



2021

# Community Health Needs Assessment





## Contact Information

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## Background

In May 2015, the Healthy Teton County (HTC) coalition completed its first comprehensive community health needs assessment (CHNA) of the health status of Teton County, Wyoming. This project—led by Teton County Health Department and St. John’s Health, in partnership with over 35 community organizations—identified and prioritized the primary health issues facing Teton County by utilizing Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP), a step-by-step framework developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO).

Following the completion of the 2015 CHNA report, action plans for each of the prioritized health issues were developed by community action groups. These groups followed a Collective Impact model of implementation, which emphasizes a common agenda, shared measurement, and mutually reinforcing activities. These action plans were summarized in the Community Health Improvement Plan, which was released in November 2015. Action groups worked from late 2015 onward to carry out their action plans through strategic partnerships, program development, and policy change.

MAPP recommends a three-year cycle of data collection, analysis, and action. Accordingly, the second iteration of the CHNA for Teton County, Wyoming, was completed in 2018. In 2021, the HTC Core Committee worked to update the assessments and publish the third iteration of the CHNA. To view all past and present CHNAs, please visit [healthytetoncounty.org](http://healthytetoncounty.org).

NACCHO is currently in the process of revising and updating the MAPP framework. It is expected that this process will be completed in the fall of 2023, which will align with the beginning of our community’s fourth round of MAPP. HTC will use the updated MAPP framework for that next CHNA. NACCHO stated, “This new process is expected to be more adaptable and responsive to a community’s needs as well as facilitate sustained partner engagement.” HTC is looking forward to using the new framework to create a more flexible and responsive timeline for the CHNA in Teton County and will continue to foster community and partner agency engagement in the process.

## Introduction

Healthy Teton County's 2015 CHNA followed all six phases of the MAPP framework (Appendix A) and laid the groundwork for future CHNA iterations through the development of a vision statement and four comprehensive assessments. The 2018 CHNA utilized MAPP in an abbreviated manner, focusing on only three assessments: community health data, a quality of life survey, and a key stakeholder meeting and discussion during which the Forces of Change Assessment was completed. The 2021 CHNA utilized MAPP in the same abbreviated manner that was followed in the 2018 report.

A community survey, called the quality of life survey, focused on residents' perceptions of the health and quality of life in

in Teton County was completed during the winter of 2021. Surveys were available in Spanish and English.

The HTC vision developed in 2015, "A vibrant Greater Teton area where opportunities for health are available to all," has continued to guide the project through each iteration. HTC is coordinated by a Core Committee made up of representatives from the Teton County Health Department and St. John's Health in 2021. A community stakeholder Steering Committee provides topical expertise and participates in key decision-making discussions. Due to COVID-19, the Steering Committee meeting was conducted virtually, and participants were asked to fill out an online survey to complete the Forces of Change Assessment.



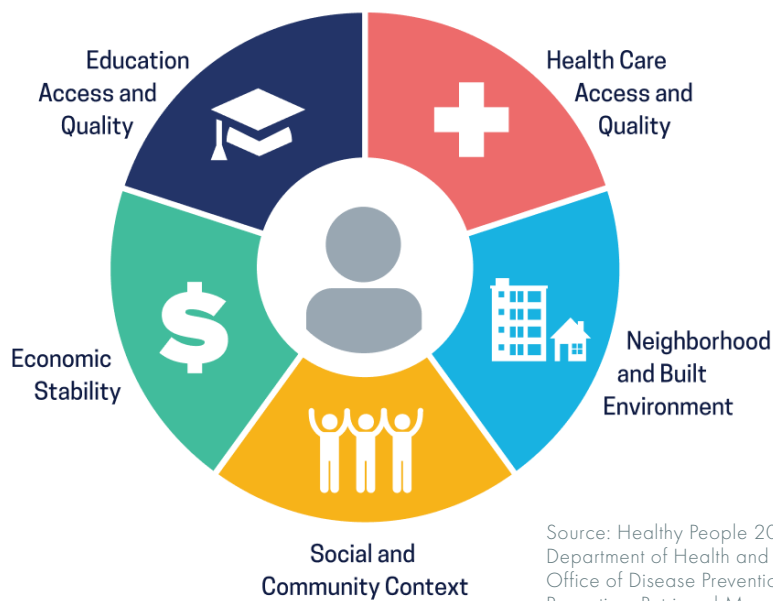


# Public Health Concepts and MAPP: Social Determinants of Health vs. Social Needs

There are many factors besides direct health care that impact a person’s overall health. It has been determined that some public health terms are often used either interchangeably or blended together despite their specific differences. “Social determinants of health” (SDOH) and “social needs” are one example.

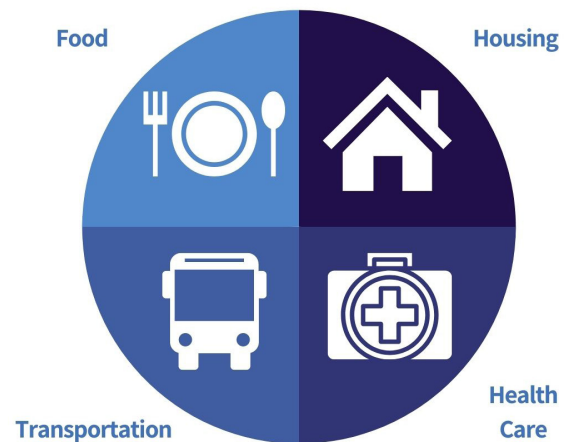
The term SDOH is defined by Healthy People 2030 as “community-wide conditions in the environments where people are born, grow, live, work, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks.” Healthy People 2030 (HP2030) is a national framework for health improvement that sets quantitative targets for community health indicators. SDOH are grouped into five domains: economic stability, education access and quality, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment, and social and community context.

## Social Determinants of Health



Source: Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved May 5, 2021, from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>.

## Social Needs



Designed for 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment.

The term “social needs” defines the immediate needs of people in a community, including food, housing, transportation, and access to health care. In comparison, SDOH are more complex issues that require the work of multiple agencies along with policy and system changes to make large, systemic improvements within a community. In this year’s report, we made an effort to ensure that we are using the correct terminology, reflecting our goal to prioritize our community’s social needs rather than social determinants of health.

## DATA ANALYSIS: 2021 PRIORITIZED HEALTH ISSUES

The health issues included in this report summarize the key findings from HTC's 2021 data collection and analysis. The HTC Core Committee selected indicators for analysis by first reviewing the updated data for the measures used in the 2018 CHNA. In addition, the committee reviewed updated data for each of the 2018 prioritized health issues along with any emerging indicators that were identified or never reported on in the previous data updates.

Indicators that met at least one of the following criteria were selected for inclusion in this report:

- » Teton County did not perform as well as the Healthy People 2030 goal.
- » Teton County did not perform as well as the state of Wyoming.
- » An issue was identified as a top issue in the Quality of Life Survey.
- » An issue was previously identified as an area of concern/focus.
- » If Teton County's measures were trending in a concerning direction, that indicator was placed in the emerging trends section, which will be addressed separately in the report.





## Terminology

**Issues:** Issues are broad, overarching topics that include multiple data points.

**Indicators:** Indicators are the specific factors that contribute to each issue.

**Measures:** Measures are the numerical data associated with each indicator.

## Prioritization

The MAPP framework emphasizes community involvement in each step of the process; HTC continues to be committed to this principle. Once the primary health issues and social needs were identified using the criteria listed above, the Core Committee turned to community members for data review and prioritization. Findings were presented to the Steering Committee at a virtual meeting on April 22, 2021. The Steering Committee was made up of several sectors of the community, including health care, housing, government, mental health, community and family safety, philanthropy,

education and child services, environment and parks, and the Latinx community.

Following the data presentations, attendees voted on the primary health issues, social needs, and social determinants of health. Attendees were prompted to consider three primary criteria when voting on an issue: what value the issue had to the community (measured through the Quality of Life Survey), whether there were proven solutions available for implementation, and the consequences of inaction.

## Prioritized Health Issues

After following the processes described above, the prioritized list of Teton County's primary health behaviors and conditions for 2021 is as follows:

1. Mental Health
2. Alcohol Use
3. Chronic Disease/Cancer Screenings
4. Immunizations
5. Sexual/Reproductive Health
6. Nicotine Use

The prioritized list of social needs and social determinants of health for 2021 is as follows:

1. Housing
2. Income Inequality (SDOH)
3. Access to Health Care
4. Food Insecurity

For reference, the 2015 and 2018 prioritized health issues and conditions and social determinants of health are listed in Appendix B.

## Data Sources and Interpretation

The data used by HTC throughout this initiative were drawn from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Census Bureau, County Health Rankings, and Network of Care. County Health Rankings, an online resource ([countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org)) managed by the University of Wisconsin, annually reports on and ranks health statistics for almost every county in the United States. The rankings are determined from national and state data sets, such as Wyoming's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Surveys (BRFSS), and are utilized by counties nationwide to assess community health status. County Health Rankings also provides data trends for indicators whose data collection methods have remained consistent over time. In this report, trend data will be illustrated through line charts when available. Network of Care is an online database that utilizes additional national and state sources.

It is important to consider the following while interpreting the data presented below:

- » Due to differences in methodology and timelines between data sources, the measures reported are not all from the same time period. The most recent data set available was used for each measure reported in the CHNA. The data source and the year(s) the data were collected are also listed for every measure.
- » There is often a significant lag between the times when data are collected and when they are reported. As a result, any

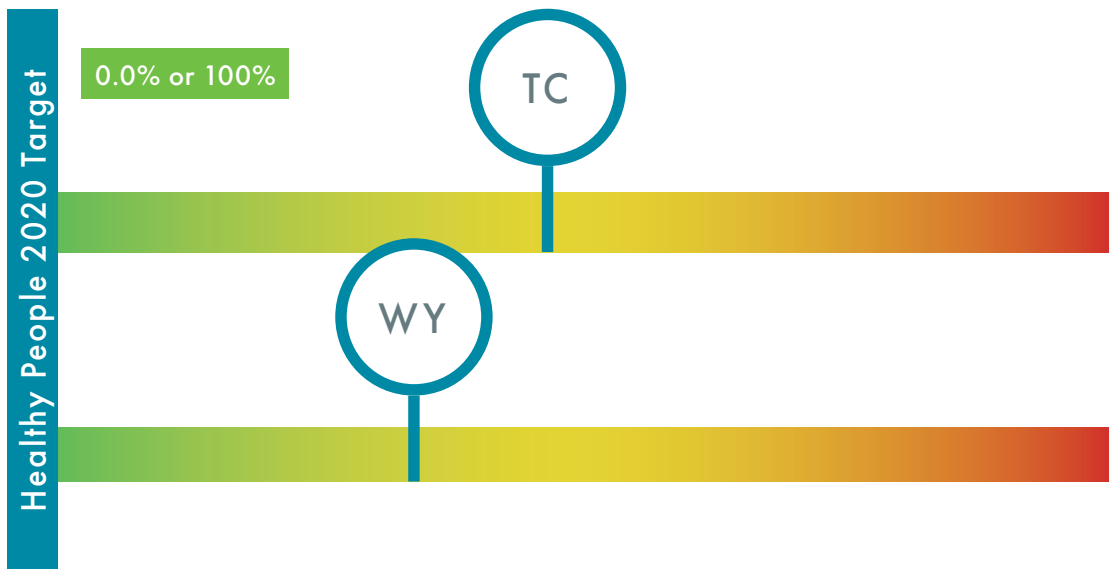
very recent changes or progress in these measures may not be reflected in the data and may not be reported for some time.

- » Data sources may use different methods or monitor different populations (e.g., slightly different age groups). This presents challenges to assessing progress toward a goal or differences between populations. When applicable, this has been noted for the relevant measure or goal.
- » Data sources may change definitions or methods from year to year, making it difficult to assess new trends over time. This can be seen when a survey stops asking a question or asks a slightly different question from previous years.
- » When the observed difference between two groups is said to be statistically significant, this indicates that it is unlikely to be due to random chance while sampling. That is, there is very likely a true difference between the measures. Such statistical analysis can be a powerful tool, but the results should be interpreted within a broader context. For example, if a measure for Teton County is not statistically worse than the same measure for the state of Wyoming or the United States as a whole, stakeholders might still question whether that represents an acceptable endpoint or if it is justified to devote resources to achieve further improvement.



## Data Key

2021 data will be displayed through graphics like the one shown below. When available, each image will list data for Teton County (TC), the state of Wyoming (WY), and the United States (US) in large circles along a gradient bar. Markers closer to the green end indicate high-performing measures while markers closer to the red end indicate lower-performing measures. HP2030 target measures, when available, will be indicated by a vertical blue bar.



## Additional Resources

A complete list of health indicators for Teton County can be found on Teton County's Network of Care website (<http://teton.wy.networkofcare.org/ph/index.aspx>). See Appendix C for a list of additional community health reports and data resources.

## Community Overview

Teton County is a small county in western Wyoming with an estimated population of 23,280, according to the most recent estimate by the American Community Survey in 2019. The region offers acclaimed outdoor recreation throughout all four seasons, and tourism is a central driver of the local economy. Wilderness, national forest, and national parks make up over 97% of the county's 2.7 million acres. Although remote, Teton County is home to a large working class and attracts residents and visitors of great wealth. As a result, it experiences substantial socioeconomic disparities (Source: 2017 *Jackson Hole Compass*).





Demographics for Teton County, WY

## Demographics

for Teton County, WY, 2021 CHNA

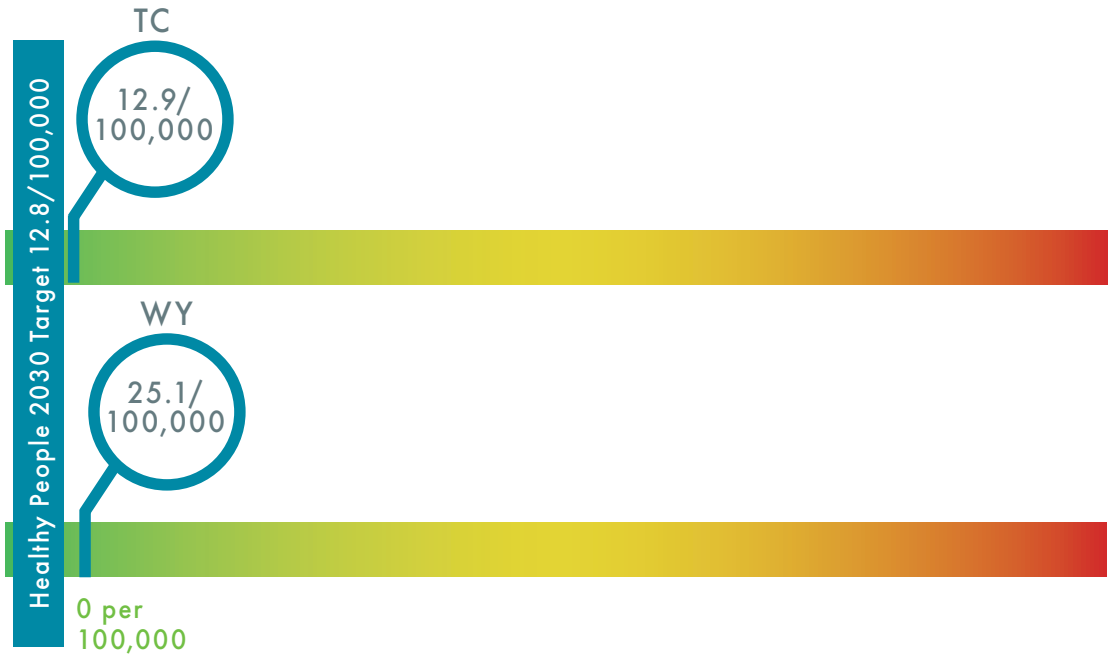
<b>Population</b>	<b>23,280</b>
% below 5 years of age	5.0%
% below 18 years of age	19.1%
% 65 and older	14.0%
% Females	47.1%
% Non-Hispanic Black	1.3%
% American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.6%
% Asian	1.6%
% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
% Hispanic	15.0%
% Non-Hispanic white	89.9%

2019 American Community Survey 5-year estimates  
 Note: Because respondents to the American Community Survey may select more than one race/ethnicity, data may not total to 100%.

Health Issue 1

# Mental Health

## Age-Adjusted Suicide Rate per 100,000, Teton County, WY



The suicide rate in Teton County varies substantially from year to year. To better assess the long-term trend, a 10-year, age-adjusted average rate was selected as a measure. This average rate in Teton County (12.9/100,000) was significantly lower than that of Wyoming (25.1/100,000) between 2010 and 2019. Teton County’s average rate

was also not statistically different from the Healthy People 2030 goal (12.8/100,000). Mental health issues were identified as the top and fourth-highest priority health problem, respectively, among English-language and Spanish-language respondents to the Quality of Life Survey.

### Suicide Rate in Teton County, WY

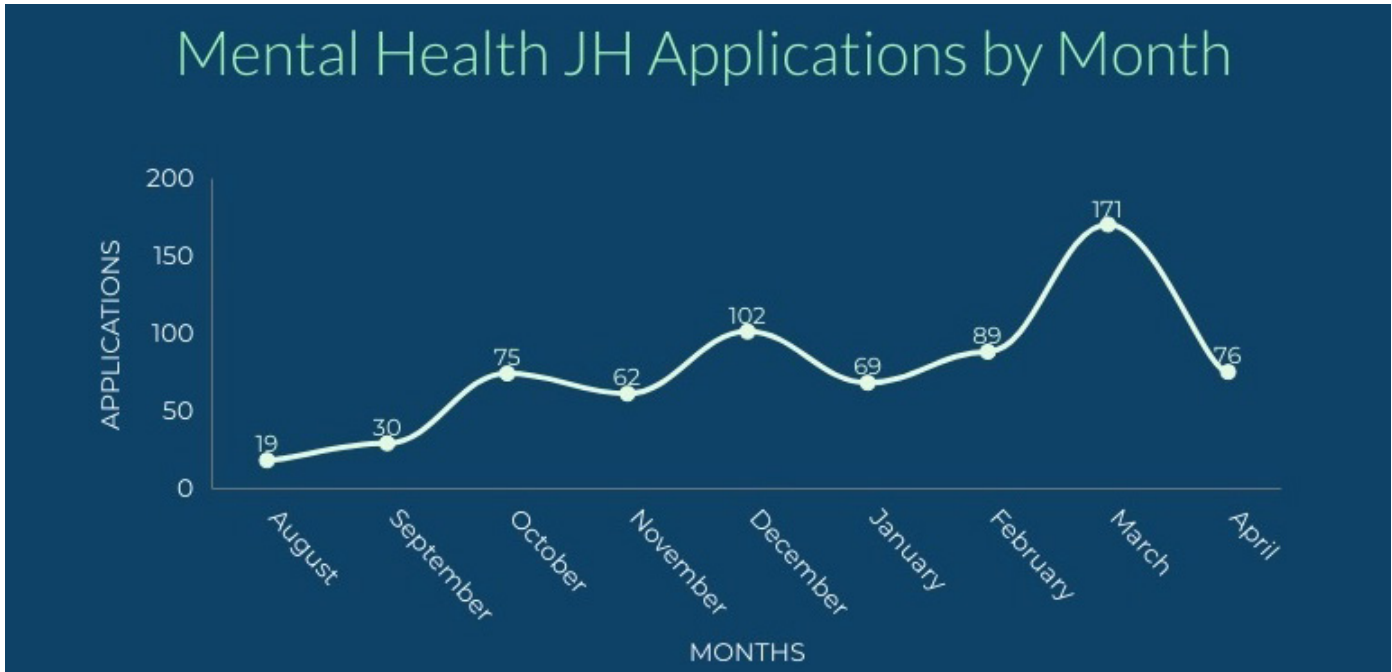
	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Suicide rate	23.89/100,000	12.9/100,000	12.8/100,000
	<i>Source: WY Vital Statistics TC 2015*</i>	<i>Source: WY Vital Statistics 2010-TC 2019</i>	

\*Single-year data—not directly comparable to other statistics



In addition to national data sets, below are some local behavioral health data from Mental Health JH and St. John’s Health’s Behavioral Health Clinics. Mental Health JH is an initiative funded by St. John’s Health Foundation and the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole with the

support of other local nonprofits and practitioners to offset a patient’s cost of up to six mental and behavioral health visits. This initiative was started to make mental and behavioral health resources more accessible and affordable for community members.



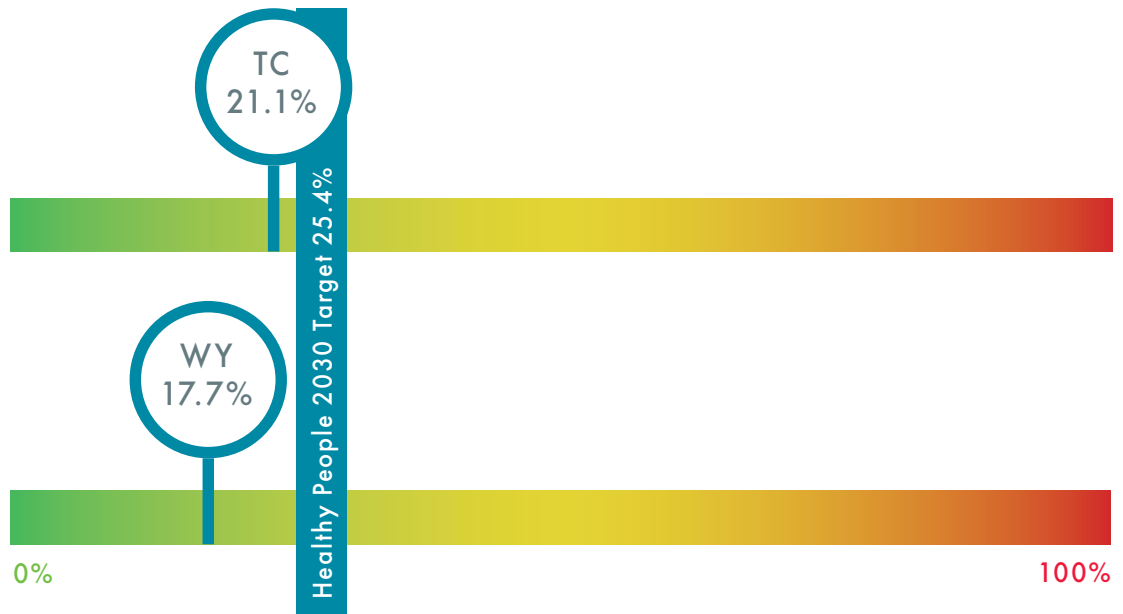
### Total Appointments in 2020 compared to 2019

St. John’s Health Behavioral Health Providers	
2019	215 appointments
2020	435 appointments
Increase of 102%	
St. John’s Health Psychiatry Medications Intakes/Management	
2019	644 appointments
2020	942 appointments
Increase of 43%	
Total Appointments	
2019	859 appointments
2020	1377 appointments
Total increases over both disciplines 60%	

Source: Lindsay Long, MSW, LCSW, SJH Behavioral Health Manager

## Alcohol Use

### Adult Binge Drinking in Teton County, WY



Alcohol abuse has been identified as a topic of concern by previous CHNAs. In addition, both the most recent English- and Spanish-language Quality of Life Survey results rank alcohol abuse as the top behavioral risk factor of concern in Teton County.

Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women during a single occasion. From 2015 to 2019, 22.1% of adults reported binge

drinking on at least one occasion during the prior 30 days. The percentage reporting a history of binge drinking has remained relatively constant within Teton County for six years.

Among high school and middle school students, 46.4% and 24%, respectively, reported having used alcohol at least once within the prior 30 days.

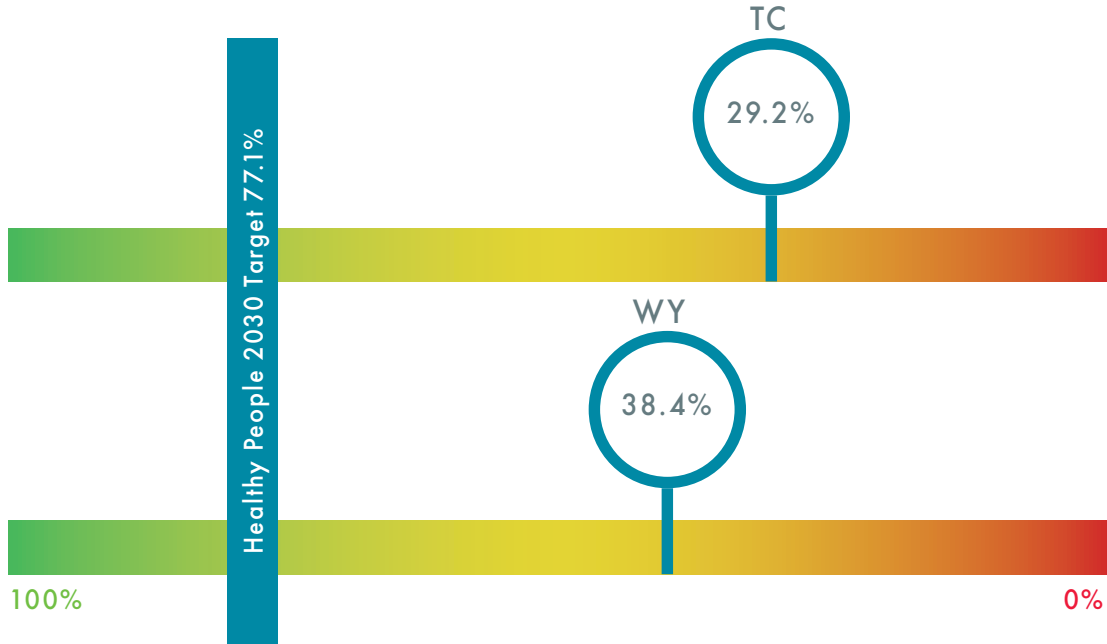
## Alcohol Use in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Adult binge drinking	22% <i>Source: 2013-2017 WY BRFSS</i>	22.1% <i>Source: 2015-2019 WY BRFSS</i>	25.4%
8th graders reporting parents as source of last drink	Data not collected	24% <i>Source: 2018 WY PNA</i>	N/A
12th graders reporting parents as source of last drink	Data not collected	21.9% <i>Source: 2018 WY PNA</i>	N/A
8th graders reporting alcohol use within the last 30 days	8.7% <i>Source: 2018 WY PNA</i>	24.0% <i>Source: 2018 WY PNA</i>	N/A
12h graders reporting alcohol use within the last 30 days	47% <i>Source: 2018 WY PNA</i>	46.4% <i>Source: 2018 WY PNA</i>	N/A

Health Issue 3

# Chronic Disease/Cancer Screenings

## Mammography Screening Rates, Teton County, WY



Results from the most recent Quality of Life Survey listed cancer as the top-priority health problem among Spanish-language responses and fifth among English-language responses. According to the 2018 Wyoming BRFSS, 29.2% of Teton County women over the age of 40 received a mammography screening in the last two years.

Healthy People 2030 set a goal of 77.1% of women ages 50 to 74 receiving mammography screening within the past two years. As such, this goal is not directly comparable to the data for Teton County, but what is available suggests that Teton County was unlikely to have achieved that goal as of 2018.

### Cancer Screening in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA*	HP2030 Goal**
Mammography screening	Data not collected	29.2% <i>Source: 2018 WY BRFSS</i>	77.1%

\*Teton County women over the age of 40 who received mammography screening within the past two years

\*\*Women ages 50 to 74 who received mammography screening according to most recent guidelines (This goal is not directly comparable to available Teton County data.)

# Immunizations

## Influenza Immunizations in Adults in Teton County, WY



The most recently available data for Teton County estimate that 29.1% of adults ages 18 to 64 received a seasonal influenza vaccination within the prior 12 months. Healthy People 2030 sets a goal of yearly influenza vaccinations for 70% of those over 6 months of age. The available data are not directly comparable to this goal but do suggest that Teton County is unlikely to have

met it as of 2019. “Not getting vaccinated” was also listed as the third-riskiest behavior among the English-language respondents in the Quality of Life Survey. In light of the fact that the Quality of Life Survey was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is difficult to know if respondents were referring to the COVID-19 vaccine or all vaccines in general.

### Immunizations in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA*	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal**
Adults 18 to 64 who have received an influenza vaccine within the past 12 months	40.2% <i>Source: 2013-2017 WY BRFSS</i>	29.1% <i>Source: 2015-2019 WY BRFSS</i>	70.0%

\* For all adults (Estimates for this time period are not directly comparable to most recent Teton County data.)

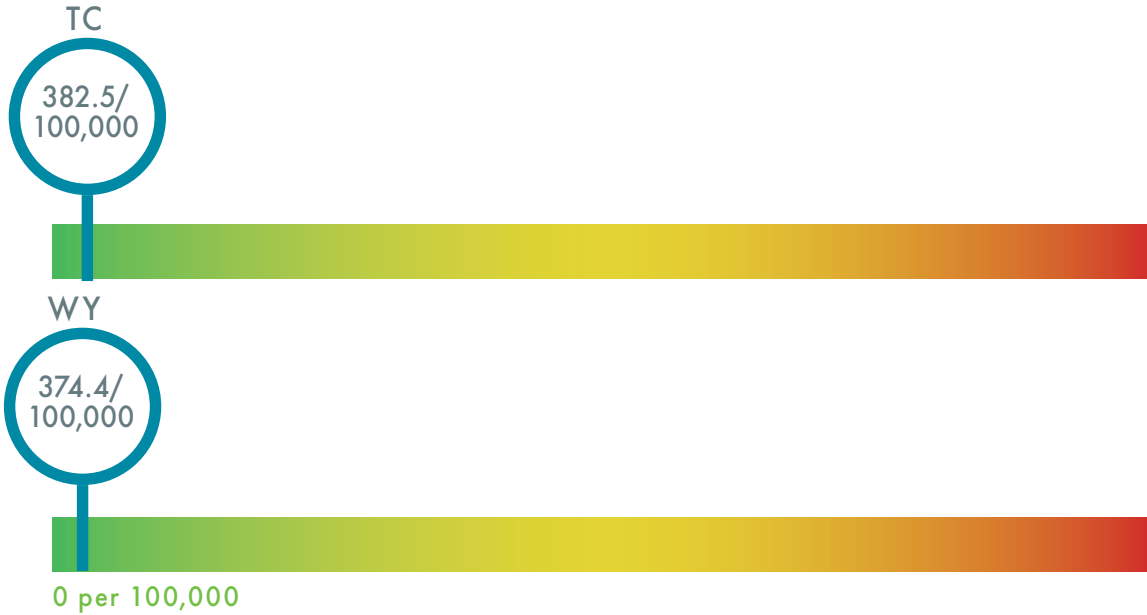
\*\* For those ages 6 months and older (Goal is not directly comparable to available Teton County data.)



Health Issue 5

## Sexual/Reproductive Health

### Incidence of chlamydia per 100,000 People in Teton County, WY



Sexual/reproductive health continues to be an issue of concern in Teton County. The indicator used to estimate the presence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is chlamydia incidence per 100,000 population. The STI rate in Teton County rose from 209 per 100,000 in 2011 to 353 per 100,000 in 2015. Data from 2018 continued to show an increasing level of transmission, reaching 383 per 100,000.

Current data on a previously used indicator, youth condom use, are not available from state-level data sources. However, a Healthy People 2030 goal was set at 87.6%. Previously available data estimated that youth condom use in Teton County was 25%, far below the HP2030 goal.

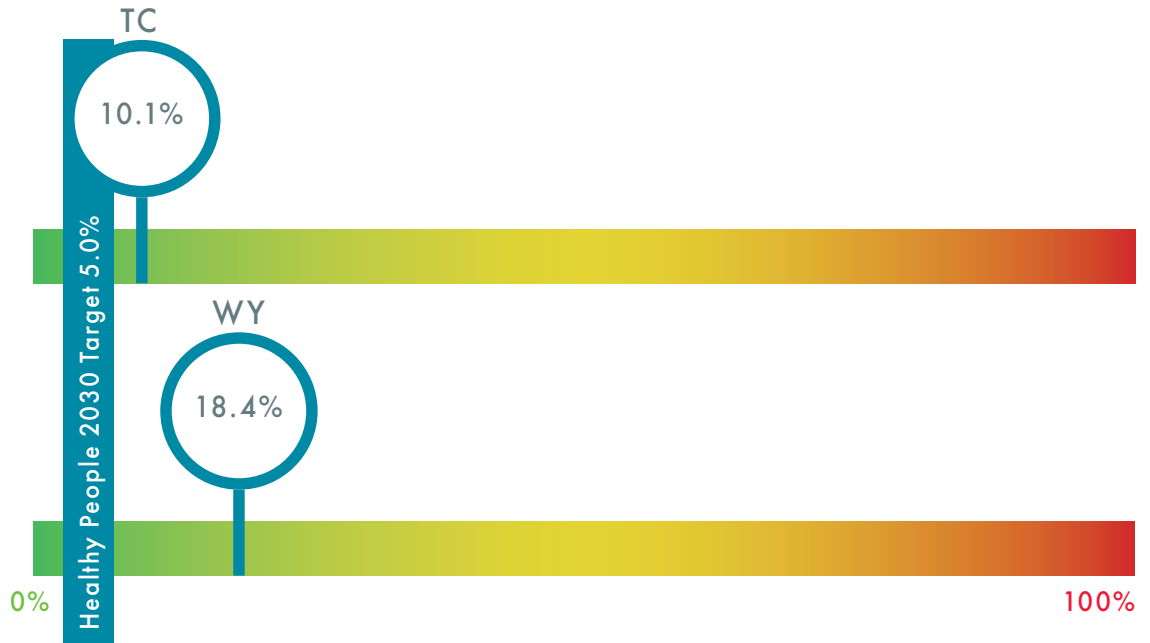
### Sexual/Reproductive Health in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA*	TC 2021 CHNA*	HP2030 Goal
Youth condom use	25.0% <i>Source: 2013-2017 WY BRFSS</i>	Data not collected	87.6%*
Chlamydia rate	353.2/100,000 <i>Source: 2015 CDC Atlas</i>	382.5/100,000 <i>Source: 2018 CDC Atlas</i>	N/A

\*Percentage of males ages 15 to 19 who used a condom during last intercourse (Goal is not directly comparable to previously available Teton County data.)

# Nicotine Use

## Adults Currently Smoking in Teton County, WY



The Wyoming BRFSS estimates that 10.1% of Teton County adults are current smokers. While this estimate is lower than that of Wyoming as a whole (18.4%), it is statistically above the Healthy People 2030

goal of 5%. Tobacco use was also listed as the fifth-riskiest behavior among English-language respondents to the Quality of Life Survey.

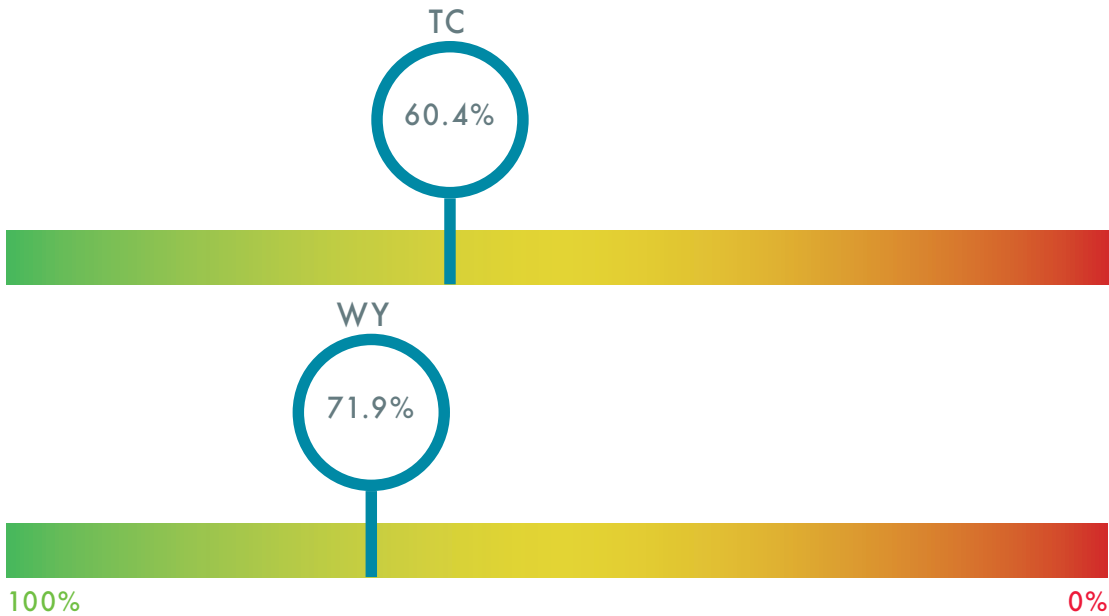
### Current Adult Smokers in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Adults currently smoking	10.1%	5%
	<i>Source: 2015-2019 WY BRFSS</i>	

Social Needs Issue 1

# Housing

## Percentage of Homes Occupied by Owners in Teton County, WY



Housing continues to rank among the highest-priority community health issues on the Quality of Life Survey. English-language responses listed housing issues as the top priority while Spanish-language responses listed it as second highest. The most recent data available from the U.S. Census Bureau show significantly lower rates of home ownership in Teton County (60.4%)

compared to all of Wyoming (71.9%). In addition, substantially different rates of housing issues are experienced among renters and homeowners within the county. For example, 13.3% of renter-occupied households experienced overcrowding (defined as greater than one person per room within a home). This is 14.6 times higher than the portion of homeowner-

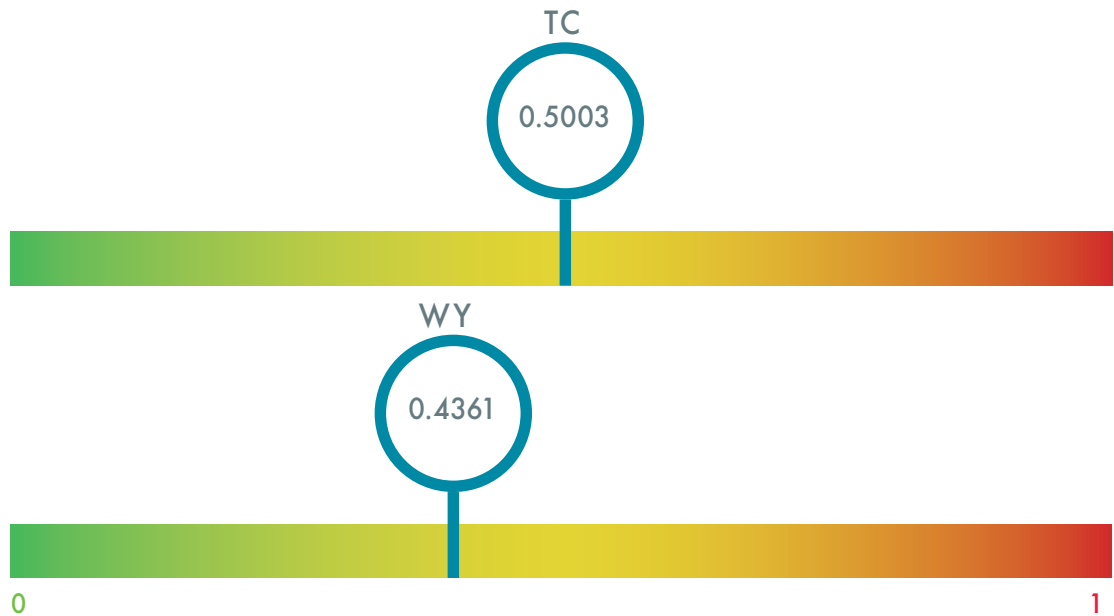
occupied households experiencing overcrowding (0.9%). Of renter-occupied homes in Teton County, 34.7% are also considered to be cost-overburdened (i.e., spending 30% or more of income on housing). This is 1.6 times greater than the cost-overburdened rate for homeowner-occupied households and is significantly above the Healthy People 2030 goal of 25.5%.

## Severe Housing Conditions in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Homeownership rate	58.5% <i>Source: 2013-2017 ACS</i>	60.4% <i>Source: 2015-2019 ACS</i>	N/A
Overcrowding among renter-occupied homes	11.7% <i>Source: 2013-2017 ACS</i>	13.3% <i>Source: 2015-2019 ACS</i>	N/A
Renters spending 30% or more of income on rent	37.4% <i>Source: 2013-2017 ACS</i>	34.7% <i>Source: 2015-2019 ACS</i>	25.5%

## Income Inequality

### Gini Coefficient (Measuring Income Inequality) in Teton County, WY



The Gini coefficient, or Gini index, (named after Italian statistician Corrado Gini) measures income inequality within a population. The scale ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values representing greater inequality and a higher concentration of income among a small portion of residents. Note that the Gini index does not measure absolute wealth or level of poverty within a population, but rather the degree to which income is evenly distributed or not.

With a Gini value of 0.5003, Teton County has a high level of income inequality and a statistically significantly more unequal distribution compared to Wyoming as a whole (0.4361).

It was discussed during the Steering Committee meeting that this social need could be a root cause behind many of the other social needs that were prioritized, such as housing, food insecurity, and access to health care.

### Gini Coefficient (Measuring Income Inequality) in Teton County, WY

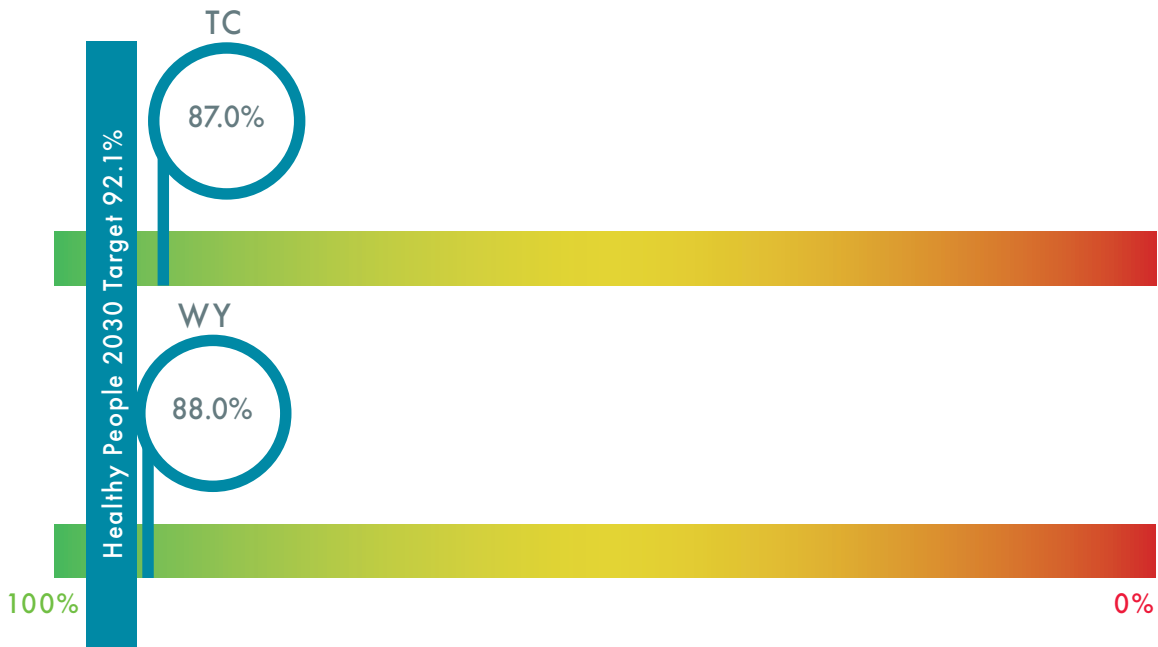
	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Gini coefficient	0.4763 <i>Source: 2013-2017 ACS</i>	0.5003 <i>Source: 2015-2019 ACS</i>	N/A



Social Needs Issue 3

# Access to Health Care

## Insured Adults in Teton County, WY



Access to health care continues to be listed among the most important community health issues in the Quality of Life Survey results. Spanish-language and English-language respondents listed access to care as the highest priority and second-highest priority, respectively.

The most recently available data from County Health Rankings show that 87% of Teton County residents under the age of 65

had health insurance coverage in 2018. This is statistically significantly lower than the Healthy People 2030 goal set at 92.1%.

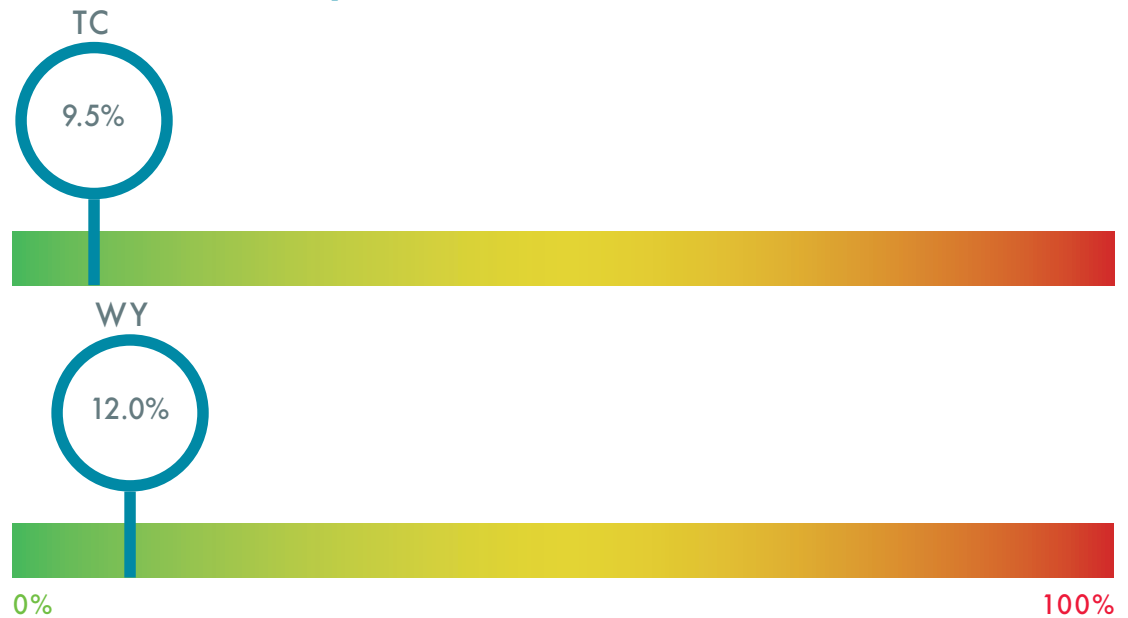
According to the most recent County Health Rankings, the ratio of population to primary care physicians in Teton County is currently among the best in the nation at 920:1.

However, there is evidence of a worsening trend over the past several years.

### Access to Health Care in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Percentage of people younger than 65 with health insurance	85.0% <i>Source: County Health Rankings - 2015</i>	87.0% <i>Source: County Health Rankings - 2018</i>	92.1%
Ratio of population to primary care physicians	830:1 <i>Source: County Health Rankings - 2015</i>	920:1 <i>Source: County Health Rankings - 2018</i>	N/A

## Food Insecurity Food Insecurity in Teton County, WY



With an estimated 9.5% of households classified as food insecure (defined as lacking consistent access to enough food for everyone

within the household to support a healthy lifestyle), Teton County is currently not meeting the Healthy People 2030 goal of 6%.

### Food Insecurity in Teton County, WY

	TC 2018 CHNA	TC 2021 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Households that are food insecure	10.5% <i>Source: 2015 Map the Meal Gap</i>	9.5% <i>Source: 2018 Map the Meal Gap</i>	6%
Children who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch	25% <i>Source: 2015-2016 National Center for Education Statistics</i>	20% <i>Source: 2018-2019 County Health Rankings</i>	N/A

In addition to the national data sets, Teton County School District was able to estimate the percentage of students who were eligible for free or reduced-price lunches. It is worth

noting that, for the school year 2020-2021, all students received meals for free, so they didn't need to apply. This is most likely the cause of the lower percentage in that year.

School Year	Percentage of Students Who Qualified for Free or Reduced Lunches
2020-2021	5.2%
2019-2020	16.4%
2018-2019	17.8%
2017-2018	20.3%

## DATA ANALYSIS: QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEY

To ensure widespread distribution of the Quality of Life Survey throughout the community, the Healthy Teton County committee conducted a variety of outreach efforts including:

- » Distributed surveys to community social services and nonprofit partners
- » Promoted the survey online and through social media channels
- » Contacted large, local employers for survey distribution to employees
- » Contracted with local community mobilizers to reach our Latinx community member

The committee's target response rate was 1,300 surveys. When the survey period ended on March 22, 2021, community members had completed a total of 1,598 questionnaires. Of these, 260 were completed in Spanish. If a respondent did not answer a question on the survey, that respondent was not counted in the total number of responses for that question.

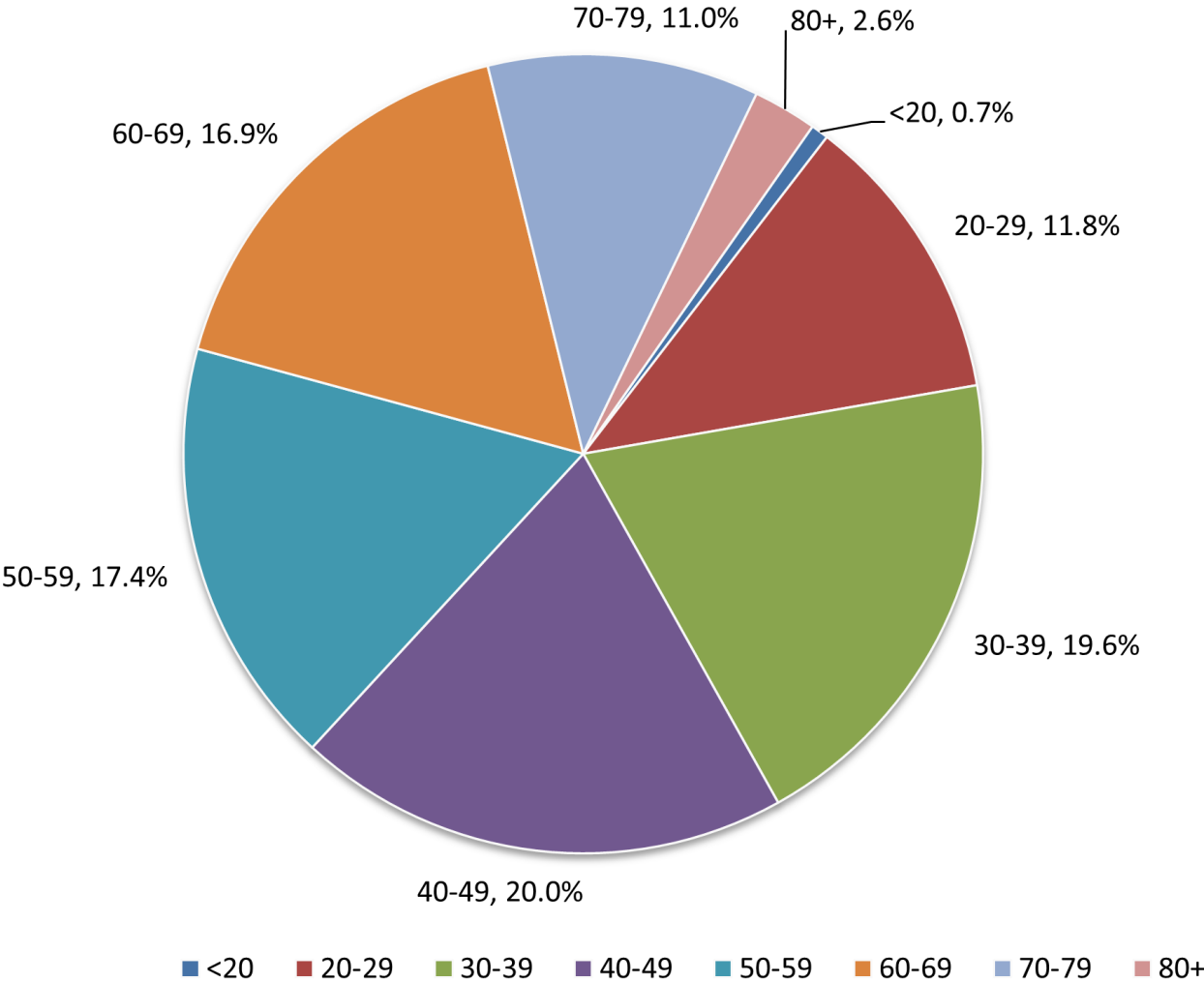
\*Please note: Survey data only described individuals' perceptions about health and quality of life in the Greater Teton area and does not describe the true prevalence of health issues. Participants decided what language they would like to use to complete the survey. Spanish-language responses could be from any community member who speaks Spanish.



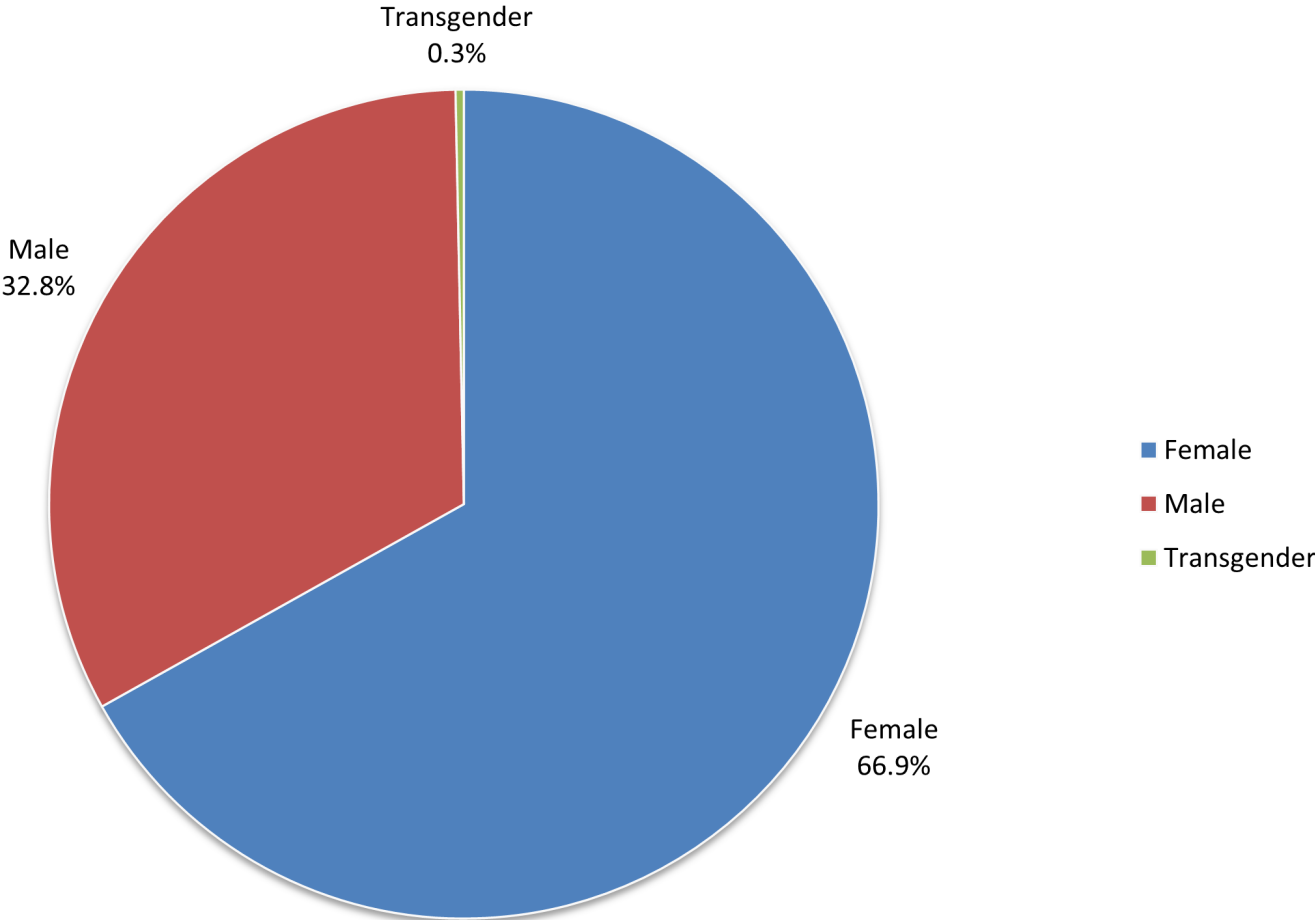


# Demographics

Age of All Survey Respondents n=1548



Gender of All Survey Respondents n=1555



### Race of Survey Respondents

n = 1360

African American/Black	0.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6%
Mixed	0.7%
Native American	2.4%
White/Caucasian	94.5%

### Ethnicity of Survey Respondents

n = 1549

Latino/a	21.2%
Non-Latino/a	78.8%

### Highest Level of Education of Survey Respondents

n = 1551

Less than high school	6.4%
High school diploma or GED	17.0%
College degree or higher	76.6%

### Total Annual Income of Survey Respondents

n = 1502

Less than \$20,000	6.8%
\$20,000-\$29,999	8.3%
\$30,000-\$49,999	15.8%
\$50,000-\$99,999	29.3%
Over \$100,000	39.8%

### Survey Responses to "How long do you plan to stay in the area?"

n = 1547

Less than 6 months	2.1%
6 months to 1 year	2.8%
1 year to 3 years	6.5%
3 years or more	88.5%



## Overall Quality of Life Responses

When asked to describe their quality of life in Teton County (“Please circle the level of QUALITY OF LIFE that you experience living in the greater Teton community”), almost all respondents selected either “very good” or “good.” Only 3.8% of respondents reported their quality of life as “poor” or “very poor.”

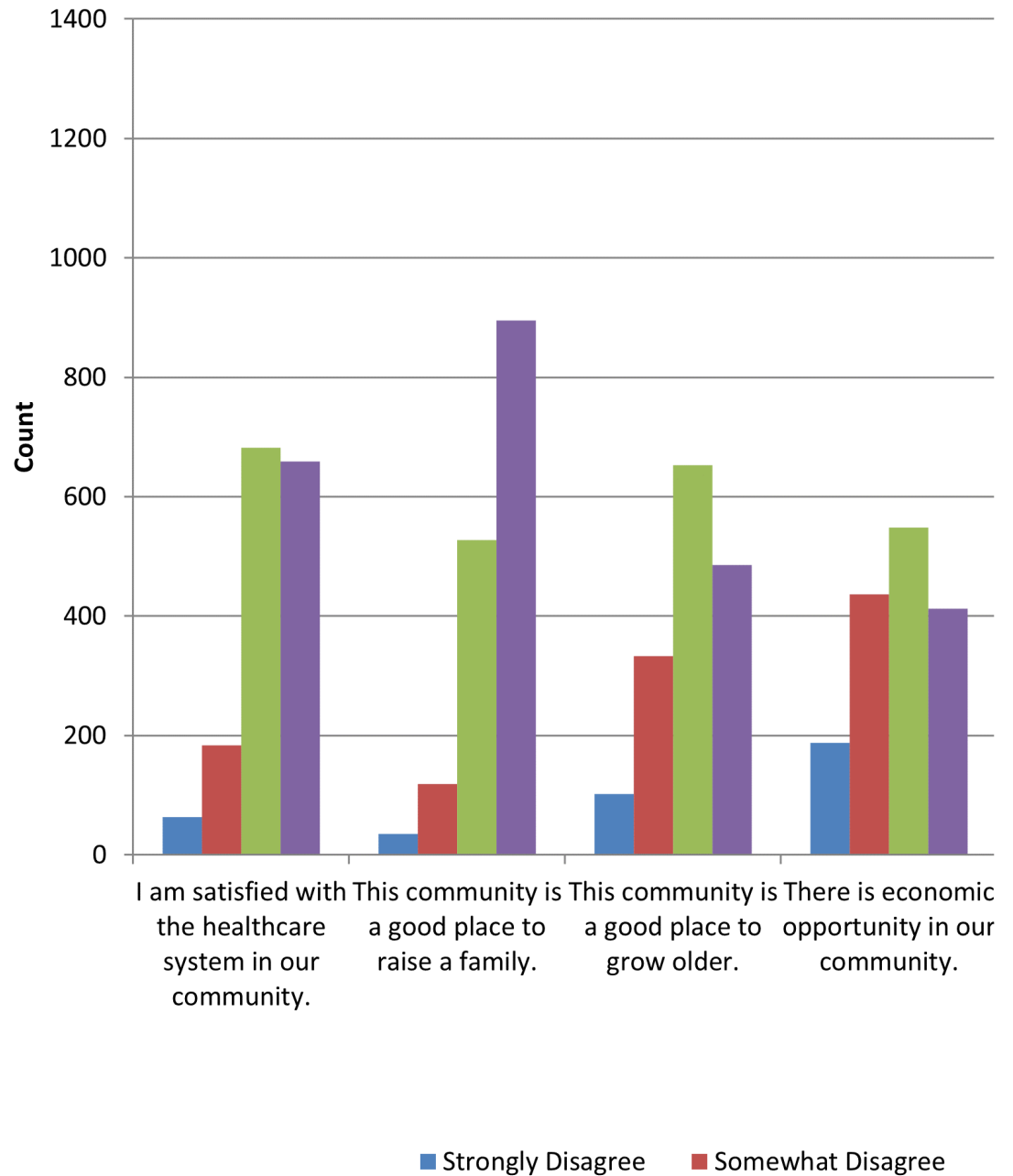
### Survey Respondents’ Reported Quality of Life

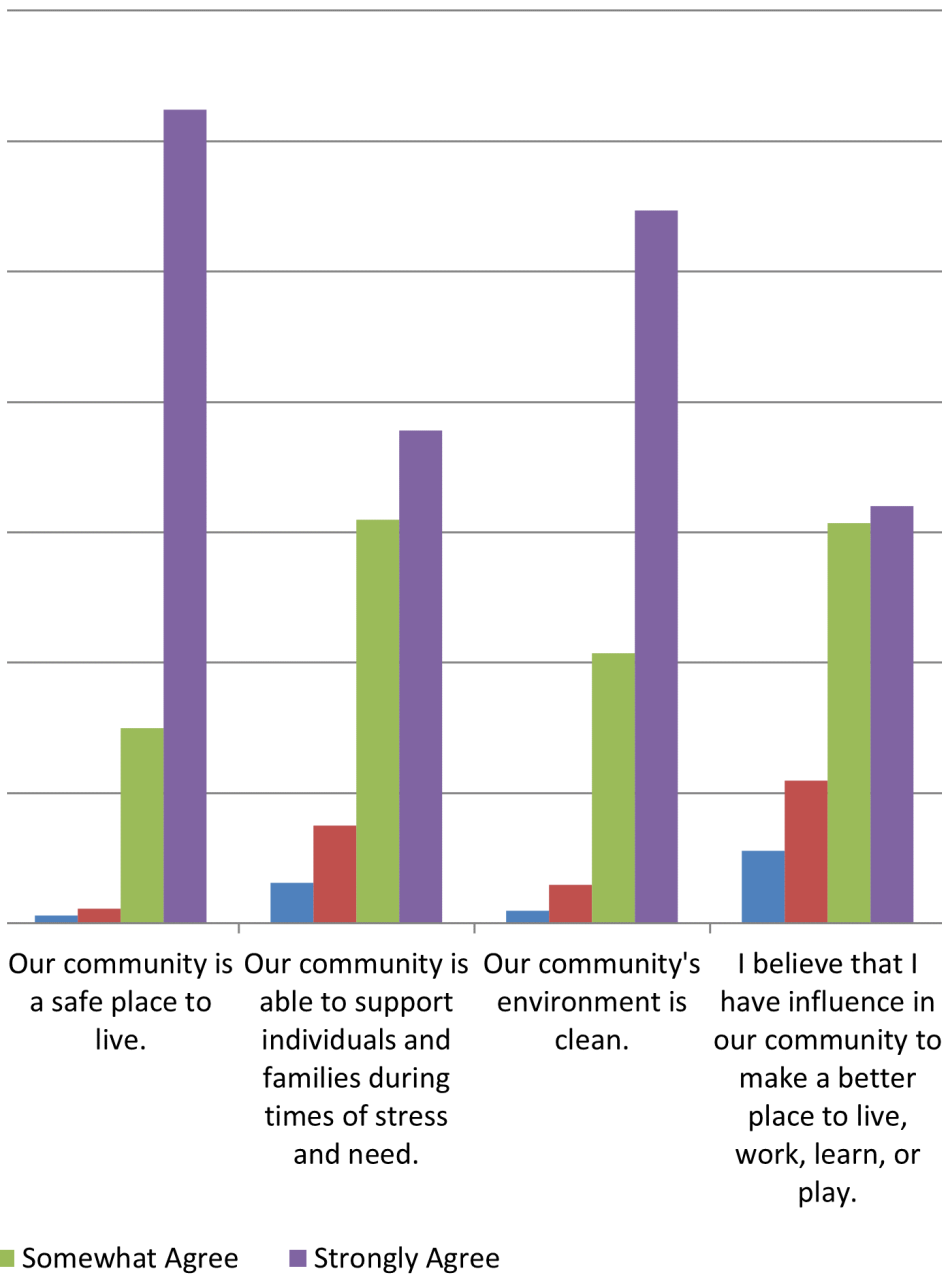
	TC 2018 CHNA	HP2030 Goal
Very good	62.3%	39.1%
Good	33.9%	57.4%
Poor	3.3%	3.1%
Very Poor	0.5%	0.4%



## Satisfaction with Community Elements

The survey contained a series of questions asking about the respondents' satisfaction with various elements within the community. Answer options were "strongly agree," "agree," "disagree," and "strongly disagree."

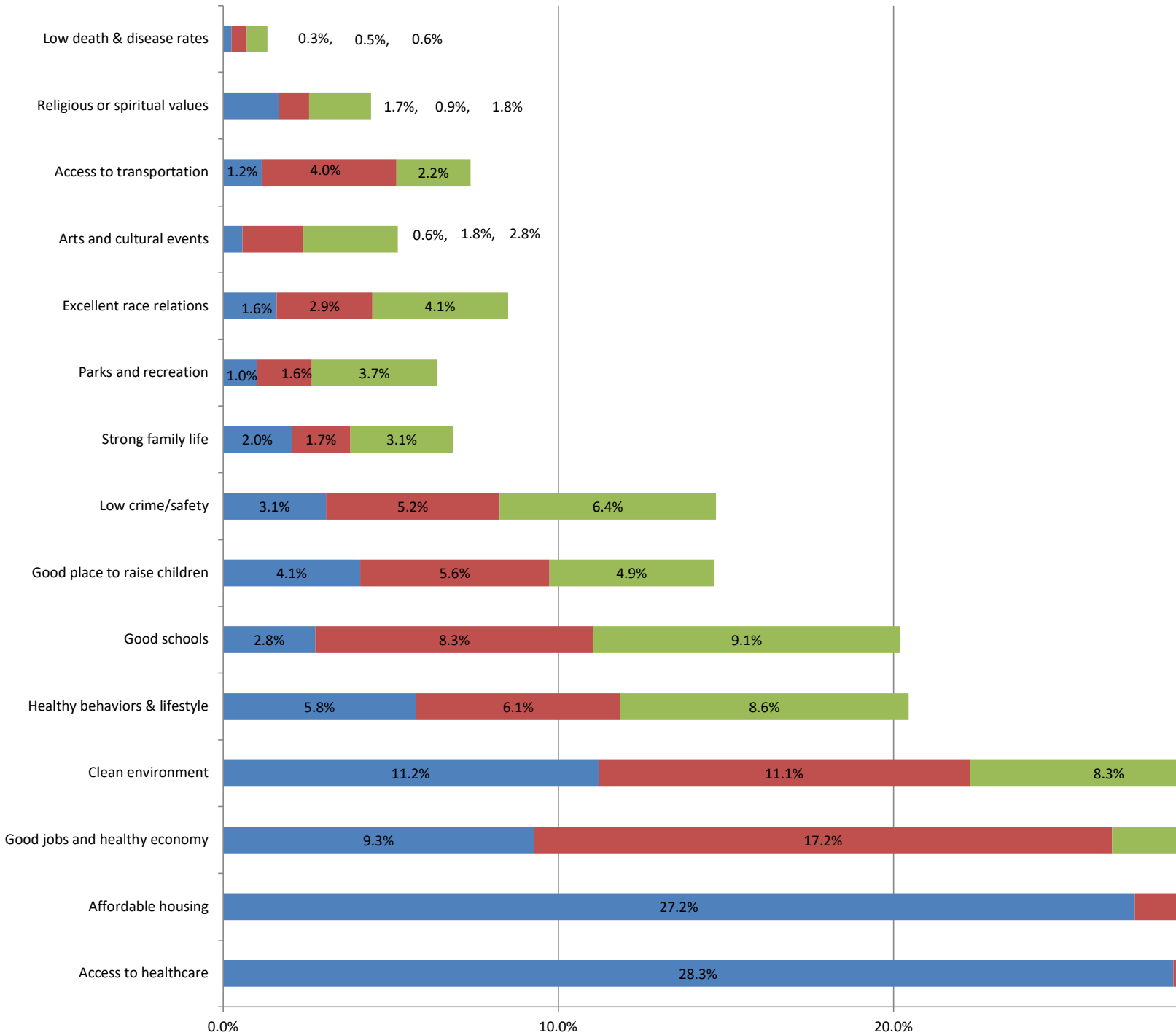




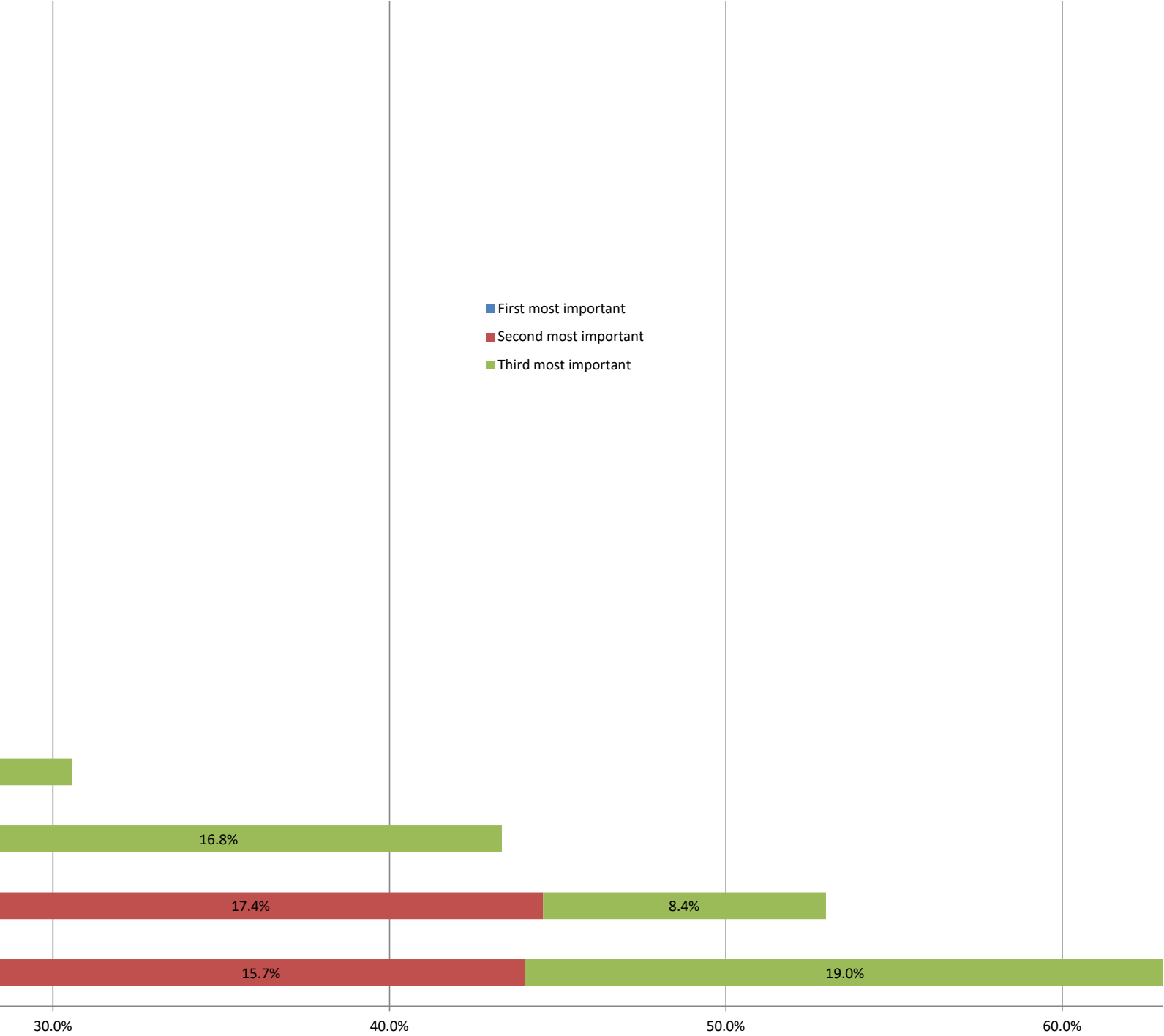
## Most Important Factors for a Healthy Community

Data Analysis: Quality of Life Survey

Respondents were asked to select and rank their three most important factors for a healthy community.

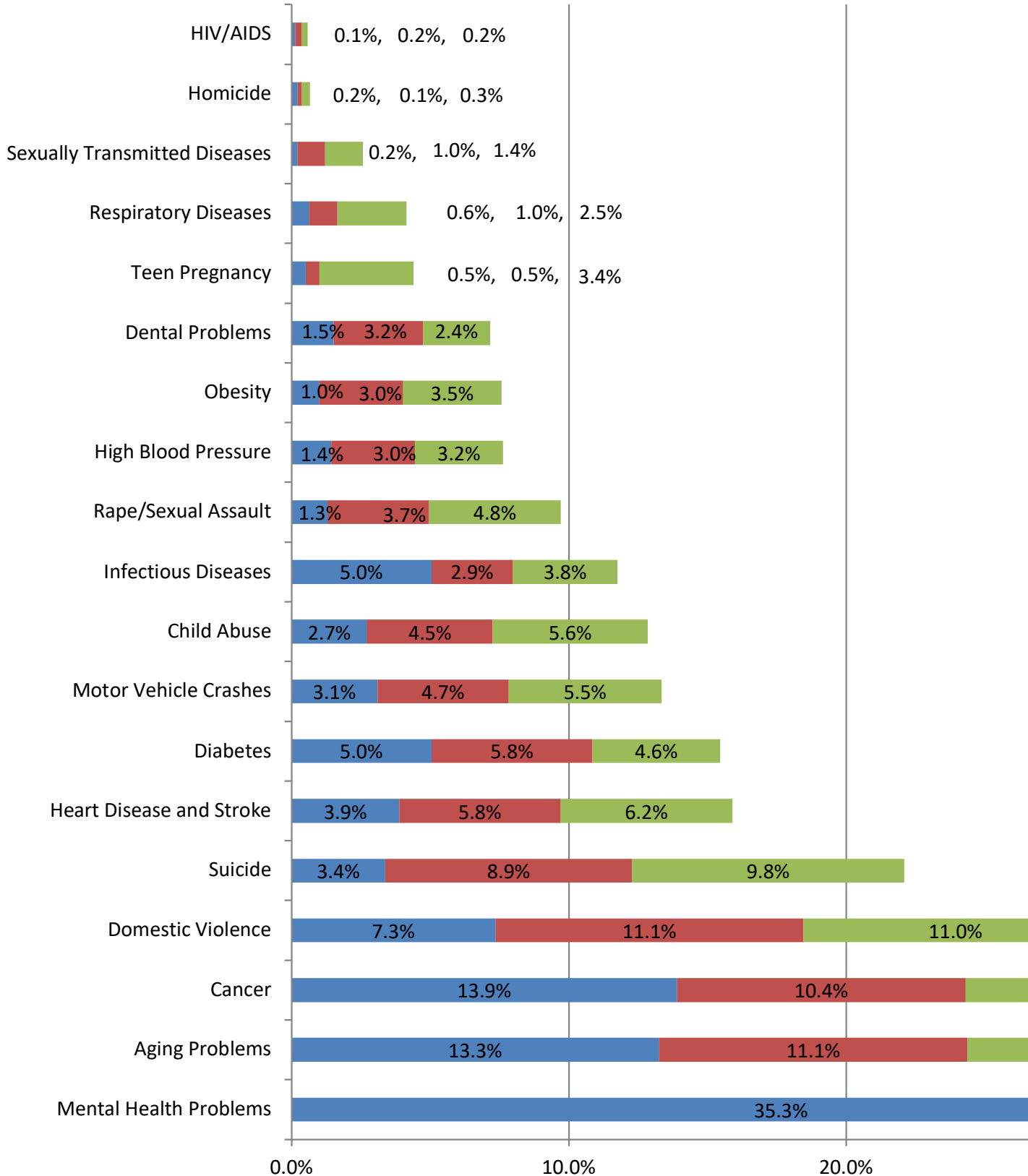


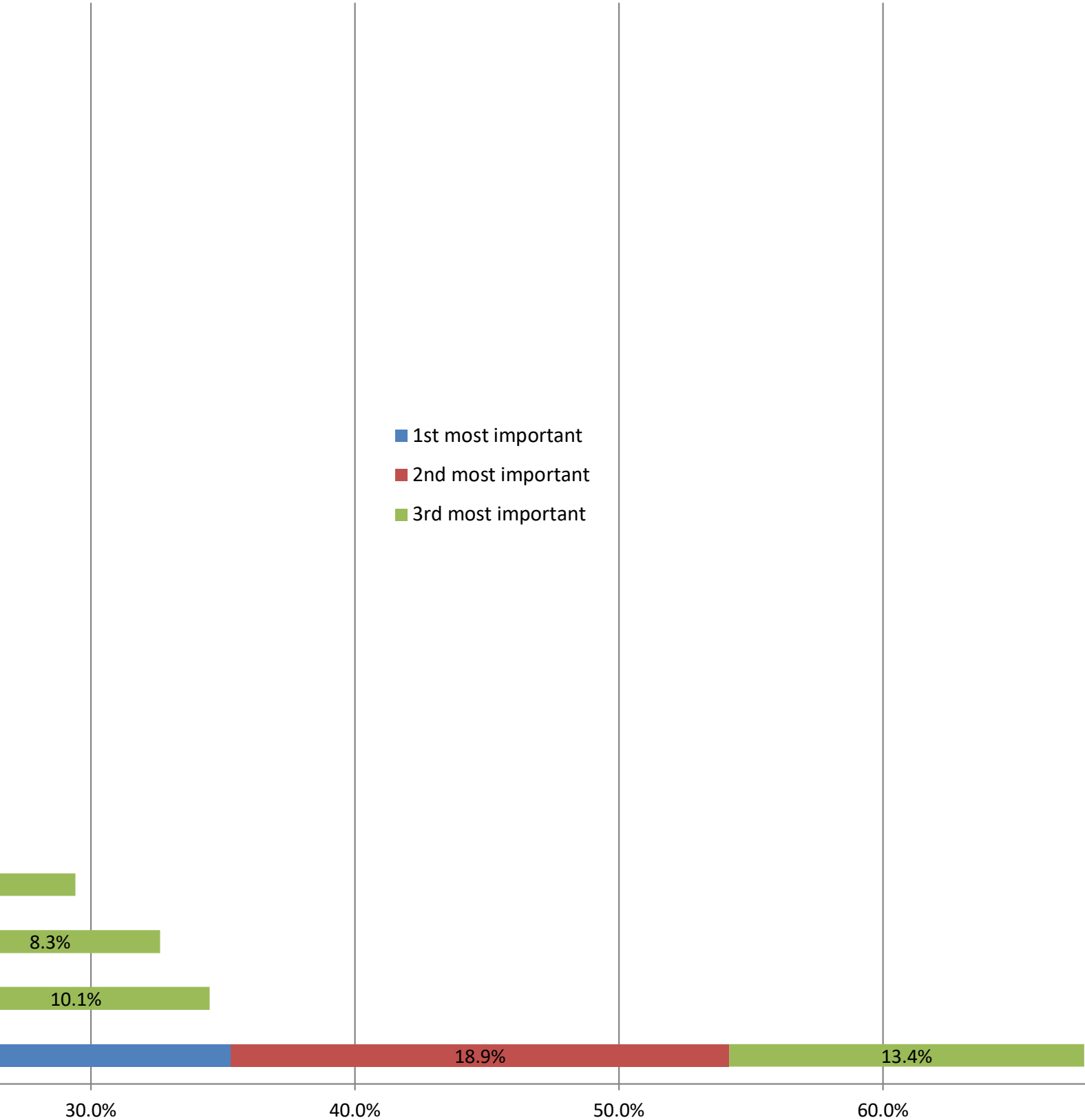




### Most-Pressing Health Issues in the Community

Respondents were asked to select and rank the top three most-pressing health issues that they felt were prevalent in the community.

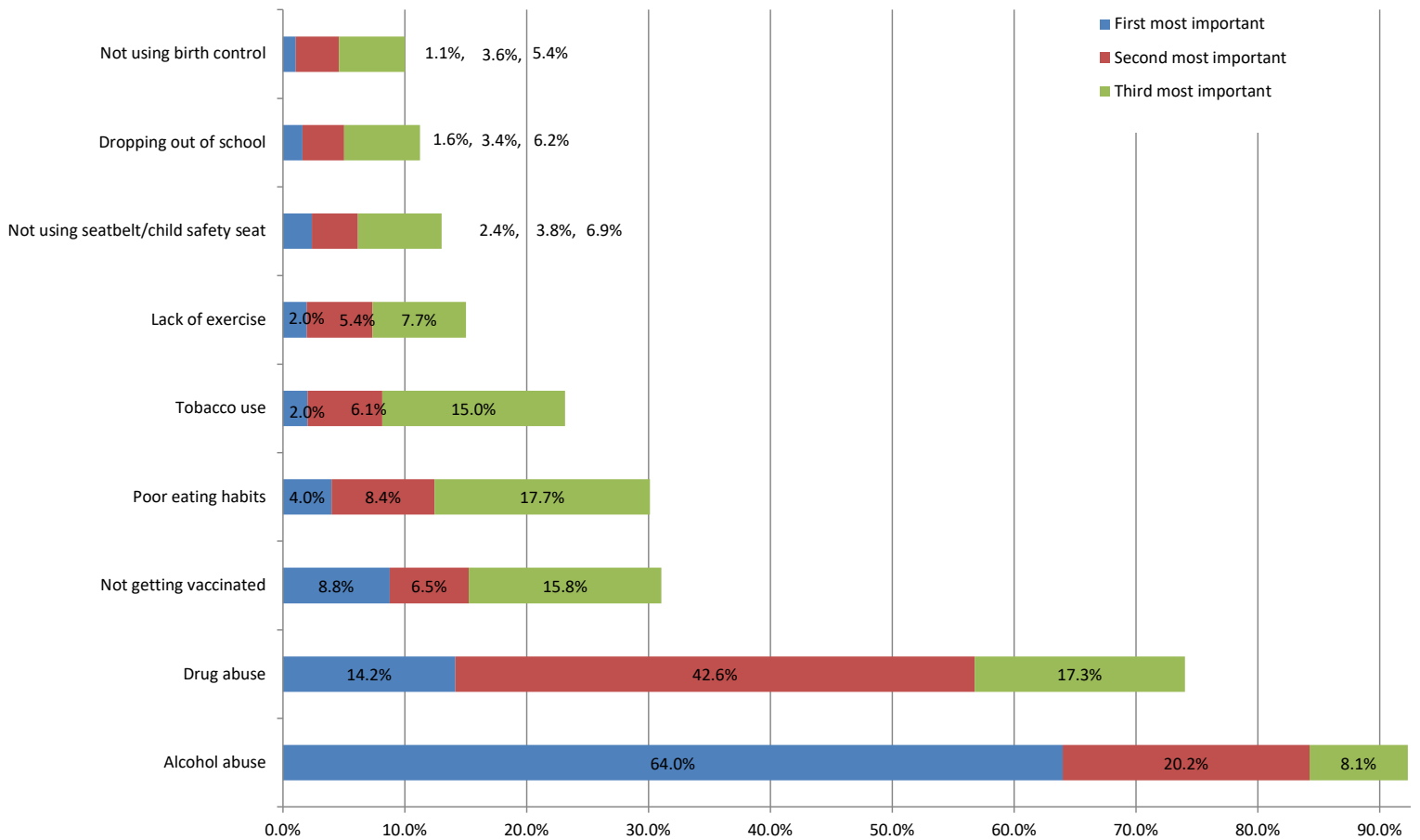




## Risky Behaviors that Need to be Addressed in the Community

Respondents were asked to select and rank the top three risky behaviors that they felt needed to be addressed in the community.

While “not getting vaccinated” was the third-most likely behavior to be selected in the English version of the survey, it was not in the top five total results of the Spanish version (11.4% vs. 2.8%, respectively).



## Spanish-Language Survey Differences

The Spanish-language survey produced slightly different results for certain questions. These differences are important to note as they may guide implementation strategies and future interventions.

### Survey Respondents' Differences in Perception of Most Important Factors for a Healthy Community

Top Important Factors for a Healthy Community	All Respondents	English-Language Respondents	Spanish-Language Respondents
1	Access to health care	Affordable housing	Access to health care
2	Affordable housing	Affordable housing	Affordable housing
3	Good jobs and healthy economy	Clean environment	Access to transportation
4	Clean environment	Good jobs and healthy economy	Clean environment
5	Healthy behaviors and lifestyle	Healthy behaviors and lifestyle	Good jobs and healthy economy

### Survey Respondents' Differences in Perception of Risky Behaviors that Need to be Addressed

Top Risky Behaviors that Need Addressing	All Respondents	English-Language Respondents	Spanish-Language Respondents
1	Alcohol abuse	Alcohol abuse	Alcohol abuse
2	Drug abuse	Drug abuse	Drug abuse
3	Not getting vaccinated	Not getting vaccinated	Poor eating habits
4	Poor eating habits	Poor eating habits	Lack of exercise
5	Tobacco use	Tobacco use	Dropping out of school

### The Five Most-Pressing Health Issues Perceived in the Community

Five Most-Pressing Health Issues in the Community	All Respondents	English-Language Respondents	Spanish-Language Respondents
1	Mental health problems	Mental health problems	Cancer
2	Aging problems	Aging problems	Diabetes
3	Cancer	Domestic violence	Aging problems
4	Domestic violence	Suicide	Mental health problems
5	Suicide	Cancer	Domestic violence



## DATA ANALYSIS: FORCES OF CHANGE ASSESSMENT

The aim of the Forces of Change Assessment was to solicit community input on the overarching factors, trends, and events that are currently affecting Teton County, have potential to affect Teton County in the future, or have previously affected Teton County. This assessment was conducted as a part of the Healthy Teton County Steering Committee meeting on April 22, 2021. Due to COVID-19, the meeting was held virtually. Participants were sent a survey prior to the meeting asking them to identify trends, factors, or events present in Teton County for the last two years. The responses to the surveys were reviewed during the meeting. At that point, participants were given another opportunity to add any additional information that was missing. The following charts provide a summary of the topics that were discussed.

<p><b>What are some factors that have influenced the health of our community over the last two years?</b></p> <p>(Factors are discrete elements, such as a community’s large ethnic population, an urban setting, or a jurisdiction’s proximity to a major waterway.)</p>
Uninsured population—particularly Latino/a
Income disparity, lack of safe access
Cost of living, lack of health insurance coverage, long commutes
Transient seasonal workforce, Trump-era anti-immigrant agenda, housing insecurity
COVID-19 and its many and varied consequences; real estate prices; access to mental health care
The exodus of people from the cities to their second homes in Teton County has further impacted housing affordability and housing inventory.
More transient population
Housing insecurity has a huge impact on health in our community because of the stress levels it creates, exacerbating intimate-partner violence, sexual assault, child abuse and alcoholism.
Service workers without resources, alcohol consumption
Undocumented community members
Biking paths
High cost of housing, income disparity, low wages for workers, limited employment opportunities & training to upgrade skills
Extreme discrepancies in wealth that exist in our community
Small hospital
Lack of affordable housing, tourist-reliant economy



<p><b>What are some trends that have affected the health of our community over the last two years?</b></p> <p>(Trends are patterns over time, such as migration into and out of a community, or a growing disillusionment with the government.)</p>
Overcrowded housing
The exodus of people from the cities to their second homes in Teton County has further impacted housing affordability and housing inventory.
Growth in economic disparity
Increased anxiety in general
Difficulty in finding long-term employees due to the continued high cost of living
Growing income gap/influx of ultra-high-net-worth families; heightened political partisanship and immigrant fear of government agencies; growing influence of social media
Rising real estate prices and interest in local real estate from people with a distant primary residence; the amount of time that tourists and people with a distant primary residence spend in the area (due to COVID-19)
There has been a break in continuity in access to preventive medical care services (mammograms, colonoscopies, routine blood-pressure checks, STI testing) due to COVID's impact.
In the last year there has been a huge surge of wealthy individuals moving to town, which has increased the stress levels and access to secure living.
The "Zoom-town" trend is going to have significant impacts. Jonathan Schechter's articles cover this dynamic well.
Mental health challenges
From our perspective, one of the trends that is a threat to the quality of life in Teton County is the increasing cost of land and construction. No one could have anticipated how COVID-19 would change the way people are working and where they want to live. Working remotely is becoming the norm, and COVID has changed the way we think about living in densely populated areas without easy access to recreation. In connection with working remotely, parents who want quality education in a safe community are being drawn to gateway communities as well.
Increase in wealthy individuals and families
Pandemic-induced stress and anxiety have led to higher use of mental health visits.
High tourist season despite the pandemic
More people commuting to work—for families, this often means parents are working in a different community than where their children go to school. Housing costs continue to spiral upward.



<p>What are some events that have affected health in Teton County over the last two years?</p> <p>(Events are one-time occurrences, such as a hospital closure, a natural disaster, or the passage of new legislation.)</p>
<p>COVID and related events; prior to that, the national immigration policy seemed to change the behaviors of residents. I would assume that would include likelihood to seek necessary health care.</p>
<p>COVID-19, closure of Legacy Lodge</p>
<p>COVID-19</p>
<p>COVID-19 pandemic</p>
<p>COVID, closure of Legacy Lodge</p>
<p>COVID-19, heavy snow</p>
<p>Pandemic</p>
<p>Closing of Legacy Lodge. Immigration changes at the national level from public charge legislation to that ending/DACA being renewed, etc. Public sexual assault conversations with the mayor and law enforcement.</p>
<p>Hospital closure of services during COVID as well as the changes in the employment scene during COVID.</p>
<p>COVID-19 and related stressors, vaccinations</p>
<p>COVID, housing mitigation rules</p>
<p>Pandemic</p>
<p>Legislation passed at a state level that impacts Teton County's ability to regulate land regulations.</p>
<p>COVID-19</p>
<p>The pandemic, new federal administration, end of the previous federal administration</p>
<p>COVID-19 pandemic</p>
<p>Pandemic</p>
<p>COVID</p>
<p>Lack of Medicaid expansion</p>
<p>Pandemic</p>
<p>COVID-19</p>
<p>Pandemic</p>





<p>After seeing the Forces of Change responses, is there anything else that should be added?</p>
<p>Lack of J-1 workers due to COVID restrictions</p>
<p>Long commutes</p>
<p>Trend is the transformation toward being a “Zoom-town,” or remote-worker community.</p>
<p>Mental health!!! Alcohol use! Increased visitation affects housing, outdoor exercise, grocery availability; influx of million-dollar residents</p>
<p>More people moving here</p>
<p>Drastic decrease of human-service funding</p>
<p>Political divisiveness</p>
<p>New residents moving to Teton County</p>
<p>The national election outcome</p>
<p>Real estate boom over last 14 months</p>
<p>State cuts—at all levels</p>
<p>The last two years have seen free-market housing hit the threshold where nobody can afford to enter the market unless you have unearned income, family wealth, or already own a house. This is now a reality. We do not have inventory for new workers.</p>
<p>Racism, specifically anti-Black racism during the resurgence of the BLM movement, anti-Asian racism in light of COVID-19, and anti-Latinx racism in light of our growing Spanish-speaking immigrant community.</p>



## Positive Indicators

Indicators in which Teton County performed better than either the state of Wyoming or the United States are listed below. These indicators will be reviewed during each future CHNA iteration to ensure that the county continues to perform well.

- » Life expectancy
- » Premature death
- » Adult obesity
- » Physical inactivity (ages 20+)
- » Access to exercise opportunities
- » Poor or fair health
- » Poor physical health days
- » Frequent physical distress
- » Poor mental health days
- » Frequent mental distress
- » Population-to-mental health provider ratio
- » Teen births
- » Preventable hospital stays
- » Diabetes prevalence
- » Children in poverty



## AREAS TO EXPLORE OR EMERGING ISSUES

Topics that have been discussed as emerging within the community will be further analyzed as time and resources allow. During the Steering Committee meeting, participants provided the following responses regarding areas to explore and emerging issues they are seeing.

- » Growing number of people who can work remotely— i.e., “Zoom-town” effect
- » The long-lasting mental effects of COVID ... PTSD; our youth and the disruptions to their development
- » Increase in family violence, increase in youth who are suicidal, self-harming, struggling with anxiety and depression
- » Data on number of clients seen at Jackson Hole Community Counseling Center and Curran-Seeley for mental health and substance use; number of vacancies in positions for human services that are not able to be filled and how this affects ability to respond to community needs
- » Breastfeeding rates, maternal morbidity/mortality
- » Overwhelming impact the pandemic has had on women
- » Water quality
- » Increase in clients requesting mental health services, intimate-partner violence, and alcohol and drug abuse
- » Climate change, broader changes in the economy of Wyoming that might impact Teton County residents
- » Tourism trends. Travel indicators of global travel increases will impact JH as demand for national parks increases and Gen Z are more flexible in their workspaces.
- » Massive economic impact of COVID on immigrants and people of color in our community

## Next Steps

The next step for Healthy Teton County is to work with community members to develop implementation plans for each of the issues discussed in this report. Implementation plans will include target measures, intended actions to be taken, and identification of key community partners. This Community Health Improvement Plan will be published later in 2021.

## Appendix A – MAPP Cycle





## Appendix B – Prioritized Issues from 2015 and 2018 CHNAs

In the first iteration of the CHNA (the 2015 report), the health conditions and behaviors were not prioritized separately from the social determinants of health. In the 2018 report, they were prioritized separately.

### 2015 Prioritized Health Issues

1. Access to Health Services
2. Severe Housing
3. Food Insecurity
4. Routine Screenings
5. Transportation
6. Immunizations for 65+
7. Sexually Transmitted Infections
8. Nicotine Use
9. Radon
10. Youth Alcohol Use

### 2018 Prioritized Health Issues

1. Mental Health
2. Alcohol Use
3. Sexual/Reproductive Health
4. Chronic Disease/Cancer Screenings
5. Nicotine Use
6. Immunizations 65+

### 2018 Social Determinants of Health

1. Severe Housing
2. Access to Healthcare
3. Food Insecurity

## Appendix C – Other Community Resources

1. Teton County Network of Care  
<https://teton.wy.networkofcare.org/ph/index.aspx>
2. Wyoming Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)  
<https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/chronic-disease-and-maternal-child-health-epidemiology-unit/wyoming-behavior-risk-factor-surveillance-system-2/brfss-data-2/>
3. United States Census (Primarily the American Community Survey)  
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>
4. Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (PNA)
5. <https://www.pnasurvey.org/>
6. Map the Meal Gap  
<https://map.feedingamerica.org/>
7. Wyoming Vital Statistics  
<https://health.wyo.gov/admin/vitalstatistics/>
8. CDC Atlas  
<https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/index.htm>
9. County Health Rankings  
<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>



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