



Civic Engagement



Do cowboys bowl alone?

Since the publication of Robert Putnam's *Bowling Alone* in 2000, there has been no image in American civic life more powerful than that of silent citizens, standing in lanes once jammed with leagues, bowling alone. A seemingly inconsequential statistic showing American participation in bowling leagues in steady decline over the past thirty years has come to symbolize the waning of "social capital" in the United States. In his sweeping evaluation of the American community over the past century, Putnam argues that social networks, public and private institutions, and political participation – those same elements that Alexis de Toc-

and Capacity

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queville, over a century and a half ago, deemed so essential to American democracy – are eroding. Though Americans once shared the experiences of quilting bees and barn-raising, and more recently backyard barbecues and precinct caucuses, they now look out at each other over the widening interpersonal gaps of the Information Age, increasingly from "segmented" and sometimes "gated" communities. By a "treacherous rip current... we have been pulled apart from one another and from our communities over the last third of the century," says Putnam.²

Many political scientists and policy advisors agree that the apparent ebb of social capital at the end of the twentieth century poses a great danger to our economic livelihood, our communities' health, and our individual well being. It is difficult to imagine, however, that Western cowboys suffer by the "bowling alone" syndrome. (It seems more likely that a cowboy would guard his lane with a pistol than don a polyester bowling team uniform!) When were Westerners, after all, ever reliant on their communities? According to the mythology of the West, isolation and self-reliance are the normal condition of Westerners. Does the breakdown of the American community not just mean more freedom for the individual? By the lone cowboy stereotype of Westerners, at least, the "rip current" that has recently pulled other Americans apart is irrelevant to discussions of the West.

Understanding the Rockies and the role of individualism vs. cooperation played in opening the frontier and taming nature is not simple. The presumption that all Westerners "ride the range" and that it was self-reliant cowboys who "tamed the West," is, of course, deeply flawed. To begin with, in the Mountain West, over 80% of the population now lives in urban areas. Furthermore, most scholars now disagree with Frederick Jackson Turner's famous 1893 argument "that dominant individualism, working for good and for evil, and withal that buoyancy and exuberance which

comes with freedom" was essential to the frontier experience.³ For free marketer and economic historian Terry L. Anderson, individuals who built institutions through cooperation and interdependence were the real heroes of Western history. These institutional entrepreneurs "promoted law and order, efficient use of the natural and human resources, and good resource stewardship."⁴ Cooperation – not individualism – "tamed" the West.

Revisionist historians like Patricia Nelson Limerick have taken an even stronger opposition to Turner's depiction of a self-reliant and independent frontier. "It was in the phenomenon of dependence – on the federal government, on the changeability of nature, and on outside investment – that the West pulled ahead."⁵ For social and cultural historians, the lens of history should focus not on Turner's heroes, but on the ways in which Western men and women engaged with each other. The union, the family, the tribe, the church, migratory networks, trusts, and partnerships were essential to people who wished to survive and succeed in the West. Where social capital and thus cooperation was abundant, settlers had a better chance of planting and raising a healthy crop, immigrants had a better chance of locating work, Native Americans had a better chance of adjusting to the waves of newcomers, and cowboys and cowgirls had a better chance of finding a market for their cattle. Engagement in society was essential to the Western experience.

Given the importance of social capital to development and prosperity in the West, the question of whether cowboys "bowl alone" is not as preposterous as it may seem. First, we must redefine the stock of social capital in Western communities to fit the region, including the Grange, 4-H Clubs, barn-raising, and church potlucks. Now if such regional forms of social capital are shrinking as rapidly as elsewhere, there is reason for alarm in the Rockies. When people become more disconnected from one another, says Putnam, their own health and the health of their communities suffer. With the West's rapid population growth and the mobility of its people, the region may be more vulnerable than others to atomization. A disintegration of Western communities into mere collections of individuals would represent a dangerous break from the region's civic traditions.



For the last half-decade, Putnam's thesis on the collapse of social capital has been a hot topic. Social scientists, policy advisors, and public officials have debated how to define "social capital," how to measure it, whether all its forms are equally important, and whether it is even in decline. These discussions have helped spread the language of social capital, and though the term itself is still contested, there is widespread consensus that the participation of citizens in public life – their "civic engagement" – is of great value. Civic engagement, which at one point was mostly used to describe a community's well being, is now a policy objective that politicians, teachers, churches, and non-profits are actively pursuing.

How We Assess Social Capital in the Rockies



Civic engagement is as difficult to measure as it is to define. Because it broadly refers to actions taken toward understanding and promoting the common good, anything from reading the newspaper to running for public office might contribute to a community’s level of civic engagement. Gauging how thoroughly a person reads the paper or how serious a campaign for office may be is, of course, extraordinarily difficult. Civic engagement consists of simply too many variable and immeasurable elements for us to gauge it precisely.

These gauge how involved people are in the life of their community.

The Rockies Project also faces the challenge of locating social capital measures that are applicable in each of the eight states and 280 counties in the region. On the one hand we cannot use national measures of civic capacity and engagement because they are too general, and on the other hand we cannot use club membership roles, public opinion measures, or results of political decisions because there is no consistent data from county to county.

Both civic capacity and civic engagement are essential to our measurement of social capital. It is not enough, in our view, to have libraries (civic capacity) if few residents read books or use library resources (civic engagement). It is not enough to have large proportions registered to vote (civic capacity) if few turn out for elections (civic engagement). And it is not enough to have a large number of churches (civic capacity) if a low proportion of citizens attend church (civic engagement).



Our solution: divide the concept of “social capital” into two categories. First, we identify measurable elements of “civic capacity.” These define the capacity of people and communities in the Rockies to deal with social issues. Second, we choose measurable elements of “civic engagement.”

As we attempt to measure social capital in the region, we also face the challenge of gathering data from a vastly diverse region. Though we may not avoid all unfair comparisons, in an attempt to distinguish between small towns and big cities we have divided the counties in the Rockies into categories based on population size. **Table 1** describes how we define metropolitan, micropolitan, and rural counties.

Types of Counties	U.S. Census Size Definition:	Rockies Counties With Complete Civic Data	Rockies Counties With Missing Civic Data	Total Number of Counties in the Rockies
Metropolitan	containing an urban population of 50,000 +	61	0	61
Micropolitan	non-metro counties with an urban population >2,500	128	10	138
Rural	non-metro counties with an aggregate urban population <2,500	67	14	81
Total		256	24	280

◀ **Table 1.**
Rockies Counties by Size and Data Availability


Data on Civic Capacity and Engagement

On what scales are we measuring social capital in the Rockies? The set of indicators we have located is, admittedly, not as comprehensive as we would like, or as complete as the set used in certain case studies of civic engagement. This initial effort at assessing social capital is, however, based upon an extensive and prolonged search for county-level data. Though county-level data is sparse, and there is room for a more comprehensive, organized and co-ordinated assessment of how people in the Rockies engage with each other, we hope our analysis reveals broad trends in civic capacity and engagement across the region.

Table 2 lists our indicators and describes how we used them to measure civic capacity and engagement in the Rockies. Below the table are brief descriptions of each of our eight civic indicators.



Indicator	Civic Capacity	Civic Engagement
Charitable Giving	Civic capacity is determined by the number of organizations present per 1000 people, per capita charitable gross assets, and per charity foundation assets. The concentration of charities, and per capita assets demonstrates the operational capacity of charities in each county.	Civic engagement is determined by the percentage of discretionary income given to charity.
Community Health	Civic capacity is determined by the number of physicians and dentists per 100,000 people, whether or not the county has a community health center, and if the county is judged to be a "health profession shortage area."	Civic engagement is determined based upon the assumption that lower behavioral risk factor scores, and a longer life expectancy signifies a higher level of civic engagement.
Education Attainment	Civic capacity is determined by per student expenditure, the growth in education expenditures, and the state's overall commitment to education – presented as a percent of taxable resources spent on education.	Civic engagement is determined by high school graduation rates and higher degree attainment
Library Usage	-	Civic engagement is determined by how much a county utilizes its library. By dividing total visits by the service population, we calculate the number of times the entire service population, or its equivalent, has utilized a county's library assets per year.
Newspaper Concentration	Civic capacity is determined by the rate at which newspapers are published per 100,000 people. A higher concentration of newspapers indicates a higher civic capacity.	-
Political Contributions	-	Civic engagement is determined by the amount per capita given to any candidate or party.
Religious Involvement	Civic capacity is determined by the number of congregations available to county residents per 1000 people.	Civic engagement is determined by the percentage of a county's population measured as religious attendees.
Voter Participation	-	Civic engagement is determined by the percentage of the estimated voter aged population that participated in the 1996, 2000, and 2004 presidential elections.

 **Table 2.**
Measuring Civic Engagement and Capacity

Data Sources

Charitable Giving

Source: The Chronicle of Philanthropy and the National Center for Charitable Statistics of the Urban Institute.

Time Span: 1997 individual contribution data that has been standardized with U.S. Census 2000 cost of living data.

Indicator Data: Number of itemized returns, average discretionary income, average charitable donation, percent of discretionary income given to charity, charities per 1000 people, number of organizations, gross receipts and assets according to form 990, receipts and assets presented as amount per capita.

Values Expressed: The amount of money a person gives to charity is both a function of how much they have to give, and their motivations for giving. Cases of selfish philanthropy do exist, but we must assume that in most cases charity is an action undertaken with the welfare of others in mind. By determining how much people contribute to charity, we seek to identify some of their community values. Is it a community characterized by solidarity and compassion, or one of stoic self-reliance? The charitable giving indicator is able to level the playing field of the "Haves" and the "Have Nots" by determining the percentage of discretionary income that is being donated. We assume that the amount given to charity expresses how individuals view themselves as a part of a larger community, and what that community expects of its members.

Community Health

Source: Community Health Status Reports and Indicator Database – November 2000 - National Association of County and City Health Officials.

Time Span: Presented as a year 2000 report using data collected between 1990 and 2000.

Indicator Data: Statewide rates of sedentary life styles, fruit and vegetable consumption, obesity, high blood pressure, smoking, diabetes, and uninsured persons. County data for number of primary care physicians per 100,000, dentists per 100,000, existence of a community health center, identification of health profession shortage areas, average life expectancy, percentages of teen births, suicides per 100,000, persons 25 and older without a high school diploma, persons 12 and older who have engaged in recent drug use, percent of population in poverty, and demographics of counties with regard to age and race.

Values Expressed: Building upon Robert Putnam's assertion that a healthy community consists of healthy individuals, we have included several indicators of individual health at the county level. Low blood pressure and a lack of diabetes does not mean that you are a meaningful contributor to civic life, but we assume that a community that values social interaction and the support of the common good will not be found in front of the television for eight hours a day.

Education Attainment

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and “Quality Counts 2000,” the fourth annual 50-state report by Education Week

Time Span: The year 2000 with data also collected in 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Indicator Data: Percent of the population 25 years and older who have a high school diploma, percent 25 years and older who have a Bachelor’s degree or more, education spending per student adjusted for regional costs, percent change in inflation-adjusted education spending per student 1998-99, and percent of total taxable resources spent on education 1997.

Values Expressed: Education is perhaps the most important measure of social capital. Not only does Putnam cite education as the single most reliable predictor of future civic engagement, it is also a useful predictor of individual success. Communities that value education and make it a priority to see their young people graduate from high school and attend college are communities that place great stock in the future. Although we have ranked each indicator of civic engagement equally, education attainment is probably the most important.

Newspaper Concentration

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – County Business Patterns

Time Span: The year 2002.

Indicator Data: Number of newspapers per county, 2002 county population standardized, units of 100,000 persons per county, and newspapers per 100,000 people.

Values Expressed: In the age of media consolidation, we assume that the existence of a locally published newspaper contributes to a sense of identity and shared priorities that are important for a civically engaged community. A newspaper informs the populace on local events and issues, something that is crucial in creating community awareness.

Religious Involvement

Source: Religious Congregations & Membership in the United States 2000. Glenmary Research Center - Nashville, TN

Time Span: The year 2000.

Indicator Data: Number of congregations, members, adherents, and attendees. County population, adherents as percent of county population, attendees as percent of county population, and number of congregations per 1000 people.

Values Expressed: As was evident in the 2004 presidential campaign, religious affiliation is a platform for promoting political involvement. Though religion may not always determine the outcome of elections, we see religious involvement as a key identifier of civic capital. It provides a weekly venue not only for private worship but also for social exchange, discussion, and action. Ranging from food drives to political lobbying, religion is a powerful social catalyst.

Library Usage

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Time Span: The year 2002.

Indicator Data: Number of libraries per county, total unduplicated service population for each county, number of library visits, and number of time the unduplicated service population in total visited their libraries.

Values Expressed: Seen by Andrew Carnegie as the great equalizer, the library is an asset that each community has at its disposal. But does the community actually use it? We have attempted to answer this question by determining how many visits libraries in a county receive and what proportion of the population is reflected in that number of visits. Those who use the library are more likely to be informed about the world around them. Though the rise of the Internet has made the traditional book-borrowing visit to the library more infrequent, the library is a point of access to the internet for people across the country and across socio-economic boundaries. In a sign that libraries increasingly are becoming community learning centers, the Denver Public Library spent nearly one quarter of its 2004 materials budget on electronic media! Today, libraries conduct classes on information technology, lend electronic media, and help community members remain computer-literate as the information revolution charges on.

Political Contributions

Source: Federal Election Commission – www.opensecrets.org

Time Span: 2004 Presidential Election.

Indicator Data: Total political party contributions, per party contributions, amount given presented as a per capita figure.

Values Expressed: Although the political contribution data available is not necessarily local in scope, it shows how engaged a community is in a political contest. It is difficult to apply this indicator as broadly and as effectively as we would like. It is very apparent that more affluent counties are giving more to political parties and candidates, but we have chosen to retain this indicator to show which counties declared their position and views with more than a vote.

Voter Participation

Source: Office of the Secretary of State – Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming

Time Span: Presidential/General Elections for 1996, 2000, and 2004

Indicator Data: Total votes cast, number of registered voters, estimated voter age population, and percentage turnout for both registered voters and voter aged population.

Values Expressed: The bedrock of civic engagement in our democracy is voting. From school board elections to presidential elections, voting is our basic social duty. The fact that almost a majority of our country chooses not to participate in elections is the most frequently cited example of our increasing social apathy and decay. By comparing the voter aged population turnout in the last three presidential elections, we measure those counties that have bucked the national trend and have remained committed to election participation.

Grading The Rockies on Civic Capacity, Civic Engagement and Social Capital

We have used available data to evaluate the concept of “social capital” throughout the 8-state Rockies Region. Those counties with missing data have been assigned a grade of “incomplete.” Counties with complete data have been divided into groups according to population: metropolitan, micropolitan, and rural.

A. Civic Capacity

We believe that a necessary but not sufficient condition for a county to be judged healthy is if its citizens possess the civic capacity to work together and to relate in a variety of social contexts. To determine civic capacity, we added scores for:

- Charity Capacity
- Community Health Capacity
- Education Capacity
- Newspaper Publishing Capacity
- Religious Capacity

B. Civic Engagement

Civic engagement requires the existence of civic capacity, but it also requires the willingness of residents to use that capacity. The civic engagement score measures how effectively counties use their civic resources, regardless of how many are available

Civic Engagement was determined by adding scores for:

- Charity Engagement
- Community Health Engagement
- Education Engagement
- Library Engagement
- Political Contribution Engagement
- Religious Engagement
- Voting Engagement

C. Social Capital

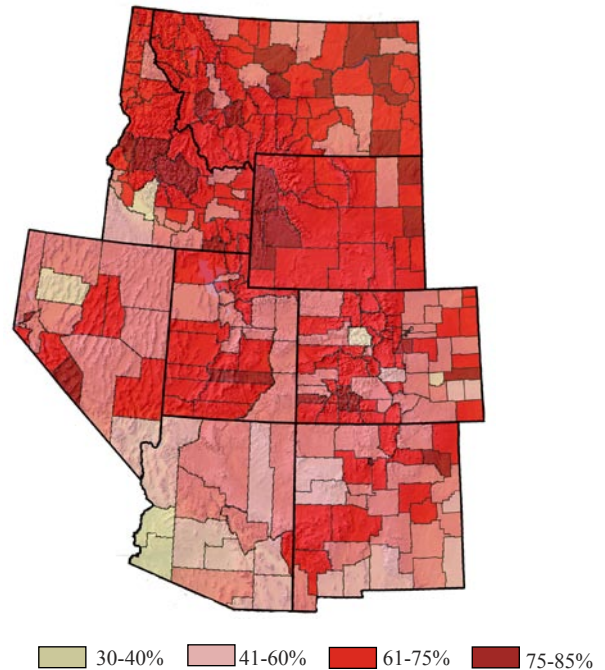
Finally, those counties that have high civic capacity and civic engagement earn our highest grades in the area of social capital. These are the counties that serve as examples for others of how engage residents, promote community, and build social capital.

Social capital was determined by combining scores for:

- Combined Civic Capacity Score
- Combined Civic Engagement Score

For more information on how the Rockies Project calculates composite scores, please refer to the Methods section.

2004 Voter Aged Population Turnout



Top Metropolitan Areas for Civic Capacity

Area Name	Charities per 1000 people 2000	Prim Care Phys Rate per 100,000 1997	Education Spending per Student, Adjusted for Regional Cost Differences (1998)	Newspapers per 100 Thousand Persons 2002	Number of Religious Congregations per 1000 People	Combined Z Score for Capacity	Capacity Grade
Denver, Colorado	4.5	209.8	\$5,599	5.6	0.6	1.28	A
Yellowstone, Montana	3.9	82.7	\$6,349	5.3	1.1	0.78	A
Missoula, Montana	4.9	84.4	\$6,349	3.1	0.9	0.75	A
Ada, Idaho	2.7	88.3	\$5,029	2.5	0.9	0.71	A
Santa Fe, New Mexico	5.1	102.6	\$5,339	0.7	0.7	0.66	A
Carbon, Montana	3.8	53	\$6,349	10.3	2.8	0.55	A-
Cascade, Montana	3.5	65.7	\$6,349	1.3	1.1	0.55	A-
Washoe, Nevada	2.4	92.9	\$5,478	2.5	0.4	0.49	A-
Boulder, Colorado	3.5	115.1	\$5,599	4.7	0.7	0.40	A-
Bernalillo, New Mexico	2.9	138.4	\$5,339	2.6	0.6	0.37	A-
Metropolitan Mean	2.3	65.509	\$5,148	3.9	1.2		
Metropolitan Median	2.2	61.8	\$5,339	2.5	1		

Top Metropolitan Areas for Civic Engagement

Area Name	Discretionary Income to Charity	2004 Voter Aged Population Turn Out	Percent 25 and older with a High School Diploma 2000	Library Visits Divided by Unduplicated Service Population 2002	Amount Given to Political Parties or Candidates per Capita 2004	Religious Attendees as a Percent of County Population	Combined Z Score for Engagement	Engagement Grade
Douglas, Colorado	5.6%	76%	97.0%	10.1	\$7.30	5.4%	1.50	A
Boulder, Colorado	5.9%	73%	92.8%	9.1	\$14.29	8.9%	1.49	A
Summit, Utah	7.8%	65%	92.5%	5.4	\$10.58	5.0%	1.06	A
Larimer, Colorado	5.8%	70%	92.3%	7.3	\$3.89	11.4%	0.98	A
Morgan, Utah	19.4%	68%	92.6%	5.4	\$0.43	0.3%	0.94	A
Davis, Utah	20.0%	66%	92.2%	3.4	\$1.40	1.3%	0.68	A-
Cache, Utah	20.0%	61%	90.4%	4.3	\$0.91	1.1%	0.66	A-
Jefferson, Colorado	5.8%	67%	91.8%	4.2	\$6.90	8.5%	0.62	A-
Arapahoe, Colorado	7.2%	60%	90.7%	5.9	\$11.73	8.9%	0.61	A-
Clear Creek, Colorado	3.7%	71%	93.4%	4.6	\$0.64	2.1%	0.57	A-
Metropolitan Mean	8.80%	61%	85.30%	4.7	\$3.70	5.30%		
Metropolitan Median	6.80%	62%	86.30%	4.3	\$2.51	5.10%		

Top Micropolitan Areas for Civic Capacity

Area Name	Charities per 1000 people - 2000	Prim Care Phys Rate per 100,000 - 1997	Education Spending per Student, Adjusted for Regional Cost Differences (1998)	Newspapers per 100 thousand Persons 2002	Number of Religious Congregations per 1000 people	Combined Z Score for Capacity	Capacity Grade
Teton, Wyoming	6.4	187	\$6,790	10.8	0.8	1.291	A
Lewis and Clark, Montana	5.8	111	\$6,349	3.5	1.1	1.288	A
Valley, Montana	5.3	60	\$6,349	27.0	4.0	0.845	A
Toole, Montana	4.0	62	\$6,349	36.9	3.8	0.825	A
Sheridan, Wyoming	5.6	103	\$6,790	3.7	1.2	0.769	A
Pondera, Montana	5.6	62	\$6,349	32.0	3.1	0.662	A
Custer, Montana	4.7	107	\$6,349	17.5	1.7	0.652	A
Blaine, Idaho	4.6	134	\$5,029	9.8	0.8	0.609	A
Richland, Montana	3.6	69	\$6,349	21.6	2.9	0.551	A
Hot Springs, Wyoming	7.0	107	\$6,790	21.2	2.7	0.545	A
Micropolitan Mean	3.0	63	\$5,501	9.3	1.9		
Micropolitan Median	2.8	60	\$5,409	6.7	1.9		

Top Micropolitan Areas for Civic Engagement

Area Name	Discretionary Income to Charity	2004 Voter Aged Population Turn Out	Percent 25 and older with a High School Diploma 2000	Library Visits Divided by Unduplicated Service Population 2002	Amount Given to Political Parties or Candidates per Capita 2004	Religious Attendees as percent of County Population	Combined Z Score for Engagement	Engagement Grade
Teton, Wyoming	15.1%	76%	94.7%	15.8	\$113.71	4.7%	2.905	A
Los Alamos, New Mexico	7.0%	81%	96.3%	13.2	\$10.61	14.3%	1.629	A
Johnson, Wyoming	8.6%	70%	90.1%	13.3	\$4.89	10.9%	1.104	A
Chaffee, Colorado	7.7%	63%	88.5%	11.2	\$1.65	12.4%	1.015	A
Gallatin, Montana	7.9%	70%	93.3%	6.6	\$5.40	10.4%	1.000	A
Millard, Utah	24.3%	63%	86.7%	6.7	\$0.29	2.1%	0.996	A
Kane, Utah	10.9%	70%	86.4%	6.2	\$1.87	5.0%	0.920	A
Park, Wyoming	7.5%	73%	87.6%	6.4	\$7.36	9.5%	0.905	A
Washakie, Wyoming	10.3%	72%	85.6%	7.0	\$2.33	11.8%	0.825	A
Platte, Wyoming	7.1%	71%	84.9%	9.8	\$3.45	9.1%	0.822	A
Micropolitan Mean	8.8%	60%	81.2%	5.3	\$3.35	6.7%		
Micropolitan Median	7.5%	61%	81.2%	4.8	\$1.48	6.4%		

Top Rural Areas for Civic Capacity

Area Name	Charities per 1000 people 2000	Prim Care Phys Rate per 100,000 1997	Education spending per student, adjusted for regional cost differences (1998)	Newspapers per 100 thousand persons 2002	Number of Religious Congregations per 1000 people	Combined Z Score for Capacity	Capacity Grade
Hinsdale, Colorado	12.7	143.3	\$5,599	128.7	5.1	1.313	A
Liberty, Montana	7.9	125.5	\$6,349	49.3	5.1	0.950	A
Meagher, Montana	6.2	166.2	\$6,349	51.7	4.1	0.847	A
Daniels, Montana	6.4	97.2	\$6,349	51.3	5.5	0.647	A
Sheridan, Montana	5.4	69.1	\$6,349	26.3	6.1	0.646	A
Custer, Idaho	4.1	47.1	\$5,029	24.0	2.3	0.628	A-
Wheatland, Montana	2.7	85.7	\$6,349	46.3	5.8	0.534	A-
Sedgwick, Colorado	4.7	38.4	\$5,599	37.0	4.0	0.480	A-
Wibaux, Montana	5.6	0.0	\$6,349	100.5	5.6	0.424	A-
Valley, Idaho	7.2	86.4	\$5,029	26.3	2.1	0.400	A-
Rural Mean	4.4	40.6	\$5,743	24.3	3.6		
Rural Median	4.1	37.7	\$5,599	22.4	3.2		

Top Rural Areas for Civic Engagement

Area Name	Discretionary Income to Charity	2004 Voter Aged Population Turn Out	Percent 25 and older with a High School Diploma 2000	Library Visits Divided by Unduplicated Service Population 2002	Amount Given to Political Parties or Candidates per capita 2004	Religious Attendees as percent of County Population	Combined Z Score for Engagement	Engagement Grade
Hinsdale, Colorado	17.5%	78%	93.1%	9.3	\$0.65	33.7%	1.976	A
San Juan, Colorado	6.4%	75%	92.1%	48.7	\$4.13	5.7%	1.726	A
Rich, Utah	21.5%	63%	91.5%	3.8	\$10.13	0.0%	1.684	A
Wayne, Utah	15.2%	76%	88.5%	5.8	\$3.03	0.8%	1.071	A
Kiowa, Colorado	11.8%	76%	86.3%	7.0	\$0.78	12.3%	0.927	A
Garfield, Utah	19.2%	70%	85.8%	6.2	\$1.29	0.0%	0.908	A-
Sublette, Wyoming	4.1%	76%	89.0%	16.6	\$9.38	7.1%	0.899	A-
Grand, Colorado	5.4%	66%	92.3%	7.2	\$3.40	5.2%	0.870	A-
Cheyenne, Colorado	5.3%	67%	84.1%	4.8	\$9.04	9.7%	0.788	A-
Custer, Colorado	4.9%	73%	90.3%	12.4	\$0.96	6.8%	0.743	A-
Rural Mean	8.4%	70%	83.0%	5.9	\$2.32	8.5%		
Rural Median	6.9%	72%	83.4%	4.3	\$1.35	7.1%		

Profiling Social Capital

After all the calculations and grades, we wanted to make sure that what the numbers told us matched with the reality on the ground. If our study did reflect the vibrancy of civic engagement and capacity in the Rocky Mountain West, we suspected that citizens could easily tell us the kinds of things their communities are doing to promote and sustain civic life.

So, in each of our three sub-categories - Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural - we made a few phone calls to the top rated county and asked those in the “know” what was going on in their towns and counties that would explain their high grade for Civic Capacity and Engagement. We asked about contributions to civic life, necessary characteristics for civic vibrancy, community challenges, civic initiatives, and civic perceptions. For our interviewees, we attempted to contact a county Commissioner, Chamber of Commerce representative, and a nonprofit representative in each county to get their personal perspectives on civic life in their communities.



Top Metropolitan Areas for Overall Social Capital

Area Name	Composite Grade
Boulder, Colorado [08013]	A
Denver, Colorado [08031]	A
Missoula, Montana [30063]	A
Carbon, Montana [30009]	A
Ada, Idaho [16001]	A
Summit, Utah [49043]	A-
Douglas, Colorado [08035]	A-
Yellowstone, Montana [30111]	A-
Larimer, Colorado [08069]	A-
Santa Fe, New Mexico [35049]	A-



Boulder County, CO

After speaking with Ms. Susan Morris Graf, President and CEO of the Boulder County Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Pat Monacelli, a representative from Foothills United Way, the reality of Boulder County does seem to reflect the results of our study.

Contributors to Civic Life

When asked if there are any organizations that directly contribute to civic engagement in Boulder County, both Ms. Graf and Mr. Monacelli gave examples of ways the local government and organizations are supporting the development of civic life. One example is the “College for Political Knowledge,” a seminar sponsored by the local government that introduces would-be politicians to campaign strategies and the basics of running for office. Ms. Graf explains it as a way to help people transition from “involved citizen to community office-holder and decision maker,” or from yelling to being yelled at.

Necessary Civic Characteristics

We also asked our respondents what characteristics they thought were necessary for a community to be civically engaged. Ms. Graf immediately identified education as the most important attribute in creating an engaged community. “A more educated populace is employed at a higher level, makes more money, and has more time to commit to the community.” She also identified the size of the community as an important factor in nurturing engagement. For an example of how citizens are getting involved, Mr. Monacelli presented the success of “Day of Caring,” a day each year dedicated to volunteerism in which hundreds of people from Boulder County contribute a day to local nonprofits and community initiatives. As another example of citizen involvement Ms. Graf explained the process of citizen input sessions that take place anytime a major project or change is initiated in the city of Boulder. Although these sessions are often acrimonious, they are very effective in allowing community input and achieving a widely accepted outcome.

Community Challenges

All communities are faced with ongoing challenges and we wanted to know what the most urgent challenge facing Boulder County is and what the citizens are doing to address it. Both Ms. Graf and Mr. Monacelli identified the economy as an issue of particular importance. As the region grows and the economic realities begin to shift, the residents of Boulder County will have to take a proactive roll in determining what their economy will look like in the next decade and beyond. The degree to which citizens are participating in this discussion is commendable. The County has created an Economic Vitalization and Citizens Board that will create a strategic economic plan for the next several years.

Civic Initiatives

When asked about exciting community initiatives, our interviewees were not short of examples. Ms. Graf was very enthusiastic about a new international film festival occurring in Boulder this month. Their hope is to create a festival on par with more notorious film festivals around the country and the world. Mr. Monacelli gave examples of new youth

initiatives being undertaken in Boulder County, as well as the roll out of the new “211” service that connects service providers with citizens in an efficient and easy manner. Other examples of community initiatives are a study looking at the feasibility of locating a large conference center in Boulder, and a new business incubation institute that would partner with local businesses, organizations, and the University of Colorado to develop new and innovative business in Boulder and Colorado.

Civic Perceptions

Statistics are not always representative of reality, so just to make sure we weren’t completely off base in ranking Boulder County as one of the most civically engaged and endowed counties in the West, we asked our respondents how they would grade it. On a scale from one to five, five being the most civically healthy, where does Boulder County land? Ms. Graf and Mr. Monacelli gave Boulder County a score of five and a four respectively.

As Ms. Graf pointed out, a civically engaged community is a double-edged sword. “When everyone wants to have his or her say on an issue, it can take along time to get anything done.”

Top Rural Areas for Overall Social Capital

Area Name	Composite Grade
Hinsdale, Colorado [08053]	A
San Juan, Colorado [08111]	A
Rich, Utah [49033]	A
Meagher, Montana [30059]	A
Wayne, Utah [49055]	A
Sublette, Wyoming [56035]	A-
Sedgwick, Colorado [08115]	A-
Grand, Colorado [08049]	A-
Liberty, Montana [30051]	A-
Kiowa, Colorado [08061]	A-

Teton County, WY

Does a high level of Social Capital characterize Teton County? According to our study it does, but to make sure, we again asked a few people who actually live there to find out.

In our discussions we talked with a representative from the County Commissioners Office, a representative from the Teton County Chamber of Commerce, and Susan Eriksen-Mier, a Program Officer for the Jackson Community Foundation. The representative from the County Commissioners Office, who did not want to be mentioned by name in the report, best expresses their collective opinion by saying “this is not an uninvolved community by any sense of the word.”

Contributors to Civic Life

According to our respondents, there is not a shortage of programs and organizations in Teton County that contribute to civic involvement. The Parks and Recreation Department, community counseling, the public library, and the tremendous focus on education all contribute to the high level of civic involvement that they see in Teton County. The citizens of Teton County are also very willing to push for what they want. According to Ms. Eriksen-Mier, the level of involvement is not necessarily any indication of the level of cooperation or solidarity. “Teton has lots of sophisticated residents who care, but do not necessarily work together.” She goes on to cite the tendency of interest groups to combat ideas brought-forth by elected officials rather than to look for compromise. The cycle has a tendency of creating high turnover in elected offices and a social tug-of-war.

Necessary Civic Characteristics

We asked our respondents what characteristics are necessary for a community to have if they want to be engaged, and they unanimously said communication. Again, the representative from the County Commissioner’s Office cited the number of citizens who attend County Commission meetings. In a recent meeting to discuss a new development in the region, the Commission was forced to rent two extra rooms to accommodate the influx of attendees. This attendance is certainly a positive attribute of Teton County, and the local government does all it can do to encourage it. Through a campaign of advertisements and public service announcements, meeting times and subjects are disseminated throughout the county.

Also, a motivation for civic involvement that was cited by our respondents was a sense of community pride. The representative from the County Commissioner Office said, “If people have pride in where they live, they will take an active role in determining its future.”

Hinsdale County, CO

We have to admit that finding someone to talk to in Hinsdale County presented a bit of a challenge. Luckily, in the county of about 750 people, we found Ray Blaum, the Hinsdale County Administrator. As we continued to seek affirmation of what our study tells us about Civic Capital in the Rocky Mountain West, we asked Ray the same questions we asked our other respondents from Boulder and Teton Counties.

Contributors to Civic Life

According to Mr. Blaum, Hinsdale County’s size has seemingly little to do with the Civic Capacity it has to share with its residents. The number of organizations and initiatives that are available to citizens is admirable. Mr. Blaum cited the Arts Council, a Public Health and Community Service organization, Lake Fork Community Foundation, Nickel’s Foundation, and a recently completed youth facility that all exist in Hinsdale County to promote a cohesive community.

Necessary Civic Characteristics

When asked how such a small county can have so much to offer its residents, Mr. Blaum said that Hinsdale County is “full of people who are here because they want to be, not because they have to be. It has been my experience that people want to work together to make the place they live better”. Public meetings are always well attended said Blaum. Meetings ranging from wilderness to education, residents are always willing to attend and lend their help, opinions, and expertise when needed. Hinsdale County is also well endowed with a natural setting. The advantages to communities that attract people solely based upon their location are immense. The annual Wine and Music Festival and 50 mile run (not in conjunction) that Hinsdale County hosts are unique events for a county of 750 people.

Top Micropolitan Areas for Overall Social Capital

Area Name	Composite Grade
Teton, Wyoming	A
Los Alamos, New Mexico	A
Lewis and Clark, Montana	A
Johnson, Wyoming	A
Sheridan, Wyoming	A
Valley, Montana	A
Gallatin, Montana	A
Park, Wyoming	A
Hot Springs, Wyoming	A
Blaine, Idaho	A

Community Challenges

For a county that is associated with the Grand Tetons and a spectacular natural setting, it isn’t difficult to see why so many residents are prideful. It also isn’t difficult to see why development and the preservation of that natural setting is almost always the most divisive issue citizens of Teton County confront. Growth and its management were unanimously cited as the most pressing challenge facing the county. When asked how citizens were addressing this challenge, respondents said venues for voicing concern and opinion are not in short supply, such as planning meetings and organizational initiatives.

Civic Initiatives

To determine the physical future of Teton County, the local government is strenuously trying to gather public opinion and buy-in with regard to the growth plan of the county.

Civic Perceptions

So how do our respondents rate Teton County on a scale from one to five? The answer is about 4 ½. They all agree that Teton County is very much civically endowed and engaged.

Mr. Blaum, after years of observation, sees that the people who get involved with the community have a tendency to stay. Hinsdale County also benefits from a welcoming atmosphere. Due to the work of a local trails commission, there is an extensive network of trails that lay throughout Lake City and all of Hinsdale County. According to Mr. Blaum “when you enter a town where everyone is walking, you don’t feel out of place, threatened, or in a hurry – you end up wanting to stay.”

Community Challenges

Although it sounds practically ideal, Hinsdale does have its challenges. As Mr. Blaum puts it, the challenge is “always money.” 96% of Hinsdale County is publicly owned land, 45% of which is designated wilderness. With only 4% of the county’s land subject to property tax, Hinsdale is uniquely dependent on the Federal policy of Payment in Lieu of Taxes. Hinsdale County receives approximately \$.08 per acre of Federal land in the county. Another challenge Hinsdale contends with is that 75% of its housing stock is considered seasonal. For a good part of the year, Hinsdale is a cold-bed community.

Civic Initiatives

Despite the seasonality of a large part of its population, Hinsdale does make education and youth programs a year-round priority. Hinsdale recently passed the first ever bond issue for the local school district, allowing the district to offer K through 12 education to its residents. Also taking a proactive stance towards the future, Hinsdale is completing a comprehensive plan that will direct its development in the next decade.

Civic Perceptions

And for the final score, Mr. Blaum not believing any county really deserves a five, gives Hinsdale a solid four.

Relationships with Social Capital

As an overview, correlations do not indicate causation. Correlations are used to describe the observed relationship between two different events. A positive correlation shows that as one event increases, the other increases as well. A negative correlation shows that as one event increases, the other decreases in an inverse relationship. Because two events show a negative or positive correlation, it does not mean one caused the other, or that they necessarily had anything to do with each other. Correlations deal only with observed events, and any further conclusions cannot be inferred with correlations alone.

After the results of the Civic Capacity and Engagement data were generated, we calculated a number of correlations in an attempt to discover any relationships that might exist between our results and independent indicators available at the county level. We chose a wide variety of independent indicators to compare with our data, everything from crime statistics to the percentage of a county's population that once lived in the Northeastern United States. After calculating these many correlations we sifted through the data for strong positive or negative correlations, anything near or above .40 for a positive correlation and near or below -.40 for a negative correlation. Again, the correlations we found do not indicate causation, but we believed they would pose important questions about the creation and maintenance of social capital at the county level. **Table 3** indicates the most apparent relationships that exist in the data for Civic Capacity, Civic Engagement, and the combined score of Capacity Plus Engagement.

Education Attainment:

The correlation between a county's civic health and its population's education attainment level is the strongest correlation observed. It exists at a significant level for Civic Engagement and an even more significant level for the combined score of Civic Capacity Plus Engagement. This correlation stands to reason that a well-educated populace is one that usually earns more money, has more time to devote to community issues, and is better equipped to confront policy issues.

Income:

To explore the assumption that a county's wealth would determine its level of Civic Capacity and Engagement, we calculated the correlation between per capita income of each county and their respective scores from our study. We found a significant correlation does exist between a higher per capita income and civic engagement for both Metropolitan and Micropolitan counties.

We also wanted to examine the possible correlation between a population with a balanced income distribution, and civic health. We defined a balanced income distribution by the ratio of persons making more than \$70,000 to those making less than \$20,000. The results for this correlation provided some interesting results. A significant positive correlation was present between balanced income distribution and Civic Engagement in Metropolitan Counties. The same correlation was not significant in Micropolitan Counties, and was significant, but negatively correlated in Rural Counties. These results show a relationship between an economically diverse population and its Civic Engagement in Metropolitan Counties, and relationship between an economic homogeneous population and Civic Engagement in Rural Counties.

Working and Living in the Same County:

A rather significant correlation does exist between the percentage of a county's population this lives and works in the same county and that county's Civic Engagement Score.

So What?

Our hope is to spark discussion and ask thoughtful questions that might help communities find ways to improve their civic life. From our study we have certainly learned that civic capital is complicated and impacted by countless factors. Hopefully, by providing a few correlations from our study, we can give you a place to start when considering the priorities of your own community.

Table 3. ►
Correlations between Social Capital and County Independent Variables

Civic Engagement	Metropolitan	Micropolitan	Rural
Education Attainment	0.767	0.654	0.596
Per Capita Income	0.415	0.506	0.256
Balanced Income Distribution	0.417	0.18	-0.383

Civic Capacity	Metropolitan	Micropolitan	Rural
Family Homes	-0.527	-0.386	-
Work and Live in the Same County	0.543	0.342	.310/.011

Capacity + Engagement	Metropolitan	Micropolitan	Rural
Education Attainment	0.73	0.704	0.672

p = at least .04, dashes indicate no significant relationship

Civic Capacity and Engagement Grades and Data Appendix

Area Name	Metro, Micro, Rural	Excluded County	Discretionary Income to Charity	Charities per 1000 people 2000	2004 Voter Aged Population Turn Out	Prim Care Phys Rate per 100,000 1997	Percent 25 and older with a High School Diploma 2000	Education spending per student, adjusted for regional cost differences (1998)	Visits Divided by Unduplicated Population 2002	Newspapers per 100 thousand persons 2002	Amount Political Parties or Candidates per capita 2004	Religious Attendees as percent of County Population	Number of Congregations per 1000 people	Capacity Grade	Engagement Grade	Capacity Plus Engagement Grade
ARIZONA																
Apache, Arizona	Metropolitan		10.30%	1.5	57%	63.3	64%	4,629	1.38	3.0	\$0.25	3.7%	1.66	D	D	D
Cochise, Arizona	Metropolitan		8.40%	2.4	50%	47.2	80%	4,629	3.45	6.6	\$1.50	6.3%	1.27	D	C-	D+
Cococino, Arizona	Metropolitan		6.60%	2.9	59%	87.9	84%	4,629	5.54	5.0	\$3.42	6.7%	1.21	B-	C+	B-
Gila, Arizona	Metropolitan		7.00%	2.4	54%	57.9	78%	4,629	8.50	5.8	\$1.20	8.6%	1.44	D	C	D+
Graham, Arizona	Metropolitan		13.30%	1.3	47%	35.4	76%	4,629	1.59	3.0	\$0.53	3.6%	1.61	D	D+	D
Greenlee, Arizona	Metropolitan		7.10%	1.8	63%	53.2	83%	4,629	1.63	12.7	\$0.13	5.9%	2.22	D	C	D+
La Paz, Arizona	Metropolitan		5.20%	1.6	33%	0.0	69%	4,629	5.58	5.1	\$3.57	3.5%	1.37	D	D	D
Marcopa, Arizona	Metropolitan		6.40%	1.6	48%	77.9	83%	4,629	3.71	1.5	\$4.57	6.8%	0.51	D+	D+	D
Mohave, Arizona	Metropolitan		5.50%	1.5	44%	44.2	78%	4,629	3.58	3.6	\$1.62	4.9%	0.59	D	D	D
Navajo, Arizona	Metropolitan		9.60%	1.6	47%	60.0	71%	4,629	2.19	2.9	\$0.66	5.1%	1.72	D	D	D
Pima, Arizona	Metropolitan		6.60%	2.1	54%	99.3	83%	4,629	3.78	1.9	\$5.41	7.2%	0.53	C-	C-	C-
Pinal, Arizona	Metropolitan		7.00%	1.2	42%	29.3	73%	4,629	3.44	4.6	\$0.89	4.9%	0.88	D	D	D
Santa Cruz, Arizona	Metropolitan		3.90%	2.1	43%	66.0	61%	4,629	2.98	2.5	\$5.17	3.2%	0.81	D	D	D
Yavapai, Arizona	Metropolitan		6.80%	3.1	60%	57.5	85%	4,629	4.83	1.7	\$2.95	7.7%	1.07	D	C+	C-
Yuma, Arizona	Metropolitan		5.60%	1.1	32%	54.6	66%	4,629	3.70	0.6	\$1.37	4.4%	0.62	D	D	D
COLORADO																
Adams, Colorado	Metropolitan		6.90%	1.3	52%	73.7	79%	5,599	2.95	0.8	\$1.32	4.5%	0.48	D	D	D
Alamosa, Colorado	Metropolitan		6.00%	4.7	56%	125.2	83%	5,599	4.45	6.6	\$3.78	8.5%	1.40	B+	C+	B
Arapahoe, Colorado	Metropolitan		7.20%	2.0	60%	72.3	91%	5,599	5.88	2.7	\$11.73	8.9%	0.41	C	A-	B+
Archuleta, Colorado	Metropolitan		7.90%	4.6	66%	82.2	87%	5,599	2.21	9.1	\$3.15	9.0%	1.62	D	A-	B
Baca, Colorado	Rural		10.70%	5.1	67%	90.9	79%	5,599	1.77	22.7	\$1.36	14.1%	4.65	C-	B+	C+
Bent, Colorado	Metropolitan		9.50%	2.3	50%	36.5	77%	5,599	3.89	0.0	\$3.54	6.8%	2.00	D	C-	D
Boulder, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.90%	3.5	73%	115.1	93%	5,599	9.14	4.7	\$14.29	8.9%	0.70	A-	A	A
Chaffee, Colorado	Metropolitan		7.70%	3.5	63%	66.6	89%	5,599	11.22	11.9	\$1.65	12.4%	1.60	C-	A	A-
Cheyenne, Colorado	Rural		5.30%	4.0	67%	87.8	84%	5,599	4.81	46.6	\$9.04	9.7%	4.48	D+	A-	B+
Clear Creek, Colorado	Metropolitan		3.70%	2.8	71%	22.4	93%	5,599	4.60	10.5	\$0.64	2.1%	0.97	D	A-	C
Conejos, Colorado	Rural		18.80%	1.3	66%	51.1	72%	5,599	0.52	0.0	\$2.77	3.2%	2.86	D+	C+	C-
Costilla, Colorado	Rural		5.10%	2.5	65%	27.4	68%	5,599	0.88	27.6	\$2.56	0.6%	2.73	D	D+	D
Crowley, Colorado	Rural		6.80%	0.9	34%	23.4	78%	5,599	3.76	0.0	\$0.14	3.0%	1.81	D	D	D
Custer, Colorado	Rural		4.90%	9.4	73%	30.4	90%	5,599	12.39	27.4	\$0.96	6.8%	2.28	C	A-	B+
Delta, Colorado	Metropolitan		9.00%	3.5	62%	50.3	80%	5,599	6.16	10.3	\$1.28	8.2%	1.94	D+	B	C+
Denver, Colorado	Metropolitan		10.10%	4.5	54%	209.8	79%	5,599	6.43	5.6	\$15.68	6.9%	0.64	A	C	A
Dolores, Colorado	Rural		3.30%	2.7	76%	0.0	76%	5,599	8.87	54.0	\$0.13	8.4%	4.34	D+	B-	C
Douglas, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.60%	1.5	76%	49.9	97%	5,599	10.08	1.4	\$7.30	5.4%	0.45	D	A	A-
Eagle, Colorado	Metropolitan		4.70%	3.5	30%	90.8	87%	5,599	7.59	6.7	\$19.96	3.4%	0.72	C	B	B-
El Paso, Colorado	Metropolitan		7.40%	2.6	59%	57.9	91%	5,599	5.34	2.6	\$2.88	10.2%	0.57	B	B-	B
Elbert, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.80%	1.4	69%	17.1	93%	5,599	1.67	4.5	\$1.05	4.5%	0.65	D	B	D+
Fremont, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.80%	2.5	49%	55.9	81%	5,599	4.68	6.3	\$0.76	7.1%	1.02	D	D+	D
Garfield, Colorado	Metropolitan		6.30%	3.5	57%	82.4	85%	5,599	5.58	0.0	\$5.72	5.6%	1.12	C	B-	C+

Area Name	Metro, Micro, Rural	Excluded County	Discretionary Income to Charity	Charities per 1000 people 2000	2004 Voter Aged Population Turn Out	Prim Care Phys Rate per 100,000 1997	Percent 25 and older with a High School Diploma 2000	Education spending per student, adjusted for regional cost differences (1998)	Visits Divided by Unduplicated Population 2002	Newspapers per 100 thousand persons 2002	Amount Given to Political Parties or Candidates per capita 2004	Religious Attendees as percent of County Population	Number of Congregations per 1000 people	Capacity Grade	Engagement Grade	Capacity Plus Engagement Grade
Gilpin, Colorado	Metropolitan		3.70%	2.7	72%	25.2	94%	5,599	3.44	20.7	\$1.55	1.7%	0.63	D	B+	C+
Grand, Colorado	Rural		5.40%	5.2	66%	50.8	92%	5,599	7.19	7.7	\$3.40	5.2%	1.37	C	A-	A-
Gunnison, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		5.5	66%	41.0	94%	5,599	6.81	28.4	\$4.04	5.3%	1.07	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Hinsdale, Colorado	Rural		17.50%	12.7	78%	143.3	93%	5,599	9.30	128.7	\$0.65	33.7%	5.06	A	A	A
Huerfano, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		3.6	54%	89.3	78%	5,599	6.15	12.7	\$0.93	5.4%	2.29	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Jackson, Colorado	Rural		3.00%	5.1	73%	0.0	86%	5,599	5.15	65.1	\$1.67	5.7%	3.17	D	B+	B-
Jefferson, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.80%	2.4	67%	62.2	92%	5,599	4.16	1.9	\$6.90	8.5%	0.50	C	A-	B
Kiowa, Colorado	Rural		11.80%	4.3	76%	60.0	86%	5,599	6.98	0.0	\$0.78	12.3%	4.32	D	A	A-
Kit Carson, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		3.9	60%	27.9	77%	5,599	5.42	25.1	\$2.99	18.0%	3.62	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
La Plata, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		3.9	70%	102.1	91%	5,599	6.53	8.7	\$7.65	7.5%	1.12	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Lake, Colorado	Micropolitan		4.60%	2.7	52%	47.4	80%	5,599	2.82	12.8	\$1.09	4.1%	1.41	C-	C-	C-
Larimer, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.80%	2.7	70%	86.7	92%	5,599	7.31	2.7	\$3.89	11.4%	0.69	C-	A	A-
Las Animas, Colorado	Micropolitan		5.40%	3.1	55%	62.1	77%	5,599	4.29	6.5	\$0.44	3.1%	1.45	D+	C-	D+
Lincoln, Colorado	Rural		4.40%	3.5	53%	35.6	82%	5,599	7.63	16.9	\$1.35	12.3%	3.45	D	D	D
Logan, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		2.9	54%	60.8	82%	5,599	6.12	9.5	\$2.55	12.9%	1.56	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Mesa, Colorado	Metropolitan		6.20%	2.6	66%	97.6	85%	5,599	3.63	4.9	\$3.07	7.4%	0.96	C	C	C+
Mineral, Colorado	Rural	Excluded		10.8	77%	0.0	92%	5,599	10.17	0.0	\$3.37	21.2%	6.02	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Moffat, Colorado	Micropolitan		6.10%	3.0	59%	65.1	80%	5,599	5.79	7.5	\$1.78	5.1%	1.67	D	C	C-
Montezuma, Colorado	Micropolitan		6.30%	3.6	62%	85.3	81%	5,599	18.46	0.0	\$1.59	7.2%	1.68	C-	B+	B-
Montrose, Colorado	Micropolitan		6.90%	3.4	60%	46.2	81%	5,599	6.42	5.7	\$1.69	9.2%	1.41	C-	B	C+
Morgan, Colorado	Micropolitan		5.00%	2.2	51%	55.7	71%	5,599	7.96	7.2	\$1.06	10.6%	1.51	C	C-	C-
Otero, Colorado	Micropolitan		6.50%	3.4	57%	86.3	76%	5,599	9.74	15.1	\$0.69	11.5%	2.56	B	C	B-
Ouray, Colorado	Rural	Excluded		8.0	74%	156.3	93%	5,599	7.13	25.2	\$11.32	9.0%	2.14	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Park, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.10%	3.8	64%	39.3	93%	5,599	2.99	12.4	\$0.98	3.0%	1.03	D	B	C
Phillips, Colorado	Rural	Excluded		4.7	69%	115.4	82%	5,599	4.04	22.1	\$2.26	18.6%	3.57	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Pitkin, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		9.4	70%	81.0	96%	5,599	24.62	13.4	\$88.45	1.9%	0.74	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Prowers, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		2.8	48%	43.9	72%	5,599	8.01	7.0	\$2.56	10.0%	2.62	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Pueblo, Colorado	Metropolitan		6.00%	2.2	60%	97.1	81%	5,599	4.33	2.0	\$3.72	6.7%	0.88	C+	D+	D+
Rio Blanco, Colorado	Rural		6.30%	3.0	66%	63.6	88%	5,599	5.79	16.7	\$2.34	6.0%	3.17	C	B	C+
Rio Grande, Colorado	Micropolitan		8.20%	3.5	63%	96.5	78%	5,599	4.42	16.4	\$2.46	10.1%	2.09	C+	B-	B-
Routt, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		4.1	70%	81.3	95%	5,599	13.60	9.8	\$4.05	5.3%	1.02	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Saguache, Colorado	Rural	Excluded		5.6	57%	16.9	70%	5,599	2.49	0.0	\$1.38	5.7%	3.72	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
San Juan, Colorado	Rural		6.40%	14.3	75%	0.0	92%	5,599	48.67	0.0	\$4.13	5.7%	7.17	B-	A	A
San Miguel, Colorado	Rural	Excluded		8.9	57%	56.4	94%	5,599	32.38	41.9	\$32.80	4.4%	1.36	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Sedgewick, Colorado	Rural		8.80%	4.7	66%	38.4	79%	5,599	4.31	37.0	\$1.17	14.1%	4.00	A-	B	A-
Summit, Colorado	Micropolitan	Excluded		4.3	63%	113.7	93%	5,599	6.37	4.0	\$8.62	4.7%	0.72	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Teller, Colorado	Metropolitan		5.90%	3.6	70%	20.2	94%	5,599	4.12	9.3	\$1.68	4.9%	1.02	C	B+	C+
Washington, Colorado	Rural		9.70%	3.5	70%	0.0	82%	5,599	3.15	20.6	\$4.60	17.9%	3.45	D	B+	C+
Weld, Colorado	Metropolitan		7.30%	1.9	59%	70.1	80%	5,599	3.85	2.0	\$3.86	7.9%	0.87	C-	C-	D+
Yuma, Colorado	Micropolitan		8.00%	4.1	65%	74.7	80%	5,599	1.61	20.5	\$11.38	14.0%	2.85	B-	B+	A-

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IDAHO																
Ada, Idaho	Metropolitan		7.00%	2.7	65%	88.3	91%	5,029	6.77	2.5	\$3.05	8.0%	0.87	A	B	A
Adams, Idaho	Rural		5.70%	4.3	85%	51.8	81%	5,029	5.76	0.0	\$1.47	5.4%	2.30	D+	C-	D
Bannock, Idaho	Metropolitan		9.80%	2.3	65%	82.6	88%	5,029	4.40	2.6	\$0.99	2.7%	1.75	B+	C-	C+
Bear Lake, Idaho	Micro-politain		18.80%	1.2	74%	60.8	86%	5,029	11.99	0.0	\$0.26	0.6%	3.12	C	B+	B+
Beneviah, Idaho	Micro-politain		6.10%	3.5	64%	66.9	80%	5,029	2.34	11.1	\$1.10	8.4%	1.64	B+	D+	C
Bingham, Idaho	Micro-politain		14.40%	1.5	60%	31.2	81%	5,029	9.84	11.8	\$0.58	2.1%	2.01	B-	C	C
Blaine, Idaho	Micro-politain		6.20%	4.6	63%	133.6	90%	5,029	7.72	9.8	\$25.43	2.5%	0.84	A	A-	A
Boise, Idaho	Metropolitan		8.10%	2.8	67%	0.0	86%	5,029	5.37	14.2	\$0.41	3.3%	1.50	D+	C	D+
Bonner, Idaho	Micro-politain		10.50%	3.4	61%	48.9	86%	5,029	8.15	7.9	\$3.62	4.7%	1.17	C+	C	C+
Bonneville, Idaho	Metropolitan		11.00%	2.0	67%	56.0	88%	5,029	5.45	1.2	\$2.71	3.5%	1.78	B	C	C+
Boundary, Idaho	Micro-politain		7.40%	2.0	61%	60.7	80%	5,029	7.03	10.0	\$0.71	9.3%	1.62	D+	C	C-
Butte, Idaho	Rural		11.90%	2.8	70%	31.8	83%	5,029	6.04	34.2	\$0.86	1.8%	2.76	C	D+	D+
Camas, Idaho	Rural		6.90%	5.0	72%	0.0	88%	5,029	4.19	0.0	\$1.43	0.0%	1.01	D	C	D
Canyon, Idaho	Metropolitan		8.50%	1.4	53%	54.8	76%	5,029	4.11	2.1	\$0.66	8.4%	1.09	B	D	D
Caribou, Idaho	Micro-politain		13.10%	2.3	68%	27.1	87%	5,029	5.84	13.8	\$1.08	2.4%	2.74	B-	C+	B-
Cassia, Idaho	Micro-politain		13.90%	1.9	55%	56.0	77%	5,029	5.83	4.6	\$1.49	4.7%	2.19	B	C-	C
Clark, Idaho	Rural		11.90%	2.9	58%	0.0	64%	5,029	2.37	0.0	\$0.25	1.9%	2.94	D	D	D
Clearwater, Idaho	Micro-politain		5.90%	3.9	65%	74.0	80%	5,029	2.87	23.6	\$1.54	5.5%	2.58	B+	C-	C+
Custer, Idaho	Rural		11.10%	4.1	80%	47.1	85%	5,029	6.05	24.0	\$2.08	1.4%	2.30	A-	C	B+
Elmore, Idaho	Micro-politain		7.40%	1.3	38%	72.3	87%	5,029	3.40	3.4	\$0.47	5.8%	1.06	D	D	D
Franklin, Idaho	Micro-politain		23.40%	0.5	69%	37.0	88%	5,029	8.5	8.5	\$0.37	0.2%	2.65	C	C-	C-
Fremont, Idaho	Micro-politain		16.40%	1.7	74%	8.5	80%	5,029	6.01	0.0	\$0.47	2.3%	2.71	D	B-	C
Gem, Idaho	Metropolitan		8.30%	1.9	64%	48.4	79%	5,029	8.43	6.4	\$0.56	6.9%	1.52	B-	D+	C
Gooding, Idaho	Micro-politain		10.60%	1.5	54%	22.1	73%	5,029	3.58	0.0	\$0.87	6.5%	2.19	D	D+	D
Idaho, Idaho	Micro-politain		5.70%	2.6	71%	79.6	83%	5,029	5.54	12.9	\$0.77	6.9%	2.19	C+	C+	C+
Jefferson, Idaho	Metropolitan		16.00%	0.7	72%	5.3	84%	5,029	7.97	0.0	\$1.59	1.1%	2.35	D	C+	C-
Jerome, Idaho	Micro-politain		8.10%	1.8	53%	39.6	75%	5,029	8.73	5.4	\$0.84	5.6%	1.58	D+	D+	D+
Kootenai, Idaho	Metropolitan		5.90%	2.2	65%	61.8	87%	5,029	6.58	2.6	\$2.51	7.5%	0.70	C+	C-	C
Latah, Idaho	Micro-politain		8.10%	3.6	63%	64.6	91%	5,029	5.10	2.9	\$2.20	7.6%	1.32	B	B+	A-
Lemhi, Idaho	Micro-politain		6.30%	4.5	72%	24.7	83%	5,029	4.83	12.9	\$0.43	8.6%	2.18	D+	C+	C
Lewis, Idaho	Rural	Excluded	5.10%	4.5	67%	24.6	84%	5,029	26.8	26.8	\$1.68	11.3%	5.07	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Lincoln, Idaho	Rural		12.80%	1.0	64%	26.3	77%	5,029	2.22	0.0	\$0.50	4.1%	2.47	D	D	D
Madison, Idaho	Micro-politain		25.70%	1.3	56%	80.8	89%	5,029	5.75	3.5	\$0.26	0.2%	2.91	B-	C+	C+
Minidoka, Idaho	Micro-politain		13.60%	1.2	57%	19.4	74%	5,029	1.75	0.0	\$0.44	4.4%	1.78	D	D	D
Nez Perce, Idaho	Metropolitan		4.90%	2.9	64%	100.5	86%	5,029	2.46	2.7	\$1.19	10.9%	1.20	B+	D+	C+
Oneida, Idaho	Rural		17.40%	1.9	76%	0.0	86%	5,029	6.05	24.2	\$0.28	0.8%	2.67	D	C-	D+
Owyhee, Idaho	Metropolitan		6.30%	1.5	50%	9.8	68%	5,029	2.72	18.3	\$0.44	4.9%	2.44	B-	D	D
Payette, Idaho	Micro-politain		9.30%	1.8	56%	34.6	75%	5,029	3.48	0.0	\$1.85	7.9%	1.70	C+	D	D+
Power, Idaho	Metropolitan		11.70%	1.2	62%	48.2	75%	5,029	5.06	13.5	\$1.59	6.9%	2.12	B+	D	C
Shoshone, Idaho	Micro-politain		4.90%	4.9	57%	78.7	78%	5,029	5.70	7.6	\$1.26	6.1%	1.89	B+	D	C-
Teton, Idaho	Rural		9.20%	2.7	73%	37.7	87%	5,029	1.63	0.0	\$9.80	2.0%	1.83	D	B	C

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Twin Falls, Idaho	Micropolitan		8.40%	2.6	57%	76.7	81%	5.029	4.56	3.1	\$1.48	8.8%	1.52	B	C-	C
Valley, Idaho	Rural		5.90%	7.2	78%	86.4	89%	5.029	13.83	26.3	\$2.24	7.9%	2.09	A-	B-	B+
Washington, Idaho	Micropolitan		8.50%	2.8	62%	39.6	77%	5.029	5.18	20.1	\$0.51	8.7%	2.51	C+	C	C-
MONTANA																
Beaverhead, Montana	Micropolitan		5.10%	4.8	64%	88.8	89%	6.349	1.50	11.1	\$2.37	6.7%	2.06	A-	C	B
Big Horn, Montana	Micropolitan		4.60%	2.7	52%	95.1	76%	6.349	7.18	7.8	\$1.22	5.9%	2.76	B-	D	D
Blaine, Montana	Rural		5.10%	3.9	60%	70.6	79%	6.349	1.74	14.6	\$0.18	8.0%	3.85	B+	D	D
Broadwater, Montana	Rural		8.40%	2.3	72%	73.5	85%	6.349	12.76	22.7	\$0.35	7.2%	2.51	C	C-	D+
Carbon, Montana	Metropolitan		6.00%	3.8	72%	53.0	88%	6.349	4.18	10.3	\$7.15	7.7%	2.83	A-	B+	A
Carter, Montana	Rural		9.60%	5.9	73%	0.0	83%	6.349	1.53	0.0	\$1.92	4.5%	4.41	B-	D	D+
Cascade, Montana	Metropolitan		6.10%	3.5	58%	65.7	87%	6.349	2.55	1.3	\$1.41	7.9%	1.07	A-	D+	B-
Chouteau, Montana	Rural		7.50%	7.4	79%	19.1	87%	6.349	5.28	35.5	\$1.86	10.5%	2.85	B+	C+	B
Custer, Montana	Micropolitan		4.70%	4.7	62%	107.3	85%	6.349	2.45	17.5	\$1.65	8.7%	1.71	A	C	B+
Daniels, Montana	Rural		7.50%	6.4	76%	97.2	85%	6.349	10.83	51.3	\$1.61	12.9%	5.45	A	C	B+
Dawson, Montana	Micropolitan		6.00%	4.7	69%	77.4	83%	6.349	3.71	11.4	\$0.65	10.6%	2.21	A-	B-	B+
Deer Lodge, Montana	Micropolitan		5.80%	3.9	67%	50.0	85%	6.349	8.28	11.0	\$0.34	6.1%	1.49	B	C+	B-
Fallon, Montana	Rural		8.30%	4.6	75%	0.0	86%	6.349	5.46	36.7	\$0.25	22.7%	3.88	B+	C+	B
Fergus, Montana	Micropolitan		5.60%	4.1	69%	56.0	86%	6.349	6.61	8.6	\$1.15	10.6%	2.94	A-	B+	A-
Flathead, Montana	Micropolitan		6.10%	4.2	66%	90.6	87%	6.349	4.86	3.9	\$2.94	11.8%	1.28	A-	B	B+
Gallatin, Montana	Micropolitan		7.90%	4.9	70%	81.8	93%	6.349	6.64	7.0	\$5.40	10.4%	1.12	A-	A	A
Garfield, Montana	Rural		2.90%	4.7	72%	0.0	85%	6.349	2.85	0.0	\$0.25	9.7%	6.25	C	D	D
Glacier, Montana	Micropolitan		4.40%	2.2	53%	102.5	79%	6.349	3.19	15.2	\$1.00	3.7%	1.59	C+	D	D+
Golden Valley, Montana	Rural	Excluded	3.60%	2.9	65%	0.0	71%	6.349	0.0	0.0	\$2.47	7.5%	7.68	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Granite, Montana	Rural		10.80%	3.9	79%	0.0	88%	6.349	1.75	34.8	\$0.64	2.5%	2.83	C-	C	C-
Hill, Montana	Micropolitan		6.10%	4.1	58%	39.9	87%	6.349	3.85	6.1	\$2.21	9.2%	2.46	A-	C	B
Jefferson, Montana	Rural		5.70%	4.1	76%	60.7	90%	6.349	3.78	19.3	\$1.05	4.5%	2.09	B+	C	B-
Judith Basin, Montana	Rural		3.40%	2.1	78%	0.0	88%	6.349	3.80	44.5	\$3.55	6.1%	4.29	B	B-	B
Lake, Montana	Micropolitan		6.00%	3.5	65%	78.9	84%	6.349	2.90	7.4	\$1.62	7.0%	1.70	B	C	B-
Lewis and Clark, Montana	Micropolitan		6.30%	5.8	71%	110.8	91%	6.349	4.15	3.5	\$3.43	9.0%	1.13	A	B+	A
Liberty, Montana	Rural		6.90%	7.9	73%	125.5	75%	6.349	4.31	49.3	\$1.18	16.5%	5.10	A	D+	A-
Lincoln, Montana	Micropolitan		5.80%	3.9	61%	47.9	80%	6.349	4.97	16.0	\$1.48	9.5%	2.12	B	C-	C+
Madison, Montana	Rural		8.60%	5.0	68%	87.0	90%	6.349	5.98	14.4	\$4.36	6.2%	2.34	B-	C+	C+
McCone, Montana	Rural		8.60%	5.1	80%	49.1	86%	6.349	2.58	0.0	\$3.31	13.6%	5.06	C+	C+	C
Meagher, Montana	Rural		3.30%	6.2	66%	166.2	83%	6.349	13.27	51.7	\$13.71	4.7%	4.14	A	C+	A
Mineral, Montana	Rural		5.30%	3.9	64%	26.8	83%	6.349	2.74	0.0	\$0.19	8.2%	3.09	B	D	D
Missoula, Montana	Metropolitan		9.30%	4.9	68%	84.4	91%	6.349	3.39	3.1	\$3.88	6.2%	0.90	A	B-	A
Musselshell, Montana	Rural		5.70%	8.2	70%	43.4	83%	6.349	16.67	22.4	\$0.62	7.1%	3.78	B	D	C-
Park, Montana	Micropolitan		6.80%	4.3	68%	69.1	88%	6.349	4.25	12.6	\$2.34	6.4%	1.53	B+	B-	B+
Petroleum, Montana	Rural	Excluded	0.0	0.0	79%	0.0	83%	6.349	19.51	0.0	\$2.65	5.9%	6.09	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Phillips, Montana	Rural		7.00%	8.0	72%	40.8	82%	6.349	0.79	22.9	\$1.16	10.5%	4.78	B	D+	C
Pondera, Montana	Micropolitan		5.40%	5.6	66%	62.2	82%	6.349	3.44	32.0	\$1.21	9.2%	3.11	A	C+	B+
Powder River, Montana	Rural		6.00%	7.5	77%	0.0	83%	6.349	4.76	0.0	\$1.01	12.8%	4.31	C-	C	C-

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Powell, Montana	Metropolitan		9.30%	6.4	52%	56.6	82%	6,349	2.54	14.2	\$0.85	7.3%	2.37	B	D+	C
Prairie, Montana	Rural		4.60%	5.0	76%	0.0	79%	6,349	2.73	84.3	\$0.20	39.0%	5.00	C+	B	B
Ravalli, Montana	Metropolitan		6.70%	3.4	68%	52.1	87%	6,349	2.63	10.6	\$2.43	7.3%	1.30	B	C+	B
Richland, Montana	Metropolitan		7.80%	3.6	65%	68.7	84%	6,349	1.82	21.6	\$1.23	13.6%	2.90	A	C+	B+
Roosevelt, Montana	Metropolitan		8.30%	3.3	60%	54.0	81%	6,349	2.68	9.6	\$0.19	11.9%	3.95	B+	D+	C
Rosebud, Montana	Rural		5.60%	4.3	58%	29.4	84%	6,349	3.13	10.8	\$0.64	7.6%	3.09	B	D	D
Sanders, Montana	Rural		4.50%	5.0	65%	48.8	81%	6,349	4.25	9.6	\$0.36	8.4%	2.84	B-	D	D
Sheridan, Montana	Rural		8.30%	5.4	74%	69.1	81%	6,349	2.47	26.3	\$0.47	18.9%	6.09	A	D+	B-
Silver Bow, Montana	Metropolitan		4.20%	3.8	64%	78.4	85%	6,349	3.31	6.0	\$2.91	6.1%	1.13	A-	C	B
Stillwater, Montana	Rural		6.50%	3.8	67%	51.0	88%	6,349	2.38	11.8	\$1.97	8.6%	2.07	C+	C-	C-
Sweet Grass, Montana	Rural		6.70%	2.2	74%	0.0	89%	6,349	2.88	27.7	\$4.92	11.1%	3.05	D+	B-	C
Teton, Montana	Rural		8.50%	5.4	75%	31.5	83%	6,349	2.51	47.4	\$1.50	13.4%	4.34	B+	C	B-
Toole, Montana	Metropolitan		6.70%	4.0	62%	62.3	81%	6,349	4.94	36.9	\$0.71	12.4%	3.80	A	B	A-
Treasure, Montana	Rural	Excluded	4.60%	3.5	75%	0.0	86%	6,349	0.0	0.0	\$1.15	13.9%	4.65	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Valley, Montana	Metropolitan		11.00%	5.3	76%	60.3	84%	6,349	8.61	27.0	\$2.08	10.7%	4.04	A	A-	A
Wheatland, Montana	Rural		3.60%	2.7	64%	85.7	69%	6,349	3.00	46.3	\$2.13	14.6%	5.75	A-	D	D+
Wibaux, Montana	Rural		6.20%	5.6	73%	0.0	77%	6,349	6.91	100.5	\$0.32	10.7%	5.62	A-	D	C+
Yellowstone, Montana	Metropolitan		6.00%	3.9	67%	82.7	89%	6,349	2.89	5.3	\$3.06	11.5%	1.07	A	C+	A-
NEW MEXICO																
Bernalillo, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.70%	2.9	60%	138.4	84%	5,339	2.85	2.6	\$6.93	8.2%	0.58	A-	D	C-
Catron, New Mexico	Rural		8.90%	3.1	72%	71.6	78%	5,339	2.06	0.0	\$1.63	6.0%	5.65	C+	D	D
Chaves, New Mexico	Metropolitan		7.50%	2.8	52%	55.5	73%	5,339	3.11	1.7	\$6.59	10.9%	1.40	D	D	D
Cibola, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.90%	1.7	43%	61.7	75%	5,339	2.03	3.8	\$1.13	3.3%	1.84	D+	D	D
Colfax, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.20%	4.3	58%	116.6	81%	5,339	5.61	21.1	\$2.87	9.3%	2.82	B+	D+	C
Curry, New Mexico	Metropolitan		8.30%	2.2	45%	53.5	78%	5,339	3.30	2.2	\$2.33	11.3%	1.27	C	D	D
De Baca, New Mexico	Rural		6.10%	3.1	68%	0.0	72%	5,339	4.61	93.5	\$0.74	13.8%	2.23	C+	D	D
Dona Ana, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.50%	2.0	50%	56.4	70%	5,339	1.93	1.7	\$2.76	6.2%	0.82	C-	D	D
Eddy, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.20%	2.7	56%	33.8	75%	5,339	4.83	3.9	\$7.08	12.7%	1.59	C-	D	D
Grant, New Mexico	Metropolitan		7.40%	3.5	63%	73.4	79%	5,339	5.19	6.6	\$2.26	6.4%	1.71	C+	D	D+
Guadalupe, New Mexico	Metropolitan		2.20%	1.7	63%	0.0	68%	5,339	5.21	21.9	\$0.28	3.7%	4.27	C+	D	D
Harding, New Mexico	Rural	Excluded		2.5	83%	0.0	72%	5,339	0.0	0.0	\$1.64	5.7%	9.88	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Hidalgo, New Mexico	Metropolitan		9.60%	3.5	57%	15.7	69%	5,339	3.05	37.5	\$1.19	5.8%	2.53	C	D	D
Lea, New Mexico	Metropolitan		7.20%	2.4	46%	42.6	67%	5,339	3.68	3.6	\$6.66	11.6%	1.80	C+	D	D
Lincoln, New Mexico	Metropolitan		11.60%	3.1	60%	75.0	85%	5,339	1.22	0.0	\$5.11	12.0%	1.91	C+	D+	C-
Los Alamos, New Mexico	Metropolitan		7.00%	6.2	81%	136.8	96%	5,339	13.18	0.0	\$10.61	14.3%	1.58	B+	A	A
Luna, New Mexico	Metropolitan		10.70%	2.3	43%	50.2	60%	5,339	7.37	4.0	\$1.05	5.1%	1.12	D	D	D
McKinley, New Mexico	Metropolitan		7.50%	1.8	48%	121.2	65%	5,339	0.88	0.0	\$0.68	4.6%	1.08	C	D	D
Mora, New Mexico	Rural		4.80%	2.1	68%	0.0	70%	5,339	1.28	0.0	\$1.70	7.0%	6.56	C+	D	D
Otero, New Mexico	Metropolitan		8.60%	2.6	49%	48.4	81%	5,339	3.18	1.6	\$1.36	9.2%	1.16	D	D	D
Quay, New Mexico	Metropolitan		8.20%	4.2	57%	59.4	74%	5,339	2.08	0.0	\$1.38	13.4%	3.64	C	D	D
Rio Arriba, New Mexico	Metropolitan		10.50%	2.5	53%	34.4	73%	5,339	7.03	2.4	\$2.78	5.3%	2.09	C	D	D
Roosevelt, New Mexico	Metropolitan		8.40%	2.8	55%	54.0	75%	5,339	5.04	0.0	\$2.18	13.4%	2.28	C	D	D

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San Juan, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.90%	1.7	54%	67.6	77%	5.339	3.47	1.7	\$2.48	6.8%	1.20	C+	D	D
San Miguel, New Mexico	Metropolitan		5.60%	2.6	60%	79.5	75%	5.339	2.63	6.7	\$2.61	3.2%	1.89	B-	D	D
Sandoval, New Mexico	Metropolitan		5.80%	1.8	64%	55.9	86%	5.339	3.49	1.0	\$3.50	3.4%	0.81	D+	D	D
Santa Fe, New Mexico	Metropolitan		8.40%	5.1	64%	102.6	85%	5.339	6.48	0.7	\$20.88	2.9%	0.71	A	C	A-
Sierra, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.10%	2.3	52%	54.6	76%	5.339	12.21	46.2	\$1.04	6.1%	1.73	C+	D	D
Socorro, New Mexico	Metropolitan		5.30%	2.2	63%	55.4	72%	5.339	2.10	5.6	\$4.45	4.3%	2.10	D+	D	D
Taos, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.60%	5.2	65%	71.5	79%	5.339	10.17	3.2	\$3.95	2.9%	2.27	A-	D+	C+
Torrance, New Mexico	Metropolitan		7.10%	1.8	58%	20.4	77%	5.339	7.81	0.0	\$2.29	7.8%	1.89	D	D	D
Union, New Mexico	Rural		5.30%	2.9	68%	48.6	80%	5.339	3.74	25.3	\$3.91	16.5%	3.35	D	D	D
Valencia, New Mexico	Metropolitan		6.00%	1.2	54%	28.6	76%	5.339	2.25	1.5	\$2.04	4.2%	0.74	D	D	D
NEVADA																
Carson City, Nevada	Metropolitan		5.10%	3.1	54%	76.5	83%	5.478	4.73	3.7	\$2.25	5.1%	0.63	B	D	D
Churchill, Nevada	Metropolitan		7.90%	1.9	60%	65.9	85%	5.478	3.33	4.1	\$0.60	4.1%	0.79	D	D	D
Clark, Nevada	Metropolitan		5.90%	1.1	45%	65.7	80%	5.478	4.07	2.0	\$6.99	3.1%	0.35	D+	D	D
Douglas, Nevada	Metropolitan		5.50%	1.8	71%	55.4	92%	5.478	3.81	2.3	\$13.56	3.8%	0.65	C-	C-	C-
Elko, Nevada	Metropolitan		5.50%	1.7	52%	50.7	79%	5.478	5.16	2.2	\$2.47	1.5%	0.99	D	D	D
Esmeralda, Nevada	Rural	Excluded		4.1	76%	0.0	79%	5.478	6.94	0.0	\$0.00	7.8%	2.06	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Eureka, Nevada	Rural	Excluded		1.2	67%	53.8	77%	5.478	4.97	0.0	\$0.79	1.2%	3.03	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Humboldt, Nevada	Metropolitan		4.40%	2.2	55%	63.0	78%	5.478	4.97	6.7	\$1.46	4.2%	1.12	D	D	D
Lander, Nevada	Metropolitan	Excluded		3.1	62%	42.2	79%	5.478	6.20	19.3	\$0.45	6.7%	3.11	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Lincoln, Nevada	Rural		17.80%	3.4	68%	45.1	83%	5.478	3.41	23.6	\$10.91	5.9%	3.36	C	D	D
Lyon, Nevada	Metropolitan		7.80%	2.1	59%	24.3	82%	5.478	3.41	0.0	\$0.93	3.0%	0.90	D	D	D
Mineral, Nevada	Metropolitan		9.50%	3.7	66%	87.3	77%	5.478	3.29	21.0	\$0.25	7.3%	2.96	C-	D	D
Nye, Nevada	Metropolitan		6.40%	1.6	53%	33.1	79%	5.478	4.19	5.8	\$1.28	4.8%	1.26	D	D	D
Pershing, Nevada	Rural		5.40%	1.8	39%	18.6	76%	5.478	2.32	15.2	\$0.89	4.3%	1.49	D	D	D
Storey, Nevada	Metropolitan		1.60%	2.9	79%	0.0	87%	5.478	1.61	0.0	\$0.67	1.5%	0.88	D	D	D
Washoe, Nevada	Metropolitan		5.90%	2.4	56%	92.9	84%	5.478	4.42	2.5	\$7.51	3.6%	0.45	A-	D	D
White Pine, Nevada	Metropolitan		9.30%	2.8	59%	78.3	82%	5.478	2.00	11.6	\$0.27	3.2%	1.96	D+	D	D
UTAH																
Beaver, Utah	Rural		14.80%	1.2	63%	51.2	83%	3.804	6.41	0.0	\$0.33	0.3%	2.83	D	B+	C
Box Elder, Utah	Metropolitan		19.20%	1.3	61%	48.7	88%	3.804	5.71	2.3	\$0.97	1.3%	2.36	C-	A-	B+
Cache, Utah	Metropolitan		20.00%	1.5	61%	58.9	90%	3.804	4.34	1.1	\$0.91	1.1%	2.75	C-	A-	B
Carbon, Utah	Metropolitan		11.50%	1.7	59%	52.5	81%	3.804	5.98	5.0	\$0.50	2.0%	2.30	D+	B+	C+
Daggett, Utah	Rural	Excluded		0.0	71%	0.0	84%	3.804	1.09	0.0	\$0.00	0.0%	2.17	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Davis, Utah	Metropolitan		20.00%	0.8	66%	53.5	92%	3.804	3.38	0.4	\$1.40	1.3%	1.85	D+	A-	B
Duchesne, Utah	Metropolitan		19.20%	1.0	59%	62.3	81%	3.804	5.09	6.7	\$0.83	1.5%	2.37	D	B-	C
Emery, Utah	Rural		19.20%	1.7	68%	18.4	84%	3.804	6.86	9.4	\$0.49	0.8%	2.58	D	B+	C+
Garfield, Utah	Rural		19.20%	1.9	70%	47.6	86%	3.804	6.24	0.0	\$1.29	0.0%	3.17	D	A-	B
Grand, Utah	Metropolitan		8.20%	3.7	58%	49.3	83%	3.804	7.91	34.4	\$2.17	4.9%	2.12	C	B+	B
Iron, Utah	Metropolitan		18.40%	1.5	63%	46.8	89%	3.804	3.97	2.8	\$0.45	1.3%	2.69	C	A-	B+
Juab, Utah	Metropolitan		18.70%	0.9	62%	82.8	83%	3.804	6.66	0.0	\$0.95	0.0%	2.19	D	B-	D+
Kane, Utah	Metropolitan		10.90%	1.8	70%	51.5	86%	3.804	6.15	33.2	\$1.87	5.0%	3.14	C	A	A-

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Millard, Utah	Metropolitan		24.30%	0.7	63%	40.6	87%	3.804	6.69	16.2	\$0.29	2.1%	2.66	D	A	B+
Morgan, Utah	Metropolitan		19.40%	0.7	68%	43.4	93%	3.804	5.36	0.0	\$0.43	0.3%	2.38	D	A	B-
Plute, Utah	Rural	Excluded	20.30%	0.7	79%	0.0	86%	3.804	3.76	0.0	\$0.00	0.0%	2.09	Incomplete	Incomplete	Incomplete
Rich, Utah	Rural		21.50%	0.5	63%	0.0	92%	3.804	3.77	0.0	\$10.13	0.0%	2.55	D	A	A
Salt Lake, Utah	Metropolitan		14.90%	2.6	56%	98.0	87%	3.804	4.96	1.2	\$3.17	1.8%	1.52	B+	B-	B+
San Juan, Utah	Metropolitan		26.70%	1.5	55%	21.9	70%	3.804	4.42	7.2	\$0.54	1.7%	2.36	D	B	C-
Sanpete, Utah	Metropolitan		21.10%	1.1	54%	76.6	85%	3.804	6.22	8.6	\$0.78	0.3%	2.64	C+	B+	B
Sevier, Utah	Metropolitan		16.10%	1.1	62%	27.7	86%	3.804	5.72	5.2	\$0.35	0.9%	2.18	D	B+	C+
Summit, Utah	Metropolitan		7.80%	2.7	65%	139.8	93%	3.804	5.39	3.1	\$10.58	5.0%	1.41	C	A	A-
Tooele, Utah	Metropolitan		13.40%	0.7	53%	35.0	86%	3.804	11.46	2.2	\$0.70	1.2%	1.74	D	C+	D
Uintah, Utah	Metropolitan		14.20%	0.6	57%	58.8	80%	3.804	8.85	3.8	\$0.42	2.1%	2.14	D	B-	D+
Utah, Utah	Metropolitan		23.60%	0.9	57%	57.0	91%	3.804	4.82	0.8	\$2.42	0.5%	2.69	C+	B+	B+
Wasatch, Utah	Metropolitan		15.30%	1.4	62%	70.4	89%	3.804	3.19	5.9	\$1.16	0.2%	1.91	D	A-	B-
Washington, Utah	Metropolitan		19.80%	1.4	62%	54.7	88%	3.804	4.57	5.0	\$3.21	1.1%	2.07	C+	B+	B+
Wayne, Utah	Rural		15.20%	2.8	76%	42.2	89%	3.804	5.79	0.0	\$3.03	0.8%	3.99	C-	A	A
Weber, Utah	Metropolitan		15.10%	1.3	51%	68.3	85%	3.804	5.71	1.0	\$1.10	2.7%	1.60	C+	C	C
WYOMING																
Albany, Wyoming	Metropolitan		6.80%	4.7	65%	87.5	94%	6.790	3.57	3.1	\$3.38	7.2%	1.31	B+	A-	A-
Big Horn, Wyoming	Rural		10.50%	2.3	67%	36.3	83%	6.790	3.71	26.7	\$0.89	6.9%	3.23	D	C-	D
Campbell, Wyoming	Metropolitan		6.30%	2.6	58%	68.6	88%	6.790	5.42	5.5	\$3.49	9.3%	1.16	D+	C+	C
Carbon, Wyoming	Metropolitan		6.60%	3.6	61%	50.5	84%	6.790	2.06	13.0	\$4.85	7.0%	2.75	C-	C+	C
Converse, Wyoming	Metropolitan		7.90%	3.7	65%	24.4	86%	6.790	4.43	8.1	\$3.73	8.7%	1.91	D	B	C-
Crook, Wyoming	Rural		7.50%	5.3	77%	34.5	86%	6.790	8.09	34.1	\$4.19	8.5%	2.89	D	B	C+
Fremont, Wyoming	Metropolitan		8.50%	3.2	65%	100.3	85%	6.790	4.26	19.4	\$2.84	8.2%	2.07	B+	C+	B
Goshen, Wyoming	Metropolitan		7.10%	4.1	65%	46.7	85%	6.790	4.31	8.1	\$1.59	9.0%	1.60	C-	B	C+
Hot Springs, Wyoming	Metropolitan		6.70%	7.0	70%	106.8	84%	6.790	7.30	21.2	\$0.74	10.9%	2.66	A	A-	A
Johnson, Wyoming	Metropolitan		8.60%	6.6	70%	117.9	90%	6.790	13.31	13.5	\$4.89	10.9%	2.40	A-	A	A
Laramie, Wyoming	Metropolitan		4.80%	3.3	64%	100.7	89%	6.790	4.88	1.2	\$3.50	8.1%	1.02	B-	C+	B-
Lincoln, Wyoming	Metropolitan		15.70%	2.5	76%	64.9	88%	6.790	3.90	20.1	\$3.54	2.1%	2.33	B-	A-	A-
Natrona, Wyoming	Metropolitan		7.60%	3.7	64%	97.4	88%	6.790	3.28	5.9	\$8.45	8.6%	0.96	B+	B	B+
Niobrara, Wyoming	Rural		7.40%	6.2	78%	38.2	87%	6.790	6.57	0.0	\$0.50	8.4%	4.99	C-	C+	C
Park, Wyoming	Metropolitan		7.50%	4.2	73%	85.7	88%	6.790	6.35	11.6	\$7.36	9.5%	1.94	A-	A	A
Platte, Wyoming	Metropolitan		7.10%	3.7	71%	46.8	85%	6.790	9.75	11.4	\$3.45	9.1%	2.61	C+	A	A-
Sheridan, Wyoming	Metropolitan		14.10%	5.6	68%	103.2	88%	6.790	6.84	3.7	\$5.67	8.9%	1.20	A	A-	A
Sublette, Wyoming	Rural		4.10%	5.1	76%	105.3	89%	6.790	16.59	32.3	\$9.38	7.1%	2.53	C+	A-	A-
Sweetwater, Wyoming	Metropolitan		6.50%	1.9	62%	45.3	87%	6.790	6.42	5.4	\$1.34	5.4%	1.60	D	B-	C
Teton, Wyoming	Metropolitan		15.10%	6.4	76%	186.7	95%	6.790	15.81	10.8	\$113.71	4.7%	0.82	A	A	A
Uinta, Wyoming	Metropolitan		9.00%	1.9	61%	29.6	85%	6.790	5.72	0.0	\$1.38	3.7%	1.98	D	C+	D+
Washakie, Wyoming	Metropolitan		10.30%	4.0	72%	57.9	86%	6.790	6.98	12.6	\$2.33	11.8%	2.65	B-	A	A-
Weston, Wyoming	Metropolitan		6.00%	2.7	66%	46.1	85%	6.790	6.46	15.1	\$1.92	6.6%	2.41	D	B	C+
ROCKIES REGION																
Rockies Mean			8.70%	3.3	63%	56.7	83%	5.481	5.59	11.8	\$3.55	6.9%	2.28			
Rockies Median			7.10%	2.9	64%	55.1	83%	5.599	4.76	6.2	\$1.60	6.5%	2.07			