

# National Study of Treatment and Addiction Recovery Residences Report UTAH

**The National Study of Treatment and Addiction Recovery Residences (NSTARR)** constitutes the largest and most diverse study of recovery housing in the US to date. NSTARR compiled data from publicly available sources (e.g., Oxford House, National Alliance for Recovery Residences, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration websites) and lists maintained by entities tracking recovery housing. Residences for which locating information was available were geocoded and linked with U.S. Census data on urbanicity, alcohol- and drug-involved mortality, and COVID vulnerability. Data collection began in January 2020 and is ongoing until June 2023. The NSTARR database currently contains information on 10,358 residences operated by 3,628 providers in all 50 states. For a detailed description of methods and national findings, please see Mericle et al., 2022.

## KEY FINDINGS

The NSTARR team identified 59 recovery residences (1.91 houses per 100,000 population) in Utah (see Table 1). Compared to other states (which include DC), Utah ranked 36 in terms of recovery housing availability per capita. Ninety-five percent of residences in Utah could be geocoded for these analyses. Iron County, an adjacent rural county, had the most recovery residences per 100,000 population, and 21 counties had no identified recovery residences, representing a mix of rural-urban classifications; 25 had fewer than 5 recovery residences (see Figure 1).

We used geographic information systems to identify hot and cold spots in Utah. A hot spot is a cluster of high values (county with a high number of residences surrounded by other counties with high numbers of residences) and a cold spot is a cluster of low values (county with low counts surrounded by counties also with low counts). However, we were unable to identify hot and cold spots in Utah because the Getis-Ord  $G_i^*$  Hot Spot Analysis tool requires a minimum of 30 input features (counties) for it to work best.

The age-adjusted alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate (per 100,000 population) was 17.00 in Utah for the years 2009-2019. Utah ranked 32 on alcohol- and drug-involved mortality out of the 50 states and DC. Among the counties ranked, Carbon County had the highest alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate and Morgan County had the lowest alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate. Of the three counties that had the highest mortality rates in Utah (i.e., Carbon, San Juan, and Wayne), all three of them also ranked in the bottom/top half recovery housing availability per capita, suggesting more recovery resources may be needed (see Table 1 and Figure 2).

COVID vulnerability was summarized using the county-level data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's COVID Vulnerability Index (CCVI). The CCVI is a composite measure of seven social determinants of health, encompassing modified themes from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index in combination with COVID risk factors to identify communities in need of additional support during the COVID pandemic. No counties were classified as having very high vulnerability (see Table 1 and Figure 3).

59

RESIDENCES  
TOTAL

36

NATIONAL  
AVAILABILITY  
RANKING

21

COUNTIES  
WITHOUT  
RESIDENCES

Table 1. County-level Descriptive Statistics on Recovery Residences

County Name	Population <sup>1</sup>	RUCC Classification <sup>2</sup>	Number of Recovery Residences <sup>3</sup>	Recovery Residences Per 100,000 Population	Recovery Residences Availability per Capita (Rank) <sup>4</sup>	Age-Adjusted Alcohol/Drug Mortality <sup>5</sup> Rate per 100,000 Population	Mortality Rate (Rank) <sup>6</sup>	CCVI Quintile <sup>7</sup>
<b>UTAH</b>	3,096,848		59	1.91	36	17.00	32	
<b>Beaver</b>	6,517	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	44.20	9	Very low vulnerability
<b>Box Elder</b>	53,946	Urban	0	0.00	29	33.70	18	Very low vulnerability
<b>Cache</b>	124,165	Urban	0	0.00	29	25.30	24	Low
<b>Carbon</b>	20,308	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	78.70	1	Low
<b>Daggett</b>	613	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	Suppressed	-	Very low vulnerability
<b>Davis</b>	345,767	Urban	8	2.31	5	26.20	23	Low
<b>Duchesne</b>	20,148	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	52.50	7	Low
<b>Emery</b>	10,117	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	56.50	6	Very low vulnerability
<b>Garfield</b>	4,998	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	Suppressed	-	Very low vulnerability
<b>Grand</b>	9,640	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	59.00	4	Low
<b>Iron</b>	51,213	Adjacent rural	3	5.86	1	41.50	12	Low
<b>Juab</b>	11,301	Urban	0	0.00	29	39.40	14	Very low vulnerability
<b>Kane</b>	7,484	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	36.60	15	Very low vulnerability
<b>Millard</b>	12,854	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	33.20	19	Low
<b>Morgan</b>	11,664	Urban	0	0.00	29	24.00	25	Very low vulnerability
<b>Piute</b>	1,866	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	Suppressed	-	Very low vulnerability
<b>Rich</b>	2,389	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	Suppressed	-	Very low vulnerability
<b>Salt Lake</b>	1,133,646	Urban	25	2.21	6	43.20	10	Moderate
<b>San Juan</b>	15,302	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	67.80	2	High
<b>Sanpete</b>	29,850	Adjacent rural	1	3.35	3	34.90	17	Low
<b>Sevier</b>	21,280	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	41.00	13	Very low vulnerability
<b>Summit</b>	41,103	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	29.70	20	Very low vulnerability
<b>Tooele</b>	67,397	Urban	1	1.48	8	42.70	11	Very low vulnerability
<b>Uintah</b>	36,084	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	57.20	5	Low
<b>Utah</b>	605,490	Urban	9	1.49	7	28.60	21	Low
<b>Wasatch</b>	31,708	Adjacent rural	1	3.15	4	26.90	22	Very low vulnerability
<b>Washington</b>	165,811	Urban	8	4.82	2	36.10	16	Low
<b>Wayne</b>	2,689	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	29	64.60	3	Very low vulnerability
<b>Weber</b>	251,498	Urban	0	0.00	29	45.50	8	Moderate

<sup>1</sup>Population data were downloaded from tables in Social Explorer's ACS five-year estimate (2015-2019). American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2015-2019. Social Explorer tables, ACS 2015-2019. Social Explorer.

<sup>2</sup>The Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC) was used to classify each county as urban, adjacent rural, or non-adjacent rural. Urban counties are counties with codes 1 (Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more), 2 (Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population), and 3 (Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Adjacent rural counties are counties with codes 4 (Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area), 6 (Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area), and 8 (Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area). Non-adjacent rural counties are the remaining three codes - 5 (Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area), 7 (Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area), and 9 (Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area). Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC). <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

<sup>3</sup>Recovery residences are from the NSTARR project and are current as of 2020. Three (3) recovery residences in the state were not successfully geocoded due to lack of adequate address information, and thus were not assigned to a county.

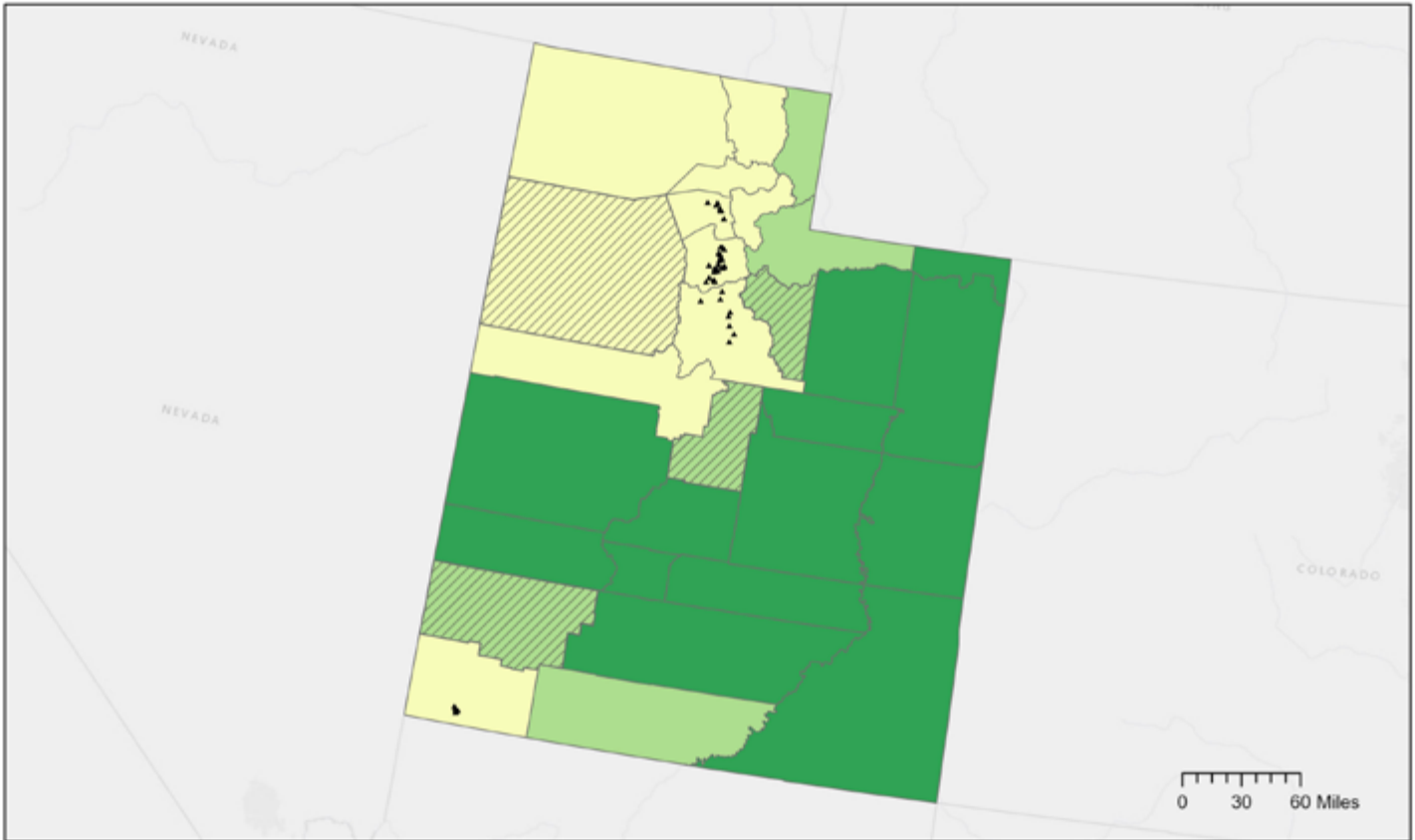
<sup>4</sup>Recovery residences availability per capita is ranked in order of decreasing recovery residence density per 100,000 population per county, with 1 (highest number of residences per 100,000) to 29 (lowest number of residences per 100,000 population). Counties without recovery residences were all assigned a tied rank of 29.

<sup>5</sup>Alcohol- and drug-involved mortality included all deaths as underlying causes of death and selected ICD-10 codes mentioning or attributed to alcohol or drugs as contributing cause of death. Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020. CDC Wonder (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA. Available at: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>. For more information on coding multiple causes of death, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, About Multiple Cause of Death, 1999-2019. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html> accessed on August 9 2021.

<sup>6</sup>Mortality rate is ranked in order of decreasing alcohol- and drug-involved mortality from 1 (highest mortality per 100,000 population) to 25 (lowest mortality per 100,000 population).

<sup>7</sup>COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) scores range in value from 0 – 1, with 0 being least vulnerable and 1 being the most vulnerable. Each county is ranked relative to all counties across the country, based on seven themes/domains. Each county was grouped into quintiles: very high (score of 0.8-1), high (0.6-0.8), moderate (0.4-0.6), low (0.2-0.4), and very low (0-0.2). For more information on how the CCVI I is calculated, see: COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) methodology. Retrieved from [https://covid-static-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/US-CCVI/COVID-19+Community+Vulnerability+Index+\(CCVI\)+Methodology.pdf](https://covid-static-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/US-CCVI/COVID-19+Community+Vulnerability+Index+(CCVI)+Methodology.pdf)

Figure 1. Distribution of Residences by Rural-Urban Classification



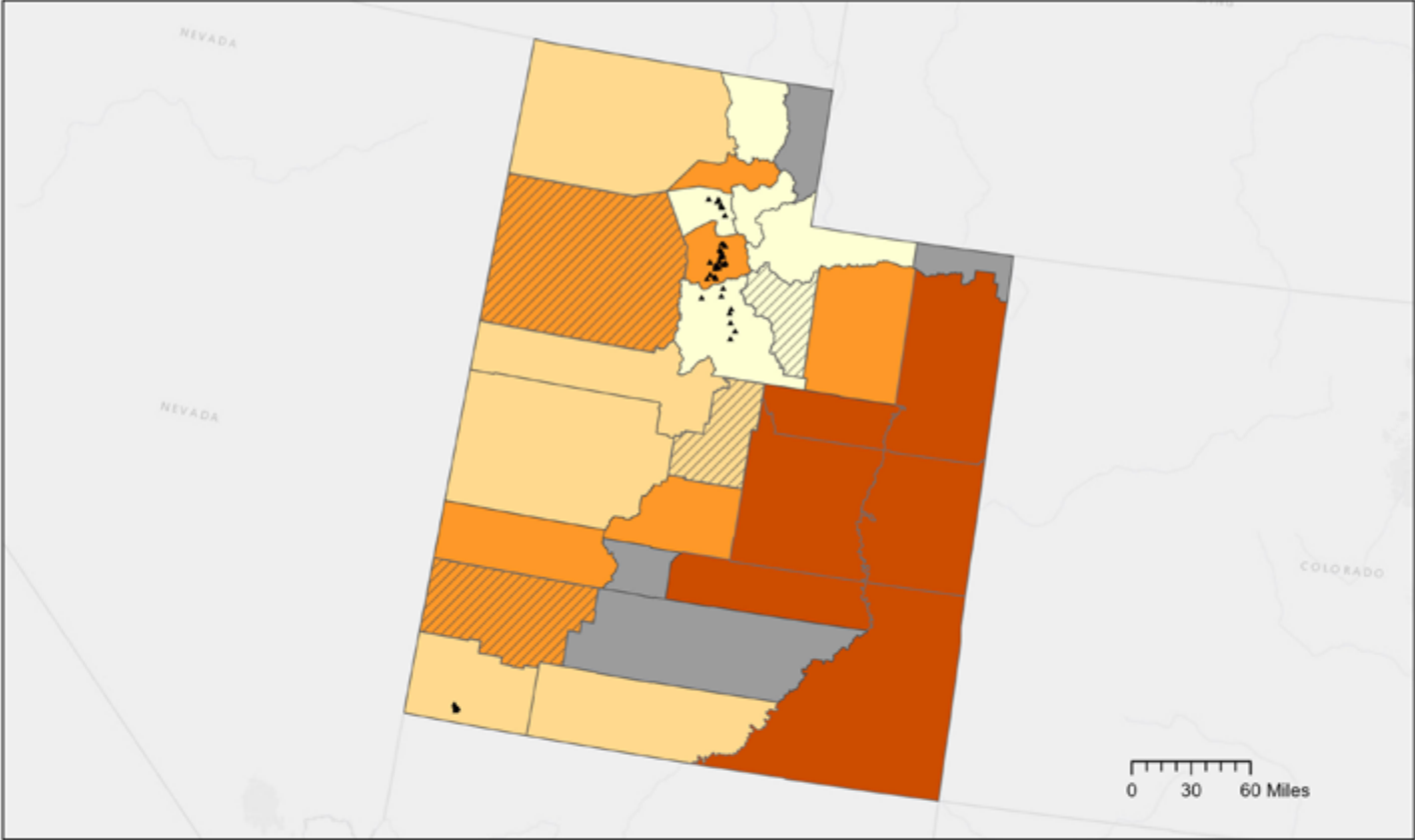
- ▲ Recovery residences
- Rural-Urban Classification Code (RUCC)**
- Urban
- Adjacent rural
- Non-adjacent rural
- Counties with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy



Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS  
Recovery residence locations: 2020  
Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)



Figure 2. Distribution of Residences by Age-adjusted Alcohol- and/or Drug-involved Mortality



▲ Recovery residences  
 Age-adjusted alcohol and drug mortality rate per 100,000 population

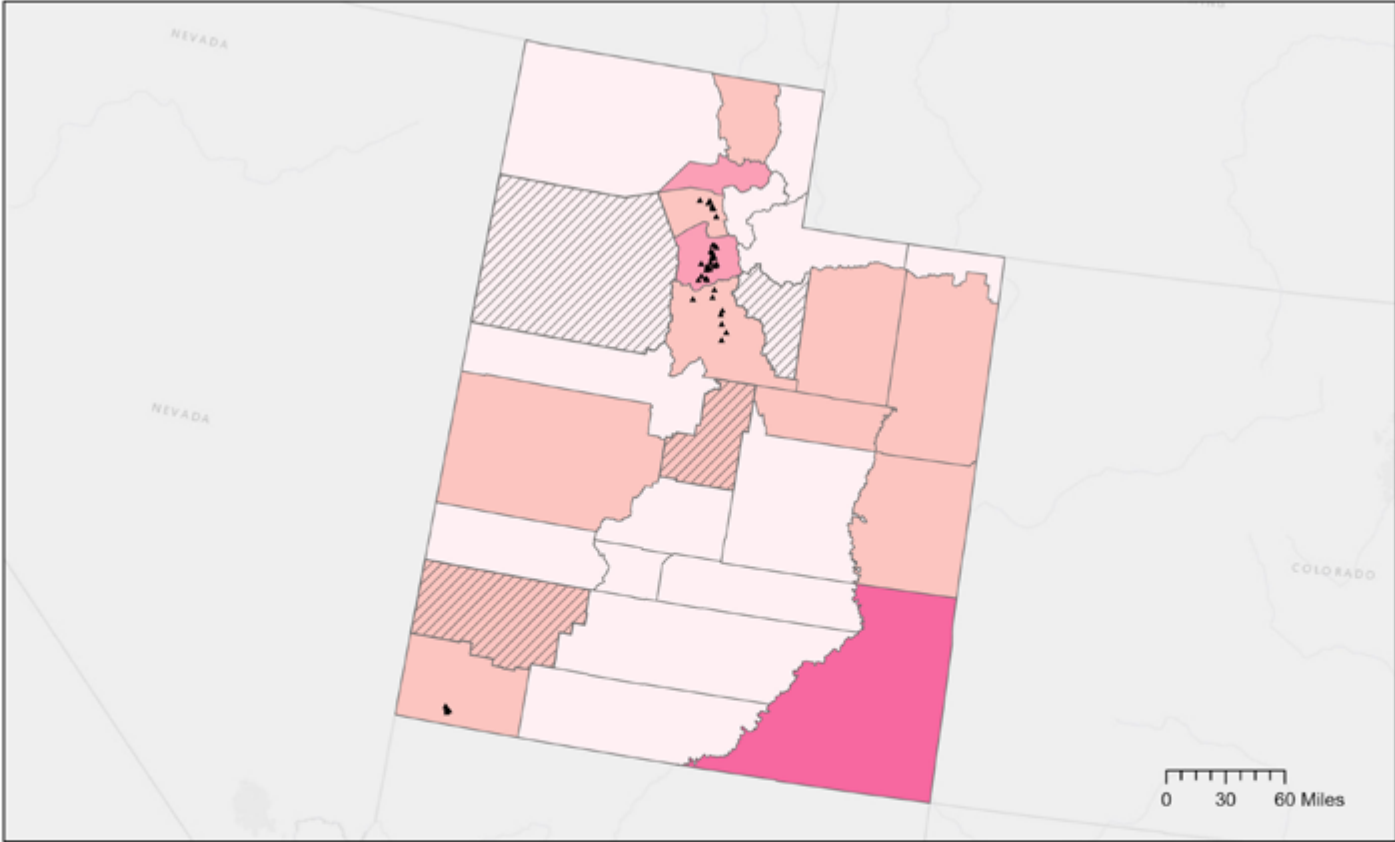
- 24 - 29
- 30 - 39
- 40 - 52
- 53 - 78
- <excluded>
- Counties with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy



Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS  
 Recovery residence locations: 2020  
 Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)



Figure 3. Distribution of Residences by COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index



- ▲ Recovery Residences
- COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI)
- Very low vulnerability
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very high vulnerability
- Countries with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy



Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS  
Recovery residence locations: 2020  
Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)





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