Intergenerational Poverty Report 2012

An analysis of public assistance attachment from one generation to the next in Utah
The Utah Intergenerational Poverty Mitigation Act (Senate Bill 37 of the 2012 Legislative Session) requires the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) to ...
Establish and maintain a system to track *intergenerational poverty related data* that:

* identifies at-risk children and other groups
* identifies trends
* assists case workers, social scientists, and government officials in the study and development of plans and programs

Intergenerational Poverty Report

Utah Intergenerational Poverty Report 2012
Why?

“to help individuals and families break the cycle of poverty.”
Poverty Rates
Total Population

Utah ranks 18th in 2010
Poverty Rates
Children ages 0 to 17

Utah ranks 12th in 2010

Source: http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html
The analysis looks at public assistance records to observe:

* All adults in public assistance during SFY2012
* How many adults were recipients of public assistance as children
* Excludes those whose public assistance was situational (less than 12 months as an adults and less than 12 months as a child)

Methodology:

“Adults” are ages 21 and older.

They were “children” when they were ages 17 and younger.

Data goes back to 1989.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Data and DWS Data for July 2010</th>
<th>All individuals</th>
<th>Ages 21 to 40</th>
<th>Ages 0 to 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Population</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>2,763,885</td>
<td>842,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate of Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>see note 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals in Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>364,833</td>
<td>111,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamps (FS) Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS Individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td>257,822</td>
<td>73,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated FS Participation among those in Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>70.7%</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DWS Data for SFY2012</th>
<th>All individuals</th>
<th>Ages 21 to 40</th>
<th>Ages 0 to 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Public Assistance (see note 2)</td>
<td>Total PA Individuals</td>
<td>383,031</td>
<td>92,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intergenerational Public Assistance</td>
<td>Intergenerational PA Individuals</td>
<td>35,778</td>
<td>50,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of all PA</td>
<td>see note 3</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of Total Population</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The overall poverty rate is used to estimate the number of those in poverty ages 21 to 40
Note 2: All PA includes programs for which eligibility criteria is not limited to 100 percent of poverty
Note 3: Due to limited historical data, intergenerational PA is not available for the all individuals
*The more impoverished a person is during childhood, the more likely that person is to receive public assistance (PA) as an adult.

*The longer adults experienced poverty as children, the longer they are likely to be in poverty as adults.
Almost 36,000 children receiving PA between 1989 and 2008 are now adults receiving PA. These “second generation” adults are ages 21 to 40 and represent 1 in every 24 Utahns of the same age group.

Two-thirds of these second generation adults have children of their own. That is, there are currently 51,000 children in the “third generation” receiving PA whose parents were also children with PA.
*One in every 20 intergenerational teen girls (ages 13 to 17) was pregnant during SFY12 expecting the “fourth generation” of PA recipients.*
Most intergenerational adults are unmarried females with children. Females are almost twice as likely to be intergenerational PA recipients as males. About 70 percent of all intergenerational mothers have at least two children.

One third of intergenerational adults have less than a high school diploma or GED completion. Most of the remaining population have no post-secondary education.
* Most intergenerational adults have some work history—but with low incomes. This is likely because their occupations pay less and/or they do not work as many hours.

* Every county has a share of intergenerational PA recipients.
* Traditional services treats everyone the same
* Data allows for identification of vulnerable individuals at the time of service
* Tailor services to improve outcomes for children
  * Education (high school completion)
  * Employment experience
  * Pregnancy prevention

*Potential Policy Implications*

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The Utah Department of Workforce Services

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