

2021 Utah Children's Budget Report

Adding Up Our Commitment to Kids



December 2021

Acknowledgements



This report was prepared by University of Utah Economics Department students Tammy Reque and Wyatt Hudgens as part of an internship arrangement between Voices for Utah Children and the University of Utah Department of Economics, with funding support from the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program at the University of Utah, under the supervision of Voices for Utah Children's State Priorities Partnership Director Matthew Weinstein and Economic Policy Analysis Fellow Taylor Throne.

We would like to acknowledge the assistance of the Utah Departments of Workforce Services, Health, and Human Services, the State Board of Education, and the Waterford Institute for the data they provided for this report. Analysis and presentation of the data is the work of Voices for Utah Children, as are any opinions expressed.



THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

Voices for Utah Children is the Utah affiliate of the State Priorities Partnership, a consortium of independent nonprofit research and policy organizations in 42 states that use evidence and analysis to advance public policies and investments that reduce poverty and give all people the opportunity to achieve the American dream.

Voices for Utah Children's participation in the State Priorities Partnership is made possible by the generous support of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, devoted to developing a brighter future for millions of children at risk of poor educational, economic, social, and health outcomes by strengthening families, building stronger communities, and ensuring access to opportunity.

Since 1985, Voices for Utah Children has worked to make Utah a place where all children thrive. We start with one basic question: "Is it good for kids?" At Voices for Utah Children, we believe that every child deserves the opportunity to reach his or her full potential.



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Report Highlights

PAGE 6	The state-funded portion of the Utah Children's Budget reached a new peak in FY2020 of \$7,488 per child.
PAGE 9	Similar to our last Children's Budget report, 79% of the Utah Children's Budget is from state funds, 21% from federal. Federal funds increased in real terms by \$691 million or 57%; 72% of that increase went to Health. State funds increased by \$1.76 billion or 33% in real terms, with 92% of that increase going to K-12 Education and 8% to Health.
PAGE 9	The biggest share of the state-funded portion of the Children's Budget is K-12 Education (91%) while the biggest share of the federally-funded portion is Health (43%).
PAGE 10	Highest & lowest areas for real state dollar increases 2008-2020 were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest: K-12 Education & Health • Lowest: Child Welfare & Juvenile Justice
PAGE 15	For the first time since 1988, Utah has won the fight for 49th place in per-pupil education funding compared to the other states. However, Utah's education funding effort continued to decline, measured by the share of state personal income that we dedicate to K-12 education.

Introduction

Why a "Children's Budget"?

The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but can not do at all or can not so well do for themselves in their separate and individual capacities.

-President Abraham Lincoln

Every year, the Utah Legislature drafts, holds hearings on, debates, and, in the end, passes the Utah state budget. The state budget represents the highest aspirations of the people of Utah coming together to pool our resources to, as President Lincoln said, accomplish things together that we cannot accomplish on our own.

It is therefore no surprise that the top priority of the state budget is Utah's children. The investments we make in our children today have enormous economic and social implications for Utah's future. That is why we pool taxpayers' resources to establish an education system, provide for the health and other basic needs of our most vulnerable children, and intervene in children's lives when their safety is at risk.

This report, Utah Children's Budget Report 2021, examines public investment in children from FY2008 through FY2020. It does not assess the effectiveness of programs. Rather, it quantifies the level of public funding for children in Utah and identifies trends over the 13-year period beginning with the 2008 peak of the economic cycle that ended with the Great Recession.

Information on funding for children is important for several reasons. It can:

1. Assist policymakers in assessing whether their funding decisions reflect, in the aggregate, their priorities with respect to children.
2. Illustrate how specific programs compare with spending on children overall.
3. Aid in examining how much is spent on children for specific purposes (i.e., for early education or child welfare) or how funding for children compares to total state and federal spending in the state.

Moreover, public investment in children should be understood as a central component of Utah's economic development strategy. Examining how much Utah invests in children can help the state evaluate whether it is maximizing the potential of our future workforce through our investment in human capital.

This is especially important given the rapid demographic changes taking place in our state. The 2020 Census found that 30% of Utahns under 18 are members of a racial or ethnic minority (almost one-third of our future workforce), compared to just 24% in 2010. [1] The investments we make today in reducing racial and ethnic gaps among Utah's children will enable the state to thrive and prosper for generations to come.

THE LINK BETWEEN INVESTMENT IN CHILDREN & ECONOMIC GROWTH

When we invest in our children, we build a better tomorrow



Investment in the Development of Young Children



Increased School Readiness

Higher Educational Attainment



Increased Workforce Productivity

Increased Competitiveness of Utah Businesses



Enhanced Economic Growth & Prosperity

Reduced Poverty, Dependency, Substance Abuse, Crime, Incarceration



Executive Summary & Conclusions

In this report, Voices for Utah Children divides all state programs concerning children (which add up to about half of the overall state budget -- \$9 billion out of \$18 billion, including federal funds) into seven categories, without regard to their location within the structure of state government. The seven categories are as follows, in descending order by dollar value (adding state and federal funds together):



Education

91.3% of the state-funded portion of the Children's Budget and 77.7% overall counting both state and federal funds



Child Welfare

1.6% of the state-funded portion and 2.0% of overall



Health

3.9% of the state-funded portion and 12.0% overall



Juvenile Justice

1.5% of the state-funded portion and 1.2% overall



Food & Nutrition

0.7% of the state-funded portion and 3.8% overall



Income Support

0.04% of the state-funded portion and 0.1% overall



Early Childhood Education

1.0% of the state-funded portion and 3.2% overall

We then add up the revenues in each of these areas, separating state from federal dollars, and we compare the figures over time since FY2008, the peak year of the pre-Great Recession economic cycle, through FY2020, the most recent year for which complete figures are currently available.

Our most important findings are as follows:



Utah is investing more in the next generation now than ever before, both overall and on a per-child basis. On an overall basis, after accounting for inflation, the \$7.1 billion state-funded portion of the Children's Budget is 33.1% above where it was in 2008 – a real increase of \$1.8 billion (see page 8). On a per-child basis, it has risen \$1,120 or 17.6% (which is less than the overall increase because the state's child population rose 13% over that time period).



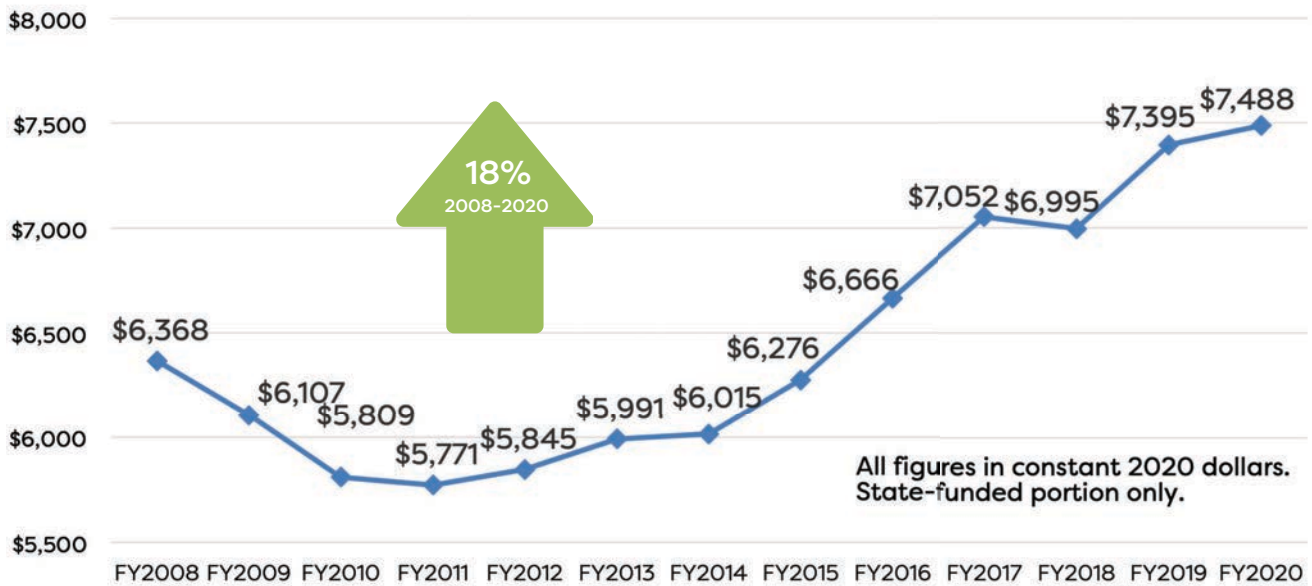
The non-K-12 Education portion of the Children's Budget peaked on a per-child basis in FY 2016 and has fallen since then by 2% (see page 6).



In spite of the state's putting 91% of all its new Children's Budget dollars into K-12 education over the last dozen years, Utah's education funding effort continues to fall to record low levels (page 16). In the 1990s Utah ranked in the top 10 nationally by this metric and invested 6% of state personal income in education. Now, following decades of tax cutting that has averaged \$100 million each year for 35 years, we rank in the bottom 10 states, and our investment has fallen by over a third to less than 4% of personal income.

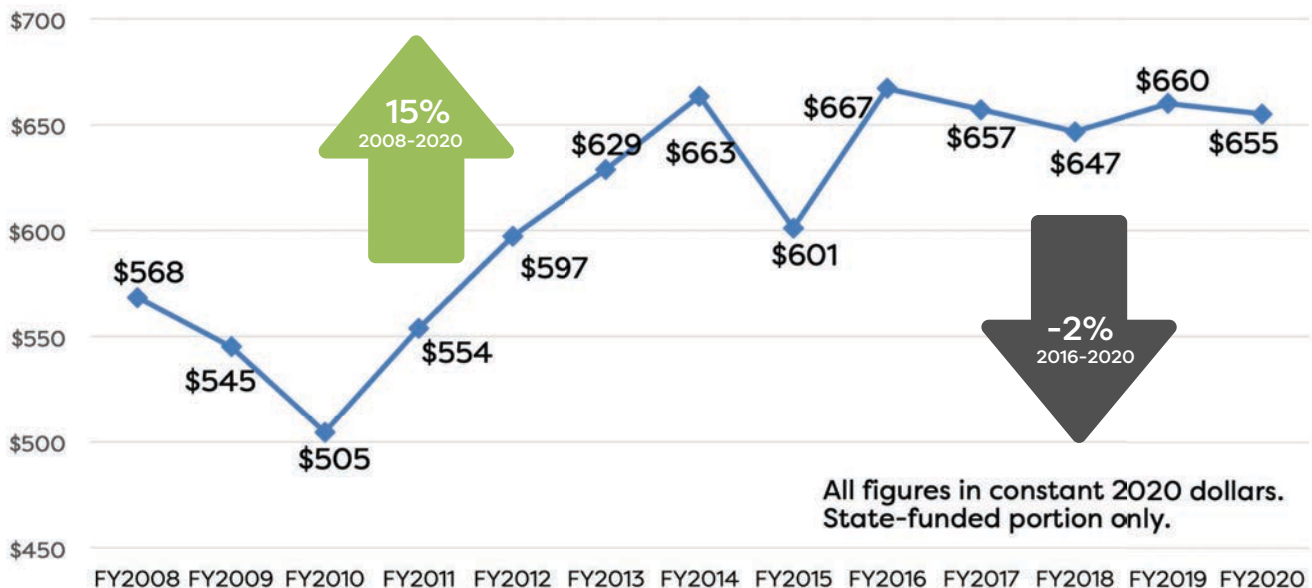


FY2020 Real State Investment Per Child Was 18% Above Its Pre-Great Recession Level



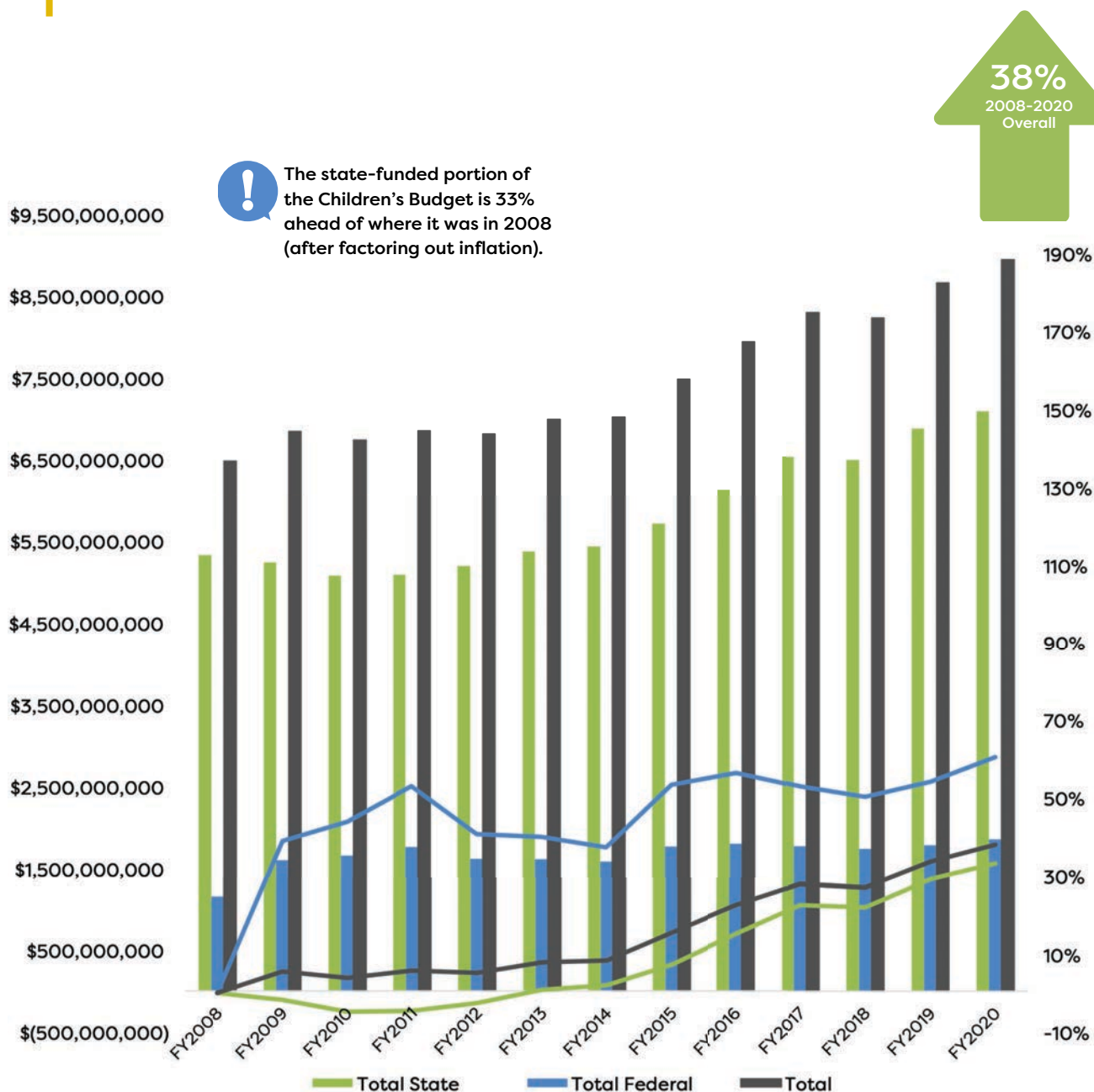
If we exclude K-12 education and look only at the 9% of the state-funded portion of the Children's Budget that comprises the other six areas, we find the following:

Excluding Education, Real State Spending Per Child Is Up 15% Since 2008 -- But Fell 2% Since 2016



Children's Budget by Funding Source 2008-2020 and Change in Each Source since 2008 (in constant 2020 dollars)

As illustrated in the chart below, after accounting for inflation, total public investment in children in FY2020, including both state and federal funds, was 37.9% higher than in FY2008, before the start of the Great Recession. Over the same time period, Utah's child population grew by 13.2%. The state-funded and federally-funded portions of the Children's Budget grew by 9% and 7%, respectively, since our last report for FY2018.



The charts on this page and the next present the totals for each of the seven areas of the Utah Children's Budget, with state and federal funding presented separately. This page presents the nominal data, not adjusted for inflation. The next page presents the same data adjusted for inflation. The seven areas are sorted in descending order by total dollar value (adding up the state and federal funds together).

Utah's Children Budget (in thousands of nominal dollars - not adjusted for inflation)

		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
STATE FUNDING	K-12 Education	\$4,039,262	\$3,954,825	\$3,905,845	\$3,999,274	\$4,136,860	\$4,331,572	\$4,424,561	\$4,732,876	\$5,120,471	\$5,614,858	\$5,726,054	\$6,195,046	\$6,474,752
	Health	\$112,983	\$107,680	\$108,102	\$132,460	\$172,858	\$198,555	\$227,664	\$181,905	\$236,816	\$233,497	\$236,907	\$276,011	\$276,347
	Food + Nutrition	\$25,805	\$26,931	\$28,039	\$29,682	\$32,189	\$34,773	\$35,003	\$37,670	\$40,589	\$41,965	\$42,082	\$47,631	\$49,463
	Early Childhood Ed	\$32,089	\$33,070	\$29,136	\$30,528	\$39,115	\$43,370	\$44,604	\$47,928	\$52,790	\$57,698	\$59,903	\$65,162	\$73,126
	Child Welfare	\$101,137	\$97,510	\$88,987	\$109,631	\$106,056	\$109,959	\$116,260	\$108,348	\$110,534	\$112,465	\$113,175	\$110,988	\$113,011
	Juvenile Justice	\$120,723	\$120,892	\$115,368	\$121,270	\$118,835	\$116,615	\$120,371	\$122,014	\$125,852	\$125,961	\$125,981	\$103,921	\$106,146
	Income Support	\$3,123	\$1,576	\$1,917	\$1,030	\$1,735	\$4,642	\$4,565	\$3,474	\$2,906	\$5,427	\$5,274	\$3,376	\$2,607
FEDERAL FUNDING	K-12 Education	\$342,042	\$564,988	\$560,192	\$577,814	\$461,246	\$446,828	\$430,478	\$449,574	\$455,009	\$457,711	\$453,615	\$455,780	\$472,181
	Health	\$257,887	\$314,506	\$342,974	\$481,100	\$463,773	\$502,127	\$571,260	\$713,447	\$698,371	\$687,876	\$694,326	\$771,136	\$798,809
	Food + Nutrition	\$184,200	\$239,263	\$304,888	\$330,109	\$345,782	\$340,338	\$316,944	\$319,805	\$319,142	\$313,813	\$298,060	\$279,182	\$289,775
	Early Childhood Ed	\$89,761	\$111,155	\$88,664	\$84,747	\$99,807	\$98,869	\$63,688	\$64,353	\$126,789	\$137,610	\$163,117	\$170,614	\$212,800
	Child Welfare	\$54,905	\$63,242	\$61,232	\$34,246	\$47,157	\$48,888	\$50,862	\$56,993	\$57,953	\$60,020	\$60,840	\$70,053	\$66,731
	Juvenile Justice	\$15,237	\$16,078	\$15,475	\$2,625	\$2,934	\$3,665	\$3,216	\$4,253	\$3,299	\$2,962	\$1,811	\$90	\$382
	Income Support	\$15,247	\$20,944	\$25,467	\$24,710	\$19,955	\$13,926	\$13,694	\$13,068	\$13,239	\$10,534	\$9,377	\$9,129	\$8,726
TOTAL	Total State	\$4,435,121	\$4,342,483	\$4,277,394	\$4,423,874	\$4,607,649	\$4,839,486	\$4,973,028	\$5,234,215	\$5,689,957	\$6,191,871	\$6,309,377	\$6,802,135	\$7,095,453
	Total Federal	\$959,281	\$1,330,175	\$1,398,891	\$1,535,351	\$1,440,653	\$1,454,641	\$1,450,141	\$1,621,492	\$1,673,803	\$1,670,527	\$1,681,147	\$1,755,983	\$1,849,404
	Total	\$5,394,401	\$5,672,658	\$5,676,284	\$5,959,226	\$6,048,302	\$6,294,127	\$6,423,169	\$6,855,707	\$7,363,759	\$7,862,397	\$7,990,524	\$8,558,118	\$8,944,857

* K-12 Education "state funding" is the sum of state and local funding.

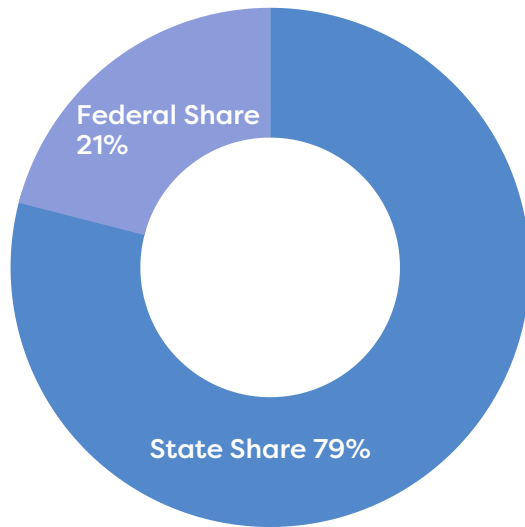
Real Utah's Children Budget (in thousands of 2020 dollars - adjusted for inflation)

		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
STATE FUNDING	K-12 Education	\$4,855,508	\$4,770,982	\$4,635,853	\$4,601,497	\$4,663,297	\$4,812,298	\$4,837,140	\$5,168,070	\$5,521,648	\$5,928,472	\$5,901,731	\$6,271,474	\$6,474,752
	Health	\$135,814	\$129,902	\$128,306	\$152,407	\$194,855	\$220,591	\$248,893	\$198,632	\$255,370	\$246,538	\$244,175	\$279,416	\$276,347
	Food + Nutrition	\$31,019	\$32,489	\$33,280	\$34,151	\$36,285	\$38,632	\$38,267	\$41,133	\$43,769	\$44,309	\$43,373	\$48,219	\$49,463
	Early Childhood Ed	\$38,573	\$39,895	\$34,581	\$35,125	\$44,093	\$48,184	\$48,763	\$52,335	\$56,926	\$60,920	\$61,741	\$65,965	\$73,126
	Child Welfare	\$121,574	\$117,633	\$105,619	\$126,139	\$119,553	\$122,163	\$127,101	\$118,311	\$119,194	\$118,747	\$116,647	\$112,357	\$113,011
	Juvenile Justice	\$145,118	\$145,841	\$136,930	\$139,531	\$133,957	\$129,557	\$131,595	\$133,233	\$135,712	\$132,997	\$129,846	\$105,203	\$106,146
	Income Support	\$3,754	\$1,902	\$2,275	\$1,185	\$1,956	\$5,157	\$4,990	\$3,793	\$3,134	\$5,730	\$5,436	\$3,418	\$2,607
FEDERAL FUNDING	K-12 Education	\$411,162	\$681,585	\$664,893	\$664,823	\$519,942	\$496,417	\$470,619	\$490,913	\$490,658	\$483,276	\$467,532	\$461,403	\$472,181
	Health	\$310,001	\$379,410	\$407,076	\$553,546	\$522,790	\$557,854	\$624,528	\$779,049	\$753,087	\$726,297	\$715,628	\$780,649	\$798,809
	Food + Nutrition	\$221,423	\$288,640	\$361,872	\$379,818	\$389,784	\$378,109	\$346,498	\$349,211	\$344,146	\$331,341	\$307,204	\$282,626	\$289,775
	Early Childhood Ed	\$107,900	\$134,094	\$105,235	\$97,508	\$112,507	\$109,842	\$69,627	\$70,270	\$136,723	\$145,296	\$168,122	\$172,719	\$212,800
	Child Welfare	\$66,000	\$76,293	\$72,676	\$39,402	\$53,158	\$54,314	\$55,604	\$62,233	\$62,494	\$63,373	\$62,707	\$70,917	\$66,731
	Juvenile Justice	\$18,316	\$19,396	\$18,367	\$3,021	\$3,308	\$4,072	\$3,516	\$4,644	\$3,558	\$3,127	\$1,867	\$91	\$382
	Income Support	\$18,328	\$25,266	\$30,226	\$28,431	\$22,495	\$15,471	\$14,971	\$14,270	\$14,276	\$11,123	\$9,664	\$9,241	\$8,726
TOTAL	Total State	\$5,331,361	\$5,238,642	\$5,076,845	\$5,090,035	\$5,193,995	\$5,376,581	\$5,436,749	\$5,715,507	\$6,135,752	\$6,537,713	\$6,502,950	\$6,886,052	\$7,095,453
	Total Federal	\$1,153,130	\$1,604,683	\$1,660,345	\$1,766,549	\$1,623,984	\$1,616,080	\$1,585,363	\$1,770,590	\$1,804,941	\$1,763,833	\$1,732,725	\$1,777,646	\$1,849,404
	Total	\$6,484,491	\$6,843,325	\$6,737,190	\$6,856,584	\$6,817,979	\$6,992,661	\$7,022,112	\$7,486,097	\$7,940,693	\$8,301,546	\$8,235,674	\$8,663,698	\$8,944,857

* K-12 Education "state funding" is the sum of state and local funding.



Utah Children's Budget FY2020



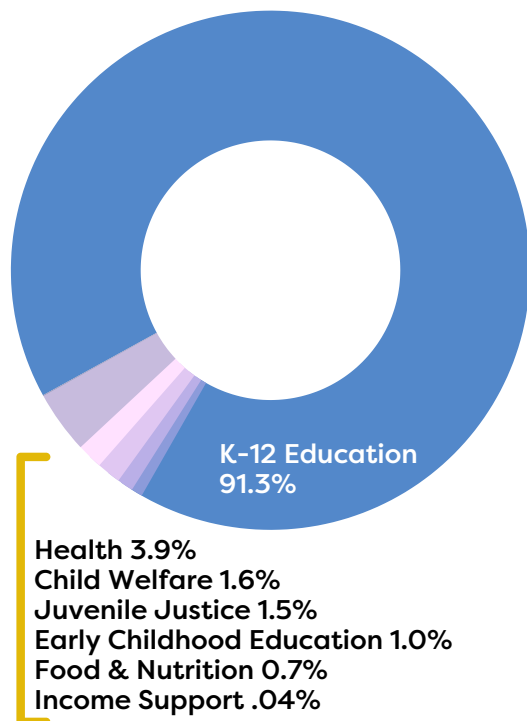
The Utah Children’s Budget is mostly state funds; federal funds made up only 21% in FY2020, down from a post-recession high of 26% in FY2011 but still above the pre-recession level of 18% federal funds in FY2008.

About 70% of the increase in federal funds came in the area of health care.

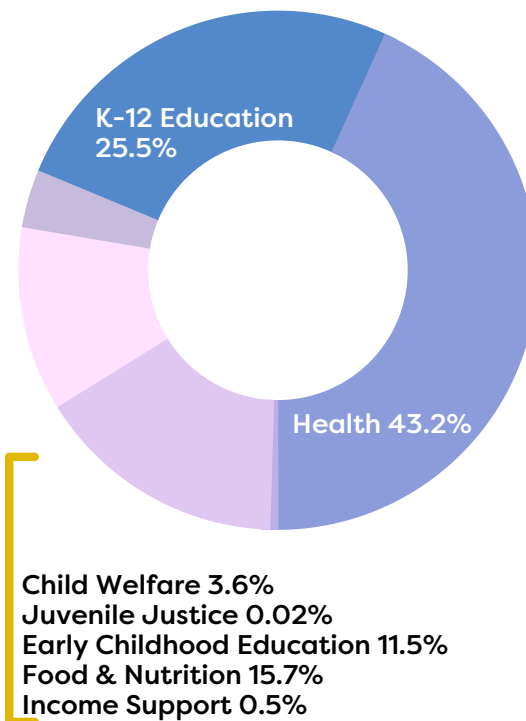
The state part of the Children’s Budget is 91% for K-12 education and 9% for other program areas, as illustrated in the pie chart below left.

The pie chart on the right shows the breakdown of the federal funds portion of the Children’s Budget, which is about 3/7 for health care, 1/4 for education, 1/6 for food and nutrition, and 1/8 for early education, with smaller portions for the other three areas.

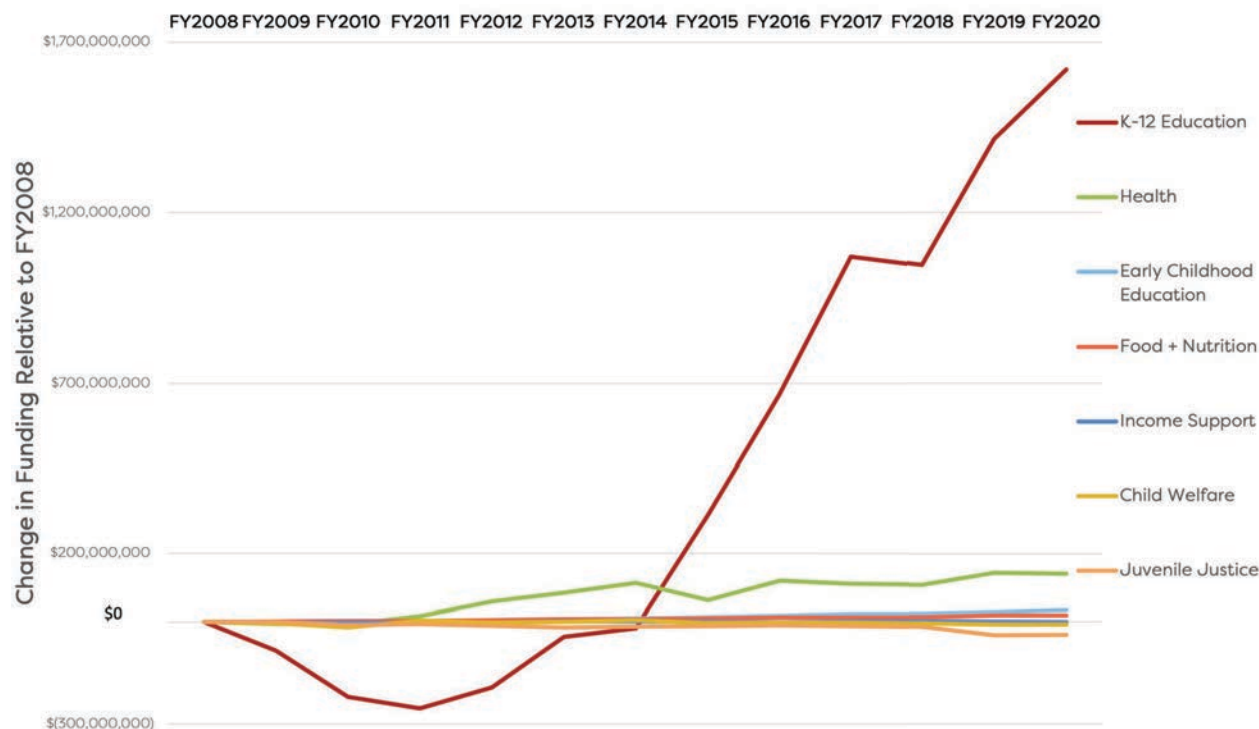
**FY2020 Children's Budget
(State Funds Only)**



**FY2020 Children's Budget
(Federal Funds Only)**

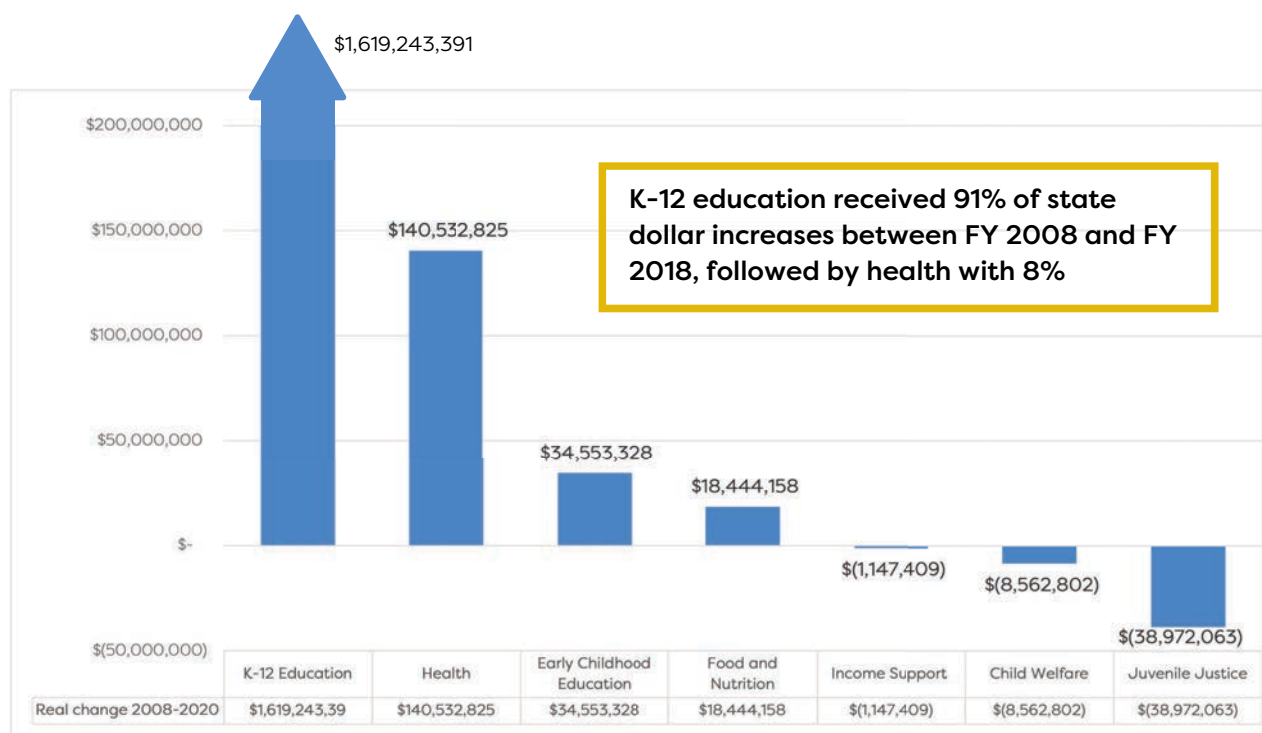


Change in State Funds in Children's Budget Program Areas Relative to FY2008 (in constant 2020 dollars)



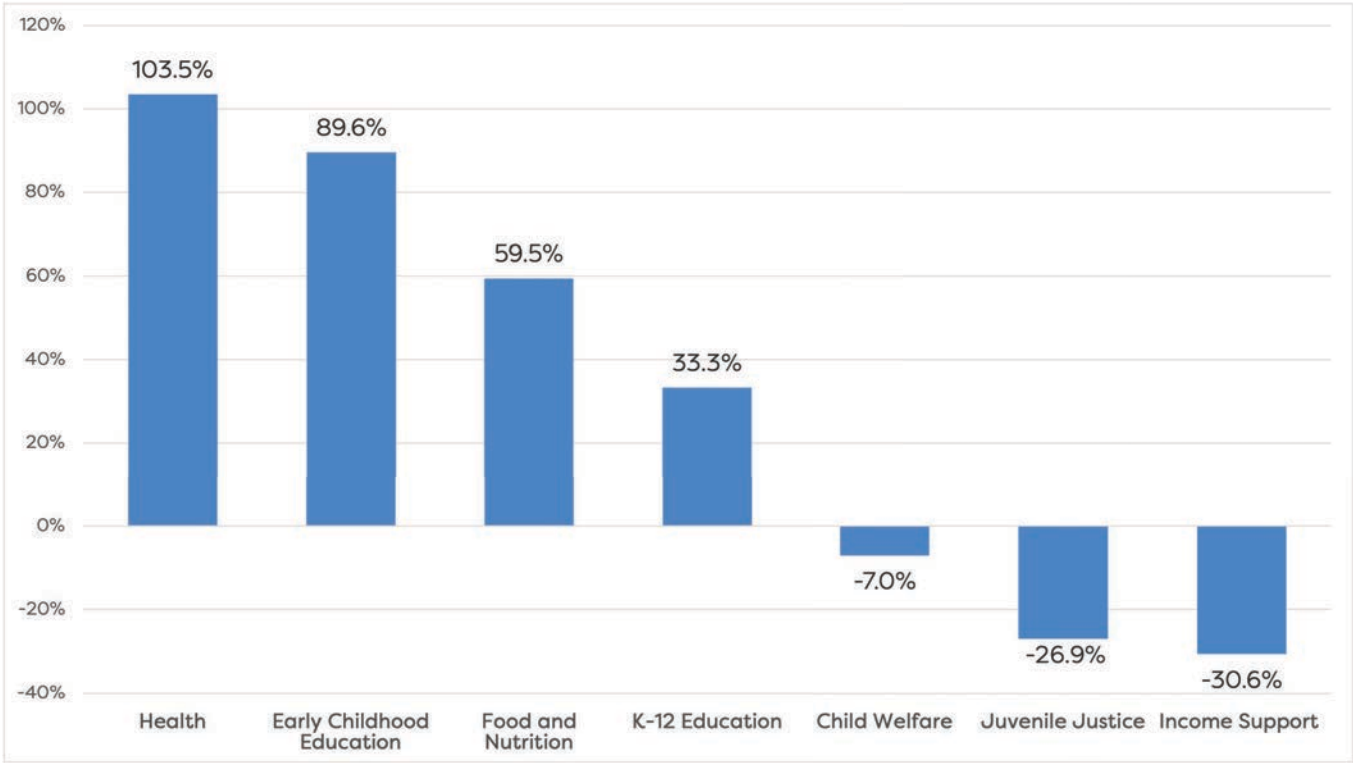
The charts above and below illustrate the real dollar change in state expenditures in each of the seven Children’s Budget program areas from FY2008 to FY2020.

Change in Children's Budget State Funding 2008-2020 by Area (in constant 2020 dollars)



Change in Children's Budget State Funding 2008-2020 by Program Area, Ranked by Percentage Change

The chart below illustrates the same changes in state expenditures 2008-2020 but in terms of percentages rather than dollars. Four program areas saw increases that exceeded the state child population growth rate, and three areas saw their state funds fall.



The chapters that follow present more detailed information about the seven individual areas of the Children’s Budget. The seven chapters are ordered from largest to smallest total funding value, identical to the order of the charts on page 8.





Chapter 1

K-12 Education


33%

Real state (plus local) education funding has increased since FY08 by 33%, compared to 24% increase in student population.

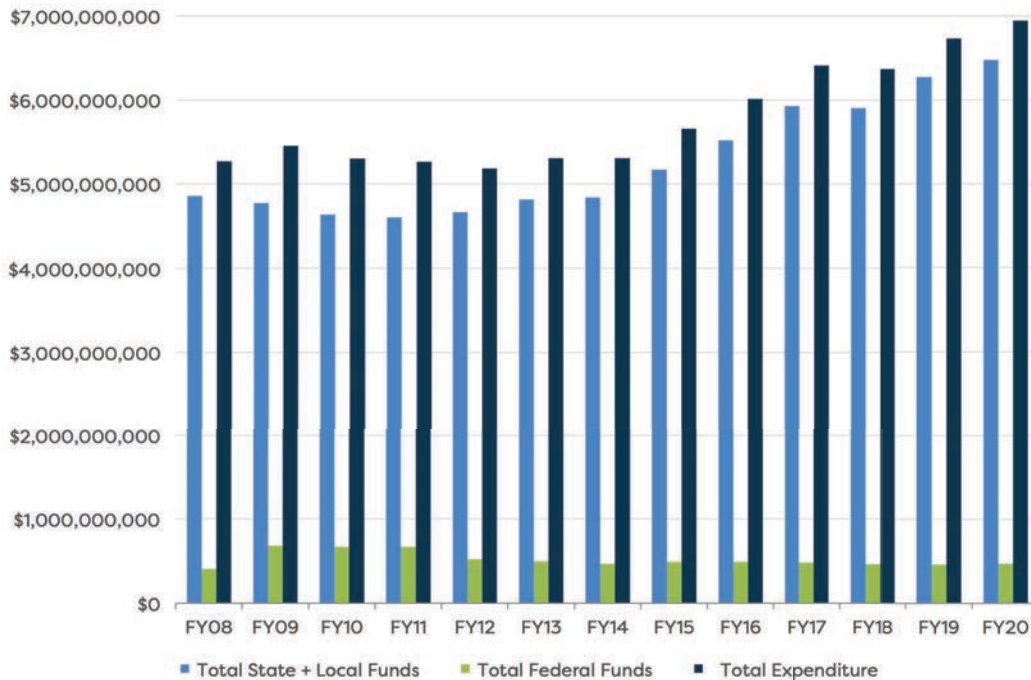
K-12 Education Budget

State and local funding for K-12 education increased by 33 percent in real terms from 2008 to 2020, as illustrated in the chart below. (This increase exceeds the 24% increase in student enrollment over the same period.)

Nominal				Constant 2020 Dollars			
	State & Local Funding	Federal Funding	Total		State & Local Funding	Federal Funding	Total
FY08	\$4,039,262,256	\$342,042,352	\$4,381,304,608	FY08	\$4,855,508,301	\$411,161,587	\$5,266,669,888
FY09	\$3,954,824,523	\$564,988,141	\$4,519,812,664	FY09	\$4,770,981,647	\$681,584,742	\$5,452,566,389
FY10	\$3,905,844,866	\$560,192,404	\$4,466,037,270	FY10	\$4,635,853,247	\$664,893,221	\$5,300,746,468
FY11	\$3,999,274,423	\$577,814,390	\$4,577,088,813	FY11	\$4,601,497,351	\$664,823,441	\$5,266,320,793
FY12	\$4,136,860,399	\$461,246,072	\$4,598,106,471	FY12	\$4,663,296,849	\$519,941,972	\$5,183,238,821
FY13	\$4,331,572,281	\$446,827,597	\$4,778,399,878	FY13	\$4,812,298,208	\$496,417,353	\$5,308,715,560
FY14	\$4,424,561,066	\$430,478,272	\$4,855,039,338	FY14	\$4,837,139,573	\$470,619,222	\$5,307,758,795
FY15	\$4,732,876,032	\$449,573,886	\$5,182,449,918	FY15	\$5,168,069,711	\$490,912,749	\$5,658,982,460
FY16	\$5,120,470,969	\$455,008,718	\$5,575,479,687	FY16	\$5,521,648,168	\$490,657,611	\$6,012,305,780
FY17	\$5,614,858,065	\$457,710,605	\$6,072,568,670	FY17	\$5,928,471,894	\$483,275,699	\$6,411,747,593
FY18	\$5,726,054,320	\$453,615,194	\$6,179,669,514	FY18	\$5,901,730,516	\$467,532,175	\$6,369,262,691
FY19	\$6,195,046,211	\$455,779,679	\$6,650,825,890	FY19	\$6,271,473,517	\$461,402,561	\$6,732,876,078
FY20	\$6,474,751,692	\$472,180,575	\$6,946,932,267	FY20	\$6,474,751,692	\$472,180,575	\$6,946,932,267

Source: Utah State Board of Education, statewide total revenue and expenditures by fund, available at <https://www.schools.utah.gov/superintendentannualreport>.

Real K-12 Education Budget by Funding Source in constant 2020 dollars



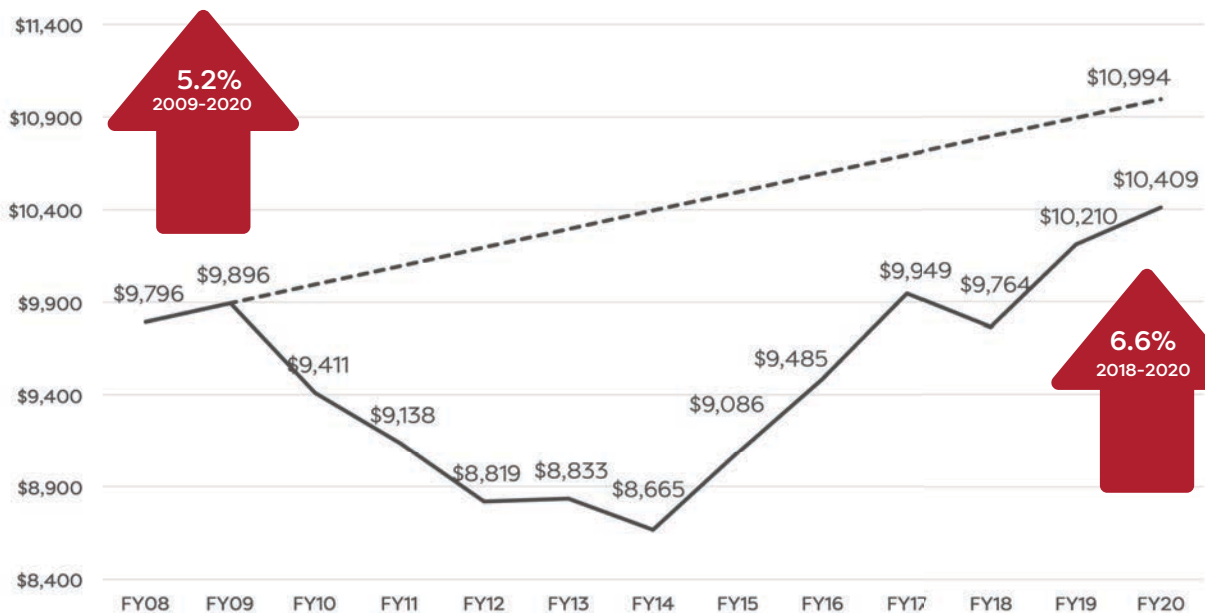
Source: See previous page

Real Per Student Education Budget FY2008-2020 (in constant 2020 dollars)

Utah's real (inflation-adjusted) education budget per student:

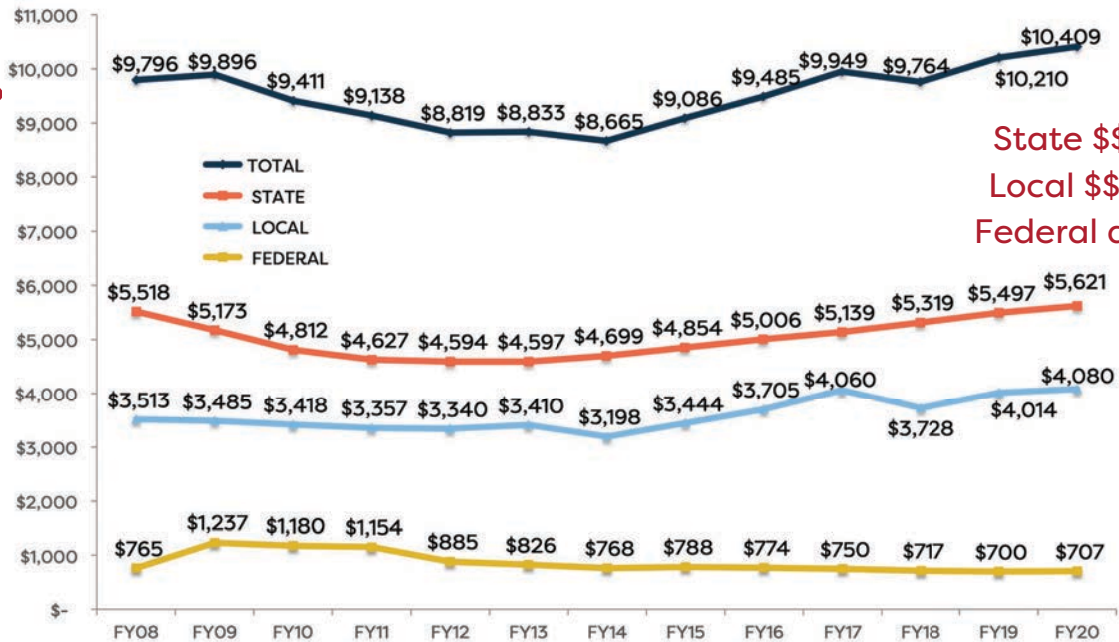
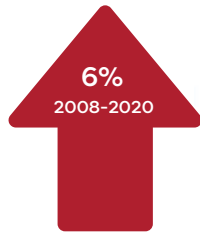
- Rose 6.6% over the past two years
- Was 5.2% above its FY09 peak last year, eleven years after the Great Recession

The dotted-line shows that if funding had kept pace with 2008-2009, then the budget would be at \$10,994 per student, and we are currently \$390 million short, which Utah could have achieved if we hadn't had so many tax cuts.



Source: Utah State Board of Education, statewide total revenue and expenditures by fund, available at: <https://www.schools.utah.gov/superintendentannualreport> and fall enrollment years 1973-2021 available at <https://www.schools.utah.gov/file/61e03724-1e49-4abd-ab14-bae91b4dd689>. Note: This measure of education funding per student is not comparable to the federal Census Bureau figures for "per pupil current spending" posted annually at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finances.html> and cited on pages 20-21 of this report.

K-12 Per-Student Investment 2008-2020 in constant 2020 dollars

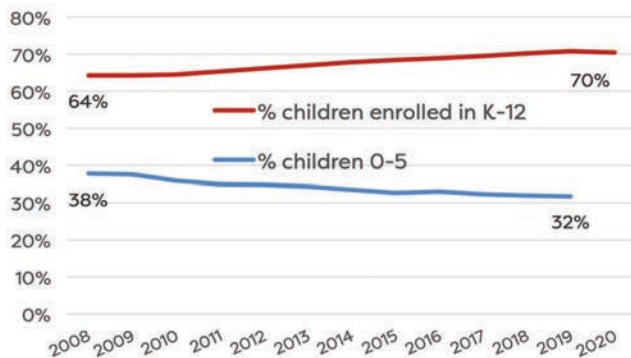


State \$\$ up 2%
Local \$\$ up 16%
Federal down 8%

Source: See previous page

SHIFTING AGE DEMOGRAPHICS FOR UTAH CHILDREN

Percentage of Utah Children Aged 0-5 & Enrolled in K-12



While Utah has a growing child population (kids aged 0-17), we also have a falling birth rate. This explains why the K-12 student population has grown faster than the overall child population.

The K-12 student population has seen a 24.1% increase from 2008-2020, while the overall child population only saw a 13.2% increase over the same time period. Unsurprisingly, children aged 0-5 saw a 6.5% decrease from 2008-2019 (data for 2020 is not yet available).

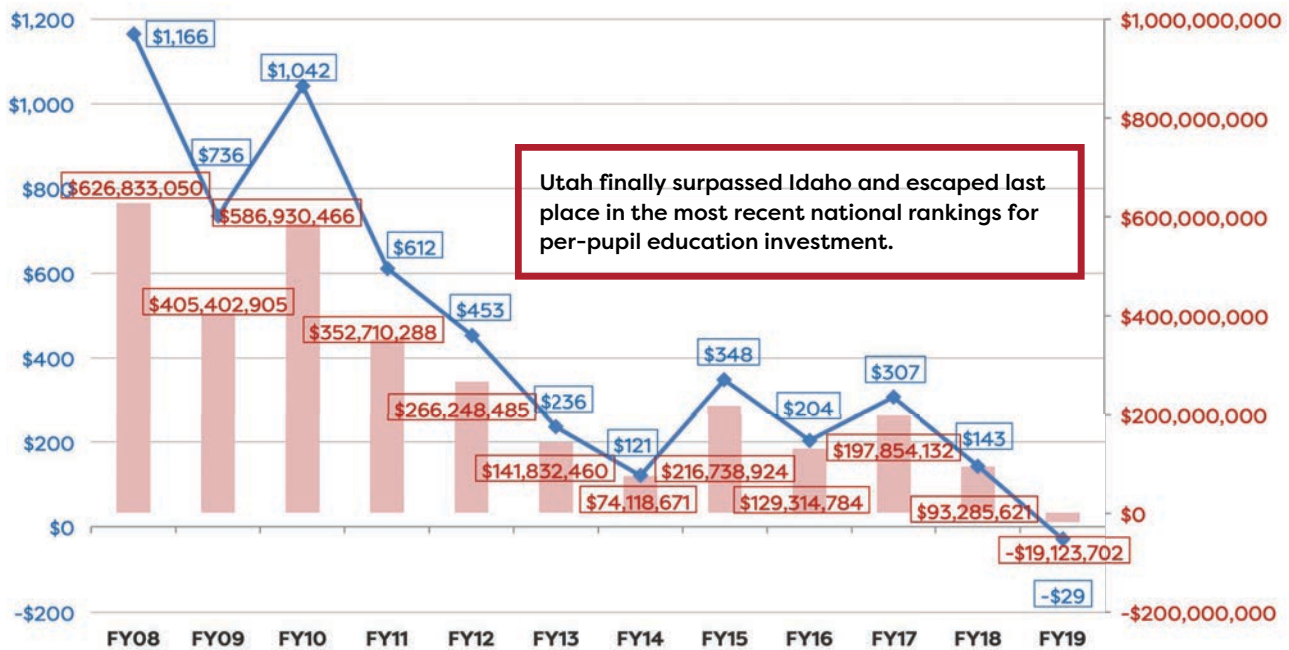
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Increase 2008-2020
Child Population	837,258	857,853	874,022	881,976	888,604	897,462	903,815	910,626	920,442	927,108	929,678	931,184	947,565	110,307 or 13.2%
Children Aged 0-5 Population	316,752	322,169	314,296	307,757	309,620	308,367	302,660	297,595	303,905	299,187	296,920	296,070	N/A	-20,682 or -6.5%
K-12 Student Population	537,653	551,013	563,273	576,324	587,745	600,985	612,551	622,813	633,896	644,476	652,347	659,438	667,403	129,750 or 24.1%
K-12 enrollment as a share of total child population	64.2%	64.2%	64.4%	65.3%	66.1%	67.0%	67.8%	68.4%	68.9%	69.5%	70.2%	70.8%	70.4%	

Source: Utah State Board of Education, fall enrollment years 1973-2021 available at <https://www.schools.utah.gov/file/61e03724-1e49-4abd-ab14-bae91b4dd689>, 0-5 age group ACS 1-Year Estimates-Public Use Microdata Sample 2008-2019 available at <https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/>, 0-17 age group available at <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/topics>.
Note: Some five-year-old children are counted in children enrolled in K-12 as well as the age group.

K-12 EDUCATION FUNDING: NATIONAL RANKINGS

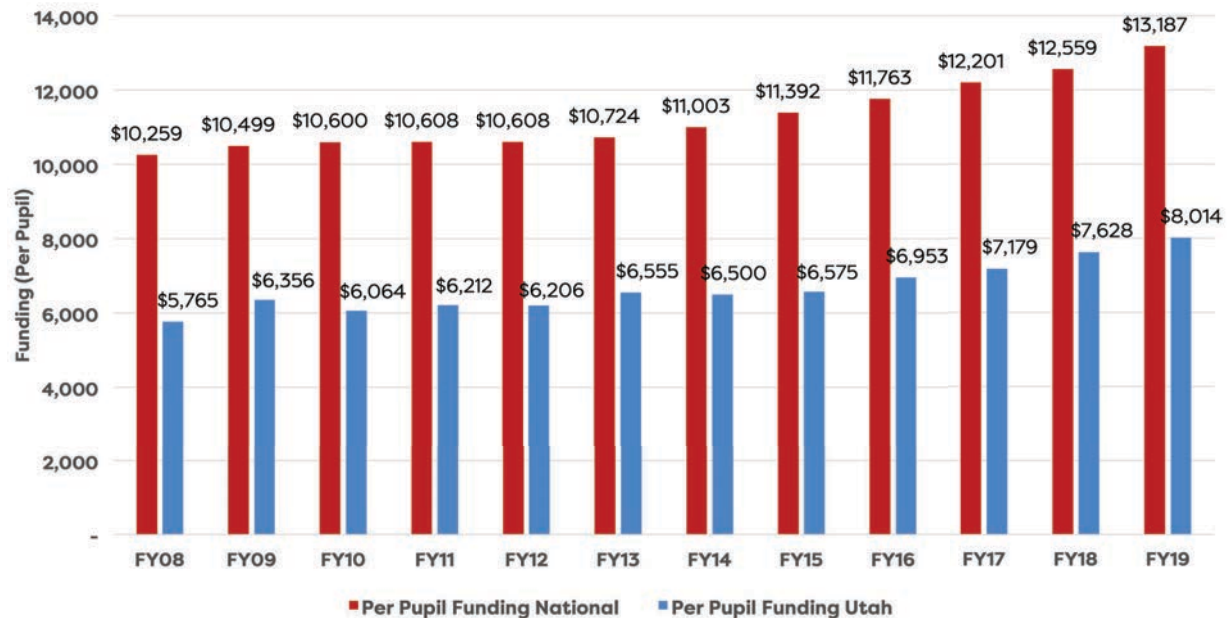
The Education Funding Gap Between Utah and Idaho *Per-Pupil* and *Total*

From 1988 to 2018 Utah had the lowest per-pupil funding in the nation, but in FY2019 Utah finally won the fight for 49th place over Idaho by \$29.



Source: Per-pupil spending data from U.S. Census Bureau www.census.gov/govs/school. Enrollment data from Utah State Board of Education annual fall enrollment figures available at www.schools.utah.gov/SuperintendentAnnualReport. The figures in this chart are not adjusted for inflation.

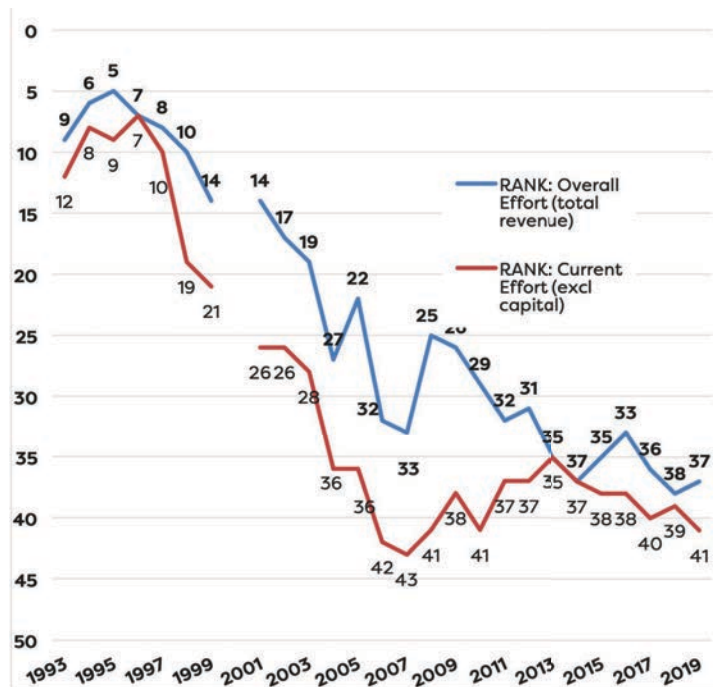
US Census Bureau Per Pupil Current Spending (nominal/not adjusted for inflation) US vs Utah



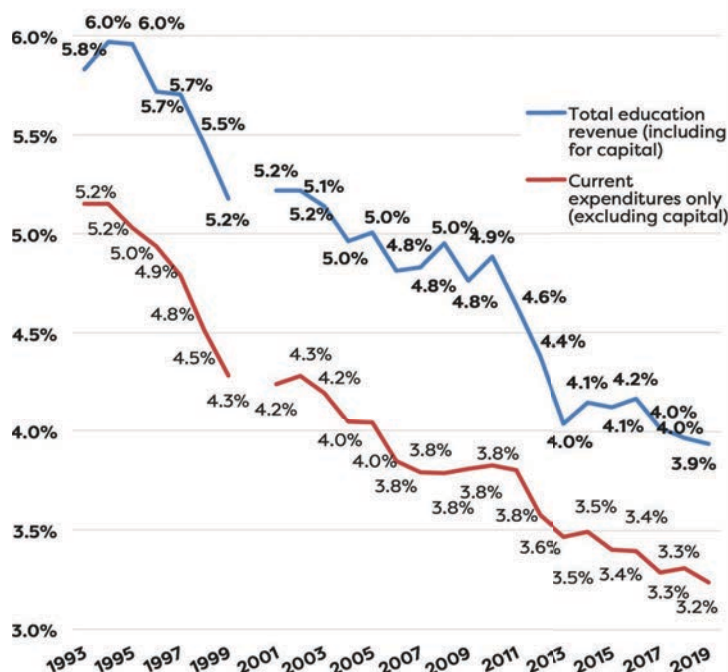
Source: U.S. Census Bureau <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finances.html>, updated Aug. 30, 2021, with FY19 data.

UTAH EDUCATION FUNDING EFFORT FELL TO RECORD LOWS EVEN AS REAL DOLLAR INVESTMENT ROSE IN RECENT YEARS

Utah's Education Funding Effort Rank: Top 10 in the '90s, Now in Bottom 10-15



Utah Education Funding Effort: Percent of Personal Income 1993-2019



Source: Census Annual Survey of School System Finances <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finance.html>. Note: Education Funding Effort is Education Investment as a Percent of State Personal Income



Chapter 2

Health Care

↑
103%

Real state children's health funding 2008-2020 increased by \$141 million (103%), leveraging a \$488 million increase in federal funds, boosting child Medicaid coverage from 100,000 kids in 2008 to over 200,000 by the end of 2020.

State funding for health programs for children rose by 103% in real (inflation-adjusted) terms from 2008 to 2020, as illustrated in the charts below.

Child Health Programs Nominal Budget

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$112,982,635	\$107,679,660	\$108,101,798	\$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
Federal Funding	\$257,887,494	\$314,505,541	\$342,973,615	\$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
Total	\$370,870,129	\$422,185,201	\$451,075,413	\$613,560,391	\$636,630,518	\$700,682,100	\$798,923,605	\$895,352,056	\$935,187,103	\$921,373,093	\$931,232,837	\$1,047,146,838	\$1,075,156,151

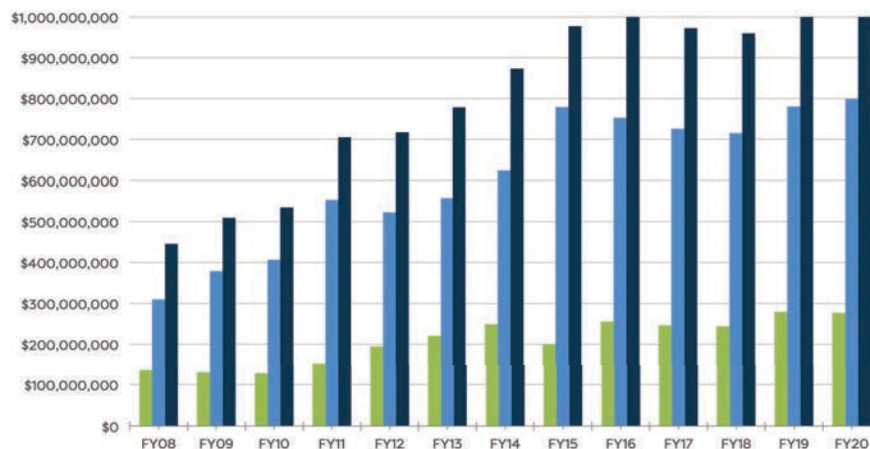
Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) <https://cobi.utah.gov/2021/1314/financials> and data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health.

Real Child Health Programs Budget in Constant 2020 Dollars

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$135,813,940	\$129,901,511	\$128,306,389	\$152,406,578	\$194,854,591	\$220,590,911	\$248,893,012	\$198,631,908	\$255,369,639	\$246,538,413	\$244,174,870	\$279,416,318	\$276,346,764
Federal Funding	\$310,000,884	\$379,410,048	\$407,075,908	\$553,545,606	\$522,790,387	\$557,854,188	\$624,528,087	\$779,048,853	\$753,087,237	\$726,297,307	\$715,628,328	\$780,649,006	\$798,809,387
Total	\$445,814,823	\$509,311,560	\$535,382,098	\$705,952,185	\$717,644,978	\$778,445,100	\$873,421,098	\$977,680,761	\$1,008,456,876	\$972,835,720	\$959,803,198	\$1,060,065,323	\$1,075,156,151

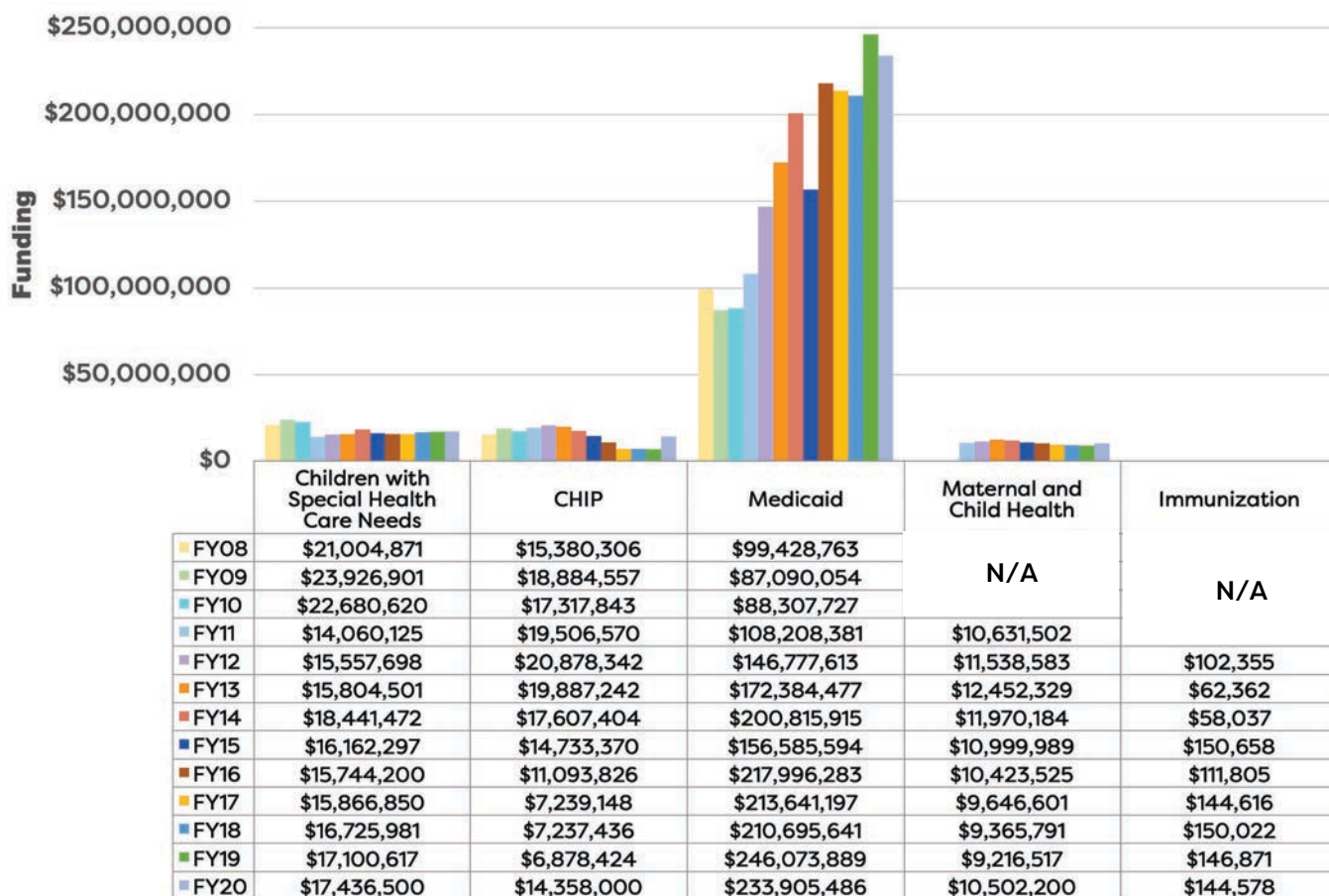
Source: See Previous

Real Child Health Budget by Funding Source in constant 2020 dollars



Source: See Previous

Real State-only Portion of Funding for Child Health Programs in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) <https://cobi.utah.gov/2021/1314/financials> and data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health.



Chapter 3

Food and Nutrition



59%

Real state funding for Food and Nutrition has gone up by 59% since 2008

State funding for food and nutrition programs for children rose by 59% in real terms from 2008 to 2020 and rose 14% from 2018 to 2020 as illustrated in the charts below.

Food and Nutrition Nominal Budget

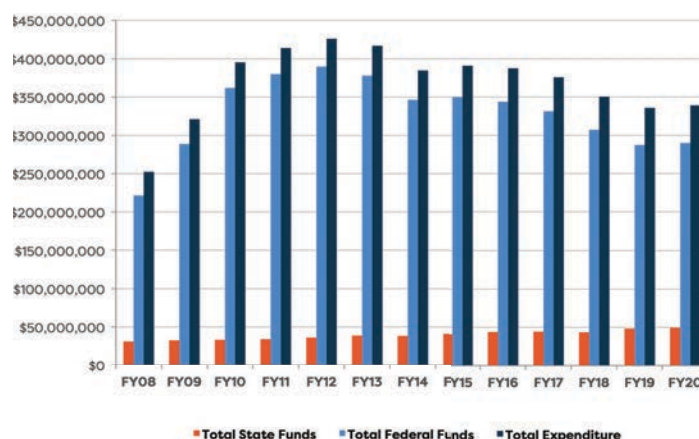
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$25,804,600	\$26,931,000	\$28,039,400	\$29,681,700	\$32,188,700	\$34,772,500	\$35,003,400	\$37,669,700	\$40,588,500	\$41,965,400	\$42,082,300	\$47,631,400	\$49,463,300
Federal Funding	\$184,200,237	\$239,262,895	\$304,888,062	\$330,109,045	\$345,781,537	\$340,338,108	\$316,943,522	\$319,804,902	\$319,142,188	\$313,813,456	\$298,059,932	\$279,181,511	\$289,774,699
Total	\$210,004,837	\$266,193,895	\$332,927,462	\$359,790,745	\$377,970,237	\$375,110,608	\$351,946,922	\$357,474,602	\$359,730,688	\$355,778,856	\$340,142,232	\$326,812,911	\$339,237,999

Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) <https://le.utah.gov/lfa/cobi/cobi.html?cobiID=286&tab=financialsTab&year=2021>, WIC Data Tables, Food and Nutrition Service USDA <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/wic-funding-and-program-data>, and data provided to Voices for Utah Children by Utah Department of Workforce Services. State funding consists entirely of the Liquor Tax, which funds the state portion of the school nutrition program (mostly free and reduced-price breakfasts and lunches). Federal funding includes the sum of school nutrition and the child portion of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as "food stamps") and WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children).

Real Food and Nutrition Budget in Constant 2020 Dollars

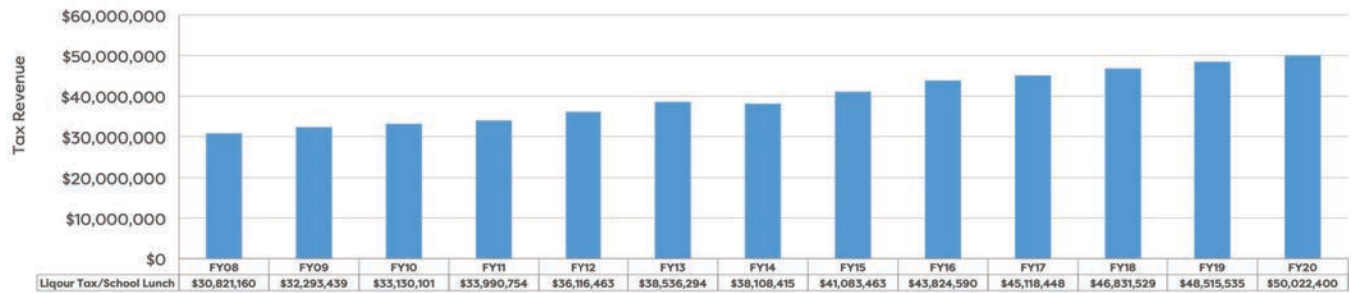
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$31,019,142	\$32,488,750	\$33,280,007	\$34,151,261	\$36,284,875	\$38,631,617	\$38,267,374	\$41,133,475	\$43,768,516	\$44,309,347	\$43,373,391	\$48,219,021	\$49,463,300
Federal Funding	\$221,423,052	\$288,639,578	\$361,872,107	\$379,817,871	\$389,783,990	\$378,109,462	\$346,497,659	\$349,211,350	\$344,146,249	\$331,341,279	\$307,204,455	\$282,625,729	\$289,774,699
Total	\$252,442,194	\$321,128,329	\$395,152,114	\$413,969,132	\$426,068,865	\$416,741,079	\$384,765,033	\$390,344,824	\$387,914,765	\$375,650,626	\$350,577,847	\$330,844,750	\$339,237,999

Real Child Food and Nutrition Budget by Funding Source in constant 2020 dollars



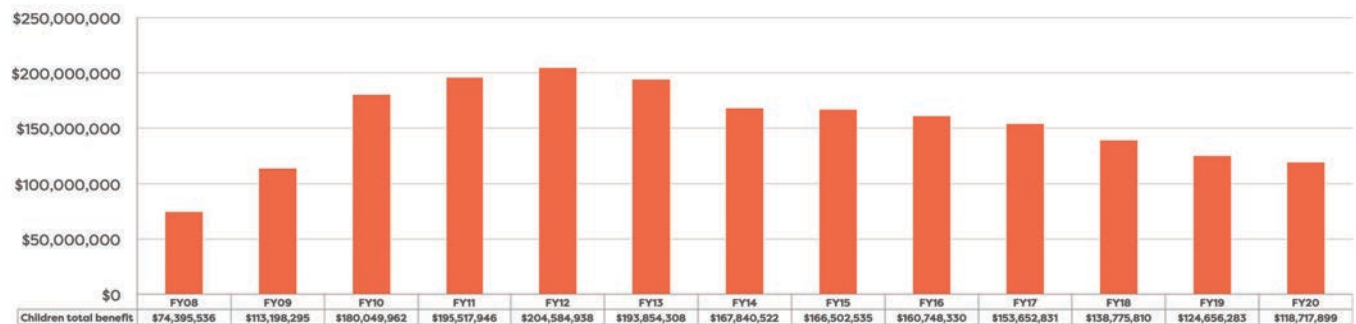
The state funds is part of the school lunch program through the Liquor Tax. Real Liquor Tax school lunch revenues rose by 62% from FY2008 to FY2020.

Real Utah Liquor Tax & School Lunch Funds in constant 2020 Dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI).

Estimated Expenses for Children in Utah's SNAP Program (nominal dollars, all federal)



Source: Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Workforce Services. The figures in this chart are not adjusted for inflation.

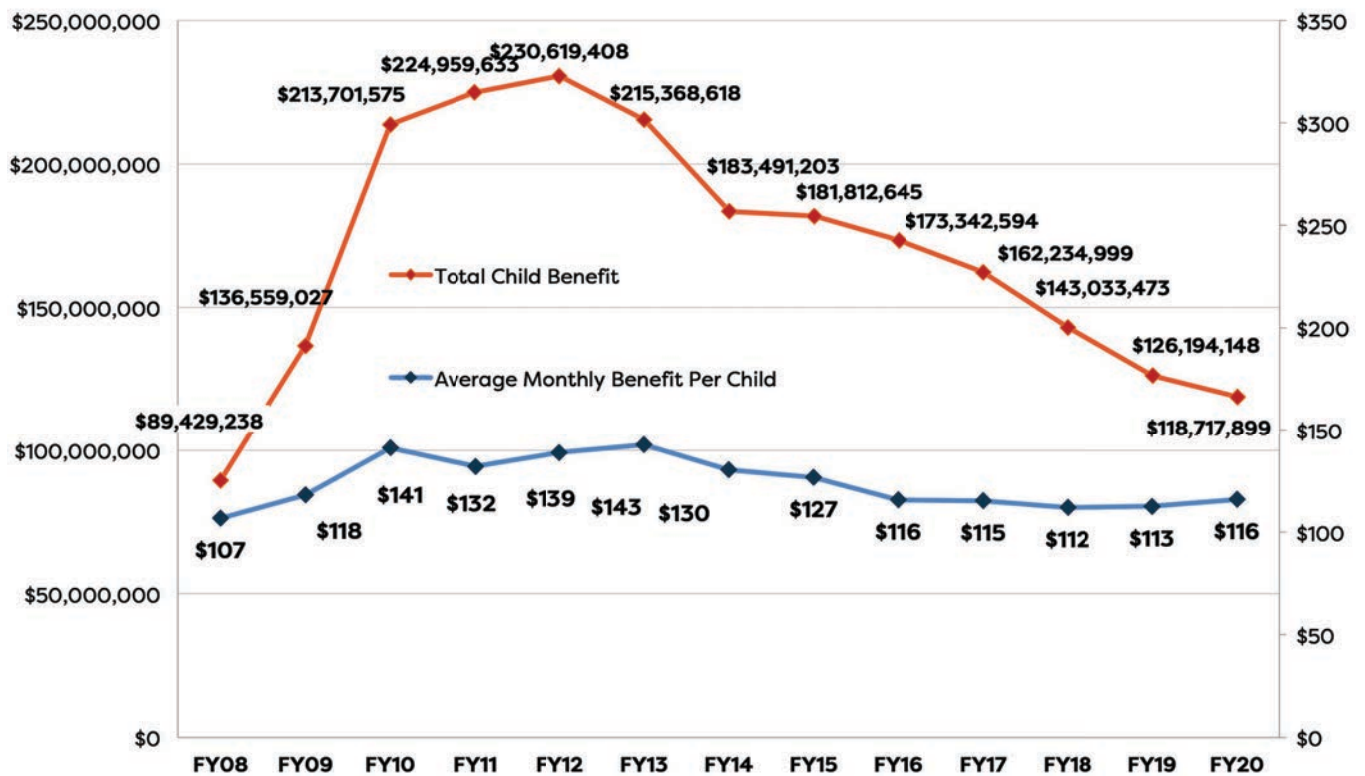
SNAP/Food Stamp Program

	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20
Benefit Expenses	\$143,068,339	\$217,689,029	\$353,039,141	\$391,035,891	\$409,169,875	\$387,708,615	\$329,099,063	\$314,155,727	\$303,298,735	\$291,049,547	\$266,114,348	\$239,723,621	\$242,281,427
% Children Enrolled	52%	52%	51%	50%	50%	50%	51%	53%	53%	53%	52%	52%	49%
Children Total Benefit (estimated)	\$74,395,536	\$113,198,295	\$180,049,962	\$195,517,946	\$204,584,938	\$193,854,308	\$167,840,522	\$166,502,535	\$160,748,330	\$153,652,831	\$138,775,810	\$119,861,811	\$118,717,899
Average Monthly Participation (Individuals)	134,180	185,282	247,405	283,971	276,890	251,626	229,911	225,603	227,351	216,104	198,872	180,693	170,345
Average Monthly Participation (estimated children)	69,774	96,347	126,177	141,986	138,445	125,813	117,255	119,570	124,834	117,250	106,396	93,399	85,273
Average Monthly Benefit Per Child	\$88.85	\$97.91	\$118.91	\$114.75	\$123.14	\$128.40	\$119.28	\$116.04	\$107.31	\$109.21	\$108.69	\$111.22	\$116.02

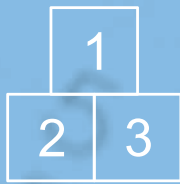
Source: Data provided by the Utah Department of Workforce Services and calculations made by Voices for Utah Children. Amount are not adjusted for inflation.



Real Total & Average Child SNAP Benefit in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Data provided by the Utah Department of Workforce Services and calculations made by Voices for Utah Children. Amount are not adjusted for inflation.



Chapter 4

Early Childhood Education

↑
90%

Real state funding for Early Childhood Education 2008-2020 rose by 90%, while the population of young children aged 0-5 decreased 6.5% between 2008 & 2019.

Early Childhood Education Nominal Budget

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$32,088,664	\$33,069,873	\$29,135,708	\$30,527,716	\$39,115,488	\$43,370,485	\$44,603,546	\$47,928,003	\$52,789,955	\$57,697,534	\$59,903,493	\$65,161,586	\$73,126,405
Federal Funding	\$89,761,450	\$111,154,738	\$88,663,661	\$84,746,923	\$99,806,542	\$98,868,927	\$63,687,975	\$64,352,592	\$126,789,011	\$137,609,840	\$163,117,174	\$170,614,434	\$212,800,299
Total	\$121,850,114	\$144,224,611	\$117,799,369	\$115,274,639	\$138,922,030	\$142,239,412	\$108,291,521	\$112,280,595	\$179,578,966	\$195,307,374	\$223,020,667	\$235,776,020	\$285,926,704

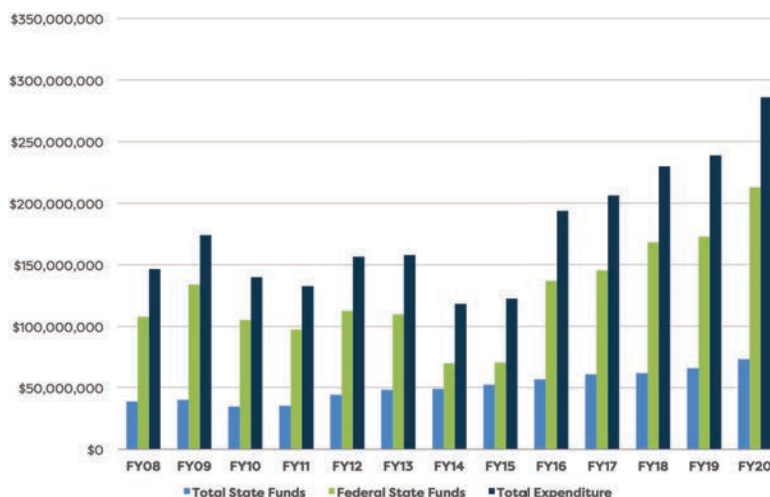
Source: Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health, Department of Workforce Services, Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI), Head Start <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/about-us/article/head-start-program-facts>, and U.S. Department of Education <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html>. *Heads Start funding data uses federal fiscal year and FY20 data was not yet available so FY19 funding levels were used for FY20.

Real Early Childhood Education Budget in Constant 2020 Dollars

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$38,573,077	\$39,894,503	\$34,581,216	\$35,124,672	\$44,093,132	\$48,183,822	\$48,762,708	\$52,335,041	\$56,925,927	\$60,920,188	\$61,741,341	\$65,965,474	\$73,126,405
Federal Funding	\$107,900,264	\$134,093,741	\$105,235,035	\$97,508,373	\$112,507,430	\$109,841,584	\$69,626,709	\$70,269,891	\$136,722,640	\$145,295,938	\$168,121,633	\$172,719,277	\$212,800,299
Total	\$146,473,342	\$173,988,244	\$139,816,251	\$132,633,045	\$156,600,562	\$158,025,406	\$118,389,416	\$122,604,932	\$193,648,568	\$206,216,126	\$229,862,974	\$238,684,751	\$285,926,704

Source: See Previous

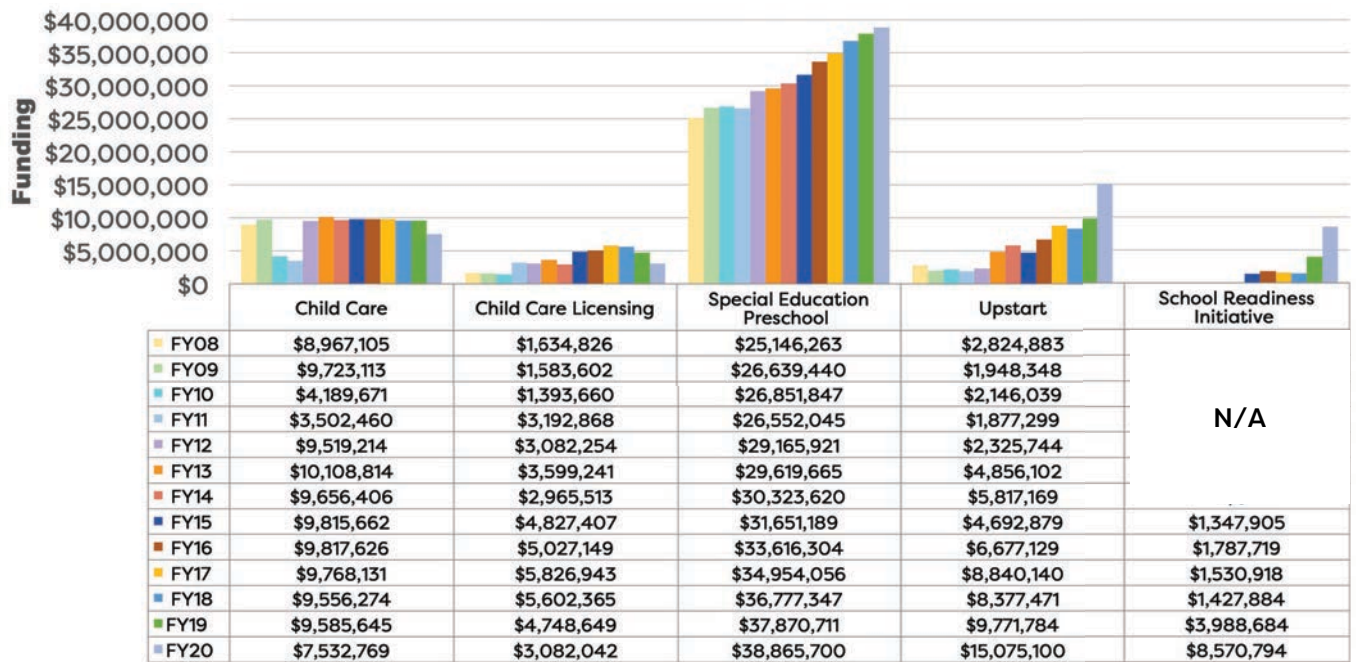
Real Early Childhood Education Budget in constant 2020 dollars



Source: See Previous



Real State Funding for Early Childhood Education Programs in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Data provided to Voices for Utah Children by the Utah Department of Health, Department of Workforce Services, Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI), Head Start <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/about-us/article/head-start-program-facts>, and U.S. Department of Education <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html>. *Heads Start funding data uses federal fiscal year and FY20 data was not yet available so FY19 funding levels were used for FY20.



Chapter 5

Child Welfare

↓
-7%

In real terms (after adjusting for inflation), state funding for child welfare fell 7% from FY2008 to FY2020.

State funding for child welfare programs fell 7% in real terms from 2008 to 2020, as illustrated in the chart below.

Child Welfare Programs Nominal Budget

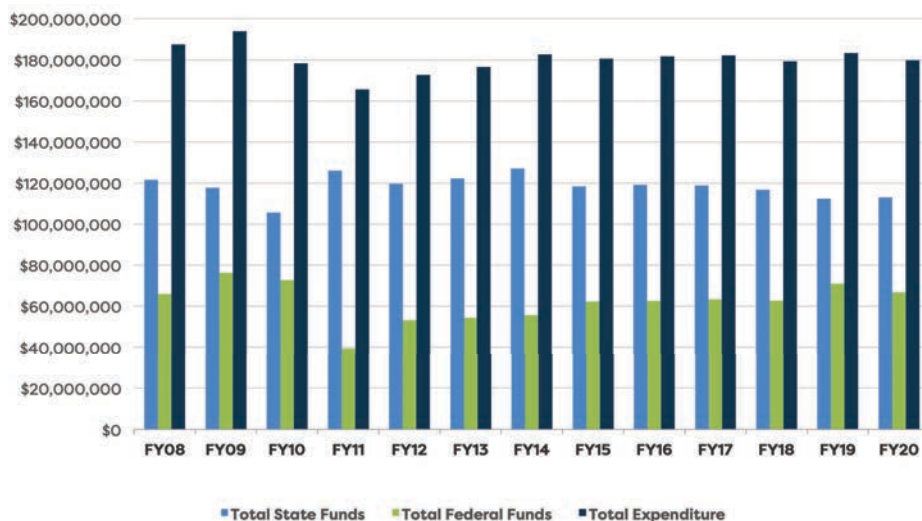
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$101,136,700	\$97,509,600	\$88,987,200	\$109,630,900	\$106,056,300	\$109,959,100	\$116,260,300	\$108,347,900	\$110,534,100	\$112,465,200	\$113,174,700	\$110,988,100	\$113,011,400
Federal Funding	\$54,904,900	\$63,241,500	\$61,231,800	\$34,245,500	\$47,157,000	\$48,888,000	\$50,861,500	\$56,992,600	\$57,953,400	\$60,020,200	\$60,840,000	\$70,052,900	\$66,731,100
Total	\$156,041,600	\$160,751,100	\$150,219,000	\$143,876,400	\$153,213,300	\$158,847,100	\$167,121,800	\$165,340,500	\$168,487,500	\$172,485,400	\$174,014,700	\$181,041,000	\$179,742,500

Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) <https://cobi.utah.gov/2020/232/financials>.

Real Child Welfare Programs Budget in Constant 2020 Dollars

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$121,574,202	\$117,632,656	\$105,619,044	\$126,139,455	\$119,552,502	\$122,162,565	\$127,101,263	\$118,310,621	\$119,194,194	\$118,746,862	\$116,646,917	\$112,357,343	\$113,011,400
Federal Funding	\$65,999,972	\$76,292,648	\$72,676,117	\$39,402,292	\$53,157,967	\$54,313,681	\$55,604,199	\$62,233,139	\$62,493,916	\$63,372,585	\$62,706,580	\$70,917,132	\$66,731,100
Total	\$187,574,175	\$193,925,304	\$178,295,161	\$165,541,747	\$172,710,469	\$176,476,246	\$182,705,462	\$180,543,759	\$181,688,111	\$182,119,447	\$179,353,497	\$183,274,474	\$179,742,500

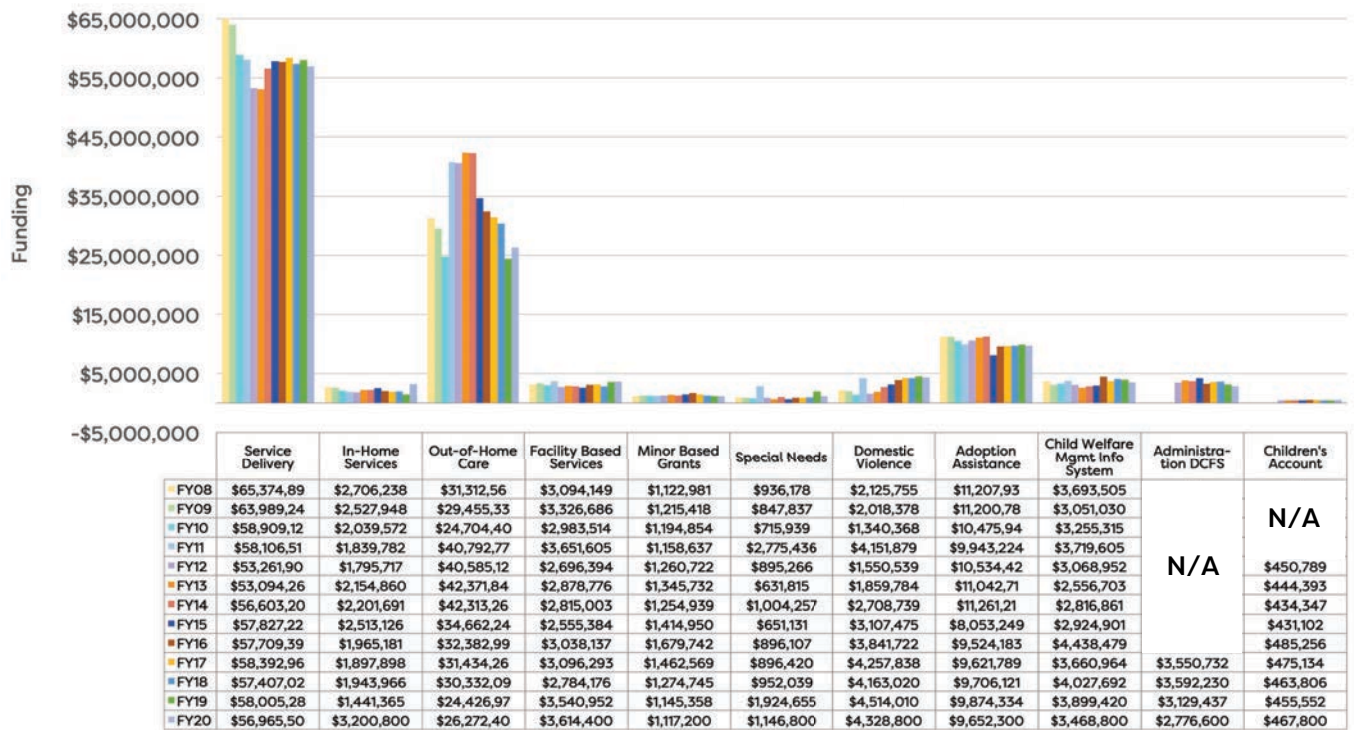
Real Child Welfare Budget by Funding Source in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI).



Real State-only Portion of Funding for Child Welfare in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI).





Chapter 6

Juvenile Justice



-27%

Real state Juvenile Justice funding decreased by 27% from 2008 to 2020

State funding for juvenile justice programs fell by 27% in real terms from FY 2008 to 2020, after adjusting for inflation, as illustrated in the chart below. This is due to fewer children being kept in restrictive settings or detention facilities, which advocates consider to be consistent with achieving the goals of juvenile justice reform.

Juvenile Justice Programs Nominal Budget

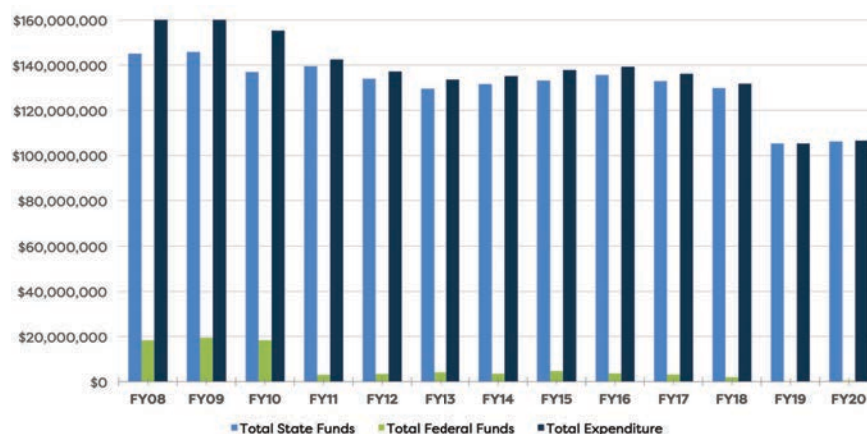
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$120,723,000	\$120,892,200	\$115,367,700	\$121,269,800	\$118,835,100	\$116,615,000	\$120,370,900	\$122,013,800	\$125,851,700	\$125,961,300	\$125,981,300	\$103,920,600	\$106,146,400
Federal Funding	\$15,236,800	\$16,078,000	\$15,474,500	\$2,625,300	\$2,934,200	\$3,665,400	\$3,216,000	\$4,253,300	\$3,299,100	\$2,961,800	\$1,811,300	\$89,900	\$381,700
Total	\$135,959,800	\$136,970,200	\$130,842,200	\$123,895,100	\$121,769,300	\$120,280,400	\$123,586,900	\$126,267,100	\$129,150,800	\$128,923,100	\$127,792,600	\$104,010,500	\$106,528,100

Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI) <https://le.utah.gov/lfa/cobi/cobi.html?cobiID=658&tab=financialsTab&year=2021>.

Real Juvenile Justice Programs Budget in Constant 2020 Dollars

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$145,118,463	\$145,840,723	\$136,930,100	\$139,530,976	\$133,957,469	\$129,557,149	\$131,595,165	\$133,233,117	\$133,711,893	\$132,996,777	\$129,846,425	\$105,202,652	\$106,146,400
Federal Funding	\$18,315,822	\$19,396,017	\$18,366,708	\$3,020,626	\$3,307,592	\$4,072,193	\$3,515,883	\$4,644,396	\$3,557,577	\$3,127,229	\$1,866,871	\$91,009	\$381,700
Total	\$163,434,285	\$165,236,740	\$155,296,807	\$142,551,602	\$137,265,061	\$133,629,342	\$135,111,048	\$137,877,513	\$139,269,470	\$136,124,006	\$131,713,296	\$105,293,661	\$106,528,100

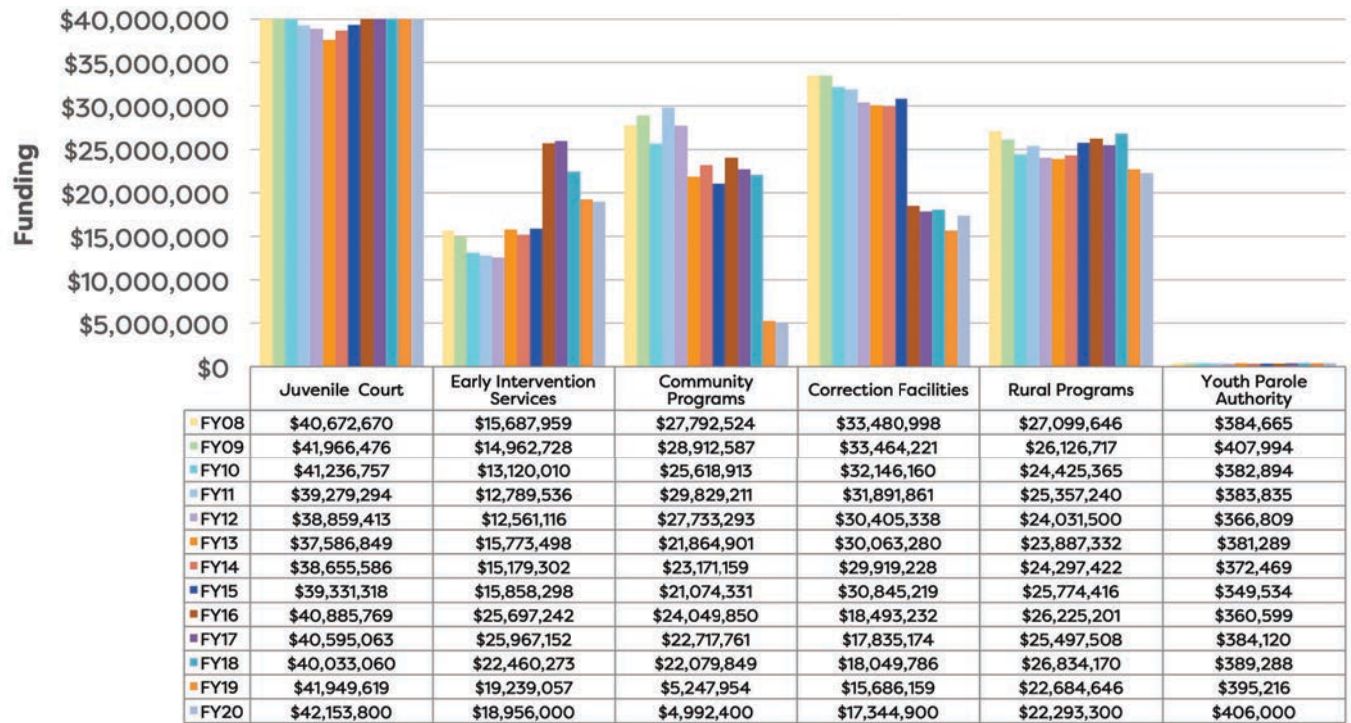
Real Juvenile Justice Budget by Funding Source in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI)



Real State-only Portion of Funding for Juvenile Justice in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI)



Chapter 7

Income Support

↓
-31%

State funding for Income Support for children has decreased by 31% since 2008.

State funding for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), the only income support program for children to which the state contributes, decreased by 31% in real (inflation-adjusted) terms from 2008 to 2020, as illustrated in the chart below. During this time period, the total child population of Utah increased by 13% and the child poverty rate at the beginning and end of the period was very similar -- 10.5% in 2008 and 9.9% in 2019.

Income Support Programs Nominal Budget

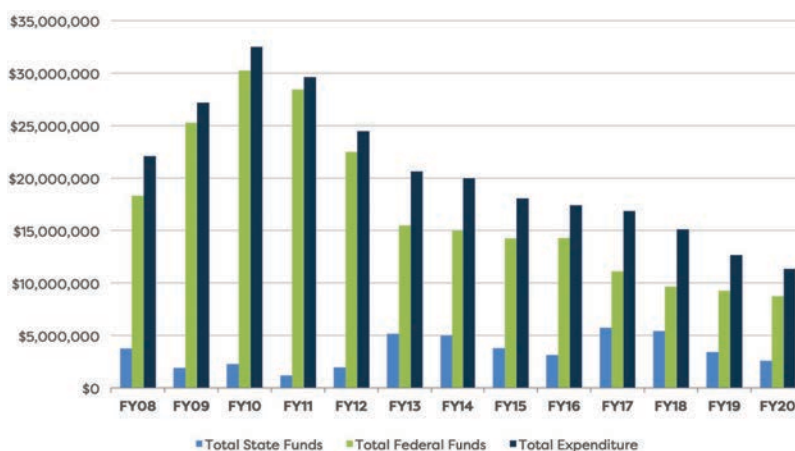
Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$3,122,940	\$1,576,444	\$1,916,836	\$1,029,577	\$1,735,233	\$4,641,860	\$4,564,703	\$3,473,824	\$2,906,053	\$5,426,697	\$5,274,444	\$3,376,341	\$2,606,608
Federal Funding	\$15,247,294	\$20,944,184	\$25,466,529	\$24,709,847	\$19,955,180	\$13,925,579	\$13,694,110	\$13,068,194	\$11,238,688	\$10,534,177	\$9,376,789	\$9,128,625	\$8,726,469
Total	\$18,370,234	\$22,520,628	\$27,383,365	\$25,739,424	\$21,690,413	\$18,567,439	\$18,258,813	\$16,542,018	\$16,144,741	\$15,960,874	\$14,651,233	\$12,504,966	\$11,333,077

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

Real Income Support Programs Budget in Constant 2020 Dollars

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State & Local Funding	\$3,754,017	\$1,901,775	\$2,275,096	\$1,184,614	\$1,956,050	\$5,157,022	\$4,990,349	\$3,793,246	\$3,133,736	\$5,729,801	\$5,436,265	\$3,417,994	\$2,606,608
Federal Funding	\$18,328,437	\$25,266,435	\$30,226,262	\$28,430,731	\$22,494,578	\$15,471,066	\$14,971,049	\$14,269,830	\$14,275,909	\$11,122,556	\$9,664,470	\$9,241,243	\$8,726,469
Total	\$22,082,454	\$27,168,210	\$32,501,358	\$29,615,345	\$24,450,628	\$20,628,088	\$19,961,399	\$18,063,077	\$17,409,645	\$16,852,357	\$15,100,735	\$12,659,238	\$11,333,077

Real Income Support Budget by Funding Source in constant 2020 dollars



Source: Utah Compendium of Budget Information (COBI)



Appendix I

Methodology

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-U measure from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The 2020 CPI-U was divided by a prior year's CPI-U to obtain the multiplier by which historical dollar figures could be converted to 2020 dollars. Thus, inflation from 2008 to 2020 was $(258.811/215.303) - 1 = 20.2\%$.

We present the table of the CPI-U's and their corresponding annual multipliers below:

Year	CPI-U	Multiplier
2008	215.303	1.2020780
2009	214.537	1.2063700
2010	218.056	1.1869015
2011	224.939	1.1505830
2012	229.594	1.1272551
2013	232.957	1.1109819
2014	236.736	1.0932473
2015	237.017	1.0919512
2016	240.007	1.0783477
2017	245.120	1.0558543
2018	251.107	1.0306801
2019	255.657	1.0123368
2020	258.811	1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [2]

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) we were able to obtain a figure from the department responsible that gave an exact number for funding specifically for children.

We used the Kids Count Data Center [3] for the Utah child population estimates aged 0-17 for 2008-2019 which sources its information from the U.S. Census Bureau and ACS 1-Year Estimates-Public Use Microdata Sample [4] 2008-2019 for the Utah child population aged 0-5. The 2020 estimate for Utah children was provided by the decennial census.

Appendix II

Specific State Programs Included by Chapter

Information about state programs benefitting children comes from state sources. This appendix lists the specific state programs included in the Children's Budget by chapter of the report. Most of the program descriptions are from the Utah Compendium of Budget Information, available online at <https://le.utah.gov/lfa/cobi/cobi.html>.



CHAPTER 1

K-12 GENERAL EDUCATION UTAH STATE OFFICE OF EDUCATION

General Education includes all programs in public education that are funded by the Education Fund through the Minimum School Program (MSP), excluding Special Education. Also included are elementary and secondary education programs funded by the U.S. Department of Education. General Education is funded by the Education Fund (EF), Trust Fund Interest to Districts, local property taxes and federal funding under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.



CHAPTER 2

HEALTH CARE

The Health Budget includes programs that provide health services and health insurance for children. The programs included in this section are:

- Medicaid (for children only)
- Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Children with Special Health Care Needs
- Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program (MCH)
- Immunization

Medicaid (for children): Utah Department of Health

Medicaid provides health coverage for low-income children. Medicaid is jointly funded by the federal government and the states. The federal government provides a match of approximately \$3 for every \$1 of state investment (the FMAP rate).

Children's Health Insurance Program: Utah Department of Health

In 1997, Congress enacted bi-partisan legislation sponsored by Senators Orrin Hatch and Ted Kennedy that created the State Children's Health Insurance Program. The program was reauthorized by Congress in 2009. CHIP offers health care coverage for children whose families have incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to afford health insurance or whose families work for an employer who does not offer coverage.

Families that meet the income eligibility and who do not have health insurance may be eligible for CHIP. CHIP is financed by state funds (primarily Tobacco Settlement Funds) and a four-to-one federal match. In Utah, the program provides health insurance to children in families with income up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

CHIP families also contribute through co-pays and premiums. CHIP covers most standard services. The program's preventative care includes routine physical exams, immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, and basic dental services.

Children with Special Health Care Needs: Utah Department of Health

The Bureau of Children with Special Health Care Needs encompasses programs serving special needs children: 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 Defects Network,

Family to Family/Utah Family Voices, and the Integrated Services Program. Children with Special Health Care Needs programs work 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. Bureau programs try to improve the system of care for Utah children with special needs through direct or public health population-based services and the promotion of system infrastructure building.

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program: Utah Dept of Health

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health is responsible for most maternal and child health issues, such as promotion of health among women of childbearing ages, health prior to pregnancy to promote healthy mothers and babies, access to health care before and during pregnancy, healthy weight and nutrition, oral health, and promotion of healthy pregnancies and breastfeeding by providing information on the potential impact of exposures to medications, chemicals, and infectious agents.

Additionally, the programs promote healthy children and adolescents through oral health, healthy weight, and nutrition. The Bureau conducts surveillance and analysis of data related to pregnancy and factors associated with poor pregnancy outcomes, such as prematurity. Maternal and Child Health Programs include:

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

Immunization

The Utah Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program provides vaccines to participating providers for children birth through 18 years of age who are:

- Enrolled in Medicaid
- Enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Not insured
- Under-insured* (insurance does not cover immunizations)

*Under-insured children may receive VFC-supplied vaccines only at Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) or Medicare Certified Rural Health Centers RHC).

CHAPTER 3 **FOOD AND NUTRITION**

The Food and Nutrition budget includes programs that provide food and nutrition assistance for children. The programs included in this section are:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food Stamps
- Child Nutrition Programs:
 - Child and Adult Care Food Program
 - The Emergency Food Assistance Program
 - Farm to School/Farm to Early Care and Education Program
 - Food Distribution Program
 - National School Breakfast Program
 - National School Lunch Program
 - Seamless Summer Option
 - Special Milk Program
 - Summer Food Service Program

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)/Food Stamps: Utah Department of Workforce Services

The Food Stamp Program/SNAP is authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (previously the Food Stamp Act of 1977). As stated in 7 Code of Federal Regulations 271.1, the purpose of the program is: "designed to promote the general welfare and to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's population by raising the levels of nutrition among low-income households."

The Food Stamp Program provides benefits to low-income people that they can use to buy food to improve their diets. Food stamp recipients spend their benefits (in the form of electronic benefits on debit cards) to buy eligible food in authorized retail food stores. Most grocery stores accept them. Food Stamps cannot buy tobacco, alcoholic beverages, items that cannot be eaten, or already-prepared foods. Food Stamps can buy vegetable seeds and plants.

Items purchased with Food Stamps are not subject to sales tax. Benefits for SNAP are provided to a household. The minimum benefit for a household is \$10 per month. Food Stamp administration is funded with state and federal funds at a 50/50 match rate. Benefits are 100 percent federally funded.

Child Nutrition Programs: Utah State Board of Education

The Child Nutrition Program line item is made up 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. The state contributes to the nutrition programs with revenue generated through the tax on wine and distilled liquor.

Child Nutrition program staff provide technical assistance as requested by participants; develop an annual financial and staffing plan; provide free and reduced-price meal policy; interpret state and federal regulations; and perform administrative and nutritional reviews in districts and institutions to assure compliance with state and federal regulations.

The federal child nutrition programs were authorized under the National School Lunch Act of 1946, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The programs strive to improve the nutritional well-being of children, enabling them to reach their full potential. 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 and adults 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 provides assistance to needy Americans through the distribution of USDA commodities. Food is made available to states for distribution to households. Recipients of the food must meet eligibility criteria set by the state. 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 where local foods are purchased, promoted, and served to students, education where students engage in activities about agriculture, food, health, or nutrition, and school gardens where students participate in hands-on learning through gardening.

For FY 2017 no locations in Utah received a Farm to School grant (annually the USDA awards up to \$5 million through the Farm to School grant program). The Child Nutrition Program at USBE leads the Utah Farm to Fork Taskforce which supports the key elements of the Farm to School program.

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 which helps schools provide nutritionally balanced, low-cost, or free lunches to children each school day. All lunches must meet the nutritional requirements outlined in the "Dietary Guidelines for Americans," published jointly by the USDA and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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. The Seamless Summer program is sponsored by schools, but summer sites can be at the same types of locations as the Summer Food Service Program including schools, parks, libraries, pools, and community centers.

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. Children are charged the difference between the reimbursement and the actual cost. Children not able to pay the difference may receive milk free of charge, in which case the federal reimbursement covers the full cost of the milk.

Summer Food Service Program

The Summer Food Service Program 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.

The Summer Food Service Program is entirely federally funded. A sponsoring organization must be a public or private non-profit e.g., college or university, food banks, libraries, a unit of local, county, municipal, state, or federal government, churches, Boys and Girls Club, and YMCA/YWCA. Sponsors may be reimbursed for up to two meals per child per day. Camps and migrant sites may be approved to serve up to three meals per child per day.

Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Guidelines

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, benefits under the Food Distribution Program on Tribal Reservations or, in most cases, benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. All income actually received by the household is counted in determining eligibility for free and reduced-price meals.

This includes salary, public assistance benefits, social security payments, pensions, unemployment compensation, etc. The only exceptions are benefits under Federal programs which, by law, are excluded from consideration. These can include in-kind benefits, such as military on-base housing; certain kinds of assistance for students; and irregular income from occasional small jobs such as baby-sitting or lawn mowing.

CHAPTER 4

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

The Early Childhood Education budget includes programs that primarily serve children ages 0 to 5 in the areas of childcare, early learning, and development. The programs included in this section are:

- Childcare Assistance
- Childcare Licensing
- Head Start Programs
- Special Education Preschool
- Upstart
- School Readiness Program

Childcare Assistance: Utah Department of Workforce Services

The Child Care program operates to help "provide low-income families with the financial resources to find and afford quality childcare for their children." Additionally, the program operates to 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. The Department reported in 2014 that its childcare clients spent an average of 21 of the last 60 months on this program.

Childcare Licensing: Utah Department of Health

The mission of the Bureau of Childcare Licensing is to protect the health and safety of children in regulated childcare programs by:

- Establishing and enforcing health and safety standards for childcare programs.
- Supporting providers in meeting the established health and safety standards.
- Providing accurate information about regulated childcare to the public.

Head Start and Early Head Start: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services

Head Start (for children ages 3-5) and the Early Head Start program (for pregnant women, infants, and toddlers) promote school readiness for children in low-income families by providing comprehensive educational, health, nutritional, and social services. Parents play a large role in the programs, both as primary educators of their children and as participants in administering the programs locally. Both programs provide pre-literacy and literacy experiences.

To be eligible for services, a child must be at least three years old by the date used to determine eligibility for public school in the community in which the Head Start program is located, except in cases where the program's approved grant provides specific authority to serve younger children. Eligibility is further based on family size and income. Less than half of the eligible children in Utah are served. Head Start and Early Head Start programs in Utah are funded entirely by the federal government (Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) under the Head Start Act.

Special Education Preschool: Utah State Office of Education

The Special Education -- Pre-School Program provides educational services to children with disabilities who are three to five years of age. Since 1992, Federal law (Public Law 99-457) requires that children with disabilities ages three to five years receive an appropriate free public education.

Formula

Program WPU's equal "special education preschool enrollment (aged 3 through 5 excluding 5-year-old special education students enrolled in Kindergarten) as of December 1" (USOE Finance & Statistics, MSP Descriptions, November 2006). The program formula provides a weighting factor of 1.47 of the value of the WPU for each student enrolled in the preschool program. Growth is defined as the actual increase in the number of children, age three through preschool aged five, reported on December 1st child counts.

The formula excludes children served by the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. Student growth in the preschool program cannot exceed eight percent annually. This eight percent growth cap is used in the formula for budget requests and distributing program funding. If this growth is not realized, the budget request is reduced to equal actual growth.

UPSTART: Utah State Office of Education

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. The program is designed to give Utah four-year-olds an individualized reading, mathematics, and science curriculum with a focus on reading.

School Readiness Initiative

The School Readiness Initiative was created under H.B. 96 (2014 General Session). It began as a program of Salt Lake County. The county partnered with the United Way to find a new mechanism for financing preschool for at-risk children and created the initial "social impact bond" with Goldman Sachs and J.B. Pritzker as the investors providing the start-up capital. These investors made a \$7 million commitment to be paid over five years, with the goal of reaching 3,500 children. In FY 2015 the program was part of the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, FY 2016-FY2018 part of the Governor's Office budget, and in FY 2019 it became a part of the Department of Workforce Services.

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. The Initiative consists of three components and is governed by the Utah School Readiness Board:

- Pay for Success transaction, created in 2014.
- Becoming Quality grants to support preschool programs seeking to improve quality; and
- Expanded Student Access grants to fund seats for economically disadvantaged and English learner students in high quality preschool programs.



CHAPTER 5 CHILD WELFARE

The child welfare chapter includes programs that focus on the protection and safety of children located in the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) of the State Department of Human Services. The following programs are included in the Child Welfare:

- Service Delivery
- In-Home Services
- Out-of-Home Services
- Facility-Based Services
- Minor-Based Grants
- Special Needs
- Adoption Assistance
- Child Welfare Management Information System
- DCFS Administration
- Children's Account

Service Delivery

The regional offices of the division direct and deliver child welfare, youth, and domestic violence services. This budget includes funding for caseworkers, related staff, regional administrative personnel, and training. There are five regions: 1) Northern, 2) Eastern, 3) Western, 4) Southwest, and 5) Salt Lake Valley which includes Salt Lake and Tooele counties.

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. In-home service types include:

Voluntary Services

- Counseling and other treatment.

Court-ordered Services

- Counseling and other treatment, under court supervision.

Intensive Short-Term Services.

- Family preservation for children who are at risk of an out-of-home placement.

Reunification

- For families with children in out-of-home placement or recently returned from out-of-home placement.

Post-Adoption Services

- For adoptive families.

Other Interventions

- Supportive services to stabilize a family including therapy, monitoring, and linking to community services.

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 and other residential programs.

Facility-Based Services: Utah Department of Human Services

DCFS' facility-based services support abused, neglected, and dependent children and youth. Services include:

- Short-term shelter services
- Crisis host homes
- Crisis respite nurseries

Minor Grants: Utah Department of Human Services

The Minor Grants program accounts for small grants awarded to DCFS, as opposed to major grants such as Titles IV-B (child welfare), IV-E (foster care/adoption assistance), and XX (Social Services Block Grant) of the federal Social Security Act. Minor grants are usually administered by the state office rather than the regional offices.

Currently, the program includes the following grants:

- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Grant.
- Promoting Safe and Stable Family Grants.
- Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) - Caseworker Visitation.
- Transition to Adult Living.
- Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Grant.
- Education and Training Voucher (ETV) Grant.
- Adoption Incentive Grant.

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
- Music lessons
- Unique equipment
- Baby needs
- Holiday gifts
- Recreational needs
- School expenses such as fees for yearbooks, lockers, school pictures, and tutors.

The program also covers miscellaneous expenses that the courts order DCFS to pay related to the needs of foster children or their parents, such as:

- Interpreter services
- Parent psychological evaluations
- Long-distance phone calls to facilitate reunification

Domestic Violence

The division provides services for victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. This program includes:

Domestic Violence Case Workers

- 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

- Provide treatment to court-ordered and voluntary domestic violence perpetrators, victims of domestic violence, and child witnesses of domestic violence. This program is funded in part from the Victims of Domestic Violence Services Restricted Account.

Family Violence Shelters

- Provide abused adults and their children with a safe short-term refuge. While there, shelter staff members help victims assess their situation and evaluate available options to end the abuse. An opportunity is also given to participate in groups with other abused individuals and to deal with issues of self-esteem and self-sufficiency. There are 15 shelters operating in nearly half of Utah's 29 counties: 13 private non-profits that contract with the State and 2 operated by DCFS to ensure services in rural communities. Available services vary from shelter to shelter.

Adoption Assistance

To support families adopting children from state custody, DCFS provides several types of financial assistance. These passthrough expenditures are accounted for in the Adoption Assistance program. Subsidies are also available for guardianship cases. The types of assistance include:

- 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.

Child Welfare Management Information System

DCFS utilizes the Child Welfare Management Information System, known as SAFE, for statewide electronic case management. The system automatically develops service need lists, develops documents needed for foster care placements, maintains education and other case histories, electronically notifies caseworkers of required actions and related time frames, and facilitates report creation. It is the document of record for all child protective service cases. It provides data for division management as well as for federal reports.

Administration – Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS)

The division's administrative office directs the service delivery system for the State's child welfare and domestic violence programs. The office:

- Oversees the division's budgetary procedures and controls
- Secures federal, state, and other funds
- Monitors and evaluates service delivery
- Develops plans to meet the mission and goals of the division

Children's Account

The Children's Account was established by the Legislature in 1986. It is created in UCA 62A-4a-309 and funded by a \$3 surcharge on birth certificates, as well as private contributions. The Child Abuse and Neglect Council evaluates proposals and distributes funding for child abuse prevention and treatment programs, as defined in UCA 62A-4a-305.

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. Revenues from the birth certificate surcharge have declined in recent years, but the fund balance is expected to support the current level of distributions until FY 2020.



CHAPTER 6 JUVENILE JUSTICE

The following programs are included in the Juvenile Justice Budget:

- Juvenile Court
- Early Intervention Services
- Community Programs
- Correctional Facilities
- Rural Programs
- Youth Parole Authority

Juvenile Court: Utah State Courts

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over youth less than 18 years of age, who violate federal, state, or municipal law. The Juvenile Courts also have responsibility for any child who is abused, neglected, or dependent. The court has the power to determine child custody, support, and visitation. It can permanently terminate parental rights and authorize or require treatment for children with psychological or developmental problems.

The court can place children in probation supervision, custody, foster homes, group homes, special treatment centers, or secure institutions. The Office of Guardian ad Litem appears in Juvenile Court on cases involving abuse, neglect, or dependency. Juvenile Courts can require juveniles to pay fines and make restitution for damage and loss resulting from delinquent acts. The court has jurisdiction over habitual truants, runaways, and ungovernable youth if efforts by other social service agencies are not successful.

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 in the Second, Third, and Fourth Juvenile Court districts, the districts that comprise the Wasatch Front. Early Intervention Services programs serve youth who are less delinquent than those in custody. The goals of Early Intervention Services are to prevent youth from going further into the juvenile justice system and to keep them in their homes.

Community Programs

Community programs are non-secure residential and non-residential programs for delinquent youth. Utah private providers who contract with JJS to provide services offer most of these programs. Community Programs are primarily provided to two groups of youth:

- Youth committed to JJS for community placement under review of the Juvenile Court. This comprises of residential and non-residential services.
- Youth paroled from secure facilities and transitioning back to the community under the oversight of the Youth Parole Authority (Community Transitional Programs). These services aim to connect youth to treatment services in the community, re-enroll youth in school or vocational training, assist with finding and maintaining employment and helping youth comply with terms of their transition plan.

Correctional Facilities

The Division of Juvenile Justice Services (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. Locked Detention provides short-term locked confinement for delinquent youth awaiting adjudication, placement, or serving a sentence as ordered by a Juvenile Court Judge.

Locked Detention is designed to provide short-term control of youths who pose an immediate danger to themselves or others. Secure facilities are long-term locked confinement facilities for serious and habitual delinquent youths. They are similar to adult prisons. Delinquent youth are not sentenced for a specific length of time, but their stay is based on the guidelines established by the Youth Parole Authority. Unlike the adult correctional system, juveniles placed in Secure Facilities must receive educational and vocational services. Correctional Facilities are primarily funded by state (General Fund) government.

Rural Programs

Rural Programs delivers a full range of early intervention and correctional services in ten of Utah's rural areas. Each rural office operates a number of residential and non-residential programs. Rural Programs receives both state (General Fund) and federal funding.

Youth Parole Authority

The Youth Parole Authority (YPA) 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 YPA 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. YPA takes over jurisdiction of a delinquent youth when a Juvenile Court judge commits the youth to secure care. The YPA receives state (General Fund) and federal funds.



CHAPTER 7 **INCOME SUPPORT**

The Income Support Budget includes programs that provide cash income and/or workforce training for families with children and youth. The programs included in this section are: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: Utah Dept. of Workforce Services

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is designed to help needy families achieve self-sufficiency and is not an entitlement program. Eligible families are not guaranteed benefits. Recipient families must fulfill ongoing work requirements, and there is a time limit on benefits.

The federal government sets basic rules for administering TANF cash assistance, but states have responsibility for developing their programs. TANF provides grants to states, territories or tribes to assist needy families in caring for children in their own homes, to promote job preparation and work, to reduce and prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Utah's TANF program is called the Family Employment Program (FEP). Parents can only receive cash payments for up to 36 months over their lifetime. Any cash payments received are counted towards the 36 months' time limit. Additional months may be approved if the parent meets specific criteria for extension. The federal time limit is 5 years.

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". For instance, a family of four that has a monthly gross income limit of \$1,230, two-thirds of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) of \$22,050, is eligible for \$583 monthly cash assistance.

REFERENCES

[1] Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Fact Sheet, August 2021 <https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/C2020-RceEth-FS-Aug2021.pdf?x71849>

[2] See: <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/supplemental-files/historical-cpi-u-202012.pdf>.

[3] See: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/topics>.

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

How Upfront Investment in Children Pays for Itself: The Virtuous Cycle

