



# 2020 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SURVEY REPORT

- Eagle County, Colorado
- Summit County, Colorado
- North Tahoe, California

Sponsored by  
Eagle Valley Behavioral Health  
Building Hope Summit County  
Community Collaborative of Tahoe Truckee

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# INTRODUCTION

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

## Project Goals

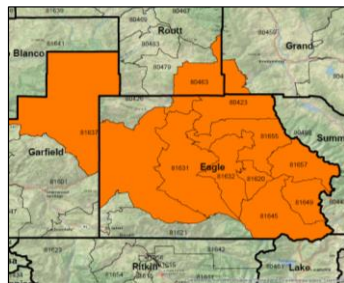
The 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey is a data-driven approach to measuring community engagement and behavioral health needs in three mountain-resort communities. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness.

This assessment was conducted on behalf of Eagle Valley Behavioral Health, Building Hope Summit County, and Community Collaborative of Tahoe Truckee by PRC, Inc., with guidance and support from FSG consultants. FSG is a consulting firm that advises corporate, foundation, and nonprofit/NGO leaders on issues of social impact to create a more equitable and sustainable future. 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

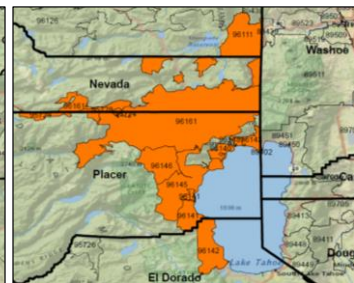
The targeted population for this survey effort was three distinct mountain communities in Colorado and California. These include ZIP Code–defined areas in and around Eagle and Summit counties in Colorado, and the North Tahoe area of California. The geographical definitions of these communities are outlined in the following maps.



**Eagle County, CO**



**Summit County, CO**



**North Tahoe, CA**

### Survey Instrument

The survey used for this effort was developed by the sponsors of this study in consultation with FSG 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 question flow.

The final survey instrument consisted of 35 core questions (asked of respondents in each of the three communities) plus 15 community-specific questions (five custom questions per community, asked only of respondents in that community).





## 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 **4,142 total surveys** among individuals age 18 and older in composite of the three communities.

### Phone-Based Random Sampling

PRC conducted 1,200 surveys in the three communities 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 sponsors in each of the three communities 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 composite total of 2,942 surveys were achieved through these methods.

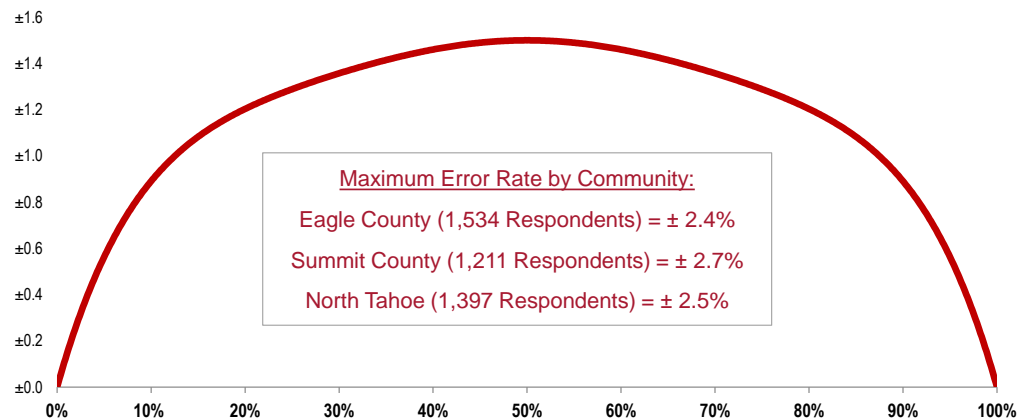
### Samples Achieved by Community

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

	EAGLE COUNTY, COLORADO	SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO	NORTH TAHOE, CALIFORNIA	COMPOSITE AREA
Phone-Based Population Surveys	400	400	400	1,200
Internet-Based Community Outreach Surveys	1,134	811	997	2,942
TOTAL	1,534	1,211	1,397	4,142

For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 4,142 respondents is  $\pm 1.5\%$  at the 95 percent confidence level.

### Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 4,142 Respondents at the 95 Percent Level of Confidence



- Note:
- The "response rate" (the percentage of a population giving a particular response) determines the error rate associated with that response. A "95 percent level of confidence" indicates that responses would fall within the expected error range on 95 out of 100 trials.
- Examples:
- If 10% of the sample of 4,142 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 9.1% and 10.9% ( $10\% \pm 0.9\%$ ) of the total population would offer this response.
  - If 50% of respondents said "yes," one could be certain with a 95 percent level of confidence that between 48.4% and 51.6% ( $50\% \pm 1.6\%$ ) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

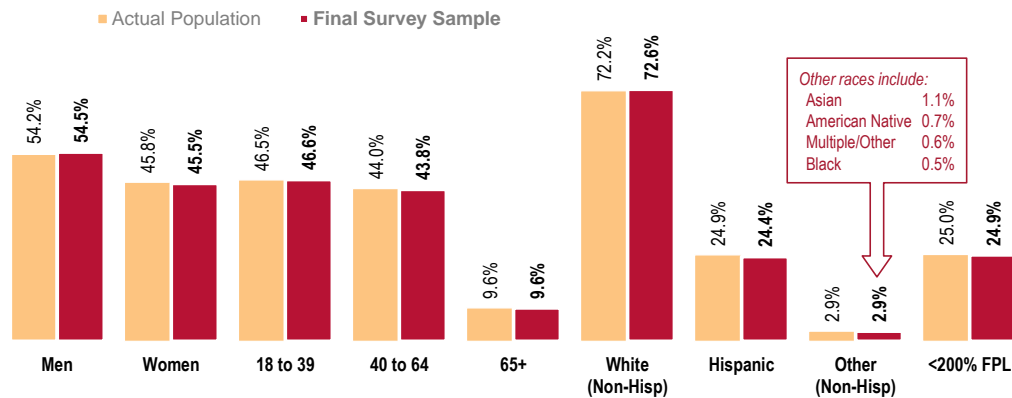


## Sample Characteristics

Once all interviews were completed, these were combined and weighted to best reflect each of the three communities, as well as the composite 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**  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)

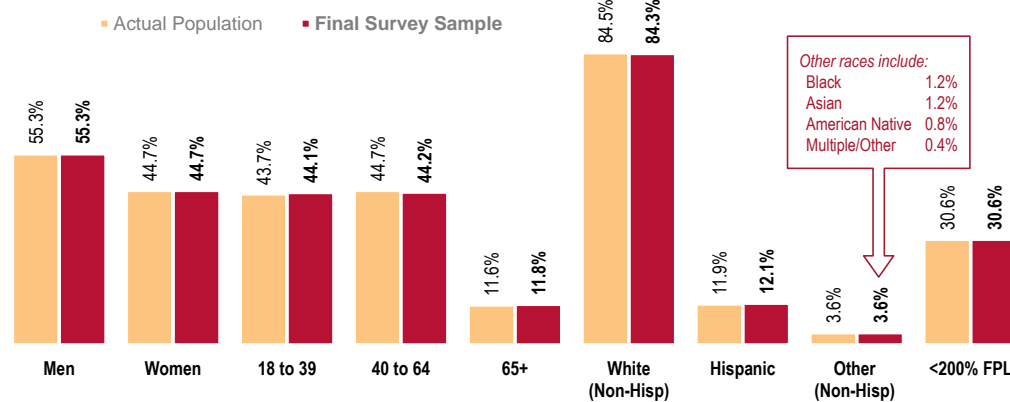


Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.  
 • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc.

Notes: • FPL is federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.

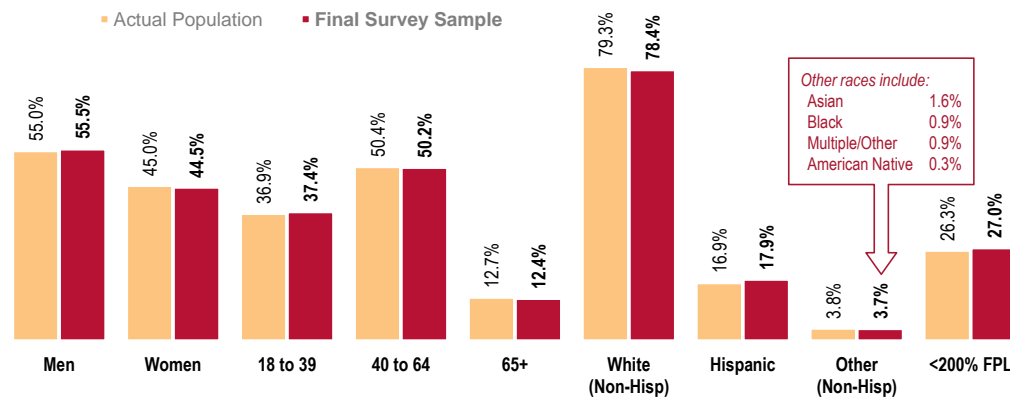


## Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (Summit County, CO; 2020)



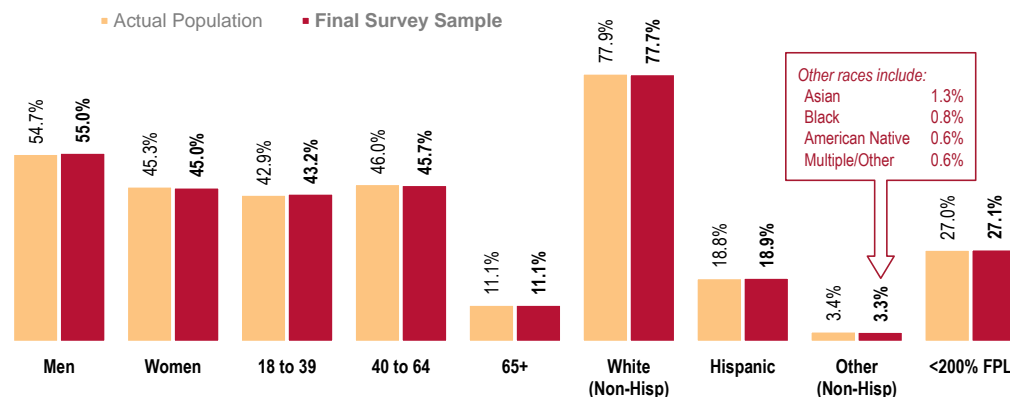
Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.  
 • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • FPL is federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.

## Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.  
 • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • FPL is federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.

## Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (Composite Area; 2020)



Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.  
 • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • FPL is federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.





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 2019 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$25,750 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

### State-Level Comparisons

Statewide risk factor data are provided for select indicators where available through the *2018 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 *2018 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.

## Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic

Data collection for this research effort concluded just as the US (including the targeted communities) was implementing social-distancing preventive measures as a reaction to the novel coronavirus pandemic of 2020. However, the majority (three-fourths) of the data collection was made prior to the World Health Organization (WHO) pandemic declaration (March 11, 2020), a date which preceded widespread business closures, work-at-home orders, social-distancing practices, and other prevention efforts. Further, analyses of the data (pre- and post-pandemic declaration) show no adverse impact on the overall findings due to public concern or social distancing/isolation measures.



# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## Key Findings

### COMMUNITY LIFE

- Residents of the three communities appear to be **very highly engaged** in their communities:
  - Over 80% agree that they trust people in their community (Eagle 85.4%; Summit 83.0%; North Tahoe 88.0%; US 45.0%).
  - Over 50% agree that they invest time and effort into the community (Eagle 55.9%; Summit 63.2%; North Tahoe 61.7%; US 22.7%).
  - Over 50% agree that their community is part of their identity (Eagle 54.6%; Summit 55.2%; North Tahoe 62.7%; US 26.9%).
- In general, older residents, those with higher incomes, and those who have lived in the communities longer tend to be more engaged by these measures.

### SOCIAL SUPPORT

- Questions in Eagle and Summit counties suggest that about two-thirds of residents there feel that they have **adequate social support**:
  - 68.0% of Eagle County adults say that they have someone they can turn to (“all” or “most” of the time) if they needed or wanted help.
  - 64.4% of Summit County adults say that they “always” or “usually” have the social and emotional support that they need.
- Still, across the three communities, approximately 30% of adults are **lonely** (Eagle 30.1%; Summit 38.1%; North Tahoe 29.3%), 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 younger residents, those with lower incomes, communities of color, part-time residents, and those who have lived in the communities for shorter lengths of time.

### MENTAL HEALTH

- Most residents believe that their **communities are sympathetic** to those with mental illness (Eagle 61.3%; Summit 63.9%; North Tahoe 56.1%), but **fewer feel that it is easy for residents to discuss** issues related to mental health (Eagle 44.9%; Summit 50.5%; North Tahoe 46.0%).
- Residents of the three communities report a **high number of poor mental health days** in the past month (three or more days per month on which their mental health was not good: Eagle 41.6%; Summit 46.3%; North Tahoe 41.9%; US 27.6%). Prevalence tends to be higher in younger adults and those with lower incomes.
- Most residents are **aware of local mental health resources** (Eagle 76.0%; Summit 80.3%; North Tahoe 54.8%) and most say that they would be likely to seek mental health services locally if needed (Eagle 86.5%; Summit 89.3%; North Tahoe 86.8%). Awareness levels tend to be higher in older adults, those with higher incomes, and those who have lived in the communities longer.
- *However*, among the roughly one-third of residents who have needed mental health services in the past year, approximately 40% report being **unable to get needed services** (Eagle 40.0%; Summit 37.3%; North Tahoe 43.3%); this was primarily due to cost, lack of trying, or a perceived lack of available services.



## SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- **Alcohol is strongly associated with social life** in the three communities — over three-fourths of residents “strongly” or “somewhat agree” that alcohol is important to most peoples’ social lives in their locale (Eagle 76.8%; Summit 82.6%; North Tahoe 77.4%). This perception is stronger among those with higher household incomes in each community.
- **Very high percentages of residents are “excessive drinkers”** (Eagle 45.4% Summit 45.1% North Tahoe 43.2%; US 18.0%) — 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. In each of the three communities, excessive drinking is higher among men and younger adults.
- The **impact of substance abuse in peoples’ lives is widespread** — roughly two-thirds (Eagle 67.8%; Summit 67.8%; North Tahoe 66.9%; US 37.3%) 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).

## Summary Tables: Comparisons With Benchmark Data

The following tables provide an overview of indicators in the Composite Area, including comparisons among the individual communities. These data are grouped by topic.

### Reading the Summary Tables
















■ In the following tables, Composite Area results are shown in the larger, blue column.








■ The green columns [to the left of the Composite Area column] provide comparisons among the three communities, identifying differences for each as “better than” (☀), “worse than” (☹), or “similar to” (☺) the combined opposing areas.



























■ ■ The columns to the right of the Composite Area column provide comparisons between composite community data and any available state and national findings. Again, symbols indicate whether the Composite Area 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 Among Communities		
	Eagle County	Summit County	North Tahoe
% Community Is a "Fair/Poor" Place to Live	 7.7	 4.6	 5.0
% Trust People in Community (Completely/Mostly Agree)	 85.4	 83.0	 88.0
% Invest Time/Effort Into Community (Completely/Mostly Agree)	 55.9	 63.2	 61.7
% Community Member Is Part of Identity (Completely/Mostly Agree)	 54.6	 55.2	 62.7
% [Eagle Co.] Have Someone to Turn to "All/Most of the Time"	68.0		
% [Summit Co.] "Always/Usually" Have Social/Emotional Support	64.4		
% Lonely	 30.1	 38.1	 29.3
% [Eagle Co.] Neighborhood Is "Slightly/Not At All Safe"	3.0		
	Note: In the green section, each subarea is compared against all other areas 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.		

Composite Area	Composite Area vs. Benchmarks		
	vs. CO	vs. CA	vs. US
6.0			
85.4			 45.0
59.7			 22.7
57.1			 26.9
68.0 (Eagle Co. Only)			
64.4 (Summit Co. Only)			
32.2			
3.0 (Eagle Co. Only)			 15.6
<div> better similar worse</div>			



MENTAL HEALTH	Disparity Among Communities			Composite Area	Composite Area vs. Benchmarks		
	Eagle County	Summit County	North Tahoe		vs. CO	vs. CA	vs. US
% People Are Sympathetic to Those With Mental Illness (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 61.3	 63.9	 56.1	60.6			
% Easy for Residents to Discuss Mental Health (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 44.9	 50.5	 46.0	46.8			
% [Summit Co.] Can Recognize a Person Struggling With Mental Health (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)		62.1		62.1 (Summit Co. Only)			
% [Eagle & Summit Cos] Confident in Ability to Manage Stress (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 87.4	 83.2		85.6 (Eagle/Summit Only)			
% 3+ Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month	 41.6	 46.3	 41.9	43.0	 28.3	 27.6	 27.6
% Needed Mental Health Services in Past Year	 34.5	 38.3	 28.6	33.9			
% [Those Needing Services] Unable to Get Mental Health Services in Past Year	 40.0	 37.3	 43.3	39.9			
% [Summit Co.] Mental Health Services Received Were "Fair/Poor"		4.6		4.6 (Summit Co. Only)			
% [North Tahoe] Diagnosed Depression			21.9	21.9 (N Tahoe Only)		 15.4	 18.3
% [North Tahoe] Average <7 Hours of Sleep per Night			24.2	24.2 (N Tahoe Only)			 36.7
% Aware of Local Mental Health Resources	 76.0	 80.3	 54.8	71.1			







MENTAL HEALTH (continued)	Disparity Among Communities			Composite Area	Composite Area vs. Benchmarks		
	Eagle County	Summit County	North Tahoe		vs. CO	vs. CA	vs. US
% "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed	<div> 86.5</div>	<div> 89.3</div>	<div> 86.8</div>	87.4			
% "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Behavioral Health	<div> 71.8</div>	<div> 69.3</div>	<div> 72.7</div>	71.3			
% [Eagle Co.] Children’s Mental Health Resources Are "Fair/Poor"	45.7			45.7 (Eagle Co. Only)			
% [Eagle Co.] Household Has a Child Diagnosed With Mental Issues	7.9			7.9 (Eagle Co. Only)			
	<div>Note: In the green section, each subarea is compared against all other areas 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.</div>				<div> better</div>	<div> similar</div>	<div> worse</div>

SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Disparity Among Communities			Composite Area	Composite Area vs. Benchmarks		
	Eagle County	Summit County	North Tahoe		vs. CO	vs. CA	vs. US
% Alcohol Is Important to Most People's Social Life (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 76.8	 82.6	 77.4	78.7			
% Current Drinker	 82.1	 85.2	 78.6	82.0	 62.0	 53.8	 52.8
% Heavy Drinker	 24.2	 21.4	 23.7	23.2	 7.3	 6.0	 6.3
% Binge Drinker	 41.5	 40.4	 37.4	40.0	 19.2	 16.1	 16.4
% Excessive Drinker	 45.4	 45.1	 43.2	44.7	 20.8	 17.6	 18.0












## SUBSTANCE ABUSE (continued)

	Disparity Among Communities		
	Eagle County	Summit County	North Tahoe
% [North Tahoe] Received Alcohol/Drug Treatment in Past Year			1.9
% Personally Impacted by Substance Abuse	 67.8	 67.8	 66.9
% [North Tahoe] Currently Use Vaping Products			6.3
<small>Note: In the green section, each subarea is compared against all other areas 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.</small>			

Composite Area	Composite Area vs. Benchmarks		
	vs. CO	vs. CA	vs. US
1.9 (N Tahoe Only)			
67.5			 37.3
6.3 (N Tahoe Only)		 3.0	 4.6
	 better	 similar	 worse

## INSURANCE

	Disparity Among Communities		
	Eagle County	Summit County	North Tahoe
% [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance	 12.5	 13.9	 15.1
<small>Note: In the green section, each subarea is compared against all other areas 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.</small>			

Composite Area	Composite Area vs. Benchmarks		
	vs. CO	vs. CA	vs. US
13.6	 14.0	 13.9	 14.9
	 better	 similar	 worse

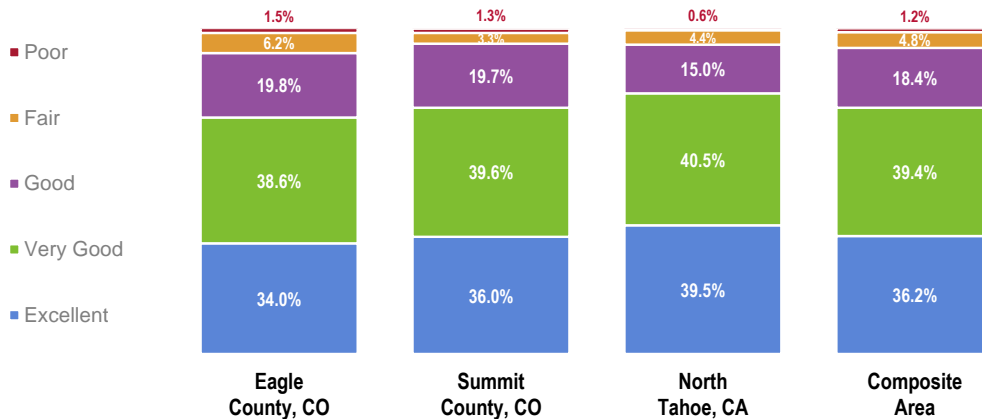


# COMMUNITY LIFE

# COMMUNITY AS A PLACE TO LIVE

By and large, most residents in the composite of the three communities rate their communities as “excellent” or “very good” places to live.

Rating of the Community as a Place to Live



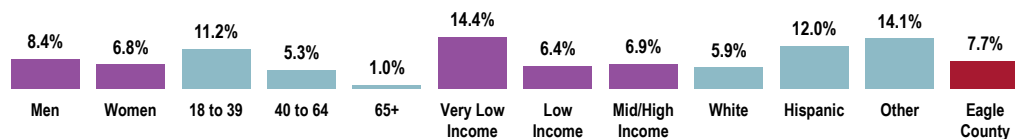
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Note the following community-specific findings for “fair/poor” responses, segmented by key demographic characteristics:

## Eagle County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Young adults, those with very low household incomes, and communities of color are more critical of quality of life in Eagle County. The prevalence is also higher among residents who have lived in the county for less than 10 years (not shown).

Perceive Eagle County as a "Fair" or "Poor" Place to Live  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

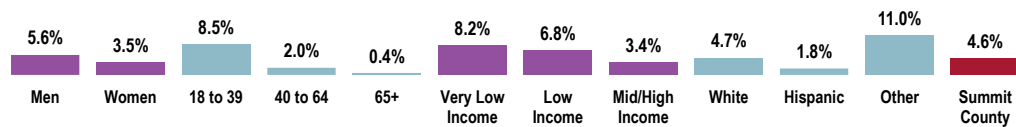




## Summit County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Note the decrease in "fair/poor" responses by age among survey respondents in Summit County. The response is also higher among year-round residents and those living in Summit County for under 10 years (not shown).

### Perceive Summit County as a "Fair" or "Poor" Place to Live (Summit County, CO; 2020)

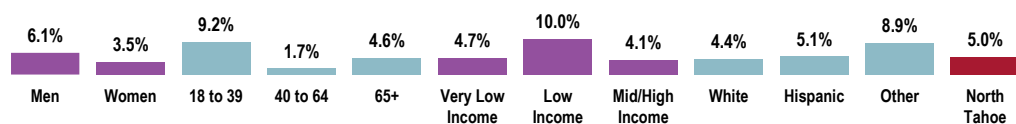


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**DISPARITY** ► Low ratings were significantly greater among North Tahoe men, young adults, and residents with low household incomes.

### Perceive North Tahoe as a "Fair" or "Poor" Place to Live (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

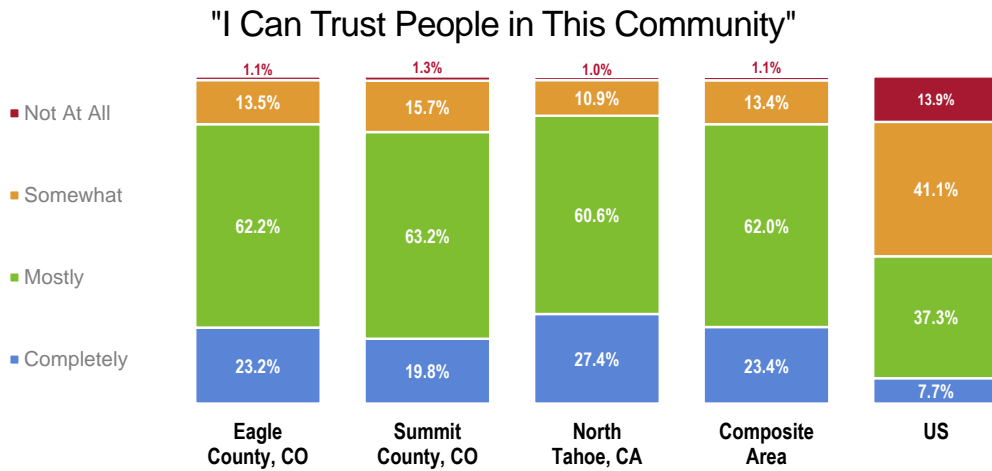


# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

## 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.

Over 85% of residents in the composite of the three communities agree (“completely” or “mostly”) that *“I can trust people in this community.”*

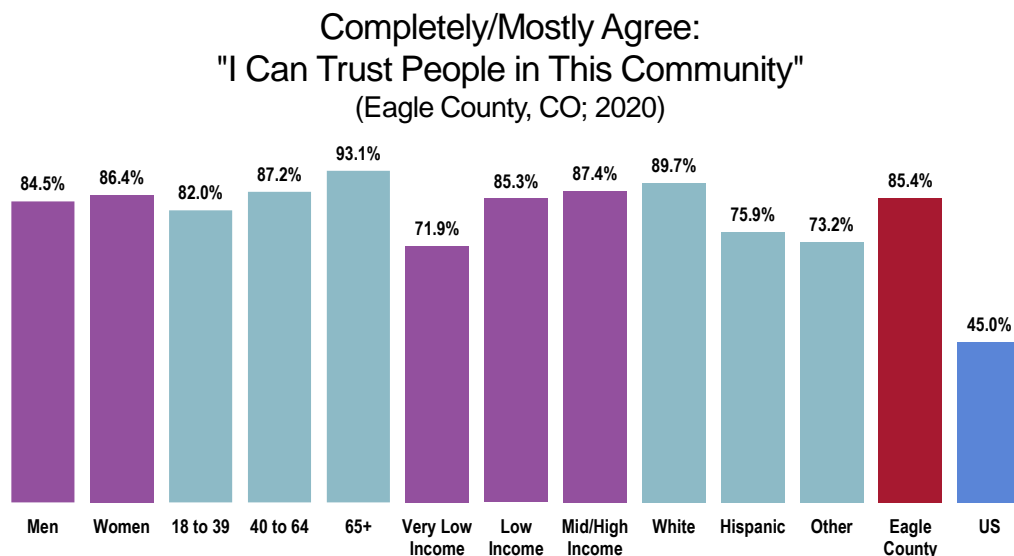


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]  
 • Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

### Eagle County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► 85.4% of Eagle County residents agree with the “trust” statement, nearly twice that found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► Increases with age and income level; lower among communities of color. Trust increases with years of residency in the county (not shown).



Sources: • 2020 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 in Eagle County.  
 • Percentages represent “somewhat” or “not at all” responses.  
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

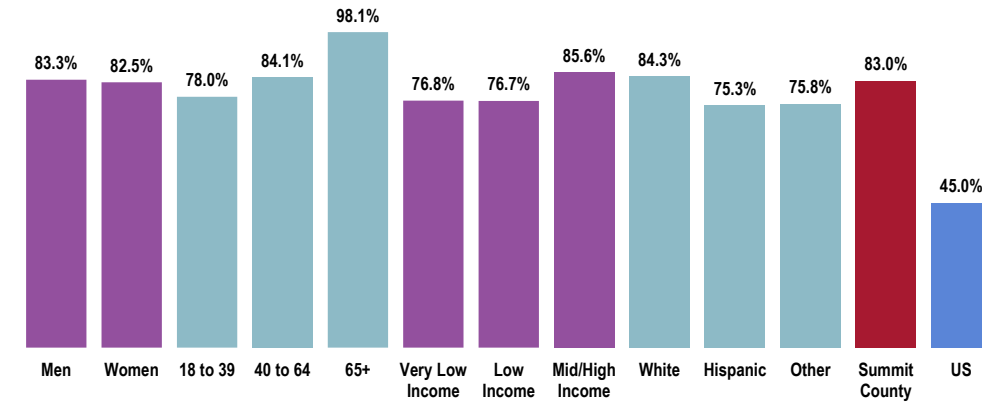


## Summit County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► 83.0% of Summit County residents agree with the “trust” statement, well above that found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► Lower among young adults, those with lower incomes, communities of color, and people living in the county for nine years or less (not shown).

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Can Trust People in This Community" (Summit County, CO; 2020)



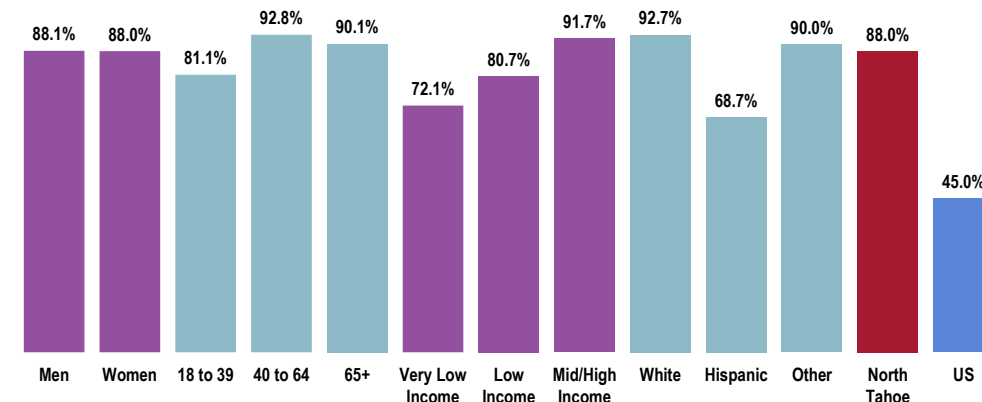
- Sources:
- 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
  - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents in Summit County.
  - Percentages represent "somewhat" or "not at all" responses.
  - Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.
  - Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**BENCHMARK** ► 88.0% of North Tahoe residents agree with the “trust” statement, about twice that found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► Increasing with income level but significantly low among Hispanics and young adults.

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Can Trust People in This Community" (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



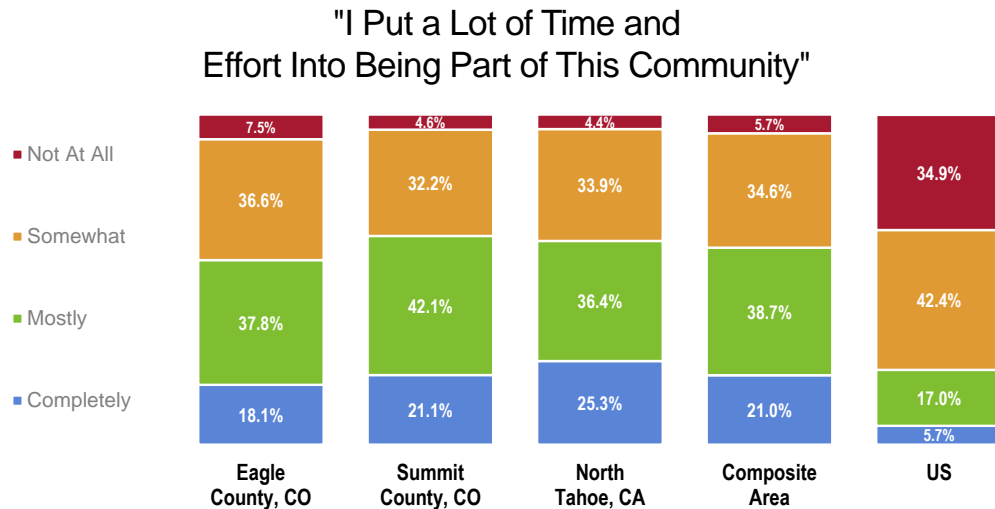
- Sources:
- 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
  - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.
  - Percentages represent "somewhat" or "not at all" responses.
  - Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.
  - Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.





## Time & Effort

Almost 60% of residents in the composite of the three communities agree (“completely” or “mostly”) that *“I put a lot of time and effort into being part of this community.”*



Sources: • 2020 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.

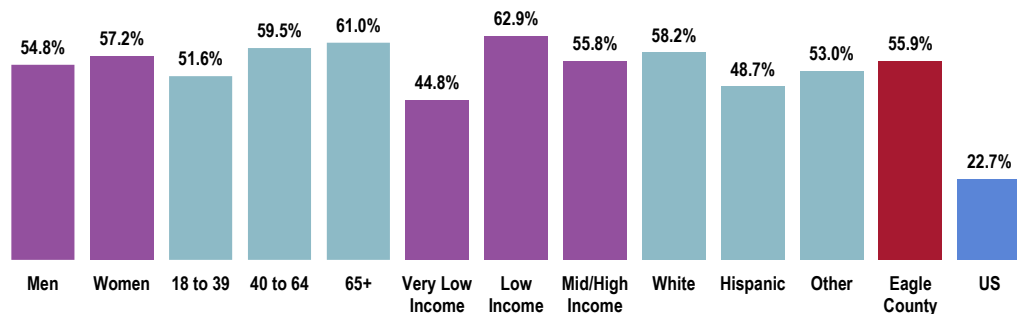
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

### Eagle County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► 55.9% of Eagle County residents agree with the “time and effort” statement, much better than found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► County residents less likely to agree include young adults, those living on very low incomes, and Hispanics. The prevalence increases with years of residency in the area (not shown).

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Put a Lot of Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community" (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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 in Eagle County.  
 • Percentages represent “not at all” responses to the indicator.  
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

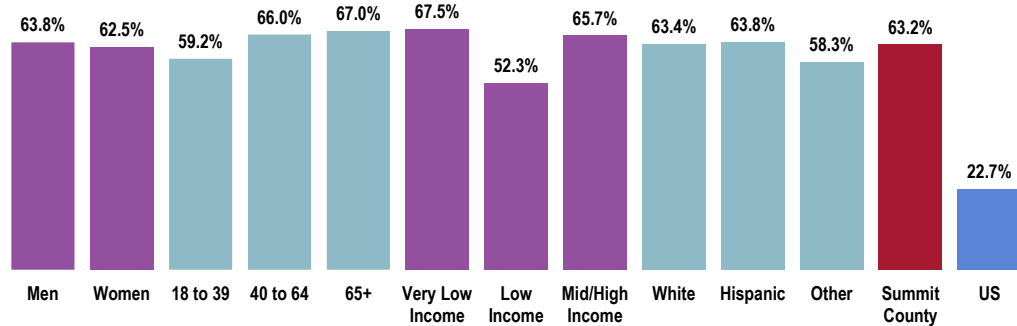


## Summit County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► 63.2% of Summit County residents agree with the “time and effort” statement, significantly better than found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► The prevalence is lower among young adults and those living at low income levels. Residents who live in the area part-time are less likely to agree with the statement, as are those who have lived in the area for shorter lengths of time (not shown).

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Put a Lot of Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community" (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: 

- 2020 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 in Summit County.
- Percentages represent "not at all" responses to the indicator.
- Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.
- Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

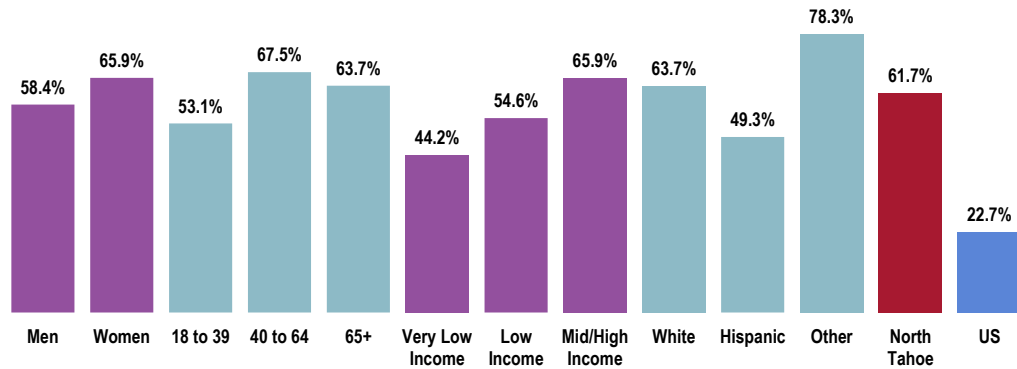
## North Tahoe, CA

**BENCHMARK** ► 61.7% of North Tahoe residents agree with the “time and effort” statement, well above the prevalence found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► Respondents less likely to agree include men, young adults, residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level, and Hispanics. Part-time residents and those who have lived in the community for nine years or less are less likely to agree with the statement (not shown).



## Completely/Mostly Agree: "I Put a Lot of Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community" (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



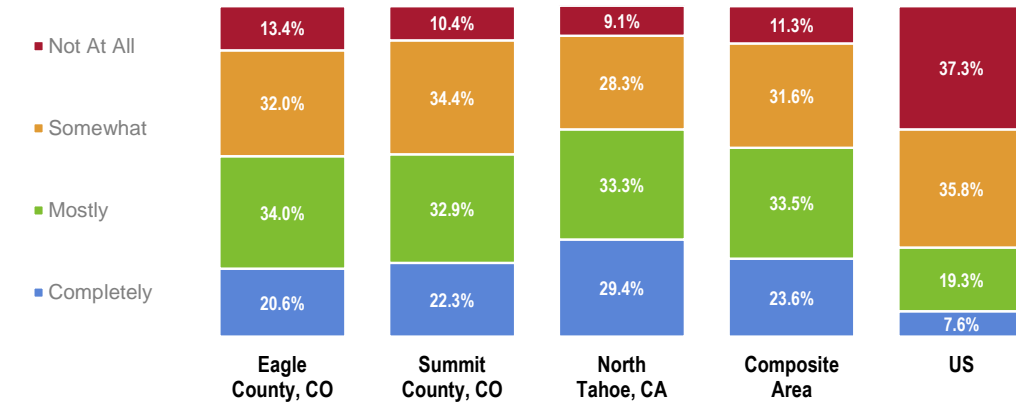
- Sources:
- 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
  - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.
  - Percentages represent "not at all" responses to the indicator.
  - Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.
  - Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Identity

Over half of residents in the composite of the three communities agree (“completely” or “mostly”) that *“being a member of this community is part of my identity.”*

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



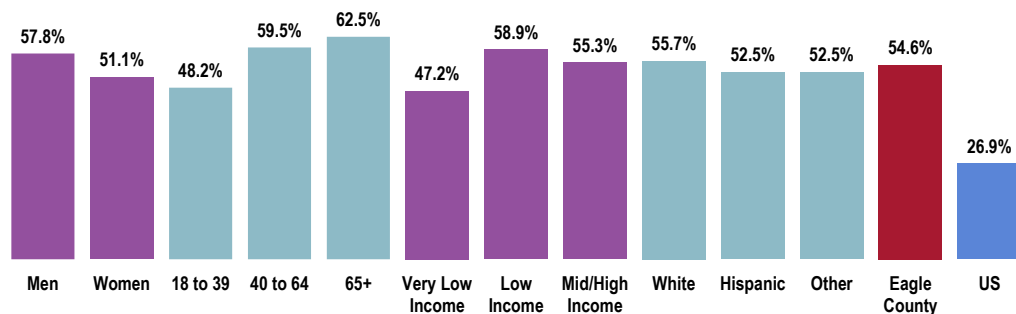
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]  
 • Robert Wood Johnson Foundation 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data. RAND Corporation. 2019.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.

### Eagle County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► 54.6% of Eagle County residents agree with the “identity” statement, roughly twice that found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► The prevalence increases with age and is lower among women than men in Eagle County. Agreement is more prevalent among full-time residents and those who have lived here longer (not shown).

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity" (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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 in Eagle County.  
 • Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

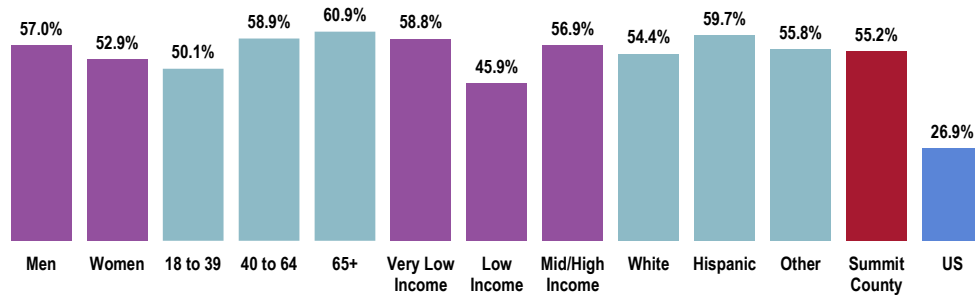


## Summit County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► 55.2% of Summit County residents agree with the “identity” statement, roughly twice the prevalence found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► Increases with age; notably lower among adults living just above the poverty level. Agreement is reported more often among full-time (and long-time) residents (not shown).

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity" (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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.

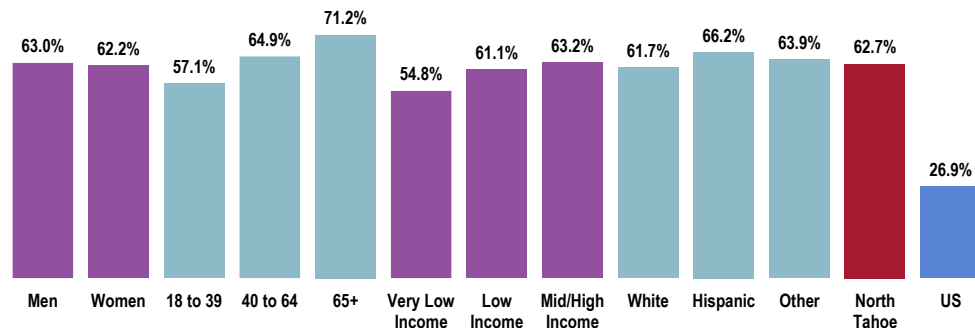
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**BENCHMARK** ► 62.7% of North Tahoe residents agree with the “identity” statement, much higher than that found in a national survey using the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► The prevalence strongly correlates with age in North Tahoe and is more prevalent among full-time residents and those who have lived in the area longer (not shown).

### Completely/Mostly Agree: "Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity" (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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 in North Tahoe.  
• Note that US data are adjusted to exclude a small percentage (<2%) of missing responses.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



# SOCIAL CONNECTIONS & LONELINESS

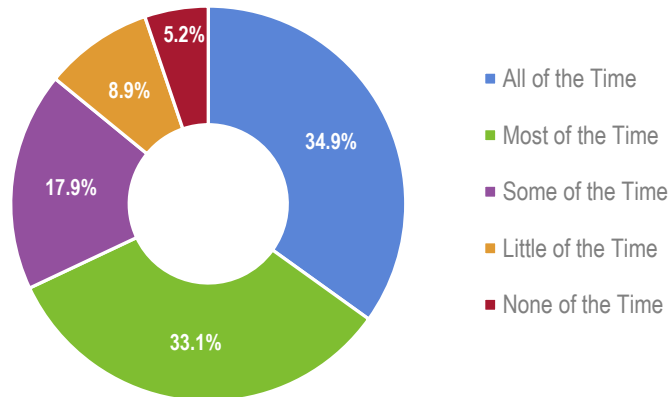
## Social Support (Eagle County)

### [EAGLE COUNTY RESPONDENTS]

"In the past month, how often have you had someone in your community you could turn to if you needed or wanted help? Would you say: All of the Time, Most of the Time, Some of the Time, Little of the Time, or None of the Time?"

A total of 68.0% of Eagle County adults feel that they have had someone they can turn to for help in the community "all" or "most" of the time during the past month.

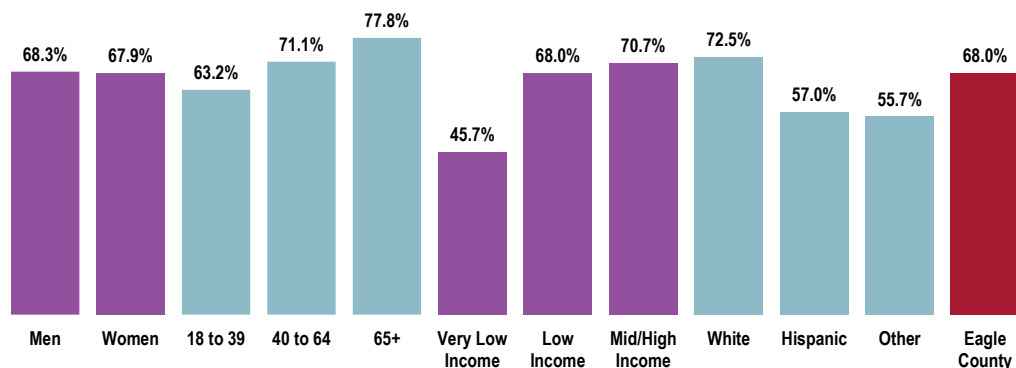
Frequency of Having Someone in the Community to Turn to if Help Were Needed/Wanted in the Past Month  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 302]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.

**DISPARITY** ► Eagle County residents less likely to feel they have someone to turn to include younger adults, those living on very low incomes (especially), and communities of color. The prevalence is lower among part-time residents and those who have lived here for less time (not shown).

Have Someone To Turn To "All/Most of the Time"  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 302]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.





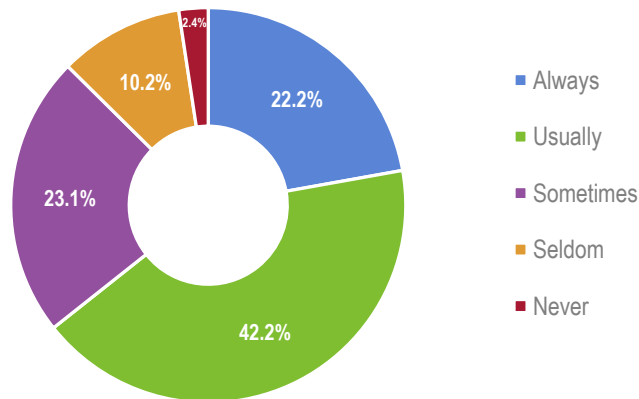
## Social Support (Summit County)

### [SUMMIT COUNTY RESPONDENTS]

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

Nearly two in three Summit County adults (64.4%) feel that they "always" or "usually" get the social and emotional support they need.

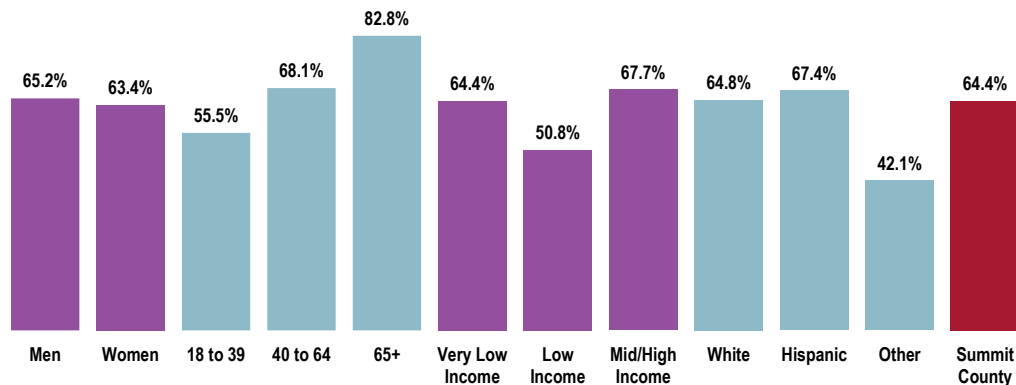
Frequency of Getting the Social and Emotional Support Needed in the Past Month (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 303]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.

**DISPARITY** ► The prevalence increases with age and is notably lower among adults living just above the poverty level and those of Other race/ethnicity. Residents who have lived in the area for less than 10 years are not as likely to report having support (not shown).

"Always/Usually" Have Social or Emotional Support (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 303]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



# Isolation & Loneliness

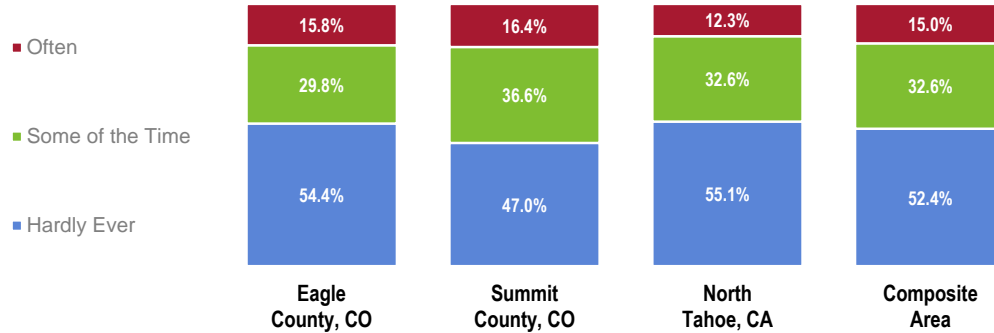
Adults taking part in the survey answered three questions as part of the loneliness index, asking how often (“often,” “some of the time,” or “hardly ever”) they feel:

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

The following charts outline the findings for these questions for each of the three communities, 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).

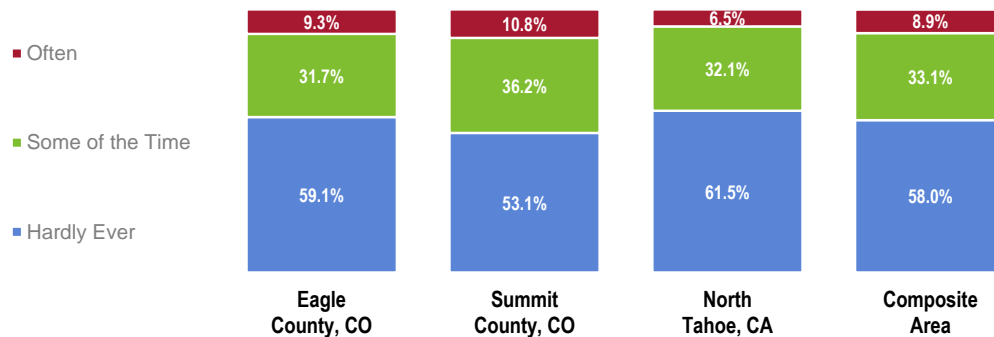
The following charts outline responses to three questions used to define “loneliness” among residents in the three communities.

## Lack Companionship



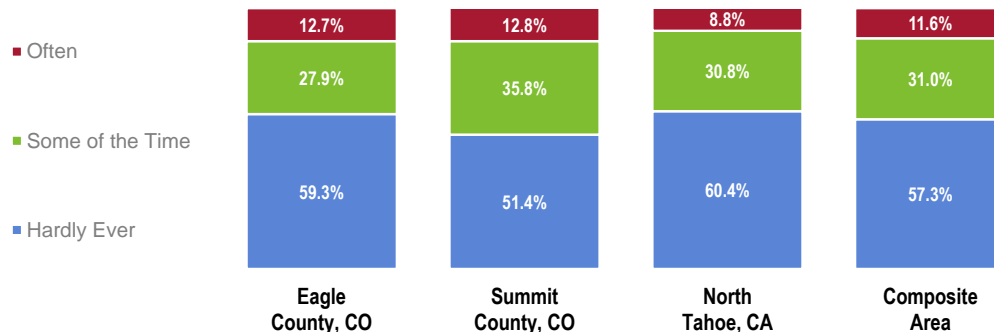
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Feel Left Out



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Feel Isolated From Others



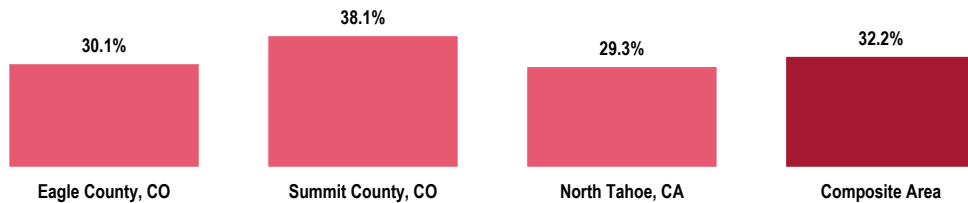
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Loneliness Scale

Based on their responses to three survey questions, 32.2% of residents in the three communities are found to be “lonely.”

### Lonely

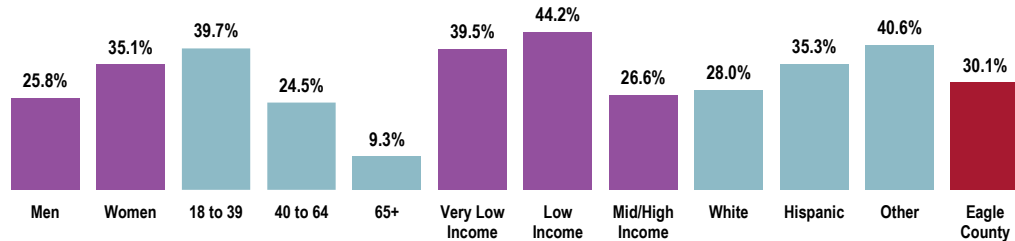


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 41]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Here, “lonely” is defined as respondents who score 6-9 points in the series of three questions from the UCLA Loneliness Scale (regarding lacking companionship or feeling isolated or feeling left out). Points were awarded based on “hardly ever” (1), “some of the time” (2), or “often” (3) responses

### Eagle County, CO

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

### Lonely (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



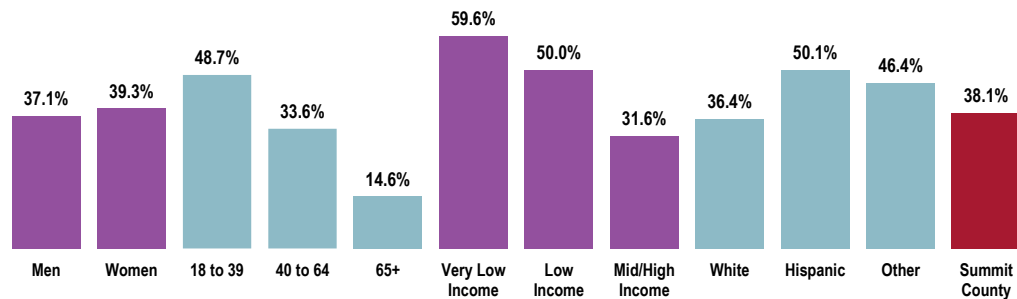
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 41]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
 • In this case, “lonely” is defined for respondents who score 6–9 points in a series of three questions from the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Points are awarded 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.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent’s household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► In Summit County, the prevalence of loneliness decreases with age and income level and is notably higher in communities of color. Higher among part-time residents and those who have lived in the area less than 10 years (not shown).

### Lonely (Summit County, CO; 2020)

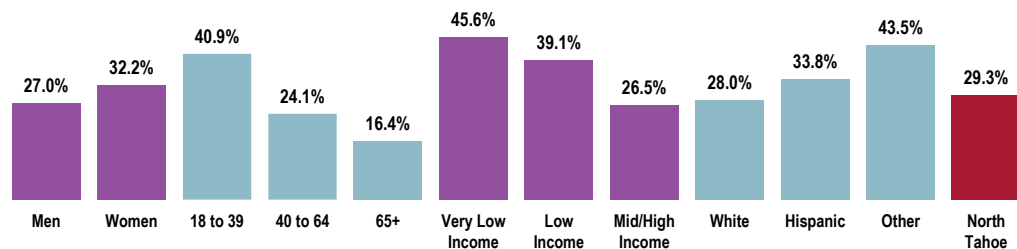


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 41]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• In this case, "lonely" is defined for respondents who score 6–9 points in a series of three questions from the UCLA Loneliness Scale. Points are awarded based 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.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**DISPARITY** ► The measure of loneliness in North Tahoe is more prevalent among women, young adults, those in lower-income households, and communities of color. Part-time residents and those who have lived in the area less than 10 years are more likely to report loneliness (not shown).

### Lonely (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 41]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• 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.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



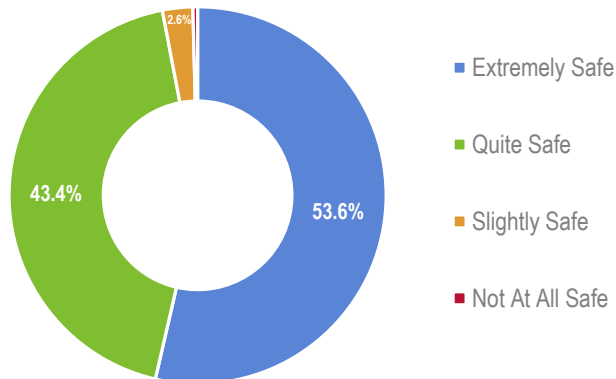
# NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY (EAGLE COUNTY)

## [EAGLE COUNTY RESPONDENTS]

"How safe do you consider your neighborhood to be? Would you say: Extremely Safe; Quite Safe; Slightly Safe; or Not At All Safe?"

While most Eagle County residents view their neighborhood as safe, 3.0% feel it is only "slightly" or "not at all" safe.

Perceived Safety of Own Neighborhood  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)

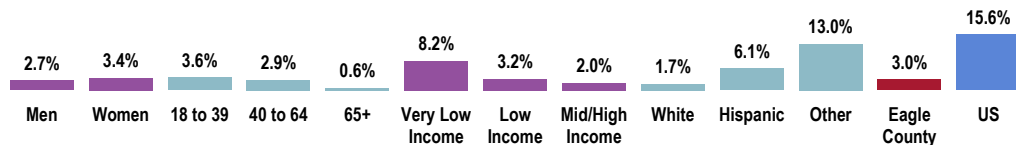


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 301]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.

**BENCHMARK** ► The Eagle County prevalence is a fraction of national findings.

**DISPARITY** ► In Eagle County, feelings of neighborhood safety correlate with age and income levels and differ significantly by race/ethnicity.

Perceive Own Neighborhood as "Slightly" or "Not At All" Safe  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 301]  
• 2017 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.





# MENTAL HEALTH



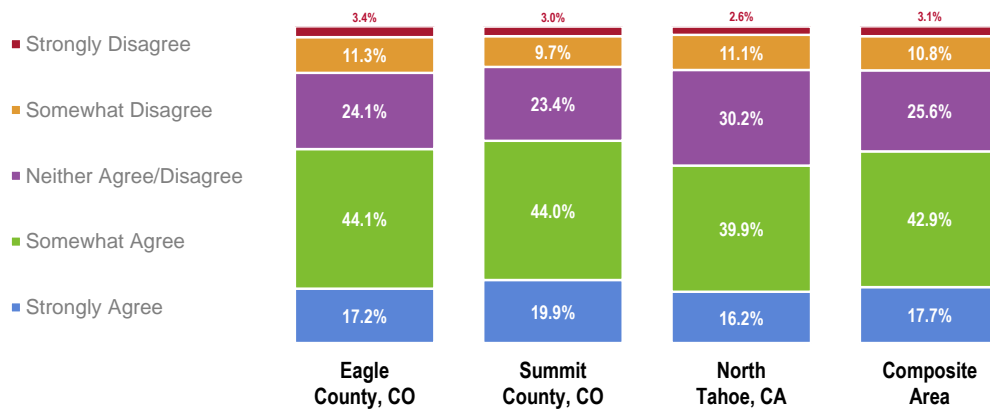
# COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD MENTAL HEALTH

## 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."

**While most agree that the community is generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health issues, roughly one in seven residents in the three-community composite disagree.**

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



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

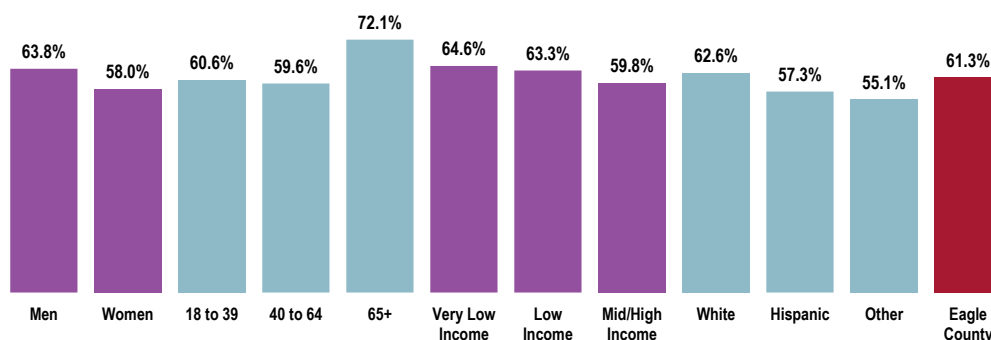
Note the following community-specific findings for "strongly" or "somewhat" agree responses, segmented by key demographic characteristics:

#### Eagle County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Women and adults under 65 are less likely to agree with the statement.



## Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Illness" (Eagle County, CO; 2020)

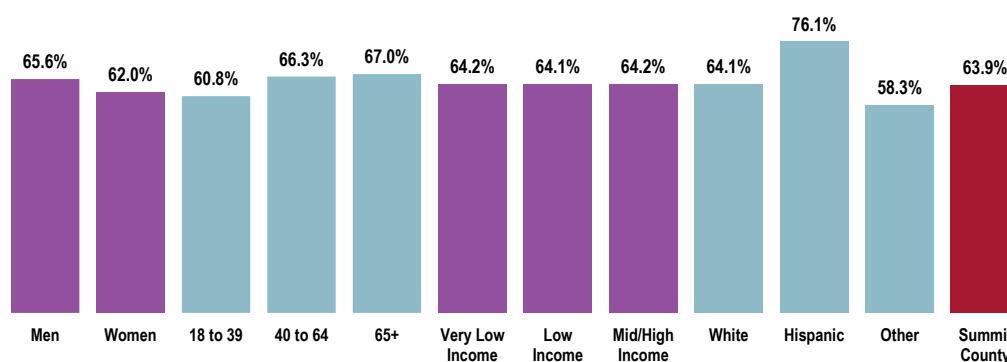


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## Summit County, CO

DISPARITY ► No statistically significant disparity when viewed by basic demographic characteristics.  
 The prevalence is higher among people who have lived in the area longer (not shown).

## Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Illness" (Summit County, CO; 2020)



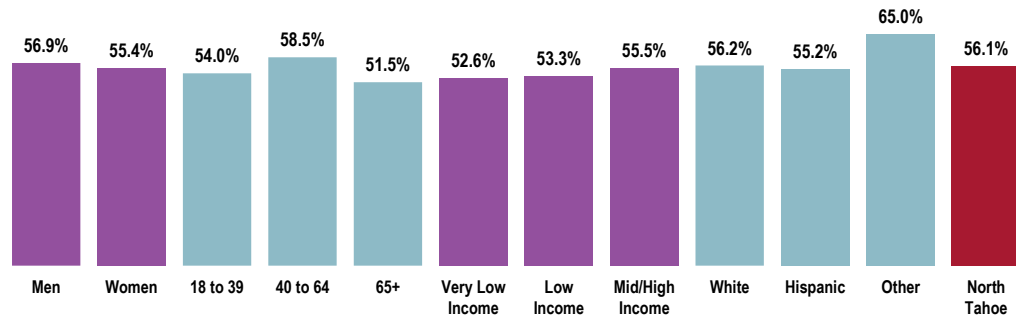
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## North Tahoe, CA

DISPARITY ► No statistically significant disparity when viewed by basic demographic characteristics.

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Illness" (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.

• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



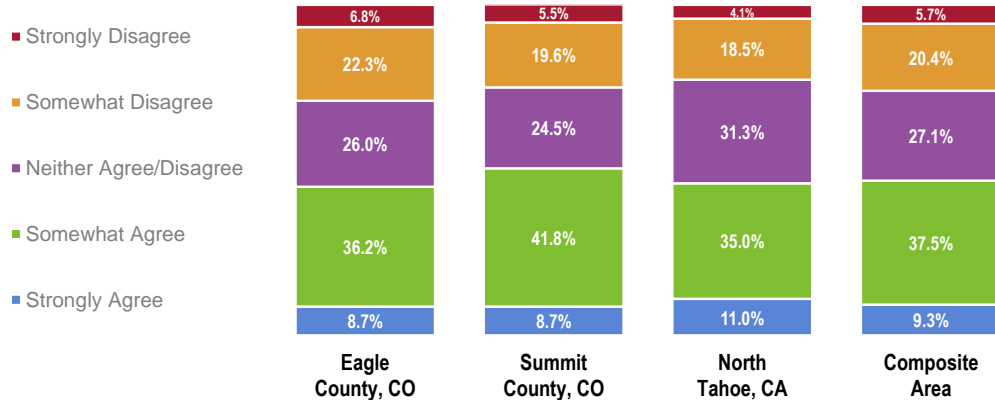
## Discussing Mental Health & Emotional Challenges

Approximately one-half of residents agree that people in the community can easily discuss mental health; however, 26.1% in the composite of the three communities do not.

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."

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



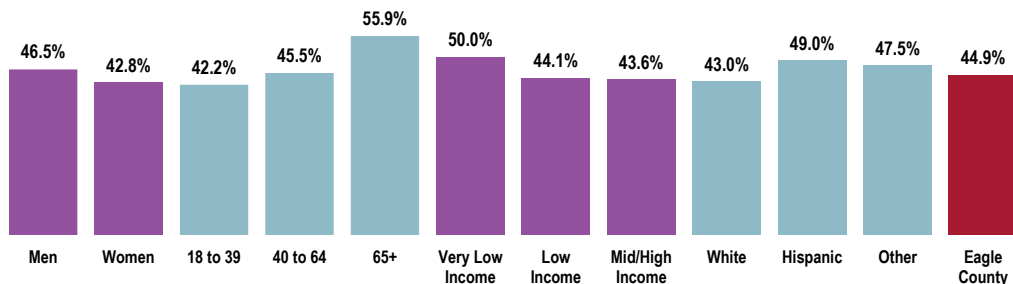
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Note the following community-specific findings for "strongly" or "somewhat" agree responses, segmented by key demographic characteristics:

#### Eagle County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Agreement increases with age in Eagle County, as shown. The prevalence is higher among year-round residents and those who have lived in the area for longer (not shown).

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges" (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



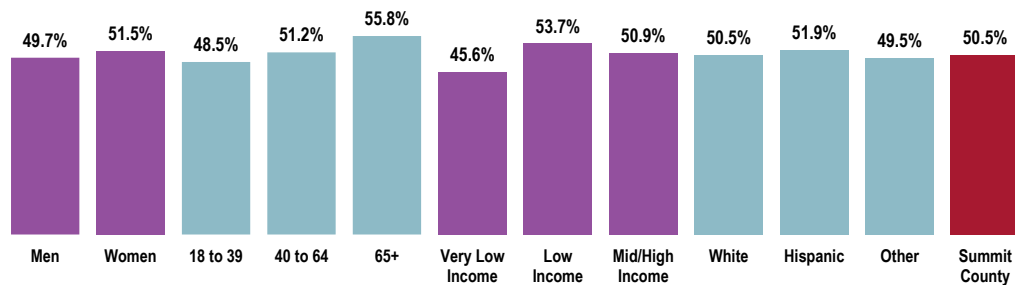
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► No statistically significant disparity when viewed by basic demographic characteristics. The prevalence is higher among year-round residents and those who have lived in the area longer (not shown).

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges" (Summit County, CO; 2020)

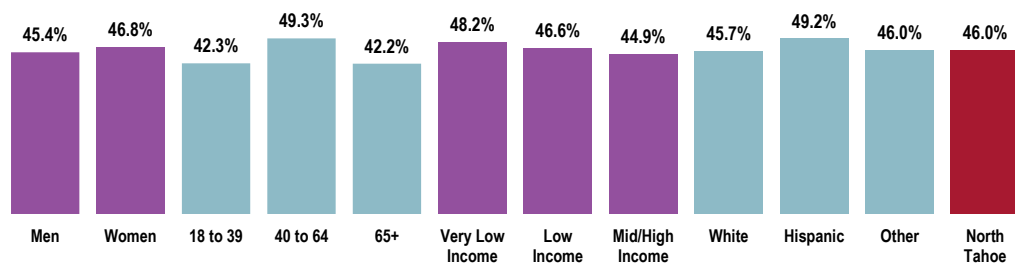


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**DISPARITY** ► The prevalence is higher among adults age 40 to 64. The prevalence is higher among year-round residents and those who have lived in the area longer (not shown).

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges" (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



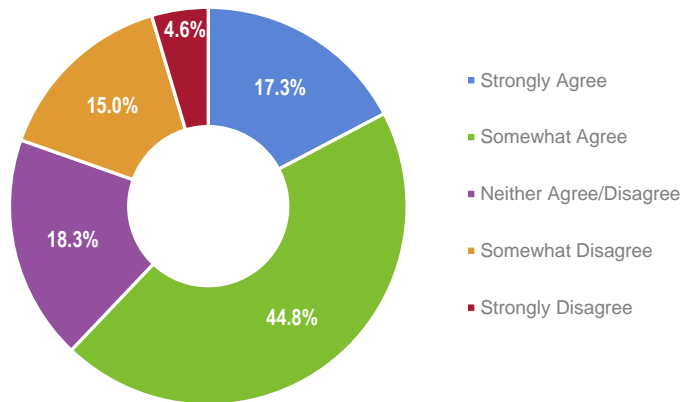
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



# IDENTIFYING MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES (SUMMIT COUNTY)

A total of 62.1% of Summit County adults agree that they *"would be able to tell if someone were struggling with a mental health concern."*

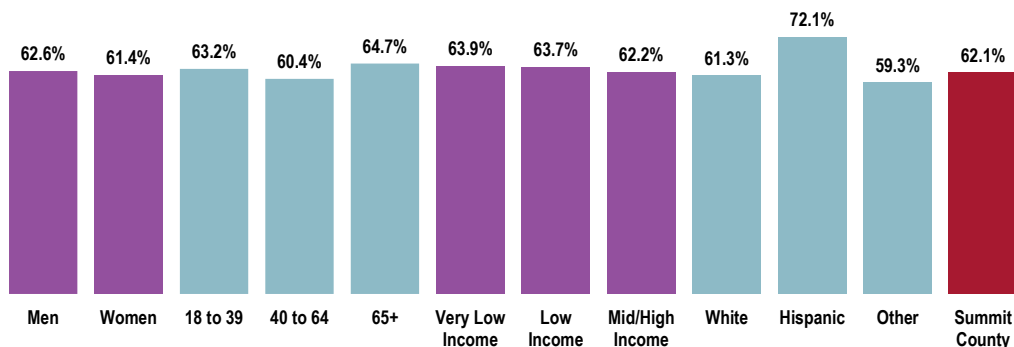
"I Would Be Able to Tell if Someone  
Were Struggling With a Mental Health Concern"  
(Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 304]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.

**DISPARITY** ► Agreement is higher in the county's Hispanic population and among year-round residents (not shown).

Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "I Would Be Able to Tell if  
Someone Were Struggling With a Mental Health Concern"  
(Summit County, CO; 2020)



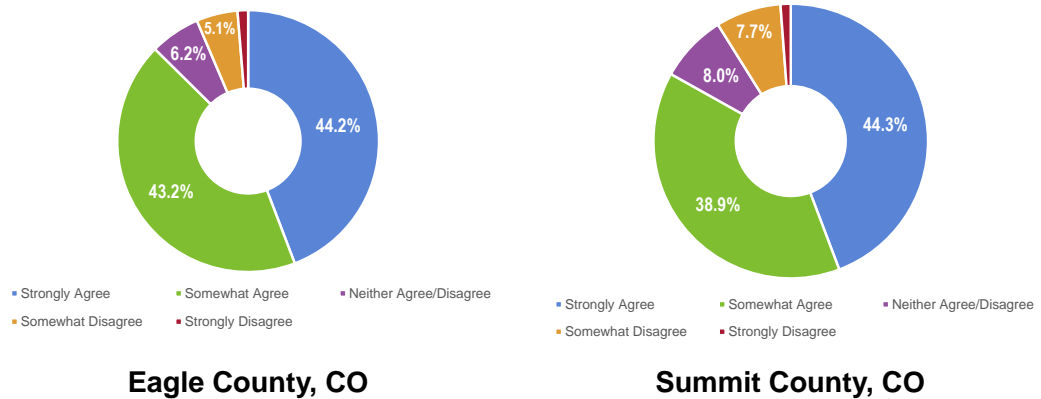
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 304]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



# COPING SKILLS (EAGLE & SUMMIT COUNTIES)

Over 80% of Eagle County and Summit County adults agree that they are *“confident in my ability to manage stress and work through life's difficulties.”*

## "I Am Confident in My Ability to Manage Stress"

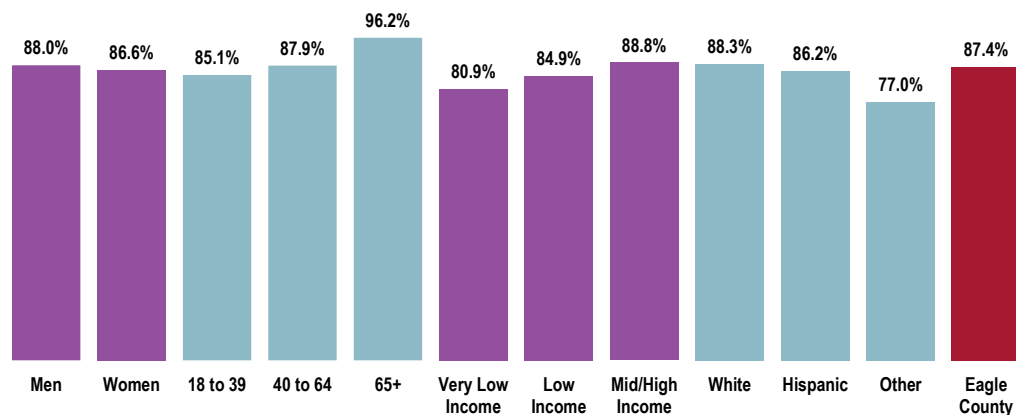


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Eagle County, CO

DISPARITY ► Confidence increases with age among Eagle County respondents, as shown.

## Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "I Am Confident in My Ability to Manage Stress" (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



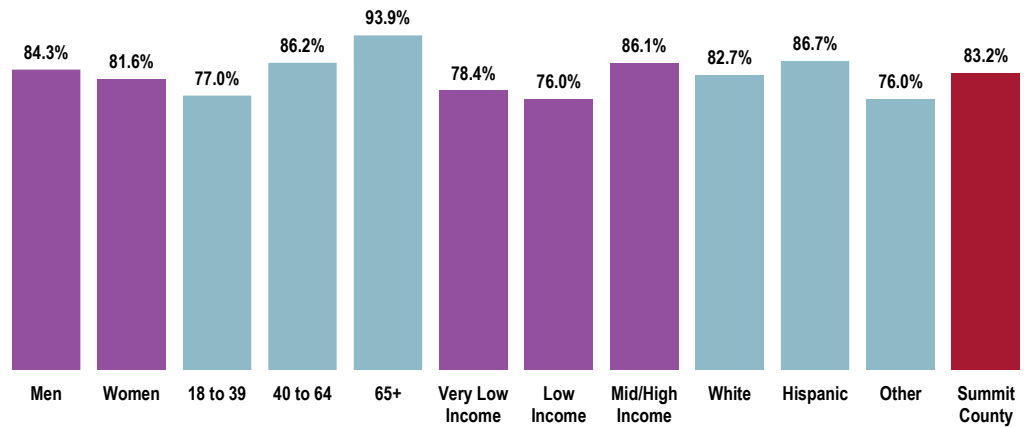
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

DISPARITY ► Correlates with age in Summit County and is significantly lower among adults with lower incomes.

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "I Am Confident in My Ability to Manage Stress" (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.

• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.





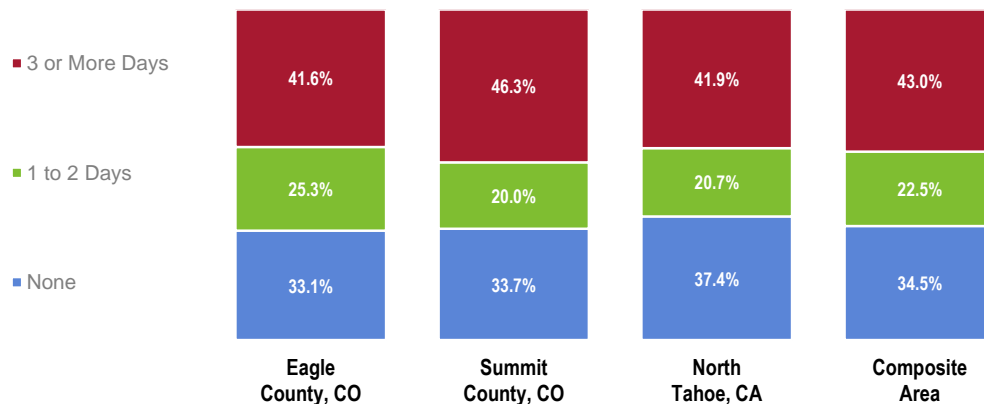
# PERSONAL MENTAL HEALTH

## Mental Health Status

“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, one-third or more of residents of the three communities report no days of poor mental health in the past month; however, 43.0% report three or more days in the past 30 days when their mental health was not good.

Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month



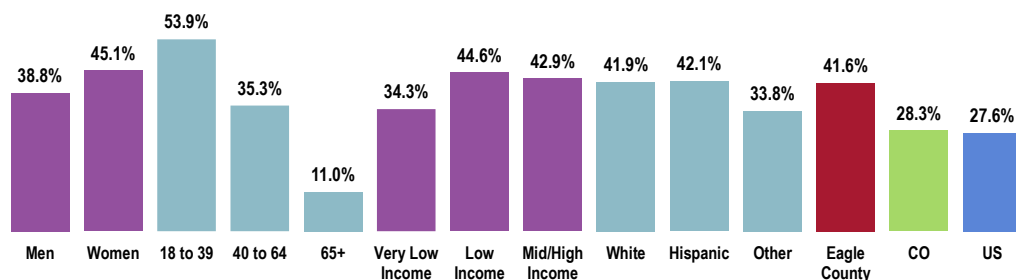
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### Eagle County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► The prevalence of 3+ days of poor mental health per month is much higher than state and national data found in a 2018 CDC survey.

**DISPARITY** ► Higher among women, young adults (especially), and year-round residents (not shown).

Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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): 2018 data.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

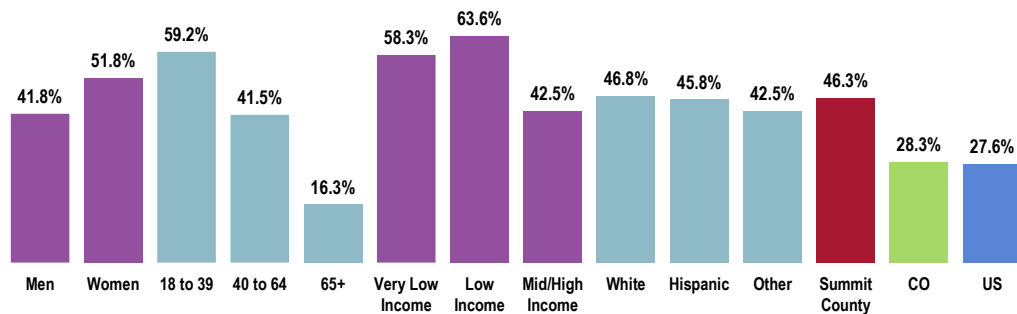


## Summit County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► The Summit County prevalence of 3+ days of poor mental health per month compares unfavorably to those found statewide and nationally in a 2018 CDC survey.

**DISPARITY** ► Higher among women, and particularly among young adults and residents with lower incomes. Higher among residents who have lived in the area for less than 10 years (not shown).

### Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month (Summit County, CO; 2020)



**Sources:**

- 2020 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). 2018 data.

**Notes:**

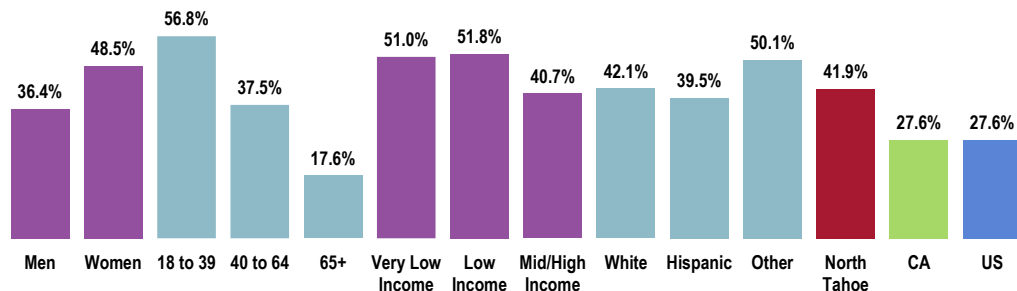
- Asked of all respondents in Summit County.
- Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**BENCHMARK** ► The North Tahoe prevalence is much higher than state and national figures.

**DISPARITY** ► Strongly correlates with age and is higher among women and adults living at lower incomes. Higher among part-time residents and those living here for less than 10 years (not shown).

### Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



**Sources:**

- 2020 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). 2018 data.

**Notes:**

- Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.
- Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## 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.)

**One-third of adults in the composite area say there was a time in the past year when they needed mental health services. Among these respondents, most were able to get the services they needed, while 39.9% were not.**

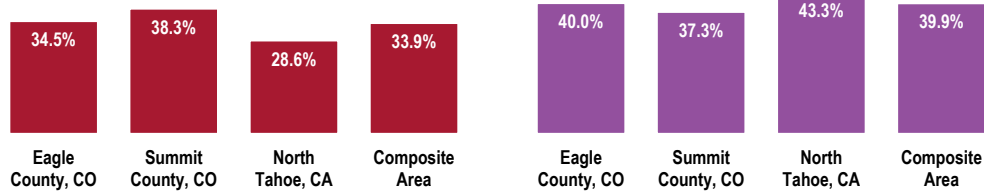
- Cost, lack of trying, perceived availability, lack of time, and not knowing where to go were the main reasons given by those not getting the services they needed.

### 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
- Didn't try
- Availability
- No time
- Didn't know where to go



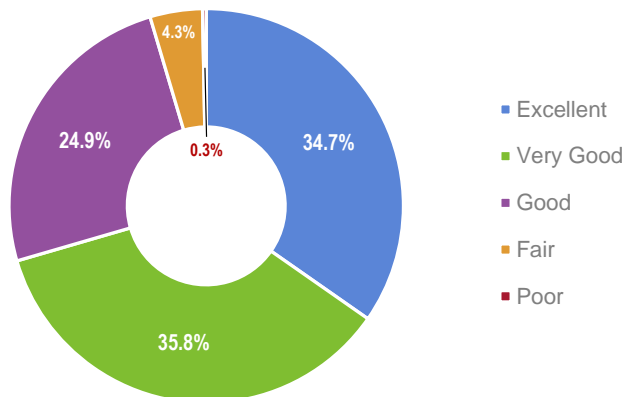
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 13-17]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Summit County, CO

Among Summit County residents receiving mental health care in the past year:

- 70.5% rated their care as "excellent" or "very good", while 4.6% rated it as "fair" or "poor."
- Most received care from a private therapist. Mind Springs Health and Summit Community Care Clinic were also frequently mentioned.

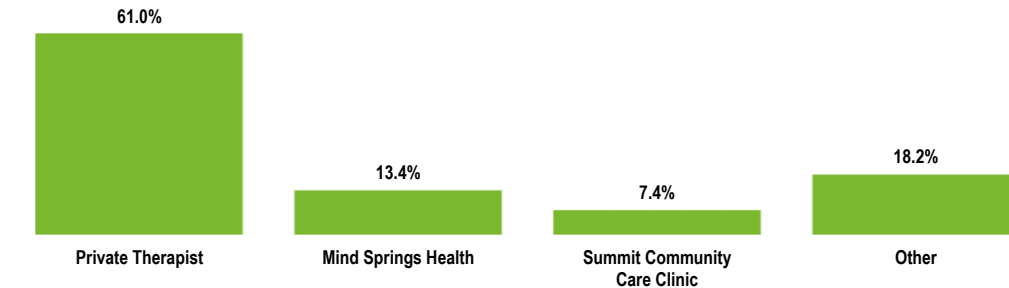
### Rating of Mental Health Services Received (Summit County Respondents with Recent Mental Health Services; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 306]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.



## Site of Mental Health Services Received (Summit County Respondents with Recent Mental Health Services; 2020)



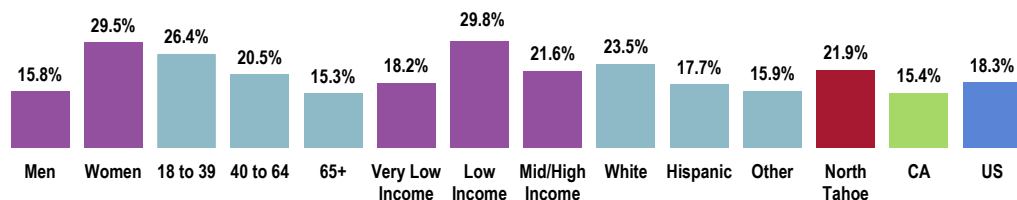
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 307]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.

## Depression (North Tahoe)

A total of 21.9% of North Tahoe adults have been diagnosed by a physician as having a depressive disorder (such as depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression).

- **BENCHMARK** ► Higher than state and national percentages.
- **DISPARITY** ► The prevalence decreases with age in North Tahoe and is twice as high among women as men. Higher among Whites and residents living just above poverty, as well as part-time residents and those living in the area for nine years or less (not shown).

## Have Been Diagnosed With a Depressive Disorder (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 308]  
• 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 in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.  
• Depressive disorders include depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.



## Sleep (North Tahoe)

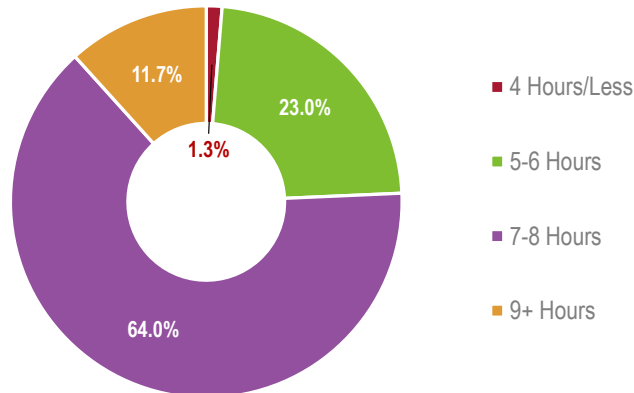
### [NORTH TAHOE RESPONDENTS]

"The next question is about your sleeping habits. On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period? Think about the time you actually spend sleeping or napping, not just the amount of sleep you think you should get."

Responses were entered as hours of sleep in whole numbers, rounding 30 minutes or more up to the next whole hour and dropping 29 or fewer minutes.

While most North Tahoe adults report at least 7 hours of sleep per day on average, 24.3% report getting less than that.

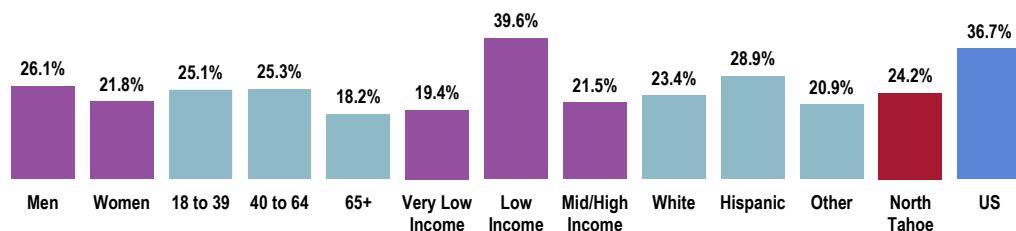
Average Hours of Sleep Per Night  
(North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 309]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

- **BENCHMARK** ► Lack of sufficient sleep in North Tahoe is better than the US prevalence.
- **DISPARITY** ► Higher in adults under age 65 and especially those living just above the poverty level.

Generally Sleep Less Than Seven Hours Per Night  
(North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 57, 309]  
• 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



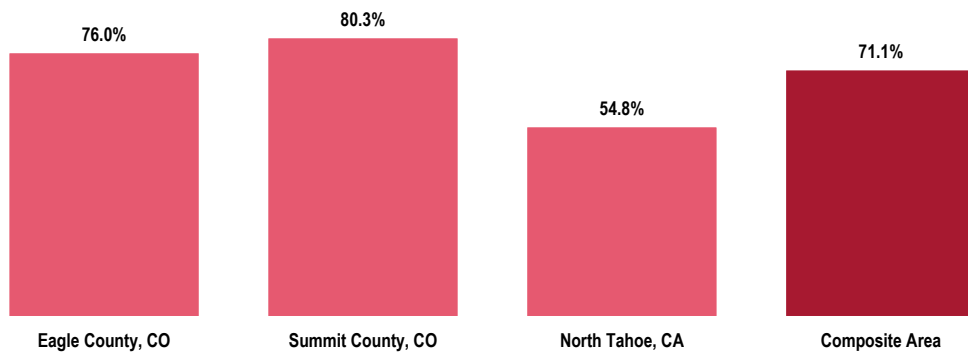
# LOCAL RESOURCES FOR MENTAL HEALTH

## Awareness of Resources

Over 7 in 10 adults in the three communities are aware of local providers, programs, or resources available to help people with mental health needs

“Are you aware of any providers, programs, or resources available in this community to help people with mental health needs?”

### Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health

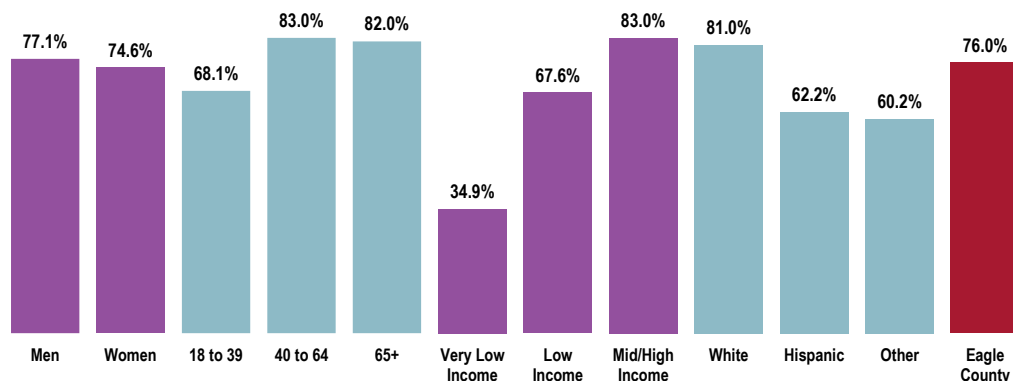


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### Eagle County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► In Eagle County, awareness very strongly correlates with income level and is also lower in young adults and communities of color. Awareness is lower among part-time residents and those who have lived in the area for less time (not shown).

### Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



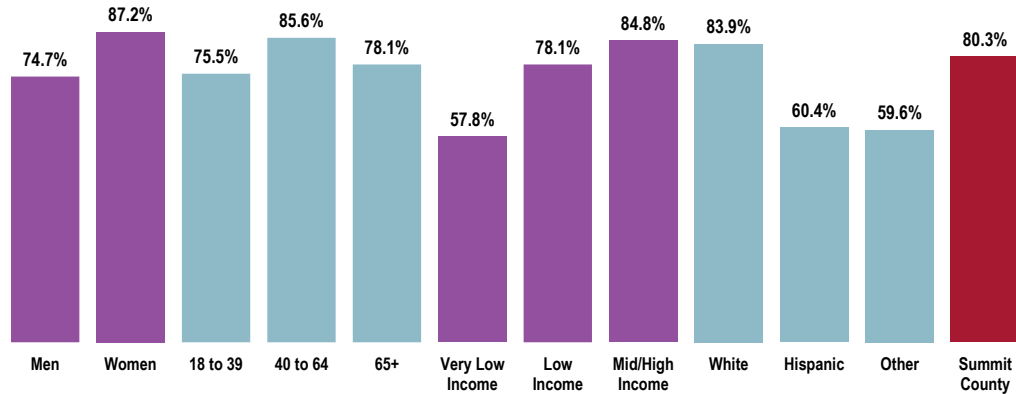
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Awareness is particularly low among very low income residents and communities of color in Summit County. It is also lower among men, young adults, and seniors. Awareness is also lower among part-time residents and those who have lived in the area less than 10 years (not shown).

### Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health (Summit County, CO; 2020)

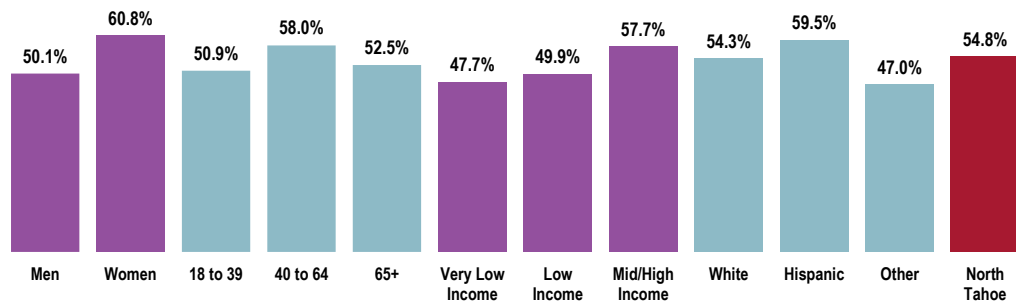


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**DISPARITY** ► Lower among men, young adults, and residents living at lower incomes. Lower among part-time residents and those who have lived in the area for less time (not shown).

### Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



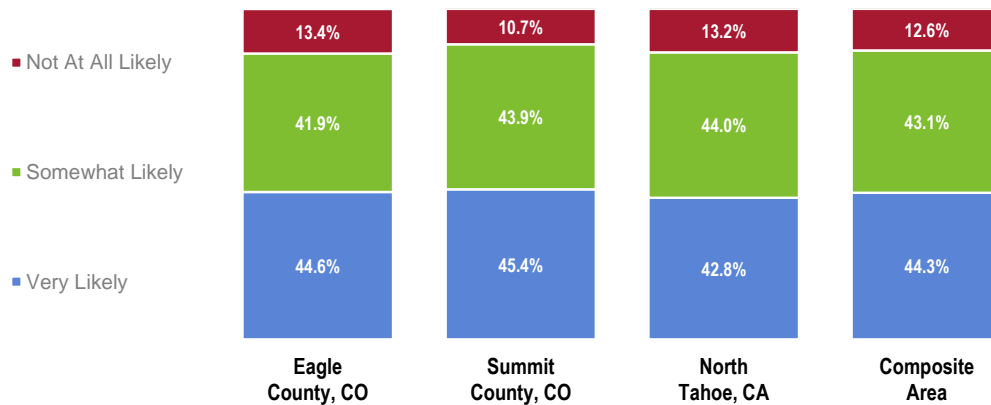


## Likelihood of Using Local Resources

"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?"

Over 86% of residents in the three communities 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.

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

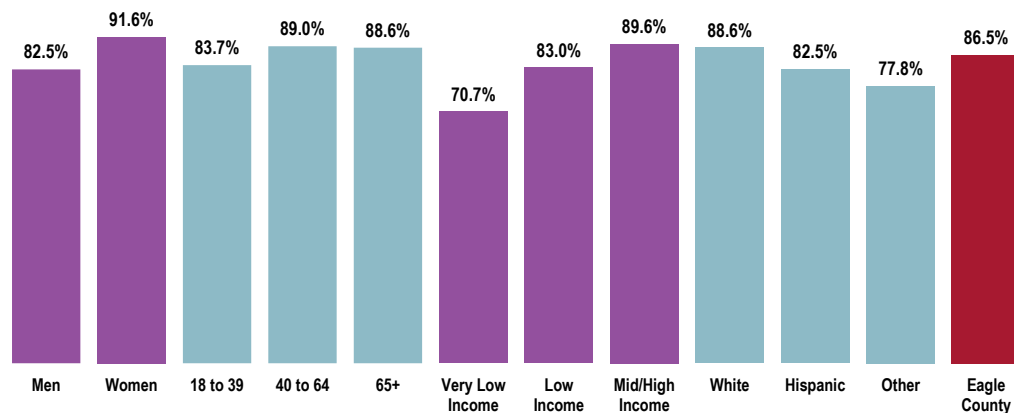


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### Eagle County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Men, younger adults, lower-income residents, and communities of color are less likely to reach out for services locally if needed.

### "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



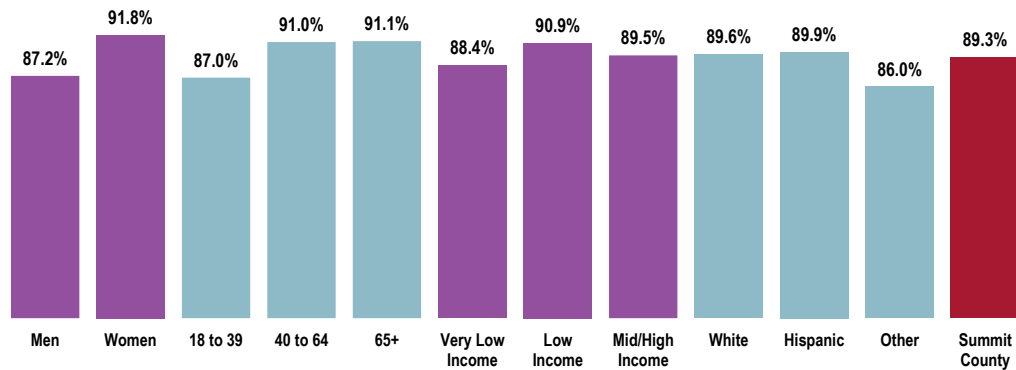
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

DISPARITY ► Lower among men and adults under the age 40.

### "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future (Summit County, CO; 2020)

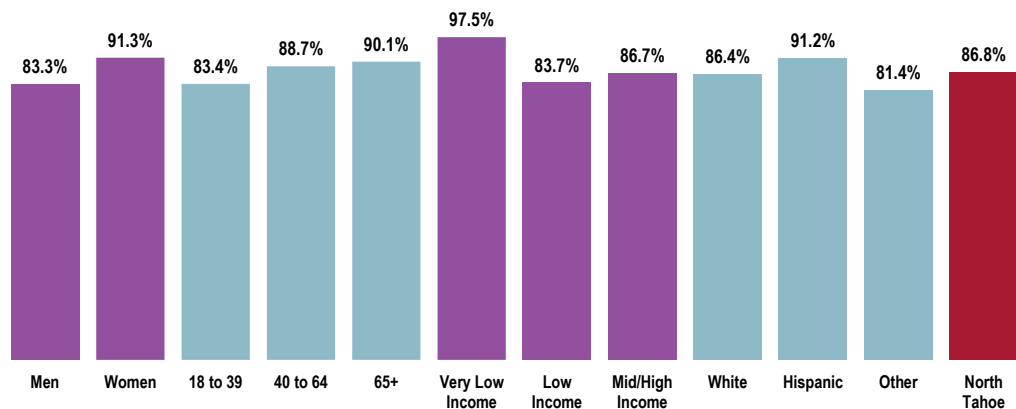


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

DISPARITY ► Likelihood increases with age but is lower among men, adults living at higher incomes, and non-Hispanics.

### "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



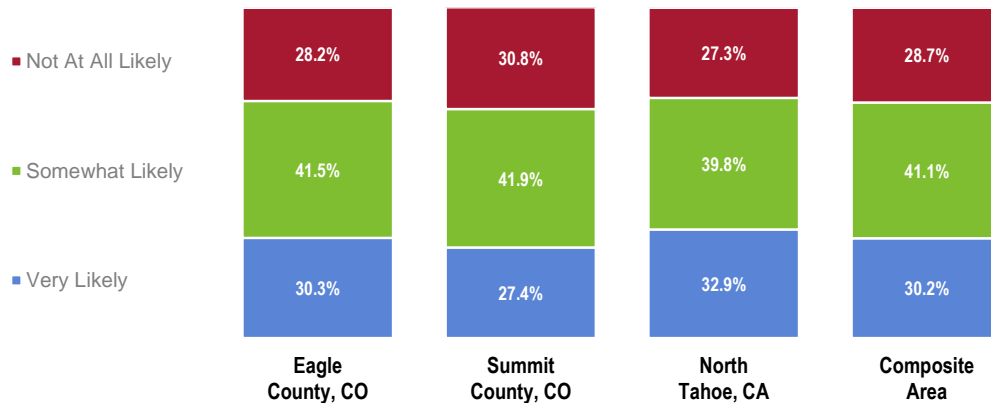
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Likelihood of Using Teletherapy Services

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

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

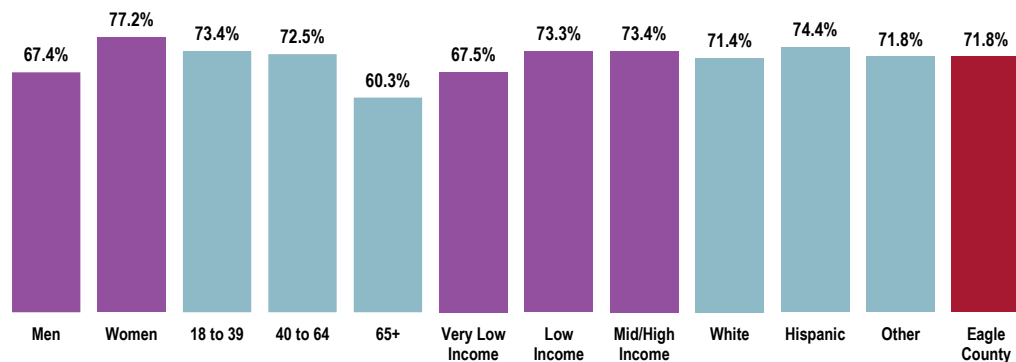


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.

### Eagle County, CO

DISPARITY ► Likelihood is lower among men and especially older adults.

### "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Support (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



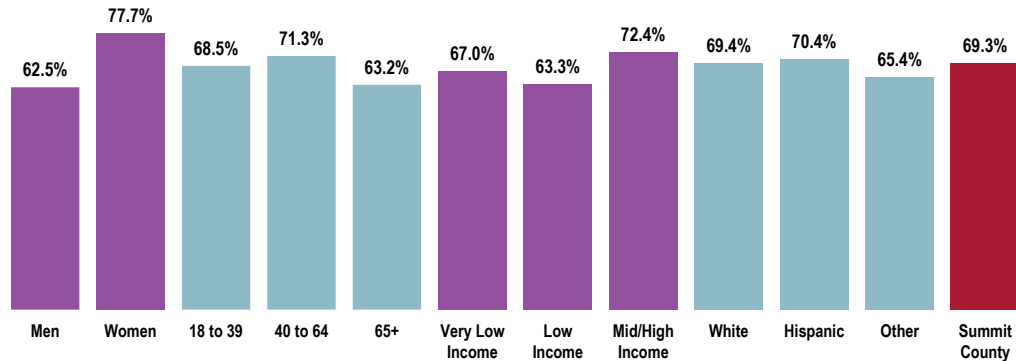
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
 • During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► In Summit County, men and older adults are less likely to use teletherapy services, as are adults living at lower incomes.

### "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Support (Summit County, CO; 2020)

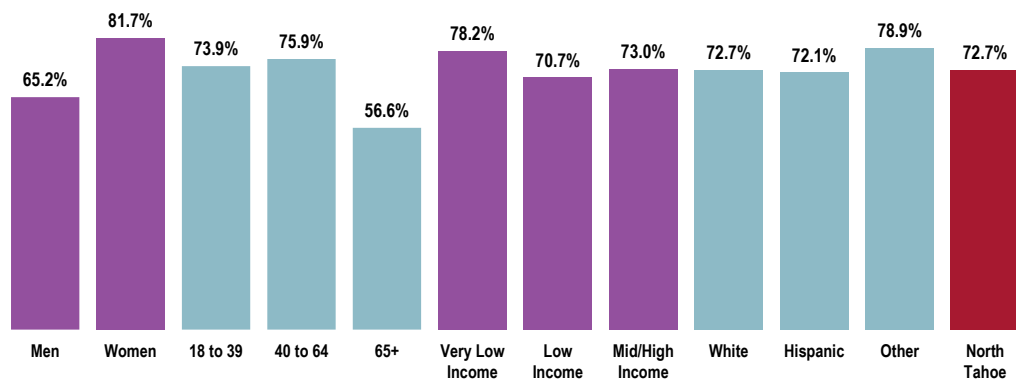


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**DISPARITY** ► Men and especially adults over age 65 appear less likely to try teletherapy services.

### "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Abuse Support (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• 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.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



# CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH (EAGLE COUNTY)

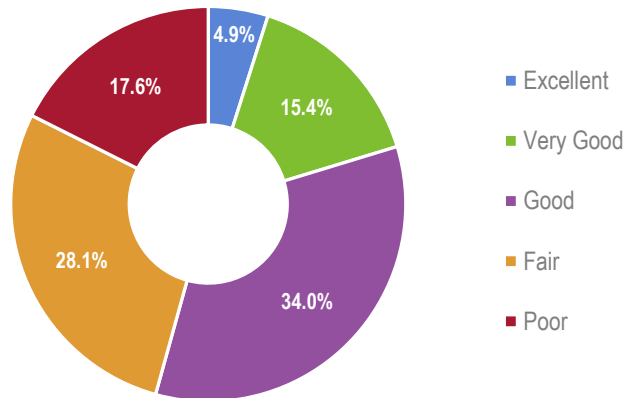
## Quality of Services

### [EAGLE COUNTY RESPONDENTS]

"In general, how would you rate the quality of services available in your community for children under the age of 18 who have mental or emotional issues? Would you say: Excellent; Very Good; Good; Fair; or Poor?"

While most Eagle County adults view the quality of local services for children with mental health issues as "excellent," "very good," or "good," a total of 45.7% perceive them as only "fair" or "poor."

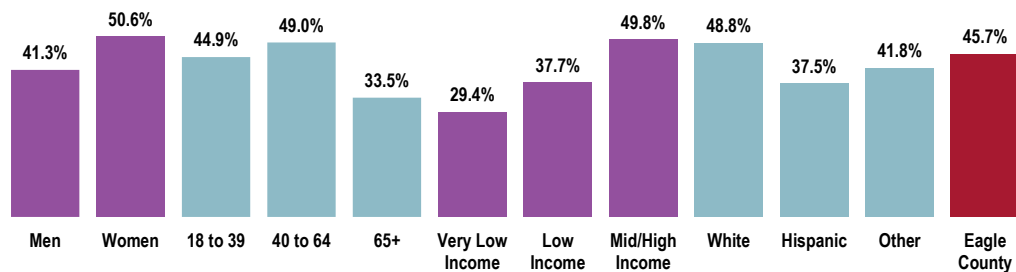
Perceived Quality of Local Mental Health Resources for Children  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 310]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.

**DISPARITY** ► Women, adults under age 65, higher-income residents, and Whites are more critical of local children's health services for mental health, as are year-round residents (not shown).

Perceive Local Mental Health  
Resources for Children as "Fair" or "Poor"  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 310]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



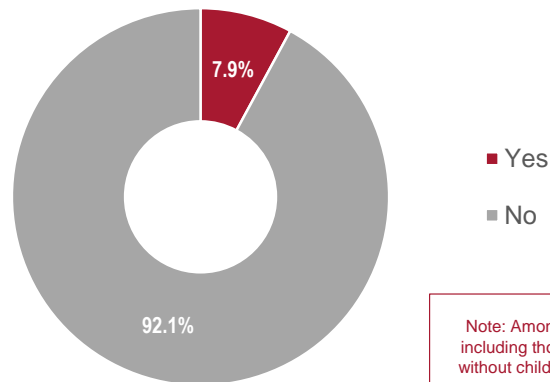
## Households With Children With Mental Health Needs

Among all households in Eagle County, 7.9% have a child in the household who has been diagnosed with a mental or emotional issue.

### [EAGLE COUNTY RESPONDENTS]

"Are there any children, under the age of 18, currently living in your household who have been diagnosed with any mental or emotional issues?"

There Is a Child in the Household Who  
Has Been Diagnosed With Mental or Emotional Issues  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Note: Among all households, including those with and those without children living at home.

Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 311]  
Notes: • Asked of all Eagle County respondents.





# SUBSTANCE ABUSE

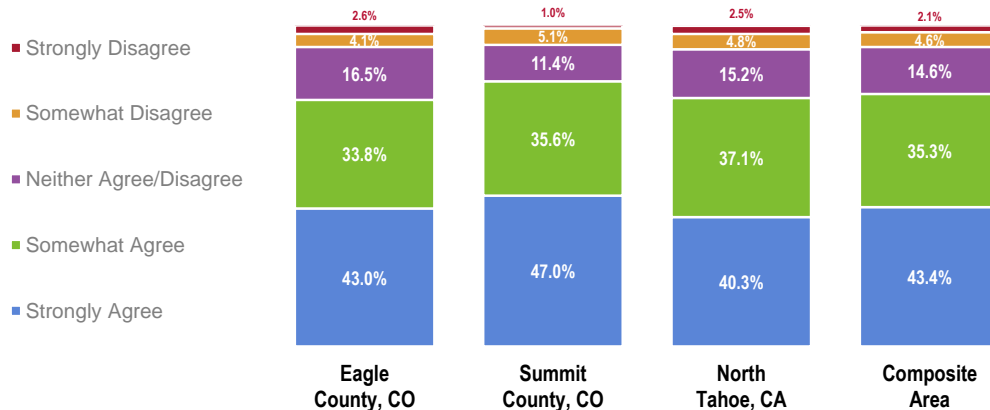


# ALCOHOL

## Community Perceptions of Alcohol

Nearly 80% of residents in the three-community composite agree (“strongly” or “somewhat”) that *“for most people in this community, alcohol is important to social life.”*

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

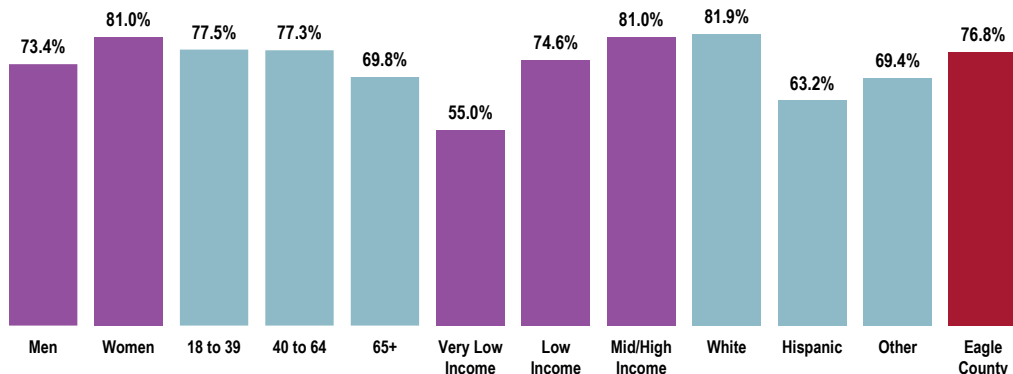


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### Eagle County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Agreement increases with income level and is higher among women, Whites, and adults under age 65. Reported more often among year-round and long-time residents (not shown).

Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "For Most People in This Community,  
Alcohol Is Important to Social Life"  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



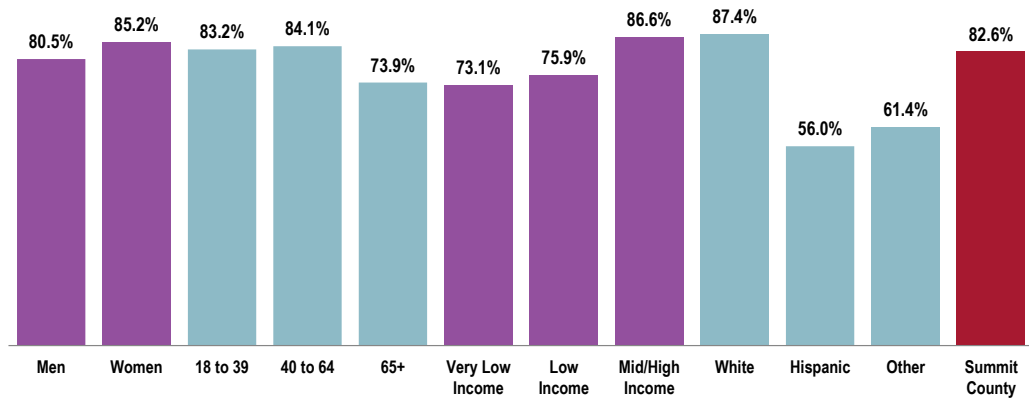
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Percentages represent combined "strongly agree" and "mostly agree" responses.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



## Summit County, CO

**DISPARITY** ► Likewise, agreement among Summit County respondents increases with income level and is also higher among women, Whites, and adults under 65.

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life" (Summit County, CO; 2020)

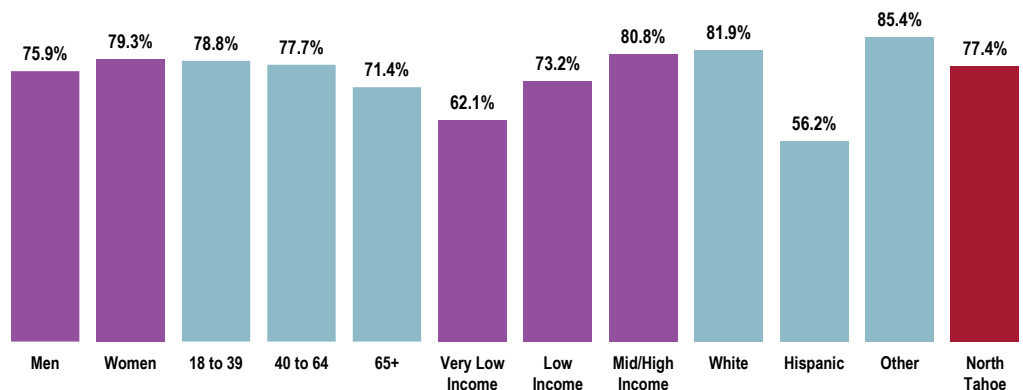


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Percentages represent combined "strongly agree" and "mostly agree" responses.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**DISPARITY** ► In North Tahoe, this perception is highest among those under age 65, as well as those living at higher income levels and non-Hispanic residents.

### Strongly/Somewhat Agree: "For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life" (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• Percentages represent combined "strongly agree" and "mostly agree" responses.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

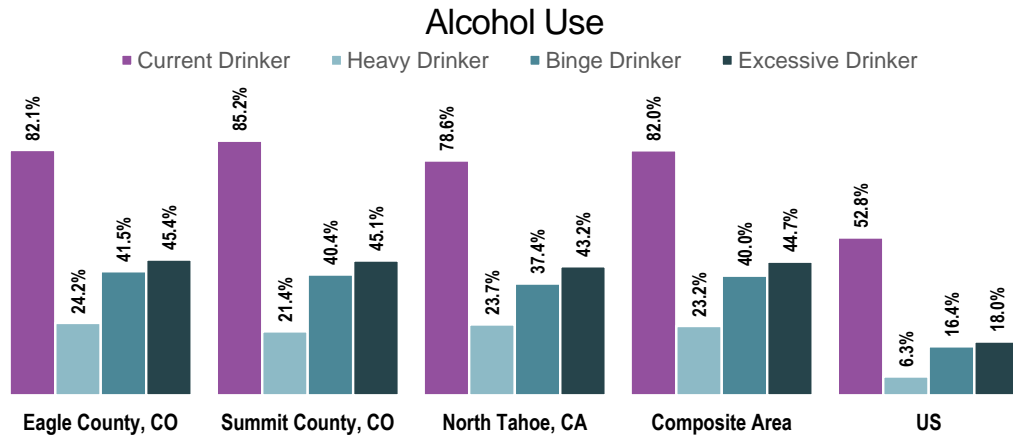


# Personal Alcohol Use

## 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.

Over three-fourths of residents in the three communities report some alcohol use in the past 30 days, and a significant share (44.7% in the Composite Area) are found to be “excessive drinkers.”



- Sources:
- PRC Quality of Life Surveys, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [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): 2018 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.



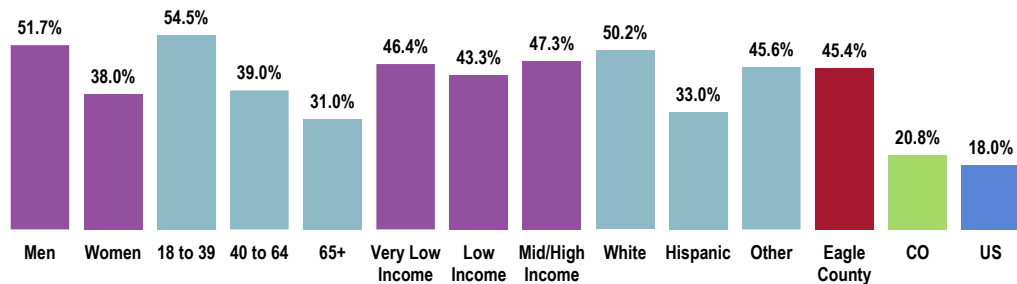
## Excessive Drinking

### Eagle County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► The county prevalence of excessive drinking is over twice as high as found statewide and nationally.

**DISPARITY** ► Decreasing with age, and higher among men and non-Hispanics in the county. Excessive drinking is more prevalent among part-time residents and residents who have lived in the area for less than 10 years (not shown).

### Excessive Drinkers (Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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); 2018 data.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.  
• 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.

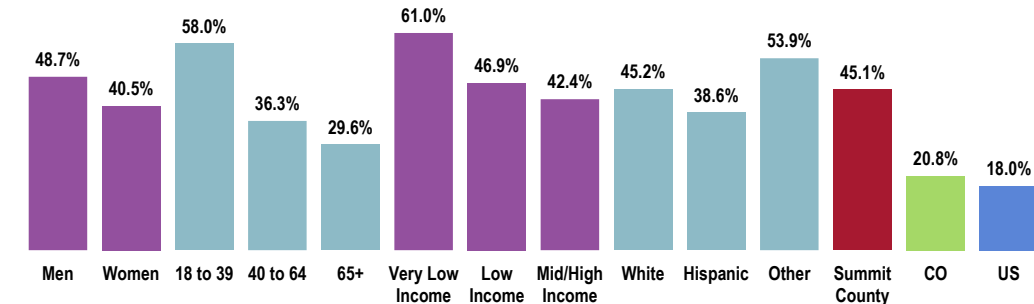
### Summit County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► The Summit County prevalence of excessive drinking is considerably worse than state and national figures.

**DISPARITY** ► Higher among men than women and decreasing with age and income levels. More prevalent among part-time residents and residents who have lived in the area for less than 10 years (not shown).



## Excessive Drinkers (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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); 2018 data.

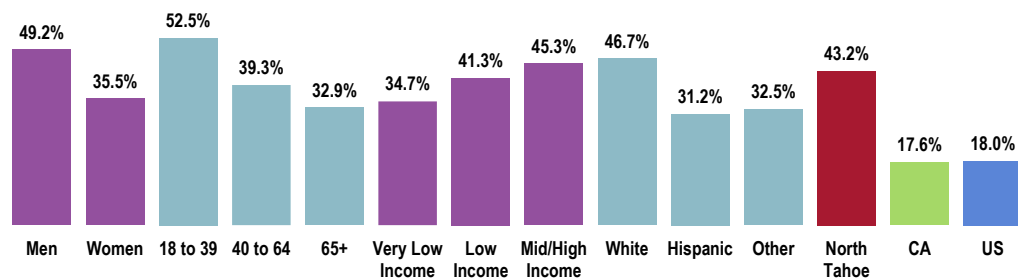
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Summit County.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.  
• 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.

### North Tahoe, CA

**BENCHMARK** ► The prevalence is more than twice as high as California and US percentages.

**DISPARITY** ► Particularly high among men, younger adults, and White residents. Excessive drinking is more prevalent among part-time residents and residents who have lived in the area for less than 20 years (not shown).

## Excessive Drinkers (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 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); 2018 data.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.  
• 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.



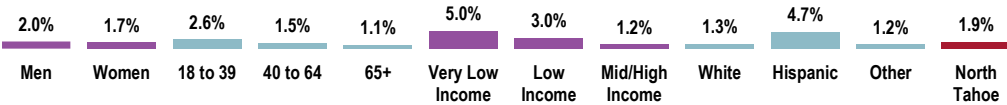
# SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (NORTH TAHOE)

[NORTH TAHOE  
RESPONDENTS]  
“During the past 12  
months, have you  
received treatment or  
counseling for your use of  
any drug or alcohol, NOT  
including cigarettes?”

A total of 1.9% of North Tahoe residents have received drug or alcohol treatment or counseling during the past 12 months.

DISPARITY ► This prevalence is notably higher among lower-income residents and Hispanics living in the community.

Have Received Drug or Alcohol  
Treatment or Counseling in the Past Year  
(North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 312]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

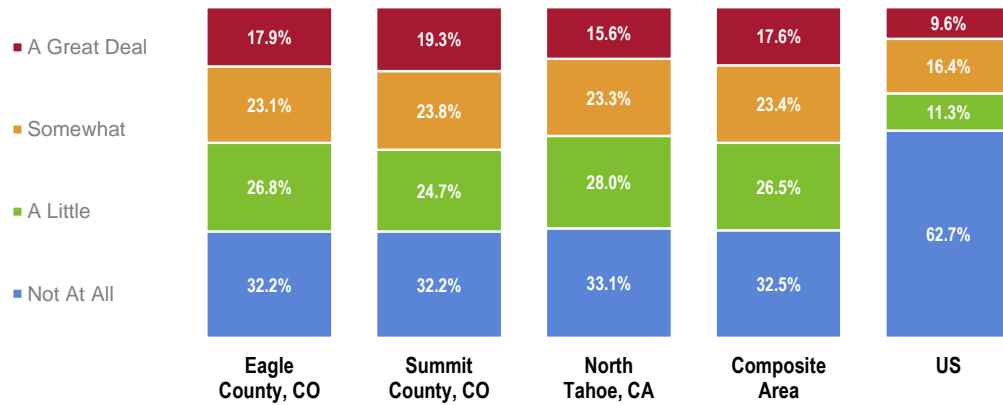


# PERSONAL IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

"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?"

In the three communities, over two-thirds of residents 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").

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



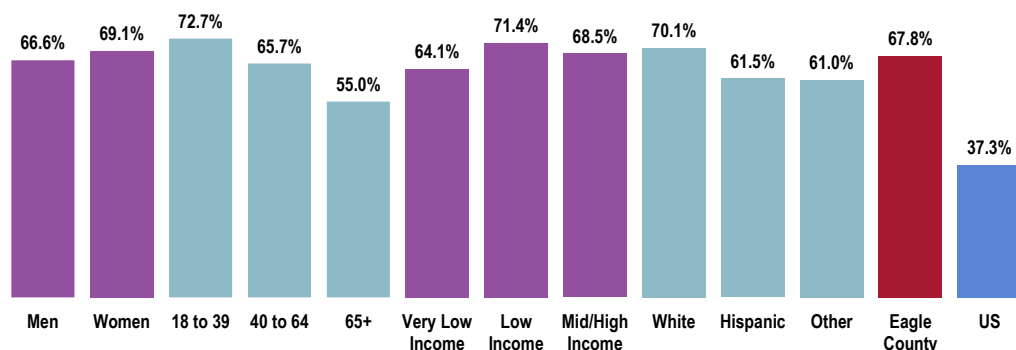
Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]  
• 2017 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Eagle County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► The Eagle County response is dramatically higher than found nationally in a 2017 survey asking the same question.

**DISPARITY** ► Higher among younger adults and White residents.

Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else)  
(Eagle County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]  
• 2017 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in Eagle County.  
• Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," and "a little."  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



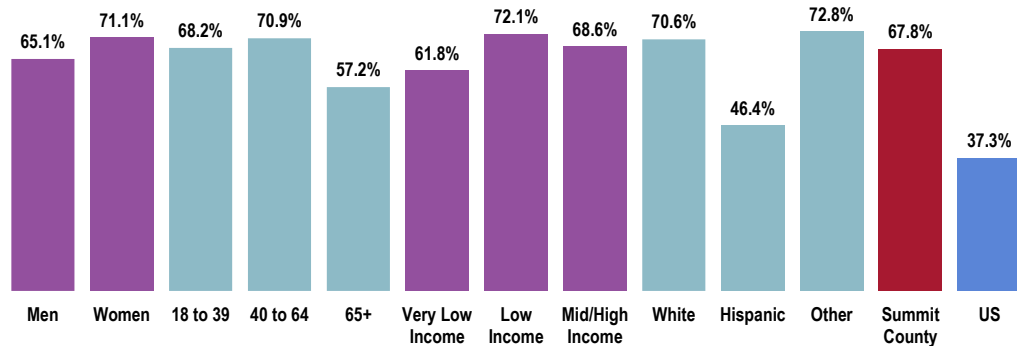


## Summit County, CO

**BENCHMARK** ► The Summit County response is 30 percentage points higher than the US figure.

**DISPARITY** ► More prevalent among women, adults under age 65, and non-Hispanic residents.

### Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (Summit County, CO; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]

Notes: • 2017 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.

• Asked of all respondents in Summit County.

• Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," and "a little."

• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

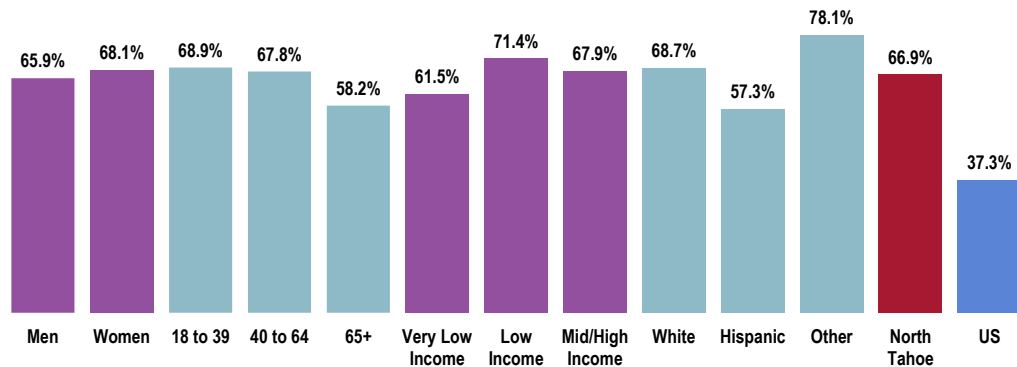
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. In sample segmentation: "very low income" refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status; "low income" refers to households with incomes just 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## North Tahoe, CA

**BENCHMARK** ► The prevalence in North Tahoe also exceeds the US proportion considerably.

**DISPARITY** ► Higher among adults under age 65 and non-Hispanic residents. Also higher among part-time residents (not shown).

### Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]

Notes: • 2017 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.

• Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.

• Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," and "a little."

• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



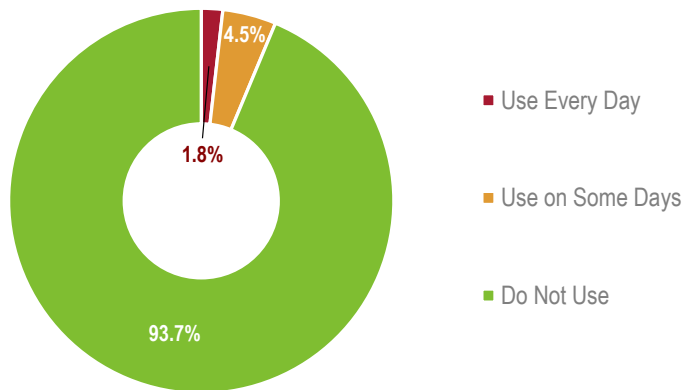
# VAPING (NORTH TAHOE)

## [NORTH TAHOE RESPONDENTS]

"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 6.3% of North Tahoe residents currently use e-cigarettes or other vaping products (every day or on some days).**

Use of Vaping Products  
(North Tahoe, CA; 2020)

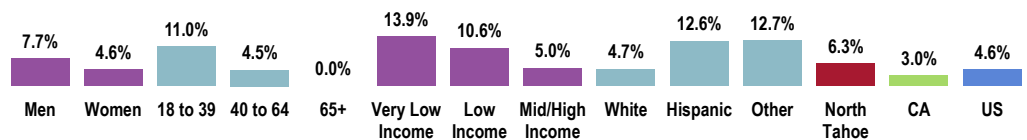


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 313]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents in North Tahoe.

**BENCHMARK** ► The prevalence is worse than the state and US percentages.

**DISPARITY** ► Vaping in North Tahoe is particularly high in adults under age 40, among those with lower incomes, and in communities of color. Also higher among year-round residents (not shown).

Currently Use Vaping Products  
(North Tahoe, CA; 2020)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 46-47, 313]  
• 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 in North Tahoe.  
• Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
• Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.  
• Includes regular and occasional users (those who smoke e-cigarettes every day or on some days).

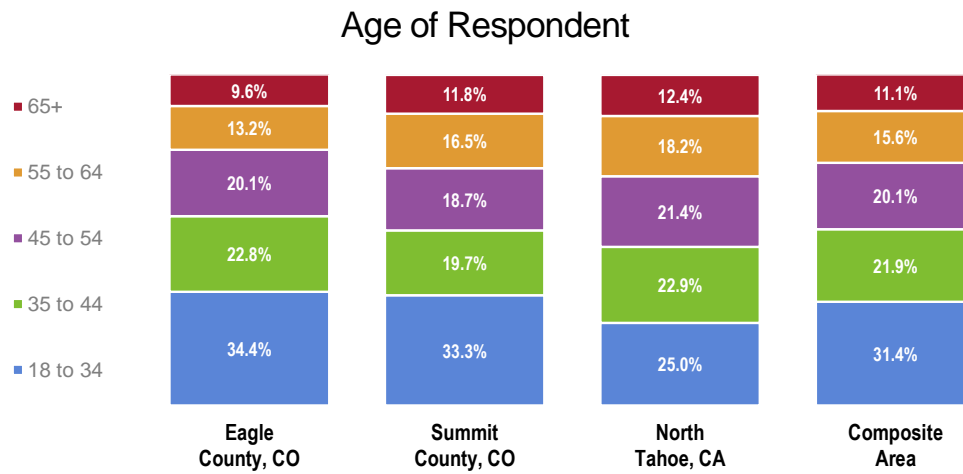




# COMMUNITY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

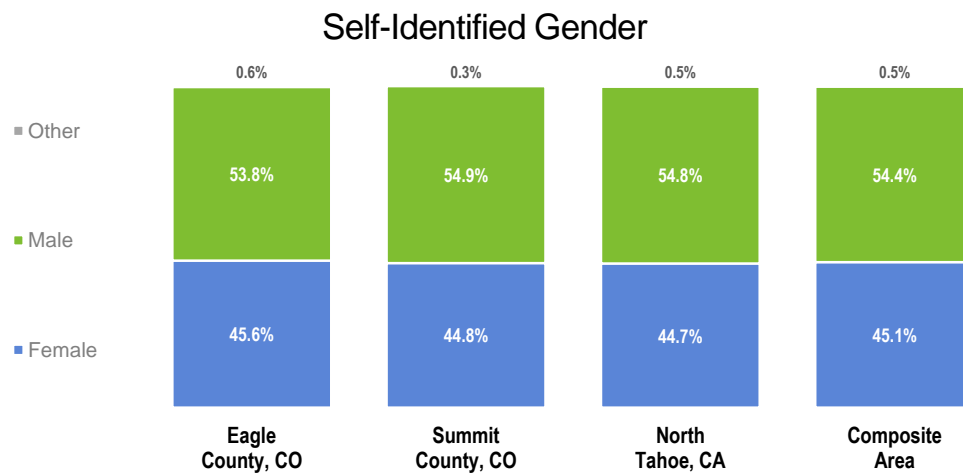
Charts in the following section detail the sample characteristics for the Eagle County, Summit County, and North Tahoe communities. Note that the samples closely match the actual populations of the three communities in terms of gender, age, race/ethnicity, and income level.

## AGE



Source: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 61]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## GENDER

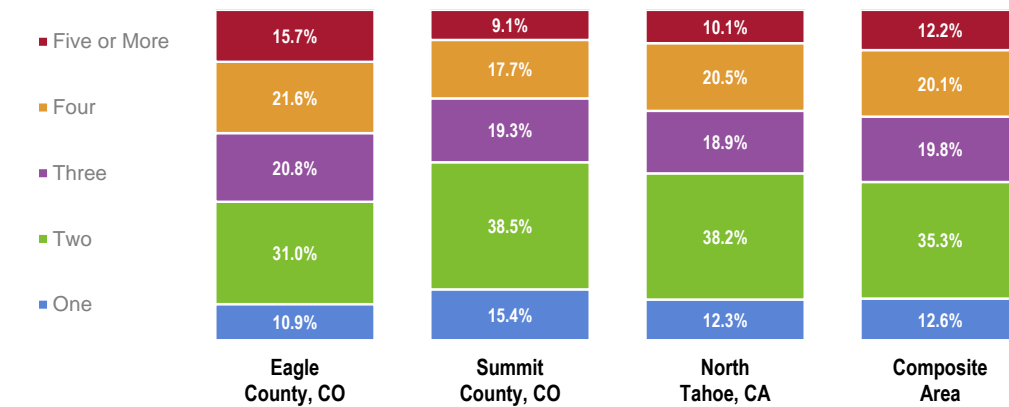


Source: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 28]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

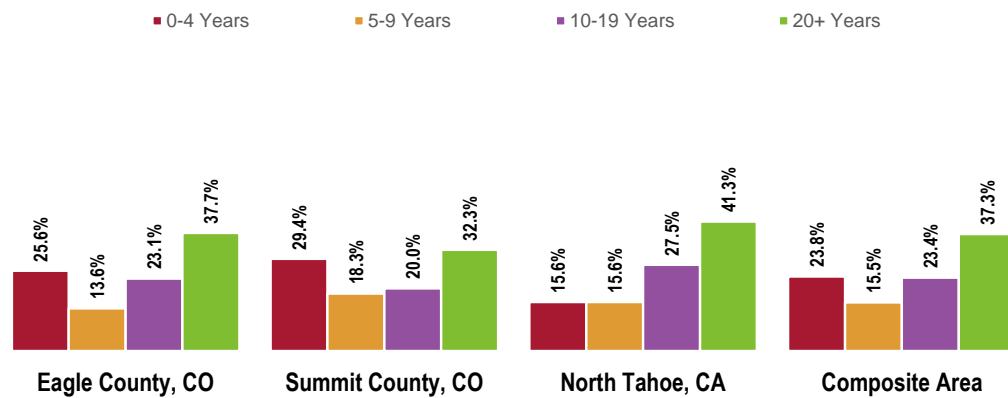
### Total Household Members



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 29]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## RESIDENCY

### Number of Years Living in the Area

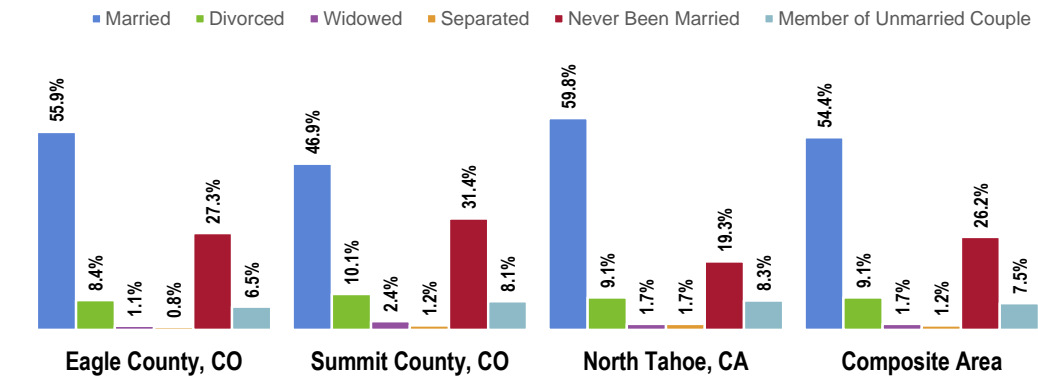


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 30]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## MARITAL STATUS

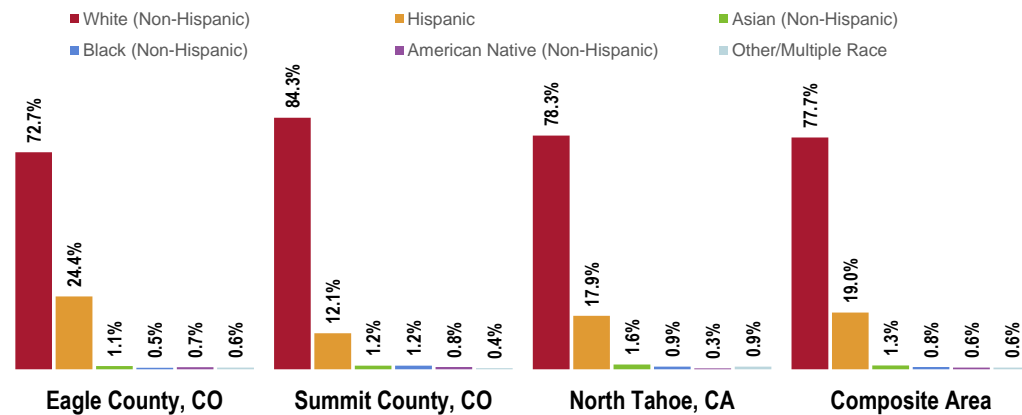
### Marital Status



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 34]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## RACE & ETHNICITY

### Race/Ethnicity

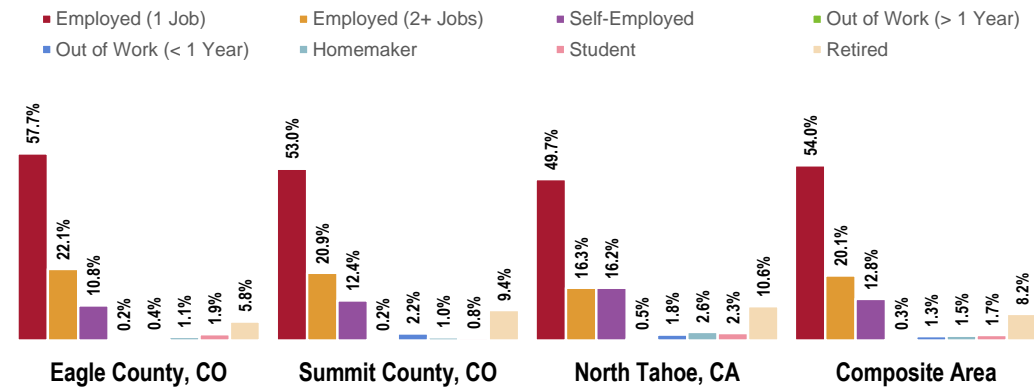


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 62]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## EMPLOYMENT

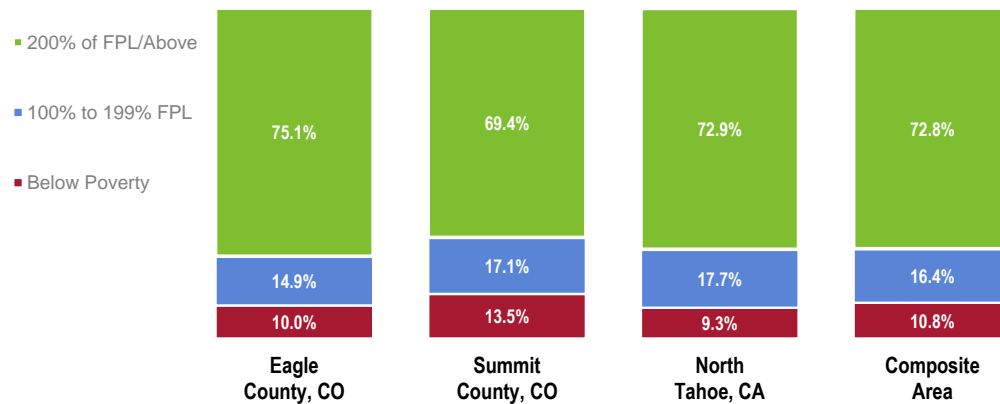
### Current Employment



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 37]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## INCOME

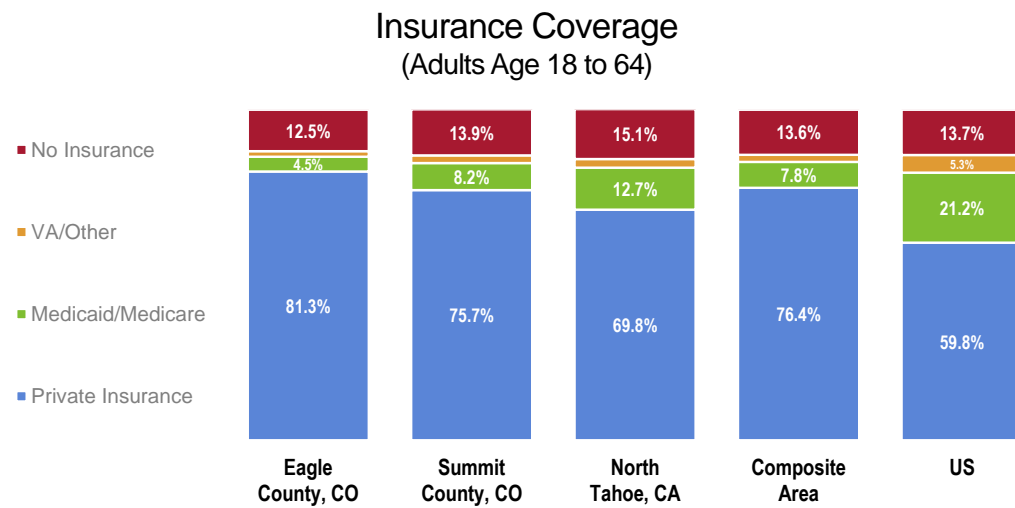
### Household Poverty Status



Source: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 64]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

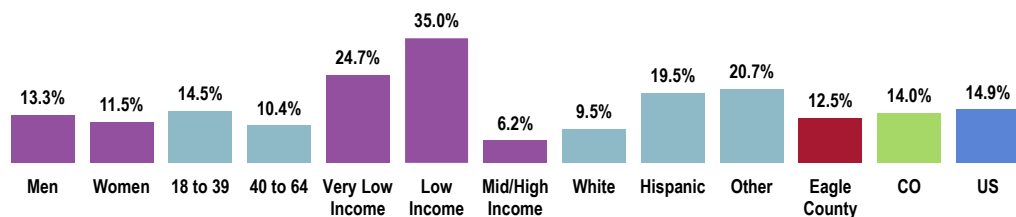


## HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (AGE 18-64)



Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]  
 • 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Eagle County, 2020)

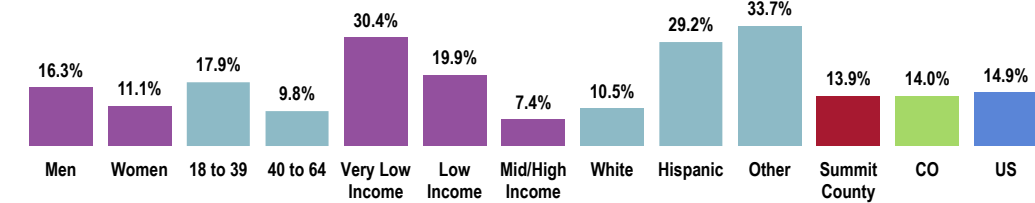


Sources: • 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2018 data.  
 Notes: • Asked of all Eagle County respondents under the age of 65.  
 • Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).  
 • Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.



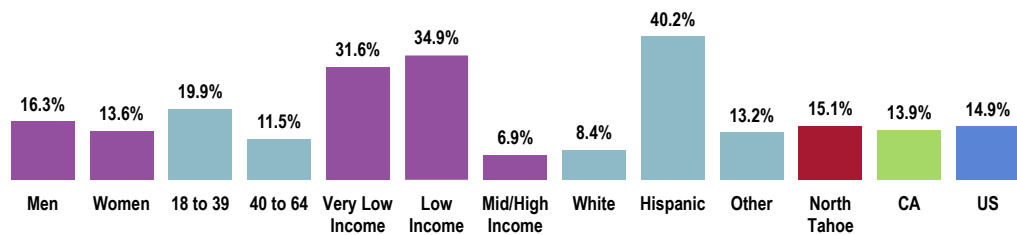


## Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Summit County, 2020)



- Sources:
- 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]
  - 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 Summit County respondents under the age of 65.
  - Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

## Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; North Tahoe, 2020)



- Sources:
- 2020 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]
  - 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 North Tahoe respondents under the age of 65.
  - Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. 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 (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

