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COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT | 20 10



Building Blocks for a Good Life

*Assessing our Community's Needs in the
Areas of Education, Income and Health*

United Way of Salt Lake
serving Davis, Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties

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United Way of Salt Lake (UWSL) works to improve lives in Davis, Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele Counties by bringing people and resources together to solve our communities' most serious social problems.

In order to identify and measure the challenges around which our work is focused, UWSL conducts a community needs assessment every three years to determine the most significant challenges facing individuals and families. Our past research, and that of others, has repeatedly identified the areas of **education, income, and health** as the core building blocks that, together, contribute to a good life. UWSL has focused this year's assessment on these specific areas. This research also includes information about how our communities provide **basic needs services**, and because of the rapidly changing demographics in our state, it also considers the unique challenges facing immigrants and refugees.

UWSL retained the Utah Foundation and Dan Jones & Associates to conduct independent research to obtain accurate, reliable, and unbiased data on the demographic, social, and economic conditions in its four county service area. Data was collected on nearly 300 measures of community well-being related to education, income, health, and basic needs. Focus groups were conducted and survey data was also gathered from low-income individuals, issue experts and UWSL stakeholders and donors.

We present this report and the wealth of background data on our web site for use by the broader community, including other nonprofit organizations, funding organizations, policy makers and planners. UWSL has used this information, along with additional data related to organizational capacity, donor priorities, the current economic, political and social environment, and research into best practices for addressing certain community challenges, to develop our Community Impact Plan for 2011 and beyond. This plan is available in a separate publication and on our web site (www.uw.org) and outlines the specific priorities and strategies that will be used over the coming years as UWSL works to create healthy, vibrant, and stable communities.

□ BACKGROUND

United Way of Salt Lake's Vision

To create long-lasting changes that prevent problems from happening in the first place

United Way of Salt Lake's Mission

To improve lives by bringing people and resources together to solve our communities' most serious social problems

United Way of Salt Lake's Goal

To create opportunities for people to become more self-sufficient

United Way of Salt Lake's Strategy

To achieve its mission by mobilizing the community around a focused set of priorities, and collaborating with a broad array of partners to implement innovative approaches and solutions





The overall goals of the 2010 Community Assessment are:

1. To identify and measure critical community needs in the areas of education, income, health and basic needs
2. To help UWSL focus its work in the areas of education, income, health and basic needs to create community-level change

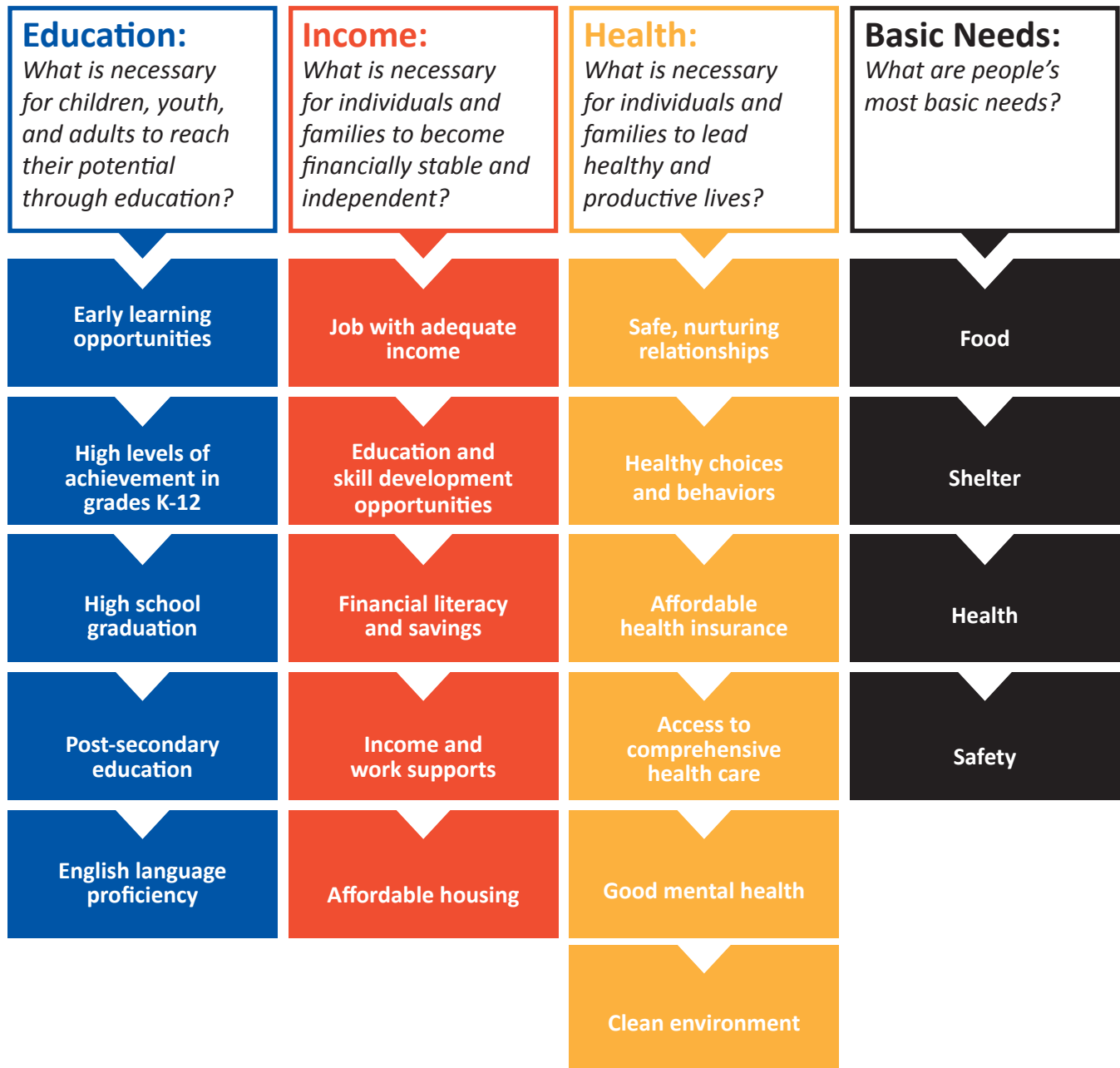
It is important to note that this document and its related research is not a comprehensive assessment of all needs in the community. Rather, it is an assessment of needs and priorities related to the areas of **education, income, and health**. These areas have been identified in UWSL's prior assessments (and other local and national research) as core issues or building blocks that have a significant impact on each other, as well as on many other needs. They are, as the name of this report suggests, the "building blocks of a good life."

Because this assessment is central to UWSL's strategic planning for 2011, the research process was designed to combine both research and community dialogue with a broad cross-section of the community. The assessment process involved more than 20 community meetings, direct input (via meeting, focus group or survey) of more than 3,000 individuals, secondary data analysis of nearly 300 different measures, and a thorough review of related research and literature.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

• Fundamental Questions

To begin the process, researchers asked the following questions to determine the key components of each priority area. The top responses are listed below, but are not prioritized:



Once these components were identified, the remaining research focused on measuring and understanding these key components using secondary data analysis, survey research, focus groups, and a thorough literature review.



• Secondary Data Analysis

Utah Foundation conducted secondary data research on education, income, health, basic needs, and immigrant and refugee integration. The data from Utah Foundation indicates how many people are affected by each issue, recent trends, and the demographics of the population being affected. Utah Foundation then rated each indicator on three criteria: 1) how widespread the issue is in terms of the percent of the population being impacted; 2) the recent trend of the indicator, and 3) the severity of the personal impact of the indicator on individuals and families.

Utah Foundation collected data from a variety of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau and federal, state, and local agencies. Every effort was made to ensure the use of the most recent data.

• Survey Research

— Stakeholder Surveys

Two online surveys were sent to UWSL stakeholders, including board members, partners, grantees, and donors, as well as state legislators, other elected officials, and members of the general public. The first survey of 1,800 individuals had 535 respondents (30%). The second survey of 2,600 had 502 respondents (20%). This is significant because a 10% response rate is typically considered to be a high rate of return for these types of surveys.

— Affected Population Surveys

One online survey was conducted of individuals with specific challenges related to income. The survey was sent to over 1000 individuals, with 100 responses. Paper surveys were administered to over 235 additional individuals at food pantries in Salt Lake and Davis Counties.

— Public Opinion Survey

Dan Jones and Associates conducted telephone interviews of more than 600 randomly-sampled residents of Davis, Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele counties. This survey data was analyzed by gender, age, race or ethnic group, income level, and religious preference.



• Focus Groups

— Stakeholder Focus Groups

Utah Foundation conducted focus groups with UWSL Change Councils, donors, regional leadership councils, and staff. Participants in these focus groups provided feedback on the key components of education, income, health, and basic needs.

— Affected Population Focus Groups

Six focus groups involving nearly 100 low-income individuals were held between March 16 and April 2, 2010 – four at United Way Community Learning Centers located in Salt Lake and Davis counties, one at the Utah State Prison, and one at the YWCA of Salt Lake.

• Literature Review of Underlying Barriers

Utah Foundation conducted an extensive literature review on the underlying barriers in all four priority areas (**income, education, health, basic needs**), as well as immigrant and refugee integration.

• Sources

Unless otherwise specified in the text of this report, all data comes from Utah Foundation's secondary data research conducted specifically for UWSL. An index of all data collected for this assessment can be found in the Appendix, and the complete data is available on our web site (www.uw.org).



Education











INITIAL QUESTION: What is necessary for children, youth, and adults to reach their potential through education?

FINDINGS: KEY COMPONENTS OF A WELL EDUCATED POPULATION

- Having high quality early learning opportunities
- Having high levels of achievement in grades K-12
- Receiving a high school diploma
- Completing postsecondary education
- Having English language proficiency

EDUCATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Education. The colored circles show composite ratings from multiple data sources related to the following: a) breadth - how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, and b) trend - whether those challenges are getting better or worse. Areas highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, areas highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and areas highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Challenge Affects Many People (Breadth)	Challenge is Getting Better or Worse (Trend)	Key Observations
<i>Early Learning Opportunities</i>			The percent of 3-5 year olds who regularly attend pre-school has declined by 30% since 2003, and less than 50% of young children are read to every day by their parents.
<i>High Levels of Achievement in Grades K-12</i>			Utah's per-pupil spending on education is the lowest in the nation and classroom size in all four counties served by United Way of Salt Lake exceeds the national average. Utah has had the highest student-teacher ratio in the nation since 2000. Low-income and minority students continue to lag behind their peers on national assessments of math and reading proficiency.
<i>A High School Diploma</i>			In the Salt Lake School District, 53% of Hispanic students graduated from high school in 2009, compared with 80% of Caucasian students. According to the U.S. Census Bureau students who received their high school diploma or equivalent earned an average of nearly 50% more in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars than those who did not between 2000 – 2008.
<i>Post-Secondary Education</i>			The number of Utah community college, vocational, trade and technical institution enrollees has increased steadily since 2000, indicating increasing demand. In 2008, the average indebtedness of students who attended public and private four-year institutions in Utah was \$13,052.
<i>English Language Proficiency</i>			The percentage of the population that speaks English less than "very well" has increased slightly since 2000, as has the percent of students who are English language learners.



• Early Learning Opportunities

Educational experts agree that there is a direct link between a child's early learning experiences and success in school. (Long-term Effects of an Early Childhood Intervention on Educational Achievement and Juvenile Arrest; Arthur Reynolds, JAMA. 2001;285:2339-2346). Brain development begins before birth, and early experiences establish either a strong or a weak foundation for learning. Income disparities in cognitive outcomes emerge at 9 months and are more distinct at 24 months. By the time they enter kindergarten, children from low-income families are typically 12-14 months below national norms in language and pre-reading skills (Voices for Utah Children, 2010).

Although research consistently points to early learning as a key component for success in school and later in life, an alarming number of Utah children are not receiving the educational opportunities they need. Less than half of young children (ages 0-5) are read to by their parents every day, and children spent less time in pre-kindergarten classrooms in 2007 than they did in 2003. In 2003, approximately 55% of Utah children aged 3-5 years regularly attended a preschool program. By 2007, this number had decreased to 39%. (Utah State Office of Education, 2009).

As a result, scores on kindergarten entrance evaluations show a predictable lack of readiness – especially in schools that are highly impacted by poverty. In Salt Lake City School District, for example, students in Title 1 schools who did not attend pre-school scored 23% lower on language arts questions and 22% lower on math questions.

Barriers to Early Learning

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Cost of programs
2. Lack of parental involvement and time
3. Poor school attendance
4. Resistance to early learning programs based on cultural or person

• High Levels of Achievement in Grades K-12

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) tests show that, overall, Utah students in 4th and 8th grades performed consistently or improved performance between 1992 and 2009. However, when scores were examined by income, ethnicity, and presence of disabilities, students from low-income families, ethnic minorities, and those with disabilities consistently scored lower than their peers. These achievement gaps, significant to begin with, have worsened over the past decade.

Utah students who are eligible for the National School Lunch Program (children whose families earn less than 185% of poverty level) consistently scored lower in math and reading in 4th grade over a several year period. In 2009, the NAEP showed a 20 point difference in math between children who qualified for the National School Lunch Program and those who did not qualify. In 2007, there was more than 20 points difference in reading between these two groups of students. In NAEP tests, a 10 point difference is considered approximately equal to one grade level.

The achievement gap for Hispanic students is similarly significant. Eighth grade NAEP scores show gaps of 30 points for math and 24 points for reading, both of which have increased since the late 1990s.

Barriers to Student Achievement

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of parental involvement
2. Personal or family problems such as abuse
3. Low socio-economic status
4. Drug use
5. Teen pregnancy

• High School Diploma

“The Silent Epidemic” reported that high school drop outs earn \$9,200 less per year than high school graduates, and about \$1 million less over a lifetime than college graduates (Civic Enterprises; J.M. Bridgeland, 2006). Students who drop out of high school are often unable to support themselves, and high school dropouts are three times more likely than college graduates to be unemployed. They are twice as likely as high school graduates to slip into poverty from one year to the next. The researchers surveyed drop outs around the country and found that the main reasons for dropping out remained the same, whether in a large inner city or a small town. Forty-five percent of students surveyed state that the reason they dropped out of high school was because they fell behind in middle and elementary school and could not catch up.

In Utah, American Indians, Hispanics, and African Americans dropped out at a significantly higher rate than did Caucasians and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Statewide, the high school graduation rate was 88% from 2007-2009. However, students with limited English proficiency trailed behind the state average with graduation rates of 68% to 75% during this same time period. Economically disadvantaged students and students with disabilities graduated at rates between 77% and 80%.

Within United Way of Salt Lake’s four county service area, graduation rates vary by district as well as by ethnicity, language proficiency, economic status and disability. The variation in graduation rates is largely due to the relative percentage of at-risk students, and varies between 69% (Salt Lake City School District) and 97% (North Summit School District).

Of particular concern is the fact that in those districts with higher concentrations of economically disadvantaged and limited English proficient students, graduation rates have declined between 2007 and 2009.

Barriers to High School Graduation

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of understanding about the long-term value of education
2. Lack of support from family and friends
3. Poor school attendance
4. Being disinterested in classes or not liking school
5. Having poor or failing grades
6. Family poverty that requires the student to work in order to help support the family

• Post-Secondary Education

The percent of men and women nationally and in Utah attending college or graduate school has, in general, been increasing since 2000. Enrollment in Utah community colleges, vocational, trade, and technical institutions steadily increased from 2000-2007. The percent of men and women in Utah and nationally attending college or graduate school fluctuated only slightly from 2000 to 2008. In 2008, approximately 26% of U.S. men and 33% of U.S. women had a bachelor's degree or higher. In Utah, 26% of men and 27% of women (ages 25 to 34) had a bachelor's degree or higher.

The impact of education can easily be seen by comparing earning potential of individuals based on education level. In 2008, the average earning potential nationally of individuals with an advanced degree was \$98,500, compared to \$58,600 for those with a bachelor's degree, \$31,300 for high school graduates, and \$21,000 for those without a high school diploma.

Despite the clear benefits of post-secondary education, many students are not adequately prepared for college when they graduate from high school. Utah students who take the ACT test do perform better than the national average for college readiness benchmarks. However, between 27% and 68% of students fail to meet the readiness benchmarks for at least one subject area, and only 25% of students are able to meet all four benchmark scores (English, math, reading, and science). Minority students face even greater challenges in this area, with less than half of Black and Hispanic students meeting the benchmarks in any area, and only 7 to 9% of students meeting all four benchmark scores.

Barriers to Post Secondary Education

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Cost / lack of financial aid
2. Competing priorities (working / caring for a family, etc.)
3. Low academic performance
4. Personal, parental, or cultural expectations

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• English Language Proficiency

The percentage of the population (age 5 and older) who speak English less than “very well” increased slightly between 2000 and 2008. In Salt Lake County, the percentage (8.2%) roughly mirrors the number for the nation as a whole (8.6%) while the numbers for Davis County (2.7%) and the state of Utah (5.6%) are somewhat lower. In 2007, 15.1% of students in Salt Lake County were enrolled in English language learning programs, compared to 4.7% in Davis County, 8.7% in Summit County, and 6.1% in Tooele County.

Utah school superintendents, principals, and teachers often rate meeting the need of English language learners as the most essential priority to closing the achievement gap in Utah schools. (Utah State Office of Education, 2007).





















Barriers to English Language Proficiency

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of parental literacy (including in their native language)
2. Lack of teachers who can teach English to those whose native language is not English
3. Inadequate resources for classes and programs
4. Personal barriers (such as lack of transportation and work schedule conflicts)
5. Desire to maintain one’s native language at home

EDUCATION SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Education. Levels of concern indicate ratings of the following: a) how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, b) whether those challenges are getting better or worse, and c) how severely the challenge impacts those individuals who experience it. Indicators highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, indicators highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and indicators highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Level of Concern
Early Learning Opportunities	
Scores on kindergarten entrance evaluation	
Early childhood education standards	
Frequency of pre-k attendance, usage, and time spent in the classroom	
Optional Extended Kindergarten outcome assessments	
Head Start outcome assessments	
Rate of parental involvement at early ages	
Availability of early learning programs	
English Language Proficiency	
English language proficiency	
Students who are English language learners	
High Levels of Achievement in Grades K-12	
Iowa Test of Basic Skills	
National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)	
ACT scores	
SAT scores	
Advanced Placement (AP) / International Baccalaureate program participation and scores	
Adequate Yearly Progress reports	
Average class size	
Percent of state funding dedicated to education	
Availability of after-school programs, tutoring, clubs, gifted programs, etc	
College readiness	

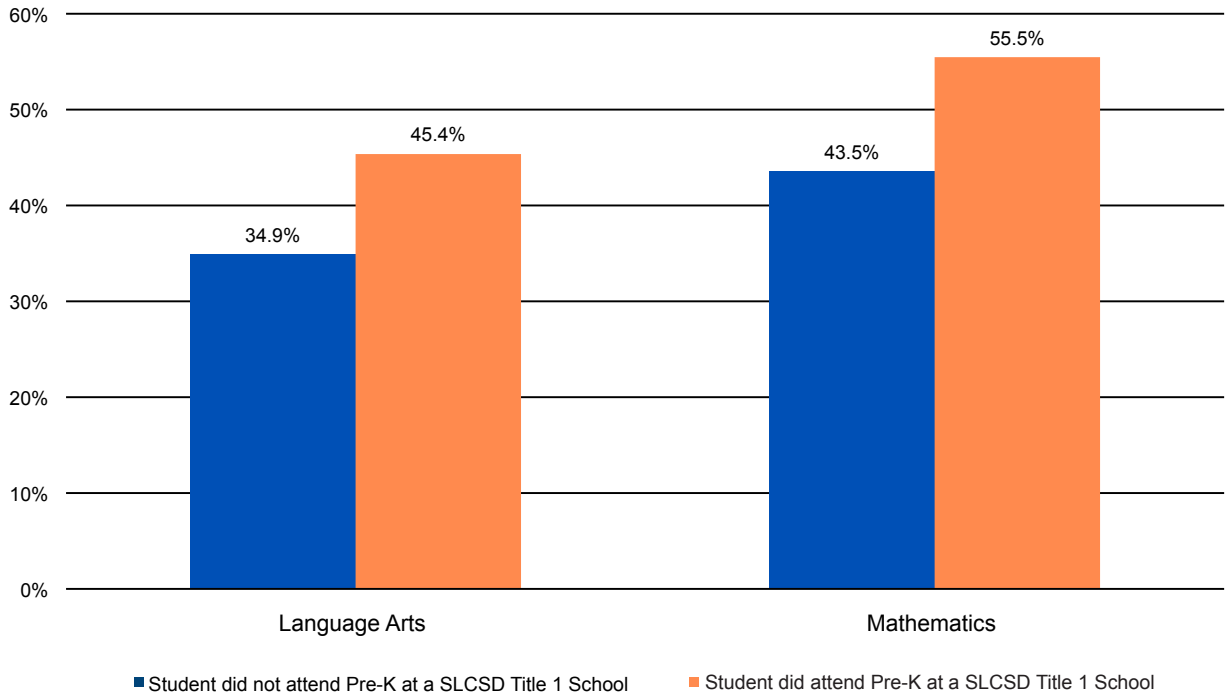


EDUCATION SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS...continued

	Level of Concern
A High School Diploma	
Graduation rate by ethnicity and income	
Total high school completers (those earning alternative degrees)	
Alternative measures of Utah's high school graduation rate	
Utah's graduation requirements compared to other states	
Drop out rates	
High school diploma recipients by immigrant/refugee status	
Post-Secondary Education	
Enrollment in adult education programs	
Enrollment in community colleges, vocational, trade, and technical institutions	
Enrollment in any post-secondary institution	
Graduation from community colleges, vocational, trade, and technical institutions	
Graduation from colleges or universities	
Percent of students receiving financial aid and types of financial aid programs available	
Number of people returning to school for additional training	
Barriers to enrollment – cost vs income	

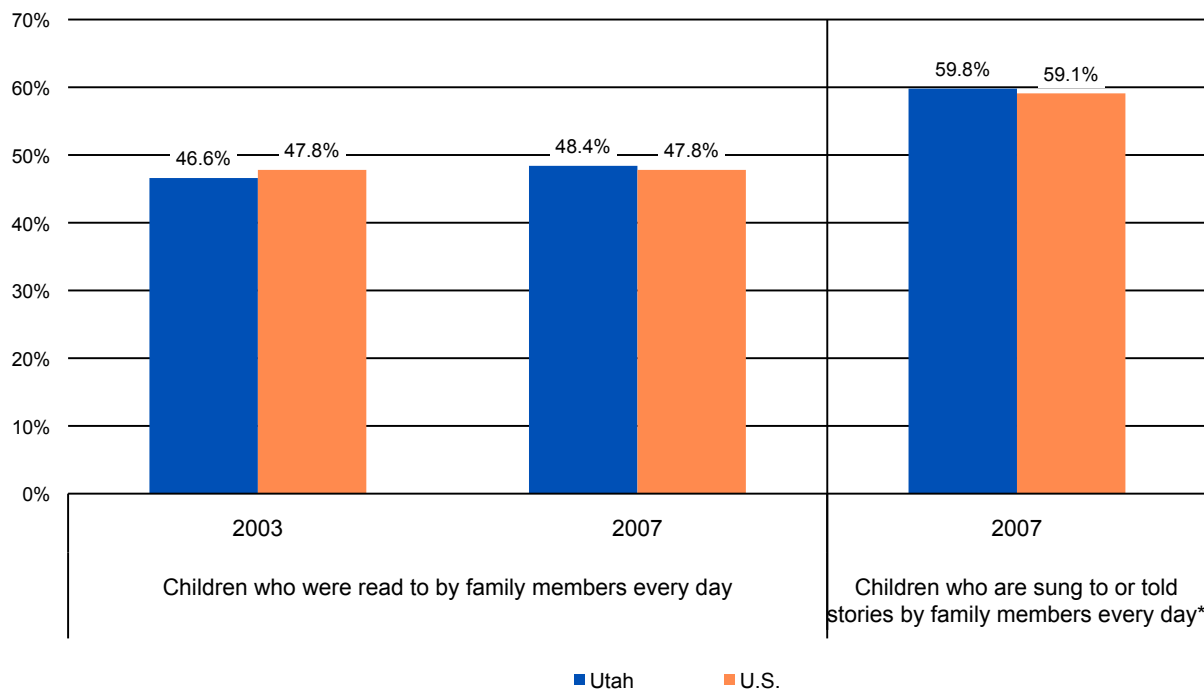
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Average Percent of Questions Answered Correctly on the Salt Lake City School District's Fall Kindergarten Assessment, 2009



Source: Salt Lake City School District.

Family Involvement in the Development of Young Children (Ages 0 to 5), 2003-2007

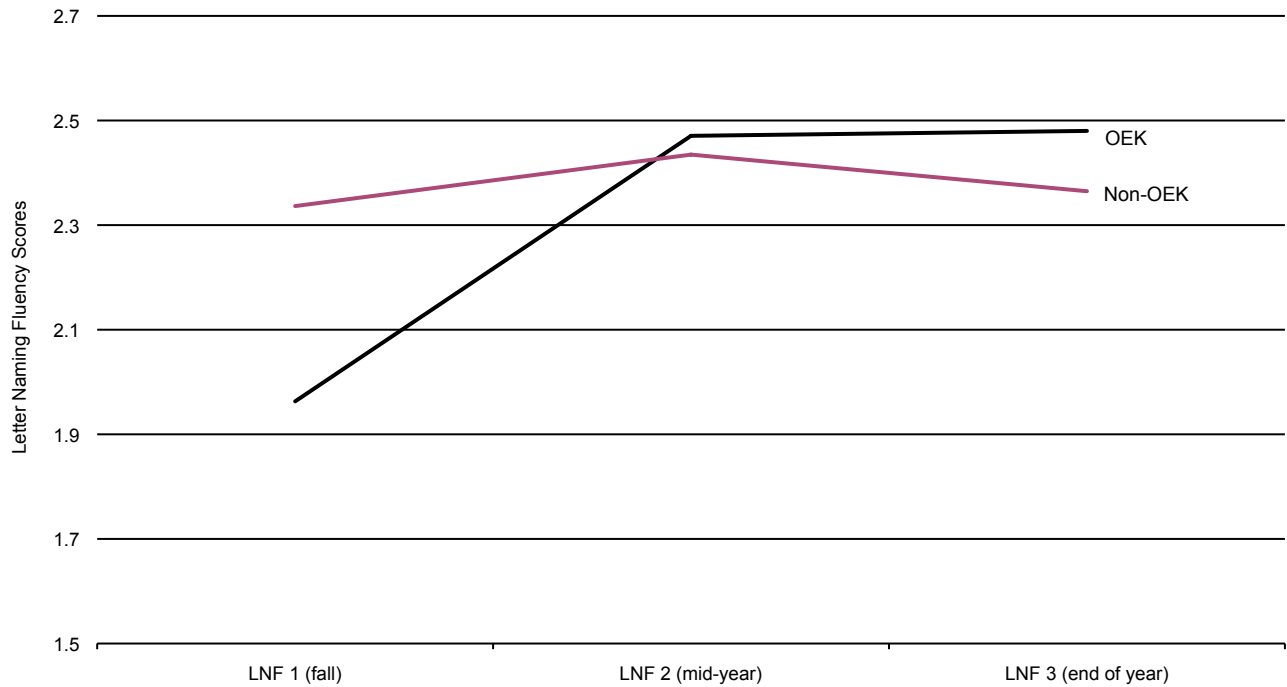


*This question was not included in the 2003 survey.
Source: National Survey for Children's Health.



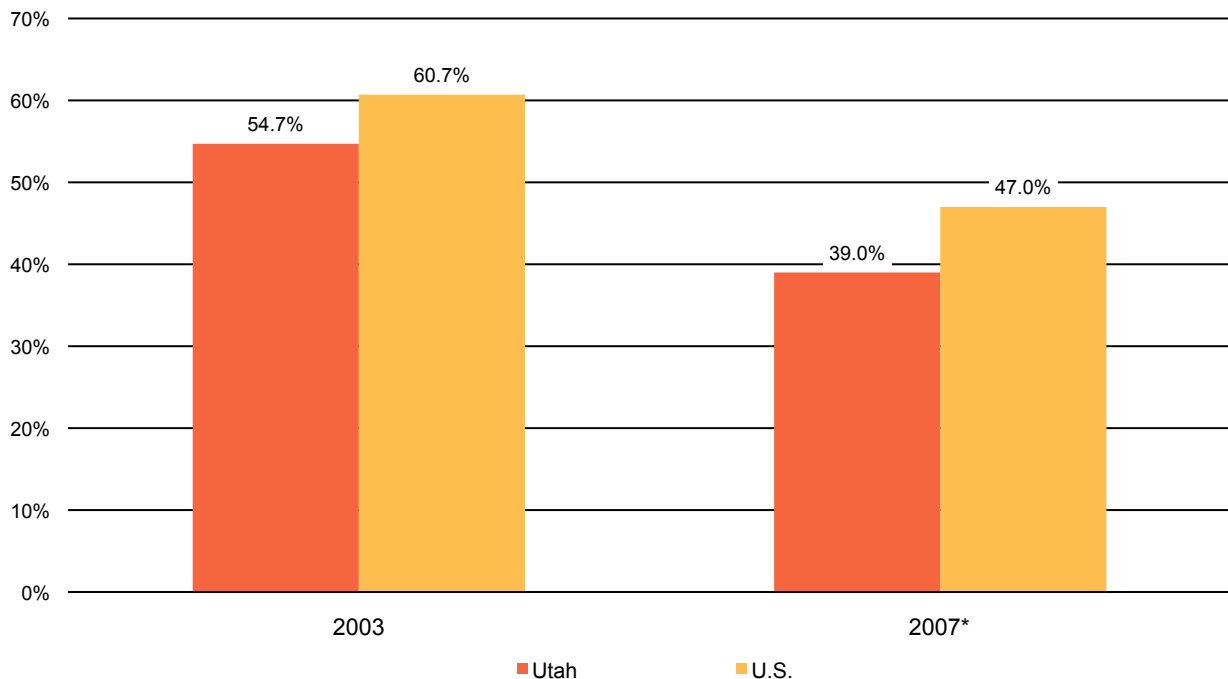
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Impact of Utah's Optional Extended Kindergarten (OEK) on Children's Letter Naming Fluency Scores: State Trend



One reason OEK students' scores are lower in the fall is because are schools are more likely to place children who are at-risk in full day kindergarten.
Source: "Extended Day Kindergarten Report," Utah State Office of Education (2009).

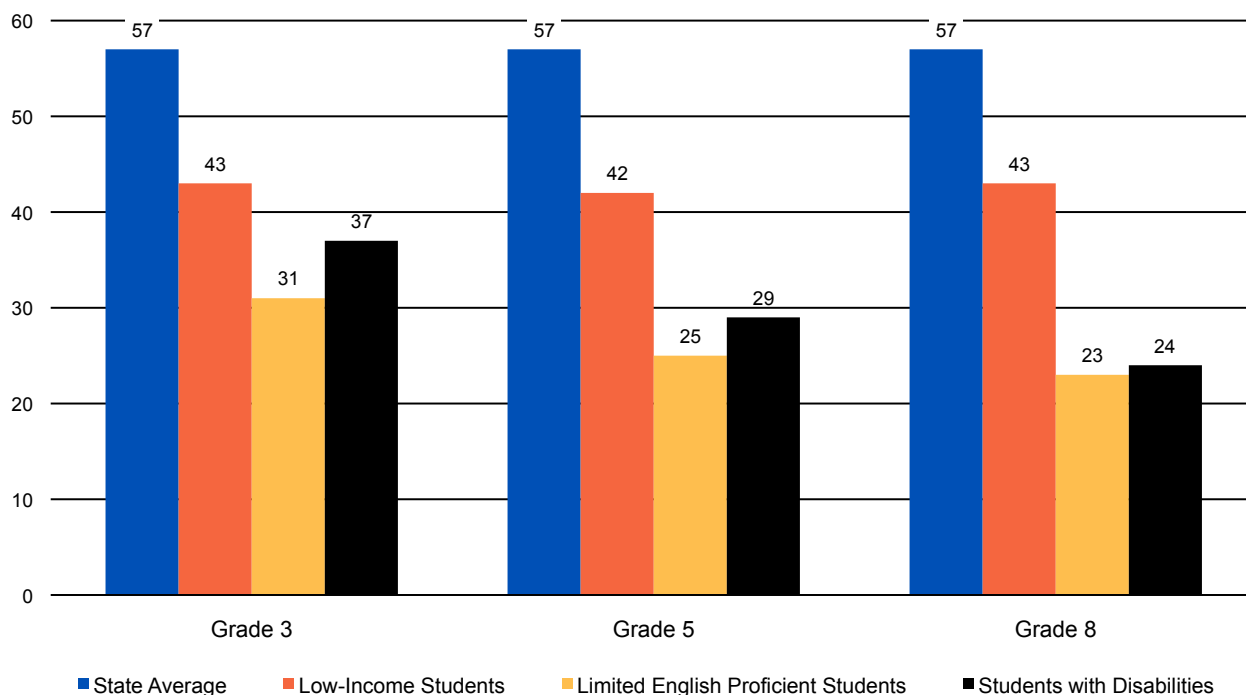
Percent of Children (Ages 3 to 5) who Regularly Attend Preschool, Head Start, or Early Start, 2003-2007



*This question was not included in the 2007 survey. Data on 3-4 year olds is available from "School Success Index for the United States," Save the Children (May 2009).
Source: National Survey for Children's Health.

EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Achievement Gaps: Iowa Test Total Composite Percentile Rank Scores, 2009

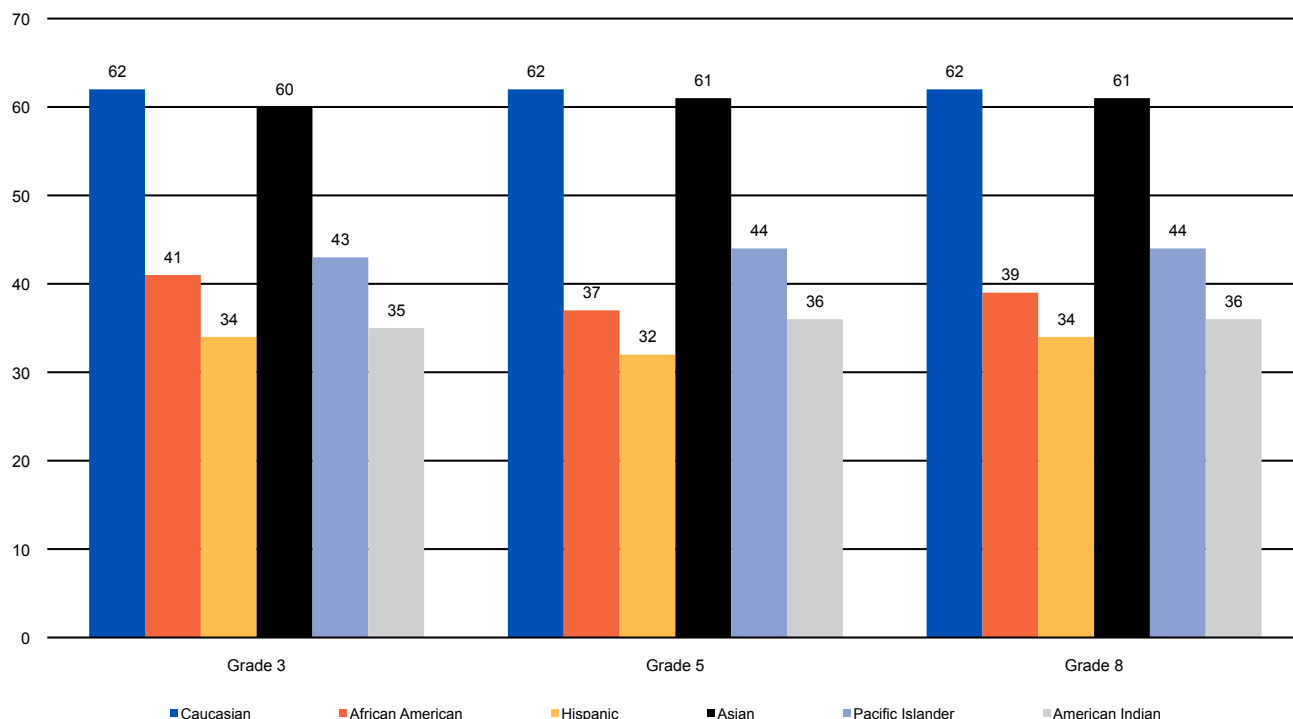


Total Composite = Reading, Language, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Science.

Percentile rank scores compare the achievement of a group of students to the achievement of a national sample of students who are in the same group.

Source: Utah State Office of Education.

Achievement Gap by Ethnicity: Iowa Test Total Composite Percentile Rank Scores, 2009



Total Composite = Reading, Language, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Science.

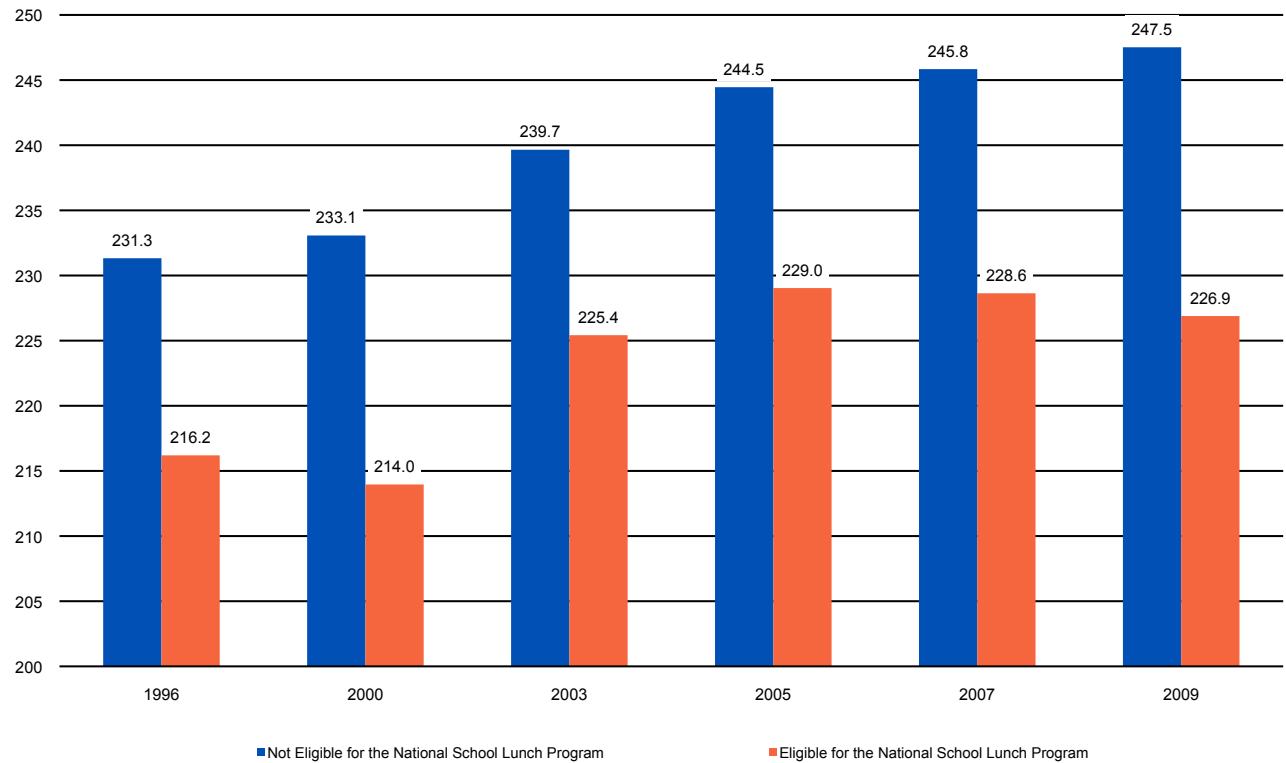
Percentile rank scores compare the achievement of a group of students to the achievement of a national sample of students who are in the same group.

Source: Utah State Office of Education.



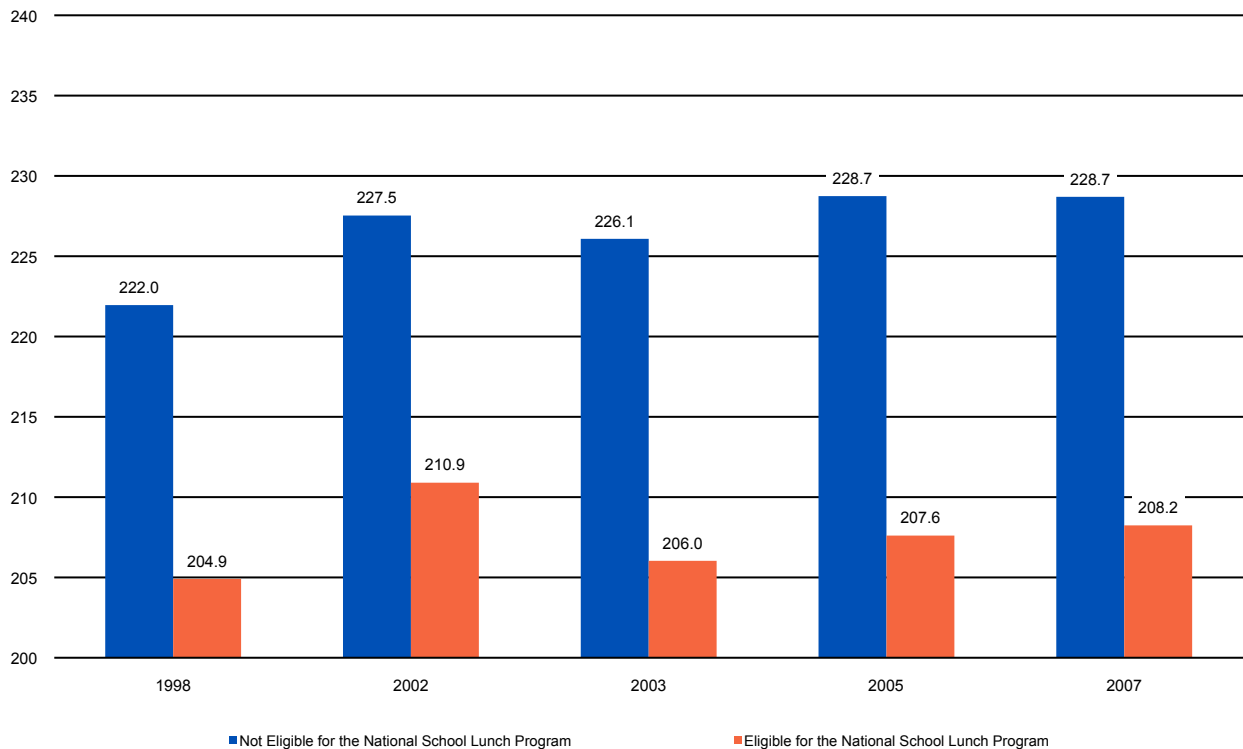
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Utah's Poverty Achievement Gap: NAEP Grade 4 Math, 1996-2009



Note: A ten-point difference on NAEP is approximately equal to one grade level. NAEP = National Assessment of Educational Progress. The NAEP Mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. Data for Utah was not available for some years. Source: U.S. Department of Education.

Utah's Poverty Achievement Gap: NAEP Grade 4 Reading, 1998-2007

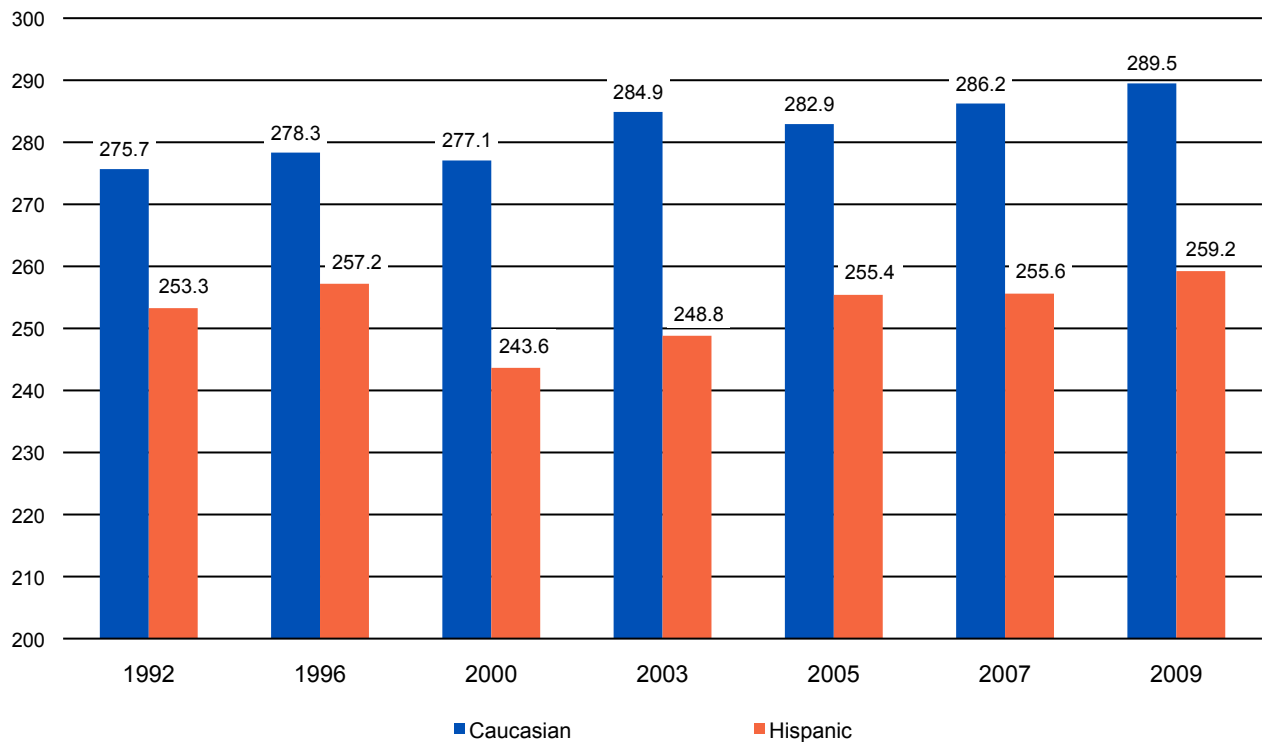


Note: A ten-point difference on NAEP is approximately equal to one grade level. NAEP = National Assessment of Educational Progress. The NAEP Reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Data for Utah was not available for some years. Source: U.S. Department of Education.



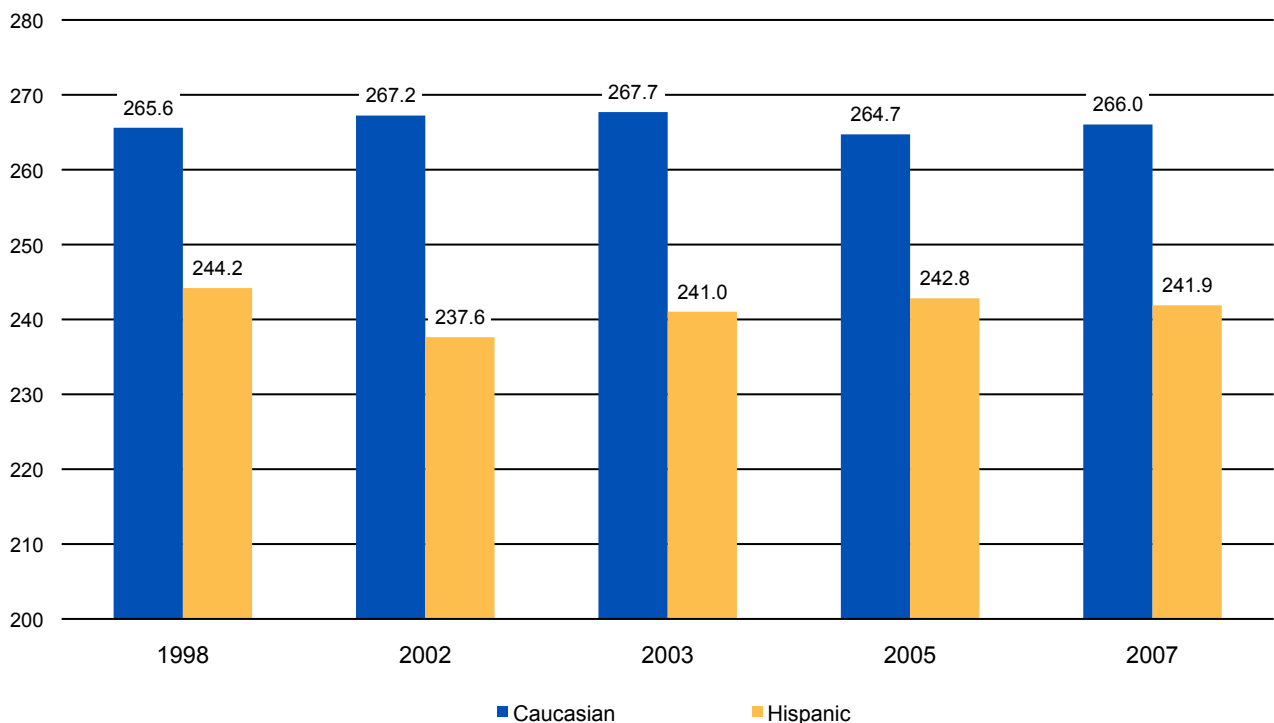
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Utah's Caucasian-Hispanic Achievement Gap: NAEP Grade 8 Math, 1992-2009



Note: A ten-point difference on NAEP is approximately equal to one grade level. NAEP = National Assessment of Educational Progress. The NAEP Mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. Data for Utah was not available for some years. Source: U.S. Department of Education.

Utah's Caucasian-Hispanic Achievement Gap: NAEP Grade 8 Reading, 1998-2007



Note: A ten-point difference on NAEP is approximately equal to one grade level. NAEP = National Assessment of Educational Progress. The NAEP Reading scale ranges from 0 to 500. Data for Utah was not available for some years. Source: U.S. Department of Education.



EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Utah's Graduation Rate by District, 2007-2009

District	Caucasian			African American			Hispanic		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Davis District	93%	93%	93%	81%	90%	95%	79%	82%	80%
Granite District	90%	87%	89%	81%	71%	77%	81%	65%	69%
Jordan District	86%	91%	91%	63%	73%	71%	62%	76%	72%
Murray District	96%	87%	85%	n/a	80%	n/a	89%	68%	79%
Salt Lake District	88%	83%	80%	74%	68%	58%	60%	52%	53%
North Summit District	76%	100%	99%	n/a	n/a	n/a	46%	n/a	n/a
Park City District	96%	97%	94%	n/a	n/a	n/a	59%	59%	72%
South Summit District	95%	95%	97%	n/a	n/a	n/a	83%	n/a	n/a
Tooele District	79%	80%	76%	n/a	n/a	92%	70%	66%	66%
Utah	90%	91%	91%	77%	73%	77%	72%	69%	70%

Source: Utah State Office of Education.

Utah's Graduation Rate by District, 2007-2009

District	Asian			Pacific Islander			American Indian		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Davis District	95%	90%	94%	95%	86%	82%	70%	89%	73%
Granite District	91%	86%	93%	87%	85%	91%	81%	69%	68%
Jordan District	86%	89%	85%	80%	91%	90%	69%	55%	77%
Murray District	100%	n/a	86%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Salt Lake District	87%	85%	80%	80%	72%	76%	n/a	58%	60%
North Summit District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Park City District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Summit District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tooele District	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	42%	64%	68%
Utah	91%	89%	90%	86%	86%	86%	74%	72%	73%

Source: Utah State Office of Education.

Utah's Graduation Rate by District, 2007-2009

District	Whole School			Limited English Proficient		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Davis District	92%	92%	92%	81%	82%	82%
Granite District	89%	83%	85%	85%	59%	65%
Jordan District	84%	90%	89%	67%	53%	64%
Murray District	96%	84%	84%	100%	77%	85%
Salt Lake District	80%	73%	69%	73%	64%	62%
North Summit District	74%	100%	97%	45%	n/a	n/a
Park City District	93%	93%	93%	52%	46%	77%
South Summit District	95%	94%	95%	90%	n/a	n/a
Tooele District	78%	78%	75%	66%	71%	72%
Statewide	88%	88%	88%	75%	65%	68%

Source: Utah State Office of Education.

Utah's Graduation Rate by District, 2007-2009

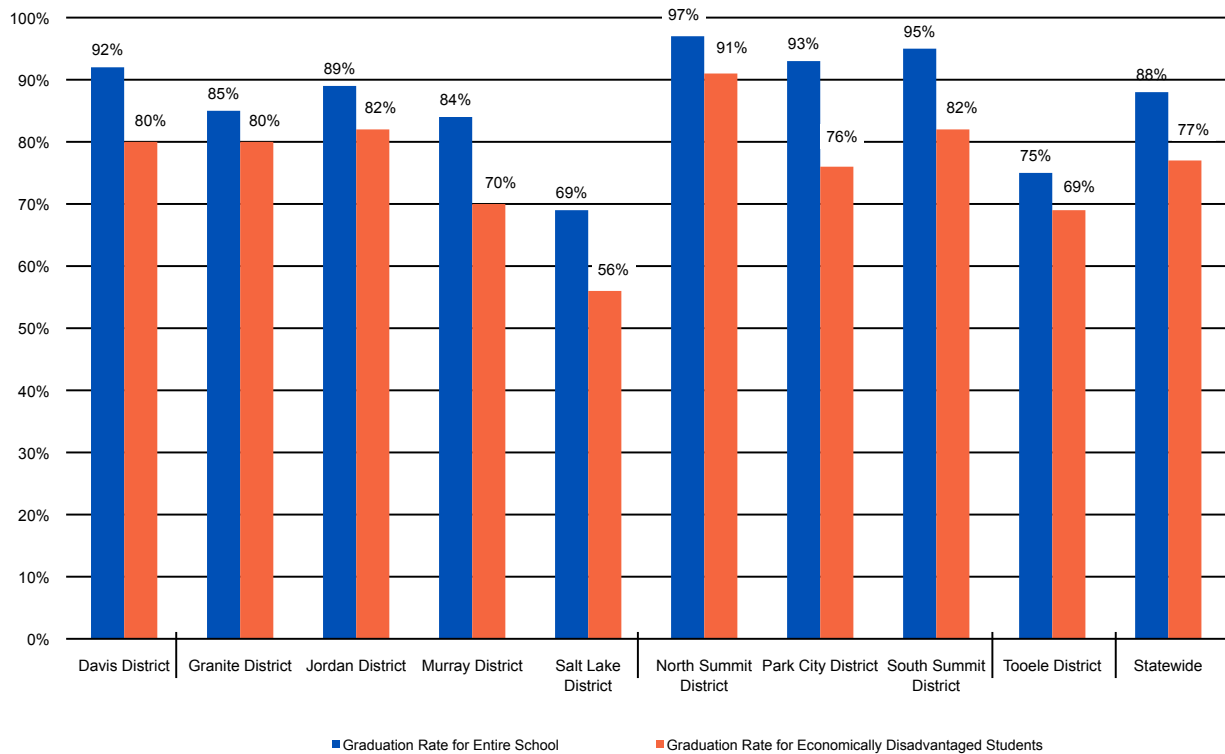
District	Economically Disadvantaged			Students with Disability		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Davis District	79%	82%	80%	77%	83%	84%
Granite District	80%	75%	80%	78%	74%	75%
Jordan District	82%	89%	82%	73%	86%	89%
Murray District	95%	70%	70%	90%	65%	57%
Salt Lake District	67%	60%	56%	68%	50%	59%
North Summit District	67%	100%	91%	25%	n/a	n/a
Park City District	61%	71%	76%	91%	95%	91%
South Summit District	92%	82%	82%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tooele District	72%	78%	69%	69%	77%	64%
Statewide	77%	78%	77%	77%	80%	80%

Source: Utah State Office of Education.



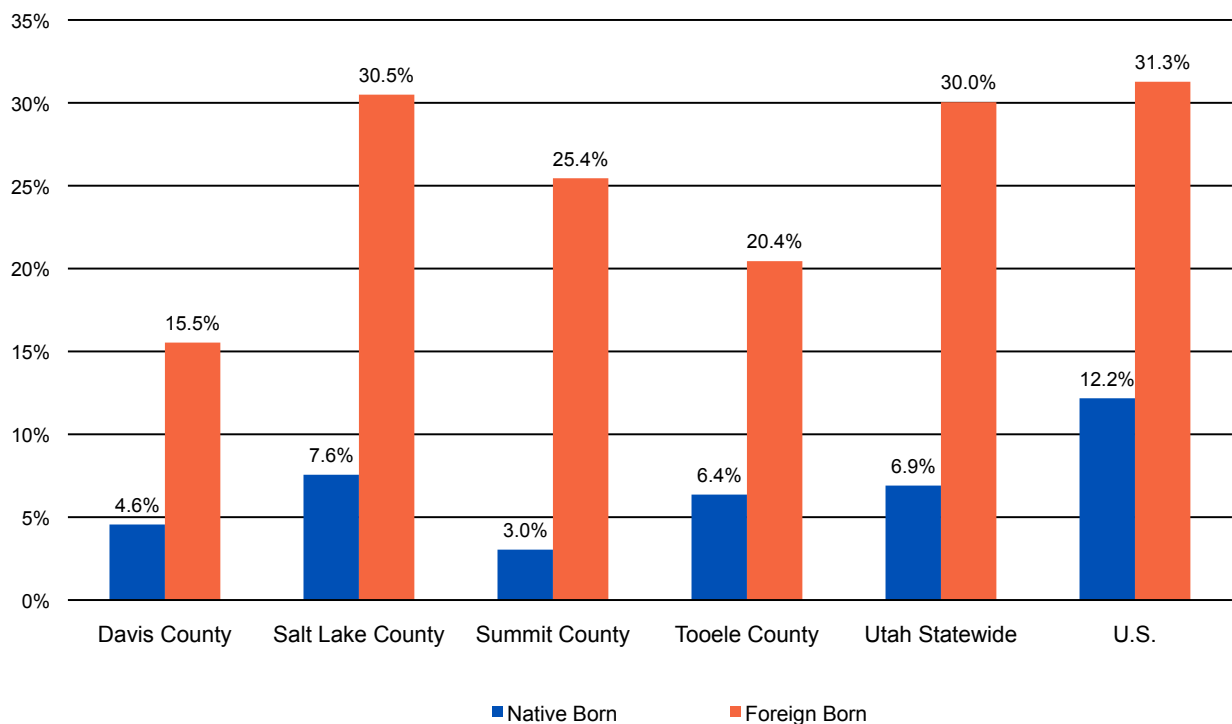
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Utah's Graduation Rate by District, 2009



Source: Utah State Office of Education.

Percent of Native-Born vs. Foreign-Born Adult Population (25 and older) that has Less than a High School Diploma, 2006-2008 Average Estimates

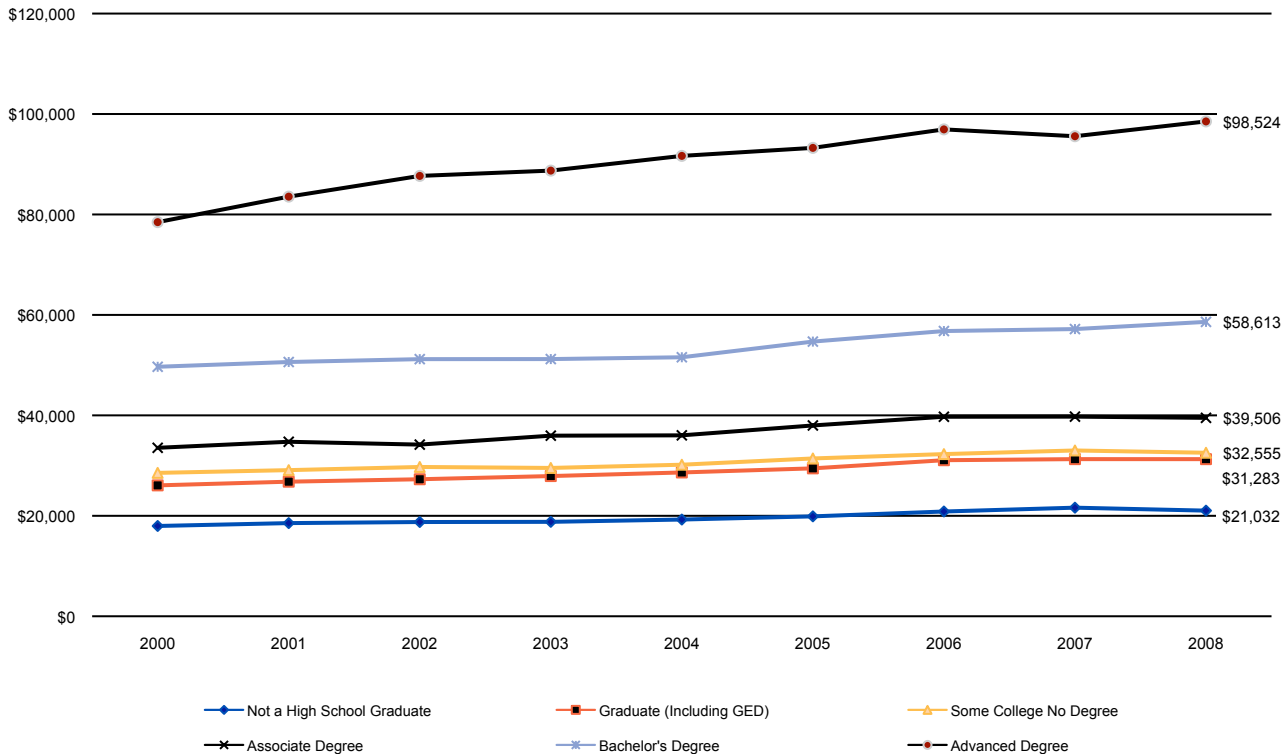


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.



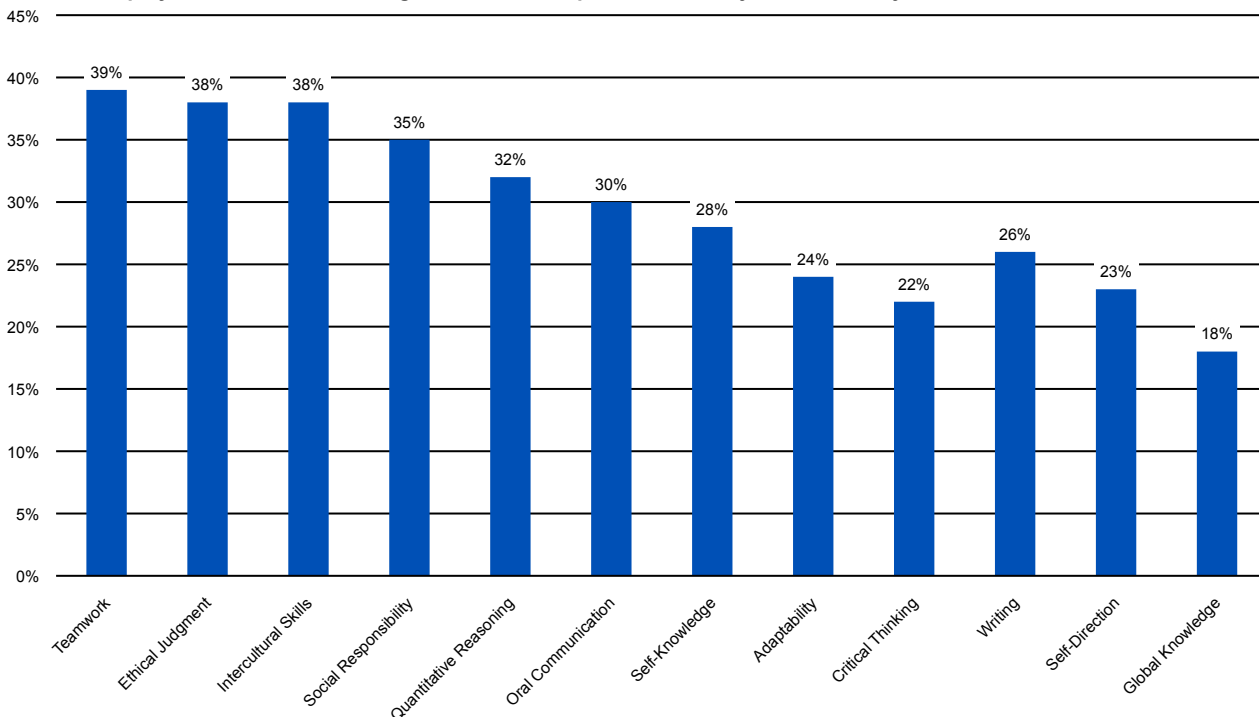
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Average U.S. Earnings by Education Level, 2000-2008
(2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS.

Percent of Employers who rate U.S. College Graduates' Preparedness in Key Areas as "Very Well," 2006



63% of employers believe college graduates don't have the skills they need to succeed in the global economy.

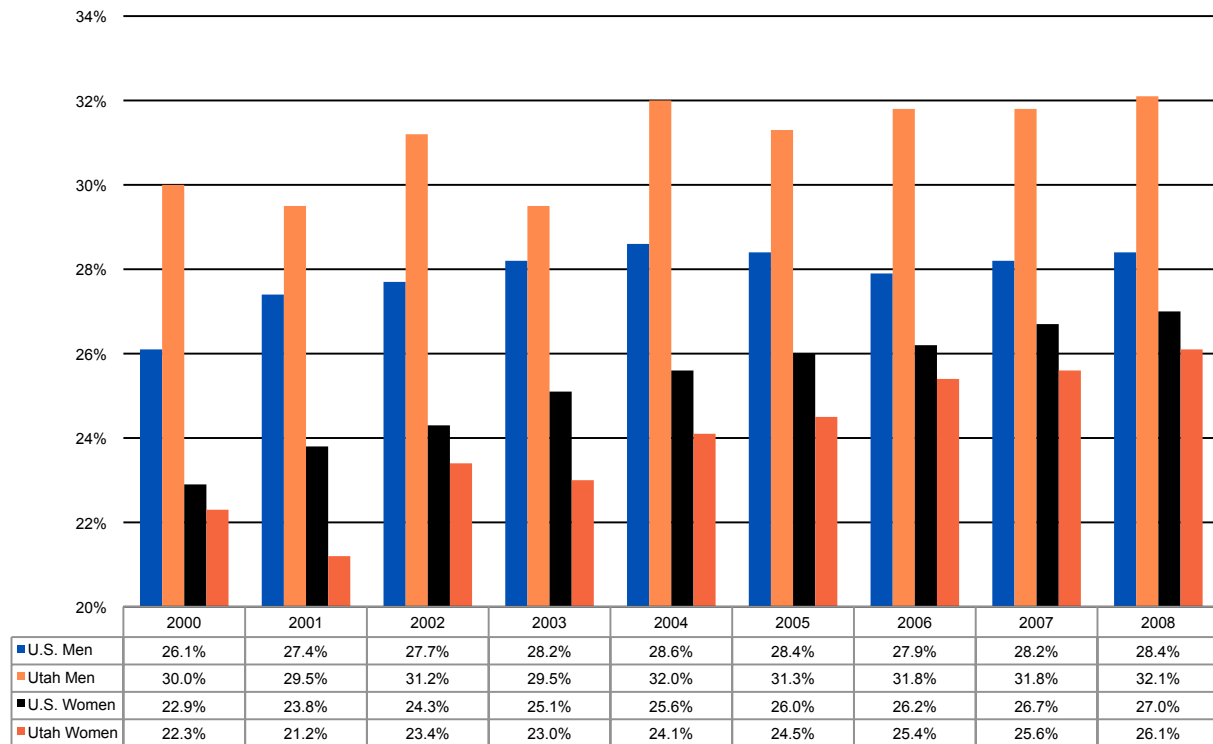
A majority of employers believe that only half or fewer graduates have the skills and knowledge needed to advance or be promoted in their companies.

Source: Survey conducted by Peter D. Hart Research Associates Inc. November/December 2006. Presented at Westminster College's Presidents Advisory Board (Oct. 2009).



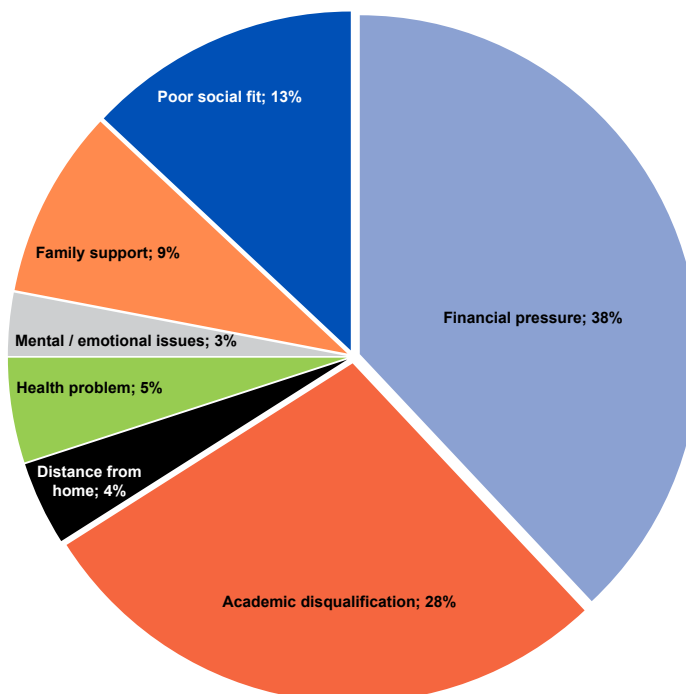
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Adults (25 and Older) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2000-2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.

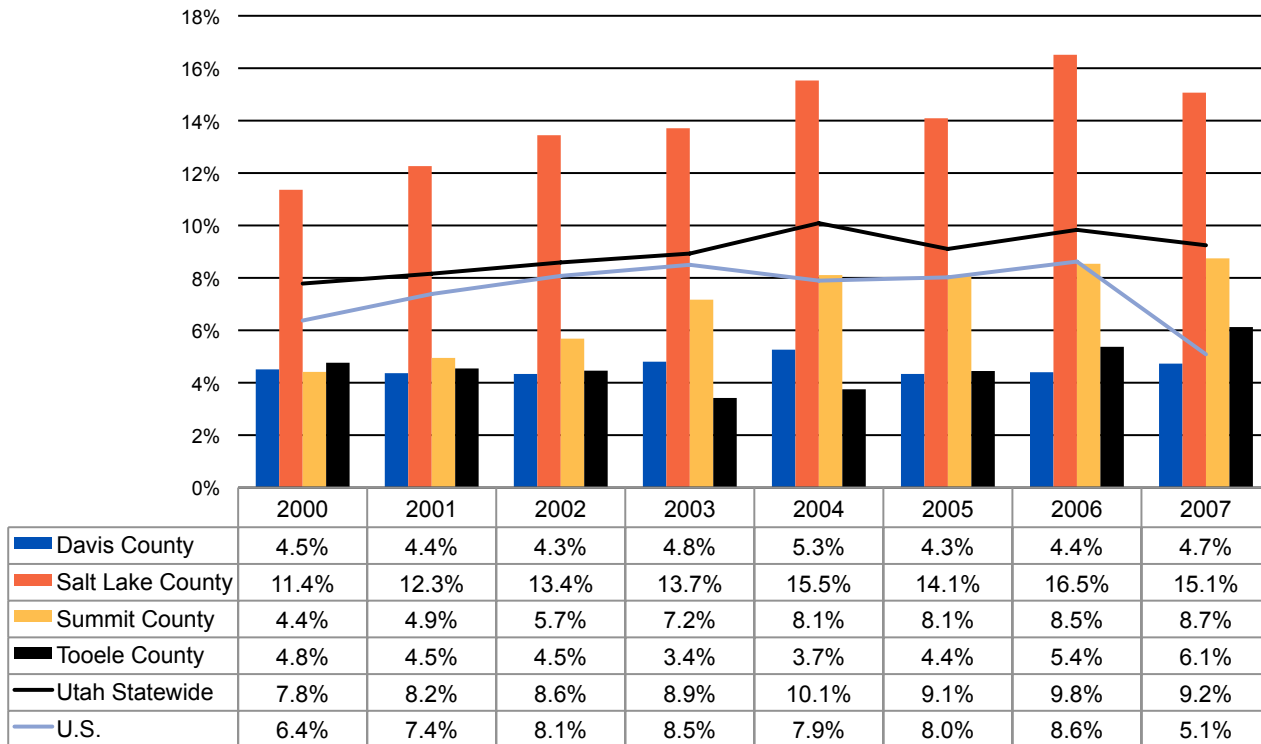
Reasons Given for Dropping Out of College Amongst Four-Year U.S. College Undergrads, 2007



Source: National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education.

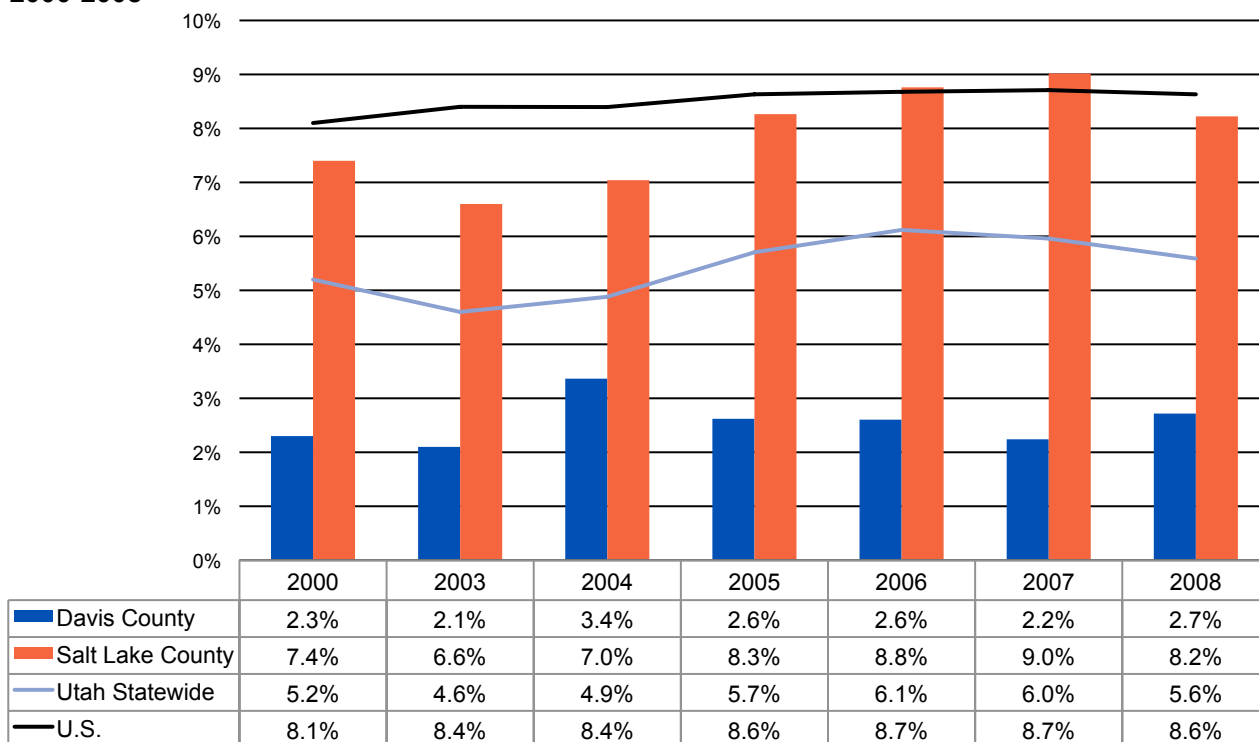
EDUCATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Students who are English Language Learners, 2000-2007



English Language Learners defines the number of students served in appropriate programs of language assistance.
Source: U.S. Department of Education.

Percent of Population (5 and Older) that Speak English Less than "Very Well," 2000-2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.



Income











INITIAL QUESTION: What is necessary for individuals and families to be financially stable and independent?

FINDINGS: KEY COMPONENTS OF A FINANCIALLY STABLE POPULATION

- Having a job with adequate income
- Having access to income and work supports when working in low-wage jobs
- Having financial literacy and savings
- Having access to affordable housing
- Having education and skill development opportunities

INCOME ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Income. The colored circles show composite ratings from multiple data sources related to the following: a) breadth - how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, and b) trend - whether those challenges are getting better or worse. Areas highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, areas highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and areas highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Challenge Affects Many People (Breadth)	Challenge is Getting Better or Worse (Trend)	Key Observations
<i>A Job with Adequate Income</i>			While Utah's unemployment rate has consistently been lower than the national average, as unemployment rates rose nationally between 2007 rates rose nationally between 2007-2009, Utah's unemployment rate also increased sharply.
<i>Work Supports for Those Working in Low-Wage Jobs</i>			In 2009, nearly 30% more households in United Way of Salt Lake's four county service area received food stamps than in 2008. Since 2002, more than 30% of school-age children in UWSL's service area have been eligible for free or reduced price lunch.
<i>Financial Education and Savings</i>			Since 2006, the number of inbound calls received at Utah Saves has increased 342%. Nearly 300 people participated in three-month coaching sessions with a Utah Saves representative who discusses areas of financial education, answers questions and addresses financial concerns. Utah has the 25th lowest percent of unbanked households and the 39th highest percent of workers participating in retirement plans. Approximately 4% of Utah's children have Utah Educational Savings Plan (UESP) accounts.
<i>Affordable Housing</i>			In 2009, more than 10,000 Utah school children were homeless. The top two self-reported causes of homelessness in 2008-2009 were situational crises and victimization/divorce.
<i>Education and Skill Development Opportunities</i>			The high cost of tuition and a lack of financial aid are repeatedly cited by individuals as the top reasons why they do not enroll in post-secondary programs.



• A Job with Adequate Income

In 2008, more than one in ten (11%) of Utah children lived in poverty. Nationally, this number is 18%. (The federal poverty-level income for a family of four in 2008 was \$21,834.) Nearly one in five children in Utah lived in a household of economic uncertainty and almost 20% of Utah children live in a family where no parent had full-time, year round employment in 2008 (Kids Count, Voices for Utah Children, 2010).

Though Utah's unemployment rate is consistently lower than that of the U.S., the recession that began in 2008 caused a significant increase in unemployment rates – from 3.4 % to 5.5%, an increase of 62%.

While the average annual median earnings for full-time workers was lower in Utah than nationally from 2000-2008, earnings for full-time workers in Davis County were consistently higher than the national average from 2003-2008. Wages for Salt Lake County were consistently lower than for Davis County and the national average. Data on Summit and Tooele counties was not available.

In 2003, more than 9% of working adults in Utah held down more than one job; by 2008, the percentage of working adults holding more than one job had decreased to just more than 6%. However, in 2008, nearly 11% of full-time and 26% of part-time Utah workers earned below 200% of the federal poverty level (\$43,668 for a family of four).

Barriers to Obtaining a Job with Adequate Income

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Low education levels
2. Inability to speak English
3. Lack of available jobs
4. Poor health
5. Mental and physical disabilities
6. Lack of transportation

□ INCOME ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

• Access to Income and Work Supports when Working in Low-Wage Jobs

Work supports are programs and resources that help low-income workers close the gap between what they earn and the cost of living.

Work support programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Food Stamps (now called Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP), unemployment insurance have all seen significant growth over the past several years as the economy has struggled to provide enough jobs with adequate wages to support a family. On the other hand, the state's subsidized child care assistance program has seen a decline in participation because so many people have lost their jobs and they do not need the child care assistance when they are unemployed.

The EITC program provides a refundable tax credit for families whose wages are insufficient to meet their basic needs. Between 2005 and 2007, the number of households benefitting from this program increased by nearly 10,000, to a total of 144,000; and the economic value of these benefits increased by more than \$28 million, to a total of \$272 million.

Unemployment claims in Utah have risen even more dramatically. In 2008, the Utah Department of Workforce Services reported that it has seen the fastest increase in initial filings for unemployment benefits in its entire history, with claims rising more than 131%. Enrollment in most public work support programs have also seen significant increases during the recession (the exception being child care mentioned above). The number of households relying on Food Stamps to supplement their income has almost doubled to nearly 73,000 over the last decade, and monthly enrollment in various forms of public health insurance has increased by more than 60,000 individuals.

Barriers to Accessing Work Supports

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of awareness or knowledge about available supports
2. Schedule conflicts or time constraints (having to take time off work to access benefits)
3. Not qualifying for benefits (income exceeds means threshold)
4. Lack of knowledge about how to navigate bureaucratic processes
5. Inconvenience of location
6. Stigma associated with receiving services



• Financial Literacy / Savings

A key component of financial stability beyond household income is the ability of individuals to manage their money well, to save for the future and to accumulate assets in the form of home equity, college and retirement savings, and other forms of financial assets. The Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) measures and tracks asset poverty in all 50 states and gives Utah an overall score of “C” in its 2009-2010 Assets and Opportunity Scorecard (CFED, 2010). Asset poverty, defined as the ability of a household to access wealth resources (i.e. assets) sufficient to meet basic needs for a period of three months, is as important an indicator of financial stability as income poverty. In this regard, Utah’s asset poverty rate of 30.8 percent is roughly three times the rate of income poverty, and ranks Utah 47th out of 50 states.

Utah’s “extreme” asset poverty rate, those households with zero or negative net worth, is 17 percent, which ranks 45th out of 50 states. Together with Utah’s relatively low median net worth (\$52,000 vs. \$88,000 in the U.S.) relatively high median mortgage debt (\$152,000 vs. \$134,000 in the U.S.) these indicators can help explain Utah’s historically high bankruptcy rate, which, for the 12 month period ending March 31, 2010 was 5.67 per 1000 households, ranking Utah 14th in the nation.

The challenge faced by households in saving for the future is directly linked to both income and financial literacy and habits. While data is difficult to obtain at the state level and below, national trends do not paint a very good picture. Nationally, only 41% of employees participate in private industry defined contribution retirement plans, and only 4% of Utah children have college savings accounts through the Utah Education Savings Plan.

Barriers to Financial Literacy/Savings

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of culturally appropriate education and information
2. Competing priorities
3. Lack of personal responsibility
4. Lack of emphasis on the importance of financial education
5. Dependence on others to handle financial matters
6. Misperception of individuals’ own knowledge
7. Stress

□ INCOME ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

• Affordable Housing

The percentage of Utahns (as well as those in Salt Lake and Davis Counties) who are able to find affordable housing (costing no more than 30% of income) declined from 76.6% to 71.8% between 2000 and 2008. While specific data were not available for Summit and Tooele Counties, the trend is likely the same. The decline in home values (and interest rates) as well as fair market rents, since 2008 has certainly caused homes to become more affordable, but with high unemployment and flat wages, challenge of finding affordable housing in Utah is still significant. Also associated with the recession is a sharp increase in Utah's foreclosure rate, which increased by 45% between 2005 and 2008, and doubled when comparing the 3rd quarter of 2008 with the 3rd quarter of 2009.

The average renter in Utah must work 48 hours per week to afford "fair market rent" – and 17% of all renters spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs. For extremely low-income people in Utah (those making less than 50% of the Federal Poverty Level), there is a shortage of 31,000 affordable rental units, and waiting lists for publicly subsidized housing can exceed two years. (Poverty in Utah 2009, Community Action Partnership of Utah)

The number of homeless individuals on any given night in Utah increased by nearly 30% between 2005 and 2008 (to 3,525, 65% of whom live in Salt lake County), but Utah's efforts to end chronic homelessness" are paying off, as the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 20% between 2005 and 2008. It's important to note that these "point in time" counts underestimate the total number of people without homes. Using a definition of homelessness that includes individuals who lack their own housing and are "doubled up" with others, the Utah State Office of Education estimates that there are 10,388 homeless children on any given day in the state.

Barriers to Obtaining Affordable Housing

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Cost
2. Inability to qualify for low-income housing subsidies
3. Lack of affordable housing near work
4. Regulations and zoning
5. Complex applications
6. Discrimination

www.uw.org



• Education and Skill Development Opportunities

Enrollment of Utah adults in community colleges and trade schools steadily increased from 2000-2007. The number of minority students enrolled in Utah's post-secondary institutions increased from 2000-2007. The number of minority students enrolled in Utah post-secondary institutions increased from 2000-2007.

In addition, the number of women enrolled in community college, vocational, technical, and trade institutions increased by 84% between 2000 and 2007; the number of men enrolled in the same types of programs increased 67% during the same time period.

Nevertheless, financial pressure and academic disqualification were the top two answers given for dropping out of college by four-year U.S. college undergraduates in 2007. The top three reasons college qualified high school students did not enroll in college in 2008 were not enough financial aid, tuition was too high, and an unwillingness to borrow to cover the cost.

Barriers to Obtaining Education/Skill Development Opportunities

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)













1. High cost of tuition
2. Competing priorities (working, caring for a family)
3. Low personal expectations
4. Low academic performance

INCOME SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS






















The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Income. Levels of concern indicate ratings of the following: a) how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, b) whether those challenges are getting better or worse, and c) how severely the challenge impacts those individuals who experience it. Indicators highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, indicators highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and indicators highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Level of Concern
A Job with Adequate Income	●
Job prevalence by sector	●
Average wage by sector	●
Average annual pay by sector	●
Unemployment rate / labor force participation	●
Job growth by sector	●
Median earnings of full-time, year-round workers	●
Median household income	●
Definition of adequacy – percent of workers below 200% of FPL	●
Measure of employee benefits – full time vs part time employees	●
Number of jobs held by individuals / households	●
Part time vs full time employment and job growth	●
Income by family size and number of earners	●
Number of temporary workers	●
Number of seasonal workers	●
Work Supports for Those Working in Low-Wage Jobs	●
EITC utilization	●
EITC total dollar benefits	●
Food Stamp utilization	●
Medicaid, CHIP, PCN, UPP, & HIPUtah utilization	●
Childcare utilization	●
Number of WIC program participants	●
Assistance in obtaining employment, including basic skills for job seeking	●

INCOME SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS...continued

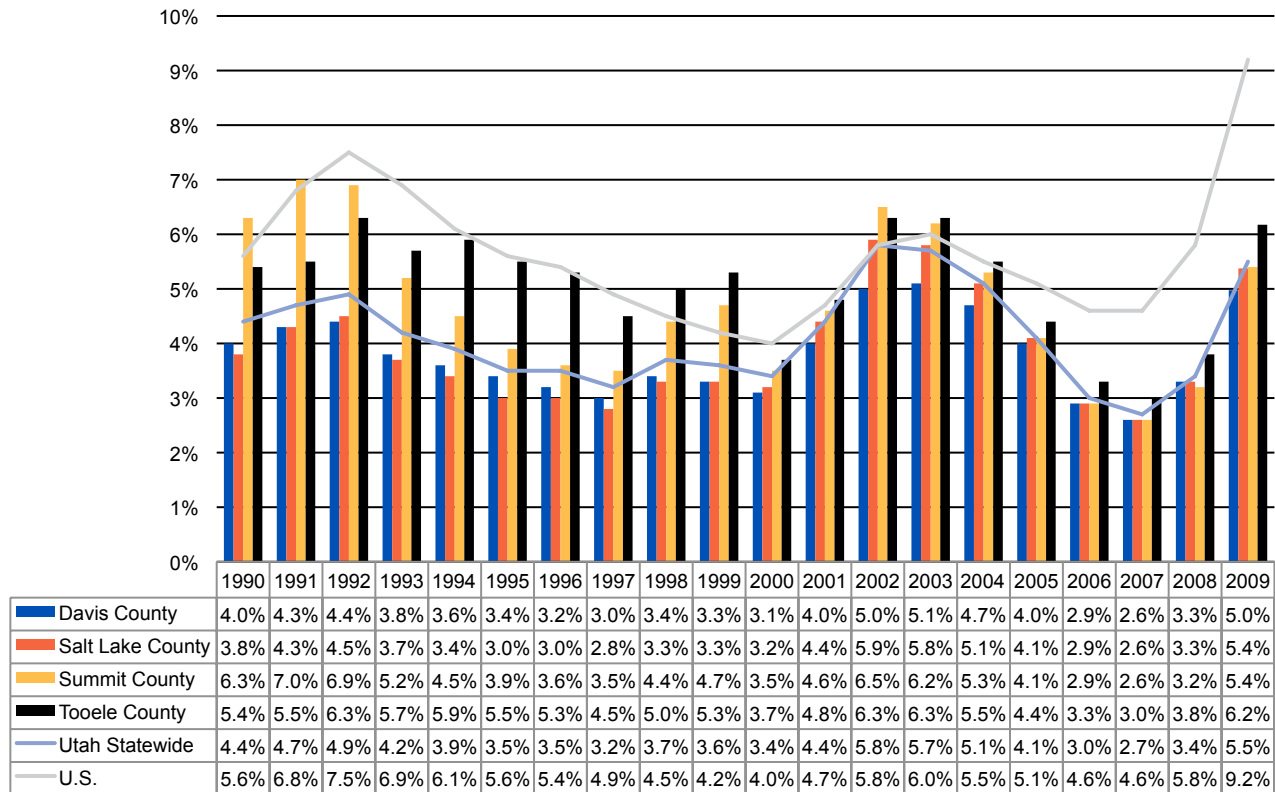
	Level of Concern
Financial Education and Savings	
Financial literacy survey of 12th graders	
Use of high-risk credit, payday loans, etc	
Average Utah revolving and non-revolving debt	
Consumer bankruptcy filings	
Net worth and asset poverty rate; median credit card, installment, and mortgage debt	
Percent of unbanked households	
Percent of workers participating in retirement plans	
Unbanked and underbanked households in Utah	
Number and percent of children who have UESP college savings accounts	
Employee retirement savings plan participation	
Percent of population that are homeowners vs renters	

INCOME SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

	Level of Concern
Affordable Housing	
Percent of householders who obtain affordable housing costing no more than 30% of income	
Two and four bedroom fair market rent as a percent of median household income	
Renter wages vs affordable rent	
Number of people who show improvement on the housing self-sufficiency matrix	
Housing affordability index	
Foreclosure rates	
Median home price as a percent of median income	
Vacancy rates by housing cost	
Rate of "doubled-up" families	
Number of adult children living with their parents	
Education and Skill Development Opportunities	
Enrollment in adult education programs	
Enrollment in community colleges, vocational, trade, and technical institutions	
Enrollment in any post-secondary institution	
Graduation from community colleges, vocational, trade, and technical institutions	
Graduation from colleges or universities	
Number and types of academic programs available	
Percent of students receiving financial aid and types of financial aid programs available	
Number of people returning to school for additional training	
Data on barriers to enrollment – cost vs income	

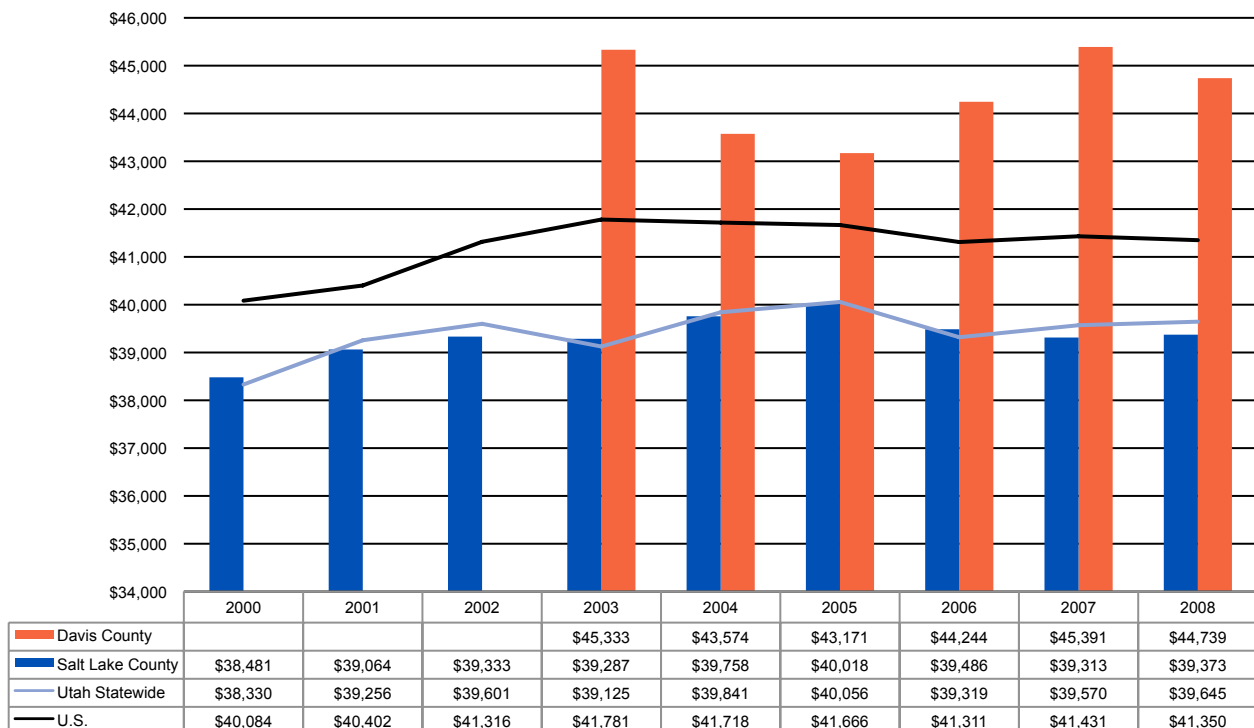
INCOME SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Unemployment Rate, 1990-2009



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

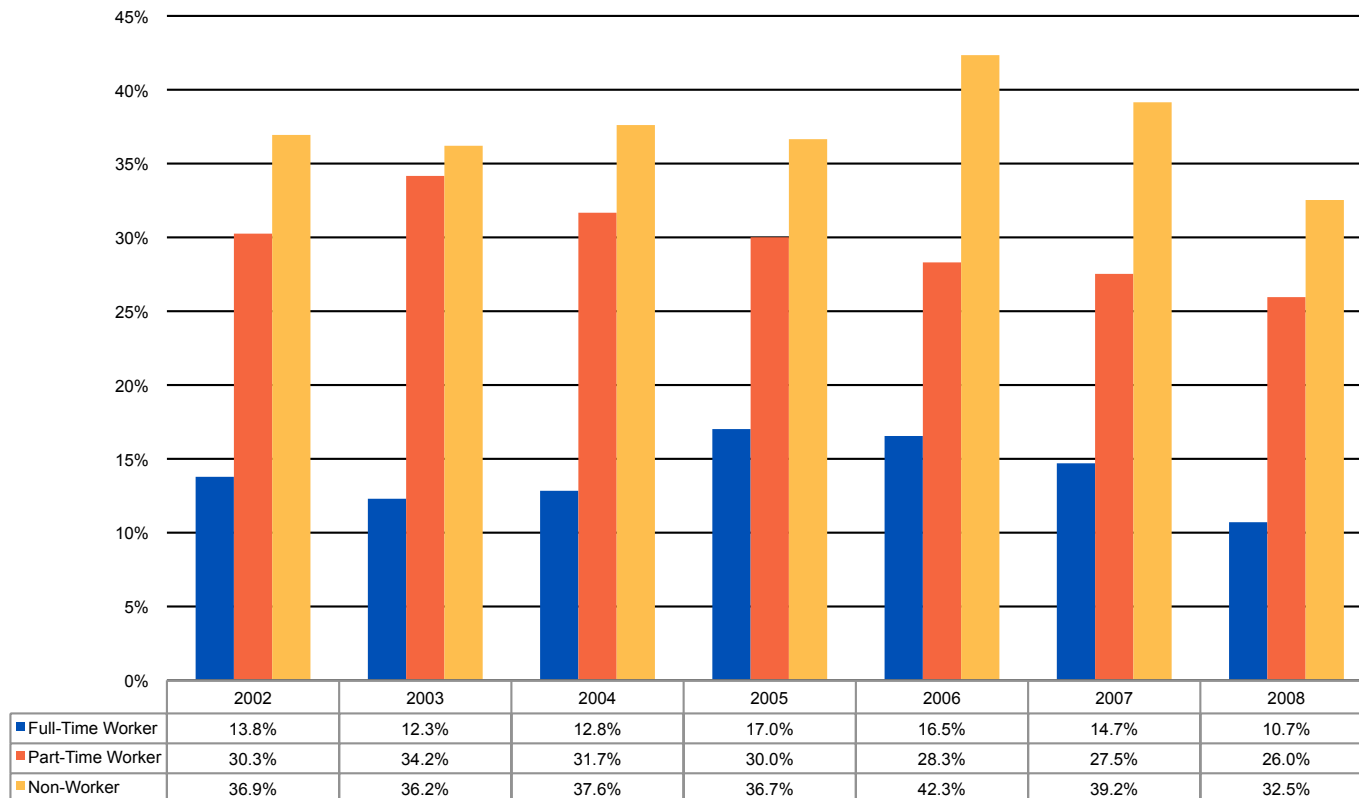
Annual Median Earnings for the Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 2000-2008 (2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, Two-Year Rolling Average)



Employed Population is 16 years and older. Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.

INCOME SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Utah Workers with Earnings Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, 2002-2008



Full-Time is considered full-time, year-round work. Part-time is either part-time hours or part-time, year-round work.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS.

Number of Households Receiving Food Stamps by County, 1997-2009

County	1997	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Davis County	2,474	4,286	4,393	4,175	4,380	5,328
Salt Lake County	14,546	24,106	24,203	22,109	23,068	31,187
Summit County	158	178	146	132	152	228
Tooele County	609	1,207	1,194	1,108	1,133	1,609
Statewide	37,640	56,484	56,105	53,310	55,907	72,728

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services. Data available from CAP Utah "2009 Annual Report on Poverty."

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Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services. Data available from CAP Utah "2009 Annual Report on Poverty."

INCOME SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Earned Income Tax Credit Returns filed by County, 2005-2007

County	2005	2006	2007
	Returns	Returns	Returns
Davis	12,208	12,477	13,276
Salt Lake	53,302	53,281	56,712
Summit	949	906	1,080
Tooele	2,849	2,831	3,036
Statewide	134,950	135,281	144,038

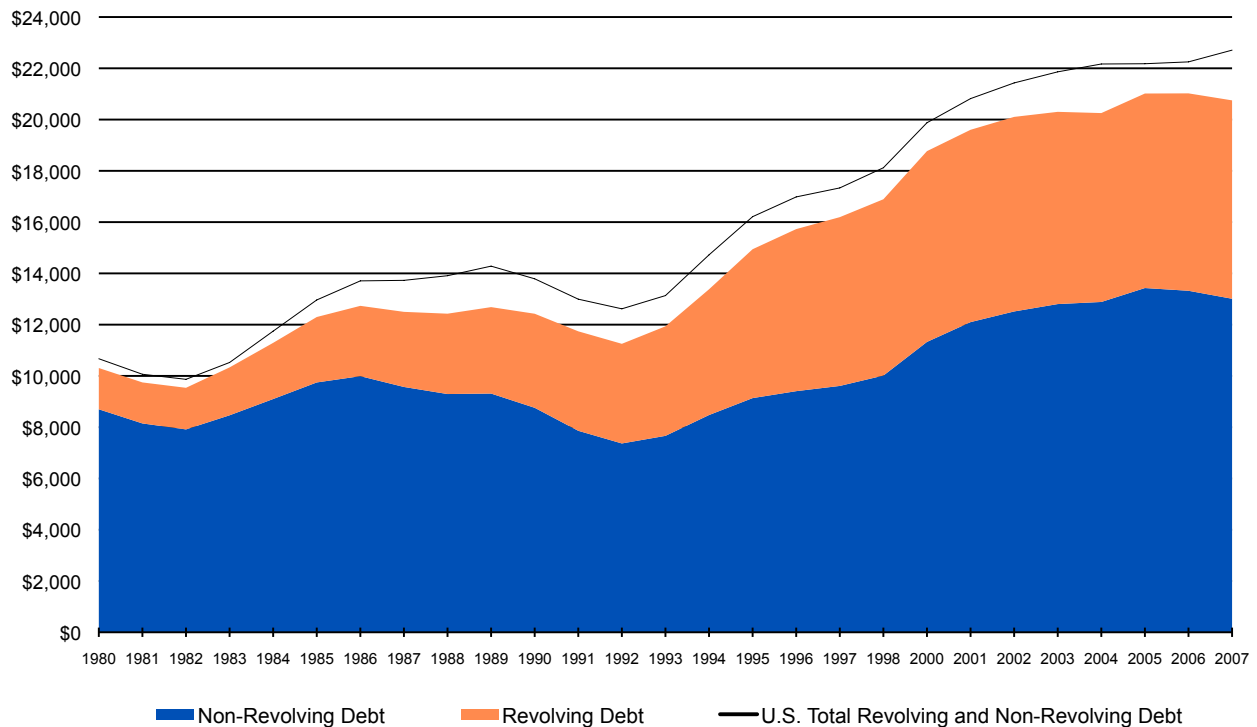
Source: Internal Revenue Service. Data available from CAP Utah "2009 Annual Report on Poverty."

Total Earned Income Tax Credit Dollars Received by County, 2005-2007

County	2005	2006	2007
Davis	\$21,651,071	\$23,022,590	\$24,888,110
Salt Lake	\$94,361,009	\$97,602,948	\$106,208,952
Summit	\$1,307,582	\$1,271,371	\$1,531,634
Tooele	\$5,314,588	\$5,261,288	\$5,747,428
Statewide	\$244,239,094	\$251,098,692	\$272,852,755

Source: Internal Revenue Service. Data available from CAP Utah "2009 Annual Report on Poverty."

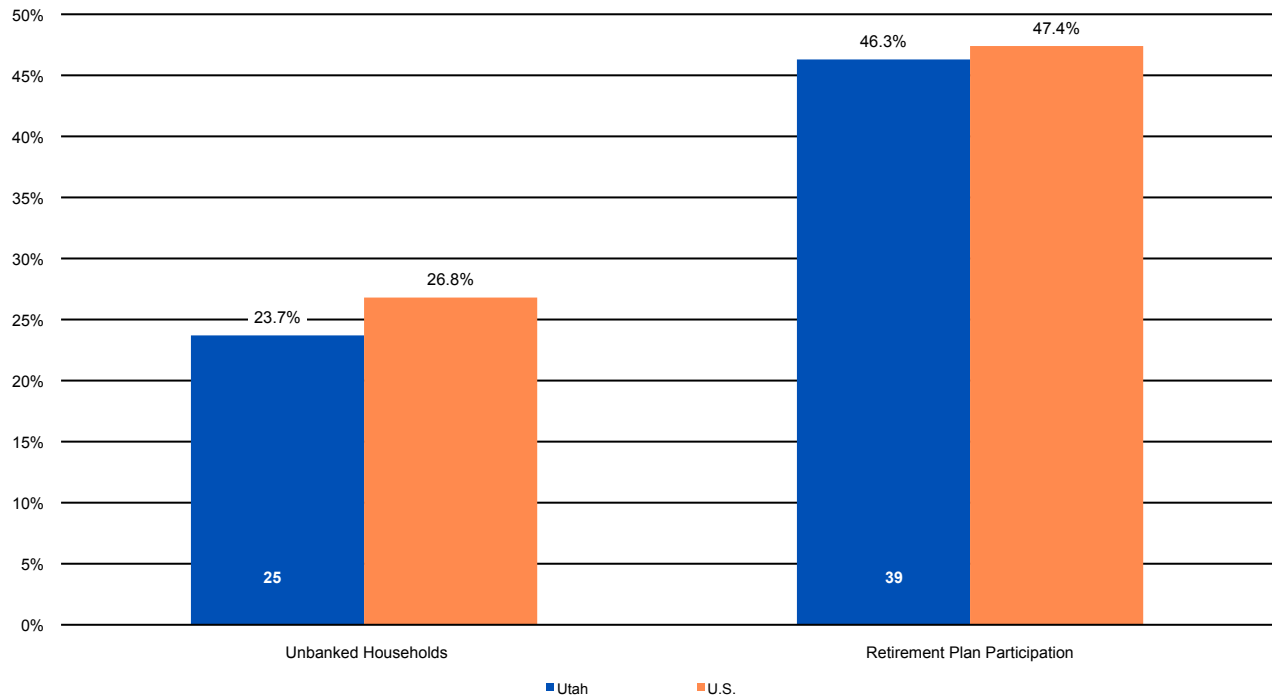
Average Utah Revolving and Non-Revolving Debt per Household, 1980-2007
(2007 inflation-adjusted dollars)



Source: Moody's Economy.com.

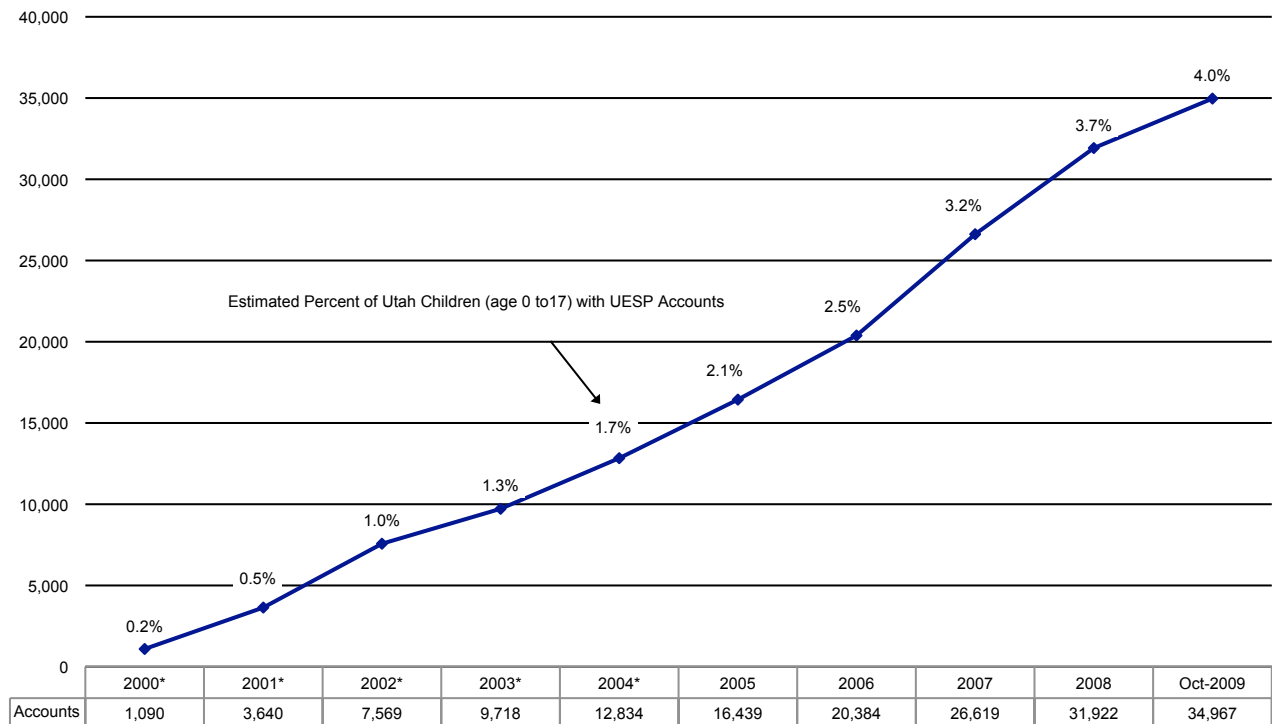
INCOME SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Utah's Saving Situation



Unbanked Households is the percent of households without checking, savings or money market accounts (2006). Retirement Plan Participation is the percent of wage and salary workers ages 21-64 who participated in an employment-based retirement plan (2007). Utah's ranking at base of columns; ranking includes 50 states plus D.C. Utah has the 25th lowest percent of unbanked households and 39th highest percent of workers participating in retirement plans. Source: CFED, 2009-2010 Assets and Opportunity Scorecard.

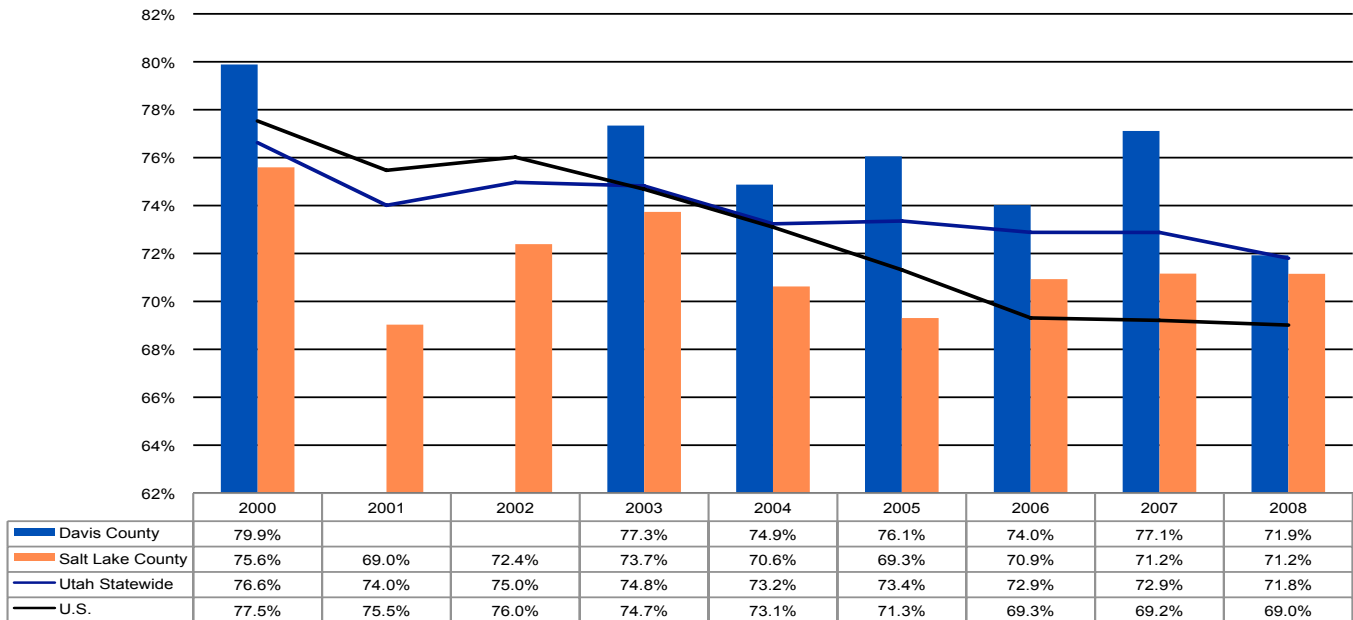
Number of UESP Accounts Owned by Utah Residents, 2000-2009



*Actual numbers unavailable. Numbers were calculated using a ratio of 24%, which represents the percent of Utah resident accounts to total accounts during 2005-Oct. 2009. Source: Utah Educational Savings Plan.

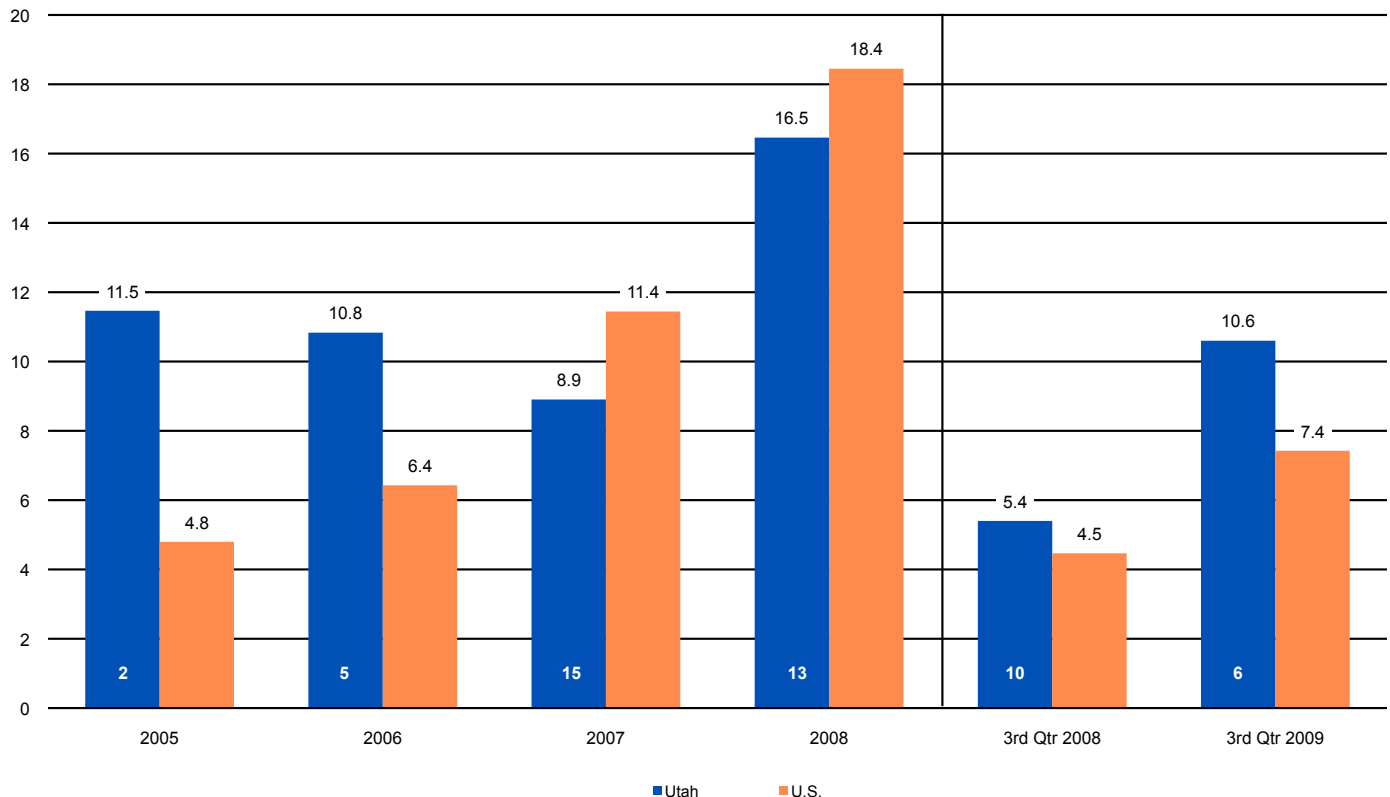
INCOME SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Householders Who Obtain Affordable Housing Costing No More than 30% of Household Income, 2000-2008



According to the Census Bureau's definition, excessive owner costs are those that exceed 30% of household income.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS.

Foreclosures per 1,000 Households, 2005-2008 and 3rd Qtr 2008 compared to 3rd Qtr 2009



Utah's ranking at base of columns; ranking includes 50 states plus D.C. In 2008, Utah had the 13th highest foreclosure rate.
Source: RealtyTrac; U.S. Census Bureau. Calculations by Utah Foundation.



Health













INITIAL QUESTION: What is necessary for individuals and families to lead healthy and productive lives?

FINDINGS: KEY COMPONENTS OF A HEALTHY POPULATION

- Having access to quality, affordable health care coverage
- Having access to comprehensive, coordinated, and continuous health care
- Making healthy choices by eating right, regularly exercising, and avoiding harmful substances
- Having healthy, safe, and nurturing relationships (being free from abuse and violence)
- Having good mental health
- Living in a healthy environment with good air quality, water quality, etc.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Health. The colored circle show composite ratings from multiple data sources related to the following: a) breadth - how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, and b) trend - whether those challenges are getting better or worse. Areas highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, scores highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and areas highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Challenge Affects Many People (Breadth)	Challenge is Getting Better or Worse (Trend)	Key Observations
<i>Having Access to Quality, Affordable Health Care Coverage</i>			Between 2001 and 2008, it is estimated that more than 160,000 Utah adults between 19 and 64 did not have health insurance, though more than 44% of them were employed. Nearly 50,000 of Utah's children from families with incomes lower than 200% of poverty level were uninsured.
<i>Having Access to Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Continuous Health Care</i>			Nearly 12% of Utahns in United Way of Salt Lake's four county service area do not have a usual place of care to go when they are sick or need advice about medical care. In 2007, the National Association of Community Health Centers estimated the annual wasted expenditures on avoidable emergency department visits in Utah to be \$152 million.
<i>Making Healthy Choices (i.e. nutrition, exercise, avoidance of unhealthy behaviors)</i>			In 2007, 23% of Utah's children ages 10-17 and 58% of Utah's adults age 18 or older were considered overweight or obese. At that time, nearly 85% of Utah adults with diabetes were overweight or obese.
<i>Having Healthy, Safe, and Nurturing Relationships (being free from abuse and violence)</i>			In 2007, there were 14,264 reported cases of domestic violence in Utah. The most common types of domestic abuse included simple assault, intimidation, and forcible sexual assault.
<i>Having Good Mental Health</i>			In 2009, 38% of 10th graders in United Way of Salt Lake's four county service area had depressive symptoms. Nearly 14% of adults reported seven or more days of "not good" mental health within the previous 30 days in 2008. Utah Mental Health Services estimated that in 2008, only 17% of those in need of mental health treatment actually received it.
<i>Living in a Healthy Environment with Good Air Quality, Water Quality, etc.</i>			In 2002, Davis and Salt Lake Counties respiratory risk from air pollution exposure was higher than the state average and right below the national average. Summit and Tooele Counties risk was significantly less.

□ HEALTH ASSESSMENT SUMMARY



• Access to Quality, Affordable Health Care Coverage

Over the last decade, Utah's uninsured rate has increased faster than the national rate, moving the state from a relatively low uninsured rate to one that hovers right above (18% in 2006 vs. U.S. rate of 19%) or below the national uninsured rate (14% in 2007 vs. U.S. rate of 17%). Of the people who have coverage, the majority, 68% in 2007, have employer-sponsored insurance. Medicaid is the second highest source of coverage in Utah with 10% of Utahns receiving their insurance through the program in 2007, and 9% purchasing insurance directly through the individual market.

While employer-sponsored insurance is the main source of health coverage for individual and families, where a person works and whether they are full-time or part-time have a significant impact on whether there is an offer of coverage. In 2008, 17% of part-time workers and 16% of the self-employed were uninsured compared to 11% of the full-time work force. Of those who are employed full time and have coverage, the majority work in businesses of 50 or more employees.

The double digit increases in premiums have also been forcing employers to either drop coverage or pass more of the cost on to their employees. Families' premium contributions to employer-sponsored insurance has increased by 73% over the last decade and individuals' contributions have increased by 98%. Yet, the median income in Utah only increased by 10%.

For adults who do not have an offer of coverage through their employer, insurance becomes increasingly difficult to access. Pre-existing medical conditions and costs can prohibit a person from accessing coverage. Individuals living in poverty and ethnic or racial minorities are disproportionately impacted by a lack of insurance. Of the total number of uninsured Utahns, 70% were living below 200% of the federal poverty level in 2008. Utah's ethnic and racial minorities have a 6% to 27% higher incidence of being uninsured than white Utahns.

The uninsured rate for children in Utah has been on the decline since its high in 2006. Of those children who are uninsured, almost one third (72%) lived below 200% of the federal poverty level in 2008. There are an estimated 55,000 Utah children who are eligible, but not enrolled in, Medicaid or CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program).

Barriers to Health Coverage

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

- Cost
- Insurance company exclusions for pre-existing conditions
- Employer doesn't offer
- Lack of public safety-net coverage

□ HEALTH ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

• Access to Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Continuous Health Care

Having health coverage is the best way to ensure access to comprehensive, coordinated and continuous health care. Estimates from 2008 indicate that 12% of Utahns did not have a usual place to go when sick or in need of medical advice. The rate was higher than the state average in Salt Lake and Tooele counties, 14% and 15% respectively. Davis County had a 120% increase from 2001 to 2007 in the number of people without a usual place of care, though the estimate remained below the state average. Summit County had the lowest rate with a 9% estimate. These numbers are dramatically higher for people living in poverty.

Of the Utahns who indicate that they do have a regular source of care, 6% consider the emergency room or urgent care center their usual place of care. Only Davis County comes in below the state average, 5%, and Summit County has the highest rate, 9%. Of the emergency department visits in 2000, 40% were paid for by private insurance, 17% were self-pay and 17% were paid for by Medicaid.

To exacerbate the problem, Utah is experiencing a shortage of primary care providers. The number of active Utah physicians in patient care per 10,000 individuals in the civilian population has not been increasing at the national rate.

Seeking primary and preventive care is recommended for people of all ages, but particularly for children. Approximately 32% of Utah children did not receive preventive dental and medical care in 2007. Nationally, this number was slightly less at approximately 28%.

Barriers to Accessing Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Continuous Health Care

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

- Cost
- Lack of physician time,
- Patient's passivity about his/her care
- Lack of integrated health care systems



• Healthy Choices (Eating healthy foods, exercising, not smoking)

Obesity rates in America have doubled for adults and tripled for children in recent decades, and medical costs due to obesity may be as high as \$147 billion a year. Utah has not been immune from this growing epidemic. Since 1989, the percent of obese Utah adults has more than doubled (128% increase). In 2008, nearly 60% of Utah adults were overweight or obese (Utah Department of Health, 2008).

Children have been affected by this trend, as well. In 2003, 21% of Utah children were overweight or obese and by 2007 the number increased to 23%. This mirrors U.S. trends, though Utah's child overweight/obesity numbers continue to be 10% lower.

Being overweight or obese, in many cases, leads to chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, stroke, heart disease, arthritis and asthma. Eighty-five percent of Utahns with diabetes are overweight or obese. Obese children and adolescents are at risk for lifelong health problems. They are more likely to have risk factors associated with cardiovascular disease (such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and Type 2 diabetes) than are other children and adolescents.

These chronic health conditions, in addition to obesity, are putting a greater strain on the health system. Average estimates from 1998 to 2000 showed that 5.2%, or \$323 million, of total health care costs in Utah were attributable to obesity. During the same time period, nine percent of Medicaid costs in Utah were attributable to obesity. With the significant increases in overweight and obese adults, this number may have more than doubled.

Barriers to Making Healthy Choices

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

- Lack of knowledge
- Competing priorities / lack of time (such as working or caring for family)
- Lack of support by family and friends
- Convenience of fast food
- Neighborhood design (lack of walkable neighborhoods)

• Healthy, Safe, and Nurturing Relationships

While the number of violent crimes in Utah has been on the decline since 2001, the number of rapes in 2008 was higher than the national average and domestic violence is on the rise. From 2001 to 2008, the number of reported domestic violence offenses in Utah that were investigated by law enforcement increased by 33%. The offenses ranged from murder to simple assault. While the majority of cases continue to be simple assault, the incidence of more violent cases such as aggravated and sexual assault increased at over twice the rate of simple assault.

Shelters with a Utah Division of Child and Family Services contract had to turn away almost the same number of people as those who were able to access shelter in 2008.

Child abuse in Utah has also been on the rise, with a 15% increase from 2001 to 2009. Of the counties UWSL serves, both Summit and Davis Counties experienced large increases in the number of child abuse victims, though the incidence in each county is below the state average. Alternatively, both Salt Lake County and Tooele County saw minor decreases in the incidence of child abuse during the same period of time.

Barriers to Having Healthy Safe and Nurturing Relationships

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

- Fear of getting help
- Fear / difficulty leaving one's family
- Generational abuse
- Social, physical and emotional isolation
- Blame directed toward victims
- Denial and perceived lack of options
- Psychological trauma
- Lack of community resources and supports



• Having Good Mental Health

The percent of Utah adults who reported seven or more days of “not good” mental health in the past 30 days has declined slightly since 2000, from 15% to 14% in 2008. Yet, Davis County experienced an increase during the same period of time, 11% to 14%. Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties’ rates vacillated more than the state average, but all three declined during the eight year period.

Data from 2008 shows a direct correlation between individuals’ education and income levels and their mental health. The rate of Utah adults reporting seven or more days of “not good” mental health increased with decreased education and income levels.

Depressive symptoms in 10th graders from 2003 to 2009 followed a similar trend to those found in adults with a statewide decrease, though the percent of students with depressive symptoms was much higher, with 38% of Utah 10th graders reporting depressive symptoms.

While there may be a decrease in adults reporting “not good” days and youth reporting depressive symptoms, there is a large gap between the number of people in need of service, and the availability of treatment. It is estimated that in 2008 only 17% of those in need of mental health services received treatment.

Barriers to Good Mental Health

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

- Stigma
- Cost
- Lack of societal recognition
- Lack of time / competing needs (such as working or caring for family)
- Lack of transportation
- Lack of recognition of the need for treatment
- Lack of coverage by insurance companies

• Healthy Environment with Good Air Quality, Water Quality, etc.

Utah's air quality is a growing concern. A number of efforts have been initiated including the Clear the Air Challenge issued by Governor Herbert, Mayor Becker and Mayor Corroon. Davis and Salt Lake Counties respiratory risk from air pollution exposure was higher than the state average while Summit and Tooele Counties risk was significantly less. If not addressed, Utah's air quality will negatively impact people's health, the environment and the overall quality of life.




















Barriers to a Healthy Environment with Good Air Quality and Water Quality

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Geography (i.e. inversions caused by mountains trapping air pollution)
2. An automobile-centered culture
3. Cost of relocating to a better environment
4. Government regulations and business/development practices

□ HEALTH SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Health. Levels of concern indicate ratings of the following: a) how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, b) whether those challenges are getting better or worse, and c) how severely the challenge impacts those individuals who experience it. Indicators highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, indicators highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and indicators highlighted in green show less cause for concern.










	Level of Concern
Having Access to Quality, Affordable Healthcare Coverage	
Percent of uninsured persons (Census)	
Percent of uninsured persons (UDOH)	
Percent of private-sector firms that offer health insurance	
Average health insurance premium for a family of four compared to average wage	
Medicaid, CHIP, PCN, UPP, HIPUtah, & Medicare utilization	
Access to physicians	
Access to medical homes or regular providers that accept Medicare patients	
Average cost of care and cost of care as a percent of income	
Percent of people utilizing high deductible plans	
Having Access to Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Continuous Healthcare	
Percent of children with a preventive care visit	
Emergency room utilization, percent that could have seen a regular provider	
Emergency room utilization, breakdown by coverage	
Percent of women not receiving prenatal care	
Percent of low-birth weight babies	
Access to birth control / contraceptive use	
Vaccination rates	
Dental coverage and care	

HEALTH SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS...continued

	Level of Concern
Making Healthy Choices (ie nutrition, exercise, avoidance of unhealthy behaviors)	
Percent of children who are overweight or obese	
Percent of adults who are overweight or obese	
The effect of obesity on diabetes rates	
Teen pregnancy rates	
Rates of sexually transmitted disease	
Percent of adults and youth in need of substance abuse treatment	
Number of people receiving substance abuse treatment and capacity of substance abuse treatment centers	
Vending machine / school meal practices	
The tendency of exercise among adults and youth	
The availability of exercise / sports programs in schools	
Access to walkable communities and exercise opportunities in safe neighborhoods	
Smoking rates	
Having Healthy, Safe, and Nurturing Relationships (being free from abuse and violence)	
Number of domestic violence protective orders / calls to police	
Number of domestic violence offenses	
Instances of psychological domestic abuse	
Rape, assault, and violent crime rates	
Rates of sexual assault by ethnicity	
Number of domestics violence victims receiving, and turned away from, shelter	
Number and rate of child abuse victims	
Number of youth who age out of foster care and rates of permanency for those in foster care	
Percent of children in married vs single-person households	

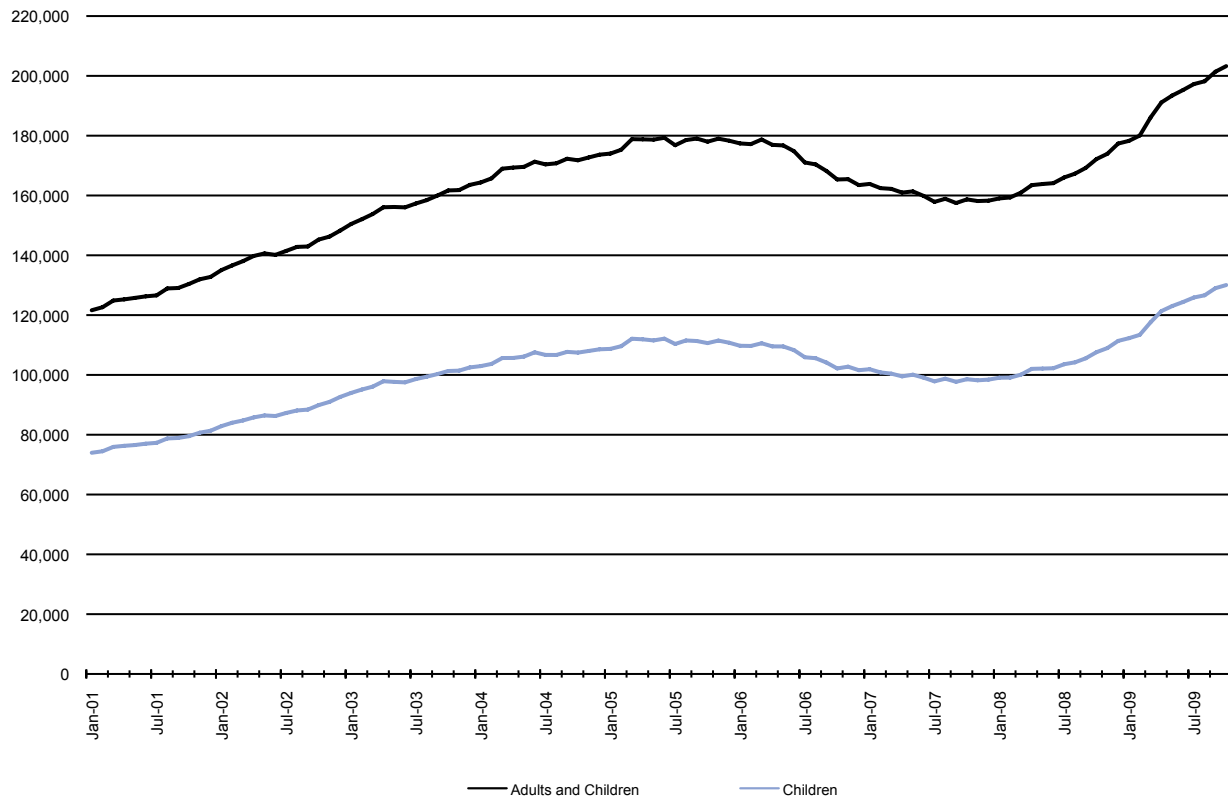
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HEALTH SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

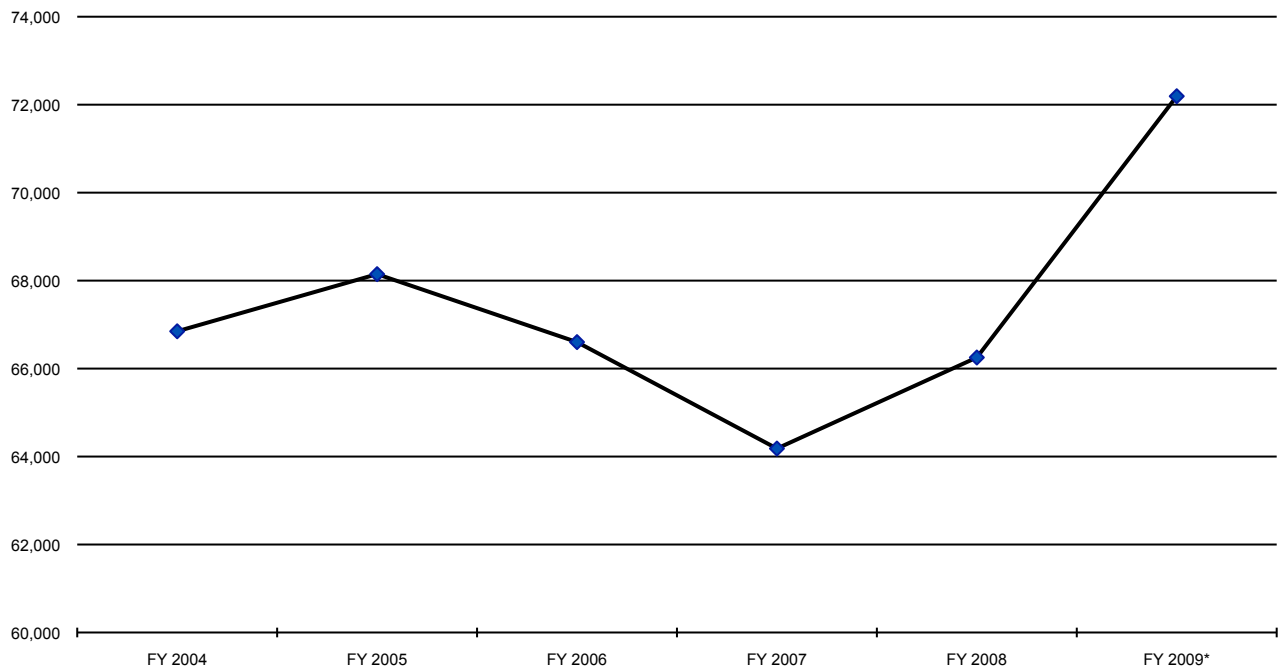
	Level of Concern
Having Good Mental Health	
Percent of high school students with depressive symptoms	
Percent of adults reporting not-good mental health	
Average suicide rate by gender, age, and ethnicity	
Proportion of Utah residents with access to mental healthcare	
Number of young children with mental illness who receive treatment	
Depression among older adults (confusion with Alzheimer's)	
Prevalence of mental health screenings by primary care professionals	
Living in a Healthy Environment with Good Air Quality, Water Quality, etc	

HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Monthly Utah Medicaid Enrollees, Jan 2001 - Oct 2009



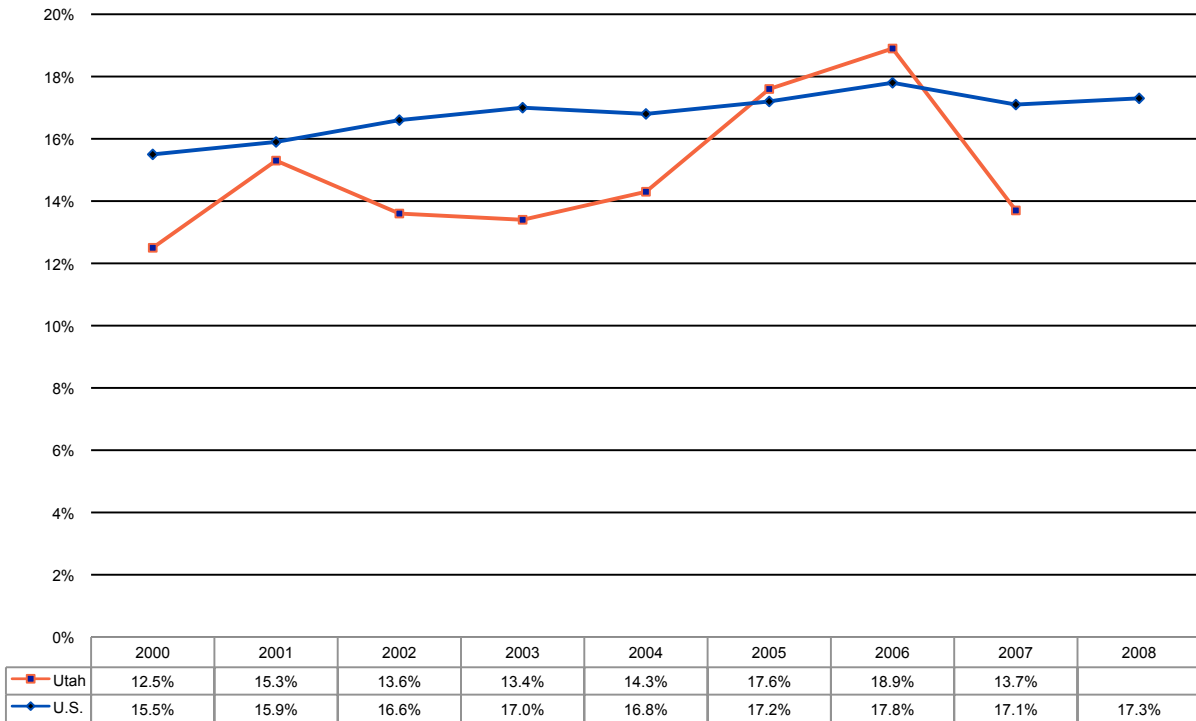
Total Utah WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) Program Participation, FY 2004 - FY 2009*



WIC provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. WIC participants receive checks or food instruments to purchase specific foods each month which are designed to supplement their diets. FY 2004 is October 2003 - October 2004. Data for FY 2009 is only available through August 2009.
Source: Food and Nutrition Services, USDA.

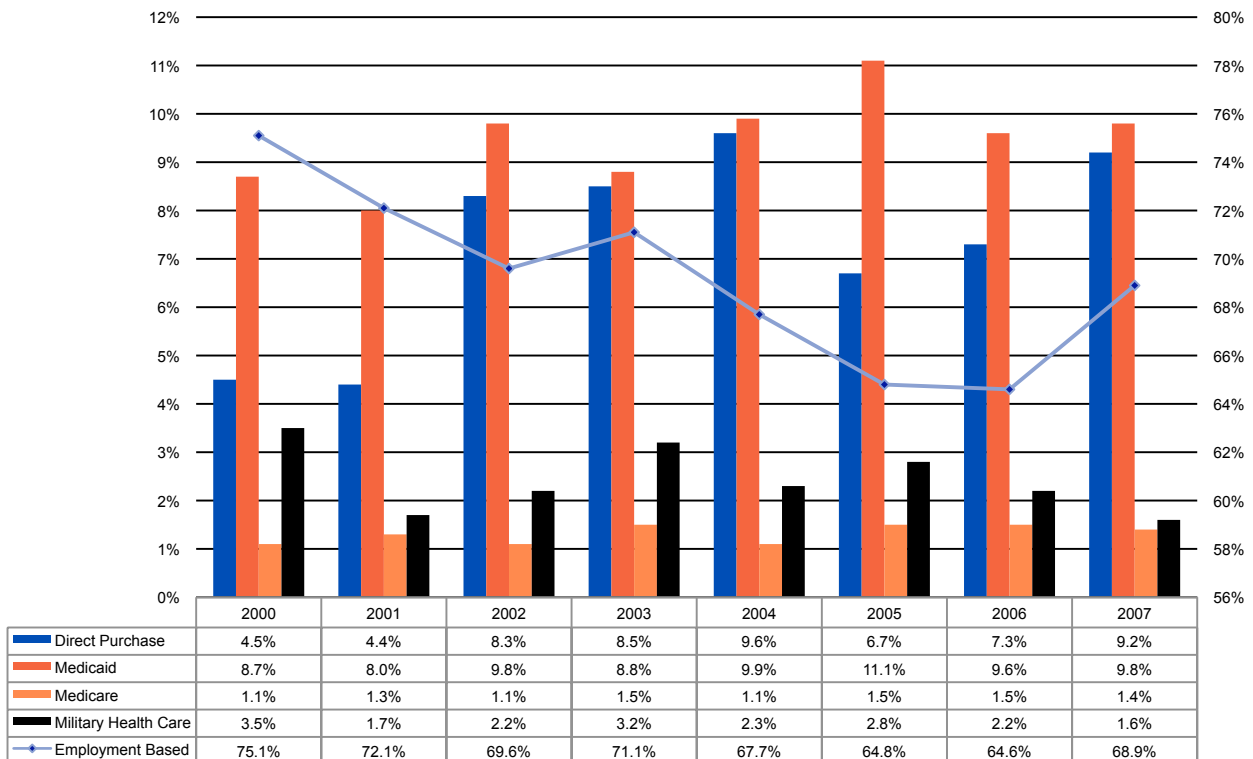
HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

**Estimated Percent of Population Not Covered by Health Insurance
(Persons Under Age 65), 2000-2008**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS.

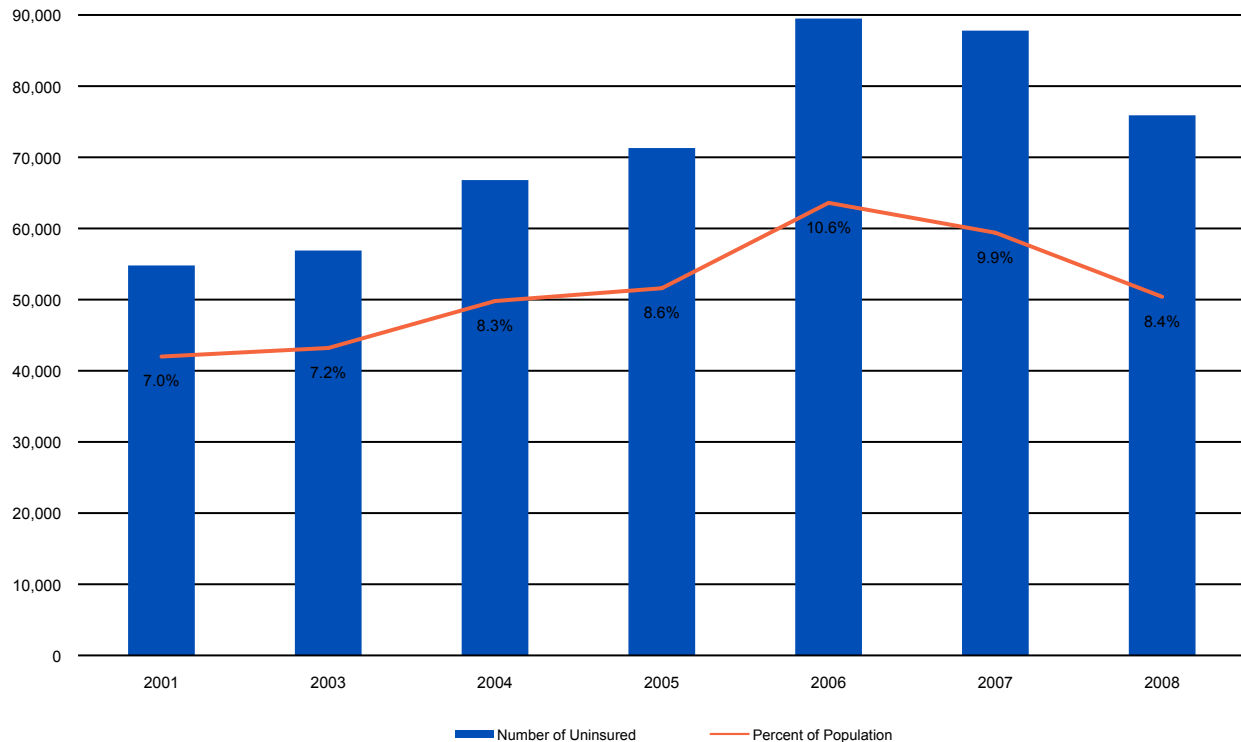
**Estimated Percent of Utah's Population with Health Insurance
(Persons Under Age 65), 2000-2007**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS.

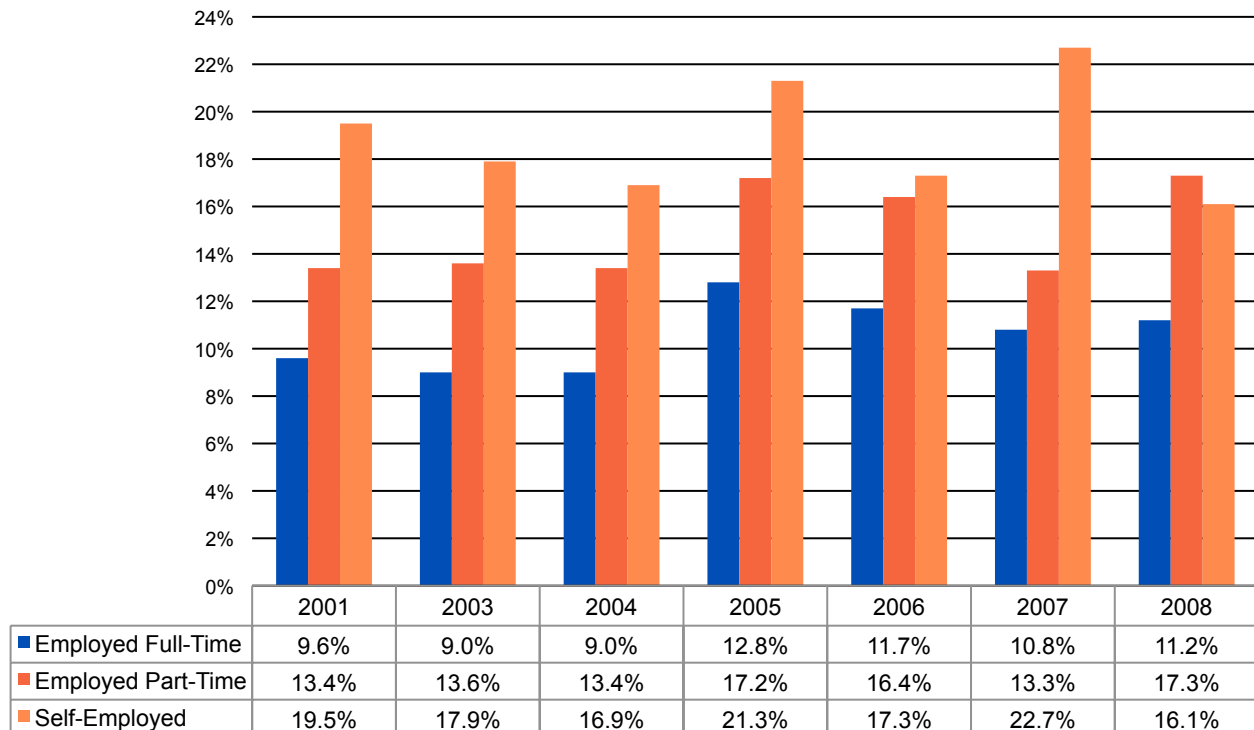
HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Estimated Number and Percent of Uninsured Utah Children (Ages 0 to 18) with Income Below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, 2001-2008



This demographic group qualifies for CHIP.
Source: Utah Department of Health.

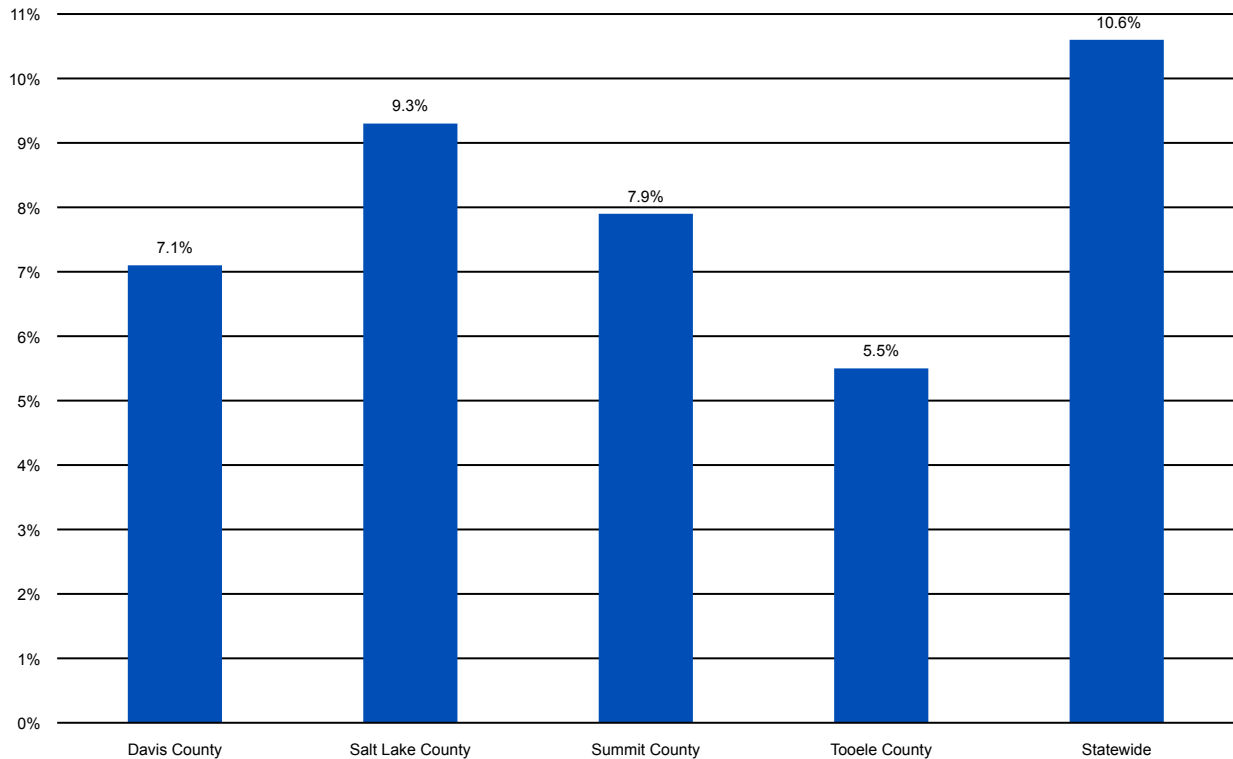
Estimated Percent of Uninsured Utah Working Adults (Ages 19 to 64) by Employment Status, 2001-2008



Source: Utah Department of Health.

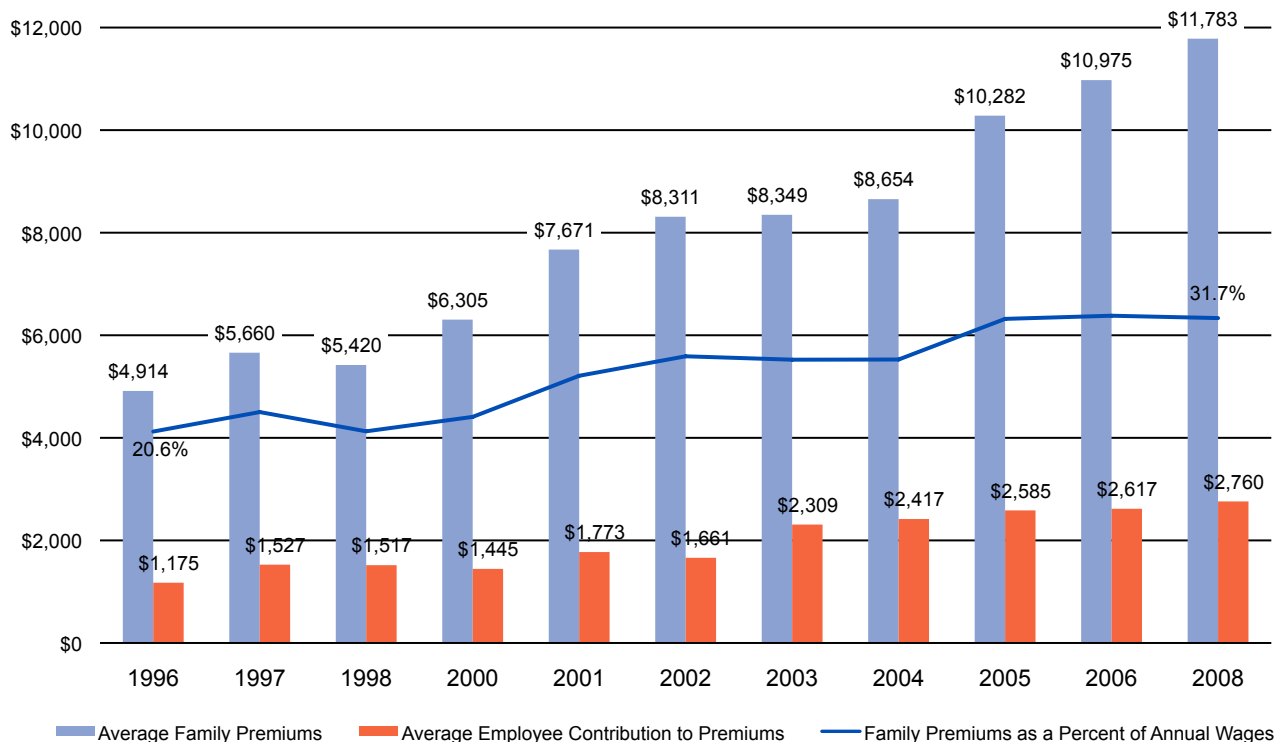
HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Estimated Percent of Uninsured Utah Residents by Local Health District, 2007



Source: Utah Department of Health.

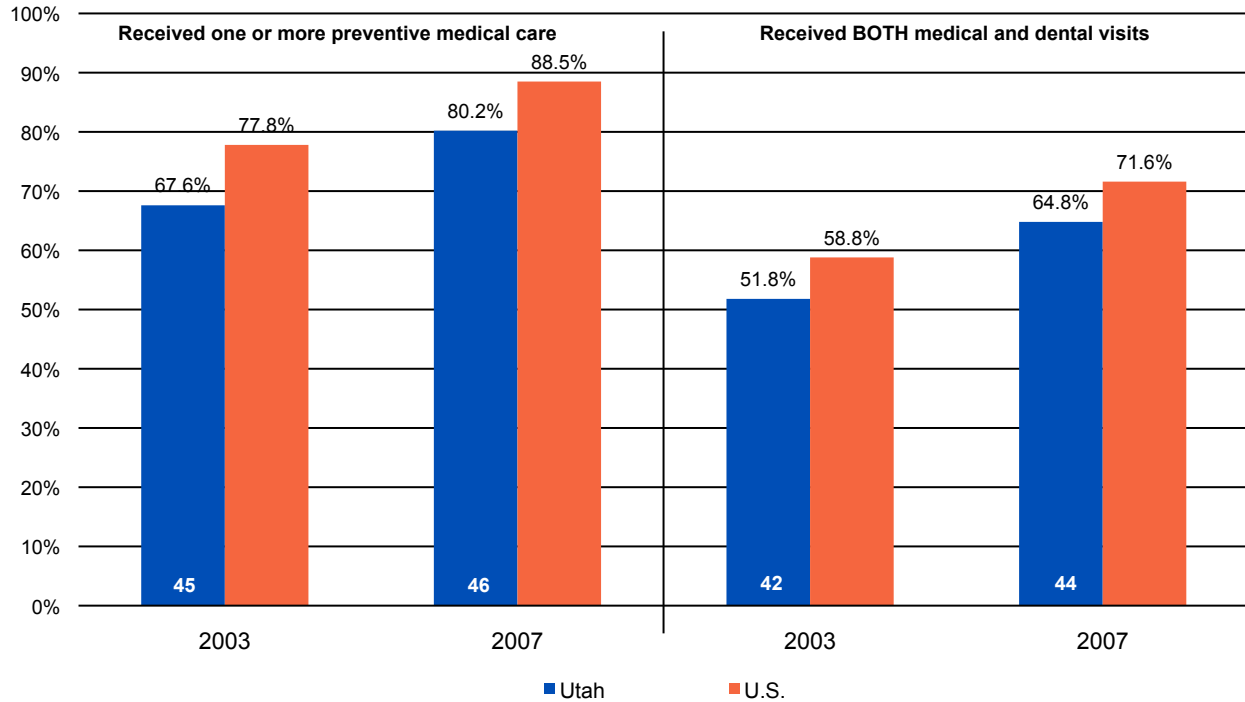
Average Annual Premiums for Family Coverage, 1996-2008



The average annual growth rate for family premiums and employee contributions is about 7.5%. The average annual growth rate for annual wages is 3.8%.
Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS).

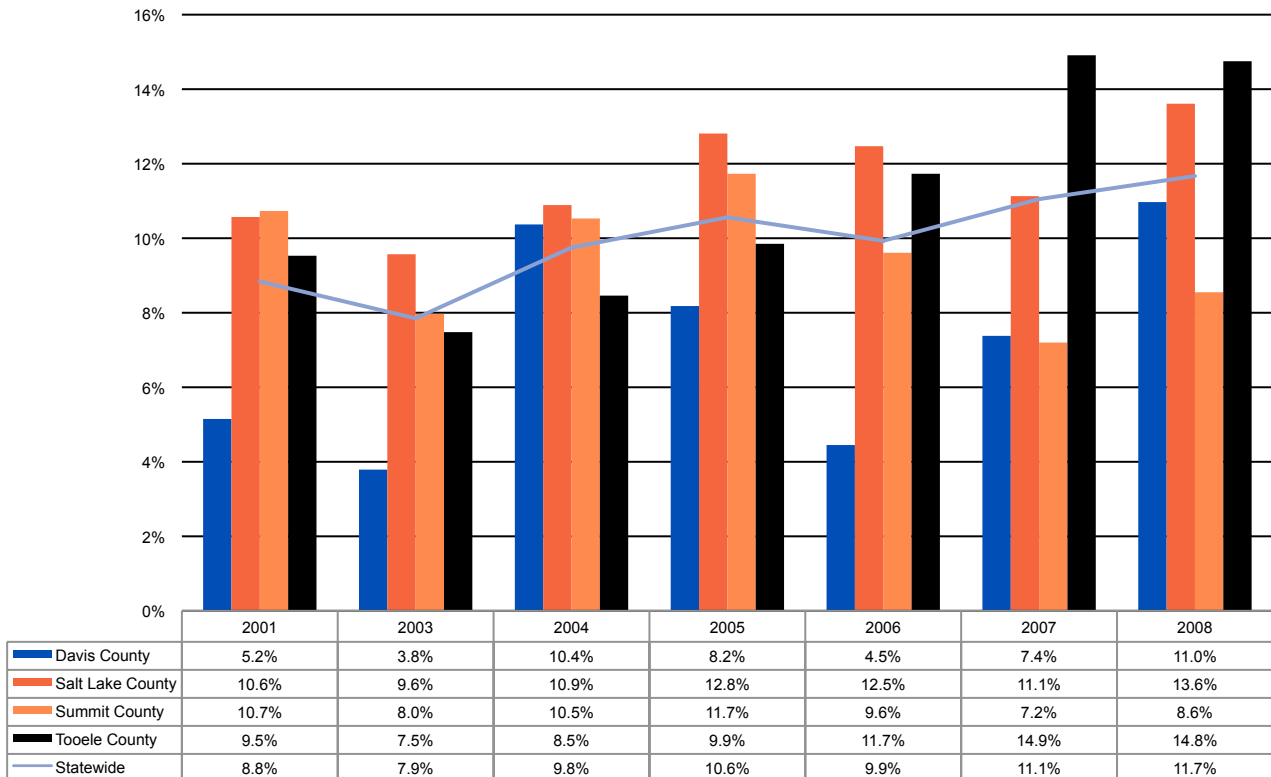
HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Children (Ages 0 to 17) Receiving Preventive Care Visits in the Previous 12 Months, 2003-2007



Utah's state ranking at base of columns; ranking includes 50 states plus D.C.
 In 2007, Utah had the 44th highest percent of children who received one or more preventive medical and dental visits in the previous 12 months.
 Source: National Survey for Children's Health.

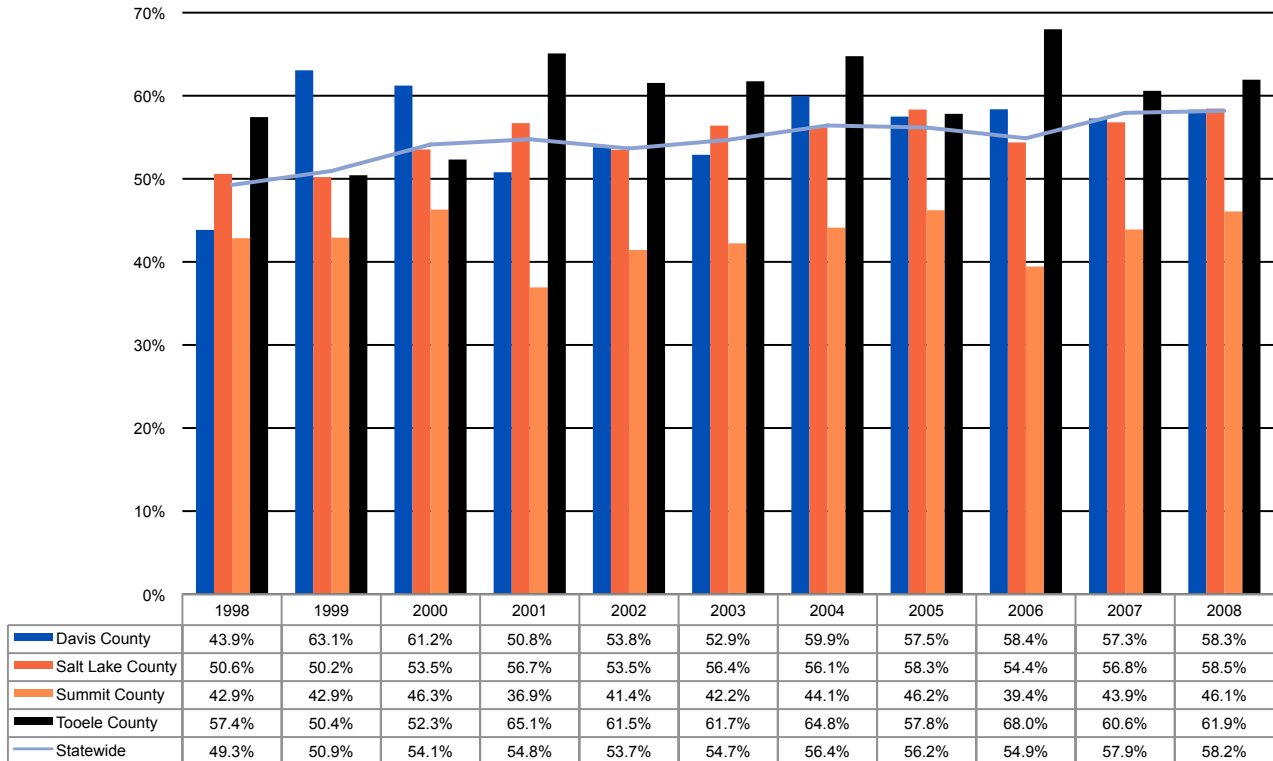
Estimated Percent of Utahns who Do Not have a Usual Place of Care to go to when Sick or Need Advice about Medical Care, 2001-2008



Source: Utah's Healthcare Access Survey.

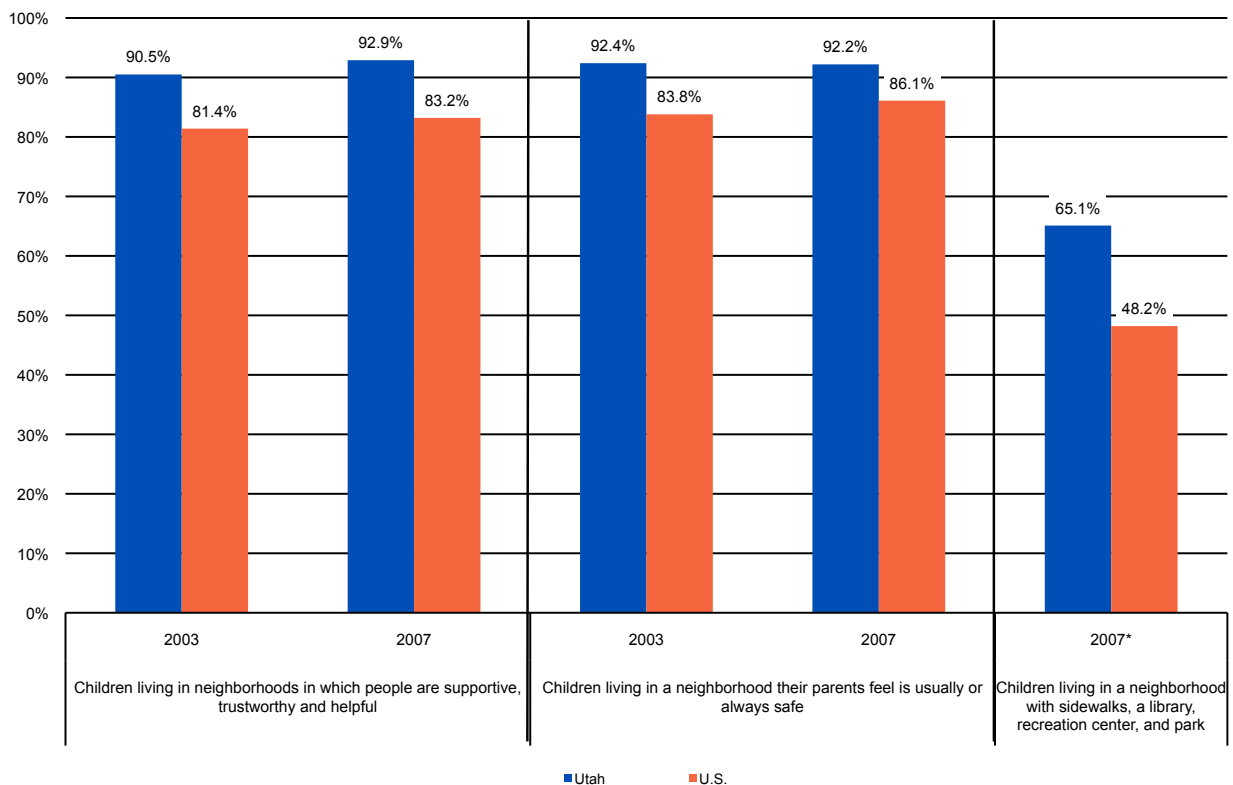
HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Overweight or Obese Utah Adults (18 and Older), 1998-2008



A BMI score of 25 or above is considered overweight or obese.
Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

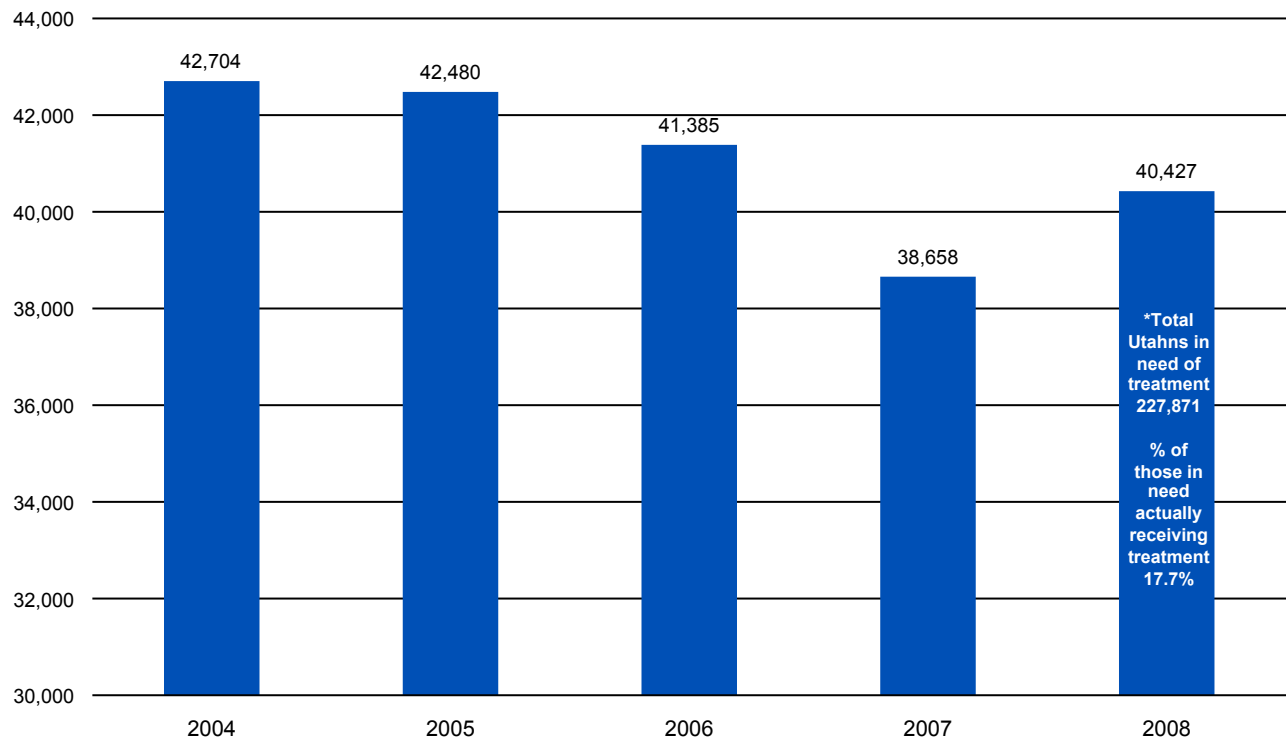
Percent of Children (Ages 0 to 17) who Live in a Supportive, Safe, and Active Neighborhood, 2003-2007



*This question was not included in the 2003 survey.
Source: National Survey for Children's Health.

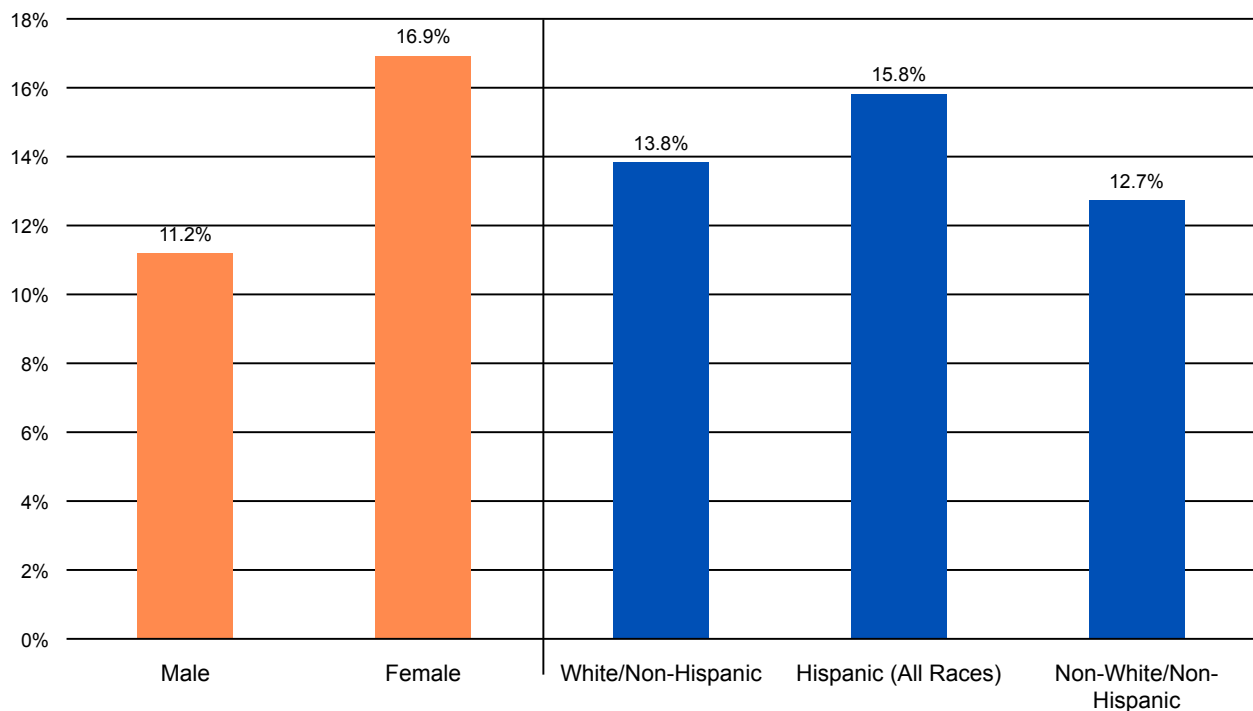
HEALTH SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Total Number of Individuals Served by Utah Mental Health Services, 2004-2008



Source: Utah Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.

Percent of Utah Adults who Reported 7 or More Days of "Not Good" Mental Health in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Ethnicity, 2008



Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.



Basic Needs

INITIAL QUESTION: What do people in crisis in our community need most until they can provide it for themselves?

FINDINGS: KEY COMPONENTS OF A HEALTHY POPULATION

- Food
- Shelter
- Health (including physical, as well as dental, mental and behavioral such as substance abuse)
- Safety (including abuse and domestic violence)



• Food

From 2006 to 2008, 11.2% of Utah households had low or very low food security. These numbers are only slightly lower than the national average for the same time period. Households with “Low Food Security” were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food for all household members because they had insufficient money and other resources for food, but were able to avoid substantial reductions or disruptions in food intake, in many cases by relying on a few basic foods and reducing variety in their diets. Households with “Very Low Food Security” were food insecure to the extent that eating patterns of one or more household members were disrupted and their food intake reduced at least some time during the year because they couldn’t afford enough food.

In 2009, more than 72,200 Utah households received food stamps. Within UWSL’s four-county service area, Tooele County had the highest annual growth rate for households receiving food stamps at 8.4% from 1997-2009.

Studies have shown that chronic hunger in children has a lasting effect on physical and mental health, as well as taking a toll on a child’s ability to resist disease. One out of three children statewide received free or reduced price school lunch from 2002-2008. Children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible for free school meals. Those from families with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals for which students cannot be charged more than 40 cents.

Barriers to Accessing Emergency Food Services

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Stigma associated with receiving services
2. Lack of knowledge about eligibility for and availability of programs
3. Inconvenience associated with location of service office, hours, and having to take time off work to access benefits
4. Inadequate funding
5. Complicated applications

• Shelter



The average renter in Utah must work 48 hours per week to afford “fair market rent” – and 17% of all renters spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs. For extremely low-income people in Utah (those making less than 50% of the Federal Poverty Level), there is a shortage of 31,000 affordable rental units, and waiting lists for publicly subsidized housing can exceed two years. (Poverty in Utah 2009, Community Action Partnership of Utah)

The number of homeless individuals on any given night in Utah increased by nearly 30% between 2005 and 2008 (to 3,525, 65% of whom live in Salt lake County), and the total number of people who experience homelessness increased by 24% (from 12,529 to 15,525). However, Utah’s efforts to end chronic homelessness” are paying off, as the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 20% between 2005 and 2008. It’s important to note that these “point in time” counts underestimate the total number of people without homes. Using a definition of homelessness that includes individuals who lack their own housing and are “doubled up” with others, the Utah State Office of Education estimates that there are 10,388 homeless children on any given day in the state.

Barriers to Accessing Emergency Shelter

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of availability of space
2. Conflicting service hours between shelters and other essential service providers (e.g., medical clinics, food pantries)
3. Lack of transportation
4. Lack of awareness about resources
5. Cognitive disabilities that impair individuals’ ability to get to shelters
6. Complicated applications



BASIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

• Health Care

In 2009, more than 5,900 individuals received health care at the Fourth Street Clinic, which provides medical care to the homeless population in Salt Lake City. The clinic has 45 respite beds and the average stay is 18 days.

Intermountain Healthcare Charity Care reported \$131.47 million in charity care for people unable to pay and \$177 million in bad debts for 2008. Bad debts are defined as uncollectable bills from patients who were unable to pay or who have not provided the documentation to qualify for charity care. (Intermountain Healthcare)

In addition, 51% of individuals at or below 100% of poverty level and 70% of individuals at or below 200% of poverty level were served by a federally-supported health center in 2008. 60% of all uninsured individuals were served by one of these centers in 2008.

Of individuals with an immediate need for disability services, the number receiving services and those waiting for services has steadily increased from 1997-2006.

Barriers to Accessing Health Care and Disability Services

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Cost
2. Lack of health insurance
3. Lack of availability of necessary services
4. Lack of cultural competency and linguistic services
5. Lack of transportation
6. Individual inability/unwillingness to follow through on a plan of care
7. Transient status of patients
8. Long waiting lists



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BASIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

• Safety

More than 3,350 women and children who were victims of domestic violence were sheltered by a Division of Child and Family Services shelter in 2008. During the same year, nearly as many were denied services because the shelter was full or was not the appropriate setting for the individual.

More than 1,700 children received emergency childcare or crisis nursery services in 2008-2009. Crisis nurseries can be used by anyone for preventing abuse and neglect of children during times of stress, medical emergencies, appointments, legal obligations, job searching, interviews, family emergencies, and other crisis situations.

In 2009, Utah Legal Services and Legal Aid Society of Salt Lake assisted 10,237 individuals with domestic violence cases and 750 individuals with domestic relations cases (divorce, custody, guardianship). Together, those organizations also served 6,309 individuals who represented themselves in domestic relations cases.

Data collected in 2004 indicates that low-income individuals who are faced with surviving domestic violence and those who are transitioning to self-sufficiency had the most legal problems and issues. Vulnerable seniors had the lowest number for the same year. A 2004 survey found that more than 80,230 people had a need for legal services that was not being met. Of this number, more than 44,200 had a legal need that was “extremely important.”












Barriers to Accessing Emergency Services in Times of Crisis

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of awareness of crisis childcare programs and assistance
2. Misconceptions about eligibility and the application process
3. Lack of transportation
4. Stigma associated with receiving services
5. Lack of knowledge about where/how to access legal services
6. Cost of legal services
7. Fear of legal process
8. Intimidation and/or fear of retribution
9. Lack of trust in the legal system
10. Language barriers
11. Lack of awareness about legal problems and remedies

□ BASIC NEEDS SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Basic Needs. Levels of concern indicate ratings of the following: a) how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, b) whether those challenges are getting better or worse, and c) how severely the challenge impacts those individuals who experience it. Indicators highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, indicators highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and indicators highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Level of Concern
Food	
Percent of Utah households who need food assistance	
Percent who need food assistance, but don't receive it	
Food Stamp utilization by households	
Percent of individuals receiving food stamps by county	
Percent of children on free or reduced school lunch	
Housing/Shelter	
Number or percent of Utah residents who need emergency shelter but are not receiving it (unsheltered homeless)	
Percent of householders who obtain affordable housing costing no more than 30% of income	
Homeless individuals, families, and chronically homeless	
Number of domestic violence victims who do and do not receive shelter	



BASIC NEEDS SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS...continued

	Level of Concern
Health	
Number of people receiving charity care from providers/hospitals and the number who do not pay	
Number of people receiving basic healthcare services from shelters	
Community health center caseloads	
Percent of people paying for health services out of pocket	
Safety	
Number of domestic violence protective orders / calls to police	
Number of domestic violence offenses	
Instances of psychological domestic abuse	
Rape, assault, and violent crime rates	
Rates of sexual assault by ethnicity	
Number of domestics violence victims receiving, and turned away from, shelter	
Number and rate of child abuse victims	
Number of youth who age out of foster care and rates of permanency for those in foster care	
Percent of children in married vs single-person households	

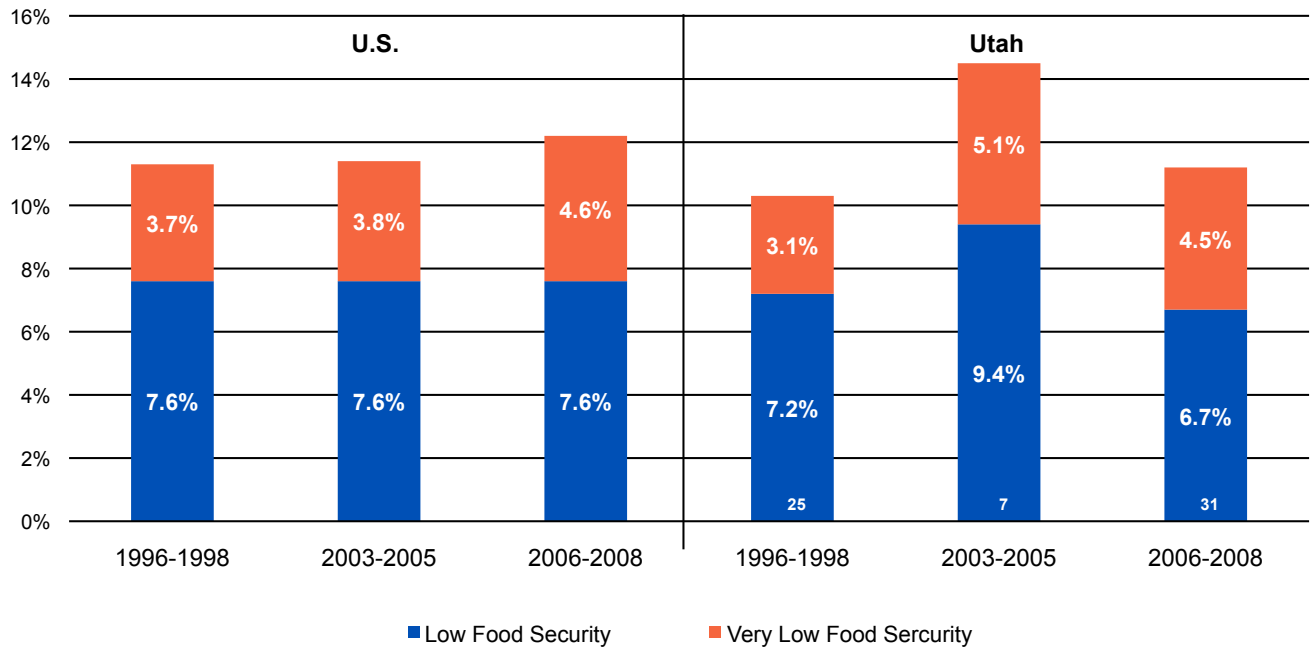


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BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Households with Food Insecurity, 1996-2008

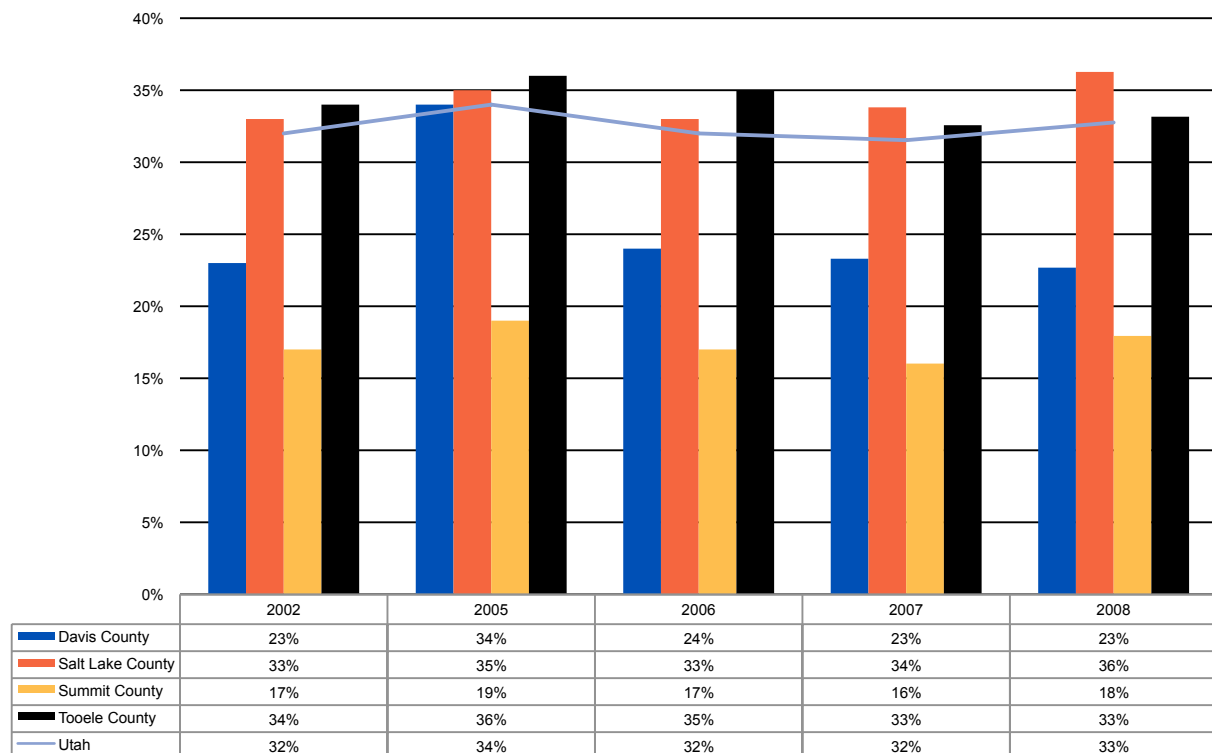


Households with "Low Food Security" were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food for all household members because they had insufficient money and other resources for food, but were able to avoid substantial reductions or disruptions in food intake, in many cases by relying on a few basic foods and reducing variety in their diets. Households with "Very Low Food Security" were food insecure to the extent that eating patterns of one or more household members were disrupted and their food intake reduced, at least some time during the year, because they couldn't afford enough food.

Utah's state ranking at base of columns; ranking includes 50 states plus D.C. In 2008, Utah had the 31st highest percent of households with low food security.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Percent of Children on Free or Reduced School Lunch, 2002-2008



Percent of children are those enrolled by October of each year.

Source: Utah State Office of Education, Office of Child Nutrition. Data available from CAP Utah "2009 Annual Report on Poverty."



BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Utah Homeless Population (Point-in-Time): 2005-2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sheltered Homeless	2,255	2,821	2,573	3,068	3,270
Unaccompanied Adults	1,234	1,615	1,536	1,694	1,842
Persons in Families	1,017	1,168	1,000	1,357	1,420
Unaccompanied Children	4	38	37	17	8
Unsheltered Homeless	483	434	280	248	255
Unaccompanied Adults	387	420	280	248	255
Persons in Families	96	14	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Children	0	0	0	0	0
Total Homeless Population	2,738	3,255	2,853	3,316	3,525

Point-in-Time count is a physical count of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night.

Source: Utah Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Individuals.
Data available from CAP Utah 2009 Annual Report on Poverty.

Number of Homeless School Children in Utah (Point-in-Time, McKinney Vento Definition), 2006-2009

Status	2006	2007	2008	2009
Doubled up with another family	7,792	7,587	6,424	8,528
Hotel or motel	342	408	206	303
Emergency or transitional shelter	628	713	384	446
Car, park, or campground	163	108	91	100
Inadequate facilities	729	705	564	628
Unaccompanied minor	433	474	347	383
Utah Total	10,087	9,995	8,016	10,388

Point-in-Time count is a physical count of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night.

The McKinney Vento definition of homelessness includes any person who is lacking a regular, fixed and adequate nighttime residence; is sharing housing due to economic struggles; is living in a shelter, hotel or motel; is living in a public place not designed for sleeping (cars, park, or campground); is an unaccompanied youth; is a child or youth awaiting foster care placement; or is a child or youth abandoned in a hospital.

Source: Utah Department of Education Point-in-Time Counts.

Annualized Number of Homeless and Chronically Homeless Individuals in Utah, 2005-2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
# Homeless Persons	12,529	15,015	13,425	14,375	15,525
Sheltered	11,275	14,105	12,865	13,879	15,015
Unsheltered	1,254	910	560	496	510
# Chronically Homeless Persons	1,740	1,914	1,530	1,470	1,400
% of Total Homeless Population	13.9%	12.7%	11.4%	10.2%	9.0%

Chronically homeless are unaccompanied individuals, 18 or older, with a disabling condition, and have been homeless for at least one year, or four times in three years.

Source: Utah Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Individuals.
Data also available from CAP Utah "2009 Annual Report on Poverty."

Number of Utah Homeless Individuals by County (Point-in-Time), 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Salt Lake	1,842	2,084	2,026	2,280
Davis	124	186	103	165
Tooele			33	8
State Total	2,738	3,255	2,853	3,316

Point-in-Time count is a physical count of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night.

Source: Utah Department of Community and Culture.

Number of Utah Homeless with Shelter Needs (Point-in-Time), 2007-2009

	2007	2008	2009
Wait list			
Emergency Shelter	264	451	685
Transitional Housing	556	338	405
Total Wait List	820	789	1,090
Turned Away			
Emergency Shelter	56	57	7
Transitional Housing	20	87	113
Total Turned Away	76	144	120

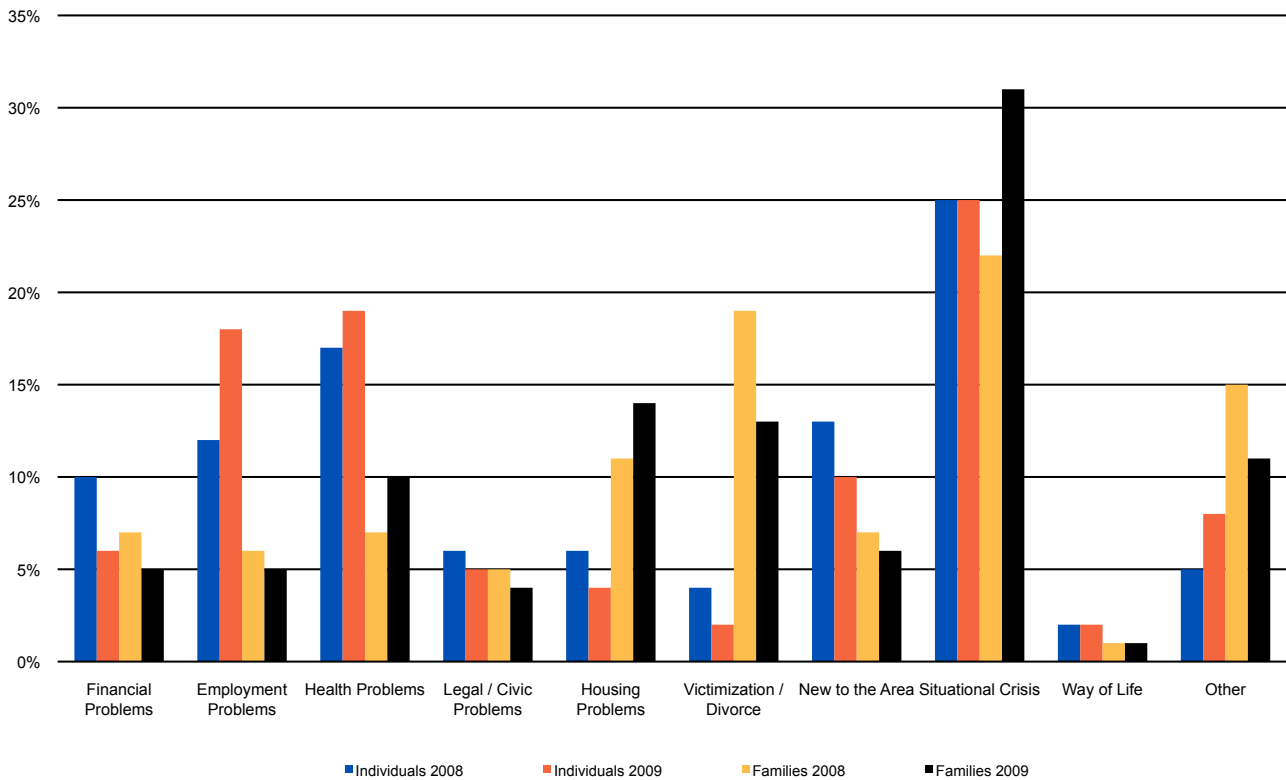
Point-in-Time count is a physical count of all homeless persons living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and on the streets on a single night.

Source: Utah Department of Community and Culture.



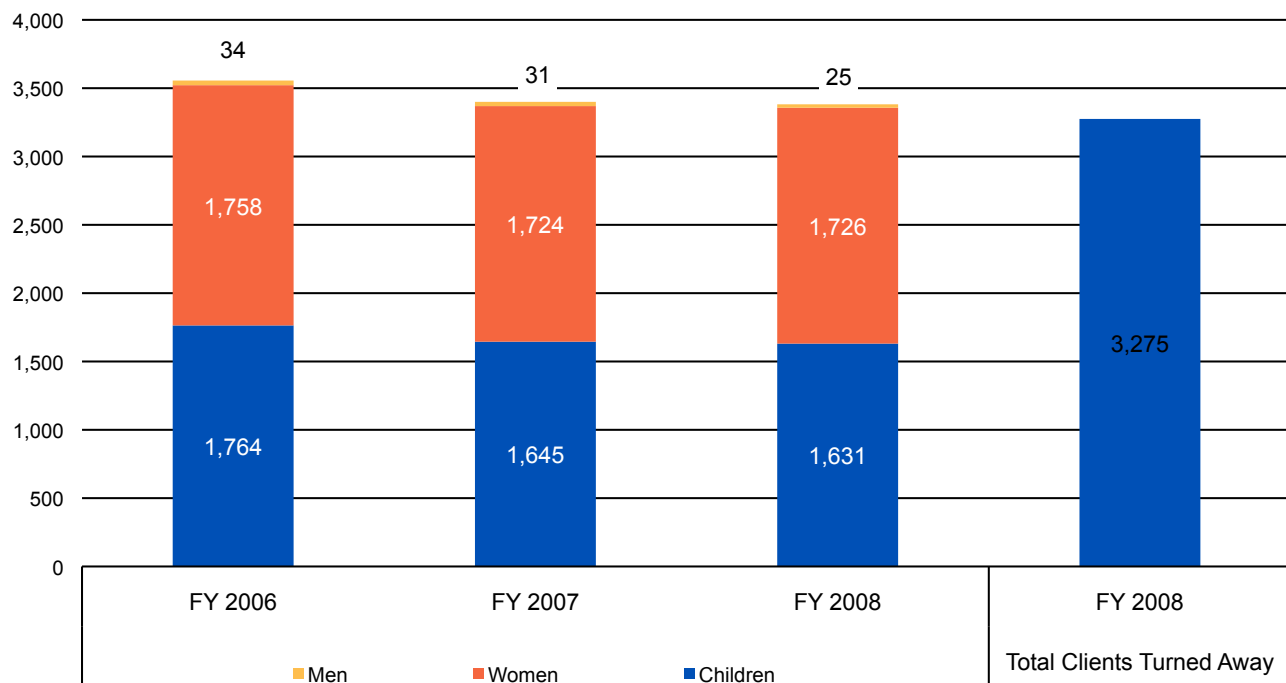
BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Self-Reported Causes of Homelessness in Utah, 2008-2009



Source: Utah Homeless Management Information System.

Number of Domestic Violence Victims Sheltered at DCFS Contracted Shelters, 2006-2008

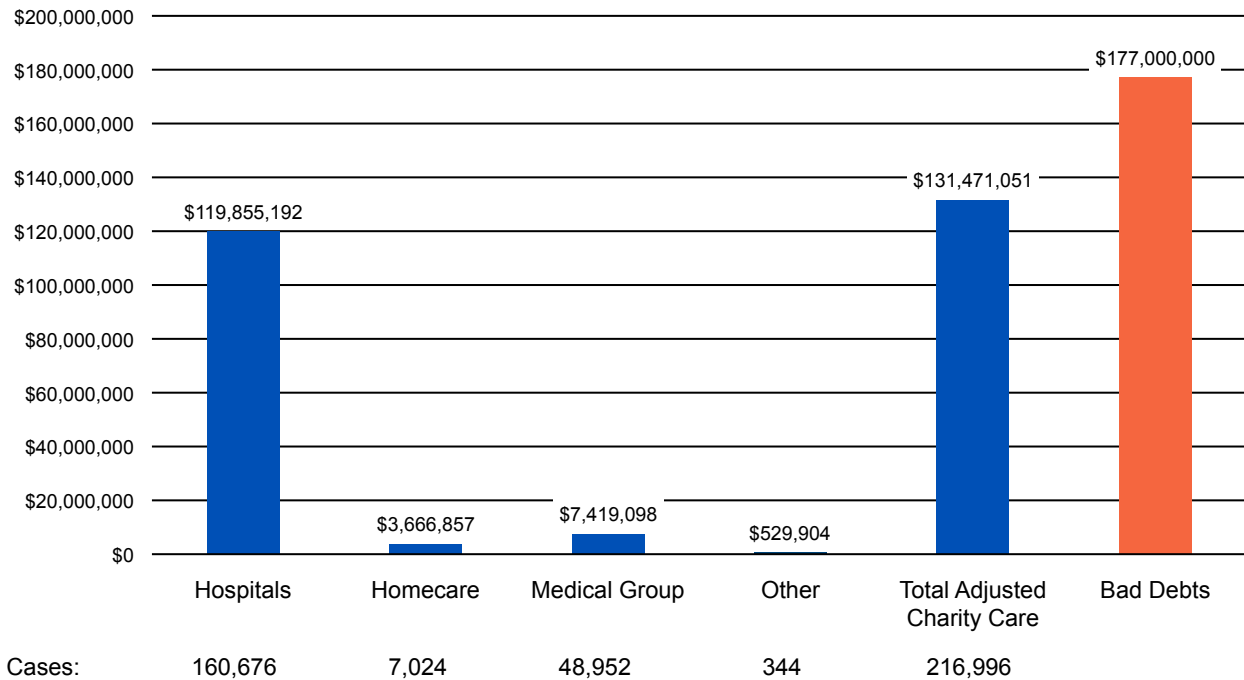


Victims/shelter residents may be turned away as a result of the shelter being full or because the shelter may be an inappropriate setting for the client.
Source: Utah Division of Child and Family Services.



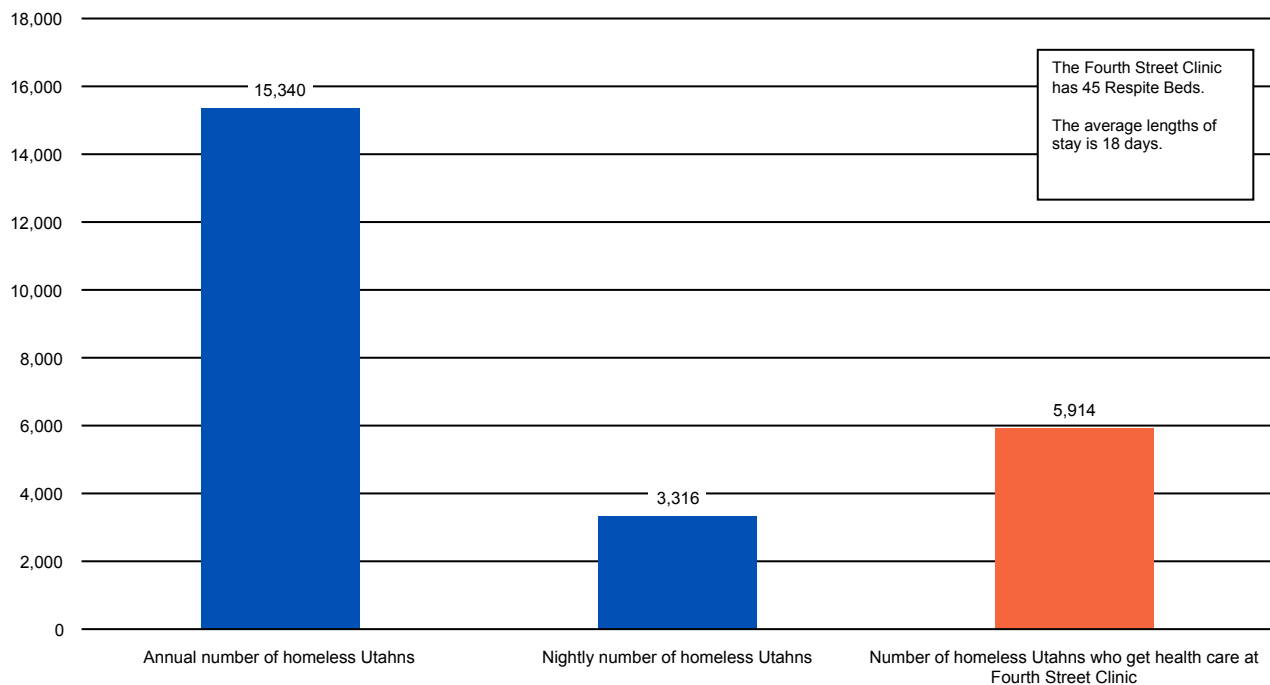
BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Intermountain Healthcare Charity Care (Free Care Provided to People Unable to Pay), 2008



"Other" includes charity for other operations such as the Avenues Surgical Center, the McKay-Dee Surgical Center, and Intermountain Rehabilitation Services.
Bad debts are defined as uncollectable bills from patients who were able to pay or who have not provided the documentation to qualify for charity care.
The charity care totals listed in this report have been adjusted based on standards established by the Utah State Tax Commission.
Source: Intermountain Healthcare.

Number of Utah Homeless Receiving Respite Medical Care, 2009

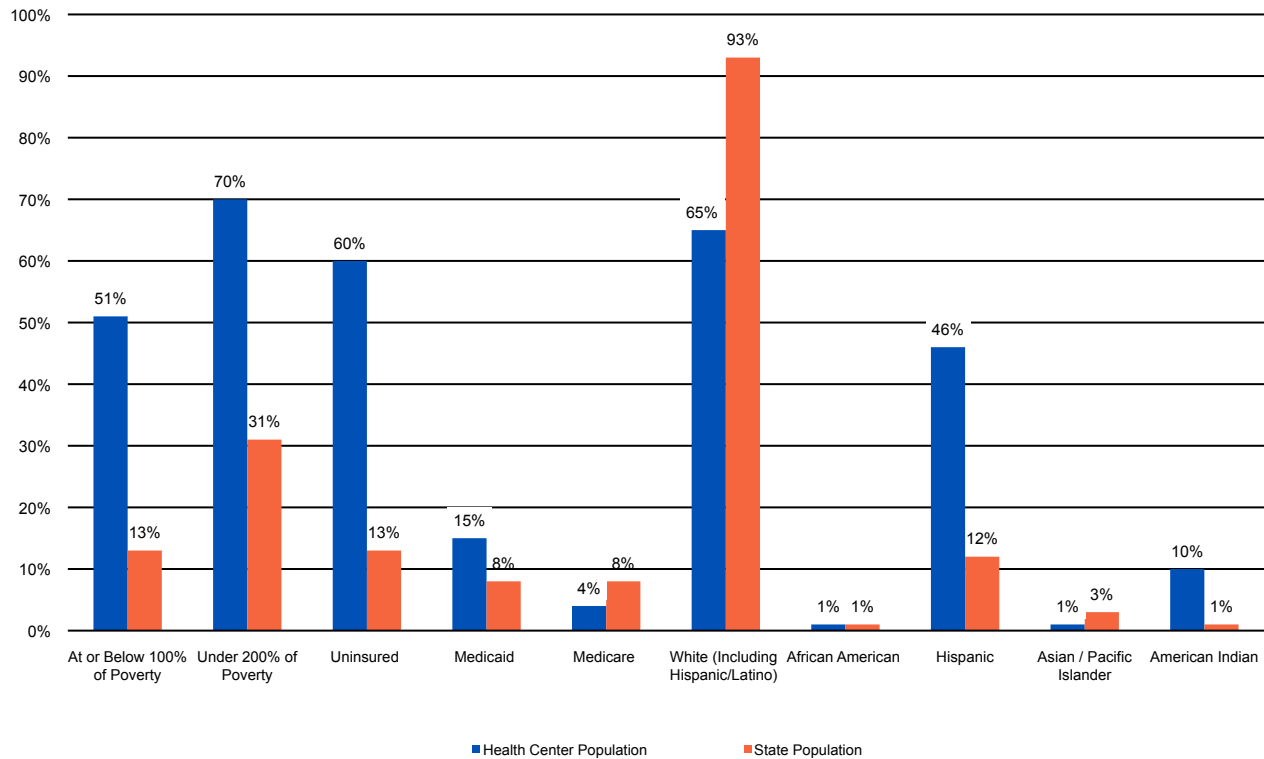


Medical respite care is acute and post-acute medical care for homeless persons who are too ill or frail to recover from a physical illness or injury on the streets, but who are not ill enough to be in a hospital.
Source: Fourth Street Clinic (2009).



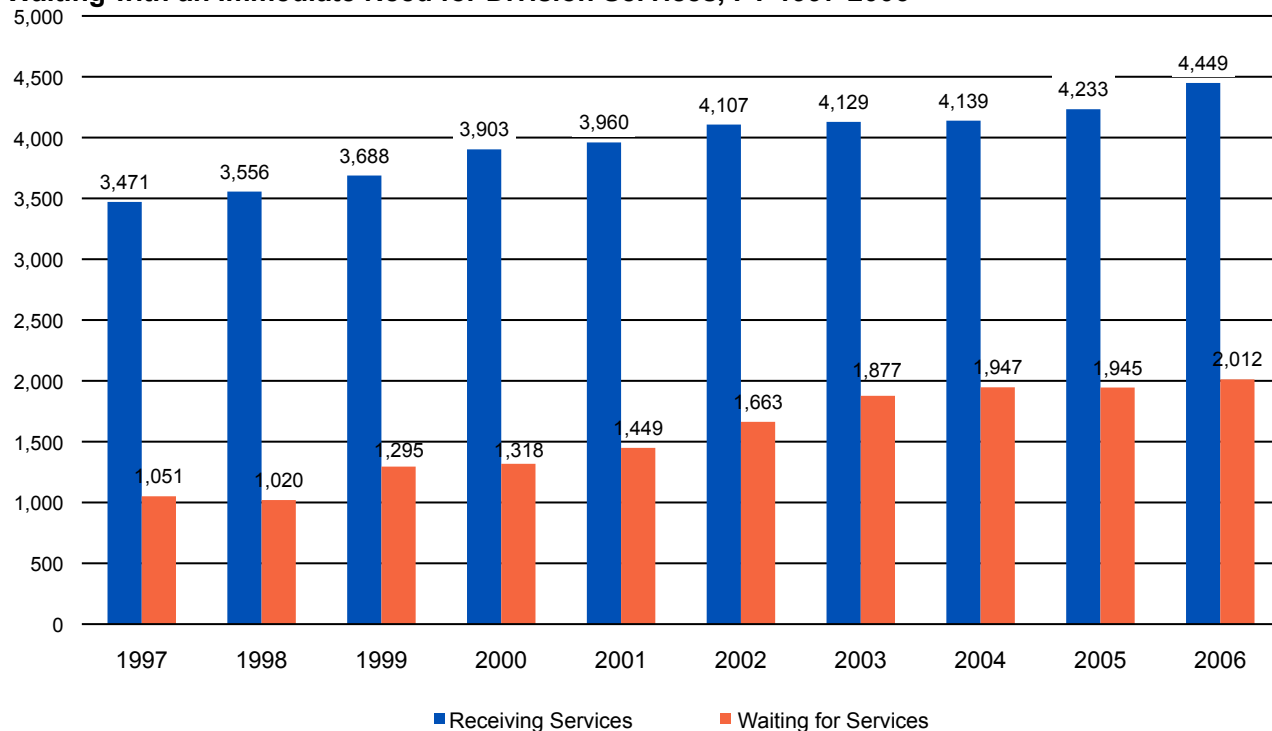
BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Utah Residents Served by Federally-Supported Health Centers, 2008



Source: National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC). Based on 2008 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, HHS.

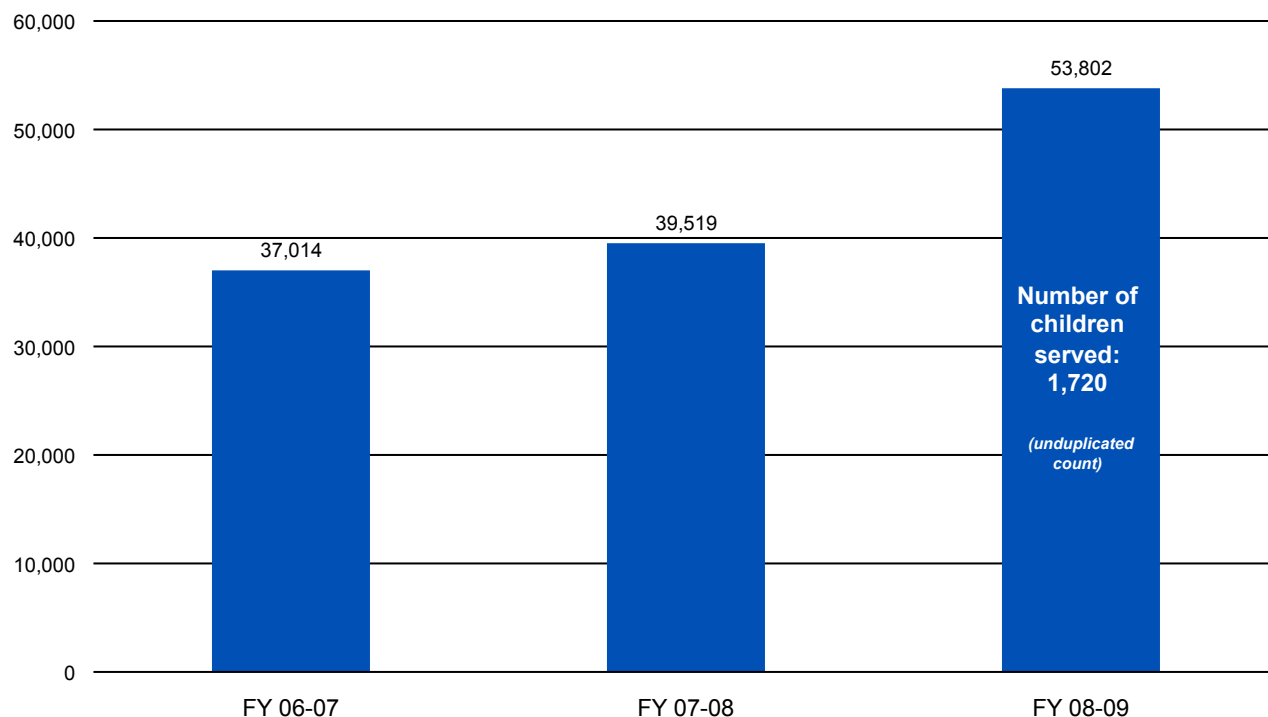
Unduplicated Count of Individuals Receiving Division Services and Individuals Waiting with an Immediate Need for Division Services, FY 1997-2006



The number of those waiting for services does not include individuals receiving services and waiting for additional services.
Source: Utah Department of Human Services, Division of Services for People with Disabilities.

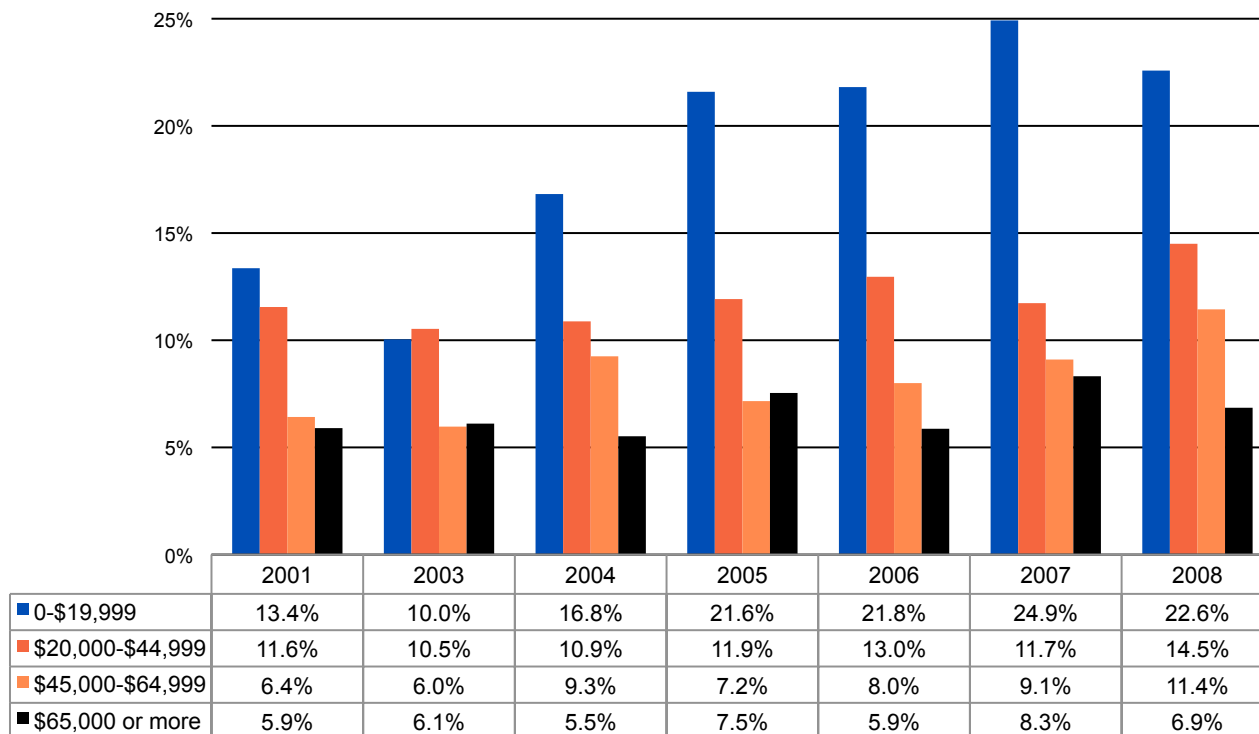
BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Hours of Care Provided by Emergency Childcare Services, 2007-2009



The Salt Lake County Family Support Center has three emergency childcare centers. No children are ever turned away from the centers which are essentially open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. An unduplicated count of children served is only available for the most recent fiscal year. Children ages 0-11 can utilize this service. Source: Salt Lake County Family Support Center.

Estimated Percent of Utahns who Do Not have a Usual Place of Care to go to when Sick or Need Advice about Medical Care by Income Level, 2001-2008

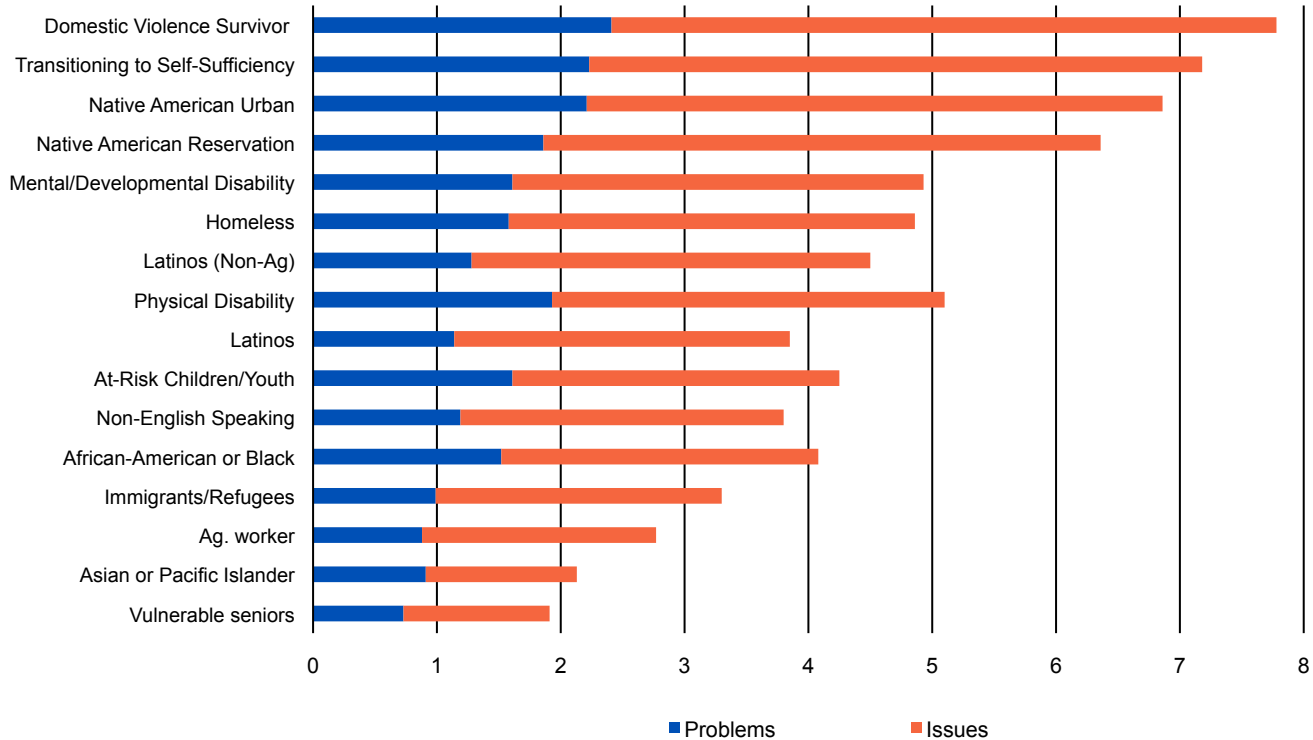


Source: Utah's Healthcare Access Survey.



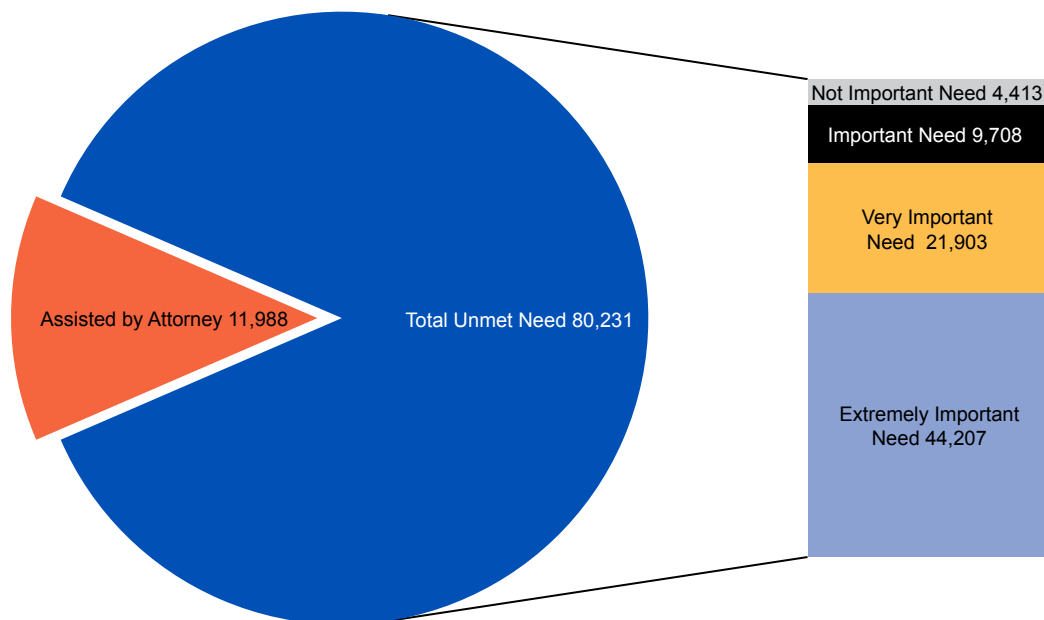
BASIC NEEDS SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Mean Number of Legal Problems and Issues for Utah Residents, 2004



A legal problem may consist of several issues such as a family law problem that includes the issues of child custody, child support and a divorce.
Source: "The Justice Gap: The Unmet Legal Needs of Low-Income Utahns," Utah Legal Services.

Unmet Legal Needs in Utah, 2004



The survey found that there is an enormous need for legal services that is not being met— more than 80,320 cases each year. These are not trivial problems. Although a small number of those cases were not seen by the respondent to be important, over 94% of these cases were felt to be important (12%), very important (27%), or extremely important (55%).
Source: "The Justice Gap: The Unmet Legal Needs of Low-Income Utahns," Utah Legal Services.



Immigrant and Refugee Integration












INITIAL QUESTION: What is necessary to create cohesive communities by proactively integrating immigrants and refugees?

FINDINGS: KEY COMPONENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE INTEGRATION APPROACH

- Educational opportunities to achieve one's potential
- Adequate income for financial stability and independence
- Good health
- Active engagement in the civic life of the community
- An environment that is welcoming and inclusive

IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE INTEGRATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Immigrant and Refugee Integration. The colored circles show composite ratings from multiple data sources related to the following: a) breadth - how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, and b) trend - whether those challenges are getting better or worse. Areas highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, areas highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and areas highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

Objective	Level of Concern
Having Healthy, Safe, and Nurturing Relationships (being free from abuse and violence) – Health	
A High School Diploma – Education	
A Job with Adequate Income – Income	
High Levels of Achievement in Grades K-12 (especially in math and reading) – Education	
Adequate Savings and Assets – Income	
Being Reasonably Free from Mental Health Pathology – Health	
Having Access to Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Continuous Healthcare – Health	
Making Good Lifestyle Choices by Eating Healthy, Regularly Exercising, and Avoiding Smoking – Health	
Financial Education / Financial Literacy – Income	
English Language Proficiency – Education	
Education and Skill Development Opportunities – Income, Education	

□ IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE INTEGRATION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Both immigrants and refugees have come to Utah in increasing numbers in recent years, and while they share many of the same challenges, such as language and cultural barriers, each population is unique. While many of the 20th century's newcomers came from northern and western Europe, today's immigrants and refugees come to Utah primarily from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. The demographics of both the U.S. and Utah have changed dramatically over the past several decades, presenting new challenges and opportunities for our community.

Utah's foreign-born population increased by 145% from 1990 to 2008. Nationally, the foreign born population increased by 58% during the same time period. The percent of children with at least one foreign-born parent increased by approximately 160% in Utah from 1990-2008; nationally this increase was 73%. The foreign-born population as a percentage of the civilian workforce increased steadily from 1990 to 2008. In Utah, this increase was 175%; nationally it was 69% during this time period.

There are an estimated 25,000 refugees in Utah. In 2009, 1,265 refugees arrived in Utah, bringing the total number of refugees resettled in Utah over the past decade to 8,103. The countries from which the greatest number of refugees arrived in Utah over that period are Sierra Leone (1,432), Yugoslavia (1,022), Burma (997), and Iran and Burma (approximately 500 each). Other significant populations of refugees include Somali Bantu, Iraqi, Liberian, Rwandan, Karen, Bhutanese, and Burundi people.

In addition to the typical challenges faced by any immigrant, refugees face additional barriers because they have often suffered severe psychological and physical trauma due to persecution in their native countries. (Utah Refugee Services Office)

Barriers to Integration

(Identified through Utah Foundation literature review and surveys of low-income individuals and UWSL stakeholders)

1. Lack of English language proficiency
2. Lack of community-level organizations to assist immigrants and refugees
3. Lack of formal education, even in an individual's native country
4. Time constraints due to long working hours
5. Cultural differences
6. Lack of familiarity with U.S. civic institutions
7. Reluctance by immigrants and refugees to become politically and socially involved in their new communities due to negative experiences in their native countries
8. Political climates that encourage discrimination, injustice, and miscommunication across cultures
9. Misinformation about immigrant populations
10. Lack of common policy for providing services to immigrants across regions
11. High mobility among immigrant populations
12. Lack of common policy for providing services to immigrants across regions



IMMIGRANT & REFUGEE INTEGRATION SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The following chart is a summary of data collected and analyzed by the Utah Foundation in each of the component areas of Immigrant and Refugee Integration. Levels of concern indicate ratings of the following: a) how many people are faced with challenges related to the data, b) whether those challenges are getting better or worse, and c) how severely the challenge impacts those individuals who experience it. Indicators highlighted in red show relatively high cause for concern, indicators highlighted in yellow show moderate cause for concern, and indicators highlighted in green show less cause for concern.

	Level of Concern
INCOME	
A Job with Adequate Income	
Unemployment rate / labor force participation	
Median household income	
Financial Education / Financial Literacy	
Use of high-risk credit, payday loans, etc	
Adequate Savings and Assets	
Unbanked and underbanked households in Utah	
Percent of population that are homeowners vs renters	
Education and Skill Development Opportunities	
Enrollment in adult education programs	
Enrollment in any post-secondary institution	
Graduation from community colleges, vocational, trade, and technical institutions	
Graduation from colleges or universities	
EDUCATION	
English Language Proficiency	
English language proficiency	
High Levels of Achievement in Grades K-12 (especially in math and reading)	
Iowa Test of Basic Skills	
National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)	
ACT scores	
SAT scores	
Advanced Placement (AP) / International Baccalaureate program participation and scores	
Adequate Yearly Progress reports	
College readiness	
A High School Diploma	
Graduation rate by ethnicity and income	
Drop out rates	
High school diploma recipients by immigrant/refugee status	



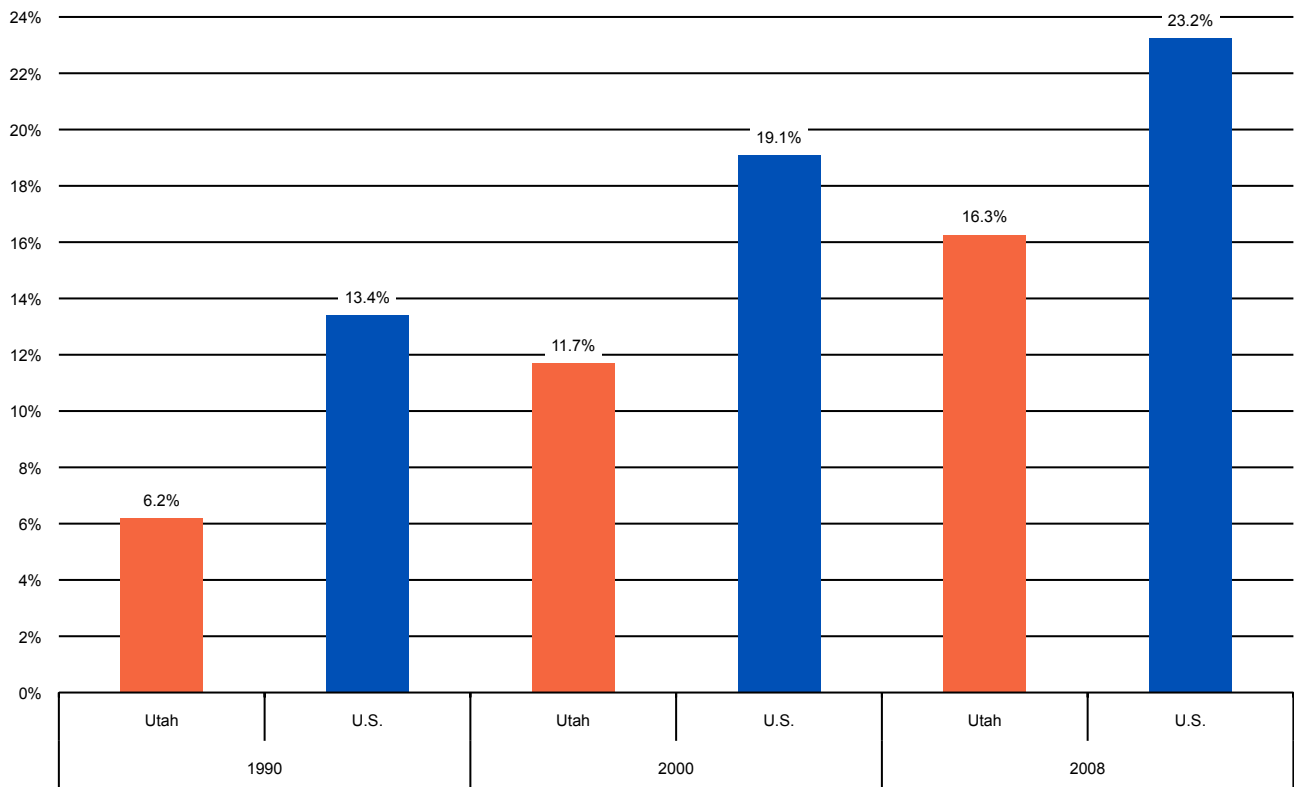
IMMIGRANT & REFUGEE INTEGRATION SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

	Level of Concern
HEALTH	
Having Access to Comprehensive, Coordinated, and Continuous Healthcare	
Emergency room utilization, percent that could have seen a regular provider	
Percent of women not receiving prenatal care	
Percent of low-birth weight babies	
Access to birth control / contraceptive use	
Dental coverage and care	
Making Good Lifestyle Choices by Eating Healthy, Regularly Exercising, and Avoiding Smoking	
Percent of adults who are overweight or obese	
The effect of obesity on diabetes rates	
The tendency of exercise among adults and youth	
The availability of exercise / sports programs in schools	
Smoking rates	
Having Healthy, Safe, and Nurturing Relationships (being free from abuse and violence)	
Rates of sexual assault by ethnicity	
Having Good Mental Health	
Poor mental health among adults by gender, ethnicity, education, and education	
Average suicide rate by gender, age, and ethnicity	
Proportion of Utah residents with access to mental healthcare	



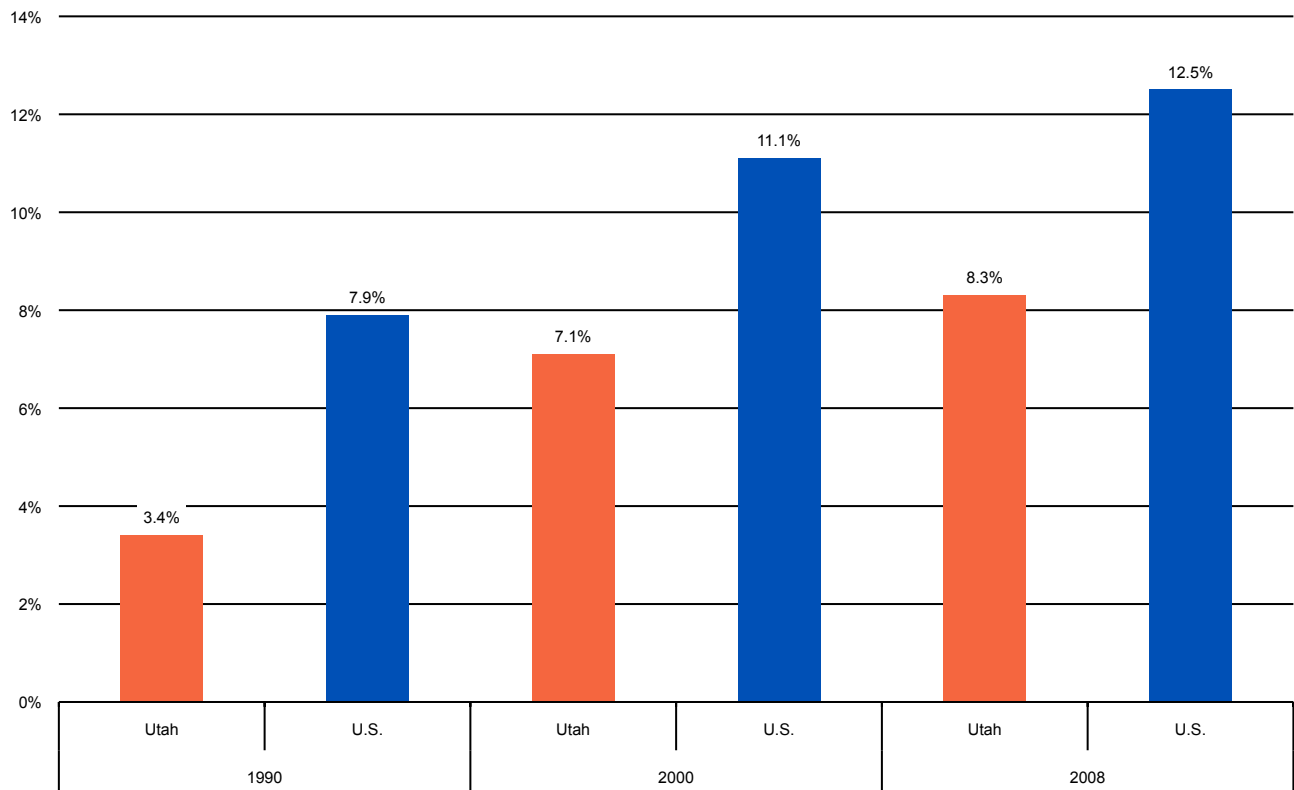
IMMIGRANT & REFUGEE INTEGRATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of Children (Ages 0 to 18) with at least One Foreign-Born Parent, 1990-2008



Source: Migration Policy Institute Data Hub.

Foreign-Born Population as a Percent of Total Population, 1990-2008

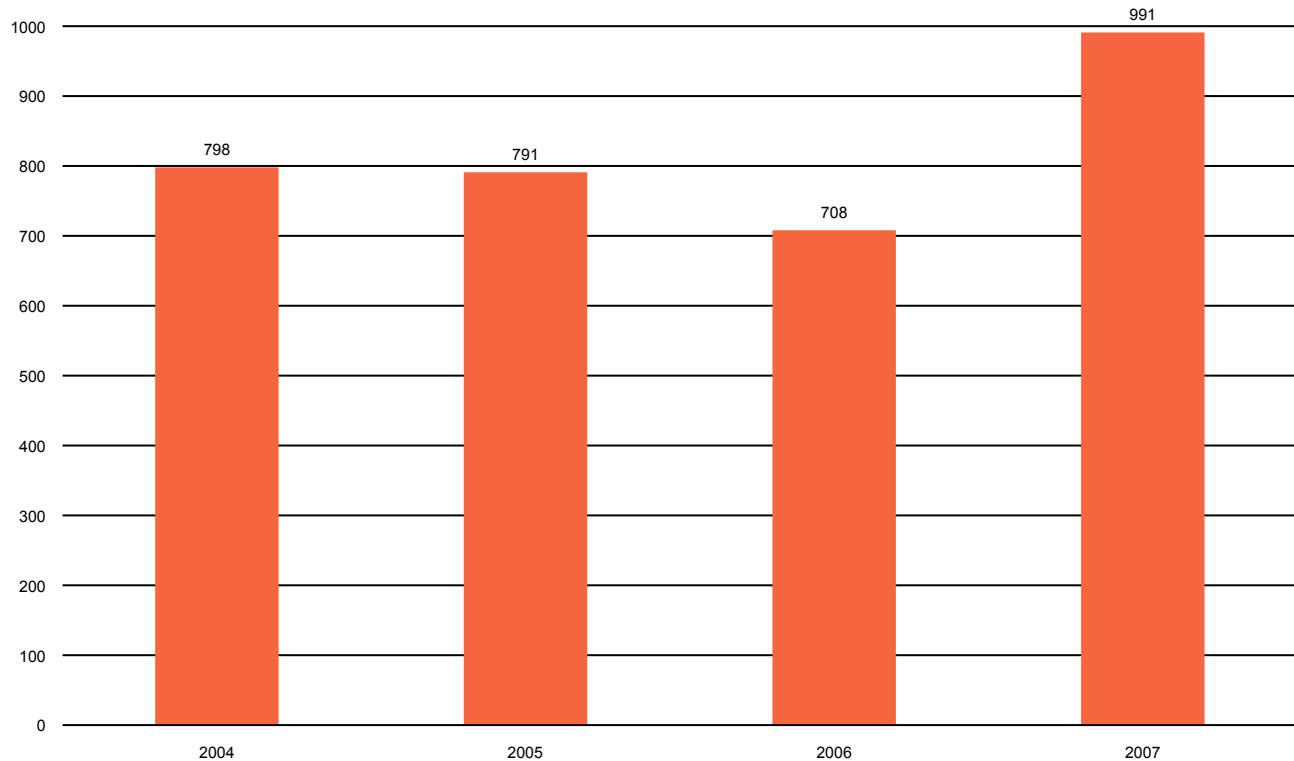


Source: Migration Policy Institute Data Hub.



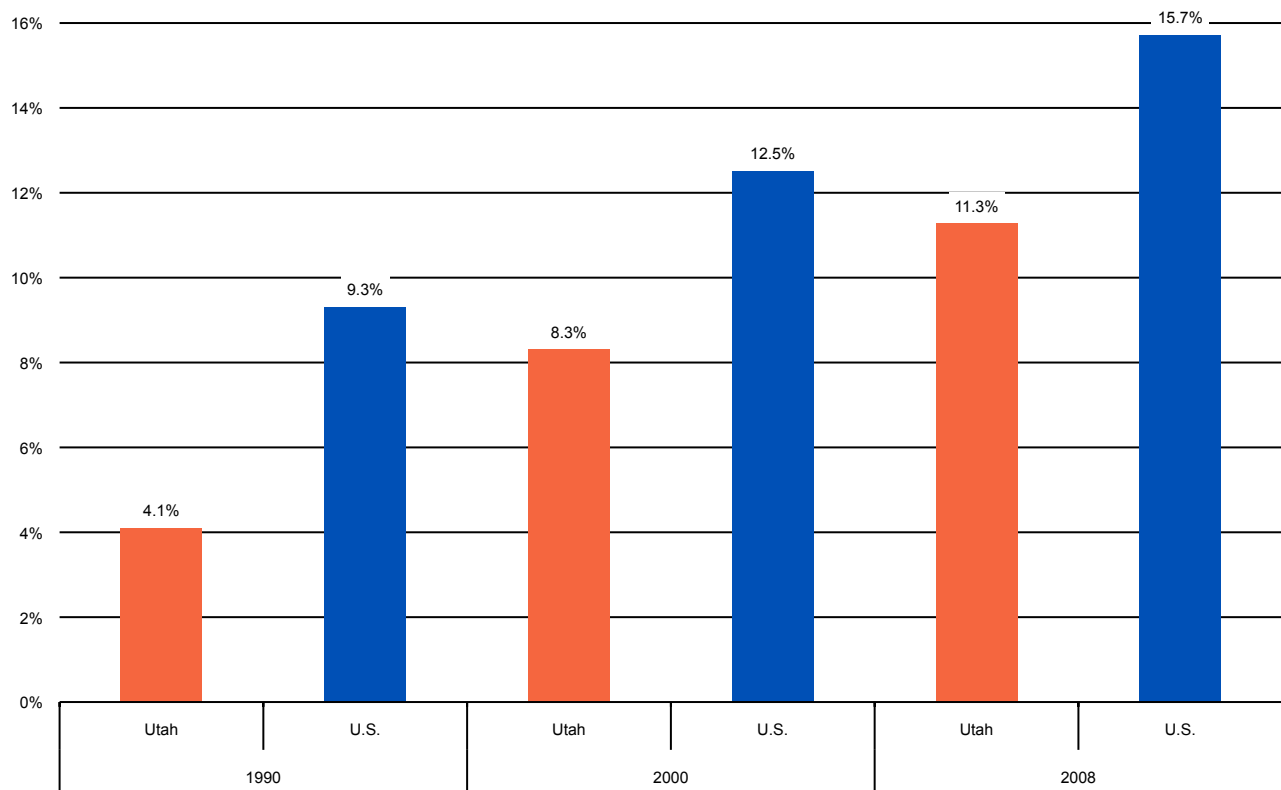
IMMIGRANT & REFUGEE INTEGRATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Arriving Refugee Populations in Utah, 2004-2007



Source: Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Foreign-Born Population as a Percent of the Civilian Labor Force, 1990-2008

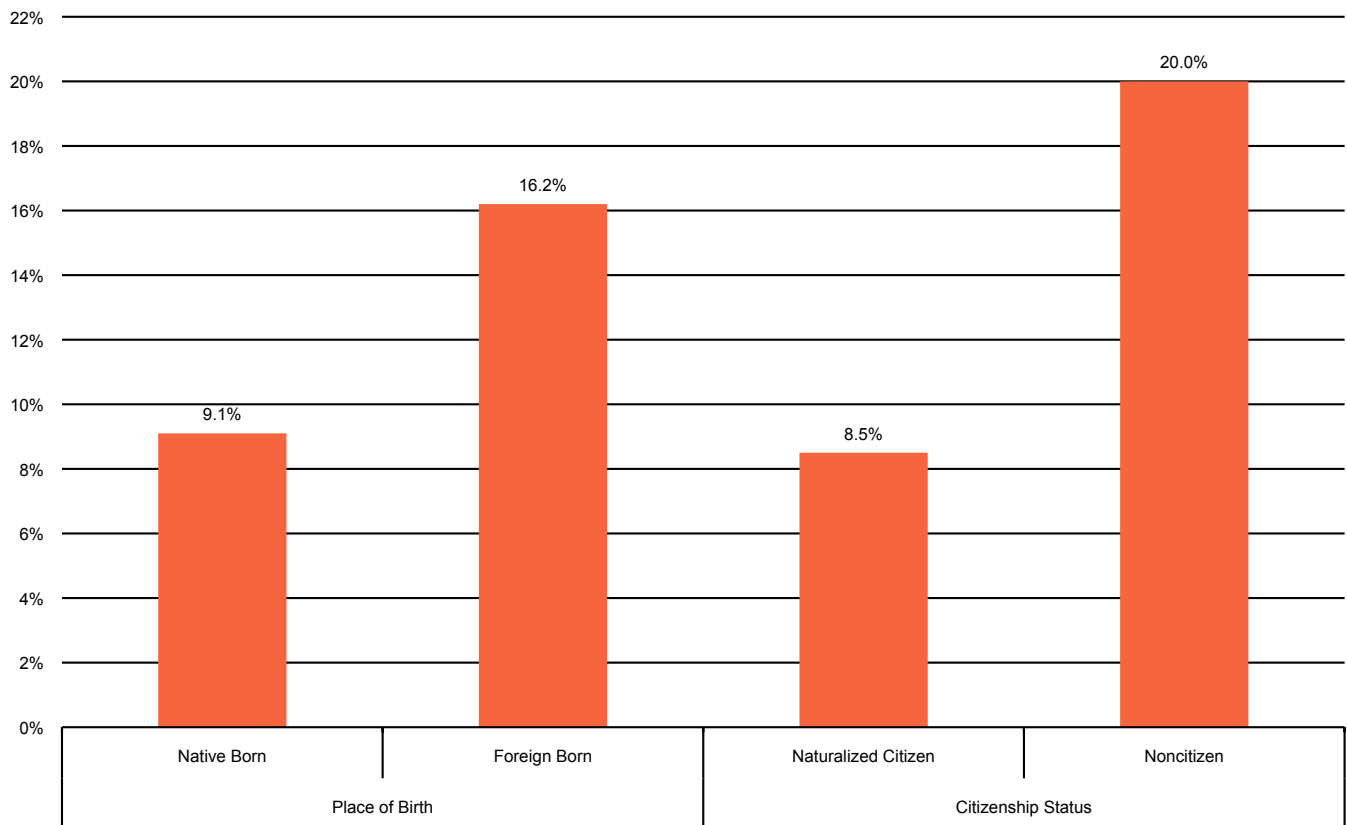


Source: Migration Policy Institute Data Hub.

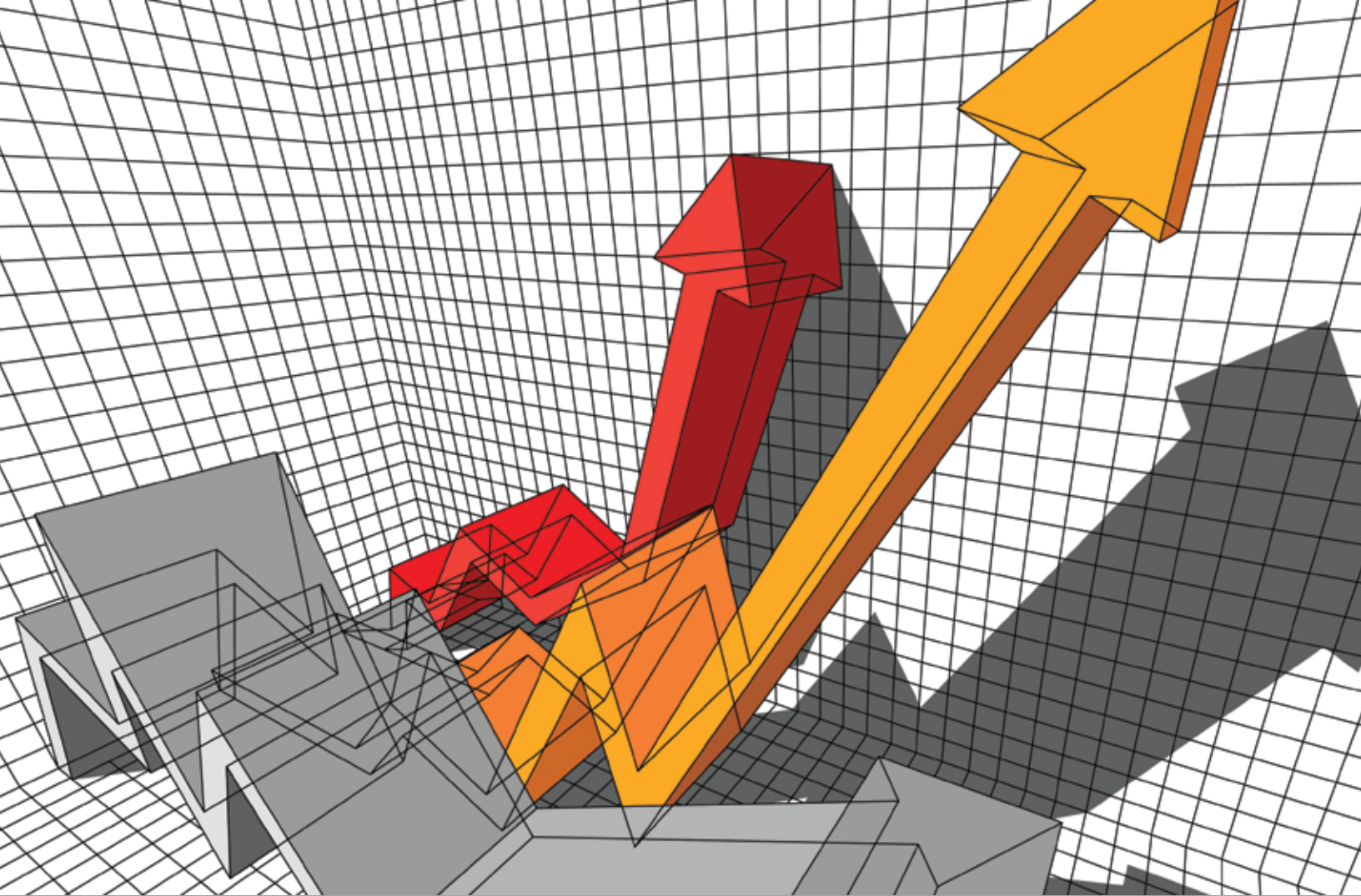


IMMIGRANT & REFUGEE INTEGRATION SELECTED CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Percent of the Population Below Poverty Level in Utah by Native and Foreign-born Population and Citizenship Status, 2007



Source: Migration Policy Institute Data Hub.



Appendix

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1. Average Percent of Questions Answered Correctly on the Salt Lake City School District's Fall Kindergarten Assessment, 2009
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United Way of Salt Lake

serving Davis, Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties

175 S. West Temple, Suite 30
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101-1424
t 801.736.8929
f 801.736.7800