Uniquely
DRIGGS
A Vision & Blueprint

APA Idaho
Incorporating Health Equity in Comprehensive Plans

Topics

Identifying Community Health Barriers

Community Engagement

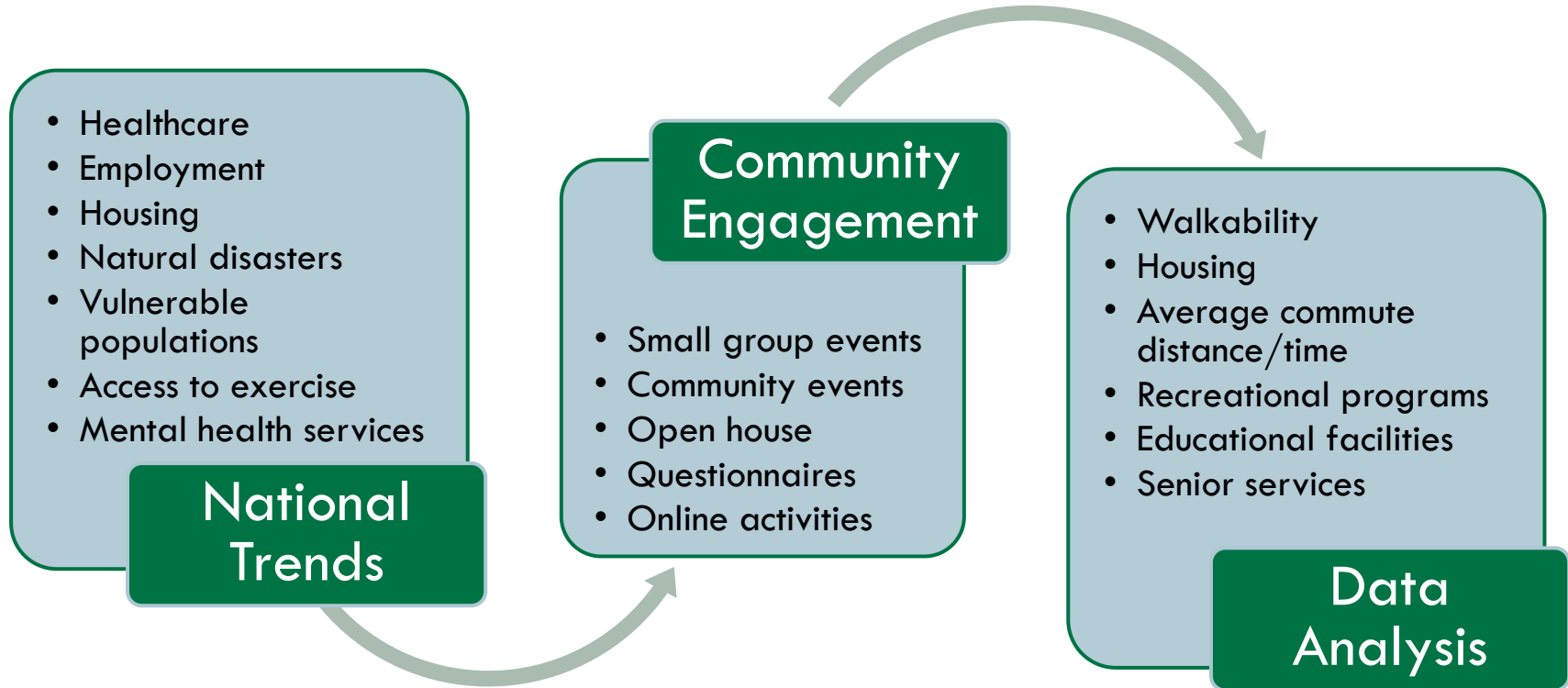Challenges to Incorporating a Health Focus

Findings
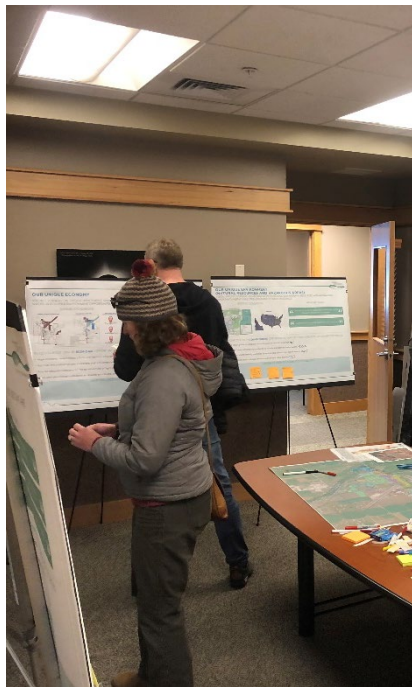
Lessons Learned

Identifying Community Health Barriers

Identifying Health Barriers

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

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

Community open house

Farmer's Market

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

COVID Questionnaire

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
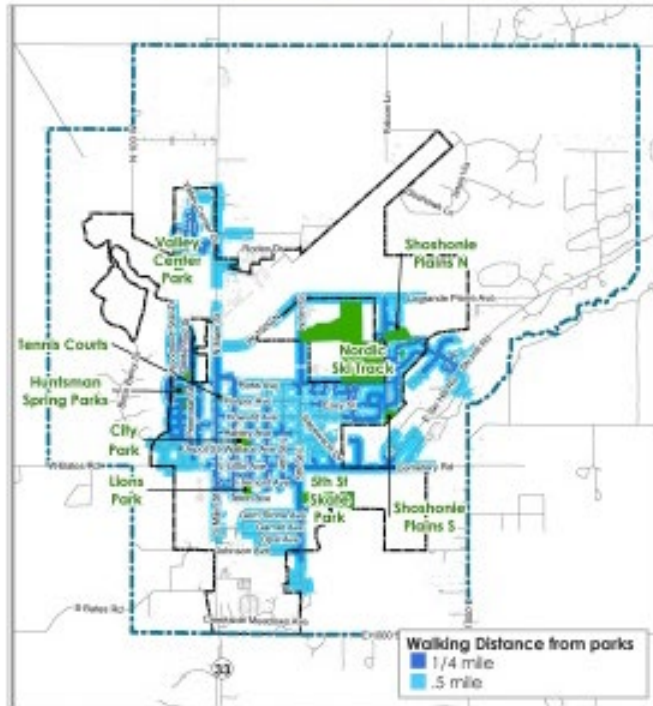
Existing Conditions Data Analysis

Findings: Recreation

MAP 9. PARK WALKABILITY

Walking Distance from parks
■ 1/4 mile
■ .5 mile

Source: Driggs land use, Teton Building footprints, and Logan Simpson, 2016, 2019

ACCESS TO EXERCISE OPPORTUNITIES

Teton County 58%   Idaho 79%   US 92%

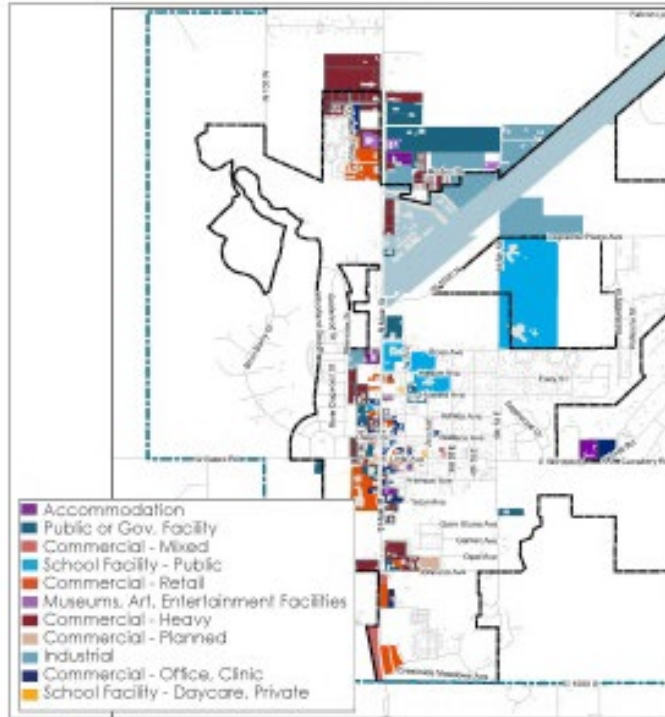Source: Teton Valley Community Health Needs Assessment, 2016

" 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

COMMERCIAL LAND USES

Legend:
- Accommodation
- Public or Gov. Facility
- Commercial - Mixed
- School Facility - Public
- Commercial - Retail
- Museums, Art, Entertainment Facilities
- Commercial - Heavy
- Commercial - Planned
- Industrial
- Commercial - Office, Clinic
- School Facility - Daycare, Private

EMPLOYEES/ ACRE DOWNTOWN COMPARISON

Driggs (pop 1,805) — 9

Ketchum (pop 2,763) — 23

McCall (pop 3,351) — 35

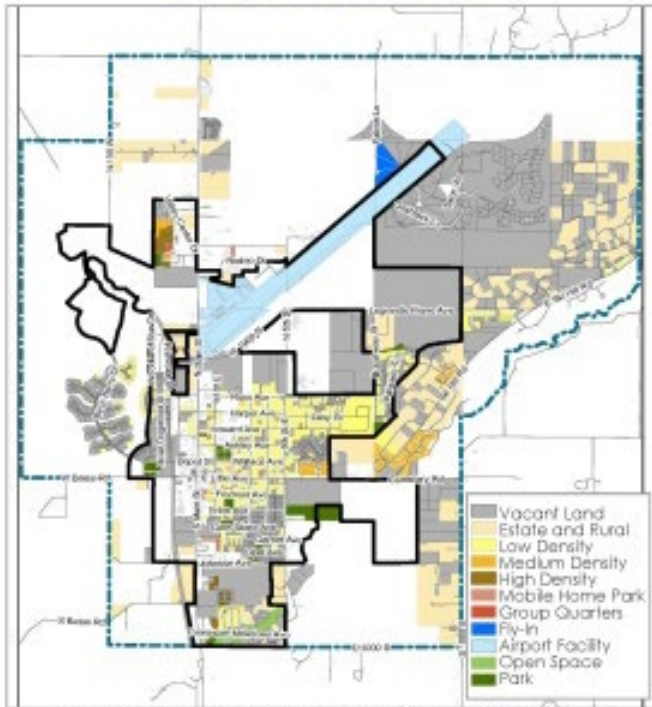"Diversify the local economy"

"Implement a livable wage"

"Promote tech businesses, makers spaces, and business incubators"

Findings: Housing

RESIDENTIAL LAND USES

16% of Driggs' homeowners are cost-burdened
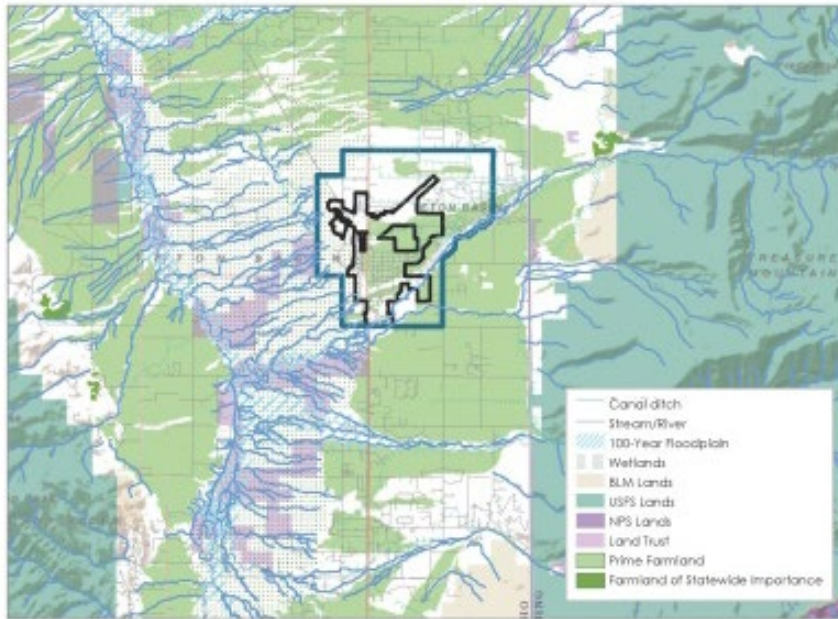
42% of Driggs' renters are cost-burdened

Vacant Land
Estate and Rural
Low Density
Medium Density
High Density
Mobile Home Park
Group Quarters
Fly-In
Airport Facility
Open Space
Park

Source: Driggs land use data, Teton County building footprints data, 2016

" 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

NATURAL RESOURCES

Canal ditch
Stream/River
100-Year Floodplain
Wetlands
BLM Lands
USFS Lands
NPS Lands
Land Trust
Prime Farmland
Farmland of Statewide Importance

Source: USGS, 2019

" 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

Lessons Learned

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