



2021 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SURVEY REPORT

Summit County, Utah

Sponsored by
Summit County Health Department



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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Goals

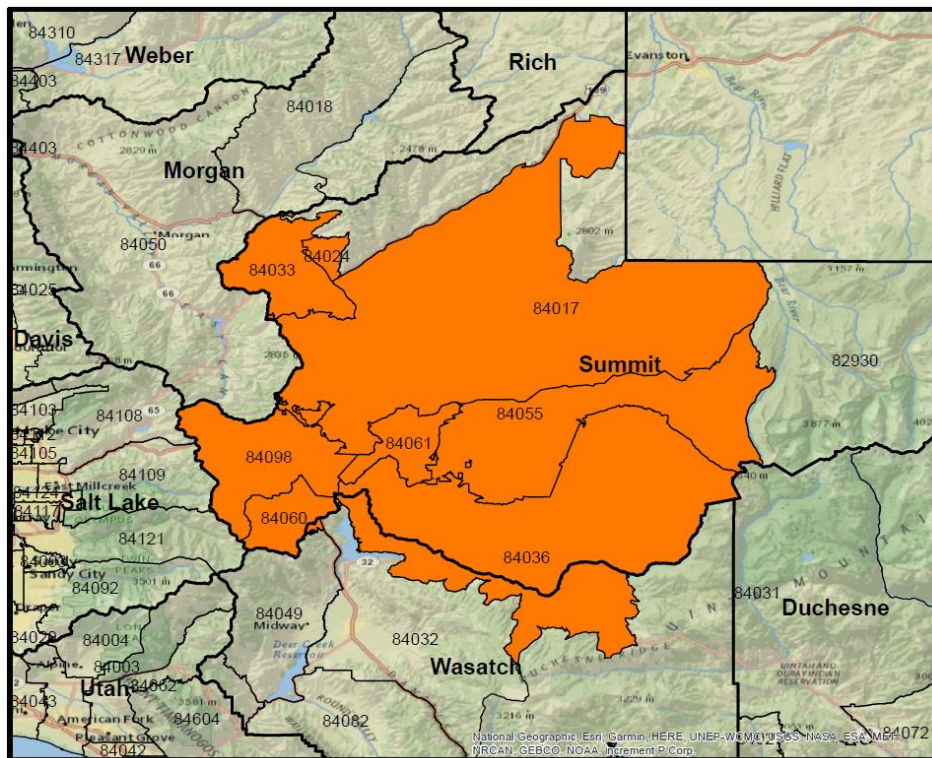
The 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey is a data-driven approach to measuring community engagement and behavioral health needs in Summit County, Utah. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness.

This assessment was funded through the Katz Amsterdam Foundation and conducted on behalf of the Summit County Health Department by PRC, Inc. This research aligns with similar research in other resort communities with support from the Katz Amsterdam Foundation. PRC is a nationally recognized healthcare consulting firm with extensive experience conducting community quality-of-life and health research in hundreds of communities across the United States since 1994.

Methodology

Community Definitions

The targeted population for this survey effort included each of the residential ZIP Codes comprising Summit County, Utah, as outlined in the following map.



Summit County, UT



Survey Instrument

The core survey used for this effort was developed by Katz Amsterdam Foundation in consultation with the consulting agency FSG (a team of nonprofit/NGO leaders on issues of social impact) and PRC. Initially, the sponsors worked with FSG consultants to investigate and identify actionable questions that might best measure community engagement and behavioral health needs. PRC further worked with the sponsors to establish final question formats and survey flow.

In addition to the 35 core questions, Summit County Health Department added 6 custom questions to the final survey instrument, for a total of 41 asked questions.

Sample Approach & Design

To ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. This included surveys conducted via telephone (landline and cell phone) as well as through online questionnaires. The final sample for this effort included **2,223 total surveys** among individuals age 18 and older in Summit County, Utah.

Phone-Based Random Sampling

PRC conducted 400 surveys in the county through a random selection of households that were completed over the phone (landline or cell phone). The primary advantages of telephone interviewing are timeliness, efficiency, and random-selection capabilities.

Internet-Based Community Outreach Sampling

In addition, PRC hosted an online version of the survey on the internet, and Summit County Health Department and local partners used a variety of communication tools to drive residents to take the survey online. Examples include press releases, social media advertising, posting on organizational websites, and email campaigns to community members and community partners. In all, a total of 1,823 surveys in Summit County were achieved through these methods.

Samples Achieved by Method

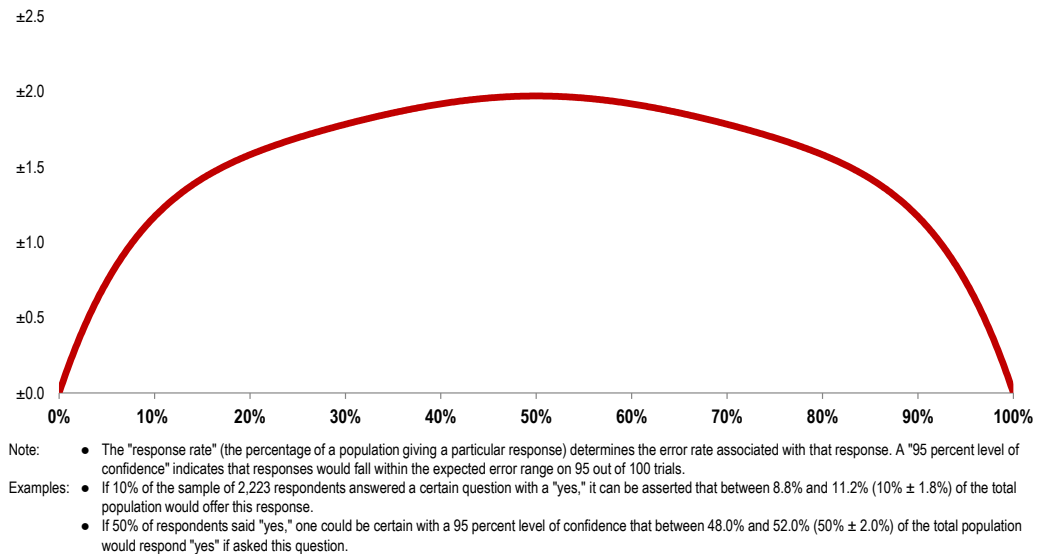
The following table outlines the numbers of survey completed in each community by each method.

	SUMMIT COUNTY, UTAH
Phone-Based Population Surveys	400
Internet-Based Community Outreach Surveys	1,823
TOTAL	2,223

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 2,223 respondents is $\pm 2.0\%$ at the 95 percent confidence level.



Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 2,223 Respondents at the 95 Percent Level of Confidence



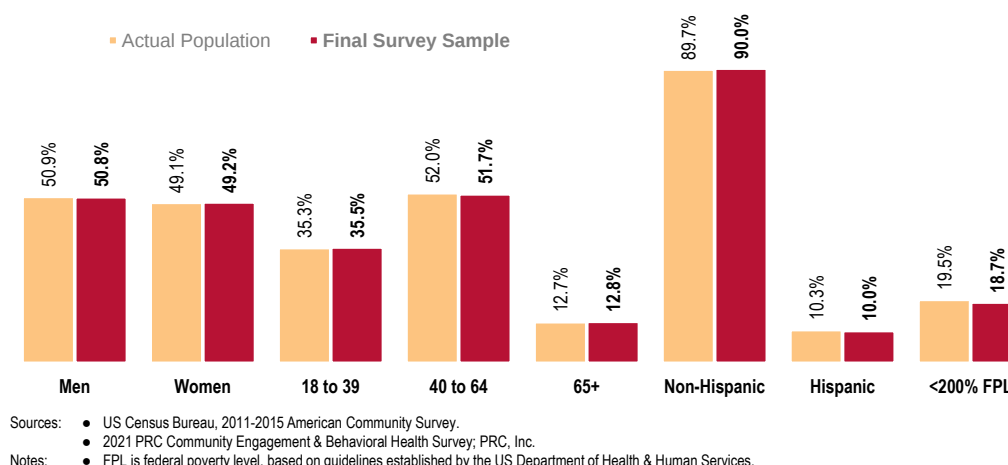
Sample Characteristics

Once all interviews were completed, these were combined and weighted to best reflect the area as a whole. To accurately represent the population studied, it is a common and preferred practice to "weight" the raw data to improve the representativeness of the sample. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the population surveyed (poststratification), so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias. Specifically, once the raw data are gathered, respondents are examined by key demographic characteristics (namely sex, age, race, ethnicity, and poverty status), and a statistical application package applies weighting variables that produce a sample which more closely matches the population for these characteristics. Thus, while the integrity of each individual's responses is maintained, one respondent's responses may contribute to the whole the same weight as, for example, 1.1 respondents. Another respondent, whose demographic characteristics may have been slightly oversampled, may contribute the same weight as 0.9 respondents.

The following charts outline the characteristics of samples for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample consisted solely of area residents age 18 and older; children were not surveyed in this effort and are therefore not represented demographically in these charts.]



Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Additional data are provided in the **Community Sample Characteristics** section at the end of this report.

Further note that the poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on administrative poverty thresholds determined by the US Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (*e.g., the 2020 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$26,200 annual household income or lower*). In sample segmentation: **“very low income”** refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status; **“low income”** refers to households with incomes just above the poverty level and earning up to twice (100%-199% of) the poverty threshold; and **“mid/high income”** refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more ($\geq 200\%$ of) the federal poverty level.

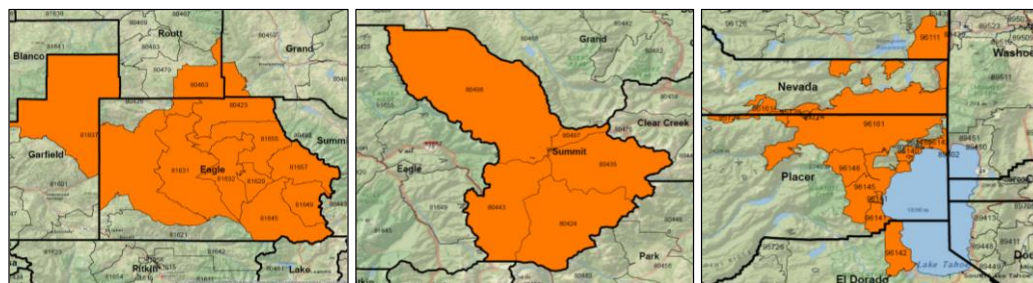
The sample design and the quality control procedures used in the data collection ensure that the sample is representative. Thus, the findings may be generalized to the total populations of community members in the defined areas with a high degree of confidence.

Benchmark Data

Peer Communities

To provide further context to the Summit County, Utah, findings, this report provides comparisons to findings among peer communities. These “peers” include three mountain communities in Colorado and California which took part in similar research in 2020 (see map below). The “Peer Community” or “Peers” values outlined in this report represent the composite finding of all communities that asked the corresponding survey question.

PEER COMMUNITIES



Eagle County, CO

Summit County, CO

North Tahoe, CA



It is important to note that data collection for the peer communities concluded in March 2020, just as the COVID-19 pandemic was emerging. The separation of timing between the peer study and the Summit County, Utah, study could, to some degree, impact comparability.

State-Level Comparisons

Statewide risk factor data are provided for select indicators where available through the *2019 BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Prevalence and Trends Data* published online by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

National Comparisons

Comparisons to national data are provided where available through the *2019 BRFSS (CDC)*, the *PRC National Health Survey (PRC)*, or the *Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data (RAND Corporation)*.

Determining Significance

Differences noted in this report represent those determined to be statistically significant. For these survey-derived indicators (which are subject to sampling error), statistical significance is determined based on confidence intervals (at the 95 percent confidence level), using question-specific samples and response rates.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Key Findings

COMMUNITY LIFE

- Summit County residents appear to be **highly engaged** in their communities:
 - 86.2% agree that they trust people in their community.
 - 48.1% agree that they invest time and effort into the community.
 - 44.9% agree that their community is part of their identity.
- In general, older residents and those who have lived in the communities longer tend to be more engaged by these measures.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

- About two-thirds (67.8%) of residents there feel that they have **adequate social support**, and 78.8% believe they are able to **find people their own age for friendship** at least some of the time.
- Still, 31.9% of adults are **lonely**, meaning that there are times when they lack companionship, feel left out, or feel isolated from others. By this measure, loneliness tends to be more prevalent in women, young adults, those living at lower income levels (especially), as well as part-time residents and those who have lived in the area less than 10 years or more.

MENTAL HEALTH

- Most residents believe that their **communities are sympathetic** to those with mental illness (58.0%), but **fewer feel that it is easy for residents to discuss** issues related to mental health (42.3%). A total of 54.7% believe that **they themselves would be able to tell if someone were struggling** with a mental health concern.
- Residents report a **high number of poor mental health days** in the past month (47.3% three or more days per month on which their mental health was not good; US = 27.6%). Prevalence tends to be higher in women, younger adults, those with lower incomes, and Hispanic residents.
- Most residents are **aware of local mental health resources** (56.2%), and most say that they would be likely to seek mental health services locally if needed (84.9%). Those less aware include residents of ZIP Codes 84017 or 84036, men, younger adults, as well part-time residents and those who have lived in the area for less time.
- *However*, among the roughly one-third of residents who have needed mental health services in the past year, 30.8% report being **unable to get needed services**; this was primarily due to cost, perceived availability, lack of time, not wanting help, stigma/shame, or not knowing where to go.



SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- **Alcohol is strongly associated with social life** in Summit County — 59.9% of residents “strongly” or “somewhat agree” that alcohol is important to most peoples’ social lives. This perception is stronger among women, younger adults, those with higher household incomes, and non-Hispanic residents.
- **High percentages of residents are “excessive drinkers”** (37.2%) — this means that they have had episodes of binge drinking in the past month and/or they average a high number of drinks per day over the past 30 days. Excessive drinking is particularly high among men and younger adults.
- The **impact of substance abuse in peoples’ lives is widespread** — 60.5% of residents say that their own life has been directly and negatively affected by someone’s substance abuse issue (their own or that of someone close to them).
- A total of 19.3% of Summit County residents are aware of the services provided by **Healthy U. Behavioral (HUB)**.

Summary Tables: Comparisons With Benchmark Data

The following tables provide an overview of indicators in Summit County, including comparisons to external benchmarks where available. These data are grouped by topic.

Reading the Summary Tables

- In the following tables, Summit County results are shown in the larger, blue column.
- The columns to the right of the Summit County column provide comparisons between local county data and the peer communities, as well as any available state and national findings. Symbols indicate whether Summit County compares favorably (☀️), unfavorably (💜), or comparably (☁️) to these external data.

Note that blank table cells signify that data are not available for that area and/or for that indicator.



COMMUNITY LIFE & SOCIAL SUPPORT	DISPARITY BY ZIP CODE					
	84017	84036	84055	84060	84098	Other ZIPs
% Community Is a "Fair/Poor" Place to Live	 1.2	 2.9	 11.7	 1.3	 1.9	 0.0
% Trust People in Community (Completely/Mostly Agree)	 84.6	 83.9	 72.5	 83.5	 89.1	 91.0
% Invest Time/Effort Into Community (Completely/Mostly Agree)	 51.2	 39.7	 43.0	 51.2	 46.2	 75.4
% Community Member Is Part of Identity (Completely/Mostly Agree)	 49.7	 35.2	 42.5	 49.8	 44.0	 50.2
% "Always/Usually" Have Social/Emotional Support	 61.9	 63.0	 52.3	 72.1	 69.1	 73.0
% "Often/Sometimes" Able to Find People Own Age for Friendship	 75.6	 77.1	 69.5	 78.6	 80.1	 85.9
% Lonely	 27.9	 37.0	 49.5	 31.9	 29.8	 34.2

Note: In the section above, each ZIP Code area is compared against all other ZIP Codes combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

Summit County	SUMMIT COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS		
	vs. Peer Communities	vs. UT	vs. US
2.1	 6.0		
86.2	 85.4		 45.0
48.1	 59.7		 22.7
44.9	 57.1		 26.9
67.8	 64.4		
78.8			
31.9	 32.2		 23.8


better


similar


worse

	DISPARITY BY ZIP CODE					
MENTAL HEALTH	84017	84036	84055	84060	84098	Other ZIPs
% People Are Sympathetic to Those With Mental Illness (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 63.6	 44.4	 42.8	 65.8	 58.1	 61.1
% Easy for Residents to Discuss Mental Health (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 46.0	 30.8	 36.3	 48.4	 43.1	 38.9
% Can Recognize a Person Struggling With Mental Health (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 51.5	 52.0	 57.8	 58.7	 53.6	 59.7
% 3+ Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month	 41.5	 54.5	 58.0	 47.7	 45.7	 40.9
% Needed Mental Health Services in Past Year	 26.7	 39.9	 50.5	 36.9	 32.4	 23.2
% [Those Needing Services] Unable to Get Mental Health Services in Past Year						
% Aware of Local Mental Health Resources	 45.1	 49.7	 63.4	 56.8	 58.5	 71.2
% "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed	 82.4	 84.0	 69.3	 85.2	 86.0	 90.5
% "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Behavioral Health	 81.1	 74.7	 82.3	 77.6	 81.7	 76.3

Note: In the section above, each ZIP Code area is compared against all other ZIP Codes combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

	SUMMIT COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS		
Summit County	vs. Peer Communities	vs. UT	vs. US
58.0	 60.6		
42.3	 46.8		
54.7	 62.1		
47.3	 43.0	 33.8	 27.6
34.1	 33.9		
30.8	 39.9		
56.2	 71.1		
84.9	 87.4		
79.5	 71.3		

 better
  similar
  worse

DISPARITY BY ZIP CODE						
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	84017	84036	84055	84060	84098	Other ZIPs
% Alcohol Is Important to Most People's Social Life (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 37.7	 38.7	 30.1	 73.5	 69.7	 37.5
% Current Drinker	 45.7	 61.3	 62.3	 83.8	 81.8	 53.2
% Heavy Drinker	 18.2	 19.4	 14.6	 27.1	 22.9	 9.4
% Binge Drinker	 21.2	 31.1	 20.9	 42.1	 32.7	 20.1
% Excessive Drinker	 24.9	 33.9	 25.2	 46.9	 38.8	 21.4
% Personally Impacted by Substance Abuse	 60.4	 70.3	 62.9	 61.6	 56.3	 63.0
% Aware of Healthy U Behavioral (HUB)	 21.5	 22.5	 23.1	 18.6	 18.7	 10.5
% Currently Use Vaping Products	 3.2	 4.7	 3.2	 2.8	 3.4	 1.9

Note: In the section above, each ZIP Code area is compared against all other ZIP Codes combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

DISPARITY BY ZIP CODE						
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	84017	84036	84055	84060	84098	Other ZIPs
% [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance	 14.9	 3.8	 3.3	 5.8	 4.9	 7.5

Note: In the section above, each ZIP Code area is compared against all other ZIP Codes combined. Throughout these tables, a blank or empty cell indicates that data are not available for this indicator or that sample sizes are too small to provide meaningful results.

SUMMIT COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
Summit County	vs. Peer Communities	vs. UT	vs. US
59.9	 78.7		
73.6	 82.0	 31.1	 52.8
22.0	 23.2	 4.2	 6.4
32.4	 40.0	 11.2	 16.7
37.2	 44.7	 12.0	 27.2
60.5	 67.5		 35.8
19.3			
3.4	 6.3	 5.1	 8.9


better


similar


worse

SUMMIT COUNTY vs. BENCHMARKS			
Summit County	vs. Peer Communities	vs. UT	vs. US
6.0	 13.6	 15.0	 8.7


better


similar


worse



COMMUNITY LIFE

COMMUNITY AS A PLACE TO LIVE

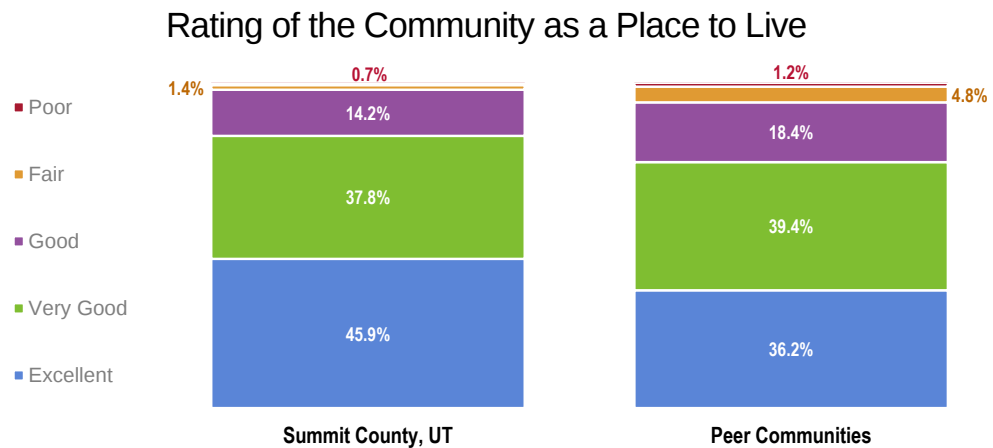
In the initial inquiry, respondents were asked the following question (for the purposes of this study, they were asked to consider their "community" to be their own neighborhood):

Overall, how would you rate your community as a place to live? Would you say: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, or Poor?

By and large, most Summit County residents rate their community as “excellent” or “very good” places to live.

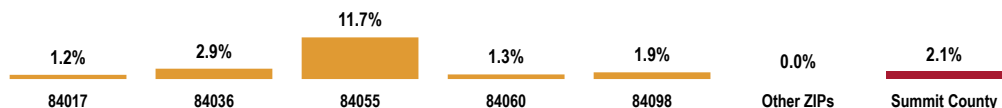
BENCHMARK ► In comparison to peer communities surveyed in 2020, Summit County responses are notably more favorable.

DISPARITY ► **Fair/Poor Responses:** Least favorable in ZIP Code 84055. Also, young adults, those with low household incomes, and non-Hispanic residents are more critical of quality of life. The prevalence is not very different between long-time residents and more recent arrivals, nor between part-time versus year-round residents (not shown).



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

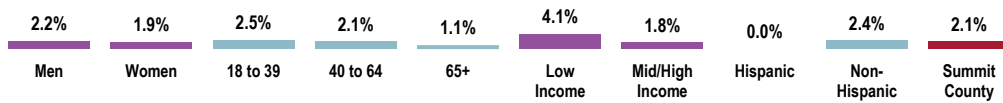
Perceive Summit County as a "Fair" or "Poor" Place to Live (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Perceive Summit County as a "Fair" or "Poor" Place to Live (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Trust

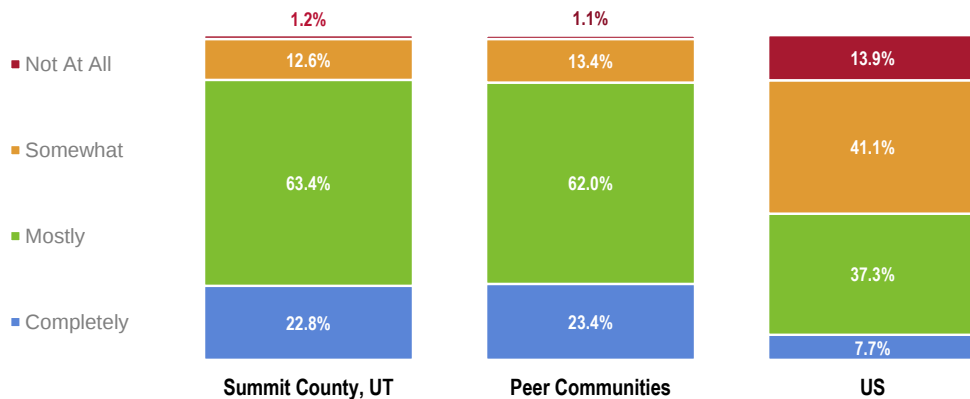
Community engagement was measured in the PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey by asking respondents to report their level of agreement with three statements about their attachment to and identification with their local community.

A total of 86.2% of residents agree (“completely” or “mostly”) that “I can trust people in this community.”

BENCHMARK ► Similar to the response recorded in peer communities, but well above that found in a national survey using the same question.

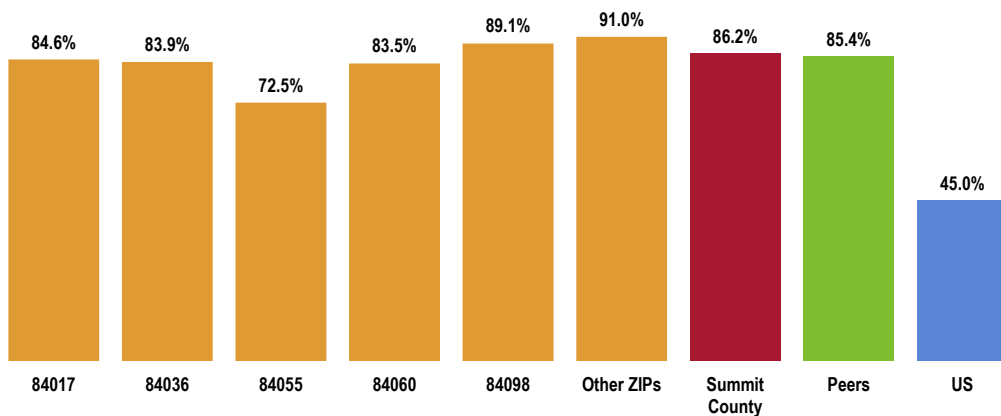
DISPARITY ► Least favorable in ZIP Code 84055. Also particularly low among those with lower incomes and Hispanics.

"I Can Trust People in This Community"



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
 • Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

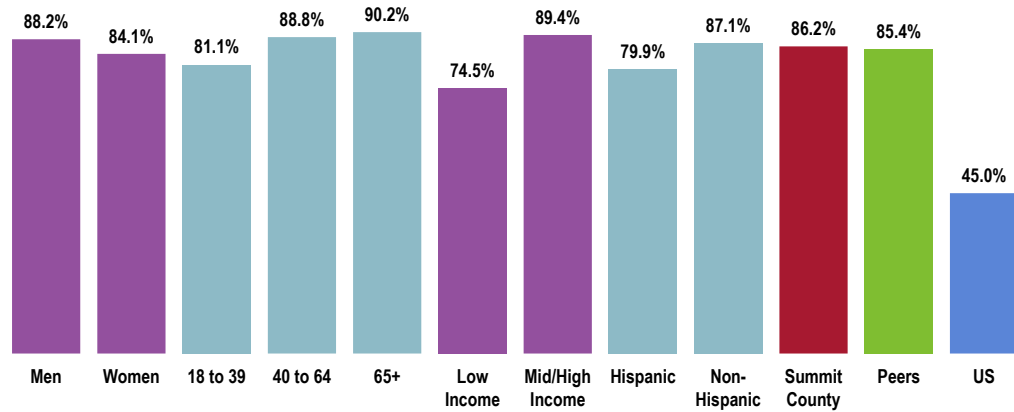
Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Can Trust People in This Community" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Can Trust People in This Community" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Percentages represent "completely" or "mostly agree" responses.
- Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

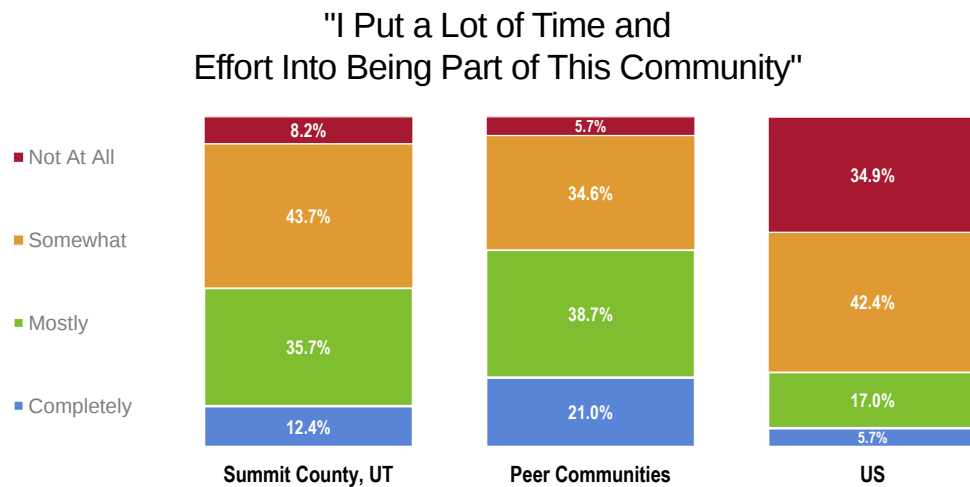


Time & Effort

Almost one-half of residents (48.1%) agree (“completely” or “mostly”) that *“I put a lot of time and effort into being part of this community.”*

BENCHMARK ► Significantly better than found in a national survey using the same question, although significantly below that found among the peer communities.

DISPARITY ► Lowest in ZIP Code 84036. The prevalence is lower among young adults, those at higher income levels, and Hispanic residents, as well as those who have lived in the area for shorter lengths of time (not shown).



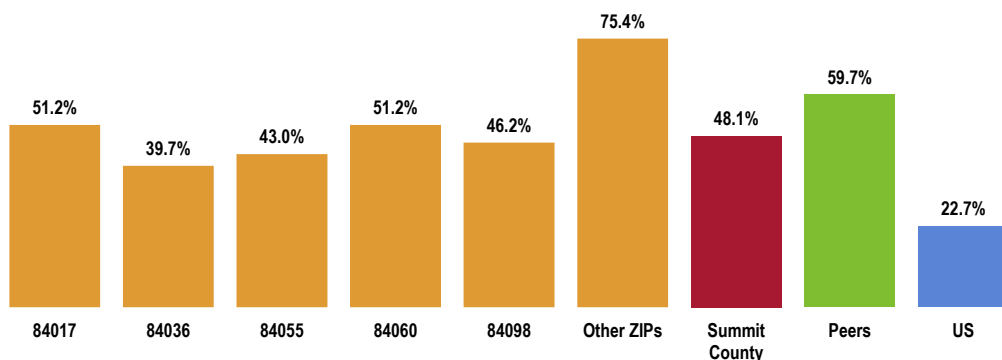
Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Put a Lot of Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]

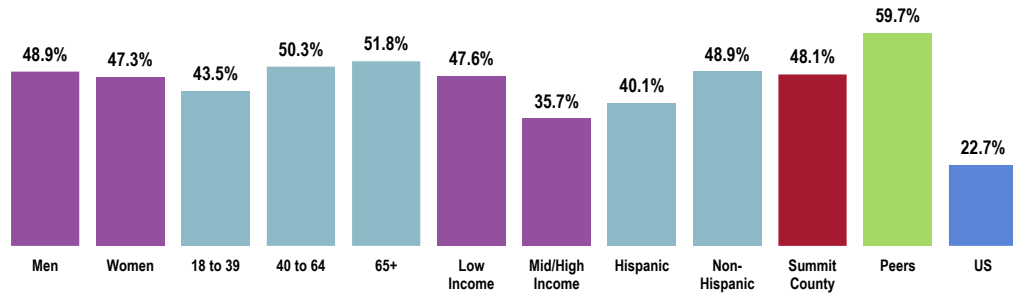
Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.



Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Put a Lot of Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community"

(Summit County, UT; 2021)



- Sources:
- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
 - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - Percentages represent "completely" or "mostly agree" responses.
 - Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.



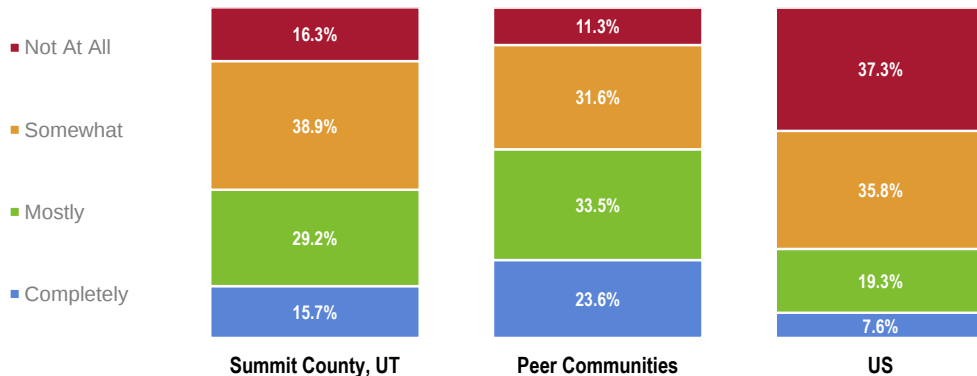
Identity

A total of 44.9% of residents agree (“completely” or “mostly”) that *“being a member of this community is part of my identity.”*

BENCHMARK ► Roughly twice the prevalence found in a national survey using the same question, but below what was reported in the peer communities in 2020.

DISPARITY ► Lowest in ZIP Code 84036. Increases with age, and higher among men than women in Summit County. Agreement is also reported more often among full-time (and long-time) residents (not shown).

"Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity"



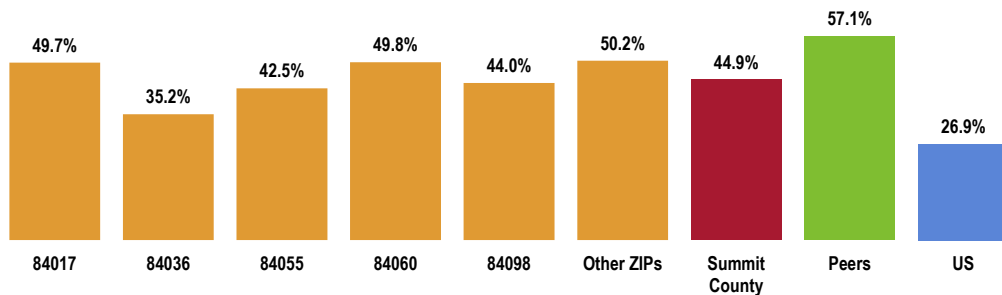
Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

Completely/Mostly Agree: "Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

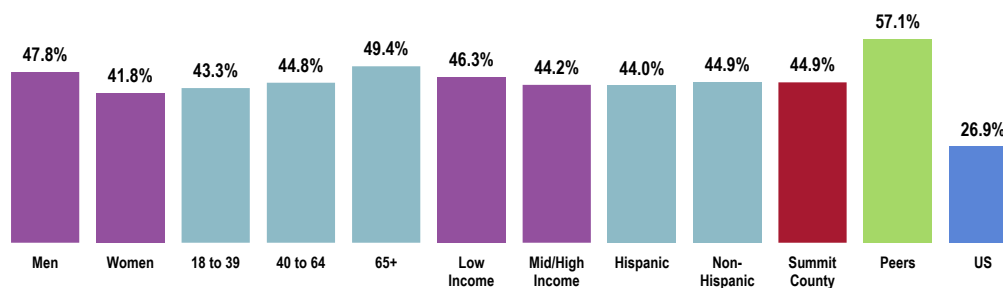
- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.



Completely/Mostly Agree:
 "Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity"
 (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Percentages represent "completely" or "mostly agree" responses.
- Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.



SOCIAL CONNECTIONS & LONELINESS

Social Support

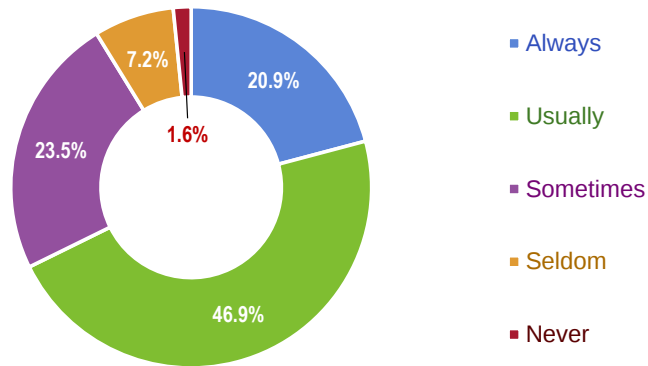
"How often do you get the social and emotional support you need? Would you say: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Seldom, or Never?"

Two in three Summit County adults (67.8%) feel that they "always" or "usually" get the social and emotional support they need.

BENCHMARK ► Slightly better than reported among peer communities in 2020.

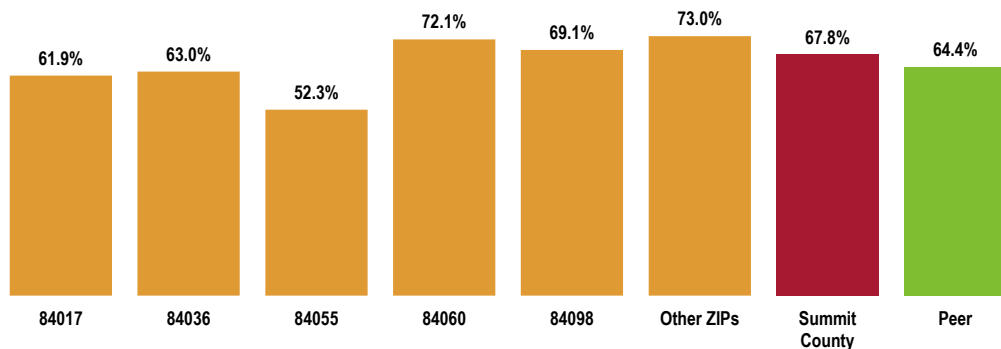
DISPARITY ► Least favorable in ZIP Code 84055. Overall lower in women, young adults, lower-income residents, and Hispanics. Residents who have lived in the area for less than 10 years, as well as part-time residents, are also not as likely to report having support (not shown).

Frequency of Getting the Social and Emotional Support Needed in the Past Month (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 301]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

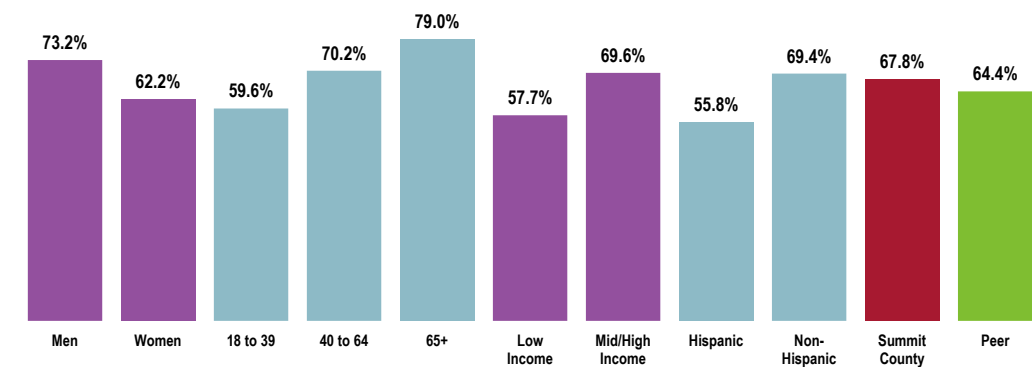
"Always/Usually" Have Social or Emotional Support (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 301]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



"Always/Usually" Have Social or Emotional Support
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 301]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Isolation & Loneliness

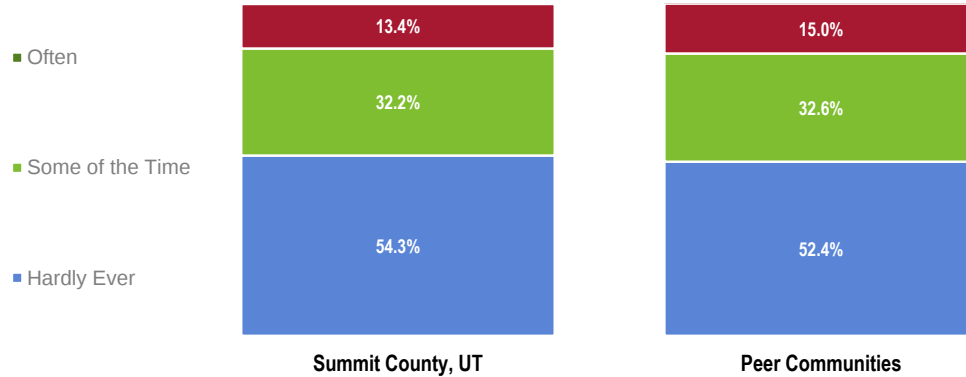
The following charts outline responses to three questions used to define “loneliness” among residents in Summit County.

Adults taking part in the survey answered three questions as part of the loneliness index, asking how often (“often,” “some of the time,” or “hardly ever”) they feel:

- Left out;
- Isolated from others; or
- That they lack companionship.

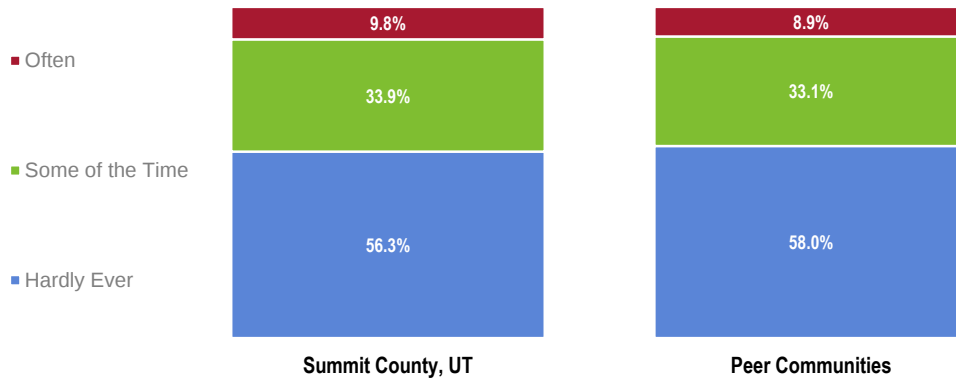
The following charts outline the findings for these questions, as well as the composite percentage of those who fit the criteria of being “lonely” (here, “lonely” is defined as respondents who score 6-9 points in the series of three questions from the loneliness index. Points were awarded based on “hardly ever” (1), “some of the time” (2), or “often” (3) responses).

Lack Companionship



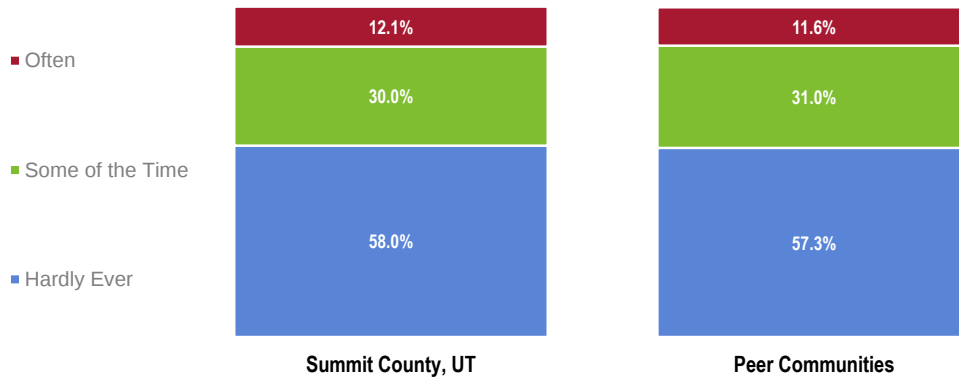
Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Feel Left Out



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Feel Isolated From Others



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



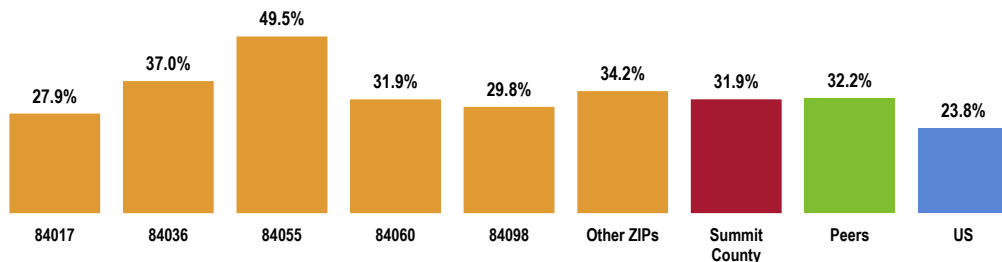
Loneliness Scale

Based on their responses to the three survey questions, 31.9% of residents are found to be “lonely.”

BENCHMARK ► Well above that found in a national survey using the same question, and similar to peer community findings.

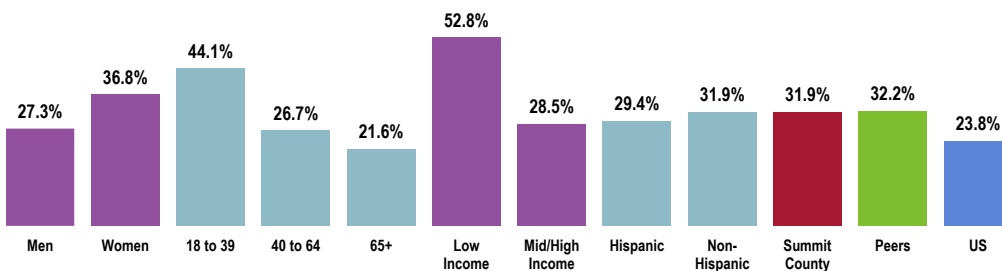
DISPARITY ► Particularly high in ZIP Code 84055. Residents more likely to report loneliness include women, young adults, and especially those living at lower income levels. Part-time residents and those who have lived in the area less than 10 years are more likely to report loneliness (not shown).

Lonely
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 41]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case, “lonely” is defined for respondents who score 6–9 points in a series of three questions from the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Points are awarded based on “Hardly ever” (1), “Some of the time” (2), or “Often” (3) responses as to how often they lack companionship, feel left out, and/or feel isolated from others.

Lonely
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



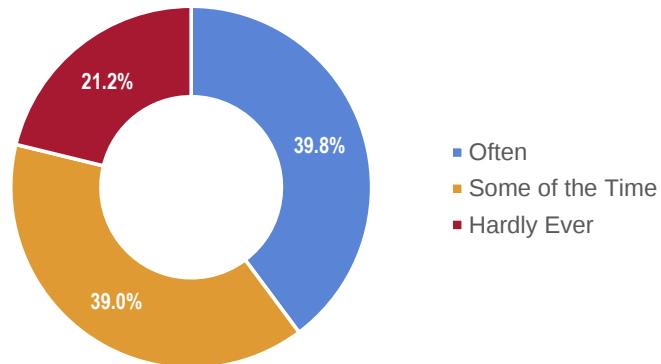
Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 41]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • In this case, “lonely” is defined for respondents who score 6–9 points in a series of three questions from the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Points are awarded based on “Hardly ever” (1), “Some of the time” (2), or “Often” (3) responses as to how often they lack companionship, feel left out, and/or feel isolated from others.



Friendships

Most Summit County adults (78.8%) report that they are “often” or at least “sometimes” able to find people of their own age with whom to develop friendships; however, 21.2% find this more difficult.

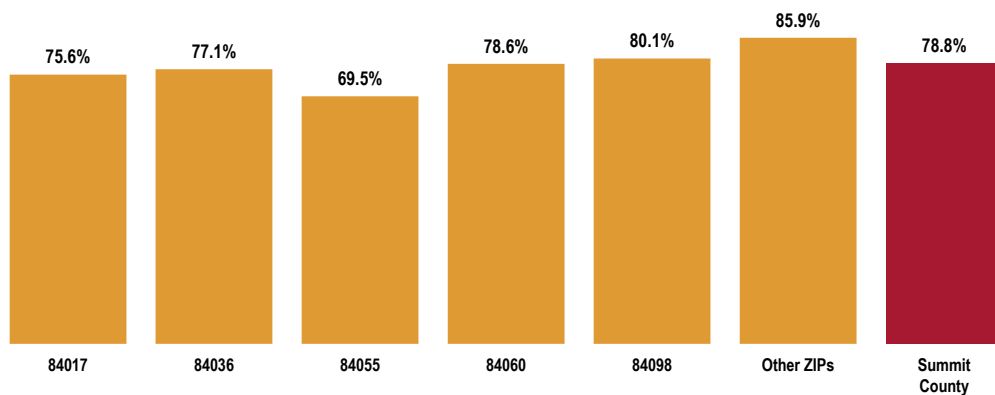
I Am Able to Find People My Own Age to Develop Friendships With (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 302]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

DISPARITY ► Least favorable in ZIP Code 84055. Residents less likely to “often/sometimes” find friendship among similar-age residents include young adults, those living at lower income levels, and Hispanic residents. Interestingly, there is little difference in responses between part-time and year-round residents or between those living in the area for less than 10 years versus longer-term residents (not shown).

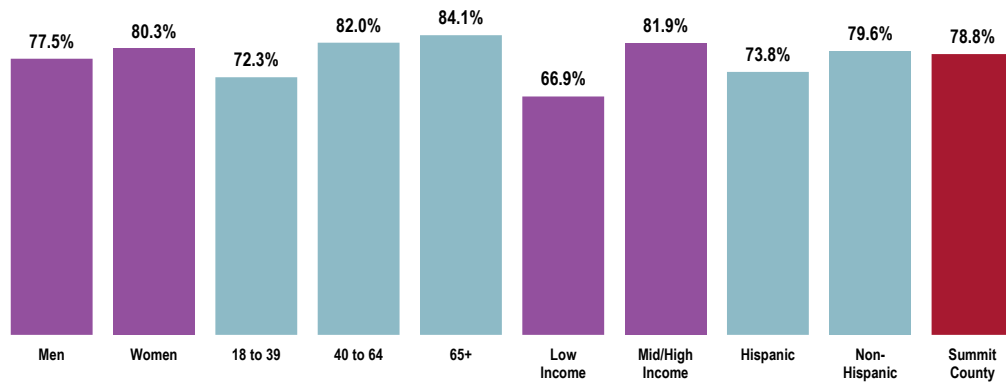
Able to Find Friends of the Same Age "Often" or "Some of the Time" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 302]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Able to Find Friends of the Same Age "Often" or "Some of the Time" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 302]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.





MENTAL HEALTH

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD MENTAL HEALTH

Caring & Sympathy Toward Those With Mental Health Issues

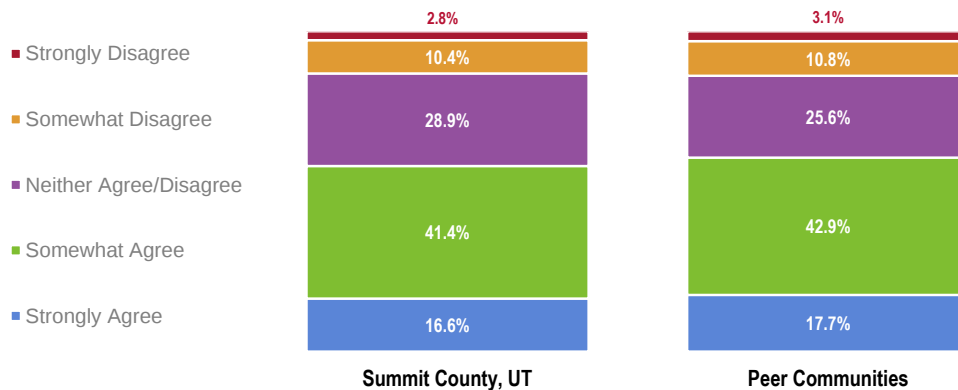
To gauge community attitudes toward mental health, respondents taking part in the survey were asked their level of agreement with the following statement:
"People in this community are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness."

Most Summit County residents (58.0%) agree that the community is generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health issues.

BENCHMARK ► Just below peer community findings.

DISPARITY ► Lower agreement (below 50%) in ZIP Codes 84036 and 84055, as well as in younger adults, those at higher incomes, and Hispanic residents. Agreement is slightly higher among full-time residents and those who have lived in the area longer (not shown).

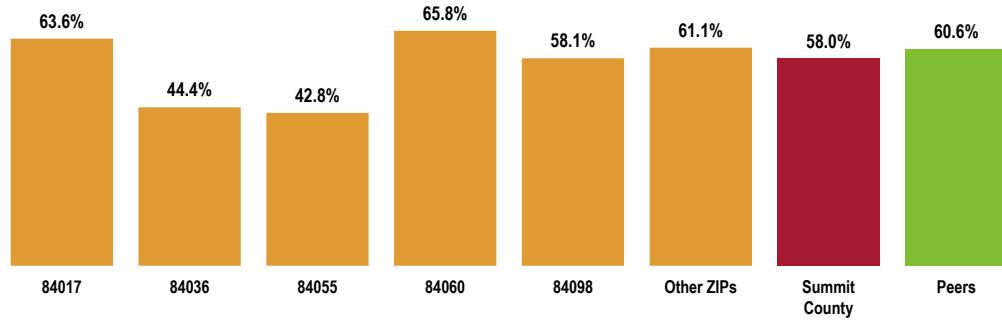
"People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Illness"



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

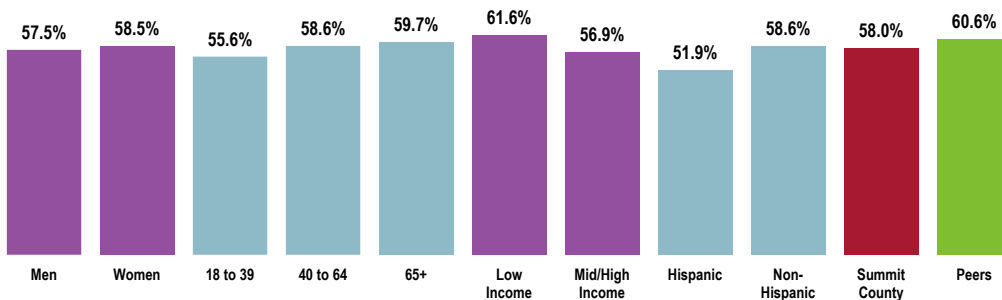


Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Illness"
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Illness"
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Discussing Mental Health & Emotional Challenges

Responding adults were further asked their level of agreement with the following statement:

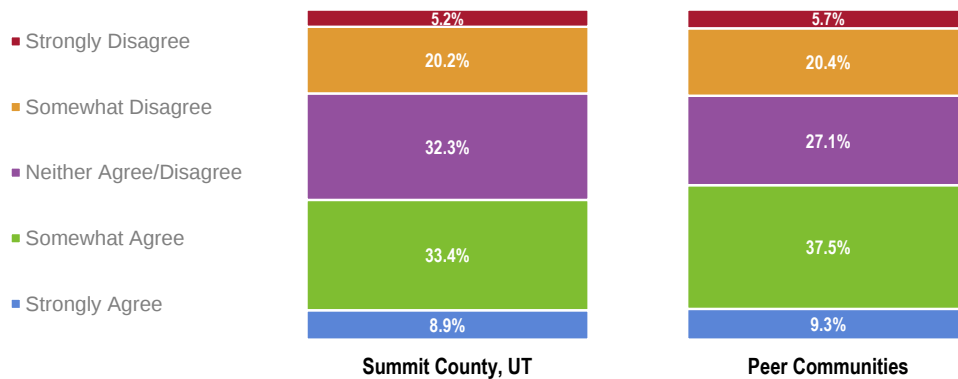
"Generally, it is easy for people in this community to talk about mental health or emotional challenges."

A total of 42.3% of Summit County residents agree that people in the community can easily discuss mental health; however, 25.4% do not.

BENCHMARK ► A less favorable level of agreement than found for peer communities.

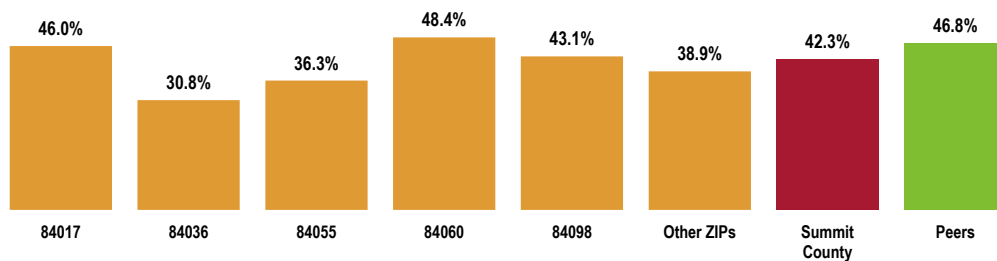
DISPARITY ► Agreement is lowest in ZIP Code 84036; also lower overall in men, younger adults, and Hispanics. The level of agreement is slightly higher among full-time residents and those who have lived in the area longer (not shown).

"It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges"



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges" (Summit County, UT; 2021)

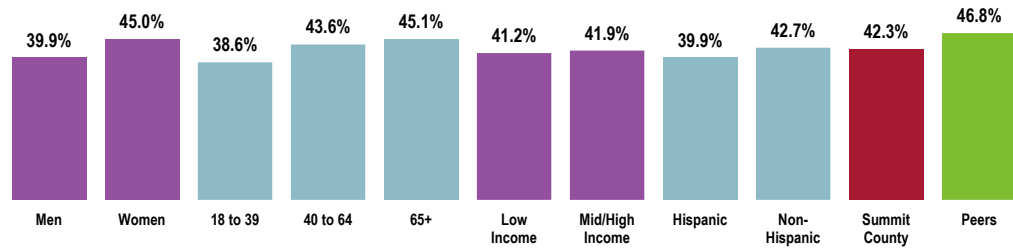


Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges"

(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



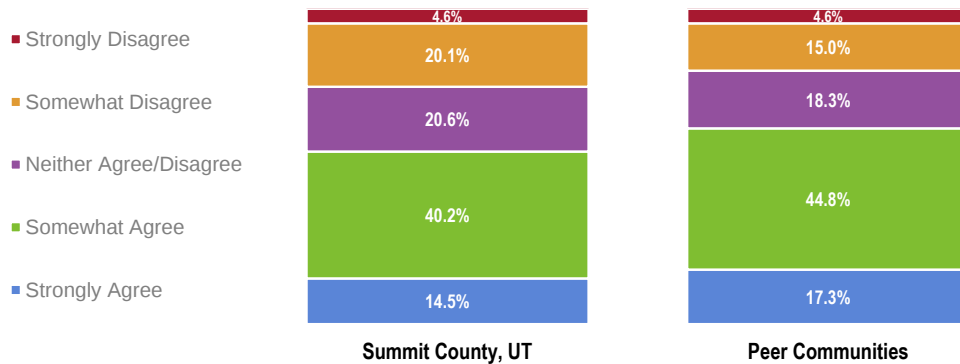
IDENTIFYING MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

A total of **54.7%** of Summit County adults agree that they *"would be able to tell if someone were struggling with a mental health concern."*

BENCHMARK ► Lower than found among peer communities in 2020.

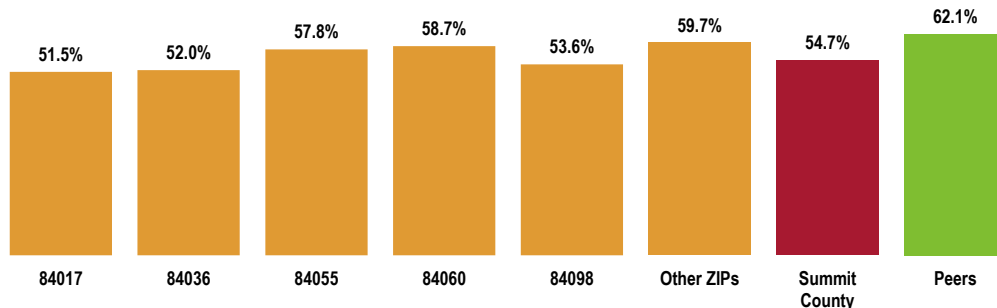
DISPARITY ► Varies by ZIP Code. Agreement is lower in men and adults under age 65, as well as among year-round residents (not shown).

"I Would Be Able to Tell if Someone Were Struggling With a Mental Health Concern"



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 303]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

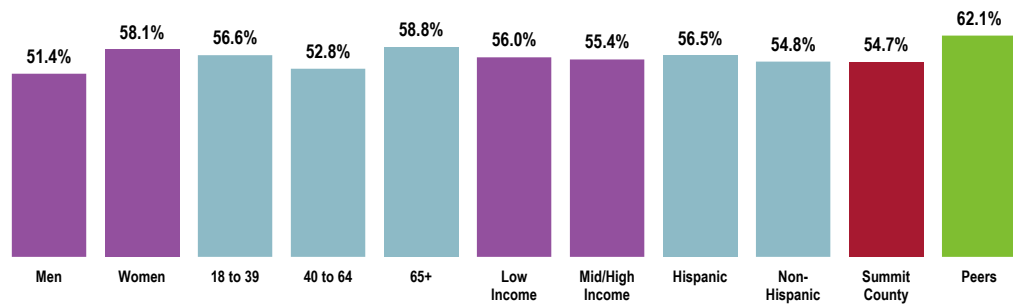
Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "I Would Be Able to Tell if Someone Were Struggling With a Mental Health Concern" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 303]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "I Would Be Able to Tell if
Someone Were Struggling With a Mental Health Concern"
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 303]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



PERSONAL MENTAL HEALTH

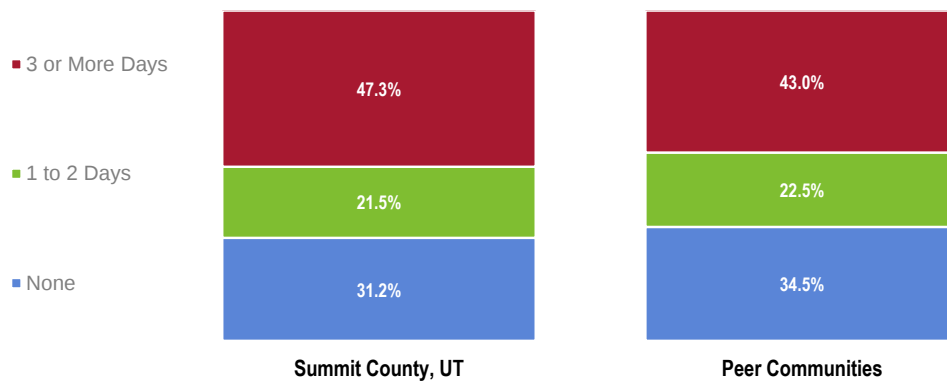
“Still thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days would you say your mental health was NOT good?”

Thinking about their mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotion, **31.2% of residents report no days of poor mental health in the past month; however, 47.3% report three or more days in the past 30 days when their mental health was not good.**

BENCHMARK ► The Summit County prevalence of 3+ days of poor mental health per month compares unfavorably to peer community findings, as well the prevalence found statewide and nationally.

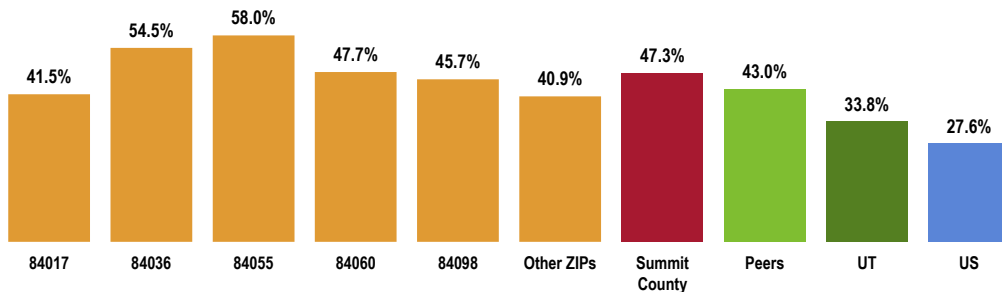
DISPARITY ► Over 50% in ZIP Codes 84036 and 84055. Higher among women and Hispanics, and particularly among young adults and residents with lower incomes. Also higher among part-time residents and those who have lived in the area for 10 years or more (not shown).

Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

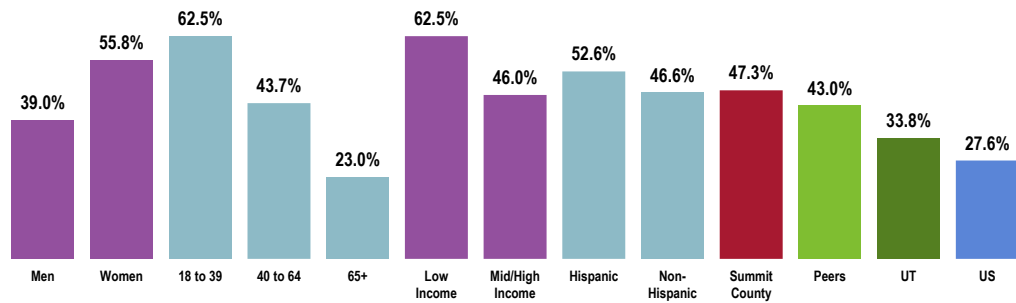
Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2019 data.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Need for Mental Health Services

Respondents were asked the following questions:

"During the past 12 months, was there any time when you needed mental health treatment or counseling for yourself?"

[IF YES] "Were you able to get the treatment or counseling that you needed?"

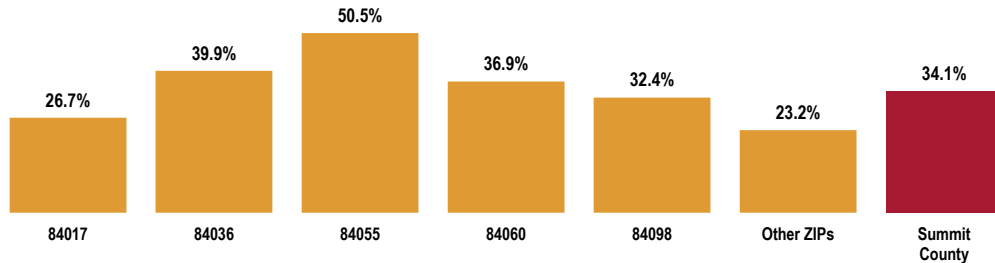
[IF NO] "What would you say was the MAIN reason that you did not get these services?" (These respondents were given an opportunity to mention up to three reasons.)

Just over one-third of Summit County adults say there was a time in the past year when they needed mental health services.

BENCHMARK ► Similar to the level reported among peer communities.

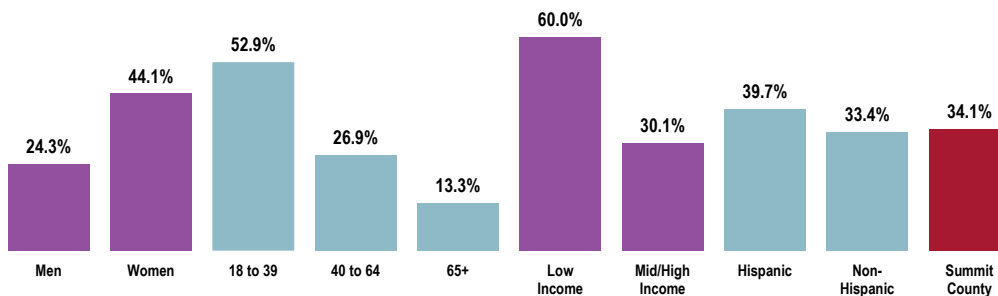
DISPARITY ► Residents in ZIP Codes 84036 and especially 84055 report a higher need for mental health services, as do women, younger adults, lower-income residents, and Hispanics.

Have Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 13]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Have Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



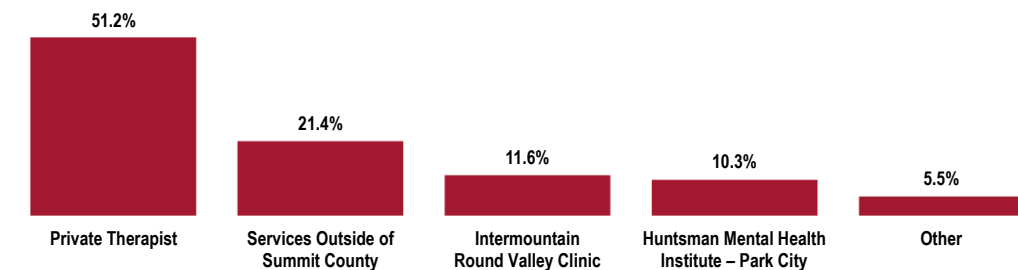
Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 13]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Sites Used for Mental Health Care

Among Summit County residents receiving mental health care in the past year, just over one-half (51.2%) received care from a **private therapist or clinician (or group practice)**. The remainder received care in a variety of places such as **outside of Summit County** (21.4%), at **Intermountain Round Valley Clinic** (11.6%), **Huntsman Mental Health Institute - Park City**, formerly UNI-PC (10.3%) or **other locations** (5.5%).

Site of Mental Health Services Received
(Summit County, UT, Respondents with Recent Mental Health Services; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 304]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Difficulty Accessing Mental Health Services

While most respondents needing mental health care were able to get the services they needed, 30.8% were not.

BENCHMARK ► The proportion of residents not able to get the services they needed is better than was found among the peer communities in 2020.

Have Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year

NOT Able to Get the Services Needed
(Among Those Needing Services)

Top reasons for not getting needed services:

- Cost
- Perceived Availability
- Lack of Time
- Not Wanting Help
- Stigma/Shame
- Not Knowing Where to Go



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 13-17]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Reasons for Not Getting Needed Care

Cost, perceived **availability**, **lack of time**, **not wanting help**, **stigma/shame**, and **not knowing where to go** were the main reasons given by those not getting the services they needed.

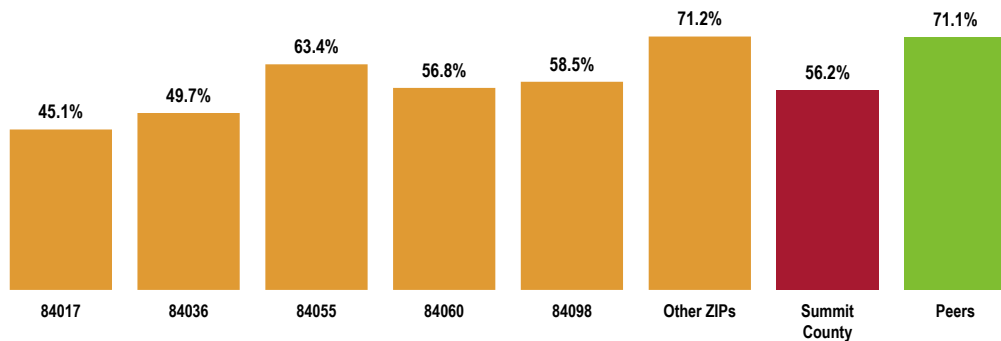
Local Resources for Mental Health

Awareness of Resources

Over one-half of Summit County adults (56.2%) are aware of local providers, programs, or resources available to help people with mental health needs

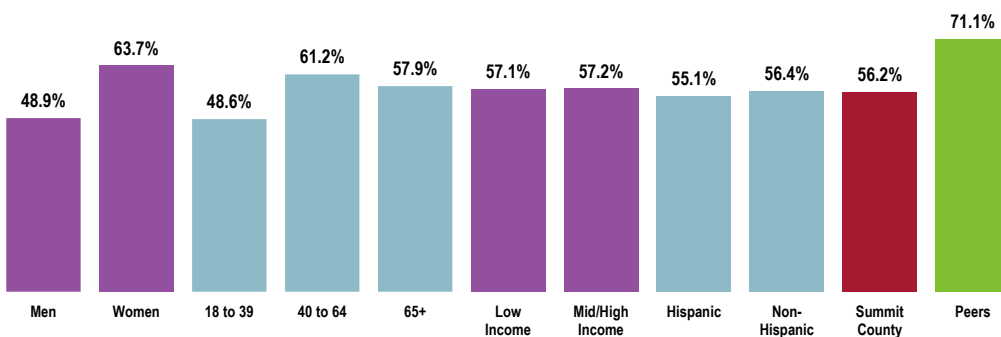
DISPARITY ► Residents of ZIP Codes 84017 and 84036 report relatively low awareness of local mental health resources. Also lower among men, younger adults, as well part-time residents and those who have lived in the area for less time (not shown).

Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Likelihood of Using Local Resources

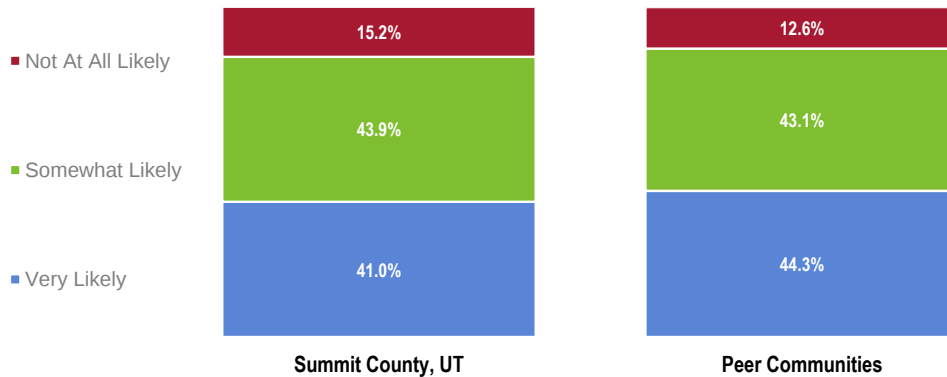
"If you needed mental health services in the future, how likely would you be to reach out to local providers, programs, or resources for help? Would you be: Very Likely; Somewhat Likely; or Not At All Likely?"

A total of 84.9% of residents say that, if they needed mental health services in the future, they would be "very" or "somewhat" likely to reach out to local providers, programs, or resources for help.

BENCHMARK ► Just below findings for the peer communities.

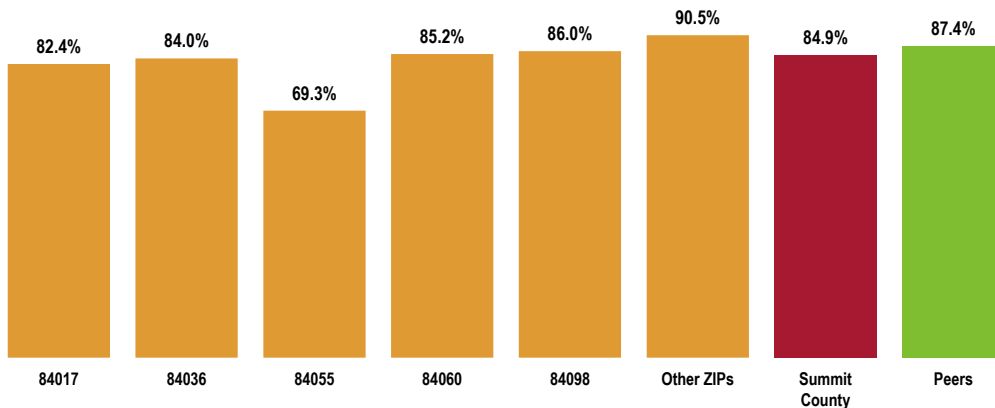
DISPARITY ► Residents of ZIP Code 84055 are least likely to reach out for services locally if needed, as are men, younger adults, and lower-income residents.

Likelihood of Seeking Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

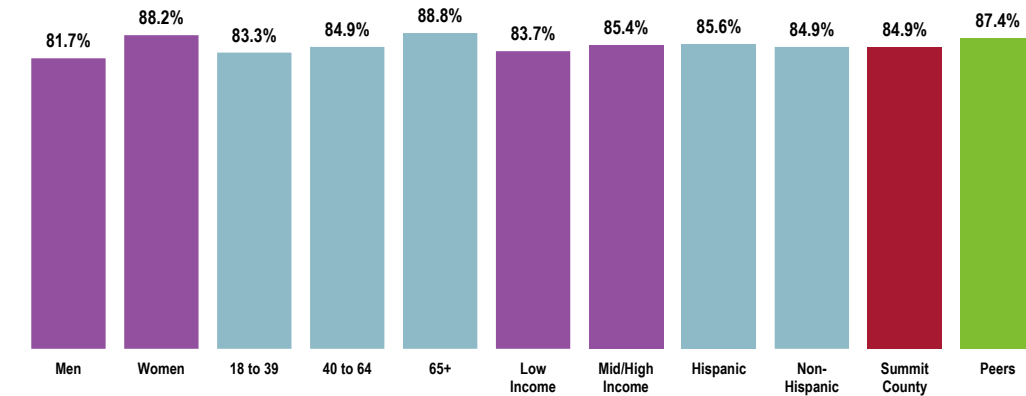
"Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



"Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

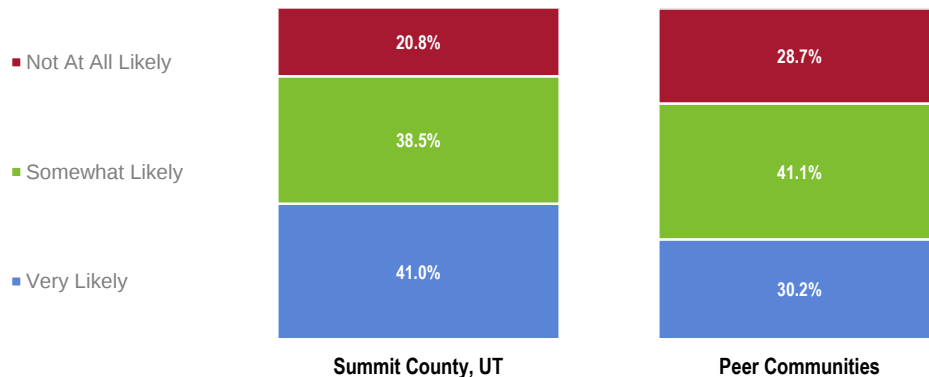
Likelihood of Using Teletherapy Services

Most Summit County residents say that they would be “very” or “somewhat” likely to use teletherapy visits if needed and if they were available and affordable to them.

BENCHMARK ► Summit County residents appear more amenable to teletherapy than was found among peer communities in 2020.

DISPARITY ► Roughly three-fourths or higher across all ZIP Code areas, but lower overall in men, older adults, lower-income residents, and non-Hispanic residents.

Likelihood of Using Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Support if Needed and It Were Affordable



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.

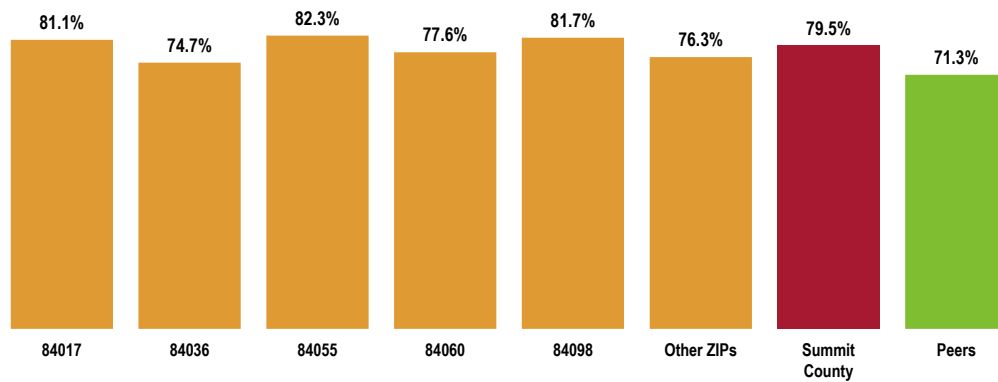
Respondents were read the following:

“Some mental health care providers are beginning to offer teletherapy visits, in which a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face-to-face.

If teletherapy were available to you at a cost you could afford, how likely would you be to use this type of visit for mental health or substance abuse support? Would you be: Very Likely; Somewhat Likely; or Not At All Likely?”

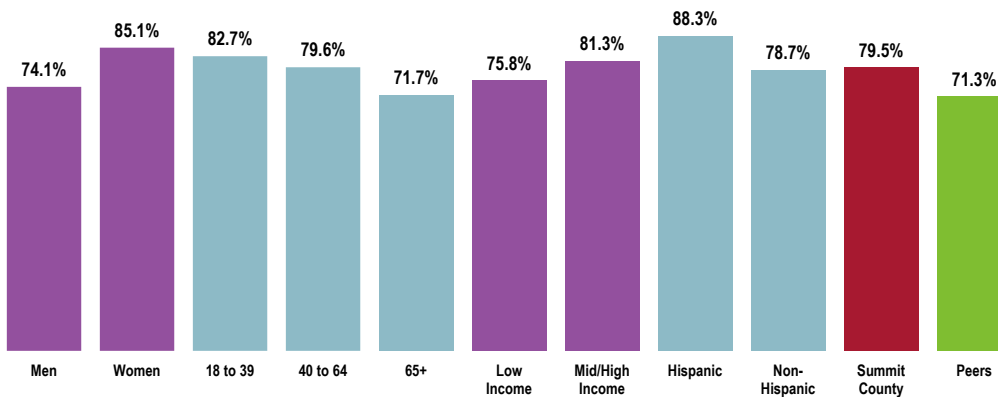


"Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Support (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.

"Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Support (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.





SUBSTANCE ABUSE

ALCOHOL

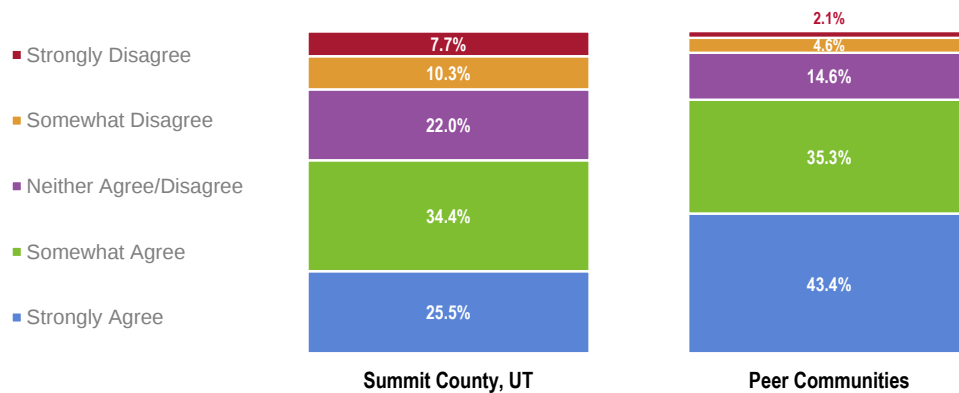
Community Perceptions of Alcohol

Roughly 60% of residents agree (“strongly” or “somewhat”) that “for most people in this community, alcohol is important to social life.”

BENCHMARK ► Considerably lower than found in the peer communities.

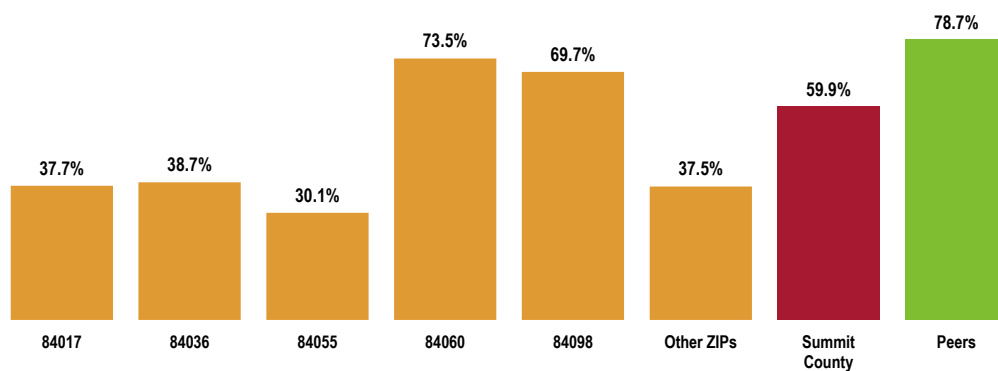
DISPARITY ► Agreement is dramatically higher among residents of ZIP Codes 84060 and 84098. Also higher in Summit County among women, adults under 65, those at higher incomes, and non-Hispanics.

"For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life"



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

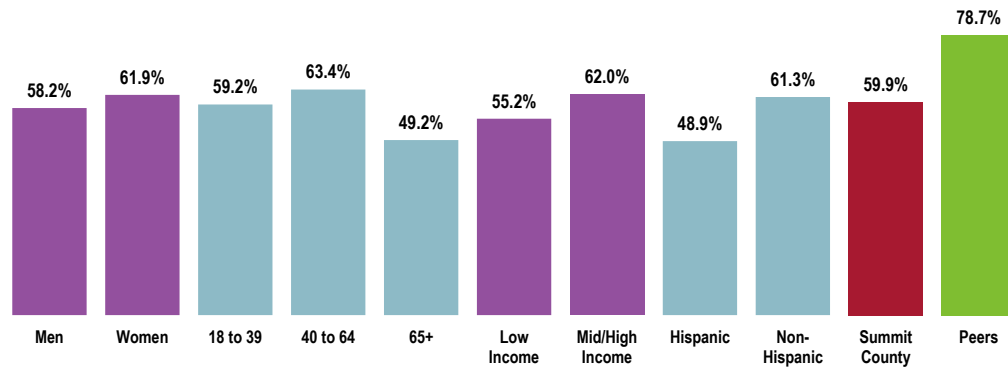
Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life" (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "For Most People in This Community,
Alcohol Is Important to Social Life"
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Percentages represent combined "strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses.

Personal Alcohol Use

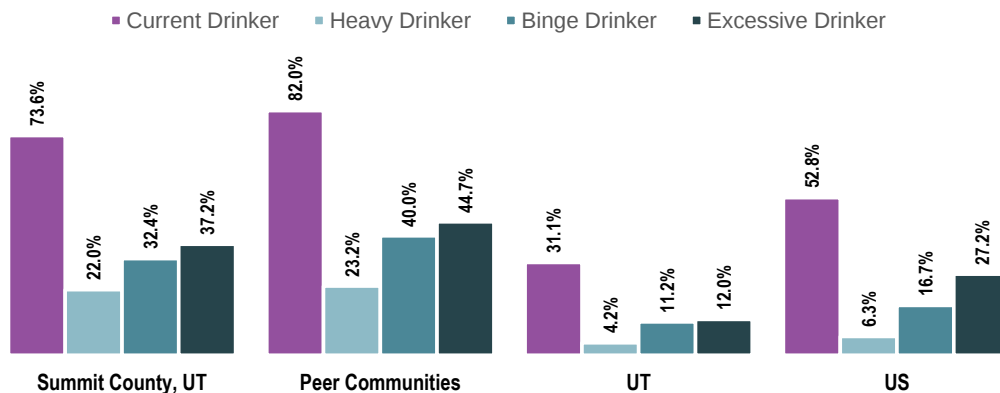
DEFINITIONS

- **Current drinkers** are adults who had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **Heavy drinkers** are those who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) during the past 30 days.
- **Binge drinkers** are adults who drank 5 or more drinks on a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks on a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.
- **Excessive drinkers** are those who report either heavy drinking or binge drinking (as defined above) in the past 30 days.

Nearly three-fourths of Summit County residents report some alcohol use in the past 30 days, and a significant share (37.2%) are found to be "excessive drinkers."



Alcohol Use



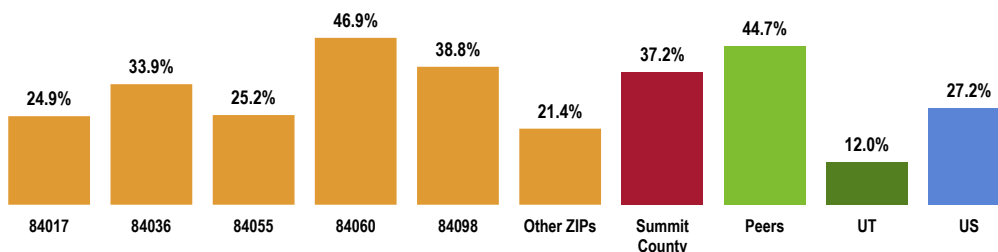
- Sources:
- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey [Items 49-53]
 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2019 data.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - **Current drinkers** had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
 - **Heavy drinkers** are adults who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) during the past 30 days.
 - **Binge drinkers** are adults who drank 5 or more drinks on a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks on a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.
 - **Excessive drinkers** are those who report either heavy drinking or binge drinking in the past 30 days.

Excessive Drinking

BENCHMARK ► The Summit County prevalence of excessive drinking is considerably worse than state and national figures, but below what was found for peer communities.

DISPARITY ► Markedly higher among ZIP Code 84060 residents. Overall higher among men and younger adults, as well as those at higher incomes and non-Hispanic residents. Part-time residents and residents who have lived in the area for less than 10 years are also more likely to be excessive drinkers (not shown).

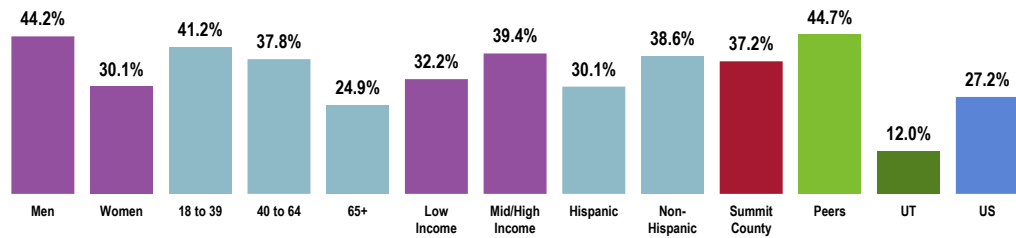
Excessive Drinkers (Summit County, UT; 2021)



- Sources:
- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 53]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.



Excessive Drinkers (Summit County, UT; 2021)



- Sources:
- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 53]
 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2019 data.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.



PERSONAL IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

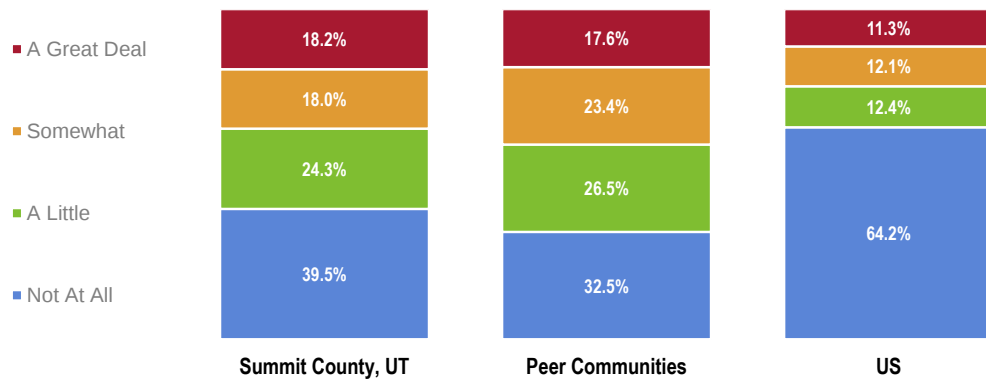
"To what degree has your life been negatively affected by your own or someone else's substance abuse issues, including alcohol, prescription, and other drugs? Would you say: A Great Deal; Somewhat; A Little; or Not at All?"

Three out of five residents (60.5%) say that their lives have been negatively affected by substance abuse (either their own or someone else's) to some degree ("a little," "somewhat," or "a great deal").

BENCHMARK ► The response is dramatically higher than found nationally in a 2020 survey asking the same question, although below what was found in the peer communities.

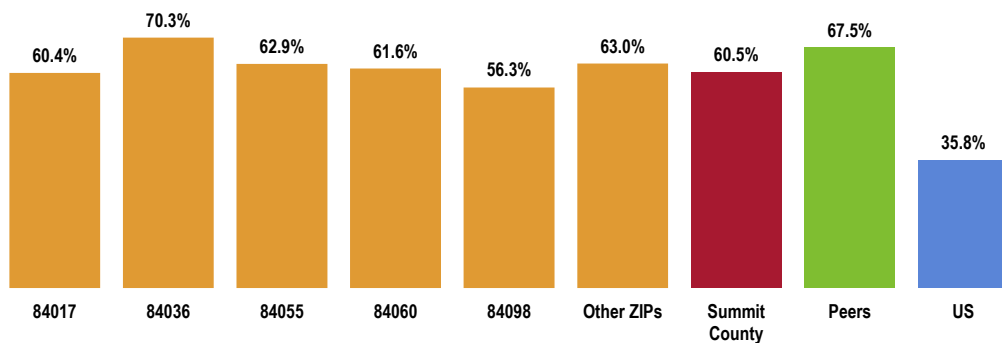
DISPARITY ► Impact in Summit County is particularly high in ZIP Code 84036. Higher also among women, younger adults, lower-income residents (especially), and non-Hispanic residents.

Degree to Which Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (Self or Other's)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

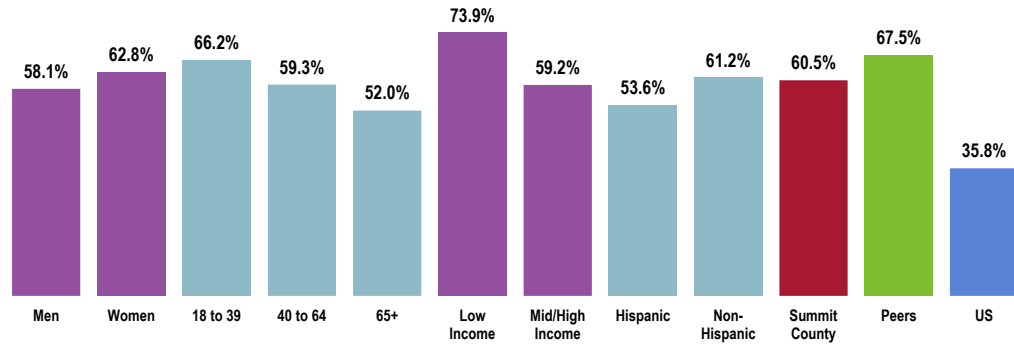
Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," and "a little."



Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
- 2020 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," and "a little."



AWARENESS OF HEALTHY U. BEHAVIORAL (HUB)

ABOUT HEALTHY U. BEHAVIORAL (HUB)

University of Utah Health Plans is the new Medicaid behavioral health administrator for Summit County, beginning September 1, 2019. This is the first time one of the established Utah Medicaid Accountable Care Organizations (ACO) providing medical care to a county's residents has been chosen to also administer mental health and substance abuse services.

Healthy U Behavioral is for all Medicaid and unfunded Summit County residents.

- Approximately 1,500 new Medicaid members are eligible for Healthy U Behavioral
- Includes behavioral health and substance use disorders
- Services extend to adults, teens, and children

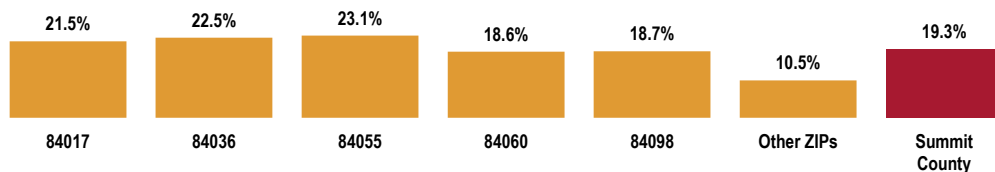
U of U Health Plans provides a broad network of care providers that includes facilities, doctors, counselors, and other healthcare professionals—for outpatient services. Providers may work for University of Utah Health, another clinic or group, or be in private practice.

– <https://uhealthplan.utah.edu/news/healthy-u-behavioral.php>; <https://healthyubehavioral.com/>

A total of 19.3% of Summit County adults report that they are aware of the services provided by Healthy U. Behavioral (HUB).

DISPARITY ► Higher among older adults, low-income residents, and Hispanics.

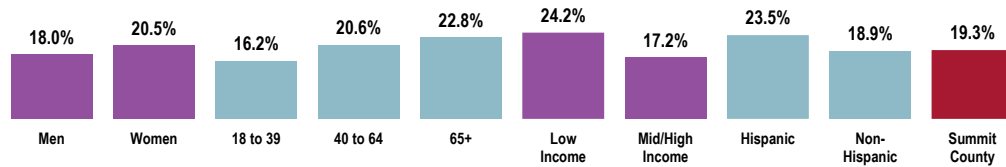
Aware of the Services Provided by Healthy U. Behavioral (HUB) (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Aware of the Services Provided by Healthy U. Behavioral (HUB) (Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



VAPING

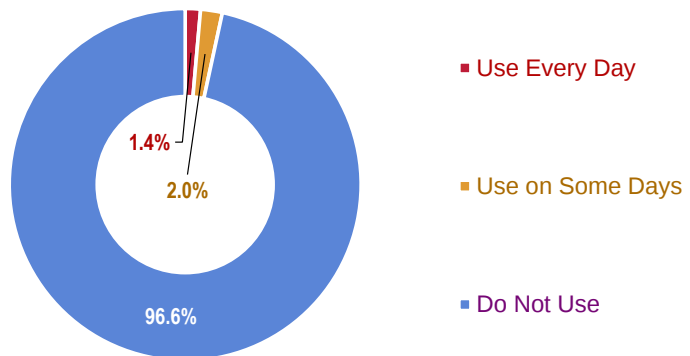
"The next question is about electronic 'vaping' products, such as electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes. These are battery-operated devices that simulate traditional cigarette smoking, but do not involve the burning of tobacco. Do you use electronic vaping products such as e-cigarettes: Every Day; Some Days; or Not at All?"

A total of 3.4% of residents currently use e-cigarettes or other vaping products (every day or on some days).

BENCHMARK ► The prevalence is better than the state and US percentages, as well as findings among peer communities.

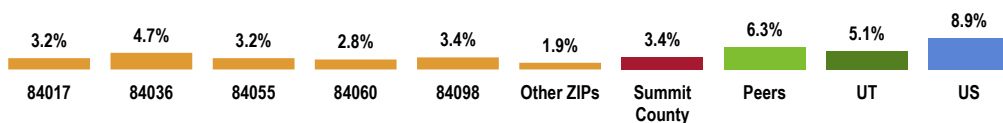
DISPARITY ► No significant difference by ZIP Code. By demographics, vaping is higher in adults under age 40, those with lower incomes, and non-Hispanics. Also higher among year-round residents (not shown).

Use of Vaping Products
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 306]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

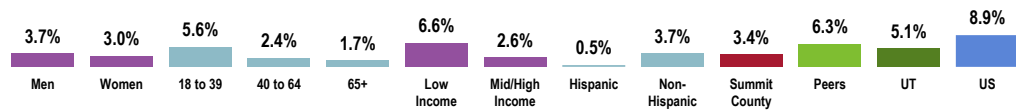
Currently Use Vaping Products
(Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 306]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes regular and occasional users (those who smoke e-cigarettes every day or on some days).



Currently Use Vaping Products (Summit County, UT; 2021)



- Sources:
- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 306]
 - 2020 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.
 - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2017 data.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
 - Includes regular and occasional users (those who smoke e-cigarettes every day or on some days).



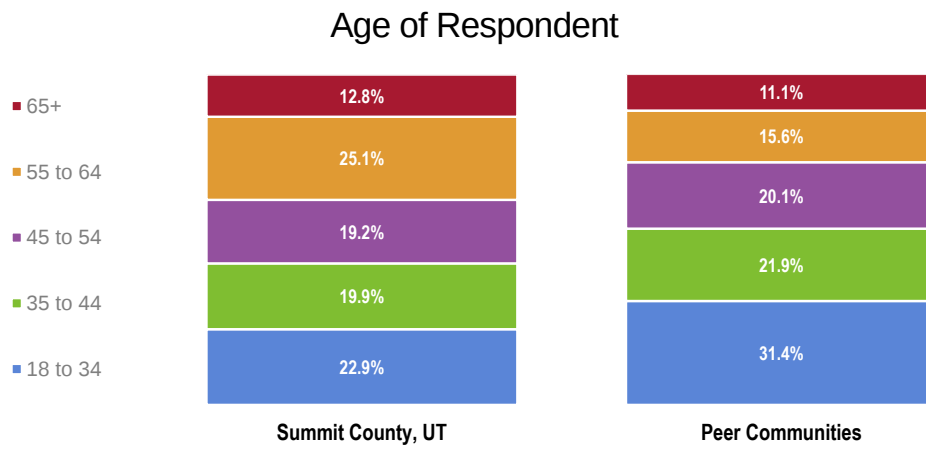


COMMUNITY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Charts in the following section detail the characteristics for Summit County, Utah, sample.

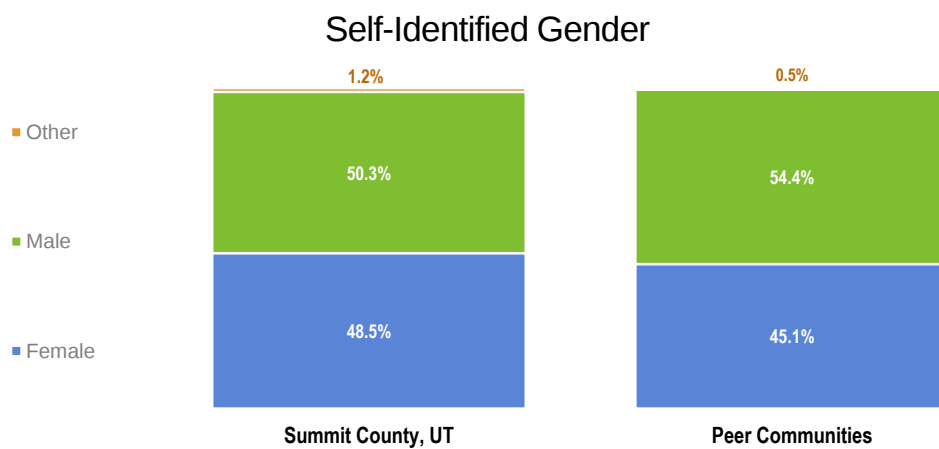
Note that the sample closely matches the actual populations in terms of gender, age, race/ethnicity, and income level.

AGE



Source: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 61]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

GENDER

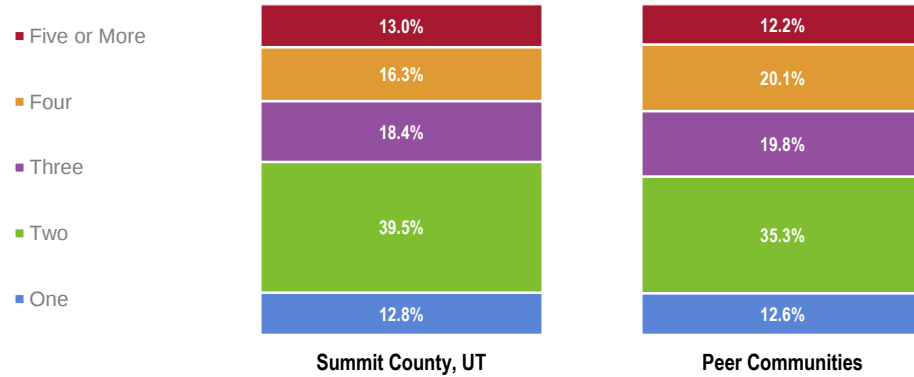


Source: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 28]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



HOUSEHOLD SIZE

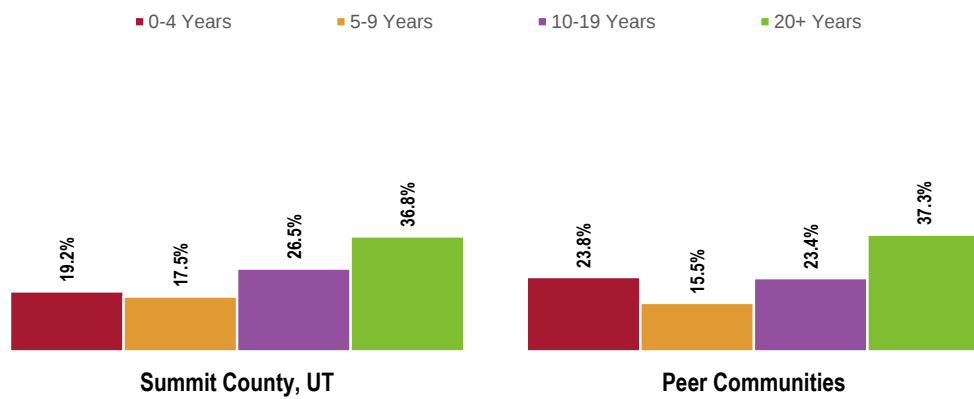
Total Household Members



Source: 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 29]
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.

RESIDENCY

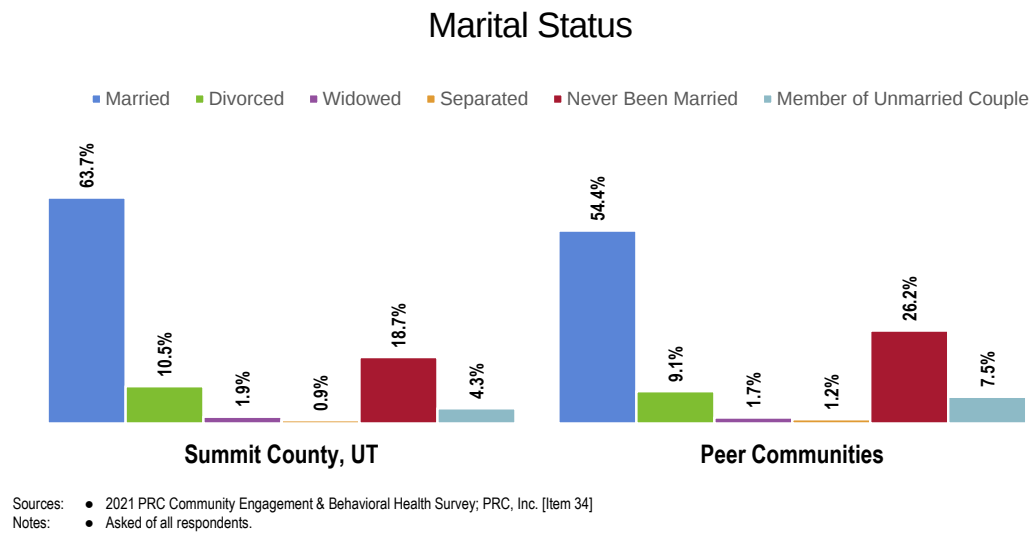
Number of Years Living in the Area



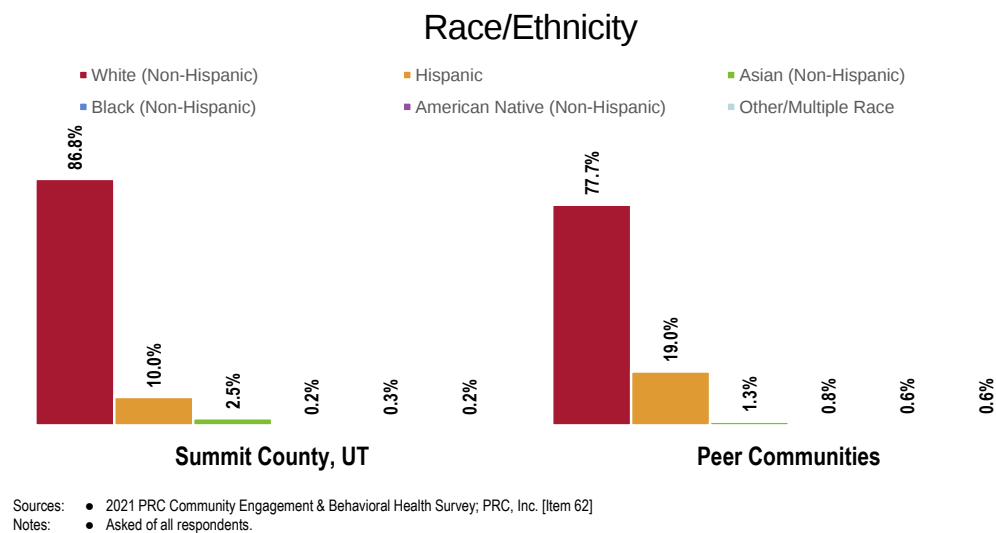
Sources: 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 30]
 Notes: Asked of all respondents.



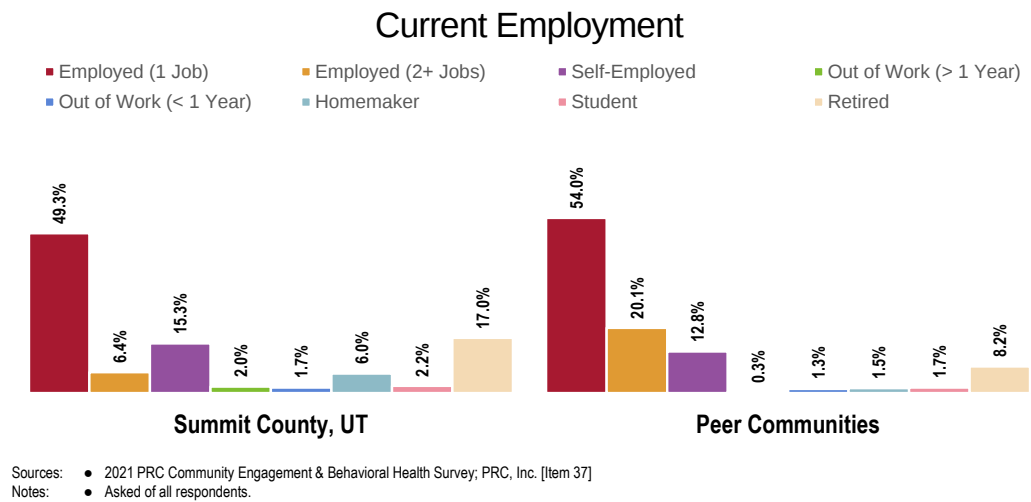
MARITAL STATUS



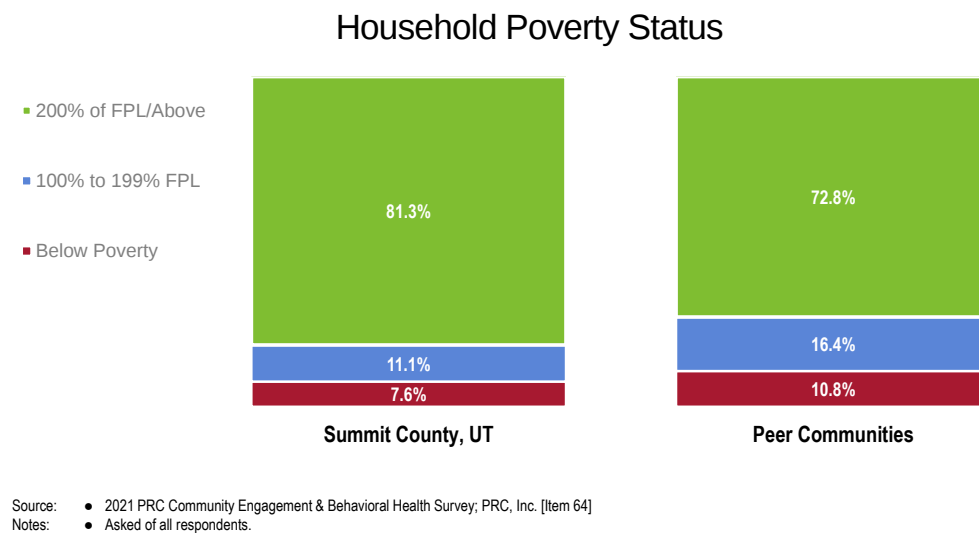
RACE & ETHNICITY



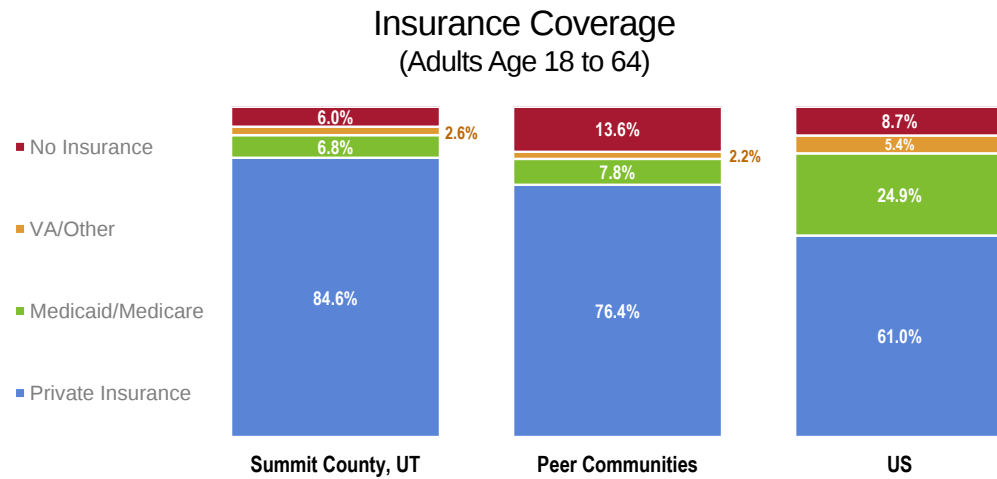
EMPLOYMENT



INCOME

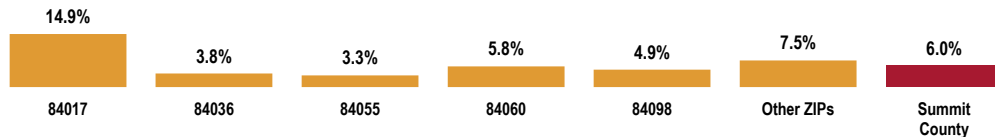


HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (AGE 18-64)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

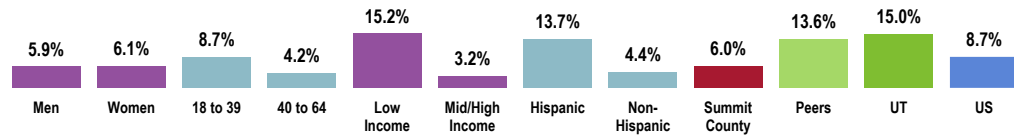
Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources: • 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.



Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Summit County, UT; 2021)



Sources:

- 2021 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]
- 2020 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2018 data.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.

