

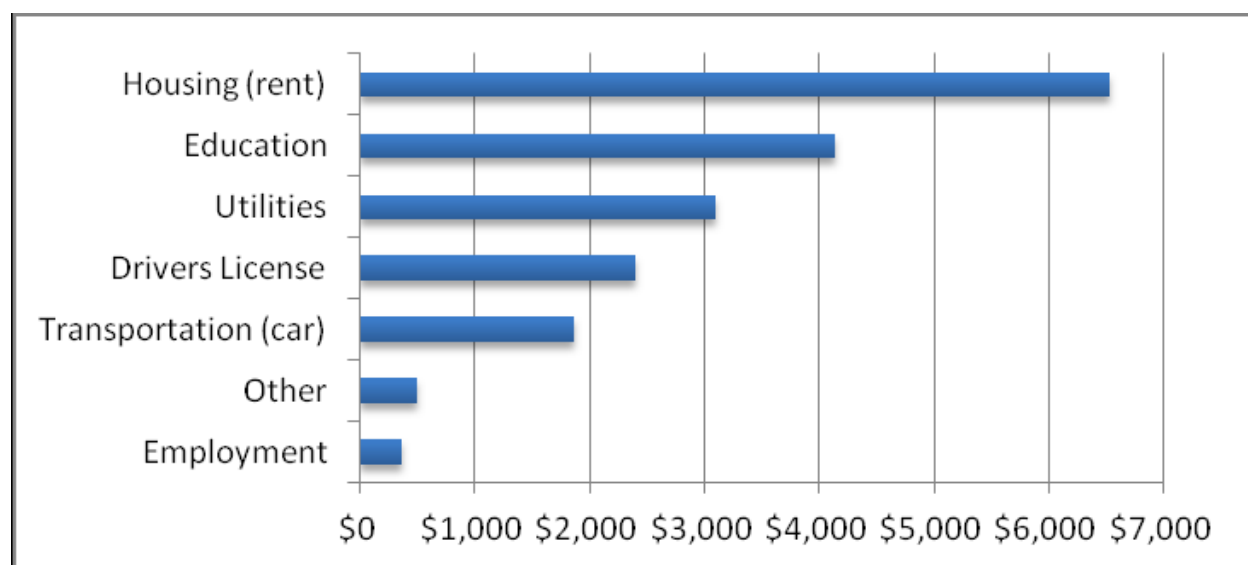
Flexible Fund

From 2009-2012, the overall amount of flexible funds used between both the San Juan Counseling Center and Tooele Mental Health sites totaled \$18,885.70. We disaggregated the flexible funds into seven categories. Table 2 contains examples of categorical expenses:

Table 3: Reason for flexible funds by category

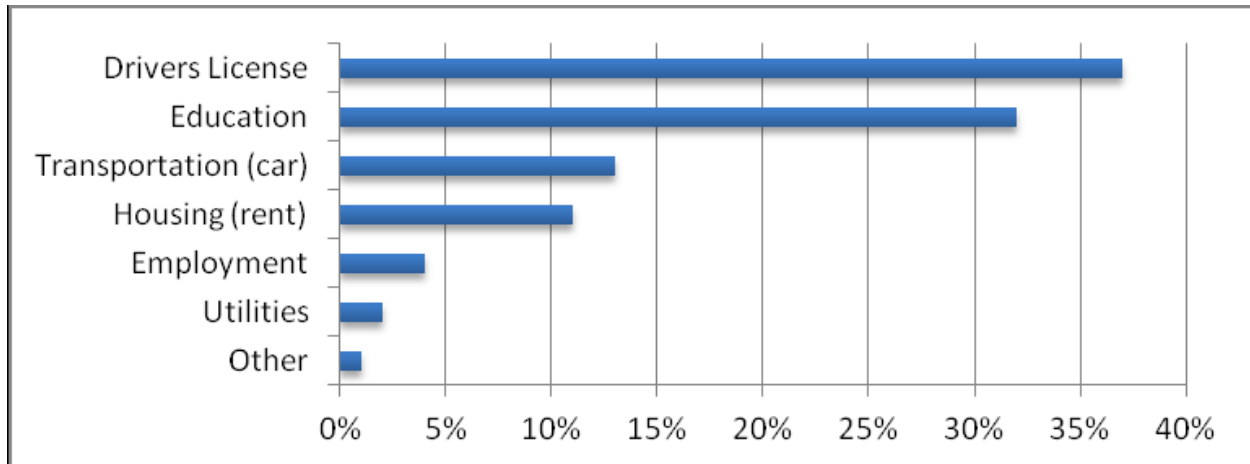
Category	Reason
Housing (rent)	First months rents, security deposit
Transportation	New tires, new windshield, oil change, car registration fee
Drivers' License	Drivers education fee, Pay for drivers' license, Renew permit
Education	College application fees, Placement tests, Adult education, Tuition, Get transcripts, ACT, Get diploma
Employment	Pay for background check, Clothes for job interview, Get food handlers permit, PO box rental fee
Utilities	Heater repair, Phone bill, Utility bill
Other	Others miscellaneous items not in above categories

Chart 1: Total funds used by Tooele and San Juan in dollar amounts.



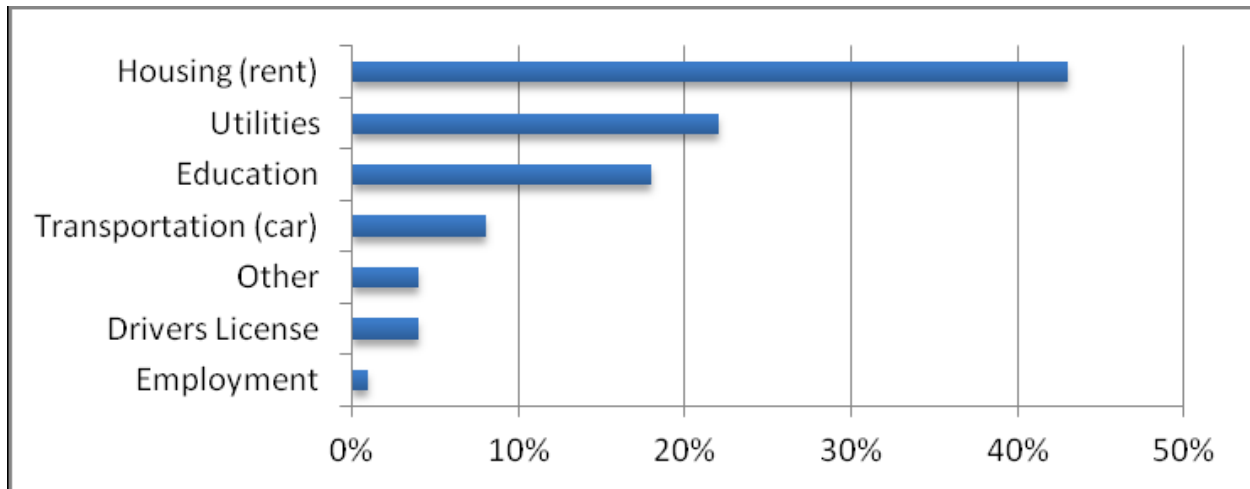
Overall, \$6,525 (35%) of flexible funds were used for housing, \$4,139.10 (22%) for education, \$3,091.56 (16%) for utilities, \$2,395 (12%) for drivers' license fees, \$1,859 (10%) for transportation or car repairs, \$494.47 (3%) for other needs, and \$365 (2%) for employment based needs.

Chart 2: Percentage of funds by category used at Tooele Valley Mental Health



The total dollar amount used at TMH was \$5,120.96. At THM, \$1,911 (37%) was spent on drivers' license fees, \$1,689.50 (32%) on education, \$673.51 (13%) on transportation or car repairs, \$550 (11%) on rent, \$199.95 (4%) on employment based needs, \$79 (2%) on utilities, and \$18 (1%) on other needs. The top two categories of expenditure for Tooele County are driving license expenses and education. Tooele County has Tooele Applied Technology College which offers programs in business technologies, health care technologies, services industry technologies, information technologies, and manufacturing technologies. Additionally, University of Utah is less than 45 minutes' drive from Tooele County. Tooele County is geographically the second largest county in Utah, covering 7,287 square miles. It is comprised of a small city, five mid-size towns, and several small isolated communities. It has no public transportation. Obtaining a driver's license and having access to reliable transportation is critical for young people to navigate their communities. The use of the flexible fund in this category has helped program participants to maintain their participation in education and employments.

Chart 3: Percentage of funds by category used at San Juan Counseling



The total dollar amount of flexible funds used by San Juan Counseling Center (SJCC) was \$13,764.74. At SJCC, \$5,975 (43%) was spent on housing, \$3,012.56 (22%) on utilities, \$2,449.60 (18%) on education, \$1,185 (8%) on transportation, \$512.47 (5%) on other needs, \$483 (4%) on drivers' license fees, and \$165 (1%) on employment based needs. The top two categories of expenditure for San Juan County are housing and utilities. San Juan County has a serious housing shortage, which is a significant challenge for program participants. According to TRAC data, approximate 1/2 of program participants in San Juan County lived with someone else or was homeless at baseline. Additionally, over 8% had spent at least one night homeless in the past 30 days, and about 2% had been homeless for 30 days or more. Housing status improved significantly at the six month. Only 1.4% reported spend at least one night homeless, and 10% more participants were living independently. The flexible fund proved to be instrumental in helping participants in a community with very limited housing options. San Juan has been crippled by the economic recession. As of July, 2012, the unemployment rate in San Juan County was greater than 10.9% and the average income was \$13,987. The average unemployment rate in Utah was 6.2% and the average unemployment rate in Tooele was 6.8%. Almost 2/3 of SJCC participants were unemployed. For those participants who were employed, 4/5 of participants were employed part-time. Not surprisingly, flexible funds were needed for basic necessities, including utilities.