



2026 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SURVEY REPORT

Teton County, Wyoming

Sponsored by



Teton Behavioral Health Alliance,
an Initiative of the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Goals

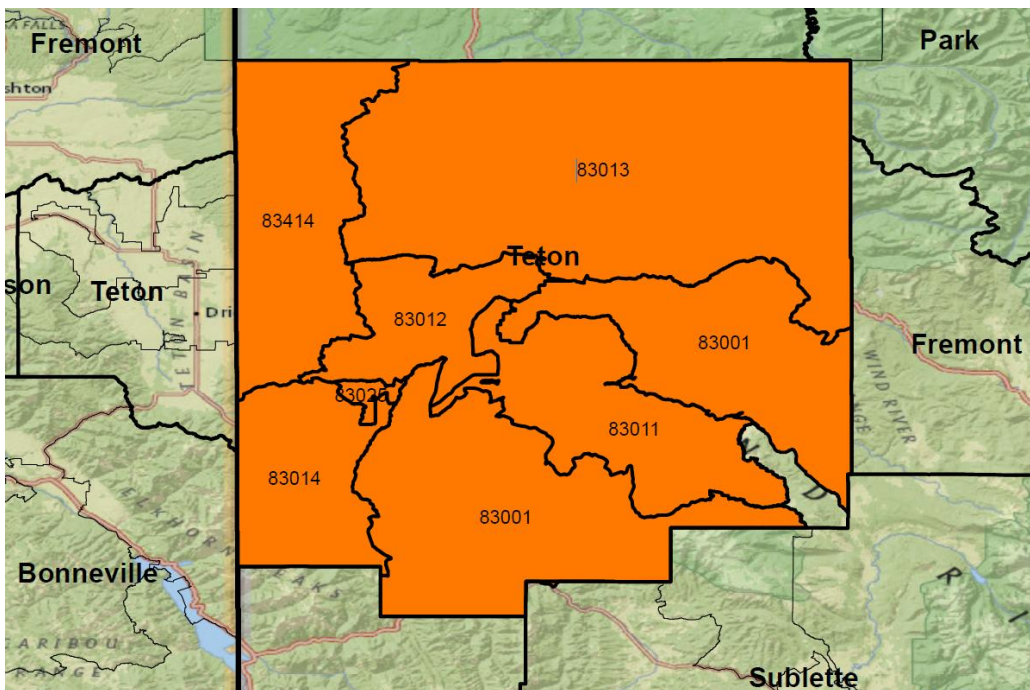
The 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey — a follow-up to similar studies in 2021 and 2024 — is a data-driven approach to measuring community engagement and behavioral health needs in Teton County, Wyoming. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness.

This assessment was conducted on behalf of the Teton Behavioral Health Alliance and the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole by PRC, Inc. PRC is a nationally recognized healthcare consulting firm with extensive experience conducting community health and quality-of-life research in hundreds of communities across the United States since 1994.

Methodology

Community Definition

The targeted population for this survey effort included each of the residential ZIP Codes comprising Teton County, Wyoming, as outlined in the following map. Surveys were also allowed for individuals who live outside of but work in Teton County (for the purposes of this report, references to Teton County “residents” include individuals who live *and/or work* in Teton County, Wyoming).



Teton County, WY



Survey Instrument

The survey used for this effort was developed by the Katz Amsterdam Foundation to focus on actionable questions that might best measure community engagement and behavioral health needs. PRC further worked with Katz Amsterdam Foundation to establish final question formats and question flow for 39 core survey questions.

The final survey instrument used here consisted of the core questions plus 5 custom questions developed for Teton Behavioral Health Alliance and the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole and is very similar to the surveys administered in 2021 and 2024, allowing for data trending for most indicators.

Sample Approach & Design

To ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. This included targeted surveys conducted by PRC by phone or through online questionnaires, as well as a community outreach component promoted by the study sponsors through a variety of communications, including QR codes and social media postings.

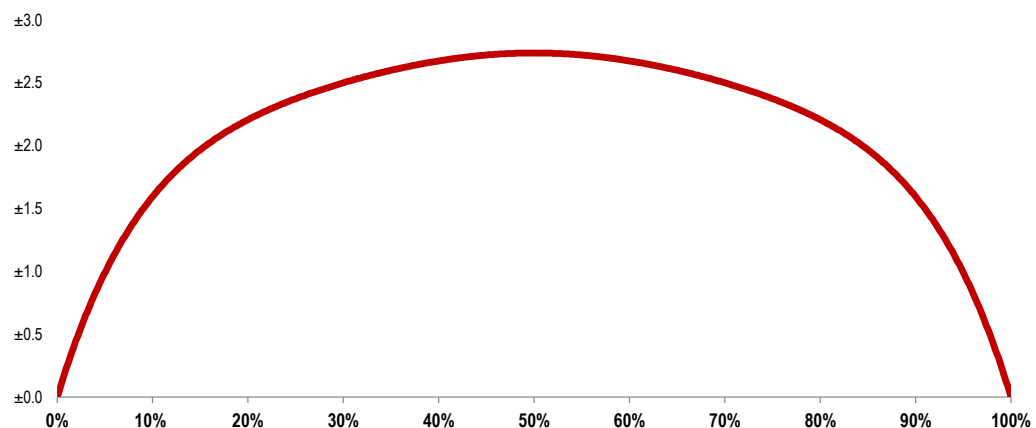
The final sample for this effort included **1,294 total surveys** among individuals age 18 and older; respondents were screened for those who live and/or work in Teton County, Wyoming.

PRC SAMPLING ► PRC conducted 400 surveys in and around Teton County, Wyoming, through a random selection of households that were completed over the phone or online.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH SURVEYS ► In addition, PRC hosted an online version of the survey, and Teton Behavioral Health Alliance and the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole used a variety of communication tools to drive area residents to take the survey. Examples include press releases, social media advertising, posting on organizational websites, and email campaigns to community members and community partners. In all, a total of 894 surveys were achieved through these methods.

Once the surveys were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution at the ZIP Code level so as to appropriately represent Teton County, Wyoming, as a whole. For statistical purposes, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 1,294 respondents is $\pm 2.7\%$ at the 95 percent confidence level.

Expected Error Ranges for a Sample of 1,294
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 1,294 respondents answered a certain question with a "yes," it can be asserted that between 8.4% and 11.6% ($10\% \pm 1.6\%$) 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 47.3% and 52.7% ($50\% \pm 2.7\%$) of the total population would respond "yes" if asked this question.

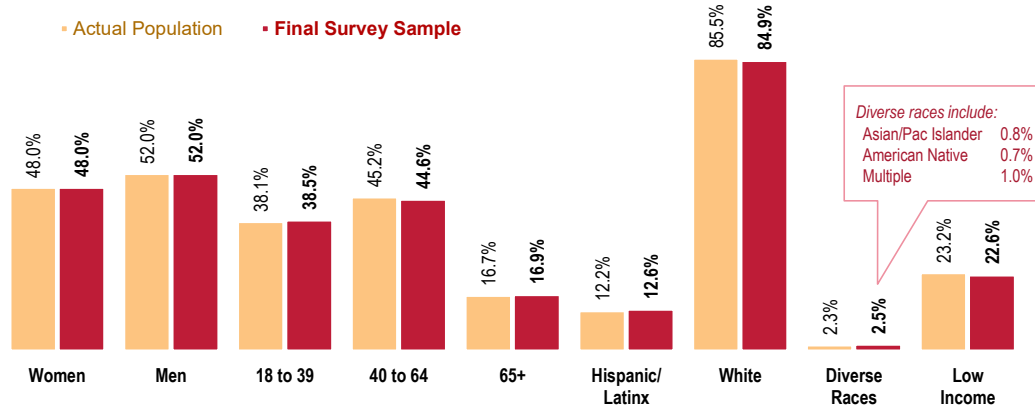


Sample Characteristics

Once all interviews were completed, these were combined and weighted to best reflect the community 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 gender, 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
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey.
• 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc.

Notes: • “Low Income” reflects those living under 200% of the federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.
• All Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Race reflects those who identify with a single race category, without Hispanic origin. “Diverse Races” includes those who identify as Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or as being of multiple races, without Hispanic origin.

Additional sample information is provided in the **Community Sample Characteristics** section at the end of this report.

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 *2024 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 *2026 PRC National Health Survey* (PRC).

Determining Significance

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



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Key Findings

COMMUNITY LIFE

- Residents of Teton County appear to be **very highly engaged** in their communities:
 - Nearly 90% feel that they trust people in their community; further, this prevalence has increased significantly since 2021.
 - Two in three residents feel that they invest time and effort into the community (though this prevalence has decreased significantly since 2021).
 - Over 60% feel that their community is part of their identity.
- Residents' perception that their community is a **"fair/poor" place in which to live** has decreased significantly since 2021.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

- Across Teton County, 30.4% of adults are **lonely**, meaning that there are times when they lack companionship, feel left out, and/or feel isolated from others. By this measure, loneliness tends to be more prevalent in women, younger residents, Hispanic/Latinx adults, and those identifying as LGBTQ+.

MENTAL HEALTH

- Most residents believe that their **communities are sympathetic** to those with mental health concerns, but **fewer feel that it is easy for residents to discuss** issues related to mental health. On a positive note, response to both indicators has improved significantly since 2021.
- Residents of Teton County report a **high number of poor mental health days** in the past month (50.1% report three or more days per month on which their mental health was not good). However, this percentage has decreased significantly from 2021 survey findings. Current prevalence tends to be higher in women, younger adults, Hispanic/Latinx residents, and those who identify as LGBTQ+.
- Most residents are **aware of local mental health resources** and most say that they would be **likely to seek mental health services locally** if needed. Awareness levels are higher among women, adults under age 65, those in the higher income breakout, and non-Hispanic White residents.
- Among the 38.7% of residents who have needed mental health services in the past year, 15.0% report being **unable to get needed services**; this was primarily due to cost/insurance issues, lack of providers, lack of time, confidentiality concerns, inconvenient hours, and long waits for appointments.
- Likelihood of using **teletherapy** for behavioral health has decreased significantly since 2021.

SUBSTANCE USE

- **Alcohol is strongly associated with social life** in Teton County — 71.9% of residents "strongly" or "somewhat agree" that alcohol is important to most peoples' social lives in their locale. This perception is strongest in ZIP Code 83001 and reported more often among women, young adults, those with higher household incomes, non-Hispanic White residents, and LGBTQ+ adults.



- While it has decreased significantly, **one in three residents reports “excessive drinking”** — 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. The prevalence is twice the state percentage and much higher than the US percentage. In Teton County, excessive drinking is higher among men and younger adults.
- The **impact of substance use in peoples’ lives is widespread** — two-thirds (Teton County 67.3% vs. US 46.8%) say that their own life has been directly affected by someone’s substance use 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 Teton County. These data are grouped by topic.

Reading the Summary Tables

- In the following tables, Teton County results are shown in the larger, gray column.
- The columns to the left of the Teton County column provide comparisons among the most populous ZIP Codes (for which samples were sufficient for independent analysis), identifying differences for each as “better than” (☀), “worse than” (☹), or “similar to” (☁) the combined opposing ZIP Codes.
- ■ The columns to the right of the Teton County column provide trending (against baseline findings), as well as comparisons between community data and any available state and national findings. Again, symbols indicate whether Teton County compares favorably (☀), unfavorably (☹), or comparably (☁) to these external data.

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



COMMUNITY LIFE & SOCIAL SUPPORT	DISPARITY AMONG ZIP CODES					Teton County	vs. BENCHMARKS		
	83001	83002	83014	83455	Other ZIPs		vs. WY	vs. US	TREND
% Community Is a "Fair/Poor" Place to Live	 6.9	 4.1	 5.3	 3.7	 4.2	5.4			 9.6
% Trust People in Community	 87.9	 78.6	 87.3	 85.9	 88.6	87.7			 81.1
% Invest Time/Effort Into Community	 71.7	 54.6	 75.9	 56.3	 65.2	67.8			 74.0
% Being a Community Member Is Part of Identity	 65.9	 55.1	 65.2	 53.5	 62.2	63.0			 66.3
% Forced or Coerced Into Sexual Activity w/o Consent in Teton County	 7.8	 21.6	 12.1	 10.3	 4.0	7.3			 7.3
% Lonely	 34.4	 41.6	 40.2	 29.8	 23.0	30.4		 29.0	 47.9

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


better


similar


worse

MENTAL HEALTH	DISPARITY AMONG ZIP CODES					Teton County	vs. BENCHMARKS		
	83001	83002	83014	83455	Other ZIPs		vs. WY	vs. US	TREND
% People Are Sympathetic to Those With Mental Health Concerns (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 71.0	 70.0	 64.2	 68.9	 69.3	69.6			 62.0
% Easy for Residents to Discuss Mental Health (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 59.9	 59.0	 48.8	 55.9	 57.3	57.7			 45.8
% 3+ Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month	 49.8	 47.0	 53.6	 56.2	 47.7	50.1			 62.1
% Needed Mental Health Services in Past Year	 43.3	 39.3	 39.4	 42.3	 31.2	38.7			 48.4
% [Those Needing Services] Unable to Get Mental Health Services in Past Year						15.0			 21.0
% Aware of Local Mental Health Resources	 80.1	 70.0	 78.6	 76.8	 70.6	76.2			 78.0
% "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed	 87.8	 84.3	 79.8	 90.9	 86.3	87.0			 85.6
% "Very/Somewhat" Likely to Use Teletherapy for Behavioral Health	 77.4	 78.2	 78.8	 74.7	 78.4	77.5			 86.0

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


better


similar


worse

SUBSTANCE USE	DISPARITY AMONG ZIP CODES					Teton County	vs. BENCHMARKS		
	83001	83002	83014	83455	Other ZIPs		vs. WY	vs. US	TREND
% Alcohol Is Important to Most People's Social Life (Strongly/Somewhat Agree)	 79.4	 64.3	 76.4	 68.2	 62.6	71.9			 75.5
% Current Drinking	 75.8	 58.3	 79.0	 68.6	 56.2	68.3		 55.5	 77.6
% Heavy Drinking	 16.4	 11.2	 18.3	 18.4	 19.4	17.7		 11.6	 22.1
% Binge Drinking	 32.5	 31.0	 28.4	 34.8	 23.9	29.5	 16.5	 22.8	 40.0
% Excessive Drinking	 35.4	 31.0	 33.4	 39.0	 29.2	33.5	 17.6	 25.1	 43.6
% Personally Impacted by Substance Use	 68.8	 68.4	 73.7	 73.7	 61.5	67.3		 46.8	 64.7

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


better


similar


worse

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE	DISPARITY AMONG ZIP CODES					Teton County	vs. BENCHMARKS		
	83001	83002	83014	83455	Other ZIPs		vs. WY	vs. US	TREND
% [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance	 8.6	 18.1	 15.6	 17.5	 13.5	12.0	 14.8	 8.5	 13.1
% Immigration Status Has Affected Access to Mental Health Care	 7.6	 36.5	 11.7	 4.6	 0.8	5.7			

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


better


similar


worse



COMMUNITY LIFE

COMMUNITY AS A PLACE TO LIVE

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

"Overall, how would you rate your community as a place to live? Would you say: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

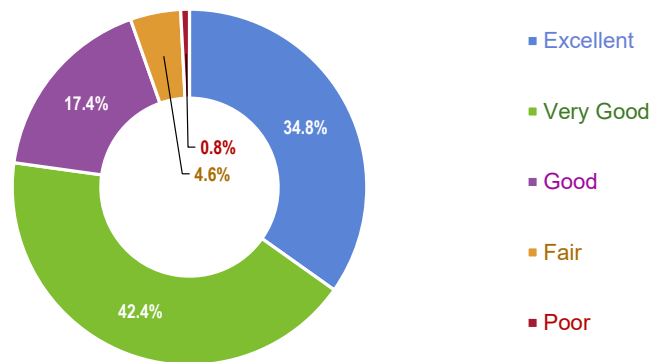
By and large, most residents in Teton County rate their community as an "excellent" or "very good" place to live.

However, 5.4% of area residents gave "fair/poor" ratings of their community as a place to live.

TREND ► Decreasing (improving) significantly since 2021.

DISPARITY ► Higher in ZIP Code 83001. Reported more often among young adults.

Rating of the Community as a Place to Live
(Teton County, 2026)

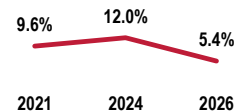
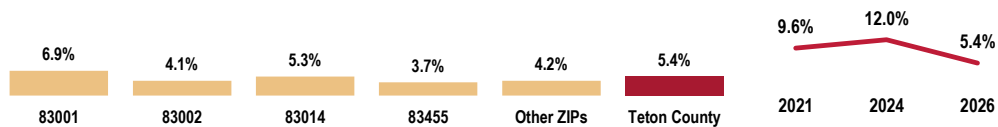


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Perceive the Community as a "Fair" or "Poor" Place to Live
(Teton County)

2026 BY AREA

TREND



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Perceive the Community as a “Fair” or “Poor” Place to Live (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 4]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

INCOME & RACE/ETHNICITY

INCOME ► 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 2025 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$32,150 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “low income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status or living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice (<200% of) the poverty threshold; “mid/high income” refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

RACE & ETHNICITY ► In analyzing survey results, mutually exclusive race and ethnicity categories are used. All Hispanic/Latinx respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Data are also detailed for individuals identifying with a race category, without Hispanic origin — while the survey data are representative of the full racial and ethnic makeup of the population, samples were not of sufficient size for independent analyses by all race groups.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

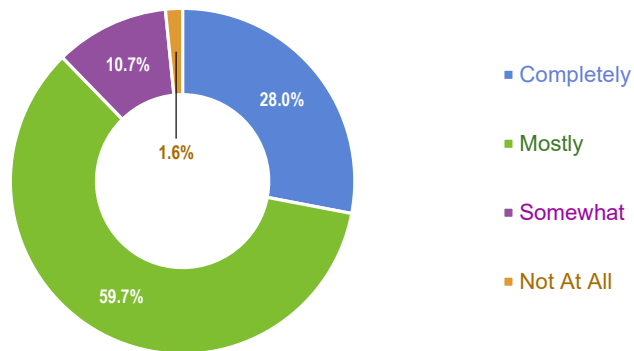
Trust

Community engagement was measured in the PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey by asking respondents to report the degree of their sense of attachment to and identification with their local community.

Most (87.7%) residents in the community (“completely” or “mostly”) feel that “I can trust people in this community.”

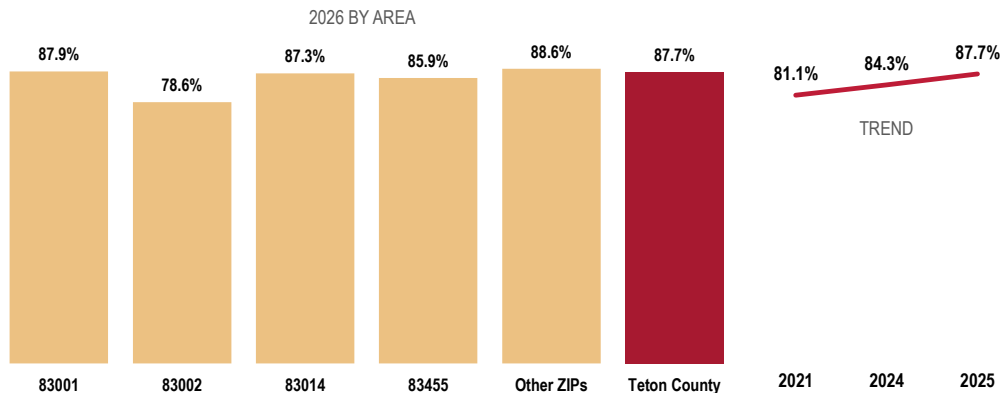
TREND ► Increasing significantly since 2021.

Feel That “I Can Trust People in This Community”
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Completely/Mostly Feel That
“I Can Trust People in This Community”
(Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 5]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



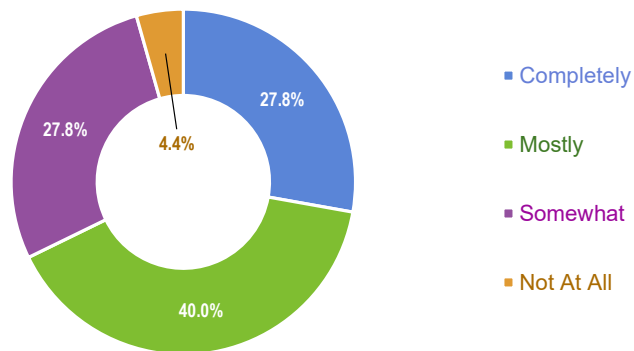
Time & Effort

Two-thirds (67.8%) of Teton County residents (“completely” or “mostly”) feel that *“I put a lot of time and effort into being part of this community.”*

TREND ► Marking a statistically significant decrease since 2021 (similar to 2024 findings).

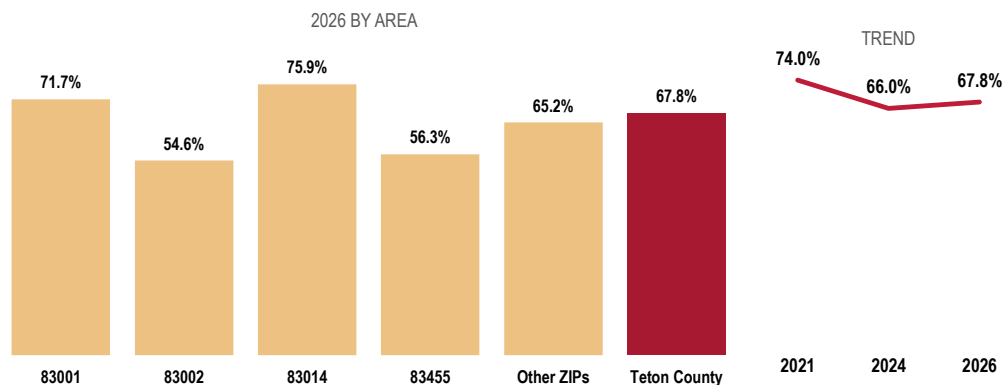
DISPARITY ► Highest in ZIP Codes 83001 and 83014. Reported more often among adults age 40 to 64.

Feel That “I Put a Lot of
Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community”
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

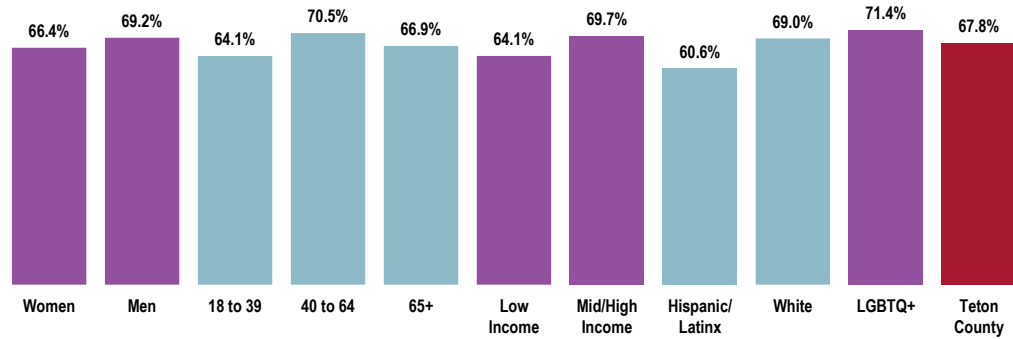
Completely/Mostly Feel That “I Put a Lot of
Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community”
(Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Completely/Mostly Feel That “I Put a Lot of Time and Effort Into Being Part of This Community” (Teton County, 2026)



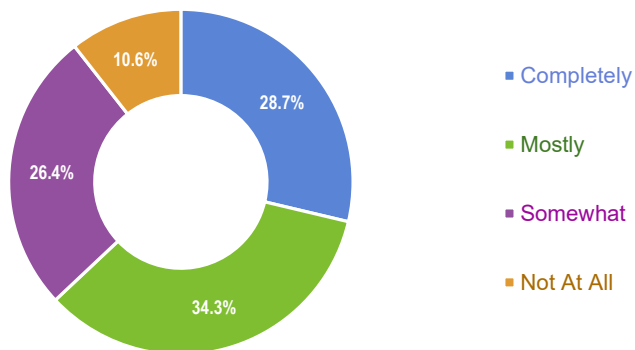
Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 6]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Identity

63.0% of residents in Teton County (“completely” or “mostly”) feel that *“being a member of this community is part of my identity.”*

DISPARITY ► Lowest in ZIP Code 83455. Reported more often among men and adults age 65 and older.

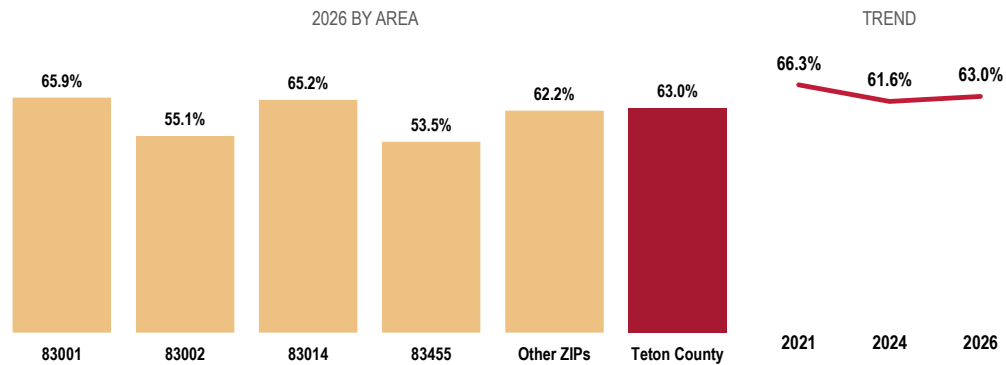
Feel That “Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity” (Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

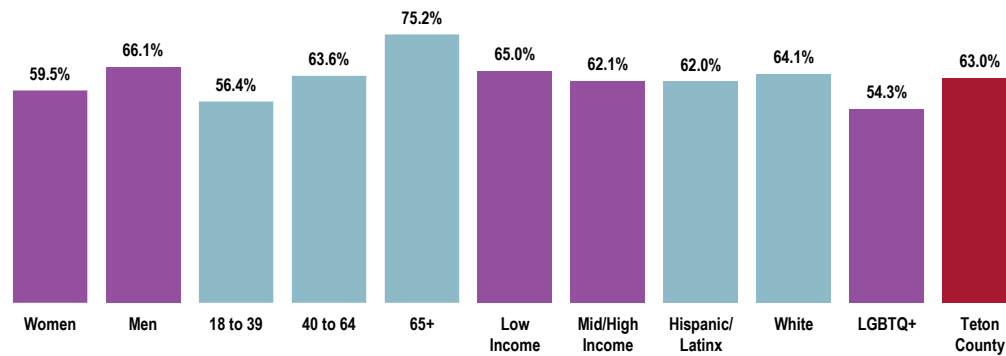


Completely/Mostly Feel That “Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity” (Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Completely/Mostly Feel That “Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity” (Teton County, 2026)



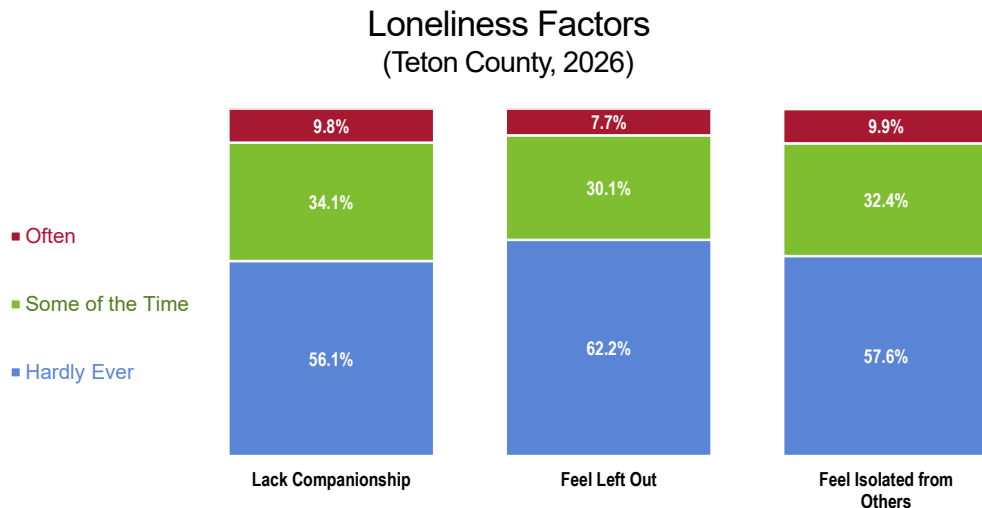
Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 7]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



SOCIAL CONNECTIONS & LONELINESS

Isolation & Loneliness

The following chart outlines responses to three questions used to define “loneliness” among residents in Teton County.



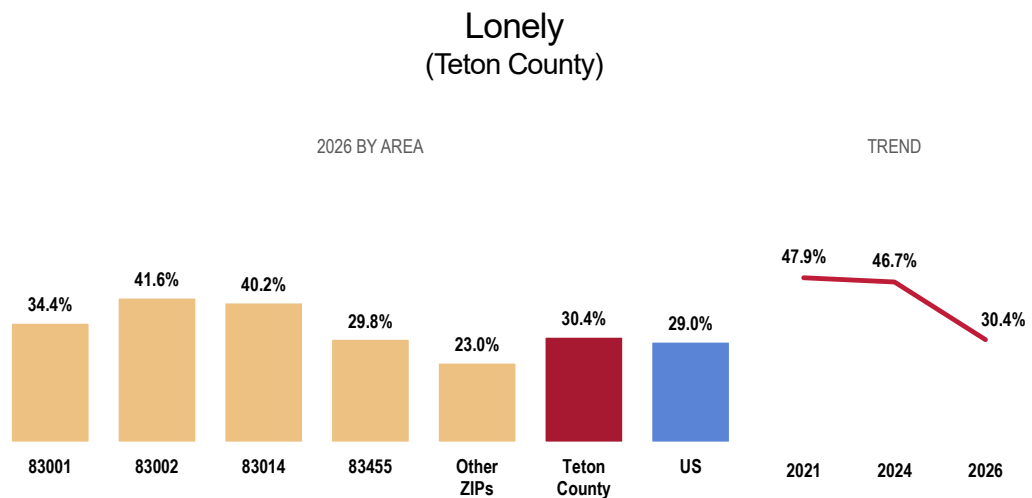
Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 8-10]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Loneliness Scale

Based on their responses to the three survey questions, 30.4% of residents in Teton County are found to be “lonely.”

TREND ► Decreasing significantly from previous findings.

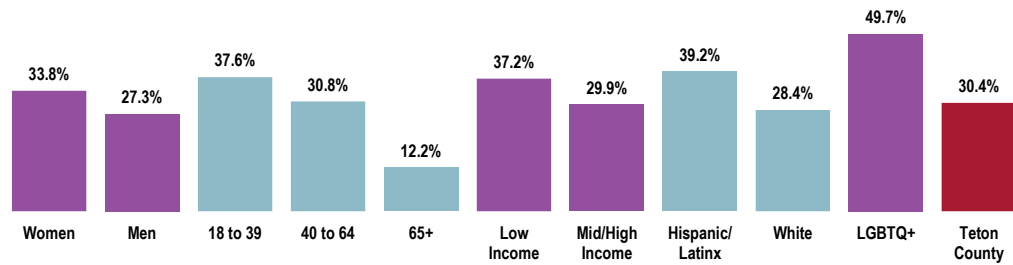
DISPARITY ► Statistically high in ZIP Codes 83001 and 83014. Found more often among Teton County women, young adults, Hispanic/Latinx residents, and LGBTQ+ adults.



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 42]
• 2026 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Here, “lonely” is defined as respondents who score 6-9 points in a series of three questions from the 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.



Lonely (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 42]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• Here, "lonely" is defined as respondents who score 6-9 points in a series of three questions from the 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.



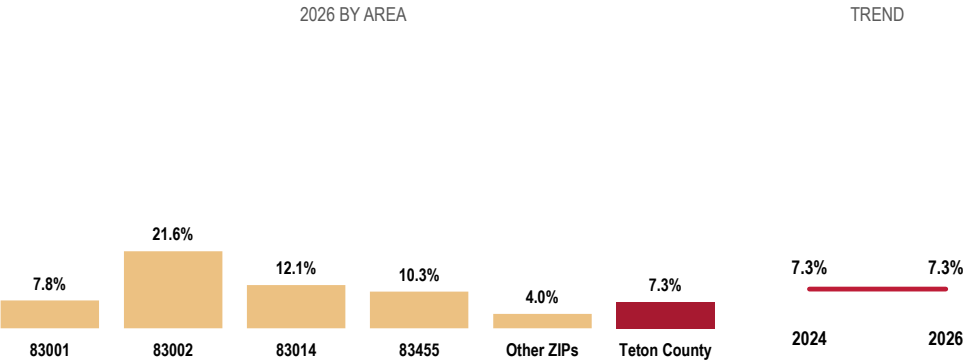
SEXUAL VIOLENCE

"Have you ever been forced or coerced into sexual activity without your consent in Teton County, Wyoming? This could be with an intimate partner or not."

A total of 7.3% of Teton County adults acknowledge having ever been forced or coerced into sexual activity without consent in the county (whether with an intimate partner or not).

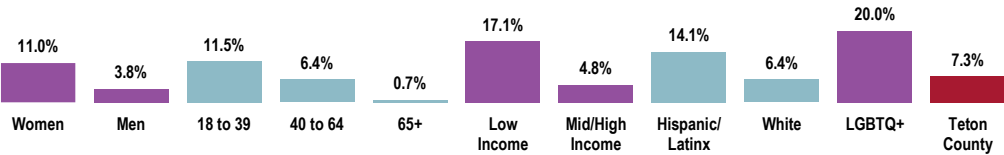
DISPARITY ► Notably high in ZIP Code 83002 residents. Reported more often among women, young adults, those in low-income households, Hispanic/Latinx residents, and LGBTQ+ adults.

Forced or Coerced Into Sexual Activity Without Consent in Teton County (Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 304]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Forced or Coerced Into Sexual Activity Without Consent in Teton County (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 304]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.





MENTAL HEALTH

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD MENTAL HEALTH

Caring & Sympathy Toward Those With Mental Health Issues

To gauge community attitudes toward mental health, respondents taking part in the survey were asked their level of agreement with the following statement:

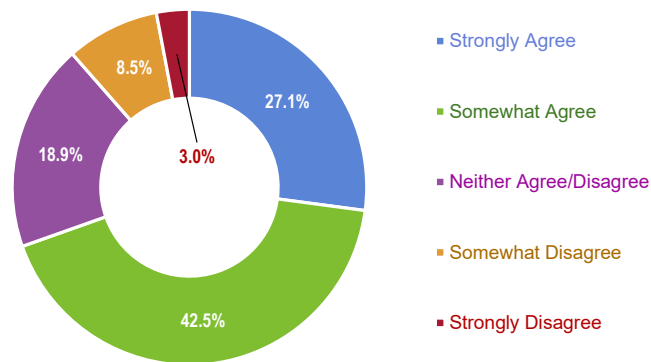
“People in this community are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health concerns.”

A total of 69.6% of Teton County residents agree that “people in this community are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental health concerns.”

TREND ► Denotes a statistically significant increase over previous findings.

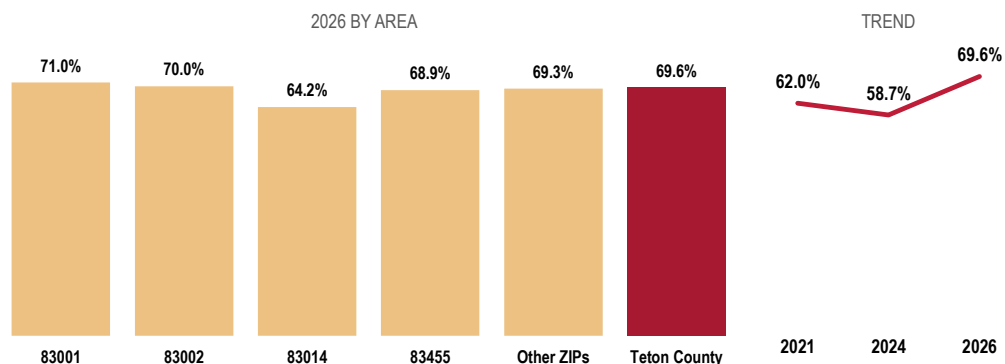
DISPARITY ► Reported less often among women, adults age 40 and older, and those who identify as LGBTQ+.

“People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Health Concerns” (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

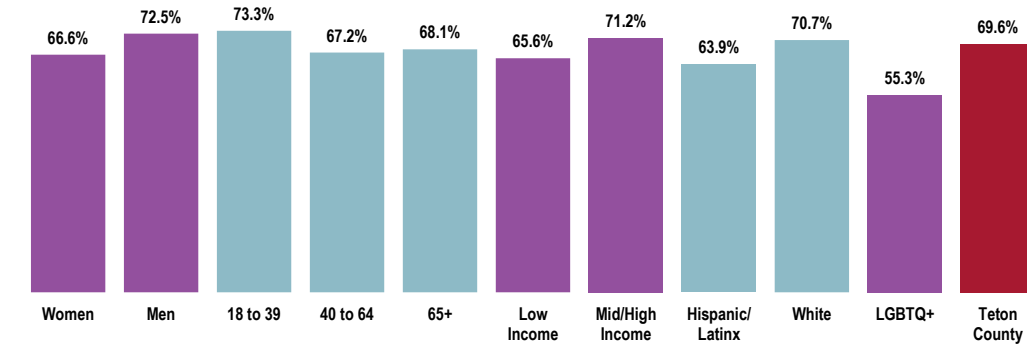
Strongly/Somewhat Agree: “People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Health Concerns” (Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Strongly/Somewhat Agree: “People in This Community Are Generally Caring and Sympathetic to People With Mental Health Concerns” (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 11]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

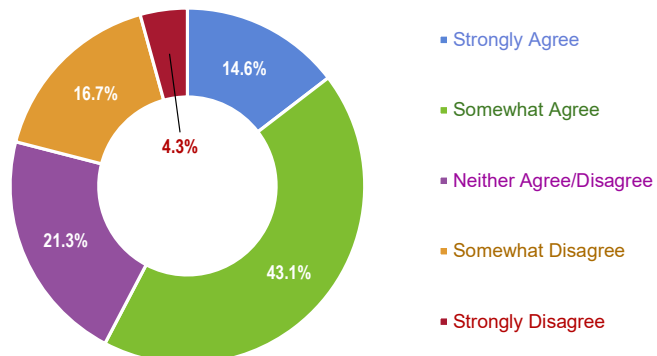
Discussing Mental Health & Emotional Challenges

Just over half of residents (57.7%) agree that “it is easy for residents to talk about mental health or emotional challenges.”

TREND ► Increasing significantly since 2021.

DISPARITY ► The prevalence decreases with age among respondents.

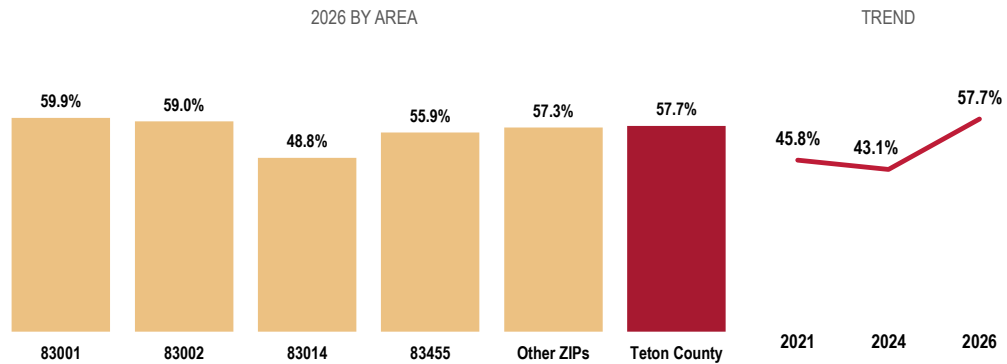
“It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges” (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

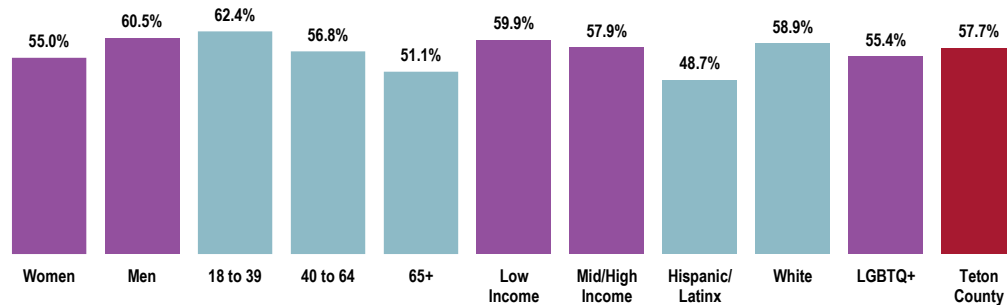


Strongly/Somewhat Agree: “It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges” (Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Strongly/Somewhat Agree: “It Is Easy for Residents to Talk About Mental Health or Emotional Challenges” (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 12]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



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?”

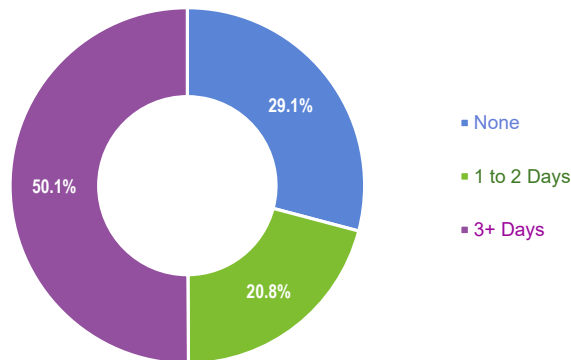
Thinking about their mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotion, 29.1% of surveyed residents reported no days of poor mental health in the past month.

However, half (50.1%) of Teton County adults reported three or more days in the past 30 days when their mental health was not good.

TREND ► A significant decrease since 2021.

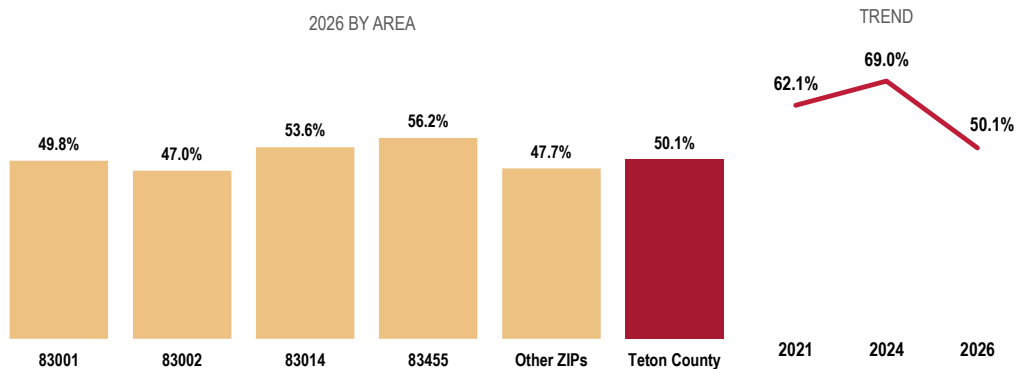
DISPARITY ► Notably higher among women, young adults, Hispanic/Latinx residents, and LGBTQ+ adults.

Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

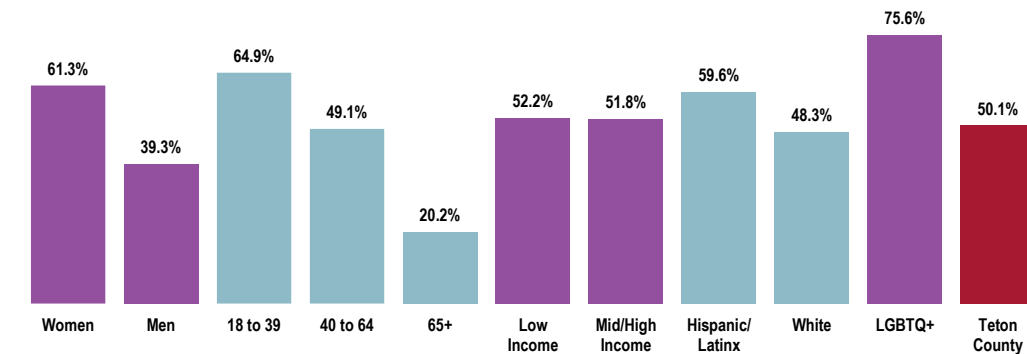
Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month
(Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Three or More Days of Poor Mental Health in the Past Month (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 18]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Need for Mental Health Services

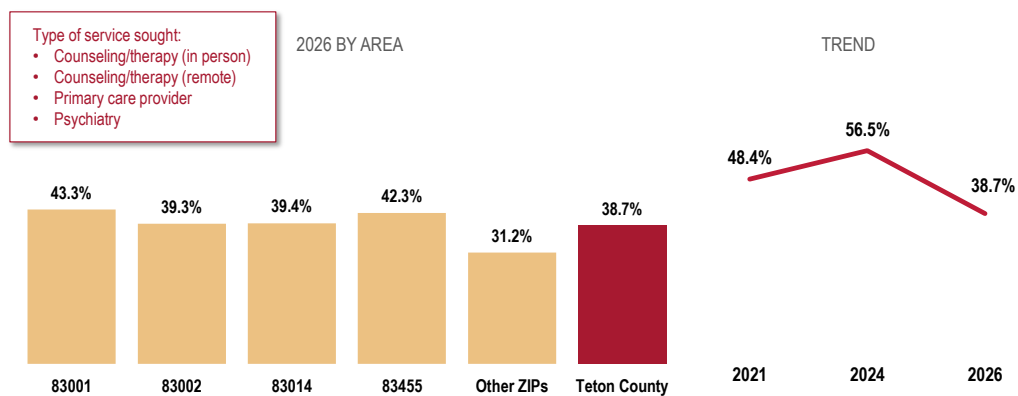
38.7% of surveyed Teton County adults say there was a time in the past year when they needed mental health services.

TREND ► Decreasing significantly from previous findings.

DISPARITY ► Highest in ZIP Code 83001.

Most often, the types of services sought were counseling/therapy, both in-person and remote.

Have Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year (Teton County)

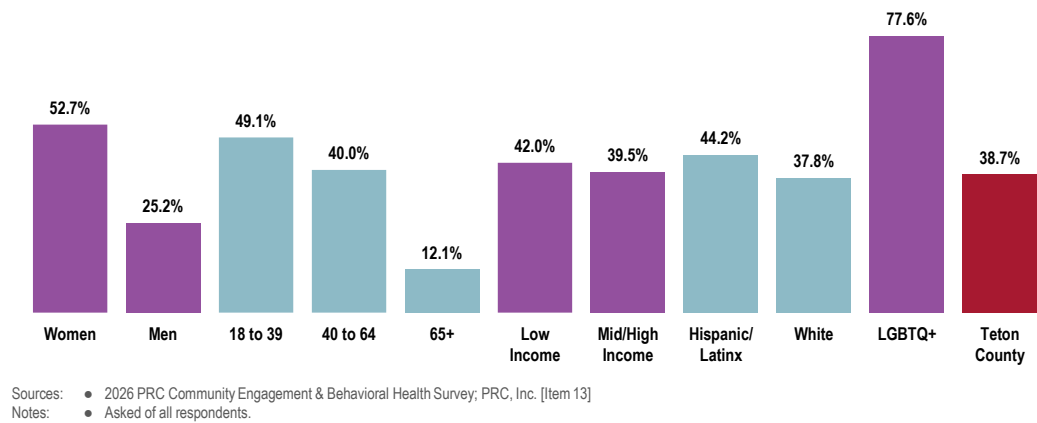


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 13, 303]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



DISPARITY ► A need for mental health services was more often reported among women, young adults, and those who identify as LGBTQ+.

Needed Mental Health Services in the Past Year (Teton County, 2026)

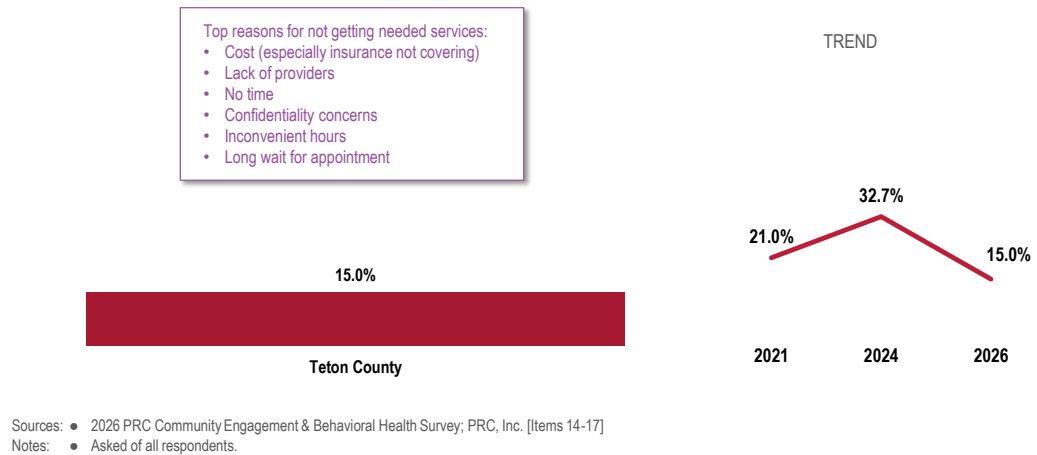


Among respondents needing mental health services in the past year, most were able to get the services they needed, while 15.0% were not.

TREND ► Denotes a statistically significant decrease from previous findings.

Cost, lack of providers, lack of time, confidentiality concerns, inconvenient hours, and long waits for appointments were the main reasons given by those not getting the services they needed. (Cost-related reasons primarily related to insurance issues.)

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

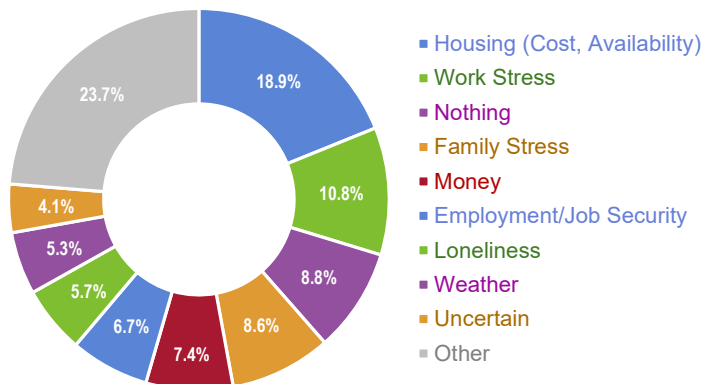


Greatest Challenge to Mental Well-Being

"In general, what do you feel creates the biggest challenge for your own mental well-being?"

When asked, 18.9% of survey respondents reported that the greatest challenge to their own mental well-being related to **housing**, followed by **work stress** (mentioned by 10.8%), **family stress** (8.6%), and **money** (7.4%).

Greatest Challenge to My Own Mental Well-Being
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 302]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



LOCAL RESOURCES FOR MENTAL HEALTH

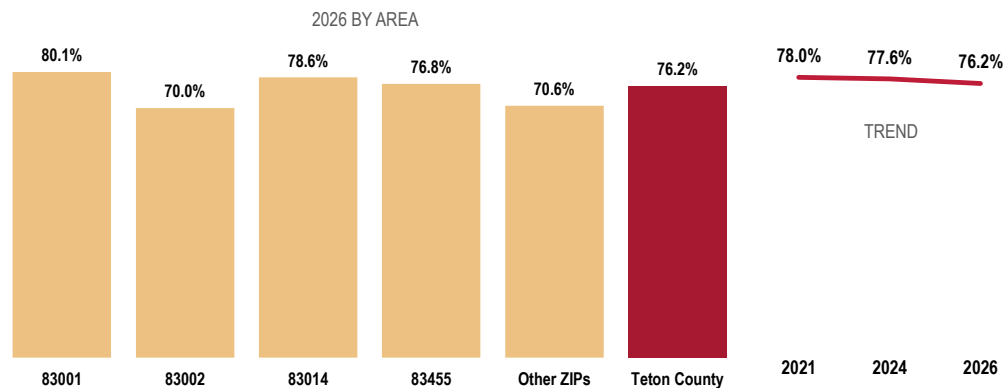
Awareness of Resources

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

Just over three in four adults in Teton County (76.2%) are aware of local providers, programs, or resources available to help people with mental health needs.

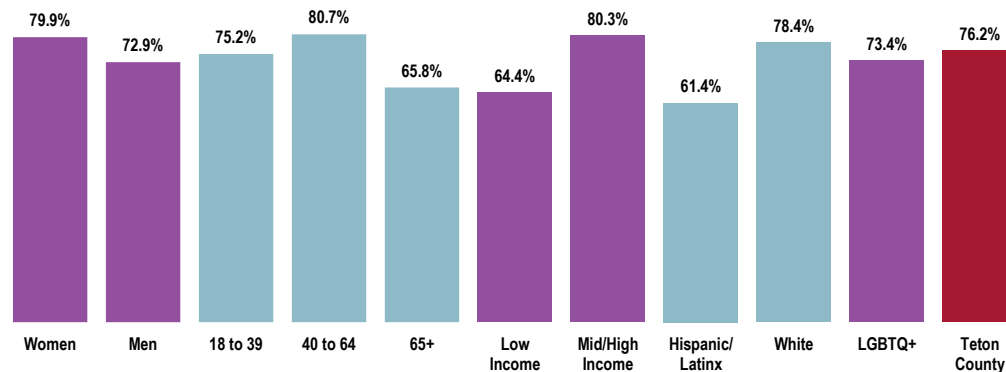
DISPARITY ► Awareness is highest in ZIP Code 83001. Reported more often among women, adults age 40 to 64, those in households with higher incomes, and non-Hispanic White residents.

Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health (Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Aware of Local Resources for Mental Health (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 19]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



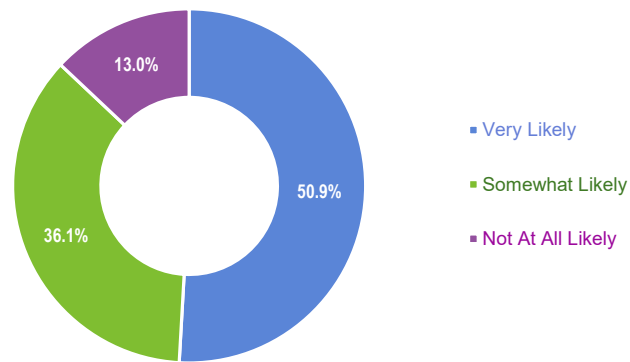
Likelihood of Using Local Resources

"If you needed mental health services in the future, how likely would you be to reach out to local providers, programs, or resources for help? Would you be: very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely?"

Most residents in Teton County (87.0%) 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.

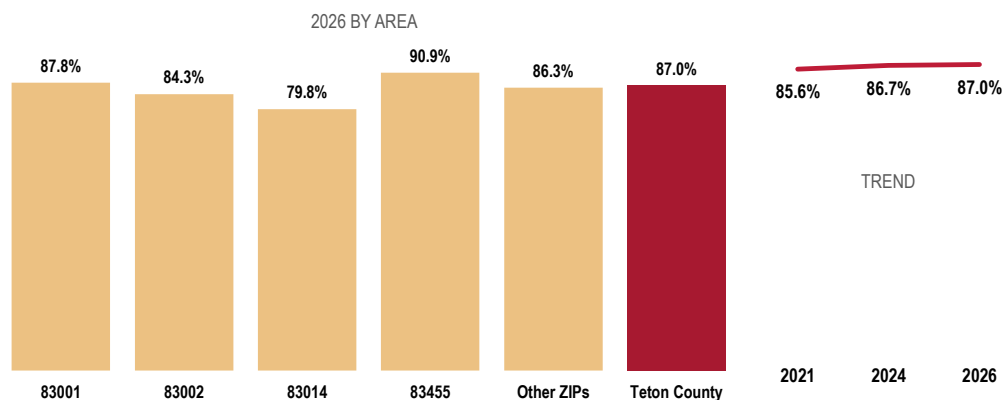
DISPARITY ► Lowest among ZIP Code 83014 residents. The prevalence decreases with age among respondents.

Likelihood of Seeking Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

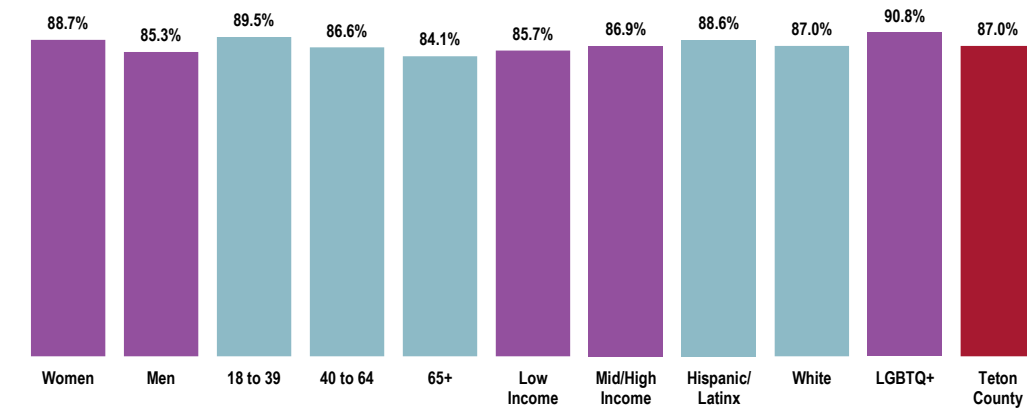
"Very/Somewhat" Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future
(Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



“Very/Somewhat” Likely to Seek Mental Health Services Locally if Needed in the Future (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 20]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

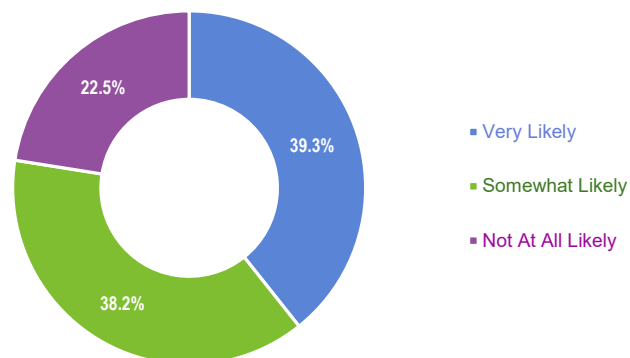
Likelihood of Using Teletherapy Services

77.5% of residents would be “very” or “somewhat” likely to use teletherapy visits for behavioral health support if needed and if these were available and affordable to them.

TREND ► Denotes a statistically significant decrease since 2021.

DISPARITY ► Reported more often among women and adults under age 65.

Likelihood of Using Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Use Support if Needed and It Were Affordable (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.

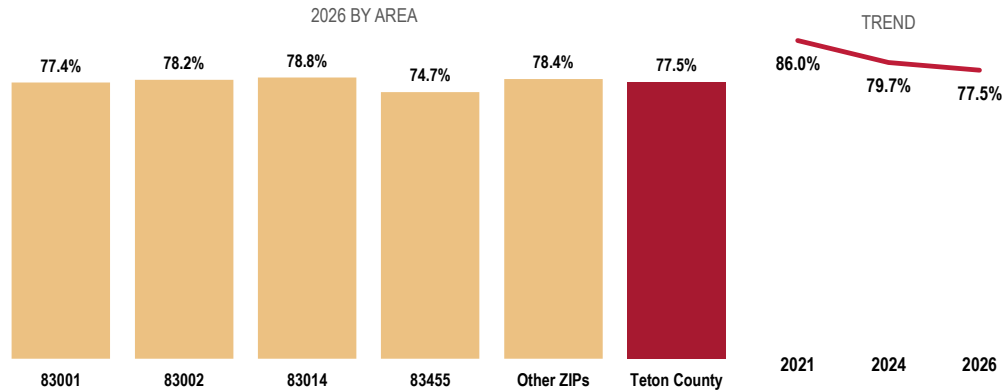
Respondents were read the following:

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

If teletherapy were available to you at a cost you could afford, how likely would you be to use this type of visit for mental health or substance use support? Would you be: very likely, somewhat likely, or not at all likely?”



“Very/Somewhat” Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Use Support (Teton County)

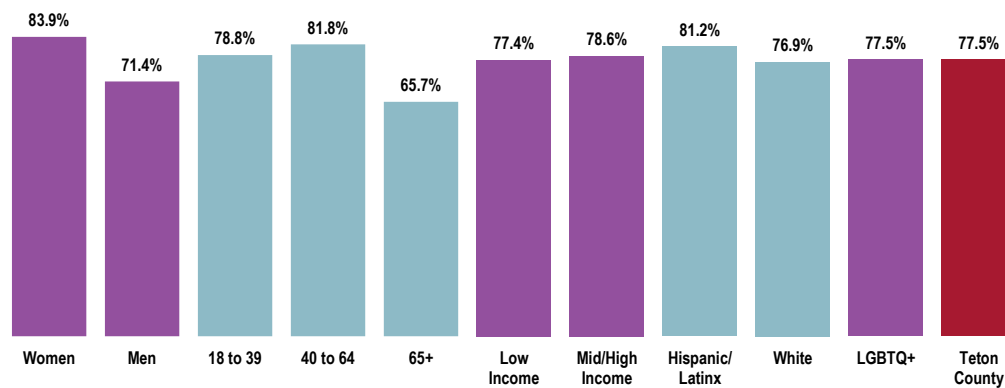


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.

“Very/Somewhat” Likely to Use Teletherapy for Mental Health or Substance Use Support (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 21]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

• During a teletherapy visit, a patient uses a computer or smartphone to communicate with a mental health professional in real time without being face to face.





SUBSTANCE USE

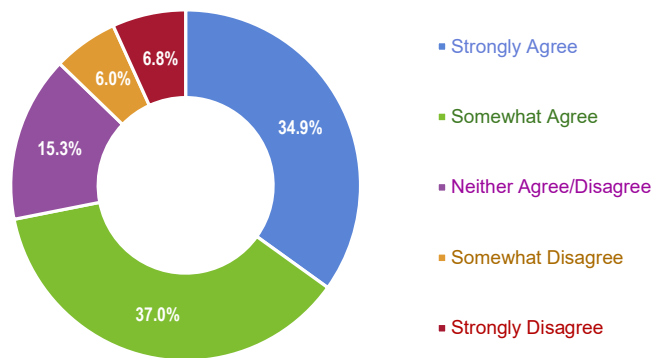
ALCOHOL

Community Perceptions of Alcohol

A total of 71.9% of residents in Teton County (“strongly” or “somewhat”) agree that *“for most people in this community, alcohol is important to social life.”*

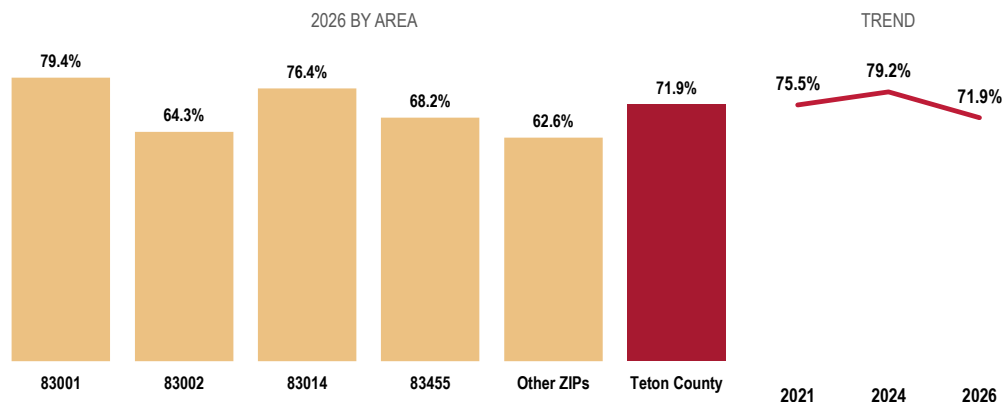
DISPARITY ► Highest among residents of ZIP Code 83001. Reported more often among women, young adults, those in higher-income households, non-Hispanic White residents, and LGBTQ+ adults.

“For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life”
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

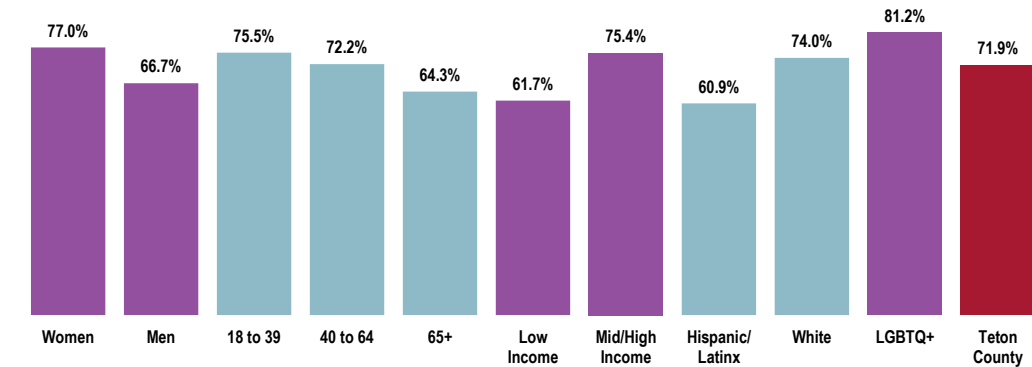
Strongly/Somewhat Agree: “For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life”
(Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Strongly/Somewhat Agree: “For Most People in This Community, Alcohol Is Important to Social Life” (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 22]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

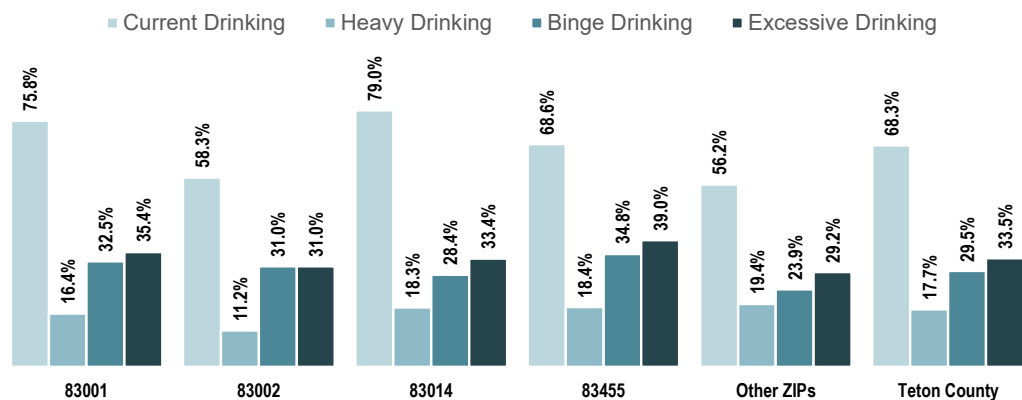
Personal Alcohol Use

DEFINITIONS

- **Current drinking** is having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **Heavy drinking** is having 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 drinking** is having 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 drinking** includes either heavy drinking or binge drinking (as defined above) in the past 30 days.

Just over two in three residents (68.3%) in Teton County report some alcohol use in the past 30 days, and one in three (33.5%) reports engaging in “excessive drinking.”

Alcohol Use (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 50-52, 54]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• **Current drinking** is consumption of at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
• **Heavy drinking** is having 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 drinking** is having 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 drinking** includes those who report either heavy drinking or binge drinking in the past 30 days.

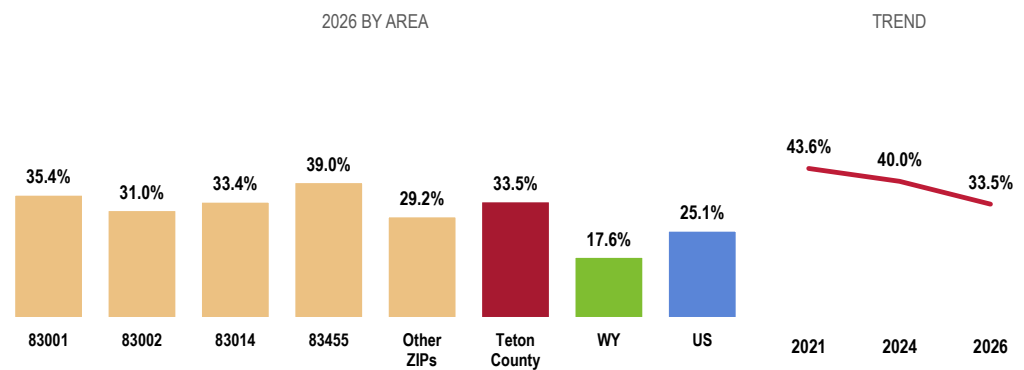


Excessive Drinking

The following further outlines Teton County data for the prevalence of **excessive drinking**.

- BENCHMARK** ▶ Much higher than Wyoming and US percentages.
- TREND** ▶ Decreasing significantly from previous findings.
- DISPARITY** ▶ Reported more often among men and young adults.

Excessive Drinking (Teton County)



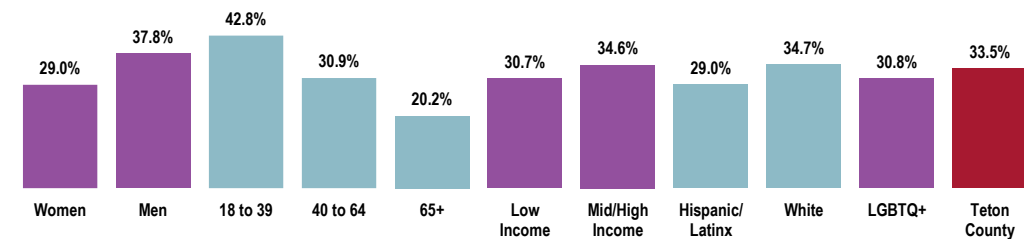
Sources:

- 2026 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): 2024 data.
- 2026 PRC National Health Survey; PRC, Inc.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18+ who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.

Excessive Drinking (Teton County, 2026)



Sources:

- 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 54]

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18+ who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.



PERSONAL IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE USE

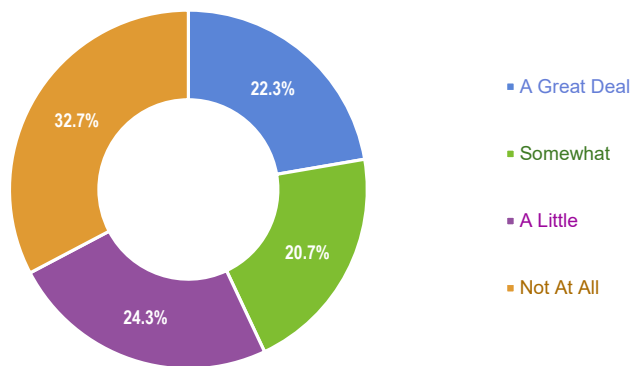
"To what degree has your life been negatively affected by your own or someone else's substance use issues, including alcohol, prescription, and other drugs? Would you say: a great deal, somewhat, a little, or not at all?"

In Teton County, just over two in three residents (67.3%) say that their lives have been directly affected by substance use — either their own or someone else's — to some degree ("a little," "somewhat," or "a great deal").

BENCHMARK ► Well above the US prevalence.

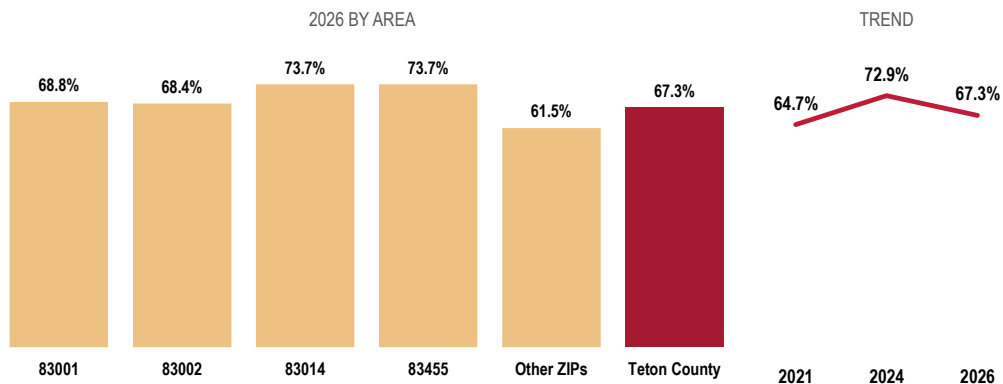
DISPARITY ► Reported more often among women, young adults, those in households with higher incomes, non-Hispanic White residents, and LGBTQ+ adults.

Degree to Which Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Use (by Self or Others)
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

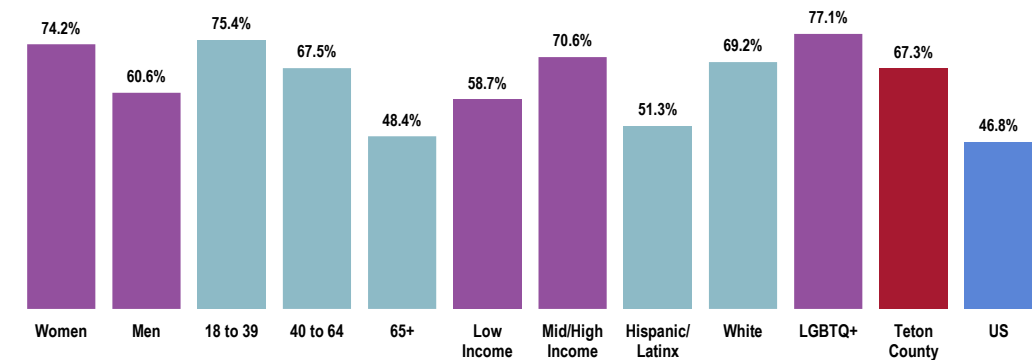
Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Use (by Self or Someone Else)
(Teton County)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes those responding "a great deal," "somewhat," or "a little."



Life Has Been Negatively Affected
by Substance Use (by Self or Someone Else)
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources:

- 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 26]
- 2026 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents.
- Includes those responding "a great deal," "somewhat," or "a little."





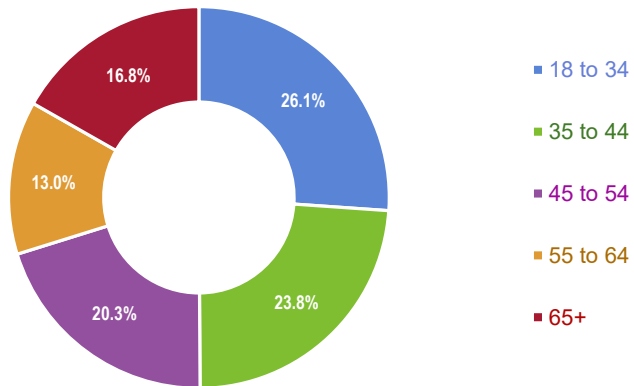
COMMUNITY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

Charts in the following section detail the sample characteristics for the Teton County community.

Note that the samples closely match the actual population of Teton County
in terms of gender, age, race/ethnicity, and income level.

AGE

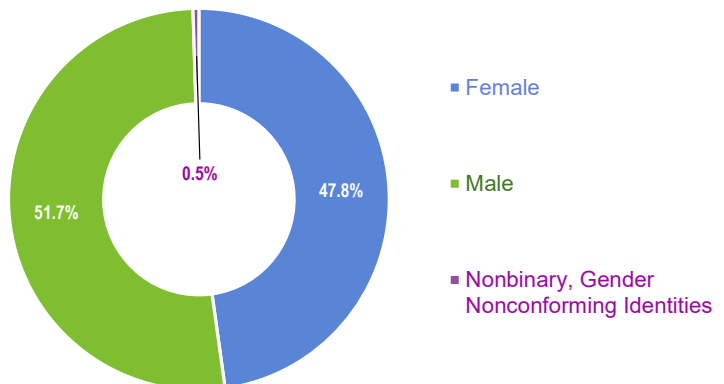
Age of Respondent
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 27]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

GENDER

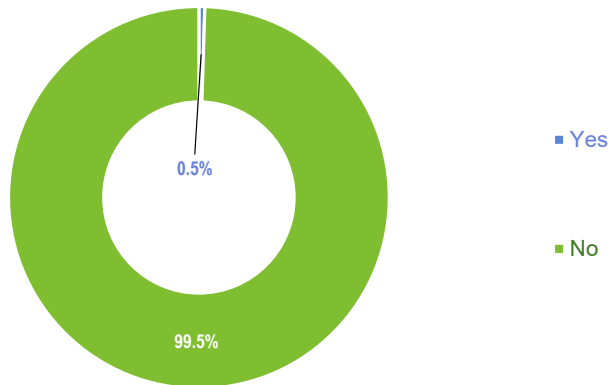
Self-Identified Gender
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 3]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



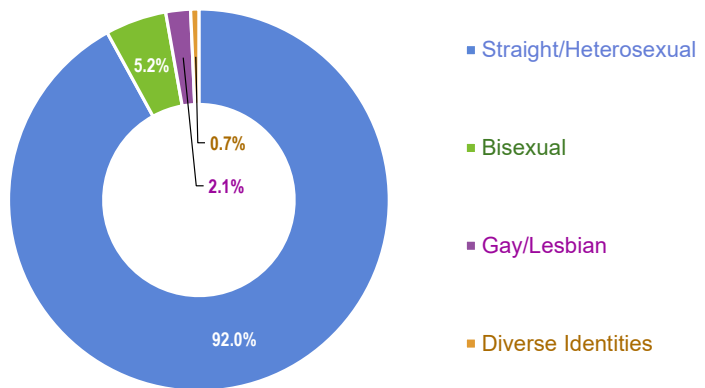
Transgender (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 29]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Self-Identified Sexual Orientation (Teton County, 2026)

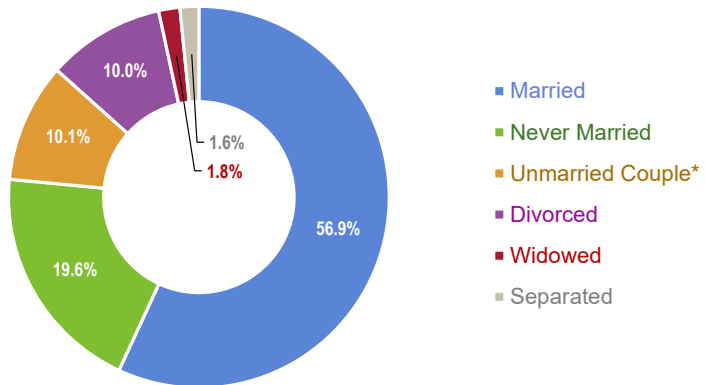


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 28]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



MARITAL STATUS

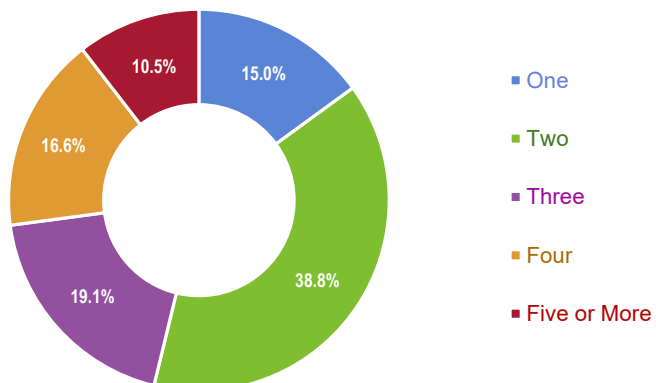
Marital Status
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 35]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • *Includes those who are members of an unmarried couple or are in a domestic partnership/civil union.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Total Household Members
(Teton County, 2026)

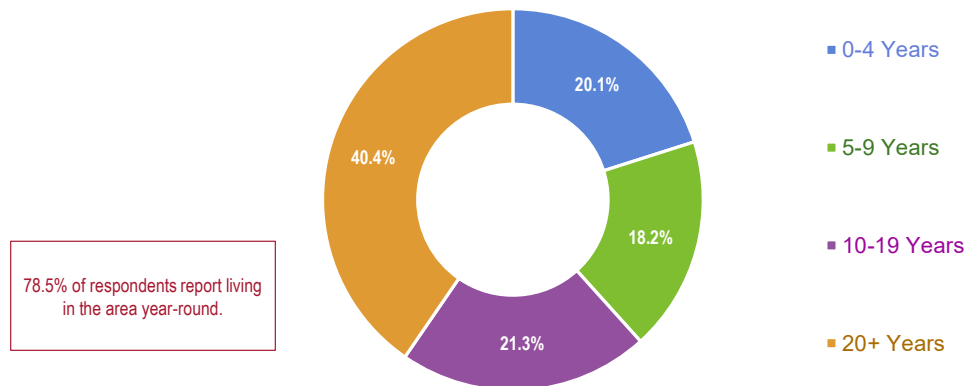


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 30]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



RESIDENCY

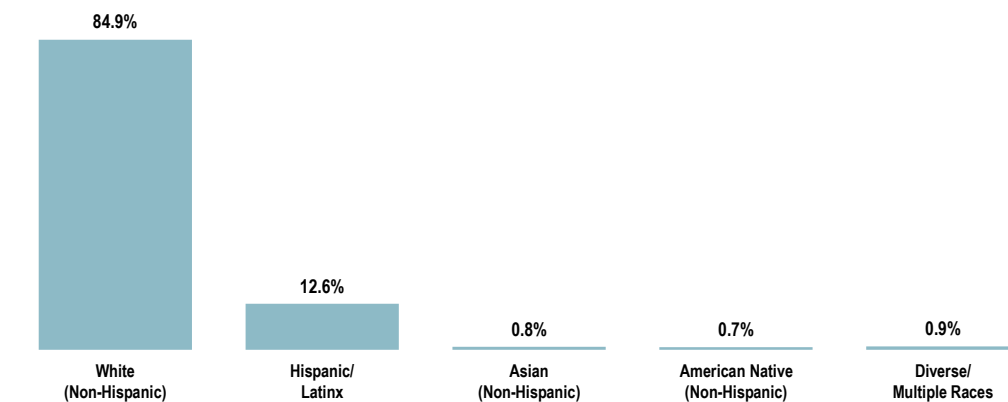
Number of Years Living in the Area
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Items 31-32]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

RACE & ETHNICITY

Self-Identified Race/Ethnicity
(Teton County, 2026)

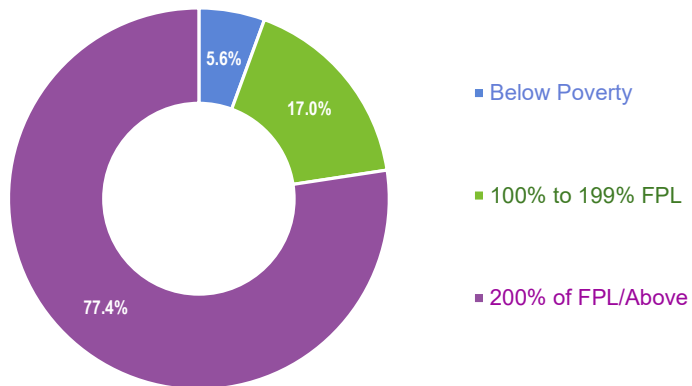


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 62]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



INCOME

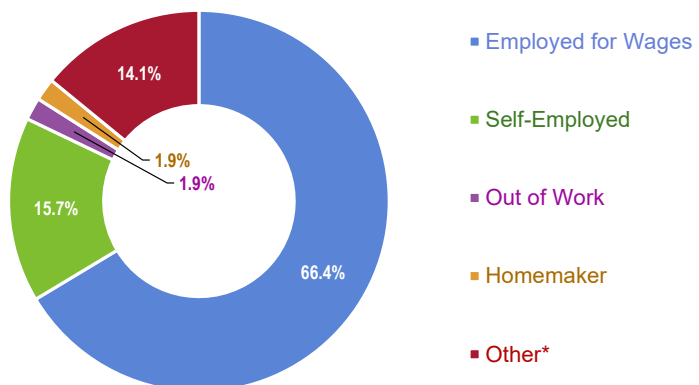
Household Income Relative to Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 65]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Status
(Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 38]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• *Includes students, retirees, and those who are unable to work.



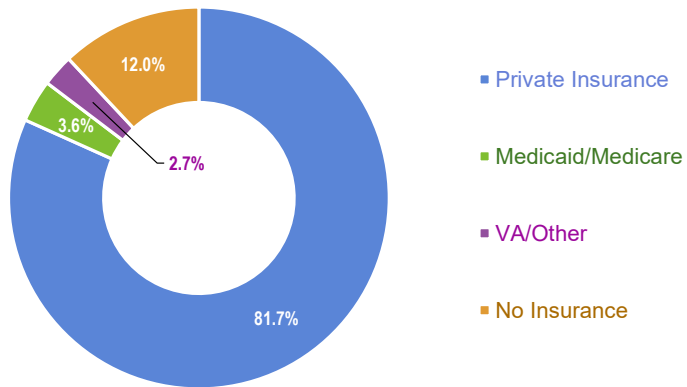
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (AGE 18-64)

While most Teton County residents age 18 to 64 have health care insurance coverage through private insurance or government-sponsored insurance, 12.0% are without any coverage whatsoever.

BENCHMARK ► Lower than the state prevalence but higher than the national prevalence.

DISPARITY ► Lowest in ZIP Code 83001. Notably high in low-income households and among Hispanic/Latinx respondents.

Insurance Coverage
(Adults Age 18 to 64; Teton County, 2026)

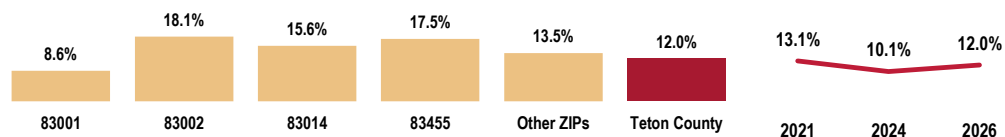


Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 55]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Teton County)

2026 BY AREA

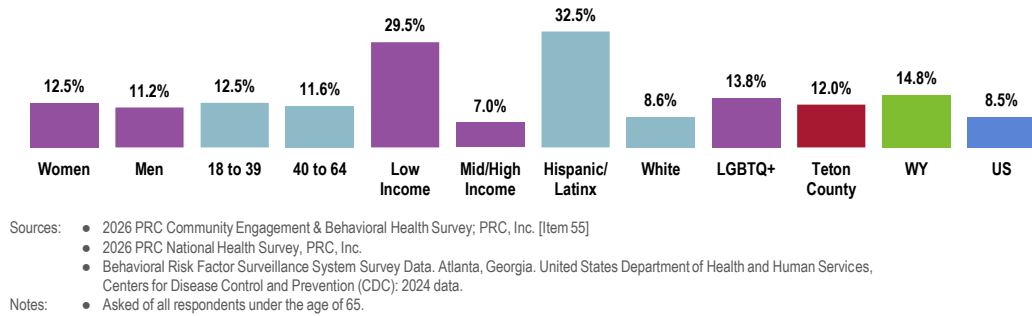
TREND



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 55]
• 2026 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
Notes: • Represents respondents under age 65.



Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; Teton County, 2026)

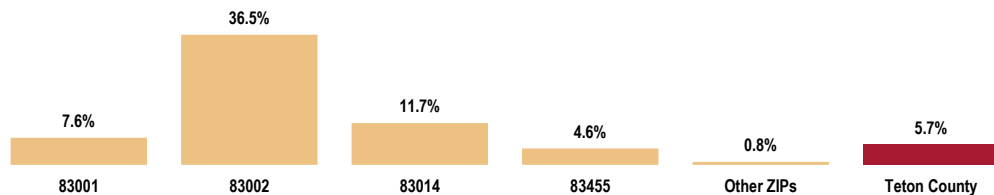


IMMIGRATION STATUS AND ACCESS TO CARE

A total of 5.7% of county residents report that their immigration status or experience has affected their ability to access mental or behavioral health care.

DISPARITY ► Highest in ZIP Codes 83002. Reported more often among women, young adults, those in low-income households, and (especially) Hispanic/Latinx respondents.

Immigration Status or Experience Has Affected Access to Mental/Behavioral Health Care (Teton County)

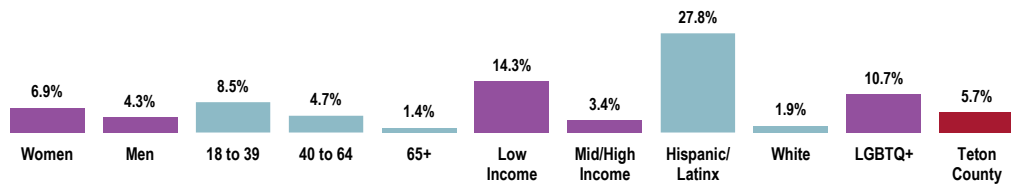


Note that 15.2% said this affected them "not at all," and 79.1% said that this inquiry did not apply to them.

Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
• Includes respondents who answered "extremely," "very much," "moderately," or "slightly."
• This inquiry was optional for respondents; <1% chose not to answer.



Immigration Status or Experience Has Affected Access to Mental/Behavioral Health Care (Teton County, 2026)



Sources: • 2026 PRC Community Engagement & Behavioral Health Survey; PRC, Inc. [Item 305]
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.
 • Includes respondents who answered "extremely," "very much," "moderately," or "slightly."
 • This inquiry was optional for respondents; <1% chose not to answer.

