Topics

- Identifying Community Health Barriers
- Community Engagement
- Challenges to Incorporating a Health Focus
- Findings
- Lessons Learned
Identifying Community Health Barriers
Identifying Health Barriers

- Healthcare
- Employment
- Housing
- Natural disasters
- Vulnerable populations
- Access to exercise
- Mental health services

National Trends

Community Engagement
- Small group events
- Community events
- Open house
- Questionnaires
- Online activities

Data Analysis
- Walkability
- Housing
- Average commute distance/time
- Recreational programs
- Educational facilities
- Senior services
Community Engagement
Community Engagement

Questionnaire: What has been the greatest challenge(s) of the COVID-19 Pandemic and stay-at-home order?

- Lack of social interaction
- Lack of food delivery options
- Difficulty going to the grocery store
- Working without childcare
- Missing vacations and travel
- Closed gyms
- Mental health
- Work put on hold making income limited
- Tourism industry income
- Lack of leadership at Federal and State levels
- For many, it hasn’t been too disruptive
- Toilet paper
Challenges to Incorporating a Health Focus
Challenges & Solutions

- Differences in income related to various health issues
- Incorporate all feedback even if it is not the majority and work with local healthcare providers
Challenges & Solutions

Language and culture barriers

Work with local liaisons to translate and distribute materials
Challenges & Solutions

- Clarifying the link between comprehensive plan elements and community health

- Use data analysis to illustrate the connection between the built and natural environment and community health
Findings
Findings

- National Trends
- Community Engagement
- Existing Conditions Data Analysis
Findings: Recreation

MAP 9. PARK WALKABILITY

ACCESS TO EXERCISE OPPORTUNITIES

Teton County 58%
Idaho 79%
US 92%

Source: Teton Valley Community Health Needs Assessment, 2016

“Provide safe, healthy recreational opportunities for the growing school-aged population”

“Have a community center where kids, teens, adults, and the elderly can congregate”

“Improve trails maintenance and expansion”
Findings: Economy

“Diversify the local economy”

“Implement a livable wage”

“Promote tech businesses, makers spaces, and business incubators”
Findings: Housing

16% of Driggs’ homeowners are cost-burdened

42% of Driggs’ renters are cost-burdened

"Address housing prices and seasonal over-tourism"

"Create more opportunity for long term rental-residents and first time home ownership"

"Improve regulation of short term rentals"
Findings: Environment

“Become a model of sustainable community in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem”

“Expand environmental awareness and practices”
Findings

Recreation
- Indoor recreation options
- Trail and path connections

Housing
- Need for long-term rentals
- Need for workforce housing infill

Environment
- Environmental health is economic health
- Anticipate natural disaster health support

Economy
- Diversify the economy
  - To reduce commute time
  - To diversify workforce
  - To stabilize incomes
Moving Forward

1. Start early to engage minority communities.
2. Connect the built environment with health throughout the process and the plan.
3. Take opportunities to learn about community health in different ways.