify if their MAGI was less than \$32,012. Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) offers health care coverage for children whose families have between 139 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) and do not have access to health insurance, such as their job.

For example, in 2022, children in a family consisting of a single parent and two children qualify if their MAGI was between \$32,012 and \$46,060. CHIP is financed by state funds (primarily Tobacco Settlement Funds) and approximately three-to-one federal match. CHIP families pay co-pays and premiums.

Data was provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health.

Children with Special Health Care Needs

The Bureau of Children with Special Health Care Needs strives to reduce preventable death, disability, and illness due to chronic and disabling conditions by providing access to affordable high-quality health screening, specialty health care, and coordination of health services.

Programs include the following:

- Autism System Development
- Baby Watch Early Intervention Program
- Charm - Data Integration
- Children's Hearing Aid Program
- Critical Congenital Heart Defect Program (CCHD)
- Early Hearing Detection and Intervention
- Fostering Healthy Children Program
- Kurt Oscarson Children's Organ Transplant Fund
- Organ Donation Fund
- Utah Birth Defect Network
- Family to Family Program
- The Integrated Services Program

Maternal and Child Health

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health Services identifies health concerns, prioritizes strategies to address needs, develops programs, coordinates efforts, and develops resources to address health issues for mothers and children. The Bureau focuses on reducing poor pregnancy outcomes, such as prematurity, by ensuring women have adequate access to health care before and during pregnancy.

They also promote healthy pregnancies and breastfeeding by providing information on the potential impact of exposures to medications, chemicals, and infectious agents. The Bureau also supports healthy children and adolescents by providing funding and information on oral health, healthy weight, nutrition, and more. Maternal and Child Health departments and programs include the following:

- Maternal and Infant Health
- Data Resources Program
- Oral Health Program
- Pregnancy Risk Line's Mother to Baby
- Utah Newborn Safe Haven
- Office of Home Visiting
- Early Childhood Utah Program
- Women, Infants and Children Programs
- Commodity Supplemental Food Program

Utah Vaccines for Children Program (VFC)

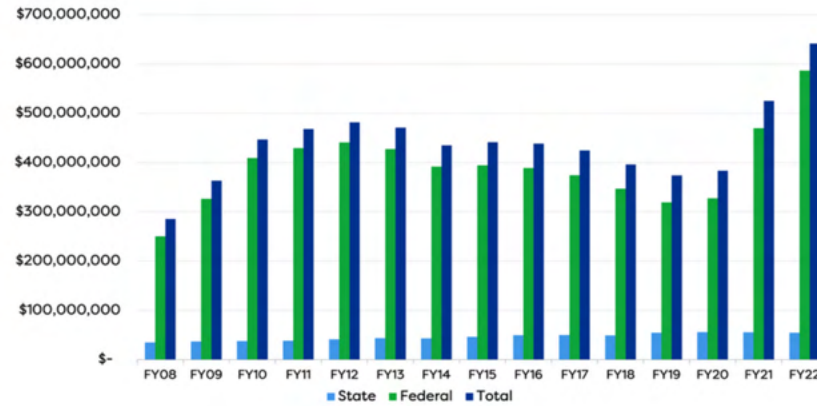
The Utah Vaccines for Children Program (VFC) provides vaccines to children under the age of 18 who are uninsured, under-insured (enrolled in an insurance plan that does not cover immunizations), covered by Medicaid or CHIP, or are American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Under-insured children may receive VFC-supplied vaccines only at Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) or Medicare Certified Rural Health Centers (RHC). Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health.



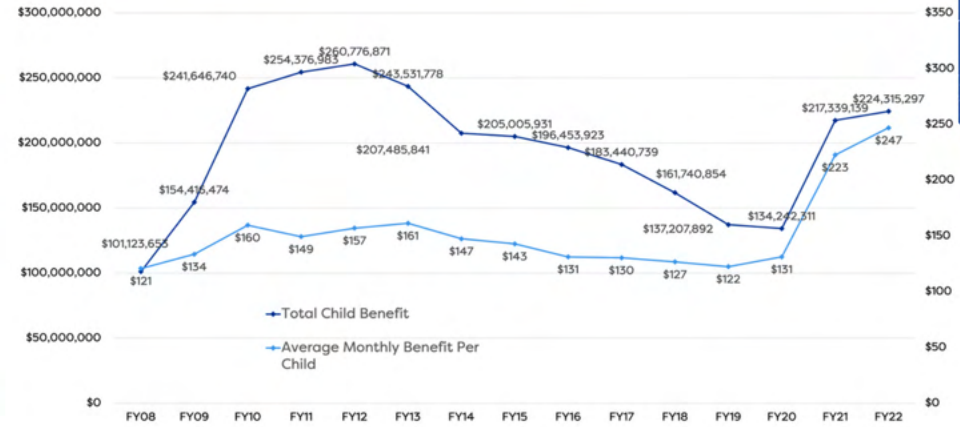
REAL CHILD FOOD AND NUTRITION BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

In constant 2022 dollars



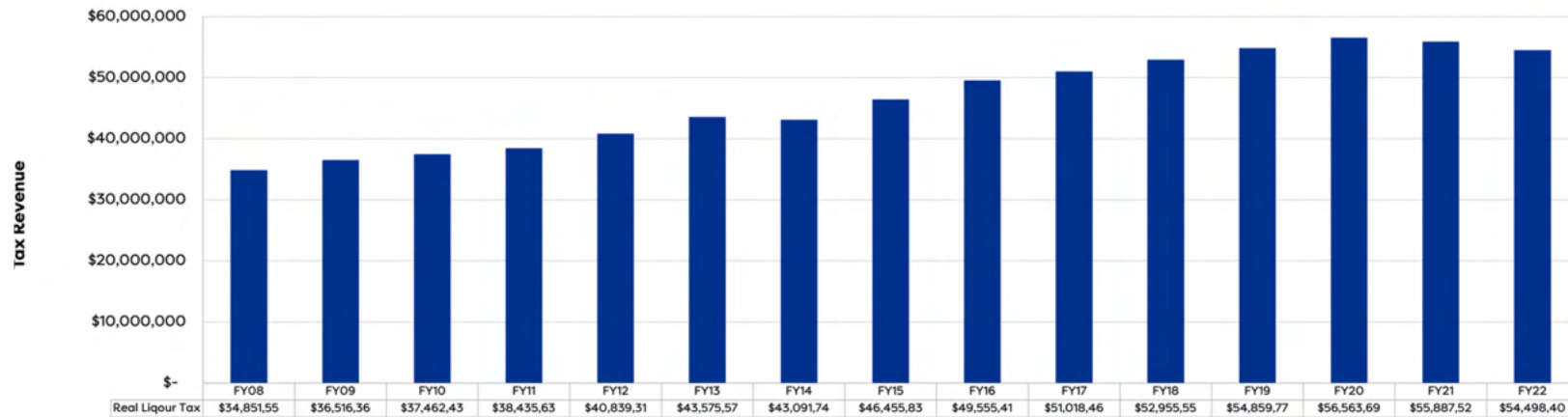
REAL TOTAL & AVERAGE CHILD SNAP BENEFIT

In constant 2022 dollars



REAL UTAH LIQUOR TAX & SCHOOL LUNCH FUNDS

In constant 2022 dollars



FOOD & NUTRITION PROGRAMS & SOURCES

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, is the primary program used to provide food for low-income families in Utah. The SNAP Program provides electronic benefits on debit cards to low-income people that they can use to buy food from authorized retail food stores, including most grocery stores.

SNAP recipients must meet certain work and/or training requirements to continue to receive benefits, which can only be used for approved purchases: for example, food stamps cannot buy tobacco, alcoholic beverages, items that cannot be eaten, or already-prepared foods. Items purchased with SNAP benefits are not subject to sales tax.

SNAP benefits can range widely depending on need and household size. SNAP benefits are fully federally funded, while administrative costs are funded with state and federal funds at a 50/50 match rate. Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Child Nutrition Programs

The Child Nutrition Programs are an assemblage of federal assistance programs that have the purpose of offering high quality, nutritionally well-balanced meals, and the development of nutrition awareness among students.

The programs offer low cost or free meals to children in public and non-profit private schools, non-profit community organizations or camps, non-profit residential childcare institutions, child (and adult) day care centers, family day care homes, or non-profit emergency/homeless shelters.

The state contributes to the nutrition programs with revenue generated through the tax on wine and distilled liquor.

The following are the primary programs administered by the Child Nutrition Section at USOE, in accordance with USDA regulations:

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Provides meals for children in day care away from home. The program offers reimbursement for meal service expenses and other aid to licensed child and adult care centers, Head Start/Early Start centers, schools and afterschool meal centers, family, or group day care homes as well as emergency/homeless shelters.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program

This program aids needy Americans through the distribution of USDA commodities. The state designates local agencies such as food banks, shelters, food pantries, and soup kitchens to distribute the food to eligible participants.

Farm to School/Farm to Early Care and Education Program:

This program is a federal grant program to improve access to local foods in eligible schools. Programming differs by location, but always includes at least one of the following elements: procurement of local foods served to students, education where students engage in activities about agriculture, food, health and nutrition, and school gardens where students participate in hands-on learning.

Food Distribution Program

The USDA distributes food to schools and institutions that provide nutritional services to eligible individuals. Thus, this program supports American agricultural producers and nutrition programs through the purchase of agricultural products for use in organizations participating in federal child nutrition programs.



National School Breakfast Program

Schools have the option of participating in the School Breakfast Program which provides children with nutritious foods before their school day begins. Schools operating the school breakfast program report increases in test scores, decreases in absenteeism, and an overall improvement in student behavior when children eat breakfast.

National School Lunch Program

Federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost, or free lunches to children each school day.

Children whose household income is at or below 130 percent of federal poverty guidelines may receive school meals at no charge. Children are entitled to pay a reduced price if their household income is above 130 percent but at or below 185 percent of these guidelines.

Children are automatically eligible for free school meals if their household receives food stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, or the Food Distribution Program on Tribal Reservations.

Seamless Summer Option

This program is a component of the National School Lunch program and a streamlined version of the Summer Food Service Program. It is for schools who participate in the school lunch program, and its purpose is to ensure that low-income children receive meals when school is not in session.

Special Milk Program

Children who do not participate in the other nutrition programs, for example, children attending half-day preschool or kindergarten, may participate in the Special Milk Program. The federal government provides a reimbursement for each half-pint of milk.

Summer Food Service Program

The Summer Food Service Program is entirely federally funded and provides nutritionally balanced meals to children on a regular basis when school is not in session.

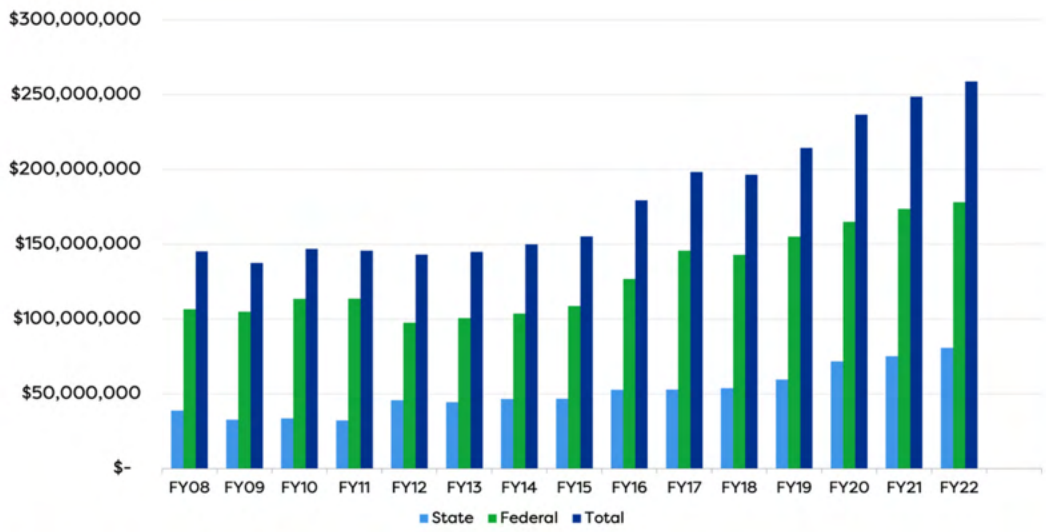
The program is particularly targeted to low-income children who may not receive adequate nutrition when schools are not in session. Sponsors may be reimbursed for up to two meals per child per day.





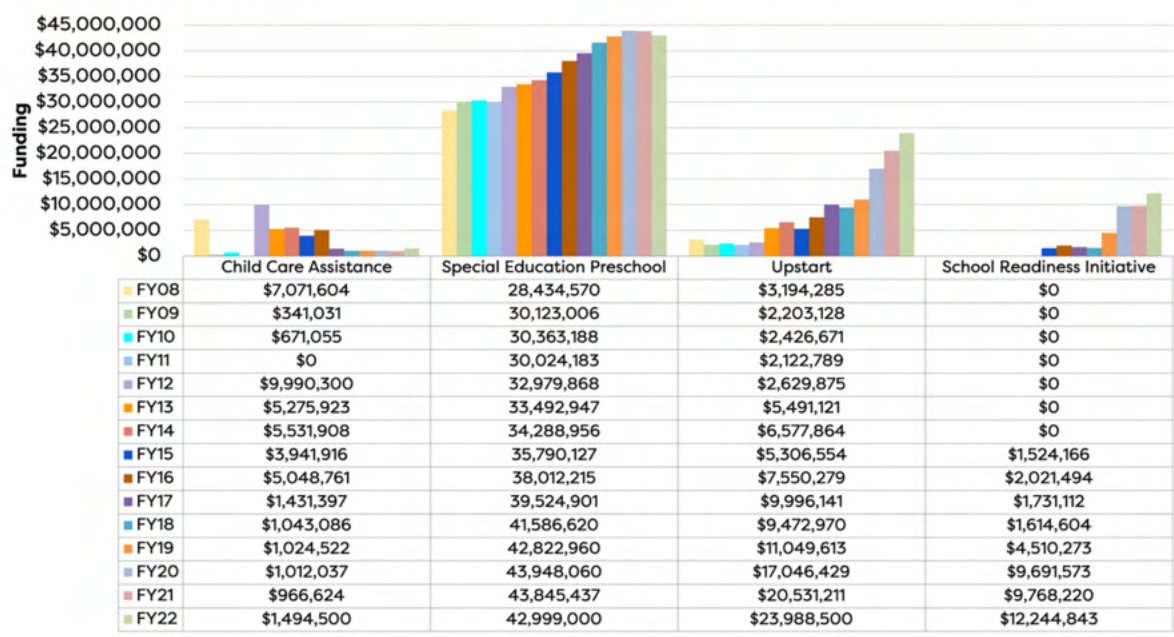
REAL EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION BUDGET

In constant 2022 dollars



REAL STATE FUNDING FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In constant 2022 dollars



EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS & SOURCES

Childcare Assistance

The Child Care Assistance operates to help provide low-income families with the financial resources to find and afford quality childcare for their children, enhance the quality and increase the supply of childcare, increase the availability of early childhood development training; and ensure the provision of before-and-after school care services.

Funding for this program comes from General Fund appropriations and federal funds in the form of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), which serves as the application for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG).

Special Education Preschool

The Special Education Preschool Program provides educational services to children with disabilities who are three to five years of age. The program is federally funded through the U.S. Department of Education and state funded through weighted pupil units and is provided a weighting factor of 1.47 of the value for each student enrolled in the program.

The formula excludes children enrolled in kindergarten or served by Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

UPSTART

UPSTART (Utah Preparing Students Today for a Rewarding Tomorrow) is a pilot project administered by the Waterford Institute that uses a home-based educational technology approach to develop the school readiness of preschool children the year before they start kindergarten.

All Utah children are eligible to participate in the program. However, participation priority is given to low-income families and families who are not native English speakers.

Qualifying families without the necessary resources may receive a Chromebook and Internet during the time they are in the program.

School Readiness Initiative

The School Readiness Initiative is designed to improve the quality of preschool and expand access for students who are economically disadvantaged or English learners in quality early learning environments throughout the state.

In 2014, the legislature combined two programs: one, the High Quality School Readiness Grant Program, which upgraded existing preschool programs to a high quality school readiness programs and two, the Results Based School Readiness Contracts, a loan agreement with outside investors to fund preschool classes that prepare low income children to enter kindergarten grade ready.

The investors are only repaid if the program meets certain outcomes targets. Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Head Start

Head Start programs promote school readiness for children in low-income families by offering educational, health, nutritional, and social services, which primarily serve 3- and 4-year-old children.

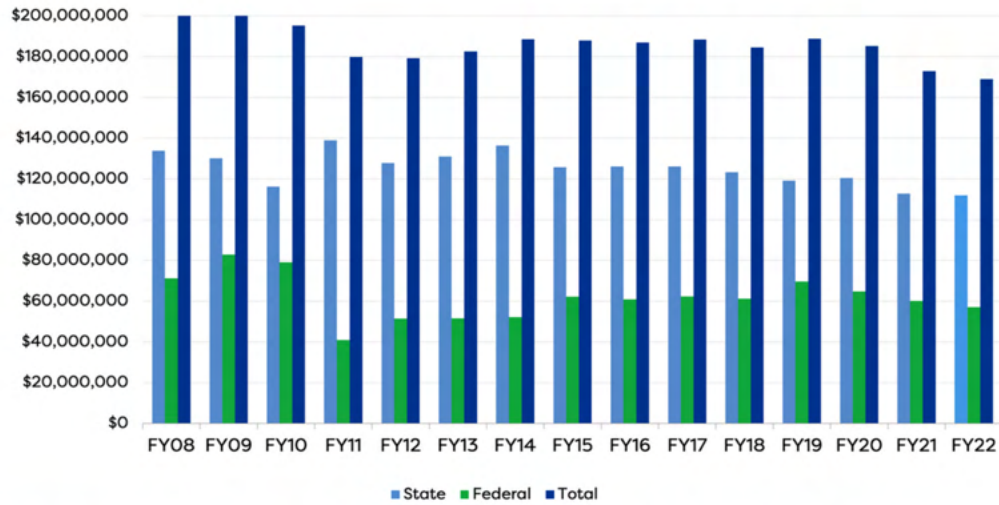
Early Head Start (EHS) programs serve infants and toddlers under the age of 3, and pregnant women. It is funded by a federal source. For fiscal years 2014-15 data is unavailable so it has been interpolated.





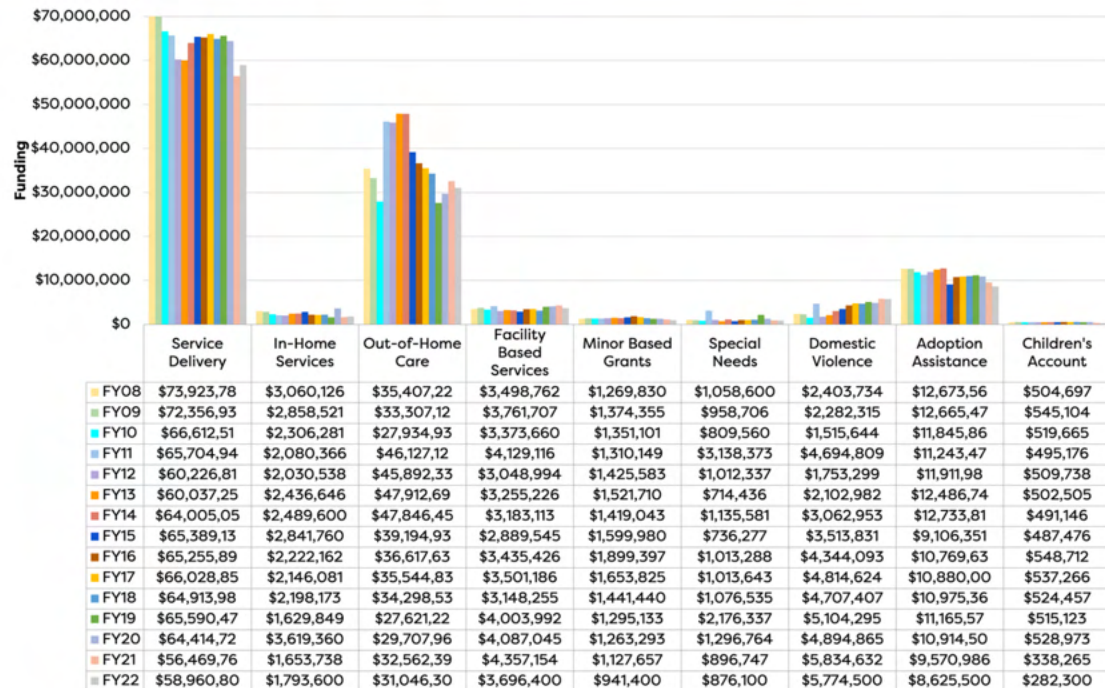
REAL CHILD WELFARE BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

In constant 2022 dollars



REAL STATE-ONLY PORTION OF FUNDING FOR CHILD WELFARE

In constant 2022 dollars



CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS & SOURCES

Adoption Assistance

To support families adopting children from state custody, DCFS provides several types of financial assistance, listed below.

- One-time assistance for adoption-related legal costs
- Medicaid coverage for the child
- Monthly adoption subsidies
- Supplemental, special needs subsidies for out-of-home placement care, specialized therapy, dental and medical care not covered by Medicaid, and other occasional needs.
- Guardianship case subsidies

Children's Account

The Child Abuse and Neglect Council evaluates proposals and distributes funding for child abuse prevention and treatment programs. Recipients are typically schools, religious organizations, and community groups. These entities must provide a dollar-for-dollar match; half of the match may be in-kind.

Domestic Violence

Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) provides services to aid victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. The program includes three major service categories:

- Domestic Violence Case Workers who provide other DCFS workers with information about domestic violence as it relates to child abuse, assist in risk determination, and provide resources and referrals to assist DCFS workers in keeping adult and child victims safe.

- Domestic Violence Outpatient Services which provide treatment to court-ordered and voluntary domestic violence perpetrators, victims of domestic violence, and child witnesses of domestic violence.
- Family Violence Shelters which provide abused adults and their children with a safe short-term refuge. While there, shelter staff members help victims assess their situation, evaluate available options, and participate in group therapy.

Facility Based Services

DCFS' facility-based services support abused, neglected, and dependent children and youth through short-term shelter services, crisis host homes, and crisis respite nurseries. An example of a short term shelter service would be where children stay while they await foster care placement. Crisis Nurseries allow parents a short respite while they resolve a crisis.

In-Home Services

The In-Home Services program consists of an array of supports and interventions intended to provide for the safety and well-being of children in their homes while stabilizing their families. In-home services allow children to remain in their homes rather than coming into out-of-home care (state custody).

Services can also be provided to relatives who have temporary custody of a child while the division works with the parents. These services may be voluntary, or court ordered.



Minor Grants

The Minor Grants program accounts for small grants awarded to DCFS or non-governmental entities which are usually administered by the state office rather than the regional offices.

Out-of-Home Care

The Out-of-Home Care program accounts for the costs of children in state custody who are placed in foster care. Payments to professional providers are accounted for in the Provider Payments program.

Placements in out-of-home services are made according to the child's behavioral needs, with consideration for sibling groups. The division uses kinship placements when possible.

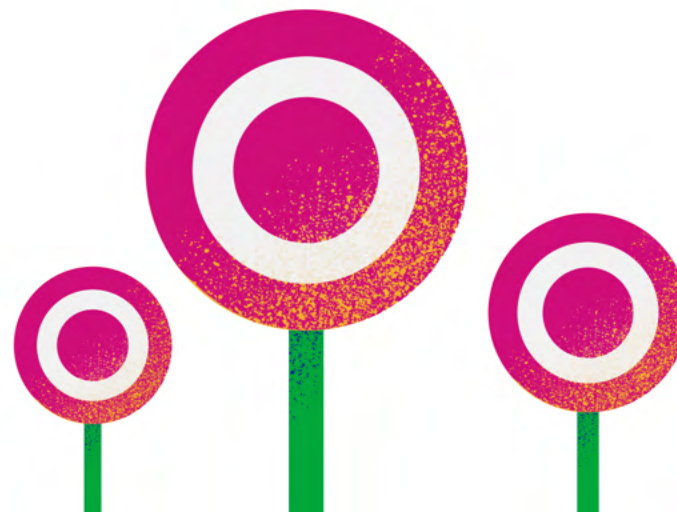
Service Delivery

The Service Delivery Program accounts for the five regional offices of the division. These regional offices deliver the State's child welfare, youth, and domestic violence services. The budget includes funding for caseworkers, related staff, regional administrative personnel, and training.

Special Needs

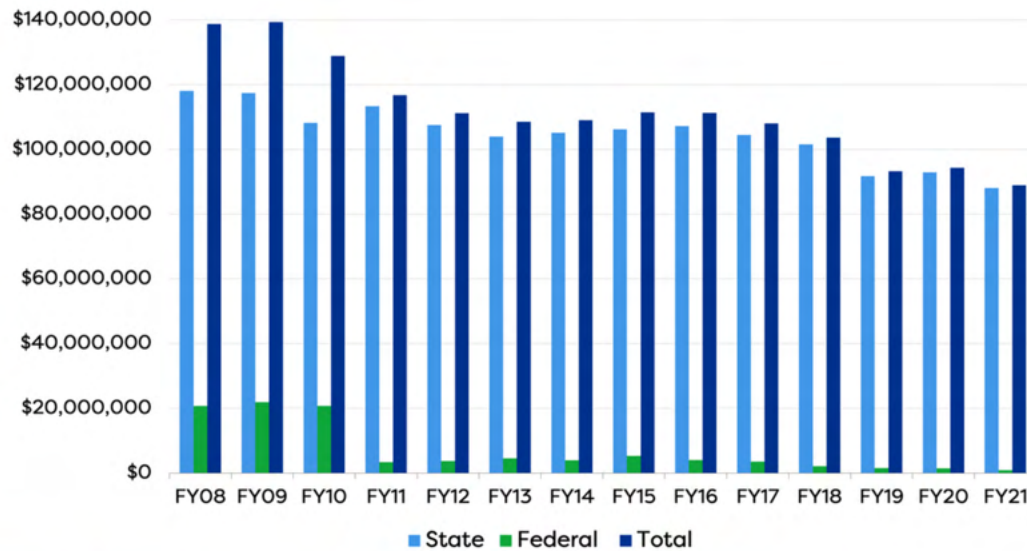
The Special Needs program provides for the needs of children placed in foster homes and other out-of-home care situations that are not covered by payments to the foster parents or facility.

Services include transportation, additional clothing allowances, school, holiday and recreational expenses, interpreter services, baby needs, interpreter services, parent psychological evaluations, and long-distance phone calls to facilitate reunification.



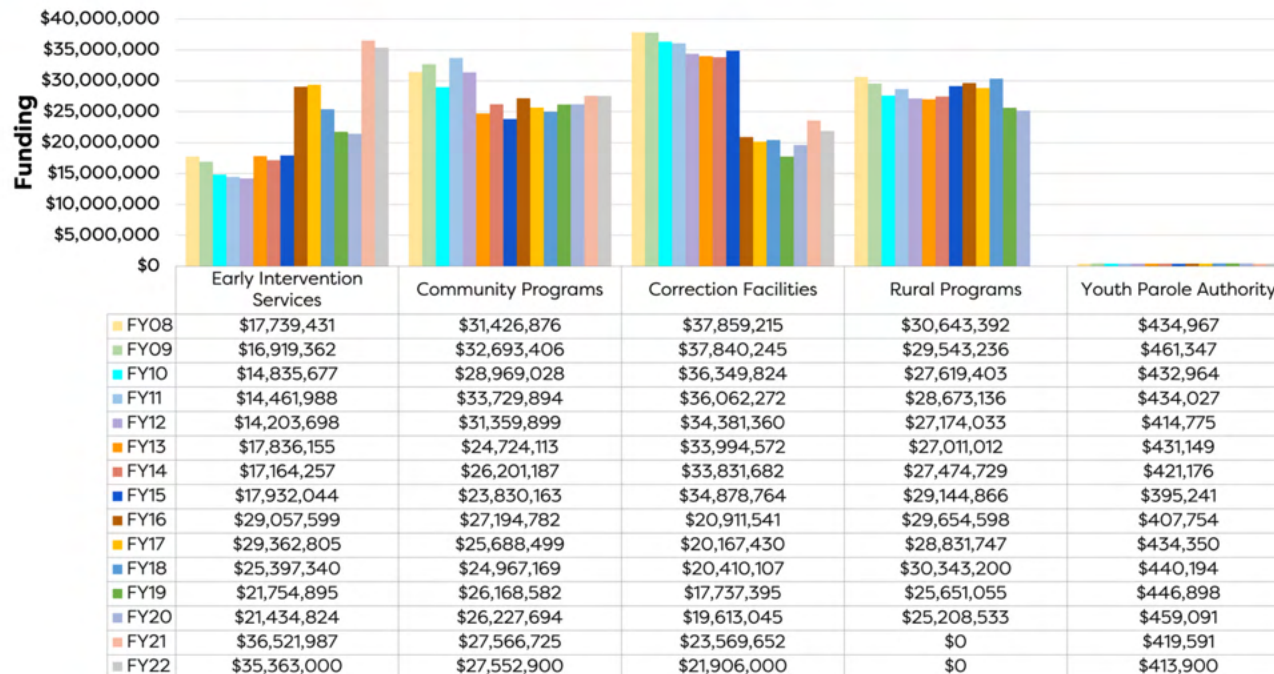
REAL JUVENILE JUSTICE BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

In constant 2022 dollars



STATE-ONLY PORTION OF FUNDING FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE

In constant 2022 dollars



Juvenile Justice Programs & Sources

Early Intervention Services

The Division of Juvenile Justice Services (DJJS) Early Intervention Services Program provides, through direct operation or contractual agreements, preemptive, front-end services to youth, their families, and the community.

The division describes this model as the philosophy that restorative justice places equal importance on the principles of accountability, community protection, and competency development.

Community Programs

Office provides services to youth, their families, and the community along the Wasatch Front. Community Program Services include residential and non-residential services which range from highly structured group-homes to proctor programs, and transition services provided to youth returning to their families and communities.

It also includes Case Management which evaluates and monitors youth, liaison with family, provides documentation and presents before the Youth Parole Authority and Community Provider Payments which accounts for contracts to private service providers that are committed to Community Placement.

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Correctional Facilities

The DJJS Correctional Facilities program provides long-term services for serious and repeat offenders committed by the Juvenile Court for Secure Care. Services include quality treatment, education, vocation, psycho-education services, and medical care.

All services are conducted within secure facilities under the supervision of DJJS staff. Once committed to secure care, the jurisdiction of cases is assigned to the Youth Parole Authority.

Rural Programs

Rural Programs Office includes the following:

- Short-Term Detention Services
- Secure Care
- Case Management
- Observation and Assessment Services
- Brief Community Intervention
- Home Detention
- Shelters
- Receiving Centers
- Early Intervention Services

Youth Parol Authority

The Youth Parole Authority is responsible for parole release, rescission, revocation, and termination for youth offenders who have been committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services (DJJS) for secure confinement.

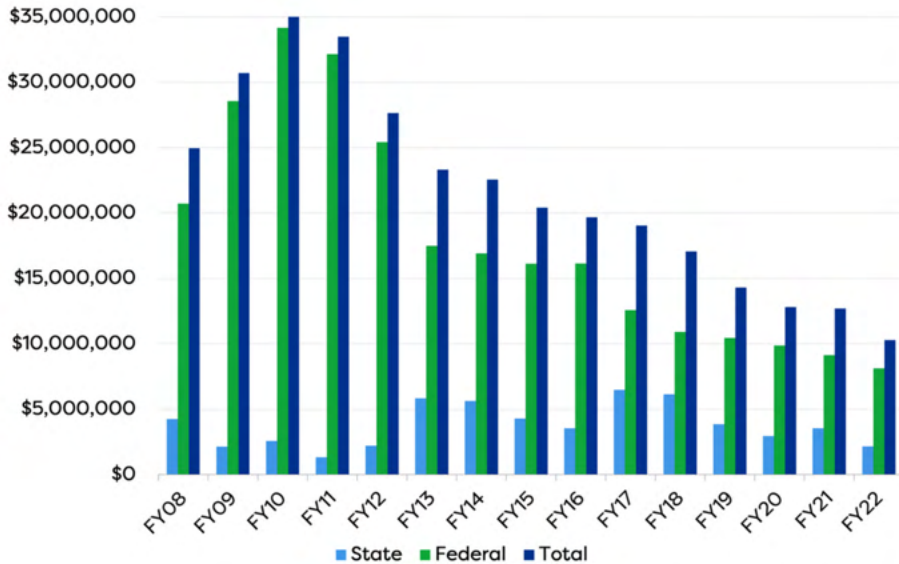
The Youth Parole Authority determines when and under what conditions committed youth offenders are eligible for parole. The Parole Authority is a citizen board appointed by the Governor and acts independently of DJJS.





REAL INCOME SUPPORT BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE

In constant 2022 dollars



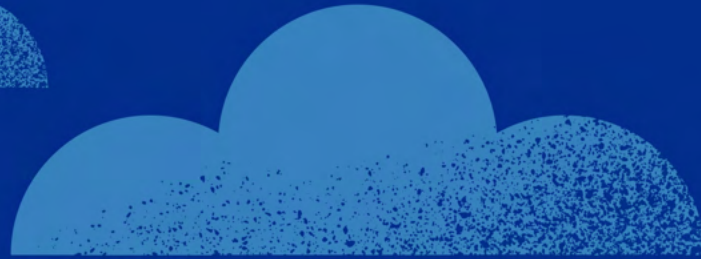
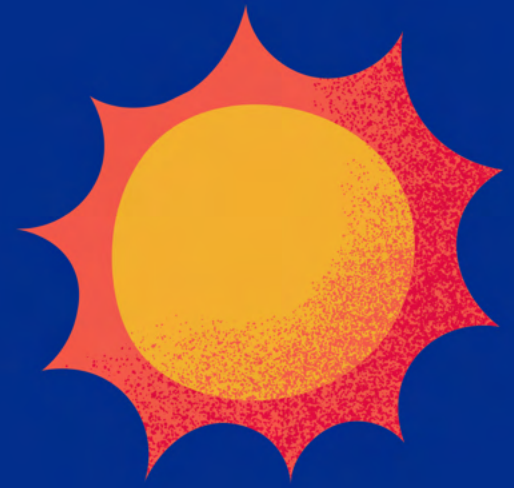
Income Support Programs & Sources

Data was provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Workforce Services. *Reflects funding for children only.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) provides cash assistance using the Family Employment Program (FEP). The Family Employment Program offers financial assistance and help finding employment for low-income parents who are supporting children living in the same household.

To be eligible for FEP, an individual must be a parent with dependent children residing in their home. Individuals must be willing to participate in the employment planning and must pass a gross and net income "test". Parents can only receive cash payments for up to 36 months over their lifetime. Only the amount of TANF assistance that benefits children is considered in this report.



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