

Utah Statewide Wellbeing Survey Report

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Summary

The Utah Wellbeing Survey project is designed to assess the wellbeing and local perspectives of city residents, and provide information to city leaders to inform their general planning processes. In early 2020, 18 cities participated in the Utah Wellbeing Survey.

The 2020 survey was conducted online between late January and mid-March, with each city's survey open for approximately 3 weeks. Therefore, these data describe wellbeing perspectives just prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Cities advertised the survey via social media, newsletters, websites, and locally distributed information. All residents in the participating cities age 18 and older were encouraged to take the online Qualtrics survey.

A total of **4,354 completed surveys** were recorded during this effort.

The survey focused on overall personal and community wellbeing. Questions included rating and importance ten different domains or categories of wellbeing, perspectives on population growth and economic development in Utah cities, the influence of landscape features on wellbeing, various risks and assets in Utah cities, and an array of demographic characteristic questions. A number of cities added additional questions, particularly around the issue of housing.

This report summarizes findings compiled from 18 study communities. Each city's report can be found at <https://extension.usu.edu/business-and-community/utah-wellbeing-project/index>.

This project benefits from the partnership with the Utah League of Cities and Towns who are helping cities envision ways to inform general planning processes with the data and findings from these wellbeing surveys.

Follow up surveys are planned in 2021 and new cities are welcome to join the project. For further information, please contact **Dr. Courtney Flint** at courtney.flint@usu.edu or **(435) 797-8635**.

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1. SURVEY CITIES AND RESPONSES

This effort expanded an initial survey effort in 2019 in which 16 cities were surveyed with a public intercept survey approach using iPads in various locations. Figure 1 highlights the cities participating in the survey project over the last 2 years. The surveyed cities fall into three different clusters according to the Utah League of Cities and Towns (Table 1).

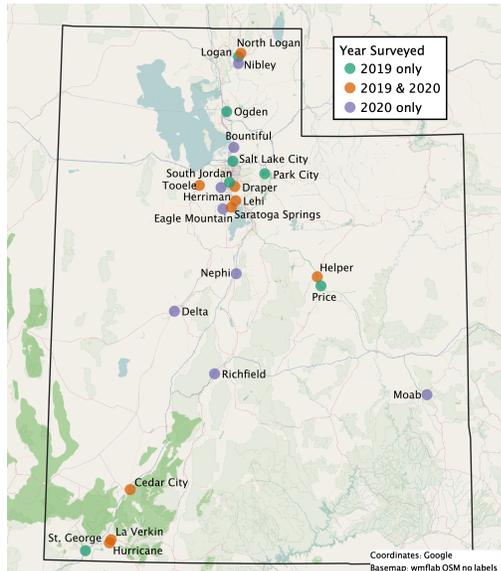


Table 1.1. City Clusters for Surveyed Cities

Established/Mid-Sized Cities	Bountiful Cedar City Draper Tooele
Rapid Growth Cities	Eagle Mountain Herriman Hurricane La Verkin Lehi Nibley North Logan Santaquin Saratoga Springs
Rural, Rural Hub, and Resort Cities	Delta Helper Moab Nephi Richfield

The city with the most respondents was Eagle Mountain with 506 completed surveys. Response levels varied across the participating cities resulting in a greater margin of error for some city results (Table 2).

Table 1.2. Population and Response Information for Cities in the 2020 Survey Project

City	Confidence Interval (Margin of Error)	Survey Responses in 2020 Online Survey	Population Age 18 or Older (based on 2018 US Census Data)	Percent of Adult Residents Participating in Survey
Eagle Mountain	4.29%	506	15,797	3.20%
Saratoga Springs	4.98%	377	14,770	2.55%
Moab	4.98%	354	4,192	8.44%
Herriman	4.98%	375	21,418	1.75%
Bountiful	5.03%	375	31,012	1.21%
Draper	5.17%	355	32,313	1.10%
Lehi	5.68%	295	35,387	0.83%
Nephi	5.70%	275	3,978	6.91%
Cedar City	6.02%	262	22,144	1.18%
Hurricane	6.09%	254	12,351	2.06%
Tooele	6.14%	252	23,207	1.09%
Santaquin	7.20%	180	6,553	2.75%
La Verkin	9.39%	105	2,830	3.71%
Helper	9.44%	101	1,598	6.32%
Richfield	10.02%	94	5,089	1.85%
Delta	10.25%	88	2,388	3.69%
North Logan	10.83%	81	7,172	1.13%
Nibley	12.35%	62	3,832	1.62%

2. RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

We asked demographic questions to check how representative the responses are of each city as well as to see how wellbeing and perspectives vary across different groups within and between cities. Comparing the respondent characteristics with the most recent information from the U.S. Census, we can see that females, those with college degrees, and those with children in the household were over-represented, while those with incomes under \$50,000 were under-represented. Other characteristics were relatively well represented in the statewide survey data (Table 2).

Table 2.1. Demographic Characteristics for Utah Survey Respondents and U.S. Census Data for Utah

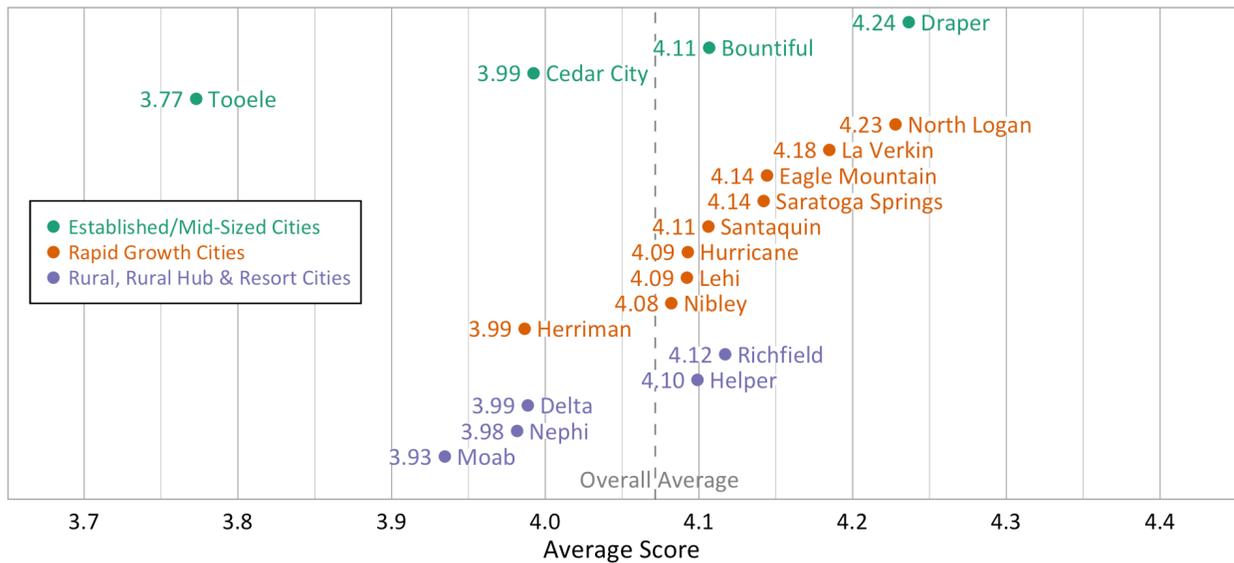
Demographic Characteristics	Utah Online Survey 2020 (4354 Respondents from 18 cities)	American Community Survey 2014-2018 Estimates
Age 18-39	41.0%	47.8%
Age 40-59	40.4%	30.6%
Age 60 or over	18.6%	21.7%
Female	67.6%	50.1%
Male	32.4%	49.9%
<small>Note: Gender non-conforming/non-binary to few to include</small>		
No college degree	48.6%	66.7%
College degree (4-year)	51.4%	33.3% (age 25+)
Median household income	NA	\$68,374
Income under \$50,000	18.0%	34.9%
Income \$50,000 to \$74,999	20.5%	20.2%
Income \$75,000 to \$99,999	21.5%	15.2%
Income \$100,000 to \$149,999	24.5%	17.6%
Income \$150,000 or over	15.6%	12.1%
Religion: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	56.7%	NA
Other religion	17.6%	NA
No religious preference	25.7%	NA
White (non-Latino)	92.4%	90.6%
Nonwhite or Latino	7.6%	9.4%
Children under 18 in household	57.1%	44.9%
Employed (combined)	69.0%	65.5% (in labor force age 16+)
Out of work and looking for work	0.9%	2.7% (unemployed)
Other	30.1%	31.9% (not in labor force)

3. OVERALL PERSONAL WELLBEING AND WELLBEING DOMAINS

3.1 Overall Personal Wellbeing. The average overall personal wellbeing score for all surveyed Utahns was 4.07 on a scale from 1 (Very Poor) to 5 (Excellent). The figure below shows the city scores for overall personal wellbeing within their cluster type. Overall personal wellbeing scores were highest among the rapid growth cities (average 4.10), followed by the established/mid-sized cities (average 4.05), and rural, rural hub and resort cities (average 3.99). The differences between the established/mid-sized cities are significant ($p \leq 0.000$), but differences are not significant among cities in the other clusters.

Overall Personal Wellbeing Scores from Utah Study Cities (2020)

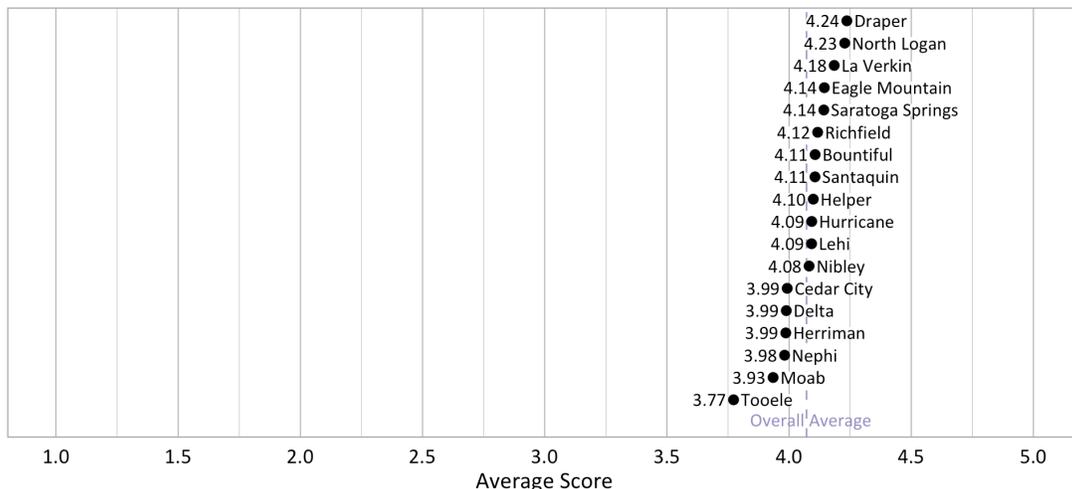
(On a scale from 1=Very Poor to 5=Excellent)



It's important to note that when these scores are viewed on a full scale from 1 (Very Poor) to 5 (Excellent) it's easier to see that all city averages hover closely around the 4.0 response option.

Overall Personal Wellbeing Scores from Utah Study Cities (2020)

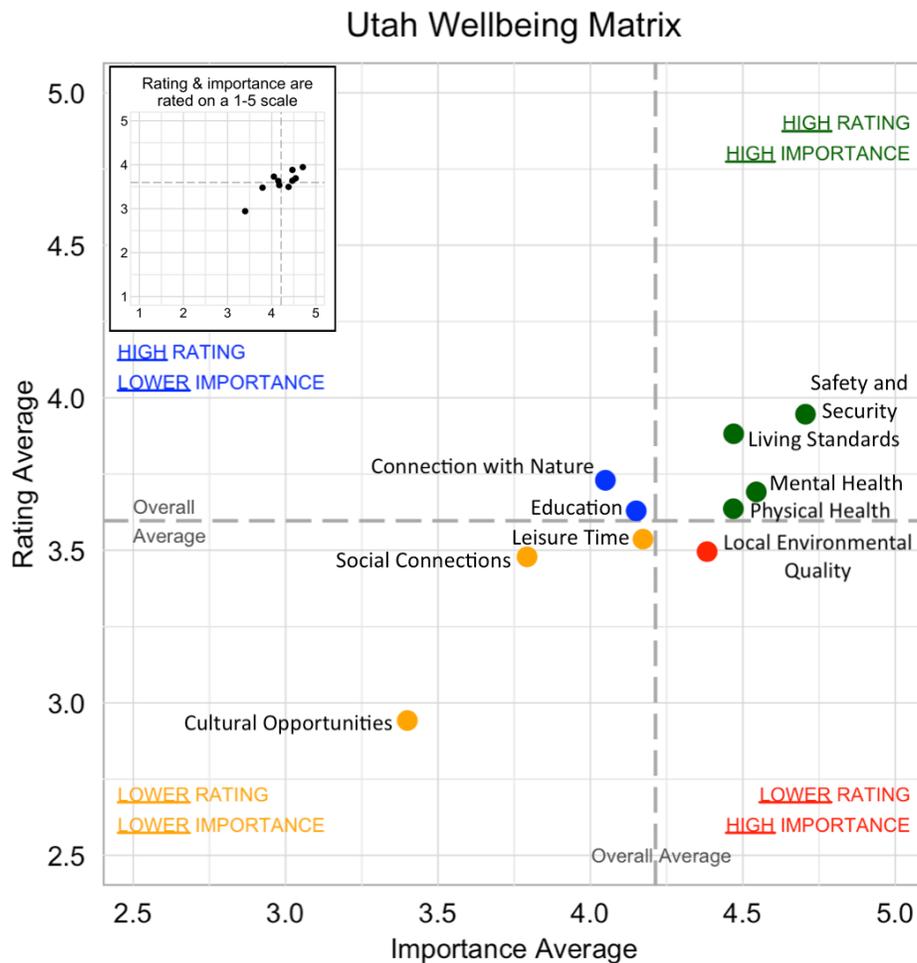
(On a scale from 1 = Very Poor to 5 = Excellent)



3.2 Wellbeing Domain Matrix. The survey asked respondents to rate their wellbeing for ten domains and indicate the importance of these domains to their overall wellbeing. The matrix graph below shows the relationship between the ratings and the importance of the ten wellbeing domains for the combined statewide data. These variables were measured on 5-point scales. Overall, the domains having the highest ratings and importance (in green) were Safety and Security, Living Standards, Mental Health, and Physical Health. Local Environmental Quality was the only domain falling in the “red zone” quadrant for higher importance, but lower ratings. Statewide and for each city, Cultural Opportunities was the lowest rated and least important. The city matrix graphs varied considerably and the domain scores also varied across demographic groups (section 3.3). Sections 4-8 display domain results.

Table 3.2.1. Red Zone Domains for Study Cities (Domains with High Importance Scores & Lower Ratings)

Local Environmental Quality	Mental Health	Physical Health	Education	Living Standards	Leisure Time	None
Bountiful Draper Herriman Lehi Moab Nibley Saratoga Springs Tooele	Cedar City Nibley Richfield	Cedar City Delta Nephi Nibley North Logan Tooele	Delta	Moab	Saratoga Springs	Eagle Mountain Hurricane La Verkin Santaquin



3.3 Demographic Characteristics and Wellbeing. Multivariate generalized linear models assessed the relationship between demographic characteristics and overall personal wellbeing and the rating and importance of the different wellbeing domains. In Table 3.3.1., + or – indicates the direction of significant relationships. Race/ethnicity may be less significant due to sample size. Overall, those age 60 and older and those with college degrees, higher incomes, and from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints indicated higher levels of wellbeing. Female respondents indicated most wellbeing domains were more important than males. Other findings are mixed across demographic characteristics.

Table 3.3.1. Relationships Between Demographic Characteristics and Wellbeing Domains, All Utah Cities

Domains Rated	Demographic Variables					
	Age 60+	Female	College Degree	Latter-day Saint	Higher Income	Nonwhite or Latino
Overall Personal Wellbeing	+	–	+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Connection to Nature	+		+	– vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Cultural Opportunities	+		+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Education	+	+	+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Leisure Time	+		+		+	
Living Standards	+	+	+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Local Environmental Quality	+	–		+ vs other religion and no religious preference		
Mental Health	+		+	+ no religious preference	+	
Physical Health	+		+		+	
Safety and Security	+ vs 40-59	–	+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Social Connections	+	+	+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+	

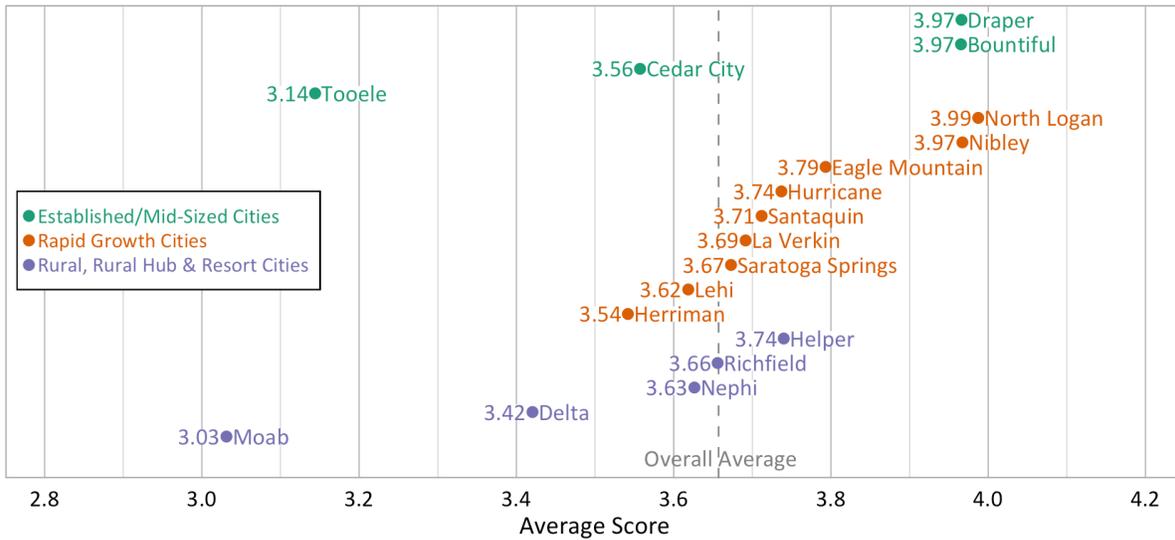
Importance of Domains	Age 60+	Female	College Degree	Latter-day Saint	Higher Income	Nonwhite or Latino
Connection to Nature	+ vs 18-39	+	+	– vs other religion and no religious preference		
Cultural Opportunities	+	+	+	– vs no religious preference		+
Education	–	+	+	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+ \$150,000+ > under \$50,000	
Leisure Time			+	– vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Living Standards		+		+ vs other religion	+	
Local Environmental Quality	+	+		– vs other religion and no religious preference	+	
Mental Health		+				
Physical Health	+	+	+	+ vs no religious preference	+	
Safety and Security		+	–	+ vs other religion and no religious preference	+ \$150,000+ > under \$50,000	
Social Connections	+	+	+			

4. SOCIAL CLIMATE

4.1 Community Wellbeing. Respondents were asked to rate the overall wellbeing in their city. These average scores were significantly lower among rural, rural hub, and resort city respondents (3.39) as compared to established/mid-sized cities (3.71) and rapid growth cities (3.70). Differences between cities within each of the city clusters were statistically significant ($p \leq 0.000$). The community wellbeing scores are consistently lower than the overall personal wellbeing scores, indicating that respondents generally feel their wellbeing is higher than others in their community.

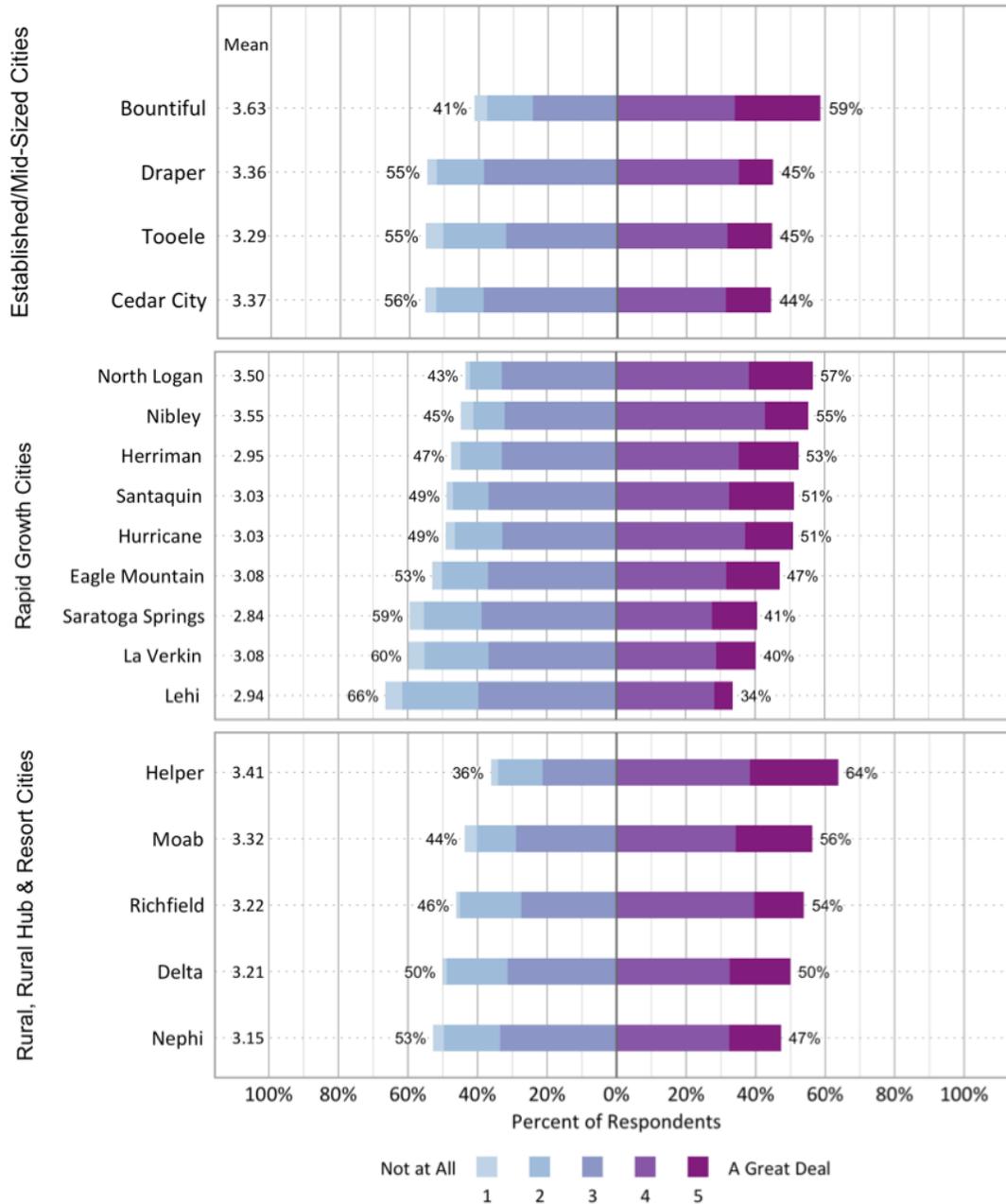
Community Wellbeing Scores from Utah Study Cities (2020)

(On a scale from 1=Very Poor to 5=Excellent)



4.2 Taking Action in Communities. The survey asked, “In [city], to what degree do people take action together in response to local problems or opportunities?” Rural, rural hub, and resort cities had the highest average score (3.53), with Helper having the highest score (3.41), though this is not a statistically significant difference from the other cities in this cluster. Established/mid-sized cities had the next highest average score (3.43), with Bountiful having a significantly higher average score (3.63) than the others. The rapid growth cities had an average score of 3.39 with Lehi, La Verkin, and Saratoga Springs having significantly lower scores than the other cities in this cluster.

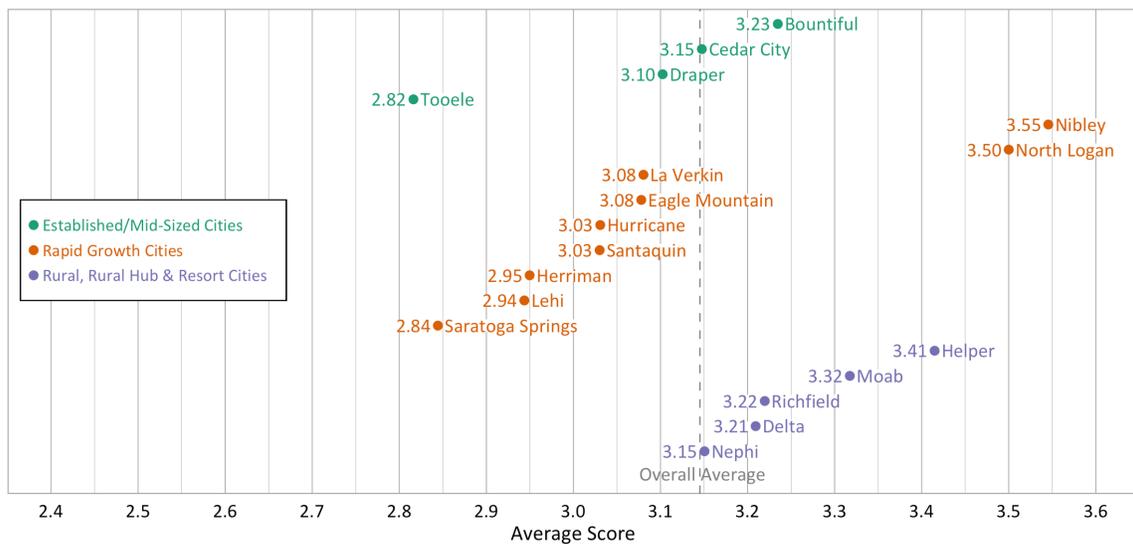
Community Action in Utah Study Cities (2020)



4.3 Community Connectedness. The survey asked, “In [city], to what degree do you feel connected to your community?” Community connectedness was higher for respondents from the rural, rural hub, and resort cities (3.25) as compared to the established/mid-sized cities (3.09) and rapid growth cities (3.02). There was no significant difference among rural cities on community connectedness. In the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (2.81) had significantly lower scores on community connectedness compared to the other cities. For the rapid growth cities, Nibley (3.55) and North Logan (3.50) had significantly higher scores, but caution should be taken with these results as the margin of error is higher for these communities.

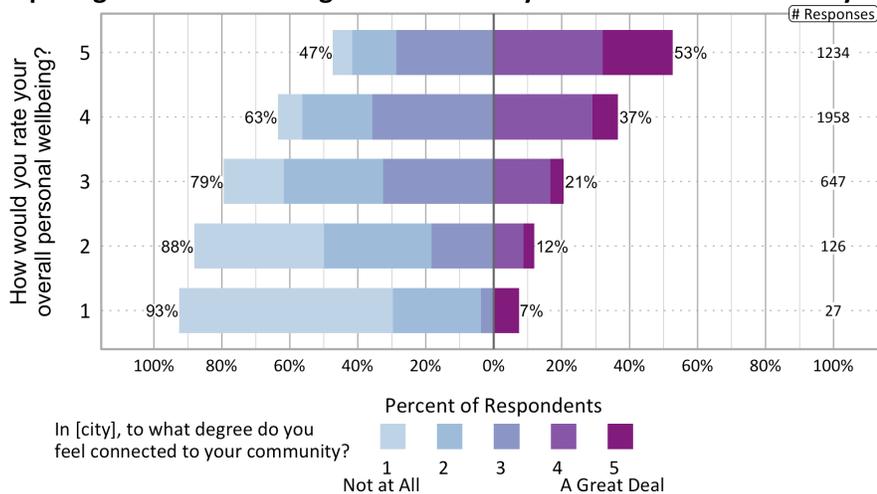
Average Community Connection Scores from Utah Study Cities (2020)

(On a scale from 1=Not at all to 5=A great deal)



4.4 Community Connectedness and Overall Personal Wellbeing. In most cities, a significant and positive relationship was found between individuals’ community connectedness and their overall personal wellbeing, meaning that those with higher levels of personal wellbeing tended to have higher feelings of connectedness with their community.

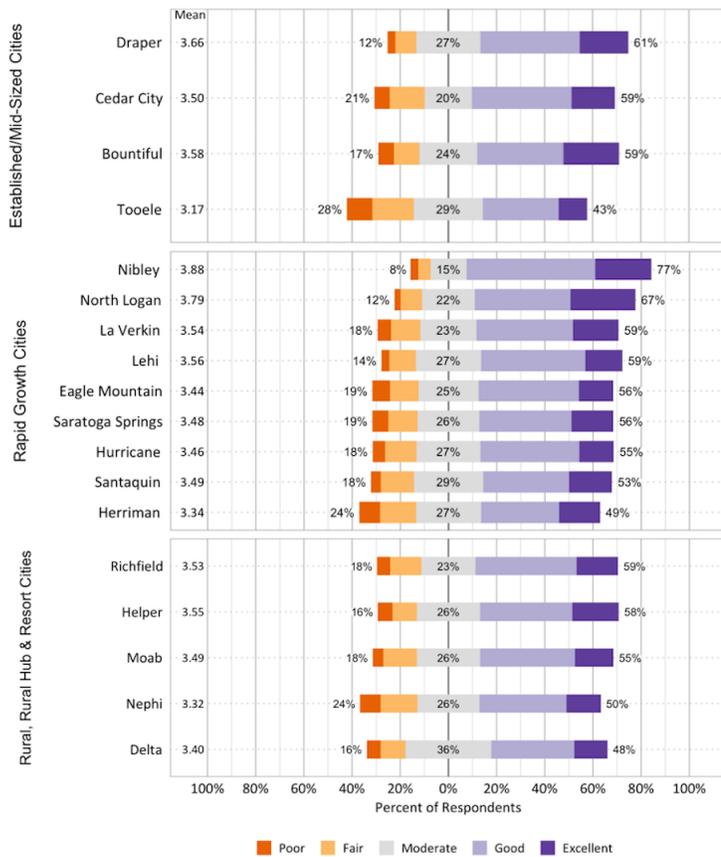
Comparing Overall Wellbeing and Community Connection in Utah Study Cities (2020)



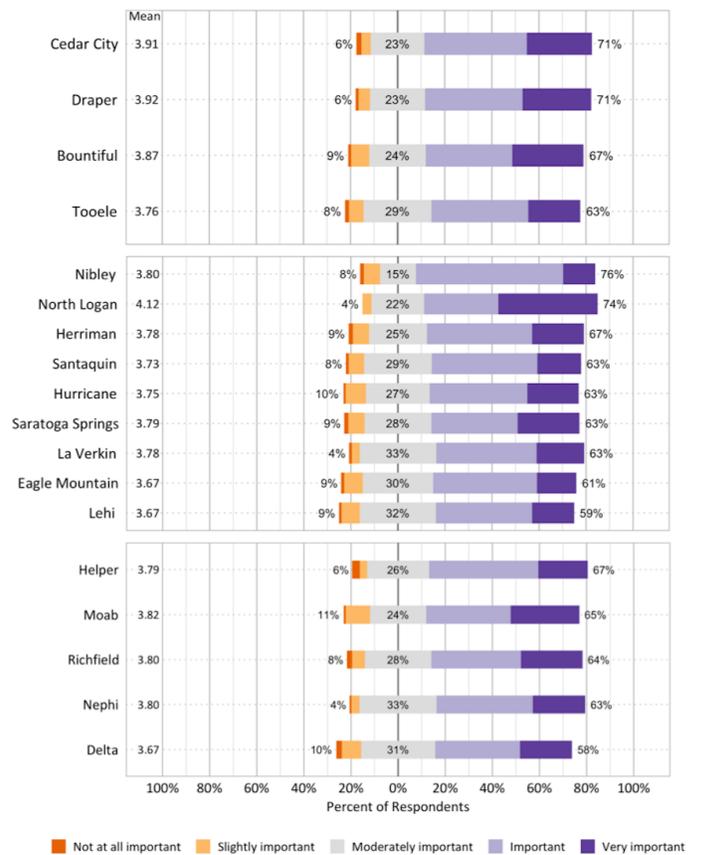
4.5 Social Connections Wellbeing Domain. The Social Connections wellbeing domain was one of the lower domains for both rating (statewide average 3.48) and importance (statewide average 3.79). The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- There was no significant difference found between the city cluster groups for the rating of Social Connections, but rapid growth cities had a significantly lower average score on the importance of Social Connections than the rural, rural hub, and resort or established/mid-sized cities.
- La Verkin (3.54), Lehi (3.56), North Logan (3.79), and Nibley (3.88) stand out as having significantly higher ratings for Social Connections than others in their rapid growth cluster.
- North Logan (4.12) had significantly higher importance scores for Social Connections.
- Tooele (3.17) had a significantly lower average rating score for Social Connections compared to other cities in the established/mid-sized city cluster. There were no significant differences on the rating or importance of Social Connections for the rural, rural hub, and resort cluster.

Social Connections Ratings for Utah Study Cities



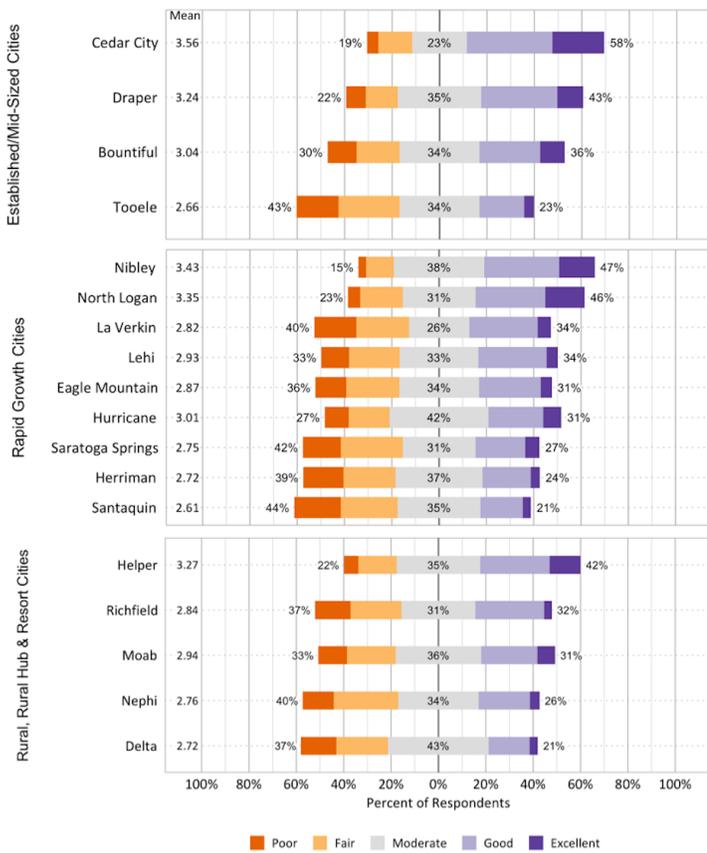
Social Connections Importance for Utah Study Cities



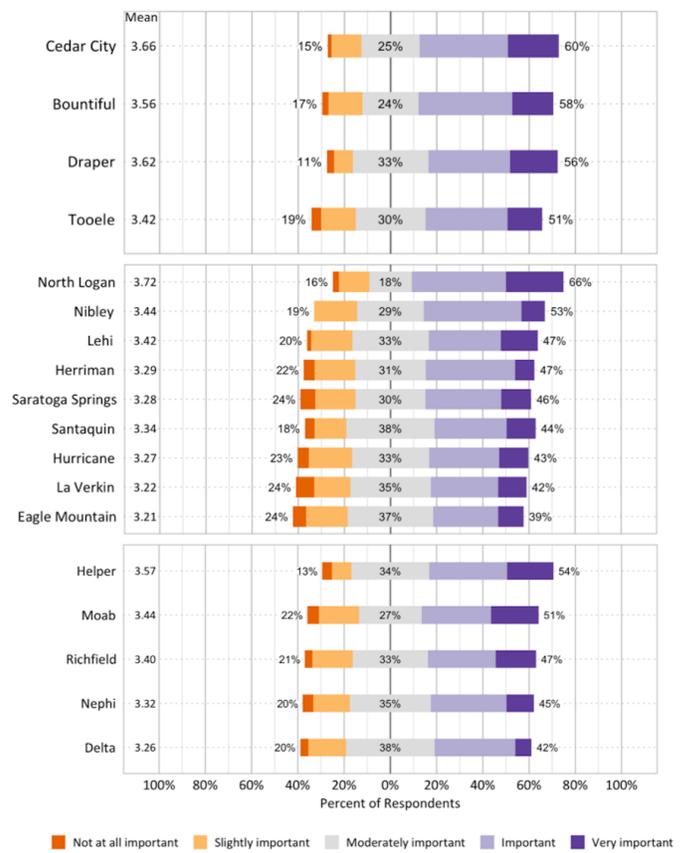
4.6 Cultural Opportunities Wellbeing Domain. The Cultural Opportunities wellbeing domain was the lowest domain for both rating (statewide average 2.94) and importance (statewide average 3.40). The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- The established/mid-sized city cluster had significantly higher scores for the rating and importance of Cultural Opportunities (3.12 and 3.57, respectively) compared to rapid growth cities (2.86 and 3.31, respectively) and rural, rural hub, and resort cities (2.89 and 3.39, respectively).
- Among established/mid-sized cities, Cedar City (3.56) had significantly higher ratings of Cultural Opportunities.
- Among rapid growth cities, higher ratings of Cultural Opportunities were found for North Logan (3.35) and Nibley (3.43) and higher importance scores were found for Lehi (3.42), Nibley (3.44), and North Logan (3.72).
- In rural, rural hub, and resort cities, Helper (3.27) respondents reported significantly higher ratings of Cultural Opportunities.

Cultural Opportunity Ratings for Utah Study Cities



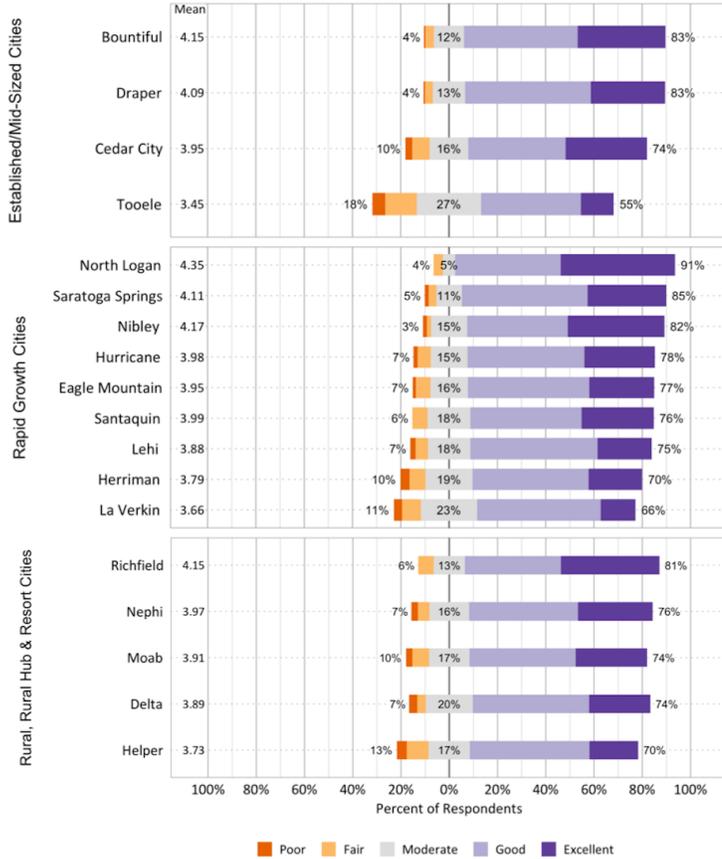
Cultural Opportunities Importance for Utah Study Cities



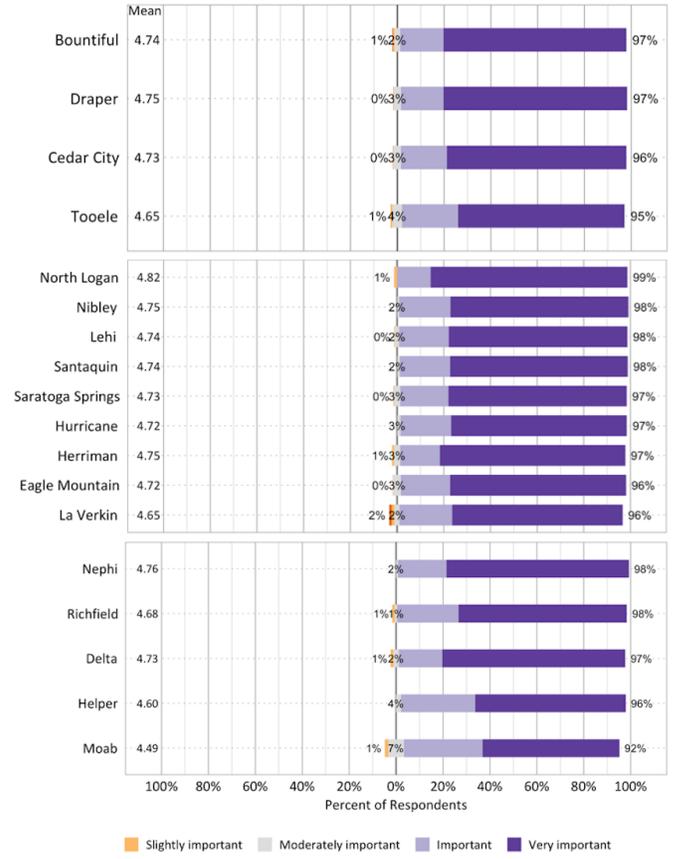
4.7 Safety and Security Wellbeing Domain. Safety and Security was the highest domain for both rating (statewide average 3.95) and importance (statewide average 4.71). The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- There was no significant difference among the city clusters for the rating of Safety and Security, but the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster had a significantly lower score on the importance of Safety and Security (4.63) as compared to the established/mid-sized city cluster (4.72) and rapid growth city cluster (4.73).
- For the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (3.45) had the lowest ratings of Safety and Security, while Draper (4.09) and Bountiful (4.15) were significantly higher.
- There was no significant difference on the importance of Safety and Security for this group. For the rapid growth cities, La Verkin (3.66) and Herriman (3.79) had the lowest scores for the rating of Safety and Security, while Saratoga Springs (4.11), Nibley (4.17), and North Logan (4.35) had the highest scores.
- There was no significant difference on the importance of Safety and Security for this group.
- On the rating of Safety and Security for the rural, rural hub, and resort cities, Helper (3.73) had the lowest score and Richfield (4.16) the highest. Moab (4.49) had the lowest importance score for Safety and Security.

Safety & Security Ratings for Utah Study Cities



Safety & Security Importance for Utah Study Cities



4.8 Risks and Assets Related to Social Climate.

Opportunities for Youth was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Delta
- Eagle Mountain
- Moab
- Nephi
- Richfield
- Tooele

Opportunities for Youth was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Draper
- North Logan

Public Safety was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Tooele

Public Safety was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Cedar City
- Draper
- Eagle Mountain
- Herriman
- La Verkin
- Lehi
- Nephi
- Nibley
- North Logan
- Richfield
- Santaquin
- Saratoga Springs

Social & Emotional Support was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Moab
- Tooele

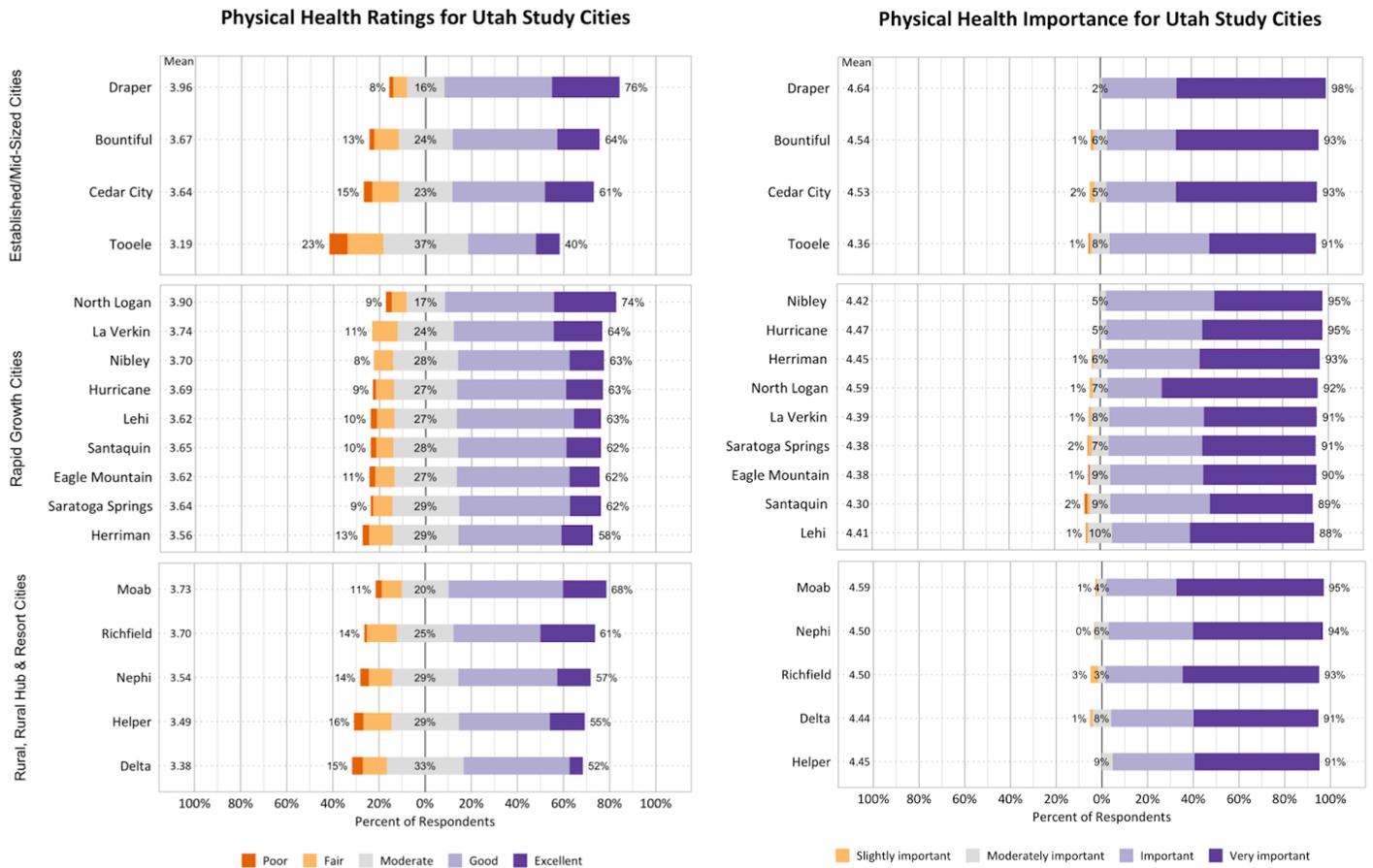
Social & Emotional Support was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- North Logan

5. HEALTH

5.1 Physical Health. Physical Health had an average statewide rating of 3.64 and an average importance score of 4.47. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

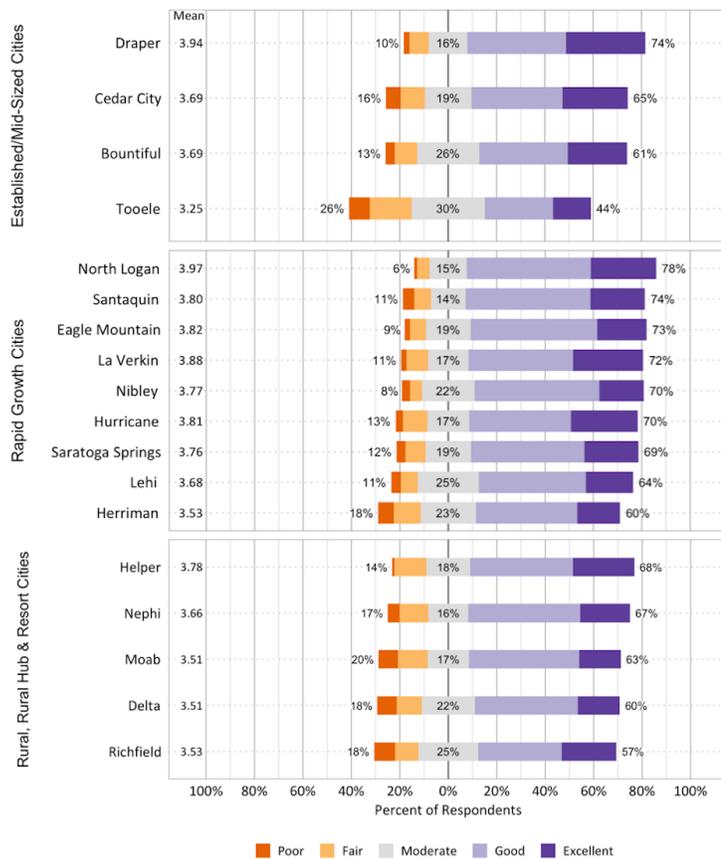
- There was no significant difference among the city clusters for the rating of Physical Health, but the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster had a significantly lower score on the importance of Physical Health (4.41) as compared to the established/mid-sized city cluster (4.53) and rapid growth city cluster (4.52).
- For the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (3.19) was lowest on rating and importance of Physical Health. Draper (3.96) had a significantly higher average rating for Physical Health.
- There were no significant differences among the rapid growth cities for Physical Health ratings or importance.
- On the rating of Physical Health for the rural, rural hub, and resort cities, Delta (3.38) had the lowest score, while Moab (3.73) had the highest score. No significant differences were found for the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster on the importance of Physical Health.



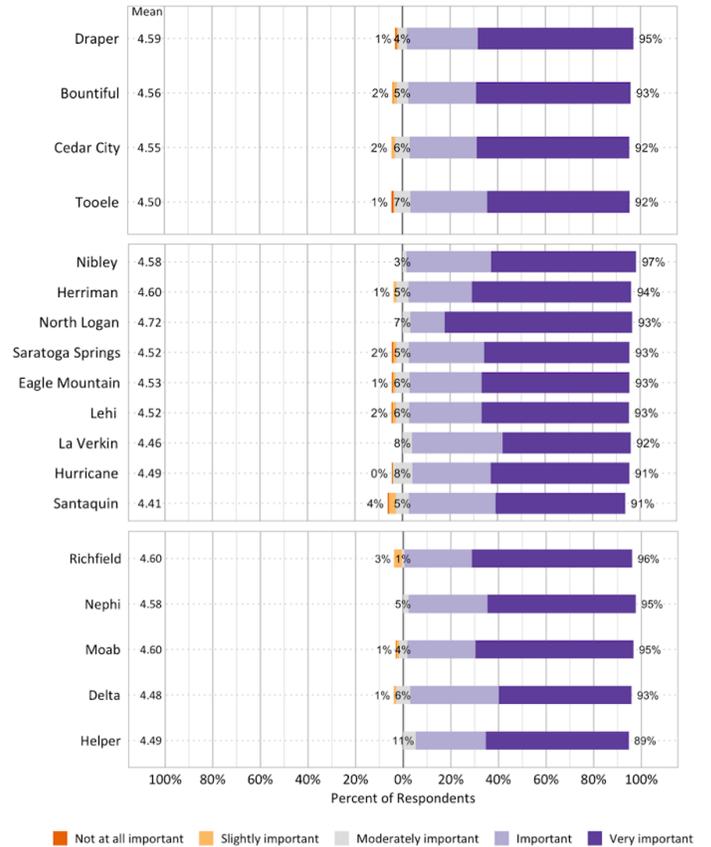
5.2 Mental Health. Mental Health had an average statewide rating of 3.69 and an average importance score of 4.54. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- The rapid growth city cluster had the highest average rating score for Mental Health (3.74), followed by the established/mid-sized city cluster (3.67), and the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster (3.59). There was no significant difference found across the clusters for the importance of Mental Health.
- For the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (3.25) had the lowest average rating score and Draper (3.94) had a significantly higher average rating for Mental Health.
- For rapid growth cities, Herriman (3.53) had the lowest average Mental Health rating and North Logan (3.97) had the highest rating. Santaquin (4.41) had the lowest average importance score for Mental Health and North Logan (4.72) was again the highest on importance.
- There were no significant differences found for the rural, rural hub, and resort cities on the rating or importance of Mental Health.

Mental Health Ratings for Utah Study Cities



Mental Health Importance for Utah Study Cities



5.3 Risks and Assets Related to Health.

Access to Health Care was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Delta
- Eagle Mountain
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- Moab
- Saratoga Springs
- Tooele

Access to Health Care was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Draper
- Nephi
- North Logan

Access to Quality Food was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Delta
- Tooele

Access to Quality Food was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Cedar City
- Draper
- Lehi
- North Logan
- Richfield

Electronic Devices were indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Cedar City
- Draper
- Delta
- Eagle Mountain
- Herriman
- Lehi
- Moab
- Nephi
- Nibley
- Richfield
- Santaquin
- Saratoga Springs
- Tooele

Substance Abuse was indicated as a **risk** by over **60%** of respondents from:

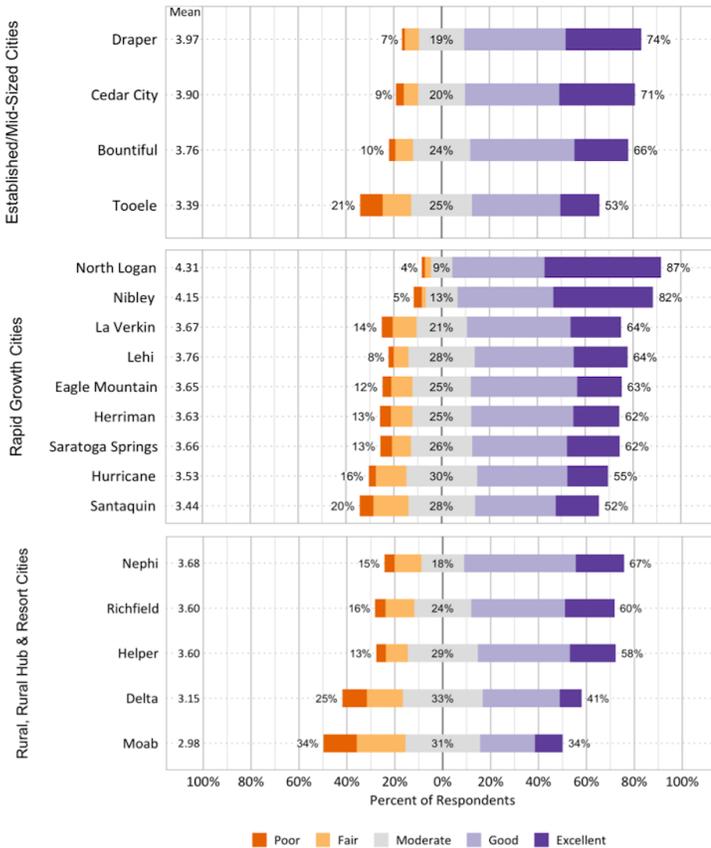
- Cedar City
- Delta
- Helper
- Moab
- Nephi
- Nibley
- Richfield
- Tooele

6. PERSONAL ATTAINMENT

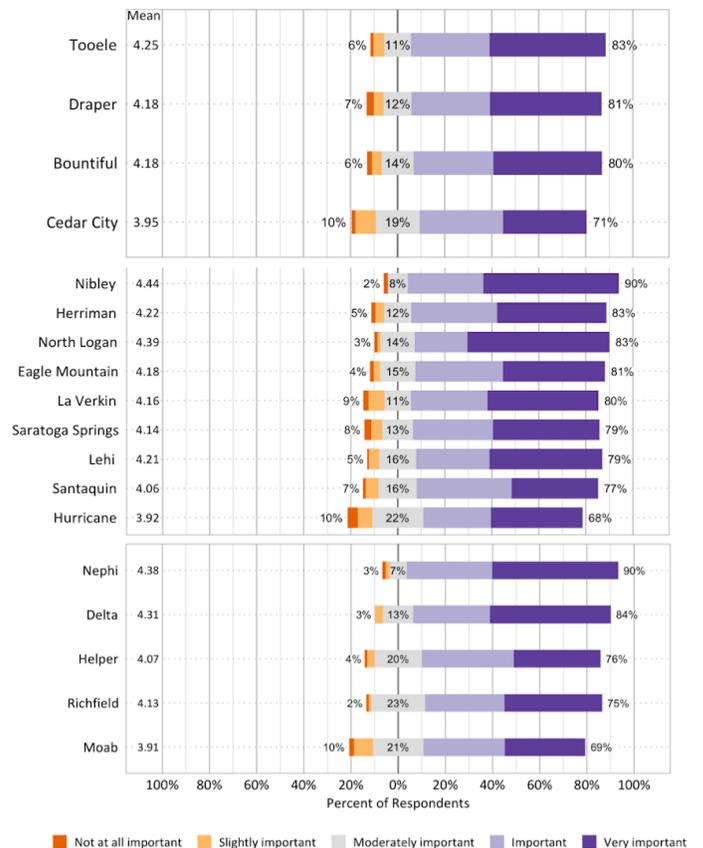
6.1 Education. Education had an average statewide rating of 3.62 and an average importance score of 4.15. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- The established/mid-sized city cluster had the highest average rating score for Education (3.77), followed by the rapid growth city cluster (3.67), and the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster (3.34). There was no significant difference found across the clusters for the importance of Education.
- For the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (3.39) had the lowest average rating score and Draper (3.97) had the highest average rating for Education. Cedar City (3.95) had a significantly lower score for the importance of Education as compared to the other cities in this cluster.
- For rapid growth cities, North Logan (4.30) and Nibley (4.15) had significantly higher ratings for Education than the other cities in this cluster. Hurricane (3.92) had the lowest importance score for Education, while Nibley (4.44) had the highest.
- For the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster, Moab (2.98) and Delta (3.15) had significantly lower average ratings on Education than the other cities in this cluster. Moab (3.91) had the lowest average importance score for Education, while Nephi (4.38) had the highest.

Education Ratings for Utah Study Cities

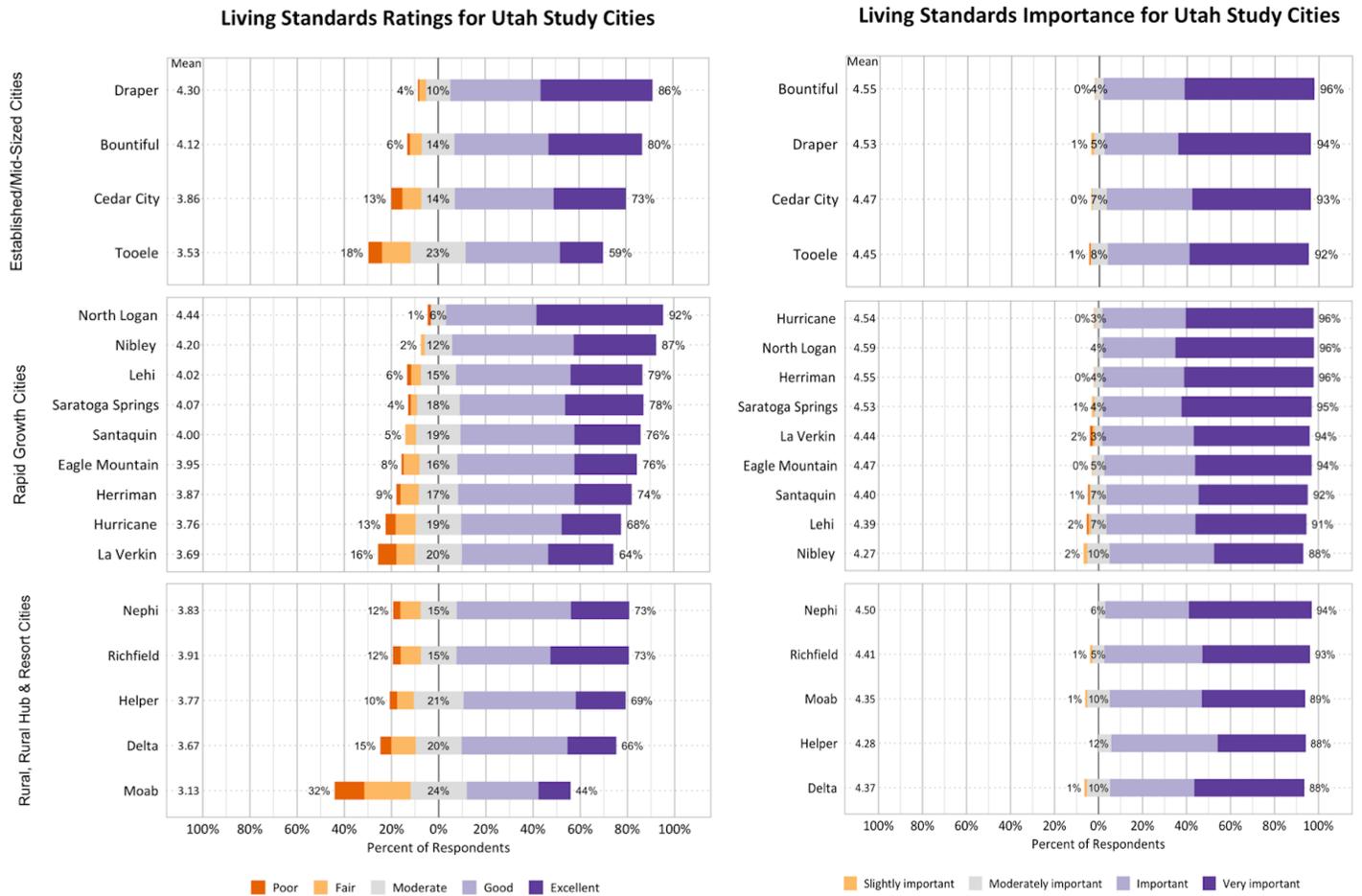


Education Importance for Utah Study Cities



6.2 Living Standards. Living Standards had an average statewide rating of 3.88 and an average importance score of 4.47. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- The rural, rural hub, and resort cities had significantly lower average rating and importance scores for Living Standards (3.54 and 4.40, respectively) than the established/mid-sized city cluster (3.99 and 4.50, respectively) or the rapid growth city cluster (3.96 and 4.48, respectively).
- For the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (3.53) had the lowest average rating score for Living Standards followed by Cedar City (3.86) and Bountiful (4.12) and Draper (4.29). These are significant differences. There were no significant differences found for this cluster on the importance of Living Standards.
- For rapid growth cities, La Verkin (3.68) had the lowest average rating for Living Standards and North Logan (4.44) had the highest. In terms of importance of Living Standards, Nibley (4.27) had the lowest score and North Logan (4.59) had the highest score.
- For the rural, rural hub, and resort cities, Moab (3.13) had a significantly lower average rating for Living Standards than the other cities in this cluster. Helper (4.28) had the lowest average importance score for Living Standards, while Nephi (4.49) had the highest.

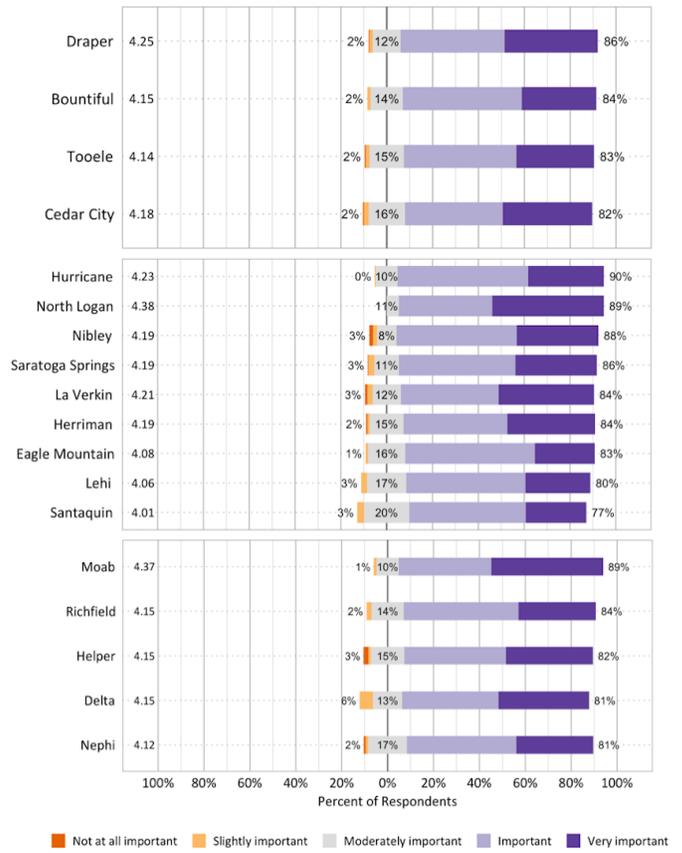
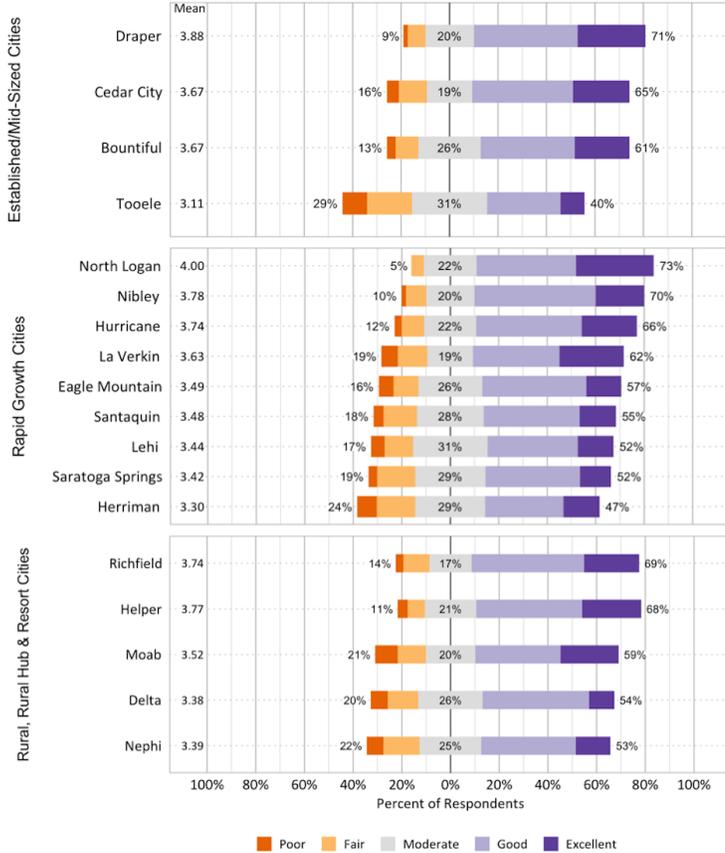


6.3 Leisure Time. Leisure Time had an average statewide rating of 3.54 and an average importance score of 4.17. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- The established/mid-sized city cluster had a significantly higher average rating score for Leisure Time (3.61) compared to the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster (3.52) and the rapid growth city cluster (3.50).
- The rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster (4.23) had the highest rating for the importance of Leisure Time followed by the established/mid-sized city cluster (4.18) and the rapid growth cities (4.14). For the established/mid-sized cities, Tooele (3.11) had a significantly lower average rating score than the other cities in this cluster. There was no significant difference among cities in this cluster on the importance of Leisure Time.
- For rapid growth cities, Herriman (3.30) had the lowest average rating for Leisure Time and North Logan (4.00) had the highest average score. Santaquin (4.01) had the lowest average importance score for Leisure Time and North Logan (4.38) had the highest.
- For the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster, Delta (3.38) had the lowest average rating on Leisure Time and Helper (3.77) had the highest. Nephi (4.12) had the lowest average importance score for Leisure Time, while Moab (4.37) had the highest.

Leisure Time Ratings for Utah Study Cities

Leisure Time Importance for Utah Study Cities



6.4 Risks and Assets Related to Personal Attainment.

Employment Opportunities were indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Cedar City
- Delta
- Helper
- Hurricane
- Moab
- Nephi
- Richfield
- Tooele

Recreation Opportunities were indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Richfield

Recreation Opportunities were indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Cedar City
- Draper
- Eagle Mountain
- Herriman
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- Lehi
- Moab
- Nibley
- North Logan
- Saratoga Springs

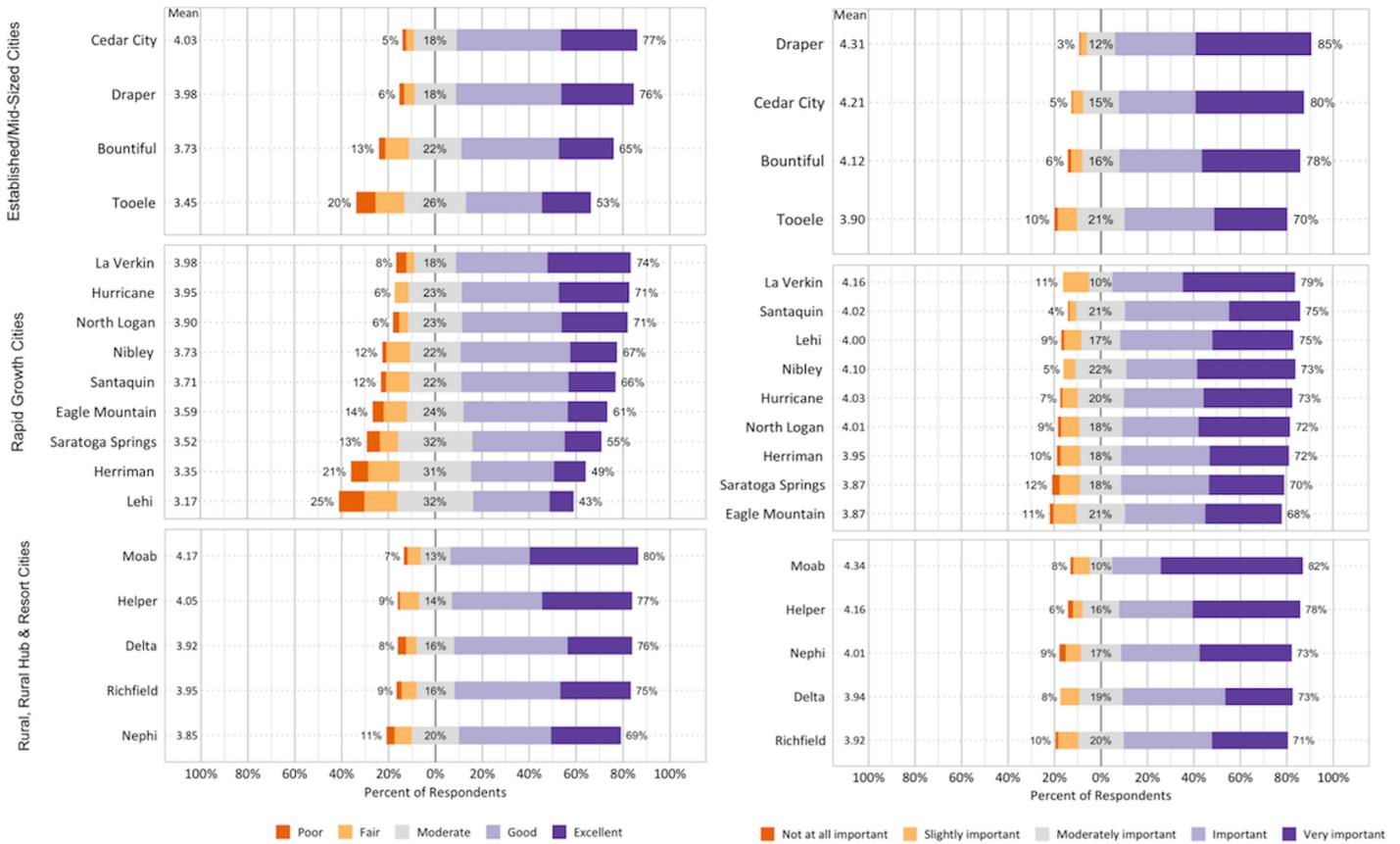
7. ENVIRONMENT

7.1 Connection with Nature. The Connection with Nature domain had an average statewide rating of 3.72 and an average importance of 4.05. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- Significant differences were found between all three cluster groups for the Connection with Nature rating.
- For the importance of Connection with Nature, rapid growth cities (3.57) had a significantly lower average score than the rural, rural hub, and resort city (4.01) or established/mid-sized city clusters (3.81).
- Tooele stands out as having both significantly lower Connection with Nature rating score and importance score (3.45 and 3.90, respectively) than the other cities in the established/mid-sized cluster.
- Connection with Nature rating scores in the rapid growth cluster varied significantly from the lowest in Lehi (3.17) and Herriman (3.35) to the highest in Hurricane (3.95) and La Verkin (3.98). There were no significant differences on importance for this cluster.
- Moab had higher rating and importance scores for Connection with Nature compared to other cities in the cluster (4.17 and 4.34, respectively).

Connection with Nature Ratings for Utah Study Cities

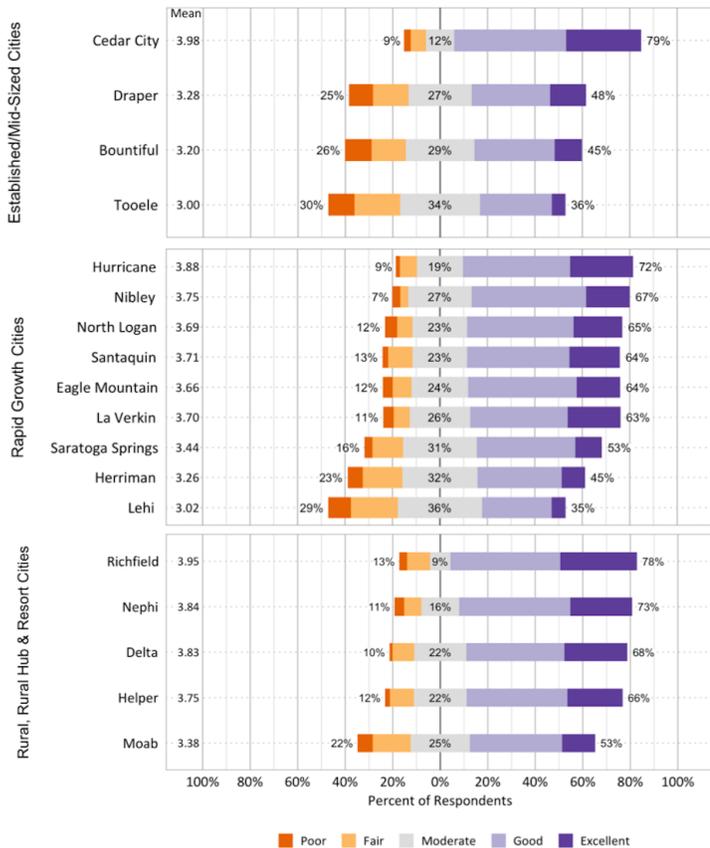
Connection with Nature Importance for Utah Study Cities



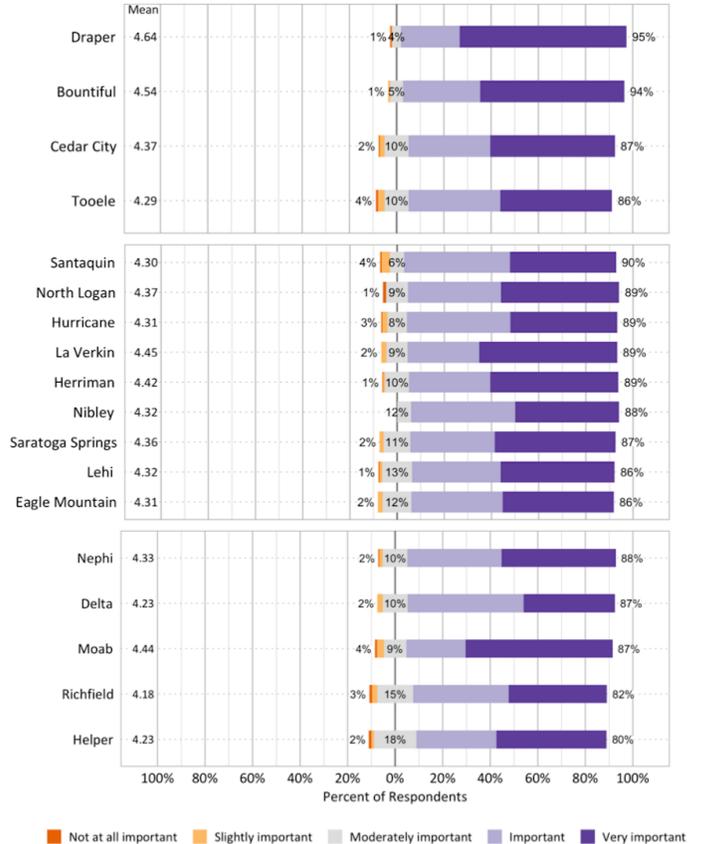
7.2 Local Environmental Quality. The Local Environmental Quality domain had an average statewide rating of 3.50 and an average importance of 4.38. The following are highlights for city clusters and their cities:

- Significant differences were found among the three clusters for Local Environmental Quality rating and importance.
- For the rating of Local Environmental Quality, the established/mid-sized city cluster (3.35) had a significantly lower average score than the rapid growth (3.51) or rural, rural hub, and resort (3.66) city clusters. The reverse was true for the importance of Local Environmental Quality with the established/mid-sized city cluster (4.48) higher average scores than the rapid growth (4.35) or rural, rural hub, and resort (4.34) city clusters.
- Cedar City (4.03) had a significantly higher Local Environmental Quality rating score than the others in the established/mid-sized city cluster. Draper (4.64) had the highest importance score for Local Environmental Quality.
- Local Environmental Quality rating scores in the rapid growth cluster varied significantly from the lowest in Lehi (3.02) to the highest in Hurricane (3.88). There were no significant differences on importance for this cluster.
- Moab (3.38) had a significantly lower rating of Local Environmental Quality score than others in its cluster. On importance of Local Environmental Quality, cities in the rural, rural hub, and resort city cluster varied from low in Richfield (4.18) to high in Moab (4.44).

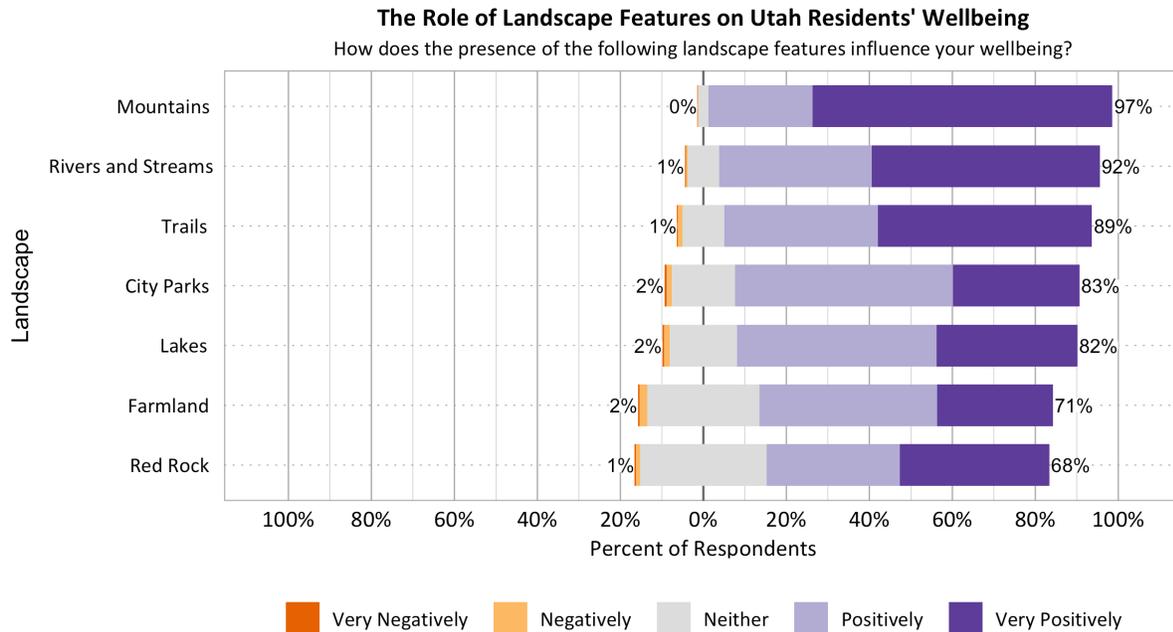
Local Environmental Quality Ratings for Utah Study Cities



Local Environmental Quality Importance for Utah Study Cities



7.3 Natural Landscapes. The survey asked respondents to rate the influence of various landscape features on their wellbeing. As the graph shows below, natural landscapes had a predominantly positive influence on wellbeing. These findings are rather consistent across city cluster groups and cities, with a few notable exceptions.



Compared to other city clusters:

Established/Mid-Sized Cities:

- Most positive of the clusters on Mountains (average 4.74 out of 5)
- Most positive of the clusters on Trails (average 4.45 out of 5)
- Most positive of the clusters on City Parks (average 4.19 out of 5)
- Least positive of the clusters on Farmland (average 3.91 out of 5)

Rapid Growth Cities:

- Most positive of the clusters on Farmland (4.00 out of 5)
- Least positive of the clusters on Rivers and Streams (4.39 out of 5)
- Least positive of the clusters on Red Rock (3.92 out of 5)

Rural/Rural Hub/Resort Cities:

- Most positive of the clusters on Rivers and Streams (average 4.55 out of 5)
- Most positive of the clusters on Red Rock (average 4.31 out of 5)
- Least positive of the clusters on Mountains (4.66 out of 5)
- Least positive of the clusters on Trails (average 4.30 out of 5)
- Least positive of the clusters on City Parks (average 4.02 out of 5)

7.4 Risks and Assets Related to Environment.

Access to Public Land was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Cedar City
- Draper
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- Moab
- Nephi
- North Logan
- Richfield
- Santaquin

Air Quality was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Draper
- Herriman
- Lehi
- Nibley
- North Logan
- Saratoga Springs
- Tooele

Air Quality was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Cedar City
- Helper
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- Nephi
- Richfield
- Santaquin

Water Supply was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Delta
- Herriman
- Moab
- Saratoga Springs
- Tooele

Water Supply was indicated as an **asset** by over **80%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Santaquin

7.5 Open Comments Related to Environment. Survey respondents were given the opportunity to write in open comments about wellbeing in their city and 34% of respondents took this opportunity. Several recurring concerns about environmental issues emerged from the open-ended survey comments. Below are the dominant themes and the city respondents that were most concerned about each issue. An example quote from the survey is included for each issue.

Air quality

- Bountiful
- Draper

“My biggest concern is air quality. I am not alone in being concerned about the major health hazard from the air quality in Wasatch area.” - Bountiful

Mining

- Lehi
- Draper

“We need to find a way to limit or prevent ongoing mining at Geneva Rock. It threatens the health of families and new businesses that continue to grow around it. It’s time to push the state to legitimately audit the environmental impacts and finalize a solution to retire that land.” - Draper

Farmland/Open Space

- Lehi
- North Logan
- Eagle Mountain
- Saratoga Springs

“We need to keep/preserve the open spaces and trails and access to nice vistas and the outdoors. Trails, etc. are all very important to the brand and value of where we live.” - Eagle Mountain

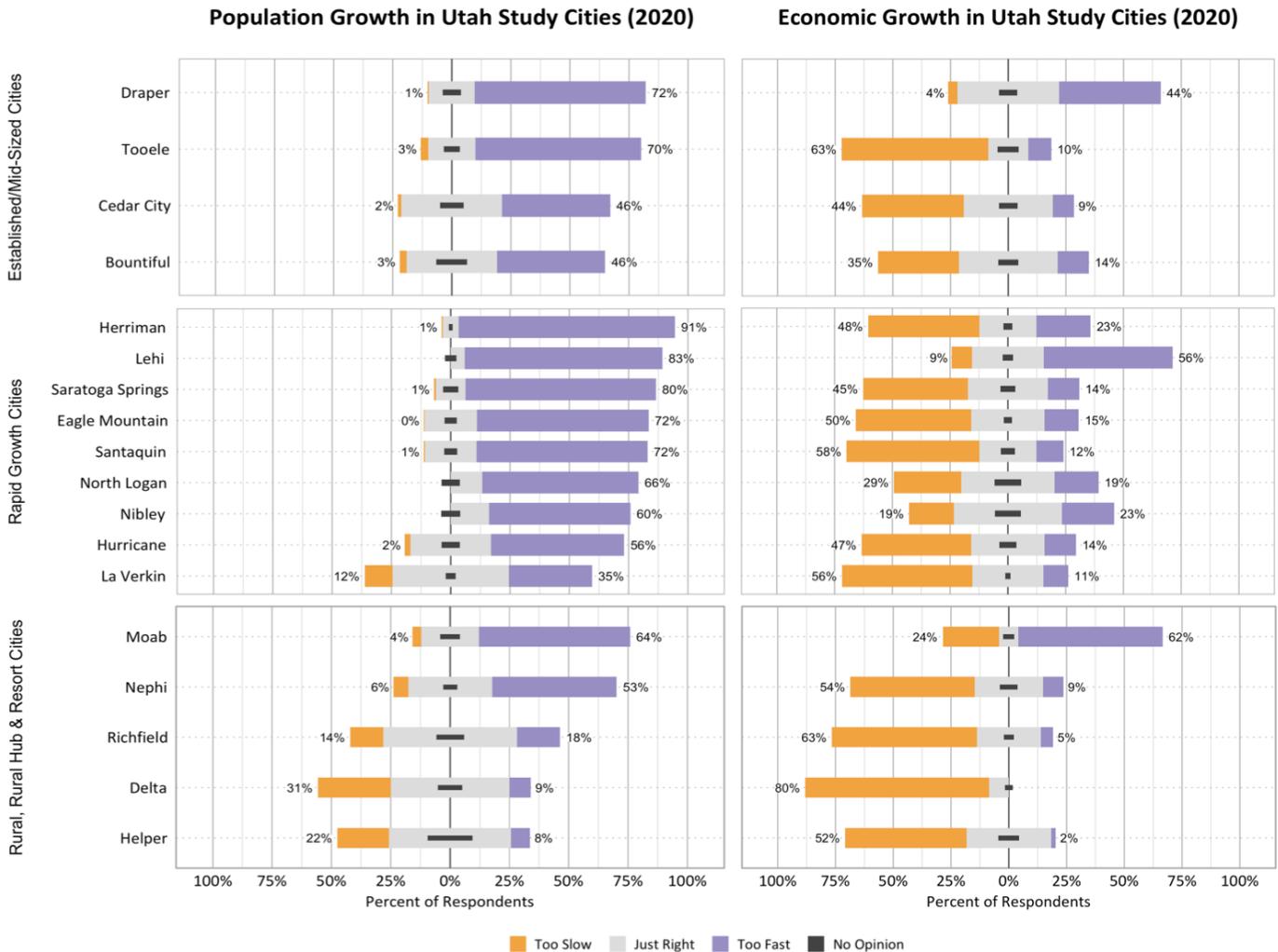
Pesticides and Herbicides

- Nephi

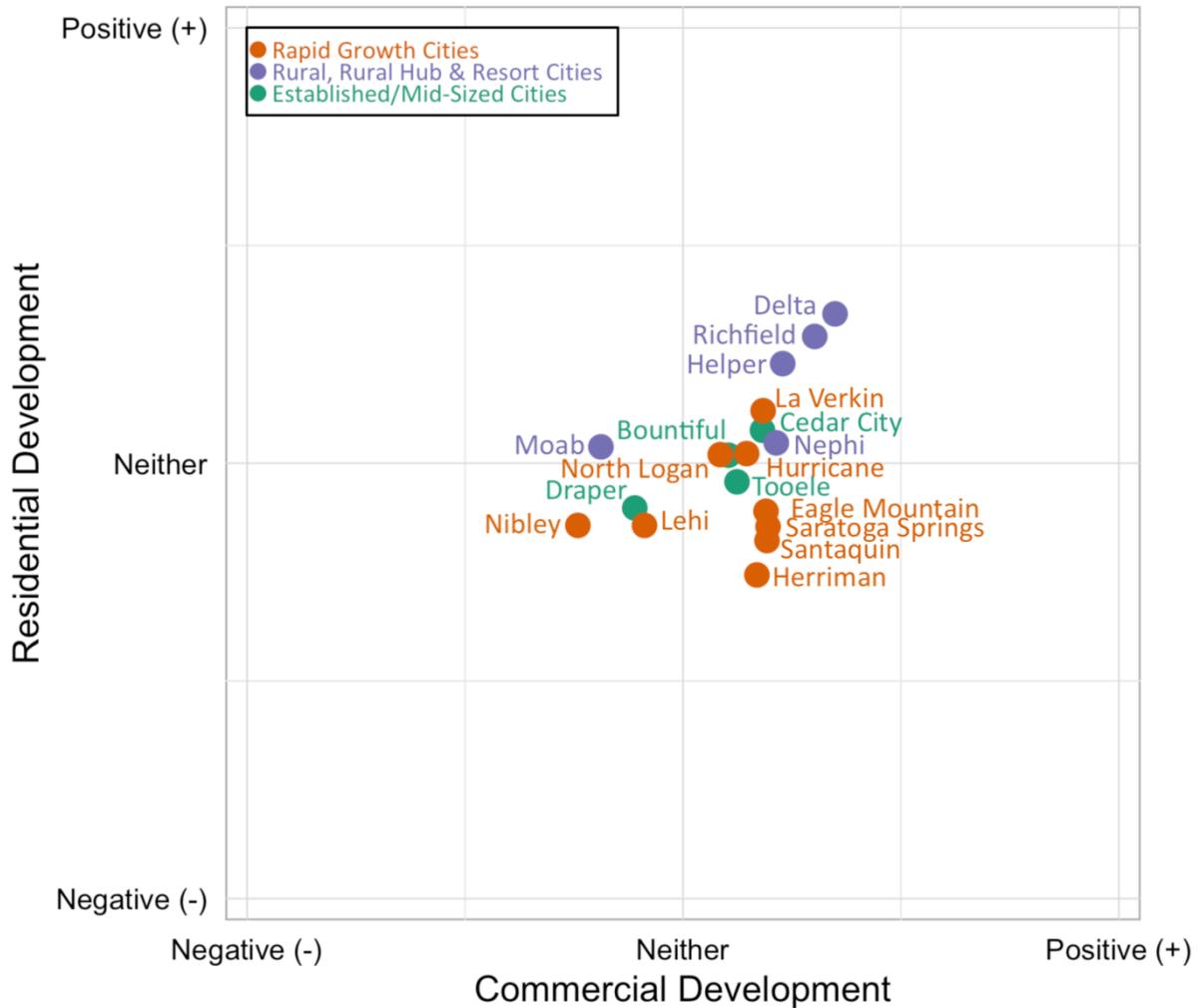
“The air quality in Nephi and the surrounding area is poor. Nephi sprays for mosquitoes and they spray way too much and way too often. They do not inform residence when they will be spraying and people are outside with children when the spraying occurs and people are getting sick from it. They also hand out weed spray to residence who are not trained to use and they spray a lot too. It is a serious problem to our wellbeing!!” - Nephi

8. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

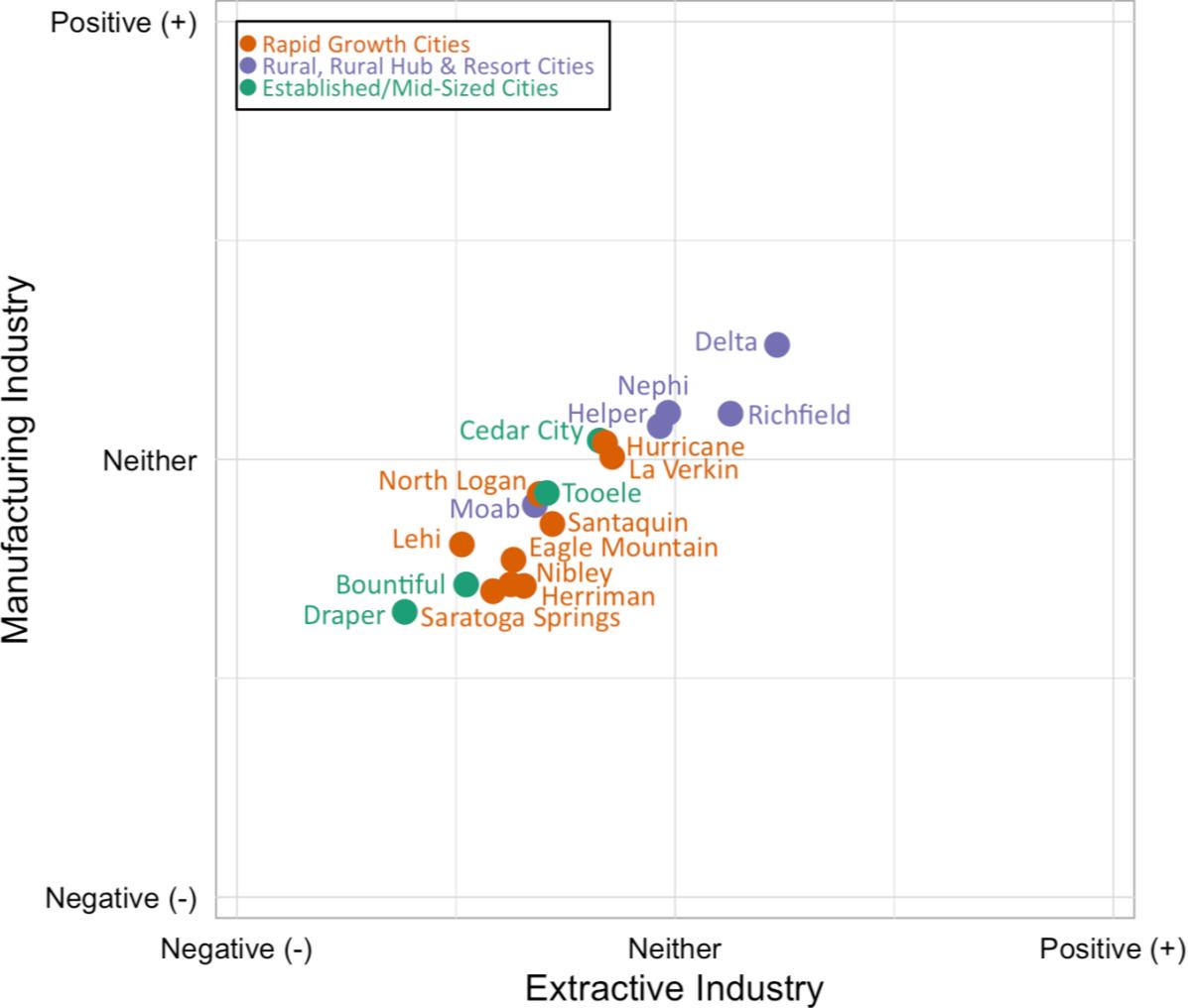
8.1 Perspectives on Population Growth and Economic Development. For most cities, there was a major difference in perspectives over population growth versus economic growth. While many city respondents indicated they felt population growth was too fast, there were quite a few respondents indicating they felt the pace of economic development was too slow. The graphs below reveal that Draper, Lehi, and Moab respondents predominantly indicated both population growth and economic development were “too fast”. In the smaller cities of La Verkin, Richfield, Delta, and Helper, the largest group of respondents was more likely to indicate population growth is “just right”, but that economic development is “too slow”.



8.2 Residential vs Commercial Development in the Landscape. The survey asked respondents to rate the influence of residential and commercial development in their landscape on their personal wellbeing. The graph below shows that for Delta, Richfield, and Helper, perspectives tended towards the positive influence of both types of development. For Draper, Lehi, and Nibley, perspectives tended towards the negative influence of both types of development. For Eagle Mountain, Saratoga Springs, Santaquin and Herriman, perspectives on commercial development were more positive, while perspectives on residential development were more negative.



8.3 Manufacturing vs Extractive Industry in the Landscape. The survey asked respondents to rate the influence of manufacturing and extractive industry in their landscape on their personal wellbeing. The graph below shows that for Delta and Richfield, perspectives tended towards the positive influence of both types of industry. For many of the other cities, particularly those along the Wasatch Front and Moab, perspectives tended towards the negative influence of both types of industry.



8.4 Risks and Assets Related to Growth and Development.

Affordable Housing was indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Delta
- Draper
- Eagle Mountain
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- Lehi
- Moab
- Nephi
- Nibley
- North Logan
- Richfield
- Santaquin
- Saratoga Springs
- Tooele

Affordable Housing was identified as an **asset** by over **70%** of respondents from:

- Cedar City

Roads and Transportation were indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

- Eagle Mountain
- Herriman
- Lehi
- Moab
- Saratoga Springs
- Tooele

Roads and Transportation were indicated as an **asset** by over **70%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful
- Cedar City
- Delta
- Eagle Mountain
- Helper
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- North Logan
- Richfield

Shopping Opportunities were indicated as a **risk** by over **20%** of respondents from:

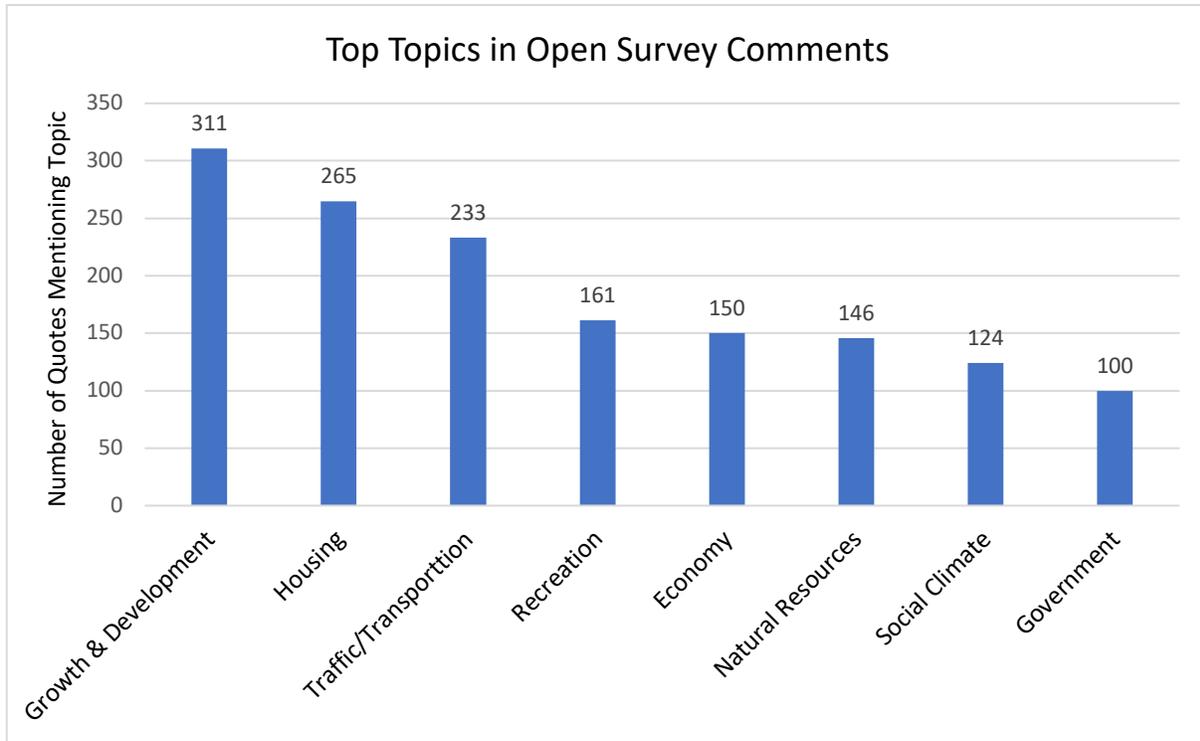
- Cedar City
- Delta
- Eagle Mountain
- Helper
- Hurricane
- La Verkin
- Moab
- Nephi
- Nibley
- Santaquin
- Tooele

Shopping Opportunities were indicated as an **asset** by over **60%** of respondents from:

- Bountiful

8.5 Open Comments Related to Growth and Development. Survey respondents were given the opportunity to write in open comments about wellbeing in their city and 34% of respondents took this opportunity.

Statewide, **Growth and Development, Housing, and Traffic/Transportation** were the most commonly mentioned topics out of the open comments in the survey with over 54% commenting on at least one of these issues. Clearly, growth and development issues have important implications for wellbeing for many people in Utah.



9. Conclusion

The Utah Wellbeing Survey for 2020 highlighted resident perspectives on wellbeing from 18 cities in Utah. Overall, personal wellbeing was relatively high, averaging around a 4 on a 5-point scale. Community wellbeing was rated lower than personal wellbeing in all cities and insights on population growth and economic development suggest that some of the challenges related to wellbeing are tied to these issues.

A number of wellbeing domains were consistently among the most important across all surveyed cities. These include Safety and Security, Living Standards, Physical Health, and Mental Health. Local Environmental Quality was also among the above average in importance for all but one city. Wellbeing domain ratings varied considerably across cities and city clusters with Safety and Security being the only domain rated above average in all 18 cities.

Demographic characteristics play a role in wellbeing in Utah. Age, gender, education, income, and religion are influential factors indicating that wellbeing varies within communities as well as across communities of Utah.

Overall, natural landscapes were indicated to have overwhelmingly positive influences on the wellbeing of respondents from the surveyed Utah cities. Industrial and development landscapes were less positive overall, but some of the rural city respondents indicated that manufacturing and extractive industry and commercial and residential development had a positive influence on wellbeing.

City leaders have indicated that the information gained from the Utah Wellbeing Survey has informed planning processes and fiscal decisions. Moving forward, we look forward to working with these and other Utah city leaders to design surveys to provide useful information on resident perspectives.

Details on survey findings from individual cities can be found at <https://extension.usu.edu/business-and-community/utah-wellbeing-project/index>.

Follow up surveys are planned in 2021 and new cities are welcome to join the project. For further information, please contact Dr. Courtney Flint at courtney.flint@usu.edu or (435) 797-8635