

# Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah

"The truest measure of our future potential is the current condition of our youth."

- Cory Anderson



How Does Utah Measure Up?

2004 Utah KIDS COUNT Data Book



# Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah, 2004



**A report of Utah KIDS COUNT,  
a project of Voices for Utah Children,  
funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation**

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- **Junior League of Salt Lake**
- **Children's Defense Fund - Promoting Investments in Early Childhood Project**

# Utah KIDS COUNT Project

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## Photos

Front Page      Salt Lake Community Action Program Head Start



## Data Book Design and Editing

Terry Haven

## Voices for Utah Children Staff

Karen Crompton	Executive Director
Terry Haven	KIDS COUNT Coordinator
Katie Gregory	Policy Analyst
Jenny Wilson	Covering Kids Project Manager
Johanna Leonelli	Assistant to the Director

Additional copies of *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah* are available for \$10 each. A reduced price is available when purchasing two or more copies.

Voices for Utah Children  
757 E. South Temple, Suite 250  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102  
phone: (801) 364-1182  
[www.utahchildren.org](http://www.utahchildren.org)  
E-mail: [terryh@utahchildren.org](mailto:terryh@utahchildren.org)

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## A Message from the Project Director

This is the 11th KIDS COUNT publication I have written, three in South Dakota and eight here in Utah. If I have learned anything in the last eleven years, it is that Herbert Hoover was right: “If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish.”

Yet we know that not all children in our state get a healthy start (22% of our pregnant women do not get adequate prenatal care), receive adequate education (almost 6,000 students dropped out of high school in 2002), or have the means to stay healthy (more than 55,000 children lack health insurance). We also know, from numerous research projects, that children in poverty are more at-risk for many of the negative indicators that KIDS COUNT tracks.

In this year’s publication, the struggle of children and families can be seen in many of the indicators. Unemployment has risen in every county, Food Stamp usage has increased 20%, there has been a 12% increase in FEP (the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program), and the number of students receiving free or reduced lunch through our schools is up 6%.

Clearly children and families are finding it increasingly difficult to make it on their own. The economic downturn, coupled with an average annual wage growth that is not keeping pace with inflation, is stretching the ability of working families to meet the needs of their families.

In November of 2001, Voices for Utah Children produced the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Utah. The Standard defines the income working families need to meet their basic necessities without public or private assistance. The results of the research indicated that a single parent with one infant and one preschool

age child living in Salt Lake would need \$19.00 an hour to make it on her own. While this goal is unattainable for many of the families in our state, the Standard also looked at the effects of work supports. When the same parent received food stamps, child care benefits, and CHIP or Medicaid, the needed hourly wage dropped to \$8.77.

Results from the Self-Sufficiency research project underscore the importance that work supports play in the life of low income working families. In this difficult economic environment, it becomes increasingly important to make certain critical work supports are not eroded.

One of the successful ways that Utah helps working families and their children is Head Start. Started in 1965, Head Start is unique in its comprehensive approach to supporting children and families. The program offers early education, health care, social services, and nutrition services, while emphasizing parent involvement and support. This approach has represented a formula for success for decades. We are highlighting Head Start in this year’s publication. You will find Head Start data throughout the book, a testament to the comprehensive scope of the program.

In the current economic environment, it is imperative that we support families in ways that temper the negative effects of poverty. Children cannot “take turns” with basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and health care. Utah’s strength lies in the well-being of its families. We can only measure success by the success of all our children. Much has been accomplished, but the job is not finished.

Terry Haven  
Utah KIDS COUNT Director



DEMOGRAPHICS

## Population by County for Age Groups, 2002

	Total Population	under 5	ages 5-13	ages 14-17	ages 16 & over
UTAH	2,316,256	218,989	341,996	152,027	1,680,943
Beaver County	6,009	566	952	435	4,379
Box Elder County	44,032	3,867	7,247	3,535	31,202
Cache County	93,695	9,753	12,951	5,697	68,221
Carbon County	19,879	1,474	2,532	1,357	15,196
Daggett County	886	58	82	40	727
Davis County	249,224	23,579	40,376	18,383	176,398
Duchesne County	14,844	1,301	2,467	1,272	10,473
Emery County	10,626	845	1,662	906	7,677
Garfield County	4,585	323	670	345	3,445
Grand County	8,735	539	1,071	546	6,848
Iron County	35,204	3,388	4,898	2,175	25,900
Juab County	8,569	875	1,550	644	5,831
Kane County	6,121	411	787	455	4,710
Millard County	12,446	919	2,115	1,139	8,874
Morgan County	7,380	467	1,206	700	5,373
Piute County	1,361	94	184	91	1,039
Rich County	1,966	121	301	172	1,470
Salt Lake County	919,308	83,297	130,049	56,940	677,802
San Juan County	13,781	1,155	2,567	1,207	9,449
Sanpete County	23,392	1,842	3,425	1,837	17,295
Sevier County	19,091	1,586	2,964	1,573	13,840
Summit County	31,857	2,177	4,448	2,145	24,217
Tooele County	46,032	4,881	7,300	3,253	32,358
Uintah County	26,155	2,136	3,996	2,084	18,998
Utah County	387,817	44,051	59,816	24,484	271,811
Wasatch County	16,996	1,524	2,654	1,234	12,188
Washington County	99,442	8,822	13,918	6,311	73,631
Wayne County	2,567	232	378	182	1,865
Weber County	204,167	18,706	29,430	12,885	149,726

The Census Bureau estimates that in 2002 there were 713,012 children zero to 17 in Utah. More importantly for policy makers, the Census Bureau projects that by the year 2005 we will have 759,000 children and by 2015 that number will have risen to 794,000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

## Population by Race, 2002

Total County	Population	White	African American	Am. Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Utah	2,316,256	2,168,114	21,574	32,886	42,144	18,012	33,526	224,304
Beaver	6,099	5,900	18	88	52	--	41	375
Box Elder	44,032	42,640	99	409	481	12	391	2,869
Cache	93,695	89,775	461	608	1,800	203	848	6,795
Carbon	19,879	19,354	85	247	75	6	112	1,962
Daggett	886	862	11	9	--	--	4	48
Davis	249,224	235,432	3,050	1,560	4,300	782	4,100	14,283
Duchesne	14,844	13,733	28	799	41	2	241	536
Emery	10,626	10,381	26	90	43	7	79	515
Garfield	4,584	4,450	9	90	22	--	13	142
Grand	8,735	8,182	29	436	23	--	65	457
Iron	35,204	33,368	176	845	310	127	378	1,457
Juab	8,569	8,423	12	101	28	3	2	211
Kane	6,121	5,957	3	110	17	--	34	141
Millard	12,446	12,063	19	193	74	26	71	961
Morgan	7,380	7,296	5	16	6	--	57	95
Piute	1,361	1,343	2	15	1	--	--	64
Rich	1,966	1,955	--	--	9	--	2	34
Salt Lake	919,308	844,068	11,642	9,261	26,144	13,058	15,135	120,192
San Juan	13,781	5,650	23	7,955	27	1	125	455
Sanpete	23,392	22,599	104	243	112	138	196	1,569
Sevier	19,091	18,453	66	392	55	14	111	579
Summit	31,857	31,058	97	141	354	2	205	2,781
Tooele	46,032	43,509	600	821	322	101	679	4,245
Uintah	26,155	23,227	40	2,555	59	10	264	961
Utah	387,817	370,613	1,497	2,494	4,527	2,610	6,076	28,755
Wasatch	16,996	16,615	39	95	54	8	185	999
Washington	99,442	95,337	288	1,548	494	516	1,259	5,442
Wayne	2,567	2,540	4	7	2	9	5	58
Weber	204,167	193,331	3,141	1,758	2,712	377	2,848	27,323

# Head Start and Early Head Start Demographics

**H**ead Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive child development programs. Head Start serves children ages 3-5 and their families. Early Head Start serves pregnant women and their families, and children birth to age 3 and their families. The main goal of all Head Start programs is to increase the social competence of children in low-income families and children with disabilities and to significantly improve their chances of success in school.

At least 90% of the children enrolled in Head Start programs must be from families who meet federally regulated income guidelines (in 2002-2003 this was \$18,400 for a family of four). In addition, up to 10% of the enrollment opportunities in each program must be made available to children with disabilities. There is no fee for Head Start services.

Head Start is a comprehensive program for children and families. As seen in the data to the right, Head Start families receive a myriad of services designed to help them succeed. Programs are available for not just the children but the whole family. Current federal initiatives include Fatherhood, Healthy Marriage, Positive Youth Development, Enhancing Early Literacy of Children, and Strengthening Rural Families and Communities.

Head Start is a federally funded program; however, most states appropriate additional state monies for the project. Currently, Utah is one of only a handful of states that provides no additional state funds. Federal funding in Utah is available to serve less than half of the eligible families. There are 12 Head Start and Early Head Start programs currently operating in Utah.

A national Head Start longitudinal study is underway and results are already proving what many teachers and parents have known for years, that Head Start makes a difference for children and their families.\*

\* Reports on the this longitudinal study are available at:  
[www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/core/ongoing\\_research/faces/faces\\_pubs\\_reports.html](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/core/ongoing_research/faces/faces_pubs_reports.html)

## Utah Head Start & Early Head Start Summary, 2002-2003

<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>7,110</b>
1 and under	470
2-3 years old	1,905
4-5 years old	4,621
Pregnant women	114
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	<b>6,551</b>
Two parent families	4,009
Both parents employed	1,139
One parent employed	2,338
Single parent families	2,542
Parent is employed	1,442

### Additional Services Received by Head Start Families

• Emergency/crisis intervention (addressing immediate need for food, clothing or shelter)	1,819
• Housing assistance (subsidies, utilities, repairs)	1,432
• Transportation assistance	711
• Mental health services	655
• ESL training	786
• Adult education (GED programs, college selection)	922
• Job training	590
• Substance abuse prevention or treatment	509
• Child abuse and neglect services	324
• Domestic violence services	243
• Child support assistance	456
• Health education (including prenatal education)	2,501
• Assistance to families of incarcerated individuals	220
• Parenting education	2,926
• Marriage education services	129

Source: Head Start Program Information Report, National Data, 2002-2003 Program year



HEALTHY

## Prenatal Care

**Definition:** Number and percent of infants born to pregnant women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester as a percentage of the total number of live births. These data are based on self-reports of the mother after she delivers the infant, during the process of compiling the birth certificate information.

**Source:** Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

Percent of Utah Women Receiving Prenatal Care in First Trimester: 1989 - 2002

Year	Total Births	# Early Care	% Early Care
89	35,502	29,118	82.0
90	36,200	29,410	81.2
91	35,976	29,377	81.7
92	37,182	31,254	84.1
93	37,026	31,524	85.1
94	38,235	32,560	85.2
95	39,532	33,138	83.8
96	42,038	35,005	83.3
97	42,985	35,645	82.9
98	45,117	35,952	79.7
99	46,204	35,392	76.6
2000	47,217	36,424	77.1
01	47,887	37,438	78.2
02	49,119	38,311	78.0

Of the 114 pregnant woman enrolled in Early Head Start, 112 received prenatal and postpartem health care.

## Low Birth Weight Babies

**Definition:** Number and percent of infants born weighing less than 2500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) as a percentage of the total number of live births.

**Source:** Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health.

Percent of Utah Babies Born at Low Birth Weight, 1989 - 2002

Year	Total Births	# under 2500 gr	% under 2500 gr
89	35,502	2,015	5.7
90	36,200	2,070	5.7
91	35,976	2,179	6.1
92	37,182	2,089	5.6
93	37,026	2,205	6.0
94	38,235	2,249	5.9
95	39,532	2,484	6.3
96	42,038	2,791	6.6
97	42,984	2,833	6.6
98	45,117	3,047	6.8
99	46,204	3,222	7.0
2000	47,217	3,101	6.6
01	47,887	3,155	6.6
02	49,119	3,261	6.6

## Infant Mortality

**Definition:** An infant death is defined as death of a live-born infant within one year of birth. Rates are per 1,000 live births.

**Source:** Utah birth certificate data, Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

Infant Mortality Rate  
Per 1,000 live births, 1989 - 2002

Year	Total Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
89	35,502	285	8.0
90	36,200	269	7.4
91	35,976	222	6.2
92	37,182	221	5.9
93	37,026	222	6.0
94	38,235	234	6.1
95	39,532	206	5.2
96	42,035	250	5.9
97	42,984	249	5.8
98	45,117	257	5.7
99	46,204	221	4.8
2000	47,217	244	5.2
01	47,887	232	4.8
02	49,119	270	5.5

## Child Injury Death

**Definition:** Child injury deaths are those occurring to individuals 1 to 19 due to injuries (e.g. accidents, suicides, and homicides). Rates are per 100,000 youth.

**Source:** Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics.

Child Injury Death Rate, Ages 1 - 19  
Per 100,000 youth, 1991 - 2002

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
91	163	25.2
92	178	26.9
93	197	29.2
94	218	31.7
95	214	30.7
96	196	27.7
97	214	29.9
98	194	26.9
99	144	19.1
2000	158	20.5
01	154	20.0
02	159	20.6

## Hospital Discharge Data

**Definition:** The number of Utah resident children who were discharged from the hospital following an admittance due to a variety of injuries, including violent injuries. Data is reported by county of resident.

**Source:** Utah Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Database, Office of Health Care Statistics.

### Hospital Discharges due to Injuries, Ages 1 - 19 Per 100,000, 1998 - 2002

Children aged 1-19. All Injuries			Children aged 1-19. Motor Vehicle Injuries		
year	count	rate	year	count	rate
1998	2,778	373.7	1998	597	80.3
1999	2,945	391.4	1999	676	89.9
2000	2,855	370.3	2000	534	69.3
2001	3,038	393.7	2001	523	67.8
2002	3,115	403.1	2002	533	69.0

Children aged 10-19. Suicide Attempt			Children aged 1-19. Assault & Legal Intervention Injuries		
year	count	rate	year	count	rate
1998	247	63.8	1998	83	11.2
1999	233	60.2	1999	65	8.6
2000	289	70.3	2000	58	7.5
2001	318	78.6	2001	87	11.3
2002	317	79.5	2002	70	9.1

Children aged 1-19. Unintentional Injuries			Children aged 1-19. Firearm Related Injuries		
year	count	rate	year	count	rate
1998	1,832	246.4	1998	19	2.6
1999	1,940	257.9	1999	20	2.7
2000	1,742	225.9	2000	21	2.7
2001	1,688	218.7	2001	15	1.9
2002	1,705	220.7	2002	25	3.2

## Child Abuse

**Definition:** Figures given represent the number of supported/substantiated victims of abuse or neglect over a five year period by county. Abuse and neglect can include domestic violence related abuse, neglect or deprivation of necessities, sexual abuse, dependency, failure to protect, physical abuse, non-supervision, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect, or medical neglect. Rates are per 1,000 children under age 18

**Source:** Utah Department of Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services.

### Child Abuse & Neglect Rates, Under age 18 Per 1,000 children, 1998 - 2003

Year*	Total Victims	Rate per 1,000
98	8,062	11.7
99	7,963	11.5
2000	8,677	12.1
01	9,480	13.0
02	9,892	13.5
03	10,929	14.7

\*Fiscal Year

## Children's Health Insurance

The 2001 Health Status Survey completed by the Utah Department of Health indicates there are 55,000 uninsured children ages 0 through 18 in Utah, 27,000 of these children are uninsured but income eligible for CHIP or Medicaid. In other words, 7% of Utah's children are uninsured.

## Suicide Death Rates

**Definition:** Suicide deaths among children (10-19 years), per 100,000 children in the same age group.

**Source:** The age and cause of a person's death are recorded on death certificates. Data are collected and kept by the Utah State Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Suicide deaths are higher for male youth than female youth. In addition, as shown on page 12, there were also 317 hospital discharges following a suicide attempt in 2002.

### Suicide Deaths, Ages 10 - 19 Per 100,000 children, 1992 - 2002

Year	Deaths	Rate per 100,000
92	43	12.0
93	37	10.0
94	41	10.8
95	44	11.4
96	40	10.3
97	49	12.5
98	38	9.8
99	28	7.2
2000	31	7.5
01	31	7.7
02	31	7.8

## Miscellaneous Health Data

### Immunization Rates

The National Immunization Survey conducted by the National Immunization Program and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that 79.9% of Utah's 19 to 35 month olds were immunized with four or more doses of DTP, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of any MCV. This is up from the 2001 figure of 75.1%.

### Head Start Health Indicators

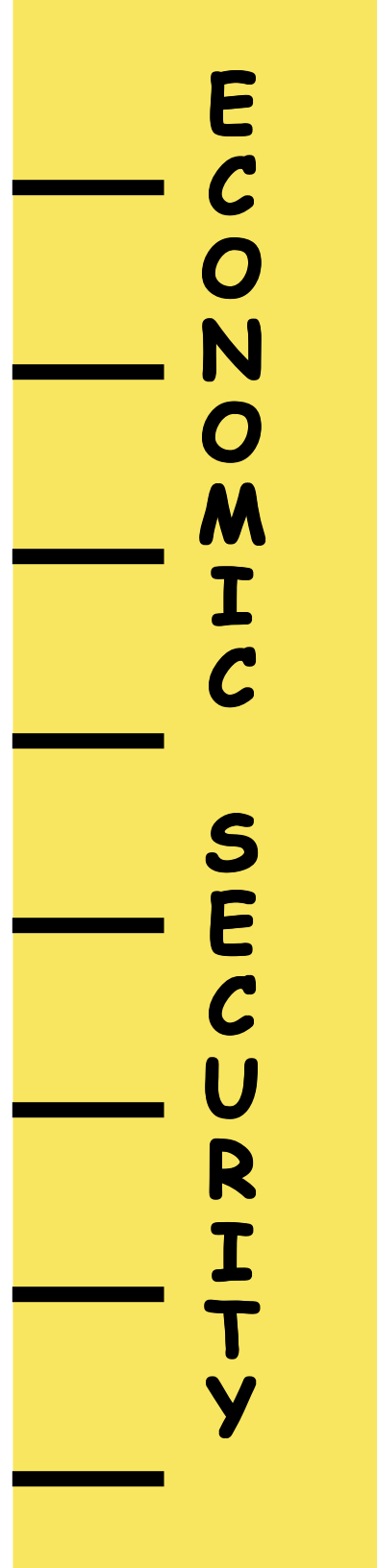
#### Of the Children Enrolled in Head Start & Early Head Start:

• Children with Health Insurance	
At enrollment	5,027
At end of enrollment year	5,424
• Children with ongoing, accessible medical care	
At enrollment	5,185
At end of enrollment year	5,520
• Children up to date on immunizations	
At enrollment	5,779
At end of enrollment year	6,163
• Children with ongoing, accessible dental care	
At enrollment	4,237
At end of enrollment year	5,218
• Children who completed screenings for developmental, sensory and behavioral concerns	6,167
Number identified as needing follow-up	1,483
• Children w/Disabilities	879
Determined prior to enrollment	307
Determined during enrollment	572
The number with IEP or IFSP	811

Source: Head Start Program Information Report, National Data, 2002-2003 Program year

# Health Indicators for Utah Counties

County	% of women receiving prenatal care in first trimester; 1998-02	% low birth weight babies 1998-02	Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births 1998-02	Injury deaths to children age 1-19 per 100,000, 1998-02	Abuse & Neglect Avg. Annual Victims, 99-03	Injury Related Hospital Discharge per 100,000,00-02
Beaver	74.2	5.4	6.6	49.6	29	778.6
Box Elder	82.5	5.8	3.3	36.2	190	328.2
Cache	85.3	5.7	4.1	19.8	143	382.8
Carbon	81.7	9.4	4.4	25.2	173	688.0
Daggett	77.6	15.5	0.0	0.0	2	147.5
Davis	82.5	6.5	3.8	19.5	700	340.0
Duchesne	79.6	7.0	2.8	49.3	101	702.6
Emery	77.7	7.2	3.6	46.9	56	538.4
Garfield	70.5	6.6	11.5	52.8	13	532.0
Grand	73.8	14.0	5.2	26.1	68	156.4
Iron	81.2	7.0	4.5	22.2	150	402.1
Juab	75.7	7.9	7.9	52.6	32	827.8
Kane	75.9	9.7	9.2	32.5	25	742.2
Millard	76.1	7.0	6.4	34.3	46	511.2
Morgan	85.0	5.4	8.0	15.6	10	421.6
Piute	64.9	14.4	20.6	0.0	2	152.8
Rich	86.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	3	287.6
Salt Lake	74.8	7.0	4.3	17.9	4153	381.5
San Juan	59.7	9.7	2.4	35.3	34	163.4
Sanpete	75.7	7.6	4.7	40.9	77	398.1
Sevier	75.4	7.9	4.2	24.9	100	565.3
Summit	71.8	7.6	2.6	31.9	48	399.1
Tooele	78.1	7.4	3.5	28.7	192	468.4
Uintah	78.3	7.6	4.7	38.4	136	573.7
Utah	80.9	5.9	3.5	18.1	1202	331.6
Wasatch	77.8	7.0	2.6	42.6	55	331.2
Washington	71.3	5.8	3.3	25.8	304	537.6
Wayne	78.2	6.8	0.0	49.3	6	1004.0
Weber	78.4	7.1	4.4	22.2	1330	403.2
State	77.9	6.7	4.0	21.4	9388	389.4



## Utah's Estimated Unemployment by County: Annual Average, 2000 - 2002

	2000		2001(r)		2002 (p)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>State total</b>	<b>37,152</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>50,711</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>72,061</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Beaver	91	3.6	102	4.1	124	4.9
Box Elder	806	4.5	988	5.5	1,248	6.8
Cache	1,152	2.5	1,491	3.2	2,049	4.3
Carbon	558	5.9	582	6.3	663	7.0
Daggett	15	3.2	19	4.3	22	4.7
Davis	3,760	3.1	4,884	3.9	6,444	5.2
Duchesne	349	5.9	392	6.2	553	8.5
Emery	256	6.5	370	9.4	383	9.8
Garfield	217	7.7	260	9.2	331	11.7
Grand	347	6.5	363	6.7	403	7.4
Iron	472	3.1	709	4.6	838	5.3
Juab	133	3.7	191	5.0	311	7.8
Kane	92	3.2	105	3.7	121	4.2
Millard	178	4.0	218	4.9	264	5.4
Morgan	131	3.6	136	3.6	194	5.0
Piute	26	4.9	48	7.8	46	8.1
Rich	37	3.7	39	3.8	56	5.1
Salt Lake	14,852	3.0	21,803	4.3	32,354	6.3
San Juan	437	9.2	404	9.0	436	9.3
Sanpete	425	4.6	523	5.7	651	7.1
Sevier	335	3.9	391	4.6	495	5.6
Summit	625	4.2	914	5.9	1,461	8.8
Tooele	664	5.3	985	7.3	1,396	9.9
Uintah	544	4.7	564	4.6	849	6.8
Utah	4,547	2.6	6,797	3.8	10,603	5.8
Wasatch	297	4.4	379	5.4	594	7.9
Washington	1,315	3.2	1,624	3.8	2,068	4.6
Wayne	73	4.6	85	5.2	106	6.6
Weber	4,419	4.2	5,344	5.0	6,999	6.5

**Source:** Utah Department of Workforce Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

r=revised

p=preliminary

Note: Unemployment rates rose in every county from 2001 to 2002. In addition, the average annual wage in Utah, which grew by only 1.4% in 2002 to 2003, did not keep pace with the estimated average annual rate of inflation of 1.6%.

"There can be no liberty unless there is economic liberty."  
~Margaret Thatcher

## Percent and Number of Utahns Living at or Below Poverty, 2000

	All Persons		Under 18		5 to 17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
State Total	198,434	8.8	78,481	11.1	43,761	8.9
Beaver County	613	10.5	258	13.0	152	10.7
Box Elder County	3,201	7.4	1,427	9.5	823	7.5
Cache County	8,557	9.5	2,920	10.4	1,623	8.7
Carbon County	2,588	13.4	891	16.4	506	12.7
Daggett County	74	8.9	18	9.1	11	7.6
Davis County	14,159	5.8	5,886	7.1	3,212	5.4
Duchesne County	2,279	16.0	1,014	20.2	603	16.3
Emery County	1,196	11.3	521	14.6	314	11.6
Garfield County	546	12.0	239	16.7	145	13.7
Grand County	1,298	15.2	471	21.3	287	17.7
Iron County	5,123	15.1	2,058	19.8	1,242	17.6
Juab County	896	10.7	418	13.5	268	12.3
Kane County	687	11.5	278	16.5	175	13.6
Millard County	1,544	12.6	753	17.3	478	14.0
Morgan County	319	4.4	138	5.5	90	4.6
Piute County	235	17.0	97	24.9	62	22.9
Rich County	193	9.9	84	13.4	55	11.2
Salt Lake County	73,343	8.2	28,543	10.6	15,286	8.2
San Juan County	3,287	24.6	1,359	26.7	880	22.8
Sanpete County	3,232	14.8	1,305	18.1	787	14.8
Sevier County	2,332	12.5	1,012	16.4	585	13.0
Summit County	1,631	5.3	643	7.3	403	6.1
Tooele County	3,102	7.3	1,358	9.3	783	8.0
Uintah County	3,526	13.9	1,551	18.6	941	15.1
Utah County	34,205	9.2	12,704	10.0	6,941	8.3
Wasatch County	1,053	6.6	466	8.7	279	7.2
Washington Cnty	10,978	11.7	4,713	16.7	2,744	13.9
Wayne County	321	12.6	188	23.3	134	23.1
Weber County	17,916	9.0	7,168	11.9	3,952	9.4

**Source:** U.S Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

In 2000 the poverty level for a family of 3 (one adult and two children) was \$13,874.

The data presented are from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) project. SAIPE produces model-based estimates of income and poverty for states, counties, and school districts. More information on SAIPE data is available at: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/nontechdoc/intro.html>. We use these rather than the 2000 Census data for a number of reasons.

While the Census 2000 data is a good point-in-time estimate, it is only available every 10 years. The SAIPE data, while still several years behind, is consistent data that is available every year. Also, Census 2000 estimates reference economic conditions in 1999. In contrast, SAIPE county estimates model a 3-year average of March CPS (Current Population Survey) data centered on 1999.

State model-based estimates for income year 2001 will be released in September 2004. County model-based estimates will follow in October 2004.

## FEP, Child Care & Food Stamp Usage

**Definition:** FEP (Family Employment Program, formerly AFDC or Aid to Families with Dependent Children), Child Care and Food Stamp data are reported as a point in time enrollment figure for October of 2002 and 2003. The FEP and Food Stamp data represents individual cases or families.

Child care data represents the number of children whose parents are receiving child care benefits from the Department of Workforce Services. They are broken out by children whose parents are on FEP and children whose parents are employed and qualify for child care benefits. This data is further broken down into whether the children are in regulated child care or unregulated child care.

**Source:**

FEP Data: Utah Department of Workforce Services, prepared by University of Utah, Social Research Institute, Graduate School of Social Work.

Food Stamps and Child Care Data: Department of Workforce Services

### Participation in Selected Department of Workforce Services Programs

Program	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2003
# of cases receiving Food Stamps	39,729	47,347
# of FEP cases	5,880	6,558
FEP parents receiving Child Care benefits		
Licensed Care	1,455	1,232
Unlicensed Care	1,399	1,210
Employed parents receiving Child Care benefits		
Licensed Care	5,433	5,172
Unlicensed Care	3,755	3,914

## Head Start Economic Indicators

**Of the Children Enrolled in Head Start & Early Head Start:**

- Children for whom full-year and/or full-day child care is needed 2,684
- Children who received a child care subsidy 486
- Number of families receiving any cash benefits or other services under the TANF (FEP) program 1,064
- Number of families receiving Supplemental Security Income 236

- Number of families receiving WIC services 2,977
- Number of homeless families served during the enrollment year 277
- Number of homeless children served during enrollment year 294
- Number of homeless families who aquired housing during the enrollment year 181

Source: Head Start Program Information Report, National Data, 2002-2003 Program year



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## Juvenile Adjudication Rates

**Definition:** The following rates represent the number of referrals (for juveniles) for the various offenses examined. Juvenile numbers are for youth through age 17. The referrals/filings do not include those cases where the victims did not press charges or where the police decided there was insufficient evidence to warrant adjudication. These are only the cases which actually made it to court. Two types of offenses are examined.

- Violent crime offenses in juvenile court - violent crimes are all felonies, plus class A, B, and C misdemeanors against persons and also class A misdemeanors against property. This includes murder, rape, and assault. They also include property crimes which are committed with a weapon.
- Substance abuse offenses in juvenile court - Substance abuse offenses are those that deal with alcohol, tobacco or a controlled substance (drugs).

Source: Utah State Courts; Juvenile Court Information System (JIS).

## Domestic Violence

**Definition:** Any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. Domestic violence statistics are defined as a felony or misdemeanor case where the prosecutor has indicated that the case involved domestic violence.

**Source:** Utah State Courts, adult court database (CORIS)

### Utah Juvenile Violent Crime Offenses

Year	Number of Referrals
1995	16,898
1996	15,750
1997	15,179
1998	14,263
1999	12,759
2000	12,492
2001	13,466
2002	12,389

### Utah Juvenile Substance Abuse Offenses

Year	Number of Referrals
1995	18,438
1996	19,801
1997	18,649
1998	17,731
1999	14,776
2000	14,661
2001	12,878
2002	11,203

### Utah Domestic Violence Cases in Utah District Courts

Year	Count
1995	2,673
1996	3,172
1997	3,795
1998	3,875
1999	4,033
2000	5,361
2001	5,972
2002	6,002



EDUCATION

## Fall Enrollment & Dropout Rates

**Definition:** Enrollment is the number of all students grades 7 - 12 enrolled in the fall of each school year. A dropout is an individual in grades 7-12 who was enrolled in public school at some time during the previous school year, and 1) was not enrolled by October 1 of the current school year; 2) has not graduated from high school or completed a state or district approved education program; 3) does not meet any of the following conditions a) transfer to another school; b) temporary absence due to suspension or school approved illness; c) death. Dropout rates are the number of dropouts in grades 7-12 divided by the total enrolled in those grades as of October 1.

**Source:** School District Fall Enrollment and Dropout Report, Utah State Office of Education, School Finance and Statistics.

### Fall Enrollment and Dropout Rates

Year	Enrollment	Dropout rate	Dropouts
97-98	227,655	4.1	9,356
98-99	224,697	3.6	8,043
99-2000	222,023	3.1	6,847
00-01	219,529	2.7	5,997
01-02	219,186	2.8	6,118
Total average daily membership for 01-02 is 473,270			

## Pupil/Teacher Ratios

**Definition:** Pupil/Teacher ratios are calculated by taking the total number of students divided by the total number of teachers. Interns and resource teachers are included. Pupil/Teacher ratios represent average daily membership (ADM) in classrooms. ADM does not include students attending out of state.

**Source:** Utah State Office of Education, School Finance and Statistics.

Pupil/teacher ratios for grades K-12 is 22.6, (for grades K-12 and Special Education the ratio is 20.5).

### Pupil/Teacher Ratios in Average Daily Membership

Year	Kindergarten	Grade 1-6	Grade 7-12
96-97	21.1	22.2	25.3
97-98	20.3	21.9	24.7
98-99	19.8	21.5	24.5
99-00	20.5	21.5	24.2
00-01	20.2	21.7	23.9
01-02	20.3	21.6	24.0

## Expenditures per Pupil

**Definition:** Expenditures include instruction and support services (salaries, benefits, supplies, purchased services, and other). Property, equipment, community services, and debt services expenditures are excluded. Title I and Title VI expenditures, food service, tuition, transportation, textbook and summer school are all deducted.

**Source:** Utah State Office of Education, School Finance and Statistics and the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

### Per Pupil Expenditures 1998-2002

Year	Expenditures Utah	Expenditures U.S.
98	\$3,787	\$6,168
99	\$4,008	\$6,408
2000	\$4,170	\$6,811
01	\$4,477	\$7,156
02	\$4,706	\$7,524

## Free and Reduced Lunch Usage

**Definition:** An approved application allows a child to receive lunch and/or breakfast (if served) free or at a reduced price depending on household income. A child qualifies for free lunch if his family is at 130% of the federal poverty level or below (about \$22,000 for a family of 4). Children whose families are at 131-185% of poverty level qualify for reduced-price meals (about \$22,000 to \$ 32,000 for a family of four). The data is a point in time enrollment number in October of every year. Not every child who is eligible for free or reduced lunch applies for the program so the numbers do not represent all eligible children in the above income categories.

**Source:** Utah State Office of Education, School Finance and Statistics.

### Free & Reduced Lunch Enrollment

Year	Free	Reduced	Percent
2000	91,593	44,522	29.1
01	97,205	43,976	30.1
02	105,793	44,702	31.2
03	114,455	45,650	34.2

## Head Start Education Indicators

Educational services provided by Head Start and Early Head Start include:

- Individual learning plans
- Developmentally appropriate curriculum
- Inclusion of children with special needs
- Literacy activities

Head Start programs locally assess and track children's progress in the following domains of learning and development:

- Learning Development
- Literacy
- Mathematics
- Science
- Creative Arts
- Social and Emotional Development
- Approaches to Learning
- Physical Health and Development
- Parent/Child Interaction

### Head Start Education Indicators, 2002-03

- Of the children enrolled in Head Start at the end of the current enrollment year, number projected to be entering kindergarten in the following school year 4,060
- Highest level of education obtained by Head Start parents:
  - Less than high school graduate 2,206
  - High school graduate or GED 1,951
  - Some college, vocational school, or associates degree 1,855
  - Bachelor's or advanced degree 539

Source: Head Start Program Information Report, National Data, 2002-2003 Program year

## Education Indicators by School District

	Pupil/ Teacher Ratio, 01-02 K-12	Expenditures Per Pupil 2002	Dropout Rate, 01-02	% Free & Reduced Lunch, 03
ALPINE	24.5	4,215	1.5	25.7
BEAVER	20.6	5,487	1.2	55.2
BOX ELDER	22.1	4,503	1.5	33.9
CACHE	23.3	4,484	2.3	29.0
CARBON	18.8	6,490	1.4	44.5
DAGGETT	9.5	13,956	---	31.0
DAVIS	23.8	4,643	1.8	26.2
DUCHESNE	19.8	5,248	4.1	44.1
EMERY	18.9	6,248	0.8	47.5
GARFIELD	15.3	7,802	0.2	50.3
GRAND	17.3	5,721	0.6	46.3
GRANITE	21.9	4,517	4.5	40.9
IRON	22.2	5,068	0.8	40.2
JORDAN	24.1	4,282	3.7	22.6
JUAB	23.5	4,604	0.6	38.9
KANE	19.2	6,721	0.5	36.4
MILLARD	19.0	6,370	0.6	48.0
MORGAN	21.1	4,489	0.8	19.8
NEBO	23.7	4,236	1.3	28.4
NORTH SANPETE	22.5	5,420	2.4	53.8
NORTH SUMMIT	18.8	5,732	0.4	25.4
PARK CITY	18.8	6,098	2.0	14.8
PIUTE	11.8	10,271	---	68.5
RICH	14.8	8,207	---	48.0
SAN JUAN	16.4	8,686	2.1	72.4
SEVIER	21.9	5,082	4.2	43.8
SOUTH SANPETE	20.2	5,535	0.8	49.2
SOUTH SUMMIT	18.4	6,080	1.8	20.4
TINTIC	12.9	10,419	---	73.7
TOOELE	22.6	4,280	1.7	36.0
UINTAH	19.6	5,503	3.1	46.8
WASATCH	20.0	4,881	1.2	25.1
WASHINGTON	23.4	4,341	0.6	37.8
WAYNE	15.8	7,330	---	55.3
WEBER	24.0	4,401	1.4	24.1
SALT LAKE	21.4	5,465	9.5	60.6
OGDEN	21.4	5,395	4.7	66.2
PROVO	20.9	5,421	0.9	41.1
LOGAN	20.3	4,601	3.3	42.6
MURRAY	21.7	4,893	2.0	24.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>\$4,706</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>



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## Teen Births

**Definition:** Teen births represent live births to married and unmarried females aged 15-17 years, Rates are per 1,000 females (aged 15-17 years).

**Source:** Utah Department of Health, Utah Birth Certificate

Utah Teen Birth Rate, 1989 - 2002  
Teens 15 - 17

Year	Married births	Unmarried births	All births	All births Rate per 1,000
1989	437	663	1,100	23.5
1990	415	728	1,143	25.8
1991	442	831	1,273	27.4
1992	430	905	1,335	26.7
1993	384	1,008	1,392	26.3
1994	381	1,050	1,431	25.7
1995	405	1,081	1,486	25.8
1996	400	1,060	1,460	24.8
1997	332	1,106	1,438	24.4
1998	286	1,068	1,354	23.3
1999	298	1,041	1,339	23.7
2000	272	994	1,266	21.0
2001	232	853	1,085	18.5
2002	185	813	998	17.5

Of the 114 pregnant women enrolled in Early Head Start, 60 were under 18 years of age.

## Chlamydia Infection Among Teens

**Definition:** Number and rate of teens diagnosed with Chlamydia per 100,000 teens, ages 15-19 years old. Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacteria *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

**Source:** Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology.

Chlamydia Cases in Utah in 15 - 19 Year Olds  
1997 - 2002

Rate per 100,000

Year	Cases	Rate per 100,000
1997	691	342.0
1998	898	442.1
1999	821	405.9
2000	752	345.6
2001	892	424.1
2002	1,192	581.9

"Facts do not  
cease to exist because  
they are ignored."  
~Aldous Huxley

# Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**Definition:** The Utah Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a statewide school-based survey of a representative sample of 9th through 12th grade students in public high schools in Utah. The survey has been conducted every two years since 1991 during the spring semester. Keep in mind that the data is self-reported, the survey is done confidentially and teens know their answers will not be attached to their name in any way. Results for the questions included here are given as a percentage of all surveyed students. The data are weighted to be representative of the entire student population in Utah public schools (grades 9 through 12).

**Source:** Utah Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; Utah State Office of Education

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting having smoked tobacco during the past 30 days.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	19.7	1997	16.4
1991	16.8	1999	11.9
1993	17.4	2001	8.3
1995	17.0	2003	7.3

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting alcohol use during the past 30 days.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	28.3	1997	24.3
1991	26.6	1999	22.7
1993	26.0	2001	17.9
1995	22.4	2003	21.3

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting having taken 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row during the past 30 days.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	19.1	1997	16.5
1991	16.6	1999	15.8
1993	16.7	2001	10.9
1995	15.2	2003	14.3

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting wearing a seat belt "always" when riding in a car driven by someone else.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	16.8	1997	30.0
1991	21.6	1999	38.0
1993	26.9	2001	50.0
1995	28.0	2003	51.5

Percent of students (grades 9-12) who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	25.8	1997	24.2
1991	30.0	1999	26.5
1993	31.5	2001	28.7
1995	25.5	2003	30.0

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting having engaged in vigorous physical activity for more than 20 minutes, at least 3 or more times per week.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	67.2	1997	71.2
1991	71.7	1999	77.0
1993	67.6	2001	67.1
1995	67.9	2003	71.1

Percent of students (grades 9-12) reporting having used marijuana and/or cocaine during the past 30 days.

Year	Percent	Year	Percent
1990	8.7	1997	12.9
1991	9.2	1999	11.0
1993	7.9	2001	10.0
1995	12.7	2003	12.4

“Pregnancy in adolescence may be associated with inadequate prenatal care, higher rates of low birth weight and infant mortality, and repeat pregnancies during the teen years. Children born to an adolescent mother are more likely to encounter additional health risks compared to children born to non-teenage mothers. In addition, teen parenthood is associated with poverty, high costs of health care and public assistance, and low educational attainment. Giving birth as a teen places women at risk for socioeconomic disadvantage for their lifetime.”

From: How Healthy Are Utah's Adolescents?  
A Snapshot of Adolescent Health in Utah -  
Utah Department of Health,  
Division of Community and Family Health Services,  
Maternal and Child Health Bureau

## County Level Data

County	# of births to teens-age 15-17; 1999-02	rate of births to teens-age 15-17, per 1,000 teens 1999-02
Beaver	19	26.6
Box Elder	91	16.2
Cache	136	15.1
Carbon	47	22.0
Daggett	X*	13.3
Davis	333	11.8
Duchesne	46	23.3
Emery	30	19.6
Garfield	9	16.6
Grand	16	18.3
Iron	63	19.9
Juab	20	20.1
Kane	16	23.3
Millard	45	24.9
Morgan	9	8.4
Piute	X	6.3
Rich	X	7.6
Salt Lake	2,018	22.8
San Juan	43	22.9
Sanpete	52	19.3
Sevier	61	24.8
Summit	31	10.2
Tooele	100	22.3
Uintah	87	25.8
Utah	570	15.5
Wasatch	42	24.1
Washington	195	20.5
Wayne	5	17.1
Weber	606	31.3
State	4,694	20.2

# Every month in Utah:

- 900 women gave birth who did not have the benefit of adequate prenatal care.
- 23 infants die before their first birthday.
- 272 babies are born with low birth weight (less than 5 pounds, 9 ounces).
- 13 youth between the ages of 1 and 19 die as a result of an injury.
- 26 teenagers are discharged from the hospital after an attempted suicide. Three teenagers commit suicide.
- 83 teens between the ages of 15 and 17 give birth.
- 911 children are abused or neglected.
- 500 domestic violence cases are seen in Utah district courts.
- 78,500 children live below the poverty level.

Who  
speaks  
for  
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if you  
don't?

## About Voices for Utah Children

Voices for Utah Children promotes sound, far-reaching program and policy solutions that focus on early care and education, health care, child welfare, and violence prevention. Although we work to protect and improve the situation for all children in Utah, we are especially concerned about the nearly 79,000 children who live in poverty. Utah Children was founded in 1985 by a small group of individuals concerned about improving the lives of children. In 2003 Utah Children became Voices for Utah Children.

### **Voices for Utah Children believes all children have the right to:**

- Be economically secure and free from poverty and its debilitating effects.
- Have quality health care.
- Have quality care and educational opportunities throughout their childhood.
- Be safe from all forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.
- Live in a nurturing family in a supportive community committed to the development of children to their maximum potential.

Voices for Utah Children is a nonprofit, nonpartisan child advocacy organization that sees children as a whole and knows that they need all the building blocks - food, shelter, security, love, education, health care - to grow up strong and productive. We educate decision makers, the media and the public on policies and programs that affect children and work to ensure positive change for all children affected by policy decisions, rather than just one child at a time

### **Voices for Utah Children supports the work of other advocates, citizens, and policy-makers by:**

- Acting as a vital link to share ideas, trade information, and plan strategies.
- Connecting state and local advocates with national experts.
- Acting as a clearing house for child advocacy information and providing technical assistance in advocacy strategies and child related issues and policies.

## About KIDS COUNT

Utah KIDS COUNT is one of several projects of Voices for Utah Children. It is partially funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation of Baltimore, Maryland which funds similar projects in every state for the purpose of measuring and reporting on the status of children over time. The data is used to inform public debate and strengthen public action on behalf of children and families within our nation.

Through KIDS COUNT projects, the Annie E. Casey Foundation encourages state, county, and city efforts to track the status of children for the purpose of ensuring better futures for all communities in the United States.

By providing Utah policy makers and citizens with data-based information about child well-being, UTAH KIDS COUNT seeks to enhance local, state, and national discussions concerning healthy, educated, safe, and economically-secure futures for all our children.

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ON THE WEB: [www.utahchildren.org](http://www.utahchildren.org)

This report can also be viewed on our website.

"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have little."

~ FDR, Second Inaugural Address 1937



Voices for Utah Children  
757 E. South Temple, Suite 250  
Salt Lake City, UT 84102  
(801) 364-1182

