



Speaking out for Utah's Children



CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2011

2011

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Introduction

Children, it is often said, are Utah's most precious resource. They represent the leaders, consumers and workers of tomorrow. The state and federal government provide resources to educate children, provide for the health and basic needs of our most vulnerable children, as well as to intervene in a child's life when their safety is at risk. Investments in children have economic implications for the state.

The *Children's Budget, 2011* examines state and federal funding for children's programs from FY2006 through FY2011, documents how resources are financed and allocated according to purpose. It is an update of the report by Voices for Utah Children published in 2009. This report does not assess the effectiveness of these programs or gaps in services. Rather, it objectively quantifies the level of state and federal funding for children in Utah and identifies trends in spending over the six year period.

In June 2010, the Census Bureau released its population estimates for 2009, including the population below age 18. There are 10 states where the number of children increased by at least 100,000 since 2000, and Utah is among them. Exactly half of the states (plus Washington, D.C.) have fewer children now than they had in 2000. Nationally, the number of children grew by 2.2 million over the period, but most of this growth has been concentrated in a relatively few states.

Already the state with the most children as a percentage of its population, Utah has seen a 20.5 percent growth in the number of children under age 18 since 2000. This translates to 147,468 new children and ranks Utah third in terms of percentage growth. Utah ranked eighth in the actual number of increased children, well above states with much higher child populations such as New Jersey, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Given the current and projected growth of Utah's child population, understanding how much is spent on children in the state and for what purposes is critically important for both policymakers and children's advocates alike.

Programs that impact children in Utah are administered by multiple state agencies including the Department of Workforce Services, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, the State Office of Education, and Juvenile Court. Some of these programs target children specifically, while others benefit families with children more broadly.

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. By documenting how programs are financed, policymakers can assess whether state funds are

being allocated in such a way as to maximize the benefits to children, and where they might want state government to invest additional resources.

3. Aid policymakers 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.

Examining how much Utah invests in children by purpose can help the state evaluate how efficiently it is enhancing the potential of our future workforce and maximizing our investment in human capital and economic development. State and federal investment in children in Utah is economic development and impacts the state as a whole, both in the present and the future.



Executive Summary

The Children's Budget 2011 examines state and federal funding for children's programs and identifies trends in spending for the fiscal years 2006 (FY06) through 2011 (FY11).¹ This information is important because it can help policymakers see the priorities that are reflected in their funding. It can help policymakers see where children's programs fall in their total state funding priorities and where particular children's programs stack up among all children's programs.

The Children's Budget 2011 is an update of the report by Voices for Utah Children published in 2009 and shows state and federal spending by purpose and in the aggregate. Unlike the 2009 report, The Children's Budget 2011 does not allocate spending by age.

Programs that impact children in Utah are administered by multiple state agencies including the Department of Workforce Services, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Services, the State Office of Education, and Juvenile Court. The Children's Budget is organized into nine sections. The first section presents funding for all children's programs; sections 2 through 8 present state and federal funding for programs in Early Childhood, Education, Health, Income Support, Food and Nutrition, Child Welfare, and Juvenile Justice.

The Overall Picture

Utah has the highest proportion of children in the nation. According to the U.S. Census, in 2008, children under the age of 19 represented 35 percent of the total state population.

The principle findings of the Children's Budget are:

- Inflation adjusted per child state spending for non-education children's programs declined over the six year period. The number of children 18 and under grew 10 percent from 2006 to 2011. Per child state spending for children's programs, excluding education, increased by 9 percent over the six year period, below the rate of inflation of 12 percent.
- Federal funding for children's programs, excluding education, accounted for nearly 70% of total expenditures for children.
- The federal government provided most of the funding for 4 of the 7 program categories: Early Childhood, Health, Income Support and Food and Nutrition.
- The state provided 73 percent of the funds for Education, 88 percent of the funds for Juvenile Justice and 67 percent for Child Welfare.
- State funding for non-education programs increased by \$65 million over the six year period. Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice accounted for \$43 million of this increase. State funding

¹ State and federal funding information is nominal and not adjusted for inflation.

for all other non-education children’s programs increased by only \$22 million over the six year period.

- Excluding Education, Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice, per child spending increased by only \$8.00, or 5 percent.

Funding for Children's Programs FY11

	Total Funding*	State Funding	Percent	Federal Funding	Percent	Other Funding	Percent
Education	\$ 3,135,976,939	\$ 2,284,724,400	73%	\$ 246,837,839	8%	\$ 604,414,700	19%
Health	\$ 454,356,576	\$ 107,970,652	24%	\$ 344,200,423	76%	\$ 2,185,500	0%
Food and Nutrition	\$ 352,392,393	\$ 21,609,600	6%	\$ 330,782,793	94%	\$ -	0%
Child Welfare	\$ 154,891,454	\$ 103,485,229	67%	\$ 48,849,025	32%	\$ 2,557,200	2%
Early Childhood	\$ 139,637,927	\$ 39,104,023	28%	\$ 100,193,904	72%	\$ 340,000	0%
Juvenile Justice	\$ 132,711,900	\$ 116,984,300	88%	\$ 8,302,600	6%	\$ 7,425,000	6%
Income Support	\$ 31,954,720	\$ 836,000	3%	\$ 31,118,720	97%	\$ -	0%
Total Children's Programs	\$ 4,401,921,908	\$ 2,674,714,204	61%	\$ 1,110,285,304	25%	\$ 616,922,400	14%
Total excluding Education	\$ 1,265,944,969	\$ 389,989,804	31%	\$ 863,447,465	68%	\$ 12,507,700	1%

*Includes state, federal and other funding sources.

Examination of state and federal funding from FY06 to FY11 illustrates that priorities have remained unchanged over the six year period. Education remains the highest funding priority for children, followed by Health. The share of state and federal funding for Food and Nutrition increased from 6 percent to 8 percent.

Percent of State and Federal Funding for Children's Budget		
	FY06	FY11
Education	71%	71%
Health	10%	10%
Food and Nutrition	6%	8%
Child Welfare	4%	4%
Early Childhood	4%	3%
Juvenile Justice	4%	3%
Income Support	1%	1%

American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the State Budget

In FY09, Congress passed the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) authorizing financial assistance to the states to prevent cuts to critical health and human service programs. Except for Education and Health, ARRA funding is not included in the Children’s Budget, but is documented

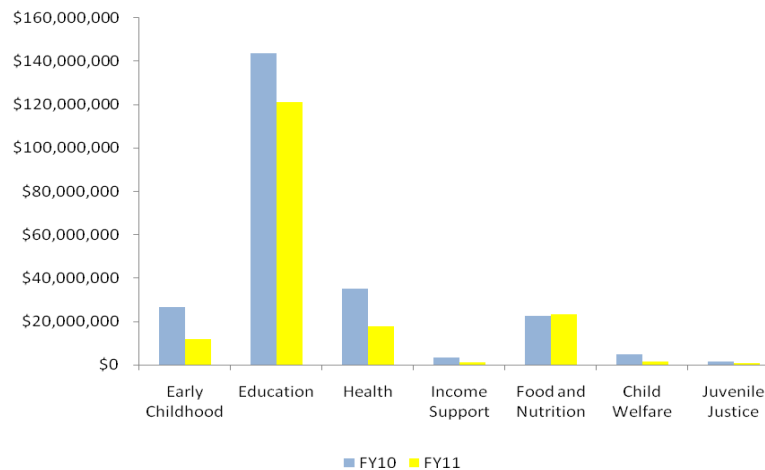
separately below. \$91 million of ARRA funds in FY09 and \$122 million in FY10 were used to backfill reductions in state funding for education are included in the FY09 and FY10 appropriation of state funding for Education. This ARRA funding is also included in the state funding for the overall state budget. ARRA also entailed an increase in the match rate for federal funding in Medicaid.

In addition, a reduction of \$22 million in state funding for Medicaid for children (Health category) was offset by an increase in the federal match rate (FMAP rate) included in the 2009 ARRA legislation. As ARRA funding expires, the state is required to replace those funds with state funds in FY11.

State funding for Childcare Assistance (Early Childhood category) was reduced by \$3.2 million, resulting in a loss of federal matching funds of approximately \$10 million. The state backfilled the reduction of both state and federal funds with federal TANF money in FY09 and with ARRA funds in FY10 and FY11, and childcare payments were not reduced.

American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and the Children’s Budget, FY10 and FY11

Education received the largest share of ARRA funding in the Children’s Budget, followed by Food and Nutrition, and Health.



ARRA funding for Education included \$112 million for General Education in FY10, used to backfill potential cuts in the Education Fund. In addition, ARRA funding was received in Title I and Special Education. ARRA funding in Food and Nutrition was primarily in the Food Stamp Program, representing a 13.6 percent increase in benefits for recipients.

ARRA Funding	FY10	Percent	FY11	Percent
Early Childhood	\$26,577,789	11%	\$12,000,000	7%
Education	\$143,692,585	60%	\$121,163,655	68%
Health	\$35,302,365	15%	\$17,669,111	10%
Income Support	\$3,396,600	1%	\$1,249,175	1%
Food and Nutrition	\$22,542,135	9%	\$23,400,639	13%
Child Welfare	\$4,819,200	2%	\$1,749,700	1%
Juvenile Justice	\$1,531,100	1%	\$837,200	0%
Total	\$237,861,774	100%	\$178,069,480	100%

Federal Education Jobs Funds in 2010

Governor Herbert convened a Special Session of the Legislature on November 17th, 2010 to consider acceptance of federal education funds allocated to states in order to avoid teacher layoffs due to state budget shortfalls. The Legislature voted to accept the \$101 million in federal funds, allocating \$50 million to cover budget shortfalls with the remainder allocated to districts according to formula.

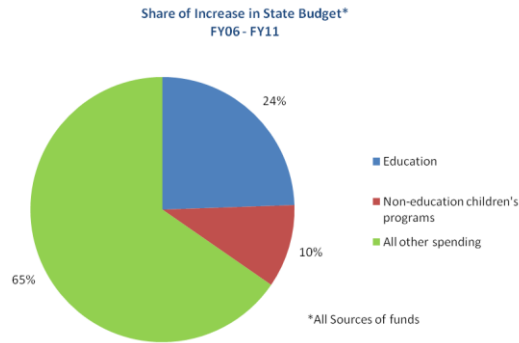
State and Federal Funding² for Children and the State Budget FY06 – FY11

- The two largest program categories were Education and Health.
- Education received the largest share of state funding in the state budget. In FY11, state funding for Education accounted for 48 percent of state funding for the overall state budget. All other non-education children’s programs represented 8 percent of state funding.
- The increase in state funding for Education accounted for 92 percent of the increase in state spending for the state budget during the past six years.
- The increase in state funding for all other children’s programs accounted for 12 percent of the increase in state funding for the state budget over the past six years

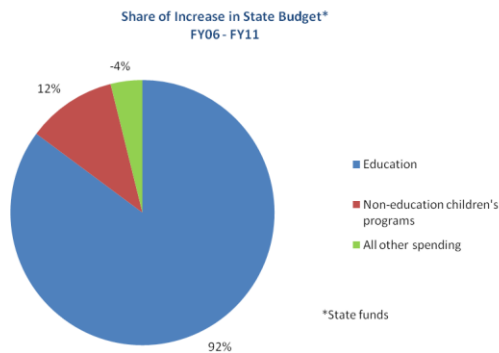
State and federal funding for the state budget increased \$2.7 billion from FY06 to FY11, an increase of 31 percent. Of the \$2.7 billion increase, \$667 million (24 percent of the increase) represented the increase in state and federal funding for education programs from FY06 to FY11. State and federal funding for all other children’s programs, excluding education, increased \$277 million, a 28 percent

² Throughout the report, State and Federal Funding refers to total funding including other sources, unless otherwise noted. Other funding sources are minimal in all categories except Education and Juvenile Justice. With the exception of Education and Health, state and federal funding does not include ARRA funds.

increase. This represents 10 percent of the increase in total state and federal funding for the state budget.



State funding (General and Education Funds) for the overall state budget increased \$545 million, from FY06 to FY11, an increase of 13 percent. Of the \$545 million, state funding for Education increased \$505 million, 92 percent of the increase in state funding for the entire state budget. State funding for all other, non-education, children’s programs increased \$65 million, 12 percent of the increase in state funding for the overall state budget.



State and Federal Funding for Children’s Programs

- Funding for children’s programs, including education, increased 27 percent from FY06 to FY11.
- State and federal funding for Education increased 27 percent over the six year period.
- State and federal funding for all non-education children’s programs increased 28 percent.
- Funding priorities for children’s programs have remained unchanged.

- The increase in funding for Education accounted for the largest dollar increase in funding for children’s programs over the six year period. Food and Nutrition received the greatest percentage increase.
- Changes in state and federal funding for Food and Nutrition, Early Childhood, Juvenile Justice and Income Support did not keep pace with inflation.

State and Federal Funding*				Percent Change
	FY06	FY11	Change	FY06 - FY11
Education	\$ 2,469,354,471	\$ 3,135,976,939	\$ 666,622,468	27%
Health	\$ 353,715,588	\$ 454,356,576	\$ 100,640,988	28%
Food and Nutrition	\$ 216,687,262	\$ 352,392,393	\$ 135,705,131	63%
Child Welfare	\$ 126,070,121	\$ 154,891,454	\$ 28,821,333	23%
Early Childhood	\$ 128,755,577	\$ 139,637,927	\$ 10,882,350	8%
Juvenile Justice	\$ 124,668,282	\$ 132,711,900	\$ 8,043,618	6%
Income Support	\$ 39,252,215	\$ 31,954,720	\$ (7,297,495)	-19%
Total Children's Programs	\$ 3,458,503,516	\$ 4,401,921,908	\$ 943,418,392	27%
Total excluding Education	\$ 989,149,045	\$ 1,265,944,969	\$ 276,795,925	28%
State Budget	\$ 8,899,361,000	\$ 11,625,409,000	\$ 2,726,048,000	31%
*All sources of funds				

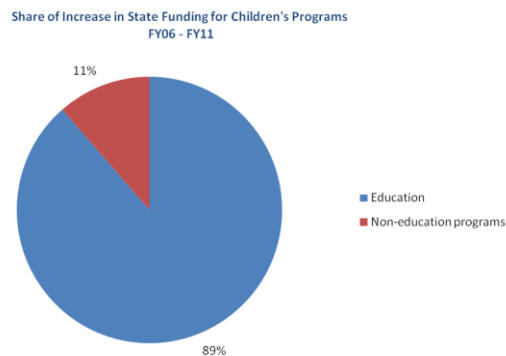
State Funding for Children’s Programs

- State funding for children’s programs, including education increased 27 percent from FY06 to FY11.
- State funding for Education increased 28 percent over the six year period.
- State funding for non-education programs for children increased 20 percent.
- Excluding Education, the largest dollar increase in state funding was for Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice. The increase in state funding was due, in part, to a loss of federal funding in these areas since 2009.

State Funding				Percent Change
	FY06	FY11	Change	FY06 - FY11
Education	\$ 1,781,192,820	\$ 2,284,724,400	\$ 503,531,580	28%
Juvenile Justice	\$ 99,985,300	\$ 116,984,300	\$ 16,999,000	17%
Health	\$ 97,037,473	\$ 107,970,652	\$ 10,933,179	11%
Child Welfare	\$ 77,895,014	\$ 103,485,229	\$ 25,590,215	33%
Early Childhood	\$ 29,562,680	\$ 39,104,023	\$ 9,541,343	32%
Food and Nutrition	\$ 20,612,451	\$ 21,609,600	\$ 997,149	5%
Income Support	\$ 0	\$ 836,000	\$ 836,000	NA
Total Children's Programs	\$ 2,106,285,738	\$ 2,674,714,204	\$ 568,428,466	27%
Total excluding Education	\$ 325,092,918	\$ 389,989,804	\$ 64,896,886	20%
State Budget *	\$ 4,223,408,000	\$ 4,768,851,000	\$ 545,443,000	13%
*General and Education Funds only				

State funding for Juvenile Justice in FY11, was \$116 million, 3 times the amount of state funding of \$39 million for Early Childhood. State funding for Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare combined totaled over \$220 million, 5.6 times the amount of state funding for Early Childhood.

Education represents 89 percent of the increase in state funding for children's programs over the six year period.



State funding priorities for children's programs have remained unchanged over the six year period. Education remains the highest priority, followed by Health, Juvenile Justice, and Child Welfare.

Percent of State Funding for Children's Budget		
	FY06	FY11
Education	85%	85%
Health	5%	4%
Juvenile Justice	5%	4%
Child Welfare	4%	4%
Early Childhood	1%	1%
Food and Nutrition	1%	1%
Income Support	0%	0.03%

A Note on Methodology

To the extent that data on actual expenditures was available, actual expenditures are reported. Otherwise the amount that was appropriated for the program is used. For programs where the funds are spent only on children, all program expenditures are included. For programs that benefit families and children or for programs that benefit adults and children, expenditures for children were either determined by the responsible agency or prorated according to the number of children served as a percentage of all persons served.

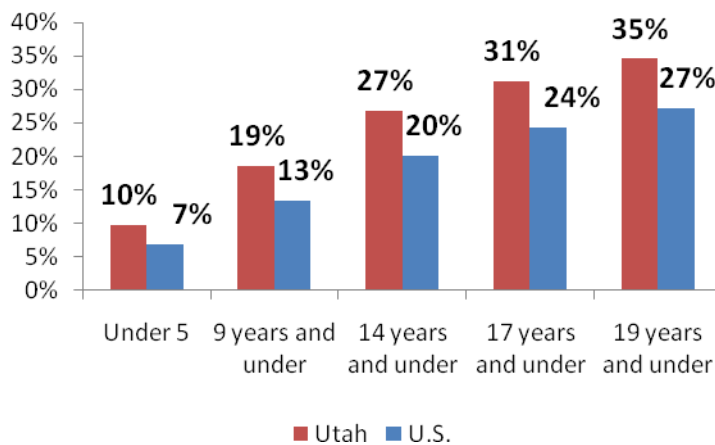
In February 2009, the U.S. Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) providing financial aid to the states to prevent state budget reductions in critical health and human service programs. While Utah received ARRA funds for a variety of purposes, these funds are reflected in this report in the funding of education (\$91 million in FY09 and \$112 million in FY10 included in the Education Fund amounts) and health (increase in the federal match rate for Medicaid). The allocation of ARRA funds in areas other than Education and Health are illustrated above and not including in state and federal spending for children in the rest of the report.



The Children's Budget

The demographic importance of children in Utah cannot be overstated. Utah has the highest proportion of children in the nation. According to the U.S. Census, in 2008, children under the age of 19 represented 35 percent of the total population. The following graphs illustrate the demographic importance of children in Utah.

Child Population as a Percent of Total Population in Utah



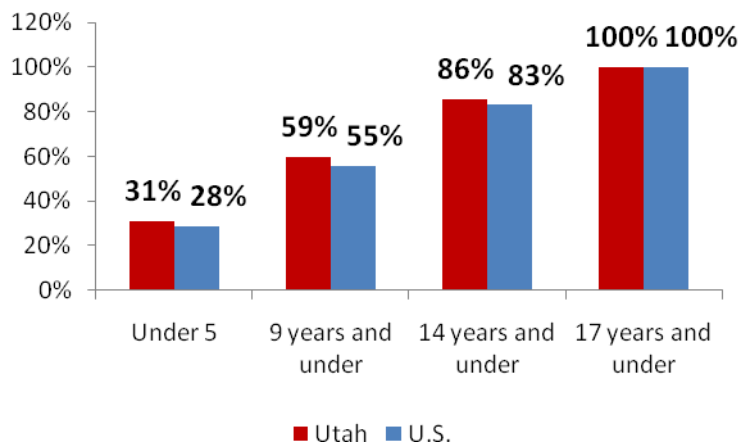
962,412, or 35% of Utah's population, are 19 years or younger.

517,348 children, or 19% of Utah's population, are 9 years old or younger.

271,026 children, or 10% of Utah's population, are under 5 years old.

Source: 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census

Age Group as a Percent of Children under 17



59% of the children under 17 in Utah are 9 years old and younger.

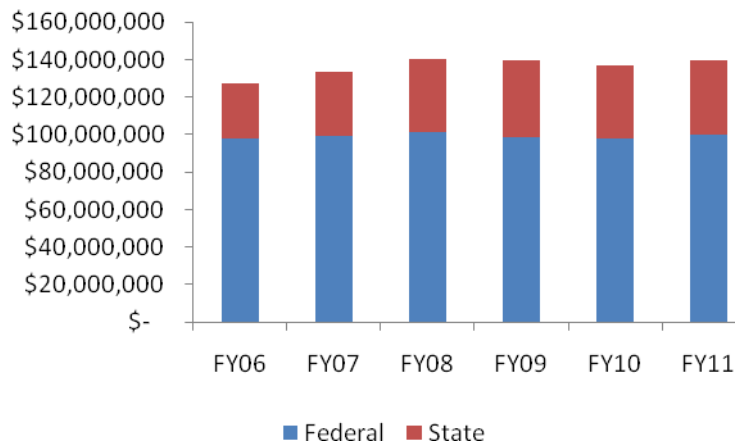
31% of children under 17 in Utah are 5 years old and younger.

Source: 2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census

The Children’s Budget is organized into nine sections. The first section presents funding for all children’s programs. Sections 2 through 8 present state and federal funding for children’s programs by purpose: Early Childhood, Education, Health, Income Support, Food and Nutrition, Child Welfare, and Juvenile Justice. The following is a brief description of the programs included in each section.

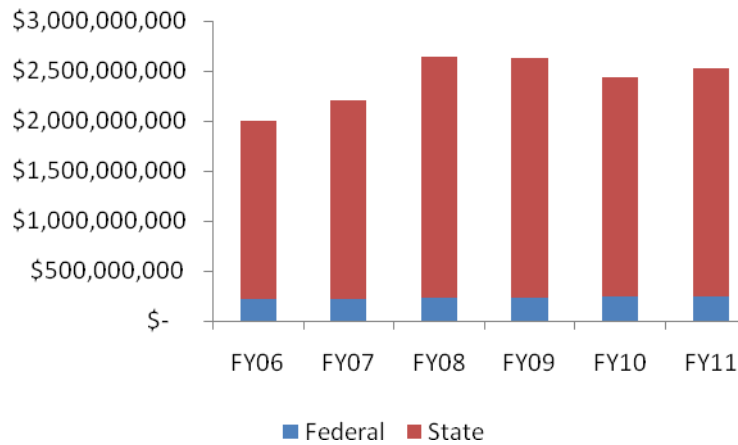
Early Childhood

Early Childhood includes programs that primarily serve children ages 0 to 5 including childcare and early childhood education and development. The programs included are Childcare Assistance, Baby Watch/ Early Intervention, Childcare Licensing, Head Start, Early Head Start, Title 1 Pre-K, Special Education Preschool, Even Start, Upstart and Home Visitation.



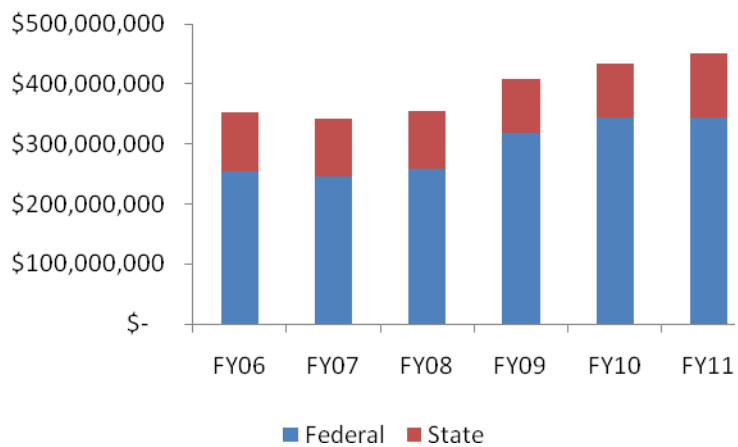
Education

Education includes programs that serve children in kindergarten through grade 12 include General Education (K-12), Title 1 (K-12), Special Education (ages 5 to 21), and Reading First.



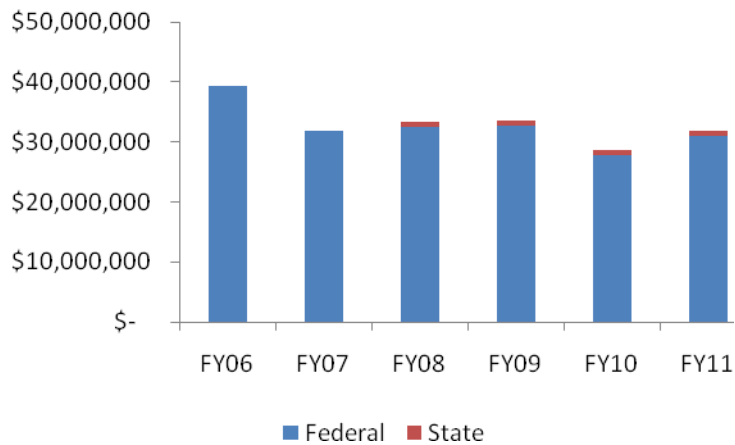
Health

The two largest programs included in Health are the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Medicaid for children (that portion of Medicaid funding that serves children ages 0 to 18). A list of smaller health programs that primarily serve children ages 0 to 18. A list of these can be found in the Health section of the report.



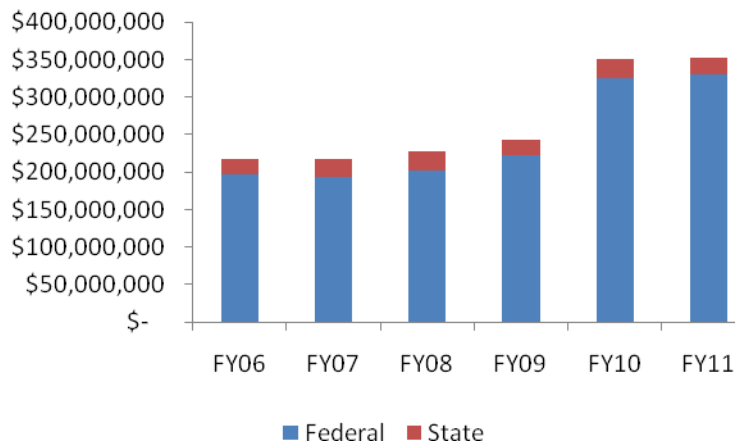
Income Support

Income Support includes programs that provide cash assistance and/or training. The two programs included in Income Support are Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Workforce Investment Act. While TANF serves families with children, only that portion of funding that provides benefits to children is included.



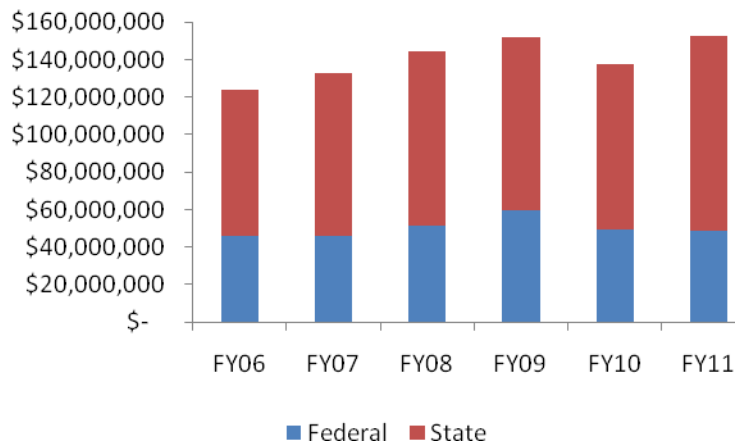
Food and Nutrition

Food and Nutrition programs that provide funding for nutrition to children ages 0 to 18 include Food Stamps, Child Nutrition Programs (School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Milk, Summer Food Service, and Child and Adult Food Care), and Women Infant and Children (WIC).



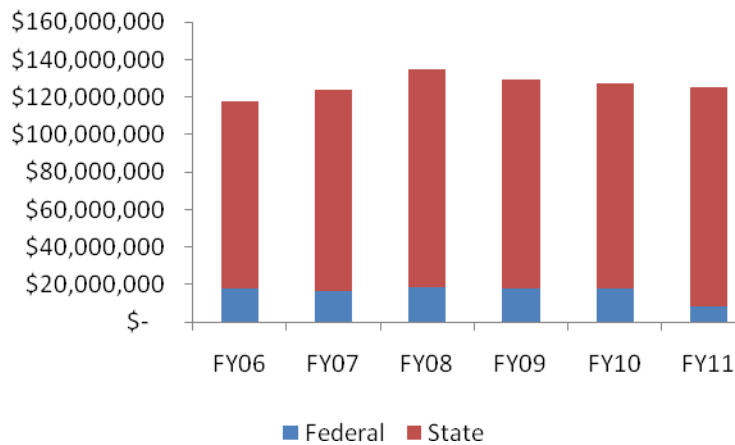
Child Welfare

Child Welfare programs provide for the safety and protection of children ages 0 to 18 including Child Protective Services, In-Home Services, Out-of-Home Services, Adoption Services, and Child Abuse Prevention.



Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice includes both Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services. Juvenile Justice Services programs include Early Intervention Services, Community Programs, Correctional Facilities, Rural Programs, and Youth Parole Authority.

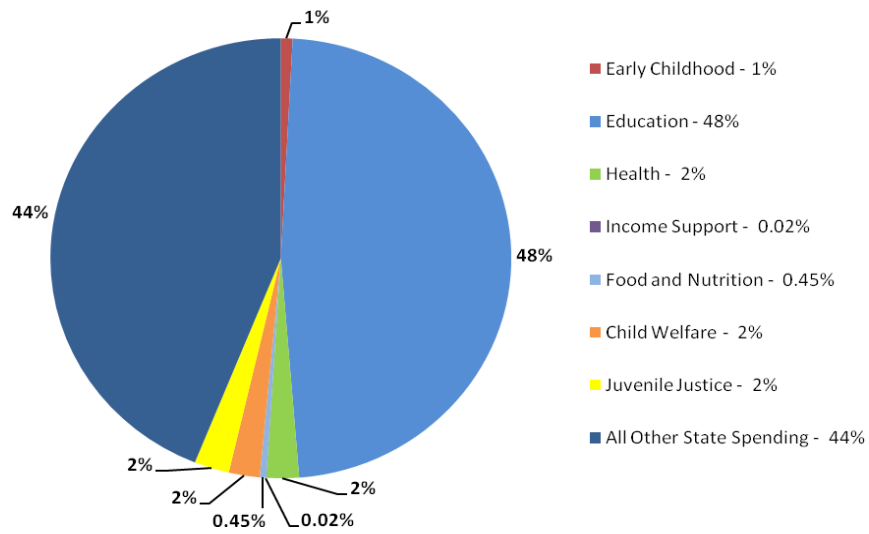


The Children's Budget in Context of the Overall State Funding FY09

State and federal funding for the state budget totaled over \$11.6 billion in FY11 and state funding for the General and Education Funds equaled approximately \$4.8 billion.

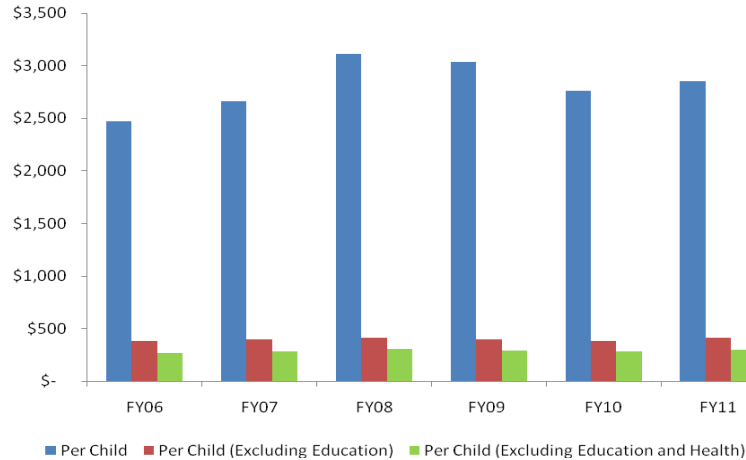
- Education accounted for 48 percent of state funding for the state budget in FY11.
- State funding for all other programs for children included in the Children's Budget accounted for approximately 8 percent of state funding for the overall state budget.

State funding for the budget increased 13 percent from FY06 to FY11. The Consumer Price Index (CPI), as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, increased 12 percent from June 2005 (beginning of FY06) to June 2010 (beginning of FY11).



State Funding for Children’s Programs per Child FY06 – FY11

While state funded children’s programs do not serve all of the children in the state, state funding for children’s programs per child is a proxy used to approximate a population adjusted benchmark for evaluating trends in state funding for children’s programs.

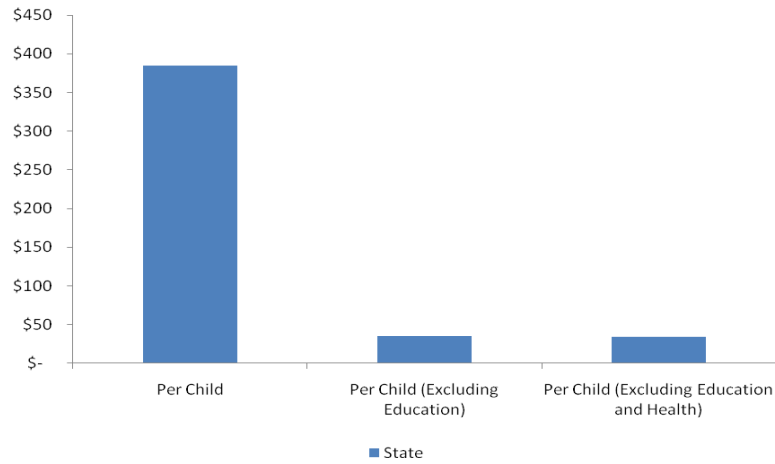


State Funding for Children’s Programs per Child FY06 – FY11

Per Child state funding includes \$91 million of ARRA Education funds in FY09 and \$112 million in FY10. Excluding ARRA funds, per child state funding would have been \$2,932 in FY09 and \$2,640 in FY10.

	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11
Per Child	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,660	\$ 3,115	\$ 3,032	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,856
Per Child (Excluding Education)	\$ 381	\$ 398	\$ 417	\$ 394	\$ 385	\$ 416
Per Child (Excluding Education and Health)	\$ 268	\$ 287	\$ 307	\$ 294	\$ 286	\$ 301

Change in State Funding for Children’s Programs per Child FY06 – FY11

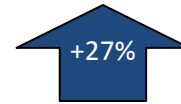


Change in State Funding for Children’s Programs per Child FY06 – FY11

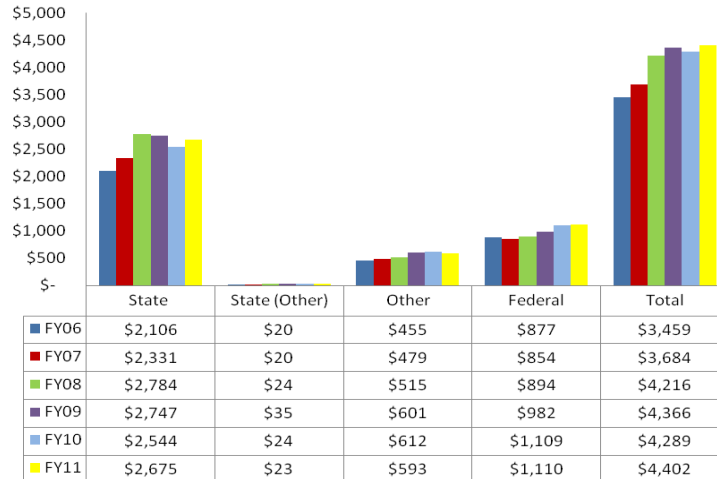
	Dollar Change	Percent Change
	FY06-FY11	FY06-FY11
Per Child	\$ 385	16%
Per Child (Excluding Education)	\$ 35	9%
Per Child (Excluding Education and Health)	\$ 34	13%

If Education is excluded, the change in state funding per child does not keep pace with inflation over this six year period. While state funding per child increased over the six year period, per child spending decreased \$259 from FY08 to FY11, a decrease of 8 percent.

State and Federal Funding for Children’s Programs (In millions of dollars)

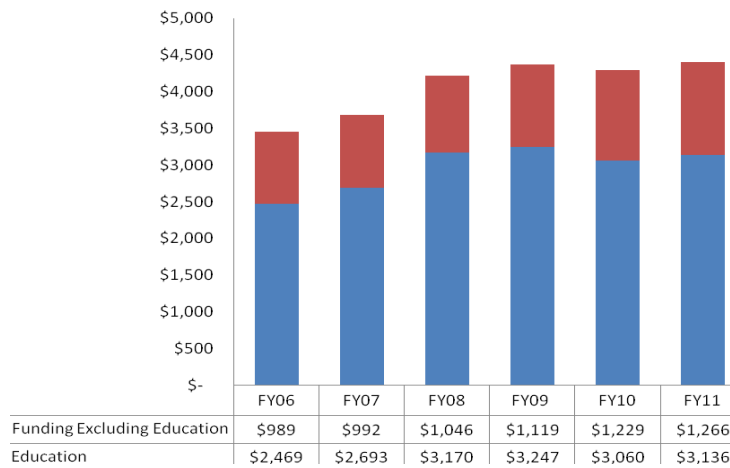


State and federal funding for children’s programs increased 27 percent from FY06 to FY11. However, state and federal funding decreased from FY09 to FY10. State funding for children’s programs accounted for 61 percent of combined state and federal funding in FY06, 63 percent in FY09 and 61 percent in FY11.

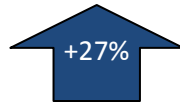


State and Federal Funding for Education and All Other Funding (In millions of dollars)

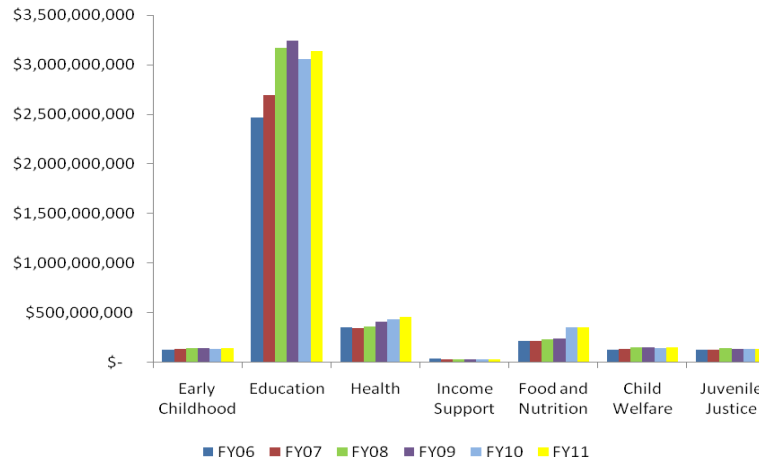
Education accounted for over 70 percent of state and federal funding for children’s programs in all six years.



State and Federal Funding



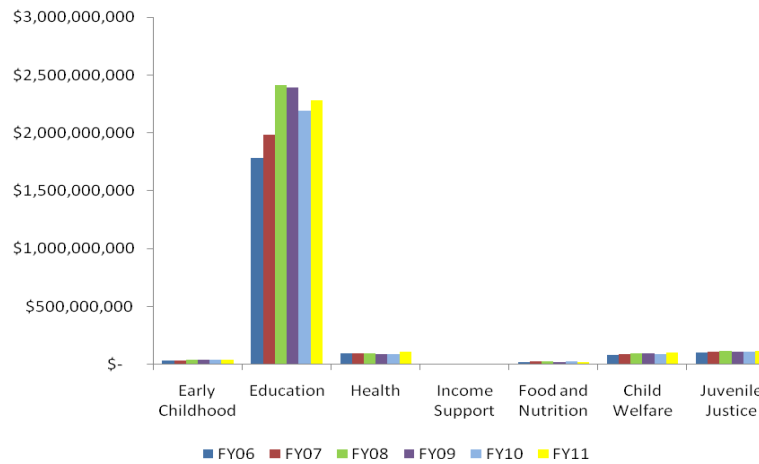
Education received 71 percent of state and federal funding, followed by Health programs for children which received 10 percent in FY11.



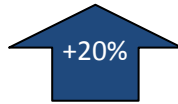
State Funding



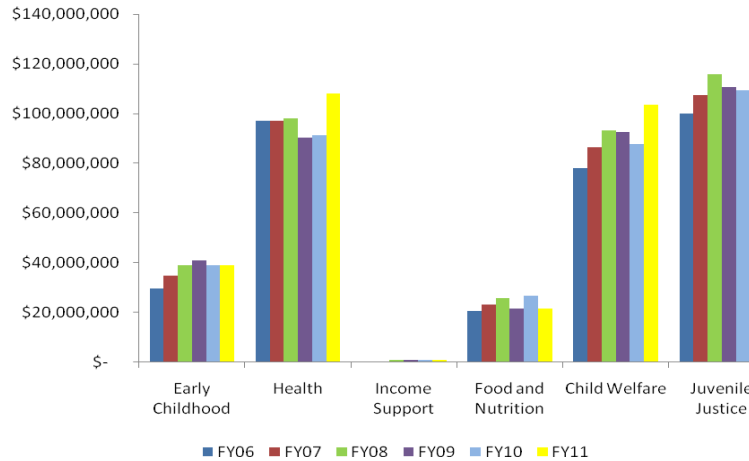
State funding for children's programs increased 27 percent from FY06 to FY11. State funding decreased 4 percent from FY08 to FY11. Education received 85 percent of state funding for children's programs in FY11. Health received 4 percent. All other programs for children accounted for approximately 11 percent of state funding for children.



State Funding (Excluding Education)

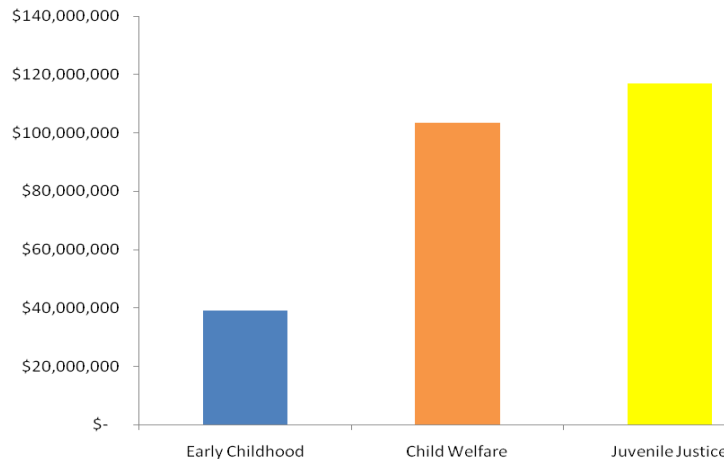


State funding, excluding education, accounted for approximately one-third of the combined state and federal funding for children’s programs. Excluding education, state funding for children’s programs increased 20 percent. Juvenile Justice received the largest share of state funding, followed by Health and Child Welfare.



State Funding for Early Childhood, Child Welfare, and Juvenile Justice FY11

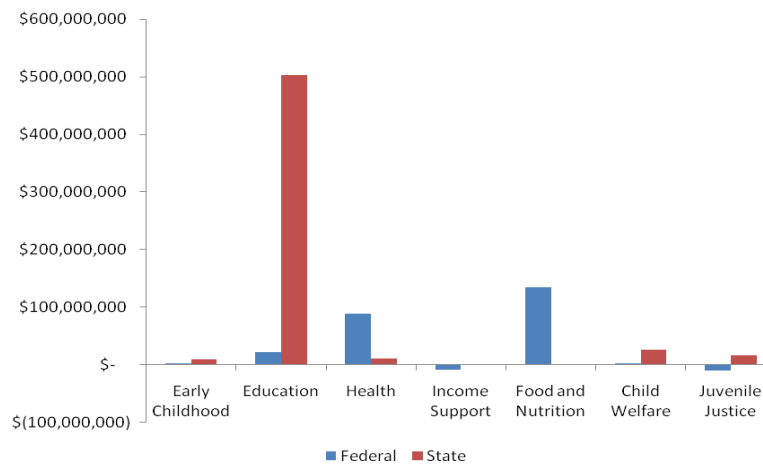
State Funding for Juvenile Justice was approximately three times greater than the amount of state funding for Early Childhood in FY11. State funding for Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare combined was more than five times greater than the amount of state funding for Early Childhood.



Change in Federal and State Funding

The greatest increase in state funding was in Education, followed by Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice.

The greatest increase in federal funding over the six year period was in Food and Nutrition, primarily in the Food Stamp program. Federal funding in Juvenile Justice and Income Support decreased over the six year period.



Change in Federal and State Funding	Percent Change		Percent Change	
	Federal	FY06 -FY11	State	FY06 -FY11
Education	\$ 21,572,088	10%	\$ 503,531,580	28%
Health	\$ 89,082,509	35%	\$ 10,933,179	11%
Food and Nutrition	\$ 134,707,982	69%	\$ 997,149	5%
Child Welfare	\$ 2,965,068	6%	\$ 25,590,215	33%
Early Childhood	\$ 2,463,907	3%	\$ 9,541,343	32%
Juvenile Justice	\$ (9,677,800)	-54%	\$ 16,999,000	17%
Income Support	\$ (8,133,495)	-21%	\$ 836,000	
TOTAL	\$ 232,980,258	27%	\$ 568,428,466	27%

Early Childhood

The Early Childhood 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
- Baby Watch/Early Intervention
- Childcare Licensing
- Head Start
- Early Head Start
- Title 1 Pre-K
- Special Education Preschool
- Even Start
- Upstart
- Home Visitation

The following is a brief description of the programs included in the Early Childhood section.

Childcare Assistance: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Childcare Assistance receives the majority of funding through the federal Childcare Development Fund (CCDF), authorized by the Childcare and Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG). CCDF assists low-income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance in obtaining childcare so they can work or attend training/education. Both the state and federal government fund the CCDF. The federal government provides approximately \$3 of matching funds for every \$1 of state funds.

Eligibility is based on household size and monthly income. States have the option to serve families with income levels as high as 85 percent of the state median income (SMI). Utah has set the rate at 64 percent of median income.

Eligible parents are responsible for a portion of the cost of childcare. The co-pay amount is determined according to a sliding scale based on family size and income.

Baby Watch/Early Intervention: Utah Department of Health

Baby Watch is Utah's network of services for children ages birth to three with developmental delays or disabilities. The program is funded by the state General Fund and by federal grants from the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C. It provides early identification of developmental delays and developmental services for families of infants and toddlers, ages birth to three. Eligibility is determined either through an evaluation of the child that shows that there is

significant developmental delay or if there is a medical diagnosis that is expected to lead to a developmental delay. Parents pay fees for early intervention services according to a sliding scale based on family size and income.

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.

Both the state and federal government provide funding for the Bureau of Childcare Licensing.

Head Start and Early Head Start: U.S. Department 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.

Title 1 Pre-K: Utah State Office of Education

Title 1 Pre-K includes the amount of Title 1, Part A funding associated with Title 1 Pre-K enrollment. Title I is a federal program under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Title I provides Utah with federal funds through the U.S. Department of Education to help higher poverty schools provide supplemental educational services to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged students. The program provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards. Federal funds are currently allocated through statutory formulas that are based primarily on census poverty estimates and the cost of education in each state. School districts have

some discretion in how Title I funds are distributed among schools within the district, but the law requires them to prioritize the highest-poverty schools.

Special Education Preschool: Utah State Office of Education

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) authorizes grants to state and local education agencies (LEAs) to offset part of the costs of the K-12 education needs of children with disabilities; it also authorizes pre-school grants. As a condition of accepting IDEA funding, the Act requires that states and LEAs provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to each eligible child with a disability. Special Education Preschool is funded by state (Education Fund-Minimum School Program) and federal funds (IDEA, Part B). IDEA Part B funding is distributed by formula.

Even Start: Utah State Office of Education

Even Start is a federal education program for the nation's low-income families that is designed to improve the academic achievement of young children and their parents, especially in the area of reading. Even Start supports family literacy services for parents with low literacy skills or who have limited English proficiency, and their children, primarily birth through age seven. Federal funds are allocated by formula to State Education Agencies (SEAs), based on their relative shares of Title I funds.

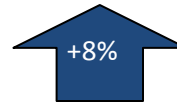
Upstart: Utah State Office of Education

The Upstart Program is a pilot program funded through the Education Fund (EF). The purpose of the pilot is to test the effectiveness of providing a computer-based, at home preschool program to four-year old children.

Home Visitation: Utah Department of Health

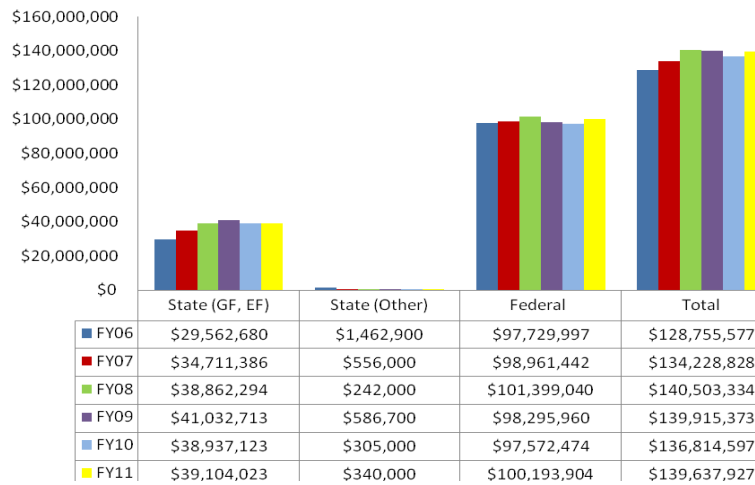
Evidence-based home visiting is a federally funded community strategy to reduce the incidences of adverse childhood experiences by assisting families in their home. Home visiting models used are *voluntary* and have undergone years of rigorous research. Early childhood home visiting services often begin during pregnancy and may continue until children reach school age.

State and Federal Funding for Early Childhood Programs



Combined state and federal funding for early childhood programs increased 8 percent from FY06 to FY11, below the rate of inflation of 12 percent. State and federal funding for early childhood programs decreased 0.6 percent from FY08 to FY11.

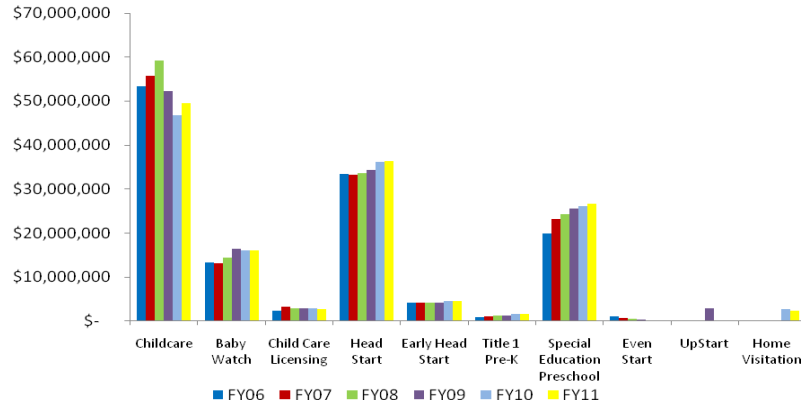
The federal government provides over 70 percent of funding for early childhood programs in Utah.



State and Federal Funding



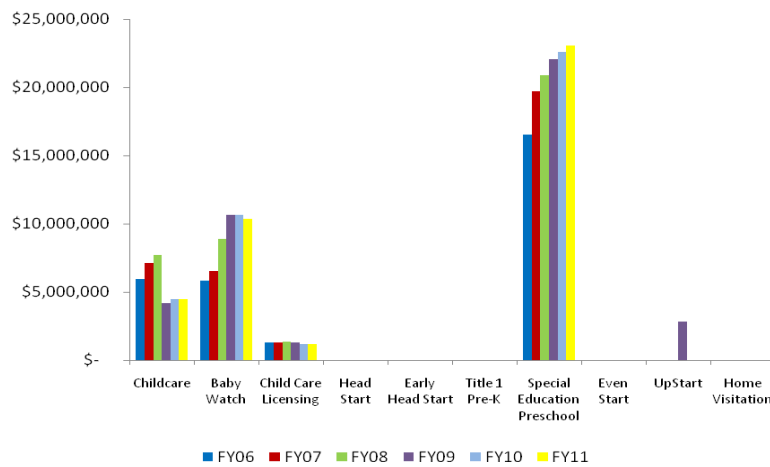
Childcare Assistance is the largest early childhood program, accounting for 35 percent of state and federal funding in FY11. Head Start is the second largest, followed by Special Education Preschool.



State Funding

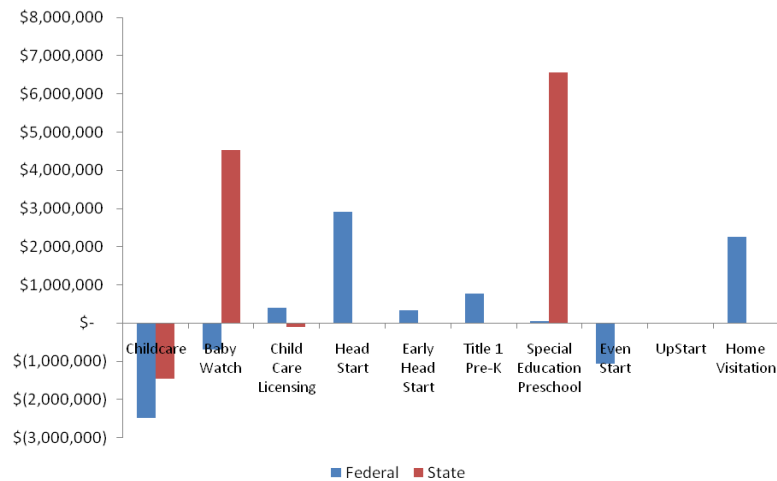


While state funding for early childhood programs increase 32 percent over the six year period, state funding decreased 5 percent from FY09 to FY11. Special Education Preschool received the largest share, 59 percent, of state funding in FY11. Baby Watch received 27 percent of state funding.



Change in Federal and State Funding

State funding for early childhood programs increased \$9,541.343 from FY06 to FY11. The increases in state funding took place in the Special Education Preschool and Baby Watch programs. Excluding these two programs, state funding for early childhood decreased by \$1,558,377. The FY09 budget reduction of \$3.3 million in CCDF state match funds for Childcare Assistance brought the amount of state funding for childcare below that in FY06. While approximately \$10 million of CCDF federal funding was lost as a result, both the state and federal reductions were replaced with federal TANF funding in FY09, and ARRA funds in FY10 and FY11, and childcare payments to families were not reduced.



Change in Federal and State Funding	Percent Increase		Percent Increase	
	Federal	FY06 -FY11	State	FY06 -FY11
Childcare	\$ (2,490,800)	-5%	\$ (1,461,277)	-25%
Baby Watch	\$ (685,630)	-94%	\$ 4,532,200	78%
Child Care Licensing	\$ 395,600	35%	\$ (97,100)	-8%
Head Start	\$ 2,909,938	9%	\$ -	NA
Early Head Start	\$ 333,334	8%	\$ -	NA
Title 1 Pre-K	\$ 762,613	87%	\$ -	NA
Special Education Preschool	\$ 60,266	2%	\$ 6,567,520	40%
Even Start	\$ (1,071,414)	-100%	\$ -	0%
UpStart	\$ -	NA	\$ -	NA
Home Visitation	\$ 2,250,000	NA	\$ -	NA
TOTAL	\$ 2,463,907	3%	\$ 9,541,343	32%

Education

The Education Budget includes programs that serve children through public education, Kindergarten through grade 12. The programs included in this section are:

- General Education
- Title 1
- Special Education
- Reading First

The following briefly describes each program.

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. The Utah State Constitution mandates that all income tax revenues be dedicated to fund K-12 public education.

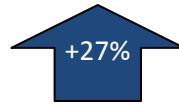
Title 1 and Special Education: Utah State Office of Education

See description under Early Childhood.

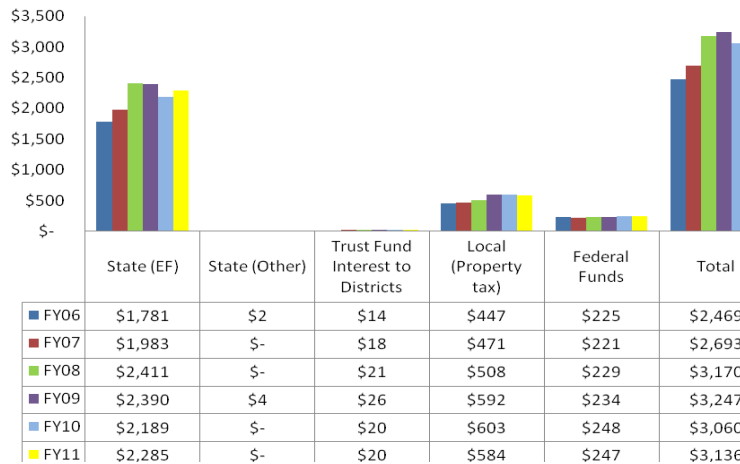
Reading First: Utah State office of Education

The Reading First program is a federally funded education program that provides grants to states and school districts to implement scientifically based reading programs to improve the literacy skills of children in kindergarten through third grade. Reading First was created as part of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

State and Federal Funding for Education Programs (In millions of dollars)



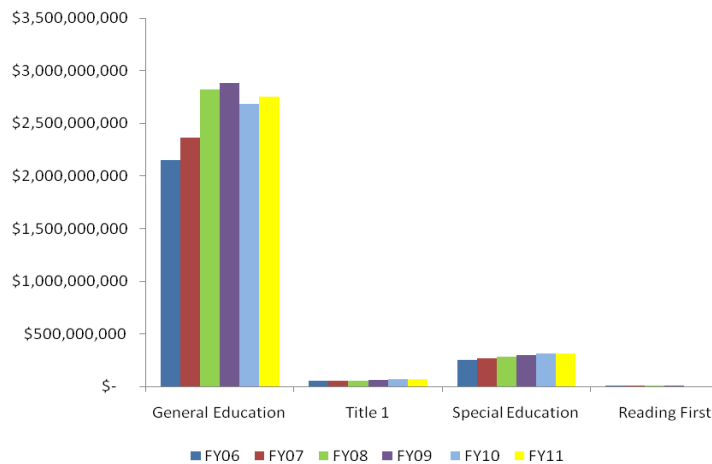
The state share of the education funding was over 70 percent in all six years. Local property taxes are the second largest funding source for Education, averaging 18 percent of the state and federal funding over the six year period. Federal funds contributed, on average, 8 percent of education funding in Utah over the six year period.



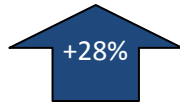
State and Federal Funding



General Education is the largest education program, accounting for 88 percent of state and federal funding in FY11, followed by Special Education.

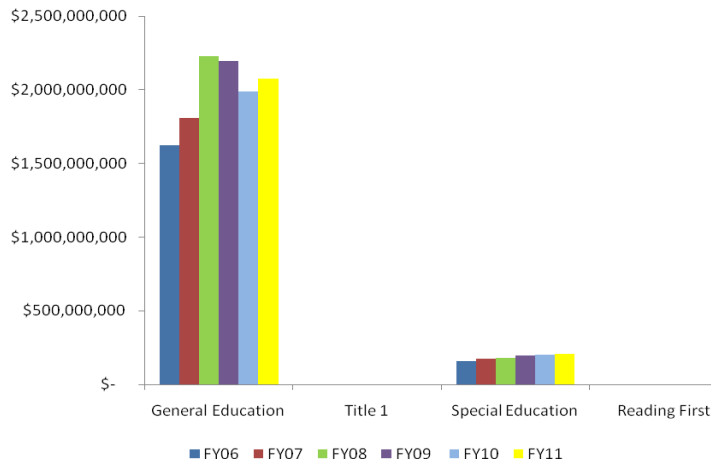


State Funding



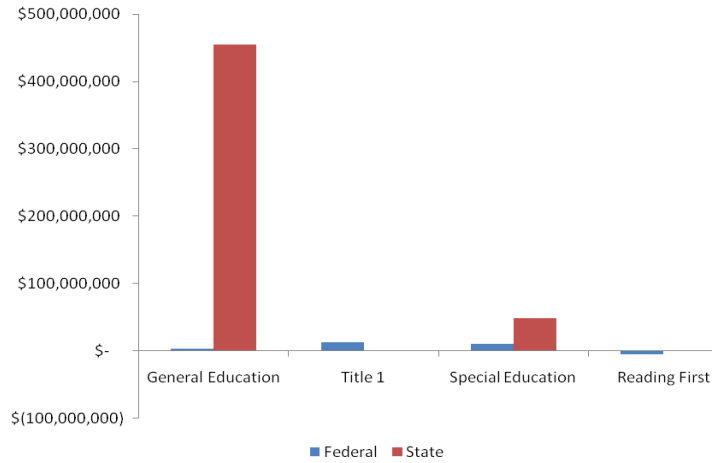
State funding for education increased 28 percent from FY06 to FY11. However, state funding decreased 5 percent from FY08 to FY11.

General Education accounted for 91 percent of the state spending for education in FY11. Approximately \$91 million in FY09 and \$112 million in FY10 of potential cuts in state funding to General Education were backfilled by the federal ARRA Education Stabilization Aid to the states.



Change in Federal and State Funding

General Education and Special Education received the increases in state funding, from FY06 to FY11. Excluding ARRA, Title I and Special Education received the largest increases in federal funding.



Change in Federal and State Funding		Percent Change		Percent Change	
	Federal	FY06 - FY11	State	FY06 - FY11	
General Education	\$ 3,693,902	6%	\$ 454,919,060	28%	
Title I	\$ 12,717,181	23%	\$ -	NA	
Special Education	\$ 10,423,897	11%	\$ 48,612,520	31%	
Reading First	\$ (5,262,893)	-100%	\$ -	NA	
TOTAL	\$ 21,572,088	10%	\$ 503,531,580	28%	

Health

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)
- Other Health programs
 - Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program (MCH)
 - Immunization
 - Newborn Blood Screening
 - Newborn Hearing Screening
 - Birth Defects
 - Baby Your Baby
 - Autism Registry
 - Head Start Collaboration
 - Abstinence Education
 - Gold Medal Schools

The following is a brief description of the Medicaid for children, The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Maternal and Child Health Services Program (MCH).

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). In Utah, children are eligible for Medicaid from birth to age 6 if their family income does not exceed 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. For children over the age of 6, families may enroll in Medicaid if their income does not exceed 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. While children are the largest group of Medicaid recipients in Utah, they represent a small percent of the cost.

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.

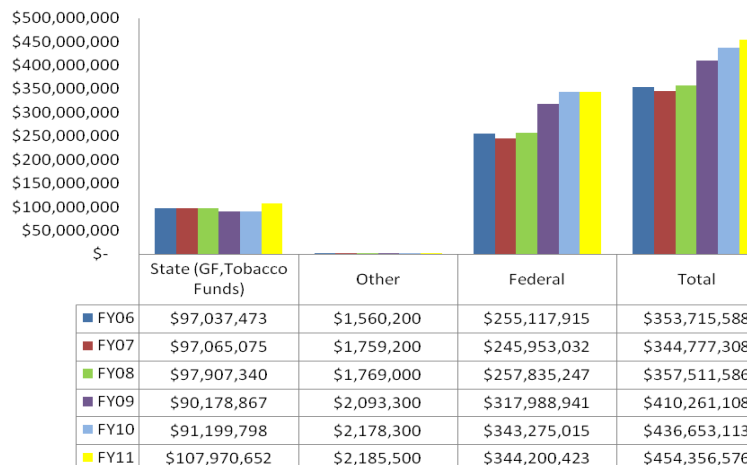
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program: Utah Department of Health

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program (MCH) assists states in providing health services for mothers and children who do not have access to adequate health care. The goal of MCH is to improve the health of all mothers and children consistent with the applicable health status goals and national health objectives established by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In Utah, MCH is funded by the state government through the General Fund and by the federal government through the MCH Block Grant.



State and Federal Funding for Health Programs

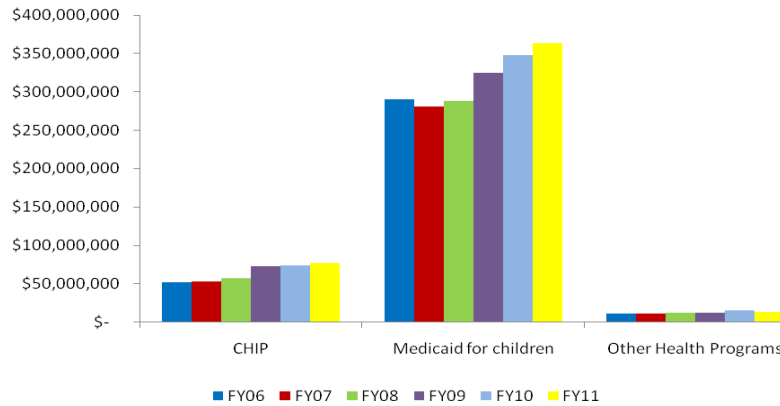
The federal government funds over 70 percent of health spending for children in Utah. Combined state and federal funding for health programs increased 28 percent from FY06 to FY11.



State and Federal Funding



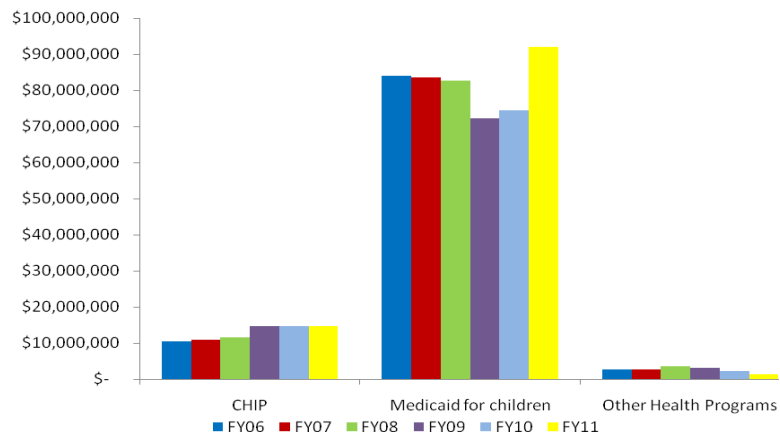
Medicaid for children is the largest health program for children, followed by the CHIP program. Together, these two programs account for 97 percent of health spending for children in Utah.



State Funding

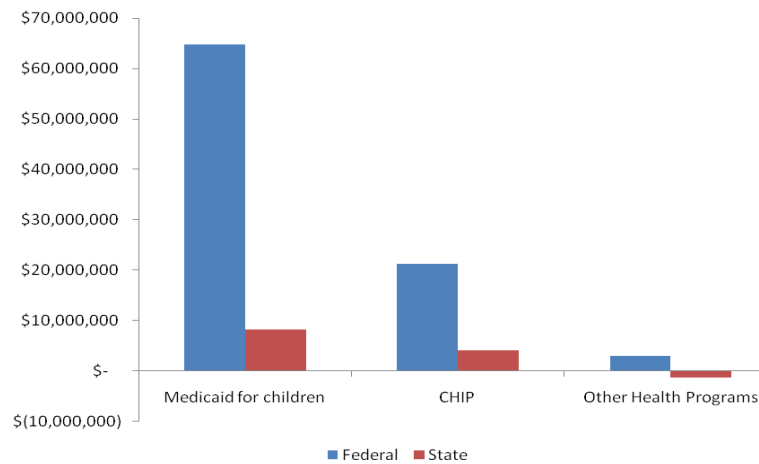


State funding for health programs for children increased 11 percent from FY06 to FY11. State funds for Medicaid for children increased \$17.7 million from FY10 to FY11 due, in part, to the requirement that states replace expiring ARRA funds with state funds. Medicaid for children accounted for 85 percent of state funding for health in FY11. CHIP's share of state funding was 14 percent in FY11. Tobacco Settlement Funds support the CHIP program in Utah.



Change in Federal and State Funding

State funding for Medicaid for children increased \$8,156,959 and state funding for CHIP increased \$4,110,660. Federal funding for health programs increased \$89,082,509, 73 percent of the increase in federal funding was for Medicaid. The federal match rate for Medicaid increased in 2010, as part of ARRA, and federal funds accounted for approximately 80 percent of Medicaid funding in 2010 and 75 percent in 2011.



Change in Federal and State Funding	Percent Change		Percent Change	
	Federal	FY06 - FY11	State	FY06 - FY11
Medicaid for children	\$ 64,840,069	31%	\$ 8,156,959	10%
CHIP	\$ 21,275,240	51%	\$ 4,110,660	39%
Other Health Programs	\$ 2,967,200	41%	\$ (1,334,440)	-51%
TOTAL	\$ 89,082,509	35%	\$ 10,933,179	11%

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)
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA)

The following is a brief description of the programs included in the Income Support section.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: Utah Department 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.

TANF cash assistance is funded through state and federal funds. The federal TANF block grant was created with the passage of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PWORA). Only the amount of TANF assistance that benefits children is considered in this report.

Workforce Investment Act: Utah Department of Workforce Services

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) is a federally funded program that provides supportive and training services to eligible low-income persons or those dislocated from employment. There are three categories of WIA:

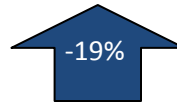
- Adult: Age 18.
- Youth: Age 4-21.
- Dislocated Worker.

This report focuses on funding for WIA Youth. Eligible youth are those who are:

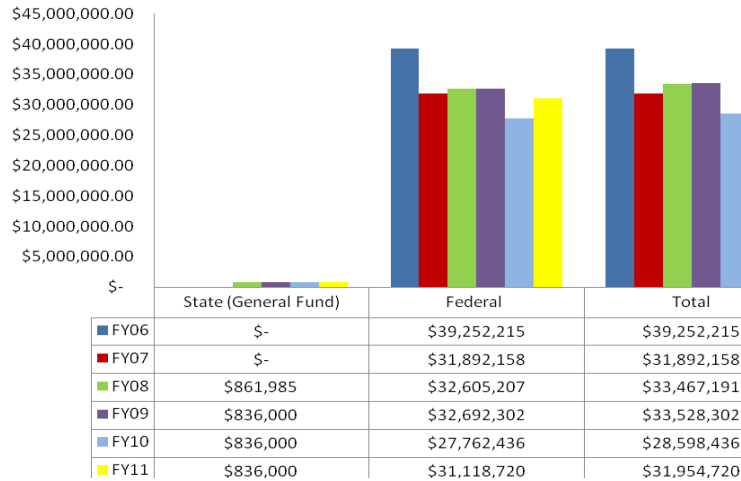
- Receiving Food Stamps.
- A member of a household that has been determined to be eligible for Food Stamps within the last six months.
- Currently receiving financial assistance from the DWS.
- Homeless.
- Deemed to have met the income eligibility requirements for Youth Services if the youth is a runaway or a foster child.



State and Federal Funding for Income Support Programs



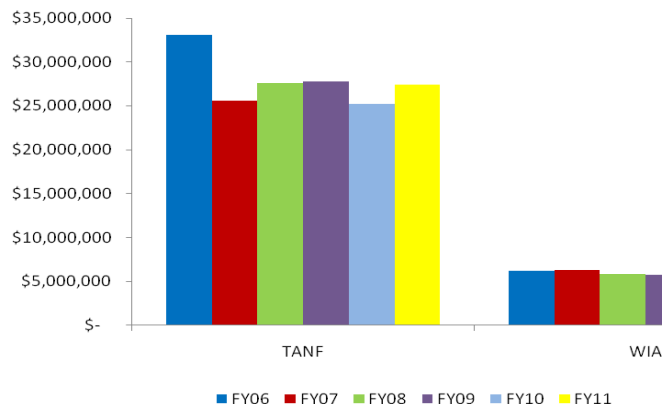
State and federal funding for income support programs that benefit children declined 19 percent from FY06 to FY11. The federal government funds over 97 percent of income support programs for children.



State and Federal Funding



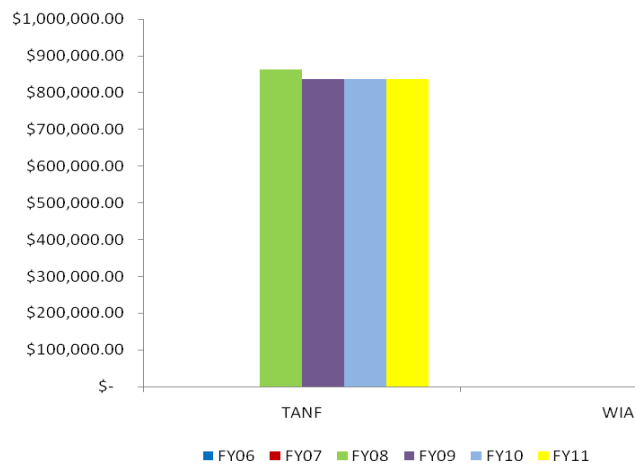
TANF is the largest income support program for children.



State Funding

TANF accounted for 100 percent of state funding for income support programs for children.

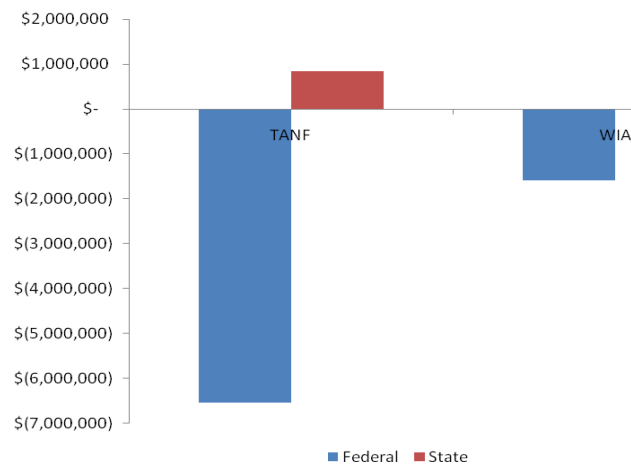
The state of Utah provides approximately \$20 million in funding for the TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement. However, until FY08, none of this state funding was used to fund benefits for children.



Change in Federal and State Funding

State funding for TANF increased by \$836,000 from FY06 to FY11. However, state funds allocated to children decreased from \$861,985 in FY08 to \$836,000 in FY11. Since a portion of state funding for TANF was allocated to children’s benefits beginning in FY09, calculating a rate of increase is not applicable (NA).

Federal funding for income support programs decreased \$8,133,495, or 21 percent, from FY06 to FY11. Most of the decrease was in the TANF program.



Change in Federal and State Funding		Percent Change		Percent Change	
	Federal	FY06 – FY11	State	FY06 – FY11	
TANF	\$ (6,547,521)	-20%	\$ 836,000	NA	
WIA	\$ (1,585,974)	-26%	\$ -	NA	
TOTAL	\$ (8,133,495)	-21%	\$ 836,000	NA	

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:

- Food Stamps
- Child Nutrition Programs
 - National School Lunch
 - School Breakfast
 - Special Milk Program
 - Summer Food Service Program
 - Child and Adult Care Food Program
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

The following is a brief description of the food and nutrition programs.

Food Stamps: Utah Department of Workforce Services

The Food Stamp Program in Utah enables low-income families to buy nutritious food with Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards. The Food Stamp Program provides crucial support to needy households and to those making the transition from welfare to work. The federal government pays 100 percent of Food Stamp program benefits. Federal and state governments share administrative costs (with the federal government contributing nearly 50 percent).

In order to qualify for this benefit program, an individual must be a resident of Utah and fall into one of two groups: 1) those with a current bank balance (savings and checking combined) under \$2,001, or 2) those with a current bank balance (savings and checking combined) under \$3,001 who share their household with a person or persons age 60 and over, or with a person with a disability (a child, your spouse, a parent, or yourself).

In addition, eligibility is based on household size and income. For instance, for FY10, a household of four, with gross monthly income of 130 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (or \$2,389) or net monthly income of 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (or \$1,838) would be eligible to participate in the Food Stamp Program. In FY09, the average monthly benefit in Utah per person was \$118.

Child Nutrition Programs: Utah State Office of Education

The Child Nutrition Programs are made up of federal assistance programs that offer 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 nonprofit private schools. The state contributes to the nutrition programs with revenue generated through the Liquor Tax for the School Lunch Program. 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.

National School Lunch Program

The School Lunch program makes it possible for schools to provide wholesome lunches to children to help meet their nutritional needs. School lunch programs help students by making healthy food available, reinforcing classroom instruction by using meals and lunch rooms as learning laboratories, promoting nutrition as a healthy lifestyle.

School lunch in Utah is funded by both the federal and state government and is administered through the Utah State Office of Education, Child Nutrition Programs. The state of Utah dedicates revenue from the Liquor tax to the School Lunch program to public schools only. Eligibility is determined by household size and family income.

School Breakfast Program

The School Breakfast Program provides children with nutritious foods before the 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. The School Breakfast Program is funded by the federal government. Income eligibility requirements are the same as the School Lunch Program.

Special Milk Program

The Special Milk Program encourages consumption of milk by children who do not participate in other child nutrition programs. For example, children attending split-session kindergartens who do not have access to the breakfast and lunch programs may participate in the Special Milk Program. The program is also available to other private nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children. The federal government sets a reimbursement rate annually for each half-pint of milk. When local school officials offer free milk under the program to low-income children, any child from a family that meets income guidelines for free meals is eligible. Each child's family must apply annually for free milk eligibility.

Summer Food Service Program

The Summer Food Service Program provides meals on a regular basis when school is not in session. To be eligible, the school must show that 50 percent or more of their students were served free or reduced price meals. Once the need has been demonstrated, then all children who attend the school are eligible to participate in the program. The program is particularly targeted to low-income children who may not have adequate nutrition when schools are not in session. The Summer Food Service Program is entirely federally funded.

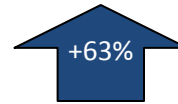
Child and Adult Care Food Program

The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides a healthy, well-balanced variety of nourishing foods for children and adults in day care away from home. The program offers reimbursement for meal service expenses and other aid to eligible child care centers, family and group day care homes, adult day care centers, and outside-school-hours care programs which serve meals to children and adults. This program is federally funded.

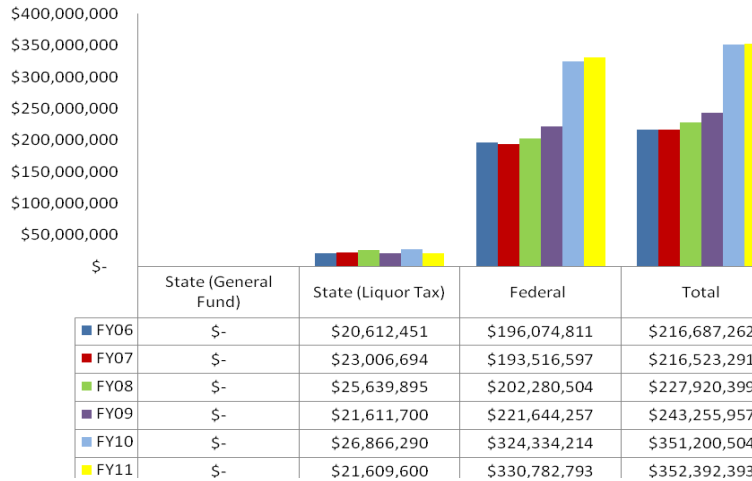
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Utah Department of Health

Women, Infants and Children is a nutrition program that helps pregnant women, new mothers, and young children eat well, learn about nutrition, and stay healthy. Nutrition education and counseling, nutritious foods, and help accessing health care are provided to low-income women, infants, and children. WIC is federally funded through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program and is overseen by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Utah Department of Health. Utah residents that meet certain income eligibility requirements qualify for WIC. Eligibility is based on household size and family income. For instance, a family of four, with annual income not exceeding \$40,793, would be eligible for WIC. Pregnant women count as two when determining household size.

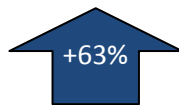
State and Federal Funding for Food and Nutrition Programs



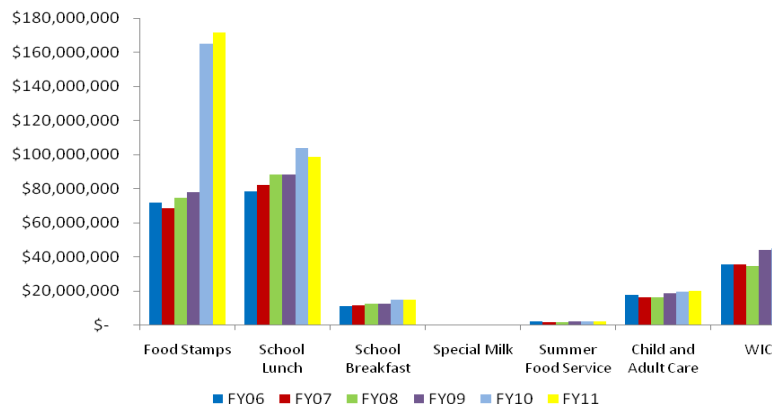
The federal government funded approximately 94 percent of food and nutrition programs for children in Utah in FY11. Approximately 6 percent of the funding for the food and nutrition programs is provided by the state Liquor Tax.



State and Federal Funding

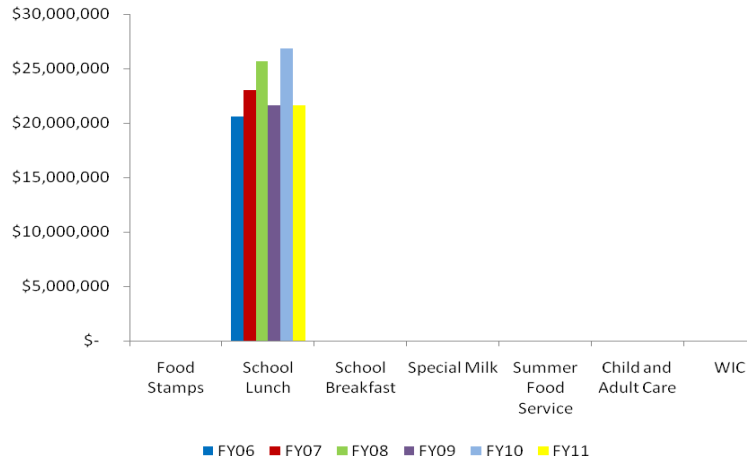


The Food Stamp and School Lunch programs accounted for approximately 77 percent of combined state and federal funding for food and nutrition programs for children in FY11. As a result of the recession, Food Stamp expenditures increased dramatically in FY10 and FY11.





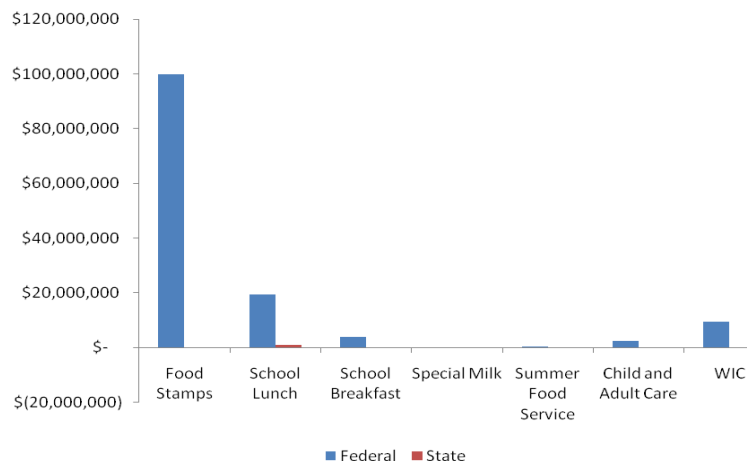
The School Lunch Program is funded by state Liquor Tax revenues.



Change in Federal and State Funding

State funding for food and nutrition programs increased \$997,149 from FY06 to FY11, a 5 percent increase. The increase took place in revenue from the state Liquor Tax dedicated to the School Lunch program.

Federal funding increased \$134,707,982 from FY06 to FY11, an increase of 69 percent. 74 percent of the increase in federal funding took place in the Food Stamp program.



Change in Federal and State Funding	Percent Change		Percent Change	
	Federal	FY06 - FY11	State	FY06 - FY11
Food Stamps	\$ 99,763,242	139%	0	NA
School Lunch	\$ 19,327,233	34%	\$ 997,149	5%
School Breakfast	\$ 3,816,569	34%	\$ -	NA
Special Milk	\$ (8,740)	-12%	\$ -	NA
Summer Food Service	\$ 183,978	9%	\$ -	NA
Child and Adult Care	\$ 2,253,000	13%	\$ -	NA
WIC	\$ 9,372,700	26%	\$ -	NA
TOTAL	\$ 134,707,982	69%	\$ 997,149	5%



Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Budget includes programs that focus on the protection and safety of children. The following programs are included in the Child Welfare Budget:

- Child Protective Services
- In-home Services
- Out-of-home Services
- Adoption Service
- Child Abuse Prevention

The following is a brief description of the programs included in this section.

Child Protective Services: Utah Department of Human Services

Child Protective Services is a required service offered to all Utah residents by the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS). When a child is reported as being abused or neglected, child protection social workers are required by law to make contact with the child and determine if abuse, neglect, or dependency has occurred. Whenever possible, Child Protective Services works with the family to determine ways to ensure the child's safety and overall well-being so that the family can be stabilized at the earliest possible time. Child Protective Services is funded by both the state (General Fund) and federal government.

In-Home Services: Utah Department of Human Services

The Division of Child and Family Services provides three types of In-Home Services to children at risk of abuse, neglect, or dependency:

- Voluntary services (Protective Services Counseling).
- Court-ordered services (Protective Services Supervision).
- Intensive services (Protective Family Preservation) provided to children who are at immediate risk of an out-of-home placement.

Services can include teaching parenting skills, developing child safety plans, teaching conflict resolution and problem solving skills, and linking the family to broad-based community resources. This program is funded by state (General Fund) and federal government.

Out-of-Home Services: Utah Department of Human Services

Out-of-Home Services includes the Foster Care Program and provides safe, temporary housing for children removed from their homes due to abuse or neglect. It also helps parents make changes that will create sufficient safety for children to return home, or, if children are unable to safely return home, provides for early identification of and a planned transition to an alternate, permanent home.

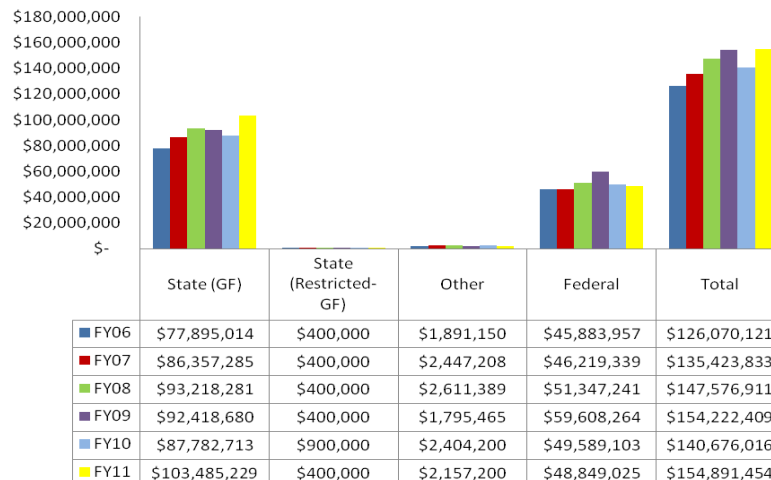
Adoption Services: Utah Department of Human Services

Adoption Services help obtain permanent homes for children in state custody who cannot safely be returned to their homes. Families and children are matched in an attempt to find the very best family for each child. Adopted children may qualify to continue to receive adoption assistance until they are 18 years old. Adoption Services is funded by state (General Fund) and federal government.

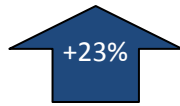
State and Federal Funding for Child Welfare Programs



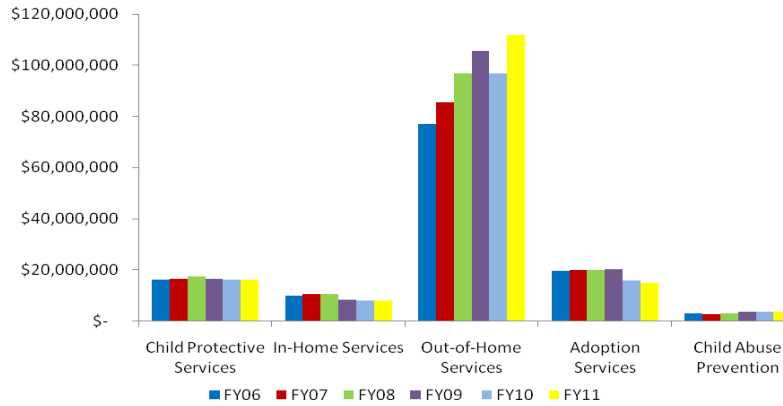
Combined state and federal funding for child welfare programs increased \$28,821,333, up 23 percent, from FY06 to FY11. Over 60 percent was funded by state government. Excluding ARRA, federal funding increased 6 percent and state funding increased 33 percent.



State and Federal Funding



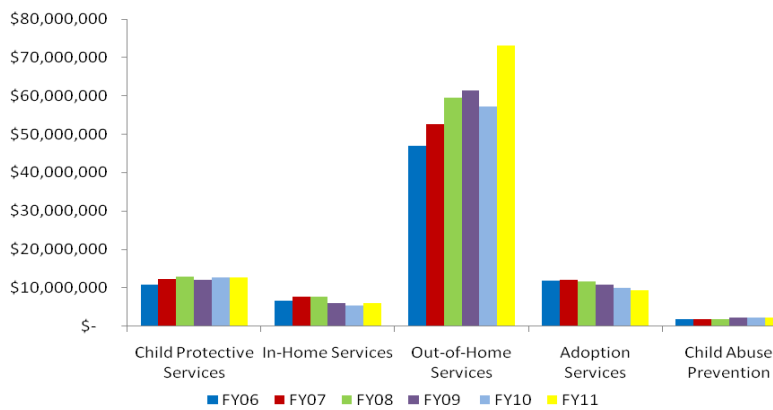
Out-of-Home Services accounted for 73 percent of state and federal funding in FY11, up from 68 percent in FY09.



State Funding

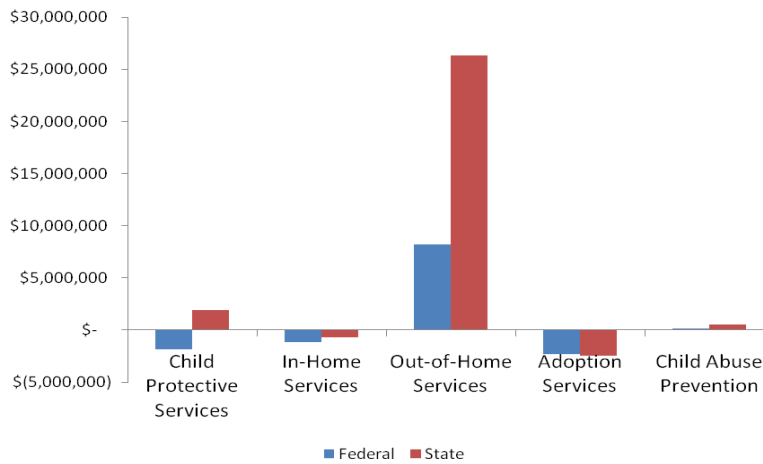


State funding for child welfare programs increased \$25,590,215, up 33 percent from FY06 to FY11. Out-of-Home Services accounted for 71 percent of state funding for child welfare programs in FY11.



Change in Federal and State Funding

State funding for child welfare programs increased \$25,590,215, up 33 percent, from FY06 to FY11. Federal funding for child welfare programs increased \$2,965,068, an increase of 6 percent. The largest increases in both state and federal funding were in Out-of-Home Services.



Change in Federal and State Funding	Percent Change		Percent Change	
	Federal	FY06-FY11	State	FY06-FY11
Child Protective Services	\$ (1,864,902)	-34%	\$ 1,890,363	17%
In-Home Services	\$ (1,147,391)	-34%	\$ (697,009)	-11%
Out-of-Home Services	\$ 8,198,599	29%	\$ 26,310,263	56%
Adoption Services	\$ (2,334,236)	-29%	\$ (2,459,204)	-21%
Child Abuse Prevention	\$ 112,998	14%	\$ 545,802	31%
TOTAL	\$ 2,965,068	6%	\$ 25,590,215	33%

Juvenile Justice

The following programs are included in the Juvenile Justice Budget:

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

The following is a brief description of the Juvenile Justice programs.

Juvenile Court: Utah State Courts

The Juvenile Court has exclusive original jurisdiction over youths, less than 18 years of age, who violate any federal, state or municipal law, and any child who is abused, neglected or dependent. The court has the power to determine child custody, support and visitation – and in some circumstances to permanently terminate parental rights, and to authorize or require treatment for mentally ill or retarded children. The court may also place children under the supervision of the court's probation department; place children in the custody or care of foster homes, group homes, special treatment centers, or secure institutions. It also has jurisdiction over habitual truants, runaways and ungovernable youth if efforts by other social service agencies are not successful.

The Juvenile Court is primarily funded by state (General Fund) government.

Juvenile Justice Services: Utah Department of Human Services

On July 1, 2004, the Division of Youth Corrections became the Division of Juvenile Justice Services (JJS). JJS provides a continuum of intervention, supervision, and rehabilitation programs to youth offenders while assuring public safety.

Early Intervention Services

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. Early Intervention Services is primarily funded by state government.

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.
- Youth paroled from secure facilities and transitioning back to the community under the oversight of the Youth Parole Authority (Community Transitional Programs).

Community Programs are funded by state (general Fund) and federal government.

Correctional Facilities

The Correctional Facilities Office administers Locked Detention and Secure Care. 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.

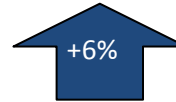
Rural Programs receives both state (General Fund) and federal funding

Youth Parole Authority

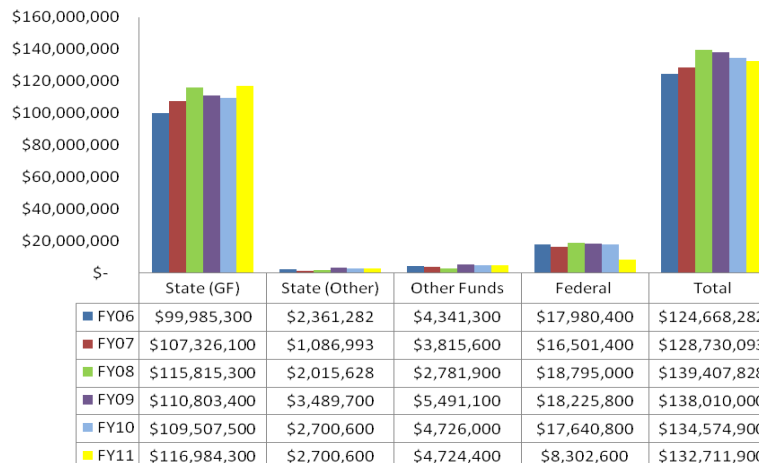
The Youth Parole Authority (YPA) establishes the terms of confinement (guidelines) for youth, and authorizes the release to parole and termination from JJS custody. The Youth Parole Authority is made up of Utah citizens. YPA takes over jurisdiction of a delinquent youth when a Juvenile Court

judge commits the youth to secure care. The Youth Parole Authority receives state (General Fund) and federal funds.

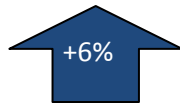
State and Federal Funding for Juvenile Justice Programs



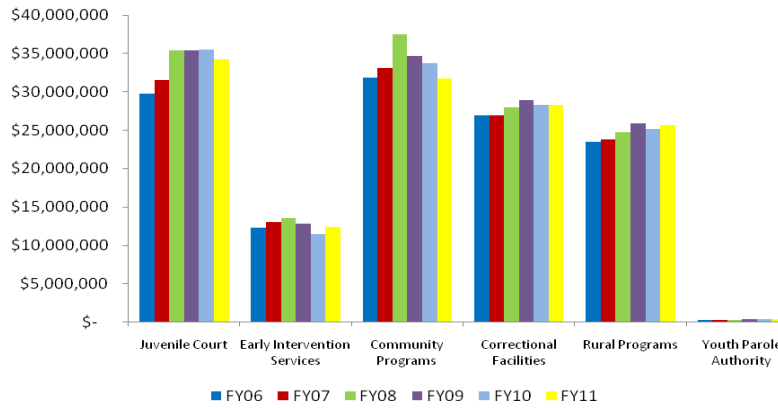
Combined state and federal funding for juvenile justice programs increased 6 percent from FY06 to FY11, below the rate of inflation. State government funds over 80 percent of juvenile justice programs.



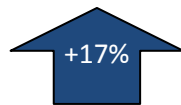
State and Federal Funding



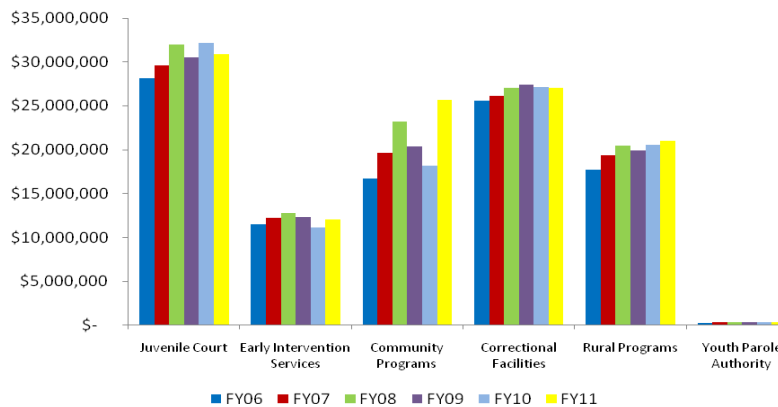
Juvenile Court accounted for 26 percent of state and federal funding for juvenile justice programs in FY11, followed by Community Programs (24 percent) and Correctional Facilities (21 percent).



State Funding



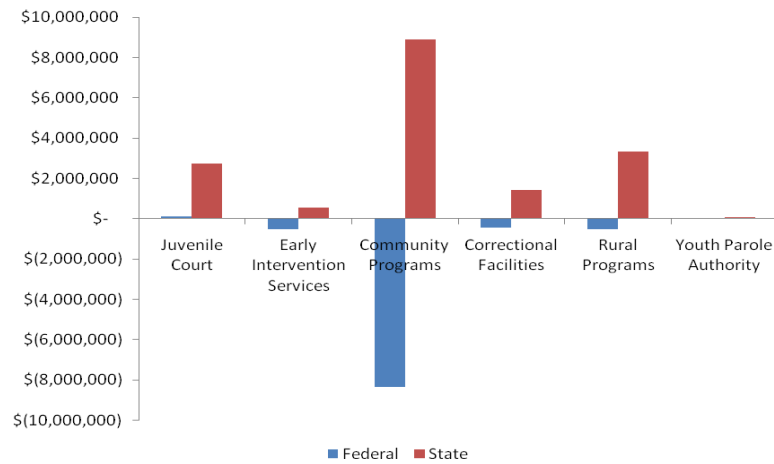
State funding for juvenile justice programs increased 17 percent from FY06 to FY11. Juvenile Court received the largest share, 26 percent, of state funding for juvenile justice programs in FY11.



Change in Federal and State Funding

State funding for juvenile justice programs increased \$16,999,000, an increase of 17 percent, from FY06 to FY11. State funding for all juvenile justice programs increased over the six year period, with state funding for Community Programs increasing \$8,896,400, up 53 percent. This offset a decrease \$8,333,700 in federal funding for the program.

Federal Funding for juvenile justice programs decreased \$9,677,800 an decrease of 54 percent, from FY06 to FY11. Federal funding decreased for Early Intervention Services, Community Programs, Correctional Facilities and Rural Programs.



Change in Federal and State Funding	Federal	FY06 - FY11	State	FY06 - FY11
Juvenile Court	\$ 107,000	19%	\$ 2,724,100	10%
Early Intervention Services	\$ (508,500)	-63%	\$ 569,300	5%
Community Programs	\$ (8,333,700)	-70%	\$ 8,896,400	53%
Correctional Facilities	\$ (446,000)	-92%	\$ 1,412,200	6%
Rural Programs	\$ (507,900)	-12%	\$ 3,339,800	19%
Youth Parole Authority	\$ 11,300	82%	\$ 57,200	20%
TOTAL	\$ (9,677,800)	-54%	\$16,999,000	17%

Methodology

This section describes the methodology used to gather and analyze data presented in the Children’s Budget. The intent of the report is to examine state and federal spending on programs that impact children in Utah and to illustrate how much Utah spends on children by age. It includes funding from the following sources:

- State General Fund
- State Uniform School Fund (Education Fund)
- Other State Funds (i.e. Liquor Tax for the School Lunch Program)
- Federal Funds

Not included in the study are local (with the exception of the inclusion of the property tax in General Education), non-profit or private sources of funds. Budget expenditure figures are nominal and, in some cases, FY11 figures are estimates.

State and Federal Funding refers to funding from all sources throughout the report, except as otherwise indicated. Sources other than state and federal funds are minimal (1 percent of total funding or less) in all categories except Education and Juvenile Justice. While state and federal funding refers to all sources of funds in these two categories as well, in Education, other sources of funds accounted for 20 percent of total funding in FY11. In Juvenile Justice, other sources accounted for 6 percent.

Data with respect to program spending in each program was gathered from the following sources:

- Utah Department of Workforce Services
- Utah Department of Health
- Utah State Office of Education
- Utah Department of Human Services
- Utah State Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analyst
- Utah Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB)
- Division of Juvenile Justice Services, Utah Department of Human Services
- Utah Administrative Office of the Courts
- U.S. Department of Education
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Department of Agriculture

To the extent that data on actual expenditures was available, actual expenditures are reported. Otherwise, the amount that was appropriated for the program is included. For programs where funds are spent only on children, all program expenditures were included. For programs that benefit families and children or for programs that benefit adults and children, expenditures for children

were either determined by the responsible agency or prorated according to the number of children served as a percentage of all persons served. For certain programs that served more than just children, such as Food Stamps or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the state is required to appropriate state funds as part of a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) or matching funds requirement, but those funds are not charged within the department to the cost of serving children. In these cases, the state appropriation was not included. For programs that serve only children and include a state match or MOE requirement, the state portion was included. Administrative expenses were included when it was not possible to separate them from the budget information provided and when they were directly attributable to services provided for children.

Programs are aggregated in the Children's Budget section and grouped into seven categories by purpose including Early Childhood, Education (K-12), Income Support, Food and Nutrition, Health, Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice.

The Children's Budget

The Children's Budget section includes all programs funded by state and federal government for children in Utah. Funding for children's programs is compared to state and federal funding for the overall state budget. Information on the state budget was taken from the budget summaries provided by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. FY09 budget data was provided verbally by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Total funding for the budget for FY09 includes the FY09 allocation of ARRA funds. State funding for the budget in FY09 includes \$91 million and \$112 million in FY10 of ARRA funds used to backfill reductions in state spending for Education, as an addition to Education Fund revenues. Other than Education Fund and Health (increased FMAP rate), ARRA funds are not included. Calculations involving General Fund figures do not include ARRA funds. All other information sources are described below under the relevant categories.

Calculation of the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index table for all items for urban consumers. The reported CPI for June 2005 (the beginning of FY06) was 194.5 and 216.9 for June 2010 (beginning of FY10). The change in the index, rounded to the nearest percent, is 12 percent.

Per child funding for children's programs was calculated by dividing the amount of funding in each year by the number of children, ages 18 and under as provided by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Health Department. The number of children is reported as of July 1 for each year. Figures for 2010 and 2011 are estimates.

Year	Number of Children (0 to 18)
2006	852,154
2007	876,404
2008	893,639
2009	905,764
2010	921,248
2011	936,451

Early Childhood

The following programs are included in the Early Childhood section of the report:

- Child Care
- Baby Watch/Early Intervention
- Child Care Licensing
- Head Start
- Early Head Start
- Title 1 Pre-K
- Special Education Preschool
- Even Start
- Upstart
- Home Visitation

Budgets for the above programs were provided by the relevant departments with the exception of Title 1 Pre-K. The amount spent on Title 1 Pre-K for FY10 and FY11 was determined by prorating the entire Title 1 budget according to student enrollment by each grade by fiscal year. Data with respect to enrollment by grade was not available for FY09-10. As a result we prorated the FY10 and FY11 budget according to the same enrollment distribution as FY08-09. Appropriation for Home Visitation for FY2011 is an estimate of federal funding.

Education

The following programs are included in the Education section of the report:

- General Education (K-12)
- Title 1 (K-12)
- Special Education (K-12)
- Reading First

Budget Information for General Education was gathered from the Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget, the U.S. Department of Education and the Utah State Office of Education. The federal funds data for General Education includes all federal funding for education for Utah except Title 1, Special Education, Even Start (included in the Early Childhood section) and Reading First. The state portion of General Education funding for FY10 (Final) includes \$112 million of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds provided to the state to offset budget cuts for education. Funds provided through the Minimum School Program (MSP) for Special Education were separated out and included under Special Education. Property tax is a significant source of funds for education and is included. The Title 1 Budget for K-12 was determined by prorating the entire Title 1 budget according to student enrollment by each grade by fiscal year. Data with respect to enrollment by grade was not available for FY09-10. As a result the FY10 and FY11 budgets were prorated according to the enrollment distribution as FY09-10.

Health

The following programs are included in the Health section:

- Medicaid (for children only)
- Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Other Health Programs
 - Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
 - Immunization
 - Newborn Blood Screening
 - Newborn Hearing Screening
 - Birth Defects
 - Baby Your Baby
 - Autism Registry
 - Head Start Collaboration
 - Abstinence Education
 - Gold Medal Schools

Budget information for health programs that serve children was collected from the Utah Department of Health. Budgets were provided for all programs. Medicaid expenditures for children were calculated by multiplying the average cost per child per year by the average monthly enrollment of children. The average monthly cost was annualized to determine the annual cost for children. The FMAP rates were used to determine the state and federal share of funding attributable to children. Average cost data was provided by the Department of Health. The following table illustrates the calculation for Medicaid for children for FY10. Budget estimates for FY11 was provided by the Department of Health, without including an extension of ARRA funding, which was not determined by the time of publishing this updated report. As a result of ARRA, the federal portion of Medicaid funding for FY10 was 80 percent and 75 percent in FY11.

Calculation of Medicaid (for children) Budget Expenditures FY10

Cost per child per month (includes 7% administrative costs attributable to children)	\$234
Average Monthly Enrollment of Children	136,624
Annual Cost for Children	\$383,119,969
FMAP Rate	71.44%
State Funding	\$74,401,898
Federal Funding	\$273,700,906
ARRA	\$35,017,165

Income Support

The following programs are included in the Income Support section:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA)

Budget Information for each program included in this section was provided by the Department of Workforce Services. As mentioned above, the state is required to spend state dollars in order to participate in the TANF program. The state of Utah appropriated \$20,505,054 in FY10 and \$20,414,100 in FY11 for the state match for the TANF program.

Food and Nutrition

The following programs are included in the Food and Nutrition section:

- Food Stamps
- National School Lunch Program
- School Breakfast Program
- Special Milk Program
- Summer Food Service Program
- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Budget information was provided by the Utah Department of Workforce Services for the Food Stamp program. Approximately 53 percent of the people participating in the Food Stamp program in Utah are children. While the state allocated approximately \$22 million for FY10 and \$22.7 million for FY11 toward a 50 percent state match for administrative expenses, none of these expenses were charged to services for children. As a result, none of the state spending for administrative expenses associated with the program was included in the Children's Budget. The amount of the budget

allocated to children was determined by first subtracting out the federal portion of the administrative expense from the federal funds amount. The remaining amount is attributable to benefits. Since approximately 53 percent of participation is children, 53 percent of the benefits were included as federal spending on children for Food Stamps in Utah. The following table illustrates the methodology for FY10. The amount of benefits attributed to ARRA funds was not broken out at either the state or federal level. As a result, we were only able to approximate the amount of ARRA funding included in the federal benefits. According to the USDA, ARRA funds increased benefits by 13.6 percent. We used this percentage to determine the portion the approximate amount of federal funds appropriated that could be attributed to ARRA funding.

Calculation of Food Stamp Budget for Children FY10

State Funds (State match for Admin)	\$22,109,897
Federal Funds	\$375,540,555
Total Benefits (excluding administrative expenses)	\$353,520,659
Percentage of Children	53%
Benefits for Children (52% of Total Benefits)	\$187,365,949
Non-ARR	\$164,934,814
ARRA	\$22,431,135

Information regarding the budgets for the Child Nutrition Programs (National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Milk Program, Summer Food Service Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program) for FY10 was provided by the Utah State office of Education FY10 budget numbers for the Child Nutrition Programs was provided by USOE. Breakdown of the total appropriation for Child Nutrition Programs for FY2011 were not available at the time of publishing. A total appropriation of \$114,329,300 in federal funds provided in the GOPB FY11 Budget summary was apportioned according to each program’s percentage of the total FY2010 federal appropriation. Budget information for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) was provided by the Utah Department of Health.

Child Welfare

The following programs are included in the Child Welfare section:

- Child Protective Services
- In-Home Services
- Out-of-Home Services
- Adoption Services
- Child Abuse Prevention

Budget information was collected from the Utah Department of Human Services.

Juvenile Justice

The following are included in the Juvenile Justice section:

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

Budget information for Juvenile Court was provided by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts. The Juvenile Court Budget includes the entire budget for the Juvenile Court. While some adults are served by the Juvenile Court, it is in connection with child welfare cases. Budget information for Juvenile Justice Services was provided by the Utah Department of Human Services.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

ARRA funding for each program was provided by the state agencies.