5-2020

Rural Sustainability in the Intermountain West

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RURAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN WEST

by

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

Master of Landscape Architecture

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2020

ABSTRACT

RURAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE INTERMOUNTAIN WEST

by

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Utah State University, 2020

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Assessing the sustainability of communities is important for planners and citizens alike. Sustainability plays a central role in forming healthy, successful communities and in planning for responsible growth and development. Most current sustainability research focuses on urban environments. These sustainability evaluations favor urban environments due to their high densities and resulting efficiencies, leaving rural areas often labeled "unsustainable" because of their decentralized growth patterns. Characterized as "not urban," they fall short of urban sustainability benchmarks (Isserman, 2005). While urban areas support the majority of the population and built infrastructure, a regional approach to sustainability requires evaluation of the rural context as well (Audirac, 1997). By evaluating rural dimensions of sustainability, the role of rural environments in achieving regional sustainability can be illuminated.

Smaller communities also need the ability to develop with a set of sound plans to guide them. Rural planners need information relevant to their economies, environment,

and unique situations. The lack of research on rural sustainability has led to gaps in information, making it difficult to plan for the future of rural districts as accurate decisions cannot be made using the research and data that comes from studying urban places. The importance of rural sustainability to both small communities and regions leads to the question: How can rural sustainability be characterized and assessed?

This study applies a comparative assessment model to evaluate sustainable development possibilities for over two hundred counties in the Intermountain West. Rural sustainability measures have been identified and applied to the assessment model to evaluate ways in which locally relevant, rural criteria is holistically integrated into regional sustainability. This both illuminates the importance of specific rural indicators to sustainable development and provides planners with an operational tool to assess rural sustainability within their own counties. This will allow planners to make local decisions that are informed by larger systems and thereby make progress towards understanding rural sustainability in an increasingly interconnected world.

(Page Count, 204)

PUBLIC ABSTRACT

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Assessing the sustainability of communities is important for planners and citizens alike. Sustainability plays a central role in forming healthy, successful communities and in planning for responsible growth and development. Most current sustainability evaluations favor urban environments due to their high densities and resulting efficiencies, leaving rural areas labeled "unsustainable" because of their decentralized growth patterns. Characterized as "not urban," they fall short of urban sustainability benchmarks (Isserman, 2005). The importance of rural sustainability to both small communities and regions leads to the question: how can rural sustainability be characterized and assessed?

This study applies a comparative assessment model to evaluate sustainable development possibilities for over two hundred counties in the Intermountain West. Rural sustainability measures have been identified and applied to the assessment model to evaluate ways in which rural criteria is integrated into regional sustainability. This both illuminates the importance of specific rural indicators to sustainable development and provides planners with an operational tool to assess rural sustainability within their own counties.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

At the beginning of this process, I believed I would set out a question which would be resolved with a definitive answer outlined with concrete data. Yet through the process of assessing data from the past to reveal potential futures, I came to understand that planning for sustainability, much like learning, is an ongoing journey, an acknowledgement of where one stands or how a community exists at a moment in time.

Through this thesis, I have realized how thankful I am for the experience of being surrounded by people who are inspired and driven by the process of ongoing discovery. Thanks goes out to my committee for being thoughtful, patient, and inquisitive enough to commit to a collaborative process of learning. Their insights have increased my understanding of the many facets and complexities that comprise sustainability.

Mary Oliver

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction & Significance

Assessing sustainability of communities is important for planners and citizens alike. Sustainability plays a central role in forming healthy, prosperous, and fair communities and provides a framework within which to plan for responsible growth and development. A widely used definition of sustainability comes from the Brundtland Report, which states: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development,1987, p. 41). This requires a balanced approach to planning that allows for a healthy environment, while also creating places with economies and social opportunities that allow people to thrive. Evaluating communities from a sustainable perspective allows planners to understand whether their policies have created places that allow balanced economic, social, and environmental conditions. If planners understand the relationship between the components that form their community, they can see and correct where imbalances might occur.

Most current sustainability research focuses on urban environments. While urban areas support the majority of the population and built infrastructure, a regional approach to sustainability requires evaluation of the rural context as well (Audirac, 1997). Most sustainability evaluations favor urban environments due to their high densities and resulting efficiencies, leaving rural areas labeled "unsustainable" because of their decentralized growth patterns. Characterized as "not urban," they fall short of urban

sustainability benchmarks (Isserman, 2005). Yet urban areas cannot be considered sustainable without consideration of their regional context. Achieving sustainability at a regional scale requires a holistic evaluation of the continuum of all settlement typologies, from dense urban centers to rural areas that supply food and fiber to urban populations. By evaluating their dimensions of sustainability, the role of rural environments in achieving regional sustainability can be illuminated.

Sustainable development is contingent upon a holistic framework that balances the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of communities, regions, nations, and the globe. Yet, despite the interconnected nature of regions and the complexities of globalization, decision-making in planning often necessitates focusing on localized and specific issues. Furthermore, rural governments often do not have professional planning staff to assess the complexities of sustainability and connect them to local issues. It is important for smaller communities to be able to develop with a set of sound plans to guide them.

Objectives

The objective of this study is to investigate what comprises a rural definition of sustainability. The importance of rural sustainability to small communities, and its contribution to regional sustainability, leads to the question: how can rural sustainability be characterized and assessed? This study seeks to understand rural sustainability in the Intermountain West by evaluating the relationships between rural indicators and general indicators of sustainability. A comparative assessment model developed by Licon (2003) is the method this study utilizes to make these comparisons. This methodology has been

used in previous research, including a sustainability assessment of Mexican municipalities (Licon & Balarezo, 2009), a study of Mexican municipalities and U.S. counties near the border (Licon & Li, 2011), and a study of Utah's 29 counties (Cluff & Licon, 2014). The assessment model is used to evaluate the sustainable development possibilities for over two hundred counties in the Intermountain West by comparing county data in relation to indicators that represent the environmental, economic, and social dimensions of sustainability. The purpose of the assessment model is not to identify what sustainability is, nor who is the "most sustainable," but rather to learn what policies and acitons can be taken to increase sustainable development possibilities.

This study operationalizes the sustainability assessment model as a useful planning tool which can specifically identify and compare rural issues. This bridges the gap between urban and rural sustainability studies, allowing rural planners to make local decisions that are informed by larger regional systems and datasets. Insights into rural sustainability may be gained by examining patterns in indicators specific to rural areas in the Intermountain West, making progress towards understanding rural sustainability in an increasingly interconnected world.

The Intermountain West Region

The Intermountain West was chosen as the area of study for this research as it is comprised of counties that share similar characteristics, allowing the counties to be more accurately compared and contrasted. Some of these shared characteristics include basin and range topography and water constraints due to a dry climate (Cooley, Fulton, & Gleick, 2011). The resulting lack of water and vegetation from the arid climate have

contributed to sparse development patterns in the region and many isolated rural communities separated by large swaths of uninhabited public land. This factor has made the Intermountain West a particularly relevant place to examine rural issues.

The boundary of the Intermountain West differs slightly, often depending on the purpose of the agency or group which is defining it. Figure 1 shows the USDA definition of the Intermountain West, which includes "the Columbia River Basin and Snake River plateau in the northwest, the Great Basin in Nevada and western Utah, and the Colorado Plateau in the Four Corners area of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado" (USDA, 2014). The USDA states that the Intermountain West is comprised of large swaths of forest land, as well as the highest proportion of federal lands in the country. According to the USDA, while there are many common species to the region, the characteristics of plants and soils can change dramatically, depending on elevation and the aspect of mountain topography. A map disseminated by the USGS, shown in Figure 2, expands upon the USDA's boundary to include larger sections of southwestern New Mexico and all of Idaho and Montana.

The boundary chosen for this study, shown in Figure 3, is based on the USDA's more inclusive selection of counties that comprise the Intermountain West. This boundary is defined by the Intermountain West's basin and range topography and is between or near the western United States mountain ranges. The Rocky Mountains act as the Eastern range and the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas as the Western range. All counties in Utah, Idaho, and Nevada are included in this definition of the Intermountain West, as are portions of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

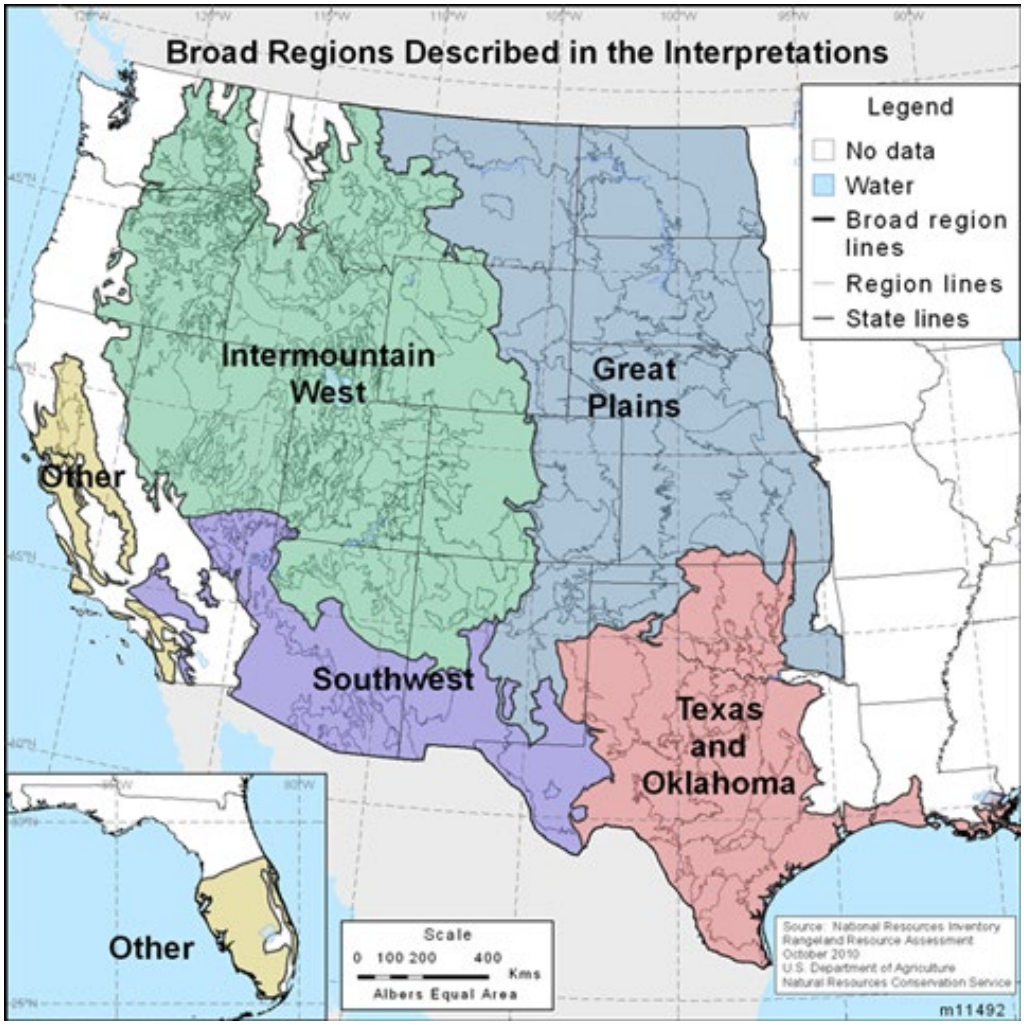


Figure 1. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) map of the Intermountain West and surrounding regions.

Reprinted from *Regional Interpretation – Intermountain West,* by USDA. (2014). Retrieved from https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/technical/nra/nri/results/?cid=stelprdb1255029

Figure 2. United States Geological Survey (USGS) map of the Intermountain West.

Reprinted from USGS. (2016, November 18). Map of the Intermountain West. Retrieved from https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/map-intermountain-west

Figure 3. Counties of the Intermountain West applied to the sustainability assessment.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rural and Urban Definitions

There are differing definitions for what comprises "rural." Cromartie and Bucholtz (2008) explain that "the share of the US population considered rural ranges from 17-49 percent, depending on the definition used" (p. 29). This idea is reflected spatially, as the geography of the suburbs continues to expand, blurring the lines between urban and rural. There are also areas characterized by large expanses of sprawl that have significant population, yet are rural in nature and lack a nearby city center (Audirac, 1997).

In "Defining Rural and Urban Correctly," Isserman (2005) explains that rural is only defined by what it is not. Rural is "not urban" or "not metropolitan." The problem with these definitions is that rural is either too integrated into urban analyses, lumped with anything considered "micropolitan," or that rural is too separated from urban analyses and therefore classified as any place lacking a significant population. Researchers are left with descriptions that are contradictory and do not accurately describe the conditions in rural communities.

In reality, many rural and urban places are integrated, due to regional economies. Ganning, Baylis, and Lee (2013) have coined the term "spread and backwash" to describe the influences neighboring rural and urban areas can have on each other. Spread occurs when metropolitan areas have an overflow of jobs and wealth that spreads out, benefitting

nearby rural communities. Backwash occurs when metropolitan areas take markets and the workforce away from outlying rural regions. Data delineating rural vs. urban based upon county boundaries alone does not always capture the spread and backwash dynamics of regional economies, as political boundaries do not always align with natural and economic boundaries. The range of county sizes, from very small to very large, can affect how regional economies are described by the data. However, the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) has created classifications that provide a way of understanding these interactions.

Cromartie and Bucholtz (2008) assert that urban areas are categorized by three concepts: the administrative concept, the land-use concept, and the economic concept. These concepts divide urban spaces by jurisdictional boundaries, population density, and the economic influence cities have on regional areas. The USDA ERS classifications are based on these concepts. One system is the Rural-Urban Continuum, which breaks counties into categories based on population and proximity to metro or micropolitan areas. Figure 4 shows counties mapped out according to this criteria. Another similar approach, the Urban Influence Codes (UIC), is even more specific, breaking counties into 12 categories or codes, based on similar criteria. The breakdown of these codes is displayed in Figure 5. These codes refine definitions of rurality and help to correct Isserman's (2005) assertions that rural places are lumped with metropolitan or micropolitan places by assessing both population and the economic influence that urban places have on nearby rural places.

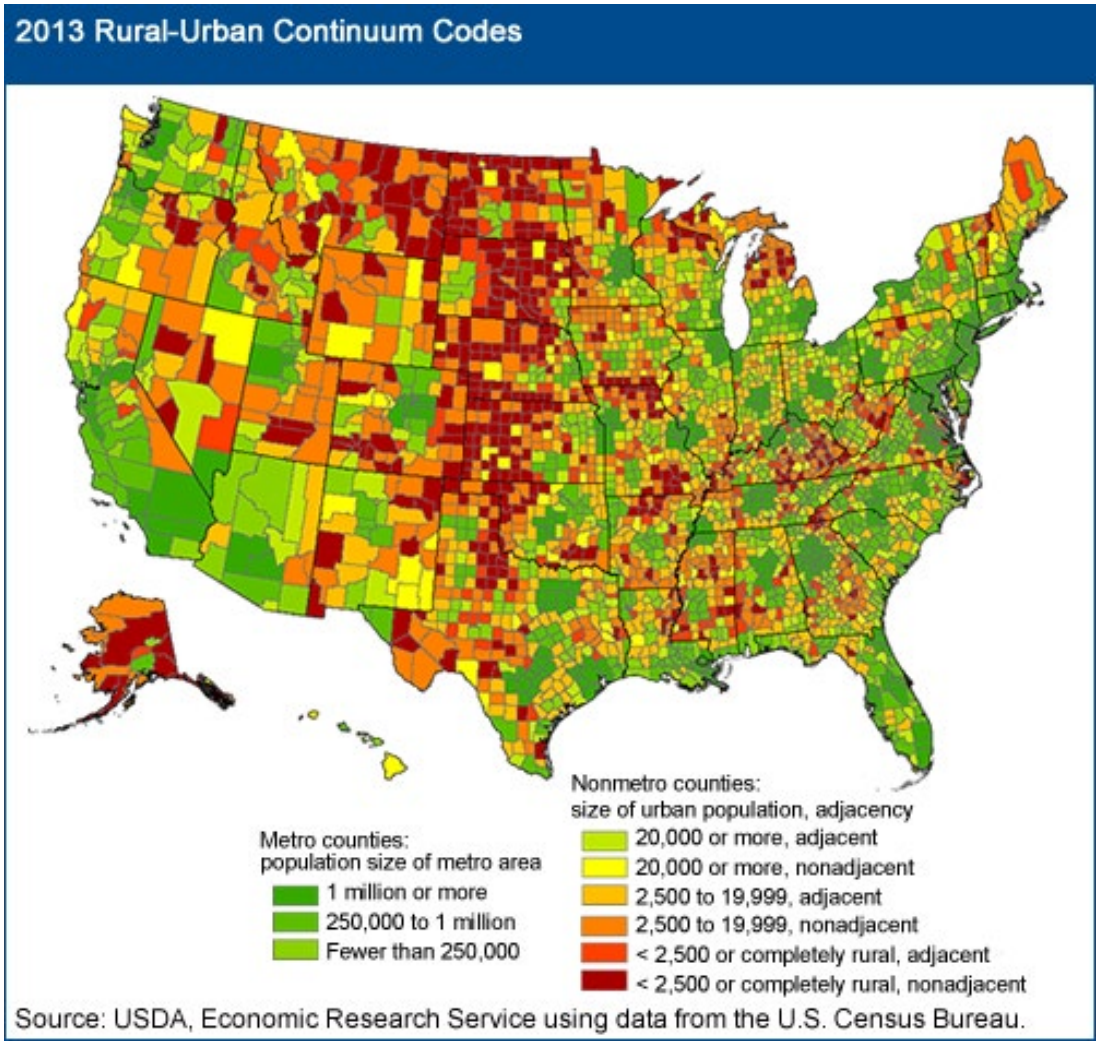


Figure 4. USDA map of the Rural-Urban Continuum Codes.

Reprinted from USDA. (2013). 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes Documentation. Retrieved from https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/documentation/

2013 Urban Influence Codes

Code	Description	Number of counties	2010 population
Metropolitan counties		**1,167**	**262,452,132**
1	In large metro area of 1+ million residents	432	168,523,961
2	In small metro area of less than 1 million residents	735	93,928,171
Nonmetropolitan counties		**1,976**	**46,293,406**
3	Micropolitan area adjacent to large metro area	130	7,190,190
4	Noncore adjacent to large metro area	149	3,243,787
5	Micropolitan area adjacent to small metro area	242	11,180,286
6	Noncore adjacent to small metro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents	344	7,290,442
7	Noncore adjacent to small metro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	162	1,576,041
8	Micropolitan area not adjacent to a metro area	269	8,783,737
9	Noncore adjacent to micro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents	184	2,798,944
10	Noncore adjacent to micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	189	1,347,344
11	Noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and contains a town of at least 2,500 residents	125	1,959,311
12	Noncore not adjacent to metro or micro area and does not contain a town of at least 2,500 residents	182	923,324
Total U.S.		**3,143**	**308,745,538**

Figure 5. USDA Urban Influence Codes and definitions.

Reprinted from USDA. (2013). 2013 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes Documentation. Retrieved from https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/documentation/

Rural-Urban Interdependence

In Licon and Cluff's (2014) previous sustainability research, urban counties received higher sustainability scores than rural counties. Metropolitan areas bolstered sustainability scores by facilitating more economic and social opportunities. In sustainability studies, urban areas may be considered more sustainable, due to density and the resulting efficiencies of land and energy use (Licon & Cluff, 2014).

Yet Bryant and Granjon (2009) stress that rural and urban sustainability cannot be separated from each other, as they are tied together in a "synergetic fashion." Rural and urban communities often rely upon each other, forming regions that share economic, social, and environmental benefits. This interdependence makes it difficult to single out a localized definition of sustainability.

This also calls into question the notion that urban places are more sustainable than rural areas. While the density of land-use and concentration of services may appear more efficient, urban cities ultimately rely on resources that are produced in "less sustainable," rural areas. Practices that allow urban places to flourish can have negative impacts on rural areas. Audirac (1997) cites industrial agriculture as an example of this relationship. While industrial agriculture provides cities with cheap food, it is at the "expense of rural America's farm diversity and community viability" (Audirac, 1997, p. 11). The dense geography that makes metropolitan areas efficient and sustainable would not support urban populations without the help of rural lands. Liu et al. (2007) point out that "the inhabitants of Hong Kong need approximately 2,000 times the city's built area to provide goods and services to maintain their current quality of life" (p. 642). While providing products and resources to urbanites can have the positive effect of boosting rural economies, harvesting and processing resources can also degrade rural environments.

This is one example of what Liu et al. (2007) call "indirect effects." The authors explain that urban lifestyles create a disconnect between manufactured goods and natural systems. Residents of cities benefit by both enjoying the resources provided by rural areas and not directly suffering the environmental consequences.

Indirect effects also present an issue for researchers and planners, as the displaced impacts created by urban counties do not always manifest in urban data. This can cause the data to be misleading, showing urban systems as being more sustainable than rural ones. Some studies try to account for the impacts of indirect effects by measuring embodied energy or virtual water. These methods consider how much energy and water it takes to sustain the entire consumer cycle or the net consumption of an average citizen. Yet there is not a universal systematic way of applying such methods to a broad, integrated framework. These methods are based on specific production cycles and lifestyle choices and are therefore not applicable to comprehensive data sets, such as county or census data.

One example of how indirect effects affect planning can be seen in the balances between urban and rural water use. Water in the Intermountain West is a limited resource that will become further strained by projected population growth. This has prompted planners to devise policies which conserve water supplies and limit water consumption. Rural agricultural croplands are water-intensive and utilize the largest portions of a region's water supply. Planners have projected that regions will reduce water-use, as developing metropolitan suburbs replace water-intensive crops. Yet this solution to water efficiency does not consider the virtual water used by residents of the new developments. These residents are still consuming food and fiber, and therefore, the water that is needed to produce these crops. While water in the immediate area of the new development may be conserved, water use is simultaneously being displaced to another location (MacDonald, 2010).

Indirect effects are also highlighted when comparing urban and rural commutes. While the dense traffic found in a city may cause visible, unhealthy air pollution, urban commutes are often shorter and produce less vehicle emissions per capita. A rural commute may be longer, as workplaces and commercial centers may be further from residents' homes. Yet the increased emissions per capita are less observable, as they are not multiplied, due to lower population density. The feedback loops of the rural commute are less pronounced than those in the city commute. While the longer rural commute may be less sustainable, this factor is not reflected in rural air pollution data. The net effects of the rural commute may contribute more to regional or global pollution, yet do not pose as much environmental harm to the immediate area.

Economies of the Old and New West

The previous literature has emphasized the interconnected nature of rural and urban areas and the importance of researching them as an integrated whole. When examining a map of economic regions in the eastern United States, both megaregions (Nelson & Rae, 2016) and metropolitan statistical areas (USDA ERS, 2015) blend in a contiguous manner with rural areas. However, in the Intermountain West, economic megaregions exist as isolated islands surrounded by large expanses of rural lands. This spatial pattern indicates the additional challenges rural counties of the Intermountain West may face to be socioeconomically viable. These counties are separated by long distances from the economic support of metropolitan areas (Green, 2001) and must find proximate resources to be sustainable on their own.

The isolation from urban centers has left the Intermountain West with a different type of economic driver, unsettled open lands. Historically, unoccupied rural land has been utilized for the extraction of natural resources. Activities such as farming, mining, and forestry have been the main economic drivers. However, the modern economy of the rural Intermountain West has shifted, utilizing open lands as a "natural amenity," with economies based upon tourism, outdoor recreation, and hobby ranching. Green (2001) describes this as an "economic restructuring," a shift from production to consumption in rural economies (p. 64).

In "Culture Clash Revisited," Smith & Krannich (2000) research the nature of these two western economies. Dividing them into the categories of New West and Old West, they examine the shift in economies and the changing populations and cultures that accompany them. The Old West economies based on farming, manufacturing, and resource extraction are experiencing population loss. Over the last few decades, most rural areas have experienced dwindling populations. Such economic decline has led young rural residents to urban centers in pursuit of education and prolific job markets. Yet rural places with abundant natural amenities and recreational opportunities have seen service-based economies grow, attracting both new residents and crowds of tourists at a fast rate. This phenomenon is rapidly changing the demographics, culture, and economies of these rural places.

This "amenity migration" has both benefits and drawbacks, in terms of economic sustainability. In one aspect, rural economies are bolstered, allowing them to thrive in an era of otherwise rural decline. Other arguments view that New West service-based economies are negatively affecting quality of life and the social health of rural

communities. Tourist-based economies are often cited for providing only low-income service jobs and seasonal employment. This is coupled with the fact that amenity-rich areas often have a shortage of affordable housing options. Housing costs are driven up by tourism and large numbers of secondary vacation homes. Due to the combination of low, service-based wages and high housing costs, income inequality in rural, amenity-led communities often increases (Green, 2001).

It is also argued that New West economies foster social inequity for rural communities. While many amenity-rich communities have an economy bolstered by outside visitors, they also suffer from the excess waste that comes with industrial tourism. These additional impacts are beyond the capacity of a smaller rural environment to handle. The social inequity arises because "many of the beneficiaries of the promotion of amenities live in urban areas, while most of the costs associated with this development are borne by residents in rural areas. Examples of these costs would be for infrastructure, such as roads and utilities, needed to access these amenities" (Green, 2001, p. 73). Urbanites are visiting rural amenity-rich areas, yet are not contributing enough to the tax base for rural municipalities and counties to provide the infrastructure required to support large crowds of people.

New West economies also carry pros and cons within the environmental realm of sustainability. Amenity-led migration is bringing an expansion of rural sprawl along with it. The rapid increase of new residents in rural, high natural amenity areas is raising the pace of growth, forming unprecedented development patterns. Many new residents want to live near the natural environment, rather than develop homes near community centers. New technologies have also led to decentralized growth patterns, as rural residents can

conduct business and errands online. This has led to rural sprawl (Abrams, Gosnell, Gill, & Klepis, 2012), a development pattern that spreads across the landscape, fracturing habitats with roads and fence lines. As people move into natural, rural environments at increasing rates, they affect the surrounding ecosystems at a rapid pace.

As both rural sprawl and tourist-driven growth has become rapid in nature, the socioeconomic systems have evolved more quickly than the planning and zoning laws, which would attempt to direct them in a more responsible manner. As Green (2001) points out, "The problem of rural areas building their economies around amenities is that there is a potential of too much growth promotion, which ultimately destroys the very amenities that support the economy and the environment" (p. 11). This phenomenon is especially apparent in gateway communities, towns that lie at the entrance of national and state parks. These rural towns host crowds of tourists that come for sightseeing and recreation. The parks and rural towns are part of a regional ecosystem and are meant to function as places of environmental preservation. Yet these areas are filled with people who negatively affect the wildlife and vegetation, packing the "preserve" full of vehicles and human necessities.

Some researchers argue, however, that the value of amenities can promote conservation. While the national parks are filled with people, their scenic and environmental qualities have led them to be protected by laws that promote environmental health. Similarly, the value of preserving scenic lands for future generations has led to the formation of conservation easements, rather than development, in many amenity-led communities. Strong New West economies drive powerful stakeholders to voice the importance of preserving amenity areas. It is the environmental

quality of such places that have allowed these economies to develop and attract people and businesses in the first place.

While the social realm benefits greatly from environmental conservation, it can also suffer from it. Conservation easements and lands of scenic and environmental importance increase quality of life and bolster the economy, yet often prevent development. When limitations on such growth are set, the cost of land and housing rises. "Efforts to limit the number of new residents tend to increase housing prices and to reduce the availability of low- and moderate-priced housing" (Lillydahl and Singell 1987; Schwartz, Hansen, & Green, 1984, as cited in Green, 2001, p.72). This is commonly the case in "gateway" communities. In addition to limited growth, due to zoning and conservation easements, residents of amenity-rich communities can be displaced by the influx of tourists coming into the area. As visitation increases, shifting land-use patterns and real estate prices can change the way of life for the original residents. This highlights the importance of maintaining social equality in amenity-led rural economies.

While rural communities high in natural amenities have experienced increased population and economic growth, many rural communities in the Intermountain West have experienced decline. These communities have relied on Old West economies of extraction, forestry, and farming. Due to technological advances and globalization, these industries have fallen into decline. Johnson (2001) explains that "so many fundamental forces affecting rural areas—deregulation, the dismantling of community safety net programs, the globalization of economic relationships, and technology—had changed, such that the economies of rural areas were altered forever" (p. 22).

Technology has allowed extractive industries to produce more with a smaller labor force. The global market has also created competitive wages, and many jobs have been outsourced to foreign countries, displacing rural workers. Johnson also explains that technology has allowed industries to be more mobile; they are no longer tied to places due to the location of raw materials or physical markets (Johnson, 2001). The internet has also allowed location to be more obsolete. Products can be shipped directly to buyers, rather than being sold in storefronts. This has dismantled the need for centralized rural shopping districts and business centers.

The agricultural sector is one example of job consolidation in rural America. As agriculture has industrialized, large farms have increased in number, while the number of workers they employ has dropped. Lyson and Welsh (2005) note that "for farmers in the USA, continued industrialization of the food system will mean that a much smaller number of producers will articulate with a small number of processors in a highly integrated business alliance (p. 1479). They contend that such consolidation will likely be felt throughout the food supply chain. As Lyson and Ramer note, "The degree of concentration has reached the point at which the ten largest US-based multinational corporations control almost 60% of the food and beverages sold in the United States." (Lyson and Ramer, 2000, as cited in Lyson and Welsh, 2005, p. 1480). This job consolidation has caused a decline in the population of these areas, which, in turn, has had a negative effect on local rural businesses and services (Johnson, 2001).

Lyson and Welsh (2005) utilized the Goldschmidt hypothesis in their research, which "maintains that large-scale, industrial farming has negative effects on rural communities" (p. 1489). Lyson and Welsh (2005) discovered that farm size does make a

difference in the poverty levels of small, farm-dependent communities. Areas with a greater number of small farms had a lower poverty rate. Small farms tended to employ more people and were often owned by members of the community. This kept farm commodities, or "critical productive assets," in the hands of the local residents, and profits gained were spent within the local community. The citizens of small farm areas had greater economic independence. Lyson and Welsh (2005) also found that this was not the only determining factor for a strong quality of life. Communities with larger-sized corporate farms could still maintain a good quality of life if they had "a civically engaged and economically independent middle class" (p. 1481). Voting rates, church attendance, and the percentage of residents who were self-employed contributed significantly to community welfare.

Community involvement has been shown to be a key element to rural quality of life. Involvement of rural residents as business owners and active members of the community helps to cycle support back into rural places. Johnson (2001) and Bernat (1985) both describe the "Wal-Mart effect," in which local businesses are replaced by larger corporate chains, and owners of Old West extractive businesses are also owned by people outside of the community. "They tend to spend their income outside the community, which leads to lower employment and income multipliers in the community" (Bernat, 1985, as cited in Johnson, 2001). Without local business owners, income has less of a chance to be reinvested back into the local rural community.

Out-Migration and In-Migration

The devitalization of local business ownership, combined with the loss of rural jobs, creates a cycle of decline in many rural communities. Out-migration from rural areas rises as job opportunities become less available. Young people often move out of rural areas to pursue educational opportunities and do not have the ability to return, due to the unavailability of jobs. As the population decreases, there are not enough people to support local businesses, and the community begins to lose services.

Reichert, Cromartie, and Arthun (2014) emphasize that it is not the outmigration that is an indicator of population decline in rural communities, but the lack of in-migration. They assert that while most rural towns experience population loss when high school graduates move away to college, it is the number of these graduates who move back and establish families that determine whether a community ultimately loses population. In their study, children were a central theme that drew families back to rural areas. The availability of jobs, social ties, and natural and built amenities were all community features that were seen as either advantages or disadvantages to raising children in a small town. This illustrates the importance of maintaining local businesses, services, and a good education system in rural areas. A healthy environment was also seen as vital to increasing in-migration. This included not just the health of the environment itself, but access to amenities such as physicians, gyms, and recreation trails that promote healthy lifestyles. Without such amenities, communities are at risk of becoming stuck in a cycle of decline.

Because in-migration and retention of families is centered on children, schools are crucial to the sustainability of rural areas. Shaft (2016) explains that rural schools play a

"critical central social, institutional, and economic role" in the community (p. 139). Shaft's research suggests that the school can serve as a center for promoting community leadership, creating employment opportunities, and fostering a connection between young and old people in the community. All of these social benefits can lead to return-migration and help to combat dwindling rural populations.

Yet, due largely to lack of economic opportunities, young people are leaving rural towns and not returning. With a decrease in student numbers, schools across rural America must close and/or consolidate. When an area has few educational opportunities, there is no incentive for new young families to move in or return. In many rural places, the young people have left almost entirely.

CHAPTER III

OBJECTIVES

A Need for Rural Sustainability Definitions

Due to the "social and economic restructuring" of communities in the Intermountain West (Green, 2001), it may be more important than ever before to provide rural communities with an accurate definition of sustainability. Rural places are experiencing major shifts in population, economies, and culture. With so much in flux, it is vital that a rural community be able to plan for a sustainable future.

The literature highlights that while urban and rural systems are integrated and should be studied together within a holistic framework, urban areas often perform better in sustainability studies when rural and urban counties are measured with the same parameters of performance. Both Licon's and Li's Border Study (2011) and Licon and Cluff's (2014) Utah Study found that urban counties had higher sustainability scores. Cluff's paper on the sustainability of Utah's 29 counties identifies the need for future research on understanding sustainability in a rural context. In Cluff's conclusion, he states that "this is not a problem with the tool or the methodology used in this thesis, but a larger conceptual problem in the way we describe sustainability—because it tends to be too urban-centric" (Cluff, 2016, p. 62). Definitions of sustainability tend to reward urban areas, where social and economic opportunities are concentrated and density contributes to a more efficient use of resources. Cluff calls for "a model (and associated data for the necessary indicators) that can describe a 'sustainable rurality'" (Cluff, 2016, p. 55). He

asserts that there needs to be a way to label rural places as sustainable without conforming to urban standards.

The objective of this study is to understand what a sustainable rurality could look like and discover if there are indicators of sustainabiliy that are specific to rural areas. This study identifies county-level data indicators that reflect the issues highlighted in the rural literature and evaluates them within a sustainability assessment model developed by Licon (2003) to see if these issues contribute to or detract from definitions of rural sustainability.

For example, are there ways of analyzing sustainability that will counterbalance the indirect effects cities have on rural areas, as described by Liu et al. (2007) and Audirac (1997)? Can rural natural resource production be considered through a different lens and rewarded as a contributor to socioeconomic sustainability, rather than punished for taking away from environmental sustainability? Are there indicators of sustainability wherein rural counties are performing better than urban counties?

Another specific example is to observe whether the sustainability assessment of county data highlights economic differences between Old and New West rural communities, as outlined by Green (2001) and Smith and Krannich (2000), in order to understand if these economies have an influence on rural sustainability. Do New West rural commmunities score better under existing definitions of sustainability than Old West rural communities, or do they promote overgrowth and income inequality?

In addition, is out and in-migration as discussed by Reichert, Cromartie and Arthun (2014) correlated with the sustainability scores in the assessment model results? Do “less sustainable” counties with fewer socio-economic opportunities also see a

decline in population? A series of sustainability evaluations will examine how the rural issues discussed in the literature review affect sustainability outcomes in Licon's (2003) sustainability assessment model for counties in the Intermountain West.

The integrated nature of the Sustainability Assessment Model provides an approach that allows specific rural issues to be incorporated into a regional assessment of sustainability. This allows for an examination of both the part (rural issues) and the whole (a holistic evaluation of sustainability).

CHAPTER IV

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Application of Assessment Model to Rural Sustainability

The integrated nature of Licon's (2004) Sustainability Assessment Model provides an approach that allows specific rural issues to be incorporated into a regional assessment of sustainability. This allows for an examination of both the part (rural issues) and the whole (a holistic evaluation of sustainability). Different combinations of rural indicators can be combined with regional indicators of sustainable development to better understand the nuances of rural sustainability. This provides insight into the effects different scenarios may have on rural communities.

This study operates under Licon's (2011) definition of sustainability, which states, "[S]ustainable development can be defined by the combined attention to issues and concerns about the environment, the economy, and society, together with Campbell's idea of conflicting goals between the domains" (as cited in Cluff, 2016, p. 13). This definition was developed in consideration of commonly used sustainability definitions by the Brundtland Commission, The United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED), and the Vision Statement of the 1996 report of the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD). These definitions of sustainability are generalized approaches that address larger concepts of sustainability. For example, the Brundtland Commission's definition states that "sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (WCED, 1987, p. 43). This definition covers the general

concept of sustainability but does not include a framework for measuring sustainable development.

To address such generalized concepts, Licon's methodology incorporates the work of D.A. Munro (1995), who critiques the comprehensive nature of generalized definitions of sustainability. Cluff explains that Munro "is bothered by the uncertainty in existing definitions of sustainability and therefore proposed to split the concept into three parallel branches: ecological, social, and economic—which would then each operate as independent, specialized fields of study" (Cluff, 2016, p. 14). While specialization allows experts to solve specific problems, it does not evaluate these problems within a holistic framework of sustainability.

Licon's (2004) methodology unifies holistic and specialized definitions of sustainability. He contends that sustainability is a complex issue that can only be understood when independent fields of study are analyzed in an integrated fashion. When acted upon alone within their specialized fields, only specific dimensions of sustainability are measured (Licon, 2004). For example, an ecologist may count the number of fish in a stream to provide an indirect measure of sustainability through the measured health of the environment. Yet this measure does not inform what impact this environmental condition has upon social and economic outcomes. Producing actionable items which planners can utilize to improve sustainability requires an understanding of how individual, specialized systems influence each other.

Licon's (2004) sustainability assessment model divides indicators of sustainability (in the form of county data) into specialized categories that are drawn from the work of Munro (1995). The categories used for Licon's model include environmental indicators,

social indicators, and economic indicators, which describe three specialized facets of sustainability. These data sets are then evaluated not individually, but based upon how they affect the other two facets of sustainability. The result is an integrated model that provides insight into how specialized aspects of sustainability shape a larger perspective of sustainability (Licon, 2004).

Licon's model also acknowledges complexity in planning by drawing from Jackson and Keys's (1984) work in Soft Systems Theory. Soft Systems Theory acknowledges that most planning decisions are made between two realities: one of overwhelming complexity, with no agreement or solutions and high conflict, and another wherein concrete data provides nearly complete consensus from within specialized fields. Cluff explains this aspect of soft systems theory by explaining that "we tend to describe sustainability in terms of complex systems and controversial policies but measure it using much simpler techniques" (Cluff, 2016, p. 17).

Soft Systems Theory addresses the fact that decisions are made by both experts and the collective input of citizens in a participatory open setting. This is true in the planning realm, where planning staff and specialized experts weigh in on issues and make decisions, yet also receive public input and feedback throughout the decision-making process. This necessitates a balance between decision-making in which one person decides and there is polarized consensus towards the outcome, and decision-making in which too many voices create excessive arguments with no resolution or agreement. Licon's model utilitizes Soft Systems Theory, as it asserts that in order to achieve such a balance, planning and decision-making must occur in-between these two realms (Licon, 2004).

This middle-ground concept accepts the reality that decision-making is based on experts' assumptions. While these assumptions are made based on the best available data and research, it is up to the planner to translate information into policy. Planners are the intermediaries between hard evidence and collective interpretation. Licon's sustainability assessment model provides planners with the ability to test their assumptions through iterative testing of data indicators. This process allows planners to compare what they believe affects sustainability to county data and results. The model acts as a catalyst for discussion and examining beliefs. The planner operating the model can decide which facts are relevant to sustainable development and should be considered in the evaluation. Planners can also select to what degree each indicator contributes to sustainability and adjust scoring based on the level of agreement among other planners and experts regarding each issue.

Sustainability Assessment Model Description

The sustainability assessment model is graphically depicted by a triangle. Each side of the triangle represents one of three components of sustainability: economic factors, social factors, and environmental factors. Cluff and Licon (2014) explain that "the model is supported in a simple idea: a development action can represent a restriction for other activities of similar or different nature or purpose. For example, a decision to use a piece of land for economic production reduces or eliminates its possible use for recreation or for wildlife purposes" (Cluff & Licon, 2014). Based on this concept, it would follow that the sustainable possibilities of one sector of sustainability (for example, the economy) would be formed by the impacts imposed upon it by the other

sectors of sustainability (the environment and society). These impacts, or restrictions, are represented graphically as each side of the triangle pushes into the center, thereby impacting the other two sides. These sides, in turn, form three internal triangles that represent sustainable development possibilities for each of the three sectors of sustainability. An example of this can be found in Figure 6. The graph on the left shows the sustainable development possibilities for the economy, which are represented by the gray triangle. This is the space that is left after environmental and socio-cultural factors have influenced the economy. This is repeated for the environment and socio-cultural factors. When the three gray triangles are overlaid, the areas where the gray triangles overlap represent the total sustainable development possibilities that remain after the other three factors have weighed in. An example of this final combined model can be seen in Figure 7.

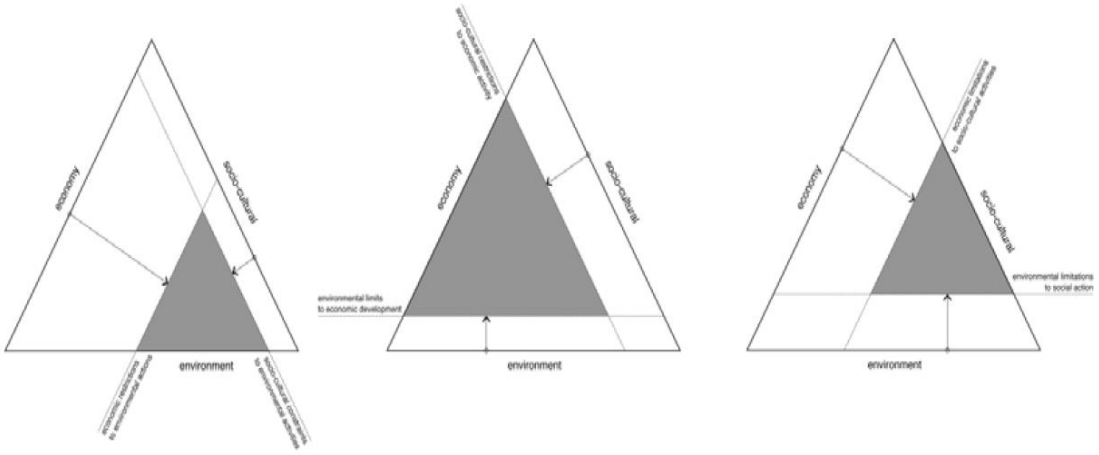


Figure 6. Triangles representing the three facets of sustainability.

Reprinted from Cluff, T. & Licon, C. (2014). "Sustainability assessment of Utah counties." *The International Journal of Sustainability Policy and Practice, 9(2),* 70.

Figure 7. Combined restrictions to sustainable development.

Reprinted from Cluff, T. (2016).“A sustainability assessment of Utah's 29 counties: Testing a multivariate graphical method of sustainability assessment.” *All Graduate Plan B and other Reports (Paper 833)*, 23.

The extent to which each sector of sustainability impacts sustainable development possibilities is determined by combining sets of data indicators within a series of six worksheets. These worksheets allow a planner to select indicators that they believe are essential to forming a sustainable county. Each worksheet is comprised of a list of indicators of one component of sustainability that influence another component of sustainability. Figure 8 shows the organizational flow of the worksheets and how they identify which sectors of sustainability influence each other. A list of the six worksheets includes:

- Indicators of the environment that affect society.
- Indicators of the environment that affect the economy.
- Indicators of society that affect the environment.
- Indicators of society that affect the economy.

- Indicators of the economy that affect society.
- Indicators of the economy that affect the environment.

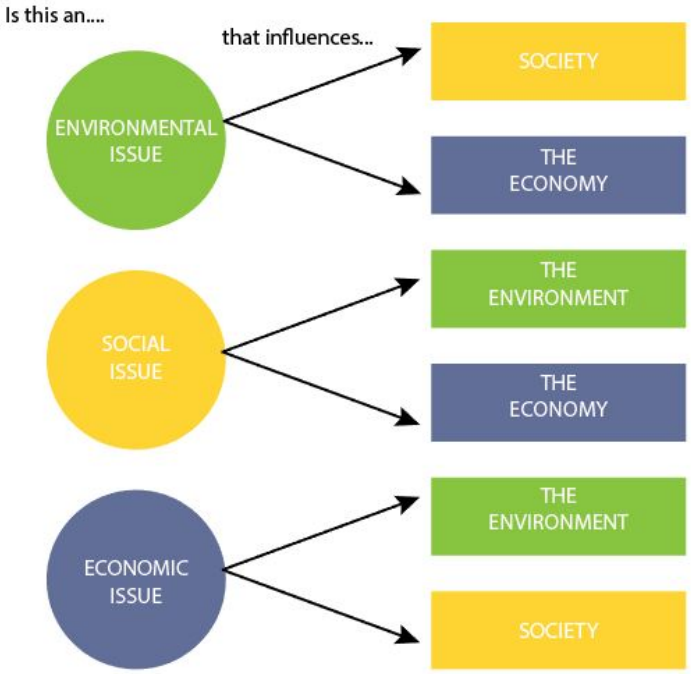
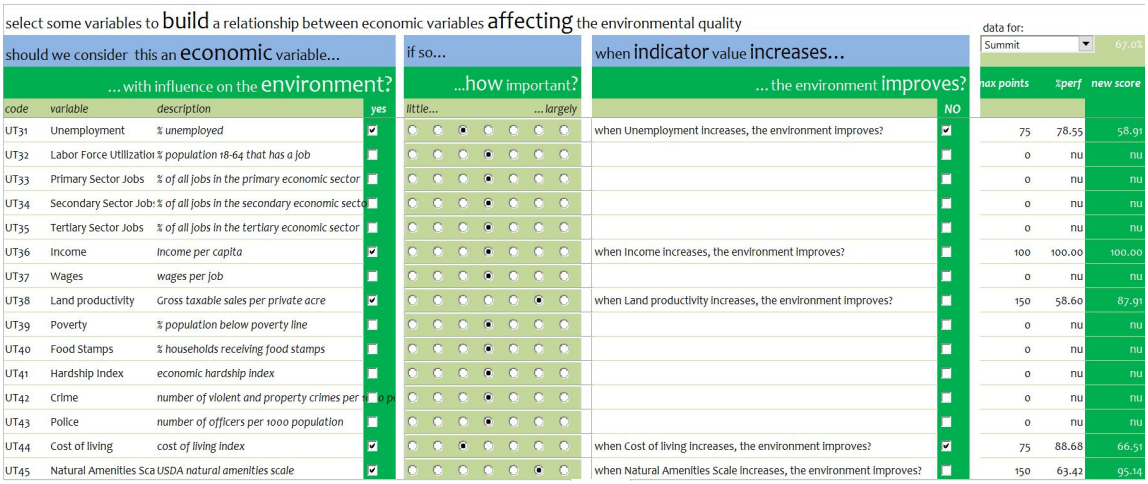


Figure 8. Sustainability Worksheet Flowchart.

The worksheets also capture how much each indicator influences the other components of sustainability, and whether the relationship between the indicator and the sustainability component is positive or negative. Figure 9 shows an example of the worksheet which asks how economic indicators influence the environment. There is a section to select the level of importance and how much the economic indicator influences the environment, as well as a section to select whether the influence improves or detracts from the environment. A positive relationship will contribute to a higher sustainability score, while the opposite is true for a negative relationship.



select some variables to **build** a relationship between economic variables **affecting** the environmental quality

data for: Summit 67.0%

should we consider this an **economic** variable...			if so...	when **indicator** value **increases**...				
... with influence on the **environment**?			...**how** important?	... the environment **improves**?		max points	%perf	new score
code	variable	description	yes	little... ... largely		NO			
UT31	Unemployment	% unemployed	☑		when Unemployment increases, the environment improves?	☑	75	78.55	58.91
UT32	Labor Force Utilizatio	% population 18-64 that has a job	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT33	Primary Sector Jobs	% of all jobs in the primary economic sector	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT34	Secondary Sector Job	% of all jobs in the secondary economic secto	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT35	Tertiary Sector Jobs	% of all jobs in the tertiary economic sector	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT36	Income	income per capita	☑		when Income increases, the environment improves?	☐	100	100.00	100.00
UT37	Wages	wages per job	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT38	Land productivity	Gross taxable sales per private acre	☑		when Land productivity increases, the environment improves?	☐	150	58.60	87.91
UT39	Poverty	% population below poverty line	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT40	Food Stamps	% households receiving food stamps	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT41	Hardship Index	economic hardship index	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT42	Crime	number of violent and property crimes per	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT43	Police	number of officers per 1000 population	☐			☐	0	nu	nu
UT44	Cost of living	cost of living index	☑		when Cost of living increases, the environment improves?	☑	75	88.68	66.51
UT45	Natural Amenities Sca	USDA natural amenities scale	☑		when Natural Amenities Scale increases, the environment improves?	☐	150	63.42	95.14

Figure 9. Economic effects on the environment worksheet.

The planners filling out the worksheets can emphasize which indicators seem the most pertinent to their community. Each indicator may be ranked from little to largely important on a scale from 1 to 7, determining how much the indicator will affect the overall sustainability score. For example, if a planner thinks improving transportation will increase the sustainability of her county, she can put an emphasis on transportation by marking all transportation-related indicators as largely important. The planner can then compare the resulting scores to determine whether the transportation indicators she emphasized accurately reflect the sustainable results observed in counties with quality transportation systems.

This aspect of the model allows planners to both examine the effects of different indicators and study their own planning logic by comparing how the indicators they choose to focus on are reflected in the realities of other counties. Different combinations of indicators can be tested in an iterative manner to better understand how they influence

sustainability outcomes. Regarding this study, the ability to test specific indicators has allowed an examination of rural-focused issues within an integrated sustainability framework.

Once the worksheets have been filed out, the chosen indicators are calculated in the model to determine how much each indicator has influenced development possibilities for the environment, society, or the economy. The amount of impacts from each indicator determines the remaining size of the three inner triangles, which are a graphic representation of the indicators that were selected in the worksheet. The space that remains after all three components of sustainability have weighed in represents the room that is left for sustainable development possibilities.

The sustainability assesment model represents the complex, integrated nature of the systems of sustainability. It demonstrates that sustainability is comprised of many separate factors, yet is also holistic, as it requires a functioning relationship between these factors. The organization of the model addresses this by evaluating each component of sustainability as it relates to the other two. The possibilities for development in each area are defined by the limitations put on it due to its relationship with the other components.

CHAPTER V

METHODOLOGY

Sustainability Assessments

To understand how studying rural sustainability differs from studying general sustainability, three different assessments were conducted using Licon's Sustainability Assessment Model. These evaluations used different combinations of data indicators that focused on both general and rural aspects of sustainability. Figure 10 shows a process diagram of the three assessments and their results. The assessments included:

1. Expert-Based Assessment: In order to test the sustainability indicators that our research team had selected for this study, they were sent to a panel of planning experts, who chose the indicators they felt were the most important to county-level sustainability. The expert-selected indicators were evaluated in the Sustainability Assessment Model to see how current decision-makers' views would affect sustainability outcomes.

2. Rural Literature Assessment: Many of the indicators selected to represent rural sustainability were derived by finding data that reflected issues found in the rural literature. These rural indicators were evaluated in the Sustainability Assessment Model to discover what sustainability outcomes would look like if rural issues were considered.

3. Combined Assessment: The indicator selections of the Expert-based and Rural Literature Assessments were combined to discover how sustainability outcomes would shift if rural issues were integrated into general issues of sustainability. The Combined Assessment included a broader diversity of opinions from both sustainability experts and

rural experts, examining what a more inclusive model of decision-making regarding sustainability would look like.

After evaluating the three assessments, the results were compared to understand how indicator selections influenced outcomes. Comparing results highlighted which issues were important factors to consider when planning for rural sustainability, and which issues were prioritzied by different groups of experts.

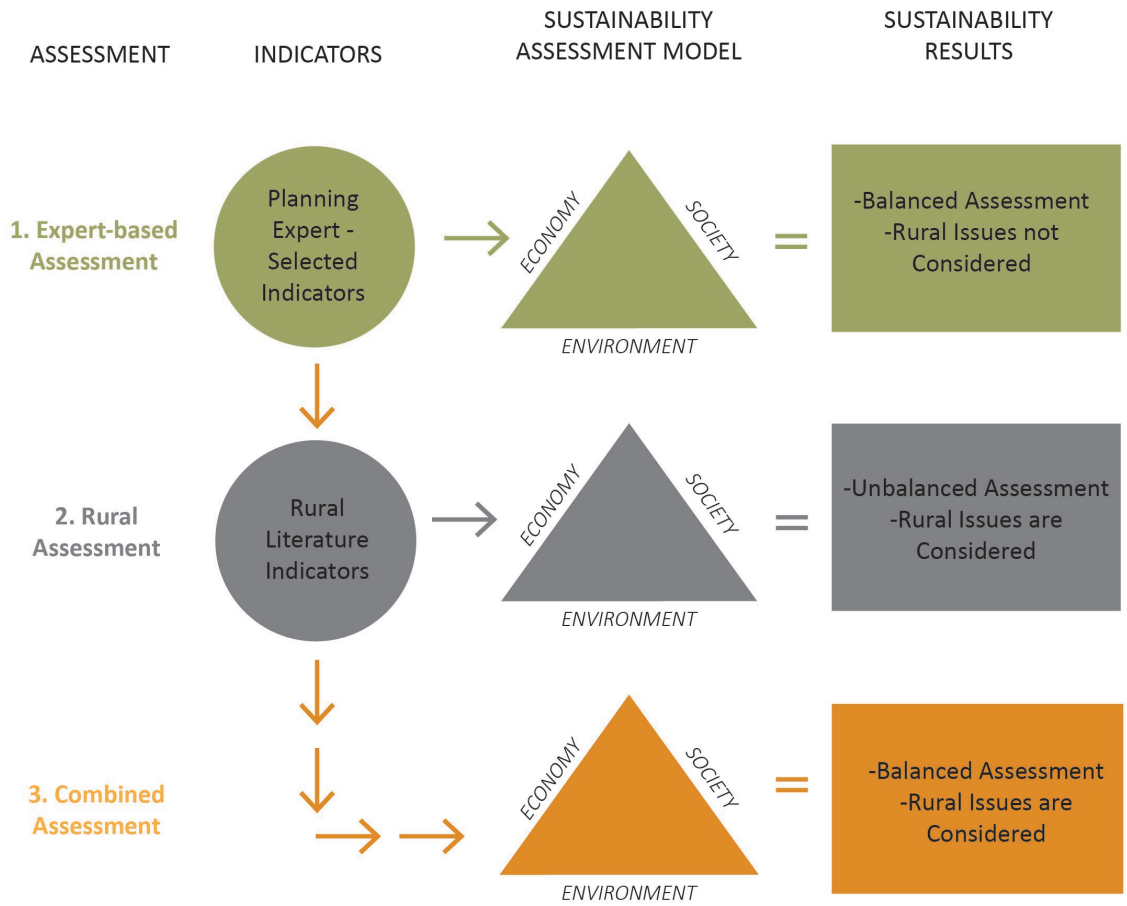


Figure 10. Process diagram showing the three sustainability assessments.

Limitations

As with any data-driven research, this study was limited to available data sets and depended on data sets that were uniformly available for all counties in the Intermountain West. Environmental data was the most difficult to find, as is not recorded for all counties within the study area. Particularly, rural counties tended to lack many records of environmental data. Environmental data also tended to be absolute and diametric. Counties either had certain environmental characteristics or they did not. This meant that environmental data either overly rewarded or punished sustainability scores, making it difficult to create a balanced assessment of the environmental factors of sustainability.

The study was expanded from previous state-level studies to include all counties within the Intermountain West. The regional scale of the study made it difficult to find uniform regional data. While regional comparisons are beneficial because they tell us more about the condition of a wider collection of rural areas, it may be more beneficial to conduct county sustainability assessment within state boundaries, so that the data sets would be more extensive and complete.

Finally, jurisdictional boundaries do not always accurately reflect the underlying systems and relationships that are present. Defining rural areas according to these boundaries can lead to rural areas being classified as urban. This is particularly true in the Intermountain West, where large county sizes can contain both urban and rural areas that have little socioeconomic interaction. Isserman (2005) provides Cameron, Arizona as an example of a rural community being classified as urban. Cameron, a small town near the Grand Canyon in Coconino County, is both isolated from a city center and rural in nature.

But because Coconino County's large area of 18,661 square miles also includes the urban center of Flagstaff, Coconino is classified as a "metropolitan" county and is evaluated under a metropolitan context. Yet Cameron does not significantly benefit from the socioeconomic activity of Flagstaff. This situation may be an outlier, but is important to consider when examining the sustainability outcomes of individual counties.

Counties as the Unit of Study

County-level data was chosen for the scale of this study, as it was the smallest geographic area in which data sets are comprehensively and uniformly available in the Intermountain West. The county scale allows for an examination of local issues and generates beneficial information for county and city planners at a local scale, the scale at which most planning decisions are made. The county scale also allows for comparisons between counties. If something is working well for a particular county, it can be evaluated within the model in order to understand the combination of indicators that are contributing to that county's success. The USDA Economic Research Service has also recommended using counties as the defining element in rural research. They state that "counties are the standard building block for publishing economic data and for conducting research to track and explain regional population and economic trends" (USDA ERS, n.d.).

While using counties as the unit of analysis may still result in evaluating some rural areas within an urban context, Licon and Cluff's (2014) previous sustainability studies found that rural areas that are ajdacent to urban places tend to perform better in sustainability scores. These counties benefit economically from nearby urban places

while also scoring high in environmental areas, due to the lack of pollution and crime that often correspond with urban places. Based on Licon and Cluff's research, this study assumes that rural and urban integration will be largely reflected in county-level data.

Indicator Selection

The first step of this project was to aggregate a database of indicators that would describe aspects of sustainable development. These indicators were identified by finding data sets that were descriptive of one sector of sustainability that also had an influence on the other two sectors. Indicators were selected from databases that provided relevant county-level data. This data was extracted from publicly available data sets from the US Census Bureau, the USDA Economic Research Service, County Health Rankings, the USGS, and the EPA. Publicly available data is an important aspect of this sustainability assessment model, as it is designed to be a tool that can be utilized by all planners with the information they have available.

Indicators specific to rural areas were selected by referring to the issues discussed in the literature on rural studies. Population density, natural amenities, and commute times are some examples of data indicators that were chosen to represent issues which previous research discussed as central themes to rural sustainability. Other indicators of general sustainability were carried over from the Utah study (Cluff & Licon, 2014), as they had been vetted by experts in sustainability and were also applicable to the Intermountain West. It was also important that the data be available for all of the counties in the Intermountain West. If data indicators from the Utah Study were not available for

all of the counties in the Intermountain West, then comparable data was sought out that would represent the same issue for all counties in the region.

After a variety of data indicators were collected, a multi-correlation analysis was conducted to determine if any of the indicators were similar and would act as a repeat descriptor of an aspect of sustainability. Redundant data was identified and eliminated from the list. The final selection of indicators is listed in Tables 1-3. Definitions of these indicators are listed in Appendix A.

Table 1
Economic Indicators Affecting the Environment and Society.

Economic Indicators Affecting the Environment and Society
Unemployment Rate
Primary Sector Employment (Agriculture, etc.)
Secondary Sector Employment (Manufacturing, etc.)
Tertiary Sector Employment (Service-related, etc.)
Income Inequality
Median Household Income
Income per Capita
Gender Pay Gap
Population with no Health Insurance
Dependents per Employed
Population Below Poverty Level
% Work from Home
% Drive Alone to Work
% Carpool to Work
% Use Public Transportation to Work
Mean Travel Time to Work
Urban Economic Influence

Metro/Non-Metro Classification
Economic Dependence
Farm Dependent Economy
Manufacturing Dependent Economy
Recreation Dependent Economy
Declining Population
Retirement Destination
Persistent Poverty
Persistent Child Poverty

Table 2
Environmental Indicators Affecting the Economy and Society.

Environmental Indicators Affecting the Economy and Society
Access to Natural Amenities
Population Density
Population Density on Private Land
Days of Good Air Quality
Days of Non-Healthy Air Quality
Days of Carbon Dioxide Air Pollution
Days of Nitrogen Oxide Air Pollution
Days of Ozone Air Pollution
Days of Sulfur Dioxide Air Pollution
Days of P.M. 2.5 Air Pollution
Days of of P.M. 10 Air Pollution
Population Served by Groundwater
Population Served by Surface Water
Groundwater Withdrawals
Surface Water Withdrawals
Domestic Water Use per Person
Irrigated Crop Withdrawals per Acre
Power Generated per Water Withdrawals
Power Generated per Person

Table 3
Social Indicators Affecting the Economy and Environment.

Social Indicators Affecting the Economy and Environment
Population Growth
Population 65 Years and Older
Population Under 18 Years Old
Household Size
Single Parent Households
Foreign-Born Populations
Foreign and Non-US Citizen Populations
Population from Migration
Population from International Migration
Population with High School Diploma
Population with Bachelor's Degree
Population with Graduate or Professional Degree
Population Not Finished High School or College
Years Lost Due to Premature Death
Adults Reporting Fair or Poor Health
Number of Physically Unhealthy Days
Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days
Population Under Age 65 Without Health Insurance
Primary Care Physicians Ratio
Obesity Prevalence
Owner-occupied Housing Units
Renter-occupied Housing Units
Median Year Structure Built
Households with Severe Problems
Violent Crime Offenses
Children Under 18 in Poverty

Expert-based Assessment

A panel of experts were surveyed in order to gain a better understanding of which issues planners felt contributed to sustainability. The experts came from diverse backgrounds, including: two professors in environmental studies, one professor of sociology, one professor of economics, two city planners, one professional planner, and

one county planner. These experts were provided with the list of indicators our team had selected for the sustainability assessment model and were asked to choose the indicators they felt were most important to achieving sustainability. The experts' responses were used to corroborate our team's logic in selecting data and indicators for this study. Figures 11-13 show the final indicator selection from the experts' responses.

social variables selected to describe the environment			
variables	*with...*	*...relationship*	*performance*
pGrowth	very important	inverse	66.5
% age>64	limited	inverse	72.9
HHsize	limited	inverse	82.0
%singlePHh	limited	inverse	74.2
%Native	limited	direct	88.6
%Foreign	limited	direct	11.4
%notUScit	limited	direct	61.0
%migr	limited	direct	51.5
%intlMigr	limited	direct	19.6
%highschool	less than normal	direct	0.0
%bach	limited	direct	29.0
%grad	important	direct	100.0
poor health	normal	inverse	79.0
ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	68.9
me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	68.7
uninsured	limited	inverse	100.0
physicians	limited	direct	54.3
obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	50.2
%ownerOcc	limited	direct	58.5
%renterOcc	limited	direct	41.5
YrHome	limited	direct	61.5
housing.probs	limited	inverse	98.9
crime	less than normal	inverse	87.5
ch.poverty	limited	inverse	97.3

social variables selected to describe the economy			
variables	*with...*	*...relationship*	*performance*
pGrowth	important	direct	33.5
% age>64	less than normal	inverse	72.9
% age<18	limited	direct	55.9
HHsize	less than normal	direct	18.0
%singlePHh	normal	inverse	74.2
%Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.4
%notUScit	limited	direct	61.0
%migr	limited	direct	51.5
%intlMigr	limited	direct	19.6
%highschool	less than normal	direct	0.0
%bach	normal	direct	29.0
%grad	important	direct	100.0
undereducated	limited	inverse	96.9
years lost	limited	inverse	87.3
poor health	very important	inverse	79.0
ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	68.9
me.unhealth	normal	inverse	68.7
uninsured	important	inverse	100.0
physicians	limited	direct	54.3
obesity [adj]	important	inverse	50.2
%ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	58.5
YrHome	less than normal	direct	61.5
housing.probs	limited	inverse	98.9
crime	normal	inverse	87.5
ch.poverty	very important	inverse	97.3

Figure 11. Model worksheet showing expert-selected social indicators.

environmental variables selected to describe social condition			
variables	with...	...relationship	performance
NAS	critical	direct	46.1
pDens	normal	direct	100.0
pDensP	less than normal	direct	100.0
%PLand	limited	direct	51.5
good	critical	direct	53.9
nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
CO	limited	inverse	100.0
NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
pm10	less than normal	inverse	100.0
%PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
%PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
%psWSW	limited	direct	0.2
domesticWtr	limited	inverse	93.5
cropsWtr	limited	direct	nd
PowerJWtr	limited	direct	nd
ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

environmental variables selected to describe the economy			
variables	with...	...relationship	performance
NAS	critical	direct	46.1
pDens	important	direct	100.0
pDensP	limited	direct	100.0
%PLand	normal	direct	51.5
good	very important	direct	53.9
nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
CO	limited	inverse	100.0
NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
pm10	normal	inverse	100.0
%PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
%PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
%psWGW	normal	inverse	0.2
%psWSW	limited	inverse	99.8
domesticWtr	important	inverse	93.5
ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0

Figure 12. Model worksheet showing expert-selected environmental indicators.

economic variables selected to describe social condition			
variables	with...	...relationship	performance
metro	limited	inverse	100.0
farming	less than normal	inverse	100.0
manufct	less than normal	inverse	100.0
recreation	limited	inverse	100.0
ret dest	less than normal	direct	0.0
perst pov	very important	inverse	100.0
perschild pov	important	inverse	100.0
DepPop	limited	inverse	36.2
unemployment	critical	inverse	86.5
income ineq.	important	inverse	74.4
medHHi	less than normal	direct	100.0
Income	less than normal	direct	100.0
incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	56.8
%popUnins	normal	inverse	70.7
%work home	less than normal	inverse	84.5
%povP	very important	inverse	93.0
% commute	normal	inverse	23.9
% carpooled	normal	direct	36.5
% comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
comm time	limited	inverse	73.0

economic variables selected to describe the environment			
variables	with...	...relationship	performance
metro	less than normal	direct	0.0
farming	limited	inverse	100.0
manufct	normal	inverse	100.0
recreation	limited	direct	0.0
pop loss	less than normal	inverse	100.0
ret dest	less than normal	direct	0.0
perst pov	very important	inverse	100.0
perschild pov	normal	inverse	100.0
unemployment	important	inverse	86.5
3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	100.0
income ineq.	important	inverse	74.4
medHHi	normal	direct	100.0
Income	normal	direct	100.0
incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	56.8
%popUnins	less than normal	inverse	70.7
%work home	normal	direct	15.5
%povP	important	inverse	93.0
% commute	important	inverse	23.9
% carpooled	very important	direct	36.5
% comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
comm time	important	inverse	73.0

Figure 13. Model worksheet showing expert-selected economic indicators.

The survey results were aggregated and used to assign each indicator a score ranging from one to seven. The number of times an indicator was selected contributed to the indicator's score. For example, if seven of the respondents selected the indicator, it

was given a score of seven. Experts were also asked whether the indicators they chose to represent a component of sustainability had a positive or negative impact on the other facets of sustainability. There was not always consensus on which indicators had positive or negative effects. In this case, the sum of the scores would equal the final score. For example, five respondents felt that water use per capita was an environmental factor that had a negative impact on the economy, while two respondents thought that it had a positive impact on the economy. In this case, two of the positive scores cancelled out two of the negative scores, and the final score equaled three negative votes. Scores weigh the importance of each indicator in the model, reflecting the amount of consensus among the experts on each issue. The weighted indicators chosen by the experts were entered into the sustainability assessment model.

Removing Inverse Environmental Indicators

After running the model with the surveyed experts' indicators, patterns emerged in the data which revealed that some indicators had strong inverse relationships, with either a very positive or very negative impact on county sustainability scores. Inverse indicators tended to be absolute; a county either had these characteristics, or it did not. Because inverse indicators were so diametric, they also tended to score in extremes, earning either a score of 0 or 100. Many of these inverse indicators were descriptors of county characteristics which exist due to unique geographic or environmental conditions. Inverse indicators were also typically comprised of characteristics that a county could not influence or change. Some examples of inverse indicators include land area, water area, or the percentage of non-public land.

To explore how sustainability could be assessed without punishing counties for unchangeable traits, the Expert-based Evaluation was repeated with indicators that represent unchangeable county descriptors removed from the selection. This took environmental variables that could not be changed out of the assessment, while leaving environmental indicators that could be acted upon in place. Examples of unchangeable indicators that were removed are in Figure 14.

code	variable	description	yes
R1	land m2	Land area	☐
R2	water m2	Water area	☐
R3	Lsqmi	Land area	☐
R4	Wsqmi	Water area	☐
R5	Tsqmi	Total area	☐
R6	Tacres	total area in acres	☐
R7	pop10	Population Estimate (as of July 1) - 2010	☐
R8	pop15	Population Estimate (as of July 1) - 2015	☐
R9	nonPLand	Non public land [total area minus public land	☐
R10	households	estimate; households by type - total household	☐ [H
R11	families	estimate; households by type - total household	☐ - f
T1	UIC13	2013 Urban Influence CodesMetropolitan Cou	☐ est
T2	metro	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdateClass	☐ ati
T3	economic	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdateNon	☐ erl
T4	farming	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdateFarm	☐ ep
T5	manufct	2015 ERS County Typology Codes Update: Ma	☐ fac
T6	recreation	2015 ERS County Typology Codes Update: Re	☐ ati
T7	pop loss	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdatePop	☐ tio
T8	ret dest	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdateRet	☐ ner
T9	perst pov	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdateClass	☐ ati
T10	perschild pov	2015 ERS County Typology Codes UpdateClass	☐ ati

Figure 14. List of Removed Environmental Inverse Indicators.

Rural Assessment

The Rural Assessment was intended to discover what sustainability outcomes would look like if rural issues were considered as the main indicators of sustainable possibilities. By focusing the assessment model on rural issues, a rural concept of sustainability may emerge in the data. As previously mentioned, many of the indicators for this study were selected by this study's research team according to their relevance to rural issues found in the literature regarding rural sustainability. These indicators are listed in Table 4, along with references to existing literature.

Table 4
Rural Indicator Selection

Population

Assumption: A bigger population affords more economic & social opportunities but also can negatively affect the environment. Urban density allows resources to be used and shared more efficiently than rural areas.

Literature: (Isserman, 2005) (Licon & Cluff, 2014)

***Indicators*:**

- **Pop Density Private Land** = ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY and SOCIETY

Assumption: Rural sustainability needs to be evaluated in conjunction with urban sustainability to better understand the true scope of sustainability.

Literature: (Audirac, 1997)

Indicator Test:

- **Population density not selected** = Not identifying population density as a positive indicator for sustainability so that rural counties' scores are not punished by lack of density.

Spread and Backwash Effect

*Assumption***:** Cities have an economic influence on nearby rural communities. This influence can be positive, spreading economic wealth to rural counties, or negative, taking job opportunities and markets away from rural areas.

Literature: (Ganning, Baylis, & Lee, 2013) (Nelson & Rae, 2016)

***Indicators*:**

- **Income** = ECONOMIC indicator *positive* for SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT
- **Unemployment Rates** = ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT
- **Commute Times** = ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *negative* for ECONOMY and SOCIETY
- **Commute Times** = ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for ENVIRONMENT and SOCIETY

Indirect effects

Assumption: Cities rely on rural areas to supply their food and natural resources. Cities cannot be considered more sustainable than rural areas without acknowledging that they rely on rural areas to supply their food and natural resources. Rural areas should be rewarded in regional sustainability assessments for supplying these needs.

Literature: (Audirac, 1997) (Liu et al, 2007) (Bryant & Granjon, 2009) (Mac Donald, 2010)

***Indicators*:**

- **Crops Water** – ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY and SOCIETY
- **Crops Water** – ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for ENVIRONMENT
- **Unhealthy Days** ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *negative* for SOCIETY

Old West versus New West Economies

Assumption: New West economies benefit from recreation and service-based work. Access to recreation also provides social benefits. New West economies can be bad for the environment because of too much human activity.

Literature: (Smith & Krannich, 2000) (Green, 2001)

Indicators New West Recreation:

- **Unemployment rate** - ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT
- **Income** - ECONOMIC indicator *positive* for SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT

- **Poverty Rate** - ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT
- **Natural Amenity Scale** - ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY
- **Owner-occupied housing** - ECONOMIC indicator *positive* for SOCIETY
- **Renter-occupied housing** - ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for SOCIETY
- **Income inequality** - ECONOMIC indicator *negative* for SOCIETY

Out and In-Migration

Assumption: In-migration is an indicator of a healthy rural community. In order to attract families, a community must have strong social, educational, economic, and recreational opportunities to attract both those who are looking to return home after college and newcomers. Rural areas that maintain healthy environments and promote well-being are more likely to limit out-migration.

Literature: (Riechert, Chromartie, & Arthurn, 2014) (Shaft, 2016)

Indicators:

- **Obesity** – ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *negative* for SOCIETY
- **Population growth** - SOCIAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY
- **Population growth** – ECONOMIC indicator *positive* for SOCIETY
- **Percent of total population from migration** - SOCIAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY
- **Percent of total population from migration** - ECONOMIC indicator *positive* for SOCIETY
- **Percent completed high school** - SOCIAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY
- **Percent completed bachelor's degree** - SOCIAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY
- **Percent completed graduate degree** - SOCIAL indicator *positive* for ECONOMY
- **Undereducated** - SOCIAL indicator *negative* for ECONOMY *negative* for ENVIRONMENT
- **Good Days of Health** – ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *positive* for SOCIETY
- **Number Unhealthy Days** – ENVIRONMENTAL indicator *negative* for SOCIETY

Combined Assessment

The Combined Assessment integrated the Rural and Expert-based Assessments. Adding rural indicators to the expert-based indicator selection allowed for rural issues to be examined within an integrated, holistic framework. Rural issues could be evaluated individually while contributing to a more complete picture of overall sustainability.

The rural indicators were added to the Expert-based Assessment by either adding or subtracting a point to the level of importance of each indicator. For example, if a rural indicator had been mentioned twice in the rural literature as having a positive effect on one of the three components of sustainability, then two points would be added to that indicator's level of importance.

CHAPTER VI

RESULTS

Expert-Based Assessment Results

For the model to depict a true assessment of sustainable development, it is important to choose a balanced collection of indicators that represent all three components of sustainability. An unbalanced assessment will not create strong correlations between sustainable development scores and scores for the three components of sustainability. This will result in sustainable development determined only by one or two facets of sustainability, creating an unbalanced result.

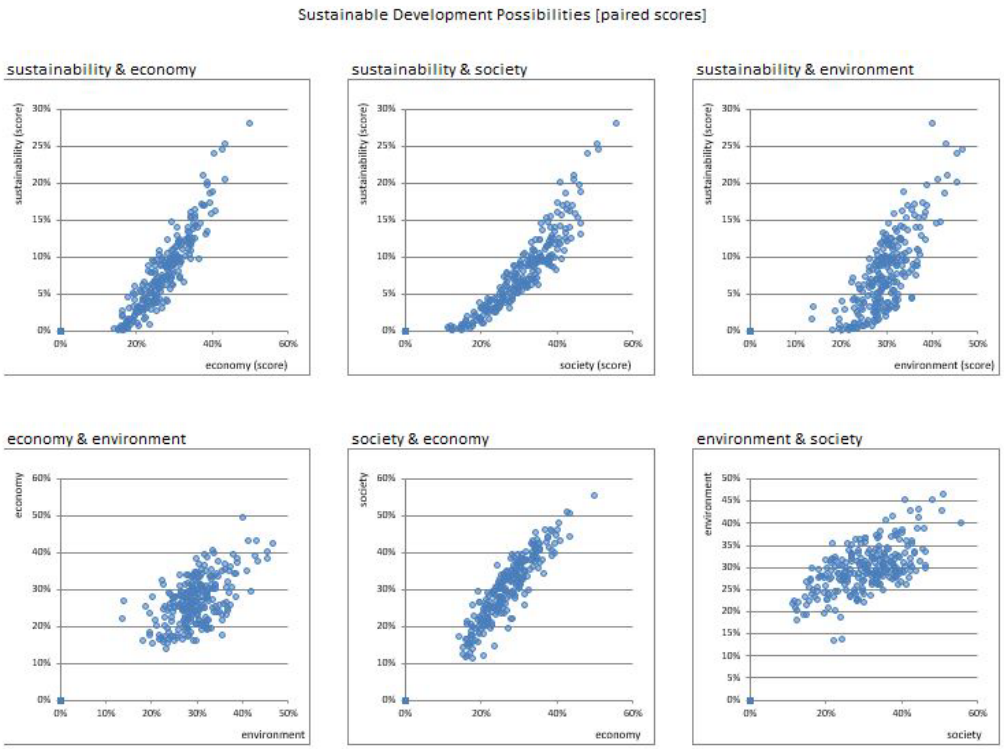
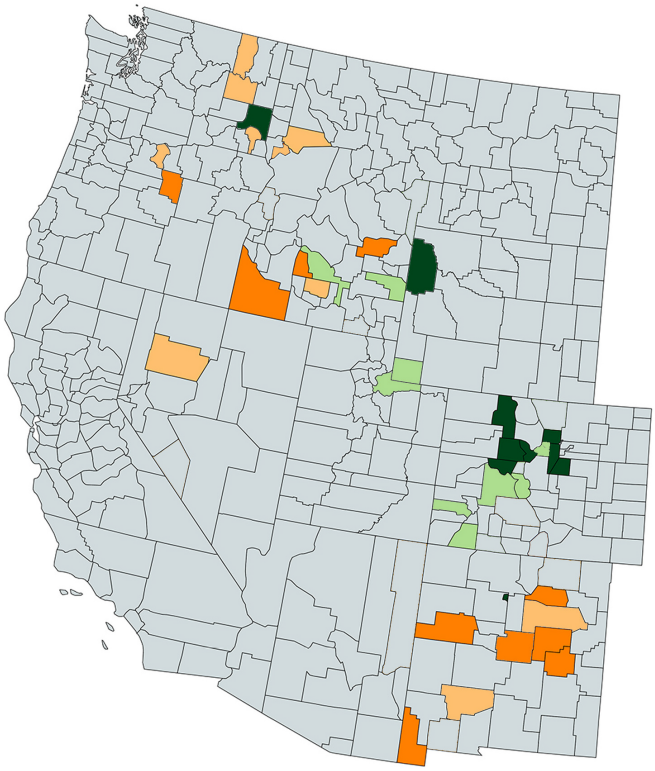


Figure 15. Expert-based Assessment Sustainability Correlation Chart.

The expert-selected indicators used in the Expert-based Assessment achieved a good balance among the three components of the economy, society, and the environment, as can be seen in the correlation chart in Figure 15. In the Expert-based Assessment, the environment had the weakest correlation between sustainability scores, including scores from the economic and social facets of sustainability.

The assessment ranked counties in order of their overall sustainability scores. The top 20 high-ranking counties and the bottom 20 low-ranking counties from the Expert-based Assessment were mapped, as shown in Figure 16. The geographic patterns that resulted revealed that counties located in the mountains of Colorado consistently received top sustainability scores. Teton, Wyoming also had very high scores. Many of the lowest-scoring counties were clustered in central New Mexico, with some low-scoring clusters in Idaho and Washington.

Table 5 displays county scores from the Expert-based Assessment in order from highest to lowest. Sustainability scores range from 25.8% to 0%, with an overall average score of 5.8%. The table also shows how much space each sector of sustainability (the environment, economy, and social sectors) occupies in the Sustainability Assessment. This model breaks down the restrictions each sector imposes on the other sectors. The percentage of conflicts and overlaps between the sectors are also displayed. County rankings from the Expert-based Assessment are in Appendix E.



Top 10 Ranking	Top 20 Rankings	Low 10 Rankings	Low 20 Rankings
1. Summit County, CO	11. Blaine, ID	1. Clark, ID	11. Pershing, WA
2. Los Alamos, NM	12. Uinta, WY	2. Torrance, NM	12. Garfield, WA
3. Routt, CO	13. Gilpin, CO	3. Mora, NM	13. Lincoln, ID
4. Teton, WY	14. San Miguel, CO	4. Wheeler, OR	14. Lincoln, WA
5. Pitkin, CO	15. Bonneville, ID	5. Owhyee, ID	15. Lewis, ID
6. Eagle, CO	16. La Plata, CO	6. Hidalgo, NM	16. Ferry, WA
7. Boulder, CO	17. Gunnison, CO	7. Camas, ID	17. Sierra, NM
8. Jefferson, CO	18.Summit, UT	8. De Baca, NM	18. San Miguel, NM
9. Whitman, WA	19.Clear Creek, CO	9. Cibola, NM	19. Clearwater, ID
10. Douglas, CO	20.Chaffee, CO	10. Guadalupe, NM	20. Sherman, ID

Figure 16. Map of Expert-based Assessment high and low-ranking counties.

In the Expert-based Assessment, high-scoring counties tended to have large social triangles. Economic triangles were frequently larger for these counties as well. For example, Summit County, Colorado ranked first in sustainability for the Expert-based Assessment. The social triangle for Summit County was 52.2%, and the economic triangle was 49.8% of sustainable development possibilities.

Low-scoring counties tended to have large environmental triangles. Wheeler, Oregon was one of the ten lowest-ranked counties in the Rural Assessment. The environmental triangle for Wheeler was 20.5% of sustainable development possibilities, while its economic triangle was 14%, and its social triangle was 14% of sustainable development possibilities.

Rural Assessment Results

The Rural Assessment did not have strong correlations between the environmental, economic, and social facets of sustainability and the overall sustainability score, as shown in Figure 17. These correlations were weaker for the Rural Assessment than for the Expert-based Assessment.This unbalanced result occurred because the indicators chosen to reflect the rural literature did not provide enough data for each of the three sectors of sustainability to be represented in a balanced assessment. The Rural Assessment was particularly in need of more rural indicators to represent the environment. Many environmental indicators, such as air quality, were not available for rural counties. This resulted in neutral scores for these indicators that did not hurt, but also did not help rural counties' environmental scores. While the Rural Assessment did not create a correlated sustainability outcome, it did reveal the assessment model's ability to highlight certain issues. High-ranking counties in the Rural Assessment differed from high-ranking counties in the Expert-based Assessment, as rural experts relayed different rural indicators as important to sustainability.

Table 5
Sustainability Scores from the Expert-Based Assessment

code	country	restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
	AVERAGES:	25.0%	22.9%	26.5%	23.5%	26.3%	23.3%	27.0%	26.2%	25.4%	7.4%	6.5%	7.1%	5.8%	11.6%	12.5%	12.4%
55	Summit, CO	20.3%	17.6%	10.2%	20.5%	18.5%	9.1%	49.8%	52.2%	37.2%	26.9%	25.8%	26.9%	25.8%	7.1%	4.2%	3.4%
149	Los Alamos*, NM	18.0%	12.9%	17.9%	17.4%	14.3%	16.7%	42.7%	48.0%	46.7%	26.3%	25.5%	26.1%	24.9%	4.6%	6.2%	4.8%
51	Routt, CO	19.5%	16.0%	14.7%	19.0%	17.3%	14.8%	43.2%	48.0%	40.5%	24.7%	24.0%	23.4%	23.4%	6.3%	5.6%	5.1%
244	Teton, WY	18.8%	13.1%	18.4%	19.1%	14.6%	17.6%	40.4%	46.9%	44.0%	24.6%	23.0%	23.8%	23.0%	4.9%	7.0%	5.1%
48	Pitkin, CO	20.4%	14.8%	20.0%	20.4%	14.9%	18.2%	37.7%	42.5%	41.8%	20.1%	20.0%	21.5%	20.0%	6.0%	8.1%	5.5%
27	Eagle, CO	20.1%	16.1%	19.0%	20.3%	17.4%	14.1%	43.4%	42.1%	38.7%	20.1%	18.7%	23.2%	18.7%	6.5%	7.7%	4.9%
17	Boulder, CO	18.8%	16.2%	21.8%	18.0%	17.0%	19.1%	38.6%	38.5%	42.1%	18.7%	18.6%	20.3%	18.0%	6.1%	7.9%	6.5%
36	Jefferson, CO	22.0%	17.1%	17.3%	21.5%	19.2%	15.9%	38.6%	42.9%	35.2%	18.9%	17.6%	18.4%	17.2%	7.5%	7.4%	6.1%
229	Whitman, WA	21.3%	18.7%	18.9%	19.1%	20.3%	17.5%	37.5%	39.0%	36.7%	16.9%	17.4%	16.7%	15.6%	7.9%	7.2%	7.1%
26	Douglas, CO	17.4%	16.7%	22.2%	19.3%	20.7%	20.0%	39.3%	37.3%	36.1%	19.1%	14.3%	16.1%	14.3%	5.8%	8.6%	8.2%
63	Blaine, ID	22.3%	18.1%	21.0%	21.4%	19.1%	19.1%	34.3%	37.1%	35.4%	14.9%	14.8%	15.6%	14.1%	8.1%	9.0%	7.3%
245	Uinta, WY	23.9%	18.1%	18.2%	22.8%	20.3%	17.6%	34.3%	40.6%	32.4%	15.8%	14.9%	14.6%	14.1%	8.6%	8.3%	7.1%
30	Gilpin, CO	23.9%	19.6%	14.1%	23.3%	24.7%	12.8%	40.0%	44.0%	27.0%	18.0%	14.4%	14.9%	14.0%	9.4%	6.6%	6.4%
54	San Miguel, CO	22.4%	14.2%	25.7%	21.9%	14.6%	23.4%	29.4%	36.0%	40.3%	14.2%	14.3%	15.7%	13.9%	6.4%	11.3%	6.8%
66	Bonneville, ID	23.8%	18.9%	18.6%	23.5%	20.6%	16.8%	35.3%	39.1%	31.3%	15.0%	14.0%	15.1%	13.7%	9.0%	8.7%	6.9%
38	La Plata, CO	22.5%	18.9%	19.8%	21.8%	21.2%	17.9%	35.5%	37.6%	32.5%	15.1%	13.8%	14.8%	13.3%	8.5%	8.7%	7.6%
32	Gunnison, CO	21.1%	18.6%	22.0%	20.5%	20.5%	20.3%	34.3%	35.3%	34.8%	14.6%	13.7%	14.5%	13.2%	7.9%	9.0%	8.3%
203	Summit, UT	19.3%	16.5%	25.6%	19.7%	18.8%	21.4%	35.2%	33.6%	37.8%	15.0%	12.9%	16.1%	12.9%	6.3%	10.1%	8.0%
19	Clear Creek, CO	21.6%	19.6%	18.7%	20.2%	23.8%	15.5%	39.5%	38.0%	31.3%	16.1%	13.9%	15.2%	12.9%	8.5%	7.6%	7.4%
18	Chaffee, CO	23.0%	22.1%	15.9%	21.5%	25.3%	13.2%	40.8%	38.4%	28.4%	15.2%	13.9%	14.9%	12.9%	10.2%	6.8%	6.7%
37	Lake, CO	24.7%	21.8%	14.9%	23.2%	25.0%	12.4%	39.6%	40.2%	26.9%	14.9%	13.7%	14.4%	12.6%	10.8%	6.9%	6.2%
105	Gallatin, MT	20.7%	21.6%	18.5%	20.7%	25.6%	18.4%	37.1%	35.8%	28.9%	15.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.4%	8.9%	7.7%	9.4%
10	Mono, CA	25.3%	18.1%	21.6%	24.0%	17.6%	19.5%	30.5%	36.4%	34.1%	12.3%	13.2%	14.2%	12.3%	9.1%	10.4%	6.9%
31	Grand, CO	23.3%	18.2%	22.4%	22.2%	19.3%	16.5%	36.3%	35.2%	34.2%	13.0%	13.0%	16.8%	12.2%	8.5%	10.0%	6.4%
238	Lincoln, WY	22.7%	21.3%	15.6%	22.2%	26.1%	16.5%	37.0%	39.9%	26.7%	15.6%	13.0%	12.1%	12.1%	9.7%	6.9%	8.6%
231	Albany, WY	22.4%	18.0%	23.6%	20.8%	19.3%	22.3%	30.5%	34.1%	35.9%	13.0%	13.2%	12.9%	12.0%	8.1%	9.8%	8.6%
53	San Juan, CO	26.9%	20.4%	17.1%	23.4%	21.9%	15.1%	33.7%	39.1%	29.9%	12.7%	14.1%	13.0%	11.6%	11.0%	8.0%	6.6%
220	Grant, WA	26.2%	21.0%	18.1%	25.2%	22.0%	17.2%	32.0%	37.1%	27.8%	12.0%	12.0%	11.9%	11.3%	11.0%	9.2%	7.6%
166	Deschutes, OR	23.2%	23.6%	16.8%	22.8%	26.7%	15.3%	37.8%	35.5%	25.6%	13.2%	11.4%	12.1%	11.1%	10.9%	7.7%	8.2%
29	Garfield, CO	23.2%	21.2%	21.1%	22.4%	22.9%	18.7%	33.7%	33.3%	29.9%	11.9%	11.3%	12.4%	10.8%	9.8%	9.4%	8.6%
187	Davis, UT	21.1%	16.8%	26.7%	22.2%	18.8%	25.7%	28.2%	31.9%	34.8%	12.5%	10.4%	11.0%	10.4%	7.1%	11.9%	9.7%
170	Hood River, OR	23.4%	22.5%	18.6%	21.8%	26.0%	14.4%	38.8%	34.7%	27.2%	12.6%	11.2%	13.2%	10.2%	10.5%	8.1%	7.5%
85	Latah, ID	22.7%	22.5%	19.1%	21.5%	26.5%	17.8%	35.4%	34.2%	27.1%	12.8%	10.9%	10.9%	10.0%	10.2%	8.2%	9.4%
43	Moffat, CO	24.8%	21.6%	18.1%	22.8%	25.8%	17.5%	33.3%	36.3%	26.4%	12.6%	11.1%	10.2%	9.8%	10.7%	8.2%	9.0%
39	Larimer, CO	21.7%	21.6%	21.6%	21.6%	25.5%	18.9%	35.3%	32.2%	28.0%	12.3%	9.8%	11.5%	9.7%	9.4%	9.3%	9.7%
180	Wasco, OR	24.8%	22.9%	18.6%	23.0%	25.4%	16.6%	34.3%	34.2%	26.6%	11.3%	10.9%	11.0%	9.7%	11.4%	8.5%	8.5%
158	Santa Fe, NM	23.3%	22.9%	19.6%	21.6%	26.0%	18.7%	33.6%	33.0%	27.5%	11.7%	10.8%	10.3%	9.7%	10.7%	8.5%	9.7%
240	Park, WY	23.2%	20.6%	20.8%	21.9%	24.9%	18.9%	33.5%	34.4%	28.2%	12.5%	10.5%	10.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.1%	9.4%
16	Archuleta, CO	23.5%	24.0%	18.4%	22.0%	27.1%	16.9%	35.4%	33.2%	25.9%	11.6%	10.6%	10.5%	9.6%	11.3%	8.1%	9.2%
122	Douglas, NV	24.4%	22.8%	18.0%	23.2%	27.0%	16.3%	35.1%	35.0%	24.8%	12.1%	10.1%	10.4%	9.3%	11.1%	8.4%	8.8%
28	Fremont, CO	25.3%	23.9%	15.8%	22.9%	28.6%	12.8%	38.3%	36.3%	23.5%	12.2%	10.7%	11.1%	9.2%	12.1%	7.2%	7.3%
46	Ouray, CO	22.5%	18.7%	26.0%	21.4%	21.4%	20.7%	32.3%	30.5%	32.8%	10.7%	9.8%	12.6%	9.1%	8.4%	11.1%	8.8%
75	Custer, ID	23.8%	19.6%	25.2%	21.3%	21.0%	22.0%	29.3%	30.5%	33.3%	9.9%	10.5%	11.0%	9.0%	9.3%	10.8%	9.3%
221	Kittitas, WA	24.1%	23.5%	18.5%	22.9%	27.5%	16.9%	34.8%	33.7%	24.5%	11.5%	9.6%	9.9%	8.9%	11.3%	8.5%	9.3%
237	Laramie, WY	24.0%	21.1%	20.7%	23.0%	25.6%	20.5%	30.9%	33.9%	26.4%	11.7%	9.4%	9.0%	8.8%	10.1%	9.5%	10.5%
71	Caribou, ID	24.1%	19.7%	21.0%	22.8%	25.1%	19.4%	31.8%	35.1%	27.1%	12.3%	9.6%	9.8%	8.8%	9.5%	9.6%	9.8%
98	Twin Falls, ID	24.7%	23.6%	17.8%	23.8%	27.9%	16.4%	34.6%	34.4%	23.4%	11.5%	9.3%	9.6%	8.8%	11.6%	8.5%	9.1%
214	Chelan, WA	24.3%	22.5%	20.6%	23.0%	25.6%	18.2%	33.1%	32.4%	26.4%	10.7%	9.5%	10.2%	8.7%	10.9%	9.5%	9.3%
243	Sweetwater, WY	24.4%	16.8%	26.1%	23.4%	19.6%	26.4%	24.1%	32.6%	32.4%	10.5%	9.5%	8.7%	8.7%	8.2%	12.2%	10.4%
45	Montrose, CO	24.1%	24.9%	18.2%	22.2%	28.4%	17.9%	33.7%	32.4%	24.4%	10.8%	9.7%	8.8%	8.6%	12.0%	8.1%	10.1%
226	Spokane, WA	24.8%	19.6%	25.0%	23.6%	21.1%	24.3%	25.9%	30.7%	30.6%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%	8.5%	9.7%	11.8%	10.3%
164	Baker, OR	24.7%	23.7%	19.1%	22.4%	27.0%	16.8%	34.2%	32.7%	25.6%	10.5%	9.9%	9.9%	8.5%	11.7%	8.5%	9.1%
65	Bonner, ID	25.1%	24.0%	17.6%	23.6%	28.2%	17.0%	33.5%	34.1%	23.3%	11.1%	9.4%	8.8%	8.5%	12.1%	8.3%	9.6%
228	Walla Walla, WA	24.7%	22.1%	20.7%	23.3%	25.9%	20.0%	30.5%	32.8%	25.8%	10.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.3%	10.9%	9.6%	10.4%
218	Franklin, WA	25.0%	23.8%	17.6%	25.6%	28.1%	16.7%	34.0%	34.4%	21.4%	11.3%	8.2%	8.8%	8.2%	11.9%	9.0%	9.4%
178	Union, OR	24.7%	23.0%	20.5%	22.9%	26.5%	17.9%	32.9%	31.9%	25.5%	10.1%	9.0%	9.5%	8.0%	11.4%	9.4%	9.5%
241	Platte, WY	24.5%	22.5%	21.3%	22.8%	26.1%	21.1%	29.6%	31.7%	26.2%	10.1%	8.9%	8.0%	7.9%	11.0%	9.7%	11.0%
123	Elko, NV	24.7%	17.2%	26.7%	24.1%	20.5%	24.9%	25.4%	31.5%	30.7%	9.9%	8.2%	8.9%	7.9%	8.5%	12.9%	10.2%
184	Cache, UT	21.5%	19.6%	27.9%	21.9%	22.1%	26.1%	27.4%	27.5%	31.4%	9.5%	7.9%	9.0%	7.9%	8.5%	12.2%	11.5%
232	Big Horn, WY	24.7%	22.3%	20.9%	23.5%	26.4%	19.6%	31.0%	32.3%	25.1%	10.3%	8.5%	8.6%	7.8%	11.0%	9.9%	10.4%
23	Delta, CO	25.0%	25.0%	18.8%	22.9%	28.5%	16.6%	34.1%	31.7%	23.6%	9.8%	8.9%	8.9%	7.7%	12.5%	8.6%	9.5%
15	Alamosa, CO	25.1%	24.3%	19.4%	23.2%	28.1%	18.0%	32.4%	31.7%	23.7%	9.8%	8.6%	8.3%	7.5%	12.2%	9.0%	10.1%
186	Daggett, UT	24.5%	20.4%	22.9%	23.6%	25.2%	19.9%	30.9%	32.2%	26.2%	10.4%	8.0%	9.2%	7.5%	10.0%	10.8%	10.1%
161	Taos, NM	26.3%	25.3%	18.5%	24.1%	27.8%	17.6%	31.4%	31.5%	23.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.0%	7.5%	13.3%	8.9%	9.8%
215	Columbia, WA	26.6%	22.1%	22.2%	24.3%	24.0%	20.2%	28.3%	31.1%	26.7%	8.5%	8.7%	8.5%	7.4%	11.8%	10.8%	9.7%
49	Rio Blanco, CO	23.5%	20.8%	25.1%	21.8%	24.3%	22.7%	29.0%	29.4%	29.0%	9.4%	8.3%	8.8%	7.4%	9.7%	11.0%	11.0%
107	Jefferson, MT	22.9%	21.7%	23.9%	22.0%	26.0%	21.2%	31.3%	29.5%	27.0%	9.9%	7.9%	8.9%	7.4%	10.0%	10.5%	11.0%
44	Montezuma, CO	24.9%	25.8%	19.1%	23.1%	29.0%	17.1%	33.7%	30.4%	22.9%	9.1%	8.3%	8.4%	7.3%	12.8%	8.8%	9.9%
171	Jefferson, OR	26.2%	25.4%	17.9%	24.5%	28.9%	15.3%	34.2%	32.1%	21.7%	9.3%	8.2%	8.7%	7.3%	13.3%	8.8%	8.9%
204	Tooele, UT	22.8%	17.8%	29.1%	23.5%	20.7%	26.3%	25.9%	28.2%	31.2%	9.2%	7.2%	8.7%	7.2%	8.1%	13.6%	10.9%
59	Bannock, ID	24.7%	21.4%	24.4%	23.4%	24.1%	23.5%	26.9%	29.4%	27.5%	8.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.1%	10.6%	11.4%	11.3%
24	Denver City and County*, CO	23.9%	18.9%	28.8%	22.9%	20.6%	26.1%	25.0%	27.3%	31.9%	8.1%	7.7%	8.6%	7.1%	9.1%	13.2%	10.8%
84	Kootenai, ID	24.0%	23.9%	21.7%	23.5%	27.8%	19.8%	31.5%	29.6%	23.7%	9.3%	7.3%	8.0%	7.0%	11.5%	10.2%	11.0%
209	Wayne, UT	23.2%	21.8%	25.0%	21.4%	25.3%	21.9%	30.2%	28.2%	28.4%	9.0%	8.0%	8.8%	7.0%	10.1%	10.7%	11.1%
99	Valley, ID	23.5%	23.0%	23.7%	22.7%	26.3%	20.9%	30.9%	28.4%	26.0%	8.8%	7.4%	8.6%	7.0%	10.8%	10.8%	11.0%
104	Flathead, MT	24.3%	23.7%	21.8%	23.4%	27.5%	21.3%	29.6%	29.8%	24.1%	9.2%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	11.5%	10.2%	11.7%
208	Washington, UT	22.8%	23.7%	23.5%	23.0%	27.1%	21.4%	31.1%	27.9%	24.9%	9.0%	7.0%	8.1%	7.0%	10.8%	10.8%	11.6%
41	Mesa, CO	24.4%	23.5%	21.6%	23.0%	27.6%	20.5%	30.3%	30.1%	24.5%	9.2%	7.7%	7.5%	6.9%	11.5%	9.9%	11.3%
179	Wallowa, OR	25.2%	23.8%	21.2%	22.5%	27.3%	18.9%	31.3%	30.2%	25.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.2%	6.9%	12.0%	9.5%	10.3%
199	Salt Lake, UT	23.1%	18.4%	30.5%	23.1%	20.1%	28.8%	23.2%	26.1%	32.3%	7.8%	6.9%	7.9%	6.9%	8.5%	14.1%	11.6%
109	Lewis and Clark, MT	23.4%	21.3%	24.9%	22.4%	25.6%	24.1%	27.5%	29.0%	27.1%	9.2%	7.4%	7.3%	6.9%	10.0%	11.1%	12.3%
47	Park, CO	23.2%	21.4%	24.7%	22.1%	26.0%	21.7%	30.4%	29.0%	26.9%	9.4%	7.4%	8.5%	6.8%	9.9%	10.9%	11.3%
185	Carbon, UT	26.1%	22.6%	20.7%	24.2%	26.9%	21.2%	27.8%	32.1%	24.0%	9.1%	8.0%	6.7%	6.7%	11.8%	10.0%	11.4%
91	Nez Perce, ID	25.3%	22.7%	21.9%	23.7%	27.0%	21.0%	28.8%	30.6%	24.4%	9.0%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%	11.5%	10.4%	11.4%
153	Otero, NM	25.9%	24.4%	20.1%	23.7%	28.2%	18.0%	31.4%	30.8%	23.1%	8.7%	7.8%	7.8%	6.6%	12.6%	9.6%	10.2%
213	Benton, WA	23.9%	22.0%	22.5%	23.5%	26.2%	24.2%	26.9%	30.9%	25.4%	9.0%	7.8%	6.6%	6.6%	10.5%	10.5%	12.7%
72	Cassia, ID	24.8%	23.9%	21.7%	23.9%	27.9%	19.3%	31.2%	29.6%	23.2%	8.8%	7.0%	7.8%	6.5%	11.8%	10.4%	10.8%
2	Coconino, AZ	24.8%	22.0%	25.4%	23.2%	24.4%	24.5%	25.7%	27.8%	27.5%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	10.9%	11.8%	12.0%
120	Churchill, NV	25.3%	24.6%	20.5%	23.1%	28.8%	20.1%	29.8%	30.1%	23.1%	8.7%	7.6%	6.7%	6.4%	12.5%	9.5%	11.6%
177	Umatilla, OR	26.7%	23.8%	19.4%	25.0%	28.1%	19.9%	28.6%	32.3%	22.0%	8.8%	7.6%	6.4%	6.4%	12.7%	9.7%	11.2%
117	Ravalli, MT	24.9%	24.7%	21.3%	23.4%	28.5%	19.6%	30.7%	29.2%	23.2%	8.5%	7.2%	7.3%	6.4%	12.3%	10.0%	11.2%
56	Teller, CO	22.8%	22.3%	24.5%	21.7%	27.4%	22.3%	30.2%	28.3%	25.9%	9.3%	7.0%	7.6%	6.4%	10.2%	10.6%	12.2%
4	Mohave, AZ	27.5%	24.9%	18.7%	25.2%	28.6%	16.3%	31.7%	31.7%	21.4%	8.3%	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%	13.7%	9.4%	9.3%
212	Asotin, WA	26.9%	23.4%	21.5%	24.9%	26.7%	20.3%	27.9%	30.4%	23.4%	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	12.6%	10.7%	10.8%
35	Jackson, CO	24.9%	23.2%	23.3%	21.3%	27.0%	20.9%	29.4%	28.6%	26.7%	8.2%	8.1%	7.4%	6.1%	11.6%	9.9%	11.3%
168	Grant, OR	25.7%	23.8%	22.7%	23.1%	26.9%	19.6%	30.0%	28.7%	25.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	6.1%	12.2%	10.5%	10.5%
207	Wasatch, UT	18.9%	22.3%	25.0%	23.7%	26.7%	20.7%	36.5%	27.8%	24.6%	11.4%	6.1%	8.4%	6.1%	8.4%	11.8%	11.0%
81	Idaho, ID	25.5%	23.8%	22.7%	23.7%	27.3%	20.2%	29.5%	28.7%	24.0%	7.8%	6.9%	7.3%	6.0%	12.2%	10.8%	11.0%
42	Mineral, CO	25.2%	20.1%	30.2%	23.0%	19.3%	23.1%	26.8%	24.6%	33.3%	6.0%	7.1%	10.5%	6.0%	10.1%	13.9%	8.9%
155	Sandoval, NM	23.6%	24.1%	23.2%	23.2%	28.8%	22.1%	29.5%	27.8%	23.1%	8.4%	6.2%	6.5%	6.0%	11.4%	10.8%	12.7%
129	Lyon, NV	26.3%	26.0%	18.1%	24.6%	31.3%	15.3%	34.2%	31.3%	19.5%	8.8%	6.8%	7.4%	6.0%	13.7%	8.9%	9.5%
134	Washoe, NV	24.6%	20.7%	28.1%	23.6%	23.0%	25.9%	24.5%	26.2%	28.5%	7.1%	6.4%	7.0%	5.9%	10.2%	13.3%	11.9%
136	Carson City*, NV	25.9%	23.9%	21.7%	23.8%	28.1%	20.1%	29.2%	29.5%	23.2%	8.1%	7.0%	6.8%	5.9%	12.4%	10.3%	11.3%
108	Lake, MT	26.7%	26.1%	21.1%	24.7%	28.2%	20.3%	28.2%	27.9%	22.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	13.9%	10.4%	11.4%
206	Utah, UT	21.3%	20.6%	29.6%	22.9%	23.6%	27.4%	26.3%	24.8%	28.6%	8.1%	5.7%	6.8%	5.7%	8.8%	13.6%	12.9%
242	Sublette, WY	22.0%	19.8%	30.0%	21.1%	24.3%	27.9%	25.1%	25.2%	29.9%	8.0%	6.1%	6.7%	5.6%	8.7%	12.6%	13.6%
148	Lincoln, NM	25.2%	23.6%	23.8%	22.7%	27.3%	21.0%	28.9%	27.7%	25.0%	7.5%	6.8%	7.0%	5.6%	11.9%	10.8%	11.5%
138	Catron, NM	26.3%	25.3%	22.7%	23.8%	27.5%	20.0%	28.9%	27.1%	23.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	5.5%	13.3%	10.8%	11.0%

scores

code	country	restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
62	Bingham, ID	25.3%	20.0%	29.3%	24.2%	21.9%	24.6%	25.1%	25.7%	29.1%	6.4%	6.0%	7.3%	5.5%	10.1%	14.2%	10.8%
79	Gem, ID	26.3%	26.8%	20.6%	24.6%	29.8%	18.7%	30.3%	27.7%	20.8%	6.9%	6.2%	6.3%	5.4%	14.1%	10.1%	11.2%
235	Goshen, WY	24.7%	23.6%	24.7%	23.0%	27.3%	22.9%	27.5%	26.8%	24.7%	7.3%	6.3%	6.3%	5.4%	11.7%	11.3%	12.5%
201	Sanpete, UT	23.8%	23.2%	26.2%	23.1%	26.3%	21.7%	29.7%	25.7%	25.0%	7.2%	5.7%	7.6%	5.4%	11.0%	12.1%	11.7%
116	Powell, MT	26.4%	22.0%	24.1%	23.6%	26.4%	21.8%	26.9%	29.0%	25.0%	7.6%	6.7%	6.5%	5.4%	11.6%	11.4%	11.5%
127	Lander, NV	26.3%	16.5%	32.3%	25.3%	18.2%	30.1%	19.0%	26.3%	31.9%	6.2%	5.8%	6.4%	5.3%	8.7%	16.3%	11.0%
64	Boise, ID	25.0%	24.8%	23.3%	23.7%	28.6%	20.4%	29.8%	26.9%	22.7%	7.2%	5.9%	6.7%	5.3%	12.4%	11.1%	11.7%
239	Natrona, WY	24.3%	21.7%	26.2%	23.5%	26.4%	25.6%	25.1%	27.1%	25.1%	7.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%	10.5%	12.3%	13.5%
114	Missoula, MT	23.8%	21.5%	29.0%	22.4%	24.3%	27.2%	24.0%	24.6%	28.4%	6.6%	5.9%	6.1%	5.3%	10.2%	13.0%	13.2%
12	Shasta, CA	26.9%	24.7%	21.9%	25.2%	28.3%	19.2%	29.0%	28.5%	21.7%	7.0%	6.1%	6.6%	5.2%	13.3%	11.0%	10.8%
121	Clark, NV	25.6%	20.8%	29.0%	24.9%	22.5%	26.2%	23.2%	25.3%	27.6%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	5.2%	10.6%	14.5%	11.8%
131	Nye, NV	28.7%	24.7%	20.2%	25.9%	28.3%	18.3%	28.1%	30.3%	20.8%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	5.2%	14.2%	10.5%	10.4%
130	Mineral, NV	28.3%	25.5%	21.5%	24.7%	27.5%	18.8%	28.0%	28.1%	22.8%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	5.2%	14.4%	10.6%	10.3%
225	Pend Oreille, WA	26.0%	25.7%	20.9%	24.2%	30.3%	18.8%	30.4%	28.5%	20.7%	7.5%	6.0%	6.2%	5.2%	13.4%	10.1%	11.4%
190	Garfield, UT	24.3%	24.1%	25.5%	22.7%	27.5%	23.1%	27.7%	25.4%	24.9%	6.8%	5.9%	6.3%	5.2%	11.7%	11.6%	12.7%
119	Silver Bow*, MT	25.9%	23.7%	23.8%	23.6%	27.8%	22.7%	26.5%	27.5%	23.6%	7.1%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%	12.3%	11.2%	12.6%
76	Elmore, ID	24.9%	23.5%	25.1%	22.8%	27.6%	22.3%	27.8%	26.4%	24.6%	7.0%	6.0%	6.3%	5.0%	11.7%	11.5%	12.3%
172	Klamath, OR	26.7%	24.9%	22.8%	24.5%	28.3%	19.7%	28.8%	27.3%	22.3%	6.5%	5.9%	6.4%	4.9%	13.3%	11.2%	11.1%
163	Valencia, NM	26.9%	26.0%	20.4%	25.2%	30.6%	19.7%	28.5%	28.7%	19.6%	7.1%	5.7%	5.2%	4.9%	14.0%	10.3%	12.1%
234	Fremont, WY	25.5%	23.1%	26.1%	23.6%	26.3%	24.7%	24.8%	25.8%	25.1%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%	4.9%	11.8%	12.3%	13.0%
222	Klickitat, WA	24.9%	24.0%	24.2%	23.5%	28.0%	25.0%	25.1%	26.8%	23.5%	6.8%	5.9%	4.9%	4.9%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%
144	Eddy, NM	26.8%	22.3%	24.2%	25.6%	27.1%	22.3%	25.9%	28.6%	22.4%	7.1%	5.3%	5.7%	4.8%	11.9%	12.4%	12.1%
70	Canyon, ID	25.4%	25.4%	23.7%	25.0%	29.2%	23.1%	26.5%	25.9%	20.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	12.3%	11.9%	13.5%
83	Jerome, ID	26.4%	25.4%	22.3%	25.0%	29.6%	19.6%	29.2%	27.3%	20.6%	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	4.7%	13.4%	11.2%	11.6%
196	Morgan, UT	17.8%	21.4%	31.3%	20.3%	26.3%	26.2%	31.4%	22.4%	27.9%	8.7%	4.6%	7.1%	4.6%	7.6%	12.7%	14.1%
227	Stevens, WA	25.8%	24.7%	23.7%	24.0%	29.0%	21.6%	27.7%	26.6%	22.1%	6.7%	5.4%	5.6%	4.6%	12.7%	11.4%	12.6%
233	Carbon, WY	24.6%	22.0%	27.7%	22.3%	26.2%	26.4%	24.0%	25.3%	25.8%	6.6%	5.3%	5.2%	4.6%	10.8%	12.7%	13.9%
165	Crook, OR	25.2%	26.0%	23.8%	23.4%	29.7%	20.5%	23.5%	25.1%	22.0%	6.2%	5.3%	6.0%	4.5%	13.1%	11.2%	12.2%
200	San Juan, UT	24.3%	27.1%	25.0%	24.3%	29.6%	22.8%	28.0%	22.9%	21.3%	5.6%	4.4%	5.4%	4.4%	13.1%	12.2%	13.5%
14	Siskiyou, CA	27.0%	25.1%	24.2%	24.6%	27.3%	22.5%	25.6%	25.7%	22.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	13.6%	11.9%	12.5%
57	Ada, ID	22.5%	22.6%	30.0%	22.5%	26.5%	28.7%	23.8%	22.5%	26.0%	6.2%	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%	10.1%	13.5%	15.2%
50	Rio Grande, CO	26.8%	24.3%	24.0%	24.5%	28.3%	18.8%	29.6%	26.8%	22.3%	6.2%	5.4%	6.8%	4.4%	13.0%	11.7%	10.6%
210	Weber, UT	24.0%	21.1%	30.4%	23.6%	24.6%	29.2%	21.9%	23.5%	26.8%	6.0%	4.6%	4.9%	4.4%	10.1%	14.3%	14.4%
97	Teton, ID	22.7%	23.6%	28.4%	22.3%	28.1%	24.0%	28.5%	23.0%	24.6%	6.4%	4.5%	6.4%	4.3%	10.7%	12.7%	13.5%
211	Adams, WA	26.8%	25.2%	24.1%	25.7%	28.4%	22.2%	26.1%	25.7%	21.1%	5.7%	4.7%	5.1%	4.3%	13.5%	12.4%	12.6%
145	Grant, NM	26.8%	24.5%	24.7%	24.3%	28.1%	23.6%	24.7%	25.7%	22.7%	5.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	13.1%	12.0%	13.2%
7	Inyo, CA	26.4%	21.8%	27.9%	24.0%	25.3%	27.1%	21.7%	25.2%	25.7%	5.7%	5.2%	4.5%	4.2%	11.5%	13.4%	13.7%
173	Lake, OR	26.0%	25.0%	25.4%	23.2%	28.3%	22.1%	27.0%	24.6%	23.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	4.1%	13.0%	11.8%	12.5%
126	Humboldt, NV	24.6%	18.6%	33.7%	23.4%	21.6%	31.4%	19.4%	22.8%	30.2%	5.4%	4.5%	5.0%	4.1%	9.1%	15.8%	13.6%
82	Jefferson, ID	23.9%	22.4%	29.4%	24.0%	26.5%	25.3%	25.7%	23.2%	24.5%	5.9%	4.0%	5.8%	4.0%	10.7%	14.1%	13.4%
205	Uintah, UT	23.3%	21.2%	30.1%	24.3%	25.7%	29.3%	22.0%	23.7%	25.1%	6.5%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	9.9%	14.6%	15.3%
192	Iron, UT	23.5%	24.4%	28.3%	23.1%	28.3%	23.4%	28.2%	22.4%	23.7%	5.7%	4.2%	6.2%	4.0%	11.5%	13.0%	13.2%
135	White Pine, NV	26.0%	21.2%	28.2%	23.9%	25.9%	25.2%	23.8%	25.6%	25.2%	6.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.0%	11.0%	13.5%	13.1%
169	Harney, OR	28.1%	26.3%	23.8%	25.1%	28.3%	20.5%	26.4%	24.9%	21.8%	4.8%	5.2%	5.3%	3.9%	14.8%	11.9%	11.6%
125	Eureka, NV	24.8%	16.9%	35.8%	22.3%	19.6%	33.1%	17.7%	22.3%	33.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	3.9%	8.4%	16.0%	12.9%
61	Benewah, ID	26.9%	24.9%	24.4%	24.4%	29.0%	22.0%	26.2%	25.7%	21.8%	5.7%	4.9%	4.9%	3.9%	13.4%	11.9%	12.7%
95	Power, ID	26.0%	24.0%	26.4%	24.3%	27.9%	24.5%	24.5%	24.6%	22.9%	5.6%	4.6%	4.7%	3.9%	12.5%	12.9%	13.7%
230	Yakima, WA	27.1%	24.6%	25.1%	25.6%	28.3%	23.2%	24.8%	25.4%	21.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.6%	3.8%	13.3%	12.8%	13.1%
89	Madison, ID	22.5%	25.8%	29.3%	22.5%	28.7%	24.8%	27.9%	20.2%	23.9%	5.0%	3.8%	5.8%	3.8%	11.6%	13.2%	14.2%
183	Box Elder, UT	23.9%	21.6%	30.1%	23.8%	26.5%	27.3%	23.9%	23.3%	24.7%	6.0%	3.9%	5.0%	3.8%	10.3%	14.3%	14.5%
6	Alpine, CA	27.9%	25.5%	25.0%	25.5%	27.9%	20.3%	26.8%	24.5%	21.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.7%	3.7%	14.2%	12.8%	11.3%
33	Hinsdale, CO	27.2%	20.5%	29.6%	23.8%	24.1%	22.8%	25.0%	24.9%	27.1%	5.2%	5.1%	6.7%	3.7%	11.2%	14.1%	11.0%
118	Sanders, MT	26.3%	26.7%	25.3%	23.6%	29.3%	23.5%	25.2%	23.0%	22.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.4%	3.6%	14.1%	12.0%	13.8%
86	Lemhi, ID	27.0%	24.5%	26.2%	23.9%	27.8%	23.1%	24.9%	24.3%	23.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	3.6%	13.2%	12.5%	12.8%
154	Rio Arriba, NM	27.8%	25.5%	24.2%	25.2%	29.1%	21.9%	25.3%	25.3%	20.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	14.2%	12.2%	12.7%
202	Sevier, UT	25.0%	23.2%	29.2%	24.0%	26.9%	24.3%	25.7%	22.7%	24.1%	5.1%	4.0%	5.6%	3.6%	11.6%	14.0%	13.1%
68	Butte, ID	27.4%	23.6%	26.3%	23.3%	27.7%	24.0%	23.6%	25.1%	24.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.4%	3.5%	12.9%	12.3%	13.3%
139	Chaves, NM	27.8%	24.6%	24.8%	25.9%	28.8%	22.5%	24.7%	25.5%	20.6%	5.2%	4.2%	4.4%	3.4%	13.7%	12.8%	13.0%
77	Franklin, ID	24.1%	23.8%	29.1%	23.8%	28.2%	24.4%	26.5%	22.2%	23.0%	5.3%	3.5%	5.4%	3.4%	11.5%	13.9%	13.8%
137	Bernalillo, NM	25.2%	22.5%	31.0%	23.5%	25.7%	28.9%	21.1%	21.6%	25.8%	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%	3.3%	11.3%	14.6%	14.8%
224	Okanogan, WA	26.6%	24.7%	27.2%	24.4%	28.1%	24.0%	24.4%	23.1%	22.6%	4.6%	4.1%	4.5%	3.3%	13.2%	13.3%	13.5%
151	McKinley, NM	29.4%	33.5%	18.6%	28.9%	34.3%	18.8%	26.9%	22.9%	13.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	19.7%	10.8%	12.9%
110	Lincoln, MT	26.9%	25.3%	27.2%	24.3%	28.4%	25.1%	23.1%	22.6%	22.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.0%	13.6%	13.2%	14.2%
94	Payette, ID	26.1%	25.1%	27.9%	24.7%	28.6%	23.6%	25.3%	22.1%	21.8%	4.4%	3.5%	4.7%	3.0%	13.1%	13.8%	13.5%
193	Juab, UT	22.9%	22.2%	31.9%	23.0%	26.8%	32.9%	19.5%	21.1%	25.3%	4.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	10.2%	14.7%	17.6%
160	Socorro, NM	28.1%	25.7%	24.5%	25.6%	30.2%	21.5%	25.4%	24.8%	19.5%	4.7%	3.9%	4.1%	3.0%	14.4%	12.5%	13.0%
25	Dolores, CO	25.4%	22.7%	30.6%	23.4%	26.8%	23.7%	25.8%	21.8%	24.8%	4.5%	3.7%	5.8%	2.9%	11.5%	14.3%	12.7%
133	Storey, NV	25.3%	24.3%	28.8%	23.6%	29.0%	28.3%	21.5%	22.0%	22.5%	4.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	12.3%	13.6%	16.5%
115	Park, MT	24.6%	21.3%	34.8%	23.0%	24.0%	28.9%	21.6%	19.3%	28.0%	3.7%	3.3%	5.1%	2.8%	10.4%	16.1%	13.9%
8	Lassen, CA	26.5%	22.3%	30.4%	23.5%	26.7%	23.3%	25.2%	22.4%	24.8%	4.4%	3.8%	5.5%	2.7%	11.8%	14.3%	12.4%
80	Gooding, ID	26.0%	24.9%	28.7%	24.2%	29.0%	23.9%	25.1%	21.6%	21.9%	4.2%	3.3%	4.5%	2.7%	12.9%	13.9%	13.8%
246	Washakie, WY	24.1%	22.5%	33.6%	22.2%	26.1%	26.6%	24.3%	19.2%	26.7%	3.9%	3.3%	5.4%	2.6%	10.9%	15.0%	13.9%
188	Duchesne, UT	23.6%	22.8%	32.0%	24.0%	27.9%	29.4%	22.1%	20.5%	23.2%	4.7%	2.6%	3.5%	2.6%	10.8%	15.3%	16.4%
236	Hot Springs, WY	25.4%	21.3%	33.0%	23.1%	25.5%	26.5%	23.1%	20.8%	26.4%	4.1%	3.4%	5.1%	2.6%	10.8%	15.3%	13.5%
90	Minidoka, ID	26.7%	24.6%	28.1%	25.4%	29.2%	23.3%	25.0%	22.5%	20.7%	4.3%	3.0%	4.3%	2.6%	13.1%	14.2%	13.6%
5	Navajo, AZ	28.0%	30.7%	25.2%	25.7%	30.6%	25.4%	21.7%	19.5%	19.1%	2.5%	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%	17.2%	13.0%	15.6%
175	Morrow, OR	25.9%	23.7%	31.0%	24.6%	27.5%	29.7%	19.7%	20.6%	23.0%	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	12.3%	15.2%	16.3%
11	Plumas, CA	27.0%	24.9%	29.1%	24.1%	28.3%	25.8%	22.3%	21.1%	22.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	2.4%	13.4%	14.0%	14.6%
182	Beaver, UT	23.3%	21.5%	34.8%	22.0%	26.4%	32.6%	19.4%	19.1%	26.6%	4.2%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	10.0%	15.3%	17.2%
3	Greenlee, AZ	26.4%	23.4%	29.5%	25.7%	28.7%	23.0%	25.5%	22.1%	20.8%	4.3%	2.6%	4.7%	2.3%	12.4%	15.2%	13.2%
96	Shoshone, ID	27.9%	24.7%	29.0%	25.0%	27.9%	25.9%	21.4%	21.5%	22.1%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	2.3%	13.7%	14.5%	14.5%
143	Doña Ana, NM	26.3%	26.2%	28.6%	24.6%	29.9%	26.1%	22.7%	20.4%	20.6%	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	13.8%	14.1%	15.6%
111	Madison, MT	22.9%	22.4%	36.9%	21.3%	25.3%	30.4%	21.8%	16.6%	28.6%	3.2%	2.7%	4.6%	2.2%	10.3%	15.7%	15.4%
103	Deer Lodge*, MT	27.3%	22.6%	31.9%	24.8%	26.0%	26.8%	21.0%	20.7%	24.3%	3.3%	3.0%	4.0%	2.2%	12.4%	15.8%	13.9%
34	Huerfano, CO	31.1%	23.4%	29.7%	27.7%	24.8%	23.6%	20.6%	22.1%	22.6%	2.5%	3.2%	4.2%	2.1%	14.5%	16.4%	11.7%
106	Granite, MT	24.9%	23.8%	33.4%	22.9%	27.5%	27.5%	22.7%	18.3%	24.5%	3.2%	2.6%	4.0%	2.0%	11.9%	15.3%	15.1%
195	Millard, UT	24.6%	22.2%	34.9%	23.8%	26.4%	32.7%	18.2%	18.4%	24.8%	3.4%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	10.9%	16.6%	17.3%
150	Luna, NM	28.3%	26.7%	28.5%	25.4%	28.9%	28.8%	18.4%	20.1%	20.9%	2.6%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	15.1%	14.5%	16.7%
216	Douglas, WA	25.0%	23.6%	33.0%	24.2%	28.2%	27.3%	22.8%	18.9%	22.7%	3.4%	2.1%	3.8%	1.9%	11.8%	16.0%	15.4%
22	Custer, CO	23.2%	28.3%	31.7%	21.9%	31.2%	24.7%	27.1%	16.0%	22.0%	2.8%	2.3%	4.3%	1.9%	13.1%	13.9%	15.4%
40	Las Animas, CO	26.8%	23.3%	32.4%	23.9%	27.0%	26.3%	22.0%	19.6%	24.2%	3.0%	2.8%	4.0%	1.9%	12.5%	15.5%	14.2%
60	Bear Lake, ID	25.0%	20.7%	36.4%	23.8%	24.8%	29.9%	20.3%	18.4%	26.4%	3.2%	2.2%	4.1%	1.9%	10.4%	17.3%	14.8%
13	Sierra, CA	27.2%	24.4%	30.4%	24.3%	28.7%	23.2%	24.6%	20.4%	22.1%	3.2%	2.8%	4.4%	1.9%	13.3%	14.8%	13.3%
20	Conejos, CO	26.8%	24.3%	30.9%	25.0%	28.6%	24.3%	23.9%	19.5%	21.6%	3.0%	2.4%	4.1%	1.9%	13.3%	15.5%	13.9%
67	Boundary, ID	25.0%	25.2%	32.8%	23.4%	23.0%	26.8%	23.3%	17.6%	22.7%	2.9%	2.2%	3.7%	1.8%	12.6%	15.4%	15.5%
189	Emery, UT	24.5%	22.4%	36.5%	23.4%	26.1%	35.2%	16.3%	16.9%	25.5%	2.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	11.0%	17.1%	18.4%
101	Beaverhead, MT	24.2%	22.3%	36.7%	22.0%	26.3%	30.2%	20.7%	16.3%	26.7%	2.6%	2.3%	3.7%	1.6%	11.1%	16.2%	15.9%
9	Modoc, CA	28.3%	24.3%	32.8%	25.0%	26.6%	25.2%	21.6%	18.4%	23.5%	2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	1.5%	13.7%	16.4%	13.4%
78	Fremont, ID	24.6%	22.7%	36.1%	23.2%	27.1%	29.8%	20.8%	17.0%	24.7%	2.8%	1.9%	3.4%	1.5%	11.2%	16.8%	16.2%
194	Kane, UT	24.4%	23.7%	36.4%	23.3%	27.1%	29.3%	21.4%	16.0%	24.7%	2.4%	1.8%	3.7%	1.5%	11.5%	16.3%	15.9%
102	Broadwater, MT	24.5%	22.3%	35.9%	22.3%	27.6%	30.0%	20.7%	16.9%	24.5%	2.8%	1.8%	3.2%	1.4%	11.2%	16.4%	16.6%
52	Saguache, CO	26.7%	26.4%	32.4%	24.4%	28.9%	24.8%	23.5%	16.9%	21.8%	2.1%	2.0%	3.8%	1.4%	14.1%	15.8%	14.4%
1	Apache, AZ	31.0%	33.0%	21.4%	28.4%	35.3%	21.9%	22.2%	20.7%	13.2%	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	20.5%	12.2%	15.4%
112	Meagher, MT	26.4%	23.8%	35.8%	23.5%	26.3%	29.9%	19.0%	16.3%	25.2%	2.0%	2.1%	3.0%	1.3%	12.6%	16.8%	15.7%
174	Malheur, OR	26.4%	25.5%	33.3%	24.0%	28.9%	26.1%	22.6%	16.9%	22.2%	2.2%	1.9%	3.5%	1.3%	13.5%	16.0%	15.1%
128	Lincoln, NV	25.1%	24.5%	35.8%	22.9%	28.0%	28.2%	21.7%	15.7%	24.2%	2.1%	1.8%	3.5%	1.2%	12.3%	16.4%	15.8%
191	Grand, UT	24.8%	24.7%	37.3%	23.3%	27.2%	29.9%	20.5%	14.4%	24.4%	1.7%	1.5%	3.3%	1.1%	12.3%	17.4%	16.3%
156	San Juan, NM	27.7%	25.7%	30.4%	25.1%	30.2%	31.8%	16.5%	19.2%	19.9%	2.2%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	14.2%	15.3%	19.2%
100	Washington, ID	26.9%	25.7%	34.2%	24.7%	29.3%	28.1%	20.3%	16.1%	21.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.5%	0.9%	13.8%	16.9%	16.4%
21	Costilla, CO	26.6%	26.5%	34.7%	23.8%	29.1%	28.2%	20.5%	15.1%	22.2%	1.5%	1.6%	2.6%	0.9%	14.1%	16.5%	16.4%

		scores																
		restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts			
code	country	soc.econ	econ.soc	env.soc	soc.env	econ.env	env.econ	econo	soc	amb	econ.soc	soc.env	env.econ	SUST	econ.soc	soc.env	env.econ	
58	Adams, ID	26.4%	25.3%	36.5%	24.4%	27.9%	29.3%	19.7%	14.6%	22.7%	1.4%	1.3%	2.7%	0.9%	13.3%	17.8%	16.3%	
198	Rich, UT	23.2%	23.5%	40.2%	23.0%	27.5%	36.4%	16.3%	13.2%	24.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%	10.9%	18.5%	20.0%	
141	Colfax, NM	26.6%	23.9%	37.2%	23.4%	27.3%	31.3%	17.8%	15.2%	24.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	0.8%	12.7%	17.4%	17.0%	
113	Mineral, MT	26.9%	25.7%	35.0%	25.0%	29.9%	28.6%	19.7%	15.5%	20.4%	1.5%	1.0%	2.1%	0.7%	13.8%	17.5%	17.1%	
167	Gilliam, OR	27.2%	23.5%	38.6%	24.3%	26.4%	31.2%	17.3%	14.4%	24.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%	12.8%	18.7%	16.4%	
32	Oneida, ID	23.7%	23.6%	40.0%	22.4%	28.5%	32.7%	19.0%	13.1%	24.2%	1.5%	0.8%	2.3%	0.6%	11.3%	17.9%	18.6%	
197	Piute, UT	26.3%	25.7%	36.6%	24.2%	29.8%	29.5%	19.6%	14.2%	21.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.6%	13.5%	17.7%	17.4%	
124	Esmeralda, NV	27.6%	26.6%	35.0%	25.1%	30.2%	27.5%	20.2%	14.8%	19.9%	1.2%	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	14.7%	17.6%	16.6%	
176	Sherman, OR	28.0%	24.7%	37.2%	24.3%	28.1%	29.9%	17.7%	14.6%	22.7%	1.0%	1.1%	2.0%	0.5%	13.8%	18.1%	16.8%	
74	Clearwater, ID	26.7%	24.8%	36.4%	23.9%	30.1%	29.6%	19.1%	15.0%	21.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	13.3%	17.4%	17.8%	
157	San Miguel, NM	28.4%	25.9%	35.6%	25.2%	29.4%	29.6%	17.6%	14.8%	20.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	14.7%	17.9%	17.4%	
159	Sierra, NM	30.5%	25.2%	34.2%	26.6%	28.8%	27.8%	17.3%	16.5%	19.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	15.4%	18.2%	16.0%	
217	Ferry, WA	26.6%	25.1%	38.5%	24.3%	28.6%	31.3%	17.7%	13.2%	22.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.4%	13.3%	18.7%	17.3%	
87	Lewis, ID	25.8%	25.0%	39.7%	23.7%	28.8%	33.2%	16.9%	12.5%	22.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	0.3%	12.3%	18.8%	19.1%	
223	Lincoln, WA	25.2%	23.7%	41.2%	23.4%	27.8%	34.3%	16.4%	12.3%	23.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	11.9%	19.3%	19.1%	
88	Lincoln, ID	26.1%	25.4%	38.4%	24.3%	29.8%	31.0%	18.5%	13.1%	20.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	0.3%	13.3%	19.1%	18.4%	
219	Garfield, WA	27.8%	23.8%	39.2%	25.4%	27.4%	32.2%	16.0%	13.7%	22.2%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	13.2%	20.0%	17.7%	
132	Pershing, NV	29.3%	23.4%	36.5%	26.5%	28.7%	29.1%	17.3%	16.0%	20.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	0.3%	13.7%	19.4%	16.7%	
146	Guadalupe, NM	26.7%	22.5%	40.0%	24.1%	28.0%	33.5%	15.8%	14.1%	23.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.3%	12.0%	19.3%	18.8%	
140	Cibola, NM	29.1%	27.0%	37.3%	26.6%	29.5%	30.5%	16.3%	12.7%	19.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	15.7%	19.3%	18.0%	
142	De Baca, NM	27.5%	25.9%	39.7%	25.3%	28.8%	33.2%	15.3%	11.8%	21.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	14.2%	20.1%	19.2%	
69	Camas, ID	27.5%	26.0%	38.3%	24.8%	30.4%	30.9%	17.3%	12.7%	20.0%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	14.3%	19.0%	18.8%	
147	Hidalgo, NM	28.4%	26.3%	38.2%	24.4%	29.7%	31.0%	16.5%	12.6%	21.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	14.9%	18.6%	18.4%	
93	Owyhee, ID	27.3%	28.8%	38.0%	25.2%	31.6%	30.6%	17.7%	11.0%	18.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	15.7%	19.2%	19.3%	
181	Wheeler, OR	31.8%	24.8%	37.7%	26.8%	27.9%	30.8%	14.0%	14.0%	20.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	15.8%	20.2%	17.2%	
152	Mora, NM	27.8%	27.7%	37.7%	24.7%	32.1%	31.4%	16.7%	12.0%	18.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	15.4%	18.6%	20.1%	
162	Torrance, NM	27.5%	29.1%	37.9%	25.1%	33.2%	31.5%	16.8%	10.9%	17.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	16.0%	19.0%	20.9%	
73	Clark, ID	27.5%	24.6%	41.3%	25.3%	29.8%	33.4%	15.3%	11.6%	20.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	13.5%	20.9%	19.9%	

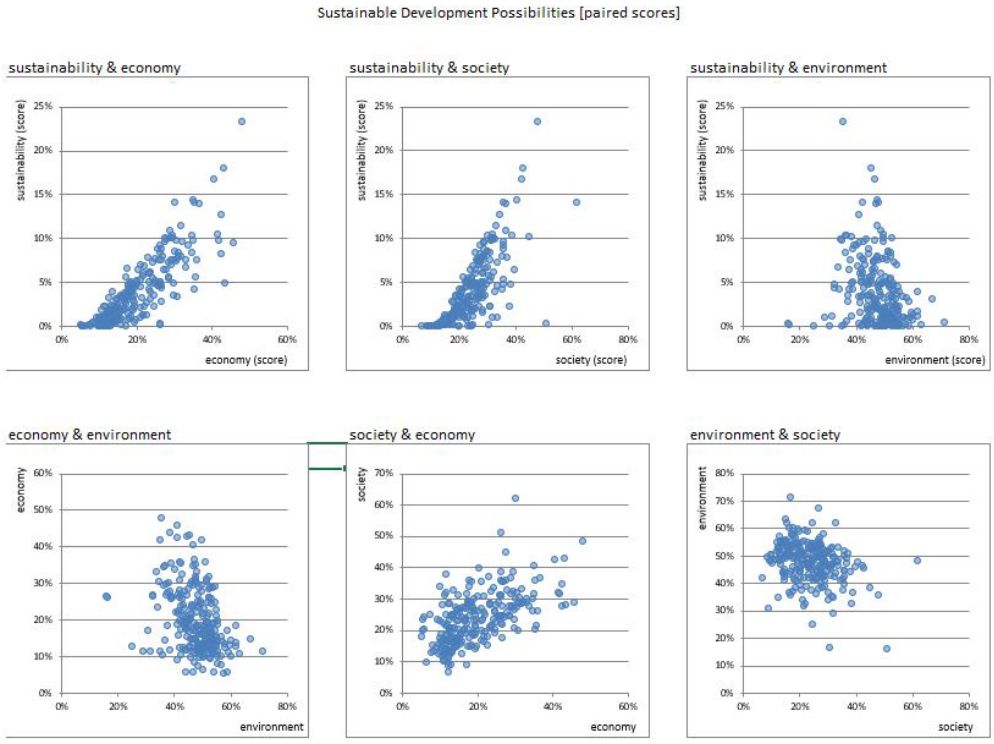


Figure 17. Rural Assessment sustainability correlation chart.

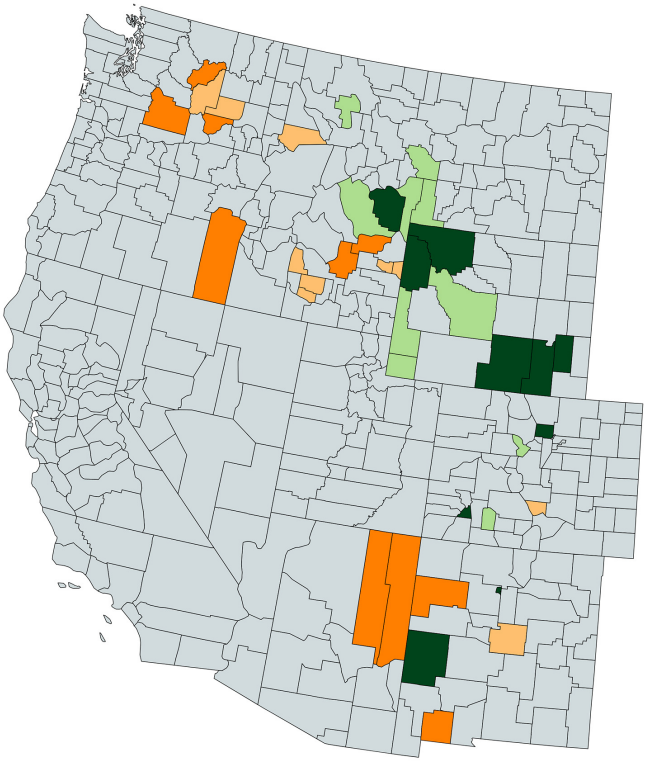
While the Rural Assessment was not a balanced assessment, removing population density from the Rural Assessment allowed counties with smaller population centers but strong social and economic aspects to rise in the rankings. As shown in the Rural

Assessment Map of the top 20 and bottom 20 scoring counties in Figure 18, the mountainous counties in Colorado that had scored the highest in the Expert-based Assessment were no longer the top-scoring counties in the Rural Assessment. While the Colorado mountain counties still had strong scores, the top rankings shifted to counties in Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho. Many of the lower-ranked counties were still clustered in Washington and Idaho, as they had been in the Expert-based Assessment. However, in the Rural Assessment, many low-ranking counties were clustered in Arizona, rather than New Mexico, where they had been grouped in the Expert-based Assessment.

Table 6 displays county scores from the Rural Assessment in order from highest to lowest. Sustainability scores range from 9.6% to 0%, with the overall average of scores at 1.1%. These scores are significantly lower than the score from the Expert-based Assessment. This is because the Rural Assessment is unbalanced and does not provide enough information to allow any facet of sustainability to achieve a high score. The table also shows the percentage of the triangle each sector of sustainability (the environment, economy, and social sectors) occupies in the Sustainability Assessment Model and breaks down the restrictions each sector imposes on the other sectors. The percentage of conflicts and overlaps between the sectors is also displayed. A table of rankings for the Rural Assessment can be found in Appendix F.

In the Rural Assessment, social triangles once again contributed the most to high-scoring sustainability scores. San Juan County, Colorado ranked first in sustainability for the Rural Assessment, due to large social and economic triangles. The social triangle for San Juan County was 42%, and the economic triangle was 34% of sustainable development possibilities.

Again, environmental triangles contributed to lower-scoring sustainability scores. Clark, Idaho was one of the lowest-ranked counties. The environmental triangle for Clark was 25.6% of sustainable development possibilities, while its economic triangle was 4.3%, and its social triangle was 15.6% of sustainable development possibilities.



Top 10 Ranking	Top 20 Rankings	Low 10 Rankings	Low 20 Rankings
1. San Juan, CO	11. Summit, CO	1. Franklin, WA	11. Adams, WA
2. Los Alamos, NM	12. Gallatin, MT	2. McKinley, NM	12. Madison, ID
3. Teton, WY	13. Meagher, MT	3. Luna, NM	13. Custer, CO
4. Carbon, WY	14. Lincoln, WY	4. Douglas, WA	14. Torrance, NM
5. Catron, NM	15. Uinta, WY	5. Yakima, WA	15. Clearwater, ID
6. Boulder, CO	16. Beaverhead, MT	6. Malheur, OR	16. Teton, ID
7. Albany, WY	17. Park, MT	7. Apache, AZ	17. Camas, ID
8. Park, WY	18.Fremont, WY	8. Navajo, AZ	18. Lincoln, ID
9. Platte, WY	19.Mineral, CO	9. Clark, ID	19. Grant, WA
10. Madison, MT	20.Lake, MT	10. Butte, ID	20. Jerome, ID

Figure 18. Map of Rural Assessment high and low-ranking counties.

Table 6
Sustainability Scores from the Expert-Based Assessment.

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
	AVERAGES:	29.2%	22.6%	29.9%	32.3%	18.6%	36.1%	12.5%	23.2%	24.3%	1.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.1%	13.3%	19.4%	13.4%
53	San Juan, CO	27.7%	23.1%	12.1%	32.2%	18.8%	13.7%	34.3%	42.0%	24.0%	12.6%	10.6%	12.4%	9.6%	12.8%	7.8%	5.2%
149	Los Alamos*, NM	25.1%	15.7%	16.0%	26.0%	8.0%	28.0%	22.0%	46.7%	43.6%	9.8%	17.9%	14.4%	9.2%	7.9%	8.3%	4.5%
244	Teton, WY	23.8%	15.9%	6.7%	33.5%	8.5%	21.5%	30.0%	60.0%	33.7%	15.1%	19.4%	13.4%	8.5%	7.5%	4.5%	3.7%
233	Carbon, WY	29.5%	21.5%	20.5%	30.9%	18.0%	21.4%	24.1%	33.7%	26.1%	7.6%	7.4%	8.8%	6.9%	12.7%	12.7%	7.7%
138	Catron, NM	28.3%	17.7%	20.9%	28.1%	17.9%	27.8%	19.3%	37.6%	29.2%	6.9%	11.0%	6.8%	6.8%	10.0%	11.8%	10.0%
17	Boulder, CO	21.0%	19.3%	30.4%	20.2%	13.4%	34.8%	19.5%	25.4%	44.1%	6.2%	9.1%	9.4%	6.2%	8.1%	12.3%	9.3%
231	Albany, WY	24.9%	23.8%	14.2%	29.0%	18.8%	22.8%	27.4%	38.5%	27.2%	8.1%	10.9%	8.6%	6.0%	11.8%	8.2%	8.6%
240	Park, WY	27.4%	18.7%	18.7%	31.7%	16.0%	25.5%	22.2%	39.1%	27.4%	8.1%	9.5%	7.2%	5.8%	10.2%	11.9%	8.1%
241	Platte, WY	28.4%	19.3%	21.7%	32.5%	17.5%	25.1%	21.6%	34.7%	25.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	11.0%	14.1%	8.8%
111	Madison, MT	26.5%	20.3%	26.2%	29.9%	19.0%	27.5%	21.2%	28.6%	26.1%	6.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%	10.7%	15.7%	10.4%
55	Summit, CO	25.6%	20.2%	15.3%	33.5%	15.3%	24.6%	24.9%	41.7%	26.2%	8.8%	9.6%	7.1%	4.7%	10.3%	10.2%	7.5%
105	Gallatin, MT	23.7%	20.2%	12.9%	32.5%	19.1%	25.7%	25.5%	44.7%	23.4%	9.2%	11.8%	5.1%	4.6%	9.6%	8.4%	9.9%
112	Meagher, MT	27.6%	20.9%	20.9%	29.2%	17.5%	28.6%	19.1%	33.9%	28.4%	5.2%	8.4%	6.1%	4.5%	11.6%	12.2%	10.0%
238	Lincoln, WY	28.2%	22.1%	22.7%	32.7%	23.5%	22.2%	24.5%	30.5%	19.2%	7.3%	4.4%	4.7%	4.4%	12.5%	14.9%	10.4%
245	Uinta, WY	29.7%	21.3%	17.0%	30.9%	19.1%	27.3%	18.5%	38.1%	25.0%	4.7%	9.5%	5.2%	4.2%	12.7%	10.5%	10.4%
101	Beaverhead, MT	27.6%	21.8%	21.2%	31.2%	18.1%	26.8%	20.9%	32.5%	25.7%	5.7%	6.7%	5.7%	4.1%	12.0%	13.2%	9.7%
115	Park, MT	25.6%	21.9%	29.1%	29.2%	20.7%	26.4%	23.0%	24.1%	25.0%	5.5%	3.9%	5.6%	3.9%	11.2%	17.0%	11.0%
234	Fremont, WY	29.1%	21.9%	19.7%	32.2%	19.9%	26.2%	20.0%	34.1%	23.0%	5.2%	6.9%	4.7%	3.9%	12.7%	12.7%	10.4%
42	Mineral, CO	26.0%	15.2%	27.2%	33.3%	12.5%	32.0%	17.7%	33.2%	29.4%	7.2%	5.9%	4.9%	3.8%	7.9%	18.1%	8.0%
108	Lake, MT	28.3%	23.4%	18.6%	31.4%	22.7%	25.9%	21.0%	33.7%	21.1%	5.0%	7.1%	4.0%	3.7%	13.3%	11.7%	11.7%
109	Lewis and Clark, MT	26.5%	20.6%	25.0%	32.4%	18.0%	27.7%	21.0%	29.7%	24.6%	6.4%	4.9%	4.8%	3.7%	10.9%	16.2%	10.0%
243	Sweetwater, WY	28.8%	20.6%	29.2%	31.0%	18.6%	29.2%	17.6%	25.2%	25.4%	4.6%	3.7%	4.5%	3.7%	11.9%	18.1%	10.8%
237	Laramie, WY	27.7%	19.8%	18.0%	33.1%	17.0%	28.0%	19.7%	38.7%	24.9%	6.0%	8.5%	4.8%	3.6%	11.0%	11.9%	9.5%
118	Sanders, MT	27.9%	23.5%	19.8%	26.9%	23.1%	30.0%	17.7%	32.1%	25.0%	3.4%	8.9%	3.6%	3.4%	13.1%	10.7%	13.8%
107	Jefferson, MT	26.8%	19.1%	24.9%	32.3%	18.5%	30.2%	18.5%	31.4%	24.2%	5.7%	5.6%	3.6%	3.4%	10.3%	16.0%	11.2%
242	Sublette, WY	28.7%	21.0%	29.8%	31.1%	16.9%	21.8%	24.5%	24.3%	27.1%	4.2%	3.3%	9.2%	3.3%	12.0%	18.5%	7.4%
104	Flathead, MT	26.7%	21.1%	16.8%	32.1%	20.2%	28.7%	19.9%	38.6%	22.7%	5.6%	9.0%	3.6%	3.3%	11.2%	10.8%	11.6%
18	Chaffee, CO	26.8%	18.7%	24.9%	31.6%	15.5%	31.7%	17.2%	31.9%	28.0%	5.2%	6.2%	4.5%	3.3%	10.0%	15.7%	9.8%
46	Ouray, CO	23.5%	20.8%	32.2%	28.6%	16.0%	32.8%	19.0%	22.1%	30.6%	5.2%	3.4%	5.1%	3.2%	9.8%	18.4%	10.5%
232	Big Horn, WY	29.2%	20.0%	14.9%	33.2%	18.7%	29.6%	17.0%	42.3%	23.1%	4.5%	10.2%	3.4%	3.0%	11.7%	9.9%	11.1%
239	Natrona, WY	27.9%	19.5%	18.3%	33.8%	18.0%	29.6%	18.1%	38.7%	23.3%	5.3%	8.1%	3.5%	2.9%	10.9%	12.4%	10.6%
35	Jackson, CO	28.5%	21.1%	22.6%	26.0%	13.7%	33.4%	14.5%	31.7%	36.3%	2.9%	9.2%	5.9%	2.9%	12.0%	11.8%	9.2%
119	Silver Bow*, MT	27.9%	22.2%	26.6%	30.3%	19.6%	30.5%	17.3%	26.2%	25.1%	3.8%	4.4%	3.8%	2.9%	12.4%	16.1%	12.0%
116	Powell, MT	29.3%	22.1%	20.5%	29.7%	17.6%	31.6%	15.3%	33.0%	27.8%	2.9%	7.7%	4.5%	2.8%	12.9%	12.2%	11.1%
102	Broadwater, MT	27.0%	20.9%	34.8%	28.3%	19.4%	25.6%	22.5%	19.7%	27.4%	3.0%	2.6%	7.2%	2.6%	11.2%	19.7%	9.9%
113	Mineral, MT	28.2%	24.1%	31.8%	27.2%	23.8%	31.6%	16.2%	19.4%	24.0%	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	13.6%	17.3%	15.0%
103	Deer Lodge*, MT	28.7%	22.2%	27.7%	29.3%	19.5%	32.7%	14.9%	25.1%	26.2%	2.7%	4.3%	3.4%	2.5%	12.8%	16.2%	12.7%
110	Lincoln, MT	29.9%	22.7%	28.2%	31.5%	22.1%	30.0%	16.0%	24.1%	21.5%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	13.6%	17.8%	13.3%
7	Inyo, CA	29.7%	21.4%	31.8%	31.4%	15.0%	31.7%	14.9%	21.9%	28.7%	2.9%	2.4%	4.8%	2.4%	12.7%	20.0%	9.5%
235	Goshen, WY	29.0%	21.7%	21.1%	32.1%	20.2%	30.9%	16.0%	32.7%	22.7%	3.4%	6.3%	2.8%	2.3%	12.6%	13.5%	12.5%
203	Summit, UT	25.5%	16.4%	31.1%	32.4%	10.5%	36.8%	14.3%	27.6%	32.7%	4.6%	4.0%	4.2%	2.1%	8.3%	20.2%	7.7%
31	Grand, CO	28.0%	21.4%	30.7%	33.7%	15.3%	30.4%	17.3%	23.0%	26.0%	4.0%	2.0%	4.2%	2.0%	12.0%	20.7%	9.3%
145	Grant, NM	30.4%	23.2%	20.3%	31.1%	18.8%	31.4%	14.6%	31.8%	25.0%	2.2%	6.4%	3.5%	2.0%	14.1%	12.7%	11.8%
24	Denver City and County*,	25.9%	23.4%	30.0%	32.5%	20.7%	28.5%	20.8%	21.6%	21.9%	4.3%	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%	12.1%	19.5%	11.8%
114	Missoula, MT	26.1%	22.5%	28.3%	31.8%	20.1%	31.8%	17.7%	24.2%	23.2%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	11.8%	18.0%	12.8%
33	Hinsdale, CO	29.6%	19.5%	27.3%	35.0%	9.9%	31.8%	14.9%	28.3%	30.3%	3.6%	3.3%	5.4%	1.9%	11.6%	19.1%	6.3%
144	Eddy, NM	29.1%	19.5%	32.9%	31.0%	16.2%	35.9%	12.2%	22.6%	27.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	1.8%	11.4%	20.4%	11.6%
51	Routt, CO	25.4%	19.1%	16.5%	32.2%	12.6%	35.4%	15.4%	41.5%	30.5%	4.0%	10.4%	3.9%	1.8%	9.7%	10.6%	8.9%
106	Granite, MT	26.7%	22.2%	35.3%	28.9%	22.5%	30.2%	18.6%	18.1%	23.6%	2.5%	1.8%	3.4%	1.8%	11.8%	20.4%	13.6%
117	Ravalli, MT	27.5%	23.5%	29.9%	30.8%	23.2%	32.4%	16.0%	21.7%	21.2%	2.7%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	13.0%	18.4%	15.0%
124	Esmeralda, NV	26.1%	23.5%	36.3%	25.5%	20.7%	37.2%	13.5%	16.2%	29.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	12.2%	18.5%	15.4%
236	Goshen, WY	29.4%	20.3%	27.9%	32.3%	17.1%	34.4%	13.1%	26.8%	25.6%	2.5%	3.8%	2.6%	1.7%	11.9%	18.0%	11.8%
122	Douglas, NV	28.8%	21.9%	26.3%	34.4%	16.8%	30.7%	16.4%	26.9%	23.8%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%	1.7%	12.6%	18.1%	10.3%
37	Lake, CO	27.3%	24.3%	32.7%	30.2%	19.1%	22.9%	24.8%	18.5%	25.7%	2.5%	1.7%	7.8%	1.7%	13.2%	19.7%	8.7%
71	Caribou, ID	29.6%	17.1%	21.4%	31.5%	13.1%	38.5%	10.2%	37.7%	30.7%	2.2%	8.9%	2.9%	1.7%	10.1%	13.5%	10.1%
159	Sierra, NM	31.1%	23.5%	30.5%	32.0%	17.6%	31.7%	13.9%	21.2%	25.3%	1.9%	2.0%	3.5%	1.6%	14.6%	19.5%	11.2%
186	Daggett, UT	28.4%	17.4%	26.1%	32.4%	15.9%	37.7%	11.5%	32.0%	26.7%	2.7%	5.8%	2.0%	1.6%	9.9%	16.9%	12.0%
79	Gem, ID	29.4%	25.7%	25.8%	30.7%	31.0%	14.8%	31.1%	23.6%	14.6%	3.7%	1.6%	5.5%	1.6%	15.1%	15.8%	9.2%
26	Douglas, CO	23.5%	15.9%	35.0%	36.8%	12.8%	34.6%	17.5%	24.2%	25.5%	6.6%	1.5%	2.5%	1.5%	7.5%	25.7%	8.8%
246	Washakie, WY	30.6%	19.7%	20.1%	33.6%	15.9%	34.3%	12.3%	36.2%	25.5%	2.4%	7.0%	2.6%	1.5%	12.1%	13.5%	10.9%
49	Rio Blanco, CO	29.2%	20.8%	24.3%	30.9%	16.2%	36.1%	12.1%	30.1%	27.9%	1.9%	5.7%	2.8%	1.5%	12.1%	15.1%	11.7%
28	Fremont, CO	29.3%	24.1%	26.9%	29.2%	20.7%	34.5%	13.1%	24.0%	25.1%	1.5%	3.9%	2.4%	1.5%	14.1%	15.7%	14.3%
136	Carson City*, NV	30.4%	24.1%	26.7%	33.0%	17.9%	30.9%	15.0%	24.2%	24.1%	2.1%	2.6%	3.3%	1.4%	14.6%	17.6%	11.1%
38	La Plata, CO	26.0%	21.0%	30.2%	32.8%	16.2%	34.2%	15.8%	23.8%	26.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.8%	1.4%	10.9%	19.9%	11.1%
60	Bear Lake, ID	28.3%	20.2%	36.1%	30.5%	16.4%	37.4%	11.7%	19.1%	28.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.4%	11.4%	22.0%	12.3%
39	Larimer, CO	24.6%	21.0%	33.6%	32.5%	17.9%	34.8%	16.5%	20.6%	24.6%	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.4%	10.3%	21.9%	12.4%
205	Uintah, UT	27.2%	18.0%	35.7%	32.2%	17.8%	38.3%	11.9%	21.4%	25.0%	2.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	9.8%	23.0%	13.6%
36	Jefferson, CO	26.2%	20.8%	35.2%	32.4%	16.0%	34.7%	15.2%	19.3%	26.5%	3.1%	1.3%	2.8%	1.3%	10.9%	22.8%	11.1%
166	Deschutes, OR	25.9%	20.8%	23.3%	33.8%	17.8%	34.2%	15.9%	31.3%	23.4%	3.6%	4.9%	2.0%	1.3%	10.8%	15.7%	12.2%
198	Rich, UT	27.3%	21.5%	36.7%	31.0%	18.9%	36.5%	13.1%	17.5%	25.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	11.8%	22.7%	13.8%
43	Moffat, CO	30.3%	22.7%	23.8%	28.6%	16.6%	36.3%	11.2%	28.7%	30.0%	1.1%	6.2%	2.8%	1.1%	13.8%	13.6%	12.1%
188	Duchesne, UT	28.3%	19.6%	35.9%	31.7%	18.5%	38.1%	11.3%	19.8%	24.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	11.1%	22.8%	14.1%
4	Mohave, AZ	30.1%	23.8%	25.3%	31.7%	20.4%	34.0%	12.8%	25.9%	23.0%	1.4%	3.7%	1.9%	1.1%	14.4%	16.0%	13.9%
54	San Miguel, CO	23.7%	18.4%	23.4%	34.7%	11.0%	36.5%	15.9%	33.9%	29.5%	4.6%	5.5%	3.2%	1.1%	8.7%	16.2%	8.0%
125	Eureka, NV	28.1%	19.4%	34.3%	29.8%	14.5%	40.6%	9.8%	21.5%	31.1%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	1.1%	10.9%	20.4%	11.7%
16	Archuleta, CO	27.6%	22.0%	20.0%	32.5%	17.0%	35.5%	13.6%	33.6%	25.5%	2.2%	6.5%	2.2%	1.0%	12.2%	13.0%	12.1%
165	Crook, OR	28.8%	23.7%	33.4%	30.4%	20.9%	36.1%	12.4%	18.4%	23.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	13.6%	20.3%	15.0%
190	Garfield, UT	29.8%	21.1%	25.0%	31.1%	16.9%	38.1%	10.4%	29.1%	27.0%	1.2%	5.2%	1.9%	1.0%	12.5%	15.5%	12.9%
99	Valley, ID	27.5%	20.7%	27.4%	32.7%	16.7%	36.9%	12.7%	27.0%	25.7%	2.2%	3.7%	1.9%	0.9%	11.4%	17.9%	12.3%
187	Davis, UT	26.9%	19.6%	34.2%	35.1%	16.8%	35.8%	13.9%	21.4%	23.1%	3.1%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	10.5%	24.0%	12.0%
81	Idaho, ID	28.8%	20.8%	24.2%	30.9%	17.6%	38.8%	10.5%	30.2%	26.6%	1.3%	5.8%	1.6%	0.9%	12.0%	14.9%	13.7%
48	Pitkin, CO	23.5%	18.7%	23.0%	41.6%	11.7%	30.3%	21.4%	33.9%	21.8%	7.5%	2.8%	2.7%	0.9%	8.8%	19.1%	7.1%
23	Delta, CO	29.3%	23.8%	25.7%	29.4%	19.7%	37.6%	10.9%	25.5%	25.9%	0.9%	4.5%	1.8%	0.8%	14.0%	15.1%	14.8%
158	Santa Fe, NM	27.4%	22.1%	18.8%	29.4%	16.6%	39.3%	11.1%	35.0%	29.1%	1.2%	8.8%	2.1%	0.8%	12.1%	11.1%	13.1%
27	Eagle, CO	28.3%	19.8%	22.8%	36.1%	12.8%	35.0%	13.5%	32.9%	26.1%	2.9%	4.5%	2.6%	0.8%	11.2%	16.5%	8.9%
202	Sevier, UT	29.7%	21.0%	35.2%	31.6%	17.2%	38.2%	10.3%	19.2%	26.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	0.8%	12.5%	22.2%	13.1%
194	Kane, UT	28.2%	19.2%	30.7%	32.3%	14.2%	39.4%	10.5%	25.1%	28.6%	1.7%	3.2%	2.0%	0.8%	10.8%	19.8%	11.2%
32	Gunnison, CO	23.7%	22.2%	16.4%	35.3%	17.5%	33.5%	18.4%	37.7%	22.3%	4.2%	6.8%	1.9%	0.8%	10.5%	11.6%	11.7%
44	Montezuma, CO	28.4%	23.2%	24.6%	31.2%	19.6%	36.8%	12.1%	27.2%	24.2%	1.3%	4.4%	1.5%	0.8%	13.2%	15.4%	14.4%
197	Piute, UT	29.9%	23.3%	36.6%	28.2%	19.5%	38.1%	10.2%	16.1%	27.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.8%	13.9%	20.7%	14.9%
170	Hood River, OR	29.5%	21.2%	33.3%	33.1%	15.7%	37.0%	11.3%	20.6%	26.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	0.8%	12.5%	22.1%	11.6%
134	Washoe, NV	28.8%	23.3%	34.1%	33.9%	18.2%	32.7%	14.8%	18.1%	22.9%	1.9%	0.7%	2.3%	0.7%	13.4%	23.1%	11.9%
120	Churchill, NV	30.3%	24.2%	25.1%	31.6%	18.4%	35.6%	11.6%	25.8%	25.0%	1.0%	3.7%	2.1%	0.7%	14.7%	15.8%	13.1%
50	Rio Grande, CO	31.3%	23.8%	32.5%	32.6%	18.0%	35.0%	11.4%	19.1%	24.4%	1.0%	1.2%	2.1%	0.7%	14.9%	21.2%	12.6%
25	Dolores, CO	29.6%	22.6%	31.7%	30.8%	17.0%	38.0%	10.5%	20.9%	27.3%	0.9%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%	13.4%	19.5%	12.9%
57	Ada, ID	26.0%	20.5%	32.1%	34.3%	18.5%	36.7%	14.0%	22.4%	22.2%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	10.7%	22.0%	13.6%
182	Beaver, UT	29.7%	21.4%	32.0%	30.1%	14.8%	40.1%	9.1%	21.7%	30.3%	0.8%	2.7%	2.3%	0.7%	12.8%	19.3%	11.8%
67	Boundary, ID	28.9%	21.7%	36.9%	30.3%	18.4%	39.7%	9.9%	17.1%	26.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	12.6%	22.4%	14.6%
137	Bernalillo, NM	28.7%	23.9%	34.5%	31.6%	19.1%	36.2%	12.3%	17.3%	24.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	13.8%	21.8%	13.8%
58	Adams, ID	29.4%	24.0%	37.7%	29.9%	19.4%	37.9%	10.7%	14.7%	25.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	14.1%	22.5%	14.7%
130	Mineral, NV	32.1%	23.3%	22.5%	33.5%	17.6%	35.0%	10.8%	29.3%	23.9%	0.9%	4.3%	1.9%	0.7%	15.0%	15.1%	12.3%
135	White Pine, NV	31.2%	21.6%	31.5%	31.7%	17.2%	38.6%	9.1%	22.0%	26.1%	0.7%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	13.5%	20.0%	13.3%

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
65	Bonner, ID	28.7%	22.5%	23.7%	32.5%	18.8%	37.0%	11.8%	29.0%	23.7%	1.4%	4.6%	1.4%	0.7%	12.9%	15.4%	13.9%
20	Conejos, CO	30.8%	23.3%	36.2%	32.6%	20.0%	36.2%	10.9%	16.4%	22.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	14.3%	23.6%	14.5%
45	Montrose, CO	29.4%	23.6%	30.8%	31.1%	19.2%	37.4%	11.1%	20.8%	24.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.5%	0.6%	13.8%	19.2%	14.3%
148	Lincoln, NM	30.4%	22.1%	24.9%	33.5%	17.7%	36.5%	10.9%	28.0%	23.9%	1.2%	3.8%	1.5%	0.6%	13.5%	16.7%	12.9%
30	Gilpin, CO	26.4%	20.6%	38.6%	33.0%	19.4%	14.6%	34.8%	16.6%	22.6%	2.1%	0.6%	10.9%	0.6%	10.9%	25.5%	5.7%
183	Box Elder, UT	28.4%	21.5%	38.7%	32.0%	18.4%	38.8%	10.8%	15.8%	24.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	12.2%	24.8%	14.3%
199	Salt Lake, UT	28.3%	21.9%	35.6%	34.1%	18.1%	36.4%	12.5%	18.1%	22.8%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	12.4%	24.2%	13.2%
131	Nye, NV	30.9%	24.5%	27.0%	31.8%	20.7%	36.1%	10.9%	23.5%	22.5%	0.7%	2.8%	1.3%	0.6%	15.1%	17.2%	15.0%
61	Benewah, ID	29.6%	23.9%	33.6%	27.5%	19.7%	38.9%	9.9%	18.1%	27.9%	0.6%	2.2%	1.4%	0.6%	14.2%	18.5%	15.3%
19	Clear Creek, CO	26.1%	19.9%	40.7%	31.9%	15.4%	30.0%	19.3%	15.5%	27.7%	1.8%	0.6%	5.2%	0.6%	10.4%	25.9%	9.2%
179	Wallowa, OR	28.2%	23.2%	22.5%	29.9%	17.7%	39.5%	10.5%	29.6%	27.5%	0.8%	6.0%	1.7%	0.6%	13.0%	13.4%	14.0%
6	Alpine, CA	29.6%	25.1%	37.6%	29.8%	19.9%	31.3%	15.3%	13.9%	25.2%	0.6%	0.6%	3.6%	0.6%	14.8%	22.4%	12.5%
34	Huerfano, CO	29.5%	24.6%	34.0%	31.7%	20.5%	36.2%	11.7%	17.1%	22.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	14.5%	21.6%	14.9%
10	Mono, CA	31.7%	23.2%	31.5%	37.9%	15.7%	27.4%	16.7%	20.5%	21.5%	1.8%	0.5%	3.6%	0.5%	14.7%	23.9%	8.6%
41	Mesa, CO	28.8%	22.7%	30.1%	32.5%	19.1%	37.5%	11.3%	22.3%	23.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.2%	0.5%	13.1%	19.5%	14.3%
200	San Juan, UT	29.5%	22.6%	25.5%	31.9%	21.4%	38.3%	10.3%	27.0%	21.9%	0.9%	4.0%	0.7%	0.5%	13.3%	16.3%	16.4%
172	Klamath, OR	30.2%	23.9%	34.2%	32.9%	18.9%	36.1%	11.4%	17.6%	23.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	14.4%	22.5%	13.6%
78	Fremont, ID	30.2%	21.4%	39.8%	31.7%	18.6%	39.2%	9.3%	15.0%	24.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	13.0%	25.2%	14.6%
141	Colfax, NM	31.3%	23.6%	30.8%	31.4%	17.0%	38.1%	9.4%	20.8%	26.7%	0.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.5%	14.7%	19.4%	12.9%
208	Washington, UT	26.6%	20.7%	30.5%	33.8%	19.2%	38.5%	12.2%	23.8%	22.1%	2.0%	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	11.0%	20.7%	14.8%
155	Sandoval, NM	28.0%	23.6%	29.8%	32.4%	22.6%	37.1%	12.2%	21.7%	20.3%	1.3%	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	13.2%	19.3%	16.7%
193	Juab, UT	29.2%	20.4%	38.7%	31.9%	18.6%	41.0%	8.9%	16.8%	24.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	11.9%	24.7%	15.2%
2	Coconino, AZ	28.9%	23.9%	31.5%	33.2%	18.8%	36.2%	12.2%	19.9%	23.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%	13.8%	20.9%	13.6%
160	Socorro, NM	32.0%	24.0%	25.1%	31.4%	19.1%	37.3%	9.4%	25.9%	24.5%	0.4%	3.8%	1.3%	0.4%	15.4%	15.7%	14.3%
84	Kootenai, ID	27.4%	21.6%	25.1%	33.3%	18.4%	38.5%	11.7%	28.4%	23.3%	1.6%	4.0%	1.0%	0.4%	11.8%	16.8%	14.1%
21	Costilla, CO	31.6%	24.3%	33.5%	32.8%	20.9%	36.3%	10.3%	17.8%	21.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	15.3%	22.0%	15.2%
210	Weber, UT	28.9%	22.0%	36.4%	33.2%	18.2%	38.4%	10.6%	17.4%	23.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	12.7%	24.2%	14.0%
169	Harney, OR	30.5%	24.2%	29.7%	31.0%	19.7%	38.4%	9.7%	21.3%	24.2%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	0.4%	14.7%	18.4%	15.1%
56	Teller, CO	28.2%	22.9%	38.5%	32.3%	20.5%	30.5%	17.1%	14.9%	22.2%	1.1%	0.4%	2.8%	0.4%	12.9%	24.9%	12.5%
132	Pershing, NV	31.9%	24.1%	37.8%	31.5%	19.1%	37.8%	9.2%	14.6%	24.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	15.4%	23.8%	14.5%
96	Shoshone, ID	30.4%	23.2%	36.0%	31.4%	18.5%	39.2%	9.2%	16.6%	25.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	14.1%	22.6%	14.5%
142	De Baca, NM	30.9%	25.1%	28.3%	26.0%	14.7%	37.8%	9.8%	21.8%	35.2%	0.4%	4.3%	2.8%	0.4%	15.5%	14.7%	11.1%
161	Taos, NM	29.5%	23.7%	18.8%	32.7%	19.7%	37.3%	11.0%	33.0%	22.6%	0.9%	6.1%	1.0%	0.4%	14.0%	12.3%	14.7%
173	Lake, OR	30.4%	24.5%	32.3%	32.0%	18.5%	37.3%	10.4%	18.7%	24.5%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	14.9%	20.7%	13.8%
154	Rio Arriba, NM	31.6%	25.6%	27.4%	32.5%	22.1%	35.8%	10.6%	22.0%	20.6%	0.5%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	16.2%	17.8%	15.8%
146	Guadalupe, NM	32.3%	23.0%	33.7%	28.1%	14.8%	38.6%	8.4%	18.7%	32.6%	0.4%	2.3%	2.0%	0.4%	14.9%	18.9%	11.5%
12	Shasta, CA	30.2%	23.7%	33.6%	34.9%	18.7%	35.5%	11.7%	18.2%	21.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	14.3%	23.5%	13.3%
164	Baker, OR	29.5%	22.6%	21.9%	31.8%	17.1%	39.7%	9.5%	30.8%	26.0%	0.7%	5.6%	1.3%	0.3%	13.3%	13.9%	13.6%
201	Sanpete, UT	29.9%	22.8%	36.0%	33.8%	19.7%	37.5%	10.6%	16.9%	21.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	13.7%	24.4%	14.7%
175	Morrow, OR	32.4%	23.1%	36.6%	32.5%	18.3%	38.6%	8.4%	16.2%	24.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	15.0%	23.8%	14.1%
75	Custer, ID	29.3%	21.9%	26.5%	29.9%	15.9%	42.5%	8.0%	26.6%	29.3%	0.4%	4.7%	1.4%	0.3%	12.9%	15.8%	13.5%
127	Lander, NV	31.5%	22.5%	40.4%	31.5%	19.1%	37.9%	9.4%	13.8%	24.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	14.2%	25.5%	14.5%
195	Millard, UT	30.4%	20.6%	35.8%	34.5%	16.4%	39.5%	9.1%	19.0%	24.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	12.5%	24.7%	13.0%
196	Morgan, UT	24.0%	19.1%	40.4%	34.1%	20.1%	37.8%	14.6%	16.4%	21.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	9.1%	27.6%	15.2%
181	Wheeler, OR	30.6%	24.6%	34.8%	31.3%	17.7%	38.8%	9.4%	16.5%	26.1%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	15.1%	21.7%	13.7%
66	Bonneville, ID	28.4%	20.9%	25.2%	33.5%	17.3%	40.3%	9.8%	29.1%	24.2%	1.1%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	11.9%	16.8%	14.0%
180	Wasco, OR	30.3%	22.6%	21.0%	33.5%	17.5%	38.6%	9.7%	31.8%	24.0%	0.7%	5.2%	1.1%	0.3%	13.7%	14.1%	13.5%
171	Jefferson, OR	30.5%	24.0%	27.8%	34.2%	20.9%	36.5%	10.9%	23.2%	20.2%	0.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	14.6%	19.0%	15.3%
128	Lincoln, NV	30.5%	24.2%	35.2%	33.2%	18.1%	37.4%	10.4%	16.4%	23.7%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	14.8%	23.4%	13.6%
206	Utah, UT	27.6%	21.7%	35.2%	36.8%	18.9%	36.4%	12.9%	18.6%	19.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	12.0%	25.9%	13.8%
167	Gilliam, OR	28.7%	22.2%	32.5%	29.2%	15.7%	43.6%	7.6%	20.5%	30.4%	0.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.2%	12.8%	19.0%	13.7%
52	Saguache, CO	30.8%	24.2%	31.5%	34.3%	19.2%	36.6%	10.6%	19.6%	21.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	14.9%	21.6%	14.1%
94	Payette, ID	30.4%	22.2%	37.6%	32.8%	18.8%	40.2%	8.7%	16.2%	23.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	13.5%	24.6%	15.1%
91	Nez Perce, ID	28.4%	20.9%	27.3%	32.7%	16.0%	41.6%	9.0%	26.8%	26.3%	0.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	11.9%	17.9%	13.3%
157	San Miguel, NM	32.1%	24.9%	34.7%	32.4%	20.1%	38.0%	9.0%	16.4%	22.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	16.0%	22.4%	15.3%
221	Kittitas, WA	27.3%	23.9%	26.3%	32.8%	19.5%	38.6%	11.6%	24.8%	22.8%	1.0%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%	13.0%	17.3%	15.0%
153	Otero, NM	31.3%	24.6%	23.6%	32.9%	20.3%	37.8%	9.5%	26.8%	21.9%	0.4%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	15.4%	15.5%	15.3%
214	Chelan, WA	29.2%	22.0%	30.1%	31.7%	17.2%	41.6%	8.5%	22.9%	26.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.9%	0.2%	12.8%	19.1%	14.3%
143	Doña Ana, NM	31.2%	25.5%	34.8%	34.4%	21.5%	35.5%	11.1%	15.7%	19.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	15.9%	24.0%	15.3%
178	Union, OR	28.3%	22.8%	26.7%	30.9%	17.3%	41.7%	9.0%	25.5%	26.9%	0.5%	3.9%	1.0%	0.2%	12.9%	16.5%	14.4%
8	Lassen, CA	34.8%	25.8%	34.9%	34.7%	18.5%	34.1%	9.7%	15.4%	21.9%	0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%	17.9%	24.3%	12.6%
229	Whitman, WA	23.3%	28.9%	20.5%	25.6%	19.7%	41.0%	12.7%	25.6%	29.8%	0.5%	6.2%	1.9%	0.2%	13.5%	10.5%	16.2%
63	Blaine, ID	28.7%	20.5%	23.1%	35.9%	13.5%	39.1%	10.3%	31.8%	25.5%	1.3%	4.2%	1.3%	0.2%	11.8%	16.6%	10.6%
95	Power, ID	31.6%	23.5%	26.3%	29.7%	18.1%	40.5%	7.8%	25.2%	27.3%	0.2%	4.2%	1.0%	0.2%	14.9%	15.6%	14.6%
207	Wasatch, UT	19.5%	15.8%	37.5%	35.2%	23.0%	36.4%	19.5%	21.8%	17.5%	7.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	6.2%	26.4%	16.7%
129	Lyon, NV	30.6%	26.9%	34.0%	33.5%	24.3%	35.3%	11.6%	15.3%	17.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	16.5%	22.8%	17.2%
29	Garfield, CO	29.3%	25.0%	37.5%	33.2%	21.2%	36.8%	11.5%	14.0%	20.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	14.7%	24.9%	15.6%
64	Boise, ID	28.2%	23.8%	32.4%	33.6%	22.6%	38.4%	11.1%	19.2%	19.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	13.4%	21.8%	17.4%
209	Wayne, UT	29.7%	19.4%	23.7%	33.7%	14.9%	42.6%	7.7%	32.4%	26.4%	0.7%	5.4%	0.8%	0.2%	11.5%	16.0%	12.7%
3	Greenlee, AZ	27.8%	24.5%	39.6%	31.6%	19.6%	35.7%	13.3%	12.9%	23.8%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	13.7%	25.1%	14.0%
9	Modoc, CA	32.5%	23.5%	31.5%	35.7%	16.8%	36.7%	9.5%	20.2%	22.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	15.3%	22.5%	12.3%
184	Cache, UT	27.8%	22.0%	32.6%	34.1%	17.7%	39.8%	10.5%	20.6%	23.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	12.2%	22.3%	14.1%
133	Storey, NV	29.1%	20.4%	42.7%	32.9%	17.9%	36.1%	12.1%	13.6%	24.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	11.9%	28.1%	12.9%
47	Park, CO	27.7%	22.3%	39.7%	34.0%	19.4%	31.5%	16.7%	14.5%	21.7%	1.1%	0.2%	2.3%	0.2%	12.3%	27.0%	12.2%
40	Las Animas, CO	33.0%	24.1%	32.3%	33.9%	17.2%	38.1%	8.4%	19.0%	23.9%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	15.9%	21.9%	13.1%
121	Clark, NV	28.8%	24.8%	38.2%	33.1%	20.4%	36.1%	12.3%	13.7%	21.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	14.3%	25.3%	14.7%
11	Plumas, CA	31.7%	24.2%	37.0%	34.9%	18.5%	33.4%	12.2%	15.0%	21.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	15.4%	25.8%	12.3%
77	Franklin, ID	29.4%	22.8%	39.8%	32.6%	19.2%	40.7%	8.9%	14.0%	23.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	13.4%	26.0%	15.7%
185	Carbon, UT	32.3%	21.7%	24.4%	35.5%	16.5%	39.0%	8.2%	29.0%	23.0%	0.5%	3.4%	0.8%	0.1%	14.1%	17.3%	12.9%
139	Chaves, NM	32.1%	23.8%	26.8%	34.6%	18.9%	37.9%	9.0%	24.4%	21.7%	0.4%	2.2%	0.7%	0.1%	15.2%	18.5%	14.3%
92	Oneida, ID	28.8%	22.4%	40.0%	30.6%	19.4%	43.3%	7.8%	14.2%	25.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	12.9%	24.4%	16.8%
100	Washington, ID	31.2%	24.4%	38.7%	32.4%	20.4%	39.5%	8.6%	13.6%	22.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	15.2%	25.1%	16.1%
213	Benton, WA	28.1%	21.2%	25.8%	33.5%	17.7%	41.6%	9.2%	28.1%	23.8%	0.8%	3.8%	0.5%	0.1%	11.9%	17.3%	14.7%
13	Sierra, CA	30.1%	23.4%	40.6%	32.2%	19.1%	34.9%	12.2%	12.9%	23.7%	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	14.1%	26.2%	13.3%
82	Jefferson, ID	29.8%	21.8%	41.2%	33.5%	20.1%	40.2%	9.0%	13.7%	21.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	13.0%	27.6%	16.2%
59	Bannock, ID	29.2%	22.7%	26.3%	33.4%	18.1%	40.4%	9.2%	26.0%	23.5%	0.6%	3.1%	0.6%	0.1%	13.3%	17.6%	14.7%
222	Klickitat, WA	28.9%	22.5%	26.8%	33.1%	18.8%	40.9%	9.1%	25.6%	23.1%	0.6%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	13.0%	17.7%	15.4%
163	Valencia, NM	31.5%	26.5%	28.7%	32.6%	25.0%	37.5%	9.6%	20.1%	18.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	16.6%	18.8%	18.7%
227	Stevens, WA	29.3%	25.1%	31.3%	31.4%	21.9%	40.3%	9.2%	19.0%	21.8%	0.3%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	14.7%	19.7%	17.7%
140	Cibola, NM	31.2%	25.8%	39.0%	31.6%	23.2%	39.5%	8.6%	12.4%	20.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	16.1%	24.6%	18.3%
70	Canyon, ID	29.1%	23.7%	28.4%	32.8%	21.8%	40.4%	9.3%	22.9%	20.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.2%	0.1%	13.8%	18.7%	17.6%
176	Sherman, OR	29.9%	25.2%	37.0%	31.0%	18.4%	40.8%	8.6%	14.3%	25.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	15.1%	23.0%	15.0%
204	Tooele, UT	27.6%	23.1%	41.4%	32.6%	21.4%	39.6%	10.8%	12.6%	21.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	12.7%	27.0%	17.0%
189	Emery, UT	32.0%	20.6%	34.1%	33.5%	16.4%	43.0%	6.3%	20.5%	25.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	13.2%	22.9%	14.1%
168	Grant, OR	30.3%	22.8%	25.4%	31.2%	17.6%	43.3%	7.0%	26.9%	26.2%	0.1%	4.3%	0.6%	0.1%	13.8%	15.8%	15.2%
85	Latah, ID	25.9%	23.9%	23.5%	31.4%	18.6%	42.0%	10.3%	27.7%	25.0%	0.7%	4.5%	0.6%	0.1%	12.4%	14.7%	15.6%
192	Iron, UT	28.6%	23.7%	33.0%	33.9%	19.9%	39.7%	10.0%	18.8%	21.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	13.6%	22.3%	15.8%
86	Lemhi, ID	29.1%	22.3%	33.8%	31.7%	17.4%	43.4%	7.6%	19.3%	25.9%	0.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%	13.0%	21.4%	15.1%
98	Twin Falls, ID	29.8%	21.6%	22.3%	34.0%	17.8%	41.9%	8.0%	31.5%	23.2%	0.5%	4.9%	0.4%	0.1%	12.9%	15.2%	14.9%
62	Bingham, ID	31.6%	23.0%	40.3%	34.1%	18.3%	40.5%	7.8%	13.5%	22.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	14.5%	27.5%	14.8%
72	Cassia, ID	31.7%	22.0%	24.8%	35.1%	17.4%	40.6%	7.6%	28.3%	22.6%	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.1%	13.9%	17.4%	14.1%
90	Minidoka, ID	32.5%	21.5%	38.4%	34.8%	17.2%	41.4%	6.8%	16.0%	23.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	14.0%	26.7%	14.2%
219	Garfield, WA	28.4%	22.8%	40.1%	34.1%	17.1%	40.8%	9.5%	13.8%	23.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	13.0%	27.3%	14.0%
152	Mora, NM	31.8%	26.4%	39.7%	30.3%	21.5%	36.0%	10.4%	11.5%	23.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	16.8%	24.1%	15.5%
217	Ferry, WA	30.1%	24.0%	37.3%	33.2%	20.3%	40.7%	8.5%	15.0%	21.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	14.5%	24.7%	16.5%
87	Lewis, ID	30.2%	23.0%	38.2%	32.3%	18.5%	42.6%	7.4%	15.0%	24.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	13.9%	24.7%	15.8%
80	Gooding, ID	32.3%	23.4%	36.2%	32.2%	17.3%	42.5%	6.4%	16.3%	25.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	15.1%	23.3%	14.7%
76	Elmore, ID	32.7%	24.8%	33.8%	34.6%	17.4%	38.8%	8.1%	17.2%	23.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	16.2%	23.3%	13.5%
191	Grand, UT	29.8%	21.8%	29.4%	35.9%	16.4%	40.6%	8.8%	23.8%	22.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	13.0%	21.1%	13.3%
223	Lincoln, WA	29.3%	22.5%	40.6%	32.0%	17.6%	43.9%	7.2%	13.6%	25.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	13.2%	26.0%	15.5%

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
212	Asotin, WA	29.6%	22.3%	26.2%	33.5%	16.9%	42.7%	7.7%	26.6%	24.6%	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.0%	13.2%	17.5%	14.4%
156	San Juan, NM	34.0%	25.4%	36.9%	32.4%	18.9%	39.1%	7.2%	14.2%	23.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	17.2%	23.9%	14.8%
224	Okanogan, WA	30.8%	23.3%	34.2%	33.1%	18.5%	42.0%	7.4%	18.1%	23.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	14.3%	22.7%	15.6%
15	Alamosa, CO	29.4%	24.0%	20.8%	32.7%	19.3%	41.8%	8.3%	30.6%	23.0%	0.2%	5.1%	0.4%	0.0%	14.1%	13.6%	16.1%
225	Pend Oreille, WA	29.2%	26.2%	31.2%	32.8%	23.9%	39.5%	9.8%	18.2%	18.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	15.3%	20.4%	18.9%
177	Umatilla, OR	31.4%	23.7%	25.9%	33.6%	18.4%	41.1%	7.6%	25.4%	23.0%	0.1%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	14.9%	17.4%	15.1%
215	Columbia, WA	30.2%	23.1%	23.2%	34.1%	17.9%	41.3%	8.1%	28.8%	23.0%	0.3%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	14.0%	15.8%	14.8%
123	Elko, NV	30.5%	23.2%	29.8%	34.8%	20.9%	40.5%	8.4%	22.0%	19.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	14.2%	20.8%	16.9%
226	Spokane, WA	27.9%	23.0%	27.2%	33.2%	18.2%	42.3%	8.8%	24.7%	23.6%	0.4%	2.7%	0.4%	0.0%	12.9%	18.1%	15.4%
14	Siskiyou, CA	30.9%	25.1%	21.9%	35.1%	19.2%	38.8%	9.2%	28.1%	20.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	15.5%	15.4%	14.9%
147	Hidalgo, NM	34.5%	26.4%	33.9%	33.4%	19.7%	38.3%	7.4%	15.8%	22.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	18.2%	22.6%	15.1%
228	Walla Walla, WA	29.5%	22.0%	21.9%	34.4%	16.5%	42.7%	7.7%	31.4%	24.0%	0.3%	4.7%	0.4%	0.0%	13.0%	15.1%	14.1%
93	Owyhee, ID	32.9%	26.7%	39.8%	32.2%	22.7%	39.7%	7.5%	11.3%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	17.6%	25.6%	18.0%
126	Humboldt, NV	30.1%	23.9%	45.3%	30.6%	21.8%	37.8%	10.3%	9.5%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	14.4%	27.7%	16.5%
83	Jerome, ID	33.8%	23.5%	30.4%	35.3%	18.9%	41.0%	6.3%	21.3%	21.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	15.9%	21.5%	15.5%
218	Franklin, WA	31.3%	22.4%	23.6%	34.8%	19.9%	45.2%	5.5%	29.3%	20.5%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	16.4%	18.0%
220	Grant, WA	32.1%	23.6%	24.8%	34.9%	19.2%	43.2%	6.1%	26.7%	21.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.1%	0.0%	15.1%	17.3%	16.6%
211	Adams, WA	38.5%	24.1%	24.4%	35.9%	19.4%	51.4%	1.0%	26.5%	19.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	17.5%	20.0%
68	Butte, ID	37.2%	26.9%	24.4%	31.3%	15.7%	44.0%	3.5%	23.7%	28.1%	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	20.0%	15.2%	13.9%
150	Luna, NM	35.5%	25.9%	31.0%	33.0%	22.2%	39.0%	6.5%	18.6%	20.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	18.3%	20.5%	17.3%
5	Navajo, AZ	31.8%	29.5%	27.5%	33.7%	28.9%	40.6%	7.6%	18.5%	14.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	18.5%	23.5%
216	Douglas, WA	30.8%	21.6%	36.5%	35.0%	17.7%	44.0%	6.4%	17.6%	22.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	13.3%	25.6%	15.6%
151	McKinley, NM	31.8%	30.1%	28.0%	32.7%	30.5%	39.2%	8.4%	17.5%	13.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	18.4%	23.9%
230	Yakima, WA	33.5%	24.6%	34.7%	34.4%	19.4%	41.6%	6.2%	16.6%	21.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	16.5%	23.9%	16.2%
73	Clark, ID	35.0%	24.2%	36.3%	32.8%	16.6%	44.4%	4.3%	15.6%	25.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	17.0%	23.8%	14.7%
174	Malheur, OR	32.8%	25.8%	34.8%	34.1%	19.9%	40.7%	7.0%	15.5%	21.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	16.9%	23.8%	16.2%
89	Madison, ID	30.0%	28.9%	32.4%	37.6%	22.3%	42.3%	7.7%	15.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	24.4%	18.9%
1	Apache, AZ	32.5%	31.9%	29.9%	32.8%	32.3%	38.4%	8.4%	14.6%	12.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	19.6%	24.8%
69	Camas, ID	32.1%	25.3%	40.0%	35.1%	19.9%	39.4%	8.1%	12.1%	20.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	16.2%	28.1%	15.7%
97	Teton, ID	28.6%	25.3%	42.7%	36.2%	21.7%	40.6%	9.5%	10.3%	17.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	30.9%	17.6%
22	Custer, CO	27.3%	26.7%	42.9%	34.8%	24.6%	36.0%	13.4%	9.2%	16.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	14.6%	29.9%	17.7%
74	Clearwater, ID	30.2%	24.2%	45.5%	32.1%	21.6%	40.0%	8.9%	9.2%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	14.6%	29.2%	17.3%
162	Torrance, NM	31.7%	28.0%	45.8%	31.4%	25.8%	37.8%	9.3%	6.9%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	17.7%	28.7%	19.5%
88	Lincoln, ID	31.2%	25.8%	48.6%	30.9%	23.3%	44.7%	5.8%	6.5%	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	30.1%	20.8%

Combined Assessment Results

The Combined Assessment integrated the Rural and Expert-based Assessments. As previously mentioned, the Rural Assessment did not result in a balanced outcome. Adding rural indicators to the balanced Expert-based Assessment allowed rural issues to be examined within a framework in which all three facets of sustainability were considered. As shown in Figure 19, this approach achieved more compact correlations between sustainability scores while also integrating rural influences into sustainability outcomes.

Combining the rural and expert-based indicators in the Combined Assessment caused the sustainability rankings to once again shift slightly. The map of counties from the Combined Assessment shows a balance between top-scoring counties from the Expert-based Assessment and top scoring counties in the Rural Assessment. As the Combined Assessment is a culmination of the Expert-based and Rural Assessments, the sustainable development possibilities for all the counties in the Intermountain West were

mapped as shown in Figure 20. The twenty highest and twenty lowest-ranked counties from the Combined Assessment are listed below the map.

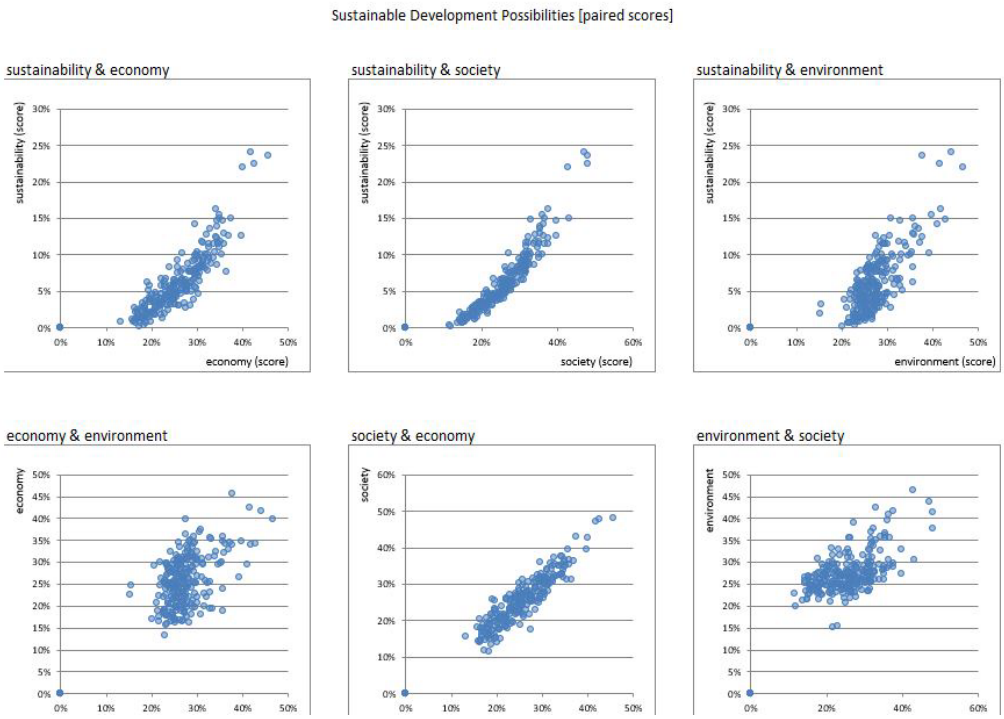


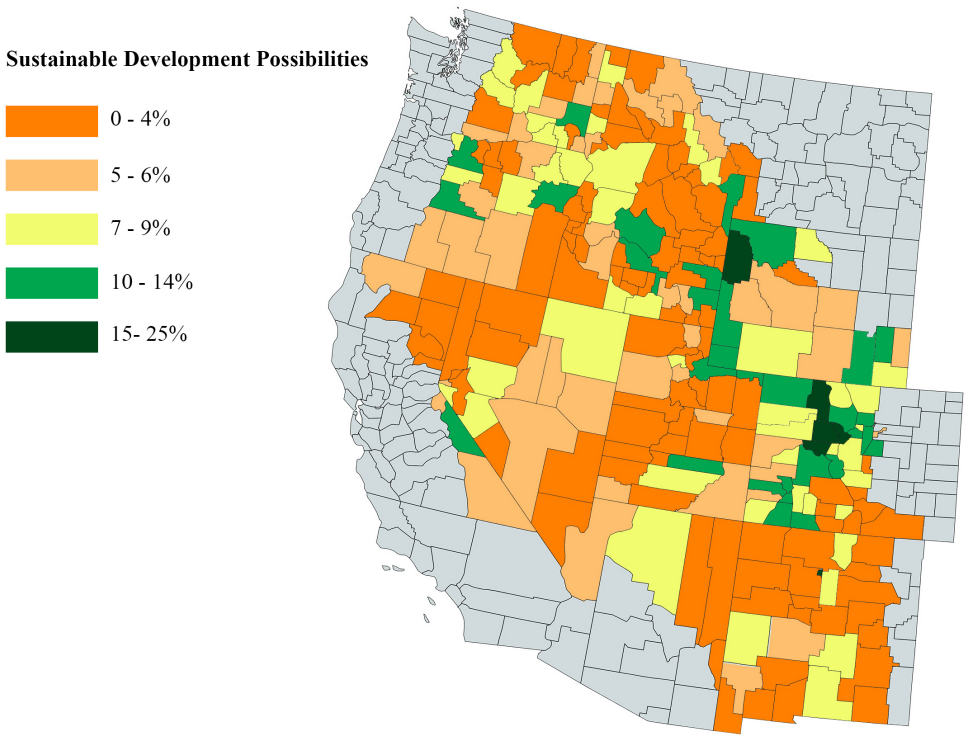
Figure 19. Combined Assessment sustainability correlation chart.

Patterns in the map show evidence of geographic clustering, with many nearby counties sharing similar rankings. This is likely because they share many of the same geographic and environmental qualities that promote similar types of economies and social situations.

The Combined Assessment is the culmination of all three assessments and acts as the landing point for final score analysis. Table 7 displays county sustainability scores from the Combined Assessment in order from highest to lowest. Sustainability scores

from the Combined Assessment range from 24.1% to 0.2%, with the overall score average at 6.1%.

The top five ranked counties had strong scores in all three facets of sustainability, which contributed to high sustainable development possibilities. The top five ranking counties' sustainable development possibilities ranged from 16.3% to 24.1%. This is high in comparison to the five lowest-ranked counties with sustainable development possibilities ranging from 0.2% to 0.7%, as well as the median scoring county, which received a sustainable development possibility of 5.5%. These scores are also higher than the results from the Utah study, in which the highest sustainable development possibility score was only 15%. Scores representing the three facets of sustainability tended to be slightly more equal in the Combined Assessment; however, large social and economic triangles were still common in high-scoring counties, while large environmental triangles were common in low-scoring counties. A list of rankings for all counties in the Combined Assessment can be found in Appendix G.



Top 10 Ranking	Top 20 Rankings	Low 10 Rankings	Low 20 Rankings
1. Teton, WY	11. San Miguel, CO	1. Torrance, NM	11. Minidoka, ID
2. Summit, CO	12. Jefferson, CO	2. Lincoln, ID	12. Lincoln, WA
3. Routt, CO	13. Blaine, ID	3. Mora, NM	13. Wheeler, OR
4. Los Alamos, NM	14. Grand, CO	4. Owyhee, ID	14. Garfield, WA
5. Pitkin, CO	15. Albany, WY	5. Cibola, NM	15. Hidalgo, NM
6. Eagles, CO	16. Lincoln, WY	6. Clark, ID	16. Mineral, MT
7. Gunnsion, CO	17. Chaffee, CO	7. San Juan, NM	17. Gooding, ID
8. San Juan, CO	18. Whitman, WA	8. Clearwater, ID	18. Douglas, WA
9. Boulder, CO	19. Moffat, CO	9. Camas, ID	19. Pershing, NV
10. Uinta, WY	20. Bonneville, ID	10. Lewis, ID	20. Payette, ID

Figure 20. Combined Assessment sustainable development scores map.

Table 7
Sustainability Scores from the Combined Assessment.

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
	AVERAGES:	25.2%	23.1%	26.6%	23.4%	24.4%	24.3%	25.8%	25.7%	27.4%	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%	6.1%	11.7%	12.5%	11.9%
244	Teton, WY	19.1%	15.4%	16.0%	19.2%	14.5%	16.3%	41.8%	47.1%	43.9%	24.2%	24.4%	25.0%	24.1%	5.9%	6.2%	4.7%
55	Summit, CO	20.6%	18.9%	11.8%	20.7%	18.0%	11.8%	45.6%	48.1%	37.6%	23.7%	23.7%	24.5%	23.6%	7.8%	4.9%	4.2%
51	Routt, CO	19.9%	17.8%	13.0%	19.2%	16.4%	15.0%	42.5%	47.9%	41.6%	22.4%	25.1%	23.8%	22.4%	7.1%	5.0%	4.9%
149	Los Alamos*, NM	18.4%	15.1%	19.5%	17.9%	13.9%	18.4%	39.8%	42.8%	46.5%	22.1%	22.6%	24.2%	22.1%	5.6%	7.0%	5.1%
48	Pitkin, CO	20.5%	16.9%	21.8%	20.8%	14.6%	21.2%	34.0%	37.5%	41.6%	16.6%	16.3%	18.8%	16.3%	6.9%	9.1%	6.2%
27	Eagle, CO	20.6%	18.0%	22.0%	20.4%	16.6%	20.3%	34.9%	36.0%	39.6%	15.5%	15.6%	18.0%	15.5%	7.4%	9.0%	6.8%
32	Gunnison, CO	21.3%	20.3%	19.3%	20.6%	19.6%	19.8%	34.8%	36.6%	35.7%	15.0%	15.9%	15.5%	15.0%	8.6%	8.0%	7.8%
53	San Juan, CO	26.8%	21.5%	13.0%	23.2%	21.3%	12.0%	37.4%	42.9%	30.7%	15.0%	17.9%	15.9%	15.0%	11.5%	6.0%	5.1%
17	Boulder, CO	18.9%	17.9%	24.8%	18.4%	16.3%	22.6%	34.2%	32.8%	42.6%	14.8%	15.2%	17.8%	14.8%	6.7%	9.1%	7.4%
245	Uinta, WY	24.2%	19.7%	17.5%	22.6%	20.0%	16.0%	35.7%	39.5%	32.9%	14.9%	15.9%	15.8%	14.7%	9.5%	7.9%	6.4%
54	San Miguel, CO	22.4%	16.5%	23.3%	22.1%	14.0%	23.2%	29.6%	36.2%	40.9%	14.3%	14.5%	16.3%	14.3%	7.4%	10.3%	6.5%
36	Jefferson, CO	22.2%	18.5%	22.1%	21.5%	18.3%	19.2%	34.3%	35.3%	36.2%	13.9%	14.4%	16.2%	13.9%	8.2%	9.5%	7.0%
63	Blaine, ID	22.7%	19.7%	20.8%	21.5%	17.8%	20.0%	32.8%	35.4%	36.8%	13.6%	14.5%	15.6%	13.6%	8.9%	8.9%	7.1%
31	Grand, CO	23.6%	19.7%	20.8%	22.2%	18.1%	16.5%	35.9%	35.5%	35.6%	13.0%	14.0%	17.5%	13.0%	9.3%	9.2%	6.0%
231	Albany, WY	22.5%	20.9%	20.8%	20.9%	19.3%	20.8%	32.1%	34.0%	35.8%	12.8%	14.0%	14.0%	12.8%	9.4%	8.7%	8.0%
238	Lincoln, WY	23.0%	21.2%	15.9%	22.1%	25.6%	13.9%	39.8%	39.6%	27.4%	15.9%	13.3%	14.1%	12.7%	9.8%	7.0%	7.1%
18	Chaffee, CO	23.1%	21.6%	18.1%	21.5%	23.3%	16.2%	36.9%	36.4%	30.5%	13.9%	13.8%	14.0%	12.6%	10.0%	7.8%	7.5%
229	Whitman, WA	21.3%	23.0%	20.1%	19.3%	19.4%	20.4%	34.0%	32.4%	37.7%	12.5%	14.2%	15.2%	12.5%	9.8%	7.7%	7.9%
43	Moffat, CO	25.1%	22.6%	16.1%	22.6%	23.5%	16.3%	34.4%	37.5%	29.1%	13.0%	14.3%	12.4%	12.4%	11.4%	7.3%	7.6%
66	Bonneville, ID	24.0%	19.9%	21.6%	23.4%	19.4%	20.2%	31.1%	34.2%	32.6%	11.9%	12.3%	13.2%	11.9%	9.6%	10.1%	7.9%
16	Archuleta, CO	23.7%	23.6%	17.1%	22.0%	24.8%	17.1%	35.0%	35.1%	28.3%	12.6%	13.0%	11.8%	11.8%	11.2%	7.5%	8.5%
38	La Plata, CO	22.7%	19.9%	23.3%	21.9%	19.9%	21.4%	31.4%	32.3%	33.8%	11.7%	12.1%	13.0%	11.6%	9.0%	10.2%	8.5%
26	Douglas, CO	17.7%	16.8%	26.8%	19.6%	19.5%	23.4%	34.7%	31.8%	37.1%	15.0%	11.6%	14.0%	11.6%	6.0%	10.5%	9.1%
71	Caribou, ID	24.4%	20.0%	18.9%	22.6%	22.7%	18.5%	32.6%	37.4%	29.9%	13.5%	12.8%	11.8%	11.5%	9.8%	8.5%	8.4%
180	Wasco, OR	25.1%	23.2%	17.6%	22.9%	23.4%	17.0%	33.6%	35.0%	28.9%	11.6%	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	11.6%	8.1%	7.9%
240	Park, WY	23.4%	20.7%	18.8%	21.9%	24.0%	16.8%	35.8%	36.6%	29.3%	13.7%	12.5%	12.9%	11.5%	9.7%	8.2%	8.0%
105	Gallatin, MT	20.8%	21.6%	20.2%	20.8%	25.0%	20.4%	34.6%	33.8%	29.4%	13.9%	11.6%	11.5%	11.5%	9.0%	8.4%	10.2%
46	Ouray, CO	22.5%	19.5%	24.1%	21.5%	20.1%	20.6%	32.4%	31.8%	34.1%	11.5%	11.8%	13.5%	11.1%	8.8%	10.3%	8.3%
164	Baker, OR	24.9%	23.8%	17.2%	22.3%	24.6%	16.0%	34.9%	34.8%	28.2%	11.6%	12.9%	11.9%	11.0%	11.9%	7.7%	7.9%
75	Custer, ID	24.1%	20.8%	22.8%	21.2%	19.4%	21.1%	30.0%	31.8%	35.3%	10.4%	12.4%	12.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9.7%	8.2%
166	Deschutes, OR	23.2%	22.9%	19.9%	22.8%	24.7%	18.7%	33.7%	32.7%	27.6%	11.5%	10.6%	11.2%	10.4%	10.6%	9.1%	9.2%
203	Summit, UT	19.6%	17.3%	30.6%	19.9%	17.5%	28.7%	26.7%	27.1%	39.1%	10.5%	10.2%	11.4%	10.2%	6.8%	12.2%	10.1%
186	Daggett, UT	24.7%	19.7%	20.4%	23.4%	23.1%	18.9%	31.8%	35.9%	28.6%	12.4%	10.9%	11.1%	10.1%	9.7%	9.6%	8.7%
19	Clear Creek, CO	21.8%	20.0%	24.2%	20.3%	22.2%	18.7%	35.4%	31.2%	33.0%	11.6%	11.1%	13.9%	10.1%	8.7%	9.8%	8.3%
10	Mono, CA	25.7%	20.1%	22.6%	24.1%	16.6%	19.8%	29.7%	32.9%	35.1%	10.0%	11.1%	14.4%	10.0%	10.3%	10.9%	6.6%
209	Wayne, UT	23.6%	21.7%	21.8%	21.4%	22.9%	20.9%	30.9%	31.9%	31.0%	10.8%	11.5%	10.6%	10.0%	10.3%	9.3%	9.6%
241	Platte, WY	24.6%	22.2%	18.7%	22.7%	25.0%	18.6%	32.2%	35.0%	27.3%	11.9%	11.3%	10.1%	10.0%	10.9%	8.5%	9.3%
42	Mineral, CO	25.1%	19.3%	24.1%	23.1%	18.2%	20.6%	29.5%	32.0%	34.5%	9.9%	11.2%	13.0%	9.9%	9.7%	11.1%	7.5%
49	Rio Blanco, CO	23.8%	21.7%	22.6%	21.8%	22.4%	21.5%	29.9%	31.0%	31.2%	10.2%	11.0%	10.4%	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.7%
179	Wallowa, OR	25.3%	24.0%	18.9%	22.3%	24.8%	17.7%	32.5%	32.7%	27.9%	10.1%	11.5%	10.4%	9.6%	12.1%	8.4%	8.8%
232	Big Horn, WY	24.9%	22.1%	18.8%	23.4%	25.4%	17.3%	33.5%	35.0%	26.2%	11.7%	10.5%	10.5%	9.5%	11.0%	8.8%	8.8%
85	Latah, ID	22.8%	23.4%	21.9%	21.5%	24.5%	21.3%	31.2%	29.9%	29.2%	10.1%	10.3%	9.9%	9.5%	10.7%	9.4%	10.4%
158	Santa Fe, NM	23.5%	23.0%	21.3%	21.7%	23.8%	22.3%	29.4%	31.0%	29.7%	9.8%	11.0%	9.3%	9.3%	10.8%	9.2%	10.6%
243	Sweetwater, WY	24.6%	18.5%	25.5%	23.3%	19.4%	24.8%	25.6%	31.4%	32.8%	9.8%	10.1%	9.7%	9.3%	9.1%	11.9%	9.6%
35	Jackson, CO	25.1%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	24.3%	19.6%	30.6%	31.8%	29.9%	9.8%	11.9%	9.6%	9.3%	11.8%	8.5%	9.5%
215	Columbia, WA	26.7%	22.6%	20.5%	24.3%	22.0%	19.5%	28.9%	32.4%	28.9%	9.1%	10.7%	10.1%	9.1%	12.1%	9.9%	8.6%
37	Lake, CO	24.8%	22.9%	21.7%	23.0%	23.3%	18.4%	32.3%	30.7%	28.8%	9.3%	10.2%	11.2%	9.1%	11.4%	10.0%	8.6%
99	Valley, ID	23.7%	22.8%	22.1%	22.6%	24.1%	20.3%	31.3%	30.3%	28.4%	9.9%	9.7%	10.2%	9.1%	10.8%	10.0%	9.8%
107	Jefferson, MT	23.1%	21.0%	22.2%	22.0%	25.1%	19.3%	33.2%	32.3%	28.1%	11.4%	9.5%	10.6%	8.8%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
220	Grant, WA	26.5%	22.0%	21.9%	25.2%	20.7%	20.7%	27.9%	31.5%	29.3%	8.8%	9.6%	10.3%	8.8%	11.7%	11.0%	8.6%
28	Fremont, CO	25.5%	24.0%	18.8%	22.7%	26.4%	15.8%	34.4%	32.8%	26.0%	10.1%	10.3%	10.4%	8.6%	12.2%	8.5%	8.4%
122	Douglas, NV	24.6%	22.8%	21.4%	23.2%	24.6%	19.7%	31.0%	31.1%	27.2%	9.7%	9.4%	9.6%	8.6%	11.2%	10.0%	9.7%
138	Catron, NM	26.3%	22.7%	19.0%	23.7%	25.4%	18.0%	31.0%	34.0%	26.0%	10.2%	10.2%	9.2%	8.6%	11.9%	9.0%	9.1%
178	Union, OR	24.9%	23.5%	21.9%	22.8%	24.2%	19.7%	30.7%	29.9%	28.1%	8.9%	9.7%	9.7%	8.4%	11.7%	10.0%	9.6%
168	Grant, OR	25.9%	23.8%	20.6%	22.9%	24.5%	18.4%	31.1%	30.9%	27.7%	8.8%	10.2%	9.8%	8.4%	12.3%	9.5%	9.0%
39	Larimer, CO	21.7%	21.7%	25.4%	21.7%	23.8%	22.4%	31.2%	28.0%	29.7%	9.7%	8.5%	10.3%	8.4%	9.4%	11.0%	10.7%
81	Idaho, ID	25.6%	23.1%	20.7%	23.6%	24.9%	19.2%	30.4%	31.6%	26.6%	9.4%	9.6%	9.2%	8.3%	11.8%	9.7%	9.6%
187	Davis, UT	21.5%	17.8%	30.9%	22.3%	18.0%	29.6%	23.9%	26.3%	35.7%	8.9%	8.3%	9.1%	8.3%	7.6%	13.8%	10.7%
153	Otero, NM	26.2%	24.6%	19.2%	23.6%	25.8%	18.2%	30.9%	31.6%	25.5%	9.0%	9.8%	8.8%	8.3%	12.9%	9.1%	9.4%
123	Elko, NV	24.9%	18.9%	26.6%	24.1%	19.7%	24.3%	25.7%	29.7%	31.6%	8.7%	8.8%	9.6%	8.3%	9.4%	12.8%	9.6%
221	Kittitas, WA	24.2%	23.9%	21.6%	22.9%	25.4%	20.0%	31.2%	29.7%	26.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	11.6%	9.9%	10.1%
98	Twin Falls, ID	24.9%	23.4%	20.7%	23.7%	25.6%	19.8%	30.5%	31.3%	25.7%	9.6%	9.0%	8.8%	8.3%	11.7%	9.8%	10.1%
120	Churchill, NV	25.6%	24.9%	19.0%	23.0%	26.1%	19.6%	30.1%	31.5%	25.9%	9.0%	10.2%	8.3%	8.3%	12.7%	8.7%	10.2%
44	Montezuma, CO	25.0%	25.1%	19.9%	23.1%	26.6%	18.7%	31.7%	30.3%	25.4%	9.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.1%	12.6%	9.2%	9.9%
72	Cassia, ID	25.2%	23.7%	20.9%	23.8%	25.4%	19.7%	30.4%	30.7%	25.7%	9.1%	8.9%	8.8%	8.1%	11.9%	10.0%	10.0%
148	Lincoln, NM	25.5%	23.4%	21.3%	22.7%	24.8%	20.2%	29.6%	30.6%	27.5%	8.9%	9.7%	8.7%	8.1%	11.9%	9.6%	10.0%
237	Laramie, WY	24.1%	21.3%	22.9%	23.0%	24.7%	22.5%	28.5%	31.1%	27.3%	10.0%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	10.3%	10.5%	11.1%
65	Bonner, ID	25.2%	23.7%	20.8%	23.5%	25.8%	20.4%	29.6%	30.8%	25.7%	9.2%	9.0%	8.2%	7.9%	12.0%	9.8%	10.5%
33	Hinsdale, CO	27.3%	21.4%	23.1%	23.9%	21.4%	20.8%	26.9%	30.8%	29.9%	7.9%	10.0%	9.3%	7.9%	11.7%	11.0%	8.9%
171	Jefferson, OR	26.3%	24.9%	19.1%	24.4%	26.6%	16.7%	32.4%	31.3%	24.0%	8.8%	8.9%	9.2%	7.8%	13.1%	9.3%	8.9%
29	Garfield, CO	23.5%	22.3%	26.3%	22.4%	21.7%	22.1%	29.5%	26.4%	31.2%	7.8%	8.4%	10.6%	7.8%	10.5%	11.8%	9.6%
130	Mineral, NV	28.4%	25.4%	18.4%	24.6%	24.9%	17.6%	29.2%	31.6%	25.5%	7.7%	10.0%	8.5%	7.7%	14.4%	9.1%	8.7%
228	Walla Walla, WA	24.9%	22.6%	23.2%	23.3%	23.6%	23.7%	26.4%	29.4%	28.1%	8.3%	8.9%	7.7%	7.7%	11.3%	10.8%	11.2%
30	Gilpin, CO	23.9%	19.9%	24.2%	23.3%	24.2%	15.7%	36.4%	31.3%	27.6%	10.3%	8.0%	13.0%	7.7%	9.5%	11.3%	7.6%
15	Alamosa, CO	25.2%	24.6%	21.3%	23.2%	25.7%	21.3%	28.5%	29.3%	26.1%	8.3%	8.9%	7.7%	7.7%	12.4%	9.9%	11.0%
161	Taos, NM	26.4%	24.9%	20.0%	24.0%	25.5%	20.4%	28.3%	30.3%	25.5%	8.0%	9.3%	7.7%	7.7%	13.2%	9.6%	10.4%
214	Chelan, WA	24.5%	22.7%	24.4%	23.0%	23.5%	21.8%	28.8%	28.0%	28.7%	8.1%	8.5%	9.1%	7.6%	11.1%	11.2%	10.3%
190	Garfield, UT	24.6%	23.5%	22.9%	22.5%	24.8%	22.0%	28.5%	28.7%	27.7%	8.4%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	11.6%	10.3%	10.9%
2	Coconino, AZ	25.0%	22.9%	24.7%	23.3%	22.7%	24.5%	25.6%	27.4%	29.3%	7.5%	8.5%	7.8%	7.5%	11.4%	11.5%	11.1%
218	Franklin, WA	25.2%	23.4%	21.0%	25.5%	26.1%	20.2%	29.8%	30.9%	23.5%	9.2%	7.5%	8.0%	7.5%	11.8%	10.7%	10.5%
170	Hood River, OR	23.7%	22.8%	25.2%	21.8%	23.7%	21.1%	30.5%	27.1%	29.6%	8.0%	8.6%	9.9%	7.5%	10.8%	11.0%	10.0%
23	Delta, CO	25.2%	24.8%	21.6%	22.7%	26.0%	20.0%	30.0%	28.8%	26.3%	8.1%	8.8%	8.3%	7.4%	12.5%	9.8%	10.4%
116	Powell, MT	26.4%	22.7%	21.3%	23.5%	25.2%	19.3%	29.5%	31.4%	26.4%	8.8%	9.0%	8.5%	7.3%	12.0%	10.0%	9.7%
47	Park, CO	23.4%	21.3%	26.0%	22.1%	24.1%	21.6%	30.3%	27.7%	28.9%	8.6%	7.7%	9.6%	7.0%	10.0%	11.5%	10.4%
235	Goshen, WY	24.9%	23.3%	22.5%	22.9%	26.3%	20.8%	29.5%	29.4%	25.9%	8.6%	8.0%	7.9%	6.9%	11.6%	10.3%	10.9%
184	Cache, UT	21.9%	20.8%	31.2%	22.0%	20.7%	30.0%	23.2%	23.0%	32.9%	6.8%	6.8%	7.5%	6.8%	9.1%	13.7%	12.4%
226	Spokane, WA	24.9%	20.9%	28.3%	23.6%	19.8%	28.2%	22.0%	25.8%	32.0%	6.7%	7.4%	7.3%	6.7%	10.4%	13.3%	11.2%
242	Sublette, WY	22.4%	20.8%	28.5%	20.9%	23.3%	26.0%	26.6%	25.7%	31.1%	8.0%	7.4%	8.0%	6.7%	9.3%	11.9%	12.1%
84	Kootenai, ID	24.1%	23.2%	24.5%	23.4%	25.6%	23.5%	27.5%	27.3%	26.0%	7.9%	7.0%	7.2%	6.6%	11.2%	11.5%	12.0%
131	Nye, NV	28.7%	24.6%	19.6%	25.7%	25.9%	17.3%	29.2%	31.1%	23.4%	7.3%	8.3%	7.9%	6.6%	14.1%	10.1%	9.0%
185	Eureka, NV	25.4%	23.0%	30.9%	22.1%	18.3%	31.5%	18.9%	25.8%	35.6%	6.3%	8.2%	6.4%	6.3%	9.2%	13.6%	11.5%
204	Tooele, UT	23.1%	18.9%	31.2%	23.3%	19.9%	26.7%	25.3%	24.9%	32.2%	7.2%	6.5%	9.0%	6.5%	8.7%	14.6%	10.6%
45	Montrose, CO	24.3%	24.7%	23.5%	22.2%	26.0%	24.1%	26.6%	26.9%	26.8%	7.2%	8.0%	6.5%	6.5%	12.0%	10.4%	12.6%
200	San Juan, UT	24.5%	25.6%	22.8%	24.2%	27.3%	21.8%	28.8%	26.6%	23.6%	7.3%	6.6%	7.0%	6.5%	12.5%	11.0%	11.9%
59	Bannock, ID	24.9%	22.2%	27.5%	23.4%	22.4%	27.2%	23.0%	25.3%	29.5%	6.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.4%	11.1%	12.8%	12.2%
234	Fremont, WY	25.7%	23.2%	23.8%	23.5%	25.3%	22.8%	26.6%	28.2%	26.2%	7.5%	7.5%	6.9%	6.4%	11.9%	11.2%	11.5%
64	Boise, ID	25.1%	23.9%	23.3%	23.6%	26.5%	19.8%	30.4%	27.9%	24.9%	7.7%	7.1%	8.2%	6.3%	12.0%	11.0%	10.5%
125	Eureka, NV	25.0%	18.4%	30.9%	22.1%	18.3%	31.5%	18.9%	25.8%	35.6%	6.3%	8.2%	6.4%	6.3%	9.2%	13.6%	11.5%
104	Flathead, MT	24.3%	23.2%	23.9%	23.3%	26.6%	23.4%	27.3%	28.0%	25.1%	8.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	11.3%	11.1%	12.5%
25	Dolores, CO	25.6%	23.1%	25.0%	23.2%	24.2%	22.0%	27.4%	26.9%	27.6%	6.9%	7.6%	7.9%	6.3%	11.8%	11.6%	10.7%
233	Carbon, WY	24.9%	22.6%	25.0%	22.8%	25.1%	24.2%	26.0%	27.5%	27.1%	7.6%	7.4%	6.7%	6.3%	11.2%	11.4%	12.2%
14	Siskiyou, CA	27.1%	25.3%	22.6%	24.5%	25.4%	22.4%	25.5%	27.1%	25.1%	6.2%	7.6%	6.3%	6.2%	13.7%	11.1%	11.4%

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
91	Nez Perce, ID	25.4%	22.7%	25.3%	23.5%	24.5%	24.7%	24.9%	27.1%	26.9%	7.1%	7.1%	6.5%	6.1%	11.5%	11.9%	12.1%
4	Mohave, AZ	27.5%	24.6%	21.4%	25.0%	26.3%	19.1%	28.5%	29.2%	23.7%	7.0%	7.4%	7.3%	6.1%	13.5%	10.7%	10.1%
208	Washington, UT	22.9%	22.9%	27.0%	23.0%	25.3%	25.0%	27.2%	25.1%	26.8%	7.4%	6.1%	7.2%	6.1%	10.5%	12.4%	12.6%
41	Mesa, CO	24.6%	23.5%	25.3%	22.9%	25.5%	23.9%	26.5%	26.2%	26.6%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	11.6%	11.6%	12.2%
24	Denver City and County*,	23.9%	20.8%	30.8%	23.0%	20.8%	28.2%	22.9%	23.4%	31.6%	6.0%	6.4%	7.3%	6.0%	9.9%	14.2%	11.7%
177	Umatilla, OR	26.9%	24.1%	22.4%	24.9%	25.6%	23.3%	24.9%	28.6%	24.5%	6.6%	7.3%	5.9%	5.9%	13.0%	11.1%	11.9%
145	Grant, NM	26.9%	24.3%	22.6%	24.2%	25.7%	23.2%	24.9%	28.1%	25.1%	6.5%	7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	13.1%	11.0%	12.0%
7	Inyo, CA	26.5%	22.5%	26.2%	23.9%	23.0%	26.4%	22.2%	26.3%	28.2%	6.1%	7.2%	5.8%	5.8%	11.9%	12.5%	12.1%
173	Lake, OR	26.2%	25.1%	24.0%	23.0%	25.8%	20.9%	28.0%	25.9%	26.2%	6.1%	7.4%	7.4%	5.8%	13.2%	11.0%	10.8%
169	Harney, OR	28.1%	25.7%	22.1%	24.9%	25.8%	19.2%	27.7%	27.2%	24.3%	5.8%	7.4%	7.2%	5.8%	14.5%	11.0%	9.9%
212	Asotin, WA	26.9%	23.4%	24.8%	24.8%	24.3%	24.0%	24.1%	26.9%	25.8%	6.2%	6.8%	6.1%	5.8%	12.6%	12.3%	11.7%
109	Lewis and Clark, MT	23.5%	21.6%	27.8%	22.4%	24.7%	26.5%	25.0%	25.6%	28.0%	7.3%	6.3%	6.4%	5.7%	10.2%	12.5%	13.1%
127	Lander, NV	26.6%	18.1%	31.4%	25.1%	17.6%	29.3%	19.4%	25.5%	32.9%	5.7%	6.5%	7.0%	5.7%	9.6%	15.7%	10.3%
108	Lake, MT	26.7%	25.5%	22.2%	24.5%	27.3%	21.3%	27.1%	27.4%	23.3%	6.6%	6.8%	6.1%	5.7%	13.6%	10.9%	11.6%
213	Benton, WA	24.1%	22.0%	25.9%	23.4%	24.2%	28.0%	22.9%	27.1%	27.4%	6.7%	7.0%	5.6%	5.6%	10.6%	12.1%	13.6%
95	Power, ID	26.3%	24.2%	24.7%	24.1%	25.3%	24.0%	24.7%	26.1%	25.6%	6.2%	6.7%	5.9%	5.6%	12.7%	11.9%	12.2%
136	Carson City*, NV	26.1%	24.5%	24.7%	23.7%	25.6%	23.6%	25.3%	25.9%	25.8%	6.1%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	12.8%	11.7%	12.1%
165	Crook, OR	25.3%	25.2%	23.8%	23.3%	27.2%	20.3%	29.6%	25.9%	24.5%	6.5%	6.6%	7.4%	5.6%	12.8%	11.1%	11.0%
246	Washakie, WY	24.4%	22.5%	27.3%	22.2%	24.7%	22.8%	27.8%	25.2%	28.2%	6.7%	6.7%	7.8%	5.5%	11.0%	12.1%	11.3%
225	Pend Oreille, WA	26.1%	25.3%	22.5%	24.1%	27.9%	19.2%	29.8%	27.3%	23.1%	6.8%	6.5%	7.2%	5.5%	13.2%	10.8%	10.7%
222	Klickitat, WA	25.0%	23.8%	23.6%	23.5%	25.6%	25.8%	24.1%	27.6%	25.9%	6.4%	7.4%	5.5%	5.5%	11.9%	11.1%	13.2%
76	Elmore, ID	25.4%	24.6%	26.2%	22.8%	25.0%	23.0%	26.6%	24.2%	27.3%	5.7%	6.8%	7.1%	5.5%	12.5%	11.9%	11.5%
135	White Pine, NV	26.2%	21.7%	26.9%	23.7%	23.7%	24.4%	24.4%	26.4%	27.7%	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%	5.4%	11.4%	12.8%	11.5%
172	Klamath, OR	26.8%	24.9%	24.4%	24.4%	25.8%	20.7%	27.6%	25.8%	24.8%	5.7%	6.5%	7.2%	5.3%	13.3%	11.9%	10.7%
211	Adams, WA	27.4%	25.2%	23.7%	25.7%	25.9%	22.5%	25.1%	26.2%	23.4%	5.7%	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	13.8%	12.1%	11.7%
199	Salt Lake, UT	23.4%	19.7%	34.3%	23.1%	19.2%	32.6%	19.4%	21.1%	33.3%	5.1%	5.3%	6.1%	5.1%	9.2%	15.8%	12.6%
118	Sanders, MT	26.3%	25.8%	22.8%	23.3%	28.2%	21.3%	27.4%	26.4%	23.5%	6.3%	6.6%	5.8%	5.1%	13.6%	10.7%	12.0%
160	Socorro, NM	28.2%	25.5%	21.8%	25.4%	27.5%	20.3%	26.5%	27.8%	22.2%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	14.4%	11.1%	11.2%
239	Natrona, WY	24.4%	21.6%	27.5%	23.4%	25.6%	27.5%	23.2%	25.9%	26.0%	7.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	10.5%	12.9%	14.1%
6	Alpine, CA	27.9%	25.1%	24.2%	25.4%	25.4%	19.5%	27.7%	25.7%	24.2%	5.2%	6.2%	7.4%	5.0%	14.0%	12.3%	9.9%
68	Butte, ID	28.2%	25.6%	23.9%	23.1%	24.3%	22.9%	23.9%	25.4%	27.6%	5.0%	7.5%	6.0%	5.0%	14.5%	11.1%	11.1%
236	Hot Springs, WY	25.6%	21.6%	27.8%	23.0%	24.4%	21.9%	27.6%	25.5%	27.6%	6.2%	6.1%	7.9%	4.9%	11.1%	12.8%	10.7%
117	Ravalli, MT	25.0%	24.4%	25.3%	23.2%	27.6%	21.4%	28.7%	25.3%	24.2%	6.4%	5.7%	6.8%	4.9%	12.2%	11.8%	11.8%
86	Lemhi, ID	27.1%	24.3%	25.6%	23.8%	25.2%	22.5%	25.5%	25.1%	26.0%	5.3%	6.4%	6.4%	4.9%	13.1%	12.2%	11.3%
154	Rio Arriba, NM	27.9%	25.2%	23.3%	25.1%	26.7%	21.7%	25.4%	26.5%	23.2%	5.6%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	14.1%	11.7%	11.6%
155	Sandoval, NM	23.8%	23.4%	27.4%	23.2%	26.8%	25.7%	25.5%	24.2%	25.1%	6.4%	5.1%	5.6%	4.8%	11.1%	12.7%	13.7%
134	Washoe, NV	24.8%	21.8%	31.7%	23.6%	21.5%	29.7%	20.7%	21.7%	30.1%	4.7%	5.3%	5.8%	4.7%	10.8%	15.0%	12.8%
56	Teller, CO	23.1%	22.1%	29.8%	21.7%	25.5%	25.6%	26.3%	23.1%	27.8%	6.2%	5.3%	6.6%	4.7%	10.2%	12.9%	13.1%
129	Lyon, NV	26.4%	25.7%	23.2%	24.5%	28.8%	18.7%	30.1%	26.1%	21.9%	6.1%	5.5%	6.8%	4.7%	13.6%	11.4%	10.7%
139	Chaves, NM	28.0%	24.7%	24.3%	25.8%	26.2%	23.2%	23.8%	26.0%	23.0%	5.3%	5.6%	5.1%	4.6%	13.8%	12.5%	12.2%
206	Utah, UT	21.6%	21.2%	33.3%	23.0%	22.2%	31.4%	22.1%	20.6%	30.0%	5.7%	4.6%	5.5%	4.6%	9.2%	15.3%	13.9%
111	Madison, MT	23.1%	22.1%	31.1%	21.1%	24.5%	26.7%	25.3%	21.9%	29.6%	5.6%	5.4%	6.7%	4.6%	10.2%	13.1%	13.0%
40	Las Animas, CO	27.1%	24.1%	27.2%	23.8%	24.4%	24.7%	23.2%	23.8%	26.9%	4.7%	6.1%	5.6%	4.5%	13.0%	12.9%	12.1%
205	Uintah, UT	23.4%	20.4%	30.6%	24.1%	24.0%	30.7%	21.1%	24.0%	26.9%	6.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	9.5%	14.8%	14.7%
12	Shasta, CA	27.0%	24.7%	26.0%	25.1%	25.8%	22.8%	25.2%	24.3%	24.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%	4.5%	13.3%	13.1%	11.8%
101	Beaverhead, MT	24.4%	23.2%	29.3%	22.0%	25.2%	26.3%	24.3%	22.5%	27.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	4.5%	11.3%	12.9%	13.2%
126	Humboldt, NV	24.9%	20.0%	33.5%	23.2%	20.6%	30.3%	20.1%	21.6%	31.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.9%	4.4%	10.0%	15.6%	12.5%
61	Benewah, ID	26.9%	24.7%	25.7%	24.1%	26.4%	22.9%	25.2%	24.6%	24.5%	5.1%	5.7%	5.7%	4.4%	13.3%	12.4%	12.1%
227	Stevens, WA	25.9%	24.5%	26.6%	23.8%	26.7%	24.3%	24.9%	23.9%	24.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	4.4%	12.7%	12.7%	12.9%
144	Eddy, NM	26.8%	21.9%	27.5%	25.4%	24.8%	25.2%	23.1%	25.6%	24.8%	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	4.4%	11.7%	14.0%	12.5%
8	Lassen, CA	27.0%	23.8%	28.1%	23.5%	24.1%	23.1%	24.9%	23.1%	27.5%	4.5%	5.9%	6.7%	4.3%	12.8%	13.2%	11.1%
183	Box Elder, UT	24.1%	21.7%	30.8%	23.6%	24.4%	27.3%	23.6%	22.6%	27.0%	5.5%	4.5%	5.8%	4.3%	10.5%	14.5%	13.3%
83	Jerome, ID	26.8%	25.3%	25.5%	25.0%	27.1%	22.9%	25.3%	24.3%	23.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.4%	4.3%	13.5%	12.7%	12.4%
112	Meagher, MT	26.4%	23.6%	27.9%	23.2%	25.1%	25.5%	23.1%	23.5%	26.8%	4.9%	5.7%	5.3%	4.2%	12.5%	13.0%	12.8%
115	Park, MT	24.5%	21.6%	31.4%	22.9%	23.5%	26.2%	24.3%	22.1%	28.7%	5.0%	4.9%	6.7%	4.2%	10.6%	14.4%	12.3%
182	Beaver, UT	23.7%	22.2%	30.1%	21.8%	23.8%	32.0%	19.6%	22.7%	29.5%	4.9%	5.9%	4.2%	4.2%	10.5%	13.2%	15.2%
224	Okanogan, WA	26.7%	24.6%	27.2%	24.3%	25.6%	24.1%	24.2%	23.3%	25.1%	4.6%	5.3%	5.5%	4.2%	13.1%	13.2%	12.3%
114	Missoula, MT	23.9%	22.3%	32.1%	22.5%	23.7%	30.1%	21.2%	20.8%	29.0%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	4.2%	10.6%	14.4%	14.3%
119	Silver Bow*, MT	25.9%	23.8%	27.2%	23.4%	26.7%	25.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.1%	12.3%	12.7%	13.4%
34	Huerfano, CO	30.8%	23.5%	25.6%	27.6%	23.0%	22.2%	22.1%	25.9%	24.5%	4.1%	5.5%	5.8%	4.1%	14.5%	14.1%	10.2%
194	Kane, UT	24.6%	22.8%	31.0%	23.2%	24.4%	28.5%	22.1%	21.4%	27.5%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.0%	11.2%	14.4%	13.9%
50	Rio Grande, CO	27.0%	24.6%	27.3%	24.4%	25.7%	23.0%	24.9%	23.2%	24.9%	4.4%	5.1%	5.9%	4.0%	13.3%	13.3%	11.8%
9	Modoc, CA	28.5%	24.4%	27.2%	24.9%	24.0%	23.7%	22.9%	23.4%	26.1%	3.9%	5.5%	5.7%	3.9%	13.9%	13.6%	11.3%
52	Saguache, CO	26.9%	25.8%	26.9%	24.4%	26.4%	23.2%	25.0%	22.4%	24.2%	4.2%	5.0%	5.5%	3.9%	13.9%	13.1%	12.2%
193	Juab, UT	23.3%	21.8%	29.8%	22.8%	24.6%	32.4%	19.6%	23.4%	27.7%	5.1%	5.2%	3.9%	3.9%	10.2%	13.6%	16.0%
163	Valencia, NM	27.1%	25.4%	25.0%	25.0%	28.3%	23.2%	24.8%	24.6%	21.8%	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%	3.9%	13.8%	12.5%	13.1%
70	Canyon, ID	25.5%	24.7%	27.8%	24.9%	27.1%	26.8%	22.7%	22.6%	23.0%	4.9%	4.1%	4.2%	3.8%	12.6%	13.8%	14.6%
79	Gem, ID	26.3%	26.1%	23.9%	24.4%	30.2%	19.5%	29.3%	25.0%	20.7%	5.6%	4.6%	5.7%	3.8%	13.7%	11.6%	11.8%
175	Morrow, OR	26.3%	23.8%	28.4%	24.4%	25.1%	29.1%	19.9%	22.9%	25.5%	4.3%	4.9%	3.8%	3.8%	12.5%	13.8%	14.6%
195	Millard, UT	24.9%	22.1%	31.2%	23.7%	24.1%	31.8%	18.8%	21.8%	27.2%	4.5%	4.4%	3.7%	3.7%	11.0%	14.8%	15.3%
110	Lincoln, NT	27.0%	24.5%	26.6%	24.1%	27.3%	23.6%	24.4%	23.9%	23.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.7%	13.2%	12.8%	12.9%
191	Grand, UT	25.1%	24.3%	31.2%	23.3%	24.8%	29.0%	21.2%	19.8%	26.9%	3.8%	4.3%	4.5%	3.6%	12.2%	14.5%	14.4%
121	Clark, NV	25.7%	22.1%	33.3%	24.8%	21.4%	30.1%	19.6%	20.0%	28.9%	3.6%	3.9%	5.2%	3.6%	11.3%	16.5%	12.9%
57	Ada, ID	22.6%	22.2%	33.6%	22.5%	25.0%	32.2%	20.4%	19.5%	27.6%	4.7%	3.6%	4.1%	3.5%	10.0%	15.1%	16.1%
188	Duchesne, UT	23.8%	22.1%	31.6%	23.8%	25.8%	29.3%	21.9%	21.5%	25.4%	5.1%	3.6%	4.4%	3.5%	10.5%	15.0%	15.1%
201	Sanpete, UT	24.1%	23.1%	32.6%	23.1%	24.8%	28.6%	22.3%	19.6%	27.2%	4.1%	3.8%	5.1%	3.4%	11.1%	15.0%	14.2%
60	Bear Lake, ID	25.2%	21.0%	33.6%	23.6%	22.8%	29.5%	20.6%	20.6%	28.8%	4.1%	4.0%	5.1%	3.4%	10.6%	15.8%	13.4%
210	Weber, UT	24.3%	21.6%	34.5%	23.5%	22.8%	33.2%	18.1%	19.2%	28.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	10.5%	16.2%	15.2%
106	Granite, MT	24.8%	23.2%	30.2%	22.8%	26.8%	23.1%	27.1%	21.7%	25.4%	4.7%	4.1%	6.4%	3.3%	11.5%	13.7%	12.4%
196	Morgan, UT	18.1%	20.1%	36.3%	20.3%	25.2%	31.7%	25.2%	19.0%	29.6%	6.5%	3.3%	5.2%	3.3%	7.3%	14.8%	16.0%
202	Sevier, UT	25.2%	22.9%	32.3%	23.8%	24.6%	28.1%	21.8%	20.1%	26.7%	3.9%	3.8%	4.9%	3.2%	11.5%	15.4%	13.8%
151	McKinley, NM	29.4%	31.5%	20.6%	28.7%	31.9%	20.8%	24.8%	22.9%	15.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	18.5%	11.8%	13.2%
96	Shoshone, ID	27.9%	24.5%	28.9%	24.8%	25.3%	25.8%	21.5%	21.7%	24.9%	3.5%	4.4%	4.4%	3.2%	13.7%	14.3%	13.1%
20	Conejos, CO	26.9%	24.4%	29.1%	24.8%	26.1%	24.1%	24.0%	21.6%	24.1%	3.8%	4.0%	5.2%	3.2%	13.1%	14.5%	12.6%
128	Lincoln, NV	25.4%	24.7%	31.5%	22.7%	25.4%	26.5%	23.1%	19.2%	26.9%	3.4%	4.2%	5.2%	3.2%	12.6%	14.3%	13.4%
11	Plumas, CA	27.2%	24.9%	29.5%	24.1%	25.6%	26.2%	21.7%	20.9%	25.3%	3.4%	4.4%	4.4%	3.1%	13.5%	14.2%	13.4%
13	Sierra, CA	27.3%	24.3%	29.0%	24.2%	26.0%	21.8%	25.8%	21.8%	24.9%	3.8%	4.4%	6.2%	3.1%	13.3%	14.0%	11.3%
141	Colfax, NM	26.8%	24.4%	31.2%	23.2%	24.5%	30.2%	18.4%	19.7%	27.3%	3.1%	4.4%	3.4%	3.1%	13.1%	14.5%	14.8%
192	Iron, UT	23.8%	24.4%	32.8%	23.0%	26.0%	29.5%	21.8%	18.3%	26.0%	3.6%	3.3%	4.3%	3.0%	11.6%	15.1%	15.4%
207	Wasatch, UT	18.7%	19.5%	32.6%	23.7%	26.2%	27.9%	28.5%	22.9%	25.0%	8.5%	3.0%	4.9%	3.0%	7.3%	15.5%	14.7%
230	Yakima, WA	27.4%	24.8%	29.4%	25.5%	25.9%	26.9%	20.9%	21.0%	23.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	3.0%	13.6%	15.0%	13.9%
174	Malheur, OR	26.7%	25.9%	29.6%	23.9%	26.3%	24.8%	23.5%	19.8%	24.8%	3.2%	4.1%	4.9%	3.0%	13.9%	14.1%	13.1%
3	Greenlee, AZ	26.3%	24.4%	29.7%	25.5%	26.6%	22.8%	25.8%	21.0%	23.0%	4.8%	3.2%	5.8%	3.0%	12.9%	15.1%	12.5%
21	Costilla, CO	26.8%	25.5%	29.7%	23.7%	26.6%	26.8%	21.6%	20.1%	24.6%	3.2%	4.0%	3.9%	2.8%	13.7%	14.1%	14.3%
189	Emery, UT	24.9%	22.4%	32.4%	23.3%	23.6%	34.8%	16.2%	20.5%	28.2%	3.2%	4.3%	2.8%	2.8%	11.2%	15.1%	16.4%
5	Navajo, AZ	28.1%	29.1%	25.2%	25.6%	28.5%	26.2%	20.9%	20.9%	21.1%	2.7%	4.0%	3.0%	2.7%	16.4%	12.9%	14.9%
137	Bernalillo, NM	25.3%	23.2%	34.3%	23.5%	23.9%	32.6%	17.7%	18.0%	27.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.3%	2.7%	11.8%	16.1%	15.6%
22	Custer, CO	23.4%	26.6%	31.5%	22.0%	28.8%	24.2%	27.5%	17.5%	24.2%	3.4%	3.1%	5.6%	2.7%	12.4%	13.9%	13.9%
167	Gilliam, OR	27.2%	23.8%	35.3%	24.0%	23.9%	29.7%	18.6%	19.1%	27.1%	2.7%	3.8%	3.7%	2.7%	12.9%	15.6%	14.2%
62	Bingham, ID	25.7%	21.1%	36.9%	24.1%	20.4%	31.6%	18.2%	17.6%	30.8%	2.7%	3.2%	5.0%	2.7%	10.8%	17.8%	12.9%
67	Boundary, ID	25.1%	24.4%	32.6%	23.2%	26.4%	28.1%	21.9%	18.5%	25.3%	3.2%	3.1%	4.2%	2.5%	12.2%	15.2%	14.8%
150	Luna, NM	28.6%	26.5%	28.1%	25.3%	26.5%	29.2%	17.8%	20.7%	23.3%	2.5%	4.1%	2.5%	2.5%	15.2%	14.2%	15.5%
102	Broadwater, MT	24.6%	22.5%	33.3%	22.7%	26.5%	27.0%	23.5%	19.5%	25.8%	3.8%	3.1%	4.8%	2.4%	11.1%	15.1%	14.3%
198	Rich, UT	23.5%	23.0%	35.8%	22.8%	25.2%	35.6%	16.8%	16.9%	27.0%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	10.8%	16.3%	17.9%
159	Sierra, NM	30.4%	25.0%	28.5%	26.4%	26.0%	26.2%	18.8%	21.6%	22.6%	2.6%	3.7%	3.0%	2.3%	15.2%	15.0%	13.7%
78	Fremont, ID	24.9%	22.5%	35.3%	23.1%	24.7%	30.2%	20.2%	17.8%	27.3%	3.0%	2.9%	4.1%	2.3%	11.2%	16.3%	14.9%
58	Adams, ID	26.5%	24.7%	33.3%	24.3%	25.4%	28.2%	20.5%	17.6%	25.3%	2.4%	2.9%	4.0%	2.2%	13.1%	16.1%	14.3%
103	Deer Lodge*, MT	27.3%	22.9%	33.0%	24.5%	25.0%	28.3%	19.7%	19.4%	25.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	2.2%	12.5%	16.2%	14.1%
89	Madison, ID	22.9%	27.6%	34.8%	22.6%	26.5%	32.3%	20.0%	14.1%	25.9%	2.1%	2.2%	3.3%	2.1%	12.7%	15.7%	17.1%
142	De Baca, NM	27.7%	25.6%	32.0%	24.9%	25.7%	31.7%	16.5%	17.9%	24.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.2%	2.1%	14.2%	15.9%	16.3%

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
133	Storey, NV	25.5%	22.8%	33.7%	23.5%	26.4%	33.3%	17.0%	18.9%	25.1%	3.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	11.6%	15.8%	17.6%
1	Apache, AZ	31.0%	31.4%	22.1%	28.2%	32.7%	21.4%	22.7%	21.7%	15.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	2.0%	19.4%	12.5%	14.0%
197	Piute, UT	26.5%	24.8%	32.8%	24.0%	26.9%	28.3%	20.5%	18.0%	24.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	1.9%	13.1%	15.7%	15.2%
143	Doña Ana, NM	26.5%	26.0%	32.1%	24.6%	27.6%	29.8%	19.1%	17.5%	22.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%	13.8%	15.8%	16.4%
124	Esmeralda, NV	27.3%	25.7%	31.4%	24.7%	27.8%	25.8%	22.0%	18.4%	22.6%	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	1.8%	14.0%	15.5%	14.4%
97	Teton, ID	23.0%	23.7%	37.5%	22.4%	26.0%	31.3%	20.9%	15.0%	26.6%	2.5%	2.0%	3.9%	1.8%	10.9%	16.8%	16.3%
100	Washington, ID	27.0%	25.3%	32.8%	24.6%	26.8%	27.7%	20.5%	17.6%	23.7%	2.2%	2.5%	3.4%	1.8%	13.7%	16.1%	14.9%
176	Sherman, OR	28.0%	25.3%	33.1%	24.1%	25.5%	28.4%	19.0%	17.3%	25.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.3%	1.8%	14.2%	16.0%	14.5%
146	Guadalupe, NM	27.0%	23.3%	34.5%	23.8%	25.2%	31.9%	16.9%	17.8%	26.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	12.6%	16.4%	16.1%
77	Franklin, ID	24.4%	23.4%	36.6%	23.7%	25.9%	31.4%	19.6%	16.0%	25.4%	2.5%	1.9%	3.4%	1.7%	11.4%	17.3%	16.3%
82	Jefferson, ID	24.2%	22.1%	38.0%	23.9%	24.6%	32.4%	18.8%	15.9%	26.5%	2.5%	1.8%	3.5%	1.7%	10.7%	18.2%	16.0%
157	San Miguel, NM	28.5%	25.9%	31.9%	25.1%	26.7%	29.2%	17.9%	17.8%	23.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	14.8%	16.0%	15.6%
217	Ferry, WA	26.7%	24.7%	34.8%	24.2%	26.1%	30.6%	18.3%	16.4%	24.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8%	1.5%	13.2%	16.8%	16.0%
92	Oneida, ID	24.0%	23.4%	37.8%	22.2%	26.0%	32.0%	19.4%	15.1%	26.8%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%	1.5%	11.2%	16.8%	16.7%
94	Payette, ID	26.3%	24.4%	35.5%	24.6%	26.1%	31.0%	18.3%	16.1%	24.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	1.5%	12.8%	17.5%	16.2%
132	Pershing, NV	29.3%	24.0%	32.7%	26.3%	26.1%	27.6%	18.6%	18.8%	22.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.4%	14.1%	17.2%	14.4%
216	Douglas, WA	25.3%	23.2%	37.3%	24.2%	25.7%	33.8%	16.7%	15.6%	25.1%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	11.7%	18.0%	17.4%
80	Gooding, ID	26.3%	24.9%	35.7%	24.1%	26.3%	31.4%	17.9%	15.5%	24.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.6%	1.4%	13.1%	17.2%	16.5%
113	Mineral, MT	26.9%	25.1%	32.7%	24.7%	28.8%	25.8%	22.4%	17.8%	21.7%	2.4%	1.9%	3.4%	1.4%	13.5%	16.1%	14.9%
147	Hidalgo, NM	28.8%	26.6%	32.8%	24.2%	26.9%	29.4%	17.5%	16.5%	23.9%	1.4%	2.6%	2.2%	1.3%	15.3%	15.9%	15.8%
219	Garfield, WA	27.7%	23.8%	36.4%	25.3%	24.8%	31.4%	16.7%	15.9%	24.8%	1.5%	1.8%	2.6%	1.2%	13.2%	18.4%	15.6%
181	Wheeler, OR	31.5%	25.0%	32.5%	26.5%	25.3%	29.0%	15.6%	18.1%	23.2%	1.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.1%	15.7%	17.2%	14.7%
223	Lincoln, WA	25.4%	23.4%	38.8%	23.2%	25.2%	34.0%	16.5%	14.3%	26.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	1.1%	11.9%	18.0%	17.2%
90	Minidoka, ID	27.0%	24.1%	35.9%	25.3%	26.5%	30.7%	17.9%	16.0%	23.3%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%	1.1%	13.0%	18.2%	16.3%
87	Lewis, ID	25.9%	24.7%	37.7%	23.6%	26.2%	33.8%	16.2%	14.2%	25.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	12.8%	17.8%	17.7%
69	Camas, ID	27.8%	26.1%	35.1%	24.7%	27.6%	29.3%	18.4%	15.0%	22.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	14.5%	17.4%	16.2%
74	Clearwater, ID	26.8%	24.3%	36.3%	23.7%	27.5%	28.7%	19.8%	15.5%	23.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	0.9%	13.1%	17.2%	15.8%
156	San Juan, NM	28.1%	26.1%	34.4%	25.0%	27.2%	35.6%	13.2%	15.6%	22.8%	1.1%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	14.6%	17.2%	19.4%
73	Clark, ID	28.0%	25.5%	36.3%	25.1%	26.6%	31.9%	16.1%	14.6%	23.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.8%	14.3%	18.2%	16.9%
140	Cibola, NM	29.1%	26.3%	35.2%	26.4%	27.1%	30.4%	16.4%	14.8%	21.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	18.6%	16.5%
93	Owyhee, ID	27.5%	28.0%	35.2%	25.0%	28.9%	29.1%	18.8%	13.5%	21.3%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	0.7%	15.4%	17.6%	16.8%
152	Mora, NM	28.0%	27.0%	34.6%	24.5%	29.1%	30.1%	17.6%	14.8%	21.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	15.1%	16.9%	17.5%
88	Lincoln, ID	26.3%	25.3%	40.7%	24.6%	27.5%	30.9%	18.3%	11.6%	22.9%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.3%	13.3%	20.0%	17.0%
162	Torrance, NM	27.6%	28.0%	37.8%	24.9%	30.3%	30.9%	17.2%	11.7%	20.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%	15.5%	18.8%	18.8%

CHAPTER VII

DISCUSSION

Over the course of the Expert-based, Rural, and Combined Assessments, subtle shifts in indicator selection and emphasis highlighted how small changes could influence sustainability scores. Some important lessons were learned about how the data worked within the framework of the model, as well as how effective certain indicators were at describing sustainability. These patterns and changes are described below.

Emphasis on Local Assumptions

The Expert-based Evaluation provided an initial test to understand how issues chosen by planning experts would create a picture of sustainability in the model results. As mentioned earlier, one valuable aspect of Licon's Sustainability Assessment Model is that it allows planners to examine their assumptions and facilitates dialogue about policy choices. The surveyed experts' responses reinforced this concept, as the indicators that they selected highlighted trends in the group's assumptions. The experts are from the same region of Cache County, Utah, have attained graduate degrees and are involved in the profession of planning. Their indicator choices reflect aspects of shared environmental, economic, and social experiences.

For example, all the experts selected indicators which placed an emphasis on education, consistently choosing percent of the population with completed high school, bachelor's degrees, or graduate degrees as social indicators that describe economic and

environmental conditions. They also chose percent of the undereducated population as a social indicator that describes economic conditions.

In Cache County, the air quality is a prominent issue, due to seasonal inversions. This group consistently selected air quality indicators, such as percent of SO2, NO2, PM 2.5, and pm 10 in the atmosphere as environmental indicators that describe both economic and social conditions. They also selected percent of the population that commutes, carpools, or takes transit as economic indicators that describe environmental and social conditions. This indicator choice reflects a local reality that traffic emissions are a major contributor to bad air quality, and diversifying commuting options can contribute to better environmental and social outcomes.

The experts also chose data in the survey that indicated that higher percentages of the population that are foreign-born or have migrated internationally are indicators that contribute to the well-being of the economy and society. These beliefs could stem from the social experience of living in a college environment where the concentration of international diversity is more prevalent than in other nearby communities and where diversity is a core value among academics. Natural amenities were also selected by the group as being an important contributor to sustainability. Cache County is rich in natural amenities, which contribute to the quality of life in the area.

The reocurrence of local issues appearing in the data selection demonstrates that the assessment model can highlight both planners' assumptions and local realities. The indicator selection process can faciliate discussion by allowing planners to compare their indicator choices with the choices of other planners. Planners can also see if the outcomes of these indicator choices truly represent sustainability in each individual county, or if

their choices are based on local assumptions. Comparing data selections can also identify indicators that may be overlooked. The model helps planners identify which issues they prioritize and allows them to examine their beliefs by seeing how a spectrum of counties are affected by their chosen set of issues. They can also assess whether or not relevant policies are being implemented that would increase the sustainability scores in their local county.

Effects of Removing Inverse Environmental Indicators

As was previously mentioned, some indicators had an inverse impact on sustainability scores, causing counties to recieve either very high or very low scores for these indicators. Such indicators included environmental traits of a county that could not be altered through policy, such as land area or water area. Other inverse indicators could be altered in some counties but not in others. One example of this was the use of groundwater versus the use of surface water. While some counties could attempt to diversify their water supply, other counties were forced to rely on their only source.

Some inverse indicators represented issues that could be altered but would be much more difficult to change in some counties than in others. Examples of these indicators include air pollution, population density, or a recreation-based economy. Urban centers will have a much more difficult time improving air pollution than they will overcoming population density and transportation gridlock. Counties without job opportunities or natural amenities will have more difficulty attracting the permanent and visiting populations found in recreational areas. Policies can be put into place to affect

these types of inverse indicators; however, progress on such issues can be much more difficult to achieve in counties that face environmental constraints.

Inverse indicators highlight the unchangeable nature of the environment's role in shaping sustainability and the nature of working with environmental data. The environment is an essential part of sustainability, yet many environmental factors are a direct result of geographic characteristics that cannot be altered. Environments shape how desirable a place is to live or visit, what types of economies develop, and which natural resources are available. However, if the environmental condition cannot be altered through planning or policy, comparing such data from one county to another will not be an effective way to create change.

Yet it also cannot be ignored that environments contributed to the success of many of the counties that achieved high sustainability scores. While the sustainability assessment model is primarily used to focus on indicators counties can improve upon, it is important to recognize that social and economic success or shortcomings are often products of a particular environment. For example, the Natural Amenities Scale was chosen in the survey as a very important indicator for sustainable development, but a county cannot change its natural amenities score, which is a product of that county's unique environment. However, it is also difficult to say we should not include the Natural Amenities Scale in the sustainability assessment, as natural amenities attract populations and can heavily influence a county's social and economic well-being.

Differences in environments was also the impetus for examining how rural sustainability might be assessed. A planner cannot tell a rural county to become more sustainable by suggesting that the county be connected to a larger population center. Yet

experts from Cluff and Licon's previous Utah study (2014), as well as experts from the Expert-based Evaluation, selected population density as an important indicator of sustainable development, thereby leaving the rural counties with lower sustainability scores.

Inverse indicators highlight one limitation of examining planning policy through comparison: not all issues translate the same from one county to another, making comparison a less effective form of planning with regard to environmental change. While counties in the Intermountain West have many characteristics in common, some characteristics are, in fact, the result of place and unique qualities that cannot be replicated.

As mentioned earlier, inverse indicators tended to be absolute; a county either had these characteristics, or it did not. Counties that were ranked higher for sustainability consistently had strong scores for these indicators, while counties that ranked lower had a pattern of very low scores for the same indicators.

As counties do not have the ability to change their environmental settings, we did not want the scoring system to punish counties that were at a disadvantage due to geographic constraints. The purpose of the assessment model was not to identify what sustainability *is*, or who is the "most sustainable," but rather to learn what policies and actions can be taken to increase sustainable development possibilities. It is more beneficial to focus the assessment model on indicators that can be improved upon than to punish a county for factors that cannot be changed.

For this reason, as noted in the methodolgy, some inverse indicators were removed from the assessments. It was not always obvious which indicators should be

removed. For example, the percent of groundwater or surface water used by a community was an indicator that could be altered through decision-making in counties with both water resources, but not in counties that relied solely on groundwater for their public supply. If indicators could be changed in some counties, they were left as part of the assessment. Some indicators that were taken out were USDA Economic Research Service Typologies. While some of these typologies could be changed through county policy, they were nevertheless absolute, scoring either a 0 or a 100, and could be measured instead by other data with a continum of values.

Removing unchangeable indicators of a county from the Expert-based Run increased environmental and economic overlaps (areas where the environment and economy work together) for low-ranking counties and decreased environmental and economic overlaps for high-ranking counties. This slightly raised the environmental and social scores of lower-ranking counties and slightly lowered the same scores for higher-ranking counties. Place-based advantages, such as the natural amenities found in Summit, Colorado, no longer contributed to high scores, while place-based disadvantages, such as the lack of metropolitan centers in Cibola, New Mexico, did not contribute to low scores. The environmental scores, which experienced the greatest change, were influenced by changes in economic restrictions. This demonstrates the link between natural amenities and resources and economic limitations or possibilities. Removing county characteristics slightly leveled the playing field by not overly rewarding or punishing counties for their geographic constraints.

While the sustainability triangles and overall sustainability scores shifted, county rankings largely did not change. One reason is that unchangeable county characteristics

were only a few components among many integrated issues that contributed to sustainability in the assessment model. The assessment model is a holistic process that relies on a variety of inputs to calculate the balance among sustainability sectors. Removing a few indicators does not have a significant effect on the aggregated outcome.

The inelasticity of the rankings also reflects the realities of the relationship between the economy and the environment. In the seven lowest-ranking counties, environmental conflicts with the economy were very high. While we can attempt not to punish a county for its unchangeable environmental qualities, we can also not disregard that environments have a substantial effect on economic and social heath and possibilities, bolstering or lowering other indicator scores in the model. While unchangeable environmental indicators may be removed from the analysis, the remaining data still reflects county conditions that result from these characteristics. For example, we removed metropolitan status as an indicator of sustainability so that Cibola's scores would not be lowered by a lack of population. However, the lack of population still affects the county's social and economic opportunities, which shows up in other socio-economic data indicators.

Environment had the Weakest Correlations

As mentioned previously in the Expert-based Assessment results, the environment had the weakest correlation between sustainability scores and scores from the economic and social facets of sustainability. The challenges of working with relevant environmental data were revealed to an even greater degree after running the Rural Assessment, in which environments tended to heavily influence rural areas, but accurate indicators were

difficult to find. As shown in the Rural Assessment results in Figure 17, this was especially true for correlations between sustainability scores and the environment.

While rural areas tend to be heavily influenced by their environments, the concepts emphasized in the rural sustainability literature largely focuses on social and economic issues. As a result, there were very few environmental indicators selected for the Rural Assessment, and the environmental scores for each county had no significant influence on overall sustainability rankings. For example, the Rural Literature Assessment results ranked San Juan, Colorado first in sustainable development possibilities, second in economic development possibilities, and fifth in social development possibilities, yet San Juan ranked 124th in environmental development possibilities.

This highlights a gap in the research of planning for rural sustainability. The experts who have contributed to the literature on rural sustainability tend to be planners and social scientists whose research is centered on social and economic issues. These facets of sustainability often take the forefront of planning efforts as they are more amenable to change through planning policies. As previously mentioned, certain aspects of the environment are often specific to unique locales and unchangeable through policy implementation. The environmental aspects of sustainability tend to be researched separately by environmental scientists who focus research efforts on environmental outcomes and record data according to ecological boundaries that are not compatible in an assessment with county-level data. There is a need for more rural-specific environmental data that can be equally assessed with social and economic data to produce balanced sustainability outcomes.

Rural Assessment Correlations

As mentioned in the Rural Assessment results, the Rural Assessment did not have strong correlations between the economic and social facets of sustainability and the sustainability scores themselves. The uncorrelated outcome of the Rural Assessment demonstrates the importance of integration when studying sustainability. When just one or two facets are emphasized, there is a risk of creating an unbalanced assessment. Sustainability is the result of integrated systems, not just the individual elements that contribute to it. To understand a specific concept such as rural sustainability, all three facets of sustainability must be evenly evaluated as part of an assessment.

Common Positives and Common Negatives of the Intermountain West

Some issues affected all counties in the Intermountain West, regardless of high or low sustainability rankings. This was evidence that there are some common strengths and weaknesses shared by all counties. These regionally shared traits set a foundation for understanding how sustainability could be improved in the Intermountain West. For example, if a county has a low sustainability score, planners could first examine whether improvements could be made in areas that are commonly successful in other Intermountain West counties, such as no population loss or low air pollution. Due to common regional traits, improving sustainability in these areas may become a more accessible goal.

Planners could also look to issues that are commonly in need of improvement in the Intermountain West. While consistently-shared low scores may indicate that the issue is more difficult to address, it could also signal an opportunity to fill a missing niche

within the region. One example of this is the need for counties in the Intermountain West to increase higher education opportunities, which indicator commonly had lower scores. Introducing policies that encourage higher education would attract jobs that require higher education, which would then help to retain population and boost economic and social possibilities for a county.

While discovering commonalities in county scores was one way to compare sustainable possibilities, seeing contrasts in county scores highlighted outliers and the factors that made these counties more sustainable. For example, Los Alamos, New Mexico was an outlier with unique characteristics which allowed it to perform well in the sustainability scoring. While many of the nearby counties in New Mexico had low sustainability scores, Los Alamos had high scores, placing 4th in overall sustainability rankings. Los Alamos had advantages, in that it is both a gateway community and a major center for scientific research and higher education. While Los Alamos is a very unique county and other counties may not be able to copy its scenario, they could take cues from the precedents that have made Los Alamos successful by examining ways to attract specialized fields, educational opportunites, or tourism that could revitalize county industry.

Indicators that consistently contributed to sustainability scores for most counties in the Intermountain West included good air quality, little population loss, lack of crime, few years of life lost, and percent of population that is native-born. Indicators that lowered sustainability scores most frequently in the Intermountain West included a low percent of foreign-born citizens, a low percent of population from international migration, a low percent of population with higher education degrees, less access to

physicians, a low percent of thermoelectric energy used, and high water-use for irrigating crops.

These findings reflect that access to social institutions, such as universities, and services, such as medical care, are limited in the Intermountain West, likely due to the many rural areas which are spread over an expansive geography. The lack of social opportunities and urban centers in the Intermountain West may also feed into the failure to attract a diverse international population to the Intermountain West's many rural areas. The low scores relating to water use for crops highlights the challenges of water consumption and supply in the Intermountain West, where limited water is often in conflict with expansive croplands.

Impactful Indicators on Sustainability Scores

To understand these sustainability scores in depth, it is important to analyze the specific indicators that contributed to them. For each of the three assessments, indicator scores from the ten highest and ten lowest-scoring counties were analyzed to determine which indicators played large roles in raising county sustainability, receiving scores of 85% or higher, and which indicators significantly hurt county sustainability, receiving scores below 15%. Themes and patterns common to the three assessments emerged in the indicator data, as described in the following text.

Large Social Triangles

Highly-ranked counties consistently had large social triangles, indicating that the economy and environment support, rather than restrict, a high social quality-of-life. An

example of this is shown in Figure 21 from the Expert-based Assessment, in which Summit, Colorado ranked first in sustainable development possibilities and also had the largest social triangle.

Highly-ranked counties also showed signs of robust social systems. For example, counties with higher sustainability rankings had more citizens with bachelor and graduate degrees and fewer undereducated citizens. This could signal that these counties either have greater access to secondary education or ample job opportunities which attract degree-holding residents. High-scoring counties also had a large percentage of the population that commutes by transit. This indicator was heavily emphasized by the surveyed experts and was also the most common indicator among highly-ranked counties. The prominence of transit as a commuting option is a sign of counties that prioritize accessible public services.

This is not surprising, as the surveyed experts emphasized social indicators, labeling many as important, very important, or critical. Also, when the experts were asked in the survey how they viewed their contributions to planning, the most selected response was “social well-being and quality of life.” This statement is reflected in the model results, in which sustainability and society have the strongest correlation, and social triangles are the strongest of the three facets of sustainability. Social triangles were consistently the strongest throughout all three evaluations.

This was especially true for the counties that ranked 1-162. Highly-ranked counties also consistently had few conflicts between social indicators and the other two facets of sustainability. This pattern was repeated in both the Rural and Combined Evaluations.

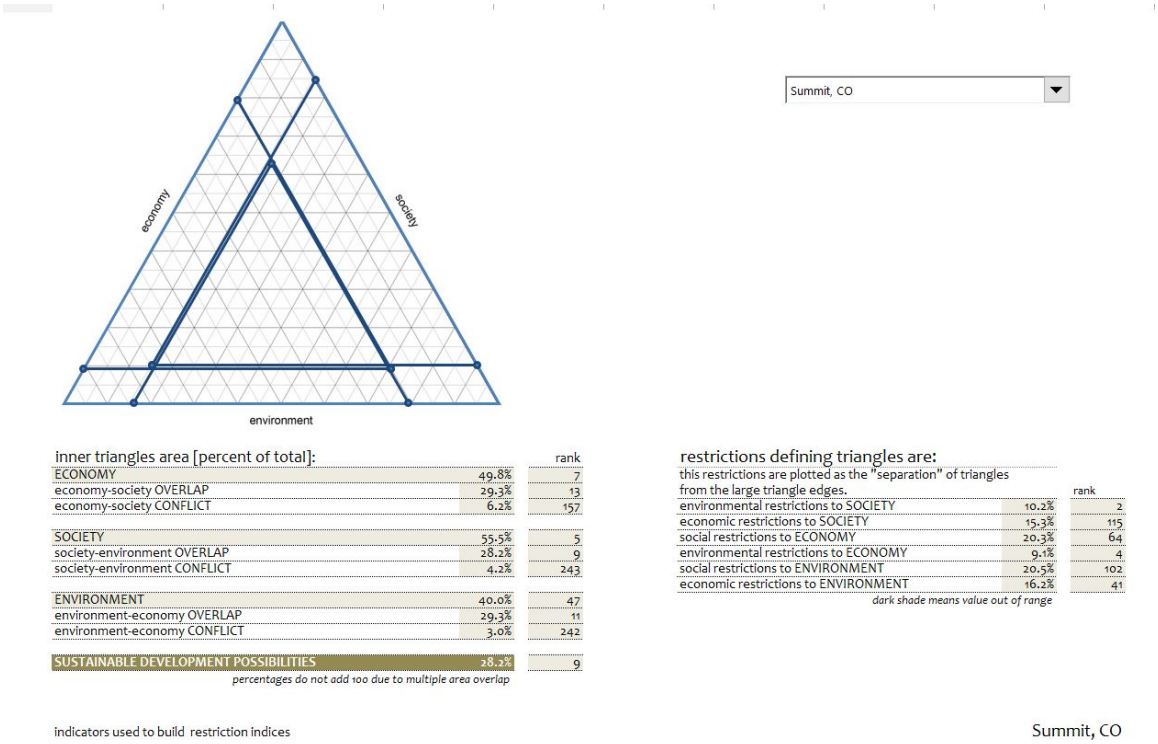


Figure 21. Summit County, Colorado Sustainability Triangle.

In both of these runs of the model, social triangles were the largest of the three sectors of sustainability for top-scoring counties. This shifted midway through the rankings, where environmental triangles became the largest triangle. In all three runs, the lower-ranked counties had significantly larger environmental triangles than their social or economic triangles. For example, in the Rural Evaluation, Lincoln County, Idaho's environmental triangle took up 21% of sustainable development possibilities, while its social triangle took up just 6.5% of development possibilities, and its economic triangle only 5.8% of development possibilities. This could be evidence that a lack of consistent environmental data is hurting county scores, or that environments in lower-scoring counties tend to overwhelm economic and social possibilities.

Healthy Environments

Highly-ranked counties also displayed signs of healthy environments that afford residents a high quality of life. Counties with high sustainability rankings all scored well when it came to having low amounts of air pollution. They also received high scores for fewer years of life lost, good days of health, and fewer days of poor health. The percent of uninsured citizens was also low for the majority of these counties.

Another sign of healthy environments was an absence of crime. This was a common high-scoring indicator among all counties in the Intermountain West. This could be due to the Intermountain West's lack of urban centers, which can tend to have larger concentrations of crime. It could also signal that counties in the Intermountain West provide social situations that curb crime and promote safe environments.

Native and Foreign-Born Citizens

Another top-scoring issue in the Intermountain West was percent of native-born citizens. A large percentage of the population is a native of their county, something the sustainability experts had deemed a social indicator that benefits the environment. However, in seeming opposition, the percent of foreign-born citizens is a common weakness of counties in the Intermountain West. Sustainability experts had stated that both the percentage of the population that is foreign-born and the percentage of the population made up of international migrants is a social issue that benefits the environment. Counties in the Intermountain West did not score well in either of these areas, as most of their citizens are native-born. This demonstrates that the selection of

indicators can be contradictory. A county cannot have both a large percentage of native-born and a large percentage of foreign-born citizens. Yet sustainability experts may view both types of citizens as assets to sustainable development for differing reasons. Native-born citizens may be more likely to form a sense of stewardship and intergenerational connection in local environments, while foreign-born citizens may provide unique perspectives and cultural diversity that contribute to local environments and social structures.

Healthy Economies

Finally, high-scoring counties had healthy economies. The top five ranked counties had no economic indicators scoring in the lower 15%. They performed well economically due to low unemployment rates, low percentages of the population in poverty, and high incomes. In fact, economic indicators became one of the most significant factors in raising a county's ranking. Because many counties in the Intermountain West tended to share common high and low scores in other sectors of sustainability, the economic sector became a defining factor in ranking outcomes. While the high-ranking counties had consistently high economic scores, low-ranking counties only had moderate to low economic scores. Even though income and unemployment never fell into the lower 15% of scoring, the percent of citizens who were uninsured did fall into this range. This indicates that many of the jobs available in these counties do not provide health insurance to their employees and may not include other added benefits to help bolster economic well-being.

Large Environmental Triangles

Low-scoring counties had environmental triangles that were consistently larger than social and economic triangles. The large environmental triangles indicate that environments in these counties are a barrier to economic and social growth. For example, environmental indicators showed that low-scoring counties had fewer water resources, with low percentages of the population being served by municipal ground or surface water and low percentages of water being used to irrigate crops. Using water to irrigate crops was selected as an environmental indicator that is good for the economy and society. This meant that counties who did not have water supply available for irrigation purposes were not able to use this indicator to raise their social and environmental scores. While water-use for crops was selected as beneficial for the economy and society, it was considered to have a negative effect on the environment. This is one example of how an environment can overwhelm the social and economic facets of sustainability. Lack of resources, such as water, can create fewer economic opportunities. This is especially applicable in the rural Intermountain West, where many remote places depend on agriculture as their only economic resource, and development patterns are shaped by the sparse availability of water. A lack of water tended to be one of the common traits shared by the 25 lowest-ranking counties. These counties were largely desert sagebrush ecosystems with rangeland as one of the only resources on which to center economic activity.

Lack of Social Services

The data provided evidence that social services were consistently lacking in low-scoring counties. Long commute times, lack of public transportation, and limited access

to physicians indicated that communities in these counties are isolated and lack services and amenities. Low percentages of the population had bachelor or graduate degrees in these counties, signaling that higher education and jobs are not available for degree-holding populations.

Findings from the Expert-based Assessment Results

During the process of running the three different evaluations, different indicators were emphasized. While county sustainability scores did not change dramatically from one run to another, subtle differences manifested in response to the change in indicators for the three runs.

The Expert-based Assessment differed from the others by including population growth and density in the indicator selection. The surveyed experts had selected this as an important indicator in sustainable development. While population density was a factor in sustainability scores, most counties scoring in the top 20 rankings of the Expert-based Assessment were mid-sized in terms of population density.

The geographic patterns that resulted from mapping the Expert-based Assessment revealed that counties located in the mountains of Colorado consistently received top sustainability scores. These counties all had economies with prominent tourism, service, and business management sectors. While the assessment did not solely select tourist-based economies, these counties tended to score particularly well. Teton, Wyoming also had very high scores and similar landscape and economic qualities. This supports the assumption that New West economies perform well and are one form of a sustainable rurality.

Other high-scoring counties performed well because they had large amounts of people with higher education degrees, an indicator which the surveyed experts had selected as important to the social facet of sustainability. Some of these counties, such as Whitman, Washington, did well because they had a college or university institution. Other counties in metropolitan areas, such as Boulder County, Colorado, had large concentrations of specialized fields. These economies scored well and were based around management, tech and computer programming, and engineering. The county that stood out the most was Los Alamos County, New Mexico. This county had three elements that allowed it to score very well. Los Alamos is a gateway community to Bandelier National Monument. It is also home to the University of New Mexico, which attracts many residents with higher education degrees. Lastly, Los Alamos is the birthplace of the atomic bomb, which has made it a center for science and research.

Counties that performed well in the Expert-based Assessment had high scores for percent of the population over 64, percent of native residents, low crime rates, percent that commute by transit, few years of life lost, population density on private land, percent of public land, good days of health, few nonhealthy days, good levels of CO, NO2, O2, and SO2, percent of the population served by groundwater, thermoelectric power used, median household income, high income, and unemployment.

These counties also had almost no low scores for economic indicators. The only low scores high-ranking counties in the Expert-based Evaluation consistently received were for percent foreign-born, percent from international migration, levels of PM 2.5 and PM 10, percent of the population served by groundwater, and amount of thermoelectric

energy used. Scores for these issues tend to be low for counties throughout the Intermountain West and did not affect high-scoring counties' place in the rankings.

Findings from the Rural Assessment Results

As previously mentioned, the indicators that reflected the rural literature did not provide enough data in each of the three sectors of sustainability to create a balanced, correlated sustainability assessment While indicators were too sparse to form a complete sustainability assessment, examining the high and low-scoring counties did reveal indicators that had helped rural counties to be successful. The factors that allowed counties in the Rural Assessment to rise in the ranking were often related to one or two indicators. This is encouraging, as it suggests that counties can improve sustainable development possibilities by implementing small changes.

High-scoring indicators were also generally different for each county. For example, San Juan County performed extremely well, due to good scores for natural amenities, low commute times, and many of days of good health. Catron County, New Mexico scored well, due to an extremely high score for the percent of the population who own their own homes. Albany County, Wyoming scored well, due to a high percent of the population with graduate degrees. This showed that many rural counties have been able to capitalize on their strengths and create factors that work toward sustainable development possibilities in their communities.

Findings from the Combined Assessment Results

The Combined Assessment Results include both top-scoring counties from the Expert-based Assessment and top scoring counties from the Rural Assessment. While some counties with mid-sized populations scored well in the Expert-based Assessment, there were more counties with mid-sized to small populations that received higher scores in the Combined Assessment. This demonstrates that not including population density as a requirement for sustainable development, as was done in both the Rural Assessment and the Combined Assessment, can help give rural counties a better chance of scoring well in sustainable development possibilities.

Rural Indicators Discovered in the Sustainability Assessments

As was discovered during the Rural Assessment, rural issues could not be assessed alone, but needed to be integrated into a larger framework of sustainability. Because rural issues were just one part of the collective indicators contributing to county sustainability, combining them with indicators from the Expert-based Assessment only slightly altered county sustainability rankings.

Rural county characteristics were compared with patterns in indicator data and sustainability outcomes to determine whether there was a connection to assertions made in previous rural studies. Population density, recreation-based economies, and USDA ERS Urban Influence Codes were compared with Sustainability Rankings to see if correlations between them existed. The data results found that none of these rual issues had a significant correlation with the sustainability outcomes. This is likely because the model evaluates many facets of sustainability. No individual issue or indicator is

influential enough to completely affect outcomes on its own. There are many combinations of factors that can contribute to positive sustainability outcomes.

The Expert-based, Rural, and Combined Assessments did, however, reveal how indicators that reflect the literature regarding rural sustainability may help to define and shape rural sustainability outcomes. These indicators are discussed below.

Population Density and Urban Areas

One major question was the role of population in sustainability. The Utah Study (Cluff & Licon, 2014) found that counties with or near urban centers tended to have better sustainability scores. Other researchers, such as Audirac (1997) and Isserman (2005), determined that rural and urban sustainability must be considered together if a true picture of sustainability is to emerge. Population density was removed as an indicator in both the Rural Assessment and Combined Assessment to avoid punishing rural counties with smaller populations. This did help to improve some counties' sustainability scores. Yet even the Expert-based Assessment, which included population density as an indicator of sustainable development, did not show urban counties as consistently more sustainable. This demonstrates that the indicator selection chosen by the surveyed experts made strides toward a description of sustainability that can be applicable to both urban and rual places alike. Perhaps the focus on strong social triangles presents opportunities for sustainable development that may be more amenable to rural areas than environmental or economic opportunites.

Population density on private land and sustainability scores were graphed on a scatter plot chart to determine whether population density is related to sustainability

outcomes even if not selected as an indicator in the assessment model. When overall sustainability scores from the Combined Assessment were compared with population density on private land, there was no significant correlation with higher sustainability scores. Many counties with low population densities received both low and high sustainability scores. There were also a significant number of counties with larger populations which received lower sustainable development scores. In fact, counties with the highest population densities, above 360 people per square mile, had lower sustainability scores, ranging from 2% to 11%. Counties with the highest sustainability scores, above 15%, tended to have moderate populations. Four of the top five ranked counties for sustainability ranged from 148 to 327 people per square mile, a mid-sized population for counties in the Intermountain West. The exception to this is Routt County, Colorado, which had a sustainability score of 22%, yet only 18 people per square mile.

This shows that while an increase in population can have a positive influence on sustainable development, it is not a major determining factor. The success of mid-sized populations could be due to the fact that they have enough people to create strong economies and social services without straining local environments with large populations and the pollution and crime that accompany them.

This is contrary to some of the assertions made in the rural literature, which contend that larger populations perform better in sustainability studies, and rural areas located next to urban areas will outperform isolated rural areas. This is also in contrast with Licon and Cluff's (2014) Utah study, in which counties that performed well were adjacent to urban areas. According to the Expert-based, Rural, and Combined

Assessments, it is possible for isolated counties to have sustainable development possibilities.

Spread and Backwash

Remote counties that scored well often had low commute times or low unemployment rates. The highest-scoring counties generally had lower commute times, between 14 and 20 minutes. This suggests that spread and backwash is not occurring in these communities, but rather that they are retaining industry and employment within their own counties. Conversely, low-scoring counties had long commute times and high unemployment rates. These patterns highlighted different types of remote rural places.

For example, San Juan, Colorado is a remote place that had very high scores for both sustainability and commute times. While it is isolated, it has one small, concentrated area of economic and social activity in the town of Silverton, which retains and supports commerce and people. This is in contrast to a county like Owyhee, Idaho, which has no significant population centers to retain business and shows data for long commute times. Many Owyhee residents commute long distances to work in the Boise metropolitan area. This demonstrates that while population density may not always be completely necessary to achieve economic or social health, the presence of even a small town center can be effective when it comes to retaining people, jobs, and services on a daily basis.

Economies of the Old and New West

Another assertion made in the rural literature review was that recreation-based New West economies and rural areas high in natural amenities would create strong

economic scores that would contribute to higher sustainability outcomes. Yet when county natural amenity scores and sustainability scores were graphed on a scatter-plot chart, no significant patterns or relationships emerged, only a slight trend between rising natural amenity scores and rising sustainability scores. However, even assessing natural amenities by using the Natural Amenities Scale (NAS) was subjective, as the NAS includes criteria such as warm winters, which lowers scores for many of the high elevation and northern counties in the Intermountain West.

Among most of the counties, there was also no significant pattern between recreation-based economies and sustainability scores. However, all five of the counties with very high sustainability scores, scoring above 15%, also have strong recreation aspects to their economies. Once again, while recreation does not determine sustainability outcomes, it does have the potential to bolster sustainability scores for certain counties. Conversely, low-scoring counties commonly had economies centered on farming, fishing, forestry, mining, or extraction. Typically, these counties also had very low economic scores for indicators such as income.

Old West economies typically did perform better than New West economies with regards to income inequality and home ownership. This suggests that while economies centered on recreation may be strong, it is difficult for a diversity of people to thrive in such places. Income inequality and home ownership are two indicators that could be utilized in future rural assessments, as they often seemed to be assets of lower-scoring rural counties. Planners could try to utilize these assets to increase sustainable development possibilites in low-scoring rural counties.

Out-Migration and In-Migration

Other areas that seemed to frequently allow low-scoring, rural areas to stand out included days of good health, few non-healthy days, few undereducated people, and percent of the population that graduated from high school. Clean environments can often be an advantage in rural places which don't suffer from the concentrated pollution found in urban areas. While it may be difficult to attract educational opportunities at the scale of a college or university to rural areas, increasing support for local elementary and high school education can be the deciding factor that attracts and retains families who want to live in a rural area with healthy, less-polluted environments, while still maintaining educational and social opportunities for their children.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS

Definitions of Rural Sustainability

Patterns in the three sustainability assessment results supported many of the assertions made in the literature review. Yet did these assessments define a rural sustainability? The sustainability assessment results suggest that there is not one, but multiple definitions of rural sustainability. Much like the Rural-Urban Continuum suggests, there are many varieties of rural.

Some rural counties have opportunities for tourism and recreation, some have economies based on agriculture, and others have only dry rangeland or desert and struggle to form robust economies. Sustainability, economies, and societies are largely shaped by the environment. This is especially true for rural areas, many of which are remote due to a lack of natural resources, such as water. This was reflected in the model assessments, where low-scoring counties consistently had large environmental triangles, suggesting that environments in these counties are overwhelming social and economic opportunities. Due to this fact, many rural places struggle to create economic and social opportunities. Counties with the lowest scores consistently lacked strong social and economic scores. This typically corresponded to geographically isolated places with large environments and the lack of any major civic center.

Because all rural counties are not the same, they cannot be evaluated by the same definition of sustainability. Inevitably, due to differing environmental conditions between the counties, some counties will be "punished" by a chosen set of indicators. For

example, as in this study, if water used to irrigate crops is selected as beneficial to society and the economy, then rural economies centered on agriculture are rewarded as sustainable, while dry, rural rangelands and urban areas are unable to score as well.

This concept is comparable to the rural-urban dichotomy that initiated this study's inquiry into defining rural. If sustainability indicators center on rural issues, then urban county\ scores can be punished, of which we saw evidence in this evaluation. Cluff and Licon's Utah Study (2014) found that urban counties, or counties surrounding urban areas, performed better than rural counties. This study, which evaluated the sustainability of the Intermountain West, did not find that urban areas had better sustainability scores than other counties. In fact, some rural counties performed quite well, while other urban counties did not score particularly well. This demonstrates that it is not how rural is defined, but how sustainability is defined, that rewards or punishes rural counties. While the indicators chosen in the Utah study created a definition of sustainability in which urban areas generally outperformed rural areas, the indicators chosen by the surveyed experts in this study formed a definition of sustainability that did not correspond with a county's metro or nonmetro status. This shows that the indicator selection for this study has succeeded in moving toward a definition of sustainability that is more rural-friendly.

This study maintains that rural sustainability evaluations do not need to be removed from evaluations which also contain urban counties. It may actually be beneficial to include rural and urban counties in an integrated study such as this one, so that the sets of data can be contrasted and compared. In addition, comparing rural and urban together more accurately reflects the reality that many urban places have a dependence on rural areas for food and natural resources, and in turn, many rural places

rely on services found in urban places. This supports Audirac's (1997) conclusions that rural and urban places must be studied in an integrated form.

In addition, comparing rural and urban counties together did not affect sustainability results or rankings. When urban cities were removed from the analysis, rural results were still displayed as one scenario and score within a spectrum of comparison. Rather, it was the indicators selected to identify what constitutes sustainability that altered rural county's sustainability status. This study found that rural was not evaluated by urban standards by including both types of counties within the same comparison, but by holding urban standards and issues as more sustainable without evaluating the rural component.

While the chosen data may reflect issues that experts in the literature review found to be specific to rural areas, it cannot be said that this data is exclusive only to rural places. There is no correlation between indicators highlighted in the literature review and population density or rural issues and USDA rural classifications. A given data set may reflect aspects of rural conditions while simultaneously reflecting different aspects of urban conditions. This makes it difficult to single out a rural-specific sustainability using the given data.

However, some indicators did serve to represent shared rural issues, as well as allow opportunities for rural counties to receive higher sustainability scores. Indicators representing healthy environments, low percentages of the population who are undereducated, greater income equality and natural resource production were common indicators that allowed rural counties to achieve better sustainable development possibilities and illuminated ways in which rural sustainability could be evaluated.

This study has discovered that the answer to the question "What is rural sustainability?" is found in how planners choose to frame it. Choosing indicators that do not punish counties for a lack of urbanity or density moves toward rural sustainability. Choosing indicators that may boost rural scores, such as low air pollution, water used to irrigate crops, and rates of homeownership, also help to recognize and integrate rural sustainability. As Isserman (2005) alluded, rural sustainability should not be defined by what it is not—not urban, lacking population, lacking strong economies, but by the distinct qualities that make rural places unique.

Applications for Future Research

Further refining indicators to understand which indicators may correspond to certain types of rural counties will continue to evolve definitions of rural sustainability. Other indicators that may contribute to rural sustainability, such as size of farms and number of family-owned businesses, need to be assessed in order to understand how they integrate into a larger sustainability framework. Such indicators were not utilized in this study because they were not consistently available for all counties in the Intermountain West. In future research, the study boundary may be reconfigured based on counties with rural classifications. While the contrast between rural and urban counties was informative, comparing counties with similar geographic and economic traits may make the data more compatible and allow more rural-centered indicators to be included in the assessment.

It would also be beneficial to develop a consistent approach to geographically mapping the sustainability scores and associated indicators. Adding a mapping

component would allow geographic patterns to be more quickly assessed. Incorporating a mapping approach in a geographic information platform could also allow additional information, such as county typologies and other unchangeable environmental indicators that are not appropriate to calculate into the assessment model, to be layered over sustainable development results. This would add an increased understanding of the types of environments and economies that shape the scores without including inverse environmental indicators in the assessment itself.

Finally, rural counties' lack of data, especially environmental data, made it difficult to compare rural places in the assessment. While a lack of data didn't penalize rural counties, it didn't present an opportunity to contribute to higher sustainabiltiy scores. Many rural counties may have received higher sustainability scores if indicators such as the good air quality common in many rural places were recorded in the data representing these places. In general, it was difficult to find environmental indicators that were not absolute. More environmental indicators, especially those that can be shaped by planning policy, need to be incorporated into the assessment so they can contribute to well-balanced sustainability outcomes.

Licon's Sustainability Assessment Model did prove to be a useful tool in identifying indicators that helped to define rural sustainability. The ability to test different combinations of indicators allows for an examination of multiple types of sustainability and a variety of rural typologies. This is a beneficial approach for studying rural sustainability at a time when rural economies, environments, and societies are rapidly shifting and the definition of rural sustainability continually changes and evolves. As this study has found, there is not a singular definition of rural sustainability, but a variety of

definitions that can lead rural counties toward more sustainable development possibilities.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Indicator Selection and Data Sources

List of Indicators Used

Land area in square meters

The total land area in a county, measured in square meters.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Water area in square meters

The total surface-water area in a county, measured in square meters.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Land area in square miles

The total land area in a county, measured in square miles.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Water area in square miles

The total surface-water area in a county in square miles.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Total area in square miles

The total area of both land and surface-water in a county, measured in square miles. Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Total area in acres

The total area of both land and surface-water in a county, measured in acres.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Population Estimate (as of July 1) – 2010

The total number of people living in a county.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Population Estimate (as of July 1) – 2015

The total number of people living in a county.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Non-Public Land

Total area of land minus public land.
Taken from NBC.GOV and FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Households by type

The total number of households in a county.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Urban Influence Codes – 2013

The 2013 Urban Influence Codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by population size of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan counties by size of the largest city or town and proximity to metro and micropolitan areas. Counties are divided into classifications on a scale ranging from 1, which indicates the most metropolitan, to 12, which indicates the most rural. Taken from the U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service.

ERS County Typology Codes – 2015

The 2015 County Typology Codes classify all U.S. counties according to six categories of economic dependence and six categories of policy-relevant themes. The economic dependence types used include farming, manufacturing, recreation, and nonspecialized counties. The policy-relevant types used include persistent poverty, persistent child poverty, population loss, and retirement destination. Taken from U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service.

Natural Amenities Scale

The natural amenities scale is a measure of the physical characteristics of a county area that enhance the location as a place to live. The scale was constructed by combining six measures of climate, topography, and water area that reflect environmental qualities most people prefer. These measures are warm winter, winter sun, temperate summer, low summer humidity, topographic variation, and water area. The data are available for counties in the lower 48 States. The file contains the original measures and standardized scores for each county, as well as the amenities scale. Taken from U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service.

Population Density (Total)

The population density equals the number of people per square mile. Taken from the U.S. Census 2010.

Population Density (Private)

The population density on private land equals the number of people per square mile of privately-owned land. Counties in the Intermountain West often have large areas of public land which should not be counted in a population density equation, as they are typically unable to be developed. Counting only private land creates a picture of how much settlement is developed on available lands. Taken from U.S. Census 2010.

Percent Public Land

The percentage of publicly owned land in each county in square miles. Taken from NBC.GOV.

Good Air

The number of days in the year with an air quality index value of 0 through 50. Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

Non-Healthy Air

The number of days in the year with an air quality index value of 151 through 200. Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

Air Quality Indicators

A daily index value is calculated for each air pollutant measured. The highest of those index values is the AQI value, and the pollutant responsible for the highest index value is the "Main Pollutant." These columns give the number of days each pollutant measured was the main pollutant. A blank column indicates a pollutant not measured in the county or CBSA.

CO

The number of days in the year that carbon monoxide was the main pollutant.
Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

NO2

The number of days in the year that nitrogen dioxide was the main pollutant.
Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

Oz

The number of days in the year that ozone was the main pollutant.
Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

SO2

The number of days in the year that sulfur dioxide was the main pollutant.
Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

PM 2.5

The number of days in the year that particulate matter 2.5 was the main pollutant.
Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

PM 10

The number of days in the year that particulate matter 10 was the main pollutant.
Taken from https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/about-air-data-reports

Public Water Supply: Percent of Total Population Served by Groundwater

The percentage of the total population served by groundwater in thousands in 2010.
Taken from waterdata.usgs.gov

Public Water Supply: Percent of Total Population Served by Surface-water

The percentage of the total population served by surface-water in thousands in 2010.
Taken from waterdata.usgs.gov

Public Water Supply: Percent of Water from Groundwater Withdrawals

The percentage of total water withdrawals that are taken from groundwater.
Taken from waterdata.usgs.gov

Public Water Supply: Percent of Water from Surface-Water Withdrawals

The percentage of total water withdrawals that are taken from groundwater.
Taken from waterdata.usgs.gov

Power Generated by Thermoelectric, Total Withdrawals

Total water withdrawals taken for thermoelectric power in millions of gallons per day, 2010.
Taken from waterdata.usgs.gov

Thermoelectric Power per Person

Thermoelectric power generated per person in gigawatt-hours, 2010.
Taken from waterdata.usgs.gov

Population Growth

The percentage of population increase per year from 2010.
Taken from FactFinder.Census.Gov.

Percent Age 65 Years Old and Older

The percentage of the population that is 65 years old or older.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Percent Age 18 Years Old and Younger

The percentage of the population that is 18 years old or younger.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Average Household Size

The average number of people in each household.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Male Householder

The percentage of households with a male householder and no female householder present.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Female Householder

The percentage of households with a female householder and no male householder present.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Single Family Households

The percentage of households with a single male or single female householder.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Native-Born

The percentage of the total population that was born in the United States and were U.S. citizens at birth.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Foreign-Born

The percentage of the total population that were not U.S. citizens at birth.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Non-United States Citizen

The percentage of the foreign-born population that are not U.S. citizens.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Migration

The percentage of the population that has moved to a county they were not born in.
Taken from factfinder.census.gov.

International Migration

The percentage of the population that has migrated to the United States from a different country.
Taken from factfinder.census.gov.

High School

The percentage of the population that is 25 years of age or older and has graduated from high school.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Bachelor Degree

The percentage of the population that is 25 years of age or older and has graduated with a bachelor's degree.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Graduate Degree

The percentage of the population that is 25 years of age or older and has graduated with a graduate or professional degree.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Undereducated

The percentage of the population that is 16 years of age or older that has finished neither high school nor college.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Years Lost Due to Premature Death

Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 people.
Taken from the National Center for Health Statistics 2010-2012.

Poor or Fair Health

The percentage of adults reporting poor or fair health.
Taken from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2006-2012.

Poor Physical Health Days

Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days 2006-2012.
Taken from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2006-2012.

Poor Mental Health Days

Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in the past 30 days 2006-2012.
Taken from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2006-2012.

Uninsured

The percentage of the population under age 65 without health insurance.
Taken from Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2012.

Physicians

Ratio of population to primary care physicians.
Taken from Area Health Resource File, American Medical Association, 2012.

Obesity

Obesity Prevalence. Age-adjusted, 2013.
Taken from www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/countydata/countydataindicators.html

Owner-occupied Housing

The percentage of owner-occupied housing units.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Renter-occupied Housing

The percentage of renter-occupied housing units.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Year of Home

An estimate of the median of the year a home structure was built.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Housing Problems

The percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities.
Taken from Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data 2007-2011.

Crime

The number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population.
Taken from Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI 2010-2012.

Children in Poverty

The percentage of children under age 18 in poverty.
Taken from Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 2013.

Dependent Population

The percentage of the population under 18 and over 65.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Unemployment

All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Primary Sector Jobs

The percentage of the population employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Secondary Sector Jobs

The percentage of the population employed in construction and manufacturing.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Tertiary Sector Jobs

The percentage of the population employed in all service-related activities.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Median Household Income

The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one with incomes above the median, and the other with incomes below the median. The median household income includes income and benefits in 2015 inflation-adjusted dollars.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Income

"Money income" is the income received on a regular basis (exclusive of certain money receipts, such as capital gains and lump-sum payments) before payments for personal income taxes, social security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. It includes income received from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, and tips; self-employment income from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Income Gap

The difference between men's and women's income and benefits for full-time, year-round workers in 2015 inflation-adjusted dollars.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Dependents per Employed Population

The percentage of dependents per percent of employed population.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Work from Home

The percentage of workers 16 years and over who worked at home.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Percent in Poverty

The percentage of families and people whose income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Percent who Commute

The percentage of workers 16 years and over who drove alone to work in a car, truck, or van.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Percent who Carpool

The percentage of workers 16 years and over who carpooled to work in a car, truck, or van.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Percent who Commute by Transit

The percentage of workers 16 years and over taking public transportation (excluding taxicab).
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Commuting Times

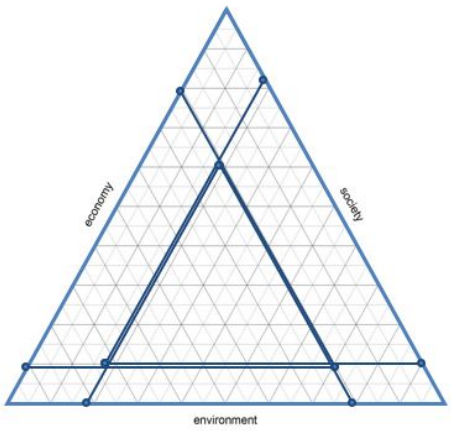
The mean travel time to commute to work in minutes.
Taken from U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Appendix B. Indicator Selection, Sustainability Graphs, and Indicator Scores from the Expert-Based Assessment

Sustainable Development Possibilities, Indicator Selection and Indicator Scores

Expert-based Assessment Top and Bottom 5 Ranked Counties

Summit, Colorado #1



Summit, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	49.8%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	26.9%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	7.1%	208
SOCIETY	52.2%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	25.8%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	4.2%	243
ENVIRONMENT	37.2%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	26.9%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	3.4%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	25.6%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	10.2%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	17.6%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	20.3%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	9.1%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	20.5%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	18.5%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

	social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1	pGrowth	very important	inverse	55.3
2	% age>64	limited	inverse	89.1
3	HHsize	limited	inverse	70.8
4	%singlePHh	limited	inverse	71.9
5	%Native	limited	direct	86.8
6	%Foreign	limited	direct	13.2
7	%notUScit	limited	direct	70.7
8	%migr	limited	direct	59.3
9	%intlMigr	limited	direct	26.4
10	%highschool	less than normal	direct	41.8
11	%bach	limited	direct	37.8
12	%grad	important	direct	29.3
13	poor health	normal	inverse	nd
14	ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	77.3
15	me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	77.4
16	uninsured	limited	inverse	43.2
17	physicians	limited	direct	26.0
18	obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	79.5
19	%ownerOcc	limited	direct	52.1
20	%renterOcc	limited	direct	47.9
21	YrHome	limited	direct	77.5
22	housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
23	crime	less than normal	inverse	93.9
24	ch.poverty	limited	inverse	74.5
25				

	social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1	pGrowth	important	direct	44.7
2	% age>64	less than normal	inverse	89.1
3	% age<18	limited	direct	44.7
4	HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.2
5	%singlePHh	normal	inverse	71.9
6	%Foreign	less than normal	direct	13.2
7	%notUScit	limited	direct	70.7
8	%migr	limited	direct	59.3
9	%intlMigr	limited	direct	26.4
10	%highschool	less than normal	direct	41.8
11	%bach	normal	direct	37.8
12	%grad	important	direct	29.3
13	undereducated	limited	inverse	91.9
14	years lost	limited	inverse	98.6
15	poor health	very important	inverse	nd
16	ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	77.3
17	me.unhealth	normal	inverse	77.4
18	uninsured	important	inverse	43.2
19	physicians	limited	direct	26.0
20	obesity [adj]	important	inverse	79.5
21	%ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	52.1
22	YrHome	less than normal	direct	77.5
23	housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
24	crime	normal	inverse	93.9
25	ch.poverty	very important	inverse	74.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

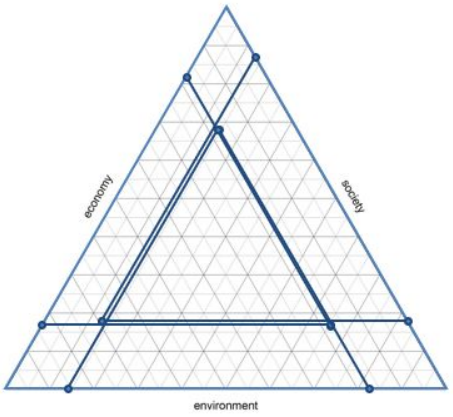
environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	86.3
2 pDens	important	direct	100.0
3 pDensP	limited	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	73.7
5 good	very important	direct	85.5
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
10 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	100.0
12 pm10	normal	inverse	0.0
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	16.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	45.1
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	55.1
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	86.6
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	86.3
2 pDens	normal	direct	100.0
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	73.7
5 good	critical	direct	85.5
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	100.0
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	0.0
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	100.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	16.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	44.9
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	86.6
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	19.2
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 DepPop	limited	inverse	72.4
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	79.8
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	55.0
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	74.4
5 Income	less than normal	direct	63.5
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	75.6
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	23.2
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	74.6
9 %povP	very important	inverse	75.2
10 % commute	normal	inverse	35.5
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	40.6
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	69.0

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 unemployment	important	inverse	79.8
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	74.5
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	55.0
4 medHHi	normal	direct	74.4
5 Income	normal	direct	63.5
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	75.6
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	23.2
8 %work home	normal	direct	25.4
9 %povP	important	inverse	75.2
10 % commute	important	inverse	35.5
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	40.6
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	69.0

Los Alamos, New Mexico #2



Los Alamos*, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	42.7%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	26.3%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	4.6%	208
SOCIETY	48.0%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	25.5%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	6.2%	243
ENVIRONMENT	46.7%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	26.1%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	4.8%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	21.3%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	17.9%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	12.9%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	18.0%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	16.7%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	17.4%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	14.3%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	66.5
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	72.9
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	82.0
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	74.2
5 %Native	limited	direct	88.6
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	11.4
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	61.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	51.5
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	19.6
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	0.0
11 %bach	limited	direct	29.0
12 %grad	important	direct	100.0
13 poor health	normal	inverse	79.0
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	68.9
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	68.7
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	100.0
17 physicians	limited	direct	54.3
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	50.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	58.5
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	41.5
21 YrHome	limited	direct	61.5
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	98.9
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	87.5
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	97.3
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	important	direct	33.5
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	72.9
3 % age<18	limited	direct	55.9
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	18.0
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	74.2
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.4
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	61.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	51.5
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	19.6
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	0.0
11 %bach	normal	direct	29.0
12 %grad	important	direct	100.0
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	96.9
14 years lost	limited	inverse	87.3
15 poor health	very important	inverse	79.0
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	68.9
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	68.7
18 uninsured	important	inverse	100.0
19 physicians	limited	direct	54.3
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	50.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	58.5
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	61.5
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	98.9
24 crime	normal	inverse	87.5
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	97.3

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	46.1
2 pDens	important	direct	100.0
3 pDensP	limited	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	51.5
5 good	very important	direct	53.9
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
10 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
12 pm10	normal	inverse	100.0
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.2
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	99.8
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	93.5
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	46.1
2 pDens	normal	direct	100.0
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	51.5
5 good	critical	direct	53.9
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	100.0
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.2
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	93.5
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	nd
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score

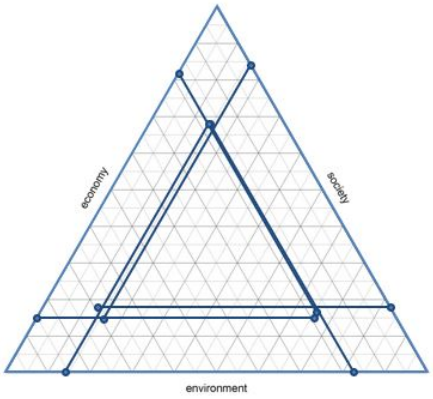
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 DepPop	limited	inverse	36.2
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	86.5
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	74.4
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	100.0
5 Income	less than normal	direct	100.0
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	56.8
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	70.7
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	84.5
9 %povP	very important	inverse	93.0
10 % commute	normal	inverse	23.9
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	36.5
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	73.0

1 unemployment	important	inverse	86.5
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	100.0
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	74.4
4 medHHi	normal	direct	100.0
5 Income	normal	direct	100.0
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	56.8
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	70.7
8 %work home	normal	direct	15.5
9 %povP	important	inverse	93.0
10 % commute	important	inverse	23.9
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	36.5
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	73.0

Routt, Colorado #3



Routt, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	43.2%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	24.7%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	6.3%	208
SOCIETY	48.0%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	24.0%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	5.6%	243
ENVIRONMENT	40.5%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	23.4%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	5.1%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	23.4%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	14.7%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	16.0%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	19.5%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	14.8%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	19.0%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	17.3%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	61.3
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	84.9
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	78.5
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	71.7
5 %Native	limited	direct	93.7
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	6.3
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	54.7
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.0
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	47.7
11 %bach	limited	direct	40.3
12 %grad	important	direct	28.5
13 poor health	normal	inverse	95.9
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	87.3
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	74.5
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	49.3
17 physicians	limited	direct	30.6
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	72.9
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	54.4
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	45.6
21 YrHome	limited	direct	80.7
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	72.9
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	90.0
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	75.7
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	important	direct	38.7
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	84.9
3 % age<18	limited	direct	49.7
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	21.5
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	71.7
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	6.3
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	54.7
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.0
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	47.7
11 %bach	normal	direct	40.3
12 %grad	important	direct	28.5
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	96.9
14 years lost	limited	inverse	84.3
15 poor health	very important	inverse	95.9
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	87.3
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	74.5
18 uninsured	important	inverse	49.3
19 physicians	limited	direct	30.6
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	72.9
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	54.4
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	80.7
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	72.9
24 crime	normal	inverse	90.0
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	75.7

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (70.4)
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.2
2 pDens	important	direct	38.6
3 pDensP	limited	direct	35.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	46.6
5 good	very important	direct	95.5
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
10 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	100.0
12 pm10	normal	inverse	0.0
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	11.3
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	72.4
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	28.0
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	95.0
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	0.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (70.7)
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.2
2 pDens	normal	direct	38.6
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	35.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	46.6
5 good	critical	direct	95.5
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	100.0
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	0.0
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	11.3
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	100.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	72.0
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	95.0
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	5.7
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	2.1
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	100.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (67.9)

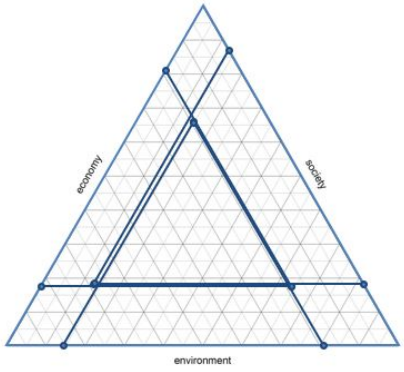
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (65.4)

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 DepPop	limited	inverse	54.0
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	83.5
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	68.0
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	66.7
5 Income	less than normal	direct	68.1
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.5
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	53.2
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	74.2
9 %povP	very important	inverse	79.7
10 % commute	normal	inverse	31.8
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	42.9
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	67.7

1 unemployment	important	inverse	83.5
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	73.3
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	68.0
4 medHHi	normal	direct	66.7
5 Income	normal	direct	68.1
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.5
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	53.2
8 %work home	normal	direct	25.8
9 %povP	important	inverse	79.7
10 % commute	important	inverse	31.8
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	42.9
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	67.7

Teton, Wyoming #4



Teton, WY

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	40.4%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	24.6%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	4.9%	208
SOCIETY	46.9%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	23.0%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	7.0%	243
ENVIRONMENT	44.0%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	23.8%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	5.1%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	23.0%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	18.4%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	13.1%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	18.8%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	17.6%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	19.1%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	14.6%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	54.4
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	83.8
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	74.8
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	73.6
5 %Native	limited	direct	88.4
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	11.6
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	76.1
8 %migr	limited	direct	59.3
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	9.7
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	43.0
11 %bach	limited	direct	55.1
12 %grad	important	direct	28.2
13 poor health	normal	inverse	95.2
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	78.5
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	73.6
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	40.3
17 physicians	limited	direct	37.3
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	88.6
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	47.3
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	52.7
21 YrHome	limited	direct	79.3
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	71.6
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	85.6
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	77.5
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	important	direct	45.6
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	83.8
3 % age<18	limited	direct	48.1
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	25.2
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	73.6
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.6
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	76.1
8 %migr	limited	direct	59.3
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	9.7
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	43.0
11 %bach	normal	direct	55.1
12 %grad	important	direct	28.2
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	94.4
14 years lost	limited	inverse	90.6
15 poor health	very important	inverse	95.2
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	78.5
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	73.6
18 uninsured	important	inverse	40.3
19 physicians	limited	direct	37.3
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	88.6
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	47.3
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	79.3
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	71.6
24 crime	normal	inverse	85.6
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	77.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.7
2 pDens	important	direct	15.9
3 pDensP	limited	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	98.4
5 good	very important	direct	87.9
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	95.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	82.9
8 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	normal	inverse	0.0
10 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
12 pm10	normal	inverse	88.7
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	1.1
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.7
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	99.3
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	93.1
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.7
2 pDens	normal	direct	15.9
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	98.4
5 good	critical	direct	87.9
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	95.0
7 CO	limited	inverse	82.9
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	0.0
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	88.7
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	100.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	1.1
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.7
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	93.1
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	nd
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score

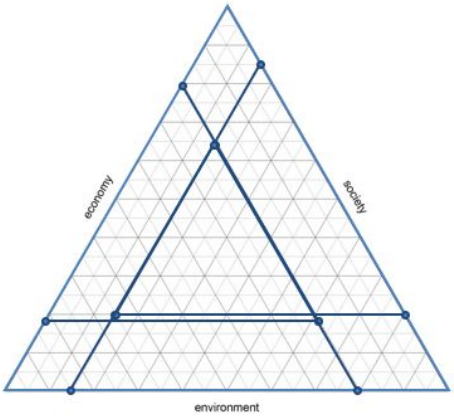
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 DepPop	limited	inverse	55.2
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	91.8
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	68.1
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	100.0
5 Income	less than normal	direct	100.0
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.3
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	41.0
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	80.2
9 %povP	very important	inverse	88.7
10 % commute	normal	inverse	38.5
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	34.6
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	77.3

1 unemployment	important	inverse	91.8
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	77.5
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	68.1
4 medHHi	normal	direct	100.0
5 Income	normal	direct	100.0
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.3
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	41.0
8 %work home	normal	direct	19.8
9 %povP	important	inverse	88.7
10 % commute	important	inverse	38.5
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	34.6
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	77.3

Pitkin, Colorado #5



Pitkin, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	37.7%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	20.1%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	6.0%	208
SOCIETY	42.5%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	20.0%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	8.1%	243
ENVIRONMENT	41.8%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	21.5%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	5.5%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	20.0%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	20.0%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	14.8%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	20.4%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	18.2%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	20.4%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	14.9%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	60.3
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	75.3
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	84.5
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	69.7
5 %Native	limited	direct	86.8
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	13.2
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	56.4
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	15.2
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	9.7
11 %bach	limited	direct	100.0
12 %grad	important	direct	30.3
13 poor health	normal	inverse	nd
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	87.3
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	69.7
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	45.6
17 physicians	limited	direct	25.4
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	69.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	51.2
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	48.8
21 YrHome	limited	direct	74.7
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	93.3
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	79.3
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	important	direct	39.7
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	75.3
3 % age<18	limited	direct	44.1
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	15.5
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	69.7
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	13.2
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	56.4
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	15.2
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	9.7
11 %bach	normal	direct	100.0
12 %grad	important	direct	30.3
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	92.6
14 years lost	limited	inverse	100.0
15 poor health	very important	inverse	nd
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	87.3
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	69.7
18 uninsured	important	inverse	45.6
19 physicians	limited	direct	25.4
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	69.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	51.2
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	74.7
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
24 crime	normal	inverse	93.3
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	79.3

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (63.5)
1 NAS	critical	direct	64.5
2 pDens	important	direct	95.0
3 pDensP	limited	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	86.5
5 good	very important	direct	67.5
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	57.1
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	normal	inverse	0.0
10 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
12 pm10	normal	inverse	0.0
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	8.5
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	90.8
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	9.2
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	88.9
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

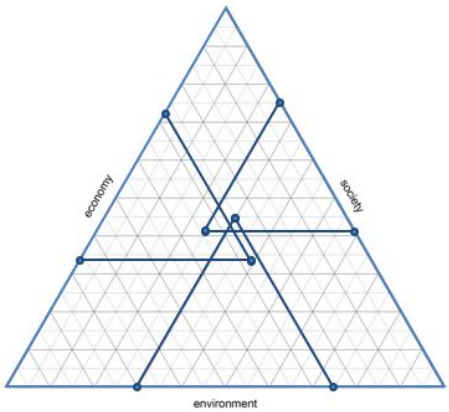
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (60.1)
1 NAS	critical	direct	64.5
2 pDens	normal	direct	95.0
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	100.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	86.5
5 good	critical	direct	67.5
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	57.1
7 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	0.0
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	0.0
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	8.5
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	100.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	90.8
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	88.9
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	19.0
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (70.3)
1 DepPop	limited	inverse	52.2
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	72.6
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	58.1
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	84.1
5 Income	less than normal	direct	100.0
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	74.1
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	46.6
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	69.4
9 %povP	very important	inverse	80.3
10 % commute	normal	inverse	68.6
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	38.0
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	66.1

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (70.1)
1 unemployment	important	inverse	72.6
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	79.5
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	58.1
4 medHHi	normal	direct	84.1
5 Income	normal	direct	100.0
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	74.1
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	46.6
8 %work home	normal	direct	30.6
9 %povP	important	inverse	80.3
10 % commute	important	inverse	68.6
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	38.0
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	66.1

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

Clark, Idaho #246



Clark, ID

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	15.3%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	0.4%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	13.5%	208
SOCIETY	11.6%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	0.1%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	20.9%	243
ENVIRONMENT	20.2%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.9%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	19.9%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.0%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	41.3%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	24.6%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.5%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	33.4%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	25.3%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	29.8%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (49.4)
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	77.7
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	79.2
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	62.2
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	55.1
5 %Native	limited	direct	0.0
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	100.0
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	86.9
8 %migr	limited	direct	37.6
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	25.2
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	71.4
11 %bach	limited	direct	11.1
12 %grad	important	direct	2.4
13 poor health	normal	inverse	nd
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	nd
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	nd
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	0.0
17 physicians	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	18.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	48.9
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	51.1
21 YrHome	limited	direct	63.4
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	84.2
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	96.7
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	61.5
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (45.0)
1 pGrowth	important	direct	22.3
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	79.2
3 % age<18	limited	direct	71.0
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	37.8
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	55.1
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	100.0
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	86.9
8 %migr	limited	direct	37.6
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	25.2
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	71.4
11 %bach	normal	direct	11.1
12 %grad	important	direct	2.4
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	51.7
14 years lost	limited	inverse	nd
15 poor health	very important	inverse	nd
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	nd
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	nd
18 uninsured	important	inverse	0.0
19 physicians	limited	direct	0.0
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	18.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	48.9
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	63.4
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	84.2
24 crime	normal	inverse	96.7
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	61.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (33.1)
1 NAS	critical	direct	25.6
2 pDens	important	direct	0.8
3 pDensP	limited	direct	1.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	60.4
5 good	very important	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
12 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	81.5
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (17.3)
1 NAS	critical	direct	25.6
2 pDens	normal	direct	0.8
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	1.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	60.4
5 good	critical	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	81.5
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	3.7
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (50.8)

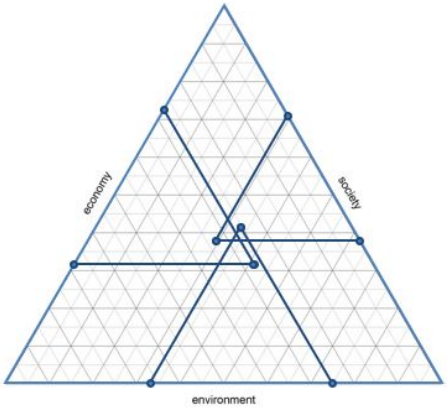
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (40.5)

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 DepPop	limited	inverse	32.2
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	84.1
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	79.9
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	25.8
5 Income	less than normal	direct	20.5
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	46.0
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	0.0
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	87.5
9 %povP	very important	inverse	69.6
10 % commute	normal	inverse	34.3
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	55.3
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	0.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	68.7

1 unemployment	important	inverse	84.1
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	0.0
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	79.9
4 medHHi	normal	direct	25.8
5 Income	normal	direct	20.5
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	46.0
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	0.0
8 %work home	normal	direct	12.5
9 %povP	important	inverse	69.6
10 % commute	important	inverse	34.3
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	55.3
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	0.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	68.7

Torrance, New Mexico #245



Torrance, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	16.8%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	0.3%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	16.0%	208
SOCIETY	10.9%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	0.1%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	19.0%	243
ENVIRONMENT	17.4%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.6%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	20.9%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.0%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	37.9%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	29.1%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.5%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	31.5%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	25.1%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	33.2%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	49.9 score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	71.9
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	72.3
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	71.0
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	65.5
5 %Native	limited	direct	93.9
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	6.1
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	77.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	47.2
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	9.2
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	71.6
11 %bach	limited	direct	9.0
12 %grad	important	direct	7.7
13 poor health	normal	inverse	53.3
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	43.5
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	48.6
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	33.5
17 physicians	limited	direct	2.7
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	32.7
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	69.7
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	30.3
21 YrHome	limited	direct	76.5
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	67.5
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	90.5
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	43.0
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	45.1 score
1 pGrowth	important	direct	28.1
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	72.3
3 % age<18	limited	direct	53.0
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.0
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	65.5
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	6.1
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	77.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	47.2
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	9.2
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	71.6
11 %bach	normal	direct	9.0
12 %grad	important	direct	7.7
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	71.0
14 years lost	limited	inverse	64.1
15 poor health	very important	inverse	53.3
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	43.5
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	48.6
18 uninsured	important	inverse	33.5
19 physicians	limited	direct	2.7
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	32.7
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	69.7
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	76.5
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	67.5
24 crime	normal	inverse	90.5
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	43.0

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (37.0)
1 NAS	critical	direct	51.3
2 pDens	important	direct	13.3
3 pDensP	limited	direct	7.8
4 %PLand	normal	direct	8.3
5 good	very important	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
12 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	95.7
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

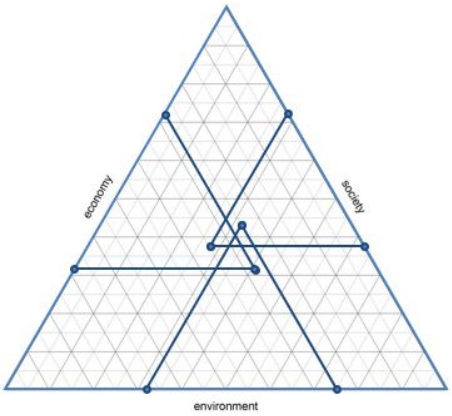
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (24.2)
1 NAS	critical	direct	51.3
2 pDens	normal	direct	13.3
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	7.8
4 %PLand	limited	direct	8.3
5 good	critical	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	95.7
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	3.3
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (41.8)
1 DepPop	limited	inverse	38.5
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	64.3
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	64.4
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	24.0
5 Income	less than normal	direct	25.7
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	69.2
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	43.6
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	66.7
9 %povP	very important	inverse	46.0
10 % commute	normal	inverse	21.6
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	31.2
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	0.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	0.0

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (33.6)
1 unemployment	important	inverse	64.3
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	72.3
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	64.4
4 medHHi	normal	direct	24.0
5 Income	normal	direct	25.7
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	69.2
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	43.6
8 %work home	normal	direct	33.3
9 %povP	important	inverse	46.0
10 % commute	important	inverse	21.6
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	31.2
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	0.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	0.0

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

Mora, New Mexico #244



Mora, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	16.7%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	0.5%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	15.4%	208
SOCIETY	12.0%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	0.3%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	18.6%	243
ENVIRONMENT	18.7%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.8%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	20.1%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.1%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	37.7%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	27.7%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.8%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	31.4%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	24.7%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	32.1%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

	social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	59.7 score
1	pGrowth	very important	inverse	72.4
2	% age>64	limited	inverse	63.2
3	HHsize	limited	inverse	71.0
4	%singlePHh	limited	inverse	71.2
5	%Native	limited	direct	100.0
6	%Foreign	limited	direct	0.0
7	%notUScit	limited	direct	0.0
8	%migr	limited	direct	46.9
9	%intlMigr	limited	direct	2.3
10	%highschool	less than normal	direct	74.0
11	%bach	limited	direct	3.3
12	%grad	important	direct	9.3
13	poor health	normal	inverse	59.1
14	ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	51.1
15	me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	56.5
16	uninsured	limited	inverse	40.9
17	physicians	limited	direct	nd
18	obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	42.1
19	%ownerOcc	limited	direct	65.4
20	%renterOcc	limited	direct	34.6
21	YrHome	limited	direct	66.2
22	housing.probs	limited	inverse	69.8
23	crime	less than normal	inverse	97.0
24	ch.poverty	limited	inverse	45.4
25				

	social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	44.4 score
1	pGrowth	important	direct	27.6
2	% age>64	less than normal	inverse	63.2
3	% age<18	limited	direct	55.0
4	HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.0
5	%singlePHh	normal	inverse	71.2
6	%Foreign	less than normal	direct	0.0
7	%notUScit	limited	direct	0.0
8	%migr	limited	direct	46.9
9	%intlMigr	limited	direct	2.3
10	%highschool	less than normal	direct	74.0
11	%bach	normal	direct	3.3
12	%grad	important	direct	9.3
13	undereducated	limited	inverse	71.7
14	years lost	limited	inverse	0.0
15	poor health	very important	inverse	59.1
16	ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	51.1
17	me.unhealth	normal	inverse	56.5
18	uninsured	important	inverse	40.9
19	physicians	limited	direct	nd
20	obesity [adj]	important	inverse	42.1
21	%ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	65.4
22	YrHome	less than normal	direct	66.2
23	housing.probs	limited	inverse	69.8
24	crime	normal	inverse	97.0
25	ch.poverty	very important	inverse	45.4

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

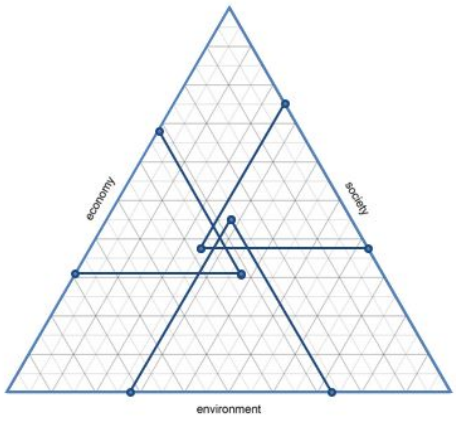
environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (37.3)
1 NAS	critical	direct	57.8
2 pDens	important	direct	6.5
3 pDensP	limited	direct	3.4
4 %PLand	normal	direct	10.3
5 good	very important	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
12 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	94.8
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (24.7)
1 NAS	critical	direct	57.8
2 pDens	normal	direct	6.5
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	3.4
4 %PLand	limited	direct	10.3
5 good	critical	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	94.8
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	3.8
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (44.6)
1 DepPop	limited	inverse	28.6
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	78.1
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	49.7
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	0.0
5 Income	less than normal	direct	21.2
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	77.9
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	33.2
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	74.4
9 %povP	very important	inverse	62.7
10 % commute	normal	inverse	20.7
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	45.4
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	0.0
13 comm time	limited	inverse	25.4

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (35.6)
1 unemployment	important	inverse	78.1
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	68.0
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	49.7
4 medHHi	normal	direct	0.0
5 Income	normal	direct	21.2
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	77.9
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	33.2
8 %work home	normal	direct	25.6
9 %povP	important	inverse	62.7
10 % commute	important	inverse	20.7
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	45.4
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	0.0
13 comm time	important	inverse	25.4

Wheeler, Oregon #243



Wheeler, OR

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	14.0%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	0.3%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	15.8%	208
SOCIETY	14.0%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	0.6%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	20.2%	243
ENVIRONMENT	20.5%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.9%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	17.2%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.1%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are:		
this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	37.7%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	24.8%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	31.8%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	30.8%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	26.8%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	27.9%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	46.4 score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	72.7
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	34.6
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	97.5
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	77.6
5 %Native	limited	direct	99.5
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	0.5
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	66.8
8 %migr	limited	direct	50.7
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	3.1
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	74.9
11 %bach	limited	direct	9.5
12 %grad	important	direct	4.9
13 poor health	normal	inverse	nd
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	nd
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	nd
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	42.0
17 physicians	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	30.6
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	55.4
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	44.6
21 YrHome	limited	direct	46.5
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	77.0
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	nd
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	43.1
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	36.4 score
1 pGrowth	important	direct	27.3
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	34.6
3 % age<18	limited	direct	35.9
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	2.5
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	77.6
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	0.5
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	66.8
8 %migr	limited	direct	50.7
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	3.1
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	74.9
11 %bach	normal	direct	9.5
12 %grad	important	direct	4.9
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	79.6
14 years lost	limited	inverse	nd
15 poor health	very important	inverse	nd
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	nd
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	nd
18 uninsured	important	inverse	42.0
19 physicians	limited	direct	0.0
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	30.6
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	55.4
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	46.5
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	77.0
24 crime	normal	inverse	nd
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	43.1

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	44.7
2 pDens	important	direct	1.7
3 pDensP	limited	direct	0.5
4 %PLand	normal	direct	31.2
5 good	very important	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
12 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	14.7
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	15.4
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	18.3
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	81.7
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	87.7
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	44.7
2 pDens	normal	direct	1.7
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	0.5
4 %PLand	limited	direct	31.2
5 good	critical	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	14.7
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	15.4
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	18.3
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	87.7
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	6.1
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 DepPop	limited	inverse	24.6
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	70.7
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	49.4
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	25.6
5 Income	less than normal	direct	34.2
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	78.0
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	58.7
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	72.2
9 %povP	very important	inverse	68.4
10 % commute	normal	inverse	33.6
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	24.8
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	17.6
13 comm time	limited	inverse	62.8

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 unemployment	important	inverse	70.7
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	64.6
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	49.4
4 medHHi	normal	direct	25.6
5 Income	normal	direct	34.2
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	78.0
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	58.7
8 %work home	normal	direct	27.8
9 %povP	important	inverse	68.4
10 % commute	important	inverse	33.6
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	24.8
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	17.6
13 comm time	important	inverse	62.8

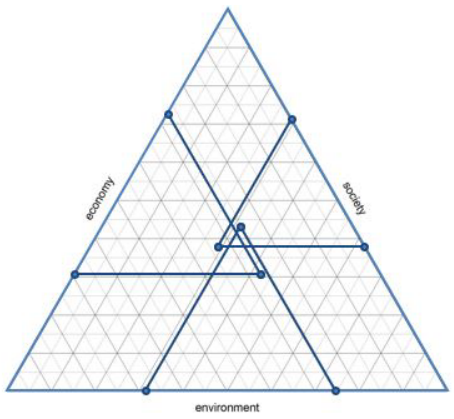
Owyhee, Idaho #242

Sustainable Development Possibilities Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score 49.5
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	66.7
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	73.9
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	70.1
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	58.2
5 %Native	limited	direct	88.2
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	11.8
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	76.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	49.8
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	4.9
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	76.2
11 %bach	limited	direct	3.5
12 %grad	important	direct	0.0
13 poor health	normal	inverse	55.1
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	56.2
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	59.2
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	25.6
17 physicians	limited	direct	3.7
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	22.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	52.7
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	47.3
21 YrHome	limited	direct	68.1
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	73.4
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	91.7
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	59.5
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score 45.5
1 pGrowth	important	direct	33.3
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	73.9
3 % age<18	limited	direct	64.3
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.9
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	58.2
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.8
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	76.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	49.8
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	4.9
10 %highschool	less than normal	direct	76.2
11 %bach	normal	direct	3.5
12 %grad	important	direct	0.0
13 undereducated	limited	inverse	57.7
14 years lost	limited	inverse	72.8
15 poor health	very important	inverse	55.1
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	56.2
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	59.2
18 uninsured	important	inverse	25.6
19 physicians	limited	direct	3.7
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	22.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	52.7
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	68.1
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	73.4
24 crime	normal	inverse	91.7
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	59.5



Owyhee, ID

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	17.7%	7
economy-society OVERLAP	0.4%	10
economy-society CONFLICT	15.7%	208
SOCIETY	11.0%	5
society-environment OVERLAP	0.3%	12
society-environment CONFLICT	19.2%	243
ENVIRONMENT	18.7%	63
environment-economy OVERLAP	1.1%	18
environment-economy CONFLICT	19.3%	238
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.1%	13

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are:
this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.

		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	38.0%	2
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	28.8%	32
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.3%	64
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	30.6%	4
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	25.2%	102
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	31.6%	52

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	41.0
2 pDens	important	direct	3.8
3 pDensP	limited	direct	9.0
4 %PLand	normal	direct	69.6
5 good	very important	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
12 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
15 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
16 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
17 domesticWtr	important	inverse	85.9
18 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	41.0
2 pDens	normal	direct	3.8
3 pDensP	less than normal	direct	9.0
4 %PLand	limited	direct	69.6
5 good	critical	direct	nd
6 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
7 CO	limited	inverse	nd
8 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
10 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
12 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
13 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
14 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
15 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
16 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	85.9
17 cropsWtr	limited	direct	6.3
18 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
19 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 DepPop	limited	inverse	31.0
2 unemployment	critical	inverse	63.1
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	65.1
4 medHHi	less than normal	direct	25.5
5 Income	less than normal	direct	23.3
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	68.5
7 %popUnins	normal	inverse	0.0
8 %work home	less than normal	inverse	68.3
9 %povP	very important	inverse	55.7
10 % commute	normal	inverse	29.2
11 % carpooled	normal	direct	42.4
12 % comm transit	normal	direct	3.2
13 comm time	limited	inverse	42.1

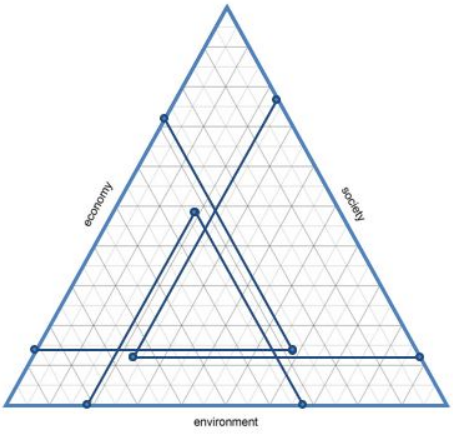
1 unemployment	important	inverse	63.1
2 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	46.2
3 income ineq.	important	inverse	65.1
4 medHHi	normal	direct	25.5
5 Income	normal	direct	23.3
6 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	68.5
7 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	0.0
8 %work home	normal	direct	31.7
9 %povP	important	inverse	55.7
10 % commute	important	inverse	29.2
11 % carpooled	very important	direct	42.4
12 % comm transit	critical	direct	3.2
13 comm time	important	inverse	42.1

Appendix C. Indicator Selection, Sustainability Graphs, and Indicator Scores from the Rural Assessment

Sustainable Development Possibilities, Indicator Selection, and Indicator Scores

Rural Assessment Top and Bottom 5 Ranked Counties

San Juan, Colorado #1



San Juan, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	34.3%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	12.6%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	12.8%	217
SOCIETY	42.0%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	10.6%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	7.8%	26
ENVIRONMENT	24.0%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	12.4%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	5.2%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	91.6%	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	12.1%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	23.1%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.7%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	13.7%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	32.2%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	18.8%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	70.4
2 %grad	normal	direct	5.7
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	33.8
2 %migr	normal	direct	55.4
3 %highschool	normal	direct	70.4
4 %bach	normal	direct	28.0
5 %grad	normal	direct	5.7
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	86.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	normal	direct	73.6
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
3			
4			
5			

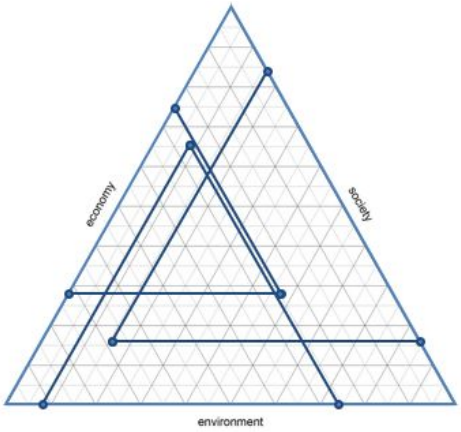
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 good	normal	direct	55.0
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	100.0
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	51.8
5 comm time	normal	inverse	100.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	55.6 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	33.8
2 %migr	normal	direct	55.4
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	50.6
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	50.6
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	56.8
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	48.4
7 Income	normal	direct	33.6
8 %povP	normal	inverse	71.6
9 comm time	normal	inverse	100.0

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	63.6 score
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	nd
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	66.2
3 unemployment	important	inverse	56.8
4 Income	important	direct	33.6
5 %povP	normal	inverse	71.6
6 comm time	normal	inverse	100.0
7			
8			
9			

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

Los Alamos, New Mexico #2



Los Alamos*, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	22.0%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	9.8%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	7.9%	217
SOCIETY	46.7%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	17.9%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	8.3%	26
ENVIRONMENT	43.6%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	14.4%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	4.5%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	9.2%	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	16.0%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	15.7%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	25.1%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	28.0%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	25.0%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	8.0%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	50.0 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	0.0
2 %grad	normal	direct	100.0
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	51.8 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	33.5
2 %migr	normal	direct	51.5
3 %highschool	normal	direct	0.0
4 %bach	normal	direct	29.0
5 %grad	normal	direct	100.0
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	96.9

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	46.1 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	46.1
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
3			
4			
5			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	69.3 score
1 good	normal	direct	53.9
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	100.0
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	50.2
5 comm time	normal	inverse	73.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	69.9 score

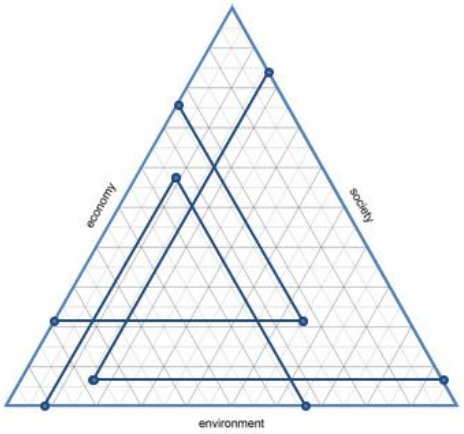
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	84.7 score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	33.5
2 %migr	normal	direct	51.5
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	58.5
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	58.5
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	86.5
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	74.4
7 Income	normal	direct	100.0
8 %povP	normal	inverse	93.0
9 comm time	normal	inverse	73.0

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	nd
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	66.5
3 unemployment	important	inverse	86.5
4 Income	important	direct	100.0
5 %povP	normal	inverse	93.0
6 comm time	normal	inverse	73.0
7			
8			
9			

Teton, Wyoming #3



Teton, WY

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	30.0%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	15.1%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	7.5%	217
SOCIETY	60.0%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	19.4%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	4.5%	26
ENVIRONMENT	33.7%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	13.4%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	3.7%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	8.6%	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are:
this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges

		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	6.7%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	15.9%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	23.8%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	21.5%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	33.5%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	8.5%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	35.6 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	43.0
2 %grad	normal	direct	28.2
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	54.3 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	45.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	59.3
3 %highschool	normal	direct	43.0
4 %bach	normal	direct	55.1
5 %grad	normal	direct	28.2
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	94.4

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	58.7 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	58.7
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
3			
4			
5			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	87.2 score
1 good	normal	direct	87.9
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	95.0
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	88.6
5 comm time	normal	inverse	77.3

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	69.5 score

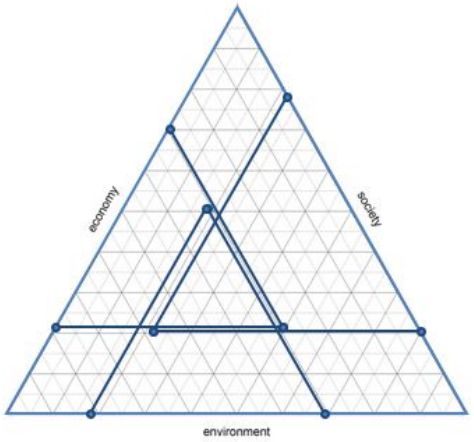
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	83.6 score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	45.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	59.3
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	47.3
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	47.3
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	91.8
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	68.1
7 Income	normal	direct	100.0
8 %povP	normal	inverse	88.7
9 comm time	normal	inverse	77.3

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	nd
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	54.4
3 unemployment	important	inverse	91.8
4 Income	important	direct	100.0
5 %povP	normal	inverse	88.7
6 comm time	normal	inverse	77.3
7			
8			
9			

Carbon, Wyoming #4



Carbon, WY

inner triangles area [percent of total]:

		rank
ECONOMY	24.1%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	7.6%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	12.7%	217
SOCIETY	33.7%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	7.4%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	12.7%	26
ENVIRONMENT	26.1%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	8.8%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	7.7%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	5.2%	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are:

this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.

		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	20.5%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	21.5%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	29.5%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	21.4%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	30.9%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	18.0%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	40.6 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	74.0
2 %grad	normal	direct	7.1
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	43.3 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	32.8
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.0
3 %highschool	normal	direct	74.0
4 %bach	normal	direct	14.1
5 %grad	normal	direct	7.1
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	83.0

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	58.8 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	58.8
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
3			
4			
5			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	60.6 score
1 good	normal	direct	78.2
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	68.5
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	28.2
5 comm time	normal	inverse	67.4

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	58.7 score

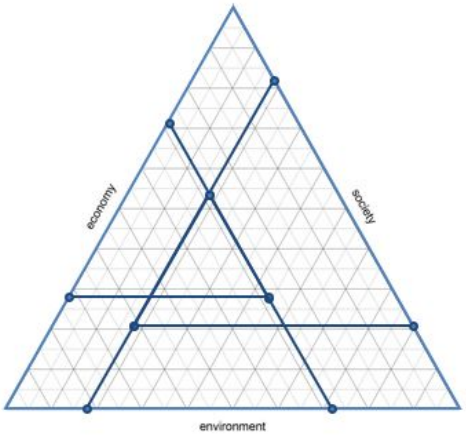
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	65.3 score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	32.8
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.0
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	54.3
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	54.3
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	81.8
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	76.2
7 Income	normal	direct	39.4
8 %povP	normal	inverse	73.2
9 comm time	normal	inverse	67.4

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	nd
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	67.2
3 unemployment	important	inverse	81.8
4 Income	important	direct	39.4
5 %povP	normal	inverse	73.2
6 comm time	normal	inverse	67.4
7			
8			
9			

Catron, New Mexico #5



Catron, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:

		rank
ECONOMY	19.3%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	6.9%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	10.0%	217
SOCIETY	37.6%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	11.0%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	11.8%	26
ENVIRONMENT	29.2%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	6.8%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	10.0%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	6.8%	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are:

this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.

		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	20.9%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	17.7%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	28.3%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	27.8%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	28.1%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	17.9%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	46.0 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	75.2
2 %grad	normal	direct	16.8
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	45.6 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	25.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.9
3 %highschool	normal	direct	75.2
4 %bach	normal	direct	16.0
5 %grad	normal	direct	16.8
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	90.4

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	46.5 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	65.4
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	27.5
3			
4			
5			

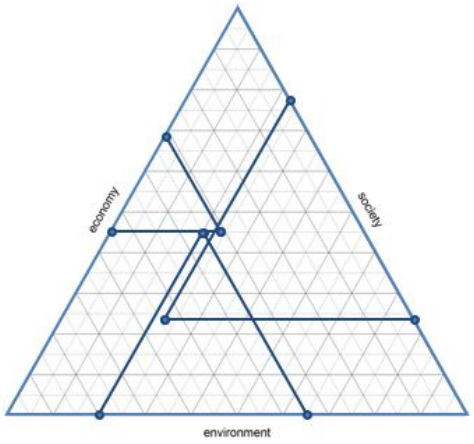
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	59.7 score
1 good	normal	direct	52.2
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	100.0
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	27.5
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	46.8
5 comm time	normal	inverse	72.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	25.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.9
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	100.0
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	100.0
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	80.0
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	66.0
7 Income	normal	direct	29.5
8 %povP	normal	inverse	70.7
9 comm time	normal	inverse	72.0

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	72.5
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	74.4
3 unemployment	important	inverse	80.0
4 Income	important	direct	29.5
5 %povP	normal	inverse	70.7
6 comm time	normal	inverse	72.0
7			
8			
9			

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

Franklin, Washington #246



Franklin, WA

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	5.5%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	0.0%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	14.0%	217
SOCIETY	29.3%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	3.7%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	16.4%	26
ENVIRONMENT	20.5%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.0%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	18.0%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES NSI		107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	23.6%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	22.4%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	31.3%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	45.2%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	34.8%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	19.9%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	59.8
2 %grad	normal	direct	6.2
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	50.0
2 %migr	normal	direct	59.8
3 %highschool	normal	direct	59.8
4 %bach	normal	direct	9.2
5 %grad	normal	direct	6.2
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	54.2

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	normal	direct	23.1
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	3.1
3			
4			
5			

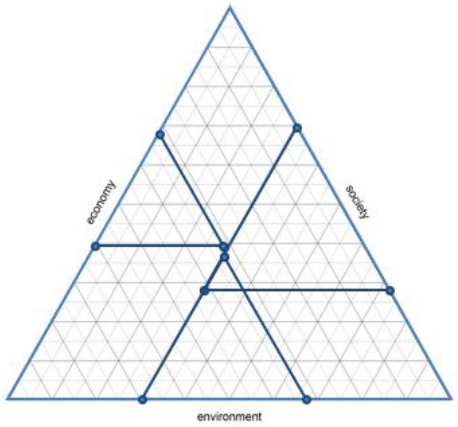
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 good	normal	direct	94.5
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	97.2
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	3.1
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	22.5
5 comm time	normal	inverse	56.3

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	57.0 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	50.0
2 %migr	normal	direct	59.8
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	52.7
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	52.7
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	73.8
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	69.1
7 Income	normal	direct	29.1
8 %povP	normal	inverse	69.3
9 comm time	normal	inverse	56.3

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	61.7 score
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	96.9
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	50.0
3 unemployment	important	inverse	73.8
4 Income	important	direct	29.1
5 %povP	normal	inverse	69.3
6 comm time	normal	inverse	56.3
7			
8			
9			

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

McKinley, New Mexico #245



McKinley, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	8.4%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	0.0%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	19.2%	217
SOCIETY	17.5%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	0.8%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	18.4%	26
ENVIRONMENT	13.5%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.0%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	23.9%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	NS	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	28.0%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	30.1%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	31.8%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	39.2%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	32.7%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	30.5%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	37.1 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	69.7
2 %grad	normal	direct	4.4
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	38.8 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	43.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	57.4
3 %highschool	normal	direct	69.7
4 %bach	normal	direct	3.2
5 %grad	normal	direct	4.4
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	54.2

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	24.6 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	48.0
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	1.2
3			
4			
5			

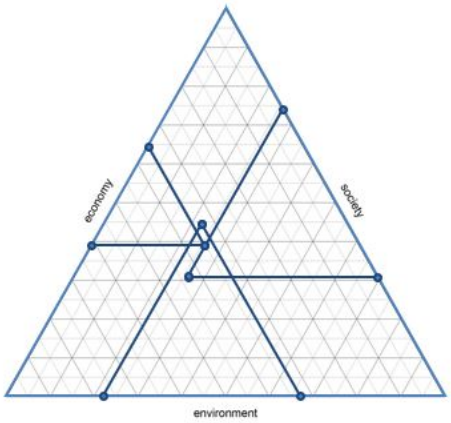
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	46.1 score
1 good	normal	direct	77.6
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	100.0
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	1.2
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	0.0
5 comm time	normal	inverse	51.5

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	42.1 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	43.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	57.4
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	57.6
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	57.6
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	50.0
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	60.8
7 Income	normal	direct	0.0
8 %povP	normal	inverse	0.0
9 comm time	normal	inverse	51.5

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	41.4 score
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	98.8
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	56.4
3 unemployment	important	inverse	50.0
4 Income	important	direct	0.0
5 %povP	normal	inverse	0.0
6 comm time	normal	inverse	51.5
7			
8			
9			

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

Luna, New Mexico #244



Luna, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	6.5%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	0.0%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	18.3%	217
SOCIETY	18.6%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	1.0%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	20.5%	26
ENVIRONMENT	20.1%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.1%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	17.3%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES NS		107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are:
this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.

		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	31.0%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	25.9%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	35.5%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	39.0%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	33.0%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	22.2%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	36.5 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	67.2
2 %grad	normal	direct	5.9
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	31.7 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	32.1
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.4
3 %highschool	normal	direct	67.2
4 %bach	normal	direct	3.5
5 %grad	normal	direct	5.9
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	32.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	25.0 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	45.2
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	4.8
3			
4			
5			

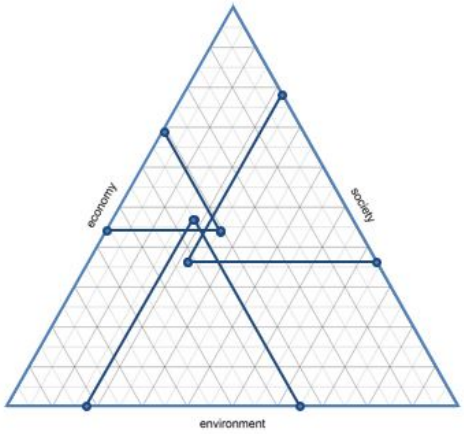
environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	40.3 score
1 good	normal	direct	86.3
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	12.9
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	4.8
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	36.1
5 comm time	normal	inverse	61.5

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
			50.3
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	32.1
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.4
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	53.0
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	53.0
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	56.8
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	74.9
7 Income	normal	direct	20.4
8 %povP	normal	inverse	51.6
9 comm time	normal	inverse	61.5

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
			57.3
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	95.2
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	67.9
3 unemployment	important	inverse	56.8
4 Income	important	direct	20.4
5 %povP	normal	inverse	51.6
6 comm time	normal	inverse	61.5
7			
8			
9			

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

Douglas, Washington #243



Douglas, WA

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	6.4%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	0.1%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	13.3%	217
SOCIETY	17.6%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	0.5%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	25.6%	26
ENVIRONMENT	22.4%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.1%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	15.6%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	NS	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	36.5%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	21.6%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	30.8%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	44.0%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	35.0%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	17.7%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
			32.5
1 %highschool	normal	direct	60.5
2 %grad	normal	direct	4.8
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
			40.8
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	41.5
2 %migr	normal	direct	57.7
3 %highschool	normal	direct	60.5
4 %bach	normal	direct	12.8
5 %grad	normal	direct	4.8
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	67.8

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
			15.3
1 NAS	normal	direct	29.1
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	1.6
3			
4			
5			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
			23.9
1 good	normal	direct	nd
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	nd
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	1.6
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	26.6
5 comm time	normal	inverse	61.1

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	58.5 score

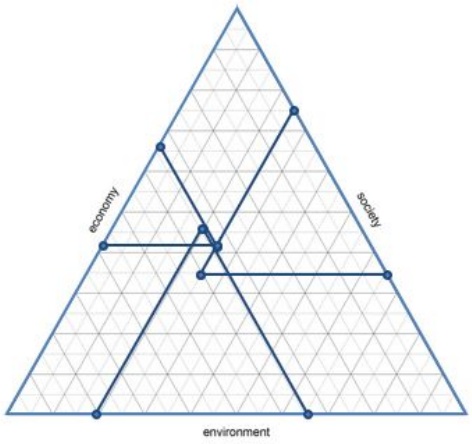
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	66.0 score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	41.5
2 %migr	normal	direct	57.7
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	56.6
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	56.6
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	75.5
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	69.5
7 Income	normal	direct	34.3
8 %povP	normal	inverse	73.8
9 comm time	normal	inverse	61.1

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	98.4
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	58.5
3 unemployment	important	inverse	75.5
4 Income	important	direct	34.3
5 %povP	normal	inverse	73.8
6 comm time	normal	inverse	61.1
7			
8			
9			

Yakima, Washington #242



Yakima, WA

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	6.2%	1
economy-society OVERLAP	0.0%	76
economy-society CONFLICT	16.5%	217
SOCIETY	16.6%	188
society-environment OVERLAP	0.4%	190
society-environment CONFLICT	23.9%	26
ENVIRONMENT	21.3%	177
environment-economy OVERLAP	0.2%	4
environment-economy CONFLICT	16.2%	243
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	NS	107

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	34.7%	218
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	24.6%	44
social restrictions to ECONOMY	33.5%	29
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	41.6%	2
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	34.4%	157
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	19.4%	164

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	33.9 score
1 %highschool	normal	direct	60.7
2 %grad	normal	direct	7.1
3			
4			
5			
6			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	35.5 score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	37.4
2 %migr	normal	direct	51.6
3 %highschool	normal	direct	60.7
4 %bach	normal	direct	8.1
5 %grad	normal	direct	7.1
6 undereducated	normal	inverse	48.2

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	20.0 score
1 NAS	normal	direct	36.9
2 cropsWtr	normal	direct	3.2
3			
4			
5			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	33.2 score
1 good	normal	direct	78.9
2 nonHealthy	normal	inverse	0.0
3 cropsWtr	normal	direct	3.2
4 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	24.0
5 comm time	normal	inverse	60.1

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	52.7 score

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	62.6 score

Sustainable Development Possibilities Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	37.4
2 %migr	normal	direct	51.6
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	49.0
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	49.0
5 unemployment	normal	inverse	69.5
6 income ineq.	normal	inverse	64.1
7 Income	normal	direct	28.1
8 %povP	normal	inverse	65.4
9 comm time	normal	inverse	60.1

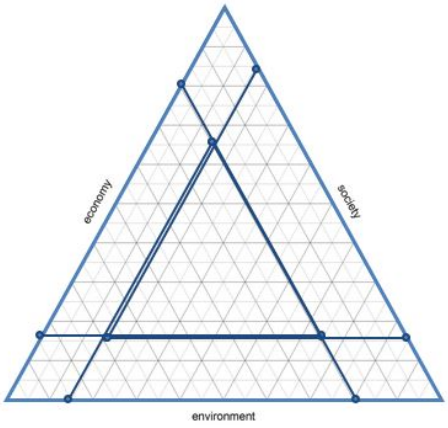
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	96.8
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	62.6
3 unemployment	important	inverse	69.5
4 Income	important	direct	28.1
5 %povP	normal	inverse	65.4
6 comm time	normal	inverse	60.1
7			
8			
9			

Appendix D. Indicator Selection, Sustainability Graphs, and Indicator Scores from the Combined Assessment

Sustainable Development Possibilities, Indicator Selection, and Indicator Scores

Combined Assessment Top and Bottom 5 Ranked Counties

Teton, Wyoming #1



Teton, WY

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	41.8%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	24.2%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	5.9%	215
SOCIETY	47.1%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	24.4%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	6.2%	149
ENVIRONMENT	43.9%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	25.0%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	4.7%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	24.1%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	16.0%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	15.4%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	19.1%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	16.3%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	19.2%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	14.5%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

	social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	61.5 score
1	pGrowth	very important	inverse	54.4
2	% age>64	limited	inverse	83.8
3	HHsize	limited	inverse	74.8
4	%singlePHh	limited	inverse	73.6
5	%Native	limited	direct	88.4
6	%Foreign	limited	direct	11.6
7	%notUScit	limited	direct	76.1
8	%migr	limited	direct	59.3
9	%intlMigr	limited	direct	9.7
10	%highschool	normal	direct	43.0
11	%bach	limited	direct	55.1
12	%grad	important	direct	28.2
13	poor health	normal	inverse	95.2
14	ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	78.5
15	me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	73.6
16	uninsured	limited	inverse	40.3
17	physicians	limited	direct	37.3
18	obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	88.6
19	%ownerOcc	limited	direct	47.3
20	%renterOcc	limited	direct	52.7
21	YrHome	limited	direct	79.3
22	housing.probs	limited	inverse	71.6
23	crime	less than normal	inverse	85.6
24	ch.poverty	limited	inverse	77.5
25				

	social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	51.8 score
1	pGrowth	very important	direct	45.6
2	% age>64	less than normal	inverse	83.8
3	% age<18	limited	direct	48.1
4	HHsize	less than normal	direct	25.2
5	%singlePHh	normal	inverse	73.6
6	%Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.6
7	%notUScit	limited	direct	76.1
8	%migr	normal	direct	59.3
9	%intlMigr	limited	direct	9.7
10	%highschool	normal	direct	43.0
11	%bach	important	direct	55.1
12	%grad	very important	direct	28.2
13	undereducated	less than normal	inverse	94.4
14	years lost	limited	inverse	90.6
15	poor health	very important	inverse	95.2
16	ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	78.5
17	me.unhealth	normal	inverse	73.6
18	uninsured	important	inverse	40.3
19	physicians	limited	direct	37.3
20	obesity [adj]	important	inverse	88.6
21	%ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	47.3
22	YrHome	less than normal	direct	79.3
23	housing.probs	limited	inverse	71.6
24	crime	normal	inverse	85.6
25	ch.poverty	very important	inverse	77.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

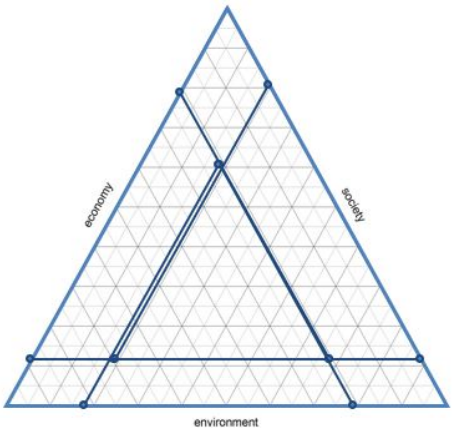
environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
			67.5
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.7
2 %PLand	normal	direct	98.4
3 good	very important	direct	87.9
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	95.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	82.9
6 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	normal	inverse	0.0
8 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
10 pm10	normal	inverse	88.7
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	1.1
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.7
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	99.3
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	93.1
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
			68.0
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.7
2 %PLand	limited	direct	98.4
3 good	critical	direct	87.9
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	95.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	82.9
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	0.0
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	88.7
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	100.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	1.1
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.7
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	93.1
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	nd
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	88.6
19 comm time	normal	inverse	77.3

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
			69.2
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	45.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	59.3
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	47.3
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	47.3
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	55.2
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	91.8
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	68.1
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	100.0
9 Income	normal	direct	100.0
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.3
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	41.0
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	80.2
13 %povP	critical	inverse	88.7
14 % commute	normal	inverse	38.5
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	34.6
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	77.3

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
			71.0
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	nd
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	54.4
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	91.8
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	77.5
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	68.1
6 medHHi	normal	direct	100.0
7 Income	important	direct	100.0
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.3
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	41.0
10 %work home	normal	direct	19.8
11 %povP	very important	inverse	88.7
12 % commute	important	inverse	38.5
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	34.6
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	77.3
16			
17			

Summit, Colorado #2



Summit, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	45.6%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	23.7%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	7.8%	215
SOCIETY	48.1%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	23.7%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	4.9%	149
ENVIRONMENT	37.6%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	24.5%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	4.2%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	23.6%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	11.8%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	18.9%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	20.6%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	11.8%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	20.7%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	18.0%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	55.3
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	89.1
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	70.8
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	71.9
5 %Native	limited	direct	86.8
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	13.2
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.7
8 %migr	limited	direct	59.3
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	26.4
10 %highschool	normal	direct	41.8
11 %bach	limited	direct	37.8
12 %grad	important	direct	29.3
13 poor health	normal	inverse	nd
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	77.3
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	77.4
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	43.2
17 physicians	limited	direct	26.0
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	79.5
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	52.1
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	47.9
21 YrHome	limited	direct	77.5
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	93.9
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	74.5
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	44.7
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	89.1
3 % age<18	limited	direct	44.7
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.2
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	71.9
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	13.2
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.7
8 %migr	normal	direct	59.3
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	26.4
10 %highschool	normal	direct	41.8
11 %bach	important	direct	37.8
12 %grad	very important	direct	29.3
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	91.9
14 years lost	limited	inverse	98.6
15 poor health	very important	inverse	nd
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	77.3
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	77.4
18 uninsured	important	inverse	43.2
19 physicians	limited	direct	26.0
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	79.5
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	52.1
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	77.5
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
24 crime	normal	inverse	93.9
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	74.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

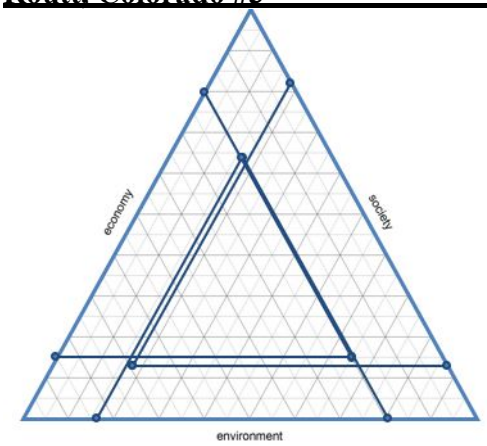
environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (76.4)
1 NAS	critical	direct	86.3
2 %PLand	normal	direct	73.7
3 good	very important	direct	85.5
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
8 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	100.0
10 pm10	normal	inverse	0.0
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	16.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	45.1
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	55.1
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	86.6
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	19.2
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (76.4)
1 NAS	critical	direct	86.3
2 %PLand	limited	direct	73.7
3 good	critical	direct	85.5
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	100.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	100.0
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	0.0
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	100.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	16.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	44.9
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	86.6
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	19.2
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	79.5
19 comm time	normal	inverse	69.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (62.2)
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	44.7
2 %migr	normal	direct	59.3
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	52.1
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	52.1
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	72.4
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	79.8
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	55.0
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	74.4
9 Income	normal	direct	63.5
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	75.6
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	23.2
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	74.6
13 %povP	critical	inverse	75.2
14 % commute	normal	inverse	35.5
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	40.6
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	69.0

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (64.0)
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	80.8
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	55.3
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	79.8
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	74.5
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	55.0
6 medHHi	normal	direct	74.4
7 Income	important	direct	63.5
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	75.6
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	23.2
10 %work home	normal	direct	25.4
11 %povP	very important	inverse	75.2
12 % commute	important	inverse	35.5
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	40.6
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	69.0
16			
17			

Routt, Colorado #3



Routt, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	42.5%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	22.4%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	7.1%	215
SOCIETY	47.9%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	25.1%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	5.0%	149
ENVIRONMENT	41.6%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	23.8%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	4.9%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	22.4%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	13.0%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	17.8%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	13.9%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	15.0%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	13.2%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	16.4%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	61.7 score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	61.3
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	84.9
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	78.5
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	71.7
5 %Native	limited	direct	93.7
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	6.3
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	54.7
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.0
10 %highschool	normal	direct	47.7
11 %bach	limited	direct	40.3
12 %grad	important	direct	28.5
13 poor health	normal	inverse	95.9
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	87.3
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	74.5
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	49.3
17 physicians	limited	direct	30.6
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	72.9
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	54.4
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	45.6
21 YrHome	limited	direct	80.7
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	72.9
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	90.0
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	75.7
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	60.9 score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	38.7
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	84.9
3 % age<18	limited	direct	49.7
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	21.5
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	71.7
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	6.3
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.0
8 %migr	normal	direct	54.7
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.0
10 %highschool	normal	direct	47.7
11 %bach	important	direct	40.3
12 %grad	very important	direct	28.5
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	96.9
14 years lost	limited	inverse	84.3
15 poor health	very important	inverse	95.9
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	87.3
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	74.5
18 uninsured	important	inverse	49.3
19 physicians	limited	direct	30.6
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	72.9
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	54.4
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	80.7
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	72.9
24 crime	normal	inverse	90.0
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	75.7

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (70.0)
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.2
2 %PLand	normal	direct	46.6
3 good	very important	direct	95.5
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
8 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	100.0
10 pm10	normal	inverse	0.0
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	11.3
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	72.4
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	28.0
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	95.0
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	5.7
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	0.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (74.1)
1 NAS	critical	direct	58.2
2 %PLand	limited	direct	46.6
3 good	critical	direct	95.5
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	100.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	100.0
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	0.0
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	11.3
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	100.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	72.0
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	95.0
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	5.7
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	2.1
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	100.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	72.9
19 comm time	normal	inverse	67.7

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (64.4)

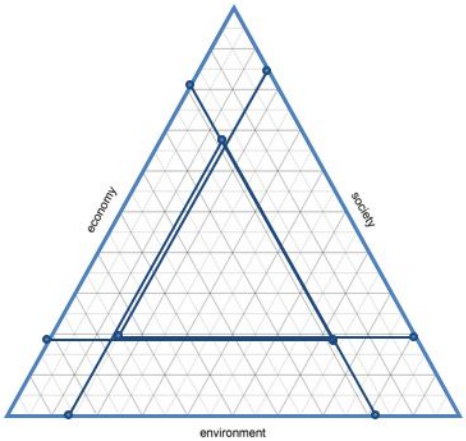
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (67.3)

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	38.7
2 %migr	normal	direct	54.7
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	54.4
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	54.4
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	54.0
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	83.5
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	68.0
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	66.7
9 Income	normal	direct	68.1
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.5
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	53.2
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	74.2
13 %povP	critical	inverse	79.7
14 % commute	normal	inverse	31.8
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	42.9
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	67.7

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	94.3
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	61.3
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	83.5
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	73.3
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	68.0
6 medHHi	normal	direct	66.7
7 Income	important	direct	68.1
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	65.5
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	53.2
10 %work home	normal	direct	25.8
11 %povP	very important	inverse	79.7
12 % commute	important	inverse	31.8
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	42.9
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	67.7
16			
17			

Los Alamos, #4



Los Alamos*, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	39.8%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	22.1%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	5.6%	215
SOCIETY	42.8%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	22.6%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	7.0%	149
ENVIRONMENT	46.5%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	24.2%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	5.1%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	22.1%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	19.5%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	15.1%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	18.4%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	18.4%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	17.9%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	13.9%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score 64.2
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	66.5
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	72.9
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	82.0
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	74.2
5 %Native	limited	direct	88.6
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	11.4
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	61.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	51.5
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	19.6
10 %highschool	normal	direct	0.0
11 %bach	limited	direct	29.0
12 %grad	important	direct	100.0
13 poor health	normal	inverse	79.0
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	68.9
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	68.7
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	100.0
17 physicians	limited	direct	54.3
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	50.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	58.5
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	41.5
21 YrHome	limited	direct	61.5
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	98.9
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	87.5
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	97.3
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score 63.1
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	33.5
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	72.9
3 % age<18	limited	direct	55.9
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	18.0
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	74.2
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.4
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	61.0
8 %migr	normal	direct	51.5
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	19.6
10 %highschool	normal	direct	0.0
11 %bach	important	direct	29.0
12 %grad	very important	direct	100.0
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	96.9
14 years lost	limited	inverse	87.3
15 poor health	very important	inverse	79.0
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	68.9
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	68.7
18 uninsured	important	inverse	100.0
19 physicians	limited	direct	54.3
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	50.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	58.5
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	61.5
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	98.9
24 crime	normal	inverse	87.5
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	97.3

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score 63.1
1 NAS	critical	direct	46.1
2 %PLand	normal	direct	51.5
3 good	very important	direct	53.9
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	100.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	normal	inverse	100.0
8 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
10 pm10	normal	inverse	100.0
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.2
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	99.8
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	93.5
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score 61.0
1 NAS	critical	direct	46.1
2 %PLand	limited	direct	51.5
3 good	critical	direct	53.9
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	100.0
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	100.0
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	100.0
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.2
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	93.5
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	nd
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	50.2
19 comm time	normal	inverse	73.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score 69.9

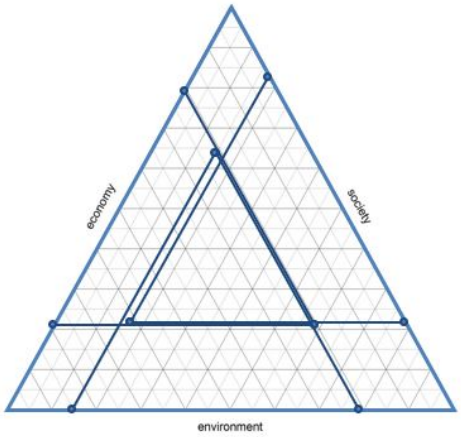
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score 72.2

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	33.5
2 %migr	normal	direct	51.5
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	58.5
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	58.5
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	36.2
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	86.5
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	74.4
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	100.0
9 Income	normal	direct	100.0
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	56.8
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	70.7
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	84.5
13 %povP	critical	inverse	93.0
14 % commute	normal	inverse	23.9
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	36.5
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	73.0

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	nd
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	66.5
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	86.5
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	100.0
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	74.4
6 medHHi	normal	direct	100.0
7 Income	important	direct	100.0
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	56.8
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	70.7
10 %work home	normal	direct	15.5
11 %povP	very important	inverse	93.0
12 % commute	important	inverse	23.9
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	36.5
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	73.0
16			
17			

Pitkin, Colorado #5



Pitkin, CO

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	34.0%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	16.6%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	6.9%	215
SOCIETY	37.5%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	16.3%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	9.1%	149
ENVIRONMENT	41.6%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	18.8%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	6.2%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	16.3%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	21.8%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	16.9%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	20.5%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	21.2%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	20.8%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	14.6%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	60.3
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	75.3
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	84.5
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	69.7
5 %Native	limited	direct	86.8
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	13.2
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	56.4
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	15.2
10 %highschool	normal	direct	9.7
11 %bach	limited	direct	100.0
12 %grad	important	direct	30.3
13 poor health	normal	inverse	nd
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	87.3
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	69.7
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	45.6
17 physicians	limited	direct	25.4
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	69.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	51.2
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	48.8
21 YrHome	limited	direct	74.7
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	93.3
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	79.3
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	39.7
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	75.3
3 % age<18	limited	direct	44.1
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	15.5
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	69.7
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	13.2
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	70.4
8 %migr	normal	direct	56.4
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	15.2
10 %highschool	normal	direct	9.7
11 %bach	important	direct	100.0
12 %grad	very important	direct	30.3
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	92.6
14 years lost	limited	inverse	100.0
15 poor health	very important	inverse	nd
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	87.3
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	69.7
18 uninsured	important	inverse	45.6
19 physicians	limited	direct	25.4
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	69.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	51.2
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	74.7
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	68.5
24 crime	normal	inverse	93.3
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	79.3

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	64.5
2 %PLand	normal	direct	86.5
3 good	very important	direct	67.5
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	57.1
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	normal	inverse	0.0
8 SO2	normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	0.0
10 pm10	normal	inverse	0.0
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	8.5
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	100.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	90.8
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	9.2
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	88.9
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	19.0
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	64.5
2 %PLand	limited	direct	86.5
3 good	critical	direct	67.5
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	57.1
5 CO	limited	inverse	100.0
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	0.0
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	100.0
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	0.0
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	0.0
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	8.5
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	100.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	90.8
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	88.9
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	19.0
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	69.2
19 comm time	normal	inverse	66.1

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score

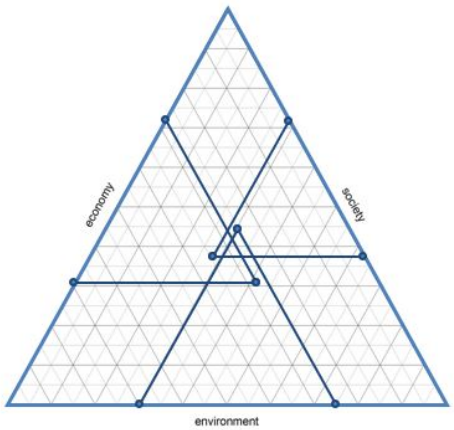
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	39.7
2 %migr	normal	direct	56.4
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	51.2
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	51.2
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	52.2
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	72.6
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	58.1
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	84.1
9 Income	normal	direct	100.0
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	74.1
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	46.6
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	69.4
13 %povP	critical	inverse	80.3
14 % commute	normal	inverse	68.6
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	38.0
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	100.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	66.1

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	81.0
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	60.3
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	72.6
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	79.5
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	58.1
6 medHHi	normal	direct	84.1
7 Income	important	direct	100.0
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	74.1
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	46.6
10 %work home	normal	direct	30.6
11 %povP	very important	inverse	80.3
12 % commute	important	inverse	68.6
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	38.0
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	100.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	66.1
16			
17			

Torrance, New Mexico #246



Torrance, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	17.2%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	0.4%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	15.5%	215
SOCIETY	11.7%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	0.5%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	18.8%	149
ENVIRONMENT	20.1%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	1.2%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	18.8%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.22%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	37.8%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	28.0%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.6%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	30.9%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	24.9%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	30.3%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
			50.2
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	71.9
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	72.3
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	71.0
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	65.5
5 %Native	limited	direct	93.9
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	6.1
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	77.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	47.2
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	9.2
10 %highschool	normal	direct	71.6
11 %bach	limited	direct	9.0
12 %grad	important	direct	7.7
13 poor health	normal	inverse	53.3
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	43.5
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	48.6
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	33.5
17 physicians	limited	direct	2.7
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	32.7
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	69.7
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	30.3
21 YrHome	limited	direct	76.5
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	67.5
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	90.5
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	43.0
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
			44.7
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	28.1
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	72.3
3 % age<18	limited	direct	53.0
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.0
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	65.5
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	6.1
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	77.4
8 %migr	normal	direct	47.2
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	9.2
10 %highschool	normal	direct	71.6
11 %bach	important	direct	9.0
12 %grad	very important	direct	7.7
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	71.0
14 years lost	limited	inverse	64.1
15 poor health	very important	inverse	53.3
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	43.5
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	48.6
18 uninsured	important	inverse	33.5
19 physicians	limited	direct	2.7
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	32.7
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	69.7
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	76.5
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	67.5
24 crime	normal	inverse	90.5
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	43.0

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
			38.2
1 NAS	critical	direct	51.3
2 %PLand	normal	direct	8.3
3 good	very important	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
10 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	95.7
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	3.3
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
			24.5
1 NAS	critical	direct	51.3
2 %PLand	limited	direct	8.3
3 good	critical	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	95.7
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	3.3
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	32.7
19 comm time	normal	inverse	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
			44.1

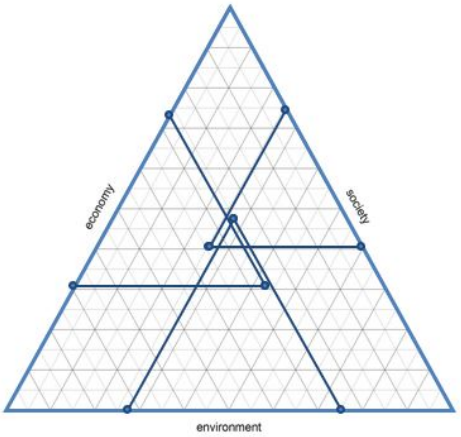
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
			39.3

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	28.1
2 %migr	normal	direct	47.2
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	69.7
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	69.7
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	38.5
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	64.3
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	64.4
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	24.0
9 Income	normal	direct	25.7
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	69.2
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	43.6
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	66.7
13 %povP	critical	inverse	46.0
14 % commute	normal	inverse	21.6
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	31.2
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	0.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	0.0

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	96.7
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	71.9
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	64.3
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	72.3
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	64.4
6 medHHi	normal	direct	24.0
7 Income	important	direct	25.7
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	69.2
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	43.6
10 %work home	normal	direct	33.3
11 %povP	very important	inverse	46.0
12 % commute	important	inverse	21.6
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	31.2
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	0.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	0.0
16			
17			

Lincoln, Idaho #245



Lincoln, ID

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	18.3%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	0.6%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	13.3%	215
SOCIETY	11.6%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	0.5%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	20.0%	149
ENVIRONMENT	22.9%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	2.3%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	17.0%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.3%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	40.7%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	25.3%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	26.3%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	30.9%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	24.6%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	27.5%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities

Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	63.0
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	81.5
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	62.5
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	68.8
5 %Native	limited	direct	85.1
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	14.9
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	71.9
8 %migr	limited	direct	52.0
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.5
10 %highschool	normal	direct	78.6
11 %bach	limited	direct	5.5
12 %grad	important	direct	2.6
13 poor health	normal	inverse	66.7
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	nd
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	nd
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	31.1
17 physicians	limited	direct	8.1
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	14.1
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	56.0
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	44.0
21 YrHome	limited	direct	66.2
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	82.7
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	93.6
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	62.5
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	37.0
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	81.5
3 % age<18	limited	direct	77.1
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	37.5
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	68.8
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	14.9
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	71.9
8 %migr	normal	direct	52.0
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.5
10 %highschool	normal	direct	78.6
11 %bach	important	direct	5.5
12 %grad	very important	direct	2.6
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	64.7
14 years lost	limited	inverse	68.0
15 poor health	very important	inverse	66.7
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	nd
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	nd
18 uninsured	important	inverse	31.1
19 physicians	limited	direct	8.1
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	14.1
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	56.0
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	66.2
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	82.7
24 crime	normal	inverse	93.6
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	62.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	23.0
2 %PLand	normal	direct	71.2
3 good	very important	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
10 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.8
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	99.2
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	88.6
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	5.2
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	23.0
2 %PLand	limited	direct	71.2
3 good	critical	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.8
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	88.6
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	5.2
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	14.1
19 comm time	normal	inverse	0.0

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score

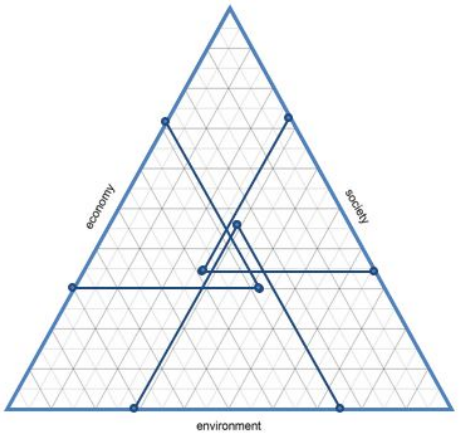
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	37.0
2 %migr	normal	direct	52.0
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	56.0
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	56.0
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	30.4
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	76.7
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	76.9
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	36.2
9 Income	normal	direct	23.9
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	52.3
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	0.9
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	78.1
13 %povP	critical	inverse	75.4
14 % commute	normal	inverse	30.7
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	52.3
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	22.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	0.0

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	94.8
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	63.0
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	76.7
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	55.8
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	76.9
6 medHHi	normal	direct	36.2
7 Income	important	direct	23.9
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	52.3
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	0.9
10 %work home	normal	direct	21.9
11 %povP	very important	inverse	75.4
12 % commute	important	inverse	30.7
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	52.3
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	22.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	0.0
16			
17			

Mora, New Mexico #244



Mora, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	17.6%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	1.1%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	15.1%	215
SOCIETY	14.8%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	1.4%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	16.9%	149
ENVIRONMENT	21.6%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	1.7%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	17.5%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.7%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	34.6%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	27.0%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	28.0%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	30.1%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	24.5%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	29.1%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	72.4
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	63.2
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	71.0
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	71.2
5 %Native	limited	direct	100.0
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	0.0
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	0.0
8 %migr	limited	direct	46.9
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	2.3
10 %highschool	normal	direct	74.0
11 %bach	limited	direct	3.3
12 %grad	important	direct	9.3
13 poor health	normal	inverse	59.1
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	51.1
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	56.5
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	40.9
17 physicians	limited	direct	nd
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	42.1
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	65.4
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	34.6
21 YrHome	limited	direct	66.2
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	69.8
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	97.0
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	45.4
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	27.6
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	63.2
3 % age<18	limited	direct	55.0
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.0
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	71.2
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	0.0
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	0.0
8 %migr	normal	direct	46.9
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	2.3
10 %highschool	normal	direct	74.0
11 %bach	important	direct	3.3
12 %grad	very important	direct	9.3
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	71.7
14 years lost	limited	inverse	0.0
15 poor health	very important	inverse	59.1
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	51.1
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	56.5
18 uninsured	important	inverse	40.9
19 physicians	limited	direct	nd
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	42.1
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	65.4
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	66.2
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	69.8
24 crime	normal	inverse	97.0
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	45.4

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	57.8
2 %PLand	normal	direct	10.3
3 good	very important	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
10 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	94.8
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	3.8
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	57.8
2 %PLand	limited	direct	10.3
3 good	critical	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	94.8
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	3.8
16 PowerIWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	42.1
19 comm time	normal	inverse	25.4

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score

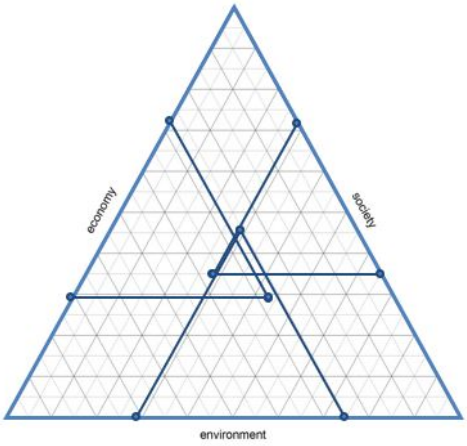
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	27.6
2 %migr	normal	direct	46.9
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	65.4
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	65.4
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	28.6
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	78.1
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	49.7
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	0.0
9 Income	normal	direct	21.2
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	77.9
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	33.2
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	74.4
13 %povP	critical	inverse	62.7
14 % commute	normal	inverse	20.7
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	45.4
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	0.0
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	25.4

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	96.2
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	72.4
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	78.1
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	68.0
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	49.7
6 medHHi	normal	direct	0.0
7 Income	important	direct	21.2
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	77.9
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	33.2
10 %work home	normal	direct	25.6
11 %povP	very important	inverse	62.7
12 % commute	important	inverse	20.7
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	45.4
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	0.0
15 comm time	very important	inverse	25.4
16			
17			

Owyhee, Idaho #243



Owyhee, ID

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	18.8%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	0.8%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	15.4%	215
SOCIETY	13.5%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	1.2%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	17.6%	149
ENVIRONMENT	21.3%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	2.1%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	16.8%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.7%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	35.2%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	28.0%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	27.5%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	29.1%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	25.0%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	28.9%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	50.0 score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	66.7
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	73.9
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	70.1
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	58.2
5 %Native	limited	direct	88.2
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	11.8
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	76.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	49.8
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	4.9
10 %highschool	normal	direct	76.2
11 %bach	limited	direct	3.5
12 %grad	important	direct	0.0
13 poor health	normal	inverse	55.1
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	56.2
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	59.2
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	25.6
17 physicians	limited	direct	3.7
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	22.2
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	52.7
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	47.3
21 YrHome	limited	direct	68.1
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	73.4
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	91.7
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	59.5
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	45.0 score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	33.3
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	73.9
3 % age<18	limited	direct	64.3
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	29.9
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	58.2
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	11.8
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	76.4
8 %migr	normal	direct	49.8
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	4.9
10 %highschool	normal	direct	76.2
11 %bach	important	direct	3.5
12 %grad	very important	direct	0.0
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	57.7
14 years lost	limited	inverse	72.8
15 poor health	very important	inverse	55.1
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	56.2
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	59.2
18 uninsured	important	inverse	25.6
19 physicians	limited	direct	3.7
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	22.2
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	52.7
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	68.1
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	73.4
24 crime	normal	inverse	91.7
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	59.5

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score (41.8)
1 NAS	critical	direct	41.0
2 %PLand	normal	direct	69.6
3 good	very important	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
10 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	85.9
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	6.3
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (29.5)
1 NAS	critical	direct	41.0
2 %PLand	limited	direct	69.6
3 good	critical	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	85.9
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	6.3
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	22.2
19 comm time	normal	inverse	42.1

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score (43.9)

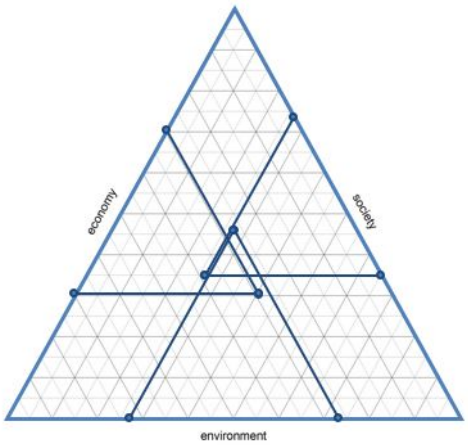
economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score (42.3)

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

1 pGrowth	normal	direct	33.3
2 %migr	normal	direct	49.8
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	52.7
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	52.7
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	31.0
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	63.1
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	65.1
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	25.5
9 Income	normal	direct	23.3
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	68.5
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	0.0
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	68.3
13 %povP	critical	inverse	55.7
14 % commute	normal	inverse	29.2
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	42.4
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	3.2
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	42.1

1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	93.7
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	66.7
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	63.1
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	46.2
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	65.1
6 medHHi	normal	direct	25.5
7 Income	important	direct	23.3
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	68.5
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	0.0
10 %work home	normal	direct	31.7
11 %povP	very important	inverse	55.7
12 % commute	important	inverse	29.2
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	42.4
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	3.2
15 comm time	very important	inverse	42.1
16			
17			

Cibola, New Mexico #242



Cibola, NM

inner triangles area [percent of total]:		rank
ECONOMY	16.4%	8
economy-society OVERLAP	0.9%	39
economy-society CONFLICT	15.3%	215
SOCIETY	14.8%	52
society-environment OVERLAP	1.3%	86
society-environment CONFLICT	18.6%	149
ENVIRONMENT	21.6%	95
environment-economy OVERLAP	1.8%	24
environment-economy CONFLICT	16.5%	229
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES	0.7%	74

percentages do not add 100 due to multiple area overlap

restrictions defining triangles are: this restrictions are plotted as the "separation" of triangles from the large triangle edges.		rank
environmental restrictions to SOCIETY	35.2%	98
economic restrictions to SOCIETY	26.3%	27
social restrictions to ECONOMY	29.1%	61
environmental restrictions to ECONOMY	30.4%	5
social restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	26.4%	115
economic restrictions to ENVIRONMENT	27.1%	80

dark shade means value out of range

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

allows to identify which indicators have more impact in the relationships between environment, society and economy

social indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	inverse	64.9
2 % age>64	limited	inverse	77.2
3 HHsize	limited	inverse	67.4
4 %singlePHh	limited	inverse	29.9
5 %Native	limited	direct	93.5
6 %Foreign	limited	direct	6.5
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	68.4
8 %migr	limited	direct	51.8
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.9
10 %highschool	normal	direct	75.5
11 %bach	limited	direct	5.8
12 %grad	important	direct	2.9
13 poor health	normal	inverse	49.7
14 ph.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	56.2
15 me.unhealth	less than normal	inverse	57.4
16 uninsured	limited	inverse	35.1
17 physicians	limited	direct	22.2
18 obesity [adj]	less than normal	inverse	18.7
19 %ownerOcc	limited	direct	58.5
20 %renterOcc	limited	direct	41.5
21 YrHome	limited	direct	68.1
22 housing.probs	limited	inverse	75.1
23 crime	less than normal	inverse	61.6
24 ch.poverty	limited	inverse	35.2
25			

social indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	very important	direct	35.1
2 % age>64	less than normal	inverse	77.2
3 % age<18	limited	direct	57.1
4 HHsize	less than normal	direct	32.6
5 %singlePHh	normal	inverse	29.9
6 %Foreign	less than normal	direct	6.5
7 %notUScit	limited	direct	68.4
8 %migr	normal	direct	51.8
9 %intlMigr	limited	direct	5.9
10 %highschool	normal	direct	75.5
11 %bach	important	direct	5.8
12 %grad	very important	direct	2.9
13 undereducated	less than normal	inverse	68.6
14 years lost	limited	inverse	61.6
15 poor health	very important	inverse	49.7
16 ph.unhealth	normal	inverse	56.2
17 me.unhealth	normal	inverse	57.4
18 uninsured	important	inverse	35.1
19 physicians	limited	direct	22.2
20 obesity [adj]	important	inverse	18.7
21 %ownerOcc	less than normal	direct	58.5
22 YrHome	less than normal	direct	68.1
23 housing.probs	limited	inverse	75.1
24 crime	normal	inverse	61.6
25 ch.poverty	very important	inverse	35.2

Sustainable Development Possibilities — Individual scores report

environmental indicators affecting the economy:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	46.1
2 %PLand	normal	direct	30.8
3 good	very important	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	very important	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	important	inverse	nd
10 pm10	normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	less than normal	direct	0.0
13 %psWGW	normal	inverse	0.0
14 %psWSW	limited	inverse	100.0
15 domesticWtr	important	inverse	94.8
16 cropsWtr	normal	direct	2.1
17 ThElectricPow	limited	inverse	100.0
18			
19			

environmental indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 NAS	critical	direct	46.1
2 %PLand	limited	direct	30.8
3 good	critical	direct	nd
4 nonHealthy	critical	inverse	nd
5 CO	limited	inverse	nd
6 NO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
7 Oz	less than normal	inverse	nd
8 SO2	less than normal	inverse	nd
9 pm2.5	normal	inverse	nd
10 pm10	less than normal	inverse	nd
11 %PSGWpop	limited	direct	0.0
12 %PSSWpop	limited	direct	0.0
13 %psWSW	limited	direct	0.0
14 domesticWtr	limited	inverse	94.8
15 cropsWtr	less than normal	direct	2.1
16 PowerWtr	limited	direct	nd
17 ThElectricPow	limited	direct	0.0
18 obesity [adj]	normal	inverse	18.7
19 comm time	normal	inverse	54.3

economic indicators affecting society:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 pGrowth	normal	direct	35.1
2 %migr	normal	direct	51.8
3 %ownerOcc	normal	direct	58.5
4 %renterOcc	normal	inverse	58.5
5 DepPop	limited	inverse	39.0
6 unemployment	critical	inverse	50.8
7 income ineq.	very important	inverse	71.0
8 medHHi	less than normal	direct	26.7
9 Income	normal	direct	22.0
10 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	61.9
11 %popUnins	normal	inverse	34.1
12 %work home	less than normal	inverse	78.4
13 %povP	critical	inverse	52.2
14 % commute	normal	inverse	29.5
15 % carpooled	normal	direct	59.6
16 % comm transit	normal	direct	6.4
17 comm time	less than normal	inverse	54.3

economic indicators affecting the environment:	importance:	relationship:	score
1 cropsWtr	normal	inverse	97.9
2 pGrowth	normal	inverse	64.9
3 unemployment	very important	inverse	50.8
4 3jobs[a+b]	limited	direct	74.4
5 income ineq.	important	inverse	71.0
6 medHHi	normal	direct	26.7
7 Income	important	direct	22.0
8 incomeGap	less than normal	inverse	61.9
9 %popUnins	less than normal	inverse	34.1
10 %work home	normal	direct	21.6
11 %povP	very important	inverse	52.2
12 % commute	important	inverse	29.5
13 % carpooled	very important	direct	59.6
14 % comm transit	critical	direct	6.4
15 comm time	very important	inverse	54.3
16			
17			

Appendix E. List of Sustainability Scores and Rankings from the Expert-based Assessment

Sustainable Development Possibilities, List of Scores
Expert-based Assessment County Scores from High to Low

Sustainable Development Possibilities last printed:8/14/2019, 3:17 PM

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps			conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
	AVERAGES:	25.0%	22.9%	26.5%	23.5%	26.3%	23.3%	27.0%	26.2%	25.4%	7.4%	6.5%	7.1%	5.8%	11.6%	12.5%	12.4%
55	Summit, CO	20.3%	17.6%	19.2%	20.5%	18.5%	9.1%	49.8%	52.2%	37.2%	26.9%	25.8%	26.9%	25.8%	7.1%	4.2%	3.4%
149	Los Alamos*, NM	18.0%	12.9%	17.9%	17.4%	14.3%	16.7%	42.7%	48.0%	46.7%	26.3%	25.5%	26.1%	24.9%	4.6%	6.2%	4.8%
51	Routt, CO	19.5%	16.0%	14.7%	19.0%	17.3%	14.8%	43.2%	48.0%	40.5%	24.7%	24.0%	23.4%	23.4%	5.3%	5.6%	5.1%
244	Teton, WY	18.8%	13.1%	18.4%	19.1%	14.6%	17.6%	40.4%	46.9%	44.0%	24.6%	23.0%	23.8%	23.0%	4.9%	7.0%	5.1%
48	Pitkin, CO	20.4%	14.8%	20.0%	20.4%	14.9%	18.2%	37.7%	42.5%	41.8%	20.1%	20.0%	21.5%	20.0%	6.0%	8.1%	5.5%
27	Eagle, CO	20.1%	16.1%	19.0%	20.3%	17.4%	14.1%	43.4%	42.1%	38.7%	20.1%	18.7%	23.2%	18.7%	6.5%	7.7%	4.9%
17	Boulder, CO	18.8%	16.2%	21.8%	18.0%	17.0%	19.1%	38.6%	38.5%	42.1%	18.7%	18.6%	20.3%	18.0%	6.1%	7.9%	6.5%
36	Jefferson, CO	22.0%	17.1%	17.3%	21.5%	19.2%	15.9%	38.6%	42.9%	35.2%	18.9%	17.6%	18.4%	17.2%	7.5%	7.4%	6.1%
229	Whitman, WA	21.3%	18.7%	18.9%	19.1%	20.3%	17.5%	37.5%	39.0%	36.7%	16.9%	17.4%	16.7%	15.6%	7.9%	7.2%	7.1%
26	Douglas, CO	17.4%	16.7%	22.2%	19.3%	20.7%	20.0%	39.3%	37.3%	36.1%	19.1%	14.3%	16.1%	14.3%	5.8%	8.6%	8.2%
63	Blaine, ID	22.3%	18.1%	21.0%	21.4%	19.1%	19.1%	34.3%	37.1%	35.4%	14.9%	14.8%	15.6%	14.1%	8.1%	9.0%	7.3%
245	Uinta, WY	23.9%	18.1%	18.2%	22.8%	20.3%	17.6%	34.3%	40.6%	32.4%	15.8%	14.9%	14.6%	14.1%	8.6%	8.3%	7.1%
30	Gilpin, CO	23.9%	19.6%	14.1%	23.3%	24.7%	12.8%	40.0%	44.0%	27.0%	18.0%	14.4%	14.9%	14.0%	9.4%	6.6%	6.4%
54	San Miguel, CO	22.4%	14.2%	25.7%	21.9%	14.6%	23.4%	29.4%	36.0%	40.3%	14.2%	14.3%	15.7%	13.9%	6.4%	11.3%	6.8%
66	Bonneville, ID	23.8%	18.9%	18.6%	23.5%	20.6%	16.8%	35.3%	39.1%	31.3%	15.0%	14.0%	15.1%	13.7%	9.0%	8.7%	6.9%
38	La Plata, CO	22.5%	18.9%	19.8%	21.8%	21.2%	17.9%	35.5%	37.6%	32.5%	15.1%	13.8%	14.8%	13.3%	8.5%	8.7%	7.6%
32	Gunnison, CO	21.1%	18.6%	22.0%	20.5%	20.5%	20.3%	34.3%	35.3%	34.8%	14.6%	13.7%	14.5%	13.2%	7.9%	9.0%	8.3%
203	Summit, UT	19.3%	16.5%	25.6%	19.7%	18.8%	21.4%	35.2%	33.6%	37.8%	15.0%	12.9%	16.1%	12.9%	6.3%	10.1%	8.0%
19	Clear Creek, CO	21.6%	19.6%	18.7%	20.2%	23.8%	15.5%	39.5%	38.0%	31.3%	16.1%	13.9%	15.2%	12.9%	8.5%	7.6%	7.4%
18	Chaffee, CO	23.0%	22.1%	15.9%	21.5%	25.3%	13.2%	40.8%	38.4%	28.4%	15.2%	13.9%	14.9%	12.9%	10.2%	6.8%	6.7%
37	Lake, CO	24.7%	21.8%	14.9%	23.2%	25.0%	12.4%	39.6%	40.2%	26.9%	14.9%	13.7%	14.4%	12.6%	10.8%	6.9%	6.2%
105	Gallatin, MT	20.7%	21.6%	18.5%	20.7%	25.6%	18.4%	37.1%	35.8%	28.9%	15.3%	12.4%	12.5%	12.4%	8.9%	7.7%	9.4%
10	Mono, CA	25.3%	18.1%	21.6%	24.0%	17.6%	13.5%	30.5%	36.4%	34.1%	12.3%	13.2%	14.2%	12.3%	9.1%	10.4%	6.9%
31	Grand, CO	23.3%	18.2%	22.4%	22.2%	19.3%	16.5%	36.3%	35.2%	34.2%	13.0%	13.0%	16.8%	12.2%	8.5%	10.0%	6.4%
238	Lincoln, WY	22.7%	21.3%	15.6%	22.2%	26.1%	16.5%	37.0%	39.9%	26.7%	15.6%	13.0%	12.1%	12.1%	9.7%	6.9%	8.6%
231	Albany, WY	22.4%	18.0%	23.6%	20.8%	19.3%	22.3%	30.5%	34.1%	35.9%	13.0%	13.2%	12.9%	12.0%	8.1%	9.8%	8.6%
53	San Juan, CO	26.9%	20.4%	17.1%	23.4%	21.9%	15.1%	33.7%	39.1%	29.9%	12.7%	14.1%	13.0%	11.6%	11.0%	8.0%	6.6%
220	Grant, WA	26.2%	21.0%	18.1%	25.2%	22.0%	17.2%	32.0%	37.1%	27.8%	12.0%	12.0%	11.9%	11.3%	11.0%	9.2%	7.6%
166	Deschutes, OR	23.2%	23.6%	16.8%	22.8%	26.7%	15.3%	37.8%	35.5%	25.6%	13.2%	11.4%	12.1%	11.1%	10.9%	7.7%	8.2%
29	Garfield, CO	23.2%	21.2%	21.1%	22.4%	22.9%	18.7%	33.7%	33.3%	29.9%	11.9%	11.3%	12.4%	10.8%	9.8%	9.4%	8.6%
187	Davis, UT	21.1%	16.8%	26.7%	22.2%	18.8%	25.7%	28.2%	31.9%	34.8%	12.5%	10.4%	11.0%	10.4%	7.1%	11.9%	9.7%
170	Hood River, OR	23.4%	22.5%	18.6%	21.8%	26.0%	14.4%	38.8%	34.7%	27.2%	12.6%	11.2%	13.2%	10.2%	10.5%	8.1%	7.5%
85	Latah, ID	22.7%	22.5%	19.1%	21.5%	26.5%	17.8%	35.4%	34.2%	27.1%	12.8%	10.9%	10.9%	10.0%	10.2%	8.2%	9.4%
43	Moffat, CO	24.8%	21.6%	18.1%	22.8%	25.8%	17.5%	33.3%	36.3%	26.4%	12.6%	11.1%	10.2%	9.8%	10.7%	8.2%	9.0%
39	Larimer, CO	21.7%	21.6%	21.6%	21.6%	25.5%	18.9%	35.3%	32.2%	28.0%	12.3%	9.8%	11.5%	9.7%	9.4%	9.3%	9.7%
180	Wasco, OR	24.8%	22.9%	18.6%	23.0%	25.4%	16.6%	34.3%	34.2%	26.6%	11.3%	10.3%	11.0%	9.7%	11.4%	8.5%	8.5%
158	Santa Fe, NM	23.3%	22.8%	19.6%	21.6%	26.0%	18.7%	33.6%	33.0%	27.5%	11.7%	10.8%	10.3%	9.7%	10.7%	8.5%	9.7%
240	Park, WY	23.2%	20.6%	20.8%	21.9%	24.9%	18.9%	33.5%	34.4%	28.2%	12.5%	10.5%	10.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.1%	9.4%
16	Archuleta, CO	23.5%	24.0%	18.4%	22.0%	27.1%	16.9%	35.4%	33.2%	25.9%	11.6%	10.6%	10.5%	9.6%	11.3%	8.1%	9.2%
122	Douglas, NV	24.4%	22.8%	18.0%	23.2%	27.0%	16.3%	35.1%	35.0%	24.8%	12.1%	10.1%	10.4%	9.3%	11.1%	8.4%	8.8%
28	Fremont, CO	25.3%	23.9%	15.8%	22.9%	28.6%	12.8%	38.3%	36.3%	23.5%	12.2%	10.7%	11.1%	9.2%	12.1%	7.2%	7.3%
46	Ouray, CO	22.5%	18.7%	26.0%	21.4%	21.4%	20.7%	32.3%	30.5%	32.8%	10.7%	9.8%	12.6%	9.1%	8.4%	11.1%	8.8%
75	Custer, ID	23.8%	19.6%	25.2%	21.3%	21.0%	22.0%	29.3%	30.5%	33.3%	9.3%	10.5%	11.0%	9.0%	9.3%	10.8%	9.3%
221	Kittitas, WA	24.1%	23.5%	18.5%	22.9%	27.5%	16.9%	34.8%	33.7%	24.5%	11.5%	9.6%	9.9%	8.9%	11.3%	8.5%	9.3%
237	Laramie, WY	24.0%	21.1%	20.7%	23.0%	25.6%	20.5%	30.9%	33.9%	26.4%	11.7%	9.4%	9.0%	8.8%	10.1%	9.5%	10.5%
71	Caribou, ID	24.1%	19.7%	21.0%	22.8%	25.1%	19.4%	31.8%	35.1%	27.1%	12.3%	9.6%	9.8%	8.8%	9.5%	9.6%	9.8%
98	Twin Falls, ID	24.7%	23.6%	17.8%	23.8%	27.9%	16.4%	34.6%	34.4%	23.4%	11.5%	9.3%	9.6%	8.8%	11.6%	8.5%	9.1%
214	Chelan, WA	24.3%	22.5%	20.6%	23.0%	25.6%	18.2%	33.1%	32.4%	26.4%	10.7%	9.5%	10.2%	8.7%	10.3%	9.5%	9.3%
243	Sweetwater, WY	24.4%	16.8%	26.1%	23.4%	19.6%	26.4%	24.1%	32.6%	32.4%	10.5%	9.5%	8.7%	8.7%	8.2%	12.2%	10.4%
45	Montrose, CO	24.1%	24.9%	18.2%	22.2%	28.4%	17.9%	33.7%	32.4%	24.4%	10.8%	9.7%	8.8%	8.6%	12.0%	8.1%	10.1%
226	Spokane, WA	24.8%	19.6%	25.0%	23.6%	21.1%	24.3%	25.9%	30.7%	30.6%	9.4%	9.2%	8.9%	8.5%	9.7%	11.6%	10.3%
164	Baker, OR	24.7%	23.7%	19.1%	22.4%	27.0%	16.8%	34.2%	32.7%	25.6%	10.5%	9.9%	9.9%	8.5%	11.7%	8.5%	9.1%
65	Bonner, ID	25.1%	24.0%	17.6%	23.6%	28.2%	17.0%	33.5%	34.1%	23.3%	11.1%	9.4%	8.8%	8.5%	12.1%	8.3%	9.6%
228	Walla Walla, WA	24.7%	22.1%	20.7%	23.3%	25.9%	20.0%	30.5%	32.8%	25.8%	10.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.3%	10.9%	9.6%	10.4%
218	Franklin, WA	25.0%	23.8%	17.6%	25.6%	28.1%	16.7%	34.0%	34.4%	21.4%	11.3%	8.2%	8.8%	8.2%	11.9%	9.0%	9.4%
178	Union, OR	24.7%	23.0%	20.5%	22.9%	26.5%	17.9%	32.9%	31.9%	25.5%	10.1%	9.0%	9.5%	8.0%	11.4%	9.4%	9.5%
241	Platte, WY	24.5%	22.5%	21.3%	22.8%	26.1%	21.1%	29.6%	31.7%	26.2%	10.1%	8.9%	8.0%	7.9%	11.0%	9.7%	11.0%
123	Elko, NV	24.7%	17.2%	26.7%	24.1%	20.5%	24.9%	25.4%	31.5%	30.7%	9.9%	8.2%	8.9%	7.9%	8.5%	12.9%	10.2%
184	Cache, UT	21.5%	19.6%	27.9%	21.9%	22.1%	26.1%	27.4%	27.5%	31.4%	9.5%	7.9%	9.0%	7.9%	8.5%	12.2%	11.5%
232	Big Horn, WY	24.7%	22.3%	20.9%	23.5%	26.4%	19.6%	31.0%	32.3%	25.1%	10.3%	8.5%	8.6%	7.8%	11.0%	9.9%	10.4%
23	Delta, CO	25.0%	25.0%	18.8%	22.9%	28.5%	16.6%	34.1%	31.7%	23.8%	9.8%	8.3%	8.3%	7.7%	12.5%	8.6%	9.5%
15	Alamosa, CO	25.1%	24.3%	19.4%	23.2%	28.1%	18.0%	32.4%	31.7%	23.7%	9.8%	8.6%	8.3%	7.5%	12.2%	9.0%	10.1%
186	Daggett, UT	24.5%	20.4%	22.9%	23.6%	25.2%	19.9%	30.9%	32.2%	26.2%	10.4%	8.0%	9.2%	7.5%	10.0%	10.8%	10.1%
161	Taos, NM	26.3%	25.3%	18.5%	24.1%	27.8%	17.6%	31.4%	31.5%	23.2%	8.9%	8.8%	8.0%	7.5%	13.3%	8.9%	9.8%
215	Columbia, WA	26.6%	22.1%	22.2%	24.3%	24.0%	20.2%	28.3%	31.1%	26.7%	8.5%	8.7%	8.5%	7.4%	11.8%	10.8%	9.7%
49	Rio Blanco, CO	23.5%	20.8%	25.1%	21.9%	24.3%	22.7%	29.0%	29.4%	29.0%	9.4%	8.3%	8.8%	7.4%	9.7%	11.0%	11.0%
107	Jefferson, MT	22.9%	21.7%	23.9%	22.0%	26.0%	21.2%	31.3%	29.5%	27.0%	9.3%	7.9%	8.9%	7.4%	10.0%	10.5%	11.0%
44	Montezuma, CO	24.9%	25.8%	19.1%	23.1%	29.0%	17.1%	33.7%	30.4%	22.9%	9.1%	8.3%	8.4%	7.3%	12.8%	8.8%	9.9%
171	Jefferson, OR	26.2%	25.4%	17.9%	24.5%	28.9%	15.3%	34.2%	32.1%	21.7%	9.3%	8.2%	8.7%	7.3%	13.3%	8.8%	8.9%
204	Tooele, UT	22.8%	17.8%	29.1%	23.5%	20.7%	26.3%	25.9%	28.2%	31.2%	9.2%	7.2%	8.7%	7.2%	8.1%	13.6%	10.9%
59	Bannock, ID	24.7%	21.4%	24.4%	23.4%	24.1%	23.5%	26.9%	29.4%	27.5%	8.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.1%	10.6%	11.4%	11.3%
24	Denver, City and County*, CO	23.9%	18.9%	28.8%	22.9%	20.8%	28.1%	25.0%	27.3%	31.8%	8.1%	7.7%	8.6%	7.1%	9.1%	13.2%	10.8%
84	Kootenai, ID	24.0%	23.9%	21.7%	23.5%	27.8%	19.8%	31.5%	29.6%	23.7%	9.3%	7.3%	8.0%	7.0%	11.5%	10.2%	11.0%
209	Wayne, UT	23.2%	21.8%	25.0%	21.4%	25.3%	21.9%	30.2%	28.2%	28.4%	9.0%	8.0%	8.8%	7.0%	10.1%	10.7%	11.1%
99	Valley, ID	23.5%	23.0%	23.7%	22.7%	26.3%	20.9%	30.9%	28.4%	26.0%	8.8%	7.4%	8.6%	7.0%	10.8%	10.8%	11.0%
104	Flathead, MT	24.3%	23.7%	21.8%	23.4%	27.5%	21.3%	29.6%	29.8%	24.1%	9.2%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	11.5%	10.2%	11.7%
208	Washington, UT	22.8%	23.7%	23.5%	23.0%	27.1%	21.4%	31.1%	27.9%	24.9%	9.0%	7.0%	8.1%	7.0%	10.8%	10.8%	11.6%
41	Mesa, CO	24.4%	23.5%	21.6%	23.0%	27.6%	20.5%	30.3%	30.1%	24.5%	9.2%	7.7%	7.5%	6.9%	11.5%	9.9%	11.3%
179	Wallowa, OR	25.2%	23.8%	21.2%	22.5%	27.3%	18.9%	31.3%	30.2%	25.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.2%	6.9%	12.0%	9.5%	10.3%
199	Salt Lake, UT	23.1%	18.4%	30.5%	23.1%	20.1%	28.8%	23.2%	26.1%	32.3%	7.8%	6.9%	7.9%	6.9%	8.5%	14.1%	11.6%
109	Lewis and Clark, MT	23.4%	21.3%	24.9%	22.4%	25.6%	24.1%	27.5%	29.0%	27.1%	9.2%	7.4%	7.3%	6.9%	10.0%	11.1%	12.3%
47	Park, CO	23.2%	21.4%	24.7%	22.1%	26.0%	21.7%	30.4%	29.0%	26.9%	9.4%	7.4%	8.5%	6.8%	9.9%	10.9%	11.3%
185	Carbon, UT	26.1%	22.6%	20.7%	24.2%	26.9%	21.2%	27.8%	32.1%	24.0%	9.1%	8.0%	8.7%	6.7%	11.8%	10.0%	11.4%
91	Nez Perce, ID	25.3%	22.7%	21.9%	23.7%	27.0%	21.0%	28.8%	30.6%	24.4%	9.0%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%	11.5%	10.4%	11.4%
153	Otero, NM	25.9%	24.4%	20.1%	23.7%	28.2%	18.0%	31.4%	30.8%	23.1%	8.7%	7.8%	7.8%	6.6%	12.6%	9.6%	10.2%
213	Benton, WA	23.9%	22.0%	22.5%	23.5%	26.2%	24.2%	26.9%	30.9%	25.4%	9.0%	7.8%	6.6%	6.6%	10.5%	10.5%	12.7%
72	Cassia, ID	24.8%	23.9%	21.7%	23.9%	27.9%	19.3%	31.2%	29.6%	23.2%	8.8%	7.0%	7.8%	6.5%	11.8%	10.4%	10.8%
2	Coconino, AZ	24.8%	22.0%	25.4%	23.2%	24.4%	24.5%	25.7%	27.8%	27.5%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	10.9%	11.8%	12.0%
120	Churchill, NV	25.3%	24.6%	20.5%	23.1%	28.8%	20.1%	29.8%	30.1%	23.1%	8.7%	7.6%	6.7%	6.4%	12.5%	9.5%	11.6%
177	Umatilla, OR	26.7%	23.8%	19.4%	25.0%	28.1%	19.9%	28.6%	32.3%	22.0%	8.8%	7.6%	6.4%	6.4%	12.7%	9.7%	11.2%
117	Ravalli, MT	24.9%	24.7%	21.3%	23.4%	28.5%	19.6%	30.7%	29.2%	23.2%	8.5%	7.2%	7.3%	6.4%	12.3%	10.0%	11.2%
56	Teller, CO	22.8%	22.3%	24.5%	21.7%	27.4%	22.3%	30.2%	28.3%	25.9%	9.3%	7.0%	7.6%	6.4%	10.2%	10.6%	12.2%
4	Mohave, AZ	27.5%	24.9%	18.7%	25.2%	28.6%	16.3%	31.7%	31.7%	21.4%	8.3%	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%	13.7%	9.4%	9.3%
212	Asotin, WA	26.9%	23.4%	21.5%	24.9%	26.7%	20.3%	27.9%	30.4%	23.4%	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	12.6%	10.7%	10.8%
35	Jackson, CO	24.9%	23.2%	23.3%	21.3%	27.0%	20.9%	29.4%	28.6%	26.7%	8.2%	8.1%	7.4%	6.1%	11.6%	9.3%	11.3%
168	Grant, OR	25.7%	23.8%	22.7%	23.1%	26.9%	19.6%	30.0%	28.7%	25.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.8%	6.1%	12.2%	10.5%	10.5%
207	Wasatch, UT	18.9%	22.3%	25.0%	23.7%	26.7%	20.7%	36.5%	27.8%	24.6%	11.4%	6.1%	8.4%	6.1%	8.4%	11.8%	11.0%
81	Idaho, ID	25.5%	23.8%	22.7%	23.7%	27.3%	20.2%	29.5%	28.7%	24.0%	7.8%	6.9%	7.3%	6.0%	12.2%	10.8%	11.0%
42	Mineral, CO	25.2%	20.1%	30.2%	23.0%	19.3%	23.1%	26.8%	24.6%	33.3%	6.0%	7.1%	10.5%	6.0%	10.1%	13.9%	8.9%
155	Sandoval, NM	23.6%	24.1%	23.2%	23.2%	28.8%	22.1%	29.5%	27.8%	23.1%	8.4%	6.2%	6.5%	6.0%	11.4%	10.8%	12.7%
129	Lyon, NV	26.3%	26.0%	18.1%	24.6%	31.3%	15.3%	34.2%	31.3%	19.5%	8.8%	6.8%	7.4%	6.0%	13.7%	8.9%	9.5%
134	Washoe, NV	24.6%	20.7%	28.1%	23.6%	23.0%	25.9%	24.5%	26.2%	28.5%	7.1%	6.4%	7.0%	5.9%	10.2%	13.3%	11.9%
136	Carson City*, NV	25.9%	23.9%	21.7%	23.8%	28.1%	20.1%	29.2%	29.5%	23.2%	8.1%	7.0%	6.8%	5.9%	12.4%	10.3%	11.3%
108	Lake, MT	26.7%	26.1%	21.1%	24.7%	28.2%	20.3%	28.2%	27.9%	22.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	13.9%	10.4%	11.4%
206	Utah, UT	21.3%	20.6%	29.6%	22.9%	23.6%	27.4%	26.3%	24.8%	28.6%	8.1%	5.7%	6.8%	5.7%	8.8%	13.6%	12.9%
242	Sublette, WY	22.0%	19.8%	30.0%	21.1%	24.3%	27.9%	25.1%	25.2%	29.9%	8.0%	6.1%	6.7%	5.6%	8.7%	12.6%	13.6%
148	Lincoln, NM	25.2%	23.6%	23.8%	22.7%	27.3%	21.0%	28.9%	27.7%	25.0%	7.5%	6.8%	7.0%	5.6%	11.9%	10.8%	11.5%
138	Catron, NM	26.3%	25.3%	22.7%	23.8%	27.5%	20.0%	28.9%	27.1%	23.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	5.5%	13.3%	10.8%	11.0%

		scores																
code	country	restrictions						areas			overlaps			conflicts				
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	smb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ	
62	Bingham, ID	25.3%	20.0%	29.3%	24.2%	21.9%	24.6%	25.1%	25.7%	29.1%	6.4%	6.0%	7.3%	5.5%	10.1%	14.2%	10.8%	
79	Gem, ID	26.3%	26.8%	20.6%	24.8%	23.8%	18.7%	30.3%	27.7%	20.8%	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%	5.4%	14.1%	10.1%	11.2%	
235	Goshen, WY	24.7%	23.6%	24.7%	23.0%	27.3%	22.9%	27.5%	26.8%	24.7%	7.3%	6.3%	6.3%	5.4%	11.7%	11.3%	12.5%	
201	Sanpete, UT	23.8%	23.2%	26.2%	23.1%	26.9%	21.7%	29.7%	25.7%	25.0%	7.2%	5.7%	7.6%	5.4%	11.0%	12.1%	11.7%	
116	Powell, MT	26.4%	22.0%	24.1%	23.6%	26.4%	21.8%	26.9%	29.0%	25.0%	7.6%	6.7%	6.5%	5.4%	11.6%	11.4%	11.5%	
127	Lander, NV	26.3%	16.5%	32.3%	25.3%	18.2%	30.1%	19.0%	26.3%	31.9%	6.2%	5.8%	6.4%	5.3%	8.7%	16.3%	11.0%	
64	Boise, ID	25.0%	24.8%	23.3%	23.7%	28.6%	20.4%	29.8%	26.9%	22.7%	7.2%	5.9%	6.7%	5.3%	12.4%	11.1%	11.7%	
239	Natrona, WY	24.3%	21.7%	26.2%	23.5%	26.4%	25.6%	25.1%	27.1%	25.1%	7.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%	10.5%	12.3%	13.5%	
114	Missoula, MT	23.8%	21.5%	29.0%	22.4%	24.3%	27.2%	24.0%	24.6%	28.4%	6.6%	5.9%	6.1%	5.3%	10.2%	13.0%	13.2%	
12	Shasta, CA	26.9%	24.7%	21.9%	25.2%	28.3%	19.2%	29.0%	28.5%	21.7%	7.0%	6.1%	6.6%	5.2%	13.3%	11.0%	10.8%	
121	Clark, NV	25.6%	20.8%	29.0%	24.9%	22.5%	26.2%	23.2%	25.3%	27.6%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	5.2%	10.6%	14.5%	11.8%	
131	Nye, NV	28.7%	24.7%	20.2%	25.9%	28.3%	18.3%	28.1%	30.3%	20.9%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	5.2%	14.2%	10.5%	10.4%	
130	Mineral, NV	28.3%	25.5%	21.5%	24.7%	27.5%	18.8%	28.0%	28.1%	22.8%	6.1%	6.9%	6.5%	5.2%	14.4%	10.6%	10.3%	
225	Pend Oreille, WA	26.0%	25.7%	20.9%	24.2%	30.3%	18.8%	30.4%	28.5%	20.7%	7.5%	6.0%	6.2%	5.2%	13.4%	10.1%	11.4%	
190	Garfield, UT	24.3%	24.1%	25.5%	22.7%	27.5%	23.1%	27.7%	25.4%	24.9%	6.8%	5.9%	6.3%	5.2%	11.7%	11.6%	12.7%	
119	Silver Bow*, MT	25.9%	23.7%	23.8%	23.6%	27.8%	22.7%	26.5%	27.5%	23.6%	7.1%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%	12.3%	11.2%	12.6%	
76	Elmore, ID	24.9%	23.5%	25.1%	22.8%	27.6%	22.3%	27.8%	26.4%	24.6%	7.0%	6.0%	6.3%	5.0%	11.7%	11.5%	12.3%	
172	Klamath, OR	26.7%	24.9%	22.8%	24.5%	28.3%	19.7%	28.8%	27.3%	22.3%	6.5%	5.9%	6.4%	4.9%	13.3%	11.2%	11.1%	
163	Valencia, NM	26.9%	26.0%	20.4%	25.2%	30.6%	19.7%	28.5%	28.7%	19.6%	7.1%	5.7%	5.2%	4.9%	14.0%	10.3%	12.1%	
234	Fremont, WY	25.5%	23.1%	26.1%	23.6%	26.3%	24.7%	24.8%	25.6%	25.1%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%	4.9%	11.8%	12.3%	13.0%	
222	Klickitat, WA	24.9%	24.0%	24.2%	23.5%	28.0%	25.0%	25.1%	26.8%	23.5%	6.8%	5.9%	4.9%	4.9%	12.0%	11.4%	14.0%	
144	Eddy, NM	26.8%	22.3%	24.2%	25.6%	27.1%	22.3%	25.9%	28.6%	22.4%	7.1%	5.3%	5.7%	4.8%	11.9%	12.4%	12.1%	
70	Canyon, ID	25.4%	25.4%	23.7%	25.0%	29.2%	23.1%	26.5%	25.9%	20.9%	6.5%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	12.9%	11.9%	13.5%	
83	Jerome, ID	26.4%	25.4%	22.3%	25.0%	29.6%	19.6%	29.2%	27.3%	20.6%	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	4.7%	13.4%	11.2%	11.6%	
196	Morgan, UT	17.8%	21.4%	31.3%	20.3%	26.9%	26.2%	31.4%	22.4%	27.9%	8.7%	4.6%	7.1%	4.6%	7.6%	12.7%	14.1%	
227	Stevens, WA	25.8%	24.7%	23.7%	24.0%	29.0%	21.6%	27.7%	26.6%	22.1%	6.7%	5.4%	5.6%	4.6%	12.7%	11.4%	12.6%	
233	Carbon, WY	24.6%	22.0%	27.7%	22.9%	26.2%	26.4%	24.0%	25.3%	25.8%	6.6%	5.3%	5.2%	4.6%	10.8%	12.7%	13.9%	
165	Crook, OR	25.2%	26.0%	23.8%	23.4%	29.7%	20.5%	29.5%	25.1%	22.0%	6.2%	5.3%	6.0%	4.5%	13.1%	11.2%	12.2%	
200	San Juan, UT	24.3%	27.1%	25.0%	24.3%	29.6%	22.8%	28.0%	22.9%	21.3%	5.6%	4.4%	5.4%	4.4%	13.1%	12.2%	13.5%	
14	Siskiyou, CA	27.0%	25.1%	24.2%	24.6%	27.9%	22.5%	25.6%	25.7%	22.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	13.6%	11.9%	12.5%	
57	Ada, ID	22.5%	22.6%	30.0%	22.5%	26.5%	28.7%	23.8%	22.5%	26.0%	6.2%	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%	10.1%	13.5%	15.2%	
50	Rio Grande, CO	26.8%	24.3%	24.0%	24.5%	28.3%	18.8%	29.6%	26.8%	22.3%	6.2%	5.4%	6.8%	4.4%	13.0%	11.7%	10.6%	
210	Weber, UT	24.0%	21.1%	30.4%	23.6%	24.6%	29.2%	21.9%	23.5%	26.8%	6.0%	4.6%	4.9%	4.4%	10.1%	14.3%	14.4%	
97	Teton, ID	22.7%	23.6%	28.4%	22.3%	28.1%	24.0%	28.5%	23.0%	24.6%	6.4%	4.5%	6.4%	4.3%	10.7%	12.7%	13.5%	
211	Adams, WA	26.8%	25.2%	24.1%	25.7%	28.4%	22.2%	26.1%	25.7%	21.1%	5.7%	4.7%	5.1%	4.3%	13.5%	12.4%	12.6%	
145	Grant, NM	26.8%	24.5%	24.7%	24.3%	28.1%	23.6%	24.7%	25.7%	22.7%	5.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.2%	13.1%	12.0%	13.2%	
7	Inyo, CA	26.4%	21.8%	27.3%	24.0%	25.3%	27.1%	21.7%	25.2%	25.7%	5.7%	5.2%	4.5%	4.2%	11.5%	13.4%	13.7%	
173	Lake, OR	26.0%	25.0%	25.4%	23.2%	28.3%	22.1%	27.0%	24.6%	23.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.6%	4.1%	13.0%	11.8%	12.5%	
126	Humboldt, NV	24.6%	18.6%	33.7%	23.4%	21.6%	31.4%	19.4%	22.8%	30.2%	5.4%	4.5%	5.0%	4.1%	9.1%	15.8%	13.6%	
82	Jefferson, ID	23.9%	22.4%	29.4%	24.0%	26.5%	25.3%	25.7%	23.2%	24.5%	5.9%	4.0%	5.8%	4.0%	10.7%	14.1%	13.4%	
205	Uintah, UT	23.3%	21.2%	30.1%	24.3%	25.7%	29.3%	22.0%	23.7%	25.1%	6.5%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	9.9%	14.6%	15.3%	
192	Iron, UT	23.5%	24.4%	28.3%	23.1%	28.3%	23.4%	28.2%	22.4%	23.7%	5.7%	4.2%	6.2%	4.0%	11.5%	13.0%	13.2%	
135	White Pine, NV	26.0%	21.2%	28.2%	23.9%	25.9%	25.2%	23.8%	25.6%	25.2%	6.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.0%	11.0%	13.5%	13.1%	
169	Harney, OR	28.1%	26.3%	23.8%	25.1%	28.3%	20.5%	26.4%	24.9%	21.8%	4.8%	5.2%	5.3%	3.9%	14.8%	11.9%	11.6%	
125	Eureka, NV	24.8%	16.9%	35.8%	22.3%	19.6%	33.1%	17.7%	22.3%	33.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	3.9%	8.4%	16.0%	12.3%	
61	Benewah, ID	26.9%	24.9%	24.4%	24.4%	29.0%	22.0%	26.2%	25.7%	21.8%	5.7%	4.9%	4.9%	3.9%	13.4%	11.9%	12.7%	
95	Power, ID	26.0%	24.0%	26.4%	24.3%	27.9%	24.5%	24.5%	24.6%	22.9%	5.6%	4.6%	4.7%	3.9%	12.5%	12.9%	13.7%	
230	Yakima, WA	27.1%	24.6%	25.1%	25.6%	28.3%	23.2%	24.8%	25.4%	21.3%	5.4%	4.5%	4.6%	3.8%	13.3%	12.8%	13.1%	
89	Madison, ID	22.5%	25.8%	29.3%	22.5%	28.7%	24.8%	27.9%	20.2%	23.9%	5.0%	3.8%	5.8%	3.8%	11.6%	13.2%	14.2%	
183	Box Elder, UT	23.9%	21.6%	30.1%	23.8%	26.5%	27.3%	23.9%	23.3%	24.7%	6.0%	3.9%	5.0%	3.8%	10.3%	14.3%	14.5%	
6	Alpine, CA	27.9%	25.5%	25.0%	25.5%	27.9%	20.3%	26.8%	24.5%	21.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.7%	3.7%	14.2%	12.8%	11.3%	
33	Hinsdale, CO	27.2%	20.5%	29.6%	23.8%	24.1%	22.8%	25.0%	24.9%	27.1%	5.2%	5.1%	6.7%	3.7%	11.2%	14.1%	11.0%	
118	Sanders, MT	26.3%	26.7%	25.3%	23.6%	29.3%	23.5%	25.2%	23.0%	22.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.4%	3.6%	14.1%	12.0%	13.8%	
86	Lemhi, ID	27.0%	24.5%	26.2%	23.9%	27.8%	23.1%	24.9%	24.3%	23.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	3.6%	13.2%	12.5%	12.8%	
154	Rio Arriba, NM	27.8%	25.5%	24.2%	25.2%	29.1%	21.9%	25.3%	25.3%	20.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	14.2%	12.2%	12.7%	
202	Sevier, UT	25.0%	23.2%	29.2%	24.0%	26.9%	24.3%	25.7%	22.7%	24.1%	5.1%	4.0%	5.6%	3.6%	11.6%	14.0%	13.1%	
68	Butte, ID	27.4%	23.6%	26.3%	23.3%	27.7%	24.0%	23.6%	25.1%	24.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.4%	3.5%	12.9%	12.3%	13.3%	
139	Chaves, NM	27.8%	24.6%	24.8%	25.9%	28.8%	22.5%	24.7%	25.5%	20.6%	5.2%	4.2%	4.4%	3.4%	13.7%	12.8%	13.0%	
77	Franklin, ID	24.1%	23.8%	29.1%	23.8%	28.2%	24.4%	26.5%	22.2%	23.0%	5.3%	3.5%	5.4%	3.4%	11.5%	13.9%	13.8%	
137	Bernalillo, NM	25.2%	22.5%	31.0%	23.5%	25.7%	28.3%	21.1%	21.6%	25.8%	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%	3.3%	11.3%	14.6%	14.8%	
224	Okanogan, WA	26.6%	24.7%	27.2%	24.4%	28.1%	24.0%	24.4%	23.1%	22.6%	4.6%	4.1%	4.5%	3.3%	13.2%	13.3%	13.5%	
151	McKinley, NM	29.4%	33.5%	18.6%	28.9%	34.3%	18.8%	26.9%	22.9%	13.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	19.7%	10.8%	12.3%	
110	Lincoln, MT	26.9%	25.3%	27.2%	24.3%	28.4%	25.1%	23.1%	22.6%	22.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.0%	13.6%	13.2%	14.2%	
94	Fayette, ID	26.1%	25.1%	27.3%	24.7%	28.6%	23.6%	25.3%	22.1%	21.8%	4.4%	3.5%	4.7%	3.0%	13.1%	13.8%	13.5%	
193	Juab, UT	22.3%	22.2%	31.9%	23.0%	26.8%	32.9%	19.5%	21.1%	25.3%	4.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	10.2%	14.7%	17.8%	
160	Socorro, NM	28.1%	25.7%	24.5%	25.6%	30.2%	21.5%	25.4%	24.8%	19.5%	4.7%	3.9%	4.1%	3.0%	14.4%	12.5%	13.0%	
25	Dolores, CO	25.4%	22.7%	30.6%	23.4%	26.8%	23.7%	25.8%	21.8%	24.8%	4.5%	3.7%	5.8%	2.9%	11.5%	14.3%	12.7%	
133	Storey, NV	25.3%	24.3%	28.8%	23.6%	29.0%	28.3%	21.5%	22.0%	22.5%	4.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	12.3%	13.6%	16.5%	
115	Park, MT	24.6%	21.3%	34.8%	23.0%	24.0%	28.9%	21.6%	19.3%	28.0%	3.7%	3.3%	5.1%	2.8%	10.4%	16.1%	13.9%	
8	Lassen, CA	26.5%	22.3%	30.4%	23.5%	26.7%	23.3%	25.2%	22.4%	24.8%	4.4%	3.8%	5.5%	2.7%	11.8%	14.3%	12.4%	
80	Gooding, ID	26.0%	24.9%	28.7%	24.2%	29.0%	23.9%	25.1%	21.6%	21.9%	4.2%	3.3%	4.5%	2.7%	12.9%	13.9%	13.8%	
246	Washakie, WY	24.1%	22.5%	33.6%	22.2%	26.1%	26.6%	24.3%	19.2%	26.7%	3.9%	3.3%	5.4%	2.6%	10.9%	15.0%	13.3%	
188	Duchesne, UT	23.6%	22.8%	32.0%	24.0%	27.3%	29.4%	22.1%	20.5%	23.2%	4.7%	2.6%	3.5%	2.6%	10.8%	15.3%	16.4%	
236	Hot Springs, WY	25.4%	21.3%	33.0%	23.1%	25.5%	26.5%	23.1%	20.8%	26.4%	4.1%	3.4%	5.1%	2.6%	10.8%	15.3%	13.5%	
90	Minidoka, ID	26.7%	24.6%	28.1%	25.4%	29.2%	23.3%	25.0%	22.5%	20.7%	4.3%	3.0%	4.3%	2.6%	13.1%	14.2%	13.6%	
5	Navajo, AZ	28.0%	30.7%	25.2%	25.7%	30.6%	25.4%	21.7%	19.5%	19.1%	2.5%	3.4%	2.5%	2.5%	17.2%	13.0%	15.6%	
175	Morrow, OR	25.9%	23.7%	31.0%	24.6%	27.5%	29.7%	19.7%	20.6%	23.0%	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	12.3%	15.2%	16.3%	
11	Plumas, CA	27.0%	24.9%	29.1%	24.1%	28.3%	25.8%	22.3%	21.1%	22.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	2.4%	13.4%	14.0%	14.6%	
182	Beaver, UT	23.3%	21.5%	34.8%	22.0%	26.4%	32.6%	19.4%	19.1%	26.6%	4.2%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	10.0%	15.3%	17.2%	
3	Greenlee, AZ	26.4%	23.4%	29.5%	25.7%	28.7%	23.0%	25.5%	22.1%	20.8%	4.3%	2.6%	4.7%	2.3%	12.4%	15.2%	13.2%	
96	Shoshone, ID	27.9%	24.7%	29.8%	25.0%	27.9%	25.9%	21.4%	21.5%	22.1%	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	2.3%	13.7%	14.5%	14.5%	
143	Doña Ana, NM	25.3%	25.2%	28.6%	24.6%	28.3%	25.1%	22.7%	20.4%	20.6%	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	13.8%	14.1%	15.6%	
111	Madison, MT	22.9%	22.4%	36.9%	21.3%	25.3%	30.4%	21.8%	16.6%	28.6%	3.2%	2.7%	4.6%	2.2%	10.3%	15.7%	15.4%	
103	Deer Lodge*, MT	27.3%	22.6%	31.9%	24.8%	26.0%	26.8%	21.0%	20.7%	24.3%	3.3%	3.0%	4.0%	2.2%	12.4%	15.8%	13.9%	
34	Huerfano, CO	31.1%	23.4%	29.7%	27.7%	24.8%	23.6%	20.6%	22.1%	22.6%	2.5%	3.2%	4.2%	2.1%	14.5%	16.4%	11.7%	
106	Granite, MT	24.9%	23.8%	33.4%	22.9%	27.5%	27.5%	22.7%	18.3%	24.5%	3.2%	2.6%	4.0%	2.0%	11.9%	15.3%	15.1%	
195	Millard, UT	24.6%	22.2%	34.9%	23.8%	26.4%	32.7%	18.2%	18.4%	24.8%	3.4%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	10.9%	16.6%	17.3%	
150	Luna, NM	28.3%	26.7%	28.5%	25.4%	28.9%	28.8%	18.4%	20.1%	20.9%	2.6%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	15.1%	14.5%	16.7%	
216	Douglas, WA	25.0%	23.6%	33.0%	24.2%	28.2%	27.3%	22.8%	18.9%	22.7%	3.4%	2.1%	3.8%	1.9%	11.8%	16.0%	15.4%	
22	Custer, CO	23.2%	28.3%	31.7%	21.9%	31.2%	24.7%	27.1%	16.0%	22.0%	2.8%	2.3%	4.3%	1.9%	13.1%	13.9%	15.4%	
40	Las Animas, CO	26.8%	23.3%	32.4%	23.9%	27.0%	26.3%	22.0%	19.6%	24.2%	3.0%	2.8%	4.0%	1.9%	12.5%	15.5%	14.2%	
60	Bear Lake, ID	25.0%	20.7%	36.4%	23.8%	24.8%	29.9%	20.3%	18.4%	26.4%	3.2%	2.2%	4.1%	1.9%	10.4%	17.3%	14.8%	
13	Sierra, CA	27.2%	24.4%	30.4%	24.3%	28.7%	23.2%	24.6%	20.4%	22.1%	3.2%	2.8%	4.4%	1.9%	13.3%	14.8%	13.3%	
20	Conejos, CO	26.8%	24.9%	30.9%	25.0%	28.6%	24.3%	23.9%	19.5%	21.6%	3.0%	2.4%	4.1%	1.9%	13.3%	15.5%	13.9%	
67	Boundary, ID	25.0%	25.2%	32.8%	23.4%	29.0%	26.8%	23.3%	17.6%	22.7%	2.9%	2.2%	3.7%	1.8%	12.6%	15.4%	15.5%	
189	Emery, UT	24.5%	22.4%	36.5%	23.4%	26.1%	35.2%	16.3%	16.9%	25.5%	2.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	11.0%	17.1%	18.4%	
101	Beaverhead, MT	24.2%	22.9%	36.7%	22.0%	26.3%	30.2%	20.7%	16.3%	26.7%	2.6%	2.3%	3.7%	1.6%	11.1%	16.2%	15.9%	
9	Modoc, CA	28.3%	24.3%	32.8%	25.0%	26.6%	25.2%	21.6%	18.4%	23.5%	2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	1.5%	13.7%	16.4%	13.4%	
78	Fremont, ID	24.6%	22.7%	36.1%	23.2%	27.1%	29.6%	20.8%	17.0%	24.7%	2.8%	1.9%	3.4%	1.5%	11.2%	16.8%	16.2%	
194	Kane, UT	24.4%	23.7%	36.4%	23.3%	27.1%	29.3%	21.4%	16.0%	24.7%	2.4%	1.8%	3.7%	1.5%	11.5%	16.9%	15.3%	
102	Broadwater, MT	24.5%	22.3%	35.9%	22.9%	27.6%	30.0%	20.7%	16.9%	24.5%	2.8%	1.8%	3.2%	1.4%	11.2%	16.4%	16.6%	
52	Saguache, CO	26.7%	26.4%	32.4%	24.4%	28.9%	24.8%	23.5%	16.9%	21.8%	2.1%	2.0%	3.8%	1.4%	14.1%	15.8%	14.4%	
1	Apache, AZ	31.0%	33.0%	21.4%	28.4%	35.3%	21.9%	22.2%	20.7%	13.2%	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%	1.4%	20.5%	12.2%	15.4%	
112	Meagher, MT	26.4%	23.8%	35.8%	23.5%	26.3%	29.9%	19.0%	16.3%	25.2%	2.0%	2.1%	3.0%	1.3%	12.6%	16.8%	15.7%	
174	Malheur, OR	26.4%	25.5%	33.3%	24.0%	28.9%	26.1%	22.6%	16.9%	22.2%	2.2%	1.9%	3.5%	1.3%	13.5%	16.0%	15.1%	
128	Lincoln, NV	25.1%	24.5%	35.8%	22.9%	28.0%	28.2%	21.7%	15.7%	24.2%	2.1%	1.8%	3.5%	1.2%	12.3%	16.4%	15.8%	
191	Grand, UT	24.8%	24.7%	37.3%	23.3%	27.2%	29.9%	20.5%	14.4%	24.4%	1.7%	1.5%	3.3%	1.1%	12.3%	17.4%	16.3%	
156	San Juan, NM	27.7%	25.7%	30.4%	25.1%	30.2%	31.8%	16.5%	19.2%	19.9%	2.2%	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%	14.2%	15.3%	19.2%	
100	Washington, ID	26.9%	25.7%	34.2%	24.7%	29.3%	28.1%	20.3%	16.1%	21.2%	1.8%	1.4%	2.5%	0.9%	13.8%	16.8%	16.4%	
21	Costilla, CO	26.6%	26.5%	34.7%	23.8%	29.1%	28.2%	20.5%	15.1%	22.2%	1.5%	1.6%	2.6%	0.9%	14.1%	16.5%	16.4%	

		scores															
		restrictions						areas			overlaps			SUST	conflicts		
code	country	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	socio	envi	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
58	Adams, ID	26.4%	25.3%	36.5%	24.4%	27.9%	29.3%	19.7%	14.6%	22.7%	1.4%	1.3%	2.7%	0.9%	13.3%	17.8%	16.3%
198	Rich, UT	23.2%	23.5%	40.2%	23.0%	27.5%	36.4%	16.3%	13.2%	24.5%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%	10.9%	18.5%	20.0%
141	Colfax, NM	26.6%	23.9%	37.2%	23.4%	27.3%	31.3%	17.8%	15.2%	24.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.2%	0.8%	12.7%	17.4%	17.0%
113	Mineral, MT	26.9%	25.7%	35.0%	25.0%	29.3%	28.6%	19.7%	15.5%	20.4%	1.5%	1.0%	2.1%	0.7%	13.8%	17.5%	17.1%
167	Gilliam, OR	27.2%	23.5%	38.6%	24.3%	26.4%	31.2%	17.3%	14.4%	24.3%	1.2%	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%	12.8%	18.7%	16.4%
92	Oneida, ID	23.7%	23.8%	40.0%	22.4%	28.5%	32.7%	19.0%	13.1%	24.2%	1.5%	0.8%	2.3%	0.6%	11.3%	17.9%	18.6%
197	Piute, UT	26.3%	25.7%	36.6%	24.2%	29.6%	29.5%	19.6%	14.2%	21.3%	1.3%	0.9%	2.1%	0.6%	13.5%	17.7%	17.4%
124	Esmeralda, NV	27.6%	26.6%	35.0%	25.1%	30.2%	27.5%	20.2%	14.8%	19.9%	1.2%	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	14.7%	17.6%	16.6%
176	Sherman, OR	28.0%	24.7%	37.2%	24.3%	28.1%	29.9%	17.7%	14.6%	22.7%	1.0%	1.1%	2.0%	0.5%	13.8%	18.1%	16.8%
74	Clearwater, ID	26.7%	24.8%	36.4%	23.9%	30.1%	29.6%	19.1%	15.0%	21.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	13.3%	17.4%	17.8%
157	San Miguel, NM	28.4%	25.9%	35.6%	25.2%	29.4%	29.6%	17.6%	14.8%	20.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%	14.7%	17.9%	17.4%
159	Sierra, NM	30.5%	25.2%	34.2%	26.6%	28.8%	27.8%	17.3%	16.5%	19.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	15.4%	18.2%	16.0%
217	Ferry, WA	26.6%	25.1%	38.5%	24.3%	28.6%	31.3%	17.7%	13.2%	22.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.4%	13.3%	18.7%	17.9%
87	Lewis, ID	25.8%	25.0%	39.7%	23.7%	28.8%	33.2%	16.9%	12.5%	22.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.5%	0.3%	12.9%	18.8%	19.1%
223	Lincoln, WA	25.2%	23.7%	41.2%	23.4%	27.8%	34.3%	16.4%	12.3%	23.8%	1.0%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	11.9%	19.3%	19.1%
88	Lincoln, ID	26.1%	25.4%	38.4%	24.9%	29.8%	31.0%	18.5%	13.1%	20.6%	1.0%	0.5%	1.7%	0.3%	13.3%	19.1%	18.4%
219	Garfield, WA	27.8%	23.8%	39.2%	25.4%	27.4%	32.2%	16.0%	13.7%	22.2%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%	0.3%	13.2%	20.0%	17.7%
132	Pershing, NV	29.3%	23.4%	36.5%	26.5%	28.7%	29.1%	17.3%	16.0%	20.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	0.3%	13.7%	19.4%	16.7%
146	Guadalupe, NM	26.7%	22.5%	40.0%	24.1%	28.0%	33.5%	15.8%	14.1%	23.0%	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	0.3%	12.0%	19.3%	18.8%
140	Cibola, NM	29.1%	27.0%	37.3%	26.6%	29.5%	30.5%	16.3%	12.7%	19.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	15.7%	19.9%	18.0%
142	De Baca, NM	27.5%	25.9%	38.7%	25.3%	28.8%	33.3%	15.3%	11.8%	21.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	14.2%	20.1%	19.2%
69	Camas, ID	27.5%	26.0%	38.3%	24.8%	30.4%	30.9%	17.3%	12.7%	20.0%	0.7%	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	14.3%	19.0%	18.8%
147	Hidalgo, NM	28.4%	26.3%	38.2%	24.4%	29.7%	31.0%	16.5%	12.6%	21.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	14.9%	18.6%	18.4%
93	Owyhee, ID	27.3%	28.8%	38.0%	25.2%	31.6%	30.6%	17.7%	11.0%	18.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	15.7%	19.2%	19.3%
181	Wheeler, OR	31.8%	24.8%	37.7%	26.8%	27.9%	30.8%	14.0%	14.0%	20.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	15.8%	20.2%	17.2%
152	Mora, NM	27.8%	27.7%	37.7%	24.7%	32.1%	31.4%	16.7%	12.0%	18.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	15.4%	18.6%	20.1%
162	Torrance, NM	27.5%	29.1%	37.9%	25.1%	33.2%	31.5%	16.8%	10.9%	17.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	16.0%	19.0%	20.9%
73	Clark, ID	27.5%	24.6%	41.3%	25.3%	29.8%	33.4%	15.3%	11.6%	20.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	13.5%	20.9%	19.9%

Sustainable Development Possibilities, List of Rankings
Expert-Based Assessment County Rankings from High to Low

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
55 Summit, CO	10	16	1	13	10	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	236	246	246
149 Los Alamos*, NM	3	1	14	1	1	22	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	246	244	245
51 Routt, CO	8	5	3	3	6	8	3	2	5	3	3	4	3	241	245	243
244 Teton, WY	5	2	23	4	2	34	6	4	2	4	4	3	4	245	239	242
48 Pitkin, CO	11	4	43	11	4	43	16	7	4	5	5	6	5	243	226	241
27 Eagle, CO	9	6	35	10	7	6	2	8	7	6	6	5	6	238	232	244
17 Boulder, CO	4	7	74	2	5	56	12	15	3	9	7	7	7	242	231	236
36 Jefferson, CO	21	14	10	24	14	14	13	6	14	8	8	8	8	235	236	240
229 Whitman, WA	16	26	34	5	21	32	17	14	10	11	9	10	9	232	238	230
26 Douglas, CO	1	10	79	6	27	71	10	19	11	7	13	11	10	244	215	220
63 Blaine, ID	22	21	57	22	13	57	32	21	13	21	11	14	11	230	207	227
245 Uinta, WY	68	19	21	63	22	33	34	9	25	13	10	20	12	218	222	229
30 Gilpin, CO	64	32	2	102	52	4	7	5	63	10	12	18	13	208	243	238
54 San Miguel, CO	23	3	132	35	3	132	87	25	6	23	14	13	14	239	142	233
66 Bonneville, ID	63	29	27	120	25	25	25	12	31	18	16	16	15	213	212	231
38 La Plata, CO	28	28	42	29	31	39	22	18	23	17	19	19	16	220	213	223
32 Gunnison, CO	13	25	77	12	24	79	31	28	15	22	20	21	17	233	204	219
203 Summit, UT	7	9	131	7	12	97	27	42	8	19	26	12	18	240	181	222
19 Clear Creek, CO	18	34	31	8	42	13	9	17	30	12	18	15	19	222	235	226
18 Chaffee, CO	38	79	7	25	60	5	5	16	47	16	17	17	20	188	242	234
37 Lake, CO	103	70	4	93	56	2	8	10	65	20	21	22	21	169	241	239
105 Gallatin, MT	12	66	26	14	66	45	18	26	41	15	27	28	22	214	234	201
10 Mono, CA	137	20	67	161	8	61	69	22	18	35	22	23	23	211	174	232
31 Grand, CO	48	22	81	42	16	18	21	29	17	25	25	9	24	221	183	237
238 Lincoln, WY	31	56	5	41	82	19	13	11	70	14	24	31	25	204	240	216
231 Albany, WY	24	18	92	15	17	115	70	38	12	26	23	26	26	231	188	215
53 San Juan, CO	202	41	9	110	35	9	43	13	37	28	15	25	27	156	230	235
220 Grant, WA	164	49	19	223	36	30	52	20	52	38	28	32	28	155	202	224
166 Deschutes, OR	41	130	8	61	103	11	15	27	90	24	29	30	29	157	233	221
29 Garfield, CO	44	53	60	50	39	47	41	43	36	39	30	29	30	201	198	217
187 Davis, UT	14	11	142	45	11	165	102	58	16	32	40	35	31	237	126	193
170 Hood River, OR	51	94	30	30	77	7	11	32	57	30	31	24	32	177	227	225
85 Latah, ID	30	90	36	23	98	36	24	37	61	27	34	38	33	184	225	199
43 Moffat, CO	108	67	18	62	72	31	47	23	75	29	32	44	34	171	224	210
39 Larimer, CO	19	65	69	26	65	55	26	53	50	34	43	33	35	207	201	194
180 Wasco, OR	112	106	28	75	63	21	33	36	72	46	33	37	36	139	217	218
158 Santa Fe, NM	49	108	41	27	76	46	44	45	56	41	35	43	37	172	220	191
240 Park, WY	45	43	54	34	55	54	46	35	48	31	39	39	38	205	203	200
16 Archuleta, CO	56	155	22	36	122	27	23	44	84	42	37	41	39	143	229	207
122 Douglas, NV	87	103	16	96	114	16	28	31	110	37	41	42	40	148	221	214
28 Fremont, CO	141	153	6	67	192	3	14	24	148	36	36	34	41	103	237	228
46 Ouray, CO	26	27	133	20	32	87	51	71	22	50	44	27	42	226	148	213
75 Custer, ID	62	31	126	19	29	108	89	72	21	61	38	36	43	209	159	206
221 Kittitas, WA	76	122	24	72	138	26	29	41	121	43	47	47	44	141	219	204
237 Laramie, WY	70	50	52	80	69	83	64	40	78	40	50	52	45	194	195	175
71 Caribou, ID	77	36	58	59	57	60	53	30	59	33	46	48	46	206	192	190
98 Twin Falls, ID	102	125	13	144	150	17	30	34	151	44	52	49	47	124	218	208
214 Chelan, WA	79	91	50	84	68	42	48	50	77	51	49	45	48	161	196	203
243 Sweetwater, WY	85	12	135	113	19	178	165	48	24	54	48	65	49	228	119	177
45 Montrose, CO	73	187	20	43	182	37	40	49	126	49	45	58	50	108	228	185
226 Spokane, WA	107	33	118	131	30	147	133	69	34	67	53	57	51	203	131	182
164 Baker, OR	106	138	38	48	116	24	35	47	89	53	42	46	52	120	216	209
65 Bonner, ID	128	156	12	129	170	28	45	39	154	48	51	59	53	104	223	195
228 Walla Walla, WA	104	77	51	100	73	72	68	46	85	52	54	67	54	153	191	178
218 Franklin, WA	122	143	11	232	167	23	39	33	206	47	66	62	55	112	206	202
178 Union, OR	101	109	47	71	100	38	49	57	91	57	55	50	56	140	200	197
241 Platte, WY	89	93	62	60	81	93	82	62	80	58	56	78	57	152	189	160
123 Elko, NV	98	15	141	166	23	157	142	63	33	59	65	55	58	223	101	183
184 Cache, UT	17	35	148	33	37	170	116	110	29	64	72	53	59	224	117	139
232 Big Horn, WY	100	82	55	123	91	64	63	52	99	56	61	68	60	153	187	179
23 Delta, CO	123	194	33	66	187	20	38	61	145	62	57	56	61	87	214	198
15 Alamosa, CO	127	162	40	95	162	41	50	60	142	63	60	74	62	101	205	186
186 Daggett, UT	88	40	87	128	58	70	66	54	79	55	69	51	63	197	156	187
161 Taos, NM	170	205	25	164	143	35	56	64	157	81	58	79	64	50	208	189
215 Columbia, WA	184	78	78	181	43	77	101	66	71	91	59	70	65	119	157	192
49 Rio Blanco, CO	53	47	122	31	48	119	92	85	40	66	63	61	66	202	151	161
107 Jefferson, MT	36	69	100	38	78	95	60	82	62	60	73	54	67	198	167	164
44 Montezuma, CO	118	220	37	90	211	29	42	74	166	75	64	72	68	77	210	188
171 Jefferson, OR	163	208	15	189	206	12	37	56	203	68	67	64	69	54	211	212
204 Tooele, UT	34	17	162	117	28	175	134	99	32	73	92	63	70	229	87	167
59 Bannock, ID	99	60	109	109	46	135	121	84	54	90	74	85	71	175	137	147
24 Denver City and County*, CO	67	30	157	68	26	171	154	112	27	98	78	66	72	212	96	172
84 Kootenai, ID	71	150	70	118	145	68	55	80	141	69	89	77	73	137	177	157
209 Wayne, UT	42	72	119	21	62	105	75	100	46	79	70	60	74	132	164	156
99 Valley, ID	54	110	94	57	83	90	65	97	81	83	85	69	75	164	158	163
104 Flathead, MT	81	134	73	104	137	96	83	79	135	74	84	95	76	132	178	130
208 Washington, UT	32	133	91	79	120	98	62	102	106	78	97	76	77	168	155	134
41 Mesa, CO	86	123	68	78	139	86	73	78	124	71	77	89	78	133	185	148
179 Wallowa, OR	133	148	61	53	125	53	59	76	95	82	62	75	79	105	194	181
199 Salt Lake, UT	39	23	182	87	20	198	176	124	26	102	98	81	80	219	79	138
109 Lewis and Clark, MT	52	58	116	51	67	144	114	89	60	72	86	94	81	196	147	121
47 Park, CO	40	61	113	40	79	101	72	87	64	65	87	71	82	199	152	149
185 Carbon, UT	162	98	53	167	108	94	111	55	138	76	71	108	83	117	182	144
91 Nez Perce, ID	136	102	76	136	113	91	96	70	128	77	82	96	84	134	173	145
153 Otero, NM	154	164	44	139	171	40	57	68	161	88	75	84	85	82	193	184
213 Benton, WA	66	74	82	116	84	145	119	67	93	80	76	111	86	178	168	112
72 Cassia, ID	110	149	71	153	154	59	61	81	155	86	94	82	87	114	172	170
2 Coconino, AZ	109	73	128	97	50	151	138	106	55	103	88	100	88	162	132	127
120 Churchill, NV	139	172	48	88	200	75	79	77	160	87	79	109	89	88	197	137
177 Umatilla, OR	186	142	39	208	164	69	98	51	134	84	80	119	90	81	190	153
117 Ravalli, MT	117	177	63	107	186	65	67	86	158	92	91	93	91	95	184	152
56 Teller, CO	33	83	111	28	129	112	76	98	83	70	96	88	92	187	165	123
4 Mohave, AZ	217	188	32	218	191	15	54	59	207	94	81	86	93	38	199	205
212 Asotin, WA	200	116	65	205	105	80	108	73	152	99	90	103	94	85	163	169
35 Jackson, CO	115	114	89	17	117	89	88	93	68	95	68	91	95	128	186	150
168 Grant, OR	148	139	84	86	109	62	77	91	102	104	83	83	96	100	170	174
207 Wasatch, UT	6	86	117	138	104	88	20	104	116	45	113	73	97	225	130	158
81 Idaho, ID	145	145	83	141	126	76	84	92	137	101	99	92	98	102	161	162
42 Mineral, CO	130	39	177	83	15	126	124	148	20	141	93	40	99	191	82	211
155 Sandoval, NM	58	159	88	94	198	109	86	105	162	93	110	114	100	138	162	111
129 Lyon, NV	167	225	17	193	241	10	36	65	239	85	103	90	101	39	209	196
134 Washoe, NV	95	45	150	133	40	168	161	123	44	114	107	98	102	185	93	128
136 Carson City*, NV	151	152	72	142	161	74	90	83	156	97	95	105	103	91	175	151

rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
108 Lake, MT	187	228	59	196	168	78	104	103	185	120	102	125	104	29	171	142
206 Utah, UT	15	44	171	70	41	187	129	147	42	96	125	104	105	215	89	104
242 Sublette, WY	20	37	173	16	49	191	150	141	38	100	112	110	106	216	109	81
148 Lincoln, NM	134	128	98	58	127	92	94	107	105	107	101	99	107	111	154	141
138 Catron, NM	166	203	85	149	134	73	95	115	144	126	104	101	108	53	153	159
62 Bingham, ID	140	38	167	169	34	152	151	128	39	131	115	80	109	193	75	171
79 Gem, ID	165	237	49	192	229	48	74	108	220	119	109	121	110	26	180	154
235 Goshen, WY	105	127	112	76	128	122	115	119	112	109	108	124	111	123	141	119
201 Sanpete, UT	60	112	136	89	110	102	80	129	103	111	128	87	112	150	122	133
116 Powell, MT	173	76	102	135	90	103	120	88	104	106	105	115	113	126	138	140
127 Lander, NV	172	8	192	226	9	218	218	122	28	136	123	118	114	217	42	166
64 Boise, ID	121	183	90	137	193	82	78	116	170	110	121	106	115	92	149	131
239 Natrona, WY	83	68	138	121	95	164	148	114	101	105	127	138	116	176	114	83
114 Missoula, MT	61	62	159	52	47	184	167	151	45	125	119	128	117	183	99	97
12 Shasta, CA	206	178	75	219	173	58	93	95	204	116	114	113	118	55	150	168
121 Clark, NV	147	48	160	204	38	174	175	139	53	139	129	112	119	174	69	129
131 Nye, NV	239	180	45	239	180	44	105	75	216	118	106	129	120	22	169	176
130 Mineral, NV	236	211	66	200	133	52	107	101	168	138	100	116	121	17	166	180
225 Pend Oreille, WA	159	217	56	168	236	51	71	96	222	108	116	126	122	49	179	143
190 Garfield, UT	82	158	130	56	131	124	112	135	107	121	120	123	123	122	135	113
119 Silver Bow*, MT	152	137	97	132	146	118	127	109	146	115	111	140	124	97	143	114
76 Elmore, ID	119	124	124	64	140	113	110	121	118	117	117	122	125	121	136	122
172 Klamath, OR	188	191	86	190	177	66	97	113	184	128	118	117	126	57	144	155
163 Valencia, NM	203	224	46	217	238	67	100	90	237	113	126	149	127	28	176	126
234 Fremont, WY	146	111	134	130	88	154	157	126	98	133	124	143	128	115	115	101
222 Klickitat, WA	116	157	104	125	158	158	147	117	149	122	122	162	129	107	139	69
144 Eddy, NM	194	84	107	233	121	114	132	94	181	112	135	136	130	110	113	125
70 Canyon, ID	143	207	93	211	217	127	125	125	217	129	146	159	131	75	129	84
83 Jerome, ID	177	206	80	212	224	63	91	111	226	123	136	131	132	47	145	136
196 Morgan, UT	2	59	187	9	111	173	58	169	51	89	151	97	133	234	107	68
227 Stevens, WA	149	179	95	157	212	100	113	120	192	124	131	141	134	79	140	116
233 Carbon, WY	97	75	145	74	85	177	166	137	86	127	134	150	135	166	106	74
165 Crook, OR	135	227	99	115	225	84	85	142	196	137	137	130	136	67	146	124
200 San Juan, UT	80	239	121	178	222	120	106	162	210	153	158	144	137	65	120	88
14 Siskiyou, CA	208	198	105	191	153	117	139	131	176	150	130	152	138	41	128	117
57 Ada, ID	27	97	174	54	99	197	171	166	82	135	159	158	139	190	90	55
50 Rio Grande, CO	198	160	101	188	176	49	81	118	183	134	132	102	140	71	134	173
210 Weber, UT	72	51	181	126	51	203	188	155	66	142	154	160	141	189	70	64
97 Teton, ID	29	129	153	47	166	141	99	159	117	132	156	120	142	173	108	89
211 Adams, WA	195	200	103	236	183	111	131	130	214	146	148	151	143	44	112	115
145 Grant, NM	193	169	114	173	163	137	159	127	171	145	138	167	144	68	123	94
7 Inyo, CA	176	71	147	159	61	183	192	140	88	147	140	172	145	131	92	78
173 Lake, OR	155	193	129	92	178	110	118	149	147	151	133	139	146	72	133	118
126 Humboldt, NV	96	24	202	114	33	231	215	163	35	155	155	156	147	210	49	82
82 Jefferson, ID	69	88	168	162	96	162	136	157	120	144	163	132	148	170	76	91
205 Uintah, UT	47	52	176	174	70	213	187	154	100	130	165	185	149	200	65	54
192 Iron, UT	55	165	152	85	175	133	103	170	143	148	161	127	150	135	98	96
135 White Pine, NV	156	54	151	154	74	160	170	133	97	140	147	148	151	151	91	100
169 Harney, OR	232	231	96	214	179	85	128	144	201	166	139	147	152	12	125	135
125 Eureka, NV	111	13	214	46	18	239	225	171	19	163	143	154	153	227	47	105
61 Benewah, ID	199	192	108	183	210	107	130	132	199	149	144	161	154	48	127	108
95 Power, ID	157	154	140	179	148	150	162	150	167	152	153	166	155	89	102	79
230 Yakima, WA	210	171	123	231	174	128	156	136	208	154	157	168	156	56	104	99
89 Madison, ID	25	221	166	55	194	155	109	190	139	162	170	133	157	125	97	67
183 Box Elder, UT	65	64	175	143	97	185	169	156	113	143	169	157	158	181	72	62
6 Alpine, CA	229	210	120	230	149	81	123	152	202	169	150	135	159	21	105	146
33 Hinsdale, CO	211	42	170	150	45	121	152	145	58	157	142	107	160	146	77	165
118 Sanders, MT	171	236	127	134	219	134	145	160	191	168	149	177	161	27	124	77
86 Lemhi, ID	209	167	137	155	144	125	155	153	153	164	145	163	162	62	110	107
154 Rio Arriba, NM	224	212	106	222	215	106	143	138	219	161	152	171	163	23	118	109
202 Sevier, UT	124	113	165	158	112	146	137	164	134	160	166	137	164	127	81	98
68 Butte, ID	216	131	139	103	142	143	172	143	136	159	141	174	165	73	116	93
139 Chaves, NM	227	174	115	238	201	116	158	134	228	158	160	176	166	37	103	103
77 Franklin, ID	75	144	164	148	172	149	126	172	163	156	174	145	167	136	85	76
137 Bernalillo, NM	131	95	186	122	71	200	198	178	87	173	167	182	168	142	66	58
224 Okanogan, WA	181	182	143	185	165	142	163	158	177	172	162	170	169	64	94	87
151 McKinley, NM	242	246	29	246	245	50	122	161	245	191	180	206	170	2	160	106
110 Lincoln, MT	204	202	144	177	184	159	178	165	182	179	164	190	171	40	95	65
94 Payette, ID	161	196	146	198	189	138	144	174	198	175	173	165	172	70	86	86
193 Juab, UT	37	80	190	77	106	238	213	182	94	165	178	207	173	186	64	20
160 Socorro, NM	233	216	110	234	233	99	141	146	238	167	168	184	174	16	111	102
25 Dolores, CO	144	100	183	108	107	139	135	177	108	174	172	134	175	130	71	110
133 Storey, NV	138	161	158	127	213	195	195	176	180	170	175	209	176	98	88	33
115 Park, MT	93	55	207	82	44	201	193	195	49	185	181	155	177	179	44	72
8 Lassen, CA	180	85	178	124	102	131	146	168	109	176	171	142	178	116	73	120
80 Gooding, ID	158	186	156	172	208	140	149	179	197	180	182	173	179	74	83	75
246 Washakie, WY	74	96	201	44	80	180	164	197	69	183	183	146	180	163	62	73
188 Duchesne, UT	57	104	191	160	151	206	185	187	159	171	195	197	181	167	55	36
236 Hot Springs, WY	142	57	198	91	64	179	177	183	76	182	179	153	182	165	58	85
90 Minidoka, ID	191	170	149	227	216	130	153	167	223	177	187	179	183	69	74	80
5 Navajo, AZ	231	244	125	237	239	163	191	194	241	207	177	214	184	3	100	48
175 Morrow, OR	153	135	185	194	132	210	210	186	164	184	189	210	185	96	60	39
11 Plumas, CA	207	190	163	165	181	166	183	181	175	186	176	196	186	46	80	60
182 Beaver, UT	50	63	206	37	94	235	214	198	73	181	191	205	187	195	57	24
3 Greenlee, AZ	178	119	169	235	197	123	140	173	221	178	197	164	188	90	61	95
96 Shoshone, ID	228	175	161	209	156	167	196	180	190	188	184	201	189	34	68	61
143 Doña Ana, NM	169	229	155	195	231	169	181	188	224	187	190	204	190	31	78	47
111 Madison, MT	35	87	225	18	59	220	189	210	43	196	194	169	191	182	51	53
103 Deer Lodge*, MT	215	99	189	201	75	182	199	185	130	192	186	189	192	93	50	70
34 Huerfano, CO	245	117	172	244	54	136	203	175	178	206	185	180	193	15	39	132
106 Granite, MT	114	146	200	73	135	189	180	203	119	194	196	186	194	113	56	56
195 Millard, UT	94	81	208	147	93	236	222	201	111	190	203	212	195	158	36	23
150 Luna, NM	235	235	154	228	204	199	221	191	218	204	188	224	196	10	67	30
216 Douglas, WA	125	126	197	170	169	186	179	199	174	189	206	191	197	118	45	52
22 Custer, CO	43	241	188	32	240	153	117	216	195	200	200	178	198	66	84	51
40 Las Animas, CO	197	115	194	151	115	176	186	192	133	197	192	188	199	86	52	66
60 Bear Lake, ID	126	46	218	146	53	216	207	202	74	195	202	183	200	180	30	59
13 Sierra, CA	213	166	179	182	196	129	160	189	193	193	193	175	201	58	63	92
20 Conejos, CO	196	189	184	207	188	148	168	193	205	198	199	181	202	52	53	71
67 Boundary, ID	120	199	196	112	209	181	174	204	173	199	205	194	203	83	54	49
189 Emery, UT	91	89	221	111	83	245	241	209	92	203	210	222	204	154	31	15
101 Beaverhead, MT	78	105	224	39	86	219	201	213	67	205	201	193	205	149	43	44
9 Modoc, CA	234	163	195	206	101	161	194	200	150	211	198	187	206	35	40	90
78 Fremont, ID	92	101	216	98	119	211	200	205	114	202	212	200	207	147	35	41
194 Kane, UT	84	132	217	99	118	205	197	217	115	208	215	195	208	129	32	43
102 Broadwater, MT	90	107	215	69	141	217	202	207	122	201	213	203	209	145	38	32
52 Saguache, CO	190	232	193	186	207	156	173	206	200	213	208	192	210	24	48	63
1 Apache, AZ	244	245	64	245	246	104	184	184	246	214	204	235	211	1	121	50
112 Meagher, MT	179	141	213	119	87	215	217	212	96	215	207	208	212	84	34	46
174 Malheur, OR	175	213	199	156	205	172	182	208	187	210	211	199	213	45	46	57

rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
128 Lincoln, NV	129	168	212	65	157	194	190	218	131	212	214	198	214	94	41	45
191 Grand, UT	113	181	223	101	123	212	204	228	125	217	218	202	215	99	27	40
156 San Juan, NM	223	219	180	215	234	233	237	196	235	209	209	241	216	20	59	7
100 Washington, ID	201	215	204	199	218	192	206	214	211	216	219	215	217	33	33	35
21 Costilla, CO	185	233	205	145	214	193	205	221	196	222	216	213	218	25	37	37
58 Adams, ID	174	204	220	187	152	204	211	225	169	224	220	211	219	53	23	38
198 Rich, UT	46	121	244	81	136	246	239	234	123	218	229	229	220	160	18	3
141 Colfax, NM	183	151	227	106	124	228	223	220	127	221	217	218	221	80	29	27
113 Mineral, MT	205	214	210	210	230	196	209	219	230	220	224	221	222	30	26	26
167 Gilliam, OR	212	120	238	176	92	227	229	227	129	228	221	216	223	78	14	34
92 Oneida, ID	59	147	243	43	185	237	219	236	132	219	230	217	224	144	22	12
197 Piute, UT	168	218	223	171	223	207	212	229	209	225	227	220	225	43	24	21
124 Esmeralda, NV	222	234	209	216	235	188	208	224	236	226	226	219	226	14	25	31
176 Sherman, OR	230	176	226	180	160	214	226	226	172	230	223	223	227	32	20	28
74 Clearwater, ID	192	184	219	152	232	208	216	222	212	223	228	225	228	60	28	18
157 San Miguel, NM	238	223	211	220	220	209	228	223	225	232	225	233	229	13	21	22
159 Sierra, NM	243	201	203	241	199	190	230	211	234	233	222	230	230	8	19	42
217 Ferry, WA	182	197	237	175	190	229	227	233	188	235	231	226	231	51	15	17
87 Lewis, ID	150	195	240	140	202	240	233	240	179	236	235	234	232	76	13	8
223 Lincoln, WA	132	136	245	105	147	244	238	241	140	234	238	231	233	109	7	9
88 Lincoln, ID	160	209	236	203	228	225	220	235	227	231	239	227	234	61	10	14
219 Garfield, WA	225	140	239	229	130	234	242	232	189	237	233	232	235	63	4	19
132 Pershing, NV	241	118	222	240	195	202	231	215	232	229	232	228	236	36	6	29
146 Guadalupe, NM	189	92	242	163	159	243	243	230	165	227	234	236	237	106	8	11
140 Cibola, NM	240	238	228	242	221	221	240	237	240	242	240	239	238	6	5	16
142 De Baca, NM	221	222	241	224	203	241	244	243	215	240	242	242	239	19	3	6
69 Camas, ID	220	226	235	202	237	224	232	238	233	238	241	237	240	18	11	10
147 Hidalgo, NM	237	230	234	184	226	226	236	239	213	239	236	238	241	11	16	13
93 Owyhee, ID	214	242	233	221	242	222	224	245	243	244	244	240	242	7	9	5
181 Wheeler, OR	246	185	231	243	155	223	246	231	229	245	237	243	243	5	2	25
152 Mora, NM	226	240	230	197	243	230	235	242	242	241	243	245	244	9	17	2
162 Torrance, NM	218	243	232	213	244	232	234	246	244	246	245	246	245	4	12	1
73 Clark, ID	219	173	246	225	227	242	245	244	231	243	246	244	246	42	1	4

Appendix F. List of Sustainability Scores and Rankings from the Rural Assessment

Sustainable Development Possibilities, List of Scores
Rural Assessment County Scores from High to Low

Sustainable Development Possibilities last printed:11/3/2019, 8:31 AM

code country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
AVERAGES:	29.2%	22.6%	29.9%	32.3%	18.6%	36.1%	12.5%	23.2%	24.3%	1.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.1%	13.3%	19.4%	13.4%
53 San Juan, CO	27.7%	23.1%	12.1%	32.2%	18.8%	13.7%	34.3%	42.0%	24.0%	12.6%	10.6%	12.4%	9.6%	12.8%	7.8%	5.2%
149 Los Alamos*, NM	25.1%	15.7%	16.0%	26.0%	8.0%	28.0%	22.0%	46.7%	43.6%	9.8%	17.9%	14.4%	9.2%	7.9%	8.3%	4.5%
244 Teton, WY	23.8%	15.9%	6.7%	33.5%	8.5%	21.5%	30.0%	60.0%	33.7%	15.1%	19.4%	13.4%	8.5%	7.5%	4.5%	3.7%
233 Carbon, WY	29.5%	21.5%	20.5%	30.9%	18.0%	21.4%	24.1%	33.7%	26.1%	7.6%	7.4%	8.8%	6.9%	12.7%	12.7%	7.7%
138 Catron, NM	28.3%	17.7%	20.9%	28.1%	17.9%	27.8%	19.3%	37.6%	29.2%	6.9%	11.0%	6.8%	6.8%	10.0%	11.8%	10.0%
17 Boulder, CO	21.0%	19.3%	30.4%	20.2%	13.4%	34.8%	19.5%	25.4%	44.1%	6.2%	9.1%	9.4%	6.2%	8.1%	12.3%	9.3%
231 Albany, WY	24.9%	23.8%	14.2%	29.0%	18.8%	22.8%	27.4%	38.5%	27.2%	8.1%	10.9%	8.6%	6.0%	11.8%	8.2%	8.6%
240 Park, WY	27.4%	18.7%	18.7%	31.7%	16.0%	25.5%	22.2%	39.1%	27.4%	8.1%	9.5%	7.2%	5.8%	10.2%	11.9%	8.1%
241 Platte, WY	28.4%	19.3%	21.7%	32.5%	17.5%	25.1%	21.6%	34.7%	25.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	11.0%	14.1%	8.8%
111 Madison, MT	26.5%	20.3%	26.2%	29.9%	19.0%	27.5%	21.2%	28.6%	26.1%	6.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%	10.7%	15.7%	10.4%
55 Summit, CO	25.6%	20.2%	15.3%	33.5%	15.3%	24.6%	24.9%	41.7%	26.2%	8.8%	9.6%	7.1%	4.7%	10.3%	10.2%	7.5%
105 Gallatin, MT	23.7%	20.2%	12.9%	32.5%	19.1%	25.7%	25.5%	44.7%	23.4%	9.2%	11.8%	5.1%	4.6%	9.6%	8.4%	9.9%
112 Meagher, MT	27.6%	20.9%	20.9%	29.2%	17.5%	28.6%	19.1%	33.9%	28.4%	5.2%	8.4%	6.1%	4.5%	11.6%	12.2%	10.0%
238 Lincoln, WY	28.2%	22.1%	22.7%	32.7%	23.5%	22.2%	24.5%	30.5%	19.2%	7.3%	4.4%	4.7%	4.4%	12.5%	14.9%	10.4%
245 Uinta, WY	29.7%	21.3%	17.0%	30.9%	19.1%	27.3%	18.5%	38.1%	25.0%	4.7%	9.5%	5.2%	4.2%	12.7%	10.5%	10.4%
101 Beaverhead, MT	27.6%	21.8%	21.2%	31.2%	18.1%	26.8%	20.9%	32.5%	25.7%	5.7%	6.7%	5.7%	4.1%	12.0%	13.2%	9.7%
115 Park, MT	25.6%	21.9%	29.1%	29.2%	20.7%	26.4%	23.0%	24.1%	25.0%	5.5%	3.9%	5.6%	3.9%	11.2%	17.0%	11.0%
234 Fremont, WY	29.1%	21.9%	19.7%	32.2%	19.9%	26.2%	20.0%	34.1%	23.0%	5.2%	6.9%	4.7%	3.9%	12.7%	12.7%	10.4%
42 Mineral, CO	26.0%	15.2%	27.2%	33.3%	12.5%	32.0%	17.7%	33.2%	29.4%	7.2%	5.9%	4.9%	3.8%	7.9%	18.1%	8.0%
108 Lake, MT	28.3%	23.4%	18.6%	31.4%	22.7%	25.9%	21.0%	33.7%	21.1%	5.0%	7.1%	4.0%	3.7%	13.3%	11.7%	11.7%
109 Lewis and Clark, MT	26.5%	20.6%	25.0%	32.4%	18.0%	27.7%	21.0%	29.7%	24.6%	6.4%	4.9%	4.8%	3.7%	10.9%	16.2%	10.0%
243 Sweetwater, WY	28.8%	20.6%	29.2%	31.0%	18.6%	29.2%	17.6%	25.2%	25.4%	4.6%	3.7%	4.5%	3.7%	11.9%	18.1%	10.8%
237 Laramie, WY	27.7%	19.8%	18.0%	33.1%	17.0%	28.0%	19.7%	38.7%	24.9%	6.0%	8.5%	4.8%	3.6%	11.0%	11.9%	9.5%
118 Sanders, MT	27.9%	23.5%	19.8%	26.9%	23.1%	30.0%	17.7%	32.1%	25.0%	3.4%	8.9%	3.6%	3.4%	13.1%	10.7%	13.8%
107 Jefferson, MT	26.8%	19.1%	24.9%	32.3%	18.5%	30.2%	18.5%	31.4%	24.2%	5.7%	5.6%	3.6%	3.4%	10.3%	16.0%	11.2%
242 Sublette, WY	28.7%	21.0%	29.8%	31.1%	16.9%	21.8%	24.5%	24.3%	27.1%	4.2%	3.3%	9.2%	3.3%	12.0%	18.5%	7.4%
104 Flathead, MT	26.7%	21.1%	16.8%	32.1%	20.2%	28.7%	19.9%	38.6%	22.7%	5.6%	9.0%	3.6%	3.3%	11.2%	10.8%	11.6%
18 Chaffee, CO	26.8%	18.7%	24.9%	31.6%	15.5%	31.7%	17.2%	31.9%	28.0%	5.2%	6.2%	4.5%	3.3%	10.0%	15.7%	9.8%
46 Ouray, CO	23.5%	20.8%	32.2%	28.6%	16.0%	32.8%	19.0%	22.1%	30.6%	5.2%	3.4%	5.1%	3.2%	9.8%	18.4%	10.5%
232 Big Horn, WY	29.2%	20.0%	14.9%	33.2%	18.7%	29.6%	17.0%	42.3%	23.1%	4.5%	10.2%	3.4%	3.0%	11.7%	9.9%	11.1%
239 Natrona, WY	27.9%	19.5%	18.3%	33.8%	18.0%	29.6%	18.1%	38.7%	23.3%	5.3%	8.1%	3.5%	2.9%	10.9%	12.4%	10.6%
35 Jackson, CO	28.5%	21.1%	22.6%	26.0%	13.7%	33.4%	14.5%	31.7%	36.3%	2.9%	9.2%	5.9%	2.9%	12.0%	11.8%	9.2%
119 Silver Bow*, MT	27.9%	22.2%	26.6%	30.3%	19.6%	30.5%	17.3%	26.2%	25.1%	3.8%	4.4%	3.8%	2.9%	12.4%	16.1%	12.0%
116 Powell, MT	29.3%	22.1%	20.5%	29.7%	17.6%	31.6%	15.3%	33.0%	27.8%	2.9%	7.7%	4.5%	2.8%	12.9%	12.2%	11.1%
102 Broadwater, MT	27.0%	20.9%	34.8%	28.3%	19.4%	25.6%	22.5%	19.7%	27.4%	3.0%	2.6%	7.2%	2.6%	11.2%	19.7%	9.9%
113 Mineral, MT	28.2%	24.1%	31.8%	27.2%	23.8%	31.6%	16.2%	19.4%	24.0%	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	13.6%	17.3%	15.0%
103 Deer Lodge*, MT	28.7%	22.2%	27.7%	29.3%	19.5%	32.7%	14.9%	25.1%	26.2%	2.7%	4.3%	3.4%	2.5%	12.8%	16.2%	12.7%
110 Lincoln, MT	29.9%	22.7%	28.2%	31.5%	22.1%	30.0%	16.0%	24.1%	21.5%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	13.6%	17.8%	13.3%
7 Inyo, CA	29.7%	21.4%	31.8%	31.4%	15.0%	31.7%	14.9%	21.9%	28.7%	2.9%	2.4%	4.8%	2.4%	12.7%	20.0%	9.5%
235 Goshen, WY	29.0%	21.7%	21.1%	32.1%	20.2%	30.9%	16.0%	32.7%	22.7%	3.4%	6.3%	2.8%	2.3%	12.6%	13.5%	12.5%
203 Summit, UT	25.5%	16.4%	31.1%	32.4%	10.5%	36.8%	14.3%	27.6%	32.7%	4.6%	4.0%	4.2%	2.1%	8.3%	20.2%	7.7%
31 Grand, CO	28.0%	21.4%	30.7%	33.7%	15.3%	30.4%	17.3%	23.0%	26.0%	4.0%	2.0%	4.2%	2.0%	12.0%	20.7%	9.3%
145 Grant, NM	30.4%	23.2%	20.3%	31.1%	18.8%	31.4%	14.6%	31.8%	25.0%	2.2%	6.4%	3.5%	2.0%	14.1%	12.7%	11.8%
24 Denver City and County*,	25.9%	23.4%	30.0%	32.5%	20.7%	28.5%	20.8%	21.6%	21.9%	4.3%	2.0%	3.4%	2.0%	12.1%	19.5%	11.8%
114 Missoula, MT	26.1%	22.5%	28.3%	31.8%	20.1%	31.8%	17.7%	24.2%	23.2%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	11.8%	18.0%	12.8%
33 Hinsdale, CO	29.6%	19.5%	27.3%	35.0%	9.9%	31.8%	14.9%	28.3%	30.3%	3.6%	3.3%	5.4%	1.9%	11.6%	19.1%	6.3%
144 Eddy, NM	29.1%	19.5%	32.9%	31.0%	16.2%	35.9%	12.2%	22.6%	27.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	1.8%	11.4%	20.4%	11.6%
51 Routt, CO	25.4%	19.1%	16.5%	32.2%	12.6%	35.4%	15.4%	41.5%	30.5%	4.0%	10.4%	3.9%	1.8%	9.7%	10.6%	8.9%
106 Granite, MT	26.7%	22.2%	35.3%	28.9%	22.5%	30.2%	18.6%	18.1%	23.6%	2.5%	1.8%	3.4%	1.8%	11.8%	20.4%	13.6%
117 Ravalli, MT	27.5%	23.5%	29.9%	30.8%	23.2%	32.4%	16.0%	21.7%	21.2%	2.7%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	13.0%	18.4%	15.0%
124 Esmeralda, NV	26.1%	23.5%	36.3%	25.5%	20.7%	37.2%	13.5%	16.2%	29.0%	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	12.2%	18.5%	15.4%
236 Goshen, WY	29.4%	20.3%	27.9%	32.3%	17.1%	34.4%	13.1%	26.8%	25.6%	2.5%	3.8%	2.6%	1.7%	11.9%	18.0%	11.8%
122 Douglas, NV	28.8%	21.9%	26.3%	34.4%	16.8%	30.7%	16.4%	26.9%	23.8%	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%	1.7%	12.6%	18.1%	10.3%
37 Lake, CO	27.3%	24.3%	32.7%	30.2%	19.1%	22.9%	24.8%	18.5%	25.7%	2.5%	1.7%	7.8%	1.7%	13.2%	19.7%	8.7%
71 Caribou, ID	29.6%	17.1%	21.4%	31.5%	13.1%	38.5%	10.2%	37.7%	30.7%	2.2%	8.9%	2.9%	1.7%	10.1%	13.5%	10.1%
159 Sierra, NM	31.1%	23.5%	30.5%	32.0%	17.6%	31.7%	13.9%	21.2%	25.3%	1.9%	2.0%	3.5%	1.6%	14.6%	19.5%	11.2%
186 Daggett, UT	28.4%	17.4%	26.1%	32.4%	15.9%	37.7%	11.5%	32.0%	26.7%	2.7%	5.8%	2.0%	1.6%	9.9%	16.9%	12.0%
79 Gem, ID	29.4%	25.7%	25.8%	30.7%	31.0%	14.8%	31.1%	23.6%	14.6%	3.7%	1.6%	5.5%	1.6%	15.1%	15.8%	9.2%
26 Douglas, CO	23.5%	15.9%	35.0%	36.8%	12.8%	34.6%	17.5%	24.2%	25.5%	6.6%	1.5%	2.5%	1.5%	7.5%	25.7%	8.8%
246 Washakie, WY	30.6%	19.7%	20.1%	33.6%	15.9%	34.3%	12.3%	36.2%	25.5%	2.4%	7.0%	2.6%	1.5%	12.1%	13.5%	10.9%
49 Rio Blanco, CO	29.2%	20.8%	24.3%	30.9%	16.2%	36.1%	12.1%	30.1%	27.9%	1.9%	5.7%	2.8%	1.5%	12.1%	15.1%	11.7%
28 Fremont, CO	29.3%	24.1%	26.9%	29.2%	20.7%	34.5%	13.1%	24.0%	25.1%	1.5%	3.9%	2.4%	1.5%	14.1%	15.7%	14.3%
136 Carson City*, NV	30.4%	24.1%	26.7%	33.0%	17.9%	30.9%	15.0%	24.2%	24.1%	2.1%	2.6%	3.3%	1.4%	14.6%	17.6%	11.1%
38 La Plata, CO	26.0%	21.0%	30.2%	32.8%	16.2%	34.2%	15.8%	23.8%	26.0%	3.5%	2.5%	2.8%	1.4%	10.9%	19.9%	11.1%
60 Bear Lake, ID	28.3%	20.2%	36.1%	30.5%	16.4%	37.4%	11.7%	19.1%	28.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.4%	11.4%	22.0%	12.3%
39 Larimer, CO	24.6%	21.0%	33.6%	32.5%	17.9%	34.8%	16.5%	20.6%	24.6%	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.4%	10.3%	21.9%	12.4%
205 Uintah, UT	27.2%	18.0%	35.7%	32.2%	17.8%	38.3%	11.9%	21.4%	25.0%	2.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.3%	9.8%	23.0%	13.6%
36 Jefferson, CO	26.2%	20.8%	35.2%	32.4%	16.0%	34.7%	15.2%	19.3%	26.5%	3.1%	1.3%	2.8%	1.3%	10.9%	22.8%	11.1%
166 Deschutes, OR	25.9%	20.8%	23.3%	33.8%	17.8%	34.2%	15.9%	31.3%	23.4%	3.6%	4.9%	2.0%	1.3%	10.8%	15.7%	12.2%
198 Rich, UT	27.3%	21.5%	36.7%	31.0%	18.9%	36.5%	13.1%	17.5%	25.2%	2.1%	1.2%	1.9%	1.2%	11.8%	22.7%	13.8%
43 Moffat, CO	30.3%	22.7%	23.8%	28.6%	16.6%	36.3%	11.2%	28.7%	30.0%	1.1%	6.2%	2.8%	1.1%	13.8%	13.6%	12.1%
188 Duchesne, UT	28.3%	19.6%	35.9%	31.7%	18.5%	38.1%	11.3%	19.8%	24.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	11.1%	22.8%	14.1%
4 Mohave, AZ	30.1%	23.8%	25.3%	31.7%	20.4%	34.0%	12.8%	25.9%	23.0%	1.4%	3.7%	1.9%	1.1%	14.4%	16.0%	13.9%
54 San Miguel, CO	23.7%	18.4%	23.4%	34.7%	11.0%	36.5%	15.9%	33.9%	29.5%	4.6%	5.5%	3.2%	1.1%	8.7%	16.2%	8.0%
125 Eureka, NV	28.1%	19.4%	34.3%	29.8%	14.5%	40.6%	9.8%	21.5%	31.1%	1.4%	2.7%	2.3%	1.1%	10.9%	20.4%	11.7%
16 Archuleta, CO	27.6%	22.0%	20.0%	32.5%	17.0%	35.5%	13.6%	33.6%	25.5%	2.2%	6.5%	2.2%	1.0%	12.2%	13.0%	12.1%
165 Crook, OR	28.8%	23.7%	33.4%	30.4%	20.9%	36.1%	12.4%	18.4%	23.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	13.6%	20.3%	15.0%
190 Garfield, UT	29.8%	21.1%	25.0%	31.1%	16.9%	38.1%	10.4%	29.1%	27.0%	1.2%	5.2%	1.9%	1.0%	12.5%	15.5%	12.9%
99 Valley, ID	27.5%	20.7%	27.4%	32.7%	16.7%	36.9%	12.7%	27.0%	25.7%	2.2%	3.7%	1.9%	0.9%	11.4%	17.9%	12.3%
187 Davis, UT	26.9%	19.6%	34.2%	35.1%	16.8%	35.8%	13.9%	21.4%	23.1%	3.1%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	10.5%	24.0%	12.0%
81 Idaho, ID	28.8%	20.8%	24.2%	30.9%	17.6%	38.8%	10.5%	30.2%	26.6%	1.3%	5.8%	1.6%	0.9%	12.0%	14.9%	13.7%
48 Pitkin, CO	23.5%	18.7%	23.0%	41.6%	11.7%	30.3%	21.4%	33.9%	21.8%	7.5%	2.8%	2.7%	0.9%	8.8%	19.1%	7.1%
23 Delta, CO	29.3%	23.8%	25.7%	29.4%	19.7%	37.6%	10.9%	25.5%	25.9%	0.9%	4.5%	1.8%	0.8%	14.0%	15.1%	14.8%
158 Santa Fe, NM	27.4%	22.1%	18.8%	29.4%	16.6%	39.3%	11.1%	35.0%	29.1%	1.2%	8.8%	2.1%	0.8%	12.1%	11.1%	13.1%
27 Eagle, CO	28.3%	19.8%	22.8%	36.1%	12.8%	35.0%	13.5%	32.9%	26.1%	2.9%	4.5%	2.6%	0.8%	11.2%	16.5%	8.9%
202 Sevier, UT	29.7%	21.0%	35.2%	31.6%	17.2%	38.2%	10.3%	19.2%	26.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%	0.8%	12.5%	22.2%	13.1%
194 Kane, UT	28.2%	19.2%	30.7%	32.3%	14.2%	39.4%	10.5%	25.1%	28.6%	1.7%	3.2%	2.0%	0.8%	10.8%	19.8%	11.2%
32 Gunnison, CO	23.7%	22.2%	16.4%	35.3%	17.5%	33.5%	18.4%	37.7%	22.3%	4.2%	6.8%	1.9%	0.8%	10.5%	11.6%	11.7%
44 Montezuma, CO	28.4%	23.2%	24.6%	31.2%	19.6%	36.8%	12.1%	27.2%	24.2%	1.3%	4.4%	1.5%	0.8%	13.2%	15.4%	14.4%
197 Piute, UT	29.9%	23.3%	36.6%	28.2%	19.5%	38.1%	10.2%	16.1%	27.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.8%	13.9%	20.7%	14.9%
170 Hood River, OR	29.5%	21.2%	33.3%	33.1%	15.7%	37.0%	11.3%	20.6%	26.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	0.8%	12.5%	22.1%	11.6%
134 Washoe, NV	28.8%	23.3%	34.1%	33.9%	18.2%	32.7%	14.8%	18.1%	22.9%	1.9%	0.7%	2.3%	0.7%	13.4%	23.1%	11.9%
120 Churchill, NV	30.3%	24.2%	25.1%	31.6%	18.4%	35.6%	11.6%	25.8%	25.0%	1.0%	3.7%	2.1%	0.7%	14.7%	15.8%	13.1%
50 Rio Grande, CO	31.3%	23.8%	32.5%	32.6%	18.0%	35.0%	11.4%	19.1%	24.4%	1.0%	1.2%	2.1%	0.7%	14.9%	21.2%	12.6%
25 Dolores, CO	29.6%	22.6%	31.7%	30.8%	17.0%	38.0%	10.5%	20.9%	27.3%	0.9%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%	13.4%	19.5%	12.9%
57 Ada, ID	26.0%	20.5%	32.1%	34.3%	18.5%	36.7%	14.0%	22.4%	22.2%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	10.7%	22.0%	13.6%
182 Beaver, UT	29.7%	21.4%	32.0%	30.1%	14.8%	40.1%	9.1%	21.7%	30.3%	0.8%	2.7%	2.3%	0.7%	12.8%	19.3%	11.8%
67 Boundary, ID	28.9%	21.7%	36.9%	30.3%	18.4%	39.7%	9.9%	17.1%	26.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	0.7%	12.6%	22.4%	14.6%
137 Bernalillo, NM	28.7%	23.9%	34.5%	31.6%	19.1%	36.2%	12.3%	17.3%	24.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	13.8%	21.8%	13.8%
58 Adams, ID	29.4%	24.0%	37.7%	29.9%	19.4%	37.9%	10.7%	14.7%	25.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	14.1%	22.5%	14.7%
130 Mineral, NV	32.1%	23.3%	22.5%	33.5%	17.6%	35.0%	10.8%	29.3%	23.9%	0.9%	4.3%	1.9%	0.7%	15.0%	15.1%	12.3%
135 White Pine, NV	31.2%	21.6%	31.5%	31.7%	17.2%	38.6%	9.1%	22.0%	26.1%	0.7%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	13.5%	20.0%	13.3%

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps			conflicts			
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
65	Bonner, ID	28.7%	22.5%	23.7%	32.5%	18.8%	37.0%	11.8%	29.0%	23.7%	1.4%	4.6%	1.4%	0.7%	12.9%	15.4%	13.9%
20	Conejos, CO	30.8%	23.3%	36.2%	32.6%	20.0%	36.2%	10.9%	16.4%	22.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.6%	14.3%	23.6%	14.5%
45	Montrose, CO	29.4%	23.6%	30.8%	31.1%	19.2%	37.4%	11.1%	20.8%	24.7%	0.9%	2.1%	1.5%	0.6%	13.8%	19.2%	14.3%
148	Lincoln, NM	30.4%	22.1%	24.9%	33.5%	17.7%	36.5%	10.9%	28.0%	23.9%	1.2%	3.8%	1.5%	0.6%	13.5%	16.7%	12.9%
30	Gilpin, CO	26.4%	20.6%	38.6%	33.0%	19.4%	14.6%	34.8%	16.6%	22.6%	2.1%	0.6%	10.9%	0.6%	10.9%	25.5%	5.7%
183	Box Elder, UT	28.4%	21.5%	38.7%	32.0%	18.4%	38.8%	10.8%	15.8%	24.6%	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	12.2%	24.8%	14.3%
199	Salt Lake, UT	28.3%	21.9%	35.6%	34.1%	18.1%	36.4%	12.5%	18.1%	22.8%	1.8%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	12.4%	24.2%	13.2%
131	Nye, NV	30.9%	24.5%	27.0%	31.8%	20.7%	36.1%	10.9%	23.5%	22.5%	0.7%	2.8%	1.3%	0.6%	15.1%	17.2%	15.0%
61	Benewah, ID	29.6%	23.9%	33.6%	27.5%	19.7%	38.9%	9.9%	18.1%	27.9%	0.6%	2.2%	1.4%	0.6%	14.2%	18.5%	15.3%
19	Clear Creek, CO	26.1%	19.9%	40.7%	31.9%	15.4%	30.0%	19.3%	15.5%	27.7%	1.8%	0.6%	5.2%	0.6%	10.4%	25.9%	9.2%
179	Wallowa, OR	28.2%	23.2%	22.5%	29.9%	17.7%	39.5%	10.5%	29.6%	27.5%	0.8%	6.0%	1.7%	0.6%	13.0%	13.4%	14.0%
6	Alpine, CA	29.6%	25.1%	37.6%	29.8%	19.9%	31.3%	15.3%	13.9%	25.2%	0.6%	0.6%	3.6%	0.6%	14.8%	22.4%	12.5%
34	Huerfano, CO	29.5%	24.6%	34.0%	31.7%	20.5%	36.2%	11.7%	17.1%	22.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	14.5%	21.6%	14.9%
10	Mono, CA	31.7%	23.2%	31.5%	37.9%	15.7%	27.4%	16.7%	20.5%	21.5%	1.8%	0.5%	3.6%	0.5%	14.7%	23.9%	8.6%
41	Mesa, CO	28.8%	22.7%	30.1%	32.5%	19.1%	37.5%	11.3%	22.3%	23.4%	1.2%	2.2%	1.2%	0.5%	13.1%	19.5%	14.3%
200	San Juan, UT	29.5%	22.6%	25.5%	31.9%	21.4%	38.3%	10.3%	27.0%	21.9%	0.9%	4.0%	0.7%	0.5%	13.3%	16.3%	16.4%
172	Klamath, OR	30.2%	23.9%	34.2%	32.9%	18.9%	36.1%	11.4%	17.6%	23.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	14.4%	22.5%	13.6%
78	Fremont, ID	30.2%	21.4%	39.8%	31.7%	18.6%	39.2%	9.3%	15.0%	24.8%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	13.0%	25.2%	14.6%
141	Colfax, NM	31.3%	23.6%	30.8%	31.4%	17.0%	38.1%	9.4%	20.8%	26.7%	0.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.5%	14.7%	19.4%	12.9%
208	Washington, UT	26.6%	20.7%	30.5%	33.8%	19.2%	38.5%	12.2%	23.8%	22.1%	2.0%	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	11.0%	20.7%	14.8%
155	Sandoval, NM	28.0%	23.6%	29.8%	32.4%	22.6%	37.1%	12.2%	21.7%	20.3%	1.3%	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	13.2%	19.3%	16.7%
193	Juab, UT	29.2%	20.4%	38.7%	31.9%	18.6%	41.0%	8.9%	16.8%	24.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	11.9%	24.7%	15.2%
2	Coconino, AZ	28.9%	23.9%	31.5%	33.2%	18.8%	36.2%	12.2%	19.9%	23.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%	13.8%	20.9%	13.6%
160	Socorro, NM	32.0%	24.0%	25.1%	31.4%	19.1%	37.3%	9.4%	25.9%	24.5%	0.4%	3.8%	1.3%	0.4%	15.4%	15.7%	14.3%
84	Kootenai, ID	27.4%	21.6%	25.1%	33.3%	18.4%	38.5%	11.7%	28.4%	23.3%	1.6%	4.0%	1.0%	0.4%	11.8%	16.8%	14.1%
21	Costilla, CO	31.6%	24.3%	33.5%	32.8%	20.9%	36.3%	10.3%	17.8%	21.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.4%	15.3%	22.0%	15.2%
210	Weber, UT	28.9%	22.0%	36.4%	33.2%	18.2%	38.4%	10.6%	17.4%	23.6%	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	12.7%	24.2%	14.0%
169	Harney, OR	30.5%	24.2%	29.7%	31.0%	19.7%	38.4%	9.7%	21.3%	24.2%	0.5%	2.3%	1.2%	0.4%	14.7%	18.4%	15.1%
56	Teller, CO	28.2%	22.9%	38.5%	32.3%	20.5%	30.5%	17.1%	14.9%	22.2%	1.1%	0.4%	2.8%	0.4%	12.9%	24.9%	12.5%
132	Pershing, NV	31.9%	24.1%	37.8%	31.5%	19.1%	37.8%	9.2%	14.6%	24.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	15.4%	23.8%	14.5%
96	Shoshone, ID	30.4%	23.2%	36.0%	31.4%	18.5%	39.2%	9.2%	16.6%	25.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	14.1%	22.6%	14.5%
142	De Baca, NM	30.9%	25.1%	28.3%	26.0%	14.7%	37.8%	9.8%	21.8%	35.2%	0.4%	4.3%	2.8%	0.4%	15.5%	14.7%	11.1%
161	Taos, NM	29.5%	23.7%	18.8%	32.7%	19.7%	37.3%	11.0%	33.0%	22.6%	0.9%	6.1%	1.0%	0.4%	14.0%	12.3%	14.7%
173	Lake, OR	30.4%	24.5%	32.3%	32.0%	18.5%	37.3%	10.4%	18.7%	24.5%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	14.9%	20.7%	13.8%
154	Rio Arriba, NM	31.6%	25.6%	27.4%	32.5%	22.1%	35.8%	10.6%	22.0%	20.6%	0.5%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%	16.2%	17.8%	15.8%
146	Guadalupe, NM	32.3%	23.0%	33.7%	28.1%	14.8%	38.6%	8.4%	18.7%	32.6%	0.4%	2.3%	2.0%	0.4%	14.9%	18.9%	11.5%
12	Shasta, CA	30.2%	23.7%	33.6%	34.9%	18.7%	35.5%	11.7%	18.2%	21.5%	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	14.3%	23.5%	13.3%
164	Baker, OR	29.5%	22.6%	21.9%	31.8%	17.1%	39.7%	9.5%	30.8%	26.0%	0.7%	5.6%	1.3%	0.3%	13.3%	13.9%	13.6%
201	Sanpete, UT	29.9%	22.8%	36.0%	33.8%	19.7%	37.5%	10.6%	16.9%	21.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	13.7%	24.4%	14.7%
175	Morrow, OR	32.4%	23.1%	36.6%	32.5%	18.3%	38.6%	8.4%	16.2%	24.2%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	15.0%	23.8%	14.1%
75	Custer, ID	29.3%	21.9%	26.5%	29.9%	15.9%	42.5%	8.0%	26.6%	29.3%	0.4%	4.7%	1.4%	0.3%	12.9%	15.8%	13.5%
127	Lander, NV	31.5%	22.5%	40.4%	31.5%	19.1%	37.9%	9.4%	13.8%	24.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	14.2%	25.5%	14.5%
195	Millard, UT	30.4%	20.6%	35.8%	34.5%	16.4%	39.5%	9.1%	19.0%	24.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	12.5%	24.7%	13.0%
196	Morgan, UT	24.0%	19.1%	40.4%	34.1%	20.1%	37.8%	14.6%	16.4%	21.0%	2.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	9.1%	27.6%	15.2%
181	Wheeler, OR	30.6%	24.6%	34.8%	31.3%	17.7%	38.8%	9.4%	16.5%	26.1%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.3%	15.1%	21.7%	13.7%
66	Bonneville, ID	28.4%	20.9%	25.2%	33.5%	17.3%	40.3%	9.8%	29.1%	24.2%	1.1%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	11.9%	16.8%	14.0%
180	Wasco, OR	30.3%	22.6%	21.0%	33.5%	17.5%	38.6%	9.7%	31.8%	24.0%	0.7%	5.2%	1.1%	0.3%	13.7%	14.1%	13.5%
171	Jefferson, OR	30.5%	24.0%	27.8%	34.2%	20.9%	36.5%	10.9%	23.2%	20.2%	0.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	14.6%	19.0%	15.3%
128	Lincoln, NV	30.5%	24.2%	35.2%	33.2%	18.1%	37.4%	10.4%	16.4%	23.7%	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	14.8%	23.4%	13.6%
206	Utah, UT	27.6%	21.7%	35.2%	36.8%	18.9%	36.4%	12.9%	18.6%	19.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	12.0%	25.9%	13.8%
167	Gilliam, OR	28.7%	22.2%	32.5%	29.2%	15.7%	43.6%	7.6%	20.5%	30.4%	0.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.2%	12.8%	19.0%	13.7%
52	Saguache, CO	30.8%	24.2%	31.5%	34.3%	19.2%	36.6%	10.6%	19.6%	21.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	14.9%	21.6%	14.1%
94	Payette, ID	30.4%	22.2%	37.6%	32.8%	18.8%	40.2%	8.7%	16.2%	23.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	13.5%	24.6%	15.1%
91	Nez Perce, ID	28.4%	20.9%	27.3%	32.7%	16.0%	41.6%	9.0%	26.8%	26.3%	0.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	11.9%	17.9%	13.3%
157	San Miguel, NM	32.1%	24.9%	34.7%	32.4%	20.1%	38.0%	9.0%	16.4%	22.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	16.0%	22.4%	15.3%
221	Kittitas, WA	27.3%	23.9%	26.3%	32.8%	19.5%	38.6%	11.6%	24.8%	22.8%	1.0%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%	13.0%	17.3%	15.0%
153	Otero, NM	31.3%	24.6%	23.6%	32.9%	20.3%	37.8%	9.5%	26.8%	21.9%	0.4%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	15.4%	15.5%	15.3%
214	Chelan, WA	29.2%	22.0%	30.1%	31.7%	17.2%	41.6%	8.5%	22.9%	26.1%	0.5%	2.6%	0.9%	0.2%	12.8%	19.1%	14.3%
143	Doña Ana, NM	31.2%	25.5%	34.8%	34.4%	21.5%	35.5%	11.1%	15.7%	19.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	15.9%	24.0%	15.3%
178	Union, OR	28.3%	22.8%	26.7%	30.9%	17.3%	41.7%	9.0%	25.5%	26.9%	0.5%	3.9%	1.0%	0.2%	12.9%	16.5%	14.4%
8	Lassen, CA	34.8%	25.8%	34.9%	34.7%	18.5%	34.1%	9.7%	15.4%	21.9%	0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%	17.9%	24.3%	12.6%
229	Whitman, WA	23.3%	28.9%	20.5%	25.6%	19.7%	41.0%	12.7%	25.6%	29.8%	0.5%	6.2%	1.9%	0.2%	13.5%	10.5%	16.2%
63	Blaine, ID	28.7%	20.5%	23.1%	35.9%	13.5%	39.1%	10.3%	31.8%	25.5%	1.3%	4.2%	1.3%	0.2%	11.8%	16.6%	10.6%
95	Power, ID	31.6%	23.5%	26.3%	29.7%	18.1%	40.5%	7.8%	25.2%	27.3%	0.2%	4.2%	1.0%	0.2%	14.9%	15.6%	14.6%
207	Wasatch, UT	19.5%	15.8%	37.5%	35.2%	23.0%	36.4%	19.5%	21.8%	17.5%	7.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	6.2%	26.4%	16.7%
129	Lyon, NV	30.6%	26.9%	34.0%	33.5%	24.3%	35.3%	11.6%	15.3%	17.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	16.5%	22.8%	17.2%
29	Garfield, CO	29.3%	25.0%	37.5%	33.2%	21.2%	36.8%	11.5%	14.0%	20.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	14.7%	24.9%	15.6%
64	Boise, ID	28.2%	23.8%	32.4%	33.6%	22.6%	38.4%	11.1%	19.2%	19.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	13.4%	21.8%	17.4%
209	Wayne, UT	29.7%	19.4%	23.7%	33.7%	14.9%	42.6%	7.7%	32.4%	26.4%	0.7%	5.4%	0.8%	0.2%	11.5%	16.0%	12.7%
3	Greenlee, AZ	27.8%	24.5%	39.6%	31.6%	19.6%	35.7%	13.3%	12.9%	23.8%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	13.7%	25.1%	14.0%
9	Modoc, CA	32.5%	23.5%	31.5%	35.7%	16.8%	36.7%	9.5%	20.2%	22.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	15.3%	22.5%	12.3%
184	Cache, UT	27.8%	22.0%	32.6%	34.1%	17.7%	39.8%	10.5%	20.6%	23.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	12.2%	22.3%	14.1%
133	Storey, NV	29.1%	20.4%	42.7%	32.9%	17.9%	36.1%	12.1%	13.6%	24.2%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	11.9%	28.1%	12.9%
47	Park, CO	27.7%	22.3%	39.7%	34.0%	19.4%	31.5%	16.7%	14.5%	21.7%	1.1%	0.2%	2.3%	0.2%	12.3%	27.0%	12.2%
40	Las Animas, CO	33.0%	24.1%	32.3%	33.9%	17.2%	38.1%	9.4%	19.0%	23.9%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	15.9%	21.9%	13.1%
121	Clark, NV	28.8%	24.8%	38.2%	33.1%	20.4%	36.1%	12.3%	13.7%	21.6%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	14.3%	25.3%	14.7%
11	Plumas, CA	31.7%	24.2%	37.0%	34.9%	18.5%	33.4%	12.2%	15.0%	21.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	15.4%	25.8%	12.3%
77	Franklin, ID	29.4%	22.8%	39.8%	32.6%	19.2%	40.7%	8.9%	14.0%	23.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	13.4%	26.0%	15.7%
185	Carbon, UT	32.3%	21.7%	24.4%	35.5%	16.5%	39.0%	8.2%	29.0%	23.0%	0.5%	3.4%	0.8%	0.1%	14.1%	17.3%	12.9%
139	Chaves, NM	32.1%	23.8%	26.8%	34.6%	18.9%	37.9%	9.0%	24.4%	21.7%	0.4%	2.2%	0.7%	0.1%	15.2%	18.5%	14.3%
92	Oneida, ID	28.8%	22.4%	40.0%	30.6%	19.4%	43.3%	7.8%	14.2%	25.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	12.9%	24.4%	16.8%
100	Washington, ID	31.2%	24.4%	38.7%	32.4%	20.4%	39.5%	8.6%	13.6%	22.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	15.2%	25.1%	16.1%
213	Benton, WA	28.1%	21.2%	25.8%	33.5%	17.7%	41.6%	9.2%	28.1%	23.8%	0.8%	3.8%	0.5%	0.1%	11.9%	17.3%	14.7%
13	Sierra, CA	30.1%	23.4%	40.6%	32.2%	19.1%	34.9%	12.2%	12.9%	23.7%	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	14.1%	26.2%	13.3%
82	Jefferson, ID	29.8%	21.8%	41.2%	33.5%	20.1%	40.2%	9.0%	13.7%	21.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	13.0%	27.6%	16.2%
59	Bannock, ID	29.2%	22.7%	26.3%	33.4%	18.1%	40.4%	9.2%	26.0%	23.5%	0.6%	3.1%	0.6%	0.1%	13.3%	17.6%	14.7%
222	Klickitat, WA	28.9%	22.5%	26.8%	33.1%	18.8%	40.9%	9.1%	25.6%	23.1%	0.6%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	13.0%	17.7%	15.4%
163	Valencia, NM	31.5%	26.5%	28.7%	32.6%	25.0%	37.5%	9.6%	20.1%	18.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	0.1%	16.6%	18.8%	18.7%
227	Stevens, WA	29.3%	25.1%	31.3%	31.4%	21.9%	40.3%	9.2%	19.0%	21.8%	0.3%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	14.7%	19.7%	17.7%
140	Cibola, NM	31.2%	25.8%	39.0%	31.6%	23.2%	39.5%	8.6%	12.4%	20.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	16.1%	24.6%	18.3%
70	Canyon, ID	29.1%	23.7%	28.4%	32.8%	21.8%	40.4%	9.3%	22.9%	20.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.2%	0.1%	13.8%	18.7%	17.6%
176	Sherman, OR	29.9%	25.2%	37.0%	31.0%	18.4%	40.8%	8.6%	14.3%	25.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	15.1%	23.0%	15.0%
204	Tooele, UT	27.6%	23.1%	41.4%	32.6%	21.4%	39.6%	10.8%	12.6%	21.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	12.7%	27.0%	17.0%
189	Emery, UT	32.0%	20.6%	34.1%	33.5%	16.4%	43.0%	6.3%	20.5%	25.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	13.2%	22.9%	14.1%
168	Grant, OR	30.3%	22.8%	28.7%	32.6%	17.6%	43.3%	7.0%	26.9%	26.2%	0.1%	4.3%	0.6%	0.1%	13.8%	15.2%	15.2%
85	Latah, ID	25.9%	23.9%	23.5%	31.4%	18.6%	42.0%	10.3%	27.7%	25.0%	0.7%	4.5%	0.6%	0.1%	12.4%	14.7%	15.6%
192	Iron, UT	28.6%	23.7%	33.0%	33.9%	19.9%	39.7%	10.0%	18.8%	21.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	13.6%	22.3%	15.8%
86	Lemhi, ID	29.1%	22.3%	33.8%	31.7%	17.4%	43.4%	7.6%	19.3%	25.9%	0.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%	13.0%	21.4%	15.1%
98	Twin Falls, ID	29.8%	21.6%	22.3%	34.0%	17.8%	41.9%	8.0%	31.5%	23.2%	0.5%	4.9%	0.4%	0.1%	12.9%	15.2%	14.9%
62	Bingham, ID	31.6%	23.0%	40.3%	34.1%	18.3%	40.5%	7.8%	13.5%	22.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	14.5%	27.5%	14.8%
72	Cassia, ID	31.7%	22.0%	24.8%	35.1%	17.4%	40.6%	7.6%	28.3%	22.6%	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.1%	13.9%	17.4%	14.1%
90	Minidoka, ID	32.5%	21.5%	38.4%	34.8%	17.2%	41.4%	6.8%	16.0%	23.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	14.0%	26.7%	14.2%
219	Garfield, WA	28.4%	22.8%	40.1%	34.1%	17.1%	40.8%	9.5%	13.8%	23.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	13.0%	27.3%	14.0%
152	Mora, NM	31.8%	26.4%	39.7%	30.3%	21.5%	36.0%	10.4%	11.5%	23.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	16.8%	24.1%	15.5%
217	Ferry, WA	30.1%	24.0%	37.3%	33.2%	20.3%	40.7%	8.5%	15.0%	21.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	14.5%	24.7%	16.5%
87	Lewis, ID	30.2%	23.0%	38.2%	32.3%	18.5%	42.6%	7.4%	15.0%	24.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	13.9%	24.7%	15.8%
80	Gooding, ID	32.3%	23.4%	36.2%	32.2%	17.3%	42.5%	6.4%	16.3%	25.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	15.1%	23.3%	14.7%
76	Elmore, ID	32.7%	24.8%	33.8%	34.6%	17.4%	38.8%	8.1%	17.2%	23.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	16.2%	23.3%	13.5%
191	Grand, UT	29.8%	21.8%	29.4%	35.9%	16.4%	40.6%	8.8%	23.8%	22.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	13.0%	21.1%	13.3%
223	Lincoln, WA	29.3%	22.5%	40.6%	32.0%	17.6%	43.9%	7.2%	13.6%	25.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	13.2%	26.0%	15.5%

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
212	Asotin, WA	29.6%	22.3%	26.2%	33.5%	16.9%	42.7%	7.7%	26.6%	24.6%	0.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.0%	13.2%	17.5%	14.4%
156	San Juan, NM	34.0%	25.4%	36.9%	32.4%	18.9%	39.1%	7.2%	14.2%	23.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	17.2%	23.9%	14.8%
224	Okanogan, WA	30.8%	23.3%	34.2%	33.1%	18.5%	42.0%	7.4%	18.1%	23.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	14.3%	22.7%	15.6%
15	Alamosa, CO	29.4%	24.0%	20.8%	32.7%	19.3%	41.8%	8.3%	30.6%	23.0%	0.2%	5.1%	0.4%	0.0%	14.1%	13.6%	16.1%
225	Pend Oreille, WA	29.2%	26.2%	31.2%	32.8%	23.9%	39.5%	9.8%	18.2%	18.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	15.3%	20.4%	18.9%
177	Umatilla, OR	31.4%	23.7%	25.9%	33.6%	18.4%	41.1%	7.6%	25.4%	23.0%	0.1%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	14.9%	17.4%	15.1%
215	Columbia, WA	30.2%	23.1%	23.2%	34.1%	17.9%	41.3%	8.1%	28.8%	23.0%	0.3%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	14.0%	15.8%	14.8%
123	Elko, NV	30.5%	23.2%	29.8%	34.8%	20.9%	40.5%	8.4%	22.0%	19.6%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	14.2%	20.8%	16.9%
226	Spokane, WA	27.9%	23.0%	27.2%	33.2%	18.2%	42.3%	8.8%	24.7%	23.6%	0.4%	2.7%	0.4%	0.0%	12.9%	18.1%	15.4%
14	Siskiyou, CA	30.9%	25.1%	21.9%	35.1%	19.2%	38.8%	9.2%	28.1%	20.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	15.5%	15.4%	14.9%
147	Hidalgo, NM	34.5%	26.4%	33.9%	33.4%	19.7%	38.3%	7.4%	15.8%	22.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	18.2%	22.6%	15.1%
228	Walla Walla, WA	29.5%	22.0%	21.9%	34.4%	16.5%	42.7%	7.7%	31.4%	24.0%	0.3%	4.7%	0.4%	0.0%	13.0%	15.1%	14.1%
93	Owyhee, ID	32.9%	26.7%	39.8%	32.2%	22.7%	39.7%	7.5%	11.3%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	17.6%	25.6%	18.0%
126	Humboldt, NV	30.1%	23.9%	45.3%	30.6%	21.8%	37.8%	10.3%	9.5%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	14.4%	27.7%	16.5%
83	Jerome, ID	33.8%	23.5%	30.4%	35.3%	18.9%	41.0%	6.3%	21.3%	21.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	15.9%	21.5%	15.5%
218	Franklin, WA	31.3%	22.4%	23.6%	34.8%	19.9%	45.2%	5.5%	29.3%	20.5%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	16.4%	18.0%
220	Grant, WA	32.1%	23.6%	24.8%	34.9%	19.2%	43.2%	6.1%	26.7%	21.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.1%	0.0%	15.1%	17.3%	16.6%
211	Adams, WA	38.5%	24.1%	24.4%	35.9%	19.4%	51.4%	1.0%	26.5%	19.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	17.5%	20.0%
68	Butte, ID	37.2%	26.9%	24.4%	31.3%	15.7%	44.0%	3.5%	23.7%	28.1%	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	20.0%	15.2%	13.9%
150	Luna, NM	35.5%	25.9%	31.0%	33.0%	22.2%	39.0%	6.5%	18.6%	20.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	18.3%	20.5%	17.3%
5	Navajo, AZ	31.8%	29.5%	27.5%	33.7%	28.9%	40.6%	7.6%	18.5%	14.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	18.5%	23.5%
216	Douglas, WA	30.8%	21.6%	36.5%	35.0%	17.7%	44.0%	6.4%	17.6%	22.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	13.3%	25.6%	15.6%
151	McKinley, NM	31.8%	30.1%	28.0%	32.7%	30.5%	39.2%	8.4%	17.5%	13.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	18.4%	23.9%
230	Yakima, WA	33.5%	24.6%	34.7%	34.4%	19.4%	41.6%	6.2%	16.6%	21.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	16.5%	23.9%	16.2%
73	Clark, ID	35.0%	24.2%	36.3%	32.8%	16.6%	44.4%	4.3%	15.6%	25.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	17.0%	23.8%	14.7%
174	Malheur, OR	32.8%	25.8%	34.8%	34.1%	19.9%	40.7%	7.0%	15.5%	21.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	16.9%	23.8%	16.2%
89	Madison, ID	30.0%	28.9%	32.4%	37.6%	22.3%	42.3%	7.7%	15.0%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	24.4%	18.9%
1	Apache, AZ	32.5%	31.9%	29.9%	32.8%	32.3%	38.4%	8.4%	14.6%	12.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	19.6%	24.8%
69	Camas, ID	32.1%	25.3%	40.0%	35.1%	19.9%	39.4%	8.1%	12.1%	20.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	16.2%	28.1%	15.7%
97	Teton, ID	28.6%	25.3%	42.7%	36.2%	21.7%	40.6%	9.5%	10.3%	17.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	30.9%	17.6%
22	Custer, CO	27.3%	26.7%	42.9%	34.8%	24.6%	36.0%	13.4%	9.2%	16.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	14.6%	29.9%	17.7%
74	Clearwater, ID	30.2%	24.2%	45.5%	32.1%	21.6%	40.0%	8.9%	9.2%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	14.6%	29.2%	17.3%
162	Torrance, NM	31.7%	28.0%	45.8%	31.4%	25.8%	37.8%	9.3%	6.9%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	17.7%	28.7%	19.5%
88	Lincoln, ID	31.2%	25.8%	48.6%	30.9%	23.3%	44.7%	5.8%	6.5%	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	30.1%	20.8%

Sustainable Development Possibilities, List of Rankings
Rural Assessment County Rankings from High to Low

Sustainable Development Possibilities

last printed: 11/3/2019, 9:25 AM

	rankings																	
	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
53 San Juan, CO	56	136	2	109	138	1	2	5	124	2	6	3	1	148	245	244
149 Los Alamos*, NM	14	2	7	5	1	25	15	2	2	3	2	1	2	243	243	245
244 Teton, WY	10	4	1	176	2	5	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	244	246	246
233 Carbon, WY	134	72	23	49	101	4	11	25	61	8	22	7	4	157	221	237
138 Catron, NM	74	9	28	11	96	23	29	16	20	14	4	13	5	231	231	215
17 Boulder, CO	2	19	122	1	12	72	26	90	1	18	13	5	6	241	225	222
231 Albany, WY	13	173	4	17	135	8	5	12	40	6	5	8	7	191	244	233
240 Park, WY	45	13	15	85	33	12	14	8	35	7	10	10	8	228	229	234
241 Platte, WY	86	20	33	128	77	11	16	19	96	11	25	14	9	210	209	230
111 Madison, MT	30	37	80	32	146	21	18	60	56	15	43	19	10	220	192	207
55 Summit, CO	17	33	6	181	22	10	7	6	51	5	9	12	11	226	240	239
105 Gallatin, MT	8	34	3	125	155	14	6	3	144	4	3	24	12	236	242	217
112 Meagher, MT	53	57	27	20	76	27	30	22	25	27	19	15	13	199	226	213
238 Lincoln, WY	72	98	41	142	236	7	9	47	233	12	58	31	14	165	206	208
245 Uinta, WY	150	67	11	46	149	19	33	13	93	30	11	22	15	156	239	209
101 Beaverhead, MT	49	84	31	60	102	18	21	32	69	20	28	17	16	181	218	219
115 Park, MT	18	88	109	19	206	17	12	104	88	23	71	18	17	207	166	201
234 Fremont, WY	109	90	18	108	184	16	23	20	165	25	26	30	18	153	220	210
42 Mineral, CO	22	1	93	170	7	54	37	27	18	13	37	26	19	242	145	236
108 Lake, MT	79	152	14	70	229	15	19	24	211	29	23	37	20	120	232	184
109 Lewis and Clark, MT	31	42	66	122	100	22	20	50	103	17	51	28	21	215	178	214
243 Sweetwater, WY	102	43	110	54	127	29	40	93	80	32	82	33	22	188	143	203
237 Laramie, WY	54	30	12	160	59	24	25	10	97	19	18	29	23	211	228	220
118 Sanders, MT	62	157	19	7	232	33	38	34	89	48	16	42	24	127	236	123
107 Jefferson, MT	36	17	62	111	125	35	34	43	113	21	41	40	25	227	180	192
242 Sublette, WY	92	58	113	56	53	6	10	99	41	37	88	6	26	178	136	240
104 Flathead, MT	34	62	10	102	194	28	24	11	170	22	14	41	27	205	235	190
18 Chaffee, CO	35	12	63	77	25	51	44	36	28	28	34	32	28	230	189	218
46 Ouray, CO	6	50	144	14	34	58	31	119	10	26	86	25	29	234	140	206
232 Big Horn, WY	115	32	5	166	131	30	46	4	154	34	8	48	30	197	241	200
239 Natrona, WY	61	23	13	192	99	30	36	9	148	24	20	46	31	216	223	204
35 Jackson, CO	87	63	40	6	14	59	69	40	3	55	12	16	32	179	230	226
119 Silver Bow*, MT	59	104	86	35	175	40	42	81	85	42	60	39	33	167	179	178
116 Powell, MT	121	99	24	26	79	48	60	29	32	56	21	34	34	139	227	196
102 Broadwater, MT	38	54	177	13	166	13	13	149	36	52	112	11	35	204	115	216
113 Mineral, MT	69	195	141	8	237	47	51	151	121	66	101	65	36	105	164	65
103 Deer Lodge*, MT	93	103	100	22	171	56	65	94	52	63	61	49	37	150	177	159
110 Lincoln, MT	156	125	104	74	222	33	53	103	203	53	95	66	38	106	152	144
7 Inyo, CA	147	69	140	72	21	50	63	123	23	54	117	27	39	155	111	221
235 Goshen, WY	108	81	30	102	195	43	54	31	173	49	31	60	40	158	214	163
203 Summit, UT	16	6	131	120	4	111	70	68	6	31	68	36	41	240	109	238
31 Grand, CO	64	68	126	190	23	38	43	113	63	39	130	35	42	182	100	223
145 Grant, NM	177	144	22	59	139	45	68	37	90	70	30	47	43	82	222	180
24 Denver City and County*,	21	153	118	131	203	26	22	129	190	35	135	51	44	174	118	183
114 Missoula, MT	27	117	106	91	191	53	39	101	152	41	98	67	45	195	148	158
33 Hinsdale, CO	144	25	95	226	3	52	64	63	14	45	90	21	46	198	127	242
144 Eddy, NM	111	24	153	55	37	86	91	116	31	68	108	56	47	203	105	188
51 Routt, CO	15	16	9	106	8	78	58	7	11	38	7	38	48	235	237	228
106 Granite, MT	33	102	186	16	226	35	32	172	139	65	137	50	49	192	106	135
117 Ravalli, MT	48	160	117	44	233	55	52	128	210	61	115	97	50	138	139	69
124 Esmeralda, NV	25	155	196	2	205	118	76	198	22	87	126	71	51	171	138	50
236 Goshen, WY	131	36	102	112	61	67	79	75	72	64	77	68	52	184	147	182
122 Douglas, NV	96	87	84	212	52	41	50	73	130	47	99	53	53	159	144	211
37 Lake, CO	40	203	152	34	147	9	8	166	67	67	141	9	54	121	114	231
71 Caribou, ID	142	7	32	75	11	155	151	14	9	73	15	55	55	229	216	212
159 Sierra, NM	195	159	124	99	83	49	73	135	81	83	136	45	56	62	120	194
186 Daggett, UT	81	8	78	121	31	129	109	35	44	59	38	89	57	232	167	177
79 Gem, ID	129	227	75	42	245	3	3	110	243	43	145	20	58	41	185	225
26 Douglas, CO	4	5	181	243	9	69	41	102	77	16	146	72	59	245	23	229
246 Washakie, WY	185	28	21	186	30	66	88	17	75	69	24	69	60	177	215	202
49 Rio Blanco, CO	118	49	55	50	38	91	99	49	29	81	40	59	61	175	204	187
28 Fremont, CO	122	194	91	21	204	68	81	105	87	91	72	74	62	83	191	102
136 Carson City*, NV	175	193	87	155	95	42	62	100	120	74	110	52	63	63	154	199
38 La Plata, CO	24	60	121	151	39	65	57	108	64	46	114	61	64	212	112	197
60 Bear Lake, ID	76	35	193	39	40	124	102	157	26	79	138	73	65	201	84	171
39 Larimer, CO	12	59	159	132	93	71	49	140	102	40	142	80	66	225	87	166
205 Uintah, UT	39	10	188	104	90	147	100	131	92	62	133	123	67	233	63	130
36 Jefferson, CO	28	52	184	123	36	70	61	152	47	50	155	57	68	213	66	195
166 Deschutes, OR	20	51	46	191	92	64	55	44	143	44	49	87	69	219	190	173
198 Rich, UT	41	74	202	51	143	105	80	180	84	75	162	96	70	196	69	125
43 Moffat, CO	171	123	53	15	48	99	116	59	15	108	33	58	71	99	212	175
188 Duchesne, UT	73	27	190	86	120	145	114	148	98	80	143	124	72	208	68	112
4 Mohave, AZ	162	176	71	84	199	62	83	83	164	92	81	92	73	72	181	120
54 San Miguel, CO	9	11	47	217	5	104	56	23	17	33	44	54	74	239	176	235
125 Eureka, NV	65	21	172	27	16	200	155	130	8	93	106	75	75	214	107	185
16 Archuleta, CO	52	96	20	130	58	81	74	26	76	72	29	79	76	173	219	174
165 Crook, OR	99	166	156	38	208	90	87	168	132	98	144	109	77	104	108	67
190 Garfield, UT	151	64	65	57	55	143	143	54	42	103	47	91	78	161	194	156
99 Valley, ID	47	47	97	138	49	114	85	71	70	71	80	93	79	202	149	169
187 Davis, UT	37	26	169	231	51	85	72	132	157	51	160	117	80	222	48	176
81 Idaho, ID	98	53	54	45	81	165	137	48	46	97	39	108	81	180	205	129
48 Pitkin, CO	5	14	43	246	6	37	17	21	194	9	105	64	82	238	126	241
23 Delta, CO	126	175	74	23	182	128	122	89	66	131	57	100	83	90	201	76
158 Santa Fe, NM	46	100	17	24	47	175	120	18	21	101	17	81	84	176	234	149
27 Eagle, CO	78	29	42	240	10	74	75	30	58	57	55	70	85	206	173	227
202 Sevier, UT	146	61	182	80	66	146	147	154	53	104	149	105	86	164	81	147
194 Kane, UT	68	18	127	114	15	177	136	95	24	88	93	88	87	218	113	193
32 Gunnison, CO	7	106	8	233	74	61	35	15	183	36	27	95	88	223	233	186
44 Montezuma, CO	84	140	59	61	173	112	98	69	114	95	59	113	89	126	198	97
197 Piute, UT	158	146	200	12	172	142	150	200	37	137	153	112	90	93	99	74
170 Hood River, OR	135	66	155	159	26	115	115	139	54	90	147	84	91	162	82	189
134 Washoe, NV	100	149	167	197	109	57	66	171	166	82	182	76	92	113	62	179
120 Churchill, NV	173	197	67	78	117	82	108	85	95	118	83	83	93	60	184	148
50 Rio Grande, CO	203	177	149	134	98	75	112	156	108	116	159	82	94	47	95	162
25 Dolores, CO	143	121	139	43	57	140	139	136	39	121	124	85	95	114	121	153
57 Ada, ID	23	40	143	209	126	109	71	117	184	58	139	148	96	221	83	134
182 Beaver, UT	149	71	142	33	18	190	181	127	13	136	109	78	97	151	124	181
67 Boundary, ID	106	83	203	36	113	185	154	185	49	123	161	126	98	160	78	89
137 Bernalillo, NM	91	184	173	81	153	97	90	182	111	102	167	104	99	100	88	122
58 Adams, ID	130	188	212	29	165	138	130	216	68	138	184	107	100	81	73	84
130 Mineral, NV	226	150	39	182	78	76	127	52	125	127	64	90	101	45	202	170
135 White Pine, NV	199	76	137	88	63	160	183	122	57	139	119	111	102	110	110	145
65 Bonner, ID	90	113	52	124	133	116	101	57	133	94	54	122	103	143	197	119

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
20 Conejos, CO	188	148	194	133	189	96	124	193	181	120	188	136	104	74	57	92
45 Montrose, CO	127	164	128	58	158	123	119	138	100	122	128	114	105	95	125	98
148 Lincoln, NM	179	101	64	177	84	107	123	66	127	107	78	115	106	111	170	154
30 Gilpin, CO	29	44	218	157	164	2	1	188	177	76	190	4	107	217	26	243
183 Box Elder, UT	82	75	220	100	115	162	129	202	104	100	192	144	108	170	34	103
199 Salt Lake, UT	75	89	187	200	105	101	86	173	167	85	183	132	109	166	45	146
131 Nye, NV	193	206	92	92	207	94	126	111	180	141	104	135	110	39	165	70
61 Benewah, ID	145	181	158	9	177	167	153	174	30	162	122	120	111	77	137	52
19 Clear Creek, CO	26	31	237	96	24	32	28	207	33	86	193	23	112	224	20	224
179 Wallowa, OR	67	141	38	30	87	179	138	51	34	132	36	106	113	129	217	116
6 Alpine, CA	141	220	211	28	187	44	59	225	82	159	194	44	114	53	76	165
34 Huerfano, CO	136	211	165	90	201	98	103	184	168	124	170	128	115	66	92	73
10 Mono, CA	214	145	134	245	28	20	47	142	204	84	196	43	116	56	52	232
41 Mesa, CO	103	122	119	127	148	126	113	118	142	106	127	139	117	128	119	100
200 San Juan, UT	139	118	73	94	213	149	144	70	192	126	69	177	118	116	175	29
172 Klamath, OR	164	179	170	152	141	89	111	178	147	117	180	118	119	71	74	132
78 Fremont, ID	168	70	228	83	128	174	173	212	99	140	200	147	120	136	29	90
141 Colfax, NM	201	163	129	68	56	144	169	137	45	171	131	99	121	57	122	152
208 Washington, UT	32	48	125	194	156	156	95	107	187	78	123	176	122	209	102	79
155 Sandoval, NM	63	165	114	117	227	117	94	126	225	99	132	186	123	122	123	24
193 Juab, UT	117	38	219	95	130	211	191	187	106	129	179	175	124	187	37	56
2 Coconino, AZ	104	183	135	169	136	95	93	147	163	105	156	121	125	96	97	131
160 Socorro, NM	221	189	68	66	151	119	168	84	105	180	75	127	126	31	188	104
84 Kootenai, ID	44	77	69	171	112	154	105	61	146	89	70	157	127	194	169	108
21 Costilla, CO	208	204	157	145	209	100	148	176	206	155	173	154	128	34	85	59
210 Weber, UT	107	93	198	168	107	153	131	181	137	109	185	152	129	154	46	118
169 Harney, OR	183	198	112	53	180	151	160	133	112	175	120	143	130	55	141	60
56 Teller, CO	71	131	217	113	202	39	45	215	186	113	210	62	131	140	32	164
132 Pershing, NV	219	190	213	73	154	130	178	218	109	184	204	137	132	33	55	94
96 Shoshone, ID	180	142	191	65	118	172	175	189	83	168	172	138	133	84	72	93
142 De Baca, NM	194	217	105	4	17	132	157	125	4	185	62	63	134	28	208	198
161 Taos, NM	138	171	16	140	179	121	121	28	175	130	35	151	135	87	224	85
173 Lake, OR	176	207	145	98	123	120	140	163	107	157	158	119	136	48	101	124
154 Rio Arriba, NM	210	226	98	126	223	84	132	120	221	173	129	161	137	21	151	36
146 Guadalupe, NM	228	133	161	10	19	161	203	162	7	186	118	86	138	52	131	191
12 Shasta, CA	169	167	160	223	132	79	104	169	202	110	189	140	139	75	58	143
164 Baker, OR	133	120	34	93	62	184	164	45	62	144	42	133	140	117	211	133
201 Sanpete, UT	157	129	192	193	176	125	134	186	200	119	198	167	141	103	42	81
175 Morrow, OR	230	138	201	129	111	157	201	197	118	188	191	146	142	46	53	106
75 Custer, ID	123	91	85	31	32	228	213	78	19	181	52	125	143	145	187	137
127 Lander, NV	207	114	234	76	152	136	171	227	110	193	212	130	144	79	27	91
195 Millard, UT	174	45	189	214	42	182	184	159	119	128	178	162	145	163	38	151
196 Morgan, UT	11	15	233	201	190	131	67	194	215	60	214	181	146	237	10	58
181 Wheeler, OR	186	209	176	63	86	163	170	191	60	187	174	116	147	44	90	128
66 Bonneville, ID	80	56	70	174	69	193	156	55	115	112	66	170	148	190	168	115
180 Wasco, OR	172	119	29	184	75	159	161	38	123	142	46	150	149	101	210	138
171 Jefferson, OR	182	187	101	207	211	106	125	112	227	135	134	178	150	61	129	55
128 Lincoln, NV	181	200	185	164	106	122	142	192	135	151	197	134	151	54	59	136
206 Utah, UT	51	80	183	242	144	102	82	164	230	77	207	188	152	183	21	126
167 Gilliam, OR	94	107	150	18	27	239	222	144	12	197	113	129	153	149	130	127
52 Saguache, CO	189	196	138	208	157	108	133	150	198	143	166	155	154	51	91	113
94 Payette, ID	178	105	210	144	134	191	195	199	141	165	195	180	155	108	40	64
91 Nez Perce, ID	85	55	96	139	35	217	187	76	50	134	84	160	156	186	150	141
157 San Miguel, NM	224	215	174	118	192	139	189	195	179	202	187	163	157	24	77	54
221 Kittitas, WA	42	178	83	148	170	158	106	96	169	115	100	166	158	130	163	68
153 Otero, NM	204	212	50	153	196	135	163	74	189	182	85	168	159	30	195	51
214 Chelan, WA	114	95	120	89	67	220	199	114	59	166	111	164	160	147	128	99
143 Doña Ana, NM	197	225	179	211	216	80	118	204	232	154	216	174	161	26	49	53
178 Union, OR	77	127	88	47	68	221	188	88	43	169	73	153	162	142	172	96
8 Lassen, CA	242	231	180	218	122	63	159	208	191	210	222	110	163	8	44	161
229 Whitman, WA	3	242	25	3	181	212	84	87	16	176	32	98	164	109	238	31
63 Blaine, ID	95	41	44	239	13	171	145	39	74	96	67	131	165	193	171	205
95 Power, ID	211	158	81	25	103	197	214	92	38	212	65	158	166	50	193	88
207 Wasatch, UT	1	3	208	232	231	103	27	124	240	10	224	223	167	246	16	25
129 Lyon, NV	187	239	166	178	239	77	107	209	238	167	211	201	168	18	67	20
29 Garfield, CO	124	216	209	163	212	113	110	223	218	148	225	171	169	59	33	42
64 Boise, ID	70	174	148	185	228	150	117	155	234	125	164	222	170	112	89	17
209 Wayne, UT	148	22	51	189	20	231	220	33	48	146	45	172	171	200	182	160
3 Greenlee, AZ	58	208	223	82	174	83	78	235	131	149	226	103	172	102	31	114
9 Modoc, CA	231	161	136	236	50	110	165	145	178	163	177	141	173	36	75	168
184 Cache, UT	57	94	151	203	89	188	135	141	150	111	157	179	174	172	80	109
133 Storey, NV	113	39	241	154	94	92	97	230	116	158	227	102	175	189	6	155
47 Park, CO	55	109	225	199	163	46	48	219	196	114	228	77	176	169	13	172
40 Las Animas, CO	237	192	146	196	64	141	206	160	126	206	169	142	177	25	86	150
121 Clark, NV	97	213	214	161	198	93	89	228	201	145	229	149	178	76	28	82
11 Plumas, CA	213	202	205	224	119	60	96	211	195	172	230	101	179	32	22	167
77 Franklin, ID	128	128	227	136	161	207	190	224	153	170	221	193	180	115	19	40
185 Carbon, UT	229	82	57	235	44	168	208	56	159	174	87	169	181	86	161	157
139 Chaves, NM	223	172	89	216	142	137	186	98	199	183	125	173	182	38	134	101
92 Oneida, ID	101	112	229	40	169	237	215	222	94	194	199	204	183	141	41	23
100 Washington, ID	200	205	221	119	200	180	198	231	185	205	223	190	184	37	30	34
213 Benton, WA	66	65	76	180	88	219	180	64	129	133	76	194	185	185	162	80
13 Sierra, CA	163	154	236	110	150	73	92	234	136	190	231	94	186	80	17	142
82 Jefferson, ID	152	85	238	179	193	192	185	229	205	164	234	218	187	137	9	32
59 Bannock, ID	116	124	82	173	104	196	176	82	140	160	94	182	188	119	155	87
222 Klickitat, WA	105	115	90	158	137	210	182	86	155	161	96	195	189	131	153	49
163 Valencia, NM	206	236	108	135	241	127	162	146	237	209	151	226	190	16	132	8
227 Stevens, WA	125	218	133	71	221	194	177	158	193	198	148	211	191	58	116	14
140 Cibola, NM	198	228	222	79	234	178	196	237	223	221	232	220	192	22	39	10
70 Canyon, ID	112	169	107	150	220	195	174	115	220	178	121	225	193	97	133	16
176 Sherman, OR	155	221	206	52	116	209	197	220	73	215	203	159	194	43	64	66
204 Tooele, UT	50	137	239	137	214	183	128	236	212	150	236	210	195	152	14	21
189 Emery, UT	220	46	168	183	41	234	239	143	86	211	154	197	196	124	65	111
168 Grant, OR	170	126	72	62	80	236	233	72	55	218	63	189	197	98	183	57
85 Latah, ID	19	180	48	67	129	224	146	67	91	147	56	183	198	168	207	41
192 Iron, UT	89	168	154	195	183	187	152	161	208	153	171	209	199	107	79	37
86 Lemhi, ID	110	110	163	87	73	238	224	153	65	200	150	192	200	135	94	62
98 Twin Falls, ID	153	79	37	198	91	223	212	41	149	177	50	212	201	146	200	72
62 Bingham, ID	209	132	232	205	110	199	216	233	176	204	237	198	202	67	11	75
72 Cassia, ID	215	92	61	228	71	203	221	62	174	192	89	199	203	92	159	110
90 Minidoka, ID	232	73	216	220	65	216	234	201	158	208	218	206	204	88	15	105
219 Garfield, WA	83	130	231	202	60	208	167	226	128	152	235	184	205	134	12	117
152 Mora, NM	217	235	224	37	215	87	141	239	151	225	233	145	206	15	47	45
217 Ferry, WA	161	186	207	165	197	205	200	213	197	201	213	219	207	68	35	27
87 Lewis, ID	166	134	215	115	121	230	228	210	117	214	206	207	208	94	36	38
80 Gooding, ID	227	151	195	107	70	229	236	196	78	226	186	187	209	42	60	83
76 Elmore, ID	234	214	162	215	72	164	211	183	156	219	201	165	210	19	61	139
191 Grand, UT	154	86	111	237	43	201	194	106	171	156	140	196	211	133	96	140
223 Lincoln, WA	120	116	235	97	82	240	231	232	79	213	220	208	212	123	18	47
212 Asotin, WA	140	108	79	175	54	232	218	79	101	195	91	200	213	125	157	95

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
156 San Juan, NM	240	224	204	116	145	170	230	221	134	228	215	185	214	12	50	77
224 Okanogan, WA	191	147	171	162	124	225	229	175	145	216	175	213	215	73	70	43
15 Alamosa, CO	132	185	26	141	162	222	207	46	160	207	48	217	216	85	213	35
225 Pend Oreille, WA	119	233	132	146	238	181	158	170	235	203	168	234	217	35	104	7
177 Umatilla, OR	205	170	77	187	114	214	225	91	161	217	103	203	218	49	158	61
215 Columbia, WA	165	139	45	204	97	215	209	58	162	196	74	205	219	91	186	78
123 Elko, NV	184	143	115	221	210	198	204	121	231	189	152	233	220	78	98	22
226 Spokane, WA	60	135	94	167	108	227	193	97	138	179	107	216	221	144	146	48
14 Siskiyou, CA	192	219	36	229	160	166	179	65	219	199	92	202	222	29	196	71
147 Hidalgo, NM	241	234	164	172	178	148	227	203	188	231	208	191	223	7	71	63
228 Walla Walla, WA	137	97	35	213	45	233	217	42	122	191	53	214	224	132	203	107
93 Owyhee, ID	236	238	226	105	230	186	226	240	224	233	238	228	225	10	24	11
126 Humboldt, NV	160	182	243	41	219	133	149	242	172	234	240	156	226	70	8	28
83 Jerome, ID	239	156	123	234	140	213	238	134	217	227	163	227	227	27	93	46
218 Franklin, WA	202	111	49	222	186	245	243	53	222	229	79	241	228	89	174	12
151 McKinley, NM	218	245	103	143	244	173	205	179	245	237	181	242	228	3	142	2
150 Luna, NM	244	232	130	156	224	169	235	165	228	237	165	235	228	6	103	18
216 Douglas, WA	190	78	199	227	85	242	237	177	182	220	202	236	228	118	25	44
230 Yakima, WA	238	210	175	210	168	218	240	190	209	235	209	230	228	17	51	33
174 Malheur, OR	235	230	178	206	188	206	232	206	213	232	217	224	228	14	56	30
1 Apache, AZ	233	246	116	149	246	152	202	217	246	237	219	242	228	1	117	1
5 Navajo, AZ	216	244	99	188	243	204	223	167	244	237	176	242	228	4	135	3
73 Clark, ID	243	201	197	147	46	243	244	205	71	237	205	232	228	13	54	86
68 Butte, ID	245	240	56	64	29	241	245	109	27	237	97	237	228	2	199	121
211 Adams, WA	246	191	58	238	167	246	246	80	229	237	116	242	228	5	156	8
89 Madison, ID	159	243	147	244	225	226	219	214	242	237	239	242	228	11	43	8
22 Custer, CO	43	237	242	219	240	88	77	243	241	223	241	231	228	65	3	13
162 Torrance, NM	212	241	245	69	242	134	172	245	236	237	241	229	228	9	5	6
74 Clearwater, ID	167	199	244	101	217	189	192	244	207	236	241	215	228	64	4	19
97 Teton, ID	88	223	240	241	218	202	166	241	239	222	241	239	228	69	1	15
69 Camas, ID	225	222	230	230	185	176	210	238	226	224	241	221	228	20	7	39
88 Lincoln, ID	196	229	246	48	235	244	242	246	216	237	241	240	228	23	2	4
220 Grant, WA	222	162	60	225	159	235	241	77	214	230	102	238	228	40	160	26

Appendix G. List of Sustainability Scores and Rankings from the Combined Assessment

Sustainable Development Possibilities, List of Scores
Combined Assessment County Scores from High to Low

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
	AVERAGES:	25.2%	23.1%	26.6%	23.4%	24.4%	24.3%	25.8%	25.7%	27.4%	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%	6.1%	11.7%	12.5%	11.9%
244	Teton, WY	19.1%	15.4%	16.0%	19.2%	14.5%	16.3%	41.8%	47.1%	43.9%	24.2%	24.4%	25.0%	24.1%	5.9%	6.2%	4.7%
55	Summit, CO	20.6%	18.9%	11.8%	20.7%	18.0%	11.8%	45.6%	48.1%	37.6%	23.7%	23.7%	24.5%	23.6%	7.8%	4.9%	4.2%
51	Routt, CO	19.9%	17.8%	13.0%	19.2%	16.4%	15.0%	42.5%	47.9%	41.6%	22.4%	25.1%	23.8%	22.4%	7.1%	5.0%	4.9%
149	Los Alamos*, NM	18.4%	15.1%	19.5%	17.9%	13.9%	18.4%	39.8%	42.8%	46.5%	22.1%	22.6%	24.2%	22.1%	5.6%	7.0%	5.1%
48	Pitkin, CO	20.5%	16.9%	21.8%	20.8%	14.6%	21.2%	34.0%	37.5%	41.6%	16.6%	16.3%	18.8%	16.3%	6.9%	9.1%	6.2%
27	Eagle, CO	20.6%	18.0%	22.0%	20.4%	16.6%	20.3%	34.9%	36.0%	39.6%	15.5%	15.6%	18.0%	15.5%	7.4%	9.0%	6.8%
32	Gunnison, CO	21.3%	20.3%	19.3%	20.6%	19.6%	19.8%	34.8%	36.6%	35.7%	15.0%	15.9%	15.5%	15.0%	8.6%	8.0%	7.8%
53	San Juan, CO	26.8%	21.5%	13.0%	23.2%	21.3%	12.0%	37.4%	42.9%	30.7%	15.0%	17.9%	15.9%	15.0%	11.5%	6.0%	5.1%
17	Boulder, CO	18.9%	17.9%	24.8%	18.4%	16.3%	22.6%	34.2%	32.8%	42.6%	14.8%	15.2%	17.8%	14.8%	6.7%	9.1%	7.4%
245	Uinta, WY	24.2%	19.7%	17.5%	22.6%	20.0%	16.0%	35.7%	39.5%	32.9%	14.9%	15.9%	15.8%	14.7%	9.5%	7.9%	6.4%
54	San Miguel, CO	22.4%	16.5%	23.3%	22.1%	14.0%	23.2%	29.6%	36.2%	40.9%	14.3%	14.5%	16.3%	14.3%	7.4%	10.3%	6.5%
36	Jefferson, CO	22.2%	18.5%	22.1%	21.5%	18.3%	19.2%	34.3%	35.3%	36.2%	13.9%	14.4%	16.2%	13.9%	8.2%	9.5%	7.0%
63	Blaine, ID	22.7%	19.7%	20.8%	21.5%	17.8%	20.0%	32.8%	35.4%	36.8%	13.6%	14.5%	15.6%	13.6%	8.9%	8.9%	7.1%
31	Grand, CO	23.6%	19.7%	20.8%	22.2%	18.1%	16.5%	35.9%	35.5%	35.6%	13.0%	14.0%	17.5%	13.0%	9.3%	9.2%	6.0%
231	Albany, WY	22.5%	20.9%	20.8%	20.9%	19.3%	20.8%	32.1%	34.0%	35.8%	12.8%	14.0%	14.0%	12.8%	9.4%	8.7%	8.0%
238	Lincoln, WY	23.0%	21.2%	15.9%	22.1%	25.6%	13.9%	39.8%	39.6%	27.4%	15.9%	13.3%	14.1%	12.7%	9.8%	7.0%	7.1%
18	Chaffee, CO	23.1%	21.6%	18.1%	21.5%	23.3%	16.2%	36.9%	36.4%	30.5%	13.9%	13.8%	14.0%	12.6%	10.0%	7.8%	7.5%
229	Whitman, WA	21.3%	23.0%	20.1%	19.3%	19.4%	20.4%	34.0%	32.4%	37.7%	12.5%	14.2%	15.2%	12.5%	9.8%	7.7%	7.9%
43	Moffat, CO	25.1%	22.6%	16.1%	22.6%	23.5%	16.3%	34.4%	37.5%	29.1%	13.0%	14.3%	12.4%	12.4%	11.4%	7.3%	7.6%
66	Bonneville, ID	24.0%	19.9%	21.6%	23.4%	19.4%	20.2%	31.1%	34.2%	32.6%	11.9%	12.3%	13.2%	11.9%	9.6%	10.1%	7.9%
16	Archuleta, CO	23.7%	23.6%	17.1%	22.0%	24.8%	17.1%	35.0%	35.1%	28.3%	12.6%	13.0%	11.8%	11.8%	11.2%	7.5%	8.5%
38	La Plata, CO	22.7%	19.9%	23.3%	21.9%	19.9%	21.4%	31.4%	32.3%	33.8%	11.7%	12.1%	13.0%	11.6%	9.0%	10.2%	8.5%
26	Douglas, CO	17.7%	16.8%	26.8%	19.6%	19.5%	23.4%	34.7%	31.8%	37.1%	15.0%	11.6%	14.0%	11.6%	6.0%	10.5%	9.1%
71	Caribou, ID	24.4%	20.0%	18.9%	22.6%	22.7%	18.5%	32.6%	37.4%	29.9%	13.5%	12.8%	11.8%	11.5%	9.8%	8.5%	8.4%
180	Wasco, OR	25.1%	23.2%	17.6%	22.9%	23.4%	17.0%	33.6%	35.0%	28.9%	11.6%	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	11.6%	8.1%	7.9%
240	Park, WY	23.4%	20.7%	18.8%	21.9%	24.0%	16.8%	35.8%	36.6%	29.3%	13.7%	12.5%	12.9%	11.5%	9.7%	8.2%	8.0%
105	Gallatin, MT	20.8%	21.6%	20.2%	20.8%	25.0%	20.4%	34.6%	33.8%	29.4%	13.9%	11.6%	11.5%	11.5%	9.0%	8.4%	10.2%
46	Ouray, CO	22.5%	19.5%	24.1%	21.5%	20.1%	20.6%	32.4%	31.8%	34.1%	11.5%	11.8%	13.5%	11.1%	8.8%	10.3%	8.3%
164	Baker, OR	24.9%	23.8%	17.2%	22.3%	24.6%	16.0%	34.9%	34.8%	28.2%	11.6%	12.9%	11.9%	11.0%	11.9%	7.7%	7.9%
75	Custer, ID	24.1%	20.8%	22.8%	21.2%	19.4%	21.1%	30.0%	31.8%	35.3%	10.4%	12.4%	12.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9.7%	8.2%
166	Deschutes, OR	23.2%	22.9%	19.9%	22.8%	24.7%	18.7%	33.7%	32.7%	27.6%	11.5%	10.6%	11.2%	10.4%	10.6%	9.1%	9.2%
203	Summit, UT	19.6%	17.3%	30.6%	19.9%	17.5%	28.7%	26.7%	27.1%	39.1%	10.5%	10.2%	11.4%	10.2%	6.8%	12.2%	10.1%
186	Daggett, UT	24.7%	19.7%	20.4%	23.4%	23.1%	18.9%	31.8%	35.9%	28.6%	12.4%	10.9%	11.1%	10.1%	9.7%	9.6%	8.7%
19	Clear Creek, CO	21.8%	20.0%	24.2%	20.3%	22.2%	18.7%	35.4%	31.2%	33.0%	11.6%	11.1%	13.9%	10.1%	8.7%	9.8%	8.3%
10	Mono, CA	25.7%	20.1%	22.6%	24.1%	16.6%	19.8%	29.7%	32.9%	35.1%	10.0%	11.1%	14.4%	10.0%	10.3%	10.9%	6.6%
209	Wayne, UT	23.6%	21.7%	21.8%	21.4%	22.9%	20.9%	30.9%	31.9%	31.0%	10.8%	11.5%	10.6%	10.0%	10.3%	9.3%	9.6%
241	Platte, WY	24.6%	22.2%	18.7%	22.7%	25.0%	18.6%	32.2%	35.0%	27.3%	11.9%	11.3%	10.1%	10.0%	10.9%	8.5%	9.3%
42	Mineral, CO	25.1%	19.3%	24.1%	23.1%	18.2%	20.6%	29.5%	32.0%	34.5%	9.9%	11.2%	13.0%	9.9%	9.7%	11.1%	7.5%
49	Rio Blanco, CO	23.8%	21.7%	22.6%	21.8%	22.4%	21.5%	29.9%	31.0%	31.2%	10.2%	11.0%	10.4%	9.8%	10.3%	9.8%	9.7%
179	Wallowa, OR	25.3%	24.0%	18.9%	22.3%	24.8%	17.7%	32.5%	32.7%	27.9%	10.1%	11.5%	10.4%	9.6%	12.1%	8.4%	8.8%
232	Big Horn, WY	24.9%	22.1%	18.8%	23.4%	25.4%	17.3%	33.5%	35.0%	26.2%	11.7%	10.5%	10.5%	9.5%	11.0%	8.8%	8.8%
85	Latah, ID	22.8%	23.4%	21.9%	21.5%	24.5%	21.3%	31.2%	29.9%	29.2%	10.1%	10.3%	9.9%	9.5%	10.7%	9.4%	10.4%
158	Santa Fe, NM	23.5%	23.0%	21.3%	21.7%	23.8%	22.3%	29.4%	31.0%	29.7%	9.8%	11.0%	9.3%	9.3%	10.8%	9.2%	10.6%
243	Sweetwater, WY	24.6%	18.5%	25.5%	23.3%	19.4%	24.8%	25.6%	31.4%	32.8%	9.8%	10.1%	9.7%	9.3%	9.1%	11.9%	9.6%
35	Jackson, CO	25.1%	23.5%	20.2%	21.0%	24.3%	19.6%	30.6%	31.8%	29.9%	9.8%	11.9%	9.6%	9.3%	11.8%	8.5%	9.5%
215	Columbia, WA	26.7%	22.6%	20.5%	24.3%	22.0%	19.5%	28.9%	32.4%	28.9%	9.1%	10.7%	10.1%	9.1%	12.1%	9.9%	8.6%
37	Lake, CO	24.8%	22.9%	21.7%	23.0%	23.3%	18.4%	32.3%	30.7%	28.8%	9.3%	10.2%	11.2%	9.1%	11.4%	10.0%	8.6%
99	Valley, ID	23.7%	22.8%	22.1%	22.6%	24.1%	20.3%	31.3%	30.3%	28.4%	9.9%	9.7%	10.2%	9.1%	10.8%	10.0%	9.8%
107	Jefferson, MT	23.1%	21.0%	22.2%	22.0%	25.1%	19.3%	33.2%	32.3%	28.1%	11.4%	9.5%	10.6%	8.8%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
220	Grant, WA	26.5%	22.0%	21.9%	25.2%	20.7%	20.7%	27.9%	31.5%	29.3%	8.8%	9.6%	10.3%	8.8%	11.7%	11.0%	8.6%
28	Fremont, CO	25.5%	24.0%	18.8%	22.7%	26.4%	15.8%	34.4%	32.8%	26.0%	10.1%	10.3%	10.4%	8.6%	12.2%	8.5%	8.4%
122	Douglas, NV	24.6%	22.8%	21.4%	23.2%	24.6%	19.7%	31.0%	31.1%	27.2%	9.7%	9.4%	9.6%	8.6%	11.2%	10.0%	9.7%
138	Catron, NM	26.3%	22.7%	19.0%	23.7%	25.4%	18.0%	31.0%	34.0%	26.0%	10.2%	10.2%	9.2%	8.6%	11.9%	9.0%	9.1%
178	Union, OR	24.9%	23.5%	21.9%	22.8%	24.2%	19.7%	30.7%	29.9%	28.1%	8.9%	9.7%	9.7%	8.4%	11.7%	10.0%	9.6%
168	Grant, OR	25.9%	23.8%	20.6%	22.9%	24.5%	18.4%	31.1%	30.9%	27.7%	8.8%	10.2%	9.8%	8.4%	12.3%	9.5%	9.0%
39	Larimer, CO	21.7%	21.7%	25.4%	21.7%	23.8%	22.4%	31.2%	28.0%	29.7%	9.7%	8.5%	10.3%	8.4%	9.4%	11.0%	10.7%
81	Idaho, ID	25.6%	23.1%	20.7%	23.6%	24.9%	19.2%	30.4%	31.6%	26.6%	9.4%	9.6%	9.2%	8.3%	11.8%	9.7%	9.6%
187	Davis, UT	21.5%	17.8%	30.9%	22.3%	18.0%	29.6%	23.9%	26.3%	35.7%	8.9%	8.3%	9.1%	8.3%	7.6%	13.8%	10.7%
153	Otero, NM	26.2%	24.6%	19.2%	23.6%	25.8%	18.2%	30.9%	31.6%	25.5%	9.0%	9.8%	8.8%	8.3%	12.9%	9.1%	9.4%
123	Elko, NV	24.9%	18.9%	26.6%	24.1%	19.7%	24.3%	25.7%	29.7%	31.6%	8.7%	8.8%	9.6%	8.3%	9.4%	12.8%	9.6%
221	Kittitas, WA	24.2%	23.9%	21.6%	22.9%	25.4%	20.0%	31.2%	29.7%	26.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.3%	8.3%	11.6%	9.9%	10.1%
98	Twin Falls, ID	24.9%	23.4%	20.7%	23.7%	25.6%	19.8%	30.5%	31.3%	25.7%	9.6%	9.0%	8.8%	8.3%	11.7%	9.8%	10.1%
120	Churchill, NV	25.6%	24.9%	19.0%	23.0%	26.1%	19.6%	30.1%	31.5%	25.9%	9.0%	10.2%	8.3%	8.3%	12.7%	8.7%	10.2%
44	Montezuma, CO	25.0%	25.1%	19.9%	23.1%	26.6%	18.7%	31.7%	30.3%	25.4%	9.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.1%	12.6%	9.2%	9.9%
72	Cassia, ID	25.2%	23.7%	20.9%	23.8%	25.4%	19.7%	30.4%	30.7%	25.7%	9.1%	8.9%	8.8%	8.1%	11.9%	10.0%	10.0%
148	Lincoln, NM	25.5%	23.4%	21.3%	22.7%	24.8%	20.2%	29.6%	30.6%	27.5%	8.9%	9.7%	8.7%	8.1%	11.9%	9.6%	10.0%
237	Laramie, WY	24.1%	21.3%	22.9%	23.0%	24.7%	22.5%	28.5%	31.1%	27.3%	10.0%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	10.3%	10.5%	11.1%
65	Bonner, ID	25.2%	23.7%	20.8%	23.5%	25.8%	20.4%	29.6%	30.8%	25.7%	9.2%	9.0%	8.2%	7.9%	12.0%	9.8%	10.5%
33	Hinsdale, CO	27.3%	21.4%	23.1%	23.9%	21.4%	20.8%	26.9%	30.8%	29.9%	7.9%	10.0%	9.3%	7.9%	11.7%	11.0%	8.9%
171	Jefferson, OR	26.3%	24.9%	19.1%	24.4%	26.6%	16.7%	32.4%	31.3%	24.0%	8.8%	8.9%	9.2%	7.8%	13.1%	9.3%	8.9%
29	Garfield, CO	23.5%	22.3%	26.3%	22.4%	21.7%	22.1%	29.5%	26.4%	31.2%	7.8%	8.4%	10.6%	7.8%	10.5%	11.8%	9.6%
130	Mineral, NV	28.4%	25.4%	18.4%	24.6%	24.9%	17.6%	29.2%	31.6%	25.5%	7.7%	10.0%	8.5%	7.7%	14.4%	9.1%	8.7%
228	Walla Walla, WA	24.9%	22.6%	23.2%	23.3%	23.6%	23.7%	26.4%	29.4%	28.1%	8.3%	8.9%	7.7%	7.7%	11.3%	10.8%	11.2%
30	Gilpin, CO	23.9%	19.9%	24.2%	23.3%	24.2%	15.7%	36.4%	31.3%	27.6%	10.3%	8.0%	13.0%	7.7%	9.5%	11.3%	7.6%
15	Alamosa, CO	25.2%	24.6%	21.3%	23.2%	25.7%	21.3%	28.5%	29.3%	26.1%	8.3%	8.9%	7.7%	7.7%	12.4%	9.9%	11.0%
161	Taos, NM	26.4%	24.9%	20.0%	24.0%	25.5%	20.4%	28.3%	30.3%	25.5%	8.0%	9.3%	7.7%	7.7%	13.2%	9.6%	10.4%
214	Chelan, WA	24.5%	22.7%	24.4%	23.0%	23.5%	21.8%	28.8%	28.0%	28.7%	8.1%	8.5%	9.1%	7.6%	11.1%	11.2%	10.3%
190	Garfield, UT	24.6%	23.5%	22.9%	22.5%	24.8%	22.0%	28.5%	28.7%	27.7%	8.4%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	11.6%	10.3%	10.9%
2	Coconino, AZ	25.0%	22.9%	24.7%	23.3%	22.7%	24.5%	25.6%	27.4%	29.3%	7.5%	8.5%	7.8%	7.5%	11.4%	11.5%	11.1%
218	Franklin, WA	25.2%	23.4%	21.0%	25.5%	26.1%	20.2%	29.8%	30.9%	23.5%	9.2%	7.5%	8.0%	7.5%	11.8%	10.7%	10.5%
170	Hood River, OR	23.7%	22.8%	25.2%	21.8%	23.7%	21.1%	30.5%	27.1%	29.6%	8.0%	8.6%	9.9%	7.5%	10.8%	11.0%	10.0%
23	Delta, CO	25.2%	24.8%	21.6%	22.7%	26.0%	20.0%	30.0%	28.8%	26.3%	8.1%	8.8%	8.3%	7.4%	12.5%	9.8%	10.4%
116	Powell, MT	26.4%	22.7%	21.3%	23.5%	25.2%	19.3%	29.5%	31.4%	26.4%	8.8%	9.0%	8.5%	7.3%	12.0%	10.0%	9.7%
47	Park, CO	23.4%	21.3%	26.0%	22.1%	24.1%	21.6%	30.3%	27.7%	28.9%	8.6%	7.7%	9.6%	7.0%	10.0%	11.5%	10.4%
235	Goshen, WY	24.9%	23.3%	22.5%	22.9%	26.3%	20.8%	29.5%	29.4%	25.9%	8.6%	8.0%	7.9%	6.9%	11.6%	10.3%	10.9%
184	Cache, UT	21.9%	20.8%	31.2%	22.0%	20.7%	30.0%	23.2%	23.0%	32.9%	6.8%	6.8%	7.5%	6.8%	9.1%	13.7%	12.4%
226	Spokane, WA	24.9%	20.9%	28.3%	23.6%	19.8%	28.2%	22.0%	25.8%	32.0%	6.7%	7.4%	7.3%	6.7%	10.4%	13.3%	11.2%
242	Sublette, WY	22.4%	20.8%	28.5%	20.9%	23.3%	26.0%	26.6%	25.7%	31.1%	8.0%	7.4%	8.0%	6.7%	9.3%	11.9%	12.1%
84	Kootenai, ID	24.1%	23.2%	24.5%	23.4%	25.6%	23.5%	27.5%	27.3%	26.0%	7.9%	7.0%	7.2%	6.6%	11.2%	11.5%	12.0%
131	Nye, NV	28.7%	24.6%	19.6%	25.7%	25.9%	17.3%	29.2%	31.1%	23.4%	7.3%	8.3%	7.9%	6.6%	14.1%	10.1%	9.0%
185	Carbon, UT	26.4%	23.0%	21.9%	24.1%	24.3%	23.6%	24.9%	30.3%	26.6%	7.2%	8.8%	6.6%	6.6%	12.2%	10.6%	11.5%
204	Tooele, UT	23.1%	18.9%	31.2%	23.3%	19.9%	26.7%	25.3%	24.9%	32.2%	7.2%	6.5%	9.0%	6.5%	8.7%	14.6%	10.6%
45	Montrose, CO	24.3%	24.7%	23.5%	22.2%	26.0%	24.1%	26.6%	26.9%	26.8%	7.2%	8.0%	6.5%	6.5%	12.0%	10.4%	12.6%
200	San Juan, UT	24.5%	25.6%	22.8%	24.2%	27.3%	21.8%	28.8%	26.6%	23.6%	7.3%	6.6%	7.0%	6.5%	12.5%	11.0%	11.9%
59	Bannock, ID	24.9%	22.2%	27.5%	23.4%	22.4%	27.2%	23.0%	25.3%	29.5%	6.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.4%	11.1%	12.8%	12.2%
234	Fremont, WY	25.7%	23.2%	23.8%	23.5%	25.3%	22.8%	26.6%	28.2%	26.2%	7.5%	7.5%	6.9%	6.4%	11.9%	11.2%	11.5%
64	Boise, ID	25.1%	23.9%	23.3%	23.6%	26.5%	19.8%	30.4%	27.9%	24.9%	7.7%	7.1%	8.2%	6.3%	12.0%	11.0%	10.5%
125	Eureka, NV	25.0%	18.4%	30.9%	22.1%	18.3%	31.5%	18.9%	25.8%	35.6%	6.3%	8.2%	6.4%	6.3%	9.2%	13.6%	11.5%
104	Flathead, MT	24.3%	23.2%	23.9%	23.3%	26.6%	23.4%	27.3%	28.0%	25.1%	8.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	11.3%	11.1%	12.5%
25	Dolores, CO	25.6%	23.1%	25.0%	23.2%	24.2%	22.0%	27.4%	26.9%	27.6%	6.9%	7.6%	7.9%	6.3%	11.8%	11.6%	10.7%
233	Carbon, WY	24.9%	22.6%	25.0%	22.8%	25.1%	24.2%	26.0%	27.5%	27.1%	7.6%	7.4%	6.7%	6.3%	11.2%	11.4%	12.2%
14	Siskiyou, CA	27.1%	25.3%	22.6%	24.5%	25.4%	22.4%	25.5%	27.1%	25.1%	6.2%	7.6%	6.3%	6.2%	13.7%	11.1%	11.4%

Sustainable Development Possibilities

last printed:11/3/2019, 9:51 AM

code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
91	Nez Perce, ID	25.4%	22.7%	25.3%	23.5%	24.5%	24.7%	24.9%	27.1%	26.9%	7.1%	7.1%	6.5%	6.1%	11.5%	11.9%	12.1%
4	Mohave, AZ	27.5%	24.6%	21.4%	25.0%	26.3%	19.1%	28.5%	29.2%	23.7%	7.0%	7.4%	7.3%	6.1%	13.5%	10.7%	10.1%
208	Washington, UT	22.9%	22.9%	27.0%	23.0%	25.3%	25.0%	27.2%	25.1%	26.8%	7.4%	6.1%	7.2%	6.1%	10.5%	12.4%	12.6%
41	Mesa, CO	24.6%	23.5%	25.3%	22.9%	25.5%	23.9%	26.5%	26.2%	26.6%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	11.6%	11.6%	12.2%
24	Denver City and County*,	23.9%	20.8%	30.8%	23.0%	20.8%	28.2%	22.9%	23.4%	31.6%	6.0%	6.4%	7.3%	6.0%	9.9%	14.2%	11.7%
177	Umatilla, OR	26.9%	24.1%	22.4%	24.9%	25.6%	23.3%	24.9%	28.6%	24.5%	6.6%	7.3%	5.9%	5.9%	13.0%	11.1%	11.9%
145	Grant, NM	26.9%	24.3%	22.6%	24.2%	25.7%	23.2%	24.9%	28.1%	25.1%	6.5%	7.5%	5.8%	5.8%	13.1%	11.0%	12.0%
7	Inyo, CA	26.5%	22.5%	26.2%	23.9%	23.0%	26.4%	22.2%	26.3%	28.2%	6.1%	7.2%	5.8%	5.8%	11.9%	12.5%	12.1%
173	Lake, OR	26.2%	25.1%	24.0%	23.0%	25.8%	20.9%	28.0%	25.9%	26.2%	6.1%	7.4%	7.4%	5.8%	13.2%	11.0%	10.8%
169	Harney, OR	28.1%	25.7%	22.1%	24.9%	25.8%	19.2%	27.7%	27.2%	24.3%	5.8%	7.4%	7.2%	5.8%	14.5%	11.0%	9.9%
212	Asotin, WA	26.9%	23.4%	24.8%	24.8%	24.3%	24.0%	24.1%	26.9%	25.8%	6.2%	6.8%	6.1%	5.8%	12.6%	12.3%	11.7%
109	Lewis and Clark, MT	23.5%	21.6%	27.8%	22.4%	24.7%	26.5%	25.0%	25.6%	28.0%	7.3%	6.3%	6.4%	5.7%	10.2%	12.5%	13.1%
127	Lander, NV	26.6%	18.1%	31.4%	25.1%	17.6%	29.3%	19.4%	25.5%	32.9%	5.7%	6.5%	7.0%	5.7%	9.6%	15.7%	10.3%
108	Lake, MT	26.7%	25.5%	22.2%	24.5%	27.3%	21.3%	27.1%	27.4%	23.3%	6.6%	6.8%	6.1%	5.7%	13.6%	10.9%	11.6%
213	Benton, WA	24.1%	22.0%	25.9%	23.4%	24.2%	28.0%	22.9%	27.1%	27.4%	6.7%	7.0%	5.6%	5.6%	10.6%	12.1%	13.6%
95	Power, ID	26.3%	24.2%	24.7%	24.1%	25.3%	24.0%	24.7%	26.1%	25.6%	6.2%	6.7%	5.9%	5.6%	12.7%	11.9%	12.2%
136	Carson City*, NV	26.1%	24.5%	24.7%	23.7%	25.6%	23.6%	25.3%	25.9%	25.8%	6.1%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	12.8%	11.7%	12.1%
165	Crook, OR	25.3%	25.2%	23.8%	23.3%	27.2%	20.3%	29.6%	25.9%	24.5%	6.5%	6.6%	7.4%	5.6%	12.8%	11.1%	11.0%
246	Washakie, WY	24.4%	22.5%	27.3%	22.2%	24.7%	22.8%	27.8%	25.2%	28.2%	6.7%	6.7%	7.8%	5.5%	11.0%	12.1%	11.3%
225	Pend Oreille, WA	26.1%	25.3%	22.5%	24.1%	27.9%	19.2%	29.8%	27.3%	23.1%	6.8%	6.5%	7.2%	5.5%	13.2%	10.8%	10.7%
222	Klickitat, WA	25.0%	23.8%	23.6%	23.5%	25.6%	25.8%	24.1%	27.6%	25.9%	6.4%	7.4%	5.5%	5.5%	11.9%	11.1%	13.2%
76	Elmore, ID	25.4%	24.6%	26.2%	22.8%	25.0%	23.0%	26.6%	24.2%	27.3%	5.7%	6.8%	7.1%	5.5%	12.5%	11.9%	11.5%
135	White Pine, NV	26.2%	21.7%	26.9%	23.7%	23.7%	24.4%	24.4%	26.4%	27.7%	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%	5.4%	11.4%	12.8%	11.5%
172	Klamath, OR	26.8%	24.9%	24.4%	24.4%	25.8%	20.7%	27.6%	25.8%	24.8%	5.7%	6.5%	7.2%	5.3%	13.3%	11.9%	10.7%
211	Adams, WA	27.4%	25.2%	23.7%	25.7%	25.9%	22.5%	25.1%	26.2%	23.4%	5.7%	6.1%	5.8%	5.3%	13.8%	12.1%	11.7%
199	Salt Lake, UT	23.4%	19.7%	34.3%	23.1%	19.2%	32.6%	19.4%	21.1%	33.3%	5.1%	5.3%	6.1%	5.1%	9.2%	15.8%	12.6%
118	Sanders, MT	26.3%	25.8%	22.8%	23.3%	28.2%	21.3%	27.4%	26.4%	23.5%	6.3%	6.6%	5.8%	5.1%	13.6%	10.7%	12.0%
160	Socorro, NM	28.2%	25.5%	21.8%	25.4%	27.5%	20.3%	26.5%	27.8%	22.2%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	14.4%	11.1%	11.2%
239	Natrona, WY	24.4%	21.6%	27.5%	23.4%	25.6%	27.5%	23.2%	25.9%	26.0%	7.0%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	10.5%	12.9%	14.1%
6	Alpine, CA	27.9%	25.1%	24.2%	25.4%	25.4%	19.5%	27.7%	25.7%	24.2%	5.2%	6.2%	7.4%	5.0%	14.0%	12.3%	9.9%
68	Butte, ID	28.2%	25.6%	23.9%	23.1%	24.3%	22.9%	23.9%	25.4%	27.6%	5.0%	7.5%	6.0%	5.0%	14.5%	11.1%	11.1%
236	Hot Springs, WY	25.6%	21.6%	27.8%	23.0%	24.4%	21.9%	27.6%	25.5%	27.6%	6.2%	6.1%	7.9%	4.9%	11.1%	12.8%	10.7%
117	Ravalli, MT	25.0%	24.4%	25.3%	23.2%	27.6%	21.4%	28.7%	25.3%	24.2%	6.4%	5.7%	6.8%	4.9%	12.2%	11.8%	11.8%
86	Lemhi, ID	27.1%	24.3%	25.6%	23.8%	25.2%	22.5%	25.5%	25.1%	26.0%	5.3%	6.4%	6.4%	4.9%	13.1%	12.2%	11.3%
154	Rio Arriba, NM	27.9%	25.2%	23.3%	25.1%	26.7%	21.7%	25.4%	26.5%	23.2%	5.6%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	14.1%	11.7%	11.6%
155	Sandoval, NM	23.8%	23.4%	27.4%	23.2%	26.8%	25.7%	25.5%	24.2%	25.1%	6.4%	5.1%	5.6%	4.8%	11.1%	12.7%	13.7%
134	Washoe, NV	24.8%	21.8%	31.7%	23.6%	21.5%	29.7%	20.7%	21.7%	30.1%	4.7%	5.3%	5.8%	4.7%	10.8%	15.0%	12.8%
56	Teller, CO	23.1%	22.1%	29.8%	21.7%	25.5%	25.6%	26.3%	23.1%	27.8%	6.2%	5.3%	6.6%	4.7%	10.2%	12.9%	13.1%
129	Lyon, NV	26.4%	25.7%	23.2%	24.5%	28.8%	18.7%	30.1%	26.1%	21.9%	6.1%	5.5%	6.8%	4.7%	13.6%	11.4%	10.7%
139	Chaves, NM	28.0%	24.7%	24.3%	25.8%	26.2%	23.2%	23.8%	26.0%	23.0%	5.3%	5.6%	5.1%	4.6%	13.8%	12.5%	12.2%
206	Utah, UT	21.6%	21.2%	33.3%	23.0%	22.2%	31.4%	22.1%	20.6%	30.0%	5.7%	4.6%	5.5%	4.6%	9.2%	15.3%	13.9%
111	Madison, MT	23.1%	22.1%	31.1%	21.1%	24.5%	26.7%	25.3%	21.9%	29.6%	5.6%	5.4%	6.7%	4.6%	10.2%	13.1%	13.0%
40	Las Animas, CO	27.1%	24.1%	27.2%	23.8%	24.4%	24.7%	23.2%	23.8%	26.9%	4.7%	6.1%	5.6%	4.5%	13.0%	12.9%	12.1%
205	Uintah, UT	23.4%	20.4%	30.6%	24.1%	24.0%	30.7%	21.1%	24.0%	26.9%	6.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	9.5%	14.8%	14.7%
12	Shasta, CA	27.0%	24.7%	26.0%	25.1%	25.8%	22.8%	25.2%	24.3%	24.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%	4.5%	13.3%	13.1%	11.8%
101	Beaverhead, MT	24.4%	23.2%	29.3%	22.0%	25.2%	26.3%	24.3%	22.5%	27.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	4.5%	11.3%	12.9%	13.2%
126	Humboldt, NV	24.9%	20.0%	33.5%	23.2%	20.6%	30.3%	20.1%	21.6%	31.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.9%	4.4%	10.0%	15.6%	12.5%
61	Benewah, ID	26.9%	24.7%	25.7%	24.1%	26.4%	22.9%	25.2%	24.6%	24.5%	5.1%	5.7%	5.7%	4.4%	13.3%	12.4%	12.1%
227	Stevens, WA	25.9%	24.5%	26.6%	23.8%	26.7%	24.3%	24.9%	23.9%	24.5%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	4.4%	12.7%	12.7%	12.9%
144	Eddy, NM	26.8%	21.9%	27.5%	25.4%	24.8%	25.2%	23.1%	25.6%	24.8%	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	4.4%	11.7%	14.0%	12.5%
8	Lassen, CA	27.0%	23.8%	28.1%	23.5%	24.1%	23.1%	24.9%	23.1%	27.5%	4.5%	5.9%	6.7%	4.3%	12.8%	13.2%	11.1%
183	Box Elder, UT	24.1%	21.7%	30.8%	23.6%	24.4%	27.3%	23.6%	22.6%	27.0%	5.5%	4.5%	5.8%	4.3%	10.5%	14.5%	13.3%
83	Jerome, ID	26.8%	25.3%	25.5%	25.0%	27.1%	22.9%	25.3%	24.3%	23.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.4%	4.3%	13.5%	12.7%	12.4%
112	Meagher, MT	26.4%	23.6%	27.9%	23.2%	25.1%	25.5%	23.1%	23.5%	26.8%	4.9%	5.7%	5.3%	4.2%	12.5%	13.0%	12.8%
115	Park, MT	24.5%	21.6%	31.4%	22.9%	23.5%	26.2%	24.3%	22.1%	28.7%	5.0%	4.9%	6.7%	4.2%	10.6%	14.4%	12.3%
182	Beaver, UT	23.7%	22.2%	30.1%	21.8%	23.8%	32.0%	19.6%	22.7%	29.5%	4.9%	5.9%	4.2%	4.2%	10.5%	13.2%	15.2%
224	Okanogan, WA	26.7%	24.6%	27.2%	24.3%	25.6%	24.1%	24.2%	23.3%	25.1%	4.6%	5.3%	5.5%	4.2%	13.1%	13.2%	12.3%
114	Missoula, MT	23.9%	22.3%	32.1%	22.5%	23.7%	30.1%	21.2%	20.8%	29.0%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	4.2%	10.6%	14.4%	14.3%
119	Silver Bow*, MT	25.9%	23.8%	27.2%	23.4%	26.7%	25.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.1%	12.3%	12.7%	13.4%
34	Huerfano, CO	30.8%	23.5%	25.6%	27.6%	23.0%	22.2%	22.1%	25.9%	24.5%	4.1%	5.5%	5.8%	4.1%	14.5%	14.1%	10.2%
194	Kane, UT	24.6%	22.8%	31.0%	23.2%	24.4%	28.5%	22.1%	21.4%	27.5%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.0%	11.2%	14.4%	13.9%
50	Rio Grande, CO	27.0%	24.6%	27.3%	24.4%	25.7%	23.0%	24.9%	23.2%	24.9%	4.4%	5.1%	5.9%	4.0%	13.3%	13.3%	11.8%
9	Modoc, CA	28.5%	24.4%	27.2%	24.9%	24.0%	23.7%	22.9%	23.4%	26.1%	3.9%	5.5%	5.7%	3.9%	13.9%	13.6%	11.3%
52	Saguache, CO	26.9%	25.8%	26.9%	24.4%	26.4%	23.2%	25.0%	22.4%	24.2%	4.2%	5.0%	5.5%	3.9%	13.9%	13.1%	12.2%
193	Juab, UT	23.3%	21.8%	29.8%	22.8%	24.6%	32.4%	19.6%	23.4%	27.7%	5.1%	5.2%	3.9%	3.9%	10.2%	13.6%	16.0%
163	Valencia, NM	27.1%	25.4%	25.0%	25.0%	28.3%	23.2%	24.8%	24.6%	21.8%	5.1%	4.7%	4.6%	3.9%	13.8%	12.5%	13.1%
70	Canyon, ID	25.5%	24.7%	27.8%	24.9%	27.1%	26.8%	22.7%	22.6%	23.0%	4.9%	4.1%	4.2%	3.8%	12.6%	13.8%	14.6%
79	Gem, ID	26.3%	26.1%	23.9%	24.4%	30.2%	19.5%	29.3%	25.0%	20.7%	5.6%	4.6%	5.7%	3.8%	13.7%	11.6%	11.8%
175	Morrow, OR	26.3%	23.8%	28.4%	24.4%	25.1%	29.1%	19.9%	22.9%	25.5%	4.3%	4.9%	3.8%	3.8%	12.5%	13.8%	14.6%
195	Millard, UT	24.9%	22.1%	31.2%	23.7%	24.1%	31.8%	18.8%	21.8%	27.2%	4.5%	4.4%	3.7%	3.7%	11.0%	14.8%	15.3%
110	Lincoln, MT	27.0%	24.5%	26.6%	24.1%	27.3%	23.6%	24.4%	23.9%	23.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	3.7%	13.2%	12.8%	12.9%
191	Grand, UT	25.1%	24.3%	31.2%	23.3%	24.8%	29.0%	21.2%	19.8%	26.9%	3.8%	4.3%	4.5%	3.6%	12.2%	14.5%	14.4%
121	Clark, NV	25.7%	22.1%	33.3%	24.8%	21.4%	30.1%	19.6%	20.0%	28.9%	3.6%	3.9%	5.2%	3.6%	11.3%	16.5%	12.9%
57	Ada, ID	22.6%	22.2%	33.6%	22.5%	25.0%	32.2%	20.4%	19.5%	27.6%	4.7%	3.6%	4.1%	3.5%	10.0%	15.1%	16.1%
188	Duchesne, UT	23.8%	22.1%	31.6%	23.8%	25.8%	29.3%	21.9%	21.5%	25.4%	5.1%	3.6%	4.4%	3.5%	10.5%	15.0%	15.1%
201	Sanpete, UT	24.1%	23.1%	32.6%	23.1%	24.8%	28.6%	22.3%	19.6%	27.2%	4.1%	3.8%	5.1%	3.4%	11.1%	15.0%	14.2%
60	Bear Lake, ID	25.2%	21.0%	33.6%	23.6%	22.8%	29.5%	20.6%	20.6%	28.8%	4.1%	4.0%	5.1%	3.4%	10.6%	15.8%	13.4%
210	Weber, UT	24.3%	21.6%	34.5%	23.5%	22.8%	33.2%	18.1%	19.2%	28.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	10.5%	16.2%	15.2%
106	Granite, MT	24.8%	23.2%	30.2%	22.8%	26.8%	23.1%	27.1%	21.7%	25.4%	4.7%	4.1%	6.4%	3.3%	11.5%	13.7%	12.4%
196	Morgan, UT	18.1%	20.1%	36.3%	20.3%	25.2%	31.7%	25.2%	19.0%	29.6%	6.5%	3.3%	5.2%	3.3%	7.3%	14.8%	16.0%
202	Sevier, UT	25.2%	22.9%	32.3%	23.8%	24.6%	28.1%	21.8%	20.1%	26.7%	3.9%	3.8%	4.9%	3.2%	11.5%	15.4%	13.8%
151	McKinley, NM	29.4%	31.5%	20.6%	28.7%	31.9%	20.8%	24.8%	22.9%	15.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	18.5%	11.8%	13.2%
96	Shoshone, ID	27.9%	24.5%	28.9%	24.9%	25.3%	25.8%	21.5%	21.7%	24.9%	3.5%	4.4%	4.4%	3.2%	13.7%	14.3%	13.1%
20	ConeJos, CO	26.9%	24.4%	29.1%	24.8%	26.1%	24.1%	24.0%	21.6%	24.1%	3.8%	4.0%	5.2%	3.2%	13.1%	14.5%	12.6%
128	Lincoln, NV	25.4%	24.7%	31.5%	22.7%	25.4%	26.5%	23.1%	19.2%	26.9%	3.4%	4.2%	5.2%	3.2%	12.6%	14.3%	13.4%
11	Plumas, CA	27.2%	24.9%	29.5%	24.1%	25.6%	26.2%	21.7%	20.9%	25.3%	3.4%	4.4%	4.4%	3.1%	13.5%	14.2%	13.4%
13	Sierra, CA	27.3%	24.3%	29.0%	24.2%	26.0%	21.8%	25.8%	21.8%	24.9%	3.8%	4.4%	6.2%	3.1%	13.3%	14.0%	11.3%
141	Colfax, NM	26.8%	24.4%	31.2%	23.2%	24.5%	30.2%	18.4%	19.7%	27.3%	3.1%	4.4%	3.4%	3.1%	13.1%	14.5%	14.8%
192	Iron, UT	23.8%	24.4%	32.8%	23.0%	26.0%	29.5%	21.8%	18.3%	26.0%	3.6%	3.3%	4.3%	3.0%	11.6%	15.1%	15.4%
207	Wasatch, UT	18.7%	19.5%	35.6%	23.7%	26.2%	27.9%	28.5%	22.9%	25.0%	8.5%	3.0%	4.9%	3.0%	7.3%	15.5%	14.7%
230	Yakima, WA	27.4%	24.8%	29.4%	25.5%	25.9%	26.9%	20.9%	21.0%	23.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	3.0%	13.6%	15.0%	13.9%
174	Malheur, OR	26.7%	25.9%	29.6%	23.9%	26.3%	24.8%	23.5%	19.8%	24.8%	3.2%	4.1%	4.9%	3.0%	13.9%	14.1%	13.1%
3	Greenlee, AZ	26.3%	24.4%	29.7%	25.5%	26.6%	22.8%	25.8%	21.0%	23.0%	3.8%	3.3%	5.8%	3.0%	12.9%	15.1%	12.2%
21	Costilla, CO	26.8%	25.5%	29.7%	23.7%	26.6%	26.8%	21.6%	20.1%	24.6%	3.2%	4.0%	3.9%	2.8%	13.7%	14.1%	14.3%
189	Emery, UT	24.9%	22.4%	32.4%	23.3%	23.6%	34.8%	16.2%	20.5%	28.2%	3.2%	4.3%	2.8%	2.8%	11.2%	15.1%	16.4%
5	Navajo, AZ	28.1%	29.1%	25.2%	25.6%	28.5%	26.2%	20.9%	20.9%	21.1%	2.7%	4.0%	3.0%	2.7%	16.4%	12.9%	14.9%
137	Bernalillo, NM	23.5%	23.2%	34.3%	23.5%	25.2%	35.6%	17.7%	18.0%	27.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.3%	2.7%	11.8%	16.1%	15.6%
22	Custer, CO	23.4%	26.6%	31.5%	22.0%	28.8%	24.2%	27.5%	17.5%	24.2%	3.4%	3.1%	5.6%	2.7%	12.4%	13.9%	13.9%
167	Gilliam, OR	27.2%	23.8%	32.5%	24.0%	23.9%	29.7%	18.6%	19.1%	27.1%	2.7%	3.8%	3.7%	2.7%	12.9%	15.6%	14.2%
62	Bingham, ID	25.7%	21.1%	36.9%	24.1%	20.4%	31.6%	18.2%	17.6%	30.8%	2.7%	3.2%	5.0%	2.7%	10.8%	17.8%	12.9%
67	Boundary, ID	25.1%	24.4%	32.6%	23.2%	26.4%	28.1%	21.9%	18.5%	25.3%	3.2%	3.1%	4.2%	2.5%	12.2%	15.2%	14.8%
150	Luna, NM	28.6%	26.5%	28.1%	25.3%	26.5%	29.2%	17.8%	20.7%	23.3%	2.5%	4.1%	2.5%	2.5%	15.2%	14.2%	15.5%
102	Broadwater, MT	24.6%	22.5%	33.3%	22.7%	26.5%	27.0%	23.5%	19.5%	25.8%	3.8%	3.1%	4.8%	2.4%	11.1%	15.1%	14.3%
198	Rich, UT	23.5%	23.0%	35.8%	22.8%	25.2%	35.6%	16.8%	16.9%	27.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	10.8%	16.3%	17.9%
159	Sierra, NM	30.4%	25.0%	28.5%	26.4%	26.0%	26.2%	18.8%	21.6%	22.6%	2.6%	3.7%	3.0%	2.3%	15.2%	15.0%	13.7%
78	Fremont, ID	24.9%	22.5%	35.3%	23.1%	24.7%	30.2%	20.2%	17.8%	27.3%	3.0%	2.9%	4.1%	2.3%	11.2%	16.3%	14.9%
58	Adams, ID	26.5%	24.7%	33.3%	24.3%	25.4%	28.2%	20.5%	17.6%	25.3%	2.4%	2.9%	4.0%	2.2%	13.1%	16.1%	14.3%
103	Deer Lodge*, MT	27.3%	22.9%	33.0%	24.5%	25.0%	28.3%	19.7%	19.4%	25.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	2.2%	12.5%	16.2%	14.1%
89	Madison, ID	22.9%	27.6%	34.8%	22.6%	26.5%	32.3%	20.0%	14.1%	25.9%	2.1%	2.2%	3.3%	2.1%	12.7%	15.7%	17.1%
142	De Baca, NM	27.7%	25.6%	32.0%	24.9%	25.7%	31.7%	16.5%	17.9%	24.4%	2.2%	3.0%	2.2%	2.1%	14.2%	15.9%	16.3%

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
133	Storey, NV	25.5%	22.8%	33.7%	23.5%	26.4%	33.3%	17.0%	18.9%	25.1%	3.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	11.6%	15.8%	17.6%
1	Apache, AZ	31.0%	31.4%	22.1%	28.2%	32.7%	21.4%	22.7%	21.7%	15.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	2.0%	19.4%	12.5%	14.0%
197	Piute, UT	26.5%	24.8%	32.8%	24.0%	26.9%	28.3%	20.5%	18.0%	24.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	1.9%	13.1%	15.7%	15.2%
143	Doña Ana, NM	26.5%	26.0%	32.1%	24.6%	27.6%	29.8%	19.1%	17.5%	22.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%	13.8%	15.8%	16.4%
124	Esmeralda, NV	27.3%	25.7%	31.4%	24.7%	27.8%	25.8%	22.0%	18.4%	22.6%	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	1.8%	14.0%	15.5%	14.4%
97	Teton, ID	23.0%	23.7%	37.5%	22.4%	26.0%	31.3%	20.9%	15.0%	26.6%	2.5%	2.0%	3.9%	1.8%	10.9%	16.8%	16.3%
100	Washington, ID	27.0%	25.3%	32.8%	24.6%	26.8%	27.7%	20.5%	17.6%	23.7%	2.2%	2.5%	3.4%	1.8%	13.7%	16.1%	14.9%
176	Sherman, OR	28.0%	25.3%	33.1%	24.1%	25.5%	28.4%	19.0%	17.3%	25.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.3%	1.8%	14.2%	16.0%	14.5%
146	Guadalupe, NM	27.0%	23.3%	34.5%	23.8%	25.2%	31.9%	16.9%	17.8%	26.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	12.6%	16.4%	16.1%
77	Franklin, ID	24.4%	23.4%	36.6%	23.7%	25.9%	31.4%	19.6%	16.0%	25.4%	2.5%	1.9%	3.4%	1.7%	11.4%	17.3%	16.3%
82	Jefferson, ID	24.2%	22.1%	38.0%	23.9%	24.6%	32.4%	18.8%	15.9%	26.5%	2.5%	1.8%	3.5%	1.7%	10.7%	18.2%	16.0%
157	San Miguel, NM	28.5%	25.9%	31.9%	25.1%	26.7%	29.2%	17.9%	17.8%	23.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	14.8%	16.0%	15.6%
217	Ferry, WA	26.7%	24.7%	34.8%	24.2%	26.1%	30.6%	18.3%	16.4%	24.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8%	1.5%	13.2%	16.8%	16.0%
92	Oneida, ID	24.0%	23.4%	37.8%	22.2%	26.0%	32.0%	19.4%	15.1%	26.8%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%	1.5%	11.2%	16.8%	16.7%
94	Payette, ID	26.3%	24.4%	35.5%	24.6%	26.1%	31.0%	18.3%	16.1%	24.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	1.5%	12.8%	17.5%	16.2%
132	Pershing, NV	29.3%	24.0%	32.7%	26.3%	26.1%	27.6%	18.6%	18.8%	22.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.4%	14.1%	17.2%	14.4%
216	Douglas, WA	25.3%	23.2%	37.3%	24.2%	25.7%	33.8%	16.7%	15.6%	25.1%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	11.7%	18.0%	17.4%
80	Gooding, ID	26.3%	24.9%	35.7%	24.1%	26.3%	31.4%	17.9%	15.5%	24.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.6%	1.4%	13.1%	17.2%	16.5%
113	Mineral, MT	26.9%	25.1%	32.7%	24.7%	28.8%	25.8%	22.4%	17.8%	21.7%	2.4%	1.9%	3.4%	1.4%	13.5%	16.1%	14.9%
147	Hidalgo, NM	28.8%	26.6%	32.8%	24.2%	26.9%	29.4%	17.5%	16.5%	23.9%	1.4%	2.6%	2.2%	1.3%	15.3%	15.9%	15.8%
219	Garfield, WA	27.7%	23.8%	36.4%	25.3%	24.8%	31.4%	16.7%	15.9%	24.8%	1.5%	1.8%	2.6%	1.2%	13.2%	18.4%	15.6%
181	Wheeler, OR	31.5%	25.0%	32.5%	26.5%	25.3%	29.0%	15.6%	18.1%	23.2%	1.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.1%	15.7%	17.2%	14.7%
223	Lincoln, WA	25.4%	23.4%	38.8%	23.2%	25.2%	34.0%	16.5%	14.3%	26.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	1.1%	11.9%	18.0%	17.2%
90	Minidoka, ID	27.0%	24.1%	35.9%	25.3%	26.5%	30.7%	17.9%	16.0%	23.3%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%	1.1%	13.0%	18.2%	16.3%
87	Lewis, ID	25.9%	24.7%	37.7%	23.6%	26.2%	33.8%	16.2%	14.2%	25.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	12.8%	17.8%	17.7%
69	Camas, ID	27.8%	26.1%	35.1%	24.7%	27.6%	29.3%	18.4%	15.0%	22.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	14.5%	17.4%	16.2%
74	Clearwater, ID	26.8%	24.3%	36.3%	23.7%	27.5%	28.7%	19.8%	15.5%	23.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	0.9%	13.1%	17.2%	15.8%
156	San Juan, NM	28.1%	26.1%	34.4%	25.0%	27.2%	35.6%	13.2%	15.6%	22.8%	1.1%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	14.6%	17.2%	19.4%
73	Clark, ID	28.0%	25.5%	36.3%	25.1%	26.6%	31.9%	16.1%	14.6%	23.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.8%	14.3%	18.2%	16.9%
140	Cibola, NM	29.1%	26.3%	35.2%	26.4%	27.1%	30.4%	16.4%	14.8%	21.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	18.6%	16.5%
93	Owyhee, ID	27.5%	28.0%	35.2%	25.0%	28.9%	29.1%	18.8%	13.5%	21.3%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	0.7%	15.4%	17.6%	16.8%
152	Mora, NM	28.0%	27.0%	34.6%	24.5%	29.1%	30.1%	17.6%	14.8%	21.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	15.1%	16.9%	17.5%
88	Lincoln, ID	26.3%	25.3%	40.7%	24.6%	27.5%	30.9%	18.3%	11.6%	22.9%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.3%	13.3%	20.0%	17.0%
162	Torrance, NM	27.6%	28.0%	37.8%	24.9%	30.3%	30.9%	17.2%	11.7%	20.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%	15.5%	18.8%	18.8%

Sustainable Development Possibilities, List of Rankings
Combined Assessment County Rankings from High to Low

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
244 Teton, WY	6	2	5	4	3	11	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	245	243	245
55 Summit, CO	11	15	1	12	13	1	1	1	10	2	3	2	2	234	246	246
51 Routt, CO	8	7	2	3	6	4	2	2	5	3	1	4	3	240	245	244
149 Los Alamos*, NM	3	1	24	1	1	25	4	5	1	4	4	3	4	246	242	242
48 Pitkin, CO	9	5	56	14	4	78	23	8	4	5	6	5	5	241	216	240
27 Eagle, CO	10	10	61	10	7	59	14	15	7	7	9	6	6	236	221	236
32 Gunnison, CO	13	34	23	11	25	49	16	12	15	8	8	14	7	232	234	227
53 San Juan, CO	187	51	3	106	37	2	6	4	41	9	5	11	8	139	244	243
17 Boulder, CO	5	9	109	2	5	103	22	30	3	12	10	7	9	243	215	232
245 Uinta, WY	72	22	9	60	30	8	11	7	26	11	7	12	10	214	235	239
54 San Miguel, CO	21	3	86	39	2	117	68	14	6	13	11	9	11	237	183	238
36 Jefferson, CO	20	14	62	24	17	34	21	19	13	14	13	10	12	233	207	235
63 Blaine, ID	27	24	39	23	11	53	29	18	12	18	12	13	13	228	222	233
31 Grand, CO	49	21	38	46	14	12	9	17	18	20	17	8	14	220	213	241
231 Albany, WY	24	41	41	15	19	73	36	26	14	22	16	20	15	218	225	221
238 Lincoln, WY	32	47	4	42	149	3	5	6	100	6	19	17	16	205	241	234
18 Chaffee, CO	36	52	11	21	56	9	7	13	42	15	18	19	17	201	236	230
229 Whitman, WA	14	107	29	5	20	62	24	35	9	24	15	15	18	204	237	224
43 Moffat, CO	118	90	6	56	60	10	20	9	60	21	14	29	19	144	240	228
66 Bonneville, ID	63	28	52	124	22	57	44	25	30	27	26	23	20	212	185	226
16 Archuleta, CO	53	138	7	37	107	16	13	20	73	23	20	32	21	154	239	215
38 La Plata, CO	26	26	84	33	29	83	39	36	23	29	27	26	22	226	184	214
26 Douglas, CO	1	4	133	6	24	122	17	41	11	10	30	18	23	244	178	201
71 Caribou, ID	79	30	17	58	48	26	30	10	47	19	23	33	24	206	226	216
180 Wasco, OR	115	113	10	75	58	15	26	21	64	30	21	30	25	130	233	223
240 Park, WY	44	36	15	32	72	14	10	11	56	17	24	27	26	208	232	222
105 Gallatin, MT	12	57	31	13	118	64	18	28	55	16	31	34	27	227	231	174
46 Ouray, CO	23	20	96	22	31	66	32	40	22	34	29	22	28	229	180	218
164 Baker, OR	107	145	8	47	98	7	15	24	74	32	22	31	29	118	238	225
75 Custer, ID	69	39	76	19	21	76	60	42	19	38	25	28	30	198	203	220
166 Deschutes, OR	38	105	27	71	101	31	25	32	94	33	42	37	31	178	217	200
203 Summit, UT	7	6	171	7	9	188	104	99	8	37	47	35	32	242	125	178
186 Daggett, UT	91	23	32	120	54	32	37	16	71	25	40	38	33	209	206	209
19 Clear Creek, CO	18	29	99	8	44	29	12	54	25	31	36	21	34	231	197	219
10 Mono, CA	144	32	71	171	8	51	65	29	20	45	37	16	35	191	169	237
209 Wayne, UT	50	63	55	20	51	74	49	39	39	36	33	39	36	193	211	195
241 Platte, WY	90	76	13	62	120	27	35	22	102	26	34	50	37	167	228	199
42 Mineral, CO	119	18	97	94	15	67	73	38	21	47	35	25	38	210	153	231
49 Rio Blanco, CO	55	62	72	29	46	86	62	58	37	41	38	44	39	190	196	190
179 Wallowa, OR	129	153	18	49	109	20	31	33	82	42	32	45	40	105	230	207
232 Big Horn, WY	100	70	14	121	142	17	27	23	134	28	43	42	41	166	223	208
85 Latah, ID	28	129	59	25	91	80	41	71	59	43	45	52	42	176	209	168
158 Santa Fe, NM	46	106	47	27	67	97	74	59	48	51	39	61	43	172	212	163
243 Sweetwater, WY	89	13	120	110	23	143	117	50	29	49	51	55	44	224	135	191
35 Jackson, CO	117	133	30	17	85	44	51	43	46	50	28	58	45	122	229	197
215 Columbia, WA	181	89	33	185	42	41	78	34	65	60	41	49	46	106	193	211
37 Lake, CO	93	102	53	87	57	23	34	64	68	56	49	36	47	145	188	213
99 Valley, ID	52	98	65	59	76	61	40	67	72	48	56	48	48	171	187	186
107 Jefferson, MT	37	44	66	36	121	39	28	37	80	35	60	41	49	207	201	189
220 Grant, WA	174	68	58	226	34	69	89	48	57	71	59	46	50	126	164	212
28 Fremont, CO	138	152	16	61	194	6	19	31	141	44	44	43	51	101	227	217
122 Douglas, NV	87	97	49	99	100	47	47	56	107	53	61	57	52	150	192	187
138 Catron, NM	161	93	20	143	139	21	46	27	143	40	48	64	53	111	220	202
178 Union, OR	95	132	57	72	81	46	50	72	79	67	57	54	54	128	190	196
168 Grant, OR	150	144	34	79	92	24	45	60	86	68	46	53	55	99	208	203
39 Larimer, CO	17	59	118	26	68	98	42	85	49	52	80	47	56	217	163	159
81 Idaho, ID	142	111	36	135	115	37	56	44	126	55	58	65	57	119	202	194
187 Davis, UT	15	8	175	48	12	201	152	110	16	65	82	67	58	235	87	161
153 Otero, NM	155	181	22	142	169	22	48	45	156	62	54	69	59	74	219	198
123 Elko, NV	106	16	131	167	26	138	116	74	33	72	74	56	60	216	110	193
221 Kittitas, WA	70	151	50	77	140	52	43	73	122	58	64	62	61	136	194	176
98 Twin Falls, ID	104	125	37	146	151	50	52	53	153	54	66	72	62	129	198	177
120 Churchill, NV	141	197	19	80	185	43	59	47	146	64	50	77	63	81	224	173
44 Montezuma, CO	113	204	26	90	204	30	38	70	164	63	63	71	64	88	214	184
72 Cassia, ID	122	140	42	158	143	45	55	65	151	61	71	70	65	113	191	182
148 Lincoln, NM	137	130	44	63	113	55	69	66	96	66	55	73	66	112	204	181
237 Laramie, WY	66	49	78	82	104	102	85	57	101	46	76	79	67	192	177	147
65 Bonner, ID	125	139	40	130	168	63	66	63	152	59	67	80	68	110	200	165
33 Hinsdale, CO	212	50	80	161	39	72	103	62	45	85	53	60	69	127	161	205
171 Jefferson, OR	166	199	21	190	206	13	33	51	204	69	68	63	70	63	210	206
29 Garfield, CO	48	81	129	51	41	95	70	107	36	87	81	40	71	185	138	192
130 Mineral, NV	234	216	12	200	114	19	77	46	155	89	52	74	72	18	218	210
228 Walla Walla, WA	105	88	81	113	63	128	111	76	78	77	70	90	73	149	172	143
30 Gilpin, CO	61	27	98	115	80	5	8	52	95	39	86	24	74	215	149	229
15 Alamosa, CO	126	182	45	97	159	82	82	77	136	78	69	91	75	97	195	151
161 Taos, NM	169	200	28	165	145	65	87	69	157	84	62	92	76	58	205	170
214 Chelan, WA	81	94	102	81	61	90	79	84	70	80	78	66	77	160	150	172
190 Garfield, UT	86	135	79	54	110	94	86	80	85	76	72	81	78	135	181	152
2 Coconino, AZ	110	103	106	108	47	140	118	93	58	91	79	89	79	141	145	149
218 Franklin, WA	127	128	43	235	182	56	64	61	213	57	93	83	80	121	173	164
170 Hood River, OR	51	96	114	30	66	77	53	100	50	82	77	51	81	174	166	180
23 Delta, CO	123	192	51	64	177	54	61	79	131	81	75	76	82	94	199	167
116 Powell, MT	171	91	46	126	127	38	71	49	130	70	65	75	83	109	189	188
47 Park, CO	41	48	125	41	77	87	57	89	62	74	88	59	84	202	144	169
235 Goshen, WY	103	121	70	74	191	71	72	75	147	73	85	87	85	134	182	153
184 Cache, UT	19	38	182	35	35	205	159	158	28	106	115	93	86	225	89	102
226 Spokane, WA	97	42	153	136	27	179	176	122	32	107	100	98	87	189	93	144
242 Sublette, WY	22	40	156	16	55	155	107	126	38	83	95	82	88	219	131	115
84 Kootenai, ID	65	118	104	119	152	123	96	95	139	86	108	101	89	155	146	120
131 Nye, NV	238	180	25	238	172	18	76	55	215	94	83	85	90	23	186	204
185 Carbon, UT	170	109	60	172	84	126	135	68	127	97	73	119	91	103	176	137
204 Tooele, UT	33	17	180	117	28	165	126	138	31	99	123	68	92	230	66	162
45 Montrose, CO	74	183	87	43	176	134	108	104	118	98	87	121	93	107	179	95
200 San Juan, UT	82	222	75	181	226	89	80	105	211	95	118	107	94	90	162	123
59 Bannock, ID	102	79	144	118	45	170	164	133	54	117	104	120	95	161	108	111
234 Fremont, WY	145	114	90	129	136	104	106	82	133	92	91	108	96	116	151	134
64 Boise, ID	116	150	83	140	201	48	54	87	178	88	105	78	97	108	167	166
125 Eureka, NV	109	12	174	40	16	224	212	124	17	121	84	126	98	222	90	135
104 Flathead, MT	75	115	93	111	207	121	99	86	171	79	110	118	99	148	154	100
25 Dolores, CO	143	110	112	98	82	93	98	102	89	104	89	86	100	120	142	158
233 Carbon, WY	96	87	110	68	124	136	113	91	109	90	101	112	101	151	148	112
14 Siskiyou, CA	206	215	73	197	138	99	121	98	173	124	90	127	102	36	156	138
91 Nez Perce, ID	133	92	116	134	95	141	133	101	113	100	106	122	103	140	132	114

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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rankings

	restrictions (ranked from low to high)						areas (high to low)			overlaps (high to low)				conflicts (high to low)		
	soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
4 Mohave, AZ	216	176	48	217	192	33	83	78	207	102	97	99	104	46	174	179
208 Washington, UT	29	101	136	84	132	145	100	136	120	93	133	102	105	187	121	94
41 Mesa, CO	88	136	115	76	147	129	109	112	125	101	109	111	106	133	143	108
24 Denver City and County*,	60	37	173	83	36	181	165	151	34	133	127	97	107	203	78	128
177 Umatilla, OR	190	157	68	214	157	120	138	81	192	110	102	136	108	72	152	122
145 Grant, NM	193	162	74	182	162	119	137	83	175	113	92	143	109	68	168	121
7 Inyo, CA	175	83	128	159	53	161	172	111	75	131	103	145	110	114	116	113
173 Lake, OR	154	206	95	86	164	75	88	120	132	129	99	94	111	59	160	154
169 Harney, OR	230	227	64	211	165	35	91	96	195	134	98	100	112	15	165	185
212 Asotin, WA	194	124	108	207	86	130	149	103	148	126	112	129	113	87	123	130
109 Lewis and Clark, MT	47	54	148	52	103	162	131	127	81	96	129	123	114	196	119	84
127 Lander, NV	177	11	184	221	10	196	207	129	27	136	124	106	115	211	45	171
108 Lake, MT	178	218	67	195	225	81	102	92	219	111	113	131	116	42	170	131
213 Benton, WA	64	67	124	122	79	176	166	97	99	108	107	155	117	179	128	73
95 Power, ID	158	158	107	166	133	131	142	114	154	127	116	135	118	82	133	110
136 Carson City*, NV	152	173	105	144	150	125	123	121	150	128	111	132	119	80	140	117
165 Crook, OR	131	209	91	109	223	58	67	118	191	112	119	96	120	79	157	150
246 Washakie, WY	80	84	141	44	105	106	90	134	77	109	117	88	121	165	129	142
225 Pend Oreille, WA	153	211	69	170	234	36	63	94	223	105	122	104	122	55	171	156
222 Klickitat, WA	112	146	88	127	155	154	148	90	145	119	96	159	123	115	155	80
76 Elmore, ID	135	179	127	70	119	111	105	143	105	139	114	105	124	93	130	136
135 White Pine, NV	156	61	135	151	64	139	144	108	88	120	120	117	125	143	111	133
172 Klamath, OR	184	196	103	191	166	68	93	123	183	135	125	103	126	50	134	160
211 Adams, WA	215	207	89	237	173	101	130	113	214	140	132	144	127	33	127	129
199 Salt Lake, UT	42	25	217	91	18	237	209	180	24	152	153	130	128	221	41	97
118 Sanders, MT	163	229	77	116	235	79	97	109	212	122	121	141	129	40	175	119
160 Socorro, NM	233	219	54	232	227	60	110	88	235	132	128	148	130	19	159	145
239 Natrona, WY	78	55	145	125	153	172	160	119	140	103	145	172	131	183	104	64
6 Alpine, CA	223	205	100	230	141	40	92	125	197	150	130	95	132	27	124	183
68 Butte, ID	232	223	94	95	83	110	153	131	92	159	94	133	133	17	158	146
236 Hot Springs, WY	140	58	149	89	89	92	94	130	91	125	134	84	134	163	107	157
117 Ravalli, MT	111	164	117	107	231	85	81	132	200	118	138	110	135	104	137	125
86 Lemhi, ID	204	160	122	152	128	100	120	135	138	149	126	125	136	61	126	141
154 Rio Arriba, NM	224	208	85	223	211	88	122	106	220	143	131	153	137	25	139	132
155 Sandoval, NM	57	123	143	96	214	150	119	144	174	116	157	154	138	159	113	71
134 Washoe, NV	92	64	189	139	40	203	191	174	43	165	151	147	139	173	62	93
56 Teller, CO	35	73	166	28	148	149	112	157	84	123	149	116	140	194	102	85
129 Lyon, NV	168	225	82	194	238	28	58	115	236	130	142	109	141	43	147	155
139 Chaves, NM	225	186	101	239	189	118	154	116	225	147	141	171	142	32	117	107
206 Utah, UT	16	46	212	85	43	220	174	187	44	137	169	160	143	223	51	68
111 Madison, MT	34	75	177	18	93	164	124	168	52	141	147	113	144	195	98	87
40 Las Animas, CO	207	155	139	153	88	142	158	149	117	169	135	152	145	70	103	118
205 Uintah, UT	43	35	170	175	74	214	187	146	116	114	170	183	146	213	65	48
12 Shasta, CA	201	185	126	225	167	105	129	141	202	158	148	134	147	48	100	127
101 Beaverhead, MT	77	120	160	34	126	160	145	165	83	148	143	140	148	146	106	81
126 Humboldt, NV	99	31	213	105	33	211	198	176	35	168	156	138	149	200	47	99
61 Benewah, ID	195	190	123	169	196	108	128	140	190	151	139	151	150	49	122	116
227 Stevens, WA	148	172	132	155	210	137	139	147	189	146	150	162	151	84	115	88
144 Eddy, NM	183	66	146	231	112	147	162	128	185	138	161	161	152	125	83	98
8 Lassen, CA	197	143	152	128	78	113	134	156	98	173	136	114	153	76	95	148
183 Box Elder, UT	68	60	172	141	90	171	155	163	112	144	171	142	154	188	67	78
83 Jerome, ID	185	210	119	216	219	109	125	142	226	155	159	163	155	44	114	101
112 Meagher, MT	167	137	150	101	122	148	163	150	121	161	140	164	156	95	101	92
115 Park, MT	83	56	185	78	59	156	146	167	69	157	162	115	157	180	72	105
182 Beaver, UT	54	78	168	31	69	231	203	162	53	160	137	190	158	182	97	38
224 Okanogan, WA	182	177	138	186	156	133	147	154	172	171	152	157	159	60	96	104
114 Missoula, MT	59	80	192	53	65	208	185	185	61	166	165	174	160	177	71	59
119 Silver Bow*, MT	149	147	137	123	212	146	150	145	180	145	155	175	161	98	112	77
34 Huerfano, CO	244	134	121	244	52	96	173	117	193	179	146	146	162	16	81	175
194 Kane, UT	84	95	176	100	87	185	175	179	97	167	168	169	163	156	73	69
50 Rio Grande, CO	203	178	142	188	158	112	136	155	177	174	158	137	164	52	94	124
9 Modoc, CA	235	170	140	215	73	127	167	153	135	180	144	150	165	28	92	139
52 Saguache, CO	191	228	134	189	197	116	132	166	198	176	160	158	166	30	99	106
193 Juab, UT	39	65	167	73	97	236	204	152	87	156	154	198	167	197	91	29
163 Valencia, NM	205	217	111	219	236	115	141	139	237	153	166	182	168	34	118	82
70 Canyon, ID	139	188	147	212	220	167	169	164	224	162	181	189	169	85	86	52
79 Gem, ID	164	234	92	187	243	42	75	137	243	142	167	149	170	35	141	126
175 Morrow, OR	157	148	154	192	123	192	200	161	158	175	163	200	171	92	85	51
195 Millard, UT	98	74	181	148	75	228	216	170	106	172	173	202	172	164	63	37
110 Lincoln, MT	198	175	130	177	224	124	143	148	210	163	164	178	173	54	109	91
191 Grand, UT	114	151	179	114	108	189	186	193	114	186	178	184	174	102	68	55
121 Clark, NV	147	69	209	209	38	206	206	192	63	189	188	166	175	147	25	90
57 Ada, ID	25	77	215	55	116	233	196	198	93	170	195	193	176	199	53	24
188 Duchesne, UT	58	71	188	156	163	197	179	178	161	154	196	185	177	184	59	41
201 Sanpete, UT	67	112	198	93	106	186	171	196	108	178	189	173	178	158	58	62
60 Bear Lake, ID	121	43	214	138	49	199	192	188	67	177	184	170	179	181	39	75
210 Weber, UT	73	53	221	132	50	239	225	200	66	183	193	197	180	186	29	40
106 Granite, MT	94	116	169	67	216	114	101	171	160	164	180	124	181	138	88	103
196 Morgan, UT	2	33	234	9	131	226	127	203	51	115	201	167	182	238	64	26
202 Sevier, UT	124	100	194	157	96	177	180	190	123	181	191	177	183	137	50	70
151 McKinley, NM	242	246	35	246	245	70	140	160	245	195	197	215	184	2	136	79
96 Shoshone, ID	222	174	157	206	135	151	184	172	181	190	174	187	185	37	74	86
20 Conejos, CO	196	165	159	208	183	132	151	177	203	184	186	165	186	62	70	96
128 Lincoln, NV	134	187	186	66	137	163	161	201	115	194	179	168	187	89	75	74
11 Plumas, CA	209	195	162	168	154	158	182	184	165	192	176	186	188	45	77	76
13 Sierra, CA	213	159	158	178	174	91	114	169	179	187	175	128	189	53	82	140
141 Colfax, NM	189	171	178	102	94	210	219	195	103	202	172	209	190	64	69	47
192 Iron, UT	56	169	204	88	175	200	181	208	142	188	200	188	191	131	55	36
207 Wasatch, UT	4	19	200	149	188	175	84	159	176	75	208	180	192	239	48	49
230 Yakima, WA	214	194	161	234	170	168	189	182	209	193	192	195	193	41	61	66
174 Malheur, OR	180	231	163	160	193	144	157	194	184	200	182	179	194	29	79	83
3 Greenlee, AZ	165	168	164	233	208	107	115	181	227	185	199	139	195	75	54	109
21 Costilla, CO	186	220	165	147	209	166	183	191	188	197	187	196	196	39	80	60
189 Emery, UT	108	82	195	112	62	244	242	189	76	198	177	220	197	157	57	17
5 Navajo, AZ	231	244	113	236	237	157	190	183	242	207	185	217	198	3	105	42
137 Bernalillo, NM	130	119	218	133	70	238	230	210	90	204	198	212	199	123	31	32
22 Custer, CO	40	239	187	38	240	135	95	220	199	191	204	156	200	96	84	67
167 Gilliam, OR	208	142	197	164	71	202	218	202	110	206	190	203	201	73	46	61
62 Bingham, ID	146	45	238	176	32	225	224	217	40	208	202	176	202	169	10	89
67 Boundary, ID	120	166	199	104	198	178	178	206	166	199	203	191	203	100	52	46
150 Luna, NM	237	237	151	227	202	193	229	186	218	212	183	229	204	10	76	35
102 Broadwater, MT	85	86	211	65	203	169	156	197	149	182	205	181	205	162	56	58
198 Rich, UT	45	108	231	69	129	245	236	223	111	201	219	228	206	170	27	3
159 Sierra, NM	243	202	155	241	178	159	213	175	233	209	194	216	207	9	60	72
78 Fremont, ID	101	85	228	92	102	209	197	216	104	203	212	192	208	152	28	43
58 Adams, ID	173	191	210	184	144	180	193	218	167	217	210	194	209	67	32	57
103 Deer Lodge*, MT	211	104	207	196	117	183	202	199	159	205	206	201	210	91	30	63
89 Madison, ID	30	241	223	57	199	234	199	243	144	224	223	211	211	83	44	9
142 De Baca, NM	219	224	191	210	161	227	240	212	194	223	207	237	212	21	37	18
133 Storey, NV	136	99	216	131	195	240	234	204	169	196	214	238	213	132	42	5

Sustainable Development Possibilities

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code	country	scores restrictions						areas			overlaps				conflicts		
		soc econ	econ soc	env soc	soc env	econ env	env econ	econo	soc	amb	econ soc	soc env	env econ	SUST	econ soc	soc env	env econ
133	Storey, NV	25.5%	22.8%	33.7%	23.5%	26.4%	33.3%	17.0%	18.9%	25.1%	3.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	11.6%	15.8%	17.6%
1	Apache, AZ	31.0%	31.4%	22.1%	28.2%	32.7%	21.4%	22.7%	21.7%	15.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	2.0%	19.4%	12.5%	14.0%
197	Piute, UT	26.5%	24.8%	32.8%	24.0%	26.9%	28.3%	20.5%	18.0%	24.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	1.9%	13.1%	15.7%	15.2%
143	Doña Ana, NM	26.5%	26.0%	32.1%	24.6%	27.6%	29.8%	19.1%	17.5%	22.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%	13.8%	15.8%	16.4%
124	Esmeralda, NV	27.3%	25.7%	31.4%	24.7%	27.8%	25.8%	22.0%	18.4%	22.6%	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	1.8%	14.0%	15.5%	14.4%
97	Teton, ID	23.0%	23.7%	37.5%	22.4%	26.0%	31.3%	20.9%	15.0%	26.6%	2.5%	2.0%	3.9%	1.8%	10.9%	16.8%	16.3%
100	Washington, ID	27.0%	25.3%	32.8%	24.6%	26.8%	27.7%	20.5%	17.6%	23.7%	2.2%	2.5%	3.4%	1.8%	13.7%	16.1%	14.9%
176	Sherman, OR	28.0%	25.3%	33.1%	24.1%	25.5%	28.4%	19.0%	17.3%	25.4%	1.8%	3.0%	3.3%	1.8%	14.2%	16.0%	14.5%
146	Guadalupe, NM	27.0%	23.3%	34.5%	23.8%	25.2%	31.9%	16.9%	17.8%	26.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	12.6%	16.4%	16.1%
77	Franklin, ID	24.4%	23.4%	36.6%	23.7%	25.9%	31.4%	19.6%	16.0%	25.4%	2.5%	1.9%	3.4%	1.7%	11.4%	17.3%	16.3%
82	Jefferson, ID	24.2%	22.1%	38.0%	23.9%	24.6%	32.4%	18.8%	15.9%	26.5%	2.5%	1.8%	3.5%	1.7%	10.7%	18.2%	16.0%
157	San Miguel, NM	28.5%	25.9%	31.9%	25.1%	26.7%	29.2%	17.9%	17.8%	23.2%	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.6%	14.8%	16.0%	15.6%
217	Ferry, WA	26.7%	24.7%	34.8%	24.2%	26.1%	30.6%	18.3%	16.4%	24.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8%	1.5%	13.2%	16.8%	16.0%
92	Oneida, ID	24.0%	23.4%	37.8%	22.2%	26.0%	32.0%	19.4%	15.1%	26.8%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%	1.5%	11.2%	16.8%	16.7%
94	Payette, ID	26.3%	24.4%	35.5%	24.6%	26.1%	31.0%	18.3%	16.1%	24.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%	1.5%	12.8%	17.5%	16.2%
132	Pershing, NV	29.3%	24.0%	32.7%	26.3%	26.1%	27.6%	18.6%	18.8%	22.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.4%	14.1%	17.2%	14.4%
216	Douglas, WA	25.3%	23.2%	37.3%	24.2%	25.7%	33.8%	16.7%	15.6%	25.1%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	11.7%	18.0%	17.4%
80	Gooding, ID	26.3%	24.9%	35.7%	24.1%	26.3%	31.4%	17.9%	15.5%	24.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.6%	1.4%	13.1%	17.2%	16.5%
113	Mineral, MT	26.9%	25.1%	32.7%	24.7%	28.8%	25.8%	22.4%	17.8%	21.7%	2.4%	1.9%	3.4%	1.4%	13.5%	16.1%	14.9%
147	Hidalgo, NM	28.8%	26.6%	32.8%	24.2%	26.9%	29.4%	17.5%	16.5%	23.9%	1.4%	2.6%	2.2%	1.3%	15.3%	15.9%	15.8%
219	Garfield, WA	27.7%	23.8%	36.4%	25.3%	24.8%	31.4%	16.7%	15.9%	24.8%	1.5%	1.8%	2.6%	1.2%	13.2%	18.4%	15.6%
181	Wheeler, OR	31.5%	25.0%	32.5%	26.5%	25.3%	29.0%	15.6%	18.1%	23.2%	1.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.1%	15.7%	17.2%	14.7%
223	Lincoln, WA	25.4%	23.4%	38.8%	23.2%	25.2%	34.0%	16.5%	14.3%	26.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	1.1%	11.9%	18.0%	17.2%
90	Minidoka, ID	27.0%	24.1%	35.9%	25.3%	26.5%	30.7%	17.9%	16.0%	23.3%	1.7%	1.5%	2.5%	1.1%	13.0%	18.2%	16.3%
87	Lewis, ID	25.9%	24.7%	37.7%	23.6%	26.2%	33.8%	16.2%	14.2%	25.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	12.8%	17.8%	17.7%
69	Camas, ID	27.8%	26.1%	35.1%	24.7%	27.6%	29.3%	18.4%	15.0%	22.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	14.5%	17.4%	16.2%
74	Clearwater, ID	26.8%	24.3%	36.3%	23.7%	27.5%	28.7%	19.8%	15.5%	23.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	0.9%	13.1%	17.2%	15.8%
156	San Juan, NM	28.1%	26.1%	34.4%	25.0%	27.2%	35.6%	13.2%	15.6%	22.8%	1.1%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	14.6%	17.2%	19.4%
73	Clark, ID	28.0%	25.5%	36.3%	25.1%	26.6%	31.9%	16.1%	14.6%	23.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.8%	14.3%	18.2%	16.9%
140	Cibola, NM	29.1%	26.3%	35.2%	26.4%	27.1%	30.4%	16.4%	14.8%	21.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.7%	15.3%	18.6%	16.5%
93	Owyhee, ID	27.5%	28.0%	35.2%	25.0%	28.9%	29.1%	18.8%	13.5%	21.3%	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	0.7%	15.4%	17.6%	16.8%
152	Mora, NM	28.0%	27.0%	34.6%	24.5%	29.1%	30.1%	17.6%	14.8%	21.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	0.7%	15.1%	16.9%	17.5%
88	Lincoln, ID	26.3%	25.3%	40.7%	24.6%	27.5%	30.9%	18.3%	11.6%	22.9%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	0.3%	13.3%	20.0%	17.0%
162	Torrance, NM	27.6%	28.0%	37.8%	24.9%	30.3%	30.9%	17.2%	11.7%	20.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%	15.5%	18.8%	18.8%

Appendix H. Sustainability Indicator Survey

Introduction

Welcome to the Intermountain West counties assessment of sustainable development possibilities.
You will be asked to select factors from 2-6 groups as you consider their role and influence to affect the economy, the environment or the social condition of the counties of the Intermountain West.

Before doing that, **please tell us about your role in the county planning process**.

You participation and contributions to planning decisions is

- ○ planning staff (technical support)
- ○ board member
- ○ public administrator
- ○ commissioner
- ○ university educator
- ○ stakeholder affected by planning decisions
- ○ volunteer (interested in the future of the county)
- ○ other (please describe below)

other role

Your contributions address one or more of the following aspects of planning

- ☐ environmental integrity of the county
- ☐ economic opportunities and strategies

☐ social wellbeing and quality of life

ECONOMIC FACTORS & ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMIC FACTORS & THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Below is a list of 26 economic factors.**
- **Please select 3 to 5 factors** that if increased, would have a **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** impact on the **environment** of a county.

For example: *a high rate of "workers who drive alone to work" has a negative effect on the county's environment (higher air pollution with more cars).*

POSITIVE Impact on Environment		NEGATIVE Impact on Environment
O	unemployment rate	O
O	primary sector employment (Ag., etc.)	O
O	secondary sector economy (mfg. etc.)	O
O	tertiary sector economy (service related)	O
O	income inequality	O
O	median household income	O
O	income per capita	O
O	gender pay gap	O
O	population with no health ins.	O
O	dependents per employed	O
O	population below poverty level	O
O	work from home	O
O	drive alone to work	O
O	carpool to work	O
O	use public transportation to work	O
O	mean travel time to work	O
O	urban economic influence	O
O	metro / non-metro classification	O
O	economic dependence	O
O	farm dependent economy	O
O	manufacture dependent economy	O

POSITIVE Impact on Environment		NEGATIVE Impact on Environment
O	recreation dependent economy	O
O	declining population	O
O	retirement destination	O
O	persistent poverty	O
O	persistent child poverty	O

Do you think we are missing one or more important impacts?
Please add them here

ECONOMIC FACTORS & SOCIAL

ECONOMIC FACTORS & THE PEOPLE (SOCIETY)

- **Below is a list of 26 economic factors.**
- **Please select 3 to 5 factors** that if increased, would have a **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** impact on the **social condition** of a county.

For example: *a high rate of "income per capita" has a positive effect on the county's social condition (higher income better quality of life).*
a higher "income inequality ratio" means a wider separation between rich and poor with negative effects for the social condition

POSITIVE Impact on Society		NEGATIVE Impact on Society
O	unemployment rate	O
O	primary sector employment (Ag., etc.)	O
O	secondary sector economy (mfg. etc.)	O
O	tertiary sector economy (service related)	O
O	income inequality	O
O	median household income	O
O	income per capita	O
O	gender pay gap	O

POSITIVE Impact on Society		NEGATIVE Impact on Society
O	population with no health ins.	O
O	dependents per employed	O
O	population below poverty level	O
O	work from home	O
O	drive alone to work	O
O	carpool to work	O
O	use public transportation to work	O
O	mean travel time to work	O
O	urban economic influence	O
O	metro / non-metro classification	O
O	economic dependence	O
O	farm dependent economy	O
O	manufacture dependent economy	O
O	recreation dependent economy	O
O	declining population	O
O	retirement destination	O
O	persistent poverty	O
O	persistent child poverty	O

Do you think we are missing one or more important impacts?
Please add them here

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS & ECONOMY

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS & THE ECONOMY

- **Below is a list of 20 environmental factors.**
- **Please select 3 to 5 factors** that if increased, would have a **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** impact on the **economy** of a county.

For example:

a higher rate of "power generated" can have positive impacts to the county economy

POSITIVE Impact on the Economy		NEGATIVE Impact on the Economy
O	access to natural amenities	O
O	population density	O
O	population density on private land	O
O	percent public land	O
O	days of good air quality	O
O	days of non-healthy air quality	O
O	days of carbon dioxide air pollution	O
O	days of nitrogen oxide air pollution	O
O	days of ozone air pollution	O
O	days of sulfur dioxide air pollution	O
O	days of pm 2.5 air pollution	O
O	days of pm10 air pollution	O
O	population served by groundwater	O
O	population served by surface water	O
O	groundwater withdrawals	O
O	surface-water withdrawals	O
O	domestic water-use per person	O
O	irrigated crop withdrawals per acre	O
O	power generated per water withdrawals	O
O	power generated per person	O

Do you think we are missing one or more important impacts?
Please add them here

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS & SOCIAL

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS & THE PEOPLE (SOCIETY)

Below is a list of 20 environmental factors.

Please select 3 to 5 factors that if increased, would have a **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** impact on the **social condition** of a county

For example:

a higher scores of "good air quality" can have positive impacts to the residents of the county

POSITIVE Impact on Society		NEGATIVE Impact on Society
O	access to natural amenities	O
O	population density	O
O	population density on private land	O
O	percent public land	O
O	days of good air quality	O
O	days of non-healthy air quality	O
O	days of carbon dioxide air pollution	O
O	days of nitrogen oxide air pollution	O
O	days of ozone air pollution	O
O	days of sulfur dioxide air pollution	O
O	days of pm 2.5 air pollution	O
O	days of pm 10 air pollution	O
O	population served by groundwater	O
O	population served by surface water	O
O	groundwater withdrawals	O
O	surface-water withdrawals	O
O	domestic water-use per person	O
O	irrigated crop withdrawals per acre	O
O	power generated per water withdrawals	O
O	power generated per person	O

Do you think we are missing one or more important impacts?
Please add them here

SOCIAL FACTORS & ECONOMY

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS & THE ECONOMY

- **Below is a list of 26 sociodemographic factors.**
- **Please select 3 to 5 factors** that if increased, would have a **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** impact on the **economy** of a county.

For example:

a higher scores of "population not finished highschool or college" can have negative impacts to the economy of the county

POSITIVE Impact on the Economy		NEGATIVE Impact on the Economy
○	population growth	○
○	population 65 years and older	○
○	population under 18 years old	○
○	household size	○
○	single parent households	○
○	foreign-born population	○
○	foreign and non-US citizen population	○
○	population from migration	○
○	population from international migration	○
○	population with high school diploma	○
○	population with bachelor's degree	○
○	population with graduate or professional degree	○
○	population not finished high school or college	○
○	years lost due to premature death	○
○	adults reporting fair or poor health	○
○	# of physically unhealthy days	○
○	# of mentally unhealthy days	○
○	population under age 65 without health insurance	○
○	primary care physicians ratio	○
○	obesity prevalence	○
○	owner occupied housing units	○
○	renter-occupied housing units	○
○	median year structure built	○

POSITIVE Impact on the Economy		NEGATIVE Impact on the Economy
O	households with severe problems	O
O	violent crime offenses	O
O	children under age 18 in poverty	O

Do you think we are missing one or more important impacts?
Please add them here

SOCIAL FACTORS & ENVIRONMENT

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS & THE ENVIRONMENT

- **Below is a list of 26 sociodemographic factors.**
- **Please select 3 to 5 factors** that is increased, would have a **POSITIVE** or **NEGATIVE** impact on the **environment** of a county.

For example:

a higher scores of "households with severe housing problems" can have negative impacts to the environment of the county (less energy and resources efficient homes require more maintenance and repair expenses)

POSITIVE Impact on the Environment		NEGATIVE Impact on the Environment
O	population growth	O
O	population 65 years and older	O
O	population under 18 years old	O
O	household size	O
O	single parent households	O
O	foreign-born population	O
O	foreign and non-US citizen population	O
O	population from migration	O
O	population from international migration	O

POSITIVE Impact on the Environment		NEGATIVE Impact on the Environment
O	population with high school diploma	O
O	population with bachelor's degree	O
O	population with graduate or professional degree	O
O	population not finished high school or college	O
O	years lost due to premature death	O
O	adults reporting fair or poor health	O
O	# of physically unhealthy days	O
O	# of mentally unhealthy days	O
O	population under age 65 without health insurance	O
O	primary care physicians ratio	O
O	obesity prevalence	O
O	owner occupied housing units	O
O	renter-occupied housing units	O
O	median year structure built	O
O	households with severe problems	O
O	violent crime offenses	O
O	children under age 18 in poverty	O

Do you think we are missing one or more important impacts?
Please add them here

Block 7

Thank you for your participation
If you are interested in seeing the outcome of this study or if you have questions, please contact

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