



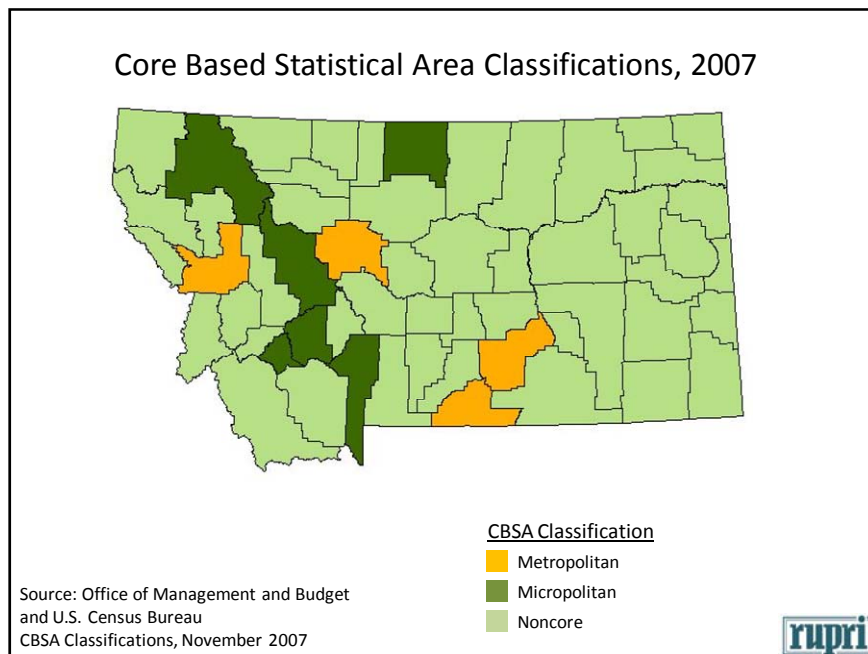
Montana

Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Montana. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2005), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

Metro and Nonmetro Counties

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 4 metropolitan counties in Montana, 6 micropolitan counties, and 46 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 35 percent of Montana residents live in metropolitan areas, 31 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 34 percent live in noncore areas.



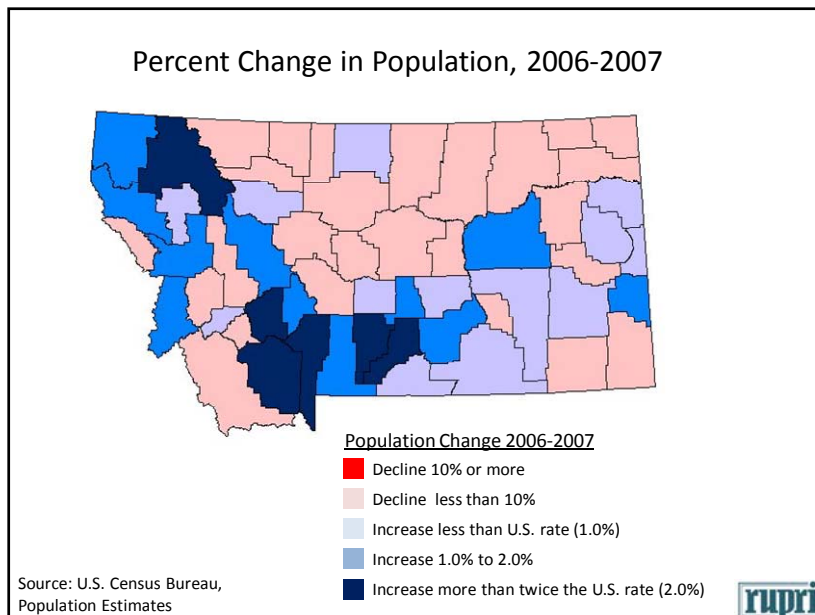
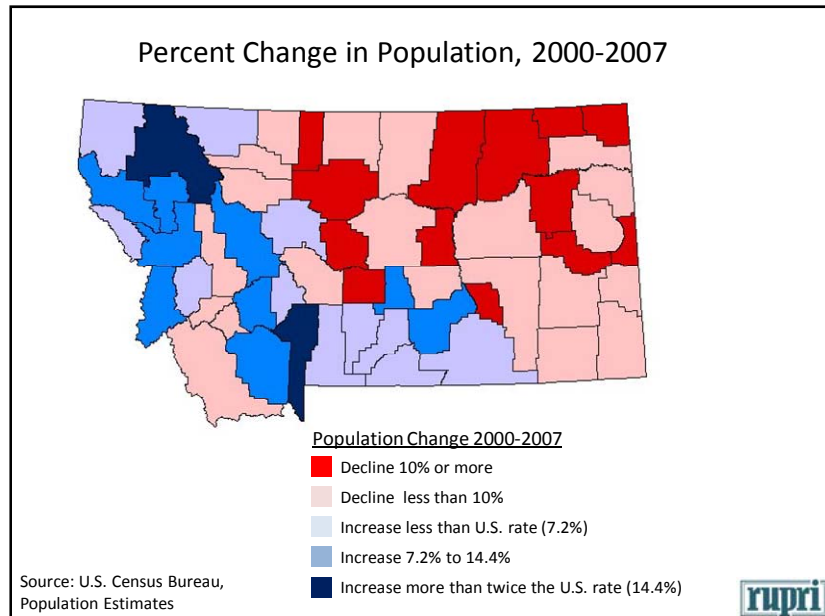
Population Change

Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 6.2 percent in Montana. Within Montana, the fastest growth was in the micropolitan counties. Overall, noncore counties in Montana experienced a loss in population during this time. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the Montana population increased by 1.2 percent. Again, the micropolitan areas experienced the fastest growth.

Percent Change in Population		
	2000-2007	2006-2007
U.S.	7.2%	1.0%
Montana	6.2%	1.2%
Metropolitan	7.0%	1.0%
Micropolitan	13.6%	2.2%
Noncore	-0.5%	0.4%

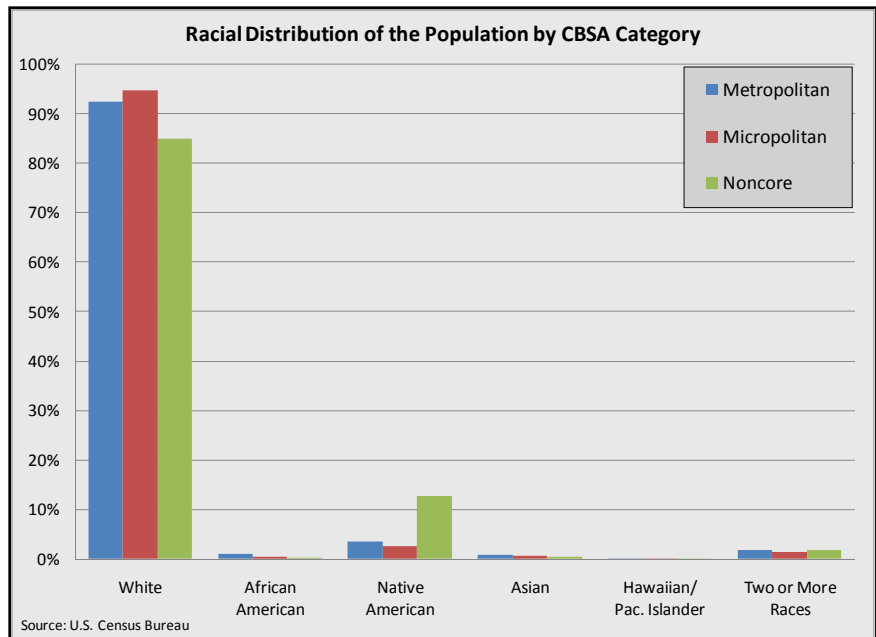
source: U.S. Census Bureau

From 2000 to 2007, 34 counties in Montana lost population, all of them nonmetropolitan counties. From 2006 to 2007, 26 Montana counties lost population, all but one of them nonmetropolitan. The fastest growth during both time periods was in Gallatin County, which represents the Bozeman Micropolitan Area.

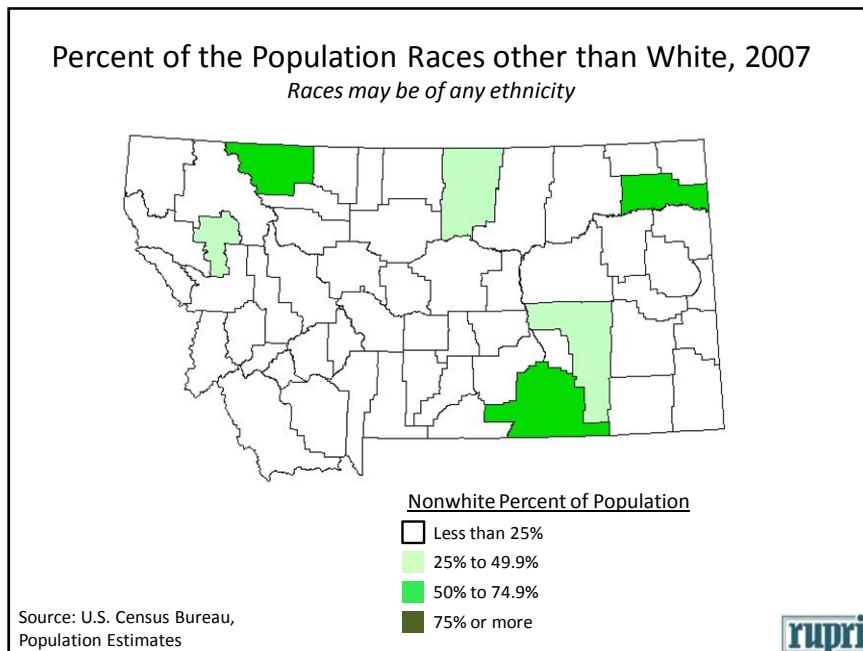


Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non Hispanics of that race. The population of Montana is 90.6 percent white, and is also 2.8 percent Hispanic. Native Americans account for 6.3 percent of the total population in Montana, and for 13 percent of the noncore population.

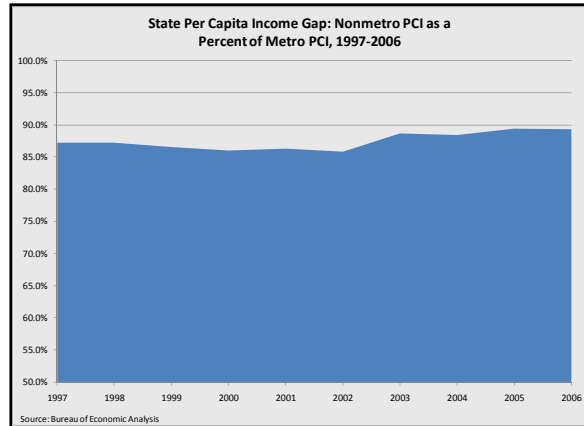
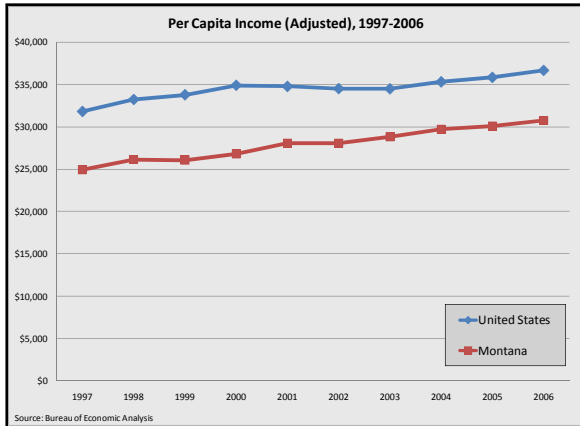


The nonwhite population accounts for a majority of population in 3 Montana counties, all of them noncore. In each of these counties, it is the Native American population that accounts for the majority of people.

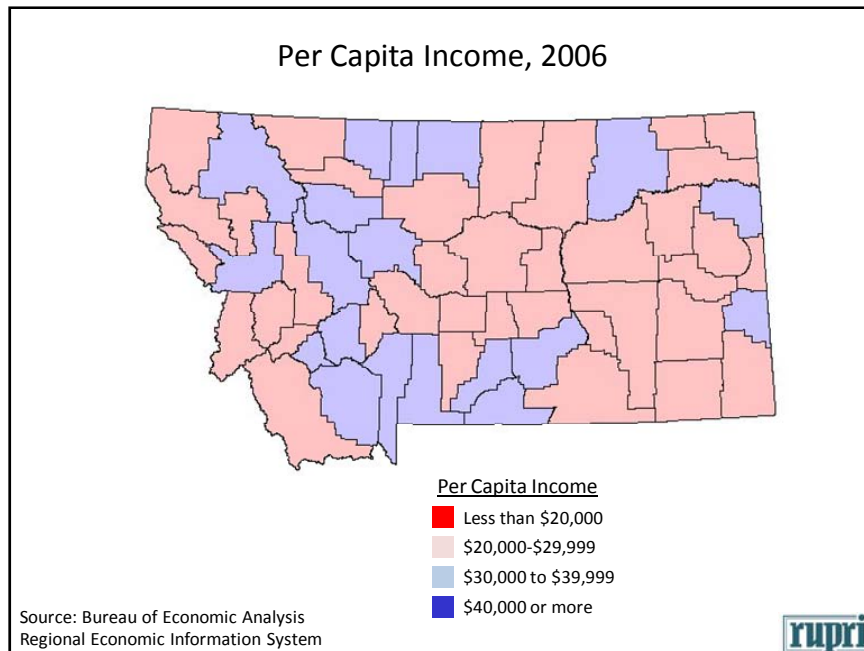


Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Montana has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Montana's income lagging somewhat behind the U.S. income. In 2006 per capita income was \$36,714 in the U.S. and \$30,790 in Montana. The per capita income gap in Montana has also persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 89.3 percent of metro per capita income in Montana. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was about \$3,500 less than in metro areas (\$29,540 compared to \$33,086).

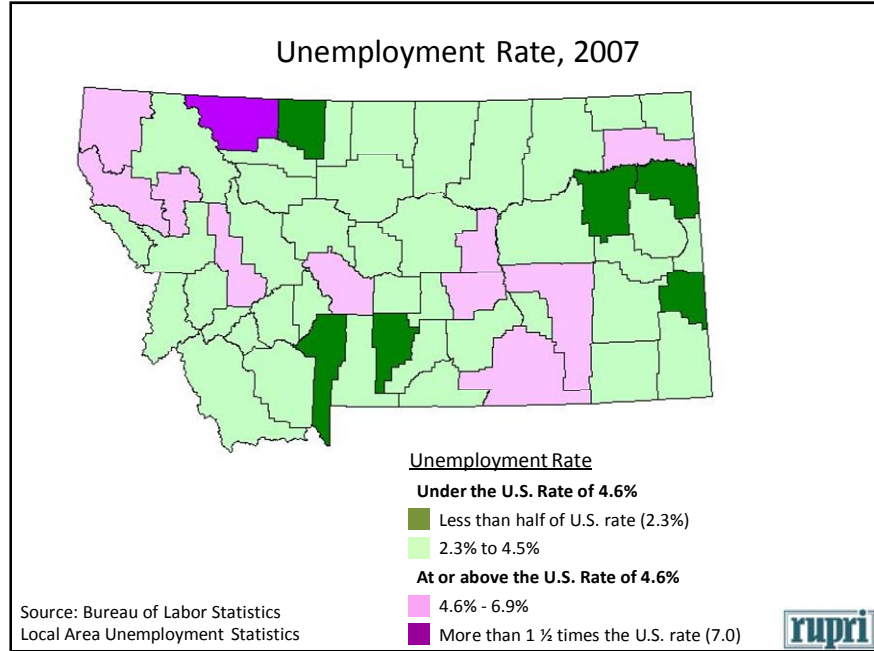


Within Montana, per capita income ranged from \$20,449 in Big Horn County to \$35,021 in Yellowstone County.



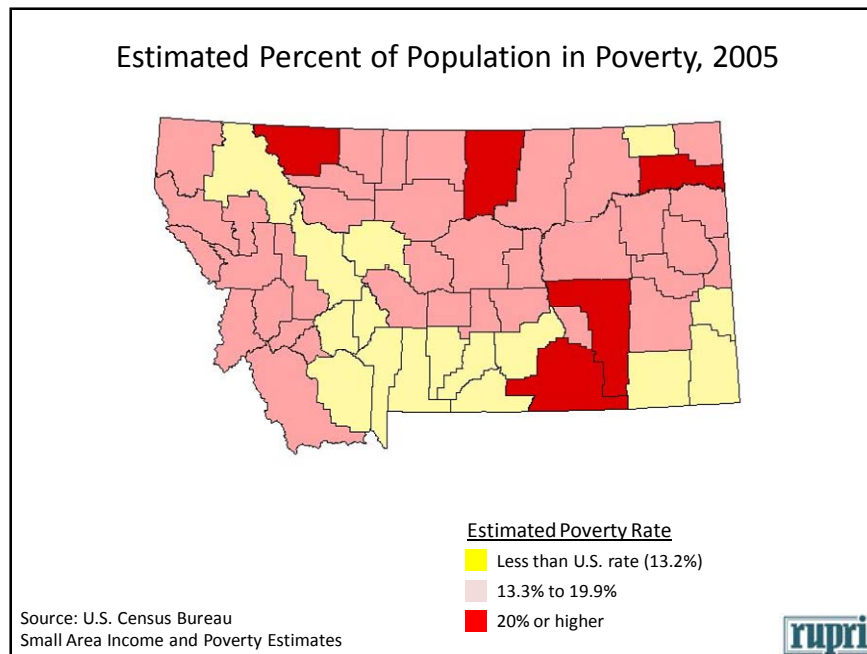
Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 3.1 percent in Montana. 11 counties in Montana had unemployment rates equal to or higher than the U.S. average, and all of these counties were noncore. Six counties, all nonmetro, had unemployment rates that were less than one-half of the U.S. unemployment level.



Poverty

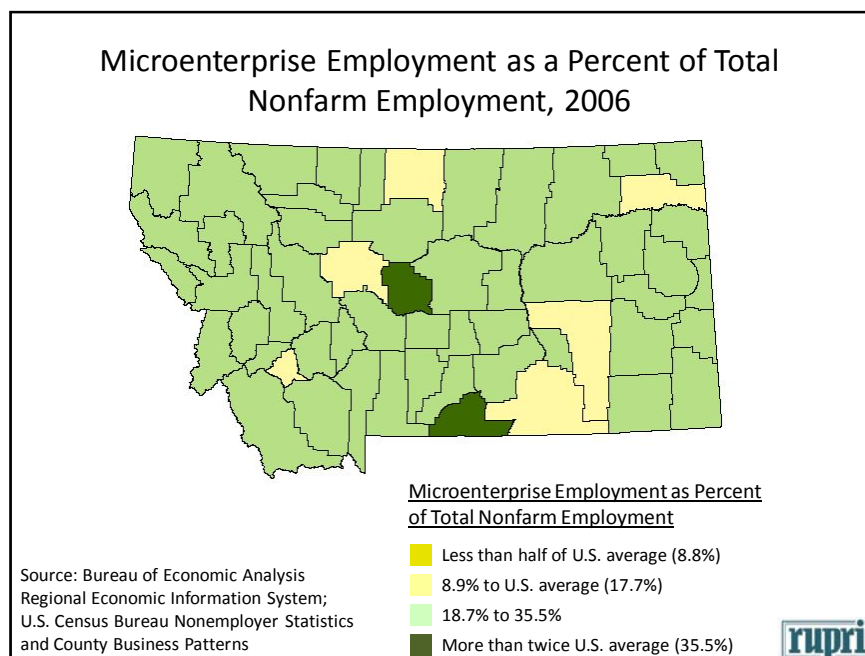
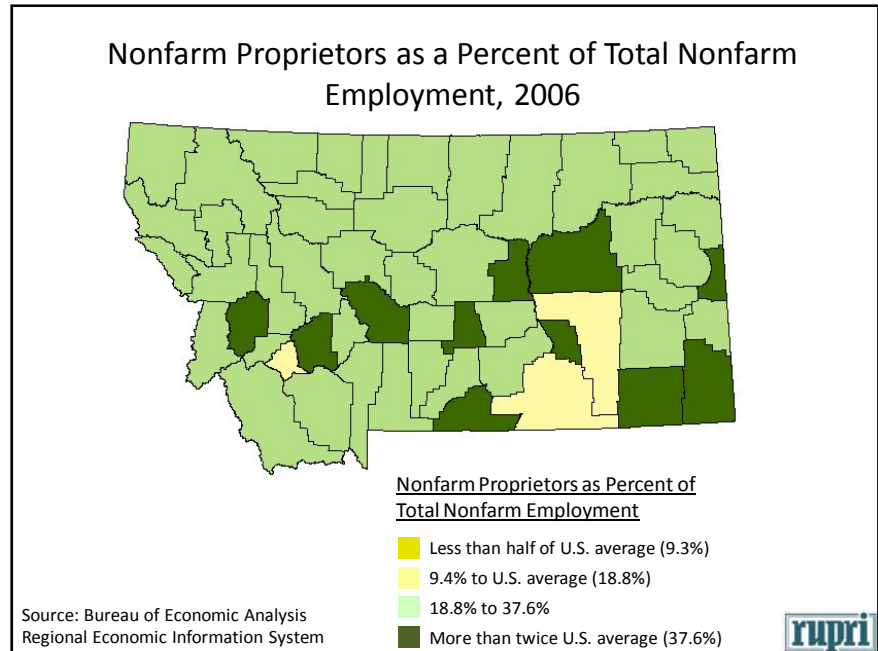
Poverty estimates for 2005 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. in 2005 was 13.3 percent, compared to 14.6 percent in Montana. Within Montana, poverty rates ranged from 8.8 percent in Stillwater County to 31.5 percent in Roosevelt County. Five counties in Montana had poverty rates over 20 percent.



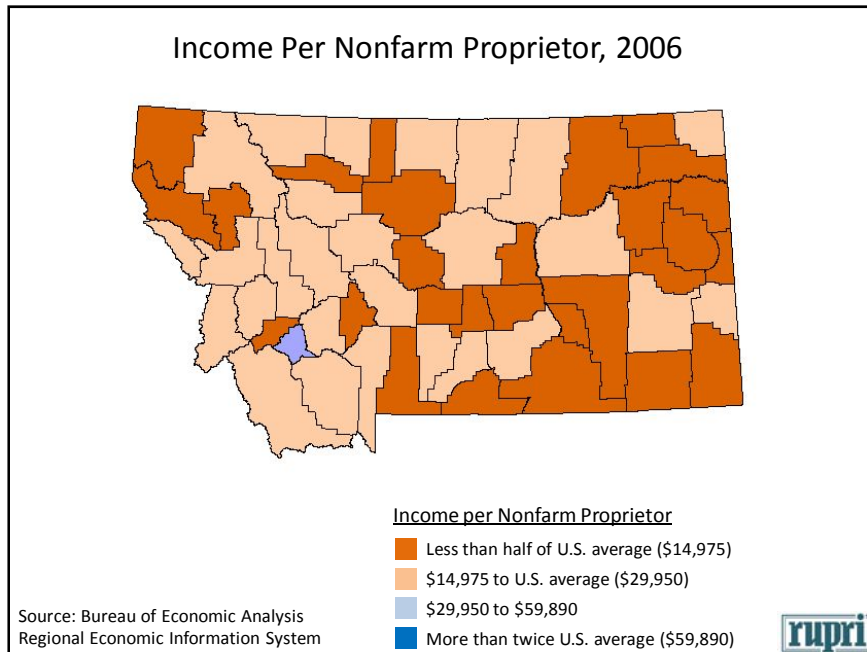
Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

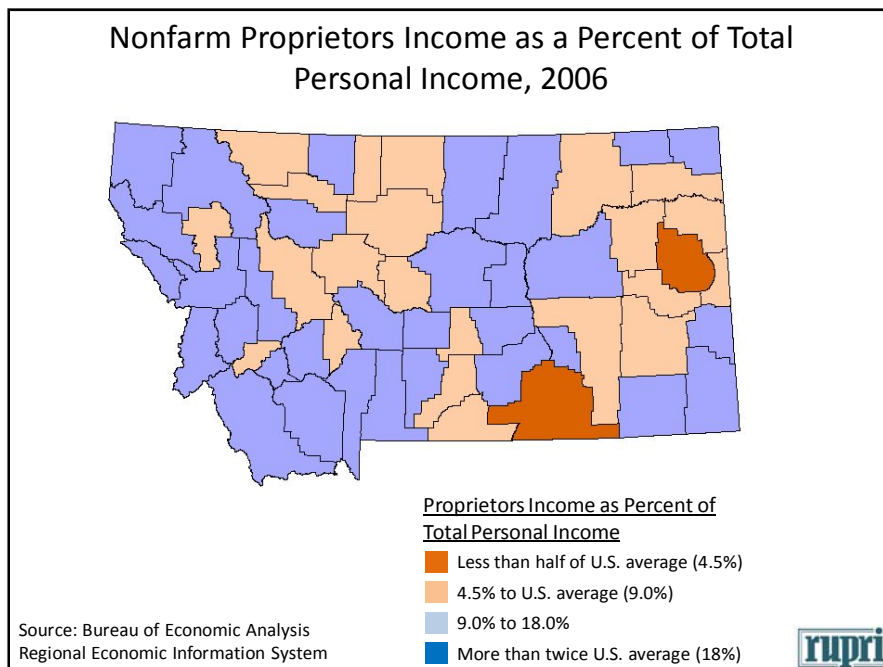
Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Montana, this figure is 24.6 percent, and within Montana, this figure ranges from 16.6 percent to 53.6 percent. Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S. nonfarm employment and 22.4 percent of Montana nonfarm employment. Within Montana, this ranges from 14.4 percent to 40.8 percent.



Average income per proprietor in the U.S was \$29,950, compared to \$20,189 in Montana. Within Montana, this ranged from \$6900 per proprietor to \$38,600 per proprietor.



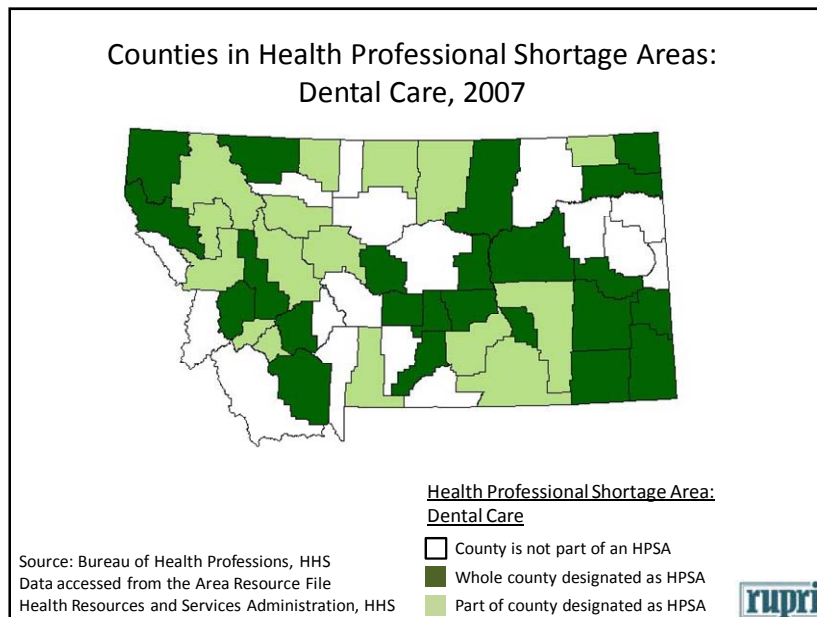
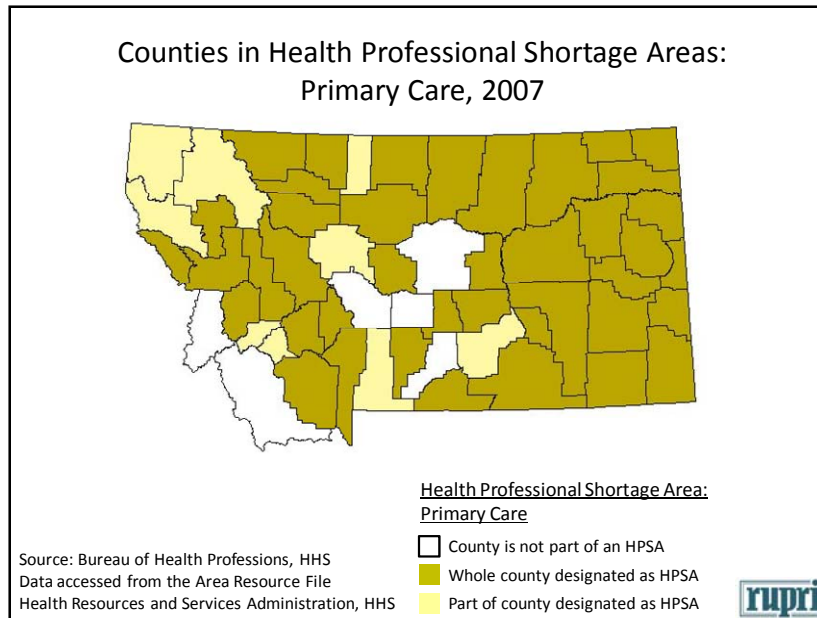
Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Montana, this figure was 10.3 percent, and ranged from 3.9 percent to 17.7 percent in Montana counties.

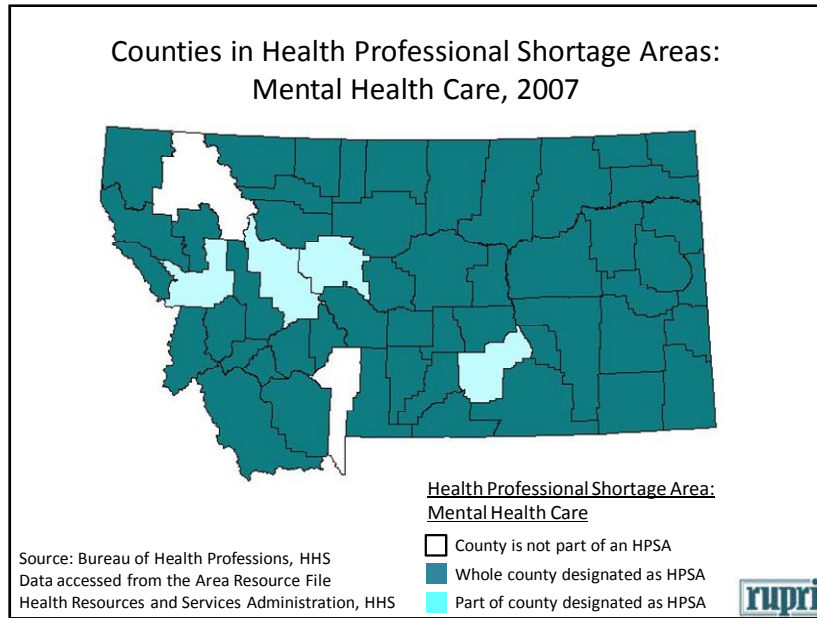


Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

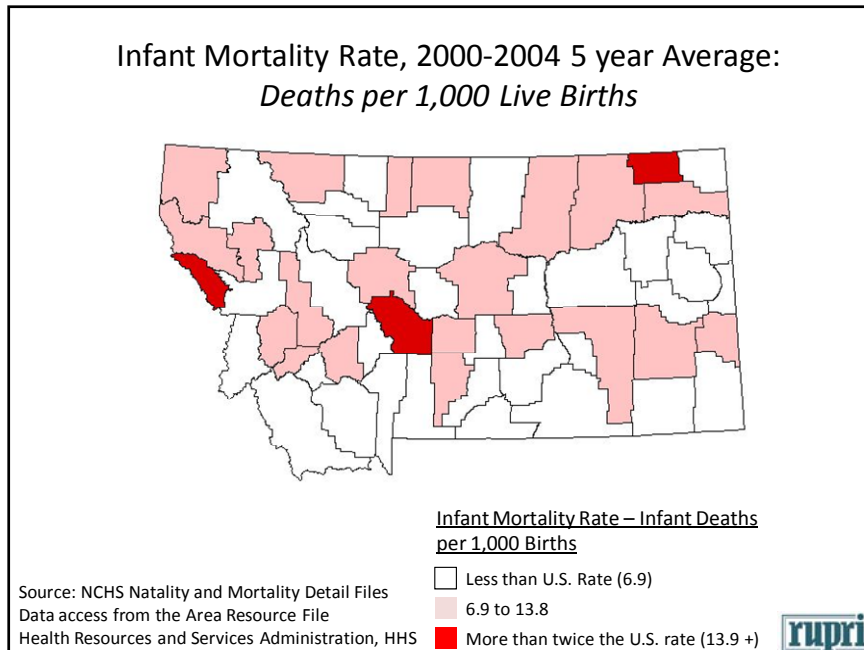
Within Montana, 50 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA, 39 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 54 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA. Within each of these categories, the majority of counties designated were nonmetropolitan.





Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 6.3 for Montana. 23 counties in Montana had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average, and 3 counties had a rate more than twice the national average.



Data Sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

Department of Health and Human Services , Health Resources and Services Administration
Area Resource File

<http://www.arfsys.com/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

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Visit the RUPRI website at

<http://www.rupri.org>

Make Your Own Maps with the CARES/RUPRI Interactive Map Room

A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at

<http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/Montanalist.asp>

This three step map-making process allows you to select from over 500 GIS layers and create custom maps for your Montana or the whole U.S.

Step 1: In the first step, select your Montana of interest or the whole U.S.



Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

U.S. Interactive Maps



Step 3: Verify your selections and make your map.

Once you have created your map, you can utilize a variety of tools to analyze or modify your map image, and you may print your map or download it to use in your own reports and presentations. The **help** section includes a series of frequently asked questions and a website help section that explains each tool available in the toolbar.

